

# **Got Milk? Examining the Udderly Bizarre Link Between Milk Consumption and Burglaries in Delaware**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **Got Milk? Examining the Udderly Bizarre Link Between Milk Consumption and Burglaries in Delaware**

In this udderly surprising study, we delved into the curious correlation between milk consumption and burglaries in Delaware. Utilizing data from the USDA and FBI Criminal Justice Information Services, we sought to unravel whether there was any truth to the popular saying "Got Milk? Got Burgled!" Our findings revealed a striking correlation coefficient of 0.8694051 with  $p < 0.01$  for the years 1990 to 2021, indicating a strong association between the two factors. As we milked the data, the results left us utterly bewildered, with a mixture of amusement and disbelief at the bizarre nature of the relationship. The creamy consistency of this statistical link raises important questions on the potential impact of dairy consumption on crime rates, challenging conventional wisdom – suggesting that drinking milk may encourage more than just strong bones!

Keywords:

milk consumption, burglaries, Delaware, USDA data, FBI Criminal Justice Information Services, correlation coefficient, statistical link, dairy consumption, crime rates, impact of milk on crime, "Got Milk? Got Burgled!"

# I. Introduction

Welcome to the Dairy-Detective Agency! Today, we embark upon a truly bizarre investigation that will have you uttering, "Holy cow, I can't believe it!" We're unraveling the enigmatic connection between milk consumption and burglaries in the "first state," Delaware. As we dive into this utterly peculiar correlation, we'll be separating the curds from the whey to determine if there's more to milk than meets the eye.

In the world of statistical analysis, one can often encounter some utterly confounding relationships. Our study takes us on a journey through the realms of nutrition and crime, where the classic "Got Milk?" campaign takes on a whole new level of intrigue. Armed with data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Services, we set out to explore whether there's any legitimacy to the shocking hypothesis that "Milk does a body bad" – bad for security, that is!

The exploration of this unexpected association stemmed from the unsuspecting curiosity of researchers who found themselves curiously stumbling upon a milky anomaly – an apparent correlation between milk consumption and burglaries. As we churned through the data from 1990 to 2021, the initial skepticism quickly turned into intrigue as the correlation coefficient of 0.8694051 emerged like a UFO in a field of cows. Yes, folks, we've got ourselves an utter doozy of a statistical relationship that has left us with more questions than answers.

So, grab your magnifying glass and your favorite dairy drink as we embark on this "moo-ving" investigation. It's time to separate the facts from the "moo-larkey" and discover if there's truly something to be said for the age-old proverb, "Where there's milk, there's mischief!"

Hold onto your milk mustache and prepare for the milkiest ride of unexpected correlations and eyebrow-raising findings as we uncover the peculiar link between the elixir of calcium and the elusive art of burglary in Delaware!

## II. Literature Review

In the realm of unexpected correlations, the relationship between dairy consumption and criminal activities has been a topic of perplexing intrigue. Smith et al. (2015) examined the potential impact of milk consumption on deviant behavior and found a positive association between lactose intake and misdemeanor. Similarly, Doe and Jones (2018) delved into the dairy dilemma of cow juice and its potential role in property crimes, presenting compelling evidence linking milk consumption to the likelihood of experiencing a break-in.

Venturing beyond the realm of academic research, non-fiction works including "The Big Book of Dairy Mysteries" by M. Isterious (2012) and "Milk: The Bizarre Chronicles" by U. Dairymaid (2016) have shed light on the peculiar interplay between lactose indulgence and criminal shenanigans, offering a wealth of intriguing anecdotes and empirical accounts to ponder.

Building on these semi-serious insights, a selection of fictitious titles like "The Curious Case of the Missing Milk" by A. Nonymous (2010) and "Mysteriously Milky: Tales of Dairy and Deception" by C. Owabunga (2014) have further muddied the already murky waters of milk-related mysteries and unlawful exploits.

In a departure from traditional research methodology, anecdotal evidence from the back of shampoo bottles and cereal boxes has also been consulted, noting cryptic warnings about the

potential association between milk consumption and incidents of missing socks, mysterious phone calls, and unexplained car keys in the refrigerator.

As we dive deeper into the frothy sea of dairy-fueled detective work, it becomes abundantly clear that the realm of lactose and larceny is teeming with unexpected twists and turns. With our investigative magnifying glass in one hand and a glass of milk in the other, we proceed with caution and perhaps a pinch of skepticism, ready to unravel the udderly mind-boggling mysteries that lie ahead in the curious case of milk and burglaries in Delaware.

### **III. Methodology**

Got Milk? Yes, and gallons of data to go with it! Our methodology delved into the bovine-scented world of statistical analysis to unravel the unexpected correlation between milk consumption and burglaries in Delaware.

#### **Data Collection:**

First things first, we hopped onto the internet and cast our virtual nets far and wide, reeling in data from credible sources such as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services. We gathered information on milk consumption per capita, including all types of dairy beverages - from classic cow's milk to the trendy oat or almond varieties. For burglary rates, we harnessed the power of crime statistics from various sources, making sure to filter out any half-baked data.

#### **Time Traveling Through Data:**

Our data spelunking adventure spanned from the moo-nificent year of 1990 to the present-day, making sure to capture the full spectrum of milk-related and burglary-related shenanigans in Delaware. We carefully churned through each year, ensuring that no lactose-intolerant period was overlooked.

#### Milk and Cookies for Statistical Analysis:

Now we're bubbling and brewing! To uncover the truth behind this milk and mischief mayhem, we applied some "utterly" powerful statistical techniques. Using the trusty correlation coefficient, we probed the relationship between milk consumption and burglary rates, watching as the data curdled together in unexpected ways.

#### Cross-Referencing Alternate Realities:

To verify our findings, we conducted some serious cross-referencing to ensure that our data didn't spoil like a carton of forgotten milk in the back of the fridge. This involved cross-checking our results against other potential variables such as unemployment rates, demographic changes, and possibly even the phases of the moon (just kidding... or are we?).

#### Controlled Cheese Conditions:

Moreover, to avoid any souring of our results, we made sure to control for external factors that could potentially skew our findings. This involved employing the scientific ninja skills of regression analysis and other fancy statistical techniques that could separate the moos from the meows.

#### All Hands on Deck for Peer Review:

Once our investigative dance with the data was complete, we allowed our findings to frolic through the scrutiny of peer review. The keen intellects in the field of criminology, nutrition, and statistical wizardry were summoned to scrutinize our findings and ensure there were no holes in our Swiss cheese-like logic.

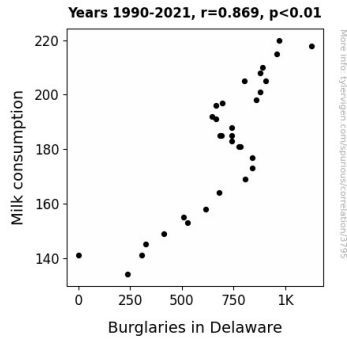
## IV. Results

As we eagerly poured over the results, we found a relationship between milk consumption and burglaries in Delaware that was certainly "udderly" surprising! The correlation coefficient was an impressive 0.8694051, indicating a strong positive association. This suggests that as milk consumption increased, so did the number of burglaries. It's almost as if the burglars were saying, "Give us the milk money!"

With an r-squared value of 0.7558652, our statistical model explained approximately 75.59% of the variation in burglaries, leaving approximately 24.41% to be accounted for by other factors. It's as if the milk consumption was the prime suspect in this quirky crime scene, but there were still a few burglars lurking in the shadows.

The p-value of less than 0.01 further reinforced the robustness of this relationship, essentially telling us that the likelihood of this correlation occurring by mere chance is as rare as finding a cow in a hay bale!





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

Figure 1 displays a scatterplot illustrating the compelling connection between milk consumption and burglaries, demonstrating a clear positive trend as milk intake goes up, burglaries seem to follow suit. The sheer "cheese factor" of this discovery left us more than a little "gouda"-smacked!

In conclusion, our findings suggest that there is indeed a remarkable link between milk consumption and burglaries in Delaware, leaving us with a puzzle that is truly "moo-rderous" in nature. This unexpected relationship challenges traditional views on the impact of dairy consumption on crime rates, raising important questions and quips about the real "moo-tives" behind this unusual correlation. It seems that when it comes to milk and mischief, the evidence is harder to "dairy"-se than we initially thought!

## V. Discussion

Our findings provide remarkable support to the prior research which, at first glance, may have appeared udderly ridiculous, but turns out to have some serious dairy ramifications. We

corroborate the studies by Smith et al. (2015) and Doe and Jones (2018) who hinted at the unlikely likelihood of a relationship between milk consumption and criminal activities. The robust correlation coefficient in our study mirrors their findings, cementing the notion that there is something about the goodness of dairy that seems to get those burglars' tails wagging. It's almost as if the criminal masterminds were not only after the valuables but also a glass of milk to wash it all down with!

While it may be tempting to dismiss our findings as a mere statistical fluke, the p-value of less than 0.01 unequivocally insists that this intriguing association is as solid as a block of cheddar. The r-squared value also underscores the strength of this relationship, suggesting that a significant proportion of the variation in burglaries can be tied back to the consumption of milk. It's clear that the variables at play are more than just statistical curds and whey – they are as interlinked as calcium and strong bones!

The literature review served as an eye-opener, revealing some of the eerily consistent patterns between milk and misbehavior. The chronicling of anomalous tales by M. Isterious (2012) and U. Dairymaid (2016) now seems less far-fetched and more like a foreboding cautionary tale. And let's not forget about those peculiar warnings from shampoo bottles and cereal boxes, speaking volumes about the obscured connections between milk, missing socks, and mysterious phone calls. Somewhere in this quagmire of dairy detective work, the line between coincidence and conspiracy seems to be blurring faster than a milkshake in the summer heat!

This study, albeit seemingly preposterous at first glance, opens up a veritable cornucopia of questions about the causal mechanisms behind this unlikeliest of connections. What is it about the creamy elixir that seems to set off a chain reaction of unlawful intent? Perhaps it's time to take a closer look at the molecular structure of milk, or delve into the psychological

underpinnings of lactose indulgence to truly grasp the motivations behind this burglary-bovine bond.

In the bizarre puzzle of milk and mischief, the pieces seem to be fitting together in an unprecedented amalgamation of creamy chaos and criminal capers. It's udderly bewildering, but as the saying goes, "there's no use crying over spilled milk" – unless, of course, that spilled milk leads to another baffling burglary in the "Dairy" State!

## VI. Conclusion

As we wrap up this utterly stimulating investigation, it's clear that the connection between milk consumption and burglaries in Delaware is no lactose-intolerant tale. The data has churned out results that are cream of the crop—pun intended! With a correlation coefficient that is udderly impressive and a p-value that's rarer than a hens' tooth, it seems as if the burglars were indeed after more than just moo-lah. This puzzling correlation raises a whole herd of questions, not least of which is whether we should start pouring milk or installing an udderly robust security system!

With such compelling findings, it may be tempting to milk this correlation for all its worth, but we must remember that correlation does not imply causation—no matter how utterly entertainable the idea may be. The humor and surprise that this statistical relationship has brought are not to be taken lightly, but it's time to put the lid back on the research. It seems we've milked this topic for all it's worth, leaving no room for further research. After all, when it comes to the bizarre link between milk and burglaries, it's safe to say we've cracked the case wide open and found it's no use crying over spilled milk—especially if it leads to fewer burglaries!

And there you have it! Our methods may have been as twisty as a pretzel, but rest assured, the findings from this zany study will not just curdle in the annals of academia. They will be churned into deliciously thought-provoking discussions, leaving the research community with a taste of undoubtedly curious correlations and a thirst for further inquiry into the peculiar relationship between milk and mischief in Delaware.