

May 2022

# Registration Data Report

College of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists of Manitoba



Fair Registration Practices Office



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## Executive Summary

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This report presents registration data for the College of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists of Manitoba (CASLPM) from 2011 to 2021. The Fair Registration Practices Office (FRPO) issues this report as part of the office's mandate and oversight responsibility under The Fair Registration Practices in Regulated Professions Act. Its purpose is to provide a statistical picture of application, assessment and registration outcomes for internationally educated applicants (IEAs) to CASLPM over the last 11 years.

Registration data indicates from 2011 to 2021, 118 internationally educated professionals submitted applications to CASLPM, making up 57 per cent of their total applications. Applicants educated in the United States accounted for 85 per cent (100/118) IEA applications. There is no professional program in Manitoba and so the majority of US educated applicants are likely Canadians. Immigration admissions for Manitoba were low but steady throughout the period.

One hundred and seven IEA applications out of 118 were complete. Eighty-eight out of 107 IEAs with complete applications registered with 11 still in process at the end of the reporting period. The median time to registration in the 2011 to 2021 period for IEAs was 1.1 years and timelines peaked in the middle of the reporting period.

From 2012 to 2021, CASLPM had 101 domestic applicants (DA). The ratio of registrations to applications for DAs was 36 per cent (36/101). This is lower than the ratio for IEAs, which ranges between 82 and 93 per cent in this period.

With regard to unsuccessful IEA complete applications there were seven closed files. The majority of closed files were withdrawn, where the applicant was eligible to continue to pursue registration but did not take the next step available to them.

Regarding IEA trends in applications, outcomes and timelines, the data suggests:

- the majority of complete applications took place in the first half of the reporting period (66/107)
- registration rates were high throughout the reporting period with no pronounced or sustained trend to improving or declining rates
- there is no discernible trend towards increasing or decreasing timelines to registration in the period, however, timelines peak in the middle of the period. Time to provisional registration remained steady through the period.

The quality of data supplied by CASLPM for the 2011 to 2021 period is strong; it illustrates the key timelines and outcomes throughout the registration process.

FRPO is grateful to the College of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists for working with the office over this 11-year period and for their commitment to continuously improving their data reporting.

## Glossary of Terms

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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.

### Domestic Applicant (DA)

An individual with Canadian education, or current Canadian registration, applying for registration with a Manitoba regulator. With regard to labour mobility applicants, this may include internationally educated 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 a temporary or 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 application 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 2020, of individuals applying between 2011 to 2020  
÷  
Number of complete applications made between 2016 and 2020

## Introduction

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The Fair Registration Practices Office's (FRPO) registration data report on the College of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists of Manitoba (CASLPM) 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 (IEAs).

CASLPM supplies registration data to the FRPO (formerly the Office of the Manitoba Fairness Commissioner) as an obligation under the Act (sec. 15(2)). Each year, CASLPM provides records on the key steps in the assessment and registration process for IEAs, and less detailed, aggregate application and outcome information for domestic applicants (DAs). CASLPM began providing data in 2011.

This report presents 2011 to 2021 assessment and registration data for IEAs on applications, timelines and trends, together with aggregate DA data.

Facts and figures in this report are accompanied by analysis and contextual remarks to help interpret the data and provide a coherent, statistical picture. In this initial draft report, all of the data, including small values are presented. In the final version, values less than five are redacted where there may be privacy concerns and indicated by the '■' symbol. A glossary of terms, as well as a step-by-step overview and process map of CASLPM's registration process are provided.

The report is restricted to developing a fact-based, statistical picture. There is no discussion of fairness issues or 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

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The following section provides a step-by-step overview of CASLPM'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 May 2022. However, complete information is not provided and policies and fees are subject to change. Readers are directed to the [College of Audiologists and Speech Language Pathologists of Manitoba](#) for detailed information.

### Legislation

CASLPM regulates the professions of audiology and speech-language pathology in Manitoba under the authority of The Regulated Health Professions Act (C.C.S.M. c. R117) and successive regulations. Only persons licensed and registered with CASLPM may practice audiology or speech-language pathology and use the professional designations Audiologist or Speech-Language Pathologist in Manitoba.

### Qualification Requirements

Principal qualifications for registration include a Master's degree in Audiology or Speech-Language Pathology from an institution accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Canadian University Programs in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology (CACUP-ASLP) or a Master's degree determined to be equivalent to one earned in a CACUP-ASLP accredited program. A university program is deemed equivalent if the program meets the criteria of the Canadian Alliance of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Regulators (CAASPR) Academic Equivalency Framework.

Applicants educated outside of Canada must also successfully complete the Canadian Entry-to-Practice (CETP) Examination (currently on hold in Manitoba) and a minimum of 350 hours of supervised clinical education meeting minimum hours in each of the components established by CASLPM.

### Steps to Registration

In 2016, the Canadian Alliance of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Regulators (CAASPR), with support and involvement of provincial regulators launched a Centralization and Capacity Building Project aimed at centralizing certain functions related to the assessment of IEAs under a single body with the goal of better standardizing outcomes.

Starting in 2020, IEAs first step in the registration process is to apply to CAASPR. Prior to this, IEAs applied directly to CASLPM. Those deemed eligible to proceed completed a period of practice under conditional registration with a mentor, and developed and completed a learning plan before becoming registered members of CASLPM.



## Step 1: Apply to CAASPR

Applicants must first apply to CAASPR using their online application portal. The following documents must be directly submitted either by the applicant or by their issuing institution:

- Proof of ID
- Summary of Transcript Information
- Work History
- Course Syllabi
- Translation of Transcripts and Course Syllabi
- Undergraduate Transcript
- Master's Degree Transcript
- Clinical Practice Hours
- Language Test Scores
- Credential Assessment
- Employer Verification Mailed

The administration fee to apply to CAASPR is \$65 and the assessment fee is \$1,500. CAASPR reviews the above documents for 'substantial equivalence' to the Canadian Academic Equivalence Framework (AEF). They determine whether an applicant is eligible to proceed to write the certification exam, has minor gaps to remediate or has major gaps and is ineligible to proceed.

## Step 2: Apply to CASPLM for Certificate of Practice

To be able to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist in Manitoba a registrant requires a Certificate of Practice. To obtain this, registrants must submit a Certificate of Practice Initial Application, secure a mentor and submit a Provisional Mentorship Agreement.

The Certificate of Practice Initial Application requires registrants to make a number of disclosures and declarations regarding their current and past practice and their practice intentions in Manitoba. The fee is \$526.12.

Registrants are required to secure their own mentor and a Mentorship Agreement must be submitted to CASLPM for approval by the registrar. CASLPM offers support to individuals who may have difficulty in securing a mentor.

## Step 3: Complete the Mentorship Program

Once an individual has been granted registration with CASLPM on the provisional registry, their mentor has been approved and they have been granted a Certificate of Practice, the mentorship program can begin.

Participants must complete a self-assessment survey with the support and guidance of their mentor. The purpose is to help enhance awareness of the essential practice competencies of the profession.

They must also develop a learning plan. This involves transferring learning targets from the self-assessment survey, beginning a "learning process" chart and developing measurement criteria. The learning plan must be submitted to the registrar within 30 days of the Certificate of Practice being granted.

The mentorship period includes a minimum of 50 hours of mentorship activities, distributed evenly throughout a six-month period. As part of this program, the mentor must complete a minimum of 25 hours of observation of the provisionally regulated registrant in clinical practice activities. Observation may occur in person, by web conferencing or by review of videotaped sessions.

At the midpoint of the mentorship program an interim report, which includes a report of mentorship activities, must be completed and submitted to the registrar. A final report, completed learning plan and account of mentorship activity hours is due within 30 days of completing the mentorship program.

#### Step 4: Write the Canadian Entry-to-Practice (CETP) Examination (currently on hold in Manitoba)

The CETP Exam is delivered by Speech-Language & Audiology Canada (SAC). Applicants have two years, from the date of their written eligibility confirmation, and three attempts to successfully complete the CETP Exam. This exam is comprised of 170 multiple choice questions and is three hours and forty-five minutes in duration. It is offered twice each year, in the spring and fall in major Canadian cities including Winnipeg. The fee is \$1,135. IEAs must pass the CETP exam to move to the next step, full registration.

#### Step 4: Apply for Full Regulated Registration

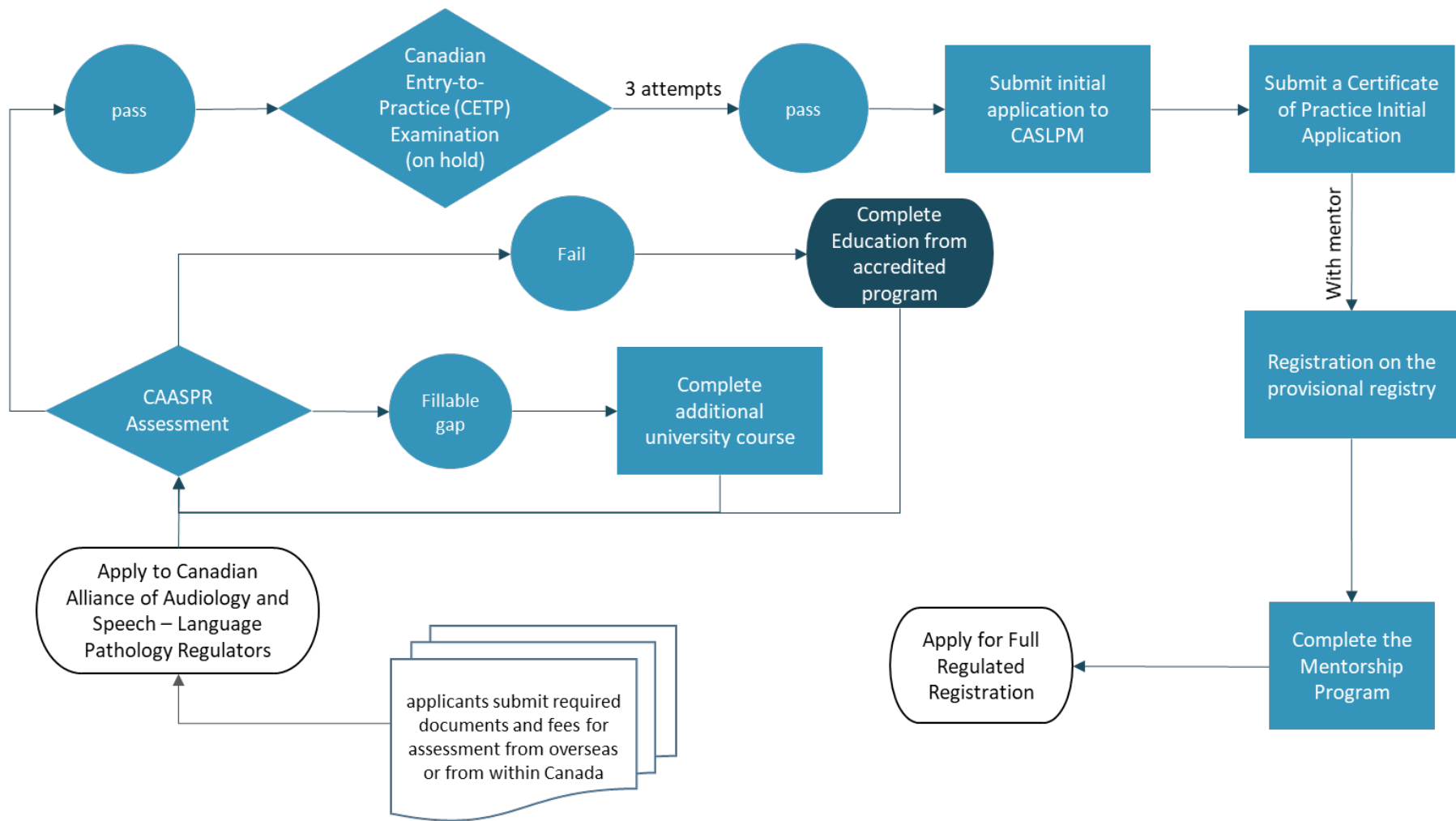
Once the above requirements are complete and approved by the registrar, the applicant can apply for Full Regulated Registration. The application fee is \$100 and the registration fee is \$394.60.

### Registration Time and Costs

All internationally educated audiologists and speech-language pathologists must complete an assessment and period of supervised practice while completing an approved learning plan. CASLPM reports that the steps in their registration process can be completed within approximately 12 to 18 months. From 2011 to 2021, the median time to registration for IEAs was 1.1 years. Timelines to registration are also dependant upon the applicant, and reasons for extended timelines vary as much as each individual's circumstance — initial settlement, family, financial pressures, etc. all impact the process on an individual basis.

The cost for internationally educated audiologists and speech-language pathologists to be assessed and register with CASLPM may vary somewhat depending on the circumstance of the applicant. Basic costs total approximately \$3,720. There may also be costs associated with providing documentation and language proficiency testing, completing additional course work, etc.

# Registration Process Map

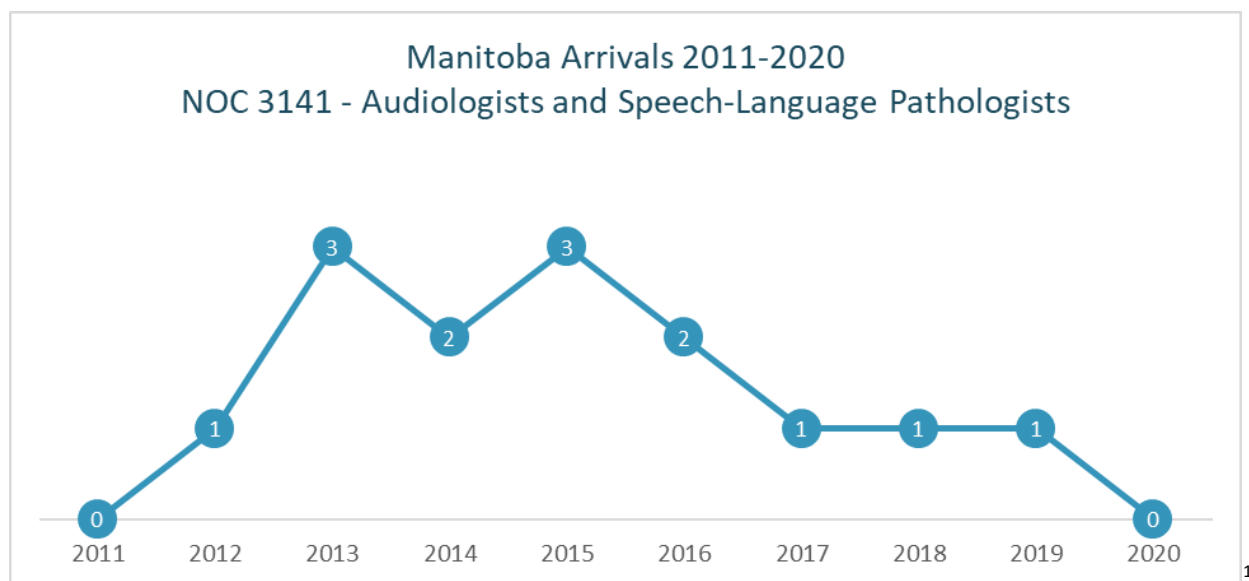


## Immigration Statistics

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).

From 2011 to 2020, 14 individuals arrived in Manitoba who self-declared as audiologists or speech-language pathologists using the National Occupation Classification (NOC) 3141. Arrivals are low but fairly consistent throughout the period. The majority of the applicants to CASLPM are Canadians trained outside of the country. That immigration levels are low does not mean IEA applications to CASLPM are also low.



<sup>1</sup> Source: Created April 2021 by the Manitoba government using IRCC Q4 2020 immigration data.

## Registration Data

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### Context – Reading the Numbers

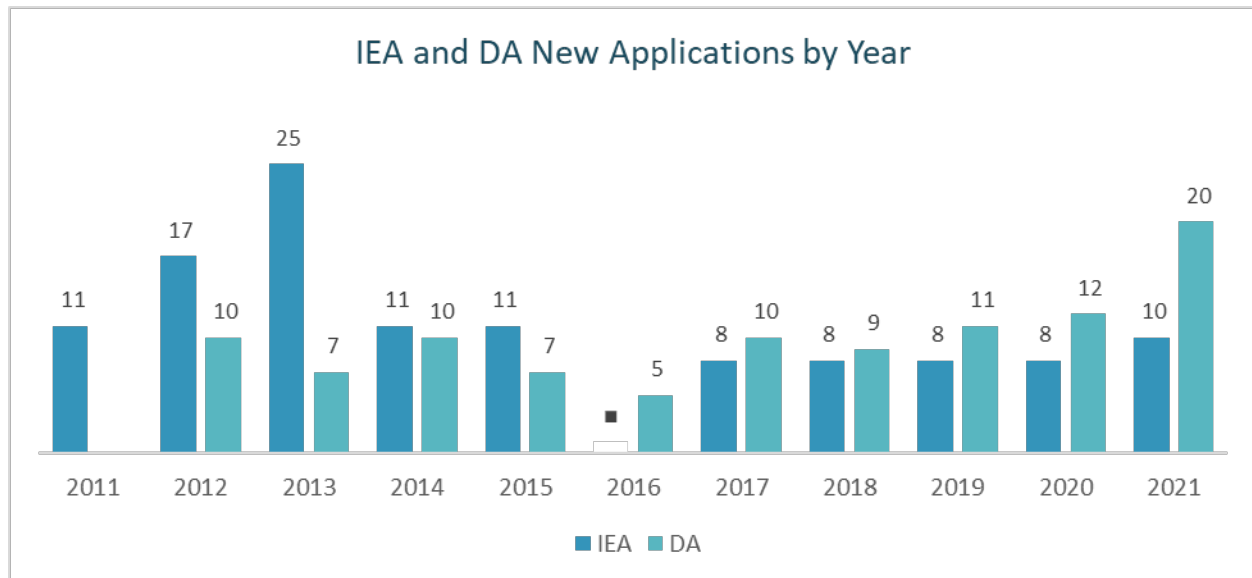
Currently, there are no university programs in Manitoba that offer training for audiologists or speech-language pathologists. Manitobans wishing to pursue a career in either profession train in other Canadian jurisdictions or internationally. Many Manitobans choose to train in the United States.

The entry-to-practice requirements for registration and licensure of both professions in Manitoba and across Canadian regulated jurisdictions may differ from the requirements of international jurisdictions. In Canada, audiology and speech-language pathology are each regulated as separate professions, whereas some countries consider the practice of audiology and speech-language pathology as a single profession. Graduates from training programs in such jurisdictions typically do not meet the academic entry-to-practice requirements in Manitoba or other Canadian regulated jurisdictions because training is not as extensive in either of the two disciplines.

In these professions in Manitoba, timelines to provisional registration are typically short, with varying timelines to registration dependant on how quickly an applicant is able to address their learning plan and mentorship commitment. An entry-to-practice exam was introduced in 2020, the details of which are currently being worked out by CASLPM while some newer applicants practice under provisional registrations.

## Applications 2011 to 2021

### IEA and DA applications by year



From 2012 to 2021, 101 applicants to the CASLPM were domestically educated and 118 were internationally educated. Of IEA applications in this 11-year period, 36 per cent (42/118) applied in 2012 and 2013. Outside of these two years, applications were steady throughout the period with the exception of 2016, which was a low year with only one application from an IEA.

Note that DEA data was not collected from Manitoba regulators until 2012 where as IEA data collection began in 2011.

## IEA incomplete applications

IEA Applications 2011-2021	
Number of Applications	Complete Applications
118	107

A completed application is one for which all the necessary documents and fee to conduct the initial assessment are provided. Further steps and documents may be required later in the process, but a completed application will trigger an initial assessment decision by CASLPM.

From 2011 to 2021, 91 per cent of IEA applications to CASLPM were complete.

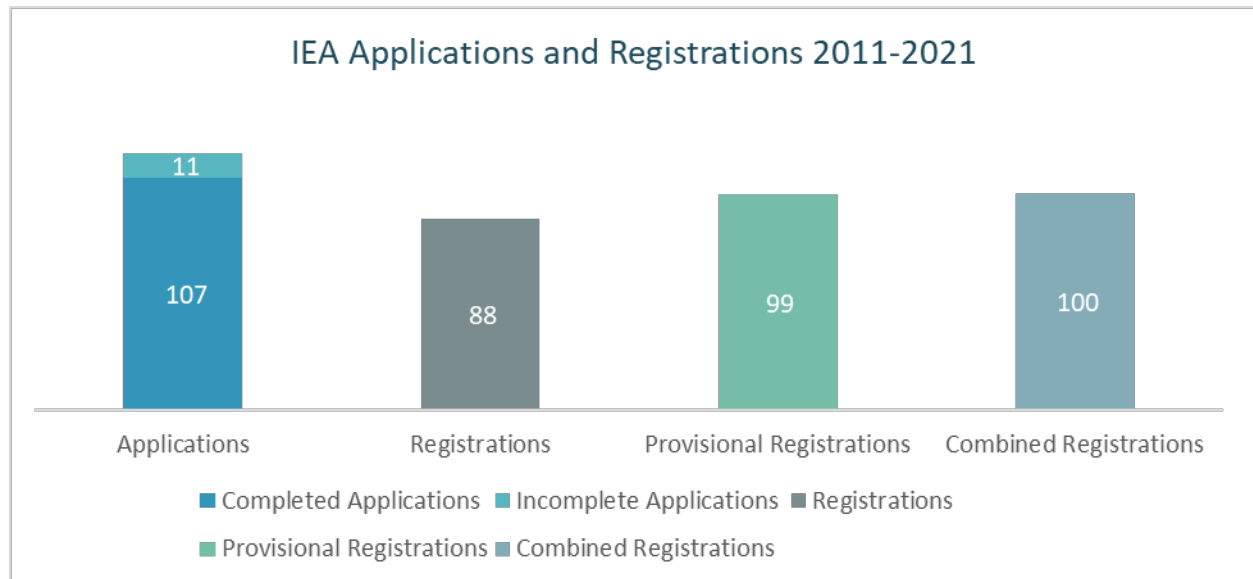
## IEA applications ranked by country of education

Top Three Country of Education by Number of Applications 2011-2021			
Rank	Country of Education	Number of Applicants	Number of Registrations
1	United States	100	81
2	India	9	2
3	Philippines	3	3

United States was the top country of education among CASLPM's IEA applications by a wide margin. Ninety-three per cent (100/107) of IEAs from 2011 to 2021 with complete applications were educated in the US, likely the majority of whom were Canadians. In total, applicants in this period were educated in eight different countries.

## Registration Outcomes 2011 to 2021

### IEA applications to registrations



Of the 118 IEAs who applied to the CASLPM from 2011 to 2021, 107 had completed applications among whom 88 (82 per cent) achieved registration within the period. More registrations will likely occur after 2021 with the applicants still in process at the end of the reporting period.

Combined registration 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 2021. In this case, CASLPM's combined registration figure is slightly greater than the number of registrations and provisional registrations. This is largely due to the number of provisional registrations that were either still in process at the end of the reporting period or had their files closed without achieving registration before the end of the reporting period.



## Application status as of December 2021 of IEAs 2011 to 2021

IEA Outcomes as of December 2021					
Complete Applications	Registrations	Provisional Registrations	Closed Files		In Process (not yet provisional)
			Withdrawals	Denials	
107	88	10	7	▪	▪

At the end of the reporting period, December 2021, outcomes for the 107 complete applications indicate 88 IEA registrations and 10 provisional registrations. There were 99 provisional registrations throughout the period, with 89 provisional registrations occurring in earlier reporting years that changed status before the end of the period.

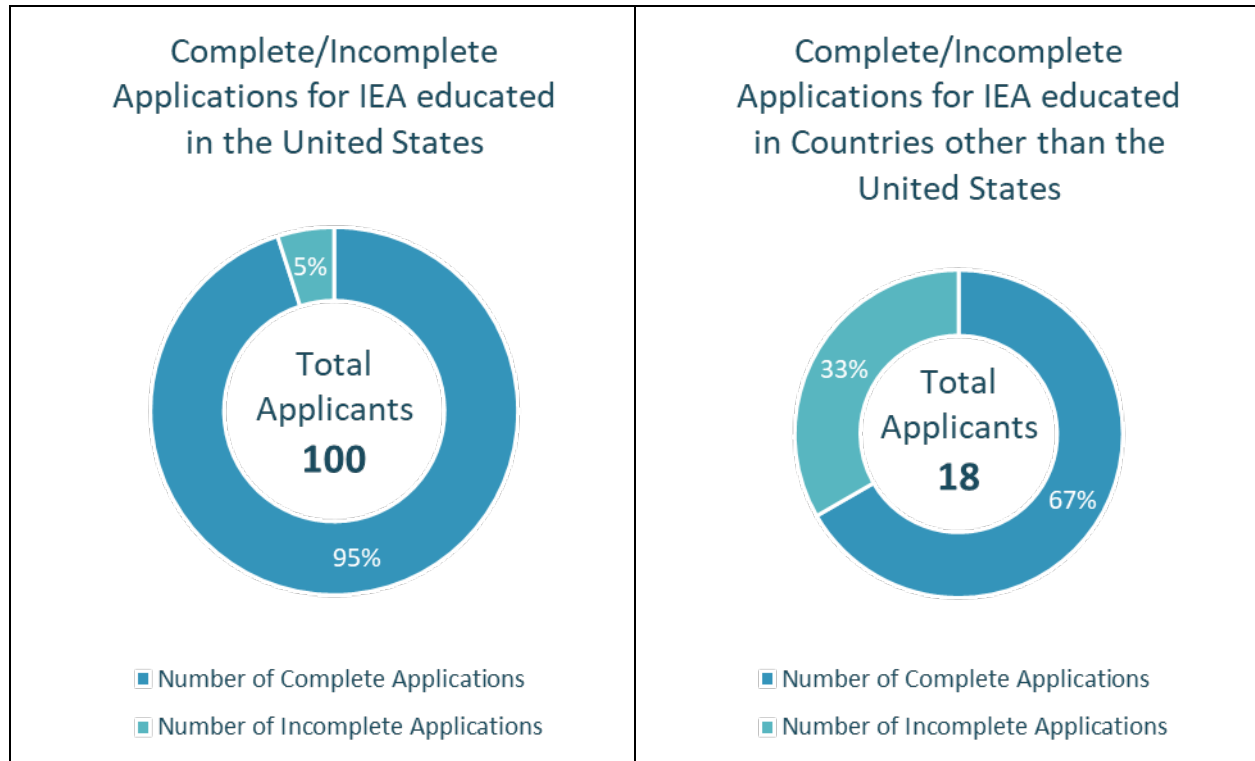
The majority of closed files are ‘withdrawals’; these are applicants who at some point in the process have been assessed as being eligible to proceed, but for whatever reason, do not pursue registration. ‘Denials’ refer to applicants assessed as not eligible to proceed at some point in the process.

Outcomes for IEA educated in the United States as of December 2021					
Complete Applications	Registrations	Provisional Registrations	Closed Files		In Process (not yet provisional)
			Withdrawals	Denials	
95	81	10	▪	▪	▪

Outcomes for IEA educated in Countries other than the United States as of December 2021					
Complete Applications	Registrations	Provisional Registrations	Closed Files		In Process (not yet provisional)
			Withdrawals	Denials	
12	7	▪	▪	▪	▪

Breaking down applicant outcomes further, the data indicates stronger registration outcomes for those educated in the US than those educated elsewhere. The registration to application ratio for US educated applicants is 85 per cent compared to 58 per cent for those who received their education from all other countries. In both cases, few if any applicants are denied an opportunity to move forward with the registration process.

## Complete versus incomplete applications



Just five per cent of applications from US educated applicants were incomplete at the end of the reporting period, whereas 33 per cent of applications were incomplete from those educated in all other countries. The majority of incomplete applications were from individuals who applied prior to arrival.

## IEA registration outcomes by year

Breaking down the above IEA application outcomes by year for complete applications indicates when these outcomes are distributed in the 2011 to 2021 period. This table lists the number of applicants in a year together with various registration and closed file outcomes in a year.

Note: This table lists the number of applicants in a year together with various registration and closed file outcomes in a year. The applicants and the various outcomes in a year are sometimes not comprised of the same individuals as registrations can take over a year.

IEA Outcomes by Year 2011-2021					
Year	Completed Applications	Registrations	Provisional Registrations	Closed Files	
				Withdrawals	Denials
2011	11	-	11	-	-
2012	16	11	16	■	-
2013	19	15	16	■	-
2014	10	10	9	■	-
2015	10	25	10	-	■
2016	-	-	-	■	-
2017	7	1	7	-	-
2018	8	8	7	-	-
2019	8	8	6	-	-
2020	8	4	7	■	-
2021	10	6	10	■	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>■</b>

## 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 CASLPM.

### Registration to Application Ratio

**PROS:** allows a comparison of IEAs to DAs. DA data is aggregate and only tracks applications and registrations by year.

**CONS:** likely undercounts IEA registrations. IEAs who applied before 2011, but who registered in the reporting period (2011 to 2021), are not counted because data collection begins with IEAs applying in 2011 or later.

**PROS:** DA registrations are not under-counted.

**PROS:** for both IEAs and DAs, 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 (2016-2021)

**PROS:** lessens the undercounting of IEA registrations. Few IEAs who applied before 2011 will register later than 2016.

**PROS:** allows a more equitable comparison to DA registration to application ratio for the period.

**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 DAs, 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 2016-2020

# of registrations, 2016-2020, of individuals applying between 2011-2020

÷

# of complete applications made between 2016 and 2020

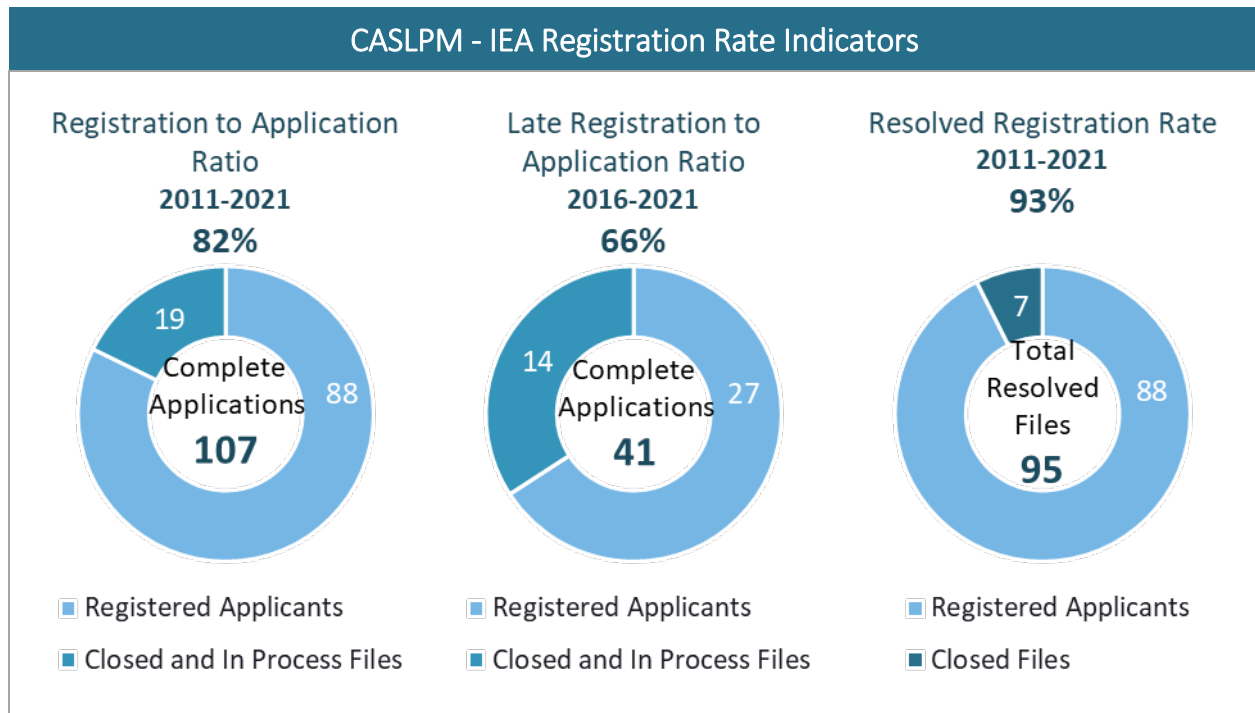
### Resolved Registration Rate

# of registrations

÷

# of complete application resolved files in a given year or period

## CASLPM's registration rates and ratios



As explained above, CASLPM's 82 per cent registration to application ratio figure for the 2011 to 2021 period may slightly undervalue the IEA registration rate.

The late period registration to application ratio of 66 per cent is the least helpful indicator of CASLPM's true registration rate for the period. This ratio is low because the registration rate drops in the second part of the reporting period (61/66 early period versus 27/41 late period).

CASLPM's resolved registration rate of 93 per cent represents the strongest indicator of the true registration rate. This is because a large majority of files are resolved, 89 per cent. There are 12 unresolved files of 107 total (eleven per cent). Unresolved files are applicants either in process (not yet provisionally registered) or provisionally registered at the end of the reporting period, December 2021. Possible outcomes for the twelve unresolved files, suggests the true registration rate for the period must range between 82 per cent (88/107) — if all unresolved files are closed files — and 93 per cent (100/107) — if all are registered.

## IEA applications and registration rate by country of education

Top Three Country of Education by Number of Complete Applications 2011-2021				
Rank	Country of Education	Number of Completed Applications	Number of Registrations	Registrations to Completed Applications Ratio
1	United States	95	80	84%
2	India	5	2	40%
3	Philippines	3	3	100%

The vast majority of applicants are educated in the United States (100/107), representing 93 per cent of all IEAs with completed applications. Likely, a significant portion of these applicants are Canadians who must leave the province to train for these professions. Philippines had a higher than average registration to application ratio, however, the number of applicants is quite small and so may not be very telling.

## IEA pre-arrival statistics, registrations and timelines with post-arrival comparison

IEA Pre-/Post-Arrival Comparison				
Application Initiated:	Complete Applications	Registrations	Registration to Application Ratio	Median Time to Registration (years)
Pre-Arrival	13	9	69%	1.0
Post-Arrival	87	74	85%	1.1

\*There are seven complete applications with unknown arrival status.

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. However, for IEAs applying to CASLPM, this does not appear to be the case, rather the reverse; there is a lower registration rate for pre-arrival applications and little difference in time to registration between groups.

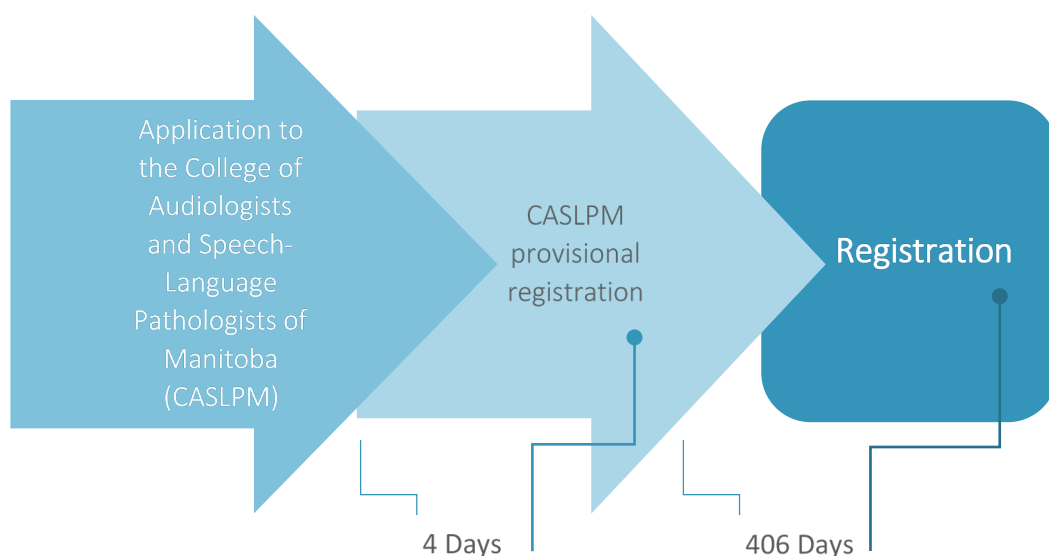
## Registration Timelines 2011 to 2021

IEA average, median time to provisional registration and registration

Average time to registration 2011-2021		Median time to registration 2011-2021	
Provisional	Registration	Provisional	Registration
12 days	1.1 years	4 days	1.1 years

These registration timelines are calculated using data from 85/88 applicants for whom complete timeline information has been collected. The provisional registration timelines are calculated using data from 96/99 applicants for whom complete timeline information has been collected.

### IEA Median Time between Key Steps from Initial Application to Registration, 2011-2021

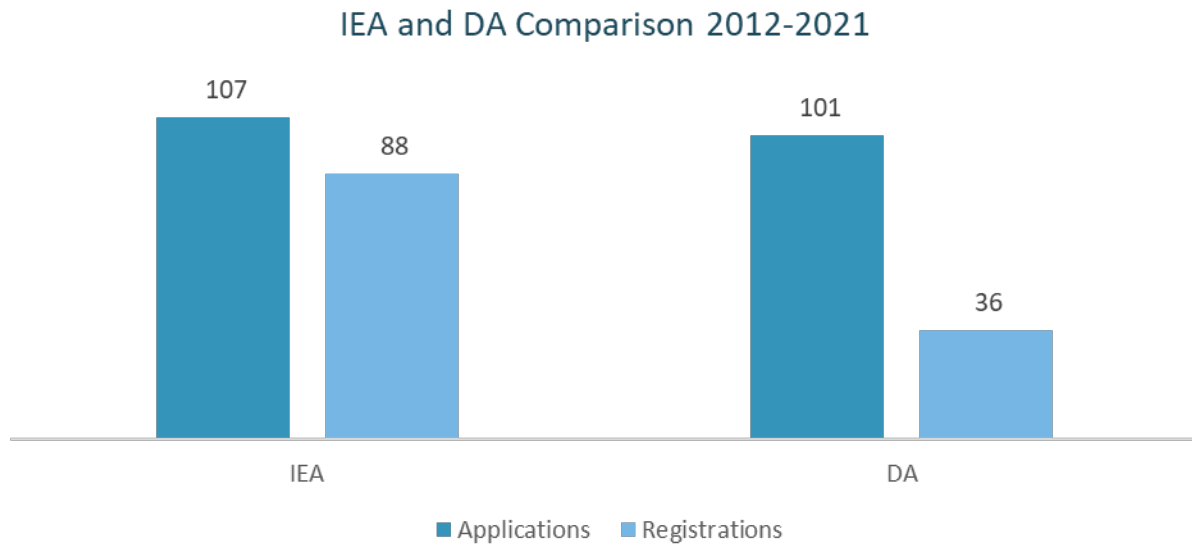


There are 96 applicants with complete timeline information used to calculate the first step and 79 applicants for the second step.

The majority of the time spent in this registration process (406 days) is after applicants become provisionally registered.

## IEA to DA Registration Rate Comparison 2012 to 2021

FRPO collects application and outcome aggregate data on domestic applicants (DAs) in order to compare outcomes of IEAs to DAs. Data collection for DAs began in 2012. Comparison below to DAs is for the 2012 to 2021 period. IEA data is for completed applications.



IEAs represent 51 per cent of CASLPM’s total applications (107/208) and 71 per cent (88/124) of all registrations in this period. The DA registration to application ratio (36 per cent) is much lower than the ratio for IEAs (82 per cent), which is atypical.



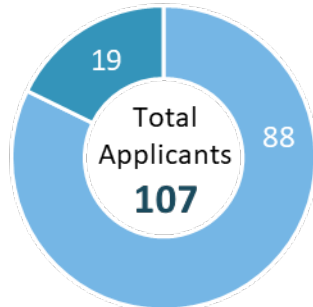
Breaking down the above IEA and DA registration and applications by year indicates when these outcomes are distributed in the 2011 to 2021 period.

Note: This table lists the number of IEAs and DAs 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; particularly for IEAs, registration can often take more than one year.

<b>IEA and DA Outcome Comparison by Year</b>				
	<b>IEA Complete Applications</b>	<b>IEA Registrations</b>	<b>DA Applications</b>	<b>DA Registrations</b>
<b>2011</b>	11	-	Unreported	Unreported
<b>2012</b>	16	11	10	7
<b>2013</b>	19	15	7	6
<b>2014</b>	10	10	10	1
<b>2015</b>	10	25	7	6
<b>2016</b>	-	-	5	1
<b>2017</b>	7	1	10	-
<b>2018</b>	8	8	9	-
<b>2019</b>	8	8	11	5
<b>2020</b>	8	4	12	-
<b>2021</b>	10	6	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>36</b>

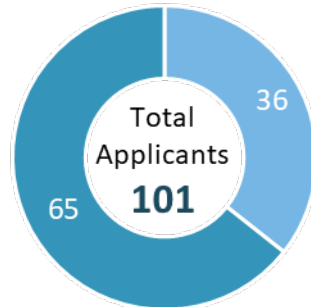
## IEA to DA Registration to Application Ratio Comparisons

**IEA Registration to Application Ratio  
2012-2021  
82%**



- Registered Applicants
- Closed and In Process Files

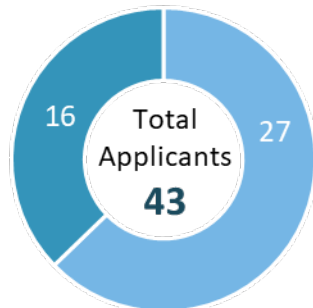
**DA Registration to Application Ratio  
2012-2021  
36%**



- Registered Applicants
- Closed and In Process Files

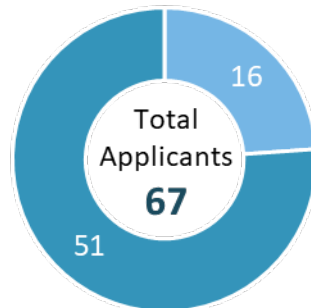
In this comparison, IEAs were 2.3 times more likely to become registered than DAs.

**IEA Late Registration to Application Ratio  
2016-2021  
63%**



- Registered Applicants
- Closed and In Process Files

**DA Registration to Application Ratio  
2016-2021  
24%**



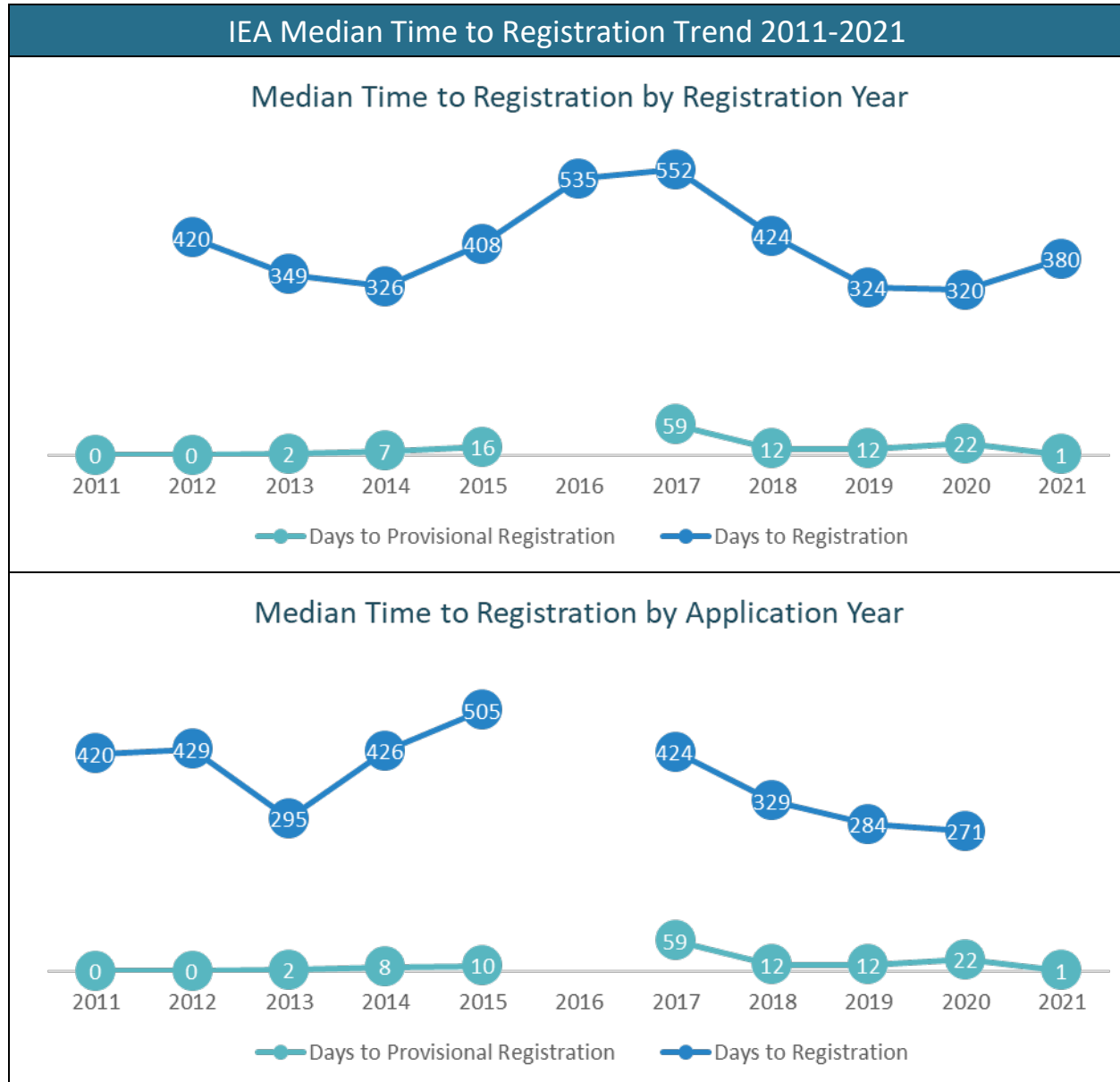
- Registered Applicants
- Closed and In Process Files

In this comparison, IEAs were 2.6 times more likely to become registered than DAs.

CASLPM’s registration data indicates DEAs have lower registration rates than IEAs over the entire period, from 2011 to 2021 as well as in the late period, 2016 to 2021, comparison.

## Trends

In this section, registration data is examined for the 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.

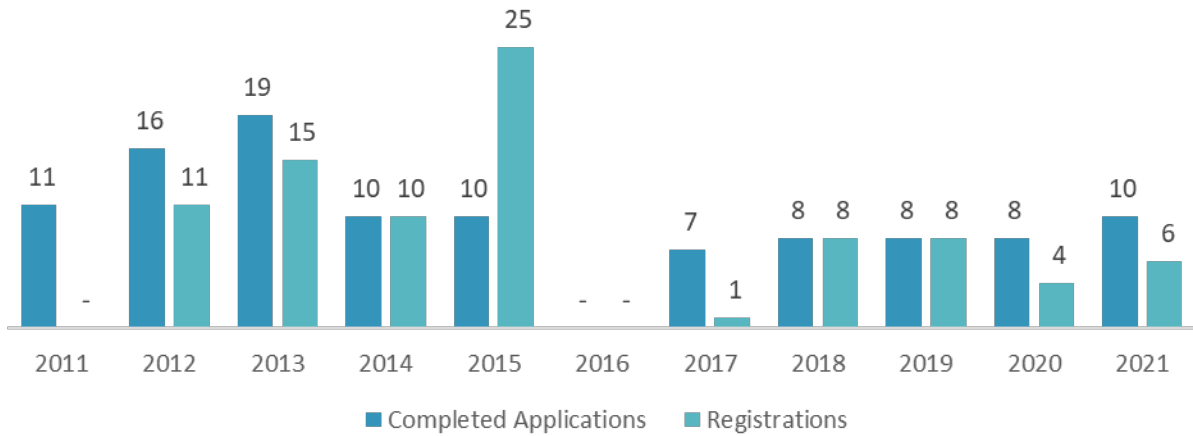


The graphs above present the median timeline to registration across an 11-year period from 2011 to 2021. The first graph indicates the median time to registration for the **registrations** that occurred in a reporting year; the second graph, the time to registration for the **applicants** who applied in that year and went on to register. For instance, in 2017, the first graph indicates that the registrations that occurred in that year took a median of 552 days. The second graph shows that for the applicants who applied in 2017 and went on to registration, the median time was 424 days.

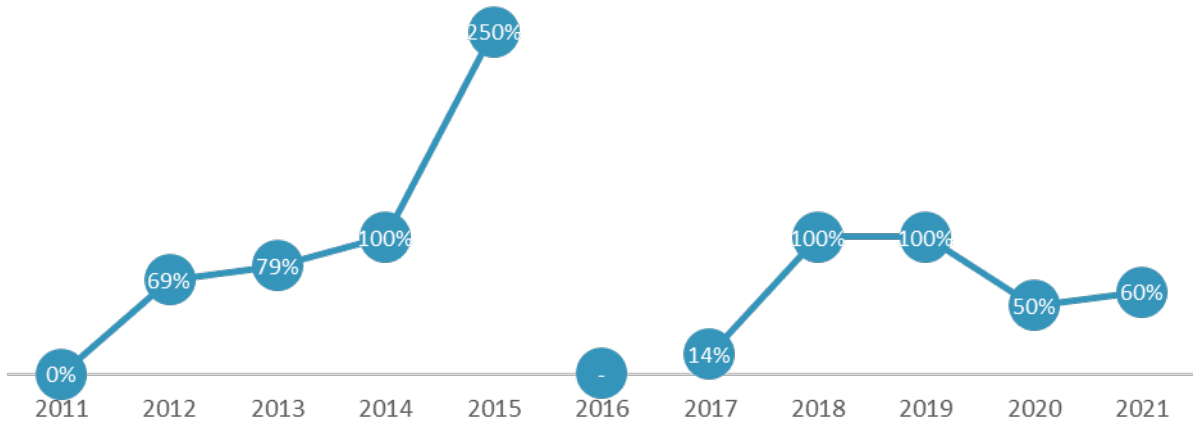
With regard to registrations, both of these median timeline graphs show a slight rise in timelines in the middle of the period. With provisional registration, timelines are short throughout the reporting period.

## IEA Application and Registration Rate Trend

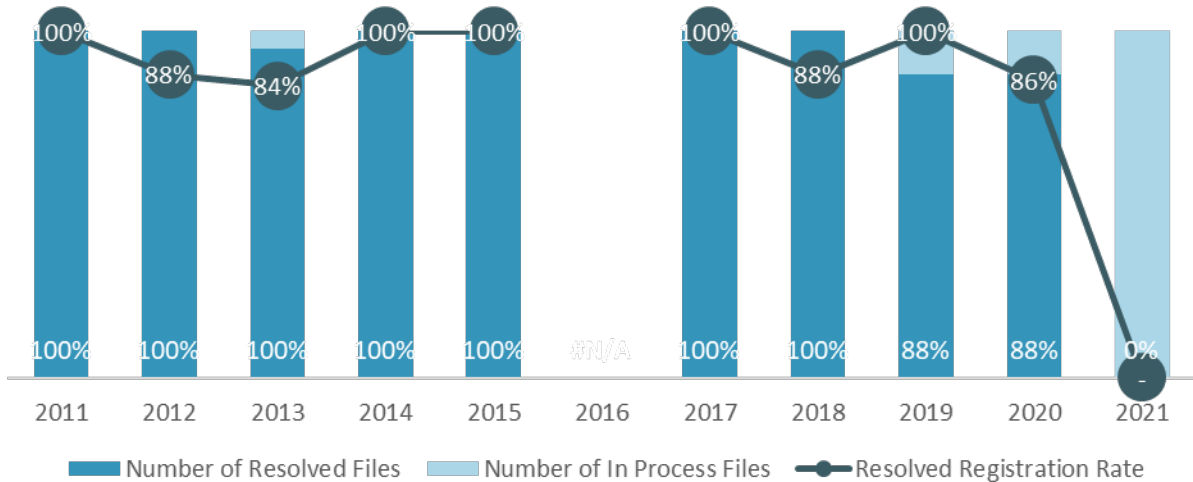
### IEA Completed Applications and Registrations by Year



### Registration to Application Ratio by Year 2011-2021



### Resolved Registration Rate by Year as of 2021



CASLPM's registration rate trend charts show high registration rates throughout the reporting period with no big trend to rising or lowering rates

Examining the **registration to application ratio** by year, there is an initial rise and spike in 2015 followed by fluctuating rates throughout the remainder of the period. Significant swings in application numbers and registration numbers by year account for changing rates, where there is likely an undercounting of registrations in the 2011 reporting year.

In the **resolved registration rate** graph (the number of registrations to closed and registered files by year), rates are fairly steady for most years, where all applications are fully resolved.

In the above table and graph, there are no applications or registrations in 2016 and so no ratio or rate are presented for this year.

## Data Collection Moving Forward

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The quality of data supplied by CASLPM for the 2011 to 2021 period is strong.

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

In collaboration with FRPO, CASLPM 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 CASLPM.