

Summary

- In daily life, population means a number of people living in a particular geographical area whereas in Statistics population consists of all the units currently under study or all the number of observations connected with the study
- The attributes that are the object of study are referred to as characteristics and the units possessing them are called elementary units. The aggregate of which is generally described as population
- There are four types of populations
 - Finite Population
 - Infinite Population
 - Existing population
 - Experimental population or Hypothetical population
- In sampling theory we come across with another two types of population they are, Target population and sample population
- The population to be sampled is known as a sample population and the population about which information is wanted is known as the target population
- Frame is a list which gives the structure of the population and it is a way for the sample
- A population must be capable of division into what are called sampling units or units. These units must cover the entire population and must not overlap

