

NCARB BY THE NUMBERS



2017

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Welcome to the 2017 NCARB by the Numbers

Every year, the profession turns to *NCARB by the Numbers* for exclusive insight about the path to licensure. More recently, we have been able to shine a light on equally intriguing, and sometimes controversial, topics—including the value of accredited programs, improving diversity among practitioners, and shortening the timeline to licensure.

With guidance from the 54 Member Boards, NCARB has implemented program changes that impact each of these issues. By streamlining, updating, and aligning both the Architectural Experience Program™ (AXP™) and Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®), NCARB has opened doors to a new pool of candidates—while maintaining the rigor needed to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare.

While the number of candidates working toward licensure held steady, the current pool is more diverse than ever before. In 2016, almost half of new AXP participants were women and 42 percent identified as a racial or ethnic minority. Moving along the pipeline, 36 percent of newly licensed architects were women and 15 percent identified as a minority. While we still have a way to go, these improvements indicate growing diversity among future generations of architects.

Another major finding is that the time it takes to earn a license continues to drop—especially as candidates increasingly overlap their education, experience, and examination. On average, it now takes 12 and a half years to become an architect—from the time a student enrolls in school to the moment they receive a license. A closer look reveals that earning a degree accounts for roughly half of this timeframe, while completing the AXP and ARE takes just under six years. The time to licensure is even shorter for candidates who attended a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB).

There's much to explore and celebrate in this year's edition. I hope you enjoy reading the *2017 NCARB by the Numbers* as much as we enjoyed creating it.



Michael J. Armstrong
Chief Executive Officer
National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

State of Licensure

In 2016, the number of U.S. architects held steady, with nearly 110,000 practitioners across 54 jurisdictions. However, two key trends reveal there's a continued demand for architectural licenses: Architects now hold more than 126,000 reciprocal (out-of-state) licenses—a sign that practitioners are looking to expand their careers across borders. The pool of licensure candidates also remained healthy, with more than 41,400 professionals reporting experience and/or taking the licensing exam.

While NCARB acknowledges there are a variety of factors that contribute to the state of licensure, these insights point to a bright future.

109,748 0% CHANGE
architects in the United States

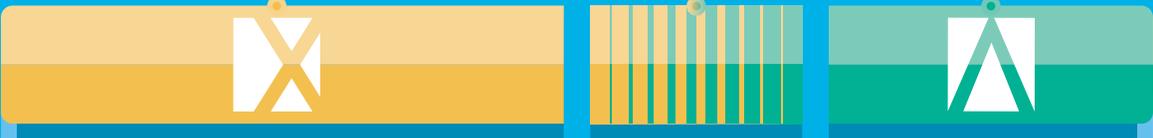
126,554 +3% CHANGE
reciprocal licenses



21,214
reporting hours

7,985
reporting hours & testing

12,224
testing

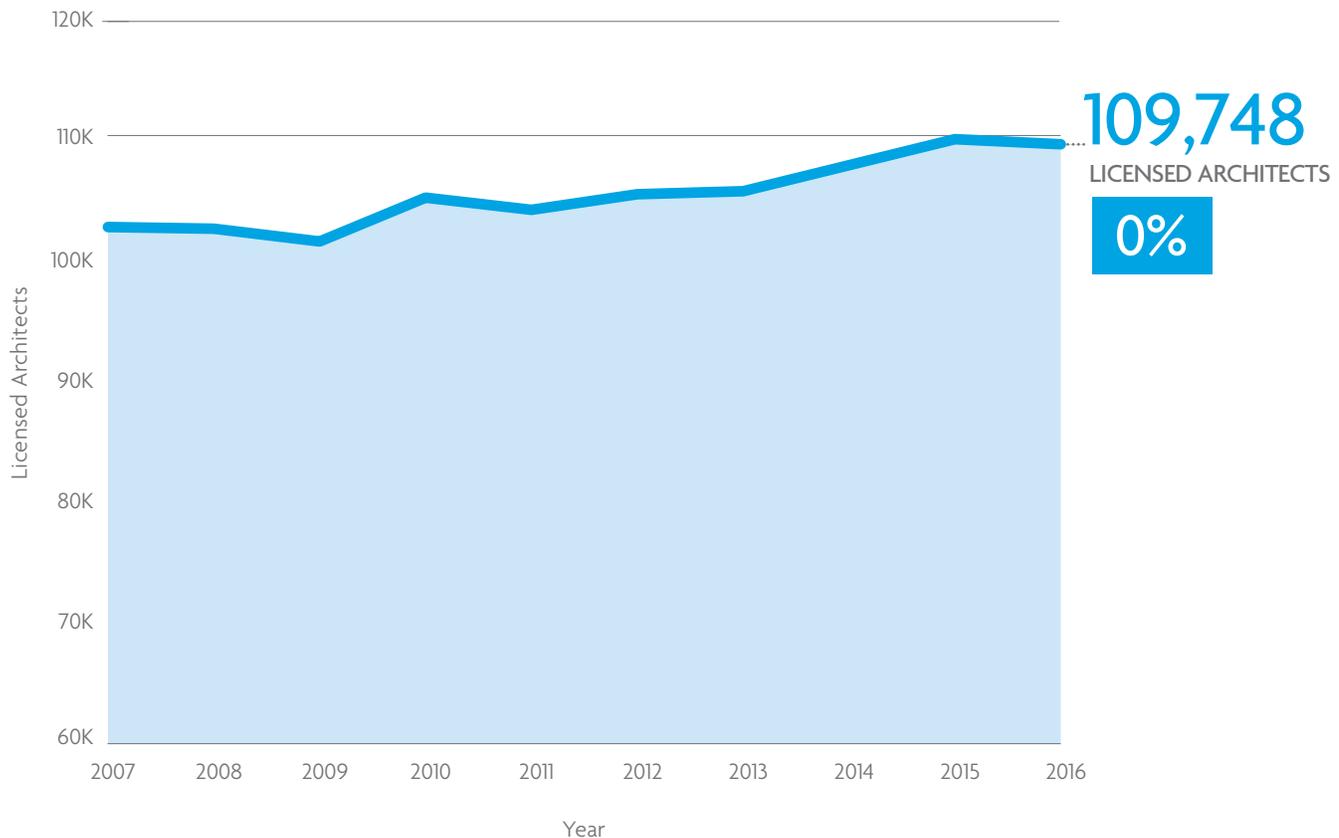


41,423 0% CHANGE
licensure candidates

Number of U.S. Architects Holds Steady

There are 109,748 architects in the United States, according to the 2016 Survey of Architectural Registration Boards. This represents a minimal drop from the previous year (roughly .4 percent). Each year, NCARB collects this data from its 54 Member Boards, which include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The survey also reveals that architects increasingly hold licenses in multiple states. In fact, U.S. architects now have 126,554 reciprocal (out-of-state) licenses, a 3 percent increase from 2015.

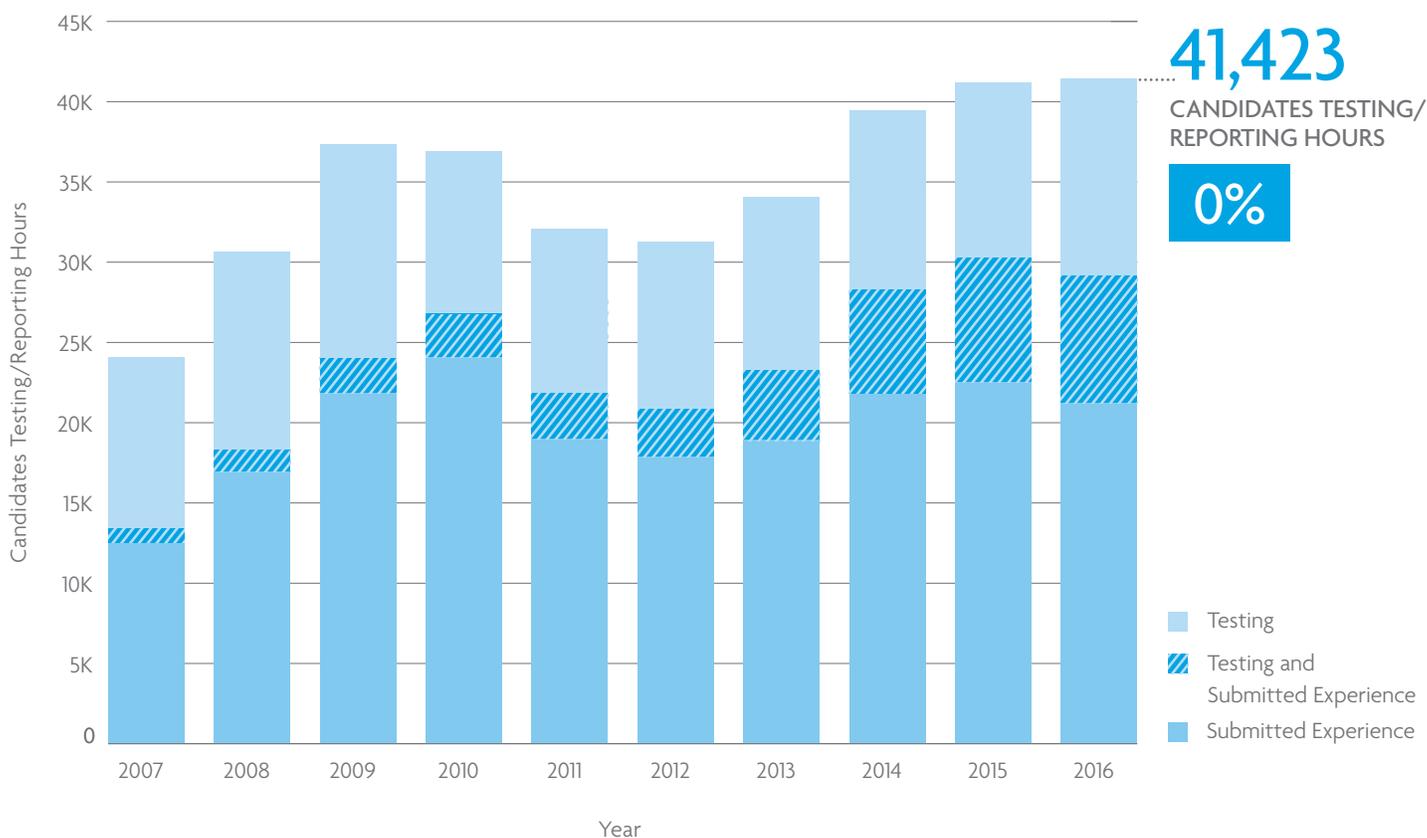


Pool of Licensure Candidates Remains Strong

In 2016, the number of professionals working toward licensure matched last year's peak, with more than 41,400 candidates either taking the ARE and/or reporting AXP hours.

Of this pool, nearly 8,000 licensure candidates took at least one exam while reporting experience hours—a 3 percent increase from 2015. Currently, 50 of the 54 licensing boards allow an overlap between gaining experience and examination.

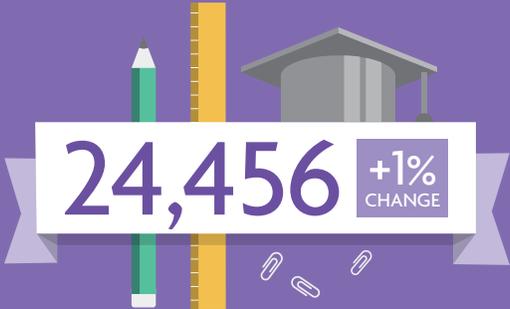
Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate experience up to five years.



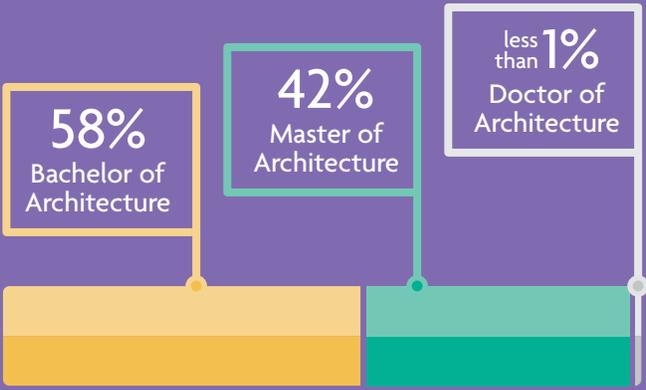
Education

For most licensure candidates, the first step to becoming an architect is enrolling in a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB). NAAB data reveals that while the pool of new enrollments during the 2015-2016 school year grew by 4 percent, the number of graduates declined by 5 percent. However, overall enrollments increased slightly for the first time since 2010.

Awareness of the licensure process is also increasing among students. NCARB's data shows that almost half of newly licensed architects started the path to licensure while in school. Plus, licensure candidates with a degree from an accredited program progress toward licensure more efficiently—and with greater success.



students were enrolled in NAAB-accredited programs



7,368 **+4%**
CHANGE
new students



6,042 **-5%**
CHANGE
graduates



4 **OUT OF** **10**
graduates were women

On average, graduates from accredited programs:



finished the ARE
5
months sooner

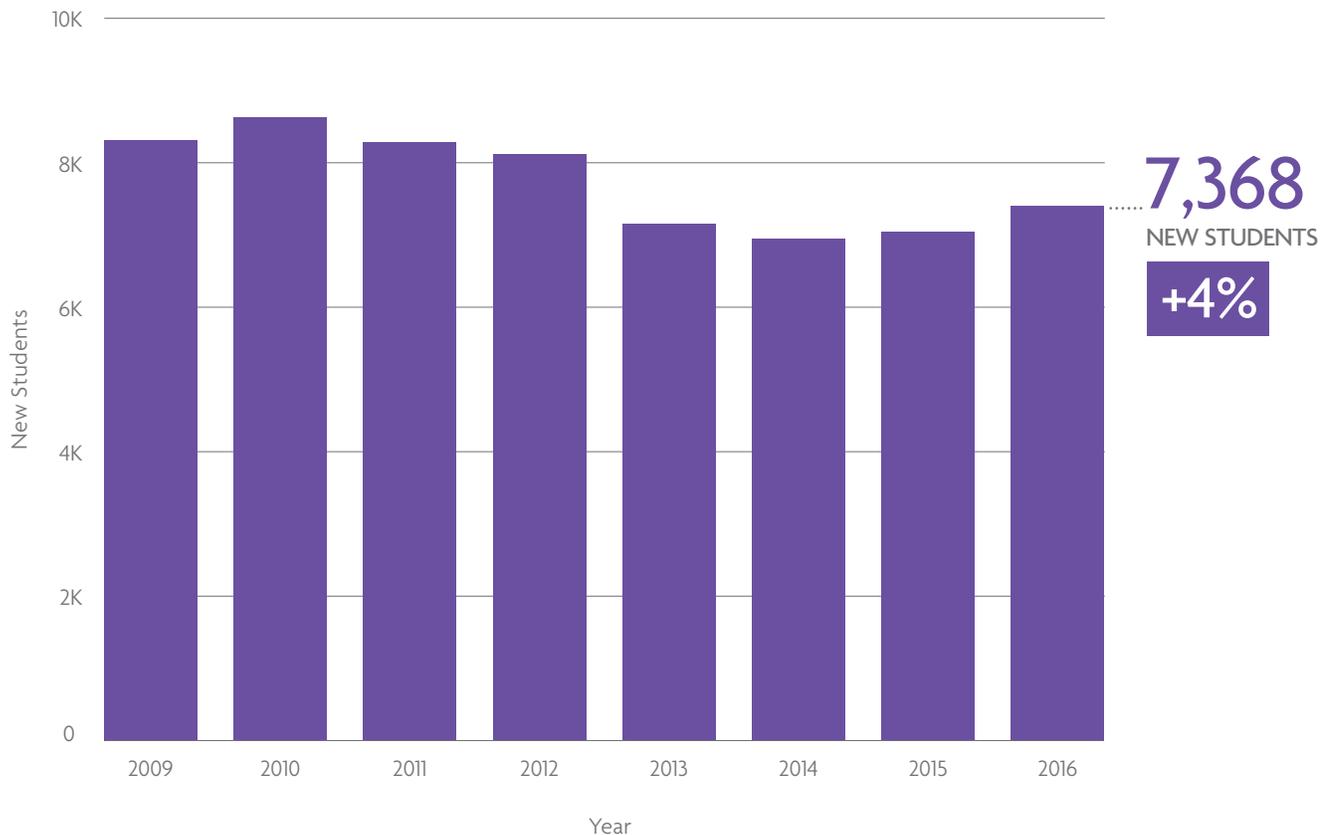
achieved higher ARE pass rates



More Architecture Students Enroll in Accredited Programs

In 2016, over 7,300 new students enrolled in a NAAB-accredited program—a 4 percent increase from the previous school year. Of those new students, 51 percent are enrolled in Bachelor of Architecture programs, 49 percent in Master of Architecture programs, and less than 1 percent in Doctor of Architecture degree programs.

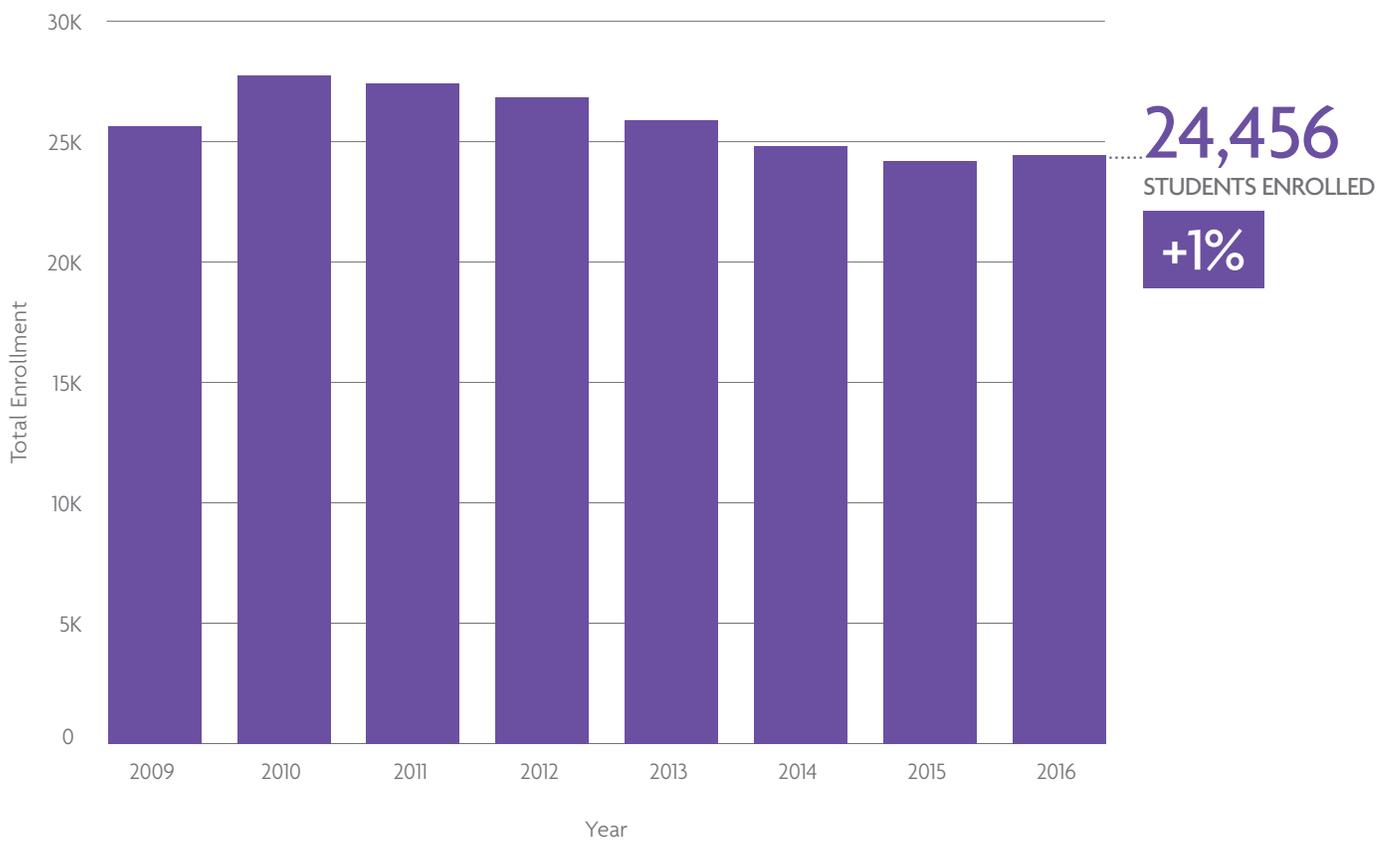
Note: This data is provided to NAAB by accredited programs and was published in the 2016 NAAB Report on Accreditation in Architecture, available at www.naab.org. Students enrolled in non-accredited architecture programs are not represented.



Overall Enrollment Grows Slightly

More than 24,400 students were enrolled in a NAAB-accredited program last year, a 1 percent growth from the 2014-2015 school year. This also marks the first year since 2010 that overall enrollment has grown. Of those students, 58 percent are enrolled in Bachelor of Architecture programs, 42 percent in Master of Architecture programs, and less than 1 percent in Doctor of Architecture degree programs.

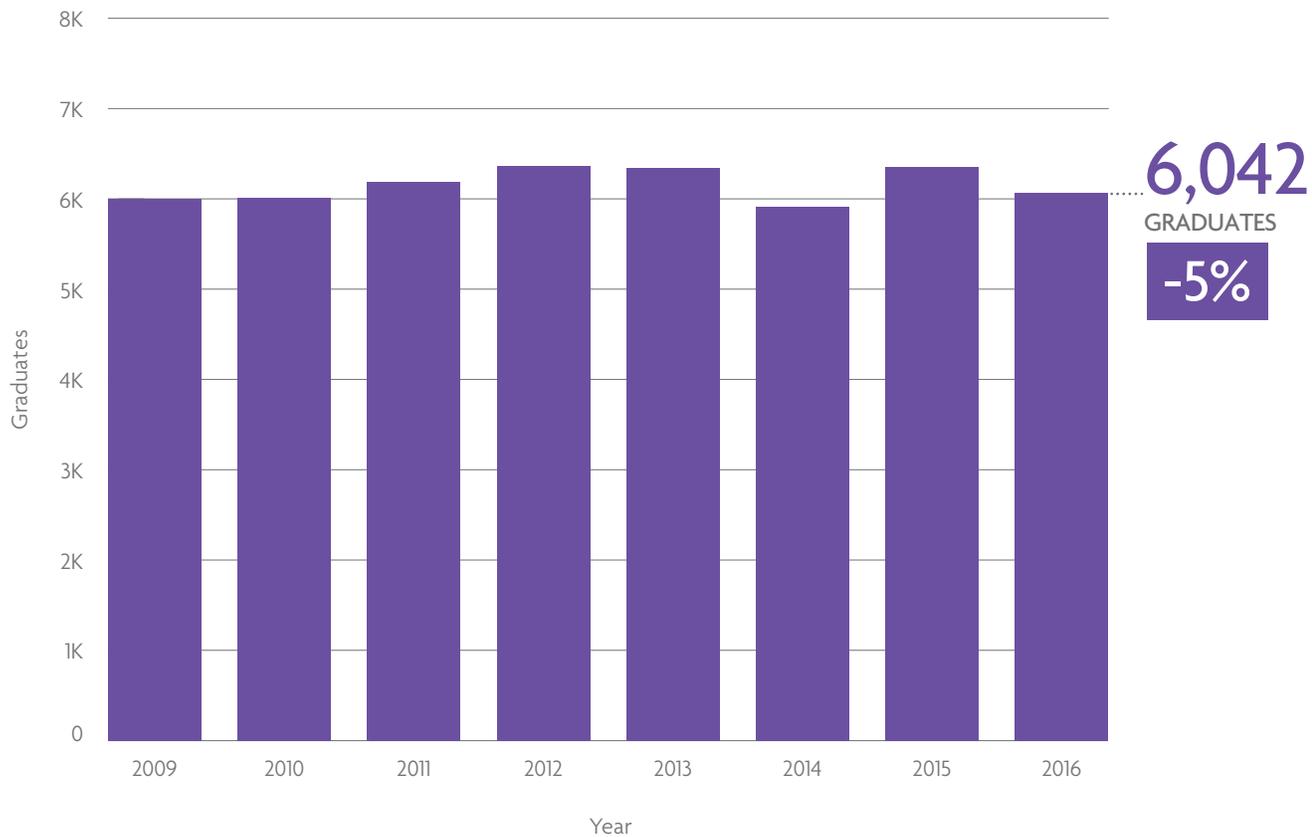
Note: This data is provided to NAAB by accredited programs and was published in the 2016 NAAB Report on Accreditation in Architecture, available at www.naab.org. Students enrolled in non-accredited architecture programs are not represented.



Number of Graduates From Accredited Programs Drop

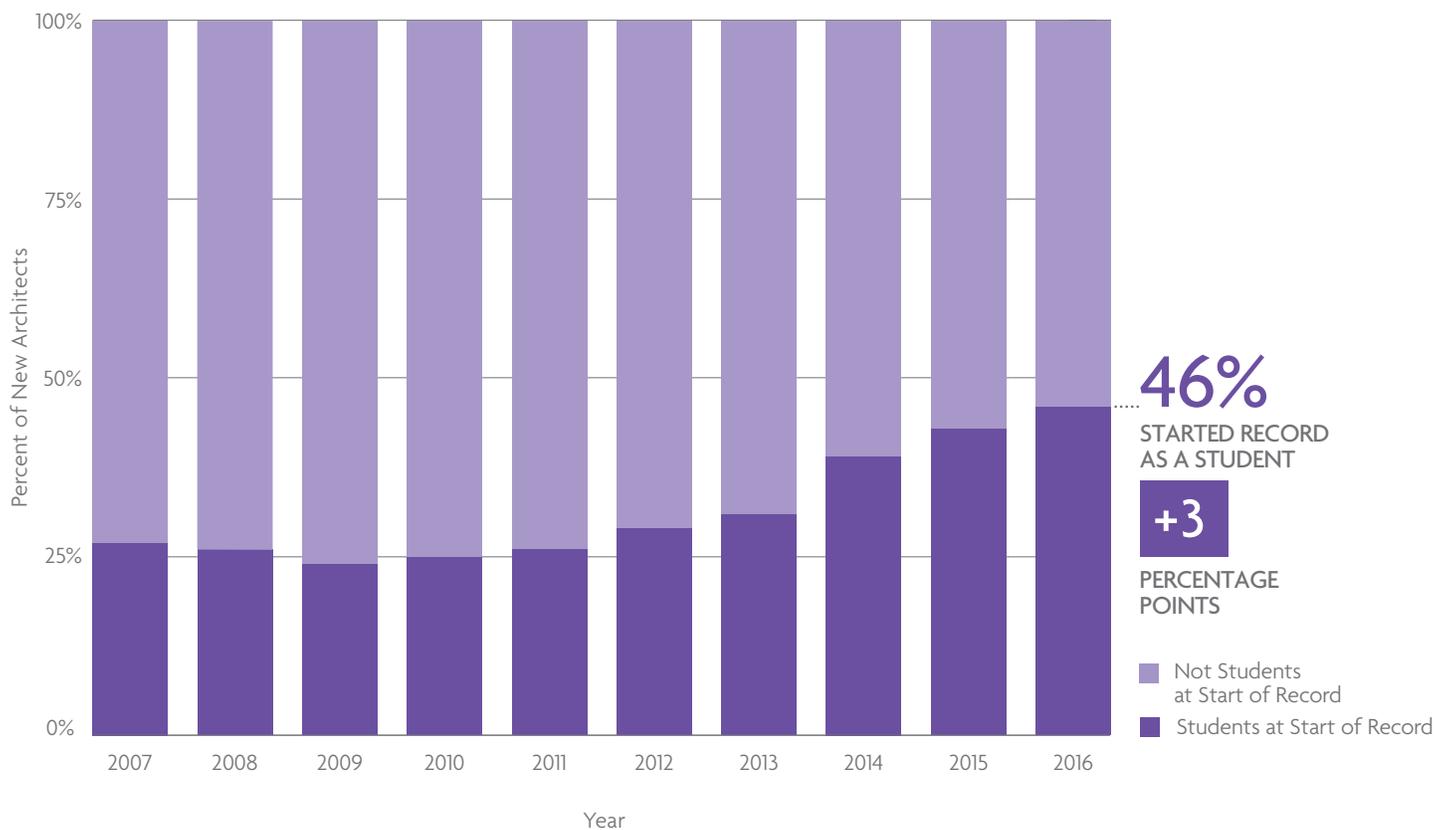
In 2016, 6,042 degrees were awarded by NAAB-accredited programs—a 5 percent drop from the previous year, but on par with the eight-year average. Of those graduates, 57 percent were male and 43 percent were female, which remains unchanged from the 2014-2015 school year. Regarding race and ethnicity, 49 percent of graduates identified as white, 14 percent as Hispanic/Latino, 10 percent as Asian, and 4 percent as Black/African American.

Note: This data is provided to NAAB by accredited programs and was published in the 2016 NAAB Report on Accreditation in Architecture, available at www.naab.org. Students enrolled in non-accredited architecture programs are not represented.



More Newly Licensed Architects Start NCARB Record in School

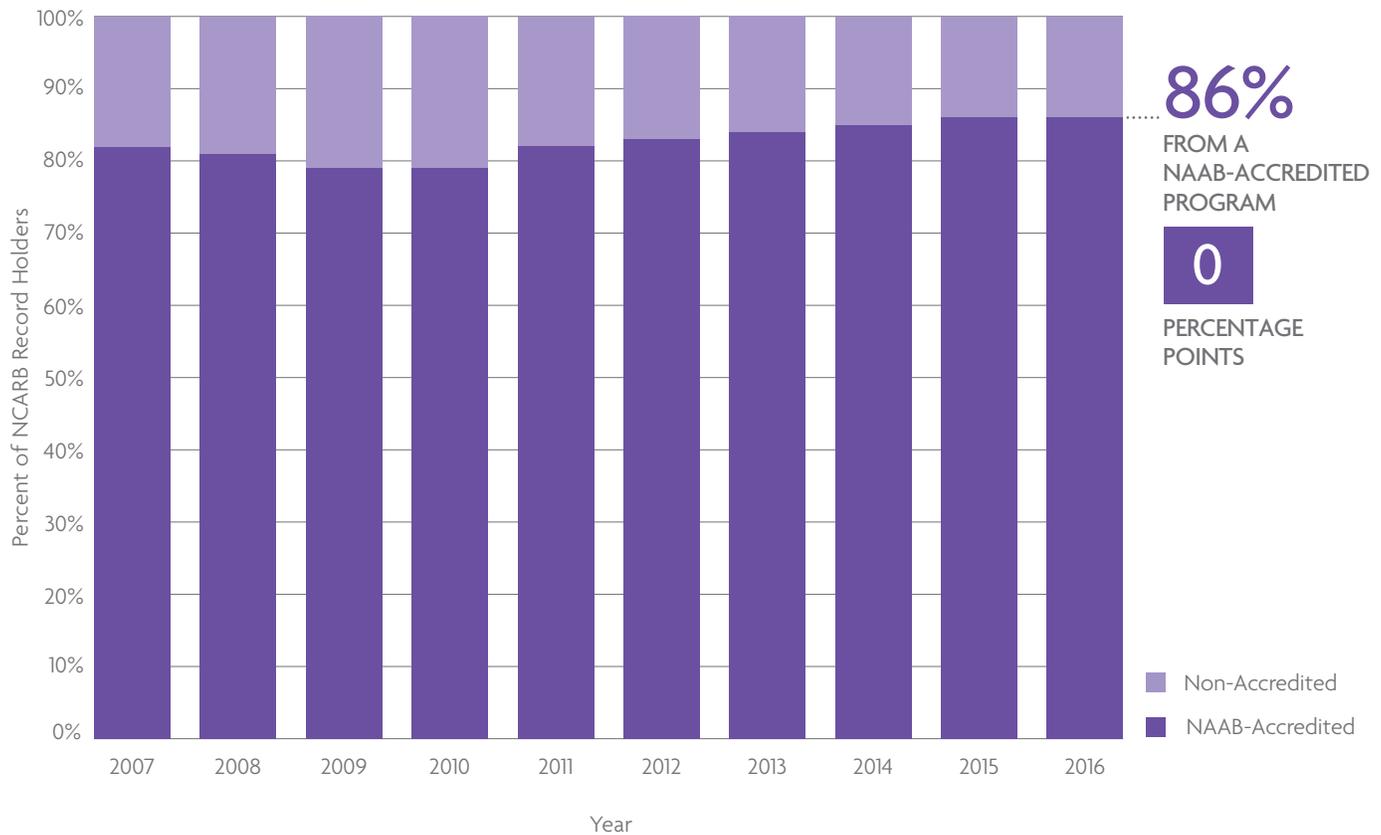
Creating an account with NCARB, known as an NCARB Record, is one of the first steps on the path to licensure. Of the architects who earned an initial license in 2016, 46 percent started their NCARB Record as students, the highest proportion to date.



Most Licensure Candidates Attend NAAB-Accredited Programs

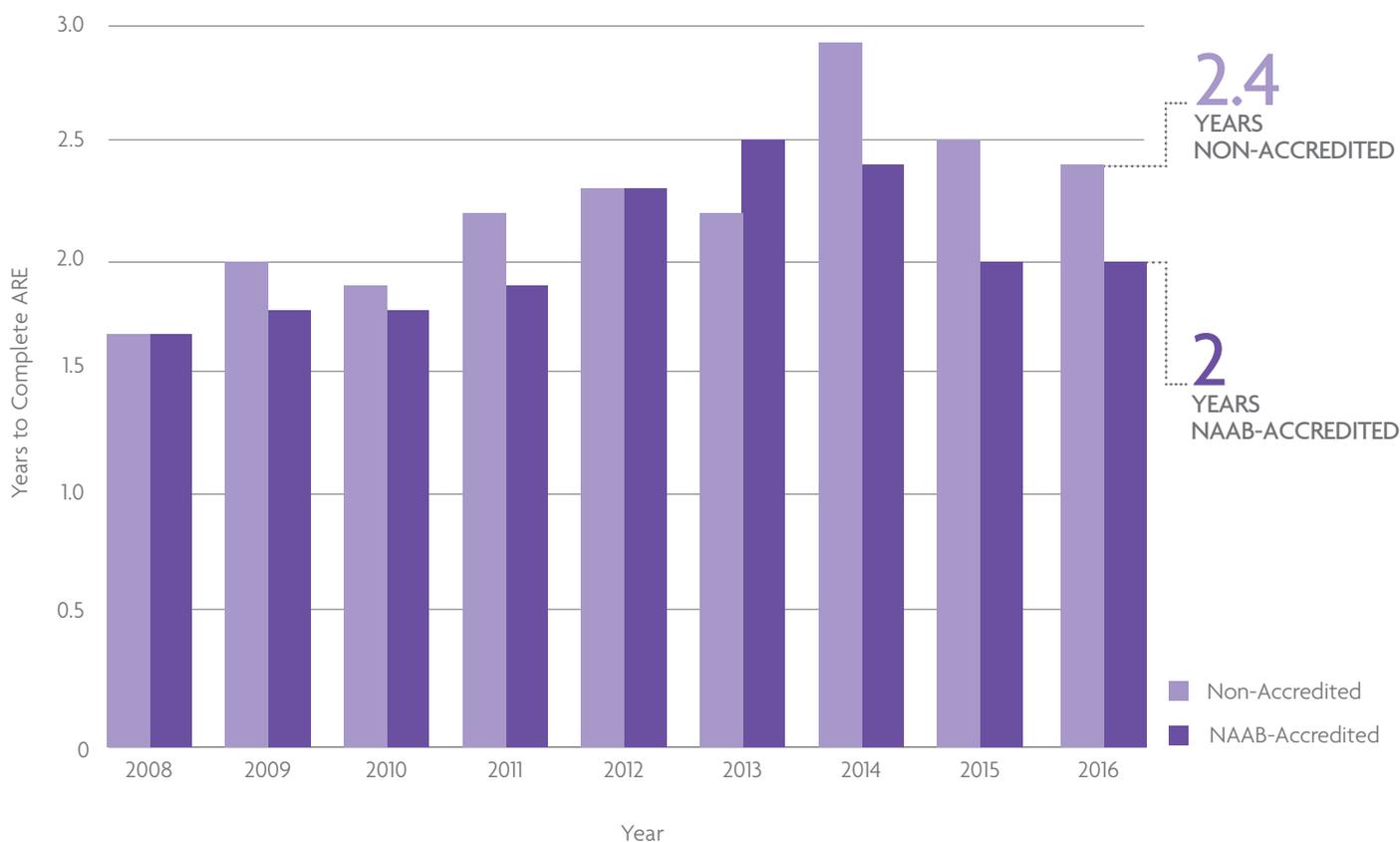
Of the licensure candidates who completed the AXP in 2016, 86 percent held a degree from a NAAB-accredited program. While this proportion remains unchanged from the previous year, the decade-long trend confirms that earning a degree from an accredited program remains the preferred path.

Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate AXP experience up to five years.



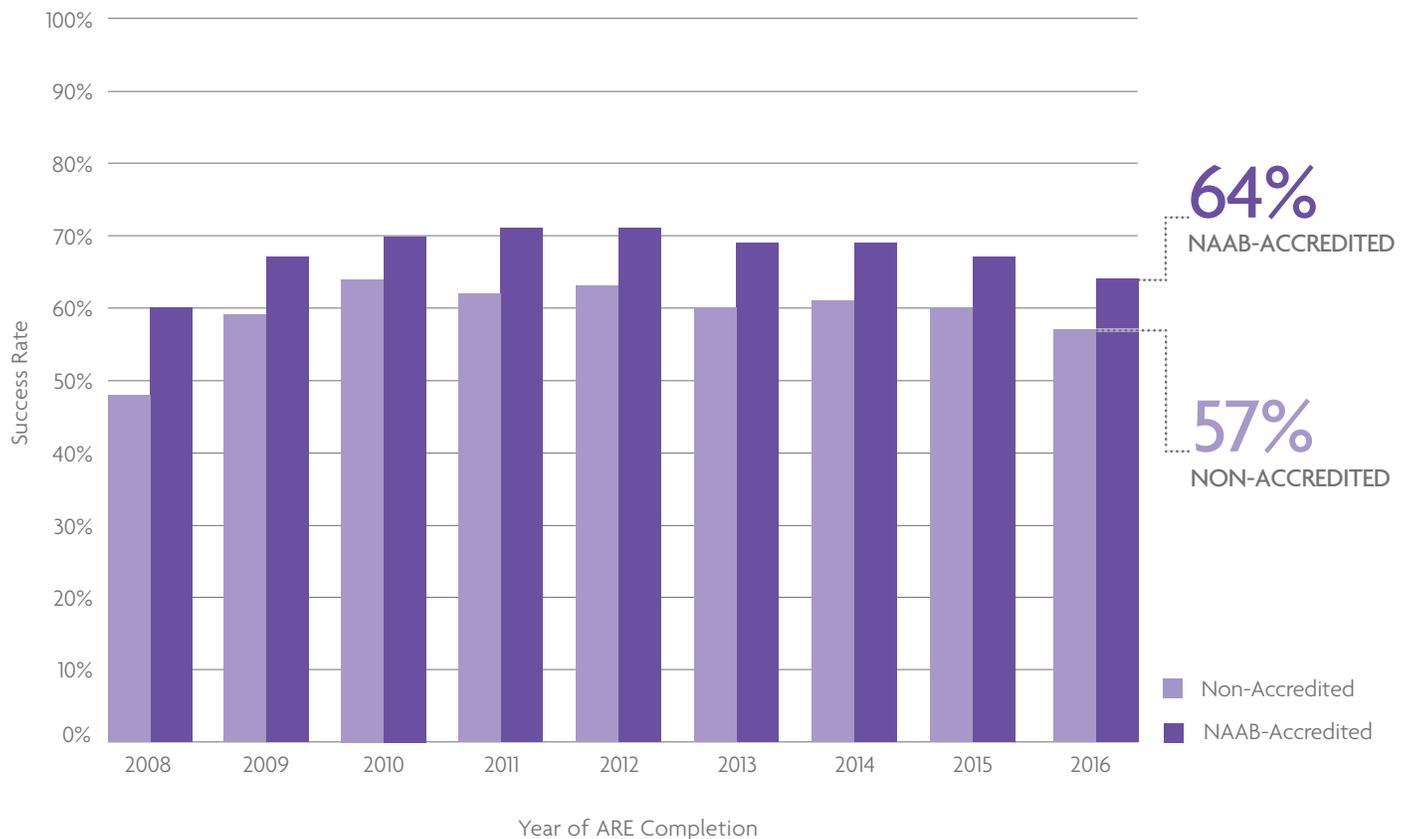
Time to Complete the ARE Influenced by Degree Type

In 2016, exam candidates who graduated from a NAAB-accredited program finished the ARE in two years—about five months sooner than candidates from non-accredited programs. Historically, graduates from accredited programs often complete the exam several months sooner, although the difference between these two groups grew closer in 2016.



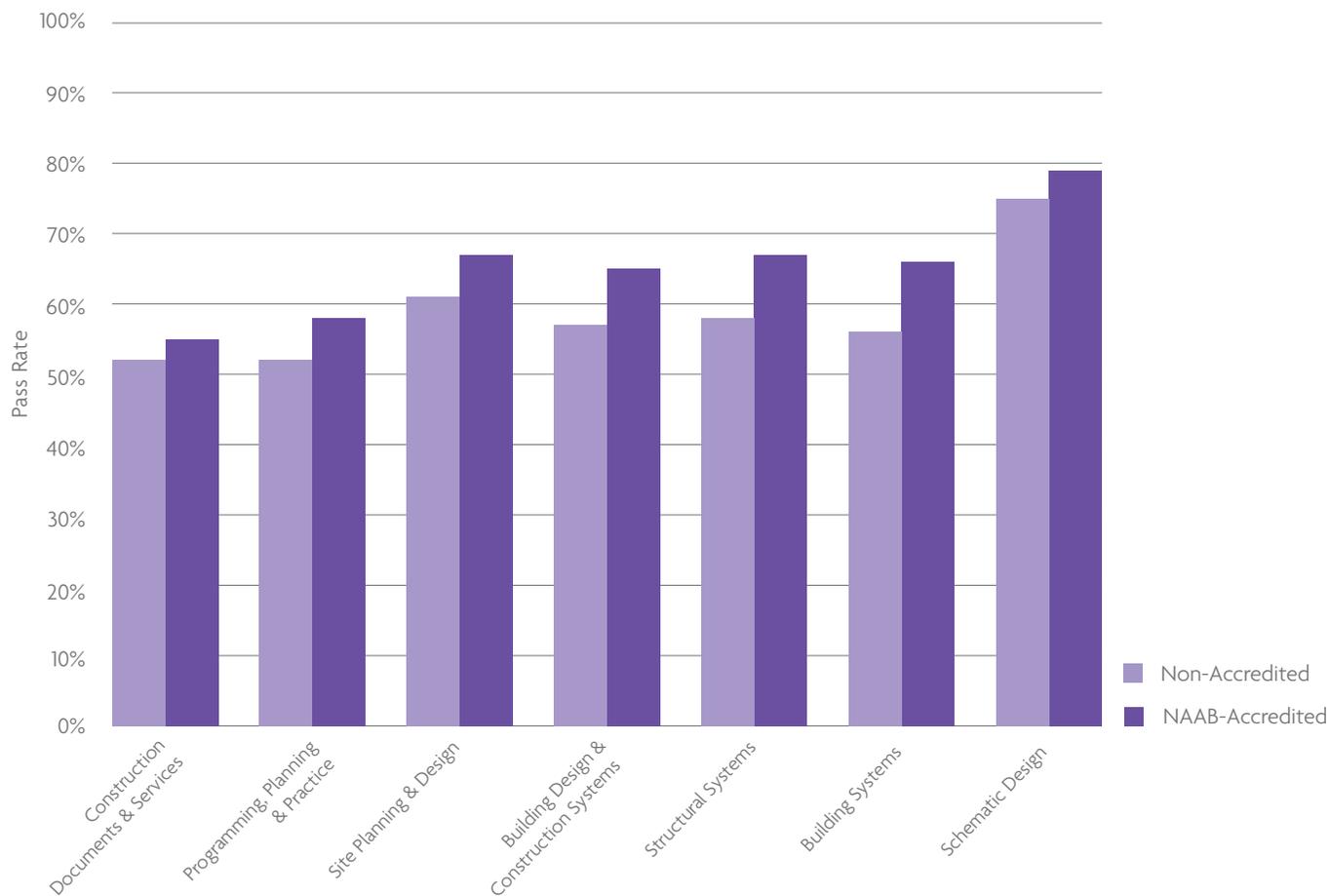
Graduates From Accredited Programs Have Higher ARE Success Rates

ARE candidates who graduated from a NAAB-accredited program achieved a higher exam success rate (the average pass rate across all divisions). In 2016, graduates from accredited programs had a 64 percent success rate, compared to 57 percent for graduates from non-accredited programs. While success rates for all graduates dropped slightly from 2015 (see ARE Success Rates Impacted by New Exam), candidates from accredited programs have consistently outperformed their peers by 7 to 9 percentage points.



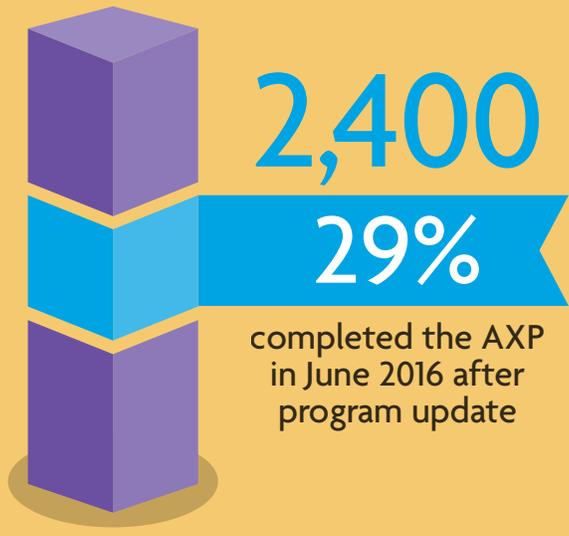
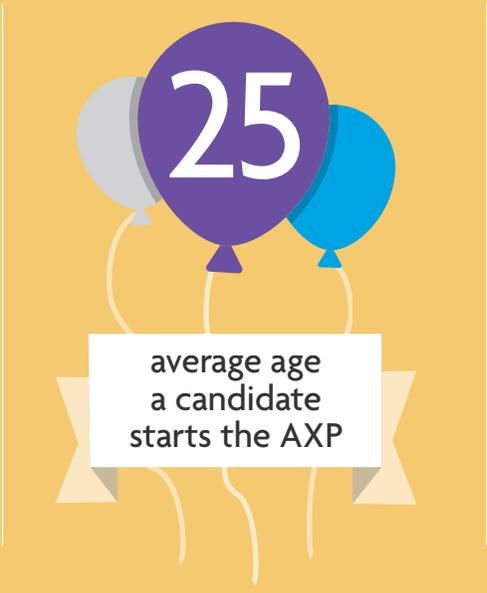
Graduates From Accredited Programs Have Higher ARE Division Pass Rates

In 2016, candidates with degrees from NAAB-accredited programs outperformed their peers across all ARE divisions. The difference in pass rates was greatest in Building Systems, with graduates from accredited programs outperforming graduates from non-accredited programs by 10 percentage points. Construction Documents & Services had the smallest difference, with graduates from accredited programs generally performing 3 percentage points better than their peers.



Experience

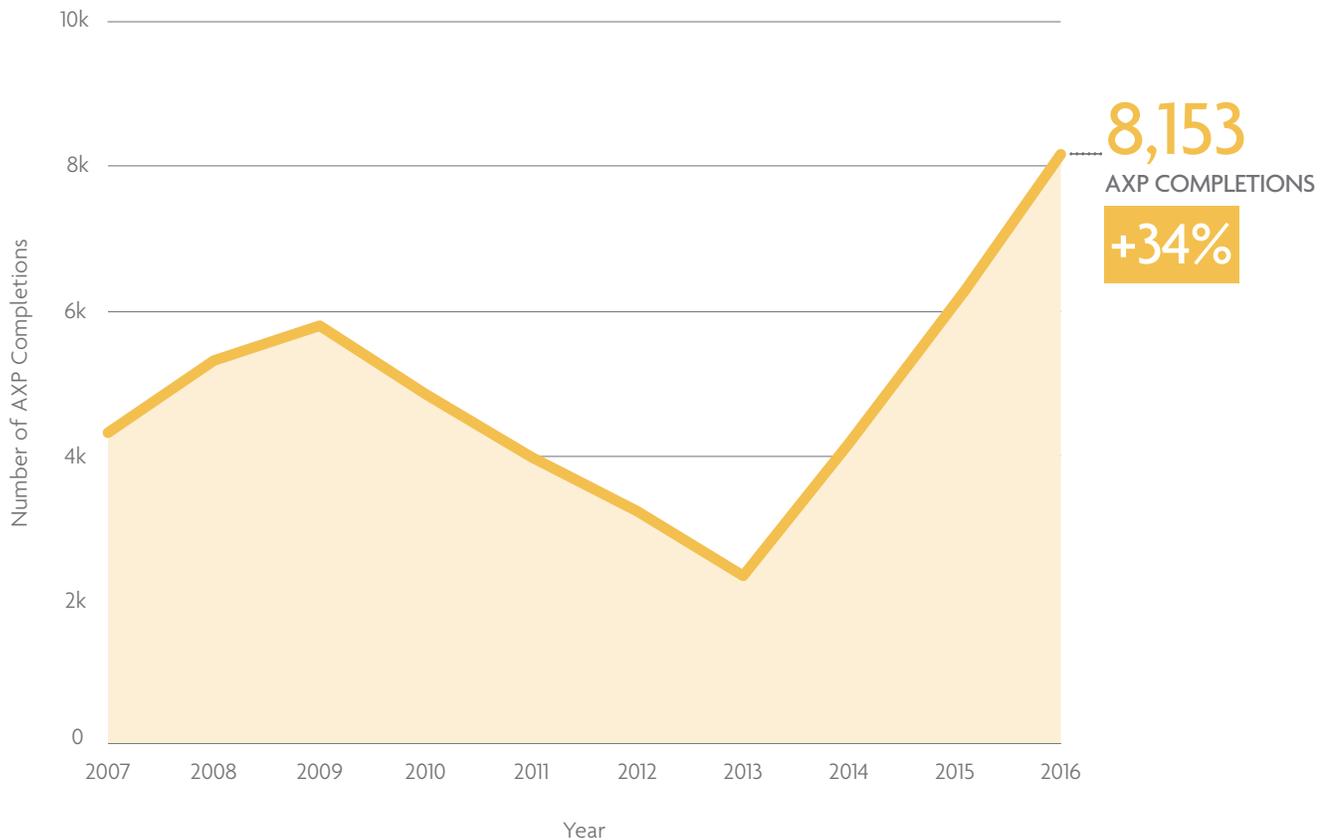
Last year, a record number of licensure candidates completed the Architectural Experience Program™ (AXP™), formally named the Intern Development Program (IDP). Candidates are also finishing the program in less time than ever before. Several changes have contributed to this shift, namely a reduction in required hours and the re-alignment of experience areas. By refocusing these areas to mirror the phases of an architecture project, candidates and their supervisors have been able to approach the AXP—and the path to licensure—with greater flexibility.



AXP Completions Reach All-Time High

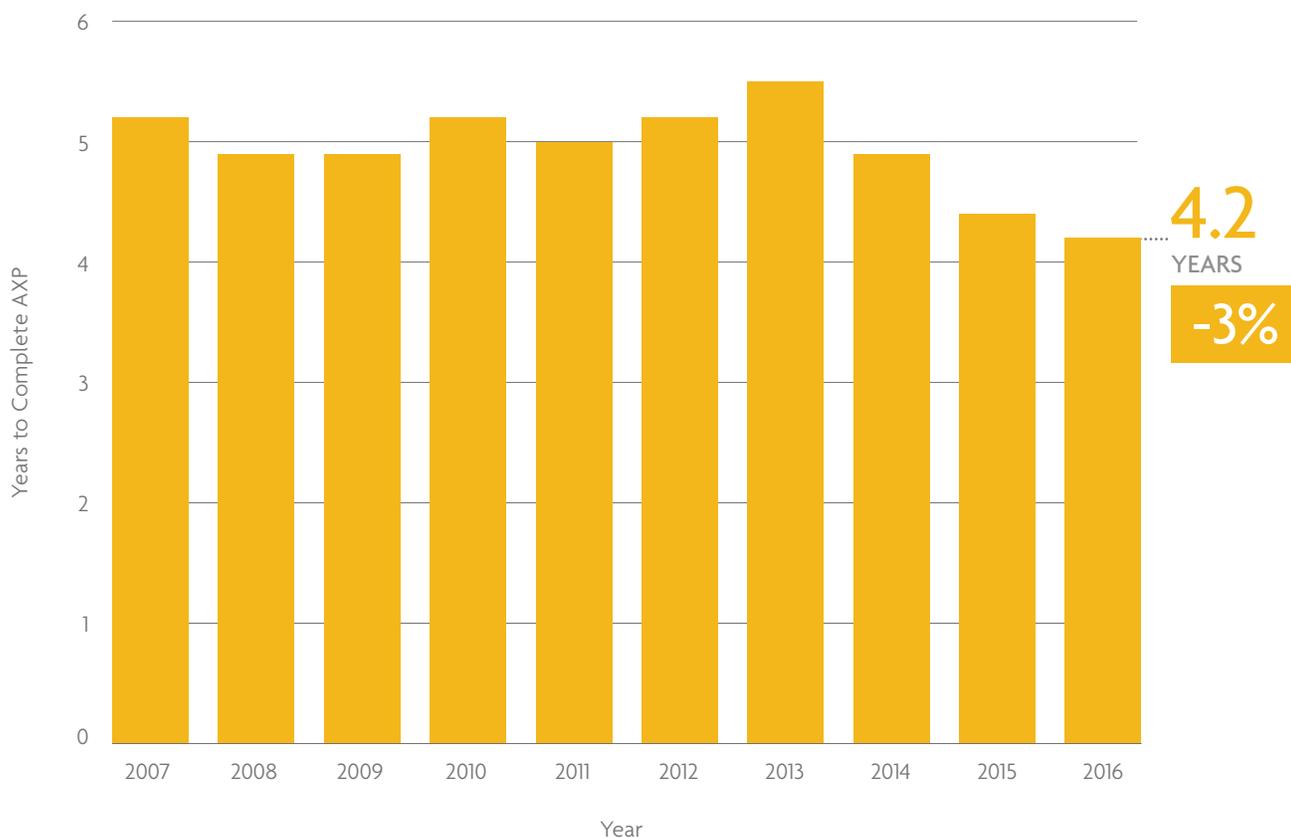
More than 8,100 licensure candidates completed the AXP in 2016—the highest number on record. Three key updates contributed to this growth, including: enabling candidates to log experience beyond eight months (July 2014); reducing the number of required hours from 5,600 to 3,740 (July 2015); and re-aligning the program’s 17 experience areas into six (June 2016). In fact, about 2,400 licensure candidates completed the program in June 2016 with the latest update.

Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate experience up to five years. For example, if someone today submitted a final experience report from 2015, their AXP completion date would be 2015.



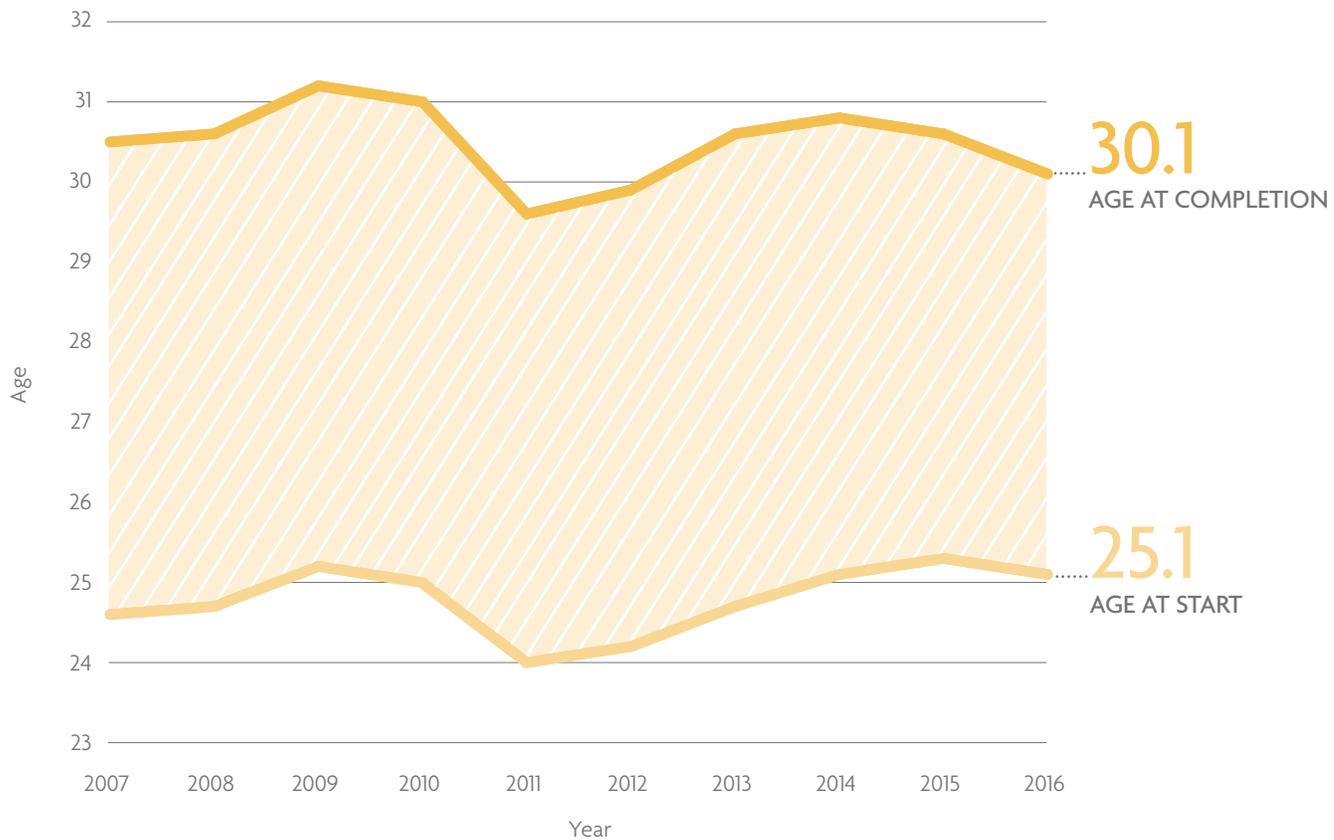
Licensure Candidates Complete the AXP Sooner

In 2016, the average licensure candidate completed the AXP in just over four years. This shift is likely tied to recent program updates, particularly a reduction in required hours (see AXP Completions Reach All-Time High). The 2016 re-alignment of experience areas, however, did not significantly alter the time it takes to complete the AXP.



Age at AXP Completion Stays Consistent

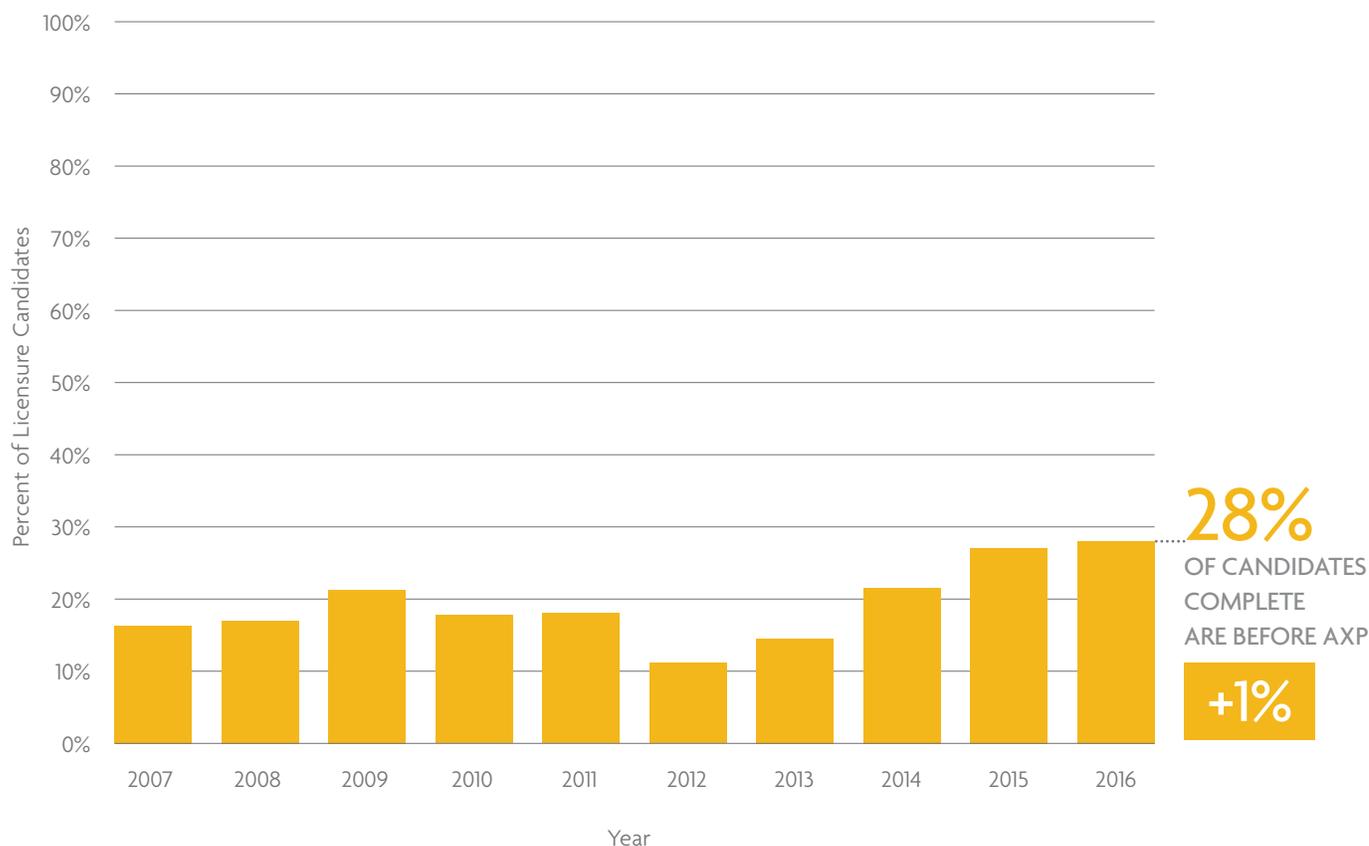
On average, licensure candidates who completed the AXP in 2016 were 25 when they started the program and 30 when they finished. While the ages candidates start and complete the AXP have remained consistent over the past few years, these two points are growing closer. For comparison, 2016 saw a 5-year difference, while 2013 was 5.9.



More Candidates Complete the ARE Before AXP

Of the licensure candidates who completed the AXP and ARE in 2016, 28 percent finished the exam before their experience—the largest percentage to date. Not surprisingly, this proportion has grown over time, particularly as the path to licensure becomes more flexible (see Record Number of Candidates Overlap the ARE and AXP).

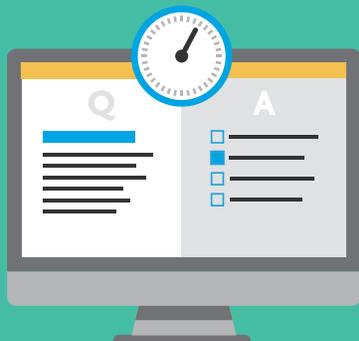
The jump in 2009 is likely tied to the launch of ARE 4.0, as candidates testing in 3.1 hurried to complete the exam; and a similar spike occurred in 2015 before the transition from ARE 4.0 to 5.0. The dip in 2012 is the result of IDP 2.0 launching and a reorganization of required hours.



Examination

In 2016, the number of candidates combining the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) and AXP reached an all-time high, and the average candidate took just over two years to pass the exam. Candidates are also testing more often, although the number of ARE completions dropped slightly from the previous year. In part, this is tied to a small dip in pass rates, and consequently, a growing demand for retakes.

Not surprisingly, several of these trends are driven by the November 2016 launch of ARE 5.0. Throughout 2015 and 2016, many candidates decided to finish in ARE 4.0, while others chose to test strategically by taking a combination of both versions.



20,209 **+8%**
CHANGE
candidates tested in 2016



4,331 **-3%**
CHANGE
candidates completed the ARE

1,451



candidates transitioned
to ARE 5.0 in 2016



average time it
takes to finish
the exam

2 OUT OF 3

candidates take the ARE
while completing the AXP

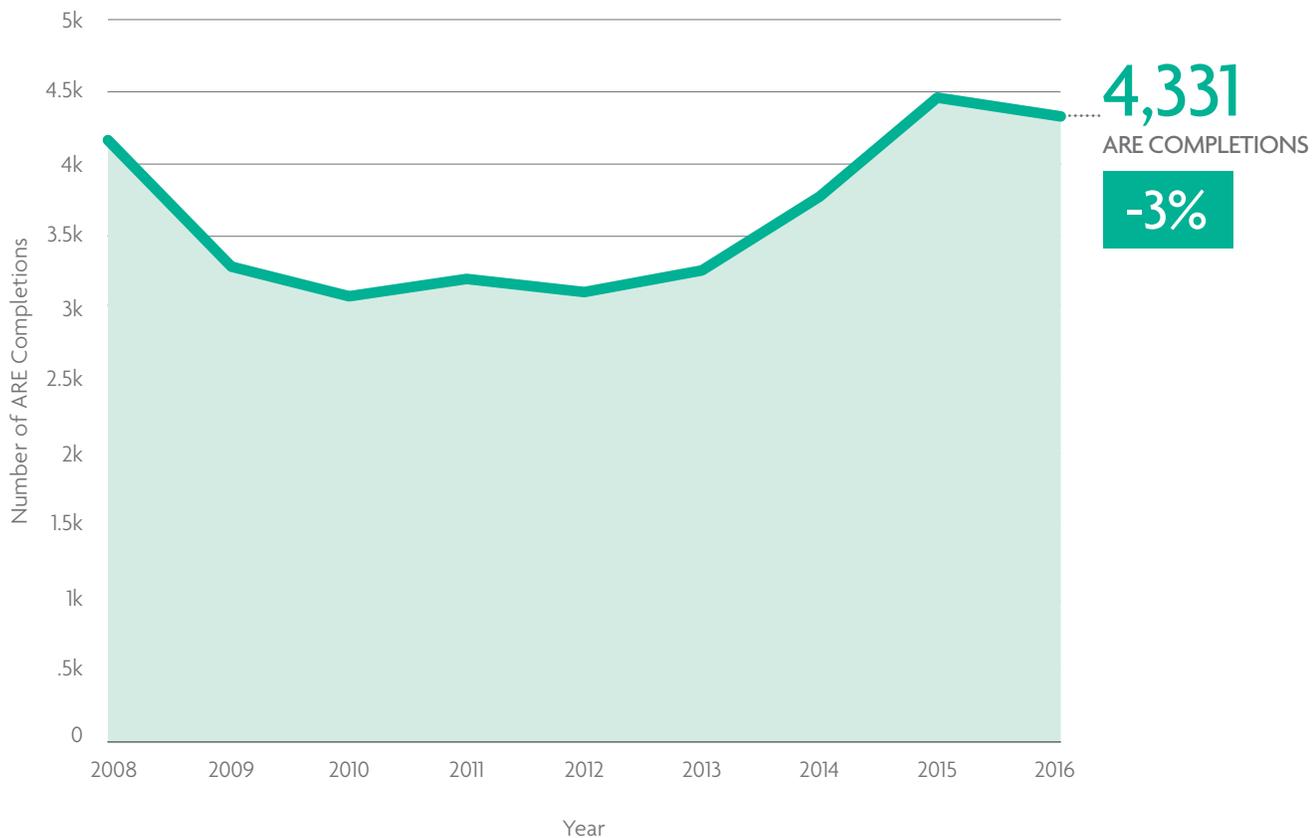


average age
a candidate
starts testing

ARE Completions Dip Slightly

Over 4,300 candidates completed the ARE in 2016—a slight drop from the previous year, but still the second-highest on record. This year-on-year dip is likely caused by candidates waiting for the November 2016 launch of ARE 5.0, as many testing in ARE 4.0 chose to take a combination of both versions. By taking key divisions in 4.0 and 5.0, candidates can complete the exam in as few as five tests. In fact, 1,332 candidates had already transitioned from 4.0 to 5.0 by the end of December.

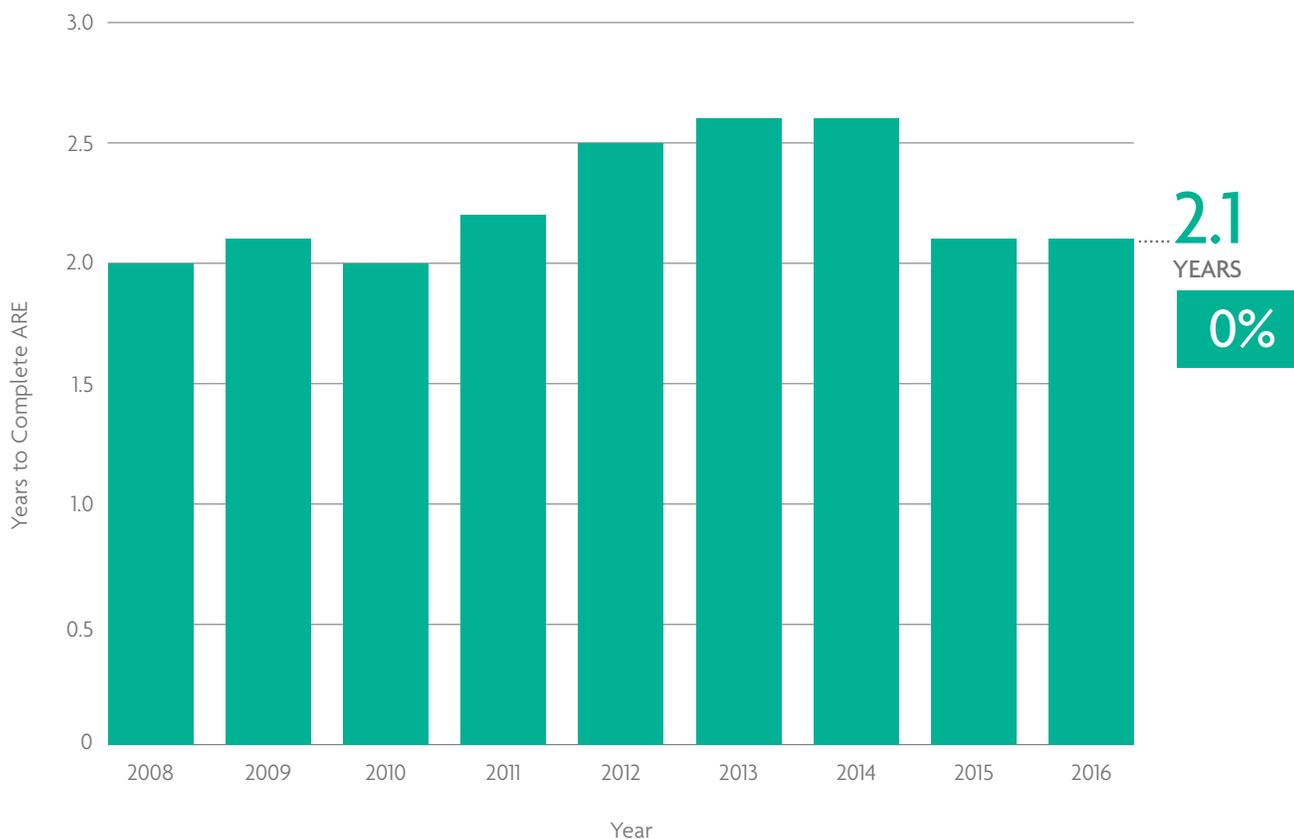
Note: This data only includes ARE 4.0 completions.



Time to Complete the ARE Remains Steady

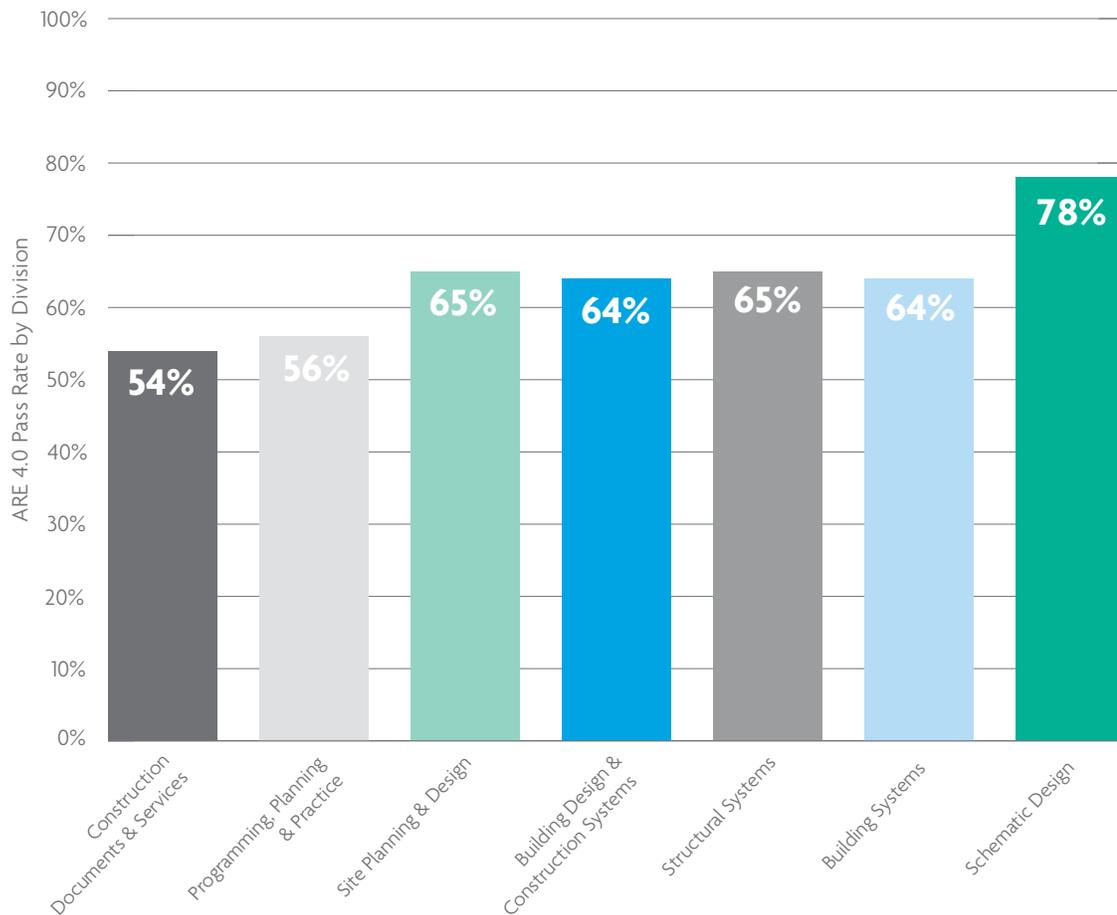
The average candidate took 2.1 years to complete the ARE in 2016. While this timeframe remains unchanged from 2015, candidates overall are passing the exam—and getting licensed—sooner (see Time to Licensure Continues to Improve).

The drop in 2015 is likely tied to NCARB's new retake policy, which went into effect October 2014. Before then, candidates had to wait six months to retake a failed division. Now they can retake an exam in as few as 60 days and up to three times a year.



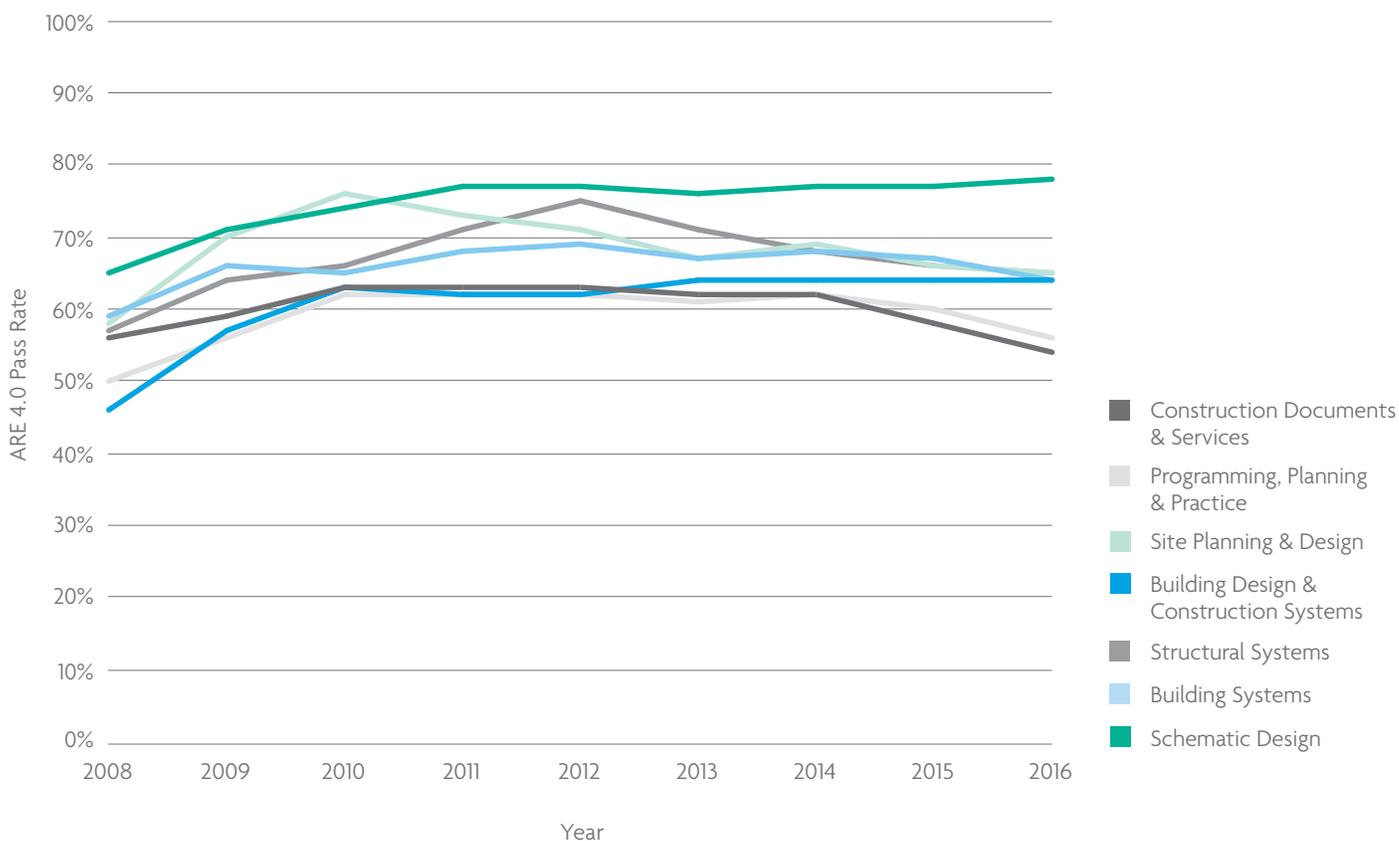
Schematic Design Division Has Highest Pass Rate

Among ARE 4.0 divisions, Schematic Design (SD) had the highest pass rate of 78 percent, and Construction Documents & Services (CDS) had the lowest pass rate of 54 percent. This marks the fifth year in a row that SD held the highest pass rate. For comparison, the average success rate across all seven divisions was 64 percent.



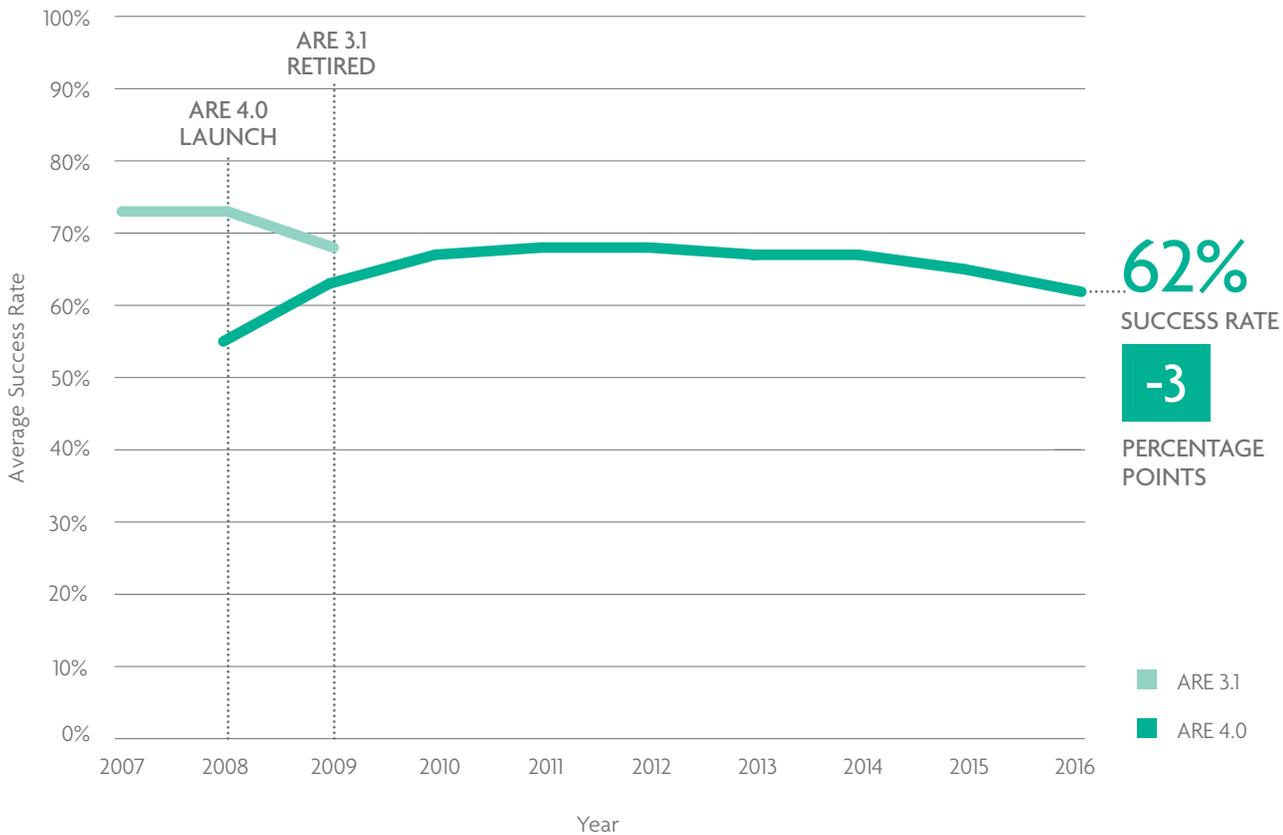
ARE Division Pass Rates Drop

Generally, pass rates dipped slightly in 2016—particularly among two key divisions: Construction Documents & Services (CDS) and Programming Planning & Practice (PPP). By combining specific ARE 5.0 divisions with CDS and PPP, candidates can complete the exam in as few as five tests. The recent drop in pass rates for these divisions is likely the result of more candidates hurrying to complete these key divisions in ARE 4.0 before the exam retires in June 2018.



ARE Success Rates Impacted by New Exam

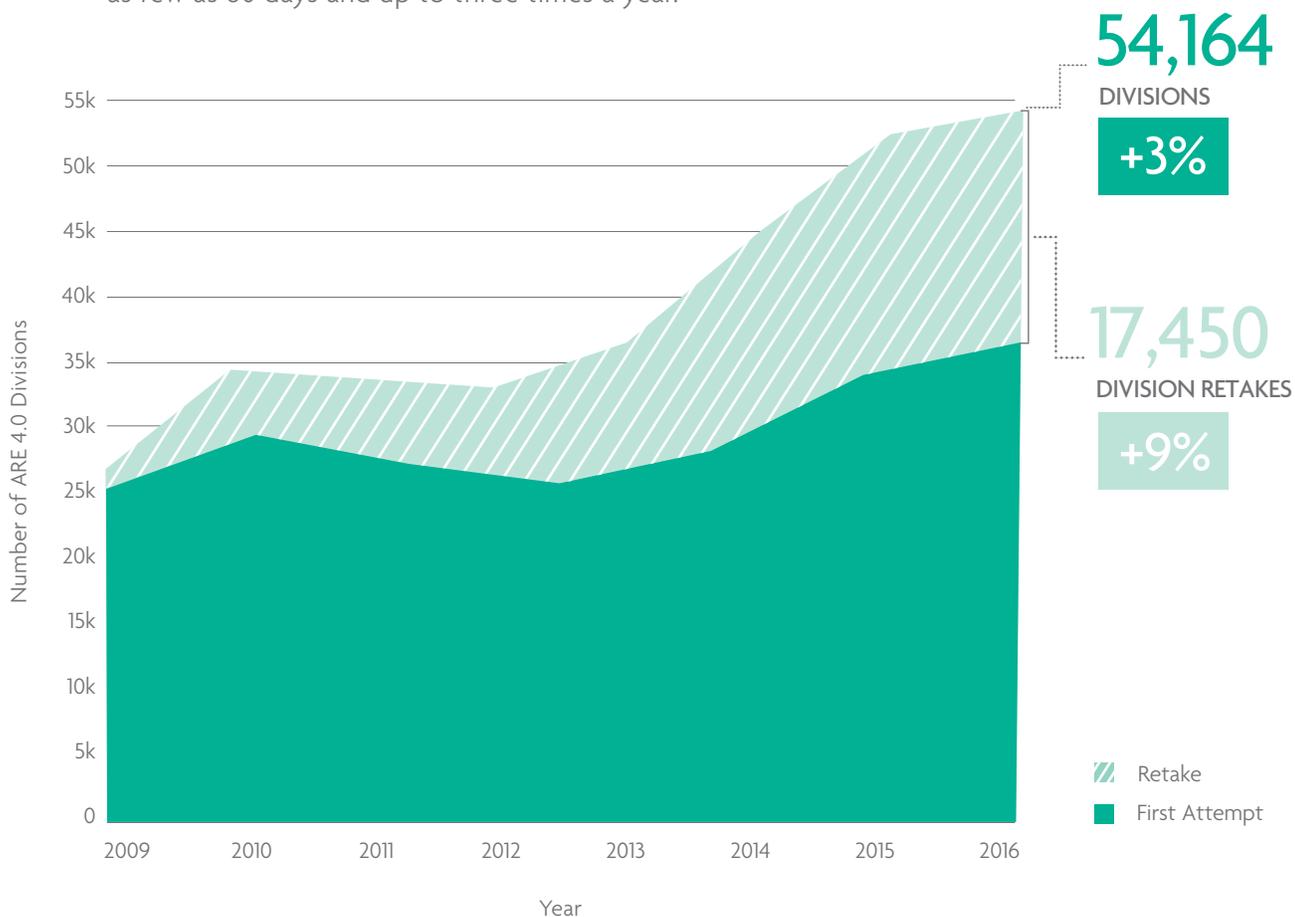
ARE 4.0 success rates dipped 3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016, which is likely tied to the November 2016 launch of ARE 5.0. Historical trends show that ARE success rates typically drop around the launch of a new exam, as candidates hurry to finish testing in the current version. When ARE 4.0 debuted in 2008, ARE 3.1 success rates dipped about 5 percentage points. That same year, 4.0 success rates started around 55 percent, gradually climbing to the upper-sixties by 2010.



Candidates Test More Frequently

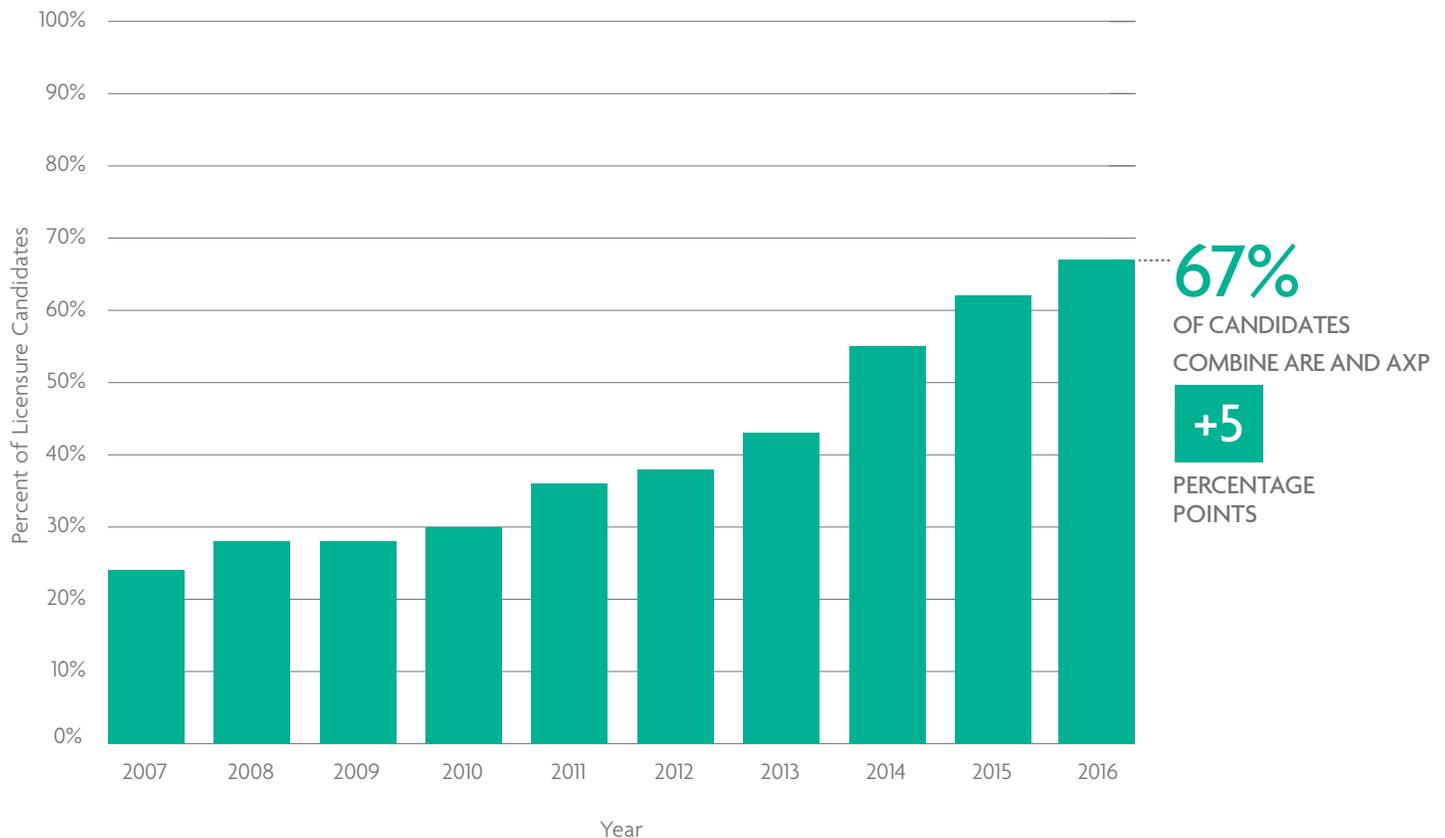
For the fourth consecutive year, the number of ARE divisions taken by candidates increased. In 2016, more than 54,000 divisions were administered, representing a 3 percent bump from 2015. This growth is likely tied to the November 2016 launch of ARE 5.0, as candidates seek to complete the exam in ARE 4.0 or a combination of both versions.

Retakes represent a significant portion of this growth, as nearly 17,500 retakes were administered in 2016—a 9 percent increase from the previous year. This growing demand is likely tied to NCARB's updated retake policy, which enables candidates to retake a division in as few as 60 days and up to three times a year.



Record Number of Candidates Overlap the ARE and AXP

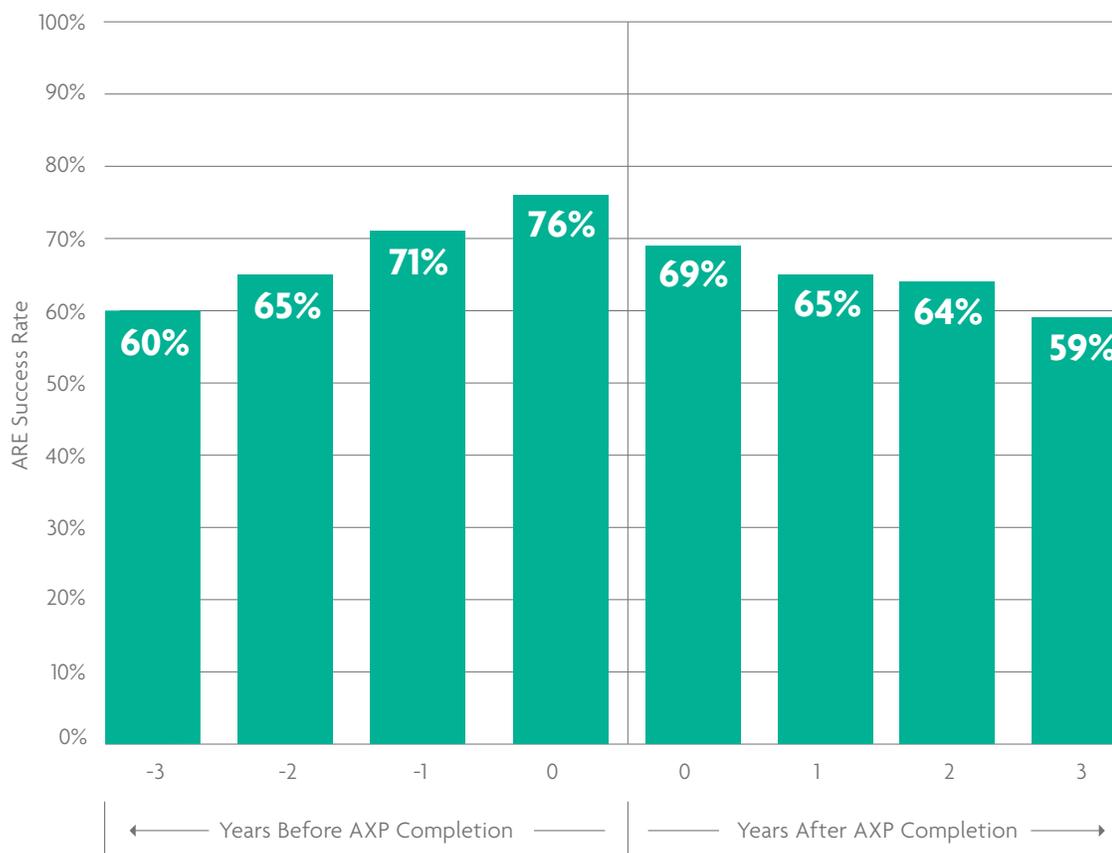
Of the licensure candidates who completed the ARE in 2016, 67 percent took at least one exam while completing their experience—the largest percentage to date. As the path to licensure becomes more flexible, this upward trend will likely continue. Currently, 50 of the 54 licensing boards allow an overlap between gaining experience and examination.



ARE Success Rates Highest While Completing AXP

Candidates who take the ARE within a two-year window before completing the AXP tend to have the highest success rates. This could be driven by an overlap in subject matter, as both programs address the knowledge and skills required to practice independently. Plus, candidates invested in wrapping up the AXP may be more focused on completing the path to licensure.

Note: This data represents licensure candidates who completed the AXP between 2014 and 2016.

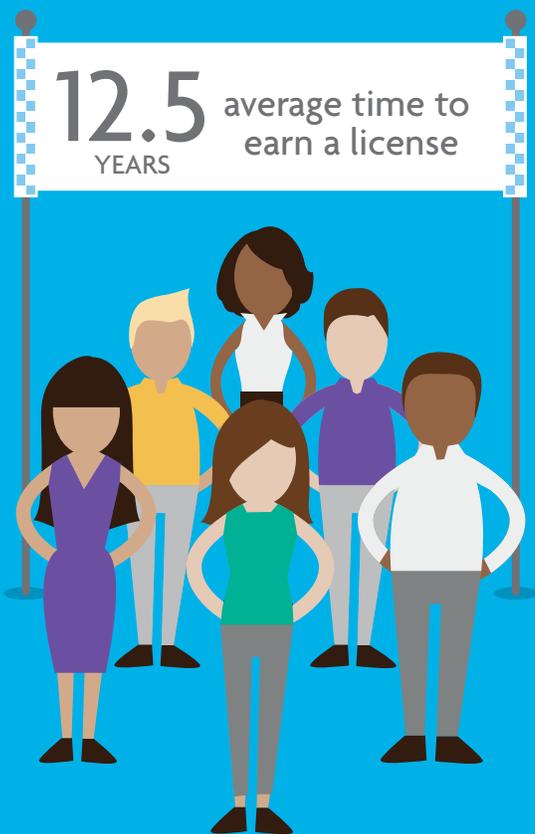


Timeline to Licensure

Over the past several years, NCARB has worked with licensing boards and architect volunteers to streamline its programs and provide greater flexibility—without compromising rigor or core purpose. Plus, newly licensed architects are increasingly overlapping the AXP and ARE. As a result, the time it takes to earn a license has gradually decreased and the average age of licensure continues to drop.

As the components of licensure become more intertwined, this positive trend will likely continue, especially once the inaugural class of Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) students graduate. Spearheaded by NCARB, the two-year-old initiative encourages accredited programs to incorporate professional experience, as well as the opportunity to take the ARE, into curricula.

Of the architects who earned a license in 2016:



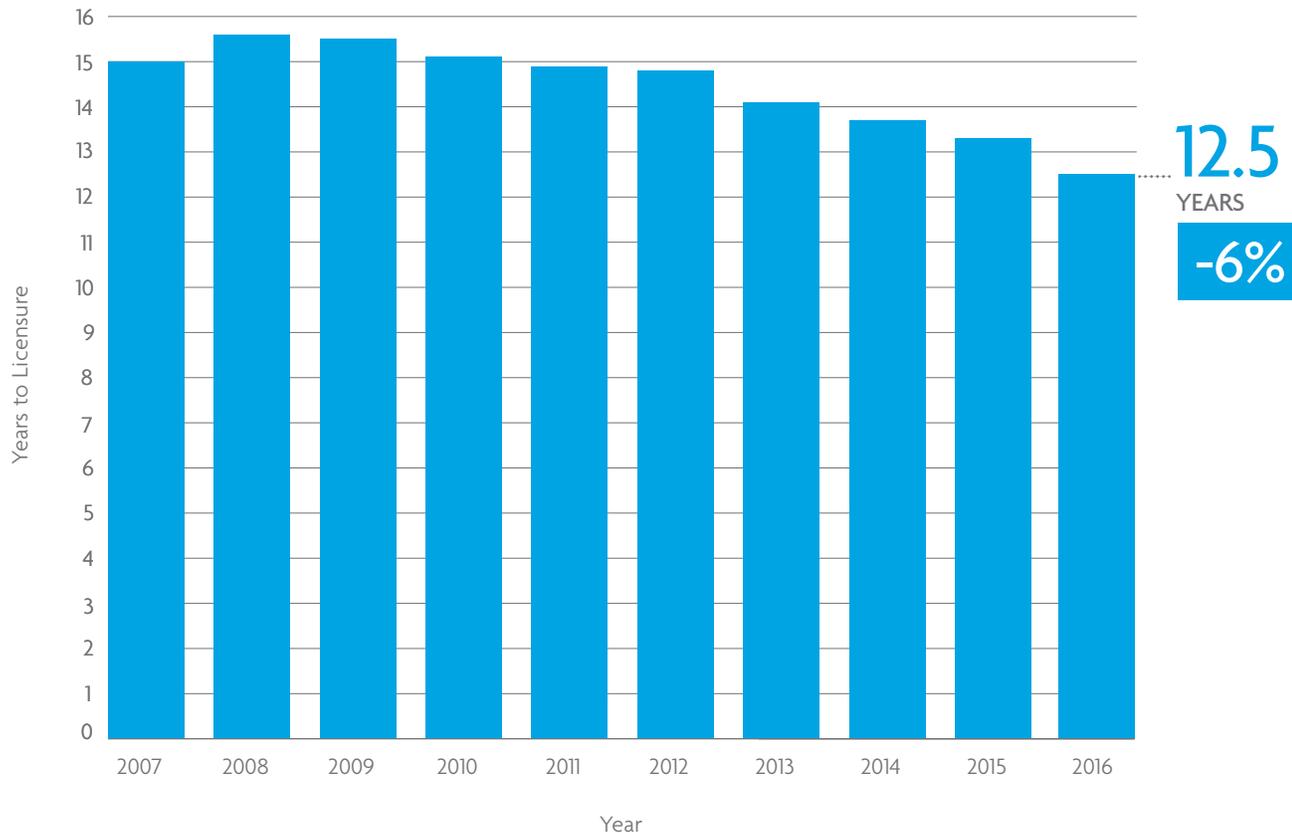
sooner than in 2015



Time to Licensure Continues to Improve

On average, becoming an architect now takes 12 and a half years—from the time a student enrolls in school to the moment they receive a license. This marks the eighth year in a row that the timeline to licensure has improved, with architects earning a license 9.6 months sooner than in 2015.

Over the past decade, updates to both the AXP and ARE have contributed to this shift, enabling candidates to navigate the path to licensure in a way that fits their lifestyle. For example, candidates now report 3,740 hours across six practice areas (see AXP Completions Reach All-Time High), and they can retake a failed exam in just 60 days (see Time to Complete the ARE Remains Steady).

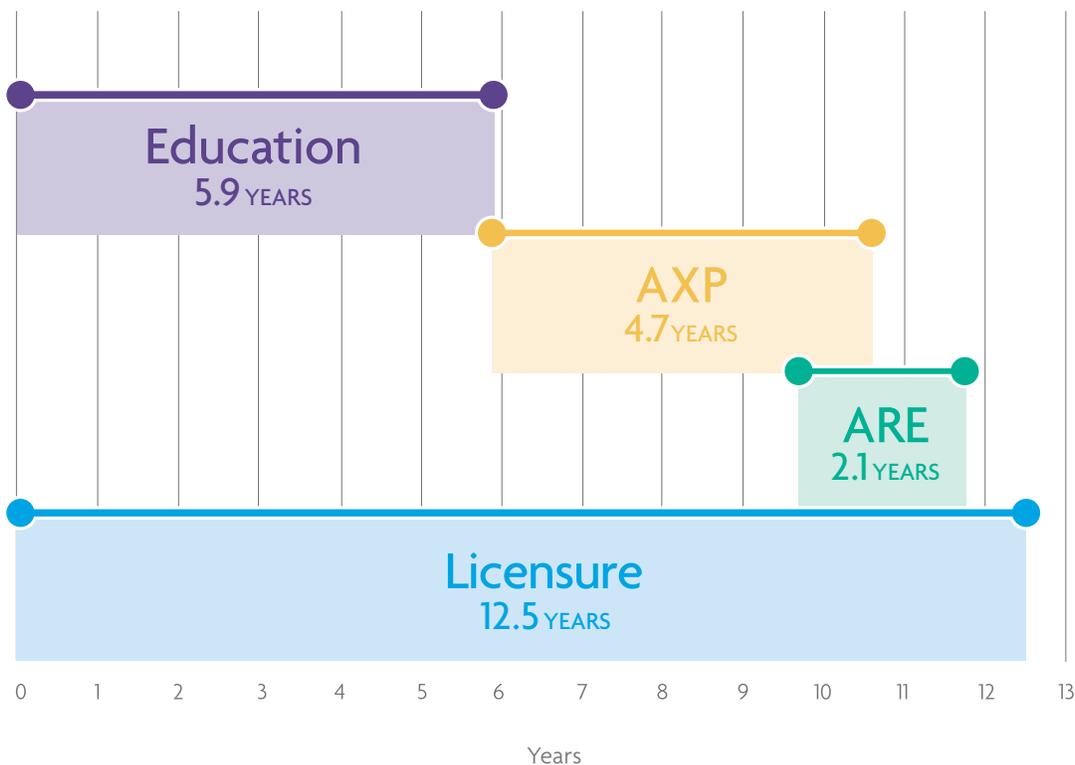


New Architects Increasingly Overlap AXP and ARE

A breakdown of the average path to licensure reveals overlaps among education, experience, and examination—leading to a decrease in the overall time it takes to earn a license. Among architects who received an initial license in 2016, earning a degree typically took six years, while completing the AXP and ARE took just under six years. For comparison, architects licensed in 2015 took just under seven years to complete the AXP and ARE.

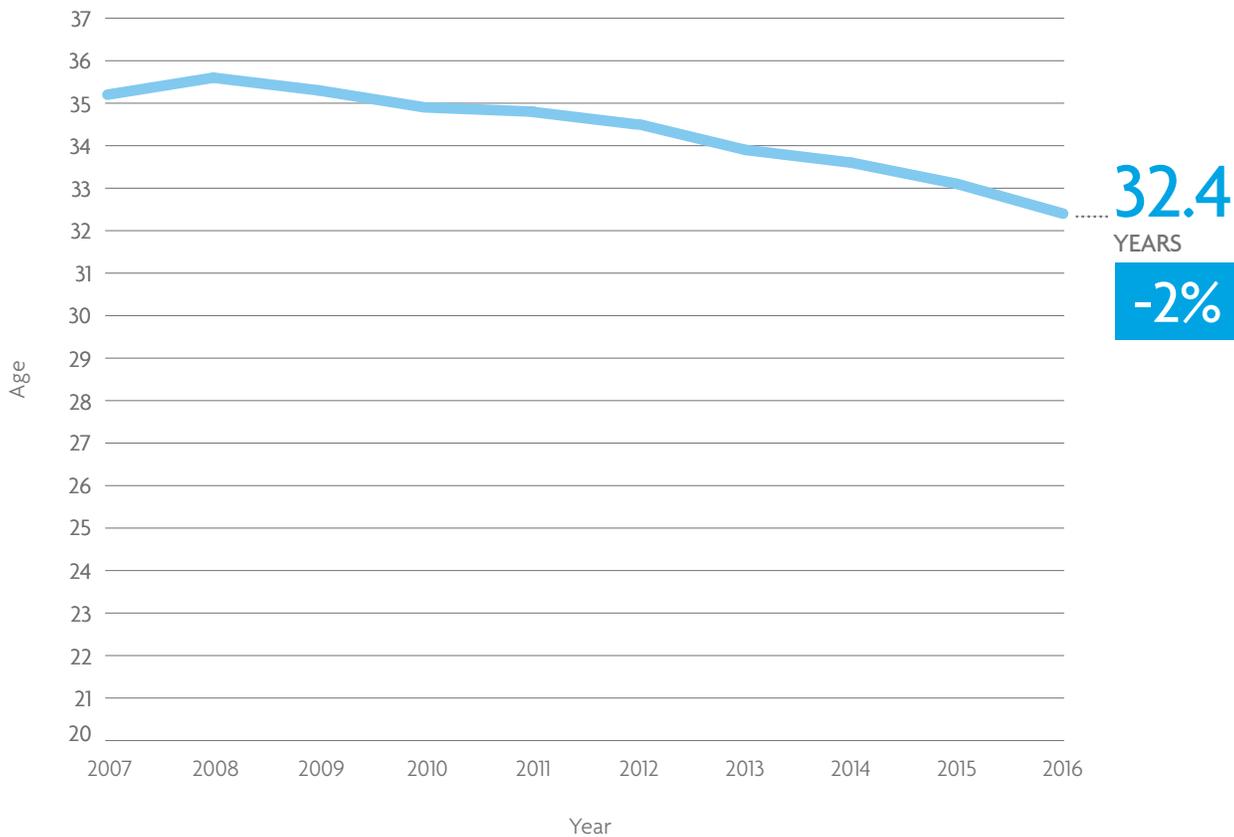
The delay between passing the ARE and earning a license is the result of several factors. Some jurisdictions have additional requirements—such as a supplemental exam, interview, or a minimum employment duration.

Note: This data represents architects who earned a license in 2016.



Age at Licensure Drops

In 2016, the average age of a newly licensed architect was 32, an eight-month drop from the previous year. This marks the eighth year in a row that this benchmark has improved, with architects earning a license 2.8 years sooner than a decade ago.

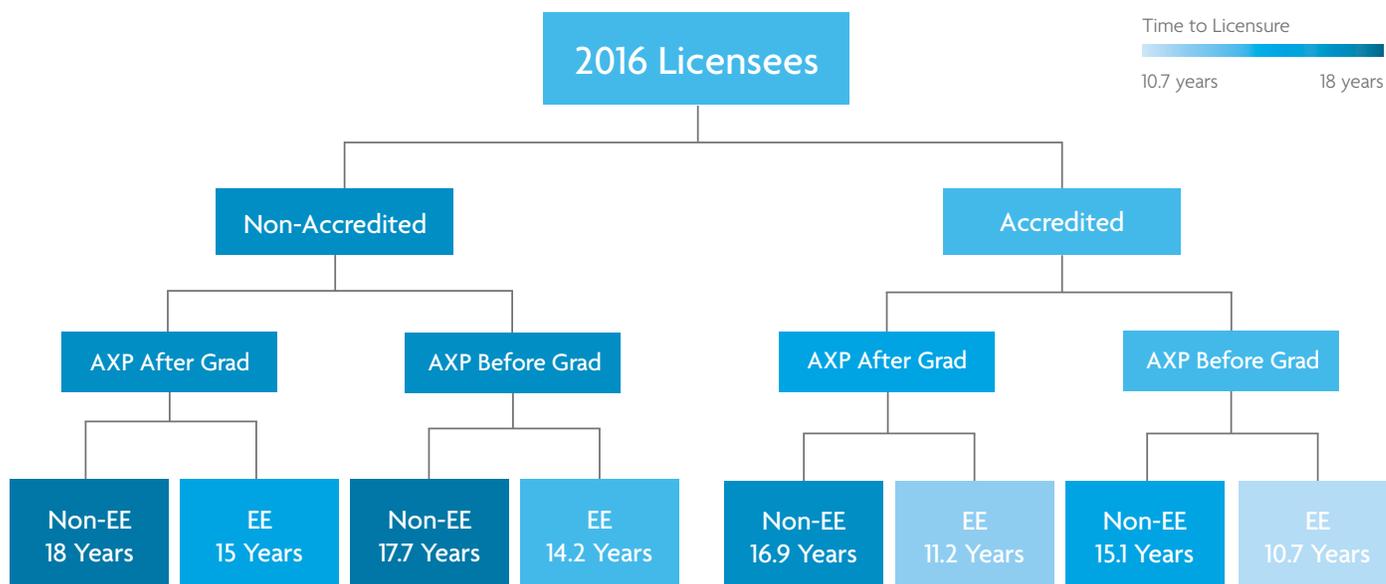


Three Factors Shave Years Off Time to Licensure

Several key factors influence a candidate's timeline to licensure: (1) the type of architecture degree they pursue; (2) how early they start reporting experience; and (3) whether they take the ARE before completing the AXP (Early Eligibility).

In 2016, newly licensed architects who earned a degree from a NAAB-accredited program, reported experience before graduation, and took at least one exam while completing the AXP earned a license in just under 11 years—almost two years sooner than the average candidate.

Note: NCARB recognizes there are a variety of factors that influence the timeline to licensure, including the time it takes to complete the ARE, as well as economic and personal circumstances.

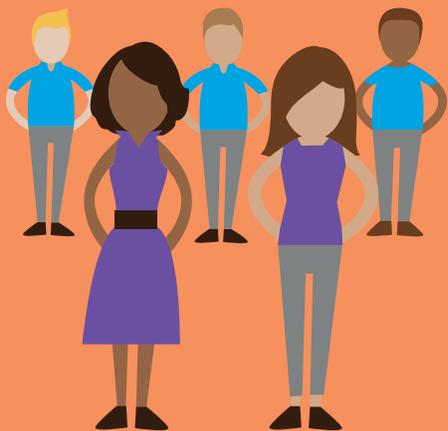


Early Eligibility (EE): The ability to take the ARE before completing the AXP. Currently, 50 of the 54 licensing boards allow this overlap.

Demographics

Licensure candidates and new architects are more diverse than ever before. In 2016, women accounted for 36 percent of newly licensed architects and 42 percent of new ARE candidates. Racial and ethnic diversity is also improving, although at a slower pace. For comparison, 15 percent of new architects and 30 percent of new exam candidates identified as non-white.

While several groups remain underrepresented within the profession, these trends point to growing diversity among licensure candidates, and eventually, future architects.



Nearly 2 in 5
new architects are women



Women earned an
initial license almost



sooner than men



42%
of new AXP participants
identify as a racial
or ethnic minority



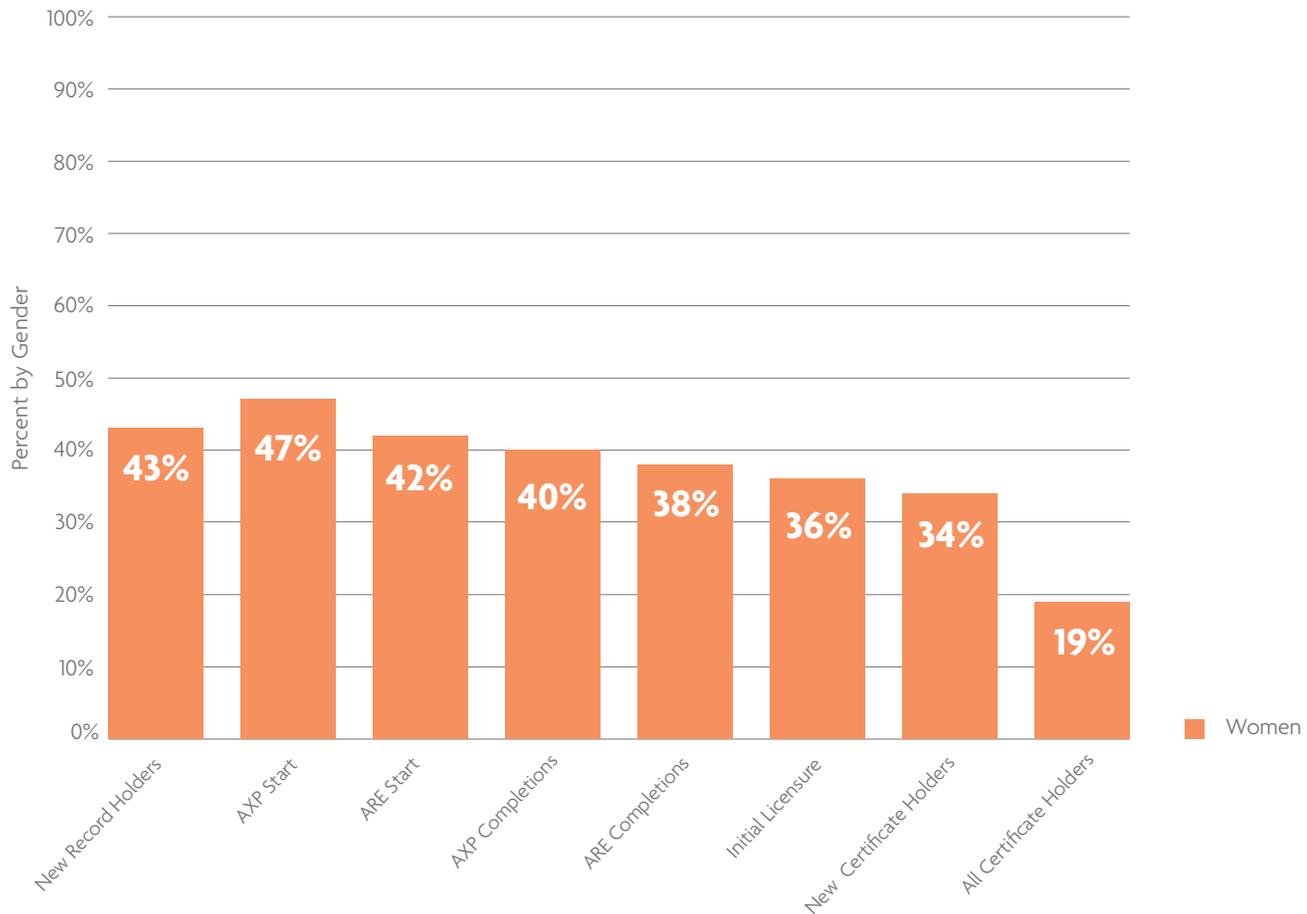
30%
of new ARE candidates
identify as a racial
or ethnic minority



Less than 1 in 5
new architects identify
as a racial or ethnic minority

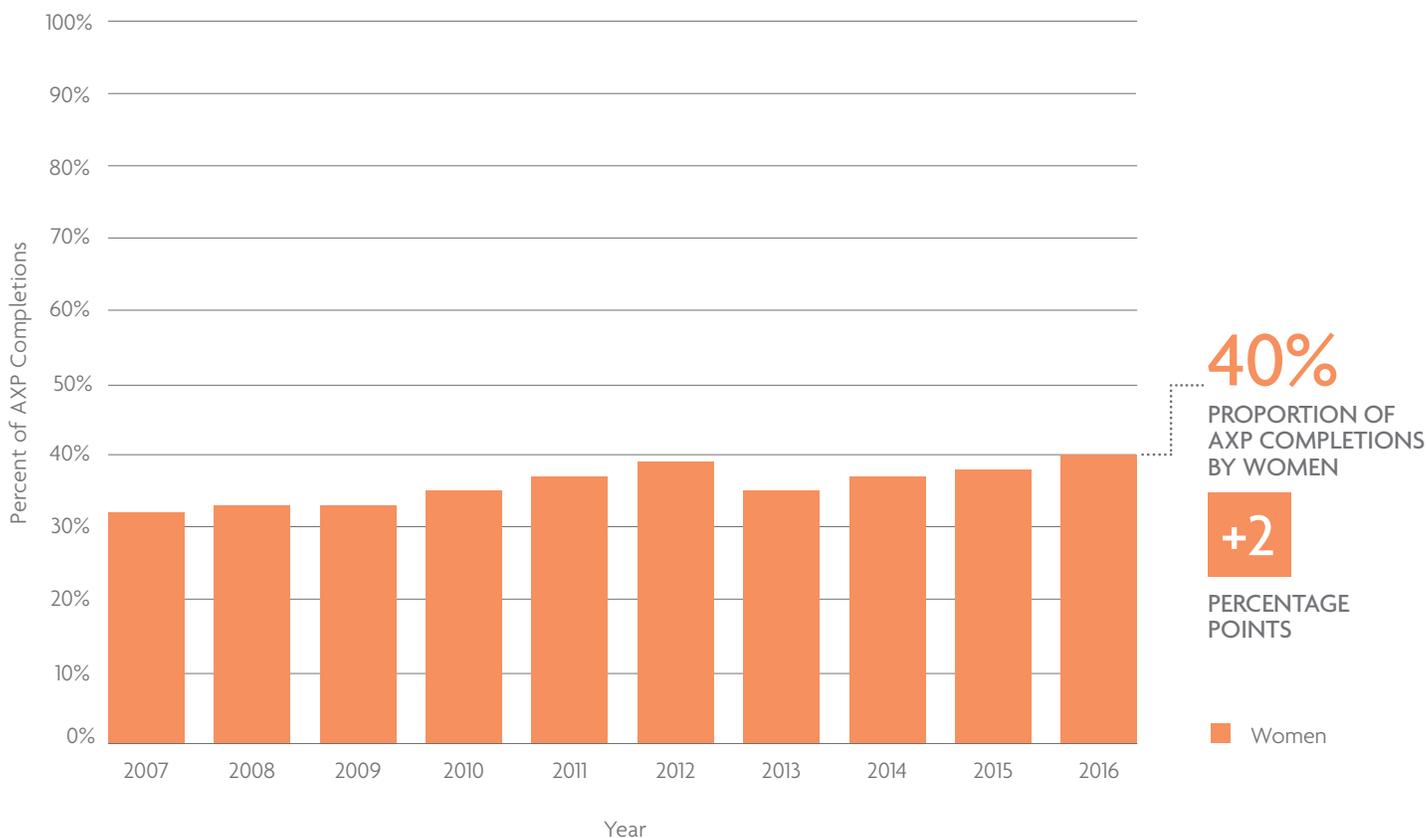
Gender Equity Improves Along All Career Stages

For the first time, gender equity improved along every career stage—from starting an NCARB Record to earning an NCARB Certificate. In 2016, women accounted for 47 percent of new AXP participants and 42 percent of new ARE candidates. While women remain underrepresented among practitioners, they now account for 36 percent of newly licensed architects, compared to 34 percent in 2015.



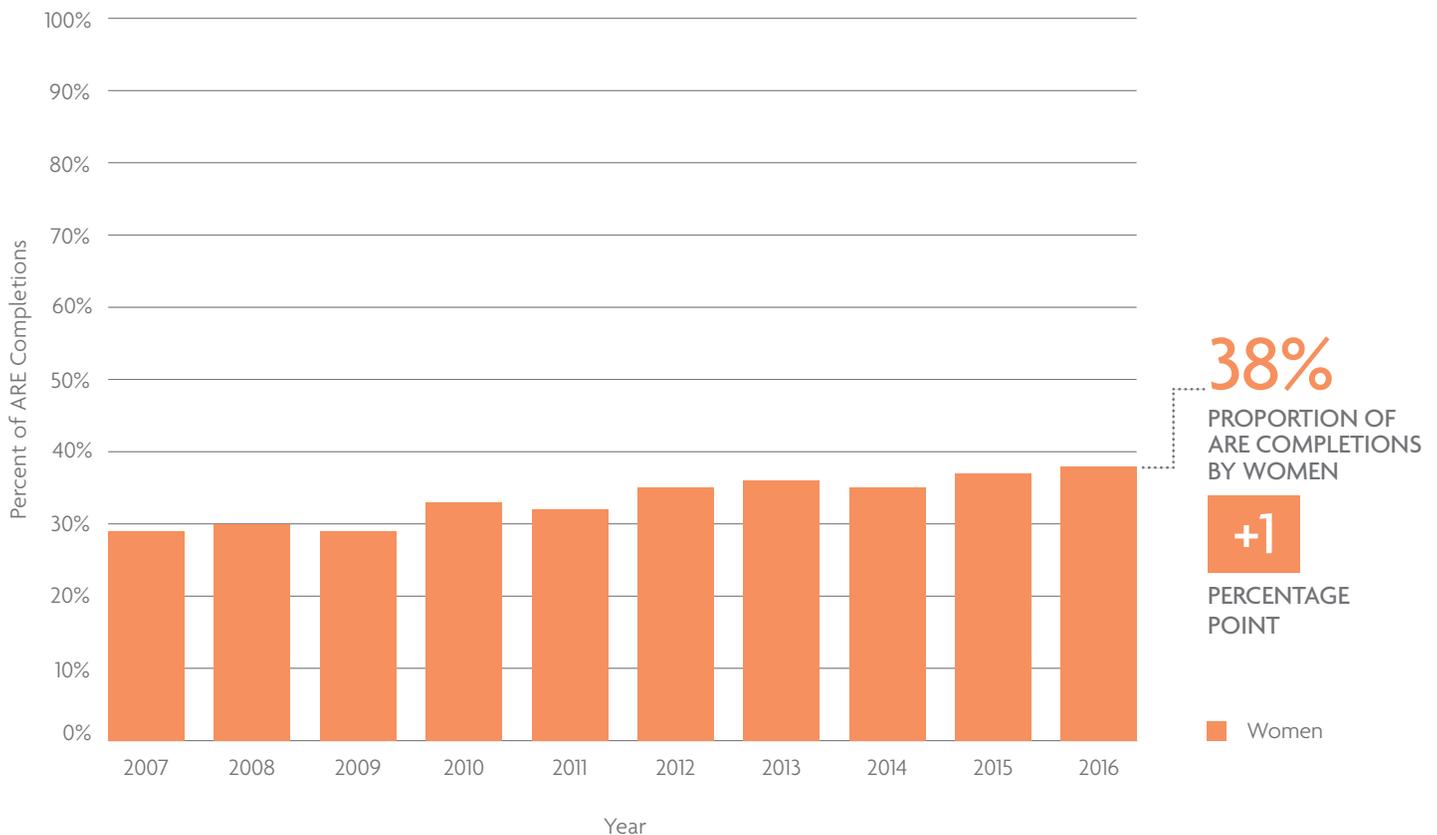
AXP Completions by Women Reach Record High

Last year, women represented 40 percent of AXP completions—the highest proportion on record. Several program changes, which were designed to remove unnecessary hurdles, may have contributed to this shift. These include a reduction in the AXP's required hours and the re-alignment of experience areas (see AXP Completions Reach All-Time High). By refocusing these areas to mirror the phases of an architecture project, candidates of all backgrounds have been able to approach the AXP with greater flexibility.



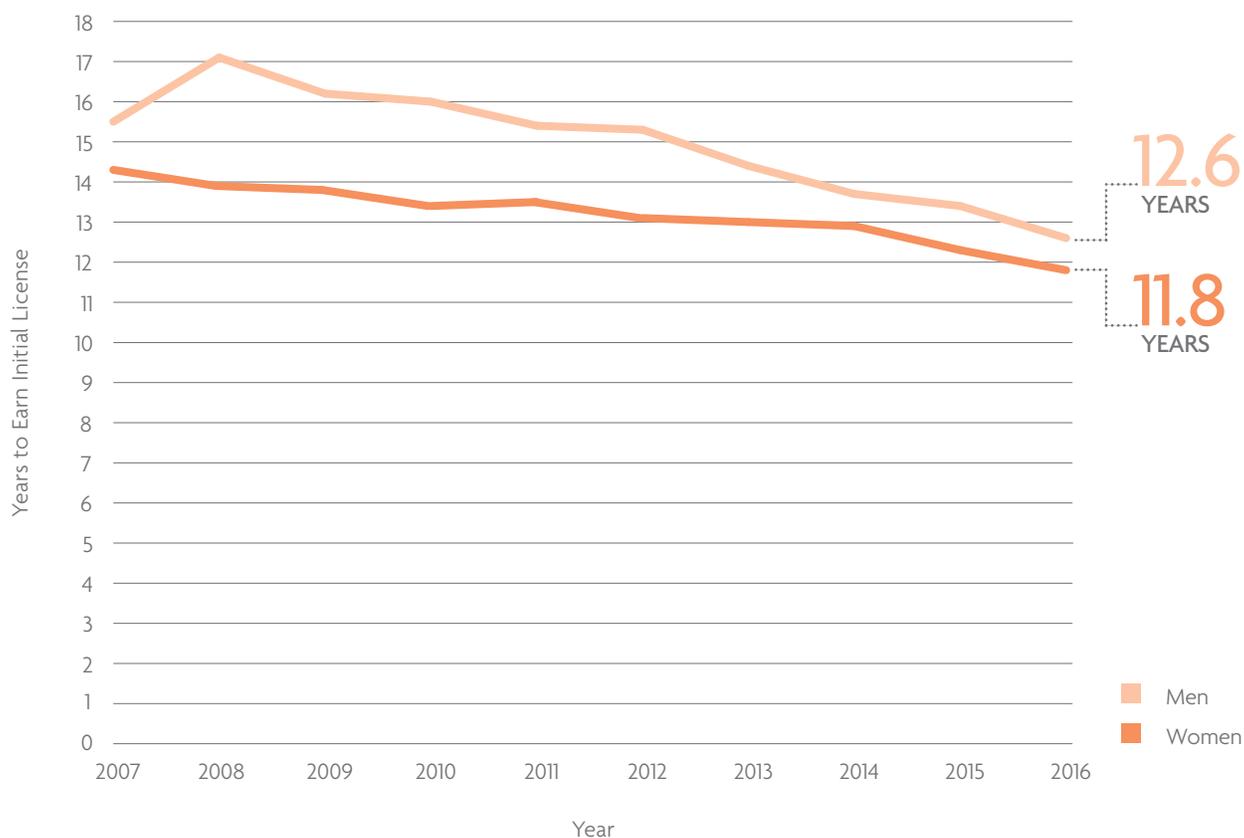
ARE Completions by Women on the Rise

Women accounted for 38 percent of ARE completions in 2016, a slight improvement from the previous year. Since completing the ARE is often the final step to licensure, this upward trend suggests gender equity will improve among future generations of architects.



Women Earn Initial License Sooner

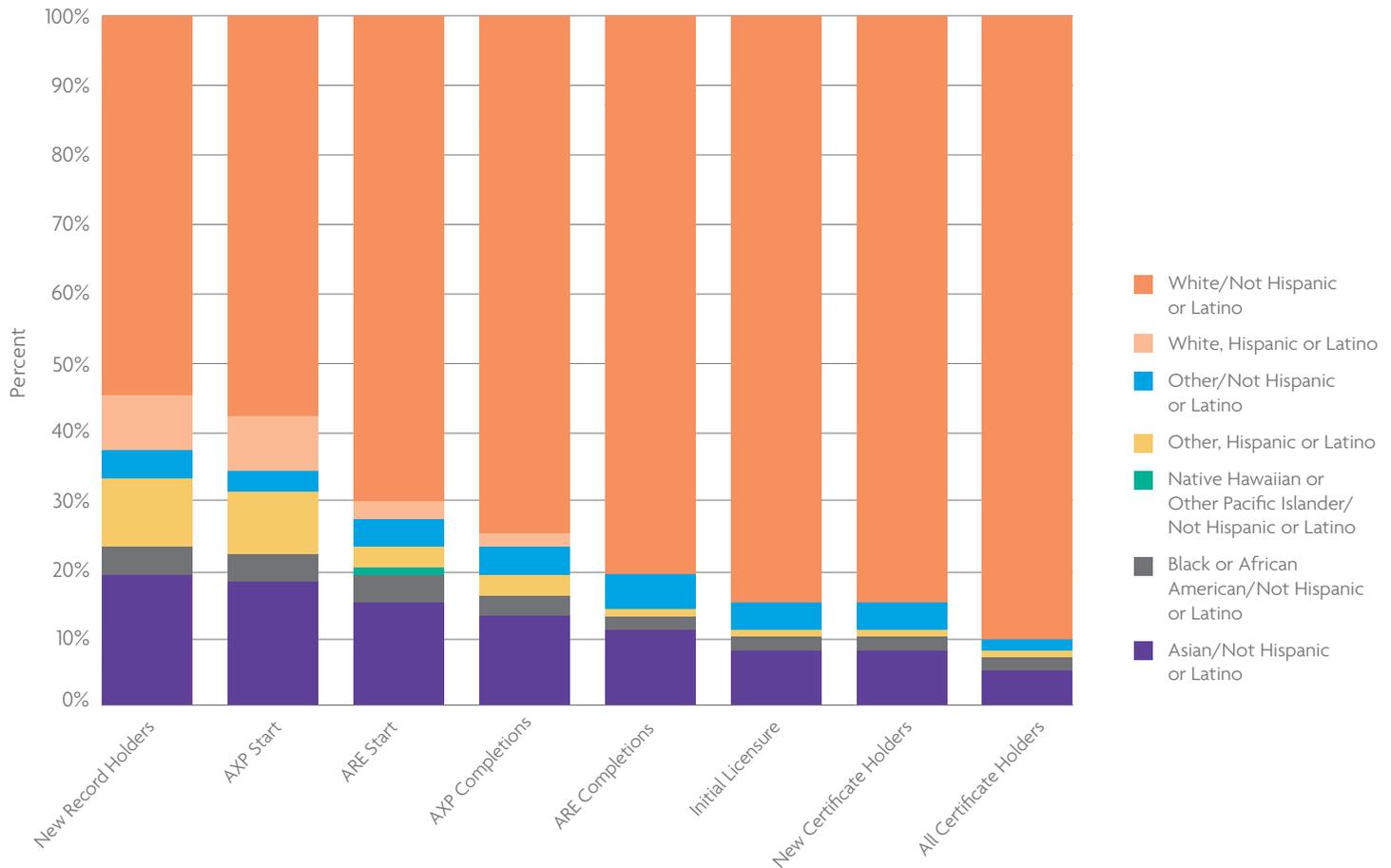
On average, women earn an initial license almost 10 months sooner than their male peers. While the time to licensure has been declining for both genders, women have consistently completed the path in less time.



Racial and Ethnic Diversity Improves Among Licensure Candidates

In 2016, racial and ethnic diversity improved slightly among licensure candidates. Most notably, 42 percent of new AXP participants and 30 percent of new exam candidates identified as non-white—up three percentage points for both groups. However, diversity among newly licensed architects and NCARB Certificate holders remained the same. For comparison, 38 percent of the U.S. population identifies as either non-white or Hispanic, according to 2015 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

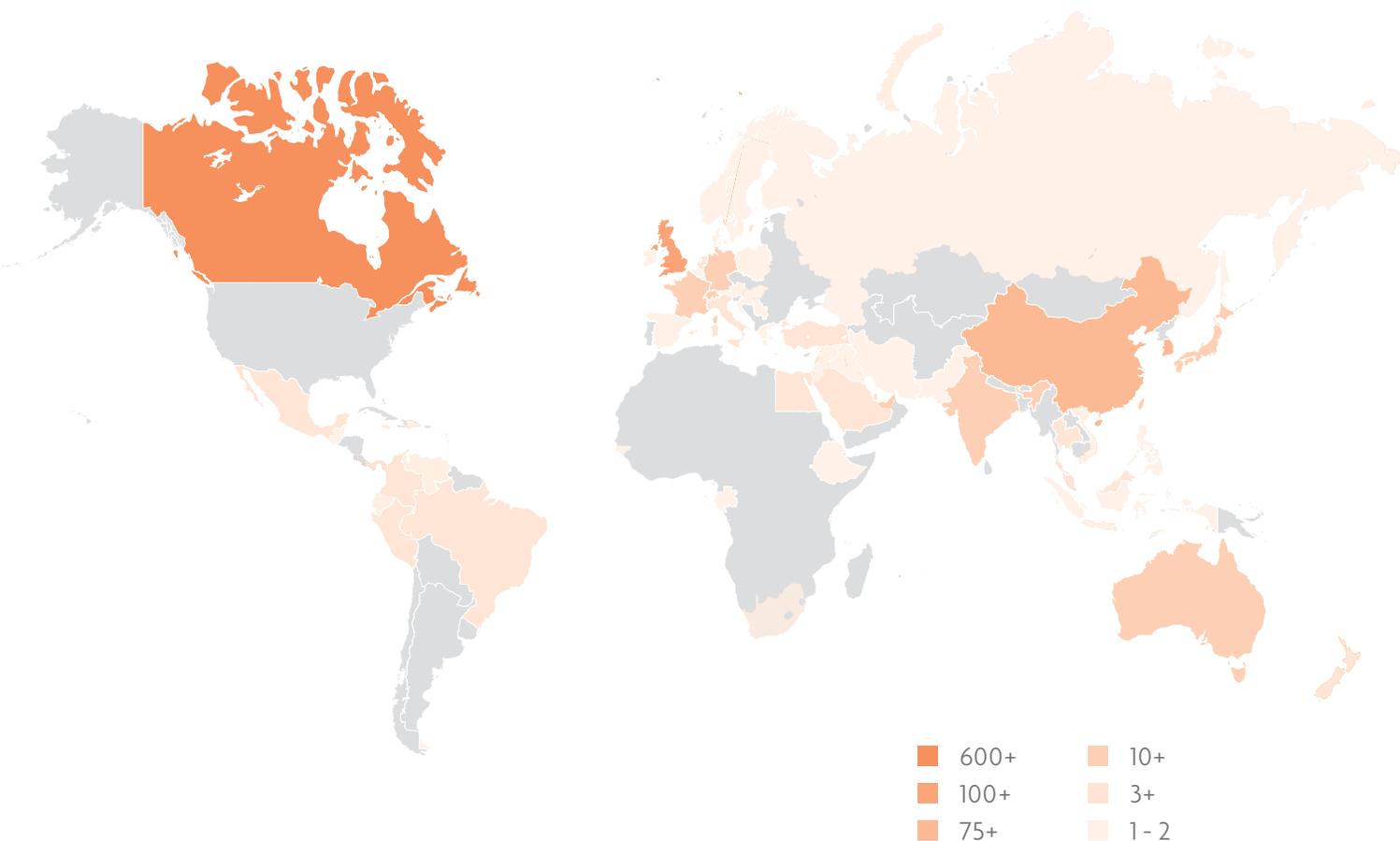
Note: NCARB uses the same categories for race and ethnicity as the U.S. Census Bureau.



NCARB Customers Based Overseas

Licensure candidates and NCARB Certificate holders are based around the world. Outside the United States, the majority of Record holders are based in Canada (696), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (110), the Republic of Korea (99), and China (87).

Through mutual recognition arrangements, NCARB Certificate holders can pursue reciprocal licenses in Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand. NCARB also offers the ARE at Prometric test centers in Canada, London, Hong Kong, and Abu Dhabi.



Inside NCARB

NCARB's community continues to grow, with nearly 112,000 Record holders, more than 22,400 AXP supervisors, and hundreds of volunteers. These volunteers, which include licensure candidates, architects, and educators, dedicate thousands of hours to serve on various committees and task forces—from writing exam questions to evaluating experience requirements, and everything in between.

The 54 U.S. licensing boards, also known as Member Boards, play a crucial role in advancing NCARB's programs and initiatives. Of the 428 members who serve on these boards, half are practicing architects, 147 are in related professions (such as engineering and landscape architecture), and 65 are members of the public.

111,885

+3%
CHANGE

NCARB Record holders



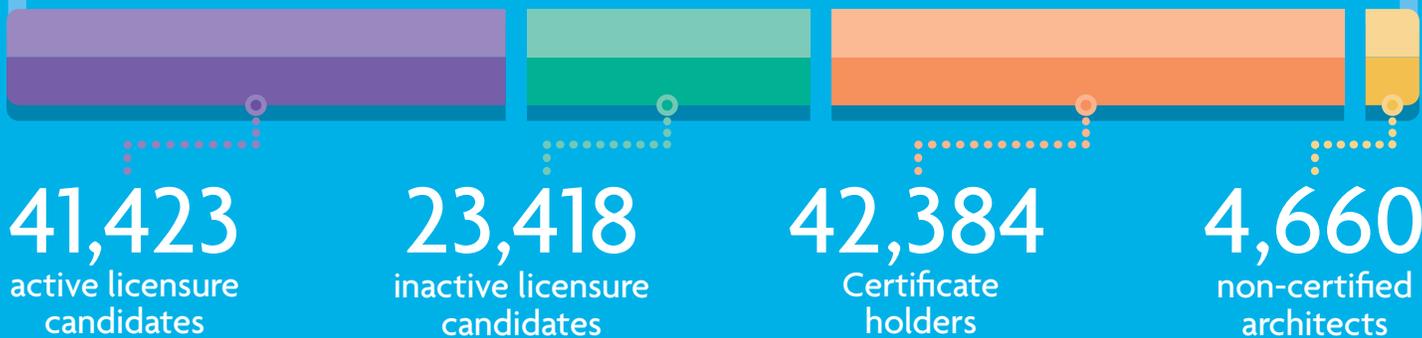
32

average age
of a licensure
candidate



50

average age
of a Certificate
holder



22,440
AXP supervisors



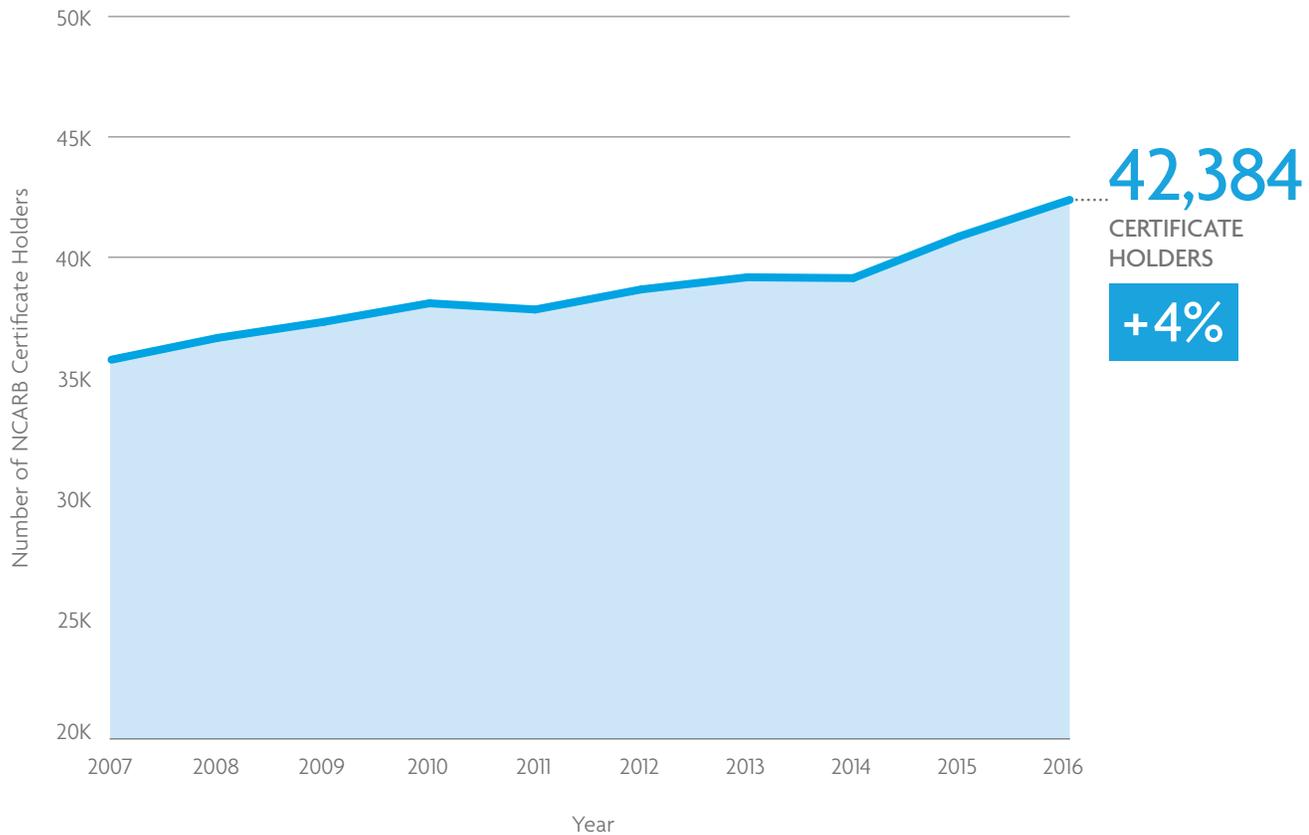
295
Volunteers



428
Member Board
Members

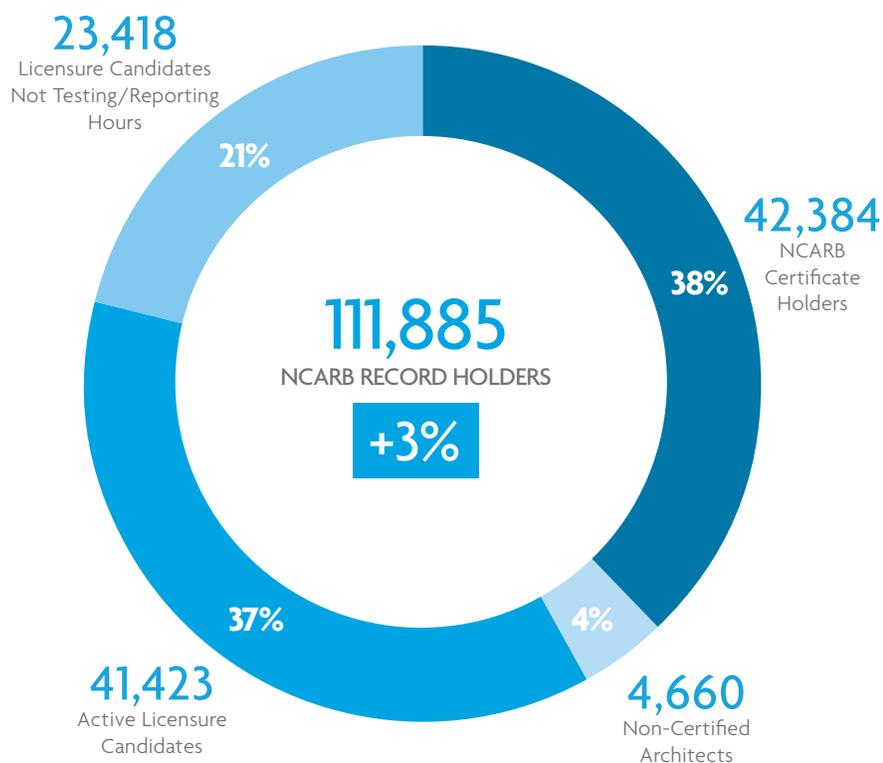
Number of NCARB Certified Architects Reaches All-Time High

In 2016, more than 42,000 architects held an active NCARB Certificate—the highest number on record and a 4 percent increase from the previous year. This credential facilitates reciprocal licensure across the United States and enables U.S. architects to earn licenses in Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand. Certified architects also have access to free continuing education opportunities through NCARB's Monograph Series.



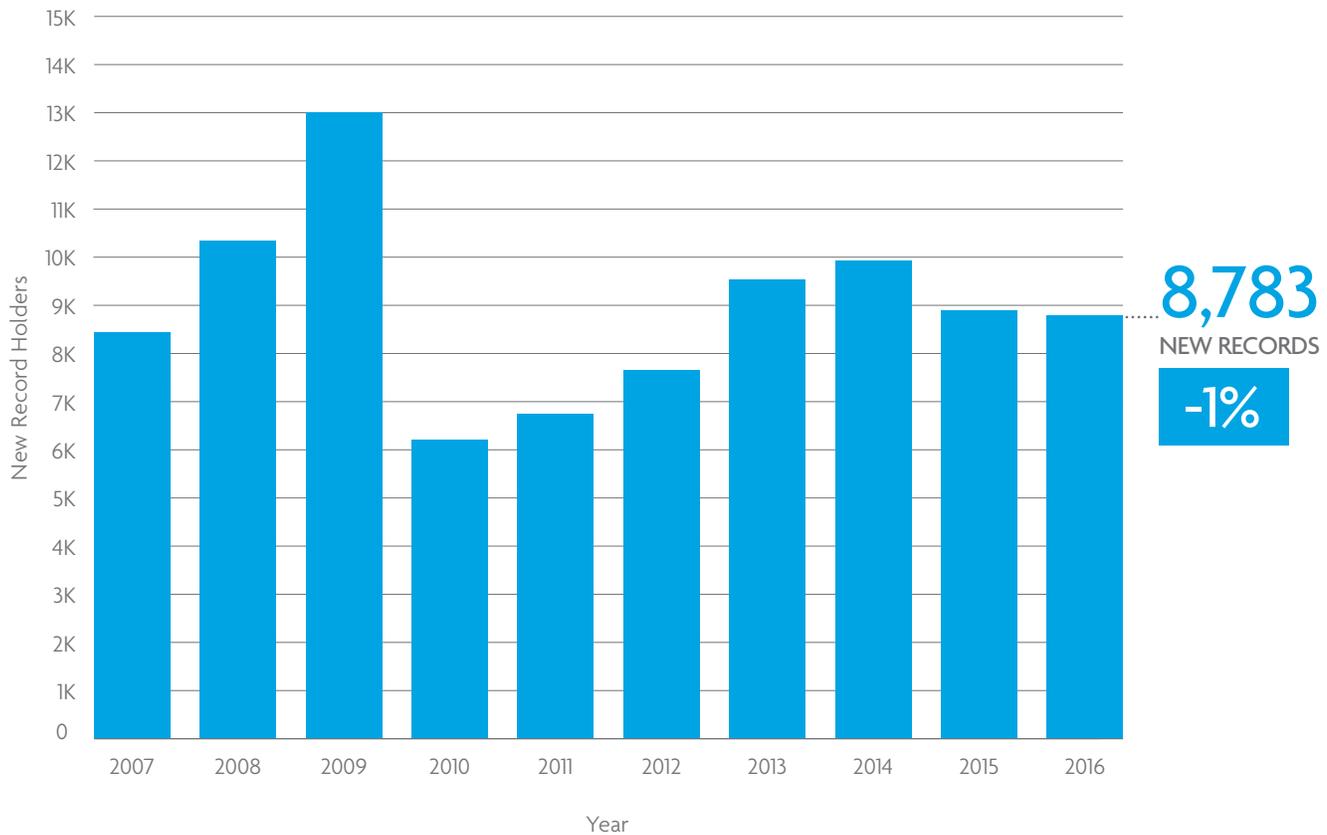
NCARB's Community Continues to Grow

In 2016, nearly 112,000 professionals held an NCARB Record, a 3 percent growth from the previous year. Of those Record holders, 38 percent are architects with an NCARB Certificate, 4 percent are architects without a Certificate, and 37 percent are candidates actively working toward licensure (see Pool of Licensure Candidates Remains Consistent). The remaining 21 percent are candidates who haven't taken a division of the ARE or reported AXP hours in the last year.



Number of New NCARB Records Dips Slightly

Nearly 8,800 individuals started an NCARB Record in 2016, a 1 percent drop from the previous year. Despite this marginal dip, the number of new Records in 2016 remains on par with the 10-year average of 8,783. The spike in 2009 was the result of a new policy that required licensure candidates to hold a Record.



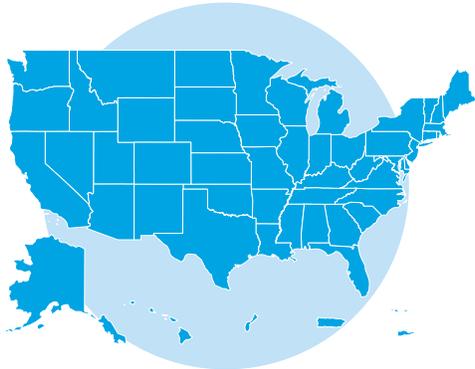


295 NCARB Volunteers

20
committees

59
charges

28k
volunteer hours



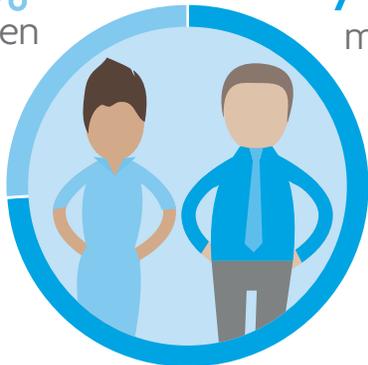
54 Member Boards

30
multi-professional
boards

24
architect only
boards

26%
women

74%
men



428 Member Boards Members

216
architect members

147
members from
related professions

65
public members

Jurisdictions

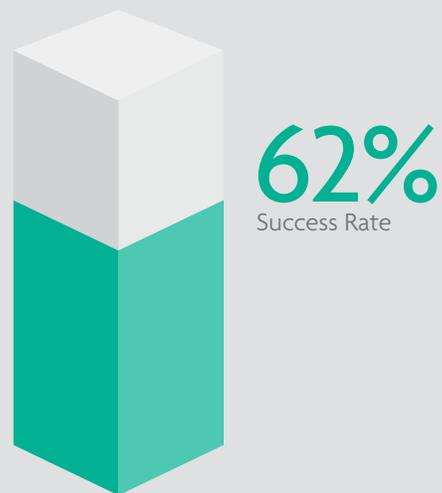
The following section includes baseline comparisons for NCARB's 54 Member Boards, which include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each page includes a 2016 snapshot of the jurisdiction's AXP completion rate, ARE divisional success rate, number of licenses, and completion time for the ARE and AXP. For the first time, this section also highlights the top 10 jurisdictions with the highest 4.0 success rate.

2016 National Averages

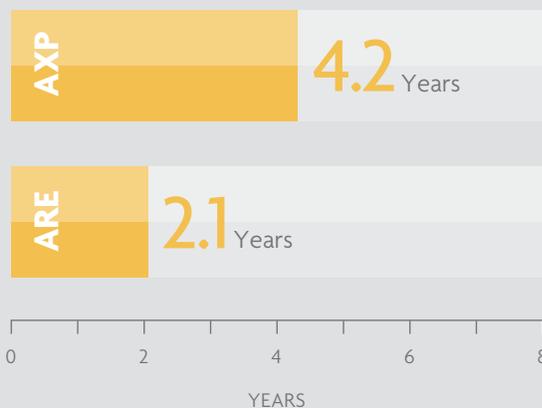
AXP Completion Rate



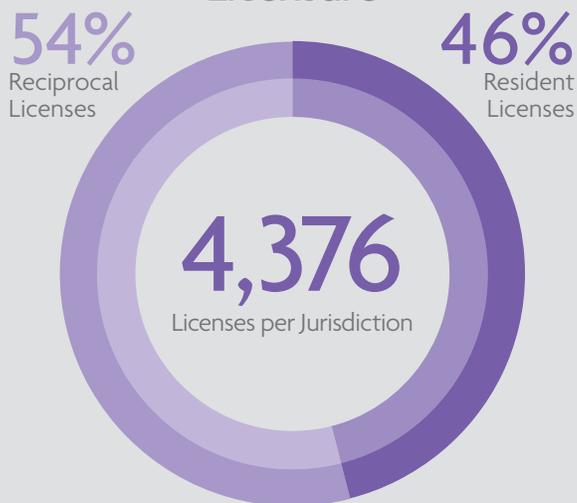
ARE 4.0 Divisional Success Rate



Completion Timeline



Licensure



54 Jurisdictions

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| Alabama | 58 | Illinois | 72 |
| Alaska | 59 | Indiana | 73 |
| Arizona | 60 | Iowa | 74 |
| Arkansas | 61 | Kansas | 75 |
| California | 62 | Kentucky | 76 |
| Colorado | 63 | Louisiana | 77 |
| Connecticut | 64 | Maine | 78 |
| Delaware | 65 | Maryland | 79 |
| District of Columbia | 66 | Massachusetts | 80 |
| Florida | 67 | Michigan | 81 |
| Georgia | 68 | Minnesota | 82 |
| Guam | 69 | Mississippi | 83 |
| Hawaii | 70 | Missouri | 84 |
| Idaho | 71 | Montana | 85 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|-----|
| Nebraska | 86 | South Carolina | 100 |
| Nevada | 87 | South Dakota | 101 |
| New Hampshire | 88 | Tennessee | 102 |
| New Jersey | 89 | Texas | 103 |
| New Mexico | 90 | U.S. Virgin Islands | 104 |
| New York | 91 | Utah | 105 |
| North Carolina | 92 | Vermont | 106 |
| North Dakota | 93 | Virginia | 107 |
| Ohio | 94 | Washington | 108 |
| Oklahoma | 95 | West Virginia | 109 |
| Oregon | 96 | Wisconsin | 110 |
| Pennsylvania | 97 | Wyoming | 111 |
| Puerto Rico | 98 | | |
| Rhode Island | 99 | | |

Alabama

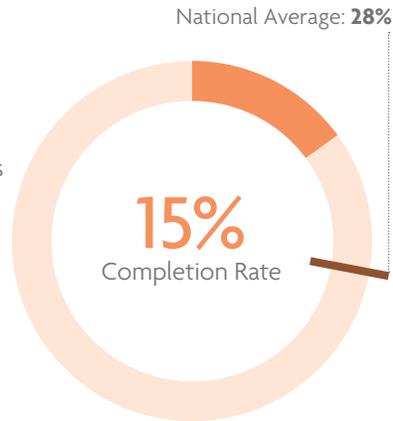
AXP

149

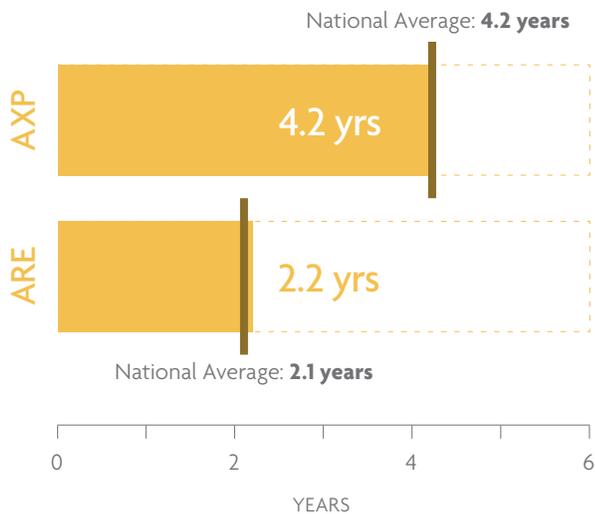
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

23

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

162

Eligible Testers

262

Divisions Taken

23

Completions

62%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

2,778

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Alaska

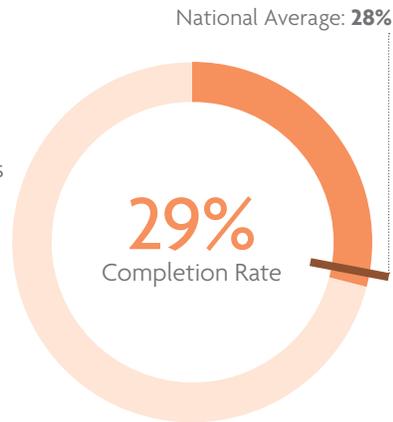
AXP

45

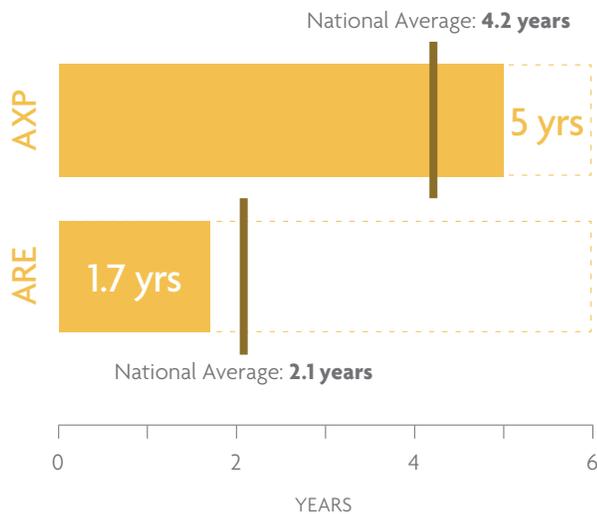
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

13

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

22

Eligible Testers

79

Divisions Taken

7

Completions

71%

Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

59%
Reciprocal
Licenses

41%
Resident
Licenses

604

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Arizona

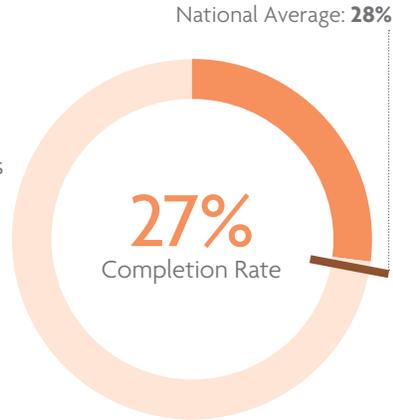
AXP

350

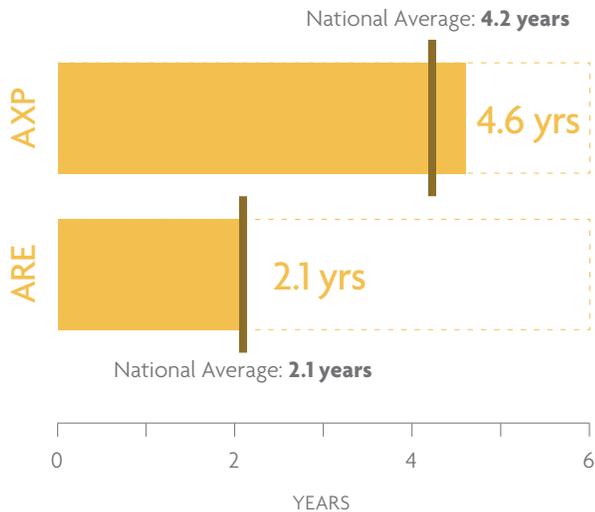
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

96

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

448

Eligible Testers

899

Divisions Taken

84

Completions

National Average:
62%

59%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

65%
Reciprocal
Licenses

35%
Resident
Licenses

6,702
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Arkansas

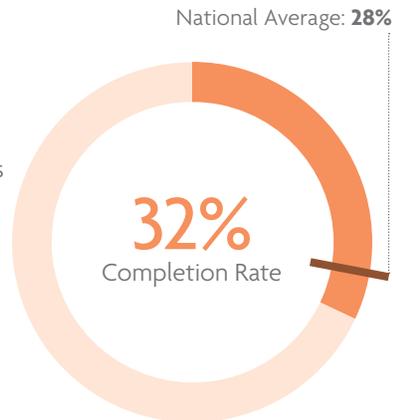
AXP

96

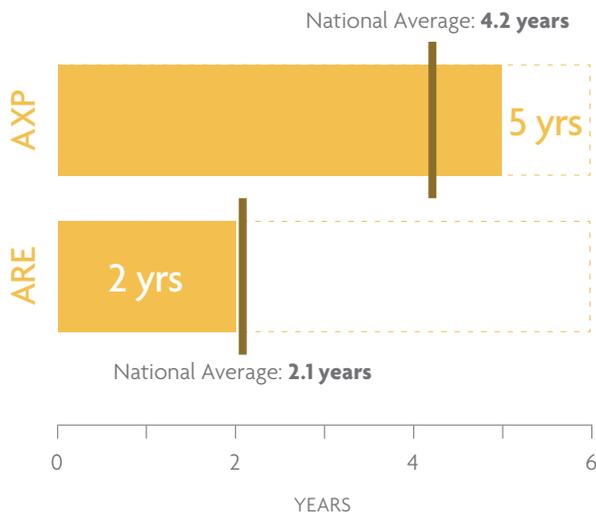
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

31

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

117

Eligible Testers

167

Divisions Taken

16

Completions

National Average:
62%

60%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

66%
Reciprocal
Licenses

34%
Resident
Licenses

1,634
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

California

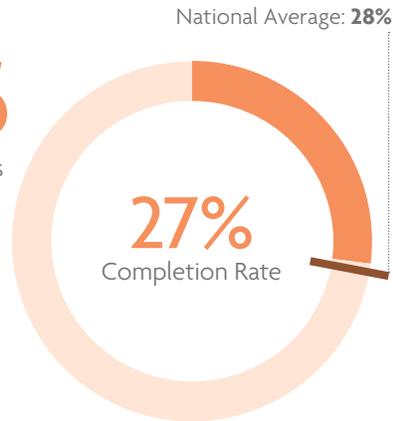
AXP

4,245

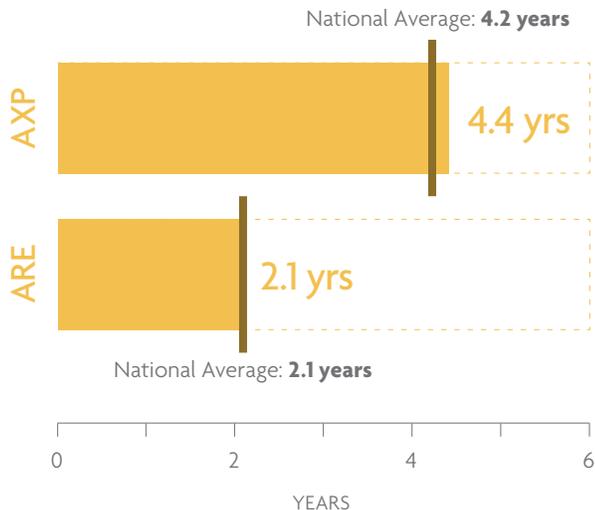
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

1,163

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

5,071

Eligible Testers

8,815

Divisions Taken

595

Completions

National Average:
62%

57%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

19%
Reciprocal
Licenses

81%
Resident
Licenses

21,347

Total Licenses

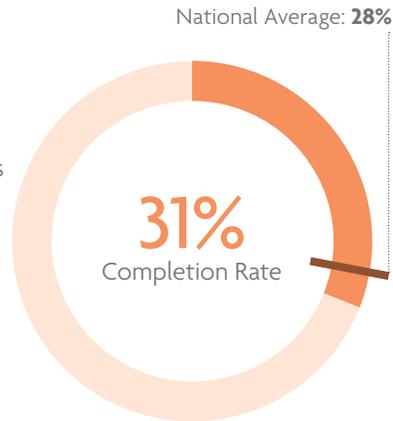
National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Colorado

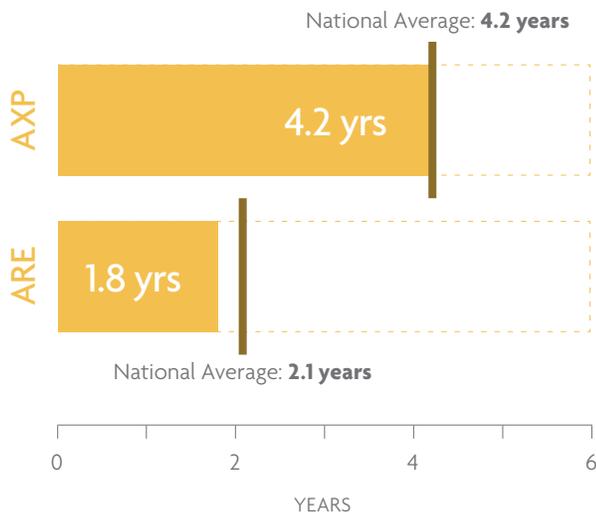
AXP

674
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

207
Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

860
Eligible Testers

1,438
Divisions Taken

130
Completions

68%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

53%
Reciprocal
Licenses

47%
Resident
Licenses

7,308
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Connecticut

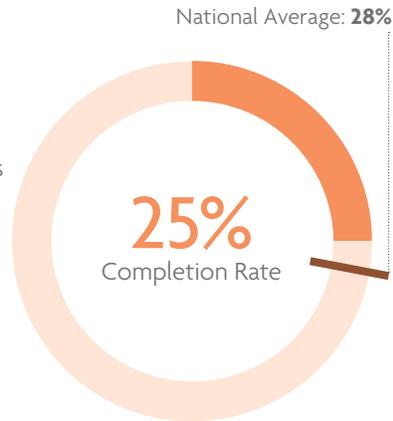
AXP

302

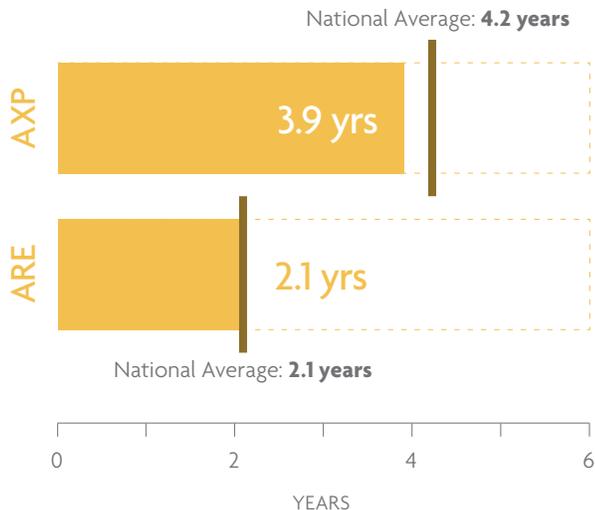
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

76

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

155

Eligible Testers

210

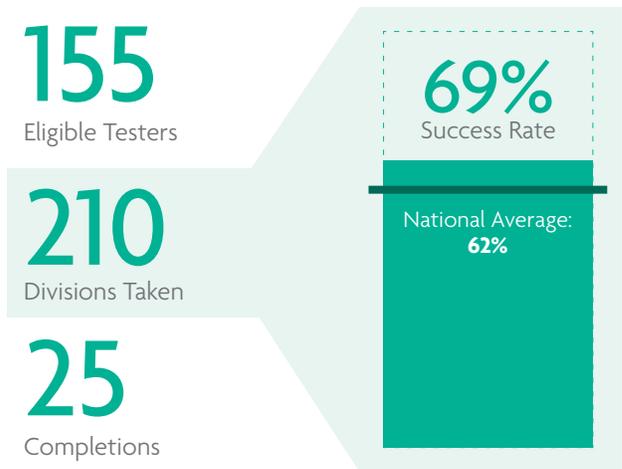
Divisions Taken

25

Completions

69%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%



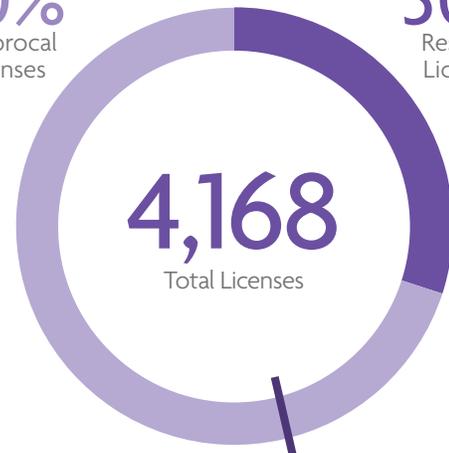
LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

4,168
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%



Delaware

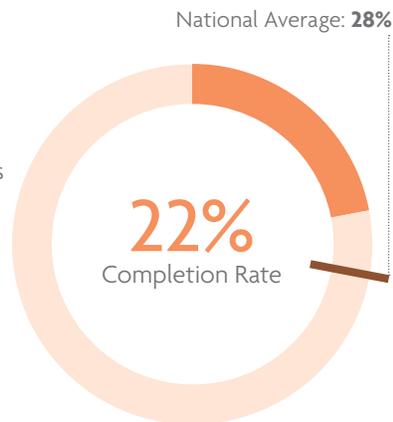
AXP

36

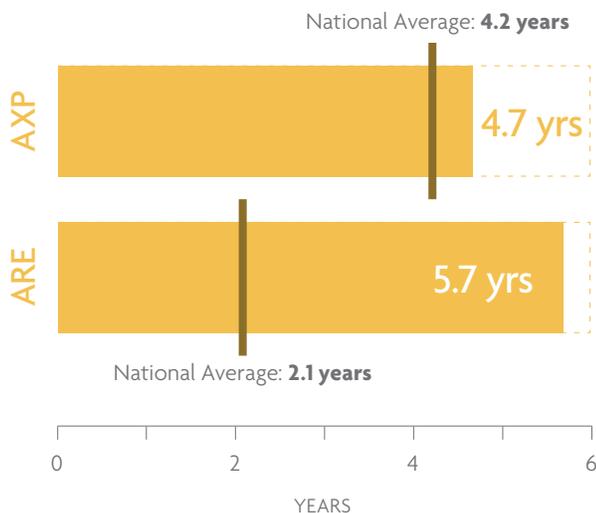
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

8

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

13

Eligible Testers

30

Divisions Taken

4

Completion

77%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

LICENSURE

93%
Reciprocal
Licenses

7%
Resident
Licenses

1,588
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%

District of Columbia

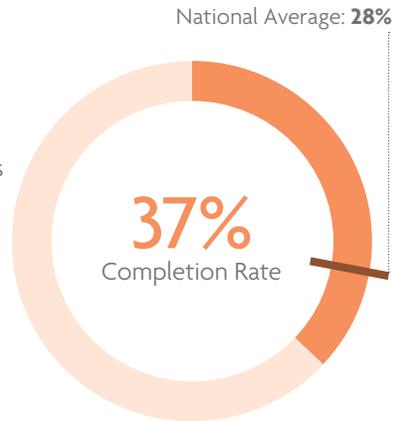
AXP

245

Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

91

Completions



ARE 4.0

673

Eligible Testers

1,250

Divisions Taken

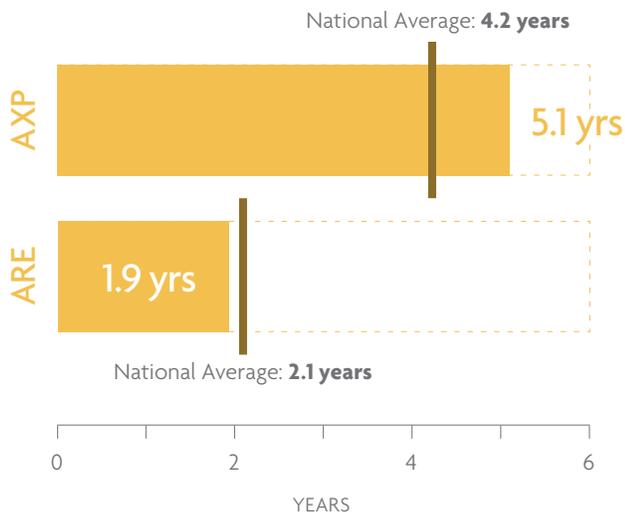
97

Completions

63%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

78%
Reciprocal
Licenses

22%
Resident
Licenses

3,342

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Florida

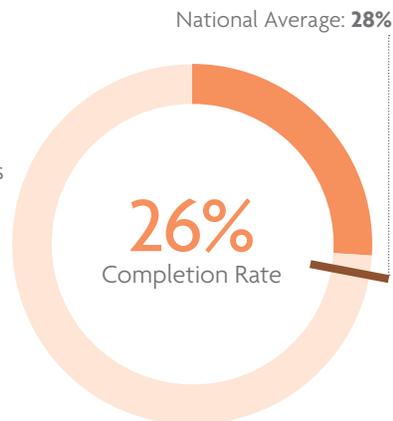
AXP

1,284

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

337

Completions



ARE 4.0

1,742

Eligible Testers

2,621

Divisions Taken

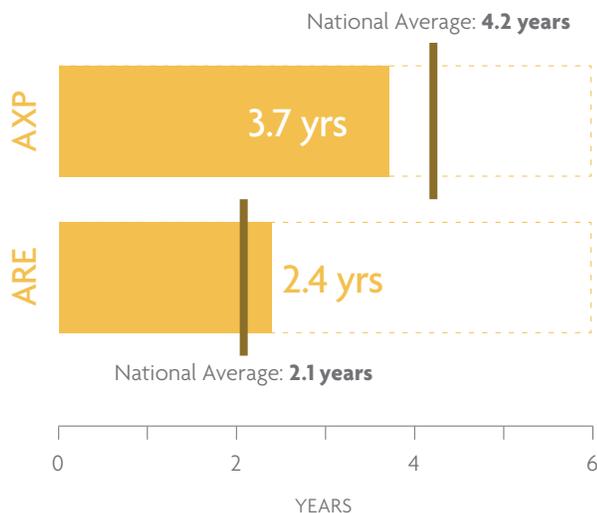
180

Completions

National Average:
62%

52%
Success Rate

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

48%
Reciprocal
Licenses

52%
Resident
Licenses

9,706
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Georgia

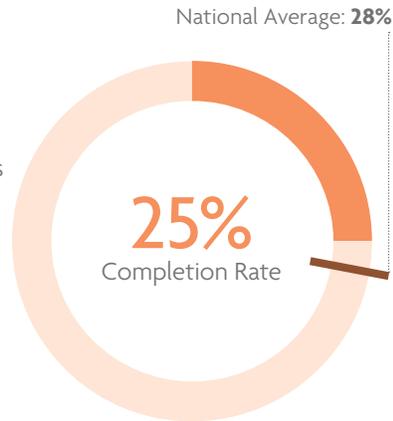
AXP

626

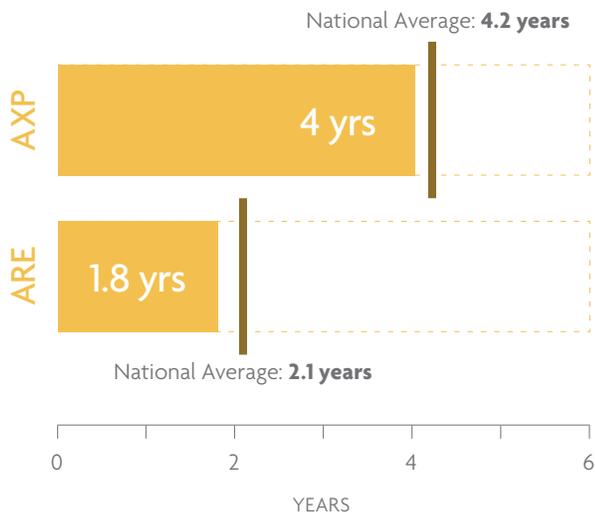
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

159

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

456

Eligible Testers

1,136

Divisions Taken

93

Completions

National Average:
62%

60%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

57%
Reciprocal
Licenses

43%
Resident
Licenses

5,782
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%

Guam

AXP

6

Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

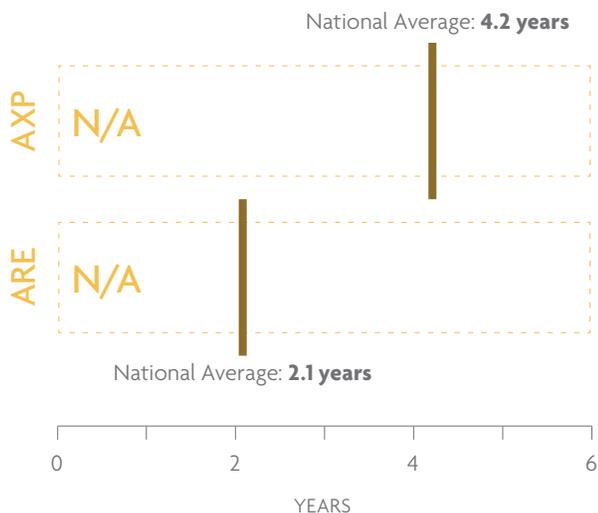
N/A

Completions

National Average: **28%**

N/A
Completion Rate

COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

11

Eligible Testers

26

Divisions Taken

N/A

Completions

National Average:
62%

34%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

110

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Hawaii

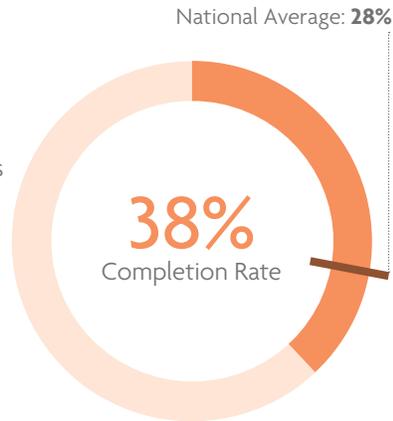
AXP

157

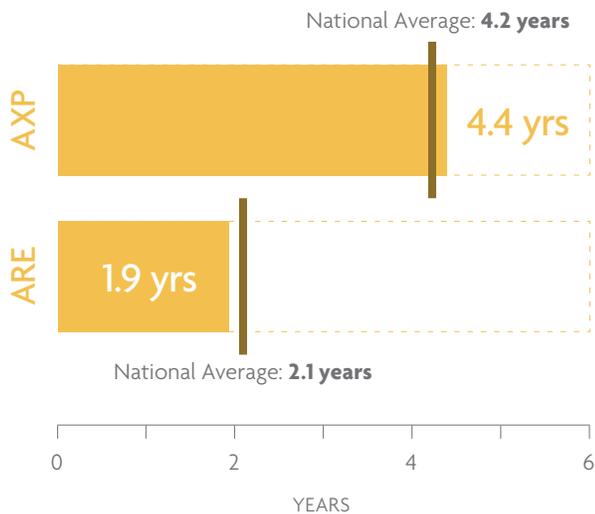
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

59

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

165

Eligible Testers

336

Divisions Taken

22

Completions

National Average:
62%

52%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

58%

Reciprocal
Licenses

42%

Resident
Licenses

2,386

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Idaho

AXP

98

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

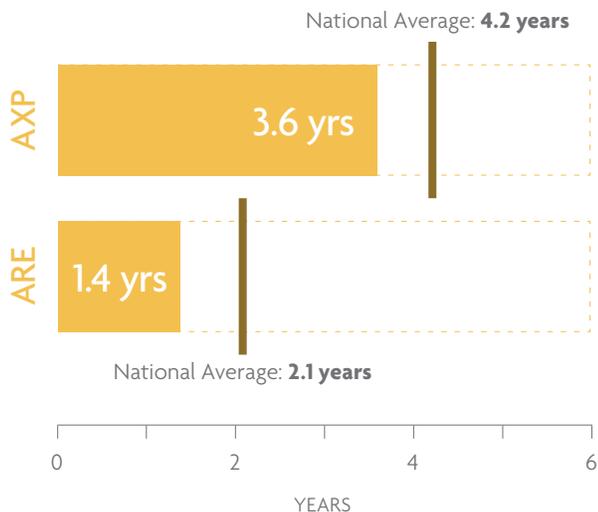
29

Completions

National Average: **28%**



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

76

Eligible Testers

201

Divisions Taken

18

Completions

68%

Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

72%

Reciprocal
Licenses

28%

Resident
Licenses

1,753

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% | Resident 46%

Illinois

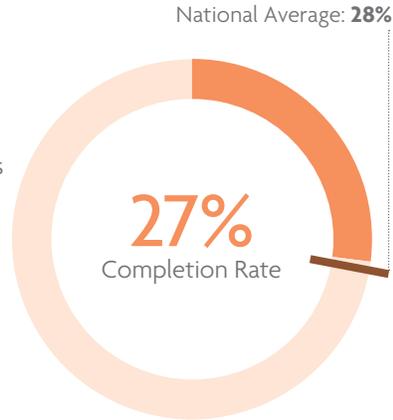
AXP

1,347

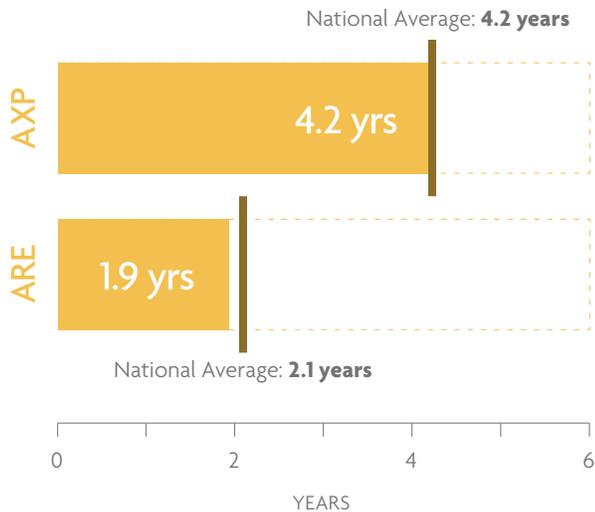
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

364

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

1,045

Eligible Testers

2,634

Divisions Taken

242

Completions

66%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

39%
Reciprocal
Licenses

61%
Resident
Licenses

9,239

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Indiana

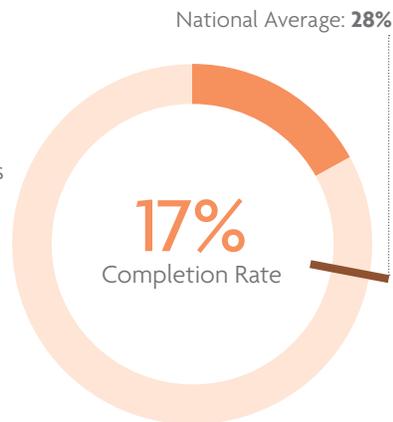
AXP

250

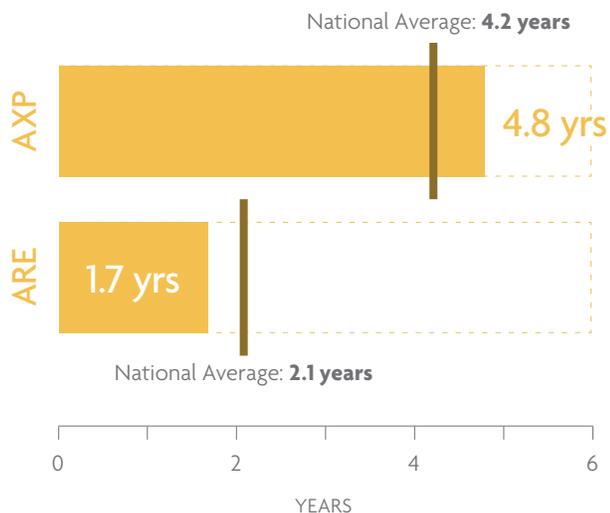
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

43

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

164

Eligible Testers

243

Divisions Taken

35

Completions

74%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

3,395
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Iowa

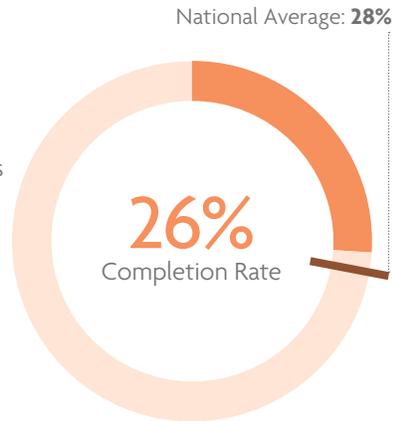
AXP

162

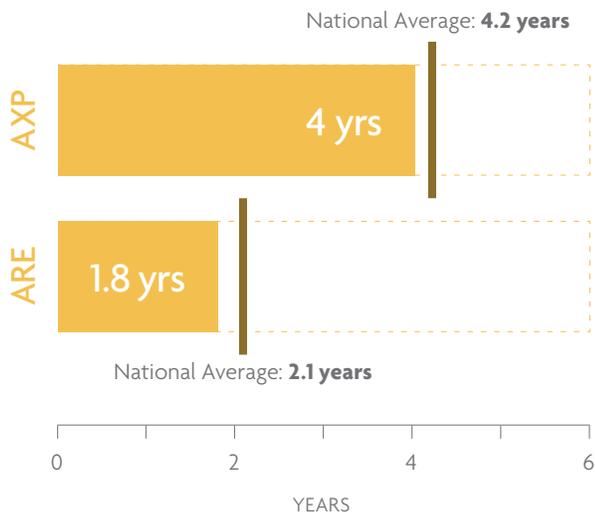
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

42

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

191

Eligible Testers

331

Divisions Taken

38

Completions

76%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

LICENSURE

72%
Reciprocal
Licenses

28%
Resident
Licenses

2,083
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Kansas

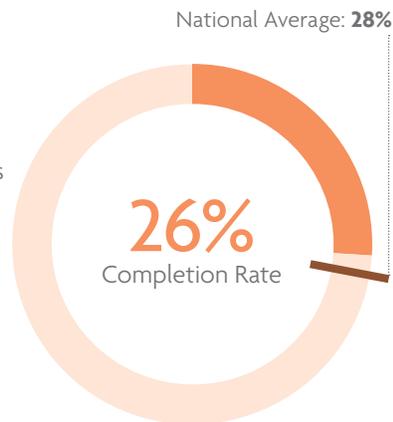
AXP

208

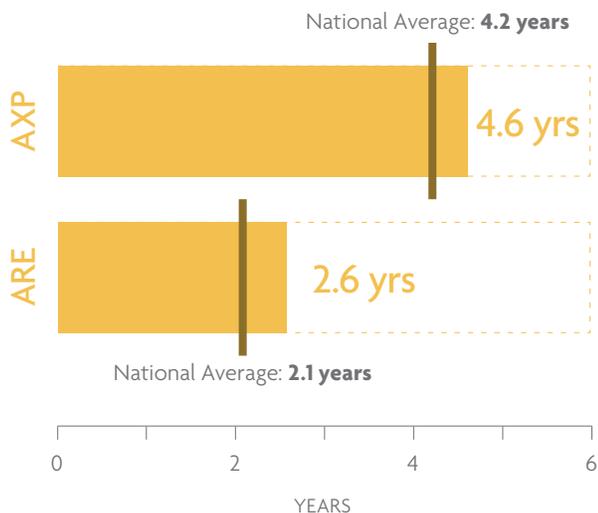
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

55

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

186

Eligible Testers

353

Divisions Taken

41

Completions

National Average:
62%

61%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

2,833
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Kentucky

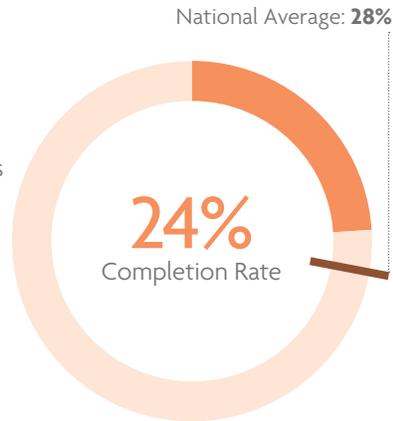
AXP

160

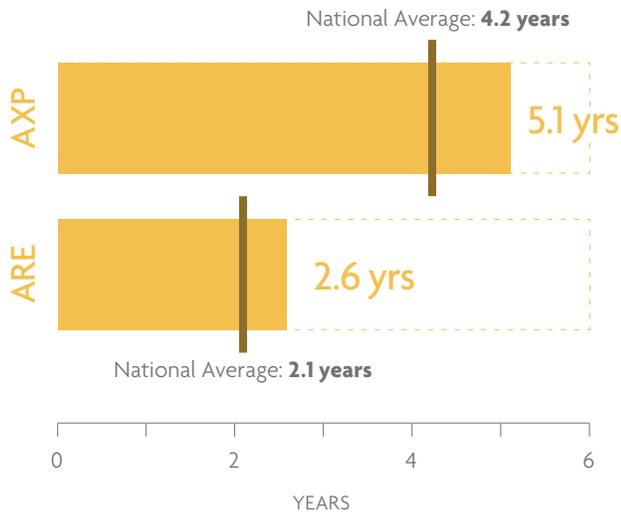
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

39

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

81

Eligible Testers

187

Divisions Taken

15

Completions

National Average:
62%

59%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

72%
Reciprocal
Licenses

28%
Resident
Licenses

2,630
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Louisiana

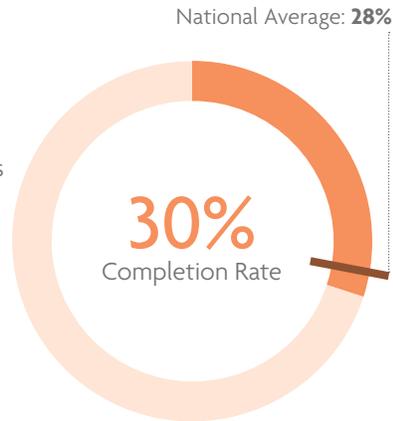
AXP

277

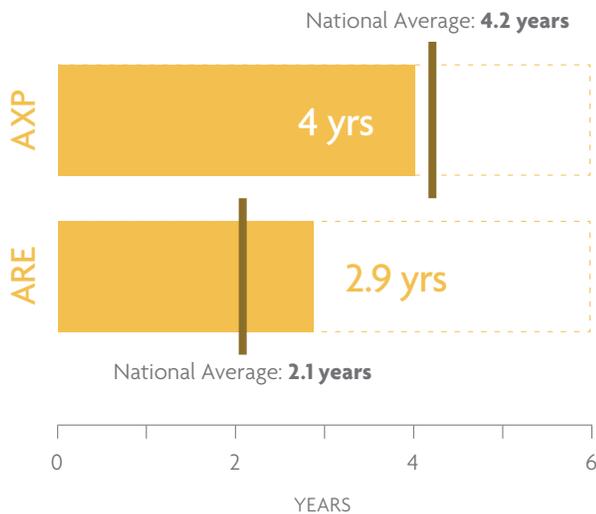
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

83

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

415

Eligible Testers

640

Divisions Taken

51

Completions

62%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

61%
Reciprocal
Licenses

39%
Resident
Licenses

3,358
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%

Maine

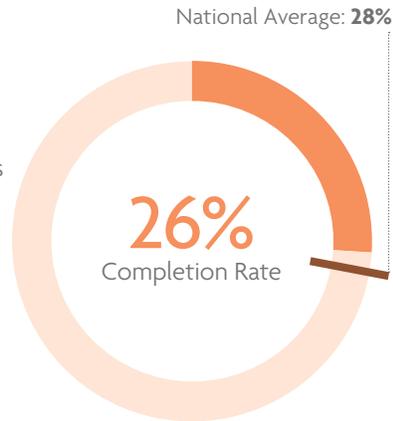
AXP

73

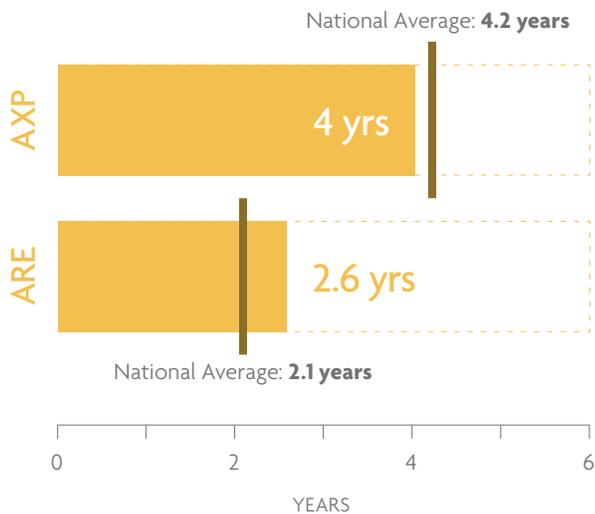
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

19

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

47

Eligible Testers

74

Divisions Taken

5

Completions

National Average:
62%

55%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

73%
Reciprocal
Licenses

27%
Resident
Licenses

1,610
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Maryland

AXP

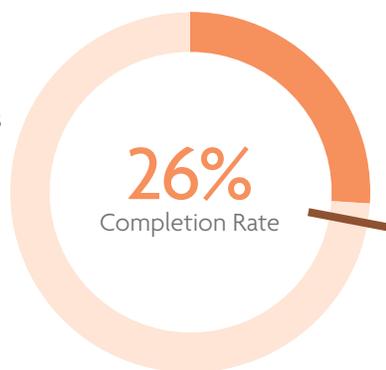
569

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

146

Completions

National Average: **28%**



ARE 4.0

479

Eligible Testers

1,013

Divisions Taken

88

Completions

66%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP



ARE



National Average: **2.1 years**



LICENSURE

65%
Reciprocal
Licenses

35%
Resident
Licenses

6,129
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%

Massachusetts

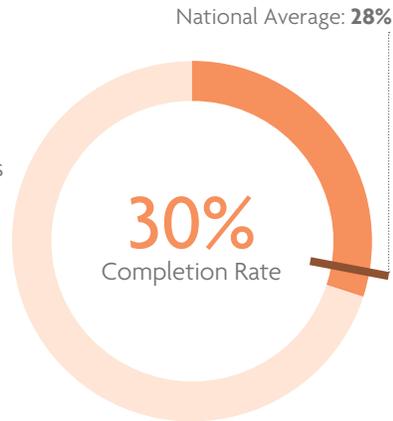
AXP

1,190

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

356

Completions



ARE 4.0

1,381

Eligible Testers

2,227

Divisions Taken

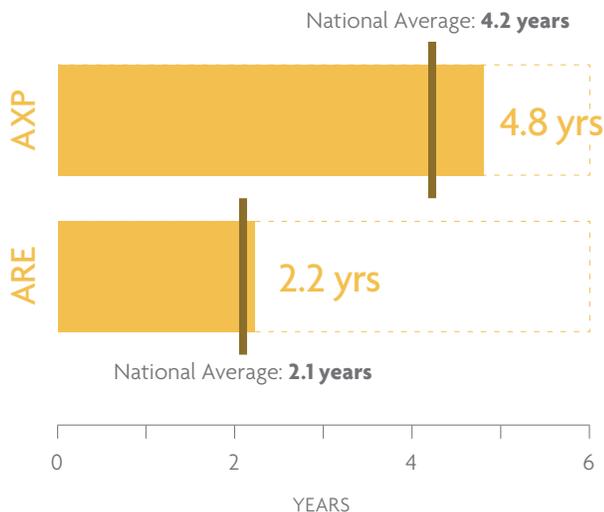
238

Completions

69%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

34%
Reciprocal
Licenses

66%
Resident
Licenses

7,063
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Michigan

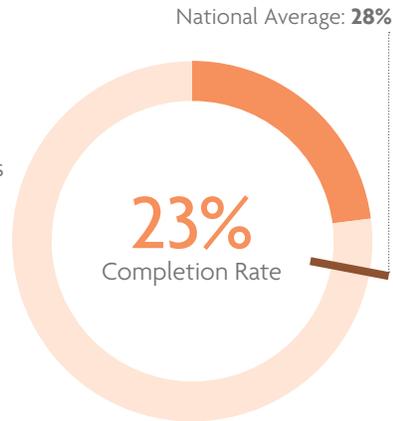
AXP

491

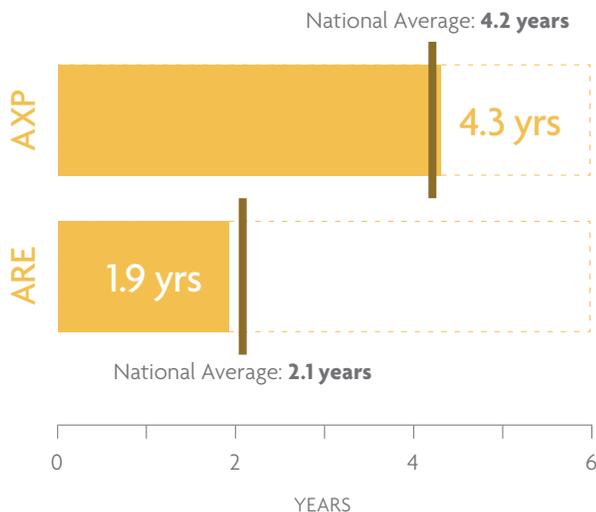
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

113

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

472

Eligible Testers

761

Divisions Taken

48

Completions

62%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

56%
Reciprocal
Licenses

44%
Resident
Licenses

5,374
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Minnesota

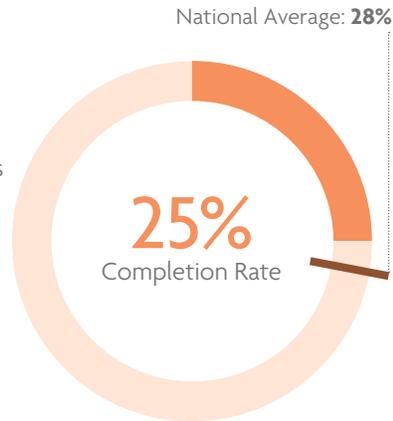
AXP

487

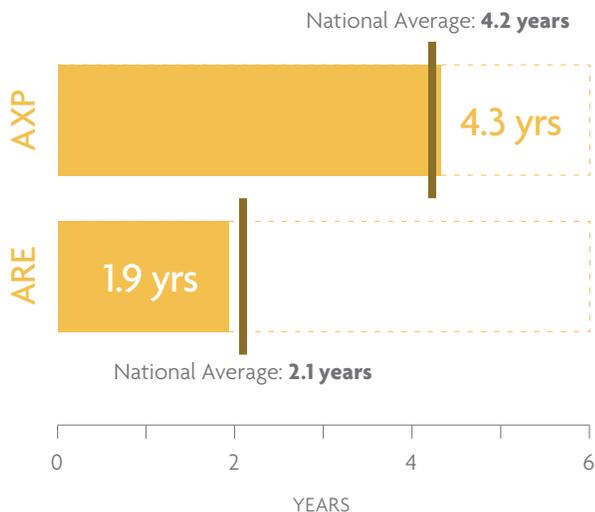
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

122

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

247

Eligible Testers

704

Divisions Taken

75

Completions

74%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

LICENSURE

45%
Reciprocal
Licenses

55%
Resident
Licenses

3,573

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Mississippi

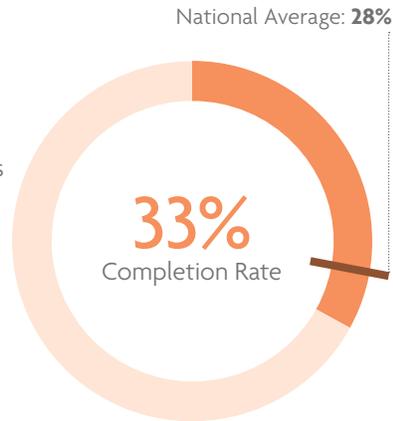
AXP

76

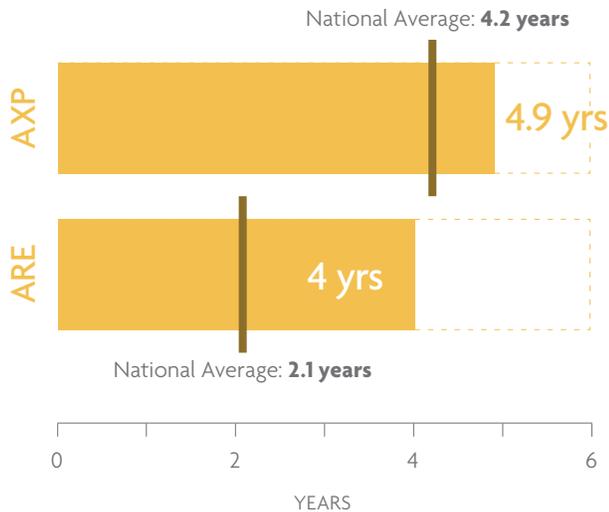
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

25

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

66

Eligible Testers

127

Divisions Taken

9

Completions

63%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

80%
Reciprocal
Licenses

20%
Resident
Licenses

1,818
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Missouri

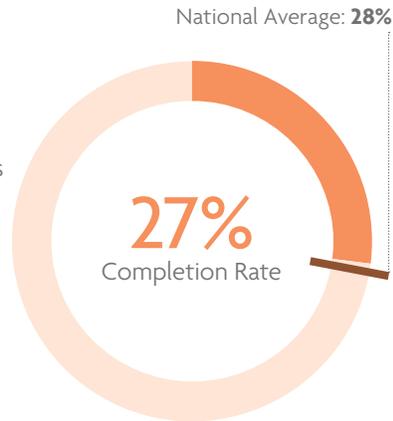
AXP

486

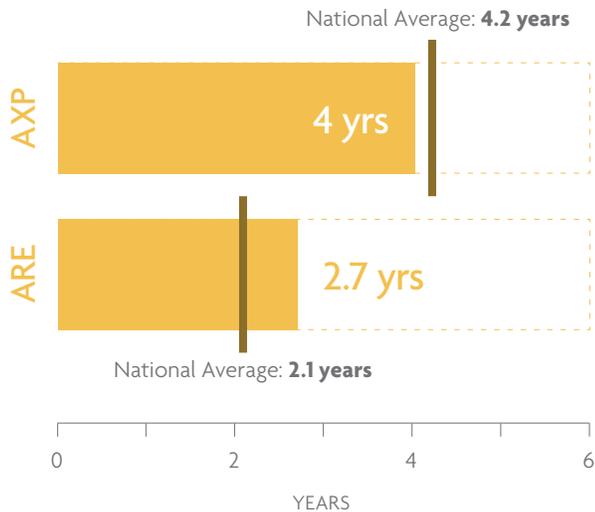
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

130

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

629

Eligible Testers

1,034

Divisions Taken

73

Completions

National Average:
62%

61%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

59%

Reciprocal
Licenses

41%

Resident
Licenses

5,161

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Montana

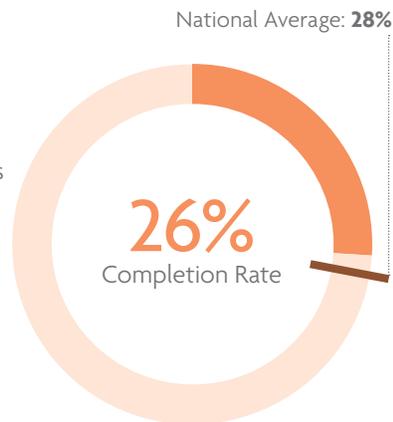
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121

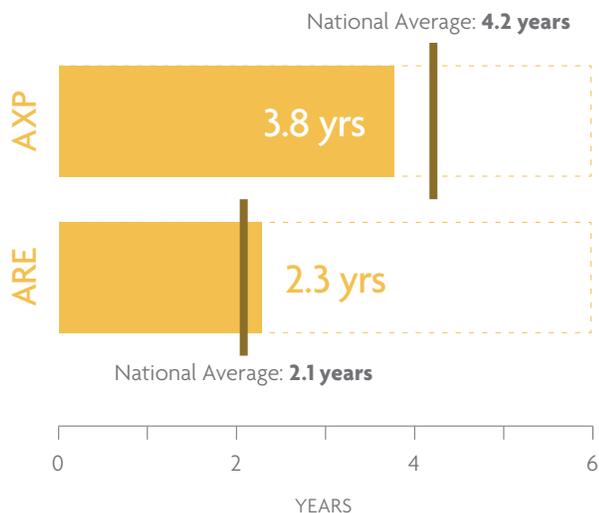
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

32

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

64

Eligible Testers

186

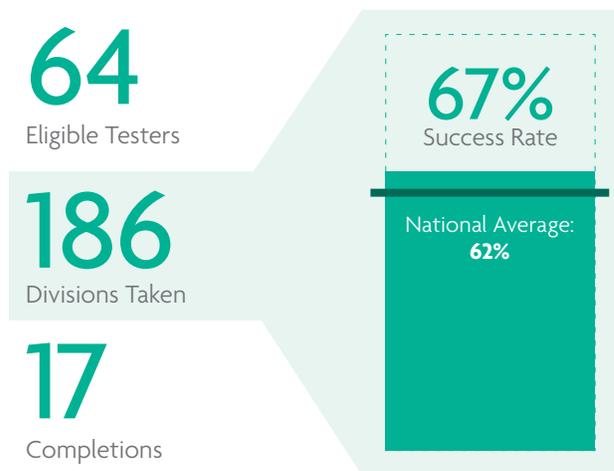
Divisions Taken

17

Completions

67%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%



LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

1,404
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% | Resident 46%



Nebraska

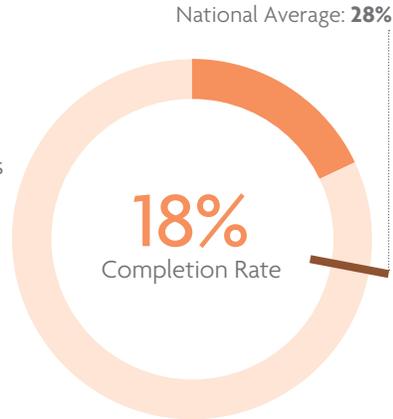
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128

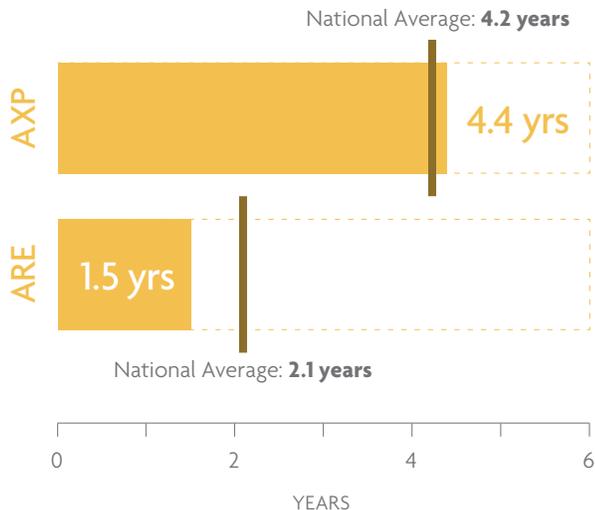
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

23

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

78

Eligible Testers

154

Divisions Taken

14

Completions

69%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

70%
Reciprocal
Licenses

30%
Resident
Licenses

1,882
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Nevada

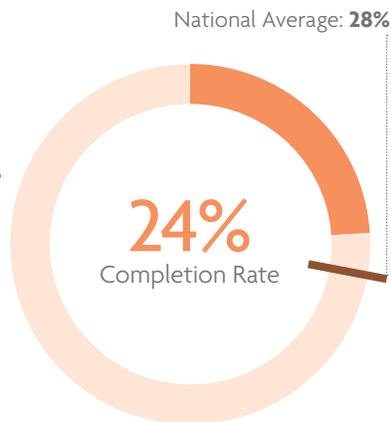
AXP

157

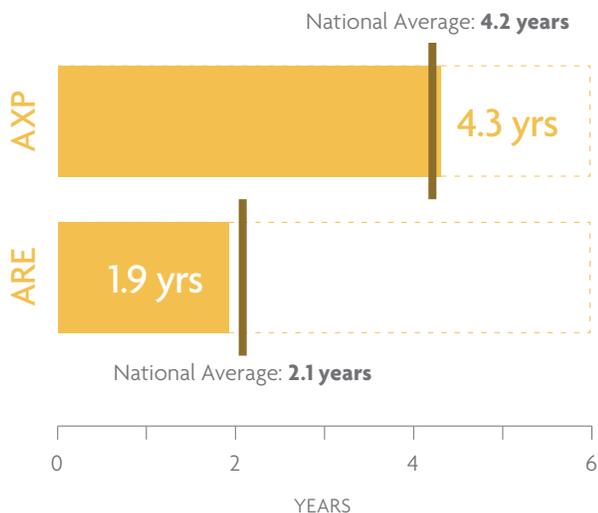
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

38

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

118

Eligible Testers

199

Divisions Taken

20

Completions

72%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

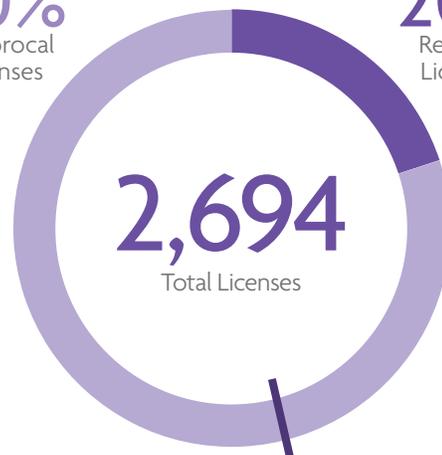
LICENSURE

80%
Reciprocal
Licenses

20%
Resident
Licenses

2,694
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%



New Hampshire

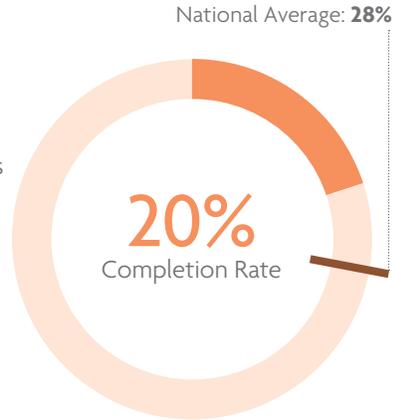
AXP

93

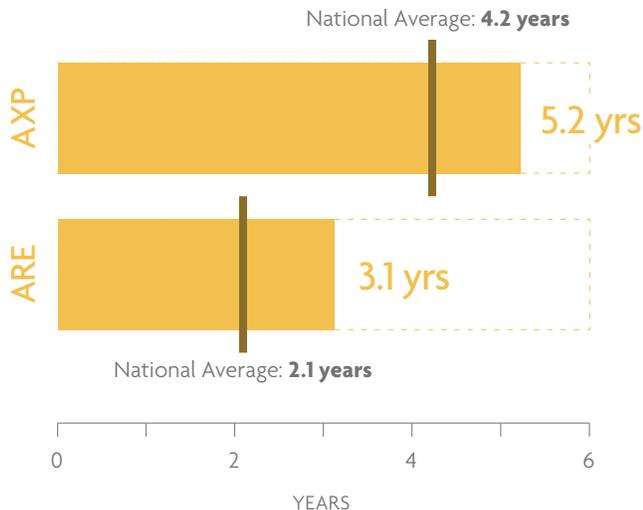
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

19

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

38

Eligible Testers

93

Divisions Taken

12

Completions

72%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

**TOP
10**

LICENSURE

83%
Reciprocal
Licenses

17%
Resident
Licenses

1,938
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

New Jersey

AXP

1,008

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

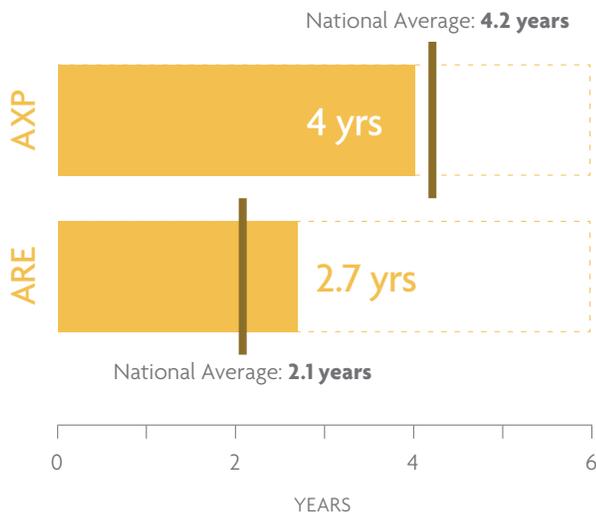
299

Completions

National Average: **28%**



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

295

Eligible Testers

523

Divisions Taken

61

Completions

National Average:
62%

60%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

61%
Reciprocal
Licenses

39%
Resident
Licenses

7,955
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal: **54%** | Resident: **46%**

New Mexico

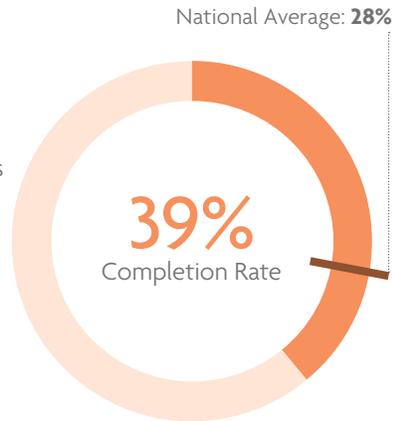
AXP

98

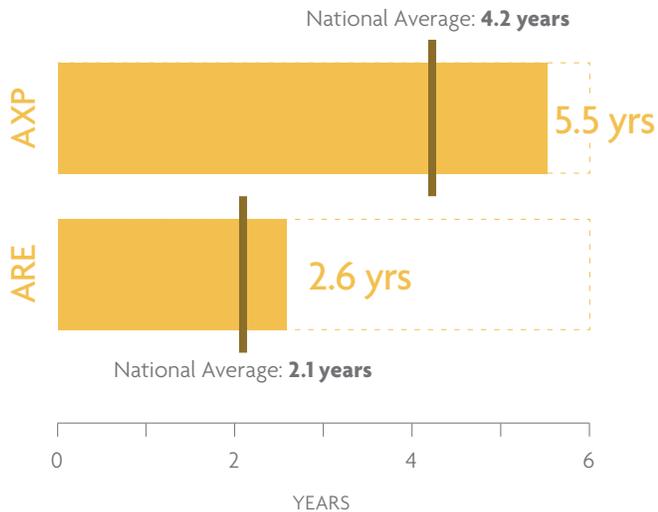
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

38

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

89

Eligible Testers

205

Divisions Taken

14

Completions

62%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

68%
Reciprocal
Licenses

32%
Resident
Licenses

2,160
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

New York

AXP

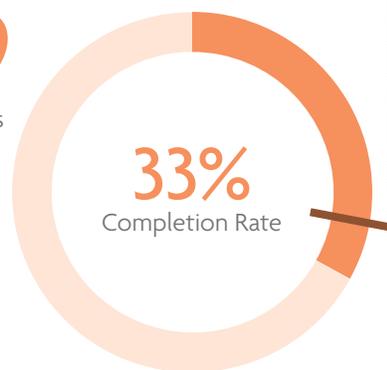
3,599

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

1,188

Completions

National Average: **28%**



ARE 4.0

5,819

Eligible Testers

9,973

Divisions Taken

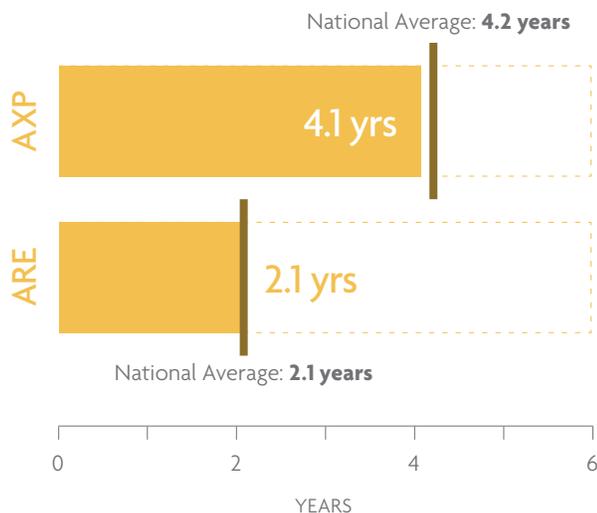
786

Completions

National Average:
62%

61%
Success Rate

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

41%
Reciprocal
Licenses

59%
Resident
Licenses

18,335

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

North Carolina

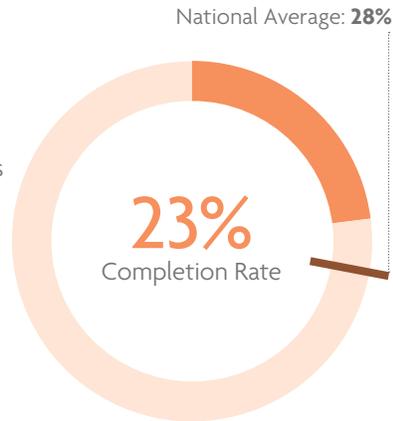
AXP

488

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

114

Completions



ARE 4.0

403

Eligible Testers

893

Divisions Taken

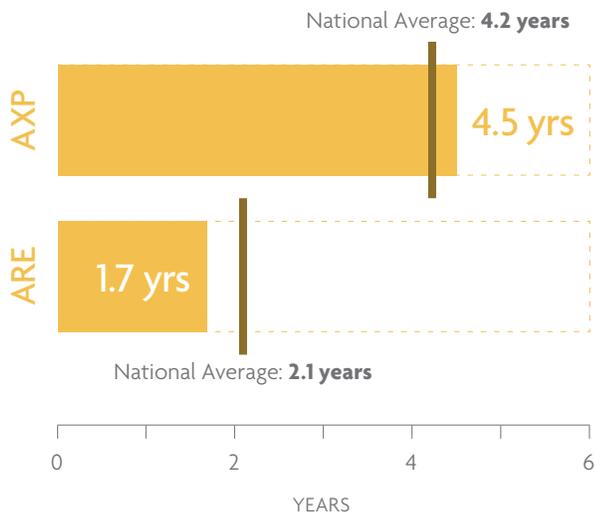
79

Completions

69%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

58%
Reciprocal
Licenses

42%
Resident
Licenses

5,875
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

North Dakota

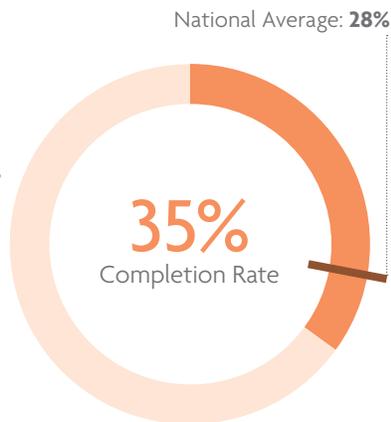
AXP

63

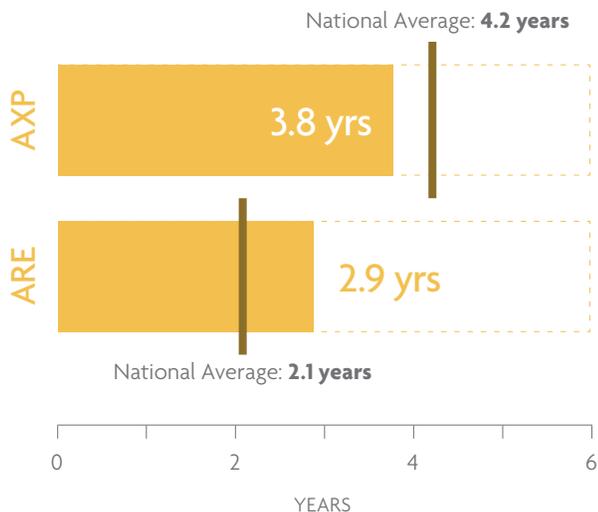
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

22

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

76

Eligible Testers

128

Divisions Taken

18

Completions

67% Success Rate

National Average: 62%

LICENSURE

85% Reciprocal Licenses

15% Resident Licenses

1,236 Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Ohio

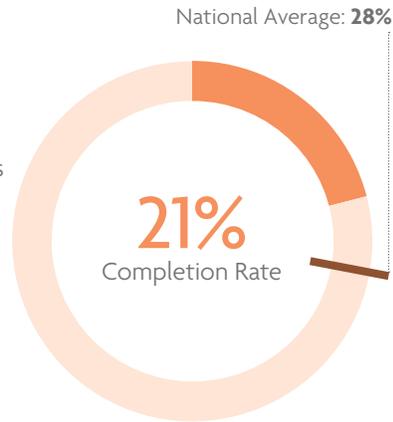
AXP

797

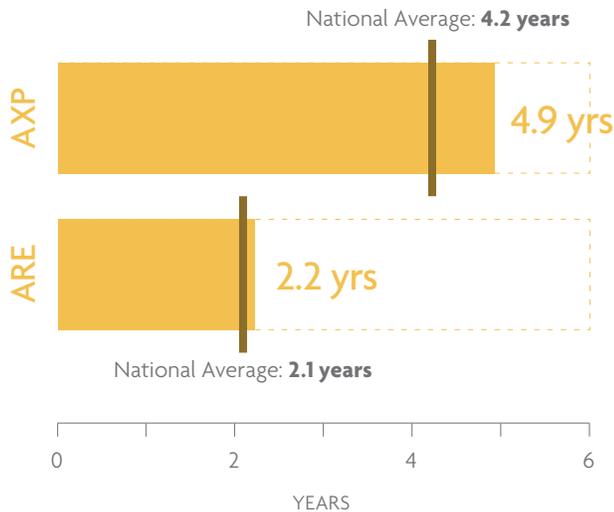
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

168

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

485

Eligible Testers

906

Divisions Taken

93

Completions

71%

Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

58%
Reciprocal
Licenses

42%
Resident
Licenses

6,435

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Oklahoma

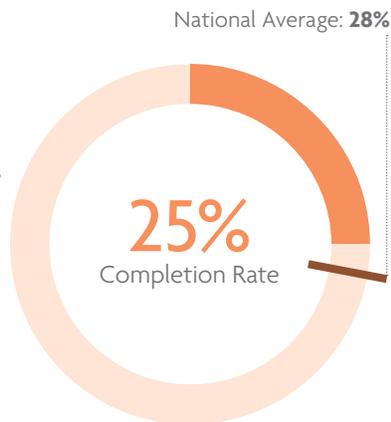
AXP

190

Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

47

Completions



ARE 4.0

186

Eligible Testers

362

Divisions Taken

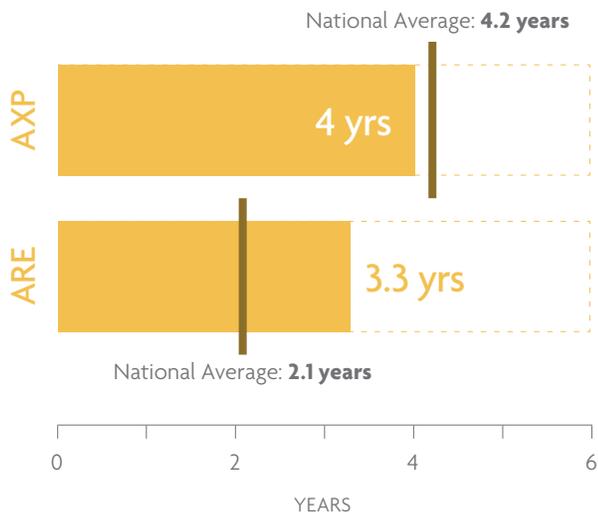
27

Completions

National Average:
62%

55%
Success Rate

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

66%

Reciprocal Licenses

34%

Resident Licenses

2,420

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Oregon

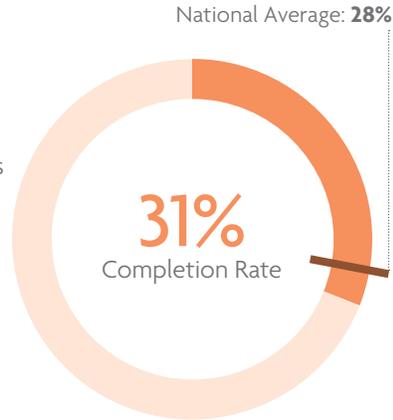
AXP

481

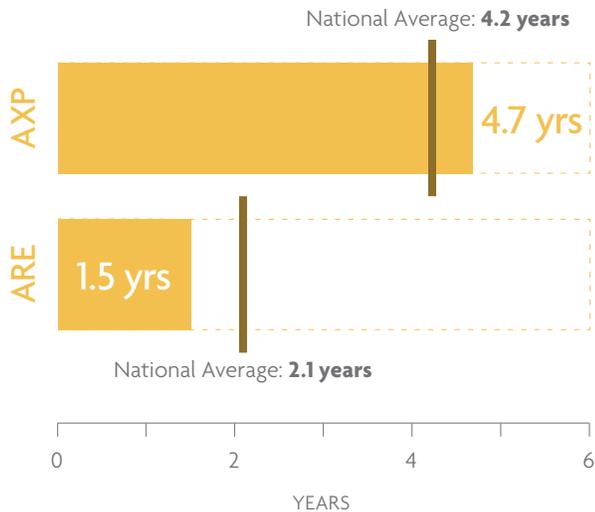
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

151

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

312

Eligible Testers

794

Divisions Taken

89

Completions

73%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

LICENSURE

45%
Reciprocal
Licenses

55%
Resident
Licenses

3,126
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Pennsylvania

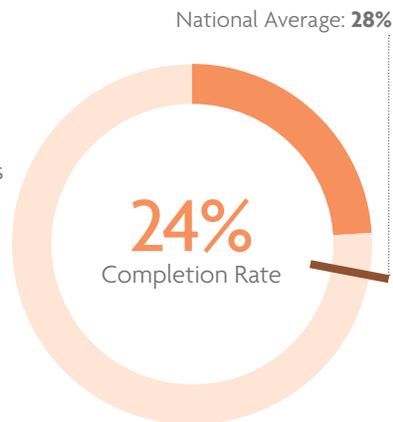
AXP

918

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

222

Completions



ARE 4.0

928

Eligible Testers

1,622

Divisions Taken

155

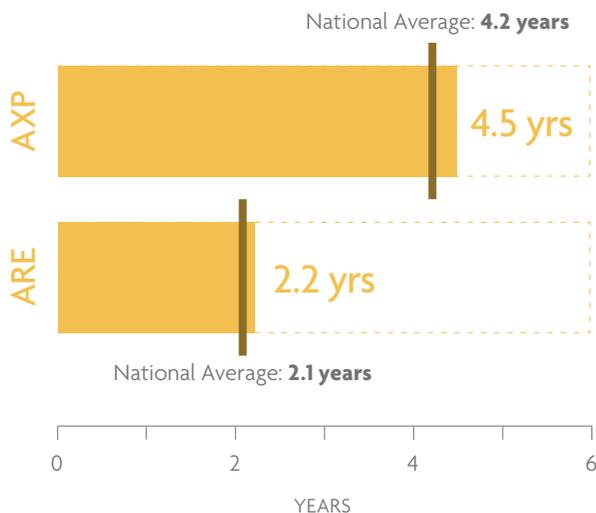
Completions

69%

Success Rate

National Average:
62%

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

53%
Reciprocal
Licenses

47%
Resident
Licenses

8,741

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Puerto Rico

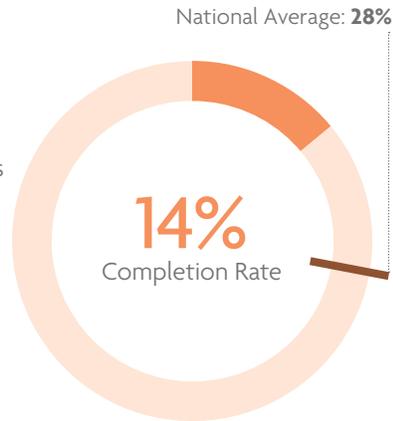
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183

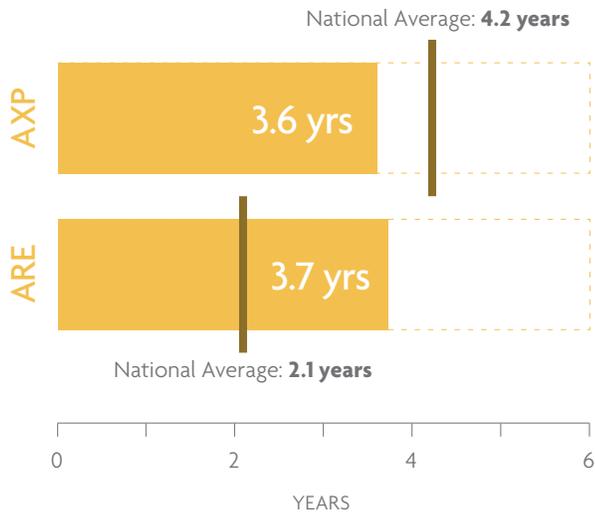
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

25

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

294

Eligible Testers

314

Divisions Taken

16

Completions

National Average:
62%

46%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

15%
Reciprocal
Licenses

85%
Resident
Licenses

699

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Rhode Island

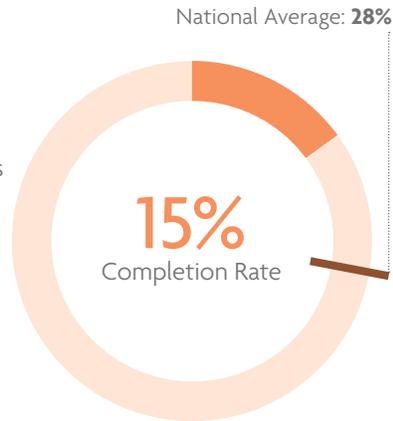
AXP

97

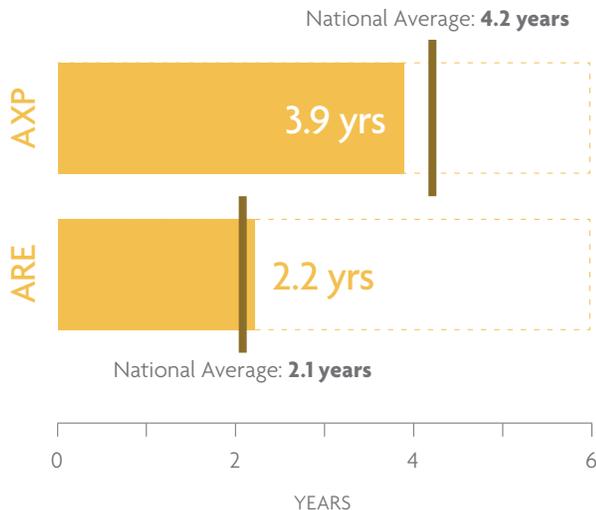
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

15

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

82

Eligible Testers

87

Divisions Taken

19

Completions

76%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP 10

LICENSURE

82%
Reciprocal Licenses

18%
Resident Licenses

1,730
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% | **Resident 46%**

South Carolina

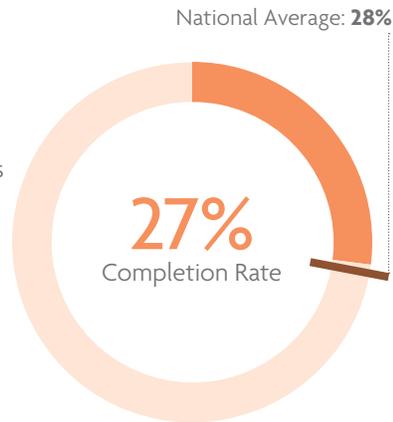
AXP

229

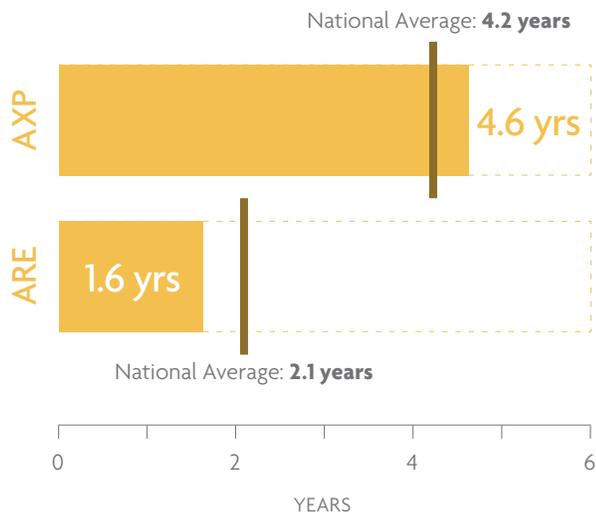
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

61

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

188

Eligible Testers

372

Divisions Taken

39

Completions

67%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

74%
Reciprocal
Licenses

26%
Resident
Licenses

4,191
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

South Dakota

AXP

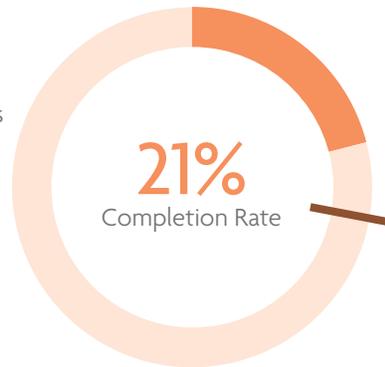
43

Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

9

Completions

National Average: **28%**



ARE 4.0

21

Eligible Testers

77

Divisions Taken

8

Completions

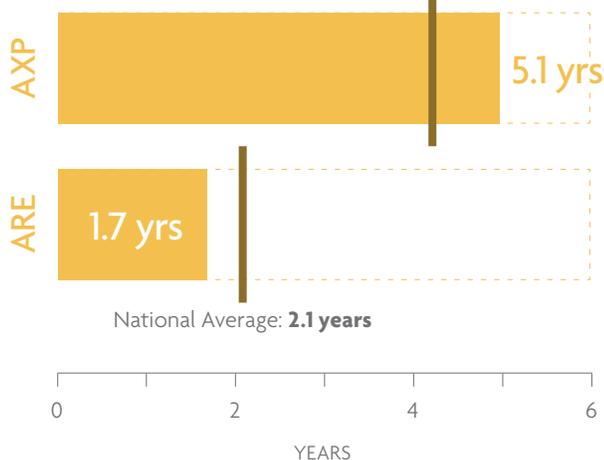
75%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

TOP
10

COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**



LICENSURE

87%
Reciprocal
Licenses

13%
Resident
Licenses

872
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%

Tennessee

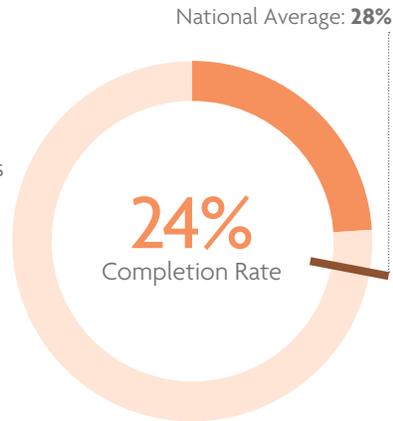
AXP

326

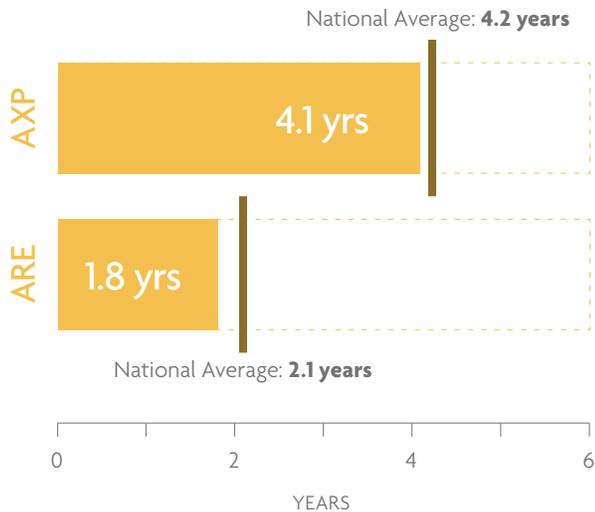
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

78

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

204

Eligible Testers

518

Divisions Taken

41

Completions

63%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

60%
Reciprocal
Licenses

40%
Resident
Licenses

3,834

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Texas

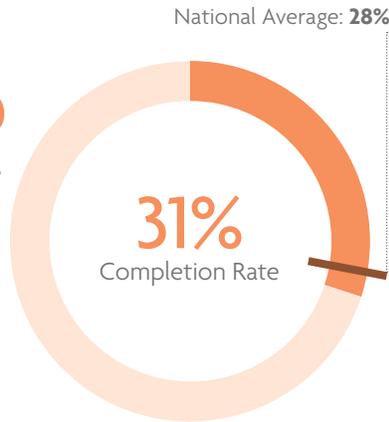
AXP

2,205

Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

678

Completions



ARE 4.0

2,163

Eligible Testers

4,754

Divisions Taken

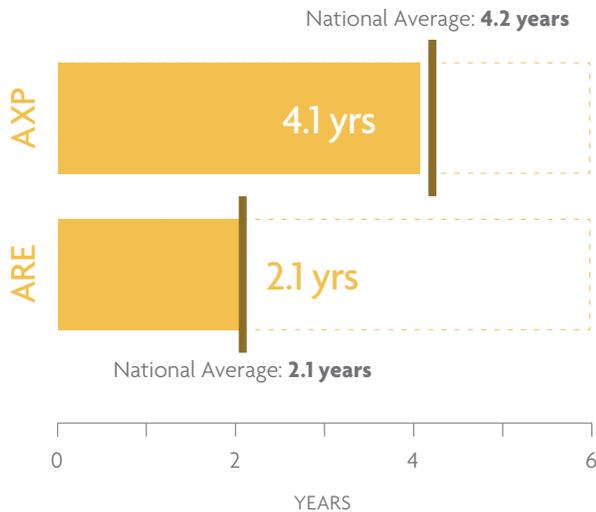
349

Completions

National Average:
62%

59%
Success Rate

COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

34%
Reciprocal Licenses

66%
Resident Licenses

12,118

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

U.S. Virgin Islands

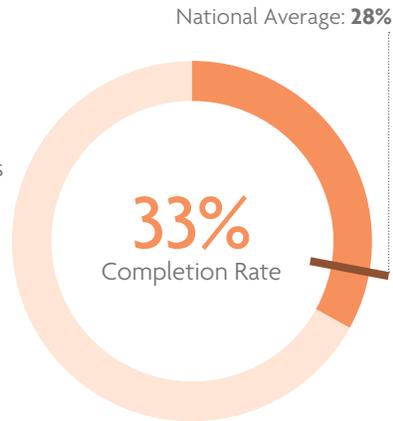
AXP

3

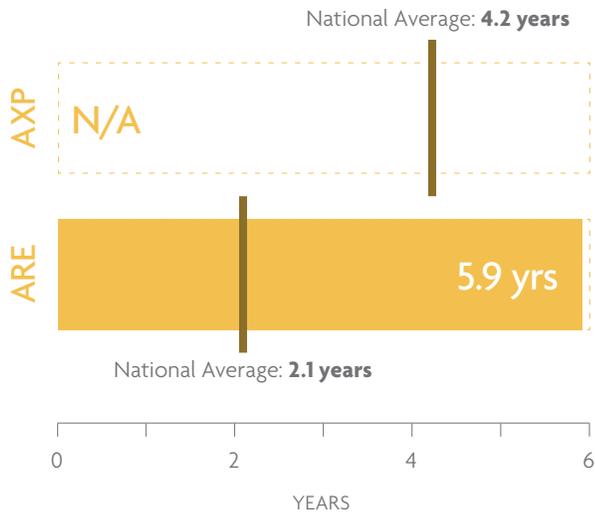
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

1

Completion



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

3

Eligible Testers

11

Divisions Taken

2

Completions

91%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

**TOP
10**

LICENSURE

85%
Reciprocal
Licenses

15%
Resident
Licenses



National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Utah

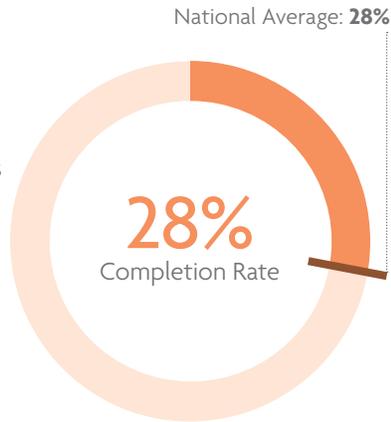
AXP

191

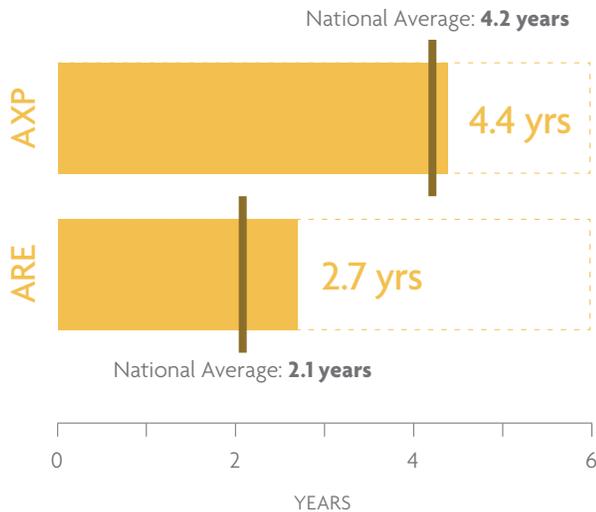
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

53

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

190

Eligible Testers

403

Divisions Taken

36

Completions

National Average:
62%

60%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

66%
Reciprocal
Licenses

34%
Resident
Licenses

2,449
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Vermont

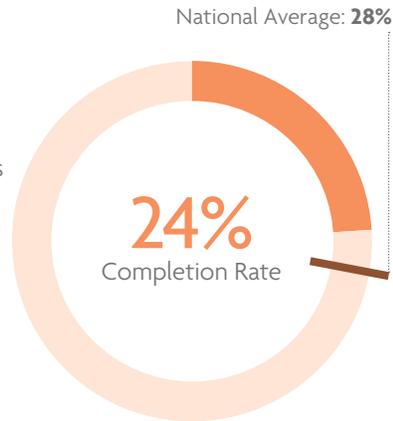
AXP

59

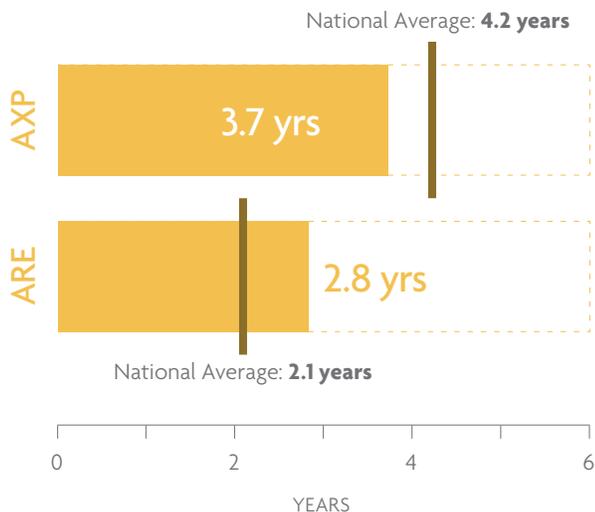
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

14

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

62

Eligible Testers

81

Divisions Taken

9

Completions

74%

Success Rate

National Average:
62%

**TOP
10**

LICENSURE

82%

Reciprocal
Licenses

18%

Resident
Licenses

1,104

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Virginia

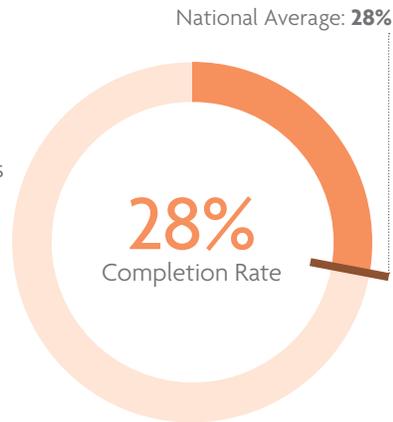
AXP

669

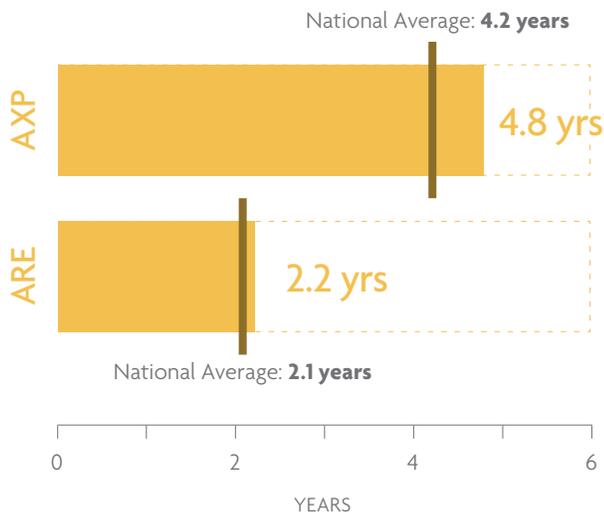
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

189

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

234

Eligible Testers

688

Divisions Taken

82

Completions

69%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

60%
Reciprocal
Licenses

40%
Resident
Licenses

7,330
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54% Resident 46%

Washington

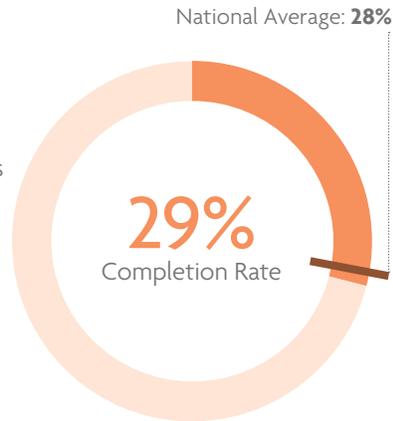
AXP

919

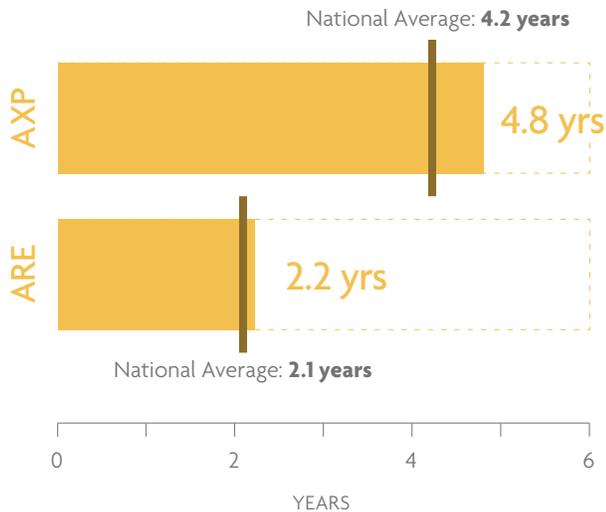
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

266

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

998

Eligible Testers

1,683

Divisions Taken

148

Completions

66%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

39%
Reciprocal
Licenses

61%
Resident
Licenses

6,411

Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

West Virginia

AXP

28

Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

10

Completions

National Average: **28%**



ARE 4.0

19

Eligible Testers

12

Divisions Taken

3

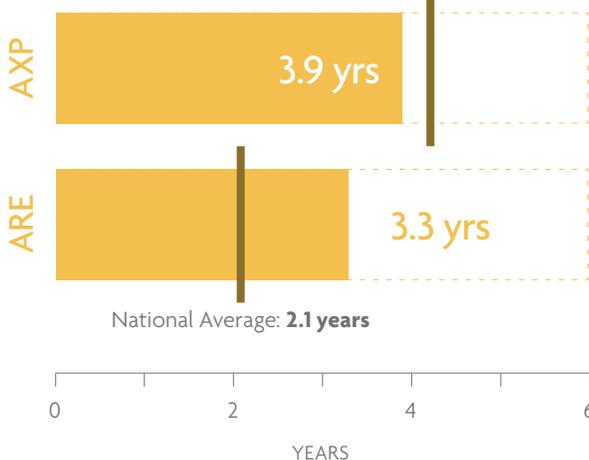
Completions

National Average:
62%

42%
Success Rate

COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**



LICENSURE

90%
Reciprocal Licenses

10%
Resident Licenses

1,133
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | 46%

Wisconsin

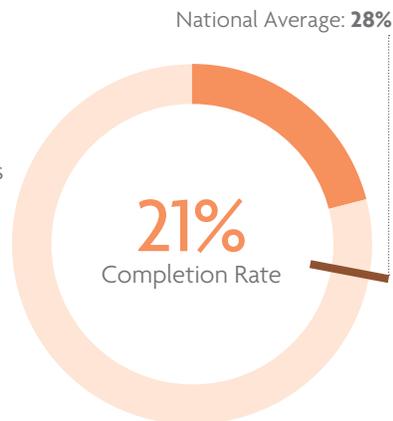
AXP

383

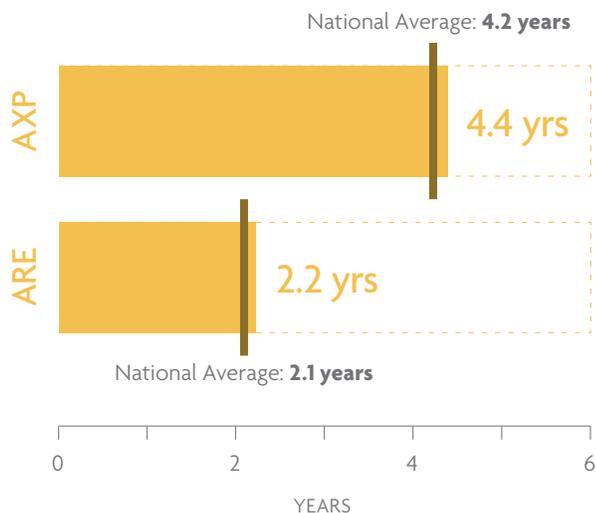
Licensure Candidates
Reporting Hours

80

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

723

Eligible Testers

977

Divisions Taken

72

Completions

63%
Success Rate

National Average:
62%

LICENSURE

66%
Reciprocal
Licenses

34%
Resident
Licenses

4,467
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | **Resident**
54% | **46%**

Wyoming

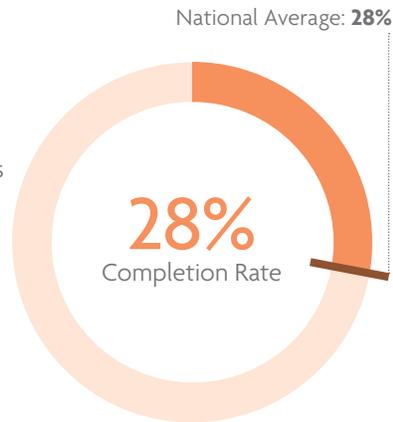
AXP

29

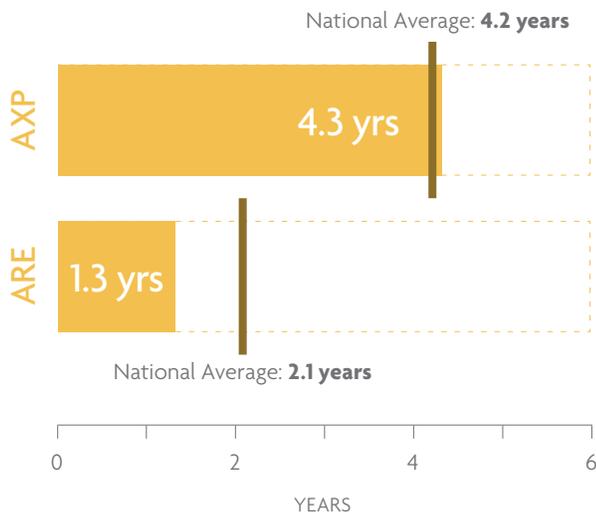
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

8

Completions



COMPLETION TIMELINE



ARE 4.0

34

Eligible Testers

75

Divisions Taken

6

Completions

National Average:
62%

60%
Success Rate

LICENSURE

88%
Reciprocal
Licenses

12%
Resident
Licenses

1,178
Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal | Resident
54% | 46%

About This Report

This report is based on data collected by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) during the 2016 calendar year, providing insight on the path to licensure.

NCARB maintains a database on licensure candidates and Certificate holders. This allows us to track the progression of candidates as they move through the Architectural Experience Program™ (AXP™), the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®), and receive an initial license.

Some of the data is self-reported, including age, race, and geographic location. Other data is triggered by candidate actions such as starting the AXP or completing the ARE. NCARB also collects data from the U.S. jurisdictions to provide a total count of architects.

Note: Data from the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) was also used in this report to provide the number of students entering and graduating from NAAB-accredited programs.

About NCARB

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) is a global leader in architectural regulation. NCARB is made up of the architectural licensing boards (our Member Boards) of the 50 U.S. states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

We are dedicated to protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare through assisting our Member Boards in carrying out their duties and helping professionals reach their career goals.

NCARB accomplishes these goals by developing the national standards and programs for licensure candidates and architects—including the Architectural Experience Program™ (AXP™), Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®), and NCARB Certificate. The Certificate facilitates reciprocal licensure across the United States, Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand.

Join the conversation on social media:



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WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/NCARB

For more information visit www.ncarb.org

Glossary

Age: Median age based on self-reported dates of birth.

ARE: Developed by NCARB, the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) is used to assess a candidate's knowledge and skills, and is required for initial licensure in all U.S. jurisdictions.

ARE/Exam Candidate: An NCARB Record holder who is currently taking the ARE.

ARE Completion: When an exam candidate passes all ARE divisions.

Early Eligibility: The ability to take the ARE before completing the AXP. Fifty of the 54 jurisdictions currently allow this overlap.

AXP: The Architectural Experience Program™ (AXP™) provides a framework to guide licensure candidates through earning and recording professional experience.

AXP Completion: When a licensure candidate fulfills the AXP's requirements and their Record has been evaluated by NCARB.

Licensure Candidate: An NCARB Record holder who is actively documenting experience and/or taking the ARE.

NAAB: The National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) accredits U.S. professional programs in architecture. All U.S. jurisdictions accept degrees from NAAB-accredited programs for initial licensure.

New Record: A candidate's successful application for an NCARB Record, which is often the first step on the path to licensure.

NCARB Certificate: A credential available to architects that facilitates reciprocal licensure across U.S. jurisdictions, as well as Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand.

Non-Certified Architect: An architect who does not hold an NCARB Certificate but maintains an NCARB Record.

Reporting Requirement: Effective July 1, 2009, licensure candidates must submit AXP experience within eight months to earn full credit.



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