**Statistical Analysis**

**ANOVA**

**Excel File: SatisJob**

1. A study reported in the *Journal of Business Management* concluded that self-employed individuals do not experience higher job satisfaction that individuals who are not self-employed. In this study, job satisfaction is measured using 18 items, each of which is rated using a Likert-type scale with 1-5 response options ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement. A higher score on this scale indicates a higher degree of job satisfaction. The sum of the ratings for the 18 items (ranging from 18 to 90) is used as the measure of job satisfaction. Suppose that this approach was used to measure the job satisfaction for lawyers, physical therapist, cabinetmakers, and systems analysts. The results obtained for a sample of 10 individual from each profession can be found in the excel file **SatisJob**.

a. Develop the null and alternative hypothesis to test for any difference in the job satisfaction among the four professions.

b. Using a 5% significance level, what is your conclusion?