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Lighting and Perceived Temperature: Energy-Saving Levers to Improve Store Evaluations?

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Abstract

Light intensity and thermal conditions have energy savings implications. Based on environmental psychology, ergonomics and in-store environment research, this study analyzes the direct and interaction effects of lighting and perceived temperature on store evaluations. Three evaluative dimensions emerged from the factor analysis: stimulation, upmarket positioning and relaxation. A 2 x 2 x 3 experiment (lighting x perceived temperature x retail outlet) shows that lighting and its interaction with perceived temperature influence stimulation and upmarket positioning. Perceived temperature has a direct impact on stimulation. The type of retail outlet (jeans, books, and furniture) affects stimulation, upmarket positioning and relaxation.

Key words: Lighting, temperature, store evaluations, energy savings

Lighting and Perceived Temperature: Energy-Saving Levers to Improve Store

Evaluations?

Most marketing research studying store environment has focused on variables, such as music, color or scent (e.g., Crowley 1993; Spangenberg, Crowley, and Henderson 1996; Yalch and Spangenberg 2000). Lighting and temperature are said to have a major impact on energy savings and are important variables in this respect¹. They also affect the individual's emotions and behaviors (Anderson 1989; Lam 1998; Rosenthal 2005) and are considered essential by retailers and experts in sensometry (Petit, Siekierski, and Lageat 2003; Rouillet 2006). Yet they are understudied aspects of store environment. The influence of in-store lighting has never been studied in a controlled environment. A few researchers have studied the effect of display lighting (Areni and Kim 1994; Summers and Hebert 2001) and of additional lighting in a specific shelf (Bakini Driss, Ben Lallouna Hafsia, and Zghal 2008) on shopping behavior and the effect of pleasant or unpleasant lighting on shoppers' affective reactions (Lemoine 2002). However, a systematic and controlled analysis of the effect of in-store lighting on consumers' evaluation has not yet been done. Furthermore, no marketing research specialized in atmospheric factors has ever been conducted on either actual or perceived temperature.

Assessing the impact of lighting and temperature stimuli on consumers' store evaluations therefore sounds extremely useful. Stramler, Kleiss and Howell (1983) have shown a

¹ Retail buildings account for the largest energy costs (over \$20 billion each year - Source, EIA, CBECS 2003) of commercial buildings in the US, and management's desire to save energy and reduce energy expenses is more and more frequent. Energy efficiency measures are adopted with the help of the Environmental Protection Agency. Moreover, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 focused on energy savings implications of compact fluorescent lights and, actually, will ban the sales of most current incandescent light bulbs by 2014. Assessing the impact of lighting and temperature on store perceptions is of paramount importance.

significant effect of purported temperature increase on perceived comfort, even when the actual temperature is not changed. This means that non-physical factors can play a role in the perception of thermal comfort. Implications for energy savings and in-store atmosphere perception are real. Perceived temperature may affect consumer's sensation of comfort while shopping as well as the actual temperature. According to specialists, an actual 1.8°F decrease, from 68°F (20°C) to 66.2°F (19°C) results in energy savings of 7%. Experts² in lighting and temperature also suggest that lighting can enhance a store image while temperature can affect consumer's sensation of comfort while shopping. The aim of our research is to highlight the direct and interaction effects of perceived temperature and lighting on consumers' store evaluations. It focuses on the following questions: To what extent do lighting and perceived temperature affect individuals' evaluations and behavior, considering prior ergonomic or psychological results? To what extent can these results be extended to consumers' perception of store environment and store positioning? Consequently, we introduce some propositions and study the influence of two lighting and two perceived temperature levels in three types of retail outlets (clothing, books, furniture) on the individual's evaluations of store environment and store positioning.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

First of all, this research is based on environmental psychology applied to a retail store context (Donovan and Rossiter 1982; Spangenberg et al. 1996). Stimuli (S) influence the internal evaluations of the environment (O) which in turn influence the consumer in-store behavior. The internal evaluations of the environment can have affective or stimulating dimensions as well as a positioning dimension (for example perceived quality of the goods,

² Working group: "Lighting and energy saving", Popai France, Paris, October 2008 and Conference: "Light and health", EDF (Electricité de France) and AFE (Lighting French Association), Paris, January 2009.

upmarket store). The consumer behavioral responses (R) can be approach or avoidance responses. Many articles in marketing have focused on the behavioral responses (R) consecutive to various stimuli such as color or music (S) (Bitner 1992; Yalch and Spangenberg 1990). We study here less or never studied relevant stimuli, that are lighting and temperature such as suggested by Bitner (1992), and their potential influence on store evaluation (affective, stimulative or positioning perceptions). The positioning relates to perceptions, and the beliefs one has of a product or a store environment, and of a categorization of the store mentally (Bitner 1992). It should also be mentioned that Spangenberg et al. (1996) or Bitner (1992) propositions are an adaptation of Mehrabian and Russell's model (1974) to the store atmosphere context. Among PAD (Pleasure, Arousal and Dominance) dimensions of Mehrabian and Russell's model, Bitner (1992) as well as Spangenberg et al. (1996) do not retain the dominance dimension³ in a store context. This is consistent with Donovan and Rossiter (1982) research findings and Russell and Pratt (1980) recommendations.

Second of all, this research is also grounded in the lighting and temperature literature in environmental and applied psychology, and ergonomics. This leads to some propositions in a store evaluation context, further analyzed through an experiment.

Lighting⁴

Research in different scientific fields has revealed the various effects of light on individuals. Psychiatric and medical research have demonstrated that light illuminance modulates circadian rhythm (and specifically hormonal cycles) leading to a succession of stimulating (arousal and activation) and relaxing (detente and sleepy) periods (Lam 1998; Rosenthal 2005). Clinical psychology has suggested an increasing cardiovascular activity

³ Dominance "is based on the extent to which he (an individual) feels unrestricted or free to act in a variety of ways" (Russell and Mehrabian, 1974: 19).

⁴ Low level of lighting is associated to soft lighting and high level of lighting to bright light. For color temperature, a warm light is associated to red light and cool light is associated to white or blue light.

and a stimulation of physiological arousal (Kumari and Venkatramaiah 1974). Research in marketing has also demonstrated an effect of light on in-store behavior. Supplemental lighting or bright light influences the number of items examined and handled and the time spent in stores or display (Areni and Kim 1994; Summers and Hebert 2001). Therefore, bright light can be expected to positively affect the stimulative dimension⁵ of store perception.

P. 1: Within normal levels, increasing the lighting's brightness has a positive influence on the stimulative perception of a store environment.

Biological effects of lighting on humans (Lam 1998; Rosenthal 2005) induce psychological responses (cognitive, aesthetic and emotional). According to ergonomic studies, a bright light and a cool light color temperature are more associated with comfort and spaciousness (Manav 2007). In addition, order perception is also achieved with bright light in conditions of wall washing (Durak et al. 2007), the wall washing being a diffuse lighting on the wall. Comfort, spaciousness, and order perceptions will be called here upmarket store perceptions.

P. 2: Within normal levels, increasing the lighting's brightness has a positive influence on upmarket store perception.

However, brightness by itself does not seem to have an influence on relaxation. Subjects have reported more positive affect (Baron 1990), feelings of relaxation and intimacy (Carr and Dabbs 1974; Durak et al. 2007) in conditions of low lighting. Manav (2007) has pointed out that a warm light (2700 K) leads to the impression of a relaxing atmosphere. But a feeling of relaxation can also be reported in conditions of wall-washing (Manav and Yener 1999), uplighting (Manav and Yener 1999: 43–47) and cove lighting (Durak et al. 2007), under different lightings' brightness conditions.

⁵ The stimulative dimension corresponds to "excitement" such as defined by Russell and Pratt's (1980), as meaning the combination of arousing and pleasant.

P. 3: Within normal levels, decreasing the lighting's brightness has a positive influence on intimacy, but not necessarily on relaxation.

Finally, the preferred lighting level has been associated with the social situation and the type of activities (Biner et al. 1989). Moreover, Summers and Hebert (2001) have demonstrated an interaction effect between lighting and display. According to the retail merchandising perspective, it seems to be necessary to match the lighting to the retail objectives and characteristics.

P. 4: There is an interaction effect of lighting conditions x types of retail outlets upon the evaluations of the stores.

Temperature

A social psychology research has reported an affective impact of temperature on individuals. Aggressive behavior and riots, negative affects and antisocial behavior in a crowded situation (Anderson 1989; Griffitt and Veitch 1971) increase as the temperature increases. The negative affect also grows as temperature dips (< 62°F: Bell and Baron 1977). This suggests that a "range of comfort" exists and that a negative affective state could be attributed to hot or cold temperatures (Baker and Cameron 1996). "Range of comfort" can be assimilated to "thermal comfort" that is the "condition of mind which expresses satisfaction with the thermal environment and is assessed by subjective evaluation" (Rohles 2007, 14). It seems to be impossible to define an optimal temperature level for all individuals, but Fanger (1970) has developed the Predicted Mean Vote (PMV) model with the Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied, used to predict the thermal sensations of a large group of people. The thermal comfort and PMV depend on the activity level and clothing worn by individuals, along with thermal conditions. Indoor thermal comfort perception ranges from 68°F to 74°F, extended to 66°F with warm clothing and 78°F with light clothing, for a low activity level. Stramler et al. (1983) have shown that individuals responded comparably, in terms of perceived comfort shifts, to actual and purported rises of

temperature. This is consistent with Rohles and Kerulis' technical report⁶ in which subjects had similar distributions of comfort and thermal sensation votes when they were shown a specific temperature reading (74°F), whether the actual temperature was actually 74°F or in a "68°F-72°F" range. The perceived temperature can therefore be manipulated.

A research in the United Kingdom (Humphreys and Hancock 2007) has used ASHRAE Scale, based on Fanger research (1970). It has demonstrated that most individuals (for a low activity) preferred to experience a "slightly warm" or "warm" rather than "neutral" or "cool" sensation, whatever the seasonal period⁷. This suggests that for a low level of shopping activity in a store environment, and within the "comfort range", the store evaluation is positively correlated to a moderately high perceived level of temperature rather than to a moderately low perceived level of temperature.

P. 5: Within the comfort range, a high perceived temperature is preferred by consumers and associated to better store evaluations than a relatively low perceived temperature.

Finally, Rohles' ergonomic research (1980) has suggested that temperature is perceived as warmer in decorated and very furnished room than in an empty space, while both spaces are at the same temperature level.

P. 6: The perceived temperature will be lower in a relatively empty space than in a more furnished space.

P. 7: There is an interaction effect of perceived temperature x type of retail outlet (more or less furnished) upon store evaluations.

Main effects of lighting versus temperature and interaction effects

Baker and Cameron's (1996) conceptual framework suggests the possibility to study a wide range of environmental factors (such as temperature and lighting) and their influence

⁶ Technical report, reported by Stramler, Kleiss and Howell (1983:187).

⁷ ASHRAE Scale measures the subjective thermal sensation, that is to say the subjective point of view about the personal thermal sensation instead of the temperature of the atmosphere.

on affect and the perception of waiting time. Analyzing main and interaction effects of temperature and lighting does seem necessary to explore and understand a “polysensory person”.

Indeed, perception will give priority to the “best” sensory modality for the task at hand (Guttman 2005, 228). Perception gives precedence to vision for spatial judgments (Welch 1999). In case of divided attention with various sensory modalities, Schifferstein and Desmet (2007) suggest that, under conditions of normal vision, the information provided by vision attracts the majority of attention, which is in line with claims from previous research. It can be inferred from these findings that, within normal conditions, lighting will take precedence over temperature in store evaluation.

P. 8: The positioning evaluation of a store will be more influenced by lighting than by perceived temperature.

P. 9: There is an interaction effect of “lighting x perceived temperature” upon store evaluations.

METHOD

We used a 2 (lighting) X 2 (perceived temperature) X 3 (types of retail outlets) factorial design experiment, based on digitally manipulated pictures in order to create the desired lighting and perceived temperature conditions. The lighting conditions (bright vs. soft), the perceived temperature (low vs. high within the comfort range) and the types of retail outlets (jeans, books and furniture) are presented below as well as the experiment.

Lighting Conditions

Actually, in physics, light is a form of energy known as electromagnetic radiation that may be perceived by the normal unaided human eyes. Light illuminance level (brightness vs. softness) can be associated to a CCT (Correlated Color Temperature that is a cool or a

warm color temperature)⁸. CCT describes the ambiance that a lamp provides, i.e. how "warm" or "cool" the light makes a room be perceived⁹. According to experts and following the famous Kruithof (1941) curve¹⁰, the preferred combination of illuminance level (Bright vs. soft) and correlated color temperature (CCT: Cool vs. warm) are “bright and cool lighting” on the one hand and the “soft and warm lighting” on the other hand. On the contrary, two combinations are considered to be unpleasant: “Bright and warm lighting” has been claimed to create a colorful and artificial environment, while “Soft and cool lighting” has been considered to create a drab and cold environment. Therefore, from a managerial point of view, this research focuses on pleasing perceptions of lighting that could entail a positive evaluation of an environment and in turn entail an approach behavior: “bright and cool lighting” for bright light and “soft and warm lighting” for soft light.¹¹

Perceived Temperature and Types of Retail Outlets

As underlined above, we focus on the range of comfort for light and perceived temperature. The critical point is to present visual clues corresponding to different perceived temperature levels. As already indicated, previous research has shown that actual temperature changes within the range of comfort had an impact upon thermal sensations similar to that of identical purported temperature changes (Stramler et al. 1983). Temperature changes of 4-5°F (2.3°C-3.3°C) represent a substantial change in the comfort-response distribution according to well-established norms.

As the comfort level depends on the activity level and the clothing, we used pictures representing a female teenager standing in front of the display, therefore with a low activity.

⁸ Light illuminance is expressed in lux and color temperature is measured in Kelvin.

⁹ www.osram.com

¹⁰ Kruithof curve (1941) relates the illuminance and color temperature of visually pleasing light sources.

¹¹ Ambient fluorescent tubes lighting in retail stores is commonly Bright cool lighting. The Energy Bill (2007) bans the incandescent light bulbs by 2014, which are to be replaced by energy savings bulbs. These bulbs can be used for accent light in retail stores, and can possibly be bright or soft, and warm or cool.

On these pictures, we implemented two temperature levels by changing teenager's clothes: light clothing for warm conditions and a coat for cool conditions. A manipulation check over 180 individuals reveals significant differences in perceived temperature changes, going from 4°F (2.3°C) for furniture store to 6°F (3.3°C) for jeans and bookstore. The average perceived temperatures range from 66°F in the cool conditions to 72.5°F in the warm conditions¹².

The shopping behavior was perfectly similar in the two lighting conditions (“bright and cool light” and “soft and warm” light) and the three different stores. Pictures got retouched by a professional photographer using Photoshop to create the two lighting conditions. In each store represented on pictures, no brand or no corporate name appeared. Three types of retail outlet were selected according to literature and experts' advice. Besides, each type of retail outlet is expected to allow a homogeneous store environment from one display to another inside the specific store, as compared to supermarkets which are composed of heterogeneous store environments.

Experiment Implementation, Subjects and Questionnaire

Experiment and Subjects. The sample consisted of 115 French “MS in Management” students in Paris, France. A within-subjects experiment was conducted in June and resulted in 12 combinations of temperature, lighting and store. The same room, with the same temperature level and the same light illuminance level, was used during the whole experiment, and the weather remained constant. We constructed four sets of three combinations with three retail outlets¹³ that we replicated in order to have eight sets (twice the same four sets x three combinations). The experiment was administered by the same

¹² A manipulation check was necessary since we used pictures (visual stimuli) to simulate temperature levels.

¹³ Mixing the modalities and the order (with Jeans (S1), Books (S2), Furniture (S3), Bright light (L1), Soft light (L2), Cool temperature (T1), Warm temperature (T2)), the 4 basic sets were:

Set 1 (S1L1T1/S2L1T2/S3L2T2); Set 2 (S2L2T2/S3L1T1/S1L2T1); Set 3 (S3L2T1/S1L1T2/S2L1T1); Set 4 (S2L2T1/S1L2T2/S3L1T2).

researcher to groups of eight subjects at a time. In each group, subjects were randomly assigned to one of the eight sets. Each respondent had to figure himself in the shopping situation. For each photograph, that is each retail outlet with a light/temperature combination, we submitted a questionnaire about the store environment evaluation, the store positioning and the product quality perceptions. The final sample was composed of 110 subjects: 63 females and 47 males. 330 questionnaires were validated, which made 27 or 28 subjects for each combination.

Questionnaire Construction. The questionnaire construction was based on Fisher's scale (1974) and Spangenberg et al. (1996) research. The first list was supplemented with items suggested by 12 individuals from the same population as the respondents. They were asked to write a list of items describing a store environment to guarantee the semantic saturation. Then, one expert in lighting, one expert in thermal comfort and one expert in marketing were also asked to complete and to validate this list and avoid redundant items. The final list was composed of 21 non-redundant items. Evaluation of store environment was measured using the seven-point "Judgments of Environmental Quality Scale" (Stimulating-boring; motivating-unmotivating; comfortable-uncomfortable; cheerful-depressing; positive-negative; attractive-unattractive; lively-unlively; good-bad; bright-dull; pleasant-unpleasant; relaxed-tense; colorful-drab) (Fisher 1974). Four seven-point items have completed the Fisher's (1974) scale according to their relevance to our stimuli (cold welcome-warm welcome; friendly-unfriendly; unstressful-stressful, intimate-impersonal), following interviews with experts. Evaluation of store positioning was measured using four seven-point scales (Spacious-cramped (Durak et al. 2007; Manav 2007); well ordered-unordered (Expert); upmarket-downmarket (Expert); outdated-modern (Bellizzi, Crowley and Hasty 1983). Product evaluation was assessed using a seven-point scale (Low/High Quality) (Spangenberg et al. 1996).

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Store Evaluations

To examine the existence of distinct components within the subject's responses to the stimuli, a principal component analysis using Varimax rotation was conducted (table 1).

TABLE 1
FACTORS OF STORE EVALUATIONS
(LOADINGS, COMMUNALITY AND ALPHA-VARIMAX ROTATION)

Items	Stimulation	Upmarket Positioning	Relaxation	Communality
Cheerful	.791	.170	.143	.674
Stimulating	.772	.157	.132	.638
Attractive	.771	.273	.328	.777
Positive	.732	.237	.298	.681
Lively	.714	-.004	.095	.519
Motivating	.698	.183	.119	.535
Colorful*	.661	.026	.225	.488
Upmarket	.257	.805	.063	.718
Modern	.378	.740	-.035	.692
Spaciousness	.190	.708	.175	.568
Well ordered*	-.180	.609	.256	.470
Relaxed	.224	.266	.777	.725
Unstressful	.296	.075	.753	.661
Intimate*	.154	.068	.656	.459
Cronbach's alpha (factor)	$\alpha_1 = .886$	$\alpha_2 = .747$	$\alpha_3 = .659$	
Cronbach's alpha (scale)	$\alpha = .880$			

* We have decided to keep: colorful, well ordered and intimate (communality > .45) according to their conceptual interest (Rossiter 2002) in reference with previous research (Spangenberg et al. 1996; Carr and Dabbs 1974; Durak et al. 2007).

Three main factors of store evaluation emerged from the analysis: an "activation or stimulative" dimension, in the sense of a lively environment (Russell and Pratt 1980), which combines arousal (stimulating, motivating, lively and colorful) and pleasure (attractive, positive and cheerful) evaluations; an "upmarket positioning" dimension and a "relaxation" dimension (Russell and Pratt 1980) of store evaluation which is composed of relaxed, unstressful and intimate items. The three factors explain 61.5% of the total variance in 14 variables. The eliminated variables loaded poorly on the retained factors, and no additional factor emerged by including these variables.

Effects of Light Illuminance, Perceived Temperature and Type of retail outlet

The effects of light, perceived temperature and type of retail outlet on “stimulation”, “upmarket positioning” and “relaxation” are tested (table 2), using MANOVA; the Levene’s test for equality of variances is not significant ($p > .05$ for each factor).

TABLE 2

EFFECTS OF LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE ON STORE EVALUATIONS:
STIMULATIVE, UPMARKET POSITIONING AND RELAXATION DIMENSIONS

Stimuli	Factors	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Light	Stimulation	48.50	.000
	Upmarket positioning	5.31	.022
	Relaxation	0.78	.379
Temperature	Stimulation	8.06	.005
	Upmarket positioning	0.20	.658
	Relaxation	0.97	.326
Type of retail outlet	Stimulation	20.87	.000
	Upmarket positioning	88.80	.000
	Relaxation	13.55	.000
Temperature * Light	Stimulation	4.86	.028
	Upmarket positioning	7.77	.006
	Relaxation	0.56	.453
Temperature * Type of retail outlet	Stimulation	0.75	.474
	Upmarket positioning	3.75	.025
	Relaxation	2.08	.127
Light * Type of retail outlet	Stimulation	18.23	.000
	Upmarket positioning	2.05	.130
	Relaxation	0.11	.897
Temperature * Light * Type of retail outlet	Stimulation	0.48	.619
	Upmarket positioning	0.459	.632
	Relaxation	0.547	.579

A “bright and cool” light influences the “stimulative” evaluation ($F = 48.50$; $p < .001$)

of a store environment. This result strongly supports Proposition 1 and confirms the stimulation dimension of a store environment in conditions of bright light, consistent with Areni and Kim (1994), Kumari and Venkatramaiah (1974), Mehrabian (1976), and Summers and Hebert (2001) suggestions, and with the founding research on internal responses (Mehrabian and Russell 1974). A “soft and warm” light has a significant effect on the “upmarket positioning” dimension ($F = 5.31$; $p < .05$) and

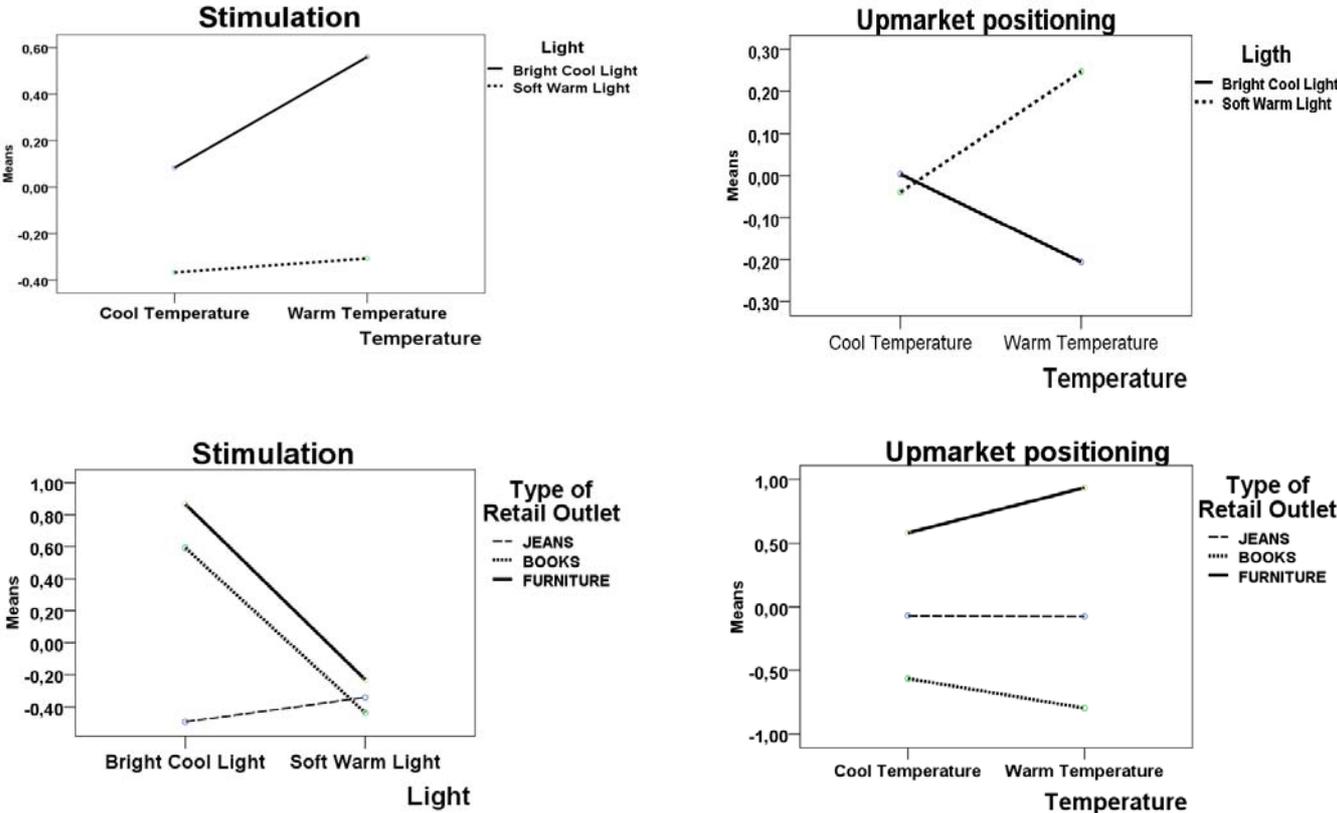
seems inconsistent with Proposition 2. Actually, a “soft and warm” light has a significant positive impact on the upmarket item but no effect on the modern, spacious and well-ordered items. Further research is needed about these sub-dimensions. As expected, there is no significant effect of the light level upon the “relaxation” dimension perceived by subjects and a “soft and warm” light is positively related to the intimacy item. This indicates that Proposition 3 makes sense. There is a significant interaction effect of “lighting x type of retail outlet” on evaluation of the “stimulative” dimension of store environment such as suggested in Proposition 4 (figure 1). A “bright and cool” light in stores with no product physical involvement such as furniture and bookstores enhances a stimulative evaluation of store environment ($F = 8.06; p < .05$). Our research has focused on the range of thermal comfort, such as determined by previous research. A perceived warm temperature within this range has a positive effect on the “stimulation” factor ($F = 18.23; p < .001$), which supports Proposition 5¹⁴. It has no influence on the “relaxation” dimension but on the intimate item. There is a type of retail outlet effect. The furniture store, which is the most spacious, is perceived as less warm than the others, according to the manipulation check. This result supports Proposition 6. The interaction effect (temperature x type of retail outlet) has a significant impact on the upmarket factor ($F = 3.75; p < .05$), consistently with Proposition 7 (figure 1). We can also point out that lighting has a significant effect on “upmarket positioning” while temperature has not, consistently with Proposition 8 which suggested that cognitive evaluation of a store would be more influenced by lighting than by temperature. And the “temperature x light” interaction has a significant effect on the evaluation of the “stimulative” factor ($F = 4.86; p < .05$) and the upmarket positioning ($F = 7.77; p < .05$) (figure 1). This interaction effect

¹⁴ Univariate analysis of variance also shows that “warm temperature” has a nearly significant positive impact ($p = 0.058$) on perception of a good environment. No other significant result appears with other eliminated items.

provides evidence supporting Proposition 9. Finally, the type of retail outlet influences the three dimensions ($p < .001$) emerged from the factor analysis. Consumers perceive the store atmosphere as more relaxing and more stimulating in furniture and bookstores (vs clothing). This could be explained by the “low physical involvement” of furniture and books. Moreover, subjects have considered furniture and clothing stores more upmarket positioned than the bookstore, probably because furniture and clothes are more expensive and show more space than does the bookstore.

FIGURE 1

INTERACTION EFFECTS OF LIGHT, TEMPERATURE AND TYPE OF RETAIL OUTLET ON STIMULATIVE AND UPMARKET POSITIONING DIMENSIONS



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

The systematic impact of light intensity, perceived temperature level, type of retail outlet, and lighting x temperature upon the store evaluation on the “stimulative” factor is one of the main results of this exploratory study. In addition, almost all propositions based on ergonomics and environmental psychology prove well-founded in a store evaluation context. Interestingly enough, even if the upmarket positioning results did not match the propositions exactly, it clearly appears that upmarket positioning is influenced by light intensity, type of retail outlet and temperature x light and temperature x type of retail outlet interactions. As for relaxation, light intensity has an impact upon intimacy perception but not on relaxation. Experiments with wall washing effects would seem useful, following Manav suggestions in ergonomics (2007).

An important element in this exploratory research is the relevance of experiments with simulated temperature levels via pictures, with controlled indicators: winter or summer clothes at a given activity level like recommended by Fanger (1970). Perceived temperature becomes a controllable variable, which has been shown to influence store perceptions. A perceived temperature higher than an actual temperature has high energy savings implications. Another contribution of this research is the range of modalities studied. Even though previous marketing research has focused on illumination or supplemental lighting, practitioners have pointed out the role of Correlated Color Temperature of lighting on the individual’s perception. We therefore focused on pleasing modalities of illuminance level, which had not been done before. We also concentrated on the range of comfort. A warmer perceived temperature within comfort range is preferred by respondents. This is consistent with prior studies. Perceived warmth influences the stimulation dimension and the intimacy item of the relaxation factor.

This is the first research on lighting and perceived temperature effects on evaluations of store environment and positioning conducted under controlled conditions. It provides strong enough evidence supporting ergonomic and environmental psychology research to pursue further research in real and controlled settings. This should be done with actual and purported (or perceived) temperature levels.

A limit of this research, as is true of most of the environmental psychology studies, is that we test for effects under a limited set of conditions. Changing the level of any one of the factors (lighting or temperature) is likely to alter the effects of the others. Replicating this research with other levels, and in particular in unpleasant conditions, would be useful in terms of external validity and theory development. Extending the work to look at avoidance behavior rather than simply pleasing perceptions would also respond to managers' concerns when they do not want consumers to linger in some environments.

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