

This timeline illustrates the historical milestones and challenges faced by women in the field of architecture. It begins with the denial of voting rights to women in 1777 and continues through the early 20th century with the founding of the AIA and the work of pioneers like Louise Bethune. The timeline covers the mid-20th century, including the passage of the Civil Rights Act and the establishment of the NCARB. It also highlights the late 20th and early 21st centuries, featuring the founding of NOMA, the impact of the #MeToo movement, and the recent legislative challenges to women's rights. The timeline concludes with the current state of women's representation in architecture, showing significant progress in education and registration but still facing disparities in pay and leadership roles.

Year	Event
1777	All states officially deny women voting rights
1800	
1848	Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments <i>Plea to end discrimination against women</i>
1857	AIA founded <i>American Institute of Architects</i>
1881	Louise Bethune <i>Becomes first professional female architect in U.S.</i>
1897	States begin requiring licensure for architects
1898	Marion Mahony Griffin <i>Becomes first licensed woman in Illinois</i>
1900	
1904	Julia Morgan <i>First licensed woman in California</i>
1914	WWI begins
1919	NCARB founded <i>National Council of Architectural Registration Board</i>
1920	19th Amendment passed <i>Women gain right to vote</i>
1923	Equal Rights Amendment introduced <i>Proposes Constitutional equality for men & women</i>
1924	Indian Citizenship Act <i>Native Americans granted full citizenship & voting rights</i>
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act <i>Establishes minimum wage regardless of sex</i>
1939	WWII begins
1940	NAAB founded <i>National Architectural Accrediting Board</i>
1950	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: 34% of workforce is women
1963	Equal Pay Act <i>Promises equal pay for equal work</i>
1964	Title VII of Civil Rights Act passed <i>Prohibits employment discrimination</i>
1965	Voting Rights Act <i>Banned racial discrimination in voting</i>
1971	NOMA founded <i>National Organization of Minority Architects</i>
1972	Title IX passed
1973	Roe v. Wade is passed
1974	Equal Credit Opportunity Act
1975	First AIA Women Demographic Survey
1977	Suzana Torre's exhibition: Women in American Architecture <i>Public exhibition to publicize women architects' work</i>
1979	Pritzker Prize Founded
1985	IAWA at Virginia Tech established <i>The International Archive of Women in Architecture</i>
1991	Pritzker Prize awards Robert Venturi, overlooks Denise Scott-Brown
2000	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: 60% of workforce is women
2002	BWAF is established <i>Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation</i>
2004	Zaha Hadid wins Pritzker Prize
2011	AIA San Francisco starts Missing 32% Project <i>Architect Barbie is released</i>
2012	NCARB by th Numbers is first launched <i>#MeToo Movement begins</i>
2013	Change.org petition for Denise Scott-Brown
2014	Julia Morgan retrospectively wins AIA Gold Medal
2020	Equal Rights Amendment ratified <i>28th amendment: cited as 'the law of the land' yet remains unpublished to the Constitution</i>
2021	Equity By Design founded <i>NCARB & NOMA Baseline on Belonging report published</i>
2022	Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization <i>Overturned Roe v. Wade</i>

Registered Women Architects: 528 / 42,043 total | 1.25%
Undergraduate Women Enrollment: 2,049 / 26,208 total | 7.8%
Graduate Women Enrollment: 349 / 2,822 total | 12.4%

Registered women architects: 21%
Women with accredited architecture degrees: 41%
Women working on AREs: 40%

Future Directions

The issues women experience, and their time-delayed equal participation and representation in architecture today continues to be frustrated by struggles of the recent and distant past

This could easily perpetuate, or stall, if left unaddressed in architectural education, the profession, and on a greater scale, in future legislation

- In hopes of identifying patterns, ongoing research will continue to **gather more survey data & evaluate responses** tied to generational factors and shifts in the profession
- Further steps point to the value of **a similar survey** spanning further across academic institutions
- **Expanding the survey** to ask further into:
 - professionals' ongoing struggle with financial valuation of services they provide
 - perceived perception of 'prestige' of the architecture profession as more women enter the industry
 - how women students and professionals experience and navigate their working environments

Acknowledgements

- ### Top Mentioned Role Models*
- * 99 individuals with 1 - 4 mentions
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- | Role Model | Number of mentions |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Renzo Piano | 5 |
| Jeanne Gang | 5 |
| Tadao Ando | 6 |
| Frank Lloyd Wright | 7 |
| Carlo Scarpa | 7 |
| Peter Zumthor | 8 |
| Zaha Hadid | 14 |

Methodology

- Qualitative research, broad literature and data review across topics including U.S. history, legislation, sociology, behavioral science, business, architecture, design, and planning; interviews, and quantitative data collection and analysis
- Conversations with broadly experienced practicing professionals
- Survey soliciting broad sample set from individuals educated as architects decades ago to those at the beginning of their academic journey
- Preliminary quantitative & qualitative reviews of survey data

References

We are grateful to the School of Architecture, the College of Design, Construction, and Planning, and the Center for Undergraduate Research at the University of Florida for the opportunity to explore these issues and to develop a baseline of understanding and momentum towards ongoing and future research.