

30 Key Terminologies in Statistics 10

Sample - is a set of data collected and the world selected from a statistical population by a defined procedure.

Population - is a set of similar items or events which is of interest for some question or experiment.

T – Distribution - is a probability distribution that is used to estimate population parameters when the sample size is small and/or when the population variance is unknown.

Bias Sampling - is a bias in which a sample is collected in such a way that some members of the intended population have a lower sampling probability than others.

Estimator - the estimation process for calculating sample statistics.

Random Sampling - is a procedure for sampling from a population in which the selection of a sample unit is based on chance and every element of the population has a known, non-zero probability of being selected.

Central Limit Theorem - states that if you have a population with mean μ and standard deviation σ and take sufficiently large random samples from the population with replacement, then the distribution of the sample means will be approximately normally distributed.

Sampling Theorem - helps in estimating unknown population parameters from knowledge of statistical measures based on sample studies.

Sampling Distribution - is a probability distribution of a statistic obtained through a large number of samples drawn from a specific population.

Standard Error - is a statistical term that measures the accuracy with which a sample distribution represents a population by using standard deviation.