

Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test Table — Two-Tailed Critical Values of W

$n = 5$ to 50 · Alpha Levels: $\alpha = 0.10, 0.05, 0.02, 0.01$ · Reject H_0 if $W \leq W_{\text{critical}}$

statisticsfundamentals.com

What this table provides: Critical values of W for the Wilcoxon signed-rank test — a non-parametric alternative to the paired Student's t -test. The test compares two related samples (before/after, matched pairs) without assuming normality of differences.

Decision rule: Compute $W = \min(W^+, W^-)$. Reject H_0 if $W \leq W_{\text{critical}}$ from the table. The critical value is an *inclusive* bound — if W equals the tabled value exactly, you still reject H_0 .

Dashes (—): Indicate that statistical significance is mathematically impossible at that n and α . Minimum effective n for two-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$ is $n = 6$.

Effective sample size n : Count pairs after removing any pair where $D_i = X_i - Y_i = 0$. Use this reduced count — not the original n — for table lookup.

Verification check: $W^+ + W^- = n(n+1)/2$. Use this to catch arithmetic errors before looking up the critical value.

Large samples ($n > 20$): Use the normal approximation: $Z = (W - n(n+1)/4) / \sqrt{(n(n+1)(2n+1)/24)}$ and compare to the Z -table.

Complete Two-Tailed Critical Values of W ($n = 5$ to 50)

n (effective)	Two-Tailed $\alpha = 0.10$ (One-Tailed $\alpha = 0.05$)	Two-Tailed $\alpha = 0.05$ ★ (One-Tailed $\alpha = 0.025$)	Two-Tailed (One-Tailed	n (effective)	Two-Tailed $\alpha = 0.10$ (One-Tailed $\alpha = 0.05$)	Two-Tailed $\alpha = 0.05$ ★ (One-Tailed $\alpha = 0.025$)	Two-Tailed $\alpha = 0.05$ ★ (One-Tailed $\alpha = 0.025$)
5	0	—	—	28	130—	116	101
6	2	0	—	29	140	126	110
7	3	2	0	30	151—	137	120
8	5	3	1	31	163	147	130
9	8	5	3	32	1751	159	140
10	10	8	5	33	187	170	151
11	13	10	7	34	2005	182	162
12	17	13	9	35	213	195	173
13	21	17	11	36	2279	208	185
14	25	21	13	37	241	221	198
15	30	25	15	38	25615	235	211
16	35	29	20	39	271	249	224
17	41	34	25	40	28623	264	238
18	47	40	30	41	302	279	252
19	53	46	35	42	3182	294	266
20	60	52	40	43	336	310	281
21	67	58	45	44	35342	327	296
22	75	65	50	45	371	343	312
23	83	73	60	46	38954	361	328
24	91	81	65	47	407	378	345
25	100	89	70	48	4268	396	362
26	110	98	80	49	446	415	379
27	119	107	90	50	4663	434	397

★ Two-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$ (highlighted) is the standard significance level for most academic and clinical research. Milestone rows at $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50$ are marked for fast lookup.

<p>REJECT H_0</p> <p>$W \leq W_{\text{critical}}$</p> <p>Statistically significant difference between paired groups</p>	<p>FAIL TO REJECT H_0</p> <p>$W > W_{\text{critical}}$</p> <p>No significant difference detected at chosen alpha level</p>
--	--

n	$n(n+1)/2$	$W_{\text{crit}} \alpha=0.10$	$W_{\text{crit}} \alpha=0.05$ ★	$W_{\text{crit}} \alpha=0.02$	$W_{\text{crit}} \alpha=0.01$
6	21	2	0	—	—
7	28	3	2	0	—
8	36	5	3	1	0
9	45	8	5	3	1
10	55	10	8	5	3
12	78	17	13	9	7
15	120	30	25	19	15
18	171	47	40	32	27
20	210	60	52	43	37
25	325	100	89	76	68
30	465	151	137	120	109
35	630	213	195	173	159
40	820	286	264	238	220
45	1035	371	343	312	291
50	1275	466	434	397	373

Sources: Wilcoxon (1945) *Biometrics Bulletin* 1(6) doi:10.2307/3001968 · Conover (1999) *Practical Nonparametric Statistics* 3rd ed., Wiley · NIST/SEMATECH e-Handbook itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/prc/section2/prc262.htm · Penn State STAT 415 online.stat.psu.edu/stat415/lesson/20/20.2

Statistics Fundamentals · statisticsfundamentals.com/tables/wilcoxon-signed-rank-table/ · Free to reproduce for educational purposes with attribution