a. Percentage table Percentage table are used to specify the Percentage Values Buch as now porcentage, Column percentage and Overall percentage. Row percentage + Cell Value x100
Row total Column Percentage = Cell Value Column fotal Overall Percentage = cell Value 7100

Example:

Consider the following table,

Terrandonia del Control del Co	C	C-1-1	Java
Male	15	20	30
Female	20	·lo	50

First we find the Row total and Column total.

		-		
	C	CH	Java	Row moughm)
Male	15	20	30	65
Female	20	10	50	80
Column marginal	35	30	80	145
		1		

Row percentage and Column Percentage Caladation.
Row percentage.
Row percentage.

ow leight	C	C++	Java
Male	23.08	30.77	46.15
Female	25	112.5	62.5

eot.

Column Pourntage.

	0	C-++	Java
Male	12.86	66-67	37.5
Female	57-14	33-33	62.5

overall percentage

	C	C-1-+	Java
Male	10.34	13.79	20.69
Female	13.79	6.90	34-48

Differing from Contingency tables.

It is similar to contingency table.

Contingency table also calculate sow

and column marginal and find the

Overall percentage only.

Analysis of Contingency table.

Analysis of Contingency table is two-way table for two-variable table. It is a bivariate analysis.

It is an example for Chi-square test In Statistic.

Chi- Square test.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{2}{2} \left(O_i - F_i \right)^2$$

Hore, 0 => Observed frequency

F=+ Expected frequency.

E's Calculated by

E = (Rowtolalx Column total)/ Grand total.

Example:

	C	C-1-1	Java	Rowtota
Male	15	20	30	65
Female	20	10	50 _A	80
Column	3,5	30	180	145

Step 1:

To find the Empeded frequency.

		C	C-1-+	Java
Male	0	15	20	30
	E	15-69	13-45	35.86
Female	0	20	- (0	50
(.	E	1931	16.55	44.14
				. 1

Step2: Find the O-E and (o-F)2 Java 20 15 30 Male 0 35-86 13.45 15.69 E -5.86 6.55 -0.69 0-E 34.3396 42-9025 0-4761 (O-E)2 50 10 Female o 20 16.55 A4.14 19.31 5.86 -6.55 0-69 (6-E) 100.4761 34.3396 42-9025

 $2(0-E)^{2} = 0.4761 + 42.9025 + 34.3396 + 0.4761 + 42.9025 + 34.3396$ = 155.4364.

 $\chi^2 = 2(0-E)^2$ = 155.4364 145Nac Type I and Type I' every.

When value is accepted not.