2022 Squared

NCEES

square \skwer\ *n* **1: a plane figure with four equal sides and four right angles 2: the product of a number multiplied by itself** *vb* **1: to regulate or adjust by or to some standard or principle** *adj* **1: denoting a unit of measurement equal to the area of a square whose side is of the unit specified 2: level or parallel 3: properly arranged, in good order 4: just, fair, honest** *adv* **1: in a straightforward or honest manner 2: at right angles**

2022

SQUARED

from the CEO

I'm pleased to introduce the 2022 issue of *Squared,* the official NCEES source for engineering and surveying licensure statistics. Information in this publication includes the number of U.S. licensees, exam volume and pass rates for NCEES exams, and much more. *Squared* highlights data that can help inform the national conversation about the path to licensure.

A square signifies units of measurement, numbers, and angles. To be square also means to be direct, honest, and in good order. Both meanings apply to this publication because it provides a straightforward account of our year through data. Examining this data annually can help us measure where licensure is today and recognize new trends.

All of the information represents the most recent NCEES fiscal year, which began October 1, 2021, and ended September 30, 2022.

We hope *Squared* is a resource that will help you better understand licensure and its importance to our lives every day.

B. David Cox
NCEES Chief Executive Officer

NCEES | **Who we are**

The National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing licensure for engineers and surveyors.

Licensed professional engineers and professional surveyors have met specific qualifications in education, exams, and work experience. They are obligated to work in a manner that safeguards the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

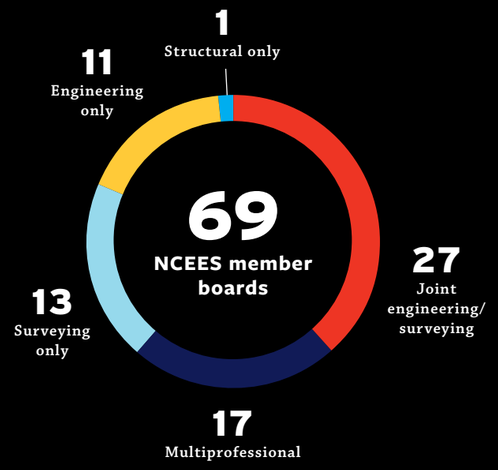
Since its creation in 1920, NCEES has worked to facilitate interstate mobility for professional engineers and surveyors by providing its member boards and licensees with services that promote uniformity in licensure laws throughout the United States. These services include uniform exams, model laws and rules, NCEES Records, and NCEES Credentials Evaluations.

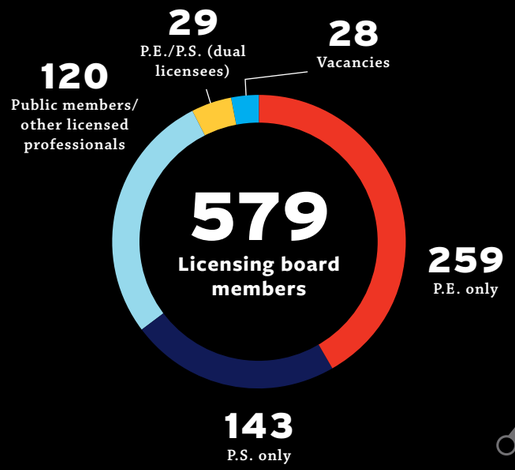
OUR MEMBERS

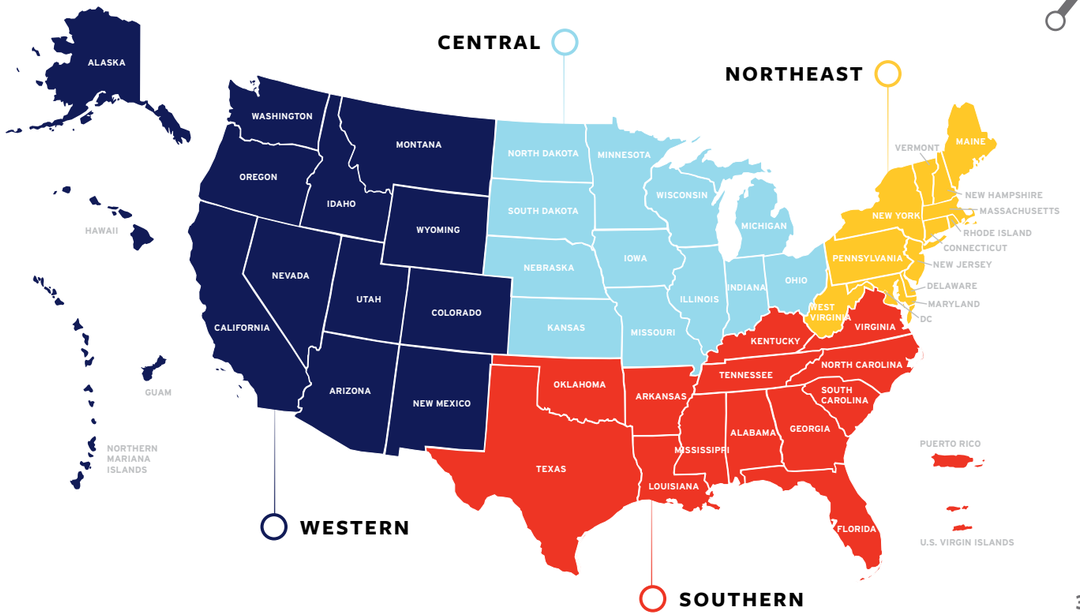
The members of NCEES are the engineering and surveying licensing boards from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Some member boards represent only engineering or surveying. The majority of them represent both. Other boards are multiprofessional and regulate additional professions, such as architecture. One board (Illinois SE) regulates structural engineering as a separate licensure category.

Most licensing board members are appointed by their governors. The makeup of board membership varies according to a jurisdiction's statutes (required number of professional engineers, professional surveyors, public members, etc.).







Exams

Exam development

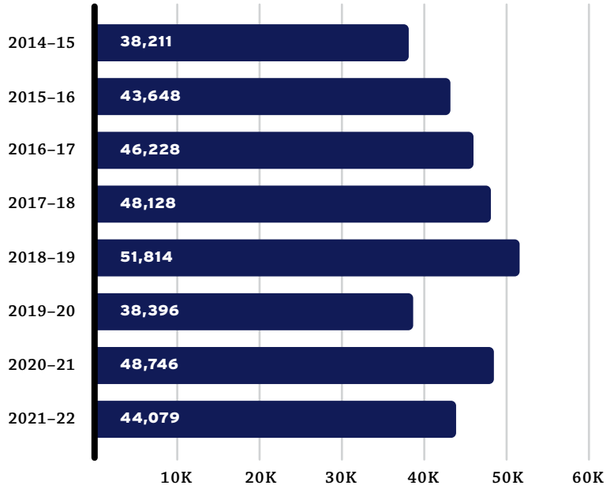
The NCEES exams are developed by licensed engineers and surveyors who volunteer to write and evaluate exam questions in conjunction with NCEES procedures and accepted psychometric standards.

Exam development volunteer committees began meeting in-person in 2022, while continuing to meet virtually as needed.

Exam updates

- NCEES offered the last pencil-and-paper exam for the PE Civil exam in October 2021.
- NCEES offered the first appointments for the computer-based PE Civil exam in January 2022.
- NCEES offered the first regional PE Structural exam administration in April 2022.
- Pearson VUE test centers, which administer NCEES computer-based exams, gradually increased capacity to where most, if not all, are back at 100 percent.

FE volume by fiscal year



Examinee numbers 2021–22

	CBT examinees	Pencil-and-paper examinees	Total
FE	44,079	0	**44,079**
FS	1,743	0	**1,743**
PE	16,537	9,832	**26,369**
PS	1,021	0	**1,021**
SE	0	2,180	**2,180**

2021–22

Transition from pencil-and-paper to CBT

NCEES began transitioning the Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exams to computer-based testing in 2017–18. All PE Civil exams transitioned to CBT testing in January 2022. The year 2024 is the new target date for completing the NCEES exam transitions to CBT.

For more information, visit www.ncees.org/cbt.

Exam meetings 2021–22

Virtual	AG and BIO	ARC	CHE	CIV	CSE	ELE	ENV	FE	FPE	FS/ PS	IND	MEC	MET/ MAT	MMP	NAME	NUC	PET	STR	STR Grading	Total
Number of meetings	2	1	1	2	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	7	1	0	4	13	1	0	2	**45**
Active participants	12	32	2	100	0	31	0	134	0	39	0	55	9	0	8	115	15	0	160	**712**

In-person	AG and BIO	ARC	CHE	CIV	CSE	ELE	ENV	FE	FPE	FS/ PS	IND	MEC	MET/ MAT	MMP	NAME	NUC	PET	STR	STR Grading	Total
Number of meetings	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	0	**40**
Active participants	20	26	39	162	21	55	35	160	25	25	24	114	7	22	21	21	20	150	0	**947**

NCEES
FACT

NCEES offers educators free subject-matter reports that break down the FE performance of students and graduates from their programs. These reports can be an excellent means of evaluating program outcomes.

pass rates
FE Exam

The Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in engineering. Passing it is an important first step in the engineering licensure process.

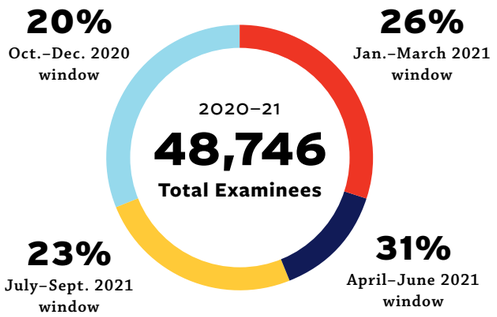
	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	**1,598**	70%	**182**	30%	**1,403**	71%	**144**	33%	**195**	65%	**38**	16%
Civil	**13,666**	60%	**6,958**	32%	**10,554**	62%	**5,301**	34%	**3,112**	55%	**1,657**	25%
Electrical and Computer	**3,793**	63%	**1,237**	30%	**2,923**	66%	**838**	32%	**870**	53%	**399**	26%
Environmental	**2,030**	68%	**583**	40%	**1,580**	68%	**421**	39%	**450**	66%	**162**	41%
Industrial and Systems	**472**	64%	**66**	23%	**408**	65%	**43**	26%	**64**	56%	**23**	17%
Mechanical	**8,982**	68%	**1,408**	36%	**7,734**	70%	**1,064**	40%	**1,248**	56%	**344**	24%
Other Disciplines	**2,230**	58%	**874**	28%	**1,661**	60%	**521**	34%	**569**	53%	**353**	18%

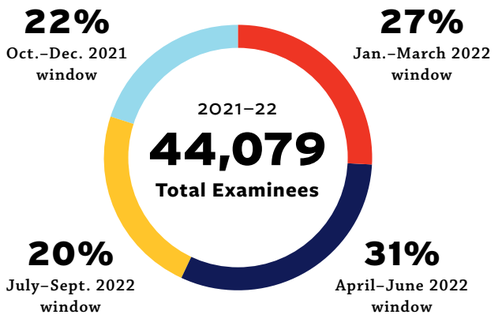
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

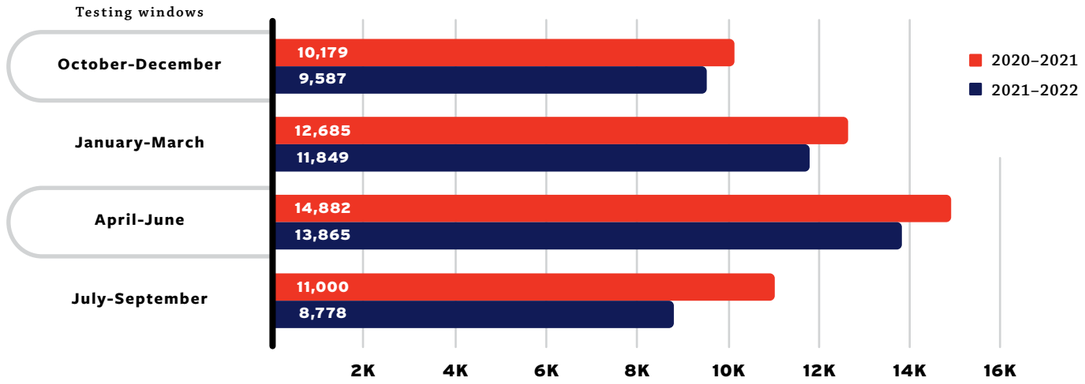
Number of FE examinees by testing window

The FE exam has four testing windows. The comparison of the 2020–21 testing windows to the 2021–22 testing windows illustrates the increased demand of candidates who were finally able to test during the 2020–21 windows after the COVID-19 impact. The 2021–22 testing windows reflect a decrease in the number of FE examinees as the backlog of candidates in the queue had cleared and volumes possibly reflected some apprehension of those who were not ready to test or had concerns regarding COVID-19.

January–March
April–June
July–September
October–December



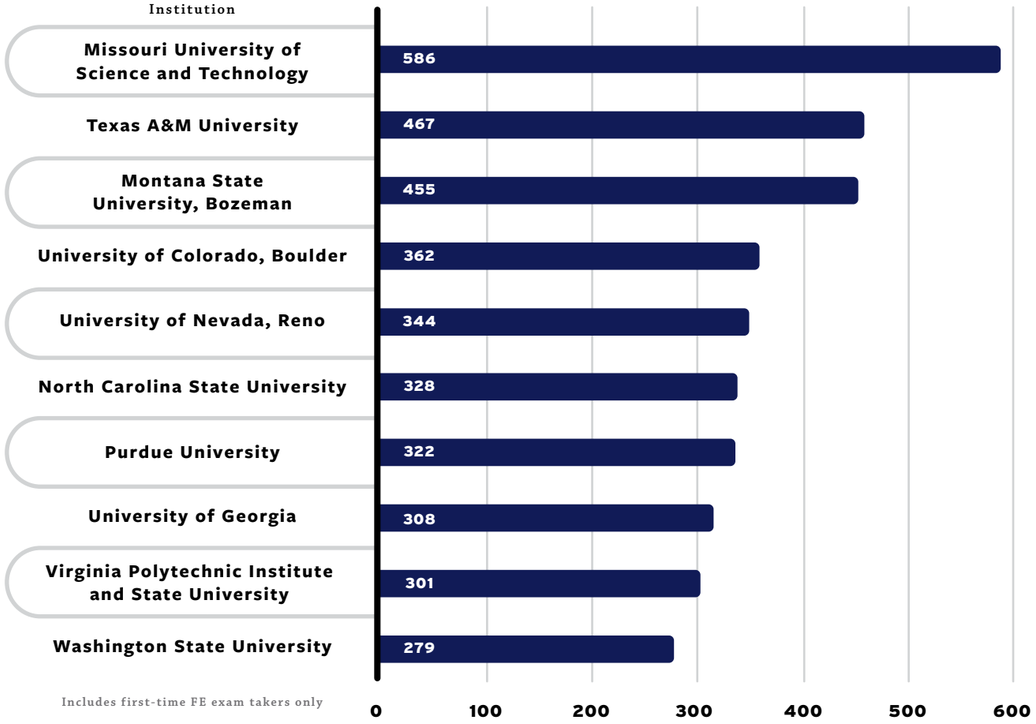




TOP 10

Universities by FE exam volume

Many schools recognize the value of licensure and encourage their students to take the FE exam during their senior year or soon after graduation. Engineering positions at all levels of industry and government increasingly require licensure. Getting on the licensure path early puts engineers in a position to succeed professionally.



Includes first-time FE exam takers only

pass rates

PE Exam

The Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exam is designed for engineers who have gained at least four years of work experience in their respective discipline. NCEES member boards require candidates to pass it as part of the licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Agricultural and Biological	**33**	88%	**0**	0%	**31**	87%	**0**	0%	**2**	100%	**0**	0%
Chemical	**343**	62%	**87**	34%	**276**	63%	**65**	38%	**67**	61%	**22**	23%
Civil: Construction	**1,834**	51%	**834**	38%	**1,415**	54%	**605**	42%	**419**	40%	**229**	28%
Civil: Geotechnical	**1,131**	52%	**420**	30%	**793**	50%	**298**	33%	**338**	56%	**122**	23%
Civil: Structural	**3,224**	58%	**1,071**	40%	**2,496**	59%	**756**	41%	**728**	53%	**315**	37%
Civil: Transportation	**3,651**	64%	**1,187**	42%	**3,140**	65%	**967**	44%	**511**	57%	**220**	33%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	**3,797**	66%	**1,109**	44%	**3,250**	67%	**929**	45%	**547**	60%	**180**	41%
Control Systems	**175**	67%	**49**	43%	**130**	70%	**32**	44%	**45**	58%	**17**	41%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	**45**	49%	**0**	0%	**33**	48%	**0**	0%	**12**	50%	**0**	0%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

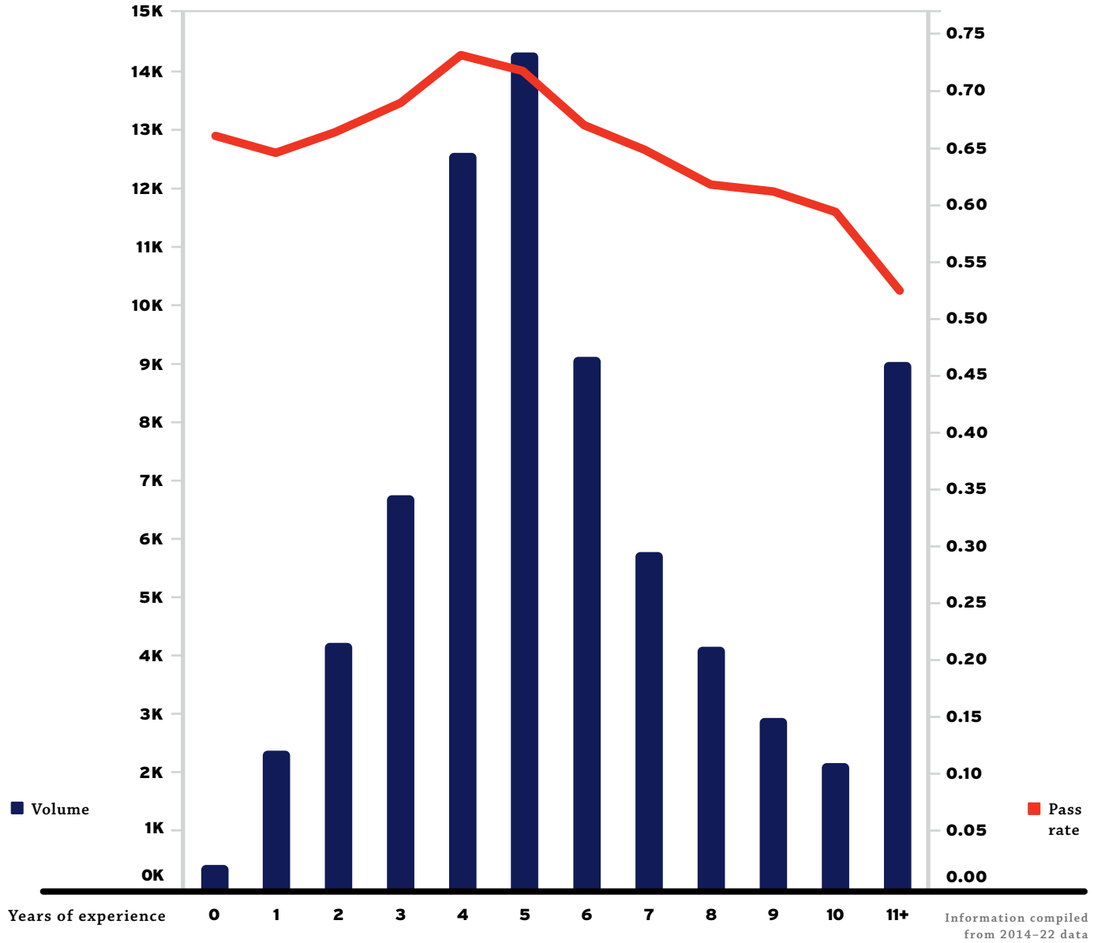
PE exam pass rates
continued

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Electrical and Computer: Electronics, Controls, and Communications	**208**	69%	**0**	0%	**151**	68%	**0**	0%	**57**	70%	**0**	0%
Electrical and Computer: Power	**1,842**	59%	**718**	42%	**1,427**	59%	**530**	45%	**415**	60%	**188**	35%
Environmental	**593**	73%	**162**	48%	**463**	76%	**118**	47%	**130**	65%	**44**	50%
Fire Protection	**236**	82%	**22**	59%	**157**	85%	**12**	67%	**79**	77%	**10**	50%
Industrial and Systems	**104**	66%	**23**	35%	**87**	68%	**17**	35%	**17**	59%	**6**	33%
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	**1,206**	71%	**285**	49%	**1,038**	72%	**214**	50%	**168**	65%	**71**	46%
Mechanical: Machine Design and Materials	**656**	70%	**130**	47%	**554**	71%	**107**	47%	**102**	65%	**23**	48%
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluid Systems	**742**	70%	**184**	48%	**639**	70%	**145**	50%	**103**	69%	**39**	41%
Metallurgical and Materials	**56**	82%	**12**	25%	**45**	84%	**3**	67%	**11**	73%	**9**	11%
Mining and Mineral Processing	**65**	51%	**0**	0%	**54**	48%	**0**	0%	**11**	64%	**0**	0%
Nuclear	**17**	53%	**2**	50%	**12**	50%	**1**	100%	**5**	60%	**1**	0%
Petroleum	**86**	56%	**30**	27%	**75**	56%	**26**	23%	**11**	55%	**4**	50%

The PE Architectural Engineering exam and the PE Naval Architecture and Marine exam were not administered in fiscal year 2021–22 due to timing related to the transition to computer-based testing.

PE exam pass rates vs. experience

Examinees with four years of engineering experience after graduation have the greatest probability of success on the PE exam. Pass rates for examinees with fewer than or more than four years of experience are lower, typically in proportion to the length of time from the four-year mark. The data shown is based on experience calculations for the examinees for whom NCEES has verified graduation dates.

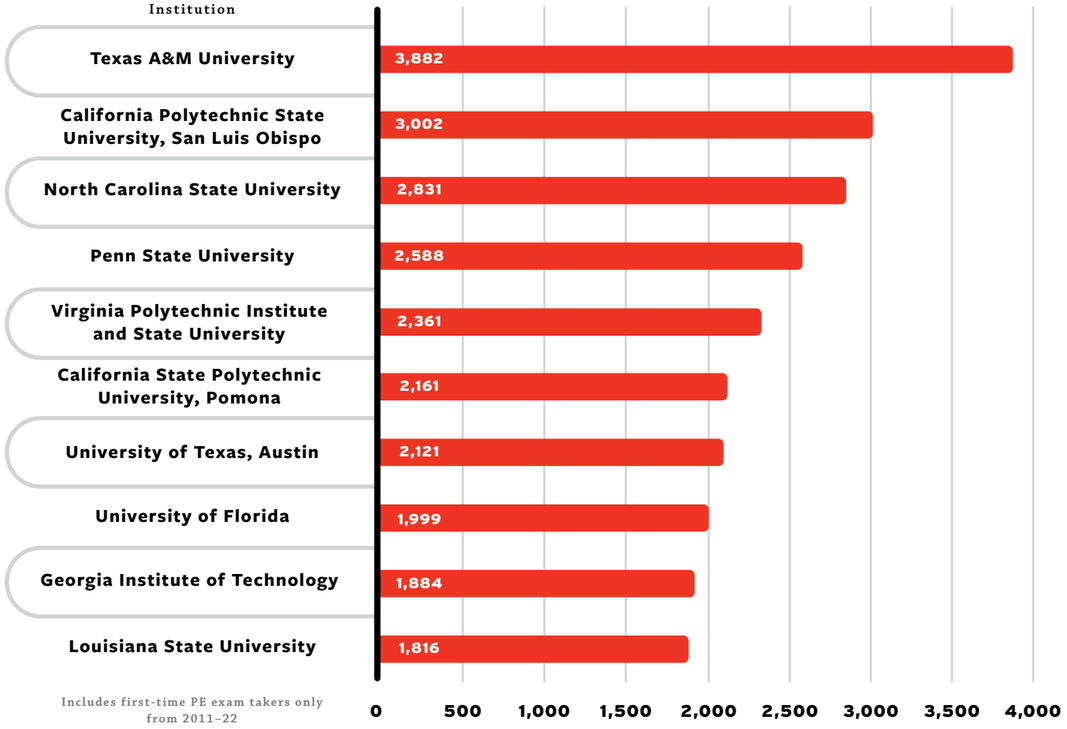


Information compiled from 2014–22 data

TOP 10

Universities by PE exam volume

Many schools recognize the value of licensure and encourage their students to take the PE exam after four years of experience. Engineering positions at all levels of industry and government increasingly require licensure. Getting on the licensure path early puts engineers in a position to succeed professionally.



Includes first-time PE exam takers only from 2011–22

pass rates

SE Exam

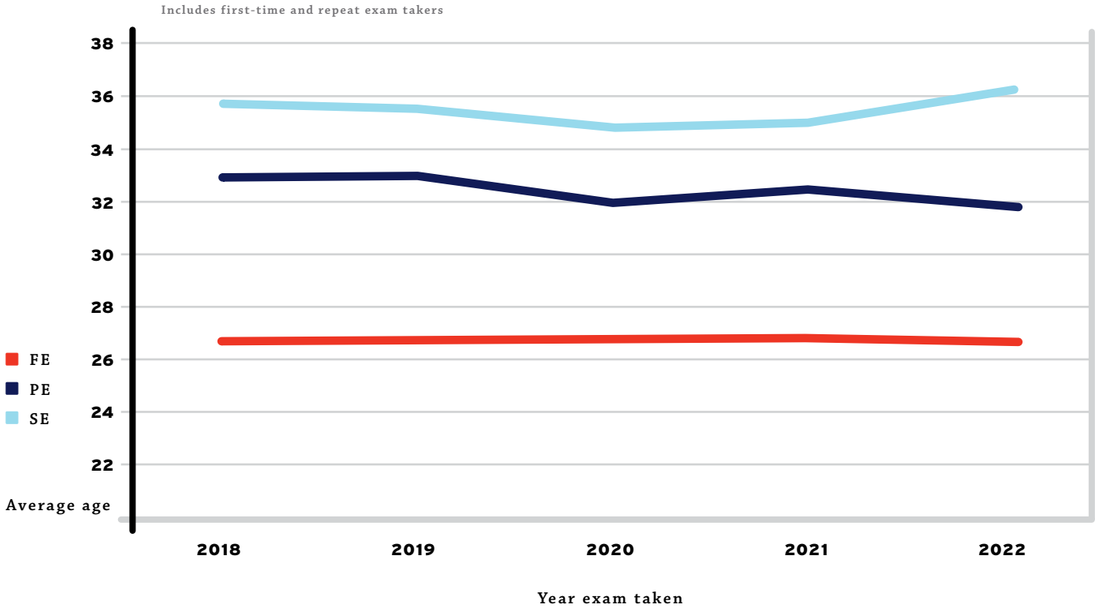
The PE Structural Engineering (SE) exam is a professional engineering exam designed for engineers who practice in jurisdictions that license structural engineers separately from other professional engineers. This 16-hour exam has separate vertical and lateral components to test an examinee's ability to safely design buildings or bridges.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Structural lateral forces: bridges	**64**	34%	**83**	35%	**43**	37%	**48**	33%	**21**	29%	**35**	37%
Structural lateral forces: buildings	**463**	26%	**478**	27%	**336**	29%	**353**	28%	**127**	17%	**125**	22%
Structural vertical forces: bridges	**85**	40%	**43**	26%	**54**	39%	**28**	21%	**31**	42%	**15**	33%
Structural vertical forces: buildings	**580**	38%	**384**	30%	**415**	42%	**269**	32%	**165**	29%	**115**	25%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

Average age of examinees by exam type

The average age of examinees illustrates that licensure is a multiyear process that requires commitment. By meeting the exam and experience requirements after graduation, licensure candidates prove that they are competent to practice in a way that protects the public.



pass rates

FS Exam

The Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in surveying. Passing it is an important first step in the surveying licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
FS	**1,142**	60%	**601**	36%	**343**	69%	**105**	46%	**799**	56%	**496**	34%

pass rates

PS Exam

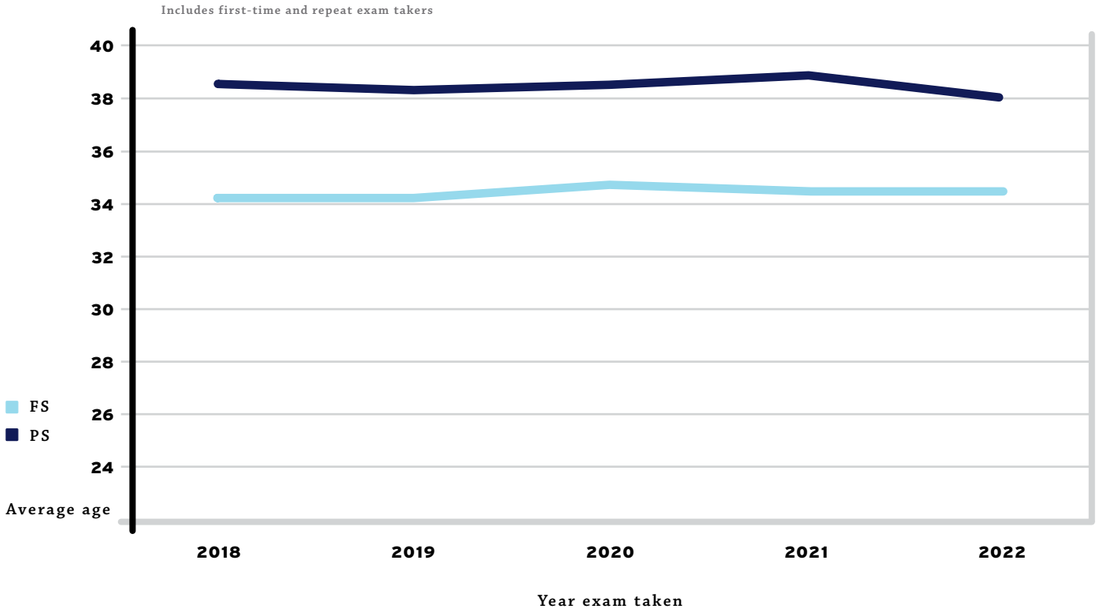
The Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam is designed for surveyors who have gained at least four years of work experience. NCEES member boards require candidates to pass it as part of the licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
PS	**688**	69%	**333**	44%	**244**	69%	**115**	47%	**444**	68%	**218**	42%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ETAC/ANSAC-ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

Average age of examinees by exam type

While the average age of surveying examinees has been fairly steady over the past five years, the number of examinees taking the FS exam has increased. NCEES continues to focus on national brand and image, education, and recruitment and mentorship of the next generation of surveyors.



Interstate mobility

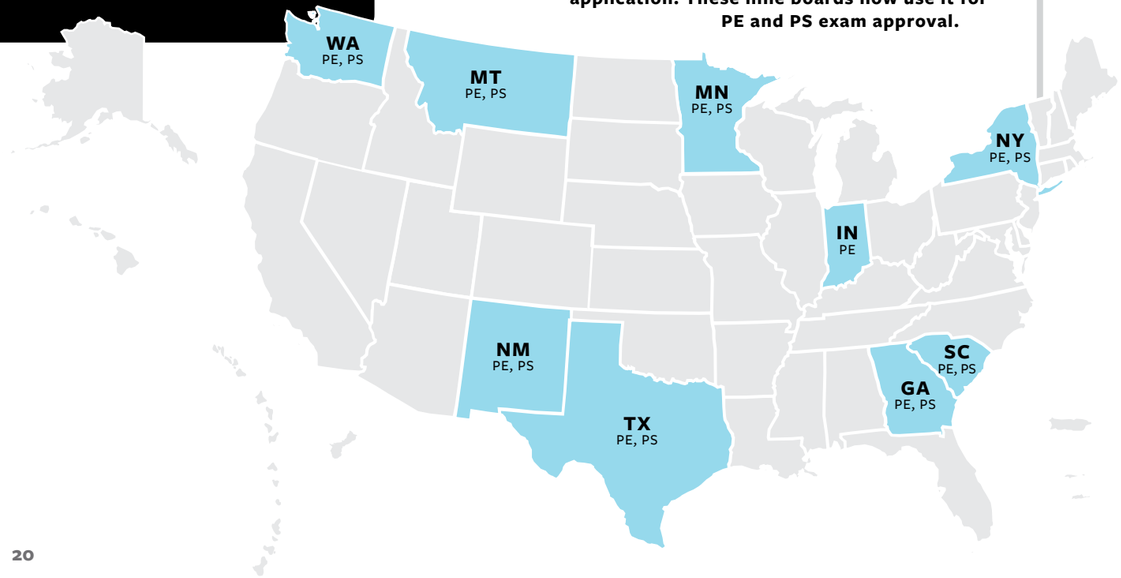
One of the primary purposes of NCEES is to improve interstate mobility of licensure. It is committed to making the licensure process easier for its member boards, professional engineers and surveyors, and licensure candidates.

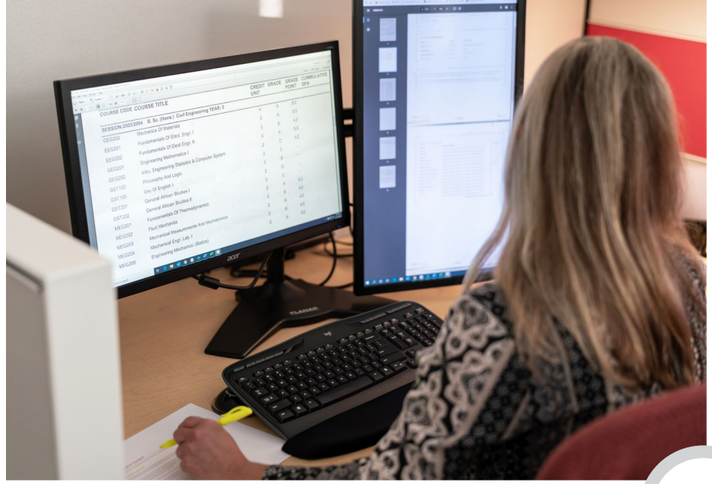
NCEES advances interstate mobility by providing uniform, national exams; model laws and rules; and the Records program that facilitates the process of getting licensed in multiple jurisdictions.

MyNCEES, a customer management system, gives examinees and licensees access to all NCEES services in one place. A MyNCEES account is free and is a passport to all NCEES services for different stages of licensure. Examinees can check their exam results, and licensees can track continuing professional development and establish an NCEES Record.

NCEES
FACT

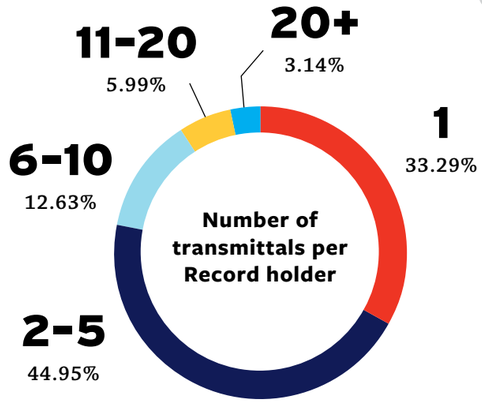
NCEES member licensing boards have recently started to use the NCEES Records program to supplement a PE or PS exam application. Traditionally, the NCEES Records program was used only for comity licensure application. These nine boards now use it for PE and PS exam approval.





During the 2021–22 year, NCEES completed

49,163 Records transmittals



NCEES

Records Program

The NCEES Records program helps professional engineers and surveyors become licensed in multiple states.

An NCEES Record includes most of the materials needed to apply for comity licensure. These include college transcripts, licenses, exam results, employment verifications, and professional references. A Record is transmitted electronically each time the Record holder applies for a license, which saves time, simplifies the application process, and makes it faster and easier for engineers and surveyors to become licensed in additional states.

The online application includes five sections: education information, exam and license verification, work experience, professional references, and questions regarding the status and history of someone's license. There is no charge to complete the application process and no annual renewal fee.

NCEES Credentials Evaluations

U.S. licensing boards generally require licensure candidates with degrees from non-ABET-accredited programs to have their education evaluated. Most of these candidates are from other countries. NCEES Credentials Evaluations provides a valuable service to help boards ensure that candidates are qualified academically for licensure. When it conducts an evaluation, NCEES compares the candidate's college-level education against the NCEES Engineering or Surveying Education Standard.

Exams administered

INTERNATIONALLY

1,321 FE exams

392 PE exams

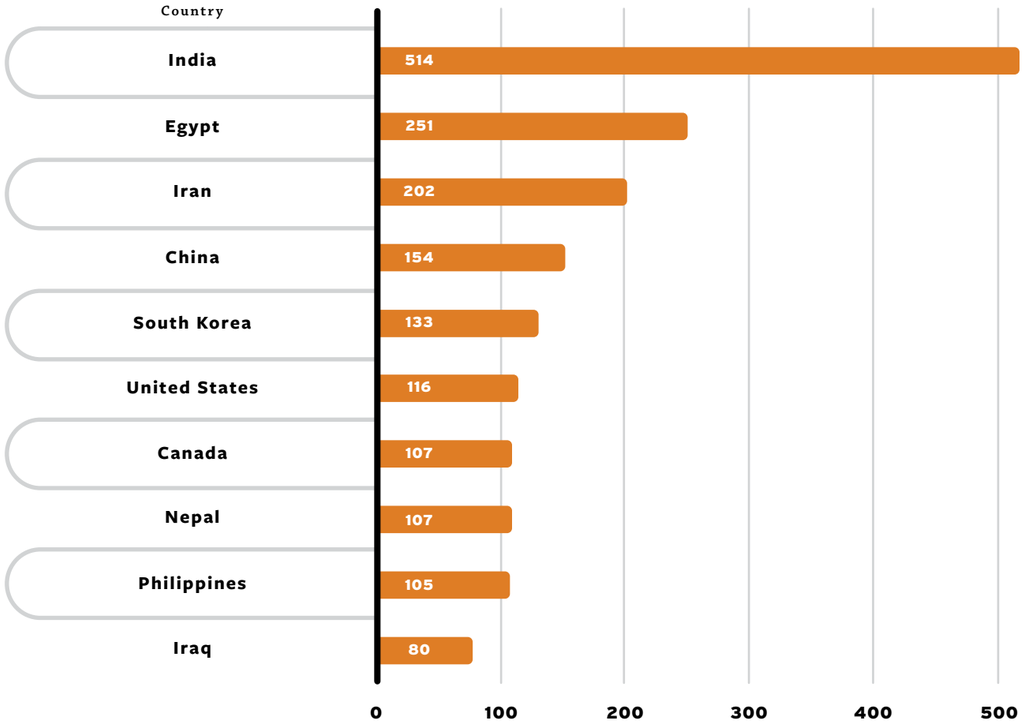
As the number of ABET-accredited programs outside the United States has increased in recent years, so has interest in NCEES exams being administered internationally.

NCEES currently has exam administration agreements with foreign entities in Canada, Egypt, the Emirate of Sharjah, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

TOP 10

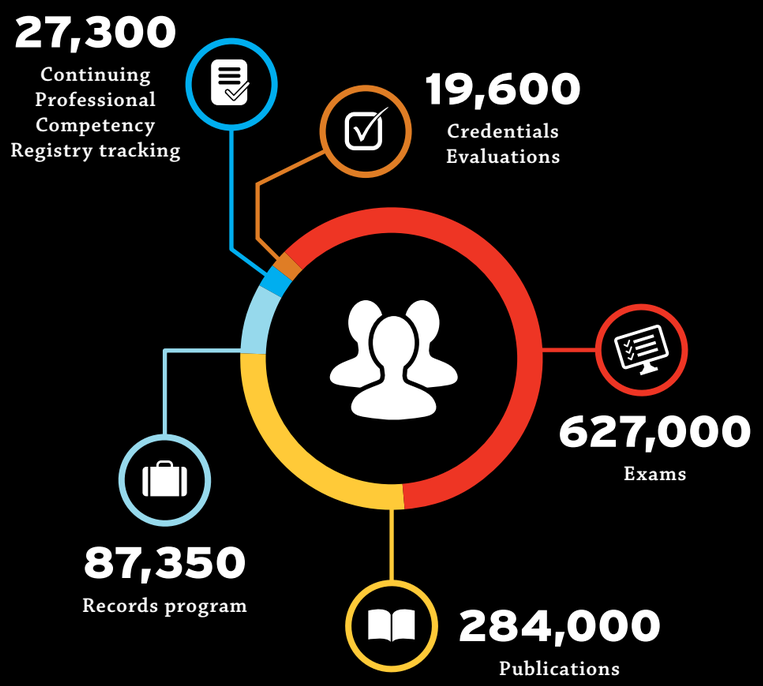
Countries by number of Credentials Evaluations applications

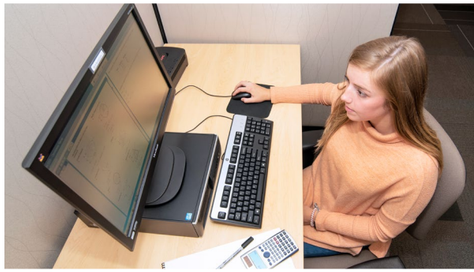
Most licensure candidates who apply for an NCEES Credentials Evaluation are from other countries. However, candidates with degrees from U.S. programs that are not ABET-accredited also use the service. Below are the countries with the highest number of applications last year.

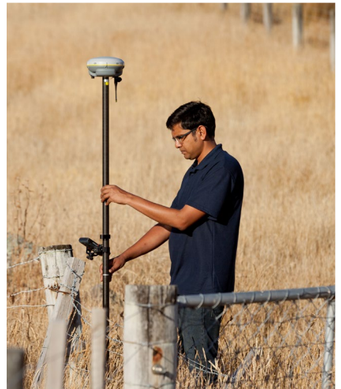


OUR CUSTOMERS

The following represents a breakdown of number of customers from each service area.





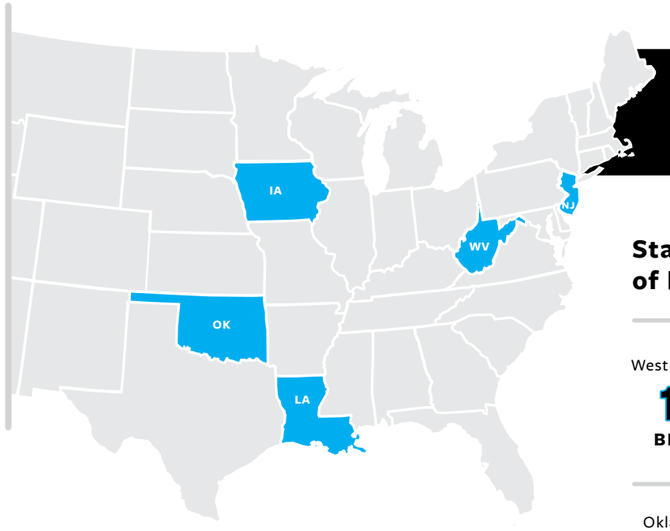


Advocacy

NCEES member licensing boards have worked together for more than 100 years to improve uniformity of laws to promote mobility for licensed engineers and surveyors.

This work has established a longstanding set of licensing standards that have been adopted in all jurisdictions to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Recent attempts to weaken these standards increase the risk to public safety.

Legislative activity impacting member licensing boards increased throughout the country during the 2021–22 fiscal year.

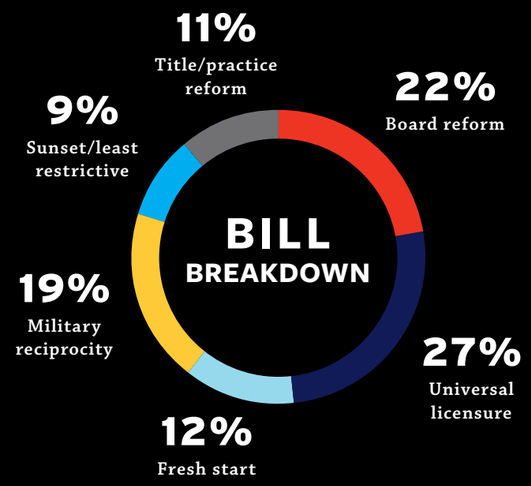


248 TOTAL BILLS across **41** STATES

States ranked by number of bills introduced

West Virginia	Iowa	New Jersey
11 BILLS	**9** BILLS	**9** BILLS

Oklahoma	Louisiana
9 BILLS	**7** BILLS



For tracking purposes, bills are categorized in six areas—board reform, universal licensure, fresh start, military reciprocity, sunset review/least restrictive, and title/practice reform.

Resources that highlight the value of licensure play a crucial role in educating lawmakers and the public. During the 2021–22 fiscal year, 16 new resources were made available to member boards. Additionally, through a partnership with the Alliance for Responsible Professional Licensing (ARPL), there were 32 communications initiatives during the 2021–22 fiscal year.

2021–22 Communications initiatives

8	5	12	2	1	4
OP-EDS	NEWS RELEASES	PRESENTATIONS	PUBLIC OPINION POLL RELEASES	PODCAST	ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS

Licensure

Each year, NCEES surveys its 69 member boards for the number of engineering and surveying licensees in their jurisdictions. Below are the numbers of engineers and surveyors per jurisdiction as reported by the individual boards in 2022.

U.S. surveying licensure was established in 1891 in California, and U.S. engineering licensure was established in 1907 in Wyoming. As more states enacted similar legislation over the next decade, U.S. licensing boards began to see a need for a national council to help improve uniformity of laws and to promote interstate mobility of licensure. NCEES was created in 1920 for these reasons. Today, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands regulate the practice of engineering and surveying.

Licensees who are licensed in multiple states are included in the numbers for each jurisdiction where they are licensed. Many states also track the number of state resident licensees versus out-of-state licensees; those are reported as resident and nonresident in the charts below.

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
State	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
AK	2,412	2,920	278	108	22	8
AL	5,472	11,381	597	449	Not tracked	
AR	2,383	7,838	377	290	63	24
AZ	7,742	13,155	871	589	Not tracked	
CA	68,763	27,512	3,308	646	Not tracked	
CO	15,293	14,035	994	607	89	31
CT	3,880	7,676	325	141	120	16
***DC**	7,543		121		33	
DE	948	6,874	251		Not tracked	
FL	23,857	19,913	2,029	468	Not tracked	
GA	9,514	17,515	916	295	Not tracked	
GU	211	415	10	5	1	0
HI	3,082	3,934	163	37	Not tracked	
IA	2,737	7,823	271	177	Not tracked	
ID	3,815		1,856		Not tracked	
IL	11,160 P.E. 1,265 S.E.	9,066 P.E. 2,359 S.E.	806	266	Not tracked	
IN	4,638	9,057	588	223	122	15
KS	3,806	8,699	268	281	48	16
KY	4,040	10,949	664	730	242	73
LA	5,577	11,243	468	198	146	11
MA	7,159	8,723	559	174	95	19
MD	21,916		1,024		82	0
ME	1,967	5,077	365	142	Not tracked	

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
MI	21,420		806		Not tracked	
MN	7,396	7,064	436	125	44	
MO	6,961	11,562	541	307	Not tracked	
MS	2,276	8,969	495	441	227	45
MT	7,049		411		43	
NC	13,123	17,271	1,693	627	254	47
ND	1,192	4,850	128	334	16	11
NE	2,606	6,418	167	160	Not tracked	
NH	6,378		328		Not tracked	
NJ	8,335	10,747	514	178	126	21
NM	2,018	7,632	225	300	37	22
NMI	21	168	6	8	1	13
NV	3,080	10,345	286	390	19	27
NY	15,438	16,651	1,045	340	43	16
OH	25,660		1,633		Not tracked	
OK	3,528	8,814	291	286	42	11

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
OR	5,906	8,875	617	216	Not tracked	
PA	29,927		1,680		Not tracked	
PR	5,016	947	267	30	74	5
RI	983	5,642	101	89	Not tracked	
SC	5,543	13,257	520	367	80	21
SD	984	4,070	110	301	38	14
TN	6,244	9,629	737	403	Not tracked	
TX	39,436	23,593	2,070	292	322	19
UT	12,878		728		112	
VA	12,064	18,298	902	386	Not tracked	
**VI	406		32		Not tracked	
VT	5,641		207		Not tracked	
WA	14,322	12,858	738	298	48	17
WI	6,669	8,085	679	364	Not tracked	
WV	1,649	8,145	838		Not tracked	
WY	1,213	7,044	155	192	35	18

*Numbers last reported in 2020
**Numbers last reported in 2021

Number of U.S. licenses since 1937

includes multistate licensees

Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1937	46,812	43,484	3,328	**1950**	159,759	134,133	25,626
1938	57,850	54,147	3,703	**1951**	167,414	139,214	28,200
1939	62,406	57,712	4,694	**1952**	176,533	148,239	28,294
1940	67,286	61,616	5,670	**1953**	184,655	151,459	33,196
1941	67,817	59,467	8,350	**1954**	191,553	158,146	33,407
1942	No proceedings issued in 1942—No annual meeting			**1955**	201,633	162,048	39,585
1943	72,804	63,497	9,307	**1956**	214,357	170,857	43,500
1944	73,532	62,154	11,378	**1957**	226,371	179,669	46,702
1945	No proceedings issued in 1945—No annual meeting			**1958**	237,244	182,973	54,271
1946	92,905	78,851	14,054	**1959**	246,279	185,866	60,413
1947	114,698	97,965	16,733	**1960**	259,707	193,603	66,104
1948	130,620	110,813	19,807	**1961**	270,859	203,152	67,707
1949	153,277	131,318	21,959	**1962**	280,088	209,130	70,898

Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1963	287,056	213,453	73,603	**1977**	475,387	400,380	75,007
1964	298,282	217,462	80,820	**1978**	502,184	297,000	205,000
1965	311,839	213,484	98,355	**1979**	516,354	316,976	199,378
1966	322,165	218,047	103,118	**1980**	545,000	332,000	213,000
1967	337,298	241,381	95,919	**1981**	549,000	331,000	218,000
1968	350,731	242,175	108,556	**1982**	575,000	338,000	237,000
1969	361,877	245,999	115,878	**1983**	577,000	344,000	233,000
1970	374,206	249,076	125,130	**1984**	581,000	340,000	241,000
1971	385,120	279,688	105,432	**1985**	586,000	339,000	247,000
1972	393,725	285,148	108,577	**1986**	596,000	343,000	253,000
1973	408,286	288,014	120,272	**1987**	602,000	338,000	264,000
1974	433,404	318,470	133,934	**1988**	622,000	360,000	262,000
1975	434,297	325,132	109,165	**1989**	652,516	380,989	271,527
1976	447,005	349,518	97,489	**1990**	609,267	339,106	270,161

Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1991	627,032	354,444	272,588	**2007**	719,967	461,941	258,026
1992	652,410	377,755	274,655	**2008**	750,927	426,222	324,705
1993	641,383	360,619	280,764	**2009**	765,197	456,218	308,979
1994	638,238	414,275	223,963	**2010**	762,280	476,230	286,050
1995	641,041	414,158	226,883	**2011**	807,768	469,411	338,358
1996	610,153	368,885	241,268	**2012**	802,267	428,976	373,291
1997	656,235	383,399	272,836	**2013**	804,191	422,605	381,586
1998	664,840	399,319	265,521	**2014**	822,575	437,921	384,654
1999	656,710	373,493	238,217	**2015**	852,953	474,777	378,176
2000	669,627	402,267	267,360	**2016**	881,438	481,717	400,015
2001	613,617	384,833	228,784	**2017**	886,051	477,746	408,305
2002	654,370	374,344	280,026	**2018**	925,929	497,521	428,408
2003	703,137	391,329	311,808	**2019**	884,564	492,184	392,380
2004	750,596	442,578	308,018	**2020**	893,961	467,345	426,616
2005	617,725	371,040	246,685	**2021**	927,970	512,958	415,012
2006	710,619	434,582	276,037	**2022**	931,640	494,542	437,098

Number of U.S. licenses since 1937 continued

includes multistate licensees

Year	Surveying licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Surveying licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1997	49,966	37,805	12,161	**2010**	55,091	44,448	10,643
1998	51,495	39,816	11,679	**2011**	55,441	45,581	11,860
1999	52,622	40,303	12,319	**2012**	55,991	41,239	14,752
2000	51,865	40,575	11,290	**2013**	54,946	40,735	14,211
2001	46,813	37,968	8,845	**2014**	53,968	41,079	12,889
2002	47,393	36,603	10,790	**2015**	53,588	41,592	11,996
2003	44,614	33,418	11,196	**2016**	55,475	42,410	13,100
2004	50,032	38,177	11,855	**2017**	51,091	38,914	12,177
2005	44,253	34,468	9,785	**2018**	52,225	38,931	13,294
2006	49,167	38,995	10,172	**2019**	49,893	37,665	12,228
2007	53,950	43,724	10,226	**2020**	48,479	34,996	13,483
2008	56,074	43,300	12,774	**2021**	47,527	34,725	12,802
2009	52,719	39,632	13,087	**2022**	48,755	36,495	12,260

2022

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