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Welcome to the 2017 NCARB by the Numbers

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

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

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

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

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

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

While NCARB acknowledges there are a variety of factors that contribute to the state of licensure, these insights point to a bright future.
109,748 architects in the United States

126,554 reciprocal licenses

21,214 reporting hours

7,985 reporting hours & testing

12,224 testing

41,423 licensure candidates
Number of U.S. Architects Holds Steady

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

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

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

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

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

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

7,368 +4% CHANGE
new students

6,042 -5% CHANGE
graduates

4 OUT OF 10 graduates were women

On average, graduates from accredited programs:

finished the ARE
5 months sooner

achieved higher ARE pass rates
More Architecture Students Enroll in Accredited Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Historical data can shift because licensure candidates can backdate AXP experience up to five years.
Time to Complete the ARE Influenced by Degree Type

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

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

In 2016, candidates with degrees from NAAB-accredited programs outperformed their peers across all ARE divisions. The difference in pass rates was greatest in Building Systems, with graduates from accredited programs outperforming graduates from non-accredited programs by 10 percentage points. Construction Documents & Services had the smallest difference, with graduates from accredited programs generally performing 3 percentage points better than their peers.
Last year, a record number of licensure candidates completed the Architectural Experience Program™ (AXP™), formally named the Intern Development Program (IDP). Candidates are also finishing the program in less time than ever before. Several changes have contributed to this shift, namely a reduction in required hours and the re-alignment of experience areas. By refocusing these areas to mirror the phases of an architecture project, candidates and their supervisors have been able to approach the AXP—and the path to licensure—with greater flexibility.
licensure candidates reported experience

average age a candidate starts the AXP

average time it takes to finish the program

candidates completed the AXP

completed the AXP in June 2016 after program update

licensure candidates reported experience

average age a candidate starts the AXP

average time it takes to finish the program

candidates completed the AXP

completed the AXP in June 2016 after program update
AXP Completions Reach All-Time High

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

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

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

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

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

The jump in 2009 is likely tied to the launch of ARE 4.0, as candidates testing in 3.1 hurried to complete the exam; and a similar spike occurred in 2015 before the transition from ARE 4.0 to 5.0. The dip in 2012 is the result of IDP 2.0 launching and a reorganization of required hours.
In 2016, the number of candidates combining the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) and AXP reached an all-time high, and the average candidate took just over two years to pass the exam. Candidates are also testing more often, although the number of ARE completions dropped slightly from the previous year. In part, this is tied to a small dip in pass rates, and consequently, a growing demand for retakes.

Not surprisingly, several of these trends are driven by the November 2016 launch of ARE 5.0. Throughout 2015 and 2016, many candidates decided to finish in ARE 5.0. Throughout 2015 and 2016, many candidates decided to finish in ARE 4.0, while others chose to test strategically by taking a combination of both versions.
20,209 candidates tested in 2016

1,451 candidates transitioned to ARE 5.0 in 2016

2,328

average age a candidate starts testing

2.1 YEARS average time it takes to finish the exam

2 OUT OF 3 candidates take the ARE while completing the AXP

4,331 candidates completed the ARE

-3% CHANGE

+8% CHANGE

29
ARE Completions Dip Slightly

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

Note: This data only includes ARE 4.0 completions.
Time to Complete the ARE Remains Steady

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As the components of licensure become more intertwined, this positive trend will likely continue, especially once the inaugural class of Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) students graduate. Spearheaded by NCARB, the two-year-old initiative encourages accredited programs to incorporate professional experience, as well as the opportunity to take the ARE, into curricula.
Of the architects who earned a license in 2016:

- Average age at licensure: 32 years
- Average time to earn a license: 12.5 years
- AXP™: 4.7 years
- EDU: 5.9 years
- ARE®: 2.1 years

Sooner than in 2015: 9.6 months
Time to Licensure Continues to Improve

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

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

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

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

Note: This data represents architects who earned a license in 2016.
Age at Licensure Drops

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

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

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

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

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

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

While several groups remain underrepresented within the profession, these trends point to growing diversity among licensure candidates, and eventually, future architects.
Nearly 2 in 5 new architects are women.

Women earned an initial license almost 10 months sooner than men.

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

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

Less than 1 in 5 new architects identify as a racial or ethnic minority.
Gender Equity Improves Along All Career Stages

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

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

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

![Bar chart showing the proportion of ARE completions by women from 2007 to 2016. The proportion increased from 37% in 2015 to 38% in 2016. The chart indicates a +1 percentage point improvement.]
Women Earn Initial License Sooner

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 54 U.S. licensing boards, also known as Member Boards, play a crucial role in advancing NCARB’s programs and initiatives. Of the 428 members who serve on these boards, half are practicing architects, 147 are in related professions (such as engineering and landscape architecture), and 65 are members of the public.
111,885
NCARB Record holders

4,660
non-certified architects

23,418
inactive licensure candidates

42,384
Certificate holders

41,423
active licensure candidates

4,660
non-certified architects

average age of a licensure candidate

50
average age of a Certificate holder

428
Member Board Members

425
Volunteers

22,440
AXP supervisors

average age of a licensure candidate

50
average age of a Certificate holder

CHANGE
+3%
Number of NCARB Certified Architects Reaches All-Time High

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

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

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

- 20 committees
- 59 charges
- 28k volunteer hours

54 Member Boards

- 30 multi-professional boards
- 24 architect only boards

428 Member Boards Members

- 216 architect members
- 147 members from related professions
- 65 public members

26% women
74% men
Jurisdictions

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

**AXP Completion Rate**
- 28% Completion Rate
  - Proportion of participants who completed the AXP in 2016

**ARE 4.0 Divisional Success Rate**
- 62% Success Rate

**Completion Timeline**
- AXP: 4.2 Years
- ARE: 2.1 Years

**Licensure**
- 54% Reciprocal Licenses
- 46% Resident Licenses
- 4,376 Licenses per Jurisdiction
54 Jurisdictions

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Montana ......................................................... 85
Alabama

**AXP**
- **149** Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- **23** Completions
- **15%** Completion Rate

**Licensure Candidate Reporting Hours**

**National Average: 28%**

**ARE 4.0**
- **162** Eligible Testers
- **262** Divisions Taken
- **23** Completions

**National Average: 62%**

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

**AXP**
- **4.2 yrs**

**National Average: 4.2 years**

**ARE**
- **2.2 yrs**

**National Average: 2.1 years**

**LICENSURE**

**70%** Reciprocal Licenses

**30%** Resident Licenses

**2,778** Total Licenses

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

**AXP**
- 45 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 13 Completions

**Completion Timeline**
- National Average: 4.2 years

**Licensure**
- 59% Reciprocal Licenses
- 41% Resident Licenses
- 604 Total Licenses

**ARE 4.0**
- 22 Eligible Testers
- 79 Divisions Taken
- 7 Completions

**Completions**
- National Average: 62%

**Completion Rate**
- 29%

**Success Rate**
- 71%
Arizona

AXP

350 Licensure Candidates
27% Completion Rate
96 Completions

REPORTING HOURS
6,702 Total Licenses

ARE 4.0

448 Eligible Testers
59% Success Rate

899 Divisions Taken
84 Completions

LICENSURE

65% Reciprocal Licenses
35% Resident Licenses

6,702 Total Licenses

COMPLETION TIMELINE

AXP

National Average: 4.2 years
4.6 yrs

ARE

National Average: 2.1 years
2.1 yrs

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54%
Resident 46%
Arkansas

**AXP**
- 96 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 31 Completions

**ARE 4.0**
- 117 Eligible Testers
- 167 Divisions Taken
- 16 Completions

**Completion Timeline**
- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - 5 yrs
- **ARE**
  - 2 yrs
  - National Average: 2.1 years

**Licensure**
- 1,634 Total Licenses
- 66% Reciprocal Licenses
- 34% Resident Licenses

**Demographics**
- Resident Licenses: 66%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 34%

National Averages:
- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 46%

National Average: 28%
California

**AXP**
- **4,245** Licensure Candidates
- **1,163** Completions
- **27%** Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**
- **5,071** Eligible Testers
- **8,815** Divisions Taken
- **595** Completions
- **57%** Success Rate

**Completion Timeline**
- **AXP**: 4.4 yrs, National Average: 4.2 years
- **ARE**: 2.1 yrs, National Average: 2.1 years

**Licensure**
- **19%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **81%** Resident Licenses
- **21,347** Total Licenses

**National Averages:**
- **Resident Licenses**: 46%
- **Reciprocal Licenses**: 54%
- **Completion Rate**: 28%
- **Success Rate**: 62%
Colorado

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 674
- Reporting Hours: 207
- Completion Rate: 31%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 860
- Divisions Taken: 1,438
- Completions: 130
- Success Rate: 68%

**Completion Timeline**
- AXP: 4.2 yrs
  - National Average: 4.2 years
- ARE: 1.8 yrs
  - National Average: 2.1 years

**Licensure**
- Reciprocal Licenses: 53%
- Resident Licenses: 47%
- Total Licenses: 7,308
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
Connecticut

**AXP**

- 302 Licensing Candidates
- Reporting Hours
- 76 Completions
- National Average: 25% Completion Rate
- Connecticut: 25%
- National Average: 28%

**ARE 4.0**

- 155 Eligible Testers
- 210 Divisions Taken
- 25 Completions
- National Average: 69% Success Rate
- Connecticut: 69%
- National Average: 62%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- AXP: 3.9 yrs
- ARE: 2.1 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years

**LICENSURE**

- 70% Reciprocal Licenses
- 30% Resident Licenses
- Total Licenses: 4,168
- National Averages:
  - Reciprocal: 54%
  - Resident: 46%
Delaware

**AXP**
- **Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours**: 36
- **Completion Rate**: 22%
- **Completions**: 8

**ARE 4.0**
- **Eligible Testers**: 13
- **Divisions Taken**: 30
- **Completion**: 4

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

**AXP**
- **National Average**: 4.2 years
- **Years Required**: 4.7 yrs

**ARE**
- **National Average**: 2.1 years
- **Years Required**: 5.7 yrs

**LICENSURE**
- **93%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **7%** Resident Licenses
- **1,588** Total Licenses

**National Averages**
- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 46%
District of Columbia

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 245
- Reporting Hours: 91
- Completion Rate: 37%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 673
- Divisions Taken: 1,250
- Completions: 97

**Completion Timeline**
- AXP: 5.1 yrs
- ARE: 1.9 yrs

**Licensure**
- 3,342 Total Licenses
- Reciprocal Licenses: 78%
- Resident Licenses: 22%

**National Averages**
- Resident Licenses: 4.2 years
- Reciprocal Licenses: 2.1 years
- Success Rate: 63%

- Reporting Hours: National Average: 28%
- Completion Rate: National Average: 62%
Florida

**Licensure**

- **AXP**
  - Licensure Candidates: 1,284
  - Reporting Hours: 337
  - Completion Rate: 26%

- **ARE 4.0**
  - Eligible Testers: 1,742
  - Divisions Taken: 2,621
  - Completions: 180
  - Success Rate: 52%

**Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - Completion Time: 3.7 yrs

- **ARE**
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - Completion Time: 2.4 yrs

**Licenture**

- **Total Licenses**: 9,706
- National Averages:
  - Reciprocal: 54%
  - Resident: 46%
Georgia

**AXP**

- **626** Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- **159** Completions

**ARE 4.0**

- **456** Eligible Testers
- **1,136** Divisions Taken
- **93** Completions

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- **AXP** National Average: **4.2 years**
  - **4 yrs**

- **ARE** National Average: **2.1 years**
  - **1.8 yrs**

**LICENSURE**

- **5,782** Total Licenses
- **57%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **43%** Resident Licenses

National Averages:

- **Resident** 46%
- **Reciprocal** 54%
Guam

**Licensure**

- **Reciprocal Licenses:** 70%
- **Resident Licenses:** 30%

**Total Licenses:** 110

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

**Completion Timeline**

- AXP:
  - N/A
- ARE:
  - N/A

**N/A Completion Rate**

**Exam Experience**

**Eligible Testers:** 11

**Divisions Taken:** 26

**Success Rate:** 34%

**National Average:** 2.1 years

**National Average:** 4.2 years

**Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours:** 6

**Completions:** N/A

**Reported Hours:** N/A
Hawaii

**AXP**

- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 157
- Completions: 59
- Completion Rate: 38%

**ARE 4.0**

- Eligible Testers: 165
- Divisions Taken: 336
- Success Rate: 52%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- AXP: 4.4 yrs
- ARE: 1.9 yrs

**LICENSED**

- Total Licenses: 2,386
- Reciprocal Licenses: 58%
- Resident Licenses: 42%

National Average:
- Completion Rate: 28%
- Total Licenses: 28%
- Resident Licenses: 46%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 54%
- Completion: 2.1 years
- Resident: 2.1 years
- Reciprocal: 4.2 years
Idaho

**AXP**
- **98** Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- **30%** Completion Rate
- **29** Completions

**ARE 4.0**
- **76** Eligible Testers
- **68%** Success Rate
- **201** Divisions Taken
- **18** Completions

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- **AXP**
  - National Average: **4.2 years**
  - **3.6 yrs**

- **ARE**
  - National Average: **2.1 years**
  - **1.4 yrs**

**LICENSURE**
- **72%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **28%** Resident Licenses
- **1,753** Total Licenses

National Averages:
- Reciprocal **54%**
- Resident **46%**
Illinois

**AXP**

- **1,347** Licensure Candidates
- **364** Completions
- **27%** Completion Rate

**National Average: 28%**

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- **AXP**: 4.2 yrs
- **ARE**: 1.9 yrs

**LICENSURE**

- **9,239** Total Licenses
- **61%** Resident Licenses
- **39%** Reciprocal Licenses

**National Averages**

- **Resident**: 46%
- **Reciprocal**: 54%

**ARE 4.0**

- **1,045** Eligible Testers
- **66%** Success Rate
- **242** Completions

**National Average: 62%**

**Divisions Taken**

- **2,634**
Indiana

**AXP**
- 250 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 43 Completions
- 17% Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**
- 164 Eligible Testers
- 243 Divisions Taken
- 35 Completions

**Completion Timeline**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 4.8 yrs
- ARE: 1.7 yrs

**Licensure**
- 70% Reciprocal Licenses
- 30% Resident Licenses
- 3,395 Total Licenses
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54% | Resident 46%
Iowa

**AXP**
- 162 Licensure Candidates
- Reporting Hours
- 42 Completions
- Completion Rate: 26%
- National Average: 28%

**ARE 4.0**
- 191 Eligible Testers
- 331 Divisions Taken
- 38 Completions
- Success Rate: 76%
- National Average: 62%

**Completion Timeline**
- AXP: 4 yrs
- ARE: 1.8 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years

**Licensure**
- 72% Reciprocal Licenses
- 28% Resident Licenses
- 2,083 Total Licenses

**National Averages**
- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 46%
- National Average: 4.2 years
Kansas

**AXP**

- **208** Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- **55** Completions

**ARE 4.0**

- **186** Eligible Testers
- **353** Divisions Taken
- **41** Completions

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- **AXP**
  - National Average: **4.2 years**
  - 4.6 yrs

- **ARE**
  - National Average: **2.1 years**
  - 2.6 yrs

**LICENSURE**

- **2,833** Total Licenses

- **70%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **30%** Resident Licenses

**National Averages:**

- **Residential**: 54%
- **Resident**: 46%
**Kentucky**

### AXP
- **160** Licensure Candidates
- **39** Completions
- **24%** Completion Rate

### ARE 4.0
- **81** Eligible Testers
- **187** Divisions Taken
- **15** Completions
- **59%** Success Rate

### Completion Timeline
- **AXP**
  - **5.1 yrs**
- **ARE**
  - **2.6 yrs**

### Licensure
- **72%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **28%** Resident Licenses
- **2,630** Total Licenses

**National Averages:**
- Resident: 4.2 years
- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 2.1 years
- National Averages: 46%
Louisiana

AXP

- 277 Licensure Candidates
- Reporting Hours
- 83 Completions

National Average: 28%
30% Completion Rate

ARE 4.0

- 415 Eligible Testers
- 640 Divisions Taken
- 51 Completions

National Average: 62%

Licensure Candidates

- 3,358 Total Licenses

- 61% Reciprocal Licenses
- 39% Resident Licenses

Completion Timeline

AXP
- 4 yrs
National Average: 4.2 years

ARE
- 2.9 yrs
National Average: 2.1 years

Licensure

National Averages:
- Reciprocal 54%
- Resident 46%
Maine

**AXP**
- 73 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 26% Completion Rate
- National Average: 28%

**LICENSURE**
- 73% Reciprocal Licenses
- 27% Resident Licenses
- 1,610 Total Licenses
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: 4 yrs
- ARE: 2.6 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years

**ARE 4.0**
- 47 Eligible Testers
- National Average: 62%
- 74 Divisions Taken
- 55% Success Rate
- 5 Completions
Maryland

**Licensure**

- **AXP**
  - Licensure Candidates: 569
  - Reporting Hours: 146
  - National Average: 28%
  - Completion Rate: 26%

- **ARE 4.0**
  - Eligible Testers: 479
  - Success Rate: 66%
  - Divisions Taken: 1,013
  - Completions: 88

**Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - 5 yrs
  - National Average: 4.2 years

- **ARE**
  - 2.1 yrs
  - National Average: 2.1 years

**Licensure**

- **Total Licenses**: 6,129
- **National Averages**: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%

**Jurisdictions**

- Resident Licenses: 66%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 35%

**Statistics**

- **Maryland**
  - 26% Completion Rate
  - 6,129 Total Licenses
  - 4.2 years National Average
  - 66% Success Rate
  - 2.1 years National Average
Massachusetts

**AXP**

- 1,190 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 356 Completions
- National Average: 28% Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**

- 1,381 Eligible Testers
- 2,227 Divisions Taken
- 238 Completions
- 69% Success Rate

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- AXP: 4.8 yrs
- ARE: 2.2 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years

**LICENSURE**

- 34% Reciprocal Licenses
- 66% Resident Licenses
- 7,063 Total Licenses
- National Averages:
  - Reciprocal: 54%
  - Resident: 46%
Michigan

**Licensure**

- **AXP**
  - Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 491
  - Completion Rate: 23%
  - Completions: 113

- **ARE 4.0**
  - Eligible Testers: 472
  - Success Rate: 62%
  - Divisions Taken: 761
  - Completions: 48

**Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - 4.3 yrs

- **ARE**
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - 1.9 yrs

**Licensure**

- **Total Licenses**: 5,374
- **National Averages**: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
- **Resident Licenses**: 44%
Minnesota

**AXP**
- 487 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 122 Completions
- National Average: 28%
- 25% Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**
- 247 Eligible Testers
- 704 Divisions Taken
- National Average: 62%
- 74% Success Rate
- TOP 10
- 75 Completions

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: 4.3 yrs
- ARE: 1.9 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years
- National Average: 2.1 years

**LICENSURE**
- 3,573 Total Licenses
- 45% Reciprocal Licenses
- 55% Resident Licenses
- National Averages:
  - Reciprocal: 54%
  - Resident: 46%
Mississippi

**Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours**
76

**Completion Rate**
33%

**Completions**
25

**Completion Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AXP</th>
<th>National Average: 4.2 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.9 yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARE</th>
<th>National Average: 2.1 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 yrs</td>
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</table>

**ARE 4.0**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Testers</th>
<th>66</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Success Rate</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions Taken</th>
<th>127</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Average: 62%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completions</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Licensure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reciprocal Licenses</th>
<th>80%</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Averages: Reciprocal 54%</td>
<td>Resident 46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Licenses</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Licenses</th>
<th>1,818</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Average:</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Missouri

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 486
- Reporting Hours: 130
- Completion Rate: 27%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 629
- Divisions Taken: 1,034
- Success Rate: 61%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 4 yrs
- ARE: 2.7 yrs

**LICENSURE**
- Total Licenses: 5,161
- Reciprocal Licenses: 41%
- Resident Licenses: 59%

**National Averages**
- Resident: 46%
- Reciprocal: 54%
- National Average: 2.1 years

**State Averages**
- Resident: 61%
- Reciprocal: 39%
Montana

**Licensure Completion Timeline**
- **AXP**
  - 121 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
  - 32 Completions
  - National Average: 28%
  - Completion Rate: 26%

- **ARE 4.0**
  - 64 Eligible Testers
  - 186 Divisions Taken
  - 17 Completions
  - National Average: 62%
  - Success Rate: 67%

**Licensure**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 3.8 yrs
- ARE: 2.3 yrs

**Total Licenses**
- 1,404 Total Licenses

**National Averages**
- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 46%
Nebraska

**AXP**
- **128** Licensure Candidates
- **23** Completions
- **18%** Completion Rate
- **18+82** Reporting Hours

**National Average:** 28%

**ARE 4.0**
- **78** Eligible Testers
- **154** Divisions Taken
- **14** Completions
- **69%** Success Rate

**National Average:** 62%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

**AXP**
- 4.4 yrs

**National Average:** 4.2 years

**ARE**
- 1.5 yrs

**National Average:** 2.1 years

**LICENSURE**

- **70%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **30%** Resident Licenses

- **1,882** Total Licenses

**National Averages:**
- Reciprocal 54%
- Resident 46%
Nevada

**AXP**
- 157 Licensure Candidates
- Reporting Hours
- 38 Completions

**ARE 4.0**
- 118 Eligible Testers
- 20% Resident Licenses
- 80% Reciprocal Licenses
- 72% Success Rate

**Completion Timeline**
- AXP: 4.3 yrs
- ARE: 1.9 yrs

**Licensure**
- 2,694 Total Licenses
- 80% Reciprocal Licenses
- 20% Resident Licenses

**National Averages**
- Resident Licenses: 54%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 46%
- National Average: 4.2 years
- National Average: 2.1 years
- National Average: 28%
New Hampshire

**AXP**
- 93 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 20% Completion Rate
- 19 Completions

**ARE 4.0**
- 38 Eligible Testers
- 72% Success Rate
- 93 Divisions Taken
- 12 Completions

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: 5.2 yrs
- ARE: 3.1 yrs
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - National Average: 2.1 years

**LICENSED**
- 1,938 Total Licenses
- 17% Resident Licenses
- 83% Reciprocal Licenses
  - National Averages:
    - Resident: 54%
    - Reciprocal: 46%
New Jersey

### Licensure

- **AXP**
  - 1,008 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
  - 30% Completion Rate
  - 299 Completions

- **ARE 4.0**
  - 295 Eligible Testers
  - 523 Divisions Taken
  - 60% Success Rate
  - 61 Completions

### Completion Timeline

- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - 4 yrs

- **ARE**
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - 2.7 yrs

### Licensure

- **61%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **39%** Resident Licenses

- **7,955** Total Licenses

### Demographics

- **National Averages:**
  - Reciprocal 54%
  - Resident 46%
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - 60% Success Rate
  - 523 Divisions Taken
  - 61 Completions
  - 295 Eligible Testers
New Mexico

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 98
- Reporting Hours: 38
- Completion Rate: 39%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 89
- Divisions Taken: 205
- Completion Rate: 14

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: 5.5 yrs
- ARE: 2.6 yrs

**LICENSURE**
- Total Licenses: 2,160
- Resident Licenses: 32%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 68%
New York

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 3,599
- Reporting Hours: 1,188
- Completion Rate: 33%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 5,819
- Divisions Taken: 9,973
- Success Rate: 61%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: 4.1 yrs
- ARE: 2.1 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years

**LICENSED**
- National Average: 62%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 41%
- Resident Licenses: 59%
- Total Licenses: 18,335
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54% | Resident 46%
North Carolina

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 488
- Reporting Hours: 114
- Completion Rate: 23%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 403
- Divisions Taken: 893
- Completions: 79
- Success Rate: 69%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- National Average: 4.2 years
  - AXP: 4.5 yrs
  - ARE: 1.7 yrs

**LICENSURE**
- Total Licenses: 5,875
- Reciprocal Licenses: 58%
  - National Average: 46%
- Resident Licenses: 42%
  - National Average: 54%
North Dakota

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 63
- Reporting Hours: 22
- Completion Rate: 35%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 76
- Divisions Taken: 128
- Completions: 18
- Success Rate: 67%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 3.8 years
- ARE: 2.9 years

**LICENSURE**
- Reciprocal Licenses: 85%
- Resident Licenses: 15%

- Total Licenses: 1,236
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
Ohio

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 797
- Completions: 168
- Completion Rate: 21%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 485
- Divisions Taken: 906
- Completions: 93
- Success Rate: 71%

**LICENSURE**
- National Average for Resident Licenses: 46%
- National Average for Reciprocal Licenses: 54%
- Total Licenses: 6,435
- National Average: 2.1 years

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- National Average for AXP: 4.9 years
- National Average for ARE: 2.2 years
Oklahoma

**Licensure Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - Reporting Hours: 190
  - Completion Rate: 25%

- **ARE 4.0**
  - Eligible Testers: 186
  - Success Rate: 55%
  - Divisions Taken: 362

**Licensure**

- **Total Licenses**: 2,420
- **National Averages**:
  - Reciprocal: 54%
  - Resident: 46%

**Experience**

- **AXP**:
  - Completion Time: 4 yrs
- **ARE**:
  - Completion Time: 3.3 yrs

**National Average**

- **ARE 4.0**: 4.2 years
- **Licensure**: 2.1 years
Oregon

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 481
- Completion Rate: 31%
- Completions: 151

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 312
- Divisions Taken: 794
- Completions: 89

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 4.7 yrs
- ARE: 1.5 yrs

**LICENSURE**
- National Averages:
  - Resident Licenses: 55%
  - Reciprocal Licenses: 45%
- Total Licenses: 3,126
- National Average:
  - T欣慰

- National Average: 28%
- Resident Licenses: 55%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 45%
- Success Rate: 73%
- National Average: 62%
- Top 10
Pennsylvania

**Licensure Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - 918 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
  - 222 Completions
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - 4.5 yrs

- **ARE**
  - 1,622 Divisions Taken
  - 155 Completions
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - 2.2 yrs

**Licensure**

- **AXP**
  - 918 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
  - 222 Completions
  - National Average: 28%
  - 24% Completion Rate

- **ARE 4.0**
  - 928 Eligible Testers
  - 69% Success Rate
  - National Average: 62%
  - 1,622 Divisions Taken
  - 155 Completions

**Licenses**

- **Total Licenses**
  - 8,741

**National Averages**

- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 46%

- National Average:
  - 4.2 years
  - 2.1 years
Puerto Rico

**AXP**

- **183** Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- **25** Completions

**ARE 4.0**

- **294** Eligible Testers
- **314** Divisions Taken
- **16** Completions

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- **AXP**: 3.6 yrs (National Average: 4.2 years)
- **ARE**: 3.7 yrs (National Average: 2.1 years)

**LICENSURE**

- **15%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **85%** Resident Licenses

**Total Licenses**: 699

**National Averages**:
- Resident Licenses: 46%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 54%

**National Average**:
- Years: 2.1 years
- Success Rate: 46%
Rhode Island

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates: 97
- Reporting Hours: 15
- Completion Rate: 15%

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 82
- Divisions Taken: 87
- Completions: 19
- Success Rate: 76%

**Completion Timeline**
- AXP: 3.9 yrs
- ARE: 2.2 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 yrs

**Licensure**
- Reciprocal Licenses: 82%
- Resident Licenses: 18%
- Total Licenses: 1,730

**National Averages**
- Resident: 54%
- Reciprocal: 46%
South Carolina

**AXP**
- 229 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 61 Completions
- National Average: 27%

**ARE 4.0**
- 188 Eligible Testers
- 372 Divisions Taken
- 39 Completions
- National Average: 67%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: 4.6 yrs (National Average: 4.2 years)
- ARE: 1.6 yrs (National Average: 2.1 years)

**LICENSEURE**
- 74% Reciprocal Licenses
- 26% Resident Licenses
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
- Total Licenses: 4,191
South Dakota

AXP
- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 43
- Completion Rate: 21%
- Completions: 9

ARE 4.0
- Eligible Testers: 21
- Divisions Taken: 77
- Completions: 8

Completion Timeline
- AXP: 5.1 yrs
- ARE: 1.7 yrs

Licensure
- Total Licenses: 872
- Reciprocal Licenses: 87%
- Resident Licenses: 13%

National Averages:
- Reciprocal: 54%
- Resident: 46%
Tennessee

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 326
- Completion Rate: 24%
- Completions: 78

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 204
- Divisions Taken: 518
- Completions: 41

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 4.1 yrs
- ARE: 1.8 yrs

**Licensure**
- Total Licenses: 3,834
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 60%
- Resident Licenses: 40%

**National Average**
- Reporting Hours: 28%
- Completion Rate: 62%
- Success Rate: 4.2 years
- Total Licenses: 46%
Texas

**Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - 4.1 yrs

- **ARE**
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - 2.1 yrs

**Licensure**

- 12,118 Total Licenses
  - National Averages:
    - Reciprocal: 54%
    - Resident: 46%

**AXP**

- 2,205 Licensure Candidates
- 678 Reporting Hours
- 31% Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**

- 2,163 Eligible Testers
- 4,754 Divisions Taken
- 349 Completions
- National Average: 62%
- 59% Success Rate
U.S. Virgin Islands

**AXP**

- **3** Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- **1** Completion
- National Average: 28%
- **33%** Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**

- **3** Eligible Testers
- **11** Divisions Taken
- **2** Completions
- National Average: 62%
- **91%** Success Rate

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

- **AXP**: N/A
- **ARE**: 5.9 yrs
- National Average: 4.2 years

**LICENSURE**

- **85%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **15%** Resident Licenses
- **1,111** Total Licenses
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
Utah

**Licensure**

- **Candidates Reporting Hours**: 191
- **Completions**: 53

**Education**

- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.4 yrs
  - 28% Completion Rate
- **ARE**
  - National Average: 2.7 yrs
  - 28% Completion Rate

**Examination**

- **Eligible Testers**: 190
- **Divisions Taken**: 403
  - 60% Success Rate
- **Completions**: 36

**Experience**

- **Total Licenses**: 2,449
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - National Averages:
    - Reciprocal: 54%
    - Resident: 46%
Vermont

**AXP**
- 59 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 14 Completions
- National Average: 28%
- 24% Completion Rate

**ARE 4.0**
- 62 Eligible Testers
- 81 Divisions Taken
- 9 Completions
- 74% Success Rate
- National Average: 62%

**Completion Timeline**
- National Average: 4.2 years
- AXP: 3.7 yrs
- ARE: 2.8 yrs
- National Average: 2.1 years

**Licensure**
- 1,104 Total Licenses
- 82% Reciprocal Licenses
- 18% Resident Licenses
- National Averages:
  - Reciprocal: 54%
  - Resident: 46%
Virginia

**AXP**
- Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours: 669
- Completion Rate: 28%
- Completions: 189

**ARE 4.0**
- Eligible Testers: 234
- Divisions Taken: 688
- Completions: 82
- Success Rate: 69%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**
- AXP: National Average: 4.2 years, 4.8 yrs
- ARE: National Average: 2.1 years, 2.2 yrs

**LICENSURE**
- Total Licenses: 7,330
- National Averages: Reciprocal 54%, Resident 46%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 40%
- Resident Licenses: 60%
Washington

AXP

919 Licensure Candidates
266 Completions
29% Completion Rate

Licensure Reporting Hours

National Average: 28%

ARE 4.0

998 Eligible Testers
1,683 Divisions Taken
148 Completions
66% Success Rate

National Average: 62%

Completion Timeline

AXP

National Average: 4.2 years

4.8 yrs

ARE

2.2 yrs

National Average: 2.1 years

Licensure

39% Reciprocal Licenses
61% Resident Licenses

6,411 Total Licenses

National Averages:
Reciprocal 54%
Resident 46%
West Virginia

**AXP**
- 28 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 10 Completions

**National Average:** 28%

**Completion Rate:** 36%

**ARE 4.0**
- 19 Eligible Testers
- 12 Divisions Taken
- 3 Completions

**Success Rate:** 42%

**COMPLETION TIMELINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AXP</th>
<th>ARE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="3.9 yrs" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="3.3 yrs" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Licensure**

- **90%** Reciprocal Licenses
- **10%** Resident Licenses

**Total Licenses:** 1,133

**National Averages:**
- Reciprocal 54%
- Resident 46%
Wisconsin

**AXP**

- 383 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
- 80 Completions
- National Average: 28%

**ARE 4.0**

- 723 Eligible Testers
- 977 Divisions Taken
- 72 Completions
- 63% Success Rate

**Completion Timeline**

- AXP: 4.4 yrs
- ARE: 2.2 yrs

**Licensure**

- 66% Reciprocal Licenses
- 34% Resident Licenses
- 4,467 Total Licenses

National Averages:

- Resident: 46%
- Reciprocal: 54%
- 2.1 yrs
- 4.2 yrs
Wyoming

**Licensure**

- **AXP**
  - 29 Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours
  - 28% Completion Rate
  - 8 Completions

- **ARE 4.0**
  - 34 Eligible Testers
  - National Average: 62%
  - 75 Divisions Taken
  - 6 Completions
  - 60% Success Rate

**Completion Timeline**

- **AXP**
  - National Average: 4.2 years
  - 4.3 yrs

- **ARE**
  - National Average: 2.1 years
  - 1.3 yrs

**Licensure Candidates Reporting Hours**

- Wyoming: 28%

**Success Rate**

- National Average: 60%

**Total Licenses**

- 1,178

**National Averages**

- Resident Licenses: 46%
- Reciprocal Licenses: 54%
About This Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join the conversation on social media:

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

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

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

**AXP Completion:** When a licensure candidate fulfills the AXP’s requirements and their Record has been evaluated by NCARB.
**Licensure Candidate:** An NCARB Record holder who is actively documenting experience and/or taking the ARE.

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

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

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

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

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