

Glossary

1. **Statistics**

Statistics is a summary measure calculated for sample data.

2. **Dispersion**

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

3. **Measures of Dispersion**

Measures that give the spread of a distribution is known as measures of dispersion.

4. **Range**

The range is the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value of data.

5. **Quartiles**

It divides a series into four equal parts. For any series, there will be three quartiles.

6. **Inter Quartile Range**

The inter quartile range denotes the difference between the third and the first quartiles.

7. **Semi-inter Quartile Range**

The semi-inter quartile range (SIR) or quartile deviation is defined as the difference of the third and the first quartiles divided by two.

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. **Standard Deviation**

Standard deviation is the positive square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviation given from their arithmetic mean.

11. **Variance**

The square of standard deviation is called as variance.

12. **Coefficient of Dispersion**

Coefficient of Dispersion is a measure of relative variability that expresses the standard deviation as a percentage of the mean.

13. Coefficient of Variation

Coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard deviation and the mean expressed in terms of percentage.

14. Standard score

The transformation of an observation by subtracting the mean and then dividing by the standard deviation is a standard score.

15. Standardised variable

A variable that express the x value of interest in terms of the number of standard deviations it is away from the mean. It is also known as standardised normal variable.