The Architect's Journey to Specification

Artificial Intelligence Adoption in Architecture Firms: Opportunities & Risks

In Collaboration with Deltek constructconnect

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AIA would like to thank Deltek and ConstructConnect for their support of this research. The work would not have been possible without their contributions.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION AND DATA TABULATION

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Letter from the CEO

Architects and designers play a critical role in creating and adapting spaces that enable our communities to thrive. Their work demands balancing art and science, alongside managing their firms. To accomplish these goals, architects and design professionals are increasingly seeking efficiency and innovations to maximize the effectiveness of their work.

In 2016, AIA launched the first *Journey to Specification* research study. Since that time, we have built a series that has investigated multiple dimensions of the intersection between architects and products and materials. In 2023, we found that architects were anticipating the increased importance of artificial intelligence (AI) in their work. That provided inspiration for this year's focus—studying AI's place in the practice of architecture.

Our study quantifies the current adoption and use of AI and reveals opportunity areas and knowledge gaps where AIA and its partners can provide resources and support the responsible use of AI in the AEC industry. The study reveals that architects are curious and optimistic about AI, but also cautious in their adoption.

The architecture profession is rich in innovation and embracing technology to enhance productivity. AI is the latest of those modernizations, and this study is an important step to us quantifying and tracking its adoption in the coming years. The insights of this report add an interesting dimension to our *Journey to Specification* series, and we're excited to share it with the industry.

LAKISHA ANN WOODS, CAE
Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer
The American Institute of Architects

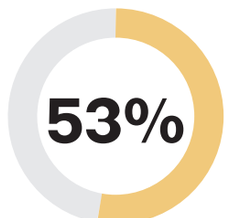
Chapter 1

Key findings

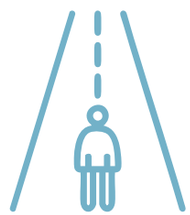
Key findings

This research report explores perceptions of artificial intelligence (AI) across the architecture and design profession.

It quantifies the current adoption and use of AI across AIA members, as well as the opportunities and concerns about its increased use in their careers. The study maps AI against inefficiencies of architecture and design work to further reveal the most extensive opportunity areas for the profession. The research also uncovers gaps in knowledge around AI and ways AIA and its partners can help support the responsible use of AI in the architecture and design industry.

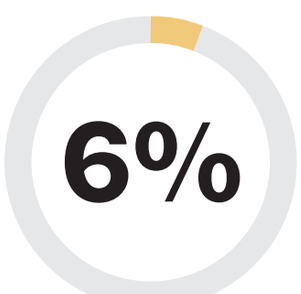


Half of architects (53%) have experimented with AI but not started using it regularly with the same three top applications that the adopters use regularly.



Adoption

Most architectural professionals have tried using AI, but few regularly use it—and most firms have not started implementing it. However, interest in the topic is high in the profession.



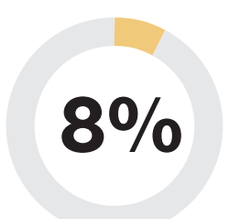
Only 6% of the profession regularly use AI for their jobs.

The most common applications are chatbots, image generators, and grammar/text analytics (e.g., correcting errors).

50 years

Experimentation and usage of AI are driven significantly more by architects aged 50 or younger.

Significantly more architects aged 35-50 have used chatbots, while significantly more architects under 35 have used image generators.



Overall, only 8% of firms have implemented AI solutions into their practice, with a further 20% currently working on implementing solutions.

This is driven significantly more by large firms (50+ employees), the early adopters in this space.

Key findings

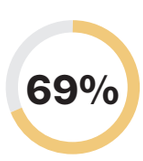
Perceptions

Architects and design professionals are optimistic about AI's potential to increase the efficiencies of their practices, particularly in automation and time-intensive tasks. However, they have many concerns about its use.

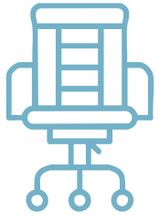
Optimism

Three-quarters of the profession are optimistic

about AI automating manual tasks, thus saving time and streamlining new product research.



Most also expect it to offer inspiration.



Firm leaders are more optimistic than project architects, especially about AI's potential to improve product research, file review, and drawings.

Concerns

Nearly all (90%) of architectural professionals are concerned about:

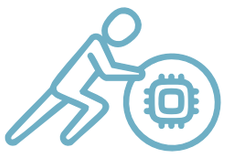
- Inaccuracies of AI outputs (e.g., mistakes or misleading information)
- Unintended consequences (e.g., how data and models might be misused)
- Security (e.g., how data is stored and the potential for hacks)
- Authenticity (e.g., distinguishing human-made fromAI-generated content)
- Transparency (e.g., where data is stored and how it is used)

Architects aged 50 or younger are significantly more concerned about AI, likely because they have more direct experience in using or trailing AI tools than their older colleagues and expect it to affect a more extended period of their careers.

Key findings

Opportunities

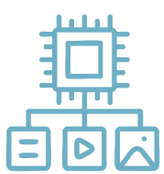
Early AI adoption has focused on accessible applications. However, the largest opportunities are in simplifying more complex tasks and improving cumbersome processes.



Firms are least efficient at updating product lists, cost/time estimation, writing complex specifications, and conducting efficient product research, yet **the use of AI in these areas is low, and solutions are potentially challenging for firms to adopt**.

There is a significant opportunity for technological solutions, including AI ones, to improve inefficient processes in firms.
51% of architectural professionals consider their firm inefficient at updating product libraries, yet only 4% have tried to apply AI to improve that process.

AI has mainly been used or explored in areas of work that are already fairly efficient, such as client communications (23%) and code compliance (16%).
This suggests that early firm adoption has focused on AI solutions that are easier to adopt versus taking a need-based adoption approach.



The most common firm-wide applications of AI are in content production (44%)
including tasks such as image/video generation/manipulation, marketing messaging, and grammar review.

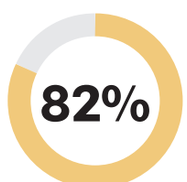
Learning

Architecture and design professionals are very interested in education and information about AI and, across most areas, are open to any organization providing that training.

More than three-quarters (78%) of the profession want to learn more about the potential of AI in their industry.

Many topics are of interest to this group, but the most significant ones are:

- Content about the most useful AI tools for architects
- Continuing education about AI in architecture
- Content about risks and security considerations of using AI
- Training about the use of AI in architecture



of architects are interested in a charter for responsible use of AI in architecture
pointing to the profession's concerns and desire to accelerate adoption.

Chapter 2

Perceptions of AI

Perceptions of AI

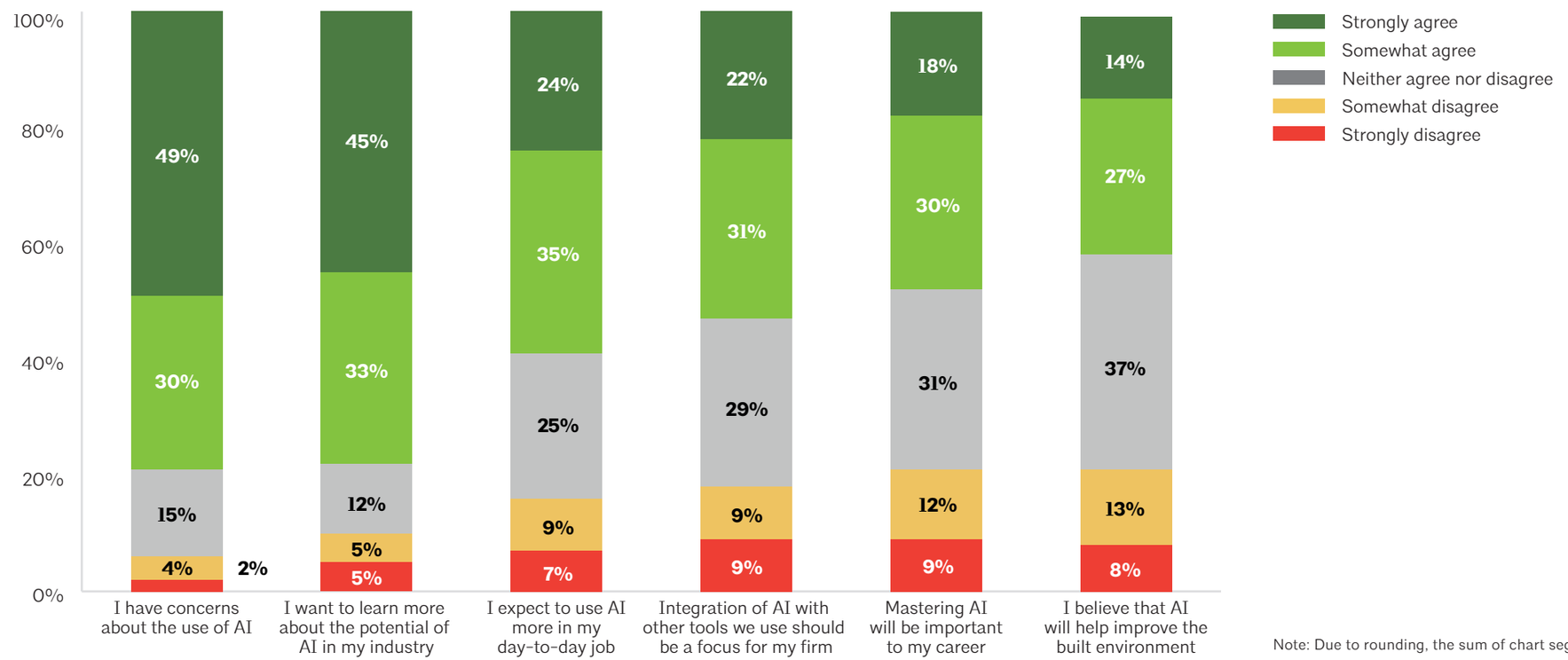
There is significant interest in artificial intelligence (AI) across the architectural profession.

While architectural professionals want to learn more about AI's potential in their industry, more than three-quarters (78%) have concerns about its use.

The majority also expect to use AI more and that integrating AI with other current tools should be a focus for their firm (59% and 53%, respectively). Although there are mixed views on whether AI will be a force for improving the built environment, nearly half (48%) feel AI will be necessary to their career. Of those who believe it would help their career, it was most often cited by midcareer professionals (35–50 years old) vs. younger and older colleagues, at 47% and 43%, respectively, as well as those working at larger firms (53%) where AI is currently more heavily adopted.

The majority of architecture professionals want to learn more about the potential of AI in their industry but have concerns about its use.

% of respondents reporting if they agree or disagree with each statement about AI



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of chart segments may differ from a reported aggregate.

Perceptions of AI

Some notable differences in perspectives across respondents:

- **Small firms:** Respondents at small firms seem less convinced of the incorporation of AI compared to other-sized firms—they were the least interested in learning more about AI. They were also the least likely to agree that AI will be a more significant part of their day-to-day work or that integration of AI should be a focus at their firm.
- **Younger respondents:** Those under 35 were also less interested in learning more about AI (63% compared to 82% and 79% for those aged 35–50 and those over 50, respectively). Accordingly, respondents 50 or younger were also more likely to have concerns about AI (total average of 83%) than those over 50 (74%). Younger professionals' higher level of awareness of AI may contribute to their cautiousness and interest levels.
- **Senior leaders:** Those leading firms are more interested in learning about AI, with 82% interested in learning about its potential—significantly higher than other respondents (74%).

Firm leaders are significantly more interested in learning about the potential of AI, while small firms are the least interested

% of respondents reporting if they agree with each statement about AI by job role, age, and firm size

		JOB ROLE		AGE			FIRM SIZE		
	All respondents	Principal/ partner	Project architect	Under 35	35 to 50	Over 50	Small (fewer than 10 employees)	Midsize (10 to 49 employees)	Large (50 or more employees)
I have concerns about the use of AI	78%	78%	79%	84%	83%	74%	78%	79%	78%
I want to learn more about the potential of AI in my industry	78%	82%	74%	63%	82%	79%	73%	85%	77%
I expect to use AI more in my day-to-day job	59%	60%	58%	53%	63%	58%	52%	62%	63%
Integration of AI with other tools we use should be a focus for my firm	53%	55%	51%	47%	56%	53%	44%	60%	57%
Mastering AI will be important to my career	48%	45%	51%	47%	57%	43%	45%	46%	53%
I believe that AI will help improve the built environment	41%	43%	39%	47%	37%	42%	37%	43%	43%

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Concerns around AI

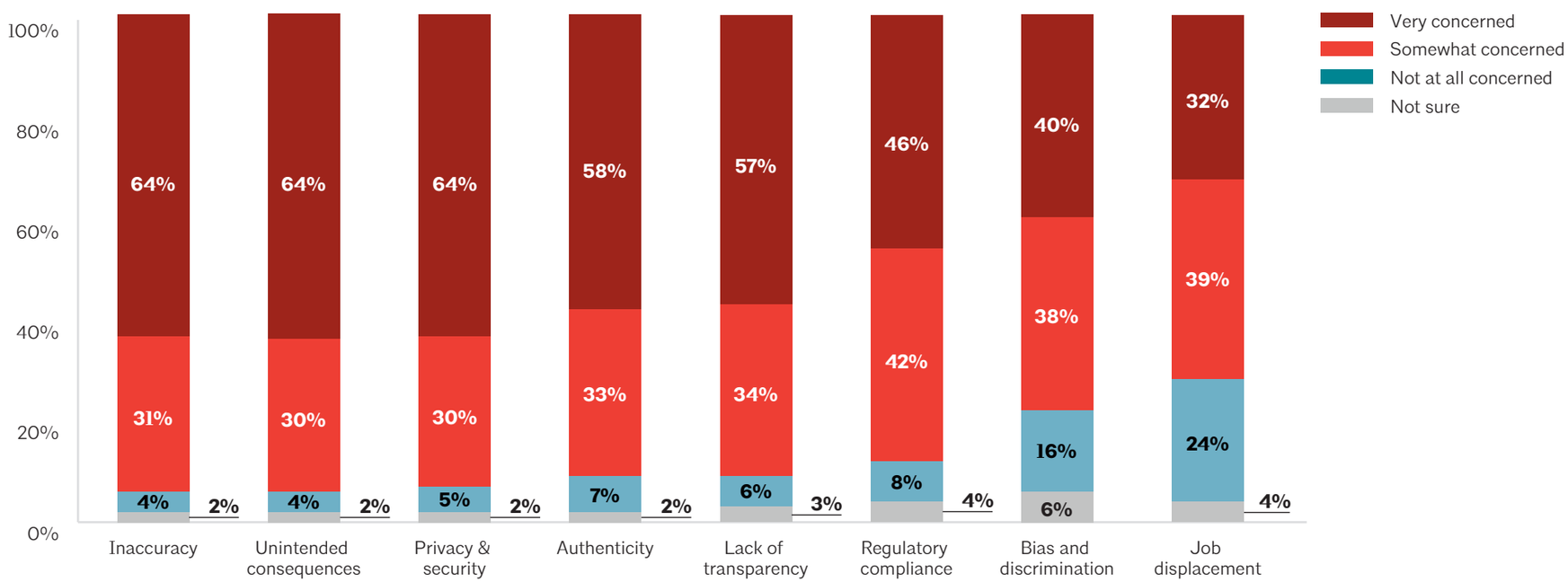
While many architects are interested in AI, nearly all have a wide range of concerns about its use.

Over half of respondents cited unintended consequences, inaccuracies, security, and authenticity, as very concerning, and less than a tenth had no concern in these areas.

All of the potential risks of using AI in architecture were somewhat concerning to the overwhelming majority of architects.

Architects and designers have a wide range of concerns about the use of AI

% of respondents indicating how concerned they are about the following aspects of using AI in architecture



Concerns around AI

Some notable differences in perspectives across respondents:

- **Younger respondents:** Architects under 51 have a higher range of concerns than their counterparts. This may be due to the younger cohort's higher experience with AI, making them more attuned to the negative consequences of its use.
- **Larger firms:** Those working at large firms were also significantly more likely to report being very concerned across multiple aspects, likely due to the larger share of younger staff at these firms and more widespread adoption of AI.

Large firms and architects under 51 are significantly more likely to report being very concerned about many aspects of AI

% of respondents reporting if they are very concerned with each aspect of using AI by job role, age, and firm size

		JOB ROLE		AGE			FIRM SIZE		
	All respondents	Principal/ partner	Project architect	Under 35	35 to 50	Over 50	Small (fewer than 10 employees)	Midsize (10 to 49 employees)	Large (50 or more employees)
Inaccuracy	64%	62%	66%	73%	71%	58%	60%	68%	65%
Unintended consequences	64%	61%	68%	66%	67%	62%	57%	63%	72%
Privacy & security	64%	64%	64%	61%	68%	62%	60%	61%	70%
Authenticity	58%	53%	62%	64%	59%	56%	48%	61%	65%
Lack of transparency	57%	52%	61%	67%	62%	52%	51%	58%	62%
Regulatory compliance	46%	43%	49%	52%	53%	41%	44%	38%	56%
Bias and discrimination	40%	35%	45%	53%	48%	32%	36%	38%	46%
Job displacement	32%	28%	36%	31%	42%	26%	35%	28%	32%

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

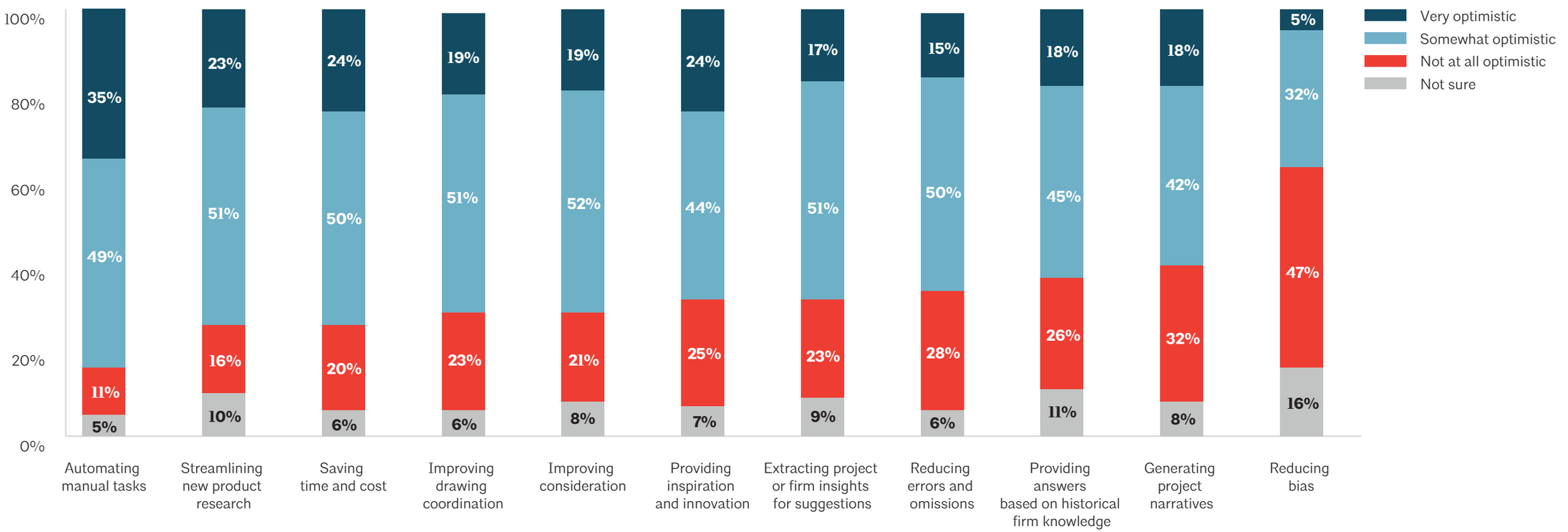
Optimism about AI in architecture

Despite concerns about AI, architectural professionals are optimistic about many aspects of using AI.

Architects are most optimistic about being able to automate manual tasks to save time and help with product research, according to 84% and 74% of respondents, respectively. Architects were least optimistic about AI's ability to reduce bias, with more seeing unintentional bias and discrimination as a risk of AI rather than seeing bias reduction as a potential benefit of AI adoption.

Architects and designers are most optimistic about using AI to automate manual tasks to save time and to help with product research

% of respondents reporting how optimistic they are about the following aspects of using AI in architecture



Due to rounding, the sum of segments may not add to 100%.

Optimism about AI in architecture

Some notable differences in perspectives across respondents:

- **Firm leaders:** Not surprisingly, firm leaders are more optimistic about the potential aspects of AI compared to those who are not principals—most significantly when it comes to its ability to improve product research and drawings, inspire, and reduce bias.
- **Older respondents:** Correlated with firm leadership, respondents over 50 were significantly more optimistic about AI's potential to improve product research and file review, provide answers based on historical firm knowledge, and reduce bias.
- **Technology decision-makers:** Architects involved in technology decisions at their firm are more optimistic about AI for product research and its potential to reduce errors and omissions.
- **Midsized firms:** Compared to other sizes of firms, respondents from midsized firms were more likely to report optimism about saving time and money and improving drawing coordination.

Firm leaders are more optimistic about the potential of AI to improve product research, improve drawings, provide inspiration, and reduce bias

% of respondents reporting they are very or somewhat optimistic about the following aspects of using AI in architecture by job role, age, decision-making role, and firm size

		JOB ROLE		AGE			FIRM SIZE			DECISION-MAKING	
	All respondents	Principal/ partner	Project architect	Under 35	35 to 50	Over 50	Small (fewer than 10 employees)	Midsize (10 to 49 employees)	Large (50 or more employees)	Technology decision-maker	Technology user
Automating manual tasks	84%	84%	85%	86%	84%	84%	80%	86%	87%	84%	84%
Streamlining new product research	74%	78%	70%	70%	69%	78%	75%	79%	69%	77%	67%
Saving time and cost	74%	73%	75%	72%	73%	75%	68%	80%	75%	75%	72%
Improving drawing coordination	71%	75%	67%	61%	70%	73%	70%	76%	66%	71%	69%
Improving consideration	71%	73%	68%	61%	66%	76%	68%	73%	71%	71%	71%
Providing inspiration and innovation	69%	72%	65%	67%	65%	71%	67%	69%	70%	68%	70%
Extracting project or firm insights for suggestions	69%	69%	68%	67%	69%	68%	65%	71%	70%	68%	69%
Reducing errors and omissions	65%	68%	62%	58%	63%	68%	67%	68%	61%	67%	59%
Providing answers based on historical firm knowledge	62%	64%	61%	53%	61%	66%	60%	63%	65%	64%	58%
Generating project narratives	60%	61%	58%	50%	58%	62%	56%	61%	62%	61%	57%
Reducing bias	37%	41%	33%	33%	33%	40%	38%	41%	33%	39%	32%

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Chapter 3

Adoption of AI

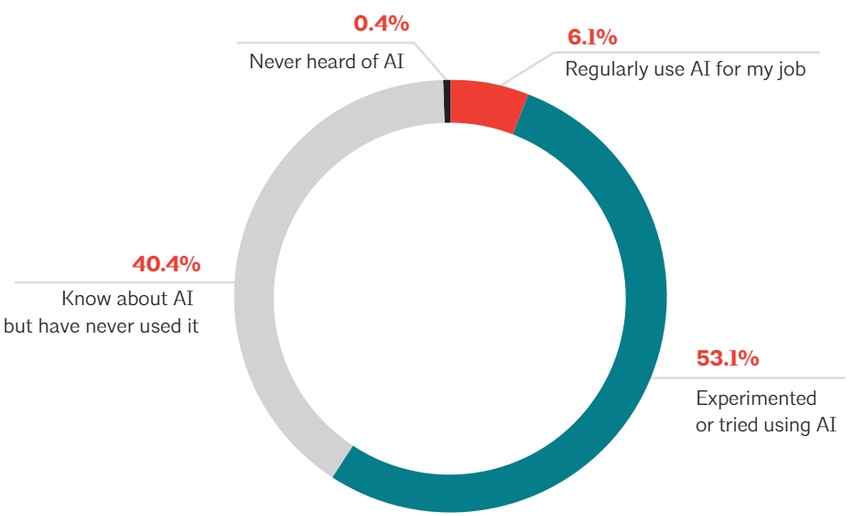
Familiarity with AI

While there is a high curiosity about the use of AI, its use is relatively low.

Over half of architectural professionals have experience with AI, but only 6% regularly use it in their practice. As expected, as architects age, their experience with AI decreases—nearly three-fourths (74%) of professionals under 35 years old have experience in AI, compared with two-thirds (67%) of those 35–50 and just over half (52%) of those over 50. Those at large firms were also significantly more likely to have experience with AI—66% vs. 55% of midsized firms and 53% of small firms.

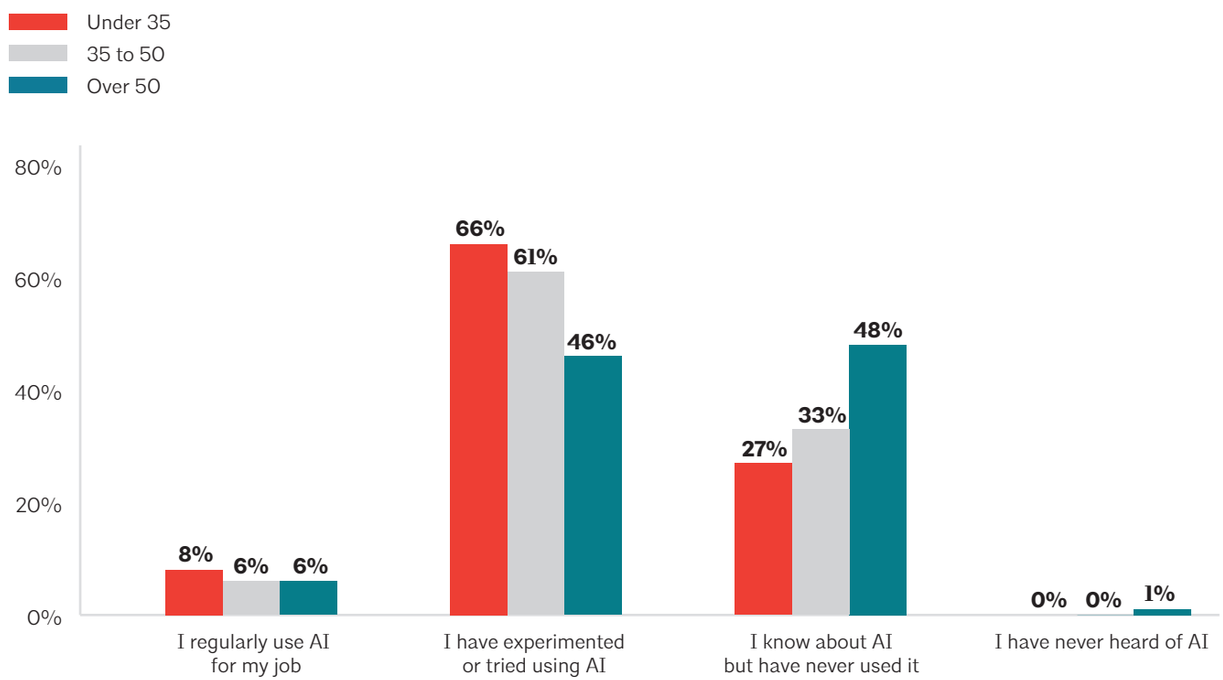
Only 6% of respondents use AI regularly, though over half have experimented with it

% of respondents reporting their familiarity with AI



Most architectural professionals under 51 years of age have experimented with AI or used it regularly for their job

% of respondents reporting their familiarity with AI by age



AI use

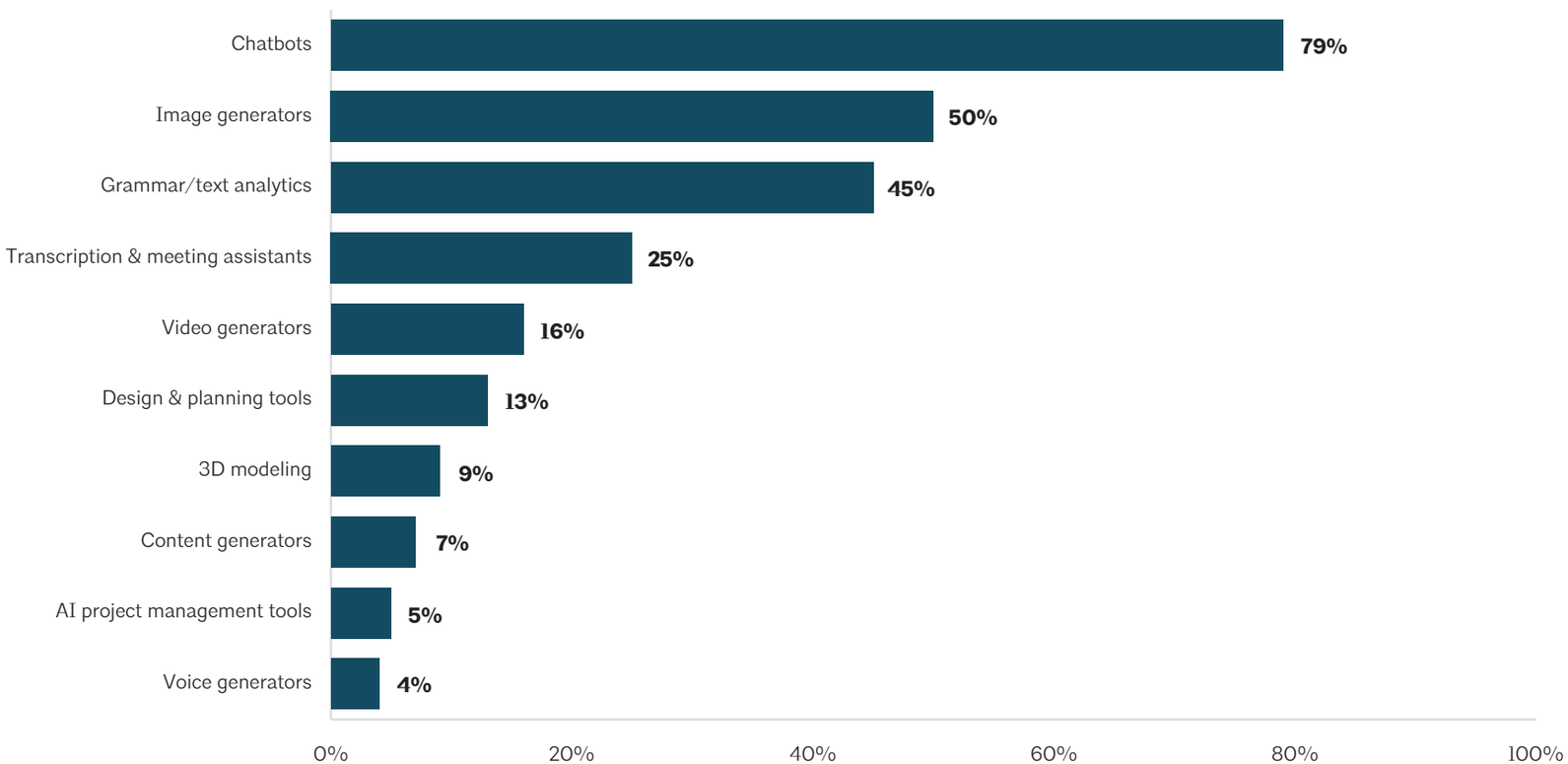
Among architectural professionals who have at least some experience with AI, the most used tools are chatbots (79%), image generators (50%), and grammar/text analytics (45%).

Adoption of AI tools with applications in architecture, such as 3D modeling and design/planning tools, remains low.

Of the 6% of respondents who use AI regularly, AI solutions are more widely adopted: 91% use chatbots, 70% use image generators, and 61% use grammar support/text analytics.

Chatbots are the predominant source of AI use

% of respondents reporting which types of solutions they have used or experimented with



AI use

Some notable differences in perspectives across different respondent demographics:

- **Technical decision-makers:** These respondents are more likely to have tried a range of AI tools, including those with applications in architecture—such as design and planning tools (15%) and 3D modeling (11%)—compared to around 5% for others.
- **Younger professionals:**
  - Respondents under 35 are significantly more likely to have tried using image generators, at 66% vs. 41% for those over 50.
  - Those under 51 are significantly more likely to have tried using chatbots, at 87% vs. 71% for those older.

Technical decision-makers are more likely to have tried a range of AI tools

% of respondents reporting which types of solutions they have used or experimented with by decision-making role, age, and firm size

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

		AGE			FIRM SIZE			DECISION-MAKING	
	All respondents	Under 35	35 to 50	Over 50	Small (fewer than 10 employees)	Midsize (10 to 49 employees)	Large (50 or more employees)	Technology decision-maker	Technology user
Chatbots	79%	87%	87%	71%	83%	70%	83%	80%	79%
Image generators	50%	66%	55%	41%	48%	50%	52%	51%	45%
Grammar/text analytics	45%	49%	44%	46%	39%	50%	48%	46%	43%
Transcription & meeting assistants	25%	21%	24%	26%	15%	30%	29%	28%	14%
Video generators	16%	19%	20%	12%	20%	13%	16%	18%	12%
Design & planning tools	13%	13%	11%	14%	13%	10%	15%	15%	5%
3D modeling	9%	6%	10%	9%	8%	11%	9%	11%	4%
Content generators	7%	13%	4%	7%	7%	5%	8%	8%	3%
AI project management tools	5%	4%	7%	4%	7%	5%	4%	6%	3%
Voice generators	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	3%

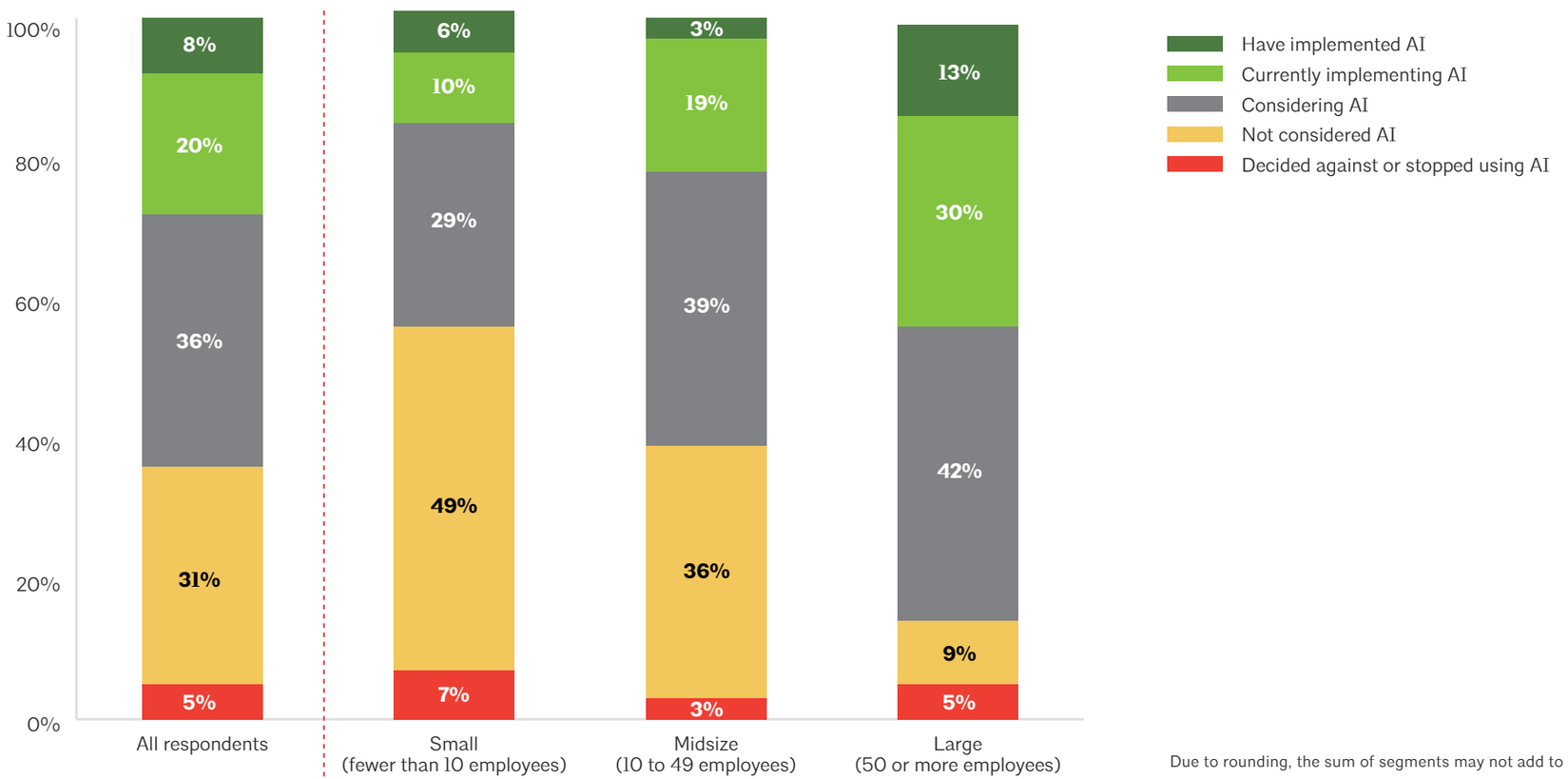
AI use

While most architects have experimented with AI, only 28% of firms are currently integrating it into their practice.

Even fewer, only 8%, reported they have already implemented AI into their practices. Large firms were significantly more likely to report either implementing or have implemented AI, 43% compared to less than a quarter of firms of other sizes. Among smaller firms, a substantial share—36%—have decided against or are not considering AI use.

Large firms are leading the adoption of AI in the industry

% of respondents reporting which statement best describes their firm's current use of AI by firm size



Due to rounding, the sum of segments may not add to 100%.

Drivers of AI use

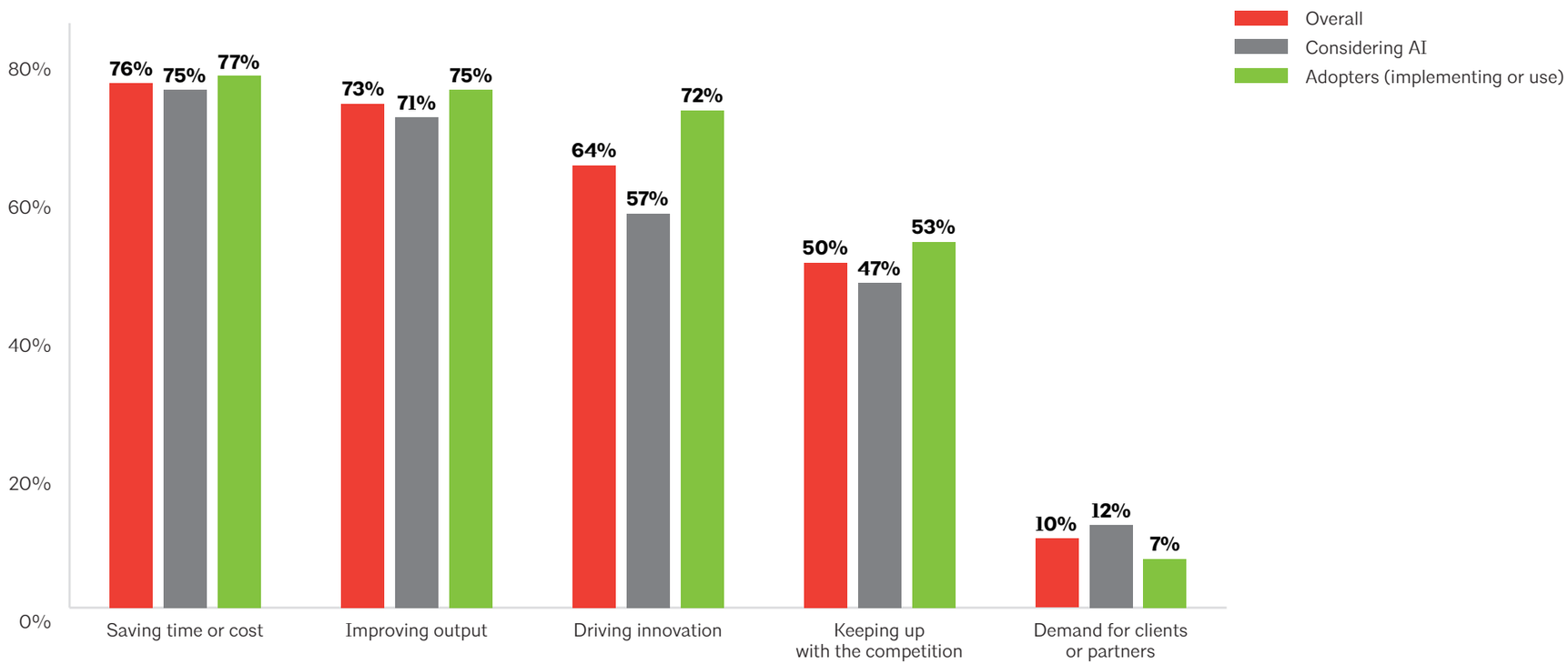
Among firms who have adopted or are considering adopting AI, around 3 out of 4 did so to reduce costs and enhance productivity.

Few firms reported demand from clients or partners as a reason for adopting AI.

- Firms that reported implementing or already using AI were significantly more motivated by driving innovation than those that have yet to start adoption.
- Mid-sized firms were more likely to report using AI to keep up with competition (60%) than small firms (39%).

Three out of four firms who have adopted or considered adopting AI did so to reduce costs and enhance productivity

% of respondents reporting the reasons that have led their firm to consider or use AI among those that reported considering, currently implementing, or have implemented AI



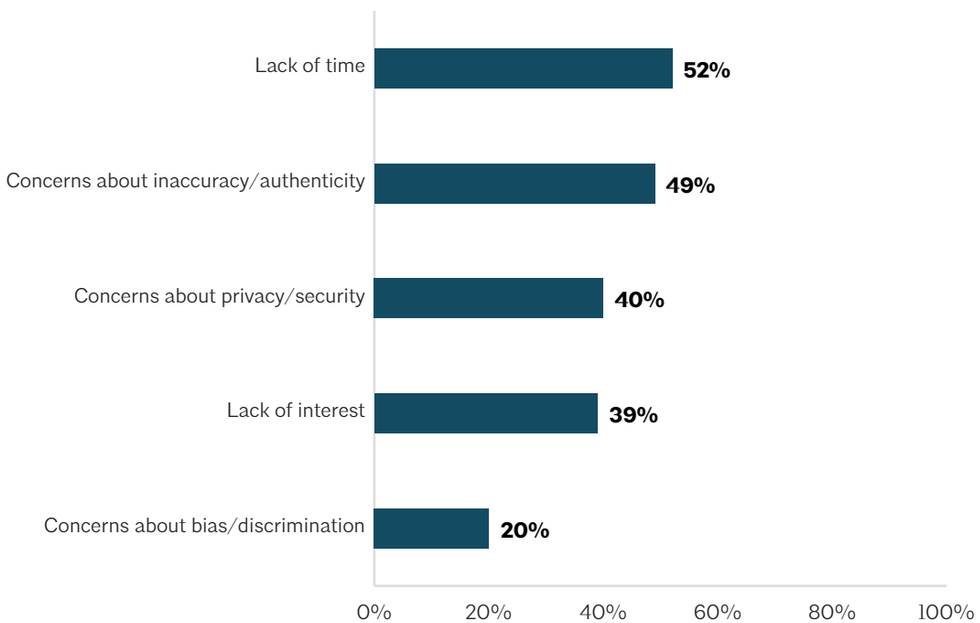
Reasons for not using AI

Firms not considering AI most commonly reported lack of time (52%) or concerns about inaccuracies/authenticity (49%) as their reasons for not adopting.

Other reasons respondents gave for their firm not using or considering AI were unfamiliarity with AI and the newness of the tools, which made them unsure of how to use AI in the architectural field. There weren't substantial differences across different respondent demographics, other than the significantly higher share of midsized firms reporting that a lack of interest was behind their reason for not adopting AI—with 51% of midsized firms reporting this versus 33% of small firms and 39% of larger firms.

Firms who are not considering AI either lack the time or have concerns about inaccuracies or security

% of respondents reporting the reasons that have led their firm not to consider or use AI among those that reported not considering AI or deciding against it



Chapter 4

The AI opportunity

Artificial intelligence is being adopted across industries to help create efficiencies and improve productivity. For the architectural profession, there are several areas where AI may help augment the work of an architect. To make that analysis, we first assessed the areas of inefficiency and then mapped them against AI use.

Firm efficiency

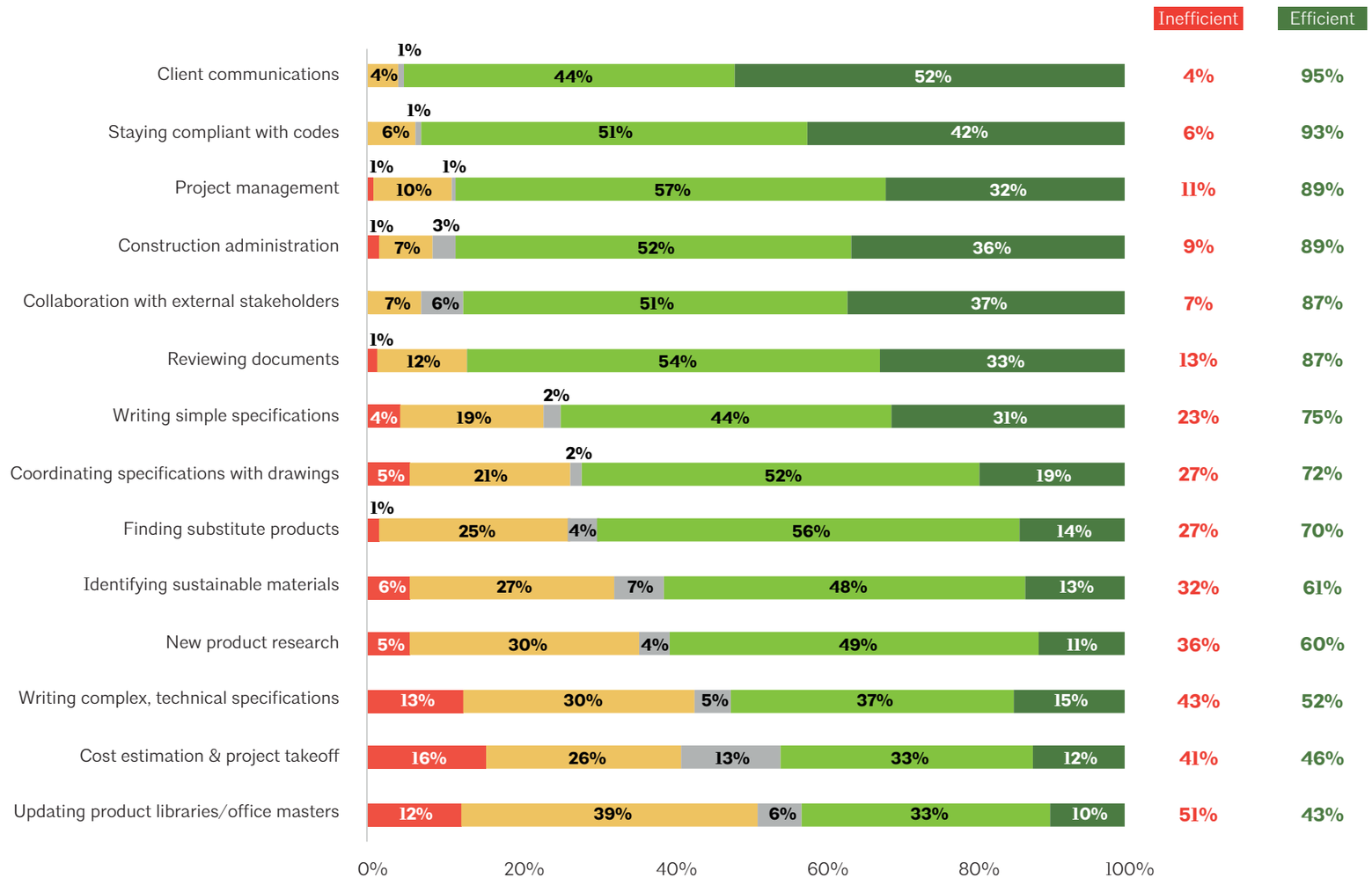
Of everyday tasks architectural professionals perform, they reported being least efficient at updating product lists, estimation, complex specifications, and product research.

These inefficiencies provide significant opportunities for AI tools and support.

- Large firms were significantly more likely to report being efficient at complex specifications (61%) and updating product lists (49%) compared with small firms (at 45% and 38%, respectively). This suggests a potential area for small firms to focus their AI use.
- Nearly all respondents reported being efficient in client communications and code compliance (over 90%).

Architectural professionals are least efficient at updating product lists, estimation, complex specifications, and product research

% of respondents reporting how efficient they would say their firm is at each of the following tasks. % reporting very inefficient/not very efficient and very efficient/mostly efficient for each task



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of chart segments may differ from a reported aggregate.

Approach to using AI

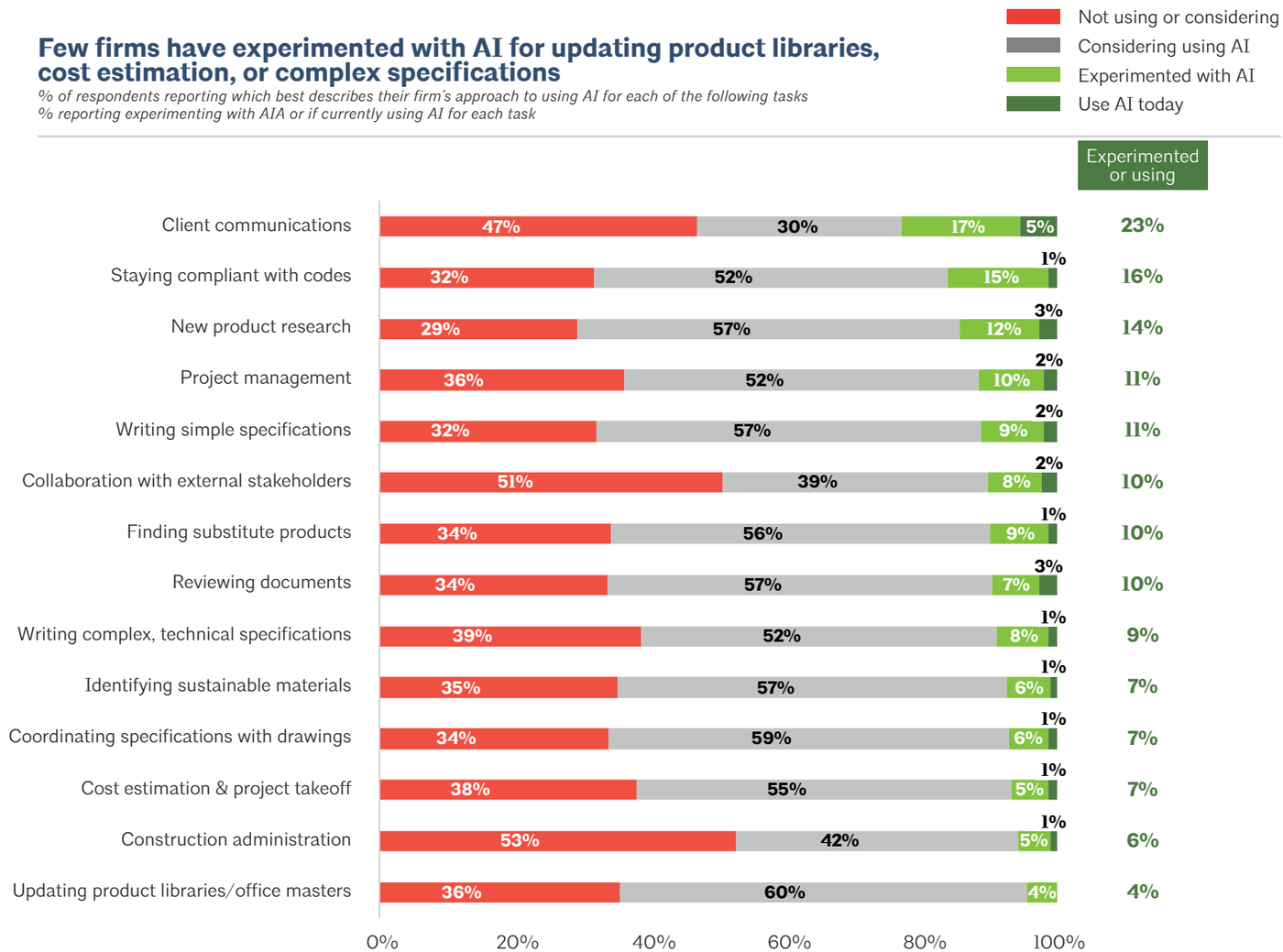
In terms of where AI could help improve some inefficiencies, very few firms have experimented with AI as a solution.

Less than 10% of respondents note that their firms are using AI for updating product libraries, cost estimation/takeoff, and complex specifications despite these tasks being among the least efficient processes. However, though few have reported experimenting with or using AI for these processes, over half are considering it—suggesting there is some awareness by the profession that AI may help improve efficiency.

Firms are most commonly using or experimenting with AI for client communications (23%) despite firms already being efficient at communication tasks. Further, over half of firms are not using or considering AI to help collaborate with stakeholders or construction administration.

Few firms have experimented with AI for updating product libraries, cost estimation, or complex specifications

% of respondents reporting which best describes their firm's approach to using AI for each of the following tasks
% reporting experimenting with AIA or if currently using AI for each task

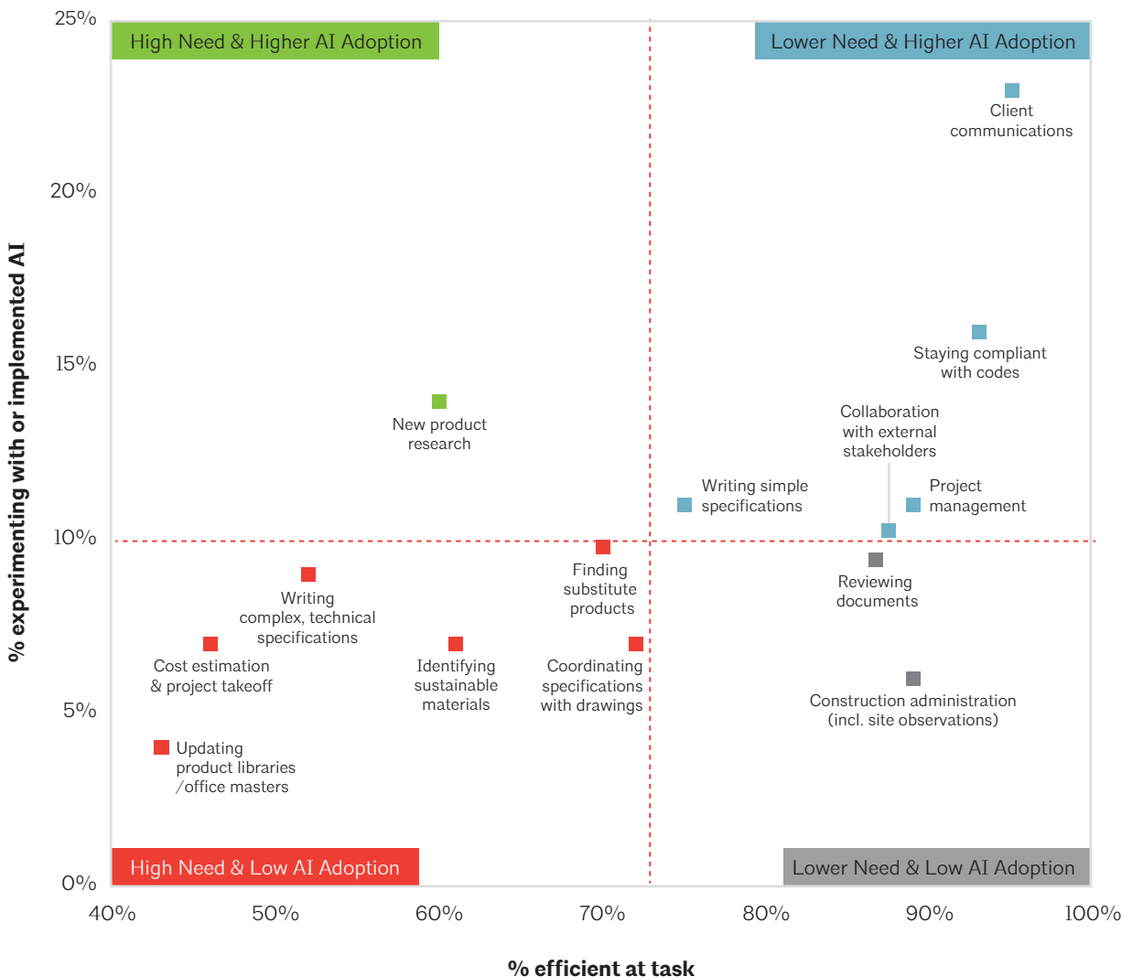


Approach to using AI

There are a high number of inefficient processes where AI may improve productivity for firms.
However, for now, the early adoption of AI has focused on already fairly efficient processes.
Complex specifications, cost estimation, updating product lists, identifying sustainable materials, substituting products, and coordinating specifications with drawings are the areas with the most improvement opportunities through AI.

Early adoption of AI has focused on processes that are already reasonably efficient

% of respondents reporting how efficient their firm is at the following tasks by their firm's approach to using AI for each



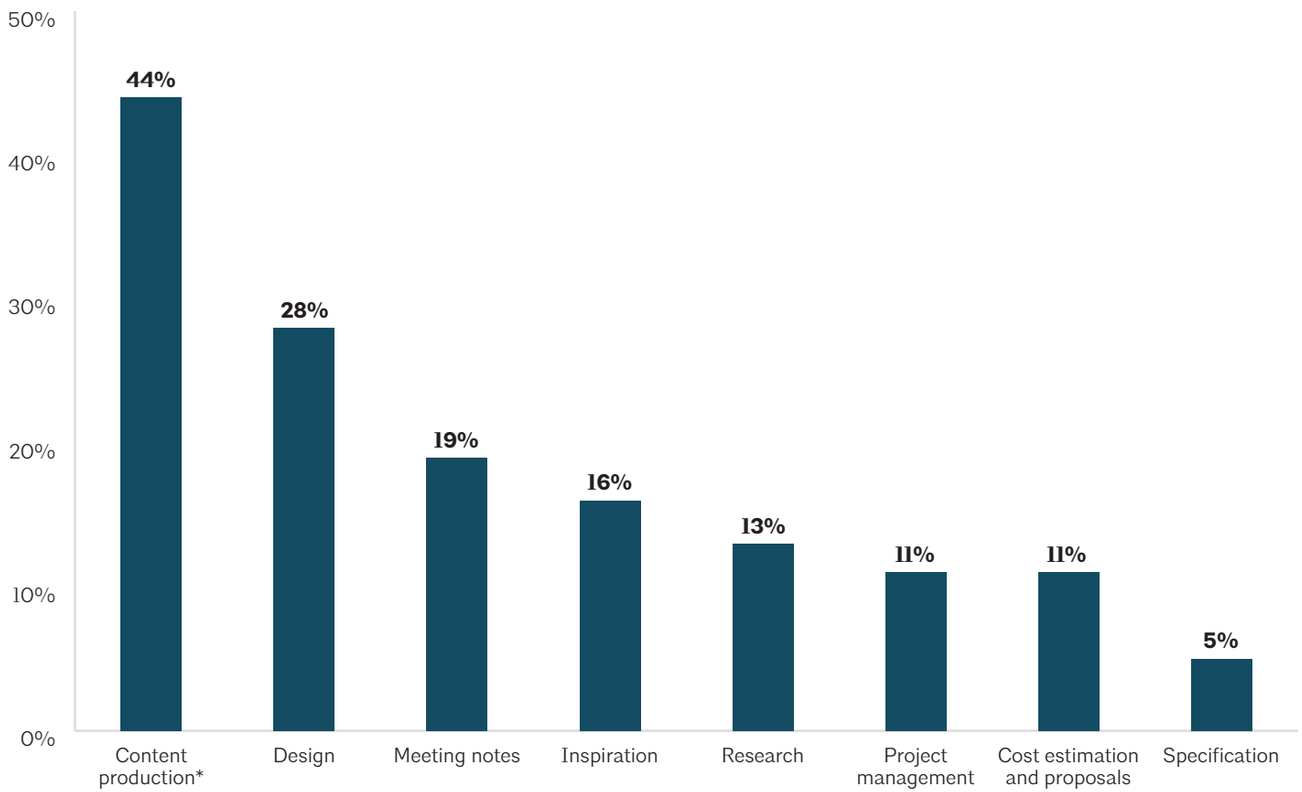
How firms are currently using AI

Currently, firms typically use AI for simple design or content production tasks, such as image manipulation and grammar review, instead of more complex tasks.

However, these more complex tasks are where AI can provide the most opportunities for improvement. This low use may be due to respondents' wide range of AI concerns.

Design and content production were the most mentioned use of AI

% of respondents reporting how their firm uses AI today (open-ended)



*Content production includes image & video manipulation or generators, marketing messaging, and grammar review.

Chapter 5

Learning about AI

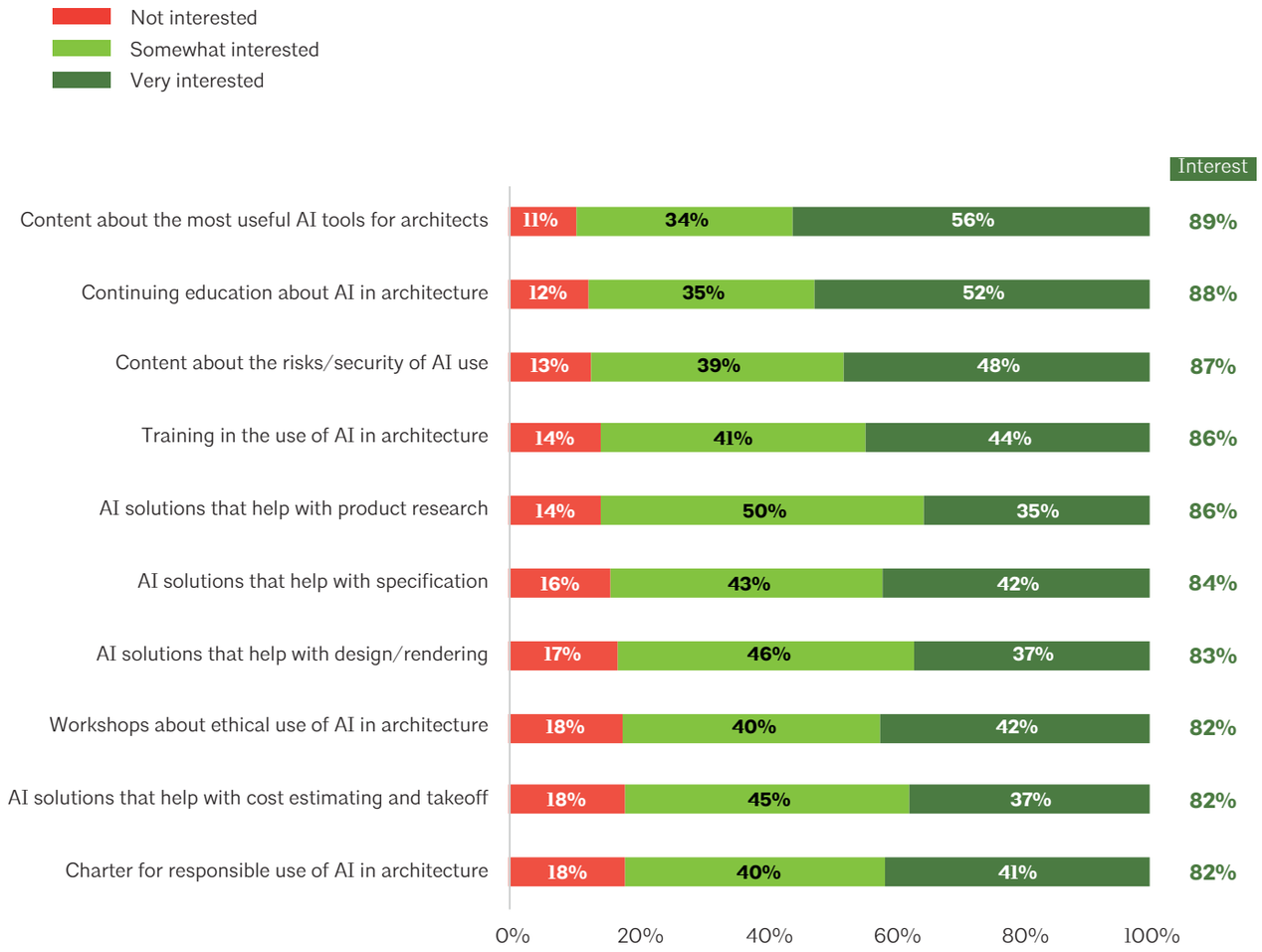
Areas of interest

Architects are interested in learning about nearly all aspects of how AI can be used in the architectural field.

As such, it is—and will continue to be—an important subject area for education and resources. Most respondents were very interested in content about the most useful AI tools (56%) and receiving continuing education about AI in architecture (52%).

Architects and designers are interested in learning how AI can be used in the architectural field

% of respondents reporting how interested they would be in each of the following initiatives and total share reporting at least some interest



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of chart segments may differ from a reported aggregate.

Areas of interest

Some notable differences in perspectives across different respondent demographics:

- **Younger professionals:** Those with less experience are typically less interested in topics about AI, possibly because they are more likely to be already using or experimenting with AI tools. Similarly, respondents who are not firm leaders were less interested, as firm leaders are typically older.
- **Midsized firms:** Compared to their smaller and larger firm peers, respondents at midsized firms were more interested in continuing education around AI (91%), using AI solutions for product research (92%), and cost estimating (87%).

Younger professionals are less interested in topics about AI, while midsized firms have high interest

% of respondents reporting how interested they would be in each of the following initiatives by job role, age, and firm size

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

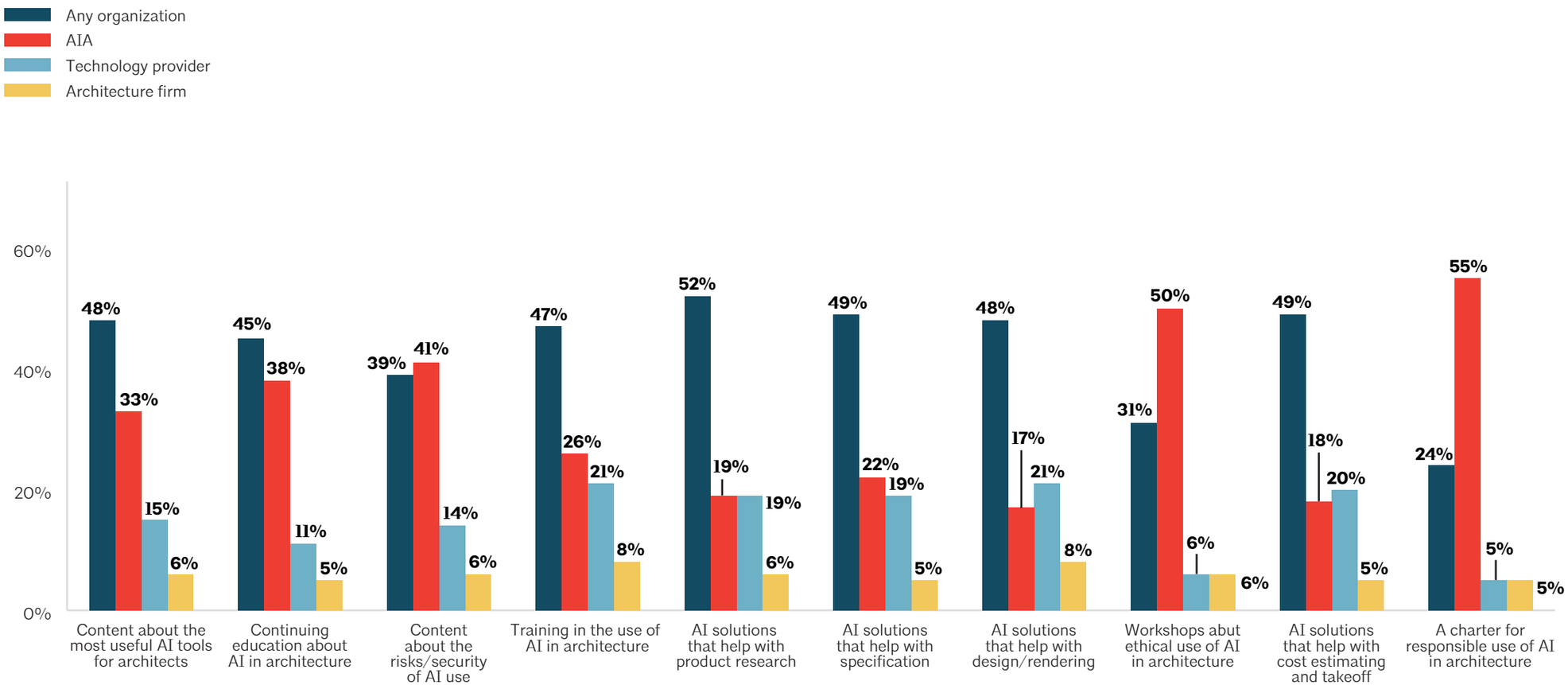
		JOB ROLE		AGE			FIRM SIZE		
	All respondents	Principal/ partner	Project architect	Under 35	35 to 50	Over 50	Small (fewer than 10 employees)	Midsize (10 to 49 employees)	Large (50 or more employees)
Content about the most useful AI tools for architects	89%	92%	86%	77%	92%	91%	90%	91%	88%
Continuing education about AI in architecture	88%	91%	85%	73%	91%	89%	85%	91%	87%
Content about the risks/security of AI use	87%	90%	85%	80%	87%	89%	84%	89%	88%
Training in the use of AI in architecture	86%	88%	84%	73%	88%	87%	83%	88%	87%
AI solutions that help with product research	86%	87%	84%	80%	86%	87%	82%	92%	84%
AI solutions that help with specification	84%	85%	83%	81%	82%	86%	84%	87%	82%
AI solutions that help with design/rendering	83%	86%	80%	70%	86%	84%	81%	86%	83%
Workshops about ethical use of AI in architecture	82%	83%	82%	72%	83%	85%	78%	85%	85%
AI solutions that help with cost estimating and takeoff	82%	83%	81%	78%	83%	82%	81%	87%	79%
Charter for responsible use of AI in architecture	82%	81%	83%	73%	87%	80%	79%	84%	83%

Satisfaction

About half of architects are open to education and initiatives from any organization, but AIA content is preferred. This is especially true regarding a charter for responsible use of AI and workshops about AI ethics, which were among the top areas of interest.

Architectural professionals are open to a variety of organizations for education and information on AI; they prefer AIA as a source for content around the ethics and security of AI use

% of respondents reporting who they would be interested in these initiatives coming from



Chapter 6

Methodology & respondent profile

Methodology & respondent profile

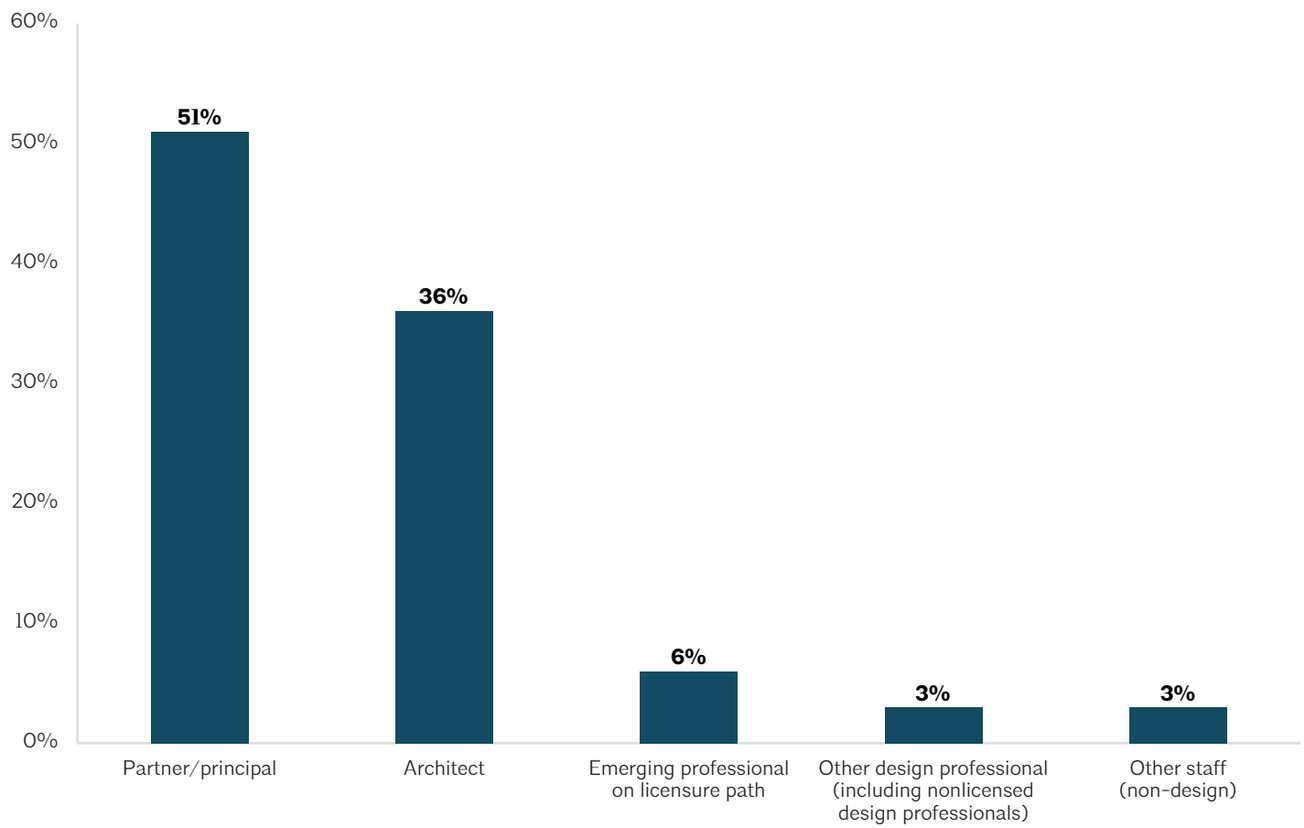
The electronic survey that yielded the new data presented in this report was developed by AIA with support of project partners and Werk Insight & Strategy. Survey programming and finalization, data collection, and tabulation were handled by Werk Insight & Strategy.

AIA sent the survey to a random sampling of 10,000 contacts, representative of AIA's membership composition, which itself is representative of the architecture profession. The study fielded through June and July, 2024, with a total of 541 completed surveys.

Respondents tended to be more experienced professionals—55% were over 50, 33% were between 35 and 50 years old, and 12% were under 35. Correspondingly, about half (51%) were firm partners/principals while another 36% were licensed architects. Three quarters of respondents were involved in technology decision-making for their firms.

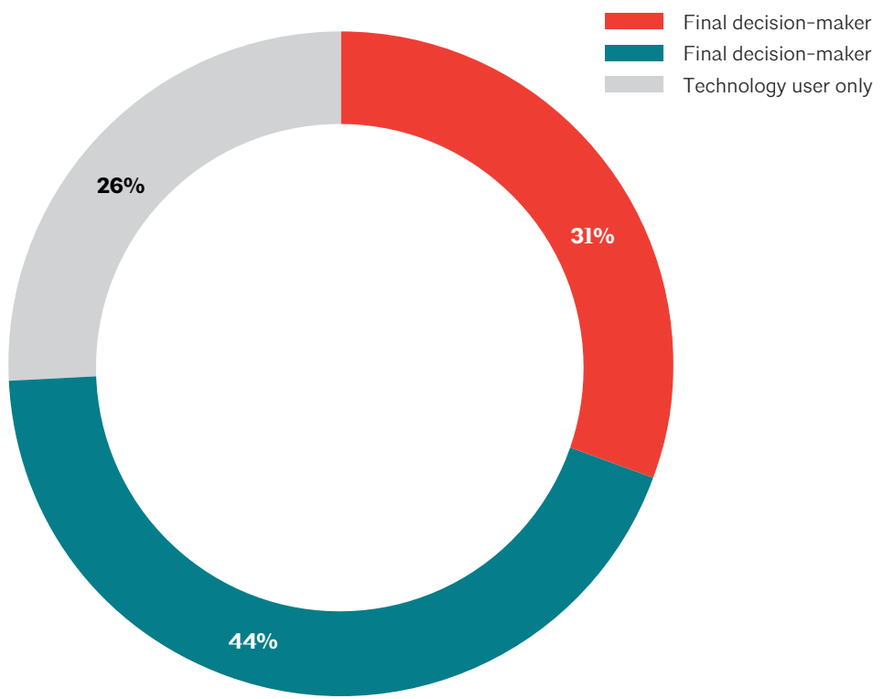
Majority of respondents were firm leaders and architects

% of respondents in each job role



Three-quarters of respondents have technology decision-making responsibilities

% of respondents by decision-making responsibility level



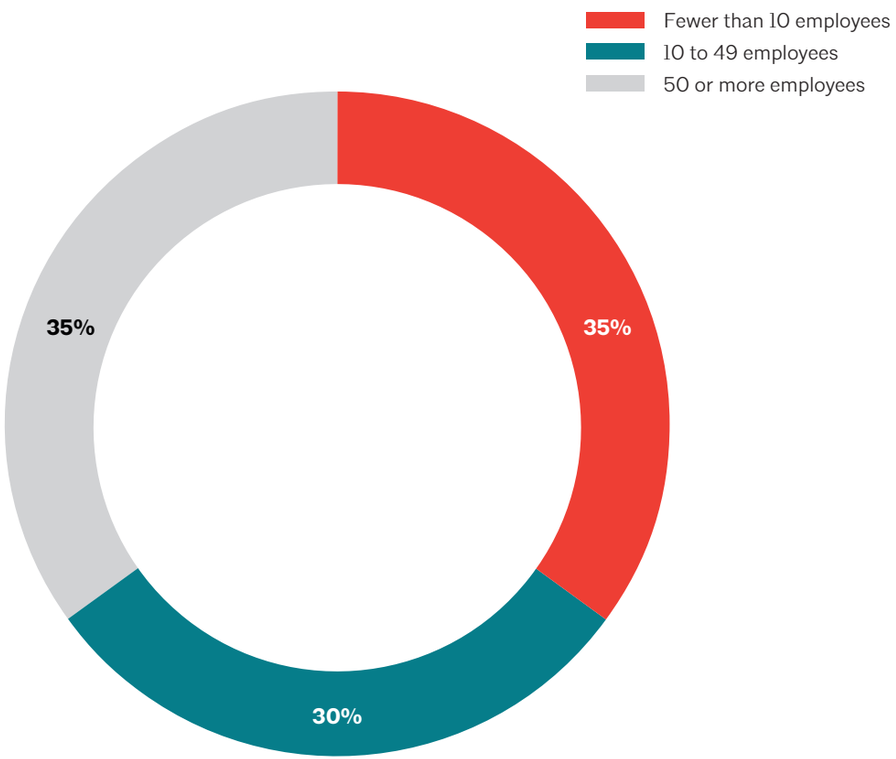
Methodology & Respondent Profile

The demographics of the respondents are consistent with the demographics of the profession, particularly for those at this level of seniority. Most of the respondents were male, at 72%, compared with 25% women.

The majority of respondents (57%) were from multidisciplinary architecture firms, and another 33% at single discipline firms. Respondents came from firms of all sizes, with the majority of the work in institutional and commercial projects. There was also geographic diversity, with 30% in the South, 25% in the West, 24% in the Midwest, and 20% in the Northeast.

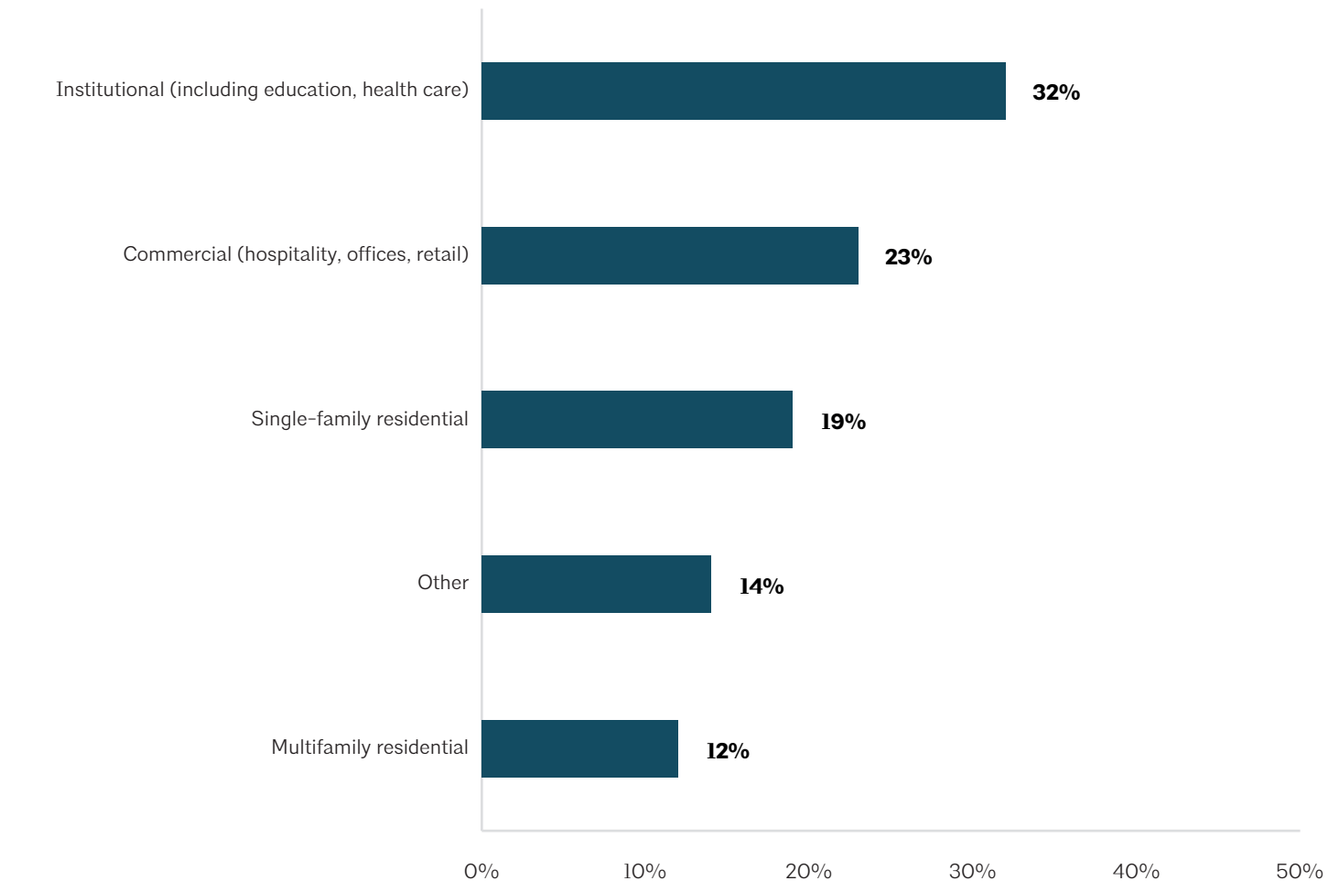
Respondents were from firms of all sizes

% of respondents by firm size



Respondents were involved in a range of project types

% of respondents by primary industry sector served



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