

What to include when writing up Pearson's r Correlation results

1. Remind the reader of the type of test you used and the comparison that was made. Both variables also need to be identified.

Example:

“A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was computed to assess the relationship between a nurse’s assessment of patient pain and the patient’s self assessment of his/her own pain. ”

2. Report value of Pearson's r to provide an understanding of the strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables. Also report whether the relationship is significant.

Example:

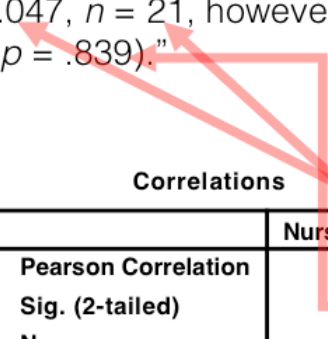
“There was a weak, positive correlation between the two variables, $r = .047$, $N = 21$; however, the relationship was not significant ($p = .839$).”

Finding the information on your SPSS printout

“There was a positive correlation between the two variables, $r = 0.047$, $n = 21$, however, the relationship was not significant ($p = .839$).”

Correlations

		NursePain	PatientPain
NursePain	Pearson Correlation	1	.047
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.839
	N	21	21
PatientPain	Pearson Correlation	.047	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.839	
	N	21	21



3. Summarize the relationship.

Example:

“The nurse’s assessment of patient pain did not appear to be associated with the patient’s self assessment.”

Note: If the relationship was significant, this last statement should indicate the direction of the relationship.

Example:

“Increases in nurse’s assessment of patient pain were correlated with increases in patient’s self-assessment.”

all together now...

“A Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was computed to assess the relationship between a nurse’s assessment of patient pain and the patient’s self assessment of his/her own pain. There was a weak, positive correlation between the two variables, $r = .047$, $N = 21$; however, the relationship was not significant ($p = .839$). The nurse’s assessment of patient pain did not appear to be associated with the patient’s self assessment.”