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## What statistical analysis should I use?

The following table shows general guidelines for choosing a statistical analysis. We emphasize that these are general guidelines and should not be construed as hard and fast rules. Usually your data could be analyzed in multiple ways, each of which could yield legitimate answers. The table below covers a number of common analyses and helps you choose among them based on the number of dependent variables (sometimes referred to as outcome variables), the nature of your independent variables (sometimes referred to as predictors). You also want to consider the nature of your dependent variable, namely whether it is an interval variable, ordinal or categorical variable, and whether it is (approximately) normally distributed (see [What is the difference between categorical, ordinal and interval variables?](#) for more information on this).<sup>1</sup> The table then shows one or more statistical tests commonly used given these types of variables (but not necessarily the only type of test that could be used) and links showing how to do such tests using SAS, Stata and SPSS.

Number of Dependent Variables	Nature of Independent Variables	<a href="#">Nature of Dependent Variable(s)</a>	Test(s)	How to SAS	How to Stata	How to SPSS	How to R
1	0 IVs (1 population)	interval & normal	one-sample t-test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	one-sample median	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical (2 categories)	binomial test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	Chi-square goodness-of-fit	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	1 IV with 2 levels (independent groups)	interval & normal	2 independent sample t-test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	Chi-square test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
			Fisher's exact test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	1 IV with 2 or more levels (independent groups)	interval & normal	one-way ANOVA	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	Kruskal Wallis	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	Chi-square test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	1 IV with 2 levels (dependent/matched groups)	interval & normal	paired t-test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	Wilcoxon signed ranks test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	McNemar	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	1 IV with 2 or more levels (dependent/matched groups)	interval & normal	one-way repeated measures ANOVA	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	Friedman test	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	repeated measures logistic regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>

	<b>2 or more IVs (independent groups)</b>	interval & normal	factorial ANOVA	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	ordered logistic regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	factorial logistic regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	<b>1 interval IV</b>	interval & normal	correlation	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		interval & normal	simple linear regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		ordinal or interval	non-parametric correlation	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		categorical	simple logistic regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	<b>1 or more interval IVs and/or 1 or more categorical IVs</b>	<b>interval &amp; normal</b>	multiple regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
			analysis of covariance	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
		<b>categorical</b>	multiple logistic regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
			discriminant analysis	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
<b>2+</b>	<b>1 IV with 2 or more levels (independent groups)</b>	interval & normal	one-way MANOVA	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	<b>2+</b>	interval & normal	multivariate multiple linear regression	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
	<b>0</b>	interval & normal	factor analysis	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
<b>2 sets of 2+</b>	<b>0</b>	interval & normal	canonical correlation	<a href="#">SAS</a>	<a href="#">Stata</a>	<a href="#">SPSS</a>	<a href="#">R</a>
<b>Number of Dependent Variables</b>	<b>Nature of Independent Variables</b>	<b><u>Nature of Dependent Variable(s)</u></b>	<b>Test(s)</b>	<b>How to SAS</b>	<b>How to Stata</b>	<b>How to SPSS</b>	<b>How to R</b>

This page was adapted from [Choosing the Correct Statistic](#) developed by James D. Leeper, Ph.D. We thank Professor Leeper for permission to adapt and distribute this page from our site.

<sup>1</sup>Technically, it is the residuals from these analyses that should be normally distributed; it does not matter if the dependent variable is normally distributed or not.

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