



Simpson's Paradox: Worksheet

Create your own Simpson's paradox!

Complete the contingency table with values that show a correlation when the data is partitioned between columns, but reverses when aggregated. Try to use two new variables with two conditions each that would make sense for this type of statistical analysis. Use the data from the British Medical Journal kidney stone study as a guide.

	Treatment A	Treatment B
Small stones	81/87 successfully treated (93%)	234/270 successfully treated (87%)
Large stones	192/293 successfully treated (73%)	55/80 successfully treated (69%)
Both	273/350 successfully treated (78%)	289/350 successfully treated (83%)

	Variable 1 (condition 1)	Variable 1 (condition 2)
Variable 2 (condition 1)		
Variable 2 (condition 2)		
Both		