# Article information:

First Possession, History, and Young Children's Ownership Judgments - Friedman - 2013 - Child Development - Wiley Online Library
<https://srcd-onlinelibrary-wiley-com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/doi/full/10.1111/cdev.12080?casa_token=m1tUQoYTos0AAAAA%3AGX7tVYT25ijhP4g-rZCTxbAsHdKhjl-lbZMo9ZTHV7q6vZKnAWkdbrYQKzPF2BRlpZofj3ye8E5R>

# Article summary:

1. Even young children can understand the concept of ownership and appreciate that owners have greater control over their property than non-owners.

2. Children use various cues to infer who owns an object, including explicit declarations, principles governing acquisition and transfer of ownership, stereotypes, and first possession.

3. The bias towards first possession in ownership judgments is specific to ownership and does not result from a general tendency to "choose the first" in response to open-ended questions.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "First Possession, History, and Young Children's Ownership Judgments" provides an overview of how young children develop an understanding of ownership and make judgments about who owns objects. The article highlights the importance of ownership in constraining people's use of objects and acknowledges that ownership is imperceptible and abstract.

The article presents several studies that demonstrate how young children can acknowledge ownership even when the owner does not physically possess the object. The studies also show that preschoolers have a basic understanding of ownership rights and appreciate that owners are entitled to greater control over their property than non-owners. However, the article fails to acknowledge any potential biases in these studies or consider alternative explanations for the results.

The article also discusses how young children make ownership judgments based on explicit declarations about who owns an object or principles governing the acquisition and transfer of ownership. However, it fails to address potential biases in these methods or consider alternative ways that children might infer ownership.

One notable bias in the article is its focus on Western cultural norms regarding ownership. The studies cited in the article were conducted primarily with Western children, which raises questions about whether these findings generalize to other cultures where notions of ownership may differ.

Additionally, while the article acknowledges that young children can base ownership judgments on stereotypes regarding what kind of person is likely to own an object, it does not explore potential biases in these stereotypes or consider how they might perpetuate inequalities related to race, gender, or socioeconomic status.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into how young children develop an understanding of ownership, it could benefit from a more critical analysis of potential biases and limitations in the research presented.

# Topics for further research:

* Cultural differences in ownership norms
* Implicit biases in young children's ownership judgments
* Intersectionality and ownership stereotypes
* Alternative methods for inferring ownership in young children
* Development of ownership concepts in non-Western cultures
* Socialization and ownership beliefs in young children

# Report location:

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