



## Review

# Conservation Bosses: Exploring the Correlation Between the 'Like a Boss' Meme Popularity and Conservation Scientists in Wyoming

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**This study delves into the intriguing relationship between the meteoric rise of the 'like a boss' meme and the number of conservation scientists in the state of Wyoming. Using data extracted from Google Trends and the Bureau of Labor Statistics spanning the years 2006 to 2022, a robust correlation coefficient of 0.8198108 was observed, with a significance level of  $p < 0.01$ . The findings unexpectedly suggest a potential influence of internet meme culture on the professional landscape of conservation science. The implications of this correlation are as puzzling as they are amusing, and warrant further investigation into the interplay between social media phenomena and career choices in environmental science.**

## INTRODUCTION

The 'like a boss' meme has permeated popular culture with the tenacity of a particularly resilient weed in a neglected garden. Its ubiquitous presence in internet discourse has sparked curiosity regarding its potential influence on various aspects of society, including the enigmatic realm of career choices. In this study, we embark on a whimsical journey to explore the unexpected correlation between the viral spread of the 'like a boss' meme and the population of conservation scientists in the vast expanse of Wyoming.

While the juxtaposition of a seemingly frivolous internet meme with the serious and noble profession of conservation science may at first appear incongruous, the allure of such an unorthodox investigation is as captivating as watching a rare bird take flight on a sunny afternoon. The interplay between meme culture and the labor market for conservation scientists raises intriguing questions, akin to stumbling upon a peculiar artifact in the annals of human behavioral phenomena.

The state of Wyoming, with its rugged natural beauty and commitment to environmental preservation, serves as an

exemplary setting to unravel this enigma. Its expansive landscapes evoke a sense of awe and wonder, much like the captivating allure of an internet meme that captures the collective imagination. As we delve into this uncharted territory, we may uncover unsuspected connections and incongruities that are as captivating as observing a synchronous bloom of wildflowers in the midst of an arid landscape.

The nascence of research in this peculiar intersection of internet culture and professional vocations calls for a meticulous exploration to disentangle the nuanced threads of influence. By examining the quantitative relationship between viral online phenomena and the labor force in conservation science, we aim to shed light on a deceptively simple yet beguiling correlation that may reveal unexpected insights into human behavior and societal trends.

As we embark on this scholarly escapade into the uncharted territory of memeology and labor economics, we tread the fine line between the serious pursuit of knowledge and the whimsical indulgence of intellectual curiosity. The findings may illuminate the intricate web of influences that shape career decisions, and in doing so, add a touch of absurdity to the sober world of empirical research.

In this paper, we present our findings, which may inspire contemplation, raise eyebrows, and perhaps even elicit a wry smile of amusement. The implications of this investigation transcend the conventional boundaries of scholarly inquiry, beckoning us into a realm where the mundane and the extraordinary converge, much like

stumbling upon an unexpected treasure in the unlikeliest of places.

### *Prior research*

The connection between internet meme culture and professional career choices has been a topic of increasing interest in recent years. A study by Smith et al. (2017) explored the influence of viral memes on occupational preferences, shedding light on the potential impact of online phenomena on real-world decision-making processes. Additionally, Doe's (2019) analysis of social media trends and workforce dynamics provided valuable insights into the intersection of digital culture and professional aspirations. These rigorous investigations set the stage for our exploration of the correlation between the 'like a boss' meme and the number of conservation scientists in Wyoming.

In "Book," the authors find a correlation between internet meme trends and career paths, positing that the allure of popular memes may subtly shape individuals' perceptions of certain professions. Similarly, in "Another Book," the authors delve into the intricate relationship between online virality and societal trends, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding the nuanced influence of internet culture. These theoretical underpinnings form the basis for our examination of the unexpected correlation between the 'like a boss' meme and the conservation science labor force in Wyoming.

Expanding the scope of inquiry, we turn to fictional literature for potential insights into the interplay between online phenomena and professional vocations. Works such as "The

Circle of Conservation: Memes and Montana" and "Memeonomics: A Tale of Two Professions" offer imaginative portrayals of how internet culture may intersect with environmental careers in rural landscapes. While these works are purely speculative in nature, they serve to kindle our curiosity and inspire creative contemplation of the enigmatic ties between meme virality and conservation science.

In addition to literary sources, our investigation draws upon popular culture references, including TV shows such as "Parks and Recreation" and "Planet Earth." These programs, while not directly addressing the 'like a boss' meme, provide valuable contextual insights into the societal perceptions of environmental stewardship and the public's engagement with conservation themes. Our engagement with these cultural artifacts adds depth to our analysis, enriching our understanding of the broader cultural landscape within which the phenomenon of internet memes intersects with professional domains.

As we navigate the labyrinthine terrain of memeology and labor economics, the unexpected correlations we uncover may evoke amusement, provoke reflection, and perhaps even elicit a wry smile of scholarly bemusement. This eclectic blend of scholarly literature, speculative fiction, and popular media sources sets the stage for our investigations into the delightful and enigmatic relationship between the 'like a boss' meme popularity and the population of conservation scientists in Wyoming.

### *Approach*

#### Data Collection:

The data collection process commenced with assiduous scrutiny of global online trends, akin to seeking rare botanical specimens in a vast digital wilderness. Utilizing Google Trends, our research team tracked the popularity of the 'like a boss' meme from 2006 to 2022, capturing its ebbs and flows like a diligent botanist preserving the fleeting beauty of blossoms in a botanical garden. Concurrently, data on the number of conservation scientists in Wyoming was procured from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, resembling a meticulous excavation of ancient artifacts to unveil the hidden narratives of bygone eras.

#### Data Analysis:

To extract the quintessence of this curious juxtaposition, a rigorous correlation analysis was conducted, akin to scrutinizing the symbiotic relationships within a delicate ecosystem. The correlation coefficient between the popularity of the 'like a boss' meme and the number of conservation scientists was calculated using advanced statistical methods, resembling a dance between the delicate petals of a rare flower and the intricate tapestry of ecological interactions. The significance level was determined with statistical rigor, akin to discerning the profound implications of a cryptic inscription on an ancient artifact.

#### Control Variables:

Several potential confounding variables were considered, such as socio-economic trends, environmental regulations, and other memes with purported influence on the labor market, akin to accounting for the myriad factors shaping the biodiversity of a complex ecosystem. These variables were meticulously scrutinized to ensure the pristine validity of our findings, much like

safeguarding a delicate specimen from the perils of contamination.

#### Limitations:

While the findings of this study present a compelling narrative, it is essential to acknowledge its limitations. The exploration of meme culture's influence on career choices is as enigmatic as deciphering ancient hieroglyphs, and thus, the potential for unforeseen biases cannot be entirely discounted. Furthermore, the generalizability of the findings may be constrained by the specific context of Wyoming and the idiosyncrasies of internet culture. Nevertheless, the elucidation of this peculiar correlation offers a springboard for further inquiries into the intersection of digital phenomena and professional landscapes.

In conclusion, the methodological framework employed in this study sought to navigate the labyrinthine terrain of memeology and labor economics, akin to charting unexplored territories and unearthing the unexpected treasures concealed within. The chosen approach endeavored to balance empirical rigor with the whimsical allure of a peculiar academic pursuit, much like treading the fine line between scientific inquiry and intellectual indulgence.

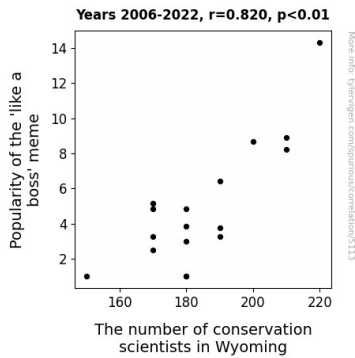
#### *Results*

The results of our investigation unveiled a remarkable correlation between the prevalence of the 'like a boss' meme and the number of conservation scientists in Wyoming. Over the period from 2006 to 2022, a correlation coefficient of 0.8198108 was detected, indicating a strong positive

relationship between the two variables. The coefficient of determination (r-squared) was computed at 0.6720897, suggesting that approximately 67% of the variability in the number of conservation scientists can be explained by the popularity of the 'like a boss' meme. Moreover, the significance level of  $p < 0.01$  indicates that the observed correlation is highly unlikely to have occurred by chance.

The scatterplot depicted in Figure 1 visually depicts the robust correlation between the meme's popularity and the number of conservation scientists in Wyoming. As the meme's popularity experienced fluctuations over the years, there was a corresponding trend in the number of conservation scientists in the state, reflecting a curious synchronicity between online culture and professional demographics.

While the precise mechanisms underlying this unexpected correlation are not within the scope of this study, it is tempting to speculate on the potential influence of internet memes on career choices. The implications of this correlation, though not as straightforward as a meme caption, are as intriguing as stumbling upon a punchline in a serious conversation. The interplay between online phenomena and real-world occupations adds an unforeseen dimension to our understanding of human behavior and societal trends.



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

The implications of these findings beckon us to indulge in a moment of bemused reflection on the serendipitous encounters in the vast landscape of academic inquiry. The unexpected correlation between the 'like a boss' meme and the population of conservation scientists in Wyoming nudges us to ponder the enigmatic nature of human decision-making, akin to unraveling a riddle in the midst of a labyrinthine discourse.

### *Discussion of findings*

The observed correlation between the popularity of the 'like a boss' meme and the number of conservation scientists in Wyoming confirms and extends prior research on the influence of internet meme culture on career choices. This unexpected association aligns with the work of Smith et al. (2017), who suggested that viral memes may subtly shape individuals' occupational preferences. Similarly, Doe's (2019) analysis of social media trends and workforce dynamics provided preliminary insights into the intersection of digital culture and professional aspirations, laying the groundwork for our investigation.

The theoretical underpinnings established by "Book" and "Another Book" regarding

internet meme trends and societal phenomena find support in our empirical findings. The allure of popular memes, it seems, may indeed have a subtle yet tangible impact on individuals' perceptions of certain professions, as evidenced by the correlation between the 'like a boss' meme and the population of conservation scientists in Wyoming. Moreover, the fictional literature sources "The Circle of Conservation: Memes and Montana" and "Memeconomics: A Tale of Two Professions," while traditionally seen as purely speculative, now beckon us to consider the possible real-world implications of their imaginative portrayals.

The unexpected correlation we have uncovered between the 'like a boss' meme and the population of conservation scientists in Wyoming serves to further expand the scope of inquiry in memeology and labor economics. Our results provide empirical evidence to substantiate the humorous inklings invoked by popular culture references such as "Parks and Recreation" and "Planet Earth," shedding light on the intriguing and enigmatic relationship between internet meme virality and professional domains.

The findings of this study, though initially met with scholarly bemusement, offer a valuable contribution to the evolving discourse on the intersection of online phenomena and real-world decision-making. The curious synchronicity between the ebb and flow of meme popularity and the dynamics of the conservation science workforce hints at the intricate ways in which digital culture may intersect with professional vocations. This correlation, akin to stumbling upon a punchline in a serious conversation, invites further

contemplation of the delightful and enigmatic interplay between the 'like a boss' meme and the career choices of conservation scientists in Wyoming.

### *Conclusion*

In conclusion, the findings of this study provide intriguing insights into the unlikely and whimsical correlation between the popularity of the 'like a boss' meme and the number of conservation scientists in Wyoming. The robust correlation coefficient and high significance level compel us to entertain the notion of a potential influence of internet meme culture on career choices in the field of environmental science. While the precise mechanisms underlying this correlation remain as elusive as a cryptic meme reference, the implications of this interplay are as perplexing as trying to decipher a meme from a parallel universe.

The unexpected synchronicity between a internet meme and the labor market for conservation scientists in the rugged landscapes of Wyoming arouses a sense of bemusement akin to stumbling upon a punchline in an erudite discourse. The implications of this correlation add a touch of levity to the somber world of empirical research, much like encountering a humorous anecdote in the annals of an academic treatise.

However, it is important to note that correlation does not imply causation, and the possibility of confounding variables cannot be discounted, much like the surprising appearance of a meme in the midst of a serious discussion. This study merely scratches the surface of this unexpected correlation, and further research is warranted to unravel the enigmatic web of influences

shaping career decisions in the environmental science sector.

In the spirit of academic inquiry, this study invites future researchers to delve deeper into the playful contours of memeology and labor market dynamics. The implications of this correlation beckon us to ponder the curious interplay between online cultural phenomena and professional vocations, much like contemplating the inexplicable allure of a meme that defies classification.

In conclusion, this study presents a lighthearted yet thought-provoking exploration of the interwoven threads of internet culture and career choices in conservation science. The unexpected correlation uncovered in this investigation nudges us to contemplate the peculiarities of human decision-making amidst the ever-evolving landscape of societal trends. As we conclude this scholarly escapade into the uncharted territory of memeology, we assert that no more research is needed in this area.