

DOI: 10.13791/j.cnki.hsfwest.20210203

李文越, 龙瀛. 建成环境暴露测度的方法转变——从基于固定居住地和GIS数据到基于个体移动性和影像数据[J]. 西部人居环境学刊, 2021, 36(2): 23-28.  
Li W Y, Long Y. Revolution in Approaches of Assessing Exposure to Built Environment: From Static Residence Based Approach and GIS Data to Individual Mobility Based Approach and Image Data[J]. Journal of Human Settlements in West China, 2021, 36(2): 23-28.

## 建成环境暴露测度的方法转变\*

### ——从基于固定居住地和GIS数据到基于个体移动性和影像数据

#### Revolution in Approaches of Assessing Exposure to Built Environment: From Static Residence Based Approach and GIS Data to Individual Mobility Based Approach and Image Data

李文越 龙瀛 Li Wenyue, Long Ying

**摘要:** 个体建成环境暴露对健康的影响是健康城市研究领域的关键问题。对于建成环境暴露的测度方法, 近年相关研究多用GIS数据测度建成环境特征, 基于5D理论指标来衡量建成环境暴露情况, 以居住地附近作为个体全天建成环境暴露的测度范围。现有方法存在两方面的问题: 一是在暴露的测度指标和测度数据方面, 较少关注影像数据评估所能反映的人本尺度建成环境特征; 二是暴露的测度空间方面, 由于较少考虑人的移动性而存在显著的暴露估计误差。而基于影像数据的建成环境暴露研究还没有考虑人的移动性。随着科学技术的发展, 建成环境暴露测度可用的工具方法越来越丰富, 呼吁今后的建成环境暴露研究中, 在测度数据

上关注可反映人本尺度建成环境品质的影像数据, 在测度范围上考虑个体的移动性。提出基于个体移动性和影像数据的两种建成环境暴露测度方法, 一是通过个体时空轨迹叠加街景图片空间分布底图, 二是通过个体佩戴穿戴相机的方法测度建成环境暴露。建成环境暴露测度新方法的将助力健康城市新理论的探索。

**关键词:** 建成环境; 暴露; 健康; 穿戴相机; 街景

**Abstract:** The health impact of individuals' exposure to built environment is a key issue in the field of healthy city research. Individuals' exposure to built environment means someone's contact with the built environment, especially with the harmful factors. Accurate assessment of exposure to built environment is the basis of research on how built environment influences human health. As for the indicators and data in studies of assessing individuals' exposure to built environment, indicators from 5D theory like density, diversity, design, destination accessibility and distance to transition were usually used, and to measure these indicators, GIS data were usually used. However, in these studies, less attention is paid to image data that can reflect the human-scale built environment characteristics such as the indicator of neighborhood physical disorder, which lead to limitation of assessment dimension. As for the assessment areas and spatial averaging methods in studies of assessing individuals' exposure to built environment, most of them take the neighborhood of individuals' residence as the assessment area for the whole day, ignoring individuals' mobility, which can be called the static residence-based approach. But there comes two problems in this approach, the first is that the region-based attributes could be affected by how the residential units are geographically delineated, which is called Uncertain Geographic Context Problem; and the second is that the assessment can be erroneous when people's mobility is ignored, because people's daily mobility may amplify or attenuate the exposures they experienced in their residential neighborhoods, which is called the Neighborhood Effect Averaging Problem. The consideration of individuals' mobility is the common solution to avoid the above problems. Few studies have used the mobility-based approach to assess individuals' exposure to built environment, however, these studies are mainly based on 5D indicators and GIS data. Thus, individual mobility has not been considered in assessment of exposure to built environment based on image data, which is a combined limitation in assessment indicator and data, as well as in assessment area and spatial averaging method. With the development of science and technology, the available tools for assessing exposure to built environment are becoming more and more abundant. It is suggested that in the future studies of assessing individuals'

中图分类号 TU984.1

文献标识码 A

文章编号 2095-6304 (2021) 02-23-06

\*北京卓越青年科学家计划 (JJWZYJH01201910003010); 国家自然科学基金面上项目(51778319); 国家自然科学基金重点项目(71834005); 清华大学—剑桥大学联合科研基金项目(20193080067)

作者简介

李文越: 清华大学建筑学院, 博士后

龙瀛 (通讯作者): 清华大学建筑学院, 恒隆房地产研究中心, 生态规划与绿色建筑教育部重点实验室研究院, 博士生导师, ylong@tsinghua.edu.cn

exposure to built environment, for assessment data, image data that can reflect the human-scale quality of the built environment should be considered, and for assessment area, individuals' mobility should be considered. Referring to the assessment of exposure to natural environment, in this article, two assessment methods of individuals' exposure to built environment based on image data and individuals' mobility are proposed. The first one is to assess exposure to built environment by overlaying individuals' spatio-temporal trajectories with spatial distribution map of street view images. By auditing the street view images, the researchers can get the score of human-scale built environment characteristics, then by overlaying the map of built environment characteristics with the map of individuals' spatio-temporal trajectories, the researcher can get the time-weighted averaging built environment characteristics that the individual exposed to. The second one is to invite the individual to wear a wearable camera to record the built environment they exposed to. The wearable camera can take photos at regular intervals, and by auditing these photos and calculating the results, the researcher can get the time-weighted averaging built characteristics the individual exposed to. Compared with the two proposed methods, for assessment accuracy, the first one is less accurate because the update frequency of street view images is not high and the spatial coverage area of them is not complete; while the second one is more accurate because the photos taken by wearable camera can record the complete and real-time built environment information. For labor and capital cost, the first proposed method has less capital cost and more labor cost. It is because that the street view images can be freely downloaded but the wearable camera is costly to buy. And although the two proposed methods both have to audit images, on the basis, the first proposed method has to do more work in overlaying the trajectories. For the above reasons, the two proposed methods are suitable in different scenarios. The new methods proposed in this article fill the gap that the assessment of individuals' exposure to built environment seldom consider the image based human scale built environment characteristics in existing studies, and with the consideration of mobility, the new methods are more accurate compared with the existing static residence-based assessment approach. The new assessment method of individuals' exposure to built environment will help the exploration of the new theory in the field of healthy city research.

**Keywords:** Built Environment; Exposure; Health; Wearable Camera; Street View

## 0 引言

建成环境是人们生活、工作和娱乐的空间和物理聚落,通常由建筑、街道、绿地、基础设施等组成,自然和社会环境特征除外。处在可能影响人的环境当中叫做暴露,而测度人的建成环境暴露,就是测度人所感知的建成环境的特征。人在建成环境中的暴露影响身体和心理健康。身体健康方面,直接接触建成环境会造成健康影响,如建成环境中的绿化情况可能会影响过敏<sup>[1]</sup>、哮喘<sup>[2]</sup>的发病等;另一方面建成环境通过影响人的体力活动强度进而引发肥胖、冠心病、高血压、高血脂、二型糖尿病等慢性疾病并可能影响妊娠结局<sup>[3-7]</sup>。心理健康方面,建成环境通过感官直接影响心理健康,比如建成环境的脏、乱、差、丑、废可能导致人的焦虑、抑郁、精神压力<sup>[8]</sup>,在建成环境中提高自然环境渗透有助于促进正向情绪、减缓负面情绪<sup>[9]</sup>;另一方面建成环境通过提供场所和服务促进体力活动和社交活动,进而对心理健康产生间接影响<sup>[10-11]</sup>。近年来建成环境对健康的影响逐渐成为全球公共健康领域的新热点,而人的建成环境暴露是建成环境影响健康的路径形成之根本,也是建成环境影响健康的研究中必须测度的基础变量。全面、

准确、便捷地测度人的建成环境暴露,将为相关理论的探索提供方法基础。然而,相较于对建成环境本身的测度,现有研究对个体建成环境暴露的测度缺少创新性探索。随着新设备新技术的发展,建成环境暴露的测度方法不断发展创新,如何更全面、更准确、更便捷地测度人的建成环境暴露,是本文的关注重点。作为观点性论文,本文提出未来应该尝试将基于个体移动性和影像数据的建成环境暴露测度方法广泛应用到建成环境影响健康的实证研究中去,并希望能抛砖引玉,通过呼吁新方法的推广能拓展建成环境与健康领域的新研究和新结论。

建成环境暴露测度一般包括三个步骤,首先是确定建成环境影响的空间范围,其次是确定建成环境特征指标,第三是运用空间平均方法,评估空间范围内的建成环境暴露情况<sup>[12]</sup>。本文根据这一框架讨论了已有研究中的建成环境暴露测度方法,第一小节总结了建成环境暴露测度的指标和数据,第二小节总结了建成环境暴露测度的空间范围和空间平均方法,第三小节提出了建成环境暴露测度的新方法展望,即基于个体移动性和影像数据的建成环境暴露测度,第四小节对新方法特点和前景进行了总结。

## 1 建成环境暴露测度的指标和数据

现有研究中建成环境暴露测度指标主要基于5D理论,从密度(density)、多样性(diversity)、设计(design)、目的地可达性(destination accessibility)、交通换乘距离(distance to transition)五个方面的指标来描述建成环境特征<sup>[13-14]</sup>。其中,密度指标多从人口密度和建筑密度两方面来表示;多样性指标主要用于衡量用地功能的混合程度;设计指标包括交叉口比例、街道宽度、是否有人行道和行道树等;目的地可达性指标的使用情景最为丰富,常被用来测度到食品店、公园绿地等场所的可达程度,进而被用于食物环境暴露<sup>[15]</sup>和绿色暴露<sup>[16]</sup>等研究;交通换乘距离指标包括立交桥数量、尽端路数量、地铁站数量等。但是,5D理论的提出是基于建成环境影响出行行为的假设<sup>[14]</sup>,由于出行减少意味着身体活动减少进而会引起多种疾病,5D理论才被应用到健康城市研究中。但在建成环境影响健康这一更大的话题下,5D理论不能概括影响全部健康结果的建成环境因素。

人所感知到的人本尺度建成环境特征也可能影响人的身体和心理健康,而5D

理论并不能覆盖这些特征。例如建成环境中街道的高绿视率和延伸性界面等正面特征被认为具有疗愈功能,可以减轻人的压力和疲劳<sup>[17-18]</sup>,但目前对建成环境疗愈效果的实证研究较少。又如建成环境的脏、乱、差、丑、废等负面特征可能会对居民健康产生负面影响,此类建成环境特征被综合称为邻里物质环境失序(neighborhood physical disorder),虽然一些研究证明了邻里物质环境失序特征可能会导致精神压力<sup>[19-20]</sup>和不良妊娠结局<sup>[21]</sup>等健康问题,但综合分析发现,邻里物质环境失序健康影响的路径尚缺乏可靠证据支撑<sup>[8]</sup>。

在建成环境暴露测度的数据方面,早期研究者通过对被调查者的访谈或问卷挖掘其建成环境暴露特征<sup>[22]</sup>,也有少量研究采用系统性社会观察进行建成环境特征的数据收集<sup>[23-24]</sup>,但随着新技术的发展,这些传统的数据获取方法因为投入大、效率低的问题而逐渐被新数据获取方法所取代。随着地理信息系统(geographic information system, GIS)技术的兴起,越来越多研究利用GIS数据测度5D指标来研究建成环境暴露的健康影响<sup>[25-26]</sup>,大大提高了数据收集的效率。但5D理论不能概括影响全部健康结果的建成环境因素,GIS数据所能提取的建成环境信息也不能全维度反映人所暴露的建成环境的特征,特别是人本尺度建成环境特征。而随着街景地图的逐渐普及,线下的系统性社会观察法逐渐被线上的街景图片评估所取代,通过街景图片数据测度建成环境暴露特征同样节约了研究人员现场踏勘的人力成本。更重要的是,采用街景图片评估测度建成环境的脏、乱、差、丑、废等特征,是一种基于影像数据的建成环境暴露测度方法,适用于测度人本尺度建成环境暴露特征指标,而

与之不同的是, GIS数据更加适用于测度5D建成环境暴露特征指标。建成环境5D指标对健康的影响已经得到了大量证明,但现有研究对人本尺度建成环境特征指标如何影响健康的证据尚不充分。因此,通过影像数据反映的人本尺度建成环境特征如何影响健康,有待今后研究的进一步探索。

## 2 建成环境暴露测度的空间范围和空间平均方法

### 2.1 基于固定居住地的建成环境暴露测度方法

在建成环境暴露测度的空间范围方面,无论是基于GIS数据还是基于影像数据,最早使用、也是目前最常使用的方法是基于静态居住地的方法。这种方法默认人是全天静止不动的,以居住地附近作为个体建成环境暴露的测度范围,将范围内建成环境的平均特征作为测度结果。这类方法中居住地附近的测度范围通常是居住地所在的行政单元和以居住地为圆心的缓冲区两类(图1a、1b)。已有研究指出,基于固定居住地的建成环境暴露测度方法会产生两个问题。其一,不确定地理背景问题(uncertain geographic context problem, UGCoP)<sup>[27]</sup>指地理属性对个体行为产生影响的研究,其结果可能会因不同的地理单元划分而产生差异。其二,邻里效应平均问题(neighborhood effect averaging problem, NEAP)<sup>[28]</sup>则指因为人的移动可能使得他们的实际暴露大于或小于他们在居住社区所经历的暴露。以上不确定地理背景问题和邻里效应平均问题在自然环境暴露的研究中讨论较多,解决方法就是在暴露测度中考虑人的移动性<sup>[11-12]</sup>。但这两个问题在建成环境暴露研究中也同样存在,近年来有

少量的建成环境暴露研究采取了基于个体移动性的方法,避免了上述问题。

### 2.2 基于个体移动性的建成环境暴露测度方法

在建成环境暴露测度的空间范围方面,基于个体移动性的方法突破了人在居住地静止不动的假设,考虑了人的时空移动变化,将人的活动范围作为建成环境暴露的测度范围。而根据不同的空间平均方法,基于个体移动性的建成环境暴露测度方法还可以具体分为两类:一类是在个体移动空间范围内求建成环境的平均特征,将个体活动路径所覆盖的区域作为建成环境暴露的测度范围,通过做路径缓冲区(图2a)、全覆盖活动范围的标准椭圆(图2b)或最小凸多边形(图2c)等方式划定测度范围,将范围内的建成环境平均特征作为测度结果<sup>[12,29]</sup>;另一类是在个体移动空间范围内求建成环境的时间加权平均特征,这类方法在第一类的基础上还考虑了个体活动路径上的时间停留,如先根据个体时空行为记录生成时空动态核密度图,再将核密度图叠加到建成环境特征图层中(图2d),将时间加权的建成环境平均特征作为测度结果<sup>[12]</sup>,对于时间维度的考虑让这种建成环境暴露测度更加精准,但只有非常少量的研究这么做。而以上考虑个体移动性的方法出现在基于GIS数据和5D指标的建成环境暴露研究中。

## 3 基于个体移动性和影像数据测度建成环境暴露的方法展望

考虑个体移动性的建成环境暴露测度方法还没有应用在基于影像数据的建成环境暴露测度研究中,而这方面的突破将极大提升建成环境暴露测度准确性和全面性。具

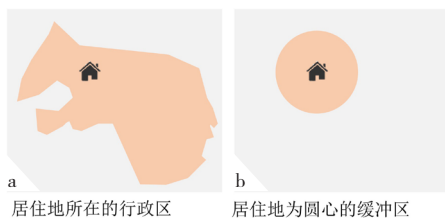


图1 基于固定居住地的测度方法

Fig.1 static residence-based approach of individuals' exposure to built environment assessment

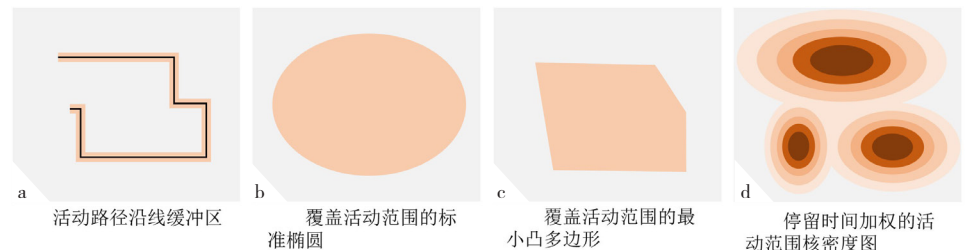


图2 基于个体移动性的测度方法

Fig.2 individuals' mobility-based approach of individuals' exposure to built environment assessment

体来说,一方面,基于影像数据的建成环境暴露测度研究本身数量不足,并且基于影像数据的暴露测度缺乏对个体移动性的考虑,因为不确定地理背景问题和邻里效应平均问题,缺乏个体移动性考虑的暴露测度存在测度偏差。另一方面,建成环境5D指标对健康的影响已经得到充分的证实,但人本尺度的建成环境特征对健康影响的证据尚不充足。而建成环境暴露测度方法带来的偏差可能是导致相关研究证据不足的瓶颈。

受自然环境暴露测度方法的启发,本文拟提出基于个体移动性和影像数据测度建成环境暴露的新方法。考虑个体移动性的自然环境暴露研究都会记录个体时空移动轨迹,其中对于环境指标的测度有两种方法。第一种是基于固定基站监测数据进行空间内插估测出环境特征分布地图,将通过全球卫星定位系统(global positioning system, GPS)轨迹、问卷调查或统计数据模拟得到的个体移动轨迹和环境特征分布地图进行叠加,可以估测得到个体环境暴露值<sup>[30]</sup>。另一种是个体佩戴可穿戴环境监测设备,可以直接测度个体环境暴露<sup>[31-32]</sup>。由此延伸,基于个体移动性和影像数据的建成环境暴露测度新方法或可包含两种类型:一是采用街景图片评估获得建成环境特征信息,结合街景图片的空间分布底图,得到建成环境特征分布地图,将个体时空移动轨迹叠加建成环境特征分布地图,获得暴露测度结果(图4a);二是个体佩戴穿戴相机拍摄建成环境暴露,并对拍摄照片进行评估,统计评估结果获得暴露测度结果(图4b)。尽管以上两种新方法在建成环境暴露的领域尚无应用,但仍有一些相关案例,可以作为深入探索相关方法的参考。

一方面,对于运用街景图片空间分

布底图叠加个体时空移动轨迹的建成环境暴露测度方法,有两方面的研究可以参照。一是运用街景图片评估测度建成环境的研究,二是将个体时空移动轨迹和环境场叠加测度环境暴露的研究。对于前者,如梅恩(Mayne)等<sup>[21, 33]</sup>在确定建成环境的评估指标并将街区编码后,运用谷歌地图(Google Earth Pro)的街景功能,雇佣评估员在街景地图中虚拟散步,对建成环境特征进行评估,绘制建成环境特征空间分布地图。对于后者,如詹姆斯(James)等<sup>[34]</sup>邀请志愿者佩戴GPS设备(Qstarz GPS)记录其行程轨迹,该设备的精度约为3 m,每隔15 s记录一次位置坐标和对应时间。接下来,研究通过遥感影像解译,对行程轨迹中每个坐标附近250 m\*250 m范围内的绿色数量进行评估,由此可测算志愿者绿色暴露情况。结合以上两种方法,通过街景图片评估建成环境信息,通过GPS记录个体时空移动轨迹,将建成环境信息和个体时空移动轨迹叠加,可以综合得到基于个体移动性的建成环境暴露测度结果。

另一方面,对于运用穿戴相机测度建成环境暴露的方法。例如张昭希(Zhang)<sup>[35]</sup>等用穿戴相机和机器学习的方法测度了个体的绿色暴露。研究邀请志愿者在领口佩戴名为“叙事剪辑”(Narrative Clip 2)的穿戴相机,并保证相机佩戴稳固、镜头朝前。该相机每隔30秒拍摄一张照片,照片中记录了志愿者暴露的环境情况。接下来利用微软应用程序编程接口(Microsoft Cognitive Services API)检测照片中室外拍摄的部分,针对这一部分照片,进一步用微软应用程序编程接口检测其中包含绿色信息的照片,进而统计每天的绿色暴露时长和比例。出于尊重隐私的考虑,研究允许志愿者在不希望

拍摄时遮挡镜头,在上传穿戴相机照片时删除涉及隐私的部分。将该研究中绿色暴露指标转换为建成环境暴露指标,只需转变照片评估标准,方法依然可行。

对比以上两种方法,用街景图片和个体时空移动轨迹测度建成环境暴露的精确度比利用穿戴相机要低。具体而言,一是街景图片的更新速度慢,很难反映个体经过时所暴露的实时建成环境特征,因此图片信息不完全对应暴露特征;二是街景图的覆盖范围不全,少量支路、广场是没有街景图覆盖但有人经常经过的,街景图无法全面记录这些地区的建成环境特征;三是对于GPS辅助记录个体时空移动轨迹再和街景图叠加的方法,个体处在相同位置的室内或室外、车内或车外,可感知的建成环境特征差异巨大,但GPS很难准确反映这些信息,造成建成环境暴露估计结果的偏差。除了上述局限,街景图和个体时空移动轨迹的获取也要消耗大量的工作量。但个体时空移动轨迹叠加街景图片的方法优势在于,一方面街景图片可免费获取,另一方面个体时空移动轨迹的也可以通过手机等常见设备记录或通过问卷获得,数据获取的资金成本较低,便于开展大样本的实验。

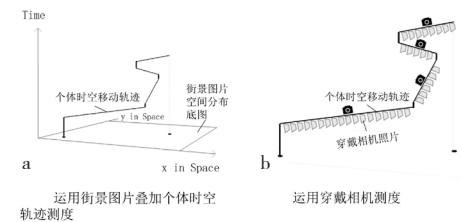


图4 基于个体移动性和影像数据的建成环境暴露测度方法

Fig.4 individuals' exposure to built environment assessment approach based on individuals' mobility and image data

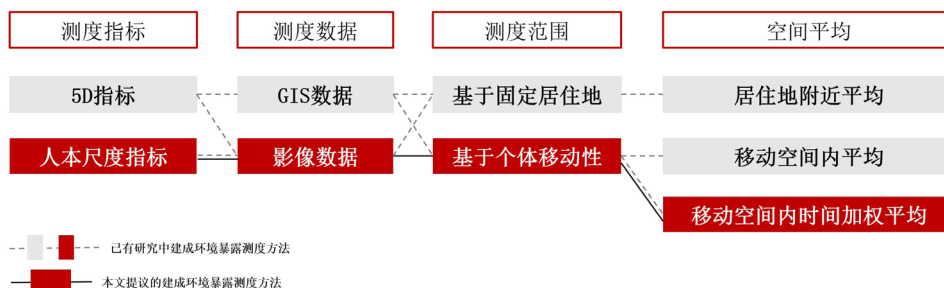


图3 建成环境暴露测度方法示意图

Fig.3 schematic diagram of individuals exposure to built environment assessment approaches



图5 Narrative Clip 2穿戴相机的外观、佩戴方法和所拍影像

Fig.5 appearance, wearing method and photos of the Narrative Clip 2 wearable camera

个体佩戴穿戴相机的方法可以记录实时、全面、准确的个体建成环境暴露信息,并且无需记录和处理个体移动轨迹,穿戴相机每隔一定时间拍摄一张照片,照片中记录了建成环境信息,拍照频率也记录了暴露时长,只需要通过人工或人工智能的方法评估这些照片,就可以得到建成环境暴露情况。相较于个体时空移动轨迹叠加街景图片的方法,基于穿戴相机的方法处理数据的工作量更小,穿戴相机图片所记录的个体建成环境暴露信息更准确。但长续航、小体积的穿戴相机目前价格相对昂贵,个体佩戴穿戴相机对隐私的暴露也相对较多,这种方法暂不适用于大样本的研究。但是,随着科技的发展和穿戴设备在日常生活中的普及,未来穿戴相机在建成环境暴露研究中将有不可估量的广阔前景。

#### 4 总结与讨论

本研究总结了建成环境暴露的常用指标和常用方法,发现只有少量研究基于影像数据来测度人的建成环境暴露,并且这些研究均未考虑个体移动性,现有研究对于建成环境暴露的测度存在不可忽视的偏差。因此呼吁建成环境暴露研究的方法转变。本文提出基于个体移动性和影像数据测度建成环境暴露的两个新方法:一是个体时空移动轨迹叠加街景图,通过评估街景图片所反映的建成环境特征获得测度结果;二是个体佩戴穿戴相机,通过评估穿戴相机拍摄照片所反映的建成环境特征获得测度结果。两种新方法在准确性和便捷性、资金投入和人工投入上有所不同,适用于不同研究场景。以上新方法一方面弥补了现有建成环境暴露测度方法对于影像数据所反映的人本尺度建成环境特征的关注不足,体现新方法的对更全面测度建成环境暴露的意义;另一方面避免了忽略人的移动性而造成的地理背景和邻里效应平均问题,体现新方法对更准确测度建成环境暴露的价值。建成环境暴露测度新方法的提出将服务于建成环境暴露与健康结局的相关研究,为健康城市研究领域开辟新方向、寻找新证据奠定方法基础。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] LOVASI G S, QUINN J W, NECKERMAN K M, *et al.* Children Living in Areas With More Street Trees Have Lower Prevalence of Asthma[J]. *J Epidemiol Community Health*, 2008, 62(7): 647-9.
- [2] LOVASI G S, O'NEIL-DUNNE J P M, LU J W T, *et al.* Urban Tree Canopy and Asthma, Wheeze, Rhinitis, and Allergic Sensitization to Tree Pollen in a New York City Birth Cohort[J]. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2013, 121(4): 494-500.
- [3] 鲁斐栋, 谭少华. 建成环境对体力活动的影响研究: 进展与思考[J]. *国际城市规划*, 2015, 30(2): 62-70.
- LU F D, TAN S H. Built Environment's Influence on Physical Activity: Review and Thought[J]. *Urban Planning International*, 2015, 30(2): 62-70.
- [4] 于一凡, 胡玉婷. 社区建成环境健康影响的国际研究进展——基于体力活动研究视角的文献综述和思考[J]. *建筑学报*, 2017(2): 33-38.
- YU Y F, HU Y T. Health Effect of the Built Environment on the Older Adults: Fundamental Understanding and Research Approach[J]. *Architecture Journal*, 2017(2): 33-38.
- [5] 张延吉, 秦波, 唐杰. 基于倾向值匹配法的城市建成环境对居民生理健康的影响[J]. *地理学报*, 2018, 73(2): 333-345.
- ZHANG Y J, QIN B, TANG J. The Impact of Urban Built Environment on Residential Physical Health: Based on Propensity Score Matching[J]. *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 2018, 73 (2): 333-345
- [6] DUNTON G F, KAPLAN J, WOLCH J, *et al.* Physical Environmental Correlates of Childhood Obesity: A Systematic Review[J]. *Obes Rev*, 2009, 10(4): 393-402.
- [7] DUNCAN DT D T, SHARIFI M, MELLY S J, *et al.* Characteristics of Walkable Built Environments and

BMI Z-Scores in Children: Evidence From a Large Electronic Health Record Database[J]. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2014, 122(12): 1359-65.

- [8] O'BRIEN D T, FARRELL C, Welsh B C. Broken (Windows) Theory: A Meta-Analysis of the Evidence for the Pathways from Neighborhood Disorder to Resident Health Outcomes and Behaviors[J]. *Social Science & Medicine*, 2019, 228(5): 272-292.
- [9] 陈箬, 翟雪倩, 叶诗韵, 等. 恢复性自然环境对城市居民心智健康影响的荟萃分析及规划启示[J]. *国际城市规划*, 2016, 31(4): 16-26.
- CHEN Z, ZHAI X Q, YE S Y, *et al.* A Meta-Analysis of Restorative Nature Landscapes and Mental Health Benefits on Urban Residents and Its Planning Implication[J]. *Urban Planning International*, 2016, 31(4): 16-26.
- [10] 李泽, 谢晓晗, 张瑶. 建成环境与心理健康研究进展的述评与展望——基于疗愈视角的文献综述研究[J]. *西部人居环境学刊*, 2020, 35(4): 34-42.
- LI Z, XIE X H, ZHANG Y. Review and Prospect of the Progress of Built Environment and Mental Health Research: A Literature Review Study Based on Healing Perspectives[J]. *Journal of Human Settlements in West China*, 2020, 35(4): 34-42.
- [11] 李春江, 马静, 柴彦威, 等. 居住区环境与噪音污染对居民心理健康的影响——以北京为例[J]. *地理科学进展*, 2019, 38(7): 1103-1110.
- LI C J, MA J, CHAI Y W, *et al.* Influence of Neighborhood Environment and Noise Pollution on Residents' Mental Health in Beijing[J]. *Progress in Geography*, 2019, 38(7): 1103-1110.
- [12] YI L, WILSON J P, MASON T B, *et al.* Methodologies for Assessing Contextual Exposure to the Built Environment in Physical Activity Studies: A Systematic Review[J]. *Health & Place*, 2019, 60(11):

- 102-226.
- [13] CERVERO R, SARMIENTO O L, JACOBY E, *et al.* Influences of Built Environments on Walking and Cycling: Lessons from Bogotá[J]. *International Journal of Sustainable Transportation*, 2009, 3(4): 203-226.
- [14] CERVERO R, KOCKELMAN K. Travel demand and the 3Ds: Density, Diversity, and Design[J]. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 1997, 2(3): 199-219.
- [15] PENNEY T L, ALMIRON-ROIG E, SHEARER C, *et al.* Modifying the Food Environment for Childhood Obesity Prevention: Challenges and Opportunities[J]. *Proc Nutr Soc*, 2014, 73: 226-36.
- [16] GRAZULEVICIENE R, DANILEVICIUTE A, DEDELE A, *et al.* Surrounding Greenness, Proximity to City Parks and Pregnancy Outcomes in Kaunas Cohort Study[J]. *International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health*, 2015, 218(3): 358-365.
- [17] ROE J. *The Restorative Power of Natural and Built Environments*[D]. Edinburgh: Heriot-Watt University, 2008.
- [18] 徐磊青, 孟若希, 黄舒晴, 等. 疗愈导向的街道设计: 基于VR实验的探索[J]. *国际城市规划*, 2019, 34(1): 38-45.
- XU L Q, MENG R X, HUANG S Q, *et al.* Healing Oriented Street Design: Experimental Explorations via Virtual Reality[J]. *Urban Planning International*, 2019, 34 (1): 38-45.
- [19] AULER M M, LOPES C, CORTES T R, *et al.* Neighborhood Physical Disorder and Common Mental Disorders in Adolescence[J]. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health*, 2020, 94(11): 631-638.
- [20] PAI M, KIM J. Neighborhood Physical Disorder and Psychological Distress: Does the Risk Increase With Age[J]? *Int J Aging Hum Dev*, 2017, 84(4): 378-402.
- [21] MAYNE S L, PELLISSIER B F, KERSHAW K N. Neighborhood Physical Disorder and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Among Women in Chicago: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Electronic Health Record Data[J]. *J Urban Health*, 2019, 96(6): 823-834.
- [22] MICHAEL Y, BEARD T, CHOI D, *et al.* Measuring the Influence of Built Neighborhood Environments on Walking in Older Adults[J]. *J. Aging Phys. Act*, 2006, 14(3): 302-312.
- [23] CLARKE P, AISHIRE J A, BADER M, *et al.* Mobility Disability and the Urban Built Environment[J]. *Amencon Journal of Epidemiology*, 2008, 168(5): 506-513.
- [24] CUNNINGHAM-MYRIE C A, THEALL K P, YOUNGER N O, *et al.* Associations Between Neighborhood Effects and Physical Activity, Obesity, and Diabetes: The Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey 2008[J]. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 2015, 68(9): 970-978.
- [25] NORDBO E C A, NORDH H, RAANAAS R K, *et al.* GIS-Derived Measures of the Built Environment Determinants of Mental Health and Activity Participation in Childhood and Adolescence: A Systematic Review[J]. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 2018, 177(11): 19-37.
- [26] MALAMBO P, KENGNE A P, DE VILLIERS A, *et al.* Built Environment, Selected Risk Factors and Major Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes: A Systematic Review[J]. *PLoS ONE*, 2016: 11.
- [27] KWAN M P. The Uncertain Geographic Context Problem[J]. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 2012, 102(05): 958-968.
- [28] KWAN M P. The Neighborhood Effect Averaging Problem (NEAP): An Elusive Confounder of the Neighborhood Effect[J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2018, 15(9): 1841.
- [29] SMITH M, CUI J, IKEDA E, *et al.* Objective Measurement of Children's Physical Activity Geographies: A Systematic Search and Scoping Review[J]. *Health & Place*, 2021, 67(1): 102489.
- [30] PARK Y M, KWAN M P. Individual Exposure Estimates may be Erroneous When Spatiotemporal Variability of Air Pollution and Human Mobility Are Ignored[J]. *Health & Place*, 2017, 43(1): 85-94.
- [31] MA J, LI C, KWAN M P, *et al.* Assessing Personal Noise Exposure and Its Relationship With Mental Health in Beijing Based on Individuals' Space-Time behavior[J]. *Environment International*, 2020, 139(6): 105737.
- [32] ZHANG Z, LONG Y, CHEN L, *et al.* Assessing Personal Exposure to Urban Greenery Using Wearable Cameras and Machine Learning[J]. *Cities*, 2020, 109(2): 13006.
- [33] MAYNE S L, JOSE A, MO A, *et al.* Neighborhood Disorder and Obesity-Related Outcomes among Women in Chicago[J]. *IJERPH*, 2018, 15(7): 1395.
- [34] JAMES P, HART J E, HIPPIA J A, *et al.* GPS-Based Exposure to Greenness and Walkability and Accelerometry-Based Physical Activity[J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2017, 26(4): 525-532.

## 图片来源:

图1-4: 作者绘制

图5: 作者根据参考文献ZHANG Z, LONG Y, CHEN L, *et al.* Assessing Personal Exposure to Urban Greenery Using Wearable Cameras and Machine Learning[J]. *Cities*, 2020, 109(2): 13006.配图改绘

收稿日期: 2021-01-25

(编辑: 申钰文)