

Simpson's Paradox: Fallacies when combining data



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

- > A trend appears in different groups of data but disappears or reverses when these groups are combined.
- > Simpson, E.H. (1951) The interpretation of interaction in contingency tables. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Ser B, 13, 238-241
- > https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simpson's_paradox
- > <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/mathematical-games-1976-03/>
- > http://www.mortalityresearch.com/images/uploads/entry_image/Simpsons_paradox_in_MLB.pdf
- > https://www.jstor.org/stable/2984065?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
- > https://www.jstor.org/stable/2284382?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
- > See: L10-SimpsonsParadox.py



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Player	1995 Hits/ At Bat	1995 BA
Derek Jeter		
David Justice		

Player	Comb Hits/ At Bat	Comb BA
Derek Jeter		
David Justice		



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Player	1995 Hits/ At Bat	1995 BA
Derek Jeter	12/48	0.25
David Justice	104/411	<u>0.253</u>

Higher Batting
Average (BA)

Player	Comb Hits/ At Bat	Comb BA
Derek Jeter		
David Justice		



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Player	1995 Hits/ At Bat	1995 BA	1996 Hits/ At Bat	1996 BA
Derek Jeter	12/48	0.25	183/582	0.314
David Justice	104/411	<u>0.253</u>	45/140	<u>0.321</u>

Higher Batting
Average (BA)

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Higher Batting
Average (BA)

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Average (BA)

Player	Comb Hits/ At Bat	Comb BA
Derek Jeter	195/630	<u>0.310</u>
David Justice	159/551	0.289

Higher Batting
Average (BA)

W

SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Player	1995 Hits/ At Bat	1995 BA	1996 Hits/ At Bat	1996 BA	1997 Hits/ At Bat	1997 BA
Derek Jeter	12/48	0.25	183/582	0.314	190/654	0.291
David Justice	104/411	<u>0.253</u>	45/140	<u>0.321</u>	163/495	<u>0.329</u>

Higher Batting
Average (BA)

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Higher Batting
Average (BA)

Higher Batting
Average (BA)

Higher Batting
Average (BA)

Player	Comb Hits/ At Bat	Comb BA
Derek Jeter	385/1284	<u>0.300</u>
David Justice	312/1046	0.298

Higher Batting
Average (BA)



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Method	Small Stones	Ratio	Large Stones	Ratio
Old	81/87	<u>93%</u>	192/263	<u>73%</u>
New	234/270	87%	55/80	69%

Old Method is more effective

Successes/Treatments

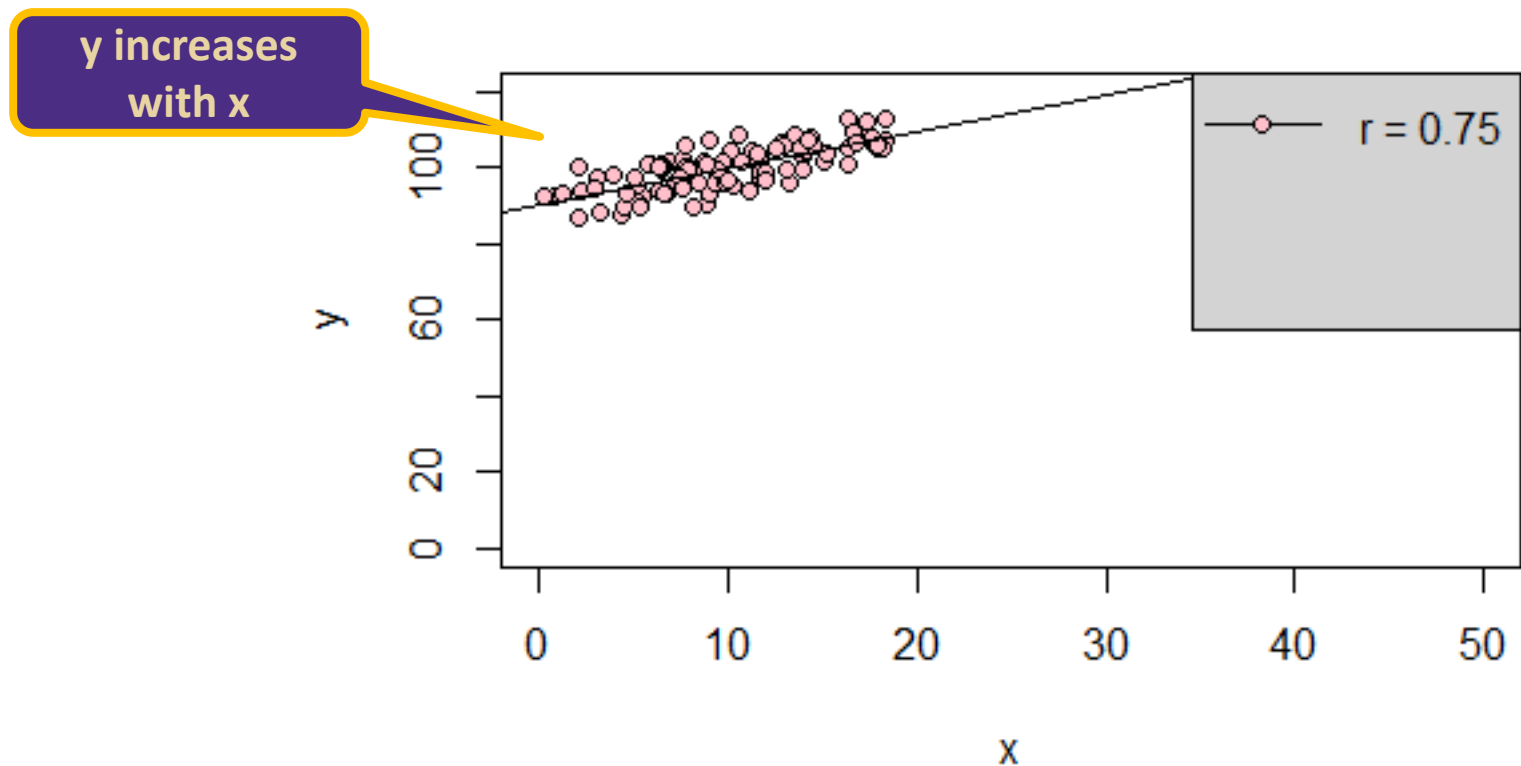
Old Method is more effective

Method	All Stones	Ratio
Old	273/350	78%
New	289/350	<u>83%</u>

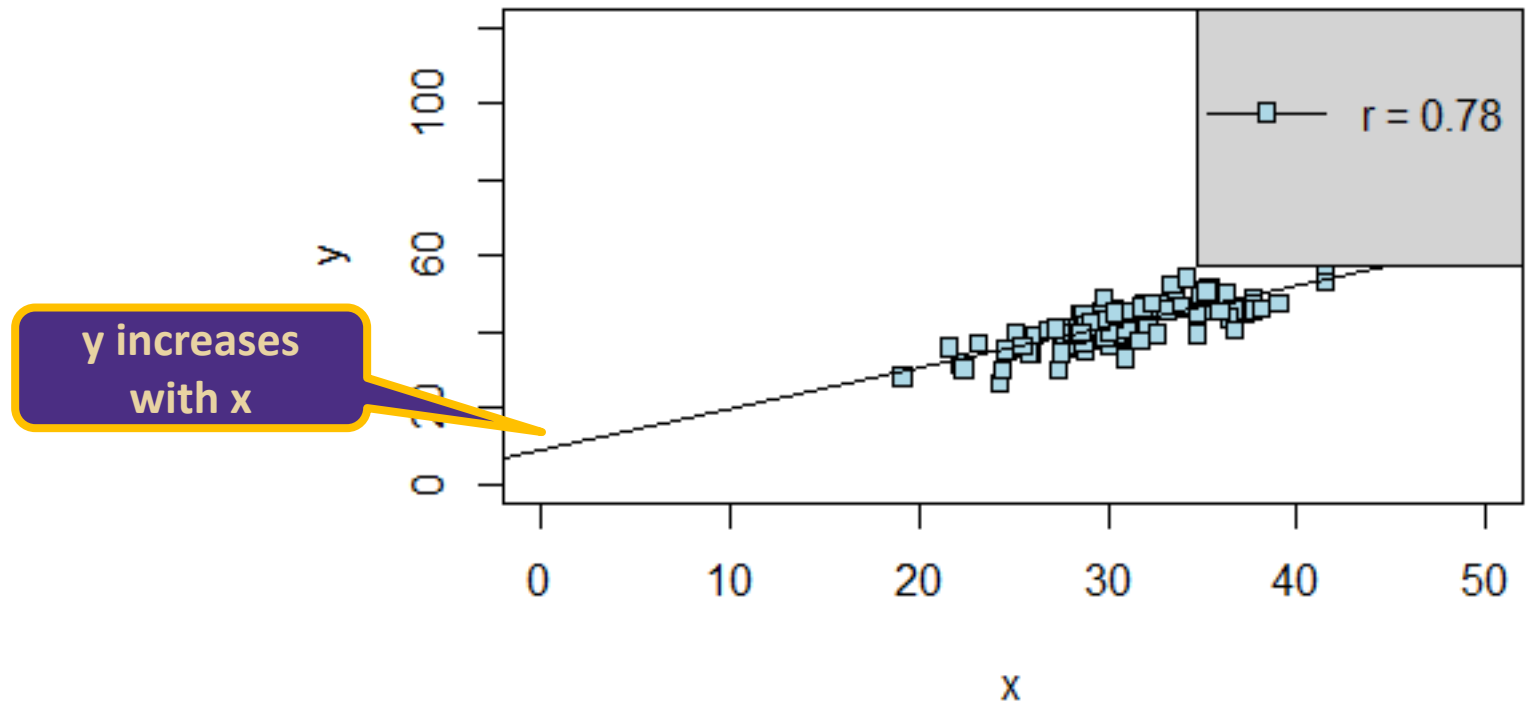
New Method is more effective

W

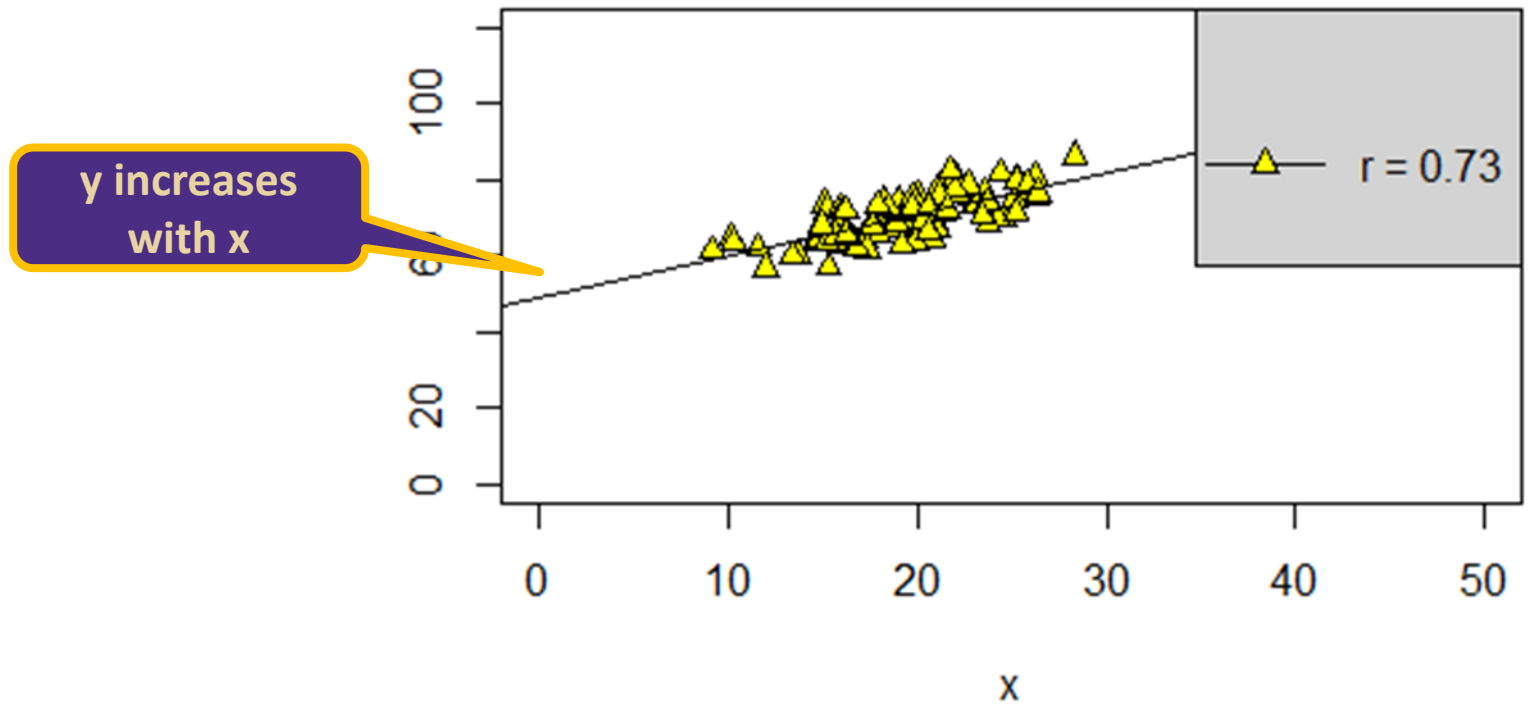
SIMPSON'S PARADOX



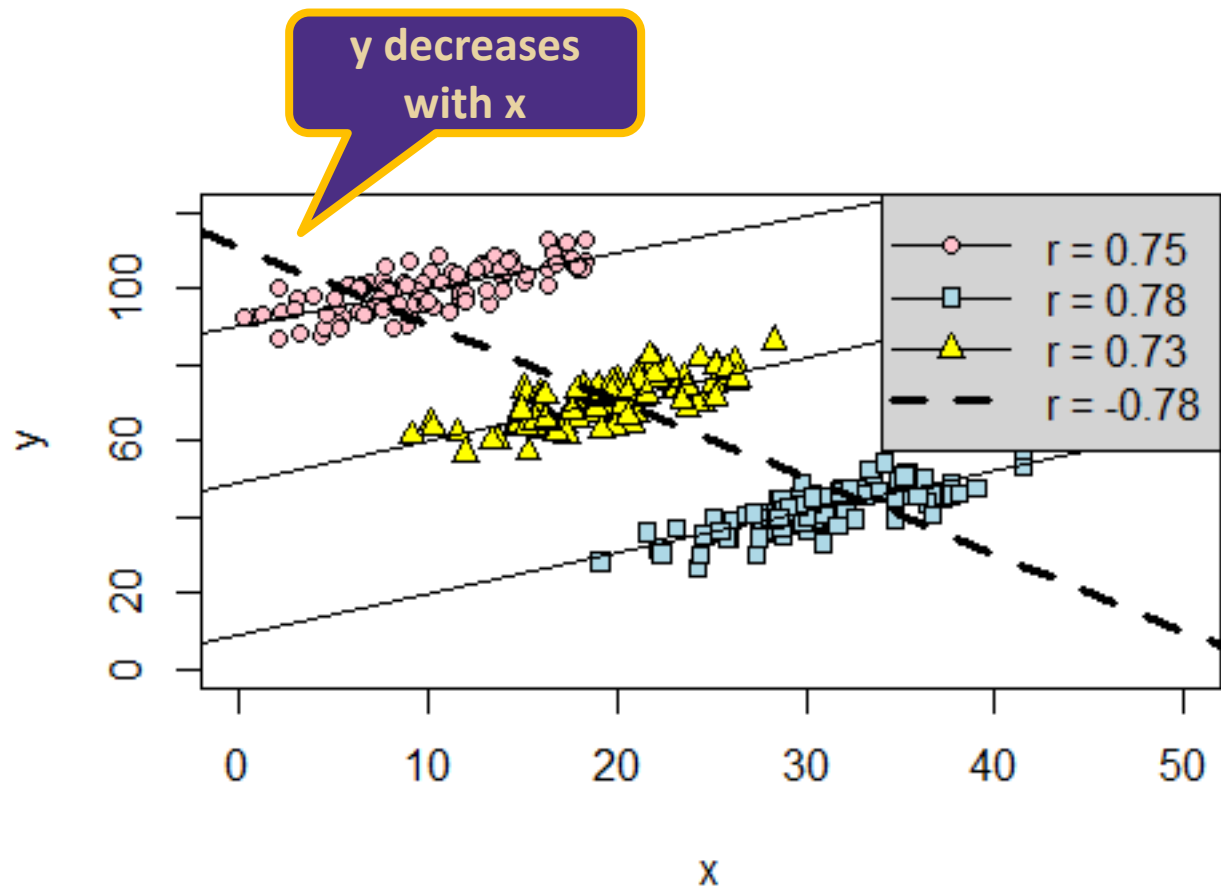
SIMPSON'S PARADOX



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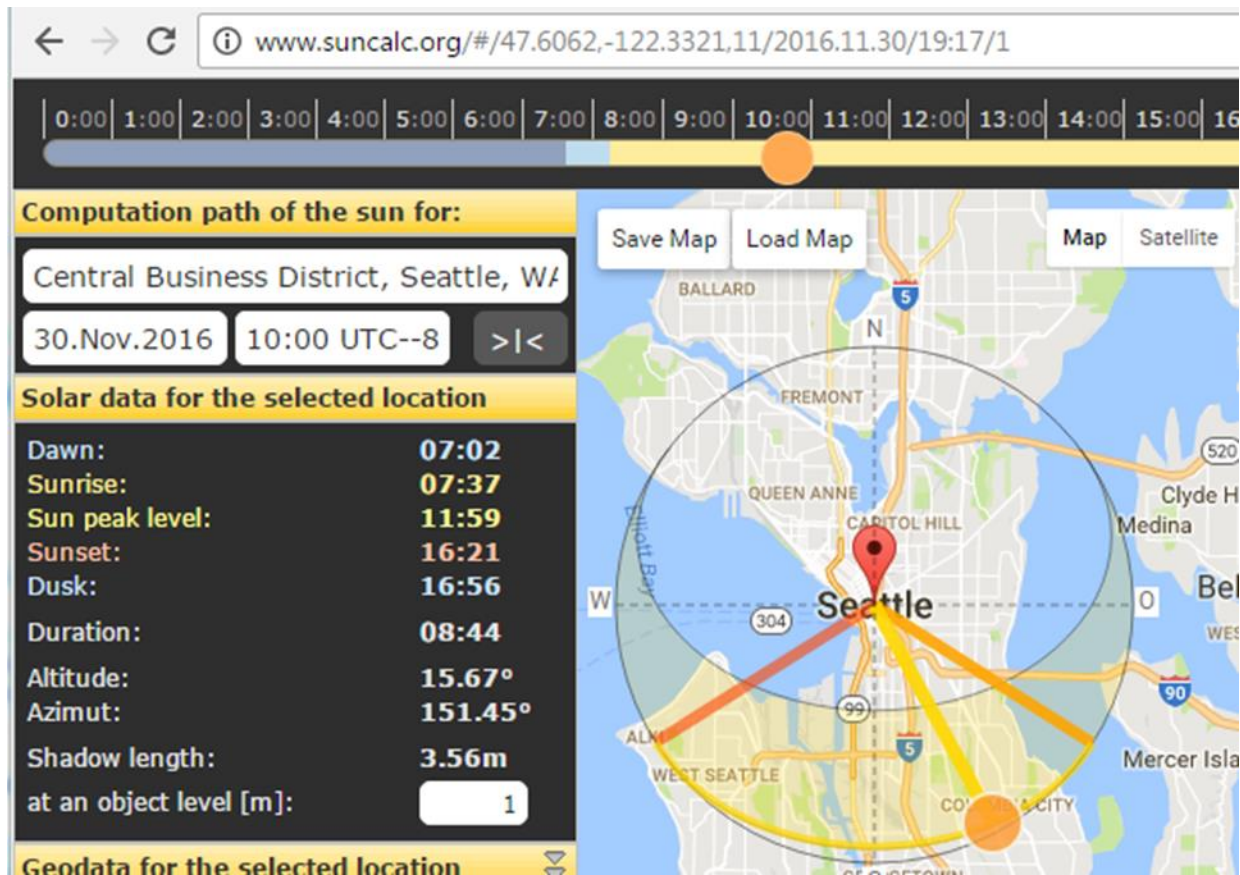
Example: Sun rise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)

- > Given measurements between 7 AM and 1 PM, does the sun rise over time in Seattle?
- > Height of sun is measured in degrees.
- > We should get results from various times of year (i.e., summer solstice, fall equinox, winter solstice) and combine those data.



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Example: Sunrise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)

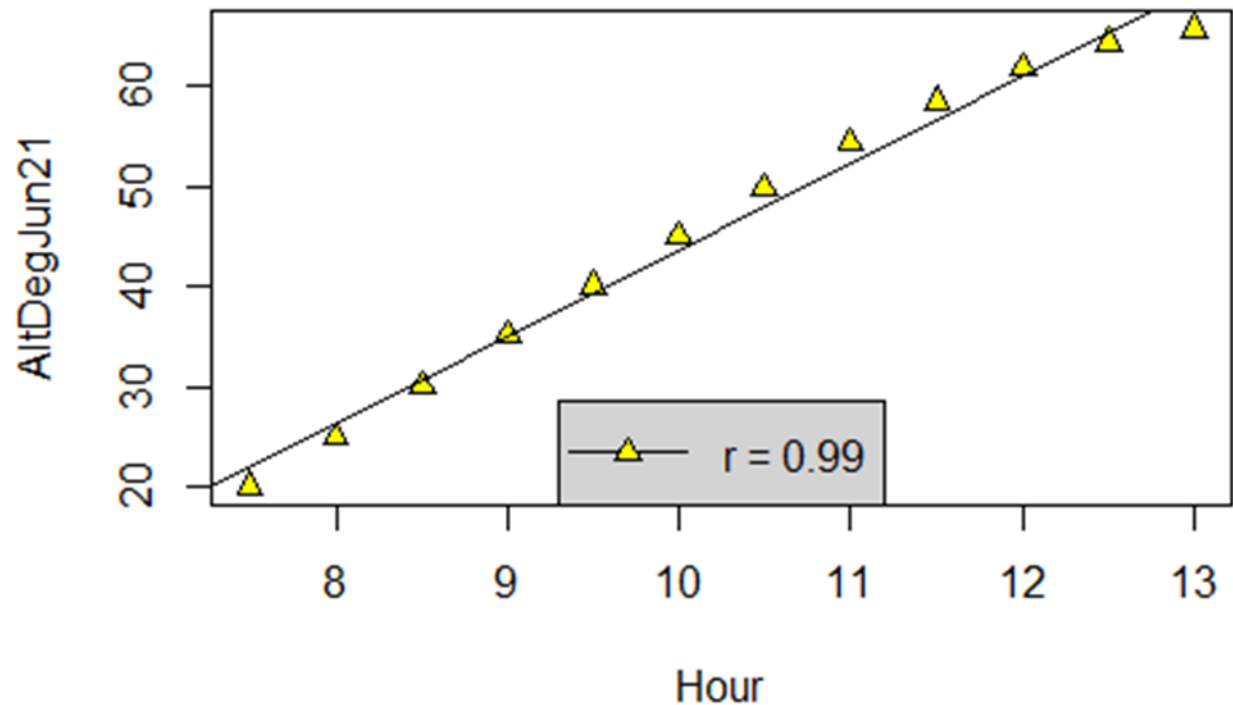


W

SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Example: Sunrise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)

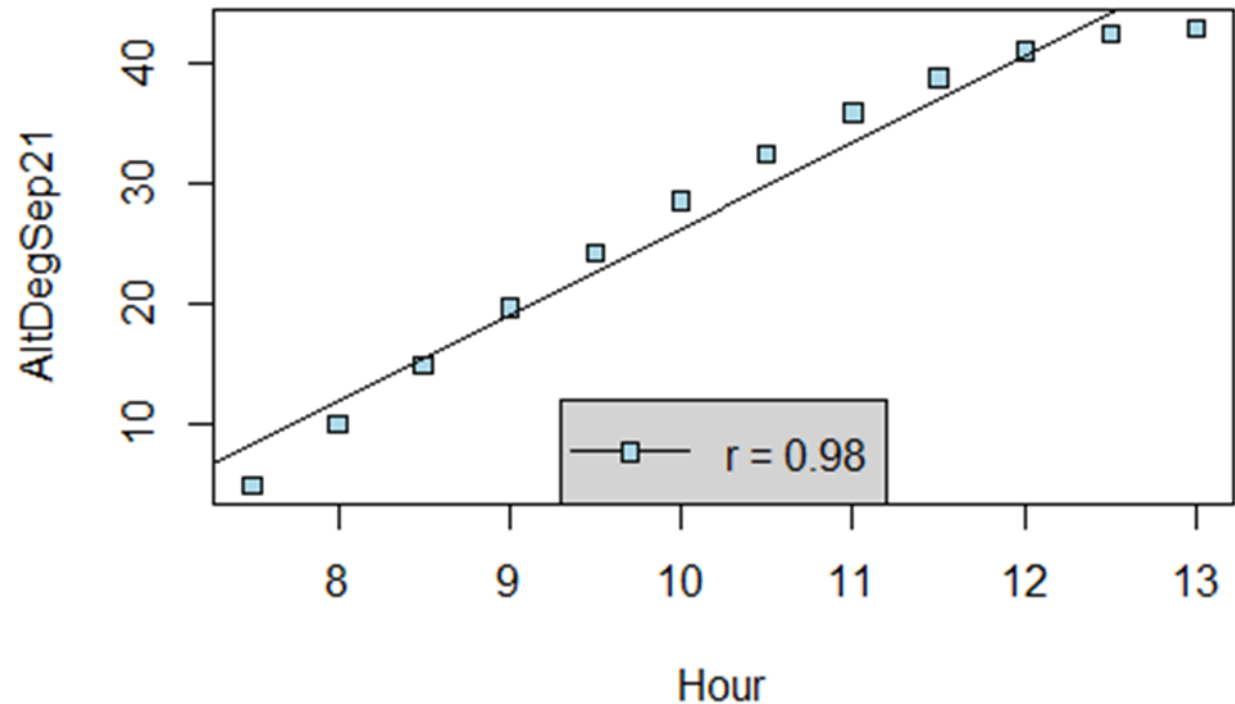
Jun
21st



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Example: Sunrise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)

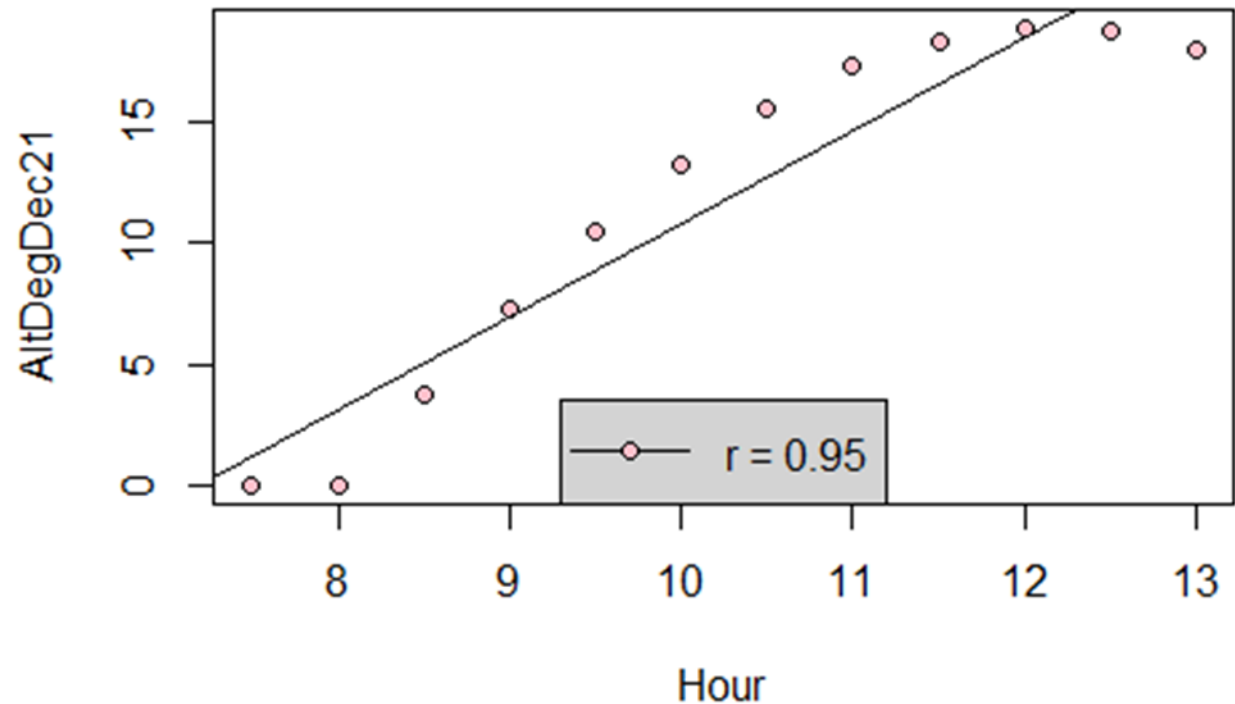
Sep
21st



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

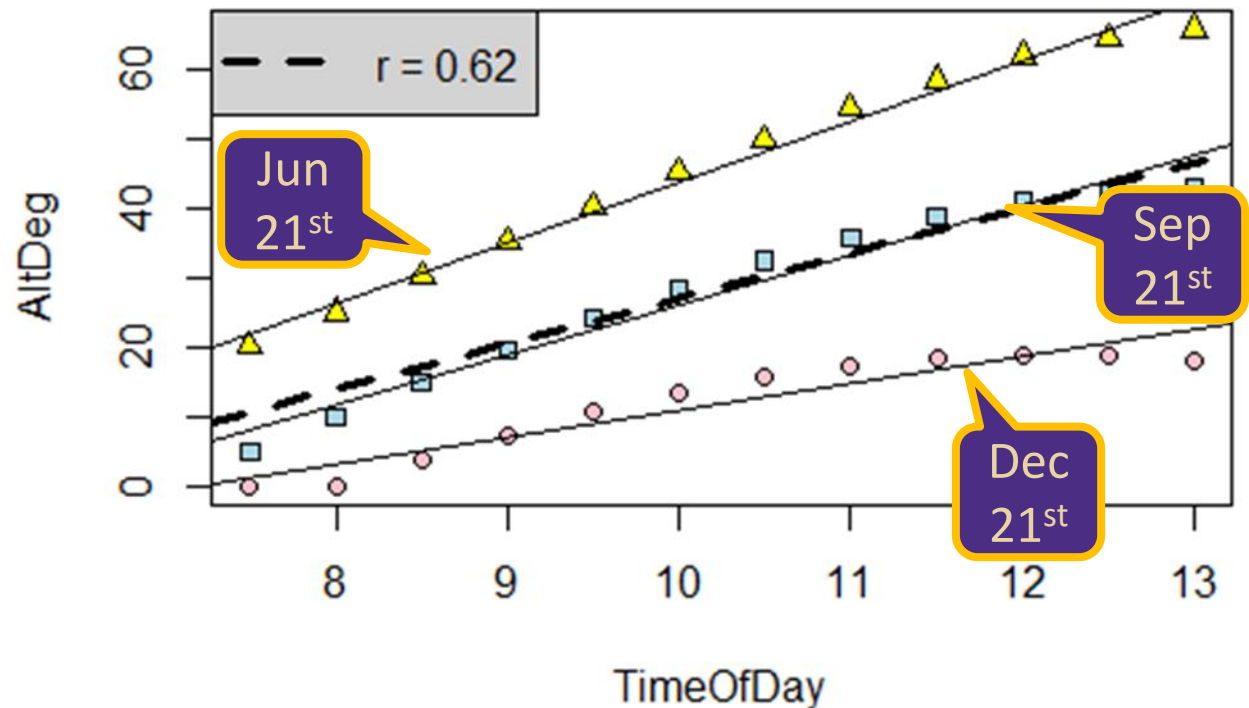
Example: Sunrise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)

Dec
21st



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

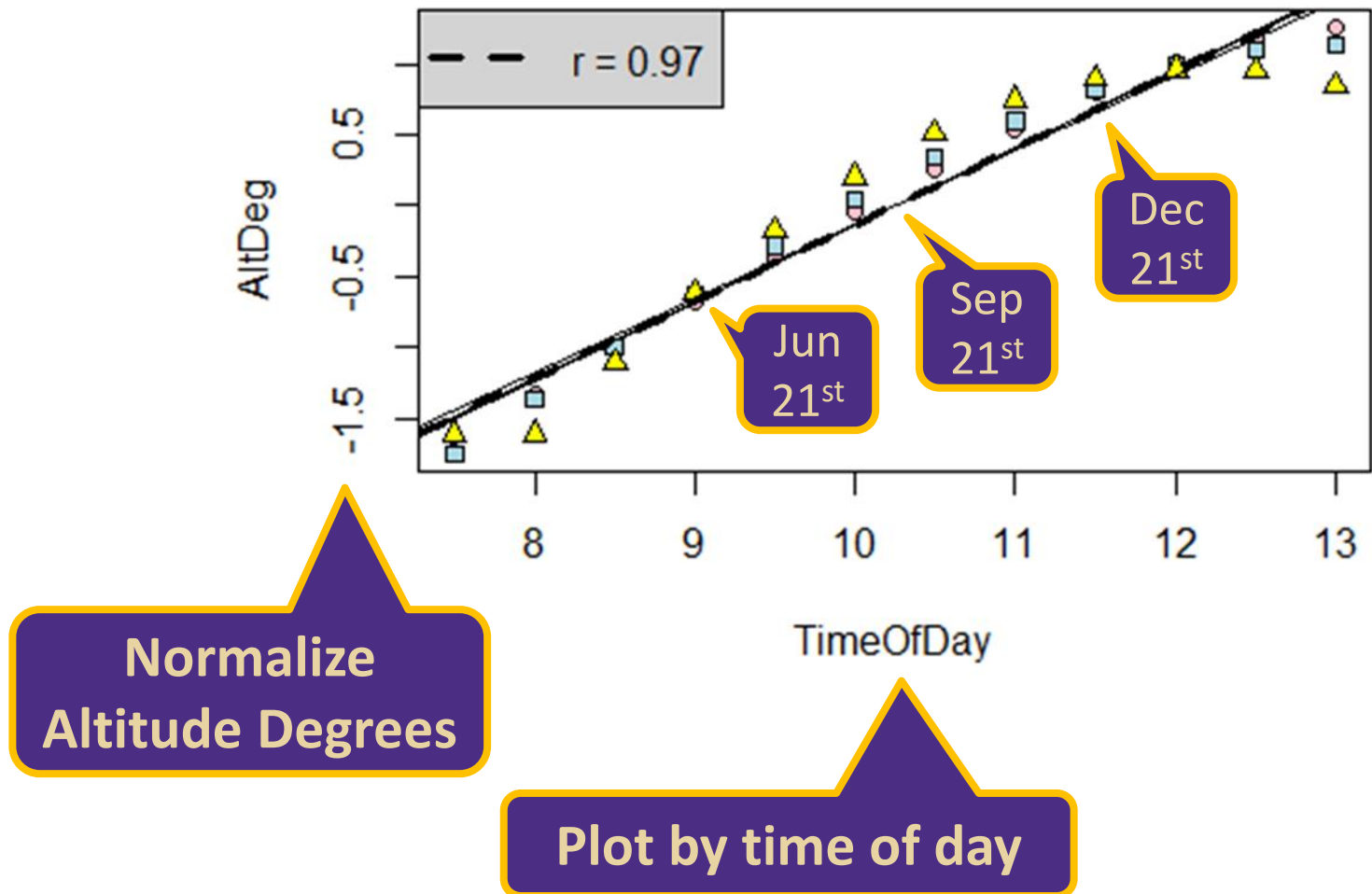
Example: Sunrise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)



Plot by time of day

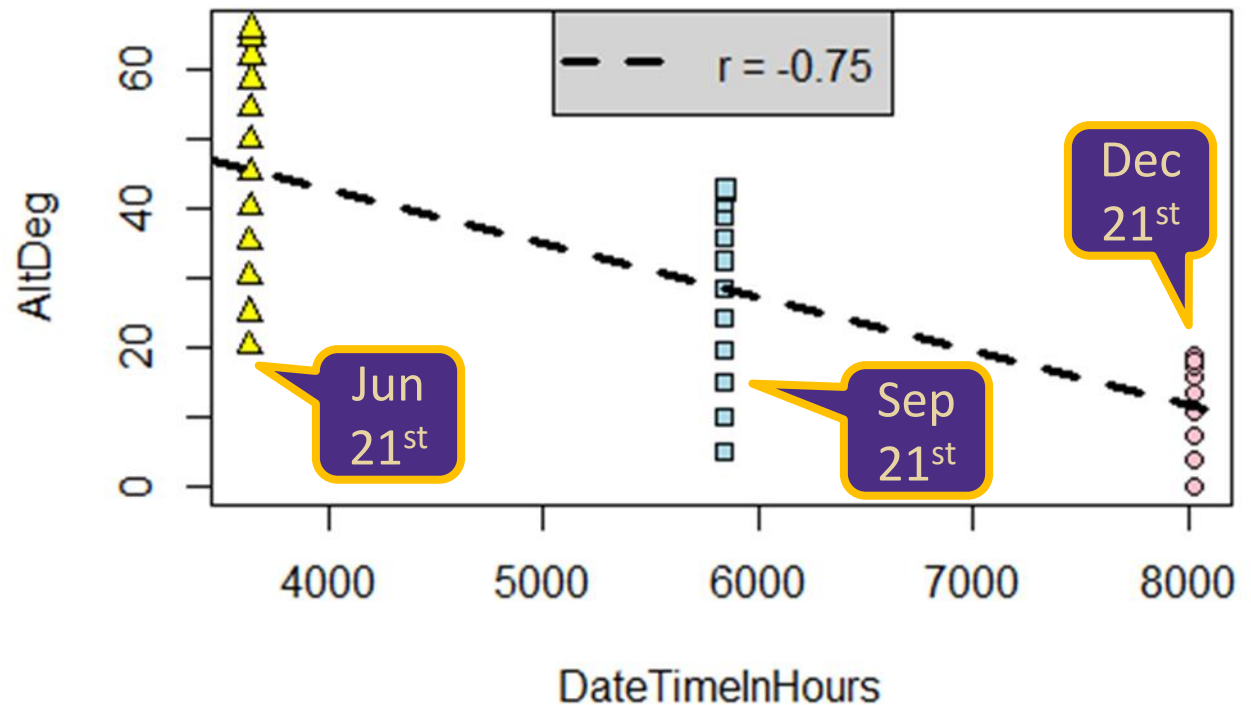
SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Example: Sunrise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)



SIMPSON'S PARADOX

Example: Sun rise in Seattle (See: Sunrise.R)



Plot by actual time

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