SHS LEARNING ACTIVITY

Name: #41 **Score/Mark:**
Grade and Section: **Date:**
Strand: ☐ STEM ☐ ABM ☐ HUMSS ☐ ICT (*TVL Track*)
Subject: *Practical Research 2*
Type of Activity ☐ Concept Notes ☐ Skills: Exercise / Drill ☐ Illustration ☐ Laboratory Report ☐ Essay/Task Report ☐ Others: _____

Activity Title: Central Tendency – Mean, Median, and Mode

Learning Target:
(1) To discuss measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode
(2) To discuss when to use mean, median and mode

References: *(Author, Title, Pages)*
(1) Essentials of Statistics for Behavioral Sciences, pp. 51-78
(2) M.C. Fabella (workshop notes on "Collaborative Research Methods")

Central Tendency is a measure that determines the value/category of data that is the most representative of the entire group. There are three measures of central tendency.

Mean is also known as the "average". It is computed by adding all the scores in the distribution and dividing the sum (the notation for sum is Σ) by the number of scores. *Example:* A group of six friends decided to earn extra money one weekend by selling bananaque in the market. They say they earned an average income of eighty pesos. Although we don't know how much each student earned, it is possible to compute the total money earned, which is 6 x PhP80 = PhP480.

The **median** is the midpoint of a frequency distribution. It is the score above which lies 50% of the scores, and below which are the other 50% of the scores. The median divides the distribution exactly into half. *Example:* Seven students took a 100-point examination. Their scores are shown on the frequency table on the left, ranked from highest to lowest. Student D's score of 82 is at the exact midpoint among the ranked scores, having 3 scores above and below it. The teacher will mark 82 as the median. This example has an odd number of students. For even number of scores, (say, eight students), the median will be the value in between scores of students D and E, or 81.

Student	Score
A	96
B	93
C	87
D	82
E	80
F	79
G	79

Mode means "famous style". In a frequency distribution, the mode is the category with the greatest frequency, or the "most popular". It can be used to describe variables on any scale of measurement.

Example: A survey done among a group of junior high school students was done to know what subject they love most. The results are tabulated on the right. As observed, Literature appears to be the most popular, and makes up the mode in this frequency distribution.

Subjects	f
Mathematics	58
Literature	93
Physics	27
Geometry	16
Chemistry	22
Biology	54

Exercise:
Why is it important to identify the central tendency?