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Review Article

The Impact of Green Building Implementation on the Health and Wellbeing of Building Users in Indonesia: A Literature Study

Lendra Lendra^a, Jesica Jesica^a, Ruliana Febranty^a



Abstract

This research examines the impact of green building implementation on the health and well-being of users in Indonesia through a systematic literature study. Green buildings focus on sustainable site planning, water and energy efficiency, preservation of materials, and domestic environmental quality. They address public health issues like indoor air pollution and the negative effects of built environments on occupant well-being. The study emphasizes passive design, which reduces reliance on artificial resources by optimizing daylighting and natural ventilation, enhancing comfort and health. Analyzing articles from 2008 to 2023, the research found that green buildings have both positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts include minimal air pollution, good natural lighting, cool natural ventilation, and reduced noise disturbance. However, there are negative impacts such as insufficient natural lighting and ventilation in some areas, high noise levels, and security issues. This research provides insights for improving green building concepts to better support public health and occupational safety. By considering these impacts, future building environments can be designed to be healthier and more conducive to promoting public health and well-being. Future research should include diverse databases, assess study quality, consider primary data collection, use statistical analyses for synthesis, and account for regional and building-type variations.

Keywords: Building user; environmental health; green building; health; well-being

1. Introduction

Green building is a development approach that aims to reduce negative impacts on the environment while improving the quality of life of its occupants (Yasinta et al., 2024). The World Green Building Council describes green buildings as structures that minimize or eliminate adverse effects and can generate positive effects on the climate and natural surroundings via their layout, construction, or operation (Zitars et al., 2021). Additionally, though it may be less commonly acknowledged, green buildings are designed to enhance human health by creating healthy indoor environments (Allen et al., 2015). In the context of climate-sensitive health risks in coastal environments, the application of green building concepts is becoming increasingly important (Arifin et al., 2019). By integrating environmentally friendly design and efficient technology, green buildings can help address the challenges of climate change and improve the health and well-being of people living in coastal areas (Arifin et al., 2019; Ilong, 2018). The term "green building" describes the process of creating, erecting, and maintaining structures in an ecologically conscious and sustainable way (Prasetya et al., 2022). This approach aims to minimize the environmental impact of buildings throughout their lifecycle, from planning and construction to operations and finally demolition or renovation (Bahaudin et al., 2014).

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Lendra Lendra^{1*}, Jessica Jessica¹, Ruliana Febrianty²



Abstract

This research examines the impact of green building implementation on the health and well-being of users in Indonesia through a systematic literature study. Green buildings focus on sustainable site planning, water and energy efficiency, preservation of materials, and domestic environmental quality. They address public health issues like indoor air pollution and the negative effects of built environments on occupant well-being. The study emphasizes passive design, which reduces reliance on artificial resources by optimizing daylighting and natural ventilation, enhancing comfort and health. Analyzing articles from 2018 to 2023, the research found that green buildings have both positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts include minimal air pollution, good natural lighting, cool natural ventilation, and reduced noise disturbance. However, there are negative impacts such as insufficient natural lighting and ventilation in some areas, high noise levels, and security issues. This research provides insights for improving green building concepts to better support public health and occupational safety. By considering these impacts, future building environments can be designed to be healthier and more conducive to promoting public health and well-being. Future research should include diverse databases, assess study quality, consider primary data collection, use statistical analyses for synthesis, and account for regional and building-type variations.

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The main principles of green building include sustainable site selection, efficient use of water and energy, use of environmentally friendly materials, and management of indoor environmental quality. The implementation of green building principles addresses various environmental and health concerns. It encourages strategies such as passive design to enhance natural lighting and ventilation, reducing reliance on artificial lighting and HVAC systems (Altan et al., 2016; Ardyan et al., 2023). These strategies not only aim to improve energy efficiency but also contribute to creating a healthier indoor environment for building occupants. In Indonesia, several green building standards and certifications have been implemented, such as Greenship from the Green Building Council Indonesia (GBCI). Previous research shows that adopting green construction practices can enhance indoor air quality, lower exposure to dangerous, and enhance thermal and visual comfort. Some green buildings in Indonesia have successfully implemented green building principles, such as office buildings and public facilities (Zakiah, 2023). This case study demonstrates that the implementation of green buildings not only improves energy efficiency and environmental sustainability, but also provides significant health benefits for residents (Chaerani and Firmansyah, 2024). Workers in green-certified buildings had 26.4% higher cognitive function scores and 30% fewer sick building syndrome symptoms than workers in non-green-certified buildings, according to research done in five American cities. This suggests that the advantages of green certification extend beyond quantifiable indoor environmental quality factors (MacNaughton et al., 2017).

In addition to residential buildings, public infrastructure such as terminals applied to the concept of green building also has a significant impact on the environment and building users as in the research conducted Rachmalia et al (2023) which found that the effect of the position of building openings has a significant influence on natural ventilation and lighting in the building, but only areas close to the natural ventilation and lighting area can feel natural ventilation and the center of the building does not get it. In addition to having a positive impact on the health and comfort of building users, it turns out that the application of the green building concept can also have a negative impact on its users, as evidenced by research that found that the presence of fairly wide air ventilation openings causes the sound of the plane taking off to be more noisy and deafening so that service users have to adapt to the situation, besides causing the entry of wild animals in the surrounding area such as birds or bats, besides the expensive cost of building maintenance as well as the need to carry out detailed special building maintenance adds to the long list of negative impacts of the application of the green building concept (Cahyaningrum and Yudianto, 2023). A new body of evidence shows that green buildings provide a better indoor environment, with green buildings outperforming conventional buildings in a variety of areas, including neighborhood satisfaction, thermal comfort, views, aesthetic appeal, reduced HVAC noise intrusion, workplace image, sleep quality, mood, physical health, and lower levels of particulates in the air (Newsham et al., 2013). Previous studies on green building implementation have highlighted the positive and negative impacts on building users, these studies often focus on specific aspects such as air quality, daylighting and energy efficiency (Bahaudin et al., 2014; Altan et al., 2016; Ardyan et al., 2023).

However, comprehensive evaluations that categorize these impacts in a systematic way are still rare, especially in the Indonesian context. Gaining further insight into the particular features of green buildings that are linked to different outcomes related to health, well-being, and productivity is necessary. Previous research abroad shows how psycho-environmental models of potential may serve as a theoretical foundation for explaining how green buildings affect specific people (Zitars et al., 2021). This literature study aims to make a novel contribution by systematically categorizing and analyzing the positive and negative impacts of green building implementation on the health and well-being of building users in Indonesia. By summarizing the positive impacts and negative impacts buildings on their occupants a systematic method of literature study is used in this article. This method is commonly used to evaluate and synthesize research findings to inform practices, policies, further research, and to minimize research bias (Munn et al., 2018). The purpose of this study is to investigate and summarize the impacts of green building implementation on the health and well-being of building users in Indonesia. Specifically, this study categorizes the positive and negative impacts identified from previous research, and provides a

comprehensive understanding of the influence of green buildings on their occupants. It is hoped that this study can provide valuable insights into the dual impact of green building practices on the health and comfort of building users, and contribute to the ongoing discussion on sustainable building practices in Indonesia.

2. Methods

A systematic literature review is the method used in this research. This method aims to synthesize and evaluate relevant research findings on green building implementation and its impact on the health and well-being of building users in Indonesia. This approach allowed the researcher to identify, evaluate and reorganize the existing evidence from various relevant studies in this domain (Munn et al., 2018). This literature study method was chosen for its ability to provide a comprehensive and in-depth view of a complex research topic, such as the impact of green building on the health and well-being of building users in Indonesia. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this study can make a meaningful contribution to the development of knowledge and understanding in this field. The articles used came from publications from 2018 to 2023 and were obtained from various sources of national and international journals and proceedings that study buildings in Indonesia. The articles search used the Publish or Perish application, from the Google Scholar database using the keywords "influence" or "impact" or "effect" and "green building" and "health" and "well-being". The steps in this literature study adopted the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method as found in Page et al (2021) which was adjusted to the needs and objectives of the study as can be seen in Figure 1, including:

- Literature Search: a systematic search through academic databases to identify articles relevant to the research topic, such as scientific journals, conferences and related reports.
- Article Selection: articles found were then screened according to preset inclusion and exclusion standards. Among the inclusion criteria was the topic's relevance to the research, methodology used, and focus on the impact of green building on the health and well-being of building users in Indonesia. Exclusion criteria from databases based on: number of citations, articles lacking data/incomplete, duplicate/same articles. Criteria excluded from databases based on: types that are not journals, such as Books and Citation, originating from university repository sites in Indonesia, no abstract/year of publication/link source/publisher and articles that lack data/incomplete, duplicate/same articles.
- Evaluation and Analysis: the selected articles were evaluated in depth to extract relevant information, such as key findings, research methods, and conclusions. The data from these articles was then synthesized to provide a comprehensive picture of the positive and negative impacts of green building.
- Synthesis and Interpretation: The results of the evaluation and analysis of the articles were combined and synthesized to form overarching conclusions about how green building affects the health and well-being of building users in Indonesia. Categorization of positive and negative impacts and identification of important trends or patterns were also done in this stage.
- Report Preparation: The synthesized information from the literature review was then systematically organized in the form of a research report, which included an introduction that discussed the background, state of the art, and novelty of the research, as well as an analysis of the results and conclusions that supported the research objectives.

3. Result and Discussion

The search results from the Publish or Perish application get a total of 209 documents from the database sourced from Google Scholar. Then the unqualified documents are grouped and removed, grouping into: 1. Citation; 2. Repository; 3. Without abstract; 4. Book; and 5. No Year/Source/Publisher, a total of 93 documents were removed and left a total of 114 documents. Furthermore, papers with unrelated titles and duplicates removed a total of 87 papers, leaving a total of 27 papers. Then exclude 9 papers because these papers contain the building design stage only, which means that the application of green

building has not been felt by building users, leaving 18 papers. Eliminated 3 papers due to lack of data and there are unexpected duplicate papers, leaving 15 total papers that will be reviewed for content in accordance with the title and keywords as can be seen in Figure 1.

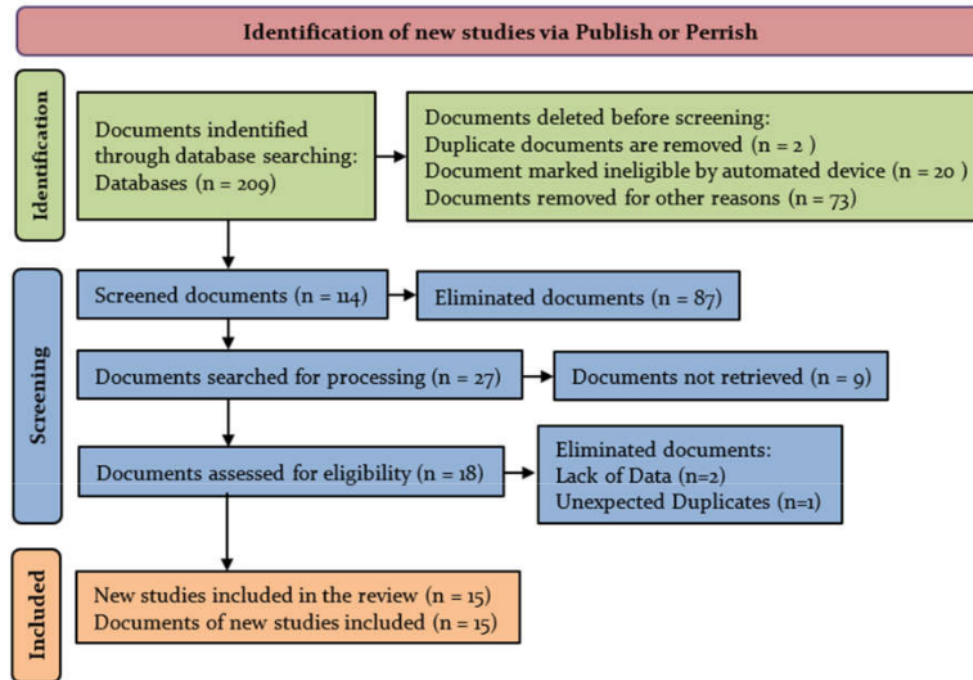


Figure 1. Prosses of selecting past articles

30 Table 1 below shows the characteristics and variations of the articles used in the literature study on the impact of green building implementation on the health and comfort of building users in Indonesia. The table includes the year of publication of the article as well as the research method used.

Table 1. Overview of selected articles

Characteristic	Variation	Amount	Journals	Proceedings
Year	2023	5	2	3
	2022	-	-	-
	2021	2	1	1
	2020	1	1	-
	2019	3	0	3
	2018	4	4	-
Research Methods	Quantitative	3		
	Qualitative	12		

The majority of these articles were published in 2023, as many as 5 articles, the research methods used were mostly qualitative approaches, as many as 12 articles, and 3 articles that used quantitative approaches. This shows the tendency of researchers to explore the impact of green building through qualitative methods in the Indonesian context. The results of the literature study found several impact of

green building implementation on building users in Indonesia. The following is an analysis of the positive and negative impacts of applying green building concepts on the health and comfort of building occupants in Indonesia as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Positive and negative impact of green building implementation on the health and wellbeing of building users in Indonesia

Research/References	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
(Rachmalia et al., 2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of pollution due to the presence of plants. 2. Natural ventilation from the opening design. 3. Natural lighting from the sun on the opening design side. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of air ventilation in some parts of the building because it only relies on the opening design, resulting in heat. 2. Lack of ventilation in the center of the building, requiring the use of central air conditioning. 3. Lack of natural lighting in the center of the building so it requires lights.
(Rossa et al., 2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of low transmittance materials and facade elements in the form of louvers and terraces can reduce the heat temperature which provides thermal comfort. 2. Having large enough openings and minimal walls allows the wind to blow inside the building which also adds to thermal comfort. 	
(Sutjipto et al., 2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of terrace openings equipped with sun shading and windows provides comfort for users, especially during the day which becomes less hot with room humidity set at an average temperature of 25 degrees C. 2. The implementation of a no smoking area provides fresh air production in the building. 3. The height of 12 floors and built not in the city center causes the building to be far from noise and on floors with low levels can be overcome by vegetation around the building. 	
(Cahyaningrum and Yudianto, 2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wide enough ventilation openings can provide natural ventilation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The wide ventilation openings cause noise greater than that of an airplane during takeoff or landing. 2. The entry of wild animals such as birds, bats and other pests causes nuisance.
(Widyakusuma, 2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small holes or perforations in the design of the JIS main building facilitate air circulation into the stadium building, allowing air to flow naturally so that air will enter to cool down, especially for the tribune area inside the stadium. 2. The use of EFTE membrane on the roof of JIS as an exterior panel allows JIS to receive sunlight even when the stadium roof is closed. 3. The installation of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) gas monitoring sensor is very useful to help detect the level of CO₂ gas air quality in a building. 	
(Baidani and Dwi Wahyudi, 2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The high roof form provides natural ventilation due to the utilization of the tendency of the wind to blow from north to south. 2. The selection of glass material as a roof covering and using the concept of a skylight model provides the benefits of sunlight as a source of light during the day and moonlight or stars as a source of lighting at night inside the terminal building. 	
(Sudarman et al., 2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In office buildings, the maximum building height of 5 floors maximizes the plants planted around the building to absorb UV rays which will maximize oxygen production in the building environment. 2. The layout and facade of the office building are designed in such a way as to reduce the impact of hot land. 	

Research/References	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of green roofs in office buildings reduces the heat temperature in the building. Natural ventilation allows air circulation into the office. Installation of CO₂ level detectors and ventilation settings that ensure the need for fresh air provide comfort for campus building users. 	
(Vidiyanti et al., 2020)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed windows with large openings provide natural lighting from morning to noon in the building Although the air temperature in the mosque is quite high, the air velocity in the mosque is quite high through openings placed in various directions, so the air condition in the Al Ahdhar mosque is not stuffy and is still considered cool by building users. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed windows do not provide ventilation.
(Wijaya and Graciela, 2019)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Natural lighting from windows facing north and south to get sunlight. Natural ventilation from the open space design and window openings. 	
(Young and Kosasih, 2019)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of green walls on the walls of the outdoor area of the building helps reflect the sun's heat to provide cool air. The use of green walls also helps reduce pollution from inside and outside the building. The use of green walls at the entrance helps reduce vehicle noise outside the mall building. The use of light shelf facades and skylights made of glass maximizes the entry of natural lighting. 	
(Averina and Putri, 2019)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking is not allowed in the Trillium Residence area because the building applies the concept of green building. The use of natural building materials such as marble, stone and white ceramics that reflect light helps optimize natural lighting. The utilization of large and many transparent glasses as openings and building walls maximizes natural lighting during the day. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The lobby area does have a large opening, but the opening is not the main source of air conditioning, so an artificial air conditioning system is used. During the rainy season and cloudy weather, the building cannot utilize natural lighting.
(Budi et al., 2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Side entrance openings and the addition of green spaces facilitate better airflow, enhancing natural ventilation. Green spaces in the center of the hall provide oxygen supply and create a cooler environment for building occupants. 	
(Cahyani, 2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of solar energy is done through solar cells and roof skylights installed on the roof of the building provide natural lighting. The University of Indonesia library applies good ventilation and wide openings so that air circulation is very good and natural ventilation in the building. The library building is landscaped with 86% of its land area and is overgrown with various trees that are up to 30 years old providing pollutant reduction that makes the building feel beautiful. 	
(Nabilla et al., 2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The type of glass on the building facade is a type of stopsol glass that provides visibility for the human eye (visibility), does not glare in reflecting light and the color of the glass is cool to the eye. With an elongated plan form and linear pattern, and with many glass openings in each part of the office space, maximizing natural lighting into the room. 	
(Hapsari, 2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Good air quality as the building is in the forest away from city pollution. The open design of the building and air conditioning using windmills through underground tunnels results in good air circulation and allows the building to stay cool on hot days. To support teaching and learning activities carried out indoors, the roof of the classroom is equipped with skylights as a source of natural lighting. 	

Table 2. Positive and negative impact of green building implementation on the health and wellbeing of building users in Indonesia

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Research/References	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
	5. Installation of CO ₂ level detectors and ventilation settings that ensure the need for fresh air provide comfort for campus building users.	
(Vidiyanti et al., 2020)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fixed windows with large openings provide natural lighting from morning to noon in the building 2. Although the air temperature in the mosque is quite high, the air velocity in the mosque is quite high through openings placed in various directions, so the air condition in the Al Abdhar mosque is not stuffy and is still considered cool by building users. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fixed windows do not provide ventilation.
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(Hapsari, 2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good air quality as the building is in the forest away from city pollution. 2. The open design of the building and air conditioning using windmills through underground tunnels results in good air circulation and allows the building to stay cool on hot days. 3. To support teaching and learning activities carried out indoors, the roof of the classroom is equipped with skylights as a source of natural lighting. 	

Based on a number of previous studies that have been presented, a total of 40 positive and 8 negative impacts of applying green building concepts on the health and comfort of building occupants/users were found. However, these influences have not been systematically grouped, so further analysis is needed to categorize the positive and negative impacts of applying the green building concept. The following are the results of the analysis in the form of grouping the influence of the application of green building on the health and comfort of building users/occupants as can be seen in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Positive impacts of green building implementation for building occupants

Research/References	Positive Impact				
	Air	Natural Lighting	Natural Ventilation	Noise	Safety and Security
(Rachmalia et al., 2023)	Point 1	Point 3	Point 2	-	-
(Rossa et al., 2023)	-	-	Point 1 and 2	-	-
(Sutjipto et al., 2023)	Point 2	-	Point 1	Point 3	-
(Cahyaningrum and Yudianto, 2023)	-	-	Point 1	-	-
(Widyakusuma, 2023)	Point 3	Point 2	Point 1	-	-
(Baidani and Dwi Wahyudi, 2021)	-	Point 2	Point 1	-	-
(Sudarman et al., 2021)	Point 1 and 5	-	Point 2, 3, and 4	-	-
(Vidiyanti et al., 2020)	-	Point 1	Point 2	-	-
(Wijaya and Graciela, 2019)	-	Point 1	Point 2	-	-
(Young and Kosasih, 2019)	Point 2	Point 4	Point 1	Point 3	-
(Averina and Putri, 2019)	Point 1	Point 1 and 2	-	-	-
(Budi et al., 2018)	Point 2	-	Point 1	-	-
(Cahyani, 2018)	Point 3	Point 1	Point 2	-	-
(Nabilla et al., 2018)	-	Point 2	-	Point 1	-
(Hapsari, 2018)	Point 1	Point 3	Point 2	-	-

Table 4. Negative impacts of green building implementation on building occupants

Research/References	Negative Impact				
	Air	Natural Lighting	Natural Ventilation	Noise	Safety and Security
(Rachmalia et al., 2023)	-	Point 3	Point 1 and 2	-	-
(Rossa et al., 2023)	-	-	-	-	-
(Sutjipto et al., 2023)	-	-	-	-	-
(Cahyaningrum and Yudianto, 2023)	-	-	-	Point 1	Point 2
(Widyakusuma, 2023)	-	-	-	-	-
(Baidani and Dwi Wahyudi, 2021)	-	-	-	-	-
(Sudarman et al., 2021)	-	-	-	-	-
(Vidiyanti et al., 2020)	-	-	Point 1	-	-
(Wijaya and Graciela, 2019)	-	-	-	-	-
(Young and Kosasih, 2019)	-	-	-	-	-
(Averina and Putri, 2019)	-	Point 2	Point 1	-	-
(Budi et al., 2018)	-	-	-	-	-
(Cahyani, 2018)	-	-	-	-	-
(Nabilla et al., 2018)	-	-	-	-	-
(Hapsari, 2018)	-	-	-	-	-

After analysis, there are 40 positive and 8 negative impacts of green building implementation on the health and comfort of building users/occupants. These influences are grouped into several aspects, namely:

a. Positive Impacts

- Air Pollution Reduction:

The use of plants and vegetation around buildings helps reduce air pollution and improve air quality, as reflected in studies showing that green spaces can provide sufficient oxygen supply and create a cool atmosphere in and around buildings (Rachmalia et al., 2023; Sudarman et al., 2021; Young and Kosasih, 2019; Budi et al., 2018). Buildings with green features and environmentally friendly materials provide better indoor environmental quality for occupants compared to conventional buildings, thereby reducing indoor pollution and improving occupants' health and productivity (Ghodrati et al., 2012).

- Natural Lighting:

Optimal opening design and the use of light-reflecting materials help maximize daylighting, which increases visual comfort for occupants and reduces energy requirements for artificial lighting. Skylights and large openings allow sunlight to enter the space throughout the day, significantly improving the quality of daylighting within the building (Rachmalia et al., 2023; Baidani and Dwi Wahyudi, 2021; Cahyani, 2018; Averina and Putri, 2019). The more sustainable a building is, the less likely it is to have negative health impacts on building managers, occupants and the wider environment. The greener a building is in terms of materials and energy use patterns, the healthier it is (Ajayi et al., 2016).

- Natural Ventilation:

Good opening design and natural ventilation improve air circulation and help to keep the room temperature cool without the need for artificial air conditioning. Some buildings also utilize windmills and underground tunnels as part of the natural air conditioning system, which significantly improves thermal comfort (Rachmalia et al., 2023; Sutjipto et al., 2023; Cahyani, 2018; Hapsari, 2018). Previous studies have shown that the potential of natural ventilation is influenced by a combination of environmental factors, including climatic conditions, air exchange rate, and air quality, which impact the feasibility of natural ventilation (Xiong et al., 2024).

- Minimized Sensory Disruptions:

Designs that reduce noise from outside the building and the use of environmentally friendly materials help create a calm and comfortable environment for residents. In addition, the implementation of non-smoking areas and green environmental settings reduce pollutants and improve air quality inside buildings (Young and Kosasih, 2019; Hapsari, 2018; Sutjipto et al., 2023; Averina and Putri, 2019). Well-being is considered more comprehensive than comfort, which is often the focus of environmental designers. Comfort refers to a neutral and long-lasting state, but is essentially a relaxed or pleasant state. The experience of well-being in the workplace relies on multi-sensory experiences, both through the common five senses and additional sensory modalities such as thermoception and proprioception, provided by the building in which one works (Clements-Croome et al., 2019).

b. Negative Impacts

- Inadequate Natural Lighting:

Buildings that rely on natural lighting in only certain areas can result in insufficient lighting in other parts. This necessitates the use of artificial lighting to compensate for the lack of natural light, which can increase energy consumption and reduce visual comfort in poorly lit area (Rachmalia et al., 2023; Averina and Putri, 2019). This issue can be mitigated by orienting the building towards light sources and prevailing winds to balance the negative impacts on the building (Rattanongphisat and Rordprapat, 2014).

- Insufficient Natural Ventilation:

Uneven natural ventilation within a building can cause some areas, especially the interior, to become hot and require the use of artificial air conditioning. This can increase energy costs and reduce the energy efficiency that green building designs aim to achieve (Rachmalia et al., 2023;

Vidiyanti et al., 2020). The size and placement of windows significantly affect energy consumption, suggesting that careful consideration of window dimensions is crucial in building design (Kim et al., 2016). Additionally, surrounding environments, such as vegetation and plants, can enhance natural ventilation (Rattanongphisat and Rordprapat, 2014).

- **Noise Disruption:**
Wide ventilation openings can increase noise from outside, such as the sound of airplanes taking off or landing. This noise can disrupt the comfort and concentration of building occupants, thereby reducing their quality of life (Cahyaningrum and Yudianto, 2023). To address this issue, orienting ventilation openings away from noise sources, such as airports or busy roads, can help reduce noise intrusion (Xiong et al., 2024).
- **Safety and Security Issues:**
Wide openings in building design can also allow wildlife, such as birds or bats, to enter, which can disrupt activities inside and pose additional health risks. This indicates that green building designs should consider security and protection from external disturbances (Cahyaningrum and Yudianto, 2023). To address this issue, openings can be designed with easily closable features, such as windows or vents with covers, to prevent wildlife intrusion when not needed or when there is a risk (Chan et al., 2018).

4. Conclusions

Based on the study that has been conducted, it can be concluded that from a number of previous studies on the application of the green building concept to buildings in Indonesia, it can have both positive and negative impacts on the users/occupants of the building. Grouping of the analysis there are 40 positive impacts and 8 negative impacts that have been summarized from a number of previous studies. The application of the green building concept in Indonesia provides many positive benefits for the health and well-being of building users, especially in terms of reduced air pollution, optimal natural lighting, natural ventilation that increases thermal comfort, and an environment that has minimal interference with the five senses. However, despite the many positive benefits, the concept also faces several challenges and negative impacts. These include a lack of natural lighting and ventilation in some areas of the building, noise intrusion from outside, as well as potential security concerns due to the introduction of wild animals. By understanding and addressing these challenges, the application of green building concepts can be optimized to provide maximum benefits to the quality of life and productivity of building occupants in Indonesia. This study has several shortcomings, including reliance on available literature that is prone to publication bias and limited access, methodological variations in the studies analyzed, limitations in the representation of the specific Indonesian context, lack of direct empirical data, complexity in the synthesis of results, and potential researcher bias in data interpretation. For future research, it is recommended to include more databases and literature sources to reduce publication bias, assess the methodological quality of included studies, consider primary data collection through surveys or case studies, use statistical analysis or meta-analysis for more objective data synthesis, and conduct specific analysis based on regional variations and building types to obtain more detailed results.

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