



**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**Faculty of Health Sciences**

**DIPLOMA IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2013**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : HEALTH STATISTICS

**COURSE CODE** : HSC 307

**DURATION** : 3 HOURS

**MARKS** : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS** : READ THE QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS  
CAREFULLY

: ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

: EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS.

: WRITE NEATLY & CLEARLY

BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF  
PAPER.

STATISTICAL TABLES WILL BE PROVIDED

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS  
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

### Question 1

- (a) The body weight of some of the members of third year students in Environmental Health Science in kilograms read as follows; 51, 105, 76, 63, 68, 80, 65, 65, 65, 82, 80, 95, 67, 73, and 60. Calculate the mode, median, quartile location, coefficient of variation and skewness. **[20 Marks]**
- (b) Make statistical comments about your data. **[5 Marks]**

### Question 2

- (a) Define the following terms;
- (i) probability of occurrence,
  - (ii) parameter,
  - (iii) statistic,
  - (iv) qualitative variable,
  - (v) random variable,
  - (vi) variable,
  - (vii) correlation coefficient,
  - (viii) quantitative variable,
  - (ix) sampling size and
  - (x) gaussian distribution. **[10 Marks]**
- (b) Given that 35 third year Environmental Health Science students went for a picnic at Mlilwane. Five students developed diarrhea as a result of poor food they had taken. If you select five (5) students at random from this population, what is the probability that one (1) of the students will have diarrhea? **[10 Marks]**
- (c) Given that the diameter of some bacteria is normally distributed with a mean of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  and standard deviation of 0.05  $\mu\text{m}$ . What is the probability of obtaining a diameter exceeding 5.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ? **[5 Marks]**

### Question 3

There are 22 male students and 14 female students in the final year environmental health science class at Mbabane campus.

- (a) Choose an appropriate statistical mode that can help you to test if the given proportions are statistically different. **[1 Mark]**
- (b) Compute the necessary statistical tests and draw some conclusion. **[20 Marks]**
- (c) Discuss the differences between histograms and bar charts. **[4 marks]**

**Question 4**

The table (1) below describes the winter temperature reading of two towns in Cape Province, South Africa.

**Table 1.** Temperature readings for town A and B

Days reading	Temperature (°C)	
	Town A	Town B
1	9	10
2	8	9
3	12	14
4	12	13
5	15	17

Using a t-test, carry out the necessary tests and draw conclusion on your hypothesis.

[25 Marks]

**Questions 5**

Using the table below calculate the correlation coefficient and make conclusion on your findings.

[25 Marks]

**Table 2.** The following are the weight (kg) and blood glucose levels (mg/100 ml) of 10 apparently healthy adult males.

Weight (x)	Glucose (y)
64	108
75.3	109
73	104
82.1	102
76.2	105
95.7	121
59.4	79
93.4	107
82.1	101
78.9	85

## Course HSC 307: Health Statistics

## STATISTICAL FORMULAE

### UNGROUPED DATA

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\text{Median position: (n odd)} = x_{(n+1)/2}$$

$$\text{Median position (n even)} = \frac{x_{n/2} + x_{n/2+1}}{2}$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\left[ \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} \right]}$$

### GROUPED DATA

$$w = \frac{(x_L - x_S)}{1 + 3.322 \log_{10} n}$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum m_i f_i}{n}$$

$$\text{Median} = L_i + \frac{n/2 - cf_{me-1}}{f_{me}} [U_i - L_i]$$

**OR**

$$\text{Median} = L_i + \frac{n/2 - v}{f_{me}} [U_i - L_i]$$

$$\text{Mode} = L_i + \frac{f_{mo} - f_{mo-1}}{2f_{mo} - f_{mo-1} - f_{mo+1}} [U_i - L_i]$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{\sum (m_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{n-1}$$

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\left[ \frac{\sum (m_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{n-1} \right]}$$

$$k^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile} = L_i + \frac{k/100 (n) - cf_{p(k-1)}}{f_{pk}} [U_i - L_i]$$

$$\text{Lower quartile (Q}_1) = L_i + \frac{(n+1)/4 - cf_{Q_1-1}}{f_{Q_1}} [U_i - L_i]$$

$$\text{Upper quartile (Q}_3) = L_i + \frac{3[(n+1)/4] - cf_{Q_3-1}}{f_{Q_3}} [U_i - L_i]$$

## Confidence intervals for a:

### A. a single population mean

Population variance known) =  $\bar{x} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sigma/\sqrt{n}$

Population variance unknown, (n>30) =  $\bar{x} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2} s/\sqrt{n}$

(population variance unknown)

### B. Difference between two population means:

Population variances known (i.e.  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ ) =  $(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$

Population variances known (i.e.  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ ) =  $(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$

C. Single Population Proportion (p): =  $\hat{p} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$

D. Difference between two population proportions =  $(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n}}$

## Regression and Correlation

$$b = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n}}{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}{n}}$$

$$r = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{\sqrt{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \sqrt{n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{s/\sqrt{SS_{xx}}} \quad t_{0.025, (n-2)}$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x \quad SSE = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$\beta_1 = SS_{xy}/SS_{xx} \quad SS_{xy} = \sum x_i y_i - \frac{(\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{n}$$

$$SS_{xx} = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} \quad SS_{yy} = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n}$$

$$S^2 = SSE/n-2 \quad r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_{xx} SS_{yy}}}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{SS_{yy} - SSE}{SS_{yy}}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

Skewness formula (s), note that sign "s" in this context represent skewness and not standard deviation.

$$S = \sqrt{n} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - X_{avg})^3}{(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - X_{avg})^2)^{3/2}}$$

where  $X_{avg}$ , denote sample mean ( $\bar{x}$ )

or

$$\text{Skewness} = \frac{\sqrt{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{(n-1)\sqrt{n-1} s^3}$$

$$\text{Kurtosis} = \frac{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^4}{(n-1)^2 s^4} - 3$$

**Quartile location** in ordered array:

$$Q_1 = 1/4(n-1), \quad \text{Interquartile range (IQR)} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$Q_2 = 1/2(n-1), \quad \text{Coefficient of variation (C.V)} = \bar{s}/\bar{x}(100)\%$$

$$Q_3 = 3/4(n-1)$$

**Sturges formular**

$$k = 1 + 3.322(\log_{10}n)$$

**Width of class intervals (w) = R/k**

$$\text{Range (R)} = x_L - x_S$$

**Standard normal distribution**

$$Z = (x - \mu)/\delta$$

$$\text{Chi-square } X^2_w = \frac{\sum (f_{wi} - f_{thi})^2}{f_{thi}}$$

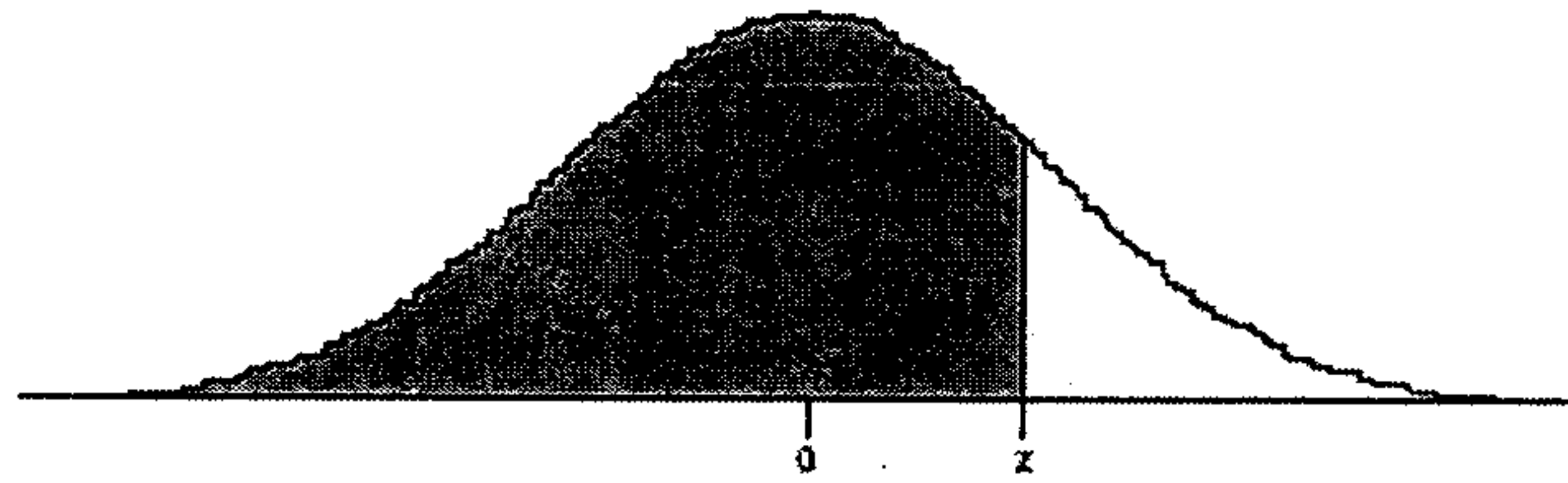
$$\text{Test statistics, } t_w = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$t_w = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{s^2/n_1 + s^2/n_2}}$$

$$t_w = \bar{d}/s_{di}/\sqrt{n}$$

**Pulled variance**

$$S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$



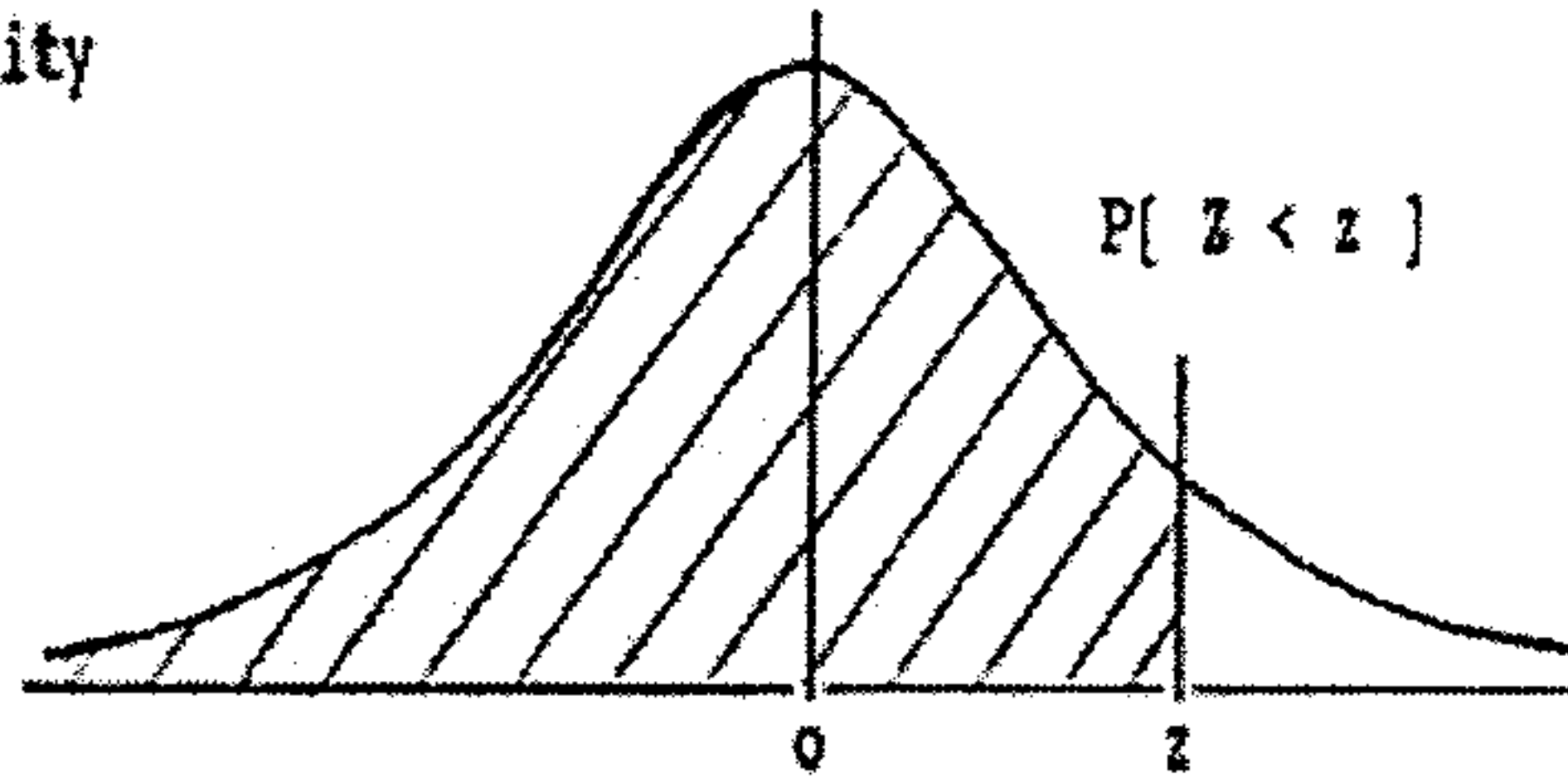
Normal Deviate											
z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	
-4.0	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	
-3.9	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	
-3.8	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	
-3.7	.0001	.0001	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	
-3.6	.0002	.0002	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	
-3.5	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002	
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003	
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005	
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007	
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010	
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014	
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019	
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026	
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036	
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048	
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064	
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084	
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110	
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143	
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183	
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233	
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294	
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367	
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455	
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559	
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681	
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823	
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985	
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170	
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379	
-.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611	
-.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867	
-.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148	
-.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451	
-.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776	
-.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121	
-.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483	

STANDARD STATISTICAL TABLES

1. Areas under the Normal Distribution

The table gives the cumulative probability up to the standardised normal value  $z$  i.e.

$$P\{Z < z\} = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}z^2) dz$$



$z$	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5159	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7854
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8804	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9773	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9865	0.9868	0.9871	0.9874	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9924	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
$z$	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90
$P$	0.9986	0.9990	0.9993	0.9995	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000





## Upper-tail Critical values of chi-square distribution with $\nu$ degrees of freedom

$\nu$	Probability less than the critical value				
	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.999
1	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	10.828
2	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	13.816
3	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	16.266
4	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	18.467
5	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	20.515
6	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	22.458
7	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	24.322
8	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	26.125
9	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	27.877
10	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	29.588
11	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	31.264
12	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	32.910
13	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	34.528
14	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	36.123
15	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	37.697
16	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	39.252
17	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	40.790
18	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	42.312
19	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	43.820
20	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	45.315
21	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	46.797
22	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	48.268
23	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	49.728
24	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	51.179
25	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	52.620
26	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	54.052
27	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	55.476
28	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	56.892
29	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	58.301
30	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	59.703
31	41.422	44.985	48.232	52.191	61.098
32	42.585	46.194	49.480	53.486	62.487
33	43.745	47.400	50.725	54.776	63.870
34	44.903	48.602	51.966	56.061	65.247
35	46.059	49.802	53.203	57.342	66.619
36	47.212	50.998	54.437	58.619	67.985
37	48.363	52.192	55.668	59.893	69.347
38	49.513	53.384	56.896	61.162	70.703
39	50.660	54.572	58.120	62.428	72.055
40	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	73.402

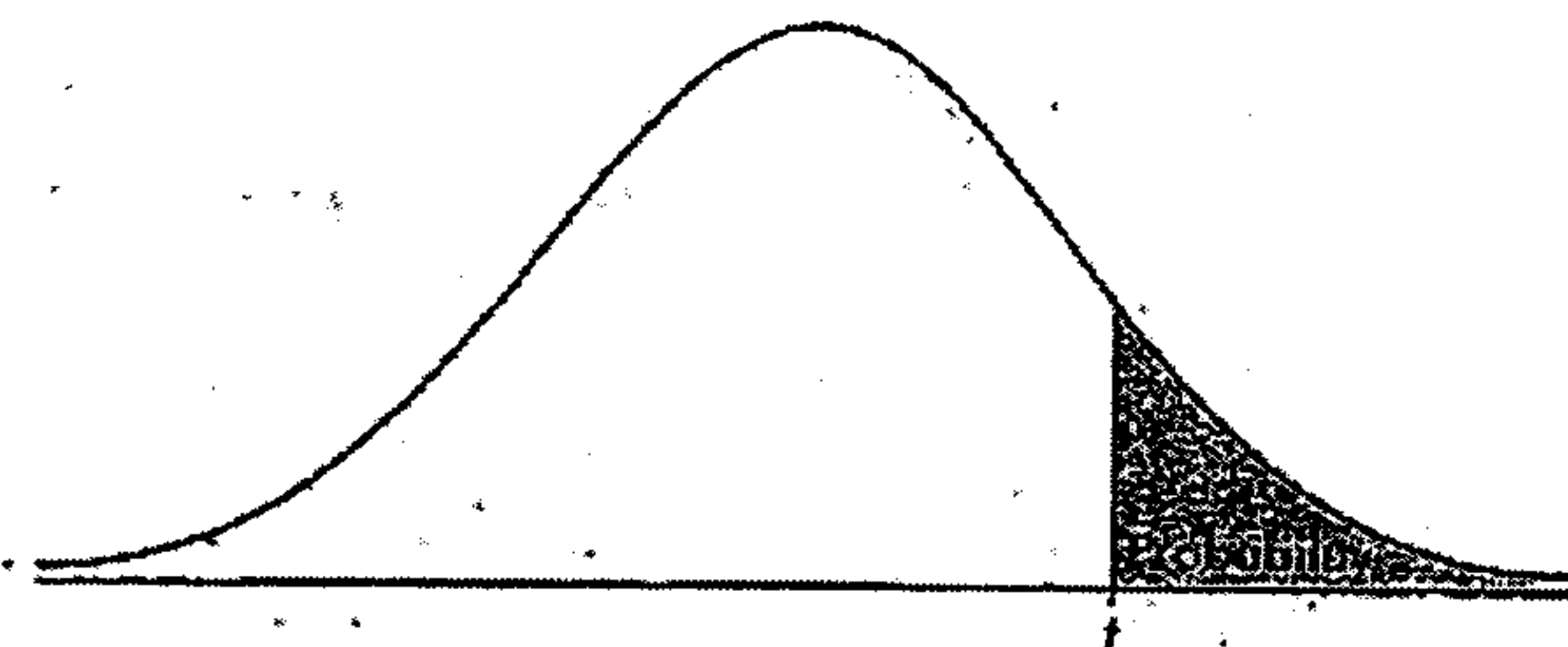
### Upper-tail Critical values of chi-square distribution with $\nu$ degrees of freedom

$\nu$	Probability less than the critical value				
	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.999
41	52.949	56.942	60.561	64.950	74.745
42	54.090	58.124	61.777	66.206	76.084
43	55.230	59.304	62.990	67.459	77.419
44	56.369	60.481	64.201	68.710	78.750
45	57.505	61.656	65.410	69.957	80.077
46	58.641	62.830	66.617	71.201	81.400
47	59.774	64.001	67.821	72.443	82.720
48	60.907	65.171	69.023	73.683	84.037
49	62.038	66.339	70.222	74.919	85.351
50	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	86.661
51	64.295	68.669	72.616	77.386	87.968
52	65.422	69.832	73.810	78.616	89.272
53	66.548	70.993	75.002	79.843	90.573
54	67.673	72.153	76.192	81.069	91.872
55	68.796	73.311	77.380	82.292	93.168
56	69.919	74.468	78.567	83.513	94.461
57	71.040	75.624	79.752	84.733	95.751
58	72.160	76.778	80.936	85.950	97.039
59	73.279	77.931	82.117	87.166	98.324
60	74.397	79.082	83.298	88.379	99.607
61	75.514	80.232	84.476	89.591	100.888
62	76.630	81.381	85.654	90.802	102.166
63	77.745	82.529	86.830	92.010	103.442
64	78.860	83.675	88.004	93.217	104.716
65	79.973	84.821	89.177	94.422	105.988
66	81.085	85.965	90.349	95.626	107.258
67	82.197	87.108	91.519	96.828	108.526
68	83.308	88.250	92.689	98.028	109.791
69	84.418	89.391	93.856	99.228	111.055
70	85.527	90.531	95.023	100.425	112.317
71	86.635	91.670	96.189	101.621	113.577
72	87.743	92.808	97.353	102.816	114.835
73	88.850	93.945	98.516	104.010	116.092
74	89.956	95.081	99.678	105.202	117.346
75	91.061	96.217	100.839	106.393	118.599
76	92.166	97.351	101.999	107.583	119.850
77	93.270	98.484	103.158	108.771	121.100
78	94.374	99.617	104.316	109.958	122.348
79	95.476	100.749	105.473	111.144	123.594
80	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	124.839
81	97.680	103.010	107.783	113.512	126.083

### Upper-tail Critical values of chi-square distribution with $\nu$ degrees of freedom

$\nu$	Probability less than the critical value				
	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.999
82	98.780	104.139	108.937	114.695	127.324
83	99.880	105.267	110.090	115.876	128.565
84	100.980	106.395	111.242	117.057	129.804
85	102.079	107.522	112.393	118.236	131.041
86	103.177	108.648	113.544	119.414	132.277
87	104.275	109.773	114.693	120.591	133.512
88	105.372	110.898	115.841	121.767	134.746
89	106.469	112.022	116.989	122.942	135.978
90	107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	137.208
91	108.661	114.268	119.282	125.289	138.438
92	109.756	115.390	120.427	126.462	139.666
93	110.850	116.511	121.571	127.633	140.893
94	111.944	117.632	122.715	128.803	142.119
95	113.038	118.752	123.858	129.973	143.344
96	114.131	119.871	125.000	131.141	144.567
97	115.223	120.990	126.141	132.309	145.789
98	116.315	122.108	127.282	133.476	147.010
99	117.407	123.225	128.422	134.642	148.230
100	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	149.449
100	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	149.449

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**TABLE B: t-DISTRIBUTION CRITICAL VALUES**

df	Tail probability $p$											
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611	3.922
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.390
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098	3.300
$\infty$	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091	3.291
	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	96%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%
	Confidence level $C$											