

NCEES

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SQUARED

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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



2023

Squared



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From the CEO

I'm pleased to introduce the 2023 issue of *Squared*, the official NCEES source for engineering and surveying licensure statistics. This publication highlights data that can help inform the national conversation on the path to licensure.

A square signifies units of measurement, numbers, and angles. To be square means to be direct, honest, and in good order. *Squared* is one way we do that by providing a straightforward account of our fiscal

year through data. Examining this data annually provides a way for us to measure where licensure is today and recognize new trends. All of the information represents the most recent NCEES fiscal year, which began October 1, 2022, and ended September 30, 2023.

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.

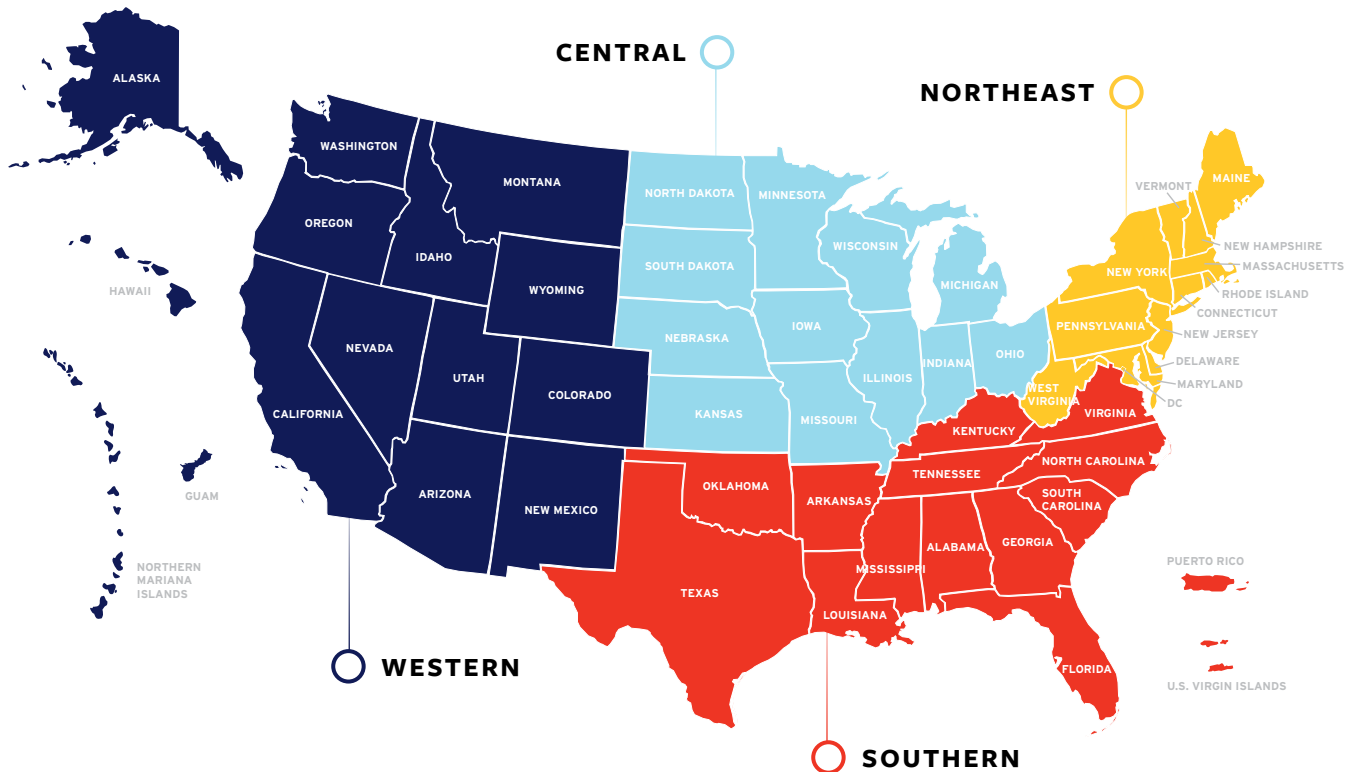
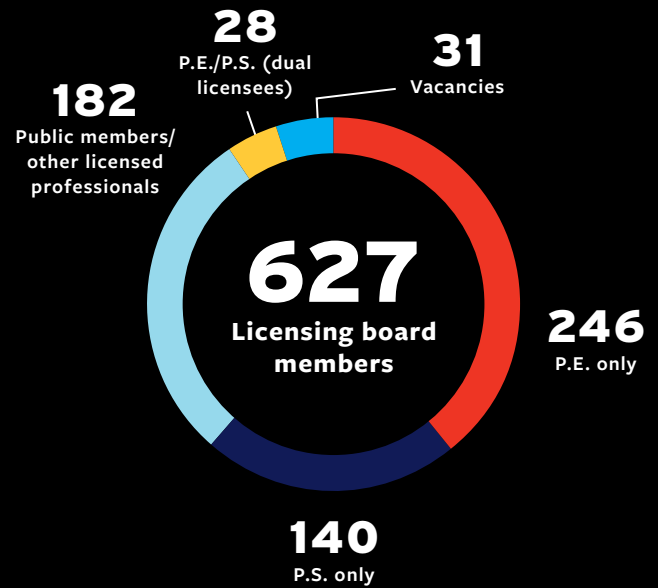
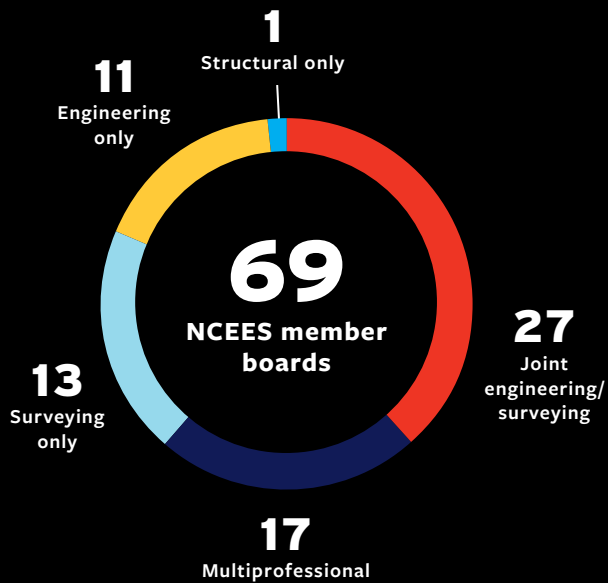
Licensed professional engineers and professional surveyors have met specific qualifications in education, exams, and work experience. They are obligated to work in a manner that safeguards the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

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.

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

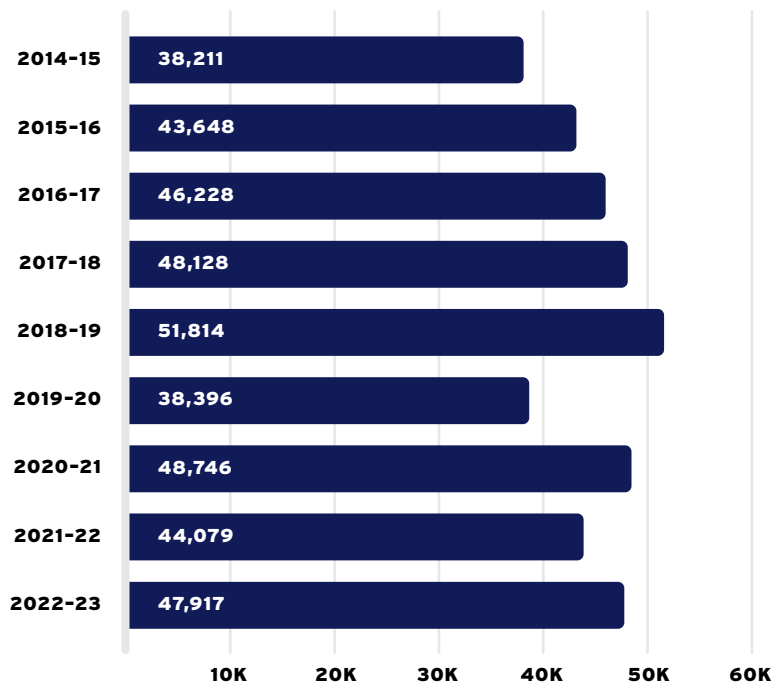
The NCEES exams are developed by licensed engineers and surveyors who volunteer to write and evaluate exam questions in conjunction with NCEES procedures and accepted psychometric standards.

Exam development volunteer committees meet both in person and virtually.

Exam updates

- NCEES administered the last pencil-and-paper version of the PE Structural exam in October 2023.
- Registration for the CBT PE Structural exam opened on November 1, 2023.
- The PE Civil exam will have new specifications and design standards beginning April 2024.
- Beginning in 2024, three NCEES exams—PE Control Systems, PE Electrical and Computer: Electronics, Controls, and Communications, and PE Fire Protection—will shift their linear fixed form (LFF) administration from fall (October) to spring (April).

FE volume by fiscal year



Examinee numbers 2022-23

	CBT examinees	Pencil-and-paper examinees	Total
FE	47,917	0	47,917
FS	2,123	0	2,123
PE	24,710	0	24,710
PS	1,243	0	1,243
SE	0	2,372	2,372



2022–23

Transition from pencil-and-paper to CBT

NCEES transitioned its first exams to computer-based testing (CBT) in 2014. The last pencil-and-paper exam was administered in October 2023. All NCEES exams will be given in the CBT format beginning in 2024. This will complete the 10-year transition.

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

Exam meetings 2022–23

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	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	2	34
Active participants	17	12	24	86	26	87	24	44	15	61	0	48	13	9	11	14	13	56	158	718

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	1	1	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	5	0	37
Active participants	28	10	20	237	11	86	24	200	15	25	28	89	35	24	21	11	21	185	0	1070



NCEES
fact

NCEES offers educators free subject-matter reports that break down the FE performance of students and graduates from their programs. These reports are 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.

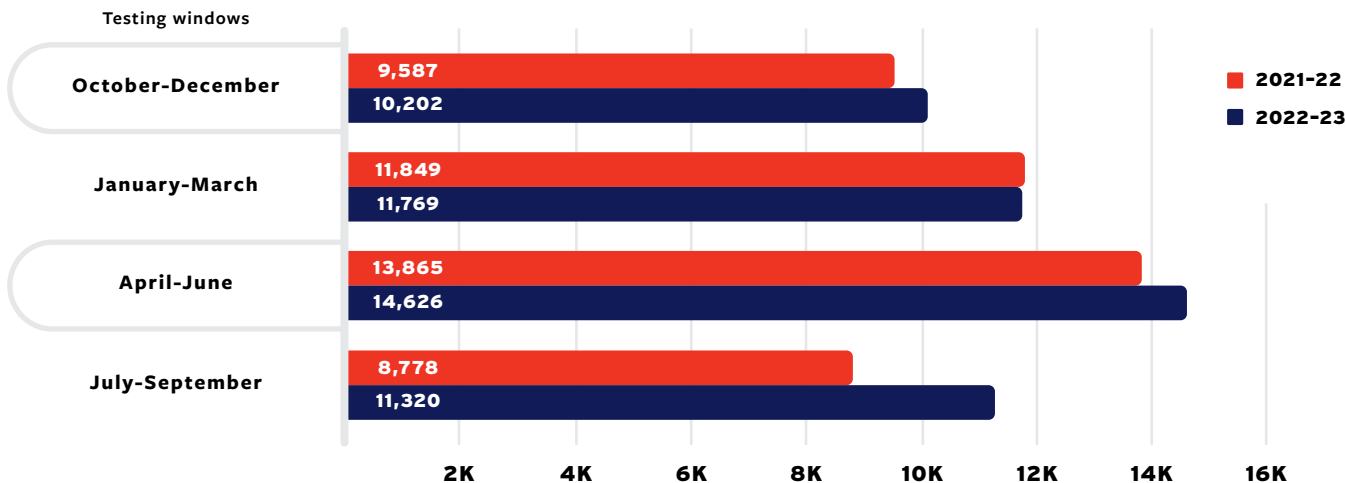
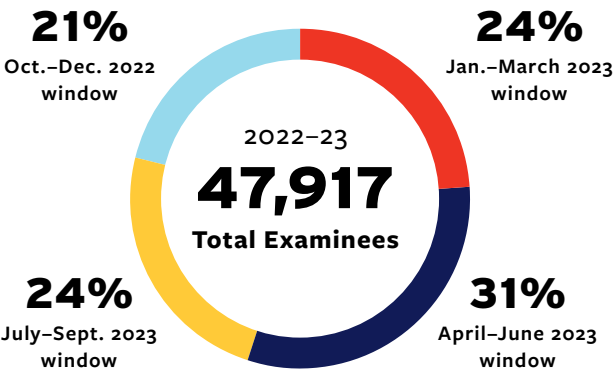
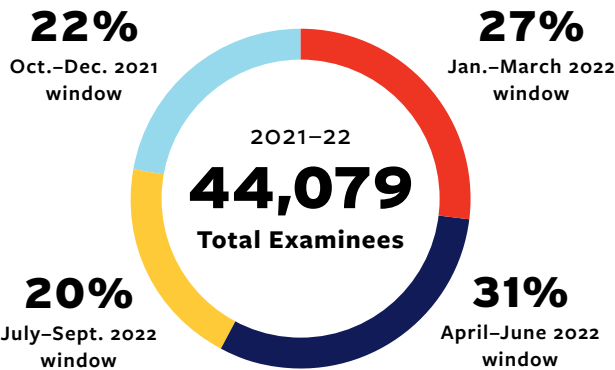
	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	1,523	68%	212	33%	1,348	68%	170	36%	175	65%	42	19%
Civil	15,017	60%	8,042	32%	11,198	61%	6,138	33%	3,819	56%	1,904	26%
Electrical and Computer	4,257	61%	1,536	29%	3,224	64%	1,096	32%	1,033	53%	440	23%
Environmental	2,123	70%	730	36%	1,626	72%	544	38%	497	63%	186	31%
Industrial and Systems	454	61%	72	32%	375	63%	41	37%	79	47%	31	26%
Mechanical	9,346	66%	1,490	37%	7,899	68%	1,175	40%	1,447	56%	315	25%
Other Disciplines	2,263	58%	852	24%	1,710	60%	527	28%	553	52%	325	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 April-June testing window consistently has the largest volume, most likely due to the amount of candidates taking the exam close to their graduation. The 2021-22 testing windows display a lower volume than in some previous years due to the impact of COVID-19 and the possible apprehension of candidates who were not yet ready to test. The increase in volume during the 2022-23 testing windows seems to reflect less-apprehensive candidates and fewer COVID-19 concerns.

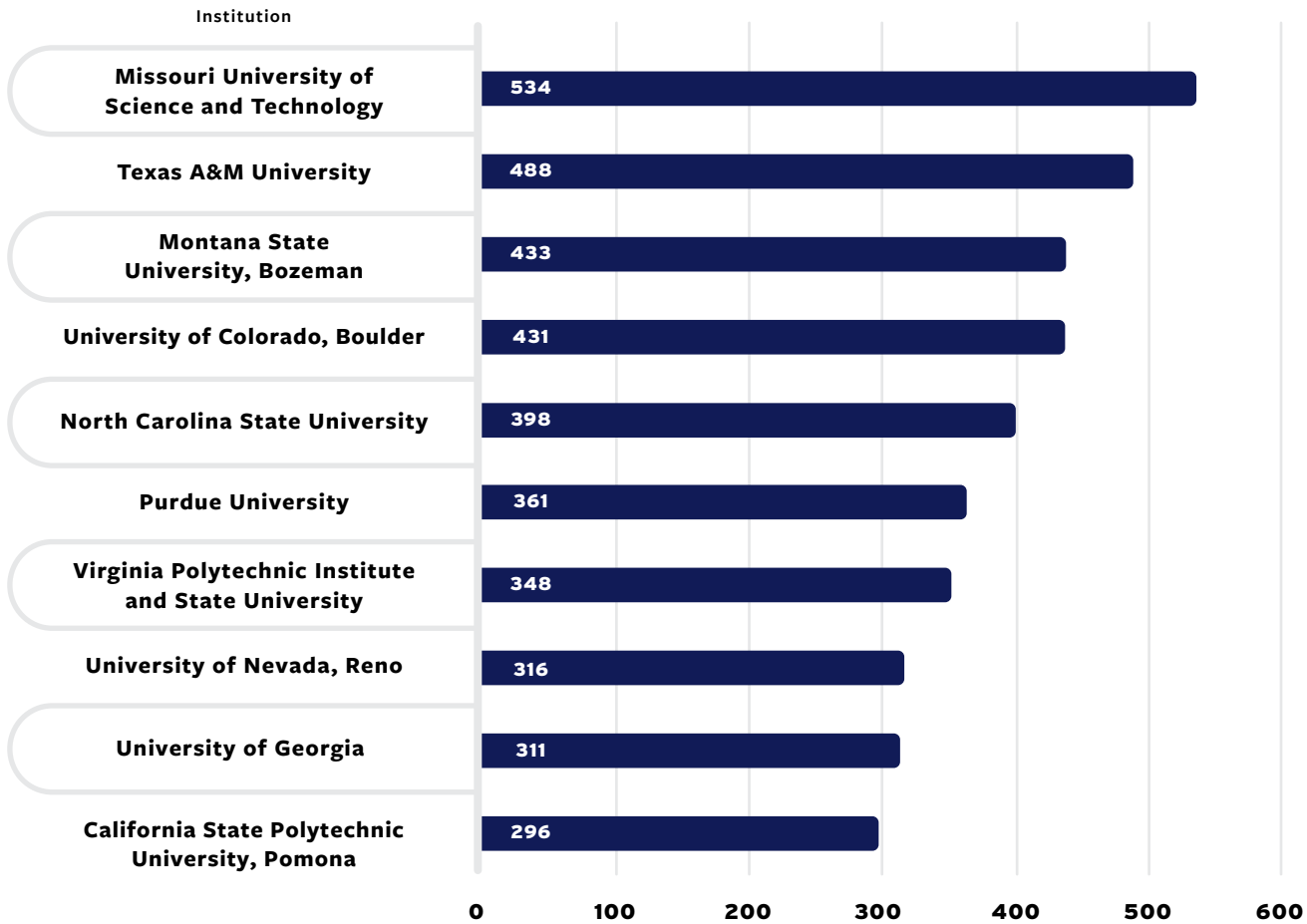
- January-March
- July-September
- April-June
- October-December





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			
	First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Agricultural and Biological	18	83%	1	0%
Architectural	115	59%	0	0%
Chemical	378	58%	122	35%
Civil: Construction	1,635	49%	608	32%
Civil: Geotechnical	849	52%	274	34%
Civil: Structural	2,813	58%	821	38%
Civil: Transportation	3,529	63%	882	44%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	3,573	65%	703	44%
Control Systems	259	50%	0	0%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	33	36%	3	67%

Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
16	88%	1	0%	2	50%	0	0%
84	61%	0	0%	31	55%	0	0%
311	58%	91	38%	67	57%	31	26%
1,299	52%	432	32%	336	40%	176	32%
610	51%	179	32%	239	54%	95	38%
2,131	59%	594	37%	682	54%	227	42%
3,026	65%	698	46%	503	56%	184	37%
3,067	66%	585	44%	506	62%	118	47%
192	52%	0	0%	67	45%	0	0%
21	43%	2	100%	12	25%	1	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.

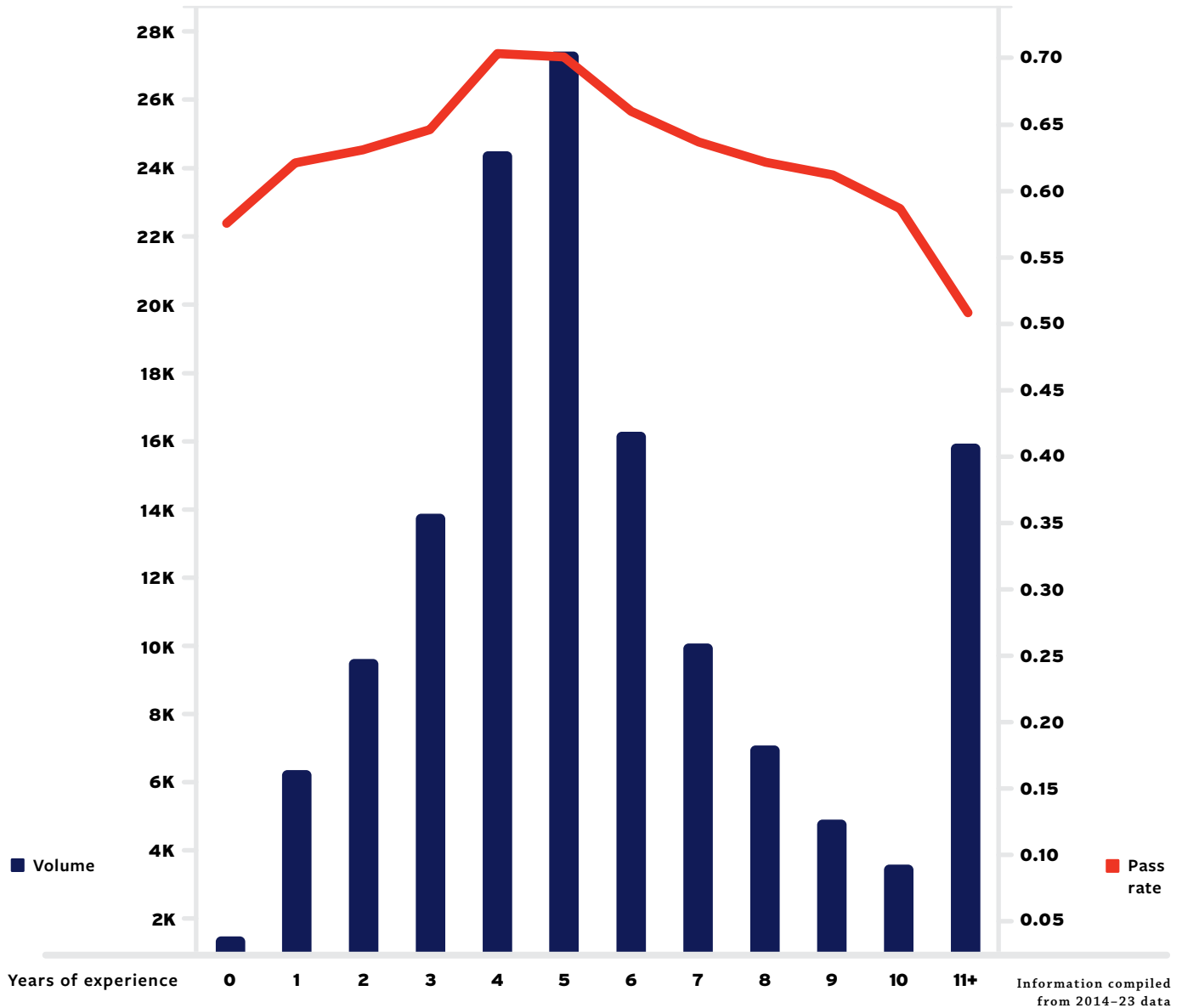
PE exam pass rates continued

	Overall takers			
	First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Electrical and Computer: Electronics, Controls, and Communications	156	71%	22	55%
Electrical and Computer: Power	2,040	59%	874	36%
Environmental	727	71%	180	39%
Fire Protection	230	76%	27	37%
Industrial and Systems	95	55%	21	29%
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	1,347	75%	328	53%
Mechanical: Machine Design and Materials	635	65%	157	46%
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluid Systems	757	69%	194	45%
Metallurgical and Materials	50	78%	0	0%
Mining and Mineral Processing	48	65%	12	25%
Naval Architecture and Marine	60	52%	0	0%
Nuclear	20	65%	1	0%
Petroleum	83	65%	30	43%

Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
119	72%	16	63%	37	68%	6	33%
1,608	59%	664	39%	432	57%	210	27%
566	71%	138	37%	161	71%	42	48%
154	77%	13	38%	76	74%	14	36%
76	54%	16	31%	19	58%	5	20%
1,199	76%	258	53%	148	73%	70	54%
543	64%	131	47%	92	66%	26	38%
634	70%	153	47%	123	63%	41	39%
31	81%	0	0%	19	74%	0	0%
42	67%	10	30%	6	50%	2	0%
44	57%	0	0%	16	38%	0	0%
14	79%	1	0%	6	33%	0	0%
69	67%	27	44%	14	57%	3	33%

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.

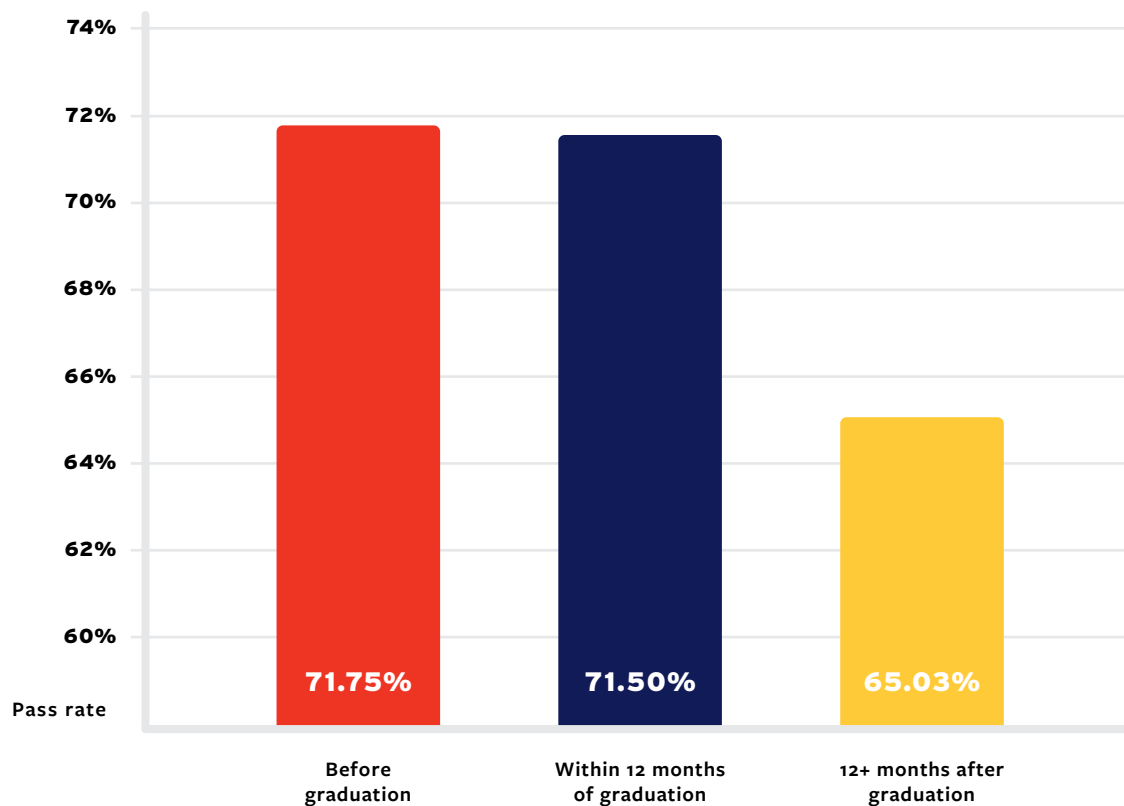




FE exam pass rates vs. graduation date

Getting on the licensure path early puts engineers in a position to succeed professionally. Engineering positions at all levels of industry and government increasingly require licensure.

These examinees are from ABET-accredited programs, member board only, and are first-time takers.
The information compiled is from 2014–23 data.



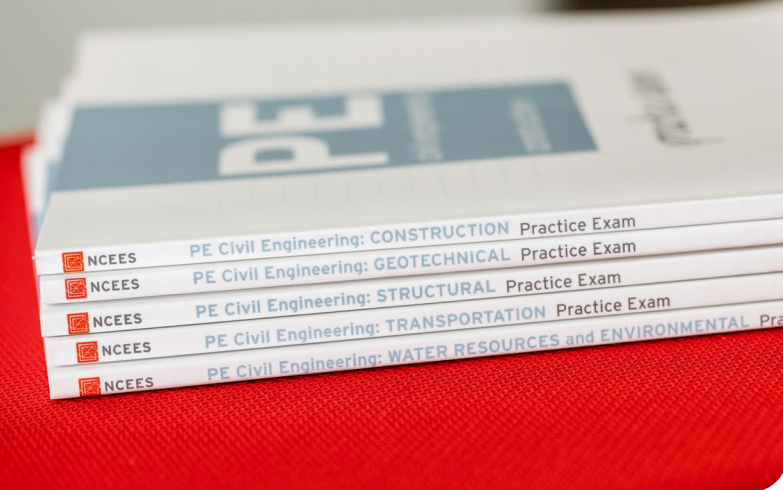
pass rates

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 exam has separate vertical and lateral components to test an examinee’s ability to safely design buildings or bridges.

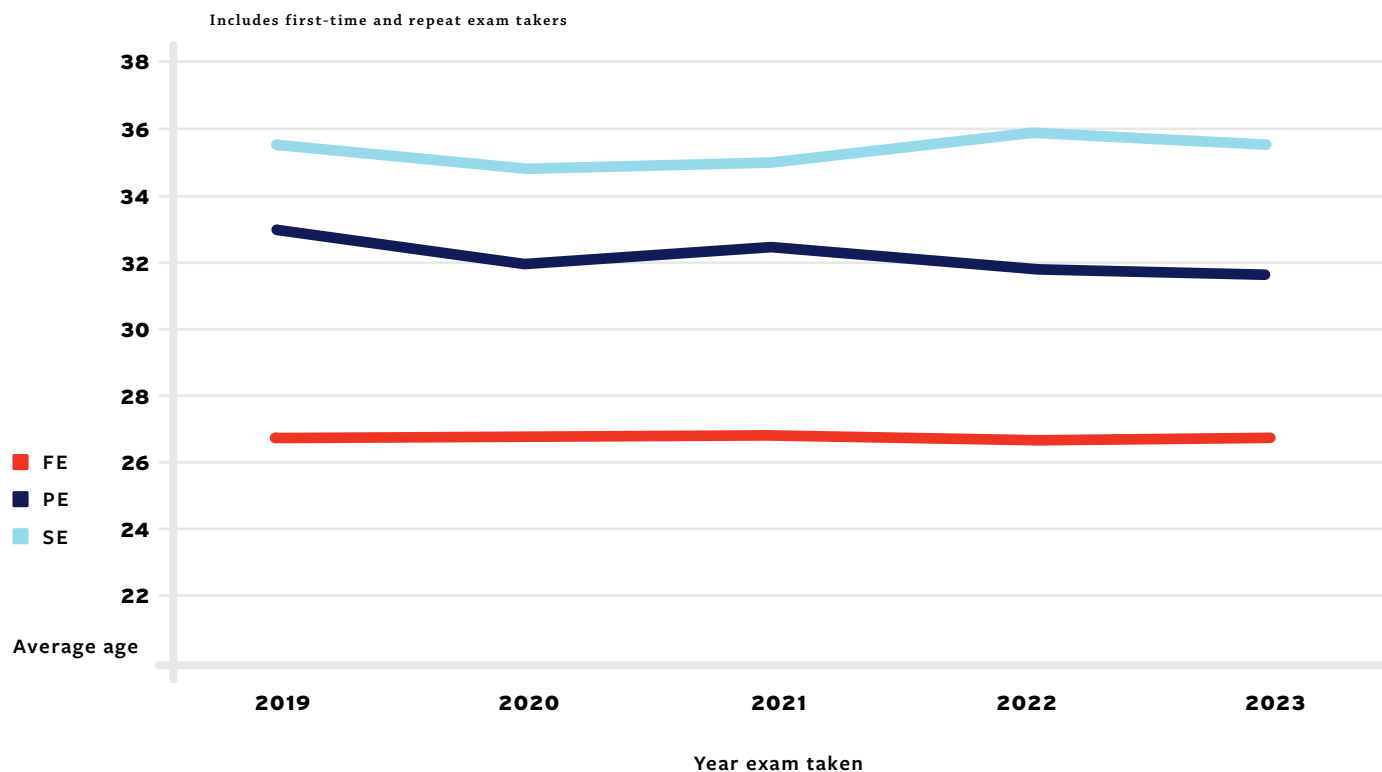
	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor’s degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Structural lateral forces: bridges	71	27%	70	31%	50	30%	48	27%	21	19%	22	41%
Structural lateral forces: buildings	529	31%	508	31%	426	33%	371	32%	103	21%	137	28%
Structural vertical forces: bridges	97	44%	59	51%	68	44%	48	52%	29	45%	11	45%
Structural vertical forces: buildings	654	39%	384	30%	514	41%	249	32%	140	32%	135	26%

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	1,396	61%	727	37%	348	76%	126	37%	1,048	56%	601	36%

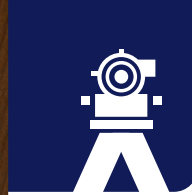
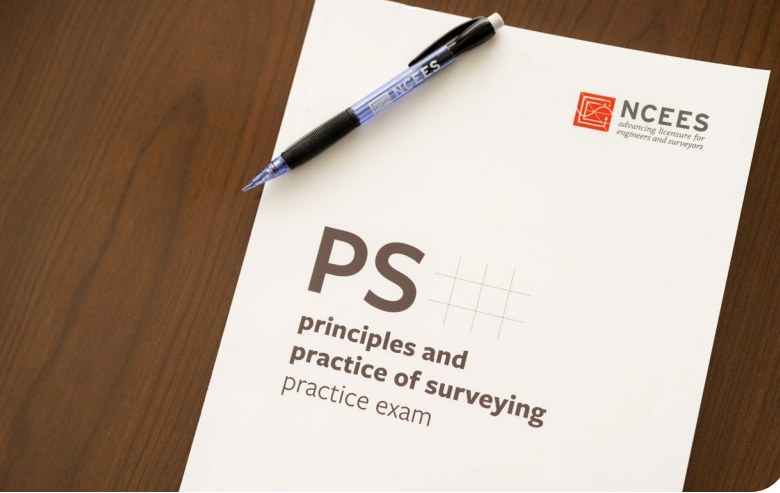
pass rates

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.

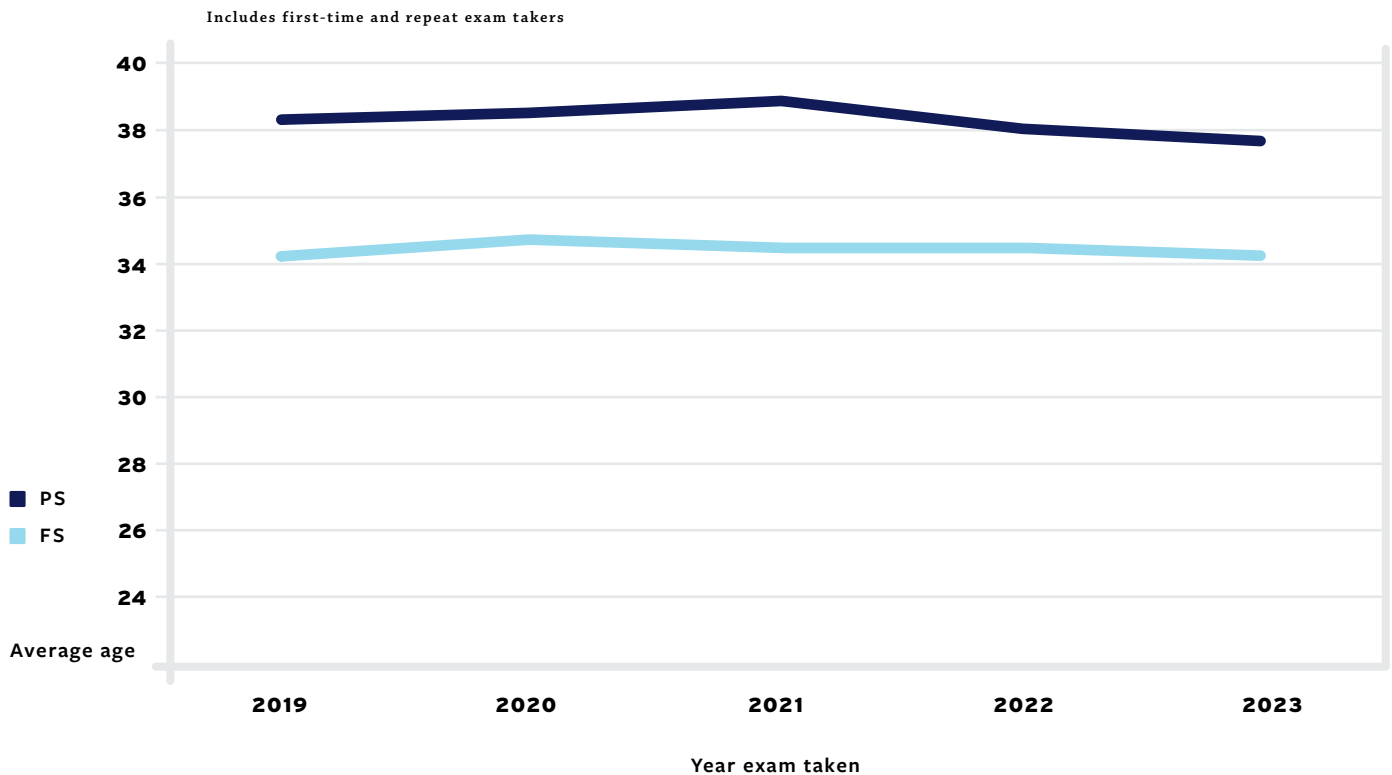
	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
PS	830	65%	413	42%	275	71%	112	39%	555	62%	301	43%

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.



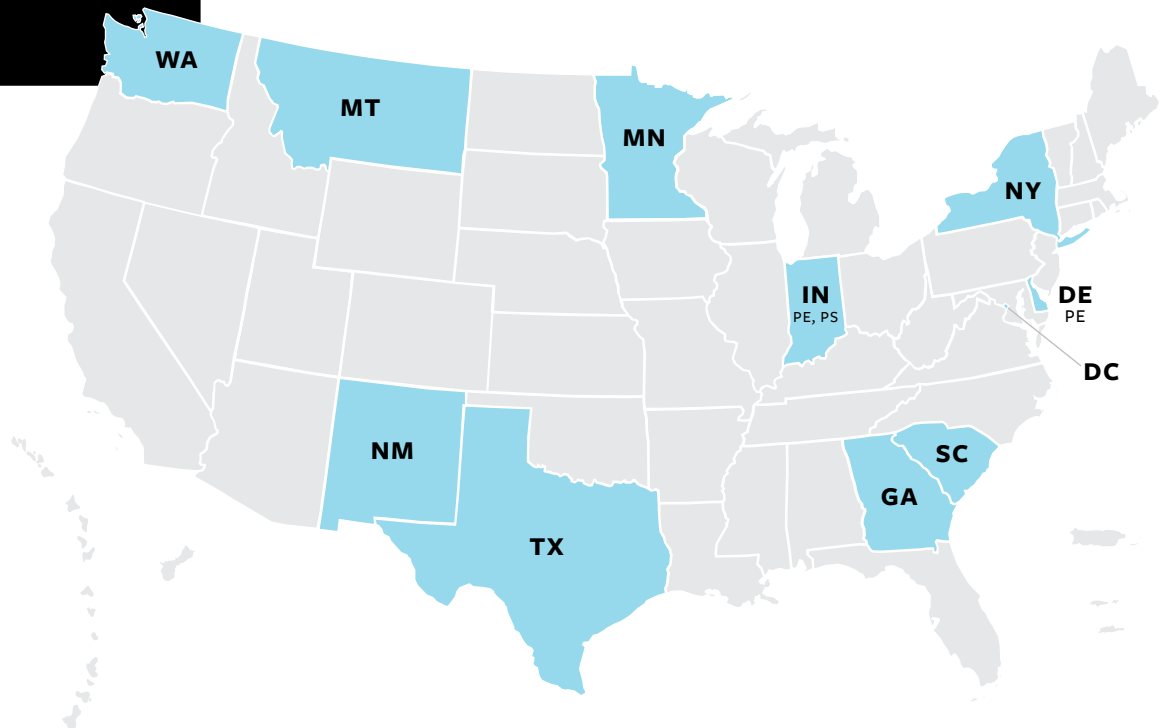
NCEES advances interstate mobility by providing uniform, national exams; model laws and rules; and the Records program that facilitates the process of getting licensed in multiple jurisdictions.

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 12 boards now use it for PE and PS exam approval.



During the 2022–23 year,
NCEES completed

52,848

**Total Records
transmittals**



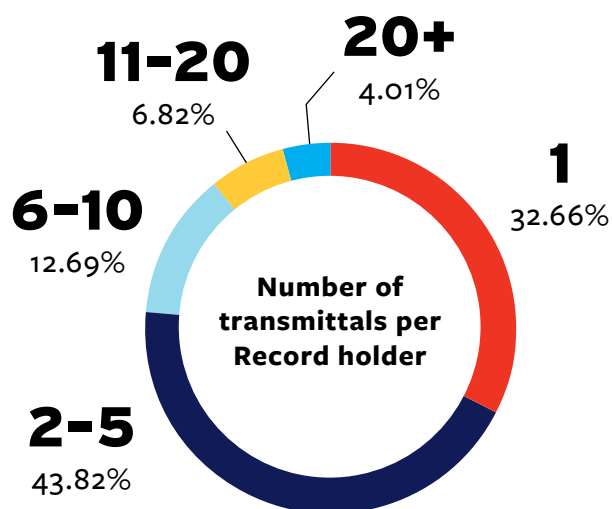
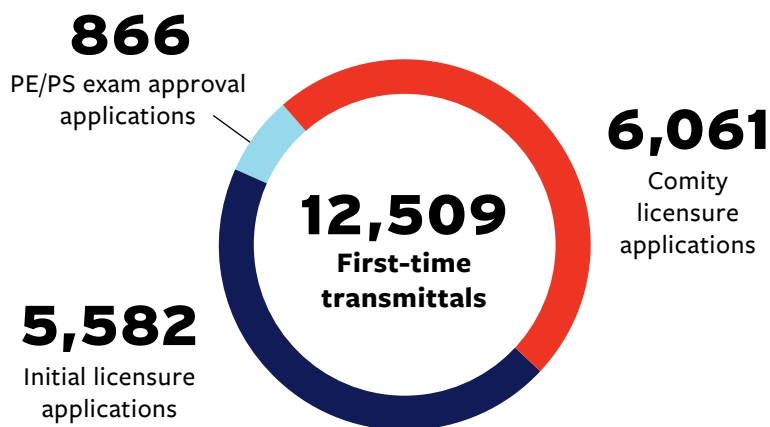
NCEES

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, if not all, 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 a fee to send the Record to a licensing board. There is no charge to complete the Record.



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.

2022-23

3,100
Credentials
Evaluations
completed



NCEES
International Registry for
Professional Engineers

818
Members

Exams
administered
internationally

1,503
FE exams

403
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.

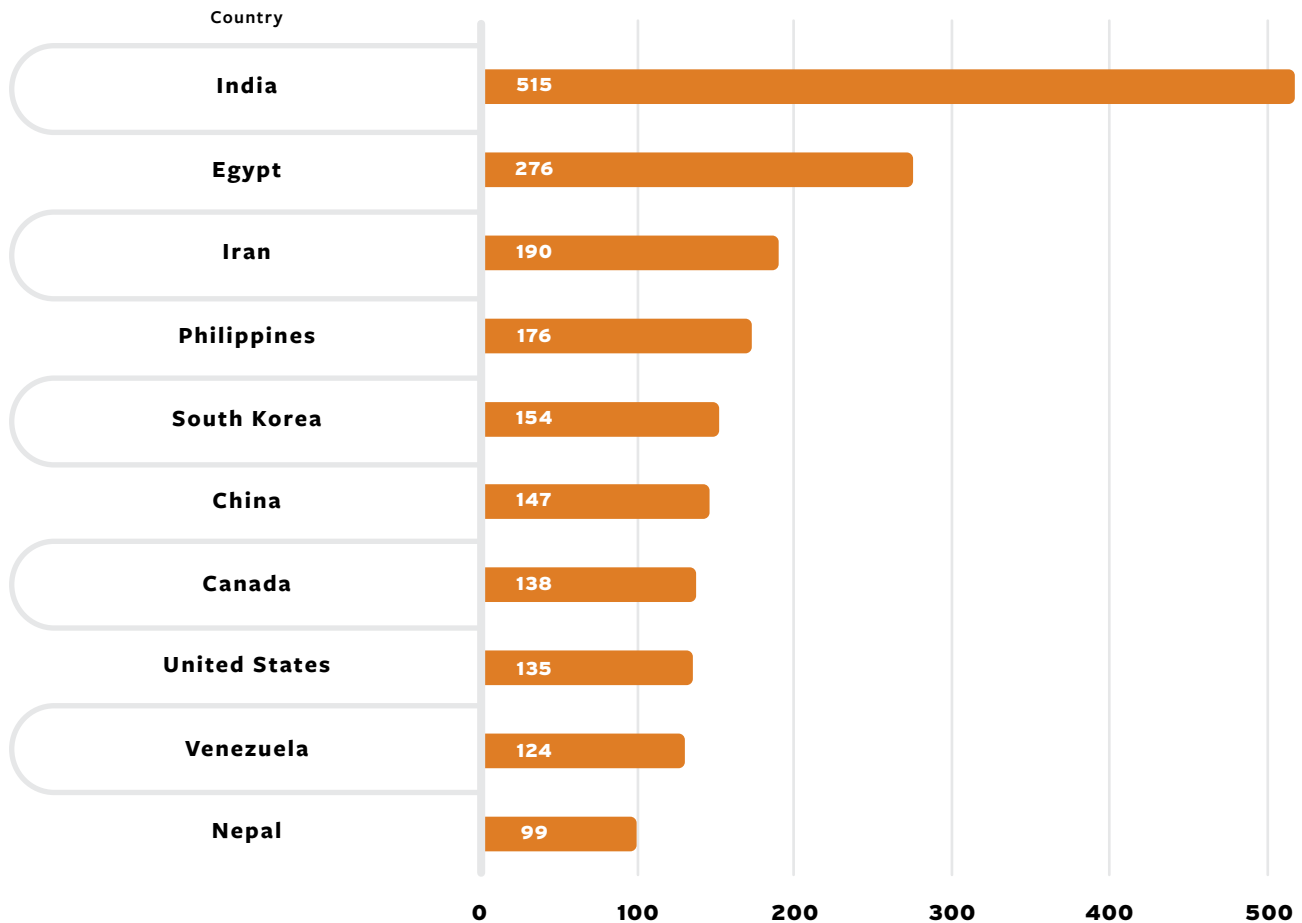
NCEES currently has exam administration agreements with foreign entities in Canada, Egypt, the Emirate of Sharjah, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.



TOP
10

Countries by number of Credentials Evaluations applications

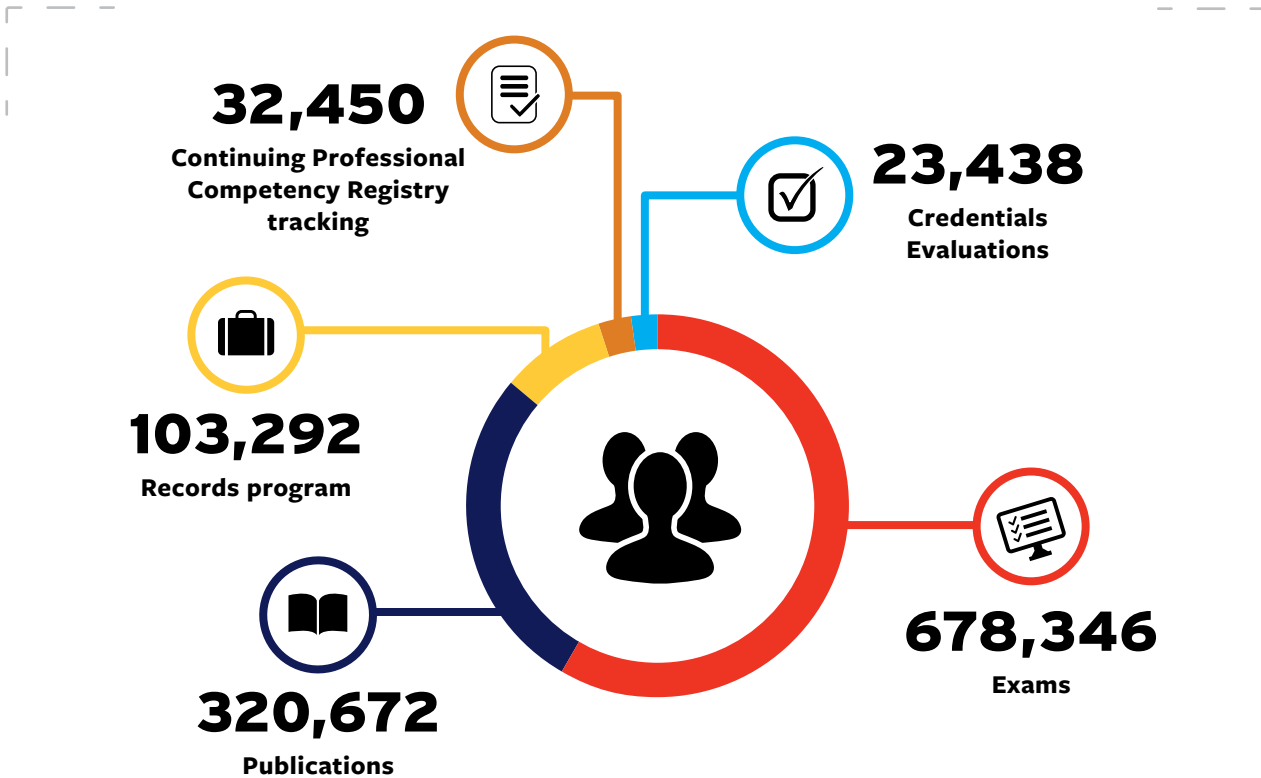
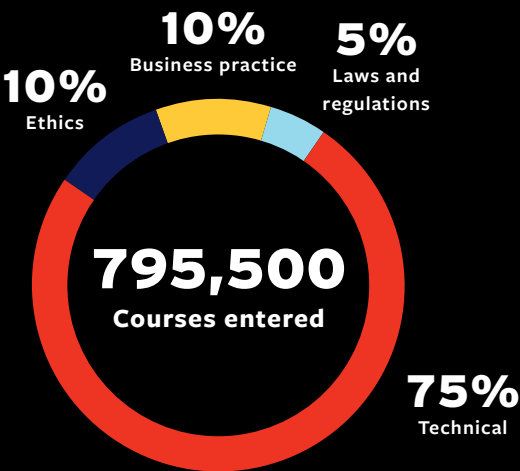
Most licensure candidates who apply for an NCEES Credentials Evaluation are from other countries. However, candidates with degrees from U.S. programs that are not ABET-accredited also use the service. Below are the countries with the highest number of applications last year.

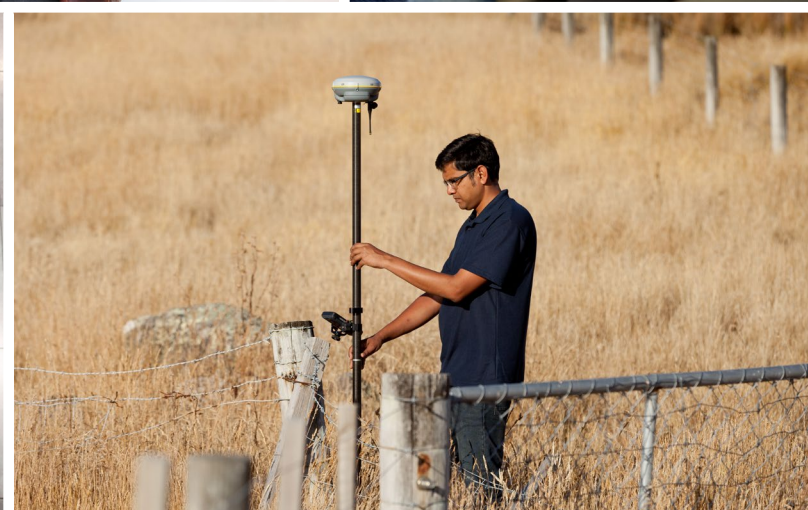


Our customers

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

A total of 795,500 courses have been entered into the CPC Registry since it began in June 2016.





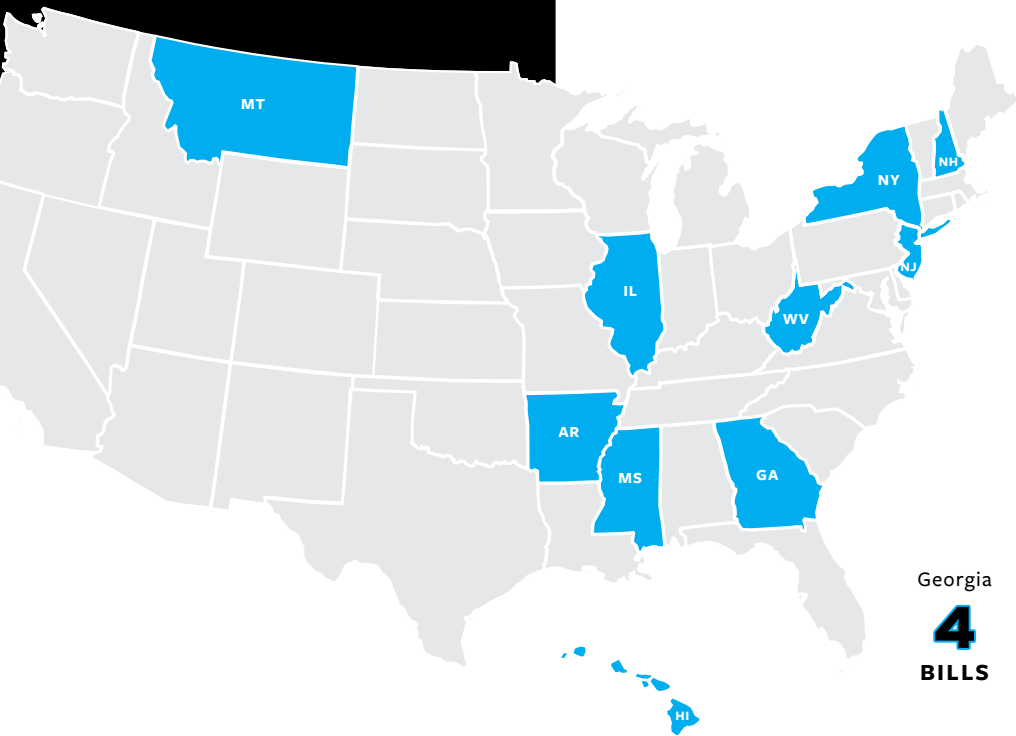
Advocacy



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 2022–23 fiscal year.



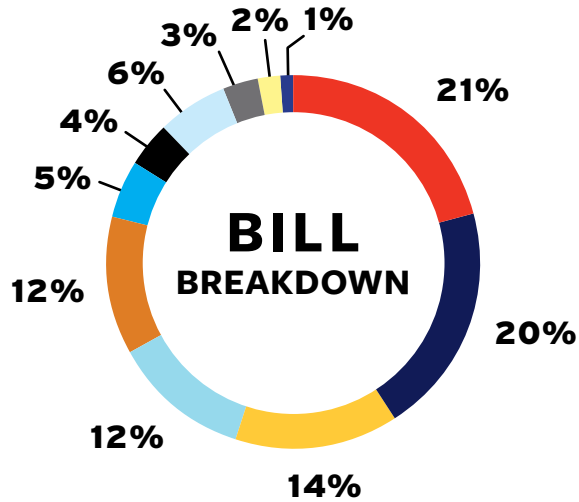
190
Total bills

ACROSS

43
States

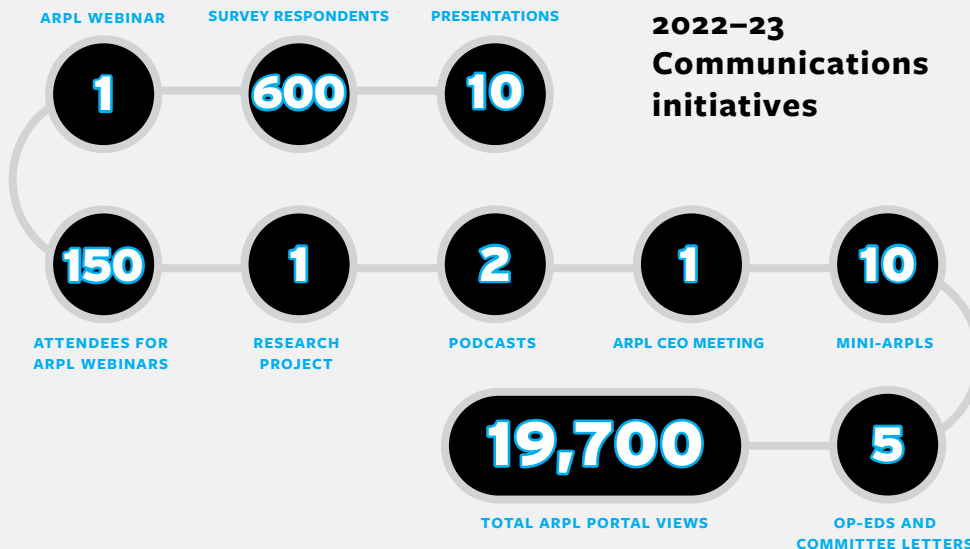
States ranked by number of bills introduced

New Jersey	West Virginia	Mississippi
8	8	7
BILLS	BILLS	BILLS
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Arkansas
5	5	4
BILLS	BILLS	BILLS
Illinois	Montana	New York
4	4	4
BILLS	BILLS	BILLS



For tracking purposes, bills are categorized in the following areas:

- Board reform (21%)
- Licensure reform (20%)
- Military reciprocity (14%)
- Universal licensure (12%)
- Title/practice reform (12%)
- Fresh start (5%)
- Board revisions (4%)
- Board composition (6%)
- Sunset review/least restrictive (3%)
- Right to earn a living (2%)
- Education reform (1%)



Resources that highlight the value of licensure play a crucial role in educating lawmakers and the public. During the 2022-23 fiscal year, several new resources were made available to member boards. Additionally, through a partnership with the Alliance for Responsible Professional Licensing (ARPL), there were 30 communications initiatives during the year.

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 professional engineers and surveyors per jurisdiction as reported by the individual boards in 2023.

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.

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
AK	2,487	3,206	286	115	29	7
AL	5,596	12,377	599	481	Not tracked	
AR	2,434	8,213	374	297	57	20
AZ	7,524	13,713	671	533	Not tracked	
CA	96,189		3,892		670	
CO	15,859	15,197	1,002	631	90	31

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
CT	3,334	8,504	312	143	107	24
DC	7,000		250		Not tracked	
DE	1,017	7,472	229		Not tracked	
FL	24,679	21,772	1,956	485	Not tracked	
GA	8,280	14,137	827	283	Not tracked	
GU	206	489	10	5	1	1
HI	3,109	4,266	166	41	Not tracked	
IA	2,801	8,145	156	143	Not tracked	
ID	10,637		693		Not tracked	
IL	11,412 P.E. 1,228 S.E.	9,954 P.E. 2,351 S.E.	262	1,018	Not tracked	
IN	4,871	10,129	624	246	117	16
KS	3,816	8,886	267	274	Not tracked	
KY	4,058	11,381	708	796	303	86
LA	5,612	11,639	476	213	143	12
MA	7,480	9,505	567	178	94	18
MD	21,714		677		80	
ME	2,031	5,438	375	148	Not tracked	

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
MI	21,416		798		Not tracked	
MN	7,763	7,963	448	128	37	9
MO	8,062	12,561	594	352	Not tracked	
MS	2,262	9,142	494	441	223	44
MT	7,885		436		43	
NC	12,878	18,482	1,718	598	256	40
ND	1,183	4,558	126	311	Not tracked	
NE	2,614	6,564	316		Not tracked	
NH	1,618	4,876	224	97	5	1
NJ	20,147	11,464	700	181	147	21
NM	1,994	8,171	222	312	32	29
NMI	19	167	9	6	1	14
NV	3,096	10,890	266	393	18	26
NY	15,679	17,580	1,050	338	52	
OH	12,160	14,761	1,310	349	488	60
OK	3,549	8,987	286	292	38	10

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
OR	6,243	9,847	614	242	Not tracked	
PA	14,139	13,763	1,119	420	412	88
PR	4,862	894	281	34	77	6
RI	974	5,637	97	92	10	1
SC	5,719	14,126	517	374	81	23
SD	977	4,236	108	295	34	14
TN	6,302	10,178	730	396	Not tracked	
TX	39,985	24,977	2,075	316	310	20
UT	12,995		708		112	
VA	12,205	18,740	838	392	43	121
VI	451		38		3	
VT	734	3,759	119	109	Not tracked	
WA	14,408	13,357	723	303	54	14
WI	7,141	9,026	708	400	Not tracked	
WV	1,583	7,995	809		Not tracked	
WY	1,146	6,894	151	193	35	15

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	1978	502,184	297,000	205,000
1964	298,282	217,462	80,820	1979	516,354	316,976	199,378
1965	311,839	213,484	98,355	1980	545,000	332,000	213,000
1966	322,165	218,047	103,118	1981	549,000	331,000	218,000
1967	337,298	241,381	95,919	1982	575,000	338,000	237,000
1968	350,731	242,175	108,556	1983	577,000	344,000	233,000
1969	361,877	245,999	115,878	1984	581,000	340,000	241,000
1970	374,206	249,076	125,130	1985	586,000	339,000	247,000
1971	385,120	279,688	105,432	1986	596,000	343,000	253,000
1972	393,725	285,148	108,577	1987	602,000	338,000	264,000
1973	408,286	288,014	120,272	1988	622,000	360,000	262,000
1974	433,404	318,470	133,934	1989	652,516	380,989	271,527
1975	434,297	325,132	109,165	1990	609,267	339,106	270,161
1976	447,005	349,518	97,489	1991	627,032	354,444	272,588
1977	475,387	400,380	75,007	1992	652,410	377,755	274,655

Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
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
2007	719,967	461,941	258,026	2023	971,932	505,563	466,369
2008	750,927	426,222	324,705				

Number of U.S. licenses since 1997

includes multistate licensees

Year	Surveying licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Surveying licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1997	49,966	37,805	12,161	2011	55,441	45,581	11,860
1998	51,495	39,816	11,679	2012	55,991	41,239	14,752
1999	52,622	40,303	12,319	2013	54,946	40,735	14,211
2000	51,865	40,575	11,290	2014	53,968	41,079	12,889
2001	46,813	37,968	8,845	2015	53,588	41,592	11,996
2002	47,393	36,603	10,790	2016	55,475	42,410	13,100
2003	44,614	33,418	11,196	2017	51,091	38,914	12,177
2004	50,032	38,177	11,855	2018	52,225	38,931	13,294
2005	44,253	34,468	9,785	2019	49,893	37,665	12,228
2006	49,167	38,995	10,172	2020	48,479	34,996	13,483
2007	53,950	43,724	10,226	2021	47,527	34,725	12,802
2008	56,074	43,300	12,774	2022	48,755	36,495	12,260
2009	52,719	39,632	13,087	2023	47,405	34,011	13,394
2010	55,091	44,448	10,643				





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