RESEARCH NOTES: Bipolar Disorder (Uranus square Neptune)
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Introduction

The results below were derived using data freely available online from Astrodatabank, and while this database contains well over 40,000 horoscopes, there are also a few caveats. For example, Astrodatabank contains horoscopes with accurate birthtimes (Rodden Rating = AA, A, or B) for only 2 people with Parkinson's born since 1960, and one can be sure that more than that number have suffered from this ailment in the past 60 years. Hence, one always has to contend with the effects of missing data, and such data may be missing for a variety of reasons including privacy laws that now surround many medical records. However, to paraphrase former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, "We often have to do statistics not with the data we want, but with the data have."

The only statistical test that I am using in these studies is the *2-tailed z-test for two proportions*, and I prefer this test both for its simplicity and because it formalizes what most astrologers do anyway – it looks at how often a certain outcome occurs in connection with a particular astrological condition, and it gives us a way to decide if the proportion of successful outcomes to sample size is meaningful or not. Throughout, the size of the sample that refers to those people who have the astrological configuration I'm studying is designated n1, and the size of the sample of those people who lack this configuration is denoted by n2. Also, regarding whatever ailment, vocation, or other condition that I am studying, the number of people from the first sample with this condition is always represented by x1, and the number from the second sample is designated by x2. From this data we compute proportions p1 = x1/n1 and p2 = x2/n2, and our statistical test returns a probability value (p-value) that estimates the likelihood that the observed results are due to chance. In general, if our p-value is 0.05 or less, then it is likely that our results are not due to simple chance. However, when feasible, I also try to perform my test over two different time periods to see to what extent the results may repeat themselves over time. When this is done, though, the power of the test is diminished since the sample size has been decreased. Thus, I take that into account when interpreting the results, and I also consider p1/p2 as a measure of effect size with a ratio at 1.5 or higher being considered meaningful in my eyes. Additionally, the *2-tailed z-test for two proportions* essentially uses a normal distribution to estimate probabilities for a binomial distribution, and if either x1, n1-x1, x2, or n2-x2 is less than 5, then the normal distribution fails to be a sufficiently accurate representation of the corresponding binomial distribution and the results are, therefore, not necessarily valid. In situations like this, categories may be combined to attain numbers large enough for a valid test.

Ideally, those who have a particular aspect within 1 degree of being exact should be the ones who exhibit the strongest influence of that aspect, and those whose planets are furthest away from forming an exact aspect should receive the weakest influence from the two planets being studied. However, because we do not have an infinite amount of data to analyze, our information is sometimes clustered around a particular orb rather than being more evenly distributed. Additionally, an orb of 1 degree may exclude too many records for us to be able to complete our test, and we are also restricted by whatever options Astrodatabank makes available to us. Hence, I often wind up having to use not only different orbs with different aspects, but also sometimes different time periods as I try to determine what is likely meaningful and what isn't.

Results

Bipolar Disorder					
Uranus square Neptune					
Orb = 10 degrees					
Uranus not square Neptune					
Orb = 10 degrees					
Rodden Rating = AA or A or B					
Date Range = 1900 -1990					
Date = November 21, 2022	**1949-1960**			**1900-1990**	
	Bipolar	#Successes	#Uranus square Neptune	#Successes	#NOT Uranus square Neptune
	Bipolar isorder	17	4912	49	39138

2-tail z-test for two proportions	p1		p2	Effect Size = p1/p2
0.000161422	0.35%		0.13%	**2.76**

Date = November 21, 2022	**1949-1960**			**1900-1945**	
	Bipolar	#Successes	#Uranus square Neptune	#Successes	#NOT Uranus square Neptune
	Bipolar isorder	17	4912	22	23721

2-tail z-test for two proportions	p1		p2	Effect Size = p1/p2
1.17586E-05	0.35%		0.09%	**3.73**

Date = November 21, 2022	**1949-1960**			**1945-1990**	
	Bipolar	#Successes	#Uranus square Neptune	#Successes	#NOT Uranus square Neptune
	Bipolar isorder	17	4912	27	16132

2-tail z-test for two proportions	p1		p2	Effect Size = p1/p2
0.016353473	0.35%		0.17%	**2.07**

Discussion

The aspect "Uranus square Neptune" does not happen all that often, and in our database all the occurrences of this aspect following 1900 occurred between 1949 an 1960. Also, almost all of the cases of bipolar disorder in the 20th century took place for births from 1900 to 1945. Consequently, the proportion of cases of bipolar disorder for people with Uranus square Neptune from 1949 to 1960 was compared to the corresponding proportions of bipolar disorder among people who don't have Uranus square Neptune over three time intervals – from 1900 – 1990, from 1900 – 1945, and from 1945 to 1990. In each instance the p-value was well below 0.05, and the effect size was well above 1.5. Thus, the premise that there is a link between Uranus square Neptune and bipolar disorder is well supported. Also, the results make good sense from a theoretical point of view. Neptune can be associated with a deep relaxation as it tends to erase the harshness of our perceptions, but there is also sometimes a fine line between being deeply relaxed and being depressed. Similarly, Uranus often stimulates the brain in ways that are conducive to creativity, but again there is a fine line between being excited and being clinically manic. Additionally, the square aspect between these two planets indicates a difficulty in the two drives working together in a coordinated fashion, and this increases the likelihood of an alternation between manic states and depressive states. However, while a link between this astrological configuration and bipolar disorder is supported by the data, this can't be the only "cause" of this disorder since this aspect was in effect only from 1949 to 1960, and even in that time interval it explains only about 0.35% of the cases of bipolar disorder.