CRITICAL VALUES OF THE
SPEARMAN RANK-ORDER CORRELATION

If the observed value of r is greater than or equal to the tabled value for the desired level of significance and number of pairs, we conclude that a statistically significant relationship between these variables does exist in the population sampled.

	Level of significance for two-tailed test			
N[a]	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
5	0.900	1.000	1.000	-----
6	0.829	0.886	0.943	1.000
7	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929
8	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881
9	0.600	0.683	0.783	0.833
10	0.564	0.648	0.746	0.794
12	0.506	0.591	0.712	0.777
14	0.456	0.544	0.645	0.715
16	0.425	0.506	0.601	0.665
18	0.399	0.475	0.564	0.625
20	0.377	0.450	0.534	0.591
22	0.359	0.428	0.508	0.562
24	0.343	0.409	0.485	0.537
26	0.329	0.392	0.465	0.515
28	0.317	0.377	0.448	0.496
30	0.306	0.364	0.432	0.478

[a]N = number of pairs

Source: E. G. Olds (1949). The 5 percent significance levels for sums of squares or ranked differences and a correction. *Annals of Mathematical Statistics, 20*, 117-118; and E. G. Olds (1938). Distribution of sums of squares of ranked differences for small numbers of individuals. *Annals of Mathematical Statistics, 9*, 133-148.