# Contact with Nature and Plants Improve Psychological Health: What is the evidence?









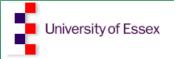


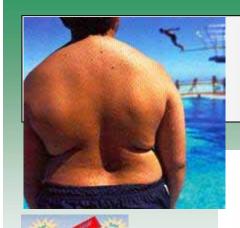
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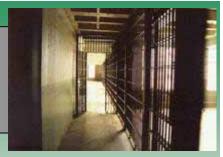
### The UK's Health

- Lifestyles are more sedentary both work, schools and leisure time
- 63% of men and 75% of women in UK do not exercise enough to benefit health
- CVD, Type II diabetes, many cancers and chronic respiratory disease are all on the increase
- Obesity affects 1.6 billion people worldwide
- At least 1 in 6 individuals are affected by mental illhealth at any one time
- Depression and anxiety cost the UK 13.8 million working days and affected 530,000 people





#### Nature is Good For Us

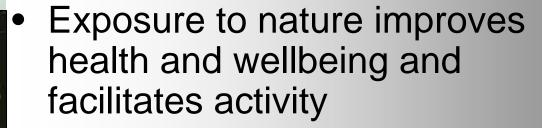




- 'Biophilia Hypothesis'
- A room with a view
  - Prisoners
  - Hospital patients



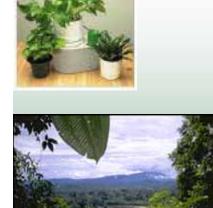
- Dental patients
- Plants in offices & homes
- Healing gardens in hospitals













### **Nature Deprivation**

- The natural environment is an important resource for human health
- If nature is important, then deprivation will create problems
- Physical benefits of nature in urban areas microclimate effects
- Design of built and natural environment matters for mental health
- The 'green' element often not considered essential in urban planning and regeneration
- Perception of the importance of nature?





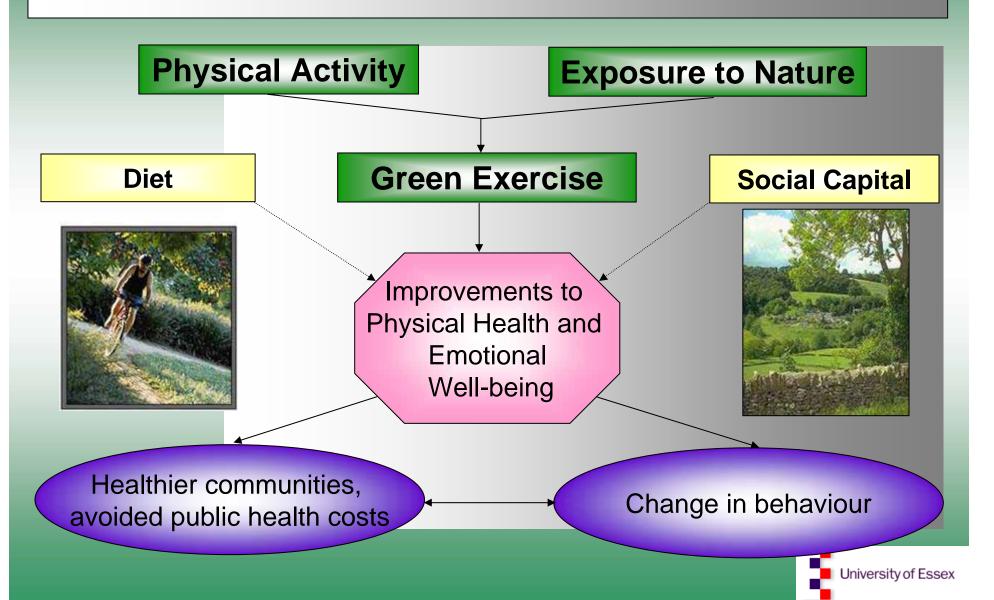


- Early encounters vital for creating meaning and establishing identity
- Concerns that children today spend too little time outside
- Disconnections mean
  - Reductions in ecological literacy
  - Misunderstandings about food
  - Reductions in cognitive capacity
- Importance of easy access to greenspaces





# The Concept of "Green Exercise"



### Study 1: Rural and Urban Views

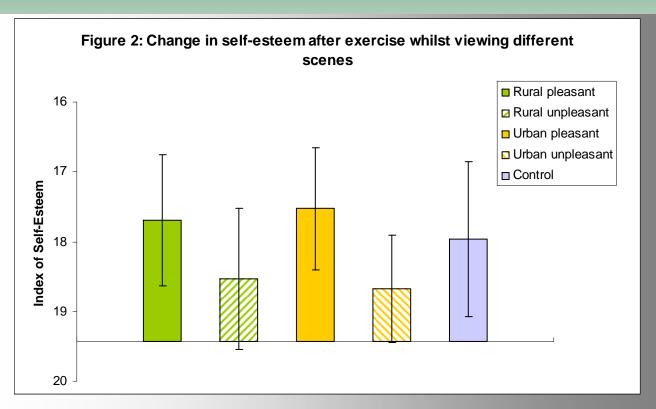
 Comparison of 4 types of views while exercising on a treadmill for 20 minutes

 Observed either rural pleasant, rural unpleasant, urban pleasant, urban unpleasant or no pictures (control)

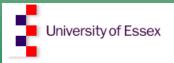
Controlled conditions (100 subjects)



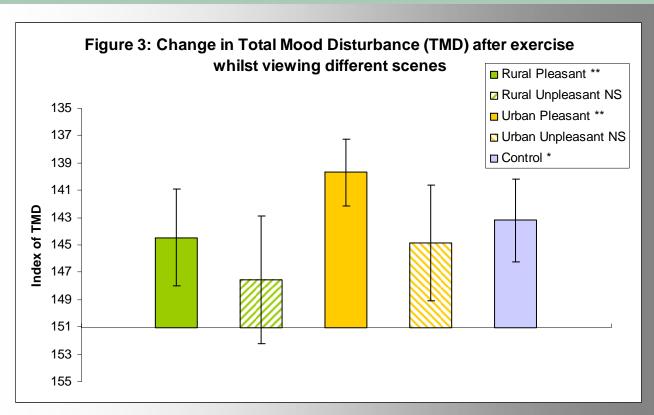
### Effect on Self-Esteem



- All improvements; rural pleasant & urban pleasant greatest
- Unpleasant scenes lacking nature made self-esteem worse relative to control



#### Effect on Total Mood Disturbance



 All improvements, biggest improvements seen in pleasant conditions

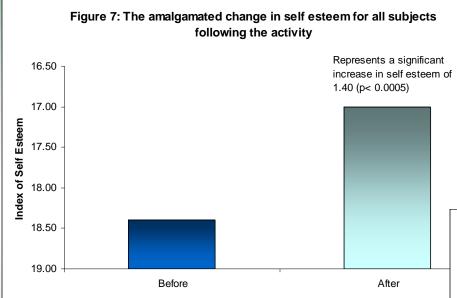


### Study 2: Green Exercise Activities



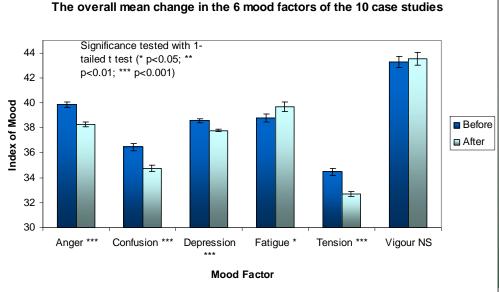
- University of Essex study supported by the Countryside Recreation Network
  - 10 case studies
  - 263 participants (134 men; 129 women)
  - Composite questionnaire Before and after activity
  - Different types of activity
  - Different levels of intensity and duration
  - Different types of habitat
  - A geographical spread
  - Group and individual activities
  - Organised or informal sessions
  - Analysed health benefits derived from participation

# Change in Self-Esteem and Mood



 Significant increase in self-esteem

 Significant reduction in anger, tension, depression and confusion





# Other Findings



- No significant differences in improvements between 10 case studies
- Self-esteem and mood improved by gentle as well as vigorous exercise
- No differences between long and short visits to green spaces
- Cannot separate out benefits of green exercise from those arising from social capital

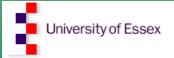


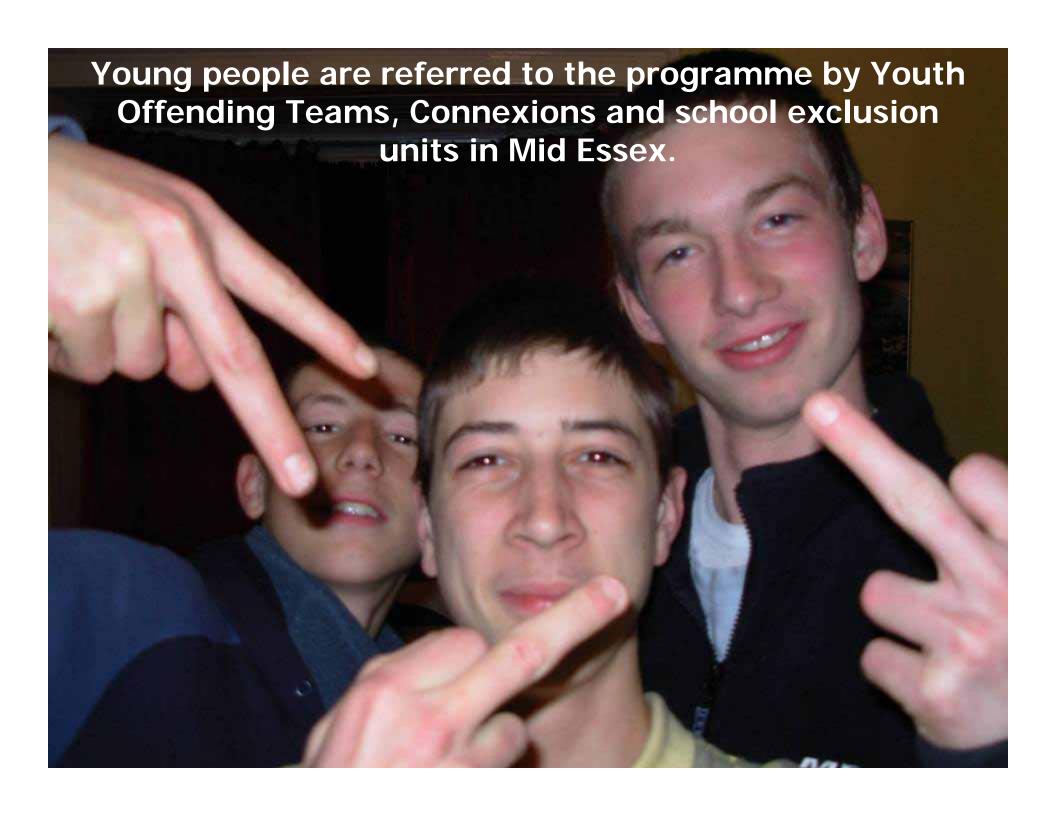


## September 2007



- 9 month personal development project
- Aim to encourage disaffected young people to make long term positive changes
- Uses power of nature as catalyst for change
- Combines use of wilderness trails, monthly personal development workshops and one to one life coaching
- Primary goal to build self-esteem







Referral histories of young participants include theft, shop lifting, common assault and violent behaviour, criminal damage, substance abuse, school exclusion, poor family relationships and lack of anger management.

Ages varied between 15 and 17 years of age

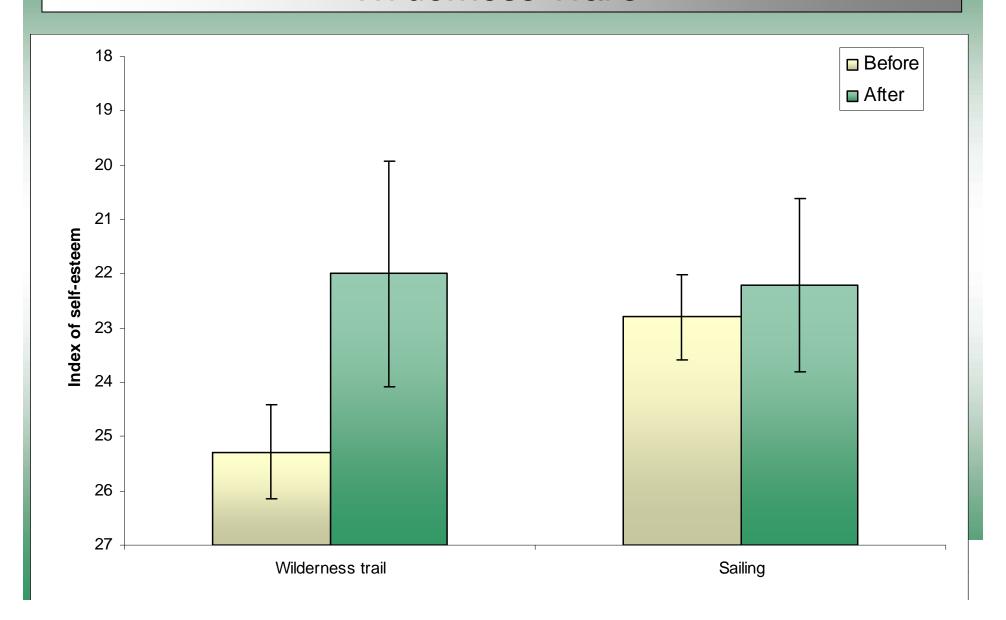




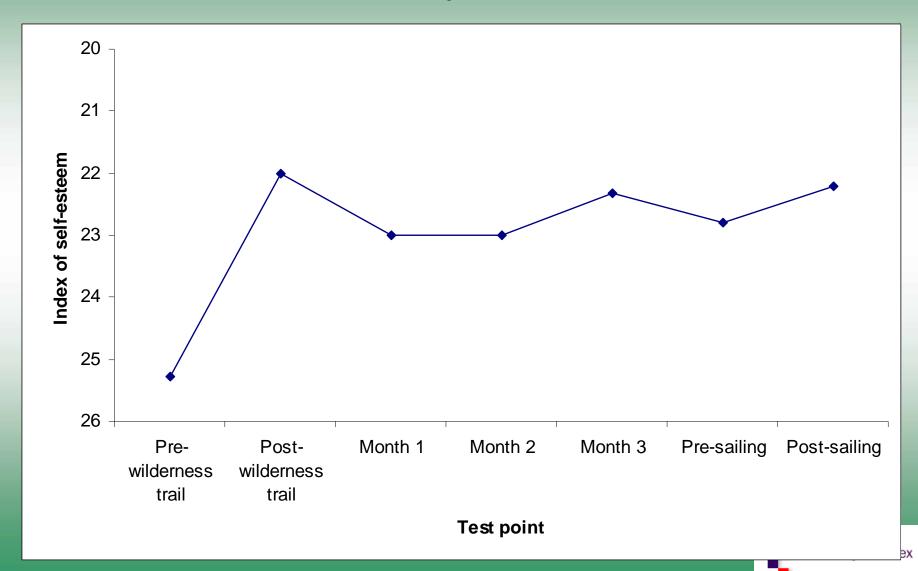
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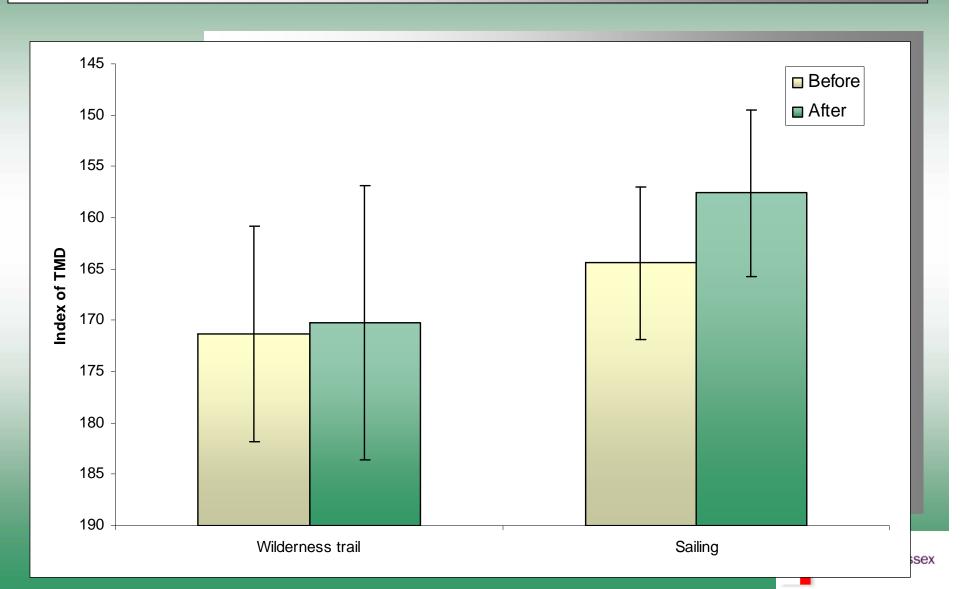
# Change in Self-Esteem after Participating in the Wilderness Trails



# Change in Self-Esteem Scores During Project



# Change in Total Mood Disturbance after Participating in Both Trails



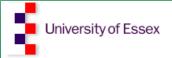
### Study 4: The Green Agenda for Mental Health



#### Aims of Study:

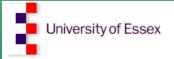
- Assess therapeutic properties of green exercise for individuals presenting some sort of health challenge
- Evaluate effectiveness of a new 6 week green exercise intervention programme on psychological health parameters
- Compare findings to 2 other existing programmes not involving green exercise
- All groups involved members of Local Mind Associations
  - 1. Green Exercise group (exercise x outdoor environment greenspaces)
  - 2. Swimming group (exercise x indoor environment)
  - 3. Somebody Cares Club (indoor environment x no exercise)



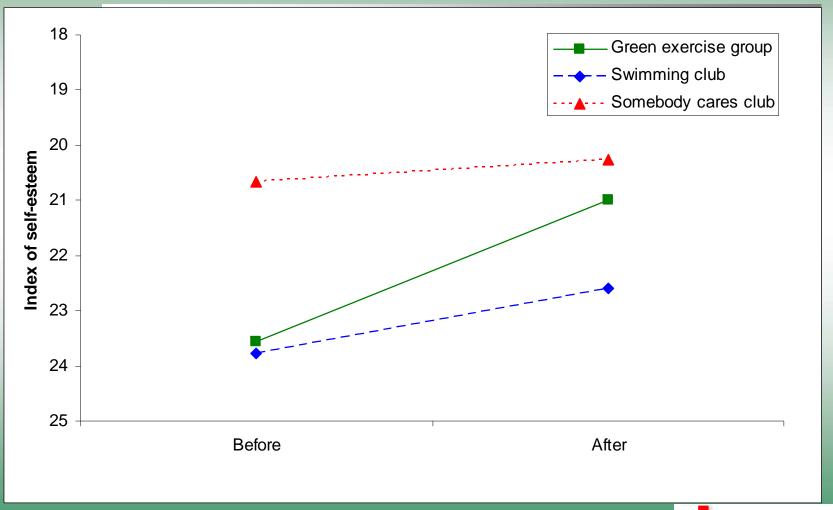


## Participant Data and Design

- 53 Mind group members (20 male; 33 female)
- 21-83 yrs; mean age 53yrs
- Participants attended sessions every week or as many as they could within the 6 weeks
- Measured self-esteem and mood pre and post each session

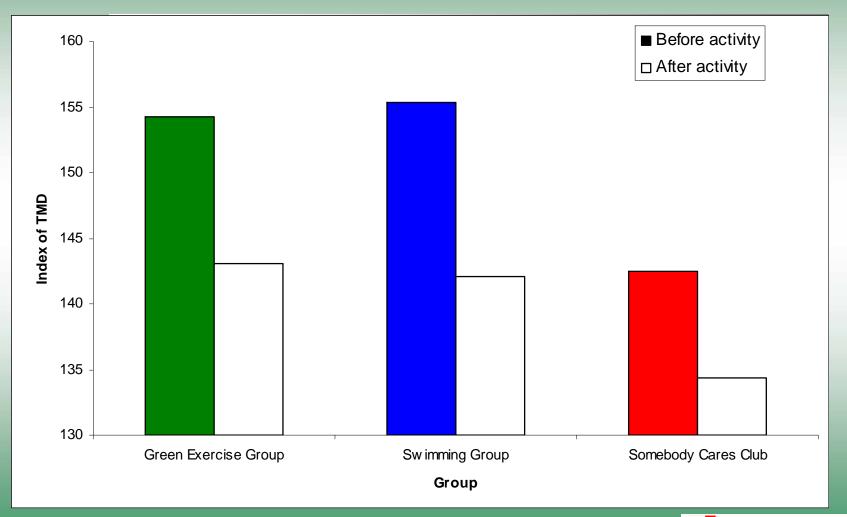


### Changes in Self-Esteem in the Three Groups

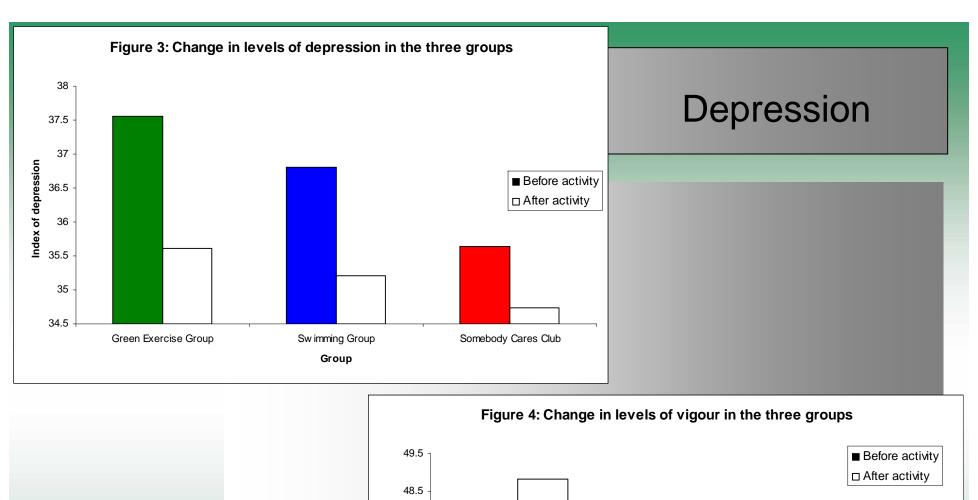


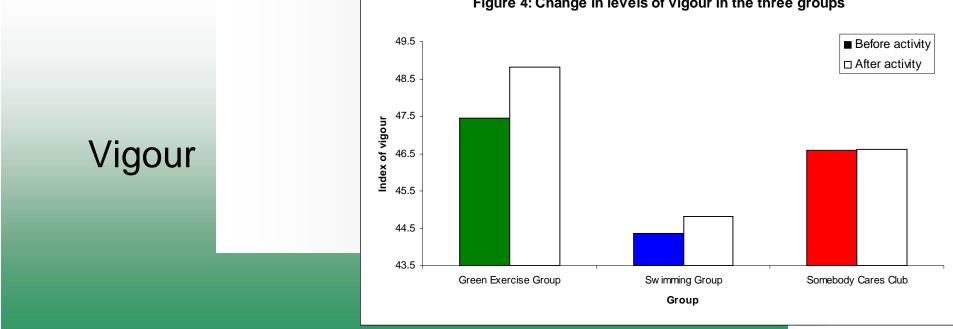


# Change in Total Mood Disturbance in the Three Groups











# Other Key Findings



 Members who attended all 6 sessions reported higher selfesteem and overall mood than those who attended less



 GE group experienced the most number of participant increases in self-esteem overall

Importance of social contact

# Green Exercise Overall Findings



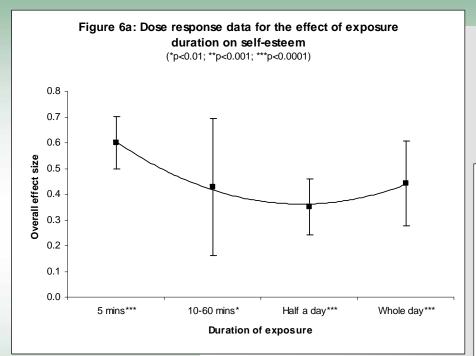


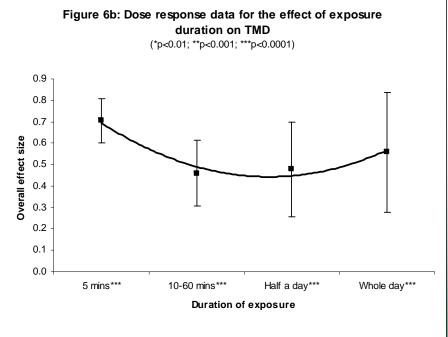


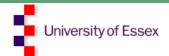
- 1850 subjects across UK
- Three health outcomes
  - 1. Improvement of psychological well-being
  - 2. Generation of physical benefits
  - Facilitation of social networks and connectivity
- Effects
  - 2 out of 3 people improved self-esteem
  - 2 out of 3 people improved total mood
  - 3 out of 4 people less depressed, tense and angry

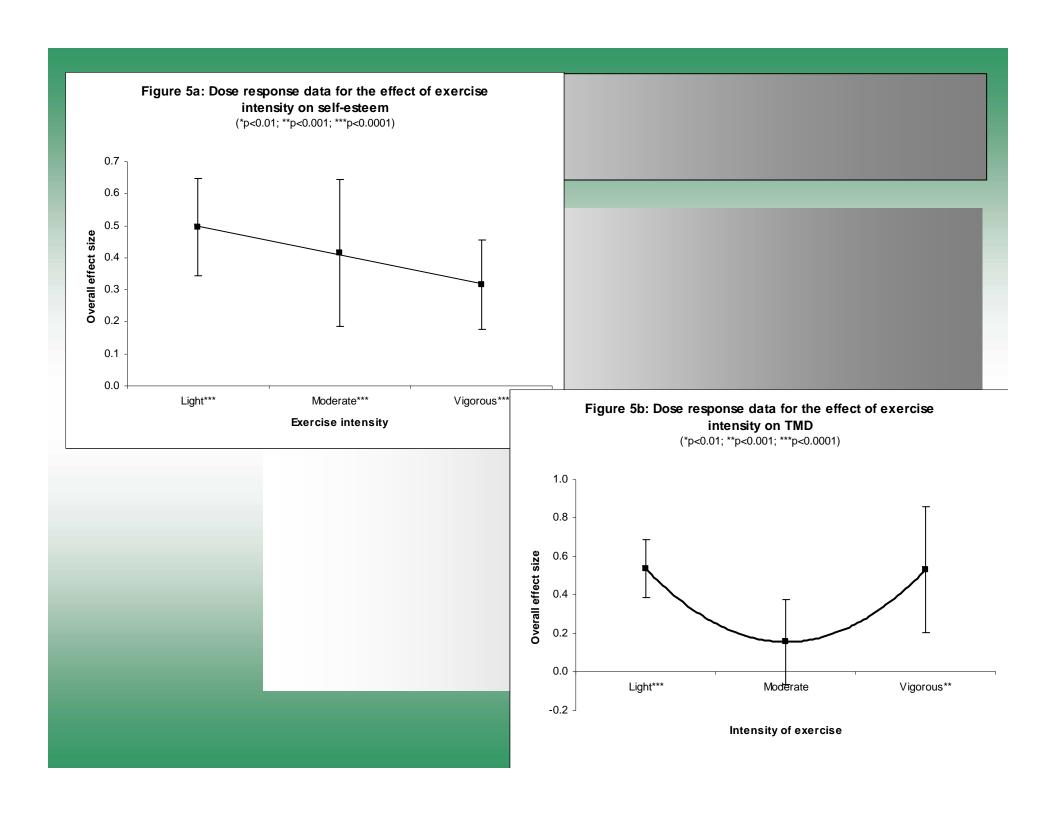


### A Dose of Nature?







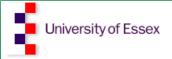




#### We Now Know That...



- All natural places bring mental health benefits
  - From nearby nature to countrysides to wildlands
- Nature physical activity is likely and easy, bringing physical health benefits
- All types of people (age, gender, social groups, ethnic groups) benefit,
  - But vulnerable, ill, disaffected and disadvantaged seem to benefit more
  - Green exercise is more effective for people who start with poorer mental health





#### Conclusions



- Need to think of Natural Health Service to complement NHS
  - Green places can be therapeutic
- Green Exercise suggests role for Green Care and Green Design
- So...
  - Go out more
  - Make it creative (free-range children)
  - Self-medicate with nature
  - Persuade doctors and public
  - Incorporate more green views and greenspace in urban design



"I can go into the hills and enjoy peace and quiet, the exercise and relax. My troubles take a back seat on a day like today"



