

## Common Statistical Tests

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