ASA’s Statement on P-values

1. **P-values can indicate how incompatible the data are with a specified statistical model.**

2. **P-values do not measure the probability that the studied hypothesis is true, or the probability that the data were produced by random chance alone.**

3. **Scientific conclusions and business or policy decisions should not be based only on whether a p-value passes a specific threshold.**

4. **Proper inference requires full reporting and transparency.**

5. **A p-value, or statistical significance, does not measure the size of an effect or the importance of a result.**

6. **By itself, a p-value does not provide a good measure of evidence regarding a model or hypothesis.**

Ronald L. Wasserstein & Nicole A. Lazar (2016): The ASA's statement on p-values: context, process, and purpose, The American Statistician, DOI: 10.1080/00031305.2016.1154108

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2016.1154108