Name

How does the interior design of a room effect the people within it?

What characteristics of interior design cause an effect on individuals?

“Warm colors are associated with higher arousal, evoking more stimulating and exciting emotions as compared to cool and achromatic colors” (Yildirim 518).

Article 4

* Levels of arousal
* Excitement/Stimulation level
* Rating of a room-spaciousness and restfulness
* Rating of a room- positive feelings from room
* Level of calmness and
* Ability to perform under stress activeness
* Influence behavior and attitude
* Different psychological responses

“The room with the common interior caused a calm state of the body, while the room with a design different from ordinary living rooms caused an active state” (Tsunetsugu 1345).

Article 3

“Various elements of office decor also have been found to influence individual behavior and attitude; for instance, the presence of artwork affects performance under stressful circumstances. Specifically, when people were asked to prioritize strategic decisions under time pressure, they performed much better when artwork was present in the work setting than when it was not” (Ornstein).

Article 8

* Ability to be persuaded
* Level of communication
* Ability to stay on task
* Amount of work finished
* Employee behavior

“First, we find that the shape of a seating arrangement has a predictive impact on persuasion. Second, we demonstrate that an environmental cue—the shape of a seating arrangement—can activate fundamental human needs. Third, we empirically demonstrate that the need to belong and the need to be unique underlie the impact of circular and angular seating arrangement shapes, respectively, on persuasion” (Zhu 343).

Article 1

* Customer dressing room experience
* Happiness with a shopping experience
* Level of self-disclosure
* Amount of pleasant feelings
* Rating of other people in the space

Color Scheme

Seating Style

“The quantitative results indicate that dressing room lighting direction has a specifically strong effect on facial shadowing and perceived roominess, for which frontal lighting is superior. Qualitatively, the results indicate that though some prefer overhead lighting, frontal lighting is generally preferred for self‐ and dressing room evaluations” (Baumstarck).

Article 5

Lighting

Decor

Overall these articles explain how office (commercial) and home (residential) décor can caused either a calm or aroused state for individuals. They also note that art work can cause individuals to feel calmer during high stress situations

“The present study clarified that differences in the designs of living rooms cause different physiological responses. It is essential to consider the physiological effects of the visual surroundings when designing housing environments, with information from psychological investigations as supporting evidence” (Tsunetsugu 1346).

Article 3

“The results show that the perceptions of each of the three different color schemes of the two virtual interiors were statistically different with regard to the perceptual quality variables concerning high arousal, stimulation, and excitement, ranging in order from most positive to most negative as follows: warm color interior > cool color interior > achromatic color interior” (Yildirim 517).

Article 4

“According to the results, spaces with blue walls were perceived to be more positively compared to cream or pink colored spaces” (Yildirim 607).

Article 6

“The evocation of feelings of spaciousness and restfulness differed by color scheme as well, ranging in order from most positive to most negative as follows: cool color interior > warm color interior > achromatic color interior” (Yildirim 517).

Article 4

“Groups engaged in more talk (but not more off-task talk) in a centered room layout, than in a traditional forward-facing room” (Tondeur 550).

Article 7

“More students in the traditional classroom were making good progress or were successful than students in the centered classroom. However, the fact that there were no differences in the amount of off-topic conversation between room configurations suggests that, while the centered groups were not making progress as quickly, they were engaging in similar amounts of on-task talk, so were possibly working more collaboratively, with all members of the groups engaged in discussion of the tasks” (Tondeur 555).

Article 7

“Overall, the results demonstrate that circular shaped seating arrangements prime a need to belong, and this leads participants to evaluate persuasive material more favorably when it conveys belonging information (i.e., family-oriented information). In contrast, when the shape of the seating arrangement is angular, a need to be unique is primed, and this results in individuals responding more favorably to information related to uniqueness (i.e., self-oriented information)” (Zhu 344).

Article 1

“The results showed that lighting affected participants’ impressions of the rooms and the interviewer and the amount of self-disclosure. The favorable responses to dim lighting agreed with the expectation for it.” (Miwa 496).

Article 2

 “conclusion that visual-aesthetic surroundings could have significant effects on persons exposed to them and that the participants’ pleasant feelings about the environment would spread to their impressions of the interviewer in that environment” (Miwa 498).

Article 2

“Fluorescent frontal lighting seemed to result in less shadowing or glare and increased roominess which may improve the overall dressing room experience. Fluorescent is also a more cost-effective source and did not result in negative comments on color or clarity. Frontal fluorescent lighting therefore appears to offer benefits that designers should consider when required to make a choice between one and the other lighting directions” (Baumstarck).

Article 5

“The results of the study clearly indicate that the use of different colors in the interior environment of a classroom has a statistically significant effect on the perceptual performance of male students” (Yildirim 614).

Article 6

“Organizational experiences have confirmed that the configuration of office space and the choice of traditional or open-offices has a great impact on employee behavior - especially on communication. For example, when a group of product engineers were moved from traditional offices to open-offices, it was found that both the quantity and quality of their ideas increase” (Ornstein).

Article 8

“First, the conditions with the dim lighting were rated more pleasant, relaxing, and calm than with the bright, and under the pleasant dim lighting, the impressions of the interviewer also became more pleasant, good-humored, pretty, and modest than under the bright lighting” (Miwa 497).

Article 2

“In common with other studies, this study has found that the use of cool color, blue for interior surfaces would engender pleasant, peaceful, calm and comfortable perception of occupants; whereas warm colors such as pink, would make space seems more stimulating but smaller” (Yildirim 615).

Article 6

Overall these articles explain how lighting placement and the bright or dimness of lighting effects individuals in a commercial area.

These journals demonstrated how the different seating arrangements such as angular, circular, pods, or rows effect how individuals communicate, the amount of work completed, and the ability to be persuaded. This information refers specifically to commercial spaces and not residential.

These articles explain how in a commercial and sometimes residential space can be affected using warm, color, or aromatic color schemes. They find that cool colors typically cause a calmed or peaceful space while warm colors tend to increase arousal and stimulation for those in the room.

Residential Spaces

Homes, apartments, condos, hotels

Commercial Spaces

Offices, stores, restaurants, workplaces, schools, etc.

Types of interior design

The lack of information found for how the interior design of a residential space effects the individuals within it presents a clear research gap. Nearly half of the interior design field focuses on designing homes while the other half design commercial spaces. Despite this, only one quarter of the articles within this discourse community apply to residential spaces and only one of the eight articles directly address information that would only be used for residential specific areas. This research gap is what I plan to focus on for project 3.

The interior design community focuses on two specific types of design, design for commercial spaces and design for residential spaces. Commercial areas refer to public areas such as businesses, restaurants, and retail areas. Residential spaces are areas in which an individual will be living such as a home, apartment, or condo. Overall these two both have similar design elements to them, such as lighting, color scheme, décor, and seating arrangement when applicable.

Background Knowledge, definitions, and exigency

When an interior designer refers to the décor in a room, they are talking about all furnishing and decorations in a room. This is a broad term that defines all parts of a room besides lighting and furniture. Examples of décor include photos, paintings, mirrors, and knickknacks.

Seating arrangement in the interior design discourse community means the overall style of furniture in the room. This can include having the seats face one another, be in rows, a circular or angular arrangement and many more. It also explains the seating options within the room such as chairs, couches, desks, or other places for people to sit.

The color scheme of a room is the literal colors within it. Common color schemes include neutrals (browns and beiges), warm (reds and oranges), cools (blue and green) and achromatic (greys and black).

When interior designers talk about lighting, they are talking about three main elements: placement (frontal or overhead), brightness/ dimness, and fixture type such as a chandelier, ring lighting, or ceiling fan light.