

TABLE 1. Cases for unequal sample sizes

Cases		Number of groups			
		$g = 2$	$g = 3$	$g = 4$	$g = 5$
a	m	(20, 40)	(20, 30, 40)	(20, 25, 30, 35)	(20, 25, 30, 35, 40)
	n	(20, 40)	(20, 30, 40)	(20, 25, 30, 35)	(20, 25, 30, 35, 40)
b	m	(30, 40)	(30, 40, 50)	(30, 40, 50, 60)	(30, 40, 50, 60, 70)
	n	(30, 40)	(30, 40, 50)	(30, 40, 50, 60)	(30, 40, 50, 60, 70)
c	m	(40, 50)	(40, 50, 60)	(40, 50, 60, 70)	(40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
	n	(40, 50)	(40, 50, 60)	(40, 50, 60, 70)	(40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
d	m	(50, 60)	(50, 60, 70)	(50, 60, 70, 80)	(50, 60, 70, 80, 90)
	n	(40, 50)	(40, 50, 60)	(40, 50, 60, 70)	(40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
e	m	(60, 70)	(60, 70, 80)	(60, 70, 80, 90)	(60, 70, 80, 90, 100)
	n	(50, 60)	(50, 60, 70)	(50, 60, 70, 80)	(50, 60, 70, 80, 90)

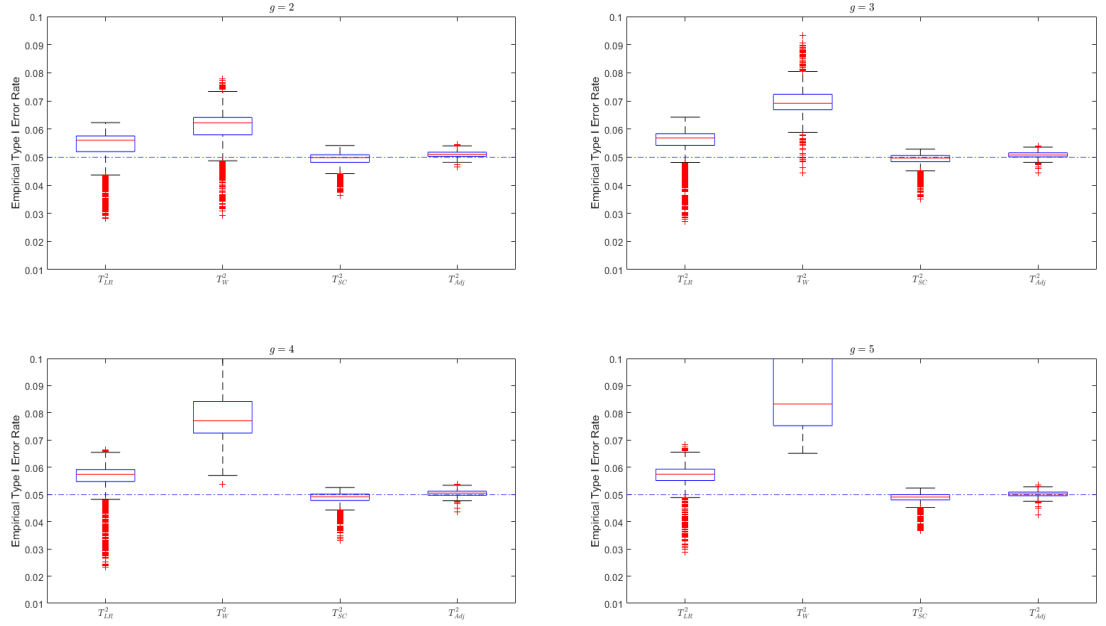


FIGURE 1. Boxplots for empirical type I error rates (Case a).

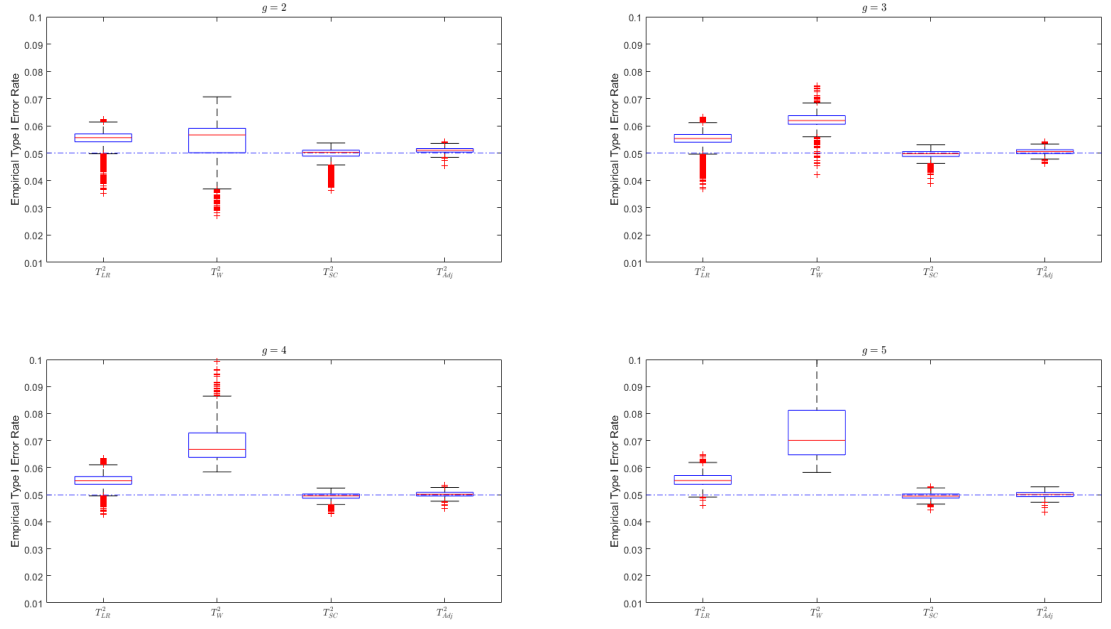


FIGURE 2. Boxplots for empirical type I error rates (Case b).

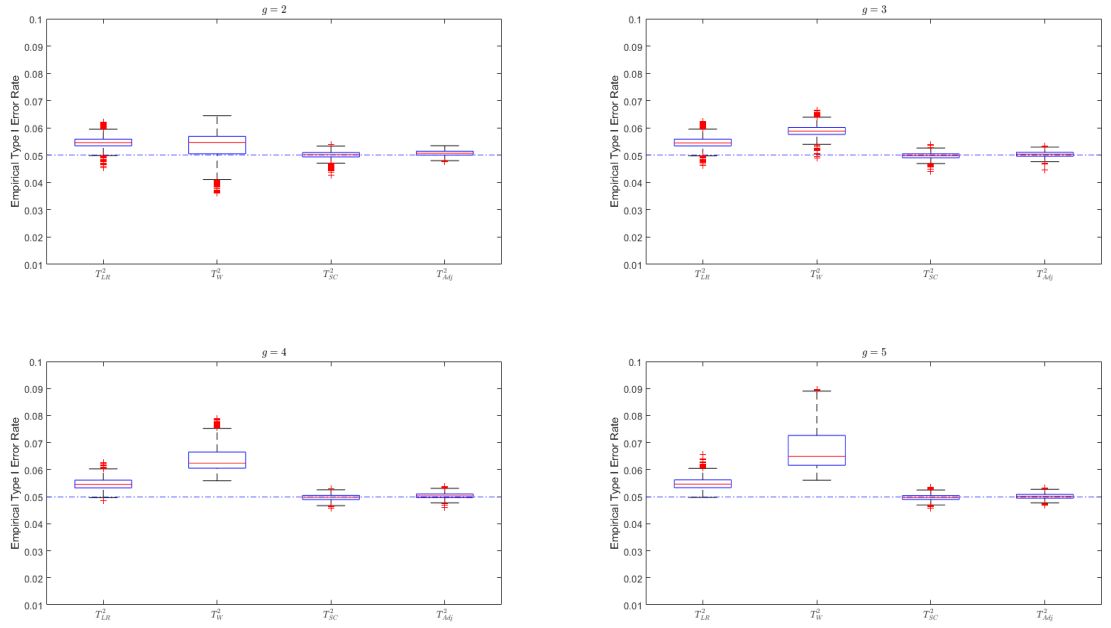


FIGURE 3. Boxplots for empirical type I error rates (Case c).

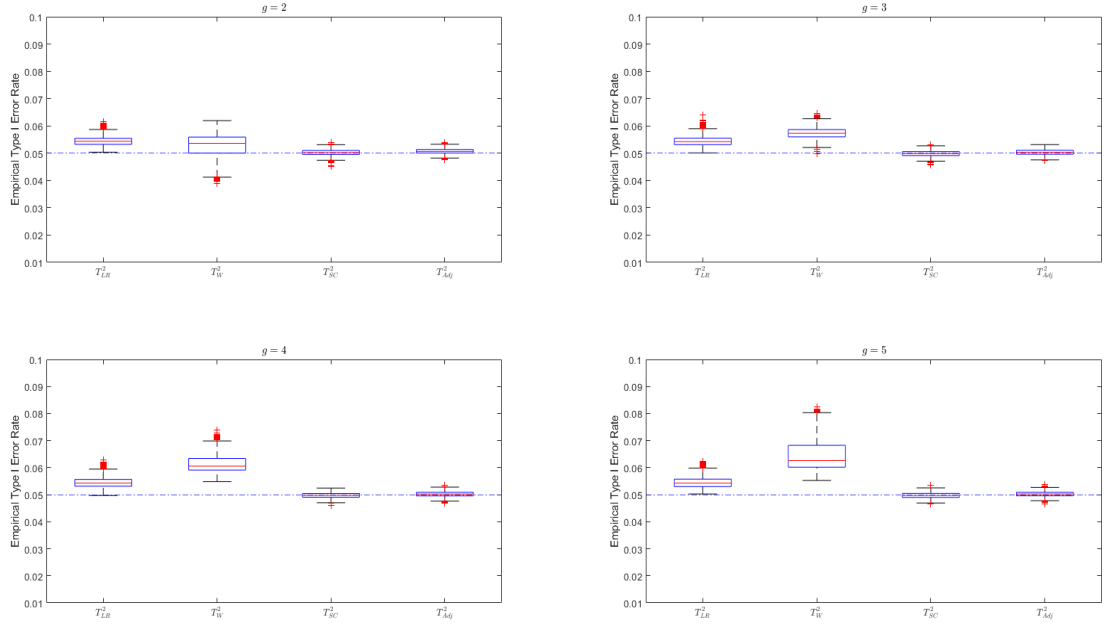


FIGURE 4. Boxplots for empirical type I error rates (Case d).

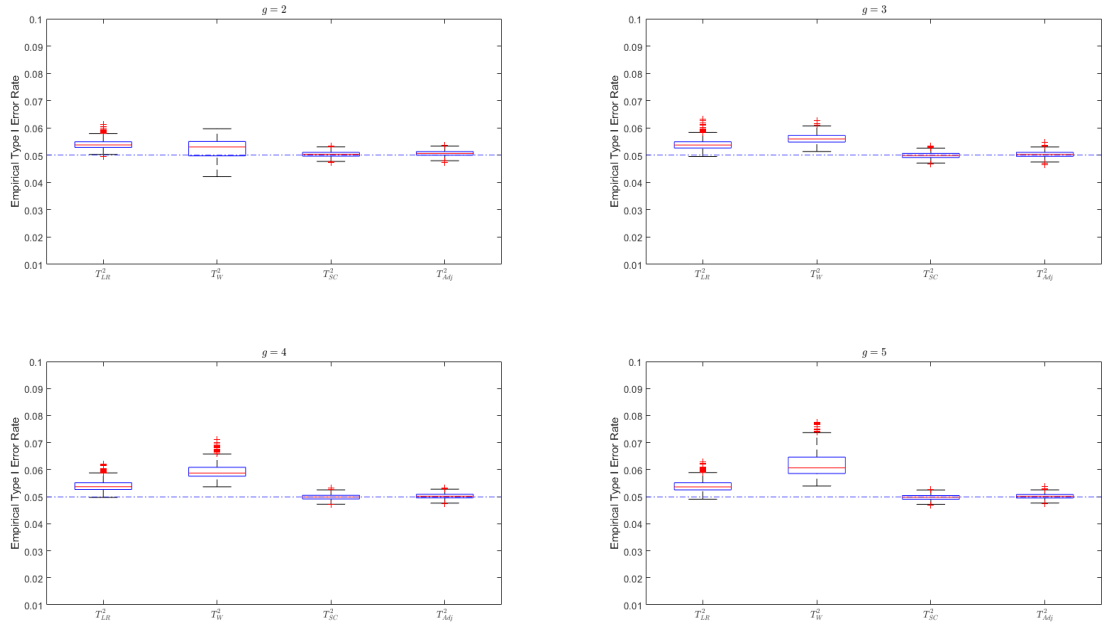


FIGURE 5. Boxplots for empirical type I error rates (Case e).