Measures of Central Tendency

Enrollment Trends 1987-88 to 1997-98			
	1987 – 1988	1997 – 1998	
Region L1	Total Students L2	Total Students L3	Total Students Δ L4
1 Edinburg	222,668	284,614	61,946
2 Corpus	108,956	112,212	3,256
3 Victoria	56,229	57,730	1,501
4 Houston	659,516	828,262	168,746
5 Beaumont	85,989	87,565	1,576
6 Huntsville	100,438	128,360	27,922
7 Kilgore	146,063	158,973	12,910
8 Mt. Pleasant	52,752	55,766	3,014
9 Wichita Falls	40,517	42,388	1,871
10 Richardson	426,631	549,212	122,581
11 Fort Worth	286,784	380,827	94,043
12 Waco	109,388	132,990	23,602
13 Austin	180,493	247,989	67,496
14 Abilene	48,207	50,444	2,237
15 San Angelo	48,950	52,654	3,704
16 Amarillo	77,765	80,711	2,946
17 Lubbock	82,632	82,944	312
18 Midland	79,417	84,365	4,948
19 El Paso	132,013	153,710	21,697
20 San Antonio	279,508	319,797	40,289

Input the given data into lists of your graphing calculator. Let
L1 = Texas Education Region Numbers
L2 = Total Students Enrolled in Region 1987-88
L3 = Total Students Enrolled in Region 1997-98

1. Estimate the *mean, median,* and *mode* of students enrolled in 1987-1988 (L2) and 1997-1998 (L3). Then calculate the actual values for each measure.

2. Determine the *1st* and *3rd quartiles* of L2 and L3.

3. What could be an interpretation of the *mean* in this situation?

4. What could be an interpretation of the *median* in this situation?

5. What can you tell about the data by looking at the *1st* and *3rd quartiles* of L2 and L3?