## Worksheet 16 - two sample permutation test Monday, March 31, 2025

DS 002R - Jo Hardin

Name:

Names of people you worked with:

Where do you study? Do you have a favorite go-to place or are you trying different spots?

**Task:** To create a null sampling distribution, we repeatedly permute the variable (either one) and recalculate the statistic of interst (e.g., the difference in means across the two groups). Given the data below,

- a. Which of the permute columns represents a valid permutation of the math variable? Why?
- b. Add one additional column to the dataset which is a valid permutation of the math variable.

# 1	A tibble:	10 x	6			
	schtyp	math	math_perm1	$math_perm2$	math_perm3	math_perm4
	<fct></fct>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>
1	public	49	63	49	41	49
2	public	53	63	53	43	71
3	public	41	71	41	52	63
4	public	45	45	45	49	52
5	public	71	43	71	43	43
6	private	43	71	43	71	75
7	private	75	52	75	75	63
8	private	63	71	63	45	71
9	private	43	53	43	63	63
10	private	52	71	52	53	41

## Solution:

- a. Both  $\mathtt{math\_perm2}$  and  $\mathtt{math\_perm3}$  are valid permutations.
- b. Here is another one, math\_perm5. Note that every single value in math must be represented exactly once in the permuted column.

# .	A tibble:	10 x	7				
	schtyp	math	math_perm1	$math_perm2$	math_perm3	$math_perm4$	$math_perm5$
	<fct></fct>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>
1	public	49	63	49	41	49	49
2	public	53	63	53	43	71	63
3	public	41	71	41	52	63	43
4	public	45	45	45	49	52	53
5	public	71	43	71	43	43	43
6	private	43	71	43	71	75	71
7	private	75	52	75	75	63	75
8	private	63	71	63	45	71	45
9	private	43	53	43	63	63	52
10	private	52	71	52	53	41	41