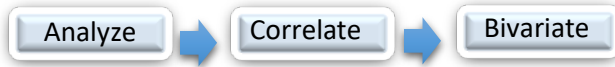1. Check Assumptions (see Statistical Assumptions in SPSS):

- Normality
- Homoscedasticity
- Independence of Participants
- Linear Relationship Between Two Variables

2.

Analyze ➡ Correlate ➡ Bivariate

Note. Check one-tailed if your hypothesis is one direction (you think one group will be higher or lower), check two-tailed if you just think that the groups will be different but do not know the direction.

3.

How much predictor correlates with outcome. This is an effect size, can be compared with other correlation values.

.1 = Small effect
.3 = Medium
.5 = Large

Correlations

		Age	Memory
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	-.173**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000
	N	3400	3397
Memory	Pearson Correlation	-.173**	
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	
	N	3397	3397

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

3% of the variance in Memory was explained by Age.

r^2 is the Coefficient of Determination. If you multiply by 100 it tells you the % variance of one variable explained by the variance of the other variable.

People who were older tended to have worse memory, $r(3399) = -.17$, $p < .001$.