1. **Descriptive stats**
2. Check for normal distribution

Skewness – SES

Kurtis – SEK

If both < -2 and > 2 then it is normally distributed

1. Central tendency: Mean, Median (specially for small sample and skewed data), Mode (specially for small sample, categorical variables and skewed data), Max, Min, Range
2. Dispersion: STD, Variance, quantiles, semi-interquartile range, length.
3. **Standard Scores**
4. Z score – to compare 1 score to the rest of the group
5. T score to rescale z score to remove negatives
6. **Visualization**
7. Histogram (check number of bins to fit the test)
8. Frequency polygon (density)
9. **Correlation**

(Strong, moderate, none, negative) If correlation is done between tests with poor reliability, it will result in a depressed correlation coefficient.

1. Level of Data
2. Categorical - Tetrachorus cor coeff (dichotomous)

* Polychoric cor coeff (Polytomour)

1. Ranking (ordinal) – Kendal’s fau

* Spearman’s rho

1. Interval (continuous) - Pearson r (relatively normally distributed)

* P value (severe non-normality)

1. Ratio - Pearson r
2. Pearson r2 – an estimate of the proportion of variance shared by the two tests (visualize with Venn Diagram). (Ex. If Pearson r2 = 0.65 it means that the to tests are measuring common factors to the extend of 65% and 35% of each test is measuring something distinct).
3. Correlation plot