Glossary

1. **Cluster Sampling**
   Cluster sampling is a sampling technique used when "natural" but relatively homogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population.

2. **Coefficient**
   A coefficient is a multiplicative factor in some term of an expression (or of a series); it is usually a number, but in any case does not involve any variables of the expression.

3. **Heterogeneous**
   Heterogeneous means consisting of dissimilar elements or parts or completely different.

4. **Homogeneous**
   Homogeneous is of the same or similar nature or kind.

5. **Hypothetical / Hypothesis**
   Hypothesis means to put under" or "to suppose".

6. **Linear Trends**
   Linear Trend is a first step in analysing a time series, to determine whether a linear relationship provides a good approximation to the long-term movement of the series; computed by the method of semi averages or by the method of least squares.

7. **Mean Square**
   Mean square is the average of the squares of a set of numbers.

8. **Probability**
   Probability is ordinarily used to describe an attitude of mind towards some proposition of whose truth is not certain.

9. **Population Mean**
   Population mean collects the data and sum all the values in the population and divide the sum by the number of elements in the population.

10. **Rho**
    The characters ρ are also used outside its Greek alphabetical context in science and mathematics. In statistics to represent Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, commonly known as Spearman's rho.

11. **Sigma**
    Sigma is denoted as: σ. Lower case sigma (σ) is used for the standard deviation of a population or probability distribution in statistics.

12. **Simple Random Sampling**

Simple Random Sample is a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a larger set that is a population. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process, and each subset of n individuals has the same probability of being chosen for the sample as any other subset of n individuals.

13. **Summation**

Summation is the operation of adding a sequence of numbers; the result is their sum or total.

14. **Systematic Random Sampling**

Systematic sampling is a technique which has a nice feature of selecting a whole sample with just one random start. A sampling technique in which first unit is selected with a help of random numbers and the others get selected automatically according to some pre-designed pattern is known as systematic random sampling.

15. **Variance**

Variance is a measure of how far a set of numbers is spread out. It is one of several descriptors of a probability distribution, describing how far the numbers lie from the mean (expected value).