



Choosing a Career in Urban and Regional Planning

2014 Edition





This brochure was prepared as a public service by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP, www.acsp.org), a consortium of university based programs offering degrees and credentials in urban and regional planning. ACSP hopes to encourage a wide range of students to consider a degree in planning which will lead them to a rewarding and challenging career.

This brochure is a resource designed to help you explore this possibility, learn about the variety of educational programs that lead to different careers in planning and related fields, and identify the programs that best match your needs, interests, and career goals.

WHY WOULD I WANT A DEGREE IN PLANNING?

If you are interested in a career in which you can help your community, influence the direction of growth and change, and build a better future, you should read this brochure.

- Are you interested in positive social, economic, environmental and physical change?
- Do you want to work with people to develop a better community?
- Do you like to communicate and work with others generating new ideas, programs and plans?
- Are you challenged by complex problems and willing to be a part of a cooperative process to devise solutions to those problems?
- Do you think about the future? About what could be rather than about what is?

The information in this brochure should describe to you:

- The career possibilities that might interest you;
- Just a few of the many specializations you might be interested in focusing on using your planning degree;
- The kind of education you would need to become a planner or planning educator;
- Lists of universities offering planning degrees; and
- Additional resources to help you explore urban and regional planning.

What Do Planners Do?

Planning is a systematic, creative way to influence the future of neighborhoods, cities, rural and metropolitan areas, even the country and the world. Urban and regional planners use their professional skills to serve communities facing social, economic, environmental, and cultural challenges by helping community residents to:

- develop ways to preserve and enhance their quality-of-life;
- find methods to protect the natural and built environment;
- identify policies to promote equity and equality;
- structure programs to improve services to disadvantaged communities; and
- determine methods to deal effectively with growth and development of all kinds.

Having a planning degree enables you to do many types of jobs and be involved in almost any kind of government or private activity that seeks to affect the future, or respond to community change. The majority of planners work in traditional planning areas such as community development, land use, transportation planning, environmental/natural resources planning, economic development, urban design, housing, historic preservation and community activism. However, individual planners may have a wide variety of responsibilities within these broadly defined specialties. Other planners work in less traditional areas, often with people from other disciplines in fields such as healthy communities, energy development or school planning. Some planners become generalists. They develop a level of expertise in several substantive areas. Others become specialists and define themselves as housing or transportation or environmental planners.

Most planners share a common set of skills and values even though they may specialize in one or two substantive areas. Using their “planning toolkit” they:

- involve all affected parties in important planning decisions;
- help communities develop their own vision of the future, preparing plans responsive to shared community objectives;
- analyze qualitative and quantitative information to suggest possible solutions to complex problems;
- evaluate the cost-effectiveness of proposed projects and plans; and
- present recommendations to public officials and citizen groups in a comprehensive and understandable way.

Planners work in government, with non-profit agencies, and in private industry. Those in the public sector often work for city or county governments or regional planning agencies but there are also planning jobs at the State and Federal level. International organizations like the United Nations and the World Bank also employ planners. Planners with jobs in the private sector can work with utility companies, law firms, real estate developers, and planning consultants. Planners also work in the non-profit sector and with non-governmental agencies like the United Way or community development organizations or advocacy groups for the elderly.

In their jobs, some planners have responsibility for specific geographic areas such as individual neighborhoods in a city or region; within those areas they may provide assistance on a variety of substantive issues from land use to transportation. Other planners have substantive responsibilities—such as housing or environmental planning—and provide assistance in their specific specialization to many communities within a city or region. Some planners work on projects that will be completed within a year or two while others focus their efforts on projects many years in the future.

While you may think of planning as an urban activity, it actually occurs in communities of all sizes. Many planners work in small cities, in rural areas, and for Indian Nations. Others work in suburban neighborhoods at the periphery of large regions while still others have jobs in the dense core of major metropolitan areas.

SPECIALIZATIONS

Today planners may move back and forth between jobs in the public, non-profit, and private sectors over the course of their career. They may also work for different levels of government at different times. They may change their specialties or their focus long after they leave school in response to on-the-job experiences, or the opportunity for new challenges.

Many planners develop a specialized body of expertise, and that is reflected both in the professional world and in the programs included in this *Guide*. There are a variety of possibilities; these are the most common planning specializations:

Land Use Planning

There are many different kinds of land use planning jobs. Some land use planners develop ways to encourage growth or development in certain communities or along appropriate corridors while others work to discourage growth in environmentally sensitive areas or where supporting services cannot be effectively provided. Some land use planners work on long-range comprehensive plans which are designed to coordinate all the important activities in which a community engages—housing, recreation, transportation, water and air quality, and so forth. Some land use planners help develop or administer local regulations which establish the kind of housing, industrial, and retail facilities that can be built in cities and counties. Others develop ways to finance public services while still other land use planners evaluate the impact of proposed residential or commercial development and suggest ways for communities to respond.



Many land use planners coordinate their activities with other kinds of planners in order to protect open space and agricultural land in the face of increasing demands for new homes and businesses.

Environmental Planning

Environmental planners work to enhance the physical environment and minimize any negative impacts of development. Some environmental planners focus on scientific and technical questions while others develop policies and programs to encourage the public to protect natural resources. Some planners develop expertise in one aspect of resource management while others attempt to identify the environmental implications of a range of government policies or proposed land use changes.



Other environmental planners focus on cleaning up polluted areas or resources, or work on preventing contamination and the destruction of ecosystems. Many environmental planners work to integrate a concern about pollution and the conservation of non-renewable resources into the plans developed in other substantive areas like housing, transportation or economic development.

Economic Development Planning

Economic development planners, in North America and internationally, work to improve a community or region by expanding and diversifying the economic activities that support the families living there. Many planners do so by helping develop plans to attract businesses that create new jobs and provide additional tax revenues; others work to keep businesses from leaving distressed areas.



Economic development planners at the local level often work to promote the special features of their community, sometimes by encouraging tourism or additional recreational opportunities. Some planners develop projects that bring housing and commercial enterprises as well as jobs into disadvantaged neighborhoods. Some economic development planners help communities find ways to finance the cost of new development while others work to overcome regulatory and other barriers to new projects.

Economic development planners often work in conjunction with land use, housing, social and community planners to address the needs of distressed communities or declining business districts.

Transportation Planning

Transportation planners help develop programs to meet the current transportation needs of families and businesses, locally and across a region; they also work to predict future travel patterns in order to identify the need for additional transportation services and facilities. Some transportation planners are very technically oriented and work with advanced computer technology; others deal with the social and economic aspects of travel. Some focus on one mode such as bicycling or public transit while others attempt to plan for multiple modes.



Transportation planners working for local governments often respond to traffic congestion; others develop ways to finance new facilities. Some transportation planners help develop programs that are designed to encourage people to drive less, or provide home-to-work options for welfare recipients trying to find jobs, or organize special transportation services for the elderly.

Many transportation planners coordinate their activities with environmental, land use, and economic development planners.

Housing and Community Development Planning

Many planners practice in these overlapping areas. Housing planners help develop strategies to increase the supply of affordable housing and expand home ownership among low income or disadvantaged groups. These planners often try to create incentives and remove constraints on private home builders or work with public or non-profit organizations to build housing units for low income families or senior citizens.



Many housing planners try to encourage mixed use developments offering services and jobs closer to where people live; others promote projects that provide housing opportunities for people from a mixture of income levels. Planners concerned with the social aspects of a community often combine their interest in housing with efforts to increase the overall quality of life for low-income or minority neighborhoods.

Many housing and community planners work to improve multiple aspects of a targeted neighborhood, combining many substantive planning skills from economic development to urban design. For example, community and housing planners may work to improve transit service in disadvantaged communities, develop job training programs for unemployed residents, provide better public health facilities in low income neighborhoods. These planners often work with land use and transportation planners.

CAREER POSSIBILITIES

Career paths in planning are very diverse. In addition to the substantive areas described above, your planning degree will help you find work in:

- geographic information systems
- public and community health
- historic preservation
- coastal management
- mediation and negotiation
- criminal justice
- public finance
- public policy and management
- urban design
- elementary, second and collegiate education
- labor force development
- human services
- law

A variety of resources are available to help you explore the career possibilities to which an education in planning might lead.

For ACSP's own collection of planner and planning educator biographies, visit *Education and Careers in Planning* at www.acsp.org.

On their website the American Planning Association (APA) has a section called *Jobs and Practice* (www.planning.org) which describes: the profession; career fundamentals; planning education; how to search for and land a planning job; and how planning fits into other associated careers.

The Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) has a page called *Planning as a Career* at their website which also lists many planning jobs, and what skills and values you may need if planning is the career for you. Visit www.cip-icu.ca, then using the left-hand menu select *What is Planning*, then select *Planning as a Career*.

WILL I GET A JOB? YES!!

There are promising career opportunities in every planning specialization, although sometimes there is more need for one specialization than another. Most planning degree programs help you get a "jump start" on finding a job at graduation by involving you in real-world planning projects; by encouraging or requiring you to do a planning internship as part of your education; they might suggest summer and/or part-time jobs providing similar opportunities which will also help build your resume. These activities show you how different kinds of planners actually do their jobs, as well as give you the opportunity to interact with practicing planners who might offer you a job when you graduate. In fact, many planning internships turn into full-time jobs after graduation.

You can lay the groundwork for a successful job search long before you graduate. If you attend local and state or provincial meetings of the American Planning Association (APA, www.planning.org) or the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP, www.cip-icu.ca) you will meet professional planners involved in a variety of projects—and learn about current and future job openings. It's a great idea to join APA or CIP as a student because you get all the benefits of membership at a low student fee.

As an APA member you will receive professional publications like *Planning*, have opportunities to present your work at conferences, meet a mentor and obtain career guidance. Student Membership (www.planning.org/students) also enables you to network with frontline planners. In addition, APA offers *Jobs Online* (www.planning.org/jobs), an extensive database of jobs from internships to planning director.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT MORE ABOUT PLANNING?

There are many ways to determine if a career in planning is right for you. If your university sponsors a career day, practicing planners may well attend. Seek them out and ask what they do and what their focus is. Attend a local meeting of the APA and CIP. Introduce yourself to some of the planners present and discuss their jobs and responsibilities; question the kind of issues they tackle. Find out if a planning job would allow you to achieve your personal goals.

You can also read about a host of planning issues and how planners are addressing them in *Planning* (www.planning.org/planning) the magazine published by the APA. Canadian students will find *Plan Canada*, the magazine published by the CIP to be equally useful (visit www.cip-icu.ca and using the left-hand menu select *CIP Publications*).

Find out more directly from students currently obtaining planning degrees who are involved in such planning student organizations (PSO) through the American Planning Association and CAPS, the Canadian Association of Planning Students, which hosts annual conferences for planning students.

To thoroughly research different kinds of jobs you can obtain with a planning degree, and to explore in greater depth a variety of important planning topics, find the latest edition of *Local Planning: Contemporary Principles & Practice* edited by Gary Hack, et al. and published by the International City Management Association (ICMA). An excerpt from the web description says this book “focuses on emerging issues and future challenges, offering useful, current examples of leading planning practices. The organization and content of the book will help planners and non-planners who manage the work of planners apply well-reasoned strategic thinking to their planning challenges, and will help students of the profession bridge theory and practice.” This book is a collection of chapters from nearly 100 local, regional and national practicing professionals.

A PLANNER'S EDUCATION

What kind of an education should a planner have? Today most people need a professional Master's Degree in Planning to get the best planning jobs, although a Bachelor's degree (BA or BS) can provide an entry into the profession. Universities offering both Bachelors and Graduate degrees are profiled in the *Guide to Undergraduate and Graduate Education in Urban and Regional Planning* described below. People commonly enter Masters programs in planning with many different kinds of Bachelor's degrees; it is not necessary to have a BA/BS in Planning to do graduate work in planning. Some planners are educated first in the social sciences like public administration, sociology, economics, geography, or government; others are trained first in the design professions like architecture, urban design, and landscape architecture. Still others have their undergraduate degree in professions such as public health, social work, nursing, or engineering. Many people with undergraduate degrees in the Arts or Humanities (English, Art, History) also choose to pursue a graduate planning degree.

Some people use the new skills they acquire in graduate school to expand the emphasis of their undergraduate degree while others develop new approaches. For example, those with economics training may become economic development planners while those with degrees in biology or chemistry may choose to become environmental planners. But it is not unusual for someone trained at the undergraduate level as an architect to become a social policy planner or for someone with a BS in nursing to become a housing planner!

There are many universities where you can gain the education and professional training you need to become a planner. Today there are hundreds of planning programs or planning departments that are members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) or of the Association of Canadian University Planning Programs (ACUPP). These are listed in the back of this brochure.

The Guide to Undergraduate and Graduate Education in Urban and Regional Planning

In addition to this brochure, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning also annually publishes *the Guide to Undergraduate and Graduate Education in Urban and Regional Planning* (in its 19th edition). The 400+ page *Guide* can be found as a PDF at www.acsp.org; and can also be purchased in CD format which is more readily searchable.

The Guide describes the general information about each planning program and individual degrees offered with detail about: admission requirements, deadlines for application, availability of financial assistance, application fees, tuition rates, etc. In general, the text tells if the program or degree is: accredited, how old it is, and the total number of degrees granted over the last few years. It shows substantive specializations available for each degree, prerequisites necessary to get into the program, how many units or hours needed to obtain the degree in question (breaking those totals down into required (core) courses, restricted (specialization) and unrestricted electives), and the final product required — such as a thesis, an essay or professional report, or a capstone project.

The Guide contains listings of faculty. The faculty entries give you a very brief idea of the person's credentials and particular interests or areas of study (listed as specializations). These give you a snapshot of the teaching, research, and professional or service activities of the faculty with whom you might wish to study.

At the end of each school's listing, most have charts with data about student enrollment and student composition. The charts give you an idea of the number and diversity of the students in each planning degree program the university offers.

To purchase the CD version of *The Guide*, send us an email with your mailing address and telephone number. We'll call you for your credit card details. Email ddodd@acsp.org, or phone 850/385-2054. The cost for each CD is \$40.

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING THE BEST PLANNING PROGRAM FOR YOU

To determine the planning program that will best provide you with the education and training you want, decide which issues you would like to highlight in your educational program and the professional specialization you think you might want to follow. Then look at the programs listed in the ACSP's *Guide* to see which ones stress the specializations where your strongest interests lie. You may be interested in the background of the other students in the program; for example, if you would like to work or study for awhile in another country you might be interested in a school that has a fair number of international students or faculty with comparative research interests. You might prefer to be part of a small, intimate program rather than a large one. If you are interested in research or think that you might want to go on for a PhD in Planning, which would allow you to teach at a university, you might want to consider those programs that offer both Masters and Doctoral degrees. If you are interested in learning through hands-on experiences, by linking through to their individual web sites try to identify programs offering a large number of project courses or requiring a professional project (or "capstone") report instead of a thesis to graduate. Perhaps you have an interest in another subject related to planning, like public health or law, so look for programs with dual degrees in planning and these other fields. And of course, you have to consider financial and other practical details—scholarships and grants, and the total cost of education, etc.

The ACSP's *Guide* is set up to help you quickly evaluate a large number of planning programs by comparing the major factors likely to be of most interest to students: the type of students in the program, the background and specializations of the faculty, the costs of attending, and the possibility of financial assistance. But the brief entries in *the Guide* can only help you narrow down your choices. Make sure to link through to schools of interest to gather more detail.

Once you have identified a number of programs that might meet your needs, we strongly suggest you contact them directly. Start by visiting their websites; then contact the chair of the program or individual faculty who work in the areas in which you have an interest.

Students often ask: "What's the best school for..." this or that specialization. There is no one answer. The Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning does not rank schools because every planning program in *The Guide* has its own strengths and resources. There is simply no effective way to say that one school offers a better degree than another. Planning students bring their own goals, background, and experiences to their educational career—of different individuals will get very different things from any individual planning program. Only you can decide the best school for your needs, interests and resources.

WHAT IS AN ACCREDITED PLANNING PROGRAM?

Consider attending a planning program accredited by either the Planning Accreditation Board (PAB) in the U.S., or the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) in Canada. These organizations review Masters or Bachelors planning programs to assure prospective students, employers, and the public that the education and training they provide measure up to the profession's standards. These standards are cooperatively developed by practicing planners and planning academicians. Sometimes attending an accredited school can make a difference in your career.

Not all accredited schools teach the same courses or emphasize the same subjects—in fact, the differences between the schools appeal to different student interests. But the curriculum at all accredited schools will provide you with a core set of theories, methods, and techniques which properly prepare you for a career as a practicing planner. Graduating from an accredited program will make you more attractive to agencies or firms hiring planners. In addition, you will be able to join the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP, www.planning.org/aicp) sooner after leaving school if you attend an accredited school. Being a certified planner can advance your professional career.

While all accredited planning programs cover the same set of core materials and techniques, they do so in different ways. Planning programs vary greatly in the issues they emphasize, the research they foster, and the professional projects in which they engage. As a result, programs may differ markedly in the kinds of topics to which you will be exposed, the other students with whom you attend class, and the kind of educational experience you will have.

For example, planning programs located near the ocean may offer a concentration in coastal resource planning; programs located in farm states may focus on rural and small urban planning issues; those along the Mexican or Canadian border may stress comparative planning. Of course, other planning programs may offer these same concentrations in response to the backgrounds and research interests of their faculty. Individual programs also vary in the extent to which they emphasize practice in studios and workshops or in the degree to which they expose students to research and policy analysis. Some programs have established international ties; others have long worked with local communities to provide students with practical experience.

In 2013, 84 programs at 74 U.S. universities and 16 Canadian schools give accredited degrees. Some Canadian schools are accredited by both organizations. Most of these programs are described in detail in the body of *The Guide*.

The Guide also contains listings for universities outside North America. These programs may be very interesting to you, however, programs outside of North America are not eligible for either PAB or CIP accreditation.

The PAB does not evaluate PhD programs for accreditation because the primary focus of the doctoral degree is usually not professional practice. However, the CIP does evaluate Canadian PhD programs for accreditation.

What follows are lists of ACSP member schools sorted by: those that offer degrees accredited by the PAB; schools recognized by the Canadian Institute of Planners; U.S. based non-accredited programs with planning and planning-related degrees; and international programs offering planning degrees.

U.S. PLANNING PROGRAMS ACCREDITED BY THE PLANNING ACCREDITATION BOARD (PAB)

ALABAMA

Alabama A & M University

Bachelor of Science in Urban Planning

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

<http://www.aamu.edu/academics/alns/crp/pages/default.aspx>

Auburn University

Master of Community Planning

<http://cadc.auburn.edu/architecture/architecture-masters-degrees-programs/community-planning>

ARIZONA

Arizona State University

Master of Urban and Environmental Planning

<https://geoplan.asu.edu>

University of Arizona

College of Architecture, Planning and Landscape Architecture

Master of Science in Planning

<http://capla.arizona.edu>

CALIFORNIA

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Bachelor of Science in City and Regional Planning

Master of City and Regional Planning

www.planning.calpoly.edu

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Bachelor of Science in Urban and Regional Planning

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

www.csupomona.edu/urp/

San José State University

Master of Urban Planning

www.sjsu.edu/urbanplanning/

University of California, Berkeley

Master of City Planning

www.dcrp.ced.berkeley.edu

University of California, Irvine

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

<http://socialecology.uci.edu/ppd/>

University of California, Los Angeles

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

<http://www.luskin.ucla.edu/urban-planning>

University of Southern California

Master of Planning

www.usc.edu/price/mp/

COLORADO

University of Colorado Denver

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

<http://www.ucdenver.edu/Academics/Colleges/ArchitecturePlanning/Pages/default.aspx>

FLORIDA

Florida Atlantic University

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

www.fau.edu/surp/

Florida State University

Master of Science in Planning

www.coss.fsu.edu/durp/

University of Florida

Master of Arts In Urban and Regional Planning

www.dcp.ufl.edu/urp/

GEORGIA

Georgia Institute of Technology

Master of City and Regional Planning

www.planning.gatech.edu

HAWAII

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

www.durp.hawaii.edu

ILLINOIS

University of Illinois at Chicago

Master of Urban Planning and Policy

www.uic.edu/cuppa/upp

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Bachelor of Arts in Urban Planning

Master of Urban Planning

www.urban.illinois.edu/

INDIANA

Ball State University

Bachelor of Urban Planning and Development

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

www.bsu.edu/urban

IOWA

Iowa State University

Bachelor of Science in Community and Regional Planning

Master of Community and Regional Planning

www.crp.design.iastate.edu

University of Iowa

Master of Arts or Master of Science in Urban and Regional Planning

www.urban.uiowa.edu

KANSAS

Kansas State University

Master of Regional and Community Planning

<http://apdesign.k-state.edu/larcp/>

University of Kansas

Master of Urban Planning

<http://www.sadp.ku.edu>

KENTUCKY

University of Louisville

Master of Urban Planning

<http://louisville.edu/upa/master-of-urban-planning.html>

LOUISIANA

University of New Orleans

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

<http://www.uno.edu/cola/Departments/PLUS/>

MAINE

University of Southern Maine

Master in Community Planning and Development

<http://usm.maine.edu/muskie/mcpd-community-planning-and-development>

MARYLAND

Morgan State University

Master of City and Regional Planning

www.morgan.edu/school_of_architecture_and_planning/academic_programs/city_and_regional_planning.html

University of Maryland at College Park

Master of Community Planning

<http://www.arch.umd.edu/>

MASSACHUSETTS

Harvard University

Master in Urban Planning

www.qsd.harvard.edu/academic/upd/

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Master in City Planning

<http://dusp.mit.edu/>

Tufts University

Master of Arts in Urban and Environmental Policy and Planning

<http://ase.tufts.edu/uep/Degrees/MA.aspx/>

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Master of Regional Planning

www.umass.edu/larp/

MICHIGAN

Eastern Michigan University

Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts/Major in Urban and Regional Planning

www.emich.edu/geo/planning

Michigan State University

Bachelor of Science in Urban and Regional Planning

Master in Urban and Regional Planning

www.spdc.msu.edu/

University of Michigan

Master of Urban Planning

<http://taubmancollege.umich.edu/planning/>

Wayne State University

Master of Urban Planning
www.clas.wayne.edu/DUSP/

MINNESOTA**University of Minnesota**

Master of Urban and Regional Planning
<http://www.hhh.umn.edu/degrees/murp/index.html>

MISSISSIPPI**Jackson State University**

Master of Arts Degree in Urban and Regional Planning
www.jsums.edu/planning/

MISSOURI**Missouri State University**

Bachelor of Science in Planning
www.geosciences.missouristate.edu

NEBRASKA**University of Nebraska-Lincoln**

Master of Community and Regional Planning
www.unl.edu/archcoll/crp/index.html

NEW JERSEY**Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey**

Master of City and Regional Planning
<http://www.policy.rutgers.edu/academics/uppd/>

NEW MEXICO**University of New Mexico**

Master of Community & Regional Planning
<http://saap.unm.edu>

NEW YORK**Columbia University**

Master of Science in Urban Planning
www.arch.columbia.edu/

Cornell University

Master of Regional Planning
www.aap.cornell.edu/aap/crp

Hunter College, City University of New York

Master of Urban Planning
<http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/uap>

New York University

Master of Urban Planning
www.wagner.nyu.edu/urbanplanning

Pratt Institute

Master of Science in City and Regional Planning
http://www.pratt.edu/academics/architecture/city_planning/

University at Albany, State University of New York

Master in Urban and Regional Planning
www.albany.edu/gp/

University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Master of Urban Planning
www.ap.buffalo.edu/planning

NORTH CAROLINA**East Carolina University**

Bachelor of Science in Urban and Regional Planning
www.ecu.edu/plan/

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Master of City and Regional Planning
www.planning.unc.edu

OHIO**Cleveland State University**

Master of Urban Planning, Design and Development
<http://urban.csuohio.edu/academics/graduate/mupdd/>

The Ohio State University

Master of City and Regional Planning
www.knowlton.osu.edu/mcrp

University of Cincinnati

Bachelor of Urban Planning
Master of Community Planning
<http://daap.uc.edu/academics/planning.html>

University of Oklahoma

Master of Regional and City Planning
http://www.ou.edu/architecture/regional_city_planning.html

OREGON**Portland State University**

Master of Urban and Regional Planning
www.pdx.edu/usp/

University of Oregon

Master of Community & Regional Planning
<http://pppm.uoregon.edu/grad/crp>

PENNSYLVANIA

Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science in Regional Planning

<http://www.iup.edu/regionalplanning>

Temple University

Master of Science in Community and Regional Planning

<http://www.temple.edu/ambler/crp/>

University of Pennsylvania

Master of City Planning

<http://www.design.upenn.edu/>

PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico

Master in Planning

<http://graduados.uprrp.edu/planificacion/>

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clemson University

Master of City and Regional Planning

www.clemson.edu/caah/pdp/city-and-regional-planning/index.html

TENNESSEE

University of Memphis

Master of City and Regional Planning

<http://planning.memphis.edu>

TEXAS

Texas A & M University

Master of Urban Planning

<http://archone.tamu.edu/LAUP>

Texas Southern University

Master of Urban Planning and Environmental Policy

www.tsu.edu/academics/colleges_schools/publicaffairs/dept-upep.php

The University of Texas at Arlington

Master of City and Regional Planning

<http://soa.utexas.edu/>

The University of Texas at Austin

Master of Science in Community and Regional Planning

<http://soa.utexas.edu/programs/urban-design>

UTAH

University of Utah

Master of City & Metropolitan Planning

<http://plan.utah.edu>

VIRGINIA

University of Virginia

Bachelor of Urban and Environmental Planning

Master of Urban and Environmental Planning

www.arch.virginia.edu/planning/

Virginia Commonwealth University

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

www.has.vcu.edu/usp/MURP/

Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

www.uap.vt.edu

WASHINGTON

Eastern Washington University

Bachelor of Arts in Urban and Regional Planning

Master of Urban and Regional Planning

509.828.1205

www.ewu.edu/CBPA/Programs/Urban-Regional-Planning.xml

University of Washington

Master of Urban Planning

<http://urbdp.be.washington.edu>

WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin – Madison

Master of Science in Urban and Regional Planning

<http://urpl.wisc.edu/>

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Master of Urban Planning

www4.uwm.edu/SARUP/

CANADIAN PLANNING PROGRAMS ACCREDITED BY THE PLANNING ACCREDITATION BOARD (PAB)

Université de Montréal

Baccalauréat Spécialisé en Urbanisme

Maîtrise en Urbanisme

www.urb.umontreal.ca/PAB/Programs.html

University of British Columbia

Master of Arts or Master of Science (Planning)

www.scarp.ubc.ca

CANADIAN PLANNING PROGRAMS RECOGNIZED BY THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS (CIP)

University of British Columbia

www.scarp.ubc.ca

M.A. (Community and Regional Planning)

M.Sc. (Community and Regional Planning)

University of Guelph

<http://www.uoguelph.ca/~jdevlin/>

M.Sc. (Rural Planning & Development, Canadian Stream)

M.Sc. (Rural Planning & Development, International Stream)

University of Calgary

<http://evds.ucalgary.ca/>

Master of Planning

University of Manitoba

www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/architecture/cp

Master of City Planning

McGill University

<http://www.mcgill.ca/urbanplanning/>

Master of Urban Planning

Université de Montréal

www.urb.umontreal.ca/

Maîtrise en urbanisme

Baccalauréat en urbanisme

Queen's University

www.queensu.ca/surp

Master of Urban & Regional Planning

Ryerson University

www.ryerson.ca/surp

Master of Planning in Urban Development

Bachelor of Urban & Regional Planning

Post Degree Bachelor of Urban & Regional Planning

Post Diploma Bachelor of Urban & Regional Planning

University of Toronto

www.geog.utoronto.ca

M.Sc. (Planning)

University of Waterloo

www.environment.uwaterloo.ca/planning

Bachelor of Environmental Studies Honours

Planning and Honours Co-op Planning

Master of Arts (Planning)

Master of Environmental Studies (Planning)

Doctor of Philosophy (Planning)

York University

fesplanning.apps01.yorku.ca/

Master in Environmental Studies (Planning)

U.S. BASED NON-ACCREDITED ACSP MEMBER PROGRAMS

Appalachian State University

<http://www.geo.appstate.edu/>

Boise State University

<http://sspa.boisestate.edu/planning/>

Boston University

<http://www.bu.edu/met/academic-community/departments/applied-social-sciences/>

California State University, Northridge

<http://www.csun.edu/social-behavioral-sciences/urbanstudies-planning>

The Catholic University of America

<http://architecture.cua.edu/>

George Washington University College of Professional Studies

<http://nearyou.gwu.edu/sustainable/>

Miami University

<http://www.muohio.edu/geography/>

Minnesota State University, Mankato

<http://sbs.mnsu.edu/ursi/>

Rutgers University, School of Environmental & Biological Sciences

<http://landarch.rutgers.edu/>

Saint Louis University

<http://www.slu.edu/x12624.xml>

San Diego State University

http://spa.sdsu.edu/web/index.php/academic_programs/cp_overview

Savannah State University
<http://www.savannahstate.edu/class/programs-grad-urbanstudies.shtml>

University of Alabama
<http://geologicalsciences.ua.edu>

University of Delaware
<http://www.udel.edu/suapp/>

The University of Georgia
<http://www.ced.uga.edu/>

University of Idaho
<http://www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/schedule/catalog/2012/bioregional-planning-and-community-design.htm>

University of Missouri, Kansas City
<http://cas.umkc.edu/aupd/>

University of Nevada, Reno
<http://www.unr.edu/geography>

University of South Florida
<http://gep.usf.edu/>

University of Texas - San Antonio
<http://architecture.utsa.edu/academic-programs/urban-and-regional-planning/>

University of Toledo
<http://www.utoledo.edu/>

University of West Georgia
<http://www.westga.edu/polisci/>

West Chester University
http://www.wcupa.edu/_academics/sch_sba.geo/default.asp

Western Michigan University
<http://www.wmich.edu/geography/>

Westfield State University
<http://www.westfield.ma.edu/garp>

Frostburg State University
<http://www.frostburg.edu/dept/geog/>

Metropolitan State University of Denver
<http://www.msudenver.edu/eas/>

New Jersey Institute of Technology
<http://design.njit.edu/>

The New School for Management and Urban Policy
<http://www.newschool.edu/milano/>

Northern Arizona University
<http://nau.edu/sbs/gpr/>

The Pennsylvania State University
<http://www.stuckeman.psu.edu/>

Salisbury University
<http://www.salisbury.edu/geography>

Sonoma State University
<http://www.sonoma.edu/ensp/>

State University College - Buffalo
<http://www.buffalostate.edu/depts/geography/>

Stony Brook University
<http://www.stonybrook.edu/>

University of Pittsburgh
<http://www.gspia.pitt.edu/>

Western Illinois University
<http://www.wiu.edu/cas/geography/>

INTERNATIONAL NON-ACCREDITED ACSP MEMBER PROGRAMS

Griffith University
<http://www.griffith.edu.au/environment-planning/griffith-school-environment>

London School of Economics & Political Science
<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/geographyAndEnvironment/Home.aspx>

Technion-Israel Institute of Technology
<http://architecture.technion.ac.il/>

University College London
<http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/planning>

University of Alberta
<http://easweb.eas.ualberta.ca/>

The University of Melbourne
<http://www.abp.unimelb.edu.au/>

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
<http://www.apl.ncl.ac.uk/>

University of Nottingham

<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/sbe/>

University of Queensland

<http://www.gpem.uq.edu.au/>

University of Sheffield

<http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/trp>

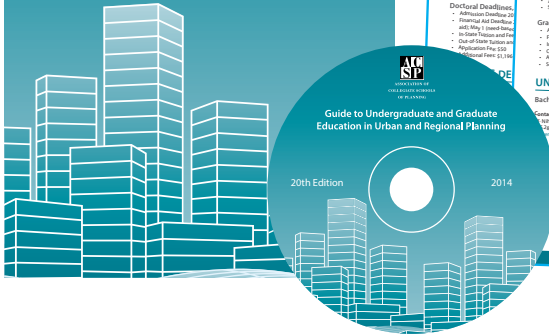
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Guide to Undergraduate and Graduate Education in

Urban and Regional Planning

2014 Edition



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School of City and Regional Planning
College of Architecture
304 Old Town Hall, 3150 North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30332-0349
404.894.1628 Fax
www.gapsp.gatech.edu

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
Urban Planning and Development
College of Architecture and Planning
Marion, Indiana 47306
765.282.1661
765.282.2048 Fax
www.bsui.acap.gatech.edu

PROGRAM INFORMATION
Masters Deadlines:
- Admission Deadline: 15 Feb
- Research and Qualifying: 15 Feb
- Final Exam: 15 Feb
- In-Class Tuition and Fees: \$1,800 per year
- Out-of-Class Tuition and Fees: \$1,200 per year
- Application Fee: \$25
- Additional Fees: \$1,100

Undergraduate Deadlines, Tuition and Fees:
- Admission Deadline: 2014-15 Open
- Research and Qualifying: 2014-15 March 1, 2014
- In-Class Tuition and Fees: \$1,800 per year
- Out-of-Class Tuition and Fees: \$1,200 per year
- Application Fee: \$25
- Additional Fees: \$1,100

Graduate Deadlines, Tuition and Fees:
- Admission Deadline: 2014-15 Open
- Research and Qualifying: 2014-15 March 1, 2014
- In-Class Tuition and Fees: \$1,800 per year
- Out-of-Class Tuition and Fees: \$1,200 per year
- Application Fee: \$25
- Additional Fees: \$1,100

Undergraduate Degree
Bachelor in Urban Planning and Development
Contact Person: Vicky Brown, Undergraduate Advisor, 302.268.6666, vbrown@ball.edu

Masters Degree
Masters of Urban Planning and Development
Contact Person: Dr. Sarah Peters, Graduate Advisor, 302.268.6666, speters@ball.edu

Masters Specializations
Housing and Community Planning, Community and Economic Development Planning, Contemporary Urban Planning, etc.

Masters Admission Requirements
- Minimum Admission Only: Bachelor degree from an accredited institution, Bachelor in Planning from a BA or BS program with a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.0
- Minimum Undergraduate GPA: 2.75
- Minimum GRE: Not required for Applicants who meet the above
- Ranking in Undergraduate Class Name
- Departmental Application: Letter of Intent

The 400+ page current edition PDF of *The Guide to Undergraduate and Graduate Education in Urban and Regional Planning* is available at www.acsp.org.

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