**Transcript: Interpreting Correlation Output**

In this video we will go over how to interpret the results of a correlation analysis conducted in both R Commander and SPSS. The first thing that we will look at is the correlation value. This can be found at the bottom of the output in R Commander. We have a value of .1122283, or approximately .112. We can see the same value in SPSS right here. We have a correlation between “density” and “crime” of .112. We can also see the same value in SPSS down here. This is because SPSS is giving us both the correlation between “density” and “crime” and between “crime” and “density”. Of course, these values are going to be the same, so it doesn't matter which part of the output you look at.

Next, we want to see whether this correlation is significant. To do that, we will look at the *p* value. In R Commander, the *p* value is displayed here and it's a value of .2663. In SPSS, again we have the *p* value displayed in two different places, right here and right here. Because our *p* value is greater than 0.05, we can conclude that there is not a significant correlation between a city's density and its crime rate.