results

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6/10/2020

### Summary

All hypotheses were [pre-registered](https://osf.io/q39a5/) unless otherwise stated and all analyses were conducted in R. We did not find evidence for the hypothesized gender difference in the choice to compete (see Figure 1). 35.46% of men chose to compete compared to 31.84% of women. Women were more likely to say they would have taken the opportunity to practice the task than men (see Figure 2), despite no gender differences in performance or choice to compete.

### Pre-registered analyses

*Primary hypothesis 1.* Using a logistic regression with gender predicting willingness to compete in round 3, we do not find significant evidence of gender differences in the choice to compete, , 95% CI , , , (see Figure 1).

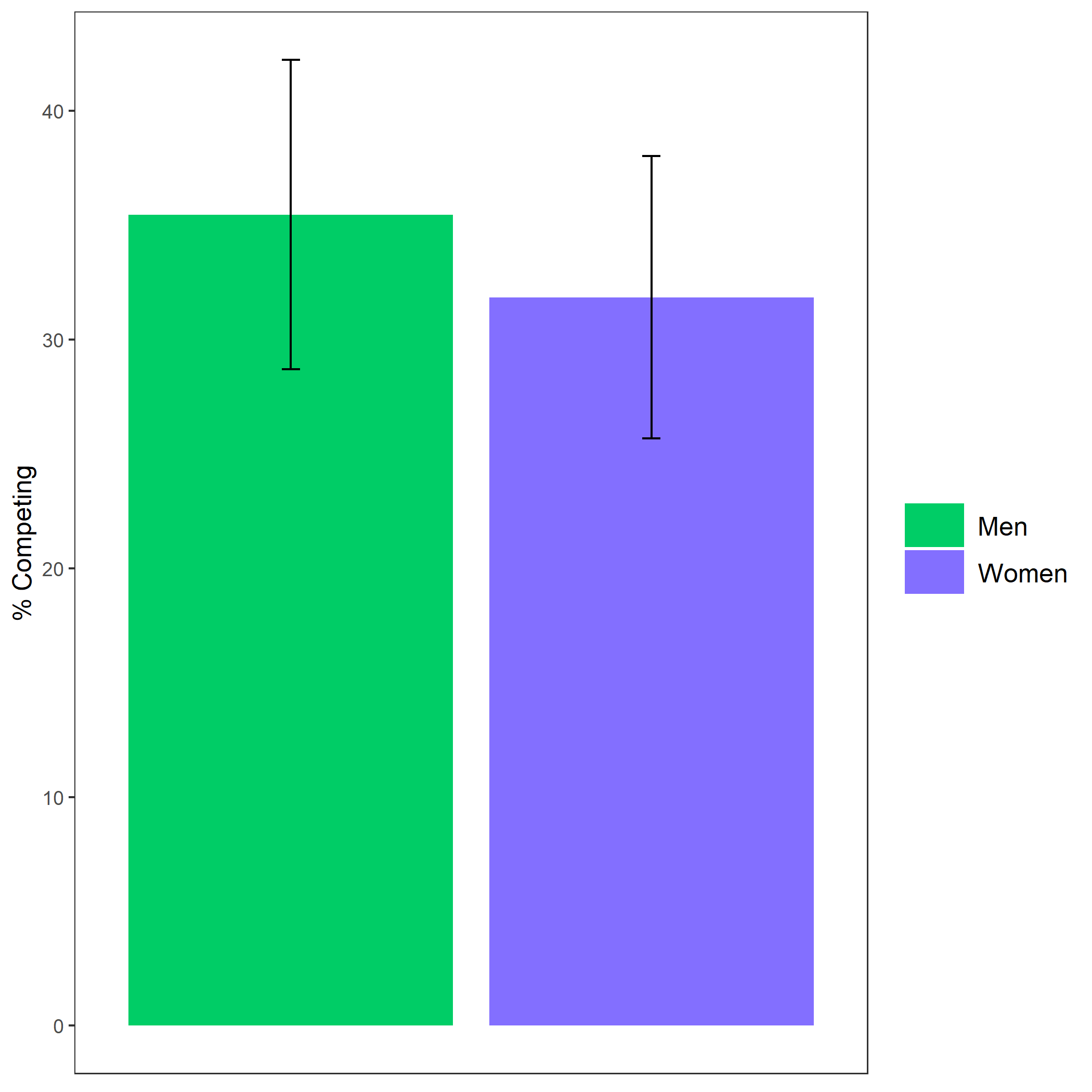


Figure 1: Proportion of participants who chose to compete based on participant gender. Error bars represent standard error.

Cross-Tabulation, Row Proportions  
gender \* comp\_choice  
Data Frame: clean

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | comp\_choice | piecerate | tournament | Total |
| gender |  |  |  |  |
| Man |  | 91 (64.5%) | 50 (35.5%) | 141 (100.0%) |
| Woman |  | 122 (68.2%) | 57 (31.8%) | 179 (100.0%) |
| Total |  | 213 (66.6%) | 107 (33.4%) | 320 (100.0%) |

### Exploratory analyses

Using a logistic regression, we find that gender predicts (hypothetical) willingness to practice the task, , 95% CI , , , (see Figure 2).

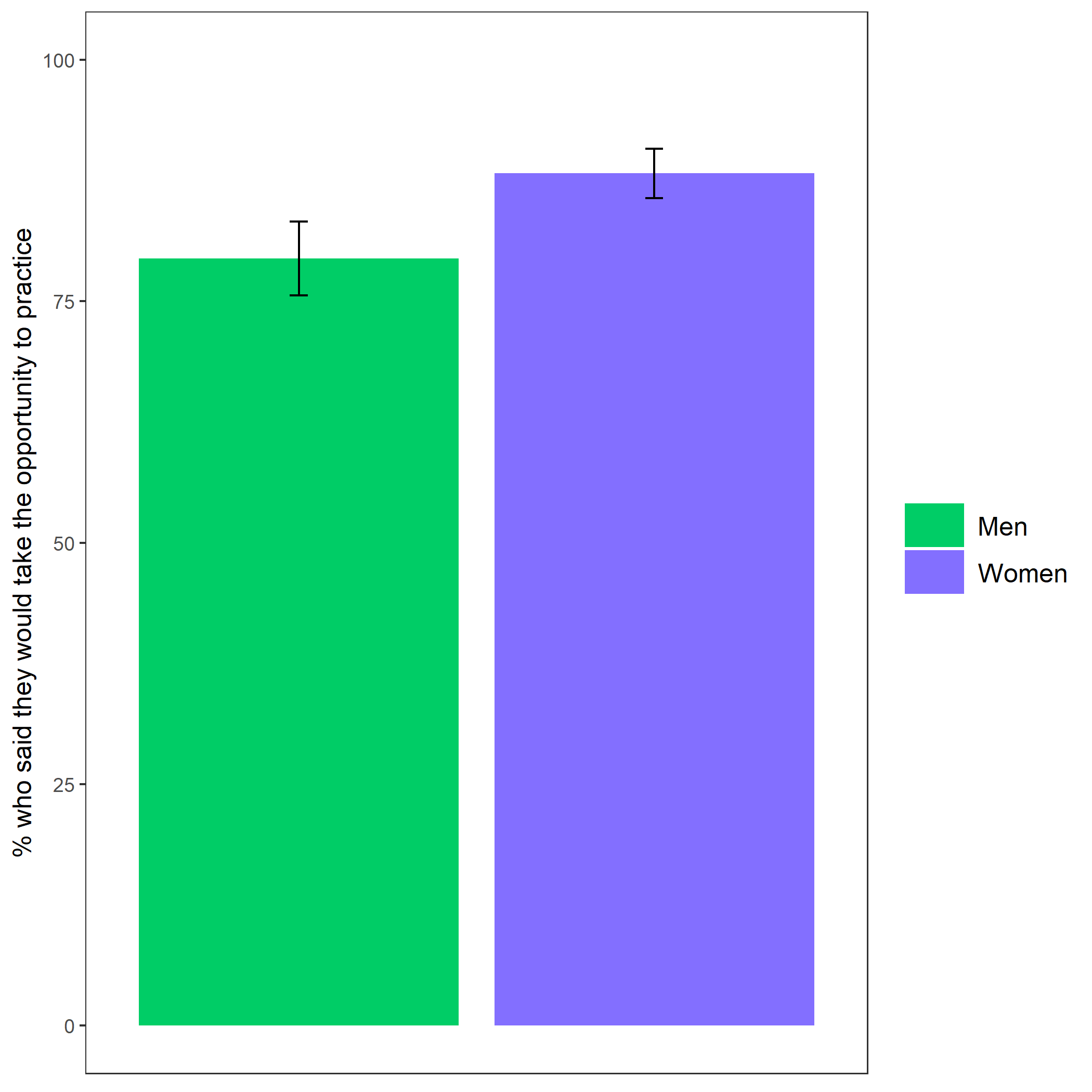


Figure 2: Proportion of participants who indicated they would have taken the opportunity to practice the key-entry task if provided based on participant gender. Error bars represent standard error.

Cross-Tabulation, Row Proportions  
gender \* pract\_choice  
Data Frame: clean

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | pract\_choice | No | Yes | Total |
| gender |  |  |  |  |
| Man |  | 29 (20.6%) | 112 (79.4%) | 141 (100.0%) |
| Woman |  | 21 (11.7%) | 158 (88.3%) | 179 (100.0%) |
| Total |  | 50 (15.6%) | 270 (84.4%) | 320 (100.0%) |