| Term | Clarification |
|---|---|
| **Mean** | *Sum of a distribution of values divided by the number of values in that distribution*<br>1, 2, 4, 8, 10 added together = 25<br>25 ÷ 5 (number of values in the distribution) = **5**<br>**5** is the Mean of this distribution of values |
| **Median** | *Numeric value separating the lower and upper halves of a distribution of values*<br>1, 2, 4, <u>6</u>, 8, 10, 12 ~ **6** separates the lower half of values (1, 2, and 4) from the upper half of values (8, 10, and 12)<br>2, 4, <u>10, 14</u>, 15, 20 ~ **12** is the Median; 10 and 14 separate the lower half of values from the upper half. The average of 10 + 14 is **12** |
| **Mode** | *Value that occurs most frequently in a distribution of values*<br>1, 2, 4, <u>5, 5, 5</u>, 6, 8, 10, 12 ~ **5** is the Mode |
| **Percentile** | *The value of a variable below which a certain percent of observations fall*<br>The 20$^{th}$ percentile is the value below which 20 percent of the scores may be found |
| **Range** | *Difference between the highest and lowest value in a distribution of values*<br><u>1</u>, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 <u>12</u> ~ 12-1 = **11**<br>The Range is **11** |
| **Raw Score** | *The number of correctly answered items*<br> Number of test items = 100<br> Number of items answered correctly = 72<br>Raw score = **72** |
| **Scale Score** | What:  Raw score converted to a common scale score<br>When: Tests that have multiple versions<br>Why:   Compare students |
| **Standard Deviation** | *Variation or dispersion from the mean (average). A low SD indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the mean; whereas, a high SD indicates that the data are spread out over a large range of values.* |