

Methods: Correlation



- Explain what is meant by the term 'correlation.'
- Describe what a scatterplot is and why it can be useful.
- Explain the difference between a positive and a negative correlation.
- Explain how an artificial correlation might arise and how to be on the lookout for artificial correlations.

Learning Goals

You are only interested in correlation when you have scores on two variables measured on the same subjects.

Correlations

You are only interested in correlation when you have scores on two variables measured on the same subjects.

Some examples:

- height and weight
- number of neurons and age

Correlations

You are only interested in correlation when you have scores on two variables measured on the same subjects.

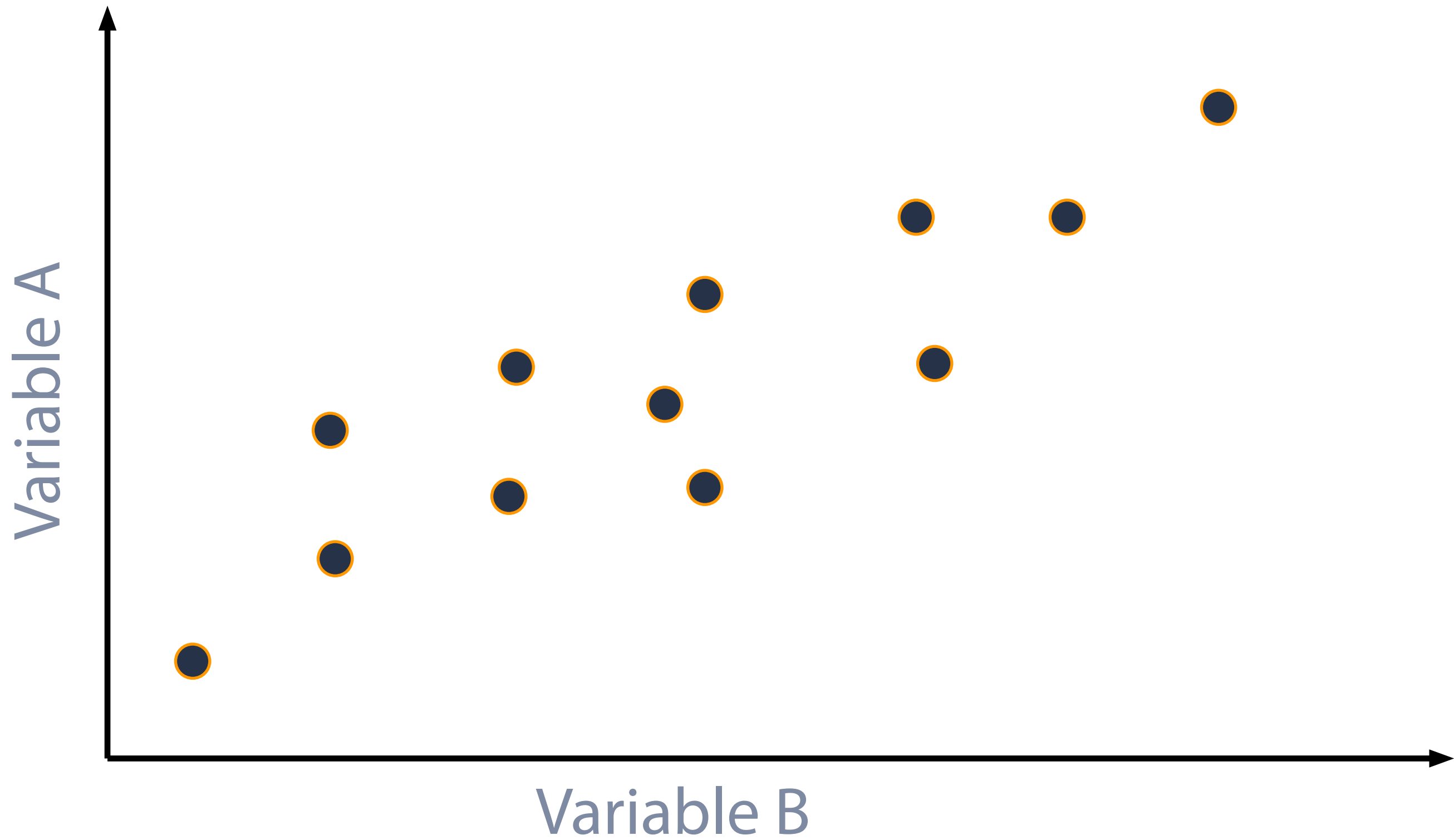
Some examples:

- height and weight
- number of neurons and age

Correlations make it possible to use the value of one variable to predict the value of another.

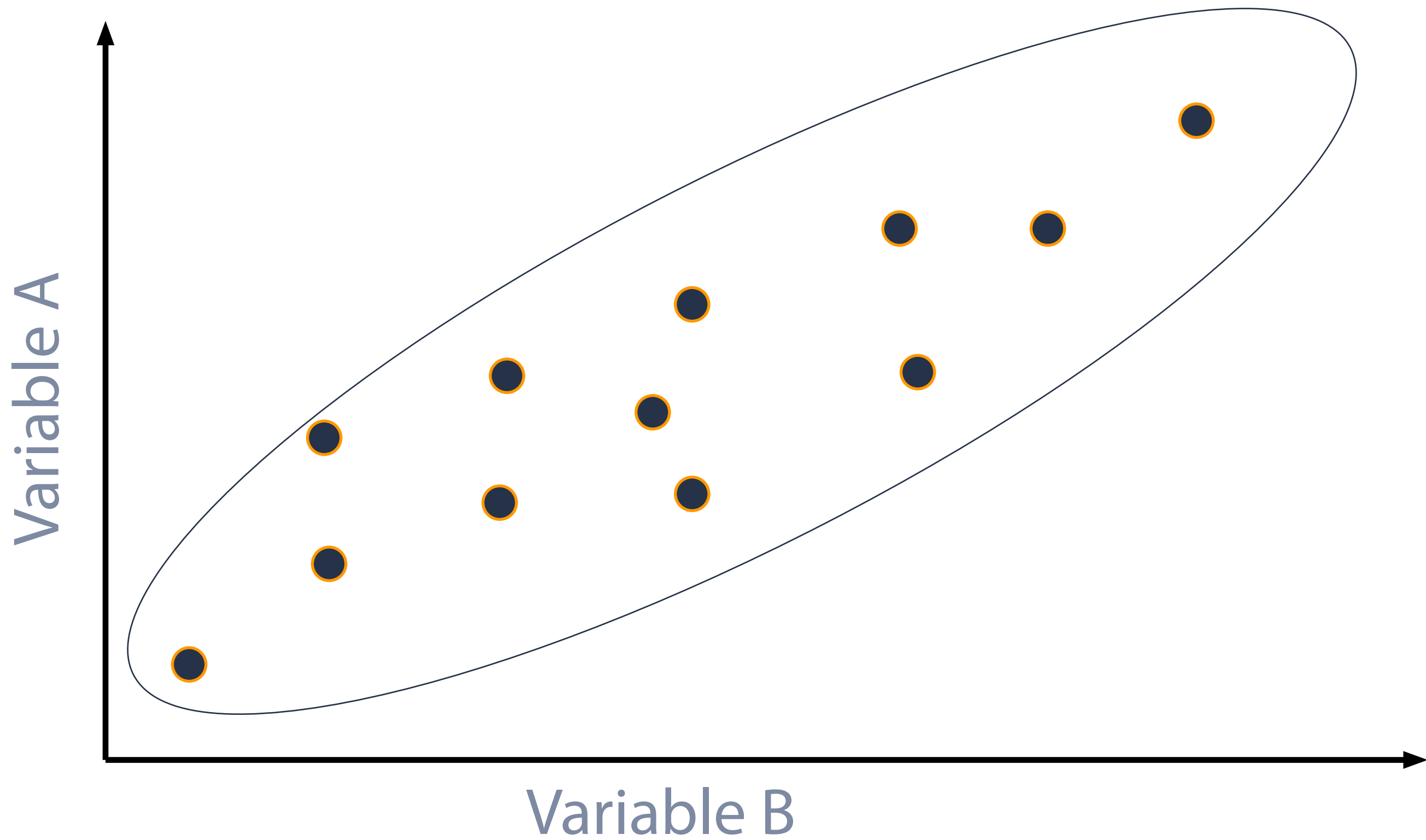
Correlations

Scatterplot



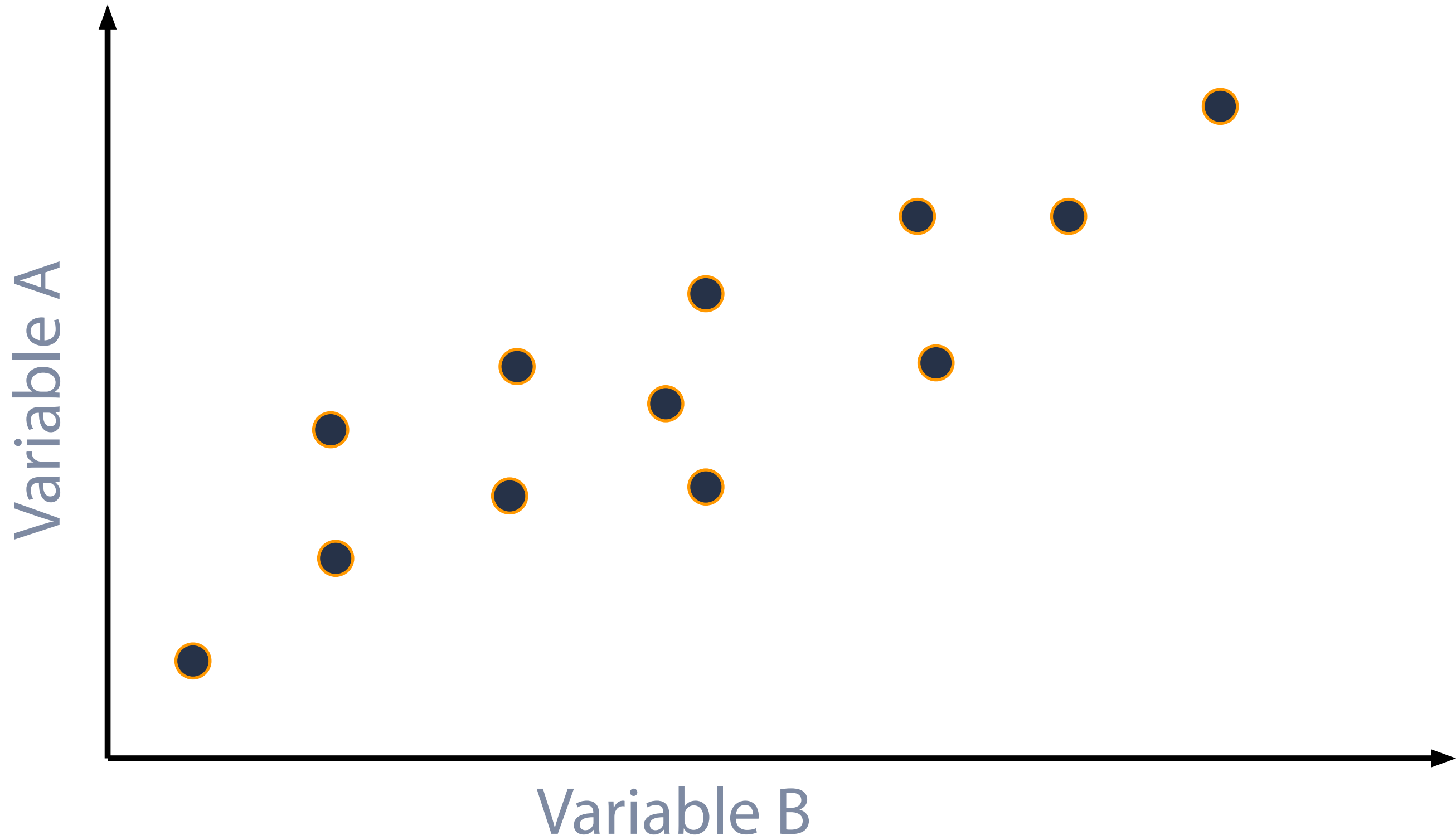
Correlations

Scatterplot



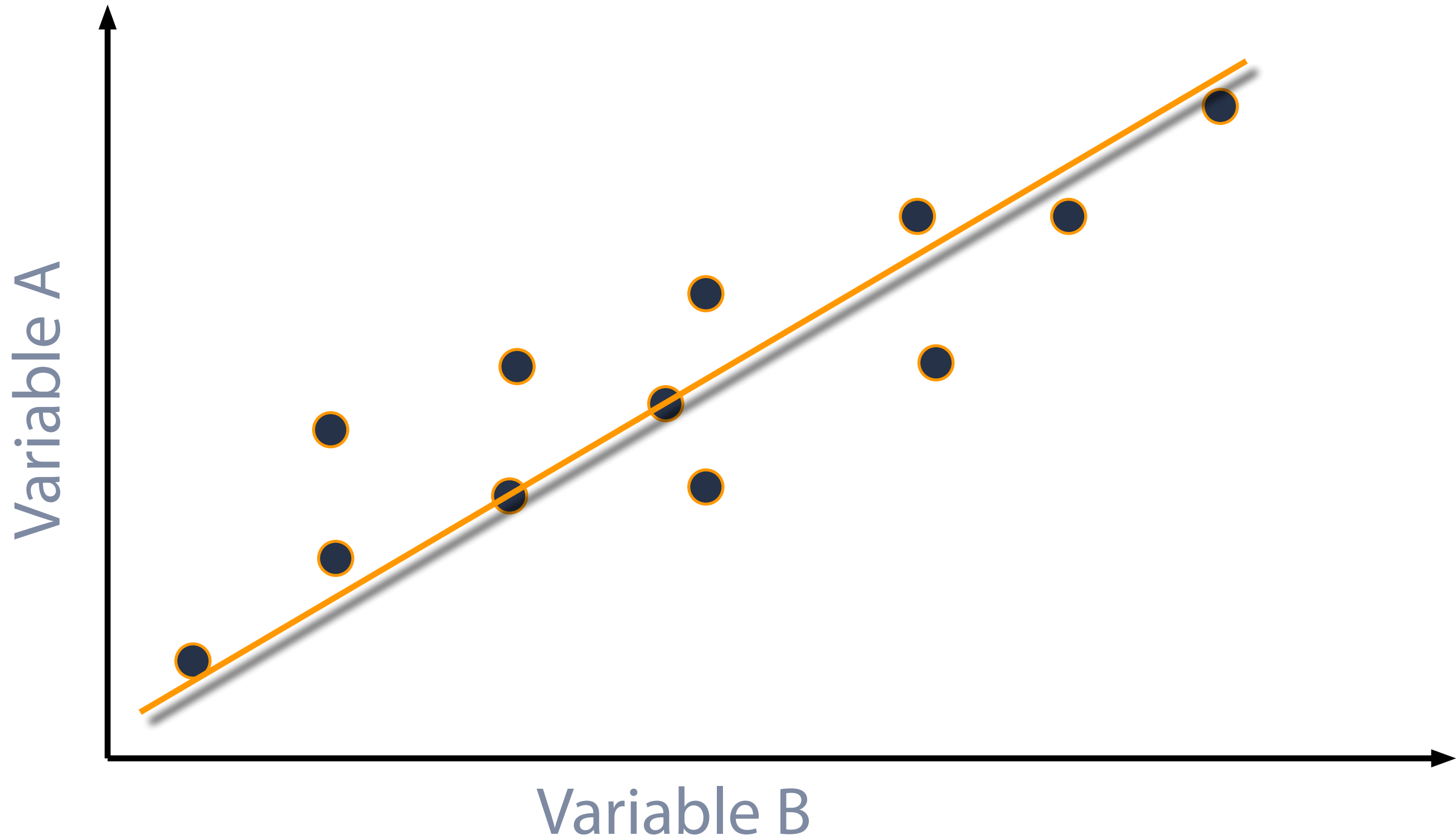
Correlations

Positive Correlation



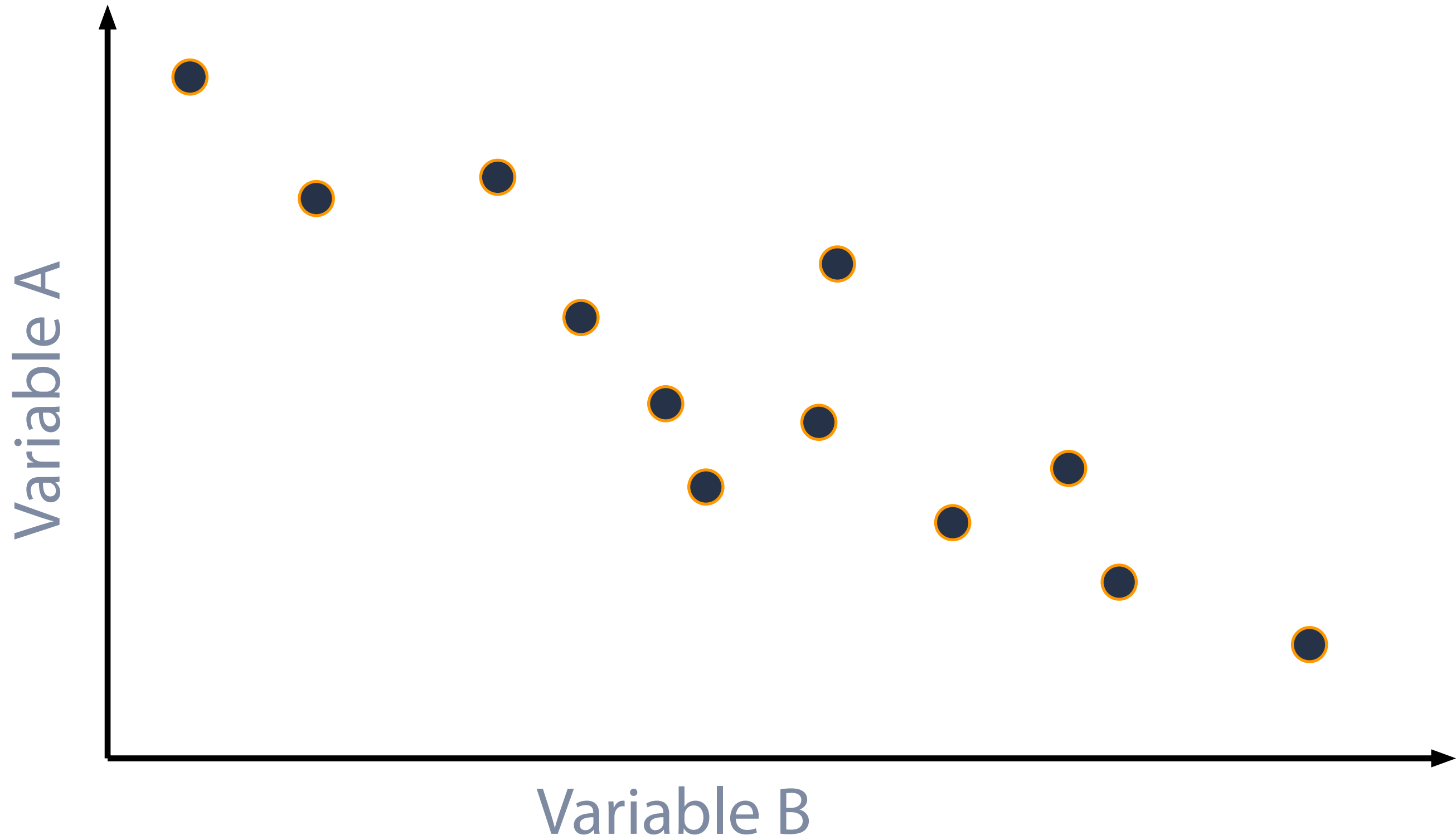
Correlations

Positive Correlation



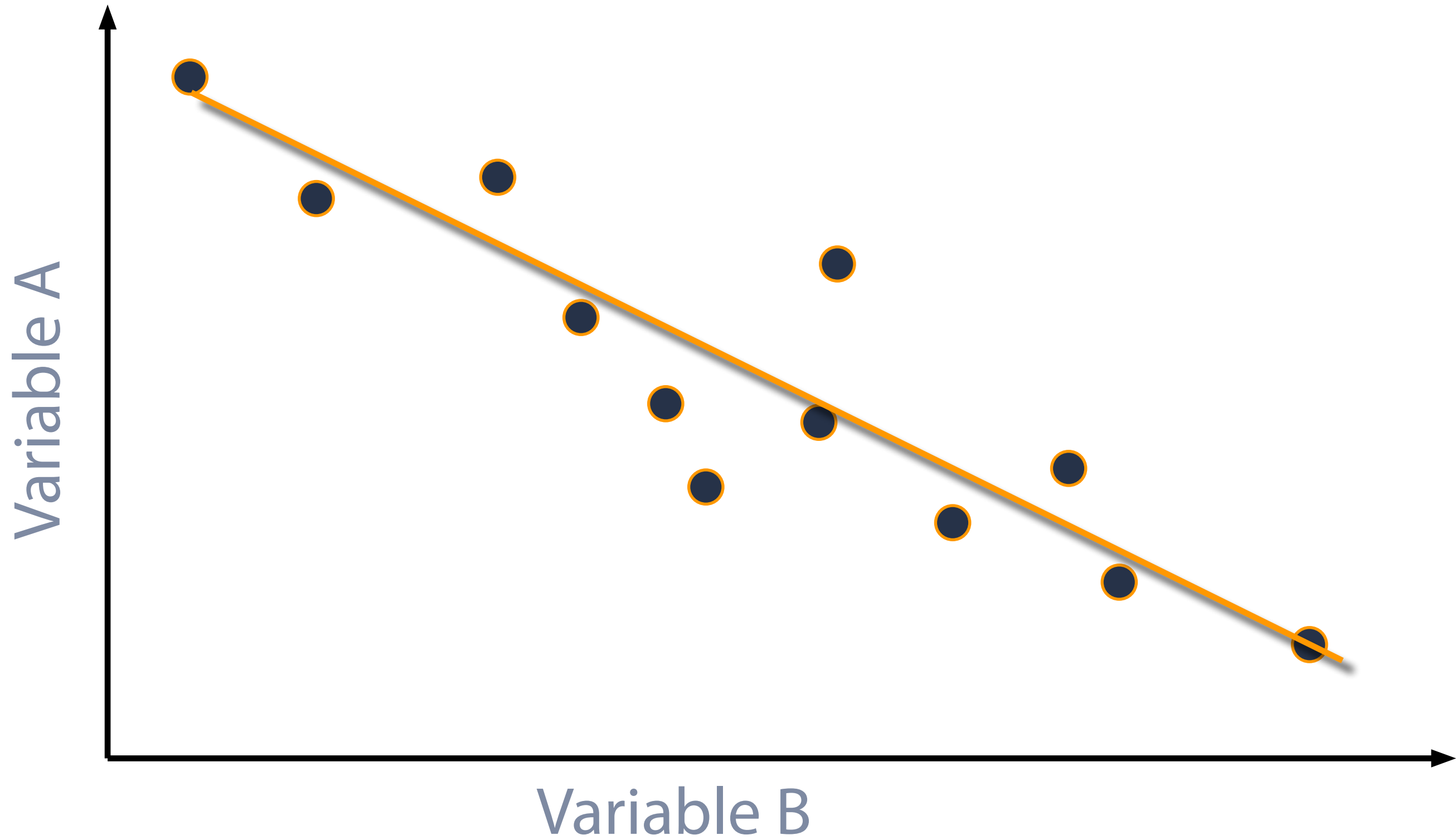
Correlations

Negative Correlation



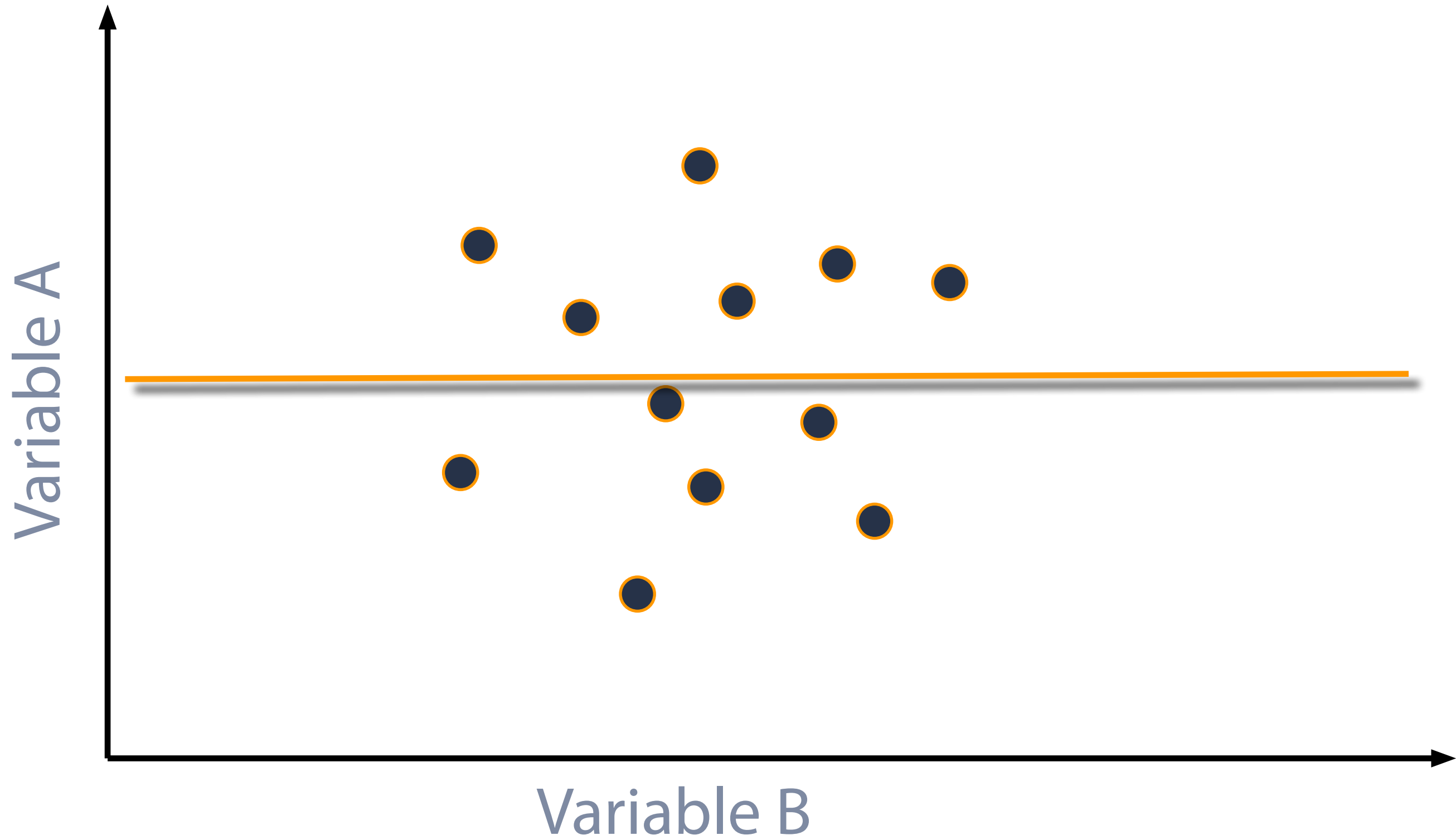
Correlations

Negative Correlation



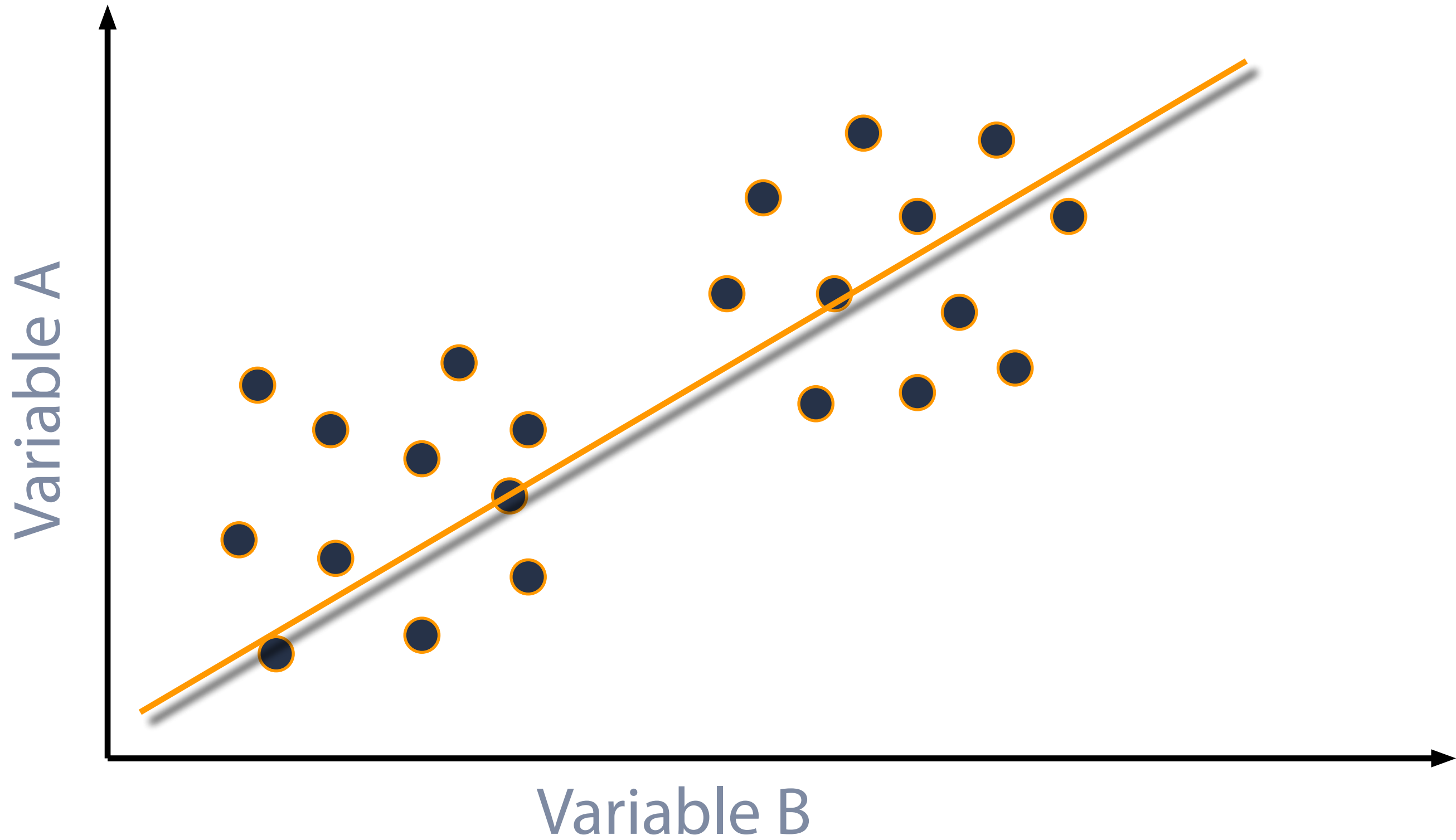
Correlations

No Correlation



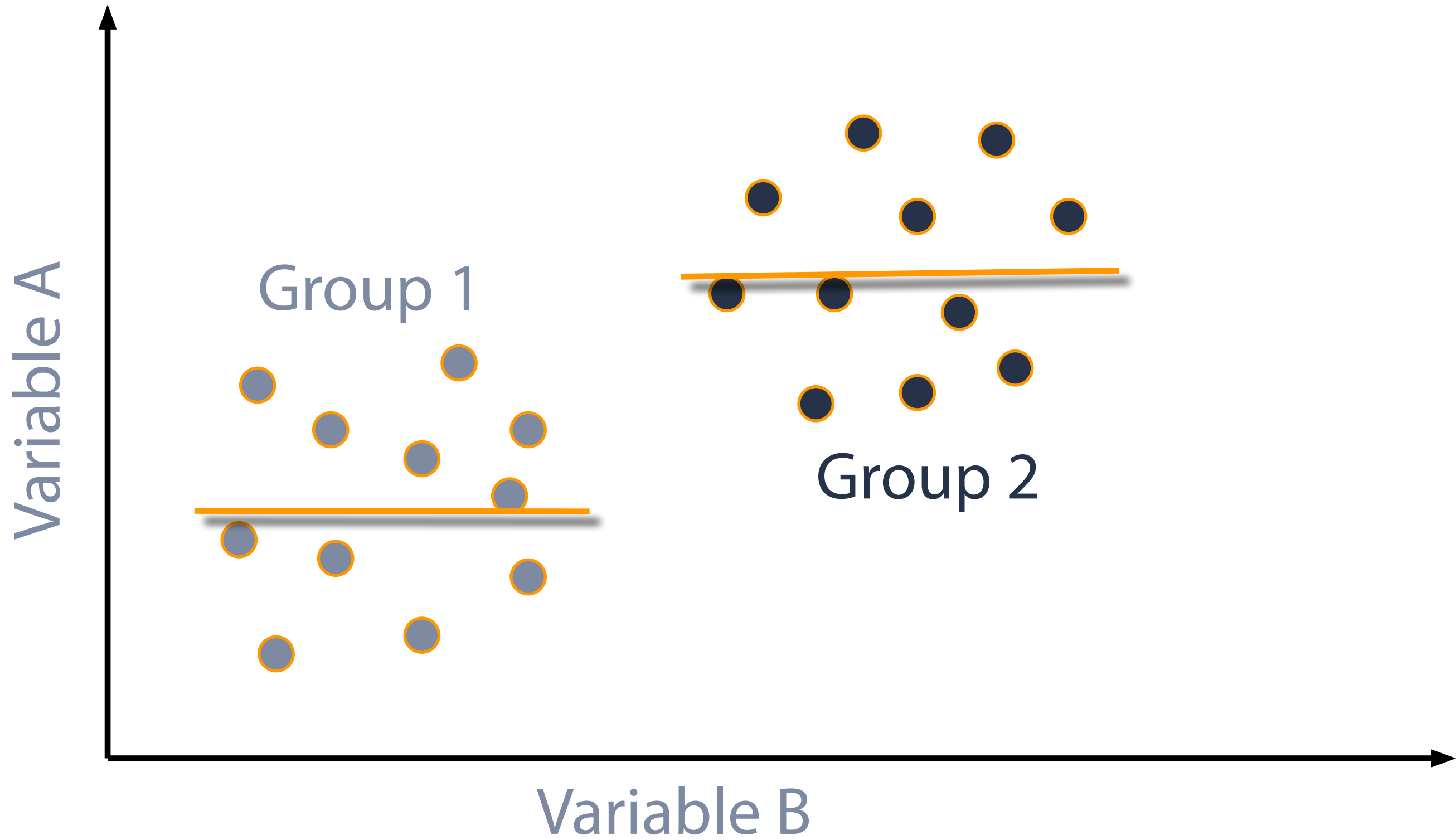
Correlations

Artificial Correlation



Correlations

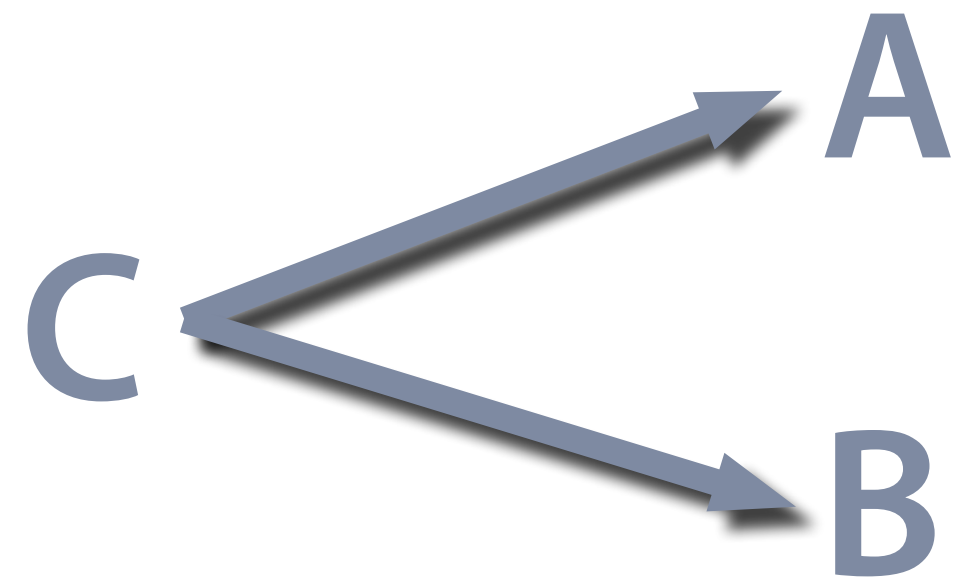
Artificial Correlation



Correlations

Correlation and Causation

Can we be sure variable A causes variable B?



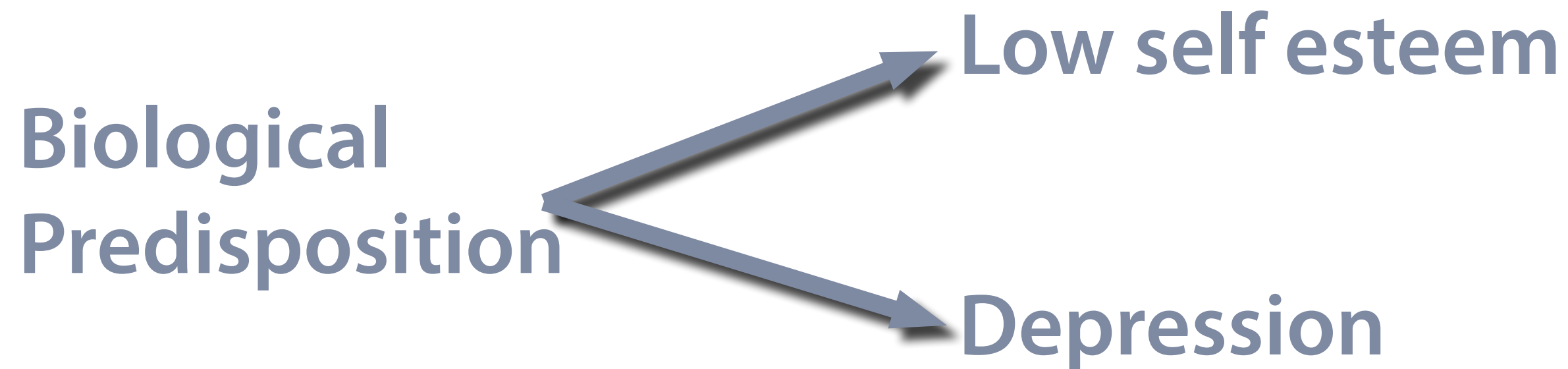
Correlations

Correlation and Causation

Can we be sure variable A causes variable B?

Low self esteem → Depression

Depression → Low self esteem



Correlations