



What's New in Statistics?

1. Permutation Tests

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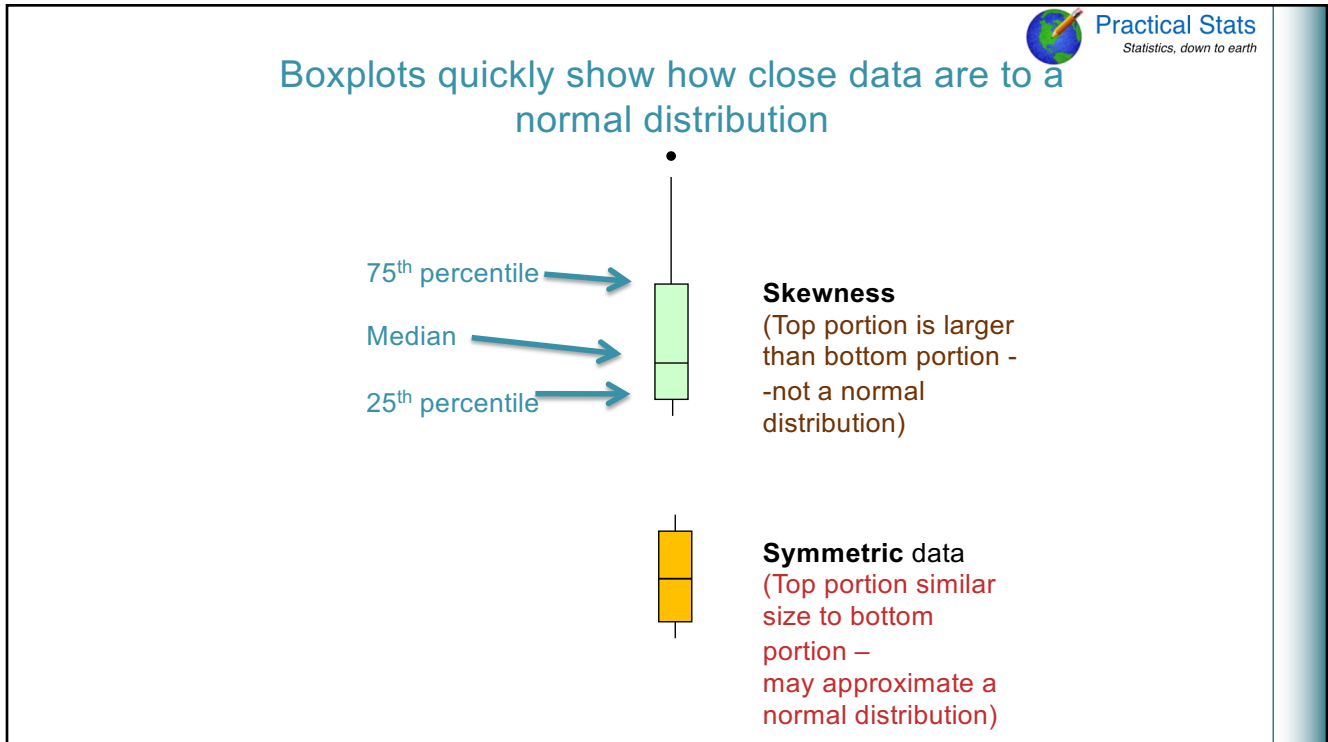
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What's New that My Employees Should Know About?

1. Permutation Tests. Never worry about a normal distribution again.
2. Free software for environmental statistics
3. Better methods for handling nondetect data
4. New and better methods for finding the best regression line.

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1. Permutation Tests. Never worry about a normal distribution again.

Field data are usually skewed (not a normal distribution)
 Parametric tests assume data look like a normal distribution.
 When this is not true they often do not find differences that are there
 Nonparametric tests don't have a problem ("more power") with skewed data, but test differences in percentiles (medians)
 How to test differences in means with skewed data?

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Bottom line: the p-value

p-value is the 'universal translator' for a statistical test

Answers the question "how believable is 'no difference between groups' – no signal?"

$p = 0.03$ means that there is only a 3 in 100 chance of seeing the signal strength of my data when there really is no difference

Tradition is that when the probability is less than 5% (0.05), reject 'no signal' and find that there is a difference, there is a correlation...etc.

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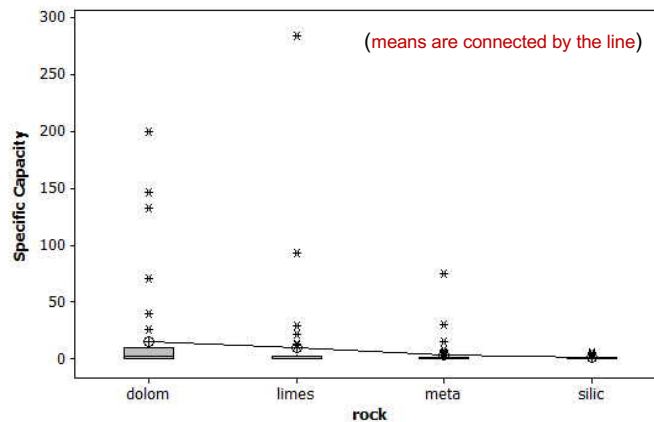
Testing Means: Old Method #1

Hope the parametric method works

Is specific capacity the same in all 4 rock types? Data are non-normal – should worry that p-values are artificially high.

50 obs per group

t-test: $p=0.07$
Conclude "not evidence that groups means differ"



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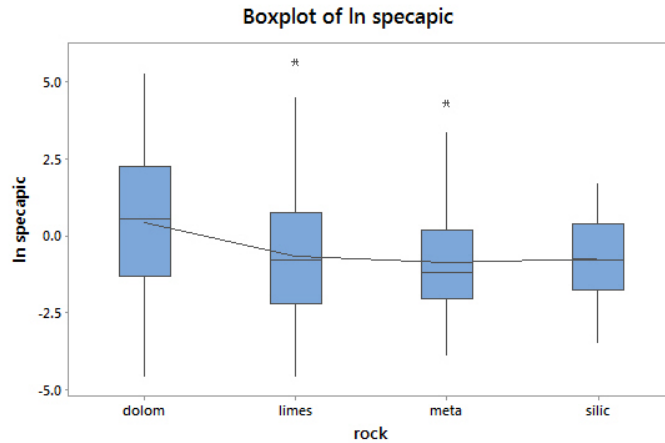
Old Method #2: test using logarithms

Now data look much more like a normal distribution, so I can use ANOVA (on logs).

(means are connected by the line)

p=0.007
Mean logs
are
significantly
different

This tests
whether the
geometric
means or
MEDIANs
differ, not
means



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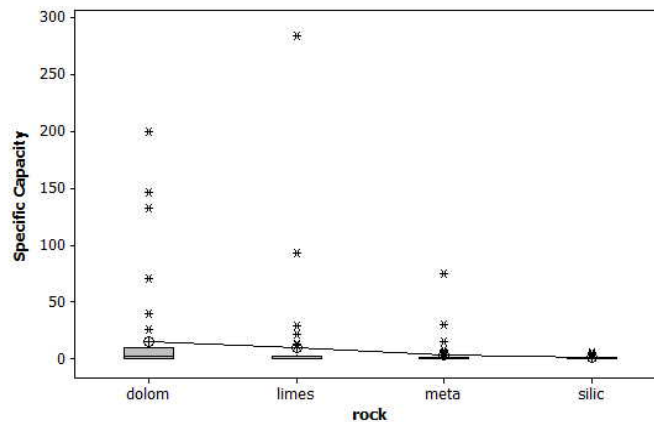


Old Method #3 Use a nonparametric test

Great test to determine if MEDIANs differ. Doesn't test means.

(means are connected by the line)

KW test:
p=0.009
Median are
significantly
different



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When should the mean be of interest?

Mass, volume, totals

Cumulative long-term exposure

When regulations specify a mean

Estimating a mean and testing for differences between means (background vs. possible contamination) for skewed data has been one of the hardest things to do well in statistics

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If the mean is the objective, use a permutation test

Makes no distributional assumptions about the population sampled. (Does not require assumption of normality)

Does not rely on the Central Limit Theorem

Uses only the observed data and all possible rearrangements or permutations of the data

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If these are the original data

SP CAPACITY	ROCK
6	Dolomite
5	Dolomite
10	Dolomite
16	Limestone
8	Limestone
22	Limestone
18	Limestone

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Shuffle the group names (1 of 1000s possibilities)

Do this
thousands of
times

SP CAPACITY	ROCK
6	Limestone
5	Dolomite
10	Limestone
16	Dolomite
8	Limestone
22	Dolomite
18	Limestone

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Permutation Test for comparing group means

If there is no difference between group means, the data could be randomly reassigned to any group.

“Shuffle” the SITE names many times.

Compute a test result for each shuffle.

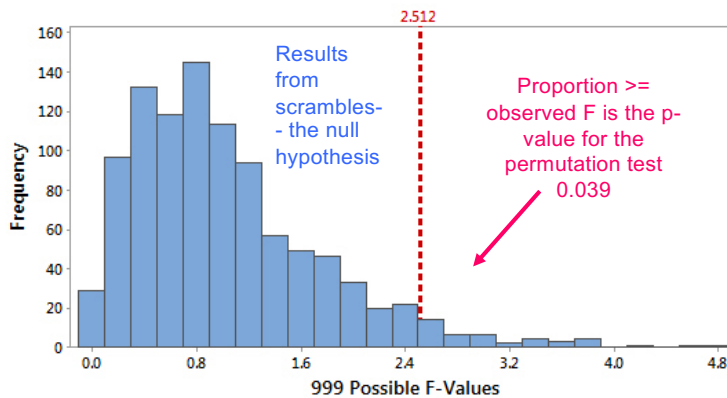
p-value equals percent of shuffled reps with a test stat \geq the one result for the original data

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Permutation Test for Difference between Mean Specific Capacity

F VALUES FROM THE PERMUTATIONS
(Observed F-value in red)
p-value = 0.039



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Summary: Permutation Tests

Can be used instead of t-test, ANOVA, or other parametric tests, avoiding assumption of normal distribution

Are in several statistical software packages today

More power to see differences between means for skewed data than parametric tests

Finally a method that can see differences between means for the skewed data common to environmental sciences

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Resources – more info on these topics

Free Newsletters

<http://www.PracticalStats.com/news/>

Webinars and Training Courses

<https://PracticalStats.teachable.com>

Textbooks

<http://practicalstats.com/books/>

1. Statistical Methods in Water Resources 2nd Edition (2020) [link to download on the Practical Stats Books page](#).
2. Statistics for Censored Environmental Data using Minitab and R Wiley (2012)

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Questions?

For answers to questions from the live broadcast --
see the Q&A pdf file underneath this video

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