## **Measures of Central Tendency and Variation**



Central tendency and variation are two measures used in statistics to summarize data. Measure of central tendency shows where the center or middle of the data set is located, whereas measure of variation shows the dispersion among data values.

Measures of central tendency	Measures of variation
Mean: average of data values, $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ or $\mu = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}$ (sample* mean) (population** mean) $\bar{x}$ or $\mu$ denotes mean; $\Sigma$ denotes summation notation; $\Sigma x$ denotes the sum of data values; n or N denotes the number of values in a sample E.g. Find the mean of following values: {2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 2,} Solution: a. Find $\Sigma x$ , and n; $\Sigma x = 2 + 3 + 5 + 2 + 4 + 2 = 18$ ; n = 6 b. $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$	Standard deviation: measure of how much data values are deviated away from mean. $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}}  \text{or}  \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\mu)^2}{N}}$ (sample* standard deviation) (population** standard deviation) Variance: square of the standard deviation. E.g. Find the standard deviation and variance of following values: {2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 2,} Solution: a. Compute the mean, $\bar{x}$ or $\mu$ . b. Find $x - \bar{x}$ or $x - \mu$ for each individual value. c. Find the square for each individual value from step b.
<b>Median:</b> "middle value" or the average of "middle two values" in a data set when the numbers are arranged in an order.	<ul> <li>(x - x̄)<sup>2</sup> or (x - μ)<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>d. Calculate the sum of all of the squares, ∑(x - x̄)<sup>2</sup> or ∑(x - μ)<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>e. Divide the sum by the number of values, N or n-1.</li> <li>f. Compute the square root of the number from step e.</li> </ul>
E.g. Find the median of following values:	x $\overline{x} - \overline{x}$ $(x - \overline{x})^2$ 2       2-3 = -1 $(-1)^2 = 1$ 3       3-3 = 0 $(0)^2 = 0$ 4       4-3 = 1 $(1)^2 = 1$ $\overline{x} = 3$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3-1}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$ Standard deviation, $s = 1$ ; Variance, $s^2 = 1$ Range: difference between the maximum value and
Mode: value that occurs with greatest frequency.	the minimum value in a data set, Range = maximum value - minimum value
E.g. Find the mode of following values: {2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 2} Solution: Most common number/Mode is 2.	E.g. Find the range of following values: {3, 2, 4} Solution: Subtract the lowest value from the biggest value = 4-2 = 2

**\*Sample:** Subset of a population; **\*\*Population**: Entire collection of elements or objects or individuals used in the study.

## Reference:

Brase, C. H., and Brase, C. P. (2012). Understandable Statistics: Concepts and Methods (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

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