# critical value for 85 confidence interval

**critical value for 85 confidence interval** is a fundamental concept in statistics that plays a crucial role in hypothesis testing and confidence interval estimation. Understanding this critical value helps researchers, analysts, and statisticians determine the range within which a population parameter is expected to lie with a specified level of confidence. This article explores what the critical value for an 85% confidence interval is, how it is calculated, and its applications in statistical analysis. It also discusses the differences between confidence levels, the role of the z-distribution and t-distribution, and provides examples to clarify the concept. By the end, readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of how to find and use the critical value for 85 confidence interval in various contexts. The following sections will guide you through the essential aspects of this topic.


- Understanding the Critical Value in Confidence Intervals
- Calculating the Critical Value for an 85% Confidence Interval
- Applications of the Critical Value for 85 Confidence Interval
- Differences Between Confidence Levels and Their Critical Values
- Examples of Using the Critical Value for 85 Confidence Interval


## Understanding the Critical Value in Confidence Intervals

The critical value is a key component in constructing confidence intervals, which estimate the range of values likely to contain a population parameter such as a mean or proportion. Specifically, the critical value corresponds to the point on the probability distribution that marks the boundary of the confidence level. For an 85% confidence interval, the critical value defines the cutoff points that capture the middle 85% of the distribution, leaving 7.5% in each tail. This value is essential in determining how wide the confidence interval will be and reflects the degree of certainty in the estimate.

### Definition of Critical Value

The critical value is a statistical metric derived from the chosen confidence level and the underlying probability distribution. It indicates how many standard deviations away from the mean the interval extends. This value is often symbolized as z* when using the normal distribution or t* when using the t-distribution for smaller sample sizes.

## Role in Confidence Intervals

The critical value acts as a multiplier of the standard error in the formula for confidence intervals. It adjusts the width of the interval to reflect the desired confidence level. A higher confidence level results in a larger critical value and a wider interval, while a lower confidence level, such as 85%, produces a smaller critical value and a narrower interval.

# Calculating the Critical Value for an 85% Confidence Interval

Calculating the critical value for an 85% confidence interval involves understanding the distribution used and the confidence level's corresponding tail probabilities. Since the confidence level represents the proportion of the distribution included in the interval, the critical value marks the z-score or t-score at which the area outside the interval is split equally between the two tails.

## Using the Standard Normal Distribution (Z-distribution)

For large sample sizes or when the population standard deviation is known, the standard normal distribution is appropriate for finding the critical value. An 85% confidence level means 15% of the distribution lies outside the interval, evenly divided as 7.5% in each tail. The critical value $z^*$ is the z-score with 0.925 cumulative probability (100% - 7.5%).

## Using the t-Distribution

When the sample size is small and the population standard deviation is unknown, the t-distribution is used instead. The critical value $t^*$ depends on both the confidence level and degrees of freedom (df), which relate to the sample size. Tables or statistical software can provide the exact $t^*$ value for an 85% confidence interval given the df.

## Step-by-Step Calculation

1. Determine the confidence level (85%) and calculate the significance level $\alpha = 1 - 0.85 = 0.15$.
2. Divide $\alpha$ by 2 to split the tails: $0.15 / 2 = 0.075$.
3. Find the cumulative probability for the upper tail: $1 - 0.075 = 0.925$.
4. Use a standard normal table or calculator to find the z-score corresponding to 0.925, which is approximately 1.44.
5. If using the t-distribution, identify the degrees of freedom and consult a t-table for the critical value at 0.925 cumulative probability.

# Applications of the Critical Value for 85 Confidence Interval

The critical value for an 85 confidence interval is used in various statistical analyses where estimating the parameter with a specific degree of certainty is needed. Although 85% is less common than 90%, 95%, or 99% confidence levels, it is useful in situations requiring a balance between precision and confidence.

## Estimating Population Mean

Researchers use the critical value to construct confidence intervals for a population mean when the exact value is unknown. An 85% confidence interval provides a narrower range, allowing a more precise estimate but with less confidence than higher levels.

## Hypothesis Testing

In hypothesis testing, the critical value determines the rejection region for the null hypothesis. For an 85% confidence level, the critical values mark the boundaries where test statistics indicate statistically significant results at the 15% significance level.

## Quality Control and Decision-Making

Industries utilize confidence intervals with varying confidence levels, including 85%, to assess processes and make informed decisions. The critical value guides the tolerance limits and helps balance risk and cost considerations.

# Differences Between Confidence Levels and Their Critical Values

Confidence levels specify the degree of certainty that the confidence interval contains the population parameter. The critical value directly reflects the confidence level, affecting the width of the interval and the probability of type I errors in hypothesis testing.

## Comparison of Common Confidence Levels

Common confidence levels include 90%, 95%, and 99%, each with corresponding critical values that increase as confidence increases. The 85% confidence interval uses a smaller critical value, resulting in a tighter but less certain interval.

- 85% Confidence Level: Critical value approximately 1.44 (z*)
- 90% Confidence Level: Critical value approximately 1.645 (z*)

- 95% Confidence Level: Critical value approximately 1.96 (z*)
- 99% Confidence Level: Critical value approximately 2.576 (z*)

## Impact on Interval Width

The critical value influences the margin of error by scaling the standard error. Lower confidence levels like 85% produce narrower intervals, which may be preferred in exploratory studies but risk excluding the true parameter more often.

# Examples of Using the Critical Value for 85 Confidence Interval

Practical examples illustrate how to apply the critical value for 85 confidence interval in statistical calculations and interpretations.

## Example 1: Estimating a Population Mean with Known Standard Deviation

Suppose a sample mean is 50 with a known population standard deviation of 10 and a sample size of 100. To find the 85% confidence interval:

1. Calculate the standard error: SE = 10 / √100 = 1.
2. Find the critical value for 85% confidence: z* ≈ 1.44.
3. Compute the margin of error: ME = 1.44 × 1 = 1.44.
4. Construct the interval: 50 ± 1.44 → (48.56, 51.44).

## Example 2: Using the t-Distribution for Small Samples

For a sample size of 15 with a sample mean of 100 and sample standard deviation of 5, the 85% confidence interval is calculated as follows:

1. Degrees of freedom: df = 15 - 1 = 14.
2. Critical value t* for 85% confidence and df=14 (from t-tables): approximately 1.345.
3. Standard error: SE = 5 / √15 ≈ 1.29.

4. Margin of error: ME = 1.345 × 1.29 ≈ 1.74.

5. Confidence interval: 100 ± 1.74 → (98.26, 101.74).

# Frequently Asked Questions

## What is the critical value for an 85% confidence interval using the Z-distribution?

The critical value (Z*) for an 85% confidence interval is approximately 1.44. This is found by looking up the Z-score that corresponds to the middle 85% of the standard normal distribution.

## How do you find the critical value for an 85% confidence interval?

To find the critical value for an 85% confidence interval, calculate the area in each tail as (1 - 0.85) / 2 = 0.075, then find the Z-score that corresponds to a cumulative area of 0.925 (1 - 0.075). This Z-score is approximately 1.44.

## Is the critical value for an 85% confidence interval larger or smaller than for a 95% confidence interval?

The critical value for an 85% confidence interval is smaller than that for a 95% confidence interval because a lower confidence level means less area is captured in the middle of the distribution, resulting in a smaller Z-score (about 1.44 vs. 1.96).

## Can the t-distribution critical value be used for an 85% confidence interval?

Yes, the t-distribution critical value can be used for an 85% confidence interval, especially when the sample size is small and the population standard deviation is unknown. The exact critical value depends on the degrees of freedom and is found using a t-table or software.

## Why might someone choose an 85% confidence interval instead of a 95% confidence interval?

Someone might choose an 85% confidence interval to have a narrower interval with less margin of error, accepting a higher level of uncertainty. This can be useful when a more precise estimate is needed and slightly lower confidence is acceptable.

## How does the critical value affect the width of the 85%

## confidence interval?

The critical value directly affects the width of the confidence interval. For an 85% confidence interval, the critical value of about 1.44 multiplies the standard error; a smaller critical value compared to 95% means the interval is narrower, reflecting less confidence but greater precision.

# Additional Resources

1. *Understanding Confidence Intervals: A Statistical Approach*
This book provides a comprehensive introduction to confidence intervals, including the concept of critical values for various confidence levels. It explains the mathematical foundations and practical applications of confidence intervals in statistics. Readers will gain insights into constructing and interpreting intervals with different confidence percentages, including 85%.

2. *Applied Statistics for Social Sciences: Confidence Intervals and Hypothesis Testing*
Focused on social science research, this book covers essential statistical tools such as confidence intervals and critical values. It discusses how to calculate and use confidence intervals at unconventional levels like 85%, helping researchers interpret data with greater nuance. Practical examples and exercises guide readers through real-world applications.

3. *Statistical Inference: Theory and Practice*
This text delves into the theory behind statistical inference, emphasizing the role of critical values in hypothesis testing and interval estimation. It explores confidence intervals at various confidence levels, including the less commonly used 85%, providing a solid theoretical background alongside practical computation techniques.

4. *Confidence Intervals Made Simple: A Guide for Beginners*
Ideal for beginners, this book breaks down the concept of confidence intervals and the significance of critical values in an accessible manner. It includes step-by-step instructions for calculating confidence intervals at 85% and other levels, using clear examples and visual aids to enhance understanding.

5. *Essentials of Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientists*
This book offers a clear presentation of probability and statistics principles relevant to engineering and science fields. It covers the calculation of critical values for various confidence intervals, including the 85% interval, and explains their application in data analysis and experimental results.

6. *Practical Guide to Statistical Data Analysis: Confidence Intervals and Critical Values*
A hands-on guide that focuses on practical data analysis techniques, this book discusses how to determine critical values for confidence intervals, including the 85% interval. It provides detailed examples and software instructions to help readers apply statistical methods effectively.

7. *Introduction to Biostatistics: Confidence Intervals and Their Applications*
Targeted at students and professionals in health sciences, this book explains the use of confidence intervals in biostatistics. It highlights the importance of selecting appropriate confidence levels, such as 85%, and guides readers through the calculation and interpretation of these intervals in medical research.

8. *Statistical Methods for Psychology: Confidence Intervals and Critical Values*
This text focuses on statistical techniques used in psychology, detailing how to compute and interpret confidence intervals at different confidence levels. It emphasizes the role of critical values in

understanding data variability and decision-making, including the use of 85% confidence intervals.

9. *Advanced Statistical Concepts: Confidence Levels and Critical Values Explained*
Designed for advanced students and researchers, this book explores complex statistical concepts including the derivation and use of critical values for various confidence intervals. It covers less common confidence levels like 85%, offering in-depth explanations and mathematical proofs to deepen the reader's statistical knowledge.

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