results

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We first perform a logistic regression with gender predicting choice to compete in round 3. We find no significant evidence of gender differences in the choice to compete, , 95% CI , , , though men chose to compete more often (34.48%) compared to women (29.69%) (see Figure 1). We next examine the role of risk and confidence on the choice to compete by including them as additional predictors in the regression model along with gender. We still do not find evidence of gender differences in the choice to compete, , 95% CI , , . However, confidence, , 95% CI , , and risk aversion, , 95% CI , , significantly predict the decision to compete.

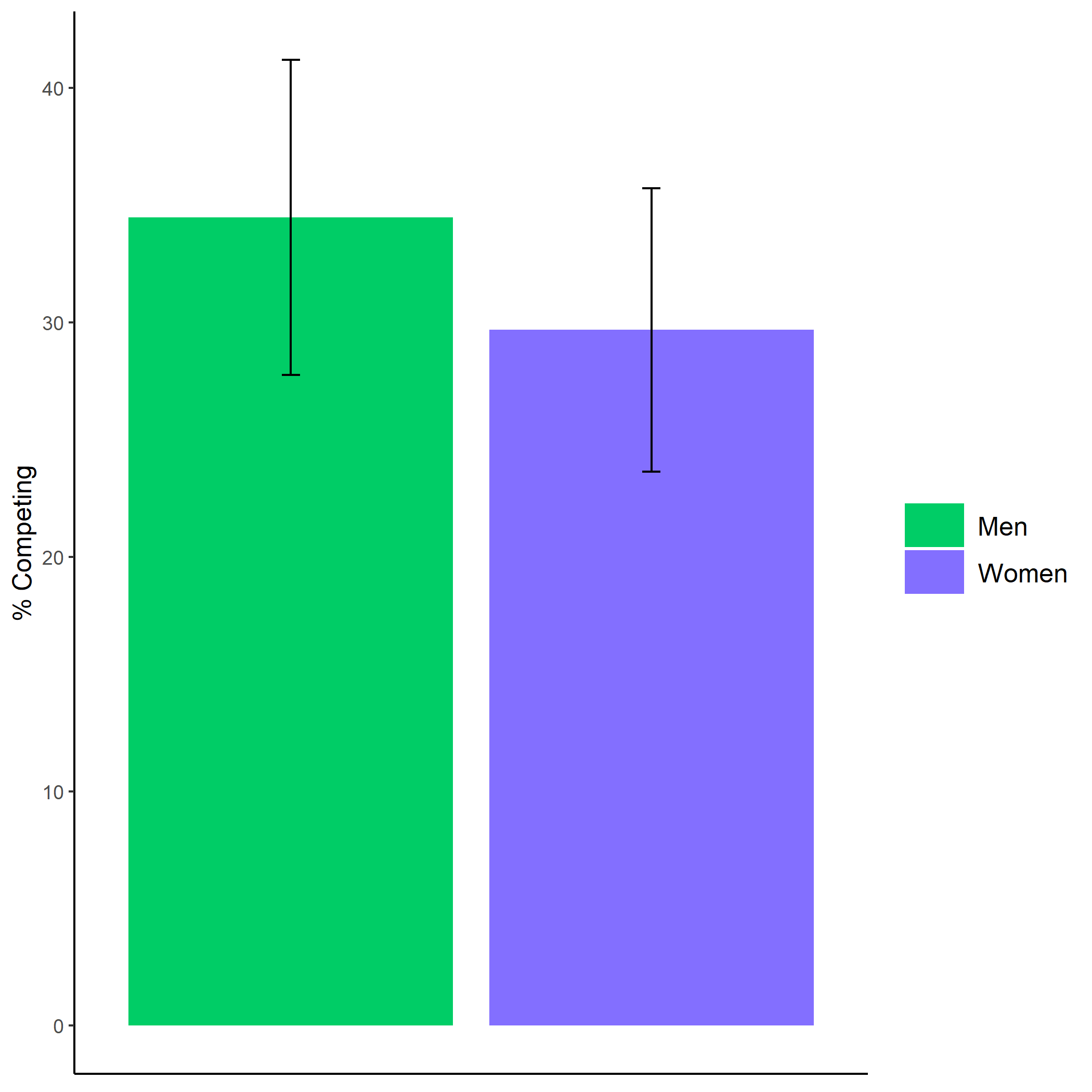


Figure 1: Proportion of male and female participants who chose to compete. Error bars represent standard errors.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | comp\_choice | piecerate | tournament |  | Total |
| gender |  |  |  |  |  |
| Man |  | 91 (62.8%) | 50 (34.5%) | 4 (2.8%) | 145 (100.0%) |
| Woman |  | 123 (64.1%) | 57 (29.7%) | 12 (6.2%) | 192 (100.0%) |
| Total |  | 214 (63.5%) | 107 (31.8%) | 16 (4.7%) | 337 (100.0%) |

We also performed exploratory analyses outside of the pre-registered analyses, which will be discussed briefly here. First, chi-square tests of independence show the majority of participants believed that their score would have improved if they practiced the task beforehand, , , and that these beliefs about improvement did not differ by gender, , , , , , , , . However, using a logistic regression, we do find that gender significantly predicts reported willingness to practice, , 95% CI , , (see Figure 2). Women are 95 times more willing to practice than men. Of those participants who reported that they would have practiced, we found no significant evidence for gender differences in the amount of time they would have practiced, , .

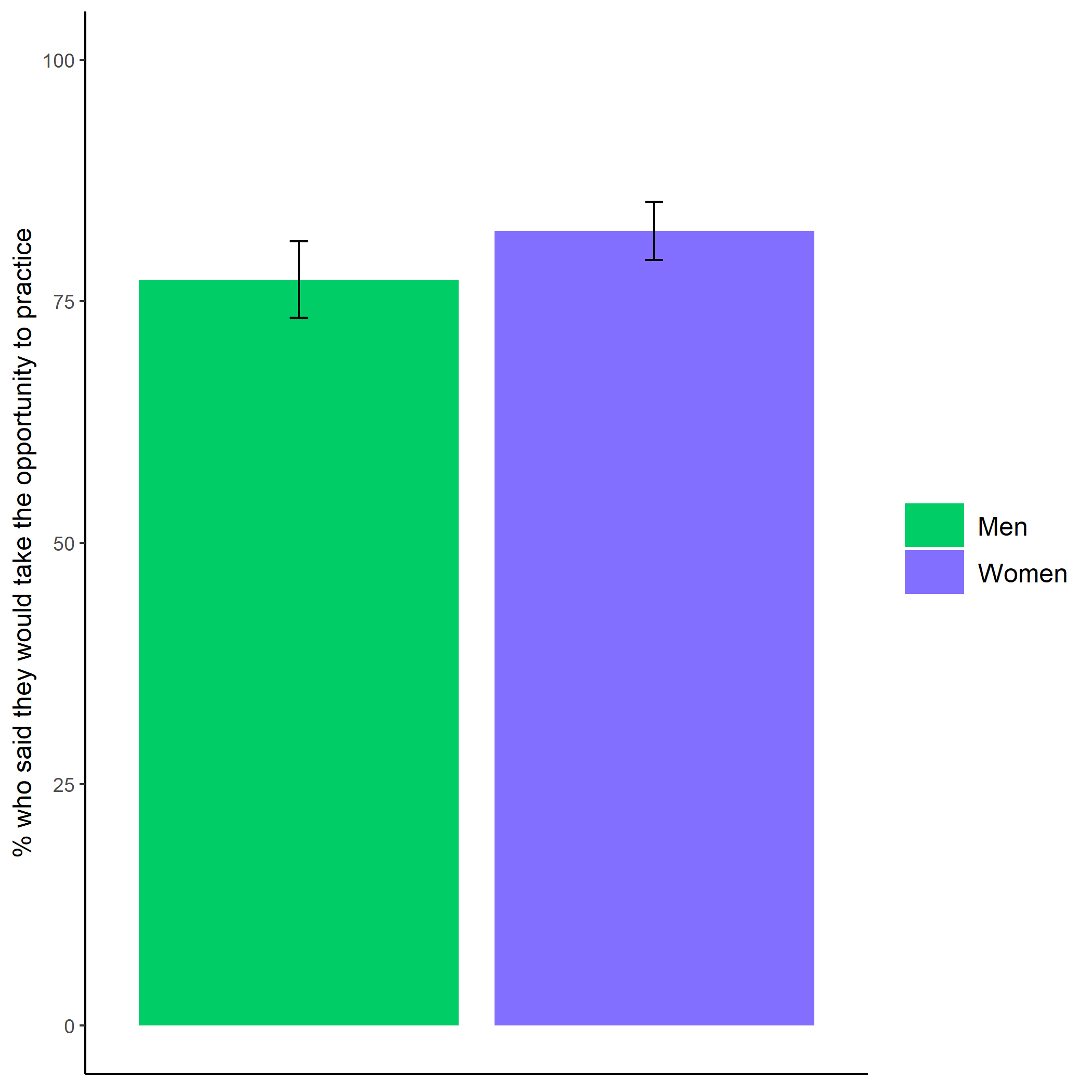


Figure 2: Proportion of male and female participants who indicated they would have taken the opportunity to practice the key-entry task. Error bars represent standard errors.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | pract\_choice | No | Yes |  | Total |
| gender |  |  |  |  |  |
| Man |  | 29 (20.0%) | 112 (77.2%) | 4 (2.8%) | 145 (100.0%) |
| Woman |  | 21 (10.9%) | 158 (82.3%) | 13 (6.8%) | 192 (100.0%) |
| Total |  | 50 (14.8%) | 270 (80.1%) | 17 (5.0%) | 337 (100.0%) |

Finally, we explored perceptions of gender differences. First, we use chi-square tests of independence to examine whether participants were more likely to predict that women or men would perform better on the task, and whether there were any gender differences in these perceptions. Participants were significantly more likely to believe that women would outperform men on the key-entry task, , . Additionally, women were significantly more likely than men to make this prediction, , , , , , , , , even though there were no gender differences in actual performance on the task (based on the sum of scores across all three rounds), , .