

# Review of: "Soccer fans, stadium attendance, and interpersonal trust in the Mexican population"

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

One of the reviewers already mentioned that the t-test does not assess causal relationships, but only significant associations. I also reinforce the fact that there is no explanation of how the sample was defined. That is, it is not clear whether the number of people is significant or how they were selected. Ultimately, your research design does not answer your question: after all, the t-test does not assess causal relationships and there is no evidence that the number of cases analyzed is representative of the population you want to measure.

However, what may seem like bad news is not. Your research problem is still valid and interesting. The survey can be redone by correcting the sample and the statistical tool (1st option). Another way is to measure correlation without asserting causality, which also requires adjustment in the sample. However, this option could be done with the t test (2nd option).

In addition, I understand that there is a lack of additional bibliographical references that relate the presence and frequency in sporting events with interpersonal trust. The cited references (Uslanel, 1999; Wann et al, 2011) are clear: it is not possible to affirm causality. You can correct your statements and seek to measure correlations (it would be a minor adjustment in the research), maintaining the reference already used. If you are still interested in investigating causality, it is important that you clarify your intention to advance the research and make a contribution. To do this, it is necessary to make the first adjustment suggested in the research design and, throughout the text, clarify the limitations of existing research.