



The Royal
Australian &
New Zealand
College of
Psychiatrists



Training and Assessment Update

RANZCP Fellowship Program

End-year 2025





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Introduction and Background

The Training and Assessment End-Year Report provides a comprehensive overview of the education and training activities of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) during the 2025 calendar year. The report presents key data, 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)

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, 429 trainees commenced the Fellowship program, a decrease of 23 trainees (5.1%) from 2024 (452). While this represents a year-on-year decline, total commencements remain substantially higher than in 2022 (374) and 2023 (412). Over the four-year period from 2022 to 2025, overall intake increased by 55 trainees (14.7%), indicating that the 2025 outcome reflects moderation following two consecutive years of strong growth rather than structural contraction.



Figure 1. Fellowship program commencements (2013-2025)

The 2025 decline was primarily driven by reductions in larger Australian jurisdictions. New South Wales recorded the largest decrease (29 fewer trainees), following sustained growth between 2022 and 2024. Victoria (6 fewer), Tasmania (5 fewer), Queensland (3 fewer), and Western Australia (1 fewer) also recorded declines. However, in most cases 2025 intake levels remain above 2022 baselines, suggesting cyclical adjustment rather than sustained downturn. Modest increases were observed in the Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, and South Australia, each recording two additional trainees compared to 2024.

Across Australia overall, commencements decreased from 419 in 2024 to 381 in 2025. However, this follows substantial expansion between 2022 (329) and 2024 (419), with 2025 intake still 52 trainees higher than in 2022.

In contrast, New Zealand intake increased markedly from 33 trainees in 2024 to 48 in 2025. This represents the highest intake level across the four-year period and follows two consecutive years of decline (45 in 2022 and 42 in 2023). The 2025 increase therefore reflects a rebound in New Zealand commencements, partially offsetting the reduction observed in Australia.

Overall, the 2025 intake profile reflects cyclical rebalancing across jurisdictions rather than uniform contraction. Expansion in New Zealand and smaller jurisdictions coincided with partial retraction in larger Australian Fellowship zones. These patterns may have implications for medium-term workforce distribution and Fellowship completion trajectories across regions, particularly if jurisdictional variability persists.

Table 1. Fellowship Program Commencements by Fellowship Zone (2024-2025)

JAN-DEC	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	Overall
2025	8	94	8	94	27	8	110	32	381	48	429
2024	6	123	6	97	25	13	116	33	419	33	452
Difference	2	-29	2	-3	2	-5	-6	-1	-38	15	-23

2. RANZCP Fellowship program numbers

As of 4 February 2026, there were 2,723 active trainees enrolled across all stages and programs. Of these, 2,420 (89%) were based in Australia, 248 (9%) in New Zealand, and 55 (2%) were classified as No Zone.

The 2012 Fellowship Program remains the predominant training pathway, with 2,684 trainees (98.5%) enrolled. A small residual cohort of 39 trainees (1.5%) remains from the 2003 program, the majority of whom are in Stage 3 and nearing completion.

In terms of progression through training, Stage 3 trainees now constitute the largest share of the cohort at 1,022 (37.5%), followed by 964 (35.4%) in Stage 2 and 737 (27.1%) in Stage 1. The increasing concentration of trainees in the later stages suggests a maturing training pipeline and may support sustained Fellowship completions in the coming years.

Regional distribution by stage demonstrates variation in training maturity across jurisdictions. New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and the Australian Capital Territory show comparatively higher proportions of Stage 3 trainees, indicating established and progressing cohorts. In contrast, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory display relatively stronger representation in Stages 1 and 2, reflecting earlier-stage cohort profiles. These differences may be influenced by recruitment cycles, workforce demand, training capacity, and demographic factors affecting entry and progression.

Table 2. Active Trainees by Fellowship Zone and Stage (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
2012 Program	43	667	31	495	177	43	724	211	2391	246	47	2684
Stage 1	11	178	11	121	54	11	203	59	648	77	12	737
Stage 2	13	240	14	193	58	16	260	79	873	74	16	963
Stage 3	19	249	6	181	65	16	261	73	870	95	19	984
Transitioned	1	11	1	7	1	0	5	3	29	2	8	39
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stage 3	1	11	1	7	1	-	5	3	29	2	7	38
Overall	44	678	32	502	178	43	729	214	2420	248	55	2723
Stage 1	11	178	11	121	54	11	203	59	648	77	12	737
Stage 2	13	240	14	193	58	16	260	79	873	74	17	964
Stage 3	20	260	7	188	66	16	266	76	899	97	26	1022

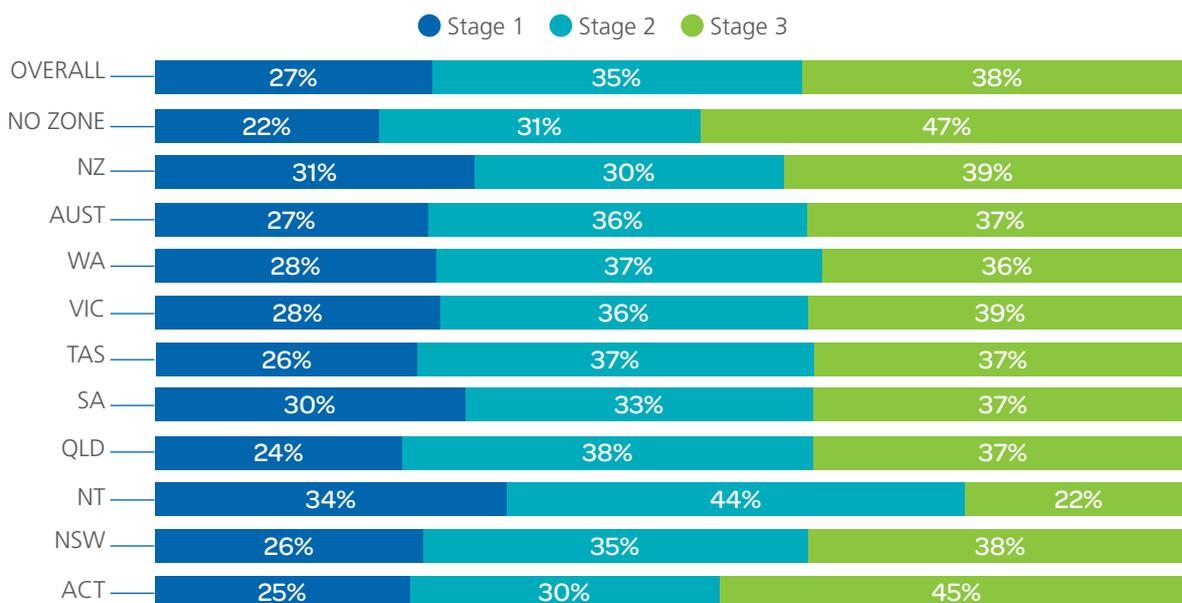


Figure 2. Active Trainees by Fellowship Zone and Stage (correct as of 4 February 2026)

Women continue to make up the majority of trainees in the Fellowship program. Of the total cohort, 1,441 trainees identify as women and 1,263 as men, representing approximately 53% and 46%, respectively. An additional 10 trainees identify as non-binary or gender-diverse, and nine prefer not to disclose their gender.

Table 3. Active Trainees by Fellowship Zone and Gender (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Man	22	324	13	242	80	20	315	95	1111	117	35	1263
Non-binary/ gender diverse												10
Prefer not to say												9
Woman	22	349	19	255	96	23	410	118	1292	130	19	1441

Trainees range in age from 25 to 73 years. The mean age is 35.65 years and the median age is 34 years, indicating a relatively symmetrical distribution with limited skewness. The standard deviation of 6.861 years reflects moderate variability around the mean. The majority of trainees (59.8%) fall within the 31–40-year age range. While most entrants cluster in their early to mid-thirties, the wide age range demonstrates that the program continues to attract candidates at diverse stages of professional and personal development.

Table 4. Age Profile of Active Trainees (correct as of 4 February 2026)

Statistics	
Mean	35.80
Median	34
Mode (ranges)	31-40 (58.7%)
Standard deviation	6.982

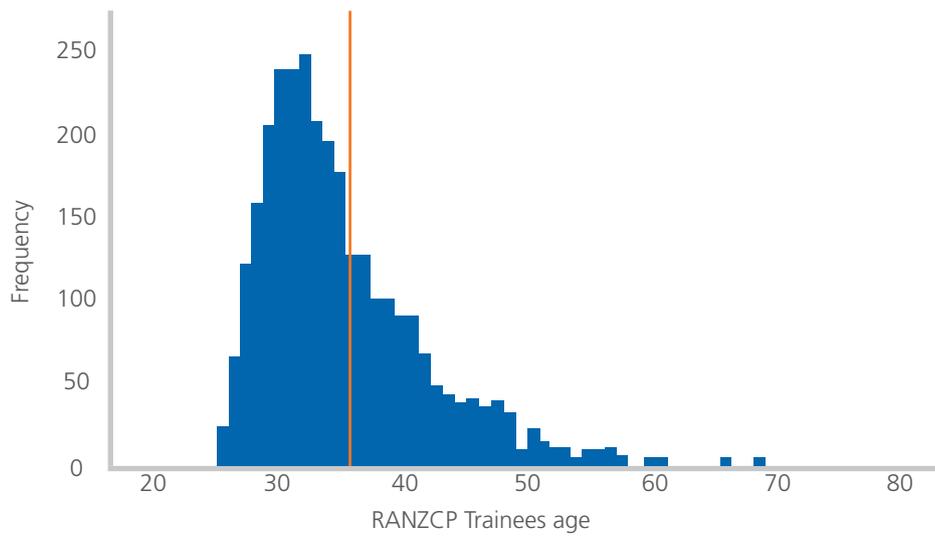


Figure 3. Age Distribution of Active Trainees (correct as of 4 February 2026)
* Mean is represented with the vertical line

3. Assessments

3.1 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) Examination

The Multiple-Choice Question (MCQ) Examination was conducted in March and September 2025, with a total of 553 assessments completed across both sittings (296 in March and 257 in September). Overall performance was strong in both rounds, with a pass rate of 90% in March and 93% in September.

Analysis by stage and number of attempts indicates that first-attempt candidates consistently achieve the highest success rates. In March, first-attempt pass rates were 92% in Stage 1 and 91% in Stage 2, with the small Stage 3 cohort achieving 100%. Performance declined with subsequent attempts, particularly among Stage 3 candidates undertaking their third or fourth attempt. A similar pattern was observed in September.

Across both sittings, performance declines as the number of attempts increases, highlighting the cumulative challenge faced by candidates requiring multiple sittings.

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

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	NoZ	Overall
Assessments	7	88	4	54	27	2	74	22	278	18	-	296
Pass	5	78	4	49	26	2	68	20	252	15	-	267
Pass Rate (%)	71%	89%	100%	91%	96%	100%	92%	91%	91%	83%	-	90%

Table 6. MCQ Examination Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – March 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall
First attempt	190	67	1	258
Pass	174	61	1	236
Pass Rate (%)	92%	91%	100%	91%
Second attempt	2	19	4	25
Pass	2	17	2	21
Pass Rate (%)	100%	89%	50%	84%
Third attempt	1	3	4	8
Pass	1	3	3	7
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	75%	88%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	-	5	5
Pass	-	-	3	3
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	60%	60%

Table 7. MCQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – September 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	NoZ	Overall
Assessments	4	68	2	59	9	6	68	23	239	17	1	257
Pass	4	62	2	52	9	6	66	20	221	16	1	238
Pass Rate (%)	100%	91%	100%	88%	100%	100%	97%	87%	92%	94%	100%	93%

Table 8. MCQ Examination Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – September 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall
First attempt	160	57	-	217
Pass	153	51	-	204
Pass Rate (%)	96%	89%	-	94%
Second attempt	6	16	-	22
Pass	6	12	-	18
Pass Rate (%)	100%	75%	-	82%
Third attempt	-	4	5	9
Pass	-	4	4	8
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	80%	89%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	1	8	9
Pass	-	1	7	8
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	88%	89%



Figure 4. MCQ Pass-Rates

3.2 MODIFIED ESSAY QUESTIONS (MEQ) Examination

The Modified Essay Question (MEQ) Examination was administered in March and September 2025, with 273 in March and 343 in September, for a total of 616 assessments. The overall pass rate was 78% in March and 72% in September.

Performance by number of attempts demonstrates a clear pattern of declining success with repeated sittings. In both March and September, first-attempt candidates achieved the highest pass rates. While some small cohorts achieved strong outcomes on subsequent attempts, the overall trend indicates increasing difficulty in achieving a pass after multiple attempts.

Table 13. MEQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Assessments - trainees	2	58	2	47	7	2	59	19	196	20	1	217
Pass	1	50	2	34	5	1	52	15	160	18	0	178
Pass Rate (%)	50%	86%	100%	72%	71%	50%	88%	79%	82%	90%	0%	82%
Assessments - SIMGs (Partial comparability)	-	6	1	7	-	1	34	7	56	-	-	56
Pass	-	4	0	3	-	1	21	6	35	-	-	35
Pass Rate (%)	-	67%	0%	43%	-	100%	62%	86%	63%	-	-	63%
Total	2	64	3	54	7	3	93	26	252	20	1	273
Pass	1	54	2	37	5	2	73	21	195	18	0	213
Pass Rate (%)	50%	84%	67%	69%	71%	67%	78%	81%	77%	90%	0%	78%

Table 14. MEQ Examination Pass Rates by Attempt – March 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	SIMGs (Partial comparability)	Overall
First attempt	1	88	37	26	152
Pass	1	79	29	22	131
Pass Rate (%)		90%	78%	85%	86%
Second attempt	-	8	28	14	50
Pass	-	6	22	7	35
Pass Rate (%)	-	75%	79%	50%	70%
Third attempt	-	1	20	8	29
Pass	-	1	16	3	20
Pass Rate (%)	-	100%	80%	38%	69%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	1	33	8	42
Pass	-	1	23	3	27
Pass Rate (%)	-	100%	70%	38%	64%

Table 15. MEQ Examination Results by Fellowship Zone – September 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Assessments - trainees	9	70	3	62	18	2	78	26	268	28	2	298
Pass	6	53	2	49	16	2	56	18	202	22	1	225
Pass Rate (%)	67%	76%	67%	79%	89%	100%	72%	69%	75%	79%	50%	76%
Assessments - SIMGs (Partial comparability)	-	5	1	5	-	1	30	3	45	-	-	45
Pass	-	2	0	2	-	1	16	2	23	-	-	23
Pass Rate (%)	-	40%	-	40%	-	100%	53%	67%	51%	-	-	51%
Total	9	75	4	67	18	3	108	29	313	28	-	343
Pass	6	55	2	51	16	3	72	20	225	22	-	248
Pass Rate (%)	67%	73%	50%	76%	89%	100%	67%	69%	72%	79%	-	72%

Table 16. MEQ Examination Pass Rates by Attempt – September 2025

AUGUST	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	SIMGs (Partial comparability)	Overall
First attempt	-	169	57	24	250
Pass	-	147	41	15	203
Pass Rate (%)	-	87%	72%	63%	81%
Second attempt	-	11	21	4	36
Pass	-	8	11	0	19
Pass Rate (%)	-	73%	52%	0%	53%
Third attempt	-	2	16	6	24
Pass	-	0	10	3	13
Pass Rate (%)	-	0%	63%	50%	54%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	3	19	11	33
Pass	-	1	7	5	13
Pass Rate (%)	-	33%	37%	45%	39%

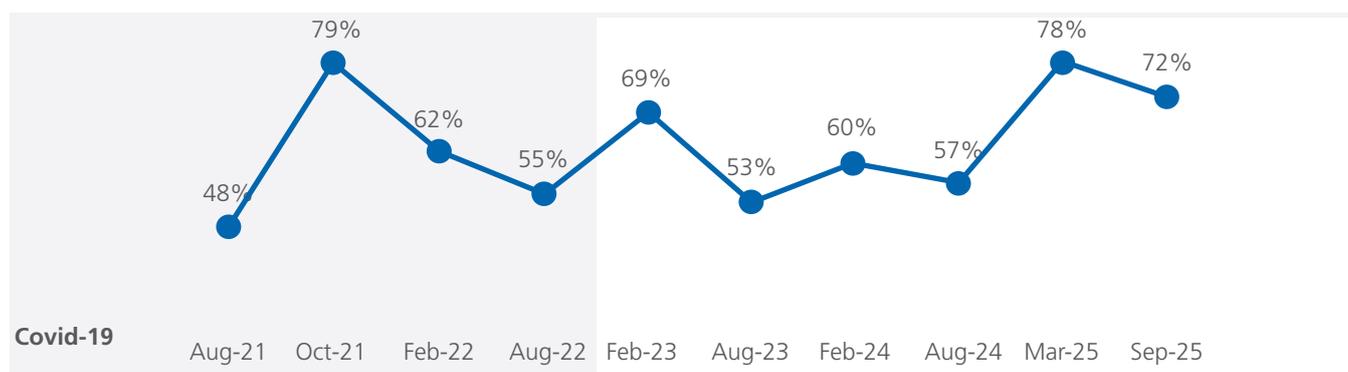


Figure 6. MEQ Pass-Rates

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

The CCA-MPR was conducted in April and September 2025, with 341 assessments completed. Performance outcomes were exceptionally strong, with pass rates of 98% in April and 99% in September.

These consistently high outcomes reflect the longitudinal, programmatic design of the assessment. Unlike traditional summative examinations, which rely on a single assessment event, the CCA-MPR incorporates multiple longitudinal data points to inform high-stakes decisions. Ongoing structured feedback from training contributes to progression decisions. Candidates typically submit portfolios only when they are confident that required standards have been met; accordingly, outcomes are generally predictable rather than unexpected.

Table 17. CCA-MPR Results by Fellowship Zone – April 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Trainees	3	56	0	25	8	6	46	8	152	17	0	169
Successful	3	55	0	25	8	6	45	8	150	16	0	166
Unsuccessful	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
SIMGs	0	1	1	5	0	0	21	6	34	0	0	34
Successful	0	1	1	5	0	0	20	6	33	0	0	33
Unsuccessful	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Overall	3	57	1	30	8	6	67	14	186	17	0	203
Successful	3	56	1	30	8	6	65	14	183	16	0	199
Unsuccessful	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	4

Table 18. CCA-MPR Results by Fellowship Zone – September 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Trainees	2	26	0	28	5	0	32	5	98	13	0	111
Successful	2	26	0	28	5	0	31	5	97	13	0	110
Unsuccessful	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
SIMGs	0	2	0	2	0	1	17	5	27	0	0	27
Successful	0	2	0	2	0	1	16	5	26	0	0	26
Unsuccessful	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Overall	2	28	0	30	5	1	49	10	125	13	0	138
Successful	2	28	0	30	5	1	47	10	123	13	0	136
Unsuccessful	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2

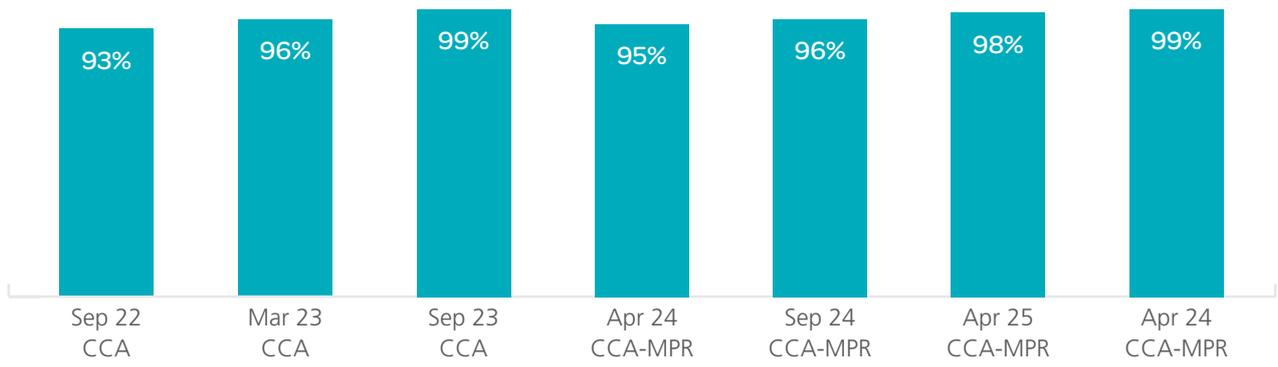


Figure 7. CCA Pass-Rates

3.4 Psychotherapy Written Case (PWC)

In 2025, 435 Psychotherapy Written Case submissions were assessed across four examination periods: February, May, August and November. Pass rates were 68% in February, 64% in May, 73% in August and 73% in November. These results fall within the historical range observed in recent years and demonstrate relative stability, with pass rates generally fluctuating between the mid-60 and mid-70 per cent range.

Analysis by number of attempts demonstrates mixed patterns. In several sittings, second-attempt candidates achieved comparable or higher pass rates than first-attempt candidates. However, performance trends are not uniformly linear, and small cohort sizes limit definitive interpretation.

Table 19. PWC Results by Fellowship Zone – February 2025

FEBRUARY	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	-	30	-	16	6	5	28	5	90	1	7	98
Pass	-	18	-	12	4	3	23	3	63	1	3	67
Pass Rate (%)	-	60%	-	75%	67%	60%	82%	60%	70%	100%	43%	68%

Table 20. PWC Results by Fellowship Zone – May 2025

MAY	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	2	39	-	19	4	3	20	10	97	-	12	109
Pass	1	25	-	13	3	2	14	8	66	-	4	70
Pass Rate (%)	50%	64%	-	68%	75%	67%	70%	80%	68%	-	33%	64%

Table 21. PWC Results by Fellowship Zone – August 2025

AUGUST	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	1	43	0	18	10	4	43	11	130	1	18	149
Pass	0	31	0	13	7	1	36	8	96	0	13	109
Pass Rate (%)	0%	72%	0%	72%	70%	25%	84%	73%	74%	0%	72%	73%

Table 22. PWC Results by Fellowship Zone – November 2025

NOVEMBER	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	3	34	1	33	11	5	30	10	127	1	9	137
Pass	2	28	1	23	8	4	19	9	94	1	5	100
Pass Rate (%)	67%	82%	100%	70%	73%	80%	63%	90%	74%	100%	56%	73%

Table 23. PWC Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – 2025

	FEBRUARY					MAY				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	SIMGs *	Overall	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	SIMGs *	Overall
First attempt	-	3	64	1	68	-	4	73	-	77
Pass	-	2	37	0	39	-	4	40	-	44
Pass Rate (%)	-	67%	58%	0%	57%	-	100%	55%	-	57%
Second attempt	-	2	24	-	26	-	1	28	1	30
Pass	-	0	24	-	24	-	1	23	1	25
Pass Rate (%)	-	0%	100%	-	92%	-	-	82%	100%	83%
Third attempt	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	-	2
Pass	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	50%	-	50%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AUGUST					NOVEMBER				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	SIMGs *	Overall	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	SIMGs *	Overall
First attempt	-	8	95	3	106	-	4	86	-	90
Pass	-	5	69	1	75	-	3	54	-	57
Pass Rate (%)	-	63%	73%	33%	71%	-	75%	63%	-	63%
Second attempt	-	-	39	1	40	1	1	38	-	40
Pass	-	-	30	1	31	1	1	36	-	38
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	77%	100%	78%	-	-	-	-	95%
Third attempt	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	6	-	7
Pass	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	4	-	5
Pass Rate (%)	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	71%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pass	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-

* Partial comparability

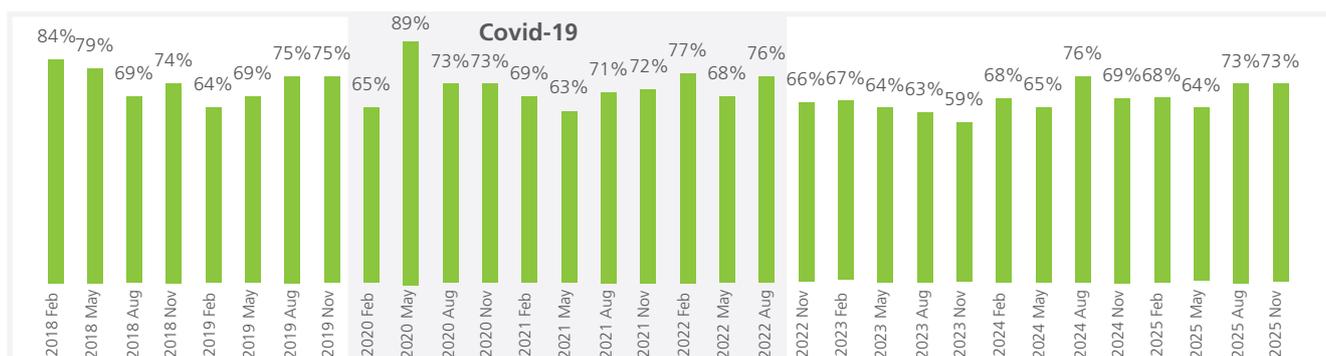


Figure 8. PWC Pass-Rates

3.5 Scholarly Project (SP)

a. Submission results

In 2025, 321 Scholarly Projects were assessed across three examination rounds: March (100 submissions), July (91 submissions) and November (130 submissions). Overall pass rates were 90% in March, 81% in July and 78% in November. While performance remained strong, a gradual decline in pass rates across the year is evident.

March performance was particularly strong across most Fellowship zones and project types. Qualitative and quantitative research projects, as well as literature reviews, achieved pass rates above 90%, whereas case series recorded comparatively lower outcomes. July results demonstrated moderate decline, particularly in literature reviews and quality assurance projects. In November, further variability was observed across jurisdictions and project types.

Performance by number of attempts indicates that first-attempt candidates form the largest cohort and generally achieve strong outcomes. In multiple sittings, second-attempt candidates achieved very high pass rates, suggesting effective revision and resubmission processes. Outcomes among candidates undertaking fourth or greater attempts showed greater variability

Table 24. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – March 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	3	30	-	14	4	4	22	12	89	2	9	100
Pass	3	27	-	12	4	4	21	10	81	2	7	90
Pass Rate (%)	100%	90%	-	86%	100%	100%	95%	83%	91%	100%	78%	90%

Table 25. SP Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – March 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall
First attempt	-	7	55	62
Pass	-	6	46	52
Pass Rate (%)	-	86%	84%	84%
Second attempt	-	3	32	35
Pass	-	3	32	35
Pass Rate (%)	-	100%	100%	100%
Third attempt	-	-	2	2
Pass	-	-	2	2
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	100%	100%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	-	1	1
Pass	-	-	1	1
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	100%	100%

Table 27. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – March 2025

Attempts	Submissions	Pass Rate (%)
Case Series	5	60%
Literature Review	41	93%
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	42	93%
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	11	82%
Other	1	100%

Table 27. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – July 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	4	21	-	17	6	1	24	7	80	1	10	91
Pass	2	18	-	16	5	1	17	5	64	1	9	74
Pass Rate (%)	50%	86%	-	94%	83%	100%	71%	71%	80%	100%	90%	81%

Table 28. SP Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – July 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall
First attempt	-	4	56	60
Pass	-	3	44	47
Pass Rate (%)	-	75%	79%	78%
Second attempt	-	1	25	26
Pass	-	1	23	24
Pass Rate (%)	-	100%	92%	92%
Third attempt	-	-	1	1
Pass	-	-	1	1
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	100%	100%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	-	4	4
Pass	-	-	2	2
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	50%	50%

Table 29. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – July 2025

Attempts	Submissions	Pass Rate (%)
Case Series	7	71%
Literature Review	38	76%
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	35	91%
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	11	73%
Other	-	-

Table 30. Scholarly Project (SP) Results by Fellowship Zone – November 2025

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	No Zone	NZ	Overall
Assessments	-	35	2	24	8	4	35	14	122	-	8	130
Pass	-	33	1	17	4	3	28	11	97	-	5	102
Pass Rate (%)	-	94%	50%	71%	50%	75%	80%	79%	80%	-	63%	78%

Table 31. SP Pass Rates by Stage and Attempt – November 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall
First attempt	1	14	77	92
Pass	0	10	56	66
Pass Rate (%)	0%	71%	73%	72%
Second attempt	-	6	25	31
Pass	-	6	25	31
Pass Rate (%)	-	100%	100%	100%
Third attempt	-	-	2	2
Pass	-	-	2	2
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	0%	0%
Fourth or greater attempt	-	-	5	5
Pass	-	-	5	5
Pass Rate (%)	-	-	100%	100%

Table 32. SP Pass Rates by Project Type – November 2025

Attempts	Submissions	Pass Rate (%)
Case Series	6	67%
Literature Review	63	81%
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	40	83%
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	17	71%
Other	4	78%

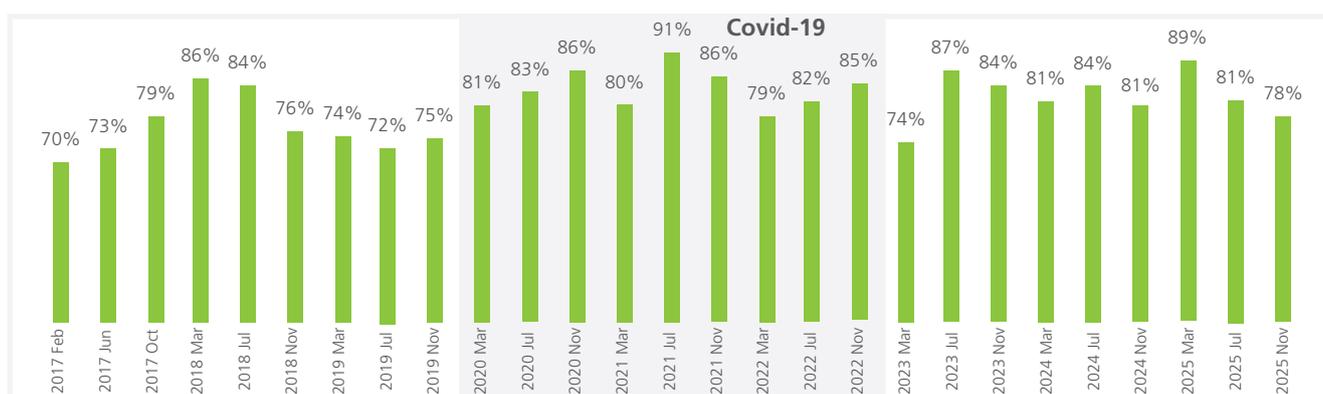


Figure 9. SP Pass-Rates

b. Proposals and exemptions

A total of 363 Scholarly Project proposals were approved during the year. Literature reviews (177) and qualitative or quantitative research projects (106) accounted for the majority of submissions, together representing approximately 78 per cent of all approved proposals. Quality assurance or clinical audit projects accounted for 50 proposals, whereas case series and other project types accounted for smaller proportions. The continued predominance of literature-based and research projects reflects established trainee preferences and supervisory capacity.

Table 33. Approved SP proposals by project type

Project Type	Jan – Dec 2025
Case Series	17
Literature Review	177
Qualitative or Quantitative Research	106
Quality Assurance or Clinical Audit	50
Other	13

In addition, 93 applications for exemption from the Scholarly Project requirement were received, of which 79 (85 per cent) were granted. Exemption rates varied by jurisdiction, with overall approval rates remaining high across Australia and New Zealand. The relatively high proportion of exemptions granted indicates that prior equivalent scholarly activity continues to meet College requirements in most cases.

Table 34. SP Exemptions granted by Fellowship zone (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	Overall
Exemptions	4	22	-	13	7	1	32	8	87	6	93
Granted	1	18	-	13	6	1	29	6	74	5	79
Granted (%)	25%	82%	-	100%	86%	100%	91%	75%	85%	83%	85%

4. Specialist International Medical Graduates program enrolment

Between 1 January and 31 December 2025, a total of 82 Specialist International Medical Graduates (SIMGs) commenced the RANZCP pathway toward Fellowship. Of these, 45 were assessed as substantially comparable and 37 as partially comparable. Victoria received the largest number of SIMGs commencing the pathway, accounting for 31 of the 80 Australia-based assessments recorded by the employer state.

Analysis of highest specialist qualifications demonstrates broad international representation, with India, the United Kingdom and Sri Lanka accounting for the majority of assessments.

Table 35. SIMG Pathway Assessments by Employer State (January–December 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Overall	1	12	-	20	-	5	31	11	80	2*	-	82
Partially	0	3	-	7	-	0	24	3	37	-	-	37
Substantially	1	9	-	13	-	5	7	8	43	2*	-	45

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 36. Country of Highest Specialist Qualification Assessed – SIMG Intakes (January–December 2025)

Country	Partially	Substantially	Overall
India	21	6	27
United Kingdom	-	19	19
Sri Lanka	8	5	13
Nigeria	2	8	10
Iran	3	2	5
South Africa	2	1	3
Turkey	-	2	2
USA	1	1	2
Austria	-	1	1
Overall	37	45	82

5. Specialist International Medical Graduates numbers

As at 13 February 2026, there were 195 active SIMGs participating in the pathway to Fellowship. Of these, 116 (59%) were assessed as partially comparable and 79 (41%) as substantially comparable. The proportion of partially comparable SIMGs remains higher overall, indicating that the majority of international specialists require structured assessment and supervision prior to Fellowship.

Victoria hosts the largest SIMG cohort, with 90 participants, followed by Queensland (33) and New South Wales (27). Victoria also accounts for the majority of partially comparable SIMGs, with 78 of its 90 participants in this category. In contrast, Queensland has a higher proportion of substantially comparable SIMGs relative to its total intake. South Australia currently records no active SIMGs.

Table 37. Active SIMGs by Employer State and Comparability Status (correct as of 13 February 2026)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
SIMGs	5	27	1	33	-	10	90	26	192	3	-	195
Partially	1	11	1	13	-	1	78	11	116	-	-	116
Substantially	4	16	0	20	-	9	12	15	76	3	-	79

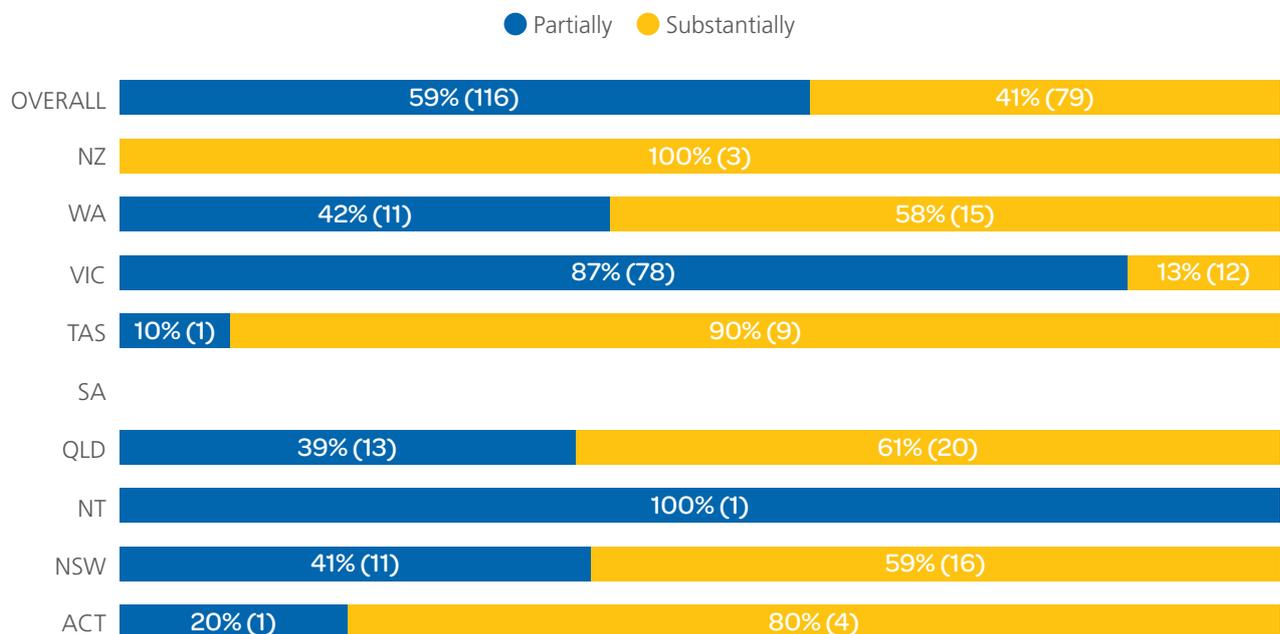


Figure 10. SIMGs by Employer State and comparability status (correct as of 13 February 2026)

Gender distribution among SIMGs shows that men comprise 107 participants (approximately 55%), whereas women account for 84 (43%), with a small number preferring not to disclose their gender. This represents a lower proportion of women than in the trainee cohort overall, in which women constitute the majority.

Table 38. Active SIMGs by Employer State and Gender (correct as of 13 February 2026)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Man	4	9	1	18	-	8	48	17	105	2	-	107
Non-binary/ gender diverse												-
Woman	1	16	-	15	-	2	40	9	83	1	-	84
Prefer not to say												4

The age profile of SIMGs differs markedly from that of trainees. SIMGs range in age from 29 to 71 years, with a mean age of 43.79 years and a median of 43 years. The most common age group is 41–50 years, representing 43.6% of the cohort. A standard deviation of 8.277 years indicates moderate dispersion. This age distribution reflects the mid-career status of most SIMGs entering the Fellowship pathway.

Table 39. Age Profile of Active SIMGs (correct as of 13 February 2026)

Statistics	
Mean	43.79
Median	43
Mode (ranges)	41-50 (43.6%)
Standard deviation	8.277

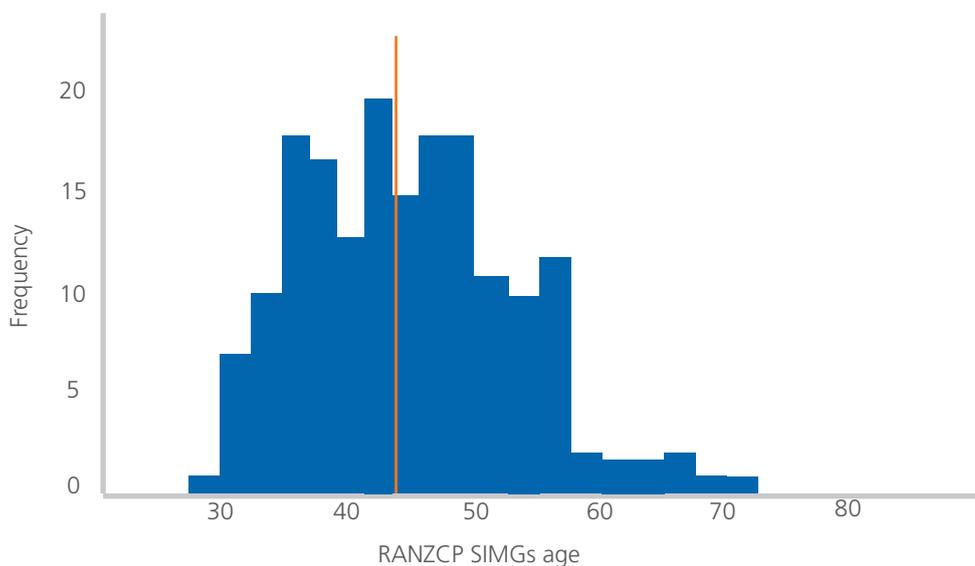


Figure 11. RANZCP SIMGs age distribution (correct as of 13 February 2026)

* Mean is represented with the vertical line

6. New Fellows

Between January and December 2025, 417 new Fellows were admitted. This represents a substantial increase compared to 2024 (287) and is the highest annual number recorded in the 2013–2025 time series. The 2025 outcome reflects a 45% increase on the previous year and continues the upward trajectory observed since 2020, following earlier fluctuations across the decade. Over the longer term, new Fellow admissions have demonstrated cyclical variability, with notable peaks in 2017 (221), 2018 (298), and 2024 (287). The 2025 figure represents a marked step-change above previous highs, exceeding the 2018 peak by 119 admissions.

The increase observed in 2025 is most plausibly associated with the larger intake cohorts from 2017 onwards, particularly the sustained higher intakes recorded in 2018 and 2019 (295 trainees in each year), followed by continued growth in subsequent years (see Figure 1). Given the program's typical duration of five to six years, these cohorts would now be reaching Fellowship eligibility under standard progression timelines. Accordingly, the 2025 outcome is consistent with the maturation of larger trainee cohorts over time and reflects longitudinal growth in program participation.



Figure 12. New Fellows (2013-2025)

Of the 417 new Fellows admitted in 2025, 309 (74%) completed the training pathway, and 108 (26%) were admitted via the Specialist pathway. Among training pathway admissions, 305 completed the 2012 program, and four transitioned from the 2003 program.

Admissions were concentrated in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, with Victoria and New South Wales contributing the largest overall numbers. Under the Specialist pathway, 60 Fellows were assessed as substantially comparable and 48 as partially comparable. New Zealand accounted for 40 new Fellows across both pathways..

Table 40. Total Number of New Fellows by Location*, and Pathway (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Training (a)	7	80	4	50	14	5	87	24	271	34	4	309
2012 program	7	79	4	50	14	4	87	23	268	33	4	305
Transitioned	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	4
Specialist (b)	4	5	1	12	2	3	53	22	102	6	0	108
Partial	1	3	1	7	-	1	29	6	48	-	-	48
Substantial	3	2	-	5	2	2	24	16	54	6	-	60
Overall (a) + (b)	11	85	5	62	16	8	140	46	373	40	4	417

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

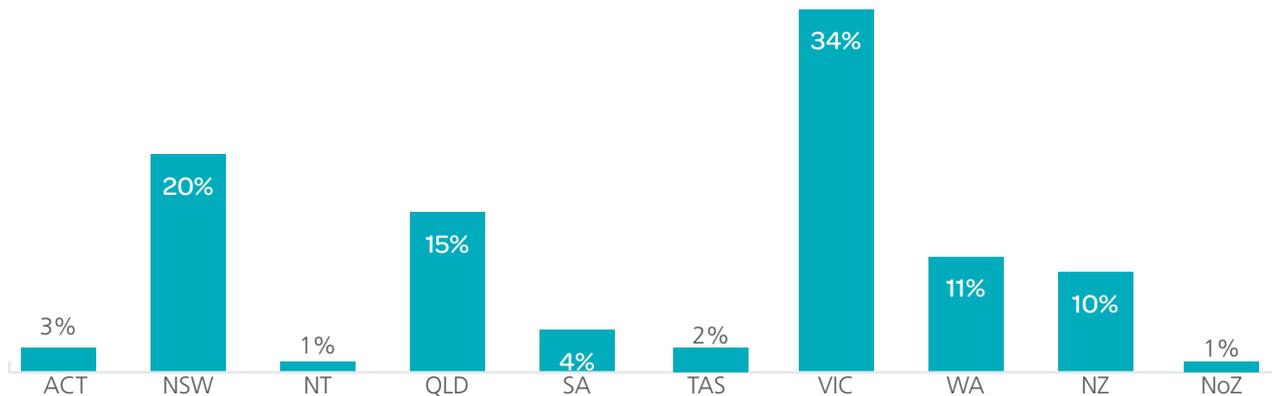


Figure 13. Percentage of New Fellows by Location (Jan-Dec 2025)

Gender distribution among new Fellows demonstrates near parity. Men accounted for 235 admissions (56%), whereas women accounted for 182 (44%). Although slightly male-dominated, this distribution remains broadly balanced, in contrast to the trainee cohort, in which women constitute the majority.

Table 41. New Fellows by Location and Gender (Jan-Dec 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	No Zone	Overall
Man	7	49	3	39	8	4	72	26	208	25	2	235
Non-binary/ gender diverse												-
Prefer not to say												-
Woman	4	36	2	23	8	4	68	20	165	15	2	182

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

The age range of newly admitted Fellows is 30-67 years. The mean age at admission was 41.34 years, with a median of 40 years. The most common age group was 31-40 years, comprising 53.2% of new Fellows. The standard deviation of 7.354 years indicates moderate age dispersion, reflecting the combination of early-career trainees completing training and mid-career SIMGs attaining Fellowship.

Table 42. Age Profile of New Fellows (Jan-Dec 2025)

Statistics	
Mean	41.34
Median	40.00
Mode (ranges)	53.2% (31-40)
Standard deviation	7.354

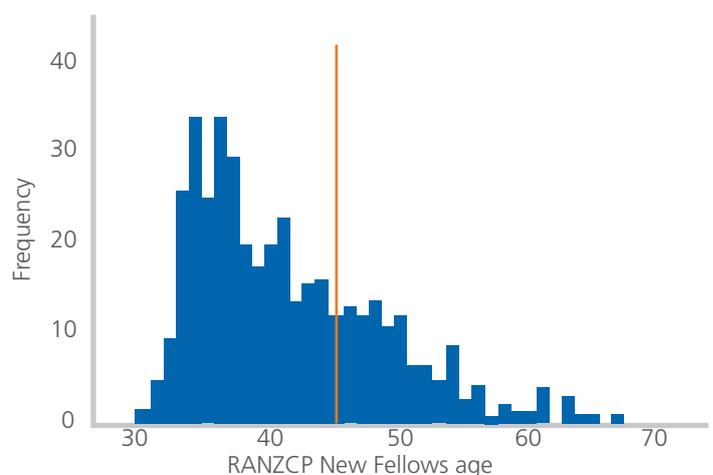


Figure 14. RANZCP New Fellows age distribution (Jan-Dec 2025)

* Mean is represented with the vertical line

7. Certificates of Advanced Training

a. Enrolment

Between January and December 2025, 235 new enrolments were recorded in Certificates of Advanced Training. Enrolments were concentrated in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (54), Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (45), and Old Age Psychiatry (45), which together accounted for over 60% of all new intakes. Addiction Psychiatry (29) and Psychotherapy (24) also showed moderate uptake, whereas Adult Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry accounted for smaller proportions. Geographically, enrolments were highest in New South Wales (60), Victoria (57), and Queensland (56). New Zealand recorded 18 new enrolments.

Table 43. CAT intake by type and certificate zone (Jan – Dec 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	Overall
Overall	4	60	0	56	22	3	57	15	217	18	235
Addiction	1	7	-	6	2	-	9	2	27	2	29
Adult	2	5	-	4	1	1	-	-	13	5	18
Child and Adolescent	-	8	-	19	3	1	13	6	50	4	54
Consultation-Liaison	1	9	-	10	4	1	18	2	45	-	45
Forensic	-	8	-	3	2	-	2	2	17	3	20
Old Age	-	17	-	10	7	-	5	3	42	3	45
Psychotherapy	-	6	-	4	3	-	10	-	23	1	24

b. RANZCP Certificates of Advanced Training numbers

There are 887 active Certificates of Advanced Training being undertaken by 825 participants, reflecting that some individuals are enrolled in more than one certificate concurrently. The most commonly pursued certificates are Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (138), Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (170), Old Age Psychiatry (154), and Forensic Psychiatry (151). These four certificates collectively represent the majority of advanced training activity. Of the 825 participants whose membership status is recorded, 503 (61%) are trainees and 322 (39%) are Fellows. This indicates that advanced training is primarily undertaken during Fellowship training, although a substantial minority of Fellows pursue additional certification post-Fellowship.

Table 44. Total CAT Numbers by Certificate Zone (correct as of 4 February 2026)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	Overall
Overall	18	235	3	203	61	15	236	37	808	79	887
Addiction	5	8		28	2	2	6	4	55	15	70
Adult	1	33		11	6		20	5	76	13	89
Child and Adolescent	2	33	1	47	3	3	35	3	127	11	138
Consultation-Liaison	3	45	2	48	7	2	42	8	157	13	170
Forensic	2	42		26	13	2	52	6	143	8	151
Old Age	1	40		34	15	6	35	10	141	13	154
Psychotherapy	4	34		9	15		46	1	109	6	115

Table 45. Total CAT Numbers by Membership (correct as of 14 February 2026)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	Overall
Overall	17	222	3	186	55	14	216	35	748	77	825
Trainees	7	132	2	117	37	10	128	25	458	45	503
Fellows	10	90	1	69	18	4	88	10	290	32	322

c. Awards

During the reporting period, 204 Certificates of Advanced Training were awarded. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry accounted for the largest number of awards (61), followed by Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (45) and Old Age Psychiatry (41). Victoria and New South Wales recorded the highest numbers of awards, consistent with their larger trainee bases. The distribution of awards broadly mirrors enrolment and participation patterns.

Table 46. CAT awarded by type and Certificate Zone (Jan – Dec 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUST	NZ	Overall
Overall	4	46	0	46	12	4	63	13	188	16	204
Addiction	-	4	-	6	-	1	7	1	19	2	21
Adult	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Child and Adolescent	1	12	-	14	5	3	18	3	56	5	61
Consultation-Liaison	2	8	-	11	3	-	18	2	44	1	45
Forensic	-	5	-	5	1	-	6	-	17	1	18
Old Age	1	11	-	6	2	-	11	6	37	4	41
Psychotherapy	-	4	-	2	1	-	3	1	11	1	12

8. Continuing Professional Development (CPD)

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) participation remains a mandatory requirement for medical registration and recertification. As at 17 February 2026, 5,920 active members were enrolled in the CPD program. Of these, 2,928 (49%) had met the minimum annual hours requirement. Compliance rates are expected to increase as the reporting deadline approaches. The final compliance report for the 2025 CPD year will be finalised by 30 June 2026.

Table 47. CPD Participation and Compliance by Membership Category (Correct as of 17 February 2026)

	Active CPD Members	Compliance	% Compliance
Overall	5920	2928	49%
Affiliate Australia	7	3	43%
Affiliate New Zealand	233	156	67%
Fellow Australia	4945	2416	49%
Fellow New Zealand	437	241	55%
Fellow Overseas	93	31	33%
Individual	153	69	45%
SIMGE Associate AU	49	10	20%
SIMGE Associate NZ	3	2	67%

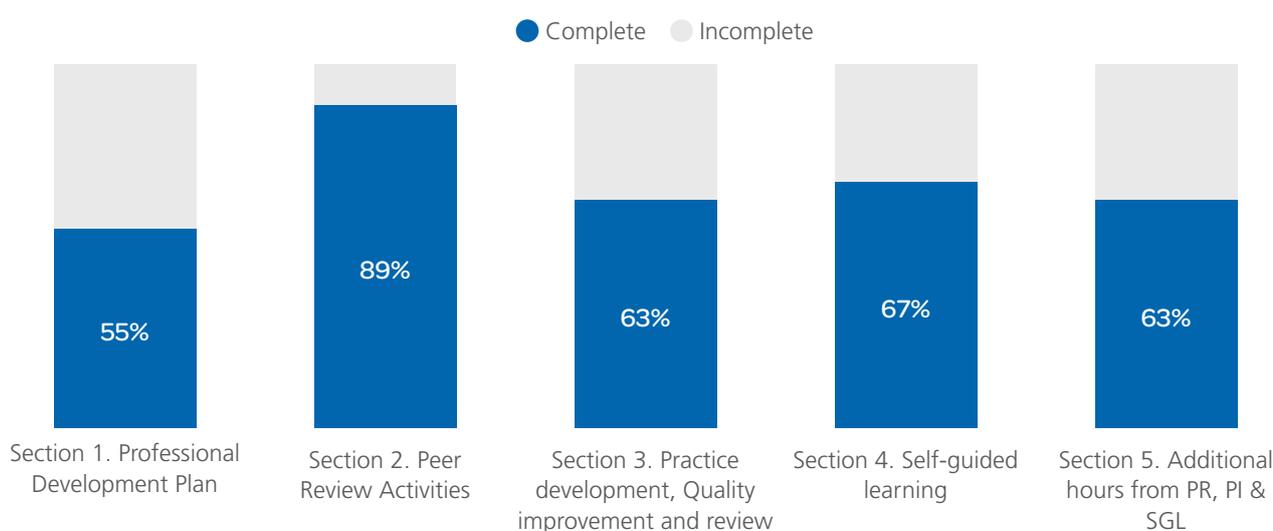


Figure 15. Completion of CPD by section (Correct as of 17 February 2026)

9. 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. STP-funded rotations are six months in duration and occur in priority environments, including private, regional, rural, remote and community-based settings.

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, 2025, a total of 149.83 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions were funded across all jurisdictions, supporting 165 trainees. The majority of funded positions (102.39 FTE) were located in MM1 areas (major cities). However, a substantial proportion of training activity occurred in rural and remote settings (MM2–MM7), collectively accounting for approximately 47.4 FTE positions. Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales have the largest number of STP-funded positions.

The distribution across Modified Monash (MM) classifications indicates ongoing investment in regional and remote psychiatry training, although metropolitan locations continue to account for the majority of funded positions.

Table 48. STP-Funded Positions by Modified Monash Classification (Rotation 1, 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
MM1	1.8	23.26	-	26.97	4.1	-	38.72	7.54	102.39
MM2	-	-	3.86	8.21	0.2	3	0	0.2	15.47
MM3	-	6.72	-	-	2.52	-	6.4	0.9	16.54
MM4	-	3	-	0.89	0.53	-	1.9	0.2	6.52
MM5	-	0.32	-	0.99	0.19	-	-	0.7	2.2
MM6	-	-	3	0.09	0.18	-	-	1.1	4.37
MM7	-	-	0.14	1.02	0.28	-	-	0.9	2.34
Overall	1.8	33.3	7	38.17	8	3	47.02	11.54	149.83

* 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 1, 2025)

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
STP trainees Rotation 1, 2025	2	37	7	44	8	0	55	12	165

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.

Currently, the College has 36 active trainees funded by the IRTP program. Table 50 outlines the distribution of IRTP trainees by state.

Table 50. Total Trainees funded by the IRTP program

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
Trainees	-	6	4	8	4	3	7	4	36





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