

# Survey regarding the recommendation for retiring the statistical significance from scientific publications

You have been invited to participate in this survey as a signatory of the paper "Scientists rise up against statistical significance" recently published in Nature (21 March 2019; Vol 567, p.305-307).

This survey was designed to be responded anonymously. However, you can send us any comment which will be treated confidentially.

\* Required

1. Country of residence \*

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2. Gender \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Female

Male

3. Date of birth

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*Example: January 7, 2019*

4. Currently, how much do you agree with retiring of statistical significance of future scientific publications? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Strongly agree with the retiring
- Partially agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Partially disagree
- Strongly disagree

5. In your future publications, how likely are you to use the concept of "statistical significance"? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Never (I expect to never use it again)
- Unlikely (It is unlikely that I will use it again)
- Neutral, or it depends on the occasion
- Likely (It is likely that I will use it again)
- Always (I will use it everytime I have the chance)

6. Which of the following factors influenced your decision to sign the paper on retiring of statistical significance? (you can select more than one) \*

*Check all that apply.*

- arguments against the use of statistical significance
- arguments in favor of the use of alternative concepts
- the prestige of the authors of the publication
- the prestige of the journal (Nature)

Other:  \_\_\_\_\_

7. Assuming the absence of biases and confounding, consider a p-value of 0.06. Which of the following interpretations would be the most appropriate?

*Mark only one oval.*

- If the null hypothesis is true, the estimated probability of obtaining results at least as extreme as observed is 6%.
- If the alternative hypothesis is true, the estimated probability of obtaining results at least as extreme as observed is 94%.
- The estimated probability that the null hypothesis is true is 6%.
- It would be expected to replicate this result in 94% of the studies.
- If I reject the null hypothesis, there is a 6% probability that I am making a mistake.

8. Please feel at ease to send us any comment (optional).

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