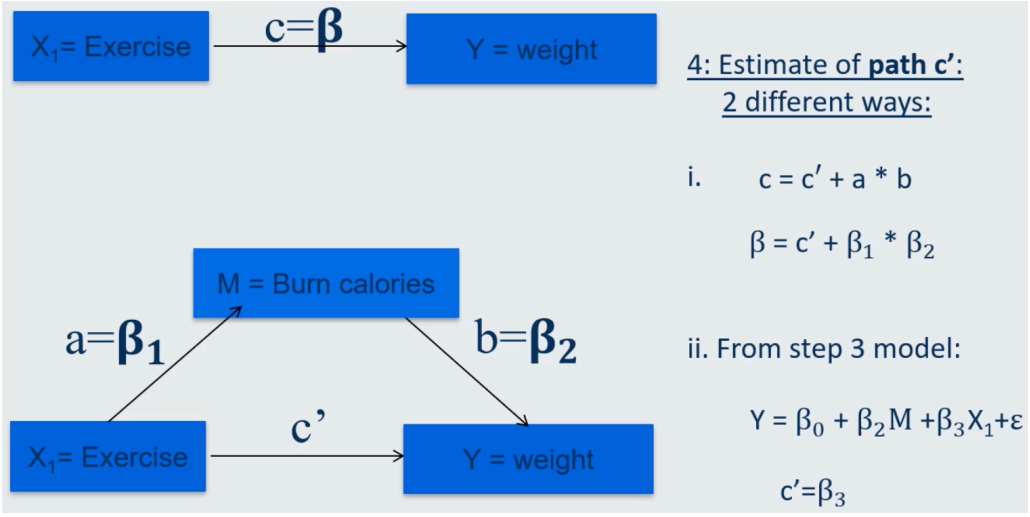
1 sample t A->compare mean->one sample t-test Enter value	-Skewed continuous -Ordinal, interval or discrete	Wilcoxon Signed Rank A->non-p->one sample [fields] var [settings] test type, value
2 independent sample t Levene's test for equal variances P<0.05, not assumed, line 2	Split file: data-split file-organise by groups N* reunite	Mann Whitney U A->non-p->independent sample [fields] var [settings] customise M-W U
2 paired samples t T->compute var Post-pre		Wilcoxon matched pair Signed Rank A->non-p->related sample [fields] var [settings] test type
1 sample χ^2test A->non-parametric->legacy dialogs->χ^2 Enter %	-The number of cells with expected frequencies less than 5, are less than 20% -The minimum expected frequency is at the very least 1	Binomial exact A->non-p->legacy dialogs->binomial?
Pearson χ^2test - independent A->descriptive->crosstabs Row: gender/exposure Column: outcome [statistics] χ^2 [cells] counts: observed Percentages: row? Odds & Risks [statistics] Risk		Fisher's exact A->descriptive->crosstabs [exact] exact? [statistics] ?
McNemar χ^2test – paired A->descriptive->crosstabs Row: pre Column: post [statistics] McNemar [cells] counts: observed, total? *pre-yes-total vs post-yes-total		
Pearson's Correlation A->correlate->bivariate Pearson	-Skewed continuous -ordinal	Spearman's correlation A->correlate->bivariate Spearman
Simple linear regression A->regression->linear [statistics] coefficient intervals (estimates, model fit) Multiple linear regression A->regression->linear [statistics] coefficient intervals (estimates, model fit) Assumptions A->regression->linear	DV - continuous DV - Binary	Binary logistic regression A->regression->binary logistic [options] CI for exp(B) If categorical IV [categorical] (even it has 7 cats) *exp(B) is odds ratio $\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}\right) = L \qquad \pi = \frac{1}{1+e^{-L}}$

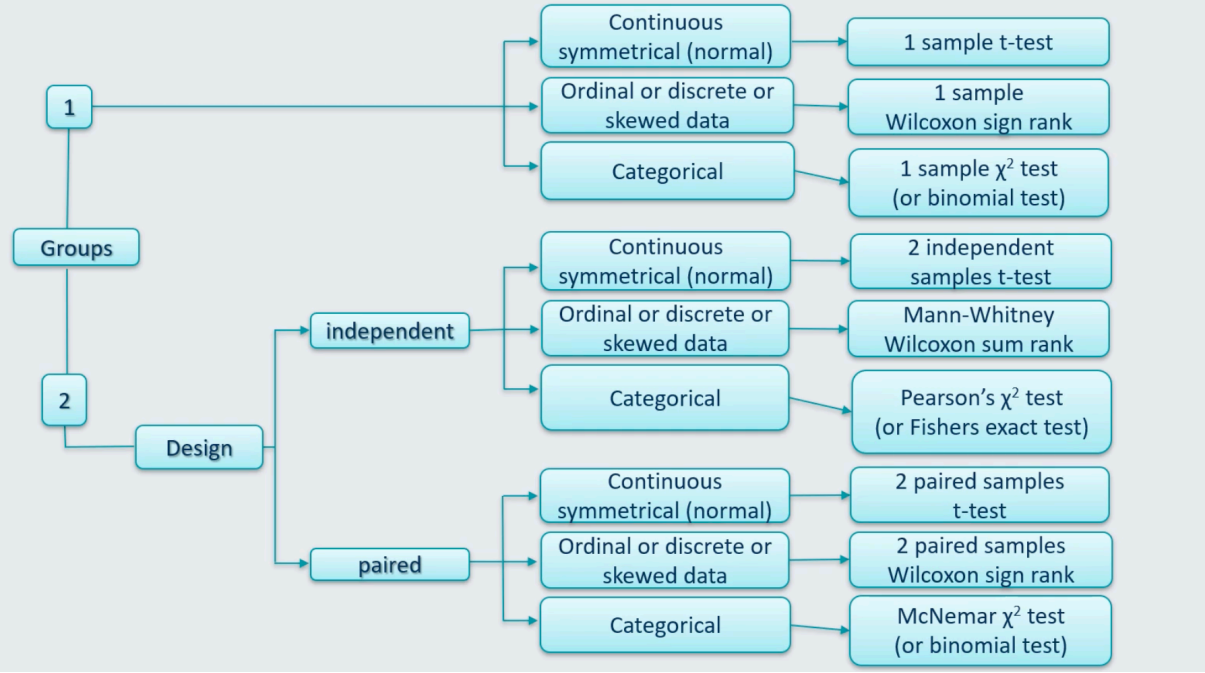
[plots] tick 3 (histogram, normal p plot, produce all partial plots) ZRESID→Y, ZPRED→X Predict Add a new x value in the table A->regression->linear [save] 'predicted values' unstandardised; 'prediction intervals' mean or individual Categorical IV more than 2 cats T->recode into dif [old and new values] Outliers DFBETA, DFFIT A->regression->linear [save] standardised DfBeta, standardised DfFit New column in table |values|>1, influential observations		Model is Omnibus tests Explain Nagelkerke R2 Model fit: 1 classification table 2 Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit [options] H-L goodness of fit p>0.05 good fit

Confound C->X, Y	C as X2
Mediate 	Total effect c Mediated indirect ab Non-m direct c' Mediation needs a*, b* Complete or partial c' Testing ab: Sobel test |test statistics|>1.96 reject ab=0 Non-p Sobel/ process Check if 0 in CI
Interact/ Modify Create interaction terms: T->compute var 'Target Var' height_x_sex 'numeric expression' height * sex	A->regression->linear Dummy Var T->recode into dif [old and new values]

Scatter plots
G->scatter/dot
Simple scatter

Transform-compute var

Check normality
One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test:
A --> nonparametric test -->legacy dialogue --> 1-sample K-S
put the variables interested --> Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
p>.05 --> normal



0.8-1 very strong, 0.6-0.79strong, 0.4-0.59moderate, 0.2-0.39weak, 0-0.19very weak-none
Percentage v valid percentage x, 'of those who responded' --> valid percent
Pay attention to if there's a % or not
*female or male

卡方 百分比 value 先输 0 对应的，再输 1

V or adj depends or not independent
If there's 'different' / 'differ' ----- was not significantly different from / did not differ significantly
A weak positive linear relationship
Odds - larger

Regression line: A deterministic equation (no ε).
Regression model: A stochastic equation (includes ε).

Partial plots - x1&y, x2&y scatter plots
Discrete var: doctor: doctor availability per 100,000 residents
Continuous var: crime – violent crime rate (per 100,000 people)

(Risk when male) ÷ (Risk when female) = 0·053 ÷ 0·141 = 0.376
Those who were male had 0.38 times the risk of having malaise at 22 compared to those who were female.
We can also present risk as a percentage using the following formula % decrease = (RR - 1) x 100
Males had a 62.4% reduction in risk of malaise at 22 compared to females.

the variable 'income' has more than 5 ordered points which are equidistant, thus it is an interval variable with enough points to be treated as continuous (skewed).

有 binary 不选 nominal

Skewed is not bell-shaped
The error terms have [the same variance] irrespective of the values of x. We can inspect this by plotting a [scatterplot] of the [standardised predicted versus standardised residual] values. The plot showed [no pattern].

小数点后 0 不要省

x times more likely / likelihood ---> odds ratio / exp(B)
Model shows that an increase in age by one year is associated with an increased likelihood of adherence.

Binary logistic -默认用 0/reference，注意提问方式，odds ratio，换一个为倒数，换两个不变

量表变量类型不能选 continuous, 选 ordinal / interval？？

X is a interval variable but because the variable has more than 5 points on a response scale, we decide to treat it as a continuous variable for our analysis. ??