## 14.1) Correlation

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#### Reference

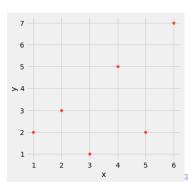
Tables, Graphics, and Figures from

# Computational and Inferential Thinking: The Foundations of Data Science

Adhikari & DeNero (2019): Ch 15.1 Correlation

https://www.inferentialthinking.com/

```
from datascience import *
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plots
plots.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
```



t.scatter(0, 1, s=30, color='red')

```
def standard_units(any_numbers):
    "Convert any array of numbers to standard units."
    return (any_numbers - np.mean(any_numbers))/np.std(any_numbers)
```

```
t su = t.with_columns(
        'x (standard units)', standard units(x),
        'y (standard units)', standard units(y))
            x (standard units) y (standard units)
      1 2
                        -1.46385
                                             -0.648886
      2 3
                        -0.87831
                                             -0.162221
      3 1
                        -0.29277
                                              -1.13555
         5
      4
                         0.29277
                                              0.811107
      5 2
                         0.87831
                                             -0.648886
                         1.46385
                                               1.78444
```

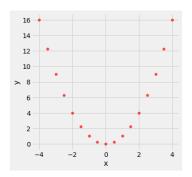
#### 

| X | у | x (standard units) | y (standard units) | product of standard units |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | -1.46385           | -0.648886          | 0.949871                  |
| 2 | 3 | -0.87831           | -0.162221          | 0.142481                  |
| 3 | 1 | -0.29277           | -1.13555           | 0.332455                  |
| 4 | 5 | 0.29277            | 0.811107           | 0.237468                  |
| 5 | 2 | 0.87831            | -0.648886          | -0.569923                 |
| 6 | 7 | 1.46385            | 1.78444            | 2.61215                   |

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

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```
def correlation(t, x, y):
    return np.mean(standard_units(t.column(x))*standard_units(t.column(y)))
```



#### Ecological Correlations Should be Interpreted with Care

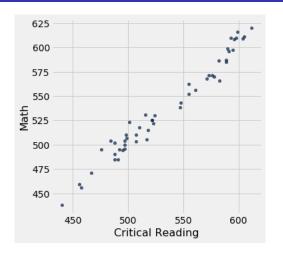
### Correlations based on aggregated data can be misleading

#### SAT scores in 2014

```
path_data = 'https://github.com/data-8/textbook/raw/gh-pages/data/'
sat2014 = Table.read_table(path_data + 'sat2014.csv').sort('State')
```

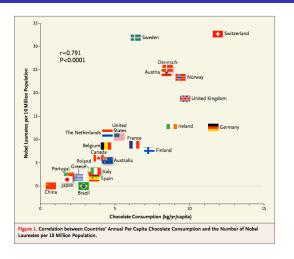
| State   | Participation Rate | Critical Reading | Math | Writing | Combined |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|------|---------|----------|
| Alabama | 6.7                | 547              | 538  | 532     | 1617     |
| Alaska  | 54.2               | 507              | 503  | 475     | 1485     |
| Arizona | 36.4               | 522              | 525  | 500     | 1547     |

#### sat2014.scatter('Critical Reading', 'Math')



correlation(sat2014, 'Critical Reading', 'Math')

#### **New England Journal of Medicine 2012**



https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/the-curious-wavefunction/chocolate-consumption-and-nobel-prizes-a-bizarre-juxtaposition-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there-ever-was-prizes-a-bizarre-if-there