# **Correlation and Causality**

#### Correlation

Correlation is a statistical measure (expressed as a number) that describes the size and direction of a relationship between two or more variables.

A correlation between variables, however, does not automatically mean that the change in one variable is the cause of the change in the values of the other variable.

Misalnya, kita ingin mengetahui ukuran/besaran hubungan antara variabel x dengan variabel y. Selain itu, korelasi juga mengukur arah hubungan, apakah hubungannya positif (variabel x meningkat, variabel y juga meningkat) atau hubungannya negatif (variabel x meningkat, variabel y menurun). Nilai korelasi antara -1 sampai 1.

Perlu diingat, ketika kedua variabel saling berkorelasi, belum tentu kedua variabel tersebut saling berkausalitas atau sebab akibat. Misalnya variabel x berkorelasi dengan variabel y, belum tuntu perubahan variabel x dipengaruhi oleh variabel y.

# Causation

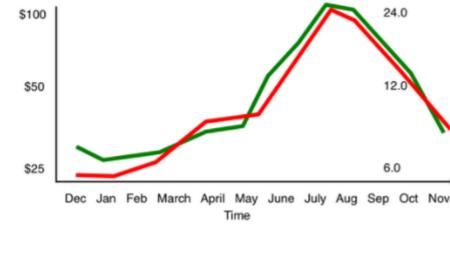
Causation indicates that one event is the result of the occurrence of the other event; i.e. there is a causal relationship between the two events. This is also referred to as cause and effect.

Forest Fires



**Correlation vs Causation** 

### Correlation



Why are correlation and causation important?

2. Is pet ownership associated with living longer?

- 3. Did a company's marketing campaign increase their product sales?

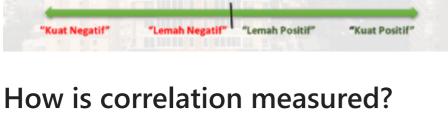
be better targeted.

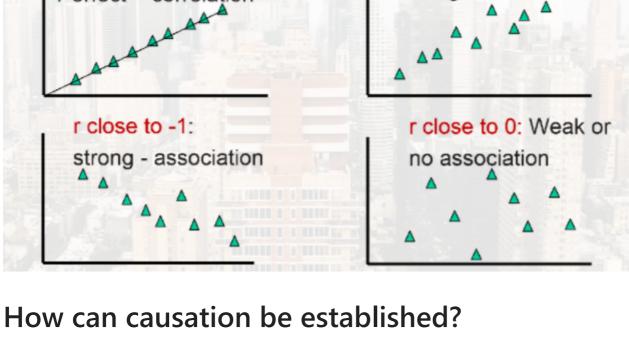
For two variables, a statistical correlation is measured by the use

## The coefficient's numerical value ranges from +1.0 to -1.0, which provides an indication of the strength and direction of the relationship. If the correlation coefficient has a negative value (below 0) it indicates a negative relationship between the variables.

If the correlation coefficient has a positive value (above 0) it indicates a positive relationship between the variables

+1





# The use of a experiment is the most effective way of establishing causality between variables.

Salary (\$)

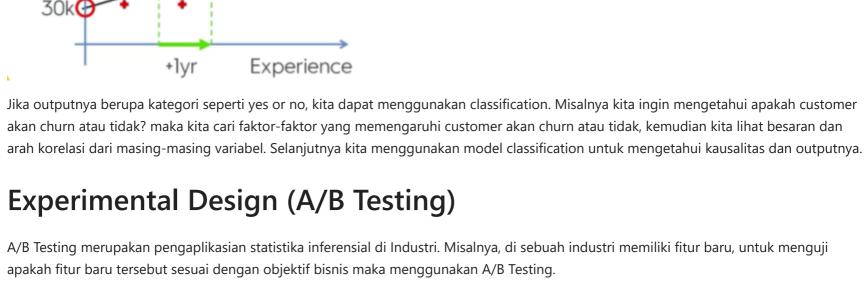
+10k

shows a correlation that there is necessarily an underlying causal relationship.

Contohnya menggunakan simple linear regression Simple Linear Regression:

\*Experience

Causality is the area of statistics that is commonly misunderstood and misused by people in the mistaken belief that because the data



conversion rate (relawan kampanye obama). Sebelum diaplikasikan perubahan tersebut dilakukan A/B Testing, mana tampilan website yang mampu meningkatkan conversion rate.

Sebagai contoh: Website kampanye Barack Obama, tim kampanye memiliki ide untuk mengubah tampilan website untuk meningkatkan



#### **Define an Experiment** What's the name of the experiment Ex: AB Test New Design for Registration Webview

Ex: New design will increase the conversion rate (registration rate) (H1)

Ex: The user that visit registration webview What variable that will be tested

Ex: Existing Design & New Design

**Define Hypothesis** 

Who is the participant

Macroconversions Metrics most closely align with hypothesis

e.g. completed registration (registration rate)

Vanity Metrics e.g. page views

banyak orang yang melakukan registrasi. Maka dari itu, kita hanya perlu melakukan eksperimen di hari minggu. Durasi waktu tergantung dengan jumlah sampel yang dipilih atau diperlukan.

e.g. watching a video

The other actions that users take on our side,

**Define the Durations** 

**Define Metrics** 

1,00%

Microconversions

#### Sample Size: Menentukan jumlah sampel yang diperlukan. Seasonal Effect: Memerperhatikan efek musiman, berdasarkan data historis di waktu tertentu (dalam kasus ini hari minggu)

3,00%

" after bette efter lette step after after step step step step step step bette bette step step step step

Evolution du taux de conversion 

Do Interim Analysis

Melakukan analisis sementara, misalnya dalam durasi tertentu (misal seminggu secara berulang) kita melakukan analisis untuk melihat hasil sementara. Contohnya, berdasarkan analisis sementara diketahui bahwa tampilan website baru mampu meningkatkan conversion rate

**Hypothesis Testing** 

lebih tinggi Proportion Test: Jika untuk mengukur probabilitas

T test: Jika untuk mengukur page view atau banyaknya orang yang mengunjungi website Anova: jika lebih dari dua sampel, atau dalam kasus ini lebih dari dua tampilan website

**Post Analysis** 

Analisis secara keselurahan

# **Hypothesis Testing**

Proportion Test: Jika untuk mengukur probabilitas

T test: Jika untuk mengukur page view atau banyaknya orang yang mengunjungi website

Anova: jika lebih dari dua sampel, atau dalam kasus ini lebih dari dua tampilan website

# Korelasi dapat digunakan sebagai langkah awal dari pengeriksaan hubungan sebab akibat.

Sale of Ice Cream Model

## to identify the extent to which one variable relates to another variable. For example: 1. Is there a relationship between a person's education level and their health?

if there is a correlation, then this may guide further research into investigating whether one action causes the other.

By understanding correlation and causality, it allows for policies and programs that aim to bring about a desired outcome to

of a Correlation Coefficient, represented by the symbol (r)

# Dalam mengukur korelasi juga dapat menggunakan scatter plot r close to +1: strong + association Perfect + correlation