

Grooves & Gains: What music should you listen to when investing your \$\$\$

Olive Oil Mashed Potatoes

2023-04-27

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Data	1
3	Data Cleaning and Variable Creation	3
4	Plots	3
4.1	Correlations Plot	12
4.2	Correlation Chart	13
4.3	Bootstrap Test	14
4.3.1	Multiple Regression	16
4.3.2	Ancova	25

1 Introduction

Financial decisions involve uncertainty, meaning they can lead to either gains or losses (Levy, 2016). The context in which these decisions occur can affect how people behave. Factors like our thought processes and mood play a role in how we make financial choices and handle risk. Music, for instance, can significantly impact our mood (Dillman Carpentier and Potter, 2007; Husain et al., 2002; Thompson et al., 2001).

People often listen to music while doing various tasks, including making financial decisions. Research indicates that background music can influence both our thinking and behavior. For instance, the tempo of music can affect how quickly customers act (North and Hargreaves, 2009), and soothing music might boost overall cognitive performance (Cockerton et al., 1997). However, background music can also overload our mental capacity, leading to decreased efficiency (Thompson et al., 2012), especially when the task and music require processing in the same way.

Specific genres and tempos can have different effects. For instance, fast-paced and loud music, including certain types of classical music, garage music, and hip hop, can impair reading comprehension (Thompson et al., 2012; Furnham and Strbac, 2002; Chou, 2010).

Understanding how music influences financial decisions is crucial for financial institutions, investors, and others in high-risk fields.

In this report, we analyze the factors affecting risk-taking in financial decisions and explore music-related strategies to improve decision-making and increase investment success.

2 Data

In this report, we utilized a behavioral questionnaire dataset from a study conducted on individuals related to music and financial risk taking. The variables of relevance include:

- **Group:** Categorical. The type of music played for the subject. 0= Slow tempo, 1=Fast tempo, 2= No music.
- **Mood before:** Categorical. Subjects chose between 10 options that best represent their mood prior to study.
- **Lot1-3:** Continuous. Numerical value representing the subjects performance on the lottery task of the study.
- **Inv A-C:** Continuous. Numerical value representing the subjects performance on the portfolio-diversification task of the study.
- **Age:** Continuous. Subjects age in years.
- **Gender:** Categorical. Subjects gender. 0=Male, 1=Female.
- **Marital:** Categorical. Subjects marital status. 1=single, 2=Married, 3= Divorced, 4=Widowed, 5= Separated.
- **Kids_no:** Continuous. Subjects number of children.
- **Birth_order:** Continuous. Position in family.
- **Residence:** Place of residence.
- **Religion:** Religion status.
- **Overdradt:** Often current bank account overdrawn.
- **Mood after:** Categorical. Subjects chose between 10 options that best represent their mood after studying.
- **music_rec:** Categorical. Is the music playing in the background familiar to the subject?
- **music_like:** Categorical. Did the subject like the music?
- **music_help:** Categorical. Does the subject think the music helped or disturbed them while they filled out the questionnaire?
- **music_effect:** Categorical. How did the music affect the subjects concentration?\
- **Earning:** Categorical. Does the subject have hearing problems?

```
## Loading required package: carData

## Loading required package: timechange

##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   date, intersect, setdiff, union

## Warning: package 'rvest' was built under R version 4.2.3

## Warning: package 'olsrr' was built under R version 4.2.3

##
## Attaching package: 'olsrr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:datasets':
##
##   rivers

## corplot 0.92 loaded

##
## Attaching package: 'MASS'

## The following object is masked from 'package:olsrr':
##
##   cement

## [1] "serial"      "Group"      "Mood.before" "Lot1"      "Lot2"
## [6] "Lot3"       "invs_A"    "invs_B"     "invs_C"    "Age"
## [11] "Gender"     "Marital"   "Kids_no"    "Birth_order" "residence"
## [16] "Religion"   "Overdradt" "Mood.after" "music_rec"  "music_like"
## [21] "music_effect" "music_help" "earring"
```

3 Data Cleaning and Variable Creation

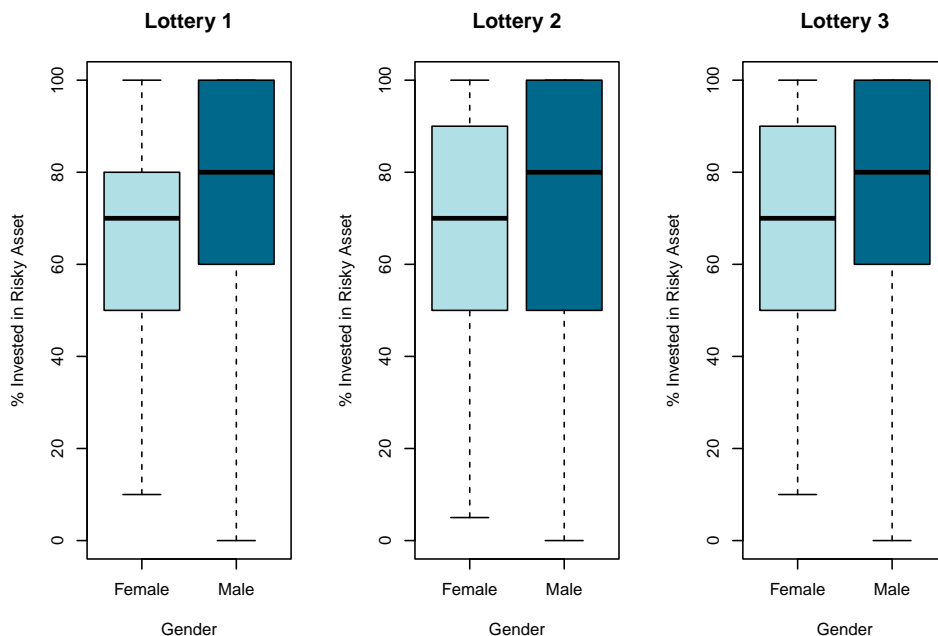
Main Issues in Dataset:

- **NA Values:** Variables such as **Lot1** had NA values instead of 0s.
- **Binary Categories:** Categorical variables like **Gender** used binary (0 or 1) inputs instead of text.
- **Variables with Limited Insight:** Variables like **InvA** (“coins” invested in security A) that do not reveal much about investment habits.
- **Grammatical and Format Issues:** Issues such as **Age** not being in numerical format.

Data Cleaning Steps:

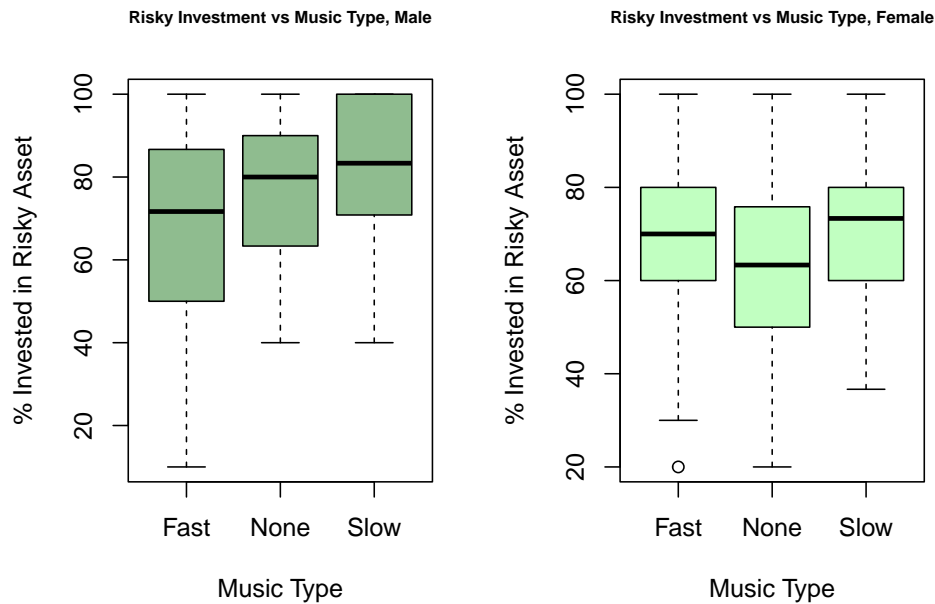
- **Handling NA Values:** Ran code to identify NA values in variable columns and replaced with ‘0’.
- **Data Type Conversion:** Used `as.numeric()` function to change numbers to numerical format.
- **Creating New Variables:** Created new variables such as **invs_return**, calculating expected return of participants’ investments using `rowSums()` and `rowMeans()`.
- **Correcting Variable Names:** Ran code that identified and replaced misspelled variable names with corrected names.

4 Plots

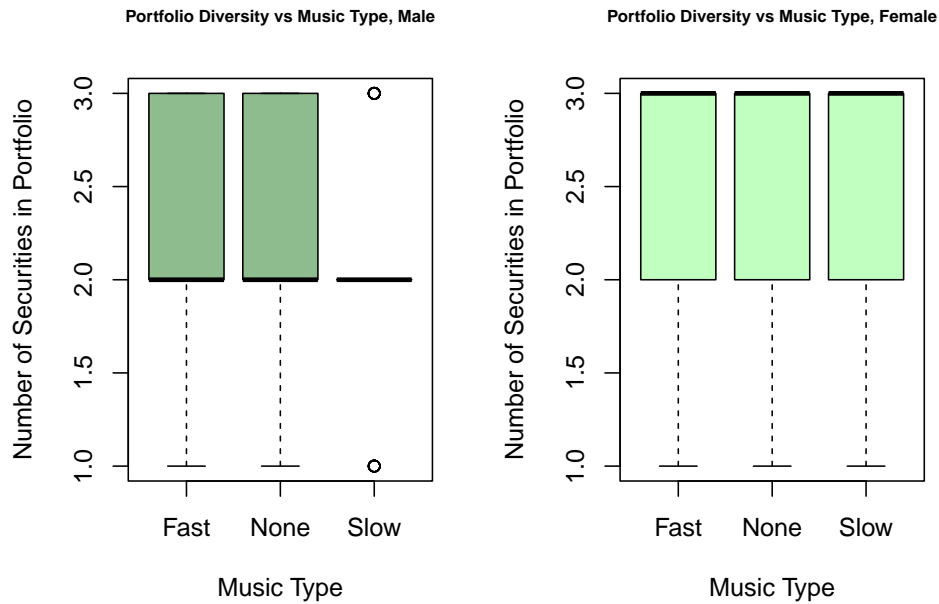


```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$Lot_avg by data$gender
## t = -4.2324, df = 346.21, p-value = 2.965e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -12.227829 -4.468774
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female    mean in group Male
##          67.70238          76.05068
```

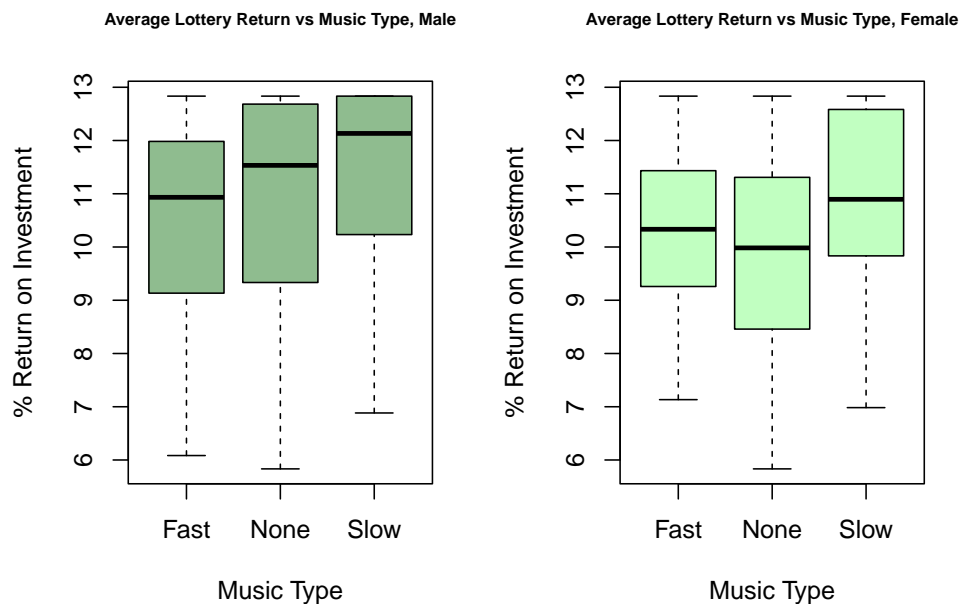
Based on these boxplots we observe that in lottery 1, 2 and 3, Females tend to invest a lower percentage (around 40%) in the risky asset compared to males (around 80%). The pattern is consistent across all three lotteries, indicating that males tend to invest a higher percentage in the risky asset compared to females. Additionally, the p-value is extremely small (0.000029), which suggests that the difference in means between the Female and Male groups is statistically significant. The 95% confidence interval for the difference in means is (-12.23, -4.47), which does not include 0. This further confirms that the means are significantly different between the two groups. The sample estimates show that the mean “lot_avg” for the Female group is 67.70, while for the Male group, it is 76.05. This aligns with the boxplot observations, where males tend to invest a higher percentage in the risky asset compared to females. Overall, both the boxplots and the t-test results indicate a significant difference in the investment behavior between males and females, with males investing a higher percentage in the risky asset compared to females across the three lotteries.



The boxplots display the relationship between music type (Fast, None, Slow) and the percentage invested in a risky asset, separately for males and females. For males: those who listened to slow music tended to invest the highest percentage (around 80-90%) in the risky asset, those who listened to no music invested a slightly lower percentage (around 60-80%) compared to slow music, and those who listened to fast music invested the lowest percentage (around 40-60%) in the risky asset. For females, the overall percentage invested in the risky asset is lower compared to males across all music types, similar to males those who listened to slow music tended to invest the highest percentage (around 60-80%) in the risky asset, and those who listened to no music or fast music invested lower percentages, with considerable overlap between the two groups (around 40-60%). Overall, for both genders, listening to slow music was associated with higher risk-taking behavior in terms of investment allocation compared to fast music or no music conditions. Additionally, females generally exhibited lower risk-taking behavior across all music types compared to males. These findings suggest that the type of music an individual listens to may influence their risk preferences and investment decisions, with slow music potentially promoting higher risk-taking tendencies, especially among males.

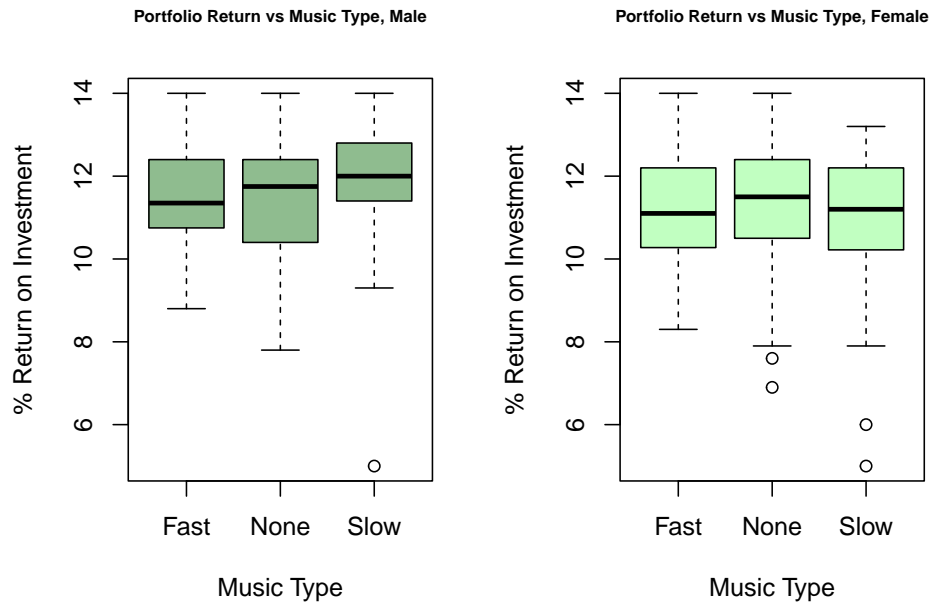


Based on the boxplots, for males, we observe that those who listened to fast music or no music had similar levels of portfolio diversity, with the median around 2.0-2.5 securities in their portfolio, while those who listened to slow music appeared to have slightly higher portfolio diversity, with the median around 3.0 securities. However, there is an outlier in the slow music group with a very high number of securities (around 6.0). For females, the distribution of portfolio diversity is very similar across all three music types (fast, none, slow), with the median portfolio diversity around 2.0-2.5 securities for all three groups, and little variation or difference is observed based on the music type for females. Overall, for males, listening to slow music seems to be associated with slightly higher portfolio diversity compared to fast music or no music conditions. However, this effect is not evident for females, where portfolio diversity appears to be unrelated to the type of music.

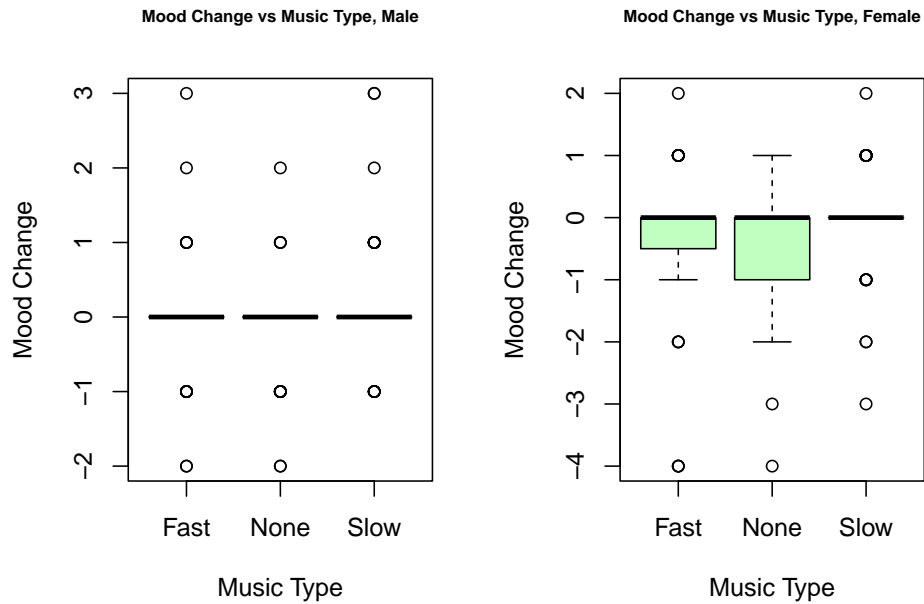


Based on the boxplots illustrating the average lottery return across different music types for males and females, we observe the following for males: those who listened to slow music tended to have the highest average lottery returns, with the median around 12-13%; those who listened to no music had slightly lower average returns compared to slow music, with

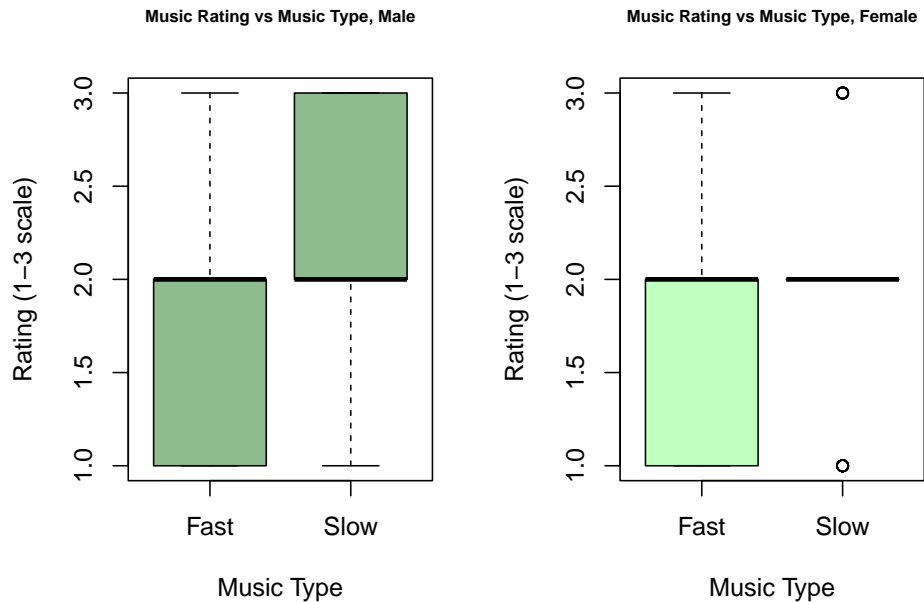
the median around 10-11%; and those who listened to fast music had the lowest average lottery returns, with the median around 8-9%. For females, the distribution of average lottery returns is more compressed compared to males across all music types. Those who listened to slow music also tended to have the highest average returns, with the median around 10-11%. There is considerable overlap in the distributions for those who listened to fast music or no music, with the medians around 9-10%. Overall, for both males and females, listening to slow music was associated with higher average lottery returns compared to fast music or no music conditions. This trend is more pronounced for males, where the differences in median returns across music types are larger. These findings align with the previous observations on risky asset allocation, where slow music was linked to higher risk-taking behavior, potentially leading to higher returns on average from the lottery investment.



Based on the boxplots illustrating the average portfolio return across different music types for males and females, we observe the following for males: those who listened to fast music had a median return around 10% and a relatively narrow interquartile range (IQR), indicating low variability in returns. Those with no music had a median return slightly lower at around 9% and a relatively wider IQR, spanning from approximately 7% to 11.5%, suggesting higher variability. Those who listened to slow music had a median return similar to no music at around 9% but a relatively wider IQR, ranging from roughly 6.5% to 12%, indicating the highest variability among the three music types, and there are no apparent outliers for males across the music types. For females, we observe: those who listened to fast music had a median return around 10%, similar to males, and the IQR is relatively narrow, indicating low variability. Those who listened to no music had a median return slightly lower at around 9.5%, and a relatively wider IQR, spanning from approximately 8% to 11%, suggesting higher variability compared to fast music. Those who listened to slow music had a median return higher at around 11.5%, but the IQR is the widest, ranging from roughly 8% to 13%, indicating the highest variability among the three music types for females, and there are potential outliers observed in the “no music” and “slow music” conditions for females, represented by the dots below the whiskers. Overall, while median returns are generally similar across music types for both genders, the variability in returns tends to be higher with no music and even higher with slow music, especially for females. Additionally, females appear to have a slightly higher median return with slow music compared to the other conditions.



These boxplots illustrate the distribution of mood changes across different music types (fast, none, and slow) separately for males and females. For males, the median mood change remains consistently at 0 across all music conditions, with the interquartile ranges (IQRs) ranging from approximately -1 to 0.5 for fast music, -0.5 to 0.75 for no music, and -0.25 to 1 for slow music. This suggests that the type of music does not significantly impact mood for males overall, although there is slightly higher variability with slow music, as indicated by the wider IQR and the presence of outliers around 2.5 and -1.5. In contrast, for females, slow music appears to be associated with a positive median mood change of around 0.5 compared to around 0 for no music and -0.5 for fast music. Additionally, females exhibit greater variability than males, with the IQR for slow music spanning from -0.5 to 1.5 and outliers around 2 and -3. The wider distributions and more extreme outliers for females, especially with slow music, indicate greater individual variability in mood responses, which could be influenced by personal preferences or other factors not captured in this data.



These boxplots depict the distribution of music ratings provided by males and females for fast and slow music types. For males, the median rating for fast music is around 1.5 on the provided scale, with the interquartile range (IQR) spanning

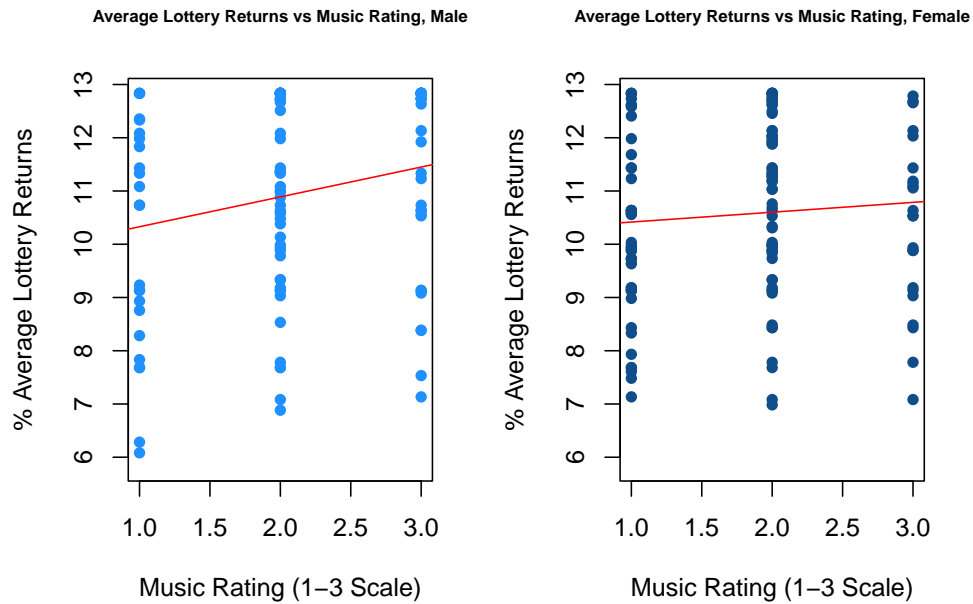
from approximately 1.0 to 2.0. In contrast, the median rating for slow music is higher at 2.5, and the IQR is wider, ranging from roughly 2.0 to 3.0, indicating greater variability in ratings for slow music compared to fast music. Notably, no outliers are observed for males in either music condition. Turning to females, the median rating for fast music is similar to that of males, around 1.5, with a relatively narrow IQR from approximately 1.0 to 2.0. However, for slow music, the distribution is quite different. The median rating is lower than for fast music, around 1.5, and there is the presence of an outlier around 3.0. This outlier suggests that while most females rated slow music lower than fast music, some rated it substantially higher. Overall, the data indicates that males tend to prefer and exhibit less variability in their ratings for slow music, while females generally rate fast music higher but with a wider range of individual preferences for slow music.



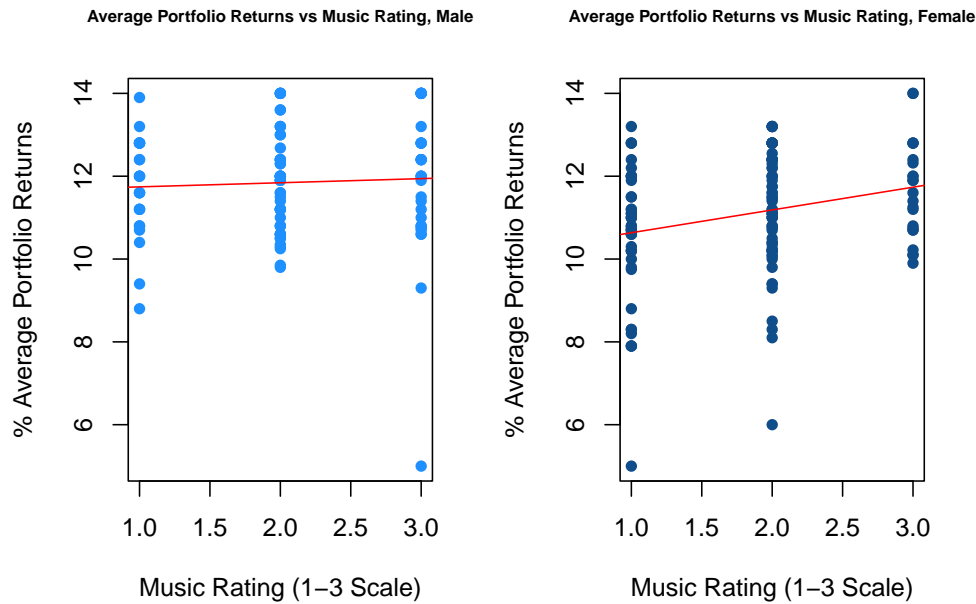
These scatterplots display the relationship between average lottery returns and mood change, one for males and the other for females. For males, the scatterplot shows average lottery returns ranging from around 6 to 13 across different mood change values from -2 to 3. There is no clear trend, with points scattered randomly across the range of mood changes. For females, the average lottery returns range from around 6 to 11.5. There is a distinct positive linear trend visible, with the line of best fit sloping upwards from left to right. As the mood change increases from around -4 to 2, the average lottery returns tend to increase correspondingly. The spread of points is slightly tighter for females compared to males, indicating potentially less variability in lottery returns for a given mood change level among females. Overall, the difference in the distributions between males and females implies that the relationship between mood change and lottery returns may be influenced by gender. While mood change does not seem to affect lottery returns for males significantly, it appears to have a positive impact for females, with better moods leading to higher returns.



These scatterplots display the relationship between average portfolio returns and mood change, one for males and the other for females. For males, the scatterplot shows average portfolio returns ranging from approximately 6 to 14 across different mood change values from -2 to 3. There is no clear trend or pattern visible, with the points scattered randomly across the range of mood changes. This suggests that mood change does not have a significant impact on portfolio returns for males. On the other hand, for females, the average portfolio returns range from around 6 to 12. There is a distinct positive linear trend visible, with the line of best fit sloping upwards from left to right. As the mood change increases from around -4 to 2, the average portfolio returns tend to increase correspondingly. This relationship appears to be relatively strong, indicating that more positive mood changes are associated with higher average portfolio returns for females. The spread of points is slightly tighter for females compared to males, suggesting potentially less variability in portfolio returns for a given mood change level among females. While the overall trend for females is positive, there is still some variation in the data points around the line of best fit, implying that mood change alone does not correlate with portfolio returns. Overall, while mood change does not seem to significantly impact portfolio returns for males based on this scatterplot, for females, more positive mood changes are associated with higher average portfolio returns in a linear fashion across the range of observed mood change values. The relationship between mood change and portfolio returns appears to be more pronounced and consistent for females compared to males.

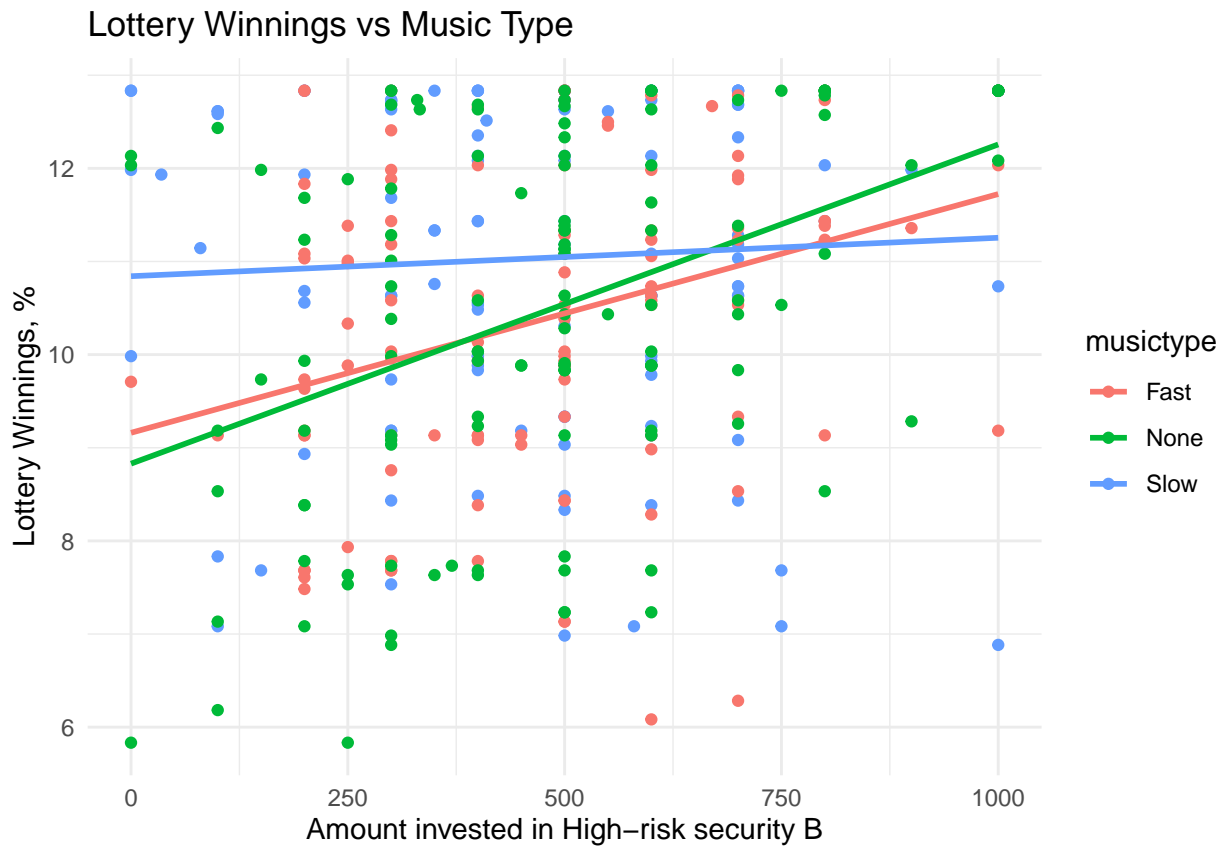


These scatterplots display the relationship between average lottery returns and music ratings on a 1-3 scale, one for males and the other for females. For males, the average lottery returns range from around 6 to 13 across different music rating values from 1.0 to 3.0. There is a positive linear trend visible, with the line of best fit sloping upwards from left to right. As the music rating increases from 1.0 to 3.0, the average lottery returns tend to increase correspondingly. This suggests that higher music ratings are associated with higher lottery returns for males. For females, the average lottery returns range from around 6 to 12.5. There is also a positive linear trend visible, with the line of best fit sloping upwards from left to right. As the music rating increases from 1.0 to around 2.5, the average lottery returns tend to increase. However, the relationship appears to be weaker for females compared to males, as the points are more scattered around the line of best fit. The spread of points is slightly tighter for females compared to males, suggesting potentially less variability in lottery returns for a given music rating level among females. While the overall trends are positive for both genders, there is still some variation in the data points around the lines of best fit, implying that music ratings alone may not fully explain the lottery returns, and other factors could also be at play. Overall, higher music ratings are associated with higher average lottery returns for both males and females, with the relationship appearing stronger and more consistent for males compared to females based on these scatterplots. However, the positive trend is present for both genders across the range of observed music rating values.



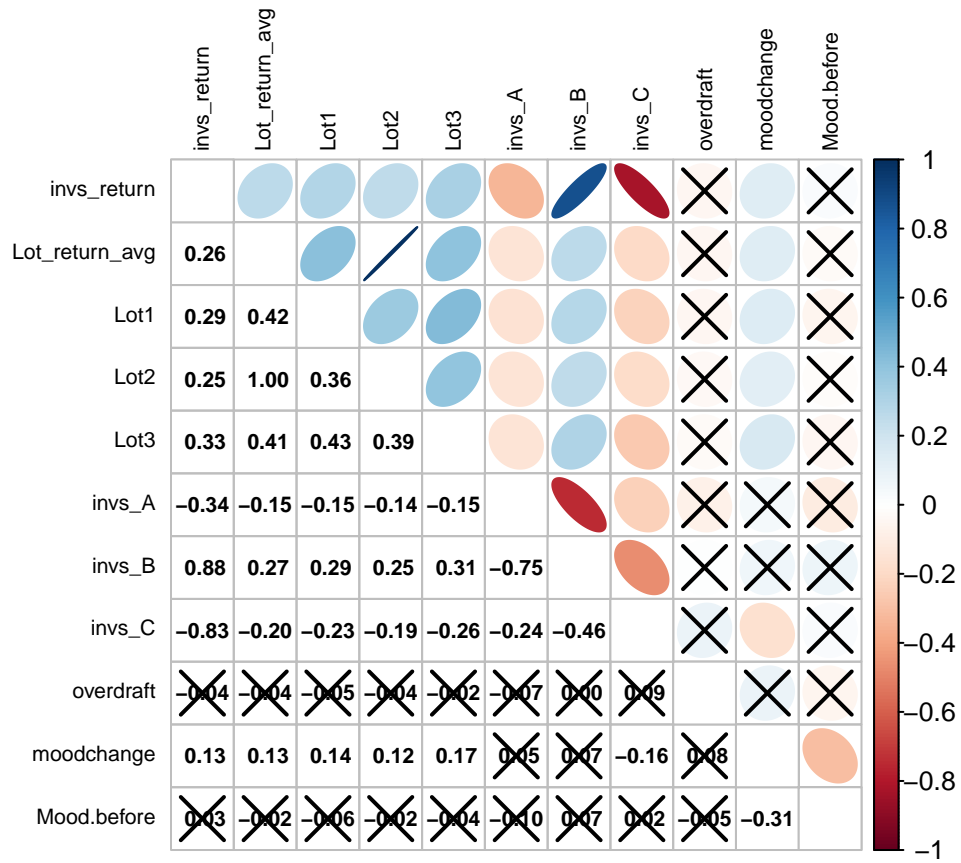
These scatterplots display the relationship between average portfolio returns and music ratings on a 1-3 scale, one for males and the other for females. For males, the average portfolio returns range from around 6 to 14 across different music rating values from 1.0 to 3.0. There is no clear trend or pattern visible, with the points scattered randomly across the range of music ratings. This suggests that music ratings do not have a significant impact on portfolio returns for males. For females, the average portfolio returns range from around 6 to 12. There is a positive linear trend visible, with the line of best fit sloping upwards from left to right. As the music rating increases from 1.0 to 3.0, the average portfolio returns tend to increase correspondingly. This relationship appears to be relatively strong, indicating that higher music ratings are associated with higher average portfolio returns for females. The spread of points is slightly tighter for females compared to males, suggesting potentially less variability in portfolio returns for a given music rating level among females. While the overall trend for females is positive, there is still some variation in the data points around the line of best fit, implying that music ratings alone may not fully explain the portfolio returns, and other factors could also be at play. Overall, while music ratings do not seem to significantly impact portfolio returns for males based on this scatterplot, for females, higher music ratings are associated with higher average portfolio returns in a linear fashion across the range of observed music rating values. The relationship between music ratings and portfolio returns appears to be more pronounced and consistent for females compared to males.

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

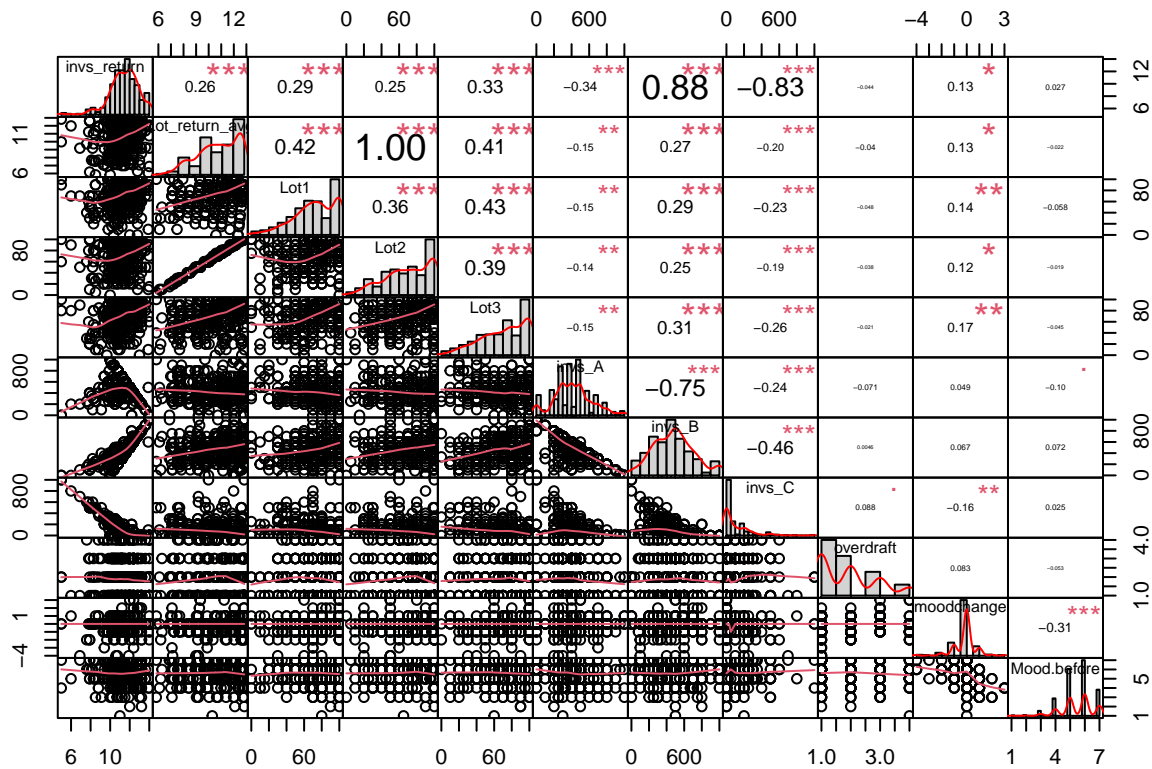


4.1 Correlations Plot

We ran these following plots to visually see the correlations and significance values.



4.2 Correlation Chart



The above two plots display the correlations between our continuous variables in our dataset. Correlations with no X's are significant correlations (or ones with asterisks). Focusing on the **investment portfolio return (invs_return)** and **average lottery return Lot_return_avg** variables, we see many significant correlations with other variables. Average lottery return had a very strong positive correlation (1.00) with Lot2, the amount invested in a high risk, high return lottery, and also had a significant weak positive correlation with moodchange (0.13), indicating how much a participant's mood improved. The investment portfolio return had a strong positive correlation (0.88) with invs_B, a high-risk high-return security, a strong negative correlation (-0.83) with invs_c, a security that was risk-free but had low returns, and also had a weak positive correlation (0.13) with moodchange. Interestingly, the frequency people's bank account was overdrawn and mood before the investment exercise did not significantly impact their investment portfolio or lottery returns.

Overall, this suggests that people who invested 1% more in the riskier lotteries / securities had 0.88% and 1% higher expected investment portfolio and average lottery returns, respectively. Furthermore, people who had got happier by 1 more point on the happiness scale had a 0.13% higher return in both lotteries and portfolios. Looking at the left side of the correlation chart, these correlations look more or less linear, which makes them appropriate for linear regression later on.

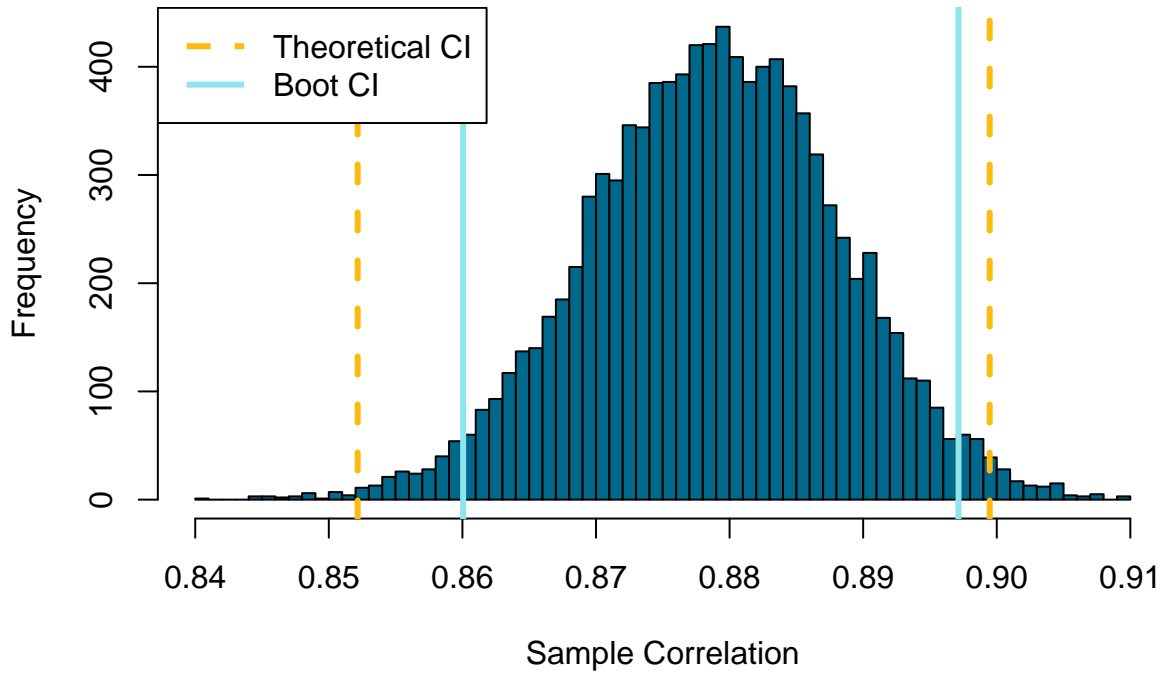
Is riskiness truly as strong of a predictor of return as it appears? We ran a bootstrap to find out!

4.3 Bootstrap Test

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: data$invs_return and data$invs_B
## t = 35.034, df = 365, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.8521586 0.8994712
## sample estimates:
## cor
## 0.877941

## 2.5% 97.5%
## 0.8600567 0.8971333
```

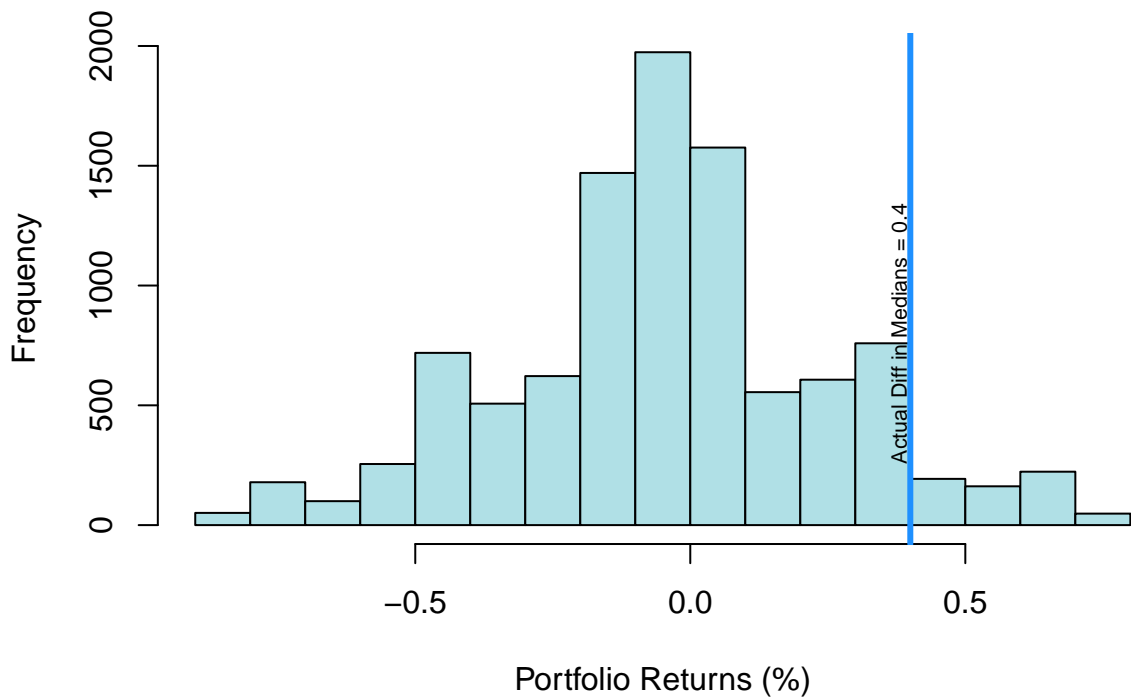
Bootstrapped Correlation



tion Test

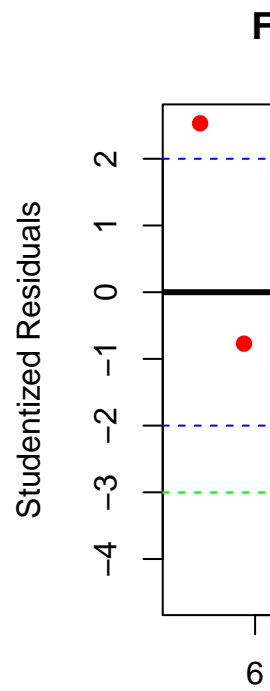
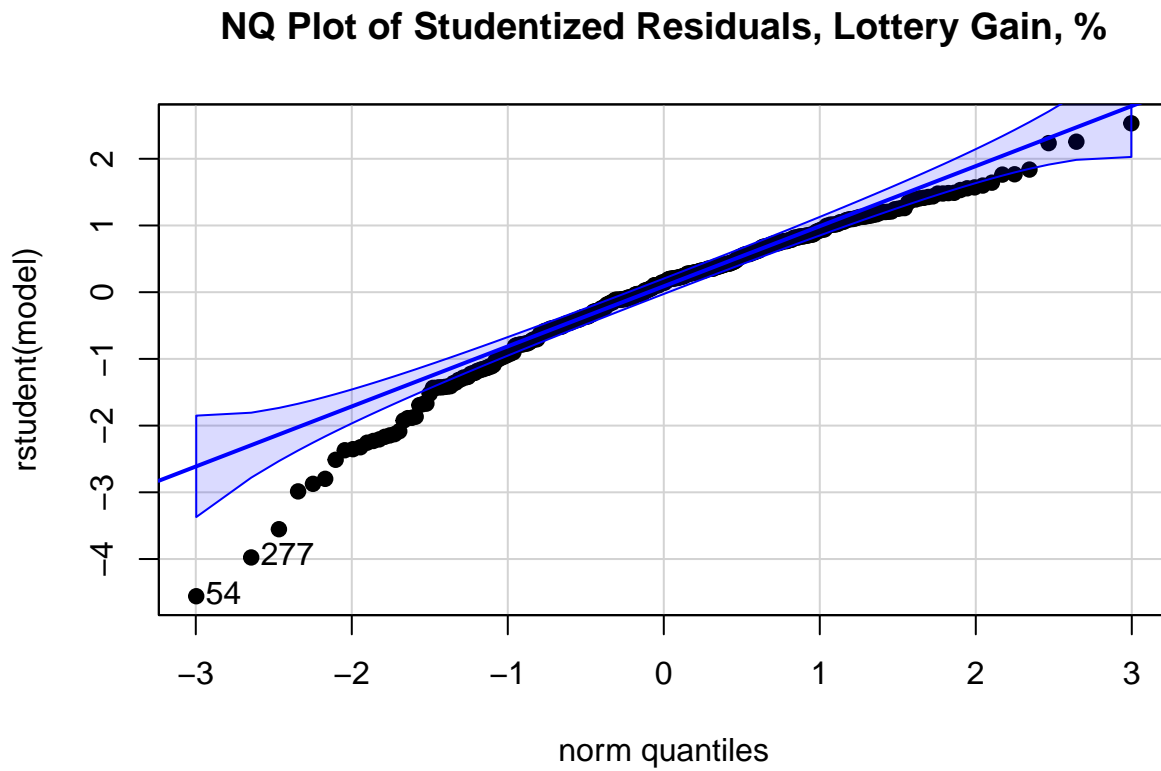
Permuta-

Permuted Sample Median Differences in Portfolio Returns



[1] 0.1967

4.3.1 Multiple Regression



##	1	2	3	4	5	6
##	-0.24034955	0.22963430	0.32488583	-0.10364195	0.17335171	0.20824820
##	7	8	9	10	11	12
##	0.10397159	0.61512895	-0.10364195	0.32622664	0.81122493	-1.40884392
##	13	14	15	16	17	18
##	0.78080790	0.20357327	-0.10364195	0.68314387	-0.45995006	-1.20928338
##	19	20	21	22	23	24
##	-0.17156844	-2.35370840	0.10397159	-0.36428722	-2.32458962	0.58608987
##	25	26	27	28	29	30
##	0.70475116	1.07926843	1.13915269	0.78690097	0.31621795	0.68363253
##	31	32	33	34	35	36
##	0.29686760	0.53524161	-0.43312382	0.10397159	0.42134425	0.10397159
##	37	38	39	40	41	42
##	0.73188865	-0.52973463	0.10397159	-0.36345192	-1.31742256	-0.27010267
##	43	44	45	46	47	48
##	0.75068757	0.39312157	0.75068757	0.39312157	1.20560822	0.92071323
##	49	50	51	52	53	54
##	0.86154641	0.53408368	-1.41397570	-1.67731666	-1.17262249	-4.55764259
##	55	56	57	58	59	60
##	0.99382371	0.32488583	0.99382371	-1.11165496	-1.11130535	-0.79489616
##	61	62	63	64	65	66
##	-0.13133513	0.20337107	0.51385716	0.03260847	0.44638004	1.08775271
##	67	68	69	70	71	72
##	0.05986538	-0.53547054	0.91537816	0.29817848	-1.67061599	0.02227029
##	73	74	75	76	77	78
##	1.05748952	-0.48787733	-0.58227892	0.81911947	0.68740494	-0.41307882
##	79	80	81	82	83	84
##	-1.15743110	-0.29455267	-2.87339009	-1.41984694	-0.18291627	0.12818036
##	85	86	87	88	89	90

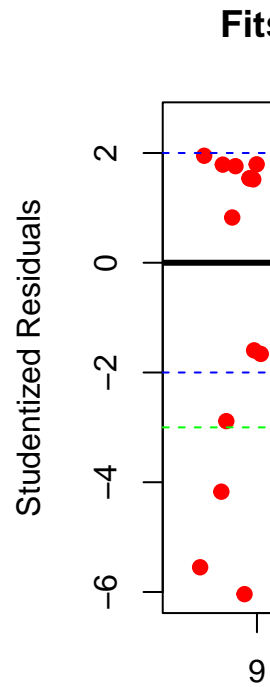
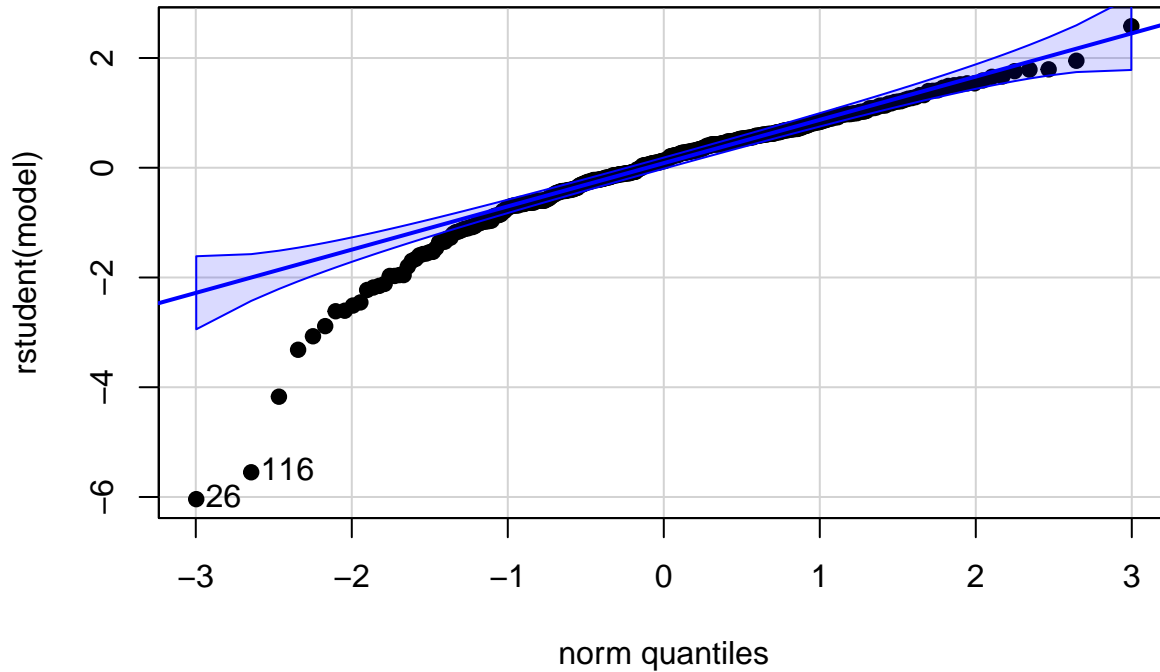
##	-0.42059695	-0.57873054	-0.34635479	0.29989835	0.34356803	-0.53190430
##	91	92	93	94	95	96
##	-0.11365217	0.27875304	-0.29143382	-0.19796771	-1.13401445	-1.22604712
##	97	98	99	100	101	102
##	-0.07904320	-0.11365217	0.27875304	-0.54750992	0.06151449	1.13101776
##	103	104	105	106	107	108
##	0.33557642	0.20105490	1.01266740	-0.95202802	0.22561824	-0.70508728
##	109	110	111	112	113	114
##	-0.03486380	-0.70508728	-1.26902901	1.34472073	1.24983022	0.81870003
##	115	116	117	118	119	120
##	0.84820349	1.40723734	0.81870003	0.84820349	1.01194405	0.93728775
##	121	122	123	124	125	126
##	1.15269855	0.27709892	0.27709892	-0.46670492	1.20978208	-0.76471885
##	127	128	129	130	131	132
##	0.35296820	1.09501382	-1.15336555	1.20192431	-1.03023479	0.30716449
##	133	134	135	136	137	138
##	0.18977448	0.02458807	-0.76963342	1.20192431	0.25982768	-0.28055843
##	139	140	141	142	143	144
##	-0.42157321	0.73055123	0.35296820	0.54531103	0.29323888	0.43573266
##	145	146	147	148	149	150
##	0.90046793	-0.02742892	-0.37574136	0.76782980	1.42733791	-2.14732571
##	151	152	153	154	155	156
##	0.83506041	0.72878524	-0.78434533	0.40560716	-1.88806841	-0.66552311
##	157	158	159	160	161	162
##	0.84063239	-0.43525612	0.16568306	-0.08638906	-0.45786896	0.35474648
##	163	164	165	166	167	168
##	-0.78025487	0.83506041	0.35296820	-0.11453216	-0.51808929	-0.11453216
##	169	170	171	172	173	174
##	-0.51808929	0.83506041	-2.51248106	-0.33133612	-0.60312685	-0.90078382
##	175	176	177	178	179	180
##	-1.69349824	-0.07829287	-0.57494880	0.78367235	-1.92448848	2.25603225
##	181	182	183	184	185	186
##	0.73370123	-0.92484715	0.93702495	1.18880446	0.45828811	-0.90402989
##	187	188	189	190	191	192
##	0.00110246	-2.08484429	-1.36470072	-0.02695922	0.28628708	1.59856508
##	193	194	195	196	197	198
##	0.68706894	0.56407372	-1.43444082	-0.02558468	1.57082471	0.04932995
##	199	200	201	202	203	204
##	0.66730243	0.14427448	0.04384232	1.76292256	-2.12814725	-0.80644955
##	205	206	207	208	209	210
##	-0.02462636	0.11584680	0.39940233	0.47170260	-0.78359088	0.14361164
##	211	212	213	214	215	216
##	-0.40554705	0.21216464	-2.79822538	-0.24117511	-0.09958443	1.02443590
##	217	218	219	220	221	222
##	0.76429607	1.64167805	0.56772320	-1.88357246	-0.16059368	-0.03867770
##	223	224	225	226	227	228
##	-0.97346550	-0.40984188	1.83797339	1.10352176	1.11388893	0.45370284
##	229	230	231	232	233	234
##	1.16327018	-1.86664366	-0.97822012	-0.62641733	1.12614760	-0.15300398
##	235	236	237	238	239	240
##	-0.15227765	0.87583414	-0.79215487	1.25972510	1.48553748	0.23259038
##	241	242	243	244	245	246
##	-1.21373020	-0.02283870	0.76525262	-0.54123292	1.16971609	1.24226859
##	247	248	249	250	251	252
##	-0.37134827	-0.10803662	0.21720946	1.55739224	0.38056534	-0.28253655
##	253	254	255	256	257	258
##	-0.56304342	1.53120862	0.62071902	1.05082244	-0.08111468	0.02970204
##	259	260	261	262	263	264
##	0.76525262	0.38056534	0.86214458	0.60247640	0.21770439	-1.27718162

```
##          265          266          267          268          269          270
## -1.13838333 0.48299872 0.14366977 -0.51300029 1.41449838 0.67746823
##          271          272          273          274          275          276
## 0.59828408 1.47822907 -0.06580317 0.62337212 2.53137004 -1.01600984
##          277          278          279          280          281          282
## -3.97647766 0.32689252 0.71538584 0.43075795 0.20109790 1.43627761
##          283          284          285          286          287          288
## -2.16895704 0.57267095 -0.48204900 -3.55320669 -0.06673095 -1.09111622
##          289          290          291          292          293          294
## 1.01644397 0.51637447 -2.98630392 1.12863767 -0.92502036 0.25295441
##          295          296          297          298          299          300
## 0.41814562 -0.46855293 0.56067444 0.57267095 0.38056534 -0.70771275
##          301          302          303          304          305          306
## -0.74873153 1.26064334 0.57267095 -0.37233972 0.94181884 -0.77077124
##          307          308          309          310          311          312
## 0.21200272 -1.43408732 1.14521906 1.48990169 1.76763158 -0.71516790
##          313          314          315          316          317          318
## 0.38054192 -1.27997401 -0.99626138 0.64548744 0.19509015 0.14351739
##          319          320          321          322          323          324
## -0.73347057 -0.25702338 -2.25640279 -2.36950635 -1.30582143 0.40989103
##          325          326          327          328          329          330
## 1.01142243 -1.18119853 -0.36004091 2.23430339 0.35315551 0.71259422
##          331          332          333          334          335          336
## -0.02799552 -0.11594416 -0.07195927 0.73640942 0.42676775 0.07698333
##          337          338          339          340          341          342
## -1.35458224 -1.52274463 0.42622423 0.23944862 0.28803550 0.85598718
##          343          344          345          346          347          348
## 0.35339363 -1.42617362 -0.45106183 -2.23043083 1.47922546 -0.11432273
##          349          350          351          352          353          354
## -0.61609898 0.23984584 -0.28527088 0.59576246 -0.38210133 -0.32970365
##          355          356          357          358          359          360
## -0.18285939 -0.51977298 1.38624062 -2.20679262 -0.94860873 1.04828579
##          361          362          363          364          365          366
## 1.09625031 -0.23478910 -0.54848146 -0.23478910 1.39008342 -1.42617362
##          367
## 0.31568523
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Lot_return_avg ~ musictype + moodchange + gender +
##     Lot2 + invs_B, data = data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.46585 -0.05444  0.01511  0.07327  0.25944
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  5.535e+00  1.992e-02 277.857 < 2e-16 ***
## musictypeNone -2.909e-03  1.366e-02  -0.213  0.83143
## musictypeSlow  2.603e-02  1.386e-02   1.878  0.06119 .
## moodchange    7.201e-03  6.617e-03   1.088  0.27720
## genderMale    3.456e-02  1.133e-02   3.052  0.00244 **
## Lot2          7.125e-02  2.298e-04 310.041 < 2e-16 ***
## invs_B        1.016e-04  2.487e-05   4.083 5.49e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.1058 on 360 degrees of freedom
```

Multiple R-squared: 0.9967, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9966
 ## F-statistic: 1.807e+04 on 6 and 360 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

NQ Plot of Studentized Residuals, Portfolio Return, %



##	1	2	3	4	5	6
##	0.038339535	0.497216409	-0.100787346	0.307187271	-0.450428887	-1.799152085
##	7	8	9	10	11	12
##	-0.601810828	0.549897782	0.307187271	-0.740608684	0.987607479	-0.867160114
##	13	14	15	16	17	18
##	0.919935558	0.487787276	-0.419645356	0.701637326	-0.406768371	0.035621578
##	19	20	21	22	23	24
##	0.919935558	1.205161490	-0.601810828	0.484395736	-0.698889449	0.484395736
##	25	26	27	28	29	30
##	0.497216409	-6.039165454	-0.495953568	-0.426152904	0.921147055	0.754005674
##	31	32	33	34	35	36
##	-0.165520895	-0.139044959	0.332674919	-0.601810828	-0.612053110	-0.601810828
##	37	38	39	40	41	42
##	0.810625557	0.115930077	-0.601810828	-0.860518169	-0.242879373	-0.259919973
##	43	44	45	46	47	48
##	0.090852308	0.051266253	0.090852308	0.051266253	1.023546611	0.727132772
##	49	50	51	52	53	54
##	1.456914096	-0.410749225	0.320629323	0.550932970	0.706633096	-0.100787346
##	55	56	57	58	59	60
##	0.096136551	-0.100787346	0.096136551	-0.962192412	-0.369712122	1.269917329
##	61	62	63	64	65	66
##	-0.786215157	-0.179624659	0.577384826	0.622287513	0.426350969	0.067000973
##	67	68	69	70	71	72
##	0.287420761	0.274115640	0.833054112	0.618340647	-1.573323032	-4.172355079
##	73	74	75	76	77	78
##	0.824310029	0.682457368	0.059117527	0.668546195	0.667441461	1.102021134
##	79	80	81	82	83	84

##	-0.444225065	-0.365579708	0.425590205	0.425590205	1.590055854	0.438876725
##	85	86	87	88	89	90
##	1.759698321	-0.688133364	-0.108996747	1.130808869	-0.786215157	1.088455388
##	91	92	93	94	95	96
##	-1.956190781	-0.423432500	-1.971649949	0.604283250	0.314509468	-0.543848997
##	97	98	99	100	101	102
##	0.618194769	-1.956190781	-0.423432500	0.725751629	-1.080493967	0.334560423
##	103	104	105	106	107	108
##	1.287648432	-0.296437734	-0.405933543	-1.661979820	1.793327219	0.399607436
##	109	110	111	112	113	114
##	0.884941934	0.399607436	-0.136246985	1.788137546	0.347523204	0.616130479
##	115	116	117	118	119	120
##	0.681945516	-5.549506446	0.616130479	0.681945516	0.373933582	0.628788508
##	121	122	123	124	125	126
##	0.858189844	-3.071162231	-0.123140821	-0.249763455	1.490786518	-0.136384264
##	127	128	129	130	131	132
##	-0.639213548	-0.456335403	-0.201800489	-0.206653673	-1.109041512	-0.175756439
##	133	134	135	136	137	138
##	-1.562895259	0.257455392	-0.974293029	0.525878227	0.784202663	0.896576995
##	139	140	141	142	143	144
##	1.197377001	0.448203988	-0.639213548	-0.202403486	1.168081073	0.977845810
##	145	146	147	148	149	150
##	0.583728311	-0.393368799	-0.725009993	0.296735783	1.134728420	0.487066983
##	151	152	153	154	155	156
##	0.448370815	-0.120419576	-0.573635316	-0.635849083	0.311042977	-0.560974355
##	157	158	159	160	161	162
##	-1.274597233	0.606142965	-0.686748672	-0.074917835	0.226473038	-0.221530049
##	163	164	165	166	167	168
##	-1.122613219	0.448370815	-0.639213548	1.323239698	0.977845810	1.323239698
##	169	170	171	172	173	174
##	0.977845810	-0.279881815	2.578485248	0.270631016	0.288811501	0.079699772
##	175	176	177	178	179	180
##	-1.971980975	0.146485263	0.402236310	0.337333359	0.959752217	-0.389531659
##	181	182	183	184	185	186
##	0.476420644	-2.152743205	0.694815127	0.706657873	0.278280557	-0.212842356
##	187	188	189	190	191	192
##	-0.995892342	1.397745129	-0.140299943	-1.061268226	-0.186071691	1.258033342
##	193	194	195	196	197	198
##	0.121027387	0.516366706	0.540364691	-0.632176622	0.429109772	-0.159704752
##	199	200	201	202	203	204
##	-1.080336886	0.698235904	-0.428173123	0.861805206	-2.182147154	-2.116473473
##	205	206	207	208	209	210
##	-0.580037726	-0.095275580	0.963000228	-0.108442208	0.528146900	0.646730713
##	211	212	213	214	215	216
##	-1.173924243	-0.605541483	1.084835165	0.592645427	0.402236310	0.224652266
##	217	218	219	220	221	222
##	-0.133589925	0.121027387	-0.492172940	1.503343185	-1.537359251	-0.399940943
##	223	224	225	226	227	228
##	1.949833848	0.771228642	-0.172847362	-2.454424745	-1.287047355	0.298882125
##	229	230	231	232	233	234
##	-0.969628349	-0.844987507	-0.332615085	0.541790432	-0.115044439	-0.275649775
##	235	236	237	238	239	240
##	-0.222905986	0.146485263	0.172694535	0.480203444	-0.318591702	0.237558589
##	241	242	243	244	245	246
##	0.121027387	0.235733132	0.208972656	0.274968220	0.604124143	0.261518919
##	247	248	249	250	251	252
##	0.970166450	-1.357259599	0.604124143	0.708284282	-0.661259229	-0.007644507
##	253	254	255	256	257	258
##	0.477845527	-2.605723544	-0.116046011	0.591331138	0.582954481	0.438448051

```
##          259          260          261          262          263          264
## -0.518677260 -0.661259229 0.425716753 -0.019273418 -0.097093001 -0.684634743
##          265          266          267          268          269          270
## 0.208972656 -0.032443548 -1.463705781 -3.317034186 0.898857630 1.131095403
##          271          272          273          274          275          276
## -0.376740866 1.538154422 0.274968220 0.451367927 1.519507666 -0.979419211
##          277          278          279          280          281          282
## 0.425716753 -0.982853665 0.080426728 -0.708637838 -1.532628253 0.694581851
##          283          284          285          286          287          288
## 0.873481927 -0.224584735 0.228484507 -1.143971269 0.221959455 -0.688774297
##          289          290          291          292          293          294
## 0.646553718 1.538154422 -0.215161838 1.015779975 -0.076341085 0.995008423
##          295          296          297          298          299          300
## -0.248233255 0.643038467 1.174225440 -0.224584735 -0.661259229 0.425716753
##          301          302          303          304          305          306
## -1.346088068 1.411107274 -0.224584735 -1.697481529 0.537839752 -2.227635562
##          307          308          309          310          311          312
## 0.762068311 0.532450698 0.291087042 -1.012122491 -2.615242590 -2.511330064
##          313          314          315          316          317          318
## 0.583220718 0.080820871 -0.873818446 -0.466266343 1.235742772 -0.117571012
##          319          320          321          322          323          324
## 0.355711664 -1.103187008 1.656893053 -0.069752783 -0.641135619 -0.079620731
##          325          326          327          328          329          330
## -0.656351718 -1.163156595 0.545810161 1.036610930 -0.298169017 -0.311683910
##          331          332          333          334          335          336
## -0.079936051 0.839755402 0.380060470 0.356701785 0.512996049 -0.182019240
##          337          338          339          340          341          342
## 0.558911167 1.401704018 0.124161309 0.046194017 0.206956942 -0.005544464
##          343          344          345          346          347          348
## 1.080774966 0.799833782 0.651570061 -1.204658520 0.428334335 1.662852638
##          349          350          351          352          353          354
## 0.993129116 0.098807992 1.021327749 0.812748346 0.748748306 -0.030116240
##          355          356          357          358          359          360
## 0.047755821 -0.259644485 0.531913366 0.150424276 -1.018995210 -2.886310082
##          361          362          363          364          365          366
## 0.557889180 0.826049080 -1.596748968 -1.357581769 1.212456259 0.072463879
##          367
## -0.885528866
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = invs_return ~ musictype + moodchange + gender +
##      Lot2 + invs_B, data = data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.9226 -0.3061  0.0833  0.4223  1.7406
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   8.6178521  0.1301410  66.219 < 2e-16 ***
## musictypeNone  0.0153152  0.0892299   0.172  0.86382
## musictypeSlow -0.0251738  0.0905510  -0.278  0.78117
## moodchange     0.1044576  0.0432314   2.416  0.01618 *
## genderMale     0.2392109  0.0739878   3.233  0.00134 **
## Lot2           0.0009073  0.0015014   0.604  0.54604
## invs_B         0.0054888  0.0001625  33.777 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## Residual standard error: 0.6914 on 360 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7829, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7793
## F-statistic: 216.4 on 6 and 360 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

## (Intercept) musictypeNone musictypeSlow moodchange genderMale Lot2 invs_B
## 1      TRUE      FALSE      FALSE      FALSE      FALSE TRUE  FALSE
## 2      TRUE      FALSE      FALSE      FALSE      FALSE TRUE  TRUE
## 3      TRUE      FALSE      FALSE      FALSE      TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
## 4      TRUE      FALSE      TRUE      FALSE      TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
```

Using the predictor matrix generated by the best subsets regression, the best predictors of high lottery return are Lot2 and invs_B, the two riskier assets participants could have invested in/bet on, since they appear as TRUE in more subsets. Gender and Musictype are also moderately good predictors. Moodchange seems to be the least significant predictor, so we will leave it out of the final model.

```
## [1] 4
```

```
## (Intercept) musictypeNone musictypeSlow moodchange genderMale
##      TRUE      FALSE      TRUE      FALSE      TRUE
##      Lot2      invs_B
##      TRUE      TRUE
```

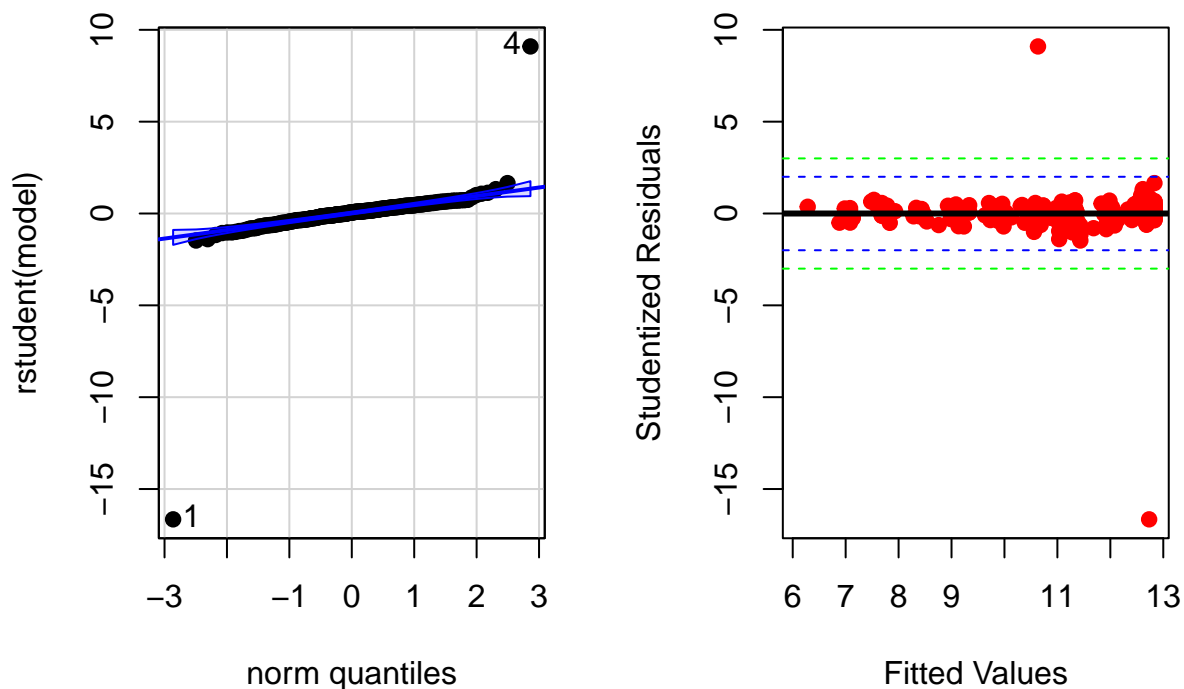
The above shows the best variables predicting average lottery return, which are Lot2, Invs_B, genderMale and music-typeSlow. These are the variables we will use in the final model.

```
## Warning in summary.lm(bestmodel): essentially perfect fit: summary may be
## unreliable
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Lot_return_avg ~ ., data = datanew)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.894e-14 -4.768e-16  9.240e-17  5.792e-16  1.346e-14
##
## Coefficients: (3 not defined because of singularities)
##              Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    4.667e+00  1.027e-14  4.546e+14 <2e-16 ***
## serial         -1.660e-18  1.035e-17 -1.600e-01  0.8728
## Mood.before    -1.420e-16  1.562e-16 -9.090e-01  0.3644
## Lot2           7.000e-02  5.372e-18  1.303e+16 <2e-16 ***
## Lot3           3.107e-18  5.811e-18  5.350e-01  0.5934
## invs_A         2.651e-18  9.581e-18  2.770e-01  0.7823
## invs_B         5.454e-18  1.717e-17  3.180e-01  0.7511
## Age           2.791e-17  4.561e-17  6.120e-01  0.5412
## Marital        1.383e-16  5.787e-16  2.390e-01  0.8114
## overdraft     -1.018e-16  1.217e-16 -8.370e-01  0.4037
## Mood.after     8.436e-18  1.438e-16  5.900e-02  0.9533
## music_rec     -3.707e-16  2.022e-16 -1.834e+00  0.0681 .
## music_effect   7.066e-17  9.911e-17  7.130e-01  0.4767
## hearingproblems -4.479e-16  8.389e-16 -5.340e-01  0.5939
## genderMale     3.368e-16  7.980e-16  4.220e-01  0.6734
## musictypeSlow  -9.665e-17  1.381e-15 -7.000e-02  0.9443
## maritalstatusMarried -6.721e-17  6.092e-16 -1.100e-01  0.9123
## maritalstatusSingle      NA         NA         NA         NA
```

```
## Lot1_return      6.667e-02  8.525e-17  7.821e+14  <2e-16 ***
## Lot3_return      NA          NA          NA          NA
## invs_return     -5.955e-16  1.900e-15 -3.130e-01  0.7543
## Lot_avg         NA          NA          NA          NA
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.775e-15 on 220 degrees of freedom
## (128 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  1, Adjusted R-squared:  1
## F-statistic: 1.31e+31 on 18 and 220 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

of Studentized Residuals, Lottery b. Studentized Residuals, Lottery W



```
## Warning in sqrt((n - p - sr^2)/(n - p - 1)): NaNs produced
```

##	1	2	3	4	5
##	-16.649584011	-0.649380537	1.656114402	9.095289557	0.094568766
##	6	7	8	9	10
##	0.472440240	0.430716923	0.278541465	-0.376316194	-0.046068924
##	11	12	13	14	15
##	0.498062254	-0.443085900	0.172267052	-0.703159285	-0.543158253
##	16	17	18	19	20
##	0.395436342	0.046260041	-0.052928904	0.517949208	0.423005927
##	21	22	23	24	25
##	-0.361557844	0.676280552	0.598876306	0.627432670	-0.327439487
##	26	27	28	29	30
##	0.197635277	-0.499743587	0.053242585	-0.129157697	-0.303706744
##	31	32	33	34	35
##	0.192751905	-1.031320335	0.551507991	0.094872665	0.201882360
##	36	37	38	39	40
##	-0.001424184	0.268616622	0.725457630	-0.085399854	-0.999988464

##	41	42	43	44	45
##	-0.233769705	0.294483270	0.160667620	-0.358983782	0.111282843
##	46	47	48	49	50
##	-0.253377439	0.743213182	-1.168243555	-0.507161512	0.438397409
##	51	52	53	54	55
##	-0.112929579	0.144127510	0.140373267	0.219783616	0.096481386
##	56	57	58	59	60
##	0.165614679	0.046338658	-0.018654753	0.221537303	-0.021105402
##	61	62	63	64	65
##	0.001399519	-0.052271485	-0.294684669	0.875184960	-0.033382668
##	66	67	68	69	70
##	-0.624658177	-0.333282159	-0.648756327	0.425981151	-0.496591520
##	71	72	73	74	75
##	0.106953371	0.702751463	0.138945929	-0.169105668	0.272621450
##	76	77	78	79	80
##	-0.050166260	0.416662111	0.385992526	-0.942236410	-0.347118945
##	81	82	83	84	85
##	-1.395788035	-0.807124258	-0.251216563	0.116991321	-0.582881669
##	86	87	88	89	90
##	-0.534027617	0.142632339	-0.261544158	0.340637477	0.119014107
##	91	92	93	94	95
##	1.327192003	0.722159002	0.572561868	-0.032934453	0.328120385
##	96	97	98	99	100
##	0.309880887	0.246456413	1.127089313	0.700283567	1.076763292
##	101	102	103	104	105
##	-0.012179993	-0.062100514	-0.799204491	0.183741714	0.368521123
##	106	107	108	109	110
##	1.001951850	0.042023700	-0.583731955	-0.319052159	-0.613137742
##	111	112	113	114	115
##	-0.150023789	0.678095465	-0.651211725	0.495356345	0.402255690
##	116	117	118	119	120
##	-0.703142295	0.351730933	0.251720420	-0.506810211	-0.354472346
##	121	122	123	124	125
##	-0.898299271	-0.197177810	-0.137222755	-0.019176395	0.164845127
##	126	127	128	129	130
##	-0.400956410	-0.254233234	0.419888664	0.602157674	0.287982273
##	131	132	133	134	135
##	-0.207177749	-0.433953033	0.139930829	0.314620025	-0.238949985
##	136	137	138	139	140
##	0.280671399	0.246898556	0.438879898	0.408475949	-0.433326316
##	141	142	143	144	145
##	0.353841653	0.085164165	0.112788852	0.427863084	0.651552983
##	146	147	148	149	150
##	0.103909612	-0.460858330	0.195459415	-0.114773924	-0.502732491
##	151	152	153	154	155
##	0.011031573	-0.852823163	0.492000185	-0.432462764	-0.153793698
##	156	157	158	159	160
##	-0.145089182	-0.217031613	-0.692025153	0.116315290	-0.621173935
##	161	162	163	164	165
##	-0.629217694	0.306570052	-0.134262708	0.107689824	-0.077626416
##	166	167	168	169	170
##	-0.130913389	-0.110057765	-0.024235927	-0.121326538	0.158860524
##	171	172	173	174	175
##	NaN	0.085756261	0.367594218	0.701372861	0.541985155
##	176	177	178	179	180
##	0.626305907	-0.105140158	0.158056663	0.463356958	0.125301733
##	181	182	183	184	185
##	-0.349428704	-0.102998448	0.503026402	0.526711543	-0.043963000
##	186	187	188	190	191


```
## -0.033902596 -0.332474252 0.646751029 -0.262038810 0.320915567
## 192 193 194 195 196
## -0.807022142 0.076504541 0.177268853 -0.298296653 -1.030060769
## 197 198 199 200 201
## 0.064427412 0.028317910 0.251608210 -0.097562974 0.217613888
## 202 203 204 205 206
## 0.451198543 -0.955094358 0.348156053 0.072544148 0.096320816
## 207 208 209 210 211
## 0.058692010 -0.390579851 -0.559139727 0.442385043 -0.022871710
## 212 213 214 215 216
## -0.181306368 -0.357800288 0.544753616 0.574453393 -0.145530476
## 217 218 219 220 221
## 0.341401913 -0.107356225 0.332449154 -0.096293693 0.484155188
## 222 223 224 225 227
## -0.051502003 0.571503375 0.293912775 0.042084498 -1.470856242
## 228 230 231 232 233
## -0.403730725 0.646674972 0.200455553 0.340971325 -0.776525046
## 234 235 236 237 238
## -0.147588790 0.135051253 -0.313483019 0.261219718 -1.063256900
## 239 240 241 242
## -0.257424531 -0.212535112 -0.357905254 0.361593736
```

Mention that there are outliers.

4.3.2 Ancova

```
## Anova Table (Type III tests)
##
## Response: Lot_return_avg
##          Sum Sq Df F value    Pr(>F)
## (Intercept) 864.61 1 77204.6701 < 2.2e-16 ***
## musictype    0.06 2   2.6578 0.071477 .
## moodchange   0.01 1   1.1843 0.277203
## gender       0.10 1   9.3125 0.002445 **
## Lot2        1076.51 1 96125.5330 < 2.2e-16 ***
## invs_B       0.19 1  16.6692 5.486e-05 ***
## Residuals    4.03 360
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

## (Intercept) musictypeNone musictypeSlow moodchange genderMale
## 5.5350429467 -0.0029094681 0.0260302916 0.0072014801 0.0345603304
## Lot2 invs_B
## 0.0712525990 0.0001015552

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$Lot_avg by data$gender
## t = -4.2324, df = 346.21, p-value = 2.965e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -13.457198 -3.239405
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 67.70238 76.05068
```

```

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$invs_A by data$gender
## t = -0.76257, df = 323.95, p-value = 0.4463
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -75.07057 40.93081
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 407.3980 424.4678

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$invs_B by data$gender
## t = -2.1098, df = 338.22, p-value = 0.03561
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -114.12425 11.67151
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 459.6684 510.8947

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$invs_C by data$gender
## t = 4.2336, df = 359.11, p-value = 2.924e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## 26.06704 108.18627
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 132.93367 65.80702

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$invs_num by data$gender
## t = 5.1571, df = 354.51, p-value = 4.179e-07
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## 0.1604618 0.4841856
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 2.515306 2.192982

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$Lot_return_avg by data$gender
## t = -2.8214, df = 347.5, p-value = 0.005056
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -1.02959204 -0.04402593
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 10.39451 10.93132

```

```

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$invs_return by data$gender
## t = -3.6676, df = 364.11, p-value = 0.0002813
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -0.9421203 -0.1623490
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 11.17401 11.72624

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$moodchange by data$gender
## t = -2.7208, df = 362.8, p-value = 0.006826
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -0.46947030 -0.01161337
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## -0.234693878 0.005847953

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$music_like by data$gender
## t = -2.4437, df = 228.64, p-value = 0.01529
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -0.45820789 0.01397805
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 1.842105 2.064220

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$Lot1_return by data$gender
## t = -4.1431, df = 353.01, p-value = 4.292e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -1.2260544 -0.2828518
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 15.08546 15.83991

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$Lot2_return by data$gender
## t = -2.2451, df = 347.56, p-value = 0.02539
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -1.05565188 0.07530995
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female mean in group Male
## 6.055969 6.546140

```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: data$Lot3_return by data$gender
## t = -1.175, df = 348.39, p-value = 0.2408
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Female and group Male is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## -1.1721023 0.4404965
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female    mean in group Male
##           10.04209           10.40789
```