

Alternatively, the sign test may be used to investigate the null hypothesis that the WPF<sub>D</sub> for PORT is no better than that for a randomly chosen prioritization. The sign test is a simple nonparametric procedure that makes no assumptions about the distribution of WPF<sub>D</sub>. For example, in the 20 randomly chosen prioritizations for team 1, PORT was observed to have a better WPF<sub>D</sub> 18 times. Using the binomial distribution, the probability of observing 18 or more successes under the null hypothesis of equivalence is  $p = 0.0002$ , a highly significant result. The last row of Table 4 gives the results for a sign-test for each of the four teams.