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A Color Guild Member Exclusive Presentation

The Next Era of Multifamily Design - Color & The Biology of Belonging

AIA: CG-MF-101 Session __ 1 HSW LU



Course Description:

Multifamily housing is entering a period of profound transition, shaped by changing populations, environmental constraints, and shifting financial and policy frameworks—forces that are redefining expectations for performance, safety, and resident experience across both new construction and adaptive re-use projects. One of the central challenges in designing for human health is that the conditions the body needs to thrive—access to nature, light, and spatial ease—are often constrained by development economics. Color offers a rare and powerful bridge. Without increasing footprint or density, intentional color selection and application can significantly shape how environments are perceived and navigated, influencing orientation, stress regulation, social connection, and everyday experience at both building and community scales. This course examines multifamily design trends shaping the next decade through a color-led neuroarchitectural and neuroaesthetic lens, informed by research from neuroscience and environmental psychology. Drawing on real-world case studies and broader design frameworks—including CPTED, biophilic design, environmental legibility, and safety-oriented lighting—the session explores how color, contrast, visual hierarchy, and spatial cues shape perception, movement, and stress response, often prior to conscious awareness.

Learning Objectives: Participants will

- Apply color-led, human-centered design strategies informed by neuroarchitecture to create multifamily environments that are welcoming, intuitive, and supportive of dignity, vitality, and long-term resident well-being at both individual and community scales.
- Identify emerging multifamily design patterns and evidence-based color application strategies, and explain how these approaches influence occupant experience through perceptions of safety, orientation, and everyday usability in shared residential environments.
- Explain how neuroaesthetic and neuroarchitectural principles connect visual environments to human stress response, emotional regulation, and perceived safety, with emphasis on the role of color, contrast, and visual hierarchy in creating calming, legible, or overwhelming spaces.
- Analyze how environmental systems—including color, lighting, spatial organization, visual legibility, and nature-integrated design strategies—affect behavior, movement, cognitive ease, and social comfort in multifamily settings to inform healthier and safer design decisions.

To have this presented live (in-person or virtual) for your firm or group, reach out to Fawn Chang:

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HSW Justification

Neuroarchitecture, at its foundation, examines how design cues in the built environment interface with the human nervous system—either activating stress responses or supporting emotional regulation, with direct implications for health, well-being, and long-term individual and community outcomes. Research in environmental psychology, healthcare design, and urban studies shows that access to nature, spatial legibility, appropriate lighting, and coherent visual hierarchy are associated with lower cortisol levels, improved mood regulation and sleep quality, reduced anxiety and aggression, and stronger social trust and community attachment (e.g., Ulrich; Kaplan & Kaplan; Sussman & Hollander; WHO Healthy Cities research). Case studies across healthcare, workplace, and residential settings further link improved environmental quality to reductions in crime, medical error, absenteeism, and resident turnover, alongside higher satisfaction and length of tenancy. This course applies these findings to multifamily housing, demonstrating how color, contrast, lighting, spatial organization, and visual hierarchy influence orientation, stress regulation, and perceived safety in shared residential environments. Participants learn evidence-based strategies—including CPTED principles, safety-oriented lighting, and biophilic design approaches—to reduce disorientation, support natural surveillance, improve navigation, and strengthen social cohesion in dense communities. By translating neuroscience and environmental research into practical design methods, the course equips architects to create multifamily environments that support safe movement, reduce stress-related risk factors, and foster belonging—meeting the core criteria for AIA Health, Safety, and Welfare (HSW) credit.

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