Glossary

1. Attribute

A qualitative characteristic, which cannot be measured quantitatively, is known as an attribute.

2. Average

The result obtained by adding several quantities together and then dividing this total by the number of quantities.

3. Breadwinner

It is one whose earnings are the primary source of support for one's dependents.

4. Estimation

Estimation is the process of determining a likely value for a variable in the survey population, which is based on the information collected from the sample.

5. Mean Square Error

It measures how far the estimate is from the parameter of interest.

6. Population

A population is all the organisms that belong to the same group or species and live in the same geographical area.

7. Probability

A number expressing the likelihood that a specific event will occur expressed as the ratio of the number of actual occurrences to the number of possible occurrences.

8. Proportion

It is a statement of equality between two ratios.

9. Robust

It means sturdy and strong in form.

10. Sampling

It is the act, process, or technique of selecting an appropriate sample.

11. Sampling Weight

A numeric value calculated on the basis of each respondent's characteristics (gender, ethnicity, year of birth, sample type, and location). The value, which is adjusted for differential probabilities of selection into the sample and for attrition, allows for population estimates.

12. Simple Random Sample

If each unit in a population has equal chance of being selected in the sample then, such a sample is known as Simple Random Sample.

13. Unbiased Estimator

If the average estimate of several random samples equals the population parameter, the estimate is unbiased.

14. Variance

Measures how far the estimate is from the mean of that estimate.

15. Variate

It is a random variable with a numerical value that is defined on a given sample space.