

MODE The value that appears most frequently in the data is referred to as the mode. When data are measured on a nominal scale, the mode is the preferred measurement. Only when describing a bimodal distribution is mode used as a summary statistic. The major mode is the higher peak, and the minor mode is the lower peak. Since it is not algebraically defined and the frequency of observation fluctuates more when the sample size is small, it is not used in statistical analysis.

POSITION OF MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY The distribution's form affects where the mean, median, and mode fall in the hierarchy of central tendency measures. The distribution's form affects where the mean, median, and mode fall in the hierarchy of central tendency measures. This occurs when there are two or more values in the data set with equal frequency that occur more frequently than any other value. Since the mode is the most common score, it is located in the hump of the skewed distribution. In a skewed distribution, the median is located halfway between the mean and the mode. It is the only central tendency measure that can be applied to numerical data.

2.2.3.4.5.