

# Interpreting Correlations

Unit 2 - Lab 10

Directions: Follow along with the slides and answer the questions in **BOLDED** font in your journal.

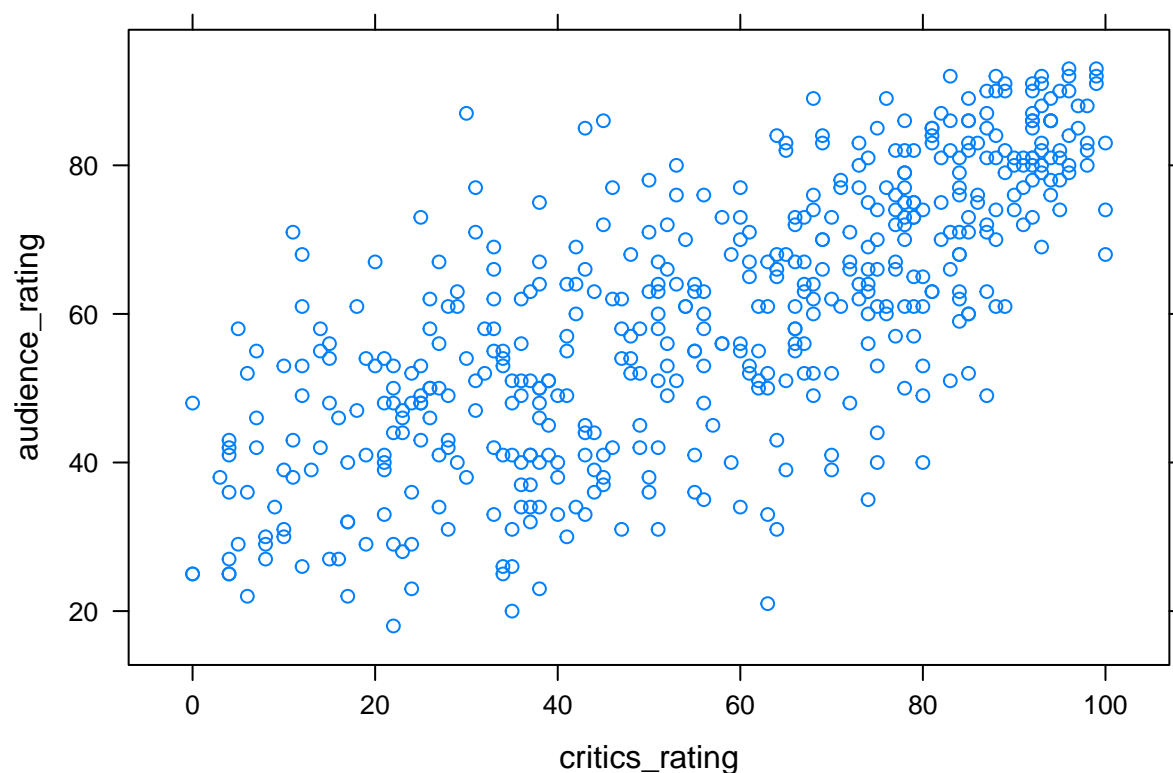
## Some background...

- You will learn to measure the strength of a relationship between two numerical variables.
- For this lab, we will be using the `movie` data set to find correlation coefficients and interpret their appropriateness.

## More background...

- Recall that a **correlation coefficient** describes the strength and direction of a LINEAR relationship between 2 *numerical* variables.
- Take a look at the variables in the `movie` data set.
- **List 3 pairs of numerical variables that you think could have an interesting relationship.**

## Look at 2 of the variables in a scatter plot



## Some questions

- Does the plot show a positive or negative association?
- Is the association linear?
- What would you estimate the correlation coefficient to be? Do you think it should be positive or negative? Why?
- But this doesn't seem too accurate...

## So let's calculate it!

- We can use the `cor()` function to find the particular correlation coefficient of the previous two variables, `audience_rating` and `critics_rating`.

```
cor(audience_rating~critics_rating,  
    data = movie)
```

- What value was returned?
- How does this actual value compare with the one you estimated previously?
- Does this indicate a strong, weak, or moderate association? Why?

## More questions...

- How would the scatter plot need to change in order for the correlation to be stronger?
- How would it need to change in order for the correlation to be weaker?

## What if we changed the data?

- What happens to the correlation coefficient if you add a constant to one of the variables? Why do you think this is?
- Explain how you investigated this (include R code).
- What happens to the correlation coefficient if you multiple one of the variables by a constant? How do you explain this?
- Explain how you investigated this (include R code).

## Back to your own variables

- Select one of the pairs of variables you chose on Slide 3.
- Plot the variables using the `xyplot()` function.
- Does the plot show a positive or negative association?

- Is the association linear?
- Calculate the correlation coefficient.
- What does this mean about the strength of the relationship between these two variables?

## Finishing up

- Which of your pairs of variables has the strongest correlation? Report the variables and the corresponding correlation coefficient.
- Does it make sense that these variables would be linearly related? Why?
- Does it make sense that these variables would be strongly related? Why?