

KEY TERMS

The **median** gives the midpoint of a set of data – it separates the upper half of the data from the lower half. To calculate the median, order the data from smallest to largest and count up $(n + 1)/2$ places in the ordered list.

The **mean** is the arithmetic average or balance point of a set of data. To calculate the mean, sum the data and divide by the number of data:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

The **mode** is the data value that occurs most frequently.

A **resistant measure** of some aspect of a distribution (such as its center) is relatively unaffected by a small subset of extreme data values.