



MEASURES OF LOCATION

Using averages to describe data





FEATURES OF LOCATION

- ◆ Everyone has heard of averages
- ◆ Easy to understand and calculate
- ◆ Available on most packages

- ◆ Arithmetic average is one measure of location, but there are more.

- ◆ We will see three of them:
 - Arithmetic Mean
 - Median
 - Mode

A dataset can have several variables, but the location actually refers to the single variable.
For a multivariate dataset, we can compute a measure of location for each of them.



DEFINITIONS

- Arithmetic mean (also called average):
 - *Sum of all numbers divided by size of dataset.*
 - *Applies only to numeric data (discrete or continuous)*
- Median:
 - *Middle value when data arranged in order*
 - *Applies to ordinal and numeric data*
- Mode:
 - *Most frequently occurring value*
 - *Can be used with qualitative data, and numeric, but for continuous data, it must be applied to the distribution (or frequency table)*



RAW NUMERIC DATA – AN EXAMPLE

Let's start with a small data set (N=11): 1,2,4,5,5,5,6,6,8,9,10

The **mean** is: $\text{Sum}/N = 61/11 = 5,545$

The **median** is the middle one, that is, 5 1,2,4,5,5,5,6,6,8,9,10

The **mode** is the most frequent value, which is also 5

Let's start with a similar data set (N=12): 1,2,4,5,5,5,6,6,8,9,10,35 *We just added 1 number at the end*

The **mean** becomes $96/12 = 8$

The **median** is between the numbers 5 and 6, so we decide 5.5 1,2,4,5,5,5,6,6,8,9,10,25

The mode remains at 5

TABULATED DATA – AN EXAMPLE

Data = { $\underbrace{1, 1, 1, \dots, 1, 1}_{20}, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2, 2}_{30}, \underbrace{3, 3, \dots, 3, 3}_{50}, \underbrace{4, 4, \dots, 4, 4}_{25}, \underbrace{5, 5, \dots, 5, 5}_{5}$ }, N = 130

| X | Freq | Freq x X |
|---|------|----------|
| 1 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | 30 | 60 |
| 3 | 50 | 150 |
| 4 | 25 | 100 |
| 5 | 5 | 25 |
| | 130 | 355 |

$$\text{mean} = (\underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{20} + \underbrace{2+2+\dots+2}_{30} + \underbrace{3+3+\dots+3}_{50} + \underbrace{4+4+\dots+4}_{25} + \underbrace{5+5+\dots+5}_{5})/N$$

$$\text{mean} = (20 \times 1 + 30 \times 2 + 50 \times 3 + 25 \times 4 + 5 \times 5)/N = \text{Sum (Freq x X)}/N = 355/130 = \mathbf{2,73}$$

Average: **355/130 = 2,73**

For the median, middle position of 130 is between position 65 and 66
Which is in the group of X=3
So the median is 3

For the mode, the group with the highest frequency is where X=3
So the mode is 3



Python practice: measures of location

- ◆ Let's compute some measure of location for the numeric data in file `data_lecture3.xlsx`

