

Manatee Example

Based on example on page 495 Elementary Statistics 9th ed. by Mario Triola

Manatees are large, gentle sea creatures that live along the Florida coast. Many manatees are killed or injured by powerboats each year as pleasure boaters take to the sea for recreation. The data that follow in Table 1 list the number of powerboat registrations (in 1000's) and the number of manatees killed by boats in Florida for the years 1991 to 2000. Figure 1 is a scatter plot of the data in Table 1.

Table 1: manatees killed in Florida from 1991 to 2000 versus Number of Powerboat registrations (in tens of thousands)

| | | | | | |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
| PowerBoats | 68 | 68 | 67 | 70 | 71 |
| Manatees | 53 | 38 | 35 | 49 | 42 |
| Year | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| PowerBoats | 73 | 76 | 81 | 83 | 84 |
| Manatees | 60 | 54 | 67 | 82 | 78 |

- 1) For this setting identify the response variable.
- 2) For this setting, identify the predictor variable.
- 3) Does there appear to be any correlation between the predictor and response variables? If so classify that correlation as linear or non-linear.
- 4) Describe the "direction" of the correlation
- 5) Classify the strength of the correlation as strong or weak
- 6) Use Figure 2 to predict the number of manatees killed when powerboat registrations are 725,000.
- 7) If 65 manatees were killed in a year, how many powerboats would you suspect had been registered for that year?

Figure 1: Scatter diagram of Number of manatees killed versus Powerboat registrations

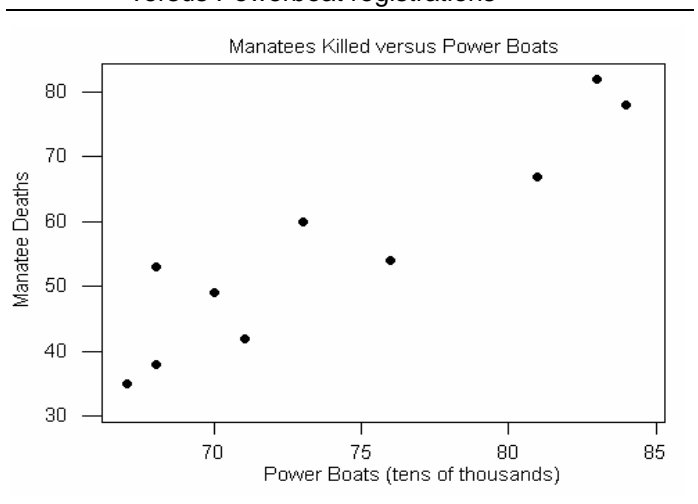
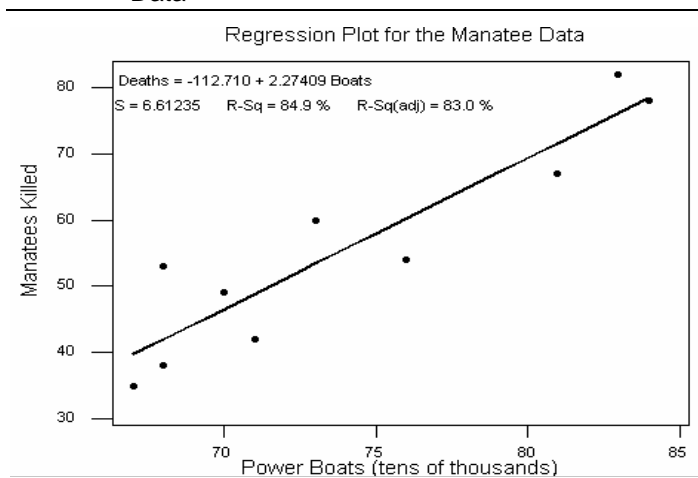


Figure 2: Fitted Line Plot (Regression Plot) for the Manatee Data



Manatee Example

Minitab output for the manatee example:

Output 1: Descriptive statistics for the variables in the manatee study

Descriptive Statistics: Boats, Deaths

| Variable | N | Mean | Median | TrMean | StDev | SE Mean |
|----------|----|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| Boats | 10 | 74.10 | 72.00 | 73.75 | 6.51 | 2.06 |
| Deaths | 10 | 55.80 | 53.50 | 55.13 | 16.05 | 5.08 |

| Variable | Minimum | Maximum | Q1 | Q3 |
|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Boats | 67.00 | 84.00 | 68.00 | 81.50 |
| Deaths | 35.00 | 82.00 | 41.00 | 69.75 |

Table 1: Raw data, intermediate values, and summary statistics

| Boats | Manatees | xy | x ² | y ² |
|-------|----------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| 68 | 53 | 3604 | 4624 | 2809 |
| 68 | 38 | 2584 | 4624 | 1444 |
| 67 | 35 | 2345 | 4489 | 1225 |
| 70 | 49 | 3430 | 4900 | 2401 |
| 71 | 42 | 2982 | 5041 | 1764 |
| 73 | 60 | 4380 | 5329 | 3600 |
| 76 | 54 | 4104 | 5776 | 2916 |
| 81 | 67 | 5427 | 6561 | 4489 |
| 83 | 82 | 6806 | 6889 | 6724 |
| 84 | 78 | 6552 | 7056 | 6084 |
| 741 | 558 | 42214 | 55289 | 33456 |
| Σ x | Σ y | Σ xy | Σ x ² | Σ y ² |

Equation 1: The correlation Coefficient:

$$r = \frac{n \cdot \Sigma(xy) - \Sigma x \cdot \Sigma y}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n(\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2}} = \frac{n \cdot \Sigma(xy) - \Sigma x \cdot \Sigma y}{n(n-1)s_x \cdot s_y}$$

$$= \frac{10 \cdot (42214) - (741)(558)}{10(9) \cdot 6.51 \cdot 16.05} = 0.921$$

A) Compare the correlation coefficient computed by hand with that given in the minitab output below.

Output 2: Minitab correlation coefficient output

Correlations: Boats, Deaths

Pearson correlation of Boats and Deaths = 0.922
P-Value = 0.000