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## Neighbourhood green space, social environment and mental health: an examination in four European cities

ANNEMARIE RUIJSBROEK<sup>1</sup>, SIGRID M. MOHNEN<sup>1</sup>, MARIËL DROOMERS<sup>2</sup>, HANNEKE KRUIZE<sup>3</sup>, CHRISTOPHER GIDLOW<sup>4</sup>, REGINA GRAŽULEVIČIENĖ<sup>5</sup>, SANDRA ANDRUSAITYTE<sup>5</sup>, JOLANDA MAAS<sup>6</sup>, MARK J. NIEUWENHUIJSEN<sup>7,8,9</sup>, MARGARITA TRIGUERO-MAS<sup>7,8,9</sup>, DANIEL MASTERSON<sup>4</sup>, NAOMI ELLIS<sup>4</sup>, ELISE VAN KEMPEN<sup>3</sup>, WIM HARDYNS<sup>10,11</sup>, KARIEN STRONKS<sup>2</sup>, PETER P. GROENEWEGEN<sup>12,13</sup>

<sup>1</sup>.Centre for Nutrition, Prevention and Health ServicesNational Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)BilthovenThe Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>.Department of Public Health, Academic Medical Center (AMC)University of AmsterdamAmsterdamThe Netherlands

<sup>3</sup>.Centre for Sustainability, Environment and HealthNational Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)BilthovenThe Netherlands

<sup>4</sup>.Centre for Sport, Health and Exercise ResearchStaffordshire UniversityStaffordshireUK

<sup>5</sup>.Vytauto Didžiojo UniversitetasKaunasLithuania

<sup>6</sup>.Department of Social and Organisational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and EducationVrije Universiteit (VU)AmsterdamThe Netherlands

<sup>7</sup>.Centre for Research in Environmental Epidemiology (CREAL)Barcelona Biomedical Research ParkBarcelonaSpain

<sup>8</sup>.University Pompeu Fabra (UPF)BarcelonaSpain

<sup>9</sup>.CIBER Epidemiology y Salud Publica (CIBERESP)BarcelonaSpain

<sup>10</sup>.Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social LawGhent UniversityGhentBelgium

<sup>11</sup>.Faculty of LawUniversity of AntwerpAntwerpBelgium

<sup>12</sup>.NIVEL (Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research)UtrechtThe Netherlands

<sup>13</sup>.Department of Human Geography and Department of SociologyUtrecht UniversityUtrechtThe Netherlands

### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** This study examines the relationship between neighbourhood green space, the neighbourhood social environment (social cohesion, neighbourhood attachment, social contacts), and mental health in four European cities.

**Methods:** The PHENOTYPE study was carried out in 2013 in Barcelona (Spain), Stoke-on-Trent (United Kingdom), Doetinchem (The Netherlands), and Kaunas (Lithuania). 3771 adults living in 124 neighbourhoods answered questions on mental health, neighbourhood social environment, and amount and quality of green space. Additionally, audit data on neighbourhood green space were collected. Multilevel regression analyses examined the relation between

neighbourhood green space and individual mental health and the influence of neighbourhood social environment.

Results: Mental health was only related to green (audit) in Barcelona. The amount and quality of neighbourhood green space (audit and perceived) were related to social cohesion in Doetinchem and Stoke-on-Trent and to neighbourhood attachment in Doetinchem. In all four cities, mental health was associated with social contacts.

Conclusions: Neighbourhood green was related to mental health only in Barcelona. Though neighbourhood green was related to social cohesion and attachment, the neighbourhood social environment seems not the underlying mechanism for this relationship.

## INTRODUCTION

There is growing evidence that neighbourhood green space is beneficial for mental health (Alcock et al. 2014; Di Nardo et al. 2012; Hartig et al. 2014; Van den Berg et al. 2015). The neighbourhood social environment has been suggested to be one of the mechanisms. The presence of green, such as trees or vegetation increases the attractiveness of common spaces in the neighbourhood, thereby potentially increasing their use (Coley et al. 1997; Kuo et al. 1998), and facilitating informal social contacts between community members (Hartig et al. 2014; Kuo et al. 1998). Social contacts are health promoting; for instance through the social support they can offer (Cohen 2004). By facilitating social contacts, neighbourhood green can contribute to the development of neighbourhood social cohesion, i.e. the connectedness and solidarity among community members, which has proven to benefit people's health (Di Nardo et al. 2012; Kawachi and Berkman 2000). Furthermore, having green areas in the neighbourhood increases the attractiveness of the living environment, thereby enhancing people's attachment to the physical neighbourhood environment (Di Nardo et al. 2012). Place attachment helps to create group identity, which translates into a general sense of well-being (Brown et al. 2003) and has been associated with reduced loneliness and better mental health (Hagerty and Williams 1999; Pretty et al. 1994).

The neighbourhood social environment as a mechanism for the impact of neighbourhood green space on mental health has received some research attention in the past years. Some studies found that social cohesion mediated the relation between green space and mental health (de Vries et al. 2013; Sugiyama et al. 2008), while others did not (Triguero-Mas et al. 2015). Lack of social support and feelings of loneliness were reported to mediate the relationship between green space and mental health (Maas et al. 2009), but not social contacts (Maas et al. 2009; Sugiyama et al. 2008). Inconsistencies between studies might be explained by different operationalisations of the social environment (e.g. social cohesion, individual social contacts, loneliness). It is also possible that the relationship between neighbourhood green, social environment and mental health differs across cultures (Hartig et al. 2014). For instance, in more individual oriented cultures, green space might be more important for the facilitation of social interactions than in more collectivist cultures where communal life is already more common.

In the current study, we investigate the relationship between neighbourhood green space, neighbourhood social environment, and mental health in four European cities to examine if the social environment might be one of the mechanisms between neighbourhood green and mental health. The following research questions are addressed: is neighbourhood green space related to the neighbourhood social environment in four European cities? Are the neighbourhood social environment and neighbourhood green space related to mental health in these cities?

This study uses a range of social environment measures (social cohesion, neighbourhood attachment, and individual social contacts) to examine if the associations depend on the operationalisation of social environment. Our green measures comprise both the amount and quality of neighbourhood green, to accommodate the increasing evidence stressing the importance of quality of green space and its impact on health (Francis et al. 2012; Hartig et al. 2014; Van Dillen et al. 2012). Furthermore, objective audit and subjective green measures are used as they may capture different aspects of greenness i.e. more emotional aspects with subjective measures and more tangible aspects with objective measures (Francis et al. 2012). These aspects may relate to the social environment characteristics and mental health differently (Leslie et al. 2010).

## METHODS

### Study background

This EU-funded PHENOTYPE study examined the health effects of the natural environment and its underlying mechanisms. A cross-sectional survey was carried out from May to October 2013 in four cities across Europe: Stoke-on-Trent (United Kingdom), Doetinchem (Netherlands), Barcelona (Spain), and Kaunas (Lithuania) (Nieuwenhuijsen et al. 2014).

### Study population and data collection

In each city, 30 neighbourhoods varying in neighbourhood green space and socioeconomic status (SES) were selected (see Table 1 for a description of the neighbourhoods). Survey data were collected using face-to-face interviews, with the exception of Lithuania, where data were collected with a postal questionnaire. Around 1000 adults aged 18–75 years, were interviewed per city ( $n = 3947$ , overall response rate 20%) across 124 neighbourhoods. For further details on the data collection see Online Resource 1. We selected respondents with complete data for the indicators of interest, providing a sample of 3771 respondents in 124 neighbourhoods (96% of the study population).

### [TABLE 1]

Doetinchem is a medium-sized city, situated in the eastern part of the Netherlands. The city included 56,247 inhabitants and a surface area of 80 km<sup>2</sup> (in 2012). Barcelona is the second-largest city in Spain and has 1,631,259 inhabitants and a surface area of 102 km<sup>2</sup> (in 2011). Stoke-on-Trent is a city in the heart of England and is made up of multiple towns with a total surface area of 304 km<sup>2</sup> and 363,421 inhabitants (in 2010). Kaunas, with 319,213 inhabitants and a surface area of 156 km<sup>2</sup>, is the second-largest city in Lithuania (in 2011)

Additionally, in each neighbourhood an audit was carried out to assess the amount and quality of green space. For each neighbourhood a purposeful sample of streets was selected, ensuring that rare, but important, features of the neighborhood were included (e.g. parks). To do so, we divided each neighbourhood into more or less homogeneous sub-areas by means of land use maps in combination with local knowledge of the areas. Per sub-area, several streets were selected and combined into a route that was inspected by two trained auditors (in a small number of cases by one auditor) in a systematic way, using a form containing closed questions.

## Measures

### *Mental health*

Mental health was measured using the mental health inventory (MHI-5) (Ware Jr and Sherbourne 1992). MHI-5 assesses nervousness and feelings of depression in the past month, with answers ranging from ‘all the time’ to ‘never’ on a six-point scale. Sum scores of the five answers were transformed into a scale from 0 to 100 (Ware Jr et al. 1995), with higher scores reflecting better mental health. The scale has proven to be of good validity and reliability (Ware Jr 2000).

### *Neighbourhood green space*

#### **Audit amount and quality of neighbourhood green space**

Amount of neighbourhood green space was based on six items containing information about the fraction of visible gardens, garden size, the arrangement of the gardens, number of trees, size of public green spaces, and size of public blue spaces (Cronbach’s alpha 0.66). Quality of neighbourhood green space was derived from one question, answered by the auditors: ‘what is your general impression of the quality of the green space in this neighbourhood?’ Answers ranged from 1 (very negative) to 5 (very positive).

Indicators were standardised using Z-scores, calculated for each city separately. This way, neighbourhood green was compared between the neighbourhoods within one city and not across all cities, allowing the examination of the relative effect of green space on mental health.

#### **Subjective amount and quality of neighbourhood green space**

Subjective *amount* of neighbourhood green space was measured by asking the respondents: ‘How would you describe your neighbourhood in terms of green space’, with answers on a five-point Likert scale from ‘not green at all’ (1) to ‘very green’ (5). Subjective *quality* of neighbourhood green space was measured by asking: ‘Overall, in your neighbourhood, how satisfied are you with the quality of the green/blue environment?’ Answers ranged on a five-point Likert scale, with a higher score meaning more satisfaction with the quality.

We conducted ecometric analyses to calculate the average perception of neighbourhood green space (see Online Resource 2 for a description of the ecometric analysis) (Raudenbush and Sampson 1999). This way, we can include subjective assessments of neighbourhood green space, while avoiding ‘same-source bias’ (also measured at the same-time) (de Jong et al. 2011; Wheaton et al. 2015). Ecometric

average scores were calculated (stratified by city) and standardised into country-specific Z-scores.

We use the term neighbourhood green space for our natural environment measures, because the audit showed that the neighbourhood natural environment consisted foremost of green elements and because mainly green space is relevant for the social interaction mechanism.

### **Social environment**

We measured three aspects of the social environment.

*Social cohesion* constructed by summing the answers to five statements from the social cohesion and trust scale (Sampson et al. 1997): ‘People are willing to help their neighbours’, ‘This is a close-knit neighbourhood’, ‘People in this neighbourhood can be trusted’, ‘People in this neighbourhood generally don’t get along with each other’ (reversed), and ‘People in this neighbourhood do not share the same values’ (reversed). Using a 5-point Likert scale, answers ranged on from ‘totally disagree’ to ‘totally agree’. Negatively stated items were recoded so that a higher score reflected higher levels of social cohesion (Cronbach’s alpha 0.76).

*Neighbourhood attachment* measured by summing the answers to three statements: ‘I feel attached to this neighbourhood’, ‘I feel at home in this neighbourhood’, and ‘I live in a nice neighbourhood where people have a sense of belonging’, using a 5-point Likert scale, answers ranged on from ‘totally disagree’ to ‘totally agree’. A higher score reflected stronger neighbourhood attachment (Cronbach’s alpha 0.80).

*Social contacts* respondents were asked how often they had contact with their neighbours. Answers were: ‘daily’, ‘at least once a week’, ‘1–3 times per month’, ‘less than once a month’, and ‘seldom or never’. Social contacts was dichotomised into ‘at least once a week’ versus ‘less often’ for the analyses with social contacts as outcome measure.

Similar to the subjective green measures, econometric analyses were conducted to calculate the neighbourhood average scores of social cohesion and neighbourhood attachment (see Online Resource 2). Social contacts were included at the individual level.

The correlations between the neighbourhood characteristics (Online Resource 3) show that the audit and perceived green measures were moderately related, suggesting that these indicators measured different aspects of neighbourhood green space.

### **Confounders**

Individual control variables in all analyses were sex, age (in years), highest achieved educational level (primary school /no education; secondary school/further education; university degree or higher), nationality (country nationality; other), employment status (fulltime employed; other), household composition (with children under 12 years; other), and homeownership (yes; no). Neighbourhood socioeconomic status (SES) (low; intermediate; high; based on country-specific data, see Online Resource 1) was included as a neighbourhood level confounder. See Table 2 for the descriptive statistics.

[TABLE 2]

**Analyses**

Multilevel linear and logistic regression analyses were performed, with individuals at level one, neighbourhoods at level two, and city at level three. City was included as level to adjust for systematic differences in the intercept between the four cities, i.e. city differences caused by, for instance, policy differences. The green variables were allowed to have a different effect (slope) on social environment and health for every city, by creating a separate green indicator variable for every city (green indicator X city-dummy (1 = belongs to this city, 0 = does not belong to this city)). All four city green variables are added to the model (Weisberg 2005).

First, multilevel models assessed the association between neighbourhood green space and individual level social contacts in the four cities. Ecological models at the neighbourhood level assessed the associations between neighbourhood green, social cohesion, and neighbourhood attachment, respectively. Next, we examined the associations between social cohesion, neighbourhood attachment, social contacts and mental health in the four cities, while adjusting for green space. Finally, we examined the associations between green space at the neighbourhood level and mental health in the four cities. The analyses with the subjective neighbourhood level green measures were also adjusted for the individual perception of neighbourhood green space, to distinguish the contextual health effect of green space from the individual level effect. Analyses were conducted using SAS 9.3.

**RESULTS**

**Neighbourhood green space and the social environment**

More cohesive neighbourhoods were greener and had better quality green space in Doetinchem (perceived and audit) and in Stoke-on-Trent (perceived amount; perceived and audit quality) (Table 3). In Barcelona and Kaunas, neighbourhood-level green space was not related to neighbourhood social cohesion.

[TABLE 3]

Stronger neighbourhood attachment was found in greener neighbourhoods (perceived) and neighbourhoods with better quality green space (audit and perceived) in Doetinchem (Table 3). Better perceived quality of neighbourhood green was associated with stronger neighbourhood attachment in Barcelona and Stoke-on-Trent as well.

Neighbourhood green space was not associated with social contacts in any of the cities.

**Social environment and mental health**

Residents living in neighbourhoods with more social cohesion or with stronger neighbourhood attachment reported better mental health only in Stoke-on-Trent, not in the other cities (Table 4). Having more frequent social contacts was associated with better mental health consistently in all four cities.

[TABLE 4]

**Neighbourhood green space and mental health**

In Barcelona, a higher amount of neighbourhood green (audit) was associated with better mental health (Table 4). In the other three cities, neighbourhood green space was not associated with mental health.

**The social environment as possible mechanism**

In Barcelona, we found no associations between neighbourhood green space and (one aspect of) the social environment (Table 3) and between the (same aspect of the) social environment and mental health (Table 4). In the other cities, we found no associations between neighbourhood green space and mental health (Table 4).

Therefore, we found no indications that the social environment could be an underlying mechanism between neighbourhood green space and mental health.

**DISCUSSION**

Greener neighbourhoods and neighbourhoods with better quality green space were more cohesive and had higher levels of neighbourhood attachment in Doetinchem and Stoke-on-Trent. More neighbourhood cohesion and stronger neighbourhood attachment were associated with better mental health in Stoke-on-Trent only. Only in Barcelona, however, the neighbourhood green space was associated with better mental health, but there, we found no indications that the social environment could be the underlying mechanism.

**Study limitations**

The cross-sectional design of this study prevents conclusions about the causality of the relationships (Galster 2008). We therefore did not implement statistical tests for mediation, as mediation implies causal processes. Another limitation is the low response rate (see Online Resource 1), resulting in an underrepresentation of low educated people in all four cities. It is suggested that people with a low socioeconomic status (SES) may benefit more from neighbourhood green space than those with a high SES (Mitchell and Popham 2008). The underrepresentation of low educated people may therefore have resulted in an underestimation of the relationship between green space and mental health. Third, in Kaunas, there was no variation between neighbourhoods in neighbourhood attachment and, as pointed out by the low reliability scores of green space and social cohesion in Table 2, only little neighbourhood variation in case of the other neighbourhood measures (Hox 2010). Because of the low reliability scores, we excluded results from Kaunas based on the perception measures in the discussion of the implications. Finally, the neighbourhoods in Barcelona were considerably smaller in size compared to the other cities. This could have increased the chance that the Spanish neighbourhoods were more homogeneous in terms of the amount and quality of neighbourhood green space, which could have resulted in more precise audit assessment of the neighbourhood green space in Barcelona. We cannot rule out completely that a more precise audit assessment of the green space in Barcelona resulted in finding a relation between audit amount of green space and mental health there.

### **Neighbourhood green space and the social environment**

Our study showed that green space at the neighbourhood level was related to the neighbourhood social environment. Our findings that related social cohesion consistently to neighbourhood green space in Doetinchem and Stoke-on-Trent strengthens the evidence on the influence of green space on the development of social cohesion. Furthermore, in line with Arnberger and Eder (2012) we report *neighbourhood attachment* to be consistently associated with neighbourhood green space in Doetinchem, as well as the subjective quality of neighbourhood green in Barcelona and Stoke-on-Trent. We found no evidence that neighbourhood green space is related to more contacts between neighbours, in line with Maas et al. (2009). Our findings corroborate the argument by Hartig et al. (2014) that physical neighbourhood characteristics, such as green space, influence other area characteristics, e.g. social cohesion, more easily than individual characteristics, e.g. individual social contacts.

### **Green space, social environment and the relation with mental health**

Our finding that individual social contacts were associated consistently with better mental health, while social cohesion and neighbourhood attachment were related to better mental health in Stoke-on-Trent, UK exclusively, underlines the fact that the neighbourhood environment is in general less important for individual health than individual characteristics (Pickett and Pearl 2001). Despite of that, studying neighbourhood characteristics such as neighbourhood green is relevant as it can influence the health of many people, therewith contributing substantially to the health of the population.

We found only weak evidence for a relationship between neighbourhood green space and mental health. A study that used similar green data, i.e. audit information, reported no relation between the presence of green and general health (Dunstan et al. 2013), though another study reported that the amount of green was related to mental health (Van Dillen et al. 2012). We could only replicate this association between the amount of green space and mental health in Barcelona. The Barcelona neighbourhoods were considerably less green than the neighbourhoods in other cities (see Table 1). Possibly living in greener neighbourhoods in Barcelona is more strongly related to mental health than in other cities, because of the scarcity of green space in general. Another explanation for finding an association between green space and mental health in Barcelona only, is that especially nearby green space seems important for mental health (Kaplan 2001; Triguero-Mas et al. 2015; Van Dillen et al. 2012), as the Barcelona neighbourhoods were by far the smallest in this study. When we conducted post-hoc analysis using individual perception of neighbourhood green, assuming that the individual perception is based on nearby green space more than the neighbourhood average perception of green, we indeed found associations between green space and mental health in Doetinchem as well.

In our study, quality of neighbourhood-level green was not associated with mental health, which is in contrast with previous studies (Francis et al. 2012; Van Dillen et al. 2012). We used a crude measure for quality of green space. Possibly this measure was not specific enough to detect a relationship with mental health.

We found no indications that the neighbourhood social environment serves as a possible mechanism between neighbourhood green space and mental health. We either failed to find a relation between neighbourhood green space and mental health



(i.e. Kaunas, Doetinchem, Stoke-on-Trent), or did not find associations between neighbourhood green space and (one aspect of) the social environment and between the (same one aspect of the) social environment and mental health (i.e. in Barcelona). In Barcelona, a highly urbanized city, restoration from daily stress might be a more relevant mechanism underlying the association between green space and mental health than the social environment. Unfortunately, we were unable to examine this hypothesis with the available PHENOTYPE dataset.

### **Comparison of the cities**

There were marked differences between the cities with regard to the relevance of the neighbourhood environment for mental health. The Intra-Class Correlations of the cities (ICC), which estimates the proportion of variation in mental health between residents that is related to neighbourhood characteristics, reflects these differences. For example, in Doetinchem, the ICC was very low (0.51%) and both green space and the social neighbourhood characteristics were unrelated to mental health, in contrast with Stoke-on-Trent and Barcelona with ICCs of 8.51 and 6.71%, respectively. In Barcelona, this ICC reflected the relation between neighbourhood green space and mental health and in Stoke-on-Trent the neighbourhood social environment was related to mental health. The different findings across the cities might reflect geographical and cultural differences (Hartig et al. 2014). The differences could also reflect that, despite the use of identical measurements, data might still not be comparable due to cultural differences in the interpretation of survey questions and audit. The use of more objective measures, such as GIS data, could improve the comparability of the findings, but this might at the same time not be the environmental characteristics that have the biggest impact on mental health. Furthermore, more objective data on the quality of neighbourhood green or the social neighbourhood characteristics will be much more difficult to achieve. Future comparative studies should make efforts to also incorporate objective data to allow even better comparison between European settings.

### **CONCLUSION**

Neighbourhood green and the neighbourhood social environment were related to one another in two cities, but did not translate into better mental health there. Neighbourhood green was related to mental health only in Barcelona, but there we found no indication that the neighbourhood social environment could be the underlying mechanism. Our study found no indications that improving neighbourhood green space could be a relevant public health policy, nor were there indications that health benefits of green space would occur through the improvement of the neighbourhood social environment. Future studies should use longitudinal data to further investigate the possibility of this mechanism. To improve the comparison between European settings, studies should try to incorporate objective measures of both green and the social environment.

### **KEY POINTS**

- The neighbourhood social environment has been suggested to be one of the mechanisms responsible for the beneficial effect of green space on health.

- This study examines the relationship between neighbourhood green space, social cohesion, neighbourhood attachment, social contacts, and mental health in four European cities.
- We find no evidence that the neighbourhood social environment could be the underlying mechanism between neighbourhood green space and mental health.
- The relevance of this mechanism needs further investigation with longitudinal data and with more objective data to improve the comparison between European settings.

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#### **COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS**

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##### **Ethical approval**

This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

##### **Informed consent**

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

##### **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

#### **[SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL]**

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## TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Geographical information about the four European PHENOTYPE cities (2010–2012)

	Doetinchem	Barcelona	Stoke-on-Trent	Kaunas
<i>Information concerning the spatial units used for neighbourhood selection in each city</i>				
Spatial unit	Neighbourhoods	Census areas	Lower super output areas	Voting districts
Count of spatial units	83	1061	241	116
Average population size of a spatial unit	670	1538	1508	3400
Average surface (SD) in km <sup>2</sup> of a spatial unit	0.96 (1.22)	0.11 (0.64)	1.26 (4.22)	1.34 (1.85)
Average population density (pers/km <sup>2</sup> )	697	13,981	1196	2537

Table 2: Characteristics of the respondents and neighbourhood of the four European cities (2013)

Individual level	Doetinchem, The Netherlands Total n 847			Barcelona, Spain Total n 1002			Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom Total n 933			Kaunas, Lithuania Total n 989		
	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range
Mental health		80.2 (13.5)	20 to 100		71.0 (15.9)	12 to 100		73.8 (16.3)	8 to 100		70.8 (16.9)	8 to 100
Sex, male	43.2			47.0			48.0			39.5		
Educational level												
Primary school	1.2			14.5			9.4			1.7		
Secondary school/further education	47.2			38.3			64.0			26.3		

Individual level	Doetinchem, The Netherlands Total <i>n</i> 847			Barcelona, Spain Total <i>n</i> 1002			Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom Total <i>n</i> 933			Kaunas, Lithuania Total <i>n</i> 989		
	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range
Higher education/university or up	51.6			47.2			26.6			72.0		
Nationality—country nationality	96.0			76.0			95.0			96.2		
Employment—fulltime employed	27.7			43.0			43.0			34.6		
Child(ren) under twelve in the household	15.1			18.6			21.7			4.9		
Age		56.4 (12.2)	19 to 75		45.0 (15.6)	18 to 75		46.0 (16.1)	18 to 75		59.7 (13.8)	18 to 75
Individual social contacts												
Seldom or never	1.8			9.9			7.8			16.6		
Less than once a month	2.4			5.7			2.9			9.1		
1 to 3 times per month	10.6			9.8			6.8			14.7		
At least once a week	39.9			31.6			37.0			37.1		
Almost daily	45.3			43.0			45.6			22.6		
Homeowner	22.6			57.3			59.1			89.2		
<b>Neighbourhood-level (n)</b>	34			30			30			30		
Neighbourhood SES												
Low	32.			33.			33.			33.		

Individual level	Doetinchem, The Netherlands Total n 847			Barcelona, Spain Total n 1002			Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom Total n 933			Kaunas, Lithuania Total n 989		
	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range	%	Mean (SD)	Range
	4			3			3			3		
Intermediate	35.3			33.3			33.3			33.3		
High	32.4			33.3			33.3			33.3		
Audit amount of green		17.46 (2.97)	11.67 to 23.25		7.29 (3.83)	1 to 16		14.64 (3.03)	9 to 23.50		16.9 (4.1)	11 to 26
Audit quality of green		3.44 (0.7)	2 to 4.67		2.52 (0.9)	1 to 5		2.97 (0.73)	2 to 4.75		3 (0.91)	1 to 5
Average subjective amount of green		0 (0.25)	-0.85 to 0.45		0 (0.65)	-1.04 to 1.36		0 (0.35)	-0.63 to 0.65		0 (0.02)	-0.04 to 0.04
Reliability score	0.78			0.95			0.81			0.10		
Average subjective quality of green		0 (0.13)	-0.34 to 0.27		0 (0.49)	-0.88 to 0.97		0 (0.26)	-0.20 to 0.23		0 (0.05)	-0.09 to 0.11
Reliability score	0.58			0.91			0.78			0.31		
Social cohesion		0 (0.08)	-0.19 to 0.21		0 (0.21)	-0.51 to 0.52		0 (0.21)	-0.32 to 0.44		0 (0.01)	-0.03 to 0.03
Reliability score	0.49			0.84			0.80			0.11		
Neighbourhood attachment <sup>a</sup>		0 (0.18)	-0.33 to 0.43		0 (0.2)	-0.45 to 0.46		0 (0.22)	-0.40 to 0.46		—	—
Reliability score	0.68			0.76			0.77					

<sup>a</sup>In Kaunas, there was no variance between neighbourhoods in neighbourhood attachment

Table 3: Linear regression models of neighbourhood green space on social cohesion and neighbourhood attachment and multilevel logistic regression models of neighbourhood green space on individual social contacts (standardised estimates, standard errors in parentheses) in four European cities (2013)

<b>Ecological analyses</b>	<b>Social cohesion<sup>a</sup></b>			
$n_j = 124$	<b>Doetinchem</b>	<b>Barcelona</b>	<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	<b>Kaunas</b>
Audit amount green	0.366 (0.15)*	0.139 (0.16)	0.198 (0.17)	0.225 (0.17)
Audit quality green	0.481 (0.16)**	0.102 (0.17)	0.403 (0.17)*	0.025 (0.17)
Average subjective amount green	0.565 (0.15)***	0.219 (0.16)	0.591 (0.17)***	0.310 (0.16)
Average subjective quality green	0.738 (0.15)***	0.240 (0.16)	0.481 (0.17)**	-0.035 (0.19)
	<b>Neighbourhood attachment<sup>a</sup></b>			
$n_j = 124$	<b>Doetinchem</b>	<b>Barcelona</b>	<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	<b>Kaunas<sup>b</sup></b>
Audit amount green	0.251 (0.16)	0.298 (0.17)	0.085 (0.17)	–
Audit quality green	0.369 (0.16)*	0.286 (0.17)	0.227 (0.17)	–
Average subjective amount green	0.620 (0.15)***	0.221 (0.15)	0.254 (0.16)	–
Average subjective quality green	0.694 (0.14)***	0.302 (0.15)*	0.387 (0.15)**	–
<b>Multilevel analyses</b>	<b>Individual social contacts<sup>c</sup></b>			
$n_i = 3771; n_j = 124$	<b>Doetinchem</b>	<b>Barcelona</b>	<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	<b>Kaunas</b>
Audit amount green	0.073 (0.14)	0.003 (0.12)	0.130 (0.13)	0.187 (0.12)
Audit quality green	0.171 (0.14)	-0.004 (0.12)	-0.100 (0.13)	0.156 (0.12)
Average subjective amount green <sup>d</sup>	-0.018 (0.13)	0.091 (0.12)	0.158 (0.14)	0.103 (0.12)
Average subjective quality green <sup>d</sup>	-0.013 (0.13)	0.090 (0.12)	0.168 (0.14)	0.128 (0.12)

$n_i$  number of individuals,  $n_j$  number of neighbourhoods

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$



<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for neighbourhood SES

<sup>b</sup>In Kaunas, there was no variance between neighbourhoods in neighbourhood attachment

<sup>c</sup>Multilevel analyses, adjusted for age, sex, education, nationality, household composition, employment status, homeownership, neighbourhood SES

<sup>d</sup>Additionally adjusted for individual deviation from the neighbourhood level subjective green score

Table 4: Multilevel linear regression models of individual social contacts (unstandardised estimates), social cohesion, neighbourhood attachment, and neighbourhood green space (standardised estimates), on mental health (standard errors in parentheses) in four European cities (2013)

$n_i = 3771; n_j = 124$	Doetinchem	Barcelona	Stoke-on-Trent	Kaunas <sup>c</sup>
<b>Individual level social environment</b>				
Individual social contacts <sup>a</sup> and...				
Audit amount green	3.276 (0.26)***	1.093 (0.25)***	2.123 (0.25)***	1.376 (0.27)***
Audit quality green	3.287 (0.27)***	1.105 (0.25)***	2.135 (0.25)***	1.389 (0.27)***
Average subjective amount green <sup>b</sup>	3.223 (0.26)***	1.023 (0.25)***	2.055 (0.25)***	1.312 (0.27)***
Average subjective quality green <sup>b</sup>	3.199 (0.26)***	1.017 (0.25)***	2.045 (0.43)***	1.289 (0.27)***
<b>Neighbourhood social environment</b>				
Social cohesion <sup>a</sup> and ...				
Audit amount green	0.619 (0.69)	0.849 (0.67)	2.724 (0.71)***	0.079 (0.63)
Audit quality green	0.573 (0.76)	1.060 (0.66)	3.430 (0.78)***	0.043 (0.62)
Average subjective amount green <sup>b</sup>	0.293 (0.78)	0.899 (0.68)	3.309 (0.90)***	-0.212 (0.69)
Average subjective quality green <sup>b</sup>	0.768 (1.03)	0.903 (0.69)	3.197 (0.81)***	0.086 (0.63)
Neighbourhood attachment <sup>a</sup> and ...				
Audit amount green	0.707 (0.74)	0.170 (0.76)	2.570 (0.76)***	—

$n_i = 3771; n_j = 124$	Doetinchem	Barcelona	Stoke-on-Trent	Kaunas <sup>c</sup>
Audit quality green	0.635 (0.82)	0.615 (0.77)	2.830 (0.80)***	–
Average subjective amount green <sup>a</sup>	0.348 (0.90)	0.459 (0.74)	2.431 (0.82)**	–
Average subjective quality green <sup>a</sup>	0.790 (1.08)	0.413 (0.77)	2.903 (87)***	–
<b>Neighbourhood green space</b>				
Audit amount green	0.441 (0.75)	1.437 (0.71)*	0.655 (0.72)	–0.057 (0.74)
Audit quality green	0.394 (0.79)	0.240 (0.72)	–0.080 (0.74)	–0.662 (0.74)
Average subjective amount green <sup>b</sup>	0.900 (0.72)	0.884 (0.70)	1.035 (0.76)	0.435 (0.73)
Average subjective quality green <sup>b</sup>	0.334 (0.71)	0.733 (0.72)	0.523 (0.76)	–0.187 (0.75)

$n_i$  number of individuals,  $n_j$  number of neighbourhoods

\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.0001$

Adjusted for age, sex, education, nationality, household composition, employment status, homeownership, and neighbourhood SES

<sup>a</sup>Additionally adjusted for green indicators (one at a time)

<sup>b</sup>Additionally adjusted for the individual deviation from the neighbourhood level subjective green score

<sup>c</sup>In Kaunas, there was no variance between neighbourhoods in neighbourhood attachment

## **Online Resource 1      Data collection strategy and response rate per city**

The PHENOTYPE data were derived from face-to-face interviews in The Netherlands, United Kingdom and Spain. In Lithuania, data were collected with a postal questionnaire. A city-specific 5\*3 cross table was produced, fitting in all neighbourhoods according to a categorization by green (5 categories) and SES (3 categories). Neighbourhood SES was country-specific. For Doetinchem, the average monthly household income was used. For Stoke-on-Trent, the English indices of deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) was used, which included data from 7 domains (income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime). For Barcelona, a deprivation index from the MEDEA project was used, which included information about education and (un)employment. For Kaunas, a combination of education level and income from a Kaunas Citizen sample was used. Based on the tertiles of the country specific distribution of SES, three categories of SES were defined (low, intermediate and high SES level). Neighbourhood green was defined using Urban Atlas. For Doetinchem, Urban Atlas was not available and data of a Dutch database ('Top10 nl') were used. The straight-line distance to green spaces larger than 1 hectare was calculated for all residential addresses (households) within each neighbourhood, using GIS. Subsequently, the averaged distances were ranged into quintiles to define the five green categories. From each table cell from the cross table, two neighbourhoods with sufficient adult population were selected. In Doetinchem, a total of 10,220 residents were approached by mail after a random selection of addresses. In total, 861 people participated (8.4% response rate). In Stoke-on-Trent, 2,826 randomly selected addresses were sent a letter. Interviewers then visited addresses in each neighbourhood in a random order. At each address, interviewers used the birthday rule (next birthday) to randomly select the individual per household. In total, 1,044 people participated (36.9% response rate). In Barcelona, 11,543 people were selected at random across the 30 neighbourhoods. The selected people were distributed in candidates and substitutes (at the rate of 1/10), ensuring that each candidate had 10 substitutes with matching age range, sex and neighbourhood. A letter of invitation was sent. Interviewers then visited the addresses of the candidates. If the candidate was not contactable or not willing to participate, then the interviewers approached the first substitute (and so on). In total, 2,230 people were contacted of which 1,045 participated (46.9% response rate). Finally, in Kaunas, 5,840 adults aged 20-75 were randomly selected from a 2006-2009 survey. Because of change in addresses 1,168 people could not be reached. Consequently, 4,672 people were invited by mail to fill out a postal questionnaire. This postal questionnaire was sent in the same period the face-to-face interviews took place in the other cities. In total, 997 people participated (21.3% response rate).

## Online resource 2      Ecometrics method to aggregate individual perception to the neighbourhood level

Ecometrics was used to calculate our neighbourhood measures from the survey data. With ecometrics, more reliable estimates of the context effect of the neighbourhood can be calculated by accounting for composition effects. We adjusted the aggregated measures for six individual characteristics that may influence the perception of the neighbourhood characteristics in question; sex, age, educational level, ethnicity, employment status, household composition and homeownership. Additionally, we adjusted for owning a dog in the multilevel models for neighbourhood greenness, to account for the assumption that dog owners have better knowledge of the amount and quality of the green spaces in their neighbourhood.

To aggregate the social cohesion and neighbourhood attachment measures, three-level (items, respondents, neighbourhoods) linear regression models were used. For the green indicators a two-level (respondents and neighbourhoods) linear regression model was used, because we only included one green item at the item level. The residuals of the neighbourhood measurement, i.e. the part that cannot be attributed to participants' response patterns and measurement error, constitutes the neighbourhood greenness, social cohesion, and neighbourhood attachment measurement. Positive values indicate higher than average levels of neighbourhood greenness, social cohesion or neighbourhood attachment. Table 2 shows the reliability scores, calculated using the formula by Hox (2010).

For the two level models:  $\check{e}_j = \sigma^2_{neighbourhood} / [\sigma^2_{neighbourhood} + [\sigma^2_{individual} / n_j]]$

For the three level models:  $\check{e}_j = \sigma^2_{neighbourhood} / [\sigma^2_{neighbourhood} + [\sigma^2_{individual} / n_j + [\sigma^2_{item} / (p \cdot n_j)]]]$

$\check{e}_j$  is the reliability of the neighbourhood measure.  $\sigma^2_{neighbourhood}$  is the variance between neighbourhoods;  $\sigma^2_{individual}$  is the variance between individuals within the neighbourhoods;  $\sigma^2_{item}$  is the variance between the items;  $n_j$  is the mean number of respondents per neighbourhood. Finally,  $p$  is the number of items used. The reliability  $\check{e}_j$  is close to 1 when group sizes are large and/or the variability of the intercepts across the groups is large. The reliability  $\check{e}_j$  is close to 0 when group sizes are small or when there is little variation across groups (Hox, 2010).

For Kaunas we were unable to calculate an ecometric score for neighbourhood attachment, due to a lack of variation between neighbourhoods in the responses to the items. Kaunas is therefore excluded from the analyses with neighbourhood attachment.

**Online Resource 3****Correlations between the neighbourhood characteristics**

	<b>Audit amount of green</b>	<b>Audit quality of green</b>	<b>Subjective amount of green</b>	<b>Subjective quality of green</b>	<b>Social cohesion</b>
<b>Audit quality of green</b>	0.49				
<b>Subjective amount of green</b>	0.46	0.39			
<b>Subjective quality of green</b>	0.29	0.38	0.69		
<b>Social cohesion</b>	0.26	0.31	0.45	0.42	
<b>Neighbourhood attachment</b>	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.78