EFFECTS OF THE PRESENCE OF AN ACCREDITED PROGRAM IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE UPON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

By

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EFFECTS OF THE PRESENCE OF AN ACCREDITED PROGRAM IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE UPON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

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PREFACE

This study is concerned with the effects of the presence of an accredited program in Landscape Architecture upon the spatial distribution of Landscape Architects. The primary objective is to determine in which ways and to what degree an accredited program in Landscape Architecture determines the spatial distribution of Landscape Architects.

The author wishes to express his appreciation to his thesis adviser, Dr. Keith Harries, for his guidance and assistance throughout this study. Appreciation is also expressed to the other committee members, Mr. James H. Stine, and Mr. Steve Ownby for their time, assistance and encouragement in the preparation of this study.

Finally, special gratitude is expressed to my wife, Mary Jane, and to our son, Scott, for their understanding and patience.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

By definition, a profession is "a calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge . . ." (1, p. 1976). Usually this knowledge is acquired at a college or university. In some instances, this education must take place at a college or university that is accredited by a particular profession, the accredition being based on such criteria as size and make-up of faculty, the number of students enrolled, content of course work and performance of the graduates of that program.

It is my personal feeling that the presence of an accredited program must have some impact on the spatial distribution of the members of that profession. As a thesis subject, I have elected to investigate the effects that accredited programs in Landscape Architecture have upon the spatial distribution of Landscape Architects. My reasons for pursuing this subject are simple.

1. I am presently part of the faculty of the Department of Horticulture at Oklahoma State University with teaching responsibilities in the area of Landscape Design.
2. We as a department are looking forward to becoming accredited in the near future and are interested in what kind of market our graduates can expect to find when they enter the profession.

3. I am a Landscape Architect and am naturally interested in things that relate to my profession.

4. The geographical approach to the study of Landscape Architecture has not previously been applied. It is believed that a study done in such a manner will be of benefit to the Landscape Architecture profession and also add to the geographical body of knowledge.

CHAPTER II

JUSTIFICATION FOR STUDY

The benefits of having an insight into the spatial effects of establishing, or discontinuing, any accredited professional program at a particular place could be varied and quite important.

The establishment of an accredited program in close proximity to another existing accredited program could possibly result in an oversupply of professionals in that particular area. Likewise, the establishment of an accredited program could act as a means by which a particular profession could be introduced into an area.

The basic question to be explored is: What effect does the location of an accredited program in Landscape Architecture have on the spatial distribution of Landscape Architects? To initiate this study, the following hypotheses were proposed and subsequently tested for validity.

1. There is a definite spatial correlation between states that have accredited programs in Landscape Architecture and states that require registration of Landscape Architects.
2. As a result of the broadening of the Landscape Architecture curriculum from a design/horticulture orientation into such fields of study as urban planning, resource planning, urban design, and

environmental studies, the more recent graduates from colleges and universities offering programs in Landscape Architecture will have a wider selection of job opportunities open to them and hence exhibit a more diffused settlement pattern than the pattern reflected by the graduates of earlier programs.

3. Landscape Architectural firms tend to cluster around schools offering accredited programs in Landscape Architecture.

CHAPTER III

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

To avoid semantic problems, it is appropriate to explain various terms that will appear during the course of this thesis.

A Landscape Architect may simply be defined as a person who earns his or her living through the practice of Landscape Architecture.

Landscape Architecture is "a profession that deals with the aesthetic qualities of man's physical environment" (2, p. 41). John B. Frazier and Richard J. Julin define Landscape Architecture as "a profession that deals with the wide planning and sensitive design of land areas" (3, p. 15).

The American Society of Landscape Architects (A.S.L.A.) is "the largest and most prominent organization representing Landscape Architects in the United States.* A.S.L.A. sponsors annual meetings, educational workshops, seminars and represents Landscape Architects at various hearings before Federal Agencies in Washington, D.C." (4, p. 47). In addition to this, A.S.L.A. publishes Landscape Architecture, the professional quarterly, as well as numerous newsletters, bulletins, etc. Within A.S.L.A.'s structure are The Council of Landscape Architecture Registration Boards, (CLARB), which prepares the uniform

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*Other organizations would include the American Institute of Landscape Architects (A.I.L.A.) and various state and regional organizations.

examination used by most states requiring registration of Landscape Architects. The function of The Board of Landscape Architecture Accreditation is primarily to grant and maintain accredited programs within colleges and universities in the United States.

For purposes of this thesis a Member of A.S.L.A. shall be defined as an individual who has achieved either fellow, member, associate, or affiliate within A.S.L.A. and is in good professional standing. As of January 1, 1976, there were 3,389 such individuals in the United States.

A Landscape Architectural Firm shall, for purposes of this thesis, be defined as a firm that has at least one Landscape Architect within its leadership hierarchy, that individual being a member of A.S.L.A.

CHAPTER IV

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The first area of subject matter dealt with were the data published by the A.S.L.A. upon completion of its recent self-study. While these data were useful in terms of data and statistics, the subject of possible interaction between the accredited programs in the nation's colleges and universities and the locations of the membership of A.S.L.A. was not dealt with. Various geographic journals and magazines, while having many articles dealing with education made no reference to any connection between any particular college program and the distribution of that particular profession. Articles from other similar professions, such as planning and architecture were also explored and again the education-oriented articles dealt with such matters as teaching innovations, curriculum, etc.

An article by William R. Alves and Richard Morrill (8), "Diffusion Theory and Planning" lent insight into diffusion theory and was of assistance in the final stages of this thesis. A dissertation by Arthur W. Dakan (9) entitled "Migration of Earned Doctorates" was found to be similar with respect to the distribution after reaching a specific level of education. His research did not deal with a specific profession or accreditation requirements.

It would appear, therefore, that this subject has been ignored by both geographers and Landscape Architects.

CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION OF DATA

This portion of the study deals with the methodology, organization and subsequent testing of the hypotheses as presented on pages three and four of this thesis.

Hypothesis 1 - That There is a Spatial Correlation Between Registration and Accreditation

The first hypothesis to be examined deals with the spatial correlation between states having an accredited program in Landscape Architecture and states that require the registration of Landscape Architects. The basis for this hypothesis is quite simple. It would be illogical for a state to require the registration of a group of professionals without also providing the necessary educational opportunities, in this case, an accredited program in Landscape Architecture. It would be equally illogical for a state to encourage individuals to seek such an education and then not support them with a registration law.

The initial step was to obtain a list of those colleges and universities offering an accredited program in Landscape Architecture as of January 1, 1976 (4, p. 61). This list is contained in Appendix A of this thesis.

The locations of these colleges and universities were plotted

against a map showing those states which require registration of Landscape Architects (5, p. 9). A listing of these colleges and universities is contained in Appendix B. The resulting graphic, Figure 1, yields the following information.

A. As of January 1, 1976, there were thirty-four states that require the registration of Landscape Architects.

B. As of January 1, 1976, there were thirty-seven accredited programs in the United States, located in twenty-six states.

The following summarizes the different combinations of accreditation and registration found in the United States as of January 1, 1976:

A. Twenty states had an accredited program and a registration law.

B. Five states had an accredited program and no registration law.

C. Fourteen states did not have an accredited program, but do require registration.

D. Twelve states had neither an accredited program nor a registration requirement.

An examination of this data brings out an interesting point. While 67% of the states have registration laws and 51% have at least one accredited program within their boundaries, only 39.2% have both an accredited program and a registration law. In accounting for the remaining states, we find that 27.5% do require registration but do not have an accredited program, 23.5% have neither an accredited program nor a registration law, and 9.8% have an accredited program but no registration law.

This review of data leads to the conclusion that while there is

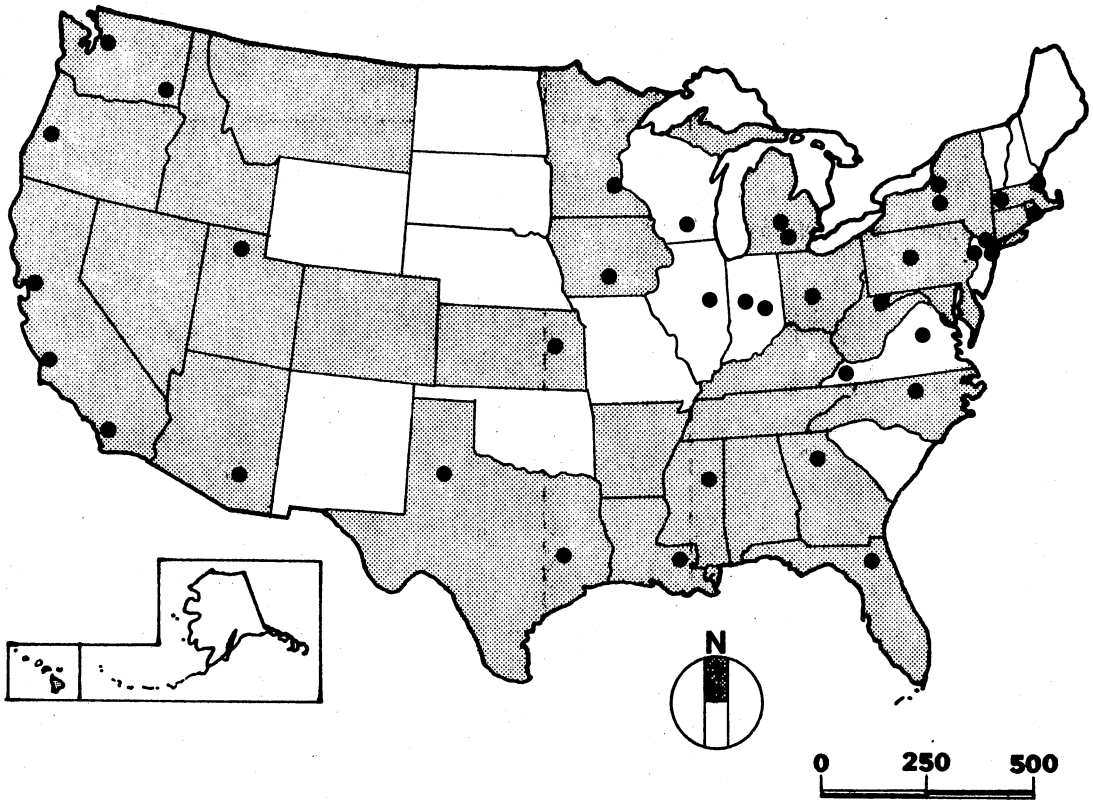


Figure 1. Distribution of Accredited Programs and States Requiring Registration of Landscape Architects

some spatial correlation between states that have an accredited program and states that have registration laws, the presence of many states that have either an accredited program or a registration law, and in many cases neither of the above suggests that the combination of accreditation and registration is dependent upon factors other than just the presence of an accredited program. Such factors may include lobbying and political activities on the part of Landscape Architects, Architects, Landscape Contractors, Nurserymen, and others connected with the Landscape Industry.

It is concluded that the first hypothesis is invalid.

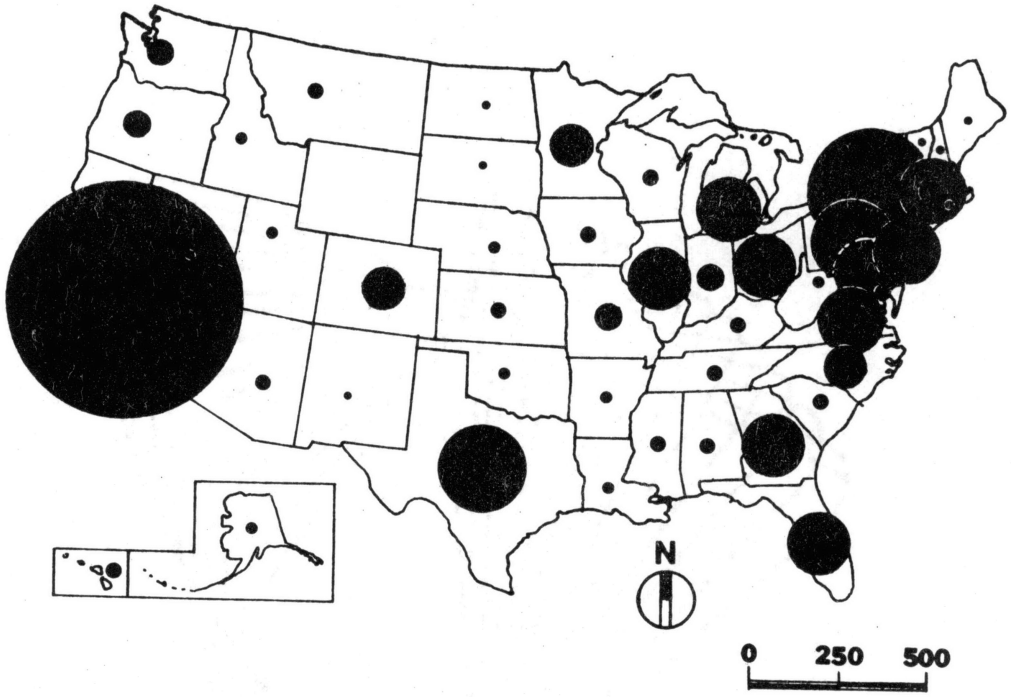
Hypothesis 2 - That There Are Variations in the Distribution of Landscape Architects Resulting From Changes in Curriculum

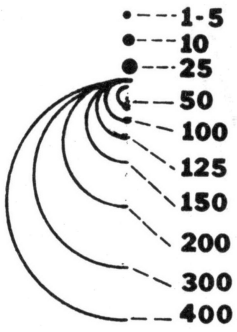
This hypothesis is based on the assumption that because of changes in the curriculum of schools offering Landscape Architecture, recent graduates have a broader market for their skills than did earlier graduates of accredited programs. Some examples of this expanded market would include specific types of engineering and planning firms, environmental firms, large corporations and development companies, and many local, State, and Federal agencies. The result of this is that recent graduates are not, in effect, restricted to securing employment in areas where Landscape Architecture has an established market. Among these areas would be the northeastern states, the midwest, Florida, and California.

The first step was to develop some sort of system for establishing age categories for A.S.L.A. members listed in the 1976 Membership

Roster (4, pp. 9-54). The roster does not give the ages of its members, but it does list the year in which an individual joined A.S.L.A. Since most members joined either shortly after or just prior to graduation from college, it was deemed valid to assume that most of the membership joined A.S.L.A. at twenty-two years of age. It then became a simple matter of arithmetic to develop an approximate age for each member. For example, if the roster listed an individual as having joined A.S.L.A. in 1948, it was a matter of subtracting 1948 from 1976 and adding the base age of twenty-two to arrive at an approximate age of 50 (1976 - 1948 = 28; 28 + 22 = 50). Then each member was listed according to their age and the state in which they reside. When this was completed, the information was transferred to maps. The following graphic, Figures 2 through 9, were developed to show the distribution, by age categories, of the membership of A.S.L.A. and for purposes of this thesis, the profession of Landscape Architecture, as of January 1, 1976. These data are summarized in Appendix C of this thesis.

In Figure 2, we can see the distribution of the total membership of A.S.L.A. in the United States. It is easily seen that the profession is strongest in the northeastern states, the midwest, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and California. Figure 3, the first of a series of maps, shows the distribution of Landscape Architects ages 53 and over. Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7, while reflecting different age categories, are very similar with respect to their distribution patterns. This indicates that Landscape Architects from these different age groups are all finding markets for their skills in the same parts of the country. Figure 8, while showing a significant increase in the number of Landscape Architects ages 28 through 32, does not show a change in the distribution





Legend*(No. of LA's per State)

Figure 2. Distribution of Landscape Architects

*Applies to Figures 2 thru 9

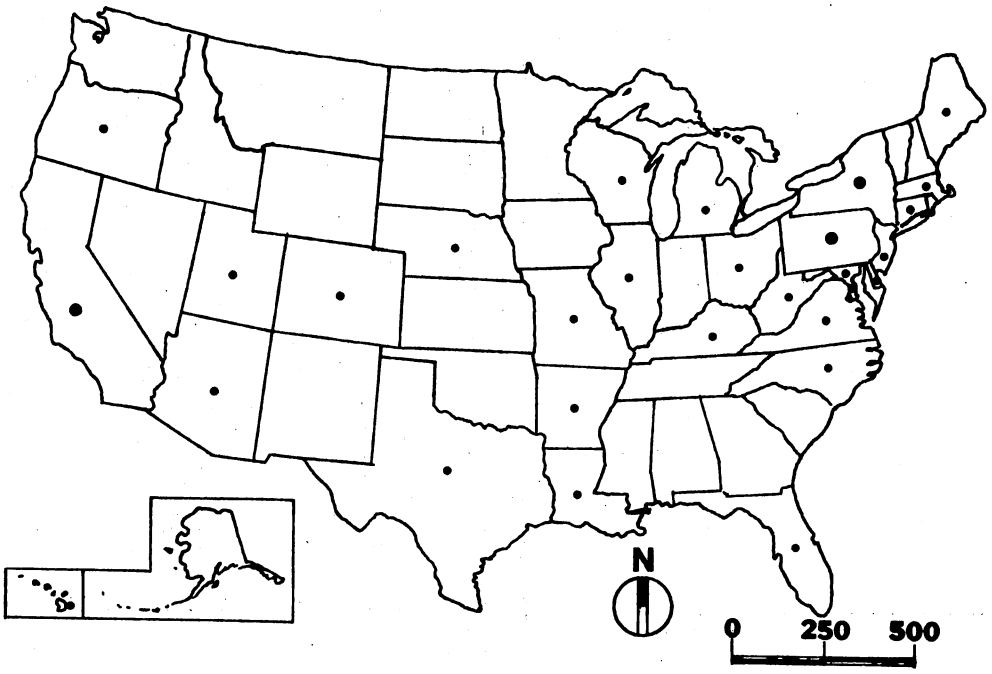


Figure 3. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 53 and Over

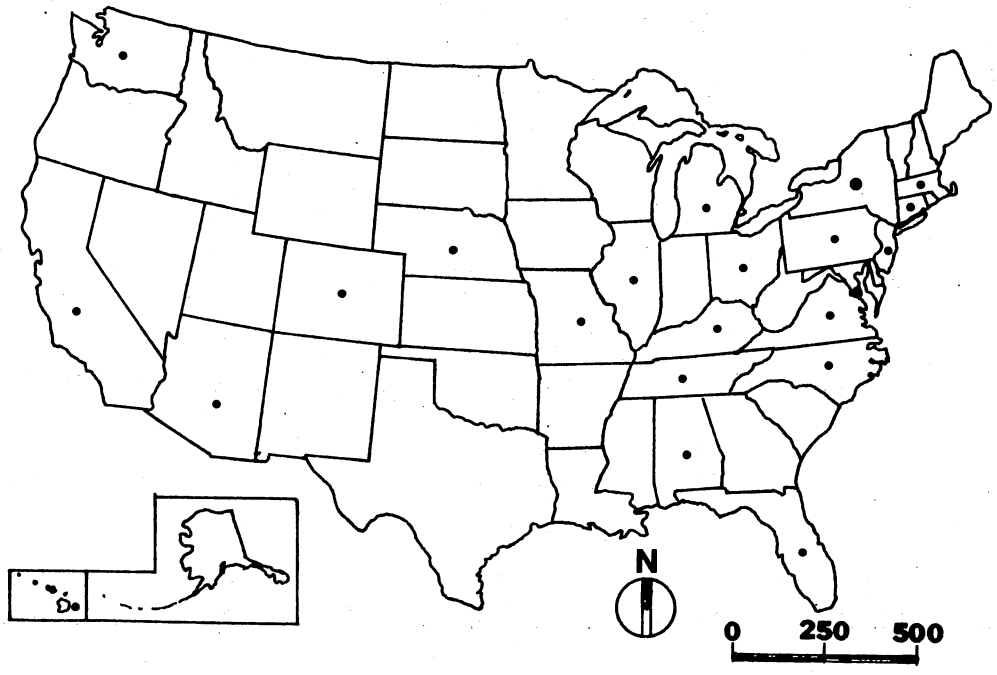


Figure 4. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 48 to 52

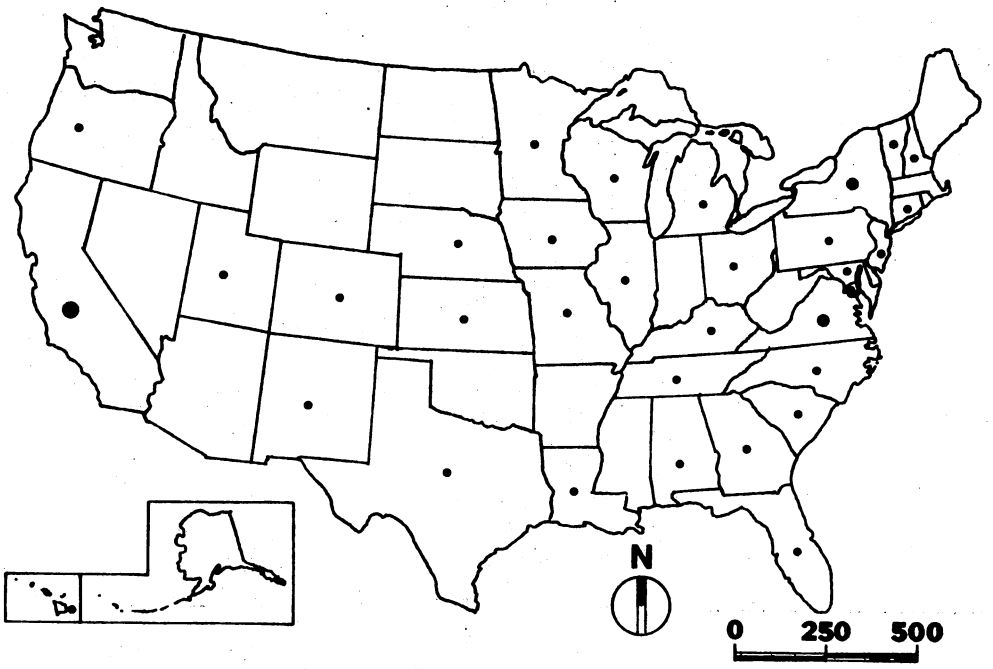


Figure 5. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 43 to 47

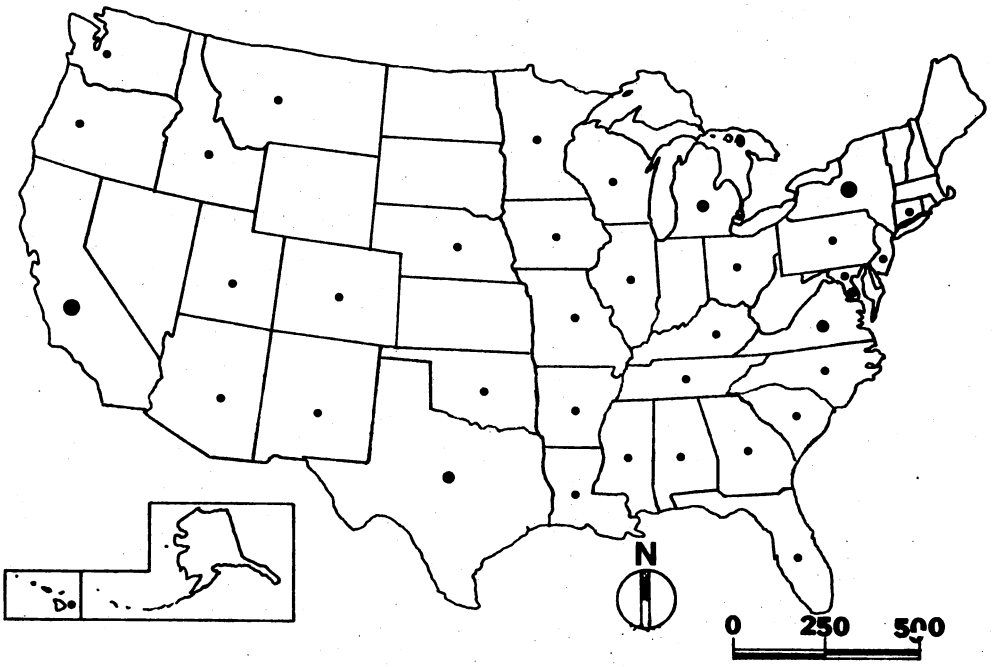


Figure 6. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 38 to 42

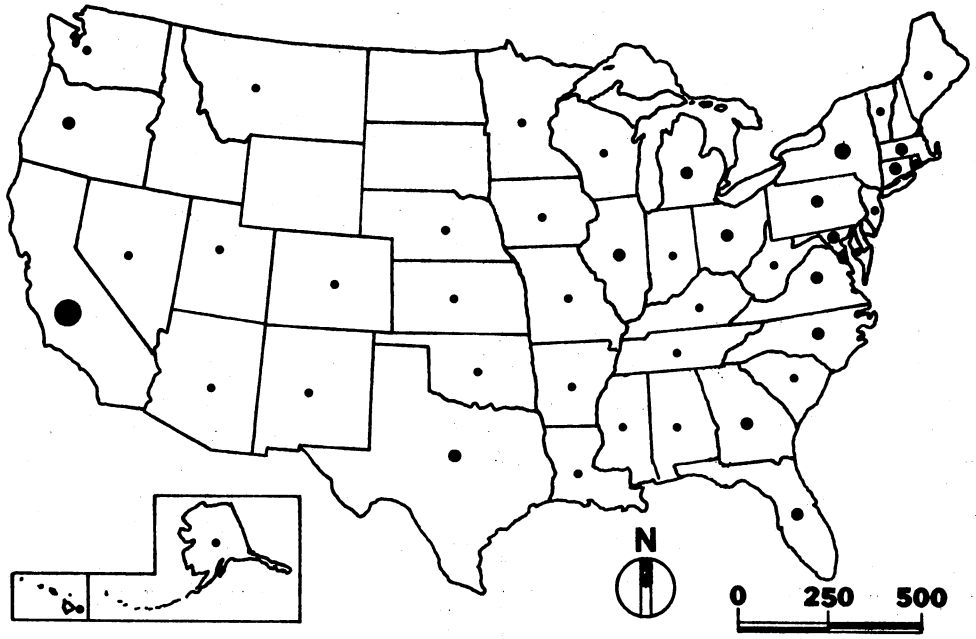


Figure 7. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 33 to 37

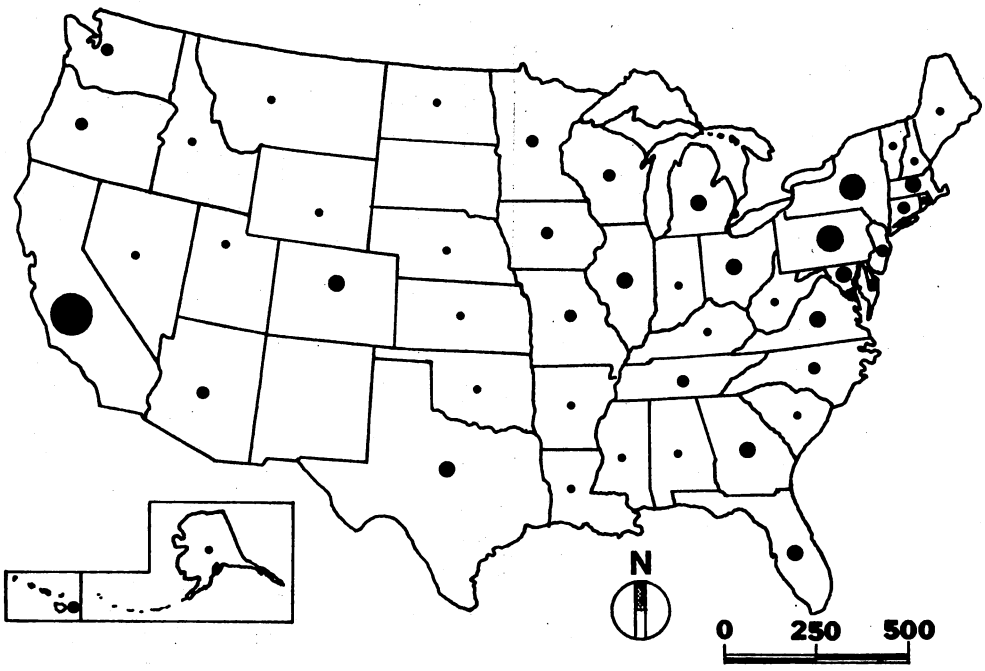


Figure 8. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 28 to 32

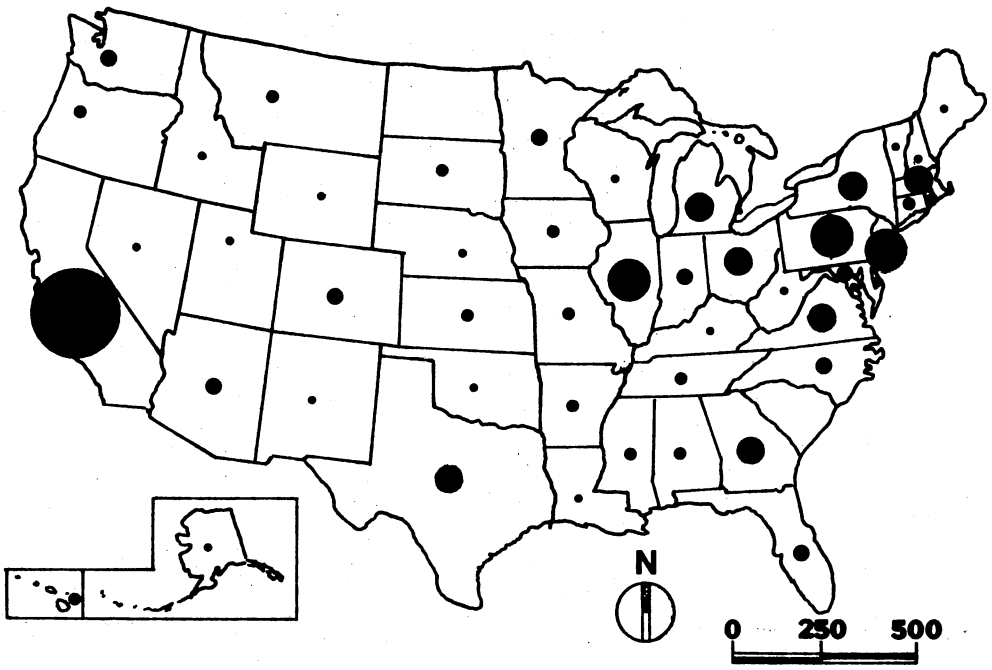


Figure 9. Distribution of Landscape Architects Ages 22 to 27

pattern indicated in Figures 3 through 7. The Landscape Architects represented in Figure 8 are individuals who graduated in 1966, when concern over the environment and similar issues entered into the curriculas of many of our colleges and universities. It was on Figure 9 that the change in the distribution pattern of the more recent graduates was expected to appear. It is evident from Figure 9 that while the number of Landscape Architects did increase noticeably, the change in the distribution pattern did not develop as predicted. This leads to the conclusion that Landscape Architectural firms and others who employ Landscape Architects are hiring recent graduates and probably using their new areas of expertise within their firms. As a result of this observation, the second hypothesis is acknowledged to be invalid.

While these maps did not reflect changes by age categories in the distribution of Landscape Architects, they did illustrate what would have to be accepted as the rather orderly and healthy growth of the profession of Landscape Architecture in the United States. No part of the country shows a decline in either the total number of Landscape Architects or in the number of young Landscape Architects entering practice.

Hypothesis 3 - That Firms Locate Near Accredited Programs

This hypothesis has its base on the assumption that, by locating near a center offering an accredited program, a firm can take advantage of the awareness of, and probable acceptance of the profession, as evidenced by the success of an accredited program. Firms could also be assured of a supply of employees by opening an office in such an area.

The initial step was to investigate this suspected phenomenon at a national scale. A graphic was developed showing the number of Landscape Architectural firms in each state (4, pp. 84-103). Firm locations were used, as opposed to the locations of individuals, to eliminate Landscape Architects working for local, State and Federal agencies whose locations could be considered as fixed. The resulting map, Figure 10, illustrates that there is a spatial correlation between the locations of these Landscape Architectural firms and accredited programs. The next logical step was to examine this information at a smaller, regional scale. The region chosen consisted of the states of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. The region was selected for two specific reasons:

A. This tri-state region contained 52 Landscape Architectural firms, 320 A.S.L.A. members, and 5 accredited programs in Landscape Architecture. These programs were located at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; The University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Ball State University, at Muncie, Indiana; Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana; and Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio.

B. The familiarity of the author with this region was an asset with respect to the locating and plotting of firms and individuals.

A graphic was developed showing the locations of these accredited programs and the Landscape Architectural firms in the study area. From the resulting map, Figure 11, it is evident that at this scale, factors other than being in the immediate vicinity of an accredited program determined the location of Landscape Architectural firms. This

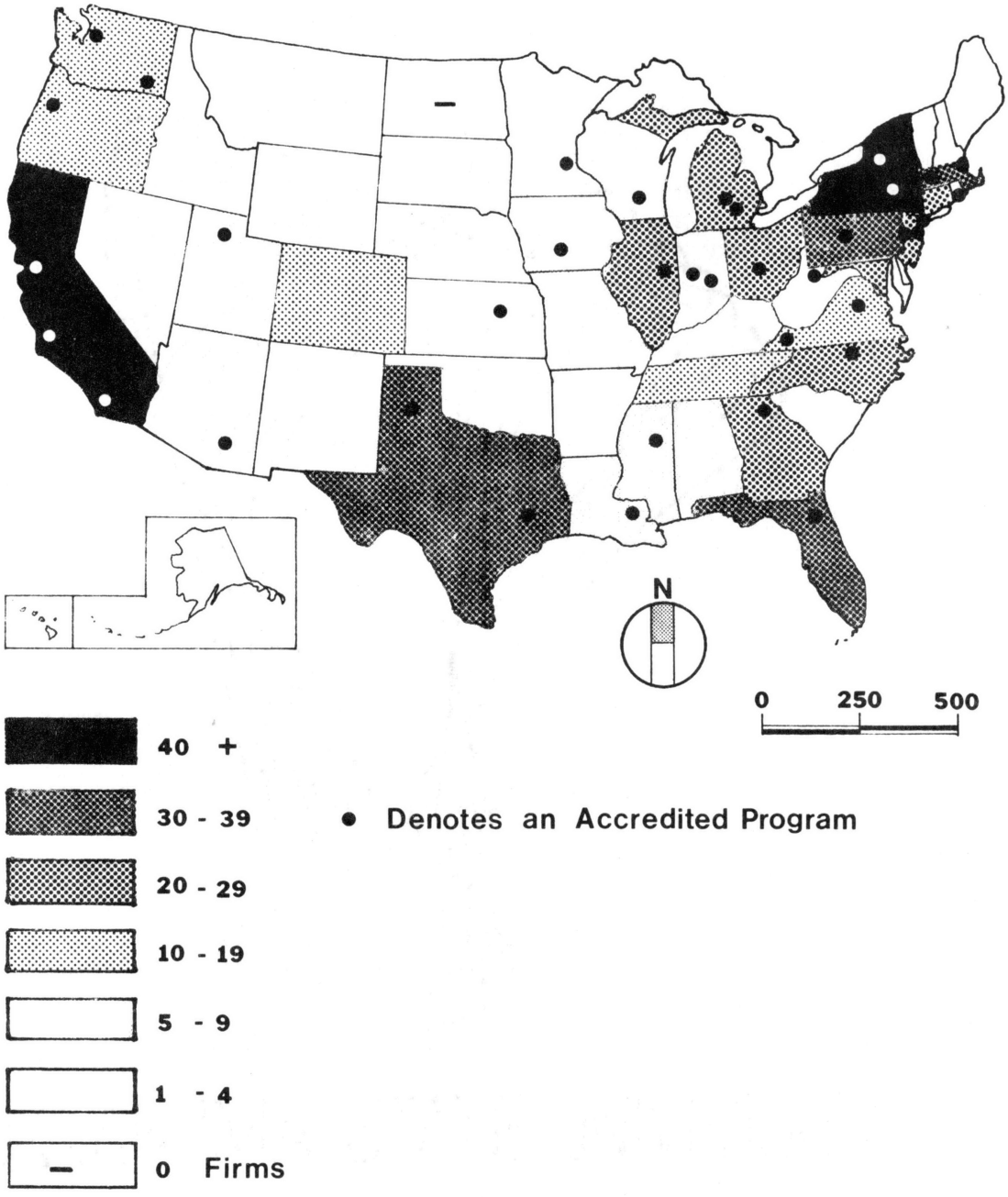


Figure 10. Distribution of Accredited Programs and the Number of Landscape Architecture Firms in Each State

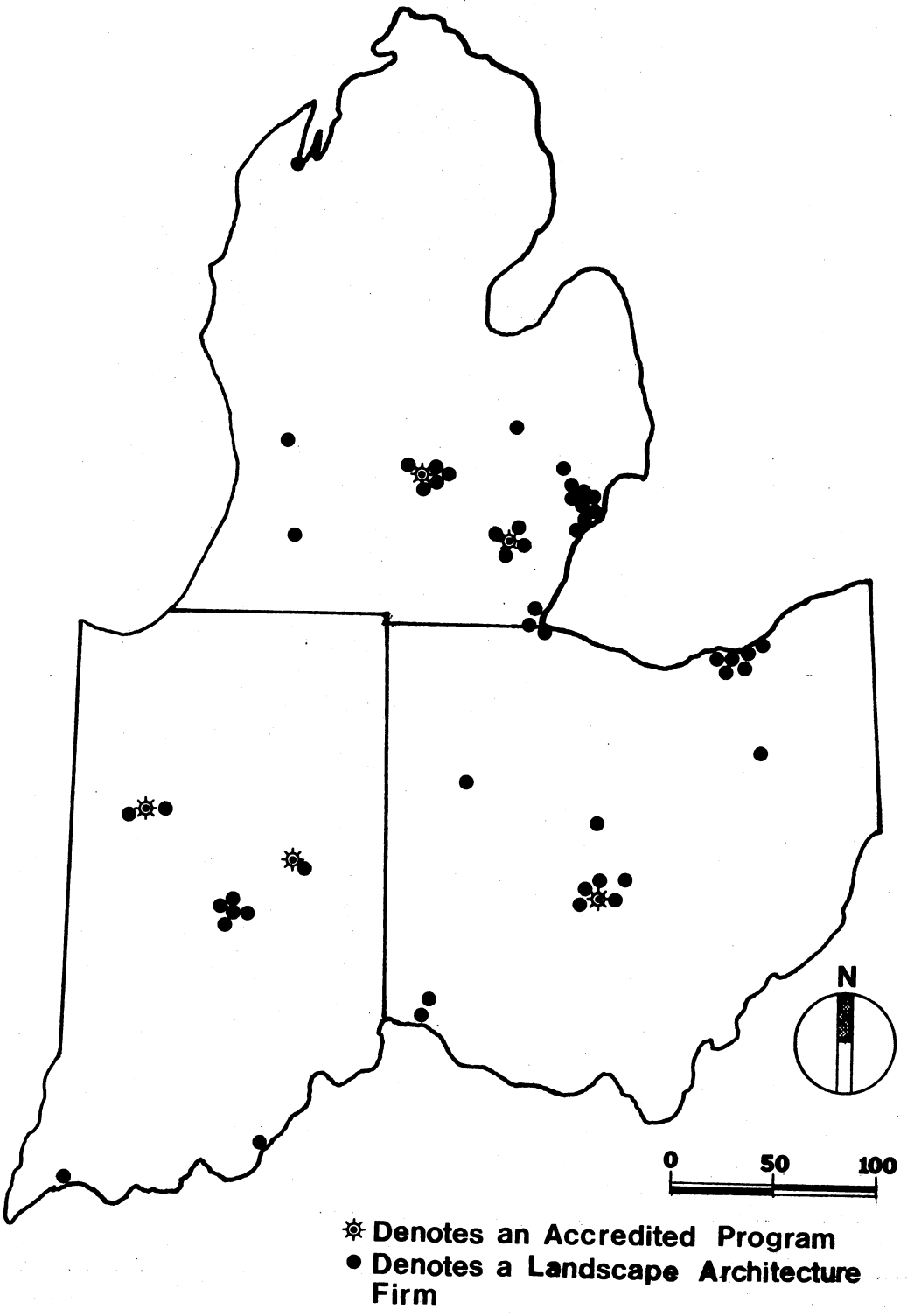


Figure 11. Distribution of Landscape Architectural Firms and Accredited Programs in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana as of January 1, 1976

conclusion was reinforced when, in another step, the locations of A.S.L.A. members in the study region were plotted against the locations of accredited programs. Not only did this map, Figure 12, illustrate a distribution pattern that is much more diffused than the one exhibited in Figure 11, but it also indicates the locations of Landscape Architects not employed in Landscape Architectural firms. For example, the Fort Wayne and South Bend areas of Indiana show twelve A.S.L.A. members but no Landscape Architectural firms. This may relate to an earlier hypothesis that dealt with the diffusion of younger Landscape Architects as a function of the variation within Landscape Architecture curricula.

From the evidence presented in Figures 11 and 12, it was concluded at the national scale, the existence of an accredited program does affect the location of Landscape Architects. At the smaller, regional scale, however, such matters as the market for Landscape Architectural services, intra-professional contracts, economics, and personal preferences with respect to life style may take precedence over locating close to an accredited program. The above findings lend credence to the notion that generalizations in geography are scale-dependent: i.e., an association found at one level of spatial abstraction may be lacking at another level.

At the national scale the evidence did agree with the hypothesis, and hypothesis number three was deemed valid.

One interesting observation, made several times during the course of this study, is the re-occurrence of an apparent link between population, Landscape Architects, and accredited programs in Landscape Architecture. In an effort to further explore the second and third hypotheses presented in this thesis, the decision was made to explore

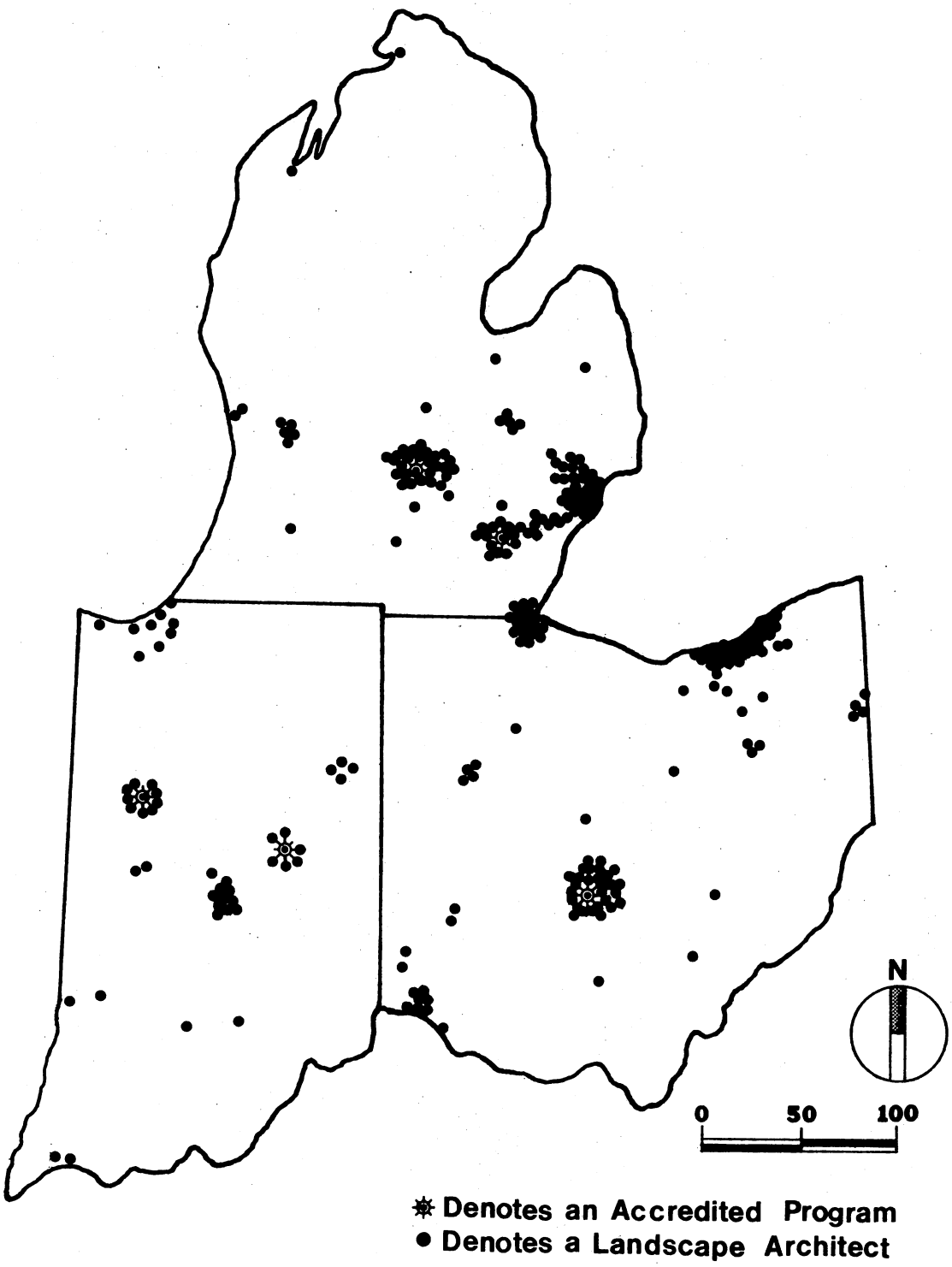


Figure 12. Distribution of Landscape Architects and Accredited Programs in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana as of January 1, 1976

this phenomenon. As a first step, all of the fifty states and the District of Columbia were arranged in sequence, according to population (6, pp. 33-50). This information was put into the form of diagrams (Figures 13 and 14). With this base data, the number of Landscape Architects in each state was plotted. The profiles generated in Figures 13 and 14 by the number of Landscape Architects was quite similar to the profile generated by the populations of the states. This was to be expected since Landscape Architecture is a service and the greater the population, the greater the demand for services, and hence, the greater the supply of Landscape Architects. This information, coupled with data from earlier portions of this thesis, led to the conclusion that in actuality an accredited program is but one of three elements that determine the locational pattern of the profession of Landscape Architecture, these elements being population, accredited programs, and demand.

With the assistance of Mr. James H. Stine, a graphic representation was developed to attempt to explain and summarize this phase of the research. In the model, Figure 15, time (T) is shown vertically and space (S) is shown horizontally across the top of the page. As a result of what could be referred to as an "educational demand" (i.e., the demand for an educational establishment to produce professionals), on the part of the population at a particular time and space, or legislative action as in the case of land grant universities, an accredited program in Landscape Architecture is established at time 1 (T1) and space 1 (S1). This program is represented by a star on Figure 15. At this point in time and space, professionals are brought in to serve as faculty and with them they bring their professional practices. These

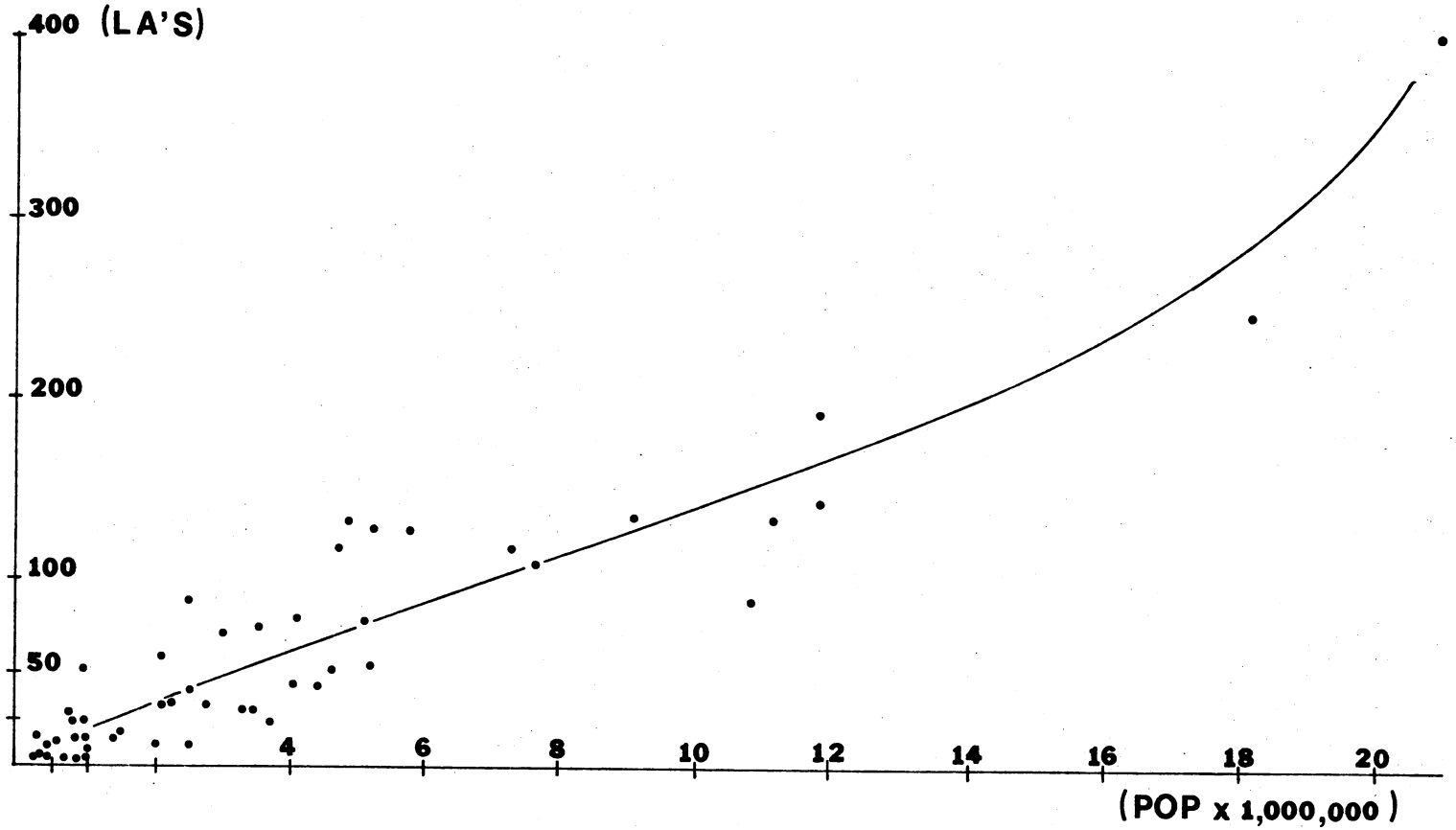


Figure 13. Landscape Architects/Population Diagram

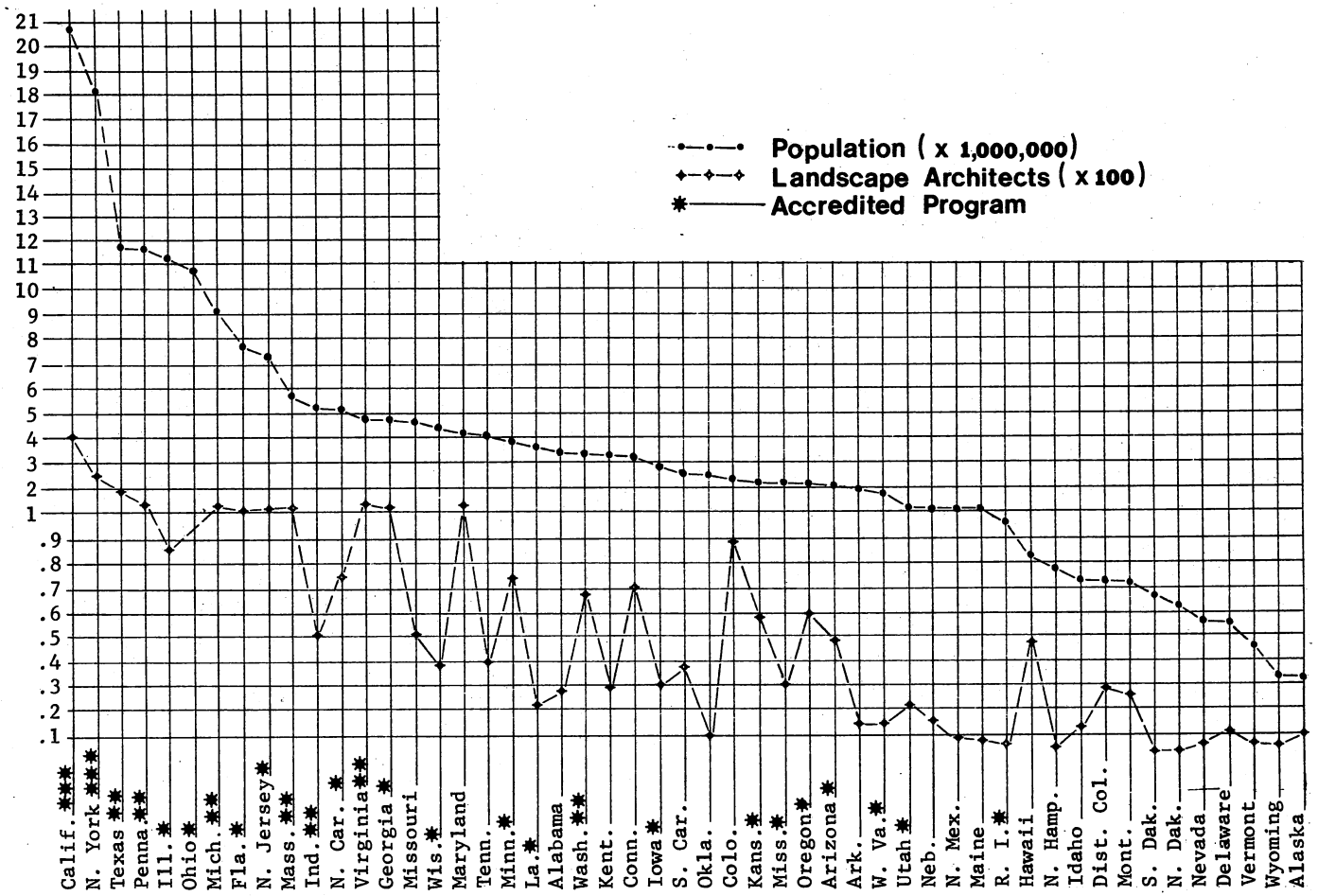


Figure 14. Distribution of Population, Landscape Architects and Accredited Programs by State

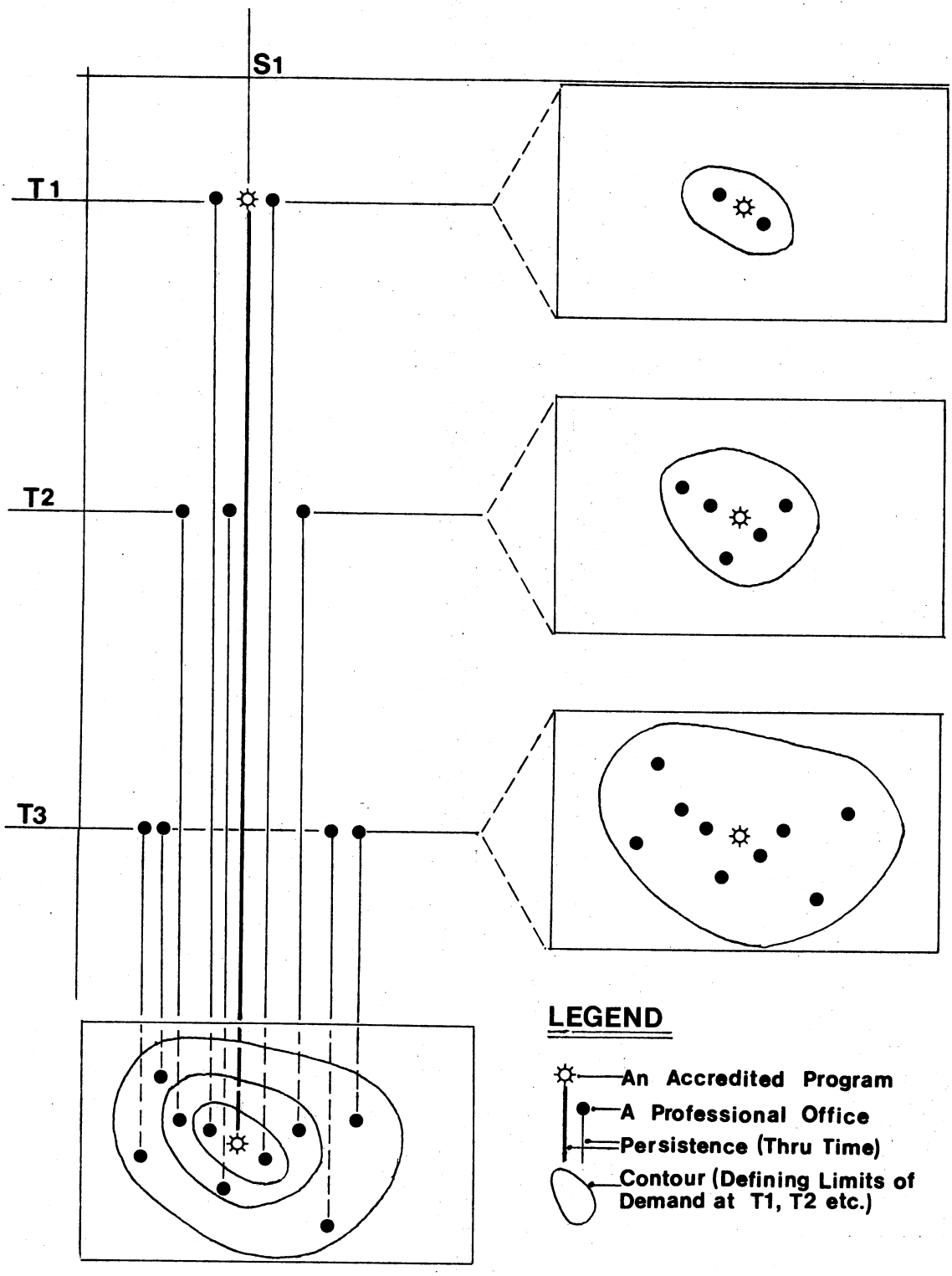


Figure 15. Time - Space Model

practices are represented as dots on Figure 15. The persistence of both the program and these offices through time is represented by the solid line extending downward from the points of introduction. Later, at T2, graduates of this, or other programs, elect to establish offices at T2, in the vicinity of space 1. These offices are also indicated as dots on Figure 15. As time progresses, more graduates are produced and a portion of them elect to start practices at time 3 (T3) or to join established offices in the area. By this time, what was once an area of "educational demand" has turned into an area of "professional demand" (i.e., the demand for services of professionals). This transformation is the initial function of an accredited program. It would be logical to assume that if this transformation did not take place, the newly-formed program would be severely curtailed, if not terminated.

It is at this time that the accredited program begins a second function, which entails both the supplying of the profession with qualified graduates to allow for growth and expansion of existing and new firms, and, by means of public relations, assisting these firms, and ultimately itself, by increasing the demand for Landscape Architectural services at the private, business and governmental levels.

In this process, the program produces graduates, some of which establish offices in the region of the college or university and others who enter various forms of business and governmental agencies. These Landscape Architects, through their professional contacts, community involvement and social contacts, also seek to increase the demand for their services. As a result of the public relations by both the professionals in the field and those in the faculty, the accredited program is called upon to produce more graduates, who in turn increase the area

served by the accredited program and also create a demand for more Landscape Architects. This feedback loop continues until an equilibrium is reached.

As a test for the above conclusions another graphic was developed for the Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana region, referred to earlier in this study. The basis for information in this final phase of the study was a 1967 A.S.L.A. Membership Roster. Since the roster did not list Landscape Architectural firms, a graphic was developed to locate the membership in the study area for that year (Figure 16).

During this nine-year span, Michigan experienced a growth of nine Landscape Architects, (7%). Ohio gained 38 Landscape Architects for a gain of 22%. Indiana, however, experienced a growth of 40 Landscape Architects, which represents a change of 72%. It should also be noted that during this time span two accredited programs in Landscape Architecture were established in Indiana, one at Muncie and the other at Lafayette. This lends considerable creditability to the conclusions put forth earlier in this thesis. An indepth study of the situation described in Indiana has the potential for study as a subject in itself.

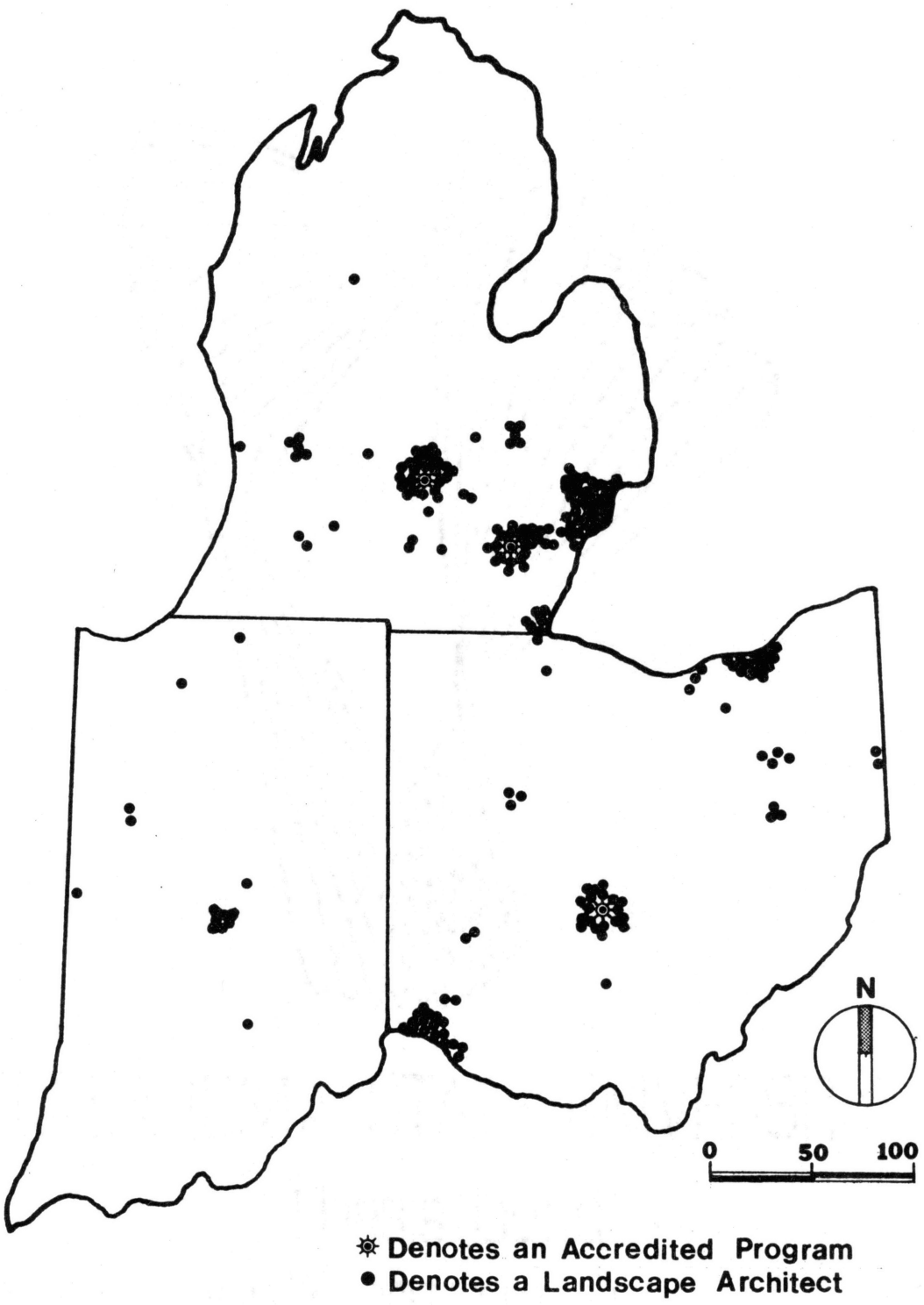


Figure 16. Distribution of Accredited Programs and Landscape Architects in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana as of 1-1-67

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

At the start of this study, it was stated that the basic question that this study would address itself to was: "What effect does an accredited program in Landscape Architecture have upon the distribution of the profession as a whole?"

As a result of this study, it is submitted that these effects are two-fold. The first effect, the transforming of an area of "educational demand" into an area of "professional demand," creates an area where Landscape Architects can locate in a climate of awareness and probable demand for their services. The second effect is the enlarging of this area of demand by means of the production of graduates who either establish their own offices or join firms of various types that are already established in that area, and by means of public relations on the part of the college or university faculty. This area of demand would continue to increase until business and economic factors determine an edge to this professional market.

A unique situation exists here in Oklahoma. There now exists, here at Oklahoma State University, what is considered to be a fine program in Landscape Design. This is evidenced by the number of students entering the Landscape Design Program and the achievements of the graduates of the program. There is considerable interest, on the part of A.S.L.A. and the A.I.A. (American Institute of Architects) in establishing an

accredited program in Landscape Architecture at Oklahoma State University. This interest is shared by many people within Oklahoma State University, and of course the students within the Landscape Design Program, who in order to obtain a full professional degree must transfer to another institution to obtain a Masters in Landscape Architecture. When such a program is established at Oklahoma State University, it is reasonable to assume, based upon the findings of this thesis, that this accredited program will act as a catalyst in the development of the profession of Landscape Architecture in Oklahoma and in the southwest. It will be interesting to see what happens with respect to the developments here at Oklahoma State University since it could, in effect be a test for the findings of this thesis.

During the course of this thesis, the subject of a threshold for the different services offered by Landscape Architects in various parts of the country was frequently discussed. Although this subject could not be incorporated into this research effort, it does hold much potential for later study. Similar subjects for later studies would include the possible effects of a regional Landscape identity or character upon the migration of Landscape Architects from their home regions to college and eventually to the selection of a job or the establishing of their own firms. A study of possible inbreeding of Landscape Architecture faculty and the migration patterns of Landscape Architecture faculty also hold potential for future studies.

It should also be remembered that a study of this type could be done on practically any profession that required an education at an accredited college or university. A list of such professions would include Architecture, Planning, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. The

latter has a high level of specialization and hence could be separated into several professional areas, such as Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, etc.

Finally, it is suggested that prior to further research, a more detailed data base be developed. Information such as types of services offered, distribution of clients, salaries and fee structures would lend themselves to the application of formal statistical analysis as opposed to the rather informal approach used in this thesis.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF ACCREDITED SCHOOLS*

University and Location	Earliest Date of a Design Course	Accreditation Date
Arizona, University of Tucson, Arizona	NA	XX
Ball State University Muncie, Indiana	NA	XX
California State Polytechnic Univ. Pomona, California	1949	1965
California, University of Berkley, California	1925	1939
California State San Luis Obispo, California	NA	XX
The City College of the City University of New York New York, New York	NA	XX
Cornell University, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Ithaca, New York	1906	1967
Florida, University of Gainesville, Florida	NA	XX
Georgia, University of Athens, Georgia	1928	1952

*Based on information contained in the 1976 A.S.L.A. Membership Roster.

NA - Not available.

XX - Accredited later than January, 1971.

University and Location	Earliest Date of a Design Course	Accreditation Date
Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts	NA	1950
Illinois, University of Urbana, Illinois	1907	1942
Iowa State University Ames, Iowa	1871	1937
Kansas State University Manhattan, Kansas	1876	1964
Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1941	1960
Massachusetts, University of Amherst, Massachusetts	1903	1959
Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	1865	1952
Michigan, University of Ann Arbor, Michigan	1910	1957
Minnesota, University of Minneapolis, Minnesota	1967	1971
Mississippi State University Mississippi State, Mississippi	1963	XX
North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina	1927	1952
The Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio	1915	1954
Oregon, University of Eugene, Oregon	1928	1950
Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania	NA	1939
Pennsylvania, University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1924	1957
Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana	1928	XX
Rhode Island School of Design Providence, Rhode Island	1946	1955

University and Location	Earliest Date of a Design Course	Accreditation Date
Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Jersey	NA	1970
State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry Syracuse, New York	1914	1956
Texas A & M University College Station, Texas	1913	1971
Texas Tech University Lubbock, Texas	NA	XX
Utah State University Logan, Utah	NA	1967
Virginia Polytechnic Institute Blacksburg, Virginia	NA	XX
Virginia, University of Charlottesville, Virginia	NA	XX
Washington State University Pullman, Washington	NA	XX
Washington, University of Seattle, Washington	NA	1970
Wisconsin, University of Madison, Wisconsin	NA	1968
West Virginia, University of Morgantown, West Virginia	NA	XX

APPENDIX B

LIST OF STATES THAT REQUIRE REGISTRATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS*

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Washington
West Virginia

*Based on CLARB circular of information 1-72, published by A.S.L.A., 1976.

APPENDIX C

DISTRIBUTION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

BY AGE CATEGORIES

State	53+	48-52	48-52	38-42	33-37	28-32	22-27	Total
Ala.	0	1	2	1	7	6	11	28
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	10
Ariz.	3	2	0	1	3	12	27	48
Ark.	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	14
Calif.	11	9	25	47	67	82	163	404
Colo.	2	3	3	8	4	27	42	89
Conn.	8	4	4	2	13	22	18	71
Dela.	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	11
Fla.	6	2	4	7	12	29	47	107
Ga.	0	2	7	7	14	30	57	117
Hawaii	1	2	1	3	3	13	24	47
Idaho	0	0	0	3	0	4	6	13
Ill.	2	1	0	4	15	30	75	136
Ind.	0	0	0	0	5	6	39	50
Iowa	0	0	3	2	1	11	13	30
Kans.	0	0	2	0	5	7	15	29
Kent.	3	2	1	2	5	8	8	29
La.	2	0	1	2	5	9	4	23
Maine	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	8
Md.	7	0	8	4	20	45	42	126
Mass.	8	1	0	9	20	37	51	126
Mich.	5	8	4	15	14	33	56	135
Minn.	0	0	2	3	4	20	45	74
Miss.	0	0	0	2	2	4	22	30

State	53+	48-52	43-47	38-42	33-37	28-32	22-27	Total
Mo.	5	1	4	2	8	12	19	51
Mont.	0	0	0	1	2	8	15	26
Neb.	1	2	1	1	2	2	8	17
Nev.	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
N. Hamp.	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	6
N. Jersey	4	1	7	8	3	19	74	116
N. Mex.	0	0	1	1	3	0	4	9
N. York	12	12	17	24	43	67	70	245
N. Car.	2	3	3	2	11	19	35	75
N. Dak.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ohio	6	3	8	8	18	32	53	87
Okla.	0	0	0	1	2	1	6	10
Ore.	2	0	1	4	10	19	24	60
Penna.	13	7	3	7	20	55	87	192
R. I.	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	7
S. Dak.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
S. Car.	2	0	3	2	3	8	19	37
Tenn.	0	1	2	1	3	19	14	40
Texas	5	0	4	15	12	39	63	138
Utah	1	0	1	1	6	8	5	22
Ver.	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	6
Va.	9	4	11	13	14	26	56	133
Wash.	0	1	0	3	4	19	41	68
W. Va.	1	0	0	0	1	5	9	16
Wis.	2	0	1	3	5	15	12	38
Wyom.	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Dist. Col.	2	3	6	3	7	6	2	29

VITA

Edwin R. Hoag

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: EFFECTS OF THE PRESENCE OF AN ACCREDITED PROGRAM IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE UPON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

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