

## Randomization tests - Solutions

The file `sablefish.csv` contains data from Kimura (1988) on the number of sablefish caught per unit effort (*catch*) in four Alaskan locations for each of the six years between 1978 and 1983.

```
sable <- read.csv("../donnees/sablefish.csv")
head(sable)
```

```
##   year location catch
## 1 1978 Shumagin 0.236
## 2 1978 Chirikof 0.204
## 3 1978   Kodiak 0.241
## 4 1978 Yakutat 0.232
## 5 1979 Shumagin 0.140
## 6 1979 Chirikof 0.202
```

- a) Fit a linear model of catch as a function of location only. What is the interpretation of the `locationYakutat` coefficient of this model?

### Solution

```
lm_sable <- lm(catch ~ location, sable)
summary(lm_sable)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = catch ~ location, data = sable)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.17033 -0.09683 -0.04983  0.09471  0.24267
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.33100    0.05483   6.037 6.69e-06 ***
## locationKodiak    0.06733    0.07754   0.868   0.396
## locationShumagin -0.03483    0.07754  -0.449   0.658
## locationYakutat  -0.01167    0.07754  -0.150   0.882
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.1343 on 20 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.08762,    Adjusted R-squared:  -0.04924
## F-statistic: 0.6402 on 3 and 20 DF,  p-value: 0.598
```

The coefficient `locationYakutat` gives the mean difference in catch between Yakutat and the reference location (Chirikof).

- b) Perform a permutation test to calculate the  $p$ -value corresponding to the mean difference in catch between the Kodiak and Chirikof locations. Is this value consistent with the corresponding value in the linear model?

## Solution

```
set.seed(8202)

diff_perm <- function() {
  sable_perm <- sable
  sable_perm$location <- sample(sable$location)
  mean(sable_perm$catch[sable_perm$location == "Kodiak"]) -
    mean(sable_perm$catch[sable_perm$location == "Chirikof"])
}

nperm <- 9999

diff_null <- replicate(nperm, diff_perm())

diff_obs <- mean(sable$catch[sable$location == "Kodiak"]) -
  mean(sable$catch[sable$location == "Chirikof"])

(sum(abs(diff_null) >= abs(diff_obs)) + 1) / (nperm + 1)

## [1] 0.3823
```

Yes, the value is close to the  $p$ -value for the `locationKodiak` coefficient of the model in a).

- c) Using the *permuco* package, determine the  $p$ -value for the same difference, for a model including the additive effects of year and location. *Note:* We consider the year as a categorical variable here, so it must be converted to a factor. Does the  $p$ -value differ between the permutation test and the parametric model?

## Solution

```
library(permuco)
sable$year <- as.factor(sable$year)
lmperm(catch ~ year + location, sable)

## Table of marginal t-test of the betas
## Permutation test using freedman_lane to handle nuisance variables and 5000 permutations.
##
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	parametric	Pr(> t )	
## (Intercept)	0.22304	0.03849	5.7944		3.537e-05	
## year1979	-0.01875	0.04445	-0.4218		6.791e-01	
## year1980	0.06300	0.04445	1.4174		1.768e-01	
## year1981	0.10725	0.04445	2.4130		2.908e-02	
## year1982	0.30450	0.04445	6.8508		5.499e-06	
## year1983	0.19175	0.04445	4.3141		6.142e-04	
## locationKodiak	0.06733	0.03629	1.8554		8.330e-02	
## locationShumagin	-0.03483	0.03629	-0.9598		3.524e-01	
## locationYakutat	-0.01167	0.03629	-0.3215		7.523e-01	
##	permutation	Pr(<t)	permutation	Pr(>t)	permutation	Pr(> t )
## (Intercept)						
## year1979		0.3286		0.6716		0.6778
## year1980		0.9044		0.0958		0.1828
## year1981		0.9890		0.0112		0.0236
## year1982		1.0000		0.0002		0.0002
## year1983		0.9996		0.0006		0.0006
## locationKodiak		0.9642		0.0360		0.0794
## locationShumagin		0.1824		0.8178		0.3476
## locationYakutat		0.3836		0.6166		0.7520

The  $p$ -value is about 0.08 for both the parametric model and the permutation test.