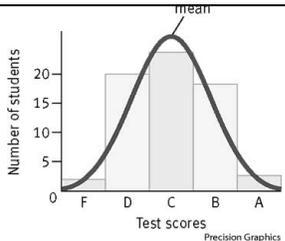


## HO 4.1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>aggregate</b>	a sum or assemblage of many separate units; sum total
<b>bell curve</b>	<p>A symmetrical bell-shaped curve that represents the distribution of values, frequencies, or probabilities of a set of data</p> 
<b>cohort</b>	A group of persons sharing a particular statistical or demographic characteristic
<b>growth</b>	The process, or a manner of growing; gradual increase over time.
<b>growth percentile</b>	The value of growth relative to a specific cohort. Growth percentile can help determine where a student stands relative to counterparts.
<b>percentile</b>	The value of a variable below which a certain percent of observations fall. Example: The 20th percentile is the value (or score) below which 20 percent of the observations may be found.
<b>proficiency</b>	Implies a thorough competence derived from training and practice
<b>quantile regression</b>	A type of regression analysis used in statistics. Regression analysis includes any techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables, when the focus is on the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. More specifically, regression analysis helps us understand how the typical value of the dependent variable changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the other independent variables are held fixed.
<b>scale scores</b>	A scaled score is a conversion of a student's raw score on a test or a version of the test to a common scale that allows for a numerical comparison between students. Because most major testing programs use multiple versions of a test, the scale is used to control slight variations from one version of a test to the next.
<b>standard deviation</b>	The standard deviation is a measure of how spread out your data are. 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. When the examples are pretty tightly bunched together and the bell-shaped curve is steep, the standard deviation is small. When the examples are spread apart and the bell curve is relatively flat, that tells you that you have a relatively large standard deviation.
<b>transverse</b>	Lying, or being across: set crosswise

**QuickLooks website:** <http://www.adearc.com/ade/>

**hive website:** <http://hive.arkansas.gov/>