**Compute Spearman's rho**

In this video I’m going to show you how to run a Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient test in SPSS. Now Spearman’s rho is also called Spearman’s rank or written as RS. Spearman’s rho is a non-parametric test, so it’s most appropriate when one or both variables you want to correlate are either not normally distributed or ordinal. Now for this example I’m going to look at competency score which is continuous and normally distributed because I did check that when I ran it in Pearson’s r, but my second variable is age groups, and this variable is ordinal and therefore not normally distributed. So Spearman’s rho correlation is the best choice So if you go to ‘Analyse’, ‘Correlate’, ‘Bivariate’, we’re going to put both our variables in so we want each groups and total competency, the order does not matter, and I want to untick Pearson and I want to tick Spearman. Now just like with the Person’s test, you’ve got an option for a one-tailed or two-tailed test, and this is based on your alternate hypothesis, so if your H1 says that there will be a relationship, but you don’t know in advance whether that relationship should be positive or negative, you need to choose two-tailed. However, if in advanced you expect the relationship to be positive or negative, then you would choose the one tailed test. Now for my example, I don’t know what to expect in relationship between age group and competency so I’m going to choose a two tailed test. You also have the option to flag significant correlations and this is just SPSS giving you an indication that the result is significant at 0.05 with one asterisk or 0.01 with two asterisks. This does not change your level of significance or your alpha value, it’s just an indication of significance compared to those two values. Go ahead and click ‘okay’. Here are the results of our Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient. In the next video we’re going to take a closer look at what these results mean.

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