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## Contingency table examples with answers

The chi-squared statistics ( $\chi^2$ ) is where  $U$  has a chi-squared with  $\nu$  degree of freedom;  $\chi^2$  ( $\nu$ ) where  $\nu = (m-1)(n-1)$ . Thus, the degree of freedom for the example here is  $(2-1)(2-1) = 1$ . Using the example above,  $U = (83-61.95)^2 + (35-56.05)^2 + (22-43.05)^2 + (60-38.95)^2 = 61.95 + 56.05 + 43.05 + 38.95 = 36.73$ . Well, does this represent a large or small difference? To figure that out, we need to use a critical value ( $c$ ). You can think of this critical value  $c$  as the cut-off point where beyond a certain number the value  $U$  is considered large. This critical value  $c$  is decided by two factors, the degree of freedom  $\nu$  and the level of significance that we desired to have. Usually, we will choose 5% significant level, that is, we are only willing to accept 5% or less probability that we rejected the null hypothesis wrongly, i.e. when the null hypothesis is actually true. In our case, the critical value is determined by 1 degree of freedom at 5% significant level. From the chi-squared table, the corresponding critical value with 1 degree of freedom and 5% significant level is 3.841. Reading from the chi-squared table is tedious. Is there another way that I can use to determine the size of  $U$ ? The answer is yes. There are three methods using Excel. Method 1. Open up Excel. Use any cell and click [  $\chi^2$  ] on the ruler. This is the "Paste Function" button. Select "Statistical-CHINV." CHINV(probability, degree of freedom) takes two variables; probability which is our level of significance and degree of freedom. It returns the critical value. So for the critical value at 5% significant level at 1 degree of freedom, we will enter probability = 0.05 and degree of freedom = 1. Carry out the comparison between  $U$  and this critical value as outlined in the procedure above. Method 2. Open up Excel. Use any cell and click [  $\chi^2$  ] on the ruler. This is the "Paste Function" button. Select "Statistical-CHIDIST." CHIDIST( $x$ , degree of freedom) takes two variables;  $x$ , this is our  $U$  value and degree of freedom. It returns the probability of  $U$  at one tail on the chi-squared distribution. In this example, the returned probability is 1.36E-09. Your report should be as follows:  $U = 36.73$  ( $p$

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