**Scattergraphs**

A scattergraph is used to display two sets of numeric data which are paired off, in order to see whether there is a correlation between the two sets of data.

Example: The table below shows the time taken (in seconds) for a group of Year 5 girls to complete a maze, and to complete a jigsaw.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time for maze</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time for jigsaw</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scattergraph shows a positive correlation – girls who completed the maze quickly tended to also complete the jigsaw quickly; girls who completed the maze slowly tended to also complete the jigsaw slowly.

Note:
- A scattergraph has a scale on each axis; these do not need to start at 0.
- The closer the points lie to a straight line, the stronger the correlation.
- Scattergraphs could also show negative correlation or no correlation.