

TABLE 2 Critical Values for Two-Sided and One-Sided Tests Using the Student *t* Distribution

Degrees of Freedom	Significance Level				
	20% (2-Sided) 10% (1-Sided)	10% (2-Sided) 5% (1-Sided)	5% (2-Sided) 2.5% (1-Sided)	2% (2-Sided) 1% (1-Sided)	1% (2-Sided) 0.5% (1-Sided)
1	3.08	6.31	12.71	31.82	63.66
2	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92
3	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84
4	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60
5	1.48	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03
6	1.44	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71
7	1.41	1.89	2.36	3.00	3.50
8	1.40	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36
9	1.38	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25
10	1.37	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17
11	1.36	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11
12	1.36	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.05
13	1.35	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01
14	1.35	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98
15	1.34	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95
16	1.34	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92
17	1.33	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90
18	1.33	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88
19	1.33	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86
20	1.33	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.85
21	1.32	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83
22	1.32	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82
23	1.32	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81
24	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80
25	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.79
26	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78
27	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77
28	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76
29	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.46	2.76
30	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75
60	1.30	1.67	2.00	2.39	2.66
90	1.29	1.66	1.99	2.37	2.63
120	1.29	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.62
∞	1.28	1.64	1.96	2.33	2.58

Values are shown for the critical values for two-sided (\neq) and one-sided ($>$) alternative hypotheses. The critical value for the one-sided ($<$) test is the negative of the one-sided ($>$) critical value shown in the table. For example, 2.13 is the critical value for a two-sided test with a significance level of 5% using the Student *t* distribution with 15 degrees of freedom.