

Stat 201: Statistics I

Chapter 10



Chapter 10

Correlation and Regression

Comparing samples from two populations

Example

Consider the following data:

X	83	85	66	89	96	78
Y	90	90	66	86	99	85

How should this data be analyzed? It depends on the context of the data or what the data represents.

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- Suppose the data are scores from the midterm and the final for one set of students.
 - One possible analysis would be a matched pairs t-test comparing the mean difference between the midterm and the final for each student.

Comparing samples from two populations, cont.

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- Suppose X is a students score on the statistics final and Y is that students yearly salary, in thousands of dollars, a year later.

Comparing samples from two populations, cont.

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- Suppose X is a student's score on the statistics final and Y is that student's yearly salary, in thousands of dollars, a year later.
 - It doesn't really make sense to compare means. The two samples represent entirely different kinds of data. There is no meaningful way to compare means.
 - It is useful to examine the association between the data. Is a higher test score associated with a higher salary? Or are the samples independent, values of one having no effect on values of the other?

Section 10.1

Correlation

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- A positive correlation indicates that as one value in a pair increases the other will tend to increase.
- A negative correlation indicates that as one value in a pair increases the other will tend to decrease.
- No correlation indicates that the two values of a pair have no relationship with each other. They are independent.

Correlation coefficient

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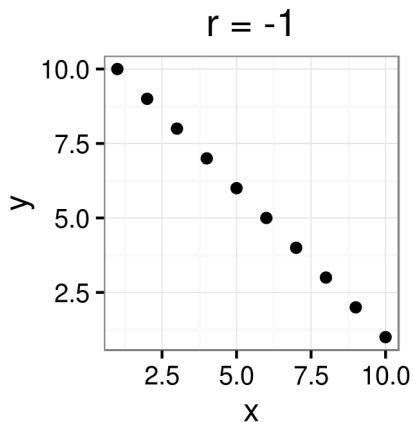
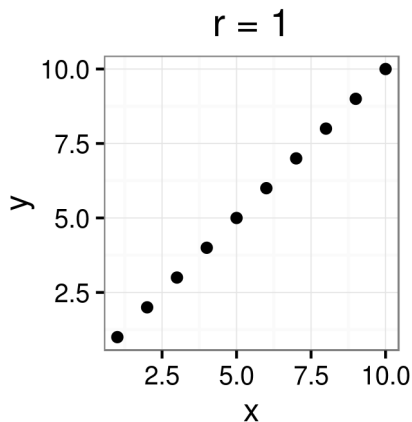
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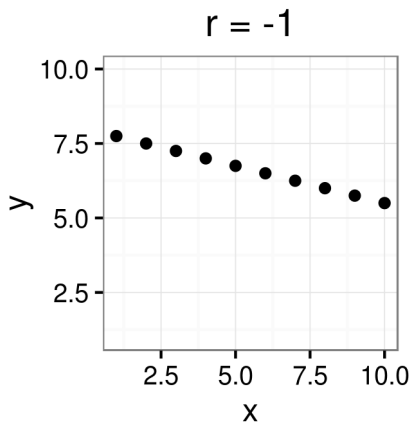
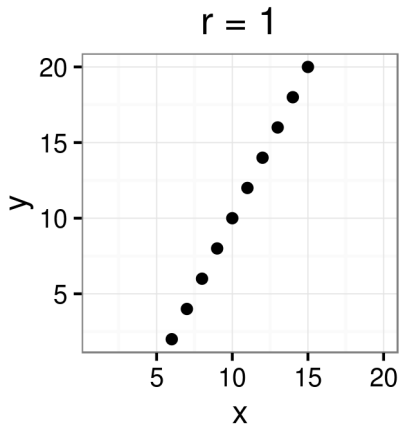
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- The order of the values, i.e. (x, y) vs. (y, x) , have no effect of the value of r .
- The units of the values also have no effect on r . A correlation on height will be the same whether it is measured in inches, feet or meters, for example.

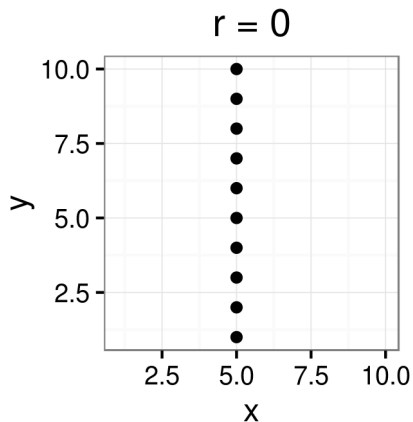
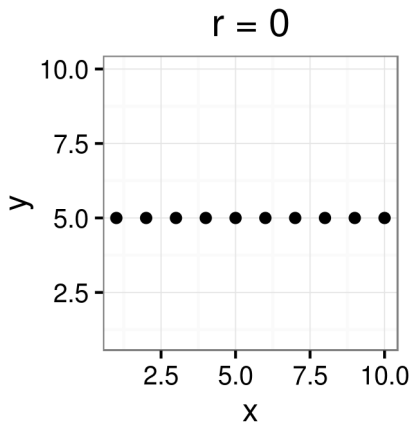
Perfect correlation



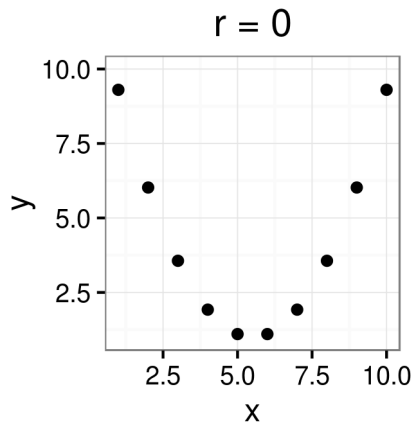
Perfect correlation, cont.



Zero correlation

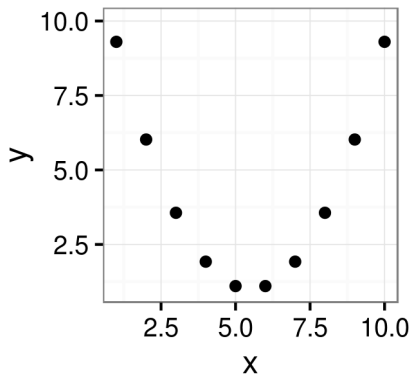


Non-linear correlation

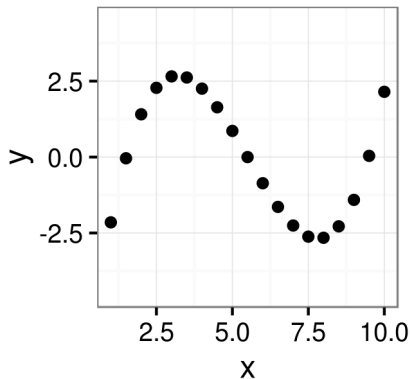


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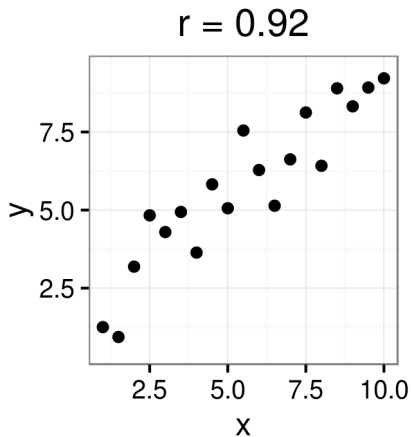
$r = 0$



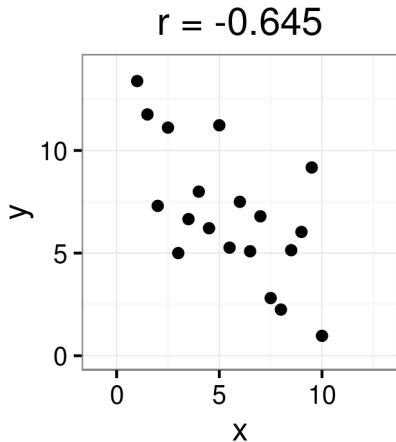
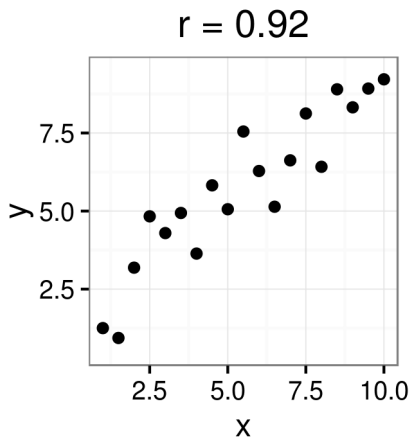
$r = -0.39$



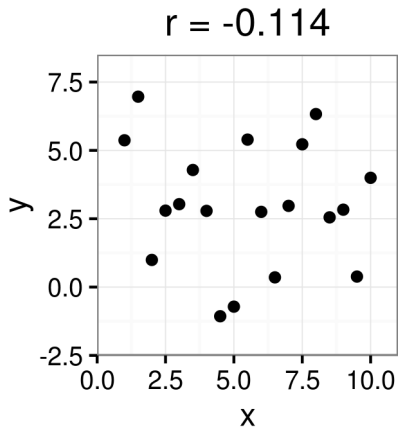
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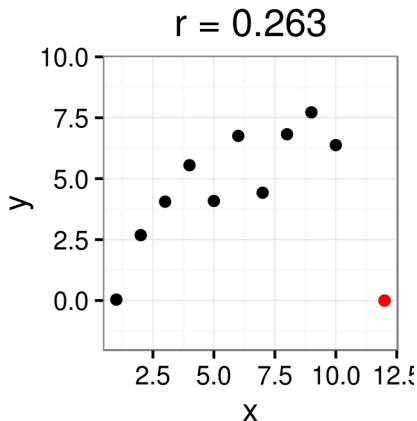


“Real world” correlation, cont.



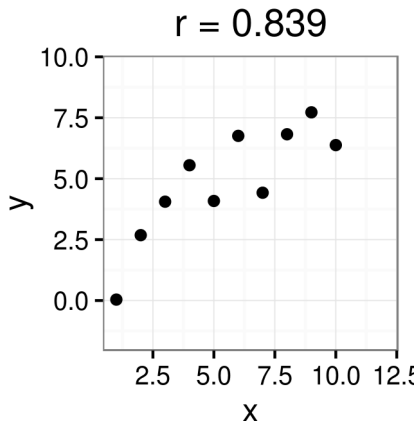
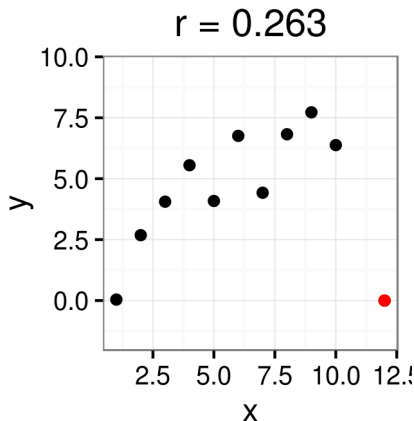
Correlation and outliers

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Calculating correlation coefficient

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- Since technology should be used to calculate the correlation calculation anyway, it would be useful to look at r defined with a more informative formula.

Calculating correlation coefficient, cont.

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- If when x values are far away from \bar{x} then y values are also far away from \bar{y} (whether positive or negative), then r is proportional to the sum of larger numbers and will be closer to 1 or -1.

Calculating correlation coefficient, example

Example

X	2	4	6	8	$\bar{x} = 5$
Y	1	6	7	12	$\bar{y} = 6.5$

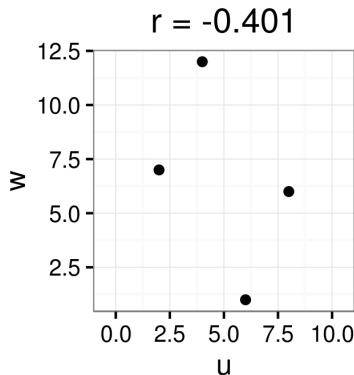
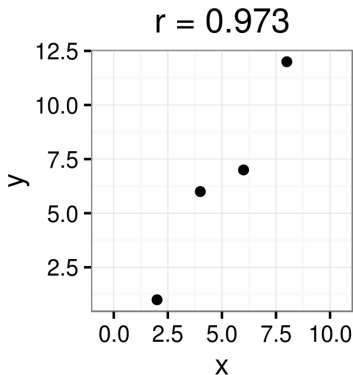
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x	y	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(y - \bar{y})$	$(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})$
2	1	-3	-5.5	16.5
4	6	-1	-0.5	0.5
6	7	1	0.5	0.5
8	12	3	5.5	16.5

$$r \propto 34$$

Calculating correlation coefficient, example

Example

u	w	$(u - \bar{u})$	$(w - \bar{w})$	$(u - \bar{u})(w - \bar{w})$
2	7	-3	0.5	-1.5
4	12	-1	5.5	-5.5
6	1	1	-5.5	-5.5
8	6	3	-0.5	-1.5

$$r \propto -14$$

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- Make a decision, two ways:

- P-value: If $p < \alpha$, reject null hypothesis

- Critical value (from table A-6): If $|t| > t_{crit}$, reject null hypothesis

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Thus, $r = 0.5$ indicates a moderate positive correlation and $r = -0.8$ indicates a strong negative correlation.

Correlation, example

Example

In 1886, Sir Francis Galton, a British sociologist, published the paper “Regression towards Mediocrity in Hereditary Statures”, in which he examined the heights of parents and their adult children. The core of modern uses of correlation and regression come from this paper (he also invented standard deviation). His data for fathers and sons is in the file “Galton-father-son.csv” on D2L.

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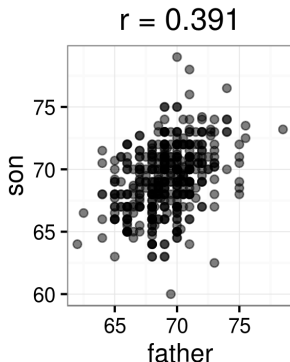
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- $H_0 : \rho = 0$
 $H_a : \rho \neq 0$
- $r = 0.39131736$
 $p < 0.0001$

Correlation, example

Example

- $p < 0.0001 < \alpha = 0.5$. Reject null hypothesis
- There is evidence that there is a correlation between the heights of fathers and their adult sons. However, $r < 0.4$ indicates weak correlation.



Coefficient of determination

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Example

In the previous example, heights of fathers and sons had a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.391$. Thus, $R^2 = (0.391)^2 = 0.153$.

About 15% of the variation of the heights of adult men can be explained by the association with their fathers heights.

If a sample of paired data has a correlation coefficient that is zero or very low, that does not necessarily mean that there is not a association between the variables, only that there is not a *linear* association.

Cautions

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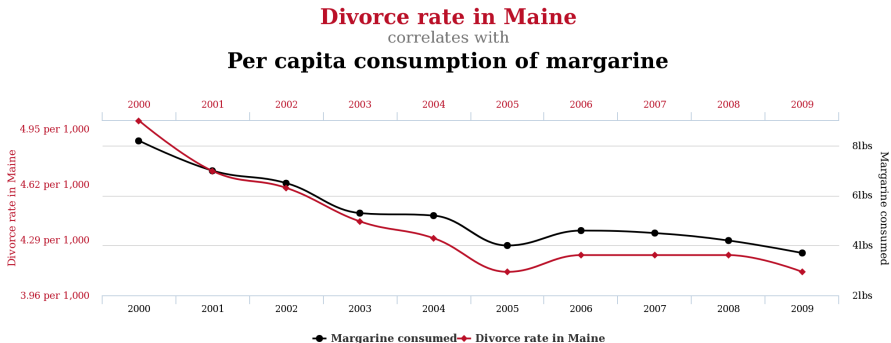
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Correlation does not imply causation.

Spurious correlations

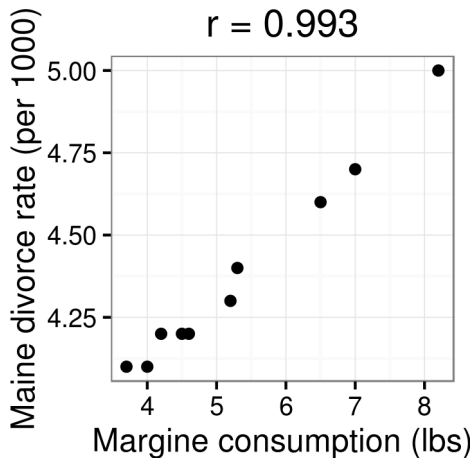
From the *Spurious Correlations* website:

<http://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations>

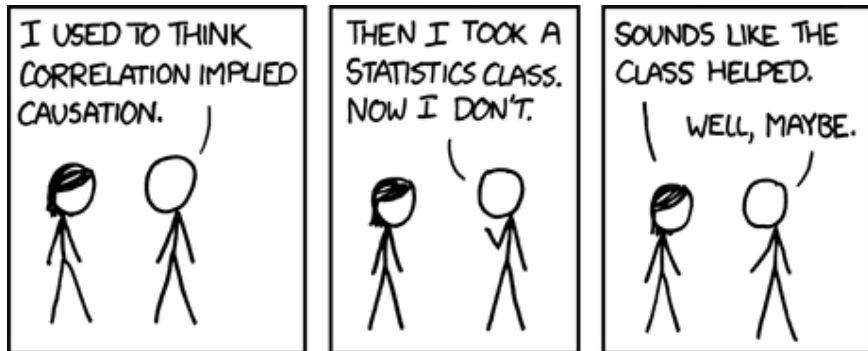


tylervigen.com

Spurious correlations, cont.



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Group work

- For all the questions, complete parts (a) and (b).

Section 10.2

Regression

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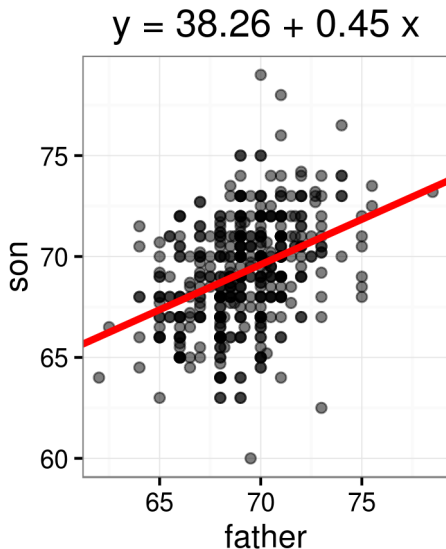
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Regression is the statistical technique for finding the line that best describes a linear relationship between two paired variables.

The line found is known as the **regression line** or the line of best fit.

Regression, example



Algebra review, lines

The equation for a line generally has the following form:

$$y = b + mx$$

- b is the y -intercept, or where the line crosses the y -axis ($x = 0$).
- m is the slope of the line. It is the amount the y value increases as the x value increase by one.

Regression population models

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- Like other population parameters, β_0 and β_1 are thought of as fixed, but unknown

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- Y is the response variable, or the dependent variable.
- β_0 and β_1 are the intercept and slope of a line describing the association of X and Y .
- Like other population parameters, β_0 and β_1 are thought of as fixed, but unknown
- ϵ (epsilon) is a random error term. It is usually assumed that $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

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- b_0 , the y -intercept of the regression line, is usually not of much interest.

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However, if there is a valid regression equation, it can be used to make predictions of the response variable for given values of the predictor variable. Replace x in the equation with the given predictor value and calculate the predicted response \hat{y} .

Predictions, example

Example

The regression line equation from the Galton data, for fathers height as predictor x and sons height as response y , is

$$\hat{y} = 38.26 + 0.45x$$

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- $\hat{y} = 38.26 + 0.45 \times 68 = 68.86$ inches

Extrapolating

Predictions for predictor values outside the range of x values used to find the regression line are highly suspect. This is known as **extrapolating** and should be avoided.

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For the 2016-2017 season, NBA teams had field goal percentages between 43.5% and 49.5%. A regression line of the relationship between FG% (x) and numbers of games won (y) is

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The GM for the Timberwolves wants to know how many games the team would win if they could get their FG% up to 60%, based on this data.

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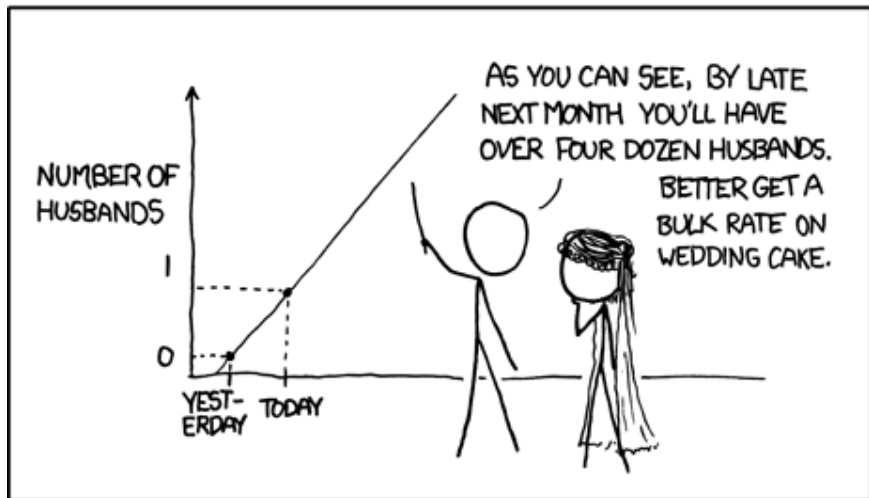
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The GM for the Timberwolves wants to know how many games the team would win if they could get their FG% up to 60%, based on this data.

- $\hat{y} = -208.69 + 5.46 \times 60 = 118.91$ games won

Extrapolating, example

MY HOBBY: EXTRAPOLATING



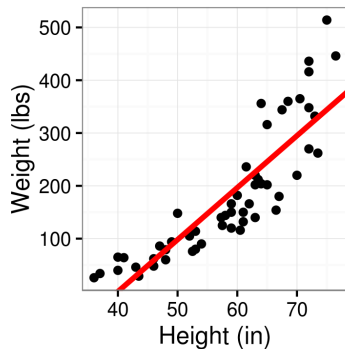
Regression, example

Example

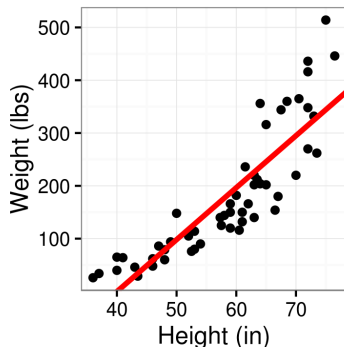
The Department of Natural Resources wishes to track the weight of bears in the wild. While it is very difficult to weigh a bear, it is fairly easy to estimate the length of bear using photos. The data set “bears.csv” on D2L contains measurements made from anesthetized wild bears.

- Find a relationship, if any, between the length and weight of bears using the data.
- What is the best predicted weight of a bear thought to be 71 inches long?
- Would it be appropriate to predict the weight of a bear 39 inches long? 89 inches?

Regression, example



Regression, example



Example

From the StatCrunch results:

- $r = 0.864$, $R^2 = 0.747$.
- About 75% of the variation in bear weight is explained by the association with bear height.

Regression, example

Example

- Regression line equation: $\hat{y} = -393.84 + 9.84x$

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- It would be appropriate to predict the weight of a bear that is 39 inches long, because 39 is within the range of lengths used to find the regression line (36, 76.5).
- 89 inches is not in that range, so it would not be appropriate to try to predict the weight of a 89 inch long bear.

Group work

- For all the questions, complete parts (c) and (d).