

11-2018

How does prior lucky event affect individual's risk taking preference?

Yuen Zhan WONG

Follow this and additional works at: http://commons.ln.edu.hk/socsci_fyp



Part of the [Economics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Wong, Y. Z. (2018). How does prior lucky event affect individual's risk taking preference? (UG dissertation, Lingnan University, Hong Kong). Retrieved from http://commons.ln.edu.hk/socsci_fyp/15

This UG Dissertation is brought to you for free and open access by the Undergraduate Open Access Dissertations at Digital Commons @ Lingnan University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Bachelor of Social Sciences – Senior Theses by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Lingnan University.

SSC 4319 Senior Thesis

How Does Prior Lucky Event Affect Individual's Risk Taking Preference?

Wong Yuen Zhan 4101682

Supervisor: Prof. Wong Ho Lun, Alex

ABSTRACT We conducted a controlled experiment with Philippines domestic helpers and Lingnan undergraduate students to study if prior “lucky” event will increase their risk-taking behaviour. The major finding from our study is that prior lucky events do increase risk-taking behaviour among Philippines domestic helpers but not for students. Our study also found out that there are inconsistent behaviour of interviewees while choosing for options indicating their risk preference and this degree of inconsistency is greater among the Philippines group compared to the students group.

1. Introduction

As believed by Darke and Freedman (1997; 1997b), luck is determined entirely by chance and independent of all other occurrences, this paper found out that there were people who tend to view good luck as a stable, internal attribute possessed by themselves while others maintain a rational view as they do not believe in luck. This is also supported by another study that those who had high BIGL scores spent more money on gambling than those who had low BIGL scores as these group of people perceive luck as an internal trait (Kim, Kwon, Hyun. 2015). BIGL scale (Darke. 1993) was used in many studies useful to understand irrational behaviors concerning luck or chance events. Even when there are people holding rational view that luck is random, they were still influenced by a lucky event (Darke and Freedman, 1997) and it shows that individual’s risk taking preference is often influenced by individual’s belief in luck or prior lucky events, and this study serves to investigate if there is any difference between two distinct groups, namely undergraduate students and Philippines domestic helpers in the effect of prior lucky event to their risk taking preference.

The reasons of those who believe in luck are more risk-taking are supported by two different theories in two studies, confident theory and opportunity-creating theory. It has been reported that people who believe in luck are more confident than those who do not believe in luck (Darke and Freedman 1997). The study of Darke and Freedman (1997) found out that “the believers become more confident”, those who have experienced good luck fortune seemed to bolster their confident and believe that they will have good luck in the subsequent event. On another hand, Wiseman (2004) suggests that individuals who considered themselves to be lucky unintentionally created opportunities for themselves, and this could be a reason for the lucky people’s risk-taking behaviour. However, there is another study by Gretner R. (1993) found little evidence of contestants extrapolating previous luck into the future, but his study was based on game shows and therefore is not a good measure of risk decisions made in daily life.

While the reason that belief in luck is extrapolated to a more risk-taking behaviour was being explained in the above mentioned papers, determinants of risk preference other than belief in luck are also studied in different papers. Females were found to be more likely to attribute their performance to good luck and were less confident than males given they are of similar prior experience and education (M. Powell, D. Ansic. 1997). Besides, effect of gambling frequency or an increase in risk-taking behaviour found to be affected by both belief in skills and belief in luck, and these two beliefs found to vary across different types of gambling (Zhou, Tang, Sun, Huang, Rao, Liang, Li. 2011). Moreover, interestingly, Shupp and Williams (2007) found out that risk preference differs between small groups and individuals, groups tend to be less risk averse in low-risk situations and more risk-averse in high-risk situations.

The implication of a prior lucky event to the individual’s risk preference can be huge. for example, if prior luck event could make the individual more risk-taking, it might create problems such as gambling disorder, within the society and this is supported from a study by Wohl, Michael & Young, Matthew & E Hart, Kenneth. (2007) which found out that the gamblers who experienced luck are at a high risk for acquiring or maintaining a gambling disorder, these perceptions could propel them towards pathological gambling. In this study, I try to establish a causal relationship between an individual’s encounter of a lucky event and her risk preference in the later events. This study aims to show if an individual experienced good luck fortune beforehand, she would try to be more risk taking than if she had experienced a bad luck fortune.

2. Methodology

2.1 Sampling Methods

Total sample collected is 120, 60 samples are collected from Philippines domestic helpers who spend their off-days in Central and another 60 samples are from undergraduate students residing in Wong Ho Chuen Hostel in Lingnan University. For the data collection of Philippines domestic helpers, all the interviews were conducted on the same Sunday. Philippines domestic helpers always sit in groups, this allowed us to pick just one random lady from each group and asked if she is willing to be our interviewee, and after completion of the interview with the lady, we would move on to the next group. There are 3 main areas with Philippines domestic helpers in Central, the area outside Central Station Exit K, the tunnel opposite to Exit K and at the park. 6 of the interviewers were assigned to conduct interview in each of these 3 areas (with 2 interviewers in each area).

For the collection of students' data, selection of hostel was based on the criteria that Wong Ho Chuen Hostel has the most residents, while interview was carried out along with 4 of my peers who were briefed beforehand and interview was conducted between 8pm to 11pm when most students would be in hostel. Each of us were in charge of 3 different floors as there are 15 floors in total. Students and domestic helpers participated the interviews voluntarily, we moved on to next target when they refused to be interviewed.

2.2 Interventions/Experimental Arms

In order to condition interviewees into feeling lucky, the word "lucky" is being repeated and emphasised a few times in the interview. In the introduction of survey, interviewers would tell the interviewees that if they are lucky, they could win as much as HKD20. In Part C, where interviewees are asked to toss a fair coin where the probabilities of head and tail are both 0.5, but they are told that if they are "lucky", they will be able to flip a head and win HKD5, and they will be given a lucky note – "You Are Lucky!", but if the interviewees are "not lucky", they will win nothing and will be given an unlucky note – "You Are Unlucky!". This intervention is a tool to prove causality between interviewees' belief in luck and her risk-taking preference.

2.3 Data Collection and Survey Questions Design

Verbal interview was carried and the average duration an interviewee takes to complete the questionnaire was 10 to 15 minutes. A total of 60 samples were collected each from Philippine domestic helpers and students, but only 57 samples can be used for Philippines domestic helpers and 58 for students. Survey consists of 4 parts, the first part (Part A, see appendix) asks interviewees on some basic demographic questions and the questions in this part differ between Philippines domestic helpers and students. For the Philippines domestic helpers, we would ask them about their working salary, education level and spending behaviour on their off-days. For the students, we ask them on their income or allowance source and CGPA to study the effect of intelligence on risk-taking behaviour after an initial lucky event. The second part of the survey (Part B) is a 5-likert scale, the interviewee is asked to choose the degree if one thinks that the statements reflect their belief on luck. BIGL Scale which was developed by Darke (1993) BIGL scale makes quantifying people's belief on luck easier. MALTBY, John, DAY, Liza, GILL, Poonam, COLLEY, Ann and WOOD, Alex M. (2008) developed another Belief in Good Luck Scale (BIGL) based on Darke, Freedman's inventory (1997) and both scales were used for reference during the design of questions in this study.

Part C of the survey is the first chance of winning cash money, it requires the interviewee to flip a coin randomly, i.e. flipping the coin on the floor instead of catching it after flipping, and if the coin shows head, the interviewee is given HKD 5 and a lucky note and if the coin shows tail, she gets nothing and an unlucky note. Part D, the last part of the survey, requires the interviewees to choose between Option A or B, there are ten option pairs. Option A is always flipping a coin, but now head gets HKD 15 while tail gets HKD 3. Option B is a direct cash giveaway starting from HKD 4 for option pair 1 to HKD 13 for option pair 10. This enables us to count how many Option A (risk-taking) from Part D were chosen after Part C game.

2.4 Statistical Approach

We use both descriptive statistics and regression analyses to estimate the impact of prior luck event on risk preference of both the students and Philippines domestic helpers. Students regression model differ from Philippines domestic helpers' as they have different possible determinants. According to expected utility theory, she should be risk neutral and indifferent at the point where Option Pair 6 (see figure 1) and we would expect that before Option Pair 6 (HKD 9), the interviewee would be taking risk and choosing Option A, while she would be risk averse and choose Option B after HKD 9. As told by Gretner R. (1993), contestants in the card sharks game show, interviewees in our study and most people do not act in a manner consistent with expected-utility theory. Therefore in this case, HKD 9 is simply a measure for risk-neutral point. We develop two different regression based on the fact that interviewees are consistent with their risk preference or not. If individual has a consistent behaviour in her risk preference, there should be a consistent pattern in choosing option A or option B (figure 1 as example), meaning that a consistent interviewee will not be choosing A and B alternatively for each option pair (figure 2 as example). In our study, we also group those who choose to be risk averse (choosing option B) in the beginning and risk taking (choosing option A) when the amount of option B increases, into inconsistent behaviour group because they do not act according to the expected-utility theory.

Table 1 shows the aggregate sum of scores for belief in good luck scale for all the students and Philippines domestic helpers for all the 12 scaled questions. The table only shows the range from the lowest number 12 as there are 12 questions and the minimum scale is 1-point, while the maximum number is 60 as the maximum scale is 5-points. The table shows that the median for the students fall in the range of 28-35 points while the median for Philippines domestic helpers fall in the range of 36-43 points. This result shows that most of the Philippines domestic helpers' belief on luck score is higher than most of the students.

Total samples collected from students was 60, only 58 sample data can be used and out of these 58 data, 49 of the students behave consistently in part D where they were asked to pick option A or B for ten option pairs. Total sample from Philippines domestic helpers was 60 but only 57 sample data can be used, there were only 38 consistently-behaved domestic helpers while the number of inconsistent domestic helpers was 19, and it was half of the number of consistent domestic helpers. While there are 49 students behave consistently, there are only 38 Philippines domestic helpers behave consistently in part D. (Table 2)

We have generated descriptive statistics with the raw data collected. First of all, the total number of lottery (Option A) of each individual who behave consistently (only consistent individuals are taken into account because they act according to the expected utility theory) is summed up and they are categorized into those who have chosen less than 6 Option A, exactly 6 Option A and more than 6 Option A (see Table 3). As we know, at Option pair 6 (sums up to 6 Option A), the individual should be risk-neutral, if the individual chooses less than 6 Option A, she is considered as risk-averse, exactly 6 as risk-neutral and if she chooses more than 6 Option A, she is considered as risk-taking. We found out that there is a big difference between the consistent group of students and Philippines domestic helpers' risk taking attitude, only 24.49% of students are risk-taking while there are 71.05% of Philippines domestic helpers who are risk-taking.

Figure 1: Consistent pattern in choosing option A or option B; Risk-neutral at option pair 6

No	Option A	Option B	What is your choice? (A or B)
01	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	4 HKD	A
02	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	5 HKD	A
03	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	6 HKD	A
04	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	7 HKD	A
05	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	8 HKD	A
06	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	9 HKD	Indifferent A or B
07	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	10 HKD	B
08	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	11 HKD	B
09	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	12 HKD	B
10	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	13 HKD	B

Figure 2: Inconsistent pattern in choosing option A or option B

No	Option A	Option B	What is your choice? (A or B)
01	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	4 HKD	A
02	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	5 HKD	B
03	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	6 HKD	A
04	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	7 HKD	B
05	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	8 HKD	A
06	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	9 HKD	A
07	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	10 HKD	B
08	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	11 HKD	B
09	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	12 HKD	A
10	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	13 HKD	B

Table 1: Aggregate sum of scores for belief in luck scale

Aggregate sum of scores	Students	Philippines domestic helpers
12-19	2	0
20-27	14	5
28-35	20	16
36-43	20	17
44-51	2	13
52 and above	0	6
Total	58	57

Table 2: Risk behaviour behaviour of both students and Philippines domestic helpers

	Consistent	Inconsistent	All
Students	49	9	58
Philippines domestic helpers	38	19	57
All	87	28	115

Table 3: Aggregate risk preference by categorizing into less than 6, exactly 6 and more than 6 Option A (Lottery) among consistent individuals

Number of Option A	Students	Philippines domestic helpers
Less than 6 (risk-averse)	25 (51.02%)	8 (21.05%)
Exactly 6 (risk-neutral)	12 (24.49%)	3 (7.89%)
More than 6	12 (24.49%)	27 (71.05%)

2.4.1 Consistent Behaviour

Students:

Total lottery (Option A)choice

$$= \beta_0 \text{Outcomeofcoinflipping} + \beta_1 \text{yr1} + \beta_2 \text{yr2} + \beta_3 \text{yr3} + \beta_4 \text{yr4} + \beta_5 \text{Gender} + \beta_6 \text{fac1} \\ + \beta_7 \text{fac2} + \beta_8 \text{fac3} + \beta_9 \text{CGPA} + \beta_{10} \text{BeliefLuckScore} + \beta_{11} \text{inc1} + \beta_{12} \text{inc2} + \beta_{13} \text{inc3} \\ + \beta_{14} \text{inc4} + \beta_{15} \text{inc5} + \beta_{16} \text{inc6} + \beta_{16} \text{inc7} + e$$

Outcome is the outcome of coin in part C of the survey, 1 is head and 0 is tail. BeliefLuckScore is the sum of the sale answered in part B and a higher score reflects a greater personal belief in luck. Yr refers to the year of study, Gender of 1 is Male and 0 is Female. Fac is the students' faculty, fac1 is Bachelor of Arts, fac2 is referring to Business Administration and fac3 is student from Social Science.

Philippines domestic helpers:

Total lottery (Option A)choice

$$= \beta_0 \text{Outcomeofcoinflipping} + \beta_1 \text{Age} + \beta_2 \text{Numchild} + \beta_3 \text{mar1} + \beta_4 \text{mar2} + \beta_5 \text{mar3} \\ + \beta_6 \text{mar4} + \beta_7 \text{mar5} + \beta_8 \text{edu1} + \beta_9 \text{edu2} + \beta_{10} \text{edu3} + \beta_{11} \text{edu4} + \beta_{12} \text{edu5} + \beta_{13} \text{rel1} \\ + \beta_{14} \text{rel2} + \beta_{15} \text{rel3} + \beta_{16} \text{rel4} + \beta_{16} \text{BeliefLuckScore} + e$$

Age refers to the age of the Philippines domestic helpers, Age is the age of them. Numchild is the number of children they have, mar is their current marital status, mar1 is Single; mar2 is first-time married, mar3 is Separated not divorced; mar4 is Divorced; mar5 is Widowed. Edu is education level; rel is religion, rel1 is Roman Catholic, rel2 is Protestant Christians, rel3 is Muslim and rel4 is other religion.

3. Testing if the Outcome is Correlated to Other Factors

Outcome of coin flipping in our study refers to prior lucky event, and risk-taking preference is regressed against the outcome (independent variable). Hence, it is important to check if other factors are correlated to Outcome so as to get rid of collinearity. After carrying out the test, it is shown that other factors are not correlated to Outcome, indicating that other factors do not have an impact on Prior Lucky Event (see table 4 and 5).

Table 4: All and Consistent Students Sample

Outcome of coin flipping (1=Head; 0=Tail)	All_students	Consistent_students
yr1	0	0
yr2	.1858498 (.2332523)	.1123695 (.2822876)
yr3	-.0252308 (.2306164)	-.085448 (.2905779)
yr4	.2239478 (.2196275)	.1291557 (.2774029)
Gender	.0841124 (.1654177)	.0176219 (.1824508)
fac1	.1334178 (.1927913)	.2680429 (.2316084)
fac2	0	0
fac3	.2586296 (.2164996)	.3540241 (.2561805)
CGPA	-.0864852 (.1820462)	-.0938384 (.2044067)
BeliefLuckScore	.0213182 (.0121565)	.0186281 (.0151785)
inc1	-.9703831 (.6396751)	-.4603472 (.5354144)
inc2	-.3806127 (.6050265)	0
inc3	-.3539643 (.5413955)	.088834 (.3513754)
inc4	-.5106863 (.5390318)	-.1030471 (.3477507)
inc5	-.6021952 (.5654255)	-.2674781 (.4004867)
inc6	-.3245478 (.5945792)	.3287329 (.5023311)
inc7	0	
_cons	.3155578 (.8848875)	.0032283 (.8909356)

Table 5: All and Consistent Philippines domestic helpers

Outcome of coin flipping (1=Head; 0=Tail)	All_Philippines	Consistent_Philippines
Age	.0047723 (.0120856)	.0052282 (.0138304)
numchild	.0716645 (.0696541)	.0810233 (.0868206)
mar1	.4097555 (.3767863)	1.44557 (.7200549)
mar2	.1478236 (.3456132)	1.115969 (.642709)
mar3	-.2455595 (.4750115)	.7148009 (.8145888)
mar4	-.8731614 (.6815236)	0
mar5	.5719527 (.6125517)	.5589097 (.7741095)
edu1	-.1231327 (.716253)	0
edu2	0	.120439 (.7209102)
edu3	-.1813839 (.5176183)	-.1432931 (.5417508)
edu4	-.2281985 (.5154264)	-.0090105 (.5694477)
edu5	-.4630722 (.5185342)	-.214349 (.5490258)
rel1	-.2111121 (.3609266)	-.2128219 (.3693204)
rel2	-.3343614 (.3884293)	-.3113531 (.4171445)
rel3	-.796905 (.6081856)	-.830976 (.6018204)
rel4	0	0
BeliefLuckScore	.019386 (.0085719)	.0267365 (.0112398)
_cons	-.2234294 (1.033992)	-1.71781 (1.314127)

4. Outcome of Coin (Prior Lucky Event) Affecting Risk Preference

Most Philippines domestic helpers did not complete their degree and most importantly, Lingnan undergraduate students (mainly local HongKongers and Mainland Chinese) and Philippines domestic helpers are two distinct groups coming from different cultural background. We would expect that their behaviour would be consistent throughout the risk and their prior lucky encounter will influence them to be more risk-taking.

4.1 Students-Philippines domestic helpers Comparison of Risk Preference

Pan He, Marcella Veronesi & Stefanie Engel (2017) have found that the inconsistency can be explained by the fact that the survey question might elicit a mix of risk and ambiguity preferences. However, ambiguity problem may not arise in our study as we can calculate the expected utility in part D [i.e. option A has an expected utility of $\text{HKD } 9 = \frac{1}{2} * \text{HKD}15 + \frac{1}{2} * \text{HKD}3$] and this is point where people would be risk-neutral. This scenario could be explained by difference in cultural context of students and domestic helpers, as Philippines might believe there is a certain pattern for lucky event to happen while students might not thought of this or just simply answer according to their risk preference. Besides, it is also possible that education level plays a role in explaining the big difference in the number of students and Philippines domestic helpers who act inconsistently.

4.2 Within-Subject (Philippines domestic helpers) Comparison of Risk Preference

Students' point estimate (including consistently-behaved and inconsistently-behaved) do not differ a lot from the consistently behaved students' point estimate (see Table 6 and 7). However, Philippines domestic helpers' point estimate (including consistently-behaved and inconsistently-behaved) differ a lot from the consistently behaved domestic helpers' point estimate (see Table 8 and 9). There is a great difference within the same group of people coming from the same background, and this might also be explained by the difference in the education level within the group of Philippines domestic helpers.

4.3 Influence of Prior Lucky Event on Philippines domestic helpers' Risk Taking Preference

Our study shows that a prior lucky event will increase risk-taking within the consistent group of Philippines domestic helpers at 85% significance level. This result shows that a prior lucky event (coin shows head and the interviewee gets HKD 5) would increase her risk-taking behaviour by 2.494 units. When we are comparing all students and those who act consistently, the point estimates of the risk-taking preference on outcome do not differ a lot, they are in the range of (-0.0925 to 0.206) which is close to zero but if we compare the range of all Philippines domestic helpers and domestic helpers who act consistently (0.453 to 2.909), the difference is significant. The reason that students' difference is lesser compared to Philippines domestic helpers' suggests that students' decision on choosing option A or B is close to 50:50, however, they do not act in a consistent or a logical manner.

Table 6: Regression result of the degree of risk-taking on prior lucky event within all students

	Total lottery (Option A) choice					
Outcome of coin flipping (1=Head; 0=Tail)	.0572456 (.8050065)	-.0147224 (.8034511)	.0753463 (.7879103)	.1123803 (.7988316)	.1863906 (.7874974)	.2062792 (.782768)
Year 2 of study	1.114733 (1.226049)	1.115072 (1.228012)	1.10067 (1.220322)	1.008234 (1.236275)	1.179591 (1.20544)	1.228578 (1.196999)
Year 3 of study	-.7680582 (1.203306)	-.6279689 (1.198013)	-.5634627 (1.187047)	-.0681452 (1.157035)	-.0253075 (1.148985)	.0345687 (1.139737)
Year 4 of study	-1.104471 (1.159901)	-1.135181 (1.161399)	-1.036563 (1.145507)	-.7849189 (1.149545)	-.6912229 (1.135476)	-.6944948 (1.129359)
Gender	-.7711331 (.8656426)	-.7829525 (.8669579)	-.8356324 (.8583008)	-.950002 (.8672128)	-.9485109 (.8623637)	-1.004807 (.8541085)
Bachelor of Arts (1=Yes; 0=No)	1.284832 (1.011517)	1.023201 (.9828156)	.8336566 (.9378136)	.5278871 (.9287563)	.4192005 (.9107897)	.5069325 (.8975537)
Bachelor of Social Science (1=Yes; 0=No)	.1371307 (1.148515)	-.0065903 (1.142389)	-.1841864 (1.106164)	-.5491367 (1.094837)	-.6064764 (1.085718)	-.4861081 (1.066694)
CGPA	.4142482 (.9522903)	.3943863 (.9536327)	.396108 (.9477946)	.5548655 (.9554456)	.4997682 (.9469312)	.6353226 (.9225861)
inc1	.6611502 (3.427417)	-2.093462 (2.252991)	-1.438843 (2.030681)	-.3382584 (1.922084)	-.6215973 (1.869213)	-.4769063 (1.848127)
inc2	2.118935 (3.171282)	-.3834469 (2.133721)	.3896656 (1.804255)	1.382762 (1.703783)	1.19017 (1.672403)	
inc3	1.445675 (2.838818)	-1.141798 (1.47149)	-.4380781 (1.053524)	.5793057 (.820553)		
inc4	.1630988 (2.84204)	-2.381187 (1.542596)	-1.6248 (1.077885)			
inc5	1.403898 (2.989414)	-1.193926 (1.731575)				
inc6	3.315884 (3.112926)					
inc7	0					
BeliefLuckScore	.0696501 (.0657016)	.0649645 (.0656592)	.0477829 (.0603752)	.043632 (.0611781)	.043785 (.0608358)	.0469238 (.0603493)
_cons	.5197363 (4.623476)	3.476853 (3.703177)	3.346784 (3.67574)	2.056603 (3.626015)	2.363499 (3.579746)	1.856705 (3.489326)

- inc1 is the lowest income while edu1 is the lowest education
- year 1 of study and Bachelor of Business Administration are deleted due to collinearity

Table 7: Regression result of the degree of risk-taking on prior lucky event within consistent students

	Total lottery (Option A) choice					
Outcome of coin flipping (1=Head; 0=Tail)	-.0924598 (.9294956)	-.0924598 (.9294956)	.1762119 (.9149647)	.1904829 (.9419462)	.2700063 (.9226016)	.287391 (.9144529)
Year 2 of study	1.870472 (1.533516)	1.870472 (1.533516)	1.624336 (1.536706)	1.545807 (1.581417)	1.598706 (1.563698)	1.639771 (1.54921)
Year 3 of study	-.4483852 (1.576888)	-.4483852 (1.576888)	-.4569394 (1.592449)	.1871463 (1.595594)	.1483901 (1.579021)	.2445929 (1.558194)
Year 4 of study	-.6031153 (1.508266)	-.6031153 (1.508266)	-.6143414 (1.523137)	-.2090595 (1.55009)	-.2175984 (1.535329)	-.2041979 (1.522323)
Gender (1=Male; 0=Female)	-1.232137 (.9889903)	-1.232137 (.9889903)	-1.278839 (.9980933)	-1.209722 (1.026771)	-1.225347 (1.016674)	-1.291457 (1.002582)
Bachelor of Arts (1=Yes; 0=No)	2.201467 (1.279767)	2.201467 (1.279767)	1.425627 (1.141845)	.7700109 (1.111247)	.627223 (1.07203)	.7199069 (1.05263)
Bachelor of Social Science (1=Yes; 0=No)	.6681319 (1.42692)	.6681319 (1.42692)	.0534061 (1.358833)	-.466433 (1.36551)	-.5599893 (1.342642)	-.4161033 (1.311288)
CGPA	-.0534181 (1.111281)	-.0534181 (1.111281)	.0215311 (1.120732)	.1414621 (1.151692)	.0965699 (1.138074)	.2473571 (1.102381)
inc1	-.7792147 (2.93324)	-3.470226 (2.648902)	-1.705382 (2.293357)	-.2684842 (2.2064)	-.5910592 (2.111462)	-.4296138 (2.077743)
inc2	0	-2.691012 (2.739649)	-.3727835 (2.093418)	1.350062 (1.905094)	1.147017 (1.853346)	
inc3	-.3561168 (1.906189)	-3.047129 (2.02025)	-1.020989 (1.289496)	.5445155 (.9611653)		
inc4	-2.084361 (1.887187)	-4.775372 (2.2464)	-2.520765 (1.432255)			
inc5	-.520224 (2.184768)	-3.211236 (2.481261)				
inc6	2.691012 (2.739649)					
BeliefLuckScore	.104601 (.0840677)	.104601 (.0840677)	.063488 (.0786034)	.0670732 (.0808973)	.0694274 (.0800249)	.0694986 (.0793548)
_cons	1.785917 (4.828733)	4.476928 (4.159808)	3.916208 (4.178047)	1.959712 (4.146374)	2.302274 (4.063173)	1.842907 (3.961356)

- inc1 is the lowest income while edu1 is the lowest education
- year 1 of study and Bachelor of Business Administration are deleted due to collinearity

Table 8: Regression result of the degree of risk-taking on prior lucky event within all Philippines domestic helpers

	Total lottery (Option A) choice				
Outcome of coin flipping (1=Head; 0=Tail)	.4532506 (1.186179)	.7189464 (1.139309)	.7519297 (1.156318)	.7844567 (1.187002)	.4532506 (1.186179)
Age	-.1058684 (.0908431)	-.1165139 (.0893365)	-.1140622 (.0906334)	-.1155864 (.0921989)	-.1058684 (.0908431)
numchild	.1424513 (.5294182)	.0373599 (.5123764)	.0215235 (.5203159)	.0360962 (.5340581)	.1424513 (.5294182)
Number of children	-2.993546 (2.868154)	-2.116103 (2.766489)	-2.03251 (2.808792)	-2.075883 (2.855025)	-2.993546 (2.868154)
Single (1=Yes; 0=No)	-4.241651 (2.598731)	-2.923688 (2.436722)	-2.904905 (2.463905)	-2.93626 (2.501006)	-4.241651 (2.598731)
First-time married (1=Yes; 0=No)	.8786173 (3.575446)	.5529913 (3.517127)	.5898148 (3.557219)	.5142462 (3.629613)	.8786173 (3.575446)
Separated not divorced (1=Yes; 0=No)	-4.865978 (5.216677)	-1.740954 (4.740701)	-1.692176 (4.794654)	-1.821397 (4.916235)	-4.865978 (5.216677)
Divorced (1=Yes; 0=No)	-6.27827 (4.645206)	-3.95984 (4.359166)	-4.003786 (4.408687)	-4.106083 (4.505411)	-6.27827 (4.645206)
edu1	-3.793076 (5.375353)	-4.545537 (3.930976)	-4.605501 (3.978133)	-4.716333 (4.082607)	-3.668856 (4.069527)
edu2	0		-1.221512 (3.827517)	-1.278362 (3.889268)	.1242201 (3.92866)
edu3	.9641572 (3.889156)			-.1881713 (1.148231)	1.088377 (1.397409)
edu4	2.270738 (3.876219)				2.394958 (1.545849)
edu5	-.1242201 (3.92866)				
Roman Catholic (1=Yes; 0=No)	3.453699 (2.719246)	3.050078 (2.687587)	3.111293 (2.723555)	3.103602 (2.756864)	3.453699 (2.719246)
Protestant Christian (1=Yes; 0=No)	.4138691 (2.940884)	.726281 (2.893889)	.7806735 (2.930297)	.7252556 (2.984922)	.4138691 (2.940884)
Muslim (1=Yes; 0=No)	3.940145 (4.659531)	4.710662 (4.570703)	4.798069 (4.628483)	4.712901 (4.713149)	3.940145 (4.659531)
BeliefLuckScore	-.0120292 (.0682943)	.0041147 (.0663829)	.0056919 (.067286)	.0042691 (.0686502)	-.0120292 (.0682943)
_cons	10.42715 (7.761588)	10.46091 (6.200209)	10.2466 (6.303458)	10.43946 (6.48726)	10.30293 (6.377216)

- edu1 is the lowest education
- Other religion is deleted due to collinearity

Table 9: Regression result of the degree of risk-taking on prior lucky event within Philippines domestic helpers who behave consistently

	Total lottery (Option A) choice				
Outcome of coin flipping (1=Head; 0=Tail)	2.494176* (1.619942)	2.725794* (1.627158)	2.846029* (1.645719)	2.90879* (1.626018)	2.494176* (1.619942)
Age	-1.1677613 (.1054269)	-1.1954379 (.1073443)	-1.1900579 (.1083295)	-1.1801297 (.107273)	-1.1677613 (.1054269)
Number of children	-.0009143 (.6726108)	-.03191 (.642568)	-.0990805 (.6525456)	-.2681513 (.6582929)	-.0009143 (.6726108)
Single (1=Yes; 0=No)	-.8382771 (5.95121)	-2.461708 (5.528275)	-2.44765 (5.56852)	-3.960997 (5.629283)	-.8382771 (5.95121)
First-time married (1=Yes; 0=No)	-1.624091 (5.207308)	-2.751687 (4.868935)	-2.92724 (4.909154)	-4.240834 (4.959257)	-1.624091 (5.207308)
Separated not divorced (1=Yes; 0=No)	3.95834 (6.296792)	.9665598 (5.835286)	.8146725 (5.880735)	.2452223 (5.825214)	3.95834 (6.296792)
Divorced (1=Yes; 0=No)	0	0	0	0	0
Widowed (1=Yes; 0=No)	6.125827 (5.951116)	3.145152 (5.238239)	2.904247 (5.284742)	1.995566 (5.268759)	6.125827 (5.951116)
edu1	0	-6.242806 (4.158103)	-6.434915 (4.195078)	-5.335068 (4.234135)	-4.535451 (4.186034)
edu2	3.543406 (5.481093)		-3.223846 (3.984684)	-2.618906 (3.964398)	-.9920449 (4.054225)
edu3	7.714319 (4.122871)			1.958025 (1.556294)	3.178868 (1.75815)
edu4	7.056733 (4.326802)				2.521282 (1.810185)
edu5	4.535451 (4.186034)				
Roman Catholic (1=Yes; 0=No)	5.85117* (2.827269)	5.083395* (2.871632)	5.333773* (2.90903)	5.513513* (2.876404)	5.85117* (2.827269)
Protestant Christian (1=Yes; 0=No)	3.668642 (3.209427)	2.987717 (3.188584)	3.234264 (3.226204)	4.110119 (3.261251)	3.668642 (3.209427)
Muslim (1=Yes; 0=No)	6.591661 (4.766773)	6.225254 (4.758335)	6.524291 (4.807182)	7.548645 (4.816712)	6.591661 (4.766773)
BeliefLuckScore	-.0107163 (.0957571)	.0064421 (.0966225)	.0154657 (.0979624)	.0049434 (.097105)	-.0107163 (.0957571)
_cons	2.460451 (10.36551)	11.18282 (8.670458)	10.65329 (8.758026)	11.42476 (8.670822)	6.995903 (9.067155)

- edu1 is the lowest education

- Other religion is deleted due to collinearity

* significant at 85% confidence level

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The major finding from our study is that prior lucky events do increase risk-taking behaviour among Philippines domestic helpers but not for students. It is interesting to study if luck patterns have anything to do with it, for example, one might perceive number 1,2,and 5 are lucky number and thus they choose option A (choose to bet) at these numbers. Moreover, another interesting finding from our study is we found there are a big difference in the point estimate within all Philippines and Philippines with consistent behaviour. Also, there are more Philippines domestic helpers who are inconsistent than the students in their risk-taking preference. Despite there are also differences between all students and students who are consistent in risk-taking,the gap between these two groups are relatively much smaller than the gap between all Philippines domestic helpers and Philippines domestic helpers who behave in a consistent manner. Education level seems to be able to explain the differences between these two groups, as undergraduate students might learn about expected-utility theory in university but it is not the case for Philippines domestic helpers especially when many of them did not complete university. Besides, cultural context such as having a religion and if one believes religion helps to guide her, she will have a greater faith and confidence to win in part D. Supported by the view of Darke and Freedman (1997), individual's personal belief on luck influences confidence and risk-taking only after each decision was made and not before, thus explains the reason that personal belief in luck score does not seem to have any impact all the regression results, but "luck game" - flipping of coin has an impact to an increase in risk-taking attitude among the Philippines people.

Despite collecting 60 samples from each group (Philippines domestic helpers and students), sample size remains a big obstacle as many of the data were inconsistent in risk-preference, thus we might need a bigger sample size. Continuing our findings, there can be more study especially on the inconsistent behaviour of the Philippines domestic helpers so as to investigate the reason behind inconsistency among different groups of people as well as a new insight on the relationship between prior lucky event and risk-taking behaviour.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Prof. Wong Ho Lun, Alex for the guidance and helpful comments. Also thank my peers who help me out throughout the survey, GohChenYik, LowChayFhei, AljonRae, SeanHoLukSung, JiaQi, YangMengYing, LukHiuKiu, Ryo and FungYinFung.

References

- Darke P.R. Freedman J.L. 1997. Lucky events and beliefs in luck: Paradoxical Effects on Confidence and Risk-Taking. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*. Volume: 23 issue: 4, page(s): 378-388.
- Day L., Maltby J. 2005. Belief in good luck and cognitive planning. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 39: 1217–1226.
- Darke P.R. Freedman J.L.. 1997. The Belief in Good Luck Scale. *Journal of Research in Personality*. Volume 31, Issue 4. Page 486-511. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com.hk/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5&qsp=1&q=belief+in+good+luck#d=gs_qabs&p=&u=%23p%3Dz_cXGH1gTroJ
- Gretner R. 1993. Game Shows and Economic Behavior: Risk-Taking on "Card Sharks". *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 108, No. 2, pp. 507-521. Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2118342.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A562f42840c2220c24ca2a8baa3186ac6>
- Kim, S.-R., Kwon, Y.-S., & Hyun, M.-H. (2015). The effects of belief in good luck and counterfactual thinking on gambling behavior. *Journal of Behavioral Addictions*, 4(4), 236–243. <http://doi.org/10.1556/2006.4.2015.036>
- MALTBY, John, DAY, Liza, GILL, Poonam, COLLEY, Ann and WOOD, Alex M (2008). Beliefs around luck :

confirming the empirical conceptualization of beliefs around luck and the development of the Darke and Freedman beliefs around luck scale. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 45 (7), 655-660.

Maltby, John & Day, Liz & Pinto, Diana & A Hogan, Rebecca & M Wood, Alex. (2012). Beliefs in being unlucky and deficits in executive functioning. *Consciousness and cognition*. 22. 137-147. 10.1016/j.concog.2012.11.014.

Pan He, Marcella Veronesi & Stefanie Engel (2017): Consistency of Risk Preference Measures: An Artefactual Field Experiment from Rural China, *The Journal of Development Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/00220388.2017.1336542

Powell M. Ansic D. 1997. Gender differences in risk behaviour in financial decision-making: An experimental analysis. *Journal of Economic Psychology*. Retrieved from https://ac.els-cdn.com/S0167487097000263/1-s2.0-S0167487097000263-main.pdf?_tid=47c9e266-0a46-4e39-9e77-9122b5c9ace9&acdnat=1522587127_20abcb4b8efda1594f592beffea6111c

Shupp R.S. Williams A.W. (2007). Risk preference differentials of small groups and individual. *The Economic Journal*. vol. 118, issue 525, 258-283. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0297.2007.02112.x>

Wohl, Michael & Young, Matthew & E Hart, Kenneth. (2007). Self-Perceptions of Dispositional Luck: Relationship to DSM Gambling Symptoms, Subjective Enjoyment of Gambling and Treatment Readiness. *Substance use & misuse*. 42. 43-63. 10.1080/10826080601094223.

Zhou, K., Tang, H., Sun, Y. et al. J Gambl Stud. 2012. Belief in Luck or in Skill: Which Locks People into Gambling? *Journal of Gambling Studies*. 28: 379. Retrieved form: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10899-011-9263-z>

A study on the attitude of risk taking

(Date: _____ Time: _____)

I am an Economics student from Lingnan University and I am studying people's attitude of taking risk. Your participation in the survey is entirely voluntary and your responses will be kept confidential. You are not to be disturbed by peers while participating in this survey. At the end of the survey you will have a chance to win as much as HKD20 today. Thank you for participating in this survey.

A. Individual background

No	Questions	Options or Codes	Answer
1	What is your name? (First Middle, Last)		
2	What is your age as of January, 2018? (years)		
3	What is your nationality?		
4	What is your gender?	1=Male 2=Female	
5	What is your year of study?	1=Year 1 2=Year 2 3=Year 3 4=Year 4 5=Year 5 or above	
6	What is your faculty?	1=Bachelor of Arts 2=Bachelor of Business Administration 3=Bachelor of Social Science	
7	What is your major?	Code 1	
8	What is your religion?	Code 2	
9	How much is your CGPA?	(/4.0)	
10	How much is your monthly income (including allowance)?	Code 3	

(Code 1) 0=Major not confirmed; 1=Chinese; 2=English; 3=Translation; 4=Philosophy; 5=Visual Studies; 6=Cultural Studies; 7= History; 8= Marketing; 9=Human Resource Management; 10= Accounting; 11= Risk and Insurance Management; 12= Finance; 13= Economics; 14=Political Science; 15=Psychology; 16=Sociology; 17= China and Asia Pacific Studies; 18=Social and Public Policy Studies

(Code 2) 0=No religion; 1=Roman Catholic; 2=Protestant Christians; 3=Muslim; 4=Buddhism; 5=Others

(Code 3) 0= No income; 1= HK\$ 1 - HK\$ 1500; 2= HK\$ 1501 - HK\$ 3000; 3= HK\$ 3001 - HK\$ 4500; 4= HK\$ 4501 - HK\$ 6000; 5= HK\$ 6001 - HK\$ 7500; 6= HK\$ 7501 - HK\$ 9000; 7= HK\$ 9001 and above

B. Personal belief in luck

Now I want to ask you some questions about your belief in luck.

	Questions	Options or Codes	Answer
11	I believe in luck.	Code 4	
12	I think I am a lucky person.	Code 4	
13	I carry a lucky charm with me.	Code 4	
14	I pray for luck.	Code 4	
15	I often feel like it's my lucky day.	Code 4	
16	I would sometimes allow myself not to prepare for something because I believe luck can help me to run things smoothly.	Code 4	
17	I tend to win games when the games depend on luck.	Code 4	
18	I think luck plays an important part in everyone's life.	Code 4	
19	I think some people are consistently lucky, while others are unlucky.	Code 4	
20	I think it is fine to make decisions based on how lucky I feel.	Code 4	
21	I gamble with my friends.	Code 4	
22	If I continue to gamble, it will eventually pay off and I will make money.	Code 4	

(Code 4) 1=Strongly disagree; 2=Slightly disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=Slightly agree; 5=Strongly agree

C. First chance of winning cash money

Again, thank you for participating in the survey today. We will thank you by giving you two chances to win some cash money. In the first chance, you will be asked to flip a fair coin **once only** to test your luck. If you are lucky, and the coin shows head, you will win HKD5. If you are unlucky, and if the coin shows tail, you will win no money.

Enumerator: Please make sure the respondent flips the coin in a random manner and only flip the coin ONCE.

23. Do you feel lucky today? 1=Yes 2=Neutral 3=No

24. What is the outcome of the coin flipping?

1= Coin shows head Respondent receives HKD5 and a small note written “You are lucky!”

2= Coin shows tail Respondent receives nothing and a small note written “You are unlucky!”

25. Do you still feel lucky? 1=Yes 2=Neutral 3=No

D. Second chance of winning cash money

Now we go for the second chance. Here we will ask you to make decisions on 10 pairs of choices. In each pair, you can choose between a **sure payment** of a particular amount or you can **toss a coin** where you will have an equal chance of getting 15 or 3 HKD. Please tell us the option you prefer for each of the 10 pairs. We will then randomly pick one pair and pay you cash money accordingly. We will only pay you once.

(Enumerator: Ask the respondent to choose one option from one pair at one time. Do not show them all at once. Repeat options until the respondent understands. Emphasize that coin toss is fair and the chances are equal for the two outcomes in Option A. Only present the options verbally. All pairs must be answered.)

No	Option A	Option B	What is your choice? (A or B)
01	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	4 HKD	
02	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	5 HKD	
03	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	6 HKD	
04	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	7 HKD	
05	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	8 HKD	
06	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	9 HKD	
07	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	10 HKD	
08	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	11 HKD	
09	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	12 HKD	
10	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	13 HKD	

26. Now, please pick a number from this box. What is the Number? _____ (1 to 10)

27. Earlier, you chose _____ (A or B) for the option pair Number _____.

28. (If A) Now please flip a coin again. If the coin shows head, you will win HKD15. If the coin shows tail, you will win HKD3.

_____ (Head or Tail)

29. (If B) As you chose no coin flipping, I will now pay you the specified amount of _____ HKD.

(Enumerator: Survey ends. Thank respondents for participation.)

A study on the attitude of risk taking

(Date: _____ Time: _____)

I am an Economics student from Lingnan University and I am studying people's attitude of taking risk. Your participation in the survey is entirely voluntary and your responses will be kept confidential. You are not to be disturbed by peers while participating in this survey. At the end of the survey you will have a chance to win as much as HKD20 today. Thank you for participating in this survey.

A. Individual background

No	Questions	Options or Codes	Answer
1	What is your name? (First Middle, Last)		
2	What is your age as of January, 2018? (years)		
3	Are you working as a domestic helper now?	1=Yes; 2=No	
4	What is your current marital status?	Code 1	
5	What is your highest level of education?	Code 2	
6	What is your religion?	Code 3	
7	Are both of your parents alive?	0=Both passed away 1=Only 1 alive 2=Both still alive	
8	How many siblings (not including yourself) do you have?	(Count)	
9	How many children do you have?	(Count)	
10	How many other dependents do you have?	(Count)	
11	How many years and months have you been working in Hong Kong as a domestic helper in total?	(years, months)	
12	Do you have any health problems after coming to Hong Kong?	1=Yes; 2=No	
13	What is your contract salary as of January 2018?	HKD	
14	Do you have any bonus given apart from your salary? If yes, please state amount of your bonus per year.	0=No 1=Yes. Specify HKD	
15	How much of your income do you send back home on average each month?	HKD	
16	How much of your income do you spend for yourself on average each month?	HKD	

(Code 1) 0=Single; 1=First-time Married; 2=Remarried; 3=Separated not divorced; 4=Divorced; 5=Widowed

(Code 2) 0=No education; 1=Grade 1; 2=Grade 2; 3=Grade 3; 4=Grade 4; 5=Grade 5; 6=Grade 6; 7=Grade 7; 8=Grade 8; 9=Grade 9; 10=Grade 10; 11=Incomplete university; 12=Completed university; 13=Others

(Code 3) 0=No religion; 1=Roman Catholic; 2=Protestant Christians; 3=Muslim; 4=Buddhism; 5=Others

B. Personal belief in luck

Now I want to ask you some questions about your belief in luck.

	Questions	Options or Codes	Answer
17	I believe in luck.	Code 4	
18	I think I am a lucky person.	Code 4	
19	I carry a lucky charm with me.	Code 4	
20	I pray for luck.	Code 4	
21	I often feel like it's my lucky day.	Code 4	
22	I would sometimes allow myself not to prepare for something because I believe luck can help me to run things smoothly.	Code 4	
23	I tend to win games when the games depend on luck.	Code 4	
24	I think luck plays an important part in everyone's life.	Code 4	
25	I think some people are consistently lucky, while others are unlucky.	Code 4	
26	I think it is fine to make decisions based on how lucky I feel.	Code 4	
27	I gamble with my friends.	Code 4	
28	If I continue to gamble, it will eventually pay off and I will make money.	Code 4	

(Code 4) 1=Strongly disagree; 2=Slightly disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=Slightly agree; 5=Strongly agree

C. First chance of winning cash money

Again, thank you for participating in the survey today. We will thank you by giving you two chances to win some cash money. In the first chance, you will be asked to flip a fair coin **once only** to test your luck. If you are lucky, and the coin shows head, you will win HKD5. If you are unlucky, and if the coin shows tail, you will win no money.

Enumerator: Please make sure the respondent flips the coin in a random manner and only flip the coin ONCE.

29. Do you feel lucky today? 1=Yes 2=Neutral 3=No

30. What is the outcome of the coin flipping?

1= Coin shows head Respondent receives HKD5 and a small note written “You are lucky!”

2= Coin shows tail Respondent receives nothing and a small note written “You are unlucky!”

31. Do you still feel lucky? 1=Yes 2=Neutral 3=No

D. Second chance of winning cash money

Now we go for the second chance. Here we will ask you to make decisions on 10 pairs of choices. In each pair, you can choose between a **sure payment** of a particular amount or you can **toss a coin** where you will have an equal chance of getting 15 or 3 HKD. Please tell us which choices you prefer for each of the 10 pairs. We will then randomly pick one pair and pay you cash money accordingly. We will only pay you once.

(Enumerator: Ask the respondent to choose one option from one pair at one time. Do not show them all at once. Repeat options until the respondent understands. Emphasize that coin toss is fair and the chances are equal for the two outcomes in Option A. Only present the options verbally. All pairs must be answered.)

No	Option A	Option B	What is your choice? (A or B)
01	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	4 HKD	
02	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	5 HKD	
03	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	6 HKD	
04	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	7 HKD	
05	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	8 HKD	
06	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	9 HKD	
07	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	10 HKD	
08	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	11 HKD	
09	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	12 HKD	
10	Head: 15 HKD; Tail: 3 HKD	13 HKD	

32. Now, please pick a number from this box. What is the Number? _____ (1 to 10)

33. Earlier, you chose _____ (A or B) for the option pair Number _____.

34. (If A) Now please flip a coin again. If the coin shows head, you will win HKD15. If the coin shows tail, you will win HKD3.

_____ (Head or Tail)

35. (If B) As you chose no coin flipping, I will now pay you the specified amount of _____ HKD.

(Enumerator: Survey ends. Thank respondents for participation.)

Stata Do Files for All_students

tab Gender

tab Age

tab Faculty

tab Yearofstudy

tab Outcome

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 inc6

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 inc6 inc7

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 inc6 inc7 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 inc6 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 BeliefLuckScore

Stata Do Files for Consistent_students

tab Gender

tab Age

tab Faculty

tab Yearofstudy

tab Outcome

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5

reg Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA BeliefLuckScore inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 inc6

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 inc6 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 inc5 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 inc4 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 inc3 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 inc2 BeliefLuckScore

reg Total_A Outcome yr1 yr2 yr3 yr4 Gender fac1 fac2 fac3 CGPA inc1 BeliefLuckScore

Stata Do Files for All Philippines Domestic Helpers

tab Age

tab maritalstatus

tab levelofedu

tab religion

tab numchild

tab Outcome

reg Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3
rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3
rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 rel1 rel2
rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1
rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1
BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1
rel2 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1
rel2 rel3 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1
rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

Stata Do Files for Consistent Philippines Domestic Helpers

tab Age

tab maritalstatus

tab levelofedu

tab religion

tab numchild

tab Outcome

reg Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 BeliefLuckScore

reg total_a Outcome Age maritalstatus levelofedu numchild mar1 mar2 mar3 mar4 mar5 edu1 edu2 edu3 edu4 edu5 rel1 rel2 rel3 rel4 BeliefLuckScore