

# What are the four assumptions of parametric tests?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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Parametric tests are statistical methods used to analyze data by making certain assumptions about the underlying population from which the data is drawn. These assumptions allow for more accurate and reliable conclusions to be drawn from the data. The four main assumptions of parametric tests are:

1. **Normality:** The data follows a normal distribution, meaning that the majority of the data falls within a certain range around the mean.
2. **Independence:** The data points are independent of each other, meaning that the value of one data point does not affect the value of another.
3. **Homogeneity of variance:** The variance, or spread, of the data is equal across all groups being compared.
4. **Measurement scale:** The data is measured on a continuous scale, meaning that there are no gaps or categories in the data. By fulfilling these assumptions, parametric tests can accurately and effectively analyze data and provide meaningful insights.

## **The Four Assumptions of Parametric Tests**

**In statistics, parametric tests are tests that make assumptions about the underlying distribution of data.**

**Common parametric tests include:**

**In order for the results of parametric tests to be valid, the following four assumptions should be met:**

- 1. Normality - Data in each group should be normally distributed.**
- 2. Equal Variance - Data in each group should have approximately equal variance.**
- 3. Independence - Data in each group should be**

randomly and independently sampled from the population.

**4. No Outliers - There should be no extreme outliers.**

This tutorial provides a brief explanation of each assumption along with how to check if each assumption is met.

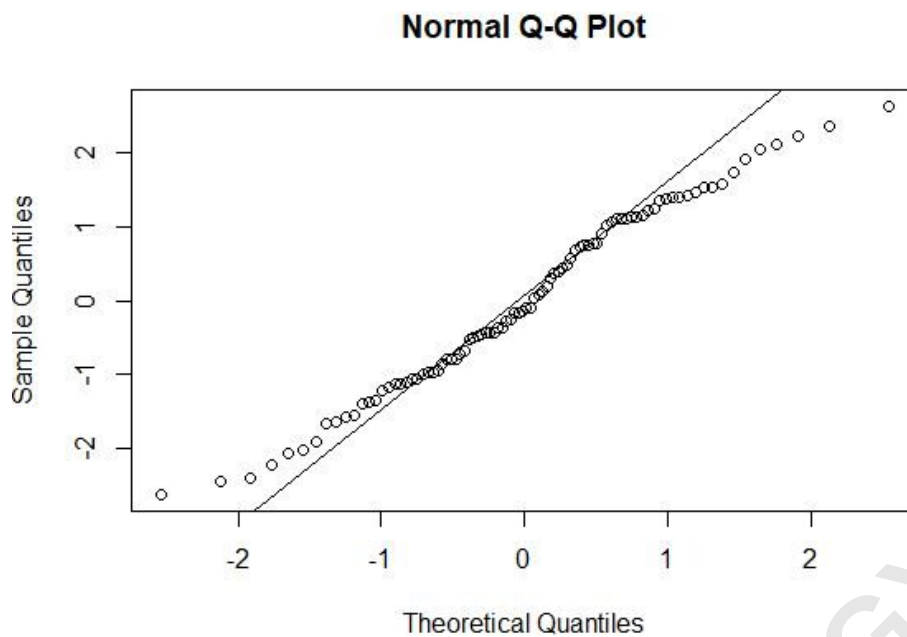
#### Assumption 1: Normality

Parametric tests assume that each group is roughly normally distributed.

If the sample sizes of each group are small ( $n < 30$ ), then we can use a Shapiro-Wilk test to determine if each sample size is normally distributed.

If the p-value of the test is less than a certain significance level, then the data is likely not normally distributed.

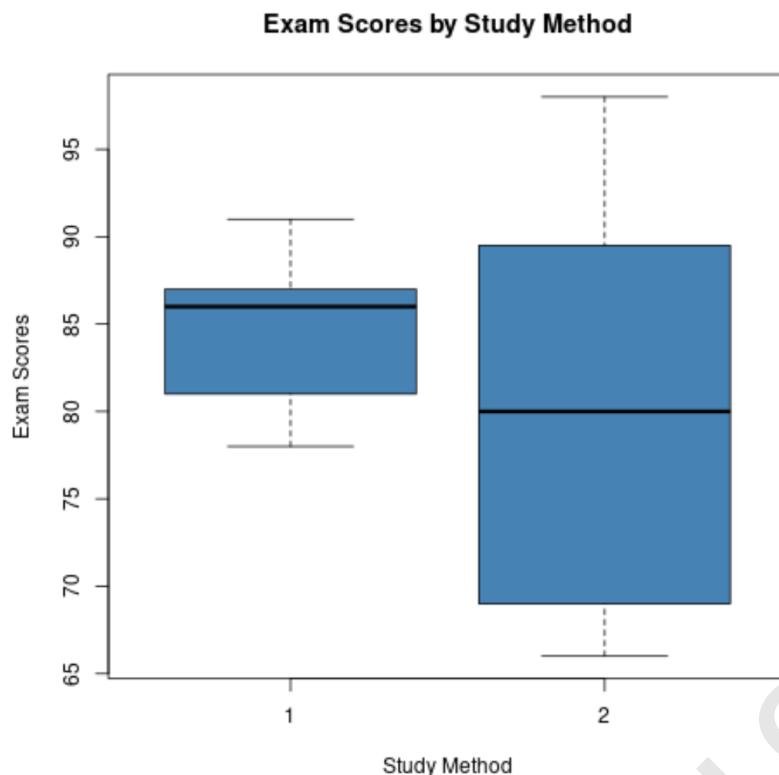
However, if the sample sizes are large then it's better to use a to visually check if the data is normally distributed.



If the data points roughly fall along a straight diagonal line in a Q-Q plot, then the dataset likely follows a normal distribution.

#### Assumption 2: Equal Variance

We can visually check if this assumption is met by creating side-by-side boxplots for each group to see if the boxplots of each group are roughly the same size.



Another way to check if this assumption is met is to use the following rule of thumb: If the ratio of the largest variance to the smallest variance is less than 4, then we can assume the variances are approximately equal and use the two sample t-test.

For example, suppose group 1 has a variance of 24.5 and group 2 has a variance of 15.2. The ratio of the larger sample variance to the smaller sample variance would be calculated as:

$$\text{Ratio: } 24.5 / 15.2 = 1.61$$

Since this ratio is less than 4, we could assume that the variances between the groups are approximately equal.

#### Assumption 3: Independence

Parametric tests assume that the observations in each group are independent of observations in every other group.

The easiest way to check this assumption is to verify that the data was collected using a - a method in which every member in a population has an equal probability of being selected to be in the sample.

Examples of probability sampling methods include:

Simple random sampling  
Stratified random sampling  
Cluster random sampling  
Systematic random sampling

If one of these methods was used to collect the data, we can assume that this assumption is met.

#### Assumption 4: No Outliers

Parametric tests assume that there are no extreme outliers in any group that could adversely affect the

**results of the test.**

**One way to visually check for outliers is to create boxplots for each group to see if there are any clear outliers that are much larger than the rest of the other observations in the group.**

**Another way to detect outliers is to perform Grubbs' Test, which is a formal statistical test that can be used to identify outliers.**

**The following tutorials explain how to perform Grubbs' Test in various statistical softwares:**

**The following tutorials explain how to check the assumptions of other statistical tests.**