**The Mode**

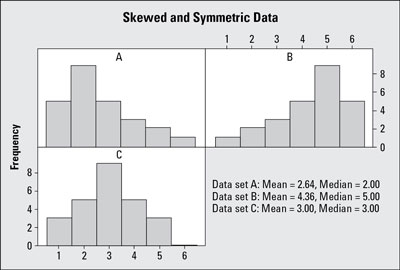
Mode is the most repeated value in the data set OR that observation in the data that occur most frequently

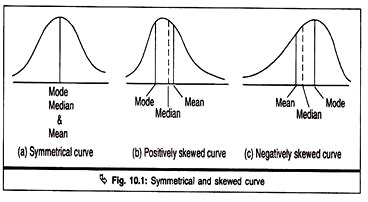
Example: The mode of the numbers 2, 5, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10 is 9

**For Grouped data:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Class limits** | **Class boundaries** | **Frequency (f)** |
| 45-49 | 44.5-49.5 | 1 |
| 50-54 | 49.5-54.5 | 4 |
| 55-59 | 54.5-59.5 | 17= |
| 60-64 | 59.5-64.5 | 28 |
| 65-69 | 64.5-69.5 | 25= |
| 70-74 | 69.5-74.5 | 18 |
| 75-79 | 74.5-79.5 | 13 |
| 80-84 | 79.5-84.5 | 6 |
| 85-89 | 84.5-89.5 | 5 |
| 90-94 | 89.5-94.5 | 2 |
| 95-99 | 94.5-99.5 | 1 |
| **Sum** |  | **120** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of Variable** | **Best measure of central tendency** |
| Nominal | Mode |
| Ordinal | Median |
| Interval/Ratio (not skewed) | Mean |
| Interval/Ratio (skewed) | Median |

S



**Symmetric Curve:** Mean=Median=Mode

**Positively Skewed:** Mean>Median>Mode

**Negatively skewed:** Mean<Median<Mode

**Empirical relations between mean, median and mode**