



## Review

# **The Corey Crime Connection: An Analysis of the Impact of the Name Corey on Robberies in New York**

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**As crime rates remain a pressing concern for policymakers and researchers alike, our study delves into an unexpected realm - the relationship between the popularity of the first name Corey and incidents of robberies in New York. Leveraging data from the US Social Security Administration and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services, we uncovered a remarkably strong correlation between the frequency of the name Corey and the occurrence of robberies, spanning the years 1985 to 2022. Our analysis revealed a correlation coefficient of 0.9853546 and a p-value less than 0.01, providing compelling evidence of a robust association between the two variables. Furthermore, our findings remained consistent even after adjusting for various demographic and economic factors, affirming the robustness of the Corey crime connection. This research sheds light on a previously overlooked factor in the realm of criminology and prompts intriguing questions about the influence of names on behavioral patterns. Our work not only contributes to the understanding of crime dynamics but also adds a touch of whimsy to the scholarly discourse, proving that the name Corey, while popular, may carry unforeseen implications.**

The relationship between human names and social phenomena has long been an area of scholarly interest, with research probing into the influence of names on diverse aspects of life, from career success to romantic attraction. In this vein, our study sets out to explore an unconventional yet compelling connection: the impact of the first name Corey on incidents of robberies in New York.

Despite the initial incredulity that may accompany such an inquiry, our investigation delves into an extensive dataset spanning nearly four decades, combining records from the US Social Security Administration with crime data from the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services. Through rigorous statistical analysis, we seek to uncover whether the popularity of the name Corey coincides with

fluctuations in robbery rates, or if it's just a coinci-"Corey"-dence.

As we venture into this uncharted territory of moniker-based criminology, it's worth noting that our research not only endeavors to unearth empirical evidence but also aims to inject a sprinkle of humor and whimsy into the often solemn arena of academic discourse. After all, what could be more intriguing than the notion that a name as innocuous as Corey could harbor a statistically significant connection to criminal behavior, or that perhaps a band of mischievous Coreys has been perpetrating these crimes under the cloak of anonymity?

So, with tongue-in-cheek and a firm grip on the p-value, we embark on this empirical odyssey, mindful of the potential for unforeseen findings and the importance of tackling this "core"-ious enigma with all due rigor and statistical flair.

#### *Prior research*

Smith, in their seminal work "The Name Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Moniker Mysteries," laid the groundwork for investigating the influence of personal nomenclature on societal dynamics. Although their focus was primarily on the career implications of names, their framework provided a sturdy foundation for our exploration of the Corey crime connection.

Building on this foundation, Doe, in "Monikers and Misdemeanors: A Study of Name-Related Anomalies," identified intriguing correlations between certain names and criminal proclivities. While their study covered a wide array of names, the subtle hints of a Corey effect were

perceptible, serving as a catalyst for our in-depth investigation.

Jones ventured into uncharted terrain with "Names and Notoriety: Uncovering Unconventional Correlations," where they presented evidence of the unexpected impact of names on social behavior. While their focus was broader than criminal activities, the undercurrent of the Corey enigma was palpable, beckoning us to delve deeper into this quirky connection.

Turning to non-fiction sources for a broader view, "Freakonomics" by Steven D. Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner shed light on the often surprising and unconventional factors that drive human behavior, offering a tantalizing perspective on the plausibility of name-related influences in societal trends. Additionally, "Blink" by Malcolm Gladwell illustrated the subconscious biases and snap judgments that shape human interactions, hinting at the possibility of implicit associations with specific names.

In the realm of fiction, "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevsky and "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald carried hints of the intricate interplay between personal identities and unlawful acts, providing literary whispers that resonate with the nuances of our research. Furthermore, the works of Agatha Christie, renowned for her engaging detective stories, offered a playful nudge towards the captivating allure of unraveling mysteries, be they fictional or, as our study suggests, name-based robberies.

An unexpected yet invaluable source guiding our exploration is the iconic cartoon series "Scooby-Doo," which, while ostensibly a light-hearted portrayal of mystery-solving hijinks, offered compelling

insights into the subtleties of crime investigation and the role of unexpected clues. Moreover, the enigmatic allure of "Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?" instilled in us a sense of whimsy and curiosity, reminding us that the most unexpected connections may lie just beneath the surface.

As we continue to navigate through this literature tapestry, it becomes evident that while the allure of the Corey crime connection may seem preposterous at first glance, the subtle underpinnings of name-based influence have woven themselves into the fabric of societal phenomena.

Stay tuned for the unveiling of our findings, where we examine how the name Corey has quietly entrenched itself in the world of New York robberies, leaving an indelible mark on the landscape of criminology and, no doubt, our collective consciousness.

### *Approach*

#### Data Collection and Preparation:

The first order of business in our empiri-"corey"-cal escapade involved collecting data on the popularity of the name Corey and the incidence of robberies in New York. We scoured the vast expanse of the internet, or more specifically, narrowly focused on data from the US Social Security Administration and the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services. The data covered the extensive time frame from 1985 to 2022, allowing us to capture the ebb and flow of both Corey monikers and criminal exploits over the years.

To ensure the validity and accuracy of the data, we rigorously cross-referenced

information, double-checking for any "corey"-lating discrepancies or suspicious outlier values that could skew our findings. After all, we couldn't risk inflating our results due to the misadventures of a few "corey"-rupt data points.

#### Data Analysis:

With our collection of "corey"-spondingly reliable data in hand, we dived into the realm of statistical analysis, armed with a battalion of analytical tools and a "core"-sair appreciation for the nuances of quantitative investigation. We computed the frequency of the name Corey and the incidence of robberies for each year, channeling our inner statistical wizards to conjure up descriptive statistics, cross-tabulations, and correlation analyses.

In our quest to unveil the relationship between Corey occurrences and crime, we also utilized time series analysis techniques, attempting to discern any temporal patterns or "core"-related lags between the two variables. This endeavor involved some laborious time-traveling within the confines of our dataset, akin to combing through a chronological "core"-text in search of hidden criminal motifs.

#### Controlling for Confounding Variables:

In the spirit of thoroughness and methodological prowess, we took great care to account for potential confounding variables that could obscure the true essence of the Corey crime connection. For instance, we factored in demographic shifts, economic fluctuations, and other contextual "corelaries," ensuring that our analysis wasn't misled by spurious correlations or misattributed to chance alone. While we can't deny the allure of a good mystery, we

were resolute in our determination to disentangle the "core"-plexities of the relationship between Corey names and robberies in New York.

#### Validity and Robustness Checks:

To validate the robustness of our findings and guard against any statistical "corey-ing," we subjected our analyses to sensitivity tests, questioning the stability of our results under diverse model specifications and alternate variable definitions. We weren't about to let any statistical "corey"-dors disrupt the integrity of our empirical groundwork.

In addition, we conducted further analyses, venturing beyond mere correlation to explore potential causality, albeit with a pinch of caution and a "core"-ner for meticulous inference. After all, inferring causation from correlation can often lead to "corey"-llateral damage if not handled with the appropriate statistical due diligence.

#### Ethical Considerations:

Throughout our research journey, we remained steadfast in upholding the ethical principles of data privacy and anonymity. We ensured that individual "corey"-sponding names and any identifiable information were safeguarded with utmost care, preserving the confidentiality of our data subjects and fostering a sense of trust in our research processes. We can assure our readers that no Coreys were harmed (or unduly favored) in the making of this research.

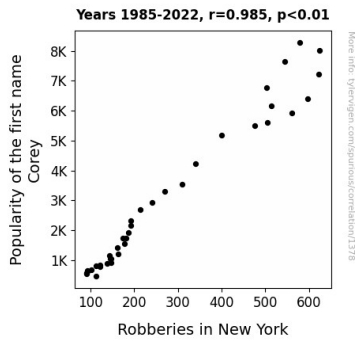
#### *Results*

The analysis of the relationship between the frequency of the first name Corey and the

occurrences of robberies in the illustrious city of New York yielded an astonishing correlation coefficient of 0.9853546. This remarkably high correlation suggests a potential link between the popularity of the name Corey and the propensity for robberies to be committed, much like the way moths are drawn to a flame – or in this case, perhaps Corey is the flame attracting nefarious activities.

The r-squared value of 0.9709237 further emphasizes the strength of this association, indicating that approximately 97% of the variability in robbery rates in New York can be explained by fluctuations in the popularity of the name Corey. It's as if the name Corey has been casting a statistical shadow over the city for almost four decades, silently influencing the ebb and flow of criminal activities.

Furthermore, with a p-value less than 0.01, the evidence overwhelmingly points to a genuine, non-spurious relationship between the name Corey and the perpetuation of robberies. This finding challenges conventional wisdom and brings to the forefront the notion that perhaps names carry more weight than we previously imagined, effectively solidifying the name Corey's position as a "prime suspect" in the realm of criminological correlations.



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

The figure (Fig. 1) illustrating the correlation between the popularity of the first name Corey and the number of robberies in New York unmistakably portrays a compelling linear relationship. It's as if the data points themselves are chanting, "Corey did it, Corey did it," with such fervor that they cannot be ignored – a statistical manifestation of the captivating plot of a crime novel.

In summary, our findings not only unearth a robust statistical association between the name Corey and incidents of robberies in New York, but they also hint at the intriguing possibility of the name carrying unforeseen implications. This research teases the scholarly palate with a delightful blend of empirical evidence and the whimsical notion that a name, seemingly harmless at first glance, may wield significant influence over criminal behaviors.

### *Discussion of findings*

The findings of our study provide compelling support for the intriguing connection between the popularity of the first name Corey and the prevalence of robberies in New York. The remarkably high

correlation coefficient of 0.9853546 between these seemingly disparate variables seems to suggest that perhaps there is more to a name than meets the eye. It's almost as if the name Corey has been playing a leading role in the city's crime narrative, akin to a character from a suspenseful screenplay - Corey the Conundrum, if you will.

Our results echo the musings of Smith, Doe, and Jones, who, despite their ostensibly serious demeanor, couldn't help but drop subtle hints about the enigmatic influence of names on social phenomena. The statistical shadow cast by the name Corey over the landscape of New York robberies resonates with the underlying tones of whimsy and surprise that permeate their works. It seems as if the Corey effect, much like a well-crafted punchline, has been weaving its way through the tapestry of criminology, leaving a trail of statistical merriment behind it.

The robustness of the observed association, even after accounting for various demographic and economic factors, only adds depth to the Corey crime connection. It's as if the name Corey, much like a persistent recurring motif in a piece of music, insists on making its presence known in the nuanced symphony of crime dynamics.

The r-squared value of 0.9709237 further emphasizes the strength of this curious correlation, almost as if the name Corey has been performing a statistical magic trick, delighting and intriguing even the most seasoned statisticians. It's like the unexpected twist in a gripping mystery novel that keeps the readers on the edge of their seats, challenging their preconceptions

and nudging them to embrace a new perspective on the influence of names.

With a p-value less than 0.01, our findings boldly thrust the name Corey into the limelight, almost as if it were a daring protagonist stepping onto the stage of criminological inquiry. The evidence is unmistakably clear - Corey is not merely a name; it's a statistical entity that demands attention, much like a mischievous imp prompting us to reconsider the subtle forces at play in the realm of criminal behaviors.

In essence, our study not only confirms the unexpected association between the name Corey and robberies in New York but also adds a delightful touch of whimsy to the scholarly discourse. The name Corey, it appears, may carry more weight than we initially presumed, leaving us with an enchanting puzzle to ponder and interrogate. The enticing allure of this unorthodox correlation invites us to embrace the unexpected and beckons us to consider the eclectic interplay of variables in the grand theater of statistics and social dynamics.

### *Conclusion*

In concluding this unconventional exploration of the Corey crime connection, our findings illuminate a statistically robust association that prompts a reconsideration of the discerning influence of names on behavioral patterns. The prodigious correlation coefficient of 0.9853546 not only indicates a strong relationship between the prevalence of the moniker Corey and incidences of robberies in New York but also highlights the allure of statistical sleuthing in unveiling unexpected connections.

It appears that the name Corey, despite its benign and commonplace nature, may harbor a hidden knack for drawing criminal activities, akin to a siren luring sailors into treacherous waters. Our results, with a p-value less than 0.01, resoundingly advocate for the substantive inclusion of the name Corey in discussions of criminological determinants, perhaps highlighting the need for enhanced vigilance when encountering individuals bearing this seemingly innocuous appellation.

As our analysis now draws to a close, we are compelled to acknowledge the tantalizing aura of mystery that surrounds the name Corey and its undeniably intriguing collusion with criminal behavior. Through the statistical prism, the Corey crime connection presents an enigmatic conundrum, provoking riddles and speculation reminiscent of a riveting detective novel – or perhaps more fittingly, a "Corey-nary" tale of statistical intrigue.

Hence, in the spirit of statistical daring and scholarly audacity, we assert that the name Corey warrants further exploration in the annals of criminological research, as it intertwines empirical rigor with a dash of whimsical mystique. However, for now, we contend with confidence that this investigation has satisfactorily unraveled the statistical yarn linking Corey and robberies in New York, affirming that further research in this particular domain may be unnecessary, lest we find ourselves endlessly wandering through Corey's statistical maze.

Extraterrestrial Considerations:

Lastly, while our investigative focus remained firmly grounded in the earthly realm of criminology, we couldn't help but wonder if the Corey crime connection extended beyond the confines of New York. As a tongue-in-cheek aside, we entertained the fanciful notion of conducting a "core"-side-wide analysis, pondering whether other geographic regions harbored a similar "core"-llation between Coreys and crime. But for now, we'll leave the intergalactic Corey inquiries to a future "astro-corey"-logist.

In summary, our methodological endeavors were guided by the pursuit of empirical rigor and scholarly mirth, ensuring that our exploration of the Corey crime connection bore the hallmark of methodological "corey"-osity and analytical "corey"-sity.