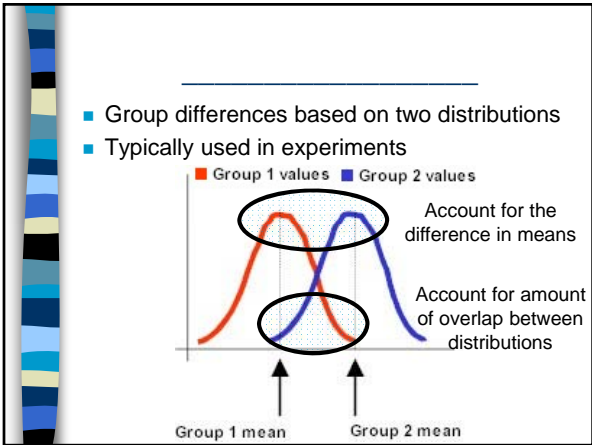
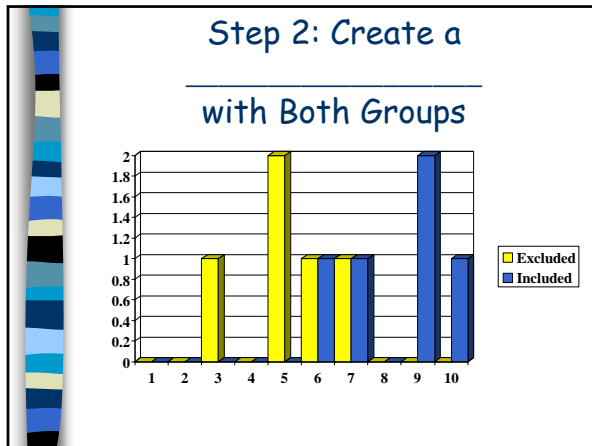


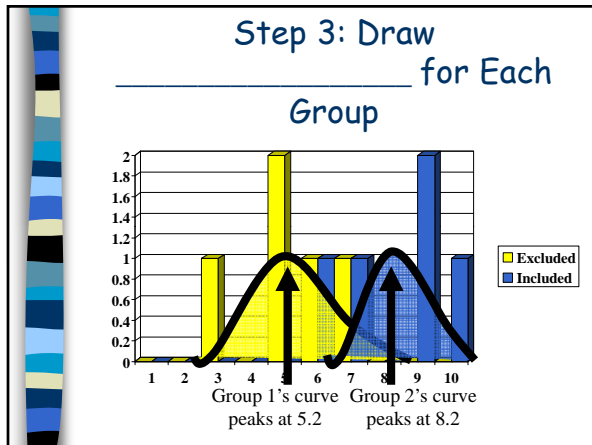
Central Tendency & Distributions

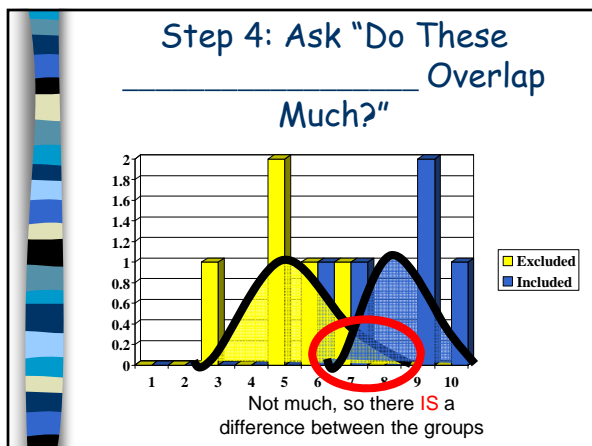



Step 1: Calculate the

- Group 1 scores = 10, 6, 7, 9, 9
– Mean = $41 \div 5 = 8.2$
- Group 2 scores = 5, 6, 7, 3, 5
– Mean = $26 \div 5 = 5.2$











STEPS

1. Calculate Means
2. Draw Histograms
3. Draw Normal Curves
4. Interpret Based on Overlap



Selecting Appropriate Measures of

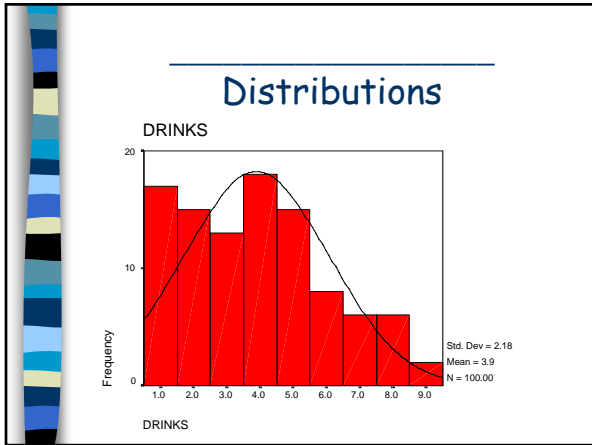


When to Use the

- Typical measure of C. T.
- Advantages
 - Accounts for all scores in distribution
 - Related to measures of variability
 - Useful for stats involving hypothesis testing (aka. ***inferential statistics***)

When to Use the

- When weird scores exist
 - Extreme scores → Skewed distribution
 - Throws off the mean, not the median
- Advantages
 - Can calculate when undetermined scores exist
 - Ex. Participant took too long to finish a task and had to stop
 - Can calculate when open-ended categories exist
 - Ex. Number of computers: 1, 2, 3, 4, "5 or more"
 - More appropriate for ordinal data



When to Use the

- When you have a categorical variable
 - Uses a nominal scale (e.g., 0 = male, 1 = female)
 - Discrete variables (e.g., # of computers in a home)
- Advantages
 - Most common score actually exists
 - "Typical home has 2.3 computers" doesn't make sense
 - Helps describe the shape of the distribution
 - Useful when multiple groupings exist (e.g., **bimodal distributions**)

