

Glossary

1. **Census**

A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. It is a regularly occurring and official count of a particular population.

2. **Coefficient**

A coefficient is a number in front of a variable. It is a constant by which a variable is multiplied

3. **Existing Population**

An existing population is the one which already exists with all its units in the form of concrete objects. The investigator has nothing to do for its creation except its discovery and location.

4. **Experimental population**

An Experimental Population is one which is constituted through experiments being conducted by an investigator and is not found already in existence. This population consists of imaginary objects.

5. **Finite population**

Finite population is one in which the number of units of information is definite and limited.

6. **Frames**

The construction of list of sampling units is called a frame. Frame is a list or map or other acceptable material which covers the population decided upon and which serves as a guide for the population to be covered. This contains detailed information of the units of the population.

7. **Geography**

Geography is the science that studies the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of the Earth.

8. **Infinite population**

An infinite population refers to a population in which the number of units comprised therein cannot be definitely ascertained. An infinite population is theoretically impossible to observe all the elements.

9. **Kurtosis**

Kurtosis is derived from Greek word kurtos which means bulging. Kurtosis is any measure of the "peakedness" of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable.

10. **Mean**

The mean of a set of numbers is the sum of the numbers, divided by the total number of numbers.

11. **Population**

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

12. **Sample population**

A sample is a subset of a population. The population to be sampled is known as a sample population. Typically, the population is very large, making a census or a complete enumeration of all the values in the population impractical or impossible.

13. **Sampling Units**

Sampling unit is a single section selected to research and gather statistics of the whole. For example, when studying a group of college students, a single student could be a sampling unit.

14. **Skewness**

Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable. The skewness value can be positive or negative, or even undefined.

15. **Target population**

The population about which information is wanted is known as the target population. It is also known as Target Audience.