Dependent Variable IS:

- A frequency/count

  - Contingency tables

Two dependent variables

  - Both are continuous
    - Prediction: predict one variable using the value of the other: simple linear correlation or some method of curve estimation

  - At least one is discrete/categorical
    - Spearman's rho or Kendall's tau-b

A Measure

- More than two dependent variables
  - All are continuous
    - Association: a partial or multiple correlation procedure
    - Prediction: predict one of the variables using the value of the other variables: multiple regression
  - At least one is discrete/categorical
    - Non-parametric tests
Dependent Variables are:

- Discrete/categorical
- Continuous (parametric tests)
- Non-parametric tests

Independent Variables:

- One dependent variable
- Two or more dependent variables
- All independent variables are continuous
- One independent variable
- More than one independent variable
- One or more independent variables are continuous
- All independent variables are categorical
- Only two values
- More than two values
- Independent variable represents two independent groups: Independent samples t-test
- Independent variable represents paired cases: paired samples t-test
- Independent variable represents before/after measure on same case: paired samples t-test
- More than two values
- One-Way Analysis of Variance (One-Way ANOVA)
- One-Way Analysis of Variance of Co-variance (ANCOVA)
- General Univariate Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
- Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA)
- Multivariate Analysis of Co-variance (MANCOVA)

Recode continuous variables into categories

Analysis of Co-variance (ANCOVA)

See Measuring Associations