



# NCARB BY THE NUMBERS

2019

Join the Conversation on Social Media

#NBTN

NCARB

© 2019 NCARB by the Numbers

By the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

All rights reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted for reproduction without the prior permission of the publisher.

# Table of Contents

Welcome to the 2019 NCARB by the Numbers .....	3
State of Licensure .....	4–11
Centennial .....	12–17
Education .....	18–29
Experience .....	30–37
Examination .....	38–49
Timeline to Licensure .....	50–53
Navigating the Path .....	54–61
Demographics .....	62–71
Inside NCARB .....	72–77
Jurisdictions by the Numbers .....	78–136
About This Report .....	138
About NCARB .....	139
Glossary .....	140–141



# Welcome to the 2019 NCARB by the Numbers

Each year, *NCARB by the Numbers* provides an exclusive, definitive look at trends along the path to architectural licensure. This year's report marks our eighth edition and, as always, we have continued to adapt, improve, and add to the information presented in order to offer clear and reliable data.

In May 2019, NCARB celebrated its 100th anniversary as an organization. As we enter our second century of facilitating licensure, we are taking the time to consider what our future will look like: Will architectural licensure continue to follow the framework that has been established over the past 100 years? How can NCARB best promote effective architectural education, encourage better relationships between supervisors and licensure candidates, and embrace technology and current practice in the examination?

Through *NCARB by the Numbers*, we have highlighted and explored trends in the profession. Together with our members, the 55 U.S. architectural licensing boards, we have used this information to make changes that positively impact these trends—including shortening the time it takes to earn an architecture license, improving diversity and equity in the profession, and more. Over the past several years, we have implemented improvements to the Architectural Experience Program® (AXP™) and the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®), maintaining important health, safety, and welfare standards while removing unnecessary burdens. As we embark on our second century, we will continue using the information gathered in *NCARB by the Numbers*, as well as insight from our members, customers, volunteers, and the public, to respond to the opportunities and challenges facing the future of licensure.

And this year's data provides many reasons for optimism: the number of candidates working toward licensure and the number of architects rose, demonstrating the continued health of our shared profession. Nearly 5,000 candidates completed the core requirements for licensure, slightly fewer than in 2018 but still higher than almost any other year on record. For the first time, the majority of architects receiving an initial license in 2018 established their NCARB Record while in school—a sign that candidates are better informed on the licensure pathway at the beginning of their careers. Plus, the pool of individuals on the path to licensure features better representation of women and minorities than ever before: 50 percent of new AXP participants are women, and 46 percent identify as a racial or ethnic minority.

The *2019 NCARB by the Numbers* offers a great deal of insight into the past, present, and future of architectural licensure, and I hope you enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed creating it.



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

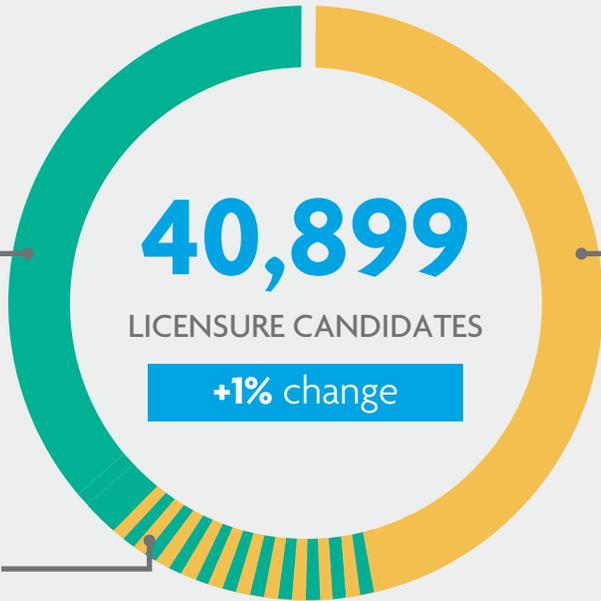
# State of Licensure

The number of U.S. architects continued to rise in 2018, suggesting that the profession is healthy and growing. There are now over 115,000 licensed practitioners across the 55 jurisdictions, a 2 percent increase from 2017. With 5,000 individuals completing their final core licensure requirement in 2018 and almost 41,000 candidates actively working toward licensure, the architecture pipeline remains strong.

The over 125,000 reciprocal (out-of-state) licenses held by U.S. architects in 2018 indicate the effectiveness of the mobility pathway established by NCARB and the architectural licensing boards. This number is largely unchanged from 2017, and there are still more reciprocal licenses than residential licenses issued across the jurisdictions.



15,642  
testing



5,576  
reporting experience  
and testing



19,681  
reporting  
experience

**+2% CHANGE** 115,316  
architects in the  
United States

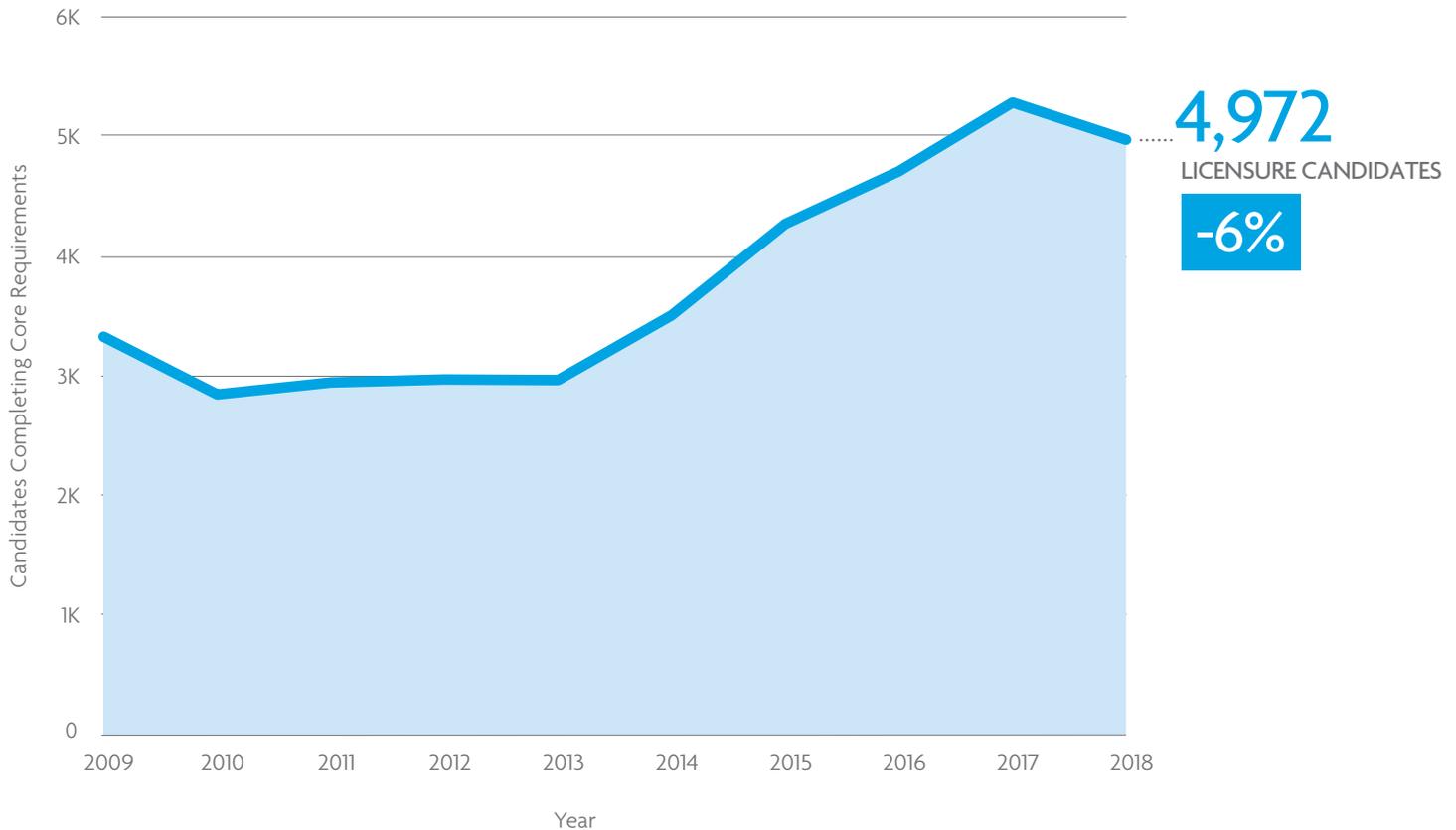
**0% CHANGE** 125,475  
reciprocal licenses



## Number of Candidates Completing Core Licensure Requirements Dips

Nearly 5,000 candidates completed their final core requirement for licensure in 2018—a 6 percent decrease following the peak in 2017, but still the second highest number on record. The highs seen in 2017 and 2018 were largely driven by the 2016 overhaul of the AXP, which pushed a large number of candidates closer to completion of the experience program, and the 2018 retirement of ARE 4.0, which saw many candidates hurrying to complete the examination.

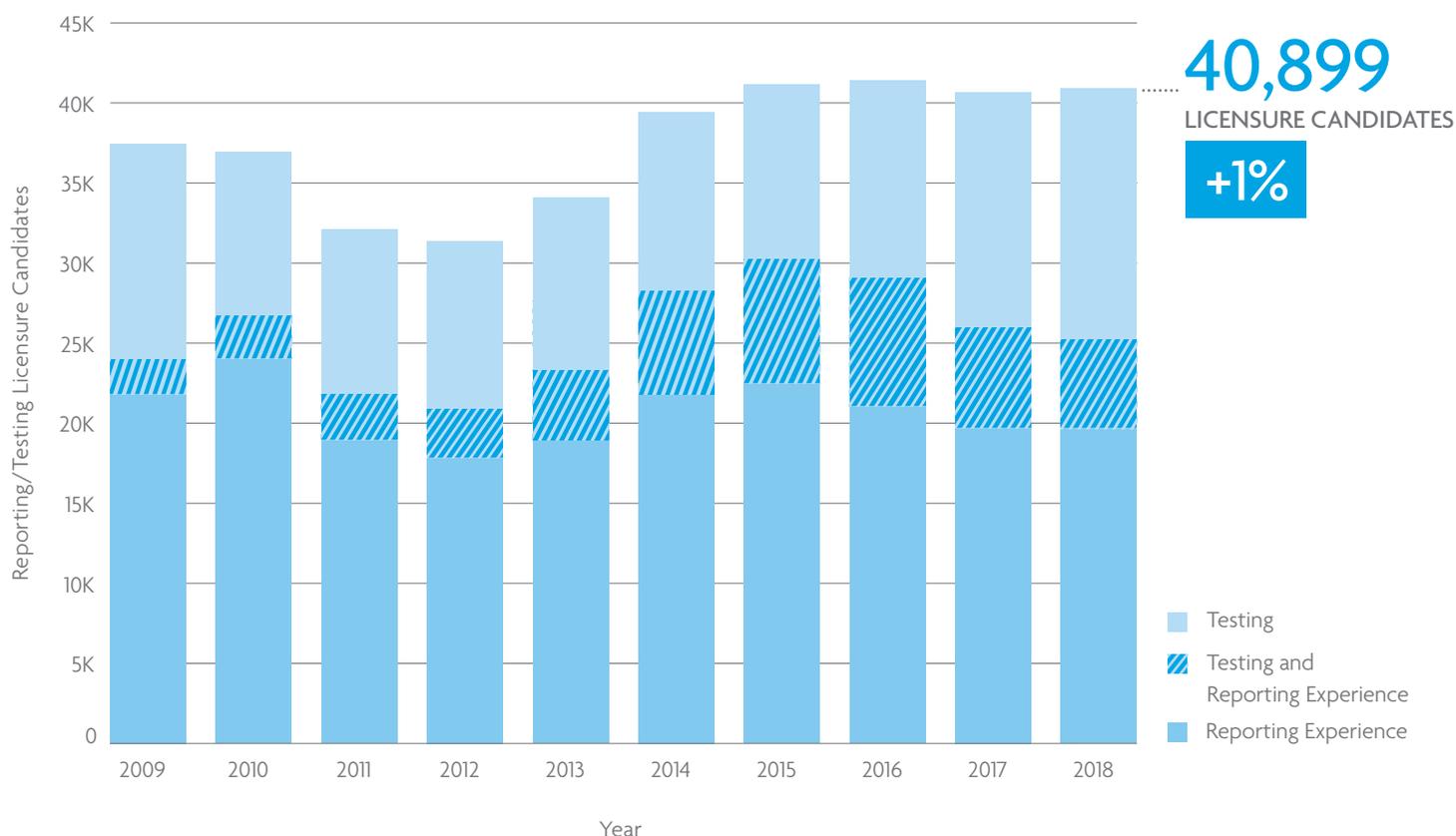
In the coming years, these numbers may return to historic levels as NCARB's experience and examination programs establish new normals.



## Number of Candidates Increases Slightly

In 2018, nearly 41,000 individuals actively worked toward licensure by reporting AXP hours, taking the ARE, or both. This 1 percent increase compared to 2017 reflects the slight decrease in candidates completing core requirements (and subsequently becoming architects), while also indicating the health of the pipeline as the number of new candidates keeps pace with those advancing in their careers.

Of this pool of candidates, just over 5,500 overlapped (taking at least one ARE division and reporting AXP experience). While this is the lowest proportion since 2013, the majority of candidates now overlap these core requirements at some point during their licensure pathway (see Most Candidates Overlap the ARE and AXP).

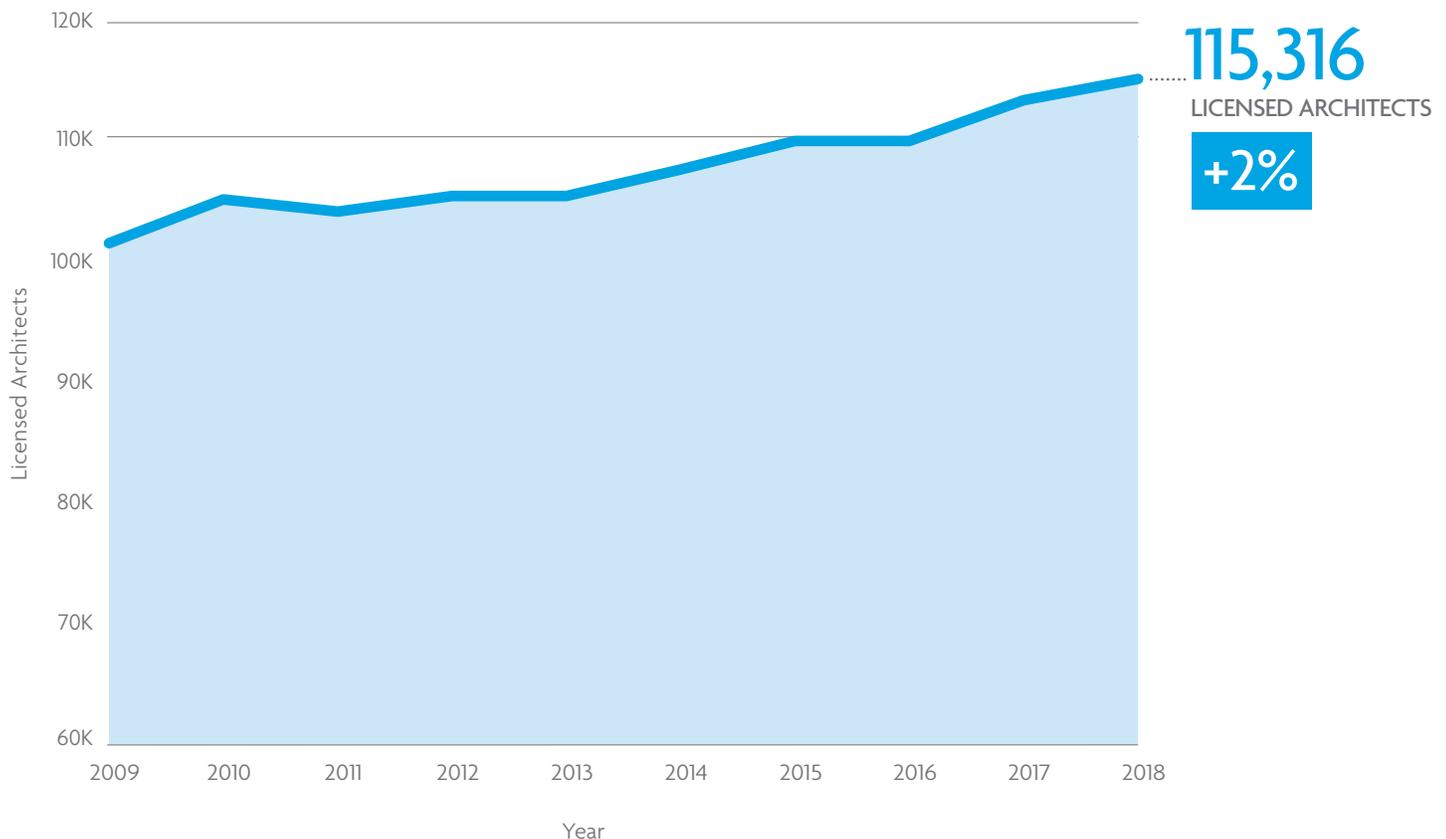


# Number of U.S. Architects Continues to Rise

The number of architects licensed in the United States rose to 115,316 in 2018, according to the annual Survey of Architectural Registration Boards. This is a 2 percent increase from 2017 and represents a 13 percent increase compared to the number of U.S. architects seen a decade ago—suggesting that new architects continue to move through the pipeline and replace older generations as they retire or step away from the profession.

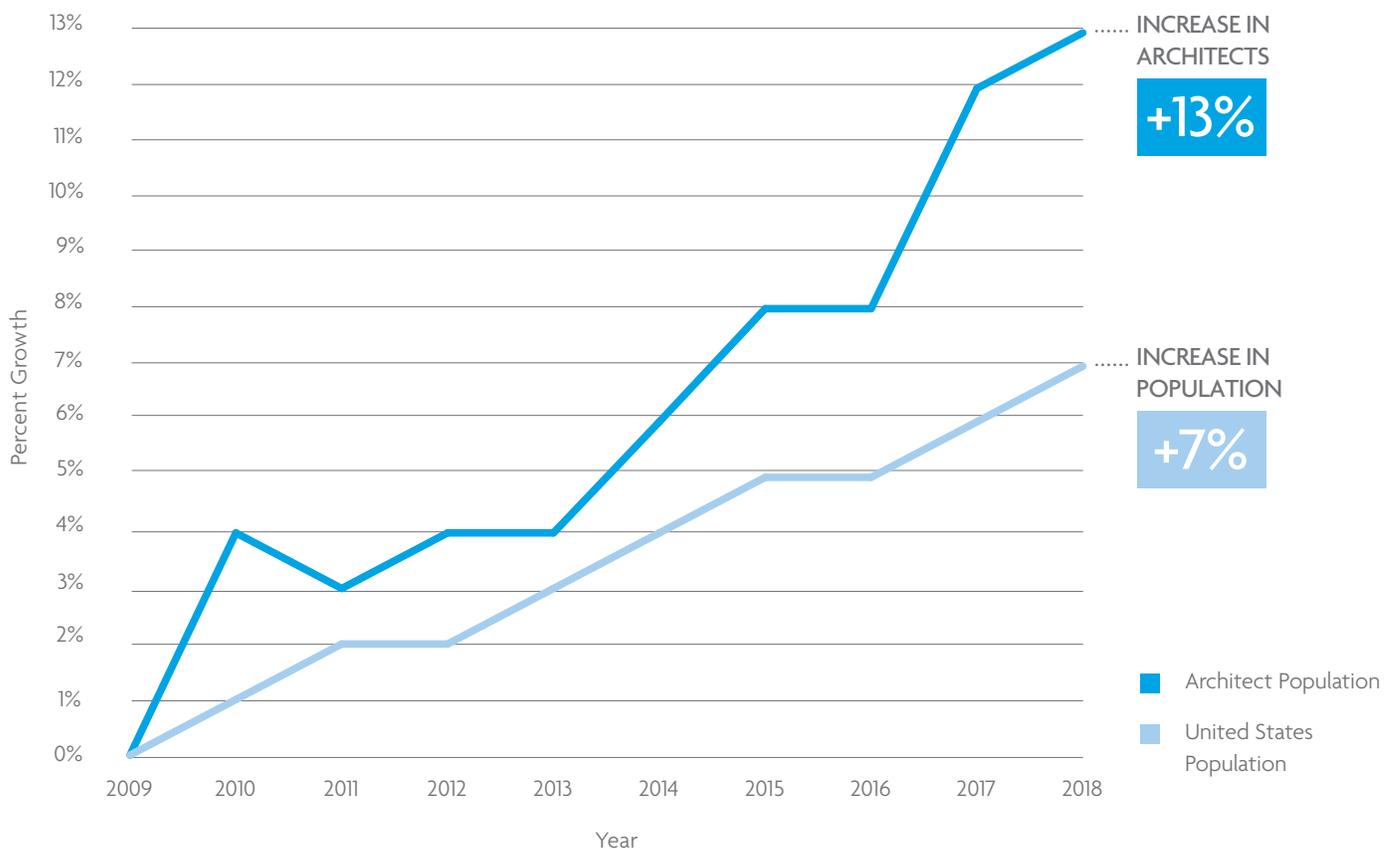
The 2018 Survey of Architectural Registration Boards also revealed that there continue to be more reciprocal (out-of-state) licenses than resident licenses issued in the U.S. There were 125,475 reciprocal licenses reported in 2018, roughly the same as in 2017 and higher than the number of individual architects.

Each year, NCARB collects this data from its 55 Member Boards, which include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



# Architects Grow in Comparison to U.S. Population

While the number of architects licensed in the United States has risen over 13 percent in the last decade, the total U.S. population has risen just 7 percent, according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau. This suggests that there are now slightly more architects per capita (roughly 1 architect to every 2,800 people) than there were in 2009 (roughly 1 architect to every 3,000 people). Many architects maintain their professional licenses into retirement, which could also impact this data.





---

# Public Perception of Licensure

---

In early 2019, NCARB partnered with Benenson Strategy Group to conduct a survey exploring the public perception of licensure and regulation. Nearly 1,000 responses were received from registered voters.

The majority of respondents feel that professional licensure for architects is an important factor in protecting the public health, safety, and welfare. After learning more about the licensure process, most voters feel that the education, experience, and examination required elevates the role of the architect even further in their perception.

## Professional licensing makes consumers feel safe:

**76%** agree  
**15%** neutral  
**9%** disagree



## After learning about the licensure process and architects' role in the built environment:



*believe architects are more important than they originally thought*



*believe it is more important that architects be professionally licensed*



**88%**

of the public believes architects should be regulated



**82%**

of the public has a favorable opinion of architects



---

# Centennial

---

In May 1919, a small group of architects representing 13 states gathered in Nashville, Tennessee, to form the organization that would become NCARB. Their goal was straightforward: to encourage licensing boards to establish uniform standards and improve the process for architects seeking out-of-state licensure.

Over the past 100 years, NCARB has adapted to keep pace with the growing profession, becoming a leader in architectural regulation and taking on new roles to serve its members, customers, and the public. This look back at historical data offers a glimpse at NCARB's evolution as we celebrate our first 100 years and begin our second century.



first NCARB Certificate was awarded in 1938

2018 over 45,000 Certificate holders



NCARB Record was standardized in 1930

2018 over 115,000 Record holders



19,604

Records were transmitted for licensure in 2018

21,218

candidates tested in 2018



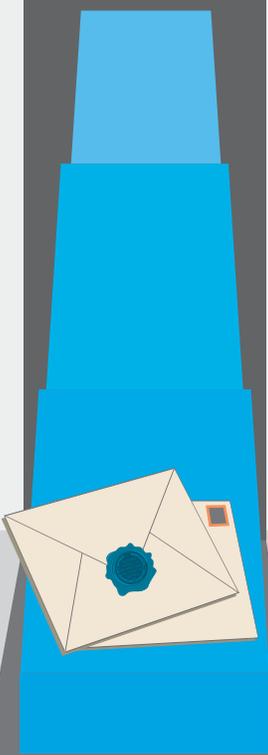
55

jurisdictions are members of NCARB today



13

jurisdictions founded NCARB in 1919



45

Records were transmitted in 1921



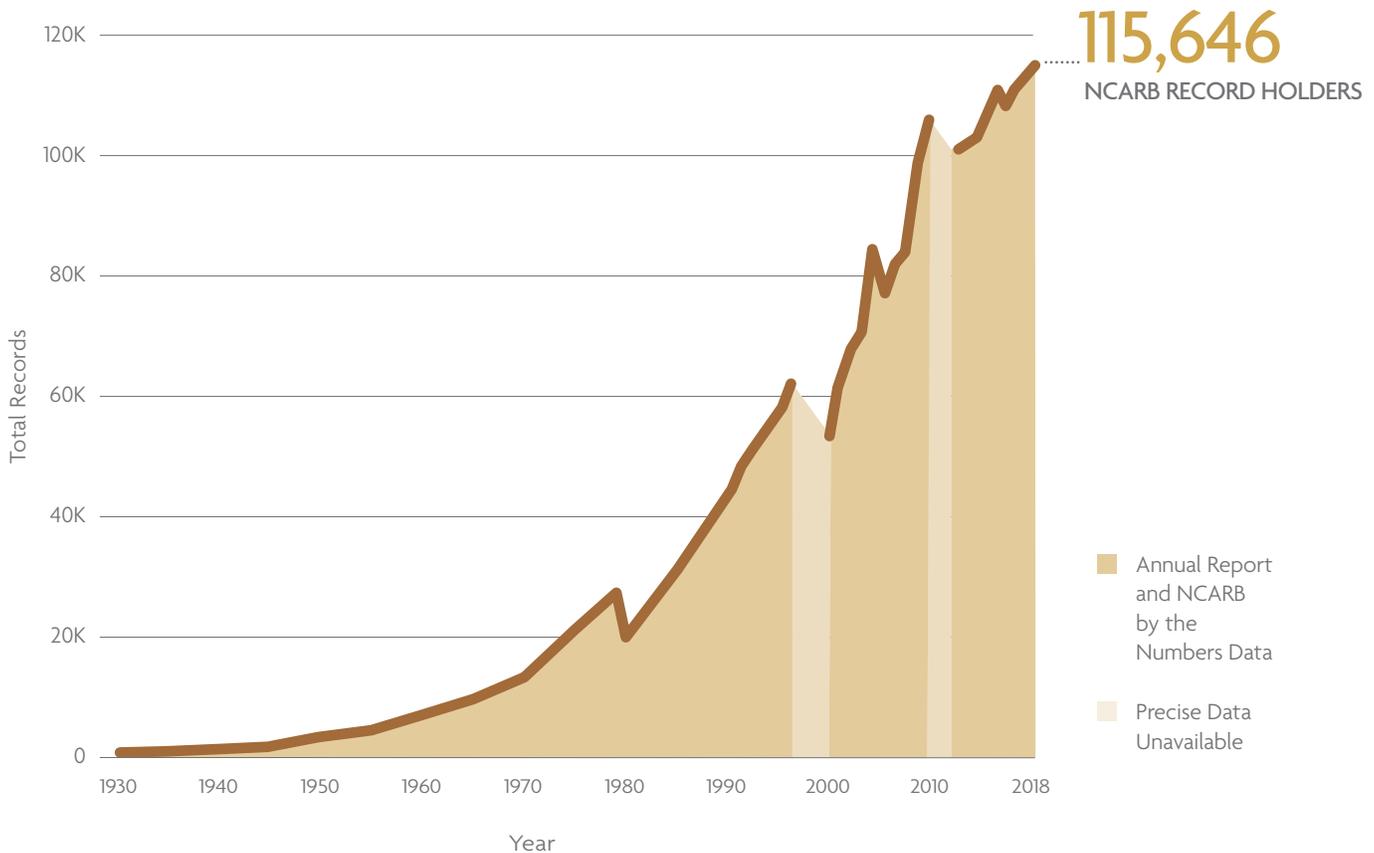
19

candidates took NCARB's first exam in 1921

## Number of NCARB Record Holders Continues to Grow

Although NCARB stored education, experience, and examination information for candidates and architects beginning in 1921, it wasn't until 1930 that NCARB formalized its processes and introduced the NCARB Record. In 1930, Illinois architect McDonald Lovell became NCARB's first Record holder.

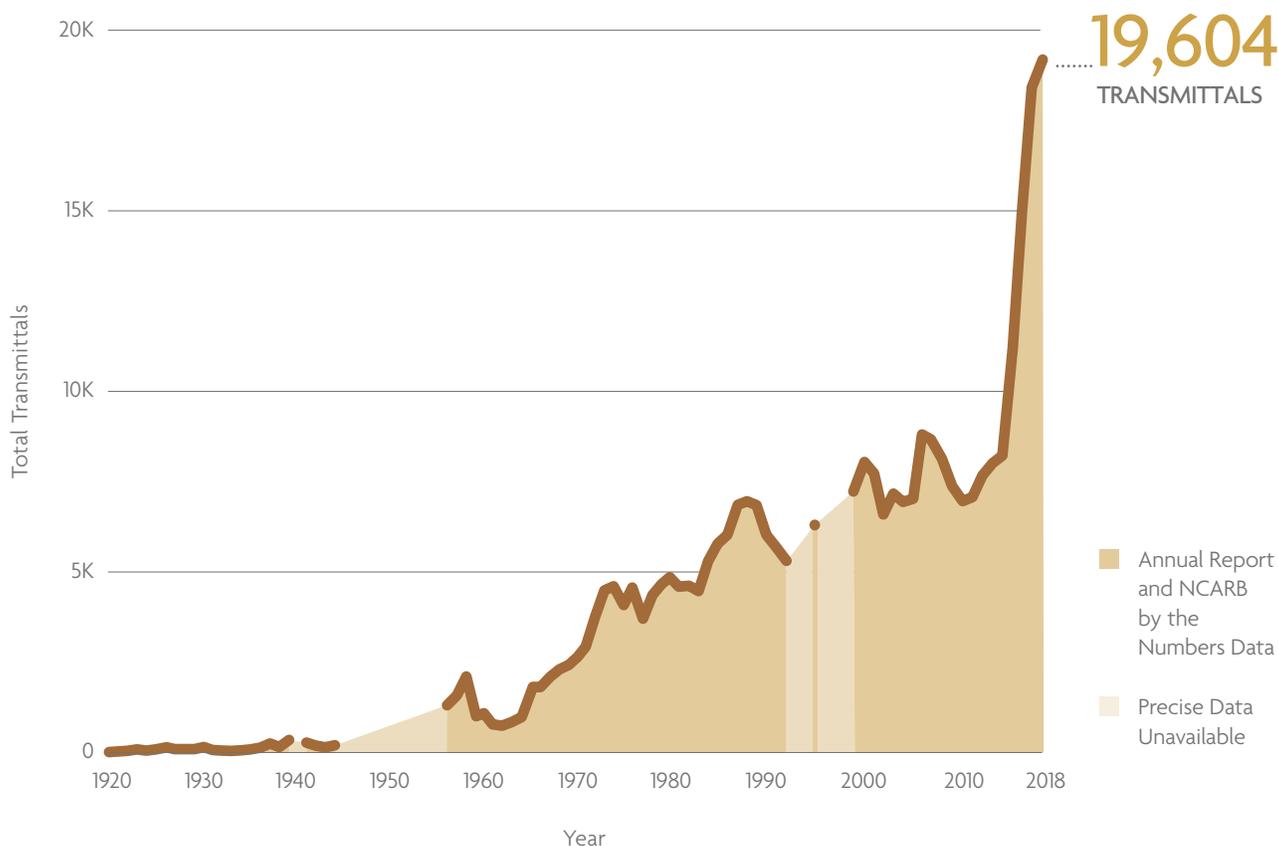
Demand for NCARB's storage and verification services grew slowly over the next several decades, increasing exponentially between the 1960s and the present day. In 2018, NCARB had over 115,000 active Record holders.



## Demand for Licensure Increased in Recent Years

To apply for both initial and reciprocal licensure, individuals can have their NCARB Record transmitted to a jurisdictional licensing board. Requests for transmittals initially gained popularity during and after World War II, as military service necessitated seeking licensure in additional states.

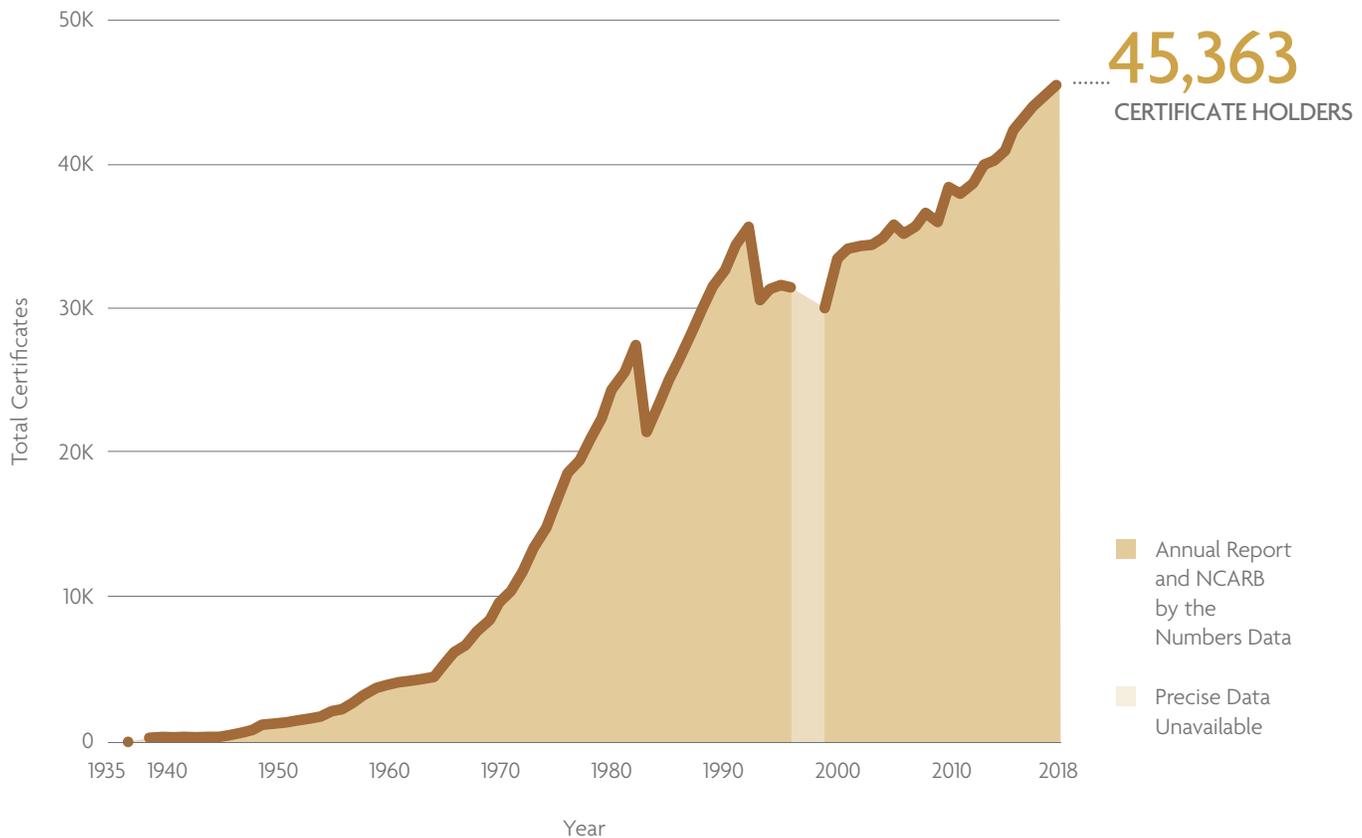
As more U.S. licensing boards adopted NCARB's recommended standards for education, experience, and education throughout the second half of the 20th century, reciprocity became more accessible and demand for transmittals increased. The number of transmittals grew dramatically in the 2010s, aligning with the high numbers of newly licensed architects seen in the past few years, but also pointing toward the impact of the global economy on architecture practice.



# Number of NCARB Certificate Holders Continues to Grow

First introduced in 1938 as a way of signaling that an architect had passed NCARB's "highest minimum standard" version of the licensure exam, the NCARB Certificate is now a valuable credential that indicates architects have met NCARB's requirements for education, experience, and examination.

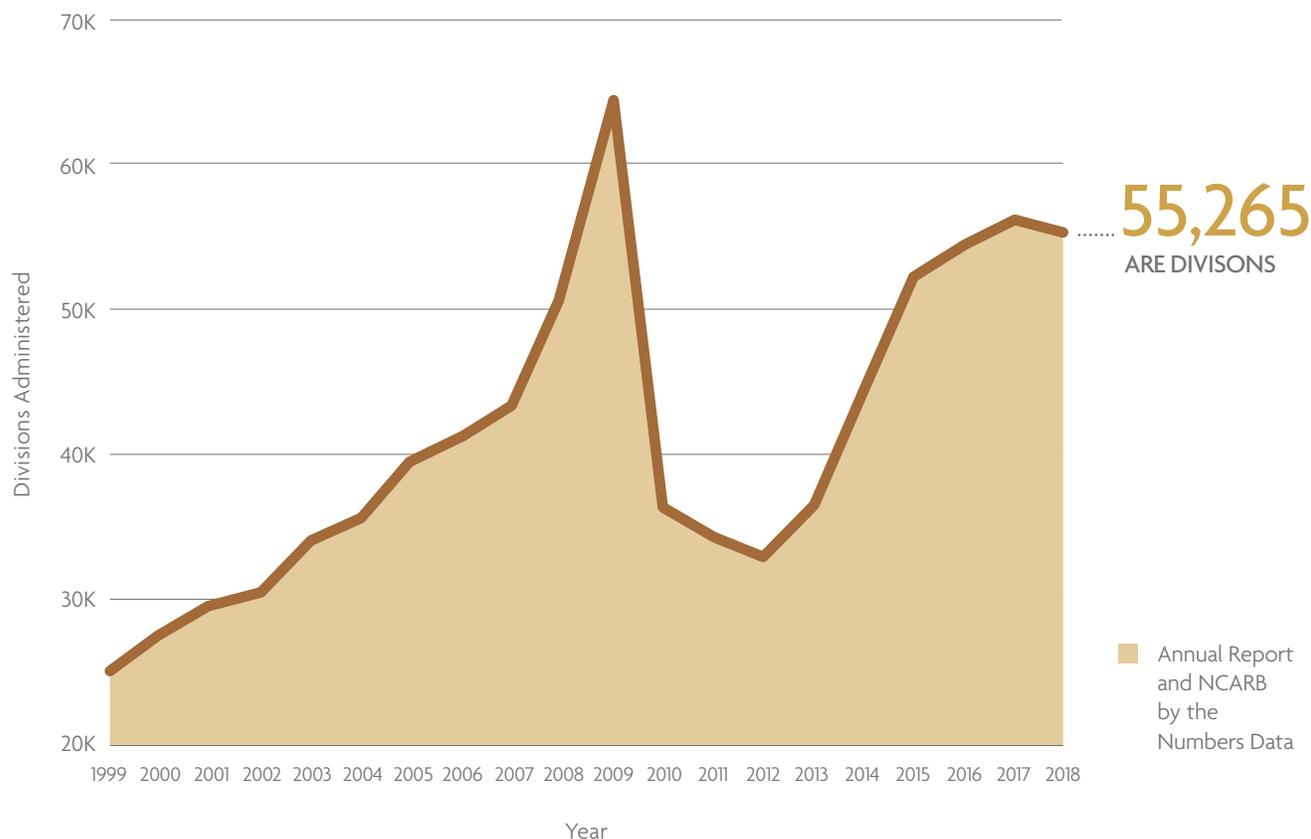
Like Records and transmittals, demand for the NCARB Certificate increased during the 1960s, as more uniform licensing requirements—including widespread acceptance of the Certificate for reciprocity—were put into place. In 2018, over 45,000 architects held an active NCARB Certificate.



## Tests Administered Increase During Exam Transition

NCARB first created exams in 1921 and introduced the national exam that would become the ARE in 1965. However, reliable exam volume data wasn't established until the late-1990s with the introduction of computerized testing.

As seen in 2008-09 and 2015-17, the number of divisions taken by candidates increase when a version of the ARE is nearing retirement, as was the case in 2009 following the sunset of ARE 3.1. Following the retirement, test administrations decrease before returning to a normal level. In 2018, candidates took 55,265 divisions of the ARE.



---

# Education

---

The most common—and the most widely accepted—path to becoming licensed in the United States includes earning a degree from an architecture program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB). On average, licensure candidates with a degree from a NAAB-accredited program have greater success when taking the ARE. NAAB data also reveals that both new and total enrollment in accredited programs is increasing, despite a slight drop in the number of graduates.

In 2018, for the first time, over half of newly licensed architects started their NCARB Record while in school, indicating that the majority of students are now overlapping experience with education. This proportion is expected to increase in future years as more students enroll in IPAL options; it also suggests NCARB's efforts to raise early awareness of the licensure process are helping students make informed decisions. Plus, 2018 saw the first graduates of NCARB's Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) initiative, which allows students to complete their experience and examination requirements while earning a degree.

during the 2017-2018 school year,

**25,305**

students were enrolled in NAAB-accredited programs

**+5% change**

**48%**

*graduates  
were women*

**84%**

*licensure candidates  
graduated from a  
NAAB-accredited  
program*



**26 IPAL PROGRAMS**

have been accepted with

**428**

STUDENTS



**7,551**

new students

**+8% change**



**5,995**

graduates

**-3% change**

on average,  
graduates from  
accredited programs:

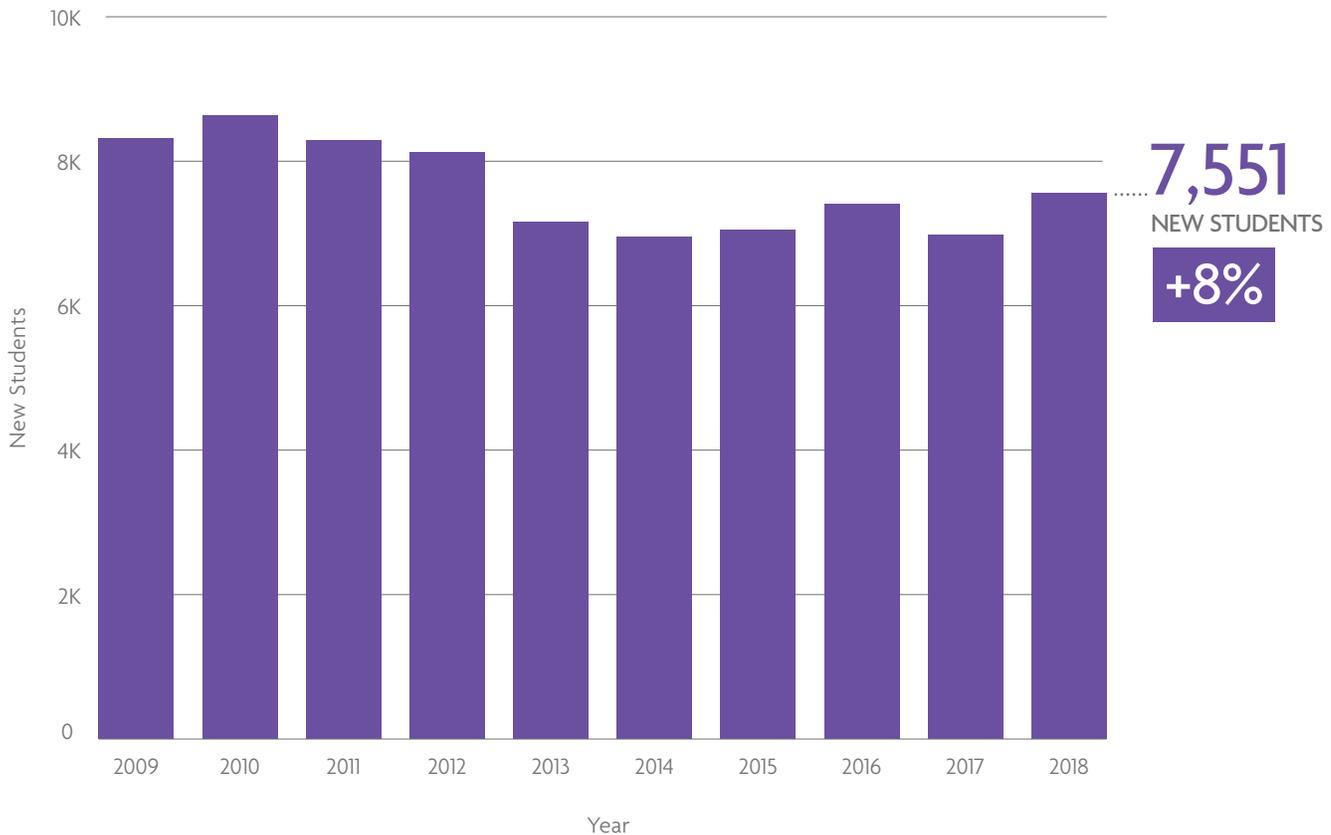
achieve  
**HIGHER**  
pass rates

## New Enrollment Improves

According to data from the NAAB, over 7,500 new students enrolled in a NAAB-accredited program in 2018—an 8 percent increase from the previous school year. Of these new students, 51 percent are enrolled in Bachelor of Architecture programs, and 49 percent are enrolled in Master of Architecture programs. Less than 1 percent are enrolled in Doctor of Architecture degree programs.

The total population of new enrollees is split evenly between men and women, a sign that gender parity may be seen in later career stages in coming years.

*Note: This data is provided to the NAAB by accredited programs and was published in the 2018 NAAB Report on Accreditation in Architecture, available at [www.naab.org](http://www.naab.org). Students enrolled in non-accredited architecture programs are not represented.*

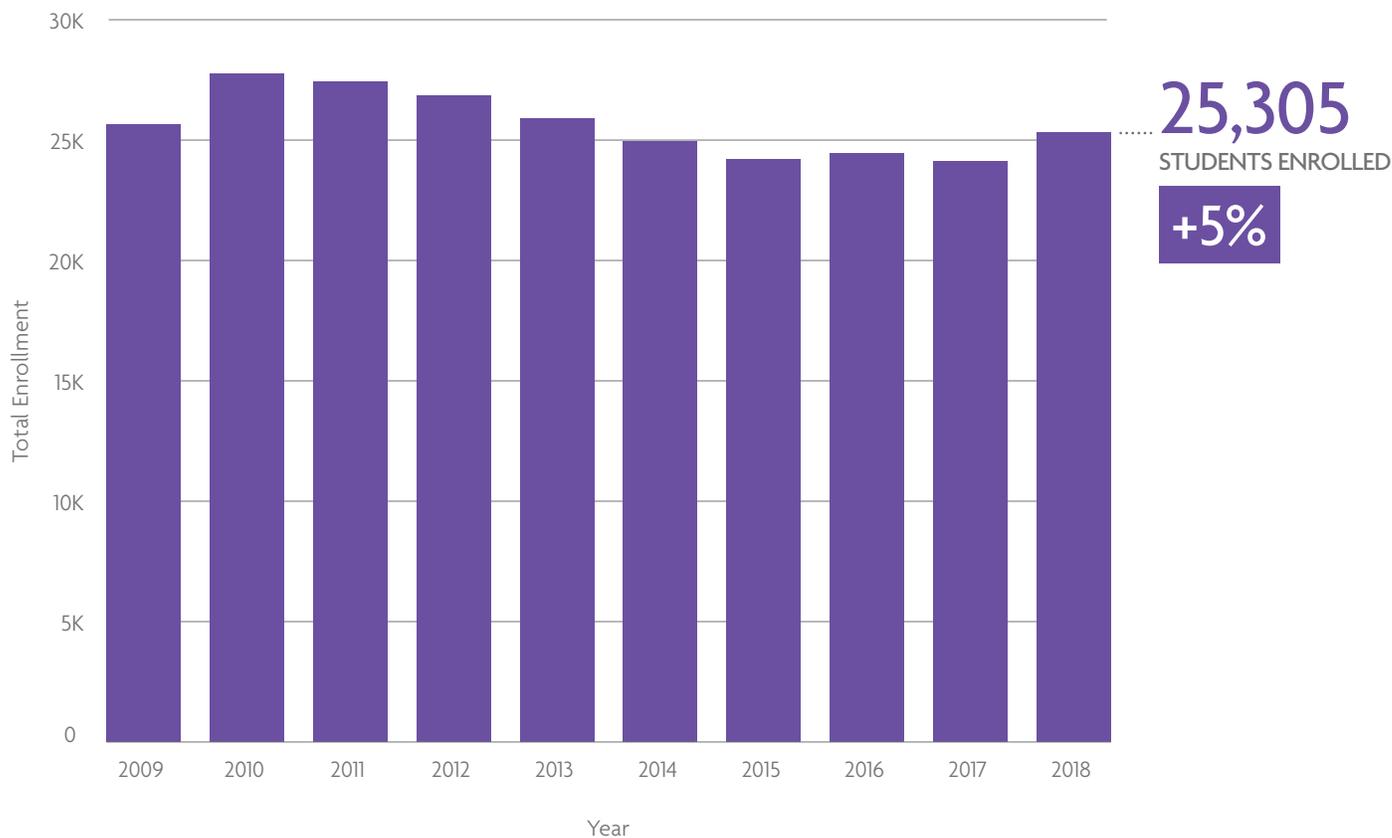


## Total Enrollment Improves

Just over 25,300 students were enrolled in a NAAB-accredited program in the 2017-2018 school year, up 5 percent from the 2016-2017 school year. This is the highest total enrollment seen since 2013.

Of these students, 59 percent are enrolled in Bachelor of Architecture programs, 41 percent in Master of Architecture programs, and less than 1 percent in Doctor of Architecture degree programs. Fifty-four percent are men, and 46 percent are women.

*Note: This data is provided to the NAAB by accredited programs and was published in the 2018 NAAB Report on Accreditation in Architecture, available at [www.naab.org](http://www.naab.org). Students enrolled in non-accredited architecture programs are not represented.*

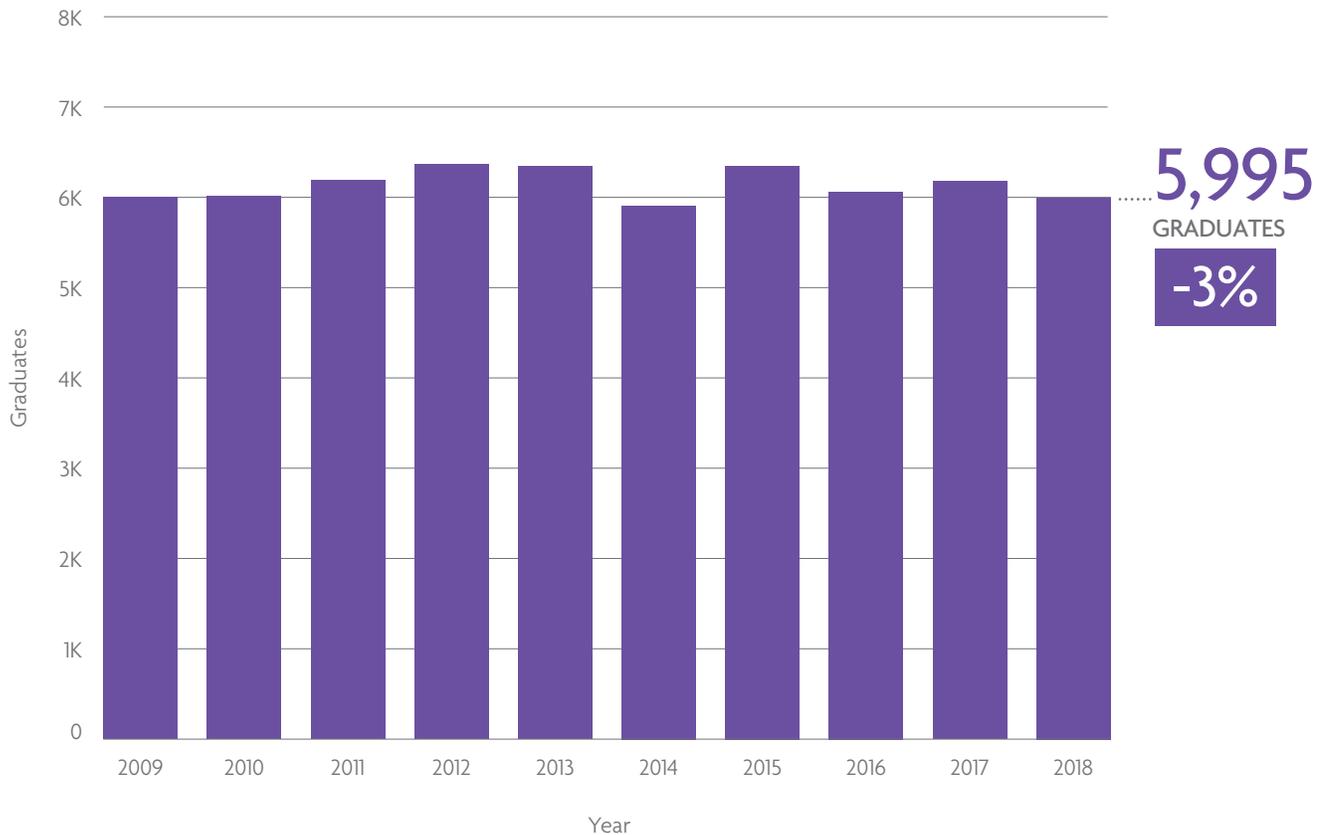


## Number of Graduates Dips Below 6,000

In 2018, 5,995 degrees were awarded by 156 NAAB-accredited programs, a 3 percent decrease in graduates from 2017. This is the second time in the last 10 years that the number of total graduates has dipped below 6,000. This drop could correspond to the gradual decline in total enrollment seen between 2011 and 2017. For comparison, the average number of graduates seen across the decade is 6,140.

Of these graduates, 52 percent were men and 48 percent were women—a 3 percentage point improvement in gender equity from the 2016-2017 school year.

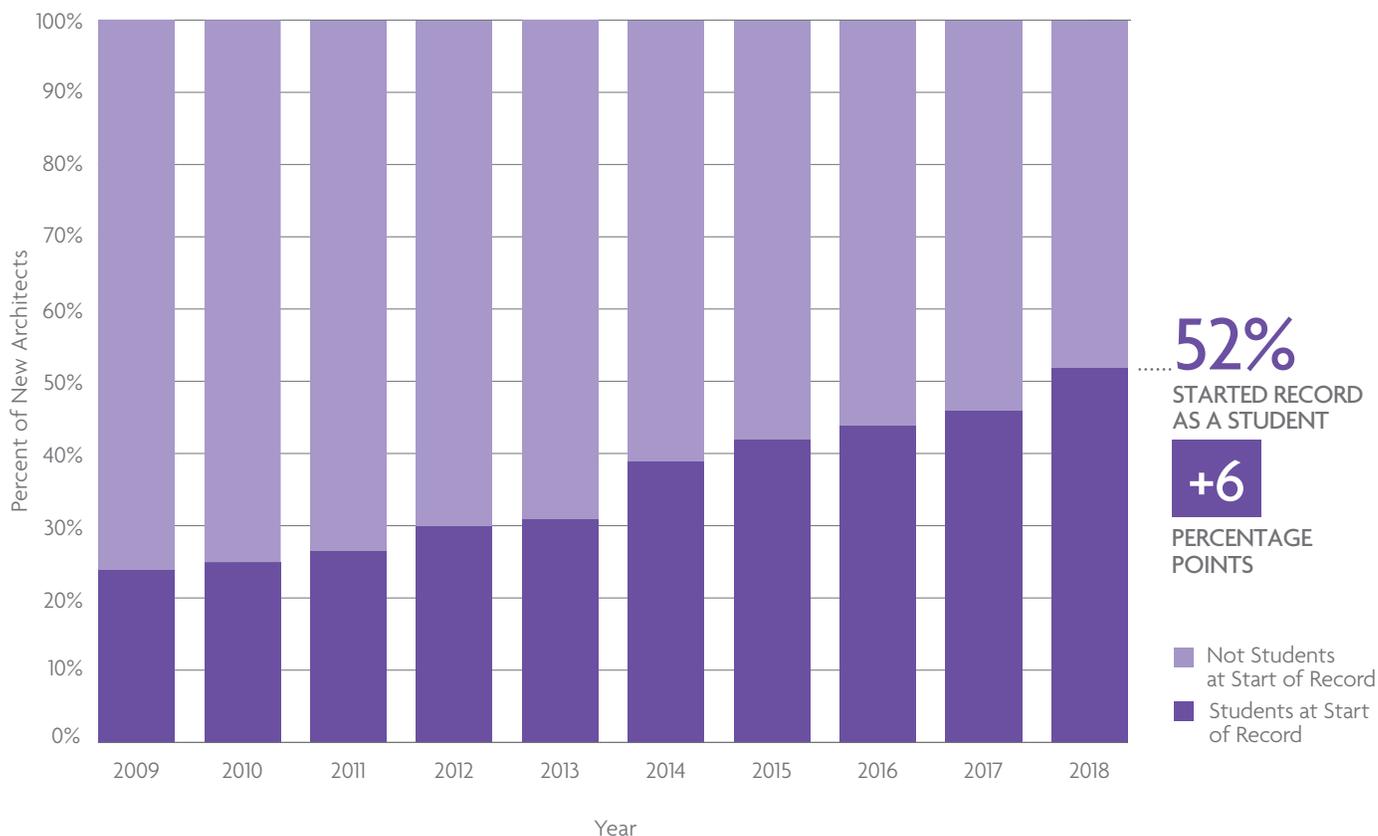
*Note: This data is provided to NAAB by accredited programs and was published in the 2018 NAAB Report on Accreditation in Architecture, available at [www.naab.org](http://www.naab.org). Students enrolled in non-accredited architecture programs are not represented.*



# More Newly Licensed Architects Start Their NCARB Record in School

Of all architects who earned their initial license in 2018, 52 percent started their NCARB Record while in school—a six percentage point increase compared to 2017, and the first time this group has been in the majority.

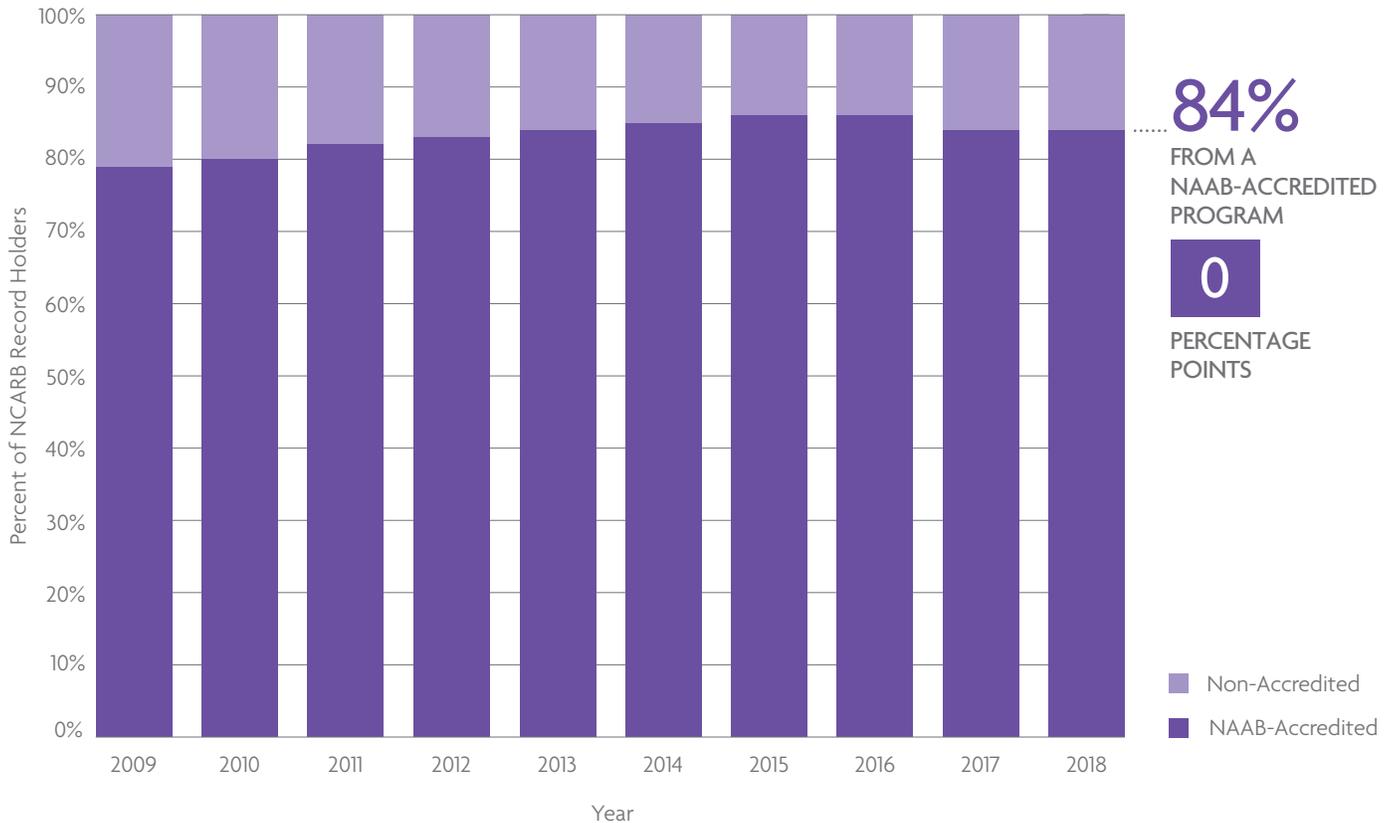
Creating an NCARB Record is considered one of the first steps on the path to licensure because it enables students to begin reporting experience. Growth in the proportion of architects who started their Record in school indicates a better informed student population, and an increased overlap between education, experience, and examination—potentially shortening the time to licensure in future years.



# Most Licensure Candidates Attend NAAB-Accredited Programs

Of all licensure candidates who completed the AXP in 2018, 84 percent held a degree from a NAAB-accredited program, the same proportion seen in 2017. This percentage has varied only slightly from year to year (the 10-year average is 83 percent), confirming that earning a degree from a NAAB-accredited program remains the preferred option for completing the education requirement for licensure.

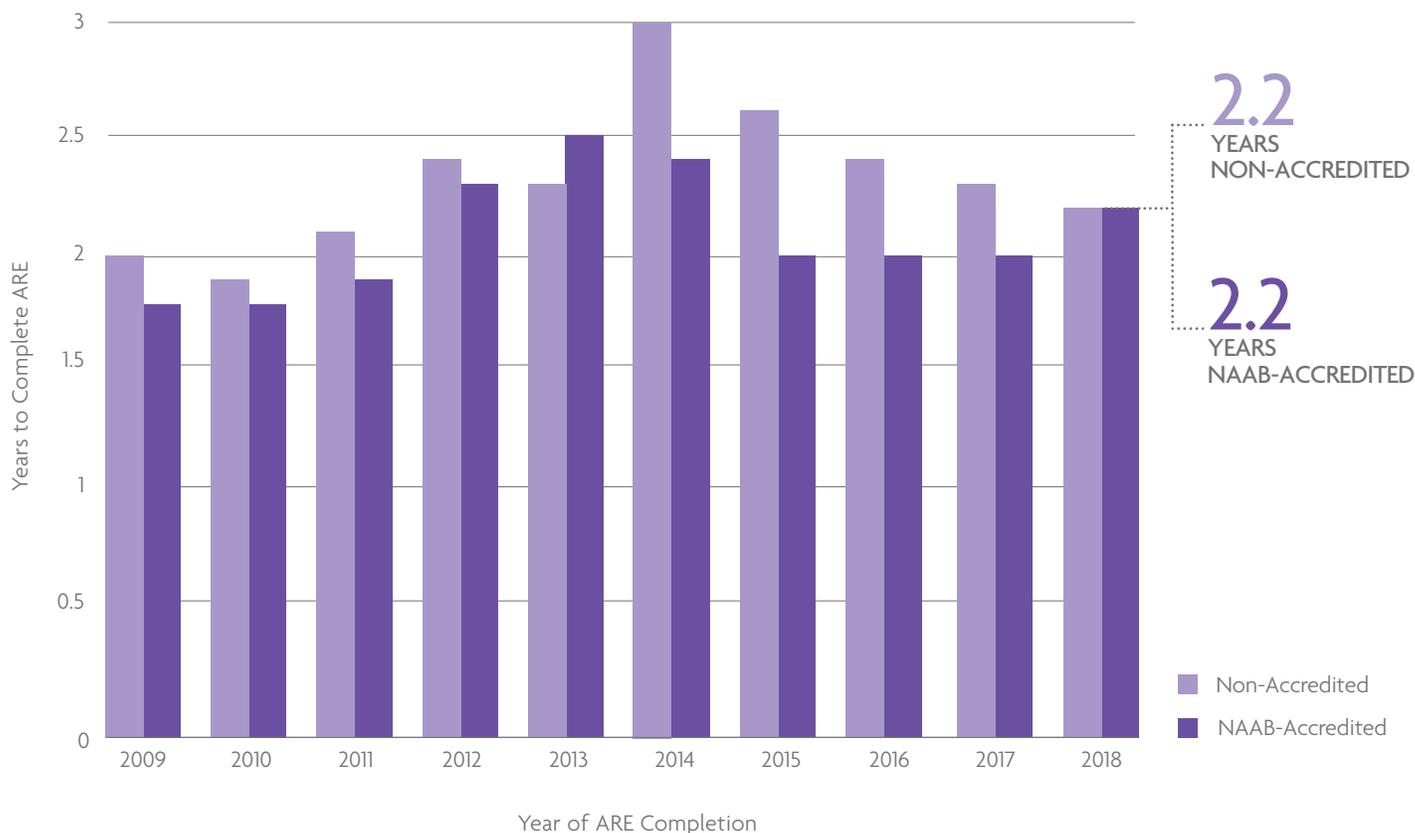
*Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate AXP experience up to five years.*



# Graduates From Accredited and Non-accredited Programs Complete the ARE at the Same Speed

In 2018, graduates from NAAB-accredited programs completed the ARE in an average of 2.2 years—the same amount of time as candidates who had not graduated from a NAAB-accredited program. Historically, graduates from accredited programs complete the exam several months sooner; however, the gap between these groups has been shrinking since 2014.

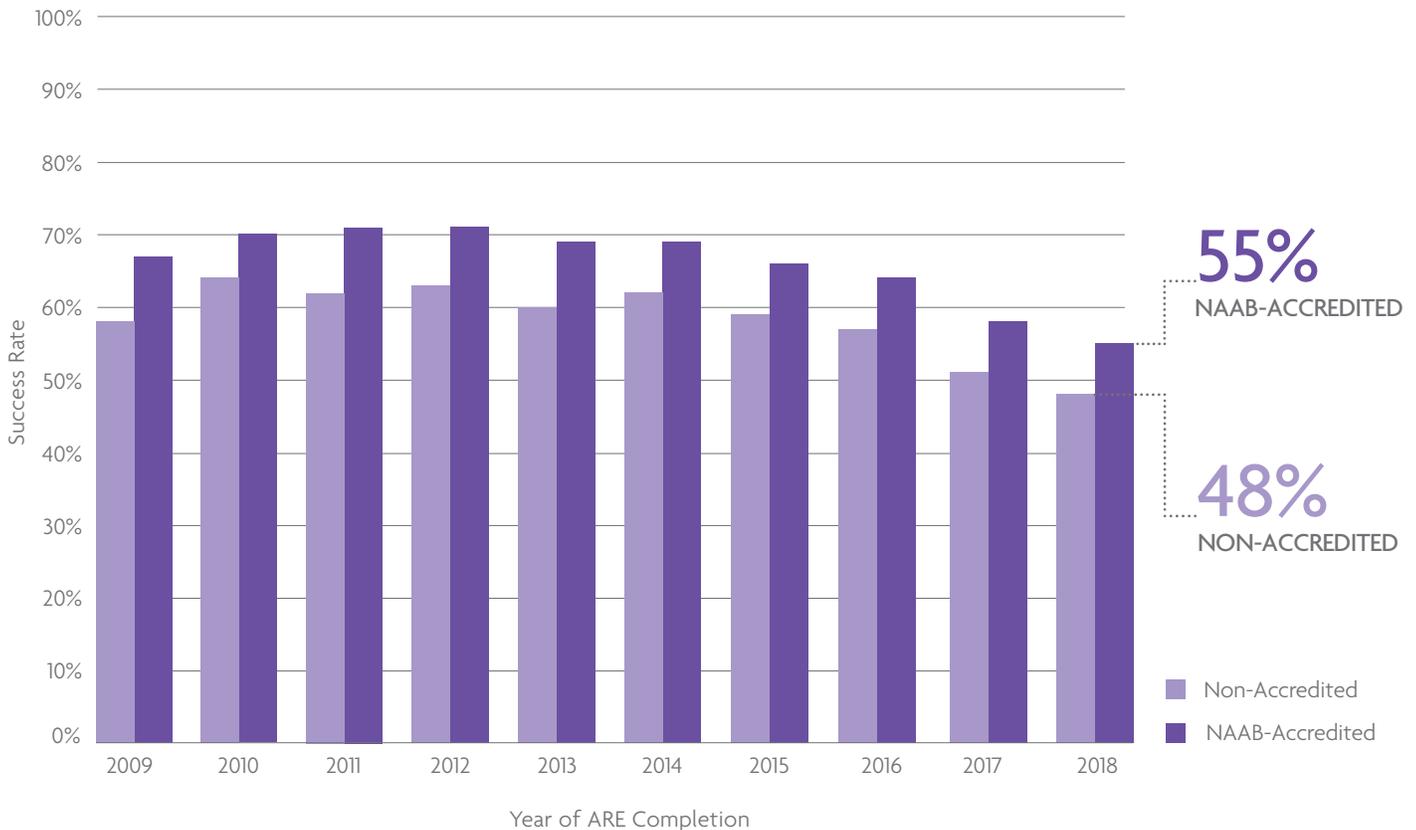
The slight year-on-year increase in testing time for graduates from accredited programs is likely due to the retirement of ARE 4.0: as pass rates dipped (see Exam Transition Sees Success Rates Drop), the need for additional retakes increased, which extended the time needed to complete the exam.



## Graduates From Accredited Programs Have Higher Exam Success Rates

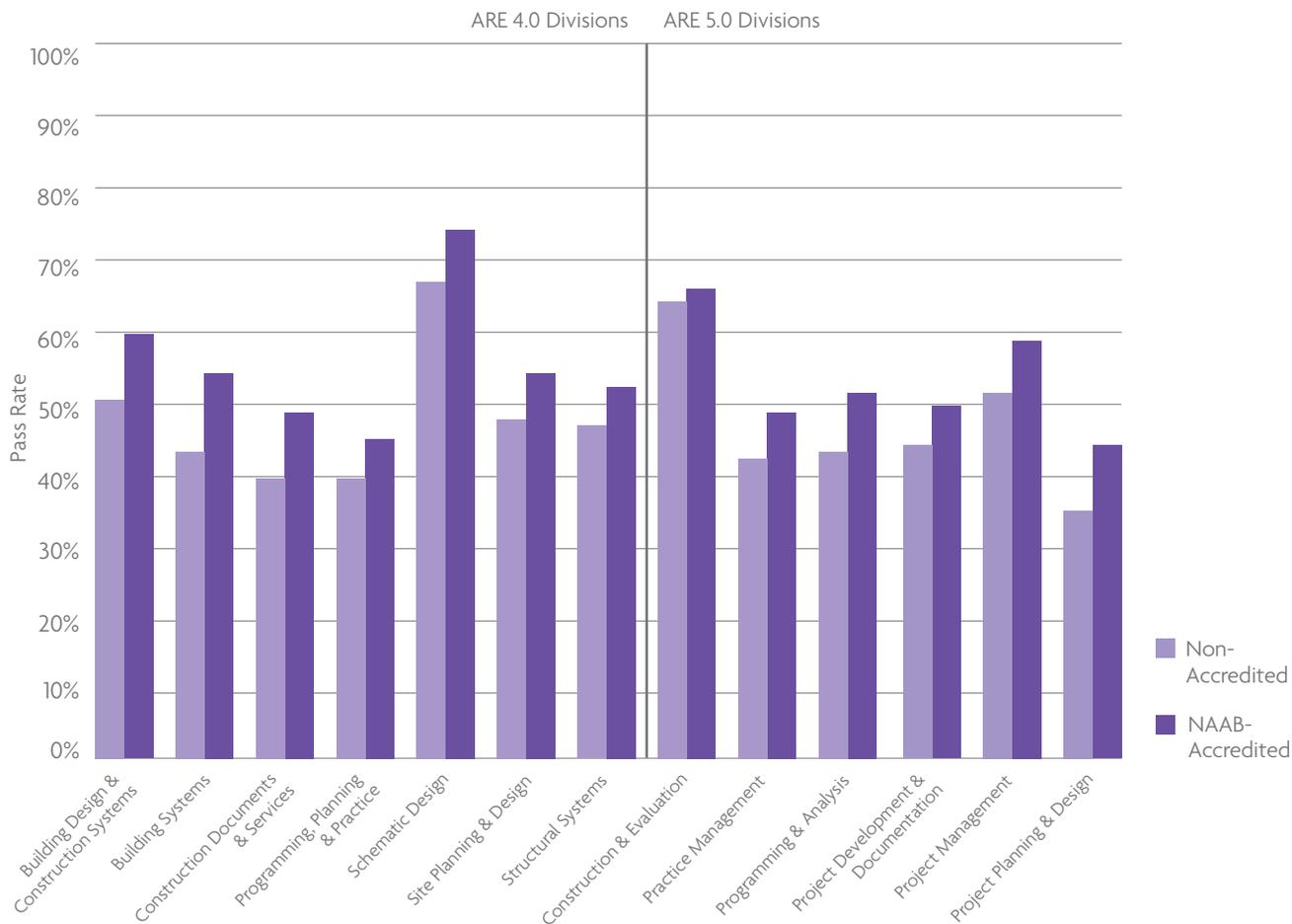
Candidates testing in 2018 achieved higher exam success rates (the average pass rate across all divisions of ARE 4.0 and ARE 5.0) if they graduated from a NAAB-accredited program, compared to those who did not. Graduates from accredited programs had a 55 percent pass rate, compared to 48 percent for graduates from non-accredited programs—a three percentage point decrease for both groups compared to 2017. Historically, candidates from accredited programs outperform their peers by 7 to 9 percentage points.

The drop in success rates is likely due to the exam transition, with some candidates rushing to test in ARE 4.0 prior to the version's retirement. The average ARE 4.0 success rate fell 5 percentage points in 2018, whereas the average ARE 5.0 success rates remained unchanged at 54 percent.



# Graduates From Accredited Programs Have Higher Pass Rates Across All Divisions

In 2018, candidates with degrees from NAAB-accredited programs outperformed their peers across all ARE 4.0 and 5.0 divisions. The difference in pass rates was greatest in ARE 4.0's Building Systems and ARE 5.0's Project Planning & Design, with graduates from accredited programs outperforming graduates from non-accredited programs by 12 and 10 percentage points, respectively.



# IPAL Students Across the U.S.

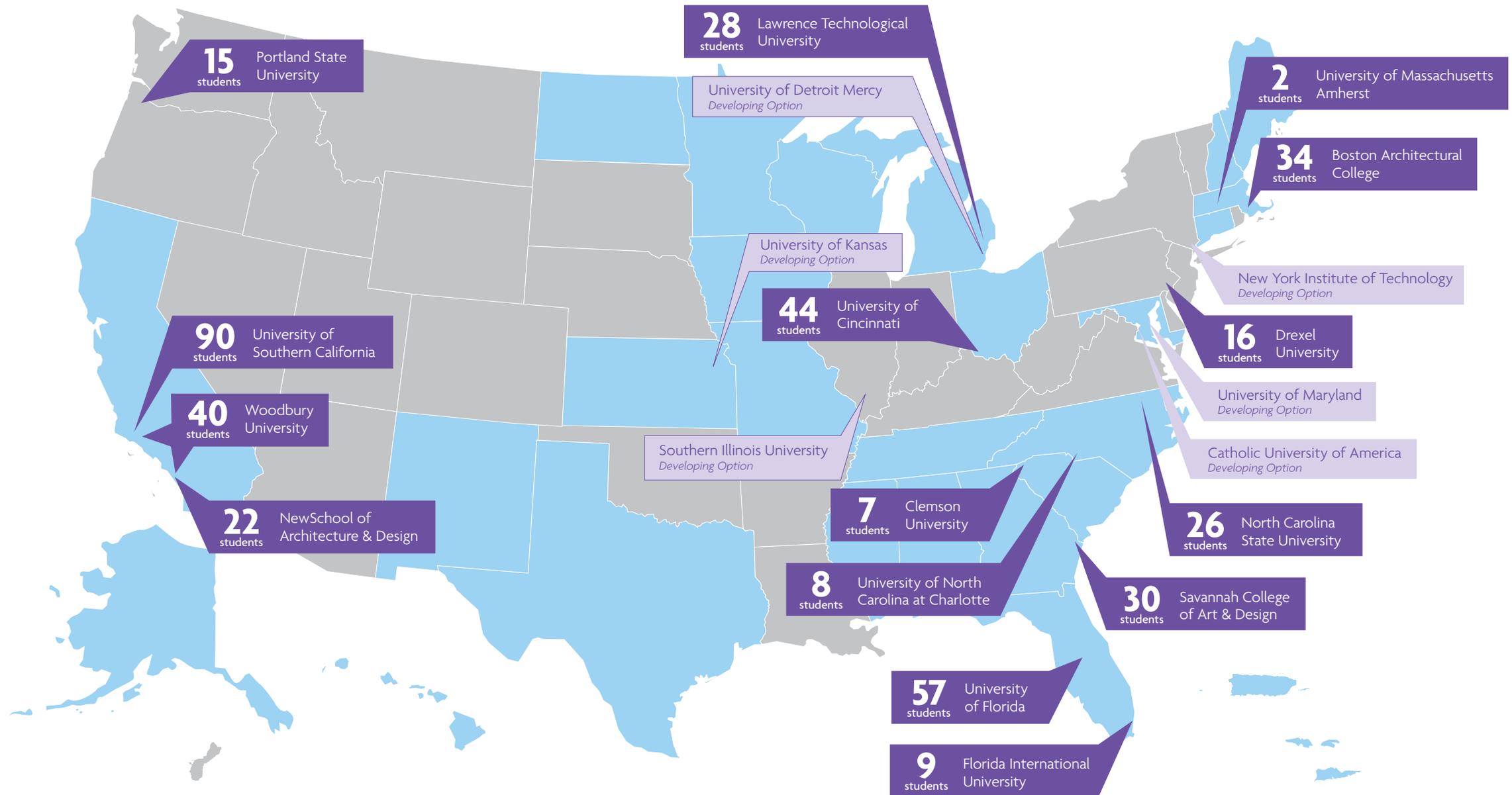
Since the program's launch in 2015, NCARB has accepted 26 NAAB-accredited programs at 21 colleges into its Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) initiative.

The IPAL option—typically offered as an additional path within an existing program—seeks to shorten the time it takes to become an architect for students dedicated to earning a license. Participating programs provide students with the opportunity to complete the AXP and take all six ARE 5.0 divisions prior to graduation. The first students graduated from the initiative at the close of the 2017-2018 school year, earning their licenses shortly after graduation.

Currently, 30 boards will accept licensure applications from candidates who have completed the ARE prior to graduation through an IPAL program.

*Note: Enrollment data is from the 2017-2018 school year. Schools with 0 students enrolled may still be developing their IPAL options.*

- Active IPAL Program (including number of current students)
- Developing IPAL Program
- Board Accepts IPAL Graduates



---

# Experience

---

The number of candidates completing the Architectural Experience Program® (AXP™) in 2018 dropped for the second year in a row, following a peak in 2016. With 6,091 candidates finishing the experience component of licensure in 2018, AXP completions still remain well above the decade's average of 5,290.

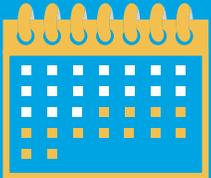
Candidates are typically starting to record AXP hours earlier, often while earning a degree. On average, candidates took one month longer to finish the AXP in 2018, but were typically two months younger than those who completed in 2017. Despite the slight uptick in time to complete the program, current licensure candidates continue to complete the AXP in less time than those before the program's 2015 and 2016 updates, which removed elective hours and re-aligned experience areas.



**25** average age a candidate starts the AXP

**29** average age a candidate completes the AXP

**4.2** average years it takes to finish the program



**17** AVERAGE DAYS for supervisors to approve experience reports

**6,091**  
candidates completed the AXP  
-18% change

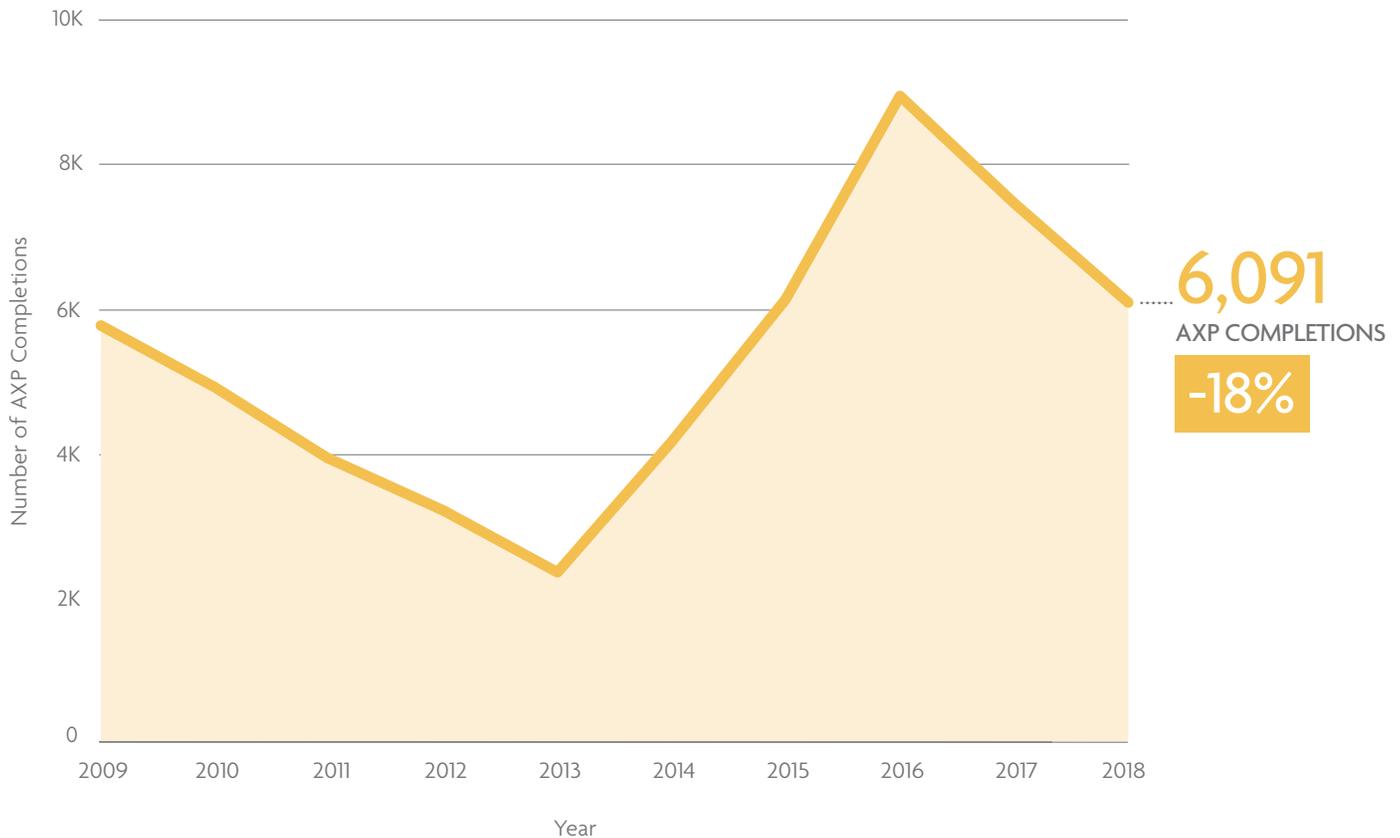


## AXP Completions Decrease

In 2018, the number of AXP completions fell by 18 percent. While significant, this drop was anticipated given the record high seen in 2016, when nearly 2,400 candidates completed the program after the experience areas were re-aligned.

Over 6,000 licensure candidates completed the AXP in 2018—still well above the decade’s average of 5,290. 2018’s total suggests a return to a more sustainable level as candidates navigate the restructured program and other updates, including removing elective hours (July 2015) and enabling candidates to earn 50 percent credit for experience more than eight months old (July 2014).

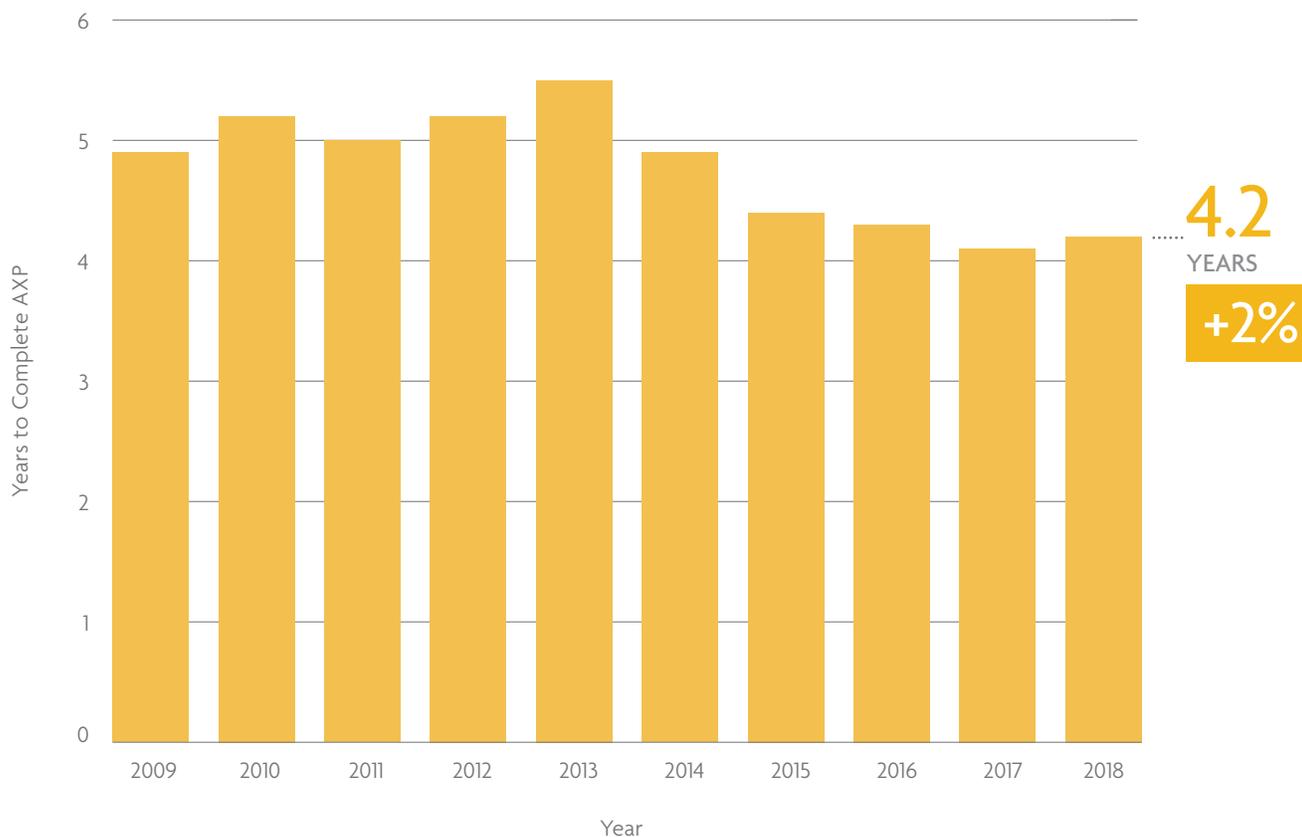
*Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate experience up to five years. For example, if someone today submitted a final experience report from 2016, their AXP completion date would be 2016.*



## Time to Complete Experience Increases Slightly

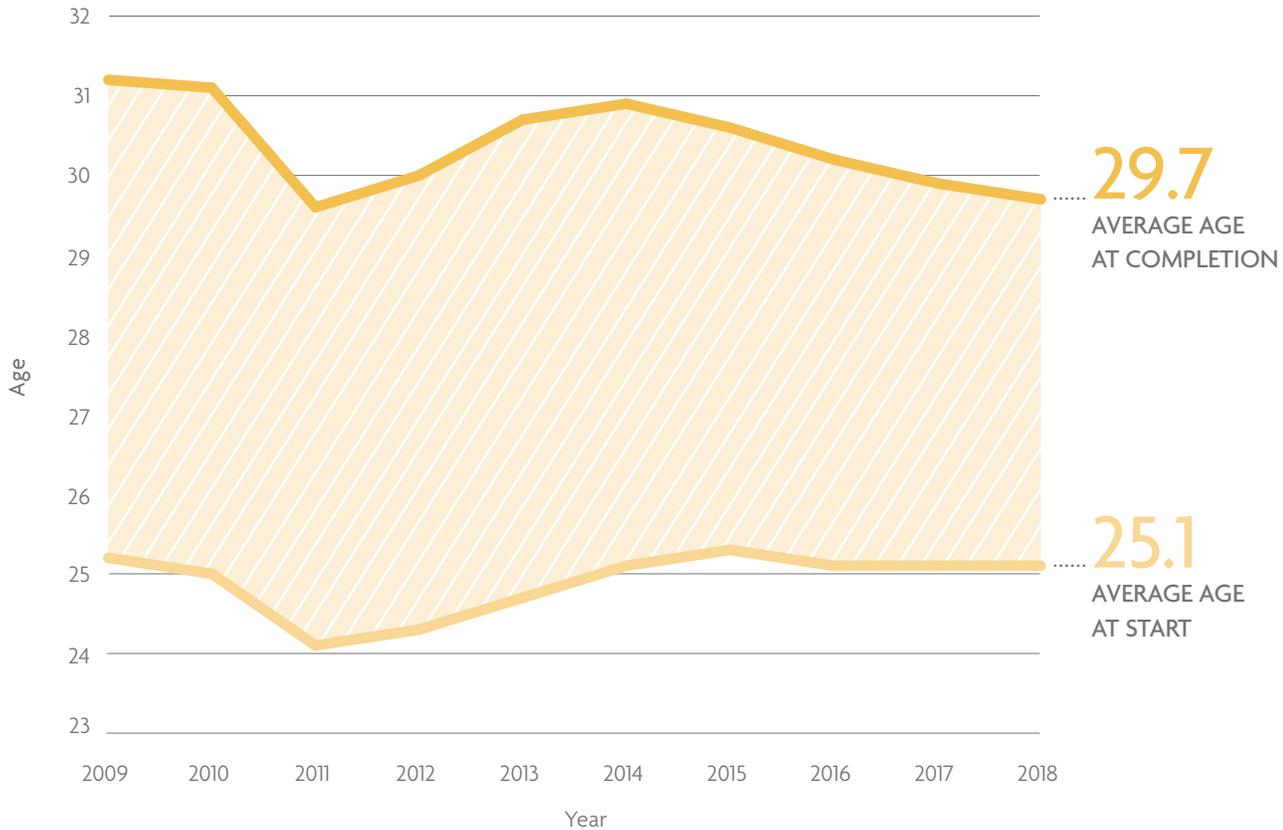
The average licensure candidate completing the AXP in 2018 took 4.2 years—an increase of just over one month compared to 2017. This is the first increase since 2013; however, candidates continue to complete the AXP in less time than the average candidate before the program's restructure.

The overall downward trend in time to complete the program seen in recent years was a result of several program updates, including allowing experience older than six months (2014), removing elective hours (2015), and realigning experience areas (2016).



## Age at AXP Completion Continues to Decrease

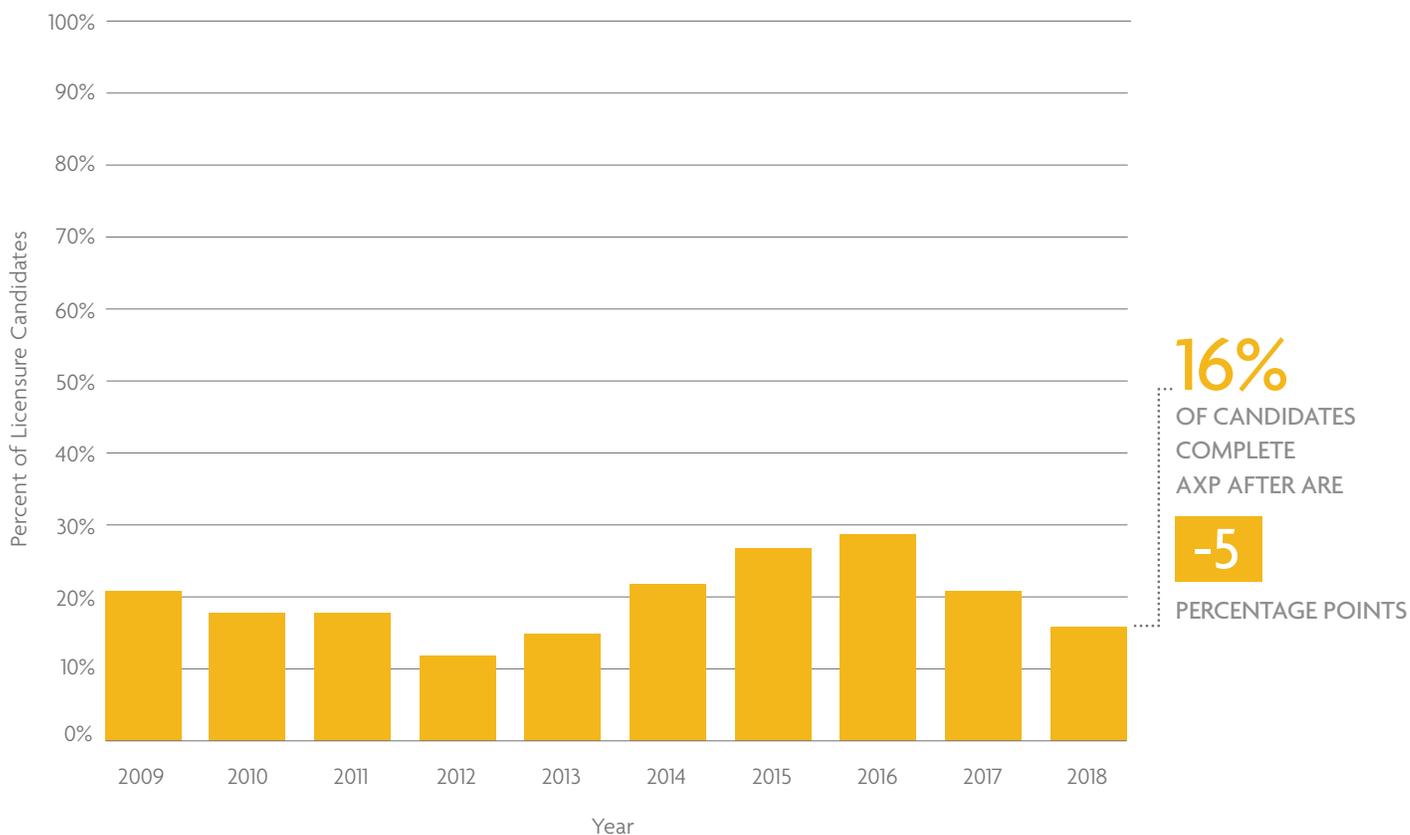
On average, licensure candidates who began the AXP in 2018 were just over 25 when they started the program, and licensure candidates who completed the AXP in 2018 were 29 when they finished—a little over two months younger than in 2017. While not a dramatic shift, the ages candidates start and finish the AXP are gradually growing closer. For comparison, 2018 saw a 4.6-year difference, while the difference was six years in 2009.



## Fewer Candidates Are Completing the Exam Before Finishing Their Experience

Just 16 percent of licensure candidates who completed the AXP in 2018 finished the exam before they completed their experience—a 5 percentage point decrease compared to 2017.

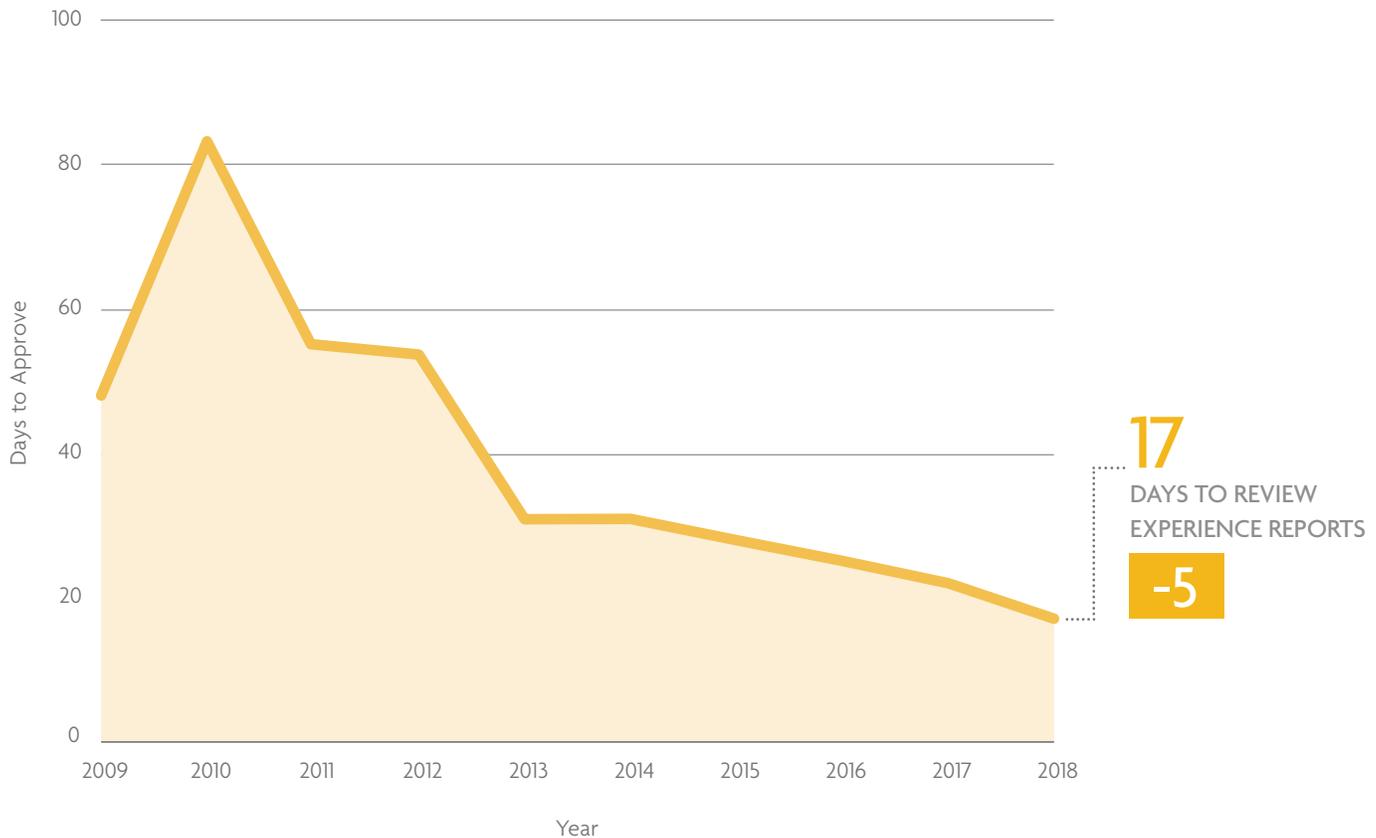
The two-year decline from 2016's peak of 29 percent (following a steady increase over the previous five years) is likely linked to the alignment of the AXP and ARE. Candidates may be more likely to choose to complete an experience area before sitting for its corresponding exam division.



## Supervisors Review Experience Reports Sooner Than Ever

The majority of experience reports (53 percent) are now reviewed and signed off on by a supervisor within three days of the report's submission. However, the much lengthier times taken in some circumstances drove 2018's average review and approval timeframe to 17 days—five days sooner than in 2017.

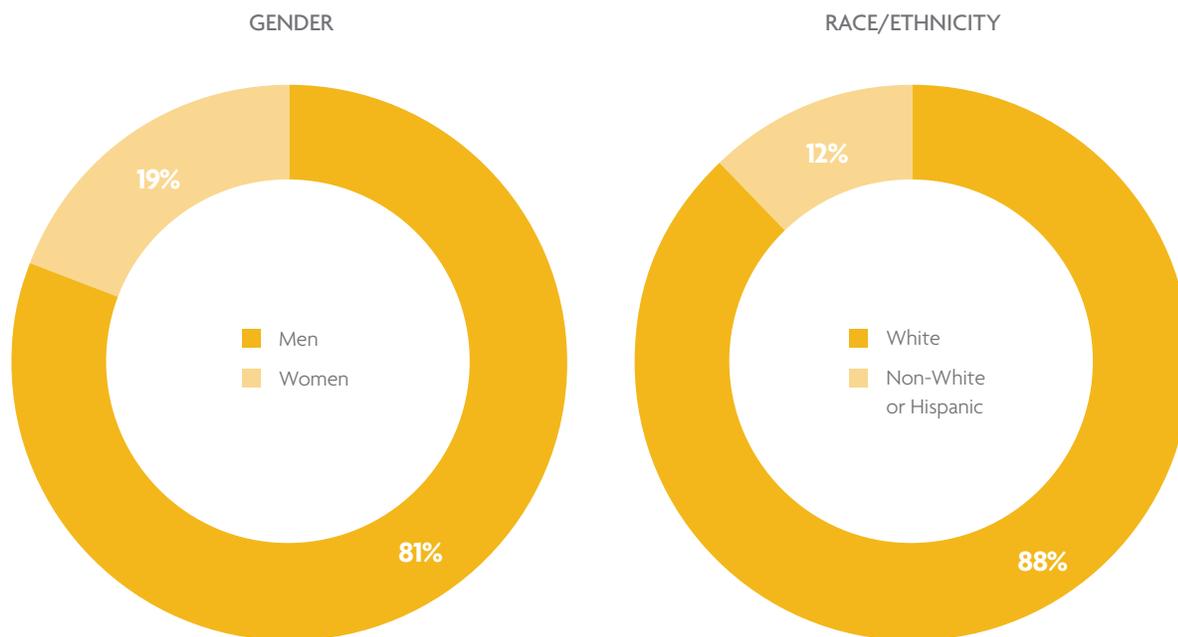
Supervisors' approval time has been steadily decreasing over the past decade, as supervisors become more familiar with NCARB's online experience reporting tools. Prior to 2009, all experience was reported via mailed forms. The final day to report experience outside of NCARB's newly instated six-month reporting requirement was June 30, 2010, which likely caused the spike seen that year.



## Gender Equity Among Supervisors Improves Slightly

Of active AXP supervisors in 2018, 19 percent were women—a 2 percentage point increase compared to 2017, but slightly less than the proportion of NCARB Certificate holders who are women (20 percent).

The proportion of AXP supervisors who identified as either non-white or Hispanic did not change, remaining at 12 percent. These data points highlight the ongoing challenge of providing a diverse set of supervisors and mentors to act as leaders and role models in the architecture profession.





---

# Examination

---

In 2018, nearly 5,000 candidates completed the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®), the second highest number on record following the peak in 2017. The average candidate took two months longer to finish the exam in 2018 compared to 2017—potentially a result of the lower pass rates seen in conjunction with the transition from ARE 4.0 to ARE 5.0.

With many candidates attempting to finish the exam in ARE 4.0 before it retired in June 2018, taking a combination of both versions, or testing for the first time in ARE 5.0, 2018 saw a slight increase in the number of retakes. This was most likely caused by some candidates either rushing to test or adjusting to the new exam format.



ARE

4,981

candidates  
completed the ARE

-2% change

2.2

average years  
it takes to finish  
the exam

63%

candidates take  
the ARE while  
completing the AXP

29

average age  
a candidate  
starts testing



21,218 candidates  
tested in 2018

+1% change

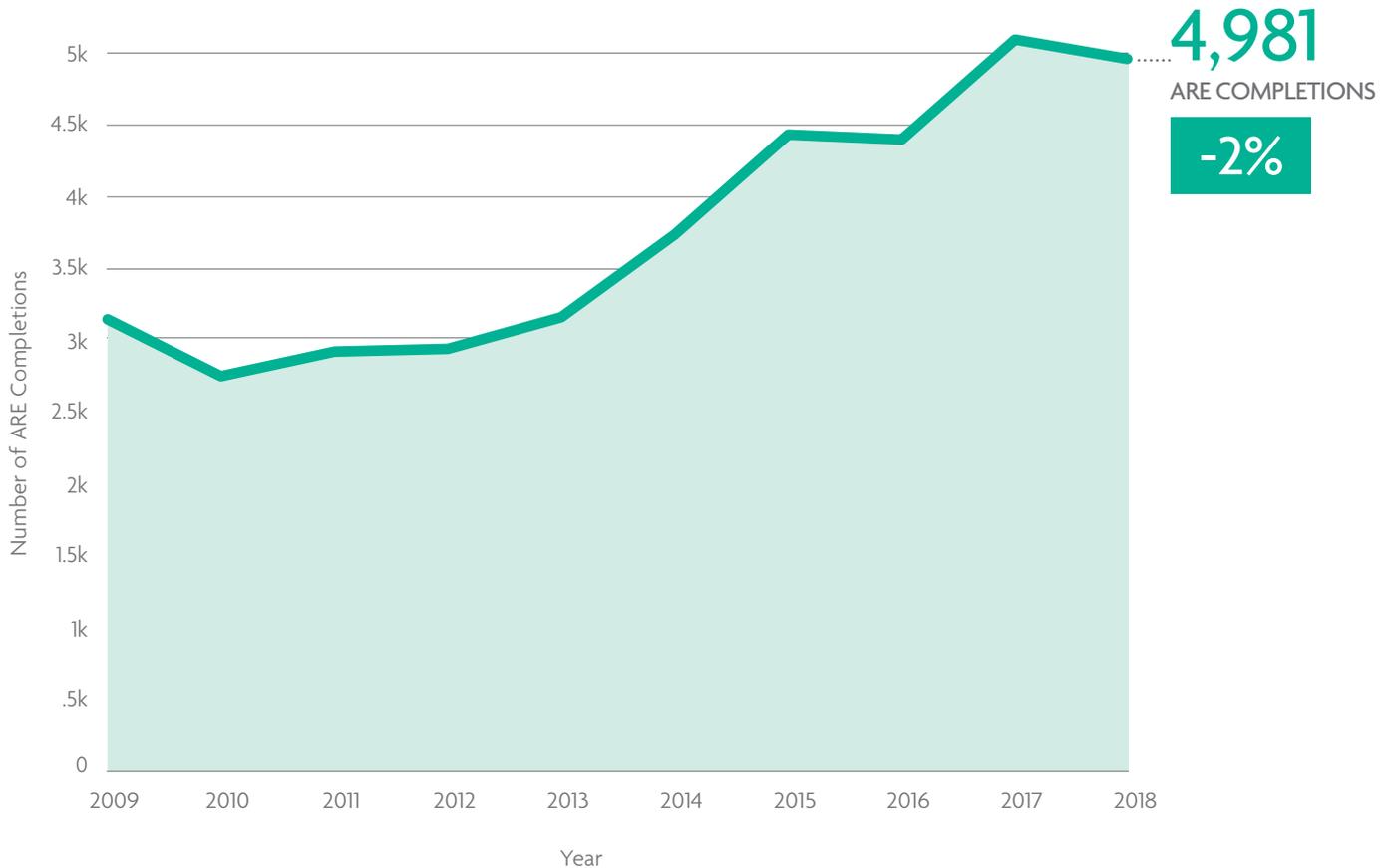


11,441

candidates transitioned  
to ARE 5.0 in 2018

## Number of ARE Completions Dips Slightly

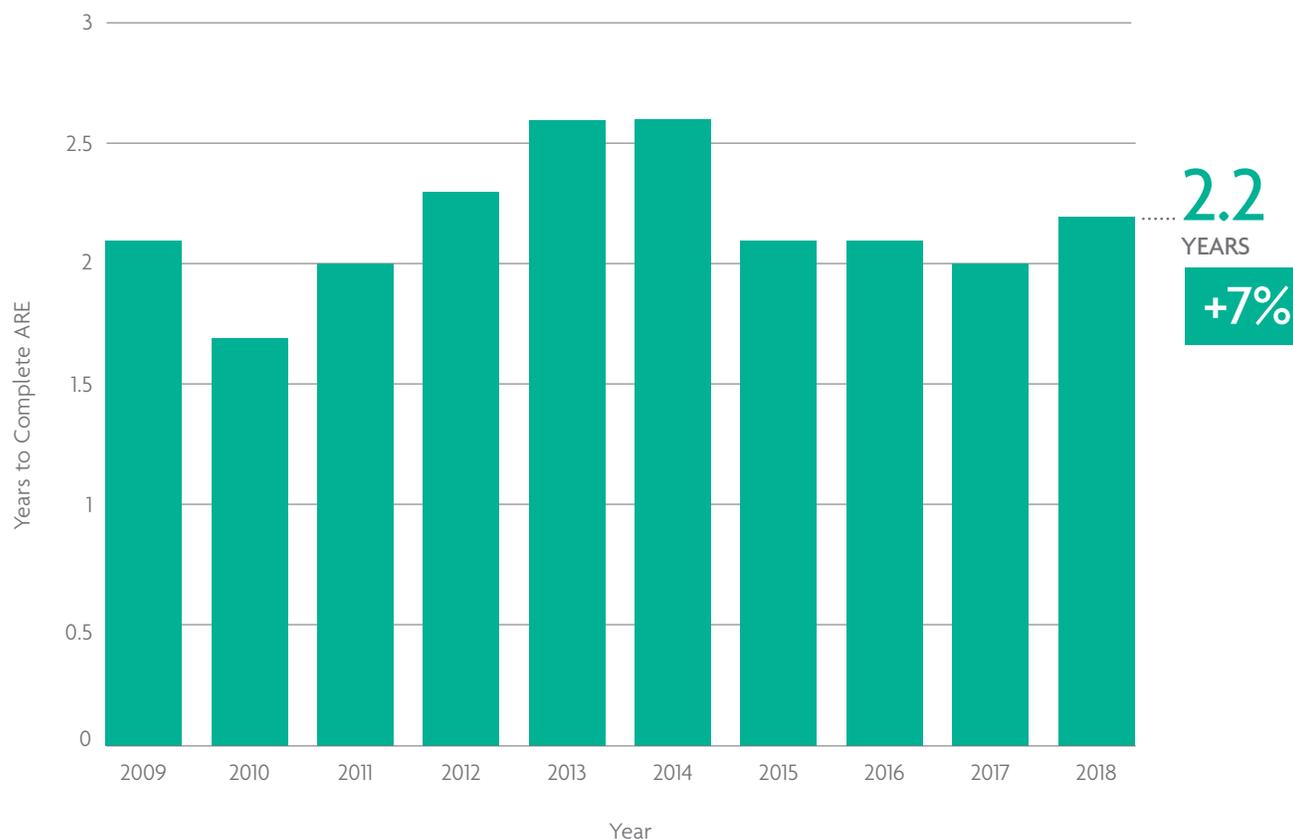
Nearly 5,000 candidates completed the ARE in 2018—a 2 percent decrease from 2017, but still the second highest number on record. ARE 4.0's well-publicized retirement prompted candidates to attempt to complete the exam before June 30, 2018. However, the rush to test led to a reduction in pass rates, with some candidates using all three attempts allowed on a specific division within a 12-month period. These candidates can test again once their eligibilities have renewed.



## Time to Complete ARE Increases

The average candidate took 2.2 years to complete the ARE in 2018, roughly two and a half months longer than in 2017. Similar to the dip in ARE completions, this increase was likely caused by decreased pass rates, as many candidates hurried to test before ARE 4.0's retirement.

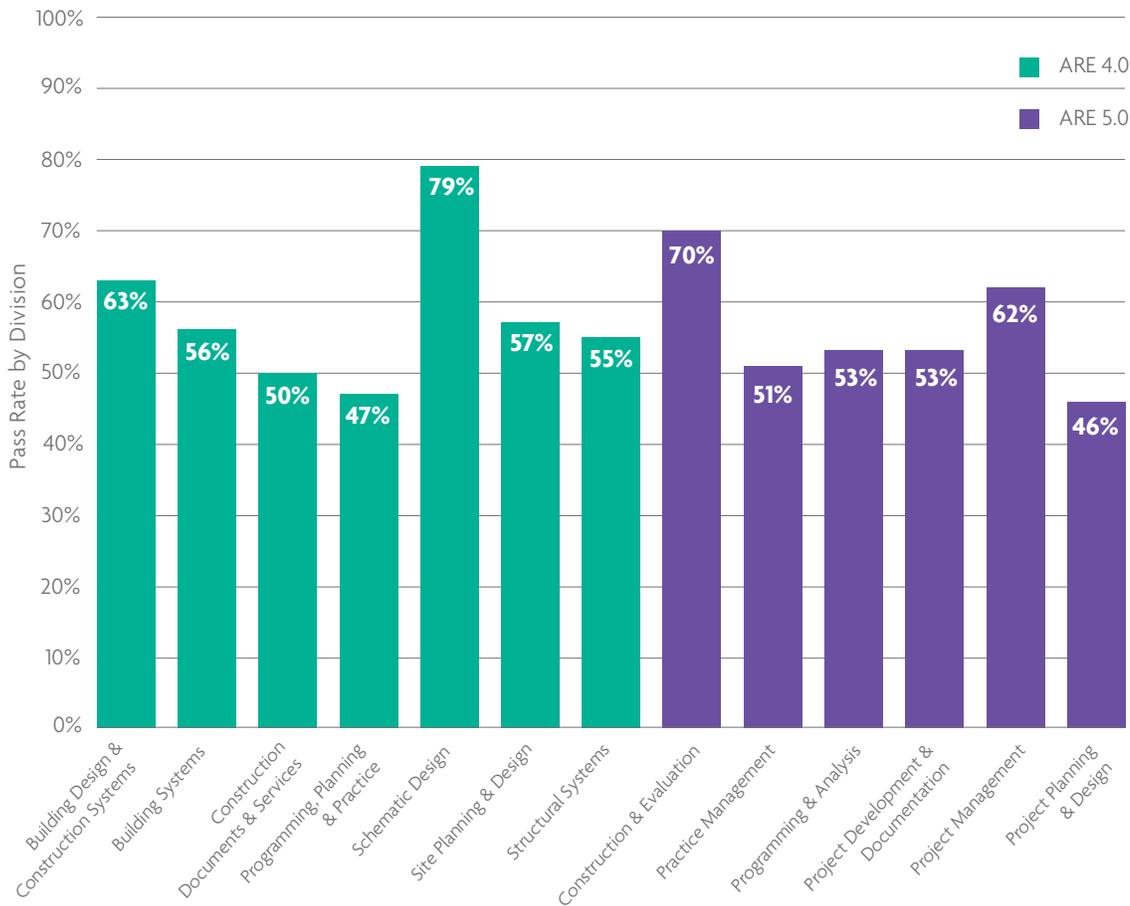
After failing a division, candidates must wait 60 days to retake that division, and can take each division up to three times per 12-month period—a provision that is both necessary for exam security and encourages candidates to properly prepare before testing again. Prior to October 2014, candidates had to wait six months to retake a failed division.



# Schematic Design and Construction & Evaluation Have Highest Pass Rates

Among ARE 4.0 divisions, Schematic Design (SD) had the highest pass rate of 79 percent, and Programming, Planning & Practice (PPP) had the lowest at 47 percent. This marks the sixth year in a row that SD held the highest pass rate; for comparison, the average success rate across the remaining six ARE 4.0 divisions was 55 percent.

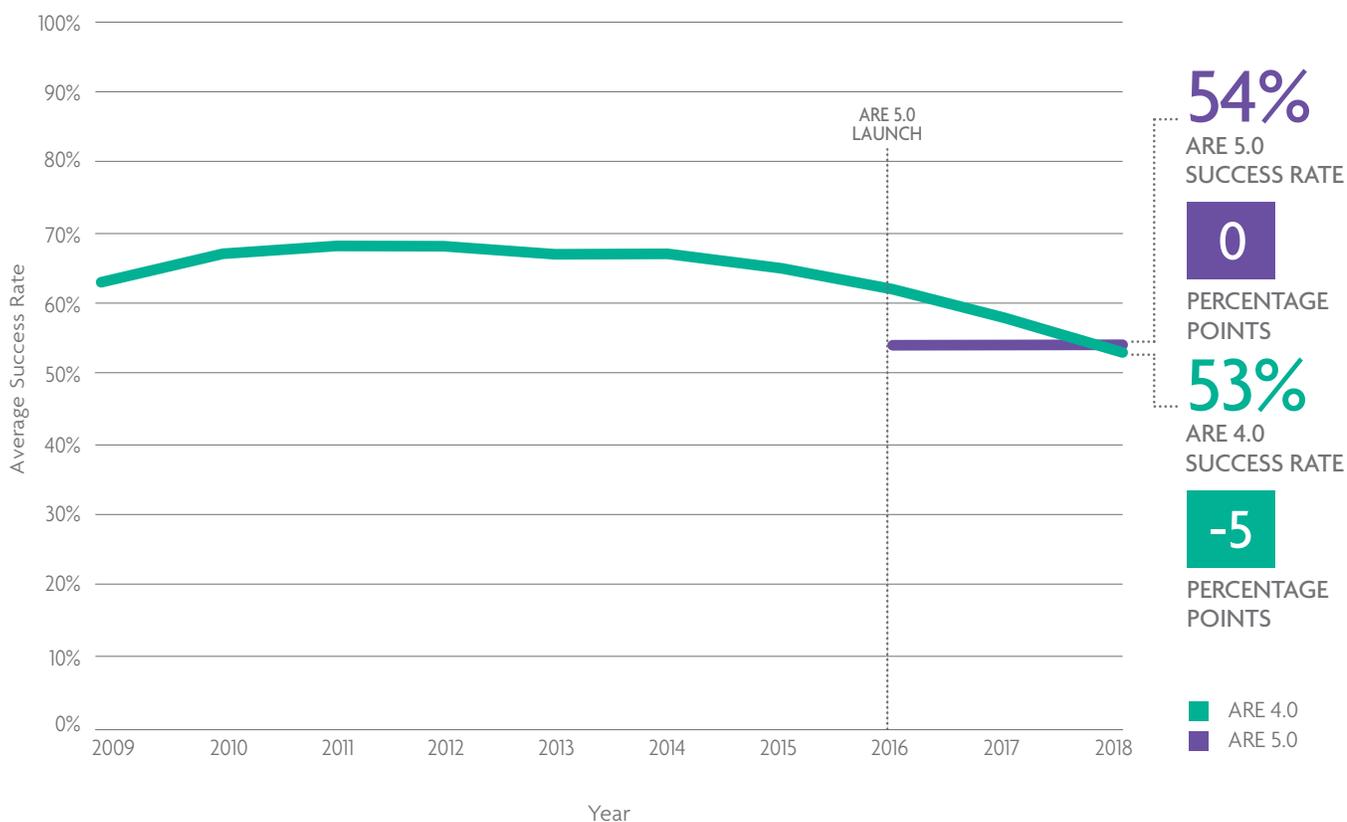
Among ARE 5.0 divisions, Construction & Evaluation (CE) had the highest pass rate of 70 percent, and Project Planning & Design (PPD) had the lowest at 46 percent. For comparison, the average success rate across all six divisions was 54 percent.



## Exam Transition Sees ARE Success Rates Drop

ARE 4.0 success rates (the average of all division pass rates) fell 5 percentage points between 2017 and 2018. This is likely due to the transition to ARE 5.0. Historical trends show that ARE success rates typically drop around the launch of a new exam, as some candidates rush to finish testing in the current version. This proved especially true for strategic testers, who opted to combine ARE 4.0 and 5.0 divisions and finish testing in as few as five divisions.

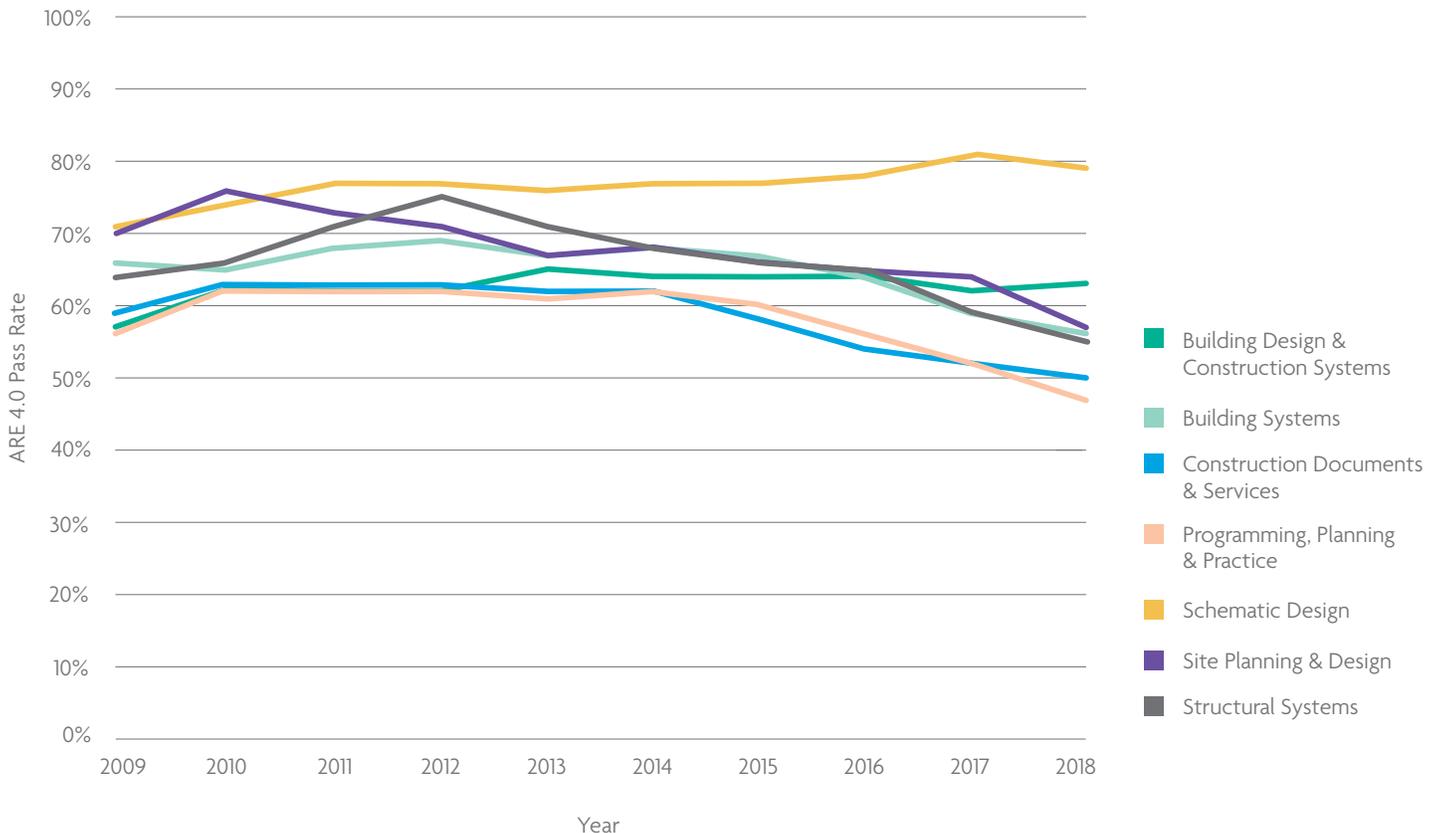
ARE 5.0 overall success rates have remained stable since the November 2016 launch, with rising pass rates for non-strategic divisions offset by falling pass rates for strategic divisions. At 54 percent, success rates for the new version of the exam align with ARE 4.0's early success rates.



## ARE 4.0 Divisional Pass Rates Fall, With One Exception

Average ARE 4.0 pass rates continued to fall in 2018 for all divisions except Building Design & Construction Systems (BDCS). This general decline was most likely caused by some candidates rushing to complete the exam in ARE 4.0 before it retired on June 30, 2018.

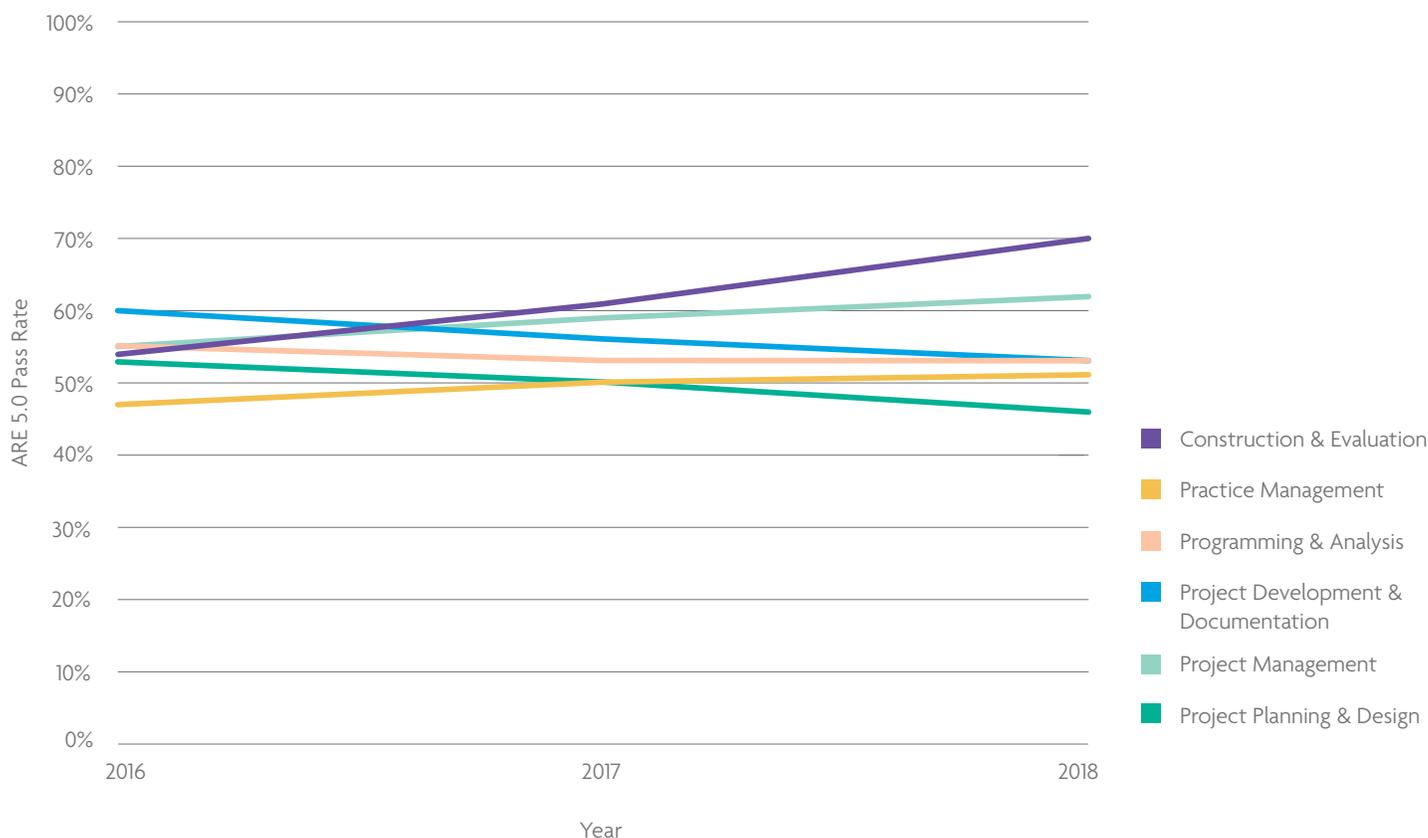
This trend is most evident in the divisions required to test strategically: by combining specific ARE 5.0 divisions with ARE 4.0's Construction Documents & Services (CDS), Programming, Planning & Practice (PPP), and Site Planning & Design (SPD), candidates were able to complete the ARE in as few as five tests. Pass rates for these three divisions have dropped an average of 13 percentage points since strategic testing was announced in 2014.



# ARE 5.0 Divisional Pass Rates Impacted by Strategic Testing

Like ARE 4.0, ARE 5.0 division pass rates were impacted by strategic testing. While the average ARE 5.0 success rate has remained at 54 percent since the version launch in 2016, pass rates for individual divisions have either increased or decreased, largely dependent on whether they were a strategic division.

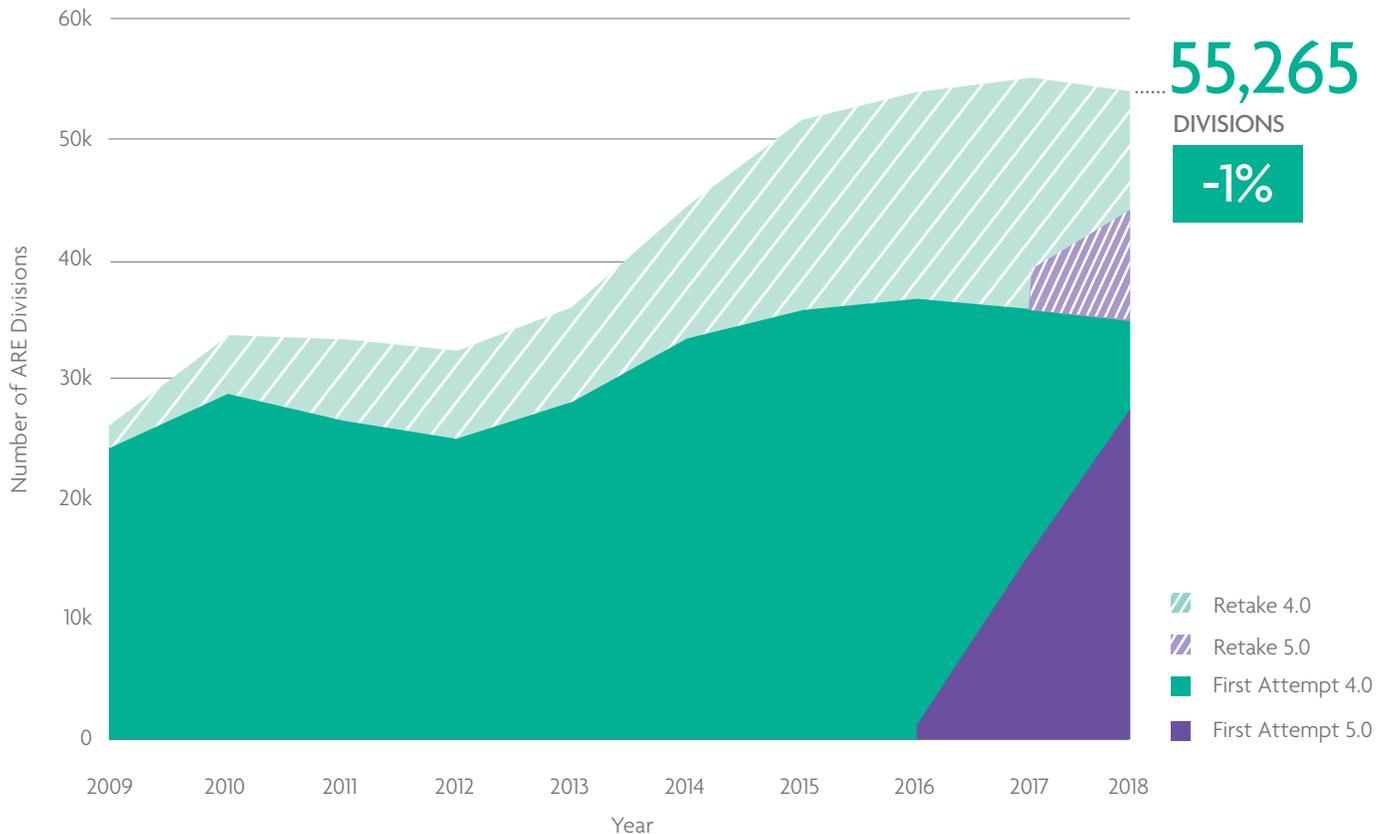
By combining ARE 5.0's Programming & Analysis (PA), Project Planning & Design (PPD), and Project Development & Documentation (PDD) with specific ARE 4.0 divisions, candidates were able to complete the ARE in as few as five tests. Pass rates for these three divisions have *fallen* by an average of 6 percentage points since 2016, while pass rates for the non-strategic divisions have *risen* by an average of 8 percentage points in the same time frame.



## Number of Tests Decreases Slightly

The total number of tests administered dropped slightly in 2018, with candidates taking over 55,000 divisions—a 1 percent dip from the high of 2017. Reasons for the decrease could include fewer candidates in the testing pool after the record number of completions in 2017, and less pressure to test from July to December 2018 following ARE 4.0's retirement (an anticipated result of the exam transition).

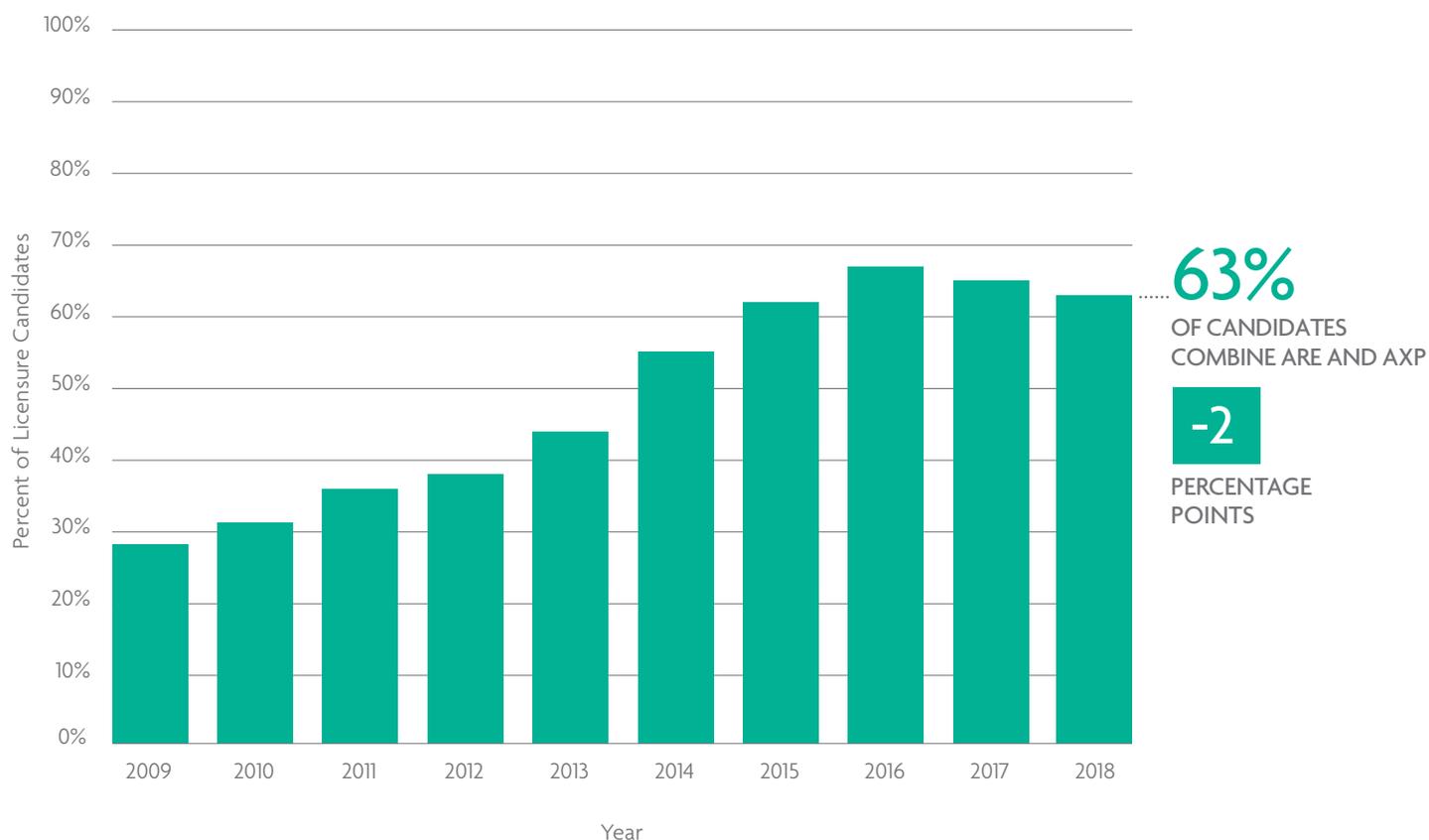
First-time attempts in ARE 5.0 significantly outnumbered those in ARE 4.0, with 78 percent of first attempts in ARE 5.0 and 22 percent in ARE 4.0. Retakes were more evenly split between the versions, with 47 percent in ARE 5.0 and 53 percent in ARE 4.0. However, candidates were only able to test in ARE 4.0 for six months of the year, due to the exam's retirement in June 2018.



## Most Candidates Overlap the AXP and ARE

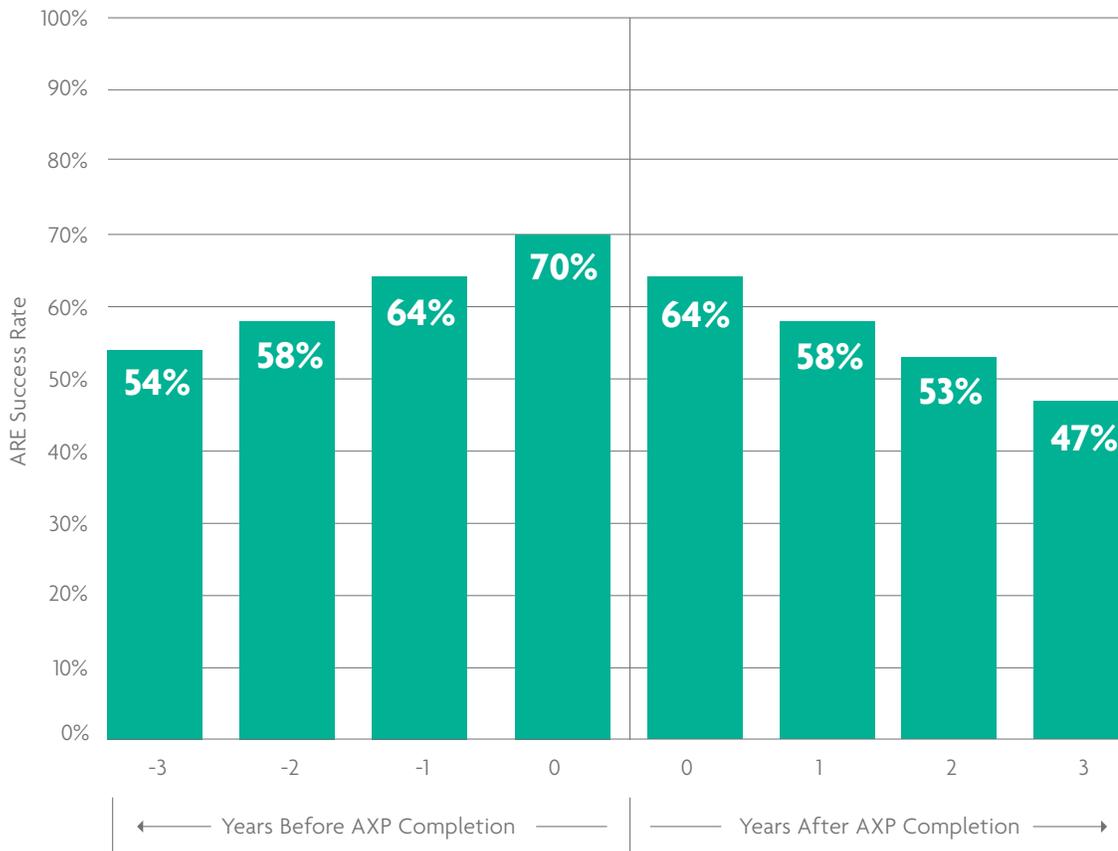
Of the licensure candidates who completed the ARE in 2018, 63 percent took at least one division while completing their experience. This represents a 2 percentage point decrease from 2017, and marks the second year of decline in a row. The drop could be driven by a number of factors—including a motivational push for candidates with long-established eligibilities to take the exam before the transition to ARE 5.0 as well as the alignment between the AXP and ARE, which could prompt candidates to wait to test until they've completed the related experience.

Currently, 51 of the 55 licensing boards allow candidates to overlap gaining experience with taking the ARE.



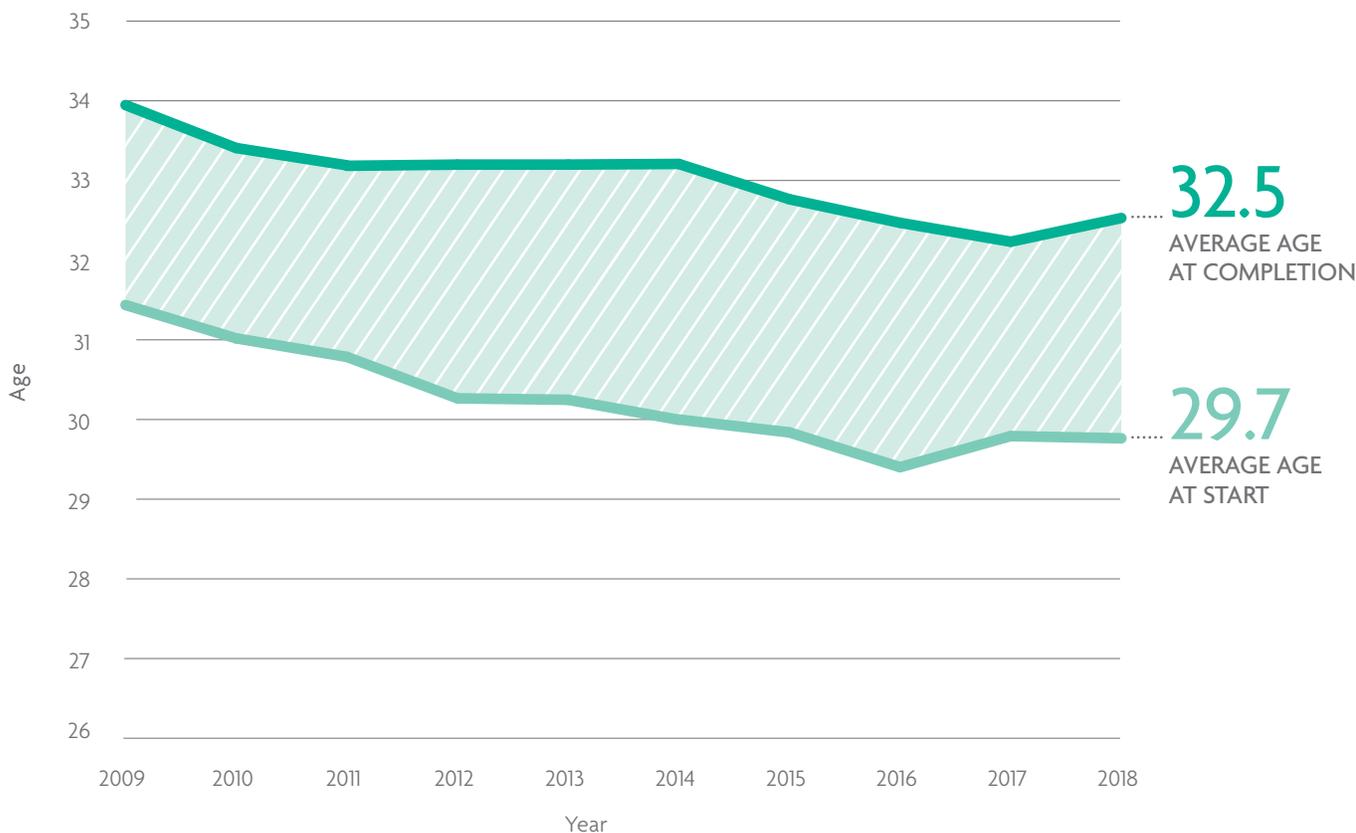
## ARE Success Rates Highest While Completing AXP

Candidates who take the ARE shortly before completing the AXP tend to have the highest pass rates. With the coordination between the six realigned experience areas and ARE 5.0's six divisions, the higher pass rates near the culmination of the experience program suggest an overlap in subject-matter expertise is beneficial to candidates. Plus, candidates invested in wrapping up the AXP may be more focused on completing the path to licensure.



## Age at ARE Completion Increases

On average, licensure candidates who began the ARE in 2018 were 29 when they started testing, and licensure candidates who finished the ARE in 2018 were 32—a four-month increase likely driven by the ARE 4.0 to 5.0 transition. While the ages candidates start and finish the ARE have not shifted dramatically, these two points have gradually decreased over the last decade: candidates are now a year and a half younger when they start and finish the ARE than they were in 2009.



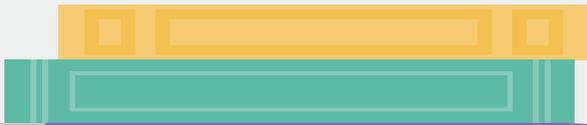
---

# Timeline to Licensure

---

Although 2018 saw an increase in time to complete both the AXP and ARE individually—an impact often seen after similar programmatic changes—the total time to finish earning an education, gaining experience, and taking the examination remains unchanged compared to 2017.

The lack of change in the total time to complete core requirements may also point to the increasing number of licensure candidates who started an NCARB Record while studying. 2018 is the first year that more than half of newly licensed architects began their NCARB Records while in school. As recent program improvements take effect and more individuals take advantage of the Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL), NCARB expects to see continued positive trends in the time to complete its programs.



# EDUCATION

**5.6**  
YEARS



**4,972**  
number of candidates  
who completed the  
AXP and ARE in 2018



**32.7**  
average age at ARE  
and AXP completion

**4.6**  
YEARS

AXP



**12.8**  
YEARS average time to complete  
core requirements  
for licensure

ARE

**2.2**  
YEARS

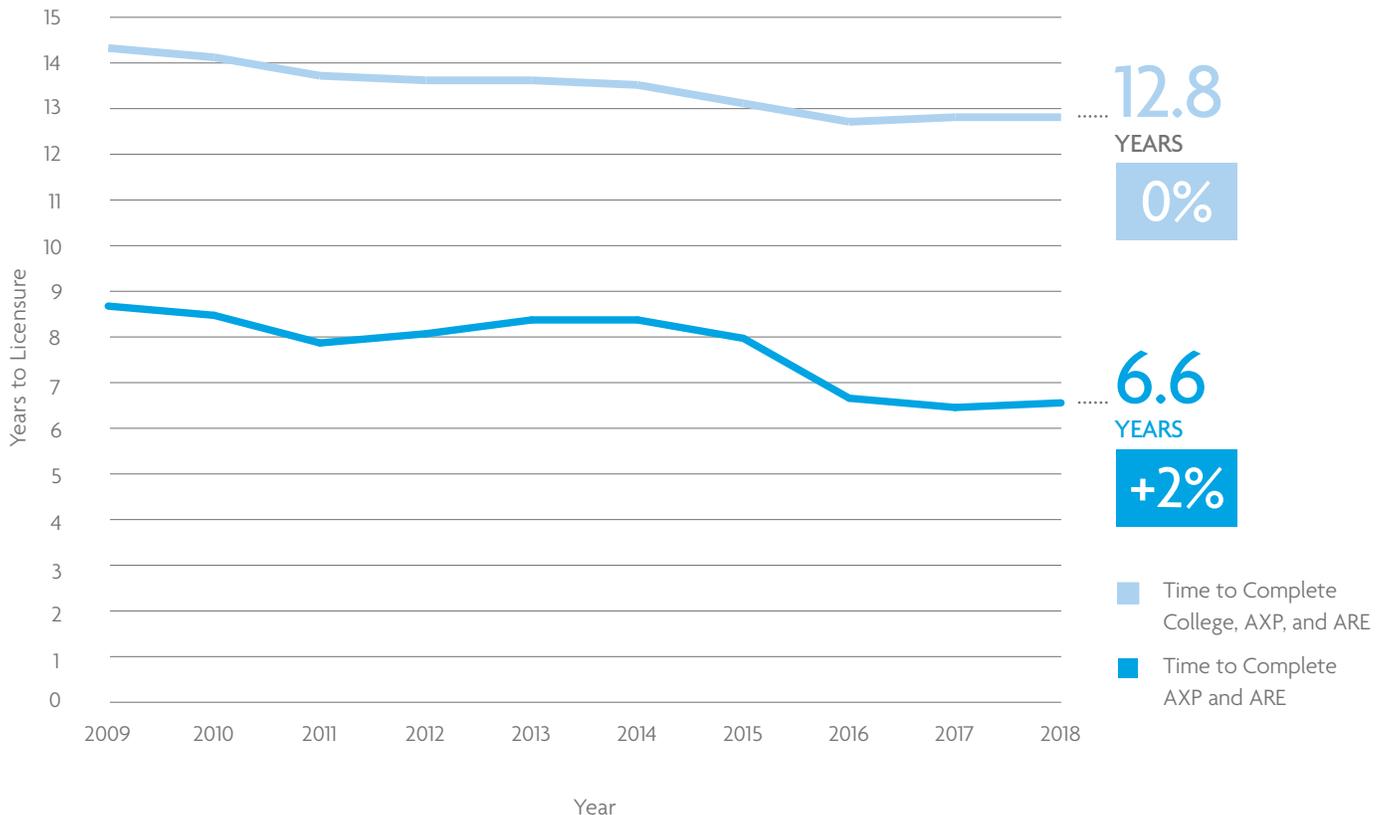


# Time to Complete Core Licensure Requirements Holds Steady

In 2018, the average licensure candidate completed the core requirements for licensure—including education, experience, and examination—in 12.8 years. More than 40 percent of this time is spent earning a degree (5.6 years). Looking solely at NCARB’s programs, the average candidate took just over six and a half years to complete the AXP and the ARE, approximately one month longer than in 2017.

The slight increase in time to complete NCARB-administered programs is likely driven by the 2016 launch of both the AXP and ARE 5.0—historical trends show small spikes in program completion times following the introduction of a new version. However, the time to finish the AXP and ARE requirements has decreased by over two years since 2009, signaling that NCARB’s updates over the past decade have been effective in reducing the time it takes to earn an architecture license.

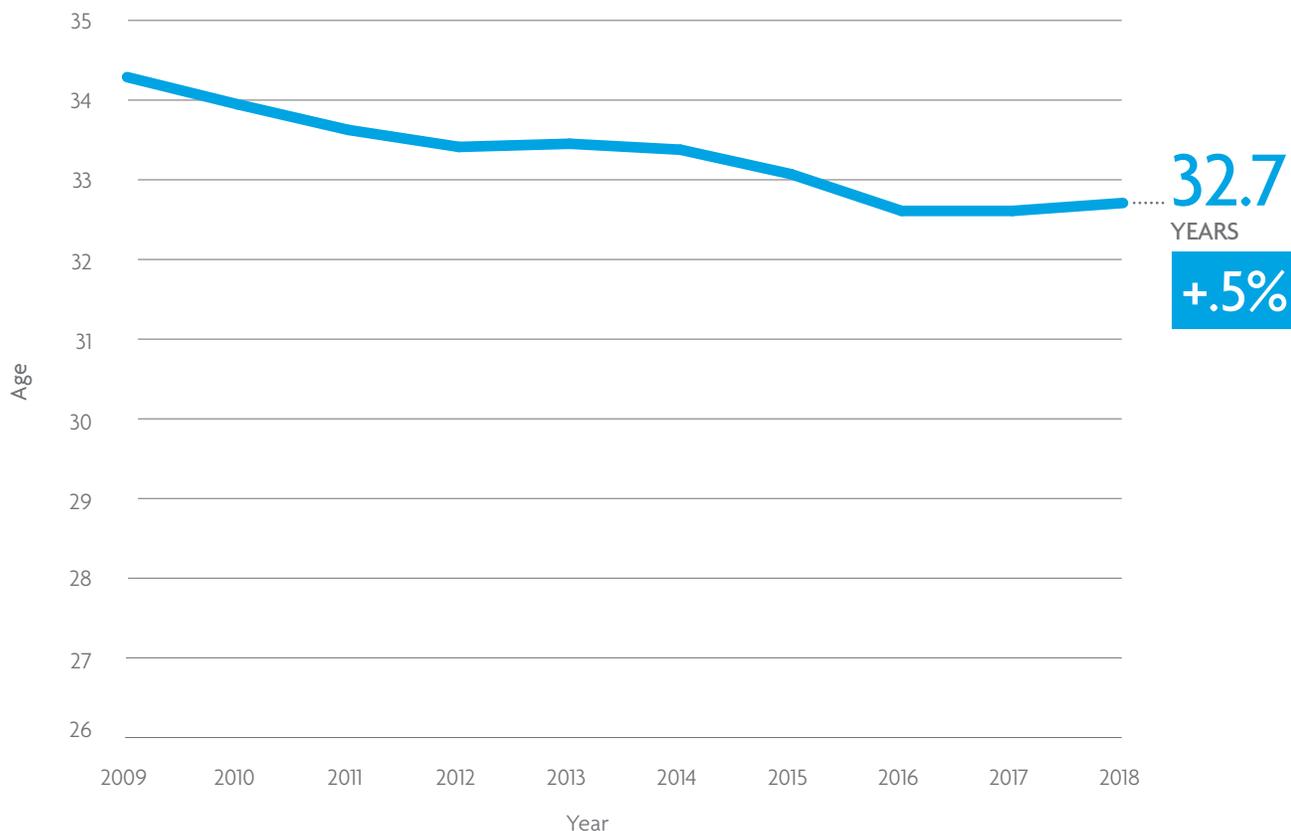
*Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate experience up to five years.*



## Age of Candidates Completing Licensure Requirements Increases Slightly

The average age of candidates who completed their final core requirement for licensure in 2018 was 32.7, roughly one and a half months older than in 2017. This average has not changed dramatically from year to year; however, candidates completing their licensure requirements are now more than one and a half years younger than they were a decade ago.

The slight uptick may be due to the retirement of ARE 4.0, which encouraged a cohort of experienced candidates to push to complete remaining requirements while ARE 4.0 was still available.



---

# Navigating the Path

---

Last year, NCARB introduced the “Navigating the Path” section to examine attrition on the path to licensure—and understand how retention varies for candidates from different backgrounds.

2018 data suggests the improvement in attrition parity between men and women continues, with women who started between 2012-2018 now more likely to stay on the path to licensure than their male peers. However, there is still a significant disparity in attrition between white and non-white candidates, signaling that although diversity is improving in the profession, there is still work to be done.

attrition for men  
and women has been  
**EQUAL** since 2012



non-white candidates are  
**25%** **MORE  
LIKELY**  
to fall off the path to licensure

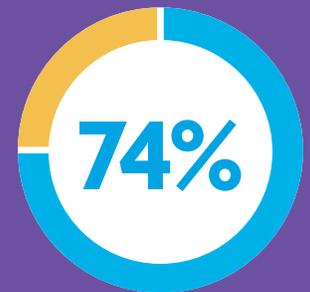
**LICENSED  
ARCHITECTS**



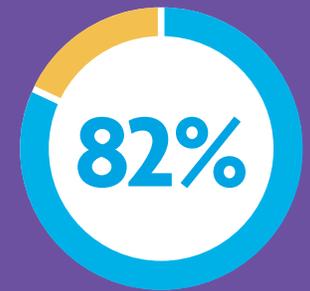
**OVER 10  
YEARS** **3** **OUT  
OF** **5**  
candidates have stayed  
on the path to licensure



of candidates who started  
in **2009** have completed  
the path to licensure or  
are actively working on it

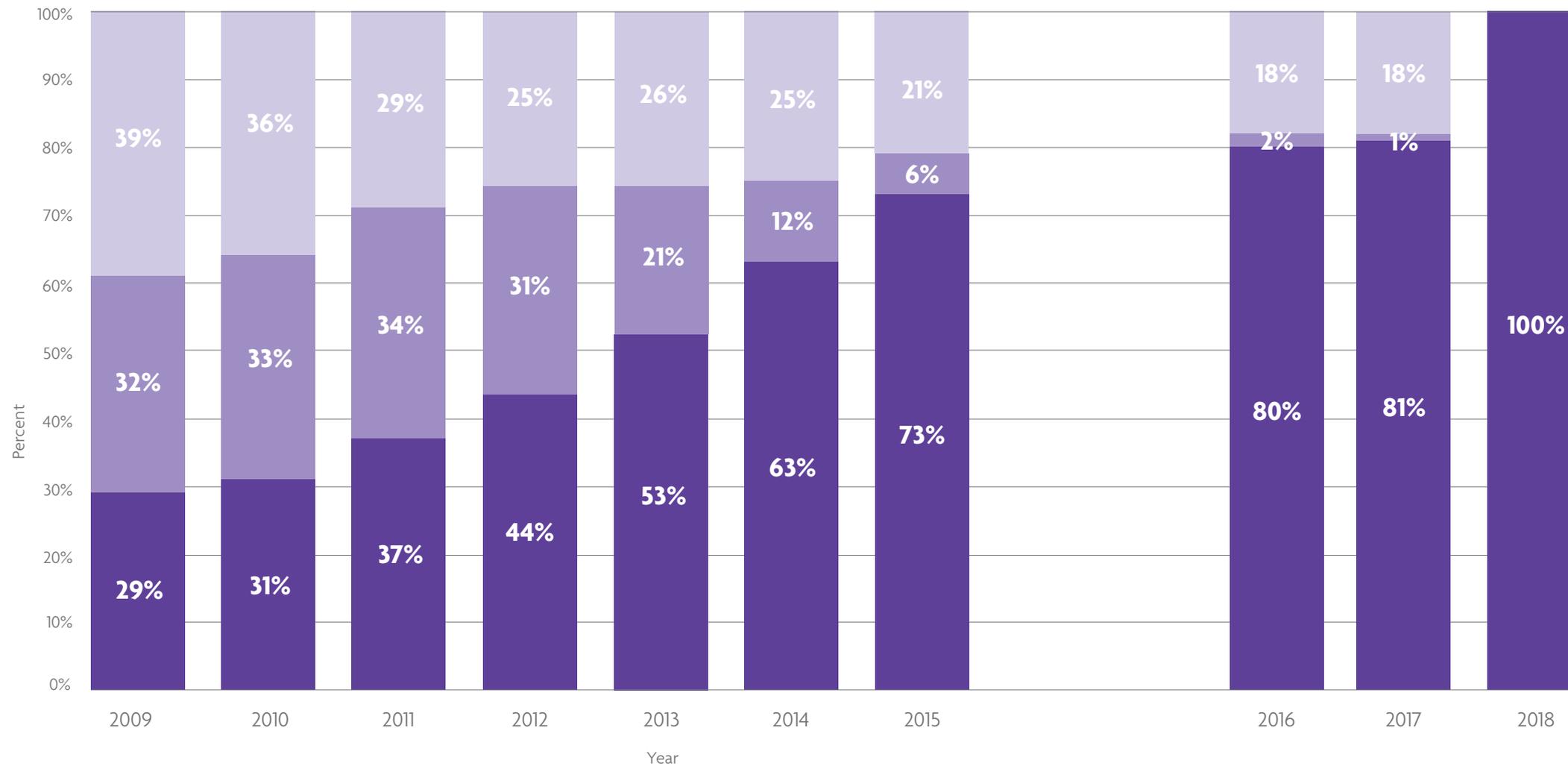


of candidates who started  
in **2013** have completed  
the path to licensure or  
are actively working on it



of candidates who started  
in **2017** have completed  
the path to licensure or  
are actively working on it

# Most Candidates Stay on the Path to Licensure



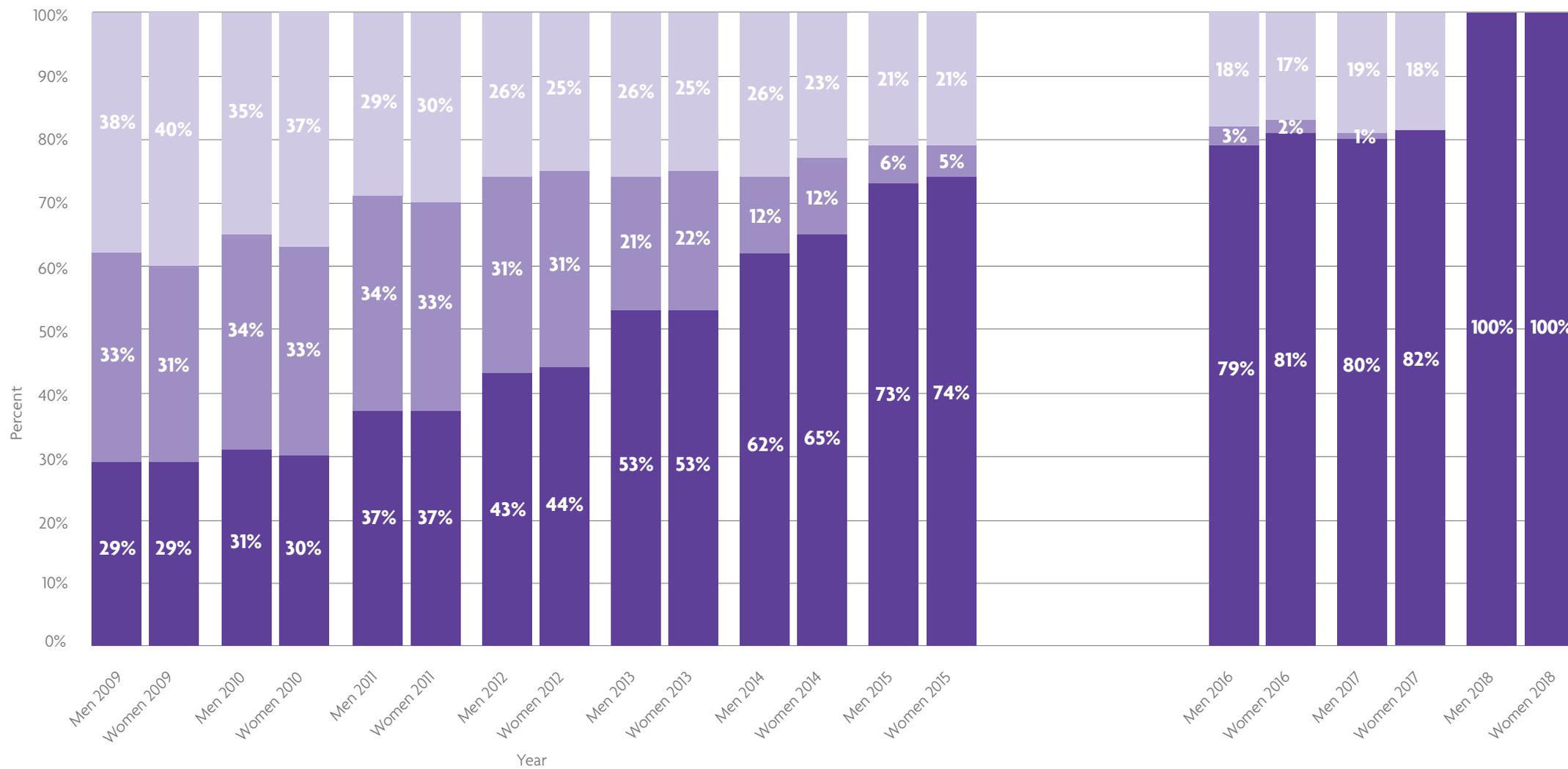
- Not Working Toward Licensure
- Complete
- Actively Working Toward Licensure

Of all the candidates who started their NCARB Record in 2009 (10 years ago), nearly two-thirds have either finished their core requirements for licensure (32 percent) or are still actively working to complete them (29 percent). Nearly 4 in 10 (39 percent) have stopped working toward licensure and have fallen off the path.

However, since 2011, candidate attrition has reduced, holding between 20 and 30 percent. In part, these candidates have had less time to complete their education, experience, and examination requirements—and correspondingly less time to fall off the path. However, the proportion of candidates remaining on the path signals that NCARB's efforts to refresh our programs and remove unnecessary burden is having a positive effect on candidates' retention.

Meanwhile, of candidates who started a Record in 2017 (two years ago), 81 percent are working toward licensure, 1 percent have completed core licensure requirements, and 18 percent have fallen off. These candidates may return to the licensure path in future years.

# Women More Likely to Stay on Path to Licensure Than Men



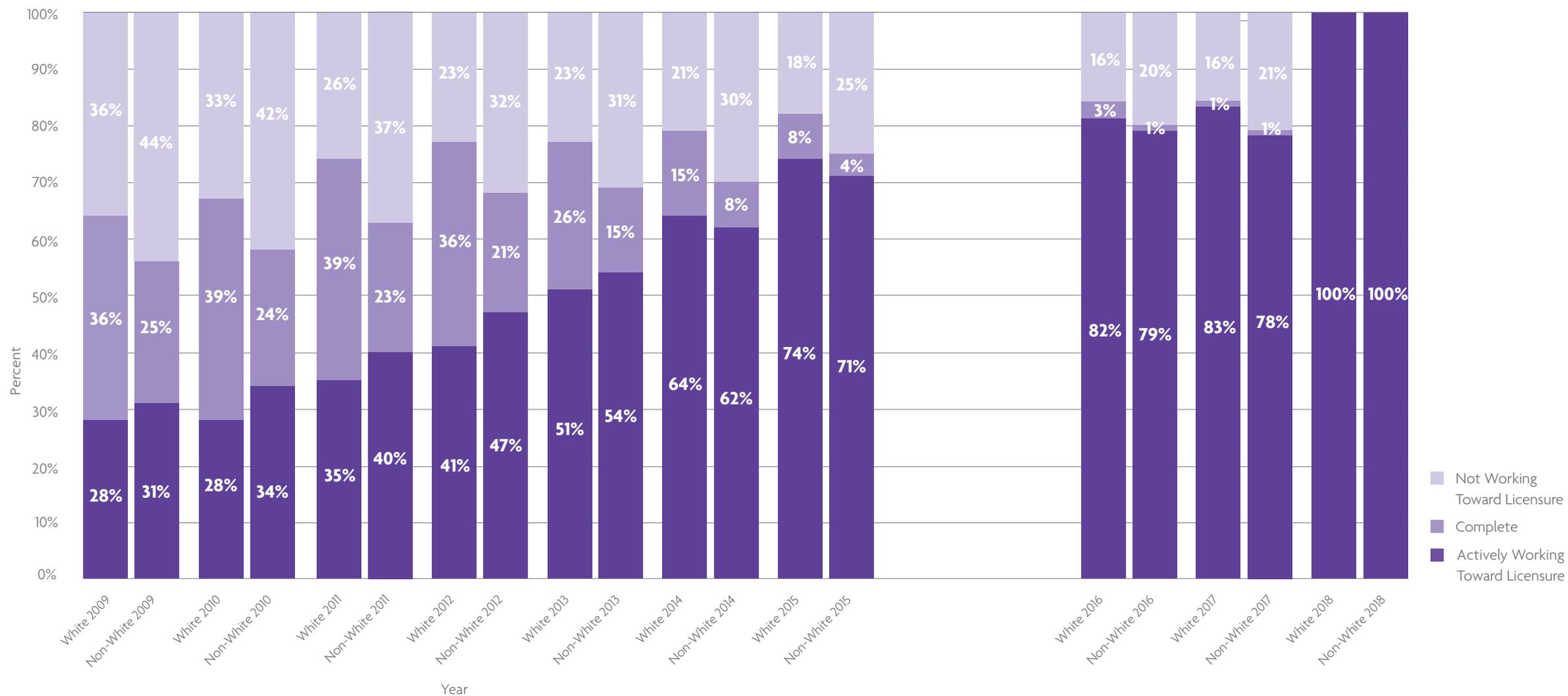
Up until 2011, attrition on the path was greater among women than men, but 2012 saw a reversal of that trend. Since then, a higher proportion of women have either stayed on the path to licensure or completed the core requirements. This suggests that there are no longer significant differences between genders in their opportunity to complete licensing requirements.

Of the candidates who started an NCARB Record in 2009, 40 percent of women and 38 percent of men have now fallen off the path to licensure, 31 percent of women and 33 percent of men have successfully completed core requirements, and 29 percent of both groups are still actively working toward licensure. Similar differences between gender are seen in the 2010 and 2011 cohorts.

From 2012 onward, women and men tend to get licensed at roughly the same rate, with women marginally more likely to remain on the path to licensure than their male counterparts. However, men are more likely to complete licensure requirements within three years.

- Not Working Toward Licensure
- Complete
- Actively Working Toward Licensure

## Non-White Candidates Experience Higher Rates of Attrition



Although racial and ethnic diversity have been gradually improving along early career stages (See Racial and Ethnic Diversity Improves Along Early Career Stages), candidates who identify as non-white or Hispanic remain more likely to fall off the path to licensure than their white peers.

Of all non-white candidates who started an NCARB Record in 2009, 25 percent had completed the core licensure requirements by 2018, 11 percentage points lower than their white counterparts. Forty-four percent of non-white candidates have fallen off the path to licensure, compared to 36 percent of white candidates.

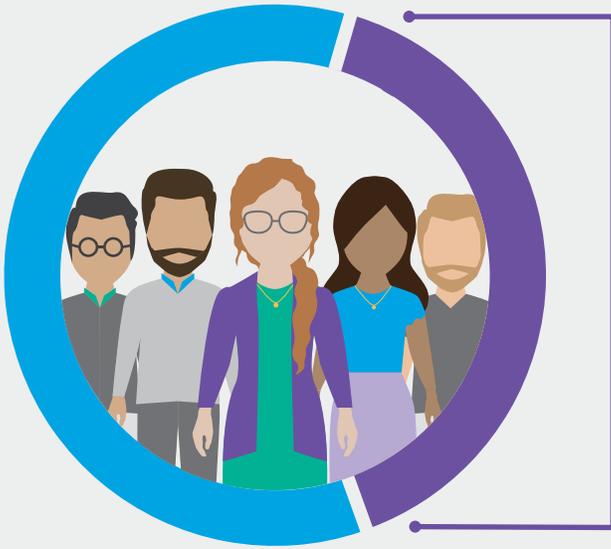
This trend remains unchanged over the past decade, with the average non-white candidate 25 percent more likely to fall off the path to licensure than the average white candidate—the same proportion seen in 2016.

# Demographics

Both gender equity and racial and ethnic diversity improved in 2018, primarily along early career stages. For the first time, women accounted for 50 percent of new AXP candidates—the first year on record that any cohort has seen equal representation of men and women. Plus, women made up 37 percent of candidates completing the core requirements for licensure in 2018, and 35 percent of new NCARB Certificate holders.

Racial and ethnic diversity also increased across all early career stages, including a 4 percentage point jump in candidates who identify as non-white completing the AXP. In addition, nearly 50 percent of new NCARB Record holders and 35 percent of new exam candidates identified as non-white or Hispanic.

Although women and people of color remain underrepresented within the profession, diversity among licensure candidates continues to improve, indicating that with time, the community of practicing architects will reflect this change as well.



NEARLY  
**2 IN 5**  
new architects  
are women

**50%** of new AXP participants are women

women complete licensure requirements

**1.2 YEARS**  
sooner than men



**46%**  
of new AXP participants identify as a racial or ethnic minority



LESS THAN  
**1 IN 5**  
new architects  
identify as a racial  
or ethnic minority



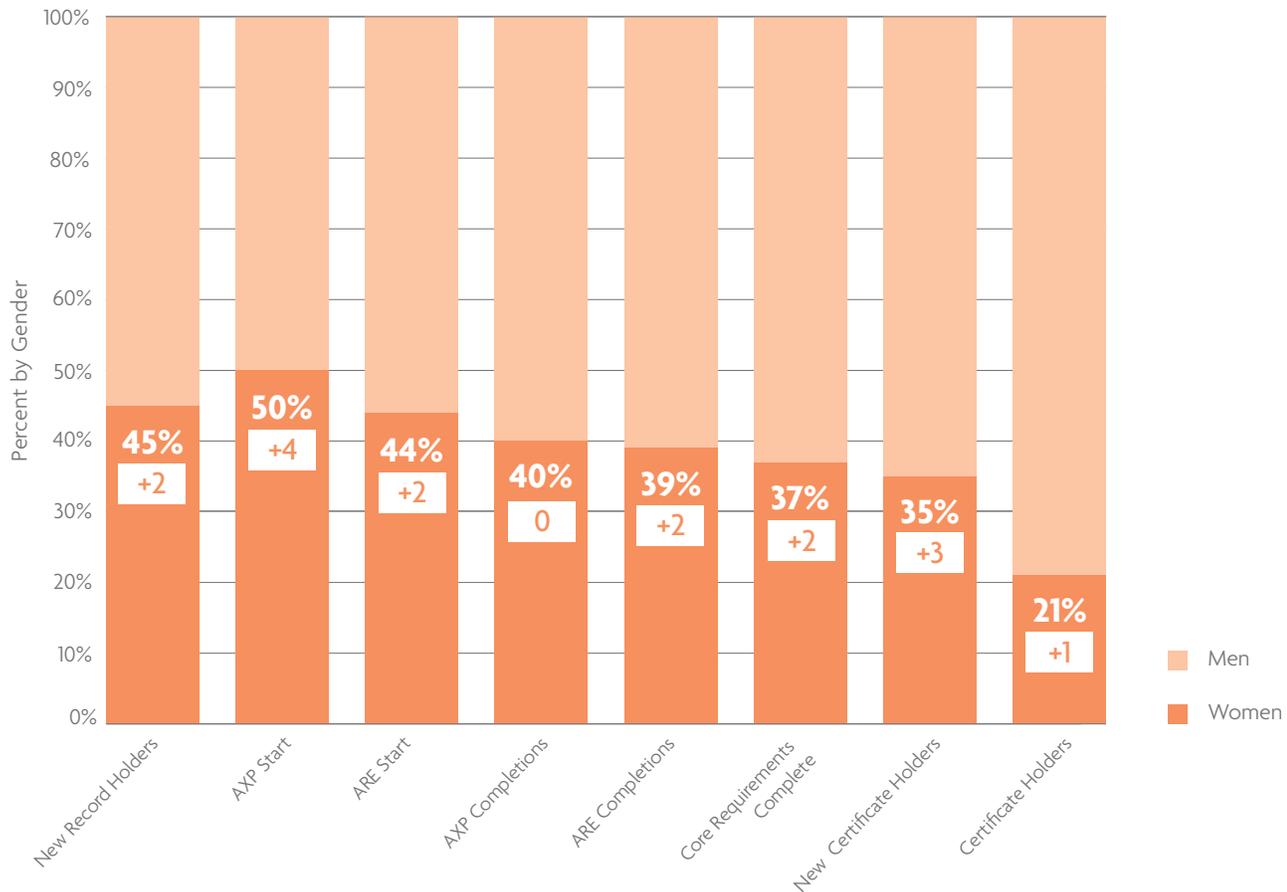
**35%**  
of new ARE participants identify as a racial or ethnic minority

## Gender Equity Improves at Most Career Stages

Gender equity increased at nearly every career stage in 2018, indicating that although women remain underrepresented in the profession, the gap continues to close.

The largest improvement was seen in the group of candidates beginning the AXP in 2018, which increased 4 percentage points compared to 2017. The proportion of men to women in this group is now equal—the first cohort on record to reach even representation. Women also represent 37 percent of candidates completing core licensure requirements, 35 percent of new NCARB Certificate holders, and 21 percent of all NCARB Certificate holders, compared to 35, 32, and 20 percent, respectively, in 2017.

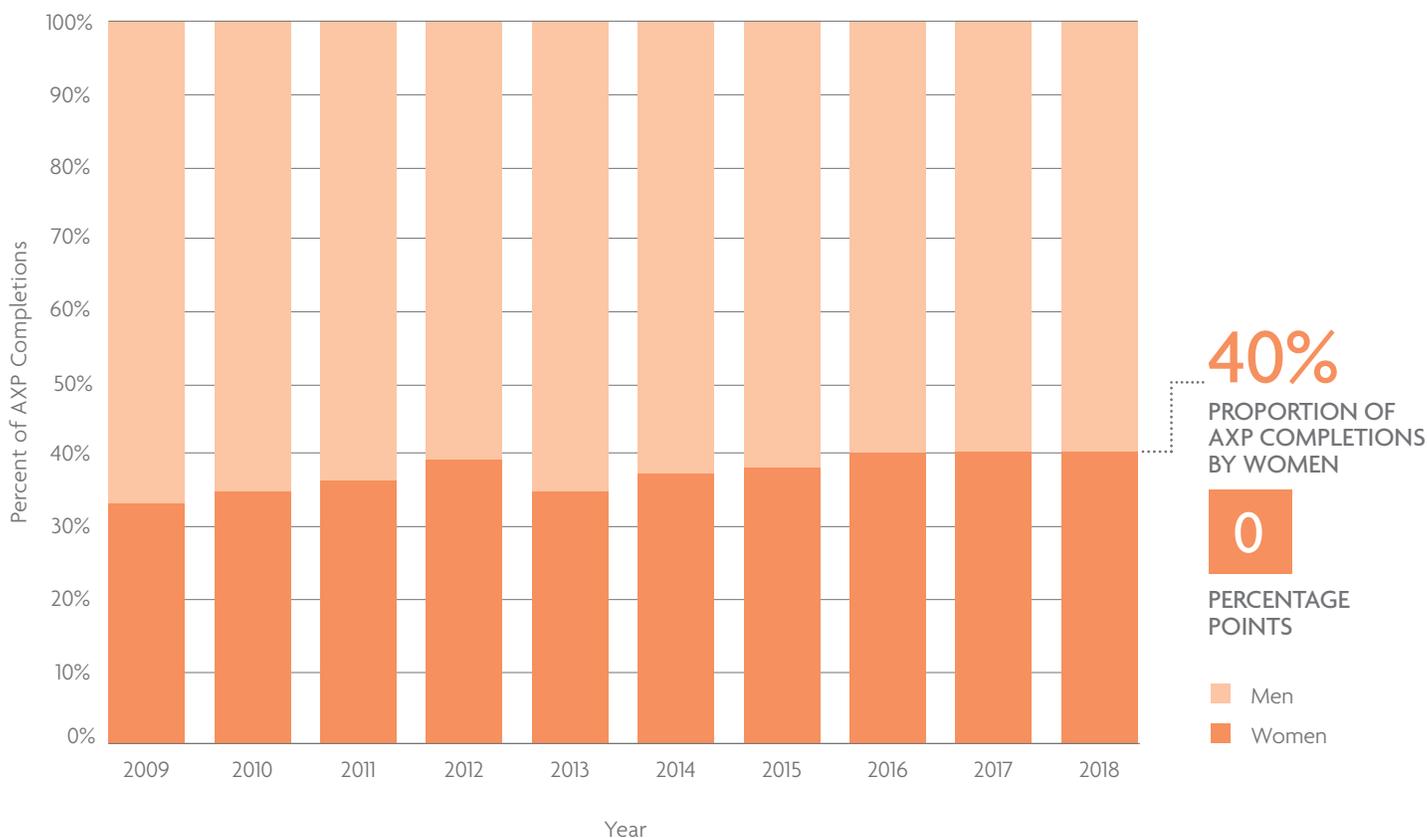
*Note: NCARB recognizes that not all individuals identify as male or female. However, NCARB's data currently uses the same sex categorization as the U.S. Census Bureau.*



## AXP Completions by Women Hold Steady

The proportion of women completing the AXP in 2018 was the only career stage to show no improvement in gender equity this year. Women continue to make up 40 percent of this group—the same representation seen in 2016 and 2017. However, a strong increase in the number of women starting the experience program in 2018 and improvements along every other career stage suggest gender equity for candidates completing the AXP should continue to improve in future years.

*Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate experience up to five years. NCARB recognizes that not all individuals identify as male or female. However, NCARB's data currently uses the same sex categorization as the U.S. Census Bureau.*

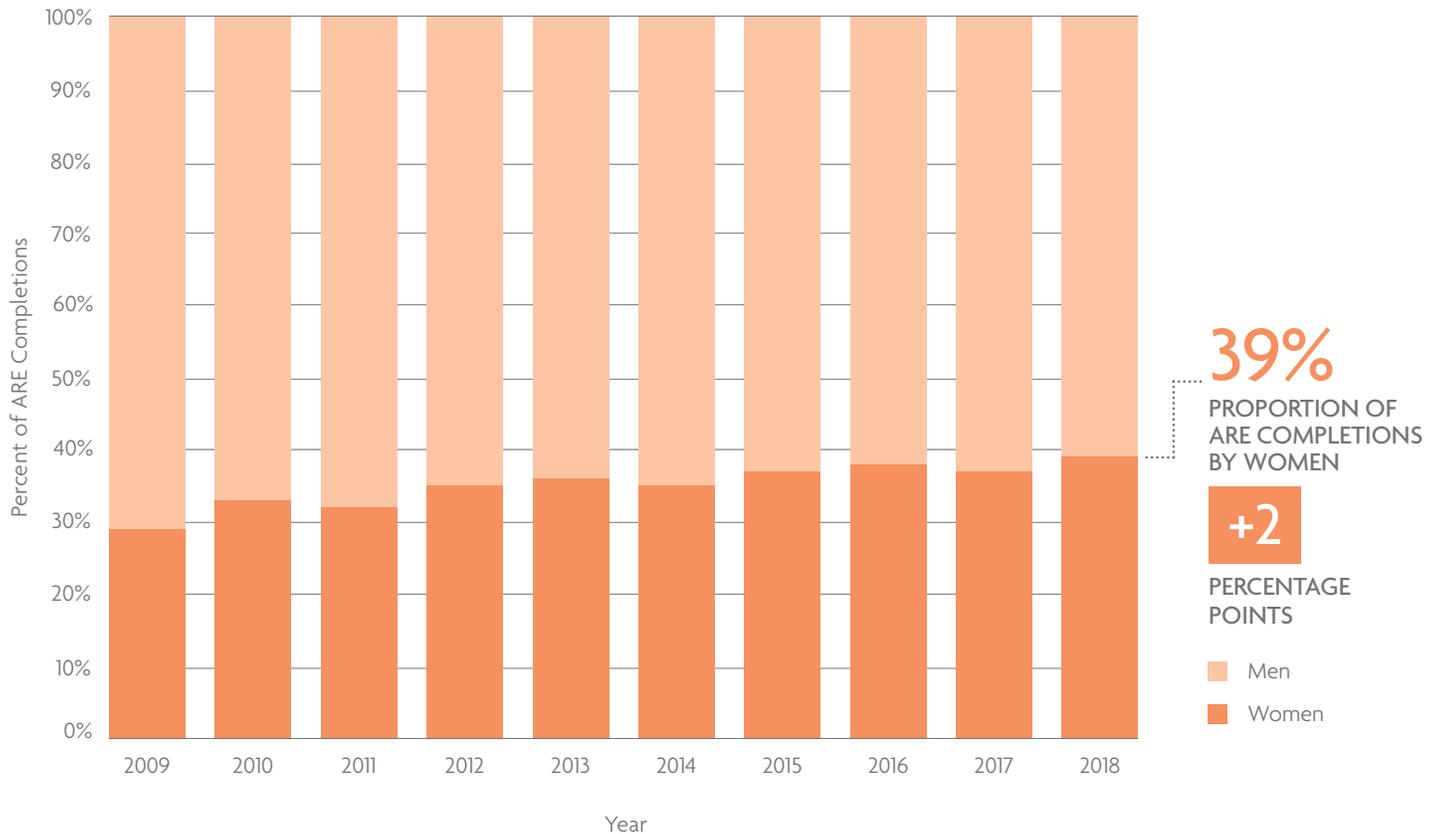


## ARE Completions by Women Reach New High

Women represented 39 percent of candidates completing the ARE in 2018—the highest proportion on record and an increase of 2 percentage points. Gender equity in candidates finishing the exam has been steadily improving over the past decade. In 2009, women made up just 29 percent of this group.

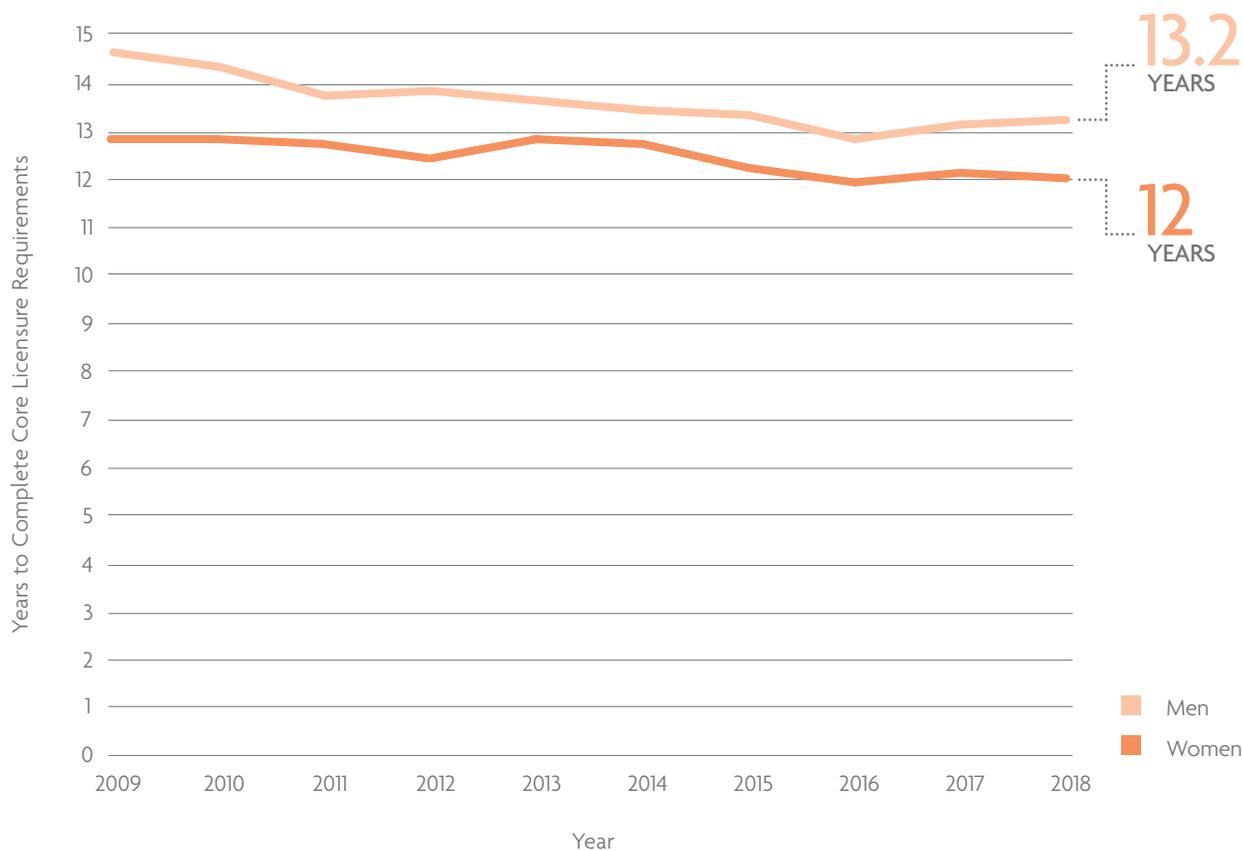
Because completing the ARE is the final step on the path to licensure for many candidates, NCARB expects to see continued improvement in the cohort of individuals completing all core requirements and becoming new NCARB Certificate holders in coming years.

*Note: NCARB recognizes that not all individuals identify as male or female. However, NCARB's data currently uses the same sex categorization as the U.S. Census Bureau.*



## Women Complete Licensure Requirements Sooner

Women have consistently completed their education, experience, and examination requirements sooner than their male peers. In 2018, women finished the core licensure requirements in an average of 12 years, compared to 13.2 years for men and 12.8 years for all candidates.

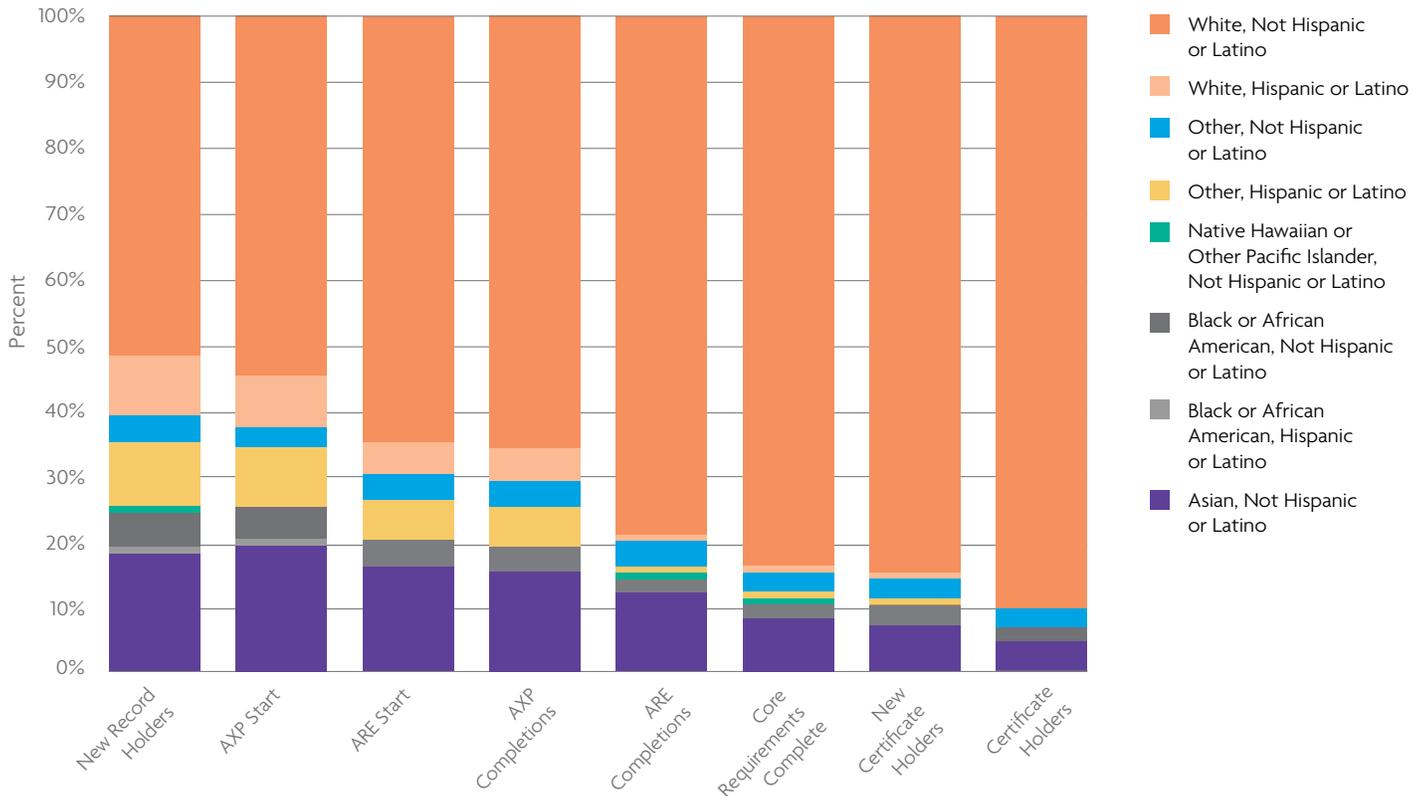


# Racial and Ethnic Diversity Improves Along Early Career Stages

Racial and ethnic diversity continued to improve along all early career stages in 2018. Forty-six percent of new AXP participants, 35 percent of new exam candidates, and 21 percent of candidates completing the ARE identified as non-white or Hispanic, increases of 1, 2, and 3 percentage points for each group, respectively. Individuals completing the AXP saw an even larger improvement: 34 percent identified as non-white or Hispanic, a 4 percent increase from 2017 and the second significant yearly increase in a row.

While diversity statistics for individuals completing all licensure requirements and holding an NCARB Certificate did not change from 2017, the consistent growth in early career stages suggest improvements are slowly working down the licensure pipeline. For comparison, 39 percent of the U.S. population identifies as either non-white or Hispanic, according to 2017 statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau.

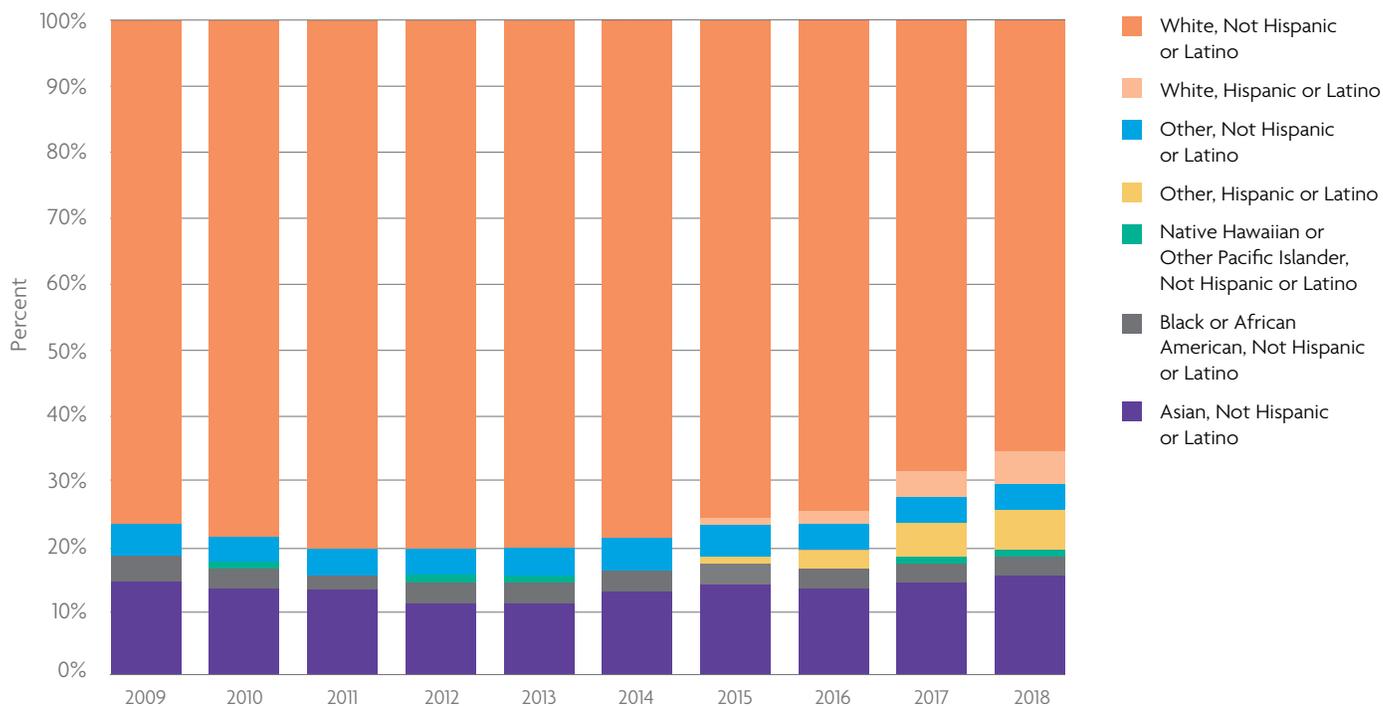
*Note: NCARB uses the same categories for race and ethnicity as the U.S. Census Bureau.*



## AXP Completions by Race/Ethnicity

The proportion of individuals completing the AXP who identify as non-white or Hispanic has reached a record high at 34 percent—4 percentage points higher than in 2017 and 11 higher than in 2009. This proportion has been steadily increasing since 2014, pointing toward future improvements in the representation of non-white individuals who are practicing architects.

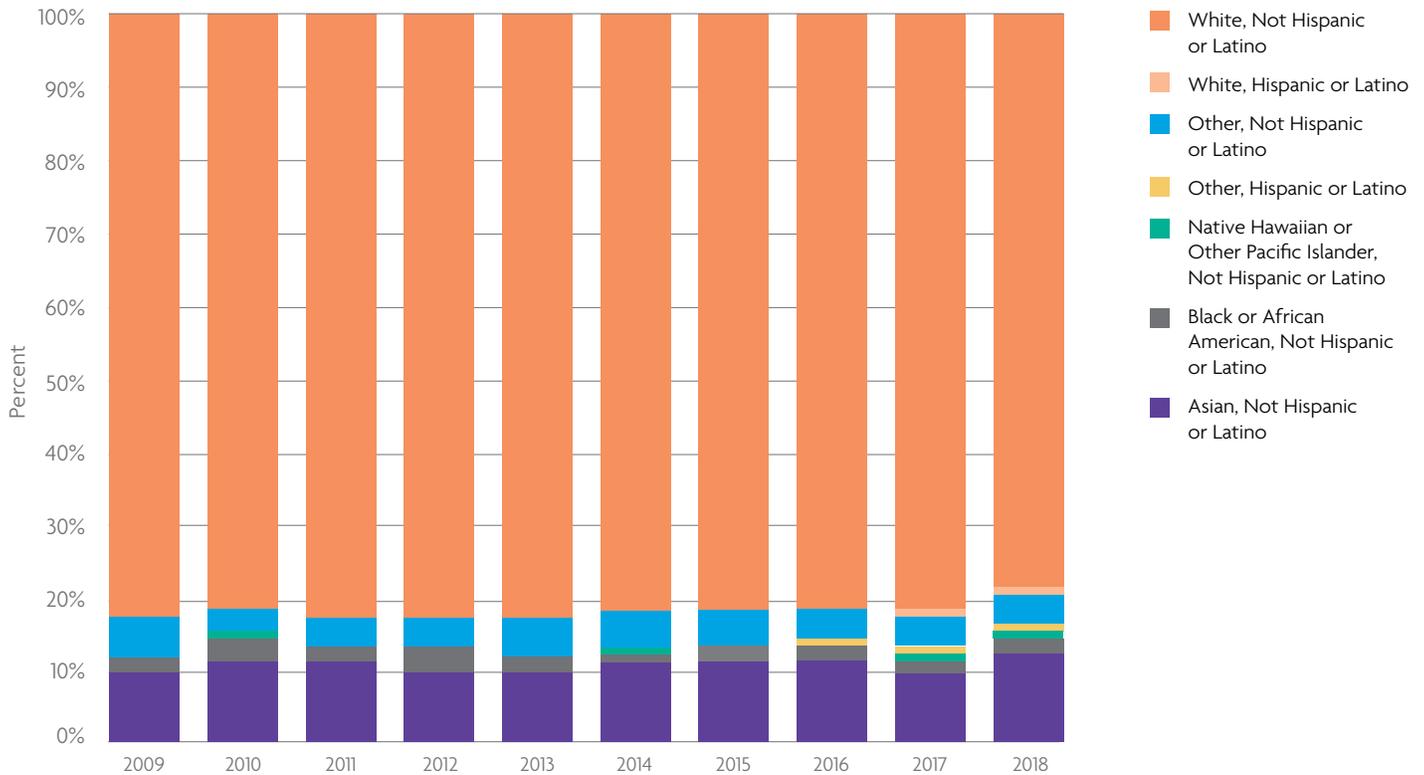
*Note: NCARB uses the same categories for race and ethnicity as the U.S. Census Bureau.*



## ARE Completions by Race/Ethnicity

The proportion of individuals completing the ARE in 2018 who identify as non-white or Hispanic was 21 percent, an increase of 3 percentage points compared to 2017. Although racial and ethnic diversity have been slower to improve in this cohort than in AXP completions, the disparity between white and non-white or Hispanic candidates has been gradually decreasing over the past decade.

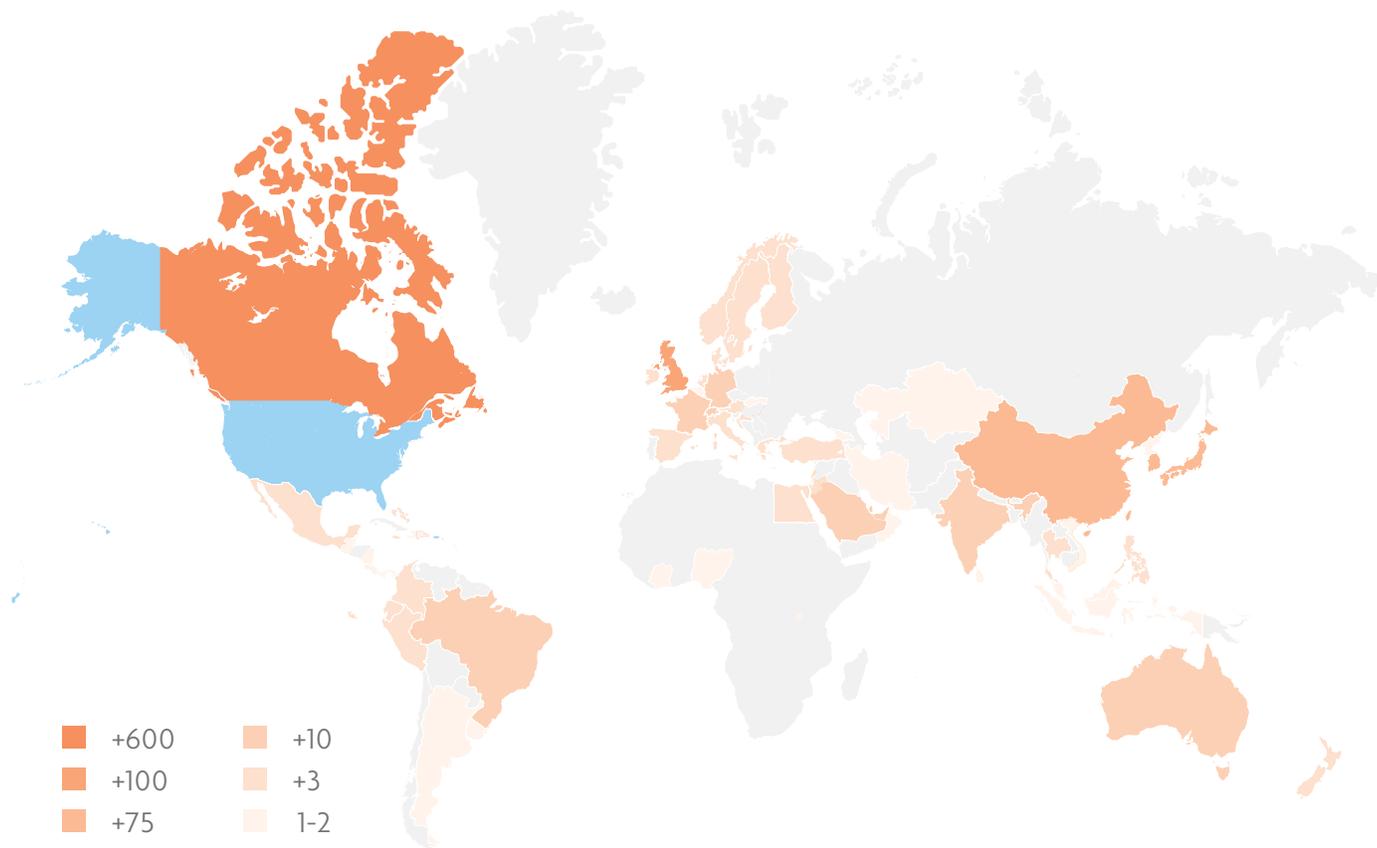
*Note: NCARB uses the same categories for race and ethnicity as the U.S. Census Bureau.*



## Record Holders Around the World

Licensure candidates and NCARB Certificate holders are located in countries across the globe. Outside of the United States, the largest population of Record holders are based in Canada (727), the United Kingdom (114), the Republic of Korea (110), and China (88).

Through mutual recognition arrangements, NCARB Certificate holders can pursue reciprocal licenses in Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand. In 2018, NCARB also added new international testing locations. The ARE is now available in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom.



---

# Inside NCARB

---

NCARB's community is larger than ever, with over 115,000 Record holders, nearly 21,000 AXP supervisors, and more than 300 volunteers. In 2018, our volunteers—including architects, licensure candidates, educators, and experts from other professions—worked across 24 committees to offer insight on initiatives ranging from developing the exam to refreshing NCARB's *Model Law*.

In October 2018, the architectural licensing board of the Northern Mariana Islands rejoined NCARB, bringing our membership up to 55 jurisdictions. NCARB works to support the boards of those jurisdictions, who protect the public through the regulation of architecture in their state or territory. Of the 430 members who serve on these boards, 230 are practicing architects, 133 are in related professions (such as engineering and landscape architecture), and 67 ensure the public consumer has a voice on the board.

# 115,146

NCARB Record holders

+1% change



## 40,899

candidates actively working toward licensure

## 23,317

candidates not actively testing or reporting hours

## 45,363

NCARB Certificate holders

## 5,567

non-certified architects



# 45

average age of a Certificate holder

# 28

average age of a licensure candidate



## 20,820

AXP SUPERVISORS



## 309

VOLUNTEERS



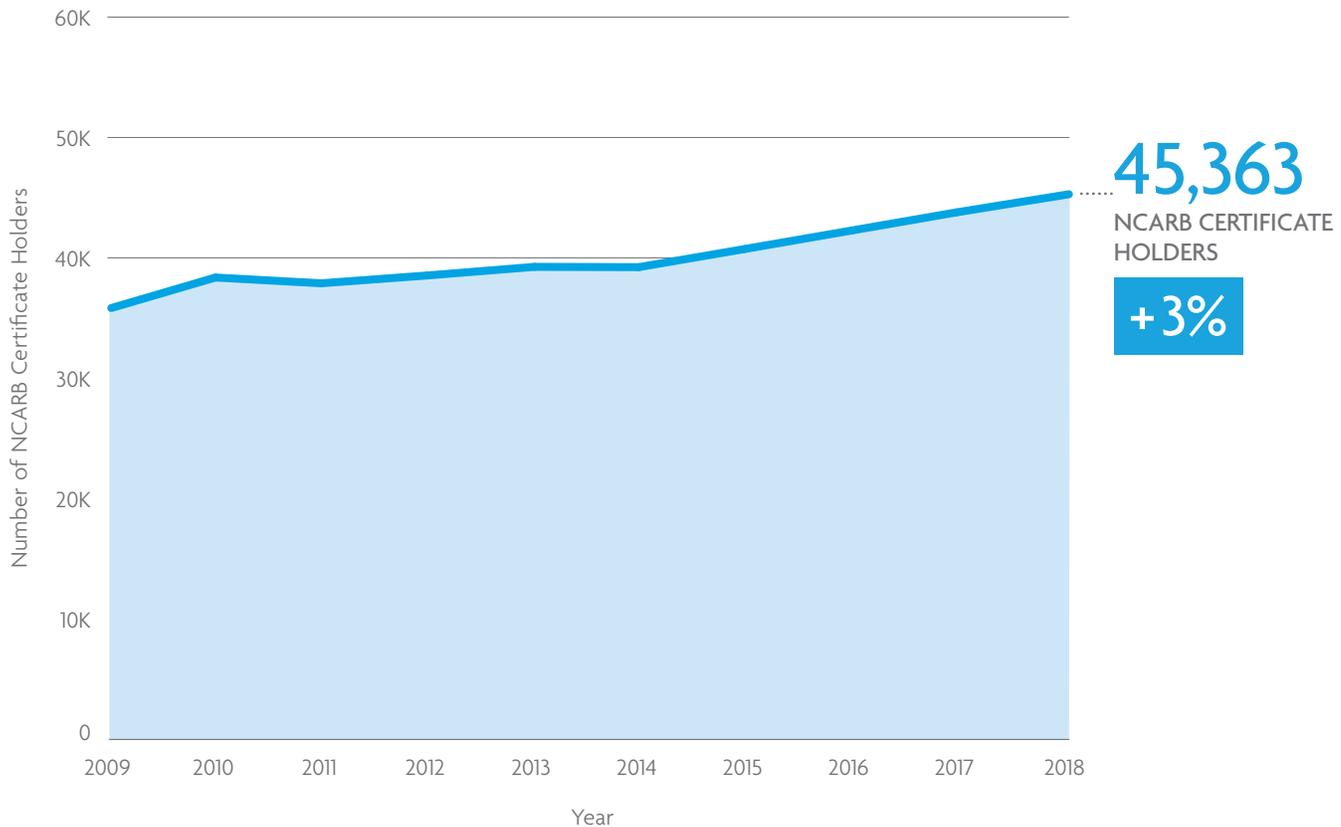
## 430

MEMBER BOARD MEMBERS

# Number of NCARB Certificate Holders Reaches All-Time High

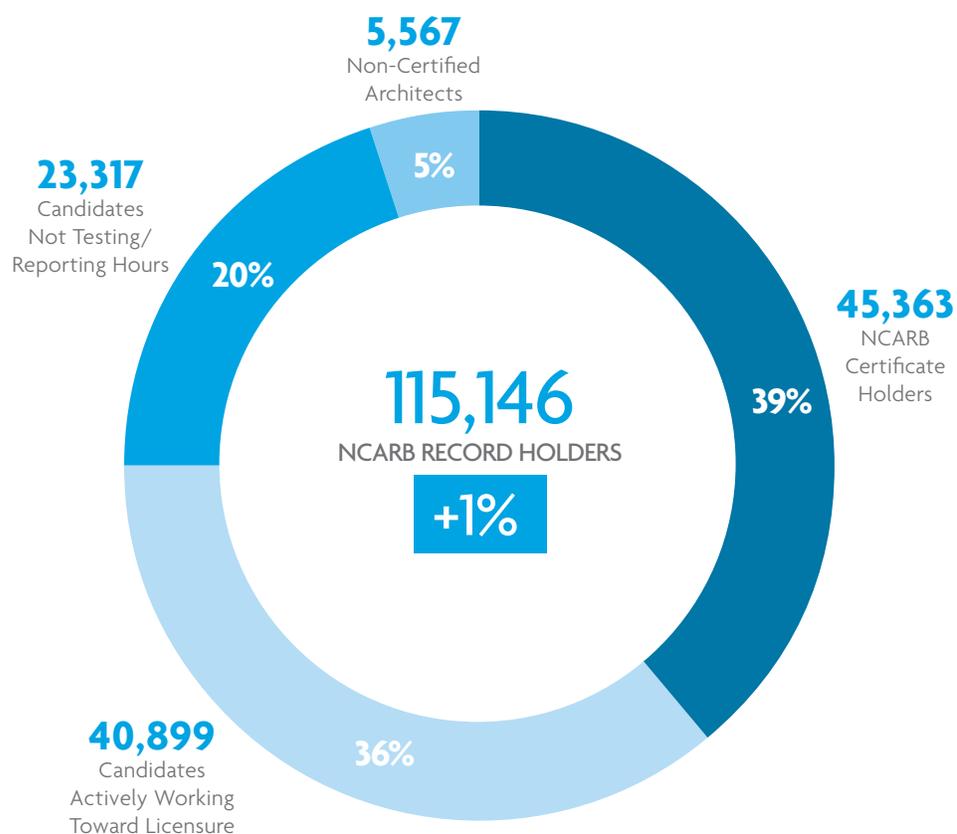
In 2018, over 45,000 architects held an active NCARB Certificate—an increase of 3 percent from 2017 and a new record high. A greater proportion of architects are now seeking certification immediately after becoming licensed, suggesting that awareness of the Certificate and its benefits among young professionals continues to grow.

The NCARB Certificate facilitates reciprocal licensure across the United States and enables U.S. architects to earn licenses in Australia, Canada, Mexico, and New Zealand. Certified architects have access to free continuing education opportunities through NCARB's Monograph Series.



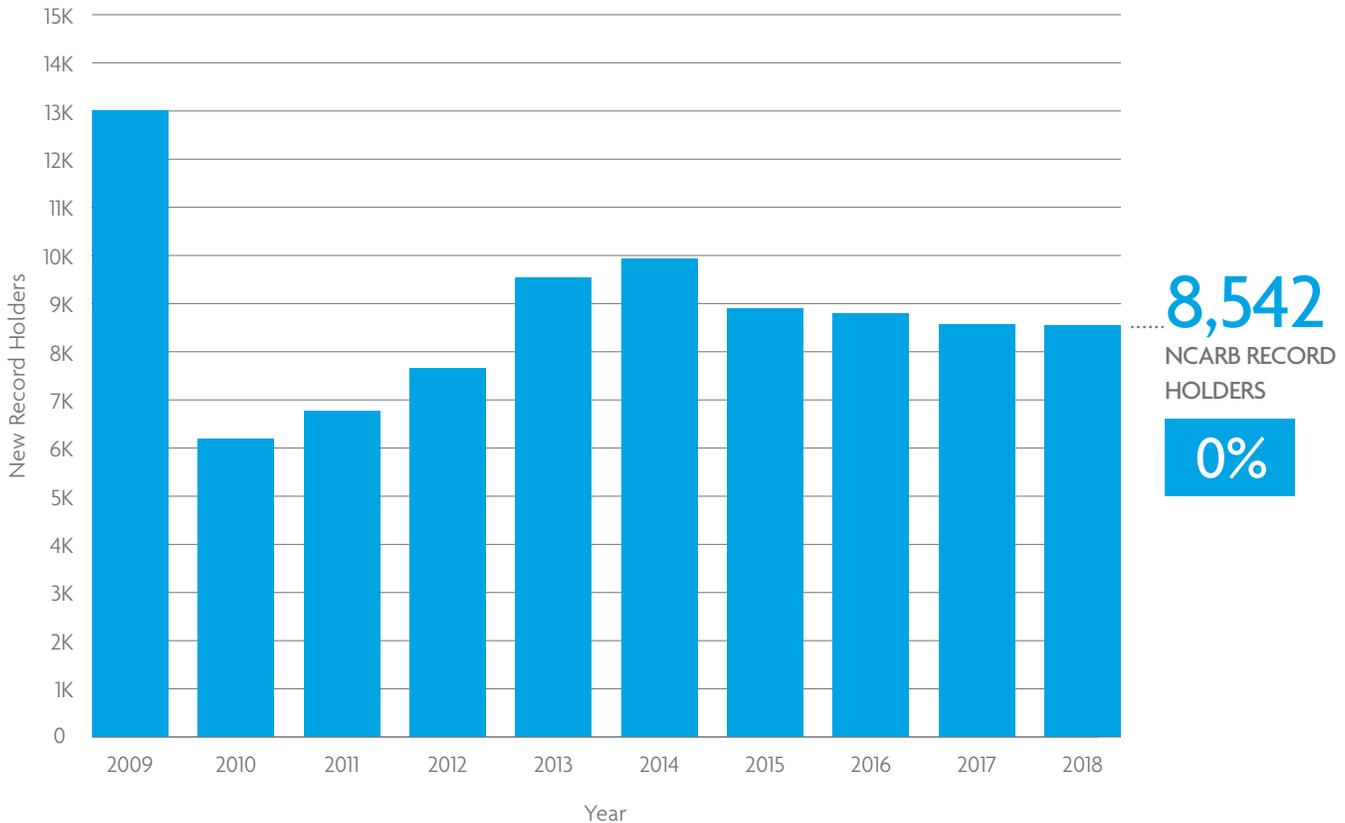
## NCARB's Community Continues to Grow

In 2018, over 115,000 individuals held an active NCARB Record, a 1 percent growth compared to 2017. Of those Record holders, 39 percent are architects with an NCARB Certificate (no change from 2017), 5 percent are architects without a Certificate (up 1 percentage point from 2017), and 36 percent are candidates actively working toward licensure (no change from 2017). The remaining 20 percent are candidates who haven't taken a division of the ARE or reported AXP hours in the last year (down 1 percentage point from 2017).



## Number of New Records Holds Steady

Over 8,500 individuals started an NCARB Record in 2018, roughly the same amount as in 2017. This number has been on a shallow decline since 2014; this year's consistency might indicate that new Record applications have reached a new level of "normal." The spike in 2009 was the result of a new policy that required licensure candidates taking the exam to hold an NCARB Record.





## 309 NCARB Volunteers

**24**  
committees

**73**  
charges

**36,709**  
hours volunteered



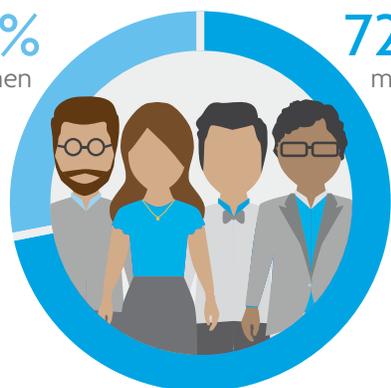
## 55 Member Boards

**30**  
multi-professional  
boards

**25**  
architecture  
boards

**28%**  
women

**72%**  
men



## 430 Member Board Members

**230**  
architect members

**133**  
members from  
related professions

**67**  
public members

---

# Jurisdictions

---

The following section includes baseline comparisons for NCARB's 55 Member Boards, which include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each page includes a 2018 snapshot of the jurisdiction's AXP completion rate, ARE divisional success rate, number of licenses, and completion time for the ARE and AXP, as well as the number of disciplinary actions reported by each board.

## AXP Completion Rate



## ARE Divisional Success Rate

**53%**  
Success Rate

## Completion Timeline



## Licensure

**52%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**48%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**4,378**  
Licenses per Jurisdiction

# 55 Jurisdictions

Alabama .....	82	Illinois .....	96
Alaska .....	83	Indiana .....	97
Arizona .....	84	Iowa .....	98
Arkansas .....	85	Kansas .....	99
California .....	86	Kentucky .....	100
Colorado .....	87	Louisiana .....	101
Connecticut .....	88	Maine .....	102
Delaware .....	89	Maryland .....	103
District of Columbia .....	90	Massachusetts .....	104
Florida .....	91	Michigan .....	105
Georgia .....	92	Minnesota .....	106
Guam .....	93	Mississippi .....	107
Hawaii .....	94	Missouri .....	108
Idaho .....	95	Montana .....	109

Nebraska .....	110	Rhode Island .....	124
Nevada .....	111	South Carolina .....	125
New Hampshire .....	112	South Dakota .....	126
New Jersey .....	113	Tennessee .....	127
New Mexico .....	114	Texas .....	128
New York .....	115	Utah .....	129
North Carolina .....	116	Vermont .....	130
North Dakota .....	117	U.S. Virgin Islands .....	131
Northern Mariana Islands .....	118	Virginia .....	132
Ohio .....	119	Washington .....	133
Oklahoma .....	120	West Virginia .....	134
Oregon .....	121	Wisconsin .....	135
Pennsylvania .....	122	Wyoming .....	136
Puerto Rico .....	123		

# Alabama

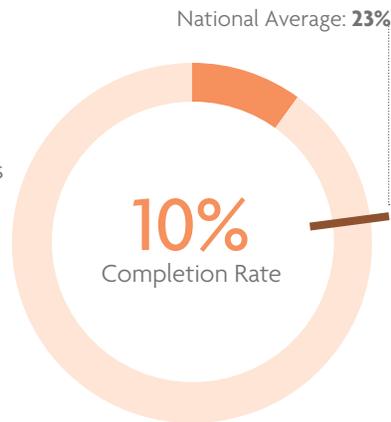
## EXPERIENCE

137

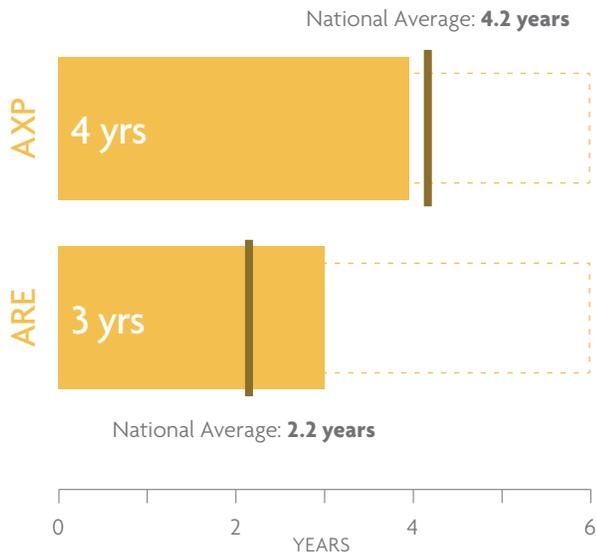
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

14

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

106

Active Testers

297

Divisions Taken

29

Completions

**56%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**71%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**29%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**2,896**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

8

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Alaska

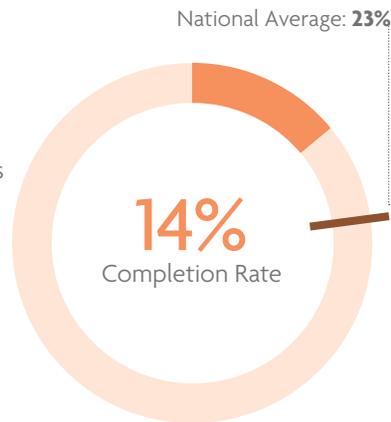
## EXPERIENCE

37

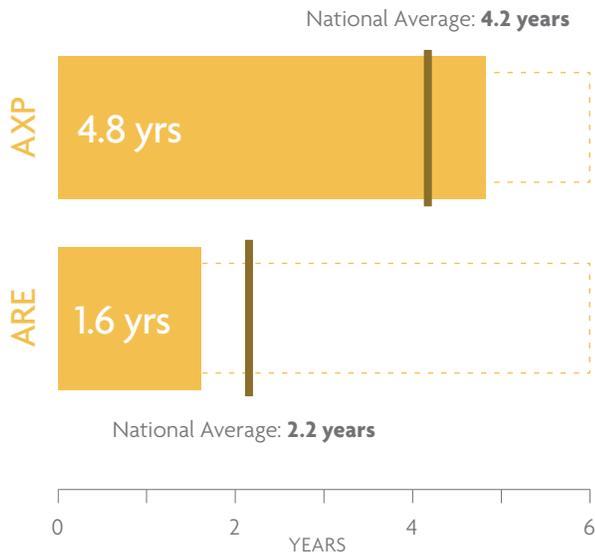
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

5

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

27

Active Testers

80

Divisions Taken

10

Completions

61%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

58%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

42%  
Resident  
Licenses

570  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Arizona

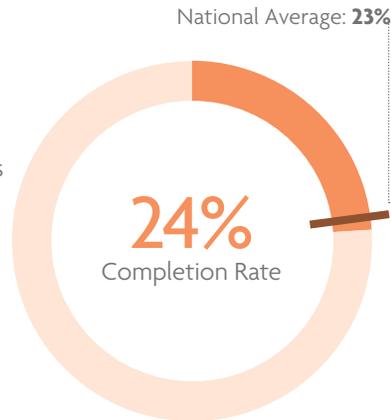
## EXPERIENCE

357

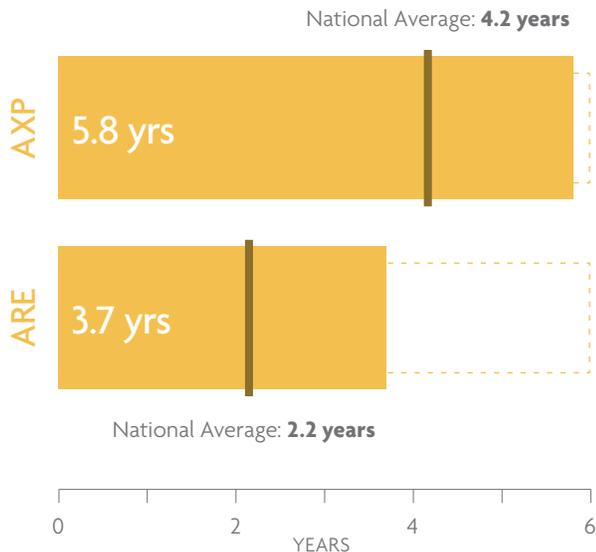
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

85

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

238

Active Testers

719

Divisions Taken

66

Completions

**54%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**62%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**38%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**5,999**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

8

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Arkansas

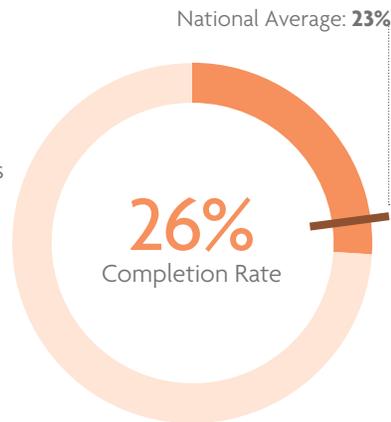
## EXPERIENCE

95

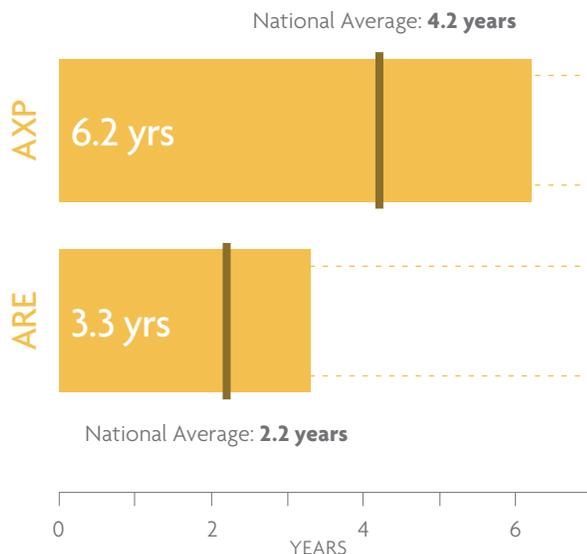
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

25

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

70

Active Testers

187

Divisions Taken

21

Completions

58%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

66%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

34%  
Resident  
Licenses

1,627  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# California

## EXPERIENCE

4,117

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

1,025

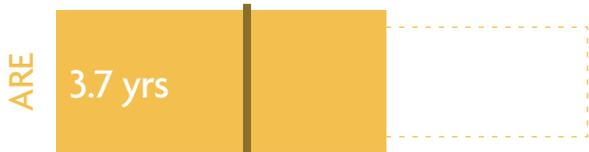
Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**



National Average: **2.2 years**



## EXAMINATION

3,354

Active Testers

9,315

Divisions Taken

688

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

48%  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

19%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

81%  
Resident  
Licenses

21,828  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal | Resident  
52% | 48%

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Colorado

## EXPERIENCE

686

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

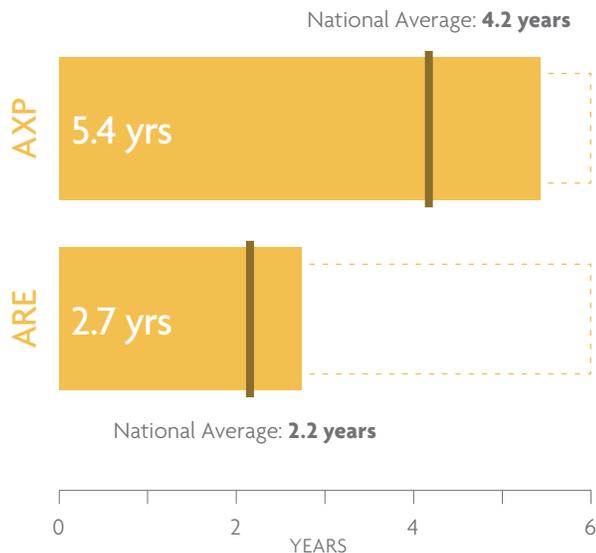
193

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

496

Active Testers

1,537

Divisions Taken

158

Completions

61%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

53%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

47%  
Resident  
Licenses

7,804  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

25

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Connecticut

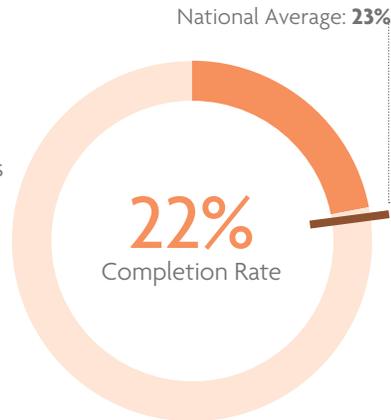
## EXPERIENCE

285

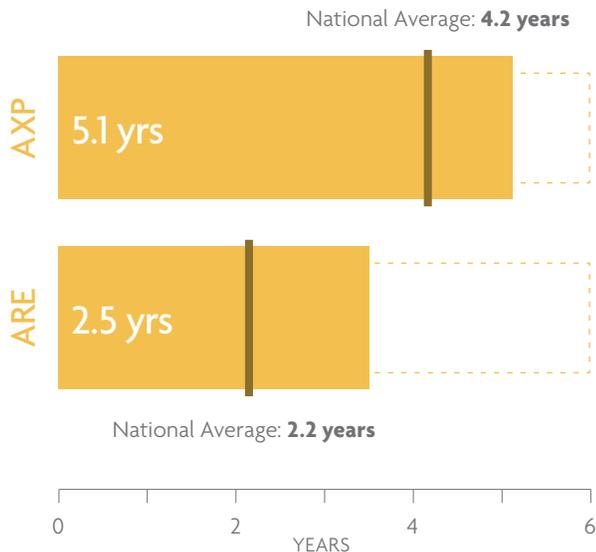
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

63

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

185

Active Testers

532

Divisions Taken

47

Completions

**54%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**67%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**33%**  
Resident  
Licenses

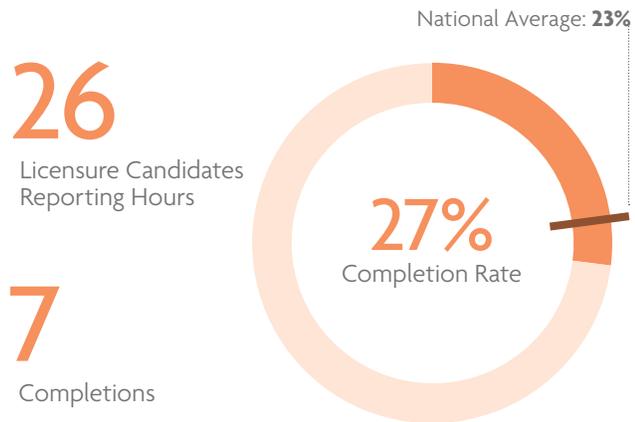
**4,295**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

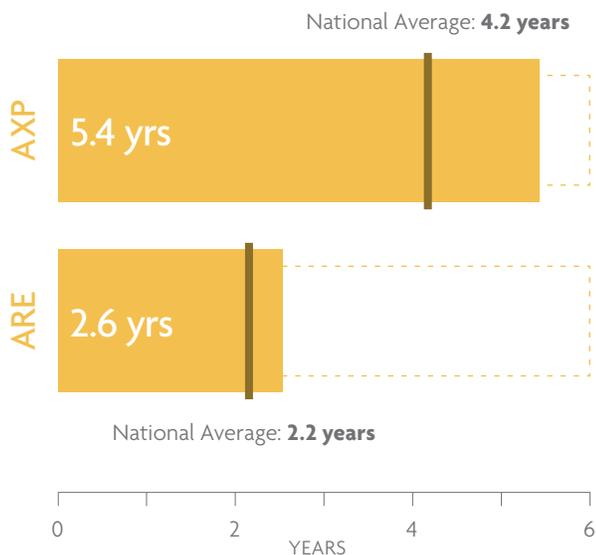
NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Delaware

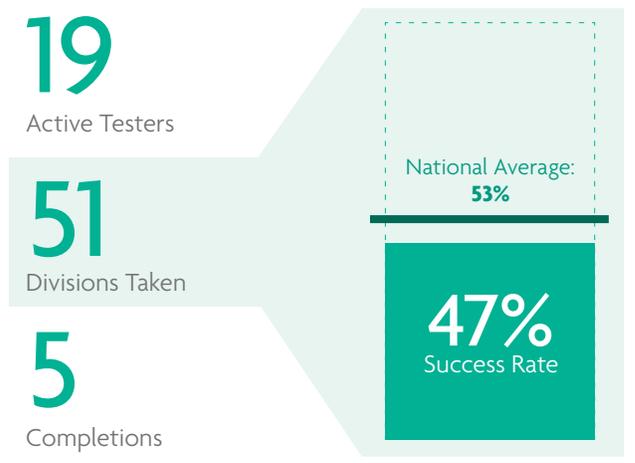
## EXPERIENCE



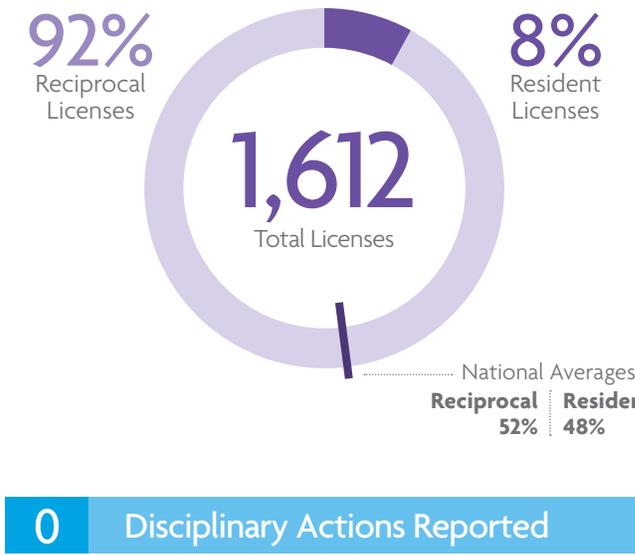
## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION



## LICENSURE



# District of Columbia

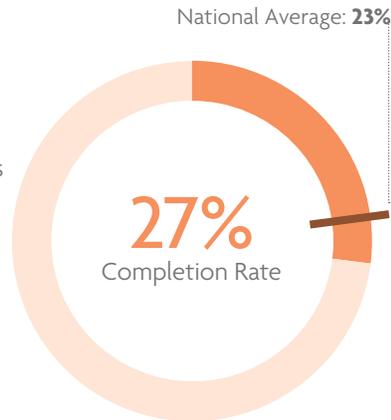
## EXPERIENCE

235

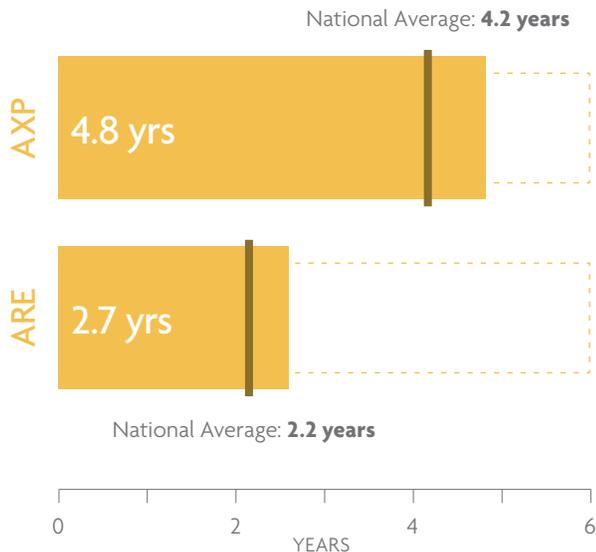
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

64

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

201

Active Testers

567

Divisions Taken

62

Completions

**57%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**54%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**46%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**3,581**

Total Licenses

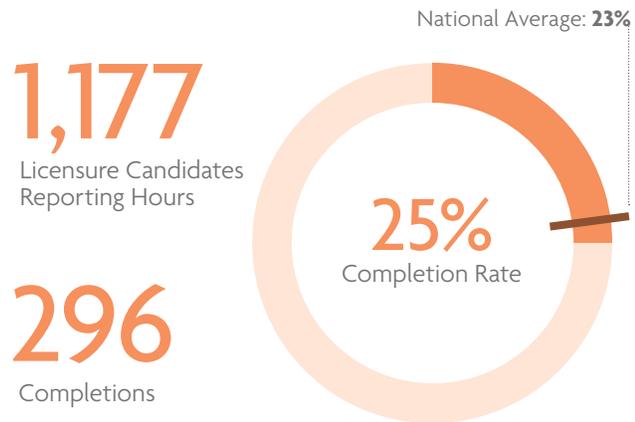
National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

1

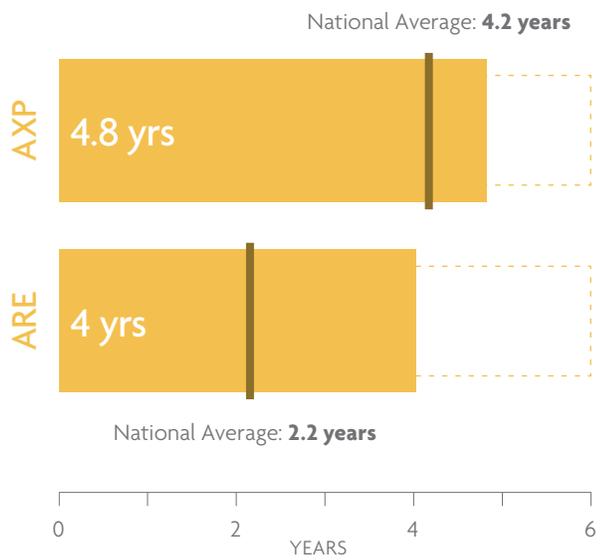
Disciplinary Action Reported

# Florida

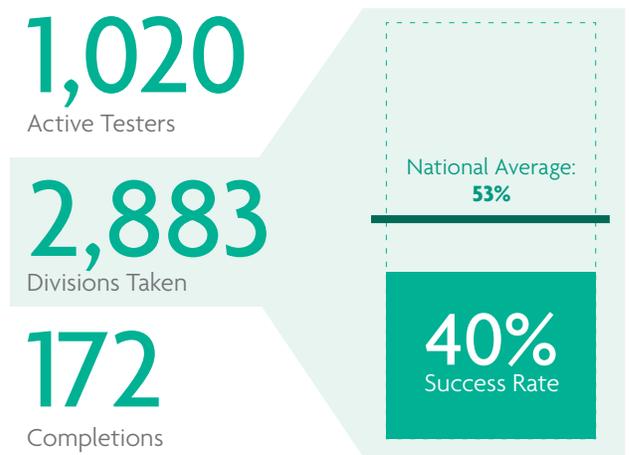
## EXPERIENCE



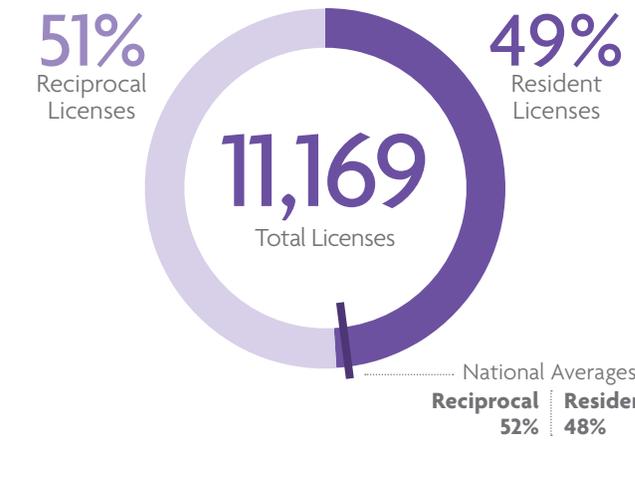
## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION



## LICENSURE



## 29 Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Georgia

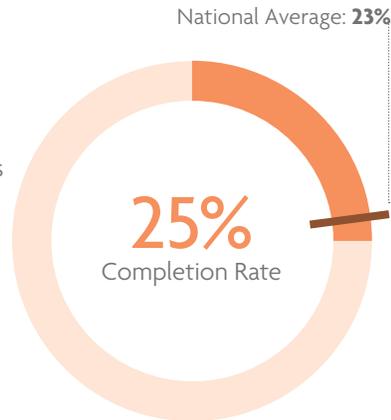
## EXPERIENCE

554

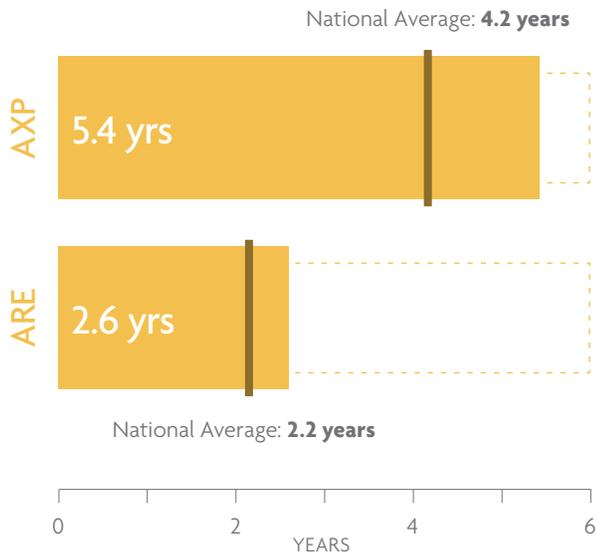
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

137

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

428

Active Testers

1,205

Divisions Taken

103

Completions

**53%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**56%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**44%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**5,672**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Guam

## EXPERIENCE

6

Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

1

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP

NA

ARE

NA

National Average: **2.2 years**



## EXAMINATION

5

Active Testers

13

Divisions Taken

0

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**15%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

**69%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**31%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**104**

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

3

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Hawaii

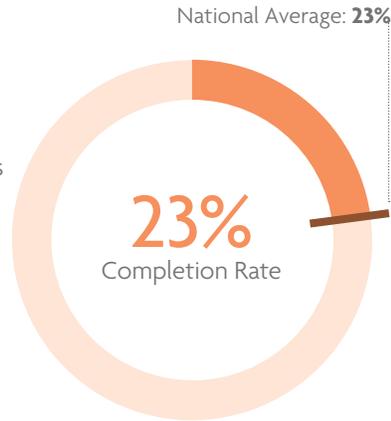
## EXPERIENCE

145

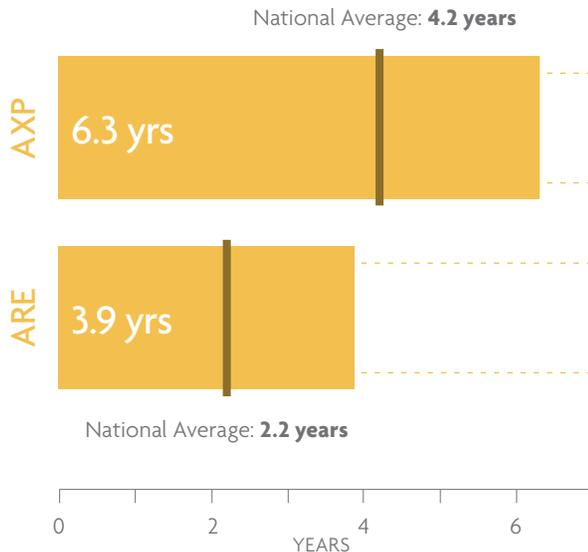
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

33

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

125

Active Testers

414

Divisions Taken

34

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**48%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

**59%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**41%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**2,635**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

5

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Idaho

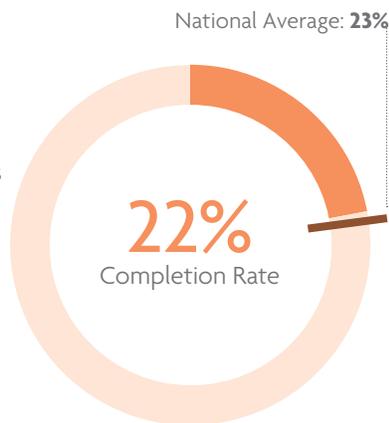
## EXPERIENCE

96

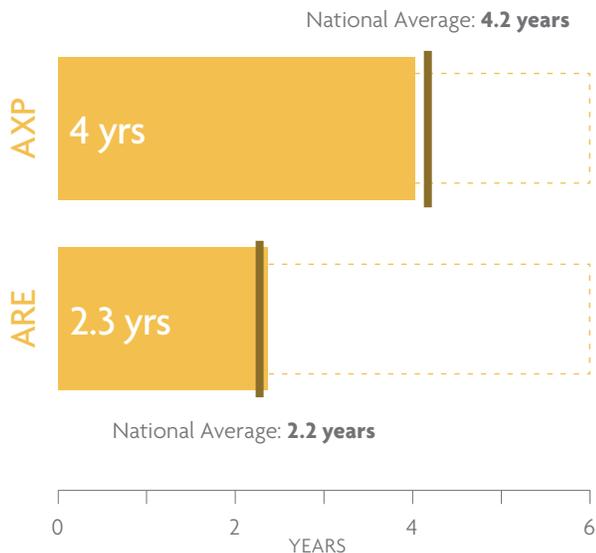
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

21

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

75

Active Testers

203

Divisions Taken

21

Completions

63% Success Rate

National Average: 53%

## LICENSURE

72% Reciprocal Licenses

28% Resident Licenses

1,882 Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

3

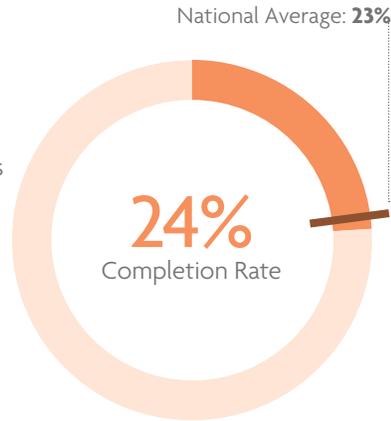
Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Illinois

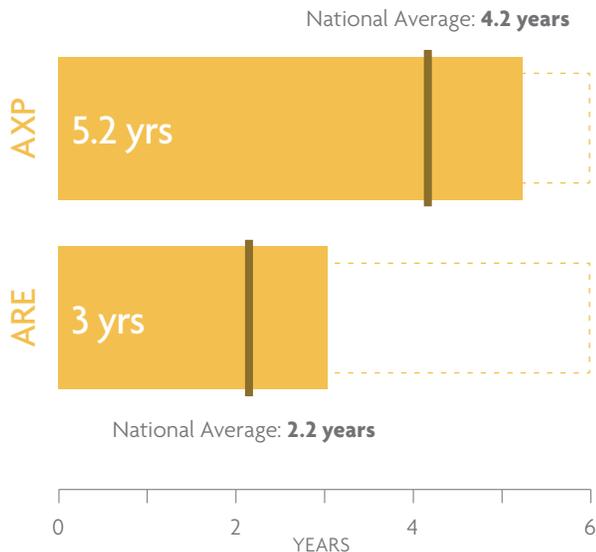
## EXPERIENCE

1,217  
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

286  
Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

866  
Active Testers

2,468  
Divisions Taken

240  
Completions

**57%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**41%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**59%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**10,310**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

6

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Indiana

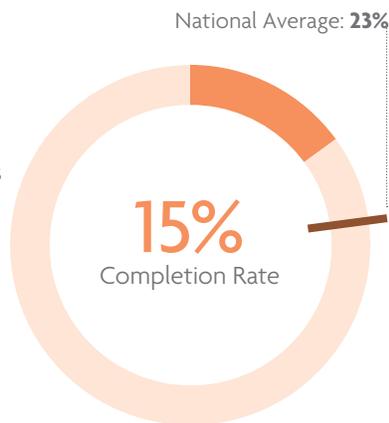
## EXPERIENCE

266

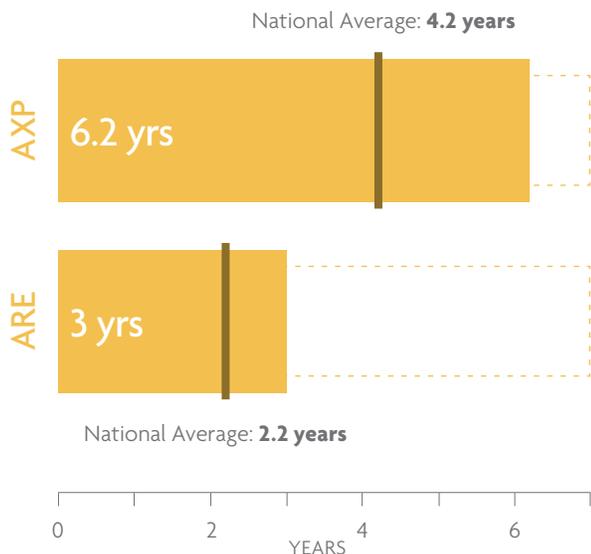
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

40

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

119

Active Testers

303

Divisions Taken

34

Completions

60% Success Rate

National Average: 53%

## LICENSURE

70% Reciprocal Licenses

30% Resident Licenses

3,490 Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

## NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Iowa

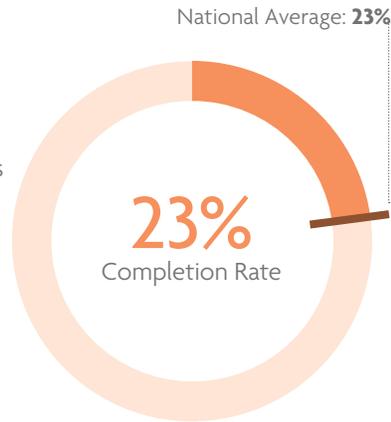
## EXPERIENCE

158

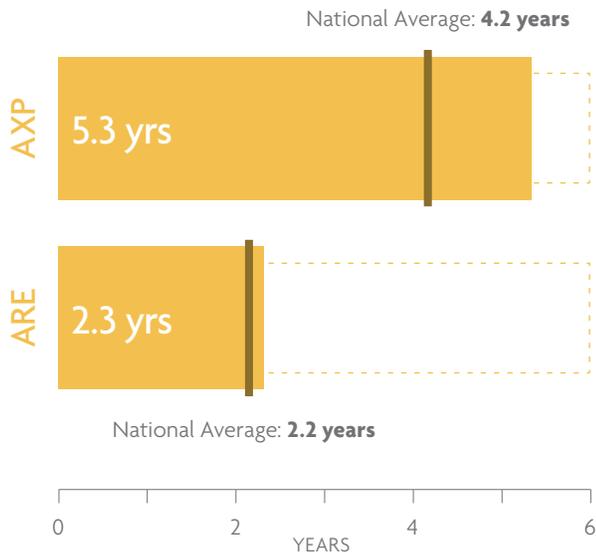
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

37

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

100

Active Testers

281

Divisions Taken

40

Completions

64%

Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

71%

Reciprocal  
Licenses

29%

Resident  
Licenses

2,166

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

9

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Kansas

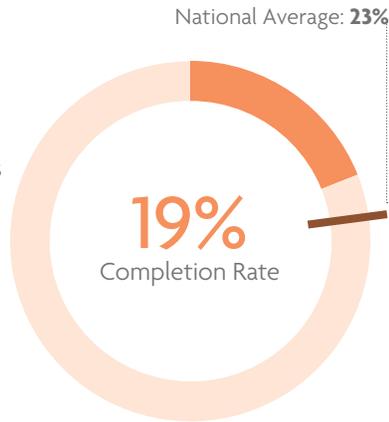
## EXPERIENCE

213

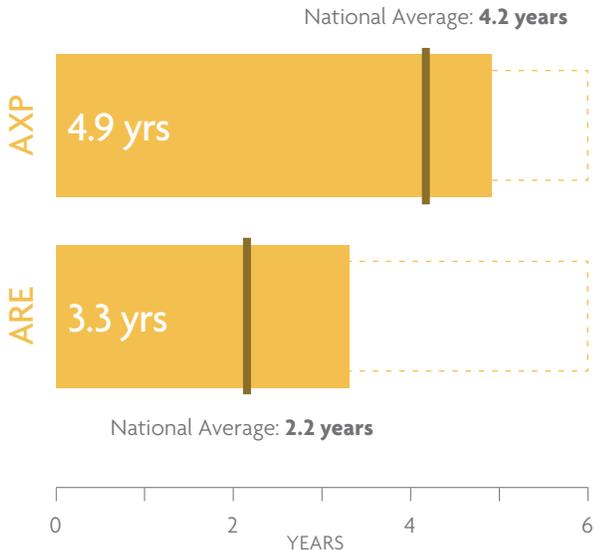
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

40

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

152

Active Testers

389

Divisions Taken

45

Completions



## LICENSURE

70% Reciprocal Licenses

30% Resident Licenses

2,803

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

0 Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Kentucky

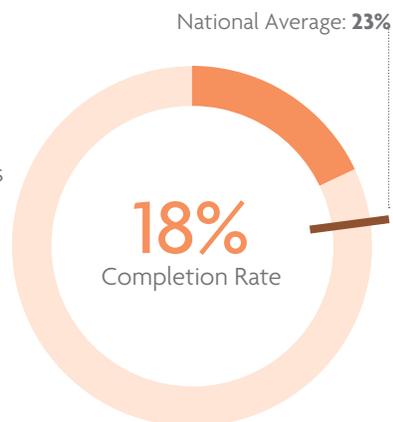
## EXPERIENCE

146

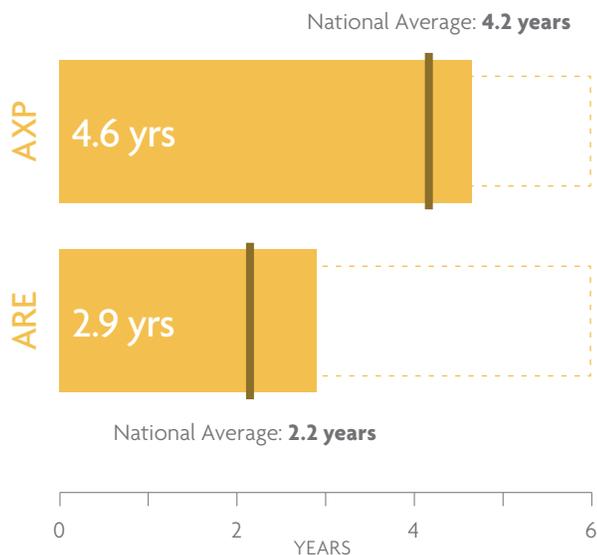
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

27

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

84

Active Testers

214

Divisions Taken

23

Completions

66%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

62%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

38%  
Resident  
Licenses

2,644  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% | Resident 48%

3

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Louisiana

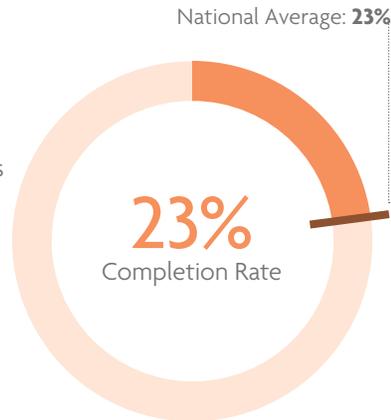
## EXPERIENCE

237

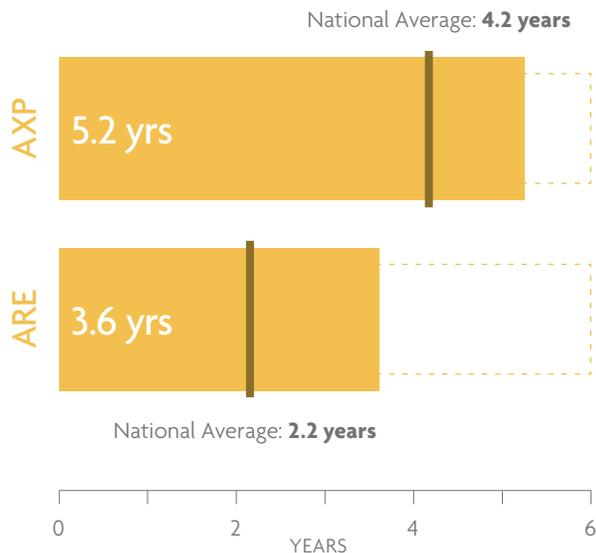
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

54

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

211

Active Testers

520

Divisions Taken

58

Completions

55%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

60%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

40%  
Resident  
Licenses

3,591

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

7

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Maine

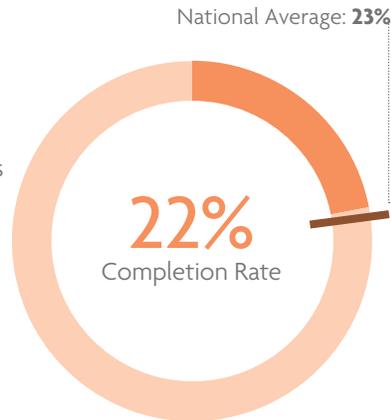
## EXPERIENCE

73

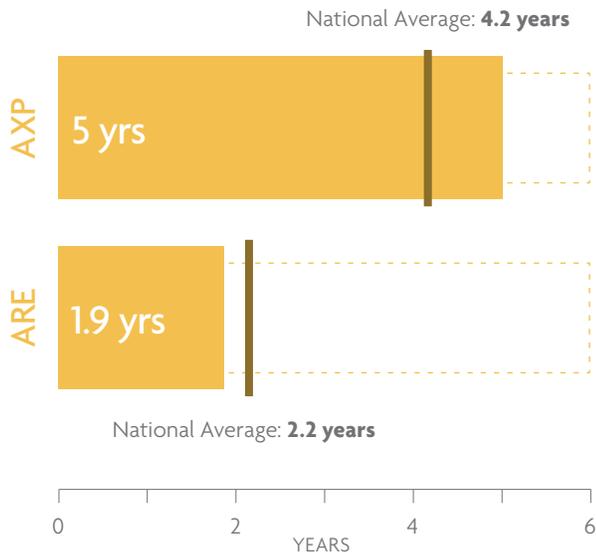
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

16

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

50

Active Testers

163

Divisions Taken

16

Completions

**72%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**71%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**29%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**1,687**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Maryland

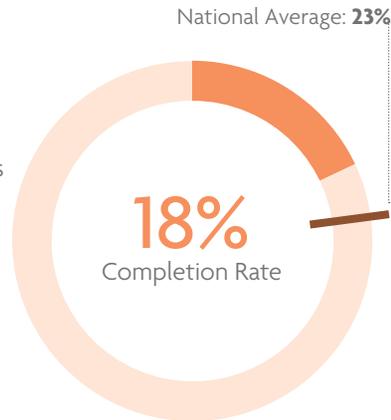
## EXPERIENCE

552

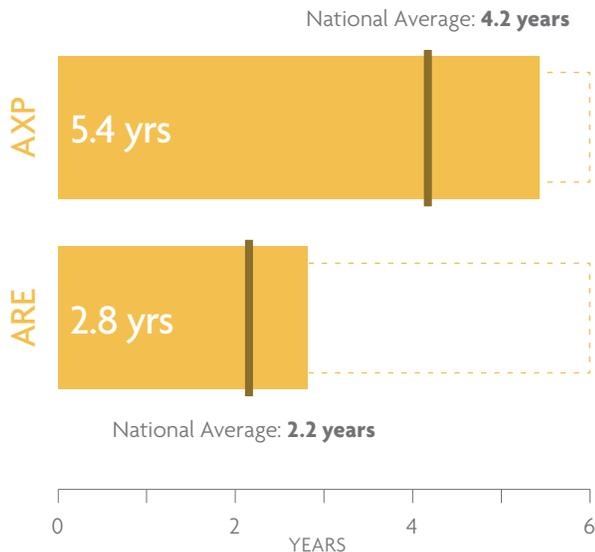
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

98

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

352

Active Testers

1,026

Divisions Taken

105

Completions

57%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

57%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

43%  
Resident  
Licenses

6,464  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

29 Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Massachusetts

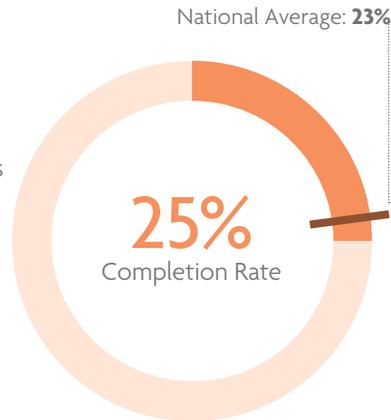
## EXPERIENCE

1,024

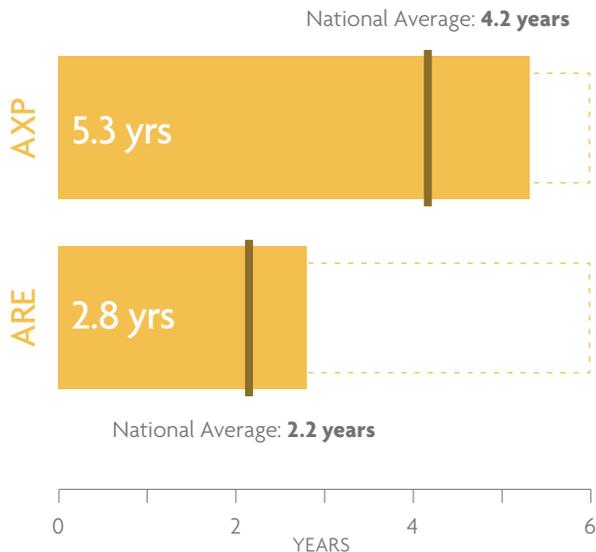
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

255

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

764

Active Testers

2,237

Divisions Taken

219

Completions

**57%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**44%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**56%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**7,507**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

6

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Michigan

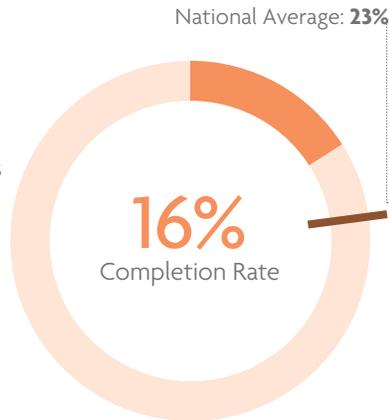
## EXPERIENCE

446

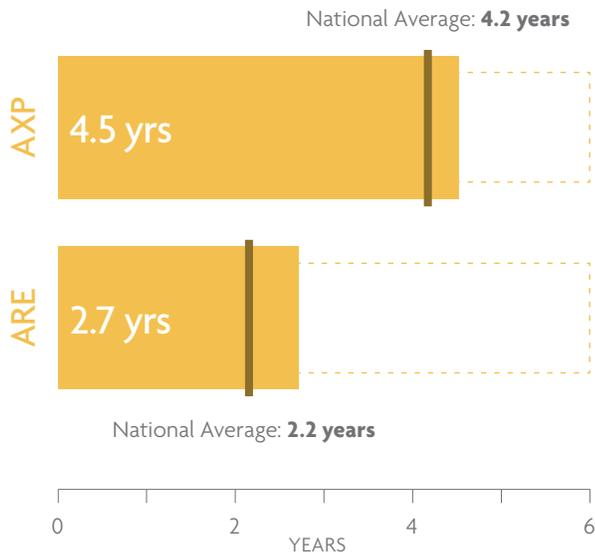
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

73

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

312

Active Testers

819

Divisions Taken

79

Completions

61% Success Rate

National Average: 53%

## LICENSURE

57% Reciprocal Licenses

43% Resident Licenses

5,306

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

24 Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Minnesota

## EXPERIENCE

413

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

91

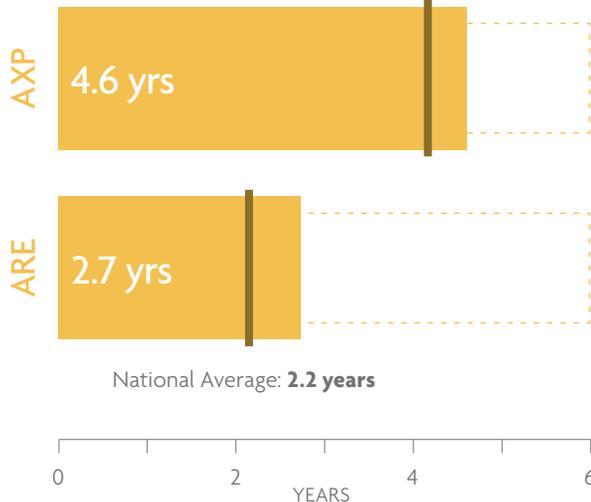
Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**



## EXAMINATION

298

Active Testers

814

Divisions Taken

80

Completions

61%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

45%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

55%  
Resident  
Licenses

3,615  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
52% | 48%

3

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Mississippi

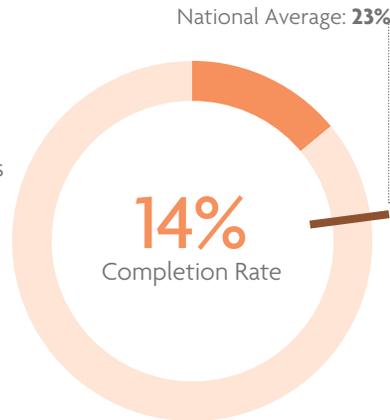
## EXPERIENCE

64

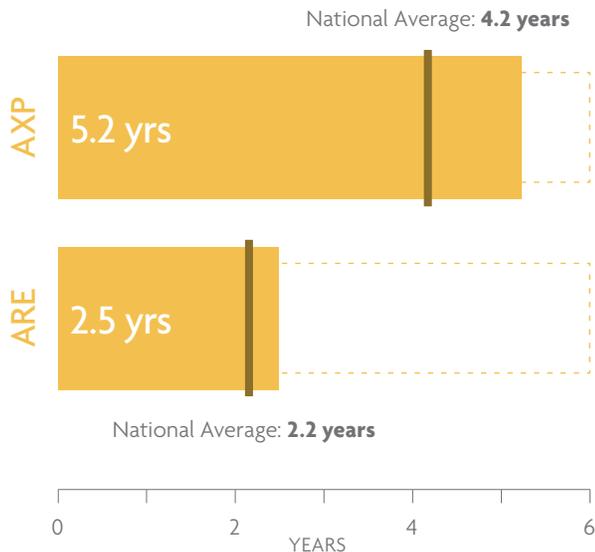
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

9

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

54

Active Testers

168

Divisions Taken

13

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**48%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

79%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

21%  
Resident  
Licenses

**1,788**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

2

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Missouri

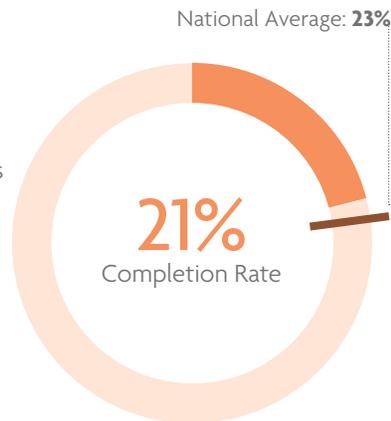
## EXPERIENCE

415

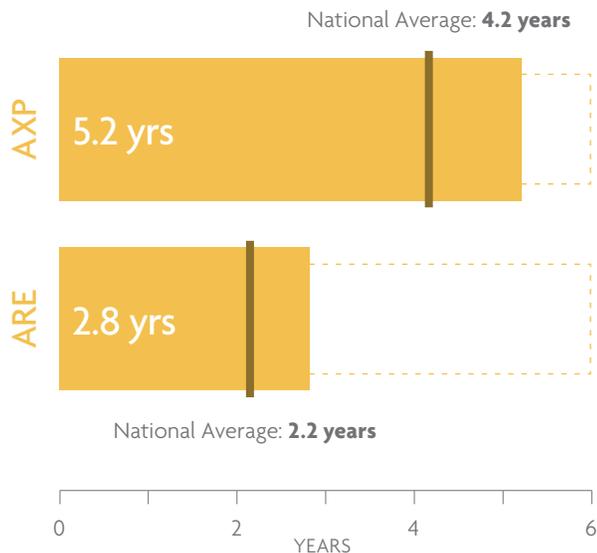
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

88

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

303

Active Testers

851

Divisions Taken

82

Completions

**59%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**61%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**39%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**5,164**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

12

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Montana

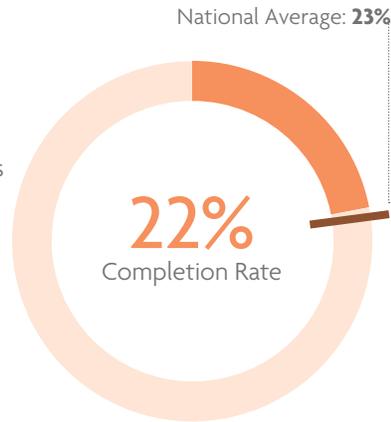
## EXPERIENCE

111

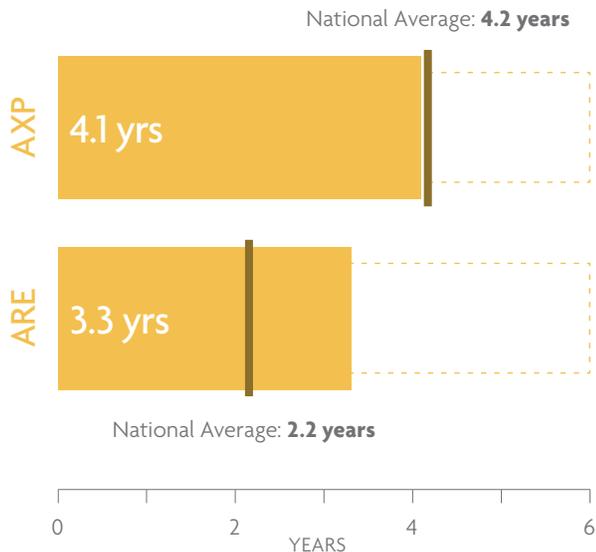
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

24

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

73

Active Testers

198

Divisions Taken

27

Completions

**70%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**69%**  
Reciprocal Licenses

**31%**  
Resident Licenses

**1,481**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

1

Disciplinary Action Reported

# Nebraska

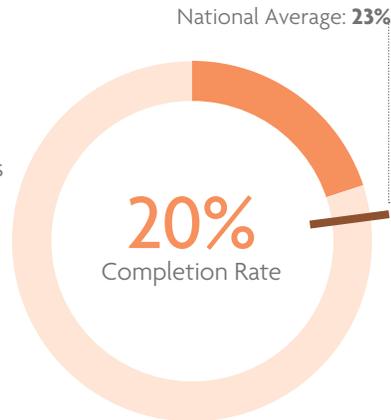
## EXPERIENCE

120

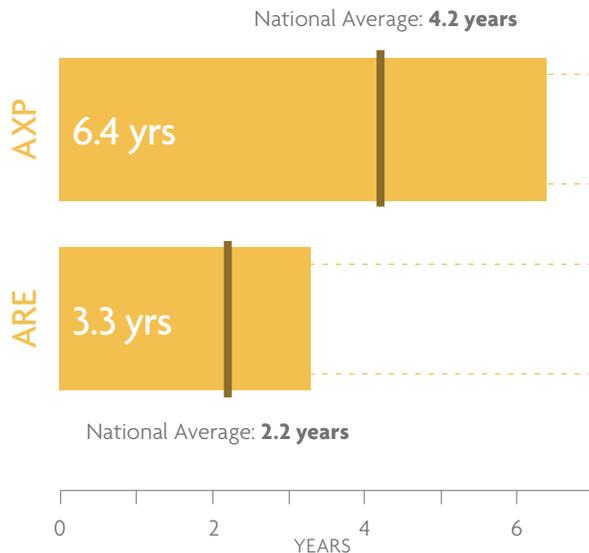
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

24

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

55

Active Testers

178

Divisions Taken

18

Completions

**61%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**69%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**31%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**1,862**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

1

Disciplinary Action Reported

# Nevada

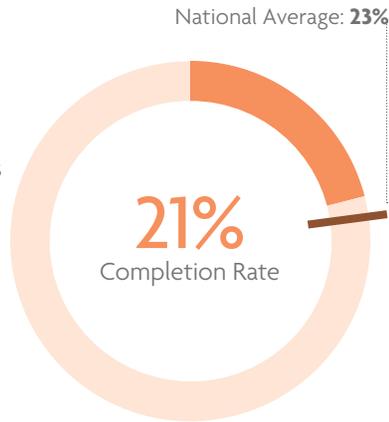
## EXPERIENCE

149

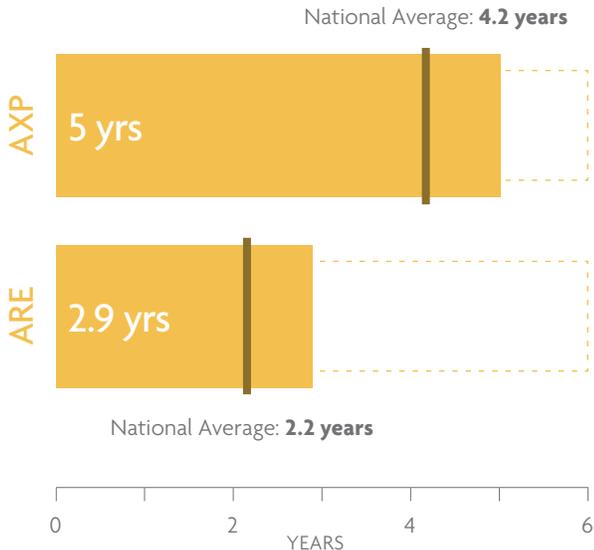
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

32

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

101

Active Testers

312

Divisions Taken

21

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

45%  
Success Rate

Category	Value
Nevada Success Rate	45%
National Average	53%

## LICENSURE

80%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

20%  
Resident  
Licenses

2,735  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

Category	Value
Nevada Reciprocal Licenses	80%
Nevada Resident Licenses	20%
National Average Reciprocal	52%
National Average Resident	48%

26 Disciplinary Actions Reported

# New Hampshire

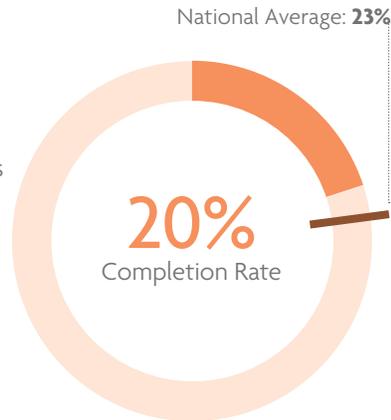
## EXPERIENCE

89

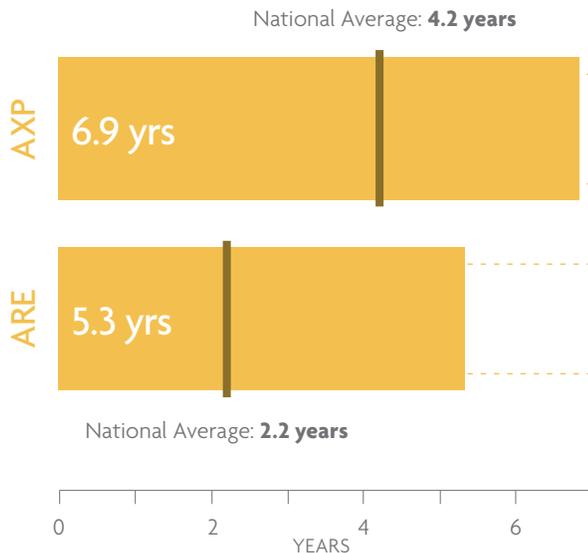
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

18

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

48

Active Testers

105

Divisions Taken

8

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**50%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

83%

Reciprocal  
Licenses

17%

Resident  
Licenses

**1,799**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

1

Disciplinary Action Reported

# New Jersey

## EXPERIENCE

1,000

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

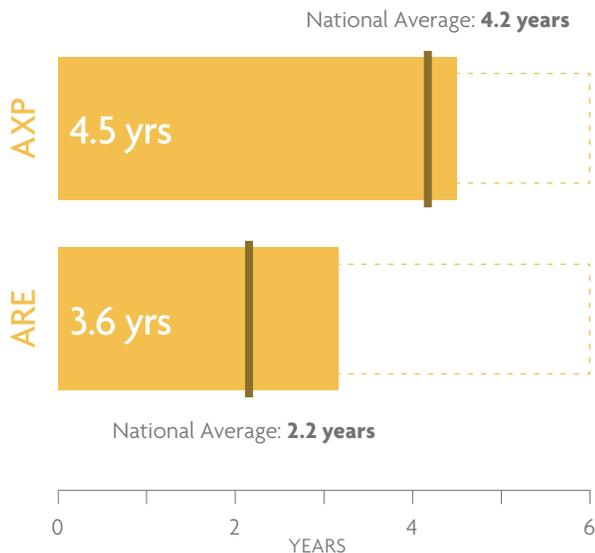
237

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

672

Active Testers

2,033

Divisions Taken

151

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

45%  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

61%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

39%  
Resident  
Licenses

3,644  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

5

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# New Mexico

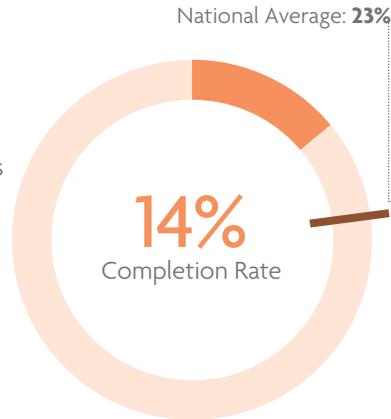
## EXPERIENCE

104

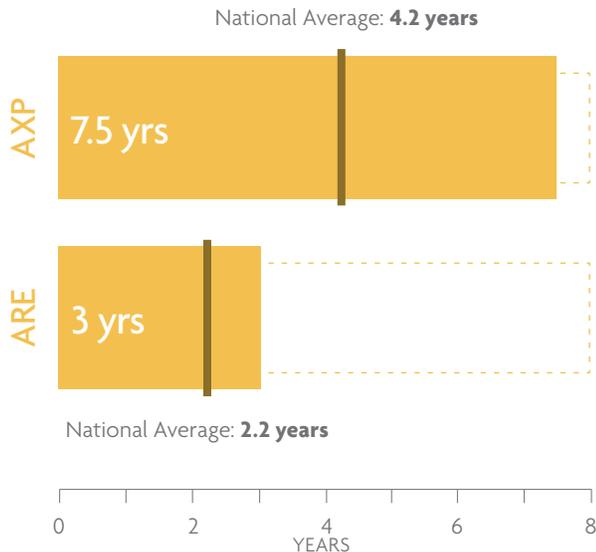
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

15

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

74

Active Testers

206

Divisions Taken

26

Completions

**58%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**66%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**34%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**2,119**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

23

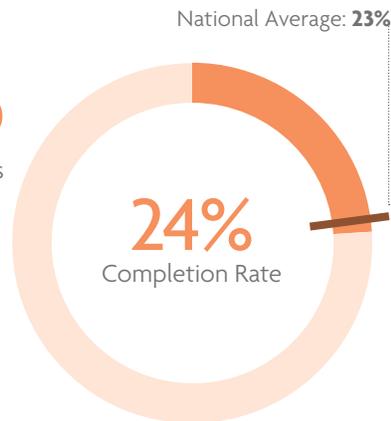
Disciplinary Actions Reported

# New York

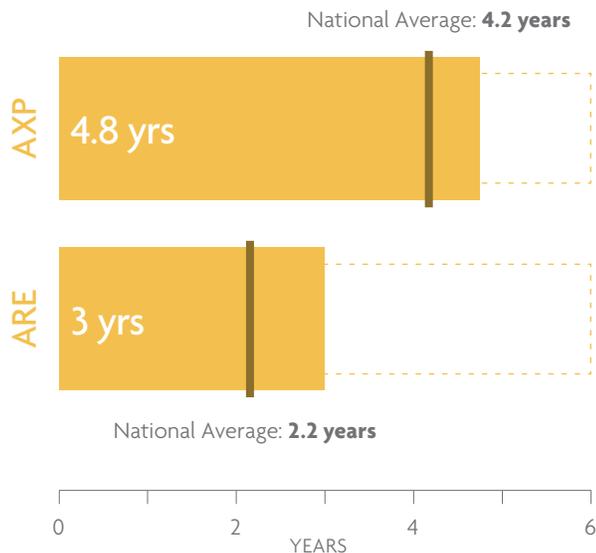
## EXPERIENCE

3,643  
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

890  
Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

2,465  
Active Testers

7,306  
Divisions Taken

642  
Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**51%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

42%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

58%  
Resident  
Licenses

19,582  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal: **52%** | Resident: **48%**

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# North Carolina

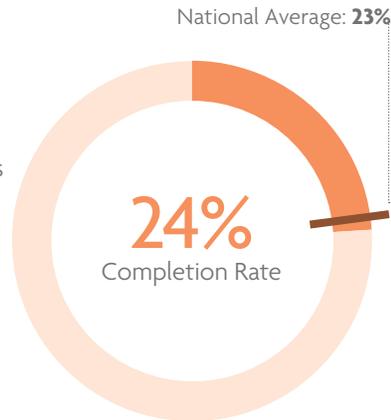
## EXPERIENCE

502

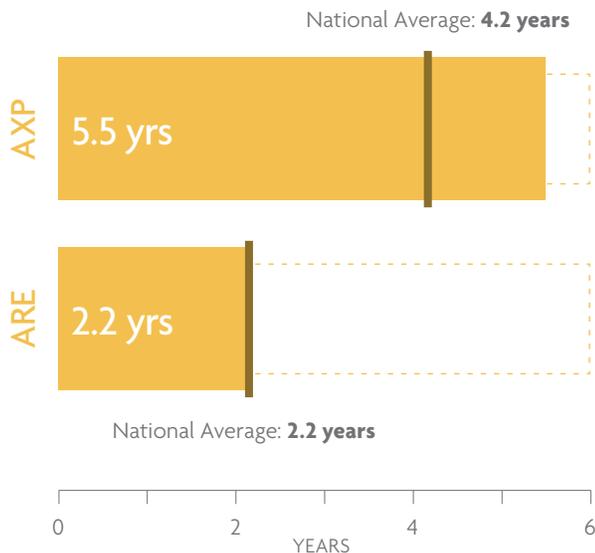
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

122

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

299

Active Testers

950

Divisions Taken

93

Completions

**64%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**58%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**42%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**6,235**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

**18**

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# North Dakota

## EXPERIENCE

52

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

7

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP

4.9 yrs

ARE

2.3 yrs

National Average: **2.2 years**



## EXAMINATION

30

Active Testers

86

Divisions Taken

9

Completions

53%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

84%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

16%  
Resident  
Licenses

1,214  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

1

Disciplinary Action Reported

# Northern Mariana Islands

## EXPERIENCE

0

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

0

Completions

National Average: **23%**

## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP

NA

ARE

NA

National Average: **2.2 years**

## EXAMINATION

1

Active Testers

2

Divisions Taken

0

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**NA**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

**84%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**16%**  
Resident  
Licenses

38

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

NA

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Ohio

## EXPERIENCE

664

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

133

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP

6 yrs

ARE

2.8 yrs

National Average: **2.2 years**



## EXAMINATION

393

Active Testers

1,041

Divisions Taken

125

Completions

65%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

48%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

52%  
Resident  
Licenses

6,129  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Oklahoma

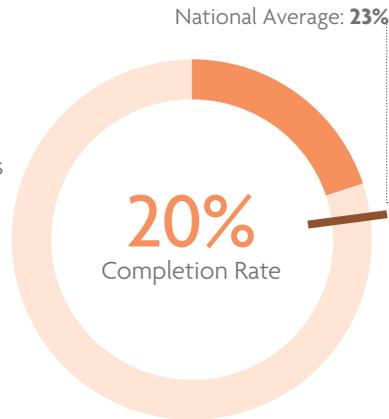
## EXPERIENCE

169

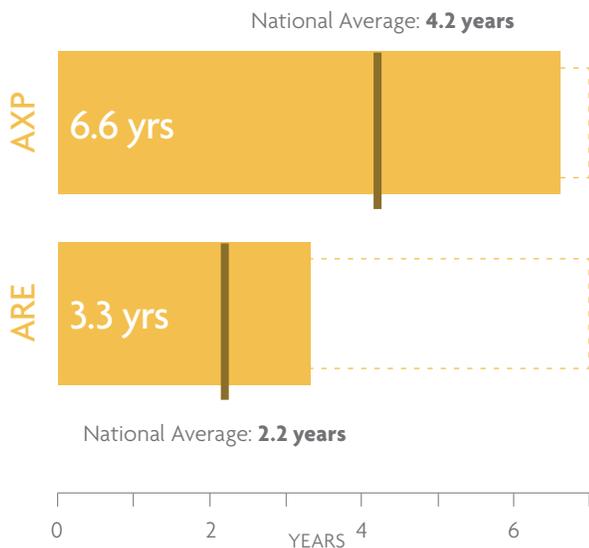
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

33

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

150

Active Testers

399

Divisions Taken

38

Completions

**57%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**66%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**34%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**2,479**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

7

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Oregon

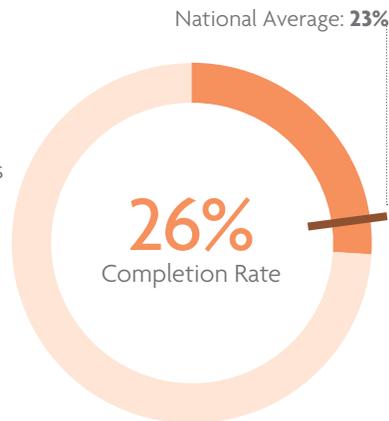
## EXPERIENCE

450

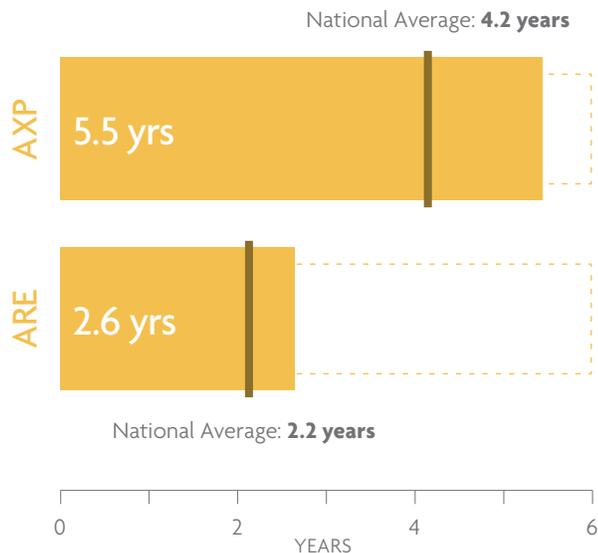
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

117

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

341

Active Testers

943

Divisions Taken

124

Completions

72%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

59%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

41%  
Resident  
Licenses

3,588  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Pennsylvania

## EXPERIENCE

984

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

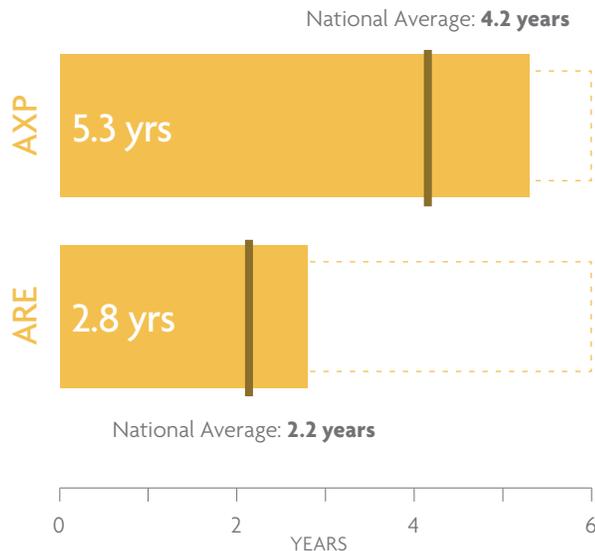
209

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

610

Active Testers

1,549

Divisions Taken

182

Completions

60%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

53%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

47%  
Resident  
Licenses

8,814

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
52% | 48%

7

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Puerto Rico

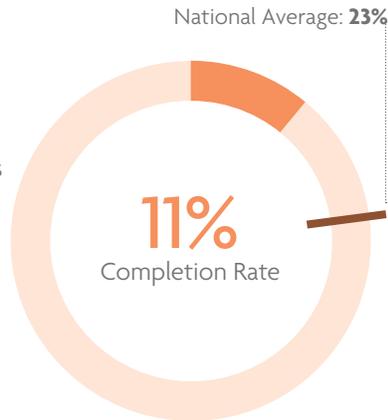
## EXPERIENCE

153

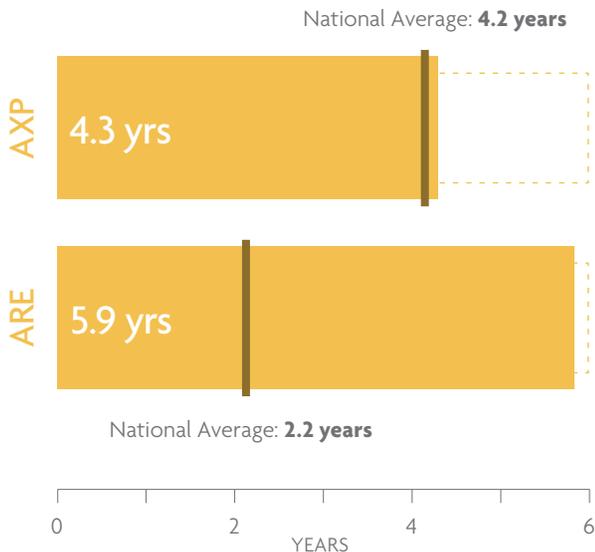
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

17

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

124

Active Testers

267

Divisions Taken

9

Completions

National Average: **53%**

**31%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

**8%**  
Reciprocal Licenses

**92%**  
Resident Licenses

**887**

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

## NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Rhode Island

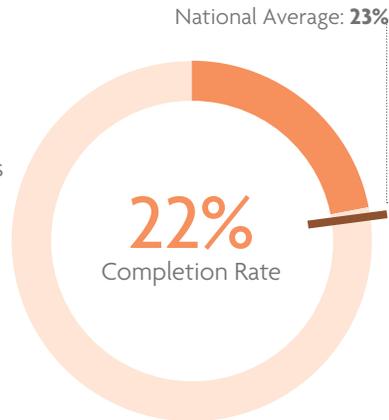
## EXPERIENCE

86

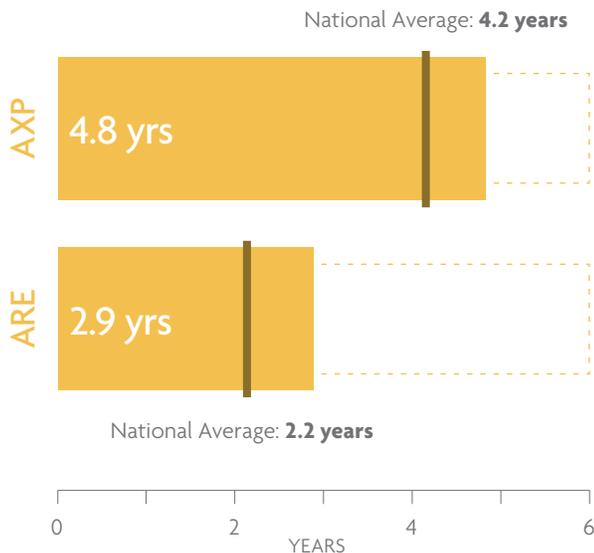
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

19

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

48

Active Testers

132

Divisions Taken

15

Completions

61%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

82%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

18%  
Resident  
Licenses

1,751  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% | Resident 48%

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# South Carolina

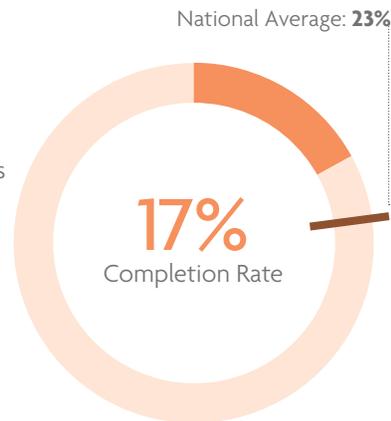
## EXPERIENCE

205

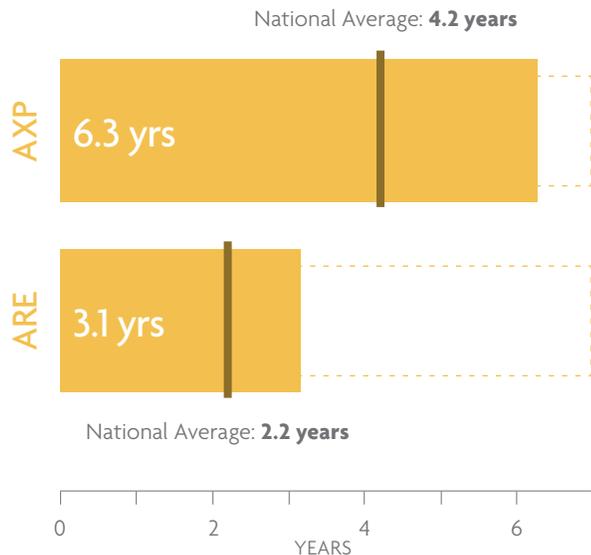
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

35

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

122

Active Testers

348

Divisions Taken

35

Completions

**54%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**73%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**27%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**4,347**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

25

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# South Dakota

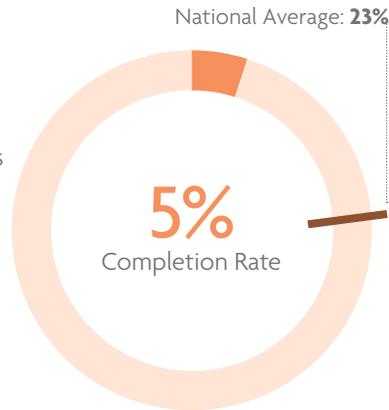
## EXPERIENCE

38

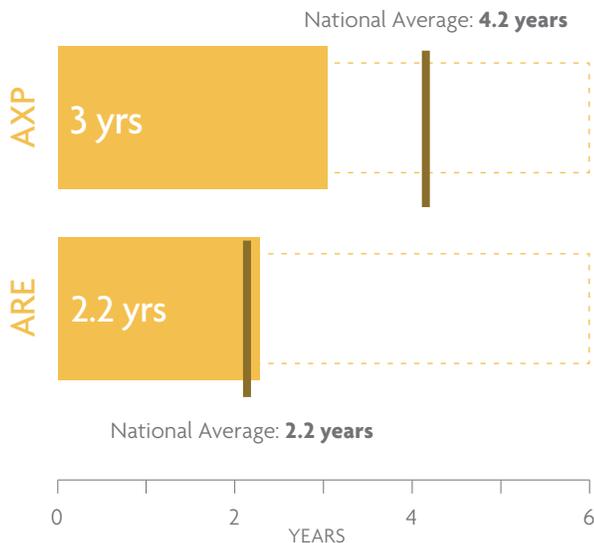
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

2

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

27

Active Testers

70

Divisions Taken

12

Completions

61%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

86%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

14%  
Resident  
Licenses

929

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

3

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Tennessee

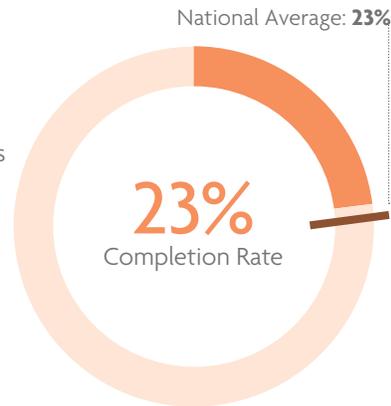
## EXPERIENCE

323

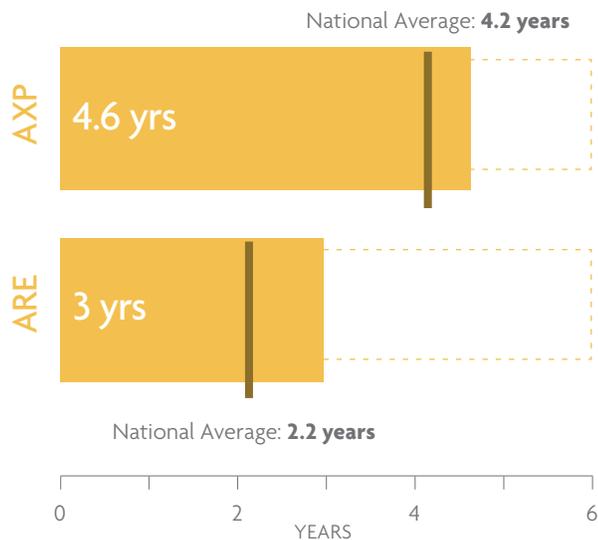
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

74

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

229

Active Testers

617

Divisions Taken

61

Completions

61%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

59%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

41%  
Resident  
Licenses

3,363  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

1

Disciplinary Action Reported

# Texas

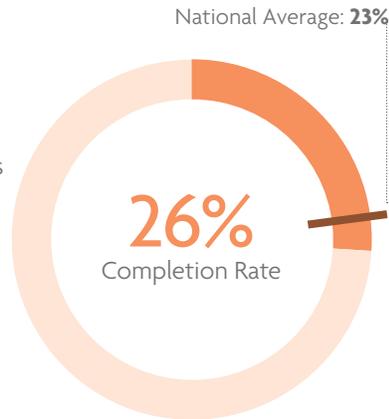
## EXPERIENCE

1,949

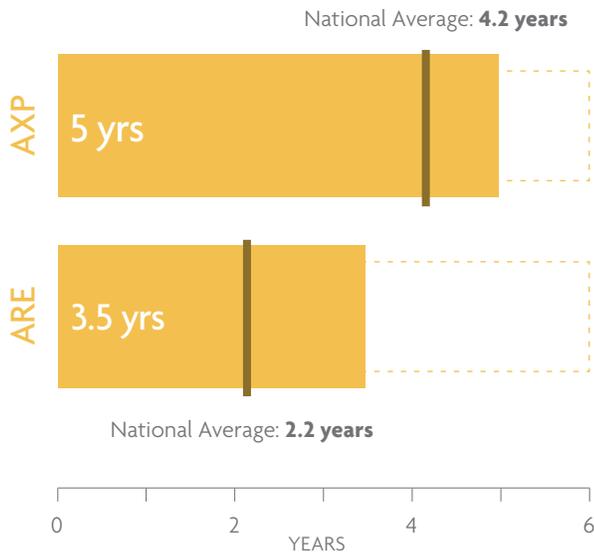
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

498

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

1,666

Active Testers

4,799

Divisions Taken

419

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

**49%**  
Success Rate

## LICENSURE

**36%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**64%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**13,229**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

5

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Utah

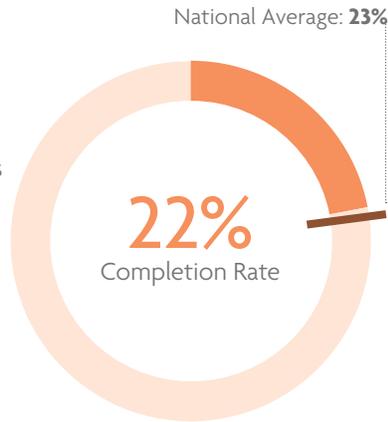
## EXPERIENCE

172

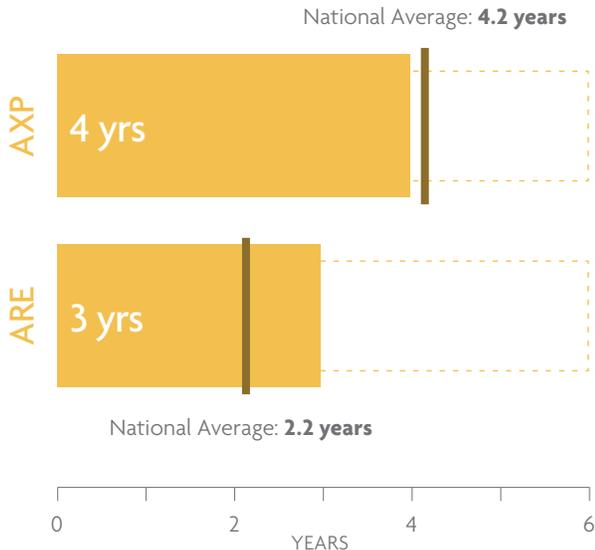
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

37

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

133

Active Testers

448

Divisions Taken

39

Completions

61% Success Rate

National Average: 53%

## LICENSURE

65% Reciprocal Licenses

35% Resident Licenses

2,646 Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Vermont

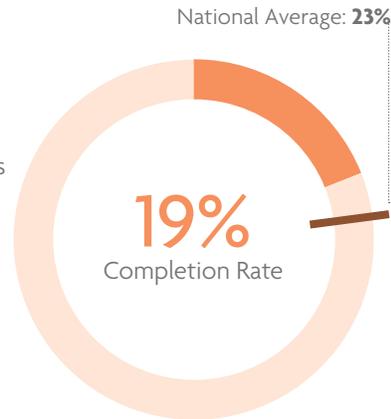
## EXPERIENCE

42

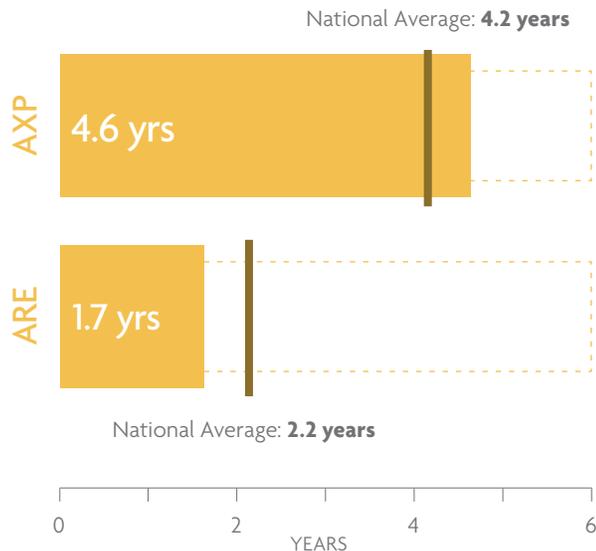
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

8

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

29

Active Testers

71

Divisions Taken

9

Completions

80%

Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

74%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

26%  
Resident  
Licenses

1,076  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# U.S. Virgin Islands

## EXPERIENCE

2

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

2

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## EXAMINATION

1

Active Testers

6

Divisions Taken

NA

Completions

National Average:  
**53%**

NA  
Success Rate

## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP

7 yrs

ARE

NA

National Average: **2.2 years**



## LICENSURE

**85%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**15%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**1,111**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** | **Resident**  
**52%** | **48%**

NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Virginia

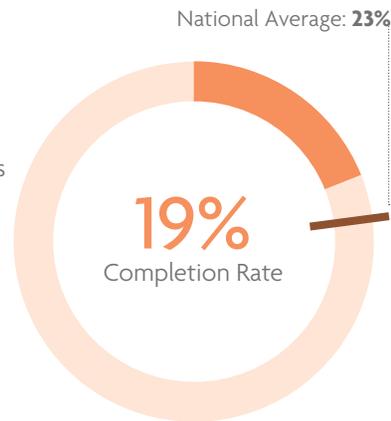
## EXPERIENCE

665

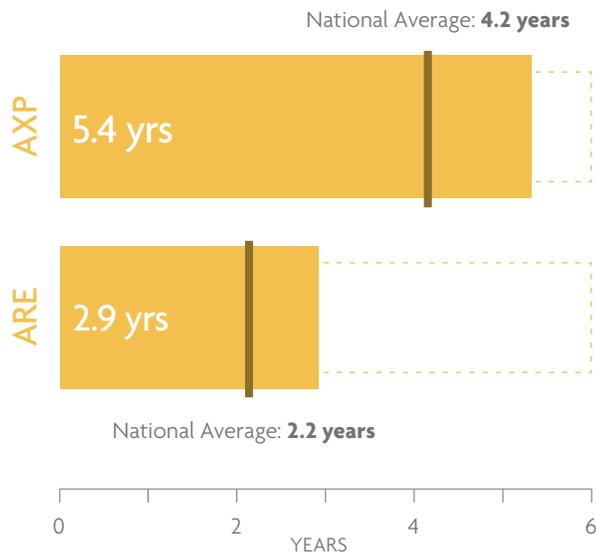
Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

129

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

428

Active Testers

1,207

Divisions Taken

126

Completions

**58%**  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

**60%**  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

**40%**  
Resident  
Licenses

**7,412**  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal** 52% | **Resident** 48%

3

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Washington

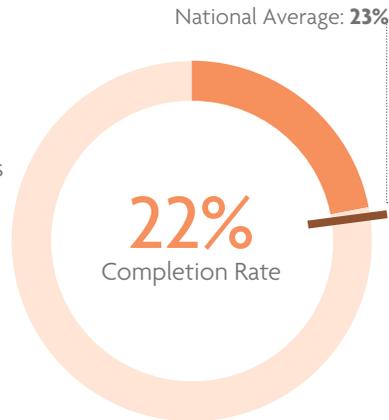
## EXPERIENCE

962

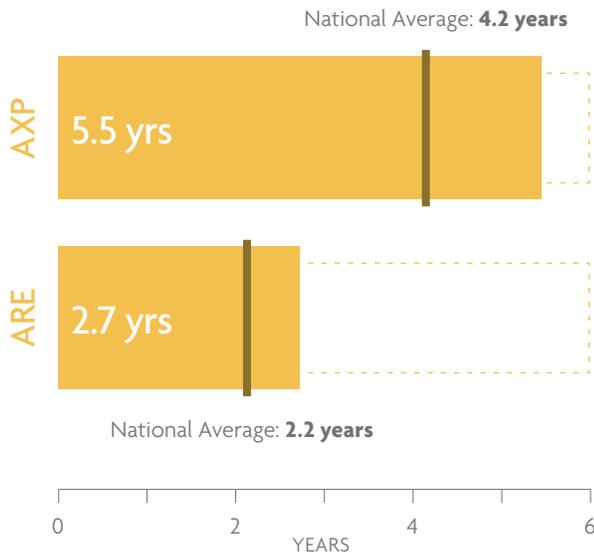
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

208

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

613

Active Testers

1,618

Divisions Taken

193

Completions

63% Success Rate

National Average: 53%

## LICENSURE

40% Reciprocal Licenses

60% Resident Licenses

6,760

Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

3

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# West Virginia

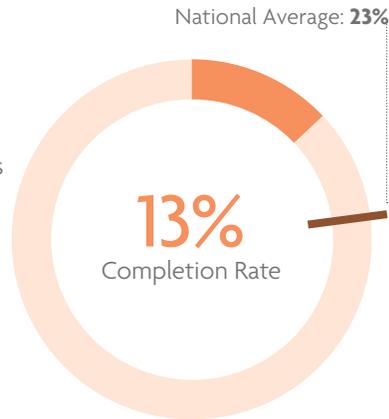
## EXPERIENCE

23

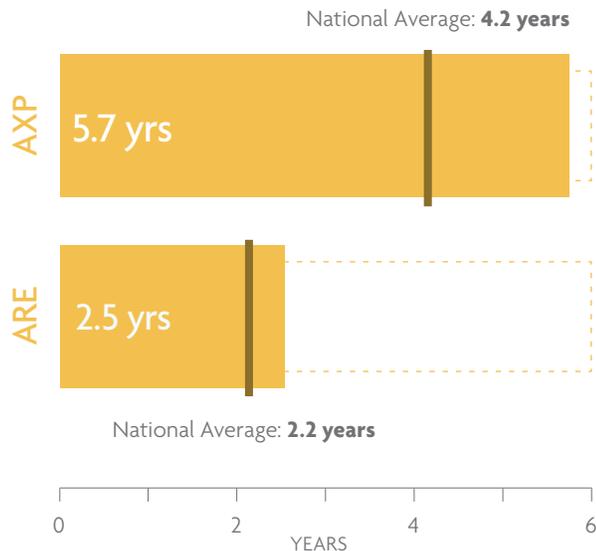
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

3

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

13

Active Testers

39

Divisions Taken

2

Completions

54%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
53%

## LICENSURE

91%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

9%  
Resident  
Licenses

1,254  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% | Resident 48%

0

Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Wisconsin

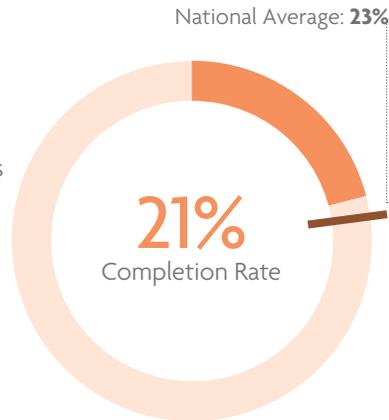
## EXPERIENCE

372

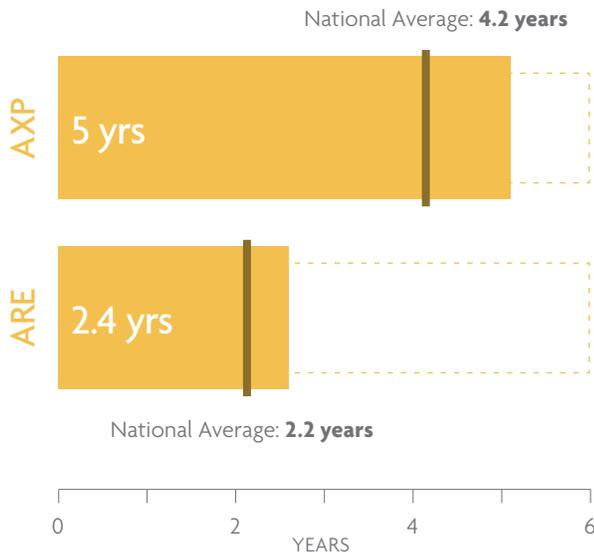
Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours

77

Completions



## COMPLETION TIMELINE



## EXAMINATION

248

Active Testers

674

Divisions Taken

64

Completions

59% Success Rate

National Average: 53%

## LICENSURE

67% Reciprocal Licenses

33% Resident Licenses

4,873 Total Licenses

National Averages:  
Reciprocal 52% Resident 48%

NA Disciplinary Actions Reported

# Wyoming

## EXPERIENCE

22

Licensure Candidates  
Reporting Hours

7

Completions

National Average: **23%**



## COMPLETION TIMELINE

National Average: **4.2 years**

AXP

5 yrs

ARE

3.3 yrs

National Average: **2.2 years**

0 2 4 6  
YEARS

## EXAMINATION

13

Active Testers

51

Divisions Taken

3

Completions

63%  
Success Rate

National Average:  
**53%**

## LICENSURE

89%  
Reciprocal  
Licenses

11%  
Resident  
Licenses

1,225  
Total Licenses

National Averages:  
**Reciprocal 52%** | **Resident 48%**

2

Disciplinary Actions Reported



## About This Report

This report is based on data collected by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) during the 2018 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 AXP, ARE, and beyond.

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. jurisdictional licensing boards 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

NCARB is a global leader in architectural regulation; our members are the architectural licensing boards of the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

We are dedicated to helping our Member Boards protect the public health, safety, and welfare by recommending and encouraging national requirements for architectural licensure and mobility—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:



[WWW.TWITTER.COM/NCARB](http://WWW.TWITTER.COM/NCARB)



[WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/NCARB](http://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/NCARB)

For more information visit [www.ncarb.org](http://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:** This data point is triggered when an exam candidate passes all ARE divisions.

**Core Requirements for Licensure:** The core requirements for licensure in the United States include gaining an education (typically a degree from a NAAB-accredited program), completing the AXP, and passing the ARE. Some jurisdictions have additional requirements that fall outside this “core,” such as a supplemental exam.

**Core Requirements Complete:** This data point is triggered when a licensure candidate completes their final core requirement, whether that is the AXP or the ARE.

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

**AXP Completion:** This data point is triggered 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.

**NA:** Data is not available.

**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.





Join the Conversation on Social Media

#NBTN



N C A R B

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards  
Washington, DC

[WWW.NCARB.ORG](http://WWW.NCARB.ORG)