



# Correction to: Selecting the best product alternative in a sea of uncertainty

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**Correction to: The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment (2021) 26: 616–632**  
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The original version of this article unfortunately contained mistakes in the captions of Tables 12, 13, 14, 15. Here are the correct tables given:

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**Table 12** Proposed format for communicating comparative results in case of more than two products. A cell like “X ↔ Y” contains information about the difference or preference of X with respect to Y

	product A	product B	product C	product D
product A	–	A ↔ B	A ↔ C	A ↔ D
product B	B ↔ A	–	B ↔ C	B ↔ D
product C	C ↔ A	C ↔ B	–	C ↔ D
product D	D ↔ A	D ↔ B	D ↔ C	–

**Table 13** Framework for deciding between two products A and B

		What is the probability that a randomly selected specimen of product A performs better than a randomly selected specimen of product B?		
		low	≈ 50%	high
How much will a randomly selected specimen of product A perform better than a randomly selected specimen of product B?	a bit a lot	questionable choose B	never mind questionable	questionable choose A

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-020-01851-4>.

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**Table 14** Suitability of the various comparison statistics for answering the two relevant questions

Statistic	Answers the question	
	What is the probability that a randomly selected specimen of product A performs better than a randomly selected specimen of product B?	How much will a randomly selected specimen of product A perform better than a randomly selected specimen of product B?
difference in mean or median	no	yes
NHST with <i>t</i> -test or Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test	no	no
modified NHST	no	no
Cohen’s <i>d</i> , Pearson’s <i>r</i>	no	yes
nonoverlap statistics ( $U_1, U_2, U_3, CLES$ )	yes	no
Bhattacharyya coefficient and overlapping coefficient	yes	no
comparison index and discernibility	yes	no
superiority ( $K_2, K_3$ )	yes	no
modified comparison index ( $K_4$ ; see below)	yes	yes

**Table 15** Result of the proposed superiority statistics  $K_4$  for the example system, using  $\gamma_0 = 1.2$

	independent comparison	dependent comparison
Probability of threshold superiority of A ( $K_{4,A}$ )	0.51	0.49
Probability of threshold superiority of B ( $K_{4,B}$ )	0.10	0.00

The original article has been corrected.

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