







SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH







TEAM



Joseph Allen



Piers MacNaughton



Usha Satish



Suresh Santanam



John Spengler





SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH





WHY ARE WE **IGNORING** THE





of

OUR TIME

INDOORS¹



#THECOGFXSTUDY

Allen JG, MacNaughton P, Satish U, Santanam S, Vallarino J, Spengler JD. 2015. Associations of Cognitive Function Scores with Carbon Dioxide, Ventilation, and Volatile Organic Compound Exposures in Office Workers: A Controlled Exposure Study of Green and Conventional Office Environments. Environ Health Perspect DOI: 10.1289/ehp.1510037

1. US EPA Region 1. (2013). Questions About Your Community: Indoor Air. Retrieved from http://www.epa.gov/region1/communities/indoorair.html



#THECOGFXSTUDY



90% of the costs associated with a building come from the people inside the building – **SALARIES AND BENEFITS.**²



Just **10%** of a building's operating costs are attributed to **ENERGY**, **MAINTENANCE**, **MORTGAGE/RENT**, among others.³















HARVARD SENSORS FOR HEALTH

Ventilation

#THECOGFXSTUDY



- Balance between acceptable indoor air quality and energy
- Low ventilation and health

House Year Built

AT ABOUT THIS TIME...

#THECOGFXSTUDY



SICK BUILDING SYNDROME





WHAT ABOUT GREEN BUILDINGS?



© The Author(s) 2015. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract Green building design is becoming broadly adopted, with one green building standard reporting over 3.5 billion square feet certified to date. By definition green build

cupants of those buildings. A limitation of much of the research to date is the reliance on indirect, lagging and subjective measures of health. To address this, we propose a frame-

#THECOGFXSTUDY

Study	Sample Size (# of people)	Building Type(s)	Results (compared to conventional)			
	ſ	Studies with Only Occupant Surveys				
Huizenga et al. 2003	Not Provided	Offices -3 green -45 conventional	 ↑ Air Quality ↑ Cleanliness ↑ Thermal Comfort 			
Abbaszadeh et al. 2006	33,285	Offices -21 green -160 conventional	 ↑ Air Quality ↑ Cleanliness ↑ Thermal Comfort 			
Lee and Kim 2008	40,488	Offices -15 green -200 conventional	 ↑ Air Quality ↑ Cleanliness ↑ Thermal Comfort ↓ Lighting ↓ Acoustics 			
Altomonte and Schiavon 2013	21,477	Offices -65 green -79 conventional	 ↑ Air Quality ↑ Cleanliness ↓ Lighting ↓ Acoustics 			
Paul and Taylor 2008	93	University -1 green / 2 conventional	\downarrow Thermal Comfort			
Hedge et al. 2014	319	University -2 green -1 conventional	↑ Ventilation↑ Air Quality			
Thatcher and Milner 2014	441	Offices -1 green -2 conventional	 ↑ Perceived Ventilation ↑ Air Movement ↓ Thermal Comfort ↓ Lighting 			
U.S. General Services Admin. (GSA) 2011	Not Provided	Offices -22 green	↑ Occupant Satisfaction ↑ Thermal Comfort ↓ Acoustics			
Singh et al. 2010	263	Offices -2 green -1 conventional	↑ Self-Reported Well-being ↓ Absenteeism ↓ Asthma & Allergy Symptoms			

Study	Sample Size (# of people)	Building Type(s)	Results (compared to conventional)				
	Studies with IEO Measurements + Occupant Surveys						
Liang et al. 2014	233	Offices -3 green -2 conventional	 ↑ Thermal Comfort ↑ Air Quality ↑ Lighting ↑ Acoustics 				
Ravindu et al. 2015	70	Factories -1 green -1 conventional	↓ Thermal Comfort ↓ Ventilation				
Newsham et al. 2013	2545	Offices -12 green -12 conventional	↑ Air Quality↓ Acoustics				
Jacobs et al. 2014	58	Public Housing -1 green rehabilitation	 ↑ Self-Reported Well-being ↑ Cleanliness ↓ Allergens 				
Garland et al. 2013	Not Provided	Public Housing -1 green rehabilitation	\downarrow Asthma & Allergy Symptoms				
Breysse et al. 2013	41	Public Housing -1 green rehabilitation	↓ Respiratory Symptoms				
Colton et al. 2014 & 2015	24	Public Housing -1 green rehabilitation -1 conventional	 ↑ Air Quality ↓ Ventilation ↓ Asthma Symptoms 				
Studies with Objective Health Outcome Measures							
Thiel et al. 2014	Not Provided	Hospitals -1 green -1 conventional	 ↑ Employee Satisfaction ↑ Quality of Care ↓ Length of Open Positions ↓ Patient Mortality 				



O targets ASSESSMENT leading SALES metrics so in the second secon **Signation Signation Signa** ectations FE

targets ASSESS leading etrics cators ectati n S S indicator fina 3A ent ED G ()identification Ľ Allen J, MacNaughton P, Cedeno Laurent J, Flanigan S, Eitland E, Spengler J. Green Buildings and Health. Current Environmental Health Reports. 2015.

r strategi Ce D ()ted perfo **N** ista alth derstanda J

Ш

Ζ

HEALTH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

LAGGING

LEADING



#THECOGFXSTUDY

HEALTH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

#THECOGFXSTUDY



Green Buildings and Health. *Current Environmental Health Reports*. 2015.







#THECOGFXSTUDY



To **simulate** IEQ conditions found in Green and Conventional buildings and evaluate the impacts on an objective measure of human performance – cognitive function.







#THECOGFXSTUDY





#THECOGFXSTUDY

DAY		2	3	4	5	1&6
CO ₂ (ppm)	550	950	1400	950	950	550
Ventilation (cfm/person)	40	40	40	20	20	40
VOCs (µg/m ³)	50	50	50	50	550	50
CONDITION	GREEN+	MEDIUM CO ₂	HIGH CO ₂	GREEN	CONVENTIONAL	GREEN+
	CO2 VENTILATION VOC					
				P Rest Rest		

Measured but held constant: temperature, RH, PM_{2.5}, noise, illuminance, irradiance, NO₂, O₃, and metals





#THECOGFXSTUDY

VOCs

Ventilation and CO₂



Normal everyday tasks require processing of different types of information

- Receiving information
- Analyzing information
- Utilization of information in a relevant context
- Ability to relate this information to experience
- Ability to retain this information for future

#THECOGFXSTUDY

Domains	Definitions
1) Basic Activity Level	Overall activity
2) Applied Activity Level	Activity directed towards overarching goals
3) Focused Activity Level	Activity directed towards task at hand
4) Task Orientation	Focus on concurrent task demands
5) Crisis Response	Critical thinking under crisis
6) Information Seeking	Openness to, and search for, information
7) Information Usage	Ability to utilize information effectively
8) Breadth of approach	Multi-dimensional thinking
9) Strategy	Optimally prioritized and sequenced plans and actions







#THECOGFXSTUDY



Cognitive Domain

















#THECOGFXSTUDY

CO₂ levels in practice



Statistical Methods

IEQ Condition Cognitive Function

 $y_{ij} = \beta_1 + \beta_2^* \text{Green} + (1) + \beta_3^* \text{Mid-CO}_2 + \beta_4^* \text{High-CO}_2 + \beta_5^* \text{Green} + \beta_6^* \text{Green} + (2) + b_{1i} + e_{ij}$

Where:

 y_{ij} = normalized cognitive score on cognitive domain y for subject i on day j *i*= 1,...,24 subjects

j=1,...,6 days

 β_1 = fixed intercept

 β_2 = fixed effect of Green+(1) condition vs. Conventional condition

 β_3 = fixed effect of Mid-CO₂ condition vs. Conventional condition

- β_4 = fixed effect of High-CO₂ condition vs. Conventional condition
- β_5 = fixed effect of Green condition vs. Conventional condition

 β_6 = fixed effect of Green+(2) condition vs. Conventional condition

b_{1i}= random effect of intercept for subject i



Impact of Environmental Conditions on Cognitive Function

	Cognitive Domain: Estimate (p-value)									
Condition	Basic Activity	Applied	Focused	Task	Crisis	Information	Information	Breadth of	Strategy	Average
	Level	Activity Level	Activity Level	Orientation	Response	Seeking	Usage	Approach		
Green+ (1)	1.35	1.39	1.44	1.14	2.35	1.10	3.94	1.43	3.77	1.99
	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)
Moderate CO ₂	1.20	1.08	1.68	1.05	2.05	1.11	2.61	1.29	3.17	1.69
	(<0.0001)	(0.23)	(<0.0001)	(0.0009)	(<0.0001)	(0.61)	(<0.0001)	(0.0013)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)
High CO ₂	0.91	0.88	0.85	1.00	1.33	1.08	1.01	0.98	0.83	0.99
	(0.015)	(0.081)	(0.087)	(0.76)	(0.14)	(0.35)	(<0.0001)	(0.78)	(0.36)	(0.78)
Green	1.14	1.04	1.51	1.03	1.97	1.09	2.72	1.21	2.83	1.61
	(0.0003)	(0.51)	(<0.0001)	(0.065)	(<0.0001)	(0.45)	(<0.0001)	(0.018)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)
Conventional*	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Green+ (2)	1.37	1.33	1.52	1.15	2.27	1.11	4.04	1.50	3.98	2.03
	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)	(<0.0001)
R ²	0.34	0.17	0.33	0.03	0.28	0.06	0.69	0.27	0.79	0.81

* Reference





Strengths

- Case-cross over design which eliminates the concern of confounding due to between-subject variability because each person acts as their own control
- Repeat 1st and last day as control
- No Monday or Friday effect
- Participants blinded
- Full work day exposure
- Simulated 'typical' office environment
- Variables were selected to represent conditions that are not uncommon
- Complete characterization of IEQ factors that could be confounders





#THECOGFXSTUDY

Conclusions

- Significantly better cognitive function in green buildings compared to conventional buildings
- CO₂ and VOCs cause significant independent cognitive deficits at levels found in conventional buildings
- Increasing supply of outdoor air in green buildings lowers exposure to CO₂, VOCs and other pollutants, and was associated with better cognitive function





Implications

- The vast majority of U.S. office workforce spends time in these environments that were outperformed by Green building conditions
- Applicable to other environments (schools, airplanes, air traffic control, military)
- Green buildings impact health on 2 scales
 - Individual (in green buildings)
 - Population (reduction in energy use)
- Green building design with enhanced ventilation requires adopting energy efficient systems







OUANTIFIED





#THECOGFXSTUDY

7 U.S. CITIES SELECTED IN VARIOUS CLIMATE ZONES





#THECOGFXSTUDY







#THECOGFXSTUDY

FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY COSTS BETWEEN \$14-40 / * / YEAR IN ALL CLIMATE ZONES INVESTIGATED





#THECOGFXSTUDY



ENERGY-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES — ARE UTILIZED, THE COST IS BETWEEN \$1-18/ 1/YEAR IN ALL CLIMATE ZONES INVESTIGATED



#THECOGFXSTUDY

WHEN **VENTILATION** IS **INCREASED** FROM







Curr Envir Health Rpt DOI 10.1007/s40572-015-0063-y

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SUSTAINABILITY (JM SAMET, SECTION EDITOR)

Green Buildings and Health

lacNa

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Joseph G. Allen¹ • Skye S. Flanigan¹ · Jose Guillermo Cedeno Laurent¹ · John D. Spengler¹

Contraction of the second seco

Building and Environment Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2015, 12, 1-x manuscripts; doi:10.3390/ijerph120x0000x

OPEN ACCESS

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health ISSN 1660-4601 www.mdpi.com/journal/ijerph



CrossMark

Usha Satish ³, Suresh <u>Santanam</u>⁴, John Spengler ¹ and

arvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, ston, MA 02115, USA;

Environmental Perceptions and Health before and after Relocation to a Green Building

Piers MacNaughton¹, John Spengler¹, Jose Vallarino¹, Suresh Santanam²,

Usha Satish³, and Joseph Allen¹



of

OUR TIME

INDOORS¹





#THECOGFXSTUDY



90% of the costs associated with a building come from the people inside the building – **SALARIES AND BENEFITS.**² **10%** OPERATING COSTS

Just **10%** of a building's operating costs are attributed to **ENERGY**, **MAINTENANCE**, **MORTGAGE/RENT**, among others.³

2. Center for the Built Environment, University of California Berkeley, (2007). The Impact of Ventilation on Productivity. Retrieved from http://www.cbe.berkeley.edu/research/briefs-ventilation.htm 3. Terrapin Bright Green LLC. (2012). The Economics of Biophilla. Retrieved mom http://www.indeoraliz.terrapin-Bright-Green-2012e_1.pdf



Joseph G. Allen Assistant Professor jgallen@hsph.harvard.edu y@j_g_allen

Usha Satish Professor satishu@upstate.edu Piers MacNaughton Doctoral Candidate pom422@mail.harvard.edu

