

MasterMath

STATISTICS

Finding Measures of Central Tendency



AVERAGE

In mathematics, an average, or *central tendency* of a data set is a measure of the "middle" value of the data set. Average is a *Statistic*.

Student	Score
Fred	75
Sherry	68
Jose	76
Michelle	93
Julian	89
Kristav	78
Sidena	86
Marcus	97
Pietro	62
Julie	53
Stephano	71

Mean:
Sum of the data set, divided by the number of data values.

1, 2, 2, 3, 4

$1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 12$
 $12 \div 5 = 2.4$

Student	Score
Pietro	62
Sherry	68
Stephano	71
Fred	75
Jose	76
Kristav	78
Sidena	86
Julian	89
Michelle	93
Marcus	97

$53 + 62 + 68 + 71 + 75 + 78 + 78 + 86 + 89 + 93 + 97 = 850$

$850 \div 11 = 77.3$

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Median:
Order the data. For a set with an odd number of values, the **median** is the middle value. For a set with an even number of values, the **median** is the mean of the two middle values.

1, 2, 2, 3, 4 Median: 2
2, 2, 3, 4 Median: 2.5

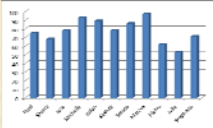
Median: 78

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

AVERAGE

In mathematics, an average, or *central tendency* of a data set is a measure of the "middle" value of the data set. Average is a *Statistic*.

Student	Score
Fred	75
Sherry	63
Jose	78
Michelle	53
Julian	83
Kristina	78
Sokana	66
Marcus	97
Pablo	62
Julie	53
Stephano	71



Mode:
The mode of a data set is the value or values that occur most often. Data can have one mode, more than one mode, or no mode. When all values occur only once, there is no mode.

1, 2, 2, 3, 4 Mode: 2
1, 2, 3, 4 Mode: none

Student	Score
Julie	53
Pablo	62
Sherry	63
Stephano	71
Fred	75
Jose	78
Kristina	78
Sokana	66
Julian	83
Michelle	53
Marcus	97

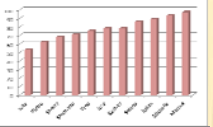
Mode: 78

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

AVERAGE

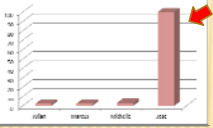
In mathematics, an average, or *central tendency* of a data set is a measure of the "middle" value of the data set. Average is a *Statistic*.

Student	Score
Sherry	63
Michelle	53
Stephano	71
Fred	75
Jose	78
Kristina	78
Sokana	66
Julian	83
Michelle	53
Marcus	97



Mean: 77.3
Median: 78
Mode: 78

Student	Score
Julie	2
Marcus	3
Michelle	100



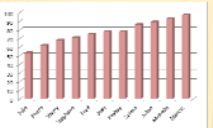
Mean: 26.8
Median: 2.5
Mode: 2

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

RANGE

The *range* of a data set is the difference between the greatest value and the least value. The range describes how spread out the data are.

Student	Score
Julie	53
Sherry	63
Stephano	71
Fred	75
Jose	78
Kristina	78
Sokana	66
Julian	83
Michelle	53
Marcus	97



Greatest Value: 97
Least Value: -53
Range: 44

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

You try it!
Find the mean, median, mode and range for this data set:
4, 2, 8, 6

2, 4, 6, 8

Mean: $2 + 4 + 6 + 8 = 20$; $20 \div 4 = 5$

Median: $(4 + 6) \div 2 = 5$

Mode: none

Range: $8 - 2 = 6$

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

You try it!
Find the mean, median, mode and range:
12, 18, 8, 20

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

You try it!
Find the mean, median, mode and range:
12, 18, 8, 20

8, 12, 18, 20

Mean: $8 + 12 + 18 + 20 = 58$; $58 \div 4 = 14.5$

Median: $(12 + 18) \div 2 = 15$

Mode: none

Range: $20 - 8 = 12$

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

You try it!

State	Height (Inches)
South	48
Kentucky	51
Texas	46
Utah	52

What is the mean height?

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

You try it!

State	Height (Inches)
South	48
Kentucky	51
Texas	46
Utah	52

What is the mean height?

$48 + 51 + 46 + 52 = 197$

$197 \div 4 = 49.25$

Finding Measures of Central Tendency

You try it!

Now, try it on your own. Go to
www.MasterMath.info
 download
[Mean, Median, Mode and Range](#)
 from the Worksheets Page, and test
 your skill.

Finding Measures of Central Tendency
