Dispersion

Measures of variation or dispersion are called the "Averages of second Order" because they are based on the average of the deviations of the different values from their mean.

Variability is a characteristic of a set of observations as important as the tendency of the observation to concentrate at a particular value.

Dispersion is related to the homogeneity of the data, and measures of dispersion are the measures of scatter or spread about an average.

Measures of Dispersion explain how the items are dispersed away from the average.

Dispersion can be defined as →.
"Dispersion is the measure of the variation of the items".

Dispersion can also be defined as "Dispersion is a measure of the extent to which the individuals items vary.

In words of Prof. W. I. King, "the term dispersion is used to indicate the facts that within a given group, the items differ from another in size, or in other words, there is lack of uniformity.