STATISTICAL TABLE

Critical Values of r in the Runs Test

Two-tailed | $\alpha = 0.05$ | n_1 and n_2 from 2 to 20



WATCH: Table explained + applied example
youtube.com/watch?v=Mqbh14OonPQ

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Critical Values of r in the Runs Test

Two-tailed, α = 0.05 · n_1 (rows) and n_2 (columns) from 2 to 20

How to read the table

Top number = lower critical value **Bottom number** = upper critical value

Reject H_0 if observed runs $r \le$ lower or $r \ge$ upper. A dash (–) means that side can never be significant.

n1\n2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –
3	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	2 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –
4	– –	– –	– –	2 9	2 9	2 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	4 –
5	– –	– –	2 9	2 10	3 10	3 11	3 11	3 –	3 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	4 –	5 –	5 –	5 –
6	– –	2 –	2 9	3 10	3 11	3 12	3 12	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 –	5 –	5 –	5 –	5 –	5 –	6 –	6 –
7	– –	2 –	2 –	3 11	3 12	3 13	4 13	4 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 15	5 15	6 15	6 –	6 –	6 –	6 –	6 –
8	– –	2 –	3 –	3 11	3 12	4 13	4 14	5 14	5 15	5 15	6 16	6 16	6 16	6 16	6 17	7 17	7 17	7 17	7 17
9	– –	2 –	3 –	3 –	4 13	4 14	5 14	5 15	5 16	6 16	6 16	6 17	7 17	7 18	7 18	7 18	8 18	8 18	8 18
10	– –	2 –	3 –	3 –	4 13	5 14	5 15	5 16	6 16	6 17	7 17	7 18	7 18	7 18	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 20	9 20
11	– –	2 –	3 –	4 –	4 13	5 14	5 15	6 16	6 17	7 17	7 18	7 19	8 19	8 19	8 20	9 20	9 20	9 21	9 21
12	2 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	4 13	5 14	6 16	6 16	7 17	7 18	7 19	8 19	8 20	8 20	9 21	9 21	9 21	10 22	10 22
13	2 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	5 15	6 16	6 17	7 18	7 19	8 19	8 20	9 20	9 21	9 21	10 22	10 22	10 23	10 23
14	2 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	5 15	6 16	7 17	7 18	8 19	8 20	9 20	9 21	9 22	10 22	10 23	10 23	11 23	11 24
15	2 –	3 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	6 15	6 16	7 18	7 18	8 19	8 20	9 21	9 22	10 22	10 23	11 23	11 24	11 24	12 25
16	2 –	3 –	4 –	4 –	5 –	6 –	6 17	7 18	8 19	8 20	9 21	9 21	10 22	10 23	11 23	11 24	11 25	12 25	12 25
17	2 –	3 –	4 –	4 –	5 –	6 –	7 17	7 18	8 19	9 20	9 21	10 22	10 23	11 23	11 24	11 25	12 25	12 26	13 26
18	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	5 –	6 –	7 17	8 18	8 19	9 20	9 21	10 22	10 23	11 24	11 25	12 25	12 26	13 26	13 27
19	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	6 –	6 –	7 17	8 18	8 20	9 21	10 22	10 23	11 23	11 24	12 25	12 26	13 26	13 27	13 27
20	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	6 –	6 –	7 17	8 18	9 20	9 21	10 22	10 23	11 24	12 25	12 25	13 26	13 27	13 27	14 28

The table is symmetric: (n1, n2) = (n2, n1). For n1 or n2 above 20, use the normal approximation.

Watch the video: table explanation and applied example

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