Assumptions:

1. X/Y are scale – self efficacy / monitoring are interval, rating is ratio, yes
2. X/Y are normal – N > 30 so yes.
3. Random selection – no probably not, random assignment – no
4. Homoscedasticity – self eff is no because they are bunched up on the right; monitoring is not because it does not show and even spread

SELF EFF



MONITOR



Step 2:

R: self eff or monitoring predicts rating r /= 0 = p

N: self eff or monitoring does not predict rating r = 0 = p

Step 3:

Self efficacy

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: JOL\_Data$rating and JOL\_Data$selfeff

t = 15.572, df = 3667, p-value < 2.2e-16

alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

0.2184437 0.2791524

sample estimates:

cor

0.2490427

Monitoring

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: JOL\_Data$rating and JOL\_Data$monitoring

t = 1.1573, df = 3667, p-value = 0.2472

alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

-0.01325936 0.05143580

sample estimates:

cor

0.01910822

Step 4:

Cut off score

Df = N – 2

qt(.05/2, 3667, lower.tail = F)

+ and – 1.96

Step 5:

Self eff t = 15.572

Monitoring t = 1.1573

Step 6:

Self eff is reject, they are correlated

Monitoring is not reject, they are not correlated