How can I calculate the standard deviation of a dataset in Google Sheets?

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July 1, 2024

Calculating the standard deviation of a dataset in Google Sheets is a simple and straightforward process. First, you will need to input your data into a column or row in the spreadsheet. Then, use the built-in function "=STDEV()" and select the range of cells that contain your data. This function will calculate the standard deviation of your dataset and display the result in the cell where the formula is entered. Additionally, you can use the "Data Analysis" tool to calculate the standard deviation, which provides more advanced options for handling different types of data. Overall, using either of these methods will allow you to accurately and efficiently calculate the standard deviation of a dataset in Google Sheets.

STDEVA

Calculates the standard deviation based on a sample, setting text to the value `0`.

Sample Usage

```
STDEVA(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)

STDEVA(A2:A100)
```

Syntax

```
STDEVA(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first value or range of the sample.

`value2, ...` - Additional values or ranges to include in the sample.

Notes

Although `STDEVA` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

If the total number of values supplied as `value` arguments is not at least two, `STDEVA` will return the `#DIV/0!` error.

`STDEVA` sets each text value encountered to `0` for the purpose of calculation.

`STDEVA` calculates standard deviation for a sample. To calculate standard deviation across an entire population, use `STDEVPA`.

`STDEVA` is equivalent to the square root of the variance, or `SQRT(VARA(...))` using the same dataset.

See Also

`VARPA`: Calculates the variance based on an entire population, setting text to the value `0`.

`VARP`: Calculates the variance based on an entire population.

`VARA`: Calculates the variance based on a sample, setting text to the value `0`.

`VAR`: Calculates the variance based on a sample.

`STDEVPA`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population, setting text to the value `0`.

`STDEVP`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population.

`STDEV`: The STDEV function calculates the standard deviation based on a sample.

`SKEW`: Calculates the skewness of a dataset, which describes the symmetry of that dataset about the mean.

`KURT`: Calculates the kurtosis of a dataset, which describes the shape, and in particular the "peakedness" of that dataset.

`DVARP`: Returns the variance of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DVAR`: Returns the variance of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DSTDEVP`: Returns the standard deviation of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DSTDEV`: Returns the standard deviation of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DEVSQ`: Calculates the sum of squares of deviations based on a sample.

`AVEDEV`: Calculates the average of the magnitudes of deviations of data from a dataset's mean.

Examples