Table 3

*Methods and their uses.*

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| Method | Some Similar methods | Kind of data | Useful for |
| Correspondence Analysis (CA) | Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)  Discriminant Correspondence Analysis (DICA)  Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA)  Canonical Correspondence Analysis | Qualitative, as a contingency table or pseudo-contingency table | Visualizing sets of observations and variables in the same space. A number of extensions of CA, including Discriminant Correspondence Analysis (DiCA) can provide additional inferences. |
| Hierarchical Cluster Analysis (HCA) | Additive tree clustering  MDS | Sorting data, distance matrices, data that represent classification or ordination in some way | Identifying clusters or groups within the data that may not be identified a priori. If the data are a contingency table, this can be used to identify clusters of variables or observations. If the data are a distance matrix or similar, this can identify clusters of items on which distance is being measured. |
| Metric Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) | PCA  DISTATIS  Non Metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMMDS)  HCA | Distance matrices, Confusion matrices, matrices of correlations, sorting data | Evaluating similarity or dissimilarity between observations, variables, participants, or groups. Visualizes distance on a plane. |
| Multiple Factor Analysis (MFA) | PCA  DISTATIS  STATIS | Multiple data tables (not limited to two), each with observations obtained on the same set of variables or vice-versa. | Visualizing how groups of observations have different perspectives on the variables.  If the data are a contingency or pseudo-contingency table, the tables can be transposed to visualize the observations. |
| Partial Least Squares Correlation (PLSC) | PLSCA  PLSR  Canonical Correlation Analysis | Two data tables with the same observations (rows), that may have different variables. Could also be the same set of variables taken at a different time, for example. | Used in brain imaging to evaluate what brain regions (as voxels, table one) are active during cognitive tasks (as performance scores, table two).  Generalizable to any two sets or groups of variables gathered on a set of observations, to see what information is shared. |