Analysis Plan

- Our main hypothesis is that rounds played is larger for males than for females.
  - We use two-sided t-tests to compare our main variable, *rounds played*, across males and females.
  - We complement this with simple OLS regression,

$$roundsplayed_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot gender_i + \beta_2 \cdot X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

    where X_i is a set of controls such as risk tolerance, individual success rate in stopping the reel correctly, gambling proclivity, and demographic variables.

- Secondary outcome variables include bet size across rounds and capability of successfully stopping the reel.
  - We report the average normalized bets of males and females.
  - We report the standard deviation and skewness of payoffs subjects obtained by betting one point and those obtained in the whole game.
  - We use t-tests to compare the average success of males and females in stopping the left reel (skill).

- Additionally, we look at individual continuation behavior across rounds, $t \in T = [1, 50]$. For this matter, we utilize estimation of a Cox proportional hazard model

$$\lambda(t; Z) = \lambda_0(t) \cdot e^{\beta Z}$$

  where Z is a vector of covariates consisting of time-dependent variables such as outcomes in round t, $t-1$, account balance in round t, the number of rounds since the last success, and time-independent variables such as gender, risk tolerance, individual success rate in stopping the reel correctly, gambling proclivity, and demographic variables. We handle ties using Cox's discrete method modification, i.e. account for the fact that tied failure times truly happened at the same time.