

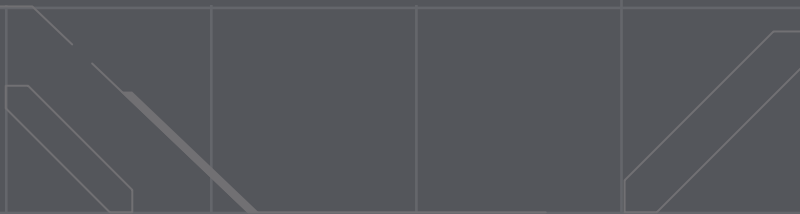


SQUARED

2024

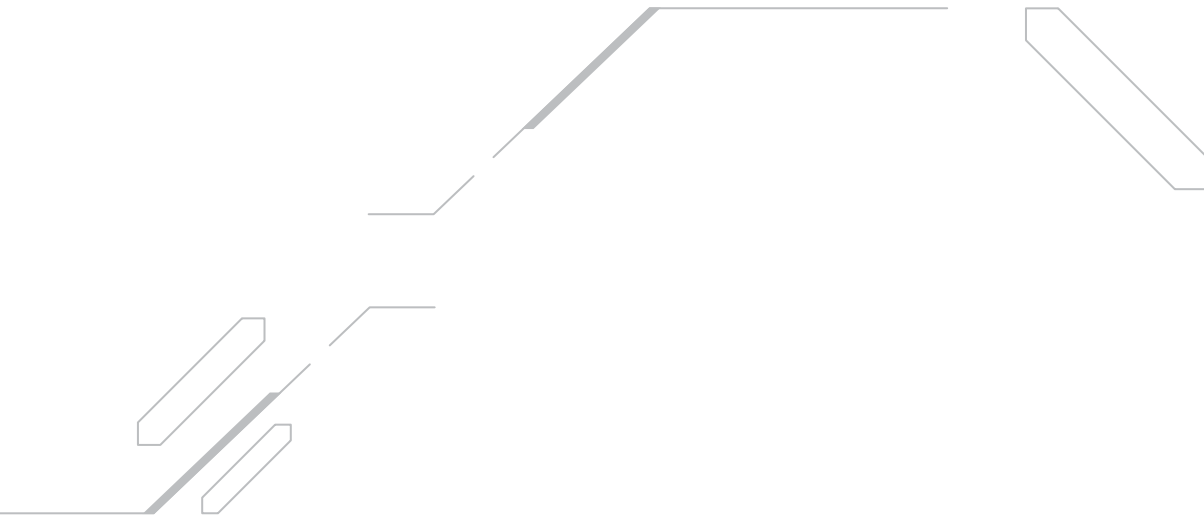


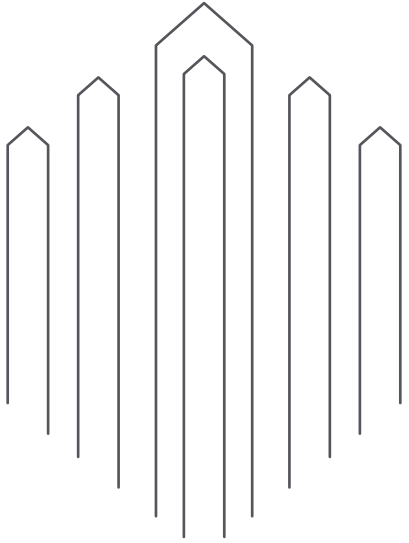
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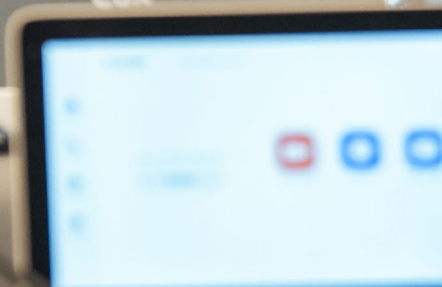
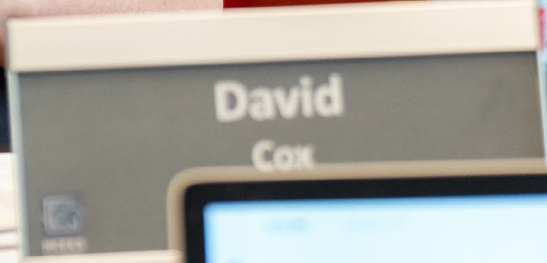
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Licensure





From the CEO

I'm pleased to introduce the 2024 issue of *Squared*, the official NCEES source for engineering and surveying licensure statistics. This publication includes data that can help inform the national conversation on the path to licensure.

The mission of NCEES is to advance licensure for engineers and surveyors in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public. *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, 2023, and ended September 30, 2024.

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



B. David Cox

NCEES Chief Executive Officer

**OUR
MEMBERS**



N C E E S

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.

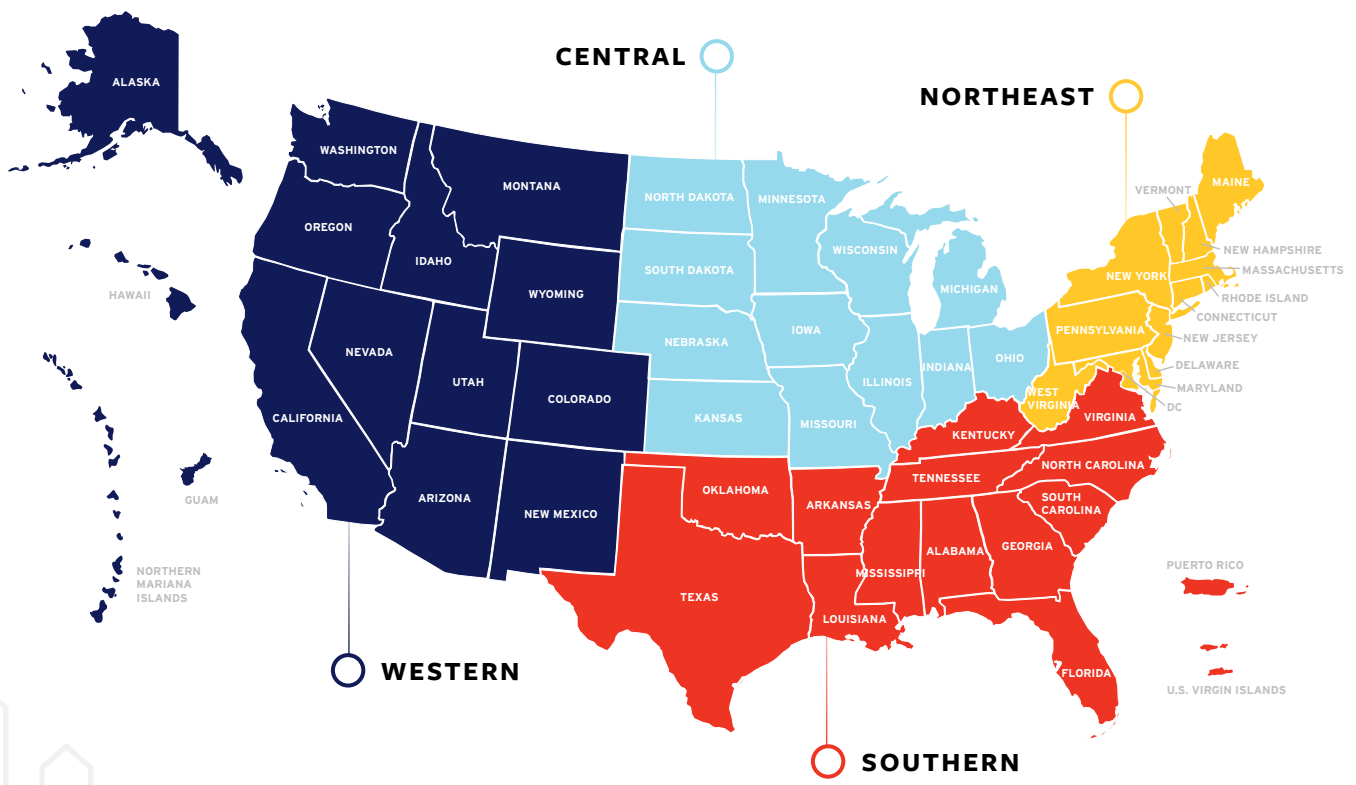
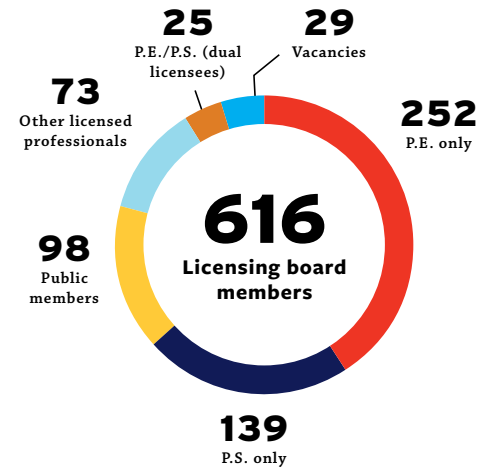
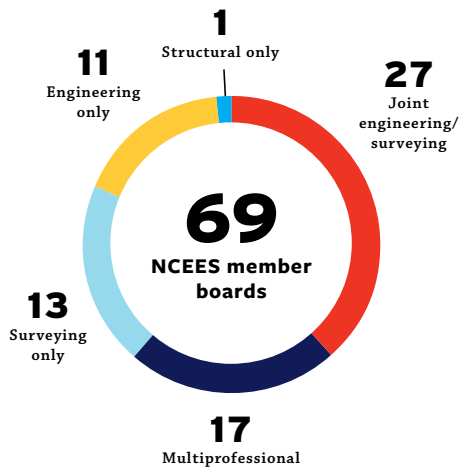
Licensed professional engineers and professional surveyors have met specific qualifications in education, exams, and work experience. They are obligated to work in a manner that safeguards the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

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.).



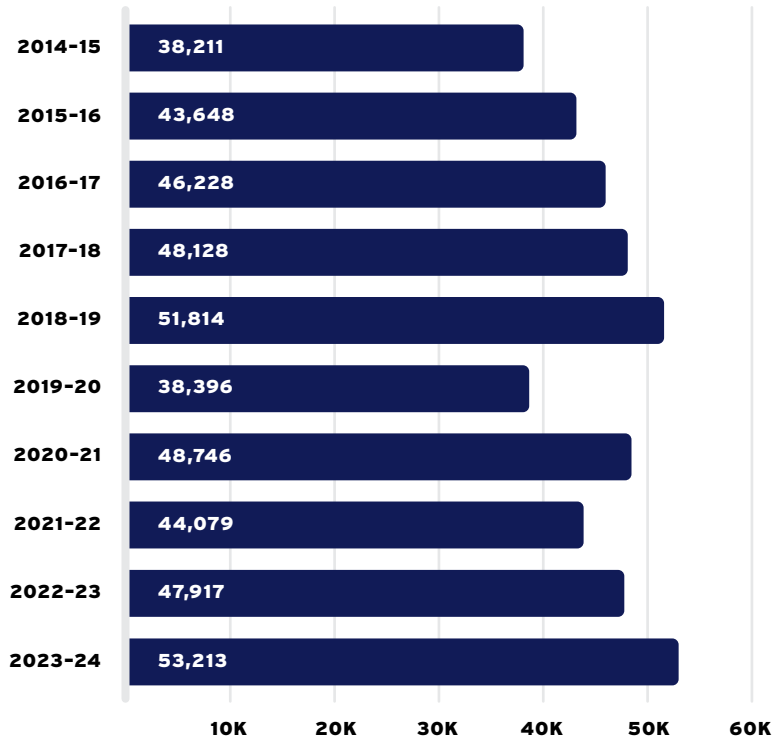


EXAMS

Exam updates

- The PE Structural exams began administration as computer-based examinations in April 2024. All NCEES exams are now administered as computer-based exams.
- NCEES delivered the largest number of FE exams since the conversion to CBT and the most PE exams since 2018.
- Interactive Practice Exams launched for the seven FE exam disciplines.
- The PE Metallurgical and Materials exam has new specifications that began in October 2024.
- The PE Electrical and Computer: Power, PE Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering, PE Mechanical, PE Mining and Mineral Processing, and PE Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering exams will have new specifications beginning October 2025.

FE volume by fiscal year



Examinee numbers 2023-24

	CBT examinees	Pencil-and-paper examinees	Total
FE	53,213	0	53,213
FS	2,244	0	2,244
PE	29,359	0	29,359
PS	1,584	0	1,584
PE STR	1,254	1,206	2,460



2023-24 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. Beginning in April 2024, all NCEES exams were given in the CBT format. This completed the 10-year transition.

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

Exam meetings 2023-24

Virtual	AG and BIO	ARC	CHE	CIV	CSE	ELE	ENV	FE	FPE	FS/PS	PLSS	IND	MEC	MET/MAT	MMP	NAME	NUC	PET	STR	STR Grading	Total
Number of meetings	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	8
Active participants	14	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	32	0	74

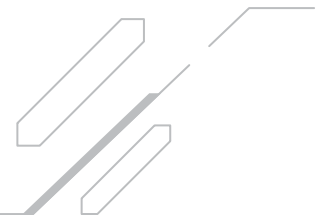
In person	AG and BIO	ARC	CHE	CIV	CSE	ELE	ENV	FE	FPE	FS/PS	PLSS	IND	MEC	MET/MAT	MMP	NAME	NUC	PET	STR	STR Grading	Total
Number of meetings	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	5	1	46
Active participants	15	25	30	218	13	50	31	265	28	19	23	18	103	40	18	24	14	22	193	86	1,235





**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.

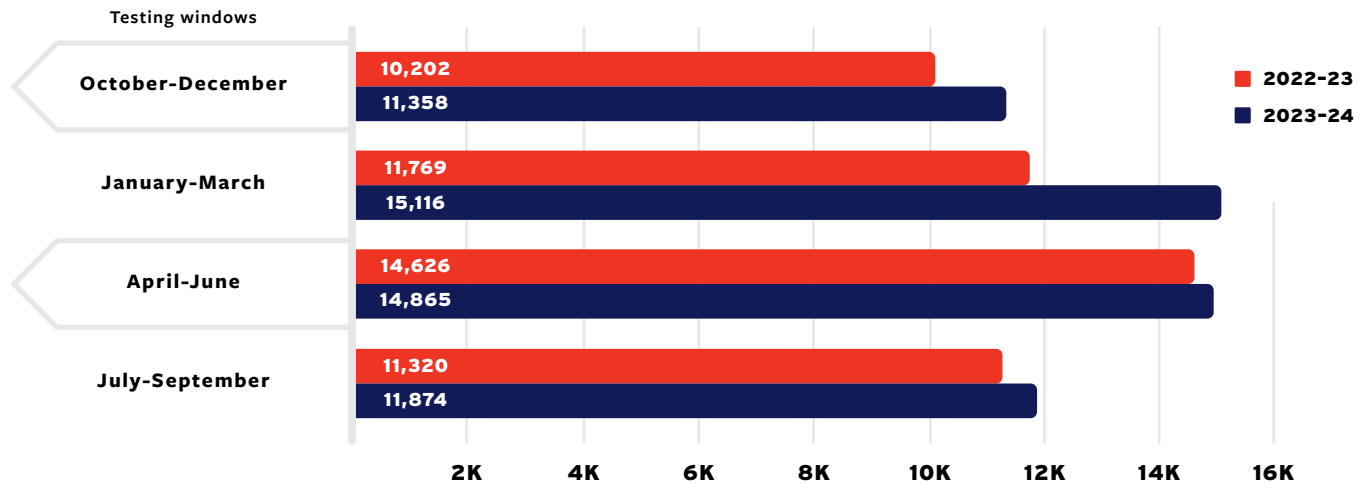
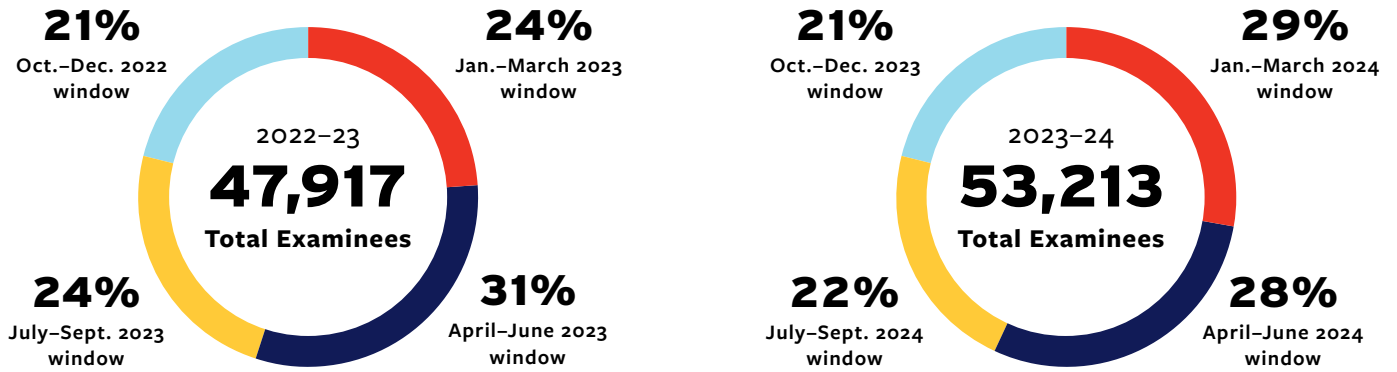
	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	1,847	72%	281	34%	1,651	73%	229	36%	196	62%	52	27%
Civil	15,619	60%	9,059	33%	11,895	63%	6,905	34%	3,724	51%	2,154	28%
Electrical and Computer	5,132	62%	1,809	30%	3,967	64%	1,321	31%	1,165	53%	488	27%
Environmental	2,359	67%	849	36%	1,817	70%	632	38%	542	58%	217	29%
Industrial and Systems	525	68%	72	25%	435	73%	38	34%	90	47%	34	15%
Mechanical	10,487	68%	1,850	35%	9,238	71%	1,461	36%	1,249	50%	389	28%
Other Disciplines	2,374	59%	950	27%	1,888	61%	634	31%	486	49%	316	19%

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

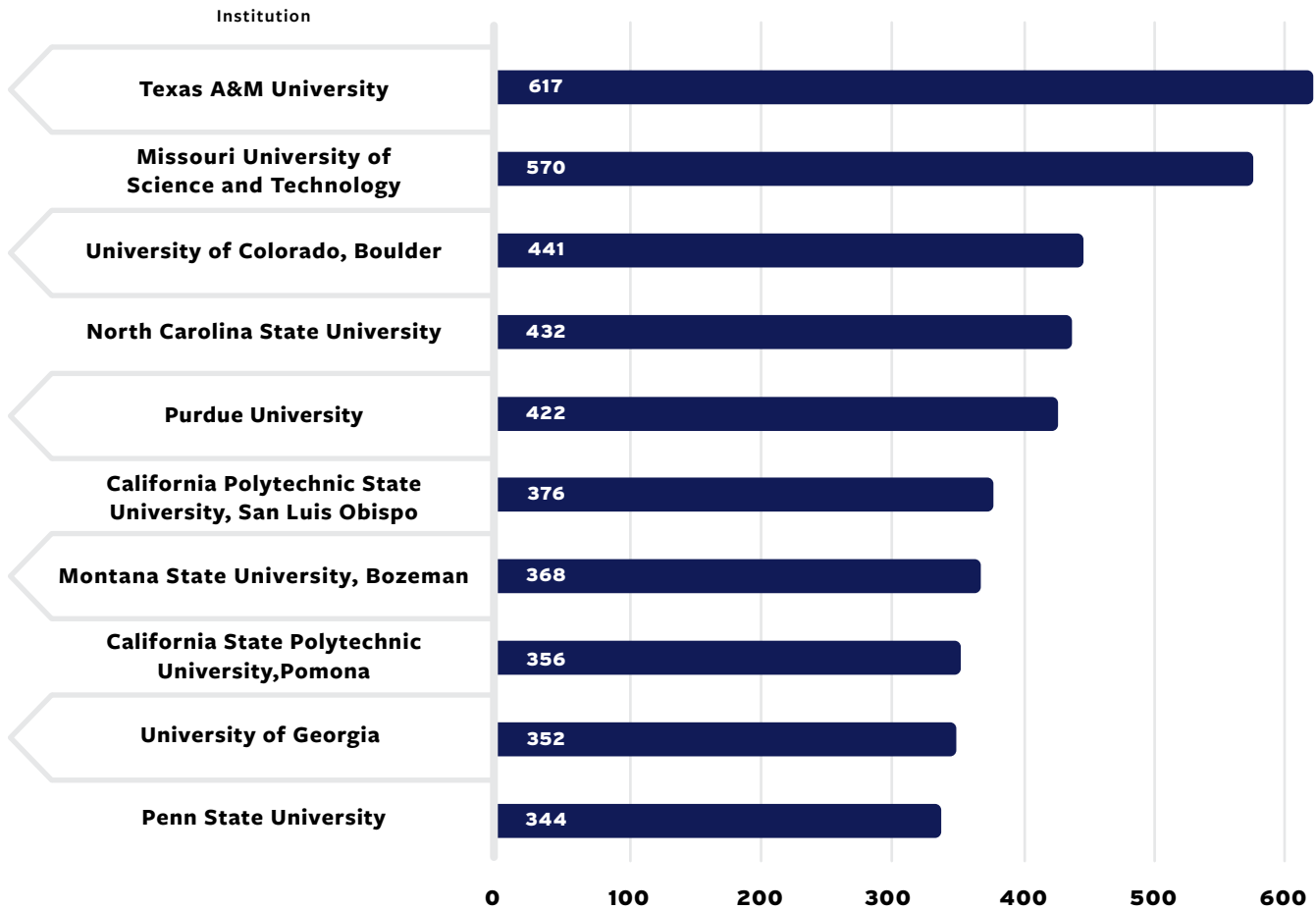
The FE exam has four testing windows. The April–June testing window typically has the largest volume due to an influx of examinees taking the exam soon after graduation, but this past fiscal year the January–March window had the largest volume. All of the 2023–24 windows increased in volume compared to the 2022–23 windows, and the overall volume was larger than every other fiscal years' windows since the transition to computer-based testing.

- January–March
- July–September
- April–June
- 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.

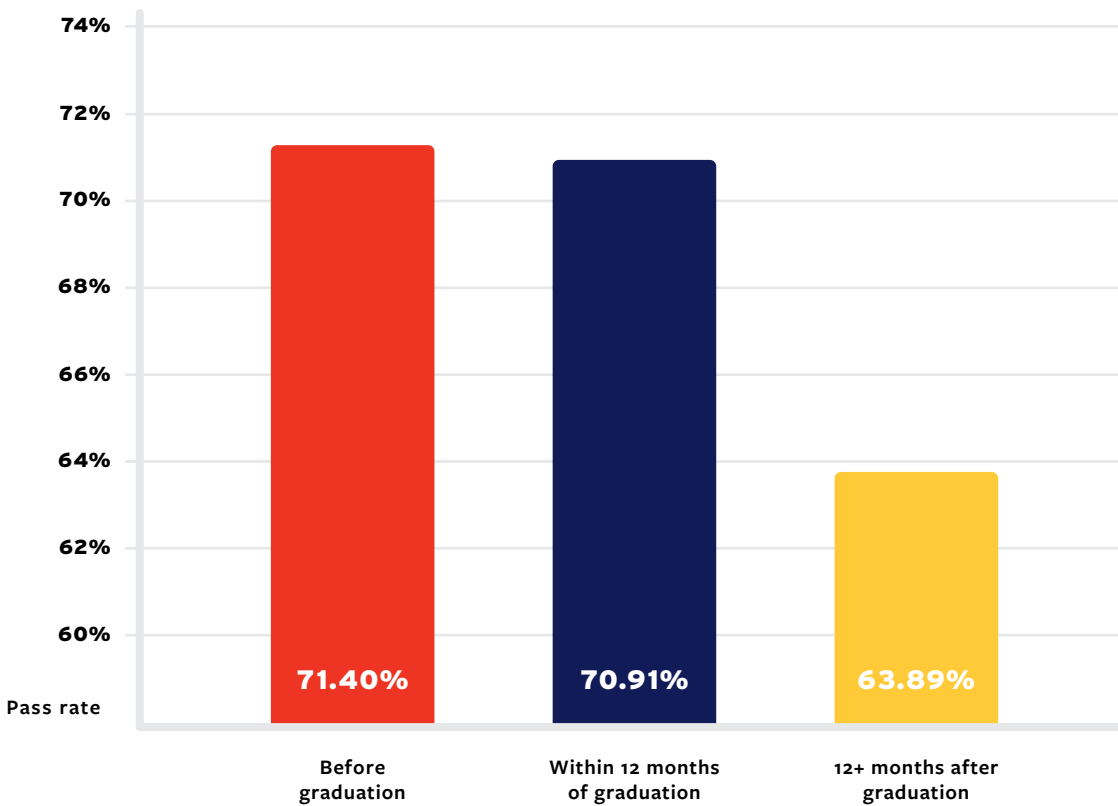


Includes first-time FE exam takers only

FE exam pass rates vs. graduation rates

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 2014–24 data.



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	19	89%	1	0%
Architectural	89	72%	19	58%
Chemical	432	60%	132	31%
Civil: Construction	1,793	55%	815	39%
Civil: Geotechnical	899	58%	401	40%
Civil: Structural	3,194	57%	1,333	39%
Civil: Transportation	3,860	63%	1,393	43%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	4,246	68%	1,240	51%
Control Systems	345	58%	112	38%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	39	46%	2	0%

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
13	92%	1	0%	6	83%	0	0%
73	77%	13	77%	16	50%	6	17%
360	60%	108	31%	72	58%	24	33%
1,436	57%	594	41%	357	46%	221	35%
624	57%	292	40%	275	60%	109	40%
2,425	57%	964	40%	769	57%	369	38%
3,314	64%	1,123	46%	546	55%	270	36%
3,651	69%	1,043	52%	595	67%	197	49%
250	63%	76	45%	95	43%	36	25%
27	56%	1	0%	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

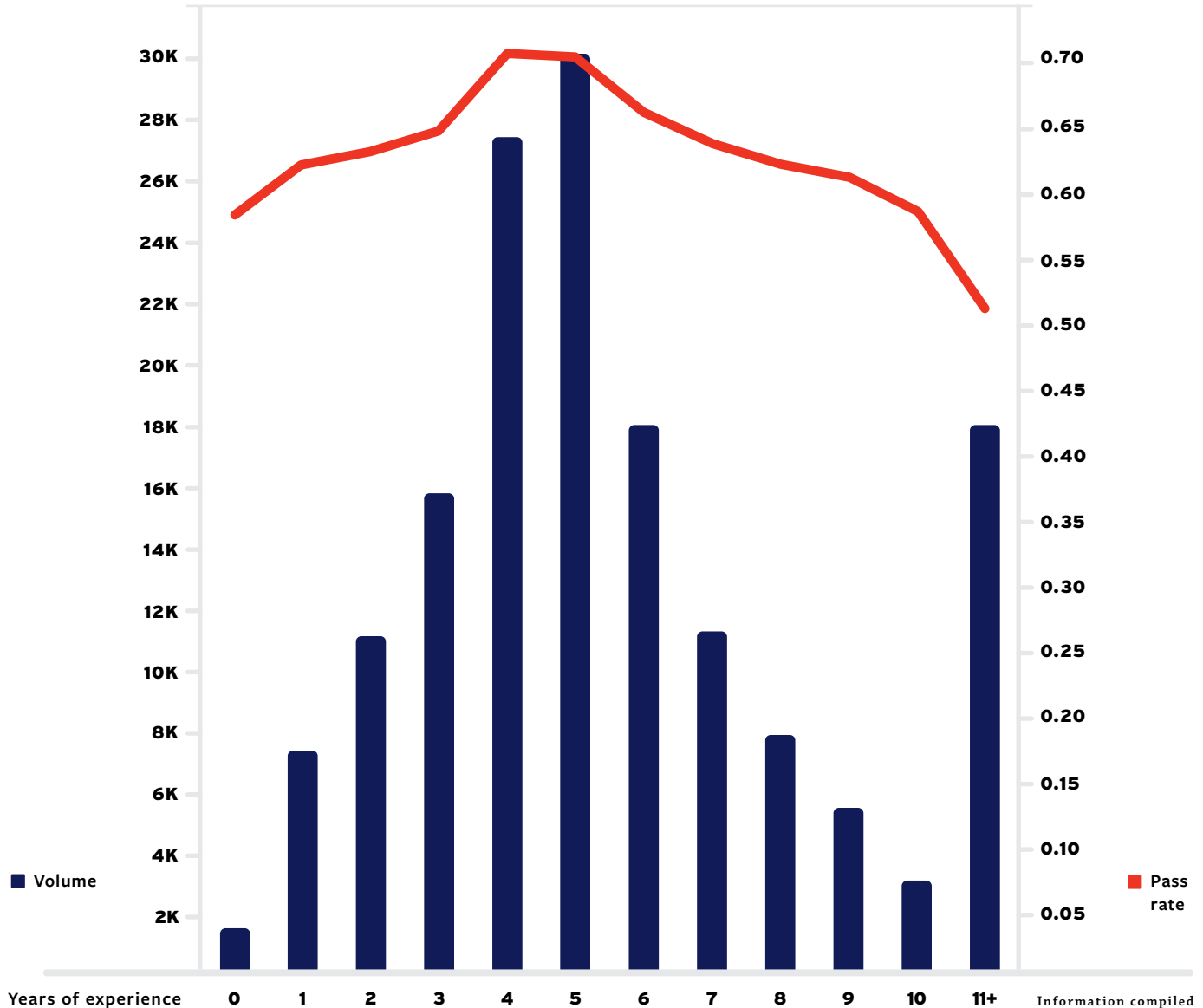
	Overall takers			
	First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Electrical and Computer: Electronics, Controls, and Communications	245	71%	48	46%
Electrical and Computer: Power	2,230	60%	1,040	42%
Environmental	725	74%	190	51%
Fire Protection	395	84%	84	40%
Industrial and Systems	92	70%	21	57%
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	1,281	73%	374	51%
Mechanical: Machine Design and Materials	739	67%	165	45%
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluid Systems	893	75%	173	52%
Metallurgical and Materials	50	68%	5	0%
Mining and Mineral Processing	34	76%	9	33%
Naval Architecture and Marine	52	71%	14	57%
Nuclear	19	58%	1	0%
Petroleum	81	74%	35	54%

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
179	72%	33	55%	66	70%	15	27%
1,773	59%	799	44%	457	63%	241	34%
581	75%	148	52%	144	68%	42	45%
288	88%	47	47%	107	75%	37	32%
70	70%	14	64%	22	68%	7	43%
1,120	75%	310	53%	161	63%	64	45%
645	68%	138	47%	94	56%	27	33%
760	75%	145	52%	133	73%	28	50%
38	68%	2	0%	12	67%	3	0%
29	72%	7	43%	5	100%	2	0%
45	78%	8	75%	7	29%	6	33%
11	55%	0	0%	8	63%	1	0%
64	72%	29	55%	17	82%	6	50%

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 2014-24 data



PASS RATES

PE Structural Exam

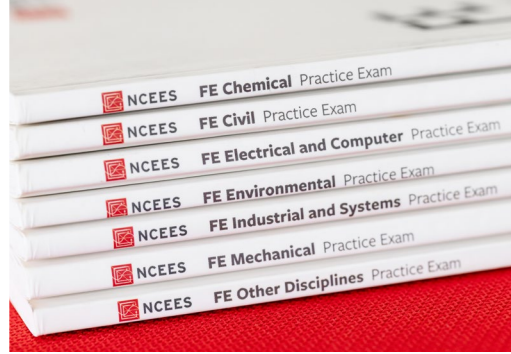
The PE Structural Engineering (SE) exam is a professional engineering exam designed for engineers who practice in jurisdictions that license structural engineers separately from other professional engineers. The pencil and paper exam was offered in separate components, Vertical and Lateral, to test an examinee's ability to safely design buildings or bridges. However, the exam is now administered in Breadth and Depth sections to adequately test examinees in these areas.

Exam	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 Breadth	248	45%	23	22%	184	48%	15	33%	64	36%	8	0%
Structural Lateral Depth Bridges	61	48%	0	N/A	39	41%	0	N/A	22	59%	0	N/A
Structural Lateral Depth Buildings	198	16%	0	N/A	152	17%	0	N/A	46	11%	0	N/A
Structural Vertical Breadth	385	49%	19	37%	279	48%	12	25%	106	50%	7	57%
Structural Vertical Depth Bridges	39	28%	0	N/A	23	26%	0	N/A	16	31%	0	N/A
Structural Vertical Depth Buildings	281	14%	0	N/A	218	15%	0	N/A	63	10%	0	N/A
Structural Lateral Forces: Bridges	34	29%	49	18%	21	24%	33	18%	13	38%	16	19%
Structural Lateral Forces: Buildings	271	39%	310	48%	200	38%	231	48%	71	41%	79	49%
Structural Vertical Forces: Bridges	31	55%	33	30%	18	56%	22	32%	13	54%	11	27%
Structural Vertical Forces: Buildings	241	26%	237	25%	175	28%	157	27%	66	20%	80	21%

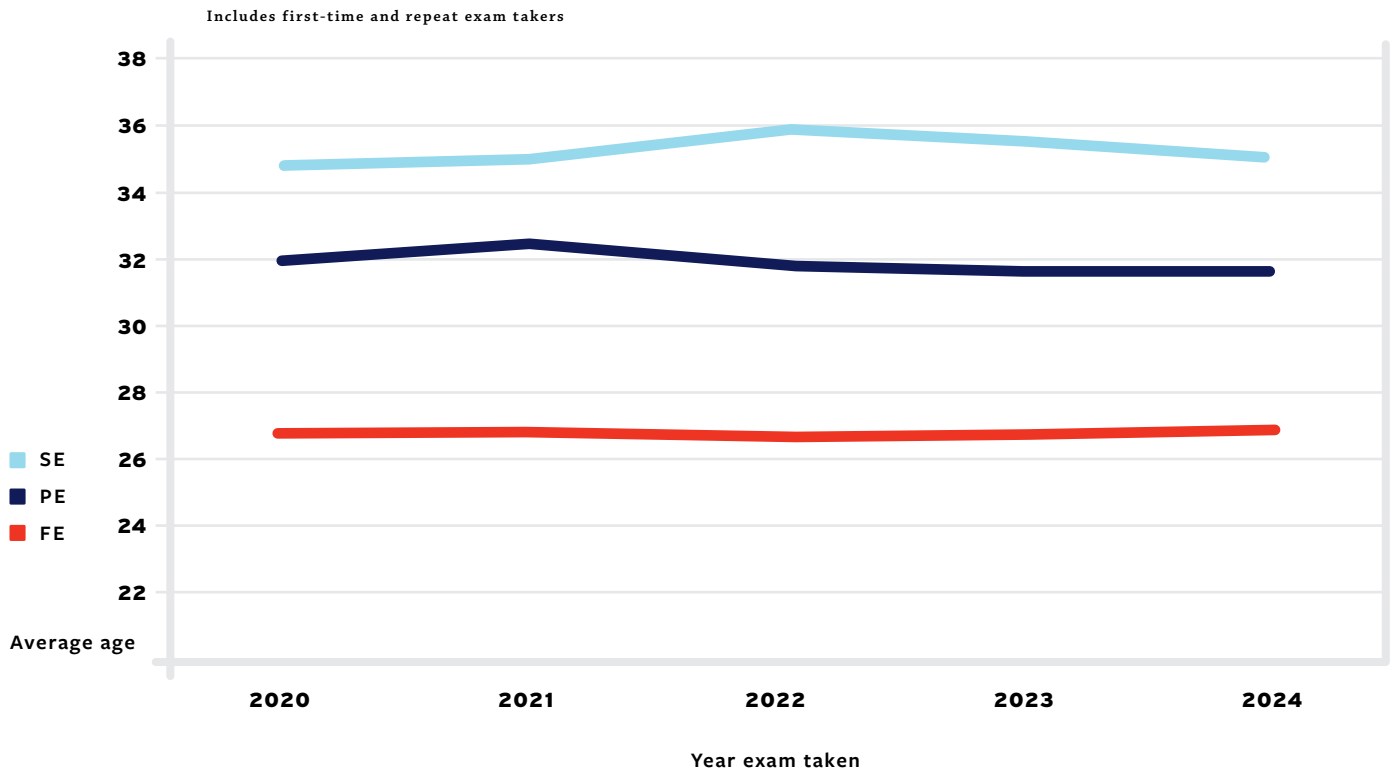
■ CBT

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	1,465	59%	779	41%	418	73%	150	51%	1,047	54%	629	38%

PASS RATES

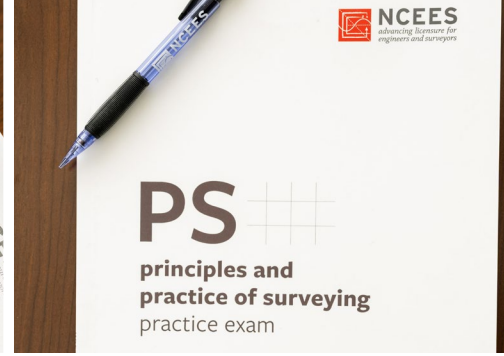
PS Exam

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.

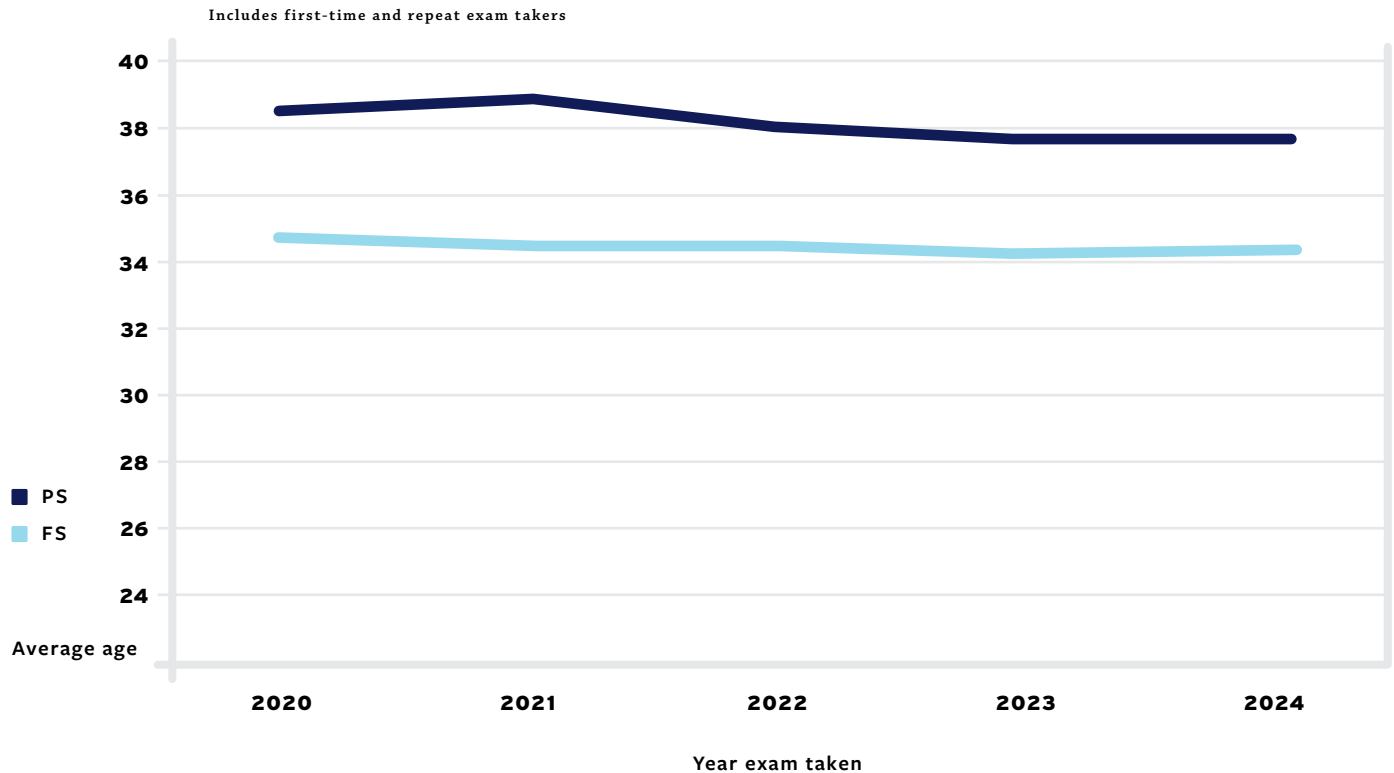
	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
PS	1,068	67%	516	42%	305	73%	139	39%	763	65%	377	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.

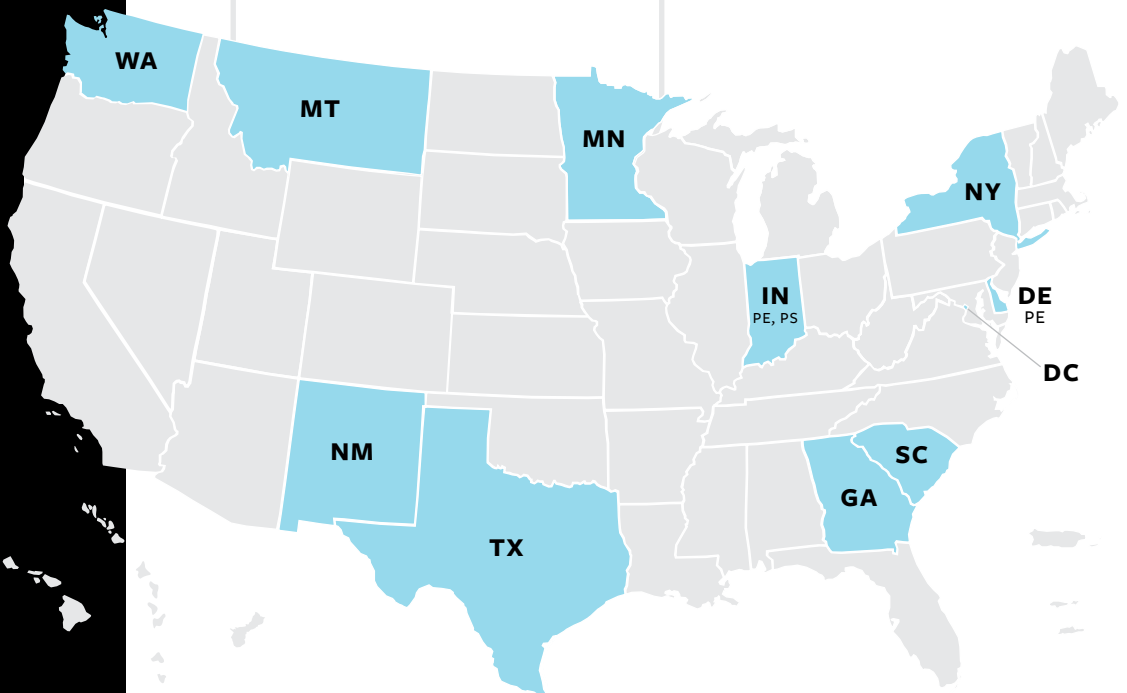
NCEES Fact

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.

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.





During the
2023–24 year,
NCEES completed

57,869

Total Records transmittals

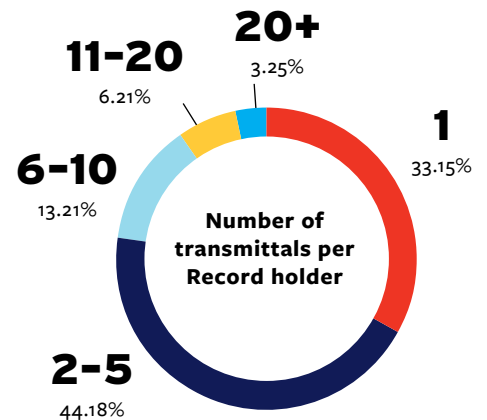
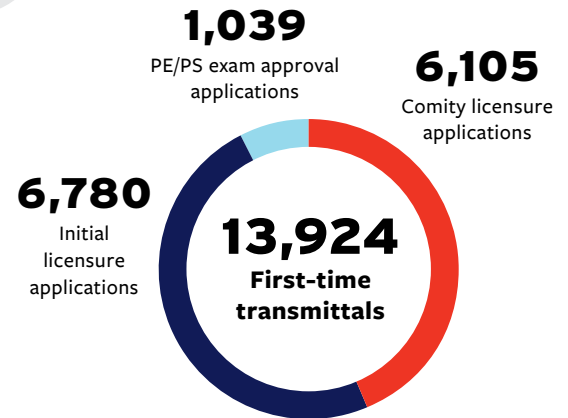


NCEES Records Program

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 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 Record 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 EVALS

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.

2023-24

3,680

Credentials
Evaluations completed



NCEES
Fact

Exams administered
internationally

1,684
FE exams

475
PE exams

NCEES International Registry for Professional Engineers

865

Members

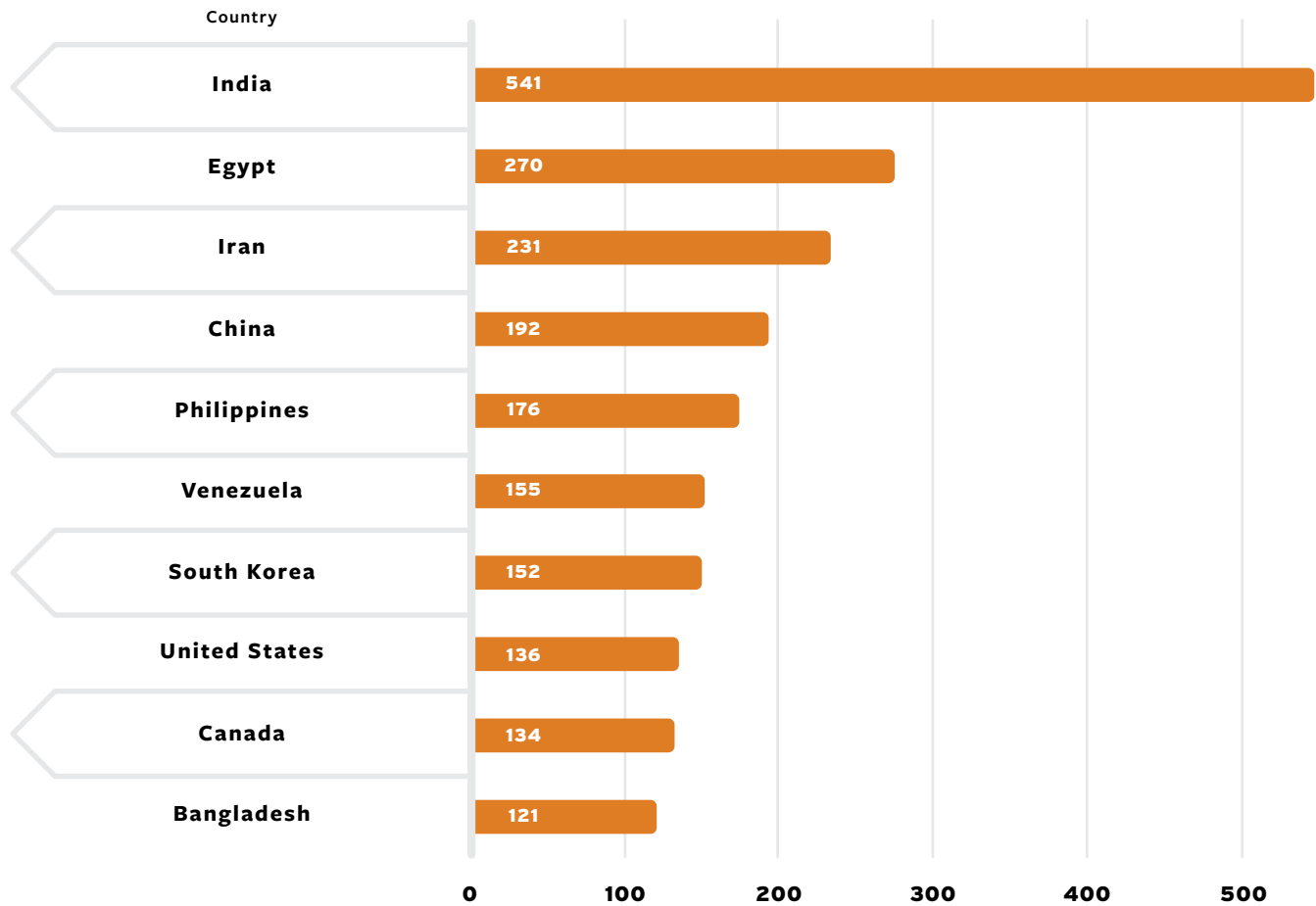
As the number of ABET-accredited programs outside the United States has increased in recent years, so has interest in NCEES exams being administered internationally.

NCEES currently has exam administration agreements with foreign entities in Canada, Egypt, the Emirate of Sharjah, Japan, 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.

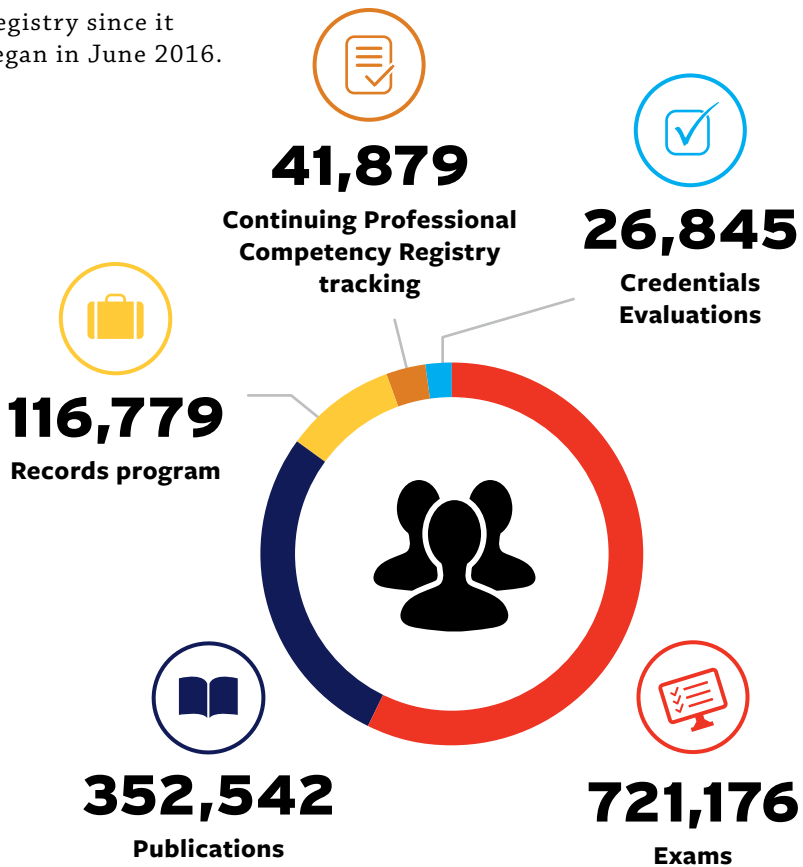
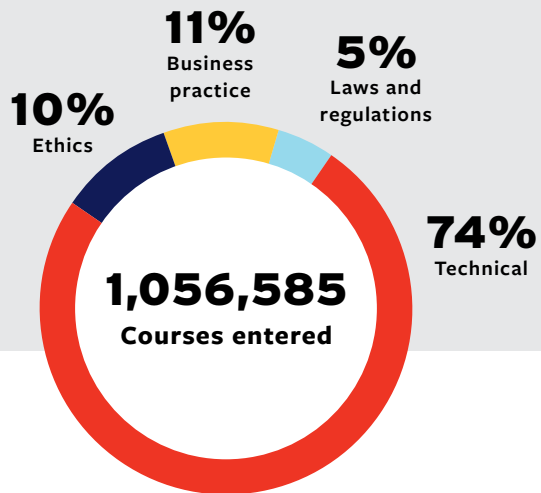


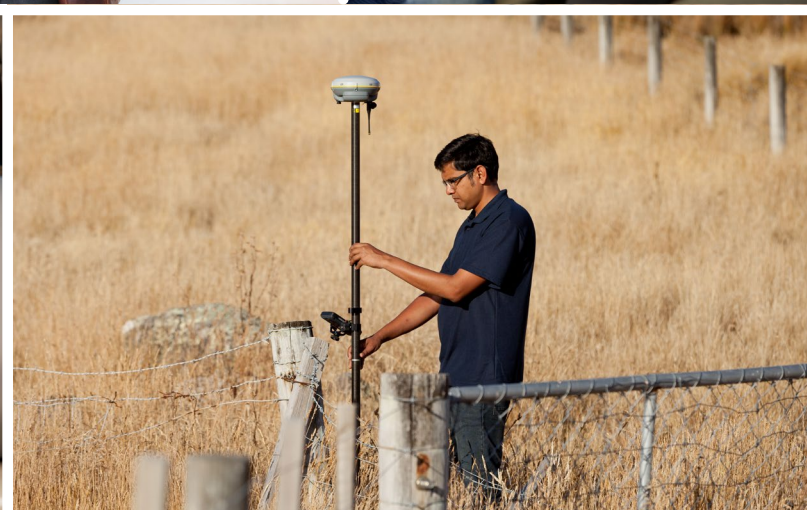


Our Customers

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

A total of 1,056,585 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.

2023–24
Value of licensure campaigns

1.01 M
Impressions

21K+
Clicks to NCEES website

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.

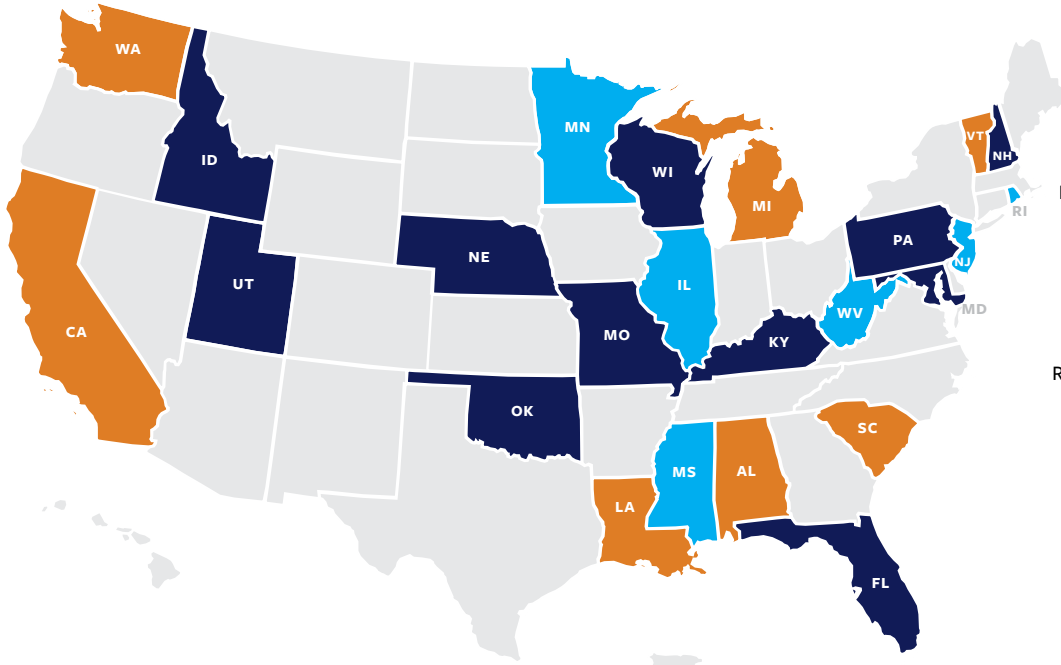
Legislative activity impacting member licensing boards increased throughout the country during the 2023–24 fiscal year.



112
Total bills

ACROSS

40
States



States ranked by number of bills introduced

New Jersey

9
BILLS

Mississippi

8
BILLS

Illinois

5
BILLS

Rhode Island

5
BILLS

West Virginia

4
BILLS

Minnesota

3
BILLS

States with

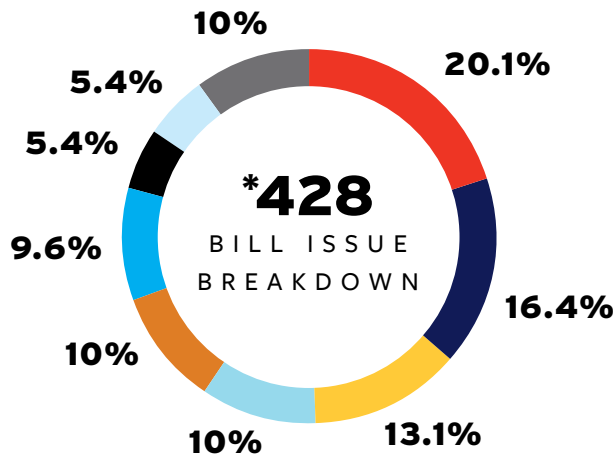
2
BILLS

States with

1
BILL



The Alliance for Responsible Professional Licensing (ARPL) promotes a responsible, balanced approach to professional licensing. We aim to educate policymakers and the public on the importance of protecting rigorous licensing for professionals with high public impact. We also provide best practices and practical solutions to help states solve occupation-specific licensing challenges.



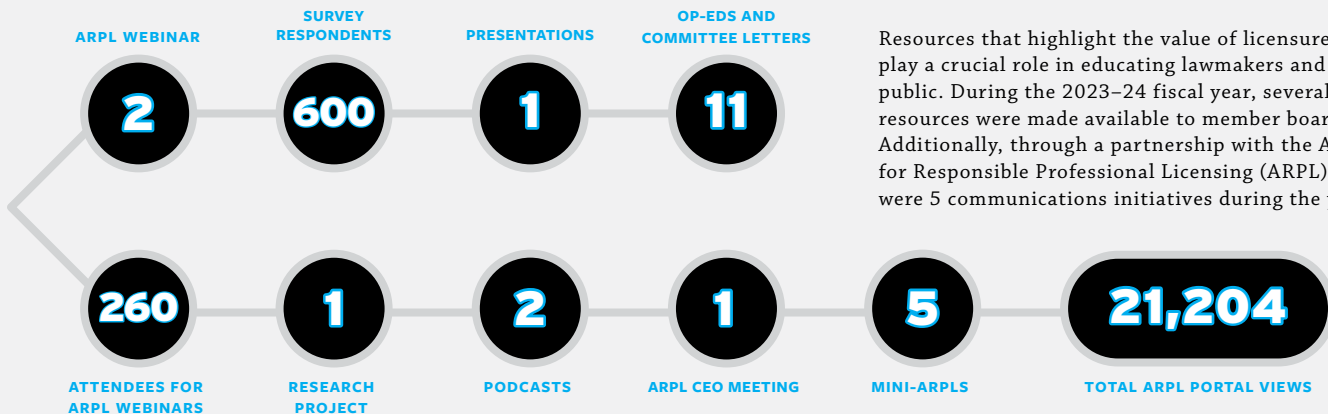
*This number includes watched bills.

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

- Board reform (20.1%)
- Licensure reform-experience (16.4%)
- Licensure reform (13.1%)
- Practice reform (10%)
- Military reciprocity (10%)
- Universal licensure (9.6%)
- Fresh start (5.4%)
- Board composition (5.4%)
- Sunset modifications (3.7%)
- Board revisions (3.3%)
- Education reform (1.4%)
- Right to earn a living (0.9%)
- Title reform (0.5%)
- Least restrictive means (0.2%)

2023-24 Communications initiatives

Resources that highlight the value of licensure play a crucial role in educating lawmakers and the public. During the 2023-24 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 5 communications initiatives during the year.





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 2024.

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	2,376	3,030	256	105	26	7
AL	5,455	12,327	1,021	452	Not tracked	
AR	2,491	8,760	371	300	57	20
AZ	6,930	13,894	647	575	147	46
CA	67,380	27,721	3,185	634	613	76
CO	15,922	15,138	956	613	80	3

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
CT	3,374	8,853	311	159	104	22
DC	353	5,849	5	110	6	
DE	1,222	7,180	231		Not tracked	
FL	25,737	23,195	2,505	500	Not tracked	
GA	23,777	0	1,069	0	Not tracked	
GU	187	468	10	6	1	1
HI	3,109	4,266	166	41	Not tracked	
IA	2,688	8,506	261	188	Not tracked	
ID	2,882	7,551	261	371	19	18
IL	11,245 P.E. 1,247 S.E.	20,855 P.E. 2,513 S.E.	752	282	Not tracked	
IN	4,641	9,581	547	232	117	16
KS	4,309	8,626	273	266	50	11
KY	4,083	11,795	688	835	287	174
LA	5,653	12,084	485	219	139	28
MA	7,139	9,522	519	171	89	16
MD	22,368		652		77	
ME	2,032	5,684	357	158	Not tracked	

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
MI	21,634		781		Not tracked	
MN	7,534	7,689	437	122	34	8
MO	7,012	12,309	490	299	Not tracked	
MS	2,237	9,264	489	443	214	44
MT	2,400	5,576	229	203	29	12
NC	13,739	18,760	1,716	601	242	46
ND	6,357		468		119	
NE	6,859	2,627	164	159	8	7
NH	1,659	5,050	210	115	Not tracked	
NJ	20,370		667		132	
NM	1,981	8,782	206	362	6	1
NMI	24	171	6	11	2	17
NV	3,157	11,783	256	415	18	29
NY	15,803	18,395	1,042	348	160	
OH	11,921	14,977	1,254	339	471	52
OK	3,559	9,274	285	296	36	11

State	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
OR	6,055	10,277	611	247	Not tracked	
PA	29,939		1,609		254	
PR	4,721	869	251	27	22	1
RI	980	5,896	99	96	13	2
SC	5,620	14,130	507	345	75	23
SD	5,228		415		50	
TN	6,347	10,672	714	391	Not tracked	
TX	40,559	26,594	2,095	329	297	21
UT	14,261		748		59	
VA	12,311	19,220	834	400	43	121
*VI	451		38		3	
VT	4,912		241		Not tracked	
WA	14,710	14,176	731	332	45	16
WI	6,793	8,324	636	383	Not tracked	
WV	1,647	8,700	424	422	Not tracked	
WY	1,100	7,169	119	190	37	17

*Numbers last reported in 2023

Number of U.S. licenses since 1937 includes multistate licensees

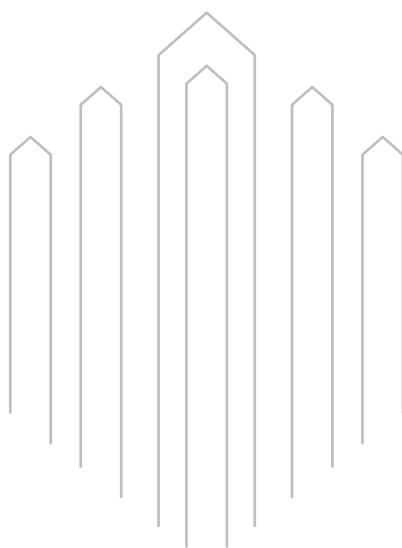
Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1937	46,812	43,484	3,328	1950	159,759	134,133	25,626
1938	57,850	54,147	3,703	1951	167,414	139,214	28,200
1939	62,406	57,712	4,694	1952	176,533	148,239	28,294
1940	67,286	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	2024	986,562	508,480	478,082

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	2024	47,392	34,300	13,092



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