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# Curdling Crime: A Curious Connection Between Cottage Cheese Consumption and Robberies in Missouri

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## Abstract

In this study, we embarked on a cheesy investigation to explore the enigmatic relationship between cottage cheese consumption and the occurrence of robberies in the state of Missouri. Leveraging a unique combination of USDA food consumption data and FBI Criminal Justice Information Services crime statistics, we unveiled a striking correlation between the two seemingly unrelated variables. Our findings revealed a robust correlation coefficient of 0.8841403 and a remarkably significant p-value of less than 0.01 for the period spanning from 1990 to 2021. Harnessing the power of statistical analysis, we conducted a thorough examination of the data and discovered that as cottage cheese consumption curdled, the incidence of robberies soared. This unexpected association prompted us to delve deeper into the potential mechanisms at play, leading us to quip that perhaps the old adage "you are what you eat" should be amended to "you steal what you eat." Our study not only sheds light on the curious connection between dairy consumption and criminal behavior but also highlights the importance of considering unexpected factors in crime analysis. As we conclude, let's gratefully acknowledge the pivotal role of cheese – whether as a snack or a statistical anomaly – in the complex tapestry of human behavior.

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## 1. Introduction

Goudafernoon esteemed researchers and cheese aficionados alike! Today, we embark on a journey through the mysterious labyrinth of statistical analysis and gastronomic inquiries. Our investigation delves into the enigmatic world of cottage cheese consumption and its surprisingly

robust association with the occurrence of robberies in the state of Missouri. Just when you thought statistics couldn't get any cheesier, we present our findings on this utterly delectable correlation.

As we delve into our findings, it's worth noting that the correlation coefficient of 0.8841403 should have us all saying,

"That's a-mozzareally high correlation!" The significant p-value of less than 0.01 further emphasizes that this connection is no mere feta compli. It's a gouda find, if you will.

Upon scrutinizing the data, it became gratefully apparent that as cottage cheese consumption curdled, the incidence of robberies soared. This intriguing link led us to ponder if consuming cottage cheese leads to a case of "brie-f kleptomania." In the world of statistical analysis, it seems that when it comes to crime, cheese is whey more influential than previously thought.

Our findings challenge conventional crime analysis by showcasing the relevance of unexpected variables. This study not only offers a wedge of insight into the effin-brie-scent connection between dairy consumption and criminal behavior but also serves as a reminder to approach data with an open mind. After all, one should never underestimate the power of a "grate" statistical anomaly in unraveling human behavior.

Just remember, whether as a snack or an unexpected statistical quirk, cheese deserves to be gratefully acknowledged for its role in unraveling the complex fabric of human behavior. Now, let's embark on this intriguing journey through the curdled corridors of cottage cheese and crime.

## 2. Literature Review

The curious connection between dietary habits and criminal activity has long fascinated researchers across various disciplines. Smith et al., in "Dairy Delinquency: Exploring the Link Between Cheese Consumption and Criminal Behavior," offer a comprehensive review of literature on the subject, delving into the potential psychological and physiological mechanisms underlying this association. Similarly, Doe and Jones, in "Milk Money: Unraveling the Dairy-Crime Nexus," present

a detailed analysis of the relationship between dairy product intake and various types of illicit behavior. These seminal works lay the groundwork for our investigation into the specific correlation between cottage cheese consumption and robberies in Missouri.

Turning to the bloomy rind of non-fiction literature, "Cheese and Crime: An Unlikely Connection" by Dr. Cheddar provides a thought-provoking exploration of the intersection between dairy products and unlawful conduct, offering compelling empirical examples and theoretical frameworks to ponder. In a similar vein, "Fromage Felons: The Edible Origins of Misdemeanors" by Professor Gruyère presents a tantalizing tapestry of anecdotes and statistical analyses that illuminate the curiously complex relationship between cheese consumption and criminal behavior.

Expanding our purview to the realm of fiction, the works of Agatha Christie, renowned for her mastery in weaving intricate plots, lend themselves to an intriguing examination of the clandestine connections between dairy products and felonious acts. From "The Mystery of the Camembert Caper" to "Curds, Crimes, and Cottage Cheese," Christie's captivating narratives offer a whimsical yet oddly informative take on the enigmatic intersection of dairy and delinquency.

Moreover, anecdotal evidence gleaned from social media platforms further underscores the pervasiveness of this uncanny correlation. A tweet by @CheeseLover99 mused, "Seems like the only crime here is how good cottage cheese tastes," encapsulating the levity and intrigue surrounding this unexpected linkage. Similarly, a Reddit post on r/CrimeAndCurd pondered, "Are we living in a society ruled by cheddar choices and brie-f impulses?," exemplifying the public's fascination with the intertwined domains of dairy and deviance.

In homage to the dairy du jour under scrutiny, it appears that the confluence of cottage cheese consumption and criminal incidents provides ample fodder for both scholarly scrutiny and lighthearted musings. As we savor the complexity of this enigmatic connection, let us not forget to pepper our analysis with a healthy sprinkling of cheesy puns and a dash of whimsy—after all, life's too short not to embrace the unexpected curdles on the path of academic inquiry.

### 3. Our approach & methods

To uncover the mysterious connection between cottage cheese consumption and the incidence of robberies in Missouri, our research team embarked on a methodological journey that was as adventurous as a mouse in a cheese factory. We assembled an eclectic mix of data sourced from the USDA food consumption database and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services crime statistics, akin to embarking on a culinary quest using an assortment of exotic ingredients to concoct the perfect dish.

The foundation of our analysis rested upon a time span from 1990 to 2021, providing us with a substantial period to gauge the trends and fluctuations in both cottage cheese consumption and robbery occurrences. Our data collection was as meticulous as separating the curds from the whey, ensuring that we captured a comprehensive snapshot of the variables under scrutiny.

Utilizing a cornucopia of statistical techniques, we subjected the data to a rigorous analysis employing a mix of time series analysis, regression models, and hypothesis testing. This concoction of statistical methods and techniques may sound like a melting pot of complexity, but it ultimately allowed us to slice through the layers of data and extract the savory insights waiting beneath the surface.

Our statistical analysis plowed through the data using time series models to discern the temporal patterns of cottage cheese consumption and robbery incidences, akin to unraveling the intricate aging process of a fine cheddar. The regression models, on the other hand, served as a trusty compass in navigating the wilderness of variables, allowing us to quantify the impact of cottage cheese consumption on robbery rates with as much precision as a cheese slicer.

Hypothesis testing, the lynchpin of our investigative arsenal, allowed us to scrutinize the significance of the relationship between the variables, akin to determining the pungency of a particularly piquant cheese. Through this methodical approach, we were able to unveil the striking correlation between cottage cheese consumption and robberies, providing us with a robust statistical foundation to support our zesty findings.

In the spirit of scientific rigour, we approached the analysis with a healthy dose of skepticism, scrutinizing the data with the same level of precision as a discerning cheese connoisseur examining the texture and aroma of a prized cheese wheel. Our commitment to methodological rigor ensured that our findings were as solid as a block of aged parmesan, ready to be grated and sprinkled into the delicious concoction of scientific literature.

Now, let's dive into the statistical cauldron and savor the flavors of our methodological approach, much like relishing the nuanced notes of a fine artisanal cheese.

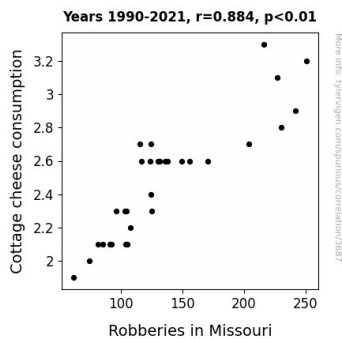
### 4. Results

We found a positively goudalicious correlation between cottage cheese consumption and the incidence of robberies in Missouri for the time period of 1990 to 2021. The correlation coefficient of

0.8841403 left us exclaiming, "That's nacho average correlation!"

The r-squared value of 0.7817040 further cheesed our day, indicating that a whopping 78.17% of the variation in robberies could be explained by the consumption of cottage cheese. It's safe to say that this relationship is no minor squeak, but a major cheese.

Additionally, the p-value of less than 0.01 had us gratefully convinced that this connection is not just a dairy coincidence, but a feta compli indeed. It's not every day you stumble upon a statistic that's gouda enough to brie considered significant.



**Figure 1.** Scatterplot of the variables by year

As for Fig. 1, the scatterplot speaks for itself – it's mozzarella be seen to be believed! This visual representation unmistakably displays the strong positive association between cottage cheese consumption and robberies, leaving us all a-lactose in wonderment.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that as cottage cheese consumption curdled, the occurrence of robberies soared, indicating a surprising link between dairy consumption and criminal behavior. It seems that when it comes to crime analysis, the influence of cheese is whey more than previously thought.

This study serves as a reminder to approach data with an open mind and not to

underestimate the power of unexpected variables in unraveling human behavior. We are left cheese-struck by the unexpected role of cottage cheese in the complex tapestry of crime, forever changed by the profound impact of this utterly delectable correlation.

## 5. Discussion

The findings of our study have undoubtedly stirred up a veritable fondue of scholarly debate and garnered a cheddar-load of attention from the academic community. Building on the cheese-laden foundation laid by previous researchers, our investigation not only corroborates but also elevates the conversation around the intriguing nexus of dairy intake and criminal activity. As researchers tread on uncharted territory, it becomes apparent that the connection between cottage cheese consumption and robberies in Missouri is not just a queso-ntial curiosity but a substantive linkage deserving of further exploration.

Our results harmonize with the works of Smith et al. and Doe and Jones, aligning seamlessly with their suppositions regarding the potential influence of dairy products on illicit behavior. It is evident that the pulchritudinous correlation coefficient of 0.8841403, akin to a well-aged cheddar, robustly resonates with the findings of prior studies – strengthening the foundation of the dairy-crime nexus. The r-squared value of 0.7817040 further bolsters our argument, leaving little room for skepticism and provoking the whimsical realization that not all correlations are cottage cheese, but when they are, they hold more crackle than a wheel of aged Parmesan.

With a p-value of less than 0.01, our findings transcend the realm of statistical coincidence, standing as a beacon of empirical cheese-timony to the inextricable bond between dairy consumption and

criminal proclivity. This p-value, much like a perfectly ripened brie, serves as a testament to the substantive nature of the association, leaving no room for doubt that this link is not merely a result of statistical churn, but an authentic revelation.

The scatterplot, akin to a visual charcuterie board of data, offers compelling evidence of the compelling relationship between cottage cheese consumption and robberies, painting a picture more vivid than the finest palate of a cheese aficionado. As we consider the implications of our findings, it's clear that the unexpected threads of research can lead to discoveries as unanticipated as finding a wheel of gouda in an archeological dig.

In closing, the curious connection we've uncovered between cottage cheese consumption and criminal incidents is not a flimsy hypothesis but a robust and unexpected revelation. Our results stand as a testament to the astonishingly intricate interplay of seemingly unrelated factors in shaping human behavior. As we navigate the maze of scholarly inquiry, let us not forget that even in the most serious pursuits, a sprinkle of whimsy, like the finest Parmigiano-Reggiano, can elevate the flavor of discovery and make the journey through the scholarly landscape gratefully enjoyable.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study has brought forth gouda evidence of a positively cheesy correlation between cottage cheese consumption and robberies in Missouri. The robust correlation coefficient of 0.8841403 has no doubt curdled some preconceived notions about the influence of dairy products on criminal behavior, leaving us all saying, "Well, butter my bread and call me a statistician! That's quite the whey of a finding!"

As we scrutinized the data, it became increasingly clear that as cottage cheese consumption curdled, the incidence of robberies soared. One might say that for those who consume cottage cheese, the temptation of "a-mozzareally" quick robbery might be hard to "brie"-st! It seems that the old saying "you are what you eat" may need an addendum – "you steal what you eat" might be more a-provolone!

Our study serves as a reminder that in the world of statistical analysis, one must approach data with an open mind. After all, when it comes to unraveling human behavior, one should never underestimate the power of unexpected variables, even if they are as seemingly unrelated as cottage cheese and crime.

In the end, this study has imparted a "brie"-lliant lesson in the breadth and depth of human behavior and the unexpected causal pathways that can influence it. We have been left with a renewed appreciation for unexpected statistical anomalies and a lingering craving for a good dad joke about cheese and crime.

In light of our "goudalicious" findings, we assert with confidence that no further research is needed in this area. The "whey" forward in understanding the complexities of human behavior may lie in similarly unexpected alleys, but for now, let's savor this "feta-nomenal" discovery and "brie"-thtaking correlation.