

# How to Use a Chi-Square Distribution Table to Find P-Values

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## An Extensive Overview of the Chi-square Distribution Table

The **Chi-square distribution** table represents a cornerstone of modern **statistics**, serving as an indispensable resource for researchers, mathematicians, and data scientists across diverse academic and professional fields. This specialized table provides a comprehensive listing of **critical values** that are essential for evaluating the outcomes of various statistical tests, particularly those involving **categorical data** and frequency distributions. By facilitating a standardized comparison between observed frequencies and theoretical expectations, the table enables practitioners to determine the mathematical **probability** of specific results occurring under a defined **null hypothesis**. Consequently, it acts as a gateway for rigorous **hypothesis testing**, ensuring that scientific conclusions are derived from systematic analysis rather than subjective observation.

Understanding the utility of the **Chi-square distribution** table requires a foundational grasp of how data variability is measured in non-parametric contexts. Unlike the standard **normal distribution**, which describes continuous variables with a symmetrical bell curve, the Chi-square distribution is primarily used to analyze variances and categorical relationships. The table itself is organized systematically, usually featuring **degrees of freedom** along the vertical axis and **significance levels** along the horizontal axis. This arrangement allows a researcher to pinpoint the exact threshold--or **critical value**--needed to reject a **null hypothesis** at a specific confidence level. Without such a standardized reference, the interpretation of complex datasets in the social sciences, biology, and economics would lack the consistency required for peer-reviewed validation.

Beyond its role in basic computation, the **Chi-square distribution** table serves as a vital bridge between theoretical mathematical models and real-world empirical evidence. It provides the framework for assessing the **goodness of fit** of a statistical model, allowing researchers to see how well their gathered data aligns with a hypothesized distribution. Whether testing for the independence of two variables in a contingency table or checking if a sample follows a specific distribution, the **critical values** found in this table are the benchmarks for success. As such, the table is not merely a collection of numbers but a refined distillation of **probability** theory that has been optimized for practical application in data analysis and scientific inquiry.

In the contemporary landscape of data-driven decision-making, the **Chi-square distribution** table remains as relevant as ever, despite the prevalence of automated software. While modern programs can calculate **p-values** instantaneously, the table provides the underlying logic and a visual representation of the relationship between **degrees of freedom** and statistical significance. It fosters a deeper intuitive understanding of how sample size and categorical complexity influence the reliability of a test result. For students and professionals alike, mastering the use of this table is a prerequisite for conducting high-level research and ensuring that the insights drawn from data are both robust and reproducible across different experimental settings.

## Theoretical Foundations and Mathematical Significance

The mathematical architecture of the **Chi-square distribution** is rooted in the summation of the squares of independent standard normal random variables. This fundamental relationship explains why the distribution is always positive and typically skewed to the right, especially when the **degrees of freedom** are low. As the number of **degrees of freedom** increases, the distribution progressively transforms, eventually approximating a **normal distribution** due to the principles of the central limit theorem. This unique characteristic makes the **Chi-square distribution** exceptionally versatile, allowing it to be applied to a wide range of scenarios where the variance of a population is the primary focus of the study.

At its core, the **Chi-square distribution** is a member of the gamma distribution family, characterized by a single parameter known as  $k$ , which represents the **degrees of freedom**. This parameter is crucial because it determines the shape, mean, and variance of the distribution. In practice, the mean of a Chi-square distribution is equal to its **degrees of freedom**, while its variance is twice that value. These properties are essential for **statistics** professionals who must understand the behavior of their data before applying specific tests. The **Chi-square distribution** table simplifies these complex mathematical relationships into a readable format, providing the **critical values** that correspond to the area under the curve for various **probability** thresholds.

The historical development of the Chi-square test, primarily attributed to Karl Pearson, revolutionized the way scientists handle frequency data. Before the widespread adoption of the **Chi-square distribution**, there was no standardized method to test whether the differences between observed and expected counts were significant. Pearson's introduction of the  $\chi^2$  statistic provided a rigorous mathematical basis for **hypothesis testing** in contingency tables. The subsequent creation of the **Chi-square distribution** table allowed researchers to perform these calculations manually with high precision, a practice that established the groundwork for modern **inferential statistics** and data validation protocols used in academia today.

In addition to its role in frequency analysis, the **Chi-square distribution** is vital for constructing confidence intervals for the variance of a normally distributed population. This application is particularly important in quality control and engineering, where maintaining a specific level of consistency is paramount. By using the **critical values** from the **Chi-square distribution** table, engineers can determine if the variability in a manufacturing process exceeds acceptable limits. This demonstrates that the table's utility extends far beyond simple "yes or no" questions in social science research, acting instead as a universal tool for measuring and controlling uncertainty in various technical and scientific disciplines.

## Understanding the Role of Degrees of Freedom

One of the most critical components in utilizing the **Chi-square distribution** table is the concept of **degrees of freedom**. In the context of a Chi-square test, **degrees of freedom** refer to the number of values in the final calculation of a statistic that are free to vary. Essentially, it is a measure of the amount of independent information available in the data set. For a **goodness of fit** test, the **degrees of freedom** are typically calculated as the number of categories minus one. Understanding this calculation is vital because the **critical value** required to achieve statistical significance changes dramatically depending on this number, as reflected in the different rows of the distribution table.

The importance of **degrees of freedom** cannot be overstated, as they directly influence the "width" of the distribution and the location of the rejection region in **hypothesis testing**. When a researcher has a small number of **degrees of freedom**, the Chi-square curve is highly skewed, meaning that a larger  $\chi^2$  value is often necessary to reach a low **p-value**. Conversely, as the **degrees of freedom** increase, the distribution becomes more spread out and symmetric. The **Chi-square distribution** table accounts for this by providing a specific row for each degree of freedom, ensuring that the **critical values** are adjusted for the complexity of the specific model being analyzed.

In more complex scenarios, such as the Chi-square test for independence involving a contingency table, the **degrees of freedom** are calculated by multiplying the number of rows minus one by the number of columns minus one. This reflects the constraints placed on the data by the marginal totals of the table. If a researcher incorrectly identifies the **degrees of freedom**, they will look at the wrong row in the **Chi-square distribution** table, leading to an incorrect **critical value** and a potentially flawed conclusion. This highlights the necessity of a meticulous approach when preparing data for analysis and the importance of understanding the underlying **statistics** before interpreting the table's contents.

Furthermore, the **degrees of freedom** serve as a safeguard against over-fitting models to limited data. In **statistics**, adding more parameters to a model can sometimes make it appear to fit the data better purely by chance. By requiring a higher **critical value** for a higher number of **degrees of freedom**, the **Chi-square distribution** ensures that the added complexity of a model is justified by a significant improvement in its predictive or descriptive power. This principle is fundamental to the scientific method, as it encourages parsimony and helps prevent the misinterpretation of random noise as meaningful patterns within a **probability**-based framework.

## Significance Levels and the P-Value Connection

The **significance level**, often denoted by the Greek letter alpha ( $\alpha$ ), is a threshold set by the researcher to determine the risk they are willing to take of committing a Type I error--rejecting a true **null hypothesis**. Common significance levels found in a **Chi-square distribution** table

include 0.05, 0.01, and 0.10. These values represent the **probability** that the observed test statistic occurred by chance. Choosing an appropriate significance level is a foundational step in **hypothesis testing**, as it defines the boundary between results that are considered "statistically significant" and those that are not, directly guiding the researcher to the correct column in the table.

There is an intrinsic link between the **critical values** listed in the **Chi-square distribution** table and the concept of the **p-value**. While the **critical value** is a fixed point on the distribution based on the chosen alpha, the **p-value** is the actual **probability** of observing a test statistic as extreme as the one calculated from the sample data. If the calculated Chi-square statistic is greater than the **critical value** obtained from the table, the **p-value** is necessarily less than the significance level. This leads the researcher to reject the **null hypothesis**, suggesting that the observed data is unlikely to have occurred under the assumption of no effect or no relationship.

The selection of a **significance level** is not arbitrary but depends on the field of study and the consequences of an incorrect conclusion. In medical research, for instance, a much lower alpha (such as 0.01) might be used to ensure that a new treatment is truly effective before it is widely adopted. In contrast, exploratory social science research might use a higher alpha (0.10) to identify potential trends for further investigation. Regardless of the chosen level, the **Chi-square distribution** table provides the precise **critical values** needed to maintain the integrity of the **hypothesis testing** process, allowing for a disciplined approach to data interpretation.

Modern **statistics** software has largely automated the calculation of **p-values**, yet the **Chi-square distribution** table remains a vital educational and diagnostic tool. By looking at the table, one can see how the **critical value** increases as the **significance level** becomes more stringent (moving from 0.05 to 0.01). This visualization helps researchers understand the trade-offs between sensitivity and specificity in their tests. It also serves as a manual check against software output, providing a reliable way to verify that the results of a **probability** analysis are within expected mathematical bounds.

## Navigating and Reading the Distribution Table

Reading a **Chi-square distribution** table is a straightforward process once the researcher has identified two key pieces of information: the **degrees of freedom** and the desired **significance level**. The first step involves locating the correct row, which corresponds to the **degrees of freedom** calculated for the specific data set. Most tables list **degrees of freedom** starting from 1 and extending up to 30 or 100, often providing larger increments for higher values. This vertical navigation is the primary way the table accounts for the sample size and the number of categories involved in the **statistics** being analyzed.

Once the correct row is identified, the researcher moves horizontally across the table to find the

column that matches their chosen **significance level**. The intersection of this row and column provides the **critical value**. This value represents the cutoff point; if the Chi-square statistic calculated from the data is higher than this number, the result is considered statistically significant. Because the **Chi-square distribution** is a right-tailed test in most applications, the table specifically lists the values that correspond to the area in the upper tail of the **probability** distribution, which represents the most extreme outcomes.

It is important to note that different versions of the **Chi-square distribution** table may present the **significance levels** differently. Some tables show the area in the right tail (e.g., 0.05), while others might show the cumulative **probability** from the left (e.g., 0.95). Researchers must carefully read the table's legend to ensure they are interpreting the **critical values** correctly. Misreading the table can lead to significant errors in **hypothesis testing**, emphasizing the need for a standardized understanding of how these statistical tools are constructed and presented in academic literature.

In addition to standard tables, many advanced **statistics** textbooks include tables for **critical values** at very high **degrees of freedom** or very specific **probability** levels. For values not explicitly listed, researchers often use linear interpolation to estimate the **critical value**, although computer algorithms are now the preferred method for such precision. Nevertheless, the ability to navigate a physical or digital **Chi-square distribution** table remains a fundamental skill for anyone involved in quantitative research, providing a quick and reliable reference for evaluating the strength of empirical evidence.

## Applications in the Chi-square Test of Independence

The **Chi-square distribution** table is most famously utilized in the Test of Independence, which evaluates whether two categorical variables are associated with one another. For example, a researcher might want to know if there is a relationship between a person's level of education and their voting preference. By organizing the observed data into a contingency table, the researcher can calculate a Chi-square statistic that measures the discrepancy between the observed counts and the counts that would be expected if the two variables were completely independent. The **critical value** from the **Chi-square distribution** table then determines if this discrepancy is large enough to suggest a real relationship.

In this context, the **degrees of freedom** are vital for ensuring the test is appropriate for the size of the contingency table. A larger table with more rows and columns naturally allows for more variation, which the **Chi-square distribution** table accounts for by providing higher **critical values** for higher **degrees of freedom**. This application is a staple of **statistics** in the social sciences, where researchers often deal with survey data and nominal variables. By using the table to validate their findings, they can move beyond simple percentages and provide a mathematically sound argument for the presence of correlations within a population.

The Test of Independence assumes that the observations are independent and that the expected frequency in each cell of the contingency table is sufficiently large (usually 5 or more). If these assumptions are met, the **Chi-square distribution** provides an excellent approximation for the **probability** of the observed association. When the calculated statistic exceeds the **critical value**, the **null hypothesis** of independence is rejected, allowing the researcher to conclude that there is a statistically significant association between the variables. This process is central to building theories and making predictions in fields ranging from marketing to public health.

Ultimately, the **Chi-square distribution** table empowers researchers to make informed decisions about the relationships present in their data. By providing a rigorous method for **hypothesis testing**, it helps distinguish between meaningful associations and random fluctuations. Whether analyzing the effectiveness of a new advertising campaign across different demographics or studying the risk factors for a disease, the **critical values** in the table serve as the final arbiter of statistical significance, ensuring that conclusions are supported by a solid **probability** framework.

## Assessing Goodness of Fit for Categorical Data

Another primary application of the **Chi-square distribution** table is the **goodness of fit** test, which determines how well an observed frequency distribution matches a theoretical one. This is particularly useful when a researcher has a hypothesis about the distribution of a population--such as the expectation that a die is fair or that a specific genetic trait follows Mendelian ratios. The test calculates the differences between the observed counts in each category and the counts expected under the theoretical model, using the **Chi-square distribution** to assess if these differences are within the realm of expected random variation.

In a **goodness of fit** test, the **degrees of freedom** are generally equal to the number of categories minus one. The researcher uses the **Chi-square distribution** table to find the **critical value** for this degree of freedom at their chosen **significance level**. If the calculated Chi-square value is smaller than the **critical value**, the model is said to have a good fit, and the **null hypothesis**--stating that the data follows the specified distribution--cannot be rejected. This application is fundamental in **statistics** for validating models and ensuring that the theoretical assumptions used in further analysis are actually supported by the empirical data.

This test is widely applied in quality control, where it might be used to check if the number of defects per batch follows a **Poisson distribution**, or in biology to verify inheritance patterns. The **Chi-square distribution** table provides the **critical values** that define the limits of "normal" variation for these models. By using the table, scientists can objectively determine if their observations deviate significantly from the expected pattern, which might indicate a flaw in the theoretical model or the presence of an external factor influencing the results. It is a powerful tool for maintaining accuracy and **probability**-based rigor in scientific experimentation.

Furthermore, the **goodness of fit** test provides a quantitative measure of the discrepancy between theory and reality. While no model fits real-world data perfectly, the **Chi-square distribution** helps determine if the fit is "good enough" for practical purposes. By comparing the calculated statistic to the **critical value** from the table, researchers can assess the reliability of their models. This ensures that the **statistics** used in decision-making are based on models that accurately reflect the underlying data, thereby reducing the risk of errors in fields like finance, engineering, and the natural sciences.

## Interpreting Results and Final Decision Making

The final step in any analysis involving the **Chi-square distribution** table is the interpretation of the results and the subsequent decision regarding the **null hypothesis**. If the calculated Chi-square statistic is greater than the **critical value** found in the table, the researcher rejects the **null hypothesis** at the specified **significance level**. This indicates that the observed data is significantly different from what was expected, suggesting that there is a real effect, relationship, or deviation present. This conclusion is the culmination of the **hypothesis testing** process, providing a clear, **probability**-based answer to the research question.

Conversely, if the calculated statistic is less than or equal to the **critical value**, the researcher fails to reject the **null hypothesis**. This does not necessarily mean the **null hypothesis** is true, but rather that there is not enough evidence to conclude otherwise. The **Chi-square distribution** table thus acts as a conservative filter, ensuring that only the most robust and consistent findings are labeled as statistically significant. This helps maintain the integrity of **statistics** as a field, preventing the over-interpretation of data and the promotion of false-positive results in scientific literature.

It is also important for researchers to consider the effect size and the practical significance of their findings, even when a result is statistically significant according to the **Chi-square distribution** table. A very large sample size can lead to a significant Chi-square result even for a very small and practically unimportant difference. Therefore, the **critical values** in the table should be used in conjunction with other measures of association and a deep understanding of the subject matter. This holistic approach to data analysis ensures that **statistics** are used as a tool for genuine insight rather than a purely mechanical exercise in number crunching.

In summary, the **Chi-square distribution** table is an essential component of the statistical toolkit, providing the **critical values** necessary for informed decision-making. By allowing researchers to determine the **probability** of their results, it ensures that **hypothesis testing** is conducted with a high degree of rigor and standardization. From the initial calculation of **degrees of freedom** to the final interpretation of **critical values**, the table guides the researcher through a systematic process of evaluation. Its enduring presence in the world of **statistics** is a testament to its fundamental

importance in the quest for scientific truth and data-driven clarity.

## Chi-square Distribution Table

The chi-square distribution table below shows the critical values for different probability levels (P) and degrees of freedom (DF).

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df	0.995	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001
1	16.013	15.005	14.067	13.121	12.138	11.215	10.364	9.578	8.854	8.183	7.561	6.982	6.441	5.991	5.646	5.317	5.001	4.703
2	18.507	17.522	16.577	15.579	14.548	13.581	12.658	11.778	10.928	10.117	9.348	8.617	7.928	7.478	7.124	6.793	6.481	6.193
3	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.000	12.000	11.000	10.000	9.000	8.000	7.500	7.100	6.750	6.450	6.170
4	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.000	12.000	11.000	10.000	9.000	8.500	8.100	7.750	7.450	7.170
5	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.000	12.000	11.000	10.000	9.500	9.100	8.750	8.450	8.170
6	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.000	12.000	11.000	10.500	10.100	9.750	9.450	9.170
7	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.000	12.000	11.500	11.100	10.750	10.450	10.170
8	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.000	12.500	12.100	11.750	11.450	11.170
9	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.000	13.500	13.100	12.750	12.450	12.170
10	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.000	14.500	14.100	13.750	13.450	13.170
11	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.000	15.500	15.100	14.750	14.450	14.170
12	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.000	16.500	16.100	15.750	15.450	15.170
13	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.000	17.500	17.100	16.750	16.450	16.170
14	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.000	18.500	18.100	17.750	17.450	17.170
15	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.000	19.500	19.100	18.750	18.450	18.170
16	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.000	20.500	20.100	19.750	19.450	19.170
17	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.000	21.500	21.100	20.750	20.450	20.170
18	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.000	22.500	22.100	21.750	21.450	21.170
19	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.000	23.500	23.100	22.750	22.450	22.170
20	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.000	24.500	24.100	23.750	23.450	23.170
21	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.000	25.500	25.100	24.750	24.450	24.170
22	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.000	26.500	26.100	25.750	25.450	25.170
23	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.000	27.500	27.100	26.750	26.450	26.170
24	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.000	28.500	28.100	27.750	27.450	27.170
25	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.000	29.500	29.100	28.750	28.450	28.170
26	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.000	30.500	30.100	29.750	29.450	29.170
27	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.000	31.500	31.100	30.750	30.450	30.170
28	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.000	32.500	32.100	31.750	31.450	31.170
29	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.000	33.500	33.100	32.750	32.450	32.170
30	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.000	34.500	34.100	33.750	33.450	33.170
31	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.000	35.500	35.100	34.750	34.450	34.170
32	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.000	36.500	36.100	35.750	35.450	35.170
33	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.000	37.500	37.100	36.750	36.450	36.170
34	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.000	38.500	38.100	37.750	37.450	37.170
35	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.000	39.500	39.100	38.750	38.450	38.170
36	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.000	40.500	40.100	39.750	39.450	39.170
37	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.000	41.500	41.100	40.750	40.450	40.170
38	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.000	42.500	42.100	41.750	41.450	41.170
39	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.000	43.500	43.100	42.750	42.450	42.170
40	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.000	44.500	44.100	43.750	43.450	43.170
41	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.000	45.500	45.100	44.750	44.450	44.170
42	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.000	46.500	46.100	45.750	45.450	45.170
43	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.000	47.500	47.100	46.750	46.450	46.170
44	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.000	48.500	48.100	47.750	47.450	47.170
45	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.000	49.500	49.100	48.750	48.450	48.170
46	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.000	50.500	50.100	49.750	49.450	49.170
47	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.000	51.500	51.100	50.750	50.450	50.170
48	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.000	52.500	52.100	51.750	51.450	51.170
49	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.000	53.500	53.100	52.750	52.450	52.170
50	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.000	54.500	54.100	53.750	53.450	53.170
51	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.000	55.500	55.100	54.750	54.450	54.170
52	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.000	56.500	56.100	55.750	55.450	55.170
53	70.000	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.000	57.500	57.100	56.750	56.450	56.170
54	71.000	70.000	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.000	58.500	58.100	57.750	57.450	57.170
55	72.000	71.000	70.000	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.000	59.500	59.100	58.750	58.450	58.170
56	73.000	72.000	71.000	70.000	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.000	60.500	60.100	59.750	59.450	59.170
57	74.000	73.000	72.000	71.000	70.000	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.000	61.500	61.100	60.750	60.450	60.170
58	75.000	74.000	73.000	72.000	71.000	70.000	69.000	68.000	67.000	66.000	65.000	64.000	63.000	62.500	62.100	61.750	61.450	61.170
59	76.000																	