Which test should I use?

With fancy computer programs like R at our disposal, often the biggest challenge we have is actually picking the right statistical test. Here is a table to help you on your statistical journey.

If you have a **single variable** you are comparing to a constant or to a probability distribution:

| Data type | Goal | Test |
|-------------|---|--|
| Categorical | | Binomial test |
| | comparing a proportion to a hypothesized value | χ^2 Goodness-of-fit test (if sample size too larger for binomial test) |
| | comparing frequency data to a probability distribution | χ^2 Goodness-of-fit test |
| Numerical | Comparing mean to a hypothesized value (data approx. normal) | One-sample <i>t</i> -test |
| | Comparing mean to a hypothesized value (data not normal) | sign test |
| | Comparing frequency data to a discrete probability distribution | χ^2 Goodness-of-fit test |
| | Comparing frequency data to the normal distribution | Shapiro-Wilk test |

Tests of association between two variables

| | | Type of explanatory variable | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | Categorical | Numerical |
| Type of response variable | Categorical | Contingency analysis | Logistic regression |
| | Numerical | <i>t</i> -tests, ANOVA, Mann-Whitney <i>U</i> -tests | Linear and nonlinear regression |
| | | | Linear correlation Spearman's rank |

Test differences between group means

| Number of treatments | Assume Normal Distribution | Not Assume Normal Distribution |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| two treatments | <i>t</i> -test | Mann-Whitney U-test |
| | Welch's <i>t</i> -test (when unequal variance in two groups) | |
| two treatments (paired data) | paired <i>t</i> -test | sign test |
| more than two treatments | ANOVA | Kruskal-Wallis test |