Chapter 6 Key Terms

Section 6.1
Contingency table
Two-way table
Cell
Conditional percentages
Row percentages
Column percentages

Sections 6.2 and 6.3
Risk
Relative Risk
Percent Increase in Risk
Odds
Odds Ratio
Baseline Risk

Section 6.4
Effect of Third Variable
Confounding
Simpson’s Paradox

Section 6.5
Statistical Significance
Practical Significance
Chi-squared statistic
Expected counts
p-value of test

Chapter 6 Typographical Errors

Page 167. The second paragraph of the indented quote in Example 6 should begin
“Women may be more sensitive than men …..” It now reads “Women may be more than
sensitive than men…”

Page 171. The description of Simpson’s Paradox in the box toward the top of the page is
incomplete. The complete description is:

Simpson’s Paradox
Occasionally, the effect of a confounding variable is strong enough to produce a
paradox known as Simpson’s Paradox. The paradox is that the relationship appears
to be in a different direction when the confounding variable is not considered than
when the confounding variable is considered.