sessing Environmental Perceptions

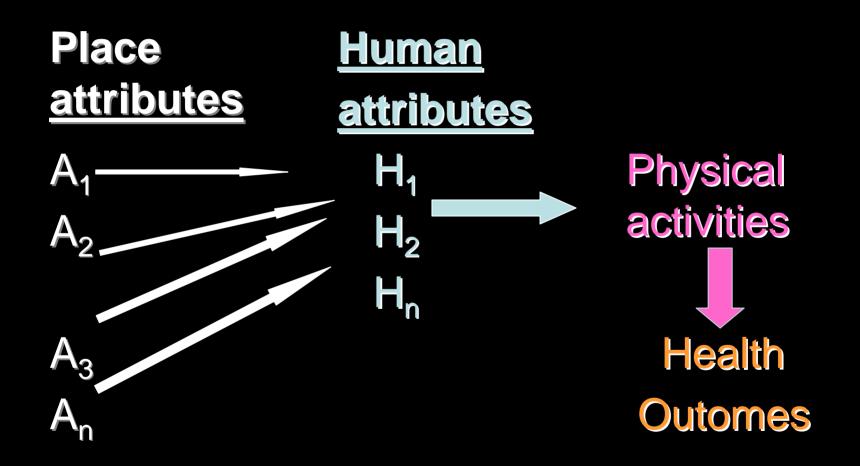
L Nasar (FAICP, Ph.D.)

City & Regional Planning, The Ohio State University

ACTIVE LIVING RESEARCH ANNUAL CONFERENCE Feb. 21-24, 2007 Coronado, CA 1. Relevance of environmental perception research

- Active Living
 - Physical activity
 - Exercise
 - Physical fitness
 - Health benefits

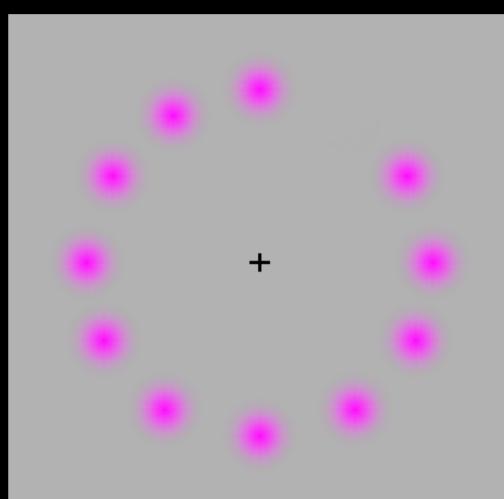
Model





We are visual animals

Follow the dot. What color? Stare at the +. What color is the moving dot? Keep staring at +. What happens to the moving dot? dot.



Environmental perception



Three places with same denotative meaning. They serve food. But . . .



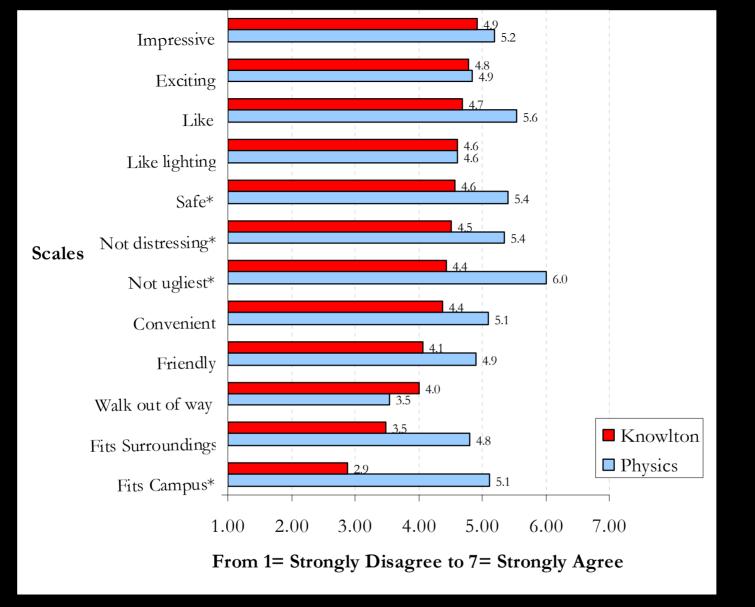




Jameasurable?



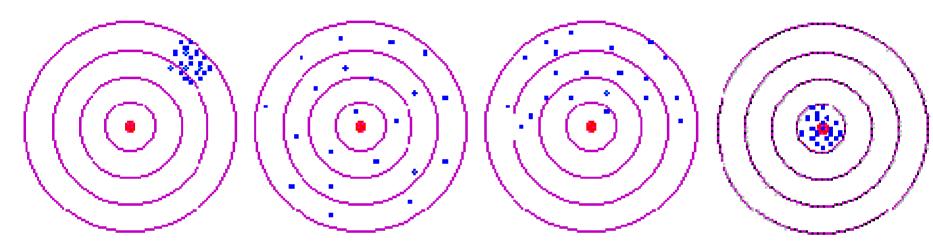




The Architecture vs. Physics (Walk out of my way: ARCH 3.5, PHYS. 4.0; composite: ARCH= 4.23, PHYS=5.28).

2. How to measure environmental perception

- Methodological choices
 - A. The measurement of environmental variables
 - B. The selection and presentation of environmental stimuli
 - C. The selection of response measures (scaling issues)
 - D. The selection of respondents



Reliable Not Valid

Valid Not Reliable

Neither Reliable Nor Valid Both Reliable And Valid

A. Measurement of the Environmental Variables

Physical measures

- +Reliable (after training)
- +Accurate
- -May not account for evaluation or behavior
- -Don't know link between perception and physical measure
- -May miss perception and integration of features into perception that affects evaluation and action

Subjective

Reliable Accurate

+ <u>Can capture the relevant</u> perception of features

If subjective, who

Resident

Independent staff judges



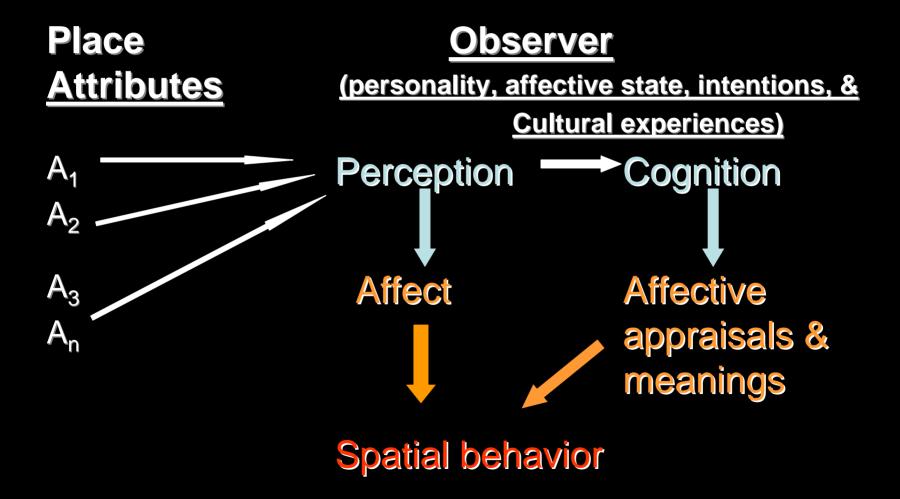
B. Selection and Presentation of Environmental Stimuli

- Relevant environment
 - Street—view from door?
 - Surrounding blocks?
 - ¼ mile walk?
 - Cognitive boundaries edges
 - Destinations?
- <u>Sampling the</u> <u>environment.</u>

Systematic manipulation Select real environments with desired attributes Get broad variety of scenes

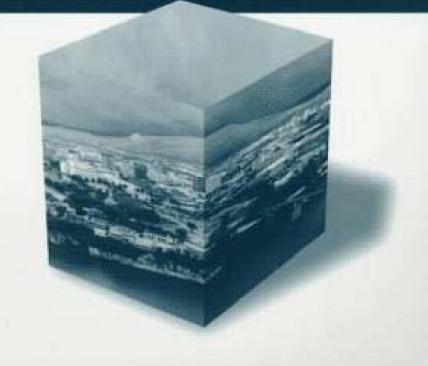
- Mode of Presentation
 - On-site
 - Drawings, color slides/photos
 - Video/desk-top virtual reality
 - Recall

C. Response Measures Two kinds of variables: Formal & Symbolic



What to measure?

THE EVALUATIVE IMAGE OF THE CITY



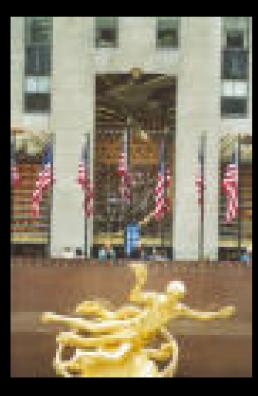
Naturalness (actual and perceived)









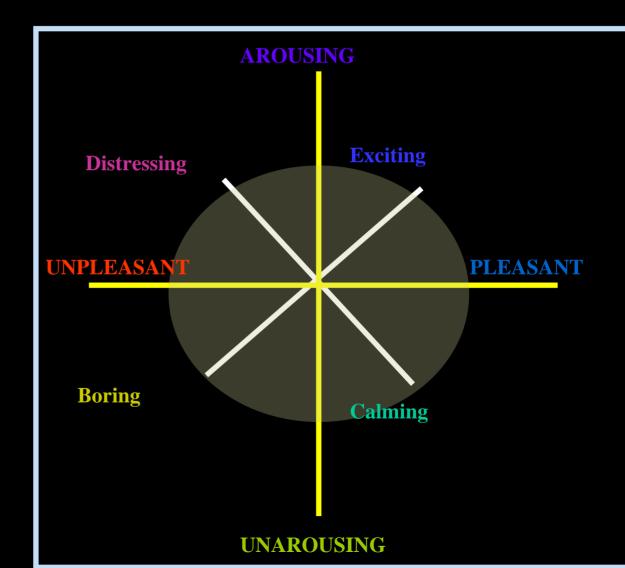








Affective Appraisals and Emotional Reactions



May not need to be pleasant to draw you to it. Other attributes to consider



Selecting items

- Pleasantness:
 - appealing-unappealing, attractive-unattractive, beautiful-ugly, pleasant-unpleasant, and invitingrepelling
- Excitement
 - unexciting-exciting, lively-dull, unstimulating-stimulating, interesting-uninteresting
- Relaxation
 - uncomfortable-comfortable, upsetting-calming, refreshing-wearying, restful-disturbing, threateningsafe, distracting-soothing

Response format, scaling

Open-ended, fixed Checklists Ranking methods Semantic differential scales Likert, Thurstone, or Guttman scales Choices on the scale (5, 7, rank order etc.) Define the scale and points along it, perhaps with visual images.

Pre-test for inter-observer reliability, but generally is high





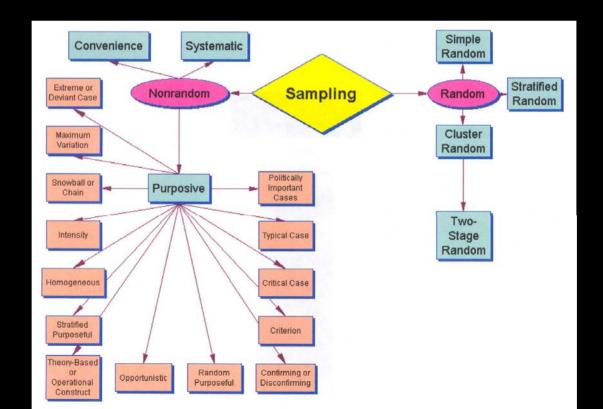
Segmentation

- Visibility of destination
- Differentiation
- Wayfinding cues



D. Selection of Respondents

- Relevant population
 - residents, passersby, and occasional visitors
- Random or non-random



What next

- The relevance of environmental perception research
- How to measure environmental perception
- -What to measure in the environment and human appraisals
- Study linkages
- On-site technologies
- Continuous rating
- Dials and digital voters
- On line surveys



Questions?