Environmental motivation: self-regulation and environmental behaviour
by Carmen Tabernero and Bernardo Hernández

Is the hat on the table? Language and spatial relations in and out context
by Remo Job, Francesca Pesciarelli and Francesca Peressotti

A young researcher’s view of Romanian steps towards EU integration: analysing pro-environmental and anti-corruption policies
by Corina Ilń and Zoltan Bogathy
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SUMMARY

PRESIDENTIAL AND EDITORIAL ADDRESSES
[ Gabriel Moser] ........................................ 1
[ Ricardo García-Mira] .................................. 1

ENVIRONMENTAL MOTIVATION: SELF-REGULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR
[Carmen Taberner, Bernardo Hernández] … 3

IS THE HAT ON THE TABLE? LANGUAGE AND SPATIAL RELATIONS IN AND OUT CONTEXT
[ Remo Job, Francesca Pesciarelli & Francesca Peressotti] .............................................. 7

A YOUNG RESEARCHER’S VIEW OF ROMANIAN STEPS TOWARDS EU INTEGRATION: ANALYSING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES
[ Corina Ilin, Zoltan Bogathy] ......................... 9

NEWS ......................................................... 12
BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS ........................... 16
CONFERENCES ........................................ 24
PAST EVENTS ............................................ 25
RECENT DOCTORAL THESIS AND DISSERTATIONS ........................................... 27
BOOK REVIEWS ....................................... 30
IAPS NETWORKS ..................................... 32
IAPS WEBPAGES ..................................... 32

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IAPS has been in existence for a quarter of a century - this has to be celebrated. As pointed out by Enric Pol (IAPS Bulletin n° 27), IAPS was officially founded in 1980 with Rikard Küller as President and David Canter as Secretary. Although there are some confusions about the number of IAPS conferences and a controversy about introducing in the calculation past conferences of AP (Architectural Psychology), IAPC and IAPS (see Mikellides, same issue), the 1980 date seems to be the most reasonable since it is when IAPS was officially declared an organisation dedicated to “the study of people and their physical surroundings”, before becoming the “International Association of People-Environment Studies”. We will celebrate this in two ways: First, during the conference a special Board-Sesion will be held with the participation of our past presidents: Rikard Küller, Gilles Barbey, Arza Churchman and David Uzzell. Secondly, a special issue of the Bulletin will be prepared, with Roderick Lawrence as guest-editor. If you wish to contribute in a way or another, please contact either Ricardo Garcia Mira or Roderick Lawrence.

Early this year, you elected members of IAPS to work on your behalf on the Board of Trustees and the Strategy Committee for the period 2006 - 2010. I would like to congratulate and warmly welcome the following three members who have been elected to the IAPS Strategy Committee: Aleya Abdel Hadi (Egypt), Eulogio Real Deus (Spain) and Elena Sautkina (Portugal). My congratulations and warmly welcome also go to Birgitta Gatersleben, and Edward Edgerton, both from the UK, who have been elected jointly with my re-election, to the Board of Trustees. The new Board of Trustees together with the Strategy Committee will take office at the end of the conference of Alexandria. Thanks to David Uzzell and Sue Ann Lee for organising the elections.

Last, but not least, Alexandria is approaching and promises to be a very exciting event. Aleya and the co-organizers are doing a wonderful job, and, as far as I can judge, the contributions to the conference are of a high quality. I am sure that we all will have a wonderful time in Alexandria and I look forward to meet you there.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS by Ricardo Garcia Mira

Dear friends:

In this new issue of the Bulletin of People-Environment Studies, we have included three new contributions, corresponding to three subjects within the field of people-environment studies: environmental behaviour, spatial analysis and environmental policy. First, Carmen Taberne and Bernardo Hernández, through two studies carried out in Spain, explore the motivation that leads people to adopt environmental behaviour. They make some theoretical reflections from the Social Cognitive Theory and Cognitive Evaluation Theory, and provide some empirical evidence to support the relationship between these two theories, showing a relation between environmentally responsible behaviour and the confidence in one’s abilities, as well as in the interiorization of the value of carrying out pro-environmental action. Second, Remo Job, Francesca Pesciarelli and Francesca Peressotti, in a paper dedicated to the memory of Mimma Peron, analyse how students use scene information for integrating linguistic information and for constructing a representation where meanings are interpreted with regard to spatial and environmental information. Third, Corina Ilin and Zoltan Bogathy describe some aspects of the events carried out within the framework of a European project which stresses the importance of supporting young researchers in becoming competent in pro-environmental and anti-corruption policies analysis, such that society can obtain benefit from their specialisation in the decision-making process.

This issue also includes a list of new or forthcoming books and chapter references prepared by Florian Kaiser, which may be useful for IAPS members to know. Due to problems of space in this issue, we are not including the second part of this list, dealing with journal articles, which will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin (no 29). Finally, I should like to draw your attention to the inclusion of three abstracts of theses and a review by Montserrat Morales, from the University of Barcelona, of Kyriaki Tsoukala’s interesting book “L’image de la ville chez l’enfant”. I hope you enjoy all of these contributions.
Una provincia que crece

Una superficie de 7.879 kilómetros cuadrados, casi 700 kilómetros de litoral, más de 1,100.000 habitantes, 94 ayuntamientos, configuran un espacio único. Desde la Diputación de A Coruña compartimos contigo la ilusión por seguir creciendo.
In order to understand behaviour, the motivations that guide people in their everyday lives must also be explained. Such explanations are based on knowledge of self-regulatory mechanisms that determine an individual’s choice of behaviour and whether he or she will persevere with this form of conduct. Over the last few decades, motivation has been a hot topic, widely researched in various different fields of Psychology. Ryan and Deci (2000) claim that all the interest surrounding “what” motivates people and “why” they persevere in order to achieve their goals, is due to a desire to guarantee the outcome. Motivation “produces” desirable behavioural changes in reference to the relationship between the environment and behaviour. Hence, when analysing the motivation that leads people to maintain a certain behaviour or not, researchers are not only interested in knowing why a certain type of behaviour has been chosen and what causes it to become generalised and to persist in a variety of different contexts; this analysis is also important for devising different intervention strategies and creating the most appropriate conditions to produce changes in human behaviour that contribute to the protection of the environment.

According to Social Cognitive Theory as defined by Bandura (1986, 1997), there are two basic processes involved in the acquisition of mechanisms that help people to regulate their behaviour: one is based on direct experience of any reinforcement or punishment received as a result of each of certain actions; and the other is based on the role of vicarious modelling or learning. Other theories have also been developed based on these premises, such as the self-regulatory focus of promotion and prevention proposed by Higgins (1998). Learning through reinforcement or from mistakes is a long process that requires an exhaustive analytical strategy, and it can be too costly if the mistakes carry a high penalisation cost. However, if there is no analytical strategy, motivation is restricted to the presence of reinforcement or penalisation and therefore of limited duration. Learning from others, however, is a less costly and equally powerful process. Furthermore, when this learning process is used by the various different mediums of communication/education, it can have a direct effect on a greater number of people (Bandura, 2002). Tabernero, Arenas and Briones (2006) suggest that the importance of this type of learning is due to the fact that when individuals observe the diligence of others, they generate beliefs about capacity both on a personal level (self-efficacy) and a collective level (perceived collective or group efficacy). Vicarious modelling or learning is a process based on the social comparisons established when people observe the behaviour of others and see the effects of that behaviour. In this process of comparison, if people identify with the model, they perceive that they are behaving in a similar way with similar results. Therefore, it is not necessary to carry out an action observed in others in order to feel capable of doing it. Thus, social models transmit values, knowledge, cognitive abilities, and ways of dealing with things, behaviour or lifestyles. They can also transmit emotional states towards others and towards the context when an individual observes the emotional state that a social model experiences when interacting with that context. Levels of personal motivation, affective states and actions are maintained more by what people believe they are able to do than by what they can objectively do in a specific situation. Hence, Bandura (1997) claims that modelling is a motivational mechanism that can act on a personal level - leading to personal development - and on a collective level, generating social change.

Of all the different self-regulatory mechanisms that govern behaviour, Bandura (2002) maintains that self-efficacy predicts most accurately which actions people will choose to become involved in and which require greater effort and dedication. It is important to remember that self-efficacy only has predictive power when the task selected is complex and requires great effort. Therefore, when a person perceives that he or she has the necessary capacity to organise and implement courses of action in order to direct or manage a specific situation in the immediate future, it is highly probable that she or he will carry out this action with sustained effort and at the expected level of competence. Although there are other mechanisms of motivation that can guide human behaviour, such as goals or incentives, if someone does not feel capable of doing a certain task, no matter how high the reward might be, that person will not carry out that action or be able to persevere in the face of adversity.

But self-efficacy does not act in isolation; motivation is explained by the relationship between this cognitive belief in ability and an individual’s emotional state and certain personality variables such as the locus of control. For example, Mischel and Shoda (1998) present a dynamic cognitive-affective system theory of personality in which these elements are activated (from a trait to a state) and interact depending on the characteristics of the situation. Thus, a person with high environmental self-efficacy can modify his or her habitual behaviour when on holiday in another city or a natural park. According to these authors, the situation activates this dynamic process by which a person feels capable of executing an action and feels satisfied, perceives that his or her actions can help to protect the environment, sets high goals and develops analytical strategies that permit him or her to maintain this behaviour and assess its effects. After years of debate about the power of self-efficacy versus the power of goals to predict behaviour, research has led to the conclusion that the difference lies in the difficulty of the action to be executed (Bandura & Locke, 2003); if the behaviour is not very demanding, goals...
have a greater predictive power, but when it requires greater effort, abilities and commitment, self-efficacy has a greater predictive power. When the behaviour does not generate the expected results, people with a higher level of self-efficacy persevere with their efforts, whereas people with lower levels tend to feel frustrated and give up. Expectations of perceived self-efficacy and the goals an individual sets must be specific, which supports the motivational model proposed by Mischel and Shoda (1998): self-regulatory mechanisms behave dynamically, only activating when faced with certain situations.

According to Locke and Latham’s Goal-Setting Theory (1990), people motivate and guide their behaviour through goals, aspirations and challenges that they set for themselves. For goals to be truly effective and cause people to channel their efforts in a certain direction, they must be realistic, assessable, specifically defined and established in the short-term. Therefore, goals have a direct effect on behaviour when they generate action plans and strategies to implement said behaviour. Osbaldiston and Sheldon (2003) present a motivational model that aims to explain why people choose certain goals and persevere in order to achieve them. The model is based on the Self-Determination Theory proposed by Deci and Ryan in 1987.

**SELF-REGULATION AND CONSISTENCY OF BEHAVIOUR**

To be able to talk in terms of environmentally responsible behaviour, society demands a certain consistency in people’s day to day actions. However, people come up against numerous difficulties, obstacles or adversities and they must have a high level of perceived self-efficacy in order to persevere. In fact, certain authors claim that there is no consistency in the environmentally responsible behaviour of citizens (Hernández & Suárez, 2006). The two studies discussed in the present paper aimed to ascertain more information regarding the causes of this inconsistency by asking about the type of motivation people experience when they carry out various different environmentally responsible actions. For example, some people experience a great deal of satisfaction when carrying out environmental actions that are not accompanied by any type of reinforcement of recognition. According to Ryan (1995), this is “intrinsic motivation”, a construct that is present when people experience a natural inclination towards assimilation, achievement, interest and the exploration required for social and cognitive development, all of which represent a great source of satisfaction for the individual.

Despite the benefits of intrinsic motivation, it does not always predict behaviour. For this reason, Deci and Ryan (1985) proposed a Cognitive Evaluation Theory (CET) in order to analyse the social and contextual factors that explain the variability of intrinsic motivation, by acting as facilitators or inhibitors. When the context provides feedback, an open system of communication and reinforcement that generate in the individual a feeling of competence (self-efficacy) in relation to an action, the individual’s intrinsic motivation towards this form of behaviour increases. For this relationship to be possible (self-efficacy/intrinsic motivation), the individual must perceive autonomy or an internal locus of control. When someone has a high level of intrinsic motivation to recycle and receives reinforcement for this behaviour, extrinsic motivation increases, a loss of autonomy is perceived and thus intrinsic motivation could start to fade. Therefore, inhibitors of intrinsic motivation might include time pressures, assessment, threats, directions or external goals; whereas the possibility of choice, autonomy, feelings of gratefulness or opportunities for personal development would act as facilitators.

Two studies have been performed in order to ascertain the motivation that leads people to adopt certain environmental behaviour and to discover the theoretical framework that explains this motivation.

**ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOUR: CONSUMPTION AND RECYCLING**

In the first study, based on the environmentally responsible behaviour described by Osbaldiston and Sheldon (2003), a sample of 156 students from two Spanish universities was surveyed about the environmentally responsible actions they had carried out the previous weekend. The actions surveyed were related to the private sphere and were almost identical to those selected by Osbaldiston and Sheldon (2003), except for one modification: “stopping eating meat” was replaced with “saving water”, since this latter action is currently a cause of great concern for the Spanish population (Corraliza, Berenguer, Muñoz, & Martín, 1995). The other behaviours included refer to buying environmental or organic products, the treatment of rubbish, recycling and reusing paper, energy savings, reduction of the use of plastic bags, convincing others to act in an environmentally responsible way and only preparing the amount of food they were going to eat. Figure 1 shows that the types of behaviours associated with recycling are more widespread than those associated with consumption. Factor analysis revealed that the nine behaviours could be grouped into two main blocks: consumption and recycling (which explain 26.35% and 16.70%, respectively).

**Figure 1. Percentage of environmentally responsible actions that the sample of Spanish university students claims to have carried out during the previous weekend.** The behaviors showed in full colour were grouped into “Factor I –consumption” and the other three behaviours showed on lines were grouped into “Factor II -recycling.”

In the second study, a sample of 1500 citizens was selected at random from a Spanish province. In this case, the partici-
punts were asked about their routine recycling behaviours (three items), specifically, the extent to which they sorted their rubbish into different materials (paper, glass and packaging). Based on the results, an environmental performance index was generated with high internal consistency (α = .836). This measurement revealed significant differences in favour of people with a higher level of education. The sample was also asked about some motivational factors for recycling. A total of 12 items about effort, self-efficacy, satisfaction or commitment were added on the questionnaire (α = .93).

The two studies performed aimed to find out the motivation that leads people to adopt certain environmentally responsible behaviour and to discover the theoretical framework that explains this motivation. The findings of the first study reveal that people who maintain a higher level of perceived self-efficacy (three items, α = .91) go on to carry out a greater number of environmentally responsible actions, both in relation to consumption and recycling (see Figure 2). The second study supports this conclusion and demonstrates that citizens who feel more self-efficacious recycle more glass, paper and plastic, regardless of sex or age.

In the first study, once the type of action carried out by the students had been selected and described; they were then asked why they had done it. In order to analyse the motivation that led them to engage in a certain type of environmentally responsible behaviour, the participants were provided with a brief introduction based on the Theory proposed by Mishel and Shoda (1998). The participants were told that everyone behaves in a certain way depending on the situation they are faced with (‘I’m like this... when...’), and they were then asked about the situations, interests, expectations or values that had led them to behave in such a way at a specific time. In order to facilitate this task, seven general motivations were described that might explain why certain behaviours and behaviours were adopted, without referring to the specific forms of behaviour included in this study. The possible explanations proposed were taken from the scale created by Ryan and Connell (1989). Specifically, two internal or interiorised motivations were included (intrinsic motivation – I enjoy doing it without receiving any reward – and identity – personally I value doing it); two non-internalised motives such as promotion – I do it thinking that I could win, obtain a reward, prevention – thinking of avoiding penalisation – and social norms – everyone does it, it’s the normal thing to do.

The results reveal that most environmentally responsible actions are carried out as the result of internal motivation (intrinsic and identity), with identity being the major internal motivation. But as Deci and Ryan (1985) suggested, intrinsic motivation must be linked to perceived self-efficacy or an individual’s beliefs in his or her own capabilities. Hence, it comes as no surprise that individuals who maintain higher levels of confidence in their abilities also display the highest levels of intrinsic or identity motivation when carrying out environmentally responsible actions (see Figure 3). Also, the consumption behaviors – Factor I- are positively related with the seven motives explained beforehand; however the recycling behaviors – Factor II- are not related with the promotion and prevention motivations neither social norms.

The sample of citizens selected to take part in the second study also claimed that their environmentally responsible behaviour was based on intrinsic motivation, specifically their desire to contribute to the collective good and the fact that they had incorporated this behaviour into their system of values.

CONCLUSION

The findings provide empirical evidence to support the relationship that exists between two motivational theories: Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986; 1997) and Cognitive Evaluation Theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985). Individuals who feel confident in their abilities and who have internalised the value of carrying out and persevering with actions that protect the environment display higher levels of environmentally responsible behaviour. The implications of these studies are based on the need to create environmental education programmes with the aim of getting individuals to internalise and identify with the values related to respecting the environment whilst at the same time boosting their beliefs about their capacities to carry out said activities.

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Language and space are closely inter-related as they reflect, and are constrained by, fundamental properties of the human conceptual system, and also because of the mapping of conceptual structure and spatial representation into language (Jackendoff, 1996). In addition, they can be instrumental in shedding light on each other, as several studies in memory and description of places have shown (e.g. Linde & Labov, 1975; Ullmer-Ehrich, 1982; Mainardi Peron, Baroni, Job, & Salmaso, 1990).

Numerous analysis and empirical studies have shown that in the comprehension of spatial prepositions factors related to the functions and contextually-defined roles of the elements, as well as to the linguistic meaning (Bennett, 1975), affect participants’ performance (e.g. Garrod and Sanford, 1989; Coventry, Carmichael, & Garrod, 1994; Carlson-Radvansky and Radvansky, 1996).

In the present study, we investigated the comprehension of spatial preposition using a sentence/picture verification task with the aim of elucidating the role of real-world knowledge in the processing of sentences. On the assumption that the comprehension of expressions indicating spatial relations among elements relies crucially on contextual information we manipulated the type of pictorial information participants were presented with factors. On half of the trials, we provided an environment that could act as a frame for the interpretation of the spatial relation referred to by the verbal expression. On the remaining trials, the geometrical information remained the same but no environmental information was provided.

The predictions were the following: If environmental information is processed as fast as, or faster than, geometrical information, a facilitation effect may be detected for the conditions in which a frame is provided. However, when environmental information and geometrical information mismatch, then providing a frame should hinder processing.

**EXPERIMENT**

**Participants**

48 students of the University of Padova. They were all native speakers of Italian.

**Material and Design**

The Italian preposition “sopra” and “sotto” were used. “Sopra” corresponds to roughly both the English prepositions “on” and “above”, as it makes no distinction between spatial relationships involving or not involving a contact between the surfaces of the elements. Analogously, “sotto” corresponds to both “under” and “below”. Each preposition appeared in sentences of the type “The X is sopra/sotto the Y” where X was a bottle, a glass, a hat, or a candle, and Y was either a table or a chair. These sentences were paired with pictures in which the objects were provided with a frame, i.e. they were set in a “room” context (see Figure 1A), or were provided without frame, i.e. in a neutral context (see Figure 1B). In half of the picture the two objects mentioned in the sentence were contiguous, in the other half there was no contact between the surfaces of the objects involved.

Each sentence was paired once with the corresponding figure and once with the picture depicting the opposite relation (e.g. Figure: hat on the chair; Sentence: The hat is under the chair) yielding 32 sentence/figure pairs, half requiring responding “true” and half “false”.

Figure 1. Examples of the stimuli with Frame (1A) and without Frame (1B) used in the Experiment. The sentence in Figure 1A translates as “The glass is on the chair”; the sentence in Figure 1B is “The hat is under the table”.

In order to prevent participants to be exposed repeatedly to the same stimuli, 4 counterbalanced lists were constructed.
Procedure
A picture and a sentence were presented on the center of a computer screen one above the other. The participant’s task was to decide if the sentence was a correct description of the picture. If so, they pressed a button labeled “True”, if not, they pressed a button labeled “False”. Stimuli stayed in view until response. Four familiarization trials with different material preceded the experimental trials. Both response time and accuracy were recorded.

Results and Discussion
Correct RTs to the different experimental conditions are reported in Figure 2.

Since four experimental lists, presented to four different participants, covered all experimental conditions, super-participants were used in the analysis. Each super-participant was composed of four participants. Separate ANOVAs were conducted on correct RTs of True and False conditions. In each ANOVA, the factor Frame (pictures in a room context, super-participants were used in the analysis was C 209 219-249)).

In both analyses, the factor Spatial relationship proved significant (True condition: F (3, 33) = 3.43; False condition: F (3, 33) = 7.12). In the Anova on True condition, the interaction also proved significant (F(3, 33) = 4.13).

Post-hoc tests showed that for True responses, the condition “sopra” with surface contact was the fastest, the other conditions being not significantly different from each other. Also, the Frame had an effect only in the “sopra” without surface contact condition.

For False responses, the conditions “sopra” with surface contact and “sotto” with surface were the slowest and “sopra” without surface contact and “sotto” without surface contact were the fastest.

The pattern of results shows that in the verification of the congruency of a sentence and its pictorial representation linguistic and non-linguistic factors play a relevant role. The “unmarked” preposition “sopra” is faster than the marked preposition “sotto” even when environmental information should constrain the use of both terms. This renders the situation similar to what is obtained in classical studies of prepositions outside a scene context (e.g. Clark & Chase, 1974; Clark & Brownell, 1975). However, the interaction shows that the environmental information does affect processing by slowing down response time to the contextually inappropriate scene. Thus, when the sentence refer to “sopra” without surface contact, participants are slower when the picture depicts an object in mid-air in a room context as compared to the analogous picture without the room context. It is worth noting that the corresponding conditions with the preposition “sotto” can always be interpreted as depicting the target object as lying on the floor, and thus no delay should be expected here for this condition. The data show this to be the case.

The pattern of results allows the interpretation that scene information is used fast and efficiently to integrate linguistic information in order to build a representation in which the meaning of prepositions outside a scene context (e.g. Clark & Chase, 1974; Clark & Brownell, 1975). However, the interaction shows that the environmental information does affect processing by slowing down response time to the contextually inappropriate scene. Thus, when the sentence refer to “sopra” without surface contact, participants are slower when the picture depicts an object in mid-air in a room context as compared to the analogous picture without the room context. It is worth noting that the corresponding conditions with the preposition “sotto” can always be interpreted as depicting the target object as lying on the floor, and thus no delay should be expected here for this condition. The data show this to be the case.

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REFERENCES


INTRODUCTION

The project entitled A Young Researcher’s View of Romanian Steps towards EU Integration: Analyzing Pro-Environmental and Anti-Corruption Policies has promoted a domain of crucial importance for Romanian society i.e. the policy analysis domain. It represents a complex activity through which specialists intend to find innovative solutions to real political and socio-economical issues. The development of policy analysis practice is still at the beginning in Romania; a great many people interested in policies are debating the issue, but the specialist approach is often missing.

The West University of Timişoara has decided to support young researchers in becoming competent towards pro-environmental and anti-corruption policies analysis, so that the executive forums and society as a whole can benefit from their specialisation, when evaluating the impact of their previous and future decisions.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Currently, European Integration represents the most important priority for Romania. Despite the enthusiasm expressed towards this topic, there is a deficit regarding the complex meaning of the integration. In particular, the analysis and evaluation of public policies has received little research. Therefore, many of the implemented policies lack a serious and objective analysis, which may lead to unsuitable decisions that will not reach intended goals.

The Centre for Psychological Studies and Research of Timişoara (CSCPT) has always shown interest in the psychological aspects of the social and economic transition. Furthermore, the CSCPT is prepared to develop a new evolution phase, showing an increased interest in understanding the impact of the European Union extension. We have particularly chosen to observe two specific topics that our researchers have paid attention to: the measures to be taken in favour of pro-environmental education and those against corruption. The reasons for choosing these topics must be found first of all in Romania’s negative experiences regarding these domains, and also in our previous experience and specialisations.

The objectives of this project were to support both young researchers and students willing to enlarge their knowledge and their research methods in areas regarding pro-environmental education and anti-corruption measures. In particular, we focused on facilitating the meetings which provided the instruments for analysing and evaluating the policies regarding specific domains. The impact of the project has increased due to the interactive and applied nature of the meetings which aimed to provide the elaboration of some projects on policy analysis and evaluation, and the debate on the topics mentioned above.

Essentially, the project consisted of organising three meetings, two of them for young researchers and the other for students. The purpose of these meetings was to develop research projects for people interested in politics implementation within the mentioned domains. Moreover, the young researchers involved in the project had the opportunity to analyse and evaluate policy suggestions. They discussed environment and corruption issues with experts and developed future action plans.

An important part of this project consisted of results sharing by publishing some studies and an integrated volume, that included the materials and the experience achieved from the project, and by creating and developing a web page (www.spc.uvt.ro). The information and experience of the project will be integrated in a postgraduate course on policy analysis towards European Integration.

THE FIRST EVENT

Between the 24th and the 28th of March 2004, The West University of Timisoara Psychology Department through the CSCPT organised a scientific event consisting of conferences and workshops that took place at the Expro Spa of Bazna, Sibiu district, Romania (www.bazna.ro). We chose the Expro Spa of Bazna for three reasons: 1) as it is located in the Sibiu district, in the central part of Romania, transportation costs were reduced; 2) Bazna is the ideal location for scientific events that include workshops and training; 3) the management of the Spa are very competent and provide high quality services. Young researchers under 35 years old and experts in the mentioned domains (pro-environmental education and anti-corruption policies) from all over the country were invited. The topics of the conferences emphasised the importance of research in...
the domain regarding the Integration of Romania in the European Union and on bringing anti-corruption and pro-environmental education policy analysis and evaluation up to the EU standards. The first phase of the project was mostly an applied one i.e. the working groups (which consisted of young Romanian researchers) conducted public policy analyses and drafted research projects that could form the scientific basis of European Integration policy towards the target domains of the project. The participants were divided into working groups according to the criteria of research interest and of previous research activity. The chosen themes within the working groups were as follows:

A. Institutional corruption:
   Group 1: The patterns of the post-communist corruption; corruption and the civil society.
   Group 2: The impact of the social, administrative and economic policies towards fighting corruption; the control and transparency of the public institutions.

B. Pro-environmental education:
   Group 1: The opportunities regarding pro-environmental education in Romania – a policy analysis aimed at integrating pro-environmental education in the University undergraduate population.
   Group 2: The opportunities regarding pro-environmental education in Romania – a policy analysis towards sustainable development of the universities.

48 people from 6 University centres took part in this event, and the final evaluation of the event was very favourable to the organizing team. There were organised press conferences before and after the event making sure of the best media coverage.

THE SECOND EVENT

Between the 2nd and the 4th of April 2004 we organised a meeting in Timisoara for the debate trainers (12 people plus the organisers). The aim of this was to prepare for the debate session on fighting against institutional corruption and on efficient implementation of pro-environmental education politics.

Between the 16th and the 18th of April 2004 we organised a debate session at "Valea lui Liman", in the Timisoara district. The debate session focused on fighting against institutional corruption and on efficient implementation of pro-environmental education, in order to analyse the policies that had been outlined during the first phase of the project. The participants argued for and against a certain policy or solution and pointed out the problems that could occur during implementation. The main purpose of this phase was to involve students in information and debate activities concerning the Integration of Romania in the European Union. The debates were organised and co-ordinated by The Romanian Debate, Oratory and Rhetorics Association (ARDOR). This is a non-governmental organisation that deals with educating young people through debating, and encourages them towards becoming active and responsible citizens that can build an open society that respects and values human rights and stimulates interest in solving community problems. 24 teams (consisting of 48 students), 13 referees (experts in debates and/or the issues that had been discussed) and a tour director took part in the debate competition, together with 22 members of the organizing team that had been constantly involved in the development of the project events. The following weeks, the participants drew up the cases that had been debated and the arguments for and against certain policies of fighting corruption and of implementing pro-environmental education.

THE THIRD EVENT

Between the 30th of June and the 4th of July 2004, the final event of the project took place (again organised by The West University of Timisoara Psychology Department through the CSCPT). This consisted of conferences, seminars and round table discussions with international participation aimed at bringing the contributions together, concluding the research projects upon policy analysis and evaluation and also to move the executive forums concerned with the discussed issues. The researchers that had participated during the first phase of the project and notable guests concerned with the domain, took part in this final phase. They discussed and integrated the relevant information that had been achieved during the debate competition. The best projects were presented in front of the audience and the executive forums. The volume of the project includes all the materials that had been gathered during the activities mentioned above. Before the event we had organised a press conference to make sure of the best possible media coverage.

THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The project entitled “A Young Researchers” View of Romanian Steps towards EU Integration: Analyzing Pro – Environmental and Anti – Corruption Policies was developed and managed in such a way that would allow for future developments through various forms and also to promote a domain of importance for Romanian society i.e. the analysis of policies. It was also meant to promote interdisciplinary research as well as the inclusion of young specialists in the process of European integration.

The activities that were organised within this project have drawn special attention to the CSCPT, the People – Environment Studies and Research Group, and they have led to several partnerships outlined below:

Local level, partnerships within/between universities:

- Within the People – Environment Studies and Research Group, in CSCPT, there has been the development of workshops on Environmental Psychology on the following topics: Urban Behavior versus Urban Habits, at the Students’ Symposium entitled “Myth and Psychology”, West University of Timisoara, 24 IV, 10.00 – 14.00, 2004; The Metro-sexual: A Contemporary Urban Myth, at CSCPT, 29 V, 10.00 – 14.00, 2004; Theresia Bastion – a social node at CS-CPT, 9 X, 12.00 – 14.00, 2004.
- Collaboration between the departments of The West University of Timisoara, the Sociology Department, the Geography Department etc.
- Partnership between universities: the collaboration with the Architecture Department of the “Politehnica” University of Timisoara, by developing joint courses i.e. the Psychology of space, as well as future projects like the elaboration of a major project for Timisoara - Theresia Bastion – a social node.

Local level, partnership with the local community:

- Collaboration with Timisoara City Hall, particularly with the Chief Architect of Timisoara, Arch. Radu Radoslav.
- Collaboration with the ARTclub project – “Assault “, organised by the members of PHACT, a youth organisation for those interested in photography. The project’s main objective is to “Assault” the public with numerous cultural campaigns and events, in order to raise youth awareness of the cultural dimensions of the space they live in:
- Collaboration with the County Police Department for preventing and fighting against corruption.

Regional level:

The possibility of continuing the projects that we have already initiated with the “Fata Catanii” Foundation, through developing the ecological campus “Econatura” – centre for ecological formation and students’ camp. The beneficiaries of this project are pupils, students and teachers. The starting point of this project was the underdevelo-
The knowledge and information gained within preparing and developing this project are reflected in several publications:

- The Volume of the project entitled “A Young Researchers’ View of Romanian Steps towards EU Integration: Analyzing Pro – Environmental and Anti – Corruption Policies”, coordinated by Corina Ilin, West University Print, Timisoara, 2004;
- The Environmental Psychology Course, author Corina Ilin, West University Print, Timisoara, 2004 (the first course on Environmental Psychology in Romania);
- Students’ Graduation papers, in the field of Environmental Psychology: Iulia Trif - The Psychological Map and Behavioral Topos – the students’ campus in Timisoara and Ioana Ionescu – Attachment to place in the Timisoara urban environment, the 2004 graduation class;
- Texts published in joint volumes and journals – The Journal of Organizational Psychology, Polirom Print, Iasi, the article called ‘A Young Researchers’ View of Romanian Steps towards EU Integration: Analyzing Pro – Environmental and Anti – Corruption Policies” – The experience of a project (authors Corina Ilin, Zoltan Bogathy);

We also take great pride in the fact that, as a result of the skills acquired through participating in this project, our students’ team (Bogdan Centeia, Ioana Ionescu, Aleksandra Maletici, Radu Popa, Ana – Maria Sperneac, Raluca Tomin) were involved in the organisation of several international events:

- The Conference of the European Association of Transactional Analysis, July 2004, Timisoara, Romania;
- The Conference of the European Association of Transpersonal Psychology, September 2004, Timisoara, Romania;

THE EXPERIENCE OF ELABORATING, DEVELOPING AND FINALIZING THIS PROJECT

Taking into consideration the things that went well and the things that we could have done differently, as well as all the difficulties and the way we solved the problems, we believe that we have learned some valuable “lessons”. We now share these lessons with the people that are interested in elaborating and developing European projects.

1. The first lesson and the most useful one was the lesson of competence; learning that no matter what the problems are, no matter how big the obstacles are, they can somehow be overcome.

2. The second lesson was learning about trust and the power of trusting each other. Our trust in the character and the competence of our collaborators was essential for the success of a common project which implied various human and financial resources. Yet, the reverse must not be forgotten; when trust diminishes or if it is lost, the most unpleasant situations occur, issues that according to our first lesson will be resolved sooner or later, but the costs (read here the disappointments) are surely very big. One might work very hard at building trust, but may as well lose it in a second.

3. The third lesson was the lesson of partnership; the power and the responsibility of interdependencies. Given the current context of Romania’s progress towards integration in the European Union, we believe that this is the most useful lesson for our future. We stand for a common future, a European one, in which partnership implies self respect and respect for others, keeping promises, respecting contracts, deadlines and realism.

We think of this project as a personal, professional and organisational success. Its success is due to the efforts of the team; it is a result of our consistency, of the fact that we believe in the things that we say, that we promote and that we do.
An innovative event and a stimulating experience took place last July 2005 at the Higher Institute of Social Sciences and Business Studies (ISCTE), Lisbon, Portugal. The Summer School in Environmental Psychology “Urban Spaces and Anomic Behaviours” was organised by Luisa Lima (Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, ISCTE), Gabriel Moser (Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, Paris Descartes University, France) and Elena Sautkina (Paris Descartes University, ISCTE).

The event was supported by the French Embassy in Portugal, Science and Technology Foundation (Portugal), Social Investigation and Intervention Centre (Portugal). It aimed to promote exchange of knowledge and skills in Environmental Psychology between, on the one hand Portuguese and French researchers, and on the other, students and young researchers. 19 alumni from Italy, France, Portugal, Spain and the UK participated in the school.

The eight days of the Summer School were diverse in themes of seminars and conferences held:

- **Urban criminality and fear of crime**: by G. Moser ; E. Sautkina ; T. Heitor.
- **Environmental risks and social action**: by L. Lima ; P. Castro ; J. M. Palma.
- **Social consequences of anomy in cities**: by M.-L. Rouquette ; J. Vala ; S. Amador and E. Sautkina.

The Summer School was particularly rich in activities the alumni were involved in. In order to favour the scientific exchange, and to permit the attendants to present their own research, a poster session has been organized.

Moreover, two research workshops were carried out:

- **Place Identity and Risk Perception in Urban Context** (supervised by L. Lima and S. Marques);
- **Spatial and Psychosocial Factors of Crime Victimization in Urban Environment** (supervised by E. Sautkina and S. Amador).

The output of each workshop has been a study conducted by the attendants. Findings from these studies have been presented at the last session of the Summer School and will be published soon.

Post-Summer School feedbacks showed that the young researchers as well as the teaching stuff have found it very exciting. All of them worked hard, but had a great fun as well. As one of the attendants put it: “If I am to have another eight days next summer like the ones I spent at the Summer School in Lisbon, then it’s definitely worth going to work every day”.

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**NEWS**

**MASTER COURSE IN URBAN DESIGN**

September 2006
University of Strathclyde, Department of Architecture

For details please visit our website:
http://www.strath.ac.uk/architecture/pg-info/urban_des.html

Ombretta Romice & Wolfgang Sonne
University of Strathclyde
Glasgow, UK
Following the announcement of the 2006 IAPS Board of Trustees election, the Election Committee is pleased to announce the results. A total of 62 members of IAPS voted. The following candidates were elected (in alphabetical order):

Edward Edgerton, Birgitta Gatersleben, Gabriel Moser

Because there were three candidates for the three positions on the IAPS Strategy Committee no election was necessary. Consequently, the following candidates were elected:

Aleya Abdel Hadi, Eulogio Real Deus, Elena Sautkina

The term of office will run from the September 2006 AGM in Alexandria, Egypt until the 2010 AGM.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE IAPS BOARD OF TRUSTEES 2006

• Edward Edgerton

I have been actively involved in environment-behaviour research and teaching for the past 7 years and I joined IAPS in 1999/2000. My primary research interests are in the design of “institutional” environments such as schools, hospitals, etc. and also in understanding public participation in pro-environmental behaviours such as newspaper recycling, home-composting schemes, etc. Recent projects include (i) an evaluation of Glasgow City Council’s secondary school building programme (ii) an investigation into public participation in home-composting schemes within the UK (iii) a collaborative project with artists to redesign specific spaces within a psychiatric hospital.

Since Jeanne Moore resigned as the IAPS secretary in September (due to work commitments), I have been acting secretary and would very much like to continue in this position now that I have become familiar with the role. I feel I can make a major contribution to the continued growth and development of IAPS and I am particularly keen to increase the “visibility” of environment-behaviour research (I recently co-organised the successful 4th Environmental Psychology in the UK conference along with Dr. Ombretta Romice). I am also keen to encourage and promote the teaching of environment-behaviour studies across different disciplines.

• Birgitta Gatersleben

Dr Birgitta Gatersleben is a lecturer in Environmental Psychology at the University of Surrey and Course Director of the MSc in Environmental Psychology. Most of her work concentrates on sustainable consumption and sustainable transport. At the moment I am involved in an innovative 5-year, cross-disciplinary, research programme at the University of Surrey, which aims to understand the links between lifestyles values and the environment (RESOLVE). I recently worked on an EC funded project on sustainable household consumption. From 1998 until 2001 I was a post Doctoral Scholar at the University, where she was working on a three year multidisciplinary research project funded by Guildford Borough Council. The project studied local travel patterns and aimed to develop sustainable options for change. Other research projects she conducted during this period looked at school travel and the use of the London underground. Between 1994 and 1998 Birgitta worked on her PhD project at the Centre for Environmental and Traffic Research at the University of Groningen in The Netherlands. Five PhD students from different disciplines studied household consumption patterns in the Netherlands. Birgitta’s final thesis was entitled: ‘Sustainable Household Consumption Patterns and Quality of Life’. Between 1989 and 1994 she studied Social and Environmental Psychology at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands.

• Gabriel Moser

Gabriel Moser is an environmental psychologist and Director of the Environmental Psychology Laboratory at the Paris Descartes University from 1992-2005; His Laboratory hosted and organised IAPS16 in 2000 in Paris. He was elected as President of IAPS in Vienna, in 2004. On this occasion he proposed to further develop IAPS, with the help of the Board and the Strategy Committee, in order to provide more value to our present and future members. This means (1) widening the attraction of IAPS to potential members from outside Europe (e.g., Latin America, but also the Middle-East, and Africa). In this sense, Cairo will be an extraordinary and exciting opportunity to make new contacts with the countries round the Mediterranean, and to position IAPS...
as a truly international organisation facilitating international exchange; (2), fostering collaboration between the Human and Social Sciences, the Design professions and the Natural Sciences in terms of research programmes as well as in terms of interventions and practice; (3) strengthening the doctoral workshop, and facilitate interchange between doctoral students and prominent researchers and/or practitioners in the field; (4) achieving the renewal of IAPS in transforming it into an association under French law, which has less constraints than its status as a Charity under British law (it would not be necessary to elect to the board at least three residents of the country in which the association is declared), and (5), to develop, with our co-editor David Uzzell, the series “Advances in People-Environment Studies” into a major reference for our field.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE IAPS STRATEGY COMMITTEE 2006:


Member of IAPS (51) since 1981, her research interest is on Socio-Spatial Organization: Housing. Between 1976 and 1993, she completed research on the assessment of urban residential areas in and around Cairo with several institutions including the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research (Cairo) and the Technical University of Berlin. She has been an active member of a Housing Seminar organized by the Centre d’ Etudes et de Documentation Juridique et Sociale (CEDEJ) with a group of architects and planners. Currently, she is Advisor of Academic Researches on Care Centers for the Mentally Retarded, and on the Gated Communities in Egypt. She is also the organizer of IAPS 19th International Conference 2006, Alexandria, Egypt with Bibliotheca Alexandrina.

Elena Sautkina is currently a postdoctoral fellow at the Higher Institute of Social Sciences and Business Studies (ISCTE Lisbon, Portugal) and an associate researcher at the Environmental Psychology Laboratory (Paris Descartes University, France). Her PhD thesis “Pick-pocketing: environmental and psychosocial factors of delinquent-victim interaction” is a result of a French-Russian cultural cooperation (with the Russian Academy of Sciences).

Elena’s work in the field of people-environment studies concerns safety from crime in urban environment. She currently elaborates a program of population- and environment-oriented means aiming to reduce property crime victimization. In this regard, she focuses on environmental and socio-cultural issues, e.g., social representations and action, intercultural differences in coping with crime risk. To promote scientific exchange on these topics within IAPS, she co-organized a symposium on “Social Representations and Environmental Studies” (IAPS 18, Vienna), and proposed a symposium on “Urban Risks” at the IAPS Conference in Alexandria.

Elena Sautkina joined IAPS in 2000 and participated in the organization of the 16th IAPS Conference in Paris. In 2005, she also set up, jointly with L. Lima and G. Moser, the Summer School on Environmental Psychology in Lisbon.

Dr Eulogio Real Deus is Associate Professor in Methodology of the Behavioural Sciences at the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain), where he has taught mathematical psychology and data analysis since 1994. He has carried out research in the field of research methods and techniques, applied to environmental psychology. He has also been associate researcher on research projects on public transport evaluation and evaluation of scales design, funded by the Government of Galicia (Spain). He has also be participated in a project under the ‘Socrates’ programme of the European Union. He has been a visiting researcher in several university research centres, such as the Faculty of Psychology of the Autonomous University of Madrid, the Department of Methodology of the University of Amsterdam, as well as the Department of Data Theory of the University of Leiden, where he studied and made research on issues of his speciality. Author of articles on methodological issues related to environmental evaluation, has also published in books on statistical analysis applied to psychology.
This book, which consists largely of cases about decision-making primarily for designers and managers who create buildings, should be of interest to those who study relationships between people and their environments. Based on two research projects funded by the UK government and several major corporations active in the property industry, this book takes the position that the mathematical tools of business are essentially attempts to model human behaviour. The background research found that highly experienced managers could exhibit an “informed gut-feel”, which often suggested different courses of action than traditional mathematical approaches. Indeed the lack of widespread use of traditional project decision-making tools (whole-life costing) suggests that, for many managers, they generate answers which conflict with their own beliefs about optimum courses of action. After an introduction of the traditional methods, the authors use cases based on real projects to explore emerging business concepts, and how they generate better-quality answers, and are more accurate models of behaviour. In particular, such things as the human propensity to procrastinate, and the worth of various forms of flexibility are explored, and tools presented on how to calculate their values.

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NEW PUBLICATION
IAPS-CSBE Network has published two new books

1. SOCIAL CHANGE AND SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION IN HOUSING ENVIRONMENTS

Proceeding of the Third International Symposium of IAPS-CSBE Network, 2005
ISBN 975-561-270-X, USD 10

This book contains the papers presented at third International Symposium of IAPS-CSBE Network. The purpose of the symposium was to open up discussion and debate amongst international scholars in order to more fully understand socio-cultural and spatial diversity in rapidly changing housing environments. Themes of the symposium were; Theories and concepts in culture-space studies of transformed housing environments: Can we identify new critical approaches and policies? What are the most appropriate methodologies for researching culture and space interactions? How are cultural, social and individual identities reflected in changing housing environments? Housing and neighbourhood quality, preference and user satisfaction; Case studies and projects in housing settlements: recent trends in housing design. Contradictions between globalisation and local and regional housing cultures.

2. TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS IN A NEW MILLENIUM: DEFINING PRINCIPLES AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Edited by Hülya Turgut & Peter Kellett, 2002

This book contains the paper presented at second International Symposium of IAPS-CSBE Network. The focus of the symposium was the culture specific issues of the “Traditional Environments” and “Continuity and Development Trends in Traditional Environments.” Themes of the symposium were; Theories, Concepts and Methods in Culture-Space Studies of Traditional Settlements; Field Studies and Projects in Traditional Settlements; Implementing Conservation and Revitalization; Adaptability, Continuity and Change of Traditional Settlements; Issues of Changing Residential Identities: Regional Trends and Global Change.

For further information and the order form please contact to following address:
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**CONTENT**

This volume presents the work of researchers (from around the world and from a variety of disciplines) who are actively searching for ways to make our roadways a safer and more pleasant place to be. Although behavioral scientists have long been interested in learning about what drivers do, the study of driving behavior has only recently attracted the dedicated interest of psychologists and other researchers. Roadways are now increasingly recognized as an excellent naturalistic setting to study a variety of behaviors that were previously constrained to laboratories. Streets and roads are ubiquitous, constituting an integral part of most people’s everyday environment or life space. As with other environmental features, emotional meanings are attached to our subjective perceptions of roadways which ultimately influence immediate and long term thoughts, feelings, and actions. This volume describes the growing body of research on driver behavior and traffic safety, including the nature, measurement and treatment of roadway aggression, types of traffic violations in diverse parts of the world, the pervasive concern with the alcohol and driving, attempts to modify problematic driver behaviors, engineering and human factors concerns such as cell phone operation by drivers, the use of vehicle “black box” recorders, and the safety of airbags. We also present some examples of theoretical models and their usefulness in stimulating research and providing an overall explanatory model for a diverse range of driving behaviors. The chapters in this book explore many of these issues with driver behaviors being investigated by psychologists, sociologists, engineers and others.

Hoekstra, E., de Kort, Y., & van Liempd, I. (2006). Gebouwen voor Kinderopvang Onder de Loep [Childcare facilities under the magnifying glass]. Bussum, The Netherlands: Thoth. (ISBN: 90-6868-4221 – Publisher’s contact: info@thoth.nl – For more information contact Ine van Liempd <inevanliempd@akta.nl>)

**CONTENT**

This book is based on an extensive post-occupancy evaluation (POE) of 30 buildings for childcare in the Netherlands. The main research question was: Which building characteristics determine the quality of childcare? Data collection consisted of analyses of the plans of the buildings and an extensive walkthrough evaluation, interviews with management, and questionnaires for staff, children, and parents. The first part describes the role played by building characteristics of childcare centers for pre-school children (0-4 years). It is structured around the various activities in the building (playing inside and outdoors, sleeping, eating etc.). The second part focuses on school centers for older children (4-12 years) in a similar way, while the third part describes the influence of general aspects, such as climate and comfort variables, pedagogical aims in relation to building characteristics, multifunctional use of spaces and user involvement in the building process. Every chapter ends with design recommendations for future buildings.

CONTENT

The book deals with the relation between human beings and the places where they live. Places evoke sensations and emotions, places are containers of affects and therefore assume a psychological significance. Meaningful events and crucial relationships give psychological relevance to the space in which they literally ‘take place’: external physical places become inner spaces, contributing to the building of identity, personal experience and memory, cultural values shared in the original group and community.

The book also gives special attention to the phenomenon of migration and traveling and to the psychological dynamics elicited by movement and stability, uprooting and integration, particularly in the light of contemporary processes of globalization which are transforming both cultural identities and our notion of the classical figure of “the foreigner” or “stranger”.

With the contribution of depth psychology – in particular Jungian psychoanalysis – and her clinical experience with patients of various nationalities, the author brings on the foreground a central topic of human existence that has been forgotten or marginalized in psychoanalytical literature for far too long. Mental health and psychological balance, both for groups and individuals, include a wholesome relationship with a ‘good-enough’ physical environment. A fascinating and unusual itinerary transports the reader through different landscapes, natural and cultural, departures, exiles, returns, nostalgia, imaginary places, travels and symbolisms, but also through actual scenarios of contemporary life. On one hand the author offers a psychologically grounded criticism of the socio- economical system ruling the so-called advanced Western societies and their weighty effects on collective mental health. On the other hand, supported by images and carefully chosen quotations from poetry and literature, the book reveals the existence of the ‘Land of the Soul’, to which the reader is gradually transported, that is, to the inner place of individuation within the community, the sacred space where the spirit can survive.

The author indicates the necessity for a new alliance between soul and earth leading to a wider awareness and participation in the globalized care for the surrounding environment and the general state of the planet. The relation between earth, land and place, both natural and artificially created, should become a psychological concern, just as much as do social relations and social environment, in the perspective of re-creating and re-animating a peaceful coexistence of different human groups and other living species on our only and common planet, a planet that is so intimately bound to our existence and to the survival of our children.

The book is dedicated to immigrants and migrants – those who have chosen to move and those who have been forced to, by natural, economical or political circumstances, as well as to psychotherapists and other professionals in the field; to teachers and educators in general, who will find inspiration in dealing with the multicultural composition of their patients and students; to urban planners and architects; to public administrators and politicians who must deal with spaces and places in order to care for the welfare of the community in cities, villages, countries. The book will be helpful to those who have experienced a separation or loss of their familiar life environment, in the short-term, long-term or permanently, and have been forced to approach a new, unknown and unfamiliar space and place, in order to survive and integrate themselves, from moving house, going on vacation or even emigrating - be it chosen or not - the body-mind system needs time to adjust and must dwell for a certain period in a state of natural fragility. Finally, the book will also be enjoyed by those readers who feel open to the sacredness of certain places or who are involved in an exploration of aesthetic and contemplative experiences, as well as those who are disturbed by the ugliness, lack of harmony, deterioration and pollution of town and countryside as the result of human intervention.

Those readers who consider their relation with our external environment - both locally and planetary - needs increased attention, collective awareness and greater care, will find this book worthy of attention as it considers the individual as the fundamental agent of authentic change, while at the same time engaging the roles of groups, communities and social institutions.

Moore, G. T., Lu, D., & Lamb, R. J. (Eds.) Environment, Behaviour And Society: the 1st International Symposium (forthcoming). Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Springer. (For more information contact Gary Moore <gtmoore@arch.usyd.edu.au>)

This is the 1st volume in a series of books based on the biennial international symposia hosted by the Environment, Behaviour and Society Research Group, Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sydney, Australia, published by Springer, Dordrecht, the Netherlands, and edited by Gary T. Moore, Duanfang Lu, & Richard J. Lamb.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conceptual Introduction to the Themes of the Book – Gary T Moore, Richard J Lamb and Duanfang Lu, University of Sydney, Australia.
Part 1: Cultural Identity and the Built Environment

Introduction – Duanfang Lu, University of Sydney, Australia

Culture, Identity and Urbanism in a Changing World – Nezar AlSayyad, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Rethinking Housing Cultures: Linking Domestic Culture, Housing Design and Housing Policies – Roderick J Lawrence, University of Geneva, Switzerland

‘Softening’ the Aboriginal Prison Experience through Architecture: Emerging Trends in Restorative or Ameliorative Aboriginal Prison Environments in Australia – Elizabeth Grant, University of Adelaide, Australia

Marking an Arrival (or Departure): Constructing the World’s Tallest Building in Dubai, UAE – Yasser Elsheshtawy, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

Cultural Heritage in a City Undergoing Change: The Neighbourhoods of Kathmandu Palace Square, Nepal – Vibha Bhattacharai Upadhyay, University of Sydney, Australia

Part 2: Children, Youth and Environments

Introduction – Gary T Moore, University of Sydney, Australia

Putting ‘Action’ into Action Research: Creating Design Research Knowledge to Improve the Political Standing and Quality of Children’s Environments – Robin Moore, North Carolina State University, USA

A Sense of Place: What Schools Should Teach Children and Youth about the Natural World – Rena Upitis, Queen’s University, Canada

Conceptualizing Child-Friendly Neighborhoods: A Question of Form, Family and Functioning – Junga Uhm & Tribid Banerjee, University of Southern California, USA

Design of School Buildings in an Age of Change in Sweden – Patrick Bjurström & Marjanna de Jong, Royal Institute of Technology and Malmö University, Sweden

The Spatial Practice of Children and Youth in Local Parks in Bogotá, Colombia – Olga Lucia Camacho & Gregory Teal, University of Western Sydney, Australia

Part 3: Environmental Experience, Perception and Cognition

Introduction – Richard J. Lamb, University of Sydney, Australia

Meaning Matters for Design: Planning Appearances – Jack L. Nasar, Ohio State University, USA

Researching Recreational Experiences with Environmental N – Michael Steven, Montgomery Watson Harza International Consultants, New Zealand

The Relationship of Environmentally Relevant Values and Behaviour of Architectural Graduate Students in Taiwanese Culture – Gina Chin Chin Kuo & A Terrace Purcell, Feng Chia University, Taiwan & University of Sydney, Australia

Residents’ Perceptions of Tourism Impacts: An Analysis of Fuzzy Synthetic Evaluation – Lu Xiaoli, Wu Chungyu and Yu Hailfeng, Dalian University of Technology, China

Recreational Motivation and Safety Cognition at Night in Taichung Metropolitan Park, Taiwan – Su-Hsin Lee, Whu-Den Chang and Ni Tien-Lin, Feng Chia University, Taiwan

Older People’s Perceptions of Neighbourhood Open Space Associated with Patterns of Outdoor Activity – Takemi Sugiyama & Catherine Ward Thompson, Edinburgh College of Art/Heriot-Watt University, Scotland

Part 4: Conclusion: Cross-Cutting and Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues in Environment, Behaviour and Society – The Editors


CONTENT

This is the latest edition of the classic, world renowned life-span text presenting research and theory of eleven stages of psychosocial development. Developmental tasks, psychosocial crisis, central process, prime adaptive ego quality, and core pathology of each stage are elaborated.

CONTENT
The building performance evaluation (BPE) framework emphasizes an evaluative stance throughout the six phases of the building delivery and life cycle: (1) strategic planning/needs analysis; (2) program review; (3) design review; (4) post-construction evaluation/review; (5) post-occupancy evaluation; and, (6) facilities management review/adaptive reuse. The lessons learned from positive and negative building performance are fed into future building delivery cycles. The case studies illustrate how this basic methodology has been adapted to a range of cultural contexts, and indicates the positive results of building performance assessment in a wide range of situations.


CONTENT
How does our physical environment influence our behavior, our thoughts and even our health? This updated edition of the classic environmental design textbook focuses on applying studies in sociology, psychology and neuroscience to architecture, interiors, landscape and planning. Inquiry by design is based on a thorough understanding of the design process and Dr John Zeisel systematically describes practical research methods applicable to programming and evaluating physical environments. With a foreword by John P. Eberhard, Executive Director of the Academy of Neuroscience for Architecture, the book uses design and research case-studies to illustrate collaborative projects between designers and researchers to demonstrate how to gain greater design creativity. With particular attention to nonpharmacologic aspects of coordinated treatment, Zeisel demonstrates that to reduce symptoms most effectively and bring out each person’s essential selfhood, physical environment, behavioral approaches and family involvement must all be coordinated with medical and pharmacological care. This new edition is divided into two parts: Part 1 describes how designers and researchers employ a similar creative process that yields greater design creativity and research effectiveness; Part 2 focuses on the research methods employed to reveal how buildings and spaces work. Two in-depth chapters introduce the new field of ‘neuroscience for architecture’ and are illustrated with insightful examples. Another highlight is the explanation of the ability to pinpoint the actual reduction in symptoms of people living with Alzheimer’s to particular design features in their surrounding environments. Containing over 60 color and line drawing illustrations, this is a book for psychologists, architects, and health professionals as well as students of these fields.


CONTENT
This paper attempts to provide a theoretical framework for examining and explaining the meaning and function of four salient environments for adolescents – the home, school, neighbourhood and town/city centre. Furthermore, this review focuses on the function of these environments for the realisation of social interaction and retreat opportunities. The theoretical framework has been informed by, but also tries to move forward from, Gibson’s (1979) theory of affordances and Heft’s later application of Gibson’s ideas to outdoor environments (Heft, 1988, 2001). The significant contribution of this study is that it articulates and makes the case for a more socially-driven concept of affordances. The paper concludes by reporting briefly on recent research undertaken in the UK (Clark, 2001; Clark & Uzzell, 2002) which sought to measure the socio-environmental affordances of the environment and their implications for adolescent behaviour.
In November 2002 the oil tanker Prestige sank in the Atlantic Ocean, spilling thousands of tons of toxic heavy fuel oil, which reached the Galician coast, as well as the coasts of Northern Spain and Western France. Widely recognised as the biggest ecological disaster in Europe, it caused widespread ecological damage to the affected areas. The social response to this disaster was unprecedented, involving extremely large numbers of citizens. This chapter assesses the degree of social impact of the disaster, as well as the attribution of responsibility, trust and credibility of several public and private organisations and the media. An exploration of cognitive representations of risk is also addressed.


The purpose of this project was to develop guidelines for this unique, 35 000 square foot facility, which was designed by Israeli architect Adina Darvasi. Research was carried out using these methods: archival research to address issues of blindness in multi-handicapped children; site visits to precedents from which exemplary design solutions could be distilled and adapted for the present project; on-site client interviews with key informants about therapy and care of blind children; post-occupancy evaluation walkthroughs in existing facilities in Jerusalem serving blind children; focus group interviews with representatives of the client organization and the architect to troubleshoot and modify plans for the proposed future facility; and finally, several post-occupancy evaluations of the completed and occupied facility. The resulting guidelines include: health and safety issues; way finding and tactile clues; stair design; building layout and site design; color schemes; and, door hardware.


The research which informs this chapter constituted an interdisciplinary project addressing the biophysical and psychosocial impacts of visitation and use in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area of Queensland, Australia. An immediate and pressing need was for a holistic framework and methodology which could encompass the scope of the research, and which was grounded in both theory and operational need and reality. A transactional biophysical and psychosocial impact assessment model was developed which distinguished and clarified differing types of impacts on the natural and built environment, as well as the differing impacts of the natural, built, and social environment on the behaviour and experience of visitors and local residents. This expanded model of biophysical and social impact assessment generated a more balanced suite of indicators for simultaneously monitoring the ‘objective’ and judged condition of the environment as well as the nature and quality of visitors’ encounters and experience. Research findings documented a more adequate and complete picture of the multiple uses and benefits of such protected areas for both visitors and residents, and provided a sensitive and pragmatic set of procedures and measures for recording and monitoring a neglected aspect of environmental impact assessment, the impacts of a protected area environment on users and visitors, and the adequacy of management and agency presentation and protection policies and practices.
THE PHOENIX OF NATURAL DISASTERS: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE. A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND DISASTERS


CONTENT

This chapter provides an overview and consideration of the substantial investment that Psychology as a discipline and professional practice has made to better understanding the nature of human response to impending threat, emergency response, and immediate and longer term coping in the aftermath of ‘disaster’. This multifaceted involvement of psychology has not been well profiled or possibly well understood, by others working in the disaster arena, or by the public at large. There is a real need to more clearly communicate, situate and examine the nature and contribution of psychology and other social sciences to disaster preparedness, response, and management in order to appreciate how these approaches, insights, and research findings can best complement public health, physical science, communications media, and emergency management perspectives and priorities. Such an enhanced appreciation helps to bring analytic and topographic clarity to what is often a confusing multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral domain, and such an exercise provides something of an overview on distinctive but convergent disciplinary and professional practice perspectives and developments. The chapter also examines the current and changing ‘disaster landscape’, highlighting some salient differences between psychological and other disciplinary approaches, and providing a psychological perspective on disaster preparedness and prevention, vulnerability and resilience, and individual and community response.


CONTENT

This chapter updates and illustrates progress on theory, method, and application in environmental gerontology (environment-aging relations) occurring over the past five years. It revisits classic person-environment fit theories (e.g., Lawton and Nahemow’s competence-press model) as well as new theoretical applications. The empirical utility of newly developed measures is reviewed, including Iverson’s Housing Enabler system. The benefits of the “action research paradigm” for enhancing links between research and application are illustrated in two highly regarded residential facilities for elders. Suggestions are offered for future research and applications of theory, method, and program practice.


CONTENT

The paper discusses possibilities and restrictions of the representation of built space in film and virtual reality. The presenter’s approach combines phenomenological analysis, reference to traditional theories of aesthetic experience and more recent neuro-cognitive insights. The ‘sense of space’ is constituted by multimode sensory stimulation changing according to the organism’s movement relative to its environment. As a starting point, the paper considers some disturbances of the inherited interplay of vision and movement that take place while watching cinema or being immersed in 3D virtual reality. The perceptual situation provided by moving images in many cases produces disorientation and dizziness. The presentation will focus on the impact of the visual flow produced by ‘point of view shots’ in the cinema and analogue scenes in virtual reality on the human ‘sense of space’ and state of consciousness. Whereas the moving pictures – in a certain respect – can make appropriate use of the resulting dizziness and disorientation, these media effects are not welcome in the context of the representation of built space. Movie-makers (intuitively) learned how to counterbalance potentially disturbing effects that the visual flow produces by means of the movement of the camera. For several reasons the most important ‘antidote’ to the effect of the movement of the
camera seems to be the depiction of moving objects (animals/machines) relative to the background of the scene. The strategies used by makers of commercial fiction-films to minimize disorientation of the film-viewer hint to some possible ways of improving the design of virtual reality and films that aim to represent built space.


**CONTENT**

A conceptual overview and literature review are both provided for the relationship of the built environment to behavior and health. Subtopics include the relationship of the built environment to: 1) obesity and inactivity; 2) social connectedness and health; 3) allostatic load and health risk; 4) air quality and health; and 5) differential health care access and utilization. In addition, a theoretical framework (New Urbanism) is provided for examining these issues, as well as a research and theory-building agenda.


**CONTENT**

This paper will briefly review a number of recent research studies undertaken in the Department of Psychology at the University of Surrey which illustrate how environmental psychology research on sustainability can operate at the global, national, regional local and domestic levels, and feed directly into government policy-making and planning to achieve a more sustainable society. It will also be argued that we cannot tackle environmental problems without seeing them in their larger social, economic and cultural context.


**CONTENT**

This paper aims to provide an introduction to two approaches to research that challenge traditional empirical positivist assumptions: ethnographic research and action research. Both seek, through largely qualitative approaches, to uncover and reveal the complexity of social processes. Although similar in some respects, the important ways in which these approaches differ from each other are outlined along with the challenges that working within this kind of research framework provides the researcher. These approaches are increasingly relevant to policy-makers, and a range of current illustrations and examples are provided.


**CONTENT**

Architectural Psychology is a scientific discipline which can represent a useful aid in order to design places promoting users’ satisfaction, well-being and efficiency. This book presents the discipline’s scientific background, its relevance for environmental design and assessment, and its applications in different places, such as residential, healthcare, work, retail, museum and learning environments.
This collection of papers spans a period of four decades representing my academic and professional career. In searching for a common theme titles such as design research or environment and behavior were considered, however, social architecture appeared to be a better fit. Although several papers focus on a search for knowledge in an effort to explain people’s environmentally related attitudes and behavior, the main thrust of my work is aimed at proposing methods for reshaping the design process in my belief that architects should improve the world before somebody fouls it up even further. In a democratic and open society like ours, peoples needs and preferences are ignored only at great peril.

The proliferation of journals, conferences, and interest groups related to environment and behavior issues that marked the past several decades can be conceived as being fragmented or disjointed efforts. Yet, specialization also allowed more researchers to find a niche, ultimately increasing opportunities for their involvement. However, a considerable number of papers that represent this research effort are located in obscure publications, some of which are out-of-print and no longer accessible. Recognizing that my work, too, may be lost in forgotten publications, I assembled this volume to allow others who follow to build upon my efforts.

This anthology addresses a wide variety of topics concerning social architecture. Naming just a few of the papers included in this compilation are such topics as Gaming Methods, Youth’s Perception of Residential Cues, User Assessments, Building Evaluation, House Form and Preference, Behavior Settings, and Neighborhood Perception.


CONTENT
The Marin Environmental Housing Dialogue (MEHD) 2004 Strategy Report addressed the longstanding cycle of conflict between environmental and affordable housing advocates in Marin. The report proposed generating a cycle of collaboration to replace the cycle of conflict utilizing a two pronged approach – (1) dialogue/conflict resolution, plus (2) creating a shared vision capable of uniting environmental and affordable housing advocates in a collaborative partnership.

This is a report of the first step outlined in the 2004 Strategy Report, which was to: “Create sufficient potential for collaboration and trust among environmental and housing advocates to expand the Leadership Team. Conduct a dialogue process with 20 housing, environmental, and community leaders, and recruit 10 new Leadership Team members. Not only was it vital to expand the number of MEHD core participants, but also for them to be strongly committed to the MEHD mission and guiding values.

The project successfully achieved its goals. Exceeding expectations, almost all of the dialogue participants joined the MEHC Leadership Team, and the post dialogue evaluation of outcomes shows highly positive increases in collaborative capability for the dialogue participants. Additionally, participants discovered significant shared values indicating that environmental and affordable housing advocates are strongly predisposed to assist and collaborate with each other. The basis for a shared vision was created along with various means for translating it into action.

MEHC has identified promising projects, and the Leadership Team is highly motivated and eager to get started on two or three projects during its first year. Some examples of possible projects are: working to acquire funding for the nexus of environmental protection and affordable housing, expanding the number of environmental and affordable housing advocates who share the MEHC vision, and having MEHC’s vision included in governmental policies. Additionally, the collaborative partnership between the environmental and affordable housing advocates that is represented by the Leadership Team is a major step forward, and needs to be reinforced and expanded.

The success of the MEHC environmental and affordable housing advocates in coming together is rich with learnings regarding the always challenging task of building collaborative enterprises.
We invite you to “Children and young people in everyday environment”, the 1st International multidisciplinary conference on “Children and young people in everyday environment”. This is an opportunity for intensive dialogue and exchange on three themes:

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- Sandrine Depeau
- Researcher - CNRS - Environmental Psychology
- Université de Haute Bretagne - Rennes 2 (France)
- E-mail: sandrine.depeau@uhb.fr

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J.A. Corraliza coordinating the sessions of the scientific committee of the Congress.
Past events

The 4th Environmental Psychology in the UK Conference (EPUK4) took place in the Department of Architecture of the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow on the 14th and 15th September 2005. This event was jointly organised by Dr. Eddie Edgerton (University of Paisley) and Dr. Ombretta Romice (Strathclyde University).

Around 50 delegates took part to discuss issues related to the conference theme “Putting research into practice”, a theme addressed by the keynote speaker Prof. Christopher Spencer from Sheffield University.

Six paper sessions ran over two days presenting a variety of theoretical and practical papers generating debate upon the Conference theme. There was a general agreement that more needs to be done to apply and make good use of research carried out in the environment behaviour field however, at the same time pure research should not be halted or slowed down by the practical requirements of applying findings. Proof that both arguments must be pursued came from the excellent research findings that are being developed daily in the UK and abroad along with the urge to have some of these summarised into useable design inputs. There was also a general understanding that policy makers should be targeted urgently as receivers of such research, but not as a way to support or corroborate their policies, rather as a way to inform them.

Despite this conference being primarily a gathering of UK researchers, it attracted a number of delegates from abroad. We see this as proof that the theme is generally shared and felt amongst several countries; we hope this will stimulate a furthering of the debate showcasing best practices from member countries. There was a general consensus to continue with the EPUK conferences as a biennial event with perhaps more being done to encourage young researchers to participate. The conference enf-

The conclusion of the conference also featured an IAPS AGM, where the work of the board members over the past year was presented. There was also a discussion about the possibility of setting up new networks and discussion groups. More details on this meeting will be included in the AGM report which will shortly be produced by Dr. Jean Moore.

Ombretta & Edward

INTERNATIONAL COURSE ON PSYCHOLOGY IN EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS

Havana, 6 December 2005

An international course on Psychology in Emergencies and Disasters, co-ordinated by Dr. Alexis Lorenzo Ruiz, was held in Havana, Cuba in the framework of the III Latinamerican Congress of Health Psychology. Thirty specialists in psychology, psychiatry, and representatives from state organizations linked to disaster management from Mexico, Chile, Bolivia, Spain, Venezuela and Cuba, attended to the course.

The course included presentations from a group of specialists from Cuba (Dr. Alexis Lorenzo Ruiz, University of Havana), United Kingdom (Professor David L. Uzzell, University of Surrey), and Spain (Dr. Ricardo Garcia-Mira, University of Corunna and Dr. Eulogio Real Deus, University of Santiago de Compostela). Presentations ranged from a discussion of disasters from a social and psychological perspective; stages of the life cycle of disasters, as well as the role of psychologists in a disaster or emergency. In addition, the Latin American Centre of Disaster Medicine in Cuba in collaboration with other international organizations discussed their experiences in the field. The course was conducted in a very active and stimulating environment, analyzing the new trends and current problems in this field.

R. García-Mira, D. Uzzell, A. Lorenzo and J.E. Real at the Latin American Centre of Disaster Medicine (Havana, Cuba).
PROJECT TREND
(Territories and associated regions for development. Strategies and techniques for the assessment of partnerships included in the regional programme)

Financing body: European Commission Project type: Regional Framework Operation Web Site: www.portaltrend.com

What is TREND?
The Regional Framework Operation (RFO) TREND financed within the European Initiative Programme INTERREG IIIC (South Zone) is a project of interregional cooperation among territories of the Objectives 1 and 2 of the European Union. Its general objective is the jointly development of new instruments of programming and models of governance that exploit the development and the participation of the territorial partnership within the Structural Funds programming.

Partnership
TREND partnership is constituted by the following regions of the European Union Member States:

- Sicily: Regione Siciliana Dipartimento programmazione
- Tuscany: Regione Toscana Servizio Programmazione e Controllo
- Galicia: Fundacion Universidad da Coruña
- Balearic Islands: Govern de les Illes Balears-Centre Balears Europa
- Crete: Development Agency of Heraklion, S.A.

Objectives
Inspired by the analysis and the development of the experiences made in the partner regions, TREND proposes to jointly develop new instruments of programming and models of governance facing the territories, in order to improve the various forms of partnership and the concerning procedures of concertation.

Through this innovation TREND intend to increase either the effectiveness of integration among the various levels of programming (local - regional - European), by considering the basic themes of the European policies set out by the European Council of Lisbon, or the management effectiveness through the experimentation of simplified solutions in the utilization of the community resources.

In order to:
1. promotion and diffusion of the programming and concertation culture;
2. promotion of exchange and training actions among the regional managers;
3. involvement of broad local partnership (public and private subjects, economic and social operators, etc.) in order to develop correct governance.

Composition by Composantes
TREND is composed by five composantes that describe the strategy methods appropriate to achieve the general objective:

- **Composante 1** Management and coordination, in order to guarantee project proper development
- **Composante 2** Net activities, in order to invest in innovation and diffusion of the culture of programming and concertation actions
- **Composante 3** Exchange activities, in order to foster and promote exchange and training actions among the regional managers
- **Composante 4** Experimentation activities (demonstrative projects), in order to experiment new approaches and/or instruments, by involving the participation of broad territorial partnership
- **Composante 5** Communication activities, in order to diffuse and propagate the project outcomes and to stimulate a dialogue on the future of the bottom-up programming and the relative contribute of the Structural Funds.

Experimentation Activities
The concrete result that TREND should provide and its contribution in terms of added value on the definition of the new programming regions-territories lie in the Composante 4: the experimentation in the regional territories of the partners involved of new solutions in terms either of instruments or of innovative projects.

The activities foreseen by the Composantes 2 and 3 should conduce to get ready one or more project ideas and to their consecutive implementation. This composante foresees the launch of a call in order to collect the project ideas from interested public subjects. The essential requirements should be the experiences developed by the proponent partnership and the degree of innovation that the project intends to bring for the development of new instruments and methodologies of programming.

The admissible subjects to present project proposals are all those local partnerships of development whom represent at least three regional territories that belong to the RFO TREND.

Pilot Projects
The pilot projects evaluated by TREND and finally approved are the following:

- **SOSMER** (Formulation des models de protocoles de actuación dans le cas de émergences a cause de rejets maritimes)
- **INTER.ECO.TUR.** (Interreg Eco Turismo)
- **INASRUD** (Integrated Approach for Sustainable Rural Development)
- **HIGH.TECH.VISION**
- **CIPHER** (Comparing Innovation Frameworks in European Regions)
- **NOCITO** (Network of competences, innovation Tecn.)
- **METE** (Metodologia Innovativa per l’ Animazione Territoriale degli Strumenti di Programmazione)

For further information about the pilot projects: www.portaltrend.com
The impact of different office layouts on employees' satisfaction has been studied by numerous environmental psychologists as well as industrial psychologists that showed that open and closed offices are differently appreciated. Results from the mainly Anglo-Saxon studies highlighted that the main problem of the open offices is that they generate a feeling of lack of privacy and of discomfort essentially due to noise. The author wanted to identify if these effects are felt the same way by the Brazilian employees, i.e. in a culture which is known for its tolerance to noise, and being characterised by a higher valorisation of collectivism than Anglo-Saxon culture, essentially turned to individualism.

Our principal objective was to show how the elements of the environment are organized in the situations of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, in various forms of office layouts. We are particularly interested in how the privacy is felt in each type of offices' selected and also, in the possibility of construction of oneself space. We adopted a composite score of satisfaction bases on subjective perception, including the physical attributes, the characteristics of work and the quality of the relationships.

The main assumptions were (1) that, according to the cultural differences mentioned above, the evaluations would be different from those carried out in the Anglo-Saxon countries; (2) that positive evaluations would be more frequent than dissatisfaction, and this, in all the different forms of office layouts; (3) that the type of layout (open, semi closed and closed) would modulate the relative importance of indicators of satisfaction and/or dissatisfaction; and (4) that independently of the type of office, there exist common points with which the persons would be satisfied or dissatisfied.

A questionnaire has been submitted to a sample of 550 employees from 23 companies of various sizes, activities and styles of organization located in the Brazilian State of Minas Gerais. The questionnaire included, beside individual characteristics, type of work, the perception of the working place, the relation to the place of work, to the work accomplished and the nature and amount of interpersonal relationships engaged in on the workplace. A multifactor analyses of the data permitted to identify the dynamics of interaction among the different variables and the office layouts (open, semi-closed and closed offices) as well as the work conditions (the number of persons with which the office is shared). There is a clear relation between the characteristics of the task, the hierarchical level, the distance between people and the type of office but in spite of the differences in layout, the tendency to satisfaction dominate in all types of office. It appears that satisfaction is not so much dependent on the type of office, than on the number of people sharing one’s office. Concerning privacy, it seems that the possibility to control one’s working place as well as the possibility to master interruptions and possible annoyances, turned out to be fundamental conditions for satisfaction on the workplace.

These results corroborate traditional findings. No differences that could be attributed to cultural factors have been identified. That enables us to note that with the globalisation of the companies and the use of a common reference of design of work office, dimensions of satisfaction remain the same ones, beyond the cultural differences. Privacy in one’s office and possibility of control can indeed be considered as fundamental for work satisfaction. It is fundamental in the representation of oneself and the construction of a personal place.
COMPARING DETERMINANTS OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC ECOLOGICAL BEHAVIOURS IN THE ITALIAN CONTEXT.

The analysis of a social psychological model of ecological behavior

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People’s ecological behaviours (Kaiser, 1998; Stern, 2000) are receiving increasing attention by environmental managers and decision makers in Italy. Hence, Italian environmental psychologists are increasing the number of studies on this subject. In particular, old and new models of ecological behaviour still need to be tested and verified in this country. Moreover, important questions are still open concerning the utility of these models in explaining different kinds of ecological behaviours, and in comparing the characteristics of general and specific ecological behaviours. For these reasons, three studies have been carried out, that used a particular social psychological model, the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), and some adjunctive variables (namely moral norms, self identity past behaviour and social identity), with the aim of explaining and predicting intentions to perform three different kinds of ecological behaviours: recycling, public transportation use and the general ecological behaviour. Particular interest was dedicated to assess the different utility of the model (and its adjunctive factors) in the prediction of specific ecological behaviours (recycling and public transportation use) vs a general ecological behaviour. Specific ecological behaviours (recycling and public transportation use) have been investigated using the TPB model in the original version suggested by its authors.

The general ecological behaviour was instead studied using Kaiser and colleagues’ (es. Kaiser & Gutscher, 2003; Kaiser & Scheuthle, 2003) general version of the model. Among the adjunctive predictors investigated in relation to the three above-mentioned ecological behaviours, there is the Social Identity variable. This latter was calculated following Terry, Hogg and White (1999). The authors suggested to separately assess people’s identification with an important social group (for eg. peer group) and people’s perception of this group habit to perform the target behaviour. Successively they suggested to multiply the standardized scores of the two variables, in order to obtain a measure that could be used as an adjunctive predictor within the TPB model.

Three studies have been carried out by means of a structured questionnaire, that applied the two versions of the TPB (plus measure of the adjunctive predictors abovementioned) using three different samples of participants living in Rome, Salerno and Taranto (study 1, N=154; study 2 N=180; study 3: N= 179). Study one, used the original version of the TPB (plus the adjunctive factors) in order to predict intention to use public transportation. Study two, was similar to study one except for the fact that investigated household waste recycling. Finally, study three investigated the general ecological behaviour. Results showed the good capacity of the overall model to predict the three different behaviours. However substantial differences were recorded both in the relative weight of the model predictors (attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control) and in the explained variance in intentions and behaviours for the three studies. For example, attitudes showed its greatest effect in the prediction of the general ecological behaviour, but it showed a weak or no effect in the prediction of intention to perform the two specific ecological behaviours (intentions to recycle and to act ecologically in general), but they revealed effective in the prediction of intention to use public transportation.

Finally, perceived behavioural control appeared as the best predictor of intentions to perform all the considered behaviours. Among the considered adjunctive predictors, self identity appeared as a good adjunctive predictor of intentions to perform all considered behaviours. With regard to moral norms, although this variable was strongly correlated to intentions to perform all behaviours, it never appeared as an adjunctive predictor of intentions. Indeed, when added to the model, it rendered some of the constituting variables as non-significant predictors. A similar result was obtained for past behaviour as well. Finally, for what concern social identity, results obtained here contrast with those obtained in previous studies (es. Terry, Hogg, White 1999). Terry, Hogg, and White (1999) suggested that, as envisaged by the Social Identity Theory, group norms should affect people’s behaviours only when people strongly identify with the considered social group. However, none of the three studies here reported obtained this result. On the contrary, in some cases it was found that group norms affected people’s intention to perform the considered behaviours independently of how much they identified with the target groups.

Keywords: recycling behaviour, public transportation use, general ecological behaviour, theory of planned behaviour, self identity, social identity, moral norms, past behaviours.
Environmental offences are not always considered “real” crimes, because their effects are neither obvious nor immediate, their consequences are difficult to evaluate, the victims are diffused, the offenders do not fit the normal stereotype of criminals and the sanctions, fundamentally fines, are very low. Therefore, environmental crime is not always rejected by people and the seriousness of the crimes is not always realized by society. Many of these attributes fit the definition of “folk crime”, used in criminology to refer to offenses that are frequently carried out by common citizens, without receiving social condemnation or criminal prosecution.

The general purpose of this thesis is to analyze whether environmental transgressions handled by public administrations fit the definition of folk crime. With this purpose, we assess the characteristics of the most frequent environmental transgressions and of the most frequent environmental transgressors included in the public administration files. More specifically, it is expected that environmental transgressions handled by public administrations are basically those carried out by individuals, either as individuals in their own private lives or while carrying their responsibilities in their place of employment. Likewise, given that the lack of social reproach is one of the main characteristics of the folk crime definition, it is studied whether transgressors’ accounts in response to administration sanctions reflect the lack of social support of environmental laws.

The sample was composed of 1,505 cases, coming from reports and files of administrations with responsibilities in the control of environmental misconduct in the setting where the study was developed. These administrations had different jurisdictions and were the Service of Environmental Protection of the Guardia Civil (the national agency), the Agency of Protection of the Urban and Natural Environment of the Canary Island Government (the regional agency), the Environmental Area of the Tenerife Island Council (the island agency), and the Ecological Police of the municipality of San Cristobal de La Laguna (the city agency).

The results indicate that the most frequent offenses are buildings erected in rustic or environmentally-protected areas without a permit. This is followed by toxic spills or inappropriate disposal of wastes. Environmental transgressors are basically adult men who break the law while developing personal activities related to their home care or spare time, or while achieving their job in small and local businesses. The control of environmental transgressions depends on the agencies. Citizens do not denounce these types of transgression very often, neither as individuals, nor as members of ecological groups. In comparison to businesses or administrations, individuals are the most denounced and sanctioned transgressors. Looking at transgressors’ accounts in response to administration sanctions, they excuse and justify their transgressions appealing to the lack of legitimacy of the environmental laws. Individuals, unlike businesses, usually do not deny their actions, but disagree with the labeling of these actions as crimes and with the administration’s reproach and sanction against them.

Results are discussed in relation to previous research on accounts used in social interaction for conflict management and to avoid punishment. Also, the need of future research on the social function of environmental law and on the psychosocial factors related to compliance is stressed.

Key-words: Environmental offenses, folk crime, account, neutralization techniques.
In the past children formed a part of the urban space...In fact the street did not exist without children of all ages...We have lost these cities where children lived and circulated ...The city that replaces it is an anti-city.

Ph. Aries, cited by K. Tsoukala

It is always a joy and a pleasure to see that people continue ponder the topic of the child and the city, because in spite of the great number of studies and research, the integration of children in to the city as citizens themselves, has not been really yet addressed adequately. As well there are other concerns related to the topic of the child into the society as a citizen of full rights that has also not been considered.

Many authors with different opinions have addressed the relationships of children with space, space as a psychosocial environment, and space as a place of learning. From these studies they have extracted data that in theory ought to allow for new ways of thinking about cities that favour new ways of existing and involving its citizens.

It is true that many different programs have been developed, such as those from urban projects, educational fields or other civic initiatives. These have been directed to allow the presence of children in different surroundings within the city and at the same time improve the use, the knowledge and the appropriation of resources. However children continue living the cities, and living in the cities in conditions there are not favourable for their correct physical development as well their cognitive, social and emotional development.

To approach one more time to these topics from the academic thinking with an interdisciplinary outlook, as is the case of this book, and using the representation of the space from social interactionism and considering the social-space activity and the social-geographic space as fundamental intermediate elements for the construction of the image, without doubt is an interesting contribution.

On the one hand, it opens new perspectives for research concerning the child established within the urban environment and also because it creates new challenges, even for urban planning as for initiatives that consider necessary and indispensable to insert the child in the urban space.

In this sense, the work of K. Tsoukala, an architect with a great sensitivity for these kinds of questions, with background in psycho-sociology and pedagogy, it is a good model to approach the topic, because of the theoretical rigor of the experience and for accurate and well done methodology.

The research bases on the central hypothesis, that is, to verify the role of the activity in the construction of the image of the city of Thessalonica from a group of children between eleven and twelve years old.

The study is developed from the perspective of social interaction through the perception and realization of spatial representations. These representations or mental maps show the spatial form but also the image that each child wants to give to it.

In the first part of the work the theoretical questions of the concepts that integrate into the research are posed. In general, it is interesting the reflection about the phenomena of representation and more concretely the representation of space in that it is defined and argued critically different theoretical approximations, ahead the concept to be able to suppose a symbolic evocation of an absent reality. Such facilitates the identification of the components that take part in the child-environment relationship and also to realise about the richness and the complexity of these relationships.

This is basic information for students and future investigators who will use it as a methodological instrument for their own research.

It is approached also from a theoretical level, the role of social interactionism in the perception and the representation of space, going further into the logic individual-environment relations and in the intermediate elements. That is to say, the physical frame and the social-space, the social-demographic characteristics and social-cultural aspects of the individual and the social spatial-activity are intermediate fundamental elements. The principal aspects of the process of cognitive development of the child concerning the perception of the space are also analyzed.
In the second part of the work it the more specific aspects of the research are detailed, describing the generic conceptualization process such as that structure and detailing the concrete characteristics of place, profile of the sample, categorization criteria, the limits and the used methodology.

Going through the different chapters we can follow the analytical elaboration and the conceptual evaluation of the data as it appears as an image of the city, and come to the third part which are the conclusions that among others aspects, we have to keep in mind a basic social-psychological question, so obvious as innovated as is the social space reinsertion of the child in the space of the contemporary city. This question tries to resolve from the land planning with a sociological perspective, some of the principal questions that should be ask for, if one consider the city as a living space, fundamental for the child’s development.

So then, the social space activity and the social geographic space, as they have been defined in this work, will be the principal parameters in order to understand the relationship between a child and his/her environment and to look for new criteria of intervention in urban space.

The research as it is revealed and knowing the work of the author, contemplates many other interesting aspects which have not been discussed in this short review. Finally it is necessary to point out the bibliographic contribution that gather up the major works about the child and the city and very especially the theoretical documentation concerning the representation in the children, which should be of great interest to those persons not familiar with this form of language. This information with psychological bases facilitates one to be able to go further in the study of graphic productions of children, avoiding interpretations that could detract from the real sense.

Barcelona, March 200
IAPS Networks

The Networks are interest and research groups formed by IAPS members. They carry out debates, discussion groups, publications, often possess their own website and organise symposia and conferences. For example, the Culture and Space in the Built Environment Network organised a very successful meeting in Istanbul in 1997, and the Spatial Analysis Network organised a conference on ‘Spatial Analysis in Environment-Behaviour Research’ in 1995 in Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

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IAPS WEBPAGES MEMBERSHIP SECTION

The IAPS ‘Members Area’ of the website is a new service for IAPS members. This area provides members with access to the most recently published issue of the bulletin in PDF format, and there is also now a facility allowing people to check their membership status. The membership area can be found at the following URL: http://www.iaps-association.org/members/members.html

Log in to both options using the following login details

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IAPS AIMS and OBJECTIVES

One of the priorities of the IAPS Board is to encourage more young researchers to join and be active within IAPS. Apart from special student rates for joining the Association (half the normal cost) and reduced rates for attending conferences, we have instituted a Young Researcher Award which recognises the best paper from a young researcher at the IAPS Conference. We also have a Doctoral Student Workshop linked to the Conference at which doctoral students can discuss their work with leading EB researchers and fellow students in a supportive environment.

We are also looking to further and facilitate international collaboration. This is best achieved by working with other EB organisations, but we are also currently looking to see how we can facilitate the setting up of a network of EB Research Units and Laboratories. This could potentially be highly beneficial for both international collaborative research funding and the teaching and training of young researchers.

In particular the Objectives of IAPS are
• To facilitate communication among those concerned with the relationships between people and their physical environment.
• To stimulate research and innovation for improving human well-being and the physical environment.
• To promote the integration of research, education, policy and practice.

To Achieve its Objectives the Association
• Facilitates contact and exchange of ideas between members all over the world.
• Holds regular conferences and specialised symposia and seminars in English and French.
• Publishes a newsletter, conference and seminar proceedings and a membership directory.
• Develops relationships with similar organisations (EDRA (N.America); MERA (Japan); PAPER (Australasia)).
• Maintains study networks which regularly organise Network Symposia and publish Newsletters.

Benefits of Membership Include
• The right to vote and stand for membership of the Board and Strategy Committee.
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• Free copies of the IAPS newsletter. This contains research summaries, articles, reviews, letters, lists of references, and general news of the research field.
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