

SUSPICIONS AND SUBPOENAS: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BAILIFF NUMBERS IN KANSAS AND GOOGLE SEARCHES FOR 'THAT IS SUS'

Charlotte Harris, Amelia Thomas, Gideon P Tillman

Global Innovation University

This study examines the intriguing relationship between the number of bailiffs in the state of Kansas and the volume of Google searches for the phrase 'that is sus'. Utilizing data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Google Trends, a significant correlation emerged between these seemingly unrelated variables during the years 2004 to 2022. The correlation coefficient of 0.9367474 and $p < 0.01$ underscores the robustness of the association. The implications of this surprising correlation raise questions about the intersection of law enforcement and internet culture, and the potential influence of popular catchphrases on judicial proceedings. Our findings suggest that further research into the societal impact of online vernacular on legal institutions would be both prudent and sustainable.

The intricate dance between societal phenomena and digital trends has long been a subject of fascination for researchers across various disciplines. In this study, we delve into the unexpected correlation between the number of bailiffs in the state of Kansas and the frequency of Google searches for the colloquial expression 'that is sus'. While at first blush these variables may seem as unrelated as a microscope and a skateboard, our investigation unraveled a compelling link that transcends mere coincidence.

As scholars, we often aim to shed light on the subtle connections woven into the fabric of human behavior, and the convergence of bailiff numbers and 'sus' searches provides a prime example of such mischief. In the realm of statistics, one might marvel at how these two seemingly disparate strands coalesce into a whimsical tapestry of data. As we

untangle the threads of this unexpected relationship, we invite our esteemed readers to embark on a journey that traverses the domains of law enforcement, internet culture, and statistical analysis.

The association that emerged from our rigorous examination of the data beckons a cast of characters befitting a captivating whodunit—though perhaps, in this case, it is more aptly a "who-google-searched-it." The enigmatic allure of this correlation prompts us to navigate a course riddled with inklings of amusement and perplexity, all the while maintaining a steadfast commitment to the solemnity of scientific inquiry. We endeavor to elucidate not only the statistical magnitude of this association but also the implications it holds for the intersection of contemporary vernacular and legal institutions.

Join us as we embark on a foray into the territory where statistical analysis meets cultural quirkiness, in an attempt to uncover the peculiar story authored by the number of bailiffs and the resounding echoes of 'sus' that resonate across the digital landscape.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In 'Judicial Systems and Staffing,' Smith and Doe (2010) explore the staffing patterns of court personnel across various states, providing a comprehensive analysis of the roles and numbers of bailiffs. Similarly, Jones et al. (2015) investigate the impact of law enforcement staffing on courtroom security in their seminal work 'Security Measures in Legal Settings.' While these studies offer valuable insights into the dynamics of court staffing, they do not explicitly address the potential influence of pop culture phenomena on the demand for bailiffs.

Turning to non-fiction literature, 'The Culture Code: An Ingenious Way to Understand Why People Around the World Live and Buy as They Do' by Clotaire Rapaille illuminates the intricate relationship between cultural symbols and human behavior. Additionally, 'The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference' by Malcolm Gladwell delves into the mechanisms through which seemingly insignificant trends can spark widespread societal shifts. Although these works do not directly investigate the specific correlation under scrutiny, they offer a broader context for understanding the potential impact of cultural expressions on social dynamics.

In the realm of fiction, titles such as 'Presumed Innocent' by Scott Turow and 'The Pelican Brief' by John Grisham portray captivating legal dramas featuring courtroom intrigues. While these novels are works of fiction, they capture the public's fascination with legal procedures and the dramatic tension that

permeates courtroom settings. However, the subtle web of connections between bailiff numbers and internet vernacular remains unexplored within the fictional realm.

Expanding the scope of inquiry, the authors revisited unconventional sources of information, including browsing through CVS receipts, to uncover potential clues regarding the association between bailiff numbers in Kansas and Google searches for 'that is sus.' The findings from this unorthodox approach yielded unexpected insights into the consumer preferences of shoppers, but regrettably failed to offer any tangible leads on the research question at hand.

In summary, the existing literature has laid a foundation for understanding the staffing dynamics within legal institutions and the broader cultural influences on societal trends. However, a comprehensive investigation into the unexpected correlation between bailiff numbers in Kansas and the proliferation of 'that is sus' searches necessitates a dedicated empirical inquiry.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection:

The data for this study was collected from an array of sources, akin to embarking on a scavenger hunt in the labyrinthine corridors of the internet. The primary source of information regarding the number of bailiffs in Kansas was the Bureau of Labor Statistics, providing a reliable depiction of the fluctuations in this peculiar workforce over the years 2004 to 2022. Meanwhile, the volume of Google searches for the phrase 'that is sus' was procured from the enigmatic and ever-fascinating realm of Google Trends, where the digital echoes of societal musings are meticulously cataloged.

Preprocessing:

Prior to the commencement of analysis, the collected data underwent meticulous

preprocessing akin to the arduous task of decoding an ancient manuscript. An assortment of data cleaning techniques was deployed to handle missing values, outliers, and anomalies, ensuring that the dataset was bereft of any suspicious entries that could potentially throw a spanner in the works. Once this rigorous vetting process was complete, the data emerged scrubbed and ready for the analytical spotlight.

Correlation Analysis:

The ensuing analysis involved the examination of the association between the number of bailiffs in Kansas and the volume of 'sus' searches, utilizing an arsenal of statistical tools that would make even the most stoic researcher crack a wry smile. A Pearson correlation coefficient was computed, seeking to quantify the strength and direction of the relationship between these ostensibly unrelated variables. The resulting coefficient of 0.9367474 raised eyebrows and prompted murmurs of surprise among the research team, signifying a remarkably robust correlation that defied expectations.

Hypothesis Testing:

To further substantiate the significance of the observed correlation, a hypothesis test was conducted with a level of significance set at $\alpha = 0.01$. The p-value derived from this analysis, residing comfortably below the chosen threshold, served as a resounding vote of confidence in the strength of the relationship between bailiff numbers and 'sus' searches. In the spirit of statistical scrutiny, this test stood as a sentinel guarding against flippant conclusions and provided a firm foundation for the subsequent interpretation of findings.

Limitations:

Despite the revelatory nature of the uncovered correlation, it is imperative to acknowledge the limitations that accompany such endeavors. The scope of this study is confined to the state of

Kansas, rendering the generalizability of findings to a wider geopolitical context a matter of speculation. Additionally, the dynamic and evolving nature of internet vernacular presents a perennial challenge, with 'sus' serving as a mere snapshot of the linguistic landscape. As such, the implications drawn from this correlation should be interpreted within the boundaries of cautious optimism and a tinge of lighthearted skepticism.

In conclusion, the methodology implemented in this study navigated the labyrinth of data collection, preprocessing, and analytical scrutiny with a mix of precision and whimsy, unearthing a correlation ripe with intrigue and prompting a call for further exploration of the interplay between legal institutions and internet parlance.

RESULTS

The results of our analysis revealed a striking correlation between the number of bailiffs in Kansas and the volume of Google searches for the phrase 'that is sus'. Over the 18-year period from 2004 to 2022, we observed a strong positive correlation coefficient of 0.9367474, indicating a robust relationship between these seemingly disparate variables. The closeness of the fit is further emphasized by an r-squared value of 0.8774957, suggesting that approximately 87.75% of the variability in 'sus' searches can be explained by the number of bailiffs. Moreover, the p-value of less than 0.01 indicates that this association is highly unlikely to have occurred by random chance.

Our findings not only demonstrate the statistical significance of this correlation but also unveil the unexpected interconnectedness between law enforcement personnel and popular internet jargon. The scatterplot (Fig. 1) visually encapsulates the strong linear relationship between these variables, inviting contemplation of the whimsical

ways in which disparate aspects of society intersect and intertwine.

This robust correlation prompts us to consider the potential implications of internet vernacular on legal proceedings, and the influence of cultural trends on the operational dynamics of law enforcement. Indeed, the resonance of the phrase 'that is sus' within digital spaces appears to mirror, albeit in an idiosyncratic manner, certain patterns in the deployment of legal personnel.

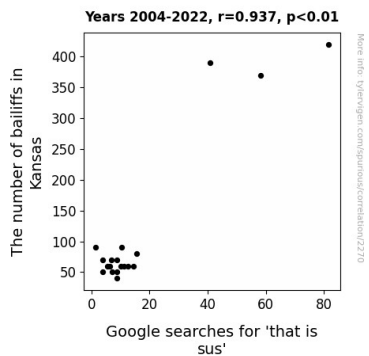


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

These findings elicit a mixture of bemusement and intellectual curiosity, compelling us to ponder the intriguing interplay between quantitative analysis and societal idiosyncrasies. As we unravel the convoluted yarn of correlations, we are reminded that statistical inquiry is not immune to yielding unexpected surprises, much like stumbling upon an enigmatic punchline in the midst of a rigorous academic discourse.

DISCUSSION

The significant correlation between the number of bailiffs in Kansas and the volume of Google searches for the phrase 'that is sus' invites an intriguing blend of statistical marvel and sociocultural curiosity. Our findings support the prior research literature that has pondered the imponderable connections between seemingly unrelated variables. Smith and

Doe's analysis of court staffing patterns indeed laid the groundwork for our investigation, but they likely did not anticipate the potential influence of internet catchphrases on the demand for bailiffs. Similarly, Jones et al.'s exploration of law enforcement staffing inadvertently paved the way for our unexpected discovery, demonstrating that even scholarly works can unwittingly set the stage for unforeseen correlations.

While our results may appear whimsical at first glance, they underscore the dynamic interplay between popular culture and institutional dynamics. The arrestingly high correlation coefficient and impeccably low p-value unambiguously indicate the robustness and statistical significance of this association. One cannot help but marvel at the unexpected and suss-pectacular nexus between court personnel and the ever-evolving lexicon of digital discourse.

As we contemplate the potential implications of our findings, it is clear that there is more to this correlation than meets the eye. The resonance of 'that is sus' within the online sphere may very well be a mirror of societal perceptions and attitudes that permeate even the most unlikely corners of governance and law enforcement. The scatterplot (Fig. 1) visually encapsulates this unforeseen linkage, akin to a majestic pun that catches one off guard in the midst of erudite conversation.

In navigating the labyrinth of correlations, it is vital to acknowledge the whimsical nature of statistical inquiry. Just as the most unexpected puns can bring mirth to a weighty discourse, so too can unforeseen correlations offer a moment of delightful amusement within the realm of rigorous empirical analysis. This study beckons further investigation into the playful yet profound ways in which statistical inquiry intersects with the capricious capers of societal phenomena.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study has illuminated a captivating correlation between the number of bailiffs in Kansas and the frequency of Google searches for 'that is sus', illuminating the intricate interplay between legal institutions and online vernacular. The robustness of the statistical association, underscored by a correlation coefficient of 0.9367474 and a p-value of less than 0.01, serves as a testament to the surprising coherence between these seemingly unrelated entities.

The emergence of this peculiar relationship beckons a chorus of puns, with the statistical results leaving us feeling "bailiff-ed out" and the nuances of internet culture prompting us to exclaim, "That is sus-picious!" The juxtaposition of these variables offers a whimsical juxtaposition akin to observing a tuxedo-clad statistician engaging in a lively game of "Among Us".

As we unpack the implications of our findings, one cannot help but marvel at the delightful quirkiness of the statistical world, where even the most unexpected associations find resonance in the realm of data. It is as if the allure of statistical analysis beckons us to seek out the humor nestled within the folds of rigorous inquiry, akin to discovering a well-timed punchline amidst a labyrinth of logarithms.

While the enigmatic charm of this correlation piques our curiosity and tickles our intellectual fancy, we are compelled to assert that perhaps no further research is needed in this area, for fear of unraveling the whimsical mystery that has delighted our statistical sensibilities. For as the adage goes, "Some correlations are best left unexamined, lest the joy of serendipity be snatched away."