

# Focusing on Desirability: The Effect of Decision Interruption and Suspension on Preferences

WENDY LIU\*

This research examines the phenomenon of interruptions and suspensions in decision making. It is proposed that information processing may change from a bottom-up, data-driven to a top-down, goal-directed mode after an interruption, thereby affecting preferences. In particular, in decisions involving desirability and feasibility conflicts, because desirability is a superordinate goal to feasibility, four studies found that when a decision is interrupted and later resumed, people become more likely to favor highly desirable but less feasible consumption, such as a high-risk, high-reward option or a high-quality, high-price option. A reduced focus on feasibility is found to underlie this effect.

Decision making is often interrupted in real life. Interruptions can occur for a variety of reasons, such as a change in the environment, a change in the decision maker's goals, or a change in the decision maker's resources. Interruptions can also occur because of a change in the decision maker's state of mind, such as a change in the decision maker's mood or a change in the decision maker's level of motivation. Interruptions can have a variety of effects on decision making. For example, interruptions can lead to a change in the decision maker's preferences, a change in the decision maker's choice, or a change in the decision maker's decision time. In this paper, we focus on the effect of interruptions on preferences. We propose that interruptions can lead to a change in the decision maker's preferences because they can change the decision maker's information processing mode. Specifically, we propose that interruptions can lead to a change from a bottom-up, data-driven mode to a top-down, goal-directed mode. In the bottom-up mode, the decision maker focuses on the feasibility of the options, while in the top-down mode, the decision maker focuses on the desirability of the options. Because desirability is a superordinate goal to feasibility, we expect that interruptions will lead to a preference for highly desirable but less feasible options. We test this prediction in four studies.

164. In the first study, we tested the effect of interruptions on preferences in a choice between a high-risk, high-reward option and a low-risk, low-reward option. Participants were asked to choose between the two options, and their preferences were measured. In the second study, we tested the effect of interruptions on preferences in a choice between a high-quality, high-price option and a low-quality, low-price option. Participants were asked to choose between the two options, and their preferences were measured. In the third study, we tested the effect of interruptions on preferences in a choice between a high-quality, high-price option and a low-quality, low-price option. Participants were asked to choose between the two options, and their preferences were measured. In the fourth study, we tested the effect of interruptions on preferences in a choice between a high-quality, high-price option and a low-quality, low-price option. Participants were asked to choose between the two options, and their preferences were measured.

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FIGURE 1  
THEORETICAL MODEL

STUDY 1: CHOOSING A HIKING  
DESTINATION

... n ... n

... 1 ... m ... n n ... n n

... n m ... m ... r ... n ... -

... ( ... 1). ... n, -

... m ... m ... n ... n

... n ... n ... n

... (NP 3) ...

... n- n ... r ... n ... m n

... n ... n ... n, n

... m n ... n ... n ... m

... mm n ... n ... n

... n ... n (62% m n n n)

... n ... n (3%) n m ... m n ... ,

... (51%) n ... (3%)

... n ... n ... n

... ( ... n ... n

... n ... n ... m

... n ... n ... n ... ) ... n ...

... 70 m ... m m n ... m ...

... , ... n ... n ...

... 40 m ... m m ... n ...

... n m ...

... n ... n ... n

... ( ... n ) ... n, ...

... m m ...

... n - ... n n ... n ( ... n )

... n ... n m n ... n ...

... n (NP 13, m n ... p 34, 26% m ...)

... n ... m ... m ... n ...

... m ... 10-m n ... n ...

... n ... n ... n ...

... n ... n ... n

... m ... n ... n m n ... n ...

... m ... n ... n ... n ...

... n ... n ... n, ... m ...

... n ...

... n ... n ... n n ... n

... m n ... m n n ... n

... n ... m n ... n ...

... n ... n ... n ...

... n ( ... n ... n ... )

... n ... m ... n ... m ...

... n ... n ... n

... n ... m ...

... n ... n ... n ...

... ( ... 2 ... n ... n ... ) ... ,

... n ... n ... n ... n ... n

... n ... m ... m ... , ... n ...

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... ( ... n ... 2003). ... n ...

... n ... 7 ... m 175 ... 105, ... n

... n ... n ... n

... m ... n ... n ... n

... n ... m n ... n ...

... n ... n ... n ... n m n ...







$\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .
   
 (1)  $p < .05$ ,  $M_1 = 3.26$ ,  $M_2 = 2.07$ ,  $t(41) = 4.12$ ,  $p < .0001$ .

$\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .
   
 $\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .

**H4:**

$\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .

$\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .
   
 $\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .

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 $\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .

( $N = 167$ ,  $M = 32$ ,  $35\%$ )

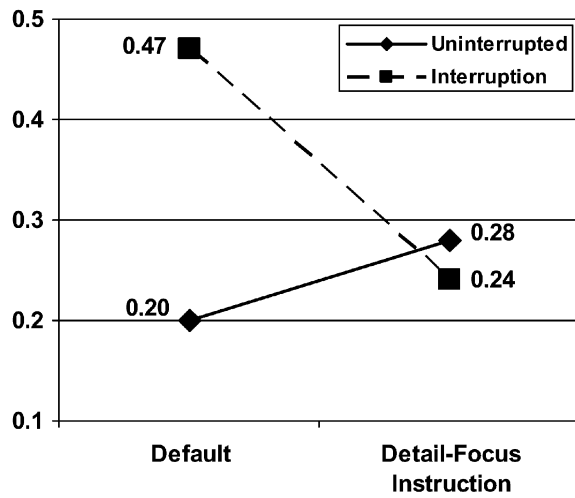
$\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .
   
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$\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .
   
 $\chi^2(1) = 3.42$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $\eta^2 = .08$ .



**FIGURE 3**  
STUDY 3 RESULTS



... (  $\chi^2 < 1$ ), ...

... 3, ... 3, ...  
 ... H H ...  
 4, ...  
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 ... 3 ...  
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 ... 1, ...  
 ... 4 ...

**STUDY 4: DECISION INTERRUPTION AND PRICE SENSITIVITY**

... n ...  
 ... 4 ...  
 ...

... n ... \$50 ...  
 ... \$10 ...  
 ... \$20 ...  
 ...  
 ... \$10 ... \$20 ...

**H5:** ...

... m ...  
 ... H H ...  
 ...  
 ... H H ...  
 ... \$35, ... \$20 ...  
 ... \$10 ...  
 ... \$20 ...  
 ... \$10 ...  
 ... 4 ... 2 (n ... n ... )  
 ...  
 ... ( ... )

... (Np 262, m... p 32, 27% m...)

... 1. 10-m...

... 3. H...

... p .11) ( p .7).

... (B p 1.00, p .05).

... \$20, ... 3, ...

... (M<sub>nn</sub> p .2, M<sub>n</sub> p .42,  $t^2(1) p 5.42, < .025$ ).

... \$10,

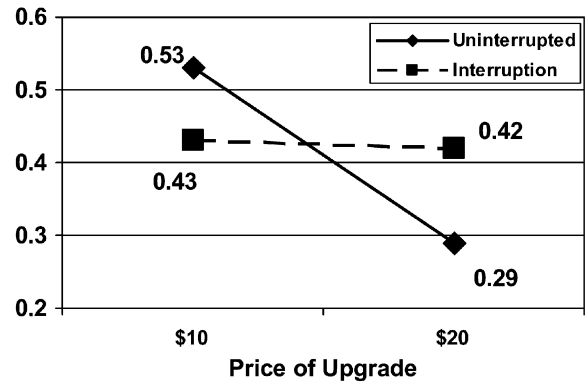
... (M<sub>nn</sub> p .53, M<sub>n</sub> p .43,  $t^2(1) p 2.66, < .15$ ).

... (M<sub>S10</sub> p .53, M<sub>S20</sub> p .2,  $t^2(1) p 16.2, < .005$ ).

... (M<sub>S10</sub> p .43, M<sub>S20</sub> p .42,  $t^2 < 1$ ).

... 3, ... 4 ...

FIGURE 4  
STUDY 4 RESULTS



... n. H ... m ...

... 4 ...

**GENERAL DISCUSSION**

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 ... n n n n n n n ...

$$A_n = \dots m \cdot 4(m) = 55.2(\dots) - 1 - 1.11 - 0.0001(\dots) \dots H, \dots$$

$$m_5 = 5 \dots (5) 4 \cdot 5.1(44) 70.2(5) 70.5 \dots$$

$$A_n = \dots (- \dots, -0 \dots) \dots 1.2 (4 \dots ( \dots m m( \dots n n ) ) \dots 1 \dots 5$$



