

**Table Watson's  $U_n^2$  test**

<b>N</b>	<b>Level of Significance <math>\alpha</math></b>				
	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.005</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>0.143</b>	<b>0.155</b>	<b>0.161</b>	<b>0.164</b>	<b>0.165</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>0.145</b>	<b>0.173</b>	<b>0.194</b>	<b>0.213</b>	<b>0.224</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>0.146</b>	<b>0.176</b>	<b>0.202</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.252</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>0.148</b>	<b>0.177</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>0.238</b>	<b>0.262</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>0.149</b>	<b>0.179</b>	<b>0.208</b>	<b>0.243</b>	<b>0.269</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>0.149</b>	<b>0.180</b>	<b>0.210</b>	<b>0.247</b>	<b>0.274</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>0.150</b>	<b>0.181</b>	<b>0.211</b>	<b>0.250</b>	<b>0.278</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>0.150</b>	<b>0.182</b>	<b>0.212</b>	<b>0.252</b>	<b>0.281</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>0.150</b>	<b>0.182</b>	<b>0.213</b>	<b>0.254</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>0.150</b>	<b>0.183</b>	<b>0.215</b>	<b>0.256</b>	<b>0.287</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>0.151</b>	<b>0.184</b>	<b>0.216</b>	<b>0.258</b>	<b>0.290</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>0.151</b>	<b>0.184</b>	<b>0.216</b>	<b>0.259</b>	<b>0.291</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>0.151</b>	<b>0.184</b>	<b>0.217</b>	<b>0.259</b>	<b>0.292</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>0.151</b>	<b>0.185</b>	<b>0.217</b>	<b>0.261</b>	<b>0.293</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>0.152</b>	<b>0.185</b>	<b>0.219</b>	<b>0.263</b>	<b>0.296</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>0.152</b>	<b>0.186</b>	<b>0.219</b>	<b>0.264</b>	<b>0.298</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>0.152</b>	<b>0.186</b>	<b>0.220</b>	<b>0.265</b>	<b>0.299</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>0.152</b>	<b>0.186</b>	<b>0.221</b>	<b>0.266</b>	<b>0.301</b>
<b><math>\alpha</math></b>	<b>0.152</b>	<b>0.187</b>	<b>0.221</b>	<b>0.267</b>	<b>0.302</b>

Kanji, Gopal K. **100 Statistical Tests**. London : SAGE Publication Ltd., 1993.