



TABLA A-9 Valores críticos del coeficiente de correlación de rangos de Spearman r_s

n	$\alpha = 0.10$	$\alpha = 0.05$	$\alpha = 0.02$	$\alpha = 0.01$
5	.900	—	—	—
6	.829	.886	.943	—
7	.714	.786	.893	.929
8	.643	.738	.833	.881
9	.600	.700	.783	.833
10	.564	.648	.745	.794
11	.536	.618	.709	.755
12	.503	.587	.678	.727
13	.484	.560	.648	.703
14	.464	.538	.626	.679
15	.446	.521	.604	.654
16	.429	.503	.582	.635
17	.414	.485	.566	.615
18	.401	.472	.550	.600
19	.391	.460	.535	.584
20	.380	.447	.520	.570
21	.370	.435	.508	.556
22	.361	.425	.496	.544
23	.353	.415	.486	.532
24	.344	.406	.476	.521
25	.337	.398	.466	.511
26	.331	.390	.457	.501
27	.324	.382	.448	.491
28	.317	.375	.440	.483
29	.312	.368	.433	.475
30	.306	.362	.425	.467

NOTAS:

1. Para $n > 30$, utilice $r_s = \pm z / \sqrt{n - 1}$ donde z corresponde al nivel de significancia. Por ejemplo, si $\alpha = 0.05$, then $z = 1.96$.
2. Si el valor absoluto del estadístico de prueba r_s excede al valor crítico positivo, entonces rechace $H_0: \rho_s = 0$ y concluya que existe una correlación.

Basado en datos de "Biostatistical Analysis, 4th edition", © 1999, de Jerrold Zar, Prentice Hall, Inc., Upper Saddle River, Nueva Jersey, y "Distribution of Sums of Squares of Rank Differences to Small Numbers with Individuals", *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, vol. 9, núm. 2, con permiso del Institute of Mathematical Statistics.