

COPING WITH POVERTY
Impacts of Environment and
Attention in the Inner City

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**PREVIOUS WORK ON CONTACT WITH NATURE
AND EFFECTIVE LIFE FUNCTIONING**

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF THIS STUDY

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FIGURE 1: Aerial view of the site (left) and a view of the park area (right).

THE SITE: A NATURAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF NEARBY NATURE

The study area is a large, paved plaza located adjacent to a modern, multi-story building. The plaza is surrounded by a mix of urban and natural elements, including a large tree-lined walkway and a grassy area. The site is used for various activities, including walking, jogging, and social gatherings.

Field observations were conducted during the study period. The data collected includes the number of people using the plaza, the time of day, and the weather conditions. The results show that the plaza is most popular during the middle of the day, and that the presence of the park area significantly increases the number of people using the plaza.

The study also examined the effects of the park area on the plaza's usage. The results show that the park area has a positive impact on the plaza's usage, with a 93% increase in the number of people using the plaza when the park area is visible. This suggests that the presence of natural elements in an urban environment can significantly improve the quality of life and encourage outdoor activities.

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Difficulty

- How difficult or challenging is [this issue]?
- How hopeless do you feel about [this issue]?

Neglect

- Have you found that you have been putting off working on this goal?
- Has delaying working on this goal cost you in some ways?
- Do you feel you could take a more active role in trying to achieve this goal?
- How much have you been putting this decision off?
- [In this decision] how inclined do you feel to just go with the option that requires the least thought?
- Has delaying this decision cost you in some ways?

Length

- For how much time has [this issue] been a problem or worry for you now?

Severity

- How serious are the consequences if this issue isn't resolved?
- How serious are the impacts of it right now in your everyday life?
- How important is it that this issue be resolved in the very near future?

NOTE: Each item is asked with respect to two major issues.

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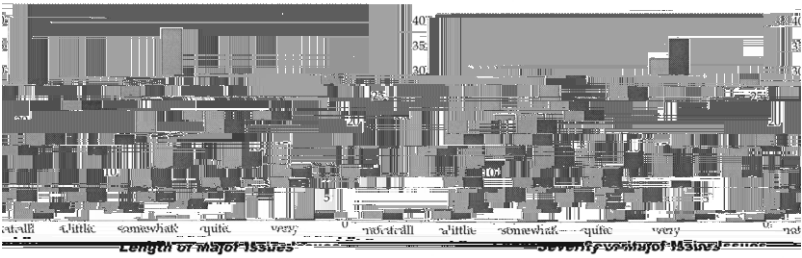
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RESULTS

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NOTE: The bar graphs show the results for one measure of attention (Digit Span Backwards test [DSB]), a summary measure of life functioning (Ineffective Management of Major Issues Scale [IMMI]), and four subscales for life functioning.

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	<i>Barren Condition</i>		<i>Green Condition</i>		<i>t Statistic</i>	<i>p Value</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		
Digit Span Backwards test	4.64	1.2	4.96	1.0	-1.74	.05
Ineffective Management of Major Issues scale	2.20	.58	2.00	.46	2.40	.01
Difficulty subscale	2.18	.99	1.81	.73	2.53	.01
Neglect subscale	1.72	.76	1.52	.67	1.76	.05
Length subscale	2.59	.89	2.17	.77	2.96	.005
Severity subscale	3.28	.59	3.01	.68	2.47	.01

NOTE: *t* tests are one-tailed.

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EXAMINATION OF SPECIFIC POSSIBLE CONFOUNDS

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	<i>Digit Span Backwards Test</i>	<i>Ineffective Management of Major Issues Scale</i>	<i>Nearby Nature</i>
Demographics			
Age	X	X	—
Education	X	—	—
Employment	—	—	—
Income	—	X	—
Household			
Size of household	—	—	—
Marital status	—	—	—
Number of children	—	—	—
Years in apartment	—	X	—
Years in public housing	—	X	—
Well-being			
Health rating	—	—	—
Health symptoms	—	X	—
Stress	—	X	—
Positive mood	X	—	—
Substance use			
Tobacco	X	—	—
Alcohol	—	—	—
Prescription drugs	—	—	—
Other drugs	—	—	—
Sources of social support			
Neighborhood social ties	—	—	X
General social ties	—	—	—
Interviewer ratings			
Number of interruptions	—	—	—
Background noise	X	—	—
Privacy	—	—	—
Perceived rapport	—	—	—

NOTE: X's indicate relationships significant with an α of .05. In interpreting this table, it should be noted that the α was set at .05 per comparison. Typically, the number and posthoc nature of these analyses would suggest a familywise α to minimize the probability of a Type I error (false hit). In these circumstances, however, the concern is to minimize the probability of a Type II error (failure to detect a confound), and the greater sensitivity of a per comparison α provides greater confidence that there are no undetected confounds among those tested. At the same time, significant relations in this table should be taken with a grain of salt; it should be noted that even in the absence of any true relationships among the various pairwise combinations tested, 69 comparisons with an α of .05 per comparison would yield a mean of 3.45 significant relations arising solely due to chance (false hits).

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DISCUSSION

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HUMANS AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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BEHAVIOR AND FUNCTIONING IN THE INNER CITY

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