

2021

# WNF Naturopathic Educational Program Report

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This initiative was led by the WNF Educational Committee co-chaired by Dr. Iva Lloyd, Naturopathic Doctor (Canada), President of the WNF and Tina Hausser, Heilpraktiker, Naturopath (Spain) and 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President of the WNF.

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In 2018 the World Naturopathic Federation (WNF) conducted an overview of naturopathic educational institutions globally which resulted in the *WNF Education and Credentials Report* [1]. That report outlined four different naturopathic programs plus a bridge program for medical professionals looking for dual designation. The chart from that report is included as Appendix B [1]. In 2019, the WNF initiated a more detailed review of naturopathic educational institutions with a specific focus on the breakdown of naturopathic program content. This report is based on the outcome of that review.

## Overview of the Naturopathic Profession

Naturopathic medicine / naturopathy is practiced in 98 countries around the world, spanning all world regions [2,3]. As identified in the *2015 World Naturopathic Report* [4], the *2016 Naturopathic Roots Report* [5] and in the *International Naturopathic Practice Survey* [6] there is a high degree of consistency in aspects of naturopathic practice around the world, especially as it relates to the philosophical approach to healthcare. The *2017 White Paper on Naturopathic Philosophies, Principles and Theories* outlines the foundational basis of the global naturopathic profession [7].

Regulated health professions hold specialized knowledge and skill acquired through higher education [8]. Part of the mission of the WNF is to support and encourage increased regulation of the naturopathic profession globally by supporting the highest educational standards [9]. There are differences in naturopathic educational programs, as summarized in the *2018 WNF Education and Credentials Report* [1] and in naturopathic regulation as outlined in the *2019 Global Naturopathic Regulation Report* [9]. In order to be eligible for WNF membership, organizations must support the highest naturopathic educational standards in their country and must be working towards regulation [10].

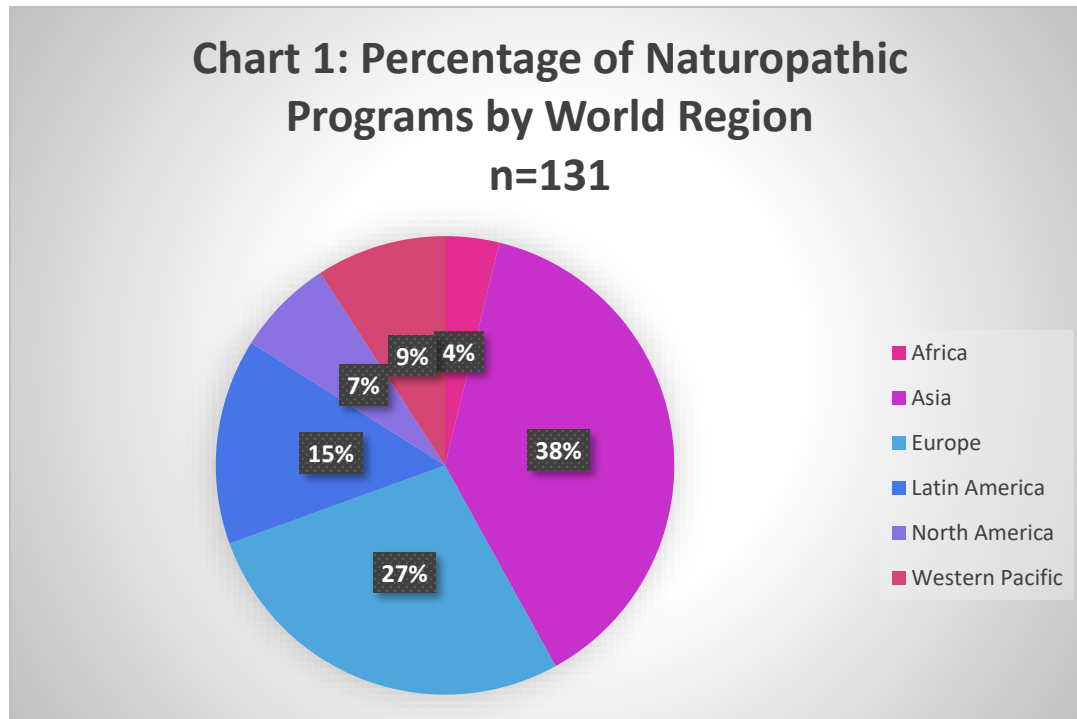
## Inclusion Criteria

The WNF has identified 177 educational institutions / programs around the world that define themselves as teaching a naturopathic program. To qualify for this analysis, a naturopathic program had to meet the World Health Organization (WHO) standard for *Benchmarks for Training in Naturopathy*, which consists of a minimum of 1500 hours including 400 hours of supervised clinical practice [11] and had to meet or be working towards the highest naturopathic educational standards in their country. There are 131 naturopathic programs that met the inclusion criteria and that were

asked to participate. The forty-six programs that did not qualify are located in Africa (n=2), Asia (n=2), Europe (n=22), Latin America (n=5), North America (n=12) and Western Pacific (n=3).

## Overview of Naturopathic Education

Chart 1 provides an overview of the naturopathic programs by world region and it indicates that 38% of naturopathic programs reside in Asia, followed by Europe 27%, Latin America 15%, Western Pacific 9%, North America 7% and Africa 4%. The WNF is not aware of any naturopathic educational programs in the Eastern Mediterranean.



As outlined in Table 1, there were 49 responses from a total of 131 identified naturopathic programs (37% response rate). The response rate was broken down between Asia and the other world regions. Although forty-eight (48) of the naturopathic programs reside in India, we only had one response from India. Excluding Asia, the overall response rate from other world regions was 59% (48 of a possible 81 naturopathic programs). One-hundred percent of the naturopathic programs in North America and Western Pacific responded to the request for detailed information on their naturopathic programs. The response rate from Europe and Latin America was 47% and 53% respectively.

The responses received from Europe and Latin America were balanced between the different lengths of naturopathic programs, therefore the WNF Educational committee is confident that the results are reflective of the naturopathic programs in the regions.

**Table 1: Response Rate by World Region**

World Region	Number of Qualifying Naturopathic Programs	Number that Responded	% that Responded
Asia	50	1	2%
<b>Other world regions</b>			
Africa	5	0	0%
Eastern Mediterranean	0	0	0%
Europe	36	17	47%
Latin America	19	10	53%
North America	9	9	100%
Western Pacific	12	12	100%
<b>Total other world regions</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Total naturopathic programs</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37%</b>

## Africa

The first naturopathic program in Africa was established at the University of Western Cape in South Africa in 2002 [12]. According to the inclusion criteria, there are currently five naturopathic educational programs identified in Africa. One program is over 5000 hours while three of the other programs are under 2000 hours.

## Asia

Of the 50 naturopathic programs / educational institutions that reside in Asia, 48 of them are in India. The Gandhi Naturopathic Medical College was established in 1970 followed by the SDM College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences in 1989. There has been tremendous growth of naturopathic educational programs in this region over the last twenty years. As of this report it is estimated that there are over 7,000 naturopathic practitioners in India and another 8,000 naturopathic students. Naturopathic educational programs in India fall under the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), an autonomous institution for Research and Development in Yoga & Naturopathy, established in 1978 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Council is fully funded by the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India [13]. The objectives of the Council include undertaking any educational, training, research and/or other programmes in Yoga & Naturopathy. The naturopathic programs under CCRYN include a 5 ½ year undergraduate medical degree in yoga and naturopathy [13]. There are currently two naturopathic educational programs in Nepal that opened in 1994 and 1996 respectively.

*Note: at the time of doing the analysis for this report we were aware of twenty-three naturopathic programs in India, so the following Charts are based on that number. Details for India have been added in the write-up as deemed appropriate.*

## Europe

The greatest number and the greatest diversity in naturopathic educational programs are in Europe and this region is the traditional home to Naturopathy dating back to the mid-1800s. In Europe, the first naturopathic school opened in Spain in 1925 [14] with Germany [5] and the United Kingdom [15] opening schools in 1936. Of the original naturopathic schools, only the one opened in Germany, Berufsfachschule für Naturheilweisen Josef Angerer is still in operation today. Currently there are ten countries in Europe that offer naturopathic programs of which two (located in Portugal and Switzerland) have governmental regulation with 4000+ hours programs [9].

## Latin America

Naturopathy was introduced to Latin America through graduates of the American School of Naturopathy in New York City in the 1930s [4]. Currently there are nineteen naturopathic educational institutions across eight countries that met the inclusion criteria.

## North America

North America is home to modern naturopathy and due to the high educational standards and regulatory status the practice is referred to as naturopathic medicine. The philosophies and principles that define the naturopathic profession in North America originated in Europe and were codified in North America in 1986 [7]. The Council on Naturopathic Medical Education (CNME) [16] accredits all the 4000+ naturopathic programs in North America. A recent trend in this region is for naturopathic educational institutions to offer programs in more than one location (campus) and with some amalgamation of programs.

## Western Pacific

The Western Pacific is notable for its high level of training (3000 and 4000+) despite the profession remaining largely unregulated by government or self-regulated in the region. However, there are several unaccredited programs that do not meet local government regulation or the inclusion criteria for this analysis. In Australia, the Australian Register of Naturopaths and Herbalists (ARONAH) [17], a voluntary, independent regulatory body maintains minimum standards for naturopathy. The movement towards statutory regulation and recognition remains a priority within this region [18]. Two of the naturopathic educational institutions, Southern School of

Natural Therapies and the Australasian College of Natural Therapies, established in 1961 and 1982 respectively, amalgamated with Torrens University Australia in 2012. The trend to offer programs in more than one location (campus) is common in Australia with two schools offering nine programs. Southern Cross University will be starting a naturopathic program including a master's in naturopathy within the next few years.

## Establishment of Naturopathic Programs

As outlined in Chart 2, 53% of the naturopathic educational programs were established in the last 20 years, with an additional 34% starting between 1980 and 1999. The data suggests that only 3% of naturopathic educational programs were established prior to 1960 yet we acknowledge that this number is deceptively low. The first North American naturopathic educational institution opened in New York city in 1901 [19]. Within twenty years there were twenty naturopathic schools in the United States [19]. As stated above, there have been naturopathic programs in Europe since the early 1900s.

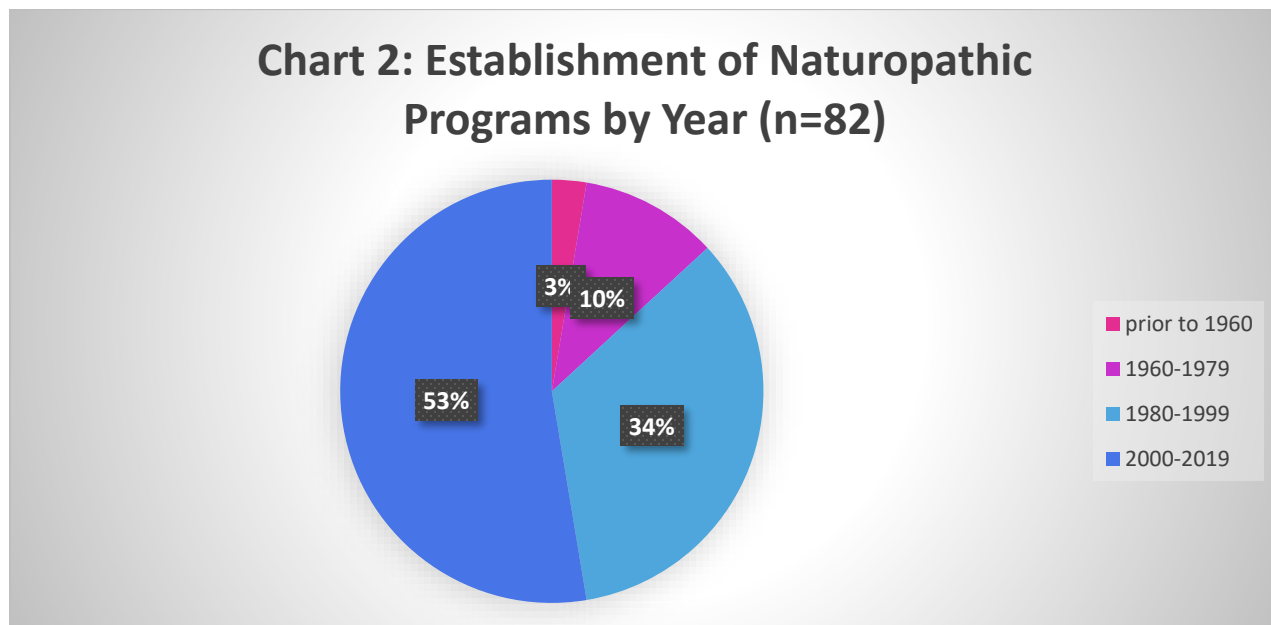
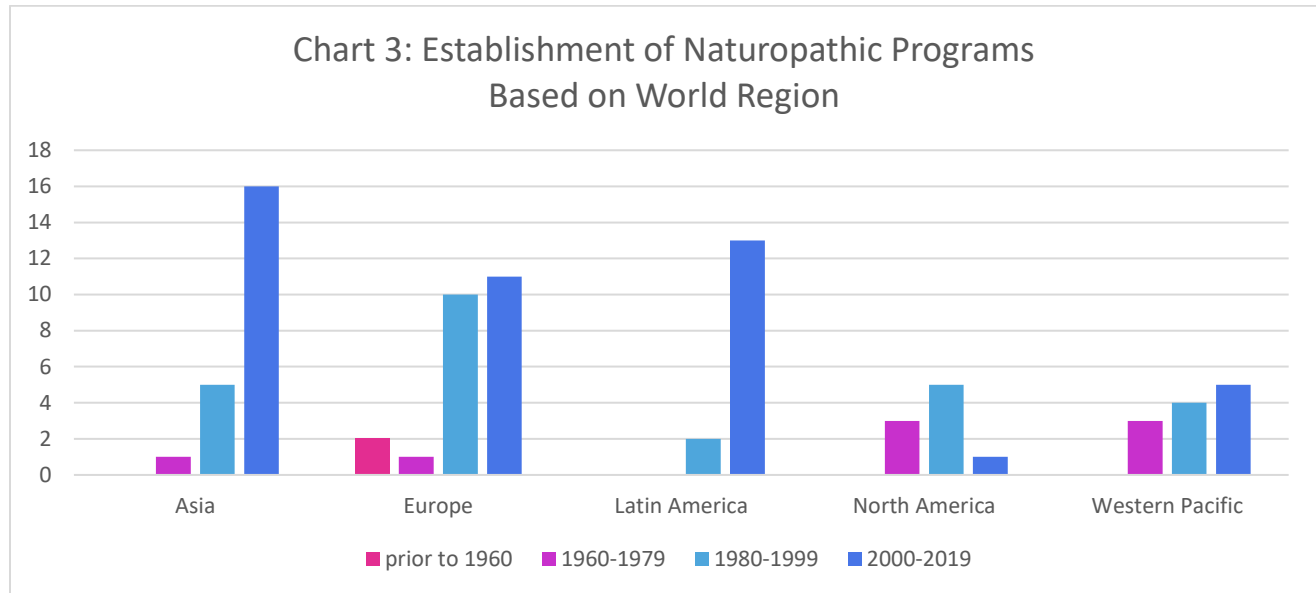


Chart 3 looks at the establishment of naturopathic programs based on world region and indicates that very few of the early naturopathic programs, especially in North America and Europe, are still in operation [5, 19]. Although naturopathic medicine / naturopathy has been a recognized profession since the late 1800s, there was a lot of struggles for the profession until the 1970s due to a number of economic and political factors. The consolidation of educational institutions started



around the 1980s with a significant increase in the establishment of naturopathic programs over the last 20 years.



## Length of Naturopathic Programs

Although the World Health Organization (WHO) *Benchmarks for Training in Naturopathy* [11] states that the minimum standard for a naturopathic program consists of 1500 hours including 400 hours of supervised clinical practice, this is not reflective of the current situation as 52% of the global naturopathic educational programs exceed a total of 4000 hours (including supervised clinical practice). Only 9% of the programs are under 2000 hours.

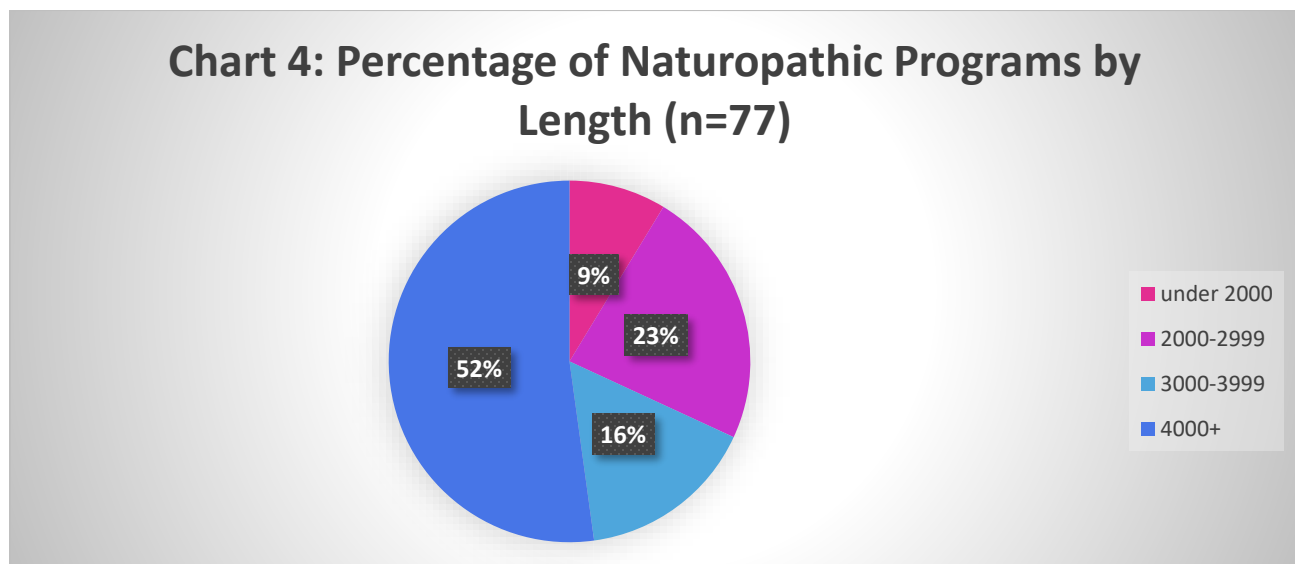


Chart 5 examines the length of naturopathic programs based on when they were established and although there is still diversity in length of programs, the trend over the last 60 years is for two programs, that is naturopathic programs between 2000 and 2999 hours in length and programs over 4000 hours in length to be established.

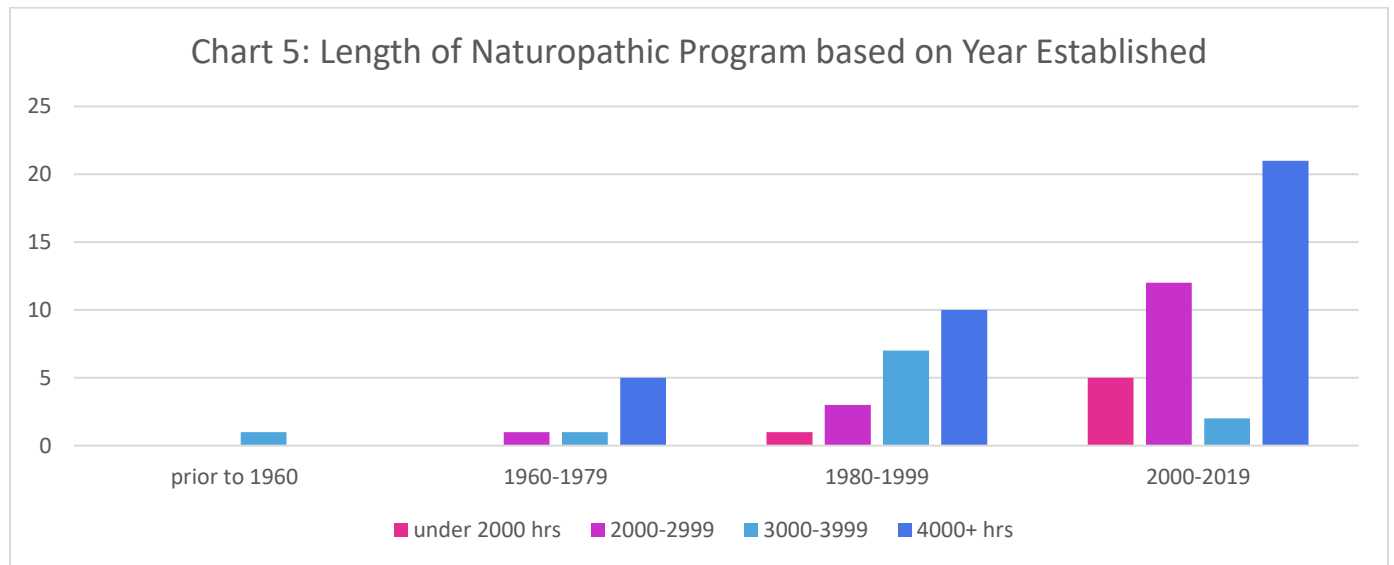
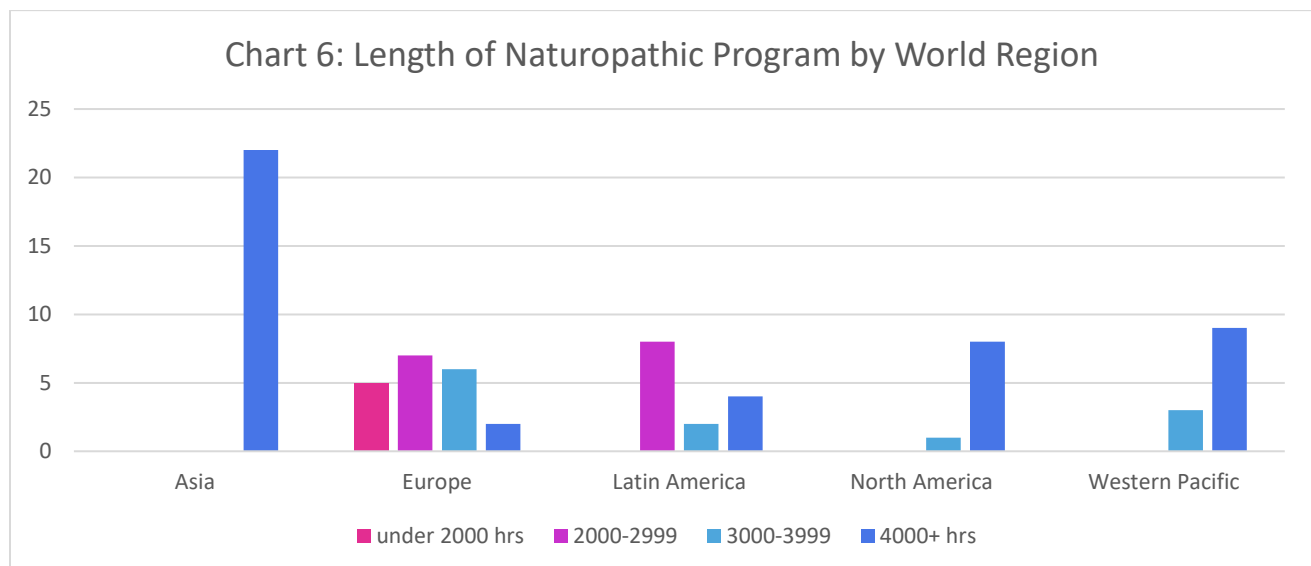


Chart 6 looks at the length of program by world region and indicates that in Asia, North America and Western Pacific naturopathic programs are generally over 4,000 hours in length. The greatest diversity in the length of naturopathic programs is in Latin America and Europe. The programs in Europe range from under 2,000 hours to exceeding 4,000 hours and Latin America from 2000 to more than 4,000 hours, with fifty-three (53) percent of all 2000-2999-hour programs being located in Latin America.



## Overview of Program Content

The following aspects are part of a naturopathic program:

- Naturopathic history, philosophy, principles, and theories
- Naturopathic medical knowledge
- Clinical practice
- Naturopathic modalities and therapeutics
- Ethics and business practices
- Research

Information was requested for all elements of the program, except for ethics, business practices and research. When requesting information, the WNF did not define each element of the program and some respondents indicated that the breakdown of actual hours was challenging due to the integrative nature of the naturopathic program. In some cases, the total hours were longer than the breakdown as hours allocated for research and courses specific to their program fell outside of the categories provided by the WNF.

The request asked respondents to identify the hours of face-to-face training versus virtual training. Unfortunately, this analysis spanned the 2020 pandemic, which forced a number of the educational programs to move to virtual delivery for some of their program content. As such, there was a lack of consistency on how respondents reported on this aspect of the analysis. The WNF acknowledges the inevitable move to part of the naturopathic program being taught by virtual learning due in part to advances in technology. As a result, the WNF has created a *WNF Technology-Enhanced Learning Guide* [20] that accompanies this analysis. The focus of the *WNF Technology-Enhanced Learning Guide* is to provide definitions and guidance with respect to the pros and cons of face-to-face and virtual learning. The WNF does not recognize individual naturopathic educational programs and cannot accredit naturopathic programs; but it does require all naturopathic educational programs to meet the WHO *Benchmarks for Training in Naturopathy* and to be working towards the highest naturopathic educational standards within their country. At this time, the WNF recommends that all naturopathic programs deliver at least 60% of the naturopathic program face-to-face.

Based on the feedback received, Chart 7 compares naturopathic program content across the different lengths of the programs. Analysis indicates that the longer the program the more time spent in each aspect of the naturopathic curriculum.

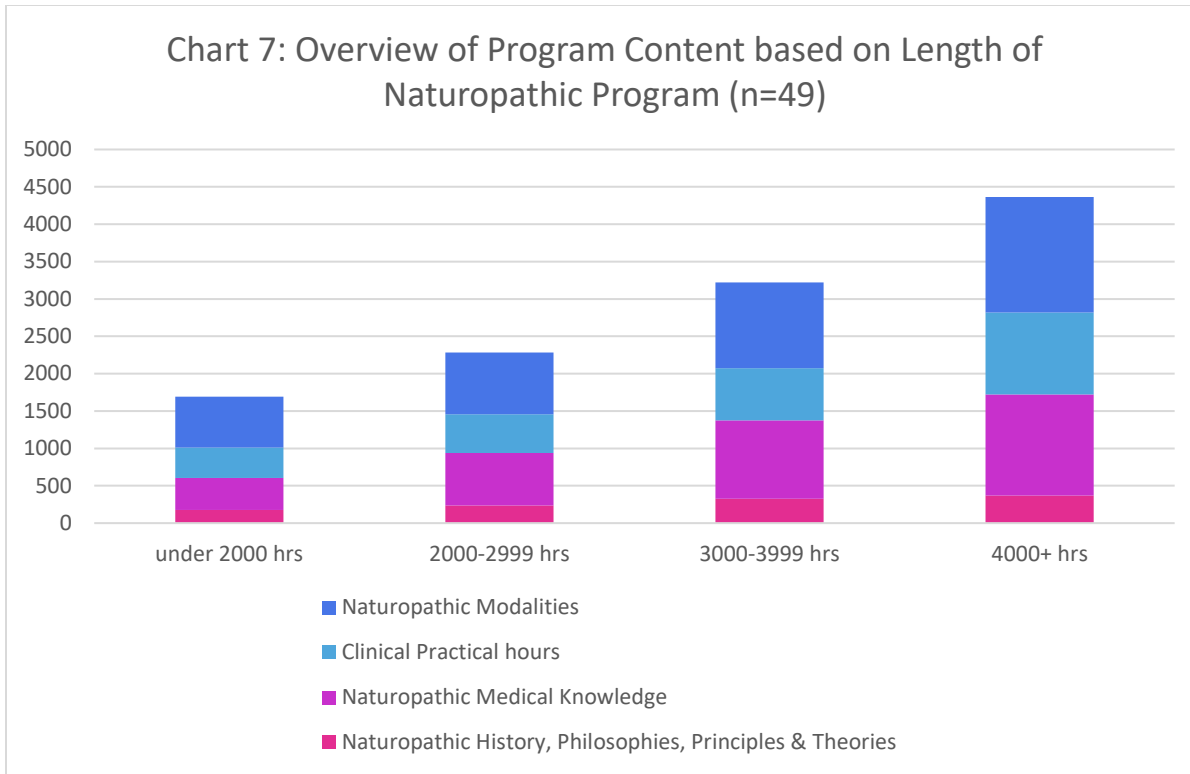


Table 2 takes the data and provides an average number of hours and percentage for the four elements of a naturopathic program by length of program. Analysis of naturopathic educational programs around the world found that on average, they met or exceeded the recommended hours outlined in the WNF *Education and Credentials* document published in August 2018 [1].

**Table 2: Average Hours and Percentage Based on Length of Naturopathic Program**

Length of Naturopathic Program	Naturopathic History, Philosophies, Principles and Theories	Naturopathic Medical Knowledge	Clinical Practice	Naturopathic Modalities
Under 2000 hrs	177 (10%)	426 (24%)	409 (24%)	678 (39%)
2000 – 2999 hrs	258 (11%)	504 (22%)	480 (21%)	832 (36%)
3000 – 3999 hrs	313 (9%)	1076 (32%)	706 (21%)	1114 (33%)
4000+ hrs	358 (8%)	1410 (31%)	1122 (24%)	1561 (34%)

## Conclusion

The WNF and its members recognize the importance of high educational standards and the relationship between education, accreditation, regulation and public safety [21]. This analysis confirmed that there has been tremendous growth in the number of naturopathic educational programs around the world over the last forty-years and the trend is for them to be longer. It is noteworthy that as of 2021, 52% of all naturopathic programs are over 4000 hours in length. The WNF supports the emerging trend of two distinct naturopathic programs, one being commensurate to that of a naturopathic doctor program (4000+ hours) and the other a naturopathic program (2500-hours) for naturopaths.

The *WNF Technology-Enhanced Learning Guide* is a policy statement that provides additional information on naturopathic educational programs [20].

We trust that this analysis will serve as a guide to government, naturopathic organizations, and educational institutions offering a naturopathic program on what to expect from naturopathic graduates and how to strengthen naturopathic educational programs globally.

## Appendix A: Listing of Naturopathic Educational Institutions

The WNF encourages all naturopathic educational institutions to maintain or work towards program accreditation and to meet the highest naturopathic educational standards in their country. The WNF does not accredit naturopathic programs. The recognition of naturopathic programs is up to local government and/or the national naturopathic organizations of each country. As of this report, the WNF represents thirty-five full members that are national naturopathic organizations [22]. The list below includes those naturopathic programs that have been identified by naturopathic organizations in their respective country and/or countries in that world region. The WNF will be updating this list as we become aware of any changes in naturopathic programs and/or new naturopathic programs that meet the inclusion criteria.

### Africa

#### Ghana

Nyarkotev College of Holistic Medicine: [www.nyarkotevcollege.com](http://www.nyarkotevcollege.com)

#### Nigeria

National College of Natural Medicine Lagos Nigeria: <http://ncpnm.org.ng/college>

Oriental Academy of Natural Medicine: <https://www.orientalacademy.com.ng/>

#### South Africa

Western Cape: <https://www.uwc.ac.za/study/all-areas-of-study/schools/school-of-natural-medicine/programmes>

#### Zambia

Zambian Institute of Naturopathic Medicine and Research:

### Asia

#### India

Alvas-College of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences: <http://alvas.org/institutions/alvas-college-of-naturopathy-yogic-sciences/>

[Annai College of Naturopathy and Yoga Science:](#)

Apex School of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences:

Atthi Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College:

BHU-Banaras Hindu University : [www.bhu.ac.in](http://www.bhu.ac.in)

[BNYS Rajiv Gandhi South Campus:](#)

[Care Yoga Naturopathy Medical College and Hospital:](#) [www.carenaturopathy.co.in](http://www.carenaturopathy.co.in)

Department of Yoga, Naturopathy and Science of Living

# Naturopathic Educational Program Report



Excel Medical College for Naturopathy and Yoga:  
Faculty of Naturopathic Medicine and Yogic Sciences  
G. Madegowda Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences  
Gandhi Naturopathic Medical College:  
<https://www.facebook.com/GandhiNaturopathicMedicalCollege>  
Government Nature Cure & Yoga Medical College: <http://gncyc.com>  
Government Naturopathy & Yoga Medical College & Hospital:  
<https://www.facebook.com/govtyoga-and-naturopathy-medical-college-252853721506450/timeline/>  
IIMT College & Hospital of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences:  
Jayoti Vidyapeerth Women's Naturopathy College  
JGCHS Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences College:  
JSS Institute of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences: [www.jssinys.org](http://www.jssinys.org)  
Kongu Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College & Hospital  
Krishna Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College:  
Kunwar Shekhar Vijendra Medical College of Naturopathy Yogic Sciences:  
Mahala College of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences  
Maharishi Aurobindo Subharti College of Naturopathy & Yoga Science  
Mahavir College of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences:  
[http://www.naturecureyogaaarogyam.org/college\\_intro.htm](http://www.naturecureyogaaarogyam.org/college_intro.htm)  
Morarji Desai Institute of Yoga: [bmnaturecure.org](http://bmnaturecure.org)  
Mother Teresa Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College:  
Nandha Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College:  
Narayana Yoga & Naturopathy Medical College: [www.nnymc.com](http://www.nnymc.com)  
Parmahansa Yogananda Subharti Institute of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences:  
[www.rbbsubhartiuniversity.edu.in](http://www.rbbsubhartiuniversity.edu.in)  
PBGM Naturopathy College:  
Om Shiva Yoga & Naturopathy Medical College:  
Priya-Pitambara Medical College of Naturopathy & Yogic Science:  
<https://www.facebook.com/Priya-Pitambara-Ayush-Medical-College-Of-Naturopathy-And-Yogic-Sciences-285918668555079/>  
Sant Hirdaram Medical College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences: [www.shmcnys.in](http://www.shmcnys.in)  
S.D.M.-College of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences: [www.sdmbnys.in](http://www.sdmbnys.in)  
Sivaraj Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College: [http://sivarajcolleges.in/BNYS/Course\\_Details.php](http://sivarajcolleges.in/BNYS/Course_Details.php)  
Sharada Yoga and Naturopathy Medical College:  
Sir Issac Newton Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College:  
Skekhawati Institute of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences:  
SLBS Yoga & Naturopathy College Paorta  
SMA Medical College of Naturopathy and Yoga Science:  
Smt Ram Kumari College of Yoga & Naturopathy  
Sona Medical College of Naturopathy and Yoga  
SREE Medical College of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences: <http://naturopathyindia.edu.in>  
SRK Medical College of Naturopathy & Yoga Padanilam

[Sri Pathanjali Maharshi Naturopathy & Yoga Medical College: www.pathanjalinaturopathy.com](http://www.pathanjalinaturopathy.com)

[S. Thangapazham Medical College of Naturopathy and Yogic Science Research Centre](http://www.svsmedicaltrust.com)

[S.V.S. Medical College of Yoga & Naturopathy and Research Institute: www.svsmedicaltrust.com](http://www.svsmedicaltrust.com)

[SVYASA-Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Samsthana: www.svyasa.org](http://www.svyasa.org)

Swasthya Kalyan Yoga & Naturopathy College:

<http://www.swasthyakalyan.org/Institutes.aspx?id=8.a>

Tapovana Medical College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences:

YANC-Yoga and Naturopathy College, Mangalwad:

Vivekanand Yoga and Naturopathy College:

Yenepoya Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College & Hospital:

## Nepal

Institute of Natural Medicine: <http://www.naturallifes.com/index.php>

NYNCA Nepal Yoga and Nature Cure Association: <http://www.naturallifes.com/>

## Europe

### Belgium

Institut Supérieur de Naturopathie Traditionnelle (ISNAT): <http://isnat.eu>

### Czech Republic

Škola Klinické Naturopatie: <http://www.skolanaturopatie.cz>

### France

AESCULAP-Ecole libre de Naturopathie: <https://aesculape.eu>

Collège Européen de Naturopathie Traditionnelle Holistique (CENATHO): <http://www.cenatho.fr>

EURO NATURE Institut de Formation en Naturopathie: <http://www.euronature.fr/>

Faculté libre de Naturopathie - Academie de Vitalopathie: <http://www.vitalopathie.fr/>

### Germany

Arcana Heilpraktikerschule: [www.arcana-heilpraktikerschule.de](http://www.arcana-heilpraktikerschule.de)

Berufsfachschule für Naturheilweisen Josef Angerer: <http://www.ausbildung-zum-heilpraktiker.de/>

Dresdner Heilpraktiker Schule: [www.dresdner-heilpraktikerschule.de](http://www.dresdner-heilpraktikerschule.de)

Heilpraktikerschule Bodensee: [www.heilpraktiker-schule-bodensee.de](http://www.heilpraktiker-schule-bodensee.de)

Heilpraktikerschule Wilhelm-Rehberg-Schule: <http://www.rehberg-schule.de>

Hessian Alternative Practitioner School Rhein-Main: <http://www.heilpraktikerschule-hessen.de>

SHS-Samuel-Hahnemann-Schule: [www.samuel-hahnemann-schule.de](http://www.samuel-hahnemann-schule.de)

Zentrum für Naturheilkunde und Homöopathie: [www.znh.de](http://www.znh.de)

### Italy

EUNAM Institute: <http://www.eunam.eu>

Istituto NeMI A.P.S.: <http://www.istitutonemi.com>



# Naturopathic Educational Program Report



School of Naturopathic Sciences: <http://www.scuolanaturopatia.it/>

SIMO-Scuola di Naturopatia: <http://www.scuolasimo.it/>

## Netherlands

Hogeschool Natuurgeneeskunde en Klassieke Homeopathie:

## Portugal

IPN-Instituto Português de Naturologia: <http://www.ipnaturaologia.com/>

## Slovenia

Naturopatska Sola SAEKA: <http://www.naturopatska-sola.si>

## Spain

ACEN Intituto de Salud Integral: <https://www.agurtzanecalderon.es/>

Centro andaluz de Naturopatia: <https://ceanacademia.es>

CENAC Escuela De Naturopatia Y Acupuntura: <http://www.escuelacenac.com>

Escuela Internacional de Naturopatia: <http://escuelainternacionalnaturopatia.com>

Formación TNDR: <https://www.formaciontndr.com/>

Fortalecimiento Vital Centro de Naturopatía: <https://www.fortalecimientovital.es/es/>

La Alacena Formación Naturopática: <https://www.facebook.com/alacenanaturopatia/>,

<http://www.alacenavegetariana.com>

Philippus Thuban: <http://philippusthuban.com>

## Switzerland

HPS-Heilpraktikerschule Luzern: <http://www.heilpraktikerschule.ch/>

Institute für Integrative Naturheilkunde (NHK): <https://www.nhk.ch/campus/>

Paracelsus die Heilpraktiker Schulen: [www.paracelsus-schulen.ch](http://www.paracelsus-schulen.ch)

SAKE Bildungszentrum Bern: <http://www.sake.ch>

Schaub Institut Heilpraktikerausbildung: [http://www.schaub-](http://www.schaub-institut.ch/page/heilpraktikerausbildung.html)

[institut.ch/page/heilpraktikerausbildung.html](http://www.schaub-institut.ch/page/heilpraktikerausbildung.html)

## United Kingdom

British College of Osteopathic Medicine: [http://www.bcom.ac.uk/students/undergraduate/diploma-](http://www.bcom.ac.uk/students/undergraduate/diploma-in-naturopathy)  
[in-naturopathy](http://www.bcom.ac.uk/students/undergraduate/diploma-in-naturopathy)

College of Osteopaths

## Latin America

### Argentina

Fundación Naturopática Argentina: <https://fundacionnaturopatica.org>

# Naturopathic Educational Program Report



## Brazil

UniBH - Universidade de Belo Horizonte:

[https://www.unibh.br/cursos/naturopatia/?place\\_id=1127&shift=Noite&ingress=vestibular#](https://www.unibh.br/cursos/naturopatia/?place_id=1127&shift=Noite&ingress=vestibular#)

Universidade Anhembi Morumbi: <https://bit.ly/2WPUyBD>

Universidade de Joinville – UNIVILLE: <http://universo.univille.br/naturopatia>

Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina – UNISUL:

<http://www.unisul.br/presencial/graduacao/naturopatia-pedra-branca/>

## Chile

Academia Internacional de Ciencias Integrativas: <https://www.facebook.com/academia.aici>

ICC-Instituto Profesional Carlos Casanueva: [www.carloscasanueva.cl](http://www.carloscasanueva.cl)

Instituto Bionatura: <https://institutobionatura.com>

Instituto Cetel: [www.institutocetel.cl](http://www.institutocetel.cl)

Instituto ILPA: <https://www.institutoilpa.com>

Instituto Profesional Los Leones: [www.ipleones.cl](http://www.ipleones.cl)

Instituto Sunshine de Ciencias de la Salud: [www.institutosunshine.cl](http://www.institutosunshine.cl)

## Mexico

Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala: [www.uatx.mx](http://www.uatx.mx)

Universidad Autonomas de Veracruz UPAV: <https://www.upav.edu.mx/licenciaturas/naturopatia>

## Paraguay

L.A.E.E.F. Educational Foundation of Paraguay: <http://www.medicinanatural.com.py/>

## Puerto Rico

Universidad Ana G. Méndez: <https://www.uagm.edu/node/4751>

## Venezuela

Naturoven: <https://naturoven.wordpress.com> (may not be a school)

## Uruguay

Escuela de Naturopatía del Uruguay : <http://www.naturopatiaysalud.com>

## North America

### Canada

Boucher Institute of Naturopathic Medicine BINM. Amalgamated with CCNM in February of 2021: <https://binm.org>

Canadian College of Naturopathic Medicine (CCNM): [www.ccnm.edu](http://www.ccnm.edu)

EESNQ L'École d'enseignement supérieur de naturopathie du Québec: <https://www.eesnq.com>

### United States

Bastyr Naturopathic Medical Program (2 campuses): <http://www.bastyr.edu>

Southwest College of Naturopathic Medicine: [www.scnm.edu](http://www.scnm.edu)

National University of Health Sciences, Naturopathic Medicine Program:

<http://www.nuhs.edu/admissions/naturopathic-medicine/>

National University of Natural Medicine, Naturopathic Medicine Program: <http://nunm.edu>

Southwest College of Naturopathic Medicine and Health Sciences: [www.scnm.edu](http://www.scnm.edu)

University of Bridgeport: <https://www.bridgeport.edu/academics/schools-colleges/school-of-naturopathic-medicine/naturopathic-medicine-nd>

## Western Pacific

### Australia

Australasian College of Natural Therapies (ACNT) – part of Torren’s University:

<http://www.acnt.edu.au>

Endeavour College of Natural Health (6 campuses): <http://www.endeavour.edu.au>

Southern School of Natural Therapies (SSNT) – part of Torren’s University:

<https://www.ssnt.edu.au>

Torrens University Australia (TUA) (3 campuses): <https://www.torrens.edu.au>

Southern Cross University (SCU) (naturopathic program to start in 2022): <https://www.scu.edu.au/>

### New Zealand

Naturopathic College of New Zealand: <https://ncnz.co.nz/>

South Pacific College of Natural Medicine: <https://www.spcnm.ac.nz/>

Wellpark College of Natural Therapies: <http://wellpark.co.nz>

## Appendix B: Correlation between Education and Credentials

The naturopathic profession includes practitioners with the credentials of a traditional naturopath, licensed naturopath, a diploma or degree in naturopathy, naturopathic doctor, naturopathic physician, and a master’s degree in research of naturopathy. There are different types of naturopathic research at the master’s degree level. Examples include studies on the effectiveness or mode of action of specific naturopathic modalities; how naturopathy/naturopathic medicine is used in a clinical setting as distinct from other healthcare traditions; professions and, health services or public health research, where naturopathy/naturopathic medicine can be applied in a public healthcare setting.

The variation in credentials granted to naturopathic practitioners is based on the level of regulation, the educational standards permitted and the educational programs available in different world regions. Educational levels are mapped to the 2011 UNESCO International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels to aid understanding of the different programs [23].

Although many naturopathic practitioners have acquired education above the credential that they are permitted to use in their country, the following chart is a guide showing the link between credentials and minimum educational standards recommended by the WNF. The minimum standards also encompass those recommended by the World Health Organization [11].

Credentials	Diploma in Naturopathy	Professional Diploma in Naturopathy	Three-year professional degree in Naturopathy	Four-year professional degree in Naturopathic Medicine	Two-year Naturopathic Bridge Program
<b>Recommended Title(s)</b>	Traditional Naturopath	Naturopath / Licensed Naturopath	Naturopath	Naturopathic Doctor or Naturopathic Physician	Naturopathic Doctor (for medical professionals)
<b>Educational Level</b>	ISCED level 4	ISCED level 5	ISCED level 5 /6	ISCED level 6	ISCED level 6
<b>Minimum hours recommended</b>	1,500 hours	2,500 hours (includes previous level)	3,500+ hours, (includes previous level)	4,000+ hours, (includes previous level)	2,200 hours
<b>Pre-requisites</b>	Highschool equivalency (ISCED level 3)	Highschool equivalency (ISCED level 3)	Highschool equivalency (ISCED level 3)	May require a first professional degree (minimum ISCED level 4),	Professional degree – i.e., Doctor of Chiropractic, Medical Doctors,

				plus pre-requisites such as biomedical sciences and humanities	Osteopathic Doctor
<b>Naturopathic Medical knowledge (biomedical and clinical sciences)</b>	Recommendation: 400+	Recommendation: 500+	Recommendation: 1,000+	Recommendation: 1,200+. Many programs in excess of 1,500+ hours.	Not required, if covered in their prerequisite program
<b>Social Sciences</b>	Recommendation: 50+	Recommendation: 100+	Recommendation: 200+	Recommendation: 200+	Recommendation: 100+
<b>Naturopathic History, Philosophies, Principles &amp; Theories</b>	Mandatory – 150 hours	Mandatory – 150 hours	Mandatory: 150 hours	Mandatory – 180 hours	Mandatory – 180 hours
<b>Naturopathic Assessment and Diagnosis</b>	Recommendation: 150+ hours	Recommendation: 150+	Recommendation: 200+	Recommendation: 300+	Recommendation: 300+
<b>Therapeutics &amp; Modalities</b>	Recommendation: 400+	Recommendation: 800+	Recommendation: 800+	Recommendation: 800+	Recommendation: 800+
<b>Clinical Practice</b>	Recommendation: 400+ hours	Recommendation: 400+ hours	Recommendation: 600+ hours	Recommendation: 1200+ hours	Recommendation: 1200+ hours

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