## Measures of Relative Positions : Quartile, Deciles, Percentile, Standard Scores

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#### Percentile: शततमक ----

- A percentile is defined as a point on the score scale below which a given percent of the cases lie.
- e.g. **P**<sub>15</sub>: The 15<sup>th</sup> percentile of a given distribution of scores is the point on the score scale below which 15 percent of the scores fall.
- **P**<sub>10</sub>: The 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of a given distribution of scores is the point on the score scale below which 10 percent of the scores fall.
- **P**<sub>37</sub>: The 37<sup>th</sup> percentile of a given distribution of scores is the point on the score scale below which 37 percent of the scores fall.
- **P**<sub>89</sub>: The 89<sup>th</sup> percentile of a given distribution of scores is the point on the score scale below which 89 percent of the scores fall.
- शततमक म्हणजे दिलेल्या वारंवारिता विभाजनातील असा बिंदू की ज्याचे खाली विशिष्ट टक्के प्राप्तांक येतात.

e.g. **P**15 : १५ वे शततमक म्हणजे असा बिंदू की ज्याचे खाली शेकडा १५ प्राप्तांक येतात.

**P**42 : ४२ वे शततमक म्हणजे असा बिंदू की ज्याचे खाली शेकडा ४२ प्राप्तांक येतात.

P67 : ६७ वे शततमक म्हणजे असा बिंदू की ज्याचे खाली शेकडा ६७ प्राप्तांक येतात.

P89 : ८९ वे शततमक म्हणजे असा बिंदू की ज्याचे खाली शेकडा ८९ प्राप्तांक येतात.

### Quartile:

A quartile is the point on the score scale below which a given quartile of the cases lie.

(Which is already discussed in Quartile Deviation i.e. First quartile, second quartile and third quartile)

#### Decile:

A decile is the point on the score scale below which a given decile of the cases lie

e.g. 
$$1^{st} \ decile = D_1$$
 
$$(N/10) - F$$
 
$$D_1 = L + ----x i$$
 
$$f$$
 
$$5^{th} \ decile = D_5$$
 
$$(5N/10) - F$$
 
$$D_5 = L + -----x i$$
 
$$f$$

## Calculate given percentile from given frequency distribution table

# शततमक काढा : Pp means given percentile e.g Calculate P40

C.I	f	Cf
70-74	1	50
65-69	3	49
60-64	4	46
55-59	7	42
50-54	8	35
45-49	12 fm	27
40-44	5	15 F
35-39	7	10
30-34	2	3
25-29	1	1
	N=50	

Cf- Cummulative Frequency संचित वारंवारिता	
( N/2 ) F P40 = L +	PN / 100 = (40 x 50) / 100 = 20 = वारंवारितेचा PN/100 भाग i.e. Find out in which Cf ,PN/100 is included L= Lowest Limit of Pp C.I= 44.5 (ज्या वर्गन्तरात Pp आहे त्या वर्गान्तराची खालची प्रत्येक्ष मर्यादा ) F= Cf of CI which is below the Pp CI=15 (Pp वर्गांतराच्या खालील वर्गान्ताराची संचित वारंवारिता ) fm = Frequency of Pp CI= 12 (Pp असलेल्या वर्गान्तराची वारंवारिता ) i = Length of CI = 5 (वर्गान्तराची लांबी )

## **HOMEWORK:**

Calculate  $P_{27}$ ,  $P_{36}$ ,  $P_{44}$ ,  $P_{59}$ ,  $P_{67}$ ,  $P_{78}$ ,  $P_{82}$ ,  $P_{87}$ ,  $P_{96}$ , from the frequency distribution table which is used for calculating  $P_{40}$  in previous example.