

## How statistics can be misleading - WS

Check the following words

	ensemble		taux		ainsi		légèrement
	se cacher		global		susceptible de		Susciter
	sens dessus dessous		tendance		accusé		Se faire avoir
	membre de la famille		se produire		condamné		Taille unique
	sur (proportion)		apparaître		l'un ou l'autre		exact
	trébucher		moyenne		condamner		trompeur
	réel		programme		le meilleur		prendre (une décision)

**Main point:** a potential danger

in some \_\_\_\_\_ of statistics, something can \_\_\_\_\_ the results \_\_\_\_\_ because something is \_\_\_\_\_

**Example 1 :** the hospitals

statistics for hospital A:

statistics for hospital B:

apparent conclusion:

**Additional statistics:** patients in poor health

hospital A:

hospital B:

conclusion:

**Additional statistics:** patients in good health

the better choice is :

apparent paradox:

What is **Simpson's paradox**: the same \_\_\_\_\_ can show opposite \_\_\_\_\_ depending on \_\_\_\_\_ because there is a \_\_\_\_\_ variable;  
here: the \_\_\_\_\_

**Example 2:** smokers

surprising statistics: smokers seem to have a \_\_\_\_\_ over a \_\_\_\_\_ period

explanation: non-smokers are \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ => more \_\_\_\_\_ to die during the \_\_\_\_\_ period

conclusion: here, the lurking variable is \_\_\_\_\_

**Example 3:** death penalty cases in Florida

apparent situation : no racial \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ between white and black defendants

the lurking variable: the \_\_\_\_\_ of the victim

explanation: most murders occur between \_\_\_\_\_ and there are more death penalties when \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion:** what can be done?

There is no \_\_\_\_\_ solution

data can be grouped \_\_\_\_\_

sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ numbers can give more \_\_\_\_\_ results

categories can be \_\_\_\_\_ or arbitrary

we need to carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ situations and look for \_\_\_\_\_ variables

the risk: data can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ others and promote specific \_\_\_\_\_