



¹Two closely related tests (approximations of the likelihood ratio test) are the [Wald test](#) and the [score test](#).
²When testing whether a population mean equals a given value, use the one-sample *t*-test when the true population variance is unknown and the *Z*-test when it is known.
³The Mann-Whitney *U*-test is also known as the Wilcoxon rank-sum test.
⁴The Kruskal-Wallis test can only test main effects (no interaction effects).

Note 1. This sheet does not cover every single existing statistical hypothesis test. To avoid overload, infrequently used methods (e.g., polynomial regression or multinomial probit regression), mixed/random-effect models, and predictive methods not typically used for hypothesis testing (e.g., tree-based ML) are intentionally omitted.
Note 2. All tests are presented as classical (frequentist) hypothesis tests. However, note that many of them have Bayesian counterparts implemented in R, Python, or JASP.

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