

Who Are We?



APA Membership Surveys

- **2006 Survey of APA members**
 - **Population = 43,000**
 - **Sample = 12,940**
 - 50% AICP Members
 - 1% FAICP

Age

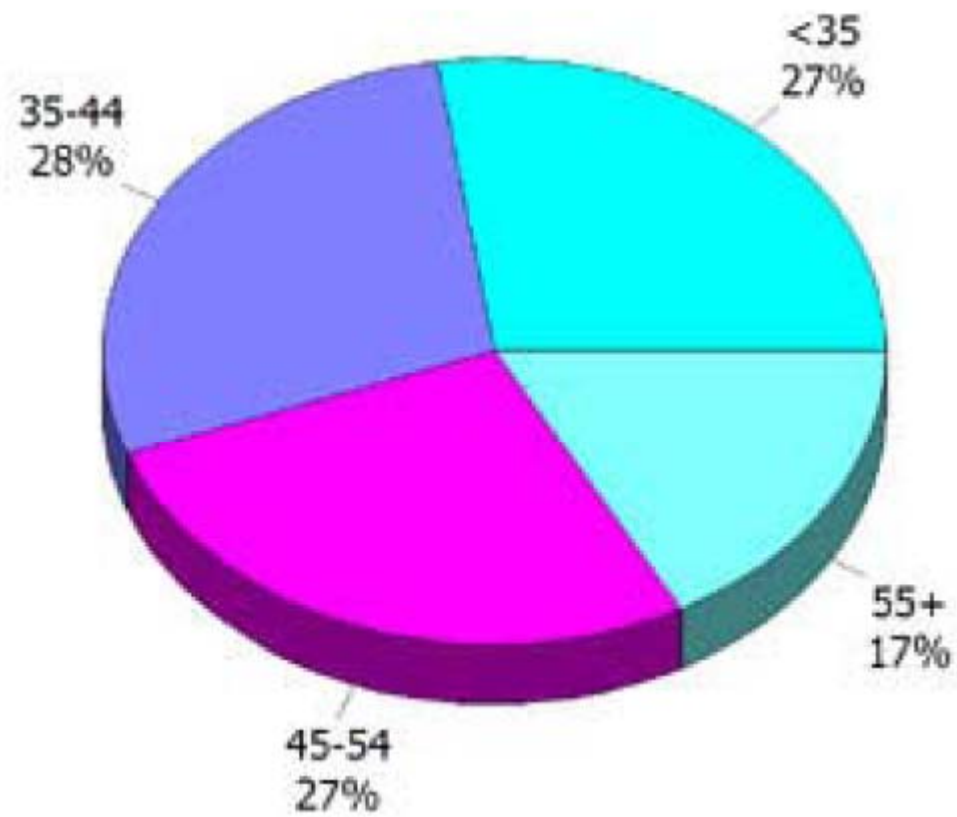


Table 1.02 — Gender

Your gender?

base: full-time planners	12940
male	63%
female	37%
no answer	0%

Table 1.04 — Race

Your race?

base: full-time planners (multiple answers)	12940
White	90%
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	4%
Black, African American	4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%
other	2%
indicated one or more	98%
no answer	2%

Education



Experience

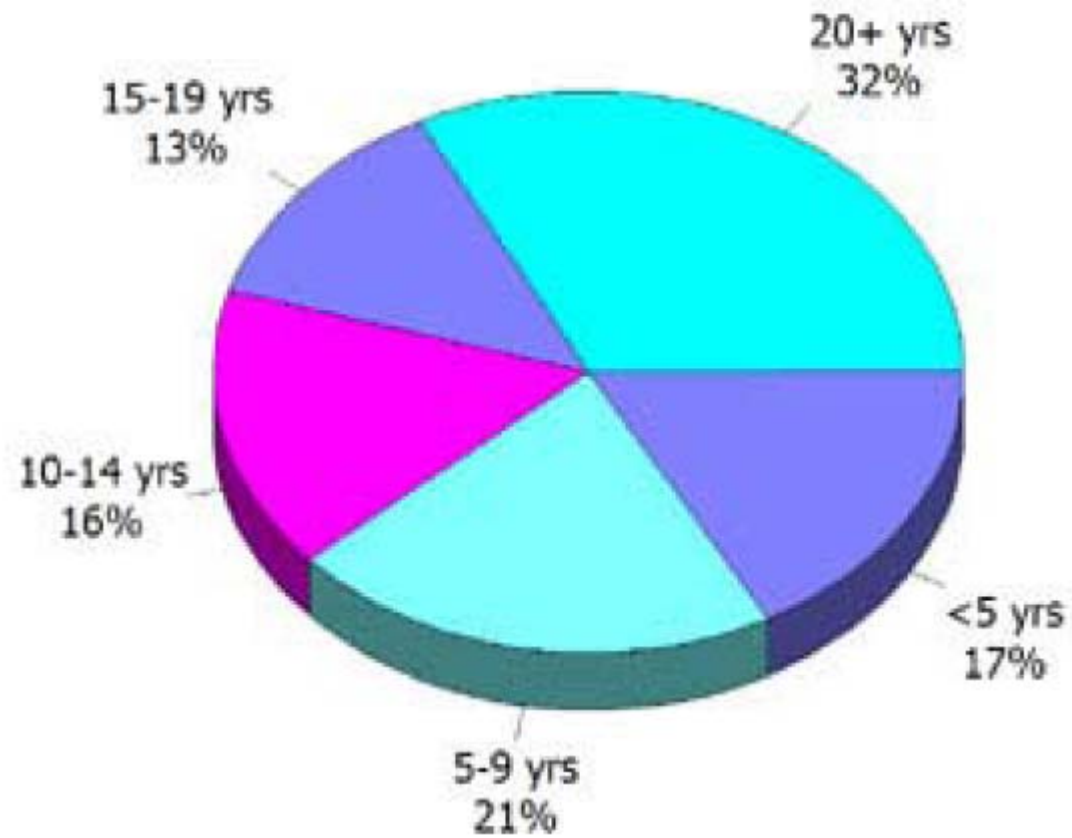


Table 1.05 — Education

What degree(s) have you earned? In what field is your highest degree?

base: full-time planners 12940

Doctorate 2%

law degree 1%

Master's degree: 62%

Master's degree — urban planning 42%

Master's degree — public administration 7%

Master's degree — business administration 1%

Master's degree — other / geography 3%

Master's degree — other / other 9%

Bachelor's degree: 32%

Bachelor's degree / planning 11%

Bachelor's degree / geography 5%

Bachelor's degree / other 16%

Associate's degree 1%

high school diploma or equivalent 2%

no answer 0%

Specializations

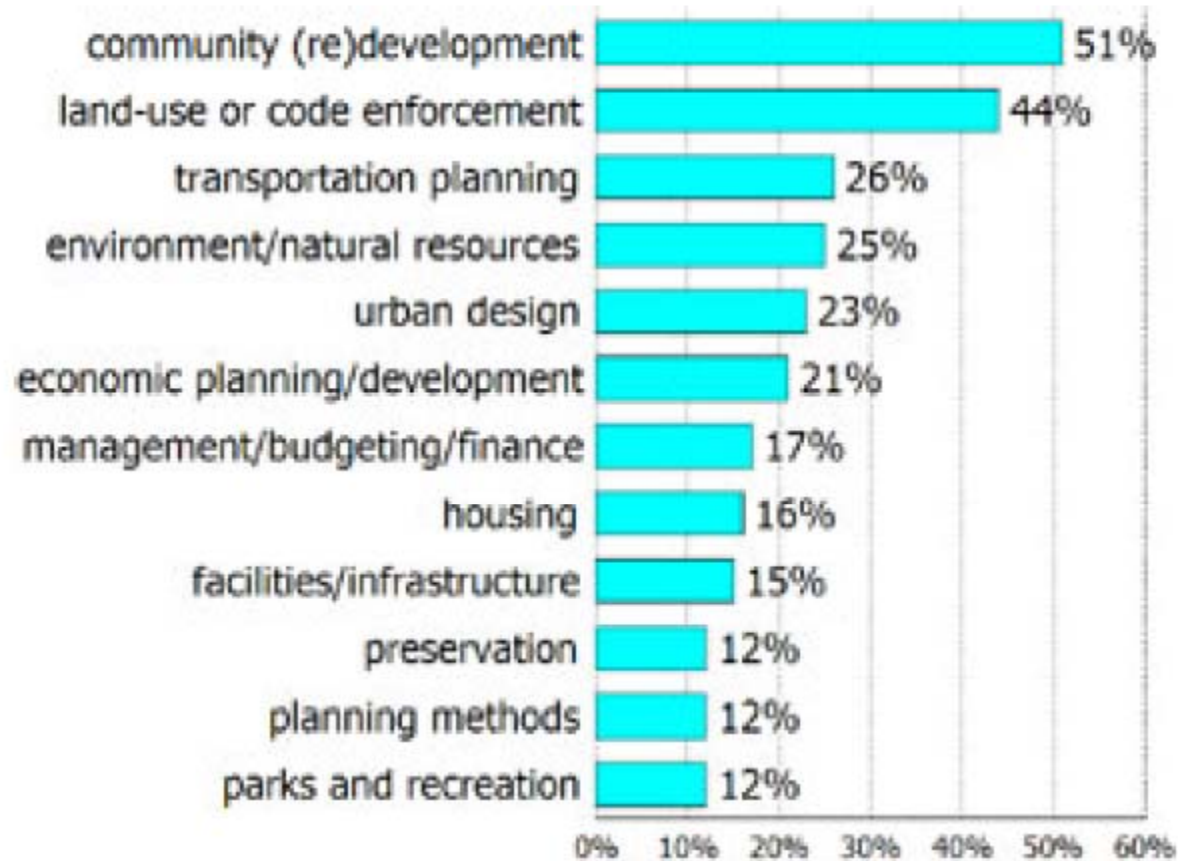


Table 1.09 — Employer

Which one option best matches where you work?

base: full-time planners	12940
public agencies:	67%
city planning agency	37%
county planning agency	13%
metropolitan or regional planning agency	5%
state agency	3%
joint city/county planning agency	2%
federal government agency	1%
economic development agency	1%
other public agency	5%
private consulting firm	25%
other:	8%
educational institution	2%
nonprofit organization	2%
development firm	2%
law firm	1%
other	1%
no answer	0%

Employer

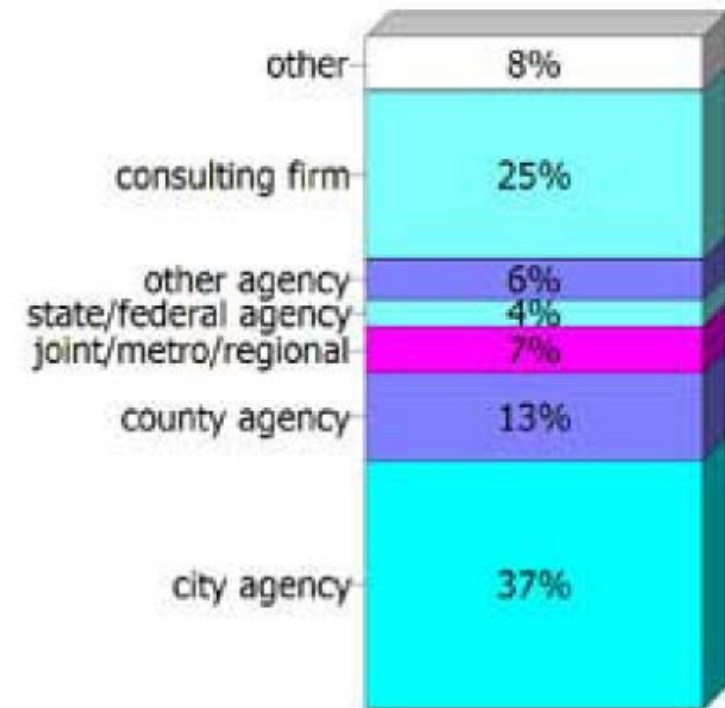


Table 1.11 — Area

In what type of area is your principal place of employment located?

base: full-time planners	12940
city	63%
suburb	21%
small town	11%
rural	3%
no answer	0%

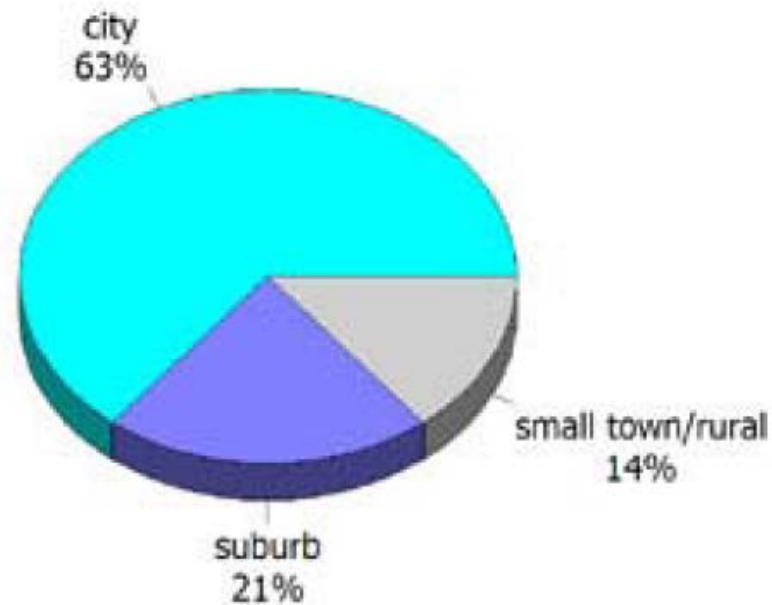


Table 1.12 — Years in Position

How many years have you been in your current position?

base: full-time planners	12940
20 years or more	6%
15 — 19 years	5%
10 — 14 years	9%
5 — 9 years	23%
3 — 4 years	21%
1 — 2 years	24%
less than 1 year	12%
mean:	6.4
standard error:	0
median:	4
no answer	0%

Table 1.14 — Number Supervised

How many people do you directly or indirectly supervise (if any)?

base: full-time planners 12940

50 or more 3%

25 — 49 3%

10 — 24 10%

5 — 9 15%

3 — 4 16%

2 11%

1 10%

none 32%

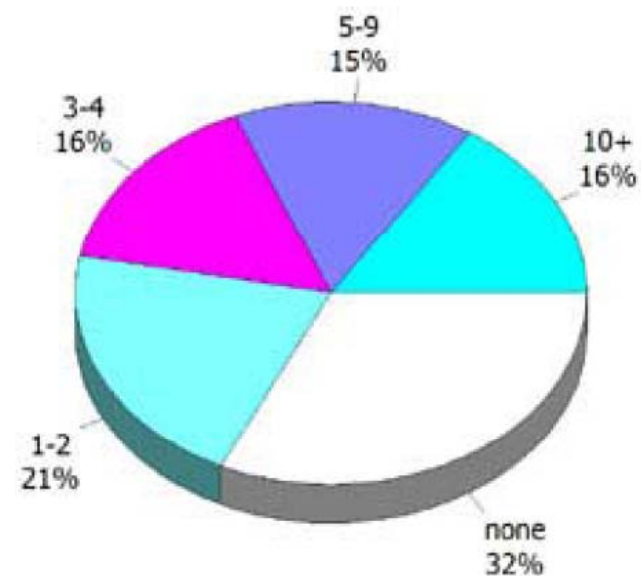
mean: 6.1

standard error: 0.1

median: 2

no answer 0%

Number Supervised

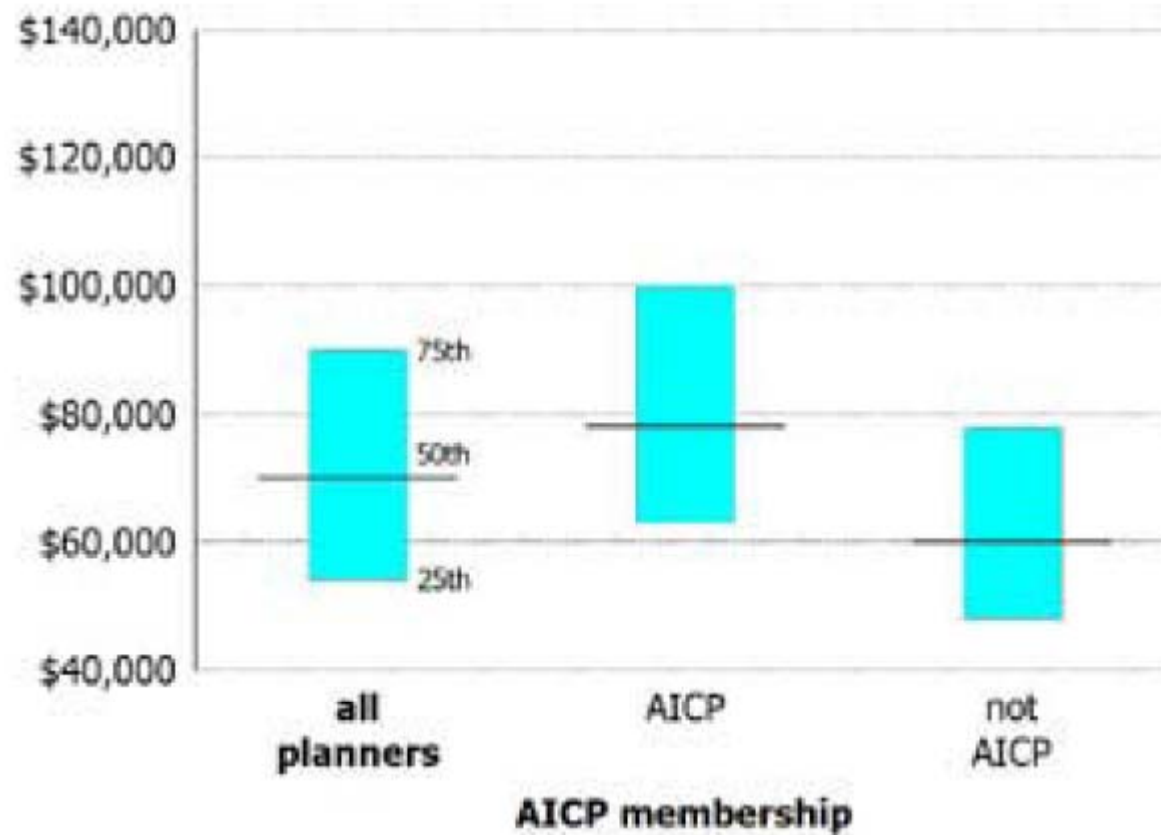


Annual Salary

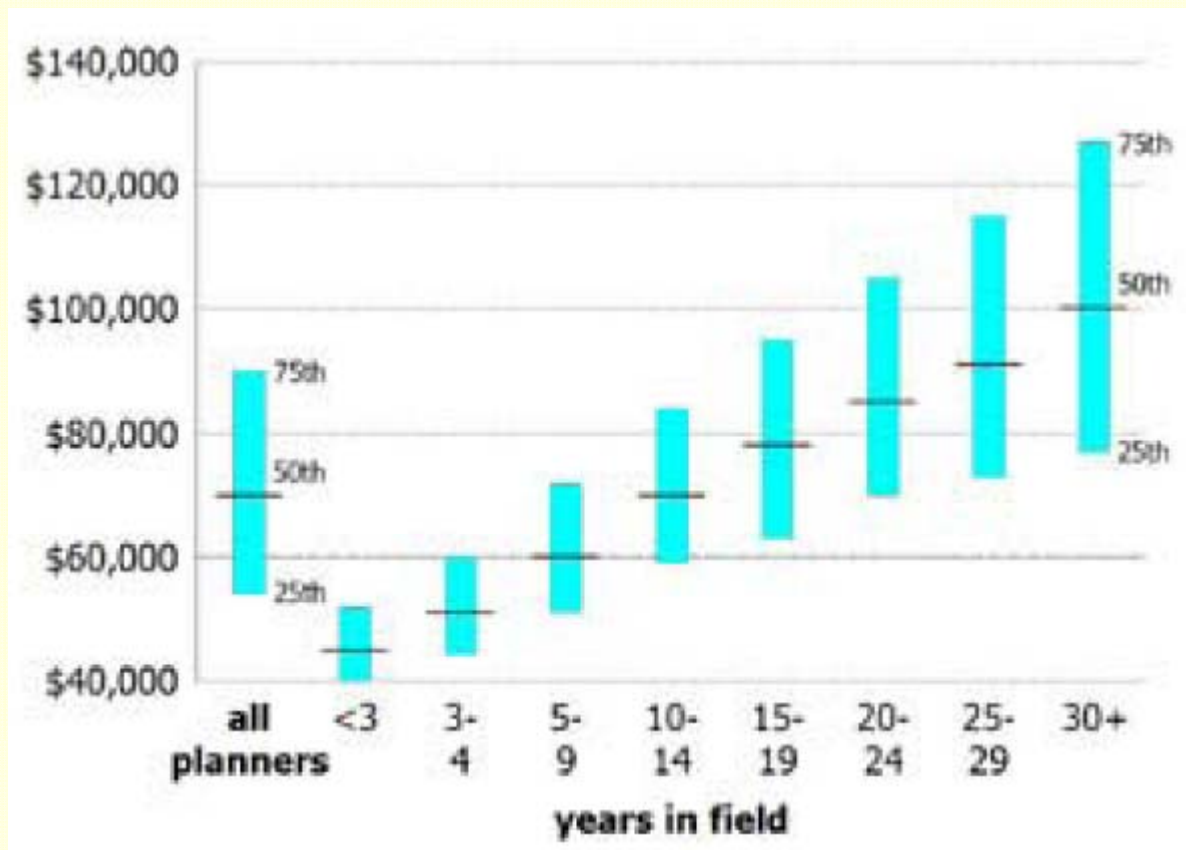


	2004	2006	2008
median annual salary	\$60,000	\$63,700	\$70,000 +3.9%/yr

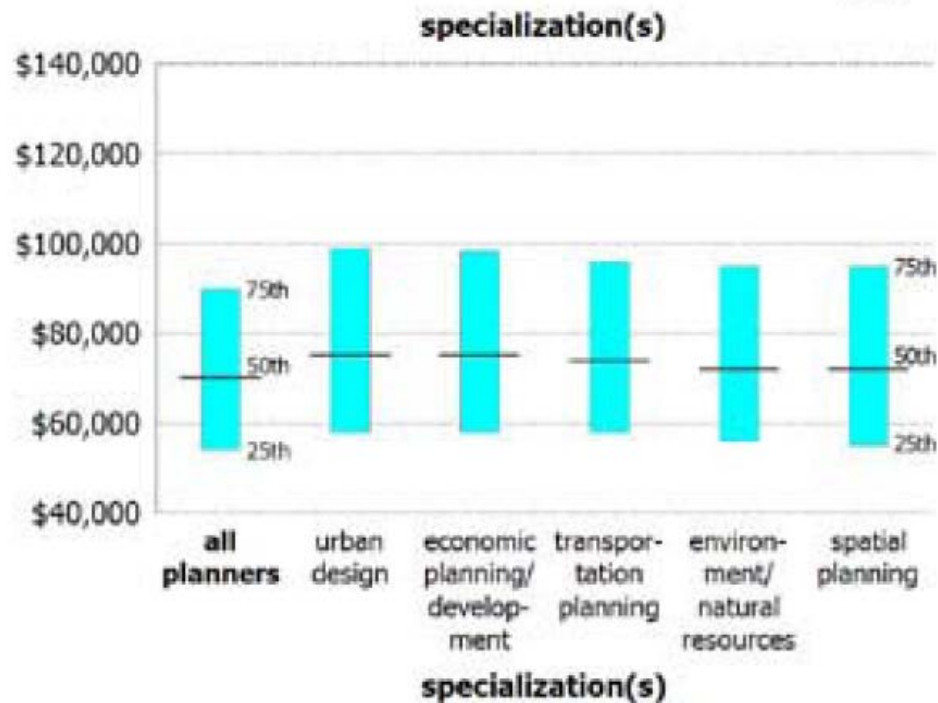
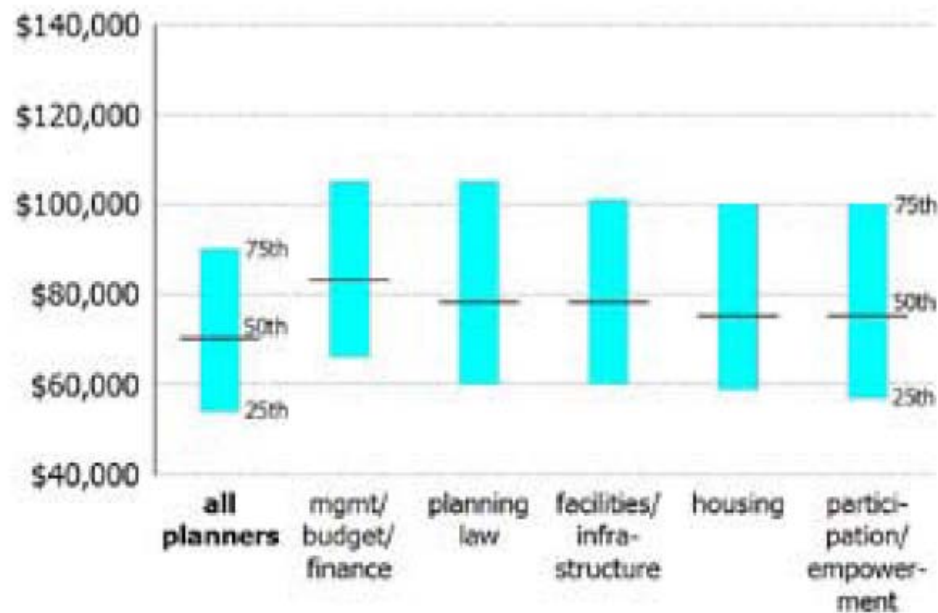
Salary x AICP Status



Salary x Experience



Salary x Specialization(s)



Is the APA membership representative of the population of planners?

- **What defines planning?**
- **Who call themselves planners?**
- **Who are educated as planners?**
- **Who affect planning decisions?**

What Defines Planning?

- **Myers et al (1997):**
 - Improvement of human settlements
 - Interconnections among community facets
 - Focus on the future
 - ID of distributional consequences
 - Open participation
 - Linking knowledge and collective action

Contested boundaries

- **Other professions claim some of the same turf:**
 - **Policy Analysis**
 - **Public Administration**
 - **Architecture**
 - **Landscape Architecture**
 - **Civil Engineering**
 - **Environmental management/science**

Contested boundaries

- **Early US planners were:**
 - architects (Burnham);
 - landscape architects (Olmstead) and
 - civil engineers (Bartholomew)
- **Planning education is evenly split between design and policy/social science settings.**
- **Distinction between professionalism and lay engagement (AIP v. ASPO)**

The Modal Example Problem

- Much about our conferences, literature, classrooms, folk lore, concerns...
 - Land use
 - Urban areas
 - Government practice
 - Comprehensive focus

Dalton's Study of American Planners

- **Sample = 1,863; returns = 681 (36.6%)**
- **Alumni of 32 US planning schools**
- **Members of 13 organizations including:**
 - **APA,**
 - **Planners Network,**
 - **Society for College and University Planning**
- **70% of respondents had a planning degree**
- **85% belonged to APA**
- **4% neither planning degree, nor APA**

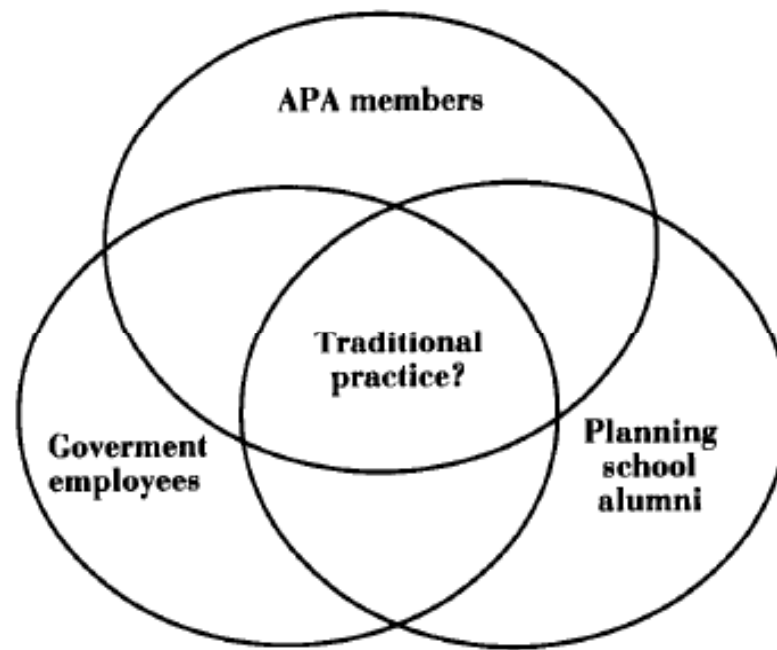


Figure 1. Relationships among populations surveyed for past studies of planning practice.

Table 2. Differences among respondents by professional affiliation, from author's survey sample, 1999.

	Professional membership ^b			
	All	AICP	APA only	Neither APA nor AICP
<i>n</i>	446	197	189	60
Professional association membership				
AICP or FAICP	44%	100%	0%	0%
Sector of employment				
Government agency	61%	62%	70%	32%
Private/self-employed	26%	27%	24%	32%
Nonprofit organization	4%	3%	2%	13%
College or university	8%	8%	4%	23%

Table 2. Differences among respondents by professional affiliation, from author's survey sample, 1999.

	Professional membership ^b			
	All	AICP	APA only	Neither APA nor AICP
Male	65%	73%	58%	60%
White	91%	94%	91%	85%
Education				
Master's in planning	59%	66%	53%	57%
Other master's degree	19%	18%	17%	28%
No professional planning education*	30%	24%	35%	30%

Tradition v. non-traditional planning

- **38% of master's degree alumni say they do "non-traditional" planning** (Glasmeier and Kahn 1989)
- **Dalton asked, "Do you think of what you do as traditional planning?"**
 - **40.1% said 'No'**
 - 11.9% of AICP members
 - 19.5% of APA, non-AICP members
 - 8.7% of non-APA, non-AICP

Traditional Planners...

- **Strongly supported the statement, planning 'is primarily concerned with physical development issues related to land use, housing and regional form'**
- **Nearly half work with maps and performed regulatory reviews 'frequently or often'**

Non-traditional Planners...

- **40% of survey respondents**
- **Nearly half never perform regulatory reviews**
- **Frequent activities include:**
 - **Research**
 - **Strategic planning**
 - **Organizational development**
- **More engaged with social, health or employment planning**

Table 4. Percent of respondents engaged with specialties, by self-identified traditional/nontraditional employment.^a

Specialty	Respondents ^a self-identifying employment as	
	Traditional planning	Non- traditional planning
<i>n</i>	267	179
Specialties associated with traditional employment		
Land use regulation ^b	70.0%	33.7%
Growth management ^b	53.6%	33.1%
Community development	49.8%	40.4%
Transportation planning ^b	42.5%	30.3%
Infrastructure planning ^b	41.9%	33.7%
Urban design ^b	37.5%	20.2%
Law ^b	35.6%	21.9%
Environmental planning ^c	35.6%	36.4%
Rural/small town planning ^b	33.8%	21.3%
Neighborhood planning ^b	29.7%	23.0%
Redevelopment ^c	28.2%	26.3%
Downtown planning ^b	27.3%	13.5%
Historic preservation ^b	23.1%	17.4%
Parks and recreation ^c	17.2%	15.2%
Specialties associated with nontraditional employment		
Employment planning	1.9%	9.0%
Social planning	2.9%	10.7%

Table 5. Sector of employment by professional association membership and traditional/nontraditional employment.

Employment sector	<i>n</i>	Professional association membership			
		Total	AICP	APA only	Neither APA nor AICP
<i>n</i>			197	189	60
Total	446	100.0%	44.2%	42.4%	13.5%
General purpose governments ^a	210	47.1%	51.3%	54.5%	10.0%
Special purpose governments ^b	64	14.3%	11.2%	15.3%	21.7%
Private firms ^c	118	26.5%	26.9%	24.3%	31.7%
Nonprofit organizations ^d	17	3.8%	3.0%	1.6%	13.3%
Universities	37	8.3%	7.6%	4.2%	23.3%



		Self-identified traditional/ nontraditional employment ^e	
Employment sector	<i>n</i>	Traditional	Non- traditional
<i>n</i>		267	179
Total	446	59.9%	40.1%
General purpose governments ^a	210	64.0%	21.8%
Special purpose governments ^b	64	9.0%	22.3%
Private firms ^c	118	20.2%	35.8%
Nonprofit organizations ^d	17	1.9%	6.7%
Universities	37	4.9%	13.4%

Table 6. Percent of respondents reporting their work frequently or often involves listed activities, by employment sector.

Activity	Total	Employment sector			
		General-purpose governments	Special-purpose governments	Private firms	Nonprofit organizations and universities
<i>n</i>	446	210	64	118	54
Policymaking					
Prepare reports	95.0%	96.7%	93.8%	95.7%	88.9%
Develop alternatives	59.5%	55.7%	70.3%	57.8%	64.8%
Prepare plans	56.7%	54.3%	48.4%	65.0%	57.7%
Develop scenarios	37.6%	27.8%	45.3%	47.0%	46.2%
Problem definition	36.0%	27.9%	43.8%	39.7%	50.0%
Administrative					
Administer program/unit	65.0%	71.8%	76.2%	44.7%	68.5%
Raise funds	18.7%	17.1%	19.0%	11.2%	40.7%
Interactive					
Organize/run meetings	76.0%	81.9%	73.4%	65.0%	79.6%
Public presentations	74.2%	79.5%	70.3%	66.7%	74.1%
Client interaction	73.7%	70.0%	62.5%	88.0%	70.4%
Negotiate with applicants, reps., etc.	50.7%	59.8%	43.8%	46.2%	33.3%

Table 6. Percent of respondents reporting their work frequently or often involves listed activities, by employment sector.

Activity	Total	Employment sector			
		General-purpose governments	Special-purpose governments	Private firms	Nonprofit organizations and universities
Analytical					
Collect data	66.2%	58.6%	69.8%	73.5%	75.9%
Analyze data	62.2%	54.3%	69.8%	69.2%	68.5%
Read and prepare maps	59.5%	65.1%	58.1%	63.3%	31.5%
Evaluate impacts	59.2%	56.2%	61.9%	64.9%	55.6%
Conduct research	47.4%	38.6%	57.8%	46.6%	71.7%
Evaluate programs	38.1%	36.5%	53.1%	30.8%	42.6%
Prepare forecasts	31.8%	24.4%	37.5%	36.8%	42.6%
Political					
Strategize to get plans adopted	60.1%	62.2%	68.8%	56.4%	50.0%
Lobby	22.9%	23.0%	26.6%	17.2%	29.6%

Note:

Activities listed demonstrated significantly different percentages of respondents from each employment sector participating frequently in the activity (Chi squared $p < 0.05$ or less), except for "Evaluate impacts."

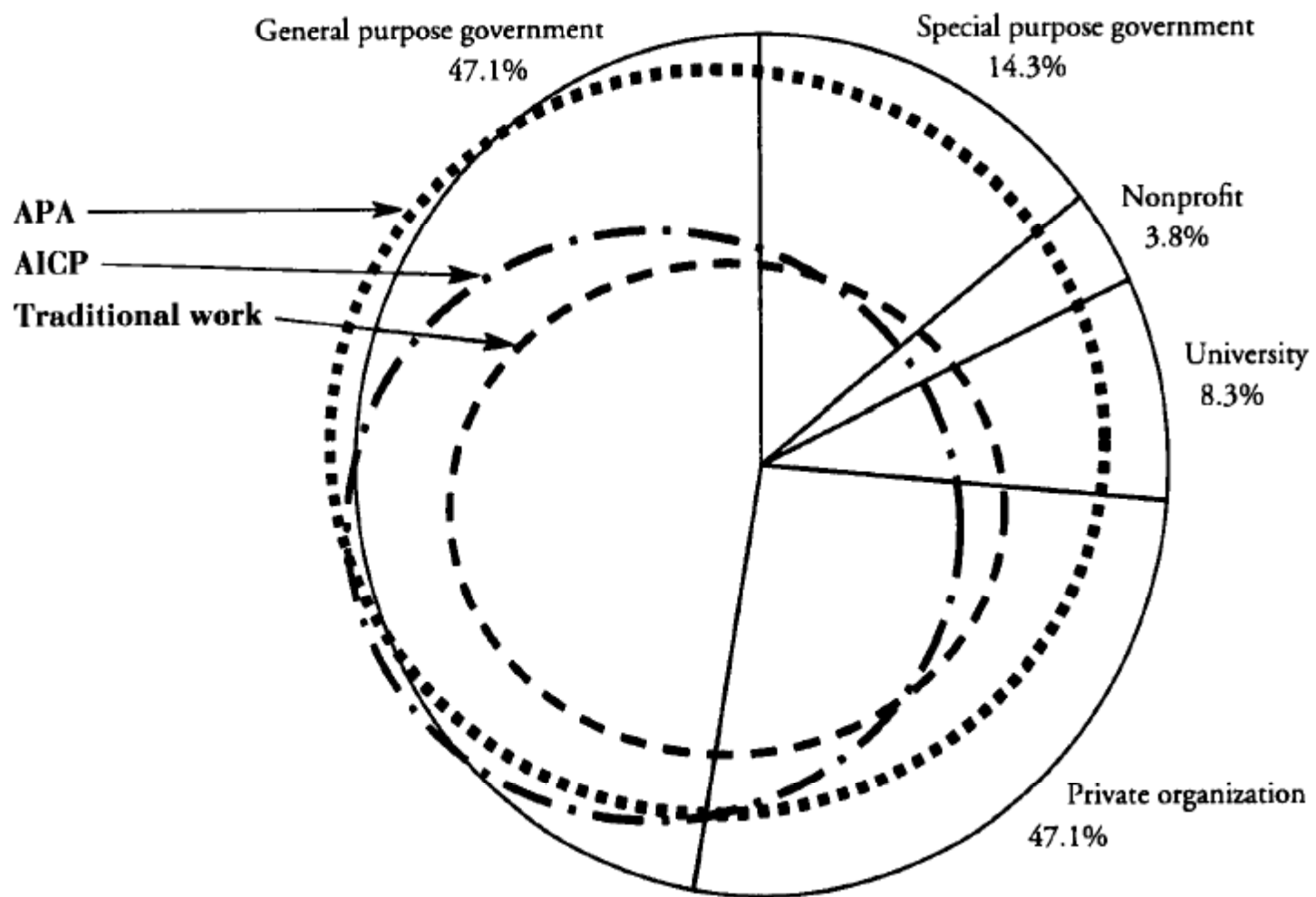


Figure 3. Employment and professional membership among surveyed respondents.

Certification and Licensure

A. If you were a planning director, whom would you hire?

- Your department, in a city of 500,000 has 30 professional staff positions (not including clerical and business office positions)
- What credentials would you require of your entry-level professional planners (usually 10 positions)?

B. If you were a firm principal, whom would you hire?

- Your planning consultancy has 30 professional staff positions (not including clerical and business office positions)
- What credentials would you require of your entry-level professional planners (usually 10 positions)?

US Planning Movement

- **1909: National Conference on City Planning**
- **1917 Am. City Planning Institute**
- **1938: American Institute of Planners**
- **1935: American Society of Planning Officials**

**1978: American Planning Association/
American Institute of Certified Planners**

Criteria for a Profession

What makes a line of work a profession?

Criteria for a Profession

(Seward Hiltner)

- **Basic principles**
- **Technical tools**
 - Tools are servants not masters
- **Operates for human welfare**
- **Self limitation**
- **Act in representation**

AICP Eligibility Requirements

Applicants must meet the following eligibility requirements before applying to take the examination:

1. Be a current member of the American Planning Association (APA).
2. Be engaged in professional planning, either currently or in the past, as defined by AICP.
3. **Have completed, at the time of application submission,** one of the combinations of education and corresponding years of professional planning experience listed in the chart below:

Level of Education*	Total Number of Years of Professional Planning Experience Required
Graduate degree in Planning from a program accredited by the PAB**	2
Bachelor's degree in Planning from a program accredited by the PAB**	3
Graduate degree in Planning from a program not accredited by the PAB	3
Any other post-graduate, graduate, or undergraduate degree***	4
No college degree	8

Professional Planning Experience

Professional planning experience, whether acquired through practice, teaching or research, must address all four of the following criteria (*a faculty member with a planning degree teaching in a planning program with at least five (5) years experience, qualifies as meeting the definition of professional planning experience*):

- 1. Influencing public decision making in the public interest.**
Recommending specific actions or choices to elected/appointed officials, private sector representatives, or others regarding public decisions concerned with social, economic, or physical change in the public interest.
- 2. Employing an appropriately comprehensive point of view.**
Appropriate comprehensiveness requires: (1) looking at the consequences (e.g., physical/environmental, social, economic/financial, governmental) of making a proposed decision; (2) conforming a proposed decision to the larger context in which it will occur; and (3) treating multiple policies, actions, or systems simultaneously when interlinkages are too great to treat separately. It does not require looking at everything at once if the above three criteria are met with a proposal, plan, or program of narrower scope.
- 3. Applying a planning process appropriate to the situation.**
This means a process which is appropriate to its place and situation in: (1) the number and order of its steps (e.g., *problem/opportunity definition, goal setting, generating alternate strategies, strategy choice, implementation, evaluation*), (2) its orientation to the future, to value change, and to resource constraints; (3) its quality of research and analysis; and (4) its format of policy, program, or plan proposal.
- 4. Involving a professional level of responsibility and resourcefulness.**
This means initiative, judgment, substantial involvement, and personal accountability for defining and preparing significant substantive elements of planning activities.

To qualify as professional planning experience, the work must meet all of the above criteria.

The specifications are:

I. History, Theory and Law [15%]

- A. History of planning
- B. Planning law
- C. Theory of planning
- D. Patterns of human settlement

II. Plan Making and Implementation [30%]

- A. Visioning and goal setting
- B. Quantitative and qualitative research methods
- C. Collecting, organizing, analyzing, and reporting and information
- D. Demographics and economics
- E. Natural and built environment
- F. Land use and development regulations
- G. Application of legal principles
- H. Environmental analysis
- I. Growth management techniques
- J. Budgets and financing options
- K. GIS/spatial analysis and information systems
- L. Policy analysis and decision making
- M. Development plan and project review
- N. Program evaluation
- O. Communications techniques
- P. Intergovernmental relationships
- Q. Stakeholder relationships
- R. Project and program management

III. Functional Areas of Practice [25%]

- A. Community development
- B. Comprehensive or long range planning
- C. Development regulation or administration

- D. Economic development and revitalization
- E. Economic analysis and forecasting
- F. Educational, institutional, or military facilities planning
- G. Energy policy
- H. Food system planning
- I. Growth management
- J. Hazard mitigation and disaster planning
- K. Historic preservation
- L. Housing
- M. Infrastructure
- N. Labor force or employment
- O. Land use
- P. Natural resources and the environment
- Q. Parks, open space and recreation
- R. Planning law
- S. Policy planning
- T. Public services
- U. Social and health services
- V. Transportation
- W. Urban design

IV. Spatial Areas of Practice [15%]

- A. Planning at national level
- B. Planning for multi-state or bi-state region
- C. Planning for state
- D. Planning for sub-state region
- E. Planning at county level
- F. Planning for urban areas
- G. Planning for suburban areas
- H. Planning for small town
- I. Corridors
- J. Neighborhoods
- K. Waterfronts
- L. Historic districts or areas
- M. Downtowns

V. Public Participation and Social Justice[10%]

- A. Public involvement planning
- B. Public participation techniques
- C. Identifying, engaging, and serving underserved groups
- D. Social justice issues, literature, and practice
- E. Working with diverse communities
- F. Coalition building

VI. AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct [5%]



The next two questions refer to the following list of authors.

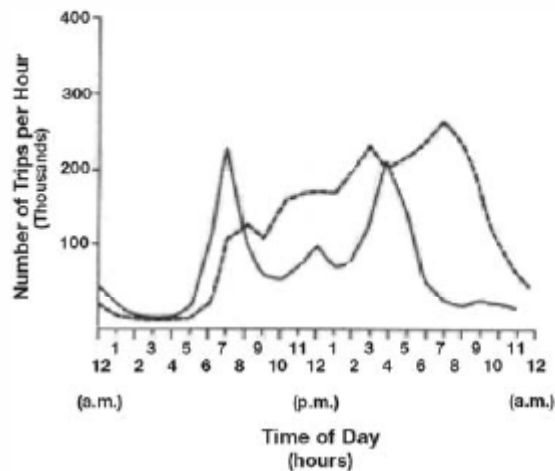
Kevin Lynch
Saul Alinsky
Ian McHarg
Richard Babcock

Select from the list of authors the one who has directly contributed to each of the following specified fields of knowledge. A selection may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

3. Analysis of the intrinsic suitability of land for urban development
 - A. Kevin Lynch
 - B. Saul Alinsky
 - C. Ian McHarg
 - D. Richard Babcock
4. Urban design and the form of the city
 - A. Kevin Lynch
 - B. Saul Alinsky
 - C. Ian McHarg
 - D. Richard Babcock

Industry	Local Employment	National Employment
X	3%	6%
Y	10%	7%
Z	11%	3%

5. Listed above are two types of employment percentages for industries X,Y, and Z in a metropolitan area. The local employment for each industry is listed as a percent of total local employment, and the national employment in each industry is listed as a percent of total national employment. Under the location quotient method, an economic planner can assign which of these industries to the export sector of the metropolitan area?
 - A. X only
 - B. Y only
 - C. Z only
 - D. Y and Z only
6. Ebenezer Howard is best known for the concept of self-sufficient towns with mixed economies which are called?
 - A. new towns
 - B. garden cities
 - C. planned unit developments
 - D. suburbs



8. The two lines on the graph on page 11 best represent which of the following combinations of travel behavior in a metropolitan area of 2 million population?

- A. Transit and private automobile trips
- B. Weekday and weekend trips
- C. All work and nonwork trips
- D. Office and retail-generated trips

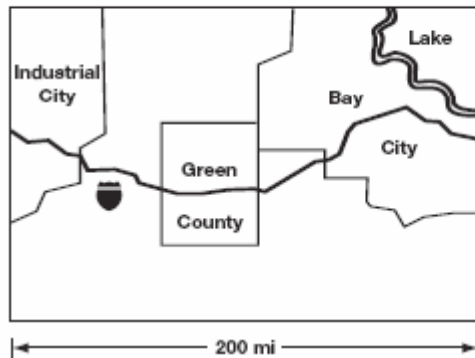
13. The rational comprehensive method for decision making requires all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. clarification of values
- B. consideration of extensive data
- C. anecdotal information
- D. consideration of all relevant factors

The next two questions refer to the following information.

The desirability and feasibility of a proposed shopping center are to be evaluated. The primary concerns are that conditions of the city zoning ordinance be met and that the project be a profitable venture. The developer owns a 30-acre parcel and proposes to construct a 250,000-square-foot leasable area with 1,300 on-site parking spaces. The shopping center will serve a trade area that contains 20,000 households. The average household disposable income is \$12,000. The shopping center will have a 50:50 split of square footage between convenience and shoppers' goods.

9. Which of the following would be appropriate in a shopping center of this size?
- A. A major grocery and a drug store as prime tenants
 - B. Either a department or discount store as the anchor tenant
 - C. Three department stores of approximately the same size
 - D. A series of smaller stores rather than an anchor tenant
10. If an average of 400 square feet is needed to accommodate each parking space and associated driveways, what would be the approximate acreage of the blacktop area of the site?
- A. Less than 10 acres
 - B. Between 10 and 15 acres
 - C. Between 15 and 20 acres
 - D. More than 20 acres



16. Green County, shown in the map above, contains some of the best farmland in the state. Which of the following steps should the Green County planner recommend to protect this valuable farmland from industrial or commercial development?
- Zone all of Green County as farmland and invite farmers to be members of the zoning board of appeals.
 - Propose a moratorium on sewer connections for Green County.
 - Identify priority farmland areas in Green County and modify the zoning ordinances appropriately.
 - Promote construction of another limited access highway between Industrial City and Bay City to lower development pressures.

19. The planning director of a small city wants to get as much public input as possible on a city-wide study. Which of the following would be the LEAST effective method of stimulating citizen participation?
- Contacting neighborhood leaders, advising them of the study, and asking them to report neighborhood reaction
 - Completing the study, printing the final report, and asking for citizen comments on it
 - Preparing press releases that give the general scope of the study and asking for comments from the general public
 - Offering to address interested neighborhood or other civic groups on the subject of the study

5. Written Examination Scoring, 1977 to 2002

YEAR	TEST TAKERS	PASSING %
1977	36	83
1978	420	61
1979	1522	59
1980	551	51
1981	416	59
1982	558	60
1983	449	57
1984	498	57
1985	471	60
1986	428	54
1987	598	54
1988	490	62
1989	676	63
1990	859	50
1991	830	62
1992	910	61
1993	910	74

1998	1156	76
1999	1290	79
2000	1331	76
2001	1334	75
2002	1377	57

1.1 Certification Maintenance (CM) Requirements for Certified Planners

Within each two-year period, AICP certified planners will be required to engage in at least 32 credits of eligible professional development activities.

Each two-year period begins on January 1.

No minimum number of credits need be logged per year so long as 32 qualifying credits are logged in during each two-year reporting period.

A four-month grace period, beyond the two-year reporting cycle, may be used to complete the Certification Maintenance credit requirements. Any credits used in a grace period cannot be double counted towards the next reporting cycle. A maximum of 16 excess credits can be carried over to the next reporting cycle.

If AICP Certification Maintenance requirements are not met within four years, an AICP member will lose AICP certification and will be obliged to seek recertification in order to retain the AICP credential. See Section 1.5 for exemptions and waivers.

All 32 credits may be earned from APA, APA-sponsored, PAB graduate degree courses or registered providers.

- Volunteer, unpaid planning instruction may qualify when carried out through these mechanisms. Certification Maintenance credit may be earned only once for teaching a particular course or seminar or for presenting a professional paper. The amount of credit equals the length of the presentation in hours plus one hour for preparation.
- Qualifying credits that satisfy the continuing education needs of another professional association can be counted for both Certification Maintenance and the other association's continuing education requirements.
- Faculty holding tenured or tenure-track positions in an accredited university may qualify for CM credit for the publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal approved by APA/AICP and using a double-blind review process. The amount of credit is four hours per article.

A minimum of 1.5 credits will be on the topic of ethics. These credits cannot be carried over to the next reporting cycle.

A minimum of 1.5 credits will be on the topic of current planning law. These credits cannot be carried over to the next two-year reporting cycle.

Licensure and Registration

- **New Jersey “PP” License**
 - AICP Exam + NJ Exam
 - Or, registration as Arch or Engineer allows planning work in lieu of PP license.
- **Michigan “Professional Community Planner”**
 - Title only
 - AICP Exam + Mich M/C test + Design Problem
 - Code of conduct
- **Georgia’s 1977 statute**
 - Required L.Arch license to ‘sign’ comp plan
- **Florida History**
 - 1977 FAPA initiative: offer of one seat on Arch licensing board
 - 1994: FAPA membership voted against
- **2007: Landscape Architects licensed in 22 states.**