Source: "Life expectancy" by M. E. Wilson and L. E. Mather, Letter to the editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, 229, No. 11, 1974, 1421-1422.) The 50 pairs of observations below arose during a study carried out by Dr. L. E. Mather and Dr. M. E. Wilson. The variables are

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
X & \text { Age of person at death (to nearest year); } \\
Y & \text { Length of lifeline on left hand in centimeters (to nearest } 0.15 \mathrm{~cm} \text { ). }
\end{array}
$$

Many people believe that the length of one's life is linearly related to the length of one's lifeline. What light do these data throw on such a belief?

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 19 | 9.75 | 68 | 9.00 |
| 40 | 9.00 | 69 | 7.80 |
| 42 | 9.60 | 69 | 10.05 |
| 42 | 9.75 | 70 | 10.50 |
| 47 | 11.25 | 71 | 9.15 |
| 49 | 9.45 | 71 | 9.45 |
| 50 | 11.25 | 71 | 9.45 |
| 54 | 9.00 | 72 | 9.45 |
| 56 | 7.95 | 73 | 8.10 |
| 56 | 12.00 | 74 | 8.85 |
| 57 | 8.10 | 74 | 9.60 |
| 57 | 10.20 | 75 | 6.45 |
| 58 | 8.55 | 75 | 9.75 |
| 61 | 7.20 | 75 | 10.20 |
| 62 | 7.95 | 76 | 6.00 |
| 62 | 8.85 | 77 | 8.85 |
| 65 | 8.25 | 80 | 9.00 |
| 65 | 8.85 | 82 | 9.75 |
| 65 | 9.75 | 82 | 10.65 |
| 66 | 8.85 | 82 | 13.20 |
| 66 | 9.15 | 83 | 7.95 |
| 66 | 10.20 | 86 | 7.95 |
| 67 | 9.15 | 88 | 9.15 |
| 68 | 7.95 | 88 | 9.75 |
| 68 | 8.85 | 94 | 9.00 |

