

## Quantitative Reasoning Learning Goals for Psychology of Aging

### 1. Knowledge and conceptual understanding learning goal:

Students should be able to describe the basic concepts of correlation: including the strength and direction of a Pearson's correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) and what types of relationships between variables can create a correlation

### 2. Thinking and other skills learning goal:

Students should be able to speculate as to why two variables might be correlated, predict how certain behaviors may influence how we change as we age, identify what a correlation between variables is not telling us, and anticipate what kind of research studies could further clarify a correlation between variables

### 3. Attitudes, values, dispositions and habits of mind learning goal:

Students should be able to utilize their understanding of correlations in making health-related decisions

Quantitative skill: students should be able to read and create a scatterplot demonstrating the relationship between two variables