1. Estimate both a *main effects* and *interaction effect* regression model where **Procrastination (proc)** is a function of **conscientiousness (consc)** and **awakeness (at.1).** Compare the R2 of the nested models.
2. Examine the extent of collinearity among the predictors. Then center your predictors and re-examine the extent of collinearity among the predictors.
3. Estimate a new interaction effect model that uses the centered predictors.
4. Create a 2D plot to visualize the interaction effect.
5. Calculate the simple slopes between conscientiousness and procrastination for different levels of awakeness.
6. Write up a brief APA style report that details your findings and your interpretations of the interaction (see example write up on next page for additional detail).

(Reminder: Steps 1-5 can all be done by completing the template R script)

**Example APA write up for moderated regression model with continuous predictors**

An interaction effects model was constructed where life satisfaction was regressed on students’ mood score, awakeness score, and their interaction term. Predictors were mean centered prior to model estimation to eliminate non-essential collinearity. The overall model explained a significant amount of variance in life satisfaction, *F*(3, 185) = 44.34, *p* < .001, *R2* = .42. There was a main effect of the mood predictor on life satisfaction after accounting for awakeness – increases in mood scores were associated with an increase in life satisfaction (*β* = 6.47, *p* < .001). There was not a significant effect of awakeness scores on life satisfaction after accounting for mood scores (*β* = -0.91, *p* = .06). Most importantly there was a significant interaction between the predictors (*β* = 1.26, *p* = .048). Simple slopes analyses revealed that increases in mood rating were associated with increased life satisfaction at all levels of awakeness. However, higher levels of awakeness strengthened the positive association between mood and life satisfaction (*β*-1SD = 5.56, *p* < .01; *β*0SD = 6.47, *p* < .01; *β*+1SD = 7.39, *p* < .01). Theinteraction effect is depicted in *Figure 1.*