Glossary

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1. Dispersion
Statistical dispersion is variability or spread in a variable or a probability distribution.

2. Variance
The variance is a measure of how far a set of numbers is spread out.

3. Mean
A mean or average when the context is clear, is the central tendency of a collection of numbers.

4. Measure
The word ‘measure’ refers to a method of measuring certain values.

5. Frequency
Frequency is the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time.

6. Absolute Measure of Dispersion
The Absolute Measure of dispersion is basically the measure of variation from the mean such as standard deviation.

7. Mean deviation
The mean deviation is the first measure of dispersion that we will use that actually uses each data value in its computation.

8. Standard deviation
In statistics and probability theory, standard deviation is the measure that shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the average.

9. Relative Measure of Dispersion:
Relative measure of dispersion is basically the position of a certain variable with reference to or as compared with the other variables.

10. Coefficient
A coefficient is a number in front of a variable.

11. Coefficient of Standard Deviation
The coefficient of Standard deviation represents the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean, and it is a useful statistic for comparing the degree of variation from one data series to another, even if the means are drastically different from each other.

12. Coefficient of variation
Coefficient of Variation (a special case of Standard Coefficient of Dispersion) is the value of standard deviation when mean is assumed equal to 100.

13. Individual series
The data that are represented as single values and are used directly for calculation are called individual series.

14. Discrete series
A set of data having repetition of variables and represented in the form of variables and frequencies are called discrete series.

15. Continuous series

A continuous series is grouping of the variables into class intervals and identifying the data in each group.