Title

ksmirnov — Kolmogorov–Smirnov equality-of-distributions test

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Description

`ksmirnov` performs one- and two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests of the equality of distributions. A one-sample test compares the distribution of the tested variable with the specified distribution. A two-sample test tests the equality of the distributions of two samples.

When testing for normality, please see [R] **sktest** and [R] **swilk**.

Quick start

One-sample test comparing the distribution of `v1` with a Student's t distribution with 5 degrees of freedom

```
ksmirnov v1 = t(5,v1)
```

Two-sample test comparing distributions of `v2` in two groups defined by `catvar`

```
ksmirnov v2, by(catvar)
```

As above, but calculate an exact p-value

```
ksmirnov v2, by(catvar) exact
```

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Statistics > Nonparametric analysis > Tests of hypotheses > Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Syntax

One-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test

ksmirnov *varname* = *exp* [*if*] [*in*]

Two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test

ksmirnov *varname* [*if*] [*in*] , **by(***groupvar***)** [**exact**]

In the first syntax, *varname* is the variable whose distribution is being tested, and *exp* must evaluate to the corresponding (theoretical) cumulative. In the second syntax, *groupvar* must take on two distinct values. The distribution of *varname* for the first value of *groupvar* is compared with that of the second value.

Options for two-sample test

Main

by(*groupvar***)** is required. It specifies a binary variable that identifies the two groups.

exact specifies that the exact p-value be computed.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

▷ Example 1: Two-sample test

Say that we have data on x that resulted from two different experiments, labeled as group==1 and group==2. Our data contain

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/ksxmpl
. list

     +-----------+
     | group   x |
     |-----------|
  1. |     2   2 |
  2. |     1   0 |
  3. |     2   3 |
  4. |     1   4 |
  5. |     1   5 |
     |-----------|
  6. |     2   8 |
  7. |     2  10 |
     +-----------+
```

We wish to use the two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test to determine if there are any differences in the distribution of x for these two groups:

```
. ksmirnov x, by(group)
Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for equality of distribution functions

 Smaller group           D       P-value
 ---------------------------------------
 1:                 0.5000         0.424
 2:                -0.1667         0.909
 Combined K-S:      0.5000         0.785
```

The first line tests the hypothesis that x for group 1 contains *smaller* values than for group 2. The largest difference between the distribution functions is 0.5. The approximate asymptotic p-value for this is 0.424, which is not significant.

The second line tests the hypothesis that x for group 1 contains *larger* values than for group 2. The largest difference between the distribution functions in this direction is 0.1667. The approximate asymptotic p-value for this small difference is 0.909.

Finally, the approximate asymptotic p-value for the combined test is 0.785. The approximate p-values ksmirnov calculates are based on the five-term approximation of the asymptotic distributions derived by Smirnov (1933). These approximations are not good for small samples ($n < 50$). They are too conservative.

An exact p-value can be calculated using the exact option:

```
. ksmirnov x, by(group) exact
Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for equality of distribution functions

 Smaller group          D        P-value       Exact
 ----------------------------------------------------
 1:                   0.5000     0.424
 2:                  -0.1667     0.909
 Combined K-S:        0.5000     0.785        0.657
```

◁

▷ Example 2: One-sample test

Let's now test whether x in the example above is distributed normally. Kolmogorov–Smirnov is not a particularly powerful test in testing for normality, and we do not endorse such use of it; see [R] **sktest** and [R] **swilk** for better tests.

In any case, we will test against a normal distribution with the same mean and standard deviation:

```
. summarize x

    Variable |        Obs        Mean    Std. Dev.       Min        Max
-------------+---------------------------------------------------------
           x |          7    4.571429    3.457222          0         10

. ksmirnov x = normal((x-4.571429)/3.457222)
One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test against theoretical distribution
           normal((x-4.571429)/3.457222)

 Smaller group          D        P-value
 ---------------------------------------
 x:                   0.1650     0.683
 Cumulative:         -0.1250     0.803
 Combined K-S:        0.1650     0.991
```

Because Stata has no way of knowing that we based this calculation on the calculated mean and standard deviation of x, the p-values will be slightly conservative in addition to being approximations. Nevertheless, they clearly indicate that the data cannot be distinguished from normally distributed data.

◁

Stored results

`ksmirnov` stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars

`r(D_1)`	D from line 1
`r(p_1)`	p-value from line 1
`r(D_2)`	D from line 2
`r(p_2)`	p-value from line 2
`r(D)`	combined D
`r(p)`	combined p-value
`r(p_exact)`	exact combined p-value

Macros

`r(group1)`	name of group from line 1
`r(group2)`	name of group from line 2

Methods and formulas

In general, the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test (Kolmogorov 1933; Smirnov 1933; also see Conover [1999], 428–465) is not very powerful against differences in the tails of distributions. In return for this, it is fairly powerful for alternative hypotheses that involve lumpiness or clustering in the data.

The directional hypotheses are evaluated with the statistics

$$D^+ = \max_x \Big\{ F(x) - G(x) \Big\}$$
$$D^- = \min_x \Big\{ F(x) - G(x) \Big\}$$

where $F(x)$ and $G(x)$ are the empirical distribution functions for the sample being compared. The combined statistic is

$$D = \max\Big(|D^+|\,,\, |D^-| \Big)$$

The p-value for this statistic may be obtained by evaluating the asymptotic limiting distribution. Let m be the sample size for the first sample, and let n be the sample size for the second sample. Smirnov (1933) shows that

$$\lim_{m,n\to\infty} \Pr\Big\{ \sqrt{mn/(m+n)} D_{m,n} \le z \Big\} = 1 - 2\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \big(-1\big)^{i-1} \exp\big(-2i^2 z^2\big)$$

The first five terms form the approximation P_a used by Stata. The exact p-value is calculated by a counting algorithm; see Gibbons and Chakraborti (2011, 236–238).

Andrei Nikolayevich Kolmogorov (1903–1987), of Russia, was one of the great mathematicians of the twentieth century, making outstanding contributions in many different branches, including set theory, measure theory, probability and statistics, approximation theory, functional analysis, classical dynamics, and theory of turbulence. He was a faculty member at Moscow State University for more than 60 years.

Nikolai Vasilyevich Smirnov (1900–1966) was a Russian statistician whose work included contributions in nonparametric statistics, order statistics, and goodness of fit. After army service and the study of philosophy and philology, he turned to mathematics and eventually rose to be head of mathematical statistics at the Steklov Mathematical Institute in Moscow.

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Also see

[R] **runtest** — Test for random order

[R] **sktest** — Skewness and kurtosis test for normality

[R] **swilk** — Shapiro–Wilk and Shapiro–Francia tests for normality