

# Spearman's Rank Correlation Critical Values Table

One-Tailed Tests |  $\alpha = 0.05$  &  $\alpha = 0.01$  | Sample Size  $n = 5 - 50$

<b>Source:</b> StatisticsFundamentals.com	<b>Author:</b> Statistics Fundamentals Team	<b>Reviewed by:</b> Minsa A, Senior Statistics Editor	<b>Date:</b> May 2026
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**WHEN TO USE ONE-TAILED** Use a one-tailed test only when your hypothesis specifies the direction of the relationship *before* collecting data.  $H_1: \rho > 0$  (positive association) OR  $H_1: \rho < 0$  (negative association). One-tailed critical values are smaller than two-tailed values at the same  $\alpha$  — giving more power when the direction is correct.

**DECISION RULE** Reject  $H_0$  if  $r_s \geq r_{critical}$  (for  $H_1: \rho > 0$ ) | Reject  $H_0$  if  $r_s \leq -r_{critical}$  (for  $H_1: \rho < 0$ )

## Critical Values Table — One-Tailed Tests

Find your sample size  $n$  in the left column. Select the column for your  $\alpha$  level. Compare your calculated  $r_s$  directionally (not  $|r_s|$ ) using the decision rule above.

Sample Size (n)	$\alpha = 0.05$ One-Tailed	$\alpha = 0.01$ One-Tailed
n = 5	0.900	1.000
n = 6	0.829	0.943
n = 7	0.714	0.893
n = 8	0.643	0.833
n = 9	0.600	0.783
n = 10	0.549	0.745
n = 11	0.518	0.709
n = 12	0.497	0.678
n = 13	0.475	0.648
n = 14	0.457	0.626
n = 15	0.441	0.604
n = 16	0.425	0.582
n = 17	0.412	0.566
n = 18	0.399	0.550
n = 19	0.388	0.535
n = 20	0.377	0.520
n = 21	0.368	0.508
n = 22	0.359	0.496
n = 23	0.351	0.486
n = 24	0.343	0.476

Sample Size (n)	$\alpha = 0.05$ One-Tailed	$\alpha = 0.01$ One-Tailed
n = 25	0.336	0.466
n = 26	0.329	0.457
n = 27	0.323	0.448
n = 28	0.317	0.440
n = 29	0.311	0.433
n = 30	0.305	0.425
n = 35	0.283	0.394
n = 40	0.264	0.368
n = 45	0.248	0.347
n = 50	0.235	0.329

- All values are exact permutation-based critical values for  $n \leq 30$ . Values for  $n = 35-50$  are  $t$ -distribution approximations ( $df = n-2$ ).
- A one-tailed test at  $\alpha = 0.05$  is equivalent to a two-tailed test at  $\alpha = 0.10$ . Using a one-tailed test when no directional hypothesis existed inflates the Type I error rate.
- For  $n > 50$ , use  $t = r_s \times \sqrt{[(n-2)/(1-r_s^2)]}$  with  $df = n-2$  and the  $t$ -distribution table.
- Negative correlations: for  $H_1: \rho < 0$ , reject  $H_0$  if  $r_s \leq -r_{critical}$  (use the same table value with a negative sign).

### One-Tailed vs Two-Tailed Critical Value Comparison

<b>n = 10, <math>\alpha = 0.05</math></b> One-tailed: <b>0.549</b> Two-tailed: <b>0.648</b>	<b>n = 20, <math>\alpha = 0.05</math></b> One-tailed: <b>0.377</b> Two-tailed: <b>0.447</b>	<b>n = 30, <math>\alpha = 0.05</math></b> One-tailed: <b>0.305</b> Two-tailed: <b>0.362</b>
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### References & Sources

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