

# Caveats and examples

For at least two reasons we need to be very careful when we interpret the results of a regression analysis. The first reason is that **correlation is not the same as causation**. There might be **confounding** or **lurking** variables or causality might run in the opposite direction. A second reason why we should be very careful is that influential **outliers** can have strong effects on the results of an analysis.

In two example videos we'll practice with the concepts and tools we've encountered in this module.

