

KEY TERMS

The entire group of objects or individuals about which information is wanted is called the **population**.

A **census** is an attempt to gather information about every individual in a population.

A **sample** is a part of the population that is actually examined in order to represent the whole.

A **simple random sample** of size n consists of n individuals from the population chosen in such a way that every set of n individuals has an equal chance of being the selected sample.

Sampling bias occurs when a sample is collected in such a way that some individuals in the population are less likely to be included in the sample than others. Because of this, information gathered from the sample will be slanted toward those who are more likely to be part of the sample.