

Critical Values for an Outlier in a Multivariate Normal Sample as Judged by Mahalanobis D^2

<i>n</i>	<i>p</i> = 2		<i>p</i> = 3		<i>p</i> = 4		<i>p</i> = 5	
	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%
5	3.17	3.19						
6	4.00	4.11	4.14	4.16				
7	4.71	4.95	5.01	5.10	5.12	5.14		
8	5.32	5.70	5.77	5.97	6.01	6.09	6.11	6.12
9	5.85	6.37	6.43	6.76	6.80	6.97	7.01	7.08
10	6.32	6.97	7.01	7.47	7.50	7.79	7.82	7.98
12	7.10	8.00	7.99	8.70	8.67	9.20	9.19	9.57
14	7.74	8.84	8.78	9.71	9.61	10.37	10.29	10.90
16	8.27	9.54	9.44	10.56	10.39	11.36	11.20	12.02
18	8.73	10.15	10.00	11.28	11.06	12.20	11.96	12.98
20	9.13	10.67	10.49	11.91	11.63	12.93	12.62	13.81
25	9.94	11.73	11.48	13.18	12.78	14.40	13.94	15.47
30	10.58	12.54	12.24	14.14	13.67	15.51	14.95	16.73
35	11.10	13.20	12.85	14.92	14.37	16.40	15.75	17.73
40	11.53	13.74	13.36	15.56	14.96	17.13	16.41	18.55
45	11.90	14.20	13.80	16.10	15.46	17.74	16.97	19.24
50	12.23	14.60	14.18	16.56	15.89	18.27	17.45	19.83
100	14.22	16.95	16.45	19.26	18.43	21.30	20.26	23.17
200	15.99	18.94	18.42	21.47	20.59	23.72	22.59	25.82
500	18.12	21.22	20.75	23.95	23.06	26.37	25.21	28.62

n = number of observations; *p* = dimension.

Note. From *Outliers in Statistical Data* by V. Barnett and T. Lewis, 1978, New York: Wiley. Copyright 1978 by Wiley.