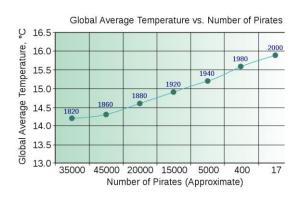
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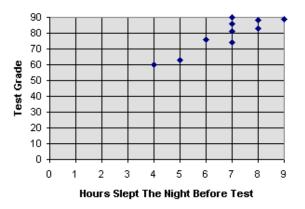
Correlation and Causation Homework

- 1. From the information given,
 - a. Determine if the correlation is positive, negative or none.
 - b. Estimate the correlation coefficient.
 - c. Is there causation? Why or why not?

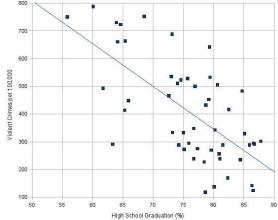


- 2. A history teacher asked her students how many hours of sleep they had the night before a test. The data above shows the number of hours the student slept and their score on the exam. The graph is a scatter plot from the given data.
 - a. Determine if the correlation is positive, negative, or none.
 - b. Estimate the correlation coefficient.
 - c. Is there causation? Would this information affect your behavior the night before a test?

History Grades In Relation To Hours Slept



- 3. The following chart shows violent crime rates compared to high school graduation for all fifty states.
 - a. Determine if the correlation is positive, negative, or none.
 - b. Estimate the correlation coefficient.
 - c. Is this an illustration of cause and effect, or are these two variables simply correlated?



For the given situations below,

- a. Is the association positive, negative or none?
- b. Is the causation statement true or false?
- 4. When you are on a diet, the less calories you eat daily vs. the more weight you lose. Causation statement: Therefore, eating less calories makes you lose weight.
- 5. The more ice cream consumed on a beach vs. the increased number of people who go in the water. Causation statement: Therefore, eating more ice cream on the beach makes people go in the water.
- 6. The more people in a family vs. the increased number of cars the family owns. Causation Statement: Therefore, the more people there are in a family determines how many cars a family owns.
- 7. The average speed cars travel from Philadelphia to New York on the turnpike vs. the average amount of times it takes. Causation Statement: Therefore, the speed cars travel from Philadelphia to New York determines the time it takes to go between them.
- 8. How much you pay for a house vs. how much you pay for a car. Causation statement: Therefore the more you pay for a house makes you spend more for a car.