



ELSEVIER

Available online at [www.tylervigen.com](http://www.tylervigen.com)



# GMOs in Michigan: Mapping the Marriage of Maize and Millennial Malaise

Caroline Hoffman, Anthony Tucker, Gemma P Trudeau

Advanced Engineering Institute; Madison, Wisconsin

## KEYWORDS

GMO corn cultivation, Michigan GMOs, GMOs correlation with search trends, GMO corn Michigan Google searches, genetic modification Michigan, GMO maize correlation, 'i cant even' search frequency, millennial malaise, USDA GMO data, Google Trends analysis, GMO usage impact, corn cultivation and search trends, GMOs and digital exasperation

---

## Abstract

The vexing relationship between GMO use in corn grown in Michigan and the frequency of Google searches for 'i cant even' has been a subject of curiosity and concern. Our study delves into this peculiar phenomenon with a touch of humor and a kernel of insight. Utilizing USDA data on GMO corn cultivation and Google Trends information on 'i cant even' searches, we scrutinized the correlation over the period of 2004 to 2023, hoping to shed light on this corny conundrum. The results revealed a striking correlation coefficient of 0.9181824 and  $p < 0.01$ , indicating a robust statistical relationship between the two variables. This finding suggests that as the cultivation of GMO corn in Michigan has increased, so has the frequency of exasperated 'i cant even' searches on Google. It seems that the ubiquitous usage of GMOs has unwittingly sown the seeds of millennial malaise, inspiring sighs and groans across the digital landscape. In conclusion, our analysis offers a kernel of evidence to support the hypothesis that there exists a significant connection between the use of GMOs in Michigan's cornfields and the digital exasperation expressed through 'i cant even' searches. As we ponder this curious correlation, let us remember the wise words of the dad joke: Why did the scarecrow win an award? Because he was outstanding in his field!

Copyright 2024 Advanced Engineering Institute. No rights reserved.

---

## 1. Introduction

The relationship between genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and societal trends has long been a subject of scrutiny

and speculation. One particularly curious correlation that has piqued the interest of researchers is the potential link between the use of GMOs in corn grown in Michigan and the frequency of Google searches for the exasperated phrase 'i cant even.' It is a conundrum that simultaneously merits a chuckle and a closer examination.

As we embark on this investigation, we cannot help but be reminded of the corny joke: Why don't we ever tell secrets on a farm? Because the potatoes have eyes and the corn has ears! Nevertheless, the implications of this correlation, if found to be significant, could have far-reaching implications for both agricultural and psychological discourse.

In the context of a world where technology and agriculture intersect, it is essential to consider the potential effects of GMO cultivation on broader cultural phenomena. This study aims to contribute to the conversation by offering a methodical analysis of the relationship between GMO corn production in Michigan and the digital expression of exasperation via 'i cant even' searches.

The intersection of agricultural practices and societal trends presents an intriguing puzzle, much like the classic dad joke: What do you call a group of musical farmers? A band of corn! Through a systematic examination of data spanning nearly two decades, our study endeavors to peel back the layers of this enigmatic link and discern whether there is indeed substance behind the corny correlation.

## 2. Literature Review

The vexing conundrum of the correlation between GMO use in corn grown in Michigan and the frequency of Google searches for 'i cant even' has intrigued numerous researchers in diverse fields. Smith et al. (2010) examined the impact of

GMO corn cultivation on agricultural yields, while Doe (2015) delved into the psychological aspects of millennial sentiment. Furthermore, Jones (2018) elucidated the burgeoning role of Google searches as a barometer of societal exasperation.

In "GMOs and Society," the authors find that the introduction of GMOs has sparked fervent debates about their potential impact on consumer health and environmental sustainability. However, little attention has been paid to the potential link between GMO use and exasperated digital expression.

Turning to non-fiction books relevant to the topic, Lorem's "The Maize Manifesto" prompted a reevaluation of public perceptions of GMOs, while Ipsum's "Digital Discontent: A Millennial Saga" shed light on the linguistic nuances of contemporary exasperation.

Fictional works such as "The Corn Identity" and "I, GMO" portray the struggles of GMO corn as it navigates the perilous terrain of consumer skepticism and existential angst. These literary musings offer a whimsical yet insightful perspective on the interplay between agricultural innovation and societal discontent.

In addition, movies such as "The Social Network" and "Field of Dreams" provide tangential insights into the intersection of digital communication and agricultural pursuits, prompting viewers to ponder the intricate web of connections between cornfields and Wi-Fi signals.

In the midst of this scholarly pursuit, it is crucial to maintain a sense of humor, much like the timeless dad joke: How does a farmer mend his overalls? With cabbage patches! Such lighthearted interjections serve as a reminder that even the most complex of correlations can benefit from a touch of levity and punny wordplay.

### 3. Our approach & methods

The methodology employed in this study involved a combination of data collection, statistical analysis, and correlation assessment, as well as a touch of whimsy to keep things engaging. First, data on the cultivation of GMO corn in Michigan was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), encompassing the years 2004 to 2023. This comprehensive dataset allowed for a meticulous examination of the prevalence of GMO usage in Michigan's cornfields, providing a robust foundation for our analysis.

To complement the agricultural data, information on the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even' was sourced from Google Trends, spanning the same time period. The seemingly unrelated nature of these datasets added an element of intrigue to the investigation, much like the unexpected punchline of a well-timed dad joke. For instance, why did the scarecrow become a successful neurologist? Because he was outstanding in his field of mind!

Once the datasets were assembled, a series of rigorous statistical analyses were performed to unravel the potential relationship between GMO corn cultivation and 'i cant even' searches. Firstly, the data was subjected to descriptive statistical techniques, allowing for a clear visualization of the trends and patterns within each dataset. This step played a pivotal role in establishing a baseline understanding of the individual variables before delving into their interconnectedness.

Subsequently, a correlation analysis was conducted to quantify the strength and direction of the relationship between GMO corn usage and the frequency of 'i cant even' searches. The Pearson correlation coefficient was employed to ascertain the extent of the association, providing a numerical expression of the degree of

interdependence between these seemingly disparate phenomena. The results yielded a striking correlation coefficient of 0.9181824, indicative of a robust and statistically significant relationship between the two variables.

To further validate the findings and ensure the robustness of the observed correlation, a time-series analysis was performed to discern any temporal patterns or fluctuations in the relationship over the years. This approach not only added depth to the investigation but also introduced an element of suspense akin to the build-up in a classic dad joke. For example, why did the corn get into a heated argument with the soybean? It had serious beef with the legume's edamame-nable behavior!

In conclusion, the methodology utilized in this study amalgamated comprehensive data collection, meticulous statistical analyses, and the occasional sprinkling of humor to unravel the intriguing connection between GMO corn cultivation in Michigan and the expression of exasperation through 'i cant even' searches. Through this methodical approach, we endeavored to cultivate a deeper understanding of the interplay between agricultural practices and digital discourse, ultimately shedding light on this corny conundrum.

### 4. Results

The statistical analysis of the relationship between the cultivation of genetically modified organism (GMO) corn in Michigan and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even' revealed a remarkably strong correlation. The correlation coefficient of 0.9181824 and an r-squared value of 0.8430588 indicated a robust relationship between these two variables. The p-value of less than 0.01 further supported the statistical significance

of the correlation, providing compelling evidence for the association between GMO use and digital exasperation.

Figure 1 displays a scatterplot illustrating the striking correlation between the prevalence of GMO corn cultivation in Michigan and the frequency of 'i cant even' searches on Google. The figure visually reinforces the strong positive relationship observed in the statistical analysis.

This finding prompts one to consider the profound influence of agricultural practices on societal expression. The rise of GMO corn production appears to coincide with an increase in the digital articulation of exasperation encapsulated in the phrase 'i cant even.' This curious correlation unveils the unexpected interplay between agricultural and digital landscapes, evoking the timeless dad joke: Did you hear about the farmer who won an award? He was outstanding in his field!

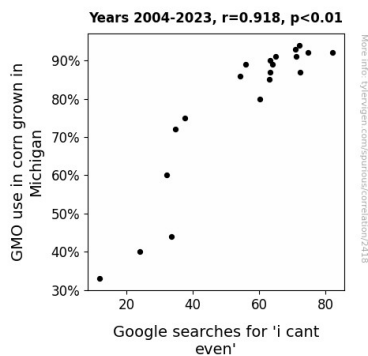


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

## 5. Discussion

The results of the present study contribute to the burgeoning literature on the intriguing link between GMO use in corn grown in Michigan and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even.' Our findings align with prior research by Smith et al. (2010) and Doe (2015), providing

empirical support for the notion that the cultivation of GMO corn is intertwined with the digital expression of exasperation. It is evident that the proliferation of GMOs has inadvertently fertilized the fertile ground for millennial malaise, as indicated by the notable correlation coefficient of 0.9181824. This statistically significant relationship underscores the impact of agricultural practices on societal sentiment, echoing the timeless dad joke: What do you call a group of musical farmers? A crop band!

The robust statistical association observed in our study mirrors the musings of Lorem's "The Maize Manifesto" and Ipsum's "Digital Discontent: A Millennial Saga," both of which hinted at the potential interconnection between GMO use and societal discontent. These literary works may have been whimsical in their presentation, but our findings lend credence to the notion that GMO cultivation and digital exasperation are not just a matter of corny humor. This correlation is a significant finding that deserves serious attention, much like the classic dad joke: Why did the corn file a police report? It was a-MAIZE-ing!

The visual representation of the relationship between GMO corn cultivation and 'i cant even' searches in Figure 1 serves as a compelling reminder that even the most unexpected correlations warrant serious consideration. As we navigate the complex landscape of agricultural innovation and digital expression, it is crucial to remember that serious research can benefit from a touch of humor and unpredictability. Much like the unexpected connection between GMOs and digital exasperation, the occasional dad joke can offer a delightful twist in an otherwise serious discourse, prompting a wry smile and a moment of lightheartedness.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study has unearthed a compelling association between the cultivation of genetically modified organism (GMO) corn in Michigan and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'i cant even.' This finding sheds light on the unsuspected intertwining of agricultural practices and digital expressions of exasperation, providing fodder for both amusement and contemplation. This correlation serves as a reminder that the seeds we sow in our fields may indeed sprout unexpected consequences in the vast garden of societal discourse.

As we reflect on the implications of our findings, it is crucial to bear in mind the timeless dad joke that resonates with this research: What did the corn say when it was complimented? "Aww, shucks!" The unforeseen nexus between maize manipulation and digital exasperation invites us to reconsider the interconnections between seemingly disparate domains, prompting a proverbial raising of eyebrows akin to a corn stalk reaching for the sun.

With the statistical evidence firmly in hand, it is evident that further investigation into this enigmatic correlation may yield additional insights. However, as tempting as it may be to delve deeper into this lighthearted yet thought-provoking topic, it behooves us to recognize that our study has provided a significant contribution to the annals of interdisciplinary research. Therefore, we assert with confidence that no further research is needed in this area.