Katie Vasquez, Katie Williams, Andrea Patalano, Hilary Barth Department of Psychology, Wesleyan University, Middletown Connecticut, 06459

## Introduction

Partition Dependence: The human tendency to make decisions based on arbitrary groupings of options ${ }^{1}$. Example: Groupings by category change the number of objects we pick from each category ${ }^{2}$.


Partition Dependence in Adults
-Resource Allocation: Adults tend to allocate financial aid differently depending on the grouping of income brackets ${ }^{3}$.

- Choice: Doctors will prescribe more or less aggressive treatment based on the grouping of treatment options ${ }^{4}$.
Partition Dependence in Children
- Resource Allocation: Children's allocations of hypothetical food to zoo animals are influenced by the partitions of the animals ${ }^{2}$.


## Packing and Unpacking Stimuli

Do you prefer the circles, the yellow square, or the green square?
 Unpacked Unpacked

- Packed stimuli are two or more options presented in a single group. The packed stimuli may belong to a clear conceptual category independent of the unpacked stimuli.
- Unpacked stimuli are two or more options presented independently. The unpacked stimuli may belong to a clear conceptual category independent of the packed stimuli.


## Objectives

-The goal of this study was to investigate the ways in which children's choices are influenced by the way presented options are partitioned.

- A single-choice task allows us to determine the child's greatest preference.
- All questions and methods were pre-registered.


## Methods

## Participants

$\cdot(N=86)$ participants between the ages of 3 and 6 years $(M=4.68, S D=.98)$.
Procedure

- Participants were asked to select an activity from a board with four images of their options.
- Activities were from two conceptual groups: art and games. Two columns presented items as unpacked. One presented items as packed.
- The researcher and participant did the selected activity. Logic
- If participants select from the packed or unpacked columns more than 50 percent of the time, preschoolers demonstrate partition dependence on this task.
"I have Model Magic Clay, Etch-a-Sketch, Jenga, and Connect Four. Which would you like to choose?"


## ACTIVITIES <br> 

Counterbalancing

- Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions:



## Results

-54 percent ( $n=45$ ) participants selected an activity from the packed column. 46 percent $(n=39)$ selected from an unpacked column. They did not significantly pick from the packed or unpacked group more than 50 percent of the time. $(p=.586)$.

Packed and Unpacked Selections


- The findings were consistent within each activity: Model Magic Clay ( $p=.775$ ); Etch-a-Sketch ( $p=1.000$ ); Jenga ( $p=.754$ ); Connect Four ( $p=.815$ ).

Packed and Unpacked by Activity Selected


Discussion

- Preschoolers' selections were not influenced by the groupings of options in this task.
-Do preschoolers' preexisting preferences have a stronger influence on decisions than partitions?
- Next step: Do preschoolers show partition dependence with novel stimuli?
Acknowledgements and References
we would iliee to thank all researchers who collected data for this study: Kerry Brev, Sopphie Chareses, Jenny Chelmmen, Taylar Clark,
 Living Lab. Lastly,
pursue scinect

1. Tannenbaum, D.


hitps:///doi. org/10.1177/174702021818777720? Quarterly Journal
 Experimental Business Research, 229-251. doi:10.1000-387-24244-9-910
2. Tannenbaum, D., Doctor, J... Persell, S. D. Friedberg, M. W., Meeker, D., Friesema, E. M.,
