



Fig. 1. Logarithm-transformed distribution of 4,158 P -values retrieved from four medical journals, grouped in one-percent intervals (e.g., the first interval represents P -values <0.01 , the second P -values ≥ 0.01 and <0.02 , etc.). The abscissa corresponds to the logarithm in base 10 of the midpoint of each interval; for example, the first point is $\log(0.005) = -2.30$. Black dots represent statistically significant P -values (<0.05 ; five dots on the left), and $P = 1$ (on the right), circles represent the other P -values. The dotted line is the [linear regression](#) obtained from P -values between 0.05 and 0.99 (circles).

Thomas V. Perneger, Christophe Combescure. The distribution of P -values in medical research articles suggested selective reporting associated with statistical significance. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*. Volume 87, 2017, Pages 70-77 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.04.003>.