Analysis

Student’s Name

Institutional Affiliation

**Correlation**

The linear relationship between the variables involved translates correlation. This implies that a unit change in one variable will cause a change in the other variable(s). The forest cover and population have a negative correlation (Jinnah and Morgera, 2013). It hence implies that an increase in population will cause a decrease in forest cover and conversely based on the linear model. However, the GDP and population have an insignificant correlation; both positive and negative. From the model and obtained results, a population increase does not necessarily increase the GDP. It can be seen from Mexico and Canada, even though Mexico has a larger population than Canada, her GDP is lower than that of Canada. The correlation between these variables however not very strong.

**Explanatory ability of the model**

For better overall conclusions to be made, the given regression model ought to be clearly explainable. It has three variables representing free trade agreements and environment and the linear relationship thereof. This makes the model to be relatively testable, therefore indicating total effect if any independent variable is altered (Jinnah and Morgera, 2013). Explaining this model is however relatively complicated. Since, there are assumptions involved which might not be of relevant significance. They might cause the expected results to be biased hence, wrong decisions are made by the use of the model. The assumptions are however essential, since they aid in making certain theoretical conclusions.

**Results’ support to competing hypothesis**

It had been hypothesized that population has an effect on the GDP (Jinnah and Morgera, 2013). From the results, it is seen that the population has an effect on the GDP. The effect is however slight, hence the hypothesis is not fully satisfactory.

**Conclusion**

The research was intended to evaluate the effects of the free trade agreements on the environment. Through the research, the impacts of the two variables will be evaluated within the states involved. Since the results are positive and negative, a closer look at them is vital. Also, the research ought to be done keenly for accurate results to be obtained. These will aid the three states to formulate better policies that will catapult their economic status while ultimately maintaining the environment.

The data used was both primary and secondary. However, the research heavily relied on the secondary data. It was from global institutions that deal with factors affecting human lives, hence quite reliable. The data collection source was specifically from regions in the countries that were immensely engaged in lumbering and forestry. This preciseness was to make statistical decisions and conclusions easy. It was however relatively biased since some of it was from primary sources which might inaccurate.

It was\observed that Canada and Mexico had a smaller population compared to USA. The USA’s GDP is large than the other countries, hence having a higher GDP and more forest products’ consumption. It is evident that the forest cover and population have a relative linear relationship. The overall data and research are vitally significant in explaining the relationship between trade agreements and its environmental effects. It is thus easy to deduce and make reliable theoretical decisions based on the statistical analysis made. Future predictions can also be made to know the best policies to formulate and practice while the negative ones are abolished.

**References**

Jinnah, S., & Morgera, E. (2013). Environmental Provisions in A merican and EU Free Trade Agreements: A Preliminary Comparison and Research Agenda. *Review of European, Comparative & International Environmental Law*, *22*(3), 324-339.