Glossary

1. Absolute Measure

An absolute measure of variation are expressed in the same statistical unit in which the original data are given that is When the observations are in kilograms, the absolute measure is also in kilograms.

2. Coefficient of Range

Coefficient of Range or Coefficient of Dispersion is the relative measure corresponding to the absolute measure range. It indicates that the distribution with the smaller range has less dispersion.

3. Cumulative Frequency

The total of a frequency and all frequencies below it in a frequency distribution is known as cumulative frequency. It is the 'running total' of frequencies.

4. Dispersion

The spread of variability in a set of data is known as dispersion.

5. Interpolate

Interpolation is a method of constructing new data points within the range of a discrete set of known data points.

6. Inter Quartile Range

The range which includes the middle 50 percent of the distribution is called inter-quartile range. It represents the difference between the third quartile and the first quartile.

7. Lower Quartile

The lower quartile (Q1) is the median of the lower half of the data set. It splits the lowest 25% of data that which is equal to 25th percentile.

8. Mean

The mean of a set of numbers is the sum of the numbers, divided by the total number of numbers.

9. Mean Deviation

The mean deviation is an average of absolute deviations of individual observations from the central value of a series.

10. Median

The median refers to the middle value of a set of data arranged in either ascending or descending order.

11. Quartile Deviation

The Quartile Deviation gives the average amount by which the two quartiles differ from the median. In a symmetrical distribution the two quartiles are equidistant from the median and as such the difference can be taken as a measure of variation.

12. Range

Range is the simplest method of studying variation. It is defined as the difference between the value of the smallest item and the value of the largest item in the distribution.

13. Relative Measure

A measure of relative variation is the ratio of a measure of absolute variation to an average. These measures are calculated for the comparison of dispersion in two or more than two sets of observations.

14. Summation

Summation is the operation of adding a sequence of numbers; the result is their sum or total. Summation is denoted as Σ .

15. Upper Quartile

The upper quartile (Q3) is the median of the upper half of the data set. It splits the highest 25% of data, or lowest 75% which is equal to 75th percentile