

Common Statistical Tests

Type of Test:	Use:
<i>Correlational</i>	These tests look for an association between variables
<i>Pearson correlation</i>	Tests for the strength of the association between two continuous variables
<i>Spearman correlation</i>	Tests for the strength of the association between two ordinal variables (does not rely on the assumption of normal distributed data)
<i>Chi-square</i>	Tests for the strength of the association between two categorical variables
<i>Comparison of Means:</i>	<i>look for the difference between the means of variables</i>
<i>Paired T-test</i>	Tests for difference between two related variables
<i>Independent T-test</i>	Tests for difference between two independent variables
<i>ANOVA</i>	Tests the difference between group means after any other variance in the outcome variable is accounted for
<i>Regression:</i>	<i>assess if change in one variable predicts change in another variable</i>
<i>Simple regression</i>	Tests how change in the predictor variable predicts the level of change in the outcome variable
<i>Multiple regression</i>	Tests how change in the combination of two or more predictor variables predict the level of change in the outcome variable
<i>Non-parametric:</i>	<i>are used when the data does not meet assumptions required for parametric tests</i>
<i>Wilcoxon rank-sum test</i>	Tests for difference between two independent variables - takes into account magnitude and direction of difference
<i>Wilcoxon sign-rank test</i>	Tests for difference between two related variables - takes into account magnitude and direction of difference
<i>Sign test</i>	Tests if two related variables are different – ignores magnitude of change, only takes into account direction