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FOREWORD FROM THE CHAIR



I am delighted to introduce the CRMEC Accreditation Evidence and Auditing Guide on behalf of the Council.

This guide focuses on the Australian Medical Council's National Standards for prevocational training that set out the requirements for prevocational education and training programs (ETPs) across Australia. The requirements embedded in the National Standards seek to ensure the safety, welfare and cultural safety of prevocational doctors, and the patients for whom they provide care. This Guide provides health service administrators, education and training experts, accreditors and the CRMEC committees with guidance on the systems that can be implemented to support the National Standards, continuous quality improvement ideas and ways in which the National Standards can be evaluated through the accreditation process.

The CRMEC acknowledges the input of the NT Prevocational Medical Assurance Services in reviewing this document before publication.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Prevocational education and training programs (ETPs) must comply with the Australia Medical Council's (AMC) *National Standards for Prevocational (PGY1 and PGY2) Training Programs and Terms* (the National Standards) and the national *Requirements for Prevocational (PGY1 and PGY2) Training Programs and Terms.* As a prevocational education accreditation authority, the Canberra Region Medical Education (CRMEC)'s role is to monitor compliance with the National Standards by ETPs in the ACT training network, and to assist those ETPs to continuously deliver high quality education and training for prevocational doctors.

Purpose

The document provides an overview of the National Standards and presents examples that indicate that an ETP is meeting the National Standards. Examples that indicate compliance are listed, together with sources that health services and accreditation survey teams could review to support the claim. The guide does not seek to be an exhaustive list of examples indicating compliance, and it is not expected that every example or evidence source available is relevant to every health service.

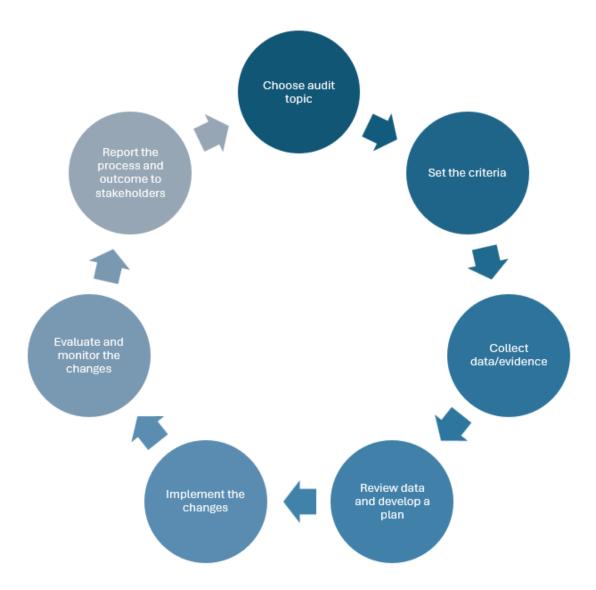
The CRMEC Accreditation Evidence and Auditing Guide has been developed to:

- assist the CRMEC Accreditation Committee when considering compliance with the National Standards and training requirements outlined in the AMC's National Prevocational Medical Training Framework.
- provide health services with examples of strategies that could be implemented and incorporated into quality improvement plans to deliver an ETP that is compliant with the national requirements.
- assist health services to undertake self-assessment as a part of their quality assurance cycle.
- provide a resource for accreditation survey teams seeking evidence that an ETP is compliant with the National Standards and national training requirements.

How to use this Guide

The CRMEC recommends that health services evaluate all aspects of the ETP at least once every four-year accreditation cycle. A culture of continuous evaluation and quality improvement underpins a safe and responsive training environment. A self-assessment using a quality improvement cycle (see Figure 1) aims to evaluate actual practice against the defined level of service outlined in the criteria for each standard.

Figure 1: Quality improvement cycle



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This guide provides a tool to measure the health service's practice. It lays out the criteria for a high quality ETP and identifies sources of data/evidence that can be sought. This evidence is laid out in the guide as:

- Examples of potential programs, initiatives, policies etc. that achieve can be used to achieve the criteria
- Examples of where that evidence could be sought, including specific documents and talking with stakeholders
- Questions that could be asked of stakeholders to investigate compliance with each criteria.

Responsibility for quality improvement

All stakeholders in the health service play a role in evaluating and improving the prevocational ETP. The self-evaluation process should be under oversight of the General Clinical Training Committee (GCTC)/Prevocational Education and Training Committee (PETC), which is responsible for monitoring the ETP. The CRMEC recommends that the process includes input from the medical education unit, clinical supervisors, registrars, and prevocational and other junior doctors. An approach that includes input from other health professionals, patient consumer representatives and people from diversity backgrounds can provide a broader evaluation of the ETP and its effectiveness.

Considerations when evaluating the education and training program

Confidentiality: When seeking feedback, is there a risk to the stakeholder in providing their honest opinion and experience? Consider data collection methods that will maintain confidentiality.

Conflict of interest: self-assessment includes risks of conflict that can hinder ability to honestly review performance. Considering who will implement an evaluation and engaging a wide range of stakeholders reduces the influence of interest conflicts.

Transparency: Promoting a culture of transparency and normalising the quality assurance cycle promotes a more effective process. Mechanisms that focus on

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improvements rather than penalisation promote transparency. However, significant deviation from expectations, health service policy, legal and regulatory requirements may require more targeted investigation and management.

Privacy: stakeholder data should be protected. Consider the way in which stakeholder information will be collected, stored and reported.

Education and innovation: The quality improvement process seeks to improve the knowledge and professional performance of those involved in the ETP and promote innovation by encouraging exploration of better ways of achieving and/or sustaining high quality service.

Setting SMART goals: When undertaking self-assessment and a quality improvement plan, consider setting specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely (SMART) objectives. Having a clear benchmark that the health service considers it can achieve and that would reflect best practice provides a target that can be worked towards and improved on.

Data collection methods: Consider the reliability and validity of methods chosen to collect and analyse data. Understanding the influence that the way data is collected might have on the results is important to interpretation of the findings. Triangulation (i.e., collecting data from different sources/different types of data) might increase the confidence in the results.

STANDARD ONE: ORGANISATIONAL PURPOSE

Examples and sources of evidence supporting National Standards criteria

The following auditing tool presents examples that could indicate that a prevocational ETP is meeting the AMC's National Standards. Examples that indicate compliance are listed, together with sources that facilities and accreditation survey teams could review to support the claim. The tool does not seek to be an exhaustive list of examples indicating compliance, and it is not expected that every example or evidence source is relevant to every health service.

National Standard	Examples of potential evidence	Sources of evidence
1.1 Organisation purpo	ose	
1.1.1 The purpose of the health services that employ and train prevocational doctors includes setting and promoting high standards of medical practice and training.	 ☐ Health service's organisation purpose/business plan refers to providing high quality healthcare. ☐ Health service has clinical policies that endorse best practice. ☐ The ETP policies and processes facilitate delivery of a high quality medical training program. ☐ The prevocational ETP reflects best clinical and educational practice. ☐ Staff and other stakeholders perceive that the services are of a high standard. 	 ☐ Health service strategic plan/purpose statement ☐ Health service procedure manual ☐ ETP procedures manual ☐ ETP education program ☐ Medical Training Survey (MTS) results
		☐ Interviews with all stakeholders
1.1.2 The employing health service's purpose identifies and addresses	Health service's organisation purpose/strategic plan refers to meeting the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.	Health service strategic plan/purpose statement
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities' place-	Strategic planning includes mechanisms to identify and monitor health needs of the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.	☐ Organisation chart ☐ Committee terms of reference
based needs and their health in collaboration with those communities	Health service has a structure that includes collaboration with the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community (e.g. Board/committee membership, regular consultation through documented processes).	(TOR) Intern priority access list
	☐ Health service engages in health research/data analysis to identify the health needs of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.	☐ Staff training program

	 ☐ Health service promotes a positive culture and healthcare environment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. ☐ Prevocational ETP prioritises local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander doctors. ☐ Prevocational ETP includes clinical opportunities in areas servicing the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. ☐ Staff are trained in engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and delivering culturally safe health care. ☐ Health service physical space is conducive to positive engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. 	Term descriptions MTS results Physical environment Interview with Executive and Medical Education Unit (MEU)
1.2 Outcomes of prevo	cational training provider	
1.2.1 The prevocational training provider relates its training and education functions to the health care needs of the communities it serves.	 □ The ETP purpose/strategic plan refers to meeting the needs of local community. □ Prevocational doctors receive training in local community health needs including people from diverse backgrounds and minority groups. □ Clinical opportunities include experiences in a range of specialties/settings that reflect the needs of the local community, including minority groups. □ Health service engages in health research/data analysis to identify the health needs of local community. □ The ETP reports quality improvement/structural change requests that reflect the health care needs of the local community (e.g., allocation of prevocational workforce reflects community needs) 	ETP strategic plan/purpose statement Term descriptions Staff training programs ETP education program Change of circumstance and annual reporting to CRMEC Interview with DPET, MEU, and junior doctors
1.2.2 The training program provides generalist clinical training that prepares prevocational doctors with an appropriate foundation for lifelong learning and for further postgraduate training.	 Clinical opportunities include experiences in a range of specialties/settings. The ETP provides appropriate clinical opportunity to support prevocational doctors entering vocational training programs (e.g., there is a system that facilitates experience in the prevocational doctor's preferred area). Education program reflects a wide range of clinical topics with content that reflects best practice. The ETP fosters and facilitates a culture of responsibility for learning. The ETP provides opportunities for prevocational doctors to enhance their non-clinical experiences (e.g., research, administration, advocacy, etc.) 	ETP strategic plan/purpose statement Term allocation matrix ETP education program/ record of events Term descriptions Newsletters E-portfolio JMO Forum minutes

	The ETP facilitates the prevocational doctor to access further training opportunities (e.g., providing additional training opportunities, promoting external opportunities, study support, leave entitlements etc.)	Policies for study leave access Interview with junior doctors, MEU team, medical administration team
	☐ The ETP supports a process for recording training. (e.g., e-portfolio).	Interview with DPET, and MEU team, junior doctors
1.3 Governance		
1.3.1 The governance of the prevocational training	☐ The ETP has a functional GCTC/PETC or equivalent that undertakes governance of the ETP.	Organisational chart
program, supervisory and assessment roles are	☐ The ETP organisational chart indicates accountability and appropriate reporting lines.	Job descriptions
defined.	$\hfill \Box$ Job descriptions outline roles and responsibilities of MEU team, DPET and supervisors that include supervision, education and assessment.	GCTC/PETC or equivalent Terms of Reference and minutes
	$\hfill \Box$ Term descriptions outline individuals responsible for supervision, education and assessment.	ETP/facility process for
	☐ There is a process of performance review that facilitates staff development and promotes accountability.	performance review. Term descriptions
	☐ The MEU team, DPET and Supervisors are aware of their roles and responsibilities.	Interview with DPET, supervisors,
	The MEO team, DEET and Supervisors are aware or their roles and responsibilities.	GCTC/PETC Chair and MEU team
1.3.2 The health services that contribute to the	☐ The facility organisational chart indicates accountability and appropriate reporting lines.	Organisational chart
prevocational training program have a system	$\hfill \Box$ There is a process to monitor clinical and professional performance in the facility.	Organisation policies and
of clinical governance or	☐ There are processes to monitor and address issues associated with patient safety (e.g. an incident	processes
quality assurance that includes clear lines of	reporting system, a quality improvement committee etc.)	JMO Forum records
responsibility and accountability for the	Prevocational doctors are provided with opportunities to be involved in clinical governance committees.	Interview with DPET, supervisors, GCTC/PETC Chair, prevocational
overall quality of medical practice and patient care.		doctors and other junior doctors
1.3.3 The health services	☐ The strategic plan identifies education and wellbeing as a key priority.	Strategic plan
give appropriate priority and resources to medical	☐ An appropriate prevocational education program is in place, and it includes relevant education on a	GCTC/PETC TOR and minutes
education and training and support of	weekly basis.	ACT Network Committee minutes
prevocational doctor	☐ The ETP has an appropriate physical space and equipment to deliver education.	CRMEC records of concerns
wellbeing relative to other responsibilities.	Prevocational doctors can access the education program on a weekly basis.	raised

	All prevocational doctors have access to wellbeing support.	Reporting to CRMEC (e.g. annual reporting, desk-top submissions)
	☐ The organisation funds additional education, wellbeing and career-focused initiatives for prevocational doctors.	Facility-wide leave policies
	☐ The organisation has mechanisms through which junior doctors can access appropriate leave for	MTS results
	study, training exams and wellbeing support.	External stakeholder relationships
	☐ The organisation supports junior doctor initiatives to develop education opportunities (e.g. JMO Forum initiatives, peer support).	Training records (prevocational and supervisor)
	☐ Supervisors have been provided with training to deliver/support education, training and wellbeing.	Interview with DPET, supervisors, prevocational doctors, JMO Forum Chair and MEU team
1.3.4 The health service has documented and	☐ The facility has a recruitment policy that prioritises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.	Strategic plan
implemented strategies	☐ The strategic plan includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and safety.	Facility-wide leave policies
to provide a culturally safe environment that	☐ The facility has a strategy for collaboration with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives.	Training records
supports: • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All staff have undertaken cultural safety training.	Interview with all stakeholders
patients/ family/	☐ Physical environment is appropriate and welcoming for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.	Physical environment
community care • the recruitment and retention		
of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		
health workforce		
1.3.5 The prevocational training program	☐ The ETP complies with AMC requirements when documenting completion of internship for general	Prevocational allocations matrix
complies with relevant	registration, including clinical exposure and assessment.	Assessment Review Panel records
national, state or territory laws and regulations	The health service implements policies and processes that are consistent with industrial law and regulations (e.g., work hours, leave entitlements).	Health service -wide policies
pertaining to prevocational training.	☐ The health service implements policies and procedures consistent with relevant laws related to	Secondment contracts
,	workplace culture (e.g., discrimination).	CRMEC record of concerns
	Agreements for staff secondment identify responsibilities for employment conditions.	External stakeholder comments
		Interviews with prevocational and other junior doctors

1.3.6 Prevocational doctors are involved in the governance of their training. 1.3.7 The prevocational training program has clear procedures to	 □ There are prevocational doctors on the GCTC/PETC or equivalent committee and they are given opportunity to meaningfully engage and represent their cohort. □ Outcomes of the GCTC/PETC or equivalent committee are communicated to prevocational doctors. □ JMO Forum has opportunities to engage in training governance. □ The ETP has processes to identify risks to patient safety and a mechanism to support junior doctors (e.g. identifies doctors working outside scope of practice, identifies doctors requiring remediation and 	GCTC/PETC TOR and minutes Newsletters/emails Interview with DPET, GCTC/PETC Chair, prevocational doctors, JMO Forum Chair and MEU team ETP escalation processes and pathways
immediately address any concerns about patient safety related to prevocational doctor performance, including procedures to inform the employer and the regulator, where appropriate.	develops appropriate performance plan) The ETP has a mechanism through which reportable issues are addressed by the employer. The ETP governance team are aware of mandatory reporting requirements.	Organisational chart Remediation processes Job descriptions Appeals/dispute resolution processes Health service-wide mandatory reporting policies ACT Network Committee meetings GCTC/PETC or equivalent committee meeting minutes Interview with DPET, prevocational doctors, other junior doctors, supervisors and MEU team JMO pre-visit survey
1.4 Program manage	ment	 ,
1.4.1 The prevocational training program has dedicated structures with responsibility, authority, capacity and appropriate resources to direct the planning, implementation and review of the prevocational education and training program,	 Organisational chart outlines accountability and responsibility. There is appropriate funding for teaching resources, including physical space. 	Organisational chart MEU policies and procedures TOR for committees (e.g., Assessment review Panel, ACT Network Committee, GCTC/PETC) MEU job descriptions

and to set relevant policies and proced		☐ The health service submits required documentation (e.g. annual reporting) to the CRMEC in a timely manner.	Reporting to CRMEC (e.g., annual reporting, desk-top submissions)
			Interviews with DPET, MEU team, PCTC Chair, Medical Administration team.
1.4.2 The prevocati training program documents and rep the prevocational traccreditation author changes in the programs or rotations the programs of the prevocation and the program of the prevocation and the programs of the program of th	ports to raining ority on gram,	 The health service submits required documentation (e.g. proviso reporting, annual reporting) to the CRMEC in a timely manner. The ETP staff are aware of reporting requirements and changes to the program are submitted in advance of being made to seek appropriate approval. The facility has policies, procedures and responsibilities that support reporting. 	Reporting to CRMEC (e.g., annual reporting, desk-top submissions, proviso reports, changes of circumstance) Interviews with DPET and MEU
may affect the prog delivery meeting the national standards.	gram ne	The facility has policies, procedures and responsibilities that support reporting.	team MEU job descriptions
1.4.3 The health se have effective	ervices	☐ The ETP has clearly documents processes.	ETP procedures
organisational and operational structur		☐ The ETP has appropriate staffing, including a DPET, medical support team, rostering and medical	Organisational chart
dedicated to manag	ging	administration teams.	MEU job descriptions
prevocational docto including rostering a		Staff members are aware of their roles within the ETP and how to interact with other staff members.	Interviews with DPET, MEU team,
leave management		☐ Prevocational doctors are given clear information about the management of the ETP and who to contact for different types of support.	Medical Admin team.
1.5 Relationship	os to su	pport medical education	
1.5.1 The prevocati training program su		☐ The strategic plan refers to other stakeholders involved in the ETP.	Strategic plan
the delivery of		☐ Term descriptions identify opportunities for experiences within other relevant agencies.	Term descriptions
prevocational training through constructive working relationship	ve ips with	☐ There is representation/input from stakeholders on management committees (e.g. Network Committee, RCS Hub).	TOR for committees (e.g. ACT Network Committee)
other relevant agen such as medical scl		Secondment agreement outlines responsibilities of other parties when prevocational doctors work in	Secondment agreement
specialist education	n ´	other facilities/LHDs.	Education program
providers, and healt facilities.	uu I	☐ Education program includes external stakeholders.	Comments received from external stakeholders
			Interviews with Executive, DPET, MEU team

1.5.2 Health services coordinate the local delivery of the prevocational training program. Health services that are part of a network or geographically dispersed program contribute to program coordination and management across sites.	 □ The strategic plan refers to other stakeholders involved in the ETP. □ Secondment agreement outlines responsibilities of other parties when prevocational doctors work in other facilities/LHDs. □ There is representation/input from stakeholders on management committees (e.g. Network Committee, RCS Hub). □ Issues across the jurisdiction are identified and managed in a timely manner (e.g. junior doctor relocation support, junior doctor leave). 	Strategic plan Terms of reference for committees (e.g. ACT Network Committee) Secondment agreement Comments received from external stakeholders. Interviews with Executive, DPET, Medical Admin team, prevocational doctors, other junior doctors
1.6 Review/Appeals P	ocess	
1.6.1 The prevocational training provider has reconsideration, review and appeals processes that provide for impartial and objective review of assessment and progression decisions related to prevocational training. It makes information about these processes readily available to all relevant stakeholders.	 The ETP has a documented appeals process. The appeals process identifies who is accountable for resolving training issues, and pathways to escalate disputes. The Assessment Review Panel terms of reference identifies how training disputes will be reviewed and resolved. The ETP has a system to promote early identification and support junior doctors who are not meeting training requirements. The ETP can provide examples of how training disputes have been resolved in a manner that demonstrates impartiality and objective fairness. Junior doctors are provided with clear information about appeals process. 	Organisational chart Job descriptions Assessment Review Panel TOR and minutes ACT Network Committee minutes MTS results CRMEC records of concerns raised Reporting to CRMEC (e.g. annual reporting, desk-top submissions) Interview with DPET, MEU team and prevocational doctors

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Evidence matrix

The following matrix of potential sources of evidence is provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational ETP. The matrix does not seek to be an exhaustive list of evidence sources, and it is not expected that a health service will have every evidence source available, or that every evidence source should be inspected by the survey team.

Evidence source required for submission with desktop audit (as noted in submission template)	Potential supportive evidence source

			EV	IDEN	ICE R	EFE	RENC	ED II	N AC	CRED	OITAT	ION	SUBI	MISSI	ON			CRMEC COLLATED EVIDENCE							SURVEY TEAM COLLECTED EVIDENCE								
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview			
1.1 Organisation pu	rpos	е																															
1.1.1 The purpose of the health services that employ and train prevocational doctors includes setting and promoting high standards of medical practice and training.																																	
1.1.2 The employing health service's purpose identifies and addresses Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities' place-based needs and their health in																																	

			EV	IDEN	ICE R	EFE	RENC	ED II	N AC	CRED	OITAT	ION	SUBI	MISSI	ON						OLL/ ENCE)	SURVEY TEAM COLLECTED EVIDENCE							
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview	
collaboration with those communities																															
1.2 Outcomes of pre	voc	atior	al tra	ainin	g pr	ovide	er								L												L				
1.2.1 The prevocational training provider relates its training and education functions to the health care needs of the communities it serves. 1.2.2 The training program provides generalist clinical training that prepares prevocational doctors with an appropriate foundation for lifelong learning and for further postgraduate training.																															
1.3 Governance 1.3.1 The governance of																								I							
the prevocational training program, supervisory and assessment roles are defined.																															
1.3.2 The health services that contribute to the																															

			EV	IDEN	ICE R	EFE	RENC	ED II	N AC	CRED	ITATI	ION :	SUBN	/IISSI	ON						OLL <i>A</i> ENCE			;	SUR\	/EY 1	EAM	COL	LECT	ΓED
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview
prevocational training program have a system of clinical governance or quality assurance that includes clear lines of responsibility and accountability for the poverall quality of medical practice and patient care 1.3.3 The health services give appropriate priority and resources to medical education and training and																														
support of prevocational doctor wellbeing relative to other responsibilities. 1.3.4 The health service has documented and implemented strategies to provide a culturally safe environment that supports: • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients / family / community care • the recruitment and retention of an Aboriginal and																														

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			EV	IDEN	ICE R	EFE	RENC	ED II	N AC	CRED	OITAT	ION	SUBI	MISSI	ON						OLL/ ENCE				SUR		EAM		.LEC	ΓED
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview
Torres Strait Islander health workforce																														
1.3.5 The prevocational training program complies with relevant national, state or territory laws and regulations pertaining to prevocational training.																														
doctors are involved in the governance of their																														
training. 1.3.7 The prevocational training program has clear procedures to immediately address any concerns about patient safety related to prevocational doctor performance, including procedures to inform the employer and the regulator, where appropriate.																														

1.4 Program management

			EV	IDEN	ICE R	EFE	RENC	ED II	N AC	CREC	OITAT	ION	SUBI	/IISSI	ON						OLL/ ENCE)		SUR		ΓΕΑΜ VIDE		LECT	ΓED
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview
1.4.1 The prevocational training program has dedicated structures with responsibility, authority, capacity and appropriate resources to direct the planning, implementation and review of the prevocational education and training program, and to set relevant policies and procedures. 1.4.2 The prevocational training program																														
documents and reports to the prevocational training accreditation authority on changes in the program, terms or rotations that may affect the program delivery meeting the national standards.																														
1.4.3 The health services have effective organisational and operational structures																														

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	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview
dedicated to managing prevocational doctors, ncluding rostering and eave management. 1.5 Relationships to	sup	port	med	ical	educ	atio	n																							
1.5.1 The prevocational training program supports the delivery of prevocational training through constructive working relationships with other relevant agencies, such as medical schools, specialist education providers, and health facilities. 1.5.2 Health services coordinate the local delivery of the prevocational training program. Health services that are part of a network or geographically dispersed program contribute to program coordination and management across sites.																														

			EV	IDEN	ICE R	EFE	RENC	ED II	N AC	CREE	OITAT	ION	SUBI	MISSI	ON						OLL/ ENCE				SUR\		ΓΕΑΜ VIDE		LECT	ΓED
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Organisation purpose/strategic plan	Organisation chart/lines of responsibility	Medical administration policies/processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Intern priority access list	Clinical opportunities/ term descriptions	Assessment Review Panel TOR/records	Escalation policy and pathways	MEU job descriptions	Intern/RMO job descriptions	Appeals/training dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR and minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR and minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos, reports)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	Medical Administration team interviews GCTC/PETC Chair interview
1.6 Review/Appeals	Pro	cess		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•						•				
1.6.1 The prevocational training provider has reconsideration, review and appeals processes that provide for impartial and objective review of assessment and progression decisions related to prevocational training. It makes information about these processes readily available to all relevant stakeholders.																														

Canberra Region Medical Education Council

Example interview questions

The following questions are provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational education and training program (ETP) and could be used by health services in self-assessment and the CRMEC Accreditation Committee and its accreditation survey teams. The examples are not intended to be exhaustive.

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
Standard 1 .1 Organisational purpose		
 How does the organisation promote high standards of medical practice and training? What actions are taken when high standards are not met within the organisation? How does the organisation identify the place-based needs of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities? What systems does the organisation use to engage in ongoing communication and collaboration with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities? 	 What actions are taken when high standards of medical practice and training are not met within the organisation? How are the place-based needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities within the Health Service reflected in the prevocational ETP? 	Are junior doctors being exposed to a high standard of clinical practice in the facility?
Standard 1.2 Outcomes of the prevocational training	program	
 How does the organisation define the needs of the communities it serves? What career support is available for doctors at all levels? What structural facilities exist to support learning? What is the learning culture of the organisation? 	How are the needs of the local community translated into the prevocational ETP medical education program? What opportunities exist for further education opportunities for prevocational doctors? What opportunities exist for further education opportunities for supervisors?	 How are junior doctors encouraged to reflect on their growth or learning needs? What is the learning culture of the organisation? What career support is available for junior doctors and can it be accessed?
Standard 1.3 Governance		
 What systems of clinical governance and quality assurance are used in the organisation? What are the escalation procedures and reporting lines? Are there documented principles and strategies to provide a culturally safe environment? How does the organisation monitor compliance with relevant regulations and legislation within the ETP? 	 How do systems of clinical governance and quality assurance interact with the prevocational ETP? How are prevocational doctors made aware of these systems and mechanisms? How is the wellbeing of prevocational doctors resourced, monitored and managed? How are the principles of cultural safety incorporated into the ETP? 	Are junior doctors aware of clinical governance and quality assurance mechanisms in the facility? Are junior doctors concerned about patient safety?

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
5. What system/s are being employing to capture, report and address patient safety concerns?	 5. How does the ETP monitor compliance with relevant regulations and legislation? 6. How are prevocational doctors involved in the ETP governance? 7. What system/s are being employing to capture, report and address patient safety concerns within the ETP? 8. How are these incidents escalated to the employer? 	 3. Are prevocational doctors aware of escalation procedures and reporting lines? 4. Is the facility a culturally safe environment? 5. Do junior doctors have any concerns that regulations or requirements are not being met by the ETP? 6. Are there opportunities for prevocational doctors to be involved in the governance of the ETP? 7. Are changes to the ETP communicated to prevocational doctors?
Standard 1.4 Program management		
Is there an awareness at the Executive level of the national standards and how they are addressed in the facility?	 What are the dedicated structures to direct the planning, implementation and review of the ETP and are they adequate and effective? How are relevant policies and procedures developed, authorised and evaluated for effectiveness? How is responsibility assigned and enacted throughout the program? How are the national standards being tracked and monitored? When the ETP is considered to not be meeting standards, how do you action and monitor change? How do you report changes to the CRMEC? What dedicated structures are used to oversight and manage prevocational doctors? How are rostering and leave management managed? 	 Do prevocational doctors know how to make suggestions to improve the ETP? Do prevocational doctors know who to contact about issues with the ETP? Do junior doctors have avenues/processes to express their training preferences? Is it possible for junior doctors to make swaps to their terms and/or rosters? Are leave entitlements accessible?

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Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
Standard 1.5 Relationships to support medical educationships to support medicationships to support medical educationships to support medical e	ation	
 What is the relationship between the organisation and local stakeholders including medical school and other facilities in the region? What stakeholder communication strategy/plan exists? 	 How does the ETP interact with other facilities in the region? Are other health facilities involved in making decisions about the ETP? Is there engagement between the ETP and external stakeholders and professional communities? Do these relationships have any influence over the quality of the ETP? 	Do prevocational doctors have exposure to professional communities?
Standard 1.6 Reconsideration, review and appeals p	rocess	
	 What processes exist for prevocational doctors to appeal decisions regarding their training outcomes? Who makes decisions about prevocational doctor training outcomes and what processes are involved in these decisions? Is there an Assessment Panel and what is the representation on the panel? Are supervisors aware of the appeal processes? How is the ETP team assured that the appeal and review processes are working as intended? How are prevocational doctors informed about training outcomes and appeals processes? 	 Are prevocational doctors aware of appeals processes? Have any prevocational doctors had concerns regarding the way their training outcomes have been evaluated? Do prevocational doctors feel that they have access to a transparent appeal/review process?

Site inspection considerations

- The ETP has adequate and appropriate space for administrative purposes.
- There is appropriate teaching spaces.
- There is appropriate spaces for the ETP team to meet confidentially with prevocational doctors.

STANDARD TWO: PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Examples and sources of evidence supporting National Standards criteria

The following auditing tool presents examples that could indicate that a prevocational ETP is meeting the AMC's National Standards. Examples that indicate compliance are listed, together with sources that facilities and accreditation survey teams could review to support the claim. The tool does not seek to be an exhaustive list of examples indicating compliance, and it is not expected that every example or evidence source is relevant to every health service.

AMC National Standard								
2.1 Program structure and	composition							
2.1.1 The prevocational training program overall, and each term, is structured to reflect requirements described in the Medical Board of Australia's Registration standard – Granting general registration on completion of intern training and requirements described in these (the national) standards for PGY2	Health service's organisation purpose/strategic plan refers delivery of a longitudinal training program meeting MBA and AMC requirements. PGY1/2 doctors receive contracts of a length consistent with training requirements. Health service maintains a matrix of PGY1/2 term allocation that demonstrates consistency with AMC requirements. Health service maintains tracking of rostering and demonstrates that rostering across the year is consistent with service limits while also demonstrating exposure to after-hour work. Health service maintains a record of the type of work each term provides (e.g. ward based versus team based) and the matrix provides evidence that individual doctors receive at least 50% placement in team-based terms. Health service maintains records of service duration, including time taken for annual leave. Allocations matrix demonstrates individual doctors receive appropriate number of terms, and these are spread across the required experiences (acute care, chronic care, undifferentiated care and procedural) All terms are classified according to the experience they provide, whether they are ward or teams based work and whether the work is considered a service term.	 □ Organisation strategic plan/purpose statement □ Term allocations matrix □ Employment contracts □ Rosters □ Term descriptions □ Accreditation records (i.e. Register of Accredited terms) □ Interview with Medical Education Unit □ Education attendance records □ Assessment records □ Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors □ Interviews with supervisors 						
	Health service maintains a record of education attendance for individual PGY1/2 doctors							

	 Health service policies and procedures are consistent with PGY1/2 doctors attending mandatory education. All PGY1/2 doctors are only allocated to work in accredited training terms. Supervisors complete mandatory assessments and reports consistent with MBA requirements. Health service maintains supervisor reports on behalf of all PGY1/2 doctors. 	
 2.1.2 Prevocational training program is longitudinal in nature and structured to reflect and provide the following experiences, as described in AMC's Requirements for prevocational (PGY1 and PGY2) training programs and terms: program length 47 weeks minimum 4 terms in different specialties in PGY1 minimum 3 terms in PGY2 exposure to a breadth of clinical experiences exposure to working outside standard hours, with appropriate supervision working within a clinical team for at least half the year a maximum time spent in service terms of one term in PGY1 and PGY2 	Health service's organisation purpose/strategic plan refers delivery of a longitudinal training program meeting MBA and AMC requirements. PGY1/2 doctors receive contracts of a length consistent with training requirements. Health service maintains a matrix of PGY1/2 doctor allocation to terms that demonstrates consistency with AMC requirements. Health service maintains tracking of rostering and demonstrates that rostering across the year is consistent with service limits while also demonstrating exposure to after-hour work. Health service maintains a record of the type of work each term provides (e.g. ward based versus team based) and the matrix provides evidence that individual doctors receive at least 50% placement in team based terms. Health service maintains records of service duration, including time taken for annual leave. Allocation matrix demonstrates individual doctors receive appropriate number of terms, and these are spread across the required experiences (acute care, chronic care, undifferentiated care and procedural) All terms are classified according to the experience they provide, whether they are ward or teams based work and whether the work is considered a service term. PGY1/2 doctors are aware of the requirements for completion of training.	 □ Organisation strategic plan/purpose statement □ Term allocations matrix □ Employment contracts □ Rosters □ Term descriptions □ Orientation handbook and program □ Interview with Medical Education Unit staff □ Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors
2.1.3 Prevocational training terms are structured to reflect and provide exposure to one or two of the required clinical experiences as described in the AMC's Requirements for programs and terms.	 ☐ Health service has a range of terms available for PGY1/2 doctors that describe experiences consistent with the AMC requirements. ☐ Term descriptions outline 1-2 different clinical experiences provided in the term. ☐ Reports about the clinical experience available in all terms is consistent with the term description. 	 ☐ Term allocations matrix ☐ Employment contracts ☐ Rosters ☐ Term descriptions

2.1.4 The prevocational	 □ Matrix of allocation to terms demonstrates that all PGY1/2 doctors receive appropriate mix of clinical experiences across the duration of training. □ Health service has a system to track terms, including any "swapping" done by PGY1/2 doctors. □ PGY1/2 doctors are aware of the requirements for completion of training. 	Interview with Medical Education Unit Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors
training provider guides and supports supervisors and prevocational doctors in implementing and reviewing flexible training arrangements. Available arrangements for PGY1 are consistent with the Registration standard Granting general registration on completion of intern training.	 Health service strategic plan/organisational purpose indicates that flexible work arrangements are supported. Health service has a policy on arrangements for flexible training options. Health service has opportunities for part-time and shared work arrangements. Health service maintains records of service duration, including time taken for annual leave, and can demonstrate that part time PGY1 doctors complete their intern year within 3 years. PGY1/2 doctors receive contracts of a length consistent with training requirements. PGY1/2 doctors are aware of the opportunity to undertake flexible work arrangements. 	Facility strategic plan/policies Term allocations matrix Employment contracts Rosters Orientation handbook and program Interview with Medical Education Unit Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors
2.1.5 The provider recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors may have additional cultural obligations required by the health sector or their community, and has policies that ensure flexible processes to enable those obligations to be met.	 ☐ Health service policies outline provisions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees. ☐ Health service has a process to track leave entitlements for cultural obligations and ensures that appropriate arrangements are available to enable completion of training requirements. ☐ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander PGY1/2 doctors are aware of the policies regarding access of provisions for cultural obligations. 	Organisation strategic plan/purpose statement Employment/HR policies Orientation handbook/program Rosters Interview with Medical Education Unit Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors
2.2 Training requirements		
2.2.1 The prevocational training program is underpinned by current evidence-informed medical education principles	 □ The ETP purpose/strategic plan refers to evidence-informed education delivery. □ The facility can demonstrate that educators (e.g. supervisors, DPETS, presenters) receive contemporary training in education principles. □ The education experiences are developed around achieving specified learning objectives. 	ETP strategic plan/purpose statement Education program, including mapping to outcome statements

	 The program includes a range of teaching/learning formats and experiences including case studies, observation, practical demonstration, reflection, opportunities to undertake skills development, small and large group learning, and experiential learning. The ETP encourages self-direction, self-assessment and reflection. The ETP is developed to encompass the prevocational outcome statements. The ETP uses the required assessment processes, including EPAs. The ETP is regularly evaluated, with feedback from all stakeholders being considered. 	 □ Program evaluations □ Staff training programs □ Interview with DPET, and MEU, junior doctors
2.2.2 For each term, the prevocational training provider has identified and documented the training requirements (see AMC's <i>Training and assessment requirements</i>), including the prevocational outcome statements that are relevant, the skills and procedures that can be achieved, and the nature and range of clinical experience available to meet these objectives.	 □ Each clinical experience has a documented term description that includes learning objectives, the work undertaken and the prevocational outcome statement that can be achieved. □ Across the year, every PGY1/2 doctor has opportunity to achieve all prevocational outcome statements. 	☐ Term descriptions ☐ Term allocation matrix ☐ Interview with junior doctors and DPET
2.2.3 The prevocational program provides professional development and clinical opportunities in line with the prevocational outcome statements regarding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' health.	 The health service offers cultural training and can demonstrate that all those involved in the program have completed same. The education program includes learning focused on achieving competency in evaluating cultural safety for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The education program includes learning focused on broadening understanding of health needs and models of care that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The education program includes topics that are focused on knowledge regarding the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and engaging in a culturally appropriate manner. The education program includes topics that are focused on the impact of colonisation, intergenerational trauma and racism on the health and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. 	 □ Facility-wide education program □ Professional development records □ Term descriptions □ Education program □ Interview with DPET and junior doctors

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	☐ The ETP includes opportunities to work collaboratively to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples receive a connected health journey, including working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers, liaison officers and translators.	
	Term descriptions outline the experiences in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health that can be expected.	
2.3 Assessment requirement	nts	
2.3.1 Prevocational doctor assessment is consistent with the <i>Training and assessment</i>	☐ Supervisors have undertaken mandatory supervisor training, including in the requirements for assessment.	GCTC/PETC or equivalent TOR and minutes
requirements and based on	☐ Supervisor Handbook outlines expectations for supervisors with respect to assessment.	☐ ETP data/e-portfolio records of
prevocational doctors achieving outcomes stated in	☐ There is a system of tracking completion of EPAs (e.g. an e-portfolio is used), including who	assessment
the prevocational outcome	performed the assessment.	Staff professional development
statements.	☐ There is a system to evaluate the assessment process.	records
	All supervisors performing EPAs have undertaken training.	☐ Term descriptions
	☐ Supervisors can outline the prevocational outcome statements and those that are most relevant to	Supervisor Handbook
	their training term.	Interview with DPET, supervisors, GCTC/PETC Chair and MEU team
	☐ The MEU team, DPET and Supervisors are aware of their roles and responsibilities.	GCTC/PETC Chair and MEO team
	☐ Term descriptions outline assessment processes and map relevant prevocational outcome statements.	
	☐ All PGY1/2 doctors have documented mid-term and end of term assessments.	
2.3.2 The prevocational PGY1 training program implements assessment consistent with	Supervisors have undertaken mandatory supervisor training, including in the requirements for assessment.	GCTC/PETC or equivalent TOR and minutes
the Medical Board of	☐ Supervisor Handbook outlines expectations for supervisors with respect to assessment.	☐ ETP data/e-portfolio records of
Australia's Registration standard – <i>Granting general</i>	☐ Supervisors are able to outline the prevocational outcome statements and those that are most	assessment
registration on completion of	relevant to their training term.	Staff professional development
intern training.	☐ The MEU team, DPET and Supervisors are aware of their roles and responsibilities.	records
	☐ Term descriptions outline assessment processes and map relevant prevocational outcome	☐ Term descriptions
	statements.	☐ Supervisor Handbook

	☐ All PGY1/2 doctors have documented mid-term and end of term assessments.	☐ Interview with DPET, supervisors, GCTC/PETC Chair and MEU team
2.3.3 Prevocational doctors and supervisors understand all components of the assessment processes.	 Supervisors have undertaken mandatory supervisor training, including in the requirements for assessment. Supervisors are able to outline the prevocational outcome statements and those that are most relevant to their training term. Supervisor Handbook outlines expectations for supervisors with respect to assessment. The MEU team, DPET and Supervisors are aware of their roles and responsibilities. Term descriptions outline assessment processes and map relevant prevocational outcome statements. All PGY1/2 doctors have documented mid term and end of term assessments. 	 □ GCTC/PETC or equivalent TOR and minutes □ ETP data/e-portfolio records of assessment □ Staff professional development records □ Supervisor Handbook □ Interview with DPET, supervisors, GCTC/PETC Chair and MEU team □ Interviews with junior doctors
2.3.4 The prevocational training program has an established assessment review panel to review prevocational doctors' longitudinal assessment information and make decisions regarding progression in each year.	 □ The health service has an Assessment Review Panel with appropriate membership. □ The health service has terms of reference for Panel. □ The f health service has document procedures for the Panel reviews. □ The health service collates material in appropriate manner for review by the panel. □ The health service has a policy or guidance on resolution of training problems or disputes. 	 Assessment Panel TOR and membership Assessment Panel meeting records Interview with DPET, supervisors, GCTC/PETC Chair and MEU team
2.4 Feedback and supporting	ng continuous learning	
2.4.1 The prevocational training program provides regular, formal and documented feedback to prevocational doctors on their performance within each term.	 Supervisors and DPET team have completed training on providing feedback. Supervisor Handbook outlines processes for providing feedback. Training records/assessments provide evidence of feedback being provided. Term descriptions outline feedback processes. Supervisors, DPET report giving feedback. 	 □ MEU policies and procedures □ Professional development records □ Assessments/e-portfolios □ Term descriptions □ Supervisor Handbook

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	☐ Junior doctors report receiving feedback.	_	Interviews with DPET, Supervisors Interviews with junior doctors
2.4.2 Prevocational doctors receive timely, progressive and informal feedback from term and clinical supervisors during every term.	 □ Supervisors and DPET team have completed training on providing feedback. □ Supervisor Handbook outlines processes for providing feedback. □ Supervisors, DPET report giving feedback. □ Junior doctors report receiving feedback. 		Professional development records Supervisor Handbook Interviews with DPET, Supervisors Interviews with junior doctors
2.4.3 The prevocational training program documents the assessment of the prevocational doctor's performance consistent with the Training and assessment requirements. Additionally in PGY1, the assessment documentation is consistent with the Registration standard.	 □ Processes for assessment of PGY1/2 doctors are clearly documented and conveyed to supervisors and junior doctors. □ Supervisor Handbook outlines processes for performing assessments to promote consistency. □ The ETP has a documentation system for maintaining assessment records, including mid term, end of term and EPAs. □ 100% of PGY1/2 doctors receive a mid-term and end of term assessment that considers performance across term learning objectives and prevocational outcome statements. □ Supervisors perform EPAs consistent with national requirements. 		ETP procedures Assessment records/e-portfolio Interviews with DPET, MEU team, and supervisors Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors Supervisor Handbook Orientation records/program
2.4.4 The prevocational training program implements a longitudinal approach to assessment in accordance with the Training and assessment requirements.	 □ Processes for assessment of PGY1/2 doctors are clearly documented and conveyed to supervisors and junior doctors. □ Supervisor Handbook outlines processes for performing assessments to promote consistency. □ The ETP has a documentation system for maintaining assessment records, including mid term, end of term and EPAs. □ 100% of PGY1/2 doctors receive a mid-term and end of term assessment that considers performance across term learning objectives and prevocational outcome statements. □ Supervisors perform EPAs consistent with national requirements. 		ETP procedures Assessment records/e-portfolio Interviews with DPET, MEU team, and supervisors Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors Supervisor Handbook Orientation records/program

2.4.5 Prevocational doctors are encouraged and supported to take responsibility for their own performance, and to seek their supervisor's feedback on their performance.	 □ PGY1/2 doctors are aware of their responsibilities to seek feedback. □ Term descriptions outline processes to seek feedback. □ Orientation and DPET contact reinforces responsibilities for seeking feedback. 	 ☐ Interviews with DPET, MEU team, and supervisors ☐ Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors ☐ Orientation records/program
2.5.1 The prevocational training program identifies any prevocational doctors who are not performing to the expected level and provides them with support and remediation.	A procedure/process for identifying underperforming junior doctors is documented. Welfare resources are available to assist junior doctors requiring support and remediation. Remediation plans are put in place early to assist underperforming junior doctors. Strategies are in place to ensure struggling PGY1/2 doctors receive support when transitioning to a new placement, particularly if it is in a new facility. PGY1/2 doctors are aware of supports available to them if they are struggling. Review of records indicates that underperforming PGY1/2 doctors receive support pathways.	 □ ETP policies □ ETP assessment records □ Supervisor Handbook □ Orientation Handbook □ Interviews with ,DPET, MEU team and supervisors □ Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors
2.5.2 The assessment review panel is convened, as required, to assist with more complex remediation decisions for prevocational doctors who do not achieve satisfactory supervisor assessments.	 □ A procedure/process for identifying underperforming junior doctors is documented and includes engagement of the Assessment Review Panel when required. □ Assessment Review Panel develops pathways to support PGY1/2 doctors who will not achieve satisfactory assessments. □ Assessment Review Panel members have appropriate qualifications and responsibilities to assist in complex remediation. 	 □ ETP policies and pathways □ Professional development records □ Assessment Review Panel composition □ ETP assessment records □ Interviews with DPET, MEU team and supervisors □ Interviews with PGY1/2 doctors

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Evidence matrix

The following matrix of potential sources of evidence is provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational ETP. The matrix does not seek to be an exhaustive list of evidence sources, and it is not expected that a health service will have every evidence source available, or that every evidence source should be inspected by the survey team.

Evidence source required for submission with desktop audit (as noted in submission template)

Potential supportive evidence source

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
2.1 Program Structu	re an	d Co	mpos	ition																		•										
2.1.1 The prevocational training program overall, and each term, is structured to reflect requirements described in the Medical Board of Australia's Registration standard – Granting general registration on completion of intern training and requirements described																																

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
in these standards for PGY2																																
2.1.2 The prevocational training program is longitudinal in nature and structured to reflect and provide the experiences as described in Requirements for prevocational (PGY1 and PGY2) training programs																																
2.1.3 Prevocational training terms are structured to reflect and provide exposure to one or two of the required clinical experiences as described in 'Requirements for programs and terms')																																

	FACILITY SUBMITTED EVIDENCE														CO	RME LLA IDEN	ΓED		SUR			M COI ENCE		TED								
	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
2.1.4 The prevocational training provider guides and supports supervisors and prevocational doctors in implementing and reviewing flexible training arrangements. Available arrangements for PGY1 are consistent with the Registration standard – Granting general registration on completion of intern training. 2.1.5 The provider recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors may have additional cultural obligations required by the health																																

		FACILITY SUBMITTED EVIDENCE														CO	RME LLA IDEN	ΓED		SUR			M COI ENCE		TED							
	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
sector or their community, and has policies that ensure flexible processes to enable those obligations to be met																																
2.2 Training requirer 2.2.1 The	nents	3																							1							
prevocational training program is underpinned current evidence-informed medical education principles.																																
2.2.2 For each term, the prevocational training provider has identified and documented the training requirements (see <i>Training and assessment</i>), including the prevocational outcome statements that are																																

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
relevant, the skills and procedures																																
2.2.3 The prevocational program provides professional development and clinical opportunities in line with the prevocational outcome statements regarding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' health 2.3 Assessment requ	uirem	ents																														
2.3.1 Prevocational doctor assessment is consistent with the Training and assessment requirements and based on prevocational doctors achieving outcomes stated in the	an ell	Citto																														

							F.	ACIL	ITY S	UBN	/IITTI	ED E	/IDEI	NCE								CO	RME LLA IDEN	TED		SUR			II COI ENCE		TED	
	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
prevocational outcome statements																																
2.3.2 The prevocational PGY1 training program implements assessment consistent with the MBA's Registration standard – Granting general registration on completion of intern training																																
2.3.3 Prevocational doctors and supervisors understand all components of the assessment processes																																
2.3.4 The prevocational training program has an established assessment review																																

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
panel to review prevocational doctors' longitudinal assessment information and make decisions regarding progression in each year.																																
2.4 Feedback and 2.4.1 The prevocational training program provides regular, formal and documented feedback to prevocational doctors on their performance within each term.	supr	oort (conti	nuoi	us lear	ning																										
2.4.2 Prevocational doctors receive timely, progressive and informal feedback from term and clinical supervisors during every term.																																

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
2.4.3 The prevocational training program documents the assessment of the prevocational doctor's performance consistent with the Training and assessment requirements. Additionally in PGY1, the assessment documentation is consistent with the Registration standard – Granting general registration 2.4.4 The prevocational training program implements a longitudinal approach to assessment in accordance with the Training and																																

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
assessment requirements.																																
2.4.5 Prevocational doctors are encouraged and supported to take responsibility for their own performance, and to seek their supervisor's feedback on their performance	man																															
2.5 Improving Perfor 2.5.1 The prevocational training program identifies any prevocational doctors who are not performing to the expected level and provides them with support and remediation. 2.5.2 The assessment	man	ce																														
review panel is convened, as																																

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	Term Allocations/Matrix	Org purpose plan	Education Program	Education program attendance records	Assessment Review Panel records (report lines, policies, minutes)	Assessment records	Appraisal processes	Orientation program/process	Orientation material (inc term description)	Position descriptions and contracts	Rosters	Remediation Processes	Supervision arrangements	Supervisor training/PD access	Supervisor Handbook	Wellbeing program/resources	Health service policies, guidelines etc	Intern Priority Access List	Education program evaluations	Network Committee TOR and Minutes	Term descriptions	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	Record of complaints/concerns/previous provisos	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interviews	MEU staff interviews	PETC Chair interview	External authority/stakeholder input	Assessment records (e-port)
required, to assist with more complex remediation decisions for prevocational doctors who do not achieve satisfactory supervisor assessments																																

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Example interview questions

The following questions are provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational education and training program (ETP) and could be used by health services in self-assessment and the CRMEC Accreditation Committee and its accreditation survey teams. The examples are not intended to be exhaustive.

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
 2.1 Program structure and composition 3. How do you delegate the program for every PGY1/2 doctor? 4. What processes are in place to ensure that every PGY1/2 doctor is meeting the national requirements with respect to clinical experience, percent of service, after hours work and time in a clinical team? 5. What processes are in place to ensure that exposure to after hours work is provided, but does not exceed time spent in service role? 6. What processes are in place to track PGY1/2 doctors swapping terms? 7. What flexible training arrangements are available? 8. What support is available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander doctors? 	 How do you determine the classification of the clinical work in a training term? How do you support a PGY1/2 doctor who is working part time? Are you aware of any Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander doctors, and the additional support they might require? 	 Are you aware of the way each term is classified with respect to the clinical work? Do you know whether your program will meet the national requirements? What is the process for changing terms? Do you know if you could complete your training part time? What was your experience if you requested a day off for cultural reasons?
 2.2 Training requirements How do you know any specific PGY1/2 doctor has met the training requirements? What strategies are being used to increase exposure to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health? What professional development opportunities have been made available to ensure the education team and supervisors are up-to-date on contemporary education principles? 	How do you apply evidence based education principles to the development of the education program? What professional development has been made available to update you on contemporary education principles? What principles do you use in developing the program? How do you consider the prevocational outcome statements when evaluating term descriptions and developing the education program?	1. Are you aware of the way each term is classified with respect to the clinical work? 2. How do you use the prevocational outcome statements? 3. Have you received any cultural safety training?

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
How are the prevocational outcome statements used when evaluating whether a PGY1/2 doctor has met training requirements?	 5. How do you incorporate the prevocational outcome standards related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people into the education program? 6. How do you evaluate exposure to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health in the clinical setting? 	 4. Did you have any exposure to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health in the clinical setting? 5. Did you have any teaching related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health in the clinical setting? 6. Have you worked with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers, liaison officers or translators?
2.3 Assessment requirements	4 Miles and the control of the DOVA DOVA	A Billion market of the first
 What training is provided to supervisors regarding assessment processes? How do you ensure that all PGY1/2 doctors receive their assessments in a timely manner? How are you able to verify that PGY1 doctors have been assessed according to the MBA requirements? 	 What are the assessment requirements for PGY1/PGY2 doctors? Do you discuss learning objectives with PGY1/PGY2 doctors? What is the process in your term for performing assessment and EPAs? Where is the assessment documented? 	 Did you receive information about assessment requirements when you commenced internship? Have you received a mid-term assessment? Have you received an end-of-term assessment? Who performs EPAs in your term? How was the experience of EPA assessment?
2.4 Feedback and supporting continuous learning		
 What training is provided to supervisors regarding providing feedback? How do you feedback to supervisors regarding their performance? 	 What training have you had in providing feedback? Do you receive any feedback from the PETC/GCTC regarding your performance as a supervisor? 	 Did your supervisor provide constructive feedback? Did you receive as much feedback as you wanted?
2.5 Improving Performance		
 What is the process for commencing remediation? How is remediation documented? Who is involved in the process? What role does the Assessment Review Panel play in remediation? 	 How do you identify a struggling PGY1/PGY2 doctor? At what point will you commence a remediation plan? What is the process for undertaking remediation and who is involved? What support do you provide to the PGY1/2 doctor? How do you convey the needs of a struggling PGY1/PGY2 doctor to a new term supervisor and/or facility? 	 Do you feel the ETP staff would be approachable if you felt you needed extra help? Are supervisors approachable if you need extra work to maintain your performance?

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Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
5. What is the professional experience of the Assessment Review Panel members, and is it appropriate for managing complex remediation cases?	6. What training have you had in undertaking difficult conversations?7. Do you receive any feedback from the PETC/GCTC regarding your performance as a supervisor?	
6. What is the overlap between remediation and HR department?		
7. How do you feedback to supervisors regarding their performance?		

Site inspection considerations

- The ETP has adequate and appropriate documentation processes/software solutions.
- There is appropriate space to meet with PGY1/PGY2 doctors confidentially.
- There is appropriate space for team meetings.

STANDARD THREE: TRAINING PROGRAM - DELIVERY

Examples and sources of evidence supporting National Standards criteria

The following auditing tool presents examples that could indicate that a prevocational ETP is meeting the AMC's National Standards. Examples that indicate compliance are listed, together with sources that facilities and accreditation survey teams could review to support the claim. The tool does not seek to be an exhaustive list of examples indicating compliance, and it is not expected that every example or evidence source is relevant to every health service.

AMC National Standard	Examples of potential evidence	Sources of evidence
3.1 Work-based training		
3.1.1 The prevocational training provider ensures opportunities for broad generalist clinical work-based teaching and training	 □ The health service offers a broad range of training terms that cover the National requirements. □ There are training terms available that have a generalist clinical focus. □ There is a formal process to ensure every PGY1/2 doctor has term allocations that cover the National requirements. □ Training terms outline learning objectives. □ Training terms provide work-based education opportunities. □ The term supervisor discusses in orientation the learning objectives of the term and education and training opportunities that will assist the PGY1/2 to meet those objectives. □ Training terms are mapped to the Prevocational Outcome Statements. 	 □ Term allocation matrix □ Orientation Handbook □ Term descriptions □ Term-based education calendar/events □ Interviews with all stakeholders
3.1.2 The prevocational training program provides clinical experience that is able to deliver the <i>Training and assessment requirements</i> and, for PGY1 doctors, is consistent with the <i>Registration standard</i> – <i>Granting general</i>	 □ The health serviceoffers a broad range of training terms that cover the National requirements □ Training terms outline learning objectives. □ Training terms provide work-based education opportunities. □ Training terms are mapped to the Prevocational Outcome Statements. 	 □ Allocations matrix/mapping □ Orientation Handbook □ Term descriptions □ Term-based education calendar/events

 □ Assessment Review Panel records indicate PGY1s are assessed as meeting registration standards. □ Rosters and allocations indicate all PGY1/2s receive a clinical experience consistent with the National training environment requirements. 	☐ Interviews with all stakeholders☐ Interview with all stakeholders
Term descriptions provide an overview of the unit's clinical work and the volume of work that should be anticipated. The clinical tasks that are the responsibility of the PGY1/2 doctor are outlined in the term description. Term descriptions outline learning objectives that are consistent with the PGY1/2 Prevocational Outcome Statements. Term descriptions outline the supervisory model and supervisory team. Term descriptions identify who will be responsible for conducting Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs). Term descriptions and/or term orientation outline the unit's escalation pathways for managing deteriorating patients. Term descriptions identify any pre-requisite experience required to work in the unit. There is an oversight committee (GCTC/PETC) responsible for reviewing term descriptions and ensuring they meet the requirements of the PGY1/2 training program. Term descriptions are regularly reviewed for accuracy and updated. PGY1/2 doctors are provided with opportunity to provide feedback on the term descriptions, including	 □ Allocations matrix/mapping □ Orientation Handbook □ Term descriptions □ GCTC/PETC meeting minutes □ Interview with Supervisors, DPET, medical administration team, and junior doctors
 □ Term descriptions outline the supervisory model and supervisory team. □ PGY1/2 job descriptions outline clinical responsibilities consistent with experience. □ Prevocational doctors report undertaking clinical responsibilities consistent with experience. □ Prevocational doctors report (e.g., in surveys or interviews) feeling supported by their supervisors and their workplace colleagues. □ There is an oversight committee (GCTC/PETC) responsible for ensuring that training terms are structured to ensure appropriate supervision is in place. 	 □ Facility-wide/HR policies □ Term descriptions □ Orientation program and handbook □ JMO rosters □ Interview with Supervisors, DPET, medical administration team, and junior doctors
3	Rosters and allocations indicate all PGY1/2s receive a clinical experience consistent with the National training environment requirements. Term descriptions provide an overview of the unit's clinical work and the volume of work that should be anticipated. The clinical tasks that are the responsibility of the PGY1/2 doctor are outlined in the term description. Term descriptions outline learning objectives that are consistent with the PGY1/2 Prevocational Outcome Statements. Term descriptions outline the supervisory model and supervisory team. Term descriptions identify who will be responsible for conducting Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs). Term descriptions and/or term orientation outline the unit's escalation pathways for managing deteriorating patients. Term descriptions identify any pre-requisite experience required to work in the unit. There is an oversight committee (GCTC/PETC) responsible for reviewing term descriptions and ensuring they meet the requirements of the PGY1/2 training program. Term descriptions are regularly reviewed for accuracy and updated. PGY1/2 doctors are provided with opportunity to provide feedback on the term descriptions, including volume and complexity of the work.

	 There is clear information about how to access a supervisor at all times, including after hours and prevocational doctors report that supervisors are responsive. Prevocational doctors are provided with information about clinical escalation pathways and report that these pathways achieve safe patient care. 	
3.2.2 Prevocational supervisors understand their roles and responsibilities in assisting prevocational doctors to meet learning objectives and in conducting assessment processes	 □ Term descriptions outline the supervisory model and supervisory team. □ Supervisor responsibilities are conveyed in GTCT/PETC meetings and discussion is documented in Minutes. □ Supervisor responsibilities are conveyed in Network meetings. □ Supervisors have a role description. □ There is a supervisor handbook available that conveys information on supervisor role. □ Prevocational doctor assessment records indicate they are completed appropriately by supervisors. □ Supervisors are able to outline their supervisory role and discuss how they fulfil it. □ Prevocational doctors describe supervisors fulfilling their roles and completing assessment. 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Facility-wide/HR policies □ Term descriptions □ Staff training programs □ Role descriptions □ Supervisor handbook □ JMO assessment records □ Interview with DPET, supervisors and junior doctors
3.2.3 Supervision is provided by qualified medical staff with appropriate competencies, skills, knowledge and a demonstrated commitment to prevocational training.	 □ Term descriptions outline the supervisory model and supervisory team that indicates the supervisors meet the clinical background required of a Supervisor. □ Supervisor responsibilities are conveyed in GTCT/PETC meetings. □ There is a supervisor handbook available that conveys information on supervisor role, competencies and commitment required. □ Supervisors can outline their supervisory role and discuss how they fulfil it. □ Prevocational doctors describe supervisors fulfilling their roles and being committed. □ Supervisor training records indicate appropriate training for the role. □ Supervisors attend GCTC/PETC meetings 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Facility-wide/HR policies □ Term descriptions □ Staff training programs □ Role descriptions □ Supervisor handbook □ Interview with DPET, supervisors and junior doctors
3.2.4 The prevocational training program includes a director of clinical training or equivalent who is a qualified and senior medical practitioner with responsibility for	 The organisational structure indicates there is a DPET/DCT or equivalent who has appropriate clinical and education skills The Orientation Handbook, newsletters etc. informs prevocational doctors of the oversight structure of the program. 	☐ MEU policies/procedures☐ Meeting minutes☐ Organisational structure

longitudinal educational oversight of the prevocational doctors	 □ There is a DPET/DCT or equivalent in attendance at GCTC/PETC meetings. □ There is an overarching DPET/DCT or equivalent in attendance at ACT Network meetings. 	 ETP communications to prevocational doctors Interview with Executive, DPET, MEU and supervisors
3.2.5 The prevocational training program has processes for ensuring those assessing prevocational doctors (including registrars and assessment review panel members) have relevant capabilities and understand the required processes	 There is information available about compilation of the Assessment Review Panel and their experience There is information shared across the ACT Network regarding expectations of assessors. There is an ETP/Supervisor Handbook that outlines roles and responsibilities There is a training program available for assessment panel members, supervisors and registrars who complete prevocational trainee assessments There is a system to evaluate the performance of assessors in the program 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Supervisor training program □ Supervisor and registrar training records □ Supervisor Handbook □ ACT Network Committee minutes □ Interview with Executive DPET, supervisors and MEU
3.3 Supervisor training and	support	
3.3.1 Staff involved in prevocational training have access to professional development activities to support quality improvement in the prevocational training program.	 □ There is information shared across the ACT Network regarding expectations of assessors, supervisors and educators. □ There is an ETP/Supervisor Handbook that outlines roles and responsibilities □ There is a training program available for assessment panel members, supervisors and registrars who complete prevocational trainee assessments □ Professional development records indicate that assessment panel members, supervisors and registrars access and complete training □ There is a system to evaluate the performance of assessors and educators in the program □ There is training available for administrators within the program 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Supervisor training program □ Supervisor and registrar training records □ Supervisor Handbook □ ACT Network Committee minutes □ Interview with Executive DPET, supervisors and MEU
3.3.2 The prevocational training program ensures that supervisors have training in supervision, assessment and feedback, and cultural safety, including participating in regular professional development activities to support quality improvement in	 There is information shared across the ACT Network regarding expectations of assessors, supervisors and educators. There is an ETP/Supervisor Handbook that outlines roles and responsibilities There is a training program available for supervisors and this program covers supervision, assessment and feedback and cultural safety 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Supervisor training program □ Supervisor and registrar training records □ Supervisor Handbook

the prevocational training program.	 □ Professional development records indicate that assessment panel members, supervisors and registrars access and complete training □ There is a system to evaluate the performance of assessors and educators in the program □ Supervisors can outline how they perform supervision and assessment, and describe culturally safe 	□ ACT Network Committee minutes□ Interview with Executive, DPET, supervisors and MEU
3.3.3 The prevocational training program regularly evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of prevocational doctor supervision	supervisory practice There are documented processes for when and how supervisors are evaluated There is a system to evaluate the performance of assessors and educators in the program There is opportunity for prevocational doctors to provide input into evaluation of supervisor performance The GCTC/PETC minutes document review of supervisor performance. Supervisors can outline how they are evaluated	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Professional development records □ Supervisor Handbook □ GCTC/PETC minutes □ Interview with Executive, DPET, supervisors and MEU □ Term evaluations and feedback gathered by MEU, both formal and informal
3.3.4 The prevocational training program supports supervisors to fulfill their training roles and responsibilities.	 □ There is information shared across the ACT Network regarding support of supervisors □ There is regular communication between the ETP management and supervisors □ There is an ETP/Supervisor Handbook that outlines roles and responsibilities and the support available for supervisors □ There is a training program available for supervisors and this program covers supervision, assessment and feedback and cultural safety □ Professional development records indicate that supervisors receive feedback and evaluation □ Supervisors can outline how they are supported within the ETP 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Professional development records □ Supervision training program □ Supervisor Handbook/resources □ GCTC/PETC minutes □ Interview with Executive, DPET, supervisors and MEU
3.4 Formal Education Progr	ram	
3.4.1 The training program provides PGY1 doctors with a quality formal education program that is relevant to their learning needs and supports them to meet the	 There is a formal training program operating on at least a weekly basis that covers topics of relevance to prevocational doctors Prevocational doctors are practically able and supported to attend the formal education program The education program is mapped to Prevocational Outcome Statements 	☐ MEU policies/procedures☐ Education program☐ Education evaluations

training outcomes that may not be available through completion of clinical activities	 □ The education program is regularly evaluated and adjusted accordingly □ Prevocational doctors are provided with opportunity to provide feedback on the education program □ The education program includes skills that might not be accessible in the clinical settings. 	 □ Prevocational doctor training records □ MTS results □ GCTC/PETC meeting minutes □ Interviews with DPET, prevocational doctors and MEU team
3.4.2 The training program monitors and provides PGY2 doctors with access to formal education programs that are flexible and relevant to their individual learning needs. This may include specific education sessions to support PGY2 doctors meeting the training outcomes that may not be available through completion of clinical activities	 □ There is a formal training program that covers topics of relevance to prevocational doctors □ Prevocational doctors are practically able and supported to attend the formal education program □ The education program is mapped to Prevocational Outcome Statements □ The education program is regularly evaluated and adjusted accordingly □ Prevocational doctors are provided with opportunity to provide feedback on the education program □ The education program includes skills that might not be accessible in the clinical settings. 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Education program □ Education evaluations □ Prevocational doctor training records □ MTS results □ GCTC/PETC meeting minutes □ Interviews with DPET, prevocational doctors and MEU team
3.4.3 The training program provides and enables for prevocational doctors to participate in formal program and term orientation programs, which are designed and evaluated to ensure relevant learning occurs	 □ There is a formal training program that covers topics of relevance to prevocational doctors □ Prevocational doctors are practically able and supported to attend the formal education program □ The education program is mapped to Prevocational Outcome Statements □ The education program is regularly evaluated and adjusted accordingly □ Prevocational doctors are provided with opportunity to provide feedback on the education program □ The education program includes skills that might not be accessible in the clinical settings. 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Education program □ Education evaluations □ Prevocational doctor training records □ MTS results □ GCTC/PETC meeting minutes □ Interviews with DPET, prevocational doctors and MEU team

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3.4.4 The health service ensures protected time for the formal education program and ensures that prevocational medical doctors are supported by supervising medical staff to attend.	 There is a formal training program that covers topics of relevance to prevocational doctors Prevocational doctors are practically able and supported to attend the formal education program Policy/procedures specify protected time for attending the formal education program. Policy/procedures specify pager-free education times. There is a process for evaluating compliance with protected time. 	 □ MEU policies/procedures □ Education program □ Education evaluations □ Interviews with DPET, prevocational doctors and MEU team
3.5 Facilities		
3.5.1 The prevocational training program provides the educational facilities and infrastructure to deliver prevocational training, such as access to the internet, library facilities, quiet study spaces, journals, modern technologies of learning and other learning facilities, and continuing medical education sessions	 The physical environment on wards includes quiet space for documentation and accessing clinical resources that includes a computer and internet access There is accessible study space that includes a computer and internet access There is a library (physical or digital) There are teaching spaces in the clinical setting and in the health service, and these spaces are appropriate for different types of learning 	 □ Facility inspection and/or list of facilities □ MEU policies/procedures □ Interviews with DPET and prevocational doctors
3.5.2 The prevocational training program provides a safe physical environment and amenities that support prevocational doctor learning and wellbeing.	 □ The physical environment on wards includes quiet space for documentation and accessing clinical resources that includes a computer and internet access □ There is accessible study space that includes a computer and internet access □ There is a library (physical or digital) □ There are teaching spaces in the clinical setting and in the health service, and these spaces are appropriate for different types of learning □ There is appropriate relaxation/time-out space for prevocational doctors 	 □ Facility inspection and/or list of facilities □ MEU policies/procedures □ Interviews with DPET and prevocational doctors
3.6 E-Portfolio		
TO BE CONFIRMED		

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Evidence matrix

The following matrix of potential sources of evidence is provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational ETP. The matrix does not seek to be an exhaustive list of evidence sources, and it is not expected that a health service will have every evidence source available, or that every evidence source should be inspected by the survey team.

Evidence source required for submission with desktop audit (as noted in submission template)

Potential supportive evidence source

NATIONAL STANDARD						FACI	LITY	SUE	MITT	ΓED Ι	EVID	ENC	E				(OLL.)	;	SUR		TEAI EVID		LLE(E	CTEI)
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	(D	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
3.1 Work-based training	g																													
3.1.1 The prevocational training provider ensures opportunities for broad generalist clinical workbased teaching and training																														
3.1.2 The prevocational training program provides clinical experience that is able to deliver the training and assessment requirements and, for PGY1 doctors, is consistent with the																														

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NATIONAL STANDARD					١	FAC	ILITY	SUB	MIT	ΓED	EVIC	DENC	Έ								COLL		D		SUR	VEY	TEA EVII	M CO		CTE	D
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
Registration standard. The prevocational training program conforms to guidelines on opportunities to develop knowledge and skills, as outlined in Section 3 of National Standards.																															
3.1.3 In identifying terms for training, the prevocational training program considers the following: complexity and volume of the unit's workload the prevocational doctor's workload the clinical experience prevocational doctors can expect to gain now the prevocational doctor will be supervised, and who will supervise them.																															

3.2 Supervisors and assessors

NATIONAL STANDARD						FACI	LITY	SUE	МІТТ	ΓED	EVIC	ENC	Ε					(OLL.)		SUR			M CO		СТЕ	D
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
3.2.1 Prevocational doctors are supervised at all times at a level and with a model that is appropriate to their experience and responsibilities. 3.2.2 Prevocational supervisors understand their roles and responsibilities in assisting prevocational doctors to meet learning objectives																															
and in conducting assessment processes 3.2.3 Supervision is provided by qualified medical staff with appropriate competencies, skills, knowledge and a demonstrated commitment to prevocational training.																															
3.2.4 The prevocational training program includes a director of clinical training or equivalent who is a qualified and senior medical practitioner with																															

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	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
responsibility for longitudinal educational oversight of the prevocational doctors 3.2.5 The prevocational training program has processes for ensuring those assessing prevocational doctors (including registrars and assessment review panel members) have relevant capabilities and understand the required processes.																															
3.3 Supervisor training 3.3.1 Staff involved in prevocational training have access to professional development activities to support quality improvement in the prevocational training program. 3.3.2 The prevocational training program ensures that supervisors have	j and	supp	ort																												

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	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
training in supervision, assessment and feedback, and cultural safety, including participating in regular professional development activities to support quality improvement in the prevocational training program.																															
3.3.3 The prevocational training program regularly evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of prevocational doctor supervision																															
3.3.4 The prevocational training program supports supervisors to fulfill their training roles and responsibilities.																															
3.4 Formal Education P 3.4.1 The training program	rogr	am												H																	
provides PGY1 doctors with a quality formal education program that is relevant to their learning																															

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	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
needs and supports them to meet the training outcomes that may not be available through completion of clinical activities 3.4.2 The training program monitors and provides PGY2 doctors with access to formal education programs that are flexible and relevant to their individual learning needs. This may include specific education sessions to support PGY2 doctors meeting the training outcomes that may not be available through completion of clinical activities																															
3.4.3 The training program provides and enables for prevocational doctors to participate in formal program and term orientation programs, which are designed and																															

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	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
evaluated to ensure relevant learning occurs																															
3.4.4 The health service ensures protected time for the formal education program and ensures that prevocational medical doctors are supported by supervising medical staff to attend.																															
3.5 Facilities																															
3.5.1 The prevocational training program provides the educational facilities and infrastructure to deliver prevocational training, such as access to the internet, library facilities, quiet study spaces, journals, modern technologies of learning and other learning facilities, and continuing medical education sessions																															

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	Prevocational allocations matrix	Term descriptions/clinical	Organisational/ MEU structure	Medical admin. policies and	JMO Forum TOR and meeting	Assessment Review Panel records	Orientation program and handbook	PGY1/2 position descriptions	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Supervisory team structures	JMO rosters	Supervisor role descriptions/handbook	Education programs and evaluations	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee	Supervisor training records	GCTC/PETC Committee	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team
3.5.2 The prevocational training program provides a safe physical environment and amenities that support prevocational doctor learning and wellbeing. 3.6 E-portfolio																															
TO BE CONFIRMED																															

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Example interview questions

The following questions are provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational education and training program (ETP) and could be used by health services in self-assessment and the CRMEC Accreditation Committee and its accreditation survey teams. The examples are not intended to be exhaustive.

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
 Work-based training What clinical experiences are available to prevocational doctors? How do you monitor workload and work complexity for prevocational doctors? How is the experience offered to prevocational doctors evaluated? How do you know the training terms meet the needs of prevocational doctors and patients? 	 What sorts of training terms do you have available? How are individual terms allocated across and within facilities? How do you ensure that all prevocational doctors receive a term allocation that is consistent with meeting the requirements of the national prevocational training framework? How do you know if an PGY1 doctor meets registration standards at completion of training? Who reviews the term descriptions? What input do your receive from prevocational doctors on the training terms? 	 Have you had a variety of different training terms? How much of a say did you have in your allocation to specific terms? Is your term allocation consistent with your career goals? Do the training terms relate to prevocational outcome statements? Does the clinical experience reflect these statements? What's the complexity of your work like? What is the workload? Have you had any opportunity to provide feedback on training terms?
 Standard 3.2 Supervisors and assessors What is the facility policy on supervision of prevocational doctors? What skills and experience do you require supervisors to demonstrate? How do you evaluate the contribution and commitment of supervisors to the ETP? Who oversights the education and training program? Do you have any engagement I the Assessment Review Panel? 	 How are supervisors selected? How do you evaluate the performance of supervisors? What training do supervisors receive? How do you record and monitor this? What resources do you provide new supervisors? Is there a supervisor job description? Have supervisors seen it? Are supervisors aware of the ETP structure and who oversights their performance? Is there an Assessment Review Panel? How are members selected? 	 4. Do you always have access to a clinical supervisor? 5. Who are the supervisors? Do they have appropriate clinical skills? 6. Do you think the supervisor is aware of their role to supervise you? 7. Are there any supervisors you would recommend/not recommend? Why/why not? 8. Do you think your assessment has been fair?

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
	 8. What process is used to evaluate the Assessment Review Panel? 9. What role does the GCTC/PETC have in oversighting the supervisors, DPET/DCT and assessment review panel? 10.What training is offered to supervisors? Registrars? 11.Do supervisors have input into the ETP? 12.Do supervisors attend GCTC/PETC meetings? 	 9. Do you find that your assessment directly relates to the term, the education and the prevocational outcome statements? 10. Have you heard of the Assessment Review Panel and know what its role is? 11. Do you receive information about what has occurred at GCTC/PETC meetings?
Standard 3.3 Supervisor training and suppor		
 What skills and experience do you require supervisors to demonstrate? How do you negotiate contribution to supervision and assessment with supervisors? Are they paid? Is it a defined role? Where are supervisor responsibilities to supervise and assess prevocational doctors documented? 	 What resources do you provide for supervisors? Is there a handbook? Is there a role description for supervisors? How do supervisors know what is expected of them? How often do you communicate with supervisors? In what format and what information do you provide? What training is offered to supervisors? Does the training cover feedback and cultural safety? Have supervisors received training in performing EPAs? How do you evaluate supervision? What structures are available to performance manage supervisors? What training does the Assessment Review Panel receive? How do you evaluate the Panel's performance? Do supervisors attend the GCTC/PETC meetings? 	 Do you always have access to a clinical supervisor? Who are the supervisors? Do they have appropriate clinical skills? Do you think the supervisor is aware of their role to supervise you? Are there any supervisors you would recommend/not recommend? Why/why not? Do you think your assessment has been fair? Do you find that your assessment directly relates to the term, the education and the prevocational outcome statements? Have you heard of the Assessment Review Panel and know what its role is?
Standard 3.4 Formal education program		
Who manages the education for prevocational doctors?	 Who designs the education program? How is the content for the education program selected? Does it match the prevocational outcome statements? How is the education program evaluated? What role does the GCTC/PETC have in oversighting the education program? Are there clinical skills that are not routinely available in training terms that require supplemental education? 	 Did you attend an orientation before commencing the year? Is there orientation material available to help you understand the training program requirements? Is there a regular education program? Can you attend it and if you cannot, why not?

Canberra Region Medical Education Council

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
	 6. Do prevocational doctors have any input into the training program content and evaluation? 7. Do you involve JMOF in the education program evaluation? 8. How do you ensure the prevocational doctors can attend education and training? 9. Do you monitor attendance? 10. Is there a formal orientation program? How is attendance monitored? 	 4. Is there support provided to ensure you can attend education? 5. Have you been asked for feedback on the education program and the orientation? 6. Have you been involved in GCTC/PETC evaluations of the education program?
Standard 3.5 Facilities		
 What spaces are available for teaching? Are they accessible to the prevocational program? What plans are there to maintain and update facilities if required? 	 Where do prevocational doctors study? Where do prevocational doctors take their breaks? Where is education delivered? Are the rooms appropriate? Are they accessible? For online education, where would prevocational doctors be when they call in? Is there reliable internet access for work and study purposes? 	 Where do prevocational doctors study? Where do prevocational doctors take their breaks? Where is education delivered? Are the rooms appropriate? Are they accessible? For online education, where would prevocational doctors be when they call in? Is there reliable internet access for work and study purposes? Do you feel safe in the workplace and in

Site inspection considerations

- Clinical spaces have appropriate equipment accessible.
- Information on escalation pathways is readily available in clinical spaces.
- There is appropriate space in clinical areas for prevocational doctors to complete documentation and access education resources, including computer access.
- There is appropriate study space available for prevocational doctors, including computer and internet access.

STANDARD FOUR: TRAINING PROGRAM – PREVOCATIONAL DOCTORS

Examples and sources of evidence supporting National Standards criteria

The following auditing tool presents examples that could indicate that a prevocational ETP is meeting the AMC's National Standards. Examples that indicate compliance are listed, together with sources that facilities and accreditation survey teams could review to support the claim. The tool does not seek to be an exhaustive list of examples indicating compliance, and it is not expected that every example or evidence source is relevant to every health service.

AMC National Standard	Examples of potential evidence	Sources of evidence
4.1 Appointment to program	and allocation to terms	
4.1.1 The processes for allocation of prevocational doctors to programs are based	The facility has an employment process that identifies and promotes diversity.	Organisation human resources manual
on the published criteria and	☐ The ETP has a priority access policy for prevocational doctors.	Vacancy advertisements
the principles of the program concerned are transparent,	☐ The ETP has policies and processes to address allocation to the program, and to facilities within the program.	ETP procedures manual
rigorous and fair are free from racism, discrimination and bias	☐ The ETP has policies and procedures to resolve disputes regarding allocations within the program.	ETP priority access list
and have clear processes where disputes arise.	Prevocational doctors indicate (e.g., in surveys or interviews) they were aware of the allocation process when applying, especially with respect to allocation to individual facilities.	Interviews with all stakeholders
4.1.2 The processes for allocation of prevocational	☐ The ETP has policies and processes to address allocation to the program, facilities and terms. ☐	Allocations matrix/mapping
doctors to terms are based on the published criteria and the	☐ There is a process to map training term allocation and to monitor every prevocational doctor's program to ☐	ETP procedures manual
principles of the program	ensure it meets the national requirements.	JMO resources website
concerned are transparent, rigorous and fair are free from	☐ The ETP policies regarding term allocations are accessible and promoted to prevocational doctors.	MTS results
racism, discrimination and bias	☐ The ETP has policies and procedures to resolve disputes regarding allocations within the program.	Interview with all stakeholders

and have clear processes where disputes arise.	Prevocational doctors indicate they were aware of the allocation process when applying, especially with respect to allocation to individual facilities.	
	There is a perception from prevocational doctors (e.g., in surveys or interviews) that their term allocations are fair and transparent and issues are resolved in a timely manner.	
4.2 Wellbeing and support		
4.2.1 The prevocational training provider develops,	The ETP purpose/strategic plan refers to promoting a culturally supportive training environment.	ETP strategic plan/purpose
implements and promotes	The MEU has a program that addresses wellbeing.	statement
strategies to enable a supportive training environment and optimise	The facility has policies related to work/life balance and appropriate rostering of prevocational doctors and the rostering pattern demonstrates compliance with policy and regulations.	MEU policies/procedures Facility-wide/HR policies
prevocational doctor wellbeing.	The MEU has strategies to identify workplace culture that is not conducive with a safe and supportive	Term descriptions
	training environment.	Staff training programs
	Staff, including supervisors, undertake training in topics relates to supportive workplace culture and environment.	ETP education program
	Prevocational doctors receive information about supportive initiatives.	JMO rosters
	Prevocational doctors report (e.g., in surveys or interviews) feeling supported by their employer, the training program providers, their supervisors and their workplace colleagues.	Interview with Executive, medical administration team, and junior doctors
4.2.2 The prevocational training provider develops,	The ETP purpose/strategic plan refers to promoting a culturally supportive training environment.	ETP strategic plan/purpose
implements and promotes strategies to enable a	The prevocational priority access list prioritises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors.	statement MEU policies/procedures
supportive training environment and to optimise	The MEU has a program that addresses cultural safety.	Facility-wide/HR policies
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctor	The facility has policies related to work/life balance, work conditions, flexible working arrangements, and	Term descriptions
wellbeing and workplace safety.	appropriate rostering that specifically address cultural considerations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors.	Staff training programs
outory.	The MEU has strategies that support and encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors to seek assistance available to them.	ETP education program
	Staff, including prevocational doctors and supervisors, undertake training in cultural safety in the	ETP communications to prevocational doctors
	workplace.	JMO rosters

	 □ The Assessment Review Panel consider the cultural context of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors. □ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors report (e.g., in surveys or interviews) feeling supported by their employer, the training program providers, their supervisors and their workplace colleagues. 	☐ Interview with DPET, MEU, and junior doctors
4.2.3 The duties, rostering, working hours and supervision arrangements of prevocational doctors are consistent with the National standards and requirements for programs and terms and in line with principles of delivering safe and high-quality patient care.	 □ The organisation/facility has policies related to work/life balance and appropriate rostering of prevocational doctors and the rostering. □ The organisation/facility has policies related to fatigue management. □ Rostering practice policies are consistent with legislation and awards. □ Prevocational doctor rosters are consistent with policies, legislation, awards and safe working practices. □ Prevocational doctors receive information about safe working conditions and are encouraged to report rostering that is inconsistent with same. □ Prevocational doctors report work patterns that are legal, safe and prevent fatigue. 	 MEU policies/procedures Facility-wide/HR policies Term descriptions JMO rosters ETP communications to prevocational doctors Interview with Executive, DPET, MEU, and junior doctors
4.2.4 The prevocational training provider has and implements strategies, systems and safe reporting mechanisms to effectively identify, address and prevent bullying, harassment and discrimination (including racism). This includes policies and procedures that are publicised to prevocational doctors, their supervisors and other team members.	 □ The organisation/facility has policies related to workplace culture and managing bullying, harassment and discrimination in an effective way. □ The MEU has policies to protect and support prevocational doctors from bullying, harassment and discrimination. □ All staff, including prevocational doctors and supervisors receive training on workplace culture and implement organisation policies on bullying, harassment and discrimination. □ Prevocational doctors are informed about mechanisms to report bullying, harassment and discrimination. □ Stakeholders report safe workplace settings and appropriate management of bullying, harassment and discrimination should it occur. 	 MEU policies/procedures Facility-wide/HR policies ETP education program Staff training program ETP communications to prevocational doctors Interview with Executive, DPET, MEU, supervisors and junior doctors
4.2.5 The prevocational training provider makes available processes to identify and support prevocational doctors who are experiencing personal and professional difficulties that may affect their training, and confidential personal counselling. These	 □ Network Committee confidentially conveys information about prevocational doctors that require support □ Medical Education Unit develops relationships with local universities to identify prevocational doctors who may require additional support/ □ Medical Education Unit and provides initiatives that provide prevocational doctors who require it the support they need. □ Stakeholders indicate that they are aware of supports that are available and how to access them. 	 MEU policies/procedures Facility-wide/HR policies ETP communications to prevocational doctors ETP program and/or resources

services are publicised to prevocational doctors indicate they received support when they needed it. Prevocational doctors indicate they received support when they needed it.			
4.2.6 The procedure for accessing appropriate professional development entitlements. The organisation/facility has policies related to accessing professional development entitlements. MEU policies/procedures professional development leave is published, reasonable and practical The MEU has policies to related to accessing professional development entitlements. Satellite sites are aware of and implement accessing professional development entitlements. Facility-wide/HR policies professional development entitlements. Prevocational doctors and their supervisors are provided with information about professional development entitlements at times when it is appropriate. JMO Forum initiatives address career-related information and resources Prevocational doctors indicate they can access their professional development entitlements at times when it is appropriate. JMO Forum initiatives address career-related information and resources Prevocational education and training program events and initiatives address career-related information and resources Prevocational doctors by training that supports development of non-clinical skills (e.g. leadership programs, teaching skills) Prevocational doctors are informed about career-related information. Prevocational doctors are informed about career-related information. Prevocational doctors receive career counselling through the medical education unit and/or from their supervisors and junior doctors Interview with MEU, DPET, supervisors and junior doctors Prevocational doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported Prevocational doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported Prevocational doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported Prevocational doctors Prev	supervisors and other team	Prevocational doctors indicate they received support when they needed it.	
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4.2.6 The procedure for accessing appropriate professional development entitlements. The organisation/facility has policies related to accessing professional development entitlements. Satellite sites are aware of and implement accessing professional development entitlements. The MEU has policies to related to accessing professional development entitlements. Prevocational doctors and their supervisors are provided with information about professional development entitlements at times when it is appropriate. JMO Forum initiatives address career-related information and resources available services to provide career advice to prevocational doctors. JMO Forum initiatives address career-related information and resources Prevocational education and training program events and initiatives address career-related information and resources Prevocational education and training program events and initiatives expose prevocational doctors to training that supports development of non-clinical skills (e.g. leadership programs, teaching skills) Prevocational doctors are informed about career-related information. Prevocational doctors receive career counselling through the medical education unit and/or from their supervisors and junior doctors Interview with MEU, DPET, supervisors and junior doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported Interview in MEU policies/procedures ETP program and/or resources Interview with MEU, DPET, supervisors and junior doctors Interview with MEU, DPET, supervisors and junior doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported Interview in MEU policies/procedures Interview with MEU, DPET, supervisors and junior doctors Interview with MEU, DPET, supervisors an			☐ Pre-visit surveys
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Satellite sites are aware of and implement accessing professional development entitlements.		☐ The organisation/facility has policies related to accessing professional development entitlements.	☐ MEU policies/procedures
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4.2.7 The prevocational doctors indicate they can access their professional development entitlements at times when it is appropriate. 4.2.7 The prevocational training provider makes available services to provide career advice to prevocational doctors. 9 Trevocational education and training program events and initiatives address career-related information and resources available services to provide career advice to prevocational education and training program events and initiatives expose prevocational doctors to training that supports development of non-clinical skills (e.g. leadership programs, teaching skills) 9 Prevocational doctors are informed about career-related information. 9 Prevocational doctors receive career counselling through the medical education unit and/or from their supervisors A mentor program is available 9 Prevocational doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported			☐ Survey results
4.2.7 The prevocational training provider makes available services to provide career advice to prevocational doctors. JMO Forum initiatives address career-related information and resources MEU policies/procedures		Prevocational doctors indicate they can access their professional development entitlements at times	
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supervisors A mentor program is available Prevocational doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported		☐ Prevocational doctors are informed about career-related information.	☐ Survey results
 ☐ A mentor program is available ☐ Prevocational doctors indicate they have received career guidance and that the program has supported 			supervisors and junior
		☐ A mentor program is available	doctors

4.3 Communication with pr	evocational doctors	
4.3.1 The prevocational training program provides	Program has a publicly available priority access list.	☐ Priority access list
clear and easily accessible information about the training	Significant details about the program (e.g. any restrictions of facilities or terms) are transparent in advertisements and the recruitment process.	ETP communications to prevocational doctors
program, including outcomes of evaluation, in a timely manner.	The ETP's policies and procedures are readily available	☐ ETP program and/or resources
manner.	Information about assessment requirements and processes are public.	Survey results
	Information is conveyed to prevocational doctors regarding the ETP, including the Assessment Review panel.	☐ Interview with MEU and junior
	Prevocational doctors indicate they have received information about the ETP and know how to find answers to any questions.	doctors
4.3.2 The prevocational training program informs	Prevocational doctors are provided with opportunities to be involved in clinical governance committees,	☐ Committee TOR
prevocational doctors about the activities of committees	JMO Forum, GCTC/PETC, Network Committee and other relevant committees Prevocational doctors are provided with outcomes from relevant committees, for example minutes,	ETP communications to prevocational doctors
that deal with prevocational training in a timely manner.	newsletter updates or reports via the JMO Forum.	ETP program and/or
training in a time, mainten	Prevocational doctors are aware of mechanisms to find out about committee activities.	resources
		☐ Survey results
		Interview with GCTC/PETC Chair, MEU and junior doctors
4.4 Program management		
4.4.1 The prevocational training provider has	The MEU has policies to related to accessing support for issues that arise, including an escalation pathway and dispute resolution processes.	☐ MEU policies/procedures
processes in place to respond to and support prevocational		☐ Escalation pathways
doctors in addressing	Prevocational doctors are provided with information about reporting concerns and seeking assistance.	Appeals/dispute resolution
problems with training supervision and training	There is a strategy to identify prevocational doctors that may require additional support with supervision, training or professional issues.	pathways
requirements, and other	There is a strategy to confidentially convey information across the Network (e.g. between facilities, from	ETP communications to prevocational doctors
professional issues. The processes are transparent and	universities) when required.	☐ Information from external
timely, and safe and confidential for prevocational	There is a strategy to identify concerns with supervision and implement remedies.	stakeholders
doctors.	☐ The ETP includes information on relevant professional issues.	☐ Committee meeting minutes

	Prevocational doctors are aware of mechanisms to report concerns and seek assistance in addressing problems with training supervision, requirements or professional concerns.	Interviews with DPET, MEU team, prevocational doctors.
4.4.2 The prevocational training provider has clear, impartial pathways for timely resolution of professional and/or training-related disputes between prevocational doctors and supervisors, the healthcare team or the health service.	 The MEU has policies to related to accessing support for issues that arise, including an escalation pathway and dispute resolution processes. Prevocational doctors are provided with information about reporting concerns and seeking assistance. Prevocational doctors are aware of mechanisms to report concerns and seek assistance in addressing problems with training supervision, requirements or professional concerns. 	MEU policies/procedures Escalation pathways Appeals/dispute resolution pathways ETP communications to prevocational doctors Interviews with DPET and junior doctors

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Evidence matrix

The following matrix of potential sources of evidence is provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational ETP. The matrix does not seek to be an exhaustive list of evidence sources, and it is not expected that a health service will have every evidence source available, or that every evidence source should be inspected by the survey team.

Evidence source required for submission with desktop audit (as noted in submission template)	Potential supportive evidence source

NATIONAL STANDARD																			OLL.		D	SURVEY TEAM COLLECTED EVIDENCE									
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Prevocational priority access list	Employment/HR policies	Medical admin. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Employment advertisements	Assessment Review Panel records	Escalation policy and pathways	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Wellbeing program	JMO rosters	Appeals/ dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/ minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team interviews
4.1 Appointment to	prog	ıram	and	alloc	atio	n to t	term	s																							
4.1.1. The processes for allocation of prevocational doctors to programs are based on the published criteria and the principles of the program concerned are transparent, rigorous and fair are free from racism, discrimination and bias and have clear processes where disputes arise.																															

NATIONAL STANDARD		FACILITY SUBMITTED EVIDENCE CI															CRMEC COLLATED EVIDENCE								SURVEY TEAM COLLECTED EVIDENCE									
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Prevocational priority access list	Employment/HR policies	Medical admin. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Employment advertisements	Assessment Review Panel records	Escalation policy and pathways	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Wellbeing program	JMO rosters	Appeals/ dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/ minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team interviews			
4.1.2 The processes for allocation of prevocational doctors to terms are based on the published criteria and the principles of the program concerned are transparent, rigorous and fair are free from racism, discrimination and bias and have clear processes where disputes arise.																																		
4.2 Welfare and sup	port																																	
4.2.1 The prevocational training provider develops, implements and promotes strategies to enable a supportive training environment and optimise prevocational doctor wellbeing 4.2.2 The prevocational training provider develops, implements and promotes strategies																																		

NATIONAL STANDARD	FACILITY SUBMITTED EVIDENCE													CRMEC COLLATED EVIDENCE							SURVEY TEAM COLLECTED EVIDENCE										
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Prevocational priority access list	Employment/HR policies	Medical admin. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Employment advertisements	Assessment Review Panel records	Escalation policy and pathways	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Wellbeing program	JMO rosters	Appeals/ dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/ minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team interviews
to enable a supportive training environment and to optimise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctor wellbeing and workplace safety. 4.2.3 The duties, rostering, working hours and supervision arrangements of prevocational doctors are consistent with the National standards and requirements for programs and terms and in line with principles of																															
delivering safe and high- quality patient care. 4.2.4 The prevocational training provider has and implements strategies, systems and safe reporting mechanisms to effectively identify, address and prevent bullying, harassment																															

NATIONAL STANDARD					F	ACIL	ITY S	SUBN	/ITT	ED E	VIDE	ENCE	<u> </u>					C			OLL.		D	8	SURV			M CO		CTE	D
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Prevocational priority access list	Employment/HR policies	Medical admin. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Employment advertisements	Assessment Review Panel records	Escalation policy and pathways	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Wellbeing program	JMO rosters	Appeals/ dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/ minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team interviews
and discrimination (including racism). This includes policies and procedures that are publicised to prevocational doctors, their supervisors and other team members.																															
4.2.5 The prevocational training provider makes available processes to identify and support prevocational doctors who are experiencing personal and professional difficulties that may affect their training, and confidential personal counselling. These services are publicised to prevocational doctors, their supervisors and other team members.																															
4.2.6 The procedure for accessing appropriate professional																															

NATIONAL STANDARD		Directorate/hospital wide policies Remediation processes Appeals/ dispute resolution process JMO rosters Wellbeing program JMO resources (e.g. newsletters) Escalation policy and pathways Assessment Review Panel records Employment advertisements Medical admin. policies and processes Employment/HR policies Prevocational priority access list															C	CRME		OLL		D	8	SURV			/I CO		CTEI	ס	
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Prevocational priority access list	Employment/HR policies		JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Employment advertisements		Escalation policy and pathways	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Wellbeing program	JMO rosters	Appeals/ dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/ minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team interviews
development leave is published, reasonable and practical																															
4.2.7 The prevocational training provider makes available services to provide career advice to prevocational doctors.																															
4.3 Communication	with	pre	voca	tiona	ıl do	ctors	;																								
4.3.1 The prevocational training program provides clear and easily accessible information about the training program, including outcomes of evaluation, in a timely manner.																															
4.3.2 The prevocational training program informs prevocational doctors about the activities of committees that deal with prevocational training in a timely manner.																															

NATIONAL STANDARD					F	ACIL	ITY S	SUBI	ИІТТ	ED E	VIDE	ENCE	=					Ó	CRMI		OLL		D	8	SURV			VI CO		CTEI	D
	Prevocational allocations matrix	Prevocational priority access list	Employment/HR policies	Medical admin. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Employment advertisements	Assessment Review Panel records	Escalation policy and pathways	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters)	Wellbeing program	JMO rosters	Appeals/ dispute resolution process	Remediation processes	Directorate/hospital wide policies	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	Secondment contract/agreement	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/ minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview	Medical Administration team interviews
4.4 Program manag 4.4.1 The prevocational training provider has processes in place to respond to and support prevocational doctors in addressing problems with training supervision and training requirements, and other professional issues. The processes are transparent and timely, and safe and confidential for prevocational doctors	eme	nt																													
4.4.2 The prevocational training provider has clear, impartial pathways for timely resolution of professional and/or training-related disputes between prevocational doctors and supervisors, the healthcare team or the health service.																															

Canberra Region Medical Education Council

Example interview questions

The following questions are provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational education and training program (ETP) and could be used by health services in self-assessment and the CRMEC Accreditation Committee and its accreditation survey teams. The examples are not intended to be exhaustive.

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
 4.1 Appointments to the property. 1. How do you determine the number of prevocational training positions on an annual basis? 2. What considerations do you make for secondments? 3. Who is responsible for advertising and recruiting prevocational training positions? 	 What is the process through which applicants are selected for the prevocational training program? How are prevocational doctors allocated across facilities? How are individual terms allocated across and within facilities? Is there a fair process to make a request, or change an allocation? What is the mechanism for dispute resolution related to allocations within the program? Where are these mechanisms documented and are they accessible to, and promoted to prevocational doctors? How do you ensure that all prevocational doctors receive a term allocation that is consistent with meeting the requirements of the national prevocational training framework? 	Did you select to come to this specific facility? How much of a say did you have in your allocation to specific terms? Do you know the process to swap terms if you wanted to? Is your term allocation consistent with your career goals?
1. How do you identify prevocational doctors who might require support? 2. What mechanisms have you implemented to promote a culturally safe training environment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors? 3. Is there a cultural safety training program for all staff, and what input did the local Indigenous	 How do you identify prevocational doctors who might require support? Is there a process to interact with universities to transfer information in a confidential way? How do you support prevocational doctors to complete their training requirements? What sort of issues have you considered that a prevocational doctor might need assistance with? Can you give an example of a prevocational doctor who required support throughout their program. What mechanisms were available for you to provide support? What was the overall outcome? How would a prevocational doctor find out about the support you can provide within the program/facility? 	 Have you ever had an issue with training that you needed support through? Was the support you needed available to you? Did you need to actively seek help, or was this proactively provided by someone in the training program? Do you know who you could ask if you felt that you required support with something that was impacting your training or career? What is the work life balance like in this facility? Do you know how to recognise the impact of fatigue on your work? If you felt fatigued, where would you seek support?

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
community have I the development of this program?	 What mechanisms have you implemented to promote a culturally safe training environment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prevocational doctors? Are there documented policies on volume of overtime, rostering patterns and after hours work, including reimbursement? How do you ensure that every doctor's rostering is within the bounds of a safe working hours? Is there a system to monitor rostering? What training have the relevant administrative departments received to enhance their understanding of safe clinical working environments? What training is provided to prevocational doctors to enhance their understanding of wellness? What is the system for claiming overtime? How is this communicated to prevocational doctors and anyone responsible for approving? Is there a transparent way to inform prevocational doctors regarding their pay? Is there a safe workplace culture in every department? If not, how is this being managed in a meaningful way? What mechanisms are in place to support prevocational doctors who experience or witness discrimination, bullying or harassment? Are these mechanisms adequate to protect prevocational doctors from future experiences? Is professional development leave available, what does it cover, how does a prevocational doctor find out about this and access it? What career advice is provided? Is this done in a systematic or ad-hoc manner? Is there a cultural safety training program for all staff? 	 What is the process for claiming overtime? Do you get paid? Do you know what you are being paid for and if it is correct? Is the prevocational doctor cohort supportive of one another? In what ways? Is there a safe workplace culture in every department you have worked in? Have you witnessed or experienced unsafe behaviours such as bullying, harassment or discrimination? Do you feel you could escalate these issues if you experienced or witnessed this behaviour? Who would you talk to? Have you accessed your professional development leave entitlements? How did you find the process? Have you received any formal or informal career guidance? Was it helpful? Have you received cultural safety training? How can you influence and identify healthcare inequality to protect and advance the health and wellbeing of your patients?
4.3 Communication with pr		
	 Where can potential prevocational doctors fund out about the training program at your facility? What information is available about the requirements for completing internship and achieving general registration? What strategies do you use to convey information to prevocational doctors regarding the medical prevocational framework and the obligations training programs have to meet standards? 	 Are prevocational doctors aware of the GCTC/PETC and its function? Have you seen information about GCTC/PETC or other committee meetings and the outcomes of these meetings?

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Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
	 4. What information is provided to prevocational doctors regarding the role of the GCTC/PETC and other committees and is it readily accessible? 5. What is the mechanism through which the GCTC/PETC engages with prevocational doctors in program vision, decision making and quality improvement? 6. How are the outcomes of GCTC/PETC meetings conveyed to the full cohort of junior doctors? 	 3. Do you know who to approach to have an issue/question discussed by the GCTC/PETC? 4. Have you been to a GCTC/PETC meeting? I'd so, did you feel your voice was listened to in a meaningful way? Would you attend another meeting?
4.4 Resolution of training p	roblems and conflicts	
 How robust are the mechanisms for managing workplace conflict? How timely is the address of workplace conflict issues? Have there been any workplace conflict issues that have required management and how might these have affected the prevocational doctor cohort? 	 Is there a grievance process for people who apply for training program but are not accepted? What is the process for resolving a problem with the allocation of training terms? What is the process to resolve issues with supervision and/or assessment process? Is this documented? Where are the policies/procedures for resolution pathways stored and are they easily accessible for prevocational doctors? How would a prevocational doctor escalate their problem if initial concerns were not addressed? Do you think that these escalation pathways would be practicably accessible for a prevocational doctor? Can you provide an example of a problem that has been raised and walk through how it was addressed and resolved. How does the program make prevocational doctors aware of grievance policies and escalation pathways? 	 Have you ever had a problem with the your training program? If so, was there a clear resolution? Were you satisfied with the process? Who would you talk to if you had a problem with the training program? Is there an impartial person available who you could talk to if you had a problem with your supervisor/your DPET/ the program manager? Do you have confidence that these people would be able to resolve issues in a confidential and impartial way that would not influence your ongoing training/career? Have you received information about who you could talk to outside the organisation/facility if you felt your concern was not resolved? (e.g.,

Site inspection considerations

- There are appropriate spaces for prevocational doctors to have time outside the clinical space.
- There are appropriate spaces for the ETP team to meet confidentially with prevocational doctors.
- There is information for junior doctors about wellbeing and support available in the prevocational doctor space.

STANDARD FIVE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Examples and sources of evidence supporting National Standards criteria

The following auditing tool presents examples that could indicate that a prevocational ETP is meeting the AMC's National Standards. Examples that indicate compliance are listed, together with sources that facilities and accreditation survey teams could review to support the claim. The tool does not seek to be an exhaustive list of examples indicating compliance, and it is not expected that every example or evidence source is relevant to every health service.

AMC National Standard	Examples of potential evidence	Sources of evidence
5.1 Program monitoring an	d evaluation	
5.1.1 The prevocational training provider regularly evaluates and reviews its prevocational training program and terms to ensure standards are being maintained. Its processes check program content, quality of teaching and supervision, assessment, and prevocational doctors' progress.	 The ETP has policies and processes that address ongoing evaluation and monitoring based on data from a range of sources. There are procedures for prevocational doctors and supervisors to evaluate every training term. There are procedures for prevocational doctors to evaluate education sessions. Prevocational doctors and supervisors have a mechanism to provide feedback on the assessment process. There is a process to monitor the progress of prevocational doctors and to identify those who require additional support. The GCTC/PETC or equivalent committees use the data collected from stakeholders to evaluate the education program being delivered, including the training terms offered to prevocational doctors. 	 □ ETP procedures manual □ GCTC/PETC committee meeting minutes □ Evaluation surveys and reports □ Interviews with all supervisors, MEU, DPET and prevocational doctors
5.1.2 Those involved in prevocational training, including supervisors, contribute to monitoring and to program development. Their feedback is sought, analysed	 The ETP has policies and processes that address ongoing evaluation and monitoring based on data from a range of sources. Prevocational doctors are involved in the evaluation and monitoring of the program (e.g. representatives on the GCTC/PETC Committee) 	☐ ETP procedures manual ☐ GCTC/PETC committee meeting minutes

and used as part of the monitoring process.		Supervisors are involved in the evaluation and monitoring of the program (e.g. representatives on the GCTC/PETC Committee)	Evaluation surveys and reports
		Other stakeholders (e.g. consumers, medical education support officers, medical administration) are involved in the evaluation and monitoring of the program (e.g. representatives on the GCTC/PETC	Supervisor performance development reviews
		Committee) Evaluation processes use a range of mechanisms to collect data from stakeholders (e.g. surveys,	ACT Network Committee meeting minutes
		interviews, committee meetings, external surveys such as the MTS) and these data are used to evaluate and continuously improve the program	Interviews with all supervisors, MEU, DPET and
		Evaluation processes use internal data (e.g. assessment results, formal evaluation of the program and these data are used to evaluate and continuously improve the program	prevocational doctors
		All stakeholders are aware of opportunities to provide feedback on the ETP and on how to be involved in monitoring and evaluation.	
5.1.3 Prevocational doctors have regular structured		There is a process to receive confidential feedback from prevocational doctors on the ETP administrative	ETP procedures manual
mechanisms for providing confidential feedback about		processes. There is a process to receive feedback from prevocational doctors on individual training terms.	GCTC/PETC committee meeting minutes
their training, education experiences and the learning environment in the program		Evaluation processes use a range of mechanisms to collect data from prevocational doctors (e.g. surveys, interviews, committee meetings, external surveys such as the MTS) and these data are used to evaluate	Evaluation surveys and reports
overall, and in individual terms.		and continuously improve the program. Proventional dectars report that there are machanisms to provide feedback on the ETB and that feedback	Supervisor performance development reviews
		Prevocational doctors report that there are mechanisms to provide feedback on the ETP and that feedback appears to be used to improve the ETP.	ACT Network Committee
		Prevocational doctors are involved in the evaluation and monitoring of the program (e.g. representatives on the GCTC/PETC Committee)	meeting minutes
		Evaluations of the ETP are reviewed and endorsed by the GCTC/PETC Committee and communicated to stakeholders.	Interviews with all supervisors, MEU, DPET and prevocational doctors
5.1.4 The prevocational training program uses internal		The ETP has policies and processes that address ongoing evaluation and monitoring based on data from a	ETP procedures manual
and external sources of data in its evaluation and monitoring		range of sources and these are conveyed to stakeholders. There is a process to receive confidential feedback from prevocational doctors on the ETP.	GCTC/PETC committee meeting minutes
activities, such as surveys and assessment data.		Evaluation processes use a range of mechanisms to collect data from stakeholders (e.g. surveys, interviews, committee meetings, external surveys such as the MTS) and these data are used to evaluate	Evaluation surveys and reports
		and continuously improve the program	Interviews with all
	Ш	Evaluation processes use internal data (e.g. assessment results, formal evaluation of the program and these data are used to evaluate and continuously improve the program	supervisors, MEU, DPET and prevocational doctors

	☐ Stakeholders report that there are mechanisms to provide feedback on the ETP and that feedback appears to be well received and used to improve the ETP.	
	☐ Prevocational doctors are involved in the evaluation and monitoring of the program (e.g. representatives o the GCTC/PETC Committee)	
	☐ ETP evaluations are reviewed and endorsed by GCTC/PETC Committee and communicated to stakeholders.	
5.2 Evaluation outcomes a	nd communication	
5.2.1 The prevocational training program acts on feedback and modifies the	☐ The GCTC/PETC committee or equivalent uses the data collected from stakeholders to evaluate effectiveness of supervision in every term and has a mechanism to either improve supervision or change	ETP procedures manual
program as necessary to	the training terms on offer.	☐ Organisational structure/reporting lines
improve the experience for prevocational doctors, supervisors and health care	☐ There is a mechanism through which the GCTC/PETC can escalate concerns with under-performing supervisors.	GCTC/PETC committee meeting minutes
facility managers.	☐ Supervisor performance development reviews address their role as supervisors of prevocational doctors.	Evaluation surveys and
	☐ There is evidence that the education plan is adapted to incorporate the feedback from prevocational doctors.	reports
	Prevocational doctors and supervisors report being involved in evaluations of the program.	Supervisor performance development reviews
		☐ Interviews with all supervisors, MEU, DPET and prevocational doctors
5.2.2 Outcomes of evaluation activities are communicated to	☐ There are policies and procedures that indicate how program evaluations will be reported.	☐ ETP procedures manual
those involved in the prevocational training program, including	☐ The GCTC/PETC Committee meeting minutes indicate that evaluations are discussed and reported to prevocational doctors.	GCTC/PETC committee meeting minutes
prevocational doctors and supervisors.	☐ The ETP communications plan includes evidence that evaluations are communicated to prevocational doctors.	Evaluation surveys and reports
	☐ Supervisors report receiving feedback on their performance at least annually.	☐ Supervisor performance
	☐ Prevocational doctors report satisfaction that the program is continuously adapting and improving.	development reviews
		ACT Network Committee meeting minutes
		Interviews with all supervisors, MEU, DPET and prevocational doctors

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Evidence matrix

The following matrix of potential sources of evidence is provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational ETP. The matrix does not seek to be an exhaustive list of evidence sources, and it is not expected that a health service will have every evidence source available, or that every evidence source should be inspected by the survey team.

Evidence source required for submission with desktop audit (as noted in submission template)	Potential supportive evidence source
Evidence source required for submission with desktop addit (as noted in submission template)	Totalidal supportive evidence source

NATIONAL STANDARD	FACIL	LITY	SUBM	ITTED	EVID	ENC	E				С	RME E		DLLA NCE)	SU	RVE	Y TE	AM (.ECT	ED
		Supervisor performance reviews	Employment/HR policies or contracts	ETP. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Evaluation reports/assessment records	Organisational structure/reporting lines	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview
5.1 Appointment to p	rogram and allocation to t	terms	5																				
and reviews its prevocationa																							
5.1.2 Those involved in prevolutions supervisors, contribute to modevelopment. Their feedback as part of the monitoring productions.	onitoring and to program c is sought, analysed and used																						

NATIONAL STANDARD	FACII	LITY	SUBM	IITTED	EVID	ENC	E				С	RME E		DLLA NCE)	SU	RVE	Y TE.	AM (ECT	ED
		Supervisor performance reviews	Employment/HR policies or contracts	ETP. policies and processes	JMO Forum TOR and meeting minutes	Evaluation reports/assessment records	Organisational structure/reporting lines	JMO resources (e.g. newsletters	ACT Network Committee TOR/minutes	GCTC/PETC Committee TOR/minutes	MTS results for facility	JMO pre-visit survey	PMC record of concerns	Reporting to PMC (e.g., provisos)	JMO assessment records (e-port)	External stakeholders comments	PGY1/2 interviews	PGY3+ interviews	Executive interviews	Supervisor interviews	DPET interview	MEU staff interviews	GCTC/PETC Chair interview
training, education experience	nfidential feedback about their																						
5.1.4 The prevocational train external sources of data in its activities, such as surveys ar																							
5.2 Evaluation outcor	nes and communication																						
5.2.1 The prevocational train implements and promotes straining environment and opt wellbeing.	rategies to enable a supportive																						
5.2.2 Outcomes of evaluation those involved in the prevoca including prevocational doctors.																							

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Example interview questions

The following questions are provided as guidance for monitoring the implementation of the prevocational education and training program (ETP) and could be used by health services in self-assessment and the CRMEC Accreditation Committee and its accreditation survey teams. The examples are not intended to be exhaustive.

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
 The prevocational training provider regularly evaluates and reviews its prevocational training program and terms to ensure standards are being maintained. Its processes check program content, quality of teaching and supervision, assessment, and prevocational doctors' progress. Those involved in prevocational training, including supervisors, contribute to monitoring and to program development. Their feedback is sought, analysed and used as part of the monitoring process. Prevocational doctors have regular structured mechanisms for providing confidential feedback about their training, education experiences and the learning environment in the program overall, and in individual terms. The prevocational training program uses internal and external sources of data in its evaluation and monitoring activities, such as surveys and assessment data 	 How do evaluate the education program? What is the process for the education program to be reviewed based on the feedback? How do you collect feedback from junior doctors about the education program? How do you collect feedback from prevocational doctors about the quality of the supervision they receive in training terms? What other sources do you use to evaluate the education and training prevocational doctors receive? What mechanisms do you have to collect feedback on the quality of the program being delivered at satellite sites/rural facilities? What happens to formal assessments? How are the used? 	 Do you have an opportunity to provide feedback on the quality of specific education sessions? How do you provide feedback? Do you feel that your feedback on education and training is used? Do you have an opportunity to provide feedback on the quality of supervision and teaching in training terms? Do you provide feedback, and if not, why?
 Evaluation outcomes and communication The prevocational training program acts on feedback and modifies the program as necessary to improve the experience for prevocational doctors, supervisors and health care facility managers. Outcomes of evaluation activities are communicated to those involved in the prevocational training program, including prevocational doctors and supervisors. 	 Does the GCTC/PETC have an opportunity review feedback and evaluations of the program? What is the mechanism to share feedback and evaluations across the ACT network? How do you use feedback to improve the program? What happens to feedback on supervisors? 	 Have you seen the education program change as a result of feedback? Does the GCTC/PETC communicate information about evaluations of the program? Do you think your feedback is used to improve supervision?

Executive level	ETP level (DPET, MEU, GCTC/PETC Chair, term supervisors, medical admin team)	Prevocational and other junior doctors
	 5. If a supervisor is receiving consistently poor evaluation/feedback, what is the mechanism to address the concern? 6. How do you communicate the evaluation of programs to prevocational doctors? 7. For supervisors: have you received feedback on your supervision? How have you incorporated that feedback into the way you supervise and teach? 8. For Executive: how do you address underperforming supervisors? 	

CRMEC ACCREDITATION EVIDENCE AND AUDITING GUIDE Canberra Region Medical Education Council