

TBD*
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Bongju Yoo and Najma Osman

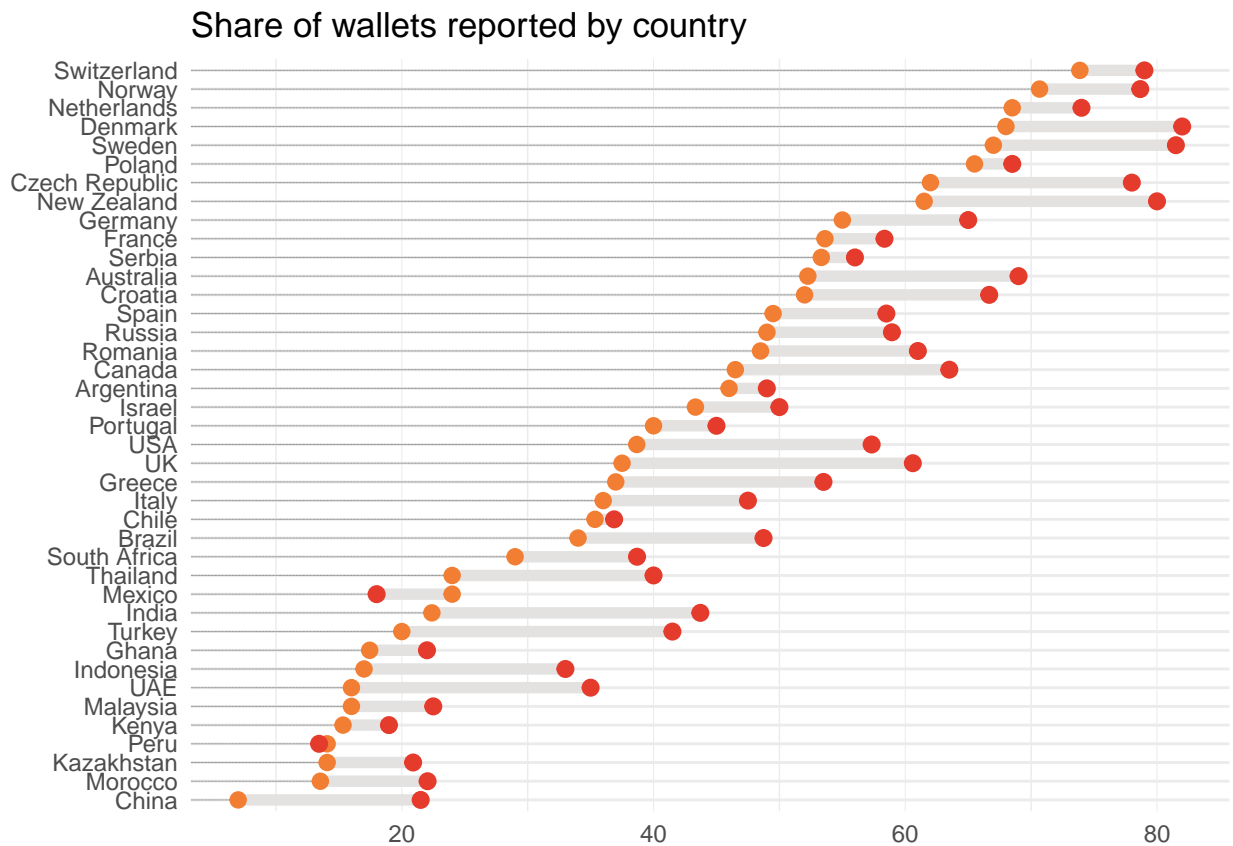
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Abstract

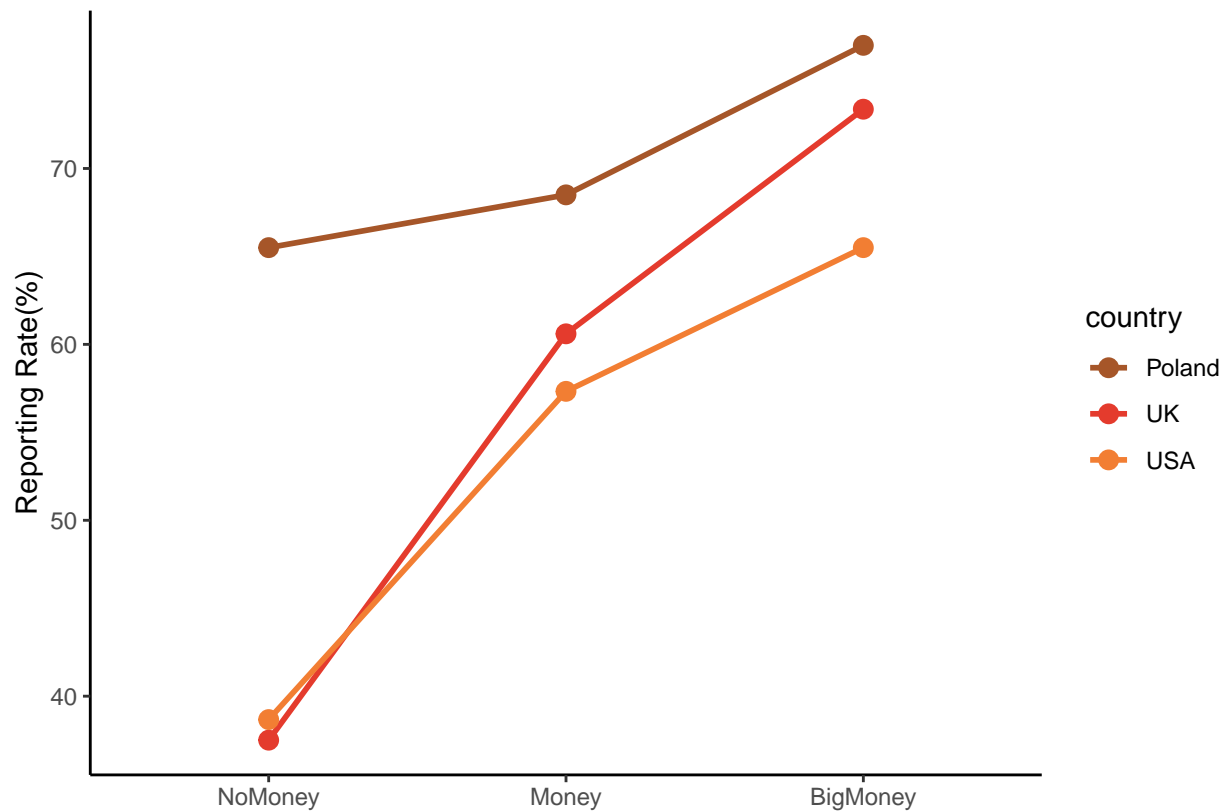
First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction

2 Data



*Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/bonjwow/lost-wallet>



2.1 Description of Study

2.2 Methodology and Data Collection

2.3 Power Analysis

```
##
##      Cell Contents
## |-----|
## |              Count |
## | Chi-square contribution |
## |          Row Percent |
## |       Column Percent |
## |       Total Percent |
## |-----|
##
## Total Observations in Table:  16099
##
##      | dfPwr$response
## dfPwr$cond |      0 |      100 | Row Total |
## -----|-----|-----|-----|
##      0 |    4740 |    3148 |    7888 |
##      |    46.843 |    55.899 |
##      |    60.091% |    39.909% |    48.997% |
##      |    54.116% |    42.888% |
```

```

##          | 29.443% | 19.554% |          |
## -----|-----|-----|-----|
##          1 | 4019 | 4192 | 8211 |
##          | 45.000 | 53.700 |          |
##          | 48.947% | 51.053% | 51.003% |
##          | 45.884% | 57.112% |          |
##          | 24.964% | 26.039% |          |
## -----|-----|-----|-----|
## Column Total | 8759 | 7340 | 16099 |
##          | 54.407% | 45.593% |          |
## -----|-----|-----|-----|
##
##
## Statistics for All Table Factors
##
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
## -----
## Chi^2 = 201.4426      d.f. = 1      p = 1.011638e-45
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
## -----
## Chi^2 = 200.9936      d.f. = 1      p = 1.267682e-45
##
##
## Minimum expected frequency: 3596.367
##
##
## Difference of proportion power calculation for binomial distribution (arcsine transformation)
##
##          h = 0.2242923
##          n = 312.0382
##          sig.level = 0.05
##          power = 0.8
##          alternative = two.sided
##
## NOTE: same sample sizes

```

3 Model

4 Results

Table 1: Reporting rates in the Money and No Money Condition

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Response	
	(1)	(2)
Money	12.157*** (1.540)	10.527*** (1.527)
Male		-6.910*** (1.041)
Above 40		-1.449 (1.035)
Computer		17.210*** (1.275)
Coworkers		1.011 (1.075)
Other Bystanders		-6.121*** (1.085)
Constant	51.053*** (0.549)	45.185*** (1.544)
Observations	9,407	9,407
R ²	0.007	0.037
Adjusted R ²	0.006	0.036
Residual Std. Error	49.773 (df = 9405)	49.030 (df = 9400)
F Statistic	62.281*** (df = 1; 9405)	59.378*** (df = 6; 9400)
<i>Note:</i>		*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 2: Reporting rates in NoMoney, Money, and Big Money condition

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Response			
	UK, Poland, and US	United Kingdom	Poland	United States
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Money	11.317*** (2.025)	17.600*** (3.200)	5.779 (4.020)	12.333*** (3.600)
Big Money	22.225*** (2.403)	30.367*** (4.196)	14.600*** (4.033)	20.500*** (4.125)
Constant	49.923*** (1.348)	43.000*** (2.419)	63.065*** (2.321)	45.000*** (2.205)
Observations	2,926	1,132	794	1,000
R ²	0.030	0.050	0.016	0.028
Adjusted R ²	0.029	0.048	0.014	0.026
Residual Std. Error	48.559 (df = 2923)	48.373 (df = 1129)	46.299 (df = 791)	49.301 (df = 997)
F Statistic	45.429*** (df = 2; 2923)	29.585*** (df = 2; 1129)	6.582*** (df = 2; 791)	14.162*** (df = 2; 997)

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 3: Reporting rates in Money-No Key condition

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Response			
	UK, Poland, and US	United Kingdom	Poland	United States
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Money-NoKey	3.605*** (0.858)	3.691** (1.521)	-10.875*** (3.794)	2.125 (3.950)
Constant	53.484*** (1.489)	51.633*** (2.528)	70.875*** (1.904)	52.375*** (1.767)
Observations	2,926	1,132	794	1,000
R ²	0.006	0.005	0.010	0.0003
Adjusted R ²	0.006	0.004	0.009	-0.001
Residual Std. Error	49.151 (df = 2924)	49.474 (df = 1130)	46.414 (df = 792)	49.964 (df = 998)
F Statistic	17.655*** (df = 1; 2924)	5.891** (df = 1; 1130)	8.215*** (df = 1; 792)	0.289 (df = 1; 998)

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

5 Discussion

5.1 Overview of Findings

5.2 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

6 References