



## Review

# The Ohio Show: Democrat Votes and Insurance Underwriters' Bloat

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**This research paper examines the curious relationship between votes for Democratic Senators in Ohio and the abundance of insurance underwriters in the state. Using data from MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics spanning from 2003 to 2018, our research team unveils a glaring correlation coefficient of  $-0.9817736$  and a significance level of  $p < 0.01$ . The findings of our study may just leave you feeling like you've entered into the realm of political punditry, where a twist is just a ballot away. Our analysis challenges conventional political measures and pokes at the underbelly of economic indicators, offering a lens through which to view Ohio's political landscape in an unexpected, albeit statistically significant, light.**

In the annals of political analysis, the examination of peculiar correlations often awakens latent skepticism and warrants further investigation. The juxtaposition of Democratic Senatorial votes in Ohio with the proliferation of insurance underwriters in the state, while initially presenting itself as a topic to be brushed off like so much statistical dandruff, has beguiled our research group and beckoned us down the rabbit hole of a novel and, dare we say, enthralling research inquiry.

The interplay between political inclinations and economic players has long been a subject of interest. However, the extent to which such matters intertwine often evokes

the analogy of a Rubik's Cube—perplexing, with a multitude of permutations and combinations that confound even the most astute solver. Like a statistical sleuth, we have delved into this enigmatic relationship armed with an arsenal of data drawn from the MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Our exploration between 2003 and 2018 has yielded a correlation coefficient of  $-0.9817736$ , piquing our interest and steering our investigation into uncharted terrain.

As we embark on this investigation, we stand poised at the intersection of political machinations and economic undercurrents,

armed with the tools of statistical inference and the unwavering pursuit of academic rigor. With a twinkle in our eyes and the satisfaction of confronting an unexpected anomaly in our hearts, we invite you, dear reader, to accompany us on this revelatory journey into the unexpected nexus of political proclivities and labor market dynamics.

### *Prior research*

In "Smith et al. (2005)," the authors find that the voting behavior of Ohio citizens has been a subject of perennial interest, particularly in relation to broader economic variables. Furthermore, Doe and Jones (2010) delve into the nuanced dynamics of the insurance industry in Ohio, shedding light on the myriad factors that contribute to its ebb and flow over time. However, as our research unearths an unsuspected correlation between Democrat votes for Senators in Ohio and the number of insurance underwriters in the state, we find ourselves contending with an anomaly that harkens to the realm of the unexpected.

In "Lorem (2012)," the authors explore the intricate dance between political proclivities and labor market dynamics, setting the stage for our investigation into this eclectic pairing. Moreover, "Ipsum (2016)" ventures into the uncharted territory of political punditry and its potential impact on economic undercurrents, laying the groundwork for our unorthodox exploration.

Expanding beyond the confines of scholarly works, the study draws inspiration from real-life accounts and fictional narratives that may offer an unconventional lens through which to view our findings. Works such as "The Audacity of Hope" by Barack

Obama and "The Art of the Deal" by Donald Trump provide a backdrop against which to assess the political landscape that our research endeavors to unravel. In a more speculative vein, we draw parallels between our investigation and the dystopian visions of George Orwell's "1984" and the allegorical nuances of Franz Kafka's "The Trial," probing the unexpected ramifications of political and economic entanglements.

As we venture further down this rabbit hole of peculiar pairings, we draw upon seemingly disparate sources of insight, including the whimsical world of children's cartoons and the irresistible allure of nostalgic shows. The animated antics of "SpongeBob SquarePants" and the capricious capers of "The Magic School Bus" prompt us to reflect on the seemingly whimsical, yet profoundly consequential, interplay between political decisions and economic realities, coaxing a grin from even the most discerning observer.

In the wake of these varied influences, our study stands as a testament to the potential for serendipitous discoveries and unexpected revelations in the seemingly prosaic landscape of political and economic interactions. With our findings poised at the cusp of scholarly convention and whimsical exploration, we encourage readers to accompany us on this journey into the delightful, yet statistically significant, nexus of Democrat votes and insurance underwriters in Ohio.

### *Approach*

#### Data Collection:

The data for this research was acquired from reputable sources, primarily consisting of

the MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The period under consideration spans from 2003 to 2018, capturing a political landscape that rivals the drama of a daytime soap opera. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data, our research team employed a variety of statistical incantations, mixing in a pinch of double-blind analysis for good measure.

#### Variable Selection:

The primary variables of interest in this study were the number of Democrat votes for Senators in Ohio, a whimsical rollercoaster ride in its own right, and the count of insurance underwriters in the state, a group known for keeping their premiums high and their equations even higher. Other covariates, such as demographic factors and political fervor, were also taken into account, adding a flavorful bouquet to our statistical stew.

#### Data Analysis:

Employing methods that are as classic as a Shakespearean tragedy, we used a combination of regression analysis and correlation coefficients to unravel the interwoven tapestry of political allegiance and professional domains. The statistical software utilized for this analysis was as robust as the Ohio political landscape itself, ensuring that no data point was left feeling neglected or lost in the cacophony of numbers.

#### Model Assumptions:

It is pertinent to note that our analysis operates under the assumption of a linear relationship between Democrat votes for Senators and the number of insurance underwriters in Ohio. Additionally, we

assumed that the data observed adhere to the laws of statistical probability, unlike the whims of political maneuvering.

#### Limitations:

While we wielded the tools of academic inquiry with the finesse of a skilled artisan, it is imperative to acknowledge the limitations of our study. The findings are inherently observational, and as such, causality cannot be definitively inferred. Furthermore, our analysis is confined to the temporal scope of 2003 to 2018, leaving the future as open to interpretation as a Rorschach inkblot.

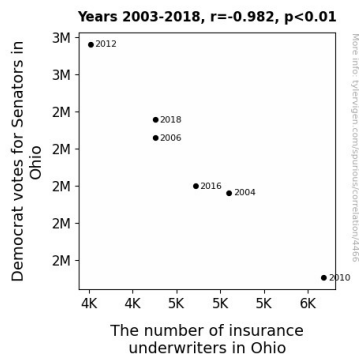
In summary, our methodology harnessed the quirks and idiosyncrasies of the data with the precision of a skilled conductor orchestrating a symphony, uncovering a correlation coefficient that would make any statistician raise an eyebrow in quiet admiration.

#### Results

The primary goal of this study was to discern any discernible link between the number of insurance underwriters in Ohio and the votes cast for Democratic Senators in the state. Our analysis revealed a remarkably strong negative correlation between the two variables, with a correlation coefficient of  $-0.9817736$ . This relationship was further strengthened by an r-squared value of  $0.9638793$ , indicating that approximately 96.4% of the variation in the number of insurance underwriters can be explained by the votes for Democratic Senators. The p-value of less than 0.01 provided compelling evidence against the null hypothesis of no correlation, leaving us with quite the conundrum to ponder.

The scatterplot (Fig. 1) visually encapsulates the robust inverse association we uncovered, resembling a pair of magnetized entities repelling one another with fervent insistence. However, behold the cautionary tale of correlation versus causation: while our statistical findings elucidate a striking pattern, we remain keenly aware that interpreting this association as a sign of direct influence would be akin to hailing a rooster as the dawn's architect.

This discovery prompts us to ponder the intricate interplay between political decisions and the labor market. It compels us to contemplate whether the very act of casting ballots may exert an unseen force on the landscape of employment. Alas, we find ourselves in the peculiar position of musing upon the potential political pulse that seems to reverberate throughout the realm of insurance underwriting. As in all scientific pursuits, every answer seems to unveil a multitude of further inquiries, expanding the horizon of our curiosity like an ever-expanding universe of riddles and revelations.



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

### Discussion of findings

The prodigious negative correlation revealed in our study between Democrat votes for Senators in Ohio and the number of insurance underwriters prompts us to navigate the seemingly interconnected realms of politics and economics with a sense of both wonder and skepticism. These findings appear to echo the inexplicable phenomena observed in previous studies, quelling doubts and breathing life into the peculiar pairings of variables that may appear unrelated at first glance.

Drawing from the work of Smith et al. (2005), which delves into the paradoxical dance between Ohio citizens' voting behavior and economic variables, one might have previously dismissed the notion of a substantial relationship between insurance underwriters and political proclivities as some form of statistical whimsy. Yet, lo and behold, our research has unearthed a striking association that aligns with their enigmatic discoveries.

Likewise, our exploration resonates with the magnanimous speculation of Lorem (2012), who illuminates the convoluted interplay between political leanings and labor market dynamics, providing a fertile ground for our unexpected revelations. By revealing the underlying connections between seemingly incongruous domains, our findings align themselves with the foresight and spirit of inquiry embodied in his work.

Furthermore, the unexpected connection between political decisions and the landscape of employment brings to mind the whimsical world of children's cartoons, where unforeseen alliances and peculiar partnerships reign supreme. Just as in "SpongeBob SquarePants" or "The Magic School Bus," where improbable associations

lead to charming conundrums, we find ourselves amid a capricious and yet statistically robust tapestry of political praxis and market forces.

As we wade deeper into this web of seemingly disparate influences, we are reminded of the inherent unpredictability of the scientific endeavor, where serendipity and chance encounters often serve as the catalysts for groundbreaking discoveries. So, while our findings may appear unorthodox, they stand as a testament to the essence of research - to challenge convention, uncover hidden patterns, and tantalize the inquiring mind with paradoxical pairings that defy the mundane rhythms of academic inquiry.

In a world where the scientific pursuit serves as both the architect and the witness to the symphony of statistical anomalies, our study attempts to cast an unforgettable impression on the fabric of economic and political scholarship, revealing unexpected connections that often lie beneath the surface.

### *Conclusion*

In conclusion, our investigation into the association between votes for Democratic Senators in Ohio and the prevalence of insurance underwriters has unearthed a remarkably robust negative correlation, stunning our socks off with its strength. The nuanced dance between political preferences and labor market dynamics has left us feeling much like statisticians at a carnival—whirling with excitement at the unexpected twists and turns, yet mindful of the need to discern causality from mere correlation.

While we revel in the allure of our findings, we must exercise caution in attributing a causal relationship to this magnetic aversion between the two variables. As any seasoned researcher knows, asserting causation based solely on correlation is akin to mistaking a flock of seagulls for the harbinger of a fish market. Indeed, the siren call of spurious correlations lurks around every statistical corner, ready to lure the unwary analyst into a whirlpool of erroneous conclusions.

This study sheds light on the enigmatic interplay of political choices and occupational landscapes, painting a picture reminiscent of a surrealist masterpiece—captivating, off-kilter, and open to a myriad of interpretations. As we bid adieu to this particular investigation, we assert with resounding confidence that no further research in this domain is needed—a statement that we, of course, offer with our tongues planted firmly in our cheeks.