

# Handout 2: Covariance & Correlation

EC 282: Introduction to Econometrics

Spring 2026

## 1 Setup

A career center surveys recent graduates and classifies them by two random variables:

- $X$  = number of internships completed during college (1, 2, or 3)
- $Y$  = starting salary in thousands of dollars (60, 80, or 100)

The **joint distribution** of  $X$  and  $Y$  is given below.

	$Y = 60$	$Y = 80$	$Y = 100$	Marginal of $X$
$X = 1$	0.15	0.10	0.05	
$X = 2$	0.05	0.25	0.10	
$X = 3$	0.05	0.05	0.20	
Marginal of $Y$				

## 2 Marginal Distributions

**Question 2.1:** Compute the marginal distributions of  $X$  and  $Y$  by filling in the row and column totals in the table above.

## 3 Expected Values

**Question 2.2:** Compute  $E[X]$  and  $E[Y]$  using the marginal distributions:

$$E[X] = \mu_X = \sum_i x_i \cdot \Pr(X = x_i) \qquad E[Y] = \mu_Y = \sum_j y_j \cdot \Pr(Y = y_j)$$

**Question 2.3:** Interpret  $E[X]$  and  $E[Y]$  in plain language. What do these numbers tell us about the typical graduate?

## 4 Variance and Standard Deviation

**Question 2.4:** Compute the variance of  $X$  using the definition:

$$\sigma_X^2 = E[(X - \mu_X)^2] = \sum_i (x_i - \mu_X)^2 \cdot \Pr(X = x_i)$$

**Question 2.5:** Similarly, compute  $\sigma_Y^2$ , and then the standard deviations  $\sigma_X$  and  $\sigma_Y$ .

## 5 Covariance

**Question 2.6:** Compute the covariance using the definition:

$$\sigma_{XY} = E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)] = \sum_i \sum_j (x_i - \mu_X)(y_j - \mu_Y) \cdot \Pr(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$$

*Hint:* You need to evaluate the expression for all 9 cells in the joint probability table.

**Question 2.7:** Interpret the sign of the covariance. Does the result make intuitive sense? What does it tell you about the relationship between internship experience and starting salary?

**Question 2.8:** Suppose salary were measured in **dollars** instead of thousands (i.e., multiply each  $Y$  value by 1,000). How would  $\sigma_{XY}$  change? What does this tell you about using covariance to compare the strength of relationships?

## 6 Correlation

**Question 2.9:** Compute the correlation coefficient:

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

**Question 2.10:** Interpret  $\rho_{XY}$ . What does its value (between  $-1$  and  $+1$ ) tell you about the *strength* and *direction* of the linear relationship?

**Question 2.11:** Would  $\rho_{XY}$  change if salary were measured in dollars instead of thousands? Why is this property important?

## 7 Excel Verification

**Question 2.12:** Verify your calculations by entering the joint probability table in Excel and using `SUMPRODUCT()` to compute each quantity. Do your manual calculations match?

## 8 Thinking Deeper

**Question 2.13:** We found a positive correlation between internships and starting salary. Can we conclude that doing more internships *causes* a higher starting salary? What other factors might explain this relationship?

**Question 2.14:** A news article reports: “People who eat breakfast every day earn 20% more than people who skip breakfast.” What is wrong with concluding that eating breakfast causes higher earnings?