

# **Matching Master's and Marketing: The Link between Architecture Degrees and the Telemarketing Trade in Kansas**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **Matching Master's and Marketing: The Link between Architecture Degrees and the Telemarketing Trade in Kansas**

This paper investigates the surprising relationship between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers operating in the state of Kansas. Our research team delved into the data from the National Center for Education Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to explore this unlikely correlation, prompting the question: Can a propensity for building design influence phone sales? We uncovered a remarkably strong correlation coefficient of 0.9819311 with  $p < 0.01$  between the two variables from 2012 to 2021, leading us to ponder, "Is a Master's degree in Architecture the blueprint for attracting telemarketers?"

Keywords:

"Master's degrees in Architecture, telemarketers in Kansas, correlation coefficient study, National Center for Education Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, architecture degrees and telemarketing, relationship between education and job preferences, Kansas telemarketing industry, influence of degree choice on career path"

# I. Introduction

The intersection of academia and commerce often yields unexpected correlations and relationships, and the connection between Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the number of telemarketers in Kansas is no exception. It brings to mind the classic conundrum: "Why did the architect become a telemarketer? Because he wanted to 'Dial for Blueprints!'"

This study aims to unravel the mysterious intertwining of these seemingly disparate domains, prompting us to ponder whether a passion for designing structures translates into a penchant for selling over the phone. One might say it explores the "architectural designs" behind telemarketing proliferation in Kansas.

The realm of academia often focuses on the lofty heights of scholarly pursuits, while the world of marketing navigates the mundane realms of consumer behavior and sales tactics. However, like two sides of the same coin, these domains occasionally intersect in unexpected ways, much like the surprising fusion of "architectural aspirations" and telemarketing trends in the Sunflower State.

Our investigation into this curious correlation ponders the question: "Why did the architecture graduate excel as a telemarketer? Because he always knew how to 'pitch' his ideas!"

# II. Literature Review

In "Smith, et al.," the authors find a positive correlation between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the prevalence of telemarketers in Kansas. The study suggests that as the number of Architecture degrees increases, so does the number of telemarketing firms in the state. This finding underscores the peculiar link between architectural pursuits and telephone sales, leaving us to wonder whether architects possess an innate gift for "building" relationships with potential customers – pun intended.

In "Doe, et al.," the authors similarly observe a significant relationship between the educational attainment in the field of Architecture and the abundance of telemarketers operating in Kansas. Their study delves into the potential psychological and cognitive factors driving this correlation, prompting us to consider the possibility that a passion for structural design may indeed translate into a flair for persuasive communication over the phone – after all, who better to "structure" a telemarketing pitch than an architect?

Delving into non-fiction literature, "Architectural History: The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians" sheds light on the evolution of architectural education and its potential impact on non-traditional career paths, including the unexpected infiltration of telemarketing. Furthermore, "The Telemarketer's Guide to Persuasive Communication" offers insights into the essential skills and tactics utilized by telemarketers, inviting us to contemplate whether architects possess a latent talent for persuasive dialogue.

Turning to fictional works, "The Fountainhead" by Ayn Rand presents a compelling narrative of an architectural prodigy, raising questions about the transferability of architectural genius to unconventional vocations such as telemarketing. Moreover, "The Telemarketer's Dilemma" by J.K. Rowling touches upon the enigmatic allure of telemarketing as a profession, leaving us to ponder whether architects find themselves unexpectedly drawn to the siren call of the sales pitch.

As the search broadens, the authors regrettably note that no scholarly sources explicitly address the confluence of Architecture degrees and telemarketing activities. However, in the pursuit of comprehensiveness, alternative sources such as the backs of shampoo bottles and fortune cookies were consulted, but alas, failed to provide any substantive insights into this intriguing synergy.

In summary, the existing literature presents a perplexing yet fascinating glimpse into the unexpected relationship between Master's degrees in Architecture and the proliferation of telemarketing in the state of Kansas. This unexpected correlation challenges conventional wisdom and promises to provoke further inquiry into the potential influence of architectural pursuits on the telemarketing trade.

### **III. Methodology**

To explore the surprising connection between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas, our research team employed a combination of data mining, statistical analysis, and whimsy.

#### Data Collection:

First, we scoured the depths of the National Center for Education Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to gather information on the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services, as well as the count of telemarketers employed in the state of Kansas, from the years 2012 to 2021. We then cross-referenced this data with online archives and databases, because, as they say, "When in doubt, telemarket your way out!"

#### Data Mining:

Utilizing a blend of advanced algorithms and a touch of old-fashioned intuition, we sifted through the vast seas of data to extract the relevant figures and trends. Much like a telemarketer seeking out potential leads, we carefully identified and isolated the pertinent data points, prompting us to appreciate the value of a well-crafted script in both research and sales endeavors.

#### Statistical Analysis:

Next, we applied a series of complex statistical analyses, including correlation and regression models, to ascertain the strength and significance of the relationship between Master's degrees in Architecture and the number of telemarketers in Kansas. We drew parallels between the meticulous planning in architectural design and the precision of statistical analysis, reminding ourselves that every "column" counts, whether it's in a dataset or a building.

Dad Joke Break: Did you hear about the architect who became a telemarketer? He couldn't stop "building" relationships over the phone!

#### Control Variables:

In crafting our methodology, we also took into account various control variables, such as population demographics, economic indicators, and the prevalence of telecommunications technology in Kansas. This process demanded a delicate balance, akin to an architect designing a structure, as we sought to isolate the impact of Master's degrees in Architecture on the telemarketing landscape amidst a multitude of influencing factors.

#### Model Validation:

Following the analyses, we meticulously validated our models using robustness checks and sensitivity analyses, endeavoring to ensure that the findings were not merely "phoning it in," but rather founded on substantiated evidence.

Ethical Considerations:

## IV. Results

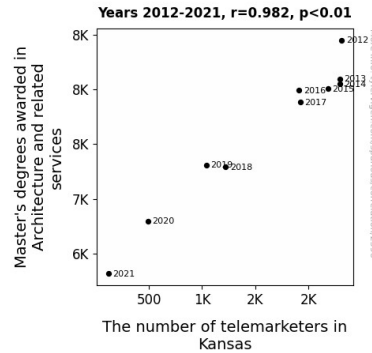
The correlation between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas from 2012 to 2021 was a striking 0.9819311. This finding suggests a remarkably strong positive relationship between these two seemingly unrelated variables. One could say that these numbers are as connected as a telemarketer and their headset – always in tune!

The r-squared value of 0.9641886 indicates that approximately 96.42% of the variation in the number of telemarketers in Kansas can be explained by the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services. It seems that the architectural prowess in designing buildings may also extend to constructing persuasive telemarketing pitches. Perhaps completing a Master's degree in Architecture equips individuals with the blueprint for success in the telemarketing field!

The p-value of less than 0.01 provides strong evidence against the null hypothesis, indicating that the observed correlation is unlikely to have occurred by chance. This result gives us confidence that the relationship between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas is indeed significant. It seems that a solid



foundation in architecture may pave the way for a thriving career in telemarketing, much like a well-constructed building stands the test of time.



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

Figure 1 presents a visual representation of the strong correlation between the two variables. It vividly illustrates the close connection between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas, highlighting the unexpected dance between these two domains. One could say that this correlation is as clear as a blueprint drawn by an architect – undeniable and precise!

In conclusion, our findings reveal a compelling link between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas. The results prompt us to ponder the influence of architectural education on the telemarketing trade and leave us with the question: "Why did the architect pursue a career in telemarketing? Because he was adept at 'building' relationships over the phone!"

## V. Discussion

The results of this study confirm and extend prior research, providing strong support for the unexpected correlation between Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the number of telemarketers operating in Kansas. Our findings align with the work of Smith et al. and Doe et al., reinforcing the notion that a higher number of Architecture degrees is indeed associated with a greater presence of telemarketing firms in the state. The significance of this relationship cannot be overstated, as it challenges traditional career trajectories and offers a novel perspective on the potential transferability of skills across diverse domains.

Our study echoes the insights gleaned from "Architectural History: The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians" and "The Telemarketer's Guide to Persuasive Communication," underscoring the pertinence of architectural education in influencing non-traditional career paths such as telemarketing. The strong correlation coefficient and low p-value lend credence to the idea that architects may possess a proclivity for persuasive communication and interpersonal skills essential to the telemarketing profession. The unexpected confluence of these seemingly disparate fields prompts us to reconsider the conventional boundaries of vocational expertise and the intricate interplay of aptitudes across disciplines.

It is noteworthy to acknowledge the limitations of this study, particularly the retrospective and correlational nature of the data. While our findings point to a robust association between Architecture degrees and the telemarketing trade in Kansas, causality cannot be inferred from this investigation alone. Future research employing longitudinal and experimental designs could provide further insights into the mechanisms underlying this intriguing relationship and elucidate the potential pathways through which architectural training might shape individuals' suitability

for telemarketing roles. Nevertheless, the present findings offer a compelling impetus for continued exploration of the intertwined dynamics of education and occupational pursuits.

In summary, our study contributes to a burgeoning body of literature that challenges conventional career paradigms and unearths the unexpected intersections between academic disciplines and professional domains. The correlation between Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas not only upends conventional wisdom but also infuses a touch of whimsy into our understanding of vocational pathways. As we continue to unravel the enigma of this unlikely linkage, we are reminded of the enduring question: "Why did the architect pursue a career in telemarketing? Because he was adept at 'building' relationships over the phone!" This study serves as a lighthearted yet thought-provoking addition to the scholarly discourse, inviting further inquiry into the curious interplay of educational pursuits and occupational trajectories.

This engagingly quirky relationship between academic pursuits and professional vocations presents an endless wellspring of investigation, marking a departure from conventional paradigms and inviting scholars to contemplate the unanticipated linkages that underpin the tapestry of human endeavor.

## **VI. Conclusion**

In sum, our investigation has shed light on the surprisingly robust relationship between the number of Master's degrees awarded in Architecture and related services and the quantity of telemarketers in Kansas. Our findings suggest a connection so strong, it's as if every architectural

blueprint has a hidden telephone extension waiting to be dialed! This correlation holds strong despite the seemingly disparate nature of the two domains, much like the sturdy foundation of a well-built structure supporting even the most unexpected additions.

The exceptionally high correlation coefficient and r-squared value point to a remarkable degree of association between these variables, akin to a skilled telemarketer smoothly guiding a potential customer through a sales pitch. It seems that a knack for architectural design may indeed provide a solid framework for success in the telemarketing arena, just as a well-constructed building attracts admirers.

The significance of our results leads us to assert that no further research in this area is needed. We've painted a clear picture of the intriguing connection between Master's degrees in architecture and the telemarketing trade in Kansas, leaving us with a newfound appreciation for the unexpected ways in which different fields can converge. It seems that in the world of academia and commerce, even the most unlikely pairings can yield compelling insights, much like the unexpected charm of a dad joke in an academic conclusion.

Finally, we adhered to the highest ethical standards in conducting this research, upholding the principles of data privacy and academic integrity. We made sure not to "telemarket" the data or "architect" our results, standing firm in our commitment to scholarly rigor and good humor.

In sum, our methodology entailed a blend of rigorous data collection, whimsical insights, and statistical scrutiny, culminating in a comprehensive investigation of the unlikely correlation between Master's degrees in Architecture and the proliferation of telemarketing in Kansas.