

# Interpretation of Correlation

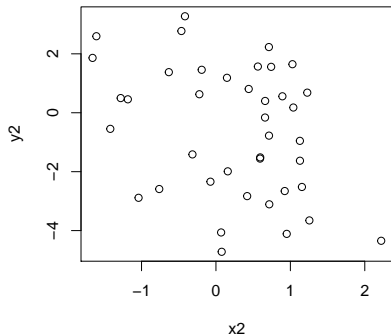
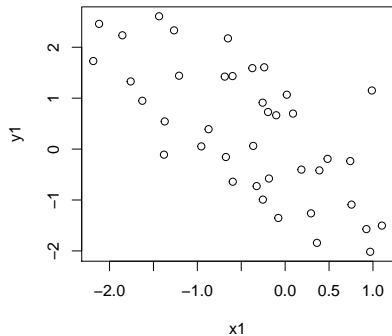
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February 26, 2015

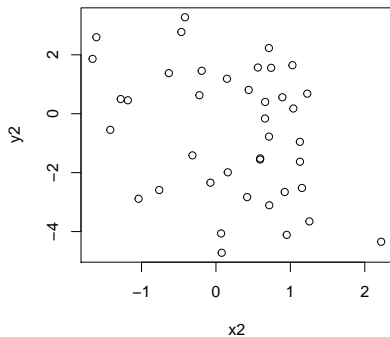
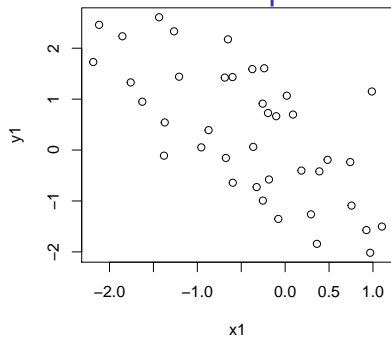
# Agenda

- ▶ Last time
  - ▶ Positive correlation
  - ▶ Negative correlation
  - ▶ Scatterplot and linear trend line
- ▶ Today
  - ▶ Interpretation of correlation
  - ▶ Causation

# 50 shades of scatterplot



## 50 shades of scatterplot



```
cor(x1, y1)
```

```
## [1] -0.6787
```

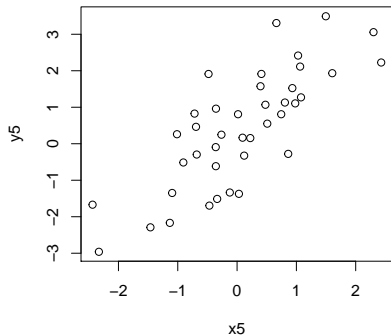
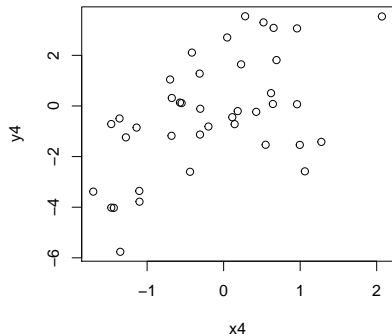
```
cor(x2, y2)
```

```
## [1] -0.3366
```

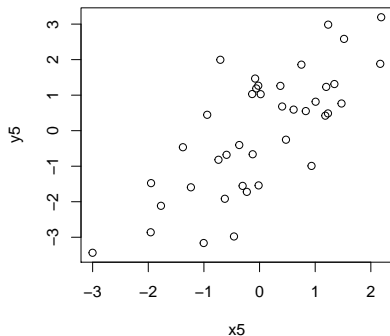
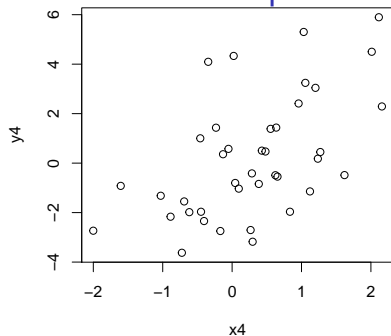
# Negative Correlation : Interpretation

- ▶  $-1 < r < -0.7$  x and y are strongly negatively correlated
  - ▶ If x is high, then y is low. But there are not many exceptions.
- ▶  $-0.7 < r < -0.3$  x and y are weakly negatively correlated
  - ▶ If x is high, then y is low. But there are a lot of exceptions.

# 50 shades of scatterplot



## 50 shades of scatterplot



```
cor(x4, y4)
```

```
## [1] 0.5597
```

```
cor(x5, y5)
```

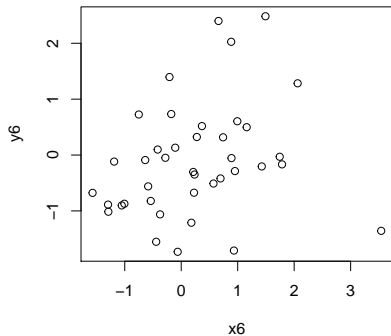
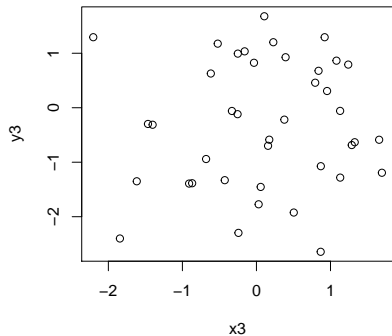
```
## [1] 0.7411
```

# Positive Correlation : Interpretation

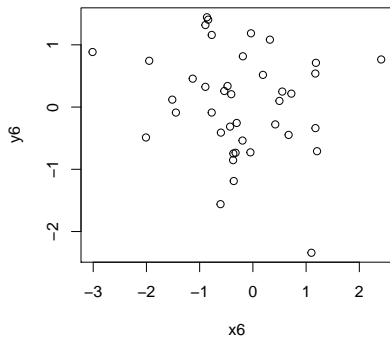
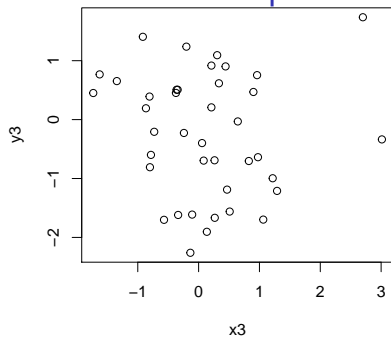
- ▶  $0.7 < r < 1$   $x$  and  $y$  are strongly positively correlated
  - ▶ If  $x$  is high, then  $y$  is high. But there are not many exceptions.
- ▶  $0.3 < r < 0.7$   $x$  and  $y$  are weakly positively correlated
  - ▶ If  $x$  is high, then  $y$  is high. But there are a lot of exceptions.



## 50 shades of scatterplot



## 50 shades of scatterplot



```
cor(x3, y3)
```

```
## [1] -0.07931
```

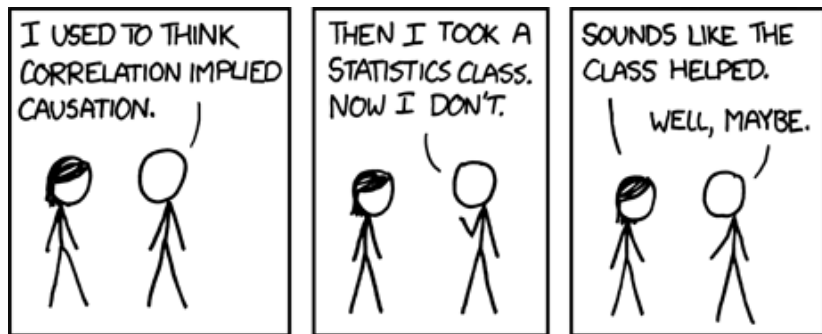
```
cor(x6, y6)
```

```
## [1] -0.1692
```

# Lack of Correlation : Interpretation

- ▶  $-0.3 < r < 0.3$  x and y are not correlated.
  - ▶ There is no relationship between x and y.

## Correlation does not always imply causation



- It is a crime not to know this mantra. So let me say it again: correlation does not imply causation.

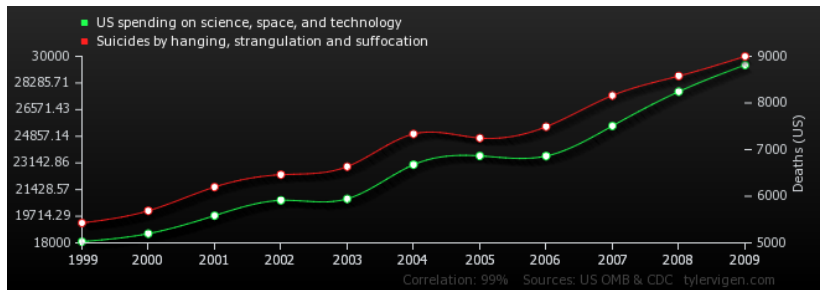
# Example

- ▶ Waiting duration and the number of people at the stop are negatively correlated.
- ▶ We cannot infer that the number of people CAUSES the waiting time to go down.
- ▶ Correlation does not imply causation.

# Example

- ▶ High school GPA and college GPA are positively correlated.
- ▶ If we hack into the high school database and change our GPA to be very high, the college GPA won't increase.
- ▶ We cannot infer that the high school GPA causes the college GPA to go up or down\* Correlation does not imply causation.

To be even more absurd, look at this correlation.



- ▶ We have the correlation, but we cannot infer that the US government has increased the spending on science to cause suicides.
- ▶ Or we cannot infer that the US spending in science makes people suicidal.

## Other correlation

- ▶ The number of donkeys in a state is negatively correlated with the number of PhD graduates.
- ▶ Foot sizes are positively correlated with brain sizes.
- ▶ High Fructose Corn Syrup consumption is correlated with body fat.
- ▶ Household income is correlated with SAT score.