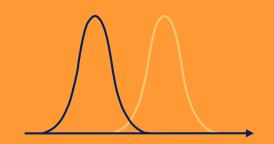
DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS



Main research question	Do the Independent Variables Differences between Groups?
EXAMPLE	DISTINCTION OF VOTERS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES BASED ON SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
TYPE OF ANALYSIS	Structure-testing method
MEASUREMENT LEVEL DEPENDENT VARIABLE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	Nominal/Ordinal (two or more levels) Metric
RECOMMENDATIONS	 THE NUMBER OF DESCRIBING VARIABLES SHOULD BE GREATER THAN THE NUMBER OF GROUPS.
	 You should make a minimum of 20 observations per describing variable, and each group should encompass at least 20 observations.
	 A SAMPLE SHOULD BE LARGE ENOUGH TO TEST FOR EXTERNAL VALIDITY (SPLIT-HALF ANALYSIS) AND EACH HALF SHOULD MEET THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REQUIREMENTS.
	 CHECK THE EQUALITY OF WITHIN-GROUP VARIANCE—COVARIANCE MATRICES WITH BOX'S M TEST. IF NECESSARY, USE SEPARATE-GROUP VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRICES INSTEAD OF POOLED MATRICES.
	 IN MULTI-GROUP DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS, NOT ALL POSSIBLE BUT ONLY SIGNIFICANT DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.
KEYWORDS	A PRIORI PROBABILITY, A POSTERIORI PROBABILITY, BAYES THEOREM, CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY, CLASSIFICATION FUNCTION, CLASSIFICATION MATRIX, CLASSIFICATION SCORE, CANONICAL CORRELATION, COST OF MISCLASSIFICATION, DISCRIMINANT AXIS, DISCRIMINANT COEFFICIENT, DISCRIMINANT CRITERION, (FISHER'S) DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION, EIGENVALUE, F-TEST, HIT RATE, LEAVE-ONE-OUT METHOD, SPLIT-HALF METHOD, WILKS' LAMBDA