<u>Glossary</u>

1. Mean

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The mean or average is the sum of the numbers divided by the total number of data points.

2. Population

The entire aggregation of items from which samples can be drawn

3. Sample

A portion drawn from a population, the study of which is intended to lead to statistical estimates of the attributes of the whole population

4. Standard Deviation

In statistics and probability theory, standard deviation (represented by the symbol σ) shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the average (mean, or expected value).

5. Variance

In probability theory and statistics, the variance is used as one of several descriptors of a distribution. It describes how far values lie from the mean.

6. Simple Random Sample

A simple random sample is a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a larger set (a population).

7. Simple Random Sample With Replacement

Simple random sampling method where the sample once selected is placed back into the population and can be chosen again

8. Simple Random Sample Without Replacement

Simple random sampling method where one deliberately avoids choosing any member of the population more than once

9. Strata

A group into which members of a population are divided in stratified sampling

10. Estimate

Estimation is the calculated approximation of a result which is usable even if input data may be incomplete or uncertain.

11. Standard Error

The standard error is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic.

12. Variable

Variable is a symbol that stands for a value that may vary; the term usually occurs in opposition to constant, which is a symbol for a non-varying value

13. Proportional Allocation

A study that is sampled with a proportion that is maintained between the sample and the size of the stratum and the size of the stratum compared to the size of the population

14. Disproportional Allocation

A study that is sampled without a proportion that is maintained between the sample and the size of the stratum and the size of the stratum compared to the size of the population

15. Sample Size The sample size of a statistical sample is the number of observations that constitute it. It is typically denoted n, a positive integer (natural number).