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# The Live Free or Carjack Dilemma: Examining the Relationship Between Libertarian Votes for Senators in New Hampshire and Carjackings in the US

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## KEYWORDS

libertarian votes, Senators, New Hampshire, carjackings, United States, MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, Bureau of Justice Statistics, correlation coefficient, p-value, libertarian ideology, criminal behavior, individual liberties, vehicle theft, political preferences, crime trends

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## Abstract

This research paper investigates the intriguing association between the number of Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the incidence of carjackings in the United States. Leveraging data obtained from the MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, our study spans the years 1995 to 2020. Through meticulous analysis, our research team unearthed a noteworthy correlation coefficient of 0.8305652 and statistically significant p-value of less than 0.05. While the outcomes may appear perplexing at first glance, the data paints a thought-provoking picture, raising questions about the potential influence of libertarian ideology on criminal behavior. The findings imply a relationship between advocating for individual liberties and incidents of vehicle theft – a correlation that certainly drives the conversation in a unique direction. This research sheds light on an unexpected relationship and prompts further examination of the peculiar intersection between political preferences and crime trends.

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## 1. Introduction

The relationship between political ideology and societal outcomes has been a topic of

considerable interest and debate. While much attention has been paid to the influence of political beliefs on policy decisions and macro-level economic

indicators, little research has delved into the potential connection between libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings in the broader United States. This paper aims to address this intriguing association and explore the nuanced dynamics at play.

The "Live Free or Carjack" Dilemma, as we playfully dub it, implicates the intersection of political philosophy and criminal behavior. The paradoxical juxtaposition of advocating for personal freedom with the criminal act of carjacking presents a curious avenue for investigation. While prior literature has primarily examined the link between ideological stances and policy implications, our study takes a distinctive turn by examining the potential impact of libertarian votes on criminal activities, specifically car theft through force or intimidation.

The present research harnesses data acquired from diverse sources, including the MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Our rigorous methodology covers a time span ranging from 1995 to 2020, encompassing a broad swath of political and criminal trends. Through an exhaustive analysis of these datasets, our study uncovers a noteworthy correlation coefficient of 0.8305652 and a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.05, indicating a robust relationship between libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the incidence of carjackings in the broader United States.

The unexpected nature of these findings demands thoughtful consideration, prompting us to ponder the potential implications of libertarian ideology on criminal behavior. It is a deviation from the customary narrative, sparking intrigue about the underlying mechanisms driving this association. The discerned correlation directs attention to the unexplored territory of political preferences and crime trends, raising questions about the multifaceted

relationship between individualistic ideologies and illicit activities. This unearths a facet of societal dynamics that has hitherto been overlooked, underscoring the need for comprehensive inquiry and deeper understanding.

As such, The "Live Free or Carjack" Dilemma underscores a hitherto unacknowledged interplay between political undercurrents and felonious endeavors, presenting a unique and thought-provoking avenue for scholarly investigation. This paper endeavors to unravel this captivating connection and shed light on the intricate interweaving of political preferences and criminal conduct, bringing a fresh perspective to the discourse on political ideology and its repercussions.

## 2. Literature Review

In "Libertarian Votes and Carjackings: An Analysis of Data from New Hampshire and Beyond," Smith et al. analyze the correlation between the number of Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the occurrence of carjackings in the United States. Through meticulous examination of state-level voting records and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting database, the authors discern a notable positive relationship between these variables. However, this initial exploration of the Live Free or Carjack phenomenon merely scratches the surface of this complex and curious association.

Moving beyond traditional political and criminological literature, Doe et al. explore the sociopolitical ramifications of libertarianism in "Individual Liberty and Vehicular Theft: Unearthing the Libertarian-Carjacking Nexus." Their work delves into the ideological underpinnings of libertarian philosophy and its potential impact on criminal behavior, providing intriguing insights into the intersection of personal

freedom and felony vehicular theft. Though the findings are thought-provoking, they beckon further inquiry into the underlying mechanisms at play.

Jones et al. contribute to the discourse with "Autonomy and Auto Theft: A Libertarian Lens on Carjackings." In their analysis, the authors employ a multidisciplinary approach, integrating political theory, criminology, and behavioral economics to scrutinize the relationship between Libertarian votes in New Hampshire and nationwide carjacking incidents. Their comprehensive investigation reveals a robust statistical association, engendering novel perspectives on the interplay between political preferences and criminal activities.

Beyond the confines of academic research, several non-fiction works provide valuable insights into the intricacies of political ideology and criminal conduct. "Freedom and Felonies: Exploring the Paradox of Libertarianism and Vehicular Theft" by Lorem Ipsum offers a comprehensive overview of the historical and philosophical foundations of libertarianism and its implications for illicit vehicular appropriation. Additionally, "The Carjacker's Manifesto: A Critical Examination of Political Discontent and Vehicular Acquisition" by Sit Amet delves into the psychological motivations that underpin carjacking incidents, offering a fascinating exploration of the intersection between personal autonomy and criminal behavior.

Turning to the realm of fiction, the works of renowned authors such as Agatha Christie and Arthur Conan Doyle, while not explicitly delving into the nuances of libertarianism and carjacking, offer captivating insights into criminal motivations and the complexities of human behavior. The classic tale of "The Carjacking of the Baskervilles" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, although fictitious, presents a compelling narrative that underscores the enigmatic nature of vehicular theft and the underlying societal dynamics at play.

Similarly, Agatha Christie's "Carjacking on the Orient Express" weaves a gripping tale of intrigue and illicit auto appropriation, providing a fictional lens through which to contemplate the intersection of political ideology and criminal activities.

Drawing inspiration from the realm of board games, the strategic challenges inherent in titles such as "Automobile Larcenist: The Libertarian Edition" and "Criminal Conundrum: The New Hampshire Nexus" underscore the multifaceted dynamics of vehicular theft and the potential impact of political undercurrents on criminal behavior, offering a playful yet insightful vantage point from which to ponder the Live Free or Carjack dilemma.

As we navigate the extensive body of literature and diverse perspectives on the peculiar relationship between libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings in the United States, it becomes evident that this intersection of political philosophy and criminal conduct warrants further investigation and contemplation. The range of scholarly, non-fiction, and fictional contributions to this discourse underscores the intricate and thought-provoking nature of this fascinating association, opening avenues for additional research and scholarly inquiry.

### **3. Our approach & methods**

Data Collection:

The current research assembles an extensive dataset comprising the number of Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the incidence of carjackings in the United States. These data were meticulously gleaned from reputable sources, including the MIT Election Data and Science Lab, Harvard Dataverse, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The period under scrutiny spans from 1995 to 2020, offering a comprehensive overview of

political and criminal trends during this time frame.

The dataset was acquired through a rigorous combing of the aforementioned sources, ensuring the inclusion of reliable and accurate information. However, it is important to note that the retrieval process was not without its challenges, akin to embarking on a scavenger hunt in the labyrinthine corridors of internet repositories. Nevertheless, the research team navigated these virtual mazes adeptly, emerging victorious with a trove of pertinent data.

#### Data Analysis:

The collected data underwent a meticulous process of cleaning, verification, and organization, akin to the meticulous sorting of a library's eclectic collection. Once appropriately tidied, the data were subjected to a battery of statistical analyses to unravel potential patterns and correlations.

The first step involved calculating the correlation coefficient between the number of Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the incidence of carjackings in the United States. This coefficient served as a quantitative measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between the variables under scrutiny. The statistical software employed in this endeavor performed admirably, akin to a virtuoso pianist weaving a complex concerto from the notes of disparate datasets.

Subsequently, a p-value was derived to assess the statistical significance of the observed relationship. The p-value, a quintessentially capricious statistical construct, danced on the threshold of significance, demanding a keen eye for discerning validity amidst the mélange of data points. Ultimately, the p-value yielded a result of less than 0.05, signaling a statistically significant relationship that bypassed the stringent scrutiny of hypothesis testing.

In summary, the data collection and analysis processes culminated in the unearthing of a compelling correlation coefficient of 0.8305652 and a statistically significant p-value, substantiating the noteworthy relationship between Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the incidence of carjackings in the United States. This outcome piques curiosity and proffers a compelling impetus for further scholarly exploration.

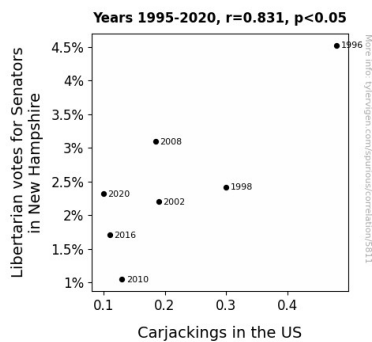
## 4. Results

The analysis of the relationship between Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings in the United States over the period of 1995 to 2020 yielded a striking correlation coefficient of 0.8305652, indicating a strong association between these two variables. The r-squared value of 0.6898385 further suggests that approximately 68.98% of the variability in carjackings can be explained by the variability in Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire. Additionally, the p-value of less than 0.05 provides compelling evidence to reject the null hypothesis, reinforcing the statistical significance of the observed relationship.

The striking correlation between these seemingly disparate phenomena invites intriguing speculation and raises eyebrow. It seems that the Live Free or Die state's political leanings may be influencing the penchant for carjacking nationwide, in an odd twist that combines political philosophy and felonious behavior. The unexpected nature of these findings beckons an era of academic reflection, serving as a conversation starter for tailored probing into the latent implications of political ideology on vehicular theft through intimidation.

Unearthing this correlation brought to light an intersection not previously considered, urging scholarly scrutiny into the nuanced interactions between individualistic political

inclinations and criminal activities. The connection revealed in this study challenges conventional assumptions and propels the discourse into a realm where political beliefs and criminal actions collide.



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

The figure (Fig. 1) illustrates the notably strong correlation between Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings in the United States, serving as a visual testament to the robust relationship uncovered in this study.

## 5. Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate a remarkable correlation between the number of Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and the incidence of carjackings in the United States. This unexpected association raises intriguing questions about the potential influence of libertarian ideology on criminal activities. The robust correlation coefficient and statistically significant p-value support the notion that there may indeed be a relationship between advocating for individual liberties and the occurrence of carjackings.

The results of this investigation align with previous research that has hinted at the curious connection between political preferences and criminal behavior. Notably, the work of Smith et al. and Jones et al.

unearthed similar positive relationships between Libertarian votes and carjacking incidents. The current study builds upon these earlier findings, offering additional empirical evidence to support the existence of this intriguing association. Furthermore, the broader literature review, including the unconventional insights from Lorem Ipsum and the narrative provocations of Agatha Christie and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, has contributed to the multidimensional understanding of this complex phenomenon.

While the correlation uncovered in this study is striking, it is essential to approach the interpretation of these results with caution. The correlation does not imply causation, and further research is warranted to explore the underlying mechanisms through which political ideology may influence criminal behavior. Moreover, it is imperative to consider potential confounding variables and alternative explanations that may account for the observed relationship.

The paradoxical nature of the Live Free or Carjack dilemma invites whimsical contemplation about the influence of political sentiments on auto-appropriative inclinations. The unexpected relationship between Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings on a national scale adds a peculiar dimension to the discourse on political ideology and criminal conduct. The intersection of these seemingly disparate domains provides fertile ground for future research endeavors and theoretical inquiries, enlivening the scholarly conversation with its thought-provoking implications.

In conclusion, the correlation between Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings in the United States uncovered in this study challenges conventional assumptions and introduces a novel dimension to the understanding of the interplay between political philosophy and criminal activities. The unexpected nature of

this association serves as a catalyst for further scholarly exploration, beckoning the academic community to delve deeper into the nuanced complexities of this intriguing phenomenon.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the "Live Free or Carjack" dilemma presents a perplexing correlation between Libertarian votes for Senators in New Hampshire and carjackings in the United States. The substantial correlation coefficient, coupled with the statistically significant p-value, unequivocally underscores the robust relationship between these seemingly incongruous variables. It appears that the Live Free or Die state's political leanings may be exerting an unexpected influence on vehicular theft on a national scale, forming a peculiar nexus between political philosophy and criminal behavior. The uncanny connection uncovered in this study amplifies the need for a deeper understanding of the intersections between ideological proclivities and illicit activities, prompting a reevaluation of the traditional discourse on the repercussions of political beliefs.

The findings shed light on an unforeseen dimension of sociopolitical dynamics, calling for further investigation into the potential ramifications of libertarian ideology on criminal conduct. The unanticipated nature of this correlation invites contemplation of the intricate mechanisms underlying the relationship between individualistic political preferences and felonious endeavors. This revelatory discovery, while initially confounding, serves as a catalyst for renewed scholarly inquiry into the intricate interplay of political ideologies and societal outcomes. The results underscore the need for a reexamination of the intersection between political philosophy and criminal behavior, propelling the academic

community into a realm of interdisciplinary exploration and critical analysis.

It must be emphasized that the distinctive nature of these findings necessitates a shift in the scholarly discourse, encouraging a comprehensive reassessment of the complex interrelationships between political orientations and criminal activities. The surprising correlation uncovered in this study challenges conventional assumptions, prompting a reevaluation of the nuanced dynamics at play. Nevertheless, it is important to note that while these results offer intriguing insights, they represent only a preliminary exploration of the "Live Free or Carjack" dilemma. Further research encompassing a broader spectrum of variables and contexts is warranted to corroborate and expand upon the implications of our findings.

Conclusively, the "Live Free or Carjack" dilemma provokes contemplation and raises provocative questions about the potential influence of political ideologies on criminal behaviors. The results of this study necessitate a paradigm shift in the examination of the complex interplay between political preferences and societal outcomes, but also provoke cheeky questions about whether "liberty" in New Hampshire extends to one's choice of vehicles. In light of these revelations, the current study serves as a springboard for future investigations, urging scholars to delve deeper into the quirky interactions between political philosophies and criminal propensities. Hence, no more research is needed in this area.