1 Dependent Variable & 0 IVs (1 Population)

DV	Test
interval & normal	One-sample t-test
	tests if a sample mean differs sig. from a hypothesized value
ordinal or interval	One-sample median test
	tests if a sample median differs sig. from a hypothesized value
categorial (2 catego-ries)	Binominal Test
	tests if the proportion of successes on a two-level categorial dependent variable differs sig. from a hypothesized value
categorial	Chi-square goodness-of-fit
	tests if the observed propor-tions for a categorial variable differ from hypothesized proportions

1 DV & 1IV with 2 levels (independent groups)

DV	Test
interval & normal	2 independent sample t-test
	compares the means of a normally distributed interval DV for two independent groups
ordinal or interval	Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney test
	is a non-parametric analog to the independent samples t-test

1 DV & 1IV with 2 levels (independent groups) (cont)

	used, when you do not assume that the DV is a normally distri-buted interval variable
categorial	Chi-square test
	to see if there is a relationship between 2 categorial varibales
	assumes that each cell has an expected frequency of 5 or more
categorial	Fischer`s exact test
	same as Chi-square test, but can be used regardless of the expected frequency (expected frequency of 5 or less)

1 DV & 1IV with 2 or more levels (indep. groups)

DV	Test
interval & normal	One-Way ANOVA
	test for differences in the means of the DV broken down by the levels of the IV
	used when categorial IV (with one or more categories) an normally distributed interval DV
ordinal or interval	Kruskal Wallis test
	is non-parametric version of ANOVA and a generalized form of the Mann-Whitney test since it permits two or more groups
categorial	Chi-square test

1 DV & 1IV with 2 or more levels (indep. groups)

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	used when categorial IV (with one or more categories) an normally distributed interval DV
ordinal or interval	Kruskal Wallis test
	is non-parametric version of ANOVA and a generalized form of the Mann-Whitney test since it permits two or more groups
categorial	Chi-square test

1 DV & 1IV with 2 (dependent/matched groups)

DV	Test
interval & normal	Paired t-test
	used when you have two related observations and want to see if the means on these two normally distributed interval variables differ from one another
ordinal or interval	Wilcoxon signed rank sum test
	is non-parametric version of a paired sample t-test
	used, when you do not wish to assume that the difference between the two variables is the interval and normally distri-buted
categorial	McNemar test

1 DV & 1IV with 2 (dependent/matched groups) (cont)

use if interested in the marginal frequencies of two binary outcomes	

1 DV & 1 IV with 2 or m. lev. (dep./matched g.)

DV	Test
interval & normal	One-Way repeated measures ANOVA
	is the equivalent of paired t-test, but allows for 2 or more levels of the categorial variable
ordinal or interval	Friedman test
	use when you have one within-subjects IV with 2 or more levels and a DV that is not interval or normally distributed
categorial (2 categories)	Repeated measures logistic regression
	use if you have a binary outcome measured repeatedly for each subject and wish to run a logistic regression that accounts for the effects of multiple measures from a single subject

1 DV & 2 or more IVs (indepen. groups)

DV	Test
interval & normal	factorial ANOVA
	use if you have 2 or more categorial IV and a single normally distributed interval DV

1 DV & 2 or more IVs (indepen. groups) (cont)

ordinal or interval	Ordered logistic regression
	used, when the DV is ordered, but not continuous
categorial (2 categories	Factorial logistic regression
	used, when you have 2 or more categorial IV but a dichotomous DV

1 DV & 1 interval IV

DV	Test
interval & normal	Correlation
	used, when you want to see the relationship between two (or more) normally distributed interval variables
interval & normal	Simple linear regression
	allows us to look at the linear relationship between one normally distributed interval IV and one normally distributed interval DV
ordinal or interval	Non-parametric correlation (Spearman)
	used, when one or both of the variables are not assumed to be normally distributed and interval
	the values of the variables are converted in ranks and then correlated
categorial	Simple logistic regression
	assumes that the outcome variable is binary

1 DV & 1 or m. interval IV/ 1 or m. categ. IVs

DV	Test
interval & normal	Multiple Regression
	similar to simple regression, except that in multiple regression you have more that one IV in the equation
interval & normal	Analysis of Covariance
	like ANOVA, except in addition to the categorial IV you also have continuous IV
categorial	Multiple logistic regression
	like simple regression, except that there are 2 or more IV
	IV can be dummy or interval variables, but cannot be categorial variables (if, should be coded into 1 or more dummy variables)
categorial	Discriminant analysis
	used, when you have one or more normally distributed interval IV and a categorial DV
	is a multivariate technique that considers the latent dimensions in the IV for predicting group membership in the categorial DV

2+ DV & 1 IV with 2 or more levels (indep. groups)

DV	Test
interval & normal	One-way MANOVA
	like ANOVA, except that there are 2 or more DV.
	there is one categorial IV and two or more DV

2+ DV & 1 IV with 2 or more levels (indep. groups) (cont)	
interval & normal	Multivariate multiple linear regression
	used, when you have two or more DV that are to be predicted from two or more IV
interval & normal	Factor analysis
	is a form of exploratory multiv-ariate analysis that is used to either reduce the number of variables in a model or to detect relationships amongst variables
	all variabales need to be interval and assumed to be normally distributed
	goal is to try to identify factors which underlie the variables

2 sets of 2+ DV & 0 IV	
DV	**Test**
interval & normal	Canonical correlation
	is a multivariate technique used to examine the relationship between two groups of variables
	for each set of variables, it creates latent variables and looks at the relationship among the latent variables
	assumes that all variables in the model are interval and normally distributed