

What is the process for finding the mean, median, and mode in Excel?

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The process for finding the mean, median, and mode in Excel involves using specific functions and formulas within the program. To find the mean, the AVERAGE function is used to calculate the sum of all the values in a selected range of cells and then divide it by the total number of cells. To find the median, the MEDIAN function is used to determine the middle value in a set of numbers. Finally, to find the mode, the MODE function is used to identify the most frequently occurring value in a set of numbers. These functions can be accessed through the "Formulas" tab in Excel and can be applied to any set of numerical data.

Find Mean, Median & Mode in Excel (With Examples)

You can use the following formulas to find the mean, median, and mode of a dataset in Excel:

=AVERAGE(A1:A10)

=MEDIAN(A1:A10)

=MODE.MULT(A1:A10)

It's worth noting that each of these formulas will simply ignore non-numeric or blank values when calculating these metrics for a range of cells in Excel.

The following examples shows how to use these formulas in practice with the following dataset:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Data							
2	4							
3	7							
4	7							
5	8							
6	12							
7	13							
8	15							
9	17							
10	19							
11	21							
12	22							
13	24							
14	25							
15	25							
16	29							
17	30							
18	32							
19	34							
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								

Example: Finding the Mean in Excel

The mean represents the average value in a dataset.

The following screenshot shows how to calculate the mean of a dataset in Excel:

E2				fx		=AVERAGE(A2:A19)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Data							
2	4			Mean	19.11111			
3	7							
4	7							
5	8							
6	12							
7	13							
8	15							
9	17							
10	19							
11	21							
12	22							
13	24							
14	25							
15	25							
16	29							
17	30							
18	32							
19	34							
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								

The mean turns out to be 19.11.

Example: Finding the Median in Excel

The median represents the middle value in a dataset, when all of the values are arranged from smallest to largest.

The following screenshot shows how to calculate the median of a dataset in Excel:

E3 ✕ ✓ fx =MEDIAN(A2:A19)								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Data							
2	4			Mean	19.11111			
3	7			Median	20			
4	7							
5	8							
6	12							
7	13							
8	15							
9	17							
10	19							
11	21							
12	22							
13	24							
14	25							
15	25							
16	29							
17	30							
18	32							
19	34							
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								

The median turns out to be 20.

Example: Finding the Mode in Excel

The mode represents the value that occurs most often in a dataset. Note that a dataset can have no mode, one mode, or multiple modes.

E4				fx		=MODE.MULT(A2:A19)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Data							
2	4			Mean	19.11111			
3	7			Median	20			
4	7			Mode(s)	7			
5	8				25			
6	12							
7	13							
8	15							
9	17							
10	19							
11	21							
12	22							
13	24							
14	25							
15	25							
16	29							
17	30							
18	32							
19	34							
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								

The modes turn out to be 7 and 25. Each of these values appears twice in the dataset, which is more often than any other value occurs.

Note: If you use the =MODE() function instead, it will only return the first mode. For this dataset, only the value 7 would be returned. For this reason, it's always a good idea to use the =MODE.MULT() function in case there happens to be more than one mode in the dataset.