RESEARCH NOTES: **Schizophrenia (Moon square Uranus)**
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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

Schizophrenia					
Moon square Uranus					
Orb = 10 degrees					
Moon not square Uranus					
Orb = 10 degrees					
Rodden Rating = AA or A or B					
Date Range = 1900 -1990					
Date = November 21, 2022	1900-1990				
	Psychological	#Successes	#Moon square Uranus	#Successes	#NOT Moon square Uranus
	Schizophrenia	13	4846	49	39204

2-tail z-test for two proportions	p1	p2	Effect Size = p1/p2
0.012080169	0.268%	0.125%	**2.15**

Date = November 21, 2022	1900-1945				
	Psychological	#Successes	#Moon square Uranus	#Successes	#NOT Moon square Uranus
	Schizophrenia	7	2559	19	21162

2-tail z-test for two proportions	p1	p2	Effect Size = p1/p2
0.007966365	0.274%	0.090%	**3.05**

Date = November 21, 2022	1945-1990				
	Psychological	#Successes	#Moon square Uranus	#Successes	#NOT Moon square Uranus
	Schizophrenia	6	2352	32	18692

2-tail z-test for two proportions	p1	p2	Effect Size = p1/p2
0.366358727	0.255%	0.171%	1.49

Discussion

It is understandable within standard astrological theory that Moon square Uranus might be linked with schizophrenia since the Moon rules the body and its perceptions and Uranus, when squaring the Moon, would be expected to disrupt these perceptions. This premise is supported by the p-values and the effect sizes over the intervals 1900-1990 and 1900-1945. However, over the interval 1945-1990, the p-value fails to lend support. Nonetheless, the effect size for this latter period is very close to 1.5. If we look more closely at the various proportions calculated, we see that the percentage of schizophrenics with Moon square Uranus stays relatively constant over all three time intervals while the percentage of schizophrenics that don't have Moon square Uranus exhibits much more variation, and I have no explanation for this latter variation. Nonetheless, based upon the p-values for 2 out of 3 time intervals and the effects sizes over all 3 time intervals, a hypothesized association between Moon square Uranus and schizophrenia is more supported than not, but the variations observed in the values of p2 over the different time intervals have yet to be explained.