

(iv) Moving Average Method:

It consists in measurement of trend by smoothing out the fluctuations of the data by means of a moving average. Moving average of extent (or period) 'm' is a series of successive averages (arithmetic means) of 'm' terms at a time, starting with 1st, 2nd, 3rd terms etc. Thus, the first average is the mean of the 1st, m terms; the 2nd is the mean of the m terms from 2nd to (m+1)th term, the third is the mean of the m terms from 3rd to (m+2)th term, and so on.

If m is odd = (2k+1) say, moving average is placed against the mid-value of the time intervals it covers, i.e., against $t = k+1$ and if m is even = 2k (say), it is placed between the two middle values of the time intervals it covers, i.e., between $t = k$ and $t = k+1$. The original data by centering the moving averages which consists in taking a moving average of extent two, of these moving averages and putting the first of these values against $t = k+1$. The graph obtained on plotting the moving average values against the corresponding time values gives trend curve.

Drawbacks:

- 1) It does not provide trend values for all the terms, (e.g.) for a moving average of extent 2k+1, we have to forego the trend values for the first k and last k terms of the series.

