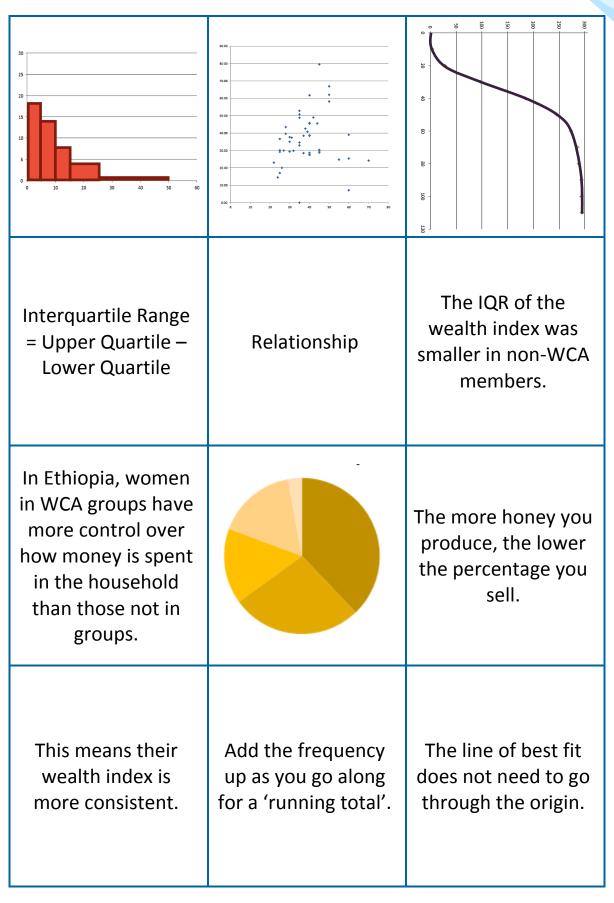|		
Positive Correlation	Frequency Density = Frequency ÷ Class Width	A line of best fit shows the trend of the data.
The graph should be joined up with a smooth 'S' curve	Scatter Graph	Pie Chart
Cumulative Frequency	The points should be plotted at the 'top' of the class width	The area of the bars represents the frequency
Grouped Data	Needs to have either a key or the sections labelled	The variable must be continuous

Good for representing data with unequal class intervals	The more honey that you produce, the higher your wealth index.	$0 \leq x < 10$
The women included have from zero (inclusive) and up to ten years experience making the product	In Mali, women in groups have more control on how to use the income from selling their products than women not in groups.	Class Interval
To find the median, I would draw a line across and down, half way through the data.	The biggest proportion is the women that have between 0-5 years producing the product.	In Mali, compared to Ethiopia, a higher percentage of those asked were widowed.
The interquartile range of WCA members was greater.	The wealth index of the women in the WCA varied a lot and was far more spread out.	Globally, there is a large and growing demand for honey, as well as for beeswax and other bee products.

Interquartile Range = Upper Quartile – Lower Quartile	Relationship	The IQR of the wealth index was smaller in non-WCA members.
In Ethiopia, women in WCA groups have more control over how money is spent in the household than those not in groups.		The more honey you produce, the lower the percentage you sell.
This means their wealth index is more consistent.	Add the frequency up as you go along for a 'running total'.	The line of best fit does not need to go through the origin.

Negative correlation	Best for showing the percentage or proportions of data	WCA group members in Mali earned more money from selling shea butter than non-group members.