

# CONTINUOUS AND DISCONTINUOUS VARIABLES



SIVASANGARI SHANMUGAM

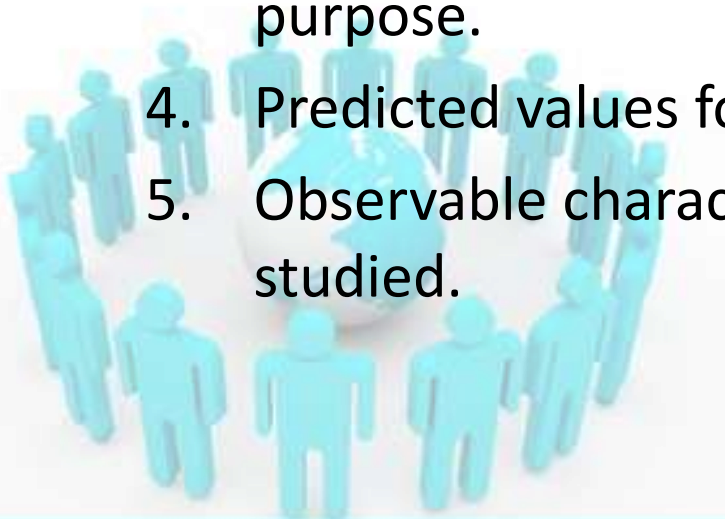
# VARIABLES IN RESEARCH

- A variable is something that can change, such as 'gender' and are typically the focus of a study.
- A variable is a measurable characteristic that varies.
- It may change from group to group, person to person, or even within one person over time.

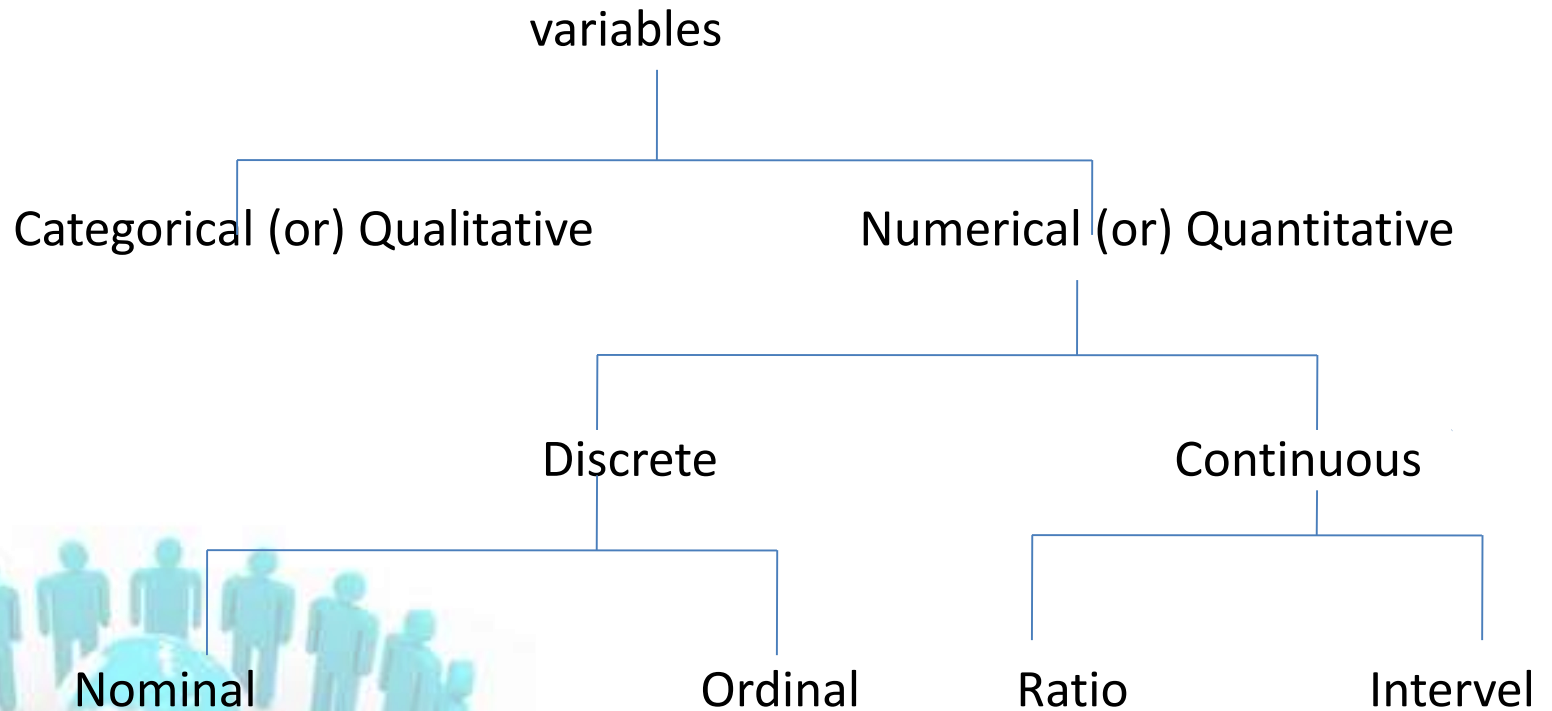


# CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIABLE

1. Capable of assuming several values representing a certain category.
2. Values that may arise from counting and or form measurement.
3. Raw data or figure gathered by a research for statistical purpose.
4. Predicted values for one variable on the basis of another.
5. Observable characteristics of a person (or) object being studied.



# TYPES OF VARIABLES



# CATEGORICAL (or) QUALITATIVE VARIABLES

- Described in words.
- Particularly important for observing changes.
- EX; Color, Gender



# NUMERICA (or) QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES

- Described in numbers.
- Easy to count.
- EX; Age, Salary,
- They are divided into two types;

1. Discontinuous variables
2. Continuous variables



# DISCRETE VARIABLE

- It is a type of statistical variable.
- Can assume only fixed number of distinct values and lacks an inherent order.
- Also known as a categorical variable , because it has separate, invisible categories.
- Can only take on discrete specific values.
- Not continuous.
- A limited number of values which cannot be divided into fractions.



# DISCRETE VARIABLE

- They are divided into 2 variable scale measurements;
  1. Nominal
  2. Ordinal





# DISCRETE VARIABLE

## NOMINAL VARIABLES

- Named variables .
- A scale that categorizes items.
- No ordering , No direction.
- EX; Marital status (married/unmarried).

## ORDINAL VARIABLES

- Named variables + Ordered variables
- Rankings, Orders or Scalling.
- EX; Student letter grade,



# EXAMPLES OF DISCRETE VARIABLE

Number of printing mistakes in a book.

Number of road accidents in new Delhi.

Number of siblings of an individual.

A person (Live/Dead).

Result (Fail/Pass).

# CONTINUOUS VARIABLE

- It is a random variable that assumes all the possible values in a continuum.
- It can take any value within the given range.
- It defined over an interval of values, meaning that can suppose any values in between the minimum and maximum value.
- Infinite number of value.



# CONTINUOUS VARIABLE

➤ They are divided into two types of variables scale measurements;

1. Interval

2. Ratio



# CONTINUOUS VARIABLE

## INTERVAL VARIABLES:

- Named variables + Ordered variables + difference between measurements.
- No true zero.
- EX; Temperature in Fahrenheit, Standardized exam score.

## RATIO VARIABLES:

- Named variables + Ordered variables + Difference between measurements + Accommodate absolute zero.
- True zero exit.
- EX; Height ,Weight, Age.

# EXAMPLES OF CONTINUOUS VARIABLE

Height of a person.

Age of a person.

Profit earned by the company or other.

Temperature of a day.

Income of employee.

# COMPARISON CHART

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	DISCRETE VARIABLE	CONTINUOUS VARIABLE
Meaning	The variable that assumes a finite number of isolated values.	Which assumes infinite number of different values.
Range of specified number	Complete	Incomplete
Values	Obtained by counting.	Obtained by measuring.
Classification	Non-overlapping	Overlapping
Assumes	Distinct or separate values.	Any value between the 2 values.
Represented by	Isolated points.	Selected points.

# COMMON TYPES OF VARIABLES

Continuous variable

Discrete variable

Dependent variable

Independent variable

Moderate variable

Control variable

Intervening variable





# TYPES OF VARIABLES

Continuous variable

- Infinite set of values between 2 levels of variables.
- They are result of measurements.

Discontinuous variable

- Only a finite.
- Potentially countable set of values.

Independent

- A stimulus variable which is chosen by the researcher to determine its relationship to an observed phenomena.

Control variable

- The research in which the effects can be neutralized by removing the variable.

Dependent variable

- A response variable which is observed & measured to determine the effect of the independent variable.

# REFERENCE

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# THANK YOU

