

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

$$SDx = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{X})^2}{N}}$$

$$SDy = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \overline{Y})^2}{N}}$$

$$S^2y = SDy^2$$

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

T-test

between group-variation
within group variation

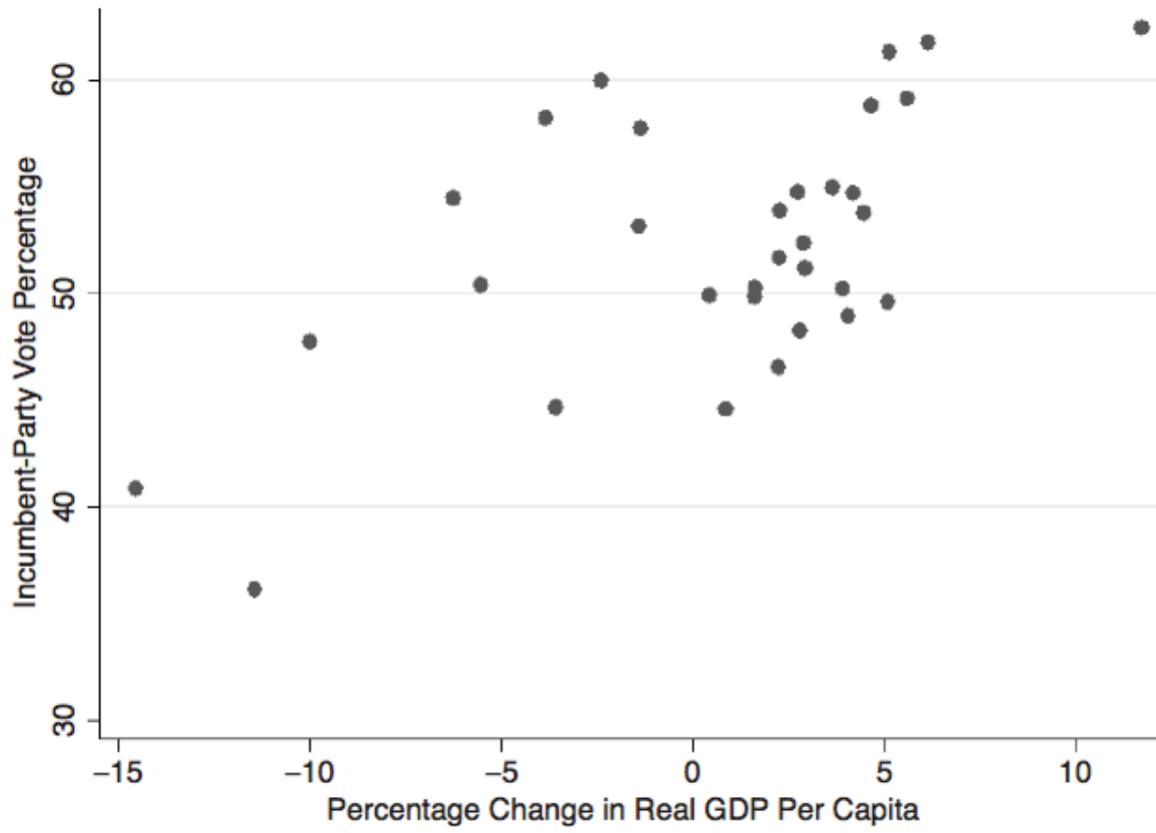
Correlation

co-variation between x & y
variation within x & y

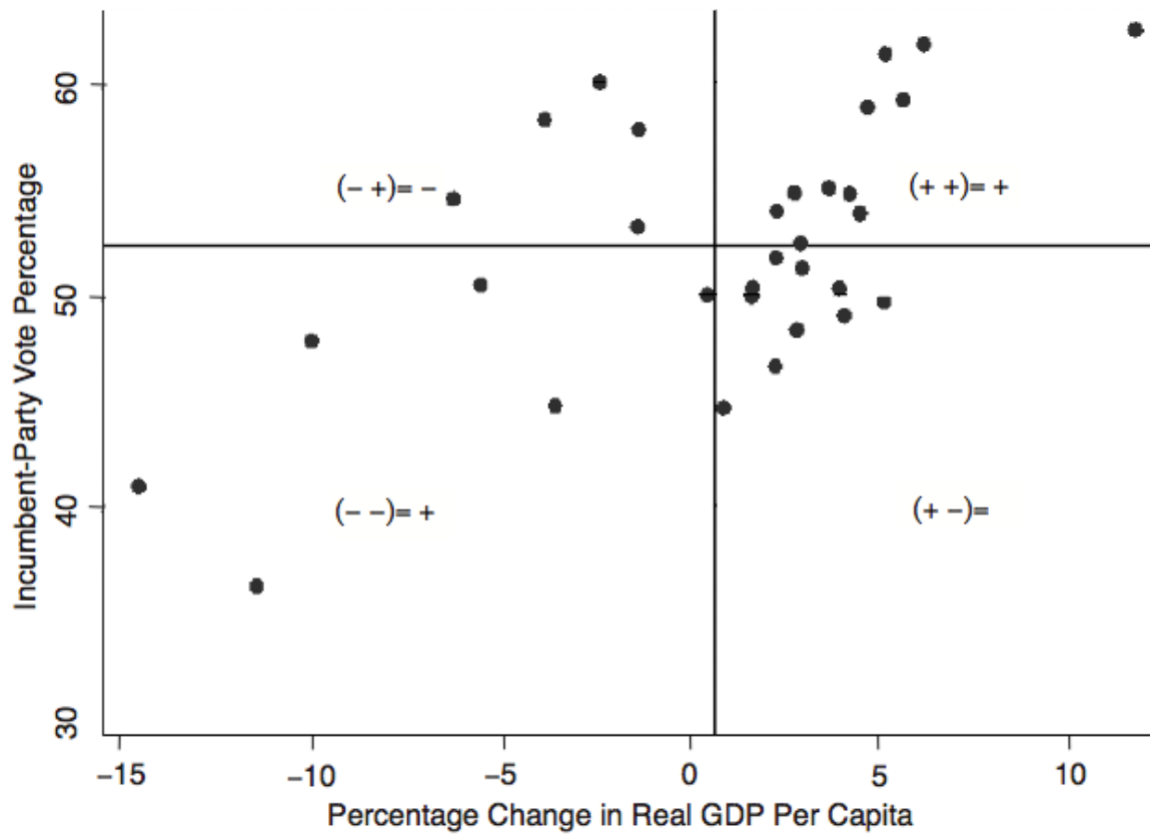
Correlation equation numerator calculates covariance.

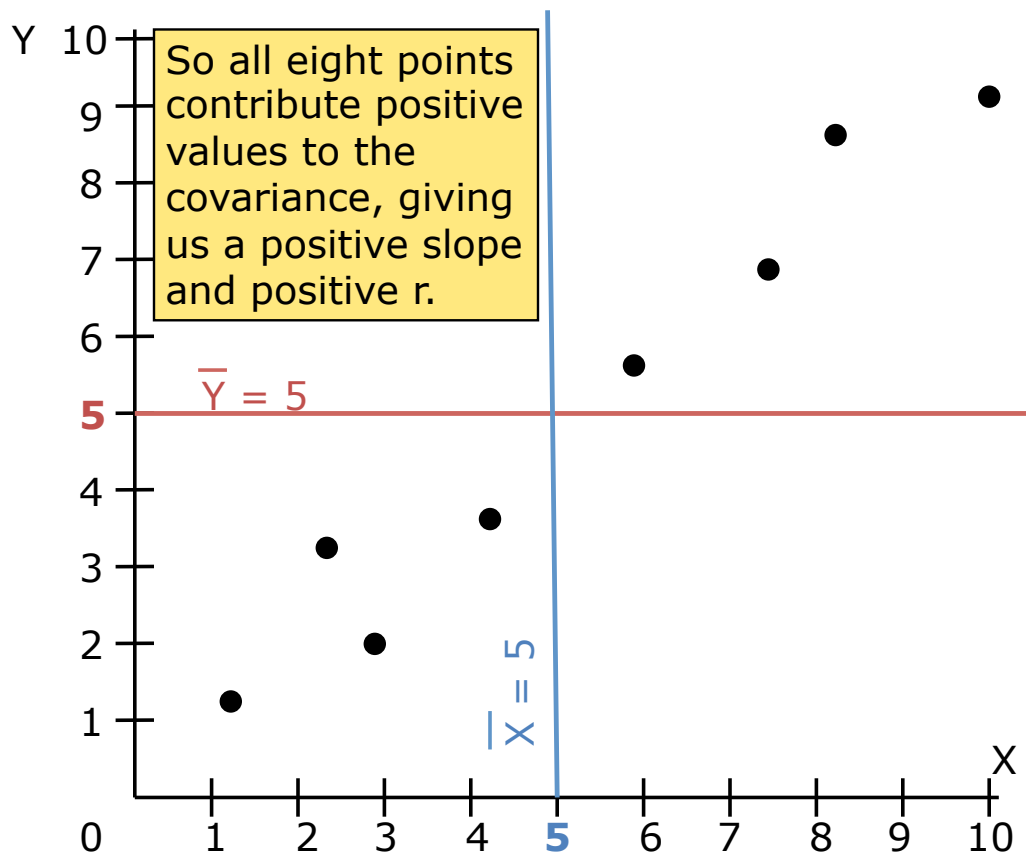
It is a core concept in Correlation & Regression

K&W Fig 8.3



K&W Fig 8.4





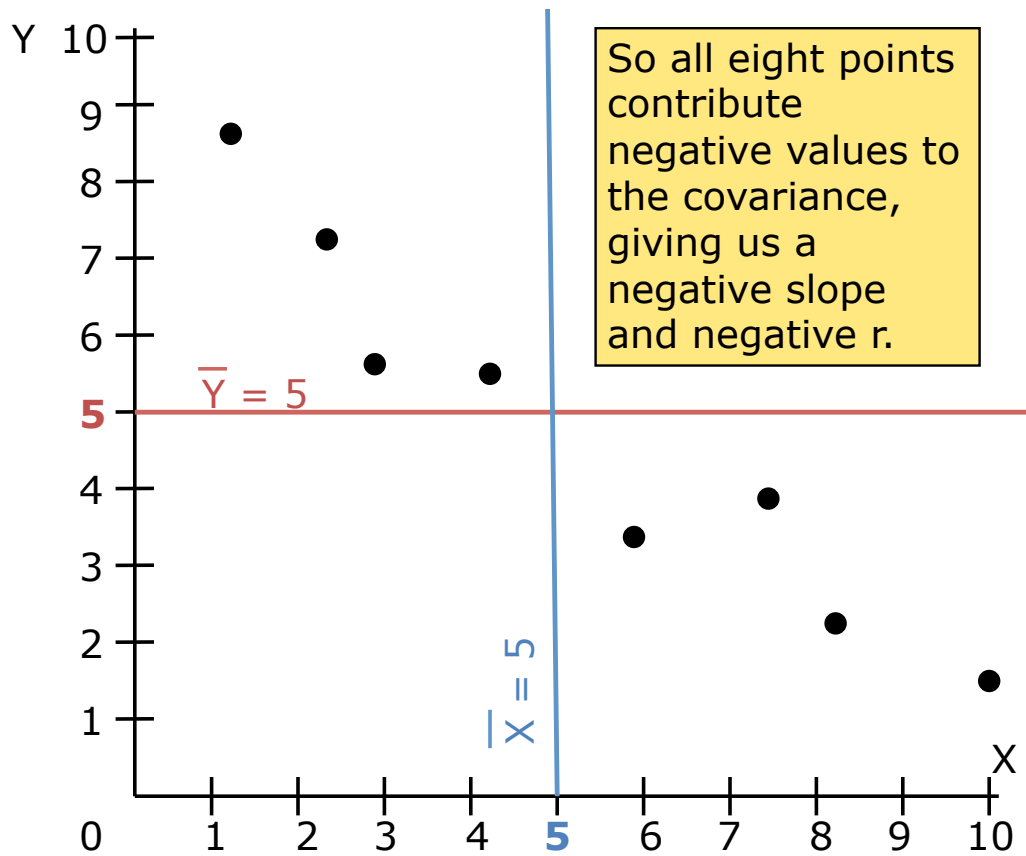
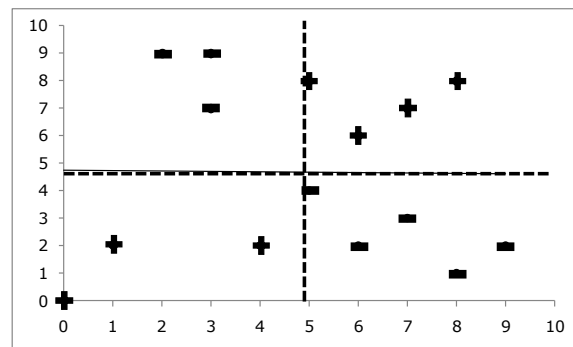
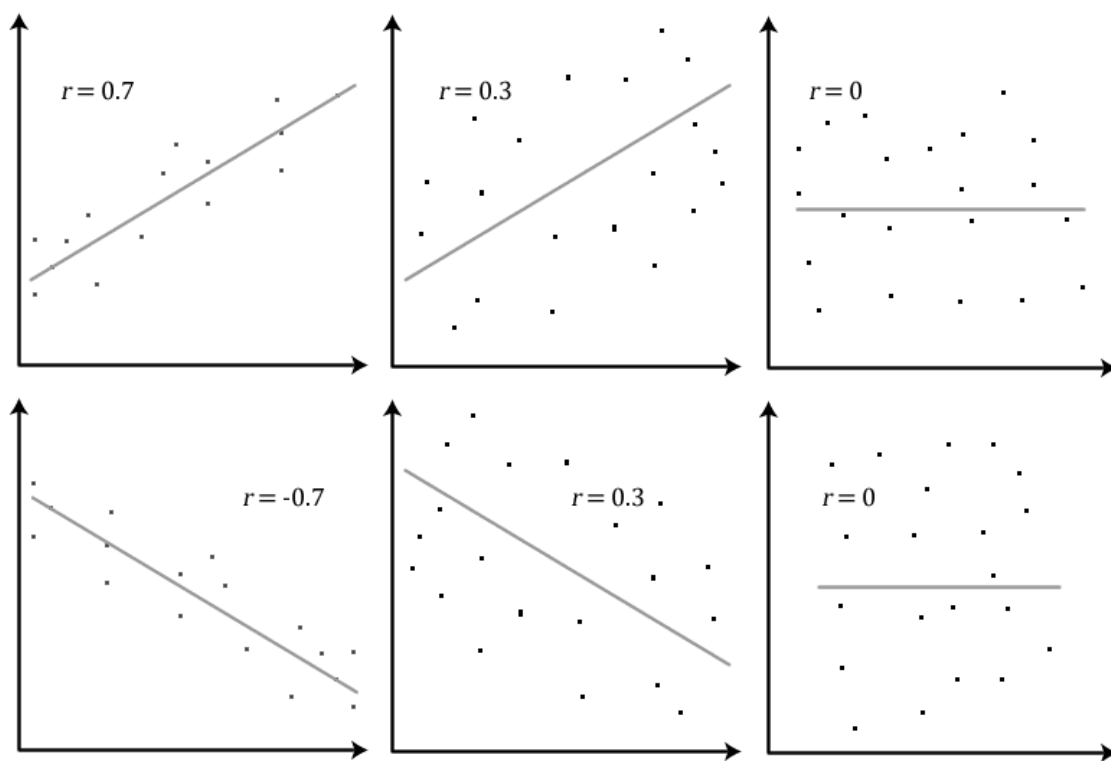


Exhibit 7.11: Illustrating a Covariance of Zero

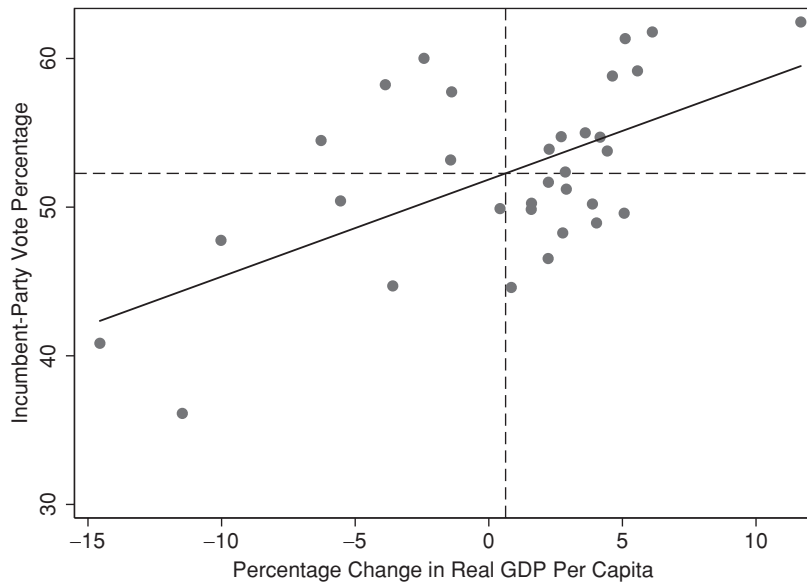




$$r = \sqrt{\text{explained variance}}$$

$$r^2 = \text{explained variance}$$

K&W Fig 9.3



(Pearson) Correlation

The correlation coefficient developed by statisticians Bravais and Pearson, often denoted as r , is a standardized measure for the relationship between two metric variables.

Example 1:

```
COR var1 var17 var25.
```

Example 2:

```
COR var1 var17 var25 WITH var33 var37.
```

Corr y x₁ x₂ x₃.

or

Corr y with x₁ x₂ x₃.

Corr DV with IV1 IV2 IV3

Corr DV IV1 IV2 IV3.

Corr RawMj3 by Democrat5 liberal5

Correlations: MJ Attitude, Partisanship & Ideology

	RawMJ3	Democrat5	liberal5
RawMJ3	1	.209	.361
Democrat5	.209	1	.372
liberal5	.361	.372	1

Aggregate Data Sets

worlddata.sav

statedata.sav

UN2019data.sav

details at: hdr.undp.org/en/data

Available DataArt.ca under the data tab