To use the Chi Square table, compare the Chi Square value that you calculated using the Chi Square formula to the critical Chi Square value that you find in this table. You will find the critical Chi Square value appropriate for the dataset that you are working with by locating the degrees of freedom value for your data.

Chi Square	
df	**0.050**
1	3.841
2	5.991
3	7.815
4	9.488
5	11.071
6	12.592
7	14.067
8	15.507
9	16.919
10	18.307
11	19.675
12	21.026
13	22.362
14	23.685
15	24.996
16	26.296
17	27.587
18	28.869
19	30.144
20	31.410

To use the F table, compare the F value that you calculated using the F formula to the critical F value that you find in this table. You will find the critical F value appropriate for the dataset that you are working with by locating cell in which the degrees of freedom between value for your data intersects the degrees of freedom within value. Note: all values in this table indicate significance at the .05 level.

If your degrees of freedom within value is greater than 30, you might not find its exact value in this table. In that case, use the critical F value for the next higher degrees of freedom value. For instance, if df=36 in your data, use the critical F value for df=40.

F								
df between	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
df within								
1	161.40	199.50	215.70	224.60	230.20	234.00	236.80	238.90
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02
inf	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94

To use the t table, compare the t value that you calculated using the t formula to the critical t value that you find in this table. You will find the critical t value appropriate for the dataset that you are working with by locating cell in which the degrees of freedom value for your data intersects with the type of research hypothesis you wrote (one-tailed or two-tailed).

If your degrees of freedom value is greater than 30, you might not find its exact value in this table. In that case, use the critical t value for the next higher degrees of freedom value. For instance, if df=36 in your data, use the critical t value for df=40.

t		
one-tailed	**0.05**	**0.025**
two-tailed	**0.1**	**0.05**
df		
1	6.314	12.706
2	2.920	4.303
3	2.353	3.182
4	2.132	2.776
5	2.015	2.571
6	1.943	2.447
7	1.895	2.365
8	1.860	2.306
9	1.833	2.262
10	1.812	2.228
11	1.796	2.201
12	1.782	2.179
13	1.771	2.160
14	1.761	2.145
15	1.753	2.131
16	1.746	2.120
17	1.740	2.110
18	1.734	2.101
19	1.729	2.093
20	1.725	2.086
21	1.721	2.080
22	1.717	2.074
23	1.714	2.069
24	1.711	2.064
25	1.708	2.060
26	1.706	2.056
27	1.703	2.052
28	1.701	2.048
29	1.699	2.045
30	1.697	2.042
40	1.684	2.021
60	1.671	2.000
120	1.658	1.980
inf	1.645	1.960