

This short paper begins with a nice, quick introduction which describes the difference between a correlation and causation. Although a set of data may have a high correlation coefficient, it may not necessarily mean that it is a causation. The paper describes a causation being one variable directly influencing another variable, but correlations often get misconstrued as being causations in these situations. The old folk tale that babies are brought to parents in to this world by magical storks is probably widely agreed upon as being false. However, it is possible to break down this misconception scientifically. Now when data is plotted, of population size of white storks and baby births in Europe, a linear correlation occurs, as seen through the use of a linear regression. Now does that mean white storks actually carry babies into this world? Or even that stork population size affects baby births or vice versa? No! This data may just be a coincidence but nonetheless, the two variables are insignificant to each other and their relationship to each other cannot be concluded through just the data set alone.