

English language skills registration standard FAQs – Chinese Medicine

General

Does the *English language skills registration standard* apply to me?

Two new English language skills registration standards commence on 1 July 2015:

1. the ***Common English language skills registration standard***, which applies to all applicants for initial registration in Chinese medicine, chiropractic, dental, medical, medical radiation, occupational therapy, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, podiatry and psychology. For clarity, three versions are published:
 - a. the version for 10 boards (no additional wording)
 - b. the version for dental, with the addition for some very brief dental-specific words for applicants for limited registration
 - c. the version for medical, with the addition of information about two medicine-specific English language tests
2. the ***Nursing and Midwifery English language skills registration standard***, which applies to all applicants for registration as enrolled nurses, registered nurses and midwives.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practice (ATSIHP) Board of Australia has its own standard; see the ATSIHP Board's website for information on the *ATSIHP English language skills registration standard*.

These FAQs relate to the *Common English language skills registration standard* that comes into effect on 1 July 2015. The standard does not apply to students but does apply to graduates seeking initial registration.

When does the new standard come into effect?

The new common and nursing and midwifery *English language skills registration standards* come into effect on 1 July 2015.

Why do I have to meet the *English language skills registration standard*?

In order to be registered as a health practitioner in Australia, you must be able to demonstrate that your English language skills will enable you to safely practise your profession. The *English language skills registration standard* is one of the five core standards required under the National Law.

What does initial registration mean?

Initial registration means the first time that you apply for registration as a health practitioner in Australia.

You are also considered to be applying for initial registration if:

- your registration has lapsed (or you are moving from non-practising registration to another registration type) and you have not used English as your primary language for more than five years, and you are now re-applying for registration, or
- you currently hold or previously held limited registration and were granted an exemption from the English language registration standard under specified circumstances, and you are now applying for another type of registration.

How can I demonstrate my English language competence?

There are four pathways that you can use to demonstrate your English language competence. These are outlined in the *English Language skills registration standard*. The pathways are:

1. primary language pathway
2. combined secondary and tertiary education pathway
3. extended education pathway, or
4. English language test pathway.

Each pathway is outlined in the *English Language skills registration standard*.

A flow diagram to help you find the most appropriate pathway for you is published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website.

I grew up and studied in Australia – which pathway is appropriate for me?

If you grew up and completed all of your education in Australia, the most appropriate pathway for you is the *combined secondary and tertiary education pathway*. This pathway requires that at least two years of your secondary education as well as the qualification you are relying on for registration were taught and assessed in English in a recognised country (such as Australia). Although you may meet the standard through other pathways, it will be easiest for you to satisfy the evidence requirements (see Evidence Guide published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website) through this pathway.

I grew up in Australia but I completed my qualification as a health practitioner overseas, not in a recognised country. Which pathway is appropriate for me?

If your qualification was taught and assessed in English, and English is your primary language, the *primary language pathway* is the most appropriate for you.

This pathway requires that English is your primary language (that is, the language you use most frequently and are most familiar and comfortable with), that you completed all of your primary and secondary education in English in a recognised country (such as Australia) and

that the qualification you are relying on for registration was taught and assessed in English. However, this qualification does not need to have been obtained in a recognised country.

If your qualification as a health practitioner was not taught and assessed in English, you will need to demonstrate that you meet the standard through the *English language test pathway*.

I did not go to secondary school in a recognised country but I have been studying for an extended period in a recognised country. Which pathway is most relevant for me?

If you have completed at least six years (full-time equivalent) continuous education in English, including your relevant health qualification, in a recognised country, you meet the standard through the *extended education pathway*.

If your qualification as a health practitioner was not taught and assessed in English, you will need to demonstrate that you meet the standard through the *English language test pathway*.

Will the National Board or AHPRA check that I have maintained my English language skills once I am registered?

The information you provide in your application for registration about your English language skills may be checked by AHPRA. However, you are expected to ensure that you maintain your level of English language proficiency once you are registered, even if you frequently communicate with patients in a language other than English.

The National Boards and AHPRA may also reassess your English language skills if specific concerns arise, e.g. if a complaint is made about you.

What are the ‘recognised countries’ and why were they chosen?’

The recognised countries are: Australia, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, the Republic of Ireland and South Africa. With the exception of South Africa and Australia, these countries are the same as the countries recognised by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) for the purpose of exempting visa applicants from having to sit a test to demonstrate English language competency.

This approach reflects similar approaches taken by state and territory health practitioner boards in Australia before the National Scheme commenced, as well as National Boards' experience since the National Scheme started. The recognised countries have health care delivery systems with significant similarities to Australia. In most of these countries, health care is almost always delivered in English.

South Africa is included in the list of ‘recognised countries’ in the standard, consistent with the approach taken by a number of Australian health practitioner regulators before the National Scheme started. In developing the current standard, National Boards consulted on whether South Africa should be removed from the list, bringing it into line with DIBP. After considering the available evidence, National Boards decided that South Africa should remain on the list of recognised countries for the time being.

Are there any plans to add more countries to the list of ‘recognised countries’?

At this time there are no plans to add any new countries to the list of ‘recognised countries’.

This issue was considered as part of the recent review of English language skills registration standards but no substantive evidence to support the addition of new countries was uncovered.

National Boards may reconsider this issue in future reviews of the standard if new evidence comes to light.

I have been granted a skilled migration visa. Why do I need to demonstrate that I meet the standard?

The *English language skills registration standard* applies to all applicants for initial registration as a health practitioner in Australia. This means that all new applicants for registration must meet the standard, regardless of their language background or visa status.

The standard aligns closely with the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) English language requirements for skilled migration visas. The four tests listed in the new standard – IELTS Academic, OET, TOEFL iBT and PTE Academic – are also used by DIBP to assess English language competence. If you sat one of these tests as part of your application for a skilled migration visa in the past two years and you achieved the results specified in the standard, you can use those results and do not need to sit another test.

Note that the Cambridge English: Advanced (CAE) test is accepted by DIBP but is not currently accepted by National Boards.

English language tests

Why are there so many English language tests and how do I decide which one I should sit?

The tests used by the National Boards to determine English language competence are also used by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) to determine visa eligibility. The scores required to demonstrate English language competence for each test are specified in the standard. Each test is slightly different, however the scores required to meet the standard have been benchmarked so they are set at equivalent levels across all the tests. It is not easier to achieve the required scores on one test, compared with any of the others.

The IELTS, PTE Academic and TOEFL iBT test can be taken by applicants from any profession. Currently, the OET test is not applicable for chiropractic, osteopathy and psychology applicants for registration, as OET has not yet developed a specific test for these professions. For Chinese medicine, any of the existing OET tests will be accepted as evidence.

In choosing which test to sit, you will need to do your own research and decide on which test is the most suitable or convenient for you. Links to the tests are published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website.

Are there any differences between the English test result requirements in the old and the new standards for Chinese medicine practitioners?

There is no change to the test result requirements for OET – a minimum score of B in all

components is still required.

For other tests, there are several key differences:

- IELTS – The new standard requires a score of 7 in each component and an overall score of 7. This is different from the old Chinese medicine standard, which required a score of not less than 6.5 in any component and an overall score of 7. The old Chinese medicine standard also included a temporary arrangement for 'grandparenting' which allowed for a test result of 6.0 in certain circumstance. After 1 July 2015, this will no longer apply.
- TOEFL – This test is not accepted any more. Instead, applicants can choose to take the TOEFL iBT. The minimum scores for this test are outlined in the standard.
- An additional test has also been added, the PTE Academic. The minimum scores for this test are outlined in the standard.

In addition to the above changes, the new standard gives applicants the option of submitting test results from up to two test sittings in a six month period in order to achieve the required results in all components, as long as certain minimum scores are maintained. This provides additional flexibility for applicants who must demonstrate that they meet the standard through the English language test pathway.

Do I need to achieve the required test scores in one sitting?

Ideally, you will be able to demonstrate that you meet the standard in one test sitting. However, National Boards will accept results from a maximum of **two test sittings in a six month period** so long as certain minimum scores are achieved in each sitting. These vary from test to test and are outlined in the standard. Note that this does not mean that you can only sit the test twice in the six month period; you may sit the test more than twice if you wish (although this is not recommended by the testing authorities). However, only the results from two sittings will be considered by National Boards.

Can I just re-sit one component of a test?

No, you will need to re-sit the entire test and achieve the required result in the relevant component, and any other minimum scores as outlined in the standard.

If you do not achieve the required results, you will have to re-sit the entire test again. You may only count the results of two tests within a six month period.

I have a valid English language test result that demonstrates I meet the standard, however it is more than two years old. Do I need to sit another test?

Generally, yes.

However there are certain circumstances in which you may not have to sit another test. If, within twelve months of sitting the test, you started or continued employment as a registered health practitioner in one of the recognised countries where English was the primary language of practice; or you commenced or continued your enrolment in a Board approved program of study and you applied for registration within 12 months of completing that employment or study, you may not have to sit another test. Each application will be

assessed to ensure that the employment or study undertaken satisfies the requirements specified in the standard.

For further information on the evidence you will need to verify your test result and your period of employment or study, please see the [English language skills registration standard evidence guide](#) published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website.

Do I need to sit a language test every two years to remain registered?

No. If you have demonstrated that you meet the standard through the *English language test pathway*, you do not need to sit another test as long as you remain registered.

I was previously told that I needed to achieve the required results in one test sitting, even though I had achieved the required results in all components in two test sittings. Do I meet the standard now?

If the two tests were taken within a six month period, and the first test was taken less than two years ago, then it is possible that you now meet the standard. Your results will need to be assessed to ensure that they meet all the criteria for multiple test sittings specified in the standard. You should contact AHPRA to check the status of your application.

Evidence requirements

(also see Evidence Guide published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website.

What evidence do I need to provide about my secondary education in English?

The evidence required to demonstrate secondary education taught and assessed in English in one of the seven recognised countries listed in the standard may vary, depending on where it occurred.

For detailed information about the evidence you need to provide, please see the [English language skills registration standard evidence guide](#) published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website.

What evidence do I need to provide about my tertiary studies in English?

The evidence required to demonstrate tertiary education taught and assessed in English in one of the seven recognised countries listed in the standard may vary, depending on where it occurred.

For detailed information about the evidence you need to provide, please see the [English language skills registration standard evidence guide](#) published on the English language skills page on the AHPRA website.

What if I cannot submit the requested evidence of education in an English-speaking country, even though my first language is English?

You should provide as much information as possible in the application form. AHPRA will consider whether the information you have provided is sufficient evidence of meeting the standard. If not, you may need to sit an English language test.

What does 'full-time equivalent' mean?

'Full-time equivalent' means:

- a course load that a student would need to take in order to complete a course in the minimum time (not including accelerated or fast-track courses). For example, a full-time load for a four year undergraduate degree would be the normal course load for a student who would expect to complete that degree in four years, or
- a combination of part-time courses, which together make up a full-time course load. For example, two part-time courses taken at the same time, each consisting of a 50% course load.

Course loads for particular programs of study are set by educational institutions.

Can I count studies that are more than full-time on the *extended education pathway*?

If your course load is greater than full-time, you cannot count the additional study towards the total number of years you are claiming. For example, if you are undertaking full-time study for a particular course, but are also studying another course part-time, you cannot claim the equivalent of 1.5 times the duration of study in English. That is, one year of full-time equivalent study is the maximum that you can claim in a single year, regardless of whether your subject load would normally be considered to be in excess of full-time.

Can I count part-time studies on the *extended education pathway*?

You can count part-time studies as long as your overall course load is full-time equivalent. For example, you may be studying one part-time course with a 40% course load and another part-time course with a 60% course load. Together, this would be considered a full-time equivalent course load.

Can I apply under the *extended education pathway* if my 6 years extended education was interrupted by 12 months or more of leave?

Any period of leave within the 6 years extended education that is not an education institution's scheduled holiday, eg for overseas travel or maternity leave, means that the 6 years is not continuous as required by the English language skills registration standard. The best option in this situation is to use the English language test pathway, which is intended for applicants who cannot meet the other pathways in the standard and is not affected by gaps in education or employment.

Can I count vocational study on the *extended education pathway*?

Yes, as long as your overall course load is full-time equivalent and it meets the requirements in the definition for vocational education. Please see the *English language skills registration standard evidence guide* for the definition for vocational education.

I have completed a tertiary preparation English course before commencing my Board approved program of study. Can this be included as vocational education under the *extended education pathway*?

Yes, you may be able to include this course if it meets the requirements in the definition for vocational education. The length of time you may count towards the required number of years of study in English will depend on whether you studied full-time or part-time. If you studied part-time, you can only count this course if you were studying another course part-time (that also meets the requirements in the definition), such that your total hours of study in English would be considered 'full-time equivalent'.

I have completed an online university or TAFE course. Can this be included as vocational education under the *extended education pathway*?

Potentially. You can count online study provided that the course requires you to use English language speaking, writing, reading and listening skills. Courses that are delivered entirely online and do not require students to use all these English language skills to communicate are not acceptable. For vocational education, the course must also meet the requirements in the definition for vocational education. You may be required to provide further evidence about the program and delivery method.

I have completed a traineeship through a Registered Training Organisation in Australia. Can this be included as vocational education under the *extended education pathway*?

It is unlikely. Traineeships and apprenticeships generally involve full time work and on the job training by an employer, which is supplemented by some formal education with a Registered Training Organisation, whereas the extended education pathway considers a full time course of study that is formally assessed. For example, a Pharmacy intern training program will not be accepted as vocational education under the extended education pathway.

English language registration conditions

I have English language conditions on my registration – what happens to me after grandparenting ends?

If you continue to renew your registration each year, nothing happens. You must continue to comply with any conditions on your registration. If you have evidence that you now meet the *English language skills registration standard*, you can apply to have the conditions removed. After 1 July 2015, this evidence will be assessed against the new *Common English language skills registration standard*.

If your registration lapses and you reapply for registration, your English language skills will be assessed against the new standard.

Can I apply for the removal of the English language conditions on my registration?

Yes. You may apply at any time for an English language condition to be removed if there has been a material change in circumstances (for example, you have a new English language test result which demonstrates that you now meet the English language standard through the *English language test pathway*).

When do I need to use an interpreter?

If required by the conditions on your registration, you must use a suitable language interpreter to help you communicate safely and effectively with patients.

This condition only applies when you and your patient do not share a common language. In these cases, a suitable interpreter must be used. A suitable interpreter is an adult who:

- has experience in health interpreting
- is agreed to by both the patient and the practitioner
- is considered by both the patient and the practitioner to be competent in communicating in their respective languages, and
- agrees not to compromise privacy and confidentiality.

The Chinese Medicine Board (the Board) will not direct you to use a specific interpreter. However, the Board may inquire into the arrangements you have in place if a complaint is made about you which may relate to your English language skills.

In selecting an interpreter, you should choose someone who can communicate effectively with your patient in their language, based on your professional judgment. Your primary consideration must be the safety and wellbeing of your patients.

If the patient agrees, it may be appropriate for a friend or family member of the patient to act as an interpreter.

Information about interpreter services is available from the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border protection (DIBP). The DIBP's Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) National can be contacted on 131 450, or via their website (www.tisnational.gov.au).

Do I have to have a second person in the clinic just in case I need emergency services?

If required by the conditions on your registration, a person who has sufficient English language skills to communicate swiftly and effectively in English with emergency services must be present on the premises at all times when treatments are undertaken. This may be you or another person.

If you are not confident of your ability to communicate swiftly and effectively in English, then another person with adequate English to communicate with emergency services should be present on the premises.

You need to exercise your own professional judgment in deciding whether your ability to communicate in English, in the circumstances of an emergency, is sufficient to communicate effectively with emergency services. Your primary consideration should be the safety and wellbeing of your patients. The Board may inquire into the arrangements you have in place in your practice.

If I have conditions on my registration, does that mean I can't treat English-speaking patients anymore?

No.

Even if there are conditions on your registration, you may still be able to treat English-speaking patients. If you are confident that you and your patient share a common language, you may do so without an interpreter.

A common language is one in which you:

- can competently communicate for the purpose of practising Chinese medicine
- reasonably believe that the patient can competently communicate, and
- reasonably believe that effective two-way communication is possible (whether by speaking and/or otherwise communicating, for example reading and writing).

If you do not share a common language, a suitable interpreter must be used. A suitable interpreter is an adult who:

- has experience in health interpreting
- is agreed to by both the patient and the practitioner
- is considered by both the patient and the practitioner to be competent in communicating in their respective languages, and
- agrees not to compromise privacy and confidentiality.

The interpreter may be someone that the patient provides, for example, a family member or friend provided all the above points are met or someone from a professional interpreter service. You are accountable for your practice and need to make a sincere, professional judgment about the adequacy of your arrangements to protect the safety and wellbeing of your patients.

If a complaint is made about you which may relate to these conditions or to your English language skills in general, you may be asked by the Board to justify your arrangements.

Information about interpreter services is available from the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border protection (DIBP). The DIBP's Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) National can be contacted on 131 450, or via the website (www.tisnational.gov.au).

I was registered in Victoria before the National Scheme commenced and I am now registered under the National Scheme. Will I have to comply with the English language skills registration standard at any time in the future?

If you are currently registered, you do not have to demonstrate that you meet the *English language skills registration standard*. However, you are still bound by the undertaking you gave when you registered in Victoria to comply with the effective communication guidelines. You were required to sign a statutory declaration agreeing to implement suitable arrangements (such as using interpreters where necessary). This is still binding.

If you become de-registered (for example, if you do not renew your registration), you will have to apply again and will be required to meet the *English language skills registration standard*, including any evidence requirements.

If you continue to maintain your registration, you will not be required to provide evidence that you meet the standard.

Why does the Board impose conditions?

One of the primary objectives of the National Scheme is to protect public safety.

Conditions allow National Boards to maintain a balance between the interests of public safety and the workforce considerations of the National Scheme, by allowing practitioners to continue to practise while improving their qualifications or ability to meet the required standards. Conditions are not punitive and are only imposed when necessary to support the practitioner and to protect the public.