

Assumptions (Pearson and Predictive Correlation)	How assumption is tested/determined	If test statistic - Value	Significance (p-value)	Assumption met? Yes or No
Linear Relationship	Scatterplot of interval or ratio data			Yes
Outliers assessment	Exploratory statistics (PP and QQ plot) Standardize and values > 3.29 = outliers			Yes
Independence of residuals (no autocorrelation)	Durbin-Watson's d test. Null = no autocorrelation.	1.765	Critical value range 1.76-1.78 (n=200) OR $1.5 < d < 2.5$	Yes (accept null)
Homoscedasticity	Goldfeld-Quandt Test (python) or Visual inspection of scatterplot			Yes
Residuals are normally distributed	Histogram, P-P or Q-Q plot			Yes

Linear Regression (Predictive models) Assumption Flow

Step 1

1. Linear relationships between variables
2. No significant outliers

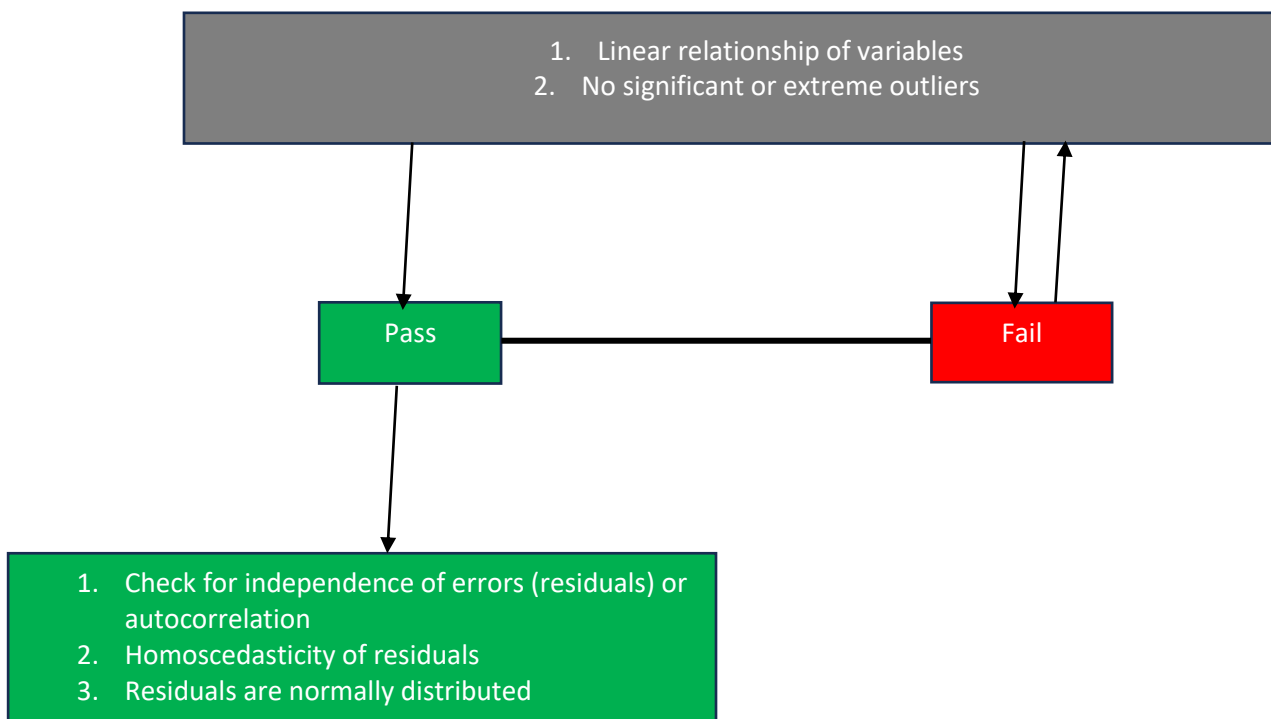
Step 2

3. Step 1 fail:
 - Corrections (remove outliers)
 - Re-assessment of step 1
4. Step 1 Pass:
 - Move to step 3

Step 3

5. Check for independence of errors (residuals) or autocorrelation
6. Homoscedasticity of residuals (variance of residuals should be constant)
7. Residuals are normally distributed

Linear Regression Flow Chart



Assumptions (Spearman Rank)	How assumption is tested/determined	If test statistic - Value	Significance (p-value)	Assumption met? Yes or No
Continuous or ordinal variables	Inherent in data			Yes
Paired variables per subject	Inherent in data			Yes
Monotonic relationship between the 2 variables	Scatterplot showing that data only takes one slope direction		Sloped and possibly not linear (outliers accepted)	Yes

Assumptions (Spearman Rank)	How assumption is tested/determined	If test statistic - Value	Significance (p-value)	Assumption met? Yes or No
1 continuous vs 1 dichotomous	Inherent in data			Yes
Normal continuous variable	Histogram and P-P plot			Yes
Homogeneity of variance met	Lavene's test			Yes