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| **Project Title** Measures‬ |

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| **Abstract** |

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| **Introduction** |

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| **Project Aim and Outline**  Dispersion is the state of getting dispersed or spread. Statistical dispersion means the extent to which a numerical data is likely to vary about an average value. In other words, dispersion helps to understand the distribution of the data.  Dispersion and Measures of Dispersion in Statistics  **Measures of Dispersion**  In statistics, the measures of dispersion help to interpret the variability of data i.e. to know how much homogenous or heterogenous the data is. In simple terms, it shows how squeezed or scattered the variable is.  **Types of Measures of Dispersion**  There are two main types of dispersion methods in statistics which are:   * Absolute Measure of Dispersion * Relative Measure of Dispersion   **Absolute Measure of Dispersion**  An absolute measure of dispersion contains the same unit as the original data set. Absolute dispersion method expresses the variations in terms of the average of deviations of observations like standard or means deviations. It includes range, [standard deviation](https://byjus.com/maths/standard-deviation/), quartile deviation, etc.  The types of absolute measures of dispersion are:   1. Range: It is simply the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value given in a data set. Example: 1, 3,5, 6, 7 => Range = 7 -1= 6 2. Variance: Deduct the mean from each data in the set then squaring each of them and adding each square and finally dividing them by the total no of values in the data set is the variance. Variance   **(σ2) =∑(X−μ) ^2/N**   1. Standard Deviation: The square root of the variance is known as the standard deviation i.e.   **S.D. =√σ**   1. Quartiles and Quartile Deviation: The quartiles are values that divide a list of numbers into quarters. The quartile deviation is half of the distance between the third and the first quartile. 2. Mean and Mean Deviation: The average of numbers is known as the mean and the arithmetic mean of the absolute deviations of the observations from a measure of central tendency is known as the mean deviation.   **Relative Measure of Dispersion:**  The relative measures of depression are used to compare the distribution of two or more data sets. This measure compares values without units. Common relative dispersion methods include:   1. Coefficient of Range 2. Coefficient of Variation 3. Coefficient of Standard Deviation 4. Coefficient of Quartile Deviation 5. Coefficient of Mean Deviation   **Coefficient of Dispersion**  The coefficients of dispersion are calculated along with the measure of dispersion when two series are compared which differ widely in their averages. The dispersion coefficient is also used when two series with different measurement unit are compared. It is denoted as C.D.  The common coefficients of dispersion are:   | **C.D. In Terms of** | **Coefficient of dispersion** | | --- | --- | | Range | C.D. = (Xmax – Xmin) ⁄ (Xmax + Xmin) | | Quartile Deviation | C.D. = (Q3 – Q1) ⁄ (Q3 + Q1) | | Standard Deviation (S.D.) | C.D. = S.D. ⁄ Mean | | Mean Deviation | C.D. = Mean deviation/Average |   **Measures of Dispersion Formulas**  The most important formulas for the different dispersion methods are:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | [Arithmetic Mean Formula](https://byjus.com/arithmetic-mean-formula/) | [Quartile Formula](https://byjus.com/quartile-formula/) | | [Standard Deviation Formula](https://byjus.com/standard-deviation-formula/) | [Variance Formula](https://byjus.com/variance-formula/) | | [Interquartile Range Formula](https://byjus.com/interquartile-range-formula/) | [All Statistics Formulas](https://byjus.com/statistics-formulas/) |   Ungrouped data is the data you first gather from an experiment or study. The data is raw — that is, it's not sorted into categories, classified, or otherwise grouped. An ungrouped set of data is basically a list of numbers. |

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| **Results** |

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| **Conclusions** |

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| **References** |