

CHAMINADE UNIVERSITY
PSY 480 ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
FALL 2002

<u>Instructor:</u>	Robert G. Santee, Ph.D.	<u>Time:</u>	MWF 10:00-10:50 AM
<u>Office Hours:</u>	M/T 4:00 – 5:00	<u>Room:</u>	BS 102
	W 1:00 – 2:00	<u>Phone:</u>	735-4720
	T/R 11:00 – 12:00	<u>FAX:</u>	739-4670
	Behavioral Sciences Building 105A	<u>Email:</u>	rsantee@chaminade.edu
	By Appointment		

Texts: Nature in Asian Traditions of Thought: Essays in Environmental Philosophy; Callicott and Ames (editors)
Environmental Psychology: Principles and Practice; R. Gifford
Feng Shui: The Ancient Wisdom of Harmonious Living in Modern Times; E. Wong

Chaminade University is a Catholic, Marianist University. The five characteristics of a Marianist education are:

1. *a balance of reason and faith*
2. *education of the whole person*
3. *family spirit/community*
4. *service, justice, and peace*
5. *adaptation to change*

Each of these characteristics is integrated, to varying degrees, in this course.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

"Environmental Psychology is the study of the transactions between individuals and their physical settings. In these transactions, individuals change the environment and their behavior and experiences are changed by the environment. Environmental psychology includes theory, research, and practice aimed at making buildings more humane and improving our relationship with the natural environment."

Environmental Psychology, Robert Gifford, p.1

The scope of this course is an examination of the relationship between the human organism and the environment. The specific focus of this course is an examination of: 1) how the various aspects of the environment influences the psychological (cognitive, affective, and behavioral) responses of the human organism, 2) how the psychological (cognitive, affective, and behavioral) actions of the human organism impacts upon the environment, and 3) the ongoing, reciprocal relationship between the human organism and the environment.

Relative to the relationship between the human organism and the environment, the course will investigate

- perception and cognition
- attitudes, values, appraisals, and assessment
- personality
- space, territory, crowding, privacy
- residential environment
- urban environment
- educational environment
- workplace environment
- the natural environment
- managing limited resources
- design
- behavior within and toward the environment
- behavioral change relative to environmental concerns

In addition to the above noted Western Psychological approach, this course will also explore Eastern perspectives regarding the reciprocal relationship between the human organism and the environment. Primary focus in this area will be on Taoism/Daoism and the art of Feng Shui.

Feng Shui, the pattern of wind and water, is the Taoist art and science of living in harmony with the environment. For centuries, the Chinese people have relied on Feng Shui to

- *Design cities*
- *Build homes*
- *Bury their dead*
- *Choose locations*
- *Obtain optimal ch'i/qi flow*
- *Obtain health and prosperity*

Feng Shui, Eva Wong, p.1

OBJECTIVES

The student will demonstrate an understanding of

1. The field of environmental psychology.
2. The reciprocal relationship between the human organism and the environment.
3. Behavioral change relative to the environment.
4. Ethical behavior relative to the environment.
5. The impact of the individual's behavior on the environment.
6. The impact of the environment on the individual's behavior.
7. Educational environment.
8. Residential environment.
9. Urban environment.
10. Workplace environment.

11. Recreational/play environment.
12. Natural environment (not man made).
13. Feng shui and the environment.
14. Taoism and the environment.
15. Comparing and contrasting Eastern and Western approaches to the environment.
16. Contemporary environmental issues.
17. Psychological processes relative to observing, acting in, changing the environment.
18. Being in harmony with the environment.
19. Organisms and environmental space.

OBSERVATION PAPERS

Students will walk through 6 different environments noting/recording: type of environment (man made/not man made/combo) space (open, closed, crowded, etc.), buildings, design, trees, plants, animals, etc., time of day, day of week, weather, presence or absence of people in the environment, whether you are with others or are alone, level of care/upkeep, level of life.

Students will write a total of 6 papers (not including the "Feng Shui" paper) relative to the "Environments" listed below. The first 5 papers will be 3 full pages, typed, double spaced. The 6th paper will be 2 pages, typed, double-spaced. The 6 papers pertain to the psychological (cognitive, affective, behavioral) impact of the environment on the student. Students will note the following:

1. What stands out in the environment.
2. What their feelings are.
3. What their thoughts are.
4. What their behavioral reactions are relative to what they (others) would like to do (should do) now and in the future regarding the particular environment (fix it, change it, protect it, clean it up) they are observing.
5. Any ethical concerns.

ENVIRONMENTS

3 page papers:

1. Downtown Honolulu
2. Downtown Kaimuki
3. Downtown Waikiki
4. Natural environment (beach, mountains, fields, etc. Cannot use Waikiki beaches.)
5. Environment of your choice

2 page paper:

6. Chaminade campus

Feng Shui paper:

Five page (full pages, typed, double spaced) paper discussing your application of the principles of feng shui to a room in your house, apartment, dorm, etc. Paper must indicate the specific problems and how they were addressed.

REQUIREMENTS

2 Exams	100 x 2	=	200 pts
2 Page Paper			10 pts
3 Page Papers	15 x 5	=	75 pts
Feng Shui Paper			65 pts
	TOTAL		350 pts

GRADING

A = 315 +
B = 280 - 314
C = 245 - 279
D = 210 - 244
F = 175 ↓

Tentative Course Schedule

Week	Content	Readings
8/26	Introduction, What Is The Environment? Environmental Psychology, East And West Approaches, Nature, Psychological Processes, Ethics, Behavioral Change 8/28 - CAMPUS PAPER DUE	EP 1-2, N I All
9/2	9/2 - HOLIDAY Values, Attitudes, Assessment, Personality 9/6 - KAIMUKI PAPER DUE	EP 3-4, N I All
9/9	Space, Territory	EP 5-6
9/16	Crowding, Privacy 9/18 - WAIKIKI PAPER DUE 9/20 - NO CLASS	EP 7-8
9/23	Residential Environment, Urban Environment	EP 9-10
9/30	Educational Environment, Workplace Environment 10/4 - DOWNTOWN HONOLULU PAPER DUE	EP 11-12
10/7	Natural Environment	EP 13
10/14	10/14 - HOLIDAY 10/16 EXAM I Managing Limited Resources, Behavioral Change	EP 14-Epilog
10/21	Eastern Approaches, Taoism And Feng Shui, Chinese 10/25 - NATURE PAPER DUE	N Intro, II All, FS Intro
10/28	Taoism And Feng Shui Basics, Chinese	N II All, FS Part One
11/4	Feng Shui Basics, Japanese 11/8 - YOUR CHOICE PAPER DUE	N III, FS Part One
11/11	11/11 - HOLIDAY Feng Shui Practice, Buddhist	N IV, FS Part Three
11/18	Feng Shui Practice, Indian	N, V FS Part Three, Appendices
11/25	Feng Shui Today 11/27 - FENG SHUI PAPER DUE 11/28-29 - THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY	FS Part Four
12/2	Contemporary Issues, Behavioral Changes	
12/12	EXAM II - 10:30 - 12:30	

SCIENTIFIC METHOD DEFINITIONS

The **METHODS OF SCIENCE** are only tools, tools that we use to obtain knowledge about phenomena.

The **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** is a set of assumptions and rules about collecting and evaluating data. The explicitly stated assumptions and rules enable a standard, systematic method of investigation that is designed to reduce bias as much as possible. Central to the scientific method is the collection of data, which allows investigators to put their ideas to an empirical test, outside of or apart from their personal biases. In essence, stripped of all its glamour, scientific inquiry is nothing more **THAN A WAY OF LIMITING FALSE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT NATURAL EVENTS.**

Knowledge of which the credibility of a profession is based must be objective and verifiable (testable) rather than subjective and untestable.

SCIENCE is a mode of controlled inquiry to develop an objective, effective, and credible way of knowing.

The assumptions one makes regarding the basic qualities of human nature (that is, cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological processes) affect how one conceptualizes human behavior.

The two basic functions of scientific approach are 1) advance knowledge, to make discoveries, and to learn facts in order to improve some aspect of the world, and 2) to establish relations among events, develop theories, and thus help professionals to make predictions of future events.

Research Design And Counseling
Heppner, Kivlighan, and Wampold

A **THEORY** is a large body of interconnected propositions about how some portion of the world operates; a **HYPOTHESIS** is a smaller body of propositions. **HYPOTHESES** are smaller versions of theories. Some are derived or born from theories. Others begin as researchers' hunches and develop into theories.

The **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE** decrees we can only falsify, not verify (prove), theories because we can never be sure that any given theory provides the best explanation for a set of observations.

Research Methods In Social Relations
Kidder

THEORIES are not themselves directly proved or disproved by research. Even **HYPOTHESES** cannot be proved or disproved directly. Rather, research may either support or fail to support a particular hypothesis derived from a theory.

Scientific research has four general goals: (1) to describe behavior, (2) to predict behavior, (3) to determine the causes of behavior, and (4) to understand or explain behavior.

Methods In Behavioral Research; Cozby

GUIDELINES FOR WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS

Page length

Page requirements are the minimum requirement. If the requirement is six (6) pages, then write, at minimum, six (6) **FULL PAGES**. Not 5 pages and ½ a page for the 6th page. The cover page, abstract and reference page do not count as part of the page requirement. If the paper is worth 100 points and you only write 8 pages, then you will lose 20 points. If you write 9 pages and only a line, you will lose 10 points.

Font

Font size "should not be larger than this which is 12."

Margins

Margins should fall within the parameters of this sentence. In other words, side margins should not be larger than what you are now viewing for the two sentences above this last sentence. The top and bottom margins should be consistent with this page. Put your name on a cover page.

APA Style for References

Hanging Indent for reference page:

Atkinson, D.R. (1985). Ethnic similarity in counseling psychology: a review of research. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 11, 79-72.

Referencing within the Narrative:

Studies (Smith, 1996; Wilson 1998) indicate that

Jackson (1981) found that

Quotes

Quotes are all **single-spaced**. If you double space quotes, points will be taken off. All papers should avoid, as much as possible, any quotes. If you use quotes, unless otherwise specified, be consistent with the following format

Kim (1985) states:

My research demonstrates.....

..... (p.346).

The Chinese perspective clearly indicates.....

..... (Chen, 1998, p. 312-315).

This is the bottom margin.

REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITING PAPERS

Guidelines

Cover page

Introduction

Theme/focus is clearly stated

Theme is well developed

Specific examples are given

Clear interpretation/analysis

Well-structured/organized

Has a conclusion

Clearly written: grammar, syntax, spelling

Well-documented; APA style of referencing (see guidelines)

Good command of topic

Good synthesis skills

Reference page

Appropriate margins (see Guidelines)

Typed, double spaced

Page length requirement is met (see guidelines)

Needs Improvement

Lacks a cover page

Lacks an introduction

Needs clearer theme/focus

Needs deeper analysis

Give more evidence

Missing interpretation/analysis

Rethink organization

Lacks a conclusion

Fix grammar/syntax/spelling

Needs more sources; lacks APA style

Factual/concept errors

Needs more synthesis

Lacks reference page

Margins do not meet guidelines

Is not typed, double spaced

Page length is not met