



Pakistan Council of Architects  
and Town Planners

# State of Architecture & Town Planning Profession in Pakistan



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Survey Report Published  
August 2020

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Survey Report Published:  
**August 2020**

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**PLANNING FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Pakistan Council of Architects and  
Town Planners (PCATP)

**Survey of the Architectural  
and Town Planning  
Profession in Pakistan 2020**

Survey Report prepared by the  
**Pakistan Council of Architects & Town Planners,**  
Islamabad



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2020

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# PREFACE

Intelligent decisions can only be based on painstakingly gathered facts. Statistics are gathered, correlated, analyzed and transformed into a narrative that transforms complex issues into an understandable logic. A professional organization that aims to protect and promote its members has, first of all, to make a proper assessment of the state of its members. Architects and Town Planners are the product of their family and home environment, their culture and society, the educational institute from where they obtained their professional qualification and they operate and work within the parameters set by the professional body.

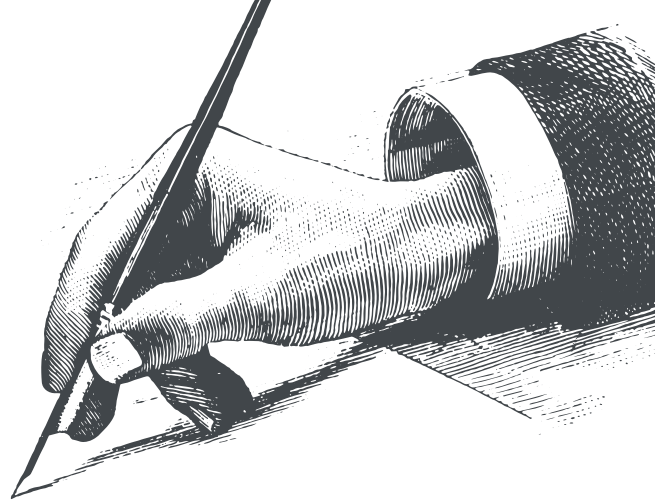
The Chairman, Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP), has taken the very sensible and valuable step of organizing a scientific survey of the two professions and the professional working in the country. The survey has collected the facts regarding the members of the PCATP both the Architects and the Town Planners and this helps the Chairman and his Council to develop a scientific insight into their thinking, issues, and hopes for the future. It is imperative that all future decisions about the two professions be based on scientifically gathered data that validate the decisions.

PCATP in the current year of 2020 has made some remarkable breakthroughs which will have long-lasting effects on the profession. The Chairman has successfully lobbied with the different agencies of the government that impinge on the practice of the professions, such as the relevant ministries at the Federal and the Provincial Levels, the Development Authorities and even at the local body level. There is palpable change in the air in terms of registration, representation and practice of the professions. The start has been taken and continuous hard work and dedication is required in the future.

All elected bodies sometimes fall victim to reflecting a portion of their constituency; it is natural as they reflect those who voted for them. Once elected however the office bearers represent the whole membership and must develop a line of action for the benefit of all the Professional Membership. For decisions to be broad-based and acceptable to the large majority of its membership they must be based on well collected data representing all groups, persons and thinking as far as possible. Architect /Planner Kalim A. Siddiqui, the present chairman who initiated this first ever survey deserves special applause and commendation for having understood and implemented this important fact; he has thus laid the foundation which all the future office holders of the PCATP will gainfully follow.

**Prof. Ar. Pervaiz Vandal**





## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I am greatly pleased to share with you the first ever report of the survey of the “State of Architecture and Town Planning Professions in Pakistan”. I am extremely grateful to:

All architects and town planners who took time off from their busy schedules to fill and submit the survey questionnaire and shared their frank views on a range of topics related to the profession,

The Registrar, Architect Ms. T. Sadia Fazli, who made all information required for the survey available in time,

Members of the Executive Committee of PCATP: who took time off from their busy schedule to review and comment on the draft questionnaires and the draft report of the surveys,

Rafiq Jaffer, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, who organized “On Line” survey to create the required data and convert into graphics and analysis of both the surveys,

Uzair Azhar, who designed and implemented the Google survey and followed up respondents through periodic emails,

Ar. Faiz Ullah Qureshi who helped with the design of the cover title and graphics,

The Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) for their kind permission to use and extract references from its “Survey of the Built Environment Professionals” 2020 report,

My utmost regards for Prof. Ar. Pervaiz Vandal for believing in me, and providing his valuable feedback as well as graciously agreeing to write the preface to this report,

Prof. Dr. Ar. Anis Siddiqui for reading through the manuscript and providing valuable comments,

This project would not have happened without the ever present support of my partner in life Dr. Afshan Siddiqui.

I would like to thank the sponsors of this national project, M/s ALCOP Pakistan Ltd. without their generous contribution; this project would not have been possible.

In the end, I would like to pay my respect to PCATP for providing the opportunity to contribute to the profession and rewarding me with friends and fond memories to cherish.

**Ar. Plnr. Kalim A. Siddiqui**  
Chairman, PCATP  
August 2020, Islamabad





## 3 INTRODUCTION

### *Why architects and built environment professionals matter*



An architect's training imparts knowledge in a broad range of subjects and develops the ability to solve complex problem using creativity and design. Trained architects create places that function efficiently, bring all kinds of benefits for their users and value for their clients while responding to the local climate and culture.

Architects and planners work with government and municipal authorities to help develop built environment policy with public and private sector clients to design and deliver individual projects and with local communities to help realize their ambitions for the places in which they live.

Architects together with fellow built environment professionals such as town planners and engineers help shape the places and spaces in which we live and work.

Built Environment Professionals have a key role to play in helping to realize the social, economic and environmental opportunities presented by continuing urbanization and for helping to ensure the delivery of the aims of sustainable development goals for cities to be inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

No doubt, well-designed places and spaces contribute to our sense of identity and create cultural value. For instance, well-designed workplaces enable us to be more productive while well-designed hospitals encourage patients to recover quickly and well-designed public spaces not only encourage social interaction but can also reduce crime and have a positive impact on property values.



The Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners “Survey of the Profession” is the First Survey of its kind ever carried out in the history of these two professions in the country.

This survey attempts to assess the capacity of both the professions to provide the required professional input to the country’s present and future needs of a designed Built Environment.

A country cannot progress without a trained team of professionals in every field. The field of Architects and Town Planners is that of Built Environment.

Their domain covers, National & Regional Planning, Master Planning of cities and towns, local areas / municipal planning etc. Architects deal with all types of building designs, urban design & regeneration, interior and landscapes etc.

Hence, architects together with other built environment professionals like planners and engineers play a central role in the design of the places and spaces where people live.

This survey became more essential after a similar survey was conducted earlier in 2017 & 2019 by the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) in which it was glaringly revealed that Pakistan was way behind in meeting its obligations as far as its commitments and objectives for the UN Agenda 2030 for attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was concerned. SDG is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity comprising of 17 goals. The SDG goal#11 seeks to make cities and human settlements, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Hence, Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP) initiated its own survey of the profession in the country in the third quarter of 2019, the findings of which are presented in the following report on the survey of the profession in Pakistan. We are confident that these initiatives being taken for the first time, will help ensure the regulation of the profession, as we work towards strategic planning to deal with all aspects of the Built Environment.

There are a number of global agreements which have highlighted the importance of bringing reforms to the Built Environment which are as follows:-

- 1) In 2015, agenda 2030 was adopted for Sustainable Development comprising of 17 goals. Goal#11 sought to make cities and human settlement inclusive resilient and sustainable and at HABITAT III, 2016 world leaders adopted the New Urban Agenda (NUA) which creates a new framework for sustainable Urban Development.
- 2) In 2018 – The World Economic Forum recognized “Failure of Urban Planning” as one of the Global Risks which if it occurs can cause significant negative impact within the next 10 years.

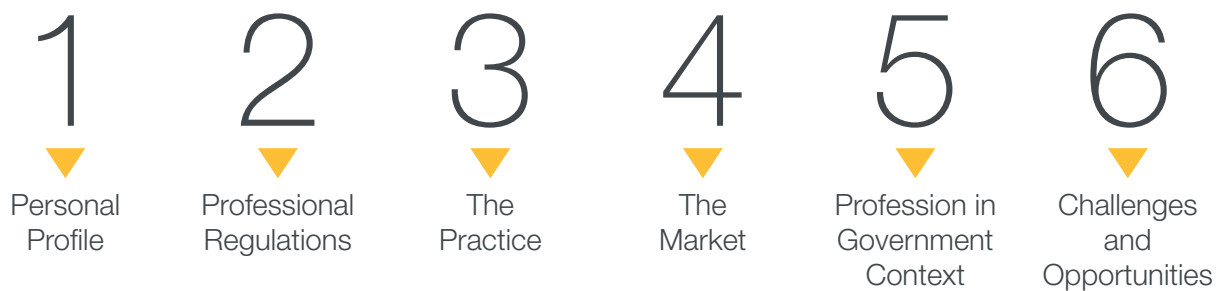




- 3) At the 9th Urban Forum – Kuala Lumpur 2018, over 25000 delegates met to discuss how best to accelerate the Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA).
- 4) While at the 10th Urban Forum – Abu Dhabi February 2020 where thousands of delegates met to dialogue on the theme “Cities of Opportunities, Connecting Culture and Innovation”. In this Urban Forum, the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) also participated and presented its report which was well received by all. Pakistan being a member of the CAA also participated in the CAA survey.

The present survey titled the “State of Architecture & Town Planning Professions” undertaken by Pakistan Council of Architects & Town Planners (PCATP) is a continuation of the efforts towards data linked evidence based policy formulation and development of action plans. The findings of this survey are hence important as presented in this report.

Therefore, as a first step, a survey questionnaire was sent out to architects and town planners registered with PCATP for the compilation of required data. The gathered information and the analytical data is now presented in this survey report and shared among all stakeholders in order to determine the strength and weakness of the two professions in their future developments and contribution. Data was collected under the following six heads:



This report describes the key findings of the survey and makes recommendations based on these findings.

It is hoped that the key findings and recommendations proposed here will be of immense value to all who are involved in the development of the Built Environment in Pakistan. Professionals at academia, practice, officials at local and up to the highest level at Provincial and Federal Government level will find this study most useful.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP) organized a survey of the professions between October 2019 and January 2020 to map the scenario of the Architecture and Town Planning professions in Pakistan.

The purpose of this survey is to reveal critical issues being faced by the architects and town planners, who provide services for the betterment of built environment in Pakistan. The report has further highlighted the state of Architectural and Town planning profession in Pakistan when compared with the findings of a similar survey of the built environment professions in Commonwealth member countries undertaken by the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) in 2019-2020.

Following are some key Findings of the survey of the two professions.

## 1. KEY FINDINGS

### 1.1. Critical lack of capacity among built environment professions

Lack of Capacity in the Architecture and Town Planning professions to deliver services and thereby help in the achievement of sustainable development in the country is perceived by the following facts:-

- The ratio of architects per thousand head of population in Pakistan is 0.03.
- The ratio of planners per thousand head of population in Pakistan 0.007.
- The average population in developed countries of Commonwealth which are member of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), i.e. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, is 0.455 for Architects and 0.215 for Town Planners. However, the average of urban growth in developed OECD countries is 1.55%, while for Pakistan it is currently 2.7%.

Although, the numbers of professionals is only an indicative measure of gauging the capacity, there is no particular factor to determine the number of built environment professionals required in any country. The rates of urban growth revealed by CAA report, 2020 indicated an acute imbalance in numbers of professionals among countries of Group A and Group B (developing) (Figure 1). In Pakistan the situation is further aggravated by the fact that the urban population is fast increasing resulting in extreme vulnerability to climate change and unregulated urban development policies.

The UN Habitat<sup>1</sup> predicted an increase in world's urban population by 2.5 billion, by the year 2050. Majority of the countries who will experience this increase will be from among the developing countries including Pakistan.

The CAA report 2020, highlights the cumulative impact of continuous high rates of urban growth, being witnessed in Pakistan whose urban population is projected to increase 207% by 2050, adding additional urban dwellers<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> <http://population.un.org/wup/>

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix III for further detail

Country	Projected urban population		Projected urban population growth 2020-2050	
	2020	2050	'000	as %
Uganda	11,775	46,664	34,889	396%
Malawi	3,535	13,360	9,825	378%
Tanzania	22,113	76,542	54,429	346%
Mozambique	11,978	37,473	25,494	313%
Zambia	8,336	25,577	17,240	307%
Kenya	14,975	44,185	29,210	295%
Papua New Guinea	1,168	3,326	2,157	285%
Rwanda	2,281	6,483	4,202	284%
Nigeria	107,113	287,130	180,018	268%
Gambia	1,435	3,523	2,088	245%
Cameroon	14,942	36,415	21,474	244%
Solomon Islands	160	385	226	241%
Sierra Leone	3,454	7,725	4,271	224%
Namibia	1,403	3,116	1,713	222%
Lesotho	674	1,485	811	220%
Vanuatu	75	163	88	217%
Ghana	17,626	37,518	19,893	213%
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>77,438</b>	<b>160,228</b>	<b>82,790</b>	<b>207%</b>
Eswatini	348	703	355	202%

Table 1, List of Commonwealth countries projected to more than double their urban population by 2050

Country	Population	Profession	Number of professionals	Ratio of professionals per 1,000 population	Indicative shortfall compared with OECD averages
India	1,352,617,330	Town Planners	5,000 <sup>3</sup>	0.004	285,813
		Architects	87,674	0.065	527,767
Nigeria	195,874,740	Town Planners	1,608	0.008	40,505
		Architects	7,468	0.038	81,655
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>212,215,030</b>	<b>Town Planners</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>44,238</b>
		<b>Architects</b>	<b>6,028</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>90,530</b>

Table 2, Numbers of Town Planners and Architects required to achieve OECD averages

3 Based on anecdotal evidence: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/education/news/india-needs-3-lakh-town-planners-by-2031-know-how-you-can-be-one/articleshow/67431428.cms>



Figure 1, Ratio of Architects per thousand population with rates of urban growth

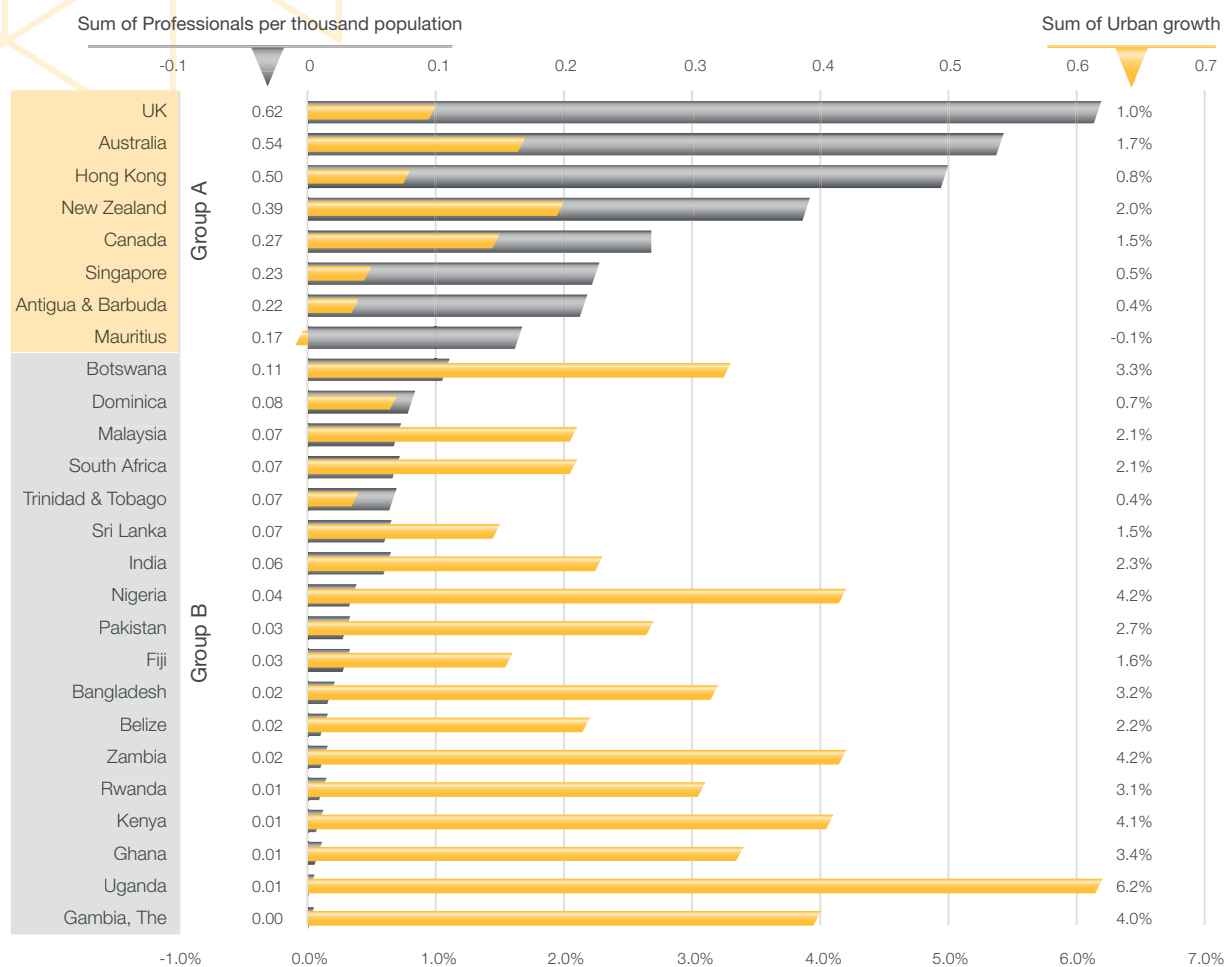
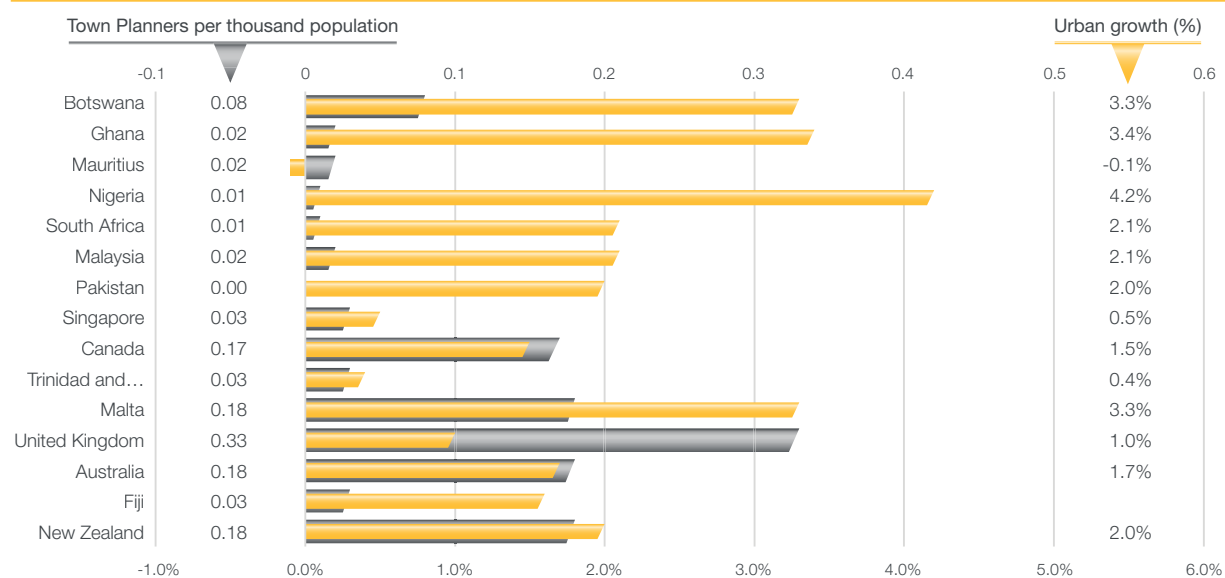


Figure 2, Ratio of Town Planners per thousand population with rate of urban growth



4, 5, 6

4 Ghana, Mauritius, UK, Australia and Fiji did not provide the number of registered professionals, so the numbers used here refer to members of the institute.

5 Number of registered professionals provided by the Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP), February 2020

6 Town planning is not a legally recognized profession in Malta, but it is understood that there are circa 90 professionally qualified town planners in the country

The figures clearly indicate a critical lack of capacity in Pakistan which is rapidly urbanising. Unless this issue is effectively addressed, it is likely we will continue to experience an increasing number of unplanned or poorly planned settlements with correspondingly serious concerns in terms of social, economic and environmental well-being.

## 1.2. Critical lack of educational capacity

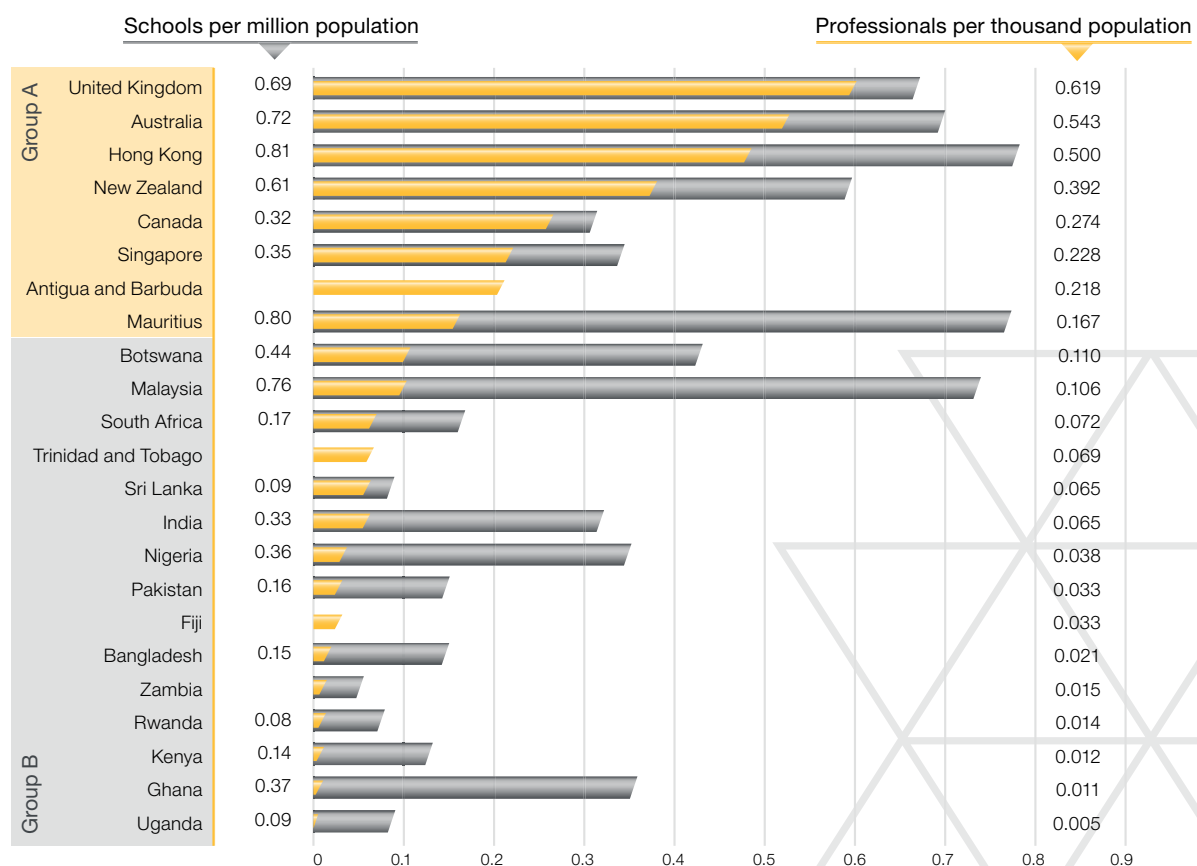
### Lack of educational and institutional capacity to grow the two professions.

As far as the training of undergraduates is a concern, greater efforts are needed to ensure existing members of the profession are equipped with appropriate up-to-date knowledge to deal with the range of challenges being faced in a rapidly changing world. Figure 2 illustrates the fact that the provision of mandatory Continuing Professional Development (CPD) remains a challenge for many respondents owing to lack of its understanding and institutional capacity to implement the system.

**Figure 3, Proportion of respondents on mandatory Continuing Professional Development (CPD).**



**Figure 4, Ratio of Architects/1,000 population v ratio of Schools of Architecture/1m population**



Country	Population	Total schools of Architecture	Schools per million population
Africa	413,150,070	108	0.26
Botswana	2,254,130	1	0.44
Ghana	29,767,110	11	0.37
Kenya	51,393,010	7	0.14
Mauritius	1,256,300	1	0.80
Namibia	2,448,260	1	0.41
Nigeria	195,874,740	71	0.36
Rwanda	12,301,940	1	0.08
South Africa	57,779,620	10	0.17
Uganda	42,723,140	4	0.09
Zambia	17,351,820	1	0.06
Asia	1,785,025,660	510	0.29
Bangladesh	161,356,040	25	0.15
India	1,352,617,330	448	0.33
Malaysia	31,528,580	24	0.76
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>212,215,030</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Singapore	5,638,680	2	0.35
Sri Lanka	21,670,000	2	0.09

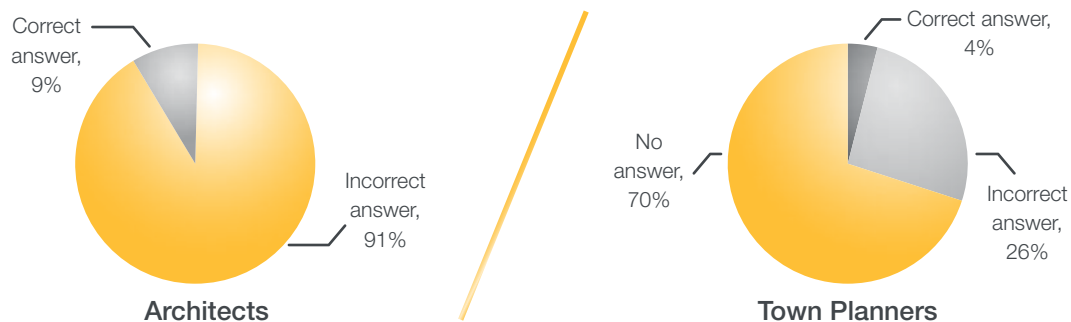
Table 3, Ratio of Architecture Schools /1m population

### 1.3. Weakness in built environment policy

#### Weakness in Built Environment policy in terms of standards, implementation and enforcement

Respondents were invited to comment on their understanding and fitness for purpose of various instruments of Built Environment policy including planning legislation, building codes, health and safety standards etc. Responses indicated a perceived weakness in a number of areas, both in terms of standards, implementation and enforcement.

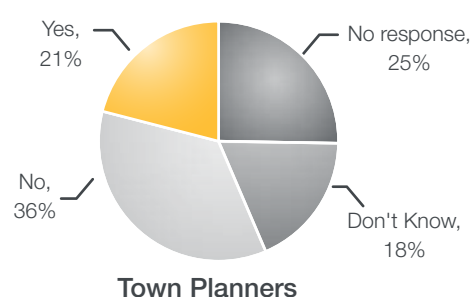
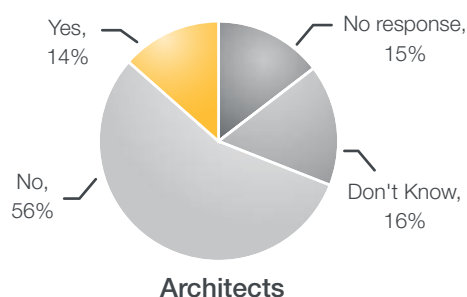
#### 1.3 (a) Score on identifying Building Codes in practice



The challenges, as analyzed from this survey refers to the lack of knowledge about Building Codes which lead towards inefficient constructions. The respondents claimed to follow the Building Codes, but only a few of them actually understood or identified them effectively.

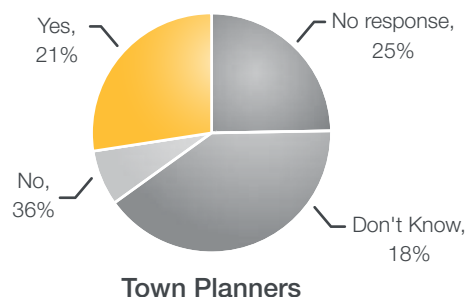
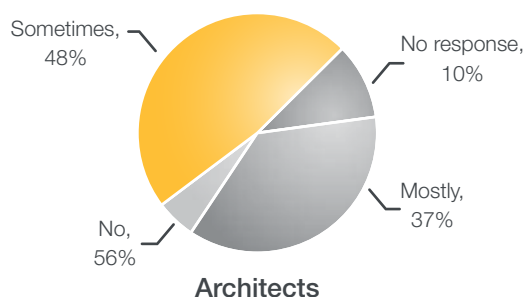


### 1.3 (b) Identifying development of effective Health and Safety Standards in Pakistan



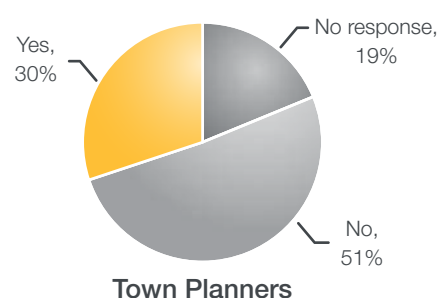
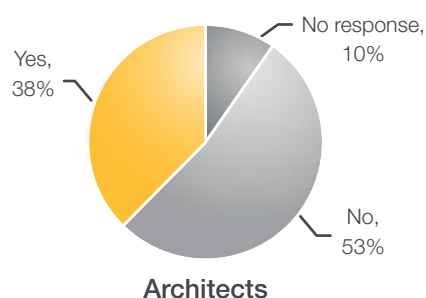
The effective use of health & safety standards in buildings is insufficient. According to the responses about half of the respondents were aware of these standards, whereas only 40% claims to witness its practice.

### 1.3 (c) Score on the use of Sustainable Design Considerations



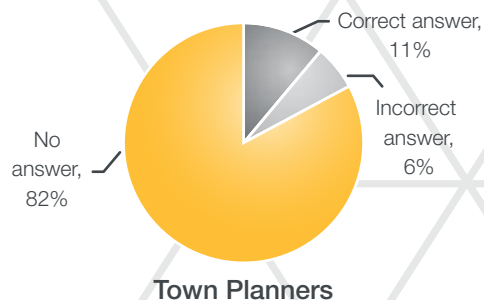
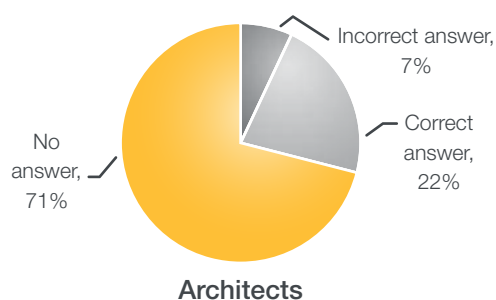
As illustrated, a large number of respondents were aware of the sustainable design consideration, while less than half were implementing them in practice. This depicts the lack of sustainable practice of by not understanding the subject of sustainability in its true sense.

### 1.3 (d) Identifying the awareness of regulation with regards to Near Zero Energy Standards



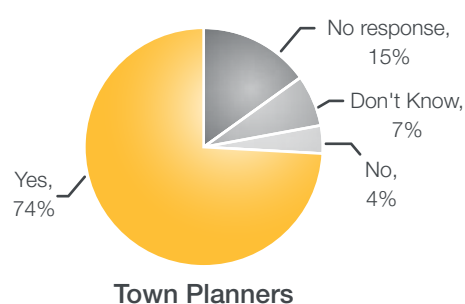
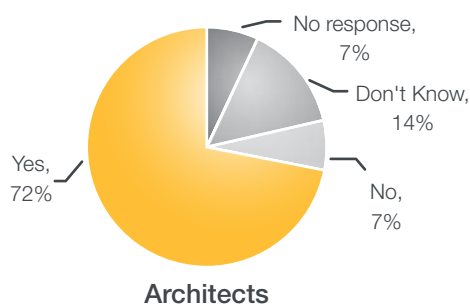
The professionals had enough knowledge of energy efficient design. However, very few were aware of its importance and regulation. This is primarily due to the fact that the required Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) had not been made a law yet and hence not enforced at all.

### 3.1 (e) Correctly Identifying Regulation with regards to energy efficiency design



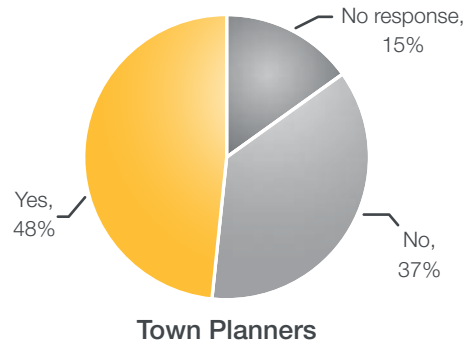
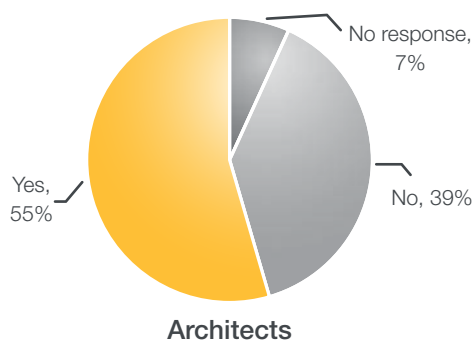
This survey depicted a large group of professionals who had limited understanding of energy efficiency design consideration. It can be determined that the professionals were way behind in energy efficient built environments and understanding of the importance of minimizing carbon footprint using standard measures. Data from the International Energy Agency indicated that there seems to be no energy code in Pakistan for residential buildings and only a voluntary code for non-residential buildings.

### 3.1 (f) Score on New Urban Agenda of government for achieving the goals of “Naya Pakistan”



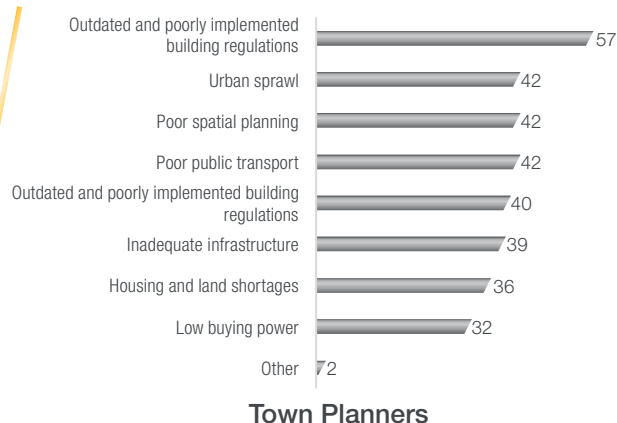
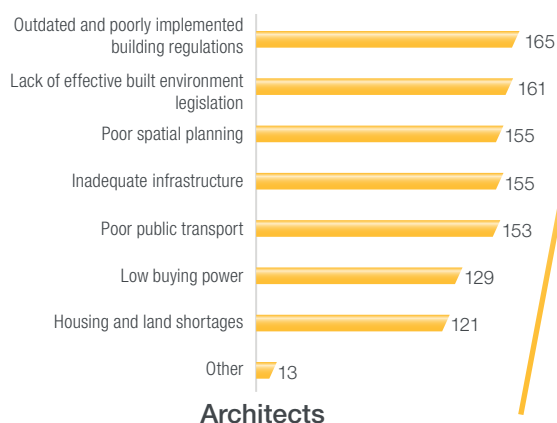
The observation of respondents regarding being aware of urban agenda for the goals of “Naya Pakistan” provides a positive perspective. The support of professionals was seen in achieving this agenda through their services for the improvement of Built Environment, which is very encouraging.

### 3.1 (g) Identify the awareness of Paris Agreement on Climate Change



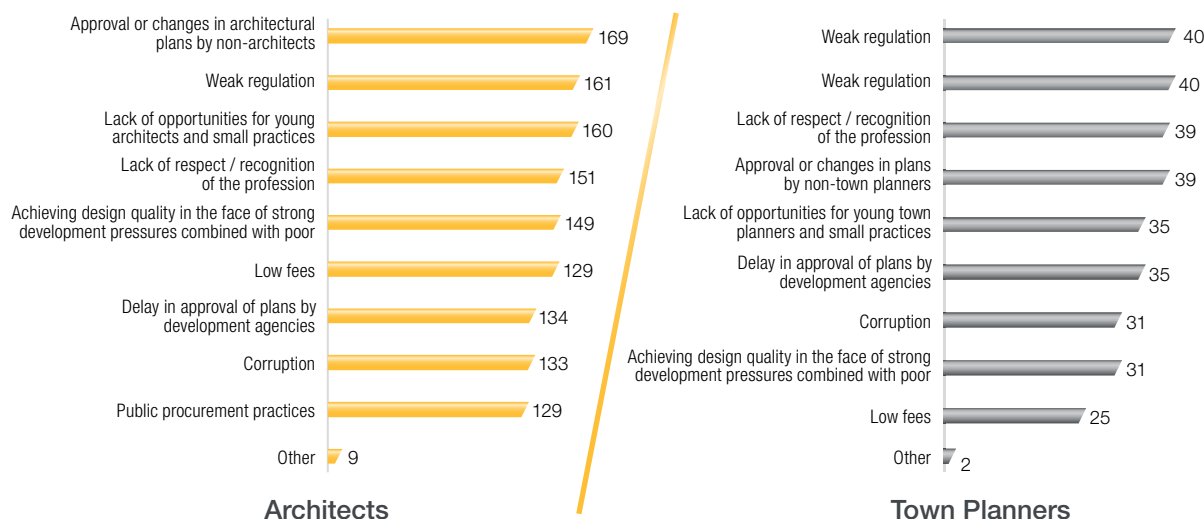
Pakistan's vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change is well established. However, despite Pakistan's diminutive contribution to global Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, it is among the top ten most climate affected countries of the world as indicated by Global Climate Risk Index developed by German watch. Pakistan has already started suffering with ever-increasing frequency and ferocity of climate induced catastrophes. Studies and assessments undertaken by the National Disaster Manager Authority (NDMA) show that extreme climate events have resulted in colossal economic losses to the country.

### 3.1 (h) Responses on the challenges facing the built environment



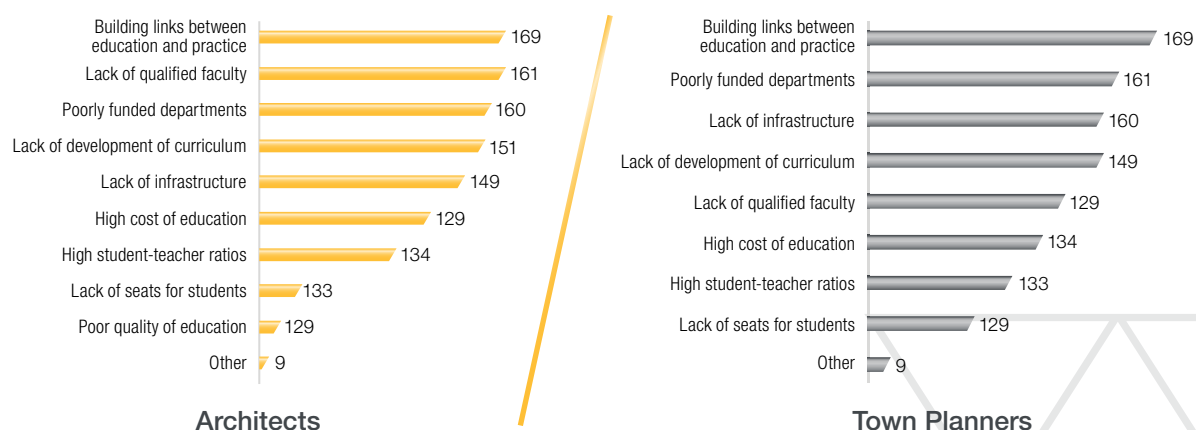
Outdated and poorly implemented building regulations, lack of effective built environment legislations, poor spatial planning and unchecked urban sprawl represents the primary challenges with respect to designing quality built environments. Absence of spatial policy at national, provincial, divisional, district and local tehsil level has resulted in unchecked and unregulated urban and rural sprawl which is playing havoc with lives and wellbeing of the people and their living standards.

### 3.1 (i) Responses on the most important challenges facing the Profession in Pakistan



Approval or changes in architectural plans by non-architects, weak regulations, lack of opportunities for young architects, small practices, and lack of respect and recognition of the profession were the biggest concerns in professional practices, which affect the quality output.

### 3.1 (i) Responses on the challenges facing the Profession in Pakistan



Absence of strong and working links between education and practice, shortages in numbers of qualified faculty, poorly funded departments and lack of development relevant to present time curriculum are the major obstacles faced by educational institutions which eventually hinder the achieving of quality design and planning.

## GOING FORWARD

This is the first comprehensive survey of its kind ever attempted and undertaken in Pakistan since inception of the country.

While the survey and its methodology could be further refined, this data is wholly dependent on individual self-reporting. However, its findings highlight a number of significant challenges to the ability of the two professions to contribute towards the delivery of more sustainable and resilient “Built Environment” to which we are committed.

The action plans emerging from the survey findings fall under two broad headings, namely capacity building of members, and lobbying with authorities.

### A) Capacity building of members

PCATP should conduct workshops, conferences and competitions for its members to achieve the following objectives:

1. **Enhanced knowledge regarding PCATP**, benefits of membership of professional associations, availability and content of CPD courses, Building Codes, Health & Safety Standards, sustainable design considerations, regulations with regard to energy efficiency design, recommended schedule of fees, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, etc.;
2. **Enhanced awareness regarding legal requirements of the profession**, including: having a license to practice, the need to undergo trainee-ship to get a license, and PCATP as the license issuing authority; the importance of Professional Indemnity Insurance; fulfilling minimum requirements of CPD courses for professional practice; avoiding practices like supplanting a colleague, or use of one's name for advertising products, etc.
3. **Encourage and reward**, implementation of Health & Safety (H&S) standards, building codes, sustainable design considerations, regulations with regard to energy efficiency design, and ethical practices. Institution of a rewards scheme for professionals involved in following best practices on such aspects:

### B) Lobbying with authorities

PCATP should lobby with the federal and provincial governments and development authorities for the following:

1. **Laws/policies**, Improvement in laws/policies (e.g. effective built environment legislation, development of H&S standards, replacing fee tenders with design competitions. A minimum standard of an appropriate fee should be set for all projects to get best design proposals.
2. **Built Environment**, Improvement in the built environment through improved spatial planning, improved public transport, implementing building regulations, including building codes, H&S standards, energy efficiency design, and improved infrastructure
3. **Architectural and Town Planning Profession**, Recognizing the architectural and town planning profession through improved regulation, approval or changes in plans by architects & town planners only, and providing opportunities for young architects and small practices

PCATP should also benefit from members who have offered to volunteer their services and offer their expertise related to all aspects of architecture and town planning.





Pakistan Council of Architects  
and Town Planners

**5**

# STATE OF ARCHITECTURE PROFESSION IN PAKISTAN

## DETAIL FINDINGS

The detailed findings of the survey are presented under the same headings as the survey sections:

- A. Personal Profile
- B. Professional Regulations
- C. The Practice
- D. The Market
- E. Profession and Government Context
- F. Challenges and Opportunities

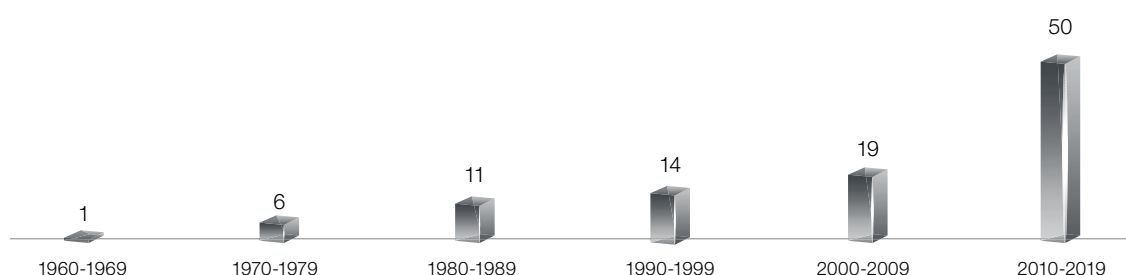
### A. Personal Profile

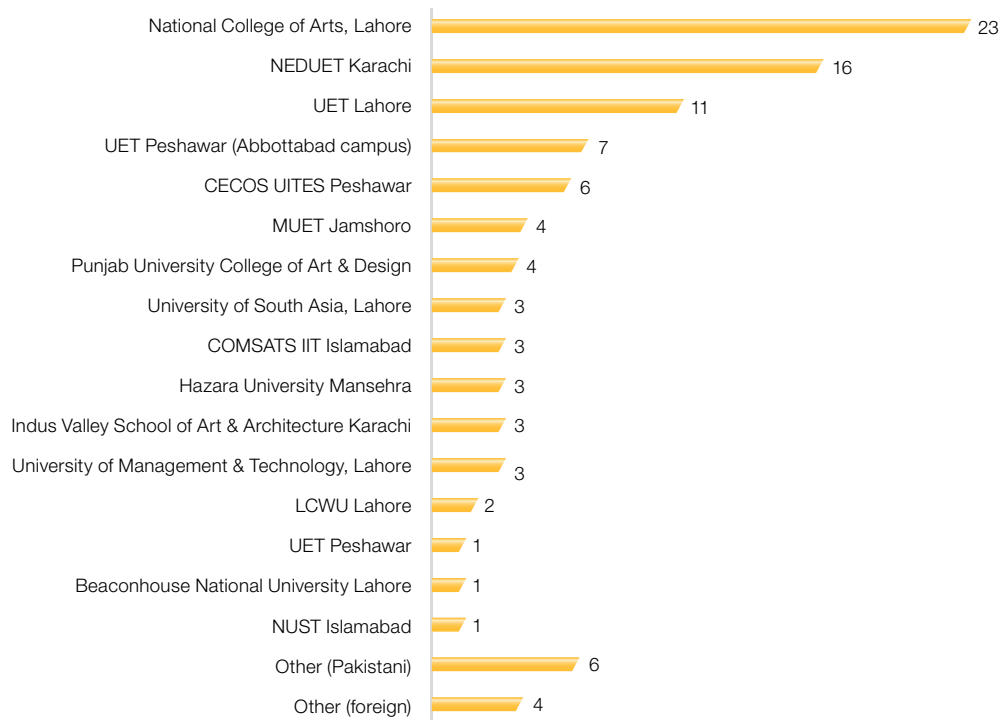
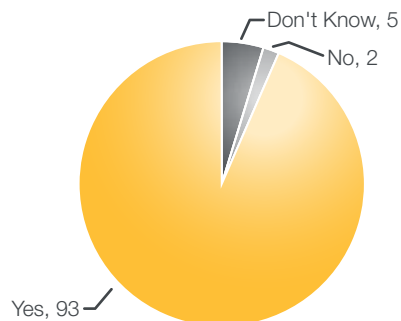
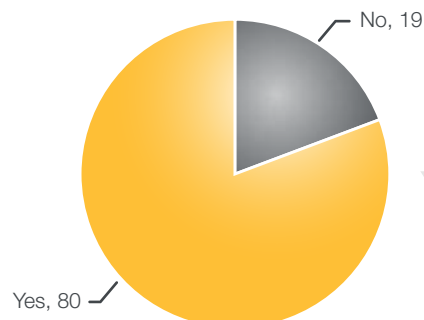
The basic individual information was collected to do an experience based analysis of professional standing. Furthermore, the respondent's educational data would help in formulating future guidelines for higher education requirements. Continuous Professional Development (CPD), training, etc.

The majority of the architects responding to the survey were young. Half of them graduated in the last ten years, and two-thirds graduated in the last 20 years. They graduated from across Pakistan and abroad. About 23% of the respondents were the graduates of National College of Arts and 16% of them were from the University of Engineering & Technology

There were also a significant number of graduates from the NED University of Engineering & Technology in Karachi, and from Peshawar and Abbottabad. According to most respondents (93%), the institutions from which they graduated were accredited by PCATP. Some 80% of respondents said that they had done six-month compulsory internship during studies (Figures A1 to A4).

Figure A1: Year of graduation, (% responses)

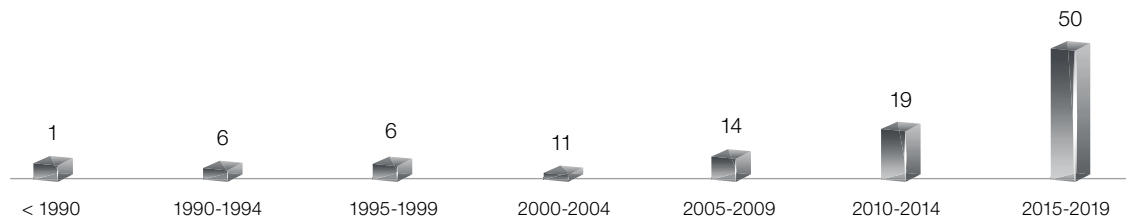


**Figure A2: Institutions from which graduated, (% responses)****Figure A3: Is the institution accredited by PCATP? (% responses)****Figure A4: Did you do 6 months mandatory internship during studies? (% responses)**

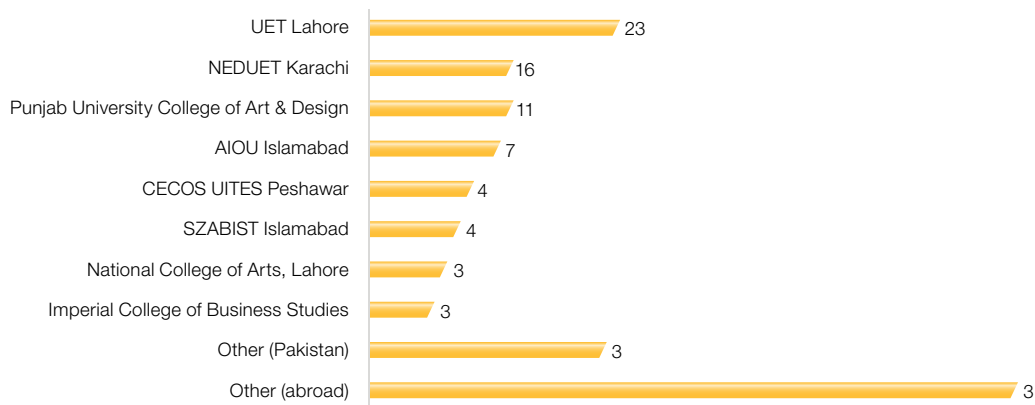
Some 28% of graduates said that they had done post-graduation in architecture. The institutions included UET Lahore, NEDUET Karachi, the Punjab University College of Art and Design, Lahore, and other institutions. Of the 49 architects who did post-graduation from abroad, most

did so from UK (19) and USA (12), while the rest did so from Canada, France, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland, Australia, Turkey, South Korea, and China. About 57% respondents who had done post-graduation said the institution was accredited by PCATP, while 12% said that it was not, while 37% did not know. One reason for the uncertainty regarding accreditation by PCATP was the fact that a significant number of post-graduate degrees were from outside Pakistan (Figures A5 to A7).

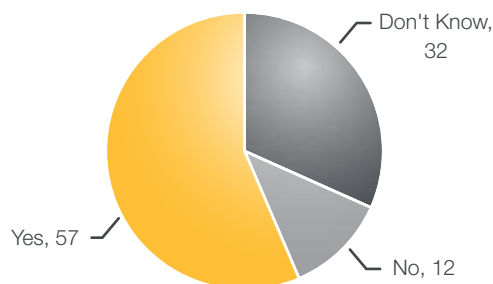
**Figure A5: Year of Post-Graduation, (% responses)**



**Figure A6: Institutions from which post-graduated, (% responses)**



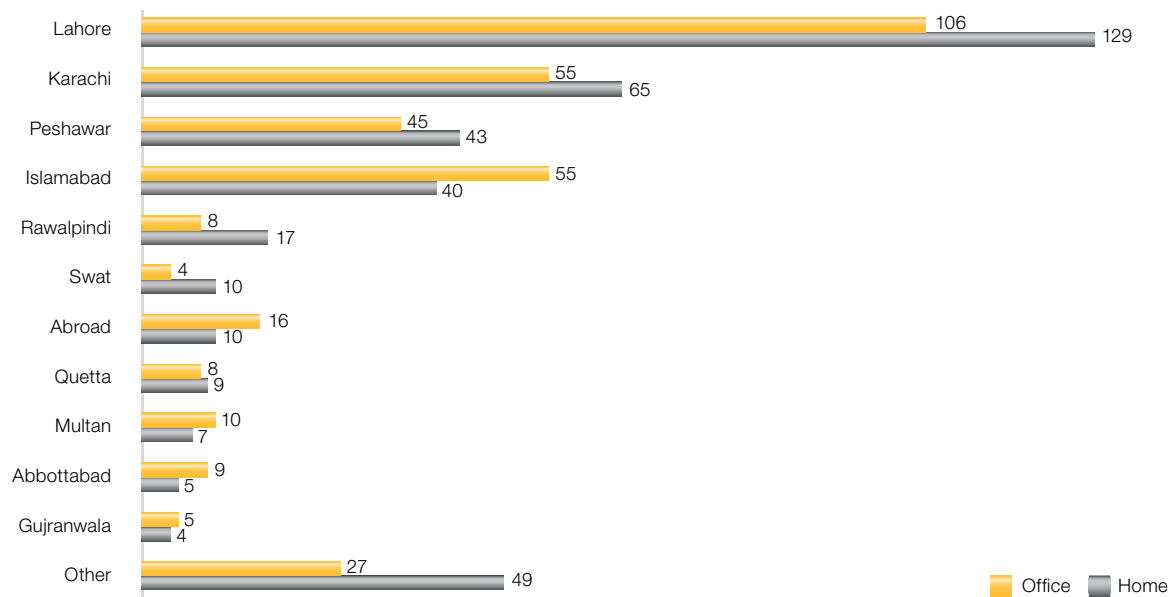
**Figure A7: Is the institution accredited by PCATP? (% responses)**



Of the 26 architects who did Ph.D, 22 did so from abroad, including from USA, UK, Belgium, Australia, Turkey, and China.

Respondents were from various parts of the country. The most common home locations were in Lahore (129 respondents), followed by Karachi (65), Peshawar (43) and Islamabad (40). The distribution by office locations was similar, i.e. Lahore (106), followed by Karachi (55), Islamabad (55) and Peshawar (35). Islamabad was an exception in that it had more offices than homes of respondents (Figure A8).

Figure A8: Location of home and office



Some 89% of respondents said that they were registered members of PCATP - this high figure is understandable, considering that the contacts of respondents were obtained from the PCATP registration database. Most respondents with post-graduate degrees (98%) were registered members, compared to 85% of respondents with only graduate degrees. Most of the 11% respondents who were not registered members of PCATP had graduated in the last ten years.<sup>1</sup> Of the 89% who had registered, the majority (62%) said that they got the registration during the last 10 years, including 41% who said that they got the registration during the last 5 years. The majority (81%) said that their registration was valid till end 2019 – this was less true of younger architects and architects without post-graduate degrees (77%). Of those 46% said that they applied for registration after 12 months of post-graduate work, while 36% said that they did not apply after 12 months of post-graduate work, while 19% did not respond (Figures A9 to A13).

Figure A9: Are you a registered member of PCATP? (% responses)

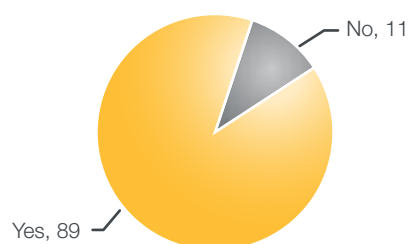
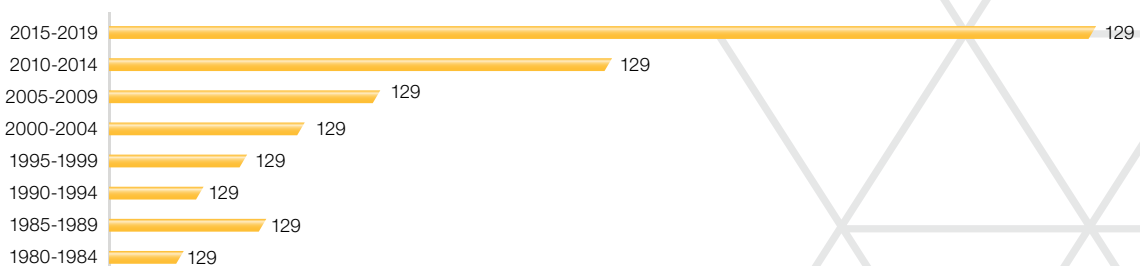
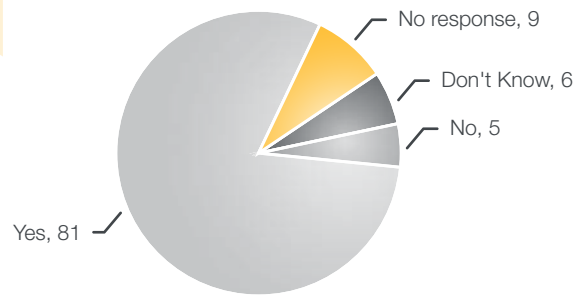
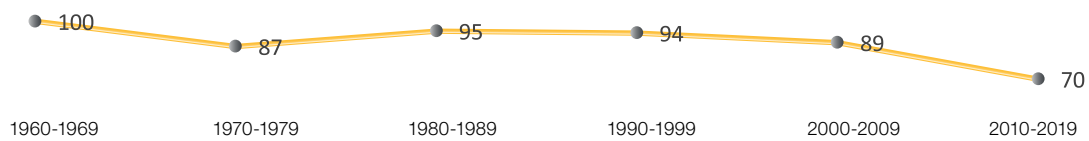
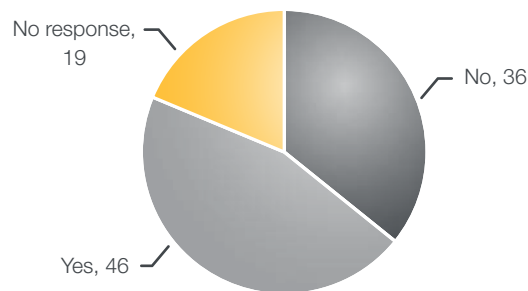


Figure A10: Year of PCATP membership, (% responses)



<sup>1</sup> These were members who were originally registered but did not renew their registration with PCATP.



**Figure A11: Is your registration with PCATP valid until 2019? (% responses)****Figure A12: Is your registration with PCATP valid until 2019, by year of graduation? (% responses)****Figure A13: Did you apply for PCATP registration after 12 months of post graduate work with a registered architectural firm? (% responses)**

About half of the respondents (52%) said that they were members of the Institute of Architects Pakistan (IAP). This was truer of architects with post-graduate degrees (69%) compared to architects with only graduate degrees (46%). There was an inverse relationship between year of graduation and IAP membership – 86-87% of those graduating in the sixties and seventies had IAP membership, compared to only 32% of those graduating in the last ten years. The majority (59%) said that they became members in the past ten years. Only 13% respondents said that they were affiliate members of IAP. Of the architects who had affiliate membership of IAP, 13 got the membership in the last five years, while the remaining 11 got their membership between 2003 and 2014 (Figures A14 to A17).

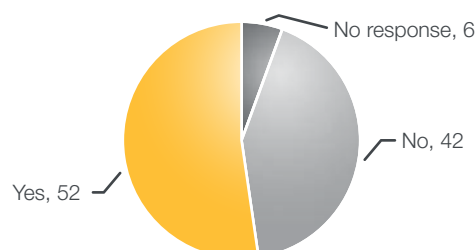
**Figure A14: Are you a member of IAP, (% responses)**

Figure A15: Year of graduation and IAP membership, (% responses)

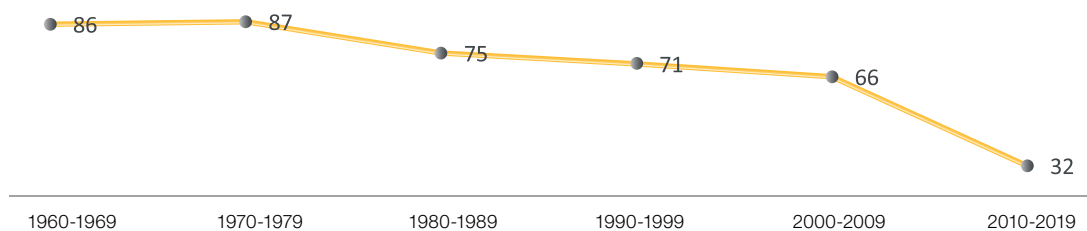


Figure A16: Year of IAP membership, (% responses)

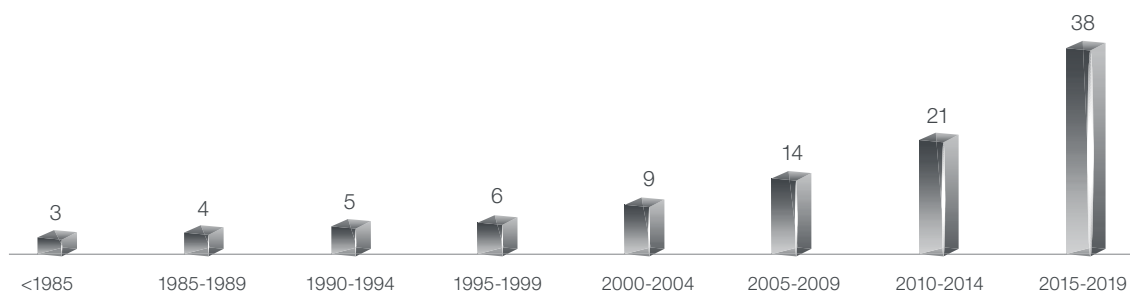
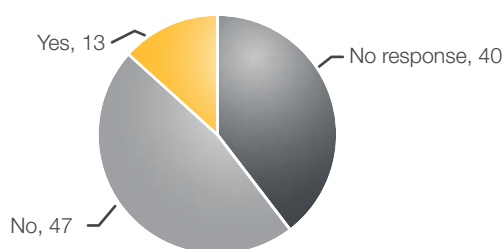
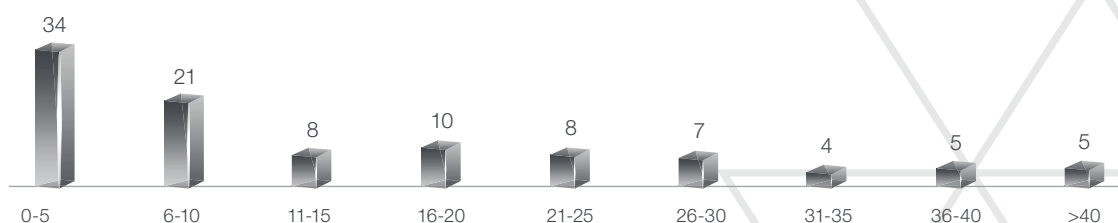


Figure A17: Are you an affiliate member of IAP? (% responses)



Of the 486 respondents who had work experience, the majority (55%) had ten or less years of work experience. This reinforces the view that the majority of responding architects were at the early stages of their careers.

Figure A18: Work experience in years, (% responses)

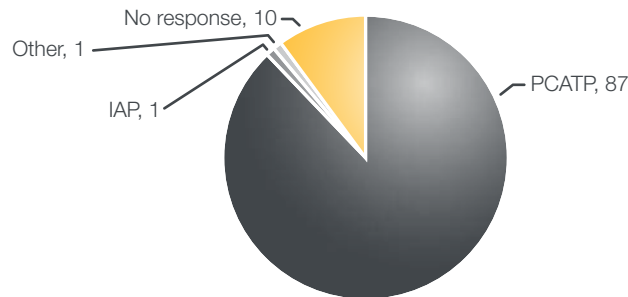


## B. The Professional Regulatory Body

Questions under this section were designed to measure awareness among architects regarding the professional regulatory body PCATP and the efforts PCATP in making the profession. At the same time the questions were designed to explore the potential of PCATP for the profession and education to meet the demands of the future.

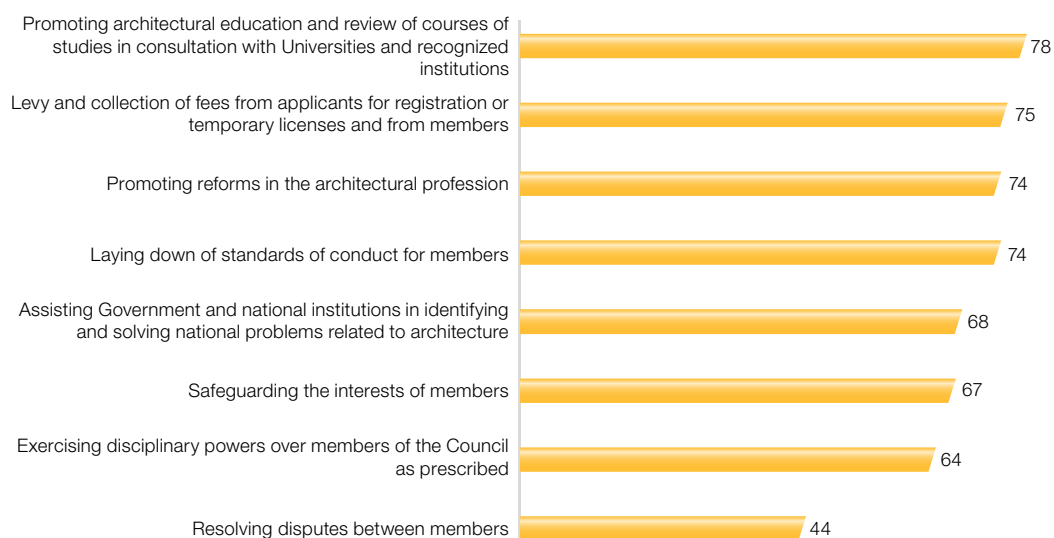
When asked which body regulated the architecture profession in Pakistan, a majority of respondents (87%) were able to correctly identify PCATP as the regulatory body.

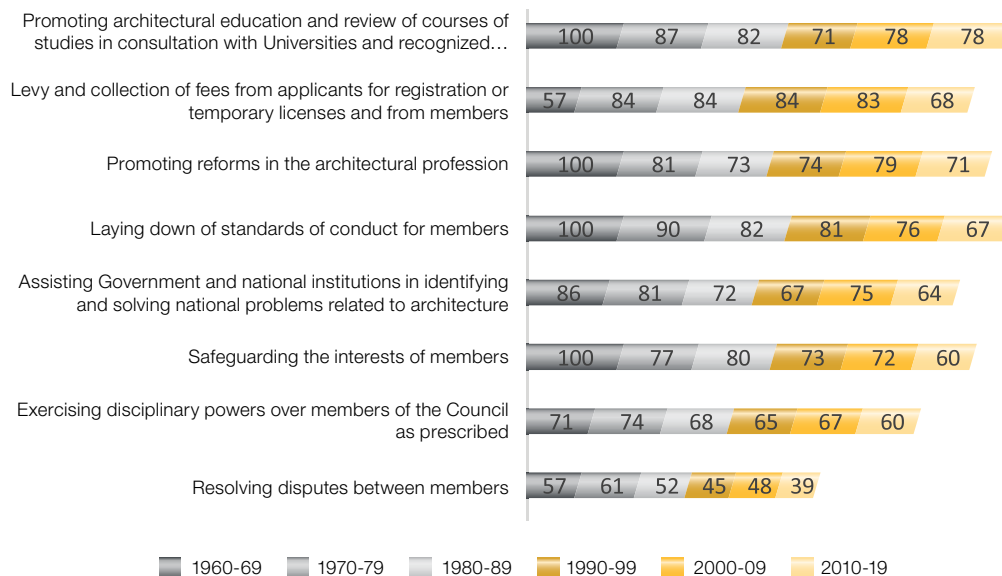
**Figure B1: Which body regulates the profession of architecture in Pakistan?**  
(% responses)



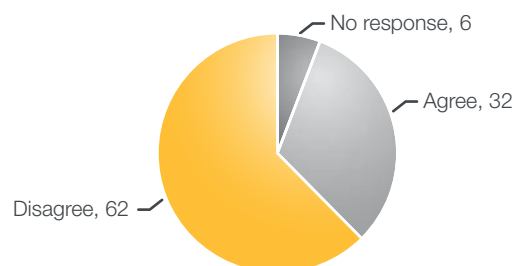
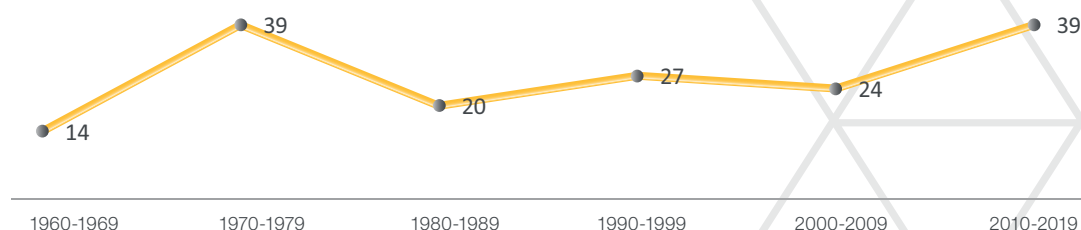
In order to assess the knowledge of respondents regarding the functions of PCATP, they were presented with a series of statements, and were asked to decide if a particular statement represented a function of PCATP. In reality all the statements represented a particular function of PCATP. While the majority of respondents correctly identified statements as representing PCATP functions, about 22% to 56% respondents did not recognize the statements as being representative of PCATP functions. Identification of PCATP functions was less in younger as compared to older architects (Figures B2 to B3). Since respondents chose from a list of given statements rather than identified PCATP functions on their own, it is evident that there are large gaps in awareness of PCATP functions among members, particularly younger members, which will have to be corrected through a concerted effort.

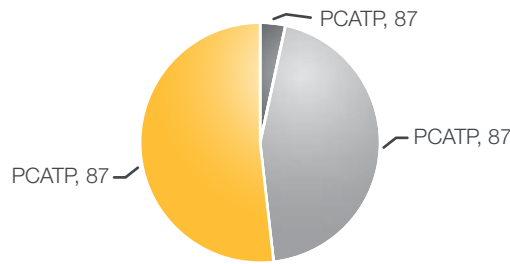
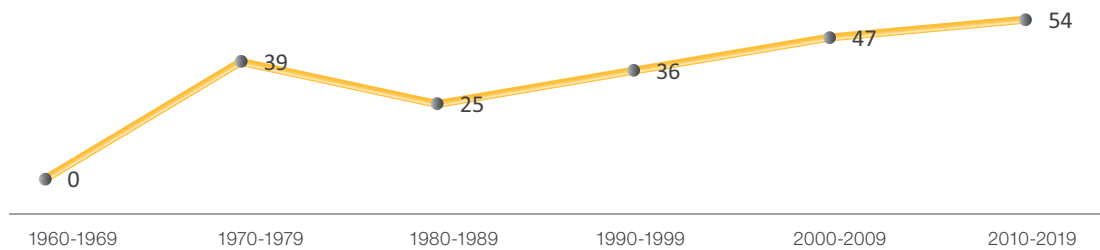
**Figure B2: Percentage agreeing that the following statements represent functions of PCATP,**  
(% responses)



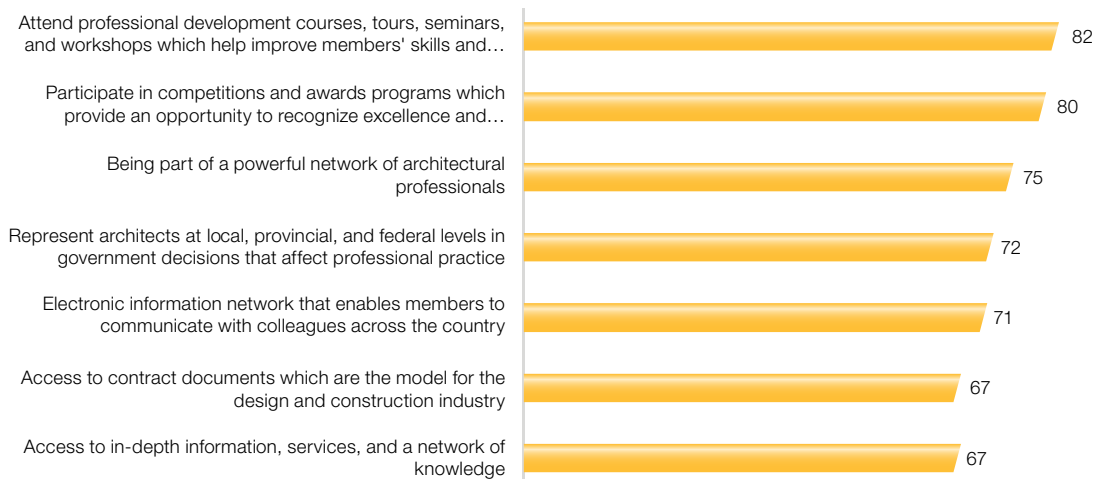
**Figure B3: Identification of PCATP functions by year of graduation, (% responses)**

The survey also explored the views of architects regarding common unethical practices, such as one architect supplanting another architect, and allowing use of one's name for advertising products. While the majority of respondents opposed such practices, one-third of respondents supported one architect supplanting another architect - this was truer of those graduating in the seventies or graduating in the last ten years. Similarly, 45% respondents supported allowing use of one's name for advertising products—this was truer of younger as compared to older architects (Figures B4 to B7). This is quite alarming, and partially explains why such illegal practices are prevalent in the country.

**Figure B4: There is no harm in an architect attempting to supplant another architect, (% responses)****Figure B5: Percentage agreeing to the statement "There is no harm in an architect attempting to supplant another architect" by year of graduation, (% responses)**

**Figure B6: An architect can allow his name to be used in recommending any service or product in advertisements, (% responses)****Figure B7: Percentage agreeing to the statement: "An architect can allow his name to be used in recommending any service or product in advertisements" by year of graduation, (% responses)**

In order to assess the knowledge of respondents regarding the benefits of membership of professional associations of architects, they were presented with a series of statements, and were asked to decide if a particular statement represented a benefit of membership. In reality all the statements represented a benefit of membership. While the majority of respondents correctly identified statements as representing benefit of membership, the gap was greater in relation to accessing information, knowledge, services, and other members, with 29% to 33% respondents not identifying these as benefits of membership. Since respondents chose from a list of given statements rather than identified benefits of membership on their own, it is evident that there are large gaps in awareness among members, which will have to be corrected through a concerted effort.

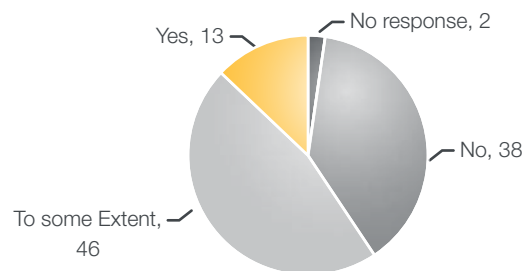
**Figure B8: Percentage of respondents agreeing that the following are benefits of membership of professional associations of architects, (% responses)**



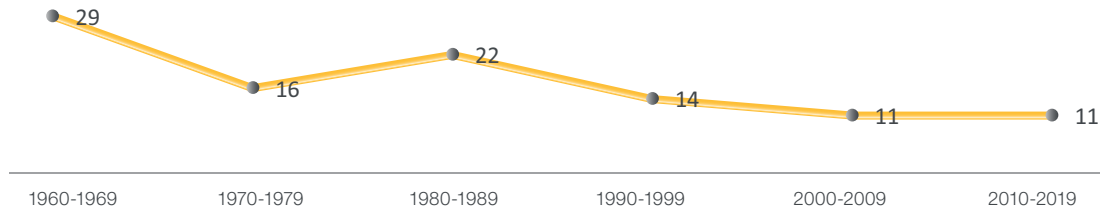
The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP, with three times as many saying No compared to Yes to the question whether they were satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP. The level of dissatisfaction was higher in younger as compared to older architects.

The responses regarding the functioning of IAP were only slightly more positive – again the level of dissatisfaction was higher in younger as compared to older architects. The data points to the need to address member concerns on an urgent basis (Figures B9 to B12).

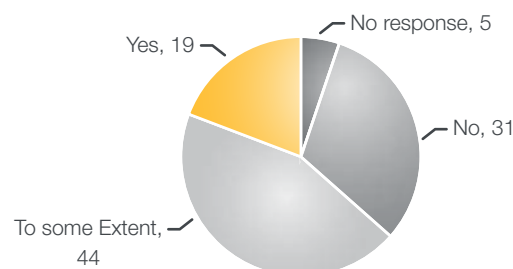
**Figure B9: Are you satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP? (% responses)**



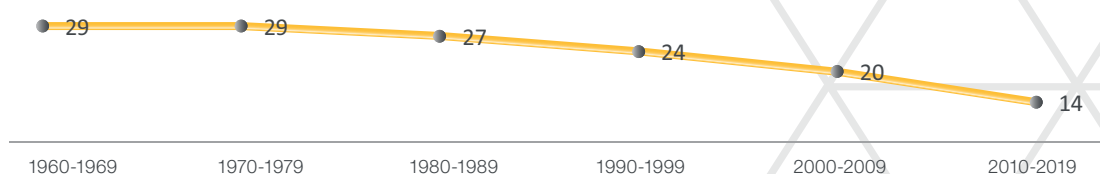
**Figure B10: Are you satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP, by year of graduation? (% responses)**



**Figure B11: Are you satisfied with the present functioning of IAP? (% responses)**

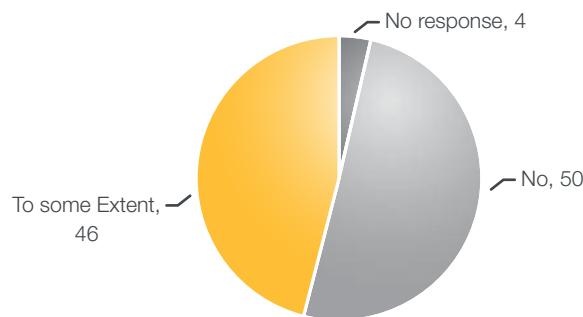


**B12: Are you satisfied with the present functioning of IAP by year of graduation? (% responses)**

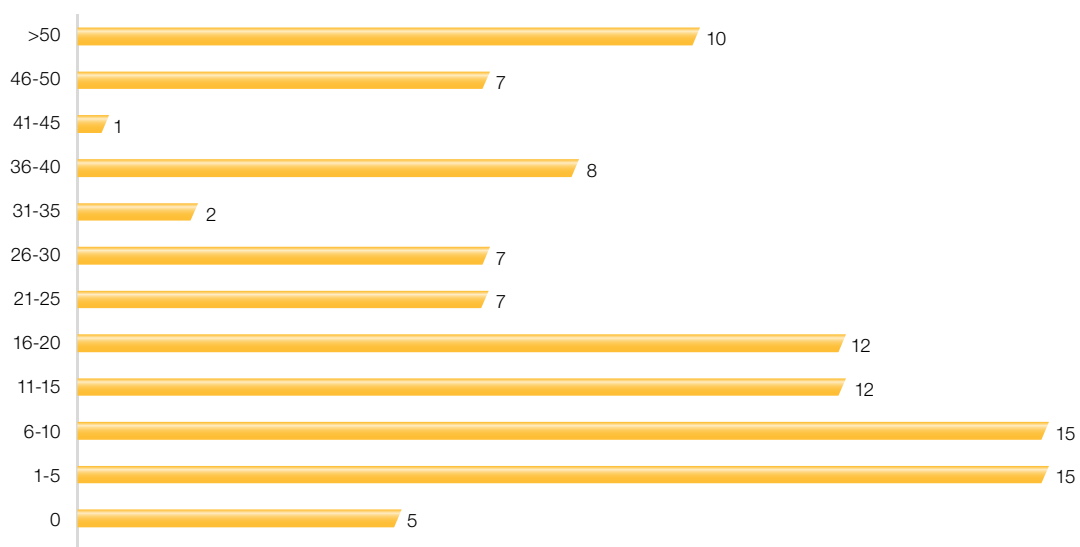


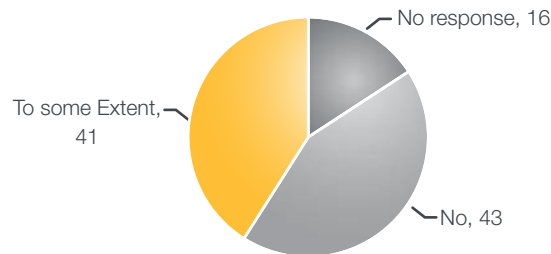
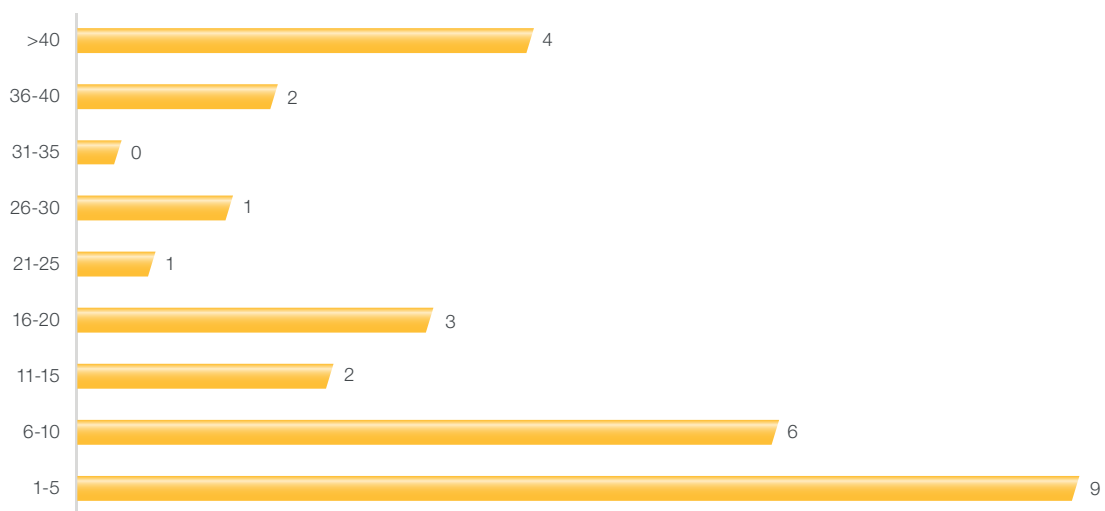
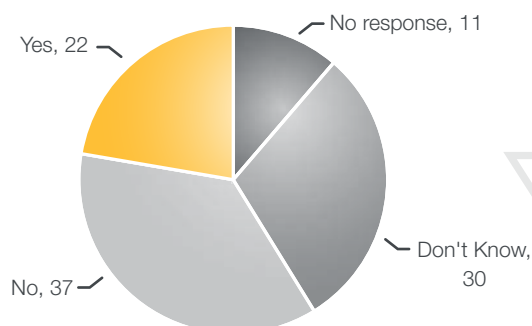
Awareness regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) courses was moderate, with as many as half of the respondents expressing unawareness of CPD courses. A greater proportion of architects with post-graduate degrees (54%) had awareness regarding CPD courses compared to architects with only graduate degrees (53%). Of the respondents who expressed their awareness regarding CPD courses, there was a great variation in the hours of CPD training desired, from as low as one to as high as 50 hours during a calendar year. Awareness regarding the professional requirement for architects to attend a minimum number of CPD courses was also low to moderate, with 41% agreeing and 43% disagreeing to there being such a requirement. Of the respondents who expressed their awareness regarding CPD courses, there was a great variation in the hours of required CPD training, from as low as one to as high as over 40 hours during a calendar year. Less than one-fourth of architects (22%) were aware that they could be legally prevented from practicing as an architect if they did not fulfill minimum requirements of CPD courses (Figures B13 to B17). The latter finding makes it evident that the majority of architects do not consider CPD courses mandatory for professional practice.

**Figure B13: Are you aware of any Continuing Professional Development (CPD) courses? (% responses)**



**Figure B14: Hours of CPD training desired, (% responses)**

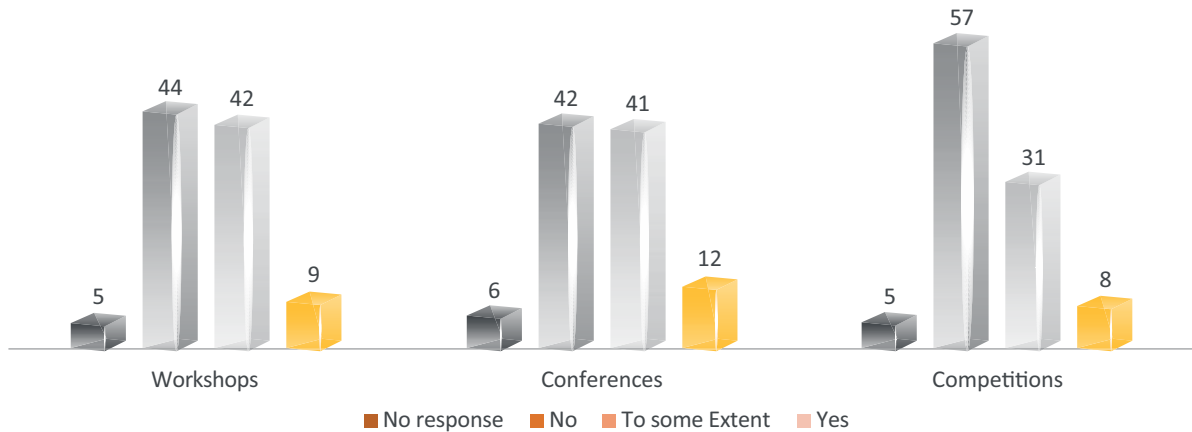


**Figure B15: Is there a minimum requirement of hours that an architect has to attend CPD courses? (% responses)****Figure B16: Minimum hours of CPD training required****Figure B17: If the minimum requirement of CPD courses is not met, could you be legally prevented from working as an architect? (% responses)**

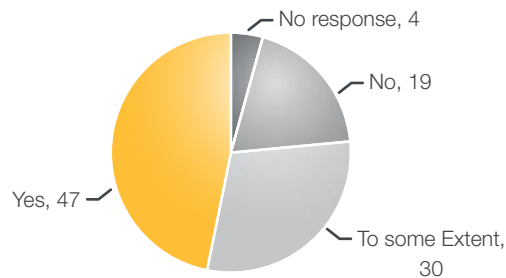
The majority of respondents (44%) said that they were not satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of workshops for Pakistani architects, while only 9% said that they were satisfied, and 42% said that they were satisfied to some extent. Responses were equally negative for conferences, while they were even more negative for competitions, with 57% respondents saying that they were not satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of competitions for Pakistani architects. The data highlights the limited opportunities

for professional growth of architects in the country. It is therefore not surprising that about half the respondents saw a role for IAP/PCATP in the growth of the architecture profession in the country (figures B18 to B19).

**Figure B18: Are you satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of the following for Pakistani architects, (% responses)**



**Figure B19: Do you see a potential role of IAP / PCATP in the growth of architecture profession? (% responses)**



## C. The Practice

This section reviews the professional practice of responding architects, including their mode and company structures, the nature of employment and requirements for licensing, contracts, fees, etc.

### C1. Employment Status

Two-thirds of respondents (69%) said that they were working full time, 16% were working part-time, 7% were not working, while 9% were unemployed. Full-time employment was highest in those who had graduated between 2000 and 2009 (92%), followed by those who had graduated between 1990 and 1999 (86%). Unemployment was highest among those graduating in the last ten years (18%), while it was only 0-5% in others.

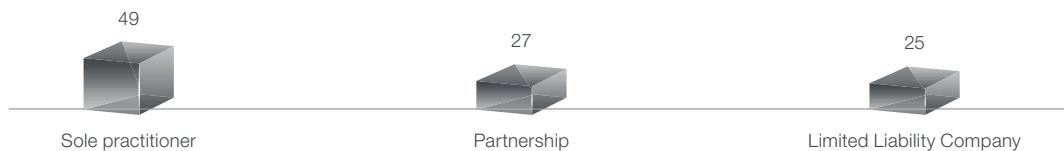
Half of the respondents were working as sole proprietors, one-fourth as partners, while a fourth were in limited liability companies. Sole proprietorship was far more common in older architects (71%) compared to younger architects (35-38%).

Some 41% were working with local authorities, 41% were working with academic institutes, and 18% were working in the federal government (figures C1.1 to C1.3).

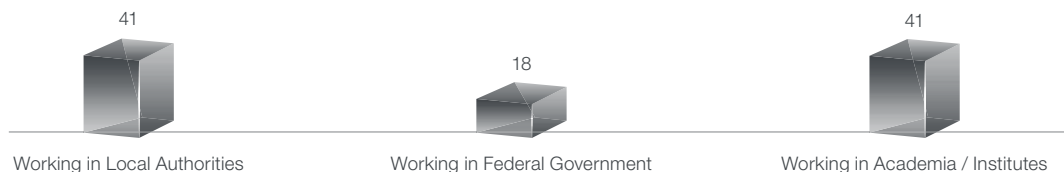
**Figure C1.1: Work status, (% responses)**



**Figure C1.2: Proprietorship, (% responses)**



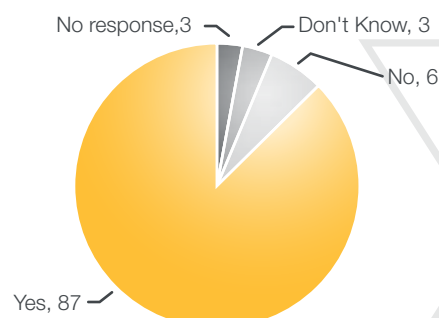
**Figure C1.3: Employer, (% responses)**



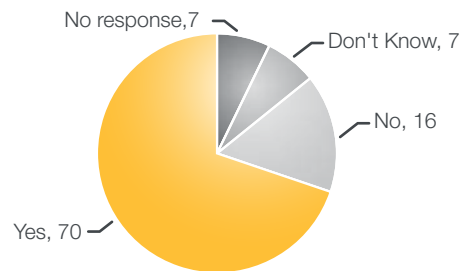
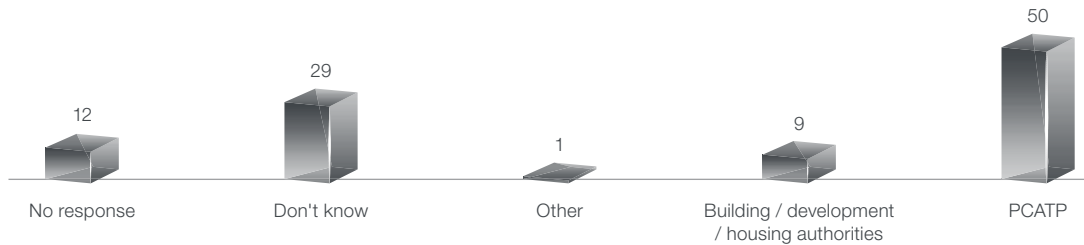
## C2. Licensing

The overwhelming majority of respondents (87%) correctly said that it was obligatory to have a license to practice as an architect. However, the proportion who considered it necessary to undergo trainee-ship before being awarded a license was less (70%). Only half the respondents were able to correctly identify PCATP as the authority for issuing the license to practice (C2.1 to C2.3).

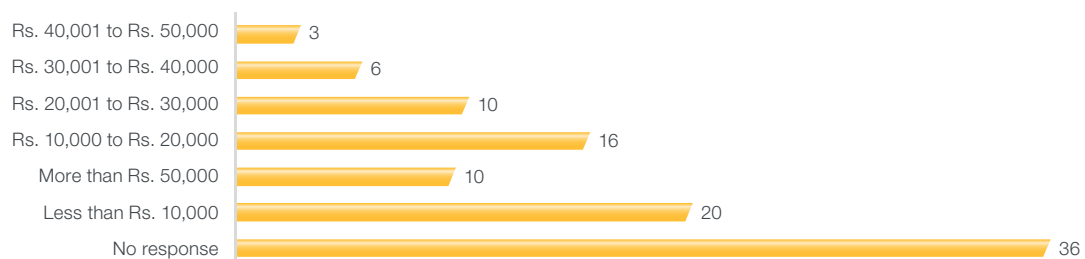
**Figure C2.1: Is it obligatory to have a license to practice as an architect? (% responses)**





**Figure C2.2: Should it be obligatory to undergo a period of traineeship after graduation before being awarded a license to practice? (% responses)****Figure C2.3: Who issues the license? (% responses)**

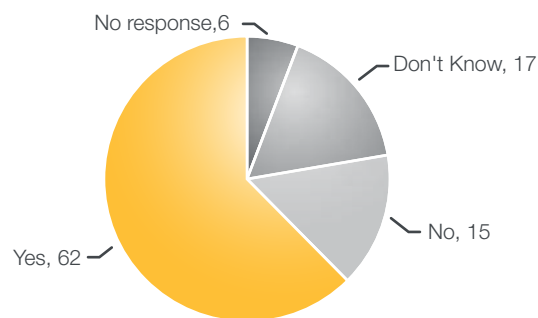
Some 38% respondents said that they were registered with some entity for approval of submission drawings. Some 36% said that they were registered with a government development authority, while 24% said that they were registered with a private society. Costs for enlistment with authorities varied greatly, from less than Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000.

**Figure C2.4: Registered or enlisted with any entity for approval of submission drawings, (% responses)****Figure C2.5: How much does it cost to get enlisted with the development authorities? (% responses)**

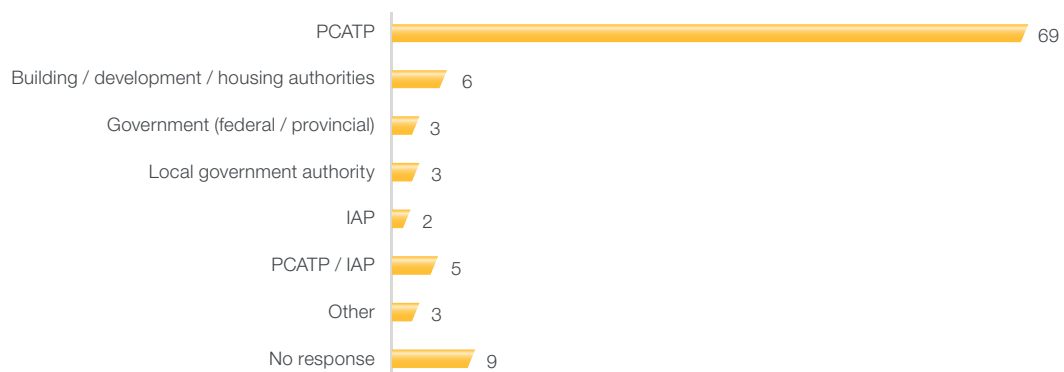
### C3. Fees for Services Rendered

Some 62% of respondents agreed to a recommended schedule of fees for services rendered, while the rest either disagreed or did not responded. Of those agreeing, three-fourths said that the schedule should be issued by PCATP, while 58% said that they would follow this schedule (Figures C3.1 to C3.3).

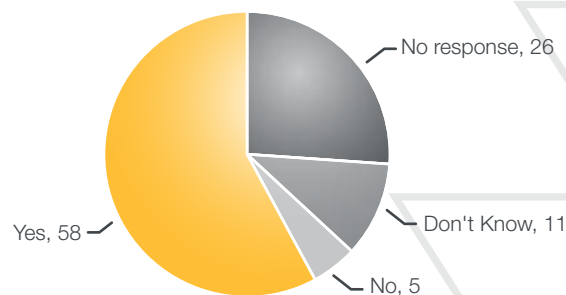
**Figure C3.1: Should there be a recommended schedule of fees for services rendered by an architect? (% responses)**



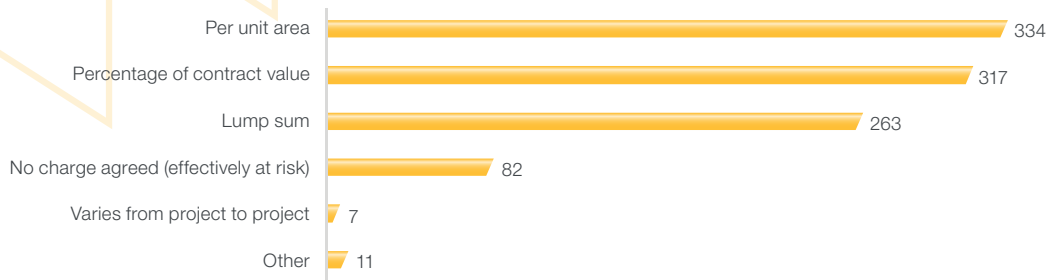
**Figure C3.2: If yes, under whose authority should the schedule be issued? (% responses)**



**Figure C3.3: If 'yes', would you follow this schedule in your own practice? (% responses)**

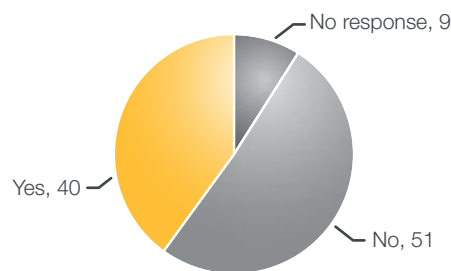
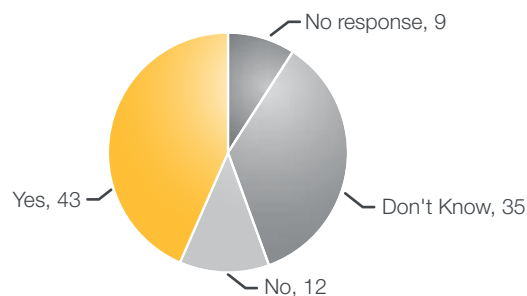


Most respondents said that fees were agreed according to per unit area, percentage of contract value or lump sum, while a smaller number said that no charge was agreed.

**Figure C3.4: How are fees agreed? (multiple responses)**

## C4. Liability and Insurance Requirements

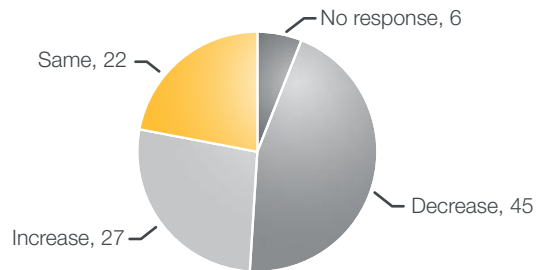
Professional Indemnity Insurance is important to protect the rights of professionals working for a client. However, only 40% of respondents were aware of such an insurance, and those who were aware said that it should be mandatory (Figures C4.1 to C4.2).

**Figure C4.1: Are you aware of “Professional Indemnity Insurance” as a requirement for providing professional services to clients? (% responses)****Figure C4.2: Should Professional Indemnity Insurance be a mandatory requirement? (% responses)**

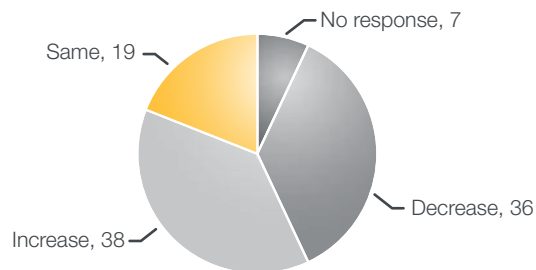
## D. The Market

Questions in this section were designed to explore the future of the profession in the coming years and demands for the future market. Respondents were divided regarding the market for architects during the next two years as compared to the previous year and compared to the previous five years (see Figures D1 and D2).

**Figure D1: Compared to last year do you see an increase or decrease in the architectural market in the country for the coming two years or do you see it staying at the same level? (% responses)**

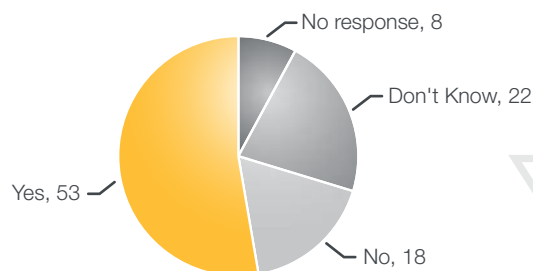


**Figure D2: Compared to the last 5 years do you see an increase or decrease in the architectural market in the country for the coming two years? (% responses)**



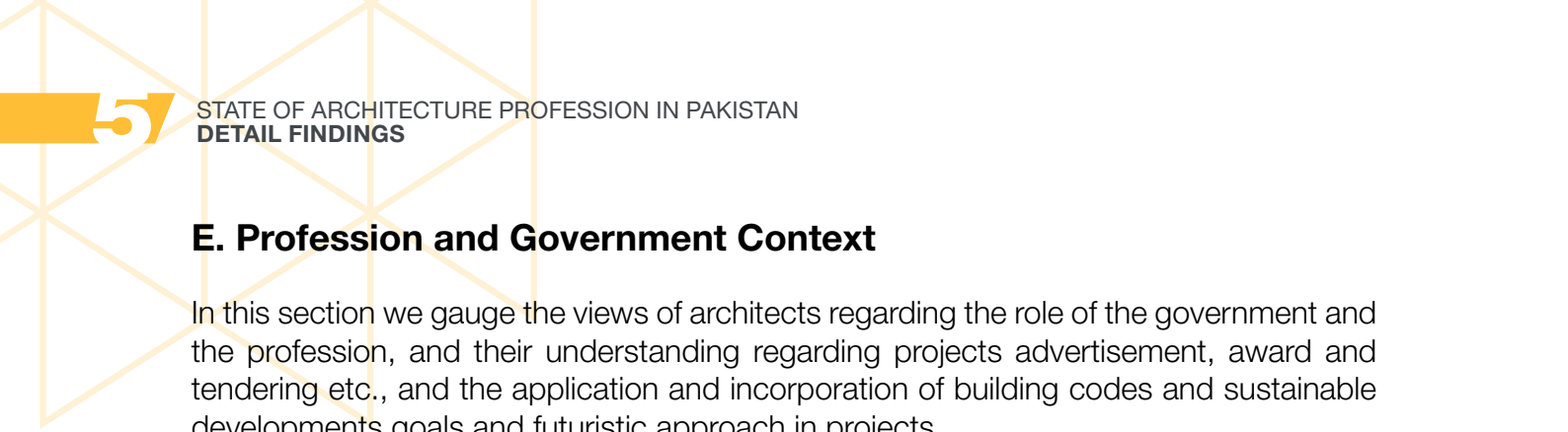
Half of the respondents agreed that certain local events had affected the market related to architecture, with most mentioning uncertain financial environment, and some mentioning changes in laws/policies and increasing role of quacks/non-professionals (Figures D3 and D4).

**Figure D3: Have there been any local events/conditions in your area that have affected the market in recent years? (% responses)**



**Figure D4: If yes, what are they? (multiple responses)**





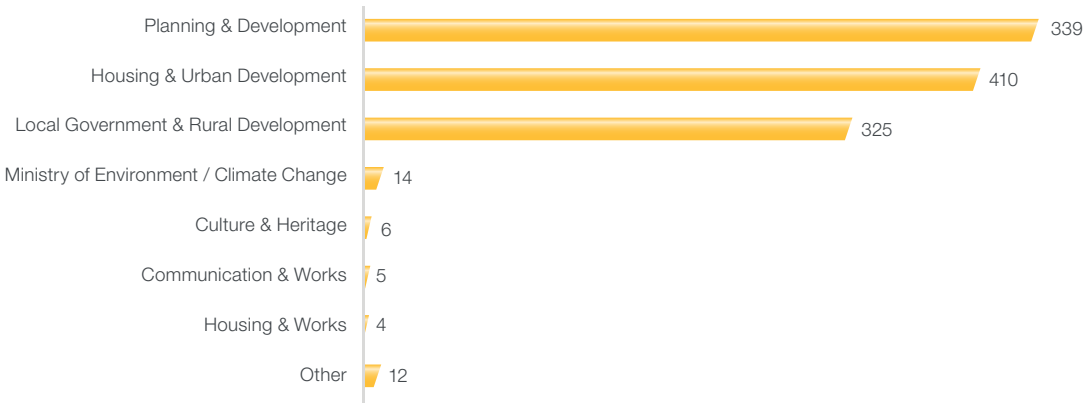
## E. Profession and Government Context

In this section we gauge the views of architects regarding the role of the government and the profession, and their understanding regarding projects advertisement, award and tendering etc., and the application and incorporation of building codes and sustainable developments goals and futuristic approach in projects.

### E1. Governance and Support

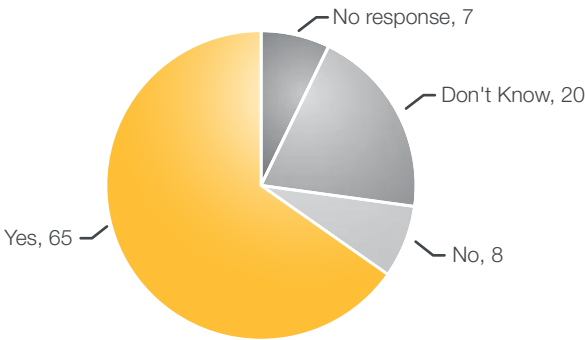
Most respondents said that Planning & Development, Housing & Urban Development, and Local Government & Rural Development should be responsible for architectural matters.

Figure E1.1: Which government ministry should be responsible for architectural matters? (multiple responses)

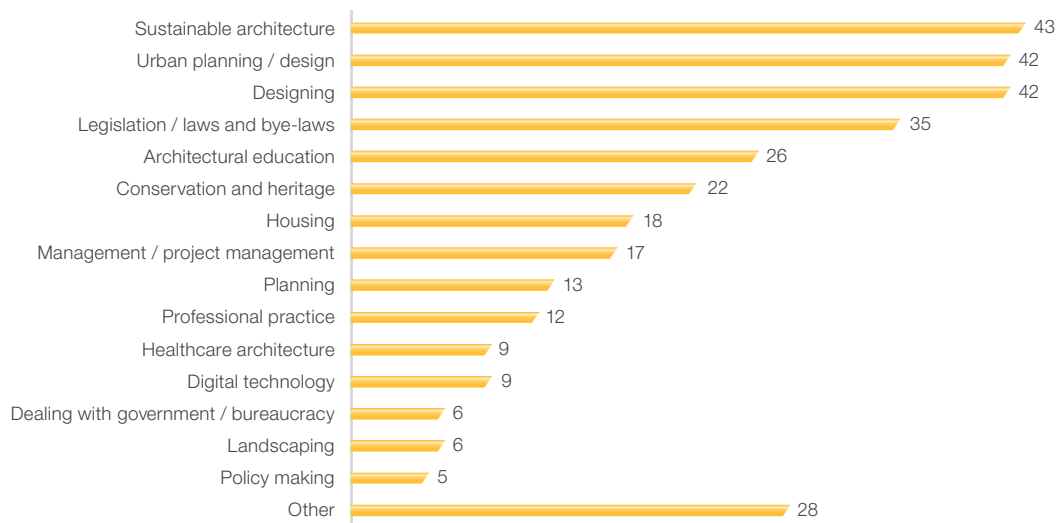


Two-thirds of respondents said that they would be willing to volunteer or make themselves available to PCATP or their institute to advise the government on professional matters. This is a very encouraging response. Their most common areas of expertise included sustainable architecture, urban planning / design, designing, legislation / laws and bye-laws, architectural education, and conservation and heritage (Figures E1.2 and E1.3).

Figure E1.2: Would you volunteer or make yourself available to PCATP or your Institute to advise the government on professional matters? (% responses)

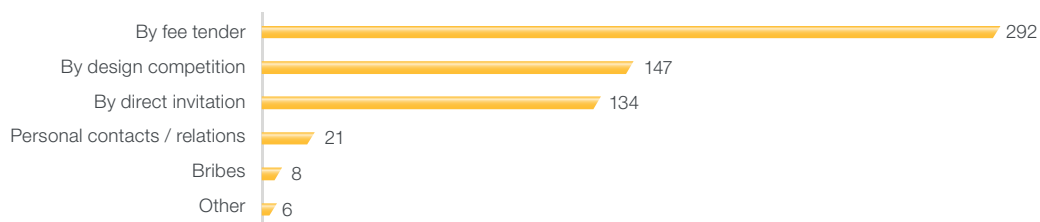
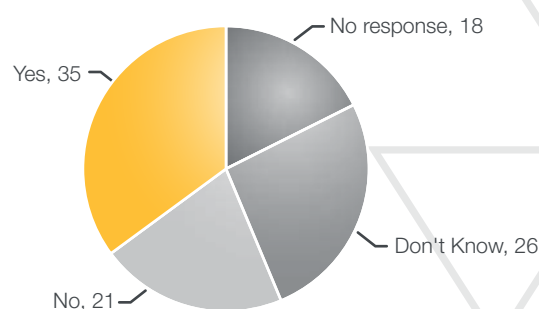


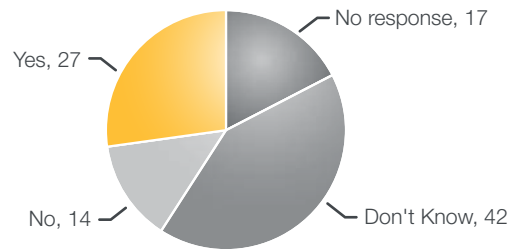


**Figure E1.3: Your area of expertise, (multiple responses)**

## E2. Procurement of Government Projects

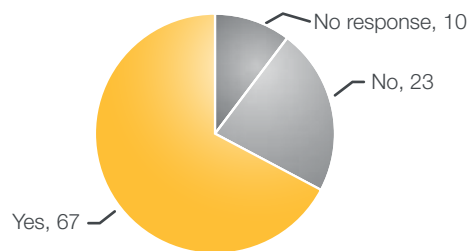
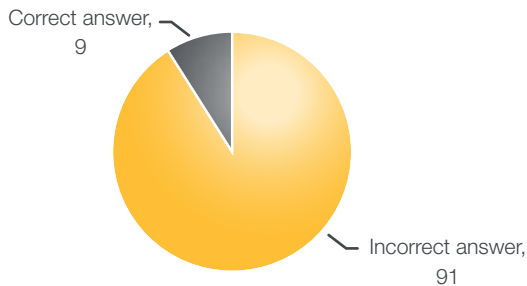
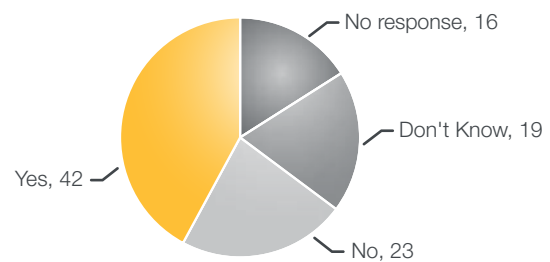
Half of the respondents said that government projects were procured by fee tender, while only a fourth mentioned design competition, and a fourth mentioned direct invitation. Very few mentioned personal contacts or bribes. One third of respondents said that participation in a competition required a fee. One fourth of respondents said that the winner was always awarded a prize, with most mentioning cash prize or being awarded the design and supervision of the project (Figures E2.1 to E2.4).

**Figure E2.1: How are government projects procured in your region / city? (multiple responses)****Figure E2.2: Is participation to a competition subject to a fee? (% responses)**

**Figure E2.3: Is the winner always awarded a prize? (% responses)****Figure E2.4: What kind of prize for winning design competition? (multiple responses)**

### E3. Building Codes

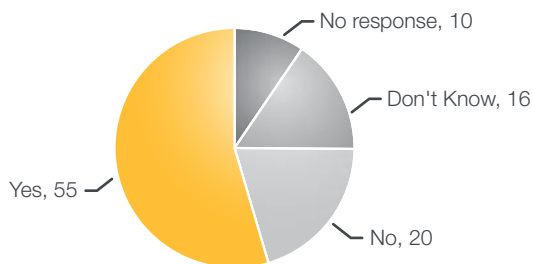
Two-thirds of respondents said that they followed building codes in their work / practice. However only 9% could correctly identify building codes, thereby putting a question mark on their response that they follow building codes. Only 42% respondents said that building codes were implemented effectively (Figures E3.1 to E3.3).

**Figure E3.1: Do you follow any building codes in your work / practice? (% responses)****Figure E3.2: Percentage of respondents correctly identifying Building Codes****Figure E3.3: Are they implemented effectively? (% responses)**

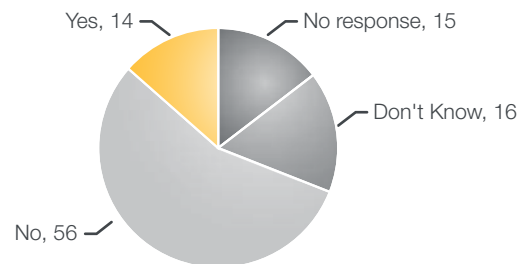
## E4. Health and Safety

Some 55% respondents said that they were aware of Health and Safety standards, but only 14% said that H&S standards had been developed in Pakistan, and only 7% said that the standards were regulated effectively. Half of the respondents said that it was obligatory to employ H&S officers on construction sites, with the majority saying that the contractor or the owner was responsible for employing the H&S officer (E4.1 to E4.5).

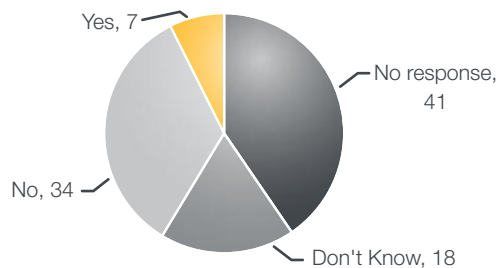
**Figure E4.1: Are you aware of Health and Safety Standards in the country whose remit includes construction? (% responses)**



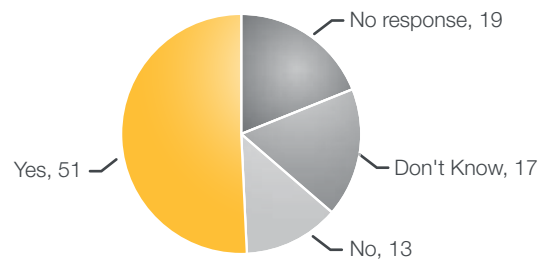
**Figure E4.2: Have effective Health and Safety Standards been developed in Pakistan? (% responses)**



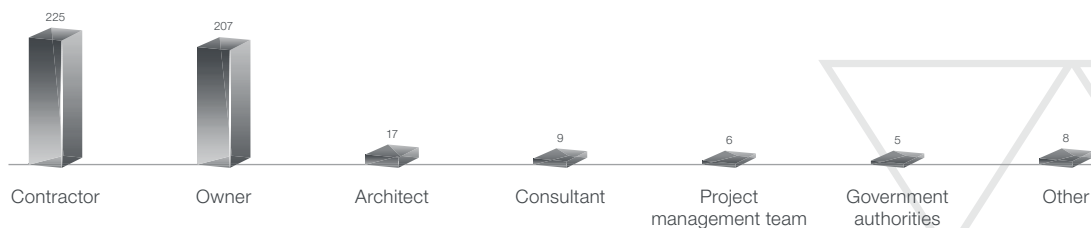
**Figure E4.3: If "yes", are the Health and Safety aspects regulated adequately? (% responses)**



**Figure E4.4: Is it obligatory to employ a Health and Safety Officer on construction sites? (% responses)**

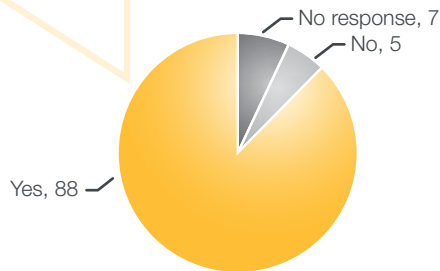
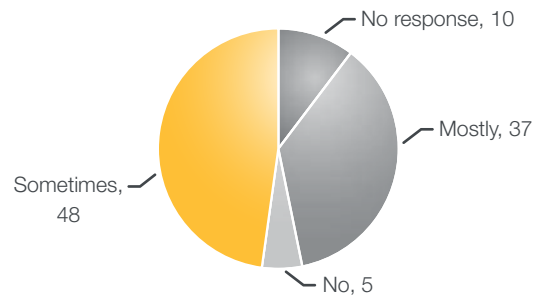


**Figure E4.5: Who is obliged to appoint H&S officer of a project? (% responses)**



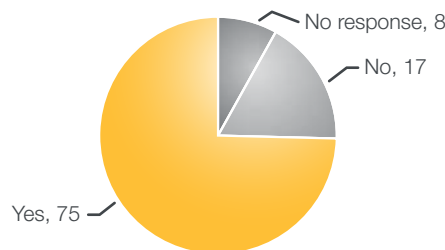
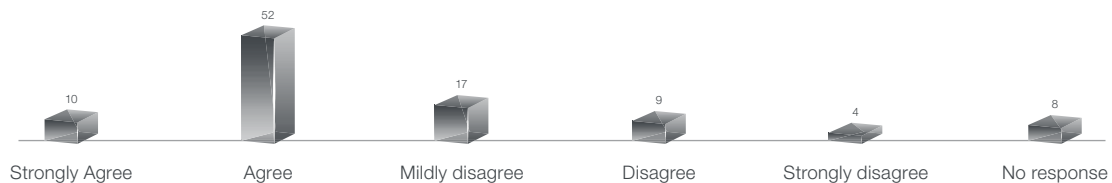
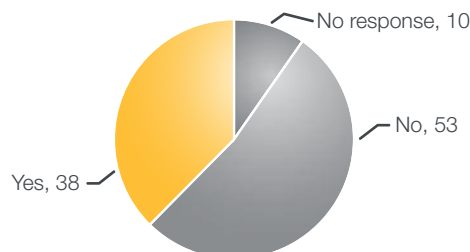
## E5. Sustainable Development Goals

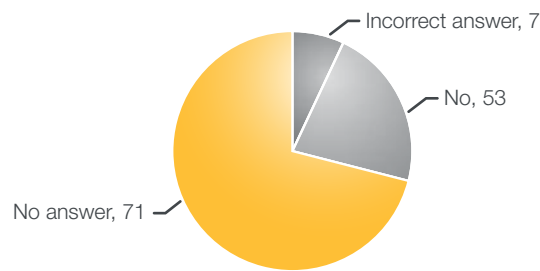
The majority of respondents (88%) said that they were aware of sustainable design consideration in practice, but only a third said that they mostly used them in their practice (Figures E5.1 to E5.2).

**Figure E5.1: Are you aware of sustainable design consideration in practice? (% responses)****Figure E5.2: If "yes", do you use them in your practice? (% responses)**

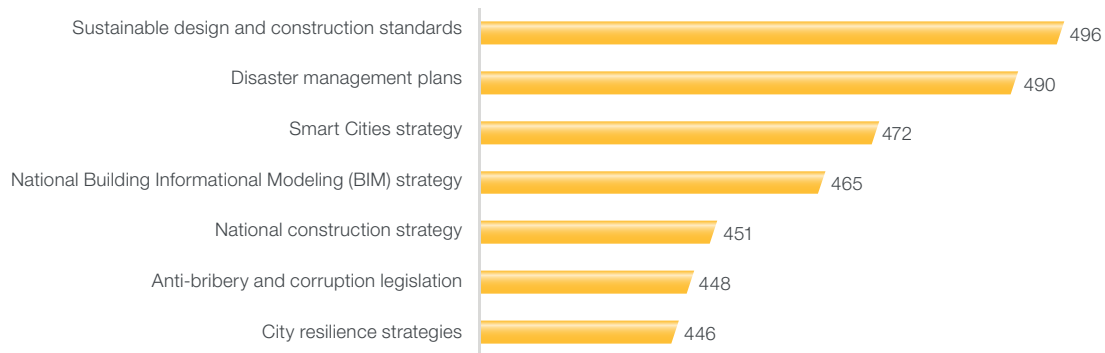
## E6. Nearly Zero Energy Standards

Three-fourths of respondents said that they were aware of renewable energy considerations in their projects / practice, while 62% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "Architects are conversant with the concepts of energy efficient design". However, only a third said that they were aware of any regulations with regards to energy efficiency design, and only 22% were able to correctly identify such regulations (Figures E6.1 to E6.4). These results bring into question the claim of 75% respondents that they are aware of renewable energy considerations in their projects / practice.

**Figure E6.1: Are you aware of an effective Renewal Energy consideration in your project / practice? (% responses)****Figure E6.2: Architects are conversant with the concepts of energy efficient design, (% responses)****Figure E6.3: Are you aware of any regulations with regards to energy efficiency design? (% responses)**

**Figure E6.4: Percentage of respondents correctly identifying Regulations with regards to energy efficiency design****E7. Would you support the following**

Respondents were provided with a number of statements and were asked if they would support or not support the same. The majority of respondents expressed their support for all the statements.

**Figure E7.1: Would you support the following? (multiple responses)****E8. Paris Agreement on Climate Change**

55% respondents said that they were aware of the Paris Agreement on Climate change, and said that they would support the PCATP initiative in that direction.

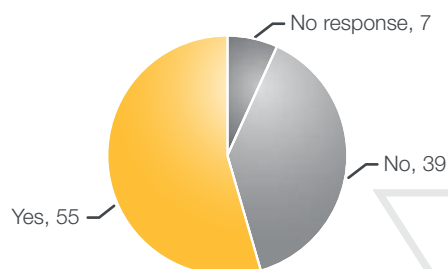
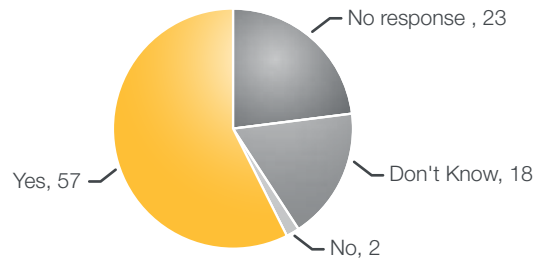
**Figure E8.1: Are you aware of Paris Agreement on Climate Change? (% responses)**

Figure E8.2: If 'yes', would you support the initiative in that direction by PCATP? (% responses)



## E9. New Urban Agenda

Three-fourths of respondents said that they would support the New Urban Agenda of the government for achieving the goals of “Naya Pakistan”, and also said that they would offer their services for the same to PCATP involvement with improvement of the Built Environment (Figures E9.1 to E9.2).

Figure E9.1: Would you support the New Urban Agenda of the government for achieving the goals of “Naya Pakistan”? (% responses)

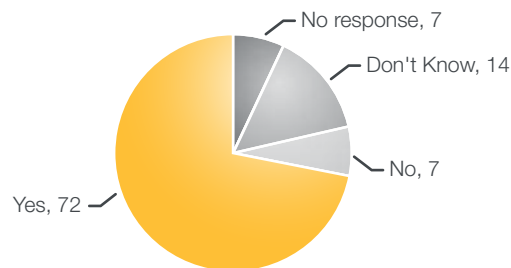
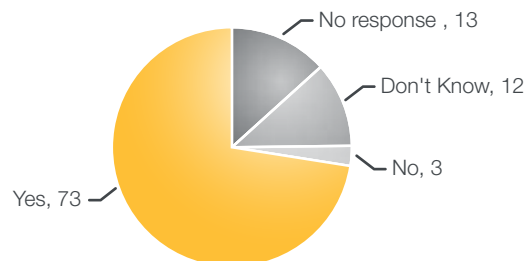


Figure E9.2: If 'yes', would you also offer your services for the same to PCATP involvement with improvement of the Built Environment? (% responses)



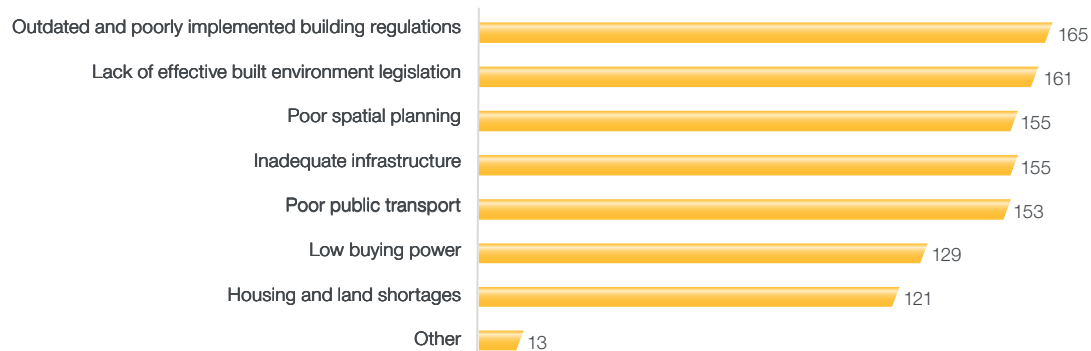
## F. Challenges and Opportunities

This section was designed to help the PCATP in identifying the issues and challenges affecting the profession, specifically in the city or region where architects are based, so that PCATP could use its resources and connections to contribute to their solution. Questions in this section were answered by only 190 respondents. Respondents were asked to select from a list of challenges, and add challenges that were not listed.



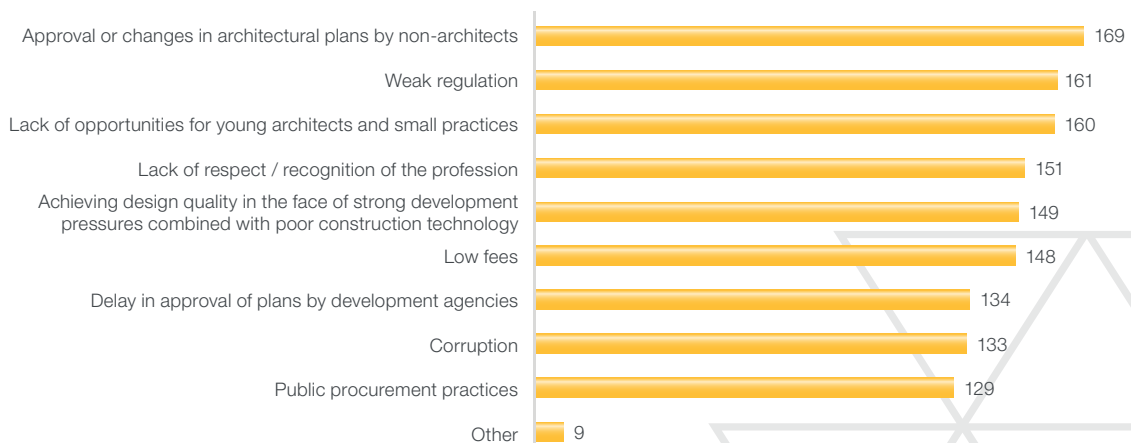
Regarding the most important challenges facing the built environment in the country, most respondents selected outdated and poorly implemented building regulations, lack of effective built environment legislation, poor spatial planning, inadequate infrastructure, and poor public transport. Many also chose low buying power, and housing and land shortages.

**Figure F1: What are the most important challenges facing the built environment in Pakistan today? (multiple responses)**

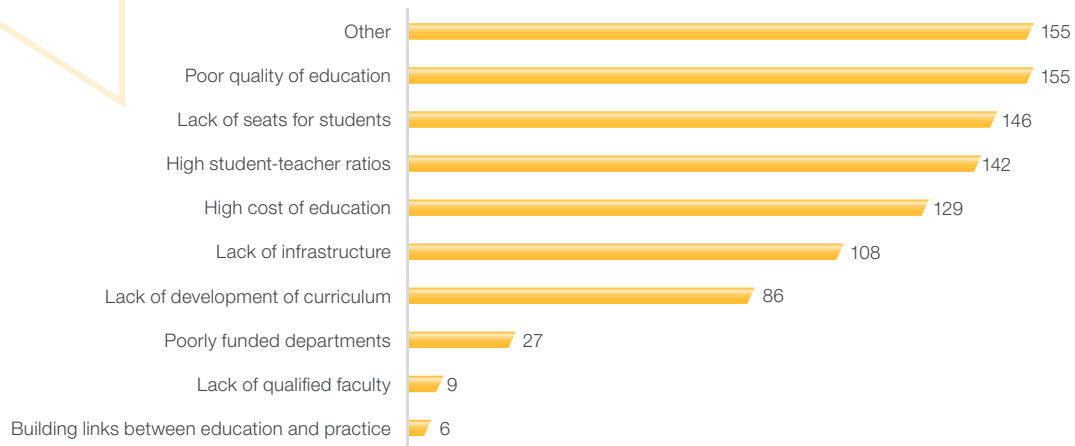


Regarding the most important challenges facing the architecture profession in the country, most respondents selected approval or changes in architectural plans by non-architects, weak regulation, lack of opportunities for young architects and small practices, lack of respect / recognition of the profession, achieving design quality in the face of strong development pressures combined with poor construction technology, and low fees. Many also chose delay in approval of plans by development agencies, corruption, and public procurement practices.

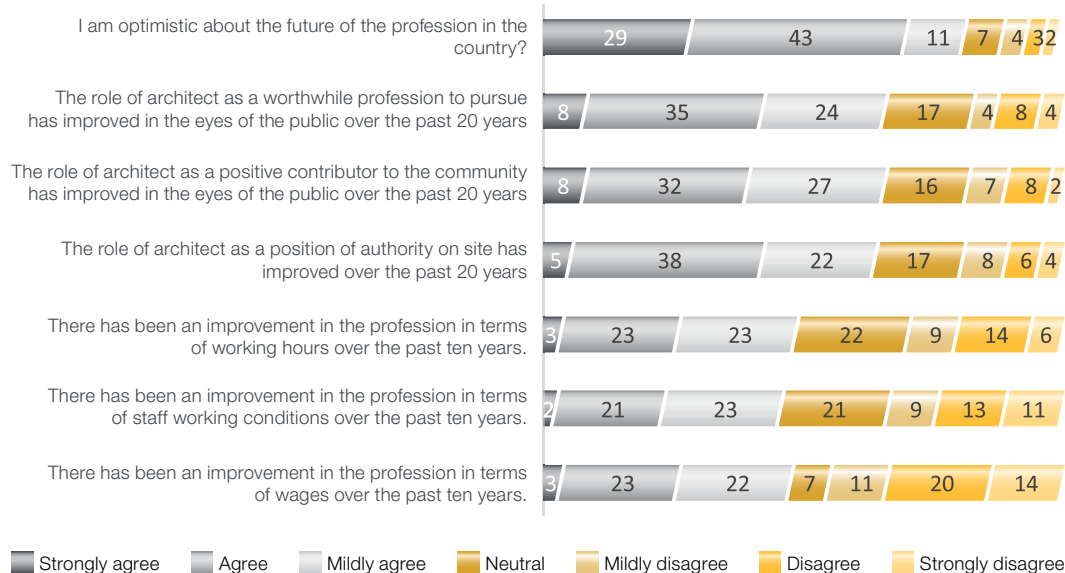
**Figure F2: What are the most important challenges facing the architecture profession in Pakistan today? (multiple responses)**



Regarding the most important challenges facing the architectural education in the country, most respondents selected building links between education and practice, lack of qualified faculty, poorly funded departments and lack of development of curriculum. Many also selected lack of infrastructure, high cost of education and high student-teacher ratios, while a few chose lack of seats for students.

**Figure F3: What are the most important challenges facing architectural education in Pakistan today? (multiple responses)**

Over 80% respondents said that they were optimistic about the future of the profession in the country. About two-thirds agreed that there had been an improvement in the role of architects as a worthwhile profession to pursue, a positive contributor to the community, and a position of authority on site. About half agreed that there had been an improvement in the profession in terms of working hours, staff working conditions and wages over the past ten years. These results indicate a very positive attitude among responding architects.

**Figure F4: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% responses)**





Pakistan Council of Architects  
and Town Planners

# 6

## STATE OF TOWN PLANNING PROFESSION IN PAKISTAN

## DETAIL FINDINGS

The detailed findings of the survey are presented under the same headings as the survey sections:

- A. Personal Profile
- B. Professional Regulations
- C. The Practice
- D. The Market
- E. Profession and Government Context
- F. Challenges and Opportunities

### A. Personal Profile

The basic individual information was collected to do an experience based analysis of professional standing. Furthermore, the respondent's educational data would help in formulating future guidelines for higher education requirements. Continuous Professional Development (CPD), training, etc.

The majority of the town planners responding to the survey were young. Two-thirds of them graduated in the last ten years. Two-thirds graduated from two institutions in Lahore, namely University of Engineering & Technology (50%) and Lahore College for Women University (17%), while most of the remaining graduated from UETs in Sindh and Peshawar. According to most respondents (94%), the institutions from which they graduated were accredited by PCATP. Some 62% of respondents said that they had done six-month compulsory internship during studies (Figures A1 to A4).

Figure A1: Year of graduation, (% responses)

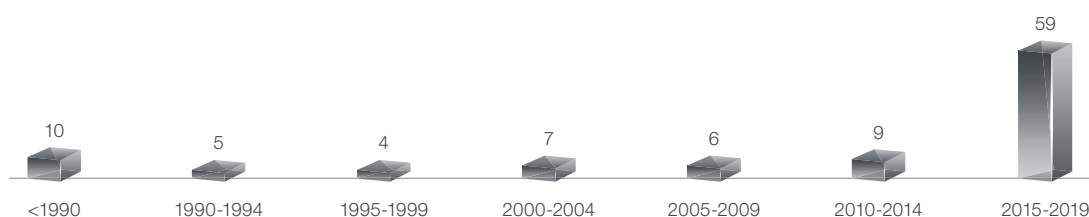




Figure A2: Name of institution from which graduated (% responses)

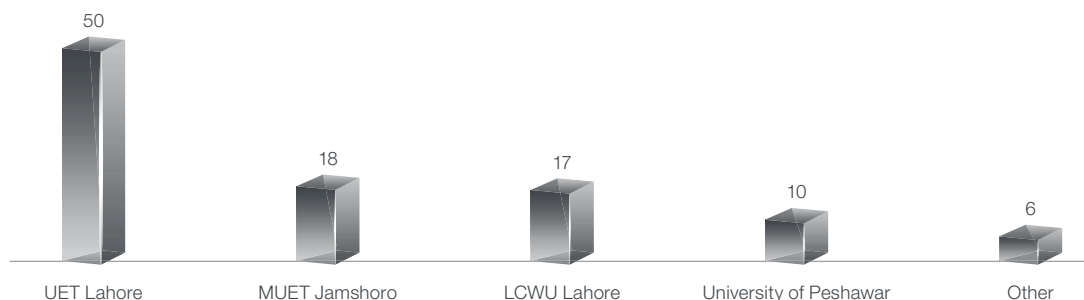


Figure A3: Is the institution accredited / validated by PCATP? (% responses)

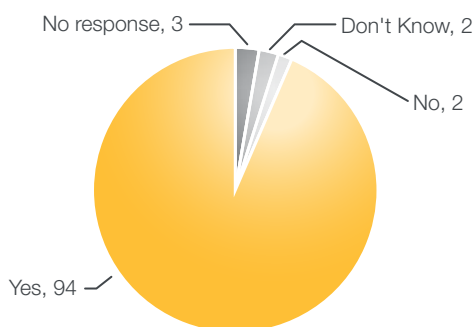
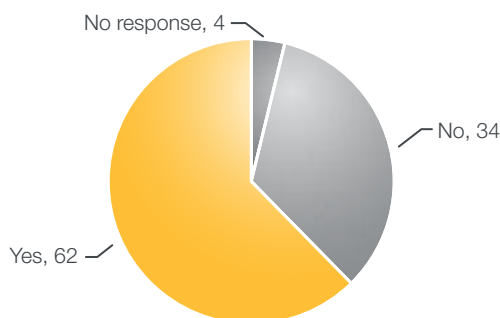


Figure A4: Did you do 6 months mandatory Internship during studies? (% responses)



Some 46% of graduates said that they had also done post-graduation in town planning. Of them a third said that they had done post-graduation from UET Lahore, while a third said that they had done so from abroad, including 11% from the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand.

Some 63% respondents who had done post-graduation said the institution was accredited by PCATP, while 10% said that it was not, while 27% did not know. One reason for the uncertainty regarding accreditation by PCATP was the high number of post-graduate degrees from outside Pakistan (Figures A5 to A7).

Figure A5: Year of postgraduation, (% responses)

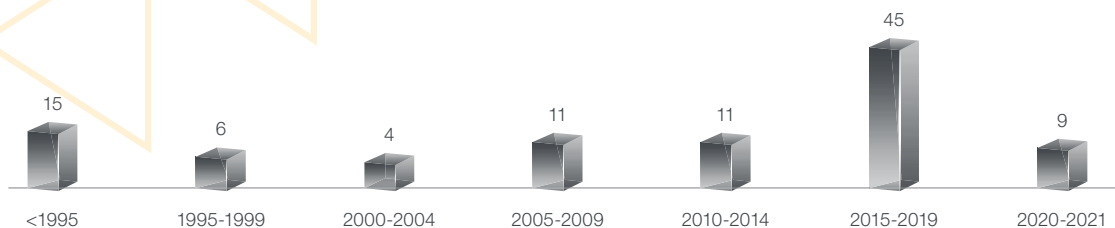
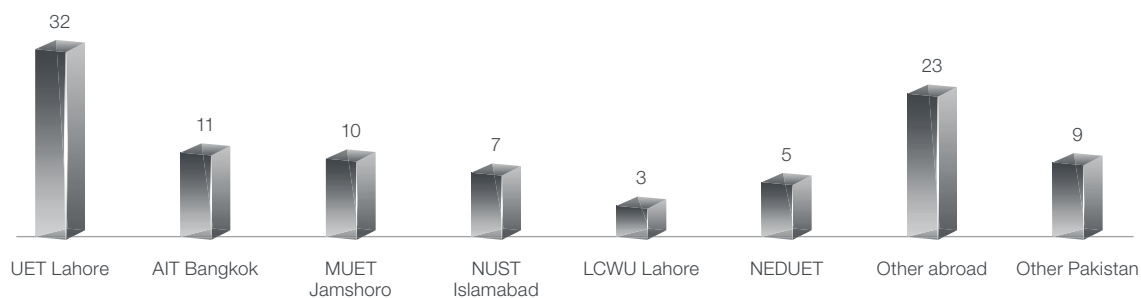
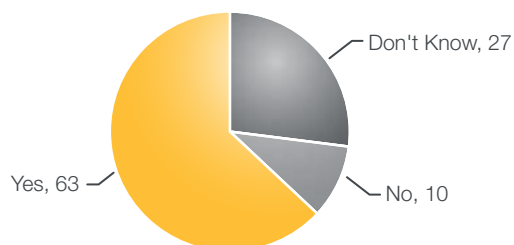


Figure A6: Name of institution of postgraduation, (% responses)



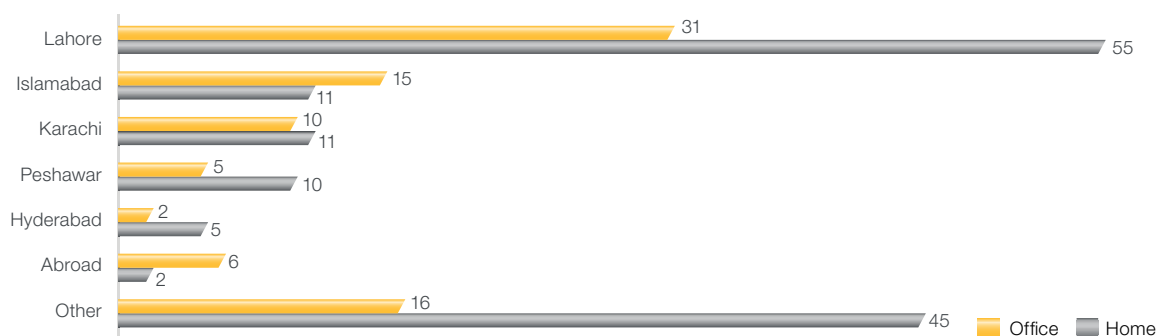
Of the 12 town planners who did PhD, ten did so from abroad, including USA, UK, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, and South Korea.

Figure A7: Is the institution accredited / validated by PCATP? (% responses)



Respondents were located in various parts of the country. The most common home locations were in Lahore (55 respondents), followed by Karachi and Islamabad (11 each), and Peshawar (10). The distribution by office locations was similar, i.e. Lahore (31), followed by Islamabad (15) and Karachi (10). Islamabad was an exception in that it had more offices than homes of respondents (Figure A8).

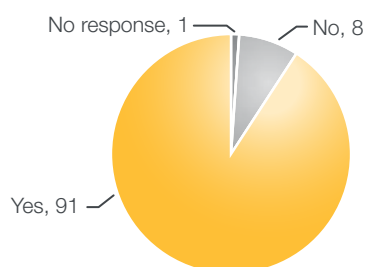
Figure A8: Location of home and office



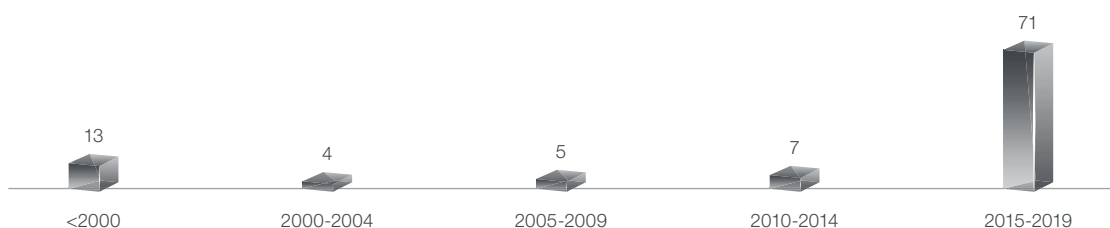


Some 91% of respondents said that they were registered members of PCATP - this high figure is understandable, considering that the contacts of respondents were obtained from the PCATP registration database. Of the 135 who responded, 71% said that they got the registration during the last 5 years. Some 70% respondents said that their registration was valid till end 2019 – some 11% were not sure of the validity of their registration status. Only 15% of respondents said that they applied for registration after 12 months of post-graduate work, while 58% said that they did not apply after 12 months of post-graduate work, while 27% did not respond (Figures A9 to A12).

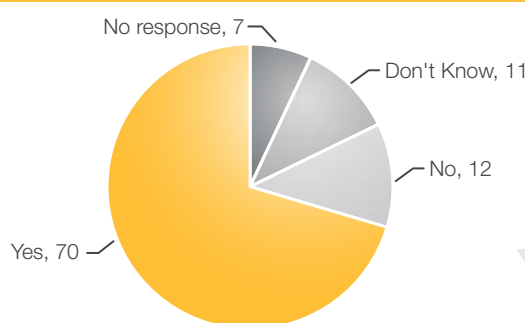
**Figure A9: Are you a registered member of PCATP? (% responses)**



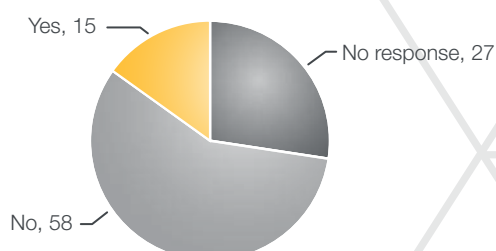
**Figure A10: Year of PCATP membership, (% responses)**



**Figure A11: Is your registration with PCATP valid until 2019? (% responses)**

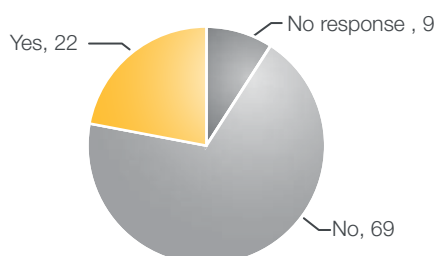


**Figure A12: Did you apply for registration after 12 months of post graduate work with a registered town plannerural firm? (% responses)**

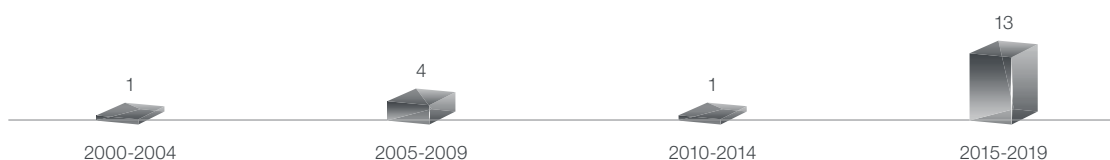


Less than a fourth of respondents said that they were members of the Institute of Planners Pakistan (IPP) – most of them got their membership in the last 5 years – while only 3% said that they were affiliate members (Figures A13 to A15).

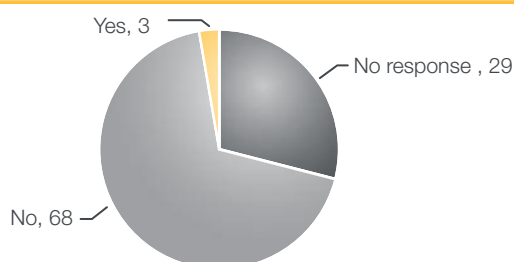
**Figure A13: Are you a member of Institute of Planners Pakistan (IPP)? (% responses)**



**Figure A14: Year of IPP membership**

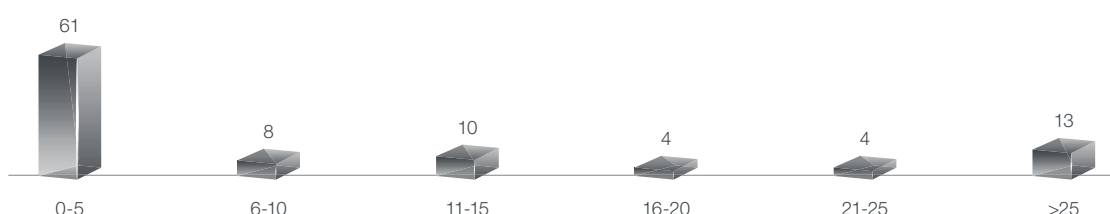


**Figure A15: Are you an affiliate member of IPP? (% responses)**



Of the 136 respondents who had work experience, the majority (61%) had five or less years of work experience. This reinforces the view that the majority of responding town planners were at the early stages of their careers.

**Figure A16: Work experience, years, (% responses)**



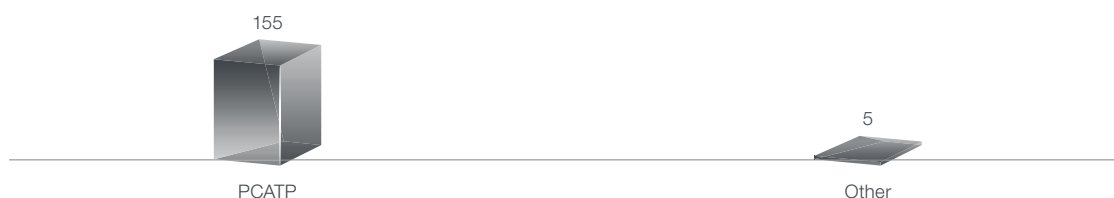
## B. The Professional Regulatory Body

Questions under this section were designed to measure awareness among town planners regarding the professional regulatory body PCATP and the efforts PCATP is making for the profession. At the same time the questions were designed to explore the potential of

PCATP for the profession and education to meet the demands of the future.

When asked which body regulated the town planning profession in Pakistan, the large majority of respondents (87%) were able to correctly identify PCATP as the regulatory body.

**Figure B1: Which body regulates the profession of town planning in Pakistan?**

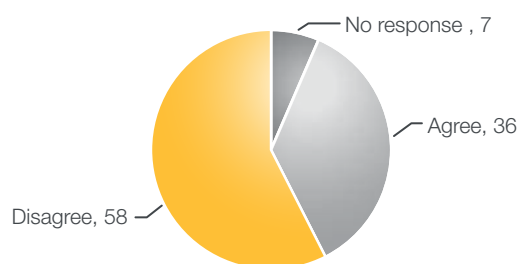
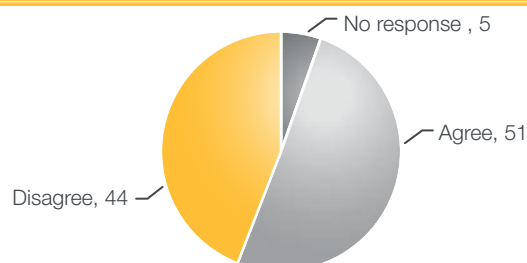


In order to assess the knowledge of respondents regarding the functions of PCATP, they were presented with a series of statements, and were asked to decide if a particular statement represented a function of PCATP. In reality all the statements represented a particular function of PCATP. While the majority of respondents correctly identified statements as representing PCATP functions, about 23% to 57% respondents did not recognize the statements as being representative of PCATP functions. Since respondents chose from a list of given statements rather than identified PCATP functions on their own, it is evident that there are large gaps in awareness of PCATP functions among members, particularly younger members, which will have to be filled through a concerted effort.

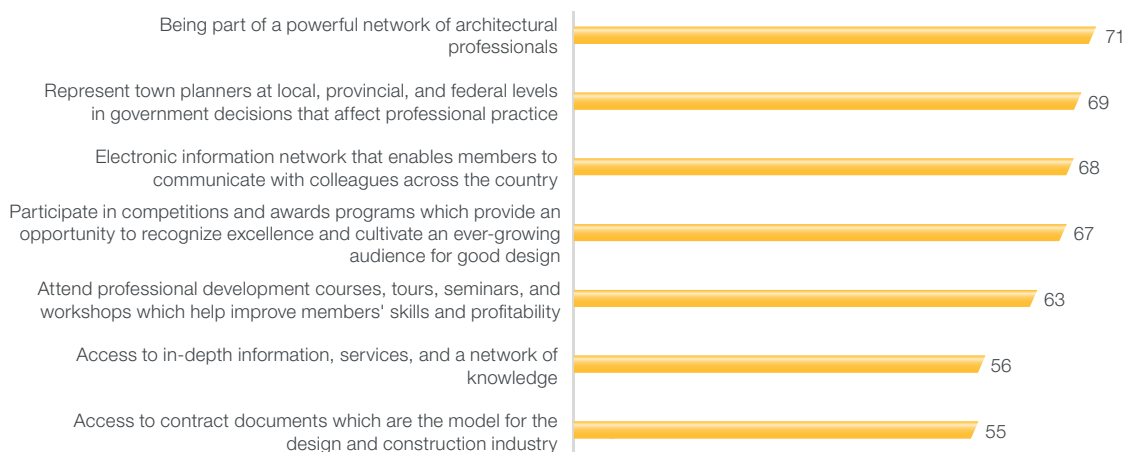
**Figure B2: Percentage agreeing that the following statements represent functions of PCATP**



The survey also explored the views of town planners regarding common unethical practices, such as one town planner supplanting another town planner, and allowing use of one's name for advertising products. While the majority of respondents opposed such practices, one-third of respondents supported one town planner supplanting another town planner. Similarly, half of the respondents supported allowing use of one's name for advertising products (Figures B3 to B4). This is quite alarming, and partially explains why such illegal practices are prevalent in the country.

**Figure B3: There is no harm in a town planner attempting to supplant another town planner, (% respondents)****Figure B4: A town planner can allow his name to be used in recommending any service or product in advertisements, (% respondents)**

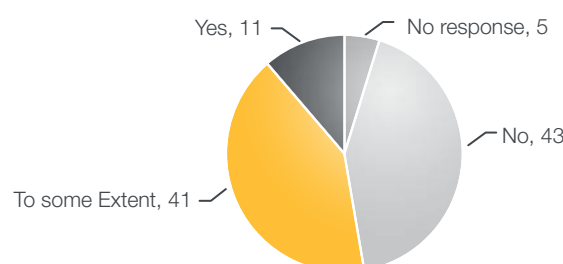
In order to assess the knowledge of respondents regarding the benefits of membership of professional associations of town planners, they were presented with a series of statements, and were asked to decide if a particular statement represented a benefit of membership. In reality all the statements represented a benefit of membership. While the majority of respondents correctly identified statements as representing benefit of membership, the gap was greater in relation to accessing information, knowledge, services, and other members, with 45% respondents not identifying these as benefits of membership. Since respondents chose from a list of given statements rather than identified benefits of membership on their own, it is evident that there are large gaps in awareness among members, which will have to be filled through a concerted effort.

**Figure B5: Percentage of respondents agreeing that the following are benefits of membership of professional associations of town planners**

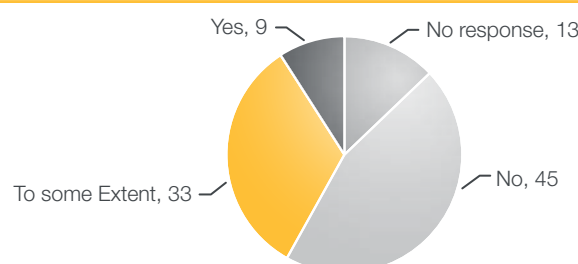
The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP, with four times as many saying No compared to Yes to the question whether they were satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP.

The responses regarding the functioning of IPP were even worse, with five times as many saying No compared to Yes to the question whether they were satisfied with the present functioning. The data points to the need to address member concerns on an urgent basis (Figures B6 to B7).

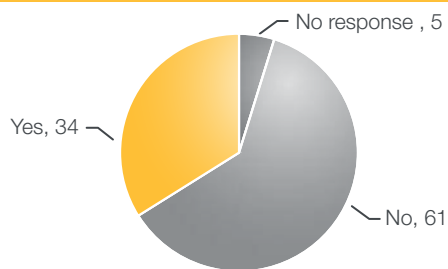
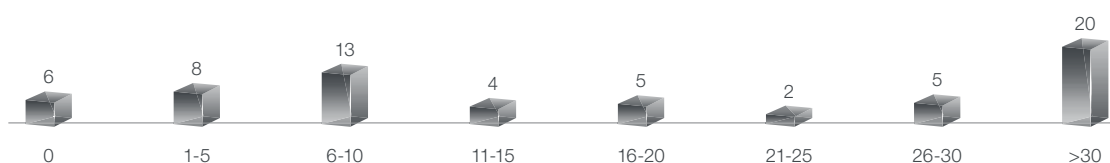
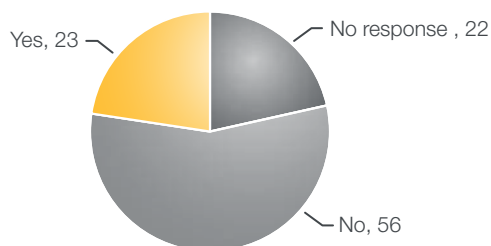
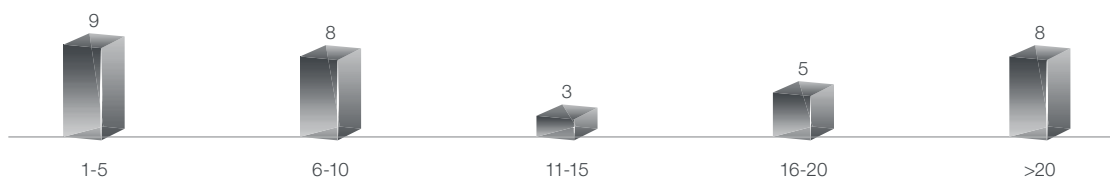
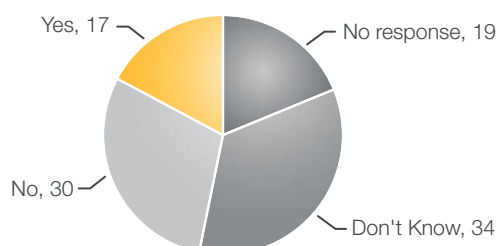
**Figure B6: Are you satisfied with the present functioning of PCATP?**  
(% responses)



**Figure B7: Are you satisfied with the present functioning of IPP?**  
(% responses)



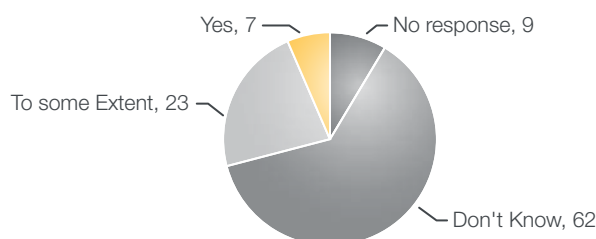
Awareness regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) courses was low, with only a third of town planners expressing awareness of CPD courses. Of the respondents who expressed their awareness regarding CPD courses, there was a great variation in the hours of CPD training desired, from as low as one to as high as over 30 hours during a calendar year. Awareness regarding the professional requirement for town planners to attend a minimum number of CPD courses was also low, with only a fourth agreeing to there being such a requirement. Of the respondents who expressed their awareness regarding CPD courses, there was a great variation in the hours of required CPD training, from as low as one to as high as over 20 hours during a calendar year. Only 17% town planners were aware that they could be legally prevented from practicing as a town planner if they did not fulfill minimum requirements of CPD courses (Figures B8 to B12). The latter finding makes it evident that the majority of town planners do not consider CPD courses mandatory for professional practice.

**Figure B8: Are you aware of any Continuing Professional Development (CPD) courses? (% responses)****Figure B9: How many hours of training would you be willing to attend in a year? (% responses)****Figure B10: Is there a minimum requirement of hours that a Town Planner has to attend CPD courses? (% responses)****Figure B11: How many minimum hours of CPD training required?****Figure B12: If the minimum requirement of CPD courses is not met, could you be legally prevented from working as a town planner? (% responses)**

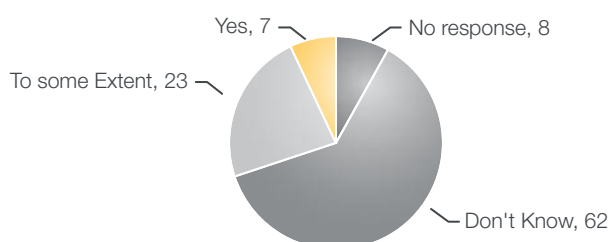


The majority of respondents (62%) said that they were not satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of workshops for Pakistani town planners, while only 7% said that they were satisfied, and 23% said that they were satisfied to some extent. Responses were equally negative for conferences, while they were even more negative for competitions, with 68% respondents saying that they were not satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of competitions for Pakistani town planners. The data highlights the limited opportunities for professional growth of town planners in the country. It is therefore not surprising that about half the respondents saw a role for IPP/PCATP in the growth of the town planning profession in the country (figures B13 to B16).

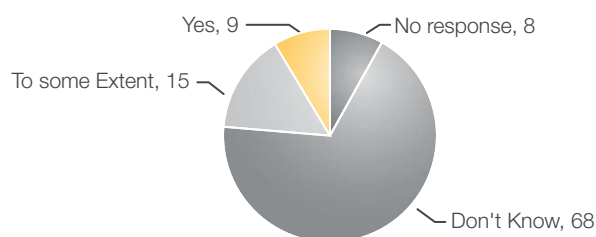
**Figure B13: Are you satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of workshops for Pakistani town planners? (% responses)**



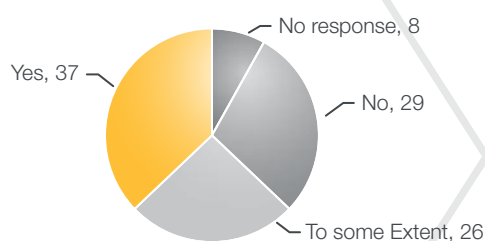
**Figure B14: Are you satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of conferences for Pakistani Town Planner? (% responses)**



**Figure B15: Are you satisfied with the frequency of occurrence of competitions for Pakistani town planners? (% responses)**



**Figure B16: Do you see a potential role of IPP / PCATP in the growth of town planning profession? (% responses)**



## C. The Practice

This section reviews the professional practice of responding town planners, including their mode and company structures, the nature of employment and requirements for licensing, contracts, fees, etc.

### C1. Employment Status

About 45% of respondents said that they were working full time, 8% were working part-time, 23% were not working, while 24% were unemployed. This shows a major crisis in the profession, with almost half of town planners not working or not employed.

Of those who were working, 45% were working as sole proprietors, 21% as partners, while a third were in limited liability companies. Some 41% respondents were working with academic institutes, 36% with local authorities, and 24% in the federal government (figures C1.1 to C1.3).

Figure C1.1: Work Status, (% responses)

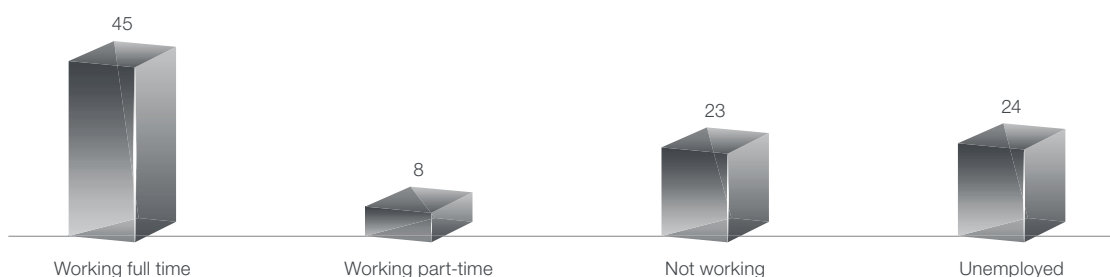


Figure C1.2: Proprietorship, (% responses)

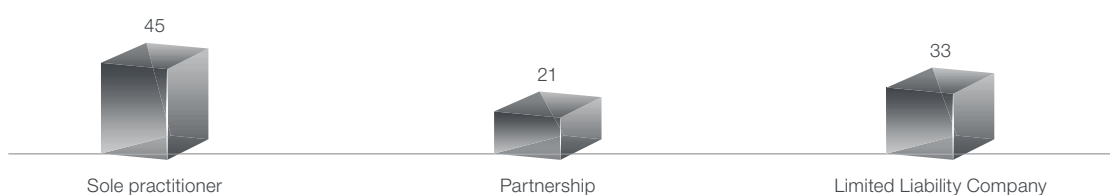
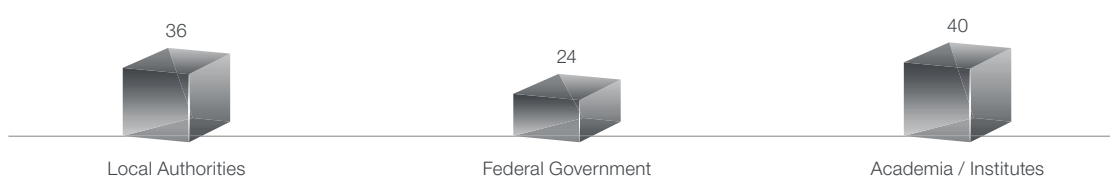


Figure C1.3: Employer, (% responses)

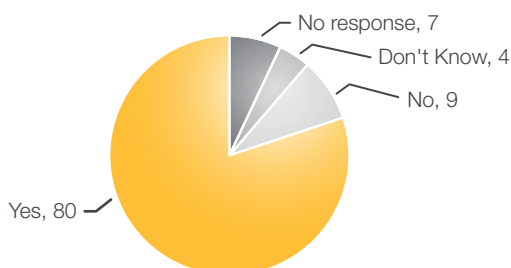


### C2. Licensing

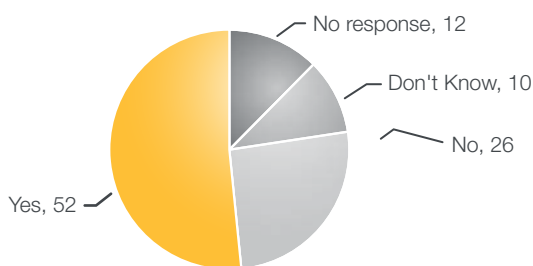
The overwhelming majority of respondents (80%) correctly said that it was obligatory to have a license to practice as a town planner. However, only half of the respondents considered it necessary to undergo trainee-ship before being awarded a license. Only

39% respondents were able to correctly identify PCATP as the authority for issuing the license to practice (figures C2.1 to C2.3).

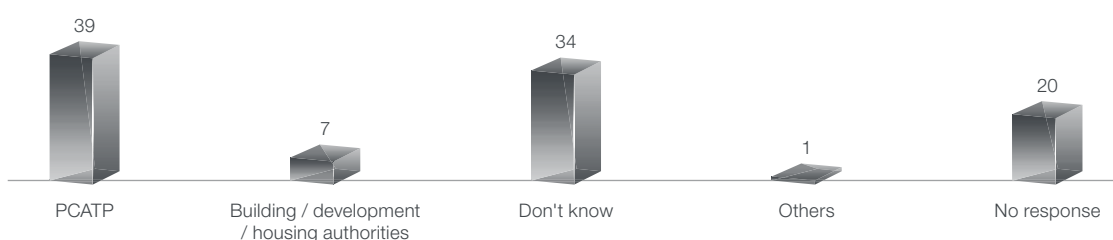
**Figure C2.1: Is it obligatory to have a license to practice as a town planner? (% responses)**



**Figure C2.2: If 'yes', should it be obligatory to undergo a period of trainee ship after graduation before being awarded a license to practice? (% responses)**

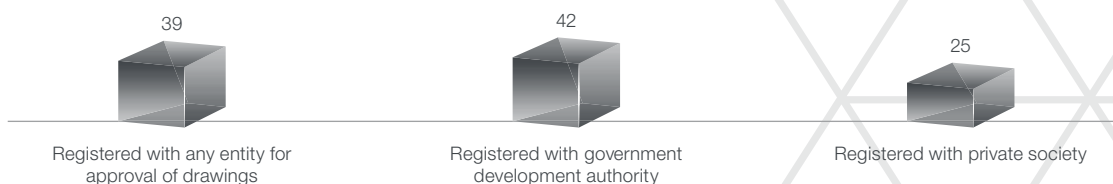


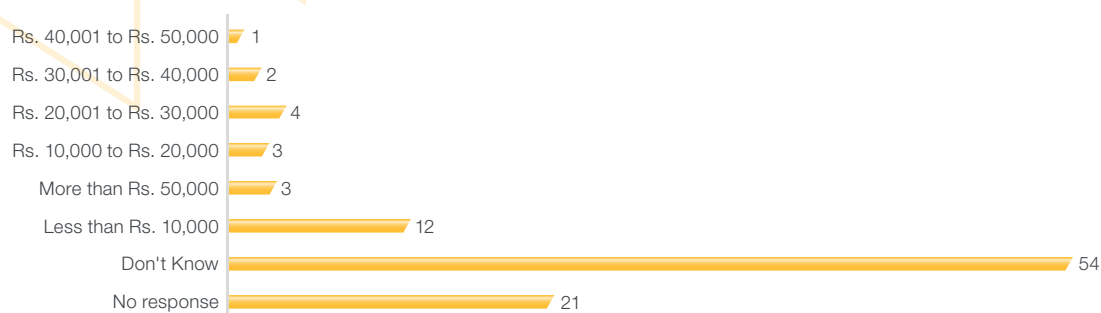
**Figure C2.3: Who issues the license? (% responses)**



Some 39% respondents said that they were registered with some entity for approval of submission drawings. Some 42% said that they were registered with a government development authority, while a fourth said that they were registered with a private society. Costs for enlistment with authorities varied greatly, from less than Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 (figures C2.4 to C2.5).

**Figure C2.4: Registered or enlisted with any entity for approval of submission drawings, (% responses)**

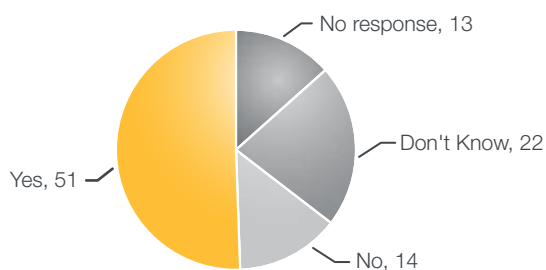
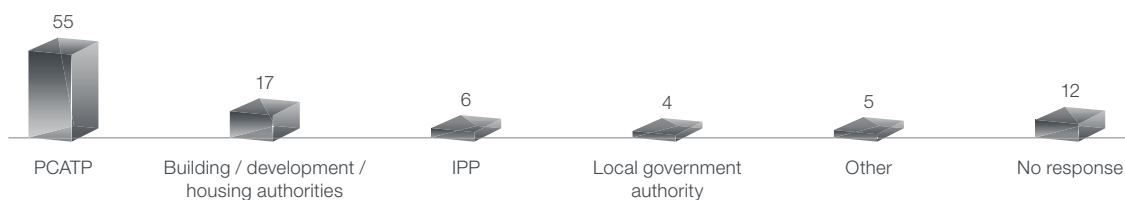


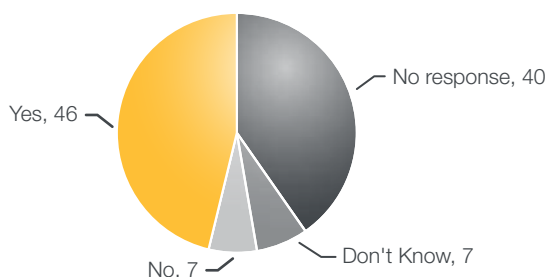
**Figure C2.5: How much does it cost to get enlisted with development authorities, (% responses)**

### C3. Fees for Services Rendered

Half of the respondents agreed to a recommended schedule of fees for services rendered, while 14% disagreed and the rest did not know or did not respond. Of those agreeing, 55% said that the schedule should be issued by PCATP, while 46% said that they would follow this schedule.

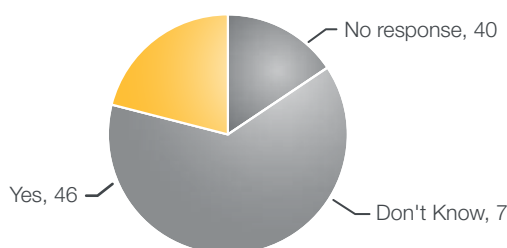
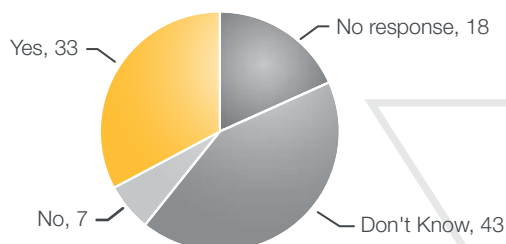
Most respondents said that fees were agreed according to per unit area, percentage of contract value or lump sum, while a smaller number said that no charge was agreed (Figures C3.1 to C3.4).

**Figure C3.1: Should there be a recommended schedule of fees for services rendered by a town planner? (% responses)****Figure C3.2: Under whose authority should schedule be issued? (% responses)**

**Figure C3.3: If 'yes', would you follow this schedule in your own practice? (% responses)****Figure C3.4: How are fees typically agreed, (% responses)**

## C4. Liability and Insurance Requirements

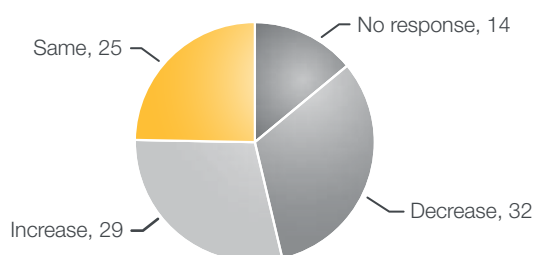
Professional Indemnity Insurance is important to protect the rights of professionals working for a client. However, only 21% of respondents were aware of such an insurance, while one-third said that it should be mandatory (Figures C4.1 to C4.2).

**Figure C4.1: Are you aware of "Professional Indemnity Insurance" as a requirement for providing professional services to Clients? (% responses)****Figure C4.2: Should Professional Indemnity Insurance be a mandatory requirement? (% responses)**

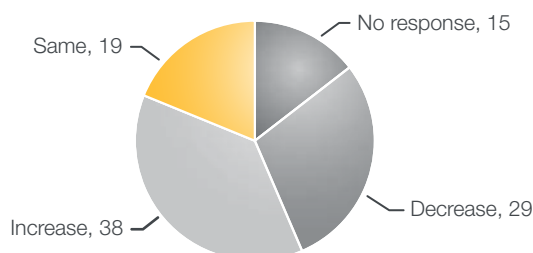
## D. The Market

Questions in this section were designed to explore the future of the profession in the coming years and demands for the future market. Respondents were divided regarding the market for town planners during the next two years as compared to the previous year and compared to the previous five years (see Figures D1 and D2).

**Figure D1: Compared to last year do you see an increase or decrease in the Town Planning market in the country for the coming two years or do you see it staying at the same level? (% responses)**



**Figure D2: Compared to the last 5 years do you see an increase or decrease in the Town Planning market in the country for the coming two years? (% response)**



A third of the respondents agreed that certain local events had affected the market related to town planning, with most mentioning changes in laws/policies and uncertain financial environment (Figures D3 and D4).

**Figure D3: Have there been any local events/conditions in your area that have affected the market in recent years? (% responses)**

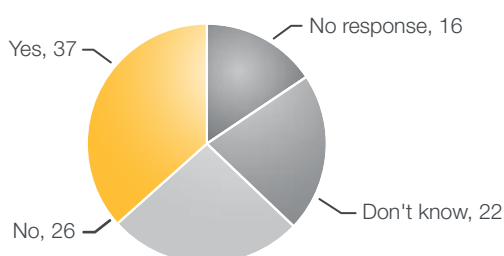
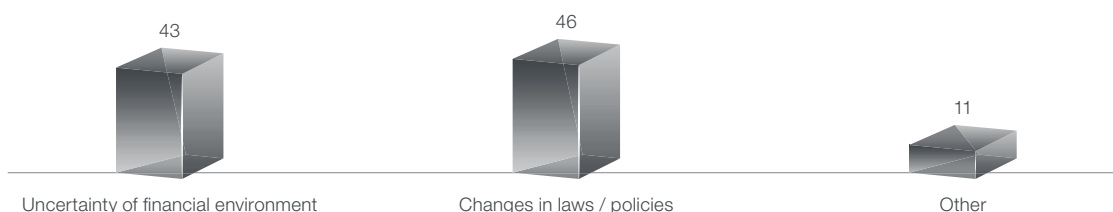




Figure D4: If yes, what are they? (% responses)



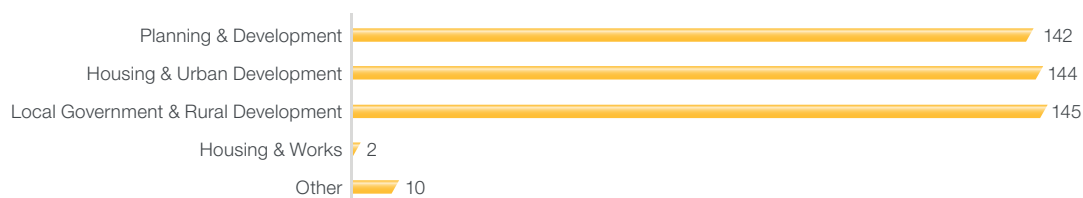
## E. Profession and Government Context

In this section we gauge the views of town planners regarding the role of the government and the profession, and their understanding regarding projects advertisement, award and tendering etc., and the application and incorporation of building codes and sustainable developments goals and futuristic approach in projects.

### E1. Governance and Support

Most respondents said that Planning & Development, Housing & Urban Development, and Local Government & Rural Development should be responsible for town planning matters.

Figure E1.1: Which government ministry should be responsible for town planning matters?



Some 63% of respondents said that they would be willing to volunteer or make themselves available to PCATP or their institute to advise the government on professional matters. This is a very encouraging response. Their most common areas of expertise included planning / town planning, urban planning / design, and housing (Figures E1.2 and E1.3).

Figure E1.2: Would you volunteer or make yourself available to PCATP or your Institute to advise the government on professional matters? (% responses)

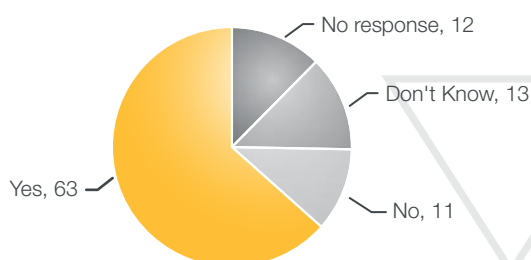
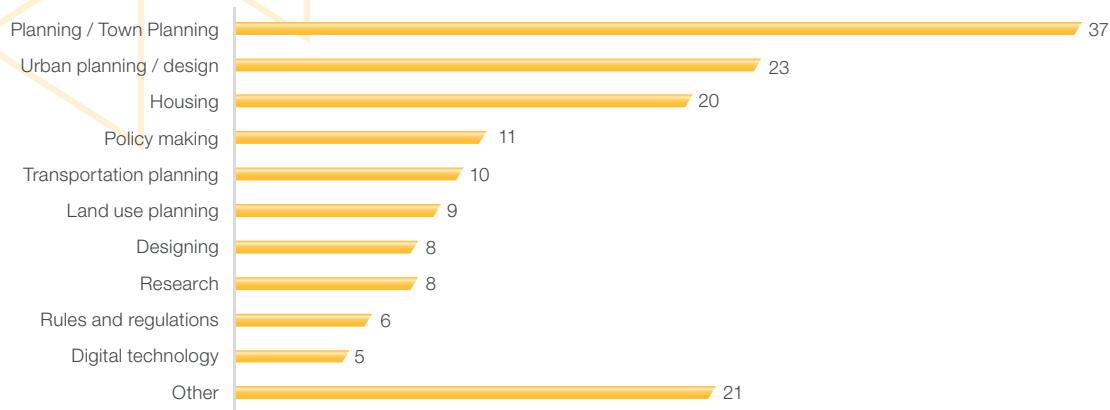


Figure E1.3: Areas of expertise



## E2. Procurement of Government Projects

Government projects should be procured through design competitions. However, half of the respondents said that government projects were procured by fee tender, while only 18% mentioned design competition, and a fourth mentioned direct invitation. Only one-fourth of respondents said that participation in a competition required a fee. Only a fourth of respondents said that the winner was always awarded a prize, with 22% mentioning award of the design and supervision of the project, and 19% mentioning cash prize – over half had no idea (Figures E2.1 to E2.4).

Figure E2.1: How are government projects procured in your region / city? (% responses)

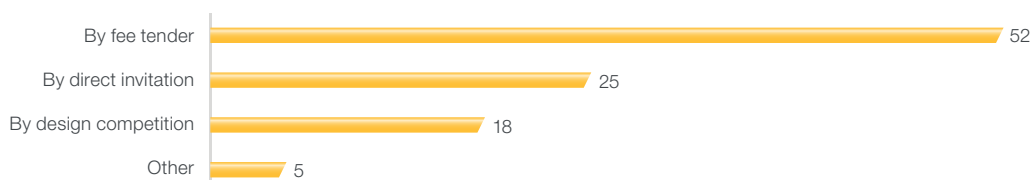


Figure E2.2: Is participation to a competition subject to a fee? (% responses)

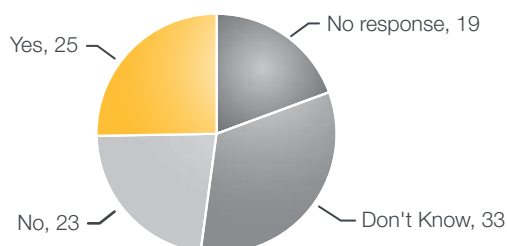


Figure E2.3: Is the winner always awarded a prize? (% responses)

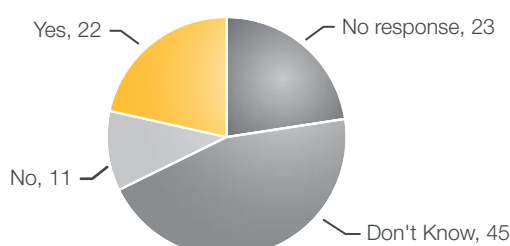
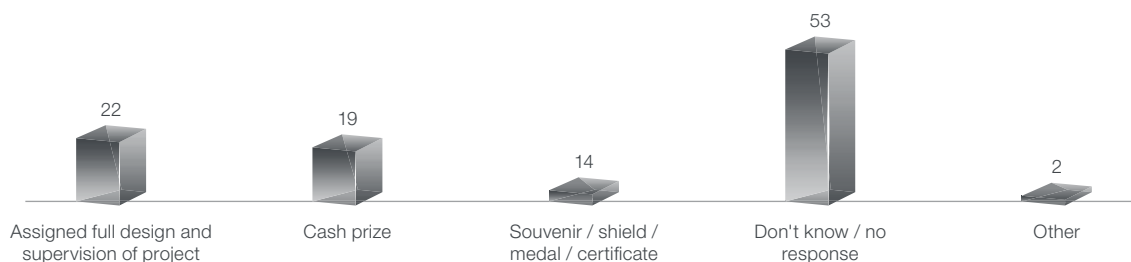


Figure E2.4: What kind of prize? (% responses)



### E3. Building Codes

Only 43% respondents said that they followed building codes in their work / practice. However, only 4% could correctly identify building codes, thereby putting a question mark on their response that they follow building codes. Only one-fourth of respondents said that building codes were implemented effectively (Figures E3.1 to E3.3).

Figure E3.1: Do you follow any building codes in your work / practice? (% responses)

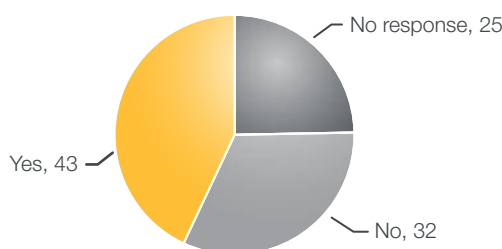


Figure E3.2: Score on identifying building codes, (% responses)

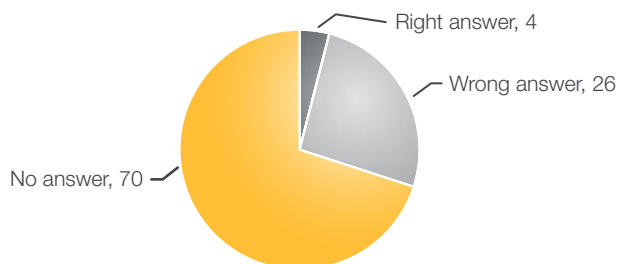
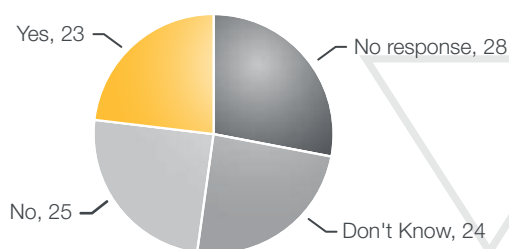


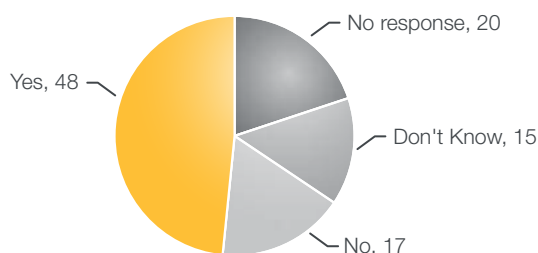
Figure E3.3: Are they implemented effectively? (% responses)



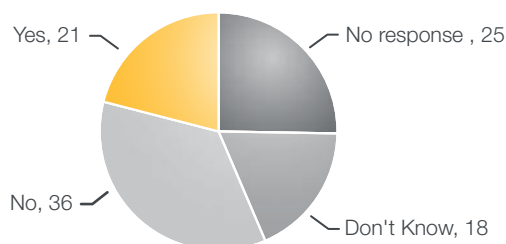
## E4. Health and Safety

Half of the respondents said that they were aware of Health and Safety standards, but only 21% said that H&S standards had been developed in Pakistan, and only 7% said that the standards were regulated effectively. Some 45% of respondents said that it was obligatory to employ H&S officers on construction sites, with one-third saying that the contractor and one-fourth saying that the owner was responsible for employing the H&S officer (E4.1 to E4.5).

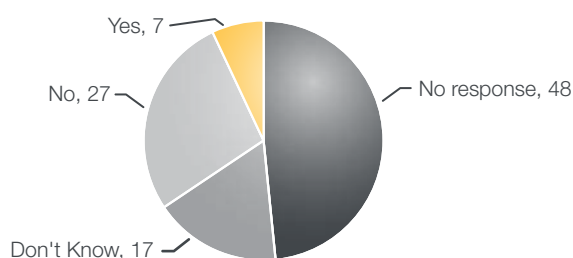
**Figure E4.1: Are you aware of Health and Safety Standards in the country whose remit includes construction? (% responses)**



**Figure E4.2: Have effective Health and Safety Standards been developed in Pakistan? (% responses)**



**Figure E4.3: If "yes", are the H&S aspects regulated adequately? (% responses)**



**Figure E4.4: Is it obligatory to employ an H&S Officer on construction sites? (% responses)**

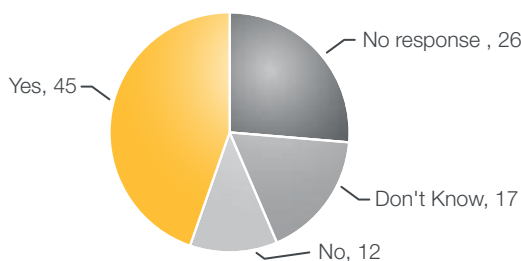
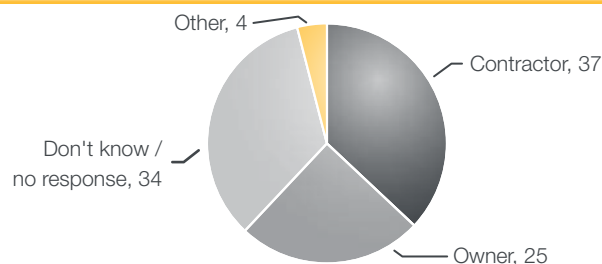


Figure E4.5: Who is obliged to appoint H&amp;S officer of a project? (% responses)



## E5. Sustainable Development Goals

Three-fourths of respondents said that they were aware of sustainable design consideration in practice, but only 40% said that they mostly used them in their practice (Figures E5.1 to E5.2).

Figure E5.1: Are you aware of sustainable design consideration in practice? (% responses)

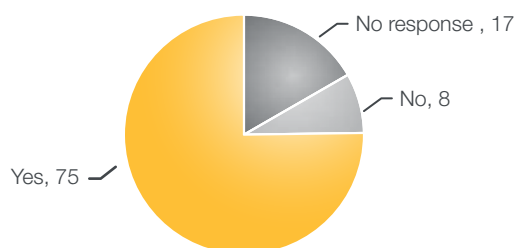
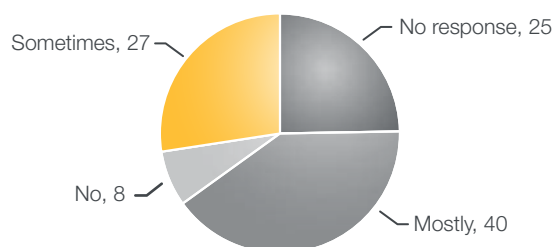


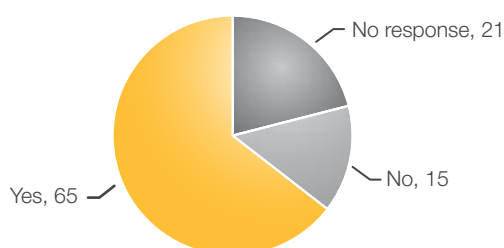
Figure E5.2: If “yes”, do you use them in your practice? (% responses)



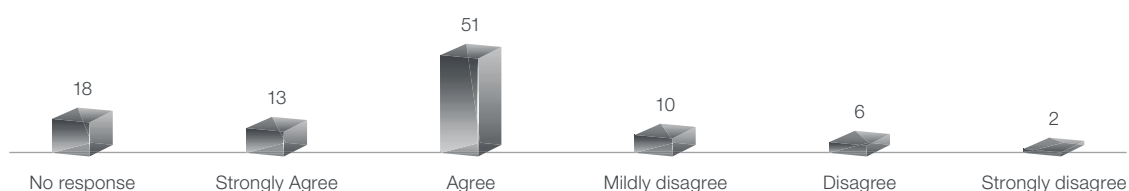
## E6. Nearly Zero Energy Standards

Two-thirds of respondents said that they were aware of renewable energy considerations in their projects / practice, while 64% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that “Town planners are conversant with the concepts of energy efficient design”. However, only 30% said that they were aware of any regulations with regards to energy efficiency design, and only 11% were able to correctly identify such regulations (Figures E6.1 to E6.4). These results bring into question the claim of 65% respondents that they are aware of renewable energy considerations in their projects / practice.

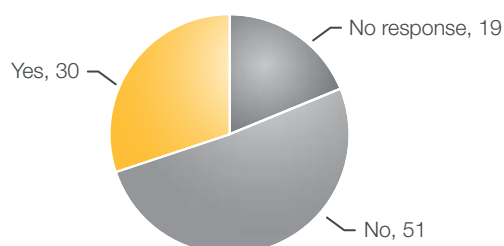
**Figure E6.1: Are you aware of an effective Renewal Energy consideration in your project / practice? (% responses)**



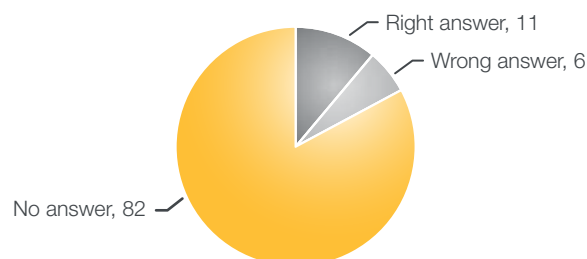
**Figure E6.2: Town Planners are conversant with the concepts of energy efficient design, (% responses)**



**Figure E6.3: Are you aware of any regulations with regards to energy efficiency design? (% responses)**



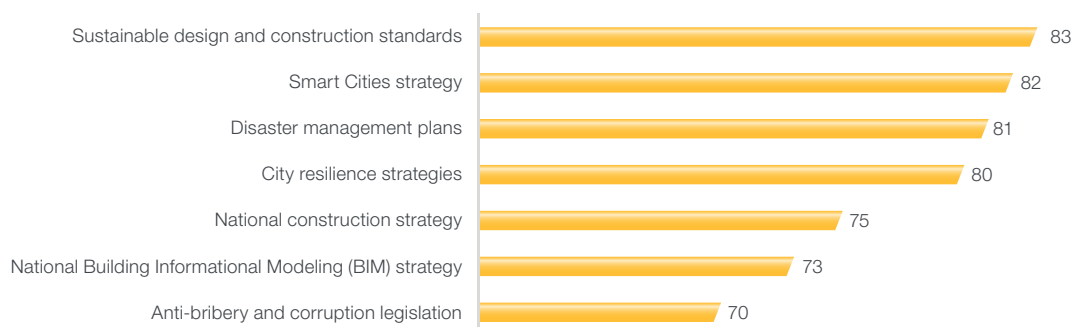
**Figure E6.4: Percentage of respondents correctly naming regulations with regards to energy efficiency design**



## E7. Would you support the following

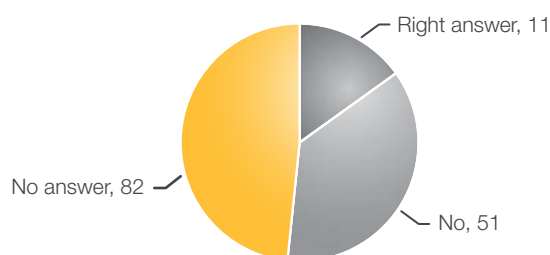
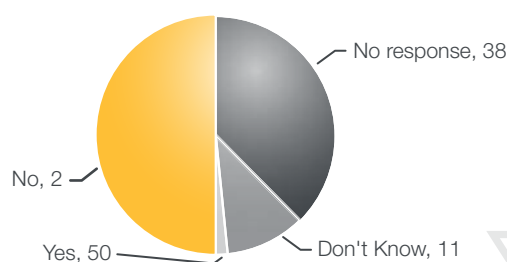
Respondents were provided with a number of statements having important bearings on the profession of town planning, and were asked if they would support or not support the same. About 38% to 45% respondents expressed their support for all the statements. It is a matter of concern that the majority of town planners did not express their support for any of the statements.



**Figure E7.1: Would you support the following? (multiple options)**

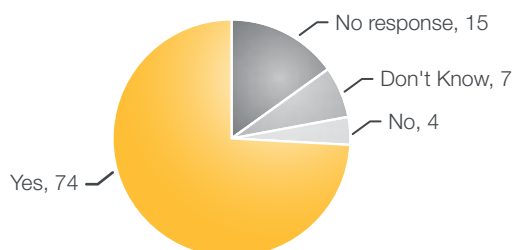
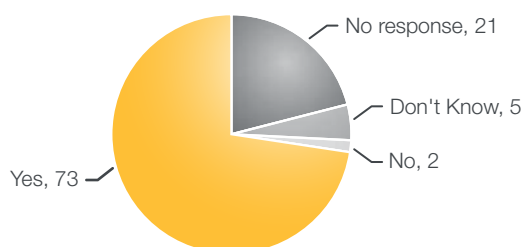
## E8. Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Half of the respondents said that they were aware of the Paris Agreement on Climate change, and said that they would support the PCATP initiative in that direction.

**Figure E8.1: Are you aware of Paris Agreement on Climate Change? (% responses)****Figure E8.2: If 'yes', would you support the initiative in that direction by PCATP? (% responses)**

## E9. New Urban Agenda

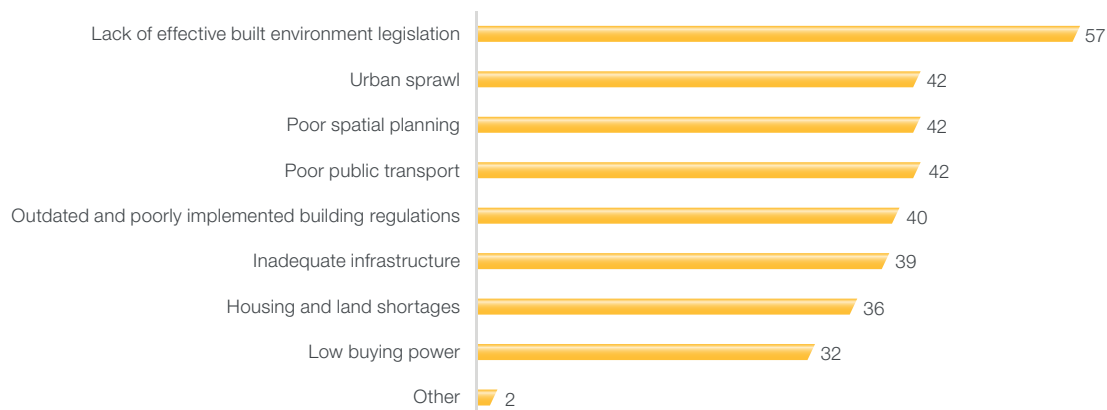
Three-fourths of respondents said that they would support the New Urban Agenda of the government for achieving the goals of “Naya Pakistan”, and also said that they would offer their services for the same to PCATP involvement with improvement of the Built Environment (Figures E9.1 to E9.2).

**Figure E9.1: Would you support the New Urban Agenda of the government for achieving the goals of “Naya Pakistan”? (% responses)****Figure E9.2: If ‘yes’, would you also offer your services for the same to PCATP involvement with improvement of the Built Environment? (% responses)**

## F. Challenges and Opportunities

This section was designed to help the PCATP identify the issues and challenges affecting the profession, specifically in the city or region where town planners are based, so that PCATP could use its resources and connections to contribute to their solution. Questions in this section were answered by only 79 respondents. Respondents were asked to select from a list of challenges, and add challenges that were not listed.

Regarding the most important challenges facing the built environment in the country, most respondents selected lack of effective built environment legislation, followed by urban sprawl, poor spatial planning, poor public transport, outdated and poorly implemented building regulations, inadequate infrastructure, housing and land shortages and low buying power.

**Figure F1: What are the most important challenges facing the built environment in Pakistan today? (multiple responses)**

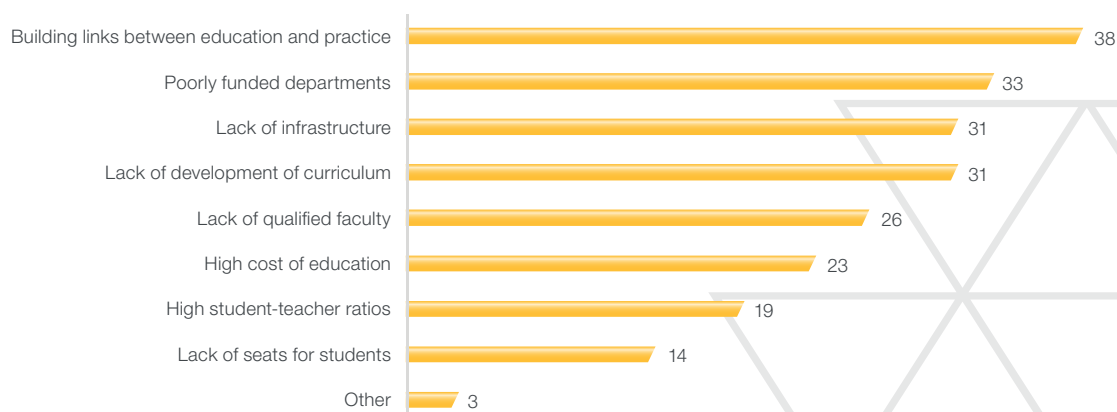
Regarding the most important challenges facing the town planning profession in the country, most respondents selected weak regulation, lack of respect / recognition of the profession, approval or changes in town planning plans by non-town planners, and lack of opportunities for young town planners and small practices, followed by delay in approval of plans by development agencies, corruption, public procurement practices, achieving design quality in the face of strong development pressures combined with poor construction technology, and low fees.

**Figure F2: What are the most important challenges facing the town planning profession in Pakistan today? (multiple responses)**



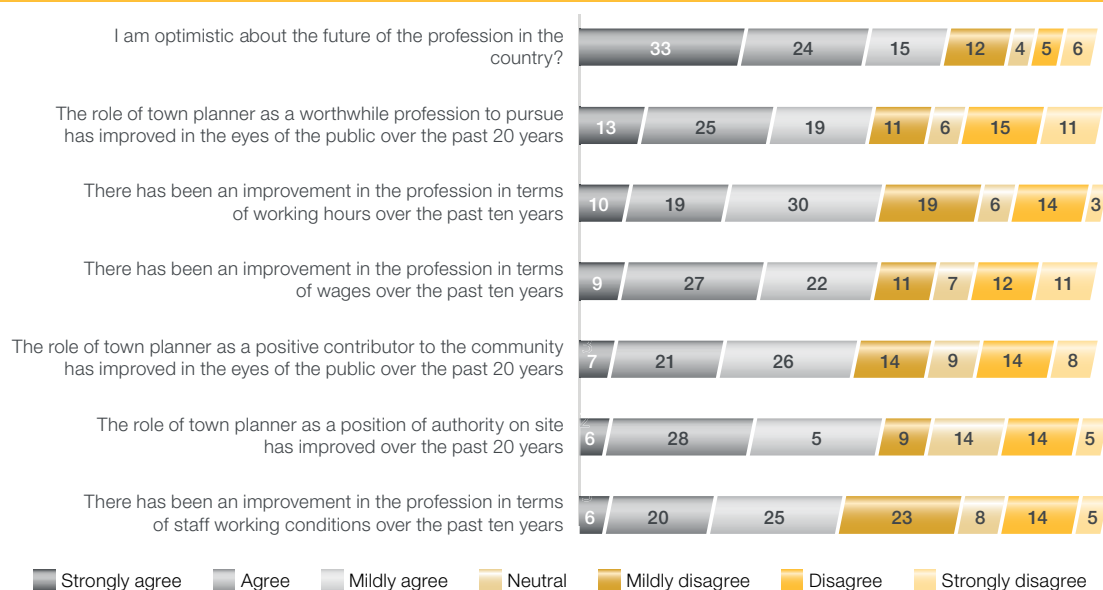
Regarding the most important challenges facing the town planning education in the country, most respondents selected building links between education and practice, followed by poorly funded departments, lack of infrastructure and development of curriculum, lack of qualified faculty, high cost of education, while a few chose high student-teacher ratios and lack of seats for students.

**Figure F3: What are the most important challenges facing the town planning education in Pakistan today? (multiple responses)**



About 72% respondents said that they were optimistic about the future of the profession in the country. About two-thirds agreed that there had been an improvement in the role of town planners as a worthwhile profession to pursue, a positive contributor to the community, and a position of authority on site. About half agreed that there had been an improvement in the profession in terms of working hours, staff working conditions and wages over the past ten years. These results indicate a very positive attitude among responding town planners.

**Figure F4: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% responses)**







Pakistan Council of Architects  
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# 7

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# CONCLUSIONS

## Positive Findings

Some positive findings emerged from the study. Up to 45% of respondents see a role of PCATP in the growth of the architecture and town planning profession in the country. About 87% respondents were aware of the fact that it is obligatory to have a license to practice as an architect and town planner and necessary to undergo an internship before being awarded a license. They also agreed to a recommended schedule of fees for services rendered, with many saying that the schedule should be issued by PCATP, and saying that they would follow this schedule. Most respondents were willing to volunteer or make themselves available to PCATP or their institute to advise the government on professional matters. They were also supportive of the New Urban Agenda of the government for achieving the goals of “Naya Pakistan”, and have offered their services for the same to PCATP involvement with improvement of the Built Environment.

27% of the respondents were optimistic about the future of the profession in the country. They feel that there has been an improvement in the role of architects and town planners as worthwhile profession to pursue, a positive contributor to the community, and a position of authority on site. About half felt that there had been an improvement in the profession in terms of working hours, staff working conditions and wages over the past ten years.

## Areas of concern which need to be addressed

This study identified areas of concern which need to be addressed. Some of the negatives related to lack of awareness, knowledge and skills of responding architects. For example, most respondents were unable to identify their respective institutes as the recognized body for organising design competitions, and were unable to identify building codes and regulations with regards to energy efficiency design. They were unaware that they could be legally prevented from practicing as an architect or town planner if they did not fulfill minimum requirements of CPD courses. A significant number of respondents support unethical practices such as one supplanting another, and allowing use of one's name for advertising products, and are unaware of the importance of Professional Indemnity Insurance to protect their rights.

## Lack of good architectural and town planning practices

The other area of concern was the lack of good architectural and town planning practices. For example, fee payments as a percentage of contract value or lump sum protects them from escalation of costs and inflation, but a significant number of respondents said that fees were agreed according to per unit area. Similarly, the majority of respondents said that government projects were procured by fee tender, while only a minority mentioned design competition, which is the appropriate procurement practice. The vast majority of respondents said that H&S standards were not regulated effectively, and were not implementing sustainable design consideration in practice.

## Uncertain financial Environment

Architects and Town Planners were also concerned about local events that affect the market related to their work, especially the uncertain financial environment, and changes in laws/policies and increasing role of quacks/non-professionals.

## Lack of workshops, conferences, and competitions

Not surprisingly, they were somewhat dissatisfied with the functioning of PCATP including the lack of workshops, conferences, and competitions, thereby limiting opportunities for their professional growth in the country.

## Links between education and practice

About 155 respondents identified building links between education and practice, lack of qualified faculty, poorly funded departments and lack of development of curriculum as key challenges facing their professional education in the country.





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# 8

## APPENDICES

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In this section we describe the survey instrument, including its pilot testing, the approach to data collection, the sampling procedure and validity of the sample, and the data analysis approach.

## Survey instrument

The first step of the survey involved the development of a survey instrument. The challenge before us was to develop an instrument which would be comprehensive enough to cover all the dimensions of the profession, without becoming so lengthy that respondents would not fill the survey. In order to reduce the time for filling the form, we developed response options for open-ended questions, enabling respondents to choose one or more responses from the options available simply by putting a tick against the relevant box. We pilot tested the instrument with about 20 respondents, and made some minor changes based on the feedback received.

## Data Collection - Architects

The survey form was uploaded on Google Survey and the survey link was emailed to all the 7042 architects registered with PCATP. Reminders were sent out every 2 weeks. To increase response rate, the form length was decreased by removing section F, Challenges and Opportunities. In addition all members were offered an incentive in the shape of 1.0 CPD points. Data collection took place between 8th October, 2019 and 3rd January, 2020, with the number of responses increasing steadily in each of the three months of data collection, with one-third of respondents filling the full survey form and two-thirds filling the form excluding the last section (see Figures 5 and 6).

Figure 4: Percentage of responses by month, Oct 2019 - Jan 2020

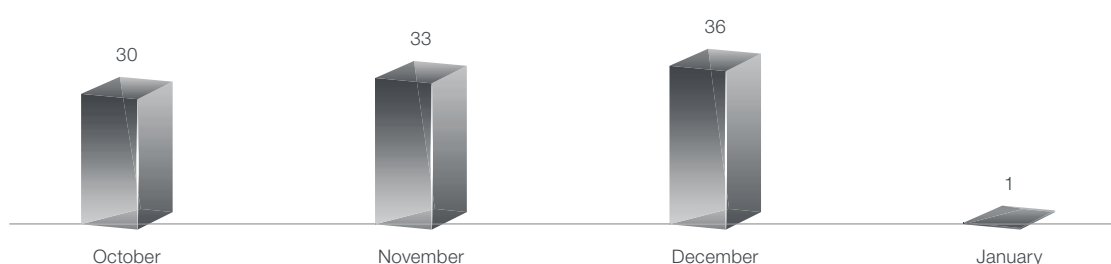
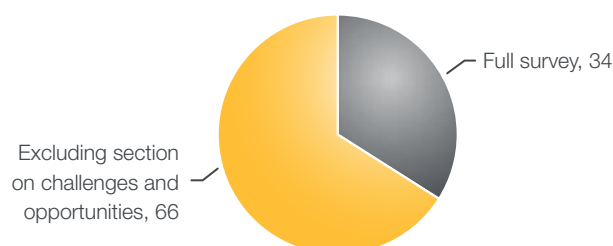


Figure 5: Percentage of respondents filling full survey or excluding last section



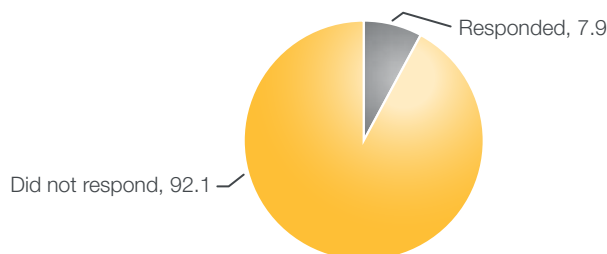
## Sample

The final sample of 555 responses was 7.9% of the total population (see Figure 4). This sample size had a margin of error of  $\pm 2.15\%$  at 95% confidence level. That is we can be 95% sure



that our responses represent the total population of architects registered with PCATP, with a very small margin of error. This is a highly scientific sample, since the standard for an adequate sample size is one that has a margin of error of  $\pm 5.0\%$  at 95% confidence level.<sup>1</sup>

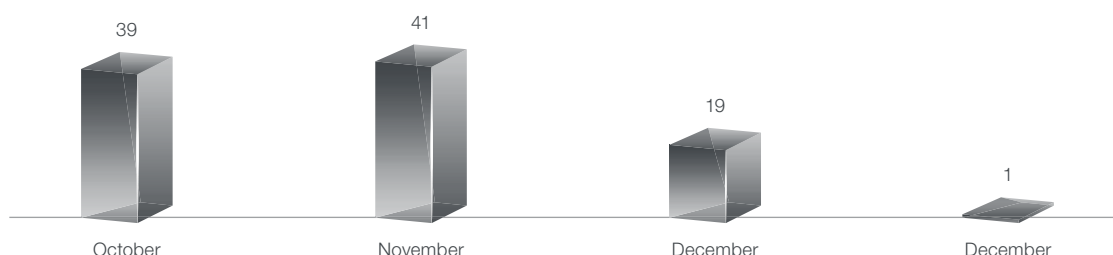
**Figure 6: Percentage of respondents filling survey**



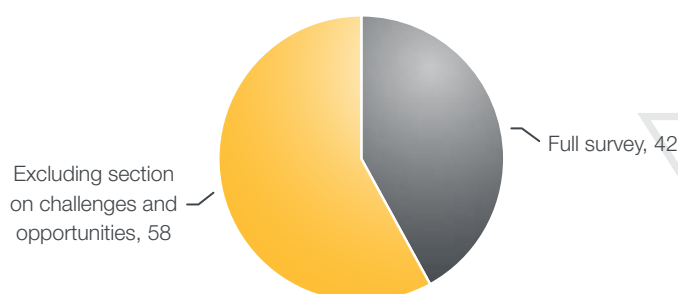
### Data Collection – Town Planners

The survey form was uploaded on Google Survey and the survey link was emailed to the 1340 town planners registered with PCATP. Reminders were sent out every 2 weeks. To increase response rate, the form length was decreased by removing section F, Challenges and Opportunities. In addition all members were offered an incentive in the shape of 1.0 CPD points. Data collection took place between 8th October, 2019 and 6th January, 2020, with one-third of respondents filling the full survey form and two-thirds filling the form excluding the last section (see Figures 8 and 9).

**Figure 7: Percentage of responses by month**



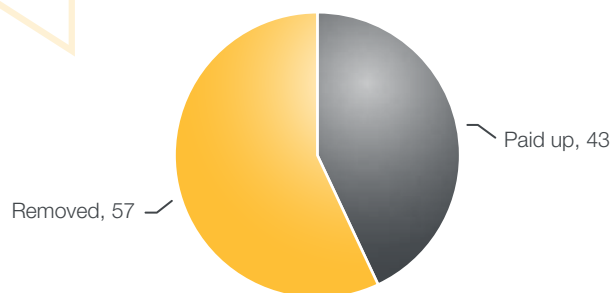
**Figure 8: Percentage of respondents filling full survey**



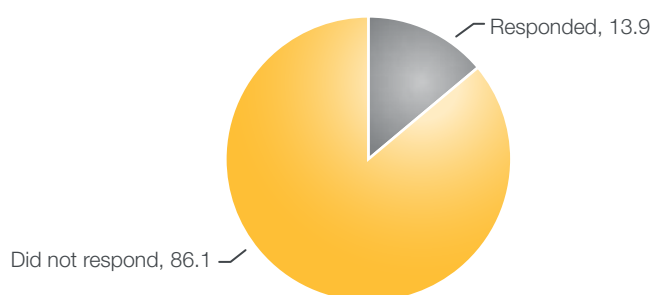
### Sample

According to the PCATP database, 1398 town planners are registered with PCATP, of whom 371 (27%) are women. Of the total registered town planners, 603 (43%) are paid-up, while 795 (57%) have been removed from the list.

<sup>1</sup> <http://surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>

**Figure 9: Registered town planners who are paid up or removed, (% response)**

The final sample of 186 responses was 13.9% of the total population (see Figure 5). This sample size had a margin of error of  $\pm 4.6\%$  at 95% confidence level. That is, we can be 95% sure that our responses represent the total population of 1340 town planners, with a small margin of error. This is a scientifically valid sample, meeting the survey standards, which normally have a margin of error of  $\pm 5.0\%$  at 95% confidence level.

**Figure 10: Percentage of respondents filling survey**

## Data Analysis

Using Google Survey had a number of advantages. Firstly, the data was automatically converted into an excel file, which could then be converted into an SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) file for analysis. This saved time, and ensured the accuracy of the data, compared to manual data entry.

In the first round of analysis we prepared frequency tables of the data. We also organised the data into certain categories (e.g. city in which home or office located). In some cases (e.g. year of graduation, year of PCATP membership, etc.) we created categories (e.g. 1960-69, 1970-79, etc.).

In the second round of analysis, we applied cross-tabs to some of the data. For example, to see if there was a difference in the rate of IAP membership between younger and older architects, we compared their responses by their year of graduation, and checked if the difference in responses was statistically significant.

Once all the data had been organized, we created graphic presentations to make the data easy to understand. These graphs are presented extensively in this report, and were used to share the findings and their analysis among stakeholders. Their feedback contributed to the analysis given in this report.



## REFERENCES

- Reference no. 1 <http://population.un.org/wup/>
- Reference no. 2 <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/decade-of-action/>
- Reference no. 3 See Appendix II for further detail
- Reference no. 4 See Appendix III for further detail
- Reference no. 5 Based on anecdotal evidence: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/education/news/india-needs-3-lakh-town-planners-by-2031-know-how-you-can-be-one/articleshow/67431428.cms>
- Reference no. 6 For further information, see Appendix IV
- Reference no. 7 According to the Uganda Society of Architects, nearly all of its 221 members are located in Kampala.
- Reference no. 8 Source: Nicolas Galarza, NYU Marron Institute of Urban Management (2019-2020)
- Reference no. 9 Malaysia, Singapore and Belize did not provide the number of registered professionals, so the numbers used here refer to members of the institute.
- Reference no. 10 Cyprus (ratio: 2.01) and Malta (ratio: 2.12) have been omitted from the chart for clarity as their members are also defined as engineers, which prevents a like-for-like comparison
- Reference no. 11 While Hong Kong SAR is no longer a member of the Commonwealth, the HKIA remains a member of the CAA
- Reference no. 12 Australia only provided numbers of registered professional numbers for 2017
- Reference no. 13 Ghana, Mauritius, UK, Australia and Fiji did not provide the number of registered professionals, so the numbers used here refer to members of the institute.
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- Reference no. 15 Town planning is not a legally recognised profession in Malta, but it is understood that there are circa 90 professionally qualified town planners in the country
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- Reference no. 17 These were members who were originally registered but did not renew their registration with PCATP.
- Reference no. 18 <http://surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>
- Reference no. 19 <http://surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>
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## TOWN PLANNING

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