



The Royal
Australian &
New Zealand
College of
Psychiatrists



Training and Assessment Update

RANZCP Fellowship Program

Australian Capital Territory (ACT) End-year 2025

August 2026

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Introduction and Background

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Training and Assessment report provides a snapshot overview of training and assessment activity and outlines the most recent statistics for:

- Fellowship program enrolments
- Trainee and Specialist International Medical Graduates (SIMGs) profile
- Assessment activity and pass rates
- Admissions to Fellowship
- Certificates of Advanced Training
- Specialist Training Program (STP) and Integrated Rural Training Pipeline (IRTP)

Data are current as of February 2026 and reflect activities conducted between 1 January and 31 December 2025.

Data are aggregated by Australian state and New Zealand. Location is defined as follows:

- Trainees: Fellowship zone of training
- SIMGs: Employer state
- New Fellows: Last recorded Fellowship zone (training pathway) or employer state (specialist pathway).

Data were extracted from the RANZCP member database and analysed by the Education and Training Unit as part of routine monitoring and reporting processes. Variations between this report and other College reports may occur due to differences in extraction timing, changes in Fellowship zone allocation, late submissions, withdrawals, fee status adjustments, or eligibility exclusions.

Unless otherwise specified, figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

1. RANZCP Fellowship Program Enrolment

In 2025, 8 trainees commenced the ACT Fellowship training program, an increase of 2 trainees compared with 2024. Table 1 compares the ACT and RANZCP-wide training intakes for 2025 and 2024. The ACT intake increased by 33%, while the overall RANZCP intake decreased by approximately 6%.

The training year for 2025 commenced in February for Australia and New Zealand, covering the period from February 2025 to February 2026. Table 1 compares the 2025 intake with the same period in 2024 and shows the difference in numbers.

Figure 1 shows the ACT training intake over the longer-term period from 2013 to 2025. ACT intakes have been characteristically small and variable, ranging from a low of 3 in 2014 to a peak of 9 in both 2019 and 2023. The 2025 intake of 8 represents a recovery from the low of 6 recorded in 2024 and is consistent with the recent upward trend observed from 2020 onwards.

Table 1. ACT Training Intakes

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
2025	8	429
2024	6	455
Difference	2	-26

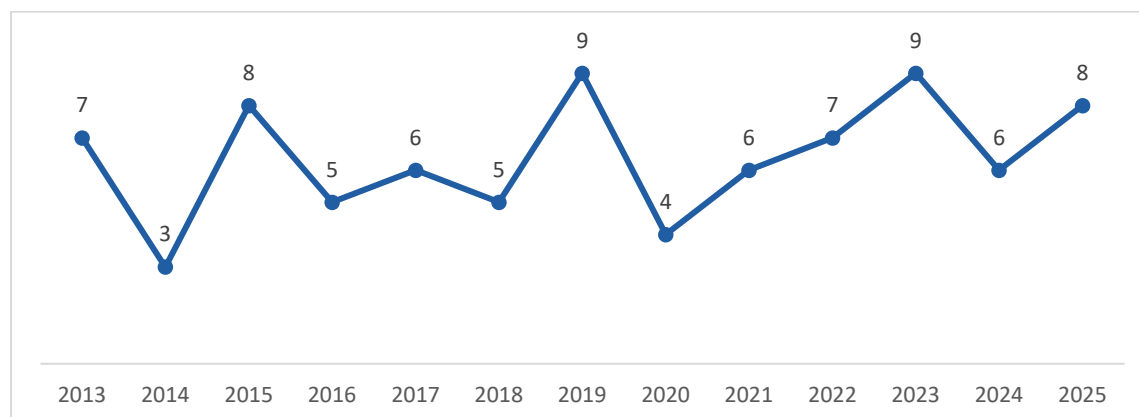


Figure 1. ACT Training Intake (2013–2025)

2. RANZCP Fellowship Program Numbers

As at 4 February 2026, the ACT Fellowship training program had 44 active trainees. Of these, 43 trainees (98%) were undertaking the 2012 Fellowship program, while 1 trainee was continuing under the transitioned arrangements from the 2003 program.

Within the ACT 2012 program cohort, Stage 3 was the most populated stage, with 19 trainees (44%), followed by Stage 2 with 13 trainees (30%) and Stage 1 with 11 trainees (26%). Collectively, 74% of ACT trainees on the 2012 program were in Stages 2 or 3. This distribution indicates that the current ACT cohort is weighted towards trainees in the latter stages of the Fellowship program.

Compared with the RANZCP overall trainee population, the ACT has a relatively small cohort, with 44 active trainees representing approximately 2% of all active trainees nationally.

Table 2. Total ACT Training Numbers by Stage (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
2012 Program	43	2685
Stage 1	11	737
Stage 2	13	963
Stage 3	19	985

Transitioned	1	38
Stage 1	-	0
Stage 2	-	1
Stage 3	1	37
Overall	44	2723
Stage 1	11	737
Stage 2	13	964
Stage 3	20	1022

As at 4 February 2026, the ACT trainee cohort comprised 22 men and 22 women, representing an equal gender distribution within the ACT cohort. No ACT trainees were recorded as non-binary or gender diverse, or as preferring not to say.

Table 3. Distribution of ACT trainees by gender (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Man	22	1263
Non-binary/ gender diverse	-	10
Prefer not to say	-	9
Woman	22	1441

3. Assessments

3.1 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) Examination

The MCQ Examination was conducted in March and September 2025. ACT candidates completed 11 assessments across the two rounds, comprising 7 in March and 4 in September, with pass rates of 71% in March and 100% in September.

In March, the ACT pass rate of 71% was notably below the RANZCP-wide rate of 90%. The September result of 100% exceeded the RANZCP-wide rate of 93%, representing a marked improvement between rounds. Given the small number of ACT assessments in each round, individual outcomes have a considerable influence on reported pass rates and results should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 4. MCQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2025

March	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	7	296
Pass	5	267
Pass Rate (%)	71%	90%

Table 5. MCQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – September 2025

September	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	4	257
Pass	4	238
Pass Rate (%)	100%	93%

3.2 Modified Essay Question (MEQ) Examination

The MEQ Examination was conducted in March and September 2025. ACT candidates completed 2 assessments in March and 9 in September, totalling 11 assessments across both rounds. All ACT MEQ assessments were from trainees; no ACT SIMG MEQ assessments were recorded in either round. The overall ACT pass rate was 50% in March and 67% in September.

The March pass rate of 50% (1 of 2 assessments) was substantially below both the RANZCP-wide trainee rate of 82% and the overall RANZCP rate of 78%. In September, the ACT trainee pass rate of 67% (6 of 9) remained below the RANZCP-wide trainee rate of 76%, though it was closer to the overall RANZCP rate of 72%. The absence of SIMG MEQ assessments in both rounds is consistent with the ACT SIMG profile for 2025. Given the very small number of ACT assessments, results are sensitive to individual outcomes and should be interpreted in that context.

Table 6. MEQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2025

March	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments -trainees	2	217
Pass	1	178
Pass Rate (%)	50%	82%
Assessments -SIMGs (Partial comparability)	-	56
Pass	-	35
Pass Rate (%)	-	63%
Total Assessments	2	273
Pass	1	213
Pass Rate (%)	50%	78%

Table 7. MEQ Examination Pass Rates by Attempt – September 2025

September	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments -trainees	9	298
Pass	6	225
Pass Rate (%)	67%	76%
Assessments -SIMGs (Partial comparability)	-	45
Pass	-	23
Pass Rate (%)	-	51%
Total Assessments	9	343
Pass	6	248
Pass Rate (%)	67%	72%

3.3 Clinical Competency Assessment – Modified Portfolio Review (CCA-MPR)

The CCA-MPR was conducted in April and September 2025. ACT completed 3 assessments in April and 2 in September, totalling 5 assessments for the year. All ACT assessments were from trainees; no ACT SIMG CCA-MPR assessments were recorded. All 5 ACT assessments were successful, resulting in a 100% success rate across both rounds.

The ACT outcome is consistent with the assessment's longitudinal and programmatic design. The CCA-MPR draws on multiple sources of evidence collected throughout training rather than relying on a single assessment event. Candidates submit their portfolios following ongoing assessment and feedback during training, meaning that candidates generally proceed to submission once the required standards have been demonstrated.

The 100% success rate across 5 ACT assessments is consistent with the assessment's programmatic design and reflects sustained engagement of ACT trainees in portfolio-based learning. The limited ACT CCA-MPR activity in 2025 is consistent with the small size of the ACT cohort and the stage profile of trainees at the reporting date.

Table 8. CCA-MPR Results by Fellowship Zone – April 2025

April	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Trainees	3	169
Successful	3	166
Unsuccessful	0	3
SIMGs	0	34
Successful	0	33
Unsuccessful	0	1
Overall	3	203
Successful	3	199
Unsuccessful	0	4

Table 9. CCA-MPR Results by Fellowship Zone – September 2025

September	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Trainees	2	111
Successful	2	110
Unsuccessful	0	1
SIMGs	0	27
Successful	0	26
Unsuccessful	0	1
Overall	2	138
Successful	2	136
Unsuccessful	0	2

3.4 Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC)

PWC submissions from ACT candidates were recorded in May, August, and November 2025. A total of 6 ACT submissions were assessed during the year, with outcomes varying across rounds. No ACT submissions were recorded in February.

The ACT pass rate was 50% in May (RANZCP: 64%), 0% in August (RANZCP: 73%), and 67% in November (RANZCP: 73%). ACT pass rates were below the RANZCP-wide rate across all three active rounds. The August result of 0% reflects a single unsuccessful submission. November recorded the highest ACT submission volume at 3, and the improvement between August and November is noted positively. Given the small number of ACT submissions in each round, individual outcomes have a substantial influence on reported pass rates.

Table 10. Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC) Results by Fellowship Zone – February 2025

February	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	-	98
Pass	-	67
Pass Rate (%)	-	68%

Table 11. Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC) Results by Fellowship Zone – May 2025

May	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	2	109
Pass	1	70
Pass Rate (%)	50%	64%

Table 12. Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC) Results by Fellowship Zone – August 2025

August	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	1	149
Pass	0	109
Pass Rate (%)	0%	73%

Table 13. Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC) Results by Fellowship Zone – November 2025

November	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	3	137
Pass	2	100
Pass Rate (%)	67%	73%

3.5 Scholarly Project (SP)

a. Submission results

During 2025, 7 Scholarly Project submissions were assessed from ACT trainees across two rounds: 3 in March and 4 in July. No ACT submissions were recorded in November.

In March, all 3 submissions were successful, resulting in a 100% pass rate (RANZCP: 90%), exceeding the national rate. By project type, 1 Literature Review and 2 Qualitative or Quantitative Research submissions were each assessed successfully. In July, 2 of 4 submissions were successful, resulting in a pass rate of 50% (RANZCP: 81%). Of the July submissions, 2 Literature Reviews were unsuccessful (0%), while 2 Qualitative or Quantitative Research submissions were successful (100%). Across the two ACT submission rounds, 5 of 7 submissions were successful, for an overall pass rate of 71%.

Table 14. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2025

March	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	3	100
Pass	3	90
Pass Rate (%)	100%	90%

Table 15. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – March 2025

Project type	Submissions	Pass Rate
Case Series	-	-
Literature Review	1	100%
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	2	100%
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	-	-

Table 16. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – July 2025

July	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	4	91
Pass	2	74
Pass Rate (%)	50%	81%

Table 17. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – July 2025

Project type	Submissions	Pass Rate
Case Series	-	-
Literature Review	2	0%
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	2	100%
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	-	-

Table 18. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – November 2025

November	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Assessments	-	130
Pass	-	102
Pass Rate (%)	-	78%

Table 19. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – November 2025

Project type	Submissions	Pass Rate
Case Series	-	-
Literature Review	-	-
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	-	-
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	-	-
Other	-	-

b. Proposals and exemptions

During 2025, 4 Scholarly Project proposals from ACT trainees were approved. Literature Reviews were the most common project type, accounting for 3 of the 4 approved proposals, followed by Case Series with 1 proposal. No proposals were recorded in the Qualitative or Quantitative Research, Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit, or Other categories.

Table 20. Approved SP proposals by project type

Project Type	Jan – Dec 2025
Case Series	1
Literature Review	3
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	-
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	-
Other	-

During 2025, 4 ACT trainees applied for an exemption from the Scholarly Project requirement, with 1 exemption granted, resulting in an approval rate of 25%. This was substantially below the RANZCP-wide approval rate of 85%. The low ACT approval rate reflects that only 1 of 4 applications met the required criteria. Given the small number of ACT applications, the outcome is sensitive to individual circumstances and should not be interpreted as indicative of a broader pattern without further years of data.

Table 21. SP Exemptions granted by Fellowship zone (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Exemptions	4	93
Granted	1	79
Granted (%)	25%	85%

4. Specialist International Medical Graduates Program Enrolment

During 2025, 3 SIMGs commenced a pathway towards Fellowship in the ACT, all of whom were assessed as substantially comparable. No ACT SIMGs commenced the partially comparable pathway during the reporting period.

The ACT accounted for 3 of the 102 SIMG pathway assessments recorded across the RANZCP overall cohort, representing approximately 3% of all national SIMG pathway commencements in 2025.

Table 22. Specialist Pathway Assessments by Employer State (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Overall	3	102
Partially	0	37
Substantially	3	65

ACT SIMGs commencing pathways in 2025 held their highest specialist qualifications from Nigeria (2) and the United Kingdom (1). All three were assessed as substantially comparable.

Table 23. ACT Intakes by Country of the Highest Specialist Qualification Assessed (Jan-Dec 2025)

Country	Partially	Substantially	Overall
United Kingdom	-	1	1
Nigeria	-	2	2
Overall	-	3	3

5. Specialist International Medical Graduates Numbers

As at 13 February 2026, the ACT had 5 active SIMGs, comprising 4 (80%) on the substantially comparable pathway and 1 (20%) on the partially comparable pathway.

The ACT's 5 active SIMGs represent approximately 3% of the RANZCP-wide active SIMG population of 195. The predominance of substantially comparable SIMGs within the ACT (80%) is notable compared with the national distribution, where partially comparable SIMGs constitute the majority (116 of 195, or 59% nationally).

Table 24. Active SIMGs by Employer State and Comparability Status (correct as of 13 February 2026)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
SIMGs	5	195
Partially	1	116
Substantially	4	79

The ACT active SIMG cohort comprised 4 men and 1 woman. No ACT SIMGs were recorded as non-binary or gender diverse, or as preferring not to say.

Table 25. Active SIMGs by Employer State and Gender (correct as of 13 February 2026)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Man	4	107
Non-binary/ gender diverse	-	-
Woman	1	84
Prefer not to say	-	4

6. New Fellows

During 2025, 11 new Fellows associated with the ACT were admitted to Fellowship of the RANZCP. Of these, 7 completed the Fellowship training program pathway (all via the 2012 program), and 4 completed a SIMG pathway (3 substantially comparable and 1 partially comparable).

The ACT's 11 new Fellows represented approximately 3% of the 417 new Fellows across the RANZCP overall cohort. Within the ACT cohort, SIMG pathways accounted for 36% of new Fellows, indicating a proportionally significant contribution from the specialist pathway to Fellowship admissions in the territory.

Table 26. New Fellows by Location and Admission Pathway (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Training program	7	309
2012 program	7	305
Transitioned	-	4
SIMG pathway	4	108
Partial	1	48
Substantial	3	60
Overall (a) + (b)	11	417

* Training pathway distributed based on the last zone trained and specialist pathway based on the employer state.

Among the 11 ACT new Fellows admitted in 2025, 7 were men and 4 were women.

Table 27. New Fellows by Location and Gender (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Man	7	235
Non-binary/ gender diverse	-	-
Prefer not to say	-	-
Woman	4	182

7. Certificates of Advanced Training

a. Enrolment

During 2025, 4 ACT enrolments were recorded across Certificates of Advanced Training. Adult Psychiatry was the most common certificate, with 2 enrolments, followed by Addiction Psychiatry and Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry, each with 1 enrolment. No enrolments were recorded for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Forensic Psychiatry, Old Age Psychiatry, or Psychotherapy.

The ACT's 4 enrolments accounted for approximately 2% of the 235 Certificates of Advanced Training enrolments recorded across the RANZCP overall cohort.

Table 28. Certificates of Advanced Training intake by type and certificate zone (Jan – Dec 2025)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Overall	4	235
Addiction	1	29
Adult	2	18
Child and Adolescent	-	54
Consultation-Liaison	1	45
Forensic	-	20
Old Age	-	45
Psychotherapy	-	24

b. RANZCP Certificates of Advanced Training numbers

As at 4 February 2026, 17 ACT members were undertaking 18 Certificates of Advanced Training, indicating that 1 member was concurrently enrolled in two certificates.

Addiction Psychiatry was the most common certificate, with 5 of the 18 certificates (28%), followed by Psychotherapy with 4 (22%) and Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry with 3 (17%). Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry each accounted for 2 certificates (11%), while Adult Psychiatry and Old Age Psychiatry each had 1 (6%).

Of the 17 ACT members undertaking certificates, 10 were Fellows (59%) and 7 were trainees (41%), indicating participation across both stages of the College membership lifecycle, with Fellows comprising the majority of certificate holders.

Table 29. Total Certificates of Advanced Training Numbers by Certificate Zone (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Overall	18	887
Addiction	5	70
Adult	1	89
Child and Adolescent	2	138
Consultation-Liaison	3	170
Forensic	2	151
Old Age	1	154
Psychotherapy	4	115

Table 30. Total Certificates of Advanced Training Numbers by Membership (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Overall	17	825
Trainees	7	503
Fellows	10	322

c. Awards

During 2025, 4 Certificates of Advanced Training were awarded to ACT members. Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry was the most awarded certificate, with 2 awards (50%), followed by Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Old Age Psychiatry, each with 1 award (25%). No awards were recorded for Addiction Psychiatry, Adult Psychiatry, Forensic Psychiatry, or Psychotherapy.

The ACT's 4 awards represented approximately 2% of the 204 Certificates of Advanced Training awarded across the RANZCP overall cohort.

Table 31. Certificates of Advanced Training awarded by type and Certificate Zone (Jan – Dec 2025)

	ACT	RANZCP Overall
Overall	4	204
Addiction	-	21
Adult	-	6
Child and Adolescent	1	61
Consultation-Liaison	2	45
Forensic	-	18
Old Age	1	41
Psychotherapy	-	12

8. Specialist Training Program (STP)

The Specialist Training Program (STP) is an Australian Government initiative that supports specialist medical training in settings beyond traditional public teaching hospitals.

As providers of STP, posts must submit a report after each rotation; the numbers in this report could differ from those reported to the Department of Health and Aged Care. The program uses the Modified Monash (MM) classification to determine and report the geographical location of training posts, with MM1 denoting major cities and MM7 denoting very remote areas.

For Rotation 1 in 2025, the ACT had 1.80 full-time equivalent (FTE) STP-funded positions supporting 2 trainees, representing approximately 1.2% of the 149.83 FTE STP-funded positions nationally. All ACT STP positions were classified as MM1, reflecting the concentration of ACT training within the territory's major urban centre, Canberra.

Table 32. STP-Funded Positions by Modified Monash Classification (Rotation 1, 2025)

	ACT	AUST
MM1	1.8	102.39
MM2	-	15.47
MM3	-	16.54
MM4	-	6.52
MM5	-	2.2
MM6	-	4.37
MM7	-	2.34
Overall	1.8	149.83

* MM1 is a major city, and MM7 is very remote. Areas classified MM2 to MM7 are rural or remote.

Table 33. Trainees Supported by STP Funding (Rotation 1, 2025)

	ACT	AUST
STP trainees Rotation 1, 2025	2	165

9. Integrated Rural Training Pipeline (IRTP) Program

The Integrated Rural Training Pipeline (IRTP) program is an Australian Government initiative designed to increase the number of psychiatry trainees and specialists in rural and regional areas.

Training posts funded in the IRTP program differ from the Specialist Training Program (STP) posts as the funding follows the trainee through multiple rotations at a health service.

As at the reporting date, 36 trainees nationally were funded through the IRTP program. No ACT trainees were funded through IRTP, reflecting the absence of ACT trainees within the IRTP-funded cohort during the reporting period.

Table 34. Total Trainees funded by the IRTP program

	ACT	AUST
Trainees	-	36