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

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July 1, 2024

The process of calculating the standard deviation of a dataset in Google Sheets involves using the STDEV function, which computes the standard deviation of a sample of data. This function takes in a range of values as its input and calculates the measure of how spread out the data is from its mean. It is a useful tool for analyzing the variability of a dataset and can provide valuable insights into the distribution of data. By understanding the steps involved in calculating standard deviation in Google Sheets, one can effectively analyze and interpret their data with accuracy and precision.

STDEVP

Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population.

STDEVP for BigQuery

Calculates the population standard deviation of a data column.

Sample Usage

```
STDEVP(table_name!price)
```

Syntax

```
STDEVP(column)
```

`column` - The data column of the population.**Tip**: Returning population standard deviation across multiple columns is not supported

Sample Usage

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

```
STDEVP(A2:A100)
```

Syntax

```
STDEVP(value1, )
```

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

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

Notes

Although `STDEVP` 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, `STDEVP` will return the `#DIV/0!` error.

`STDEVP` will return an error if any of the `value` arguments include text. To calculate standard deviation while interpreting text values as `0`, use `STDEVPA`.

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

`STDEVP` is equivalent to the square root of the variance, or `SQRT(VARP(...))` 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`.

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

`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