

Types Of Statistical Data

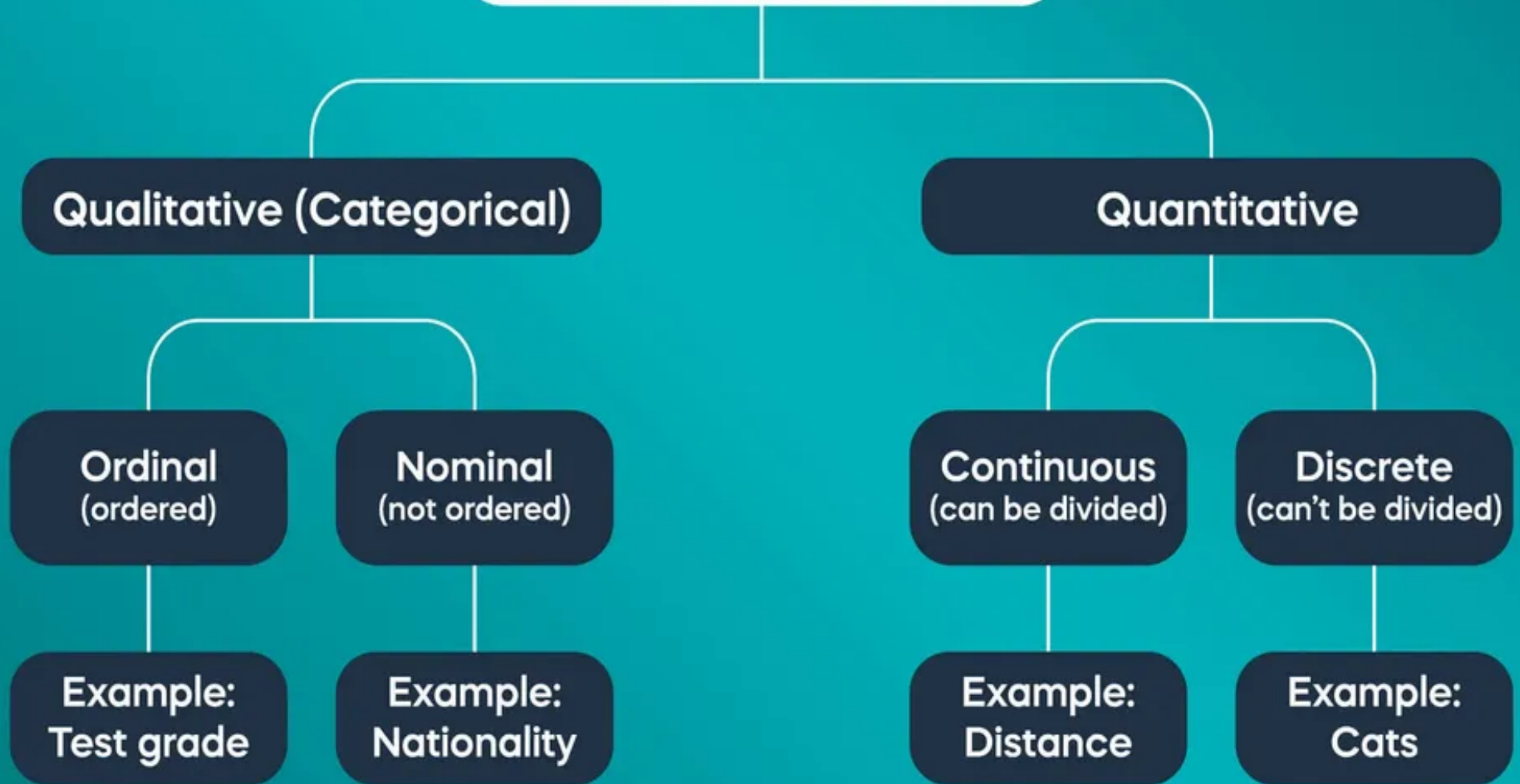
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Statistics is the study of the collection, analysis, interpretation, presentation, and organization of data. In other words, it is a mathematical discipline to collect, summarize data.

Types of data

- 1. Primary Data**
- 2. Secondary Data**

Data Types



The primary data is further classified into two types.

- 1. Qualitative data-** It is descriptive data. They represent some characteristics or attributes. They depict descriptions that may be observed but cannot be computed or calculated.
- 2. Quantitative data-** It is numerical information. These can be measured and not simply observed. They can be numerically represented and calculations can be performed on them.

Types of Qualitative (Categorical) Data

1. Nominal Data

Nominal data is a type of data that represents discrete units which is why it cannot be ordered and measured. They are used to label variables without providing any quantitative value. Also, they have no meaningful zero. Ex-Gender (Male, Female)

2. Ordinal Data

Ordinal values represent discrete as well as ordered units. Unlike nominal, here the ordering matters. However, there is no consistency in the relative distance between the adjacent categories. And, similar to nominal data, ordinal data also don't have a meaningful zero. Ex- Opinion (agree, mostly agree, neutral, mostly disagree, disagree)

Types of Quantitative data

1. **Discrete data**- It has a particular fixed value. It can be counted. These are data that can take only certain specific values rather than a range of values.

2. **Continuous data**- It is not fixed but has a range of data. It can be measured.

These are data that can take values between a certain range with the highest and lowest values.