



RANZCOG

Activities Report

2019 - 2020





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GLOSSARY

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AoN	Area of Need
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASM	Annual Scientific Meeting
ATP	Advanced Training Program
AUS	Australia
CGO	Certification in Gynaecological Oncology
CMFM	Certification in Maternal Fetal Medicine
COGU	Certification in Obstetrical and Gynaecological Ultrasound
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CREI	Certification in Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
CTP	Core Training Program
CU	Certification in Urogynaecology
CWH	Certificate of Women's Health
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
DRANZCOG	Diploma of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
DRANZCOG Advanced	Advanced Diploma of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
FRANZCOG	Fellow of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
GP	General Practitioner
IMG	International Medical Graduate
ITP	Integrated Training Program
MBA	Medical Board of Australia
MCNZ	Medical Council of New Zealand
MCQ	Multiple Choice Question
No.	Number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
O&G	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
OSCE	Objective Structured Clinical Examination
OTV	Occupational Training Visas
PAR	Practice Audit and Reflection
PGY2	Postgraduate Year Two
PR&CRM	Practice Review and Clinical Risk Management
QLD	Queensland
RA	Remoteness Area as per the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)
RANZCOG	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
SA	South Australia
SAQ	Short Answer Question
SIMG	Specialist International Medical Graduate
STT	Short-term Training
TAS	Tasmania
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia



Introduction

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG) is dedicated to the ongoing maintenance of a high standard of practice in obstetrics and gynaecology and women's health.

The College trains and accredits doctors throughout Australia and New Zealand in the specialty of obstetrics and gynaecology so that they are capable – professionally and psychologically – of providing the highest standards of healthcare.

The College also supports research into women's health and acts as an advocate for women's healthcare by forging productive relationships with individuals, the community, and professional organisations, both locally and internationally.

This Activities Report is provided to the community as a comprehensive account of College activities throughout 2018. It focuses on providing details of the obstetric and gynaecological workforce, as well as information regarding training of Fellows, Subspecialists and Diplomates across Australia and New Zealand, breaking down data into useful subcategories, such as geographical locations, gender and age demographics. Previous Activities Reports can be viewed on the College website at:

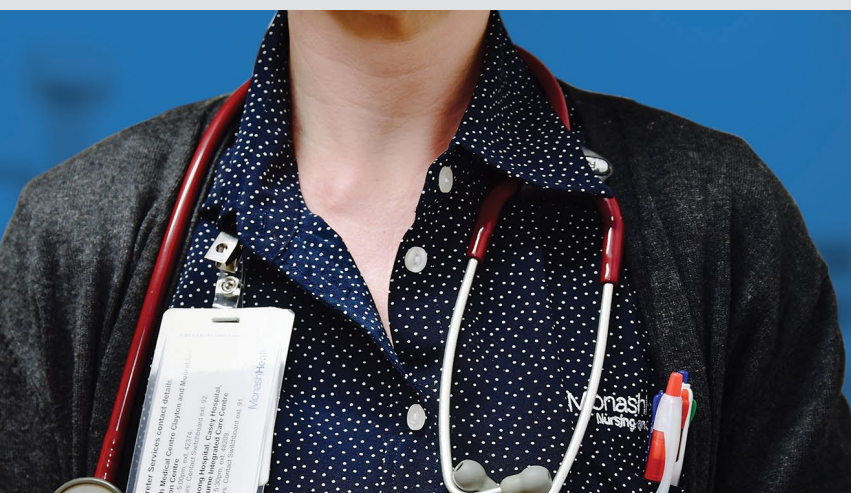
<https://www.ranzcog.edu.au/Our-College/Our-Work>.

Vision

**Excellence in women's health.
To be the leading authority in
women's health in Australia
and New Zealand.**

Mission

**Through education and
training, advocacy, and policy
development we influence the
standard of care delivered to our
community.**





FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

The primary role of RANZCOG is to train and accredit doctors throughout Australia and New Zealand in the specialty of obstetrics and gynaecology so that they are capable, professionally and psychologically, of providing the highest quality healthcare for women.

Postgraduate training toward Fellowship of the College (FRANZCOG) is offered to any medical graduate successful in gaining a place on the College Specialist Training Program. FRANZCOG also offers recognition as a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology in Australia and New Zealand.

Applicants to the FRANZCOG Training Program must:

- have obtained the Australian Medical Council certificate (for candidates in Australia), or be a graduate in Medicine and Surgery of a Medical School recognised by the Medical Council of New Zealand (for candidates in New Zealand);

- have citizenship or have been granted permanent residency status in the country of application at the time of application; and
- have obtained General Registration with the Medical Board of Australia or Medical Council of New Zealand.

Applicants accepted to the FRANZCOG Training Program cannot commence training unless they have completed PGY2 or above. Please visit our website for further details on the eligibility criteria and selection process (accessible at <https://www.ranzcog.edu.au/Training/Specialist-Training/Applying>).

The FRANZCOG Training Program consists of a four-year Core Training Program (CTP) followed by a two-year Advanced Training Program (ATP). The College also has a Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) policy (accessible at <https://www.ranzcog.edu.au/Training/Specialist-Training/Applying/Recognition-of-Prior-Learning>) that can result in a shortening of the time taken to complete the program.

FRANZCOG Training positions

Table 1. Applications* for 2019 FRANZCOG training positions by region and gender

Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female	2	42	22	11	1	45	1	11	135	22	157
Male	1	16	7	-	1	8	-	7	40	7	47
Total	3	58	29	11	2	53	1	18	175	29	204

*By applicant home state

Table 2. Interviews* for 2019 FRANZCOG training positions by region and gender

Gender	ACT/NSW**	QLD	SA/NT**	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female	50	19	11	4	42	9	135	22	157
Male	20	7	-	-	8	5	40	7	47
Total	70	26	11	4	50	14	175	29	204

*By state of interview **ACT/NSW and SA/NT are seen as single entities for the purpose of interviews

Table 3. Offers* for 2019 FRANZCOG training positions by region and gender

Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA/NT**	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female	2	16	13	6	20	2	6	65	17	82
Male	-	9	2	-	4	-	2	17	4	21
Total	2	25	15	6	24	2	8	82	21	103

*By state of position **SA/NT is seen as a single entity for the purpose of positions



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

FRANZCOG Trainees

Table 4. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees* in accredited positions by year level and region, 2019

Year level	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total	% change 2018/2019
Year 1	2	24	17	5	-	26	2	5	81	5	86	-14%
Year 2	2	15	6	-	-	28	2	1	54	23	77	-34%
Year 3	2	40	24	5	1	31	3	7	113	24	137	14%
Year 4	3	44	24	6	1	31	3	11	123	16	139	48%
Year 5	1	31	13	8	-	22	1	6	82	19	101	-5%
Year 6+	-	23	25	6	1	13	-	9	77	30	107	-21%
Total	10	177	109	30	3	151	11	39	530	117	647	-4%

**Includes trainees on extended leave and research leave*

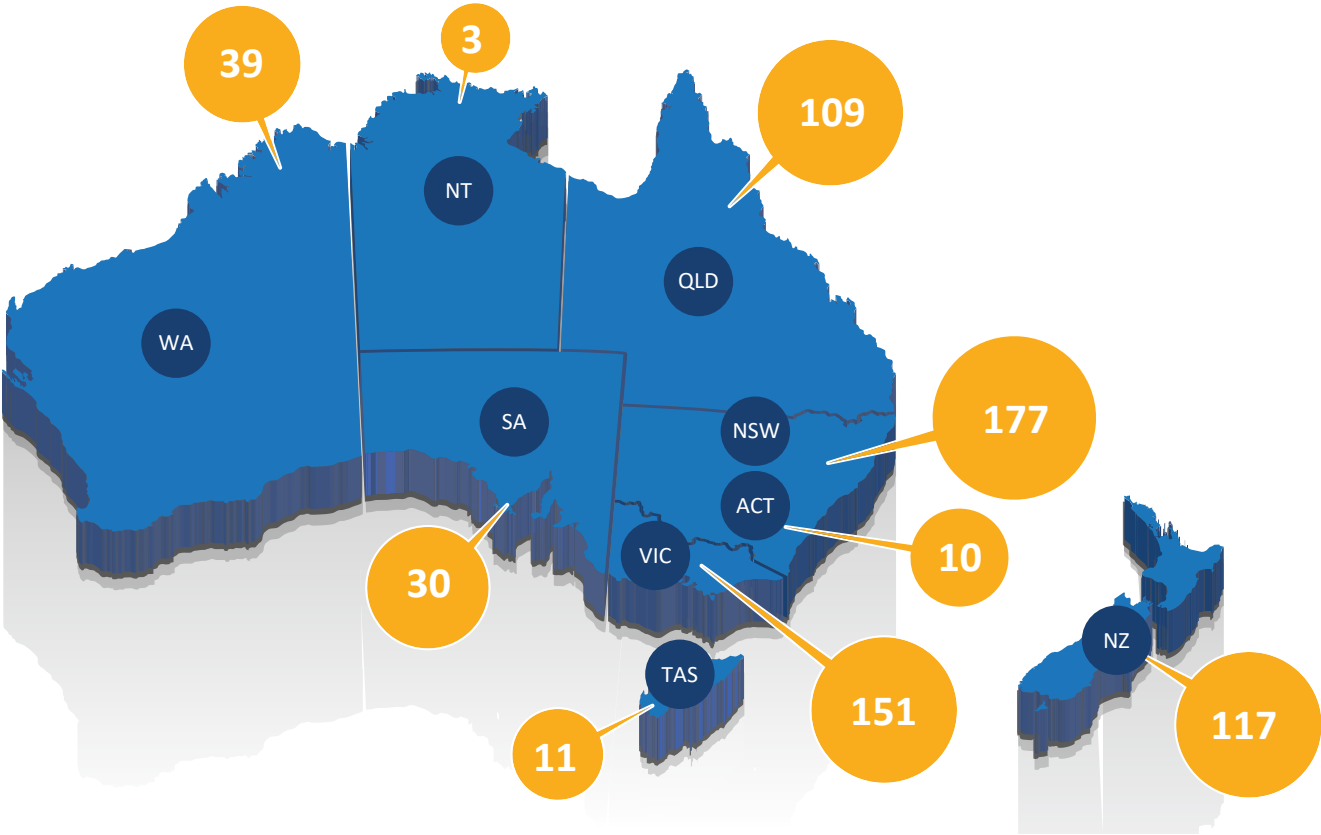


Figure 1. Distribution of FRANZCOG trainees in accredited potitions in Australia by state, 2019



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Table 5. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees* in accredited positions by gender and region, 2019

Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total	% change 2018/2019
Female	8	143	89	26	3	132	10	27	438	101	539	-2%
Male	2	34	20	4	-	19	1	12	92	16	108	-11%
Total	10	177	109	30	3	151	11	39	530	117	647	-4%

**Includes trainees on extended leave and research leave*

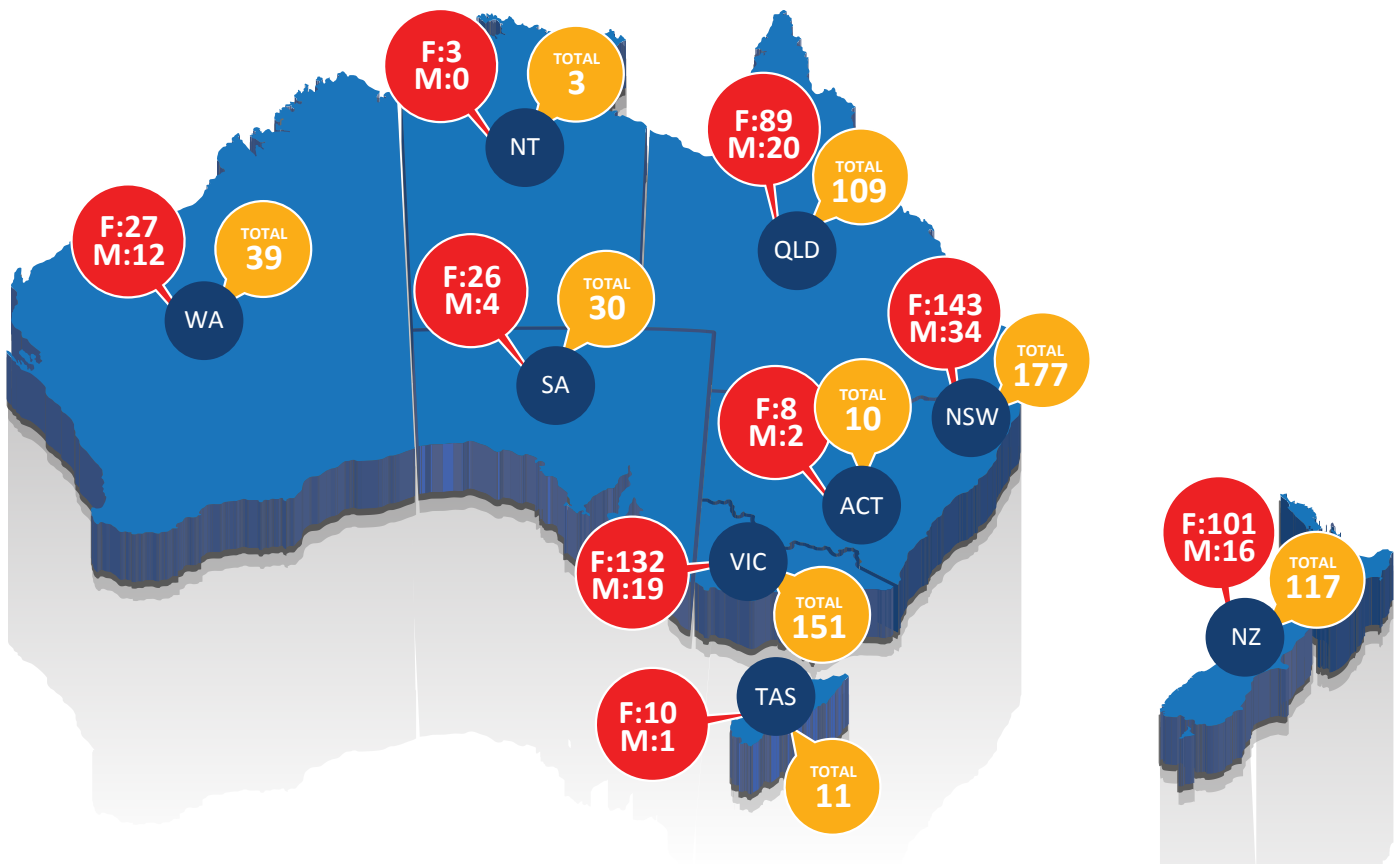


Figure 2. Overview of the number of FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by gender and region, 2019



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Table 6. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees* in accredited positions by year level and country, 2010–19

Year level	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total
Year 1	77	21	98	87	16	103	83	13	96	89	18	107	88	18	106
Year 2	81	20	101	78	22	100	89	18	107	88	18	106	94	20	114
Year 3	74	13	87	86	17	103	75	23	98	95	21	116	90	18	108
Year 4	63	15	78	79	16	95	94	19	113	84	26	110	104	27	131
Year 5	59	10	69	65	14	79	74	15	89	89	14	103	86	19	105
Year 6+	64	6	70	75	10	85	72	14	86	70	13	83	79	12	91
Total	418	85	503	470	95	565	487	102	589	515	110	625	541	114	655
Year level	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total
Year 1	88	13	101	87	12	99	93	11	104	92	8	100	81	5	86
Year 2	92	22	114	95	13	108	98	11	109	94	23	117	54	23	77
Year 3	95	19	114	85	25	110	90	17	107	106	14	120	113	24	137
Year 4	88	14	102	93	16	109	87	21	108	76	18	94	123	16	139
Year 5	97	29	126	103	24	127	100	22	122	85	21	106	82	19	101
Year 6+	65	16	81	64	10	74	74	17	91	110	26	136	77	30	107
Total	525	113	638	527	100	627	542	99	641	563	110	673	530	117	647

*Includes trainees on extended leave and research leave

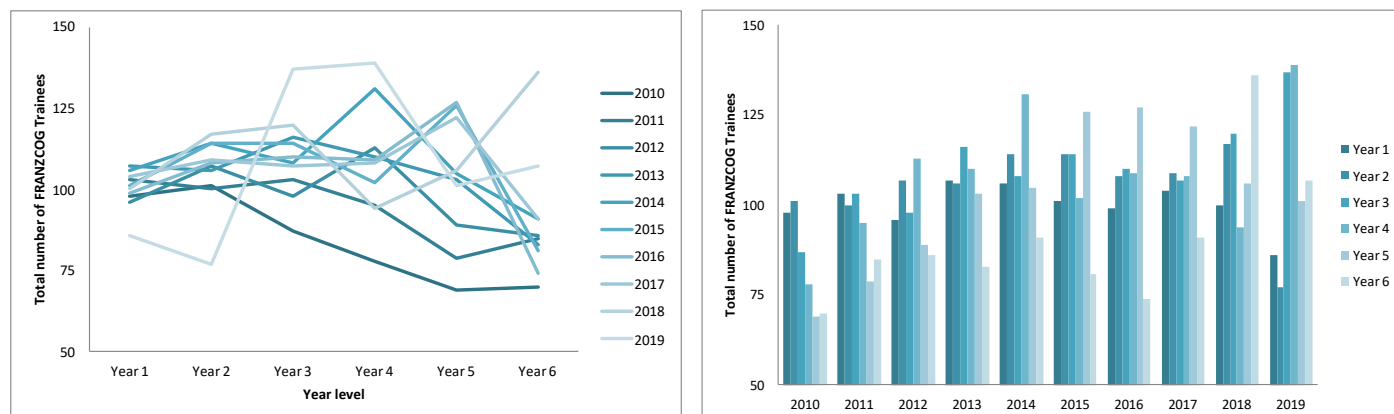


Figure 3. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by year level across time, 2010–2019



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Table 7. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees* in accredited positions by gender and country, 2010–2019

Year level	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total
Female	286	66	352	340	73	413	369	78	447	397	89	486	430	94	524
Male	132	19	151	130	22	152	118	24	142	118	21	139	111	20	131
Total	418	85	503	470	95	565	487	102	589	515	110	625	541	114	655
Year level	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total	AUS	NZ	Total
Female	424	94	518	429	86	515	446	85	531	458	93	551	438	101	539
Male	101	19	120	98	14	112	96	14	110	105	17	122	92	16	108
Total	525	113	638	527	100	627	542	99	641	563	110	673	530	117	647

*Includes trainees on extended leave and research leave

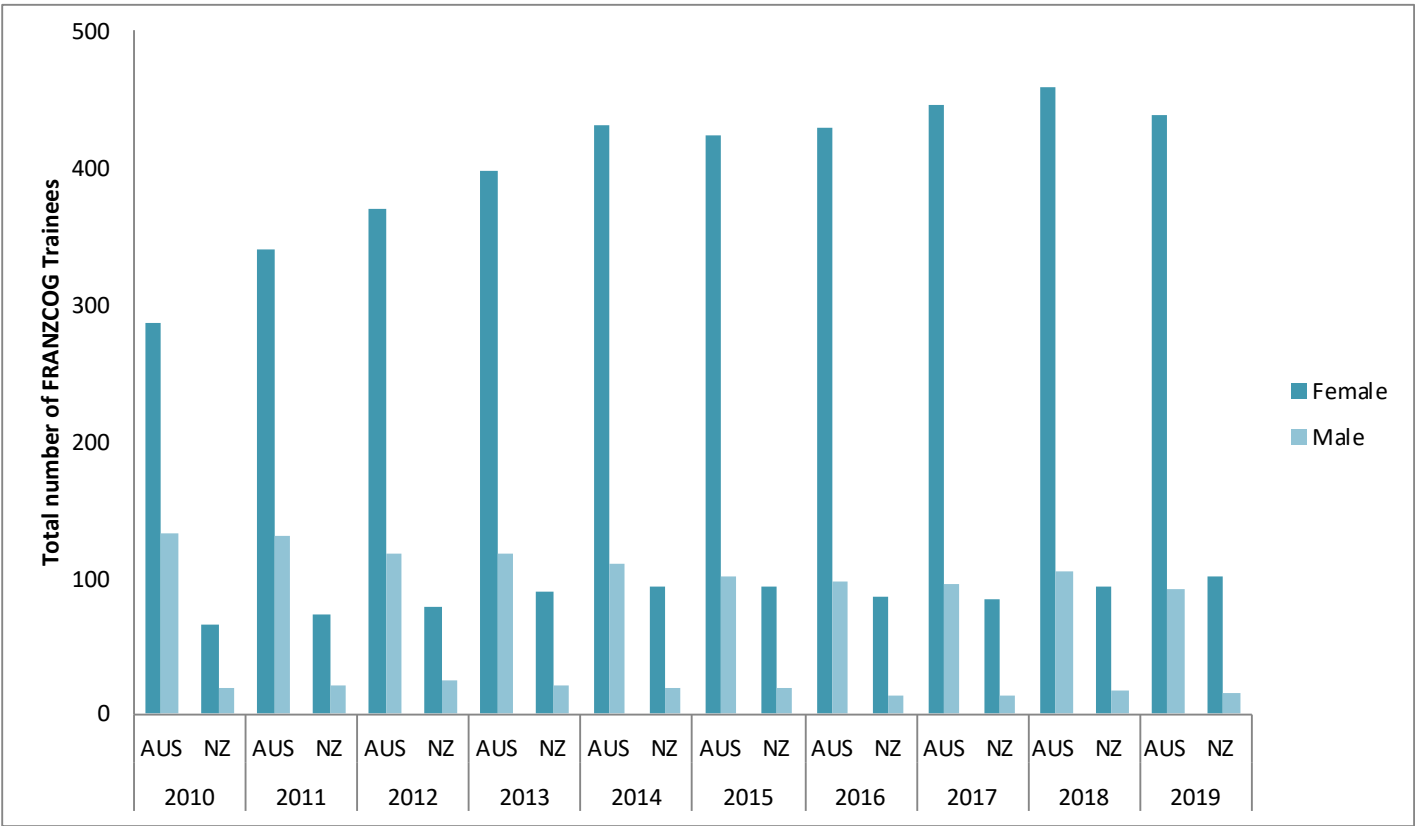


Figure 4. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by gender and country, 2010-2019



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Table 8. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	5	114	74	21	2	102	10	21	349	81	430
Part-time	2	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	24	10	34
Total female	7	125	74	21	2	113	10	21	373	91	464
Male											
Full-time	2	30	17	3	-	15	1	11	79	16	95
Part-time	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total male	2	30	18	3	-	15	1	11	80	16	96
Grand total	9	155	92	24	2	128	11	32	453	107	560

*One Trainee did not train in 2019, and is not included in the table above

**86 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above

Table 9. Year 1 FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	2	18	15	5	-	22	2	3	67	3	70
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total female	2	18	15	5	-	22	2	3	67	3	70
Male											
Full-time	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	1	11	1	12
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total male	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	1	11	1	12
Year 1 total	2	24	16	5	-	25	2	4	78	4	82

**4 Year 1 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Table 10. Year 2 FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	1	11	2	-	-	17	2	1	34	19	53
Part-time	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	6
Total female	2	13	2	-	-	20	2	1	40	19	59
Male											
Full-time	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	6	2	8
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total male	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	6	2	8
Year 2 total	2	14	3	-	-	24	2	1	46	21	67

**10 Year 2 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above

Table 11. Year 3 FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	1	27	14	4	-	20	3	4	73	18	91
Part-time	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	1	8
Total female	1	31	14	4	-	23	3	4	80	19	99
Male											
Full-time	1	6	6	1	-	3	-	3	20	5	25
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total male	1	6	6	1	-	3	-	3	20	5	25
Year 3 total	2	37	20	5	-	26	3	7	100	24	124

**13 Year 3 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Table 12. Year 4 FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	1	29	14	5	1	21	2	6	79	8	87
Part-time	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	8
Total female	2	30	14	5	1	23	2	6	83	12	95
Male											
Full-time	-	8	5	-	-	2	1	3	19	2	21
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total male	-	8	5	-	-	2	1	3	19	2	21
Year 4 total	2	38	19	5	1	25	3	9	102	14	116

***23 Year 4 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above*

Table 13. Year 5 FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	-	14	8	3	-	13	1	3	42	9	51
Part-time	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	9
Total female	-	17	8	3	-	14	1	3	46	14	60
Male											
Full-time	1	5	2	2	-	3	-	-	13	1	14
Part-time	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total male	1	5	3	2	-	3	-	-	14	1	15
Year 5 total	1	22	11	5	-	17	1	3	60	15	75

***26 Year 5 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above*



FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

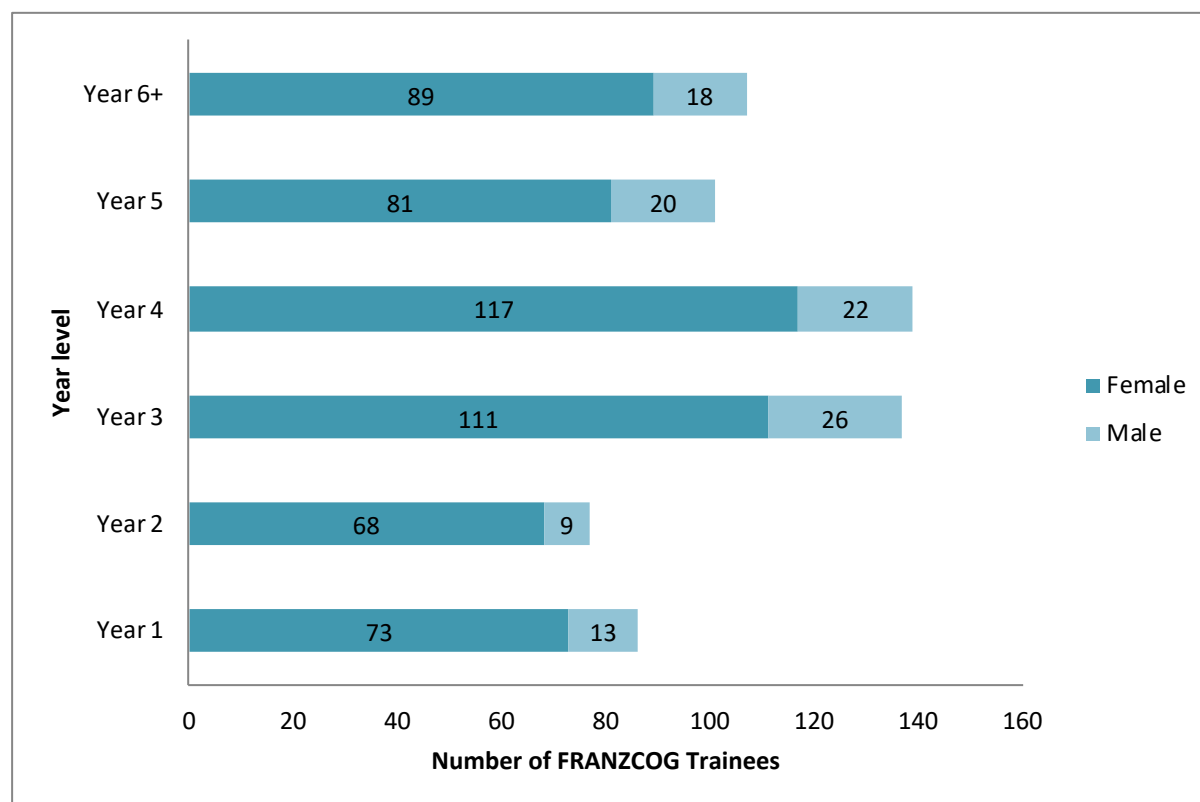
Table 14. Year 6+ FRANZCOG trainees in accredited positions by region, gender, and mode of training, 2019

Mode of training	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female											
Full-time	-	15	21	4	1	9	-	4	54	23	77
Part-time	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	4
Total female	-	16	21	4	1	11	-	4	57	24	81
Male											
Full-time	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	10	5	15
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total male	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	10	5	15
Year 6 total	-	20	23	4	1	11	-	8	67	29	96

***One Year 6 trainee did not train in 2019*

***10 Year 6 Trainees took extended leave or research leave in 2019, and are not included in the table above*

Figure 5. Total number of FRANZCOG trainees by year level and gender, 2019





Hospital Accreditation

The Integrated Training Program (ITP) is based in major teaching hospitals, outer suburban and rural/provincial hospitals accredited to provide Core Training. A combination of these different types of hospitals forms a consortium, each also known as an ITP. An ITP would normally comprise at least two sites and could be offered by:

- A tertiary hospital and a number of peripheral/rural hospitals;
- Two or more tertiary hospitals;
- All of the teaching hospitals within a state or region;
- Three or more hospitals, at least one of which is a tertiary hospital, in different states or regions;
- Three or more hospitals, at least one of which is a tertiary hospital, in different countries.

The objectives of accreditation of RANZCOG training sites are:

- to ensure that the core requirements for clinical and educational experience as defined in the RANZCOG curriculum are being met for all trainees in participating hospitals in each ITP;
- to assist the hospitals in their role as training providers – not just service providers – by identifying factors that are adversely affecting their capacity to deliver effective and supported training to RANZCOG trainees; and
- to work with the hospital – and with the relevant local Training Accreditation Committee – to formulate strategies that will maximise training opportunities and ensure efficient and safe service delivery provision by RANZCOG trainees.

Table 15. Summary of reaccreditation visits, 2019

Visits	AUS	NZ	Total
Total Training Site Visits (i.e. initial, reaccreditation, 12 month review, and follow up)	20	4	24
Sites given full 4 years accreditation	6	2	8
Sites given provisional 2 years accreditation	10	1	11
Sites given provisional 1.5 year accreditation	1	1	2
Sites given provisional 1 year accreditation	3	-	3
Sites given provisional 6 months accreditation	-	-	-

A follow-up accreditation visit takes place at the end of the first year of accreditation of new training sites. A full reaccreditation visit takes place at the end of the awarded accreditation period. There are 102 accredited ITP training sites, 87 in Australia and 15 in New Zealand.





CERTIFICATE AND DIPLOMA TRAINING PROGRAMS

The curriculum and training program for the DRANZCOG and DRANZCOG Advanced have been extensively reviewed and, in July 2010, the College Council accepted and passed a new three-tier model of postnominal qualifications for what is collectively known as the Diploma Training Program. The DRANZCOG and DRANZCOG Advanced are now complemented by a Certificate of Women's Health (CWH).

Certificate of Women's Health (CWH)

The CWH is centred primarily on office-based obstetrics and gynaecology and generally involves three months of either practice- or hospital-based training. The CWH is designed for medical practitioners who desire increased knowledge in aspects of women's health, including non-procedural GPs, GP registrars, junior medical officers, and other doctors.

Diploma (DRANZCOG)

The DRANZCOG training program builds on the skills developed through the CWH training program. It is intended for GPs/residents who wish to gain skills in obstetrics and gynaecology that will enable them to safely undertake non-complex deliveries and basic gynaecological procedures. DRANZCOG-specific skills are developed during compulsory hospital-based training that must be prospectively approved.

The DRANZCOG training program involves a minimum of six months of hospital-based O&G training. Trainees who have satisfactorily completed, or are in the process of completing, prospectively approved training must pass the DRANZCOG Written Examination; the DRANZCOG Written Examination is held twice a year.

Advanced Diploma (DRANZCOG Advanced)

The DRANZCOG Advanced is designed for medical practitioners who have gained skills in obstetrics and gynaecology through the DRANZCOG by offering additional training for GP obstetricians who wish to further develop to a level that would enable them to safely undertake complex deliveries, advanced gynaecological procedures, and perform basic early and late pregnancy ultrasound scanning. After completing the DRANZCOG, there is the requirement of an additional six months of training and passing the DRANZCOG Advanced Oral Examination; this exam is also held twice a year.

Table 16. Certificate and Diploma trainees by type and region in Australia, 2019* #

	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total
Level 1 CWH									
Female	14	142	110	43	16	218	19	77	639
Male	3	25	44	6	9	53	2	35	177
Subtotal	17	167	154	49	25	271	21	112	816
Level 2 DRANZCOG									
Female	9	75	69	32	10	153	11	43	402
Male	3	11	25	3	5	35	1	23	106
Subtotal	12	86	94	35	15	188	12	66	508
Level 3 DRANZCOG Advanced									
Female	8	31	24	11	3	34	2	15	128
Male	2	6	13	1	1	13	-	13	49
Subtotal	10	37	37	12	4	47	2	28	177
Grand total	39	290	285	96	44	506	35	206	1501

*Registered trainees as at 31 December 2019

#Trainees may be undertaking multiple training programs at one time



SUBSPECIALTY TRAINING PROGRAMS

RANZCOG offers five subspecialty training programs of three years' duration, leading to certification in a particular area of practice:

- **Gynaecological Oncology** – A certified gynaecological oncologist (CGO) subspecialist should demonstrate comprehensive management of women with a genital malignancy.
- **Maternal Fetal Medicine** – A certified maternal fetal medicine (CMFM) subspecialist should demonstrate advanced knowledge of the obstetrical, medical and surgical complications of pregnancy and their effect on both the mother and the fetus, and expertise in the most current approaches to diagnosis and treatment of patients with complicated pregnancies.
- **Obstetrical and Gynaecological Ultrasound** – A certified obstetric and gynaecological ultrasound (COGU) subspecialist should demonstrate advanced knowledge in all aspects of ultrasound diagnosis relating to obstetrics and gynaecology, including ultrasound-guided interventional diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.
- **Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility** – A certified reproductive endocrinology and infertility (CREI) subspecialist should demonstrate comprehensive management of patients with reproductive endocrine disorders and infertility.
- **Urogynaecology** – A certified urogynaecology (CU) subspecialist should demonstrate comprehensive management of patients with urogynaecological disorders.

Table 17. Accredited Subspecialty training units by region, 2019

	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
CGO	-	5	2	2	-	3	-	1	13	2	15
CMFM	1	7	2	1	-	3	-	1	15	4	19
COGU	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	8
CREI	-	4	2	-	-	2	-	1	9	4	13
CU	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	1	10	1	11
Total	1	22	9	3	-	16	-	4	55	11	66

Table 18. Subspecialty training sites newly accredited by region, to begin training in 2019

	AUS	NZ	Total
CGO	4	-	4
CMFM	3	1	4
COGU	-	-	-
CREI	3	2	5
CU	7	-	7
Total	17	3	20

No new units accredited to commence training in 2019



SUBSPECIALTY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Table 19. Applications, interviews, and offers made in 2018 for 2019 Subspecialty training positions

	CGO	CMFM	COGU	CREI	CU	Total
Applications						
Female	6	14	2*	4	2	28*
Male	3	2	-	-	-	5
Total applications	9	16	2	4	2	33*
Interviews						
Female	4	5	1	3	2	15
Male	2	2	-	-	-	4
Total interviews	6	7	1	3	2	19
Offers						
Female	4	5	1	3	1	14
Male	2	2	-	-	-	4
Total offers	6	7	1	3	1	18

**One application withdrawn at later date*



SUBSPECIALTY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Table 20. Subspecialty trainees by year of training and gender, 2019

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3+	Total
CGO				
Female	4	1	5	11
Male	2	-	5	7
Subtotal	6	1	11	18
CMFM				
Female	7	3	12	22
Male	2	1	3	6
Subtotal	9	4	15	28
COGU				
Female	1	1	3	5
Male	-	1	2	3
Subtotal	1	2	5	8
CREI				
Female	4	2	4	10
Male	-	-	2	2
Subtotal	4	2	6	12
CU				
Female	4	4	4	12
Male	2	-	3	5
Subtotal	6	4	7	17
Total female	20	11	29	60
Total male	6	2	15	23
Grand total	26	13	44	83



SUBSPECIALTY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Table 21. Subspecialty trainees by year of training and region, 2019

	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Overseas	Total
Year 1												
CGO	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	6
CMFM	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	5
COGU	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
CREI	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	4
CU	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	6
Subtotal	1	5	1	1	-	9	-	1	18	4	-	22
Year 2												
CGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CMFM	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
COGU	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
CREI	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
CU	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	4
Subtotal	-	5	2	-	-	1	-	1	9	2	-	11
Year 3+												
CGO	-	1	5	-	-	2	-	1	9	-	2	11
CMFM	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	1	8
COGU	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	5
CREI	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4	2	-	6
CU	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	6
Subtotal	-	4	8	-	-	15	-	1	29	4	3	36
Grand total	2	14	11	2	-	25	-	3	56	10	3	69



Examinations

The FRANZCOG Written Examination is part of the assessment for the attainment of the FRANZCOG qualification. The FRANZCOG Written Examination is held twice a year and currently consists of two components:

- A short answer question (SAQ) examination consisting of 12 questions, all of equal value.
- A multiple choice question (MCQ) examination of 120 questions.

Both components of the examinations are standard-set on an examination-by-examination basis.

The FRANZCOG Oral Examination is also part of the assessment for the attainment of the FRANZCOG qualification, and is held twice a year. The FRANZCOG Oral Examination is a highly structured examination, consisting of 10 stations, designed to assess the clinical competence (including reasoning and judgment) of a candidate in the examination, diagnosis and management of clinical problems. The examination is standard-set on an examination-by-examination basis.

Table 22. FRANZCOG examination pass rates, 2019

	No. of candidates	No. passed	Pass rate (%)
FRANZCOG Written Examination	160	96	60%
FRANZCOG Oral Examination	113	84	74%

The DRANZCOG Written Examination is part of the assessment for the attainment of the DRANZCOG qualification. The DRANZCOG Written Examination is held twice a year and consists of 150 multiple choice questions. The DRANZCOG Advanced Oral Examination is held twice a year and is an Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE), consisting of 10 stations. The Certificate of Women's Health Written Examination is held twice a year and consists of 100 multiple choice questions.

Table 23. CWH and DRANZCOG examination pass rates, 2019

	No. of candidates	No. passed	Pass rate (%)
CWH Written Examination	147	103	70%
DRANZCOG Written Examination	208	178	86%
DRANZCOG Advanced Oral Examination	54	42	78%

A written examination is part of the assessment for each subspecialty qualification. Subspecialty written examinations are held once a year and consist of 10 Short Answer Questions (SAQs). An oral examination is also part of the assessment for each subspecialty qualification except CU.

Table 24. Subspecialty examination pass rates, 2019

	No. of candidates	No. passed	Pass rate (%)
Subspecialty Written Examination	23	17	74%
Subspecialty Oral Examination	24	19	79%

Note: Pursuant to College policy, where small numbers may impinge on the rights of individuals under relevant privacy principles and legislation, data related to individual examinations is not published. As such, only overall data for written and oral examinations conducted during 2018 is provided.



SPECIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATES

RANZCOG is the body formally appointed by the Medical Board of Australia (MBA) to conduct assessments of Specialist International Medical Graduates (SIMGs) who possess overseas qualifications in obstetrics and gynaecology and who wish to be recognised as a specialist in this field in Australia. Assessment is undertaken of the comparability of an applicant’s training, qualifications and experience relative to that of an Australian trained specialist. The College also undertakes such assessments in New Zealand for the Medical Council of New Zealand (MCNZ) in the capacity of a Vocational Education and Advisory Body to the Council. Elevation to Fellowship (FRANZCOG) of the College is governed by regulations, available at www.ranzcog.edu.au/about/Governance/Constitution-Regulations.

The Area of Need (AoN) process aims to meet gaps in service delivery in Australia, primarily in rural areas where there is an acute shortage of practitioners, including obstetricians and gynaecologists. The College undertakes assessment of SIMGs relative to a specific position description to determine whether the applicant is able to safely undertake the AoN position in question. AoN applicants are also assessed concurrently for their comparability to an Australian-trained specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology.

Further information in regard to specific aspects of the SIMG assessment processes conducted by the College may be found at www.ranzcog.edu.au/Training/International-Medical-Graduates.

Table 25. SIMG applications, 2019: Australia

SIMG applications received (Australia)	No.
Complete applications	36
Applications pending	6
Applications lapsed/withdrawn	2
Total	44

Table 27. SIMG interview outcomes, 2019: Australia

SIMG interview outcomes (Australia)	No.
Substantially comparable: no period of oversight	-
Substantially comparable with a period of oversight	18
Partially comparable	8
Not comparable	3
Total	29

Table 29. SIMG assessment outcomes, 2019: New Zealand

Preliminary advice (New Zealand)	No.
Equivalent	1
As satisfactory as	1
Unable to provide a recommendation	4
Total	6

Under the arrangements with the MCNZ, all applications forwarded to the College are assessed at interview for suitability for vocational registration.

Table 26. SIMG initial assessment outcomes, 2019: Australia

Initial assessments (Australia)	No.
Eligible for interview	35
Not eligible for interview	1
Total	36

Table 28. AoN application assessment outcomes, 2019: Australia

AoN application outcomes (Australia)	No.
Suitable for AoN	-
Not suitable for AoN	-
Total	0

Table 30. SIMG interview outcomes, 2019: New Zealand

Interview outcomes (New Zealand)	No.
Equivalent	6
As satisfactory as	-
Neither equivalent to, nor as satisfactory as	1
Total	7



SHORT-TERM TRAINING IN A MEDICAL SPECIALTY

Short-term Training in a Medical Specialty (STT) allows International Medical Graduates (IMGs) to access training in obstetrics and gynaecology in short-term positions in Australian hospitals (i.e. usually 12 to 24 months duration).

In 2019, the College received 37 applications for STT, formerly known as Occupational Training Visas (OTVs). Of these, 13 of the applicants applied for extensions of between six and 24 months.

Table 31. STT applications by region, 2019: Australia

	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total
New	-	1	6	3	-	12	1	1	24
Extension	-	4	2	1	-	5	-	1	13
Total	-	5	8	4	-	17	1	2	37



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RANZCOG collects annual demographic data from members, which has enabled the College to gain a greater understanding of the Fellow and Diplomate workforce. Tables 31 to 47 have been produced using membership data from the College database my.RANZCOG, as at 31 December 2019, in order to summarise the 2019 workforce.

- The O&G workforce in Australia and New Zealand comprised 2300 active Fellows (Table 32)
- There were 1211 female and 1089 male specialist O&Gs (Table 33).
- The SIMG cohort comprised 502 active Fellows: 238 female and 264 male (Table 34).
- 142 new Fellows were elevated to Fellowship, representing 6% of the total O&G workforce (Table 38).
- 11 new SIMG Fellows were elevated to Fellowship, representing 8% of all new Fellows in 2019 and >1% of the total O&G workforce (Table 39).
- The ratio of active O&G Fellows to the 2019 population in Australia was 1:12,930 and in New Zealand was 1:14,855 (Table 42).
- The Diplomates cohort comprised 2554 of the GP workforce in Australia: 1696 female (77%) and 858 male (33%) (Table 45).

Fellows

Table 32. Number of active Fellows by region, 2015–19

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change 2015/2019
ACT	29	33	37	34	36	19%
NSW	543	564	565	575	595	9%
QLD	355	354	368	393	406	13%
SA	130	140	141	143	143	9%
NT	14	13	13	15	18	22%
VIC	477	507	512	528	546	13%
TAS	35	36	41	41	44	20%
WA	158	170	164	176	181	13%
AUS total	1741	1817	1841	1905	1969	12%
NZ total	278	289	302	306	331	16%
Grand total	2019	2106	2143	2211	2300	12%



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Figure 6. Number of active Fellows by region, 2015–2019



Table 33. Number of active Fellows by gender and region, 2019

Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total	% of total
Female	17	294	199	76	11	305	25	86	1013	198	1211	53%
Male	19	301	207	67	7	241	19	95	956	133	1089	47%
Total	36	595	406	143	18	546	44	181	1969	331	2300	100%

Table 34. Number of active SIMG Fellows* by gender and region, 2019

Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total	% of total SIMG Fellows	% of grand total Fellows
Female	3	61	33	15	5	58	3	29	207	31	238	47%	10%
Male	1	58	56	18	1	44	5	38	221	43	264	53%	11%
Total	4	119	89	33	6	102	8	67	428	74	502	100%	21%

*The number of active SIMG Fellows is included in the count for all active Fellows in Table 33 above.



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Table 35. Number of Australian Fellows by Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019

MMM Classification	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total
1	35	511	304	127	-	463	-	167	1607
2	-	3	83	-	17	32	37	9	181
3	-	52	6	7	-	36	7	5	113
4	-	1	2	3	-	12	-	-	18
5	-	21	6	3	-	2	-	-	32
6	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	6	15
7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	35	588	404	140	26	545	44	187	1969
% in MMM 1	100%	87%	75%	91%	0%	85%	0%	89%	82%

#Where primary workplace location is not available, residential address is used to determine MMM classification.

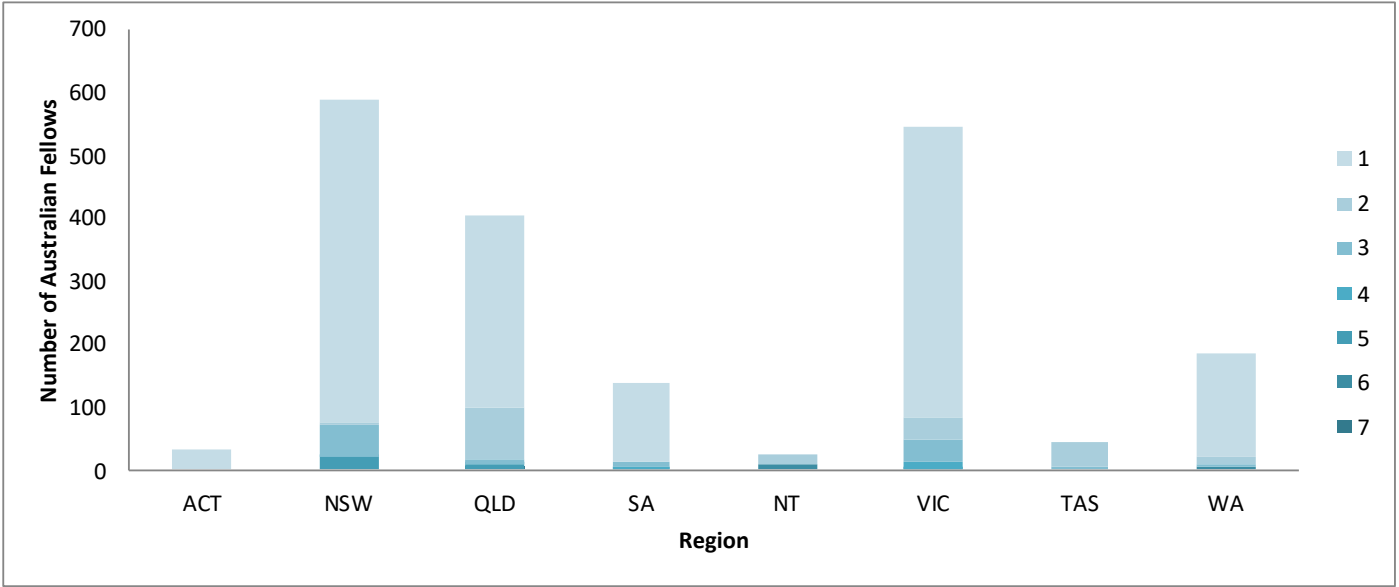


Figure 7. Australian Fellows - Modified Monsh Model (MMM) classification, 2019



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Table 36. Number of Australian SIMG Fellows* by Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019

ASGC-RA#	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total SIMG Fellows	Grand total Fellows
1	4	87	52	26	-	74	-	59	302	1607
2	-	3	25	-	3	8	4	3	46	181
3	-	25	6	2	-	14	4	3	54	113
4	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	6	18
5	-	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	10	32
6	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	2	8	15
7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Total	4	119	89	33	6	102	8	67	428	1969
% in MMM 1	100%	73%	58%	79%	>1%	73%	>1%	88%	71%	82%

*The number of active SIMG Fellows is included in the count for Table 34 above.
 #Where primary workplace location is not available, residential address is used to determine MMM classification.

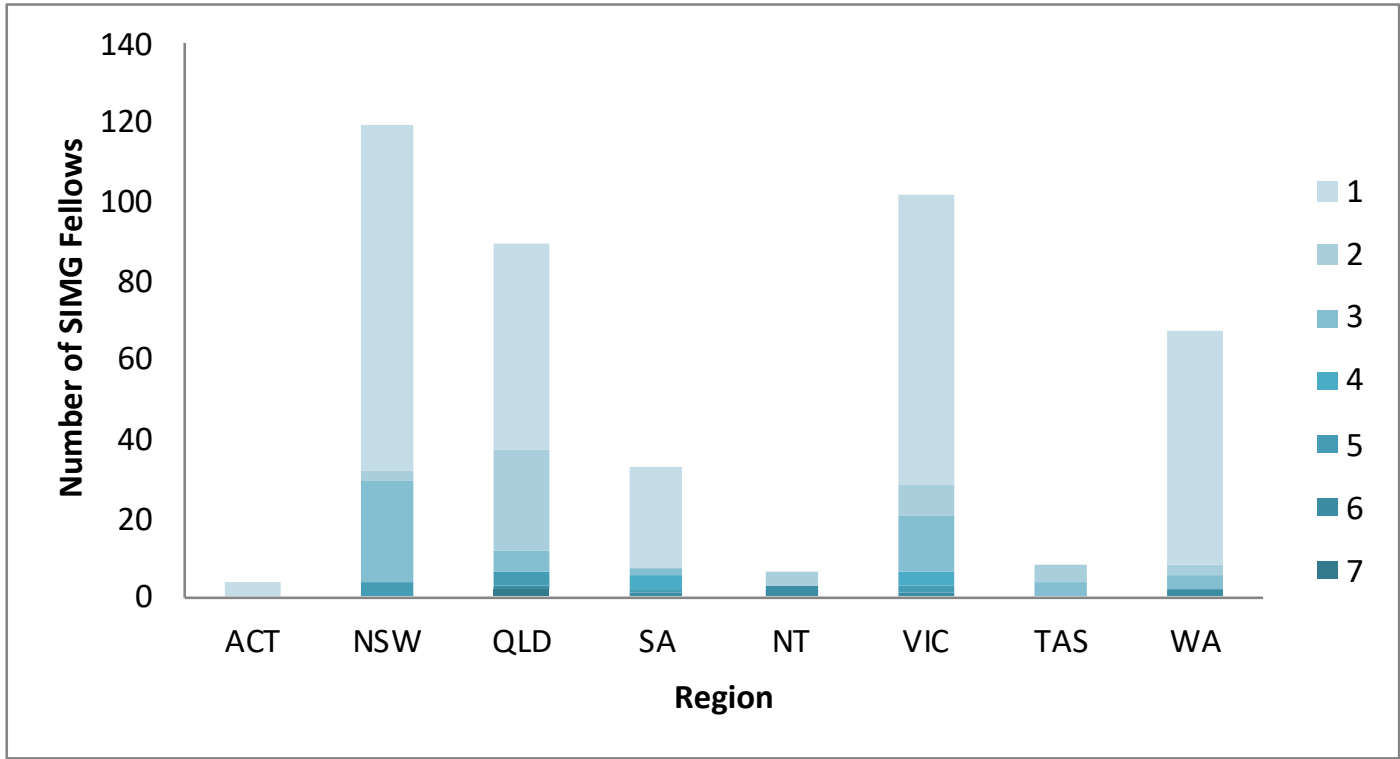


Figure 8. Australian SIMG Fellows - Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019



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Table 37. Number of active Fellows by gender, age group, and country, 2014-2019

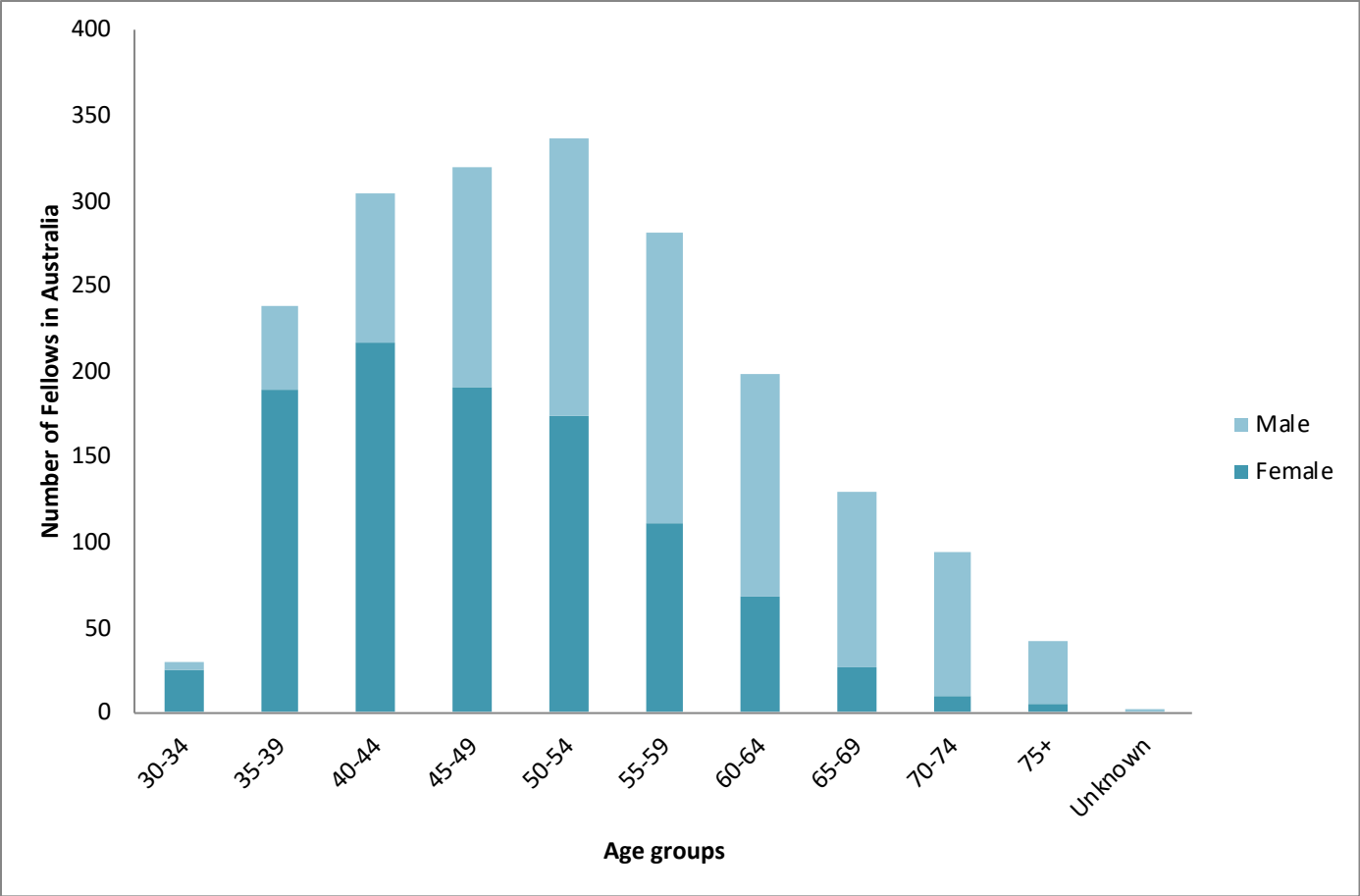
Age group	Gender	AUS	NZ	Total	% of total active Fellows 2014–2019					
					2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
30–34	Female	24	4	28	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Male	6	-	6	>1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Subtotal	30	4	34	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
35–39	Female	189	30	219	10%	9%	7%	8%	8%	7%
	Male	49	4	53	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	Subtotal	238	34	272	12%	11%	10%	11%	10%	10%
40–44	Female	217	37	254	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%	10%
	Male	86	10	96	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%
	Subtotal	303	47	350	15%	14%	14%	13%	14%	16%
45–49	Female	191	38	229	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	10%
	Male	128	17	145	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%
	Subtotal	319	55	374	16%	17%	17%	19%	19%	18%
50–54	Female	173	32	205	9%	8%	9%	7%	7%	7%
	Male	163	19	182	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%
	Subtotal	336	51	387	17%	17%	18%	16%	16%	17%
55–59	Female	110	19	129	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
	Male	170	26	196	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	Subtotal	280	45	325	14%	14%	15%	1%	13%	13%
60–64	Female	68	20	88	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%
	Male	130	23	153	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%
	Subtotal	198	43	241	10%	10%	11%	10%	11%	11%
65–69	Female	27	11	38	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Male	102	17	119	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%
	Subtotal	129	28	157	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%
70–74	Female	9	-	9	>1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	84	10	94	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	Subtotal	93	10	103	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%
75+	Female	5	1	6	>1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	37	3	40	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
	Subtotal	42	4	46	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Unknown	Female	-	6	6	>1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	1	4	5	>1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Subtotal	1	10	11	>1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Total female		1013	198	1211	53%	50%	49%	46%	45%	43%
Total male		956	133	1089	47%	50%	51%	54%	55%	57%
Grand total		1969	331	2300	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Percentages have been rounded



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Figure 9. Active Fellows in Australia by age group and gender, 2019





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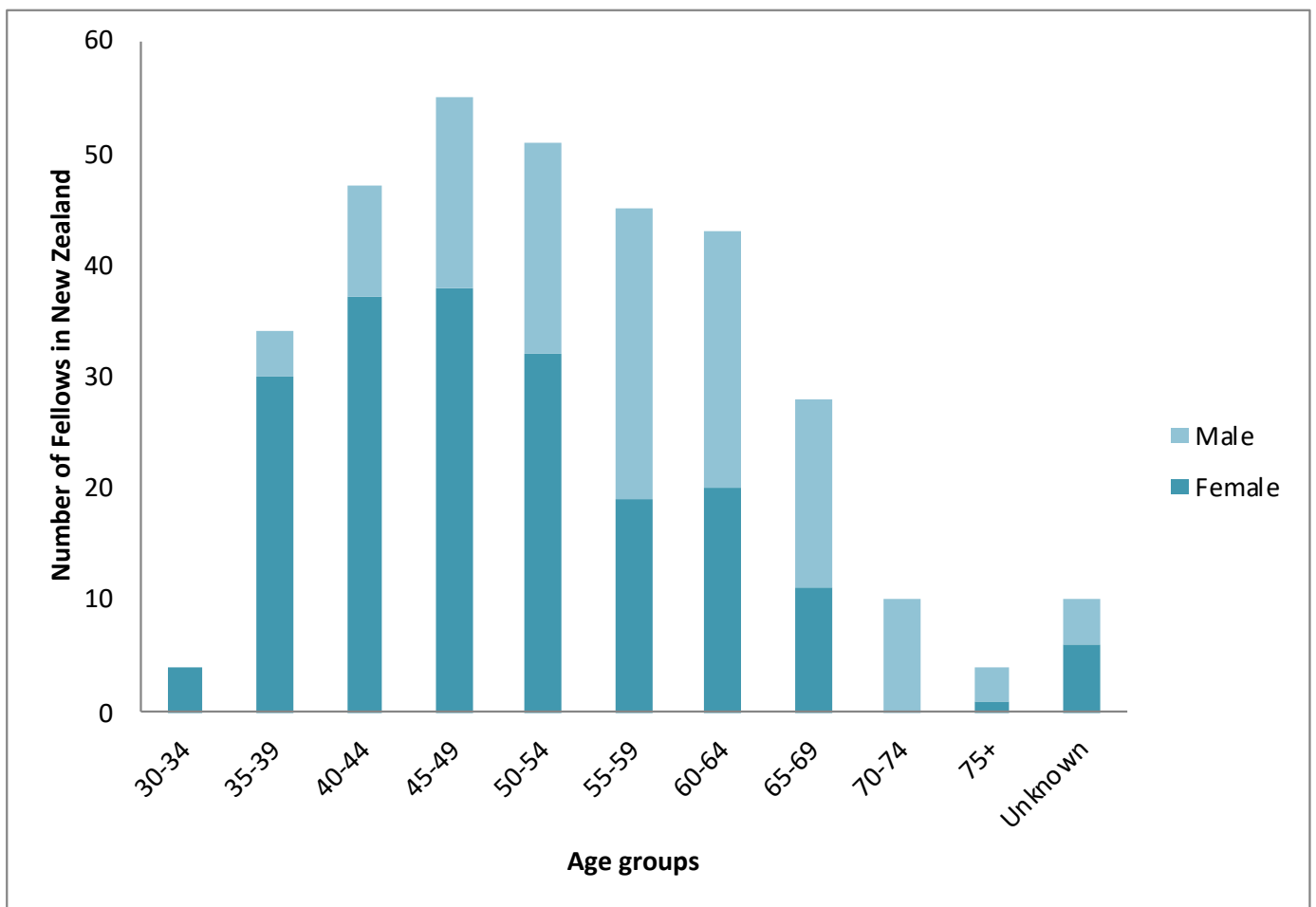


Figure 10. Active Fellows in New Zealand by age group and gender, 2019



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Table 38. New Fellows* by region, gender, and age group, 2019

Age group	Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
30–34	Female	1	4	4	2	-	6	-	-	17	4	21
	Male	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	5
	Subtotal	1	6	4	3	-	8	-	-	22	4	26
35–39	Female	1	17	9	1	-	10	-	5	43	9	52
	Male	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	10
	Subtotal	1	20	12	1	-	13	-	5	52	10	62
40–44	Female	-	9	2	1	2	4	2	1	21	6	27
	Male	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	6
	Subtotal	-	12	3	1	2	4	2	3	27	6	33
45–49	Female	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	7
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
	Subtotal	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	2	9
50–54	Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
	Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	Subtotal	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	6
55–59	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
60–64	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3
65–69	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total female		2	33	18	4	2	21	4	7	91	21	112
Total male		-	8	5	1	-	6	2	2	24	6	30
Grand total		2	41	23	5	2	27	6	9	115	27	142
% workforce**		6%	7%	6%	3%	11%	5%	14%	5%	6%	8%	6%

*The number of new Fellows is included in the count for all active Fellows

**New Fellows as a percentage of the total workforce of the region



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Table 39. New SIMG Fellows* by work region, gender, and age group, 2019

Age group	Gender	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
30–34	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35–39	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40–44	Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2
45–49	Female	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3
	Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Subtotal	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4
50–54	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
55–59	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Subtotal	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
unknown male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total female		-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	5
Total male		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	6
Grand total		-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	7	4	11
% of new Fellows workforce**		0%	5%	9%	0%	50%	4%	0%	11%	6%	15%	8%
% of total workforce***		0%	>1%	>1%	0%	6%	>1%	0%	1%	>1%	1%	>1%

*The number of new SIMG Fellows is included in the count for Table 37

**New SIMG Fellows as a percentage of all new Fellows per region

***New SIMG Fellows as a percentage of the total workforce per region

Table 40. Number of newly retired Fellows by gender and region, 2019

	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
Female	-	8	6	1	-	4	2	3	24	3	27
Male	-	13	5	5	-	5	1	3	32	7	39
Total	-	21	11	6	-	9	3	6	56	10	66
% of total workforce*	0%	4%	3%	4%	0%	2%	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%

* Retired Fellows as a percentage of the total O&G workforce of the region



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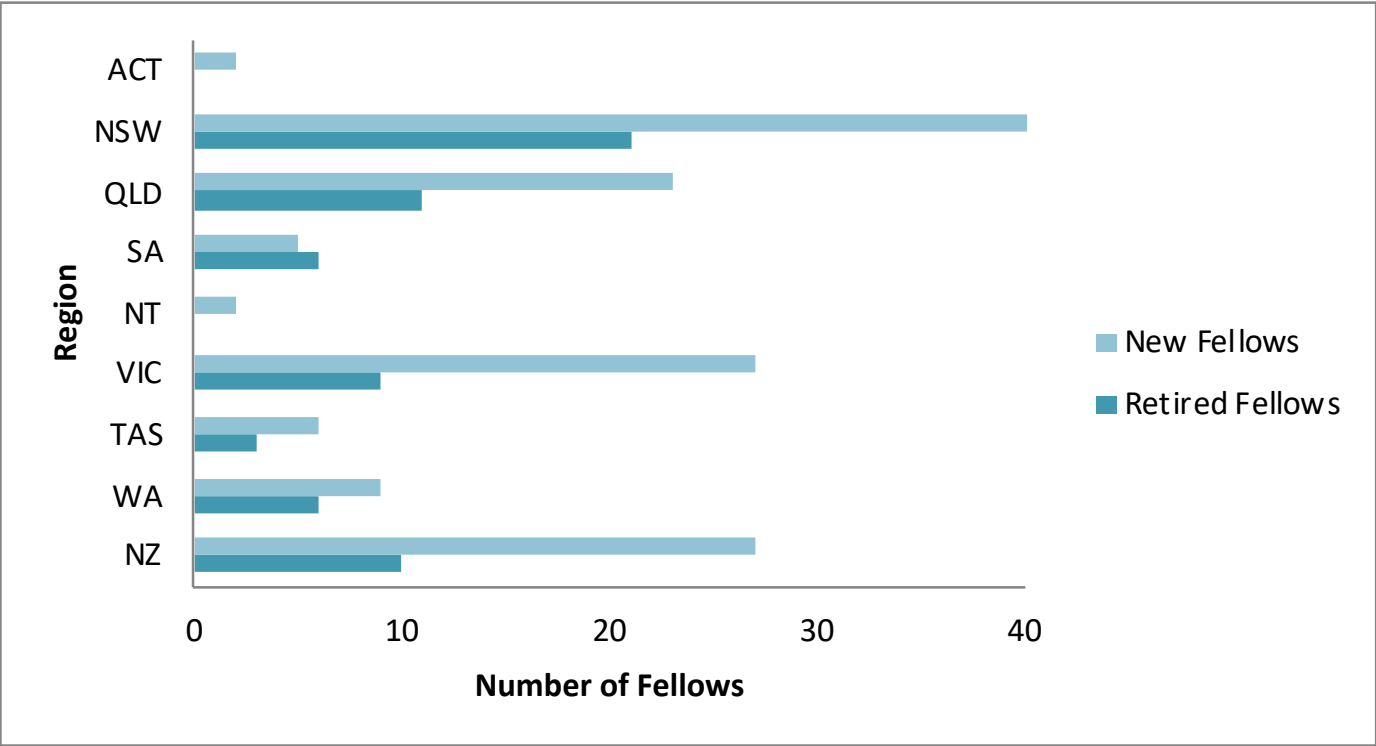


Figure 11. Changes in Fellow workforce by region, 2019

Table 41. Subspecialist Fellows* by region and subspecialty, 2019

Subspecialty	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	AUS	NZ	Total
CGO	-	21	14	3	-	13	2	5	58	6	64
CMFM	1	21	12	4	-	13	1	6	58	10	68
COGU	-	15	1	1	-	25	-	2	44	-	44
CREI	-	38	3	6	-	15	1	3	66	13	79
CU	-	12	10	1	-	14	-	5	42	2	44
Total	1	107	40	15	-	80	4	21	268	31	299

*The number of Subspecialist Fellows is included in the count for all active Fellows



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Table 42. Number of population per Fellow, 2015-2019

Region	No. of active Fellows	Total population 2019	No. of population* per Fellow				
			2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
ACT	36	428 060	11 891	12 379	11 089	12 003	13 448
NSW	595	8 117 976	13 644	13 891	13 913	13 698	14 030
QLD	406	5 115 451	12 600	12 786	13 393	13 685	13 463
SA	143	1 756 494	12 283	12 143	12 224	12 201	13 062
NT	18	245 562	13 642	16 485	18 931	18 838	17 429
VIC	546	6 629 870	12 143	12 234	12 351	11 968	12 449
TAS	44	535 500	12 170	12 880	12 704	14 419	14 760
WA	181	2 630 557	14 533	14 749	15 734	15 395	16 403
AUS Total	1969	25 459 470	12 930	13 126	13 362	13 279	13 657
NZ Total	331	4 917 000	14 855	16 037	15 873	16 238	16 222

**Population numbers have been rounded*
 Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015; Statistics New Zealand June 30 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 estimates



Figure 12. Population per Fellow by region, 2015-2019



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Diplomates

Table 43. Diplomates in Australia by gender and region, 2019

	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total	% of total
Female	32	318	302	133	42	639	50	180	1696	77%
Male	10	202	162	74	9	277	13	111	858	33%
Total	42	520	464	207	51	916	63	291	2554	100%

Table 44. Diplomates in Australia by Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019

MMM Classification	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total
1	41	296	210	130	-	671	-	208	1556
2	1	17	115	6	35	57	49	10	290
3	-	96	8	21	-	43	5	32	205
4	-	70	58	2	-	59	-	8	197
5	1	42	40	43	-	84	8	11	229
6	-	1	13	3	12	-	-	18	47
7	-	1	19	3	2	-	2	2	29
Total	43	523	464	208	49	914	64	289	2553*
% in MMM 1	95%	57%	45%	63%	0%	73%	0%	72%	61%

*Residential address is used to determine MMM classification

*One Diplomat has an incomplete residential address

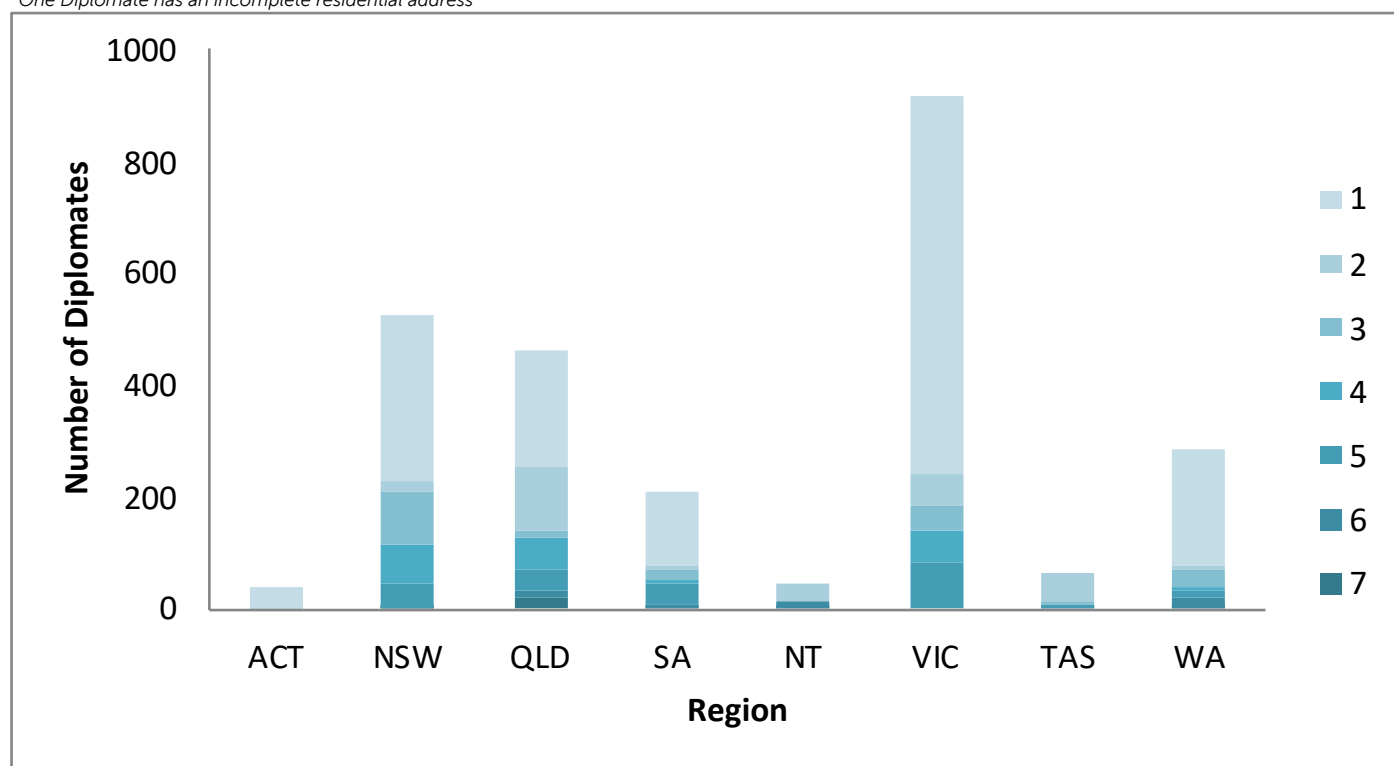


Figure 13. Australian Diplomates – Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019



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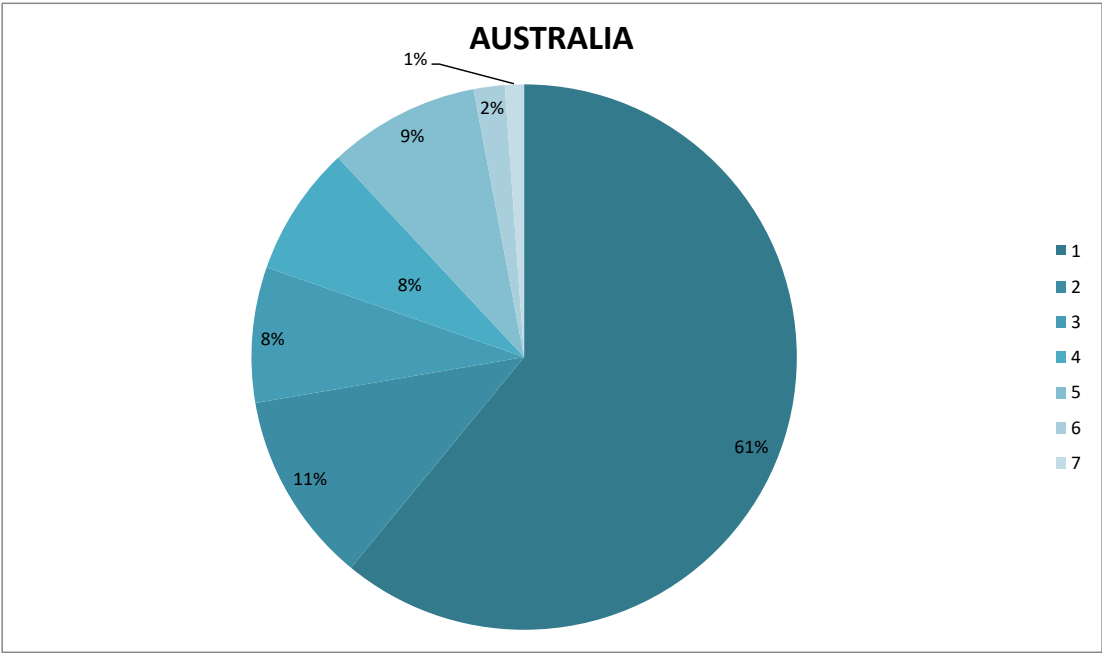


Figure 14. Proportion of Australian Diplomates by Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019

Table 45. Diplomates by age group and gender, 2019

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
20-24	-	-	-
25-29	55	9	64
30-34	303	56	359
35-39	274	42	316
40-44	205	51	256
45-49	202	81	283
50-54	203	111	314
55-59	237	167	404
60-64	167	200	367
65-69	42	102	144
70-74	6	29	35
75+	2	10	12
Total	1696	858	2554



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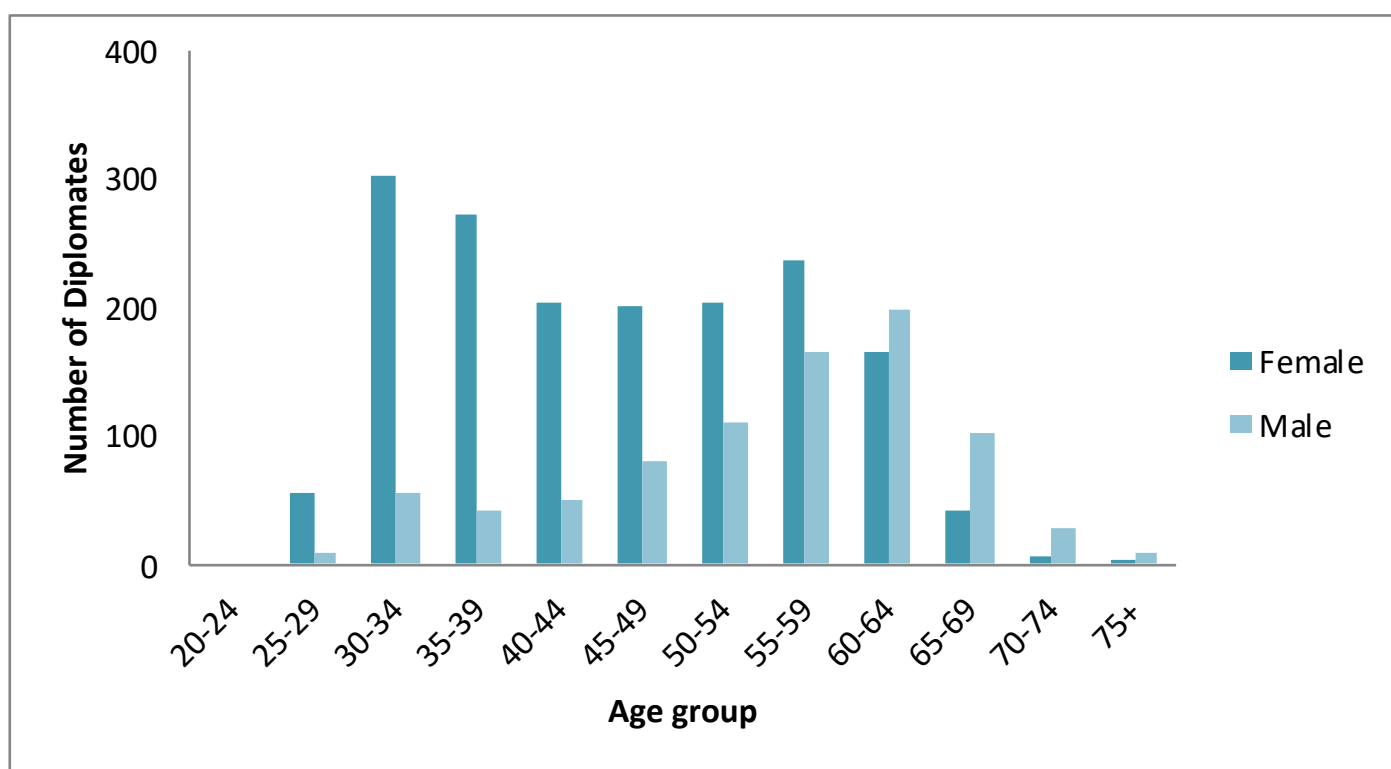


Figure 15. Diplomates by age group and gender, 2019

Table 46. New Diplomates in Australia by Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019

MMM Classification	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total
1	1	16	26	10	-	46	-	11	110
2	-	-	5	-	3	3	4	-	15
3	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	11
4	-	5	6	-	-	3	-	-	14
5	-	-	2	4	-	6	-	2	14
6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4
7	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	1	29	44	14	4	60	4	17	173

*Residential address is used to determine MMM classification



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Table 47. Resigned Diplomates by region and Modified Monash Model (MMM) classification, 2019

MMM Classification	ACT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	VIC	TAS	WA	Total
1	-	11	5	6	-	13	-	6	41
2	-	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	7
3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
5	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	-	9
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	24	11	10	2	16	-	8	71

**Residential address is used to determine MMM classification*

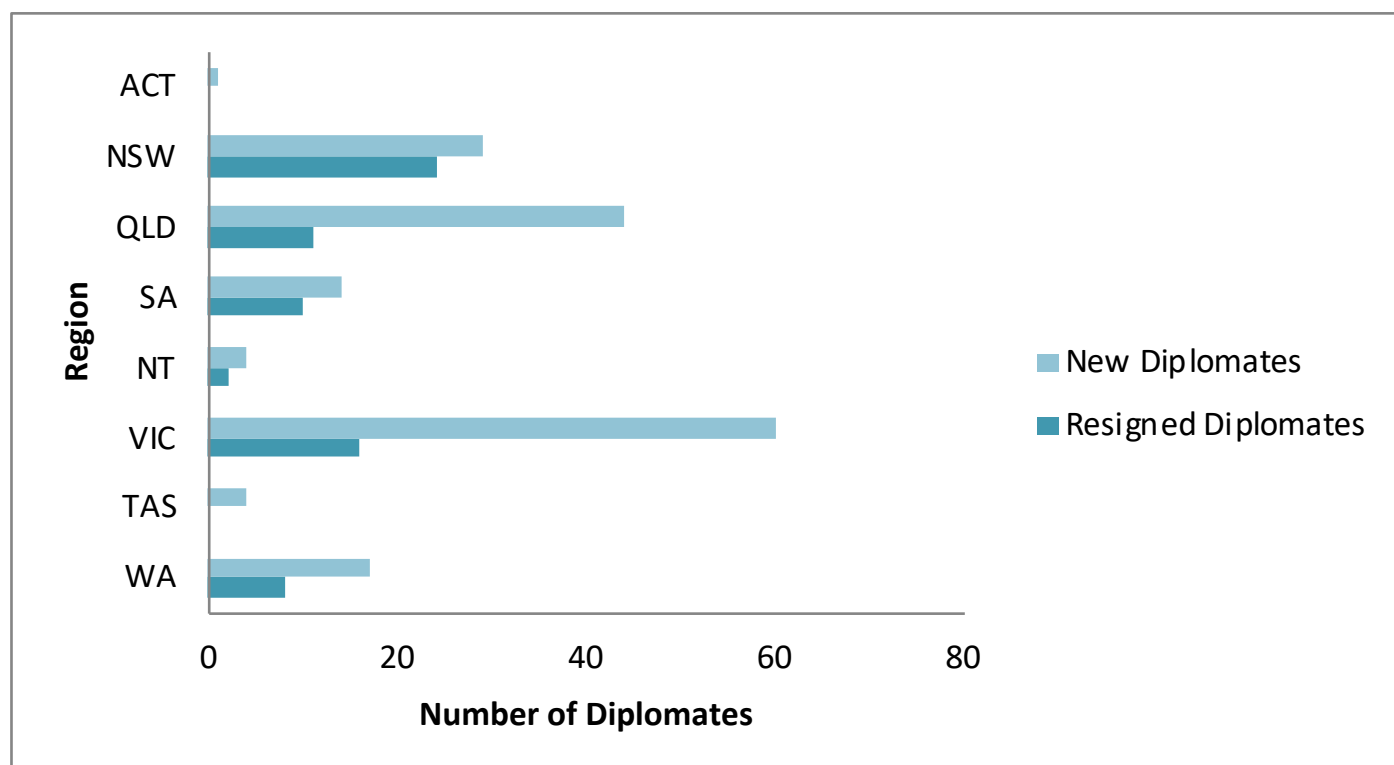


Figure 16. Changes in Diplomat workforce by region, 2019



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Associate Members

Associate Membership is open to any medical practitioner who holds a specialist qualification in the area of obstetrics or gynaecology that was not awarded by RANZCOG and who is practising unsupervised to provide specialist women's health services in Australia, New Zealand, or the Pacific Islands. Associate Members are required to participate in and satisfactorily complete CPD activities of the College.

Table 48. Number of Associate Members, 2019

	AUS	NZ	Pacific Islands	Total
Associate Members	-	1	-	1
Associate Members Pacific	-	-	63	63
Total	-	1	63	64

Educational Affiliates

Registered medical practitioners working as a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology or more broadly in Women's Health in Australia or New Zealand who are not a Fellow of RANZCOG, and are not eligible for Associate Membership, may apply to become an Educational Affiliate; for example, AoN practitioners in Australia and SIMGs practising in New Zealand under a provisional vocational scope of practice. An Educational Affiliate is encouraged but not required to participate in ongoing CPD.

Table 49. Number of Educational Affiliates, 2019

	AUS	NZ	Total
Educational Affiliates	10	4	14

International Affiliates

Registered medical practitioners working as a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology in countries other than Australia and New Zealand who are not RANZCOG Fellows and are not eligible for membership of the College as an Associate Member or as an Educational Affiliate may apply to be admitted as an International Affiliate.

Table 50. International Affiliates, 2019

	India	Singapore	Total
International Affiliates	1	1	2

Midwife Affiliates

A new membership category of the College, Midwife Affiliate membership of RANZCOG provides an opportunity for Midwives to access the latest news, publications and College resources and expand their knowledge and skills of the specialty of obstetrics and gynaecology.

Table 51. Number of Midwife Affiliates, 2019

	AUS	NZ	Total
Midwife Affiliates	2	-	2



Continuing Professional Development

In 1986, RANZCOG fellowship became linked to a mandatory program of continuing education and recertification and in 1999 it became a three-year cyclic CPD program.

A revised CPD Framework was launched 1 July 2019, to align with the [Medical Board of Australia's 'Professional Performance Framework' \(PPF\)](#), and the [Medical Council of New Zealand's draft 'Quality Recertification Model'](#).

RANZCOG's Continuing Professional Development (CPD) program is designed to facilitate continuing training, lifelong learning and practice review by:

- providing a framework that aligns to standards set by the Medical Board of Australia (MBA) and Medical Council of New Zealand (MCNZ).
- encouraging the development of a Professional Development Plan (PDP), enabling participants to reflect on their practice and identify areas of knowledge, skills or performance that require further development; and
- providing an accessible and easily navigated online portal for Fellows to plan, record and track their CPD activities.

CPD Requirements for all Fellows

Fellows/Subspecialists in the RANZCOG CPD Program are required to accrue a minimum of 150 hours within the three-year period, including a minimum of 38 hours in each of the following domains:

- Educational Activities
- Outcome Measurement
- Performance Review

Additional CPD Requirements for Subspecialists

All RANZCOG Subspecialists must accrue at least 100 of the 150 hours required over the three-year period within their subspecialty area.

In addition to the 100 hour subspecialty requirement, CGO, CREI and CU subspecialists each have requirements as follows:

- CGO (Gynaecology Oncology subspecialty) - Participation in Multidisciplinary Team Meetings (MDT meetings) is mandatory for all CGO subspecialists (min. 1 hour).
- CREI (Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility subspecialty) & CU (Urogynaecology subspecialty) - Subspecialty checklist required every triennium. Please note: no other subspecialties (CGO, CMFM & COGU) are required to complete a subspecialty checklist.

Verification

Each triennium, seven per cent of the Fellowship completing their CPD is randomly selected for a verification check. These Fellows/Subspecialists are asked to provide verification documentation to support their CPD claims.



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Statistics New Zealand, <http://www.stats.govt.nz/>



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