

**Table 4:** Critical Values of the Pearson Correlation Coefficient  $r$ .

If  $|r|$  is greater than the value given in the table, you can conclude (at the 0.05 significance level) that there is a significant linear correlation. In this table,  $n$  is the sample size. If your sample size is not listed, use the nearest **lower**  $n$ .

Critical Values of Pearson's Correlation Coefficient				
n	r		n	r
3	0.997		51	0.276
4	0.950		52	0.273
5	0.878		53	0.271
6	0.811		54	0.268
7	0.754		55	0.266
8	0.707		56	0.263
9	0.666		57	0.261
10	0.632		58	0.259
11	0.602		59	0.256
12	0.576		60	0.254
13	0.553		61	0.252
14	0.532		62	0.250
15	0.514		63	0.248
16	0.497		64	0.246
17	0.482		65	0.244
18	0.468		66	0.242
19	0.456		67	0.240
20	0.444		68	0.239
21	0.433		69	0.237
22	0.423		70	0.235
23	0.413		71	0.234
24	0.404		72	0.232
25	0.396		73	0.230
26	0.388		74	0.229
27	0.381		75	0.227
28	0.374		76	0.226
29	0.367		77	0.224
30	0.361		78	0.223
31	0.355		79	0.221
32	0.349		80	0.220
33	0.344		85	0.213
34	0.339		90	0.207
35	0.334		95	0.202
36	0.329		100	0.197
37	0.325		110	0.187
38	0.320		120	0.179
39	0.316		130	0.172
40	0.312		140	0.166
41	0.308		150	0.160
42	0.304		160	0.155
43	0.301		170	0.151
44	0.297		180	0.146
45	0.294		190	0.142
46	0.291		200	0.139
47	0.288		250	0.124
48	0.285		500	0.088
49	0.282		1000	0.062
50	0.279		2000	0.044