

Scores

Measures yield numbers or scores to represent the amount of the attribute being assessed. Scores are thus the numerical indicator of the attribute. Once scores have been derived, they can be manipulated in various ways to give them even greater meaning and to better describe characteristics of the objects being scored.⁶

Central Tendency and Variability

Assume that a group of job applicants was administered a test of their knowledge of programming languages. The test is scored using a scoring key, and each applicant receives a score, known as a raw score. These are shown in Exhibit 7.2.

EXHIBIT 7.2 Central Tendency and Variability: Summary Statistics

Data		Summary Statistics
Applicant	Test Score (X)	
A	10	A. Central tendency Mean ($\bar{X}$) = $338/20 = 16.9$ Median = middle score = 17 Mode = most frequent score = 15
B	12	
C	14	
D	14	
E	15	
F	15	B. Variability Range = 10 to 24 Standard deviation (SD) = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum(X-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}} = 3.52$
G	15	
H	15	
I	15	
J	17	
K	17	
L	17	
M	18	
N	18	
O	19	
P	19	
Q	19	
R	22	
S	23	
T	24	
Total (Σ) = 338		
n = 20		