

Cutoff Points for the Distribution of the Wilcoxon Test Statistic

		<i>alpha</i>											m	
		0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45		0.50
Observations	5	0	0	1	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	15
	6	0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	21
	7	1	3	4	6	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	28
	8	2	4	6	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	36
	9	4	6	9	11	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	45
	10	6	9	11	15	17	19	21	22	24	25	26	27	55
	11	8	11	14	18	21	23	25	27	28	30	32	33	66
	12	10	14	18	22	25	28	30	32	34	36	37	39	78
	13	13	18	22	27	30	33	36	38	40	42	44	45	91
	14	16	22	26	32	36	39	41	44	46	48	50	52	105
	15	20	26	31	37	41	45	48	51	53	55	58	60	120
	16	24	30	36	43	48	51	55	58	60	63	66	68	136
	17	28	35	42	49	54	58	62	65	68	71	74	76	153
	18	33	41	48	56	61	66	70	73	76	80	83	85	171
	19	38	47	54	63	69	74	78	82	85	89	92	95	190
	20	44	53	61	70	77	82	87	91	94	98	102	105	210
	21	50	59	68	78	85	91	96	100	104	108	112	115	231
	22	56	66	76	87	94	100	105	110	114	119	123	126	253
	23	63	74	84	95	103	110	115	120	125	130	134	138	276
	24	70	82	92	105	113	120	126	131	136	141	146	150	300
	25	77	90	101	114	124	131	137	143	148	153	158	162	325
	26	85	99	111	125	134	142	149	155	160	165	170	175	351
	27	93	108	120	135	145	154	161	167	173	178	184	189	378
	28	102	117	131	146	157	166	173	180	186	192	197	203	406
	29	111	127	141	158	169	178	186	193	199	206	212	217	435
	30	121	138	152	170	182	191	199	207	213	220	226	232	465

Note: for sample size n the tables shows values $T(a,n)$ such that $P(T \leq T(a,n)) = a$

$m = n(n+1)/2$ is the maximum value of T for each n

Under H_0 the exact distribution of T is symmetric around its mean, $E(T) = n(n+1)/4$

For $n=5$, the quantil of order 90% is $q(0.9) = m - q(0.1) = 15 - 3 = 12$