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TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Table 1: Statistical tests of significance for qualitative data (proportions)

Parameter of Interest and Setup	Conditions	Main Criterion for Test of Significance
Proportions in all of the Following Small Sized Tables		
One dichotomous variable	Independent trials Any n Large n	Binomial Gaussian Z
One polytomous variable	Independent trials Large n Small n	Goodness-of-fit chi-square Multinomial
Two dichotomous variables (2×2)	Two independent samples Large n Small n Detecting a medically important difference—Large n Equivalence test Matched pairs Large n Small n Crossover design Large n Small n	Chi-square or Gaussian Z Fisher exact Gaussian Z TOSTs McNemar Binomial Chi-square Fisher exact
Bigger Tables, No Matching		
Association	$2 \times C$ tables – large n	Chi-square
Trend in proportions	$2 \times C$ tables – large n	Chi-square for trend
Dichotomy in repeated measures	Many related 2×2 tables	Cochran Q
Association	$R \times C$ tables	
Association	Three-way tables Test of full independence Test of other types of independence (log-linear models)	Chi-square Chi-square G^2
$I \times I$ Table	Matched pairs	McNemar–Bowker
Association in Stratified Tables	Stratified into many 2×2 tables	Mantel-Haenszel chi-square

Table 2: Statistical tests of significance for relative risk (RR) and odds ratio (OR)

Parameter of Interest and Setup	Conditions	Main Criterion for Test of Significance
Relative Risk, Odds Ratio, and Attributable Risks		
$\ln(\text{RR})$ or $\ln(\text{OR})$	One group	Wald
$\ln(\text{RR})$ or $\ln(\text{OR})$	Two independent samples	Gaussian Z or Chi-square
RR or OR	Matched pairs	Gaussian Z or McNemar

AR	Stratified Two independent samples Matched pairs	Mantel–Haenszel chi-square Chi-square or Gaussian Z McNemar
Homogeneity of RRs or ORs across strata	Large sample Small sample	Breslow–Day Zelen test

Table 3: Statistical tests of significance for quantitative data (means, variances, correlations, survival))

Parameter of Interest and Setup	Conditions	Main Criterion for Test of Significance
Mean or Central value		
One group	Comparison with prespecified – Gaussian σ known σ not known	Gaussian Z Student t
Comparison of two independent groups	Paired – Gaussian (σ not known) Paired – NonGaussian Any n $5 \leq n \leq 19$ $20 \leq n \leq 29$ $n \geq 30$ Unpaired – Gaussian Equal variances Unequal variances Unpaired – NonGaussian n_1, n_2 between (4, 9) n_1, n_2 between (10, 29) $n_1, n_2 \geq 30$ Crossover design – Gaussian Detecting medically important difference Equivalence tests	Student t Sign test Wilcoxon signed-ranks W_S Standardized W_S referred to Gaussian Z Student t Student t Welch Wilcoxon rank-sum W_R Standardized W_R referred to Gaussian Z Student t Student t Student t Student t (TOSTs)
Comparison of three or more independent groups, equal variances	One-way, two-way or multi-way layout – Gaussian One-way Nonparametric $n \leq 5$ $n \geq 6$ Two-way layout – Gaussian Two-way Nonparametric (one observation per cell) $J \leq 13$ and $K = 3$ $J \leq 8$ and $K = 4$ $J \leq 5$ and $K = 5$ Larger J, K Multiple comparisons – Gaussian All pairwise With control group Few comparisons	ANOVA F Kruskal–Wallis H H referred to chi-square ANOVA F Friedman S Friedman S Friedman S S referred to chi-square Tukey D Dunnnett Bonferroni
Repeated measures	Gaussian	ANOVA F with Hyun–Feldt correction for sphericity
Comparison of three or more groups, unequal variances	Gaussian Large samples	Welch



	Small samples	Brown–Forsyth
Variance		
One group	Comparison with prespecified – Gaussian	Variance ratio F
Two independent groups	Gaussian NonGaussian (Mild)	Variance ratio F Levene
More than two independent groups	Gaussian NonGaussian (Mild)	Bartlett Levene
Homogeneity of covariance matrices	Gaussian	Box <i>M</i>
Outliers	Gaussian	Grubbs
Correlation		
One sample	Gaussian	z-test after Fisher z transformation
Comparison of two independent groups	Gaussian	z-test after Fisher z transformation
In repeated measures	Gaussian	Mauchly
Autocorrelation	Gaussian	Durbin–Watson
Survival Curve		
Comparison of two independent groups	Nonparametric – Large samples Same weight to all time points Weight proportional to n_t Weight proportional to $\sqrt{n_t}$	Log-rank Breslow Tarone–Ware
Distribution		
One sample	Nonparametric – Large sample Gaussian or nonGaussian – Small sample Gaussian – Moderate sample	Kolmogorov–Smirnov Anderson–Darling Shapiro–Wilk
Two samples	Nonparametric – Large samples	Kolmogorov–Smirnov

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