

LEARNING CHECK

1. We will extend the univariate regression analysis that we considered in our previous Learning Check by adding a second predictor of investment risk-taking. Specifically, in addition to age, Zabel et al. (2009) used sensation seeking as a predictor of investment risk-taking. Here is the output from this multiple regression analysis:

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Sensation Seeking, Age ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Risk-taking

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.270 ^a	.073	.066	3.23665

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sensation Seeking, Age

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	211.961	2	105.981	10.117	.000 ^b
	Residual	2692.302	257	10.476		
	Total	2904.264	259			

a. Dependent Variable: Risk-taking

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sensation Seeking, Age

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	8.378	1.030		8.138	.000	6.351	10.406
	Age	-.022	.013	-.120	-1.640	.102	-.048	.004
	Sensation Seeking	.483	.194	.183	2.490	.013	.101	.864

a. Dependent Variable: Risk-taking

- a) How much variability in risk-taking was accounted for by the predictor variables?

A: 7.3%

- b) Was this amount of variability statistically significant? How do you know?

A: Yes, because the F ratio of 10.12 is statistically significant, $p < .001$.