

TABLE A.6 Upper and Lower Percentiles of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Statistic, W

	w_1^*	w_2^*	$P(W \leq w_1^*) = P(W \geq w_2^*)$
$n = 4$	0	10	0.062
	1	9	0.125
$n = 5$	0	15	0.031
	1	14	0.062
	2	13	0.094
$n = 6$	3	12	0.156
	0	21	0.016
	1	20	0.031
	2	19	0.047
	3	18	0.078
$n = 7$	4	17	0.109
	5	16	0.156
	0	28	0.008
	1	27	0.016
	2	26	0.023
	3	25	0.039
	4	24	0.055
$n = 8$	5	23	0.078
	6	22	0.109
	7	21	0.148
	0	36	0.004
	1	35	0.008
	2	34	0.012
	3	33	0.020
	4	32	0.027
	5	31	0.039
6	30	0.055	
$n = 9$	7	29	0.074
	8	28	0.098
	9	27	0.125
	1	44	0.004
	2	43	0.006
	3	42	0.010
	4	41	0.014
	5	40	0.020
	6	39	0.027
	7	38	0.037
	8	37	0.049
	9	36	0.064
10	35	0.082	
11	34	0.102	
12	33	0.125	

Source: Wilfrid J. Dixon and Frank J. Massey, Jr., *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, 2nd ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957), pp. 443-444.

TABLE A.6 Upper and Lower Percentiles of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Statistic, W (cont.)

	w_1^*	w_2^*	$P(W \leq w_1^*) = P(W \geq w_2^*)$	
$n = 10$	3	52	0.005	
	4	51	0.007	
	5	50	0.010	
	6	49	0.014	
	7	48	0.019	
	8	47	0.024	
	9	46	0.032	
	10	45	0.042	
	11	44	0.053	
	12	43	0.065	
	13	42	0.080	
	14	41	0.097	
	15	40	0.116	
	16	39	0.138	
	$n = 11$	5	61	0.005
		6	60	0.007
7		59	0.009	
8		58	0.012	
9		57	0.016	
10		56	0.021	
11		55	0.027	
12		54	0.034	
13		53	0.042	
14		52	0.051	
15		51	0.062	
16		50	0.074	
17		49	0.087	
18		48	0.103	
19	47	0.120		
20	46	0.139		
$n = 12$	7	71	0.005	
	8	70	0.006	
	9	69	0.008	
	10	68	0.010	
	11	67	0.013	
	12	66	0.017	
	13	65	0.021	
	14	64	0.026	
	15	63	0.032	
	16	62	0.039	
	17	61	0.046	
	18	60	0.055	
	19	59	0.065	
	20	58	0.076	
21	57	0.088		
22	56	0.102		
23	55	0.117		
24	54	0.133		