

Data Analysis Terms

Range:

- The spread of scores is indicated by an expression of the difference between the lowest and highest scores.

Mode:

- The most frequently occurring score.

Median:

- The midpoint of a distribution, above which half of the scores occurred and below which half of the scores occurred.

Mean:

- More accurately called the arithmetic mean, it is defined as the sum of scores divided by the number of scores. Or, put in other terms, the mean is the sum of measures observed divided by the number of observations.

Standard Deviation:

- The standard deviation is a statistic that tells you how tightly all the various examples are clustered around the mean in a set of data. The standard deviation is a statistical measure of the precision in a series of repetitive measurements. The standard deviation is the square root of the average squared deviation from the mean that tells them how widely the values in a set are spread apart.
- A large SD tells you that the data are fairly diverse, while a small SD tells you the data are pretty tightly bunched together (preferable result).