

室内の物理的環境から対人認知・行動への潜在的影響過程

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Review on how indoor physical environment implicitly influences
interpersonal cognition and behavior

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When interacting with others, the indoor physical environment influences interpersonal cognition and behavior explicitly as well as implicitly. Several studies in the field of traditional environmental psychology have focused on explicit processes such as pleasure, arousal, and stress. Additionally, some models of interpersonal cognition and behavior have been proposed. In recent years, more studies have been focusing on implicit social cognition. Furthermore, embodied cognition and the automaticity of social cognition are the major topics studied in this field. However, the implicit psychological influences of the indoor physical environment on interpersonal relationships are still unclear. In this paper, we first review the literature on the implicit influence of the indoor physical environment on interpersonal cognition from the perspective of the quantity and quality of physical factors, and that of the evaluation methods of implicit processes. We then discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the research methods used to study the implicit processes indicated by behaviors, subjective evaluations, and response time. Finally, we reveal the significance of and problems in the study of the implicit influence of the indoor physical environment.

Key words: indoor environment, physical factors, interpersonal cognition and behavior, embodied cognition, implicit process

キーワード：建築空間，物理的要因，対人認知・行動，身体化された認知，潜在的過程

1. はじめに

本稿の目的は、環境心理学研究、潜在的認知研究から室内の物理的環境が対人認知・行動に及ぼす影響を検討することにある。伝統的な環境心理学では、ストレスや覚醒、快不快など室内の物理的環境からの顕在的な影響を中心に研究が進められてきた (Adams & Zuckerman, 1991; Cochran, Hale, & Hissam, 1984; Gifford, 1988; Hall, 1966 日高・佐藤 訳, 1970; Mandel, Baron, & Fisher, 1980; Read, Sugawara, & Brandt, 1999; Worchel, 1986)。これに対して、社会心理学や認知心理学の分野では、近年急速に潜在的な認知とその過程に関する研究が進展している (Aarts &

Dijksterhuis, 2003; Bargh, Chen, & Burrows, 1996; Gagnon et al., 2011; Hertel & Fiedler, 1998; Nelson & Norton, 2005; Smeesters et al., 2003)。さらに、潜在的認知に関する研究分野においては、物理的な刺激が社会的認知に及ぼす潜在的で自動的な影響に関する研究に注目が集まり、活発に研究がおこなわれている (Bargh & Shalev, 2012; Eskine, Kacirik, & Prinz, 2011; Fay & Maner, 2012; Jostmann, Lakens, & Schubert, 2009; Williams & Bargh, 2008)。しかし、室内の物理的環境が対人認知・行動などの社会的認知に及ぼす顕在的・潜在的影響過程については、それらのモデルや先行研究の知見、それぞれの研究方法などが十分に整理されていない。

本稿では、「顕在的過程」および「潜在的過程」