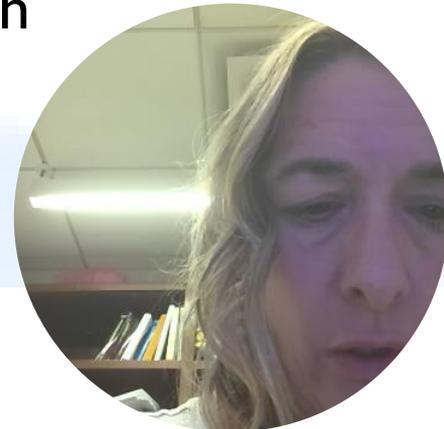


VI - Descriptive Statistics

Part 0

Course: Statistical Testing & Regression
Dr. Renee Clark
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Descriptive Statistics – Part 0

- ❑ Two main types of data
 - ❑ Quantitative vs. Qualitative
 - ❑ Why important?
- ❑ Subtypes of quantitative data (and examples)
- ❑ Subtypes of qualitative data (and examples)



Two Main Types of Data

1. Quantitative
2. Qualitative

Enables you to *choose and apply* the correct statistical technique



Quantitative Data

❖ Measurements and numbers

2 subtypes:

a. Continuous

- Has whole-number and fractional (decimal) part

10.912 kg

- Finer and finer precision

- Any value possible – for example, 10.11234667633444 inches
- Does equipment exist to measure it?

b. Discrete

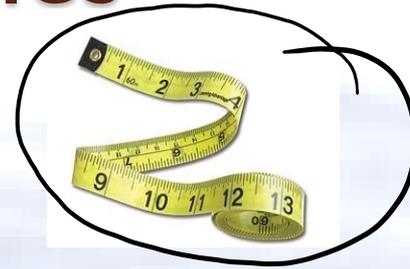
- Can *only* have certain or fixed values



Quantitative Data Examples

a. Continuous

- Height, weight, time, length, temperature
 - 6.25 cm, 2.19 sec, etc.



b. Discrete

- Count data
 - e.g.: number of pets in household
- Shoe size
- Dollar amount



Shoe Size (men's)
6
6.5
7
7.5
8
8.5
9
9.5
10
10.5
11
11.5
12
12.5
13
13.5
14
14.5
15
15.5

~~2.5~~
~~3.7~~



Qualitative Data

Aka categorical data, since data comprise categories of variable

Two subtypes:

a. ORDINAL

❖ Categories naturally-ordered and ranked

❑ **OMET survey response (variable)**

Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, Strongly Agree

❑ **Severity of pain (variable)**

None, Mild, Moderate, Severe

b. NOMINAL

❖ Categories have no natural ordering.

❑ **Candy color (purple, red, orange)**

❑ Region of U.S.





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THE END

