significance
The result of a hypothesis test has significance (or “is significant”) if it is sufficiently improbable to have arisen by chance while a null hypothesis holds. The threshold for significance is specified by choosing a level of significance. When the probability of the result to arise by chance is below the chosen significance level, the null hypothesis has to be rejected.

Given a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.1$ and improbability of a test result of $q = 0.91$, the result would be significant, because $q \geq 1 - \alpha$ or $1 - q \leq \alpha$. The value $P = 1 - q$ is also known as the p-value of the experiment.