

Measures of Central Tendency – show how the data is centered

Name _____

Mean
The sum of the data values divided by the number of data items (average)
6, 5, 3, 6, 8

Most Useful When:

The **mean** is the most useful measure of center when the data is spread fairly evenly and there is no outlier.

Outlier –

Median
The middle value of an odd number of data items arranged in order. For an even number of data items, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers.

The **median** is the best measure of center to use when there is an outlier.

Mode
The value or values that occur most often in a data set. When all of the data values occur the same number of times, there is no mode.

The **mode** is the best measure of center to use when the data can't be averaged or listed in numerical order

Measure of Variation - shows how the data varies

Range
The difference between the greatest and least values in a data set.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Measures of Central Tendency 2 Choice Board

1. Use the following data to find the measures of central tendencies.

1, 2, 4, 7

Mean → _____ Median → _____
Mode → _____ Range → _____

2. Use the following data to find the measures of central tendencies.

13, 18, 13, 14, 13, 16, 14, 21, 13

Mean → _____ Median → _____
Mode → _____ Range → _____

3. Use the following data to find the measures of central tendencies.

18, 18, 15, 18, 18, 24, 21, 21, 24, 13

Mean → _____ Median → _____
Mode → _____ Range → _____

4. Use the following data to find the measures of central tendencies.

7, 10, 24, 19, 24, 9, 18, 3, 3, 3

Mean → _____ Median → _____
Mode → _____ Range → _____

5. Use the following data to find the measures of central tendencies.

2	1	1	3
3	0	2	3
4	0	0	

Mean → _____ Median → _____
Mode → _____ Range → _____

6. Use the following data to find the measures of central tendencies.

1	9	9
2	1	5
3	5	7

Mean → _____ Median → _____
Mode → _____ Range → _____