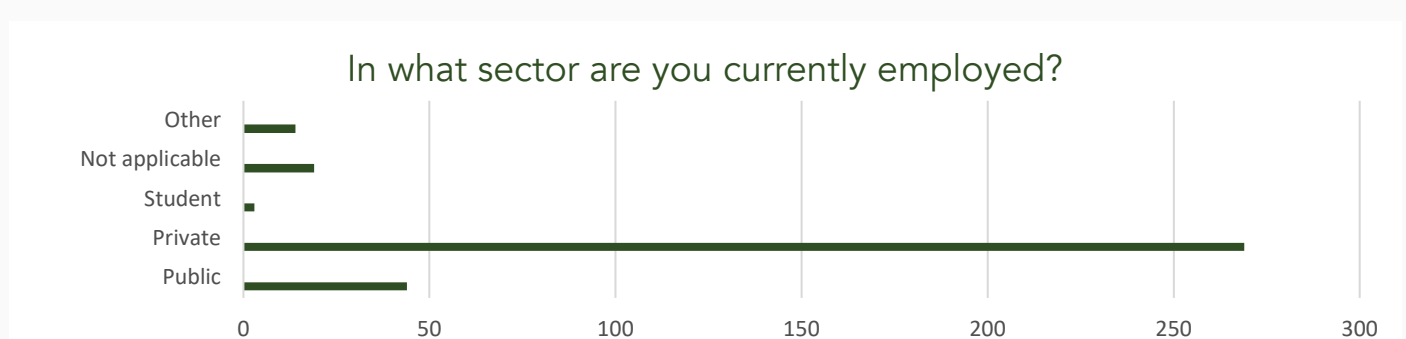
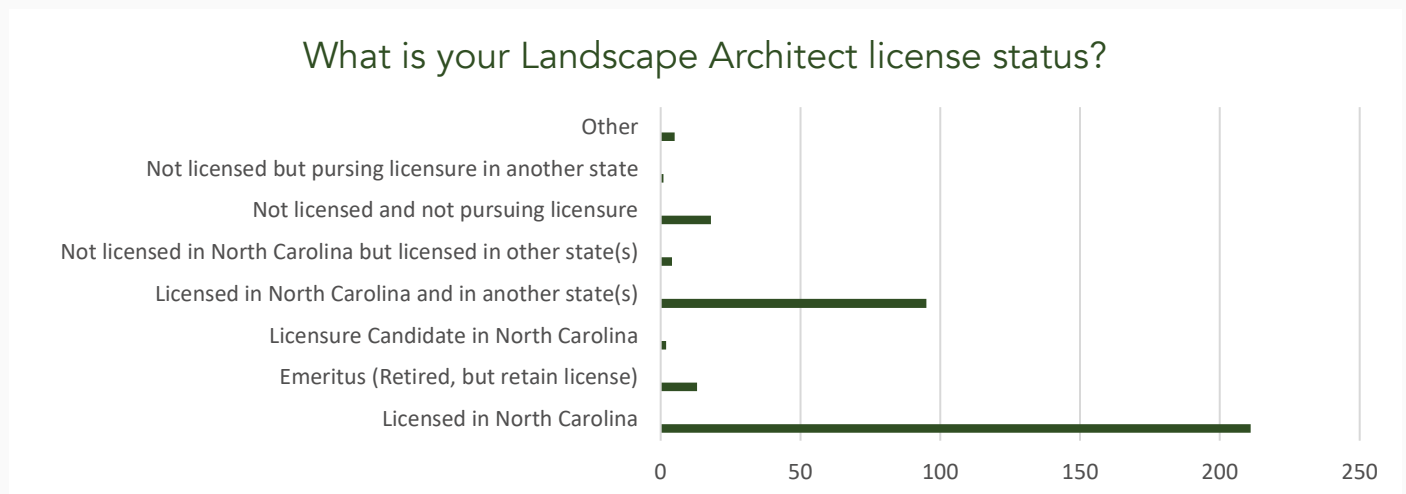
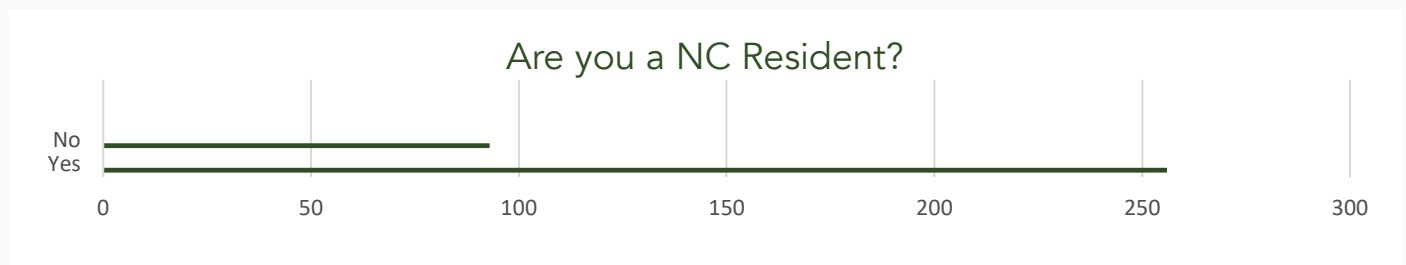




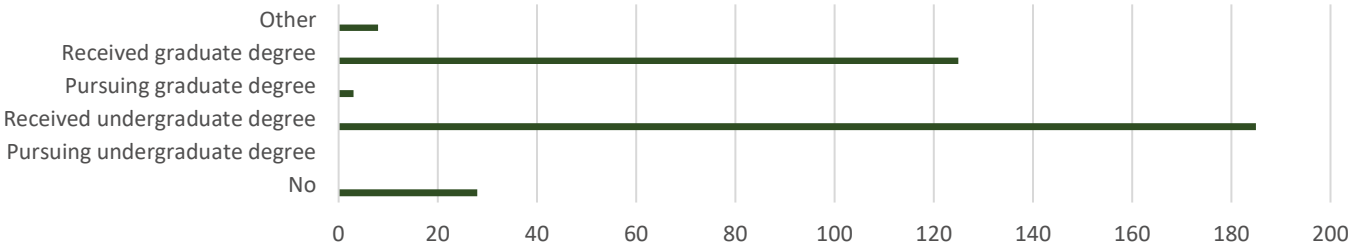
2023 Demographic Survey Report

To better understand the current demographics of licensed landscape architects in North Carolina, the Board surveyed individual licensees, candidates for licensure, Landscape Architects Emeritus, and NC ASLA members in August 2023. The goal was to collect data that might assist the Board with improving diversity and inclusivity within the profession.

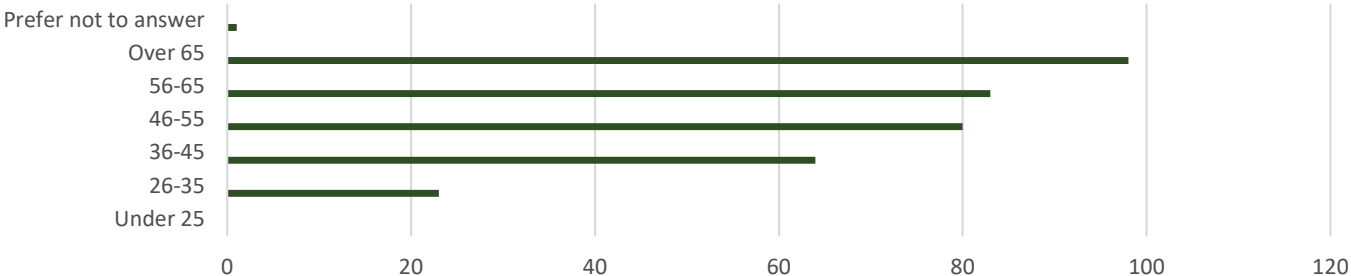
The survey was emailed to 1287 individuals, and re-sent to 455 non-openers; 886 started and 349 completed and submitted the survey.



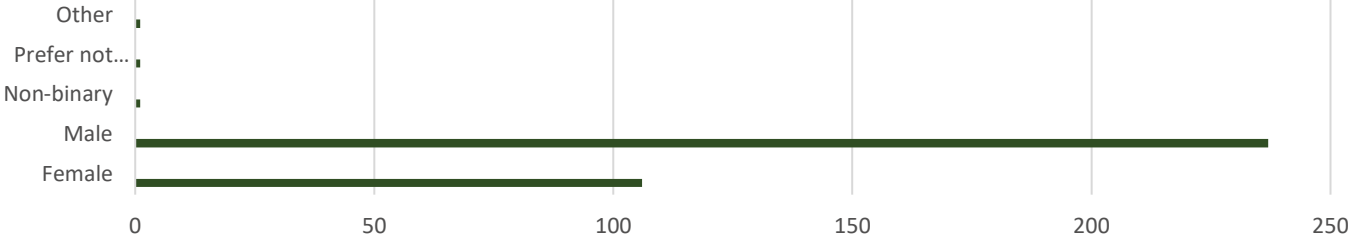
Did you receive - or are you pursuing - an accredited degree in Landscape Architecture?



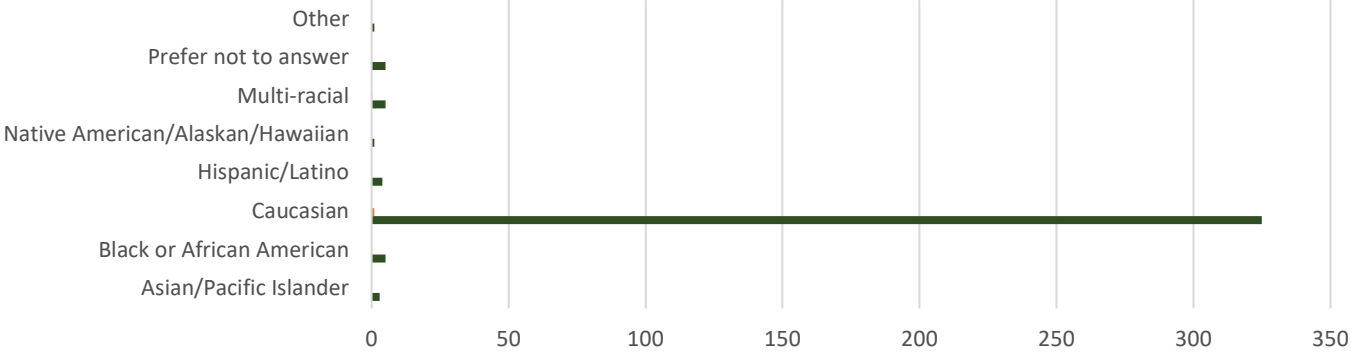
Which age group describes you?



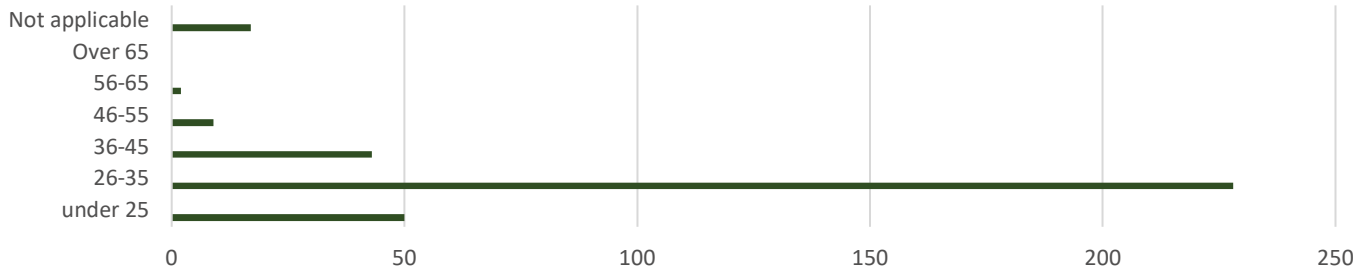
Which of the following describes your gender?



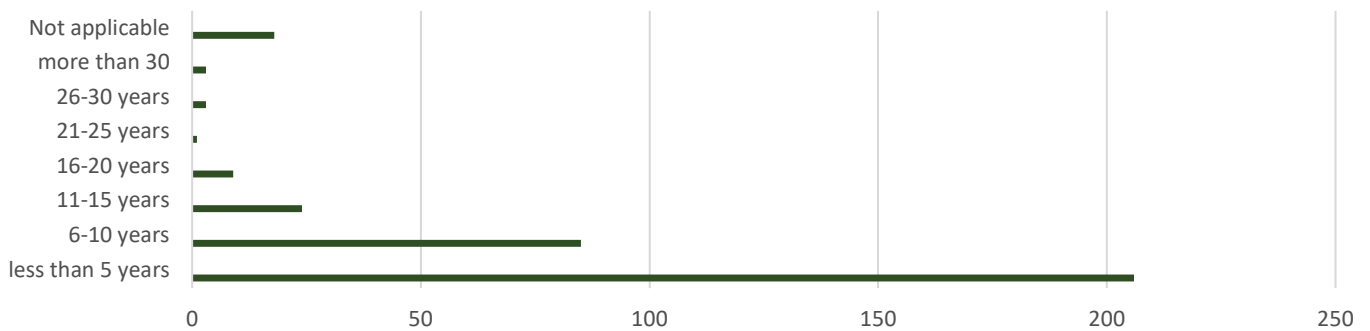
Which of the following best describes your ethnicity?



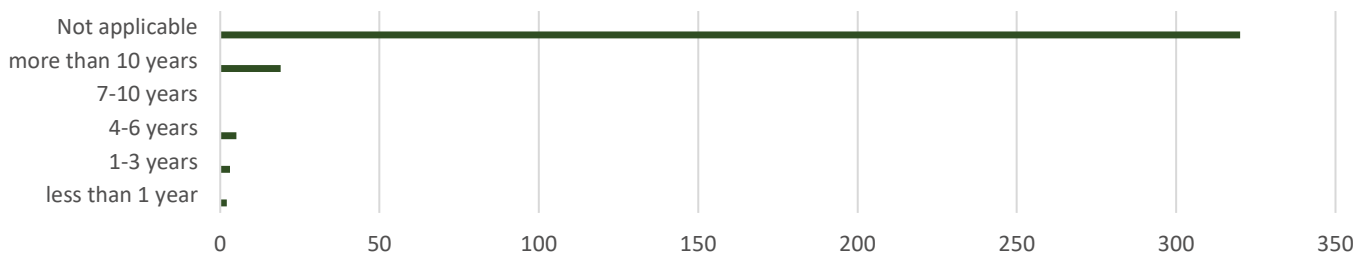
At what age did you obtain licensure as a Landscape Architect?



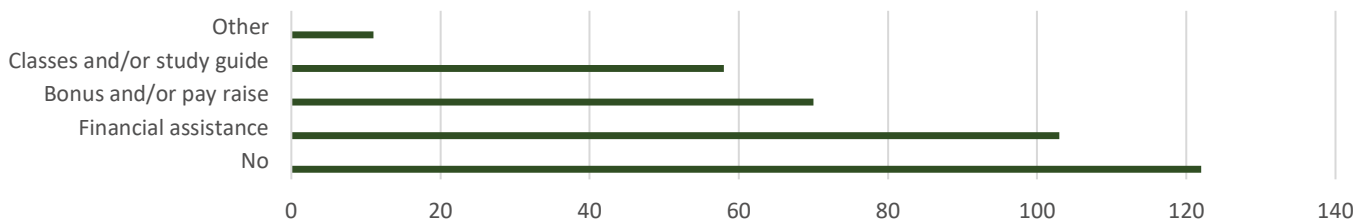
Approximately how many years of experience did you have before obtaining licensure?



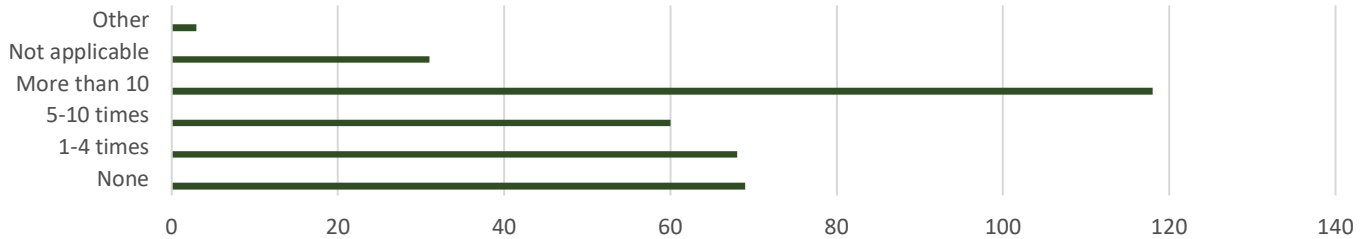
If you are a candidate for examination, how long ago were you approved to take the L.A.R.E.?



Did your employer offer any incentives for obtaining licensure? Check all that apply.



If you are licensed, how often do you use your seal each year?



If you are not licensed and not pursuing licensure, why not?

- The cost to take all 4 parts of the exam is very expensive especially in comparison to the PE.
- In my case as perhaps with others in academic teaching and administration, or non-profit/corporate administration, there may be less professional incentive to carry through on the licensure process.
- Inadequate training in colleges. Narrow focus of experience (not sufficiently diverse experience in first years job).
- Lack of tangible community support (like in-state LARE Review Courses).
- Finding time to study, expense, lack of support from employer, concerns about liability once licensed.
- For retired RLA's it becomes more difficult and expensive to get continuing education, the board should consider reducing the hours required for [years of consecutive licensure].
- If you did not get an LA degree or if you are from out of the country it can take an inordinate amount of time to get the experience criteria met. Licensure also occurs when many people are starting families and that can adversely affect licensure for women.
- Cost of the landscape architectural education v. return of that investment on future employment and good pay.
- I think the current barriers are the cost of the exam. Each section costs \$525.00 with the added costs of study material adding up. Even if the candidate's employer pays for parts of it or one attempt at each section the costs add up.
- I am happy to hear that there are new, alternate paths to licensure for those who did not go to an accredited profession program but we need to monitor this pathway to ensure it is equitable and obtainable.
- None that aren't easily achievable with a very few years.

Is there additional information you would like to share related to licensure and/or your experiences in Landscape Architecture?

- While licensure has not been required in my professional roles, I have greatly valued the achievement both personally and professionally.
- Licensure is critical to the profession. Without it we will not be on equal footing with the other design professions. Licensure laws in many states severely limit what LAs can do, thus putting us at a disadvantage and depriving the citizens of those states of the benefit of our expertise.
- As CLARB continues to look for ways to remove barriers, the cost drivers in their business model need to be re-evaluated.
- We need more young people coming into the field of Landscape Architecture.
- Most firms do not support licensure. It's a "you can do it if you want" but the benefit is not there for most young professionals. It's completely unaffordable.
- Licensure is critical to practicing landscape architecture. Recognition of licensure and the ability to seal drawings for public projects (within the parameters of the enabling legislation) should be statewide.