



The Royal  
Australian &  
New Zealand  
College of  
Psychiatrists



# Training and Assessment Update

RANZCP Fellowship Program

*Mid-year 2026*





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# Introduction and Background

The Training and Assessment Mid-Year Report provides a detailed overview of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) education and training activities. This report presents key data and trends and performance outcomes across the following domains:

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

The data in this report is current as of July–August 2026 and summarises activities for the first half of the 2026 calendar year (January to June 2026), except where otherwise specified.

Data is aggregated by Australian state and New Zealand, with location determined 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 the first half of 2026, 380 trainees commenced the RANZCP Fellowship program (347 in Australia and 33 in New Zealand), representing an increase of 30 trainees compared to the same period in 2025 (350 overall). This overall growth reflects considerable jurisdictional variation, with the majority of Australian jurisdictions recording increases.

Table 1 compares the number of trainees who commenced in the first half of 2025 and 2026, highlighting variations across jurisdictions.

New South Wales recorded the largest absolute increase, with 28 additional trainees commencing in the first half of 2026. Increases were also recorded in Tasmania (+5), Victoria (+4), South Australia (+3), Western Australia (+2), and the Northern Territory (+2). Queensland recorded the largest absolute decrease, with 10 fewer trainees (44 vs 54, -19%), while the Australian Capital Territory also recorded a modest decline of 1 trainee (7 vs 8). New Zealand declined by 3 trainees (33 in January-June 2026 vs 36 in January-June 2025), following a strong rebound in the full-year 2025 intake of 48, the second highest in the observed period. The January-June 2026 intake of 33 is broadly consistent with New Zealand's historical mid-year intake levels. The longer-term trend in Figure 1 shows that overall RANZCP commencements remain substantially higher than in the early part of the decade, notwithstanding year-on-year fluctuations. These results suggest a broadly positive intake trajectory for the Fellowship pipeline, though sustained monitoring across jurisdictions will remain important given the variability observed in prior years.

Table 1. Fellowship Program Commencements by Fellowship Zone (2026/1-2025/1)

| JAN-JUN    | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA | TAS | VIC | WA | AUST | NZ | Overall |
|------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|----|---------|
| 2026-1     | 7   | 113 | 5  | 44  | 30 | 10  | 105 | 33 | 347  | 33 | 380     |
| 2025-1     | 8   | 85  | 3  | 54  | 27 | 5   | 101 | 31 | 314  | 36 | 350     |
| Difference | -1  | 28  | 2  | -10 | 3  | 5   | 4   | 2  | 33   | -3 | 30      |

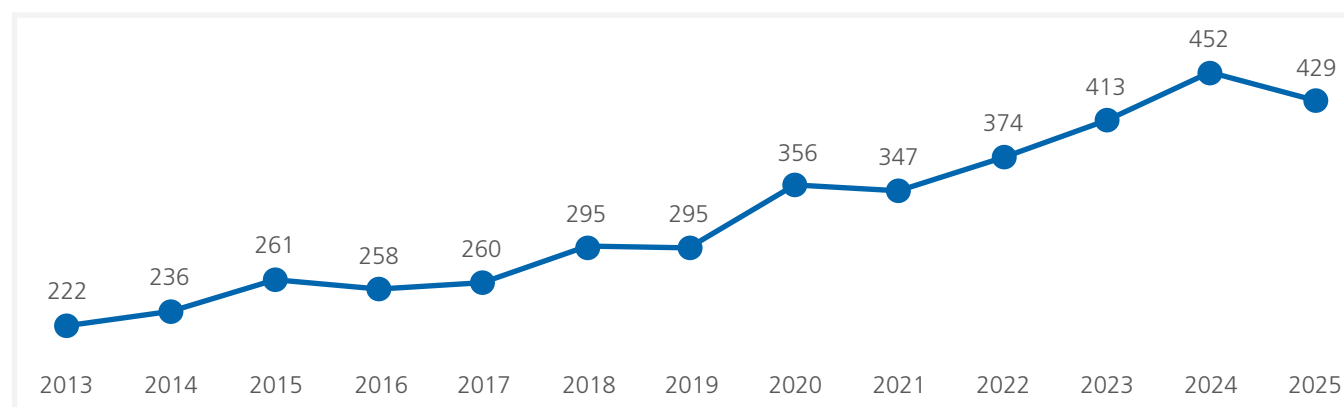


Figure 1. Fellowship program commencements (2013-2025)

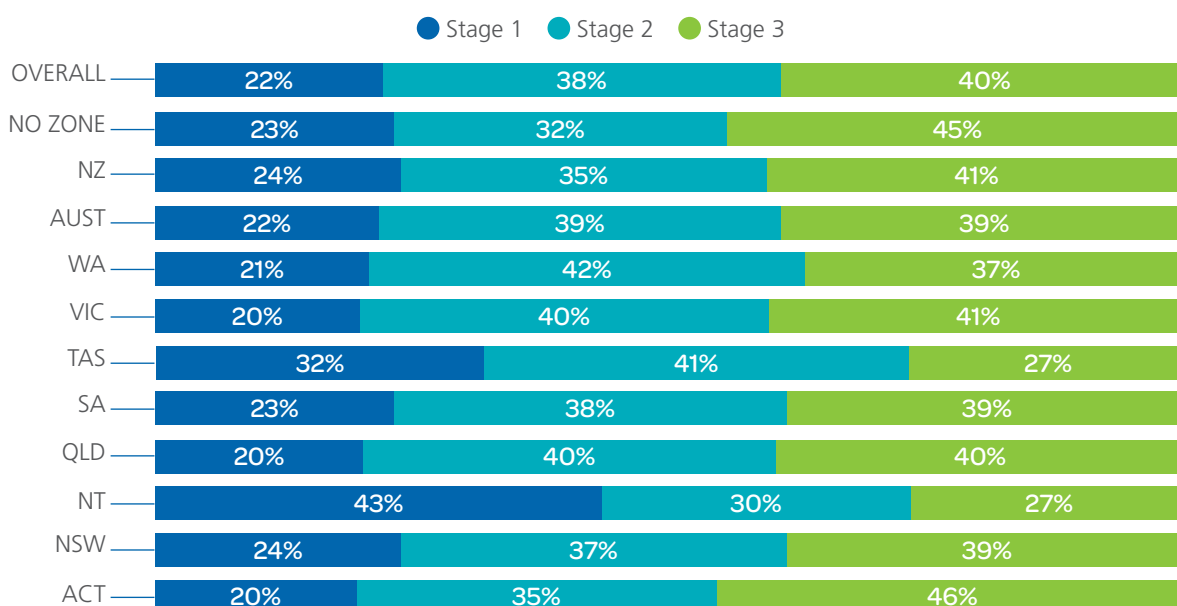
## 2. RANZCP Fellowship program numbers

As of 6 July 2026, the College had 2,684 active trainees enrolled across all stages (Table 2). Of these, 2,370 (88%) were based in Australia and 258 (10%) in New Zealand, with 56 (2%) classified as No Zone. The 2012 Fellowship Program continues to be the dominant training pathway, with 2,647 trainees (98.6%) enrolled. A small residual cohort of 37 trainees (1.4%) remains in the transitioned arrangements from the 2003 program, and this group is expected to continue declining as these trainees reach Fellowship eligibility.

Stage 3 is now the most populated stage, with 1,062 trainees (40% of the total cohort), followed by Stage 2 with 1,028 trainees (38%) and Stage 1 with 594 trainees (22%). This distribution reflects a maturing training pipeline, consistent with the large intake cohorts enrolled from 2018 onwards now advancing to the latter stages of the program. The Stage 3 concentration is expected to support sustained high numbers of Fellowship admissions in 2026–2027. Regional variation in stage distribution is evident: the Australian Capital Territory (Stage 3 = 46%), New Zealand (Stage 3 = 40%), and Victoria (Stage 3 = 40%) have the highest proportions of advanced-stage trainees, while the Northern Territory (Stage 1 = 43%) and Western Australia have relatively stronger Stage 1 representation, reflecting more recent intake growth.

Table 2. Active Trainees by Fellowship Zone and Stage (correct as of 6 July 2026)

|                     | ACT       | NSW        | NT        | QLD        | SA         | TAS       | VIC        | WA         | AUST        | NZ         | No Zone   | Overall     |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>2012 Program</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>652</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>487</b> | <b>166</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>711</b> | <b>208</b> | <b>2344</b> | <b>256</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>2647</b> |
| Stage 1             | 9         | 158        | 13        | 100        | 39         | 14        | 142        | 44         | 519         | 62         | 13        | 594         |
| Stage 2             | 16        | 244        | 9         | 196        | 63         | 18        | 284        | 89         | 919         | 91         | 17        | 1027        |
| Stage 3             | 21        | 250        | 8         | 191        | 64         | 12        | 285        | 75         | 906         | 103        | 17        | 1026        |
| <b>Transitioned</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>10</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>5</b>   | <b>3</b>   | <b>26</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>9</b>  | <b>37</b>   |
| Stage 1             | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0           | 0          | 0         | 0           |
| Stage 2             | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0           | 0          | 1         | 1           |
| Stage 3             | 0         | 10         | 0         | 7          | 1          | 0         | 5          | 3          | 26          | 2          | 8         | 36          |
| <b>Overall</b>      | <b>46</b> | <b>662</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>494</b> | <b>167</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>716</b> | <b>211</b> | <b>2370</b> | <b>258</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>2684</b> |
| Stage 1             | 9         | 158        | 13        | 100        | 39         | 14        | 142        | 44         | 519         | 62         | 13        | 594         |
| Stage 2             | 16        | 244        | 9         | 196        | 63         | 18        | 284        | 89         | 919         | 91         | 18        | 1028        |
| Stage 3             | 21        | 260        | 8         | 198        | 65         | 12        | 290        | 78         | 932         | 105        | 25        | 1062        |



**Figure 2. Active Trainees by Fellowship Zone and Stage (correct as of 6 July 2026)**

Table 3 presents the distribution of trainees by Fellowship zone and gender as at 6 July 2026. Women continue to constitute the majority of RANZCP trainees, with 1,417 women and 1,250 men among those who disclosed their gender, representing 53% and 47%, respectively. A small number of trainees identified as non-binary or gender diverse (9) or preferred not to say (8). Women outnumber men in all Australian jurisdictions except the Northern Territory.

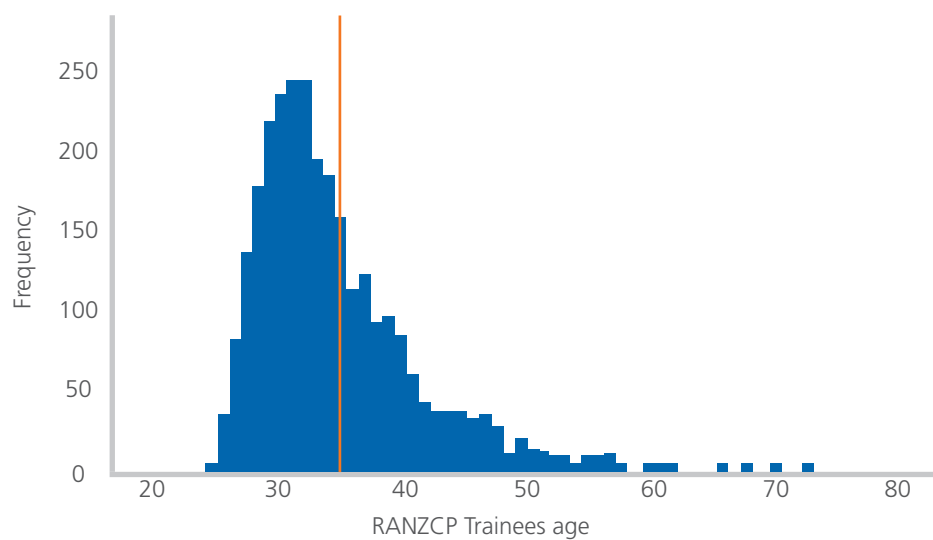
**Table 3. Active Trainees by Fellowship Zone and Gender (correct as of 6 July 2026)**

|                               | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA | TAS | VIC | WA  | AUST | NZ  | No Zone | Overall |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|---------|
| Man                           | 22  | 324 | 13 | 236 | 77 | 19  | 307 | 93  | 1091 | 123 | 36      | 1250    |
| Non-binary/<br>gender diverse |     |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |      |     |         | 9       |
| Prefer not to<br>say          |     |     |    |     |    |     |     |     |      |     |         | 8       |
| Woman                         | 24  | 333 | 17 | 253 | 88 | 25  | 406 | 117 | 1263 | 134 | 20      | 1417    |

Table 4 and Figure 3 present the age distribution of active trainees as of 6 July 2026. Trainees range in age from 25 to 73 years, reflecting the diverse demographic profile of individuals pursuing psychiatry training. The mean age is 35.25 years, with a median of 33 years, and the most common age group is 31–40 years, representing 57.9% of the cohort. The standard deviation of 6.847 years indicates moderate variability.

**Table 4. Age Profile of Active Trainees (correct as of 6 July 2026)**

| Statistics         |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Mean               | 35.25         |
| Median             | 33            |
| Mode (ranges)      | 31-40 (57.9%) |
| Standard deviation | 6.847         |



**Figure 3. RAge Distribution of Active Trainees (correct as of 6 July 2026)**

\* Mean is represented with the vertical line

## 3. Assessments

### 3.1 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) Examination

The Multiple-Choice Question (MCQ) Examination was held in March 2026, with a total of 231 assessments completed and an overall pass rate of 88% (203 passes). Zone-level performance showed notable variation: the ACT (100%), NT (100%), TAS (100%), and SA (93%) achieved the strongest results, while Western Australia recorded the lowest pass rate at 73%, a divergence from the national trend. New Zealand achieved 79%, below the overall average.

By stage and number of attempts (Table 6), first-attempt candidates performed strongly, with an overall pass rate of 92% (195 of 213 assessments). Within first attempts, Stage 1 candidates achieved the highest rate at 96%, while Stage 2 candidates recorded 81%. A pronounced decline in pass rates with successive attempts is evident: second-attempt candidates recorded 70% (7 of 10), and both the third-attempt (33%) and fourth-or-greater-attempt (0%) cohorts recorded substantially lower pass rates. Pass rates for third and subsequent attempts are based on very small numbers (n=3 and n=5 respectively) and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5. MCQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2026

|                      | ACT         | NSW        | NT          | QLD        | SA         | TAS         | VIC        | WA         | AUST       | NZ         | NoZ         | Overall    |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Assessments</b>   | 6           | 49         | 5           | 47         | 15         | 2           | 60         | 22         | 206        | 24         | 1           | 231        |
| Pass                 | 6           | 45         | 5           | 41         | 14         | 2           | 54         | 16         | 183        | 19         | 1           | 203        |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>92%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>87%</b> | <b>93%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>90%</b> | <b>73%</b> | <b>89%</b> | <b>79%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>88%</b> |

Table 6. MCQ Examination Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – March 2026

|                                  | Stage 1     | Stage 2    | Stage 3    | Overall    |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>First attempt</b>             | 157         | 54         | 2          | 213        |
| Pass                             | 150         | 44         | 1          | 195        |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>96%</b>  | <b>81%</b> | <b>50%</b> | <b>92%</b> |
| <b>Second attempt</b>            | 1           | 9          | -          | 10         |
| Pass                             | 1           | 6          | -          | 7          |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>100%</b> | <b>67%</b> | <b>-</b>   | <b>70%</b> |
| <b>Third attempt</b>             | -           | 2          | 1          | 3          |
| Pass                             | -           | 1          | 0          | 1          |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>-</b>    | <b>50%</b> | <b>0%</b>  | <b>33%</b> |
| <b>Fourth or greater attempt</b> | -           | 1          | 4          | 5          |
| Pass                             | -           | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>-</b>    | <b>0%</b>  | <b>0%</b>  | <b>0%</b>  |

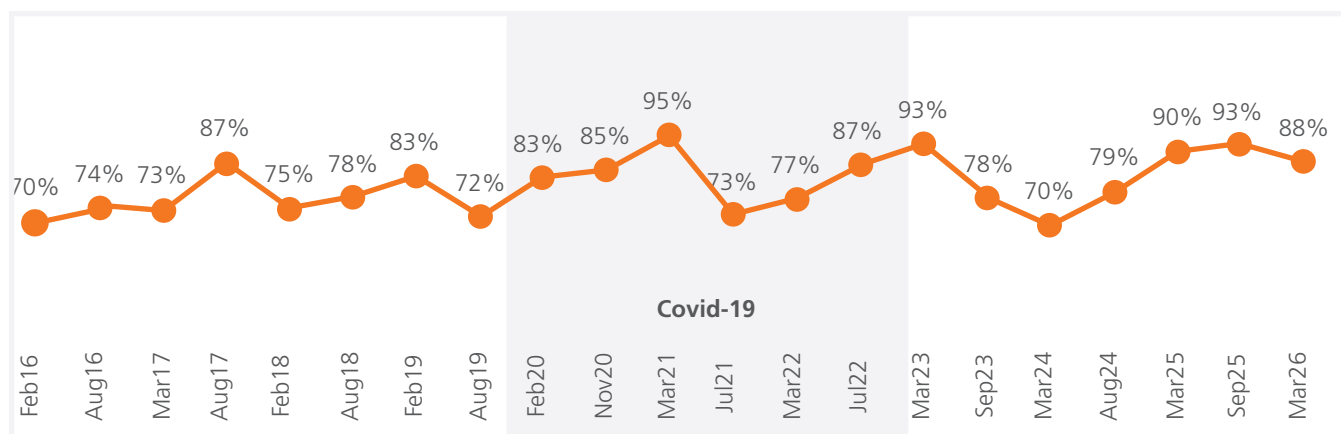


Figure 4. MCQ Pass-Rates

## 3.2 MODIFIED ESSAY QUESTIONS (MEQ) Examination

The MEQ Examination was conducted in March 2026 with a total of 336 assessments, comprising 292 trainee and 44 SIMG (partial comparability) assessments, and an overall pass rate of 60% (Table 7). The March 2026 overall pass rate of 60% is the lowest in the historical MEQ series presented in Figure 5. While the 60% result represents a decline from the preceding two reporting periods (72% and 78%), the historical series demonstrates that MEQ pass rates are subject to considerable variability, and this result should be interpreted with that context in mind.

Zone-level trainee pass rates showed considerable variation. The NT (100%), SA (84%), and ACT (83%) achieved the strongest results. However, Western Australia recorded a trainee pass rate of 43% and Victoria 62%, both well below the overall average. Queensland recorded 61% and NSW 69%. For SIMGs, Victoria accounted for 32 of the 44 SIMG assessments (73%) and recorded a 44% pass rate; Queensland's 7 SIMG assessments resulted in a 0% pass rate, a concerning result warranting investigation given the small cohort size.

By number of attempts (Table 8), first-attempt candidates across all candidate types recorded a 73% pass rate (177 of 243 assessments), with trainee Stage 2 candidates performing best (79%) among the larger sub-groups. The sharp fall-off for subsequent attempts is particularly pronounced: second-attempt candidates recorded 35% overall (17 of 48), with Stage 3 second-attempt candidates at 32% and SIMGs at 14%. Third-attempt and fourth-or-greater-attempt candidates recorded 18% and 21%, respectively.

Table 7. MEQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2026

|                                                    | ACT        | NSW        | NT          | QLD        | SA         | TAS        | VIC        | WA         | AUST       | NZ         | No Zone   | Overall    |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Assessments - trainees</b>                      | 6          | 80         | 1           | 62         | 19         | 5          | 82         | 23         | 278        | 13         | 1         | 292        |
| Pass                                               | 5          | 55         | 1           | 38         | 16         | 2          | 51         | 10         | 178        | 9          | 0         | 187        |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>                               | <b>83%</b> | <b>69%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>61%</b> | <b>84%</b> | <b>40%</b> | <b>62%</b> | <b>43%</b> | <b>64%</b> | <b>69%</b> | <b>0%</b> | <b>64%</b> |
| <b>Assessments - SIMGs (Partial comparability)</b> | 0          | 3          | 1           | 7          | 0          | 0          | 32         | 1          | 44         | 0          | 0         | 44         |
| Pass                                               | 0          | 2          | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 14         | 0          | 16         | 0          | 0         | 16         |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>                               | <b>0%</b>  | <b>67%</b> | <b>0%</b>   | <b>0%</b>  | <b>0%</b>  | <b>0%</b>  | <b>44%</b> | <b>0%</b>  | <b>36%</b> | <b>0%</b>  | <b>0%</b> | <b>36%</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | 6          | 83         | 2           | 69         | 19         | 5          | 114        | 24         | 322        | 13         | 1         | 336        |
| Pass                                               | 5          | 57         | 1           | 38         | 16         | 2          | 65         | 10         | 194        | 9          | 0         | 203        |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>                               | <b>83%</b> | <b>69%</b> | <b>50%</b>  | <b>55%</b> | <b>84%</b> | <b>40%</b> | <b>57%</b> | <b>42%</b> | <b>60%</b> | <b>69%</b> | <b>0%</b> | <b>60%</b> |

Table 8. MEQ Examination Pass Rates by Attempt – March 2026

|                                  | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | SIMGs (Partial comparability) | Overall |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| <b>First attempt</b>             | 1       | 165     | 55      | 22                            | 243     |
| <b>Pass</b>                      | 0       | 130     | 37      | 10                            | 177     |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | 0%      | 79%     | 67%     | 45%                           | 73%     |
| <b>Second attempt</b>            | 1       | 9       | 31      | 7                             | 48      |
| <b>Pass</b>                      | 1       | 5       | 10      | 1                             | 17      |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | 100%    | 56%     | 32%     | 14%                           | 35%     |
| <b>Third attempt</b>             | -       | -       | 12      | 5                             | 17      |
| <b>Pass</b>                      | -       | -       | 1       | 2                             | 3       |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | -       | -       | 8%      | 40%                           | 18%     |
| <b>Fourth or greater attempt</b> | -       | 1       | 17      | 10                            | 28      |
| <b>Pass</b>                      | -       | 0       | 3       | 3                             | 6       |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | -       | 0%      | 18%     | 30%                           | 21%     |

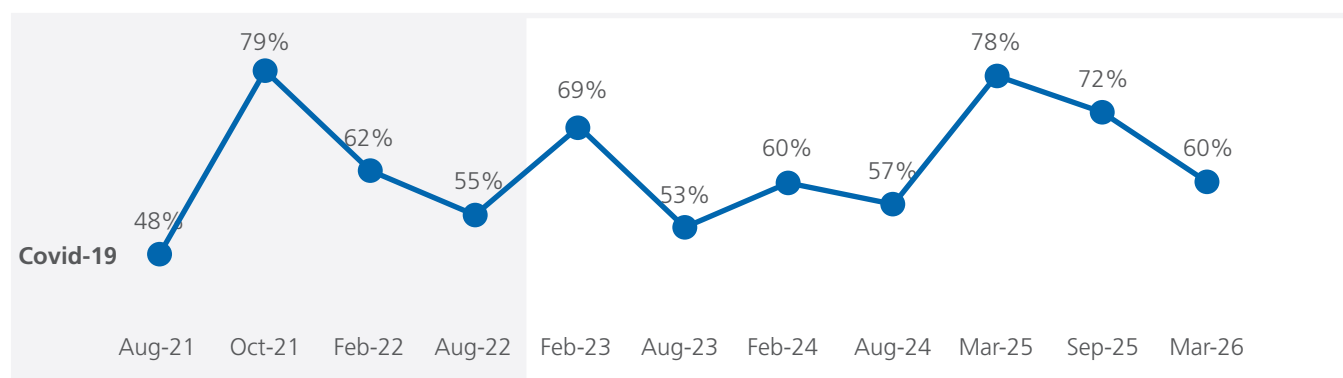


Figure 5. MEQ Pass-Rates

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

In April 2026, 228 assessments were completed (Table 9), with an overall success rate of 96% (219 successful assessments). Trainees achieved a success rate of 97% (204 of 211), while SIMGs recorded 88% (15 of 17). Zone-level performance was strong across most jurisdictions, with the ACT, SA, TAS, and WA all achieving 100%. NSW recorded 94% (61 of 65) and QLD 94% (33 of 35). Victoria achieved 97% (63 of 65) and New Zealand 93% (13 of 14).

Unlike summative examinations relying on a single data point, the CCA-MPR draws on multiple longitudinal evidence sources accumulated throughout training. Candidates typically submit portfolios only when confident that required standards have been met; accordingly, outcomes are characteristically predictable and high.

Table 9. CCA-MPR Results by Fellowship Zone – April 2026

|                 | ACT      | NSW       | NT       | QLD       | SA        | TAS      | VIC       | WA        | AUST       | NZ        | No Zone  | Overall    |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| <b>Trainees</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>197</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>211</b> |
| Successful      | 5        | 59        | 0        | 32        | 23        | 5        | 51        | 16        | 191        | 13        | 0        | 204        |
| Unsuccessful    | 0        | 4         | 0        | 2         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 6          | 1         | 0        | 7          |
| <b>SIMGs</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>17</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>17</b>  |
| Successful      | 0        | 2         | 0        | 1         | 0         | 0        | 12        | 0         | 15         | 0         | 0        | 15         |
| Unsuccessful    | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 2         | 0         | 2          | 0         | 0        | 2          |
| <b>Overall</b>  | <b>5</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>214</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>228</b> |
| Successful      | 5        | 61        | 0        | 33        | 23        | 5        | 63        | 16        | 206        | 13        | 0        | 219        |
| Unsuccessful    | 0        | 4         | 0        | 2         | 0         | 0        | 2         | 0         | 8          | 1         | 0        | 9          |

### 3.4 Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC)

PWC assessments were recorded across two rounds in the first half of 2026: February and May. A total of 256 submissions were assessed (93 in February and 163 in May), with overall pass rates of 70% in February and 73% in May.

Attempt-level patterns (Table 12) reveal a consistent finding across both rounds: first-attempt candidates recorded lower pass rates (58% in February, 67% in May) than second-attempt candidates (96% in February, 93% in May). This pattern may reflect that candidates who proceed to a second attempt have had additional time for revision and targeted preparation. The historical PWC trend (Figure 6) shows both the February and May 2026 pass rates within the mid-range of the series.

Table 10. PWC Results by Fellowship Zone – February 2026

| FEBRUARY      | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA  | TAS | VIC | WA  | AUST | No Zone | NZ   | Overall |
|---------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|------|---------|
| Assessments   | 5   | 26  | -  | 20  | 8   | -   | 25  | 5   | 89   | -       | 4    | 93      |
| Pass          | 4   | 20  | -  | 12  | 6   | -   | 17  | 2   | 61   | -       | 4    | 65      |
| Pass Rate (%) | 80% | 77% | -  | 60% | 75% | -   | 68% | 40% | 69%  | -       | 100% | 70%     |

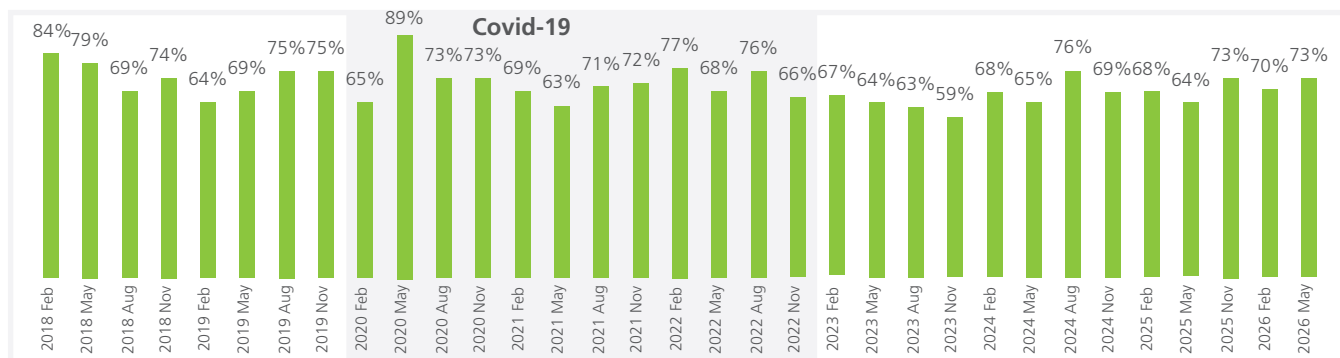
Table 11. PWC Results by Fellowship Zone – May 2026

| MAY           | ACT  | NSW | NT | QLD | SA  | TAS  | VIC | WA  | AUST | No Zone | NZ  | Overall |
|---------------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|---------|-----|---------|
| Assessments   | 4    | 34  | 1  | 34  | 11  | 1    | 49  | 15  | 149  | -       | 14  | 163     |
| Pass          | 4    | 21  | 0  | 28  | 9   | 1    | 34  | 12  | 109  | -       | 10  | 119     |
| Pass Rate (%) | 100% | 62% | -  | 82% | 82% | 100% | 69% | 80% | 73%  | -       | 71% | 73%     |

Table 12. PWC Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – 2026

|                           | FEBRUARY |         |         |         |         | MAY     |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                           | Stage 1  | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | SIMGs * | Overall | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | SIMGs * | Overall |
| First attempt             | -        | 2       | 60      | -       | 62      | -       | 10      | 114     | 3       | 127     |
| Pass                      | -        | 0       | 36      | -       | 36      | -       | 6       | 77      | 2       | 85      |
| Pass Rate (%)             | -        | 0%      | 60%     | -       | 58%     | -       | 60%     | 68%     | 67%     | 67%     |
| Second attempt            | -        | -       | 26      | -       | 26      | -       | 2       | 27      | 1       | 30      |
| Pass                      | -        | -       | 25      | -       | 25      | -       | 2       | 25      | 1       | 28      |
| Pass Rate (%)             | -        | -       | 96%     | -       | 96%     | -       | 100%    | 93%     | 100%    | 93%     |
| Third attempt             | -        | -       | 4       | -       | 4       | -       | -       | 3       | -       | 3       |
| Pass                      | -        | -       | 3       | -       | 3       | -       | -       | 3       | -       | 3       |
| Pass Rate (%)             | -        | -       | 75%     | -       | 75%     | -       | -       | 100%    | -       | 100%    |
| Fourth or greater attempt | -        | -       | 1       | -       | 1       | -       | -       | 3       | -       | 3       |
| Pass                      | -        | -       | 1       | -       | 1       | -       | -       | 3       | -       | 3       |
| Pass Rate (%)             | -        | -       | 100%    | -       | 100%    | -       | -       | 100%    | -       | 100%    |

\* Partial comparability



**Figure 6. PWC Pass-Rates**

## 3.5 Scholarly Project (SP)

### a. Submission results

Between January and June 2026, 101 Scholarly Project submissions were assessed in the March examination round, with an overall pass rate of 91% (92 successful submissions). Zone-level performance was strong: NT (100%), QLD (100%), SA (100%), TAS (100%), and WA (100%) all achieved perfect pass rates; Victoria recorded 91% (29 of 32), and NSW 82% (18 of 22). New Zealand recorded 80% (4 of 5). The March 2026 result of 91% is the second highest pass rate in the historical series presented in Figure 7.

By number of attempts (Table 14), first-attempt candidates achieved an 87% pass rate (54 of 62), with Stage 2 (86%) and Stage 3 (87%) candidates performing comparably. Second-attempt candidates recorded an excellent 97% pass rate (34 of 35), and both third- and fourth-or-greater-attempt candidates achieved 100%, reflecting the programmatic, feedback-driven nature of the SP resubmission process.

By project type (Table 15), Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit submissions achieved the highest pass rate (100%, 11 submissions), followed by Qualitative or Quantitative Research (96%, 26 submissions), Literature Reviews (89%, 55 submissions), and Case Series (83%, 6 submissions).

Table 13. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2026

|                      | ACT        | NSW        | NT          | QLD         | SA          | TAS         | VIC        | WA          | AUST       | No Zone  | NZ         | Overall    |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| <b>Assessments</b>   | 2          | 22         | 1           | 24          | 7           | 1           | 32         | 7           | 96         | -        | 5          | 101        |
| Pass                 | 1          | 18         | 1           | 24          | 7           | 1           | 29         | 7           | 88         | -        | 4          | 92         |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b> | <b>50%</b> | <b>82%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>91%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>92%</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>80%</b> | <b>91%</b> |

Table 14. SP Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – March 2026

|                                  | Stage 1  | Stage 2     | Stage 3     | Overall     |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>First attempt</b>             | -        | 7           | 55          | 62          |
| Pass                             | -        | 6           | 48          | 54          |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>-</b> | <b>86%</b>  | <b>87%</b>  | <b>87%</b>  |
| <b>Second attempt</b>            | -        | 1           | 34          | 35          |
| Pass                             | -        | 1           | 33          | 34          |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>-</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>97%</b>  | <b>97%</b>  |
| <b>Third attempt</b>             | -        | -           | 2           | 2           |
| Pass                             | -        | -           | 2           | 2           |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>    | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>Fourth or greater attempt</b> | -        | -           | 2           | 2           |
| Pass                             | -        | -           | 2           | 2           |
| <b>Pass Rate (%)</b>             | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>    | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Table 15. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – March 2026

| Attempts                             | Submissions | Pass Rate (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Case Series                          | 6           | 83%           |
| Literature Review                    | 55          | 89%           |
| Qualitative or Quantitative Research | 26          | 96%           |
| Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit  | 11          | 100%          |
| Other                                | 3           | 67%           |

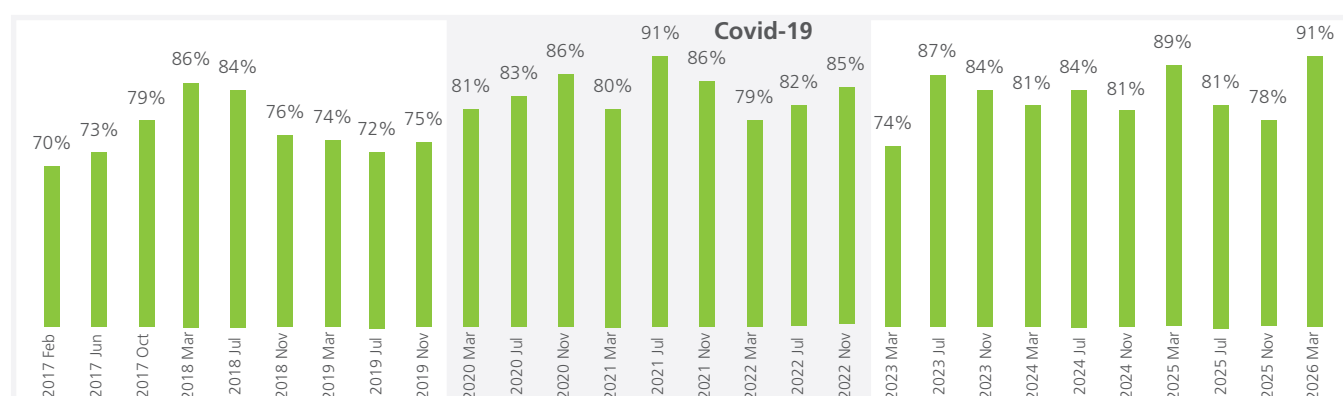


Figure 7. SP Pass-Rates

## b. Proposals and exemptions

Between January and June 2026, the College approved 147 Scholarly Project proposals across all project types (Table 16). Literature Reviews remain the most common project type (75 proposals, 51%), followed by Qualitative or Quantitative Research (50 proposals, 34%), Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit (16 proposals, 11%), Other (4 proposals, 3%), and Case Series (2 proposals, 1%).

Table 16. Approved SP proposals by project type

| Project Type                         | JAN-JUN 2026 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Case Series                          | 2            |
| Literature Review                    | 75           |
| Qualitative or Quantitative Research | 50           |
| Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit  | 16           |
| Other                                | 4            |

During the same period, the College received 40 applications for exemption from the Scholarly Project requirement (Table 17), of which 35 were granted, representing an overall approval rate of 88%. NSW recorded the highest application volume (11 applications, 100% granted), followed by VIC (14 applications, 79% granted) and QLD (6 applications, 67% granted). NZ recorded a 100% approval rate across 6 applications.

**Table 17. SP Exemptions granted by Fellowship zone (Jan-Jun 2026)**

|                    | ACT         | NSW         | NT       | QLD        | SA          | TAS      | VIC        | WA       | AUST       | NZ          | Overall    |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Exemptions</b>  | 1           | 11          | -        | 6          | 1           | 1        | 14         | -        | 34         | 6           | 40         |
| Granted            | 1           | 11          | -        | 4          | 1           | 1        | 11         | -        | 29         | 6           | 35         |
| <b>Granted (%)</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>67%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>79%</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>85%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>88%</b> |

## 4. Specialist International Medical Graduates program enrolment

Between January and June 2026, a total of 56 SIMGs commenced the RANZCP pathway towards Fellowship (Table 18), comprising 27 assessed as partially comparable and 29 as substantially comparable. The distribution between partially (48%) and substantially comparable (52%) is near-equal. Victoria recorded the highest number of new commencements (18 SIMGs), reflecting its established position as the primary SIMG destination nationally. Queensland followed with 14 SIMGs and NSW with 9. Tasmania recorded 3 new commencements (all substantially comparable), notable relative to the state's cohort size. South Australia recorded no new SIMG commencements.

Table 19 presents the countries of highest specialist qualification for H1 2026. India remains the most represented source country (15 SIMGs), followed by Sri Lanka (9), Iran (7), and Nigeria (7). Collectively, 16 countries are represented, indicating continued broad international diversity.

**Table 18. SIMG Pathway Assessments by Employer State (January–June 2026)**

|                | ACT      | NSW      | NT       | QLD       | SA       | TAS      | VIC       | WA       | AUST      | NZ        | No Zone  | Overall   |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| <b>Overall</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>2*</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>56</b> |
| Partially      | 0        | 4        | 1        | 4         | 0        | 0        | 12        | 6        | 27        | 0         | 0        | 27        |
| Substantially  | 2        | 5        | 0        | 10        | 0        | 3        | 6         | 1        | 27        | 2*        | 0        | 29        |

Note: (\*) The difference in the number of SIMGs from New Zealand compared to Australia is due to differing pathways to vocational or specialist medical registration. New Zealand registration does not require completion of the RANZCP pathway to Fellowship. Instead, RANZCP provides Affiliate membership for New Zealand psychiatrists who have completed the local assessment and recognition pathway.

**Table 19. Country of Highest Specialist Qualification Assessed – SIMG Intakes (January–June 2026)**

| Country        | Partially | Substantially | Overall |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| INDIA          | 10        | 5             | 15      |
| SRI LANKA      | 6         | 3             | 9       |
| IRAN           | 1         | 6             | 7       |
| NIGERIA        | -         | 7             | 7       |
| PAKISTAN       | 3         | -             | 3       |
| CHINA          | 2         | -             | 2       |
| EGYPT          | -         | 2             | 2       |
| UNITED KINGDOM | -         | 2             | 2       |

| Country       | Partially | Substantially | Overall |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| UNITED STATES | 1         | 1             | 2       |
| ARGENTINA     | 1         | -             | 1       |
| CANADA        | -         | 1             | 1       |
| FINLAND       | 1         | -             | 1       |
| MACEDONIA     | 1         | -             | 1       |
| MALTA         | -         | 1             | 1       |
| ROMANIA       | 1         | -             | 1       |
| SOUTH AFRICA  | -         | 1             | 1       |

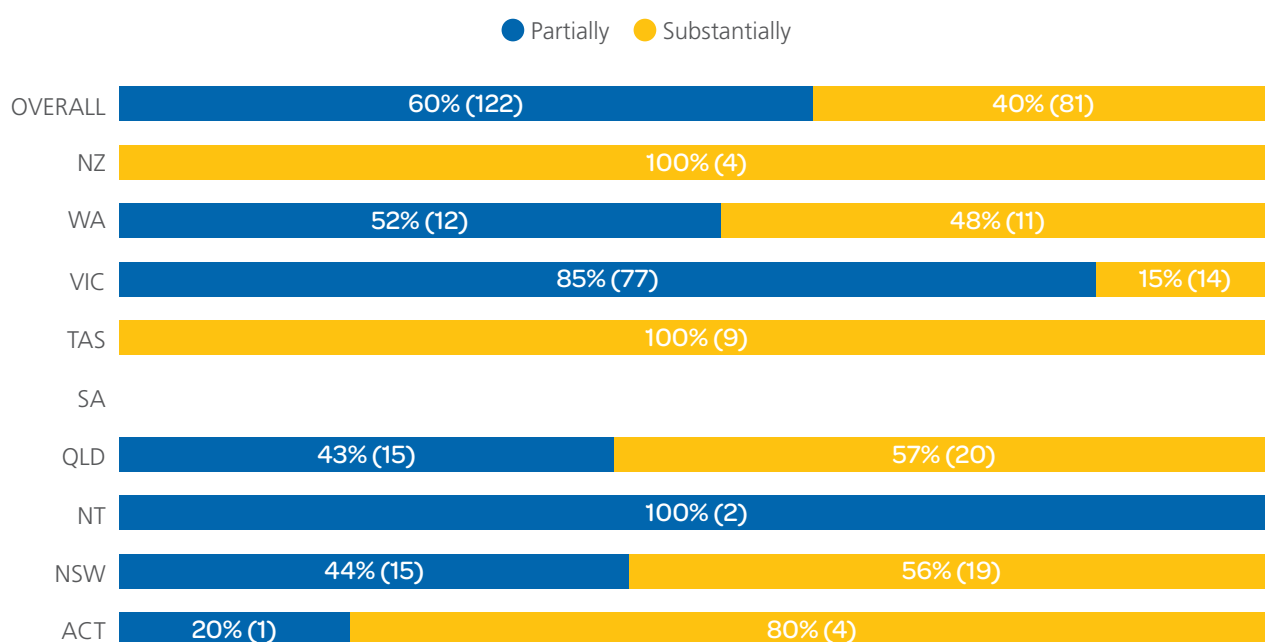
## 5. Specialist International Medical Graduates numbers

As at 6 July 2026, the College had 203 active SIMGs participating in the pathway to Fellowship (Table 20), comprising 122 assessed as partially comparable (60%) and 81 as substantially comparable (40%).

Victoria continues to host the largest SIMG cohort nationally, with 91 participants (45% of all active SIMGs), of whom 77 (85%) are assessed as partially comparable, a proportion substantially higher than the national average (60%). Queensland (35 SIMGs, 57% substantially comparable) and NSW (34 SIMGs, 56% substantially comparable) both maintain a higher proportion of substantially comparable SIMGs. South Australia continues to record no active SIMGs. Tasmania recorded 9 active SIMGs, all substantially comparable.

**Table 20. Active SIMGs by Employer State and Comparability Status (correct as of 6 July 2026)**

|               | ACT      | NSW       | NT       | QLD       | SA       | TAS      | VIC       | WA        | AUST       | NZ       | No Zone  | Overall    |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| <b>SIMGs</b>  | <b>5</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>91</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>199</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>203</b> |
| Partially     | 1        | 15        | 2        | 15        | 0        | 0        | 77        | 12        | 122        | 0        | 0        | 122        |
| Substantially | 4        | 19        | 0        | 20        | 0        | 9        | 14        | 11        | 77         | 4        | 0        | 81         |



**Figure 8. SIMGs by Employer State and comparability status (correct as of 6 July 2026)**

Table 21 presents the gender distribution of active SIMGs. Of those who disclosed gender, 112 were men (55%), 88 were women (43%), and 3 preferred not to say. This male predominance in the SIMG cohort contrasts with the female majority in the trainee cohort and is consistent with patterns observed in prior reporting periods.

Table 21. Active SIMGs by Employer State and Gender (correct as of 6 July 2026)

|                               | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA | TAS | VIC | WA | AUST | NZ | No Zone | Overall |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|----|---------|---------|
| Man                           | 4   | 14  | 2  | 21  | 0  | 8   | 47  | 15 | 111  | 1  | 0       | 112     |
| Non-binary/<br>gender diverse |     |     |    |     |    |     |     |    |      |    |         | -       |
| Woman                         | 1   | 18  |    | 14  | 0  | 1   | 43  | 8  | 85   | 3  | 0       | 88      |
| Prefer not to<br>say          |     |     |    |     |    |     |     |    |      |    |         | 3       |

Table 22 and Figure 9 show the age distribution of active SIMGs as at 6 July 2026. Ages range from 30 to 71 years, with a mean of 44.14 years and a median of 43 years. The most common age group is 41–50 years (30.7%). The standard deviation of 7.971 years indicates moderate dispersion, reflecting the mid-career profile characteristic of internationally trained specialists. This age distribution differs markedly from that of trainees, whose mean age is 35.25 years, with a median of 33 years, and the most common age group is 31–40 years (57.9%).

Table 22. Age Profile of Active SIMGs (correct as of 6 July 2026)

| Statistics         |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Mean               | 44.14         |
| Median             | 43            |
| Mode (ranges)      | 41-50 (30.7%) |
| Standard deviation | 7.971         |

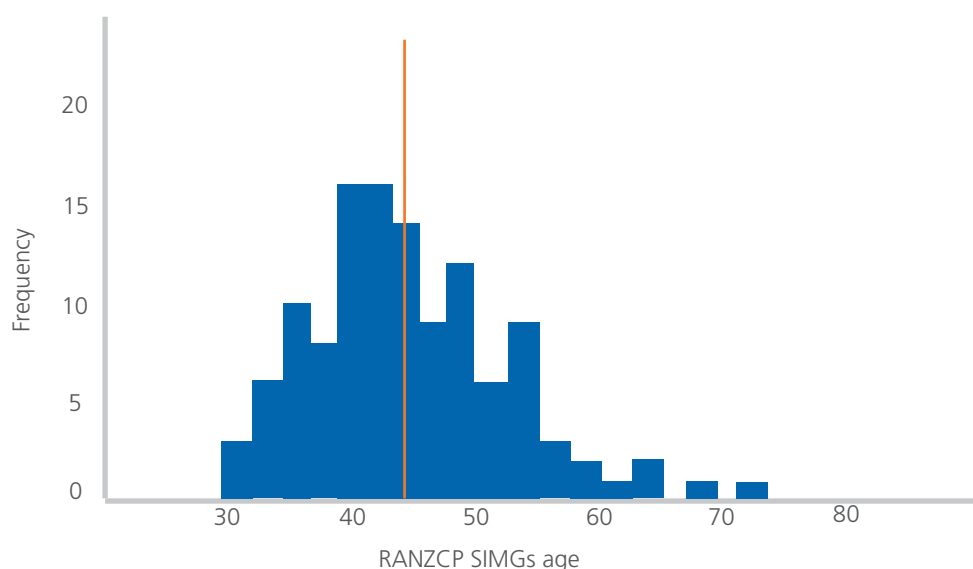


Figure 9. RANZCP SIMGs age distribution (correct as of 6 July 2026)

\* Mean is represented with the vertical line

## 6. New Fellows

Between January and June 2026, the RANZCP admitted 238 new Fellows to the College. If the second half 2026 follows historical patterns, 2026 is on track to match or potentially exceed the 2025 annual record of 417 new Fellows.

Of the 238 new Fellows, 181 (76%) completed the Fellowship training program pathway, 180 via the 2012 Fellowship program and 1 via the transitioned 2003 program, the latter based in Western Australia, and 57 (24%) were admitted via the Specialist pathway, comprising 27 partially comparable and 30 substantially comparable admissions.

Victoria was the largest contributor nationally, with 73 new Fellows (52 via the training pathway and 21 via the Specialist pathway), representing 31% of all admissions during January to June 2026. New South Wales followed with 58 new Fellows (54 training, 4 specialist), and Queensland with 52 (36 training, 16 specialist). Western Australia recorded 22 new Fellows (11 training, 11 specialist), a notable result in that 50% of WA admissions were via the Specialist pathway, the highest such proportion of any jurisdiction and consistent with WA's predominantly substantially comparable SIMG profile. Queensland's Specialist pathway proportion of 31% (16 of 52) was similarly elevated. By contrast, New South Wales (7%), South Australia (8%), and New Zealand (10%) had relatively low Specialist pathway proportions, reflecting the dominant role of the training program in those jurisdictions. New Zealand contributed 10 new Fellows in total (9 training, 1 specialist). The ACT and NT each contributed modestly, with 1 and 2 new Fellows respectively.

Table 23. Total Number of New Fellows by Location\*, and Pathway (Jan-Jun 2026)

|                          | ACT      | NSW       | NT       | QLD       | SA        | TAS      | VIC       | WA        | AUST       | NZ        | No Zone  | Overall    |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| <b>Training (a)</b>      | <b>1</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>171</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>181</b> |
| 2012 program             | 1        | 54        | 1        | 36        | 11        | 5        | 52        | 10        | 170        | 9         | 1        | 180        |
| Transitioned             | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 1         | 1          | 0         | 0        | 1          |
| <b>Specialist (b)</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>2</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>56</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>57</b>  |
| Partial                  | 0        | 1         | 0        | 2         | 0         | 1        | 17        | 6         | 27         | 0         | 0        | 27         |
| Substantial              | 0        | 3         | 1        | 14        | 1         | 1        | 4         | 5         | 29         | 1         | 0        | 30         |
| <b>Overall (a) + (b)</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>73</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>227</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>238</b> |

\* The training pathway is distributed based on the last zone trained, and the specialist pathway is based on the employer state.



Figure 10. New Fellows (2013-2025)

In the first half of 2026, 124 new Fellows (52%) were women and 112 (47%) were men, with 2 identifying as non-binary or gender diverse (Table 24).

**Table 24. New Fellows by Location and Gender (Jan-Jun 2026)**

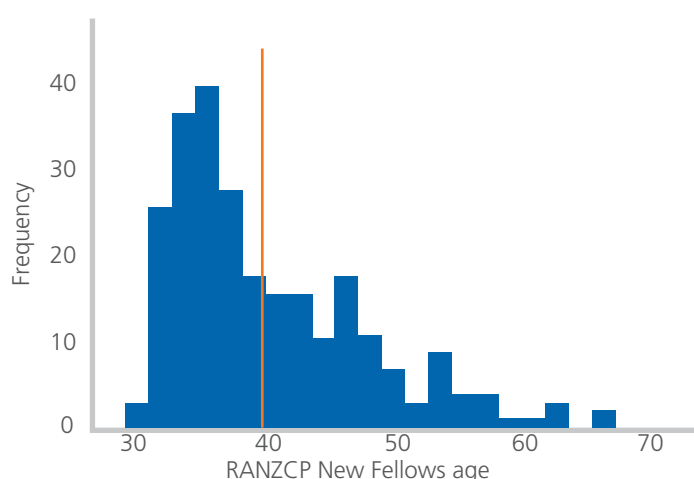
|                               | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA | TAS | VIC | WA | AUST | NZ | No Zone | Overall |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|----|---------|---------|
| Man                           | 1   | 22  | 1  | 25  | 4  | 4   | 36  | 11 | 104  | 7  | 1       | 112     |
| Non-binary/<br>gender diverse |     |     |    |     |    |     |     |    |      |    |         | 2       |
| Prefer not to say             |     |     |    |     |    |     |     |    |      |    |         | -       |
| Woman                         | 0   | 36  | 1  | 26  | 8  | 3   | 36  | 11 | 121  | 3  | 0       | 124     |

\*The training pathway is distributed based on the last zone trained, and the specialist pathway is based on the employer state.

Table 25 and Figure 11 present the age profile of new Fellows admitted between January and June 2026. Ages range from the late twenties to mid-sixties. The mean age at admission is 39.70 years, with a median of 37.5 years and 62.6% falling within the 31–40 age group. The standard deviation of 7.411 years indicates moderate age dispersion consistent with prior periods.

**Table 25. Age Profile of New Fellows (Jan-Jun 2026)**

| Statistics         |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Mean               | 39.70         |
| Median             | 37.50         |
| Mode (ranges)      | 62.6% (31-40) |
| Standard deviation | 7.411         |



**Figure 11. RANZCP New Fellows age distribution (Jan-Jun 2026)**

\* Mean is represented with the vertical line

## 7. Certificates of Advanced Training

### a. Enrolment

Between January and June 2026, 185 new enrolments were recorded in Certificates of Advanced Training (Table 26). Child and Adolescent Psychiatry was the most common new enrolment with 50 certificates (27%), followed by Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (38, 21%), Old Age Psychiatry (26, 14%), Adult Psychiatry (19, 10%), Addiction Psychiatry (23, 12%), Psychotherapy (16, 9%), and Forensic Psychiatry (13, 7%). Victoria recorded the highest new enrolment count (54), followed by NSW (47), QLD (40), and NZ (11).

Table 26. CAT intake by type and certificate zone (Jan – Jun 2026)

|                      | ACT      | NSW       | NT       | QLD       | SA        | TAS      | VIC       | WA        | AUST       | NZ        | Overall    |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Overall</b>       | <b>6</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>174</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>185</b> |
| Addiction            | -        | 7         | -        | 9         | -         | -        | 7         | -         | 23         | -         | 23         |
| Adult                | 2        | -         | -        | 7         | 1         | 1        | 4         | -         | 15         | 4         | 19         |
| Child and Adolescent | 1        | 20        | 2        | 10        | 3         | 3        | 7         | 1         | 47         | 3         | 50         |
| Consultation-Liaison | 1        | 9         | -        | 8         | 2         | -        | 13        | 3         | 36         | 2         | 38         |
| Forensic             | -        | 6         | -        | 2         | 1         | -        | 2         | 2         | 13         | -         | 13         |
| Old Age              | 2        | 5         | -        | 4         | 1         | 1        | 9         | 3         | 25         | 1         | 26         |
| Psychotherapy        | -        | -         | -        |           | 2         | -        | 12        | 1         | 15         | 1         | 16         |

### b. RANZCP Certificates of Advanced Training numbers

As at 11 August 2026, there were 898 active Certificates of Advanced Training being undertaken by 839 participants, with 59 participants concurrently enrolled in more than one certificate (Table 27). Child and Adolescent Psychiatry is the most commonly held active certificate (185 certificates, 21%), followed by Old Age Psychiatry (156, 17%), Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (146, 16%), Psychotherapy (116, 13%), Forensic Psychiatry (88, 10%), Addiction Psychiatry (135, 15%), and Adult Psychiatry (72, 8%). Victoria (237 certificates) and NSW (234 certificates) account for the largest volumes nationally.

Trainees comprise the majority of participants (532; 63%), while Fellows account for 307 (37%), as shown in Table 28.

Table 27. Total CAT Numbers by Certificate Zone (correct as of 11 August 2026)

|                      | ACT       | NSW        | NT       | QLD        | SA        | TAS       | VIC        | WA        | AUST       | NZ        | Overall    |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Overall</b>       | <b>22</b> | <b>234</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>205</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>237</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>819</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>898</b> |
| Addiction            | 2         | 38         | 1        | 45         | 2         | 1         | 33         | 4         | 126        | 9         | 135        |
| Adult                | 7         | 6          | -        | 27         | 3         | 2         | 8          | 3         | 56         | 16        | 72         |
| Child and Adolescent | 4         | 55         | 2        | 49         | 8         | 5         | 40         | 9         | 172        | 13        | 185        |
| Consultation-Liaison | 2         | 36         | -        | 30         | 9         | 2         | 48         | 9         | 136        | 10        | 146        |
| Forensic             | -         | 31         | 1        | 13         | 6         | -         | 19         | 6         | 76         | 12        | 88         |
| Old Age              | 3         | 37         | -        | 34         | 15        | 4         | 38         | 12        | 143        | 13        | 156        |
| Psychotherapy        | 4         | 31         | -        | 7          | 15        | -         | 51         | 2         | 110        | 6         | 116        |

Table 28. Total CAT Numbers by Membership (correct as of 11 August 2026)

|                | ACT       | NSW        | NT       | QLD        | SA        | TAS       | VIC        | WA        | AUST       | NZ        | Overall    |
|----------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Overall</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>221</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>191</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>218</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>762</b> | <b>77</b> | <b>839</b> |
| Trainees       | 10        | 139        | 2        | 123        | 36        | 8         | 136        | 27        | 481        | 51        | 532        |
| Fellows        | 10        | 82         | 2        | 68         | 17        | 5         | 82         | 15        | 281        | 26        | 307        |

### c. Awards

Between January and June 2026, 132 Certificates of Advanced Training were awarded (Table 29). The increase in certificate completions is consistent with the large Stage 3 cohort and record-level new Fellows admitted during the first half of 2026. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry were jointly the most awarded certificate types (32 awards each, 24% each), followed by Old Age Psychiatry (21, 16%), Addiction Psychiatry (14, 11%), Forensic Psychiatry (13, 10%), and Adult Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (10 each, 8% each). Victoria (35 awards) and NSW (41 awards) contributed the highest volumes. The pace of awards during the first six months of 2026 suggests the full-year 2026 total will substantially exceed the 2025 annual total of 204 awards.

Table 29. CAT awarded by type and Certificate Zone (Jan – Jun 2026)

|                      | ACT      | NSW       | NT       | QLD       | SA        | TAS      | VIC       | WA       | AUST       | NZ       | Overall    |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| <b>Overall</b>       | <b>2</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>132</b> |
| Addiction            | -        | 3         | -        | 3         | 1         | 1        | 5         | -        | 13         | 1        | 14         |
| Adult                | -        | 1         | -        | 6         | -         | -        | -         | 1        | 8          | 2        | 10         |
| Child and Adolescent | -        | 9         | -        | 8         | 2         | -        | 10        | 1        | 30         | 2        | 32         |
| Consultation-Liaison | -        | 14        | -        | 5         | 4         | -        | 7         | -        | 30         | 2        | 32         |
| Forensic             | 1        | 7         | -        | 1         | 1         | -        | 2         | -        | 12         | 1        | 13         |
| Old Age              | -        | 5         | -        | 2         | 1         | 2        | 7         | 3        | 20         | 1        | 21         |
| Psychotherapy        | 1        | 2         | -        | 2         | 1         | -        | 4         | -        | 10         | -        | 10         |

## 8. Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

CPD participation is a requirement for medical registration and annual recertification of medical practitioners. Active Affiliates and Fellows (excluding those who are retired or inactive) are automatically enrolled in the CPD program. Participants need to complete a minimum of 50 hours annually. As at 12 August 2026, 6,179 active members are enrolled in the CPD program, of whom 107 (2%) have completed the minimum required hours for the reporting period (Table 30). This compliance level is consistent with expected participation patterns at this early stage of the CPD year. Members have until 31 December 2026 to complete activities and until 31 March 2027 to report all activities. Among CPD sections (Figure 12), Formal Peer Review shows the highest completion rate (approximately 49%), broadly consistent with historical mid-year progress for this section. Professional Development Plans are at 9%, Self-Guided Learning at 23%, Practice Improvement at 16%, and Additional Hours at 12%. These patterns reflect the early stage of the reporting year and are consistent with end-year compliance reaching approximately 49%, as observed in February 2026 for the 2025 CPD year.

Table 30. CPD Participation and Compliance (Correct as of 12 August 2026)

|                            | Active CPD Members | Compliance | % Compliance |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>Overall</b>             | <b>6179</b>        | <b>107</b> | <b>2%</b>    |
| Affiliate Australia        | 6                  | -          | -            |
| Affiliate New Zealand      | 237                | 1          | 0.4%         |
| Associate Australia        | 3                  | -          | -            |
| Certificant Australia      | 2                  | -          | -            |
| Fellow Australia           | 5172               | 95         | 2%           |
| Fellow New Zealand         | 448                | 5          | 1%           |
| Fellow Overseas            | 99                 | 3          | 3%           |
| Individual                 | 137                | 2          | 1%           |
| SIMG Associate Australia   | 71                 | -          | -            |
| SIMG Associate New Zealand | 4                  | 1          | 25%          |

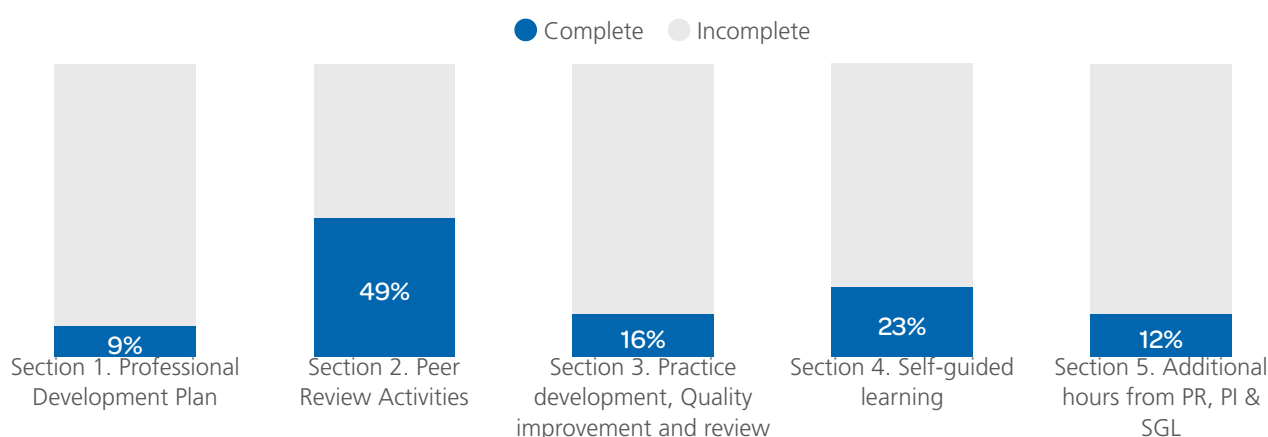


Figure 12. Completion of CPD by section (Correct as of 12 August 2026)

## 9. Specialist Training Program (STP)

The Specialist Training Program (STP) is an Australian Government initiative designed to support specialist medical training in diverse settings beyond traditional public teaching hospitals. STP posts offer six-month training rotations in priority settings such as the private sector, regional, rural, and remote areas, and non-hospital settings (e.g., aged care, community health organisations, or Aboriginal medical services).

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, where MM1 represents major cities, and MM7 represents very remote areas.

Table 31 presents FTE positions by MM classification for Rotation 2, 2025. A total of 147.41 FTE positions were funded through the STP in Rotation 2, 2025, supporting 152 trainees (Table 32). The majority of funded positions remain in MM1 areas (103.12 FTE, 70%), reflecting the concentration of psychiatry training in major metropolitan centres. A meaningful proportion (44.29 FTE, 30%) supports training in rural and remote settings (MM2–MM7). The NT, WA, and Queensland continue to demonstrate the broadest geographic distribution of STP-funded posts.

**Table 31. STP-Funded Positions by Modified Monash Classification (Rotation 2, 2025)**

|         | ACT | NSW   | NT   | QLD   | SA   | TAS | VIC  | WA  | Total  |
|---------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| MM1     | 1.9 | 23.26 | -    | 25.26 | 4.1  | -   | 40.6 | 8   | 103.12 |
| MM2     | -   | -     | 3.86 | 7.45  | 0    | 3   | 0    | 0.2 | 14.51  |
| MM3     | -   | 5.05  | -    | -     | 2.46 | -   | 6.4  | 0.9 | 14.81  |
| MM4     | -   | 3.21  | -    | 0.7   | 0.49 | -   | 1.9  | 0.2 | 6.5    |
| MM5     | -   | 0.55  | -    | 0.7   | 0.19 | -   | -    | 0.7 | 2.14   |
| MM6     | -   | -     | 3    | 0.05  | 0.06 | -   | -    | 1.1 | 4.21   |
| MM7     | -   | -     | 0.14 | 0.94  | 0.14 | -   | -    | 0.9 | 2.12   |
| Overall | 1.9 | 32.07 | 7    | 35.1  | 7.44 | 3   | 48.9 | 12  | 147.41 |

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

**Table 49. Trainees Supported by STP Funding (Rotation 2, 2025)**

|                                  | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA | TAS | VIC | WA | Total |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| STP trainees<br>Rotation 2, 2025 | 2   | 34  | 6  | 41  | 8  | 3   | 47  | 11 | 152   |

# 10. Integrated Rural Training Pipeline (IRTP) Program

The Integrated Rural Training Pipeline (IRTP) program is an Australian Government initiative designed to address the shortage of psychiatrists in rural and regional areas by increasing the number of psychiatry trainees and specialists in these settings. Unlike the Specialist Training Program (STP), which funds individual training posts, the IRTP program provides funding that “follows” the trainee throughout multiple rotations within a health service, ensuring continuity and consistency in their rural training experience.

As at the reporting date, the College has 35 active trainees funded through the IRTP program (Table 33). Queensland continues to host the largest IRTP cohort (8 trainees), followed by Victoria (7) and NSW (6). South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania each support 4, and 3 trainees respectively.

Table 33. Total Trainees funded by the IRTP program

|          | ACT | NSW | NT | QLD | SA | TAS | VIC | WA | Total |
|----------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| Trainees | -   | 6   | 3  | 8   | 4  | 3   | 7   | 4  | 35    |





**Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists**

309 La Trobe Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia

T: +61 3 9640 0646

F: +61 3 9642 5652

W: [www.ranzcp.org](http://www.ranzcp.org)

ABN 68 000 439 047