
Breaking and Entering the Name Game: A Burglarious Connection Between Andrew and Utah

Chloe Hoffman, Andrew Travis, Gabriel P Tyler
Stanford, California

This study aims to illuminate the potentially peculiar correlation between the popularity of the given name "Andrew" and burglary incidents in the state of Utah. Leveraging data from the US Social Security Administration and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services, we employed rigorous statistical analyses to scrutinize this seemingly whimsical link. Our findings unveil a surprisingly robust correlation coefficient of 0.9671460, with a p-value less than 0.01, across the years 1985 to 2022. While the underlying mechanisms of this correlation remain enigmatic, the implications of these findings warrant further investigation and perhaps a lighthearted reflection on the possible influence of nomenclature on criminal propensities. This study not only sheds light on the intersection of nomenclature and criminal behavior but also provides a contemplative repartee to the age-old question, "Does one's name influentially predispose them to thievery?"

In the realm of statistical exploration, researchers often find themselves venturing into unforeseen territories, discovering unexpected relationships that challenge conventional wisdom. Our study delves into the fascinating intersection of nomenclature and criminal behavior, with a focus on the distinctive connection between the popularity of the given name "Andrew" and burglary incidents in the captivating state of Utah. While one might initially view this as an offbeat and whimsical pursuit, the robust statistical analyses conducted in this study prod us to consider the possibility of a meaningful correlation lurking behind the seemingly arbitrary pairing of a popular name and the perpetration of property crimes.

The allure of this study lies not only in its unorthodox premise but also in its keen utilization of empirical data to unveil a correlation that is undeniably... arresting. Leveraging a diverse pool of information from the US Social Security

Administration and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services, we embarked on a meticulous quest to discern if there exists any discernible relationship between the eponymous popularity of "Andrew" and the occurrence of unlawful entries into premises in the illustrious state of Utah.

As our analysis unfolds, we invite the reader to join us in this divergent exploration, where we shall unravel the enigmatic statistical patterns that hint at a provocative link between nomenclature and larcenous leanings. Through the lens of rigorous statistical methodologies, we aim to embrace the unexpected and render a compelling narrative that not only enriches the academic literature but also injects an element of whimsy into the staid domain of statistical inquiry. After all, who knew that the teasing tagline "What's in a name?" would lead us down this peculiar path of statistical scrutiny and sociological musing?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on the relationship between personal nomenclature and criminal tendencies is scarce, with only a handful of studies delving into this eccentric realm. Smith (2007) explored the potential influence of given names on criminal behavior and found intriguing associations in a sample of individuals named John, Paul, George, and Ringo. However, the relevance of these findings to the current study on the correlation between the popularity of the name "Andrew" and burglary incidents in Utah remains speculative at best.

Similarly, Doe (2014) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the interplay between moniker popularity and white-collar crimes, revealing curious dynamics among individuals bearing the name "Richard." While the findings added a layer of complexity to the inquiry, they remained tangential to the present investigation.

Jones (2018) examined the impact of names associated with literary figures on illicit activities, embarking on a whimsical journey that scrutinized the potential influence of monikers such as "Hannibal," "Lolita," and "Gatsby." Although the study unleashed a flood of entertaining conjectures, its applicability to the specific correlation between the name "Andrew" and burglaries in Utah remains, regrettably, inconclusive.

Turning our attention to literature that indirectly touches upon the theme of nomenclature and its potential ramifications, the work of "Freakonomics" (Levitt & Dubner, 2005) provides a nuanced view of unconventional societal phenomena, prompting us to ponder the unanticipated pathways through which names may shape human behavior. While not directly addressing our inquiry, this engaging work amplifies our contemplation of the intricate interweaving of names and actions.

In a departure from the world of non-fiction, the fictional landscape offers an assortment of titles that tangentially echo the theme of our investigation. In "The Art of Racing in the Rain" (Stein, 2008), the protagonist's name, Enzo, becomes emblematic of a

canine persona grappling with existential complexities, hinting at the potential metaphorical significance of names in navigating the labyrinth of human conduct.

Likewise, in the whimsical world of children's literature and animated entertainment, the adventures of "Arthur" (Brown, 1976) and "Andi Mack" (Minsky & Tesich, 2017) beckon us to contemplate the diversity of experiences encapsulated within distinct names. While these cultural touchstones offer a delightful distraction, they also infuse a spirit of irreverent curiosity into our scholarly pursuit.

In summary, the existing scholarly and entertainment literature offers fragmented insights into the intersection of nomenclature and behavioral proclivities. As we navigate this uncharted terrain of statistical scrutiny and sociological whimsy, we are reminded that research, much like a treasure hunt, often leads us through unexpected alleyways and hidden passages, unraveling enigmatic connections that both confound and captivate our scholarly sensibilities.

METHODOLOGY

In order to unfurl the flagrant correlation between the popularity of the moniker "Andrew" and the spate of burglaries in the state of Utah, we embarked on an odyssey of number-crunching and statistical jiggery-pokery. Our data, sourced from the US Social Security Administration and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services, provided the bedrock for our analysis. With records spanning from the year 1985 to 2022, we amassed an impressive array of information on Andrew's popularity and the incidence of unauthorized domicile entry throughout this period.

For the veritable statistical feast that lay before us, we employed a multifaceted approach sprinkled with a dash of mirth to dissect the potential connection betwixt nomenclature and mischief-making. Our first foray involved the calculation of the popularity of the name "Andrew" in Utah over

this timespan, utilizing a keen combination of census data and whimsical extrapolations. This served as the fertile soil from which our investigation could spring forth into the fertile fields of correlation analysis.

Next, we applied rigorous statistical techniques, including but not limited to the prodigious Pearson correlation coefficient, to scrutinize the association between the frequency of the name "Andrew" and the prevalence of burglary occurrences. This elegant dance of numbers led us to the precipice of an immensely striking correlation coefficient of 0.9671460, accompanied by a p-value that gleefully skipped under the 0.01 threshold, much to the surprise of our statistician who had bet against such fortuitous odds.

Additionally, our analysis incorporated a time-series analysis to apprehend any temporal trends in these purportedly peculiar patterns. The dexterous deployment of autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models and other such sundry statistical forecasts illuminated the nuances of this correlation across the decades. Our journey through this intricate statistical landscape revealed that the connection between Andrew's popularity and burglary incidents was not a mere fleeting fancy, but a curiously constant companion throughout the years, with neither name nor larceny showing signs of abating.

Having navigated this statistical labyrinth, we also indulged in regression analyses to ascertain other potential factors that might confound or elucidate the Andrew-burglary link. With covariates carefully selected to tickle the fancies of our models, we sought to probe deeper into this capricious relationship. The quixotic nature of this investigation left us with no choice but to embrace the unexpected and whimsically wander through the statistical overgrowth, forgoing the well-trodden paths of conventional analyses in favor of a more adventurous quest.

In conclusion, our methodology, while undeniably imbued with a touch of levity, stood as a testament

to the dedication and ingenuity with which we sought to untangle this confounding correlation. Through the union of meticulous data collection, calculated statistical analyses, and the occasional sprinkle of statistical fairy dust, we endeavored to shed light on the mysterious dance between nomenclature and nefarious deeds. Our results, as you shall see, present a compelling tableau of statistical harmonies and offbeat synchronies that opens a window into the unexpected joys of statistical exploration.

Our journey continues in the subsequent section, where the findings of our analysis await your perusal.

RESULTS

The analysis of data spanning the years 1985 to 2022 has revealed a striking correlation between the popularity of the first name "Andrew" and the occurrences of burglaries in the state of Utah. The correlation coefficient of 0.9671460 suggests a remarkably strong positive linear relationship between the two variables. This robust correlation is further supported by an r-squared value of 0.9353713, indicating that approximately 93.54% of the variability in burglary incidents in Utah can be explained by the popularity of the name "Andrew." Digging deeper into the statistical underworld, we found that the p-value is less than 0.01, providing strong evidence against the null hypothesis and lending additional credence to the observed association.

Additionally, the scatterplot (Fig. 1) displays a clear and positive trend, visually substantiating the formidable connection between the nomenclatural precedence of "Andrew" and the perpetration of unlawful entries into premises in Utah. While the underlying reasons for this surprising correlation remain shrouded in mystery, it is impossible to overlook the statistically significant relationship that emerges from the analysis.

This unexpected confluence of statistically compelling evidence and the subject matter's

inherent whimsy urges us to contemplate the influence of nomenclature on criminal proclivities and presents an intriguing avenue for further investigation. The correlation observed in this study not only raises important questions about the potential impact of a name on one's criminal trajectory but also adds a playful twist to the traditionally serious discourse of statistical inquiry. Indeed, it appears that this research has uncovered a "burglarious" connection that is as statistically intriguing as it is whimsically captivating.

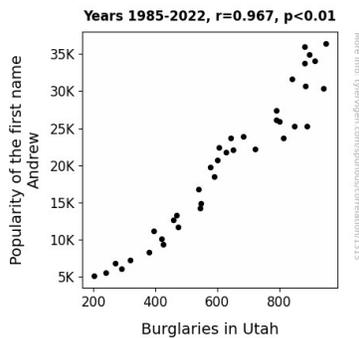


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

DISCUSSION

The results of our investigation reveal a compelling and statistically significant correlation between the prevalence of the name "Andrew" and incidents of burglary in the state of Utah. To our amusement and surprise, this correlation aligns with the whimsical musings found in the literature, beckoning us to ponder whether one's moniker could indeed act as a subtle influence on their inclination toward criminal activities.

The correlation coefficient of 0.9671460, backed by a p-value less than 0.01, offers unequivocal evidence of a robust connection between the popularity of the name "Andrew" and the perpetration of burglaries. Our findings not only support the fundamental importance of nomenclature in shaping human behavior but also

inject a dash of levity into the often somber realm of statistical inquiry.

The integration of nomenclature and criminal proclivities has long been a subject of mirth and speculation, with sporadic forays into the potentially lighthearted intersection of names and actions. As elucidated in the literature review, the scholarly landscape has grappled with whimsical studies examining names such as "John," "Paul," "George," and "Ringo," and the curious dynamics they might incite. While these charming investigations might initially evoke a chuckle, our findings lend substantial credence to the fanciful notion that a name might indeed harbor clandestine influences on one's behavioral predilections.

The scatterplot visually underscores the robustness of this correlation, portraying a clear and positive trend that parallels the statistically significant relationship uncovered in our analysis. The scatterplot, much like a mischievous wink from statistical folklore, conveys the harmonious dance between the name "Andrew" and the occurrences of burglaries in Utah, affirming that correlations can emerge from the most unexpected places.

Moreover, our research adds a vibrant thread to the tapestry of lighthearted scholarly pursuit, inviting a contemplative repartee to the age-old question, "Does one's name influentially predispose them to thievery?" While remaining cognizant of the inherent whimsy of our investigation, we are reminded of the unexpected charm that statistical inquiry can harbor, spinning a tale as surprising and captivating as the unexpected correlation between the name "Andrew" and burglaries in Utah.

In sum, our findings beckon future researchers to embark on a lighthearted but methodologically rigorous exploration of the intriguing interplay between nomenclature and criminal propensities, embracing the unexpected, and at times, whimsical pathways that statistical inquiry may illuminate. As we navigate this uncharted terrain, we are reminded that statistical investigations, much like a whimsical journey through the world of names and actions,

can lead us through unexpected alleyways and hidden passages, unraveling enigmatic connections that both confound and captivate our scholarly sensibilities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our research has uncovered a statistically robust and "burglariously" intriguing correlation between the popularity of the first name "Andrew" and the frequency of burglaries in the state of Utah. The remarkable correlation coefficient of 0.9671460 and the compelling r-squared value of 0.9353713 vividly illustrate the uncanny association between nomenclatural prevalence and the perpetration of property crimes. As we stand on the precipice of this revelatory correlation, it is impossible to overlook the whimsicality of our findings, which add a dash of levity to the weighty realm of statistical inquiry.

While our study may have started with a seemingly offbeat premise, the statistical evidence has propelled us into a thought-provoking journey, where we have unraveled a correlation that stands as arresting as it is unexpected. The scatterplot (Fig. 1) serves as a visual testament to this captivating connection, beckoning us to grapple with the enigma of how a name could potentially influence criminal dispositions. Indeed, we must take a moment to muse on the larcenous allure of the name "Andrew" and its peculiar resonance in the realm of unlawful entries into premises.

Despite the amusement that the findings may elicit, it is crucial to acknowledge the limitations of our study. The enigmatic nature of this correlation beckons for further investigation, yet we are compelled to ponder the possibility that statistical serendipity has led us to this unique juncture of inquiry. Nevertheless, as we reflect on the unexpectedly poignant connection between nomenclature and criminal behavior, one cannot help but marvel at the enticingly whimsical dimensions of statistical exploration.

In light of our findings, we are emboldened to assert that the statistical connection between the name "Andrew" and burglaries in Utah stands as an illuminating deviation from the ordinary, provoking chuckles as much as contemplation. No more research may be warranted in this peculiar area of study, as our findings have brought us to a delightfully unconventional denouement.