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Mental health benefits of interactions with nature in children and teenagers: a systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Background It is commonly believed that nature has positive impacts on children's health, including physical, mental and social dimensions. This review focuses on how accessibility to, exposure to and engagement with nature affects the mental health of children and teenagers.

Methods Ten academic databases were used to systematically search and identify primary research papers in English or French from 1990 to 1 March 2017. Papers were included for review based on their incorporation of nature, children and teenagers (0–18 years), quantitative results and focus on mental health.

Results Of the 35 papers included in the review, the majority focused on emotional well-being and attention deficit disorder/hyperactivity disorder. Other outcome measures included overall mental health, self-esteem, stress, resilience, depression and health-related quality of life. About half of all reported findings revealed statistically significant positive relationships between nature and mental health outcomes and almost half reported no statistical significance.

Conclusions Findings support the contention that nature positively influences mental health; however, in most cases, additional research with more rigorous study designs and objective measures of both nature and mental health outcomes are needed to confirm statistically significant relationships. Existing evidence is limited by the cross-sectional nature of most papers.

INTRODUCTION

Children's mental health includes their emotional, psychological and social well-being and affects how they reach developmental milestones, learn healthy social skills, develop sound family and peer relationships, develop a sense of identity and positive self-esteem and learn resilience and coping with stress.^{1–7} Mental health issues developed at a young age have the potential to persist into adulthood, continuing the burden on the individual, family, friends and the healthcare system.^{8,9} While studies commonly examine individual-level factors (eg, biological, socioeconomic) associated with children's mental health outcomes, researchers are increasingly recognising the importance of external influences on children's mental health, such as characteristics of their home, school and neighbourhood environments.

This systematic review considered various forms of children's and teenagers' interactions with nature. The evidence to support the connection between nature and children's mental health is extremely diverse, dispersed and difficult to

interpret. Therefore, there is an overwhelming need to critically review and synthesise what evidence currently exists to make appropriate recommendations that can effectively support future research, policy and practice. Previous reviews on the relationship between natural environments and mental health have tended to lump in papers on children with papers on adults.^{10–14} Due to the particular objectives and/or inclusion/exclusion criteria of these previous reviews, many relevant (and newer) studies with important findings for children have been overlooked. Likewise, there have been excellent reviews focused on mental health issues among unique subpopulations of youth in specific environments (eg, indigenous youth, Arctic) that have limited generalisability.¹⁵ Other reviews that deal with the benefits of nature for children's health focus on a variety of other outcomes, such as physical health, rather than mental health.^{16–18} The specific objective of this review is to examine the evidence for all children and teenagers (birth to 18 years) to determine how interacting with different types of nature may benefit the mental health of children and teenagers.

METHODS

The systematic review began with a scoping review to determine appropriate search terms related to nature, mental health and children and teenagers.¹⁹ Search terms were identified by the authors and finalised by an advisory panel of subject experts (see [table 1](#)). We used 10 bibliographic databases: PubMed, Scopus, PsycINFO, Geobase, ProQuest, SPORTDiscus, Sociological Abstracts, Leisure and Tourism Database, Physical Education Index and EMBASE. Within each database, we screened all English and French papers published 1 January 1990 to 1 March 2017. This period represents approximately one generation in the literature.

Review process

The review process was divided into three major steps: title screening, abstract screening and document screening. Title screening involved reviewing the outputs from each database search and downloading all titles that appeared relevant into a citation manager (Mendeley V.1.17.10). Of the 227 153 titles screened, 1731 documents were downloaded for further review. Abstracts of all 1731 were then screened and 253 documents were retained which appeared to meet inclusion criteria: *Population* included children and teenagers 18 years and under, *Intervention* incorporated an element of nature, *Outcome* variable included a component of



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Table 1 Database search terms

Population	child* OR youth OR adolescen* OR teen* OR babies OR infant* OR toddler* OR preschooler*
Intervention	natur* OR green* OR "green space" OR greenspace OR "natural environment" OR "blue space" OR "open space" OR tree* OR outdoor* OR outside OR park* OR forest* OR wildlife* OR wilderness OR wood* OR plant* OR garden* OR vegetation OR landscape OR playground
Outcome	"mental health" OR stress OR well-being OR "psychological well-being" OR emotion* OR coping OR anxiety OR anxious OR sleep OR mood OR "mood disorder" OR ADD OR ADHD OR "attention deficit disorder" OR autism OR depression OR schizo* OR tourettes OR "obsessive compulsive disorder" OR bipolar OR "depressive symptoms" OR "psychological distress" OR flourishing OR languishing OR behaviour OR behavior OR resiliency OR self-esteem OR self-confidence

mental health and *Study design* was quantitative. Finally, the full text of all 253 retained documents was critically assessed using the same inclusion/exclusion criteria as the abstract screening, leaving 35 papers to be included in the systematic review. Finally, reference lists of all 35 papers were inspected for additional relevant citations; however, this search found no new papers (see [figure 1](#)). The review protocol was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42016046085) and findings reported following PRISMA guidelines.

Data extraction

Relevant data from the 35 full-text articles were identified and compiled into a data extraction table. This information was used to create a summary of the key characteristics, outcome measurement tools and findings of each study. A meta-analysis

was not possible due to the heterogeneity of the methods and principal summary measures reported in the papers.

Assessing bias

Article quality was assessed using study quality assessment tools developed by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Quality Assessment Tools. To assess risk of bias due to study design or implementation, reviewers used one of five NHLBI tools dependent on study design. Two reviewers separately rated each study on a range of items in each tool and then considered the potential flaws (ie, item responses of 'no', 'cannot determine' and 'not reported') to create a scale then used to judge each study and assign an overall ranking of 'good', 'fair' or 'poor' quality. Whenever there was a disagreement between two reviewers, a third reviewer completed the rating and the majority rating was taken. In general, a 'good' study has a low risk of bias and results are deemed to be valid, whereas a 'fair' study has weaknesses making it susceptible to some bias deemed not sufficient to invalidate its results. A 'poor' rating indicates significant risk of bias, meaning results should be interpreted with caution or excluded from the body of evidence.

RESULTS

Of the 35 papers meeting eligibility criteria, 11 were conducted in the USA, 8 in the UK, 2 in Canada and the remaining 14 in other countries. All papers focused on children and teens ranging from 9 months to 18 years of age, with early adolescence being the most commonly studied age group (see [table 2](#)).

All of the outcomes studied in the 35 papers were assigned to 1 of 8 categories: emotional well-being (15 papers), attention deficit disorder/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD) (10

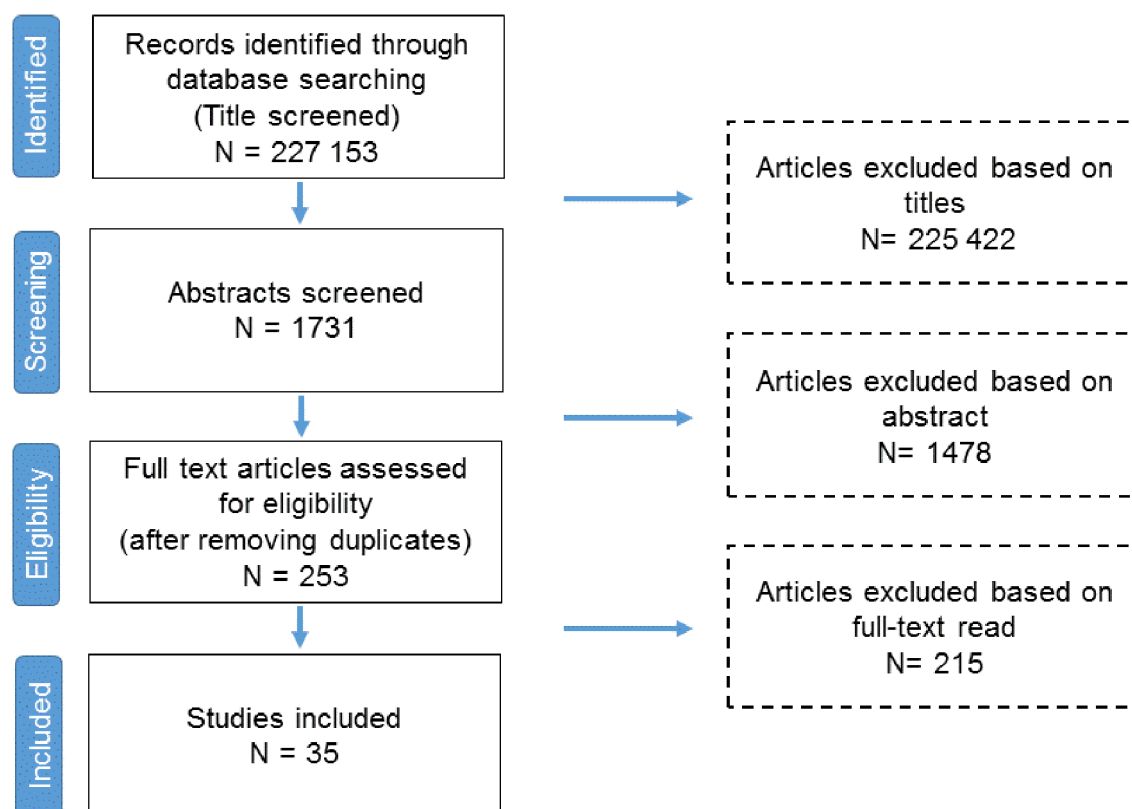
**Figure 1** Selection process of articles.

Table 2 Study characteristics and quality assessment of papers considering nature and mental health of children and teenagers

Ref#	Country	Ages (years)	N	Element(s) of nature	Nature interaction(s)	Outcome(s)	Study design (quality)
25	Spain	7–10	2111	Green Space Blue Space Greenness	Accessibility Exposure	Emotional WB Hyperactivity Inattention Mental Health	Cross-sectional* NC (G)
20	Lithuania	4–6	1468	City Parks Greenness	Accessibility	Emotional WB Hyperactivity Mental Health	Cross-sectional* NC (F)
26	England	8–9	52	Nature Orienteering	Engagement	Self-esteem	Intervention* NC (F)
27	Australia	13–16	53	Outdoor Adventure	Engagement	Mental Health	Intervention* NC (P)
28	Australia	12–18	36	Wilderness Therapy	Engagement	Emotional WB Mental Health Self-esteem Depression Resilience	Intervention* NC (F)
29	U.S.	12–18†	50	Horticulture Programme	Engagement	Self-esteem	Intervention‡ C (F)
30	USA	13–18	100	Wilderness Therapy	Engagement	Mental Health	Quasi Empirical* NC (G)
31	USA	12–15	68	Parks	Accessibility	Stress	Cross-sectional* NC (F)
32	England	0.75, 3, 5, 7	6348	Green Space	Accessibility Exposure	Emotional WB Hyperactivity Inattention	Cross-sectional‡ NC (F)
33	UK	16–18	120	Outdoors	Exposure	Emotional WB Attention	Intervention‡ NC (P)
34	Netherlands	12–15	401	Greenery	Exposure	Depression	Longitudinal* NC (F)
35	USA	13–18	221	Wilderness Therapy	Engagement	Emotional WB Mental Health	Longitudinal Case Study* NC (F)
36	UK	12–15	25	Woodland Education	Engagement	Self-esteem	Exploratory* NC (F)
37	Canada	11–16	17 249	Natural Space Green Space Blue Space	Accessibility	Emotional WB	Cross-sectional* NC (F)
38	Austria	13–15	133	Schoolyard	Exposure	Emotional WB	Pre-Post, Quasi- Experimental* C (F)
39	USA	9–11	92	Natural Environments	Accessibility	HRQOL	Cross-sectional‡ NC (F)
40	USA	5–18	452	Green Outdoor	Exposure	ADHD	Cross-sectional‡ NC (P)
41	Germany	9.4–11.7	1932	Green Space	Accessibility	Emotional WB Hyperactivity Inattention	Cross-sectional* NC (F)
42	Scotland	8–11	276	Green Space	Accessibility Exposure	Emotional WB Self-esteem HRQOL	Cross-sectional* NC (G)
43	Germany	14	12	Outdoor Adventure	Engagement	Mental Health Stress	Intervention Pilot Study* NC (P)
44	South Africa	Grade 10	76§	Outdoor Adventure Education	Engagement	Emotional WB Stress	Pre-Post Experimental* NC (G)
6	UK	11–12	75	Park	Exposure	Self-esteem	Counterbalanced Randomised Cross Over* C (P)
7	Canada	12–18	73	Outdoor Adventure Leadership Experience	Engagement	Mental Health Self-esteem Resilience	Intervention‡ C (G)

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Ref# Country	Ages (years)	N	Element(s) of nature	Nature interaction(s)	Outcome(s)	Study design (quality)
45 UK	11	18	Forest Schools	Engagement	Emotional WB	Intervention* NC (F)
46 Israel	15–18	94	Wilderness Therapy	Engagement	Self-esteem	Intervention* C (F)
47 Sweden	3–5.9	169	Outdoor Preschool Environment	Accessibility Exposure	Emotional WB	Cross-sectional* NC (P)
48 USA	7–12	17	Park	Exposure	ADHD	Single Blind Control Trial* C (G)
49 USA	5–18	421	Grass Trees	Exposure	ADD/ADHD	Cross-sectional‡ NC (P)
50 USA	7–12	96	Greenness Trees Grass	Accessibility Exposure	ADD/ADHD	Cross-sectional‡ NC (P)
51 Netherlands	9–17	12	Natural (Wooded) Setting	Engagement	Emotional WB ADHD	Intervention‡ NC (G)
52 New Zealand	12–18	8500	Garden	Engagement	Mental Health Depression	Cross-sectional* NC (F)
53 New Zealand	11–14	108	Green Space	Exposure	Emotional WB	Cross-sectional‡ NC (G)
54 USA	Grades 3–5	337	Outdoor Yard	Accessibility	Stress	Cross-sectional‡ NC (F)
21 USA	10–15	87¶	Outdoor Adventure	Engagement	Resilience	Intervention* NC (G)
55 UK	8–9	25	School Field	Exposure	Self-esteem	Counterbalanced Randomised Cross-over* NC (F)

*Study design originally mentioned in paper.

†Survey used was designed for children ages 12–18, but participant age not specified.

‡Study design assigned by reviewer.

§Males only.

¶Females only.

Study Quality Assessment: (G), Good; (F), Fair; (P), Poor.

ADD, attention deficit disorder; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; HRQOL, health-related quality of life; C, study design included control group; NC, no control group; WB, well-being.

papers), overall mental health (9 papers), self-esteem (9 papers), stress (4 papers), resilience (3 papers), depression (3 papers) and health-related quality of life (HRQOL) (2 papers). Online supplementary table 1 summarises the measurement tools used in each paper, whereas online supplementary table 2 sorts the 35 papers by outcome, with the eight outcomes appearing in order according to number of papers studying that outcome. As some papers examined more than one outcome, the total entries in online supplementary table 2 is more than 35.

Within the 35 papers, there was substantial diversity with respect to the specific elements of nature under consideration. The elements under study included green space (six papers), water/‘blue’ space (two papers), greenness/greenery (four papers), vegetation (ie, grass, trees) (two papers), gardens (one paper), parks (four papers), outdoor programmes/education (eight papers), wilderness therapy (four papers), forest schools (one paper) and various outdoor/natural settings (ie, schoolyards, green outdoor settings) (nine papers).

There was also considerable variation among the methods researchers used to assess children’s interaction with nature. Despite the heterogeneity, a closer examination of study methods allowed us to group each study into one of three broad categories we define as ‘accessibility’, ‘exposure’ and ‘engagement’ (see table 3 for results based on nature interaction). In simple terms,

accessibility refers to the ease of reaching destinations. Accessibility influences the likelihood a child will encounter or interact with nature, but does not necessarily equate to direct contact or interaction. For example, in most studies reviewed here, accessibility measures are passive and opportunity-based and tend to be operationalised in terms of distance/proximity to one or more elements of nature or density/coverage of one or more nature elements within an area around home. On the other hand, exposure can be defined as the condition of being presented to view, having contact with or being subjected to some effect or influence. Exposure, therefore, implies that the child has a direct encounter with nature, rather than mere opportunity. Nevertheless, in most studies reviewed here, exposure is a measure of incidental contact and is operationalised in terms of ‘time spent in/near’ or simply ‘use of’, a natural area such as a park. Engagement refers to involvement or participation in an activity and differs from the other two categories in that it implies an interaction with nature which is more direct, intentional and sustained. For example, the most popular form of engagement described in the studies reviewed here was participation in a wilderness therapy programme for days/weeks.

As displayed in table 3 (and online supplementary table 2), the 35 papers reported a total of 100 individual findings on the relationship between children’s and teenagers’ mental health and

Table 3 Findings by outcome, type of nature interaction and study quality

Outcome	Accessibility			Exposure		Engagement		Total		
	PR	NS	NR	PR	NS	PR	NS	PR	NS	NR
Quality Good										
Emotional Well-being	1	3	–	2	2	2	–	5	5	–
ADD/ADHD	2	2	–	1	2	–	1	3	5	–
Overall Mental Health	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	4	1	–
Self-esteem	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–
Stress	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Depression	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resilience	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–
HRQOL	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
Total Good	4	7	–	7	4	6	6	17	17	–
Quality Fair										
Emotional Well-being	2	5	–	1	1	2	3	5	9	–
ADD/ADHD	3	1	–	1	–	0	0	4	1	–
Overall Mental Health	1	–	1	–	–	3	2	4	2	1
Self-esteem	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	2	8	–
Stress	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–
Depression	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	4	–
Resilience	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
HRQOL	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Total Fair	12	6	1	2	4	10	14	24	24	1
Quality Poor										
Emotional Well-being	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	–
ADD/ADHD	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	6	–	–
Overall Mental Health	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–
Self-esteem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stress	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Depression	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resilience	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HRQOL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Poor	1	–	–	7	1	4	4	12	5	–
Total	17	13	1	16	9	20	24	53	46	1

ADD, attention deficit disorder; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; HRQOL, health-related quality of life; NR, nature has significant negative impact on outcome; NS, non-significant finding; PR, nature has significant positive benefit on outcome.

nature. Over half of the findings (53 of 100) confirmed statistically significant positive relationships (ie, positive benefits of nature) (PR), whereas the remaining findings were non-significant (NS). Only one paper reported a single finding suggesting nature had negative effects on children's mental health (NR).

Emotional well-being

Fifteen papers included emotional well-being as a dependent variable. Emotional well-being was captured through variables such as emotional health, emotional symptoms, emotional intelligence, mood and emotional problems. Within the 15 papers, 12 findings demonstrated a significant positive relationship between nature and emotional well-being, whereas 15 findings were deemed non-significant. After removing two papers rated as poor quality, only 10 out of 23 findings identified a significant positive relationship between nature and emotional well-being.

Attention deficit disorder/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD)

Ten papers assessed nature interactions and ADD, ADHD or symptoms related to these two disorders (hyperactivity, inattention and attention). Within the 10 papers, there were a total

of 19 findings, with 13 exhibiting statistically significant positive results. Nevertheless, six findings came from studies rated poor quality. After removing poor studies, seven out of 13 findings identified a statistically significant positive relationship. Increased accessibility to nature (6/9 significant positive findings) and increased exposure (7/9 significant positive findings) to nature were associated with improvements in ADD/ADHD symptoms.

Overall mental health

Nine papers looked at an overall measure of children's mental health. Six papers focused on how engagement with nature, through wilderness and adventure programming, can affect overall mental health in teenage children. Overall mental health was assessed through several measures, for example psychological well-being, psychological distress or overall mental health. Eleven out of 18 findings within the 9 papers identified a significant positive relationship with nature. After removing poor findings, 8 out of 12 findings identified a significant positive relationship. One study found a negative association between residential surrounding greenness and overall mental health.²⁰

Self-esteem

Compared with other outcomes, self-esteem exhibited the most non-significant findings compared with significant positive findings. Nine papers measured the relationship between self-esteem and nature, with most focusing on nature through engagement. Ten out of 13 findings supported a non-significant relationship; no studies were rated poor quality.

Stress

Accessibility and engagement to nature were both measured in relationship to stress in four papers. Five out of seven findings found interacting with nature to be significantly positively associated with reduced stress. After removing all poor findings, four out of five findings identified a significant positive relationship.

Depression

The majority of findings in the three papers focusing on depression were non-significant, with four of six findings showing no significant relationship with nature, and no studies were rated poor. All three studies measured depressive symptoms through various scales.

Resilience

All three studies measuring resilience used a form of outdoor programming, or engagement, to assess the relationship to nature. Resilience was subdivided into measures of sense of mastery, relatedness and emotional reactivity. It was found that adventure programmes resulted in an increase in mastery (improved self-efficacy and coping skills) and relatedness (more comfortable interacting with others) and decrease in emotional reactivity (ability to manage emotions when upset).²¹ Three out of five findings were found to show significant positive associations between resilience and nature, no studies were rated poor.

Health-related quality of life (HRQOL)

Two papers used HRQOL as a measure of mental health. Of the five findings taken from these papers, four showed a significant positive association with nature, no studies were rated poor. HRQOL takes into account factors influencing mental health including physical, emotional, social, school, family, friends and self-esteem functioning.

Accessibility, exposure, engagement

Engagement was the most commonly used interaction to measure the relationship between children's and teenagers' mental health and nature (15 papers); however, there were fewer positive significant findings than non-significant findings for this type of nature interaction (20:24). Fourteen papers measured nature through exposure and 11 through accessibility. The largest gap in the ratio between positive significant and non-significant findings was for exposure to nature (16:9), with accessibility falling between engagement and exposure (17:13).

Geographic differences

There are few geographical patterns among the findings; however, five out of the six studies set outside of North America and Europe dealt with children's and teenagers' engagement with nature, whereas the type of interactions studied in North America and Europe were more mixed among accessibility, exposure and engagement. Additionally, studies set in North America were more likely to report positive significant findings than non-significant findings (18:7), distinguishing them from

studies in Europe (PR 23:NS 27:NR 1), Australia/New Zealand (PR 9: NS 8), Africa (PR 3: NS 1) and Asia (PR 0: NS 2).

Risk of bias

The quality assessment process revealed 9 good, 19 fair and 7 poor papers. The majority of the findings fell within the papers representing a fair quality assessment. After removing findings from papers rated as 'poor', the evidence base contained 41 positive significant findings (previously 52), 41 non-significant results (previously 45), and 1 negative significant finding. This decrease resulted in an equal significant positive results to non-significant results ratio, creating an inconclusive set of findings. Removing poor studies gives a more accurate picture of the relationship between nature and the mental health of children and teens. The majority of findings (12/17) that were removed came from studies researching the association between ADD/ADHD or overall mental health and nature.

DISCUSSION

This review showed significant positive findings on the benefits of nature for all mental health outcomes; however, ADD/ADHD, overall mental health, stress, resilience and HRQOL were the only outcomes that demonstrated more positive significant findings over non-significant findings. Several outcomes (emotional well-being, self-esteem, depression) were associated with a greater number of non-significant findings than positive significant findings, supporting the inconclusive nature of the evidence reported in previous reviews.^{11 12} Furthermore, among all studies only one finding reported a significant negative impact of greenness on a subgroup of children.²⁰ Clearly additional research is needed, with more rigorous study designs, to confirm the benefits of nature interactions and mental health outcomes.

Framing the types of nature interactions in terms of 'accessibility', 'exposure' and 'engagement' highlighted the distribution of significant positive findings. Among exposure studies, the larger ratio between positive-significant and non-significant findings suggests this type of interaction is the most beneficial and may be the most effective approach for intervention strategies. Among accessibility studies, there was a smaller gap between positive-significant and non-significant findings, potentially due to the fact that accessibility to a particular environment does not equate to use of that environment. Among engagement studies, more findings were non-significant than positive-significant, indicating an inconclusive association between nature engagement and the mental health of children and teens; however, it is noteworthy that the majority of these studies focus on less healthy, 'at risk' populations participating in wilderness therapy or outdoor adventure programmes. Further investigation needs to examine how those programmes may benefit general *healthy* populations.

Studies of emotional well-being, although the most studied outcome, exhibited more non-significant findings than significant-positive findings (14:11). This calls for more rigorous investigations, as emotional well-being is critical for mental health. Findings clearly demonstrate the benefits of nature interaction for decreasing ADD/ADHD symptoms. This has important implications for teachers implementing strategies to help children focus in the classroom. The holistic measure of overall mental health was also most commonly assessed through engagement, finding an overall significant positive relationship; however, there was considerable variation among the tools used by researchers to assess overall mental health. A more universal measure of overall mental health applied to accessibility, exposure and engagement

with nature could help to clarify this relationship. The majority of findings related to nature and self-esteem were non-significant; however, most of these studies focused on engagement, suggesting further research should investigate how other types of nature interactions may impact self-esteem. Findings indicate that interacting with nature can help reduce children's and teenagers' stress levels; however, these findings are based on a small number of studies and additional research could help confirm the benefits. Finally, for those outcomes with few findings (depression, resilience and HRQOL), it is difficult to interpret a relationship one way or the other. Therefore, more research needs to be conducted to build on potential findings discovered here. All of the findings here suggest that more universal tools should be used to measure both outcomes of mental health as well as nature interactions, in order to more confidently conclude a relationship between the mental health of children and teenagers and nature.

This review supports the application of these findings in various forms of policy, including municipal planning, public health and school board policies. The findings can support policymakers in designing future plans as well as strengthening current policies that take into consideration the importance of natural environments. Furthermore, school boards can use these findings to prioritise school outdoor spaces which are beneficial to the students and to the whole community. By prioritising investments of natural spaces at all levels of government as well as within school districts, children have a better chance of receiving the benefits of interacting with nature.

Strengths and limitations

This systematic review was comprehensive, searching 10 databases resulting in 227 153 titles screened.¹⁹ Having multiple researchers assess abstracts and extract data added methodological rigour. Providing a quality assessment for each paper allows for a more accurate assessment of the weight of the evidence. Additionally, the review focused on children in general rather than a special subgroup of children, allowing the findings to be applicable to a wider population. Finally, conceptualising interactions with nature in terms of accessibility, exposure and engagement was a significant advancement over previous reviews and provides a deeper understanding as to what type, dose and duration of nature is required to influence change in the mental health of children and teenagers.

One limitation relates to the difficulty of scoring study quality. The subjective nature of observational studies does not allow for a clear 'yes' or 'no' answer to some questions designed for intervention based studies. Furthermore, papers based on qualitative methods were not included in this review due to the difficulties of comparing findings among studies. Their inclusion may have provided for a more fulsome understanding of the benefits of nature for the mental health of children and teenagers. We were unable to complete a meta-analysis with the 35 studies collected due to the heterogeneity of the measures used in each study. The majority of the studies had fairly small sample sizes and were from Europe, North America and other developed regions which can also limit the generalisability of the findings.

Future directions

This review calls for more longitudinal studies to assess the long-term effects that interactions with nature have on mental health, as changes in mental health outcomes cannot always be assessed over a short period. Longitudinal studies would support the assessment of the effects of different doses of nature and

potential persistence of effects. The majority of the findings presented here illustrate that nature benefits children's and teenagers' mental health. Some contradictory findings, however, highlight the need for greater attention on how nature's effects differ between populations (ie, toddlers, adolescents). Furthermore, very few studies assessed childhood depression and no studies assessed anxiety, which have more recently come to the attention of public health professionals. Therefore, more research on nature's connection to these health issues is strongly encouraged. The majority of studies focusing on nature engagement target vulnerable or 'at risk' populations, limiting generalisability of findings; future studies should focus on *healthy* populations to inform change in policy and practice more generally. Likewise, more research is needed in regions outside North American and Europe, especially in less developed nations, to improve generalisability of findings. More rigorous tools are required for measuring nature, nature interactions and mental health outcomes. Indeed, more rigorous measures would allow researchers to more robustly identify associations and causal relationships and to better understand the potential pathways linking nature and positive outcomes for children's and teenagers' mental health.^{22–24}

CONCLUSION

The primary purpose of this review was to compile and evaluate the existing evidence linking nature and the mental health of children and teenagers. The results demonstrate that interacting with nature is positively associated with the mental health of children and teenagers. The findings, although somewhat

What is already known on this subject?

- ▶ Nature has a significant impact on health. Previous reviews have identified the overall health effects of nature on a variety of health outcomes including physical, mental, social and cognitive health.
- ▶ These reviews have largely highlighted the impact of nature on adult populations, reporting positive effects as well as many inconclusive results.
- ▶ The current review helps to close gaps in the literature related to the impact of nature on children's and teenagers' mental health.

What this study adds

- ▶ This study critically examines current literature focusing on how nature influences children's and teenagers' mental health.
- ▶ It presents a framework for facilitating comparisons among the heterogeneous body of literature by categorising papers into one of three groups based on type of nature interaction: accessibility, exposure and engagement.
- ▶ The study highlights the need for more rigorous tools to measure nature interactions.
- ▶ Additionally, it highlights the growth of research focusing on child populations in the last 5 years.
- ▶ This study concludes that although the findings vary based on mental health outcome and type of nature interaction, it can be argued that nature does have a beneficial influence on children's and teenagers' mental health.

inconsistent and often non-significant, demonstrate the need for more in depth and rigorous research. Creating a more standardised measure for operationalising nature is necessary to make these findings generalisable. Understanding why there are differences in the findings is critical to establishing evidence-based recommendations for policy makers and planners in designing neighbourhoods and cities. This review identified the importance in promoting nature interactions to children and teenagers in supporting their mental health.

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Contributors JG devised and supervised the project. All authors made substantial contributions to study design, including development of systematic review procedures. ST and DT conducted the literature search and data extraction and independently assessed the methodological quality of included studies and conducted analysis. JG adjudicated in any disagreements in methodological quality assessments and contributed to analysis. ST, DT and JG drafted the original manuscript and WA critically reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors have given approval of this final version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. No others fulfil the criteria for authorship.

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