Simpson's Paradox :-
When aggregated data lead us to draw different conclusion than we would from the orginal data

* Aggregated two or more tables *

Percentage = $\frac{F}{n} * 100 \Rightarrow [0 : 100]$

Proportion = $\frac{F}{n} \Rightarrow [0 : 1]$

Ex :-

	Male			Female		
	Applied	Admitted	rate	Applied	Adm-	rate
Major(A)	900	450	50 %	100	80	80 %
Major(B)	100	10	10 %	900	180	20 %

⇒ When we look in data alone it seems Female rate is bigger than male rate

~~when~~ When aggregated two tables

	Applies	Admitted	Rate	Applies	Admitted	Rate
Major(A)	900	450	50 %	100	80	80 %
Major(B)	100	10	10 %	900	180	20 %

⇒ When we look in data alone It seems Female rate is bigger than male rate

⇒ ~~when~~ When aggregated two tables

Male → 1000 460 46%

Female → 1000 260 26%

We find Male rate is bigger —