What measurement level?

Variable

Categorical Abc

Labels; bins; distinct categories; making groups

Nominal

Categories are equal (= and≠)

Ordinal

There is an order to the categories (> and <)

Continuous 123

Figures; continuous spectrum on which to place cases

Interval

Categories have the same distance (+ and-)

Ratio

There is an absolute 0-point (* and /)

*See alsoVerhoeven N. (2019), *Doingresearch, pp. 244 –250.*

Which chart to use?

Variable

Categorical Abc

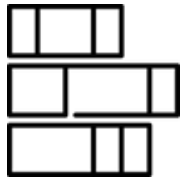
Labels; bins; distinct categories; making groups

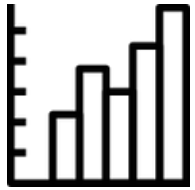
- **1 variable:** Bar chart or Circle diagram
- **2 variables:** Clustered or stacked bar chart
- **1 of each:** Various options: bar charts, box- or error plots, line charts (for time)

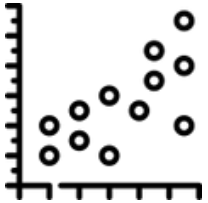
Continuous 123

Figures; continuous spectrum on which to place cases

- **1 variable:** Histogram (for distribution) or Box plot (for descriptive stats)
- **2 variables:** Scatterplot (checking a relation)







*See alsoVerhoeven N. (2019), *DoingResearch*.

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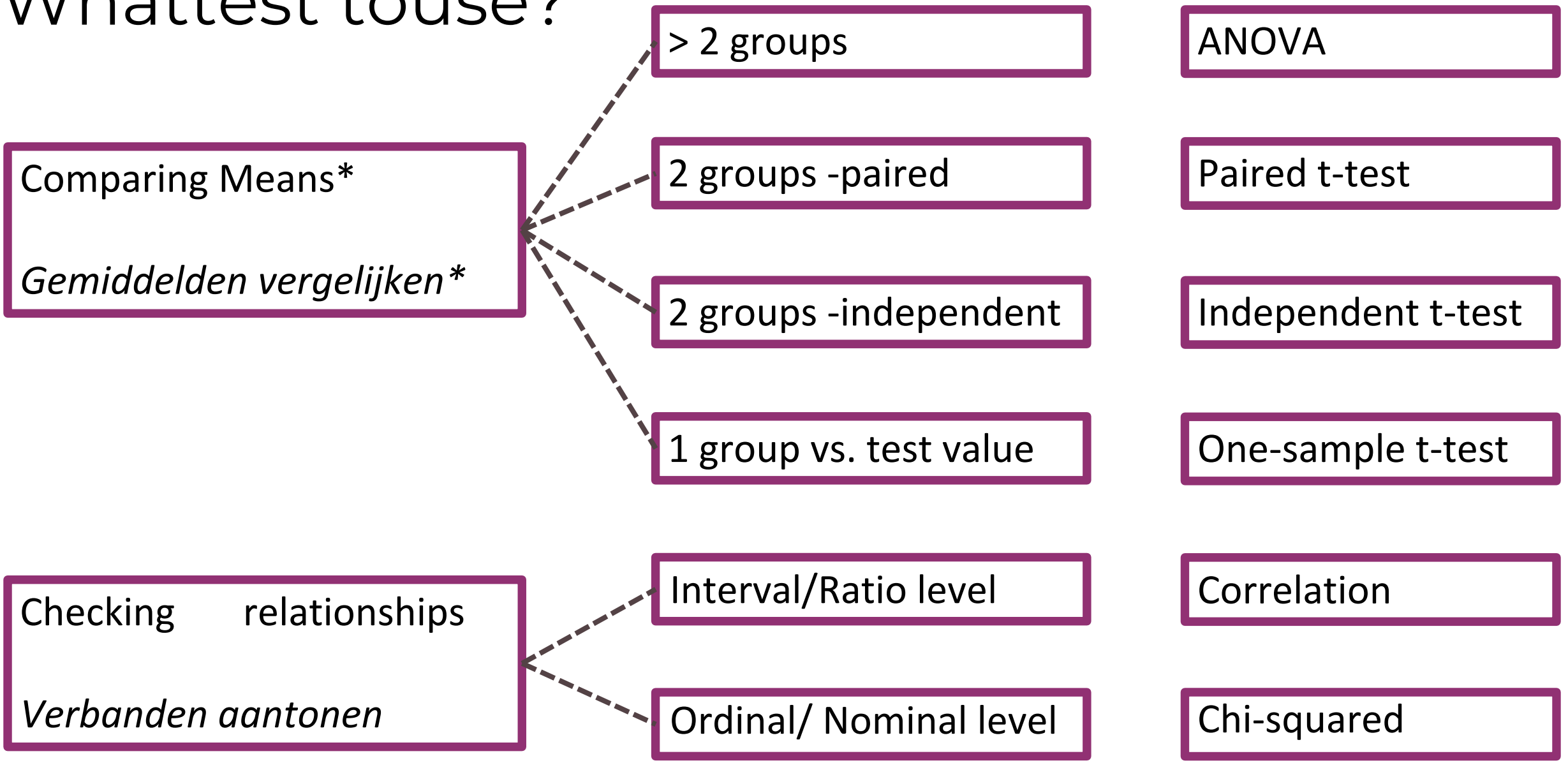
Whattest touse?



*When comparing means, you always have to have one variable as your grouping or factor variable (to define groups), which is thus measured at nominal or ordinal level. The other (test-) variable is measured at either interval or ratio level.

(un-) equal variances & Post-hoc tests

Equality (homogeneity) of variances, or the **Levene's test**: **equal** or **unequal**
P < 0.05 =unequal; P > 0.05 = equal