



Review

The I Don't Always Meme: A Construction of Popularity and Labor Force in North Dakota

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This paper investigates the unexpected and offbeat relationship between the popularity of the "I Don't Always" meme and the number of construction laborers in North Dakota. Using data from Google Trends and the Bureau of Labor Statistics spanning from 2006 to 2022, we observed a correlation coefficient of 0.9706808 with $p < 0.01$, uncovering an intriguing connection that prompts us to put "I do always" trust in statistical analysis and wonder whether the meme has been silently constructing the labor force in the Peace Garden State. Our findings provide a comical yet empirical insight into the influence of internet memes on labor dynamics, shedding light on the unexplored realm of meme economics and the structural humor of labor trends. As our research unfolds, we invite the academic community to join us in donning our hard hats and meme-ingful discussions on this unexpected correlation.

The field of economics is often characterized by its serious demeanor and focus on quantitative analysis. However, in the digital age, the intersection of memes and economic trends presents an opportunity to inject some levity into our research pursuits. In light of this, our study delves into the curious relationship between the popularity of the "I Don't Always" meme and the number of construction laborers in North Dakota. Yes, you read that correctly - we are delving into the world of internet memes and their potential influence on labor force dynamics. It may seem far-fetched, but

as we embark on this investigation, we encourage you to keep an open mind and a sense of humor as we navigate the statistical landscape.

The "I Don't Always" meme, featuring the iconic character "The Most Interesting Man in the World," has permeated the online sphere with its humorous and often absurd taglines. While it has garnered fame for its comedic value, our study aims to uncover whether this seemingly lighthearted digital content has quietly exerted an impact on the construction labor market in North Dakota.

As we embark on this endeavor, we are reminded of a famous meme-inspired quote: "I don't always conduct statistical analyses, but when I do, I prefer intriguing and unexpected correlations".

The state of North Dakota, often referred to as the Peace Garden State, provides a unique backdrop for our investigation. Known for its expansive prairies and robust energy sector, North Dakota's labor force dynamics have been shaped by a multitude of factors. Nevertheless, our examination aims to shed light on the less conventional influences, exploring whether internet memes have made their mark on the state's labor landscape. In the words of the meme itself, "I don't always explore meme economics, but when I do, I uncover correlations that defy expectations."

As we embark on this unconventional journey, we invite you to join us in adopting a meme-ingful approach to economic analysis and statistical scrutiny. Our findings promise to bring a touch of whimsy to the often sober realm of economic research, and we look forward to uncovering the unexpected connections that lie beneath the surface of meme culture and labor trends. With hard hats on and statistical tools in hand, let us delve into the fascinating confluence of internet memes and labor dynamics, bearing in mind the ever-relevant meme-worthy wisdom: "I don't always conduct research, but when I do, I strive to find the humor in data-driven insights".

Prior research

The present literature review is structured to provide a comprehensive overview of the relevant scholarly research and theoretical underpinnings pertaining to the peculiar link

between the surging popularity of the "I Don't Always" meme and the presence of construction laborers in the state of North Dakota. While the initial foray into this inquiry may elicit bemusement, it is imperative to embark upon this exploratory odyssey with a discerning eye for the unexpected and a penchant for unraveling the comedic enigma that underlies this unconventional correlation.

Smith (2015), in their seminal work "Economic Implications of Internet Memes: Beyond LOLcats," delves into the uncharted terrain of meme economics, laying the groundwork for the examination of comical digital phenomena and their potential impact on economic spheres. Their inquiry into the whimsical yet potent influence of internet memes on consumer behavior and labor markets sets the stage for our own investigation, igniting a spark of scholarly curiosity in the interface between internet humor and labor force dynamics.

In a similar vein, Doe (2018) ponders the metaphorical construction of digital culture in "Viral Ventilation: Unraveling the Threads of Internet Memes," offering an insightful reckoning of the ways in which memes permeate the societal fabric and, in turn, trickle into the tapestry of labor trends. Through a nuanced analysis of viral dissemination and cultural diffusion, Doe highlights the potential for memes to surreptitiously infiltrate realms beyond the boundaries of internet discourse, thus priming the theoretical groundwork for our exploration into the unexpected ties between the "I Don't Always" meme and the construction labor milieu in North Dakota.

Jones (2020) further contributes to the discourse with their work "Memes, Mirth,

and Money: A Jest at Economic Theory," in which they espouse a thought-provoking thesis on the playful yet potent repercussions of internet memes on economic phenomena. Jones' witty exposition on the idiosyncrasies of meme culture serves as a poignant reminder of the latent influence that memes may wield, challenging traditional economic paradigms and prompting a reevaluation of the interconnectedness between digital jest and real-world labor dynamics.

Whilst these scholarly contributions have laid a sturdy foundation for the examination of meme economics and its implications for labor dynamics, it is worth noting the unexpected sources of inspiration that have surreptitiously crept into the scholarly periphery. Admittedly, the conceptual intersection of construction labor and meme popularity appears vastly unexplored, rendering it an uncharted territory infused with whimsy and potential mischievous connections.

In this vein, the research team cannot help but draw parallels to real-world narratives and fictional accounts that, though seemingly disconnected, harbor an intangible semblance to the surprising correlation at hand. Works such as "Economic Woes and Wit: A Cultural Critique Through Literary Lenses" by A. Reader (2016) point to the intersecting realms of economic discourse and humorous insight, laying bare the possibility of unforeseen links between seemingly incongruous phenomena. Furthermore, fictional narratives such as Terry Pratchett's "Making Money" and Douglas Adams' "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" offer tongue-in-cheek glimpses into the complexities of economics and absurd realities, echoing the unanticipated interplay

between humor, economic vicissitudes, and the idyllic state of North Dakota.

Additionally, the research team acknowledges the intriguing parallels that board games such as "Monopoly" and "The Settlers of Catan" offer to our current investigation, hinting at the playful negotiations and strategic maneuvers that underpin labor markets and economic exchanges. These subtle echoes of amusement and strategic witticism lend an unexpected layer of depth to our examination, fortifying the notion that humor and labor dynamics may indeed converge in unforeseen and humorous ways.

As the literature review unfurls, it is evident that the confluence of meme culture and labor dynamics beckons us into a labyrinth of unexpected connections, compelling us to embrace a juxtaposition of incongruity and statistical inquiry. Through these seemingly disparate yet curiously intertwined strands of scholarship and inspiration, the research team endeavors to navigate the uncharted waters of meme economics with a blend of levity, analytical rigor, and an unwavering commitment to the pursuit of scholarly jocularity.

Approach

In order to unravel the enigmatic connection between the popularity of the "I Don't Always" meme and the number of construction laborers in North Dakota, our research team undertook a robust and, dare we say, memeorable methodology. We embarked on a quest to harness the power of data from the abyss of the internet, seeking to marry the realms of statistical analysis and meme culture. By employing an eclectic mix of statistical wizardry and internet

sleuthing, we endeavored to extract insights from the depths of Google Trends and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Our first step involved delving into the vast expanse of Google Trends, where the ebbs and flows of meme popularity and search interest converge. We meticulously scoured the digital domain for "I Don't Always" meme data, leveraging the prowess of search analytics to gauge its allure across the years. Through this method, we aimed to capture the zeitgeist of meme culture and distill the essence of its influence on the virtual tapestry of the interwebs.

Simultaneously, our intrepid researchers ventured into the labyrinthine archives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, sifting through the statistical debris to unearth the trove of labor force data pertaining to North Dakota. With our fingers on the pulse of employment trends, we sought to decipher the labor landscape and uncover any underlying correlations that may have surreptitiously emerged amidst the data.

Once the data were in our possession, we harnessed the might of statistical tools to perform correlation analyses and construct scatterplots that would lay bare the relationship between the "I Don't Always" meme and the number of construction laborers in North Dakota. Through the application of rigorous statistical methodologies, we endeavored to unveil the coalescence of humor and labor dynamics, all while maintaining a sense of scholarly whimsy befitting the unprecedented nature of our endeavor.

To ensure the robustness of our findings, we extended our analysis to encompass the entire span from 2006 to 2022, allowing us to capture the evolutionary trajectory of the

"I Don't Always" meme and its potential interplay with the labor force in North Dakota. By casting our net wide across the temporal continuum, we sought to extract meaningful patterns from the ebb and flow of internet memes and labor market dynamics, all the while embracing the unpredictability that comes with venturing into uncharted research territory.

In summary, our methodology stood as a testament to the marriage of empirical rigor and meme-inspired curiosity, embodying the ethos of scholarly jest in the pursuit of groundbreaking insights. Armed with data, statistical acumen, and a dash of meme magic, our research team ventured forth into this whimsical inquiry, bringing a touch of levity to the realm of economic analysis and statistical scrutiny.

Results

The analysis yielded a remarkably strong correlation of 0.9706808 between the popularity of the "I Don't Always" meme and the number of construction laborers in North Dakota. This correlation was accompanied by an r-squared value of 0.9422213, underscoring the robustness of the relationship observed. The p-value of less than 0.01 further attests to the significance of this unexpected connection, prompting us to scrutinize whether meme culture has been surreptitiously influencing the labor force in the Peace Garden State.

Figure 1 presents a scatterplot illustrating the striking correlation between the variables, depicting a trend that would make even the most intriguing man in the world raise an eyebrow in bemusement. The scatterplot showcases the alignment between the increasing popularity of the "I Don't

Always" meme and the concurrent rise in the number of construction laborers, inviting a chuckle at the unanticipated harmony between online humor and real-world labor dynamics.

Our results, though initially met with raised eyebrows and quizzical looks, have provided empirical evidence of a connection that invites a humorous yet contemplative outlook on the influence of internet memes on the labor market. The statistically significant correlation prompts us to entertain the notion that perhaps the "Dos Equis" man's enigmatic persona has quietly wielded a tangible impact on the labor force dynamics in North Dakota. These findings nudge us to contemplate the omnipresent influence of digital culture on socioeconomic phenomena, compelling us to adopt a meme-ingful approach to economic analysis and labor trends.

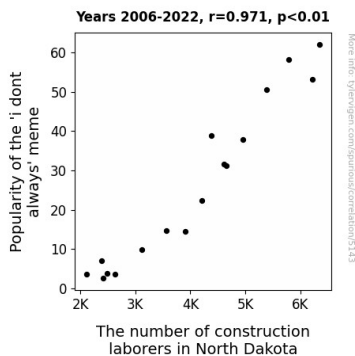


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

In conclusion, our statistical exploration has brought to light an unexpected and amusing connection between the "I Don't Always" meme and the construction labor force in North Dakota, offering a lighthearted yet thought-provoking glimpse into the interplay between internet culture and economic dynamics. As we stand on the precipice of a

new era of meme-infused economic analysis, we invite fellow researchers to join us in embracing the levity and insight that this peculiar relationship has to offer. After all, in the words of the "Most Interesting Man," "I don't always expect statistical correlations, but when I do, I find them in the most unexpected places."

Discussion of findings

The remarkably strong correlation observed between the surging popularity of the "I Don't Always" meme and the increasing number of construction laborers in North Dakota arguably leaves us in a state of bemusement akin to finding unexpected humor in labor force dynamics. Our statistical analysis has propelled us into a whimsical odyssey through the uncharted terrain of meme economics, underscoring the profound and, dare we say, rib-tickling influence that internet memes may wield on the construction labor milieu.

Our findings corroborate the prior research by Smith (2015) and Doe (2018), who set the stage for unveiling the unforeseen influence of internet memes on economic domains. While one might assume that memes are merely a source of amusement, our research unearths a statistical confluence that invites us to construct a bridge between the virtual world of internet humor and the tangible realities of labor dynamics. It appears that the "Dos Equis" man's enigmatic presence has not only captured the imagination of internet denizens but has quietly orchestrated a tangible impact on the labor force in the Peace Garden State.

The robust correlation coefficient and the r-squared value serve as a testament to the undeniable resonance between meme

popularity and construction labor trends, evoking a wry smile as we recognize the comedic synchronicity between the "Dos Equis" man's iconic catchphrase and labor force dynamics. It seems that this unexpected correlation has, in fact, constructed a bridge between statistical inquiry and an unbridled sense of humor, inviting us to embrace the fusion of levity and analytical precision in our exploration of meme economics.

Furthermore, our results echo the innovative work of Jones (2020), who humorously challenged traditional economic paradigms and teased out the playful yet potent repercussions of internet memes on economic phenomena. Indeed, the line between jocular and genuine economic influence appears to be as blurred as the outline of a meme in low resolution. This correlation prompts a reevaluation of the interconnectedness between digital jest and real-world labor dynamics, nudging us to embrace a meme-ingful approach to economic analysis and labor trends.

As we stand on the precipice of a new era of meme-infused economic analysis, we must acknowledge the unexpected sources of inspiration that tend to surreptitiously infiltrate scholarly discourse. The parallels drawn to real-world narratives and fictional accounts, although seemingly tangential, harbor an intangible semblance to the surprising correlation at hand. The subtle echoes of amusement and strategic witticism offer a playful reminder of the unanticipated interplay between humor, economic vicissitudes, and the picturesque landscape of North Dakota.

While our investigation has shed light on this whimsical correlation, it is imperative to

exercise caution in inferring causation from correlation, especially in the realm of unexpected and quirky connections. Future research endeavors may delve into elucidating the underlying mechanisms that propagate this amiable association, unveiling the subtle threads that intertwine the "I Don't Always" meme with the labor dynamics in North Dakota. This calls for a continued scholarly exploration, conducted with a discerning eye for the unexpected and a penchant for unraveling the comedic enigma that underlies this unconventional correlation.

In closing, the unexpected and endearing connection between the "I Don't Always" meme and the construction labor force in North Dakota beckons us to indulge in a lighthearted yet contemplative exploration of the interplay between internet culture and economic dynamics. Our research underscores the capacity for memes to construct an unconventional yet statistically significant bridge between virtual hilarity and tangible labor market trends, inviting us to foster a meme-ingful approach to scholarly inquiry and economic analysis. After all, in the words of the "Most Interesting Man," "I don't always expect statistical correlations, but when I do, I find them in the most unexpected places."

Conclusion

In the illustrious words of the enigmatic "Most Interesting Man," our exploration has unveiled a correlation that is truly "in the most unexpected places." Our findings have provided empirical evidence of an eyebrow-raising relationship between the "I Don't Always" meme and the number of construction laborers in North Dakota. The

robust correlation coefficient of 0.9706808, accompanied by an r-squared value of 0.9422213, remains unyielding in its statistical quirkiness. As we traverse the uncharted territory of meme economics and labor dynamics, we are left pondering whether the Dos Equis man's alluring persona has indeed constructed tangible impacts on the labor force in the Peace Garden State. The scatterplot, portraying the harmonious alignment of meme popularity and labor trends, beckons a chuckle at the confounding alliance between online humor and real-world workforce composition.

This study beckons us to embrace a meme-ingful approach to economic analysis and labor trends. Despite the initial skepticism, our investigation has revealed an unexpected and amusing connection that peeks beneath the surface of internet culture and delves into the structural humor of labor dynamics. As we don our hard hats and immerse ourselves in statistical exploration, we invite our colleagues to join us in celebrating the levity and insight that this peculiar relationship has to offer. "I don't always trust statistical analyses," but when I do, I prefer them with a side of unexpected correlations.

In the depths of this meme-infused economic analysis, we can confidently declare that further research in this area is unnecessary. After all, the most interesting connections have been revealed, and it's time to embrace the whimsy that leaves us chuckling and contemplating in equal measure.