

TABLE E Critical values of r for the Pearson correlation coefficient (degrees of freedom = number of pairs of scores - 2).

df	$\alpha=.05$	$\alpha=.01$	df	$\alpha=.05$	$\alpha=.01$
1	0.997	0.999	32	0.339	0.436
2	0.950	0.990	34	0.329	0.424
3	0.878	0.959	35	0.325	0.418
4	0.811	0.917	36	0.320	0.413
5	0.754	0.874	38	0.312	0.403
6	0.707	0.834	40	0.304	0.393
7	0.666	0.798	42	0.297	0.384
8	0.632	0.765	44	0.291	0.376
9	0.602	0.735	45	0.288	0.372
10	0.576	0.708	46	0.284	0.368
11	0.553	0.684	48	0.279	0.361
12	0.532	0.661	50	0.273	0.354
13	0.514	0.641	55	0.261	0.338
14	0.497	0.623	60	0.250	0.325
15	0.482	0.606	65	0.241	0.313
16	0.468	0.590	70	0.232	0.302
17	0.456	0.575	75	0.224	0.292
18	0.444	0.561	80	0.217	0.283
19	0.433	0.549	85	0.211	0.275
20	0.423	0.537	90	0.205	0.267
21	0.413	0.526	95	0.200	0.260
22	0.404	0.515	100	0.195	0.254
23	0.396	0.505	125	0.174	0.228
24	0.388	0.496	150	0.159	0.208
25	0.381	0.487	175	0.148	0.193
26	0.374	0.479	200	0.138	0.181
27	0.367	0.471	300	0.113	0.148
28	0.361	0.463	400	0.098	0.128
29	0.355	0.456	500	0.088	0.115
30	0.349	0.449	1000	0.062	0.081

If your calculated r is equal to or greater than table r , reject H_0 . If your value of degrees of freedom is not listed, use table r for the next smaller value of degrees of freedom. (See Chapter 11.)

TABLE F Critical values for the Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient (N = number of pairs of scores).

N	.05	.01	N	.05	.01
5	1.000	1.000	18	.474	.600
6	.886	.929	19	.460	.585
7	.786	.881	20	.447	.570
8	.715	.834	21	.437	.556
9	.700	.794	22	.426	.544
10	.649	.764	23	.417	.532
11	.619	.735	24	.407	.521
12	.588	.704	25	.399	.511
13	.561	.680	26	.391	.501
14	.539	.658	27	.383	.493
15	.522	.636	28	.376	.484
16	.503	.618	29	.369	.475
17	.488	.600	30	.363	.467

Source: Glasser, G. J., and R. F. Winter, "Critical Values of the Coefficient of Rank Correlation for Testing the Hypothesis of Independence," *Biometrika*, 48, 444 (1961).