Core Knowledge

Topic: Scatter Graphs

Definition/Tips	Example
Correlation between two sets of data means	There is correlation between
1. Correlation Correlation between two sets of data means they are connected in some way.	temperature and the number of ice
	creams sold.
When one variable influences another	The more hours you work at a
2. Causality When one variable influences another variable.	particular job (paid hourly), the higher
	your income from that job will be.
As one value increases the other value	+ Line of Des Pa
Correlation increases.	·
	Positive Correlation
As one value increases the other value	+
Correlation decreases.	
	Outlier
	Negative Correlation
There is no linear relationshin between	-
-	
Correlation the two.	
	No Correlation
When two sets of data are closely linked .	1-1-1-1-
	Strong
	Positive Correlation
When two sets of data have correlation but	
7. WeakWhen two sets of data have correlation, but are not closely linked .	
	Weak
	Positive
	Correlation
	A state of the second secon
between them.	
A straight line that hast represents the	
• •	x x x
Fitdata on a scatter graph.	x x x x
A value that 'lies outside' most of the other	12 Outlier
values in a set of data.	8
An outlier is much smaller or much larger than the other values in a set of data.	°
larger than the other values in a set of data.	•
larger than the other values in a set of data.	:
	Correlation between two sets of data means they are connected in some way. When one variable influences another variable. As one value increases the other value increases . As one value increases the other value decreases . There is no linear relationship between the two. When two sets of data are closely linked . When two sets of data have correlation, but are not closely linked . A graph in which values of two variables are plotted along two axes to compare them and see if there is any connection between them. A straight line that best represents the data on a scatter graph. A value that 'lies outside' most of the other values in a set of data.

Links to data handling, comparing data in different diagrams and contexts, identify trends, understanding what you can interpret accurately and when you cannot,