

## CORRIGENDUM

### The Asymptotic Proportion of Subdivisions of a $2 \times 2$ Table that Result in Simpson's Paradox

---

PETROS HADJICOSTAS

Department of Public and Business Administration, University of Cyprus,  
P.O. Box 537, Nicosia, CY 1678, Cyprus  
(e-mail: [bapeter@atl1as.pba.ucy.ac.cy](mailto:bapeter@atl1as.pba.ucy.ac.cy))

*Received 27 April 1999*

In [1], recently published in *Combinatorics, Probability and Computing*, there was a typographical error. On p. 392, part (5) of Lemma 3.1, the formula should read as follows:

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\Delta(t, \alpha, \delta)} d\delta = \frac{(-2t\alpha^2 + 4\alpha^2 + 2 - t + 2t\alpha - 4\alpha)}{2} + \frac{D(t, \alpha) \ln(1 - t)}{8t^3}.$$

#### References

- [1] Hadjicostas, P. (1998) The asymptotic proportion of subdivisions of a  $2 \times 2$  table that result in Simpson's Paradox. *Combinatorics, Probability and Computing* 7 387–396.