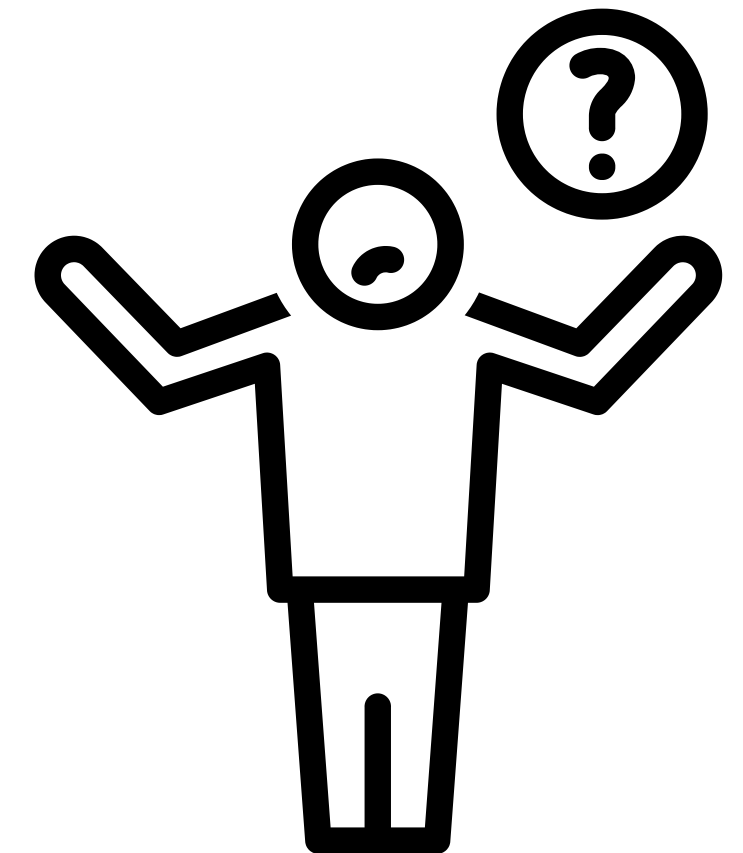


THE MORE YOU KNOW ABOUT REGULATION

What is Regulation?

- Regulation occurs when there is a collective understanding that a risk of harm exists¹
- Services that may be delivered unethically could pose a risk of harm to the public
- The most common form of professional regulation in Ontario is: Self-Regulation²
- Government enacts legislation and brings a professional regulatory body into being
- Self-regulation takes place when the government acknowledges that the profession is able to regulate itself
- Usually a professional college is created (sometimes called societies e.g. the Law Society of Ontario)



What Are Some Examples Of Regulation?

Government-Regulated Professions

Government exerts its regulatory power through a minister, director, or delegates it to a professional association.

Examples Include:⁵

- Real Estate & Business Brokers
- Motor Vehicle Dealers
- Ambulance Service Providers
- Professional Foresters
- Farmers



Self-Regulating Professions

Closed Profession

Requires all professionals to hold a restricted title or protected title in order to practice in the field in any capacity. It is illegal to call yourself one of these professionals without being part of the college.

Examples Include:³

- Lawyers
- Physicians & Surgeons
- Nurses
- Social Workers
- Social Service Workers
- Psychotherapists
- Psychiatrists
- ECEs
- Hair Stylists⁴

Semi-Closed Profession

Workers are legally allowed to work in these fields, as long as they are under the supervision of a fully licensed professional or licensed firm.

Examples Include:

- Engineers
- Geoscientists
- Architects
- Land Surveyors

Open Profession

It is legal to work in these fields without having obtained a restricted title. Though some professionals may choose to receive a restricted title

Examples Include:

- Registered Human Resources Professionals
- Registered Accounts
- Registered Massage Therapists