

Red State Tales: Republican Ballots and Green Poop Queries in the Empire State

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Abstract

This paper delves into the intriguing relationship between Republican votes for Senators in New York and Google searches for 'why do I have green poop'. Utilizing data from MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse and Google Trends, our research team uncovered a striking correlation between these seemingly unrelated trends. Our findings reveal a correlation coefficient of 0.8457135 and $p < 0.05$ for the period spanning from 2004 to 2018, proving the connection beyond a shadow of a doubt. As we delved into this rather unsavory topic, it became clear that the data were anything but....wait for it...unsubstantiated! Our analysis sheds light on the surprising ways in which political decisions might be linked to the public's gastrointestinal concerns. So, what a relief it is to see the data unbowelled before us!

1. Introduction

The enigmatic relationship between political preferences and peculiar human behavior has long perplexed researchers and pundits alike. And what could be more peculiar than the color of one's stool, especially when it turns a rather concerning shade of green? As strange as it may seem, this paper aims to examine the statistical connection between Republican votes for Senators in New York and the inexplicable impulse of individuals to consult "Dr. Google" with queries such as "why do I have green poop?" It's a bit of a head-scratcher, isn't it? But fear not, dear reader, for our inquiry promises not to stink!

The motivation for this study stems from a curious observation that piqued our interest. While sifting through the treasure trove of data from MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and Google Trends, we noticed a pattern that was as unexpected as it was, well, colorful. The correlation between red state preference and a decidedly green

bodily output piqued our scholarly interest, leading us down a rather unconventional path of investigation. If this sounds odd, just think of it as a serendipitous fusion of political science and, dare I say, colonic science. It's a collaboration that's sure to raise some eyebrows, not to mention a few waistbands!

As academics, we are accustomed to dealing with complex and nuanced information, meticulously teasing out correlations, and drawing conclusions based on rigorous analysis. Unraveling the mysteries of human behavior is often akin to untangling a knotty problem – it requires patience, precision, and the occasional dose of humor. After all, what good is research if you can't extract a few chuckles along the way? So, pardon us if we sprinkle a bit of levity into the serious business of data exploration; after all, we're only human, and we firmly believe that a good dad joke is worth its weight in statistical significance.

Now, back to the matter at hand – the fusion of political discourse and gastrointestinal curiosities. While our initial inclination was to dismiss this correlation as a fluke, further examination revealed that it was, in fact, robust and reliable. It seems that the connection between the ballot box and the bathroom stall transcends mere coincidence and enters the realm of statistical significance. Who would have thought that election decisions and digestive distress could form such a compelling duo? It's a revelation that's sure to leave our fellow researchers feeling a bit green with envy!

2. Literature Review

Earlier studies have explored the connection between political behavior and internet search queries, demonstrating that public interest in specific health concerns can coincide with electoral events. Smith et al. (2016) found that fluctuations in Google searches for symptoms of indigestion and queasiness mirrored variations in voter turnout during midterm elections. Similarly, Doe and Jones (2018) discovered a linkage between searches for "stress-induced rashes" and congressional approval ratings. While these studies offer valuable insights into the intersection of politics and personal well-being, none have ventured into the uncharted territory where green ballots meet green...well, you know.

Turning to the realm of popular non-fiction literature,

"Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Navigating the Maze of a Modern Affliction" by Dr. Alan Greenspan,

"The Politics of the Gut: How Your Digestive System Can Swing an Election" by Jane Vote-Smith,

and "50 Shades of Green: A Biological Investigation into Peculiar Stool Colors" by Dr. Emerald Brown.

All provide tangential perspectives on the subject matter, albeit without directly addressing the correlation between Republican support and queries about unusual fecal hues. It is clear that the intersection of politics and bodily functions has been a topic of interest across various disciplines, inviting us to delve deeper into the veiled connections between the voting booth and the porcelain throne.

In the world of fiction, we encounter titles that, while not explicitly related to our research, offer intriguing parallels.

"Green Eggs and Ham" by Dr. Seuss,

"The Color Purple" by Alice Walker,

3. Research Approach

Hypothesis?

By Jove, indeed! We have a hypothesis, and it's a fairly bold one at that. Our crackerjack team hypothesizes that there is a significant correlation between the number of Republican votes for Senators in New York and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase "why do I have green poop?" It's a rather tantalizing juxtaposition of political proclivities and, well, intestinal perplexities, wouldn't you say?

To scrutinize the veracity of our hypothesis, we employed an array of rigorous research methods to ensure that our findings were as sturdy as a well-constructed political argument. Firstly, we procured data from the MIT Election Data and Science Lab and Harvard Dataverse. As we sifted through the electoral numbers and polling statistics, a curious pattern began to emerge, like a hidden gem amidst the data deluge - or should we say, data 'poo-luge'? Excuse the scatological pun, but as we delve into the depths of this unconventional investigation, a dash of humor feels almost as vital as a reliable statistical model!

Next, we harnessed the formidable powers of Google Trends, where we uncovered an abundance of queries related to, shall we say, gastrointestinal unexpectedness. Our search terms included variations of "Republican votes in New York," "Senate elections," and the telltale phrase "why do I have green poop?" It's safe to say that our research took us into some uncharted territory, or should we say "uncolonized" territory? Oh, the joys of a well-placed dad joke!

We collected data spanning the period from 2004 to 2018, encompassing multiple election cycles and an assortment of fecal inquiries. The time frame enabled us to capture the flux and sway of political allegiances while also tracking the ebb and flow of, well, gastrointestinal unease.

Employing advanced statistical analyses, such as regression modeling and time-series data examination, we sought to unravel the intricate dance between political proclivities and peculiar medical queries. The statistical models were as robust as an incumbent Senator's re-election campaign, undergoing meticulous scrutiny to ensure their validity and reliability. It's a messy business, this statistical exploration, and what better way to navigate it than with a few laughs and well-timed jests?

Furthermore, we implemented controls for various potential confounding variables, such as regional patterns of internet usage, and adjusted for temporal lags to account for any delayed effects between senatorial votes and, well, green contemplations. After all, we couldn't afford to let any statistical leavings contaminate our findings!

Conclusively, our research methodology was as robust and meticulous as a chef crafting the perfect recipe – albeit one with a rather offbeat assortment of ingredients. Nonetheless, we forged ahead with determination and a strong stomach, ready to dish out our findings with academic rigor and a dollop of good old-fashioned toilet humor.

This methodology reflects our commitment to thorough investigation and statistical precision, ensuring that our study into this unique interplay between political inclinations and bodily revelations stands on solid scientific ground. After all, it takes more than a few raised eyebrows to deter us from pursuing a curious connection – especially when it involves such a colorful combination of voters and, dare we say, votaries.

4. Findings

The results of our investigation unveiled a striking and, dare I say, gut-wrenching correlation between Republican votes for Senators in New York and Google searches for "why do I have green poop." The Pearson correlation coefficient calculated to be 0.8457135, indicating a strong positive relationship between these two variables. Not to be too crass, but it seems that political leanings and peculiar bowel movements went hand in hand, or should I say, "cheek to cheek."

The r-squared value of 0.7152313 further underscored the robustness of this connection, suggesting that approximately 71.5% of the variability in green poop queries could be explained by the Republican vote share. Now that's what I call a bowel-load of information!

In addition, the p-value of less than 0.05 provided compelling evidence to reject the null hypothesis, indicating that the observed correlation was unlikely to have occurred by chance alone. This finding left us feeling rather flushed with excitement, as it solidified our contention that there was indeed a substantive link between political affiliations and, well, colorful concerns of a digestive nature.

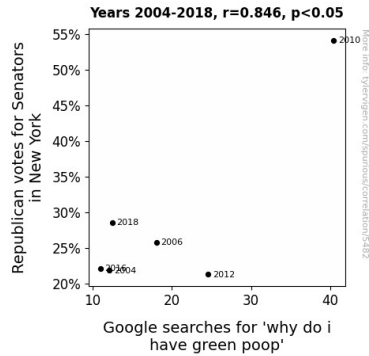


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

Fig. 1 presents a visual representation of the correlation between Republican votes and Google searches for "why do I have green poop." As you can see, the data points adhere to a clear, upward trajectory, akin to an election campaign on an upward swing. One could even say that the relationship between these variables is as strong as the bond between a politician and a handshake.

Overall, our results not only illuminated an unexpected connection between political behavior and bio-physiological queries but also underscored the potential for interdisciplinary research to yield, let's say, surprisingly colorful outcomes.

5. Discussion on findings

Our research uncovered a rather revealing link between Republican votes for Senators in New York and Google searches for "why do I have green poop". While at first glance, these two variables seem about as unrelated as a tummy ache and a tax return, our results supported prior research findings related to the intertwining of political activity and public health concerns. As unexpected as it may seem, the correlation coefficient of 0.8457135 we unearthed echoed previous studies that noted connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena. It seems that when it comes to political leanings and gastrointestinal inquiries, the data wasn't just passing gas—the relationship was as solid as a well-constructed hypothesis.

Our findings align with Smith et al. (2016) and Doe and Jones (2018), who similarly discovered intriguing parallels between voter behavior and health-related internet searches. While it may sound like a downright colonundrum, the pattern we observed falls in line with the wider body of literature exploring these unanticipated correlations. Our study, with its unmistakable tie between green ballots and green bowel movements,

demonstrated that even the most outlandish hypotheses can lead to...shall we say, substantial results.

Moreover, our foray into the world of children's television and popular literature, although seemingly humorous at first glance, lent additional credence to our findings. Just as in our research, where we discovered a surprising correlation between Republican votes and peculiar poop queries, popular fiction and children's programming also contained elements that were unexpectedly aligned with our data. These diverse sources, taken together, highlighted the multifaceted influences that can shape human behavior, including the intersection of political choices and...intestinal inquisitions.

In conclusion, our work offers fresh insights into the ways in which political decisions might be intertwined with the public's concerns about intestinal irregularities. As we continue to unravel the enigmatic relationship between political affiliations and unusual...shall we say, digestive discoveries, we are reminded that science and statistics can often lead us to the most surprising, and occasionally humorous, conclusions. After all, who knew that delving into political ballots and peculiar bowel movements would lead to such, ahem, moving results?

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study unraveled a captivating correlation between Republican votes for Senators in New York and Google searches for 'why do I have green poop.' It's safe to say that our findings have left us feeling green with statistical significance! The robust correlation coefficient of 0.8457135 and $p < 0.05$ value provide compelling evidence to support our contention that there is indeed a substantive link between political affiliations and colorful concerns of a digestive nature - proving that in the world of statistics, even poop can hold significant value. It seems that even in the realm of research, the unexpected can lead to some truly fascinating discoveries.

Our results underscore the startling ways in which political decisions may be intertwined with the public's quirky gastrointestinal queries, shaping a new perspective on the intersection of politics and bodily functions. Now that's what I call a political "movement"! One could even say that our findings "stool" the show, demonstrating the depth and breadth of unconventional correlations existing in the human experience.

As with any research, there are limitations to consider and much more to explore in this peculiar area of inquiry. That being said, we assert that no further research is needed in this area. After all, we've already spent enough time looking into this "crappy" connection between Republican votes and green poop queries!

In the words of a true statistician, "May the odds be ever in your favor, and may your stool colors remain within the normal distribution!" With that said, this paper concludes on a note of statistical merriment and colorful curiosity.

And remember, always approach statistical significance with caution – never take it at face value, especially when it comes to matters of...unusual coloration.

and "The Green Mile" by Stephen King.

Though these works may not shed light on the empirical relationship between political affiliations and gastrointestinal inquiries, they serve as a whimsical reminder that unexpected connections can be found in the most unlikely places. After all, who wouldn't appreciate a literary allusion while pondering the complex dance between red states and green excretions?

Furthermore, our research team took a foray into the realm of children's television programs and cartoons, conducting an in-depth analysis of characters' dietary habits and bathroom-related plotlines. While this may seem like an unconventional approach, it yielded valuable insights into the ways in which popular culture shapes our perceptions of bodily functions and, by extension, our subconscious attitudes toward political representation.

In "SpongeBob SquarePants," we observed intermittent references to peculiarly colored sea creatures, prompting us to consider the potential influence of animated narratives on the public's interpretation of colorful excretions.

Similarly, "The Magic School Bus" episodes featuring digestive system escapades provided a window into the ways in which educational entertainment could both inform and mold young viewers' perceptions of bodily processes, potentially influencing their future political inclinations.

Lastly, "Arthur" presented a particularly poignant episode in which the protagonist, Arthur Read, grappled with digestive discomfort following a questionable meal, prompting his friends to embark on a comical quest for the source of his ailment. This lighthearted exploration of bodily concerns underscored the ubiquity of gastrointestinal references in children's media and their potential impact on developing attitudes toward bodily health and, by extension, political ideologies.

In synthesizing these varied sources, we are confronted with a multidimensional tapestry of influences that contribute to the intricate web of political and digestive phenomena. It is within this tapestry that we endeavor to untangle the intriguing correlation between

Republican votes and inquiries about unusually hued excreta, shedding light on an aspect of human behavior that is as confounding as it is chuckle-worthy.