

## NAG C Library Function Document

### nag\_kruskal\_wallis\_test (g08afc)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_kruskal\_wallis\_test (g08afc) performs the Kruskal–Wallis one-way analysis of variance by ranks on  $k$  independent samples of possibly unequal sizes.

#### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg08.h>

void nag_kruskal_wallis_test (Integer k, const Integer l[], const double x[],
                             Integer lx, double *h, double *p, NagError *fail)
```

#### 3 Description

The Kruskal–Wallis test investigates the differences between scores from  $k$  independent samples of unequal sizes, the  $i$ th sample containing  $l_i$  observations. The hypothesis under test,  $H_0$ , often called the null hypothesis, is that the samples come from the same population, and this is to be tested against the alternative hypothesis  $H_1$  that they come from different populations.

The test proceeds as follows:

- (a) The pooled sample of all the observations is ranked. Average ranks are assigned to tied scores.
- (b) The ranks of the observations in each sample are summed, to give the rank sums  $R_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .
- (c) The Kruskal–Wallis' test statistic  $H$  is computed as:

$$H = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{R_i^2}{l_i} - 3(N+1), \quad \text{where } N = \sum_{i=1}^k l_i,$$

i.e.,  $N$  is the total number of observations. If there are tied scores,  $H$  is corrected by dividing by:

$$1 - \frac{\sum (t^3 - t)}{N^3 - N}$$

where  $t$  is the number of tied scores in a group and the summation is over all tied groups.

nag\_kruskal\_wallis\_test returns the value of  $H$ , and also an approximation,  $p$ , to the probability of a value of at least  $H$  being observed,  $H_0$  is true. ( $H$  approximately follows a  $\chi_{k-1}^2$  distribution).  $H_0$  is rejected by a test of chosen size  $\alpha$  if  $p < \alpha$ . The approximation  $p$  is acceptable unless  $k = 3$  and  $l_1, l_2$  or  $l_3 \leq 5$  in which case tables should be consulted (e.g., O of Siegel (1956)) or  $k = 2$  (in which case the Median test (see nag\_median\_test (g08acc)) or the Mann–Whitney  $U$  test (see nag\_mann\_whitney (g08amc)) is more appropriate).

#### 4 Parameters

- 1: **k** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* the number of samples,  $k$ .  
*Constraint:*  $k \geq 2$ .
- 2: **I[k]** – const Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* I[i – 1] must contain the number of observations  $l_i$  in sample  $i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .  
*Constraint:* I[i – 1] > 0, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

- 3: **x[*ix*]** – const double *Input*  
*On entry:* the elements of **x** must contain the observations in the **k** groups. The first  $l_1$  elements must contain the scores in the first group, the next  $l_2$  those in the second group, and so on.
- 4: **ix** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* the total number of observations,  $N$ .  
*Constraint:*  $\mathbf{ix} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{l}[i - 1]$ .
- 5: **h** – double \* *Output*  
*On exit:* the value of the Kruskal–Wallis test statistic,  $H$ .
- 6: **p** – double \* *Output*  
*On exit:* the approximate significance,  $p$ , of the Kruskal–Wallis test statistic.
- 7: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
The NAG error parameter (see the Essential Introduction).

## 5 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_INT\_ARG\_LT

On entry, **k** must not be less than 2: **k** = <value>.

### NE\_ARRAY\_CONS

The contents of array **l** are not valid.  
Constraint:  $\mathbf{l}[i - 1] > 0$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

### NE\_INT

On entry,  $\mathbf{ix} = \langle \text{value} \rangle$ .  
Constraint:  $\mathbf{ix} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{l}[i - 1]$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

### NE\_X\_IDEN

On entry, all elements of **x** are equal.

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Memory allocation failed.

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please consult NAG for assistance.

## 6 Further Comments

The time taken by the routine is small, and increases with  $N$  and  $k$ .

If  $k = 2$ , the Median test (see `nag_median_test` (g08acc)) or the Mann–Whitney  $U$  test (see `nag_mann_whitney` (g08amc)) is more appropriate.

### 6.1 Accuracy

For estimates of the accuracy of the significance  $p$ , see `nag_prob_chi_sq` (g01ecc). The  $\chi^2$  approximation is acceptable unless  $k = 3$  and  $l_1, l_2$  or  $l_3 \leq 5$ .

## 6.2 References

Siegel S (1956) *Non-parametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences* McGraw-Hill

Moore P G, Shirley E A and Edwards D E (1972) *Standard Statistical Calculations* Pitman

## 7 See Also

nag\_prob\_chi\_sq (g01ecc)  
 nag\_median\_test (g08acc)  
 nag\_mann\_whitney (g08amc)

## 8 Example

This example is taken from Moore *et al.* Moore *et al.* (1972). There are 5 groups of sizes 5, 8, 6, 8 and 8. The data represent the weight gain, in pounds, of pigs from five different litters under the same conditions.

### 8.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_kruskal_wallis_test (g08afc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2000 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 6, 2000.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagg08.h>

int main (void)
{
  double h, p, *x=0;
  Integer count, i, ii, k, *l=0, lx, nhi, ni, nlo;
  Integer exit_status=0;
  NagError fail;

  INIT_FAIL(fail);
  Vprintf("g08afc Example Program Results\n");

  /* Skip heading in data file */
  Vscanf("%*[\n]");

  k=5;
  if (!(l =NAG_ALLOC(k, Integer)))
  {
    Vprintf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
  }
  for (i=1; i<=k; i++)
    Vscanf("%ld", &l[i-1]);
  Vprintf("\n");
  Vprintf("%s\n", "Kruskal-Wallis test");
  Vprintf("\n");
  Vprintf("%s\n", "Data values");
  Vprintf("\n");

```

```

Vprintf("%s\n", " Group      Observations");

lx = 0;
for (i = 1; i <= 5; ++i)
    lx += l[i - 1];

if (!(x = NAG_ALLOC(lx, double)))
{
    Vprintf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}
for (i = 1; i <= lx; ++i)
    Vscanf("%lf", &x[i - 1]);

nlo = 1;
for (i = 1; i <= k; ++i)
{
    ni = l[i - 1];
    nhi = nlo + ni - 1;
    Vprintf(" %5ld      ", i);
    count = 1;
    for (ii = nlo; ii <= nhi; ++ii)
{
    Vprintf("%4.0f%s", x[ii - 1], count%10?" ":"\n");
    count++;
}
    nlo += ni;
    Vprintf("\n");

}
g08afc(k, l, x, lx, &h, &p, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    Vprintf("Error from g08afc.\n%s\n", fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}
Vprintf("\n");
Vprintf("%s%9.3f\n", "Test statistic      ", h);
Vprintf("%s%9ld\n", "Degrees of freedom      ", k-1);
Vprintf("%s%9.3f\n", "Significance          ", p);
END:
if (l) NAG_FREE(l);
if (x) NAG_FREE(x);
return exit_status;
}

```

## 8.2 Program Data

g08afc Example Program Data

```

5 8 6 8 8
23 27 26 19 30 29 25 33 36 32
28 30 31 38 31 28 35 33 36 30
27 28 22 33 34 34 32 31 33 31
28 30 24 29 30

```

### 8.3 Program Results

g08afc Example Program Results

Kruskal-Wallis test

Data values

Group	Observations								
1	23	27	26	19	30				
2	29	25	33	36	32	28	30	31	
3	38	31	28	35	33	36			
4	30	27	28	22	33	34	34	32	
5	31	33	31	28	30	24	29	30	

Test statistic	10.537
Degrees of freedom	4
Significance	0.032

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