

Sample Statistical Workflow: Nonparametric Tests

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Nonparametric tests do not require distributional assumptions. They apply to a broader range of data but are generally less statistically powerful. When you know (or strongly suspect) that you are violating distributional assumptions, nonparametric tests should be the preferred approach to analysis whenever the results of parametric and nonparametric analysis differ, regardless of statistical significance.

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1 Preamble

Numerous tests are typically available to test whether the observed distribution of your response variable is consistent with the assumptions (e.g., Gaussian). When you find or strongly suspect that you are violating distributional assumptions, you should consider nonparametric approaches to analysis. Many nonparametric tests are simply a parametric test performed on ranked data. Because ranks are by definition sequential, for a given number of observations, several characteristics of the ranks (e.g., sum, and therefore mean) are known. Many parametric statistics are generally quite robust to violations of distributional assumptions, and so nonparametric and parametric tests can often yield the same conclusions. There is also a broad area of so-called “robust statistics” that are not as sensitive to violations of distributional assumptions. The techniques listed below are not exhaustive, but rather represent the most commonly encountered and required

nonparametric tests. One confusing aspect of nonparametric statistics is that the same test can have multiple names and different tests can often have similar names. For this reason, the content below is organized by the nature of your analysis (i.e., what you are trying to accomplish) rather than specific test names.

2 Assessing Normality

There are numerous ways to evaluate the assumption of normality for a univariate distribution. Each is based, in some way, on comparing the observed distribution with what would be expected under assumptions of normality. For example, the first 4 moments (mean, variance, skewness, and kurtosis) of a standard normal variate are 0, 1, 0, and 3 [many programs subtract this expected value so that the expected kurtosis is also 0].

Ralph D'Agostino presented a **Skewness-Kurtosis test** to evaluate normality via skewness and kurtosis. This can be obtained in Stata using `sktest varlist` for $n > 8$.

Another commonly applied test for normality is the **Shapiro-Wilk test**, which is useful for $4 \leq n \leq 2000$. It can be obtained in stata using `swilk varlist`.

Similarly, the **Shapiro-Francia test** is useful for $5 \leq n \leq 5000$ and can be obtained using `sfrancia varlist`.

A generalized test for one distribution against another can be found in the **Kolmogorov-Smirnov** equality-of-distributions test. This test will compare data with expectations under an arbitrary distribution or formula. For example, to test normality of a distribution in Stata, type `ksmirnov x = normal((x-r(mean))/r(sd))`. This test can also be used to compare distributions across two groups. For example, `ksmirnov x, by(group)`.

Some statistical tests require (or assume) multivariate normality. **Mardia's test** is perhaps the most widely known and applied. It can be obtained in Stata via `mvtest normality x1 x2, bivariate univariate stats(all)`.

3 Two Independent Groups

You know that you have independent data if an individual can only appear in one group, and where you only have one observation for each individuals. Common examples include treatment or control, men or women.

3.1 Mann-Whitney U Test (a.k.a. Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test)

The Mann-Whitney U test is the nonparametric analog of an independent samples t-test. It tests whether the mean ranks are equal across groups. To obtain this test in Stata, use `ranksum var, by(group)`.

4 k Independent Groups

4.1 Kruskal-Wallis Test

A test of equality of medians across k groups can be obtained in Stata using `kwallis var, by(group)`. A test of equality of medians is available in Stata using `median var, by(group) exact`. Again, if your sample size is large or your computer slow, you may wish to omit the `“exact”` option.

5 Two Dependent (Paired) Groups

Paired data are, for example, pre and post-test scores. They are not independent. You know you have paired data if you have more than one rating for each individual.

5.1 Sign Test

The sign test is one of the simplest nonparametric tests. It is almost never reported in a scientific paper, but is handy to calculate quickly during a first pass through the data. To perform a sign tests in Stata, type `signtest var1 = var2`.

5.2 Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test

The Wilcoxon signed rank tests is the equivalent of a paired t-test for non-normal data. it is essentially like running a paired t-test on ranked data instead of raw data. To perform this test in Stata, use `signrank var1 = var2`.

6 Correlation

Spearman’s rank-order correlation coefficient (ρ) is the most commonly used nonparametric measure of association. It uses exactly the same formula as Pearson’s product-moment correlation. However, instead of being calculated with the raw variables, it uses rank-ordered data. In Stata, Spearman’s rho can be obtained by typing `spearman var1 var2 var3, stats(rho obs p)`.

Stata Syntax: Distributions

```
/******  
* Sample Nonparametric Tests Syntax  
* PH 8012, Spring 2015  
* Adam Davey  
*****/  
  
#delimit;  
clear all;  
capture log close;  
log using "mylog.log", replace;  
  
* Below simulates some data for the workflow;  
set seed 12345;  
set obs 1000;  
  
gen gp2 = mod(_n,2);  
gen gp3 = mod(_n,3);  
  
gen x0 = rnormal();  
gen x1 = 10*runiform() + 5*gp2;  
gen x2 = 10*rpoisson(5) + 3*gp3;  
  
* Distributional Tests;  
sktest x0 x1 x2;  
swilk x0 x1 x2;  
sfrancia x0 x1 x2;  
summ x1;  
ksmirnov x1 = normal(x1-r(mean)/r(sd));  
ksmirnov x1, by(gp2);  
mvtest normality x0 x1 x2, bivariate univariate stats(all);  
  
* Two Independent Groups (Mann-Whitney);  
ranksum x1, by(gp2);  
  
* k Independent Groups;  
kwallis x2, by(gp3);  
  
* Two Dependent Groups;  
* Sign test;  
signtest x0=x1;  
  
* Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Tests;  
signrank x1=x2;
```

```
* Spearman's rho;
spearman x0 x1 x2, stats(rho obs p);

log close;

* Convert text output to PDF;
* Note: A two step procedure is needed under Linux;
translate mylog.log mylog.ps, replace;
!ps2pdf mylog.ps;
```