```
> rcorr (covary$`Study Time`, covary$`Exam Score`)
     x    y
x 1.00 0.69
y 0.69 1.00

n= 5


P
  x      y
x        0.2006
y 0.2006
```

- The Pearson’s r value is 0.69 - but it is not significant as p = 0.20

Correlation is *not* Causation

There is a high correlation (r = 0.791) between chocolate consumption in a country and the number of Nobel Prize winners in that country…Why do you think this is?