

October 2023

Registration Data Report

Manitoba Association of Architects



Fair Registration Practices Office



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Executive Summary

This report presents registration data for the Manitoba Association of Architects (MAA) from 2011 to 2022. The Fair Registration Practices Office issues this report as part of its mandate and oversight responsibility under The Fair Registration Practices in Regulated Professions Act. The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical picture of application, assessment and registration outcomes for internationally educated applicants (IEA) to MAA for this 12-year period.

Registration data indicates from 2011 to 2022, 79 internationally educated applicants (IEAs) applied to MAA for a first licence in Canada. The United States was the most common country of education, accounting for 58 per cent of IEA applications (46/79).

Of the 79 IEAs who applied from 2011 to 2022, 53 registered in the period. There likely will be further registrations from IEAs still in process at the end of the period and the registration rate for the period will fall between 67 and 90 per cent.

From 2012 to 2022, MAA had 200 domestically educated applicants (DEA) who applied in this period. Comparing registration to application ratios for the later half of the reporting period, DEAs had a slightly higher ratio than IEAs, 73 per cent versus 61 per cent.

For IEAs, the median time to registration with MAA upon initial application was 23 days. Registration timelines varied markedly by assessment pathway. IEAs applying under mutual recognition or reciprocity agreements (MRAs) took about one week to register, those applying through the Broadly Experienced Foreign Architect (BEFA) process had a median time of 1.3 years, and the Triple E (Education/Experience/Examination) process had a median time of 3.6 years.

Most IEAs registrations were through MRAs (37/53). The BEFA program had small numbers, but all applicants were successful. Twenty-nine per cent of those applying through the Triple E assessment pathway registered with most of these applicants still in process at the end of the reporting period.

With regard to unsuccessful IEA applications, more than 90 per cent of closed files were withdrawals, where applicants were assessed as eligible to proceed but did not pursue the next step. These were provisionally registered interns withdrawing from the process. Many in this group may have moved to another of province to complete their internships.

Regarding IEA trends in applications, outcomes and timelines, no significant trends regarding increasing or decreasing applications, timelines or registration outcomes are found in the data.

The quality of registration data collected for the 2011 to 2022 period is strong. MAA's IEA data illustrates registration pathways as well as key timelines and outcomes throughout the process. However, the statistical picture may be somewhat incomplete regarding outcomes for the initial steps of the Triple E and BEFA assessment pathways.

FRPO is grateful to MAA for working with the office over the last decade and for their commitment to continuously improving data reporting.

Glossary of Terms

This glossary defines key terms used throughout the report to help ensure understanding of the findings presented. For consistency, certain terms are used across professions even though regulators may use other operational terms. For example, ‘provisional registration’ is used in reference to any temporary or conditional registration that enables some form of practice or title representation. Manitoba regulators use a variety of terms (‘member-in-training’, ‘graduate nurse’, ‘exam candidate’, ‘intern’, etc.) that signify different types of provisional registration.

Domestically Educated Applicant (DEA)

An individual with Canadian education applying for registration with a Manitoba regulator. For this report, this does not include labour mobility applicants.

Internationally Educated Applicant (IEA)

An individual educated outside of Canada applying for registration with a Manitoba regulator. This may include Canadians educated outside of Canada.

National Occupational Classification Number (NOC #)

The federal government’s system of classifying and describing the occupations in the Canadian economy. In this report, NOC numbers are used in the presentation of immigration data. When an individual applies to immigrate to Canada, they self-identify by NOC number. Some professions have a unique NOC assigned to them, while others share a NOC with one or more other professions. Where this is the case, it is outlined in the report.

Provisional Registration

Temporary or conditional registration that enables some form of practice or title representation. In some professions, this is granted to applicants who substantially meet a regulator’s registration requirements, allowing them to complete a period of approved supervised practice. Not all Manitoba regulators offer provisional registration and terms used vary.

Provisionally Registered Applicant

An applicant who successfully completes the requirements to be granted conditional registration.

Registration

The licensing or certification process whereby applicants acquire legally sanctioned professional recognition with the authority to practise and/or use a designated protected title within a jurisdiction.

Registered Applicant

An applicant who successfully completes the licensing or certification process, meeting all requirements necessary to be entered onto a register of members maintained by a regulatory body.

Data Collection Terms

Completed Application

An application for which all documents and fees needed for an initial assessment decision are submitted. The completed application date marks the start of an applicant's registration process. This may occur with the Manitoba regulator or a national third-party responsible for the first stages of the assessment process. Additional requirements and documents may be needed at later stages of the assessment and registration process.

Applicant File (Internationally Educated Applicants)

When an individual applies to a Manitoba regulator, a file is opened and data specific to that individual is collected on key steps in the profession's registration process. Each IEA has one 'applicant file' regardless of the number of times they apply or the number of years their file is in process.

Closed File

An applicant file that is no longer active. When an applicant is no longer pursuing the registration process — they have either withdrawn from the process or have been deemed ineligible to pursue or continue to pursue the process — their file is 'closed'.

This term is **not** used to refer to files of applicants who have been registered.

Resolved File

An applicant file that is no longer active. A file is considered 'resolved' when the applicant has withdrawn from the process, been denied or been registered.

Withdrawal

A reason provided for a closed file. Applicants who stop pursuing registration despite eligibility to continue are considered 'withdrawals'.

Denial

A reason provided for a closed file. Applicants who are deemed ineligible (or who are not approved) to pursue, or to continue to pursue registration, are considered 'denials'.

In Process (Unresolved) File

An applicant file that is active. The file remains open while the applicant is considered to be pursuing the registration process. 'In process' applicants may or may not be provisionally registered.

Initial Assessment

The decision made upon review of documents and other requirements submitted at application. The initial assessment is conducted either by the Manitoba regulator or by a designated third-party assessor. In most cases, this initial assessment determines whether an applicant is eligible (or approved) to pursue the registration process.

Pre-Arrival

Before immigrating to Canada.

Post-Arrival

After immigrating to Canada.

Registration Timelines

The time it takes an applicant to complete the registration process. The start of the process is marked by the date of submission of a completed application to either the Manitoba regulator or the regulator's designated third-party assessor and the end of the process is marked by the date of provisional registration or registration.

Registration Rates and Ratios

For professions with IEAs still in process at the end of the reporting period, determining a precise registration rate is not possible. Where this is the case, the IEA registration rate among resolved files (closed and registered) and registration to application ratios are provided as **indicators** of a profession's registration rate. As individual data is not collected, only registration to application ratios can be provided for DEAs.

Registration Rate

Percentage of applicants who apply in a given period and go on to register.

Resolved Registration Rate

Number of registrations
÷
Number of complete resolved files in a given year or period

Registration to Application Ratio

Number of registrations
÷
Number of complete applications in a given year or period

Late period Registration to Application Ratio

Number of registrations, 2016 to 2022, of individuals applying between 2011 to 2022
÷
Number of complete applications made between 2016 and 2022

Introduction

The Fair Registration Practices Office's (FRPO) registration data report on the Manitoba Association of Architects (MAA) is issued as a matter of FRPO's responsibility under section 14(2b) of The Fair Registration Practices in Regulated Professions Act (Act) to conduct research and analysis regarding the registration of internationally educated applicants.

MAA supplies registration data to the Fair Registration Practices Office (formerly the Office of the Manitoba Fairness Commissioner) as an obligation under the Act (sec. 15(2)). Each year, MAA provides records on the key steps in the assessment and registration process for internationally educated applicants (IEAs), and less detailed, aggregate application and outcome information for domestically educated applicants (DEAs).

This report presents 2011 to 2022 assessment and registration data for IEAs on applications, assessment outcomes, timelines and trends, together with aggregate DEA data.

Facts and figures in this report are accompanied by analysis and contextual remarks to help make sense of the data and provide a coherent, statistical picture. A process map and step-by-step overview of the assessment and registration process precedes the data presentation. In this initial draft report, small cell count data is not redacted. For the final report, values less than five and that raise privacy concerns will be redacted and indicated by the '■' symbol.

The report is restricted to developing a statistical picture. There is no discussion of fairness issues or matters of compliance to fairness duties under the Act. An evaluation of the quality of data collection is provided and where it is incomplete, opportunities for improvement are identified.

Overview of Assessment and Registration Process

The following section provides a step-by-step overview of MAA's assessment and registration process. It is intended to give the reader an understanding of the key requirements and the order of the process to help make sense of the registration data. This information is current as of June 2022. However, complete information is not provided and policies and fees are subject to change. Visit MAA's [website](#) for detailed information.

Legislation

The Manitoba Association of Architects currently operates under the authority of The Architects Act (C.C.S.M. c. A130). All persons practicing architecture and using the Architect designation in Manitoba must be registered with MAA.

Architectural work can be undertaken without registration with MAA, if this work occurs as an employee of a firm that is authorised to practice and under the supervision of a registered architect within the firm, who will be professionally and legally responsible for this work.

Qualification Requirements

There are three principal elements needed for registration as an architect: a professional degree in architecture from a Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB) accredited program or its equivalent, completion of professional exam and extensive professional work experience in a variety of practice areas under the supervision of a registered architect.

Steps to Registration

Depending on the qualifications and circumstance of the IEA, there are three principal paths to registration with MAA:

- the Triple E Assessment process (**E**ducation, **E**xperience and **E**xamination)
- the Broadly Experienced Foreign Architects Program (BEFA)
- various mutual recognition and reciprocity agreements

Triple E Assessment Process

Education

For IEAs engaging the Triple E Assessment process, the first step is to submit academic qualifications to the Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB) to be assessed against the Canadian education standard.

Applicants with gaps in academic qualification can complete coursework online through the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada's (RAIC) Syllabus Program or at accredited universities.

IEAs with professional degrees, but who are identified as having gaps in certain areas relative to the Canadian standard, may be granted provisional certification; and would be allowed to proceed with the internship process so long as they commit to completing, within a prescribed period, approved remedial coursework.

Documentation requirements for CACB's academic assessment include:

- a completed application
- an official Transcript of Record, or notarised copy, of all studies relevant to the architecture degree
- notarised copies of degrees or diplomas in the original language
- if necessary, course descriptions of the program in architecture
- if available, an academic portfolio of studio work
- an application fee of \$1,555.44 (including HST) for non-American, international academic credentials

All documents must be in English or French and if necessary, certified translations will be required.

Upon completed application, applicants are informed within three months, and in writing, of CACB's assessment results of their academic credentials.

Experience

Upon CACB certification or provisional certification, the next step is for the applicant to make application to MAA for enrolment in the Internship in Architecture Program (Internship Program). The applicant must find a registered MAA Architect to be a mentor and an employer where architectural experience can be acquired. Application involves:

- completed application form
- a photocopy of the degree(s) in architecture (or equivalent)
- evidence of certification or provisional certification of academic qualifications by CACB
- a completed Mentor Confirmation Form
- a completed Employer Confirmation Form

There is an annual Intern membership fee of \$150 + GST (pro-rated quarterly on admission, based on the calendar year); but increases after 5 or more years of intern membership, to the equivalent of dues paid by registered members.

Interns must complete a minimum of 3,720 hours in various mandatory areas of professional experience. IEAs may be credited with experience gained outside Canada if their work was supervised by an architect authorised to practice in the jurisdiction, is relevant to practice in Canada and can be appropriately documented.

Experience forms must be signed by the employer and mentor, and are reviewed by MAA.

Examination

Upon CACB certification of academic qualification and upon review and approval of at least 2,800 hours of experience, MAA grants the applicant eligibility to write the Examination for Architects in Canada (ExAC). Successful completion of all four components of the exam satisfies MAA's examination requirement.

The ExAC exam is a dedicated Canadian national architecture exam and is administered once a year each fall, in a paper and pencil format. The ExAC is comprised of four sections and is sat over a period of two consecutive days. The cost to take all four components of the ExAC in 2022 is \$920 + tax, depending on the jurisdiction. Study materials for the ExAC are available on the ExAC website and from the MAA office.

Partial credit is possible for the ExAC. Applicants only rewrite in those sections where they fail to meet the required standard.

Broadly Experienced Foreign Architects Program (BEFA)

The BEFA program provides a second, alternative route to licensure for experienced IEAs qualified with at least seven years of post-registration architectural work experience (current in the last 12 years). There are three assessment steps: eligibility, self-assessment, and a formal interview. The majority of the application process through the first two stages is conducted online and the application fees are required at the beginning of each stage. Currently, 2022, total application fees for the BEFA program are \$6,983.40.

1. Eligibility Assessment — applicants apply to CACB's BEFA program, providing evidence of a professional degree in architecture, evidence of licensure/registration in a jurisdiction outside Canada and a chronological resume that demonstrates at least seven years of post-registration/licensure experience in architecture within the last 12 years. BEFA staff review the applicant's initial eligibility submission to determine if they are qualified to proceed to the next step.
2. Self-Assessment — applicants complete a project resume using twelve competency templates along with supporting material in a self-assessment guide. The applicant's work experience must be documented in a way that demonstrates evidence of experience equivalent to Canadian standards and required competencies.

Applicants have access to support from BEFA staff in completing their application as well as an initial review to ensure the project resume is sufficiently complete for an assessment.

A three-member assessment panel independently reviews the applicant's file.

Successful applicants are eligible to proceed to the interview. Applicants must complete a minimum of six months of experience in the provincial/territorial jurisdiction of application in advance of the interview.

Applicants with gaps identified in their applications may be asked to supply more information or acquire additional work experience or academic upgrading before proceeding.

3. Interview — applicants complete an interview with the three-member BEFA panel that reviewed their on-line submission in the self-assessment phase. The purpose of the interview is to confirm the knowledge and experience found in the applicant's self-assessment application and address any areas of concern for the panel.

Successful applicants are awarded certification from the BEFA program and proceed to apply to MAA. Certification by the BEFA program is recognised by all of Canada's architectural licensing authorities.

If gaps are identified, the applicant may be required to complete further academic training, professional development or work experience; a second interview may also be needed.

Recognition and Reciprocity Agreements

In accordance with the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement and the Agreement on Internal Trade, MAA recognises as qualified applicants those who are currently registered and in good standing with other Canadian provincial regulators. Experienced applicants trained in the United States and certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) may be recognised. Experienced architects from the United States, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand may also be eligible for licensing under one of two Tri-National Agreements.

Applicants apply directly to MAA for registration under a recognition or reciprocity agreement, once eligibility has been established and appropriate documentation is transmitted.

Final Application

Upon completion of the Triple E assessment process or the BEFA program, or upon making application to MAA under a reciprocity agreement, the final step to registration involves application to the MAA's Registration Board, who makes recommendation to Council for license to practice architecture in Manitoba. Application involves providing:

- proof of completion of the Triple E, Education, Experience and Examination requirements **or** proof of BEFA certification **or** satisfactory evidence of eligibility under an existing reciprocity agreement;
- a legal declaration of having knowledge of documents governing the practice of architecture in Manitoba
- evidence of good character in the form of three reference letters (N/A for MRA applicants)
- application fee of \$250 (+GST)

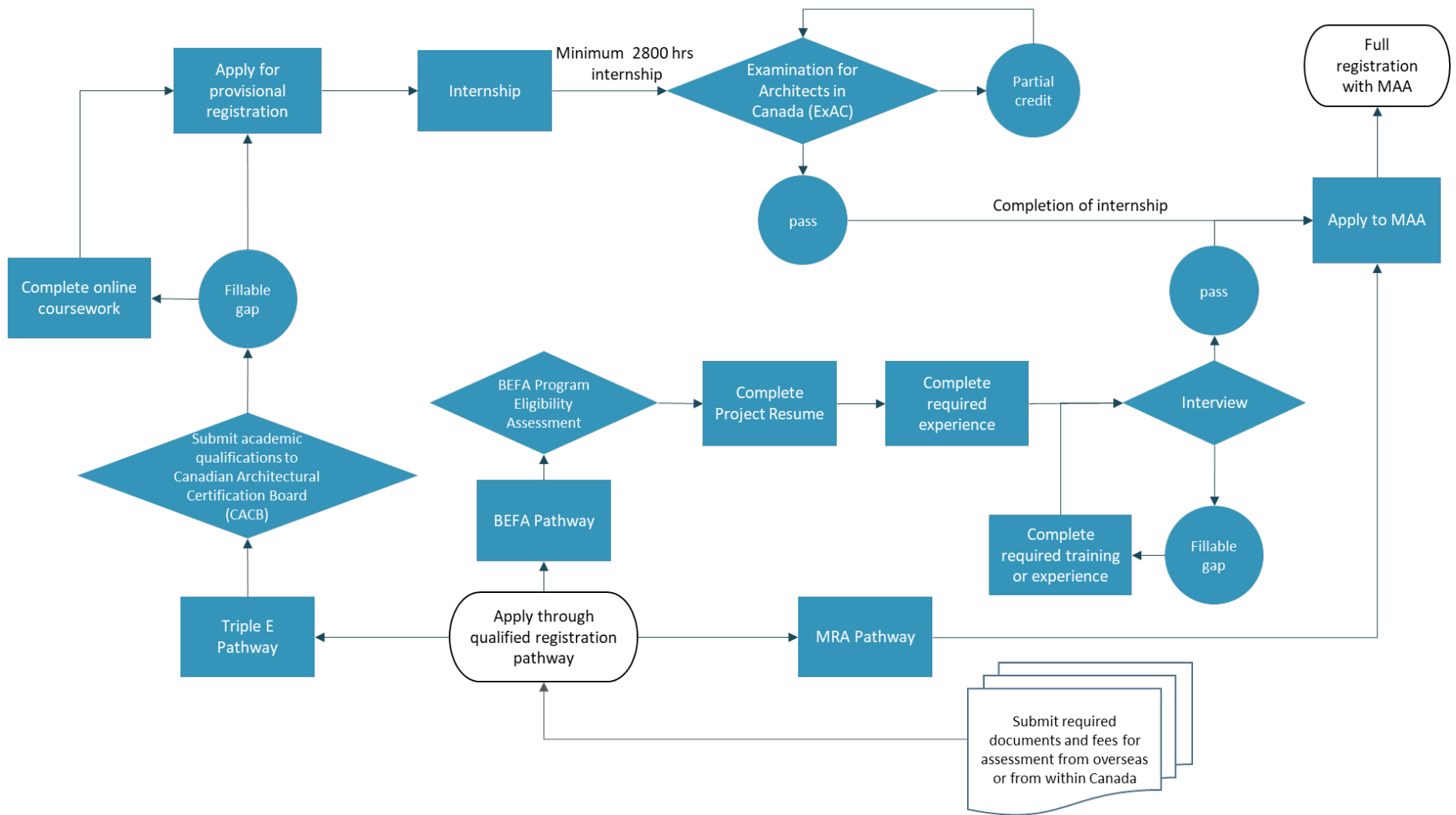
Following approval of registered membership, annual dues (pro-rated quarterly upon admission on the basis of the calendar year) for that membership category will be invoiced; and, if applicable, a pro-rated credit for intern dues paid will be provided. Registered membership dues for 2022 are \$900 + GST for the full year.

Registration Time and Costs

From 2011 to 2022, the median time to registration for IEAs varied significantly by registration pathway; MRA registrations had a median time to registration of one week, Triple E registration took 3.5 years and BEFA registration took 4.5 years. Registration cost and timelines depend on the registration pathway as well as the applicant's individual circumstance. Reasons for extended timelines may be tied to meeting requirements, but are also often a matter of individual circumstance — initial settlement, family, and financial pressures.

Depending on the registration pathway and circumstances of the applicant basic costs range significantly, from \$1,000 to upwards of \$7,000 or more.

IEA Registration Process Map



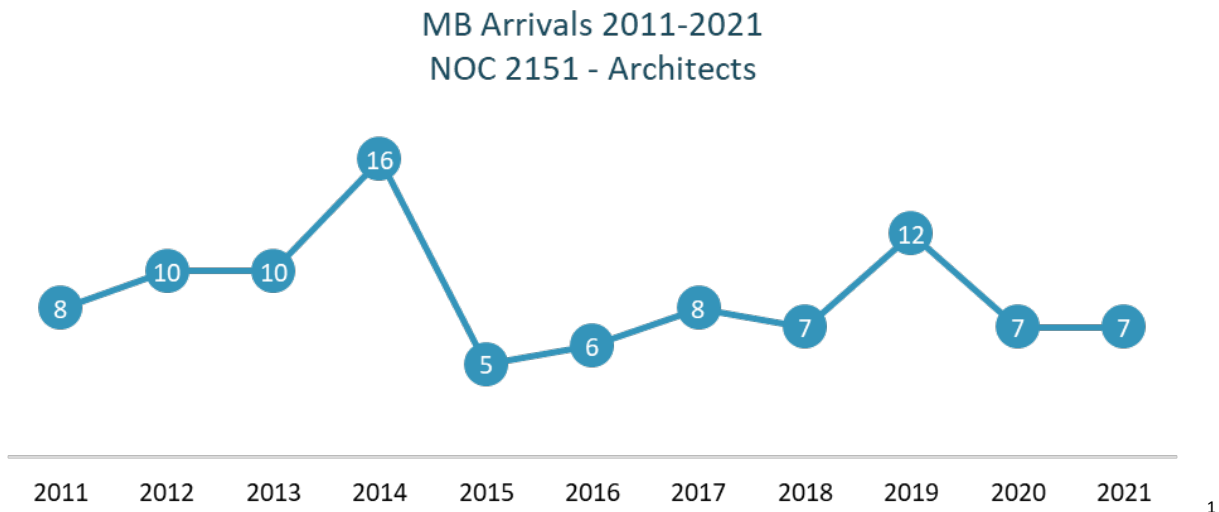
Immigration Statistics

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) is Canada’s national system of classifying and describing the occupations in the Canadian economy. Over 30,000 occupation titles are organised by unit groups, skill levels and skill types. When individuals apply to immigrate to Canada, they are asked to identify their NOC code. This code is used to classify arrivals by their identified occupation.

Immigration statistics can be a helpful indicator of the number of internationally educated professionals arriving in Canadian provinces. However, they are somewhat limited because applicants self-declare their NOC (little verification), only principal applicants are counted (not all immigrants) and NOCs do not always align directly with a profession (some codes apply to several professions and some professions can fall under several different codes).

There were 96 Manitoba arrivals in the 2011 to 2021 period who self-declared using the NOC 2151. This NOC is used to identify architects.

There is a slight trend to declining arrivals under this NOC in the 2011 to 2021 reporting period.



¹ Created December 2021 by the Government of Manitoba using IRCC Q4 2020 immigration data

Registration Data

Context – Reading the Numbers

In Manitoba and elsewhere in Canada, the profession of architecture is regulated for both right to title and practice. It is distinguished by the broad knowledge and skills practitioners must master, compared to the more specific and restricted technical skill sets of other technical professions. Architects are licensed as generalists, where practitioners must show competence in the field in the full breadth of professional activities involved in design and building construction.

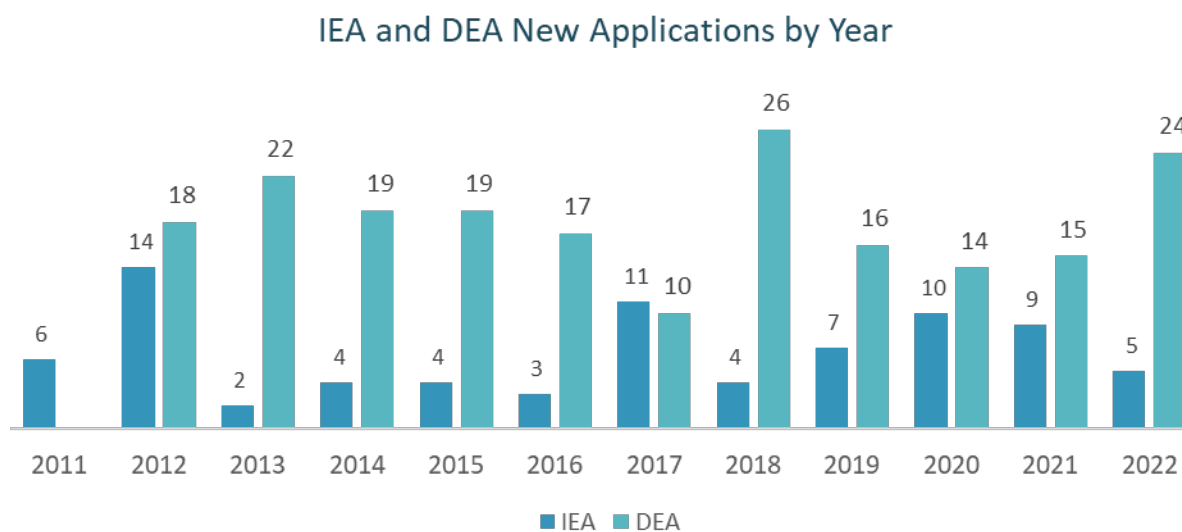
Internationally, regulation of architecture and the requirements to enter the profession varies. Several jurisdictions (e.g., United States) share roughly similar education, experience and examination requirements compared to Canadian regulators. In other countries, the profession is regulated for right to title only (e.g., Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland) and typically do not require the same degree of qualification requirements needed in Canada.

Long registration timelines are not uncommon for Canadian trained architects as the internship process calls for experience in a range of areas that may require interns to change employers. Internationally educated applicants may see shorter timelines as foreign work experience may be recognized. For both domestic and internationally educated, this profession is somewhat unique so far as work in the field is open, not requiring registration (albeit occurring with practise and title restrictions); for employment and career reasons, individuals often delay registering as interns and delay moving from internship to registration as a professional architect.

The architect profession in Manitoba is also unique in that many of MAA's internationally educated members register and engage architectural work in Manitoba while remaining abroad, without immigrating or coming to live here.

Applications 2011 to 2022

IEA and DEA applications by year



From 2011 to 2022, MAA received 79 IEA applications. From 2012 to 2022, there were 200 DEA applications.

Note: DEA data collection began in 2012. IEA data collection began in 2011. This data does not include labour mobility applicants.

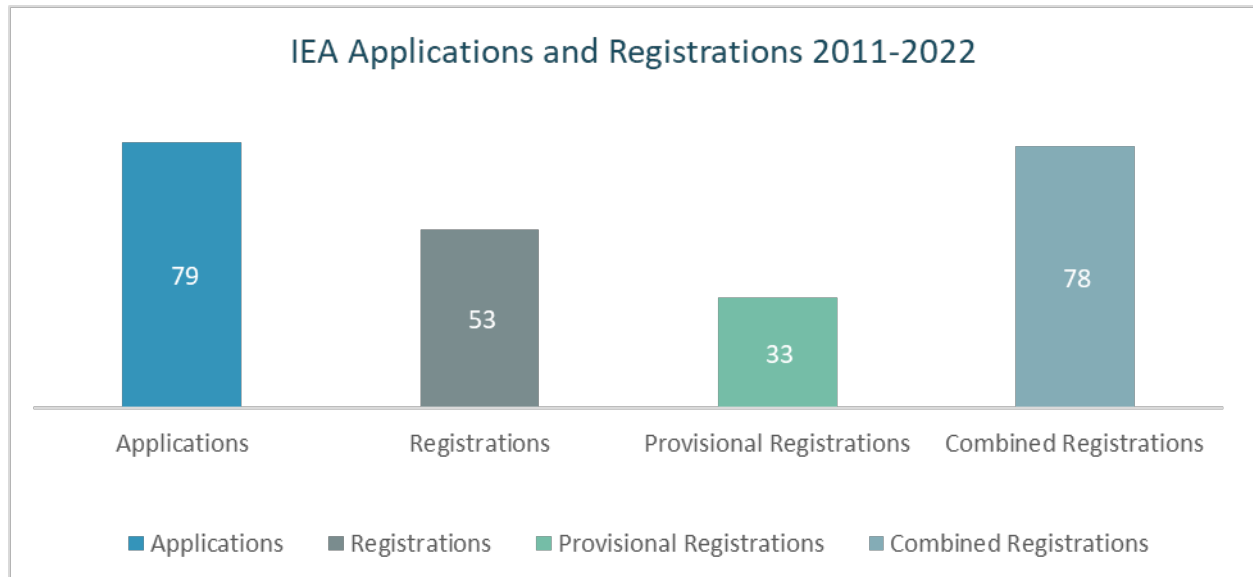
IEA applications and country of education

Top Five Country of Education by Number of Applications 2011-2022		
Rank	Country of Education	Number of Applicants
1	United States	47
2	Argentina	4
2	Philippines	4
4	Iran	3
5	Romania	2
5	Nigeria	2
5	Turkey	2
5	Ukraine	2

From 2011 to 2022, MAA received applications from individuals educated in 18 different countries. United States was by far the most common country of education, accounting 59 per cent (47/79) of IEA applications.

Registration Outcomes 2011 to 2022

IEA applications and registrations



From 2011 to 2022, 53 of 79 IEA who applied to MAA achieved full registration and became architects in Manitoba. Thirty-three applicants were provisionally registered. Combined registrations refers to the number of applicants who applied in the reporting period and received either registration or provisional registration by the end of the reporting period, December 2022. In MAA’s case, the combined registration figure indicates most of MAA applicants provisionally registered and then went on to full registration during the reporting period.

Application status as of December 2022

IEA Status as of December 2022				
Number of Applicants	Registrations	Provisional Registrations	Closed Files	
			Withdrawals	Denials
79	53	19	8	1

At the end of the reporting period, December 2022, outcomes for the 79 IEA applications indicates the majority, 91 per cent (72/79), were either registered or provisionally registered.

Nine applications were closed, where most of these applications were withdrawn. 'Withdrawals' refer to applicants assessed at some point in the process as eligible to proceed, but for whatever reason, do not pursue the process. In this case, all of the withdrawn applications involved provisionally registered interns, some of whom may have left to complete their internship and registration in another province.

IEA registration outcomes by year

Breaking down IEA application and registrations by year indicates the distribution of these outcomes throughout the 2011 to 2022 period.

Note: this table lists the number of IEA applications in a year together with registration outcomes in a year. The applicants and the various outcomes in a year are often not comprised of the same individuals; registration may take a few years.

IEA Outcomes by Year 2011-2022					
Year	Applicants	Registrations	Provisional Registrations	Closed Files	
				Withdrawals	Denials
2011	6	6	-	-	-
2012	14	11	3	-	-
2013	2	1	1	-	-
2014	4	3	1	-	-
2015	4	1	2	4	-
2016	3	2	1	-	-
2017	11	5	6	-	-
2018	4	4	1	1	-
2019	7	5	5	1	-
2020	10	8	4	1	-
2021	9	5	5	1	-
2022	5	2	4	-	-
Total	79	53	33	8	1

IEA registration ratios and rates

Registration rate refers to the percentage of applicants with complete applications who apply in a given period and go on to register.

To calculate registration rate, all applications for the period must be resolved (registered or closed). A precise registration rate cannot be determined if there are applicants still in process at the end of the reporting period. This determination may be possible in future reporting years, when all of these files are resolved.

In this report, three **indicators** are used to provide a tentative sense of the registration rate (see below). Reasons are provided as to which indicator likely best approximates the registration rate for MAA.

Registration to Application Ratio

PROS: allows a comparison of IEAs to DEAs. DEA data is aggregate and only tracks applications and registrations by year.

CONS: likely undercounts IEA and DEA registrations. IEAs and DEAs who applied before 2011 or 2012, but who registered in the reporting period are not counted; data collection begins with IEAs applying in 2011 and DEAs in 2012. Further, when comparing IEA and DEA, starting a year later (2012) more registrations are undercounted for DEAs

PROS: for both IEAs and DEAs, the registration to application ratio becomes a more accurate indicator of the registration rate the longer the reporting period grows relative to the average registration timeline.

Late Period Registration to Application Ratio (2016 to 2022)

PROS: lessens the undercounting of registrations. Fewer applicants who applied before the reporting period will register later than 2016.

CONS: limited because the period may be short relative to registration timelines and more sensitive to variations in application numbers.

Resolved Registration Rate

PROS: a strong indicator in circumstances where a high percentage of files are resolved (registered or closed).

PROS: knowing the number of unresolved files (files still in process) allows us to determine the range within which the registration rate falls for the period.

CONS: with only aggregate data for DEAs, a resolved registration rate cannot be determined and so no comparison can be made with the IEA resolved rate.

REGISTRATION RATE INDICATORS: CALCULATIONS

Registration to Application Ratio

of registrations

÷

of complete applications in a given year or period

Late Period Registration to Application Ratio 2016-2022

of registrations, 2016-2022, of individuals applying between 2011-2022

÷

of complete applications made between 2016 and 2022

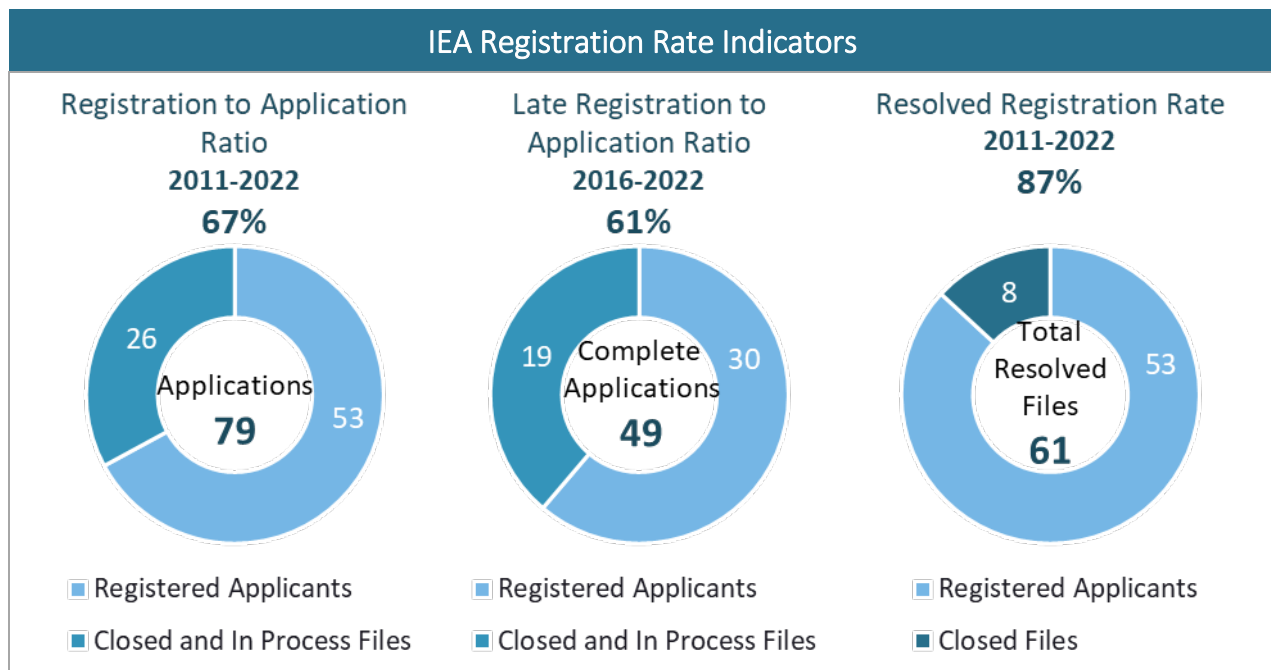
Resolved Registration Rate

of registrations

÷

of complete application resolved files in a given year or period

MAA registration rates and ratios



MAA registration to application ratios (67 and 61 per cent) suggest similar registration rates. The 2011 to 2022 ratio undercounts early year registrations; specifically registrations from those that initiated application to MAA before 2011 are not counted.

MAA’s resolved registration rate of **87 per cent** is arguably the strongest indicator. This is because a majority of files, 77 per cent (61/79), are resolved. In this case, there are 18 unresolved files. Unresolved files either are applicants in process or provisionally registered at the end of the reporting period. Possible outcomes for the 18 unresolved files, suggests the true registration rate for the period must range between **67 per cent** (53/79) — if all 18 are closed files — and **90 per cent** (71/79) — if all 18 are registered.

Note: IEA registration ratio and rate figures in this profession may be incomplete. Triple E and BEFA applicants first apply to national assessment bodies; those who are unsuccessful or withdraw for any reason at an early stage in the assessment process may not make application to MAA and so will not show up in our data set.

IEA registration ratio by registration pathway

Registration to Application Ratio by Registration Pathway 2011-2022			
Assessment Pathway	Triple E	BEFA	MRA
Applicants	28	7	37
Registration to Application Ratio	29 %	100 %	97 %

Examining the registration to application ratio for each of MAA’s assessment and registration pathways, MRA and BEFA pathways had high success rates; the Triple E assessment pathway had a much lower ratio.

Note: these figures are based on 74/79 applicant files with recorded registration pathways.

IEA registration ratio by country of education

Country of Education and Registration to Application Ratio 2011-2022				
Rank	Country of Education	Applications	Registrations	Registration to Application Ratio
1	United States	47	42	89%

Examining MAA’s registration to application ratio by country of education indicates applicants trained in the United States have high ratios. Many applicants in this group will qualify for registration under mutual recognition agreements. Small applicant numbers from other jurisdictions do not support meaningful comment.

IEA pre-arrival statistics and registrations with post-arrival comparison

IEA Pre-/Post-Arrival Comparison			
Application Initiated:	Completed Applications	Registrations	Registration to Application Ratio
Pre-Arrival	35	31	89%
Post-Arrival	43	21	49%

In many professions, applicants applying pre-arrival are more successful than those that apply post-arrival. This may be due to better preparation and access to documents abroad. Although applicant numbers are small, MAA's arrival statistics show better registration outcomes for pre-arrival applications. In MAA's case, this likely reflects the significant number of architects trained in the United States who apply under MRAs, register in Manitoba, complete projects, but do not immigrate or live in Manitoba.

Registration Timelines 2011 to 2022

IEA time to provisional registration and registration

Average time to registration 2011-2022		Median time to registration 2011-2022	
Provisional	Registration	Provisional	Registration
286 days	344 days	209 days	23 days

Timelines start upon initial application to the national CACB assessment body in the case of Triple E and BEFA applicants. For MRA application the timelines starts upon initial application to MAA. Timelines finish upon date of provisional of full registration with MAA.

These registration timelines are calculated using data from 38 registered IEAs for whom we have complete timeline information. Provisional registration timelines are calculated using data from 24 applicants for whom we have complete provisional timeline information.

Registration and provisional registration timelines are a product of both:

- a) the assessment and registration pathway; shorter timelines are likely from applicants qualifying under recognition agreements or the BEFA program and who tend to have fewer internship requirements
- b) individual and market place circumstances tied to completing internship requirements. Interns may have difficulty getting the required exposure to all aspects of the required experience. Others may delay completing internship for employment and career reasons; the system relies on the individual to organize the documentation and submit experience for review and approval on a regular basis

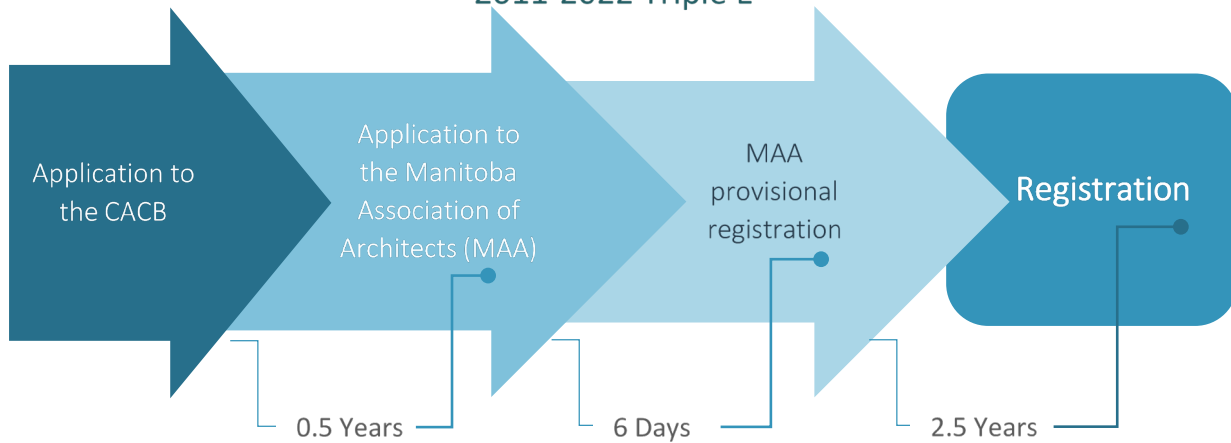
IEA time to registration by assessment pathway

Median time to registration by assessment pathway 2011-2022		
Triple E	BEFA	MRA
3.6 years	1.3 years	7 days

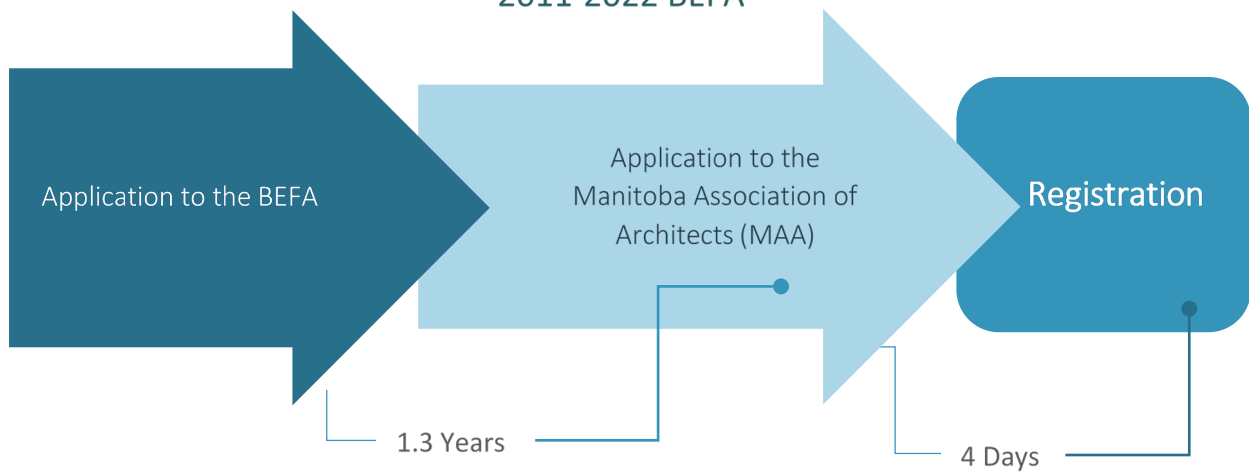
Looking at registration timelines by assessment and registration pathway, applicants applying under recognition or reciprocity agreements (MRA applicants) and BEFA applicants had markedly shorter registration timelines than those applying under the Triple E assessment pathway. Note: these timeline figures are based on relatively small applicant pools and may be influenced by individual circumstance.

IEA Registration Pathway and Timeline by Key Steps.

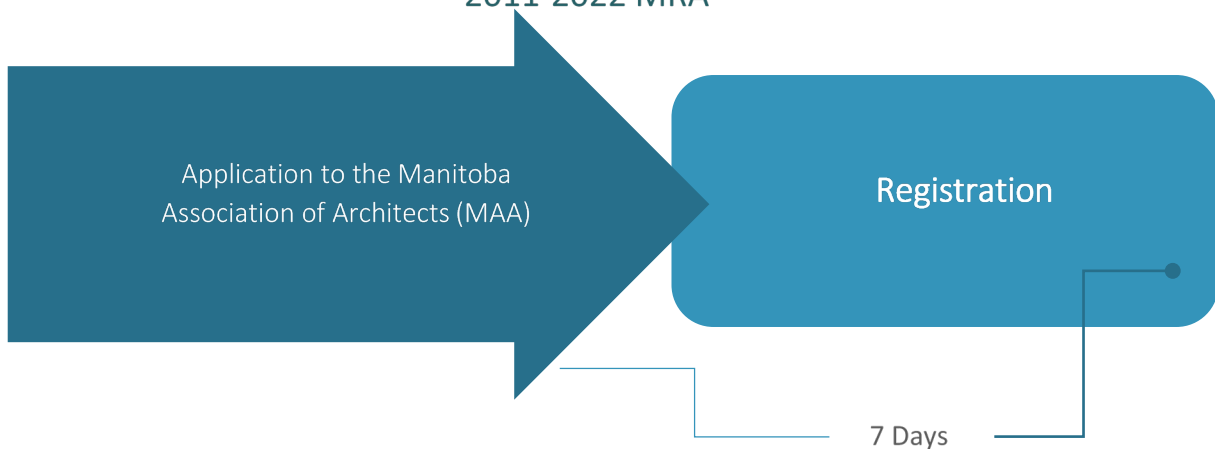
IEA Median Time between Key Steps from Initial Application to Registration, 2011-2022 Triple E



IEA Median Time between Key Steps from Initial Application to Registration, 2011-2022 BEFA

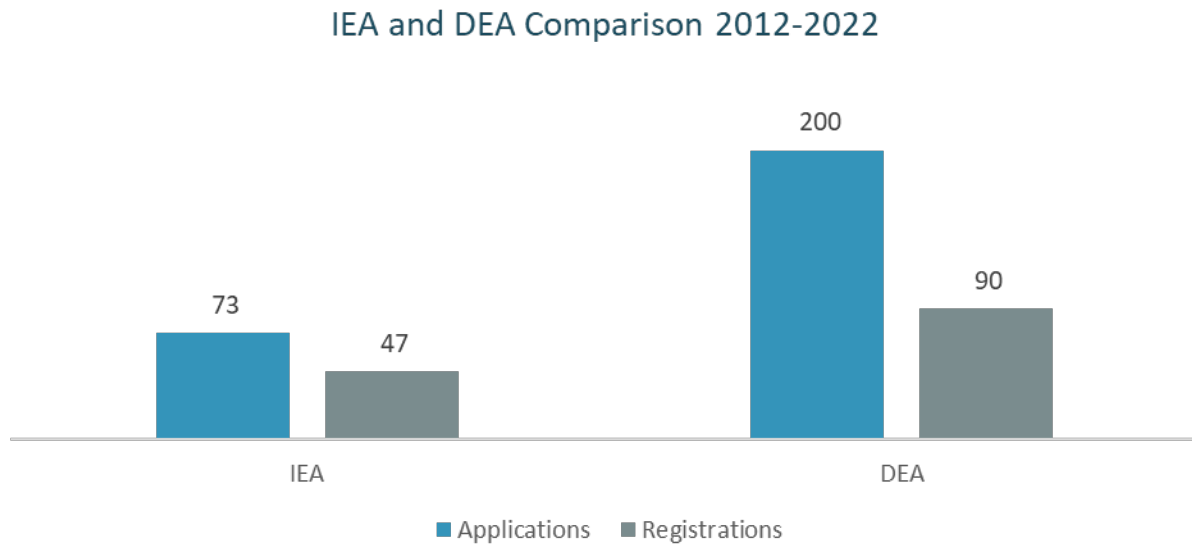


IEA Median Time between Key Steps from Initial Application to Registration, 2011-2022 MRA



IEA to DEA Registration Ratio Comparison

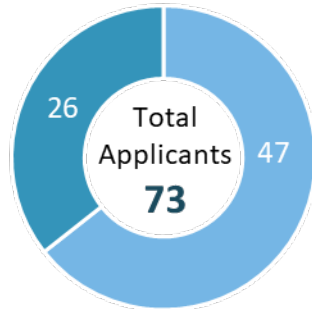
FRPO collects application and outcome aggregate data on domestically educated applicants (DEAs) in order to compare outcomes of IEAs to DEAs. Data collection for DEAs began in 2012. Comparisons below are for the **2012 to 2022** period.



Registration to application ratio for IEAs is higher than DEAs. Note: both IEA and DEA registrations are under-counted in these figures, particularly early in the reporting period.

IEA to DEA Registration to Application Ratio Comparisons

IEA Registration to Application Ratio
2012-2022
64%



■ Registered Applicants
■ Closed and In Process Files

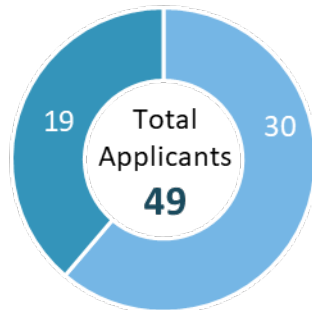
DEA Registration to Application Ratio
2012-2022
45%



■ Registered Applicants
■ Closed and In Process Files

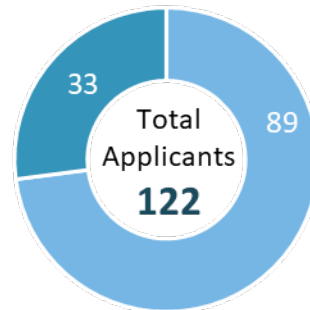
In this comparison, IEAs were 1.5 times more likely to become registered than DEAs.

IEA Late Registration to Application Ratio
2016-2022
61%



■ Registered Applicants
■ Closed and In Process Files

DEA Late Registration to Application Ratio
2016-2022
73%



■ Registered Applicants
■ Closed and In Process Files

In this comparison, DEAs were 1.3 times more likely to become registered than IEAs.

MAA's registration data indicates IEAs have the higher registration to application ratios for the 2012 to 2022 period, but that DEAs have a higher ratio for the later part of the reporting period.

In this case, the comparison for late registration to application ratio is the stronger, more relevant comparison, where DEAs have the higher ratio. Early in the reporting period, registrations for both DEAs and IEAs are undercounted, but likely undercounted more for DEAs than IEAs. This is because IEAs with professional experience often see shorter internships and registration timelines, compared with DEAs and because the reporting for IEAs captures registrations starting with 2011 applicants (compared to 2012 for DEAs). These factors result in comparatively fewer DEA registrations and registrations that show up later in the reporting period.

IEA, DEA applications and registrations by year

Breaking down the above IEA and DEA registration and applications by year indicates the distribution of outcomes throughout the 2011 to 2022 period.

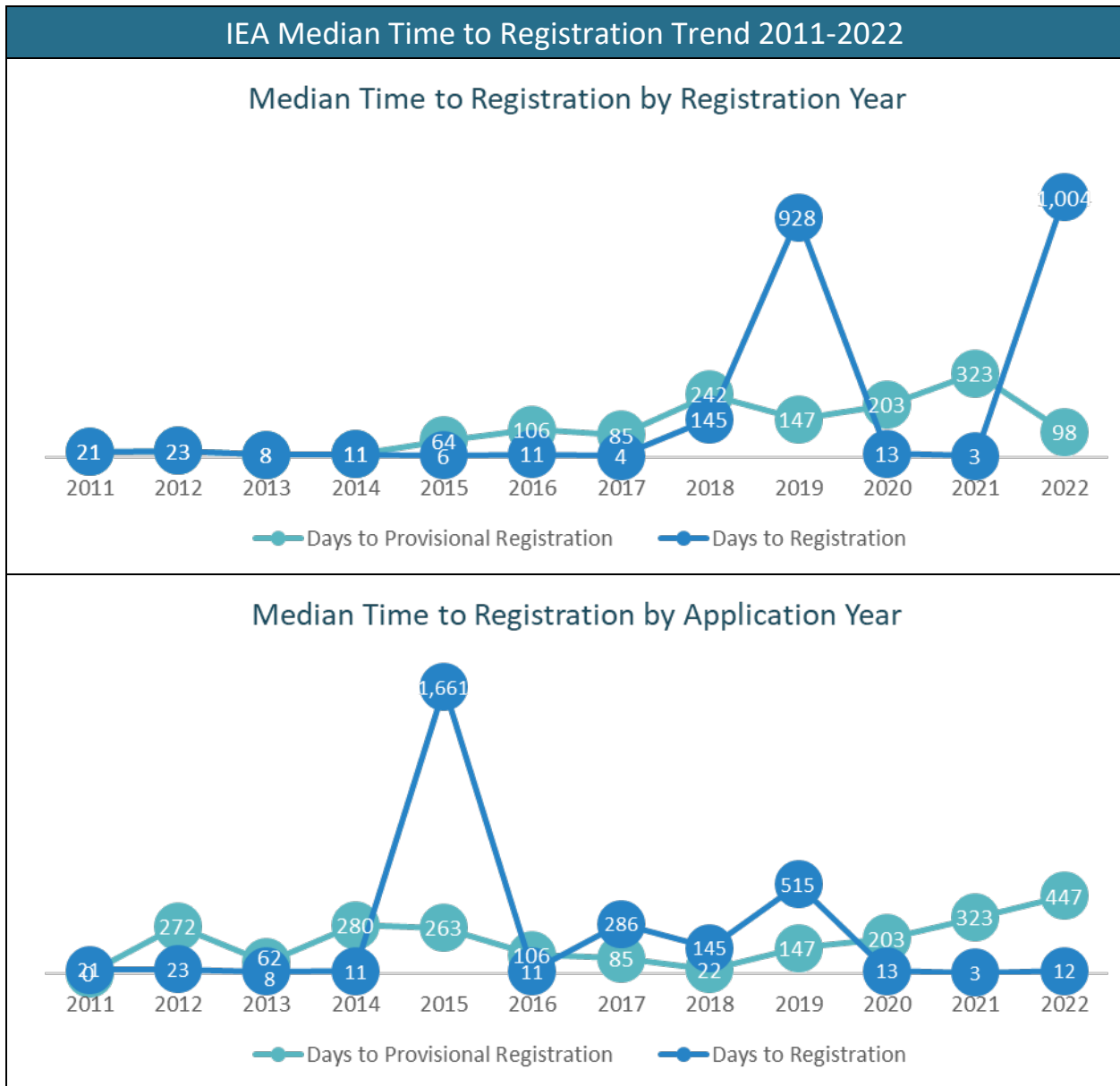
Note: this table lists the number of IEAs and DEAs in a year together with registration outcomes in a year. The applicants and the various outcomes in a year are often not comprised of the same individuals.

IEA and DEA Comparison by Year				
	IEA Applications	IEA Registrations	DEA Applications	DEA Registrations
2011	6	6	Data collection starts in 2012	Data collection starts in 2012
2012	14	11	18	-
2013	2	1	22	-
2014	4	3	19	-
2015	4	1	19	1
2016	3	2	17	14
2017	11	5	10	19
2018	4	4	26	7
2019	7	5	16	19
2020	10	8	14	7
2021	9	5	15	12
2022	5	2	24	11
Total	79	53	176	79

Note: The data indicates no DEA registrations were recorded from 2012 to 2014. However, similar to IEA registrations, there were DEA registrations that occurred, but not from applicants applying in the reporting period.

Trends

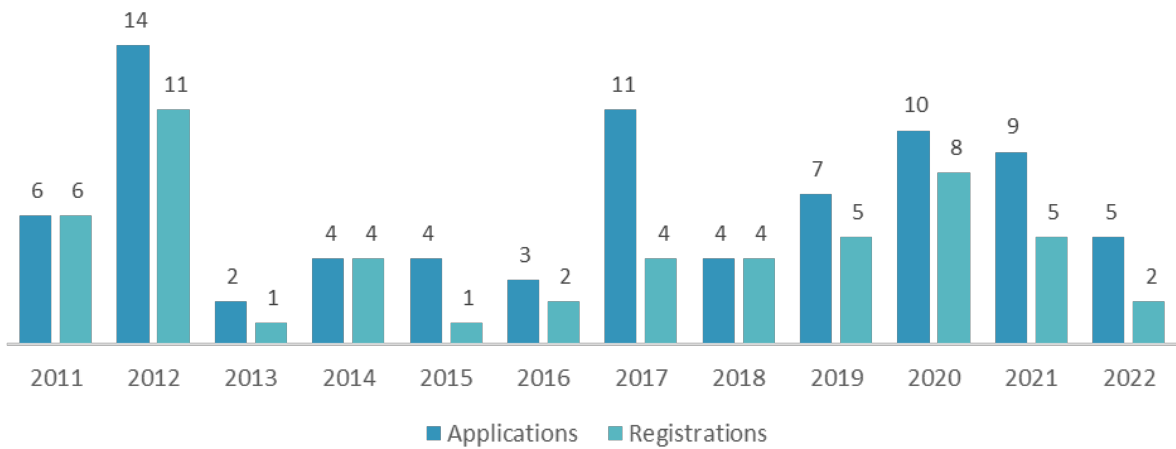
In this section, registration data is examined for evidence of changes in registration rates and timelines over the 11-year reporting. In some cases, changes to assessment and registration practice can be identified impacting the registration data.



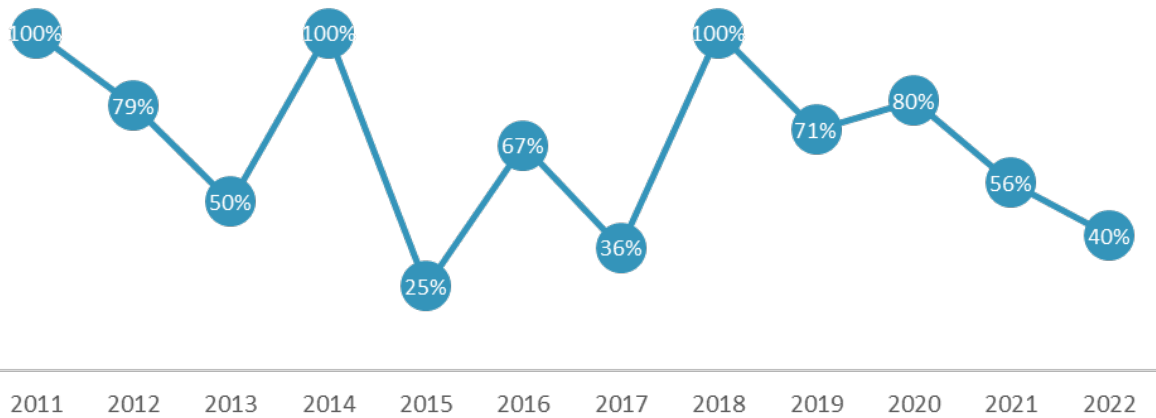
MAA's registration and provisional registration timelines fluctuate throughout the period, with two files with a particularly extended timeline largely responsible for the two peaks in the graphs. No easily discernible trend to shorter or longer timelines can be seen in these graphs.

IEA Application and Registration Rate Trend

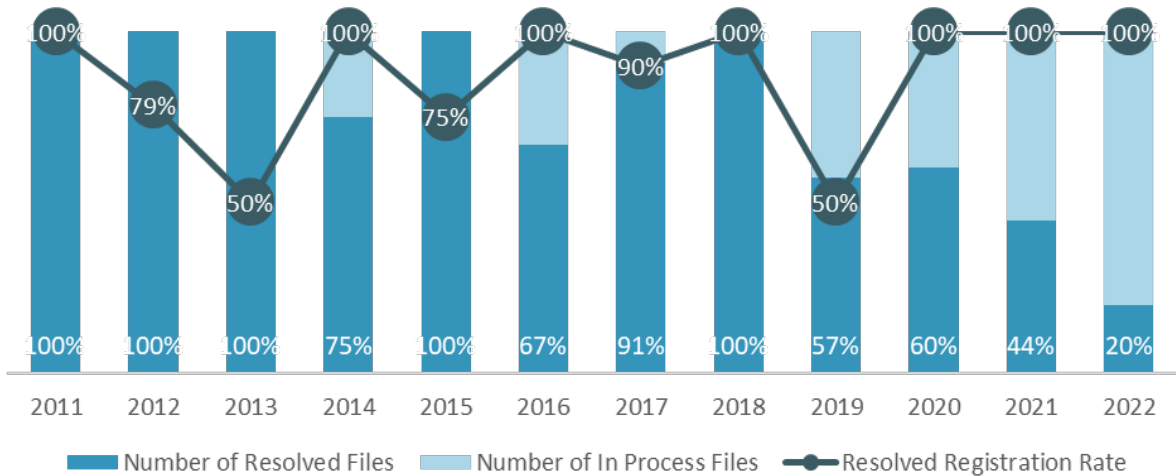
IEA Applications and Registrations by Year



Registration to Application Ratio by Year 2011-2022



Resolved Registration Rate by Year as of 2022



MAA's registration rate trend charts show high, fluctuating registration rates throughout the reporting period with no easily discernible trend to improving or declining rates. Although the data may not capture all withdrawn or closed file applications in the Triple E and BEFA assessment pathways, this data otherwise indicates strong success rates for IEAs.

Data Collection Moving Forward

The quality of 2011 to 2022 data provided by MAA is strong. IEA outcomes and timelines are presented throughout the registration process and IEA registration pathways are clear.

The statistical picture is partially incomplete, however, regarding the first-step, assessment process with regard to BEFA and Triple E applicants. Currently, data is collected only for applicants deemed eligible to proceed with these assessment pathways and who then go on to open a file with MAA. Those applicants assessed by the BEFA program or the CACB (Triple E), but who do not proceed to open a file with MAA — Manitoba IEAs assessed as ineligible or those not willing or able to pursue these pathways — are not captured in the data set; nor are those who start and are successful, but decide not to pursue registration. FRPO has little sense of how common denied or withdrawn applications may be for these pathways. If available, perhaps national BEFA and CACB assessment outcome data could shed some light on this question.

At this time, there is no need to introduce new elements or values to MAA's data template. Moving forward, future data reporting will provide a larger reporting window and may support more insightful analysis with a more definitive identification of trends and outcomes.

In collaboration with FRPO, MAA has a history of working to improve data collection. This has involved implementing and revamping data collection tools and documents, providing annual data submissions and validating data submissions. The office looks forward to continuing our collaboration and to reviewing this report with MAA.