Explanation of Statistical Terms

Bi-modal - Distribution of scores resulting in two modes

Concurrent validity - Type of criterion-related validity in which the criterion scores are obtained at the same time of the test scores.

Content validity – Type of validity that is determined by the degree in which the tasks, questions, or items on the test are representative of the overall purpose or behavior for which the test was designed to measure.

Convergent validity – Type of validity that is demonstrated when a test highly correlates with other variables which it shares with an overlap of constructs.

Correlation coefficient - Numerical index of the degree of a linear relationship between two sets of scores. The index varies between -1.00 and +1.00.

Item discrimination – A statistical index of how efficiently an item discriminates between persons who obtain high and low scores on a test.

Postively Skewed - Majority of the scores are at the lower end of the Normal Curve.

Mean – Measure of Central Tendency ; Arithmetic average of the scores.

Median – Measure of Central Tendency – Middle score in which 50% of the scores fall above and 50% of the scores fall below

Mode – Measure of Central Tendency; Score that occurs more often than an other.

Point biserial -

Predictive validity – Type of criterion- related validity in which the criterion scores are obtained in the future.
Reliability – Consistency in Measurement

Negatively Skewed – Majority of Scores are at the higher end of the Normal Curve.

Standard Deviation – Index that reflects the degrees of dispersion in a group of scores.

Standard error of measurement – Measurement error that indicates how a student’s score might vary over a series of parallel tests.

Validity – Extent of inferences that can be made that are useful meaningful and appropriate.

Sources:
