NCARB BY THE NUMBERS

Insights on NCARB Data and the Path to Licensure

JUNE 2015



Welcome to the 2015 NCARB by the Numbers

This is the fourth year that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) has published *NCARB by the Numbers*, and we are especially excited about this year's edition. You'll notice that we have divided our data into special sections—each providing you with a focused view of our findings and insights on the path to licensure.

Also new this year are some baseline comparisons from all 54 U.S. jurisdictions. Each licensing board has its own dashboard of information, providing a 2014 snapshot on the total number of architects, as well as candidate performance metrics for the Intern Development Program (IDP) and the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®).

Several findings leap off the pages of the 2015 report:

- The number of aspiring architects on the path to licensure continues to grow.
- Candidates are completing licensure requirements earlier and at a younger age.
- Graduates from NAAB-accredited architecture programs have advantages over their peers from non-accredited programs.
- The highest number of women to date are now on the path to licensure.
- Tomorrow's architects will have more racially and ethnically diverse backgrounds.

As you can see, the profile and performance of those entering the architecture profession is changing. Licensing boards have certainly played a significant role in these changes, adopting new rules and laws such as allowing candidates to start the ARE before completing the IDP. Policy changes at NCARB include modifications to the IDP reporting requirement; the elimination of minimum duration experience requirements; simplification of IDP eligibility to a high school diploma; and shortening the ARE retest wait time from six months to 60 days. All of these changes, along with improved communications and customer service, have had a direct impact on behaviors along the path to licensure.

There is much to explore in our latest report. We hope you agree that the 2015 NCARB by the Numbers provides insights on emerging issues to better help the profession guide aspiring architects and practitioners in their careers. We look forward to hearing your thoughts.

Michael J. Armstrong Chief Executive Officer

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

Join the Conversation on Social Media



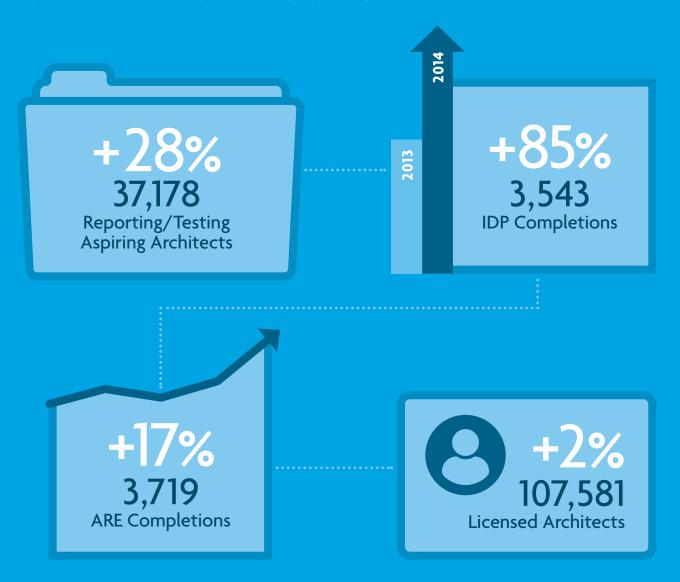


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A Thriving Talent Pool Enters the Profession

The architecture profession is healthy and growing. NCARB's 2014 Survey of Architectural Registration Boards reported 107,581 architects in 54 U.S. jurisdictions, an increase of 3 percent since 2011. The pipeline of new talent is also thriving. Last year, more than 37,000 aspiring architects were testing and/or reporting hours. A total of 3,543 candidates completed the Intern Development Program (IDP). And 3,719 exam candidates completed the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) in 2014, the highest number of completions since 2008. The figures below highlight changes from 2013 to 2014.



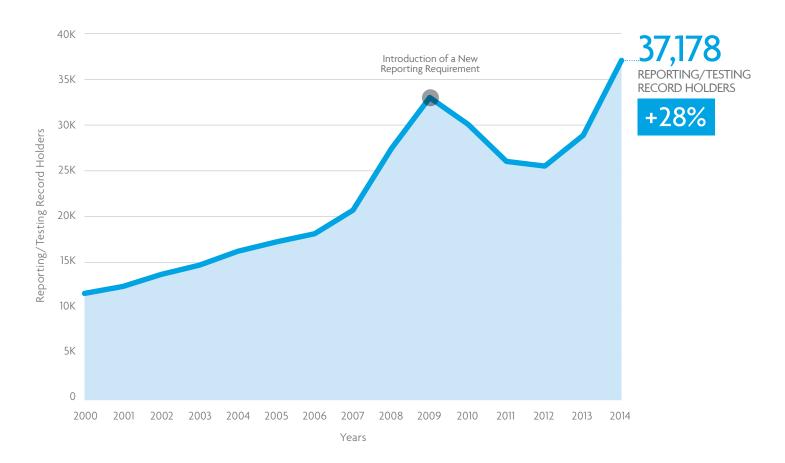


Next-Gen Architects Reach a Record High

The 37,178 aspiring architects who were testing and/or reporting hours in 2014 was the highest to date.

NCARB saw a significant increase in the number of aspiring architects—those testing and/or reporting hours—in 2014. The previous record high was 33,030 in 2009.

Effective July 1, 2009, NCARB implemented a new reporting requirement that required candidates to submit IDP experience within eight months.



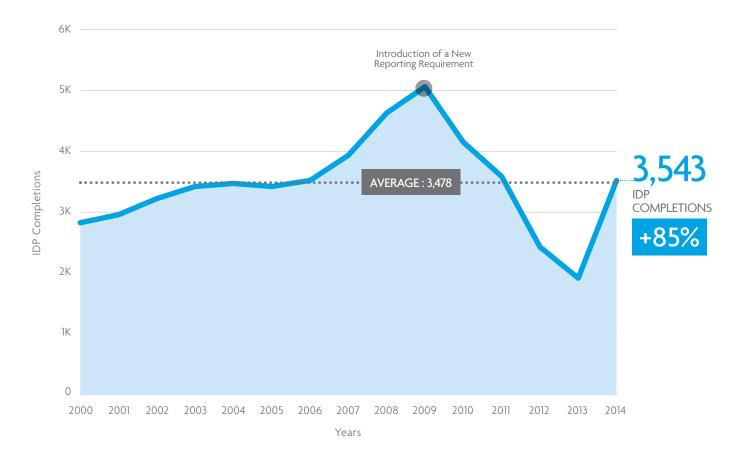


IDP Gets Back on Track

The number of aspiring architects who completed the IDP returned to the all-time average.

The 3,543 aspiring architects who completed the IDP in 2014 represented an 85 percent growth since 2013. Considering the increase in new applicants (see page 36), NCARB expects growth to continue in future years.

Effective July 1, 2009, NCARB implemented a new reporting requirement that required candidates to submit IDP experience within eight months.

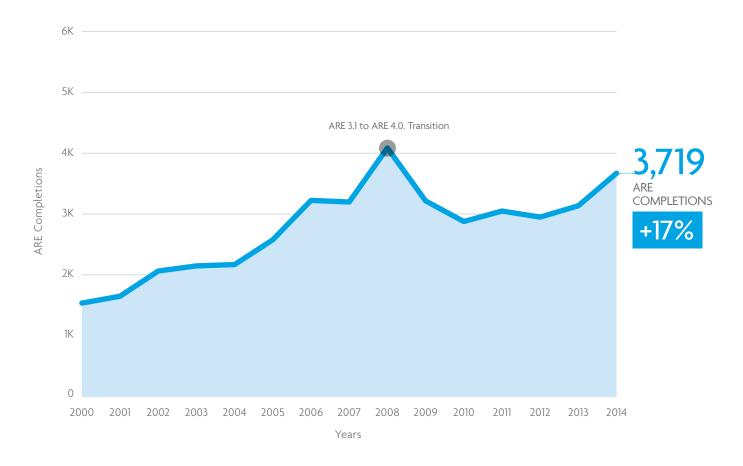




ARE Completions Reach Six-Year High

The number of exam candidates who successfully completed the ARE in 2014 marks the most since 2008.

In 2014, 3,719 candidates completed the ARE, a 17 percent increase since 2013. This is the highest number of ARE completions since 2008, a year that saw a dramatic spike in candidates completing the exam in advance of the transition from ARE 3.1 to ARE 4.0.

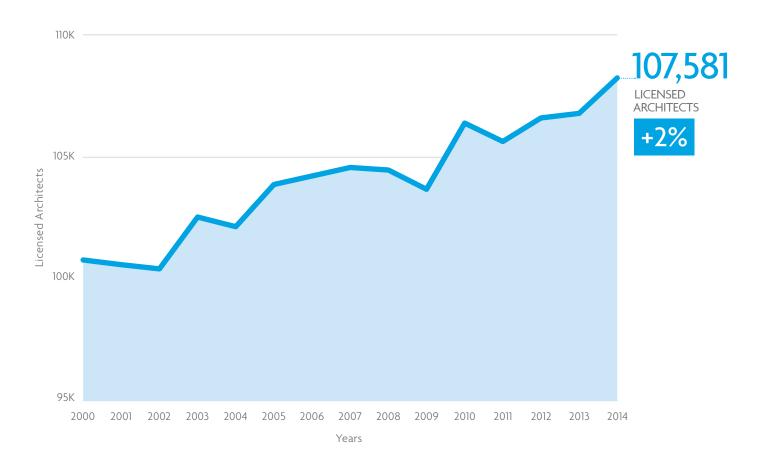




Number of Architects on the Rise

Licensing boards reported a rise in the number of architects in 2014.

A separate NCARB survey of architectural registration boards recorded 107,581 architects across 54 jurisdictions. This represents an increase of 1,734 practitioners from 2013 to 2014. It also marks the third-consecutive year of growth in the number of architects.



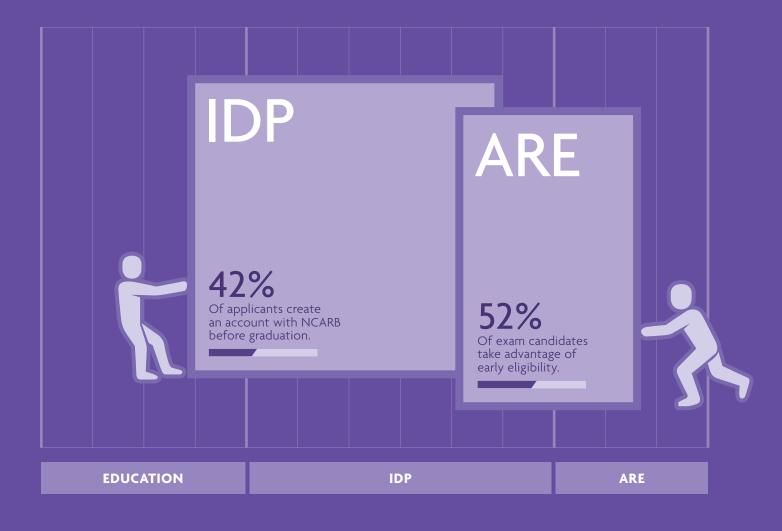
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TALENT POOL •



Getting It Done Earlier

Not only are more aspiring architects reaching the goal of licensure, they are doing it sooner. Many start the path prior to graduation. Forty-nine of the 54 U.S. licensing boards now allow exam candidates to test prior to completing IDP requirements (called early eligibility). This increase in flexibility, without reducing rigor, has enabled candidates to more easily fit licensure requirements into their busy academic, professional, and personal lives.

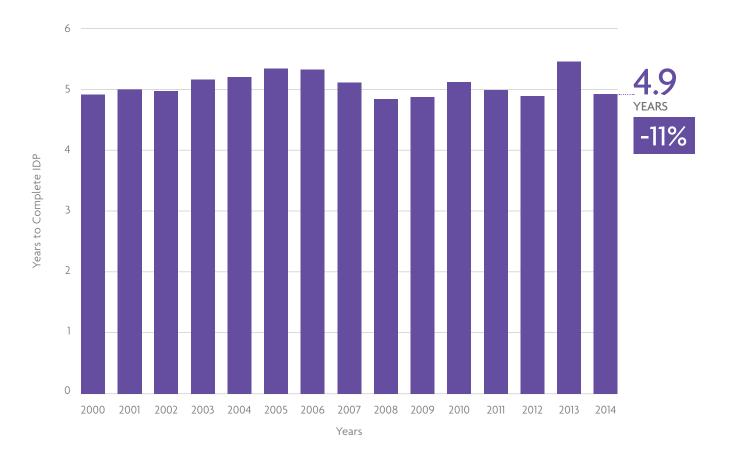




IDP Completed in Less Than 5 Years

On average, aspiring architects completed the IDP in fewer years.

Of the aspiring architects who completed the IDP in 2014, the average completion time was 4.9 years, down from 5.5 years in 2013. The average completion time for 2014 was just under the 15-year average of 5.1 years.



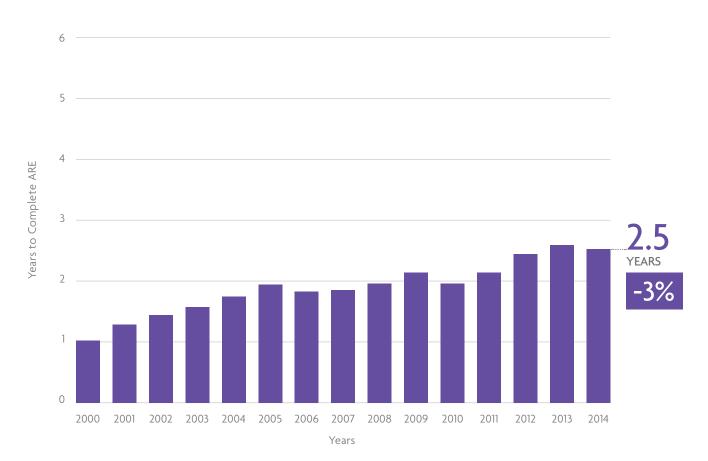




ARE Completion Times Improve

Exam candidates, on average, completed the ARE in 2.5 years.

The average number of years it took candidates to complete the ARE in 2014 was down 3 percent from 2013.



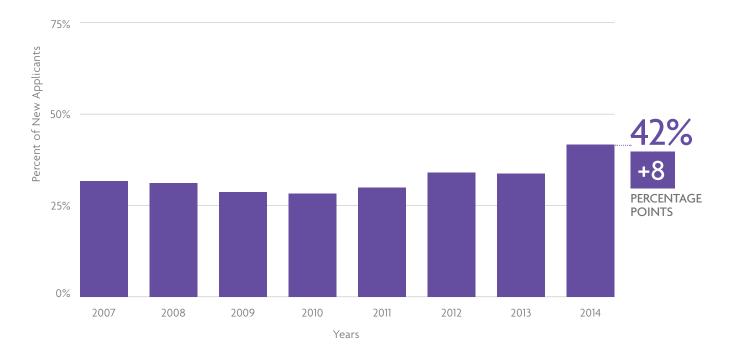


More Students Start the Path to Licensure

The proportion of student applications was at a record high in 2014.

Forty-two percent of new NCARB Record applicants were students, compared to 34 percent in 2013.

100%



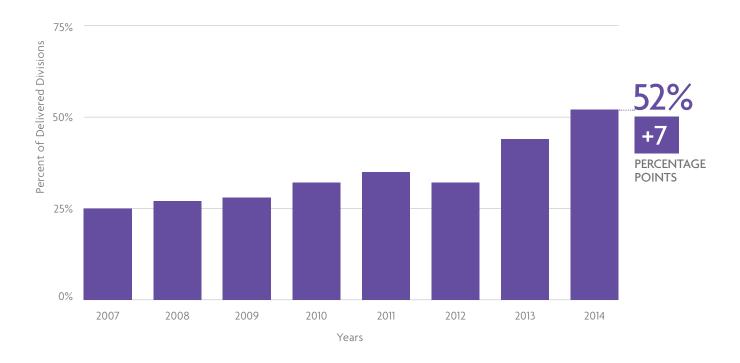


Rise in Candidates Combining ARE and IDP

More than half of all ARE divisions were taken before the completion of IDP.

Of all the divisions taken in 2014, 52 percent were taken prior to the completion of IDP (known as early eligibility). Currently, 49 of 54 jurisdictions allow this overlap.

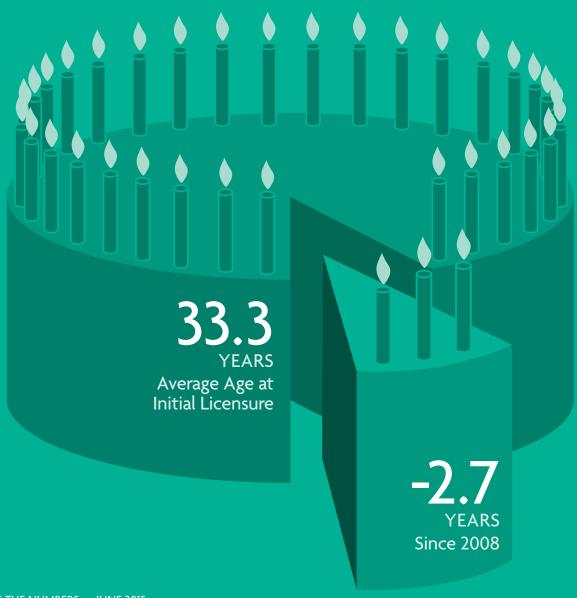
100%





Architecture Profession Experiences a Youth Movement

Aspiring architects are starting and finishing the path to licensure at a younger age, with many students beginning the process before graduation. As a result, the average age of a newly licensed architect—33.3 in 2014—is at its lowest since 2001. Requirement changes by licensing boards have played a major role in reducing these numbers. Exam candidates in most jurisdictions now have the option to start testing prior to completing IDP experience requirements. The combined result: new architects are entering the profession at a younger age.



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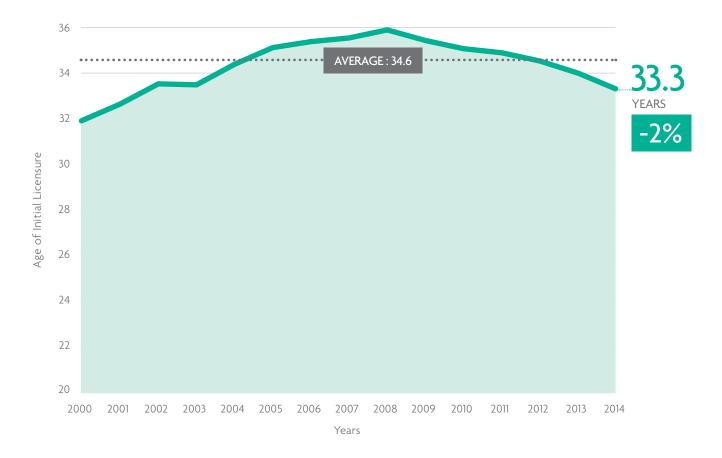


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New Architects Are Younger

The average age of an architect upon initial licensure was at a 13-year low.

The average age of an architect upon initial licensure, 33.3 in 2014, was at its lowest since 2001. This is 2.7 years below the 2008 peak and a full year below the 15-year average.



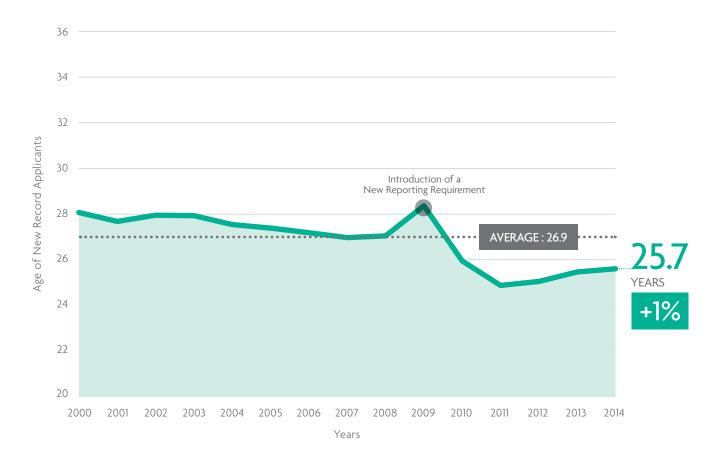


An Earlier Start

The average age of aspiring architects starting the path to licensure remained below the 15-year average.

The average age of an aspiring architect in 2014 was 25.7, slightly up from 2013, but down significantly from 2000.

Effective July 1, 2009, NCARB implemented a new reporting requirement that required candidates to submit IDP experience within eight months.

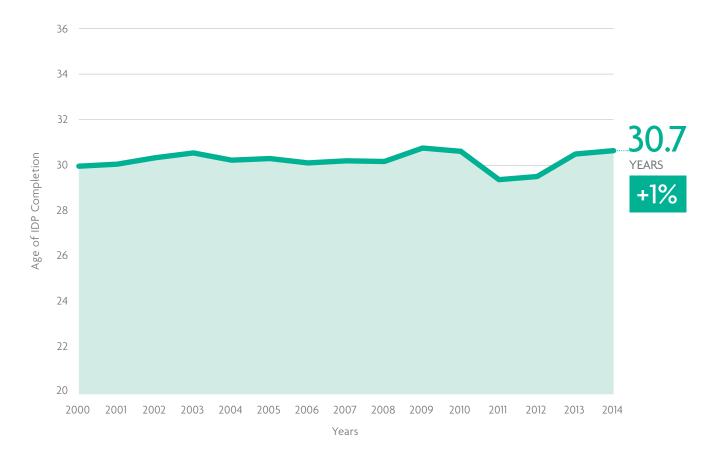




Age at IDP Completion Stays Consistent

The average age of an aspiring architect completing IDP increased slightly in 2014.

The average age for IDP completion was 30.7 in 2014. This is slightly above the 15-year average of 30.3.

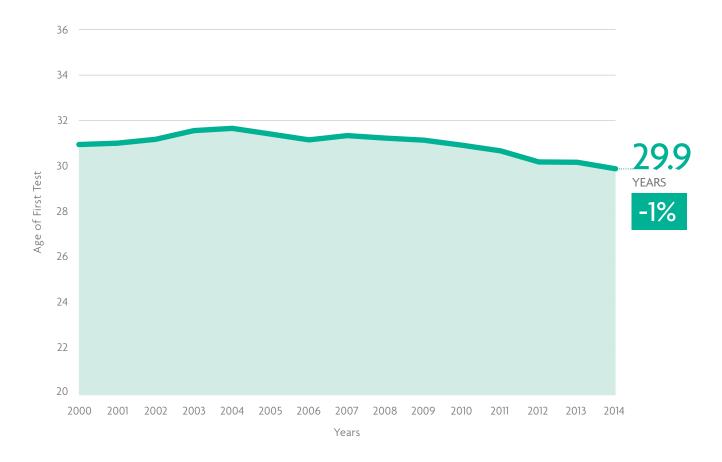




Age of New Test Takers Drops

The average age of a new exam candidate reached a historic low in 2014.

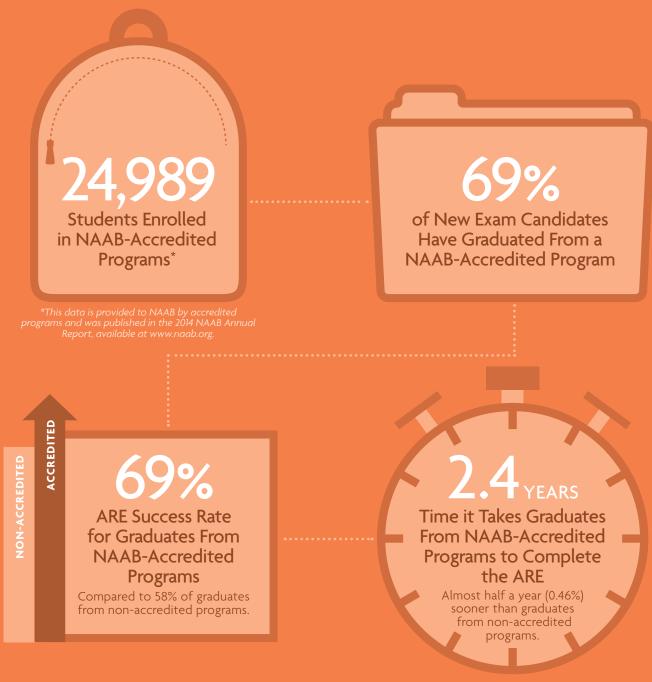
In 2014, the average age of first-time ARE test takers was 29.9, down from 31.7 in 2004. Most licensing boards now allow candidates to start the examination process prior to completing the IDP. A growing number of candidates are taking advantage of getting started earlier on the exam.





Advantage: NAAB-Accredited Programs

Education, along with experience and examination, is a vital step on the path to licensure. Today, there are more than 150 programs at 123 institutions that are accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB). NCARB's 2014 data suggests that graduates from NAAB-accredited programs are better equipped to pursue their architectural aspirations.

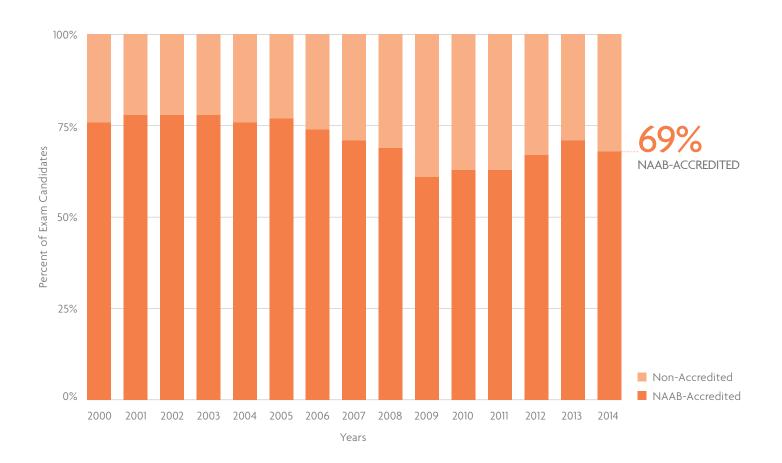




Most Candidates From NAAB-Accredited Programs

Nearly 70 percent of aspiring architects held degrees from NAAB-accredited programs.

The first step on the path to licensure involves creating an account with NCARB, known as an NCARB Record. In 2014, 69 percent of new Record holders graduated from NAAB-accredited programs.



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ACCREDITATION • 20

Graduates From NAAB-Accredited Programs Have the Edge

Exam candidates from NAAB-accredited programs achieved higher overall ARE success rates.

Based on all ARE 4.0 divisions taken in 2014, candidates from NAAB-accredited programs had a 69 percent success rate versus a 58 percent success rate by candidates from non-accredited programs.

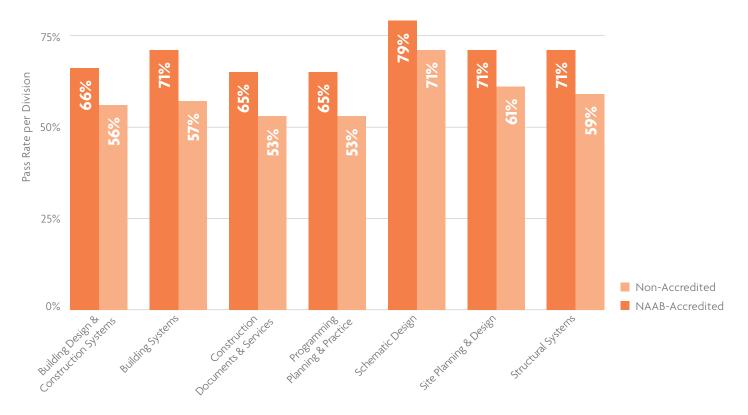


Higher ARE Division Pass Rates

Exam candidates from NAAB-accredited programs outperformed candidates from non-accredited programs across all ARE divisions.

The largest gap in pass rates occurred in Building Systems (BS). Candidates from NAAB-accredited programs had a pass rate of 71 percent compared to 59 percent for candidates from non-accredited programs.

100%



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ACCREDITATION • 22

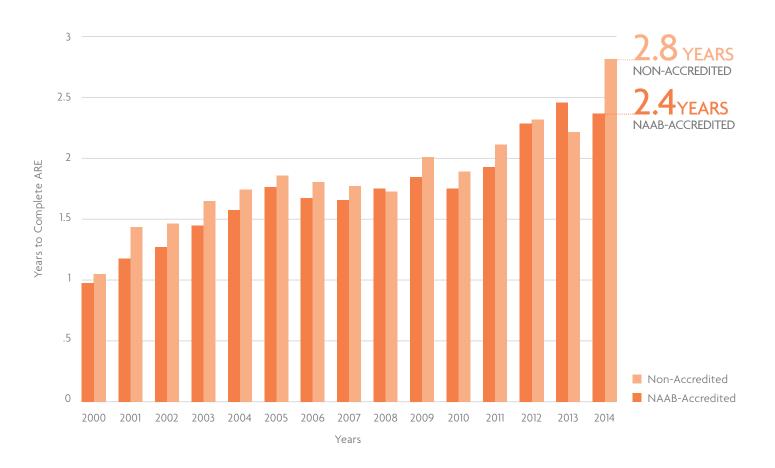


^{*} This data set compares the pass rates of all ARE 4.0 divisions taken from July 2008 through December 2014.

Faster ARE Completion

Exam candidates from NAAB-accredited programs completed the ARE in less time than candidates from non-accredited programs.

Candidates from NAAB-accredited programs have had faster average ARE completion times for 13 of the past 15 years. In 2014, candidates from NAAB-accredited programs completed the ARE in 2.4 years, versus 2.8 years for those from non-accredited programs.



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ACCREDITATION • 23

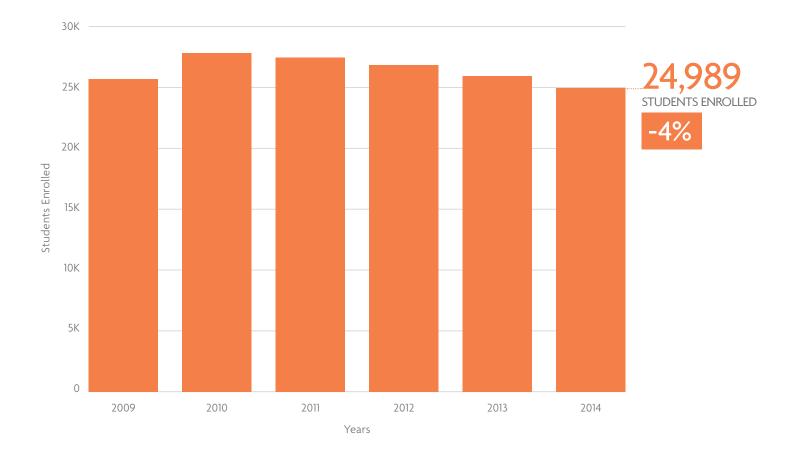


Student Enrollment Drops Slightly

The number of students enrolled in NAAB-accredited programs dropped slightly over the last two years.

The National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) reported that 24,989 students were enrolled in NAAB-accredited architecture programs during the 2013-2014 school year.

This data is provided to NAAB by accredited programs and was published in various NAAB Annual Reports, available at www.naab.org. NAAB is the sole agency authorized to accredit U.S. professional degree programs in architecture. (Note: This does not include students enrolled in non-accredited architect programs or students who intend to joinarchitect programs after completing other four-year preprofessional degrees.)



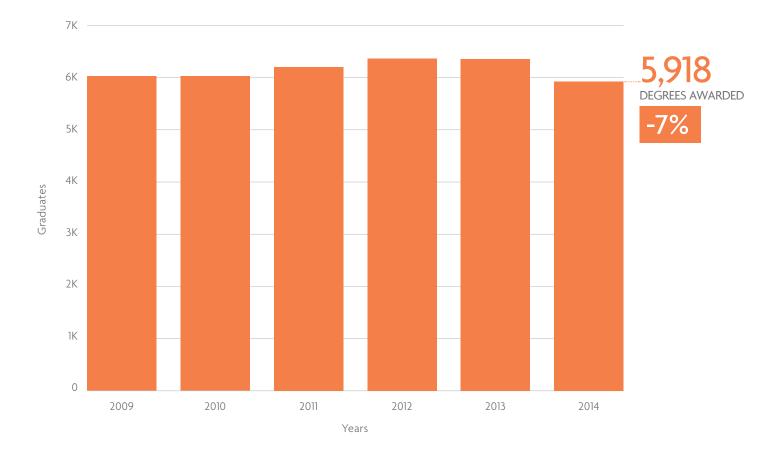


Lower Number of Graduates

The number of degrees awarded from NAAB-accredited programs was slightly lower in 2014.

The National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) reported that there were 5,918 degrees awarded during the 2013-2014 school year.

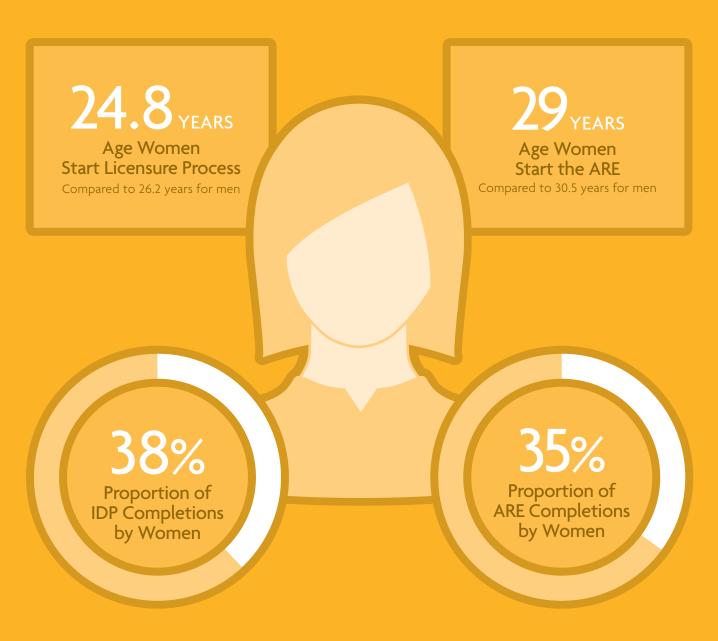
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More Women Enter the Profession

The pipeline of aspiring architects suggests that women continue to move forward in the profession. Women generally start earlier than men—getting a head start on the IDP and the ARE. And the proportions of IDP and ARE completions by women has steadily grown in the 21st century. Among practitioners, women are still under represented, as indicated by the percentage of women Certificate holders and IDP supervisors. However, this should improve over time given the increasing number of women on the path to licensure.

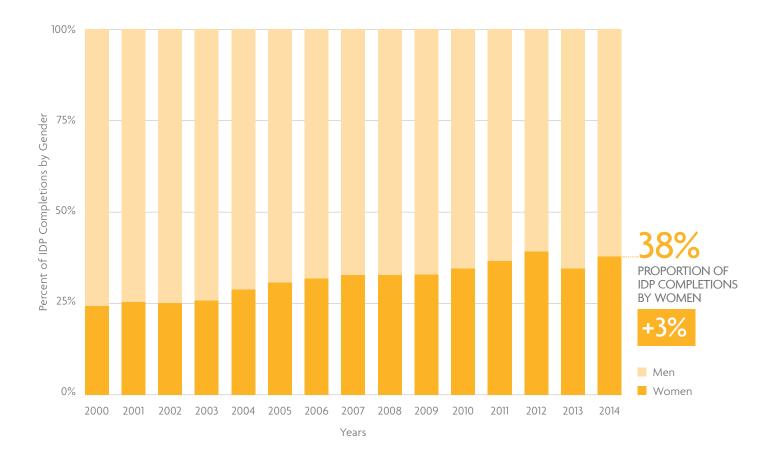




Gender Balance for IDP Improving

Nearly 40 percent of IDP completions were by women in 2014.

Women made up 38 percent of those who completed the IDP in 2014. This was an increase from the 35 percent of IDP completions achieved by women in 2013. The 15-year trend indicates steady, positive growth in the proportion of aspiring women architects. In 2000, less than 25 percent of IDP completions were achieved by women.

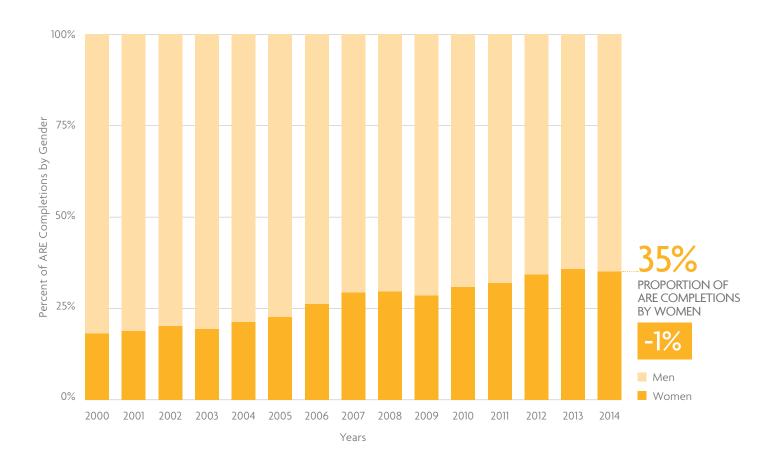




An Upward Trend in ARE Completions

Women accounted for 35 percent of ARE completions—the second highest percentage on record.

The percentage of ARE completions by women in 2014 nearly doubled since 2000.

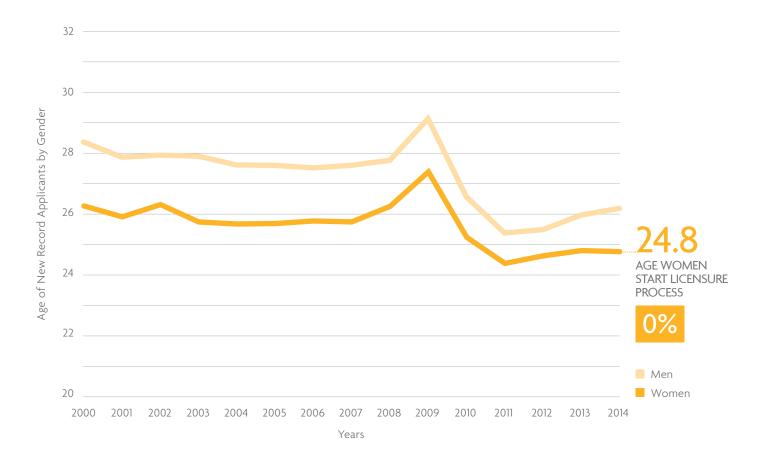




Getting a Head Start

Aspiring women architects started the licensure process earlier than men.

The average age of women starting the path to licensure in 2014 was 24.8, more than a year younger than the average age of men. This age disparity has stayed consistent over the last 15 years.

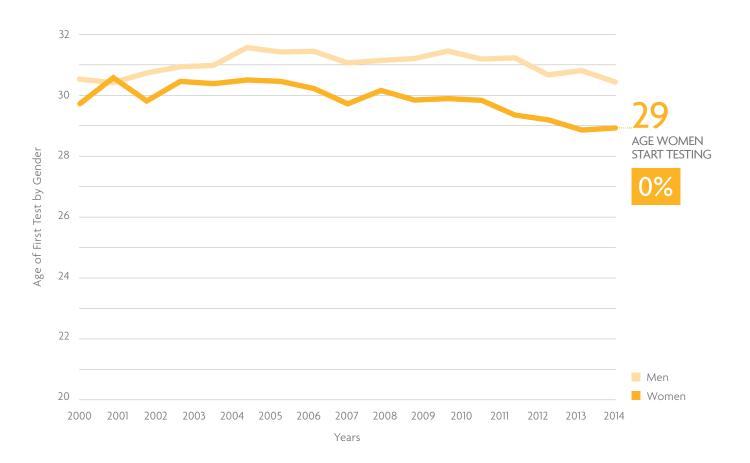




Women Testing Earlier

Women candidates started taking the ARE at a younger age than men.

Women, on average, took their first division at the age of 29 in 2014. Men are slightly older when starting the ARE, beginning at the average age of 30.5.



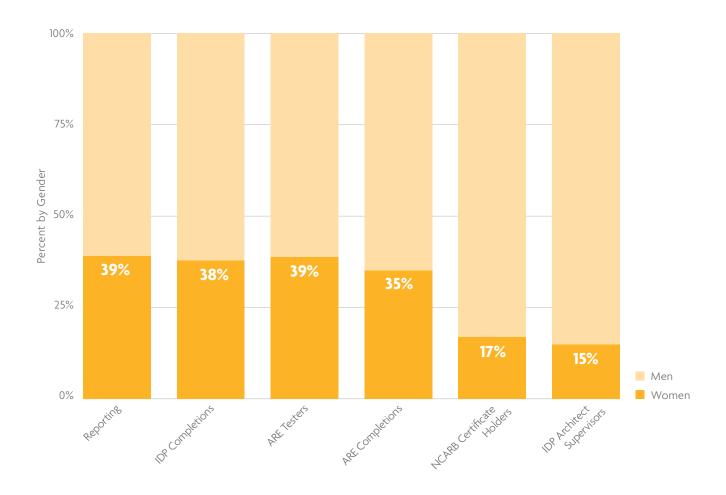




More Women on the Path

The proportion of women practitioners is set to increase.

A 2014 comparison of the ratio of women and men at different stages of their architectural careers indicated that the proportion of women practitioners is likely to rise. Among architects, women are still under represented, as indicated by the percentage of women Certificate holders and IDP supervisors. However, with women representing more than a third of those on the path to licensure, this should improve over time.



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GENDER •



Profession's Racial and Ethnic Diversity Gains Ground

NCARB's 2014 data finds that the number of aspiring architects from racial and ethnic minority groups is slowly growing, with the potential to represent a larger proportion of the future architect workforce.

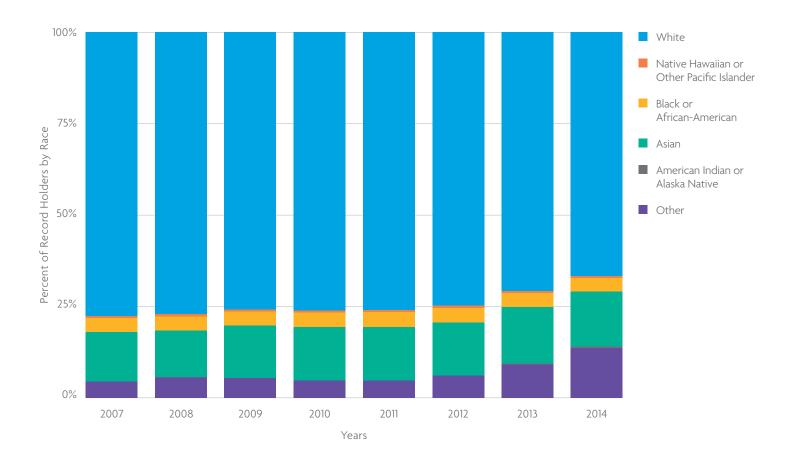




Racial Diversity Grows Among Record Holders

For the fourth-straight year, NCARB Record holders became more racially diverse.

Applicants who identified themselves as non-white represented 33 percent of new NCARB Record holders in 2014. This compares favorably to 22 percent of the non-white U.S. population, based on 2010 Census Bureau data.

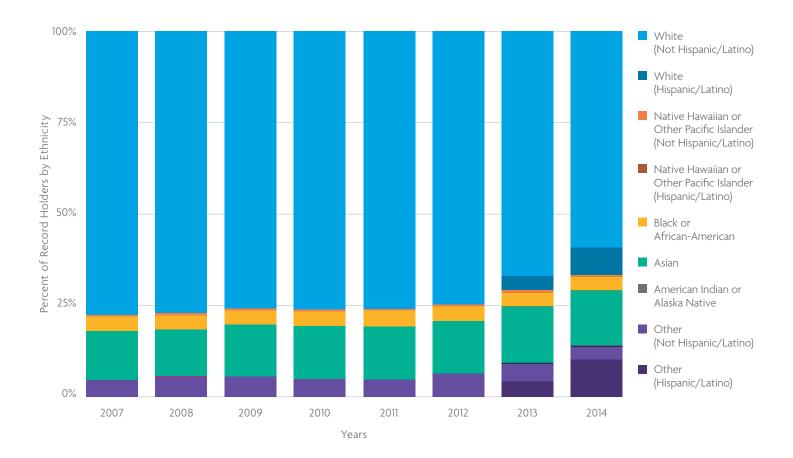




Ethnicity Adds to the Expanding Mosaic

The percentage of NCARB Record holders who are Hispanic/Latino was on the rise in 2014.

When Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is factored in, minorities made up 41 percent of the talent pool in 2014. This compares to 38 percent of racial and ethnic minorities who make up the U.S. population, based on the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data. The largest minority groups were: 15 percent Asian, 10 percent Other (Hispanic/Latino), 4 percent Other (Not Hispanic/Latino), and 4 percent Black or African-American.



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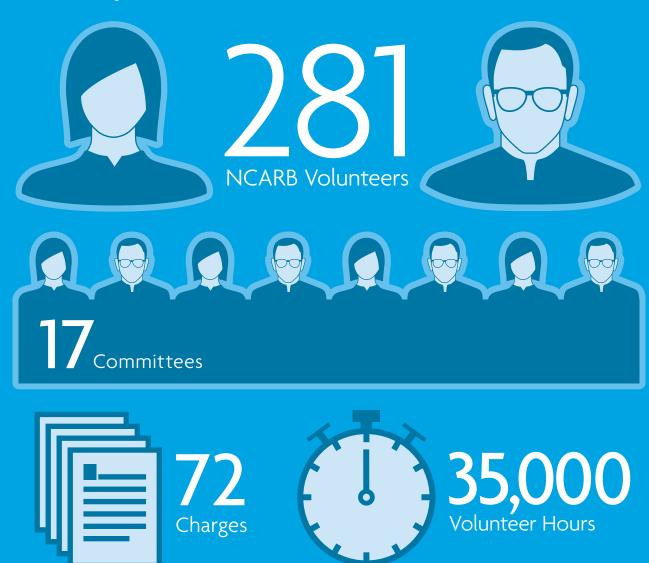
RACIAL DIVERSITY • 34



Inside NCARB

The 14-member NCARB Board of Directors is made up of volunteers and includes 12 architects, one public member, and one executive from a licensing board. NCARB also relies on the work of hundreds of volunteer practitioners and aspiring architects. These volunteers make up committees on education, experience, examination, and other subject-specific issues to help guide NCARB and the 54 U.S. licensing boards.

This section provides additional data about the path to licensure, the wide range of ages of IDP supervisors, the number of NCARB volunteers that help guide the profession, and the makeup of the 54 U.S. licensing boards.



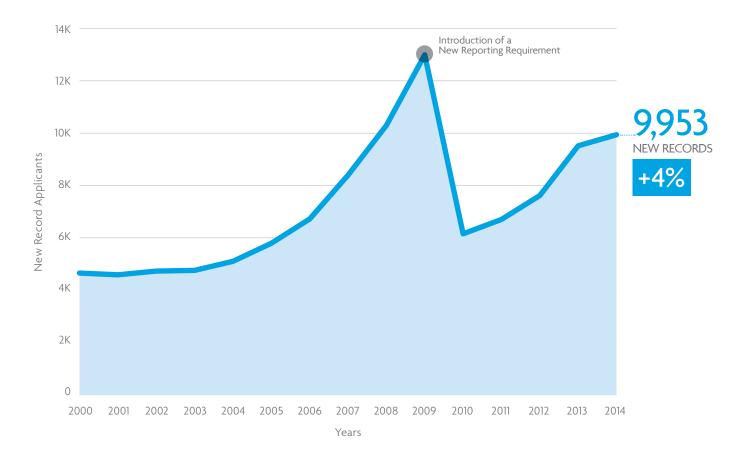


Nearly 10,000 Start the Path to Licensure

The number of aspiring architects beginning the path to licensure continued to grow.

In 2014, 9,953 new aspiring architects started the path to licensure by creating an NCARB Record, up 61 percent since 2000 and up 4 percent from last year.

Effective July 1, 2009, NCARB implemented a new reporting requirement that required candidates to submit IDP experience within eight months.

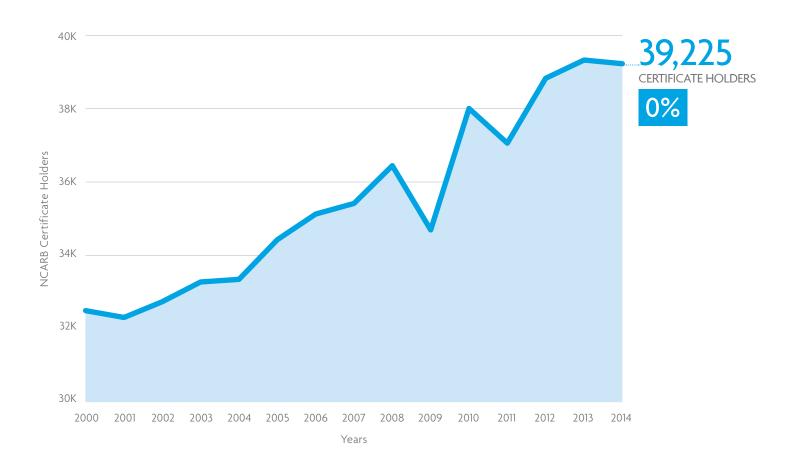




Architects Continue to Value Certification

More than 39,000 architects were NCARB Certificate holders.

This represents a 20 percent increase since 2000, when NCARB reported 32,552 Certificate holders.



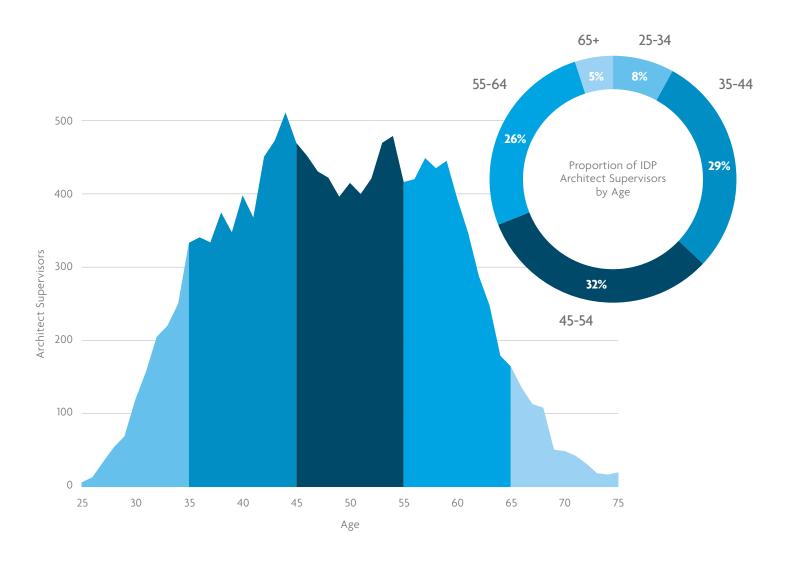
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IDP Supervisors: A Broad Range of Ages

The average age of an IDP architect supervisor was 49.2 in 2014.

Aspiring architects reported to IDP supervisors of widely varying ages and levels of experience. The most common age of an IDP architect supervisor was between 45-54.



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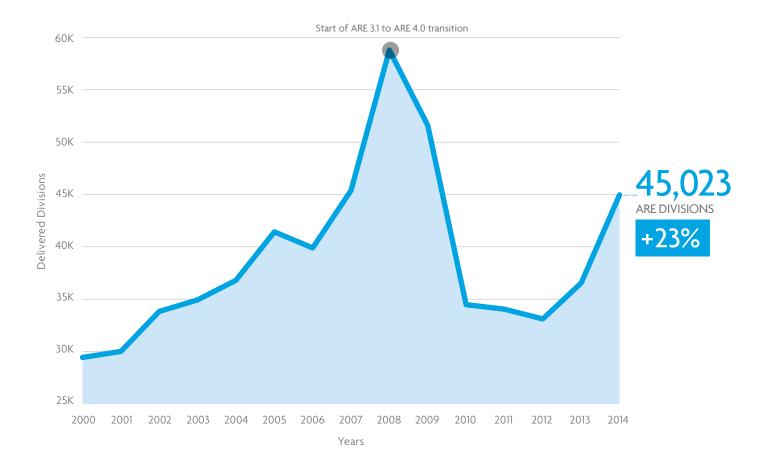
INSIDE NCARB • 38



Exam Candidates Test More Frequently

For the second-straight year, the number of ARE divisions administered increased.

The 45,023 ARE divisions administered in 2014 represent a 23 percent increase since 2013. This is the highest number of ARE divisions administered since 2009, when many candidates rushed to complete the exam before it transitioned from ARE 3.1 to ARE 4.0.



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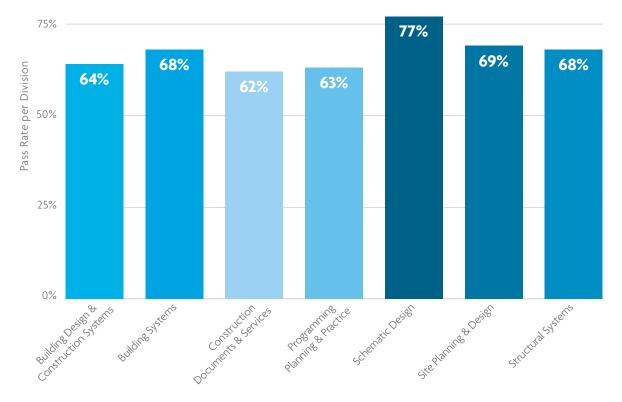


ARE Division Pass Rates Between 62 and 77 Percent

Schematic Design had the highest pass rate at 77 percent in 2014.

The ARE 4.0 division with the lowest pass rate was Construction Documents & Services. Exam Candidates must pass all seven divisions to complete the ARE.

100%



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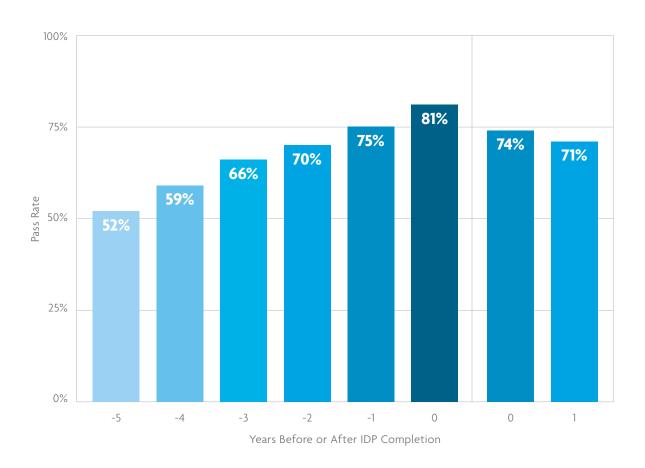
INSIDE NCARB • 40



IDP Experience Impacts ARE Pass Rate

Exam Candidates who were close to completing IDP experience requirements had the highest ARE division pass rates.

Of candidates who took advantage of early eligibility—taking the exam before completing IDP—those who tested right before completing IDP had the highest success rate: 81 percent.







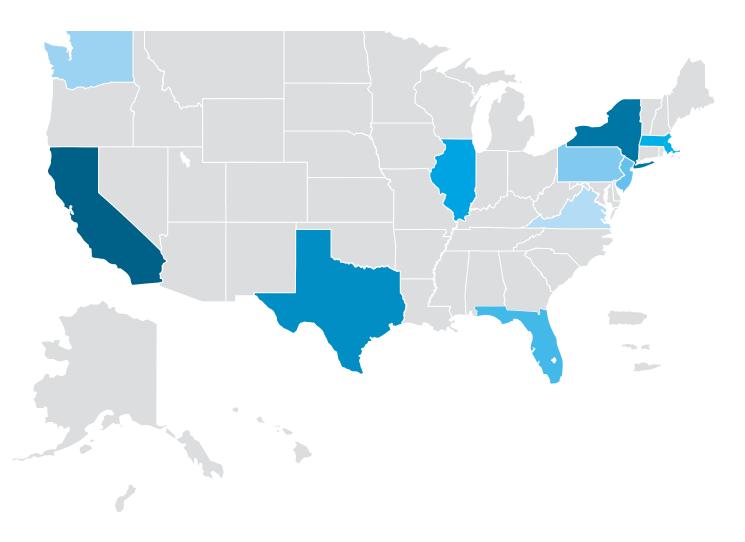
Prospective Architects

These 10 jurisdictions had the highest number of aspiring architects in 2014.

California: 8,783 Illinois: 2,822 New Jersey: 2,029 Virginia: 1,454

New York: 7,630 Massachusetts: 2,543 Pennsylvania: 1,774

■ Texas: 4,276 ■ Florida: 2,494 ■ Washington: 1,654



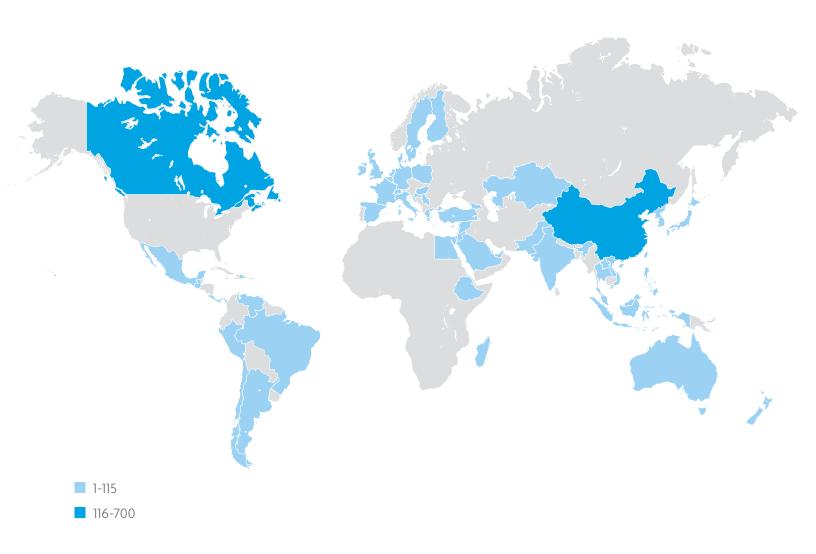
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I C A R B

NCARB's Global Presence

Aspiring architects and Certificate holders are based around the world.

Outside the United States, the majority of Record holders were based in Canada (664), China (195), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (99), the Republic of Korea (99), Japan (35), and Germany (21).



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54 U.S. Licensing Boards

NCARB works with jurisdictions to lead the regulation of architects.

Fifty-four U.S. licensing boards regulate the architecture profession. In 2014, this included 28 multi-professional boards and 26 that solely regulate architects. The licensing boards were served by 419 volunteers, including 226 architects, 60 public members, and 133 who sat on joint boards and represented various professions.

Member Boards

Multi-Professional Boards

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Women 22%

328 Men 78%





133
Sit on Joint Boards

226
Architects

60
Public Members

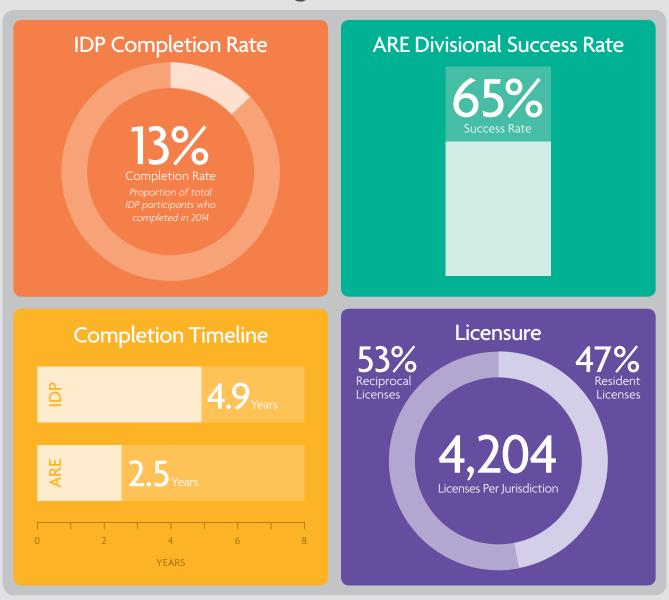
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N C A R B

Jurisdictions by the Numbers

The following section includes baseline comparisons for NCARB's 54 Member Boards, which include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each page includes a 2014 snapshot of the jurisdiction's IDP completion rate, ARE divisional success rate, number of licenses, and completion time for the ARE and IDP.

2014 National Averages



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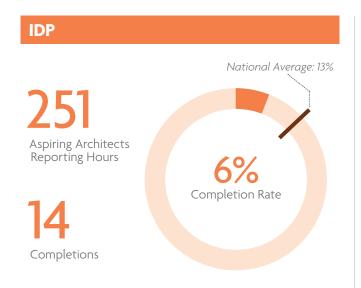
54 Jurisdictions

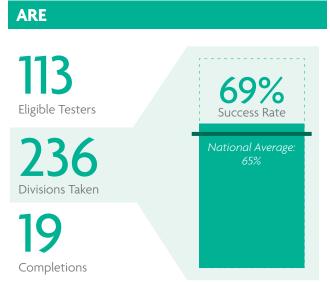
Alabama	48	Montana	75
Alaska	49	Nebraska	76
Arizona	50	Nevada	77
Arkansas	51	New Hampshire	78
California	52	New Jersey	79
Colorado	53	New Mexico	80
Connecticut	54	New York	81
Delaware	55	North Carolina	82
District of Columbia	56	North Dakota	83
Florida	57	Ohio	84
Georgia	58	Oklahoma	85
Guam	59	Oregon	86
Hawaii	60	Pennsylvania	87
Idaho	61	Puerto Rico	88
Illinois	62	Rhode Island	89
Indiana	63	South Carolina	90
lowa	64	South Dakota	91
Kansas	65	Tennessee	92
Kentucky	66	Texas	93
Louisiana	67	U.S. Virgin Islands	94
Maine	68	Utah	95
Maryland	69	Vermont	96
Massachusetts	70	Virginia	97
Michigan	71	Washington	98
Minnesota	72	West Virginia	99
Mississippi	73	Wisconsin	100
Missouri	74	Wyoming	101



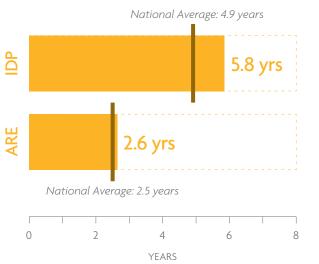
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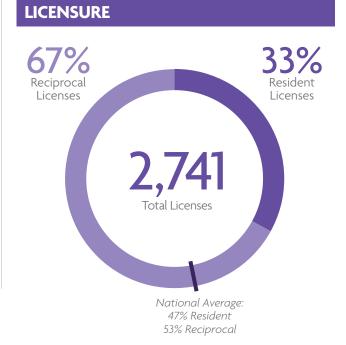
Alabama





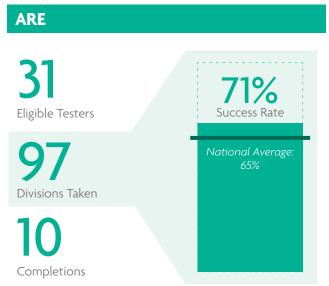
COMPLETION TIMELINE



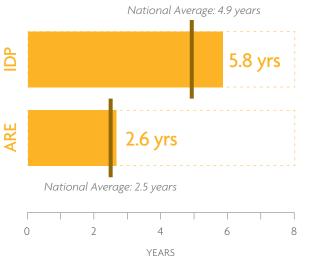


Alaska





COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years

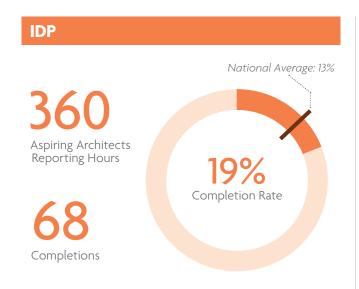


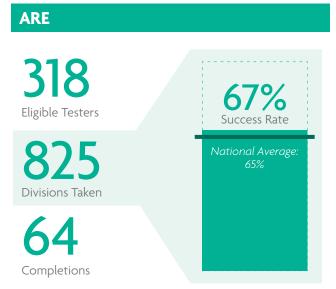


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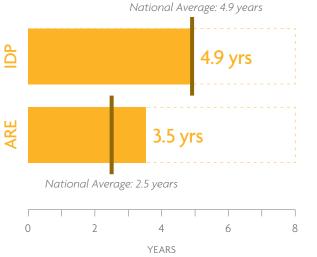
JURISDICTIONS • 49

Arizona





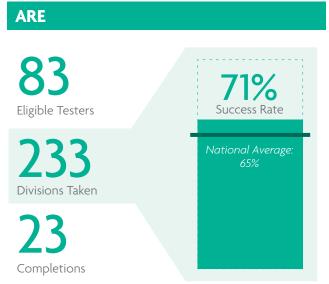
COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years



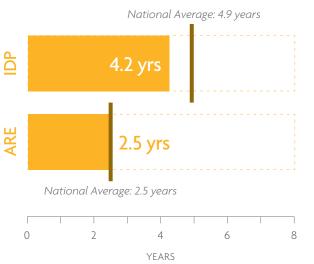


Arkansas



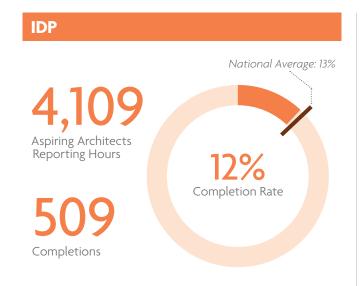


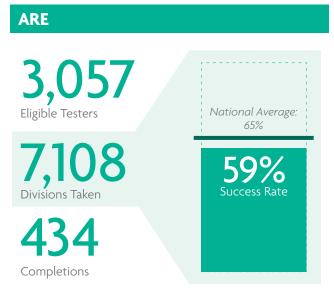
COMPLETION TIMELINE



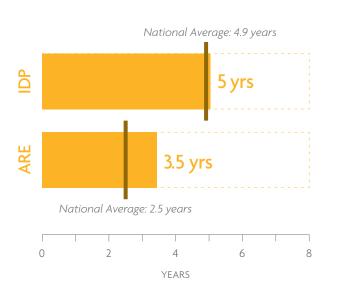


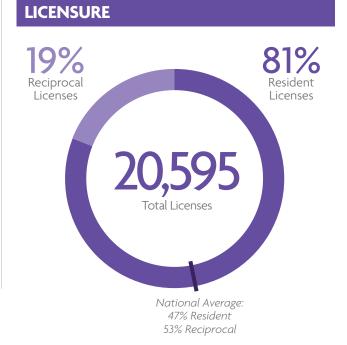
California





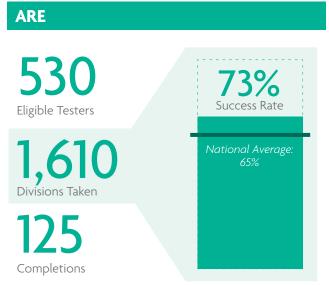
COMPLETION TIMELINE



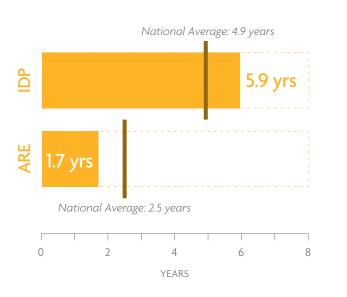


Colorado





COMPLETION TIMELINE



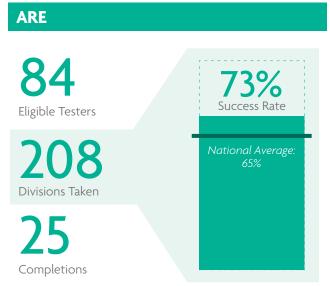


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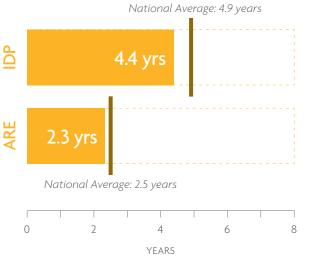
JURISDICTIONS • 53

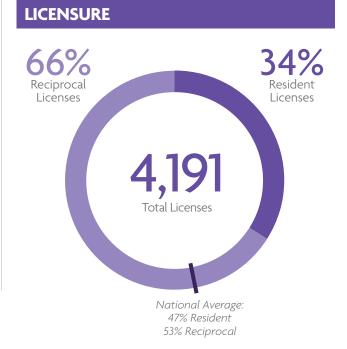
Connecticut



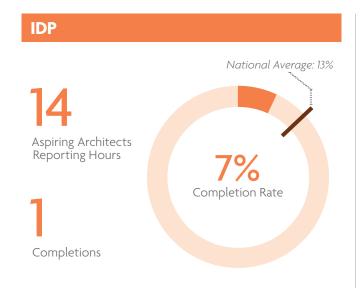


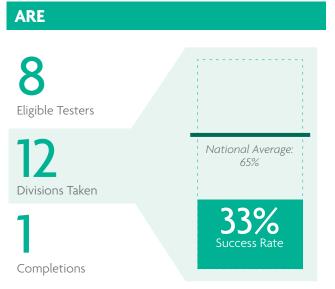
COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years



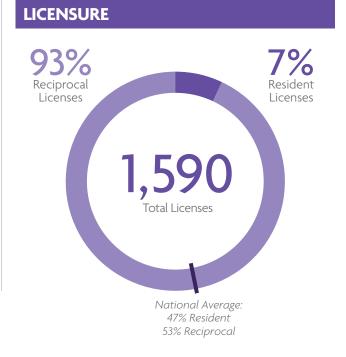


Delaware

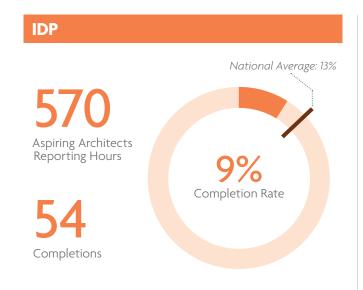


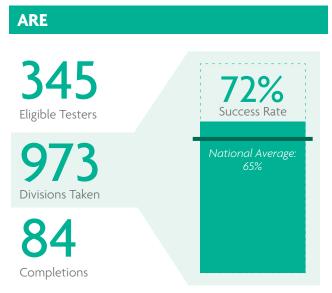


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years PP National Average: 2.5 years 8 12 YEARS

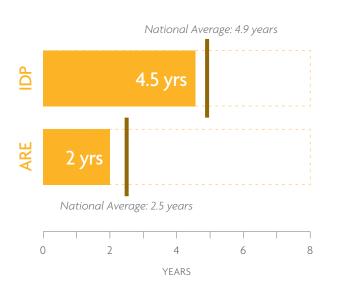


District of Columbia

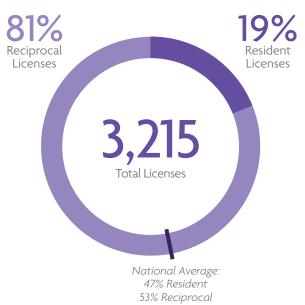




COMPLETION TIMELINE



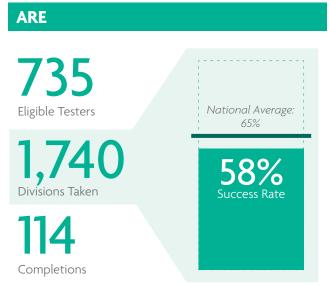
LICENSURE



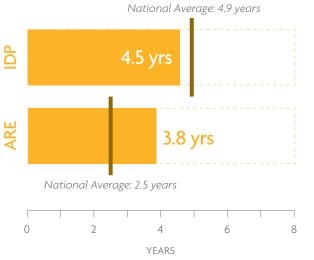
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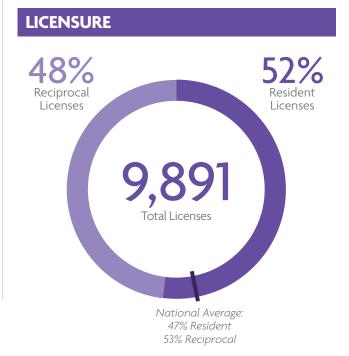
Florida





COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years



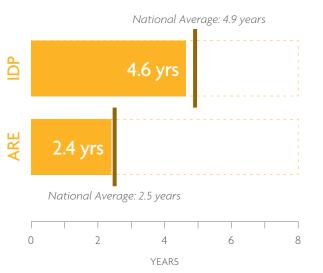


Georgia





COMPLETION TIMELINE

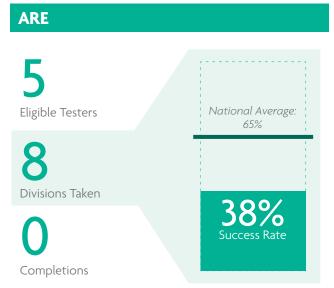




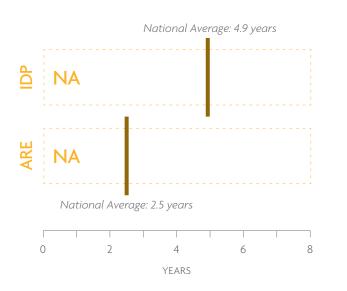
NCARB BY THE NUMBERS • JUNE 2015

Guam



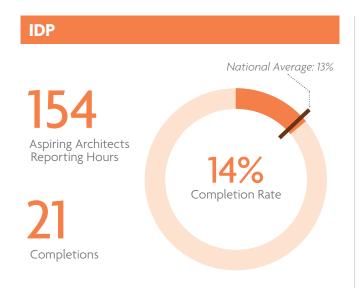


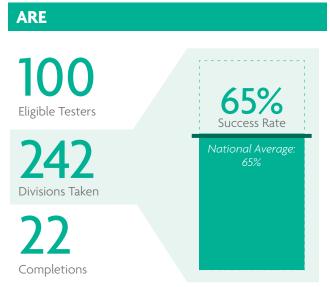
COMPLETION TIMELINE



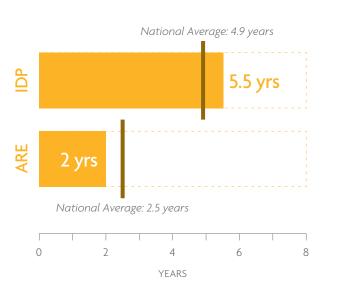


Hawaii





COMPLETION TIMELINE





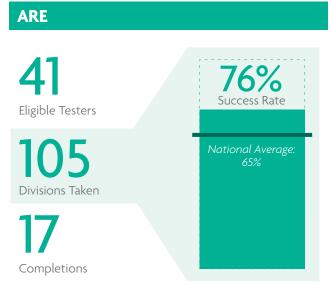
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JURISDICTIONS • 60

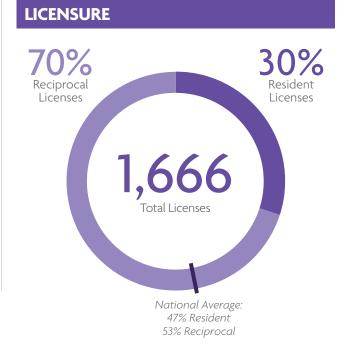


Idaho





COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years PP 4.9 yrs ARE National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

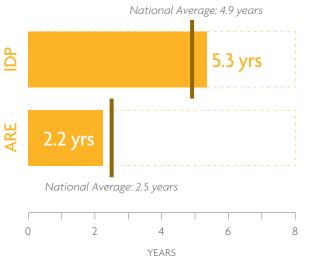


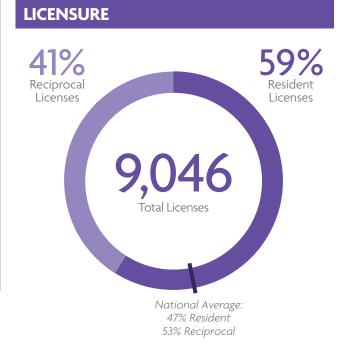
Illinois





COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years

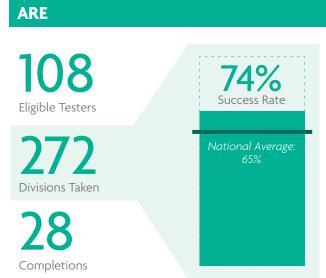




Indiana

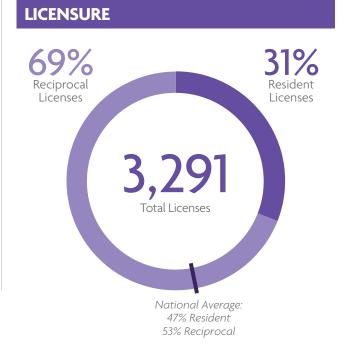
COMPLETION TIMELINE





National Average: 4.9 years PP ARE National Average: 2.5 years 4

YEARS

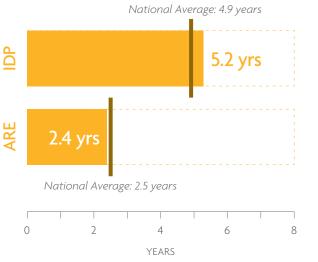


lowa





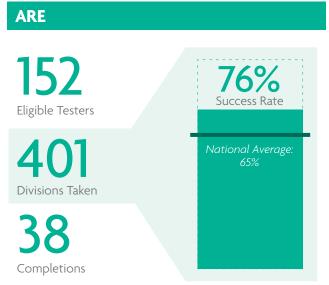
COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years



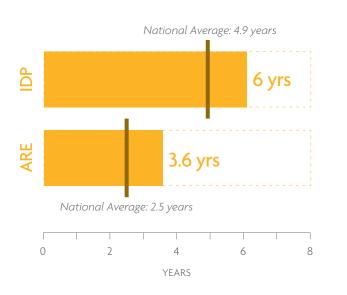


Kansas





COMPLETION TIMELINE



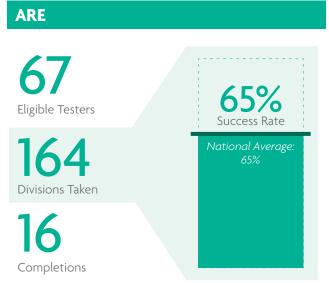


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JURISDICTIONS • 65

Kentucky





National Average: 4.9 years 5.2 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 0 2 4 6 8

YEARS



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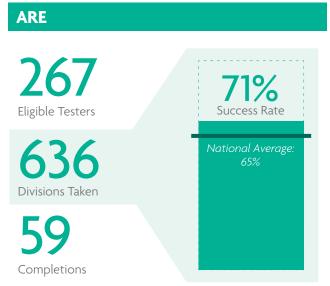
COMPLETION TIMELINE

JURISDICTIONS • 66

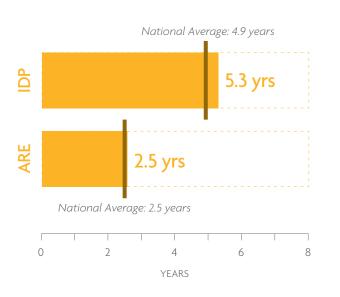


Louisiana





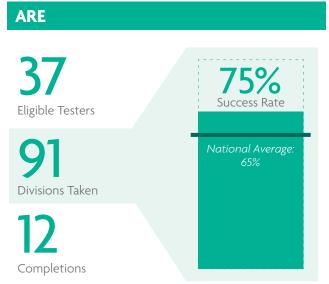
COMPLETION TIMELINE





Maine





National Average: 4.9 years 4.7 yrs 3.1 yrs National Average: 2.5 years VEARS

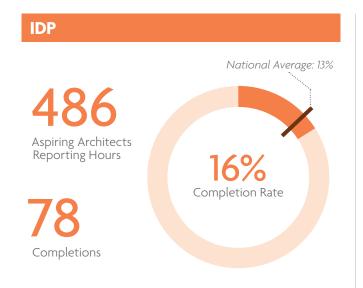


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JURISDICTIONS • 68

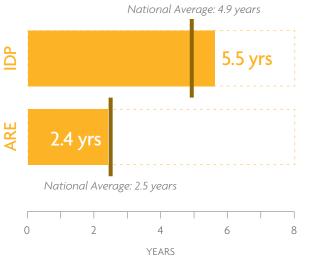


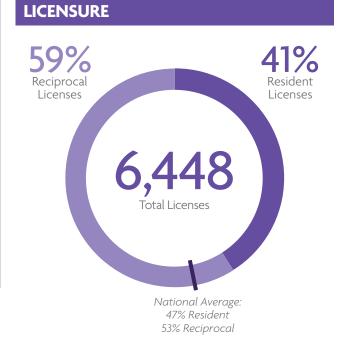
Maryland





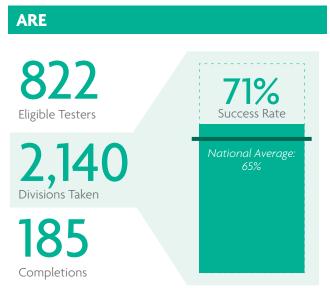
COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years



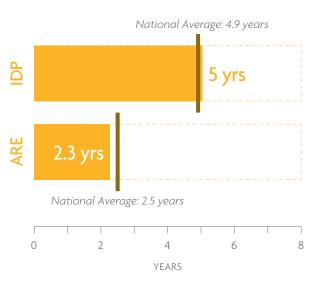


Massachusetts





COMPLETION TIMELINE





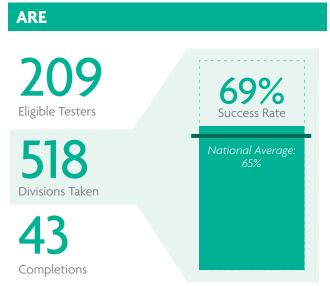
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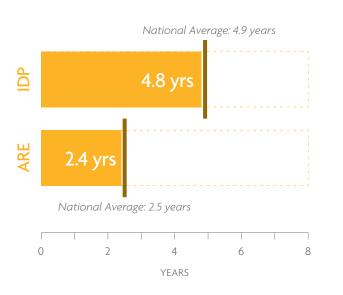


Michigan





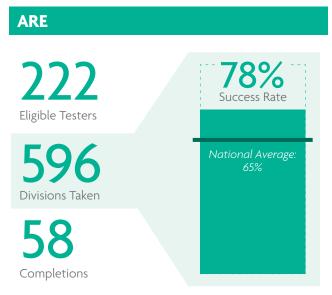
COMPLETION TIMELINE



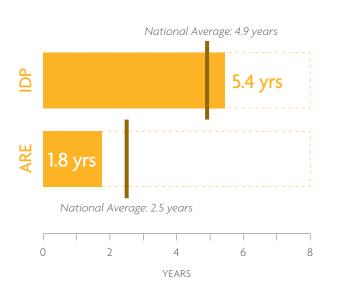


Minnesota





COMPLETION TIMELINE





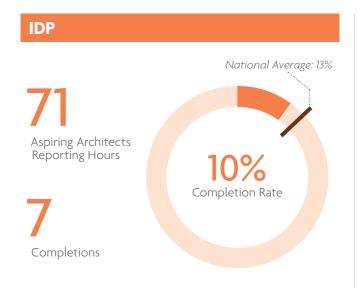
47% Resident 53% Reciprocal

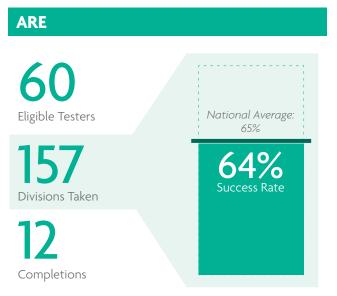
LICENSURE

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Mississippi





National Average: 4.9 years PP National Average: 2.5 years

4

YEARS

COMPLETION TIMELINE

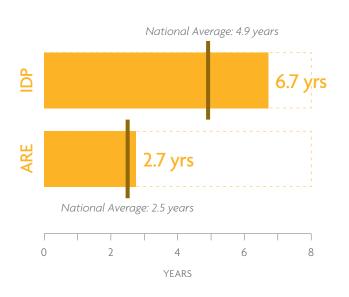


Missouri





COMPLETION TIMELINE

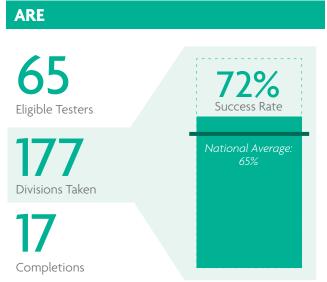






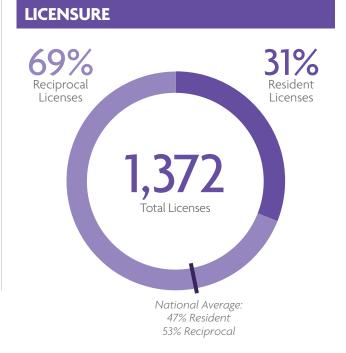
Montana





National Average: 4.9 years PP 5.5 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4

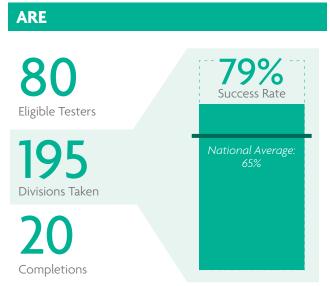
YEARS



COMPLETION TIMELINE

Nebraska





National Average: 4.9 years 4.4 yrs 2.1 yrs National Average: 2.5 years VEARS



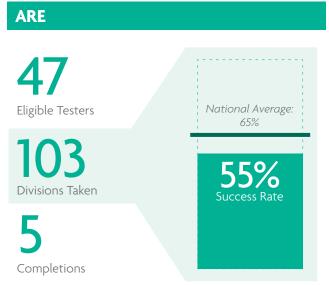
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JURISDICTIONS • 76

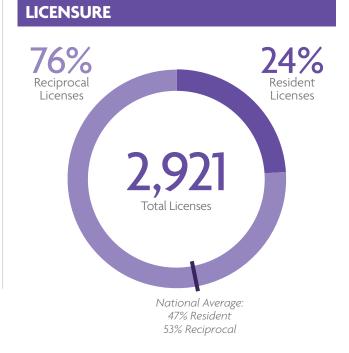


Nevada



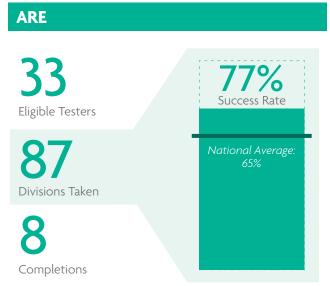


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years PP 4.8 yrs ARE 2.9 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

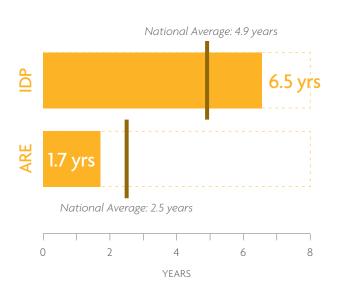


New Hampshire





COMPLETION TIMELINE



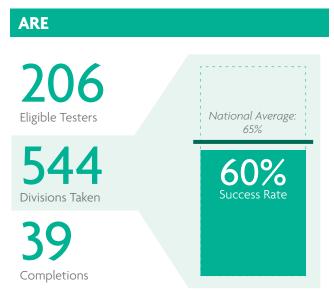


53% Reciprocal



New Jersey



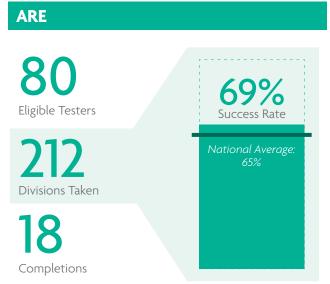


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years PP ARE 2.5 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

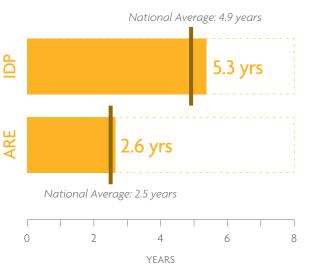


New Mexico





COMPLETION TIMELINE



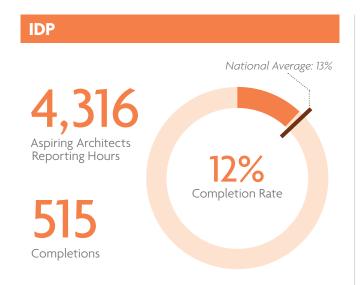


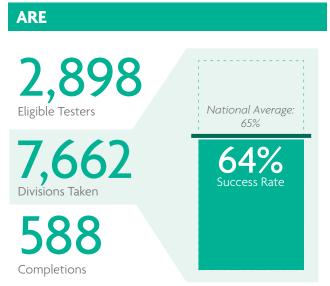
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JURISDICTIONS • 80

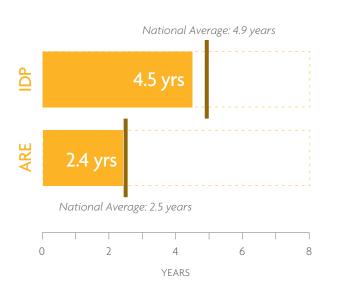


New York

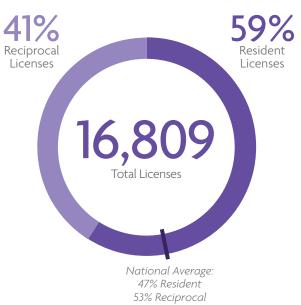




COMPLETION TIMELINE



LICENSURE

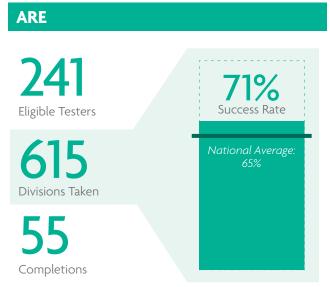


NCARB BY THE NUMBERS • JUNE 2015

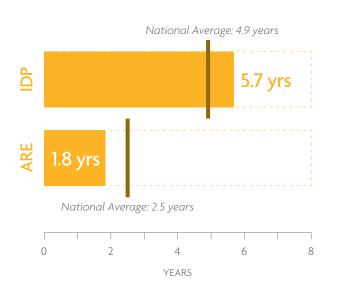
JURISDICTIONS •

North Carolina

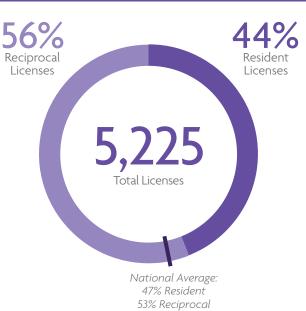




COMPLETION TIMELINE

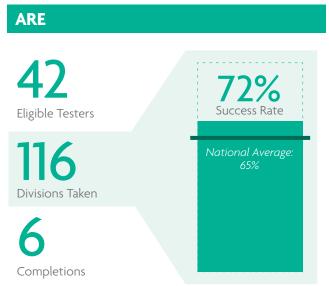


LICENSURE



North Dakota



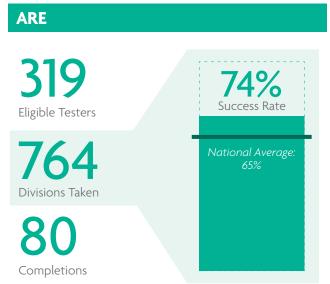


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years 2.9 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS



Ohio

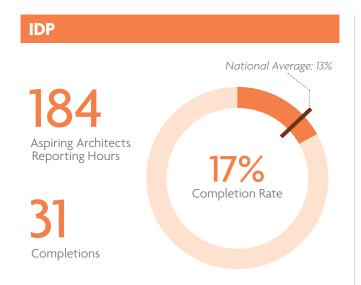




COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years 5.7 yrs ARE 2.8 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

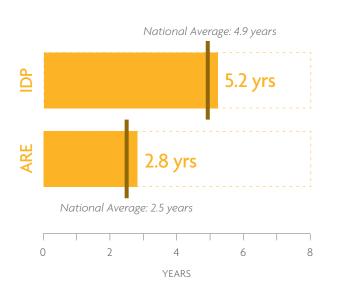


Oklahoma



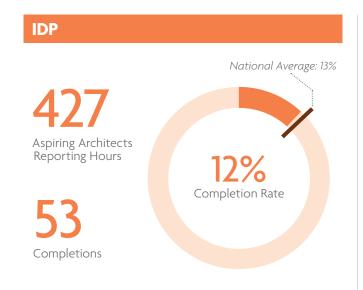


COMPLETION TIMELINE





COMPLETION TIMELINE

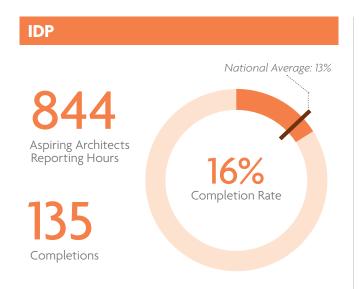


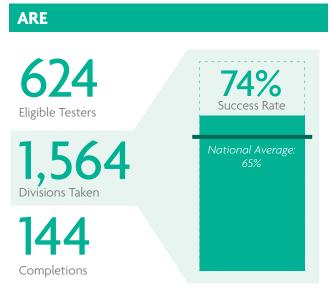


National Average: 4.9 years 5.7 yrs 1.8 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

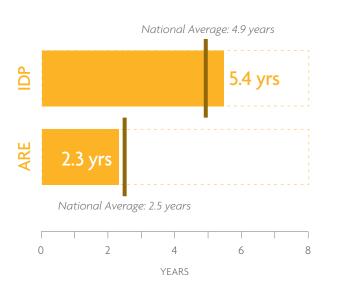


Pennsylvania





COMPLETION TIMELINE





LICENSURE

National Average: 47% Resident 53% Reciprocal

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JURISDICTIONS • 87

Puerto Rico





National Average: 4.9 years 4 yrs

4

YEARS

5.2 yrs





National Average: 2.5 years

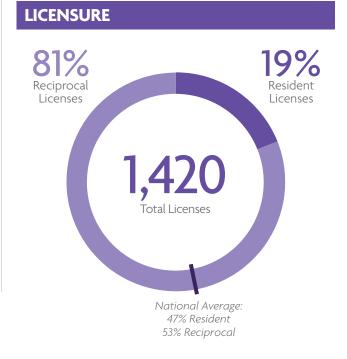


Rhode Island

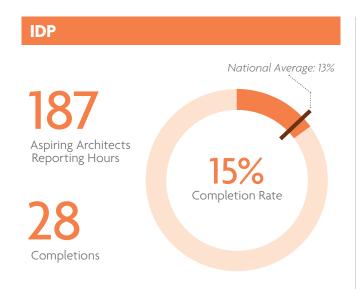


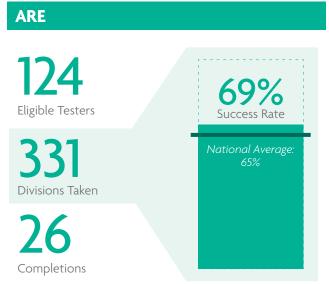


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years PP 4.5 yrs ARE National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

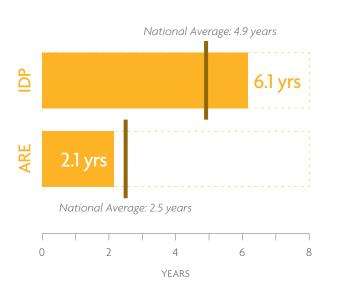


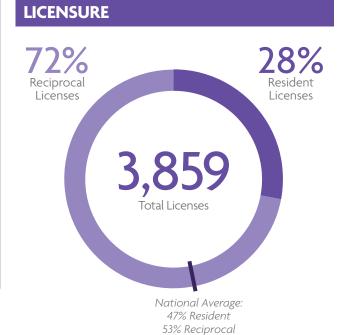
South Carolina





COMPLETION TIMELINE



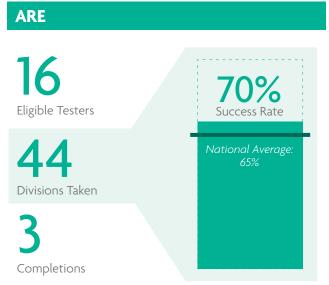


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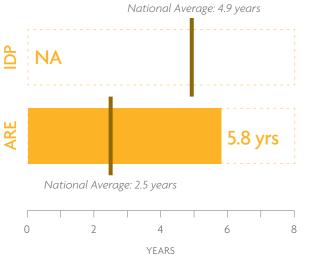
JURISDICTIONS • 90

South Dakota





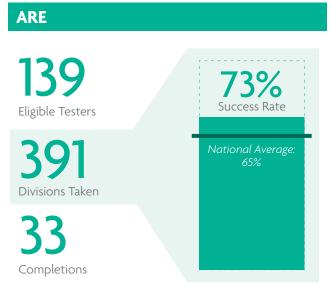
COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years



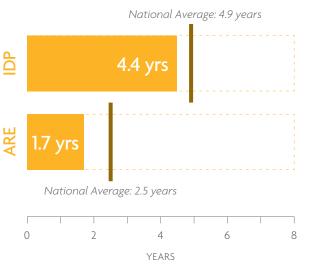


Tennessee





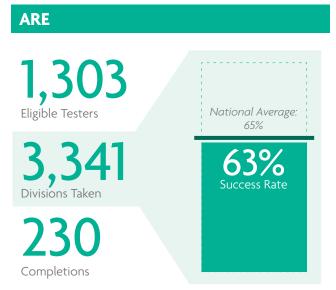
COMPLETION TIMELINE



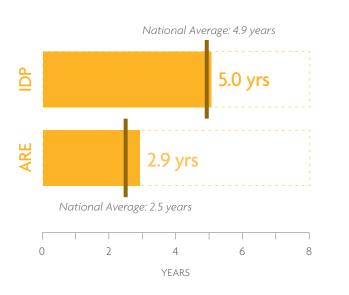


Texas





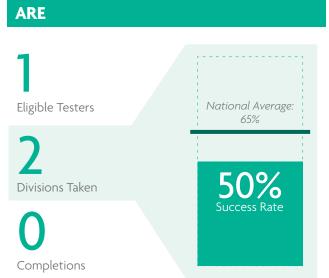
COMPLETION TIMELINE



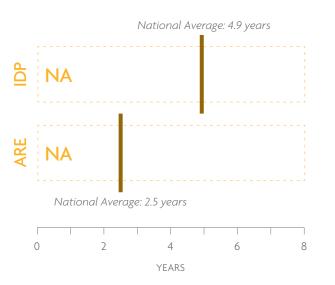


U.S. Virgin Islands





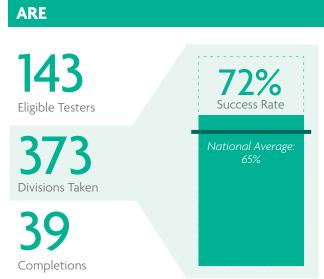
COMPLETION TIMELINE



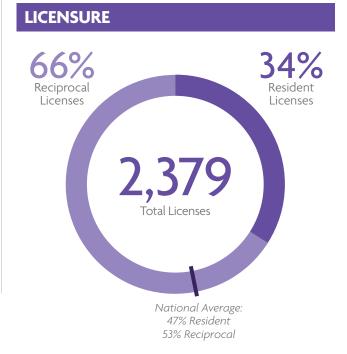


Utah



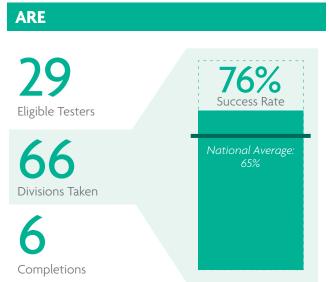


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years PP 4.9 yrs ARE National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS



Vermont



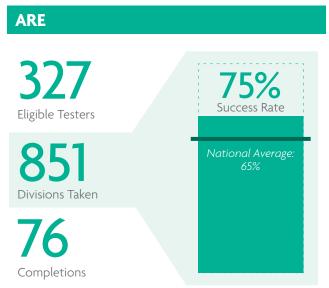


National Average: 4.9 years 4.8 yrs National Average: 2.5 years National Average: 2.5 years

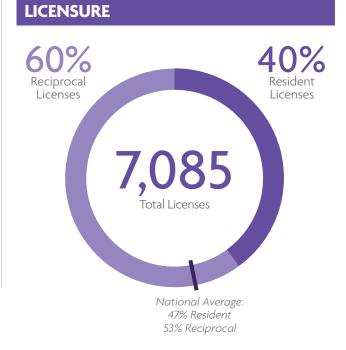


Virginia

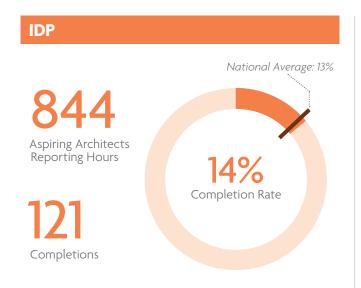


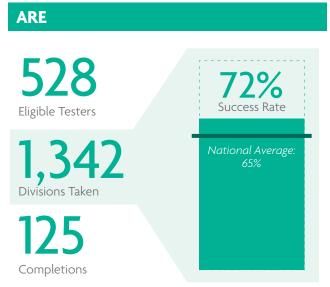


COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years 6.2 yrs 1.8 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 4 YEARS

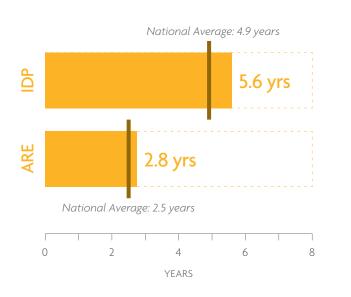


Washington





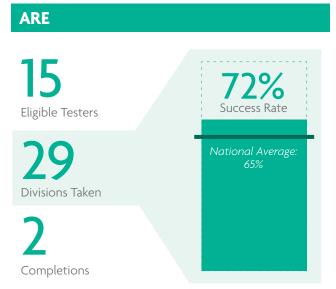
COMPLETION TIMELINE



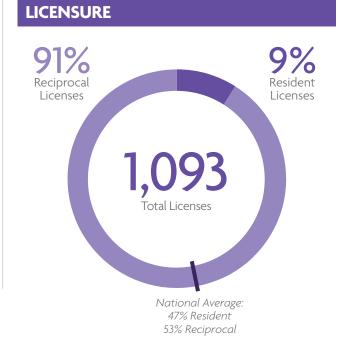


West Virginia



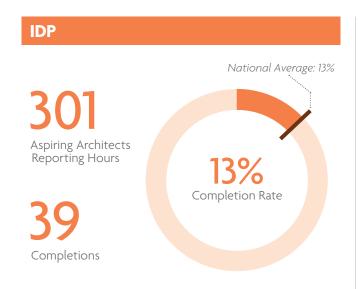


National Average: 4.9 years 4 yrs 3.1 yrs National Average: 2.5 years 0 2 4 6 8 YEARS



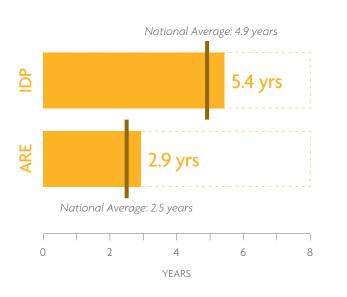


Wisconsin





COMPLETION TIMELINE



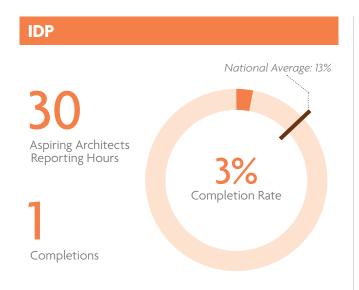


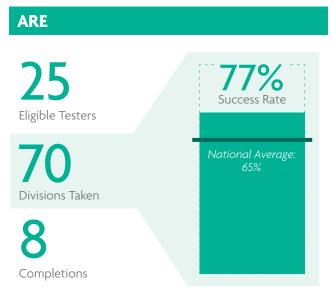
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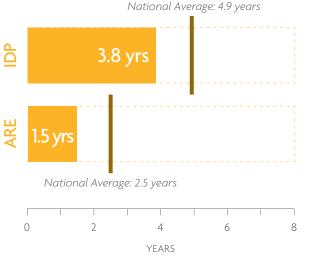


Wyoming





COMPLETION TIMELINE National Average: 4.9 years







About This Report

This is the fourth annual analysis of data collected by NCARB. This report is based on data collected by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) during the 2014 calendar year, providing insight on the path to licensure.

NCARB maintains a database on aspiring architects and Certificate holders. This allows us to track the progression of candidates as they move through the Intern Development Program (IDP) and the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®), and receive an initial license.

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

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



About NCARB

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards' membership is made up of the architectural registration boards of all 50 states as well as those of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. NCARB assists its member registration boards in carrying out their duties and provides a certification program for individual architects.

NCARB protects the public health, safety, and welfare by leading the regulation of the practice of architecture through the development and application of standards for licensure and credentialing of architects. In order to achieve these goals, the Council develops and recommends standards to be required of an applicant for architectural registration; develops and recommends standards regulating the practice of architecture; provides to Member Boards a process for certifying the qualifications of an architect for registration; and represents the interests of Member Boards before public and private agencies. NCARB has established reciprocal registration for architects in the United States and Canada.







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For more information visit www.ncarb.org

Definitions

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

ARE: The Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) assesses candidates for their knowledge, skills, and ability to provide the various services required in the practice of architecture. The ARE was updated in 2008, from ARE 3.1 to ARE 4.0.

ARE Completion: The date on which a candidate has successfully completed all seven ARE 4.0 divisions.

Aspiring Architect: NCARB Record holders who are currently completing the IDP.

Early Eligibility: The ability to sit for the ARE before completing the IDP. Today, 49 jurisdictions allow early eligibility.

Exam Candidate: NCARB Record holders who are currently taking the ARE.

IDP: The Intern Development Program (IDP) helps guide aspiring architects as they fulfill experience requirements for initial licensure.

IDP Completion: When an NCARB Record is evaluated and marked as having satisfied all IDP experience requirements.

NAAB: The National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) accredits professional programs in architecture offered by institutions accredited by a U.S. regional accrediting agency.

New Record: Date when a new candidate successfully applies for an NCARB Record and begins the path to licensure.

NCARB Certification: Licensed architects have the option to become Certificate holders to signify that they have met national standards established by U.S. licensing boards for protecting public health, safety, and welfare. Certification also facilitates reciprocal registration in all 54 jurisdictions, 11 Canadian jurisdictions, and can be used to support an application for licensure in other countries.

New Reporting Requirement: Effective July 1, 2009, NCARB implemented a new reporting requirement that required candidates to submit IDP experience within eight months.





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