Spearman Rho Correlation

Introduction

- Spearman's rank correlation coefficient or Spearman's rho is named after Charles Spearman
- Used Greek letter p (rho) or as rs (non- parametric measure of statistical dependence between two variables)
- Assesses how well the relationship between two variables can be described using a monotonic function
- Monotonic is a function (or monotone function) in mathematic that preserves the given order.
- If there are no repeated data values, a perfect Spearman correlation of +1 or -1 occurs when each of the variables is a perfect monotone function of the other

Spearman Rho Correlation



- A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure or index of the amount of association between two sets of scores. It ranges in size from a maximum of +1.00 through 0.00 to -1.00
- The '+' sign indicates a positive correlation (the scores on one variable increase as the scores on the other variable increase)
- The '-' sign indicates a negative correlation (the scores on one variable increase, the scores on the other variable decrease)

Spearman Rho Correlation

Calculation

- Often thought of as being the Pearson correlation coefficient between the ranked (relationship between two item) variables
- The n raw scores Xi, Yi are converted to ranks xi, yi, and the differences di = xi yi between the ranks of each observation on the two variables are calculated
- If there are no tied ranks, then ρ is given by this formula:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Spearman Rho Vs. Pearson R

The Pearson correlation evaluates the linear relationship between two continous variable

ex. relationship of chocolate coat when temperature changes.

Spearman Rank-order correlation

two continous or ordinal variables

ex. Evaluate which emplyess complete a test is related to the # of months they have been employed.

Sample Problem

Two students were asked to rateeight different textbooks for a specific course. The scale ranged from 0 to 20 points, with 20 being the highest rating and 0 being the lowest rating. points were assigned for each of several categories, such as reading level, use of illustrations, and use of color. at a= 0.05, test the hypothesis that there is a significat linear correalation between the two students' ratings.

-	Correlation	Spearman's Coefficient	Rank
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNE	-	

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11 Int 11	0.05		
5	0.900		
6	0.829	0.943	
7	0.714	0.893	
8	0.643	0.833	
9	0.600	0.783	
10	0.564	0.745	
11	0.523	0.736	
12	0.497	0.703	
13	0.475	0.673	
14	0.457	0.646	
. 15	0.441	0.623	
16	0.425	0.601	
17	0.412	0.582	
18	0.399	0.564	
19	0.388	0.549	
20 .	0.377	0.534	
21	0.368	0.521	
22	0.359	0.508	
23	0.351	0.496	
24	0.343	0.485	
25	0.336	0.475	
26	0.329	0.465	
27	0.323	0.456	
28	0.317	0.448	
29	0.311	0.440	
30	0.305	0.432	
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Title:

"Motivation and Attitude in Learning English among UiTM Students in the Northern Region of Malaysia"

Purpose:

To describe the relationship between the *students' motivation* and *attitude* to their *English Language performance*

Method:

- Used a <u>correlational research</u> design
- Independent variables:
 <u>Motivation, attitude, and personal characteristics</u> variables, as measured by a self-report questionnaire
- Dependent variable:

<u>English Language performance</u>, measured by the UiTM Preparatory English (BEL100) examination result

Method:

Sampling Design

The subjects were <u>139 students from the Perlis Campus, 248 from the</u> <u>Kedah Campus and 233 from the Pulau Pinang Campus</u>.

The selection criterion used in attaining the samples was to choose those students who had just received their BEL100 examination result regardless of their status whether as the first timer or repeater for that particular paper.

Method:

Questionnaire

Research instrument used was questionnaire that comprised questions on personal characteristics, motivation and attitudes.

The instrument was adopted and adapted from *Gardner andLambert* (1972) so that it is more appropriate, intelligible and meaningful for the sample concerned.

The reliability test of the instrument produced a Cronbach Alfa of 0.757, which was satisfactory and acceptable.

Method:

Data Analysis

The data collected were computed and analyzed using the <u>SPSS 12</u>.

Each student's score on the questionnaire was matched to his or her BEL100 examination grade.

The statistical procedures used in this study were the <u>descriptive</u> <u>statistics</u> – mean & standard deviation scores, frequency & percentage, t-test, Spearman Rho Rank-Order Correlation Coefficient & ANOVA.

Result- Correlation between motivation in learning English & English language performance

Spearman Rho rank-order correlation coefficient test Very weak relationship between Intrinsic Motivation & English language performance, which is -.020.

One-way ANOVA test

Intrinsic Motivation: Critical value of F at alpha = .05 is 2.70. The obtained F value is 1.63, which is less than the critical value. *Extrinsic Motivation:* Computed value for the correlation test which is .043 and the obtained value of F for the one-way ANOVA, 2.39.

This justifies there is <u>no significant differences between Overall</u> <u>Motivation (Intrinsic Motivation & Extrinsic Motivation) & English</u> <u>language performance.</u>

Result- Attitude in learning English & English language performance

Spearman Rho rank-order correlation coefficient test Exists a significant correlation (alpha = .01) between the attitude in learning English & English language performance, which is -.152.

One-way ANOVA test

F value from the one-way ANOVA test is 6.66, which is greater than the critical value.

<u>Mean scores</u>

Respondents received A - M = 3.06, B- M = 2.99, C - M = 2.93, D - M = 2.80), it can be concluded that the respondents who obtained an A (high achievers) have better attitude in learning English compared to the low achievers.

This justifies that there is a significant difference between the attitude in learning English & English language performance.