Table of critical values for Pearson's *r*:

Compare your obtained correlation coefficient against the critical values in the table, taking into account your degrees of freedom (d.f.= the number of pairs of scores, minus 2).

Example: suppose I had correlated the age and height of 30 people and obtained an *r* of .45. To see how likely an *r* of this size is to have occurred by chance, use the table. I have 30-2 = 28 d.f. My obtained *r* is larger than .306, .361 and .423, but NOT equal to or larger than .463. Therefore I conclude that an *r* as large as mine is likely to occur by chance with a $p < .02$.

Critical values of Pearson's *r*:

(For a two-tailed test:)

df:	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.01
1	.988	.997	.9995	.9999
2	.9	.95	.98	.99
3	.805	.878	.934	.959
4	.729	.811	.882	.917
5	.669	.754	.833	.874
6	.622	.707	.789	.834
7	.582	.666	.75	.798
8	.549	.632	.716	.765
9	.521	.602	.685	.735
10	.497	.576	.658	.708
11	.476	.553	.634	.684
12	.458	.532	.612	.661
13	.441	.514	.592	.641
14	.426	.497	.574	.623
15	.412	.482	.558	.606
16	.4	.468	.542	.59
17	.389	.456	.528	.575
18	.378	.444	.516	.561
19	.369	.433	.503	.549
20	.36	.423	.492	.537
21	.352	.413	.482	.526
22	.344	.404	.472	.515
23	.337	.396	.462	.505
24	.33	.388	.453	.496
25	.323	.381	.445	.487
26	.317	.374	.437	.479
27	.311	.367	.43	.471
28	.306	.361	.423	.463
29	.301	.355	.416	.456
30	.296	.349	.409	.449
35	.275	.325	.381	.418
40	.257	.304	.358	.393
45	.243	.288	.338	.372
50	.231	.273	.322	.354
60	.211	.25	.295	.325
70	.195	.232	.274	.303
80	.183	.217	.256	.283
90	.173	.205	.242	.267
100	.164	.195	.23	.254