

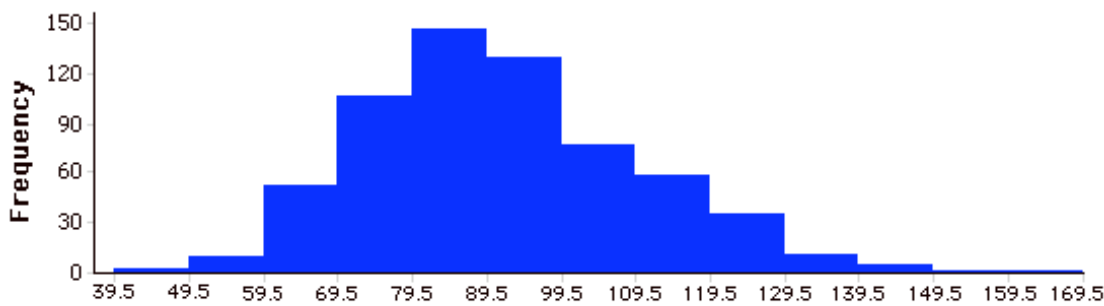
Comparing Measures of Central Tendency

Prerequisites

[Percentiles](#), [Distributions](#), [What is Central Tendency](#), [Measures of Central Tendency](#), [Mean and Median](#)

How do the various measures of central tendency compare with each other? For [symmetric distributions](#), the mean, median, trimean, and trimmed mean are equal, as is the mode except in [bimodal distributions](#). Differences among the measures occur with [skewed](#) distributions. Figure 1 shows the distribution of 642 scores on an introductory psychology test. Notice this distribution has a slight positive skew.

Figure 1. A distribution with a positive skew.



Measures of central tendency are shown in Table 1. Notice they do not differ greatly, with the exception that the mode is considerably lower than the other measures. When distributions have a *positive skew*, the mean typically higher than the median, although it may not be in bimodal distributions. For these data, the mean of 91.58 is higher than the median of 90. Typically the [trimean](#) and [trimmed mean](#) will fall between the [median](#) and the [mean](#), although in this case, the trimmed mean is slightly lower than the median. The [geometric mean](#) is the lower than all measures except the [mode](#).

Table 1. Measures of central tendency for the test scores.

Measure	Value
Mode	84.00
Median	90.00
Geometric Mean	89.70
Trimean	90.25
Mean trimmed 50%	89.81

Mean	91.58
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The distribution of baseball salaries (in 1994) shown in Figure 2 has a much more pronounced skew than the distribution in Figure 1.

Figure 2. A distribution with a very large positive skew. This histogram shows the salaries of major league baseball players (in thousands of dollars).



Table 2 shows the measures of [central tendency](#) for these data. The large skew results in very different values for these measures. No single measure of central tendency is sufficient for data such as these. If you were asked the very general question: "So, what do baseball players make?" and answered with the mean of \$1,183,000, you would have not told the whole story since only about one third of baseball players make that much. If you answered with the mode of \$250,000 or the median of \$500,000, you would not be giving any indication that some players make many millions of dollars. Fortunately, there is no need to summarize a distribution with a single number. When the various measures differ, our opinion is that you should report the mean, median, and either the trimean or a the mean trimmed 50%. Sometimes it is worth reporting the mode as well. In the media, the median is usually reported to summarize the center of skewed distributions. You will hear about median salaries and median prices of houses sold, etc. This is better than reporting only the mean, but it would be informative to hear more statistics.

Table 2. Measures of central tendency for baseball salaries (in thousands of dollars).

Measure	Value
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Mode	250
Median	500
Geometric Mean	555
Trimean	792
Mean trimmed 50%	619
Mean	1,183