

# DISCRETE VS CONTINUOUS DATA



## DISCRETE

A discrete measurement involves only integers. The discrete values cannot be subdivided into parts. For example, the number of children in a class is discrete data. You can't count 1.5 kids.

## EXAMPLES

- The number of students in a class.
- The number of workers in a company.
- The number of home runs in a baseball game.
- The number of test questions you answered correctly

## PICS



## CONTINUOUS

A continuous measurement can be meaningfully divided into finer levels. It can be measured on a scale or continuum and can have any numeric value. For example, you can measure your height at very precise scales — meters, centimeters, millimeters, etc.

## EXAMPLES

- The amount of time required to complete a project.
- The height of children.
- The square footage of a two-bedroom house.
- The speed of cars.

## PICS

