
2018
NCEES
Squared


NCEES
Squared
2

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**

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From the CEO

I'm happy to introduce the 2018 issue of *Squared*, the official NCEES source for engineering and surveying licensure statistics.

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 fiscal year through data. Examining this data annually can help us measure where licensure is today and recognize new trends we are seeing as an organization. All of the information represents the most recent NCEES fiscal year, which began October 1, 2017, and ended September 30, 2018.

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

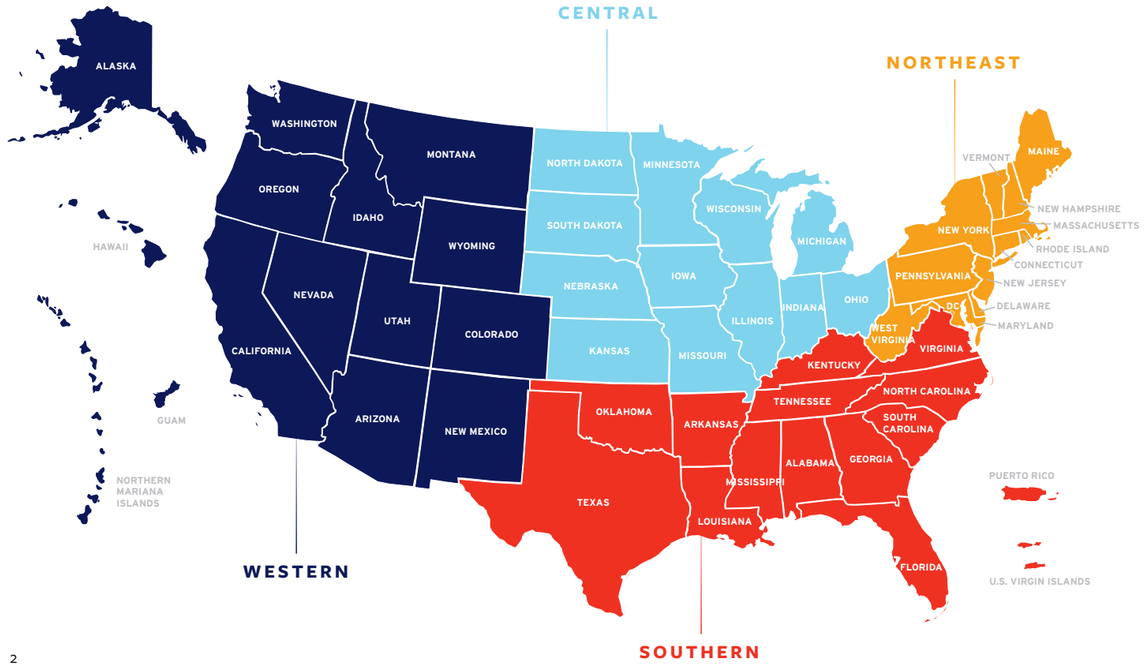
B. DAVID COX
NCEES CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

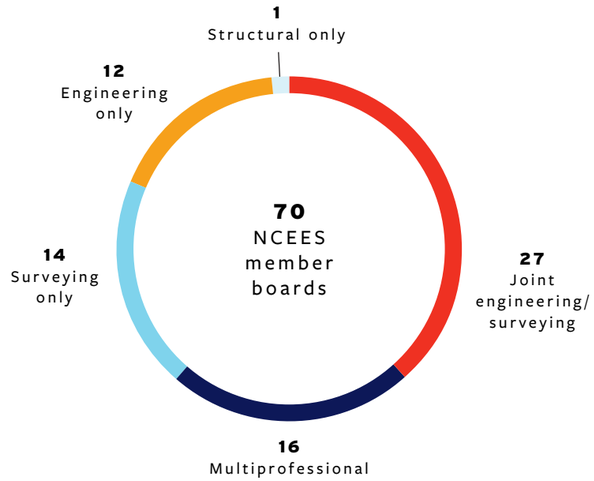
NCEES

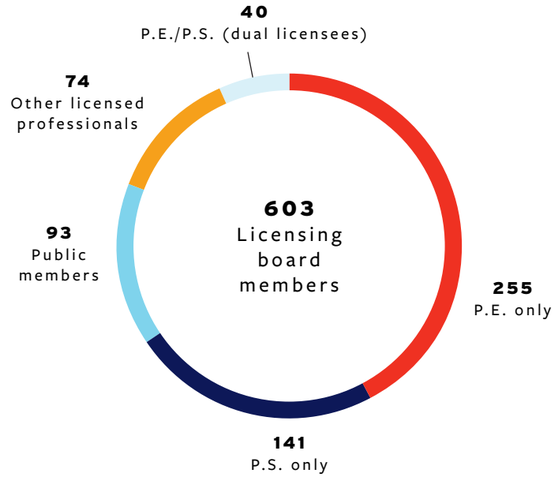
Who we are

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 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.

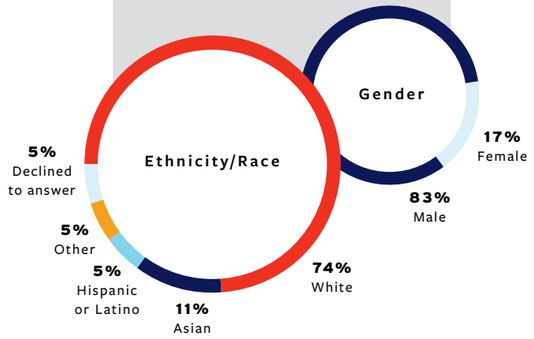
Most licensing board members are appointed by their governors. The makeup of board membership varies according to a jurisdiction's statutes (required number of professional engineers, professional surveyors, public members, etc.).

Exams

NCEES develops and scores the licensure exams used by all U.S. engineering and surveying boards as part of their licensure process. These exams play a key role in helping ensure that professional engineers and surveyors throughout the country meet a uniform minimum standard of competence.

Questionnaire demographics

NCEES performs a content review every 7 to 10 years for the Fundamentals of Engineering and Surveying exams. A questionnaire was sent to licensed engineers and surveyors in 2017–18 asking them for feedback on potential test topics. Below and on facing pages are demographics related to the questionnaire.



Exam development

The NCEES exams are developed by licensed engineers and surveyors who volunteer to write and evaluate exam questions. In 2017–18, a total of 772 volunteers worked on NCEES exams at 51 exam development meetings. This represents 24,176 hours spent developing exam content for the 8 fundamentals and 26 professional exam disciplines.

51 Meetings

772 Volunteers

24,176 Hours

Fundamentals exams

The Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) and Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exams are designed for recent graduates and college seniors. Passing them is an important first step in the licensure process.

SNAP SHOT

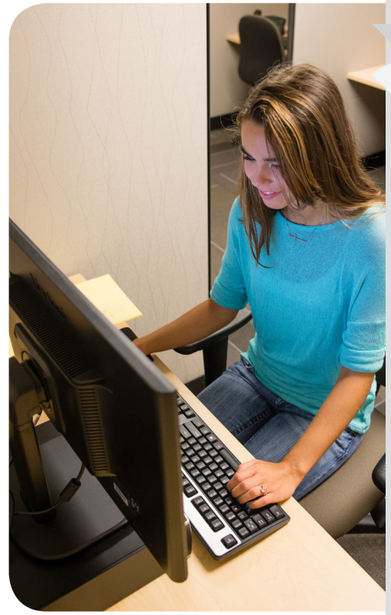
48,128 Total FE exam takers

124,477 **Total engineering bachelor's degrees awarded in 2017** as reported by the American Society for Engineering Education

Transition from pencil and paper to CBT 2017–18

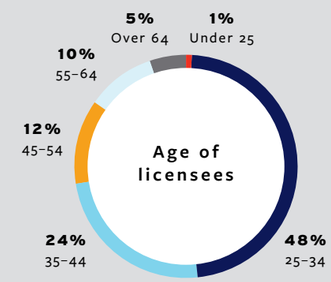
The FE exam, the FS exam, and the Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam are given via computer-based testing (CBT). NCEES started transitioning the Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exams to CBT in 2017–18. The PE Chemical exam had its first available appointment in January 2018. The remaining PE exams will be transitioned to CBT over the next 5 years.

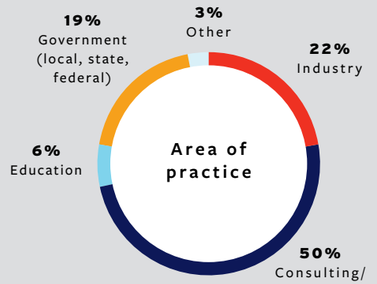
For more information, visit www.ncees.org/cbt.

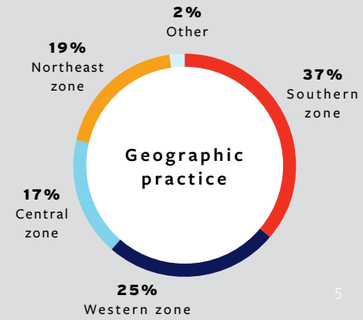


	CBT examinees	Pencil-and-paper examinees	Total
FE	48,128	0	**48,128**
FS	1,205	0	**1,205**
PE	413	30,186	**30,599**
PS	719	0	**719**
SE	0	2,528	**2,528**

Questionnaire demographics







FE

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.

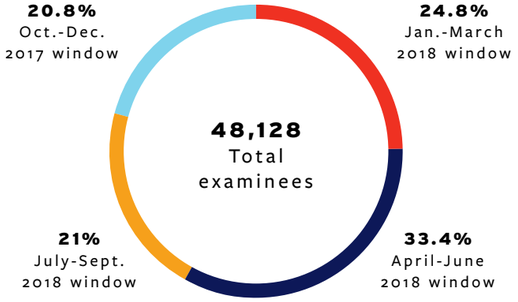
FE pass rates

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	
FE exam	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	**2,337**	73%	**205**	38%	**2,034**	74%	**161**	40%	**303**	68%	**44**	27%
Civil	**14,407**	65%	**5,870**	34%	**10,719**	67%	**4,419**	36%	**3,688**	61%	**1,451**	28%
Electrical and Computer	**4,703**	65%	**1,292**	30%	**3,386**	69%	**861**	31%	**1,317**	57%	**431**	29%
Environmental	**2,048**	76%	**481**	46%	**1,447**	78%	**345**	47%	**601**	73%	**136**	43%
Industrial and Systems	**598**	61%	**40**	23%	**455**	65%	**22**	32%	**143**	48%	**18**	11%
Mechanical	**10,750**	76%	**1,058**	41%	**8,928**	78%	**780**	46%	**1,822**	64%	**278**	28%
Other Disciplines	**3,321**	73%	**1,018**	34%	**2,440**	76%	**621**	37%	**881**	65%	**397**	29%

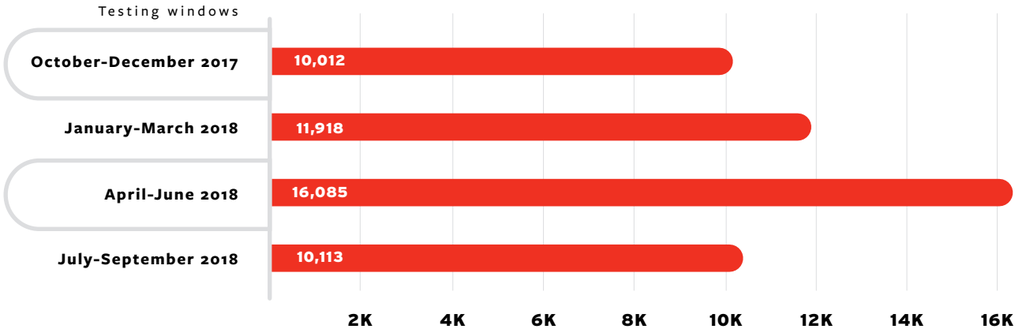
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

Number of FE examinees by testing window



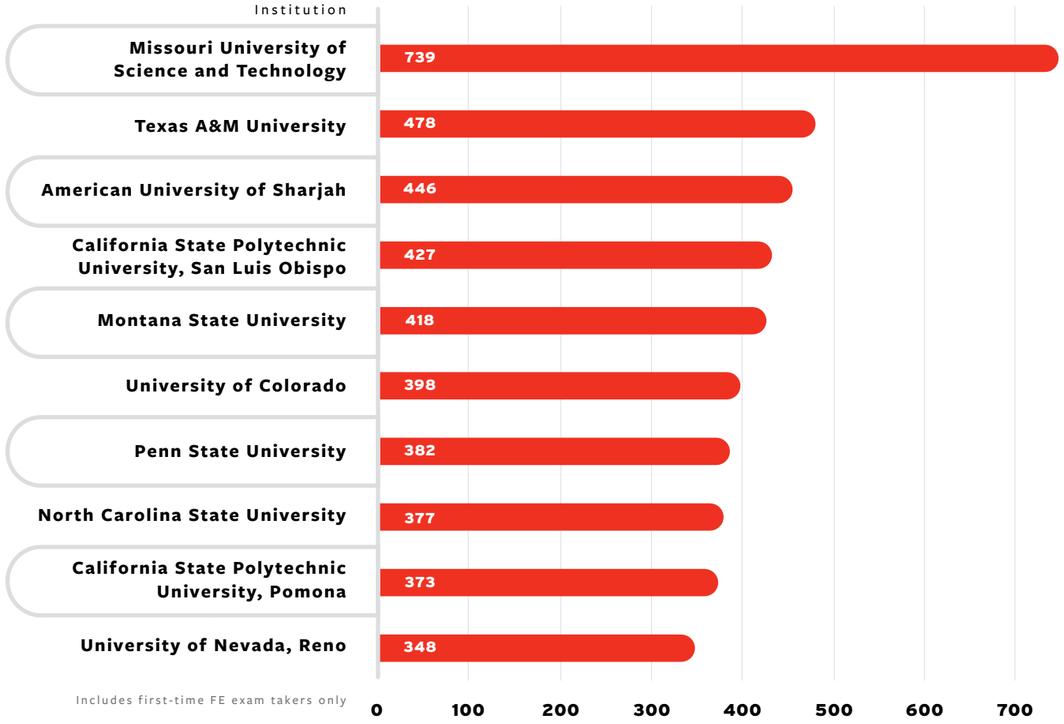
There are four testing windows for the FE exam:

- 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 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

PE pass rates

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	
PE exam	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Agricultural and Biological	**27**	70%	**5**	80%	**25**	72%	**4**	100%	**2**	50%	**1**	0%
Architectural	**101**	62%	**17**	6%	**81**	64%	**10**	10%	**20**	55%	**7**	0%
Chemical	**398**	80%	**15**	60%	**322**	81%	**13**	62%	**76**	76%	**2**	50%
Civil: Construction	**1,724**	58%	**1,403**	32%	**1,453**	61%	**1,074**	35%	**271**	44%	**329**	22%
Civil: Geotechnical	**1,054**	61%	**665**	32%	**729**	60%	**469**	35%	**325**	62%	**196**	26%
Civil: Structural	**3,470**	64%	**1,331**	36%	**2,693**	65%	**939**	39%	**777**	60%	**392**	28%
Civil: Transportation	**3,246**	66%	**1,974**	39%	**2,853**	68%	**1,605**	42%	**393**	55%	**369**	30%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	**3,395**	70%	**1,621**	44%	**2,919**	71%	**1,313**	45%	**476**	67%	**308**	38%
Control Systems	**240**	73%	**53**	47%	**179**	73%	**38**	50%	**61**	74%	**15**	40%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	**44**	59%	**14**	36%	**33**	61%	**11**	45%	**11**	55%	**3**	0%

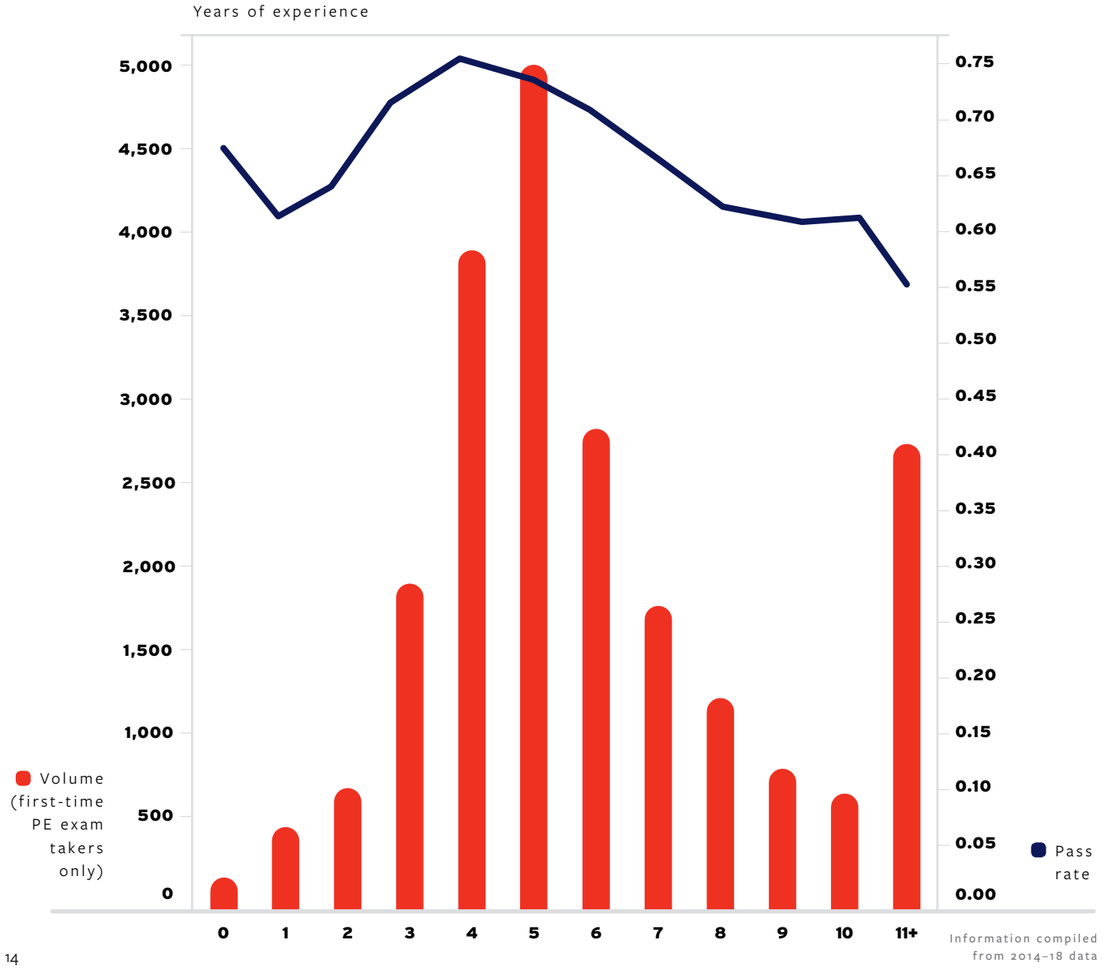
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

PE pass rates continued

PE 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
Electrical and Computer: Electronics, Controls, and Communications	**241**	64%	**56**	20%	**171**	63%	**40**	23%	**70**	69%	**16**	13%
Electrical and Computer: Power	**2,085**	58%	**1,215**	32%	**1,576**	57%	**906**	33%	**509**	63%	**309**	29%
Environmental	**575**	70%	**216**	39%	**425**	71%	**139**	44%	**150**	67%	**77**	31%
Fire Protection	**189**	60%	**77**	48%	**131**	69%	**42**	45%	**58**	41%	**35**	51%
Industrial and Systems	**86**	66%	**13**	8%	**72**	69%	**6**	17%	**14**	50%	**7**	0%
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	**1,281**	71%	**383**	46%	**1,061**	72%	**285**	51%	**220**	64%	**98**	34%
Mechanical: Machine Design and Materials	**1,046**	75%	**256**	43%	**882**	76%	**190**	46%	**164**	69%	**66**	33%
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluids Systems	**1,139**	68%	**485**	41%	**930**	69%	**336**	45%	**209**	63%	**149**	32%
Metallurgical and Materials	**63**	70%	**11**	36%	**44**	77%	**7**	29%	**19**	53%	**4**	50%
Mining and Mineral Processing	**61**	57%	**15**	60%	**53**	64%	**13**	62%	**8**	13%	**2**	50%
Naval Architecture/Marine	**46**	57%	**14**	36%	**36**	61%	**10**	30%	**10**	40%	**4**	50%
Nuclear	**34**	71%	**7**	29%	**27**	74%	**4**	25%	**7**	57%	**3**	33%
Petroleum	**187**	70%	**51**	33%	**143**	74%	**33**	30%	**44**	55%	**18**	39%
Software	**12**	42%	**3**	0%	**12**	42%	**1**	0%	n/a	n/a	**2**	0%

PE pass rates
vs. experience
(verified education)

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 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 2014–18 data

NCEES fact:

For initial engineering licensure, most boards require a four-year degree from an ABET-accredited program, passage of the FE and PE exams, and four years of progressive experience.

SE pass rates

The 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/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
SE exam	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Lateral forces: bridges	**93**	22%	**116**	22%	**67**	27%	**78**	26%	**26**	8%	**38**	16%
Lateral forces: buildings	**600**	30%	**512**	23%	**468**	32%	**371**	25%	**132**	22%	**141**	20%
Vertical forces: bridges	**118**	48%	**37**	8%	**89**	54%	**19**	11%	**29**	31%	**18**	6%
Vertical forces: buildings	**679**	43%	**376**	27%	**519**	47%	**265**	29%	**160**	31%	**111**	23%

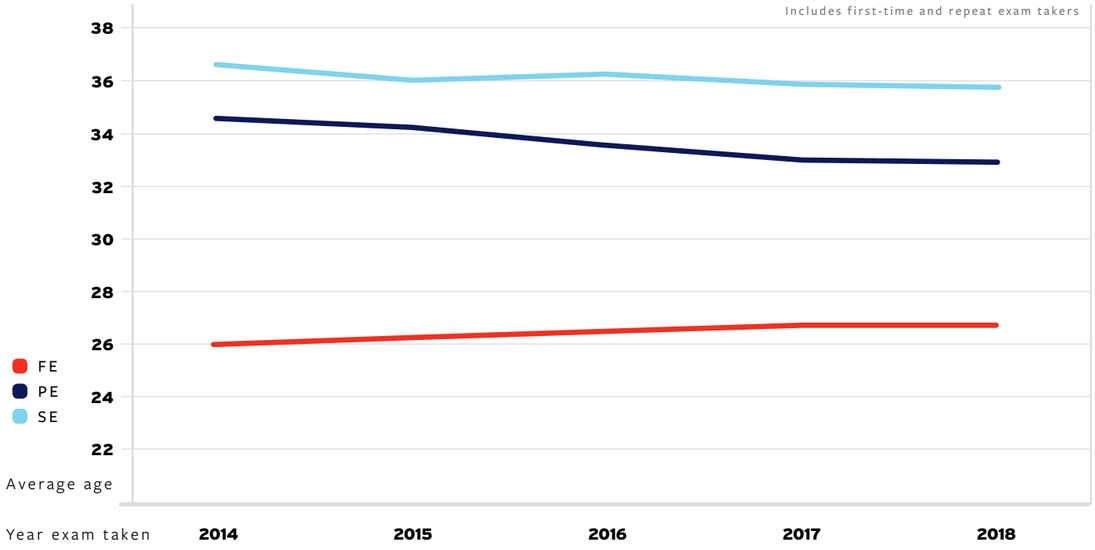
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

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 high exam and experience requirements after graduation, licensure candidates show that they are competent to practice in a way that protects the public.

NCEES fact:

Since 2009, the NCEES Engineering Education Award has promoted understanding of the value of licensure and encouraged partnerships between the engineering profession and education. A grand prize of $25,000 and seven $10,000 awards are presented each year to college engineering programs for engaging their students in collaborative projects with licensed engineers.



FS pass rates

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	**783**	49%	**422**	30%	**283**	68%	**75**	36%	**500**	38%	**347**	29%

PS pass rates

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	**515**	71%	**204**	39%	**195**	71%	**75**	35%	**320**	71%	**129**	42%

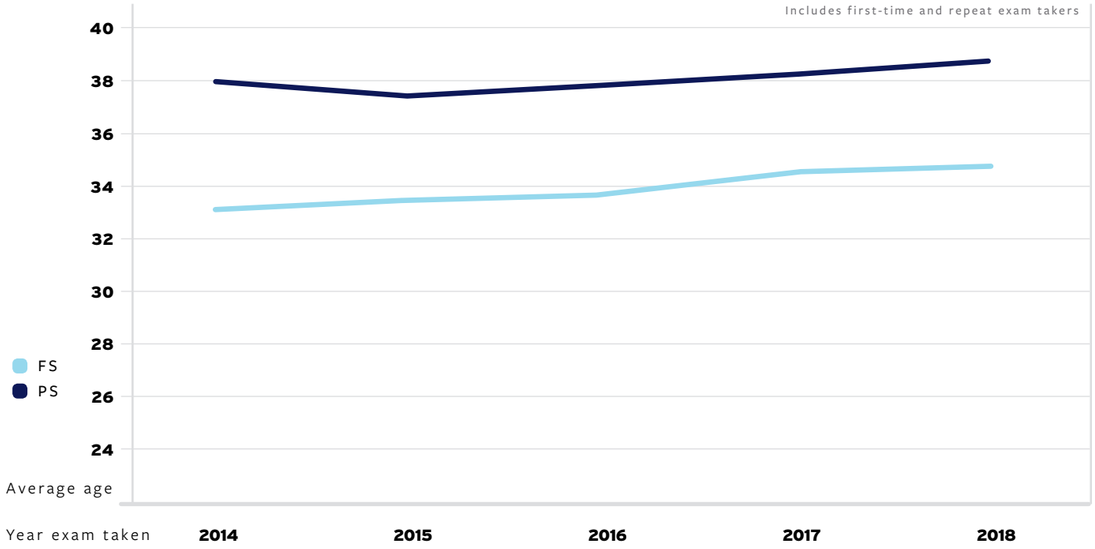
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ETAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

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 and PS exams has decreased. NCEES is addressing this trend by focusing on national brand and image, education, and recruitment and mentorship of the next generation of surveyors.

NCEES fact:

The NCEES Surveying Education Award recognizes surveying and geomatics programs that best reflect the NCEES mission of advancing surveying licensure in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public. A grand prize of $25,000, three $15,000 awards, and three $10,000 awards are presented to surveying and geomatics programs.

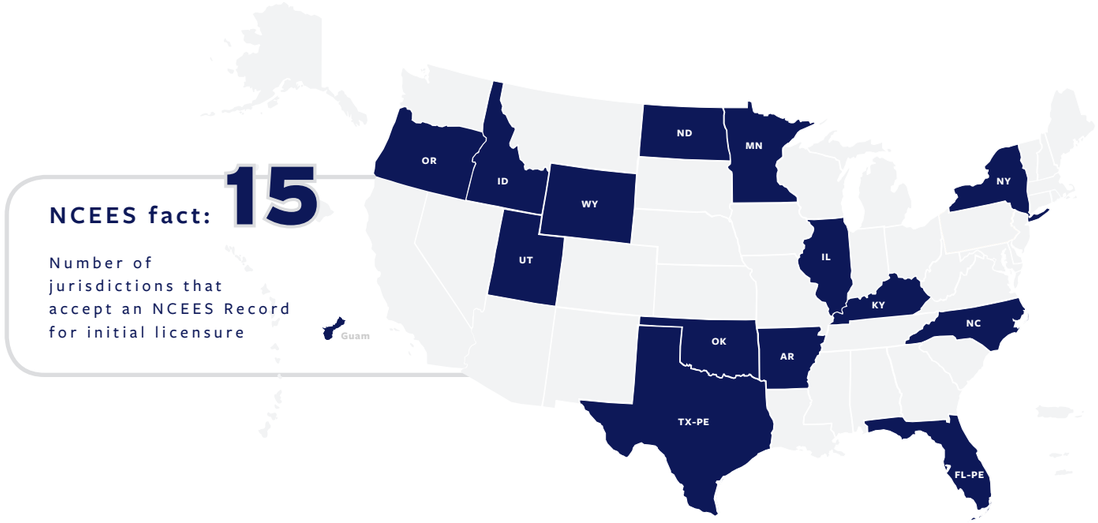


Mobility

One of the primary purposes of NCEES is to improve 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 mobility by providing uniform, national exams; model laws and rules; and the Records Program and Credentials Evaluations services that facilitate the process of getting licensed in multiple jurisdictions.

NCEES has enhanced these services by introducing a customer management system that gives students, examinees, and licensees access to all NCEES services in one place: MyNCEES. When someone establishes a free account, he or she has a passport to all NCEES services for different stages of licensure. Students and engineer/surveyor interns can register for exams. Examinees can check their exam results. And licensees can track continuing professional development, establish an NCEES Record, and have their credentials evaluated.



NCEES fact: 15

Number of jurisdictions that accept an NCEES Record for initial licensure

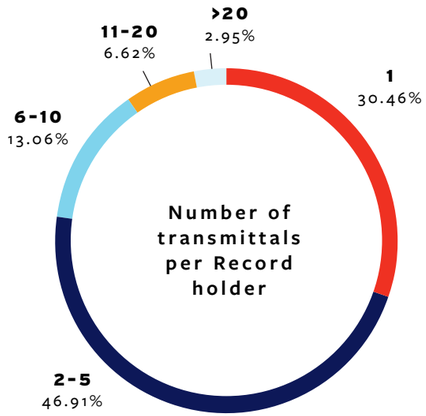
NCEES

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 and simplifies the application process.

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.

Record holders can request transmittals through their MyNCEES account. The first transmittal is $175. All subsequent transmittals are $75 each.



NCEES fact:

At the close of the 2017-18 year, NCEES had 8,600 customers using the Continuing Professional Competency Registry to track (log) continuing education courses.

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:

2,060 FE exams

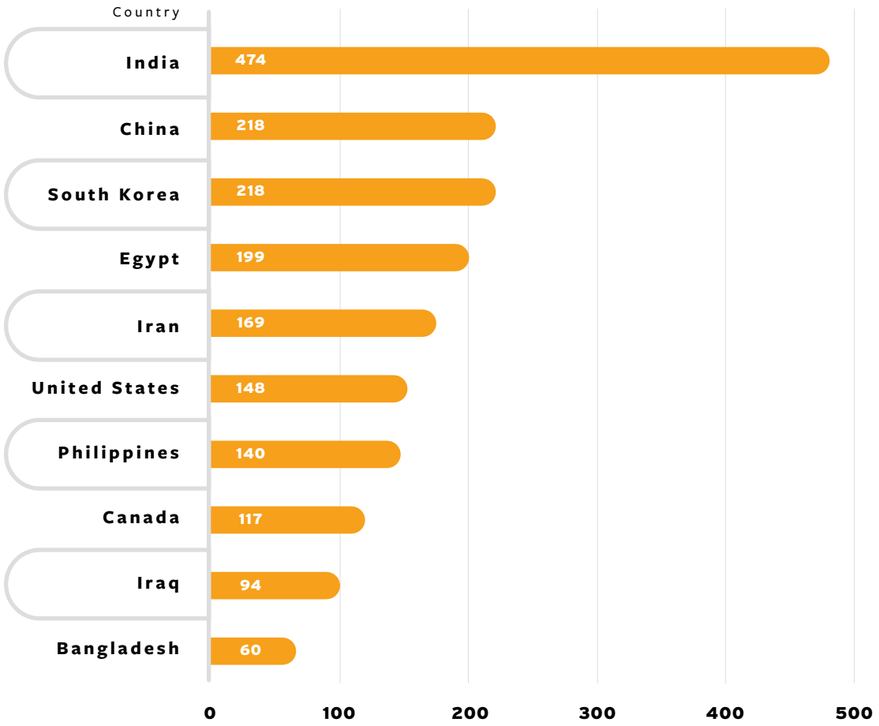
552 PE exams

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, the Emirate of Sharjah, Egypt, 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, but 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.



Licensure

U.S. surveying licensure was established in 1891 in California, and U.S. engineering licensure was established in 1907 in Wyoming. 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.

Each year, NCEES surveys its 70 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 2018. 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)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
AK	5,161		443		28	
AL	5,751	10,361	705	483	214	
AR	2,251	6,609	414	291	94	27
AZ	6,566	10,764	802	506	Not tracked	
CA	96,754	27,007	4,174	631	Not tracked	
CO	14,197	12,372	1,126	593	Not tracked	
CT	3,549	7,337	489	166	133	20
DC*	1,125	4,958	47	82	Not tracked	
DE	1,088	5,380	83	175	Not tracked	
FL	22,104	18,229	2,603		Not tracked	
GA	21,397		1,211		Not tracked	
GU	180	428	11	6	18	66
HI	3,357	4,064	180	35	Not tracked	
IA	2,631	6,893	294	175	96	36
ID	2,395	5,068	258	343	20	7
IL	11,894 P.E. 1,331 S.E.	21,137 P.E. 3,445 S.E.	895	1,185	Not tracked	
IN	4,306	8,021	610	196	Not tracked	
KS	4,132	8,390	345	319	64	18
KY	3,940	9,460	771	509	292	78
LA	6,446	10,964	581	219	164	16
MA	7,422	7,958	647	177	127	19
MD	6,685	12,876	450	251	64	9
ME	1,850	4,454	377	133	Not tracked	

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
MI	19,420		805		Not tracked	
MN	7,221	6,297	452	119	39	10
MO	8,005	11,111	673	328	104	
MS	2,328	8,462	569	460	270	56
MT	5,687		420		49	
NC	12,328	14,526	1,890	578	328	53
ND	5,665		508		Not tracked	
NE	2,547	5,690	182	144	9	7
NH	5,977		370		Not tracked	
NJ	8,041	9,693	619	178	160	21
NM	2,102	6,541	250	250	87	18
NMI	23	151	5	6	1	13
NV	3,637	13,962	312	641	33	42
NY	15,176	14,462	1,140	299	Not tracked	
OH	12,549	13,585	1,461	371	Not tracked	
OK	3,593	8,102	324	283	53	13

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
OR	5,415	7,921	691	242	152	24
PA*	28,108		1,793		Not tracked	
PR	7,223	836	344	28	87	11
RI	858	4,030	98	77	11	3
SC	5,369	11,501	553	411	99	24
SD	1,033	3,458	171	309	56	15
TN	5,754	7,107	738	341	Not tracked	
TX	44,128	21,915	2,850		Not tracked	
UT	10,850		734		86	
VA	11,982	16,928	937	354	143	38
VI**	618		101		29	
VT	735	3,172	213	88	Not tracked	
WA	14,916	12,045	836	351	390	186
WI	6,826	7,454	735	383	Not tracked	
WV	1,710	7,474	484*	390*	177	90
WY	1,185	5,810	157	188	39	23

*Numbers last reported in 2017
**Numbers last reported in 2012

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	**1964**	298,282	217,462	80,820
1938	57,850	54,147	3,703	**1965**	311,839	213,484	98,355
1939	62,406	57,712	4,694	**1966**	322,165	218,047	103,118
1940	67,286	61,616	5,670	**1967**	337,298	241,381	95,919
1941	67,817	59,467	8,350	**1968**	350,731	242,175	108,556
1942/45	No proceedings issued in 1942 or 1945—No annual meeting			**1969**	361,877	245,999	115,878
1943	72,804	63,497	9,307	**1970**	374,206	249,076	125,130
1944	73,532	62,154	11,378	**1971**	385,120	279,688	105,432
1946	92,905	78,851	14,054	**1972**	393,725	285,148	108,577
1947	114,698	97,965	16,733	**1973**	408,286	288,014	120,272
1948	130,620	110,813	19,807	**1974**	433,404	318,470	133,934
1949	153,277	131,318	21,959	**1975**	434,297	325,132	109,165
1950	159,759	134,133	25,626	**1976**	447,005	349,518	97,489
1951	167,414	139,214	28,200	**1977**	475,387	400,380	75,007
1952	176,533	148,239	28,294	**1978**	502,184	297,000	205,000
1953	184,655	151,459	33,196	**1979**	516,354	316,976	199,378
1954	191,553	158,146	33,407	**1980**	545,000	332,000	213,000
1955	201,633	162,048	39,585	**1981**	549,000	331,000	218,000
1956	214,357	170,857	43,500	**1982**	575,000	338,000	237,000
1957	226,371	179,669	46,702	**1983**	577,000	344,000	233,000
1958	237,244	182,973	54,271	**1984**	581,000	340,000	241,000
1959	246,279	185,866	60,413	**1985**	586,000	339,000	247,000
1960	259,707	193,603	66,104	**1986**	596,000	343,000	253,000
1961	270,859	203,152	67,707	**1987**	602,000	338,000	264,000
1962	280,088	209,130	70,898	**1988**	622,000	360,000	262,000
1963	287,056	213,453	73,603	**1989**	652,516	380,989	271,527

Number of U.S. Licenses Since 1937
(includes multistate licensees)

Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1990	609,267	339,106	270,161	**2016**	881,438	481,717	400,015
1991	627,032	354,444	272,588	**2017**	886,051	477,746	408,305
1992	652,410	377,755	274,655	**2018**	925,929	497,521	428,408
1993	641,383	360,619	280,764	Year	Surveying licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1994	638,238	414,275	223,963	**1997**	49,966	37,805	12,161
1995	641,041	414,158	226,883	**1998**	51,495	39,816	11,679
1996	610,153	368,885	241,268	**1999**	52,622	40,303	12,319
1997	656,235	383,399	272,836	**2000**	51,865	40,575	11,290
1998	664,840	399,319	265,521	**2001**	46,813	37,968	8,845
1999	656,710	373,493	238,217	**2002**	47,393	36,603	10,790
2000	669,627	402,267	267,360	**2003**	44,614	33,418	11,196
2001	613,617	384,833	228,784	**2004**	50,032	38,177	11,855
2002	654,370	374,344	280,026	**2005**	44,253	34,468	9,785
2003	703,137	391,329	311,808	**2006**	49,167	38,995	10,172
2004	750,596	442,578	308,018	**2007**	53,950	43,724	10,226
2005	617,725	371,040	246,685	**2008**	56,074	43,300	12,774
2006	710,619	434,582	276,037	**2009**	52,719	39,632	13,087
2007	719,967	461,941	258,026	**2010**	55,091	44,448	10,643
2008	750,927	426,222	324,705	**2011**	55,441	45,581	11,860
2009	765,197	456,218	308,979	**2012**	55,991	41,239	14,752
2010	762,280	476,230	286,050	**2013**	54,946	40,735	14,211
2011	807,768	469,411	338,358	**2014**	53,968	41,079	12,889
2012	802,267	428,976	373,291	**2015**	53,588	41,592	11,996
2013	804,191	422,605	381,586	**2016**	55,475	42,410	13,100
2014	822,575	437,921	384,654	**2017**	51,091	38,914	12,177
2015	852,953	474,777	378,176	**2018**	52,225	38,931	13,294

NCEES volunteers

From licensing board members to exam development committees, volunteers are key to NCEES' success. Pictured throughout *Squared* are a few of the 800 exam development volunteers who shared their time and expertise with the Council this past year.

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