



LJMU Research Online

Richter, M

Commentary: Pre-crastination: hastening subgoal completion at the expense of extra physical effort

<http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/id/eprint/1903/>

Article

Citation (please note it is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from this work)

Richter, M (2015) Commentary: Pre-crastination: hastening subgoal completion at the expense of extra physical effort. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 25. pp. 1487-1496. ISSN 1664-1078

LJMU has developed **LJMU Research Online** for users to access the research output of the University more effectively. Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may download and/or print one copy of any article(s) in LJMU Research Online to facilitate their private study or for non-commercial research. You may not engage in further distribution of the material or use it for any profit-making activities or any commercial gain.

The version presented here may differ from the published version or from the version of the record. Please see the repository URL above for details on accessing the published version and note that access may require a subscription.

For more information please contact researchonline@ljmu.ac.uk

<http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/>



Commentary: Pre-crastination: hastening subgoal completion at the expense of extra physical effort

Michael Richter*

School of Natural Sciences and Psychology, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, UK

Keywords: pre-crastination, effort, law of least effort, choice, reward

A commentary on

Pre-crastination: hastening subgoal completion at the expense of extra physical effort

by Rosenbaum, D. A., Gong, L., and Potts, C. A. (2014). *Psychol. Sci.* 25, 1487–1496. doi: 10.1177/0956797614532657

Rosenbaum et al. (2014) announced in a recent *Psychological Science* paper the discovery of a new psychological phenomenon. They presented nine studies on task choice in a bucket carrying task and claimed that the results of these studies provide evidence for pre-crastination, the tendency to complete (sub)tasks as soon as possible, even if this comes with the expense of additional physical effort. In this commentary, I discuss whether the findings of Rosenbaum and colleagues indeed reveal a new, surprising phenomenon or are old wine in new skins.

Participants in Rosenbaum and colleagues' studies had to choose one of two buckets and to carry the selected bucket to a target position. Systematically varying the distance between participants and buckets as well as the distance between buckets and target position, Rosenbaum and colleagues observed that participants frequently chose the bucket that was closer to them, even if this implied a longer carrying distance and thus a higher total physical effort. They were surprised by this finding and explained it by participants' motivation to complete the first subtask (choosing a bucket) as soon as possible. They suggested that (task) goals impose a memory load and that individuals' primary motivation is to free the memory from this load by attaining the goal.

I agree that the finding that individuals are more interested in freeing their memory from the load imposed by a goal than in minimizing energy investment would constitute a new phenomenon. However, I doubt that Rosenbaum and colleagues' studies provide evidence that is strong enough to warrant such a claim. The claim about the discovery of a new phenomenon is only warranted if the empirical findings are indeed new and have not been described before and if the findings cannot be explained by existing theoretical approaches. I will show in the following that both premises do not hold.

First, there is already empirical research that has demonstrated that, under certain conditions, individuals prefer effortful tasks over effortless tasks. For instance, Eisenberger et al. (1985) demonstrated that children who could choose between earning 2 cents for doing nothing and 3 cents for copying nonsense words chose more often the higher reward even if this implied a higher effort. This empirical finding fits well with Rosenbaum and colleagues' suggestion that keeping busy is more rewarding than doing nothing and that participants might have preferred the closer bucket because it was the more attractive, rewarding option. Buckert et al.'s study (1979) on achievement motivation constitutes a second example of research that revealed humans' preference for effortful tasks. They observed that participants preferred task items that allowed them to acquire information about their own ability even if these items required more effort than less diagnostic items.

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Snehlata Jaswal,
Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur,
India

Reviewed by:

Siegfried Dewitte,
KU Leuven, Belgium
Henk Van Steenbergen,
Leiden University, Netherlands

*Correspondence:

Michael Richter,
m.richter@jmu.ac.uk

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Cognitive Science,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Psychology

Received: 07 April 2015

Accepted: 07 August 2015

Published: 24 August 2015

Citation:

Richter M (2015) Commentary:
Pre-crastination: hastening subgoal
completion at the expense of extra
physical effort. *Front. Psychol.* 6:1269.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01269

Second, there are a handful of theoretical approaches that offer explanations why individuals sometimes prefer effortful tasks. Nicholls (1984) suggested that individuals are primarily interested in demonstrating high ability and in avoiding demonstrating low ability when performing achievement tasks. He reasoned that easy tasks that require a low amount of effort do not allow the demonstration of a high ability because success is certain and everyone succeeds. In contrast, succeeding in difficult tasks that require a moderate amount of effort is more informative because only individuals with a high ability will be able to succeed. According to Nicholls' analysis, individuals should consequently prefer tasks that require a moderate amount of effort over tasks that require low effort. Eisenberger's (1992) secondary reward theory of industriousness constitutes another example of a theoretical approach that predicts that individuals prefer effortful tasks. He suggested that effort can become a secondary reinforcer when contingent rewards are repeatedly experienced when exerting effort. Individuals will then prefer tasks that require moderate effort over easy, effortless tasks because the effort associated with the moderately difficulty tasks signals potential rewards. Classical approaches that assume that effort mobilization is governed by energy conservation concerns—like the law of least effort (e.g., Tolman, 1932; Hull, 1943; Zipf, 1949) or motivational intensity theory (Brehm and Self, 1989)—might also offer an explanation for Rosenbaum and colleagues' findings. If participants followed Rosenbaum and colleagues' instructions to choose the easiest task, their results might indicate that it felt less demanding to quickly start the carrying task and to carry the bucket a long way than to start

the carrying task later and to carry the bucket a short way. If this holds, Rosenbaum and colleagues' findings are not new but a mere replication of preceding studies on the law of least effort. Participants chose among two options the option that appeared to be the less demanding one.

The cited empirical evidence and theoretical accounts question Rosenbaum and colleagues' claim about the discovery of a new phenomenon. The observation that individuals prefer effortful tasks is not new and there are theoretical approaches that can account for Rosenbaum and colleagues' findings. I do not intend to suggest that the pre-crastination explanation is wrong. Rosenbaum and colleagues might have discovered a new phenomenon. Participants in their studies might indeed have been more concerned with completing the first subtasks to free their memory from the load that the subgoal imposed than with minimizing effort. However, given that the presented data also fit with preceding research and theorizing, the strong claim about the discovery of a new phenomenon seems premature. Rosenbaum and colleagues' studies demonstrated that individuals sometimes prefer the (physically) more effortful task but they did not provide information regarding the underlying motivation or mechanisms. Participants might have been motivated to complete the first subtask. However, they might also have chosen the physically more effortful task because it allowed the demonstration of high ability, because of learned industriousness, because it was more attractive, or because of the lower overall demand associated with this option. It is essential to rule out these possible alternative explanations before the claim of the discovery of a new phenomenon is warranted.

References

- Brehm, J. W., and Self, E. A. (1989). The intensity of motivation. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.* 40, 109–131. doi: 10.1146/annurev.ps.40.020189.000545
- Buckert, U., Meyer, W.-U., and Schmalt, H.-D. (1979). Effects of difficulty and diagnosticity on choice among tasks in relation to achievement motivation and perceived ability. *J. Pers. Soc. Psychol.* 37, 1172–1178. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.37.7.1172
- Eisenberger, R. (1992). Learned industriousness. *Psychol. Rev.* 99, 248–267.
- Eisenberger, R., Mitchell, M., and Masterson, F. A. (1985). Effort training increases generalized self-control. *J. Pers. Soc. Psychol.* 49, 1294–1301.
- Hull, C. L. (1943). *Principles of Behavior*. New York, NY: Appleton-Century.
- Nicholls, J. G. (1984). Achievement motivation: conceptions of ability, subjective experience, task choice, and performance. *Psychol. Rev.* 91, 328–346.
- Rosenbaum, D. A., Gong, L., and Potts, C. A. (2014). Pre-crastination: hastening subgoal completion at the expense of extra physical effort. *Psychol. Sci.* 25, 1487–1496. doi: 10.1177/0956797614532657
- Tolman, E. C. (1932). *Purposive Behaviour in Animals and Men*. London: Century/Random House.
- Zipf, G. K. (1949). *Human Behavior and the Principle of Least Effort*. Cambridge, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2015 Richter. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.