Scatterplots and Correlation

Objectives

Create and analyze scatterplots

2 Determine the type of correlation of a scatterplot

Scatterplots

Scatterplot

A **scatterplot** is a visual display which can be used to examine an association between two variables, usually x and y.

Scatterplots

Scatterplot

A **scatterplot** is a visual display which can be used to examine an association between two variables, usually x and y.

The independent variable, x, is called the **explanatory variable** and the dependent variable, y, is called the **response variable**.

Scatterplots

Scatterplot

A **scatterplot** is a visual display which can be used to examine an association between two variables, usually x and y.

The independent variable, x, is called the **explanatory variable** and the dependent variable, y, is called the **response variable**.

Scatterplots allow us to see if there is a relationship between the two variables.

Example 1

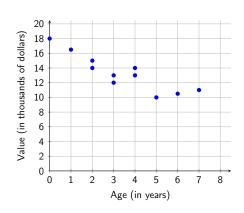
The table below shows the age of a certain model of car (in years) with the cars current value (in thousands of dollars). Create a scatterplot for the data.

Age	Value
2	15
3	12
3	13
2	14
4	13
5	10
6	10.5
1	16.5
0	18
4	14
7	11

Example 1

The table below shows the age of a certain model of car (in years) with the cars current value (in thousands of dollars). Create a scatterplot for the data.

Age	Value
2	15
3	12
3	13
2	14
4	13
5	10
6	10.5
1	16.5
0	18
4	14
7	11



Objectives

Create and analyze scatterplots

2 Determine the type of correlation of a scatterplot

Direction of Points

Often times, the data in a scatterplot has some pattern to it.

Direction of Points

Often times, the data in a scatterplot has some pattern to it.

Correlation

A **correlation** between two variables examines how the response variable's (y) values change as the explanatory variable's (x) values change.

Direction of Points

Often times, the data in a scatterplot has some pattern to it.

Correlation

A **correlation** between two variables examines how the response variable's (y) values change as the explanatory variable's (x) values change.

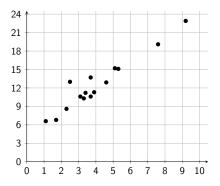
We will examine three correlation types: positive, negative, and none (a.k.a. no correlation)

Positive Correlation

As x increases, so does y.

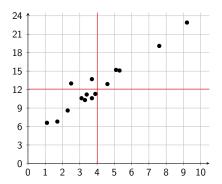
Positive Correlation

As x increases, so does y.

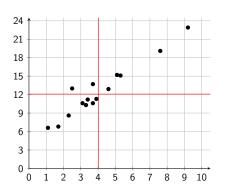


We can also get a *general idea* of the type of correlation by looking at the counts of observations in the quadrants formed by the means of x and y.

We can also get a *general idea* of the type of correlation by looking at the counts of observations in the quadrants formed by the means of x and y.

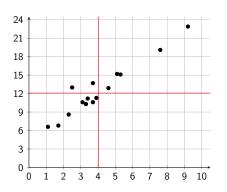


We can also get a *general idea* of the type of correlation by looking at the counts of observations in the quadrants formed by the means of x and y.



Q1: 5 values Q3: 8 values Total = 13

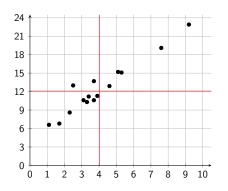
We can also get a *general idea* of the type of correlation by looking at the counts of observations in the quadrants formed by the means of x and y.



Q1: 5 values Q3: 8 values Total = 13

Q2: 2 values Q4: 0 values Total: 2

We can also get a *general idea* of the type of correlation by looking at the counts of observations in the quadrants formed by the means of x and y.

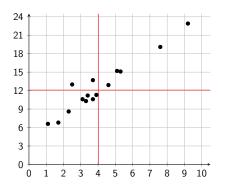


Q1: 5 values Q3: 8 values Total = 13

Q2: 2 values Q4: 0 values Total: 2

11 more points in Q1 and Q3

We can also get a *general idea* of the type of correlation by looking at the counts of observations in the quadrants formed by the means of x and y.



Q1: 5 values Q3: 8 values Total = 13

Q2: 2 values Q4: 0 values Total: 2

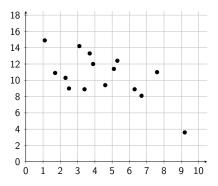
11 more points in Q1 and Q3 suggests positive correlation

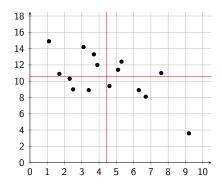
Negative Correlation

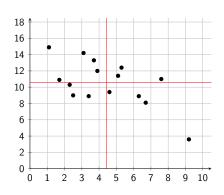
As x increases, y decreases.

Negative Correlation

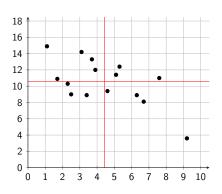
As x increases, y decreases.





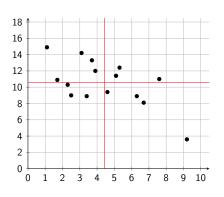


Q1: 3 values Q3: 3 values Total = 6



Q1: 3 values Q3: 3 values Total = 6

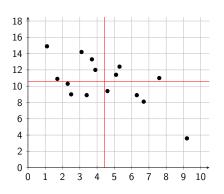
Q2: 5 values Q4: 4 values Total: 9



Q1: 3 values Q3: 3 values Total = 6

Q2: 5 values Q4: 4 values Total: 9

3 more points in Q2 and Q4



Q1: 3 values Q3: 3 values Total = 6

Q2: 5 values Q4: 4 values Total: 9

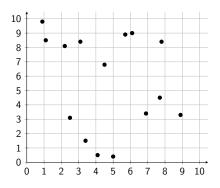
3 more points in Q2 and Q4 suggests a very weak negative correlation

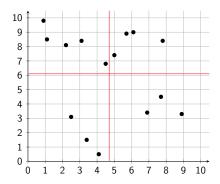
No Correlation

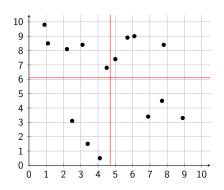
There is no visible pattern between x and y.

No Correlation

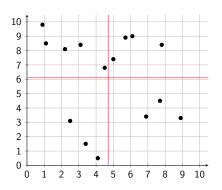
There is no visible pattern between x and y.





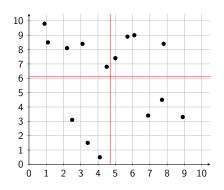


Q1: 4 values Q3: 3 values Total = 7



Q1: 4 values Q3: 3 values Total = 7

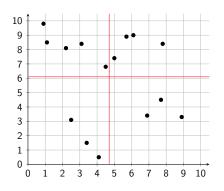
Q2: 5 values Q4: 3 values Total: 8



Q1: 4 values Q3: 3 values Total = 7

Q2: 5 values Q4: 3 values Total: 8

1 more point in Q2 and Q4



Q1: 4 values Q3: 3 values Total = 7

Q2: 5 values Q4: 3 values Total: 8

1 more point in Q2 and Q4 suggests almost no correlation

