

CORRELATION

To generate correlations between two or more variables, list them all. If you specify more than two variables, SPSS will calculate correlations between all possible pairs of variables that you have listed. The first example below requests correlations between three different variables (consis, ach100, and conf100):

```
corr vars = consis ach100 conf100 .
```

Correlations

Correlations

		Consistency (R)	Achievement, 100 cases	Prop of 100 in ranges
Consistency (R)	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.518	-.114
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.246
	N	106	106	105
Achievement, 100 cases	Pearson Correlation	.518	1.000	.103
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.294
	N	106	106	105
Prop of 100 in ranges	Pearson Correlation	-.114	.103	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.246	.294	.
	N	105	105	105

Each cell in this matrix contains information on one correlation coefficient, that between the variables identified in the row and the column headings. In the cell, you'll find the correlation coefficient, the p value (labeled "Sig. (2-tailed)"), and the sample size. For example, there is a reliable correlation between Achievement and Consistency, $r(104) = .52$, $p < .001$. (Remember that you report df , which equals $N - 2$).

Sometimes the full matrix of correlations gets large, and it includes many correlations in which you are not interested. You can tell SPSS to use certain variables only as row headings in the matrix, others only as column headings. (Note that these lists of variables can overlap, such that some variables are used in as row and column headings). In the following example, two variables (ach100 and conf100) will be row headings, and one variable (consis) will be a column heading:

```
corr vars = ach100 conf100 with consis .
```

Correlations

Correlations

		Consistency (R)
Achievement, 100 cases	Pearson Correlation	.518
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	106
Prop of 100 in ranges	Pearson Correlation	-.114
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.246
	N	105