

# The Foundation Programme Career Destination Report 2016



UK Summary  
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# National F2 Career Destination Survey 2016

## Introduction

This is the seventh national F2 Career Destination Report using data collated from a UK-wide survey of outgoing F2 doctors. It describes the career destinations of F2 doctors who completed their foundation training in August 2016. These doctors typically graduated from medical schools in 2014.

Like the previous reports, this paper provides details about:

1. Next career destinations
2. Doctors who intend to work less than full-time
3. Doctors who undertook Medical Royal College exams during F2
4. The proportion of doctors progressing into psychiatry and general practice (GP) specialty training
5. The numbers of specialty training and service posts being taken outside the UK
6. The percentage of doctors leaving the UK and those intending to return within five years

Throughout the report, references to specialty training include general practice (GP) training.



## Method

As in previous years, all foundation doctors who were due to complete their foundation training in August 2016 were expected to participate in the survey. By agreement of Foundation School Directors (FSD), only doctors who completed the survey were issued with their F2 sign-off document (the Foundation Achievement of Competence Document).

Foundation schools gathered the data between May and September 2016. Foundation schools used a number of methods to gather the data including use of the UKFPO on-line or paper-based surveys, or embedding the national questions into local/ existing surveys.

Doctors who did not complete F2 foundation training in August 2016 (299) and military F2s were not required to participate in the survey. The UK Foundation Programme Annual Report 2016

provides more information about the reasons for doctors not being signed off (not all reasons are due to unsatisfactory progress).

The survey response rate is calculated using the number of survey responses compared with the reported number of doctors successfully signed off. Any incomplete or duplicate responses were also omitted from the analysis.

Data contained within this report are based on foundation doctors' self-reported career intentions or declared appointments. We have not compared career intention with the final actual appointment/ next career destination for individual doctors. However, we have agreed that respondents can choose to provide their unique General Medical Council (GMC) reference number on the understanding that their data will be shared with the GMC to inform the longitudinal study.



## Responses

22 UK foundation schools provided F2 career destination data.

7397 doctors successfully completed their foundation training in August 2016, the Destination Survey received 7065 responses (95.5%). This report is based on 6736 responses (91.1%) which answered all the core questions.

This group comprised 6326 doctors completing the Standard Foundation Programme and 410 completing the Academic Foundation Programme.

## Career intentions at the start of F1

This section includes responses from 6706 doctors. Doctors who did not complete an F1 year (i.e. they started their foundation training at F2 level, undertaking a one-year programme) did not respond to the questions in this section of the survey.

At the beginning of F1 training 3939 (58.5%) intended to progress immediately to UK specialty training, this compares to 61.0% reported in 2015 and 65.8% in 2014.

Table 1 – Intended career destination of doctors at the start of F1

Intended career destination at start of F1		
Career Destination	No.	%age
To immediately progress into ST (in UK)	3939	58.5%
Service post in UK	214	3.2%
Further academic study	74	1.1%
Other (in UK)	30	0.4%
To immediately progress into ST (OUTSIDE UK)	78	1.2%
Service post OUTSIDE UK	641	9.5%
Other (outside the UK)	42	0.6%
Military posting	32	0.5%
Career break	592	8.8%
Undecided at the time or no response	1064	15.8%
Did not undertake F1	30	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6736</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 1: Intended Career Destination at the start of F1

Of the 3939 doctors intending to immediately continue into specialty training in the UK, 94.2% provided data about their first-choice specialty training programme at that time, with 5.8% reporting that they were undecided at the start of their foundation training. Results are given in Table 2.

General practice (GP) and core medical training (CMT) accounted for almost half (42.2%) of the intended specialty training programmes. This is less than the 44.6% reported in 2015 and shows a gradual decrease since 2013 (47.1%).

Table 2 – Intended UK specialty training programme at start of F1

<b>Intended ST programme in the UK at start of F1</b>		
<b>Intended Specialty Programme</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Academic Clinical Fellowship (ACF)	79	2.0%
Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS)	320	8.1%
Anaesthesia	217	5.5%
Broad-Based Training	27	0.7%
Cardiothoracic Surgery	14	0.4%
Chemical Pathology	1	0.0%
Clinical Radiology	87	2.2%
Community Sexual and Reproductive Health	6	0.2%
Core Medical Training	868	22.0%
Core Psychiatry Training	135	3.4%
Core Surgical Training	550	14.0%
General Practice	796	20.2%
Histopathology	23	0.6%
Medical Microbiology	3	0.1%
Neurosurgery	26	0.7%
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	176	4.5%
Ophthalmology	95	2.4%
Paediatrics	276	7.0%
Public Health	12	0.3%
Undecided at the time or No Response	228	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3939</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 2: Intended ST Programme in the UK at the start of F1

Of the 3939 doctors who provided details of their intended specialty training programme at the start of F1, 0.4% did not indicate (No Response), if their intended specialty training programme changed during their foundation training.

62% advised that their specialty training programme choice did not change during their foundation training. This is lower than in 2014 (63.8%) and 2015 (68.5%) who reported their choice of specialty training programme did not change. Details are given in Table 3.

Table 3 – Change of specialty training programme choice during foundation training.

Did ST programme choice change during FP?	No	%
No: still first choice specialty	2429	62%
Yes: didn't like original choice	52	1.3%
Yes: Original choice not compatible with personal circumstances	308	7.8%
Yes: preferred a different specialty	775	19.7%
Yes: did NOT enjoy rotation in original choice	122	3.1%
Yes: Other Reason	215	5.5%
No response	18	0.4%
Other	20	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3939</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3: Did ST Programme Choice change during FP?



## Career destinations of successful F2 doctors

In 2016, 50.4% of F2 doctors were appointed to specialty training in the UK (both run through-and core). Of these, 1.5% deferred their appointment.

Table 4 provides details of the intended career destinations (at the end of F2) for 6736 respondents.

Destinations for F2 doctors	Standard Foundation Programme Destinations (6326)	Academic Foundation Programme Destinations (410)	All F2 destinations (6736)
Specialty training in UK – run-through training programme	33.0%	22.7%	32.8%
Specialty training in UK – core training programme	15.2%	21.5%	15.4%
Specialty training in UK – academic programme	0.6%	5.9%	0.7%
Specialty training in UK – FTSTA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Specialty training in UK – deferred for higher degree	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Specialty training in UK – deferred for statutory reasons	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%
<b>Sub-total for specialty training in UK</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%
Service appointment in UK	8.4%	7.3%	8.3%
Other appointment in UK (inc. Further Study, Military Post)	7%	4.4%	7.0%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	5.9%	5.4%	5.9%
Specialty training outside UK	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Other appointment outside UK (inc. service outside uk)	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	4.7%	3.9%	4.6%
Not practising medicine – taking a career break	13.2%	15.4%	13.1%
Not practising medicine – permanently left profession	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%
Turned down specialty training in the UK as location unsuitable	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Undecided/No Response	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>Sub total other destinations</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>49.6%</b>
<b>Total signed off, known destinations</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4: Respondent Career Destinations

Of the 6736 respondents, 58.7% had secured a clinical or related appointment in the UK (spec, locum, service). 5.9% were still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK.

50.4% reported that they were progressing directly into specialty training in the UK. This shows a steady decline, compared to 52.0% in 2015, 58.5% in 2014, 64.4% in 2013, 67.0% in 2012 and 71.3% in 2011.

Of the 2680 doctors appointed to a UK specialty training post, 1499 (55.9%) are female, 1143 (42.6%) are male and the remaining 38 (1.4%) did not specify. These percentages show slight increase in the number of males compared to females to 2015 (57.7%, 41.7% and 0.6%).

Following the trend of 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, those successfully completing academic foundation programmes were more likely to secure a specialty training appointment, and were more likely to progress to post-foundation academic training.

Appendix A sets out career destinations by individual foundation school and Appendix B provides career destinations by graduating medical school.

Table 5 provides a comparison for 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 destinations. The percentages include doctors completing an academic foundation programme.



<b>Destinations for F2 doctors – year on year comparison</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Specialty training in UK – run-through training programme	32.8%	24.0%	29.5%	29.9%	33.5%	34.0%
Specialty training in UK – core training programme	15.4%	26.0%	26.8%	29.6%	30.5%	34.0%
Specialty training in UK – academic programme	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Specialty training in UK – FTSTA	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%
Specialty training in UK – deferred for higher degree	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Specialty training in UK – deferred for statutory reasons	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Subtotal for specialty (incl. GP) training in UK	50.4%	52.0%	58.5%	64.4%	67.0%	71.3%
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Service appointment in UK	8.3%	9.2%	5.6%	3.5%	3.3%	2.3%
Other appointment in UK (e.g. anatomy demonstrator, higher education)	7%	5.5%	6.1%	2.3%	1.9%	3.0%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	5.9%	8.6%	8.4%	7.6%	7.4%	6.3%
Specialty training outside UK	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
Other appointment outside UK	7.8%	6.1%	3.9%	4.8%	6.6%	7.4%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	4.6%	4.3%	5.1%	6.5%	5.5%	3.7%
Not practising medicine – taking a career break	13.1%	13.1%	11.3%	9.4%	6.1%	4.6%
Not practising medicine – permanently left profession	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Turned down specialty training in the UK as location unsuitable	0.6%					
Undecided/No Response	0.9%					
<b>Subtotal other destinations</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>
<b>Total signed off, known destinations</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 5: Career Destinations Six-year comparison

## Changes to career intentions during the course of the Foundation Programme

Table 6 provides a comparison of the respondents' intentions at the start of F1 and the same cohort's reported destinations at the time of completing the survey. The data does not necessarily reflect individual doctors' intentions versus their reported destinations, as the numbers shown are totals for the cohort. For example, the 214 doctors who intended to progress into a UK service post may not necessarily account for 214 of the 1057 doctors reporting to have been appointed to a UK service post.

Career Intentions	Intention at the Start of F1		Reported Destination at the end of F2	
	No.	%	No.	%
Specialty training in the UK (includes Run thru, core, academic, FTSTA, deferred higher degree, deferred statutory reasons)	3940	58.5%	3391	50.4%
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	n/a	n/a	37	0.5%
Service post in the UK	214	3.2%	559	8.3%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	n/a	n/a	399	5.9%
Specialty training outside the UK	78	1.2%	22	0.3%
Service post outside the UK	641	9.5%	362	5.4%
Other outside UK	42	0.6%	165	2.4%
Other in UK	104	1.5%	241	3.6%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	n/a	n/a	310	4.6%
Further Study	n/a	n/a	203	3%
Military posting	32	0.5%	30	0.4%
Career break	592	8.8%	884	13.1%
Permanently left the medical profession	n/a	n/a	39	0.6%
Turned down Specialty	n/a	n/a	38	0.6%
Did not undertake an F1 year	30	0.4%	n/a	n/a
No response/undecided	1063	15.8%	56	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6736</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6736</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6: Career Intentions at the start of F1 V.s Reported Destinations at the end of F2

Of the 3939 doctors who reported that their intention at the start of F1 was to continue immediately with specialty training in the UK, 2973 (75.5%) reported they had applied for specialty training in the UK during the 2015/2016 recruitment rounds. Of this cohort (intended and applied to specialty), 2382 (80.2%) gave 'appointed to ST in the UK' as their

next career destination. Of the 1733 doctors who reported that their next career intention at the start of F1 was not specialty training in the UK, (this does not count No Response/undecided), 500 (28.9%) recorded they had applied for specialty training in the UK whilst 1233 (71.1%) chose not to apply.

## Applications to UK specialty training (including ACF, FTSTA; excluding LAT)

Of the total population 3961 (58.8%) respondents applied for specialty training posts in the UK. The number of doctors applying and the outcome of applications are provided in Table 7.

<b>Table 7 – Outcome for F2 doctors applying for UK specialty training posts Applications made for UK ST programmes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Application made and offer received	3064	77.4%
Application made but no offer	405	10.2%
Application made but outcome unknown	492	12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3961</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 7: Outcome for F2 Doctors applying for UK Specialty training posts

Of the 405 doctors who applied for specialty training in the UK but did not receive an offer, less than a quarter (23.7%) reported they were 'still seeking employment in the UK'. The career destinations at the time of completing the survey for these 405 doctors are given in Table 8.

<b>Career destination for those applying for but not securing ST in the UK</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Locum appointment for training (LAT)	3	0.7%
Service appointment in the UK	154	38%
Undertaking further academic study	27	6.7%
Other (e.g. anatomy demonstrator), UK or outside UK	45	11.1%
Still seeking employment as a doctor In The UK	96	23.7%
Specialty training outside the UK	1	0.3%
Service appointment outside UK	7	1.7%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	24	5.9%
Taking a career break	46	11.4%
Not practising medicine – permanently left profession	2	0.5%
<b>Total signed off, known destinations</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 8: Career destination for those applying for but not securing ST in the UK

Of the 3063 respondents who received an offer of specialty training in the UK, 14% reported they did not continue into specialty training. Around a quarter of these doctors chose to take a career break as their next career destination at the time of completing the survey. The career destinations for this cohort are given in Table 9.

<b>Career destination for those declining an ST offer</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Locum appointment for training (LAT)	37	8.6%
Service appointment in the UK	101	23.4%
Further academic study	22	5.1%
Other (e.g. anatomy demonstrator) in the UK or OUTSIDE THE UK	54	12.5%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	28	6.5%
Specialty training outside the UK	4	0.9%
Service appointment outside UK	24	5.6%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	21	4.9%
Taking a career break	113	26.2%
Not practising medicine – permanently left profession	3	0.7%
Continuing F2	1	0.2%
Military Posting	2	0.5%
Turned down specialty appointment	22	5.1%
<b>Total signed off, known destinations</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9: Career destination for those declining an ST offer

Appendices C and D show the percentage of total respondents (6736) who reported they were appointed to specialty training in the UK, together with the percentage appointed to general practice (GP) and core psychiatry training (CPT) by foundation school and graduating medical school respectively.

## Appointment to general practice (GP) and core psychiatry training (CPT)

Of the 3961 who applied to Specialty training in the UK 3064 doctors were appointed to UK specialty training programmes, 35 did not indicate which clinical programme they had been appointed to. From this group those who had been appointed

to GP, 93.1% stated their first choice was GP, 93.7% of those appointed to CPT stated it was their first choice.

Table 10 shows how many of this group were appointed to GP or CPT and compares this across 5 years.

Appointed to GP or CPT (percentage of appointed n3064)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
General Practice	33.8%	33.9%	35.5%	36.6%	36.1%
Core Psychiatry Training	5.3%	5.1%	5.7%	5.3%	4.7%

Table 10: First Choice Programmes re GP or Psychiatry

## Post-foundation employment outside of the UK

361 of the 6736 respondents (5.4%) reported they had secured a service post and 22 (0.3%) had secured a specialty training post outside of the UK. This compares to 5.5% and 0.4% in 2015, 3.8% and 0.3% in 2014, 4.8% and 0.6% in 2013 and 6.6% and 1.1% in 2012 respectively.

## Royal College exams taken during the F2 year

1329 (19.7%) respondents reported they took at least one of the following medical royal college exams:

- Royal College of Physicians (MRCP Part 1)
- Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS Part A)
- Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (MRCPCH 1)
- Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (MRCOG Part 1)

Table 11 sets out the number of doctors who undertook each exam and the respective success rate. The MRCP Part 1 was the most common examination.

Royal college exam	MRCP Part 1	MRCS Part A	MRCOG Part 1	MRCPCH Part 1
Pass	859	433	46	97
Fail	252	218	41	13
Awaiting result	218	21	7	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>161</b>

Table 11: Number of Doctors who took each exam

## Intention to work less than full-time

6686 (99.3%) respondents provided details of whether or not they intend to work less than full-time (LTFT) during the next stage of their medical training/career. 875 (13.1%) of these doctors stated they intend to work LTFT, of which 319 (36.5%) are male, 544 (62.2%) are female and 12 (1.4%) preferred not to specify. These percentages compare to 42.9% male, 56.2% female and 0.9% preferred not to specify in 2015.

## Discussion

67.1% percent of doctors successfully completing their foundation training are working or intend to work in a clinical or related (e.g. anatomy demonstrator) capacity in the UK immediately following the Foundation Programme.

Since 2011, the number of successful F2 doctors progressing directly into specialty training in the UK has reduced from 71.6% in 2011, 67.0% in 2012, 64.4% in 2013, 58.5% in 2014, 52.0% in 2015 to 50.4% in 2016; an overall reported decrease of just over 19%.

During this time there has been a year-on-year increase in the number of doctors who are taking a career break (8.6% absolute increase since 2011). A targeted study would be required to understand the reasons for the increase in the proportion of doctors taking a career break following completion of the Foundation Programme.

Over the period 2011 to 2015 there has also been a year-on-year increase in the number of doctors who

are still seeking employment in the UK at the time of completing the survey (2.3% increase since 2011). However this has decreased slightly between 2015 (8.6) and 2016 (6.1)

Over half of the doctors completing the Foundation Programme have been appointed to specialty training in the UK. Data provided by the national specialty recruitment team (Health Education England) show that foundation doctors applying for specialty training are the most likely group to secure appointment at CT1/ST1.

In 2016, 8 of the 16 CT1/ST1 training programmes had a fill rate of greater than or equal to 99% in the first round of recruitment, as shown in Table 12 provided by the national specialty recruitment team. In 2015, the number was 8 out of 16 training programmes. General practice fill rates have increased across England and Wales in 2016. The fill rates for general practice across Northern Ireland have decreased from 2015, as shown in Table 13 provided by the General Practice Recruitment Office (GPNRO).



Table 12 – 2016 Round 1 – fill rates at CT1/ST1 (does not include any re-advertisements)

Specialty	Applications received	Posts Available	Competition Ratio (Applicants per post)	Fill Rate
ACCS Emergency Medicine	760	344	2.21	94.48%
Anaesthetics (including ACCS Anaesthetics)	1,263	603	2.09	99.34%
Cardiothoracic Surgery	61	6	10.17	100.00%
Clinical Radiology	1,074	251	4.28	100.00%
Community Sexual and Reproductive Health	121	7	17.29	100.00%
Core Medical Training (inc. ACCS Acute Medicine)	2,516	1,640	1.53	79.39%
Core Psychiatry Training	745	497	1.50	65.79%
Core Surgical Training	1,622	642	2.53	98.29%
General Practice	4,863	3,796	1.28	69.91%
Histopathology	209	83	2.52	87.95%
Neurosurgery	169	26	6.50	100.00%
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	551	272	2.03	99.26%
Ophthalmology	436	83	5.25	100.00%
Oral and Maxillo Facial Surgery	19	3	6.33	100.00%
Paediatrics	708	428	1.65	93.46%
Public Health	738	70	10.54	97.14%
<b>Total (CT1/ST1 specialties only)</b>	<b>15,785</b>	<b>8,751</b>		

Table 12: 2016 round 1 fill rates

Table 13 – General Practice – fill rates at ST1

	2014		2015		2016	
	Posts Available	Fill Rate	Posts Available	Fill Rate	Posts Available	Fill Rate
England	3067	87%	3117	89%	3250	90%
Northern Ireland	65	97%	65	100%	85	99%
Scotland	301	89%	302	79%	425	68%
Wales	126	90%	125	87%	136	96%

Table 12: 2016 round 1 fill rates

# Appendix A

The table below shows the number of F2 doctors signed-off in 2016 and their career destinations by individual foundation school.

Foundation school	% appointed to ST in UK	% other in UK*	% outside UK**	% taking career break	% left the profession	Turned down specialty
East Anglia	65.4%	15.9%	5.3%	11.3%	1.1%	1.1%
LNR	58.5%	17.1%	7.3%	14%	2.4%	0.6%
North Central Thames	52.2%	17%	10.9%	17.4%	0.7%	1.8%
North East Thames	51.2%	25.1%	8%	12.7%	1.3%	1.7%
North West of England	46.7%	31%	9.1%	12.6%	0.1%	0.5%
Northern	37.4%	33.1%	18.7%	10.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Northern Ireland	42.6%	34.7%	15.1%	6.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Oxford	51.6%	24.4%	12.4%	9.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Peninsula	38.6%	35%	14.7%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Scotland	41.1%	37.5%	9.9%	11.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Severn	38.6%	27.8%	21.7%	11.2%	0.0%	0.7%
South Thames	41.0%	29.3%	11.3%	17.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Trent	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wales	43.8%	30.2%	11.1%	13.6%	0.3%	0.9%
Wessex	42.0%	23.6%	19.2%	13.4%	0.7%	1.1%
West Midlands Central	56.6%	16.2%	10.4%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%
West Midlands North	55.3%	20.0%	6.2%	17.5%	0.7%	0.4%
West Midlands South	59.0%	15.5%	8.7%	14.3%	0.6%	1.9%
North Yorkshire	66.2%	13.8%	4.1%	15.2%	0.7%	0.05
West Yorkshire	32.1%	38.4%	20.1%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Table 15: F2 doctors signed off in 2016 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes LAT appointments, service appointments, other appointments such as anatomy demonstrator and those still seeking employment in the UK.



## Appendix B

The table below shows the career destinations for F2s completing their foundation training in 2016 by graduating medical school. The percentages are the number of respondents appointed in each category as a percentage of the total number of respondents for each Medical School

Medical school	Categories					
	% appointed to ST in UK	% other in UK*	% outside UK**	% taking career break	% left the profession	% Turned down Specialty
Aberdeen (University of), School of Medicine	46.1%	32.8%	9.4%	12.2%	0%	0%
Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary, University of London	47.6%	27.3%	7.7%	15.4%	0%	1.7%
Birmingham (University of), School of Medicine	50.6%	22.7%	12.7%	13.9%	0.3%	0%
Brighton and Sussex Medical School	45.1%	27.9%	12.3%	13.1%	0.8%	0%
Bristol (University of), Faculty of Medicine	44.7%	28.2%	15.5%	12.1%	0.5%	0%
Cambridge (University of), School of Clinical Medicine	58.2%	18.4%	14.2%	7.8%	0%	3.5%
Cardiff University, School of Medicine	48.6%	25.9%	10.8%	13.5%	0.4%	1.9%
Dundee (University of), Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing	37.5%	33.8%	14.4%	13.8%	0.6%	0%
Edinburgh (The University of), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	45.3%	32.6%	9.3%	12.7%	0%	0%
Glasgow (University of), Faculty of Medicine	36.8%	41.5%	11.9%	9.1%	0.4%	0%
Hull York Medical School	50.7%	21.3%	8%	14.7%	0%	3.3%
Imperial College School of Medicine, London	46.4%	29.2%	10%	11.6%	0.4%	2%
Keele University, School of Medicine	48.7%	26.9%	10.1%	13.4%	0.8%	0%
King's College London School of Medicine (at Guy's, King's College and St Thomas' Hospital)	47.1%	25.9%	9.4%	16.5%	0%	1.5%
Lancaster School of Health and Medicine	46.7%	26.7%	6.7%	20%	0%	0%
Leeds (University of), School of Medicine	30.3%	41.3%	14.4%	13%	0.5%	2.4%
Leicester (University of), Leicester Medical School	53.8%	23.6%	6.0%	15.1%	0.5%	2.5%
Liverpool (University of), Faculty of Health and Life Sciences	43.2%	30%	12.9%	12.9%	0.3%	1.6%
Manchester (University of), Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences	44.6%	27.8%	10.1%	15.8%	0.2%	1.2%
Newcastle (University of), Newcastle Biomedicine, The Medical School	34.7%	36.8%	15.8%	11.9%	0%	1.5%
Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia	49.2%	31.5%	8.9%	9.7%	0%	4%
Nottingham (The University of), Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	52.4%	24.3%	10.5%	11.9%	0.5%	2.4%
Oxford (University of), Medical Sciences Division	47.8%	26.9%	12.7%	12.7%	0.7%	0%
Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry	50.5%	25.5%	14.1%	11.5%	0.5%	0%
Queen's University Belfast, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	43%	33.1%	15.2%	7.6%	0.4%	1.9%
Sheffield (The University of), School of Medicine	50.4%	29.6%	7.5%	11.9%	0.3%	1.4%
Southampton (University of), School of Medicine	39.4%	31.2%	15.4%	11.8%	0.5%	2.3%
St George's, University of London	45.8%	26.5%	10.1%	15.1%	0.4%	2.1%
University College London, University College Medical School	47.6%	28.2%	10%	13.3%	0.3%	1.6%
Warwick (University of), Warwick Medical School	52.8%	22.9%	12.5%	5.6%	0%	3.5%
Other EEA (non-UK) country	44.7%	31.1%	11.2%	13%	0.6%	0%
Other non-EEA/non-UK country	46.2%	29.7%	11%	11.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Missing or invalid med school	53.8%	28%	12.9%	8.6%	0%	5.4%
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Table 16: F2 doctors signed off per location of PMQ

## Appendix C

The table below shows the percentage of respondents who were appointed to specialty training in the UK from each UK foundation school, together with the percentages appointed to GP and core psychiatry training in the UK. The percentages are all calculated using the total number of respondents in each category from each foundation school.

Foundation school	% appointed to ST in UK	% appointed to GP	% appointed to Psychiatry
East Anglia	66.1%	17.1%	2.1%
LNR	61%	47%	5%
North Central Thames	54%	17.4%	2%
North East Thames	52%	14.7%	3.2%
North West of England	47.4%	17.2%	1.7%
Northern	37.9%	11.3%	3.3%
Northern Ireland	45.4%	11.4%	7%
Oxford	52.4%	18.8%	3.5%
Peninsula	38.6%	23.7%	0.0%
Scotland	43%	13.0%	2.5%
Severn	40.1%	8.15	1.8%
South Thames	41%	11.8%	2.4%
Trent	100%	40%	2.2%
Wales	44.4%	11.8%	1.4%
Wessex	42.4%	29.1%	6.8%
West Midlands Central	57.2%	26.3%	2%
West Midlands North	56%	22.1%	2.6%
West Midlands South	59.6%	24%	5.2%
North Yorkshire	67.6%	38.8%	3.1%
West Yorkshire	32.8%	14.8%	3.4%
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Table 17: Respondents appointed in the UK and GP/Psych appointments

## Appendix D

The table below shows the percentage of respondents who were appointed to specialty training in the UK from each graduating UK medical school, and a total for non-UK medical schools. The percentages appointed to GP and core psychiatry training in the UK are also given. The percentages are calculated using the total number of respondents from each medical school.

Medical School	% appointed to ST in UK	% appointed to GP in UK	% appointed to Psychiatry in UK
Aberdeen (University of), School of Medicine	46.1%	17.2%	2.8%
Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary, University of London	47.6%	10.8%	1.7%
Birmingham (University of), School of Medicine	50.6%	9.4%	1.5%
Brighton and Sussex Medical School	45.1%	25.4%	4.1%
Bristol (University of), Faculty of Medicine	44.7%	15%	2.4%
Cambridge (University of), School of Clinical Medicine	58.2%	22%	3.5%
Cardiff University, School of Medicine	48.6%	12%	1.9%
Dundee (University of), Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing	37.5%	19.4%	3.1%
Edinburgh (The University of), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	45.3%	13.1%	2.1%
Glasgow (University of), Faculty of Medicine	36.8%	12.3%	2%
Hull York Medical School	50.7%	20.7%	3.3%
Imperial College School of Medicine, London	46.4%	12.4%	2%
Keele University, School of Medicine	48.7%	26.1%	4.2%
King's College London School of Medicine (at Guy's, King's College and St Thomas' Hospital)	47.1%	9.1%	1.5%
Lancaster School of Health and Medicine	46.7%	13.3%	0%
Leeds (University of), School of Medicine	30.3%	14.9%	2.4%
Leicester (University of), Leicester Medical School	53.8%	15.6%	2.5%
Liverpool (University of), Faculty of Health and Life Sciences	43.2%	10%	1.6%
Manchester (University of), Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences	44.6%	7.6%	1.2%
Newcastle (University of), Newcastle Biomedicine, The Medical School	34.7%	9.4%	1.5%
Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia	49.2%	25%	4%
Nottingham (The University of), Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	52.4%	14.8%	2.4%
Oxford (University of), Medical Sciences Division	47.8%	23.1%	3.7%
Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry	50.5%	16.1%	2.6%
Queen's University Belfast, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	43%	11.8%	1.9%
Sheffield (The University of), School of Medicine	50.4%	9%	1.4%
Southampton (University of), School of Medicine	39.4%	14%	2.3%
St George's, University of London	45.8%	13%	2.1%
University College London, University College Medical School	47.6%	10%	1.6%
Warwick (University of), Warwick Medical School	52.8%	21.5%	3.5%
Other EEA (non UK) country	44.7%	19.3%	3.1%
Other non-EEA/non-UK country	46.2%	21.4%	3.4%
Missing or invalid med school*	53.8%	33.3%	0.0%
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Table 18: Respondents appointed in the UK with PMQ from UK and non-UK

# Version control

Version Numbers produced for this report to date	Date of circulation of versions	Summary of changes required to this version
Preliminary Draft	Friday 11/11/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dates corrected (read 2015 when it should have read 2016) pages 2 and 3</li> </ul>
Version 1	Monday 14/11/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendices completed from raw data</li> <li>page 15, Table 14 completed by UKFPO</li> </ul>
Version 2	Saturday 19/11/16	
Version 2.1	Monday 28/11/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Word removed 'released' from para one page 3</li> <li>Sentence removed from page 5 para one (data now received): The data provided by two schools, could not be included in this report due to incomplete data submissions.</li> <li>Added text to sentence (see red): did not respond in the Foundation Programme to the questions in this section of the survey.</li> <li>Tables recalculated: Tables 4,5,6,9</li> <li>Supporting text to tables 4 to 9 adjusted to reflect the numbers shown in these tables.</li> </ul>
Version 2.2	Friday 02/12/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tables recalculated: Tables 4,5,6</li> <li>Supporting text to tables 4 to 6 adjusted to reflect the numbers shown in these tables.</li> </ul>
Version 2:3	Tuesday 20/12/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table One and Two recalculated, Number to ST in the UK now 3939 (58.5%)</li> <li>Page 6 Line 2 sentence amended to: This is consistent with the 63.8% in 2014 and 68.5% in 2015 who reported their choice of specialty training programme did not change.</li> <li>Page 6 table3 recalculated this now shows 41.6% did not change first choice specialty which is lower than in 2014 and 2015</li> <li>Page 7 Table 4 recalculated now adds up to 100%</li> <li>Page 8, Table 5 amended to reflect table 4 and now adds up to 100%</li> <li>Page 9 Table 6 moved 54 (continuing with F2) into undecided/ no response (56 = .8%)</li> <li>Page 10 Table 7 recalculated now shows that 58.8% applied to ST</li> <li>Page 12 Table 10 recalculated and amended to describe the 5 year comparison of appointments to GP and CPT</li> <li>Page 12 paragraph two updated to reflect tables 5 and 6</li> <li>Page 17 Table 16 sub totals and overall totals amended to reflect earlier tables (4 and 5)</li> <li>Page 18 and 19 Tables 17 and 18 amended to show the totals in Table 4 (ST 58.7%) and Table 10 (33.8% for GP and 5.3% CPT)</li> </ul>
Version 2:4	20/12/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Page 5 Table 2 Undecided or No Response (title amended)</li> <li>Page 6 Table 3 Table returned to original version</li> <li>Pages 16 to 19 Tables 15 to 18 amended to show headline figures of 50.4%, 22.6%, 12.7%, 13.1%, 0.6%, 0.6%</li> </ul>
Version 3	21/12/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix B and D sub total lines removed to show UK totals only</li> </ul>
Version 3.1 (this version)	12/01/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Page 12, para one updated and tables 11 and 12 recalculated and corrected</li> <li>Page 7, Table 4 percentages amended to show to one decimal place</li> <li>Page 14, para 2 the 2016 figure has been amended to show the correct percentage which is 50.4%</li> <li>Page 18, Table 17 the Scotland figures for GP and Psychiatry have been corrected</li> <li>Page 19 Table 18 has also been amended to show the correct total uk percentages as shown in table 18</li> </ul>





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