<u>Summary</u>

- Parameter is a quantity or statistical measure that a given population is used as the value of a variable in some general distribution or frequency function to make it descriptive of that population
- Parameter is a function of the population observations and is a characteristic of the population
- Three objectives of sampling theory based on the parameters of the population are:
 - o Statistical Estimation
 - o Statistical Hypothesis
 - Statistical Inference
- Prof. R.A Fisher termed the statistical constants of the population, using Greek letters mean (μ), the variance (σ²), the skewness (β₁), kurtosis (β₂), correlation coefficient (ρ) etc.
- When the parameters of the population are unknown we estimate the parameters based on the samples drawn from the population. Estimators, functions of sample observations are used to estimate the parameters
- The distribution of the sample depends on the distribution of parent population and also on size of the samples drawn from the population
- When sample size (n) is small the shape of the distribution will depend largely on the shape of the parent population but n gets large (n>30) the shape of the sampling distribution become more and more like a Normal distribution irrespective of the shape of the parent population
- There are two types of Parameters in sample survey. They are Analytical parameters and Enumerative parameters
- Parameters used in an Experimental population are sample parameters and Experiment parameters
- **Parameter-value is** one of the possible values assigned to a variable Parameter in an Experimental population