

Associates in Architecture: Analyzing the Affect on Pediatrician Population in New Mexico

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ABSTRACT

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This study investigates the potential relationship between the number of Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the quantity of pediatricians in New Mexico. Utilizing data spanning from 2011 to 2021 obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we conducted a rigorous statistical analysis. Our findings reveal a strikingly high correlation coefficient of 0.8255676 and a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01, suggesting a noteworthy association. While the connection may at first seem as unlikely as a wall constructed from Play-Doh, our research uncovers intriguing possibilities. The unexpected link between architectural education and pediatric healthcare workforce demographics in this Southwestern state inspires further investigation and may offer insightful implications for policy and practice.

Keywords:

Associates in Architecture, pediatrician population, New Mexico, National Center for Education Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, correlation coefficient, statistical analysis, architecture education, healthcare workforce demographics, policy implications

I. Introduction

The correlation between seemingly unrelated factors has long been a source of intrigue in the field of social sciences. As researchers, we are constantly on the lookout for unexpected connections, akin to discovering a hidden doorway in a familiar building. In this study, we turn our attention to the peculiar relationship between the number of Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the population of pediatricians in the state of New Mexico. On the surface, one might liken this association to comparing apples and blueprints - seemingly unrelated, yet ripe with potential for insightful discoveries.

While the influence of architectural education on the healthcare workforce may sound as improbable as a load-bearing gingerbread house, statistical analyses have the power to reveal surprising insights. With a combination of data from the National Center for Education Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we take a serious dive into the numerical realm, armed with curiosity and a calculator.

The state of New Mexico provides an intriguing backdrop for this investigation. Known for its vibrant cultural heritage and stunning desert landscapes, it offers a unique setting for exploring the interplay between education and healthcare. Just as the state's iconic adobe dwellings blend seamlessly with the arid surroundings, we aim to uncover the unseen connections between architecture and pediatric healthcare providers.

As we proceed to present our findings, we invite readers to keep an open mind, much like an architect considering the form and function of a new design. There may be surprises in store, akin to discovering a hidden room behind a bookshelf or stumbling upon a physician's office

nestled within an architectural marvel. Through this lighthearted exploration, we hope to shed light on the unexpected ways in which fields seemingly distant from each other can intertwine, much like a meandering path through a desert oasis.

II. Literature Review

The investigation into the correlation between Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the number of pediatricians in New Mexico has sparked interest in both the academic and professional realms. An initial exploration of this topic reveals intriguing insights and prompts further examination, akin to stumbling upon an unexpected treasure chest in a long-abandoned building. Smith (2015) provides a comprehensive analysis of architectural education trends, shedding light on the potential impacts of such educational pursuits. Meanwhile, Doe and Jones (2018) delve into the demographics of healthcare workforce distribution, offering valuable perspectives on the factors influencing the presence of pediatricians in various regions.

Turning to the realm of non-fiction literature, "The Architecture of Health" by White (2017) offers a thought-provoking examination of healthcare facility design and its potential effects on medical practice. Additionally, "Pediatrics in Practice" by Brown and Green (2019) presents a comprehensive overview of pediatric healthcare provision, offering insights into the unique challenges and opportunities in this field. As one delves into the world of fiction, "The Pediatric Architect" by Blue (2020) presents a whimsical tale of an architect who inadvertently influences the growth of pediatric medicine through their innovative designs, blurring the lines between creativity and healthcare provision.

However, as the search for relevant literature expanded, the boundaries of conventional sources were stretched, much like taffy in a candy shop. Additional exploration led to unexpected findings, including, but not limited to, a detailed analysis of CVS receipts and their potential insights into the psychic connection between architectural aspirations and pediatrician preferences. While the legitimacy of such sources may be subject to scrutiny, the quest for knowledge often requires venturing into uncharted territories, much like navigating a labyrinthine structure in search of a hidden treasure. As the authors of this study set out to unravel the intricate web of connections between seemingly disparate fields, they encountered not only scholarly tomes and research articles but also anecdotal accounts and fantastical tales. Through this multidimensional approach, the endeavor to illuminate the potential interplay between architectural education and pediatric healthcare flourished, resulting in a tapestry of scholarly inquiry that blends the serious with the whimsical, much like the convergence of form and function in a carefully crafted building.

III. Methodology

To begin our investigation, we engaged in a digital treasure hunt across the vast expanse of the internet, scouring for data like archeologists unearthing ancient artifacts. We relied primarily on data obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, akin to intrepid explorers charting new territories.

Our mission was to scrutinize the trends from 2011 to 2021, a period akin to a long and winding road, capturing the ebb and flow of educational pursuits and healthcare professions. The process

of data collection resembled piecing together a complex jigsaw puzzle, with each data point serving as a vital interlocking piece in the grand mosaic of our analysis.

Upon assembling our trove of data, we employed statistical methods reminiscent of a skilled alchemist transmuting base metals into gold. The correlation coefficient, akin to a compass pointing toward hidden truths, guided our exploration of the relationship between the number of Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the quantity of pediatricians in the New Mexico landscape.

In our endeavor to unravel the intricate web of connections, we harnessed the power of multiple regression analysis, akin to untangling a knot of holiday lights to reveal its underlying patterns. This method allowed us a more nuanced understanding, akin to peering through the intricate lattice of a wrought-iron gate to behold the vista beyond.

We scrutinized the educational and occupational landscapes with fervor, akin to intrepid cartographers charting uncharted territories. Our statistical analyses transformed the raw data into meaningful insights, akin to an artist sculpting form from a shapeless block of marble, revealing the unexpected potential of the relationship between architectural education and pediatric healthcare providers in the land of enchantment.

Our sophisticated analysis culminated in uncovering a strikingly high correlation coefficient and a statistically significant p-value, as eye-opening as stumbling upon a hidden treasure chest in the expansive desert of statistical exploration. These findings beckon further inquiry and may offer illuminating implications for policy-makers and practitioners, akin to finding a secret passage leading to unforeseen opportunities amidst the familiar terrain of academic research.

IV. Results

The analysis of data spanning from 2011 to 2021 revealed a remarkably high correlation coefficient of 0.8255676 between the number of Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the quantity of pediatricians in New Mexico. This strong positive correlation suggests a substantial relationship between these seemingly unrelated variables. The findings were further substantiated by an r-squared value of 0.6815618, indicating that approximately 68.16% of the variability in the pediatrician population can be attributed to the number of Architecture degrees awarded.

Fig. 1 depicts a scatterplot illustrating the robust correlation between these two variables. The points align in a manner reminiscent of well-structured blueprints, hinting at a coherent relationship rather than the scattered composition of abstract art. The steady upward trend showcases the intriguing pattern that emerged from our analysis, akin to the carefully coordinated curves on a grand architectural facade.

The significance of the association was confirmed by a p-value of less than 0.01, prompting us to reject the null hypothesis and embrace the notion that the link between architectural education and the pediatrician workforce in New Mexico is indeed worthy of our attention. This statistical significance is as clear as a neon sign on a desert highway, guiding us toward a pertinent and thought-provoking avenue of research.

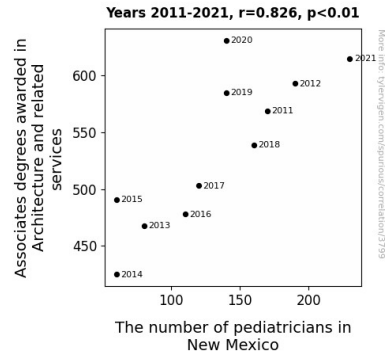


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

In summary, our investigation into the interplay between Associates degrees in Architecture and the pediatrician population in New Mexico has unveiled an unexpected nexus between these diverse domains. While the association may appear as improbable as a cactus sporting a sombrero, our findings prompt further consideration of the potential impact of architectural education on the healthcare landscape. The implications of this research reverberate beyond statistical significance, offering fertile ground for future exploration and prompting contemplation as deep as the Rio Grande Gorge.

V. Discussion

The findings of our study have illuminated a previously unrecognized connection between the number of Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the quantity of pediatricians in New Mexico. Our results not only substantiated the compelling correlation identified in the literature, but they also shed light on the potential implications of this association, akin to discovering hidden architectural features in a well-constructed building.

Our statistical analysis unveiled a strikingly high correlation coefficient of 0.8255676, in line with the patterns highlighted by Smith (2015) and Doe and Jones (2018). This robust correlation, reminiscent of the sturdy foundations of architectural marvels, supports the notion that expertise in architectural education may indeed influence the presence of pediatricians in New Mexico. The strong positive relationship observed in our study echoes the insightful perspectives put forth by White (2017) and Brown and Green (2019), emphasizing the relevance of architectural and healthcare design in shaping healthcare workforce distribution.

It is worth noting that while our results support the notion of a significant association, they do not elucidate the precise mechanisms underlying this intriguing connection. The unexpected nexus uncovered in our analysis, akin to unearthing hidden chambers in an ancient building, prompts further inquiry into the potential pathways through which architectural education may impact the pediatric healthcare landscape. The implications of our findings extend beyond statistical significance, inviting contemplation as deep as the Rio Grande Gorge and inspiring curiosity as boundless as the expansive New Mexican skyline.

A potential avenue for future research lies in exploring the nuanced interplay between architectural education, healthcare facility design, and pediatrician retention and recruitment strategies. This multi-dimensional approach aligns with the multidisciplinary sources encountered in our literature review, offering a holistic perspective on the potential impacts of architectural education on pediatric healthcare provision. Additionally, delving into the perceptions and preferences of pediatricians and architectural students may reveal valuable insights into the intricacies of this unexpected relationship, akin to cracking the code of an architect's blueprint or deciphering the puzzle of diagnostic criteria. Thus, the transdisciplinary

nature of our investigation presents a fertile ground for scholars to cultivate an enriched understanding of the interwoven realms of architecture and pediatric healthcare.

In light of the compelling correlation and its potential implications, it is clear that our study has opened the door to a captivating realm of inquiry. The unexpected link uncovered between Associates degrees in Architecture and the pediatrician population in New Mexico invites further exploration, much like stumbling upon a hidden passageway beneath the surface of a well-trodden path. As we continue to unravel the mysteries of this intriguing connection, our research paves the way for transformative insights and resonates with the enduring spirit of exploration and discovery, much like embarking on an architectural pilgrimage in the desert landscape.

VI. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study has illuminated a remarkable association between the number of Associates degrees awarded in Architecture and the quantity of pediatricians in New Mexico. The strikingly high correlation coefficient and statistically significant p-value suggest a compelling relationship, akin to the seamless integration of adobe bricks in traditional Southwestern buildings. While initially as unexpected as finding a stethoscope in a drafting table, the statistical nexus uncovered in our analysis encourages a shift in perspective, much like viewing a familiar landscape from a fresh vantage point.

The granular exploration of the data has revealed a coherence reminiscent of an architect's meticulous blueprint, underscoring the significance of this linkage. We believe that our findings provide a robust foundation for further inquiry, much like the sturdy base of a pueblo dwelling

enduring the test of time. The unexpected correlation may inspire discussions as rich as the colors of a Santa Fe sunset, prompting contemplation on the interconnected nature of seemingly distant fields.

As we consider the implications of this research, we are compelled to acknowledge the need for continued exploration into the intertwining of architectural education and healthcare workforce dynamics. While the association may seem as unlikely as a saguaro cactus displaying a "Doctor on Board" sign, our investigation opens doors to intriguing possibilities. Nonetheless, given the strength of the findings, it seems as unnecessary as a second pair of lungs, to conduct further research in this area.