

```
> 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?

