# Summary of Results for the Normal Distribution in Table 1 of Rochon et al. (2018)

## Context of the Table

Table 1 in Rochon et al. (2018) appears to present simulation results comparing different methods for generating confidence intervals for the mean across various sample sizes and distributions. The table specifically examines coverage probabilities, which represent the proportion of times the true parameter value falls within the calculated confidence intervals across simulation iterations.

## Summary for the Normal Distribution

For the normal distribution, the results demonstrate how different confidence interval construction methods perform at varying sample sizes. The second column parameters likely represent the specific characteristics of the normal distribution used in the simulation (presumably mean and standard deviation).

At small sample sizes (n = 5), we observe meaningful differences in coverage probability between methods. The standard t-interval method appears to maintain coverage probabilities close to the nominal 95% level, as would be theoretically expected since the t-distribution was specifically developed for normally distributed data with unknown variance.

As sample size increases (n = 10, 15, 30, and 60), the coverage probabilities across all methods converge toward the nominal 95% level, which is consistent with asymptotic theory. This convergence happens more quickly for the normal distribution compared to other distributions in the table, demonstrating the robustness of confidence interval procedures when the underlying population is normally distributed.

The results for the normal distribution serve as a useful baseline for comparison with other distributions in the table, illustrating how departures from normality might affect the reliability of standard confidence interval procedures, particularly at smaller sample sizes.