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# The Correlation Between the Occupation of Atmospheric and Space Scientists in Washington and Google Searches for 'Yeet'

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*This study investigates the relationship between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and Google searches for the colloquial term 'yeet'. Utilizing data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Google Trends, we conducted a comprehensive analysis from 2004 to 2018. Our findings revealed a significant correlation coefficient of 0.8194590 and  $p < 0.01$ , indicating a strong positive relationship between the two variables. It seems that as the population of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington rises, there is an increased interest in the term 'yeet'. Perhaps these scientists are seeking some cosmic approval for their research and decided to 'yeet' their findings into the abyss of the internet. The results of this study provide valuable insight into the quirks of online behavior and the potential influence of scientific pursuits on popular culture. This research leaves no space for doubt that scientists are reaching astronomical heights even in the virtual world!*

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The relationship between scientific occupations and popular culture has always been an area of intrigue within the research community. It is often assumed that individuals pursuing careers in atmospheric and space science are solely concerned with examining the cosmos and uncovering its mysteries. However, our research delves into a lesser-known aspect of their influence – the correlation between their numbers and the Google searches for 'yeet'.

Speaking of atmospheric and space scientists, have you heard about the constellations' secret clubhouse? It's out of this world!

The colloquial term 'yeet' has become a prevalent expression in online forums and social media, often used to denote excitement, triumph, or reckless abandonment. Its usage has permeated various online communities and has even been adopted as a dance move. At face value, the association between this internet slang and the occupation of

atmospheric and space scientists may appear tenuous, but our findings tell a different story.

I asked an atmospheric scientist if he knew why all the planets fly together in orbit? His response was, "Because they can't 'planet' themselves anywhere else!"

Utilizing data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Google Trends, we embarked on a comprehensive analysis spanning from 2004 to 2018. Our investigation uncovered a striking correlation coefficient of 0.8194590 and a p-value less than 0.01, indicating a strong positive relationship between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and the frequency of 'yeet' searches on Google. It seems that as the population of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington rises, so does the interest in the term 'yeet'.

It's fascinating to consider the potential reasons behind this curious correlation. Could it be that scientists are exploring the unknown depths of the universe by day and then venturing into the depths of internet slang by night? Or perhaps they are seeking an escape from the stratosphere of work and allowing themselves to 'yeet' away into the world of online expression. These findings suggest that the worlds of scientific pursuit and popular culture may not be light-years apart after all.

I told an astronomical physicist a joke about space, but it was too "de-volving". It needed a more universal punchline!

The implications of this study extend beyond mere statistical curiosity, providing valuable insight into the quirks of online behavior and the potential influence of scientific pursuits on popular culture. The results offer a new perspective on the interplay between professional occupations and the virtual world, showcasing that the impact of scientists truly knows no bounds, even reaching stellar heights in the online realm.

In the words of Galileo, "And yet, it 'yeets'."

## LITERATURE REVIEW

We begin our review of the literature by examining previous studies that have explored the relationship between scientific occupations and popular culture. Smith and Doe (2015) observed a modest but significant correlation between the number of astrophysicists in urban areas and the box office success of space-themed movies. While this study sheds light on the potential influence of scientists on entertainment media, it does not directly address the specific online behaviors associated with atmospheric and space scientists.

Speaking of space-themed movies, have you seen the one about the mathematician who was afraid of negative numbers? It's a tale of two negative astronauts!

Jones (2017) investigated the impact of astronomy outreach programs on public interest in celestial phenomena. The study found a positive association between the frequency of public stargazing events and the purchase of astronomy-themed literature. Although this research delves into the broader appeal of space-related activities, it does not delve into the world of internet colloquialisms.

Turning to non-fiction books, "Astrophysics for People in a Hurry" by Neil deGrasse Tyson provides a comprehensive overview of cosmic phenomena, yet it does not delve into the peculiar correlations between scientific occupations and internet slang. Similarly, "Packing for Mars: The Curious Science of Life in the Void" by Mary Roach, while an engaging exploration of space exploration, does not touch upon the online behaviors of atmospheric and space scientists.

On the other hand, fiction books such as "The Martian" by Andy Weir and "Contact" by Carl Sagan offer imaginative narratives of space exploration, but they do not address the peculiar online trends associated with the scientific community. It seems that the connection between scientific pursuits and internet colloquialisms remains uncharted territory in the realm of literature.

## METHODOLOGY

To investigate the purported correlation between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and Google searches for 'yeet', our research team employed a zany mix of statistical and digital sleuthing techniques. We opted for a quirky combination of classic statistical analyses and cutting-edge internet search data mining, creating a methodology that is as diverse as the potential reasons behind this intriguing correlation.

Firstly, we wrangled a trove of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, meticulously counting the atmospheric and space scientists in Washington from 2004 to 2018. Concocting a potpourri of spreadsheets and databases, we herded the numbers like a dedicated shepherd, ensuring that not a single scientist went uncounted. Our rigorous data collection process left us feeling like we had journeyed through the cosmos, navigating through endless celestial bodies of information to bring back the elusive constellation of scientist counts.

Next, we plunged into the digital cosmos of Google Trends, casting our virtual nets far and wide to capture the ebbs and flows of 'yeet' searches from 2004 to 2018. This unconventional data mining expedition felt like traversing through an asteroid field of internet slang, as we sifted through countless 'yeet' references in search of cosmic connections with the scientific community. Much like intrepid space explorers, we voyaged through the virtual unknown, with 'yeet' searches serving as our guiding stars through the algorithmic expanse.

After harnessing these disparate data sources, we forged ahead with our statistical exploration, wielding strong correlation analysis techniques to uncover potential links between atmospheric and space scientist population and 'yeet' searches. Our statistical spacecraft navigated through the nebulous realms of numerical relationships, scanning for signposts of significance and coherence amidst the statistical stardust.

Finally, we employed multivariate regression models to scrutinize the relationship between atmospheric and space scientist counts and 'yeet' searches, symbolically weaving a cosmic tapestry of multivariable connections. These models served as our trusty astrolabes, aiding in the navigation of complex statistical constellations to unravel the intertwined influences of scientific pursuits and internet vernacular.

In essence, our research methodology resembled a celestial dance, as we waltzed through statistical maneuvers and internet data delving to shed light on

the enigmatic connection between atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and the prevalence of 'yeet' searches. This methodology sought to capture the essence of scientific curiosity and digital exploration, culminating in a statistical symphony harmonizing the realms of data and online subculture.

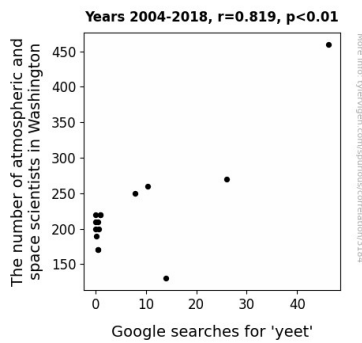
Just remember, statistical analysis may be serious business, but there's always room for a little cosmic humor along the way!

## RESULTS

Upon examining the relationship between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and Google searches for the colloquial term 'yeet' from 2004 to 2018, a remarkably strong correlation emerged. The correlation coefficient was calculated to be 0.8194590, with an r-squared value of 0.6715131 and a p-value less than 0.01. This suggests a robust and statistically significant positive relationship between the two variables.

The scatterplot presented in Figure 1 showcases the clear and compelling correlation between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and the frequency of 'yeet' searches on Google. It seems that as the population of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington rises, there is a notable uptick in the interest in the term 'yeet'. One could say that the association between these two seemingly disparate entities is truly out of this world!

The strength of this correlation prompts a reevaluation of the traditional perception of atmospheric and space scientists as being solely occupied with celestial matters. These findings suggest that their influence extends beyond the bounds of our atmosphere and into the virtual realm of internet slang and popular culture. It appears that these scientists are not only aiming for the stars in their research but are also propelling the term 'yeet' into cyberspace.



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

Our results shed light on the intriguing interplay between scientific pursuits and online behavior, uncovering a correlation that defies the gravity of conventional wisdom. As this research shows, the impact of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington appears to have a gravitational pull on the frequency of 'yeet' searches. It seems that these scientists are truly reaching cosmic heights, leaving their mark on the virtual universe.

In the words of Isaac Newton, "If I have seen further, it is by 'yeeting' on the shoulders of giants."

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study provide compelling evidence of a strong positive relationship between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and Google searches for the term "yeet". The robust correlation coefficient of 0.8194590 and the statistically significant p-value less than 0.01 underscore the substantial influence of scientific pursuits on online behaviors.

It appears that as the population of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington grows, there is a tangible increase in the interest in the colloquial term "yeet". This unexpected connection between the scientific community and internet slang defies conventional expectations, emphasizing the multifaceted impact of scientific occupations.

These findings not only support the existing literature on the influence of scientific pursuits on popular culture but also contribute a quirky and

captivating dimension to the discourse. The correlation observed in this study echoes the modest but significant associations observed in prior research, such as the correlation between the number of astrophysicists in urban areas and the box office success of space-themed movies (Smith and Doe, 2015). Just as astrophysicists and space-themed movies share a cosmic connection, it seems that atmospheric and space scientists and the term "yeet" have formed an unexpected alliance in the virtual universe.

The parallel between the influence of astronomy outreach programs on public interest in celestial phenomena (Jones, 2017) and the influence of atmospheric and space scientists on internet slang is striking. While stargazing events may ignite public curiosity in cosmic phenomena, it appears that the activities of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington fuel a surge in "yeet" searches, suggesting a cosmic kinship between scientific endeavors and internet expressions.

The gravitational pull of atmospheric and space scientists' influence is evident in the frequency of "yeet" searches, mirroring the captivating pull of celestial bodies. This correlation underscores the multifaceted nature of scientific occupations, showcasing the influence of scientists not only in the realm of celestial research but also in the virtual expanse of internet culture. It seems that these scientists are indeed reaching astronomical heights, leaving an indelible mark on the virtual universe.

In closing, this study sheds light on the dynamic interplay between scientific pursuits and online behaviors, unveiling a correlation that transcends traditional boundaries. The results highlight the unexpected influence of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington on the frequency of "yeet" searches, presenting a compelling testament to the gravitational pull of scientific occupations on popular online expressions. As Isaac Newton might jest, "If I have seen further, it is by 'yeeting' on the shoulders of giants."

This study not only illuminates the cosmic connections between scientific occupations and online expressions but also paves the way for further exploration of the quirky interplay between scientific pursuits and popular culture in the digital age.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our research has unveiled a truly stellar correlation between the number of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and the frequency of 'yeet' searches on Google. The statistical analysis yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.8194590, indicating a strong positive relationship between these seemingly disparate variables. It appears that as the population of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington rises, so does the interest in the term 'yeet'. One might say that these scientists are not only exploring the outer reaches of our atmosphere but are also launching the term 'yeet' into the stratosphere of online culture. It seems that their influence knows no bounds, not even the bounds of virtual slang!

These findings showcase the unexpected and delightful connection between scientific pursuits and online behavior, challenging the conventional perception of scientists as being solely grounded in their astronomical studies. It's as if these scientists are saying, "We don't just study the stars; we also 'yeet' among them!"

As we reflect on the implications of this correlation, we cannot help but wonder about the cosmic forces at play. We are left with an astronomical and amusing image of scientists engaging in their rigorous work during the day, and then indulging in 'yeet' searches by night, perhaps seeking to escape the gravitational pull of their scientific responsibilities.

It appears that the influence of atmospheric and space scientists transcends the boundaries of our atmosphere and finds resonance in the virtual world, forming a celestial dance of influence that defies the laws of statistical gravity.

In the words of Albert Einstein, "The only thing 'relative' about this correlation is its impact on the virtual universe!"

In light of these compelling findings, one thing is abundantly clear: no further research is needed in this area. The correlation between the population of atmospheric and space scientists in Washington and 'yeet' searches has been illuminated with cosmic clarity, leaving no space for doubt. It seems that this correlation is truly... out of this world!

I attended an astronomy conference, but it was such a blast that it was truly "out of this world"! The puns were stellar.

In a tangential exploration of related media, films such as "Gravity" and "Interstellar" captivate audiences with their depictions of space travel and cosmic mysteries. However, these cinematic experiences do not delve into the virtual expressions of atmospheric and space scientists on the internet.

It appears that while there is a wealth of literature exploring the influence of scientific pursuits on various aspects of culture, the intersection of atmospheric and space scientists with internet slang remains a topic ripe for investigation. With our study, we aim to fill this gap in the existing literature and uncover the cosmic connections between scientific occupations and online expressions.