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| Original hypothesis listed (if applicable) | Summary of model and results (use report) | Deviations (if applicable) |
| There will be an interaction between gender and condition, where we will observe the typical gender gap in willingness to compete in the control condition. However, women in the preparation condition will be more likely to compete than women in the control condition, and the effect will be greater than the equivalent effect in men. Therefore, we expect all coefficients for all of the predictors to be significant. | We fitted a logistic model (estimated using ML) to predict pract\_choice with gender and comp\_choice (formula: pract\_choice ~ gender \* comp\_choice). The model's explanatory power is weak (Tjur's R2 = 0.03). The model's intercept, corresponding to gender = Man and comp\_choice = piecerate, is at -0.37 (95% CI [-0.58, -0.17], p < .001). Within this model:  - The effect of gender [Woman] is statistically significant and positive (beta = 0.54, 95% CI [0.27, 0.82], p < .001; Std. beta = 0.54, 95% CI [0.27, 0.82])  - The effect of comp choice [tournament] is statistically significant and positive (beta = 0.50, 95% CI [0.05, 0.95], p = 0.030; Std. beta = 0.50, 95% CI [0.05, 0.95])  - The interaction effect of comp choice [tournament] on gender [Woman] is statistically non-significant and positive (beta = 0.12, 95% CI [-0.60, 0.86], p = 0.740; Std. beta = 0.12, 95% CI [-0.60, 0.86]) |  |
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