Measures of Dispersion-(2).

Absolute and Relative Measures of Dispersion.

There are two measures of dispersion as discuss under;

(i) **Absolute Measure:**

When dispersion of the series is expressed in terms of the original unit of the series, it is called absolute measure of dispersion. Thus dispersion of price series would be expressed in term of rupees; dispersion of weight series would be expressed in terms of Kilograms; and so on. For example, if one states that the average wage of a group of the workers is ₹ 100 and the dispersion of the wage is ₹ 10, one is referring to absolute dispersion. Absolute measure of dispersion is used when only one set of statistical distribution is under consideration.

It cannot be used when comparision is involved across two or more sets of statistical series with different units of measurement.

(11) **Relative Measure**

The relative measure of dispersion expresses the variability of data in terms of some relative value or percentage. Thus, if one states that 26 percent of the people in India are below poverty line, one is referring to the relative variability of data. In such case, absolute variability is divided by the mean value of the series or percentage of the absolute variability is determined. This measure of dispersion is used when one studies two or more series simultaneously. Relative measure of dispersion is known as coefficient of dispersion.