

How do I calculate the correlation coefficient in Google Sheets?

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The process of calculating the correlation coefficient in Google Sheets involves using the built-in function CORREL, which measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables. This function takes two sets of data as input and returns a value between -1 and 1, where a value of 1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, 0 indicates no correlation, and -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation. By following a simple set of steps, users can easily calculate the correlation coefficient in Google Sheets and analyze the relationship between their data sets.

CORREL

Calculates r , the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of a dataset.

Sample Usage

```
CORREL(A2:A100,B2:B100)
```

Syntax

```
CORREL(data_y, data_x)
```

`data_y` - The range representing the array or matrix of dependent data.

`data_x` - The range representing the array or matrix of independent data.

Notes

Any text encountered in the `value` arguments will be ignored.

`CORREL` is synonymous with `PEARSON`.

See Also

`STEYX`: Calculates the standard error of the predicted y-value for each x in the regression of a dataset.

`SLOPE`: Calculates the slope of the line resulting from linear regression of a dataset.

`RSQ`: Calculates the square of r , the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of a dataset.

`PEARSON`: Calculates r , the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of a dataset.

`INTERCEPT`: Calculates the y-value at which the line resulting from linear regression of a dataset

will intersect the y-axis ($x=0$).

FORECAST: Calculates the expected y-value for a specified x based on a linear regression of a dataset.

FISHERINV: Returns the inverse Fisher transformation of a specified value.

FISHER: Returns the Fisher transformation of a specified value.

COVAR: Calculates the covariance of a dataset.

Examples

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