Table 7. Critical Values of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample Test Statistics

This table gives the values of $D^{+}_{n,\alpha}$ and $D_{n,\alpha}$ for which $\alpha \geq P\{D^{+}_{n} > D^{+}_{n,\alpha}\}$ and $\alpha \geq P\{D_{n} > D_{n,\alpha}\}$ for some selected values of n and α.

One-Sided Test: $\alpha =$	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005	$\alpha =$	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005
Two-Sided Test: $\alpha =$	.20	.10	.05	.02	.01	$\alpha =$	.20	.10	.05	.02	.01
$n=1$	.900	.950	.975	.990	.995	$n=21$	.226	.259	.287	.321	.344
2	.684	.776	.842	.900	.929	22	.221	.253	.281	.314	.337
3	.565	.636	.708	.785	.829	23	.216	.247	.275	.307	.330
4	.493	.565	.624	.689	.734	24	.212	.242	.269	.301	.323
5	.447	.509	.563	.627	.669	25	.208	.238	.264	.295	.317
6	.410	.468	.519	.577	.617	26	.204	.233	.259	.290	.311
7	.381	.436	.483	.538	.576	27	.200	.229	.254	.284	.305
8	.358	.410	.454	.507	.542	28	.197	.225	.250	.279	.300
9	.339	.387	.430	.480	.513	29	.193	.221	.246	.275	.295
10	.323	.369	.409	.457	.489	30	.190	.218	.242	.270	.290
11	.308	.352	.391	.437	.468	31	.187	.214	.238	.266	.285
12	.296	.338	.375	.419	.449	32	.184	.211	.234	.262	.281
13	.285	.325	.361	.404	.432	33	.182	.208	.231	.258	.277
14	.275	.314	.349	.390	.418	34	.179	.205	.227	.254	.273
15	.266	.304	.338	.377	.404	35	.177	.202	.224	.251	.269
16	.258	.295	.327	.366	.392	36	.174	.199	.221	.247	.265
17	.250	.286	.318	.355	.381	37	.172	.196	.218	.244	.262
18	.244	.279	.309	.346	.371	38	.170	.194	.215	.241	.258
19	.237	.271	.301	.337	.361	39	.168	.191	.213	.238	.255
20	.232	.265	.294	.329	.352	40	.165	.189	.210	.235	.252
				Approximation for $n > 40$			$\frac{1.07}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.22}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.36}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.52}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.63}{\sqrt{n}}$

Source. Adapted by permission from Table 1 of Leslie H. Miller, Table of Percentage points of Kolmogorov statistics, *J. Am. Stat. Assoc.* 51 (1956), 111–121.

Table IV Critical values for significance for Lilliefors' test statistic for normality.
Values are the minimum for significance at 5% and 1% levels in a two-tail test for $6 \leq n \leq 20$, $n = 25, 30$. Linear interpolation may be used for $20 < n < 30$. An approximation is given for $n > 30$.

n	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	$n>30$
5% level	0.319	0.300	0.285	0.271	0.258	0.249	0.242	0.234	0.227	0.220	0.213	0.206	0.200	0.195	0.190	0.173	0.161	$0.886/\sqrt{n}$
1% level	0.364	0.348	0.331	0.311	0.294	0.284	0.275	0.268	0.261	0.257	0.250	0.245	0.239	0.235	0.231	0.203	0.187	$1.031/\sqrt{n}$

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