

UK Foundation Programme Office

F2 Career Destination Report 2013

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Introduction

1. This is the fourth national F2 Career Destination Report using data collated from a UK-wide survey of F2 doctors. It describes the career destinations of F2 doctors who completed their foundation training in August 2013. These doctors typically graduated from medical schools in 2011.
2. Like previous reports, this paper provides details about:
 - next career destinations
 - doctors who intend to work less than full-time
 - doctors who undertook medical royal college exams during F2
 - the proportion of doctors progressing into psychiatry and general practice (GP) specialty training
 - specialty training and service posts being taken outside the UK
 - the percentage of doctors leaving the UK and those intending to return within five years
3. In response to feedback last year, additional data items were added to the 2013 survey. These include career intentions at the start of F1. There was also an opt-in for the doctors to provide their General Medical Council (GMC) reference number for the purpose of informing the GMC's longitudinal study.
4. Throughout the report, references to specialty training include general practice (GP) training.

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Method

5. As in previous years, all foundation doctors who were due to complete their foundation training were expected to participate in the survey. Foundation School Directors (FSD) only issued the F2 sign-off document (the FACD) to those doctors who had completed the survey.
6. Foundation schools and their employer colleagues gathered the data between March and September 2013. Foundation schools used a number of methods to gather the data including use of the UKFPO on-line survey, embedding the questions into local/existing surveys or using the UKFPO developed paper-based questionnaire.
7. The submissions from each school were compared against the reported number of Foundation Programme completers. Duplicate data entries were removed. Submissions from foundation doctors who did not successfully complete the programme were excluded as well as responses from military foundation doctors.

Responses

8. All 25 UK Foundation schools provided F2 career destination data. There were 7,299 F2 doctors who successfully completed the Foundation Programme/F2 in August 2013. F2 doctors who did not complete their foundation training in August 2013 (296) and military F2s (32) were not eligible to participate in the survey. The *UK Foundation Programme Annual Report 2013*¹ provides more information about the reasons for doctors not being signed off (not all reasons are due to unsatisfactory progress).
9. 97.0% of doctors who satisfactorily completed their foundation training provided some data about their next career destination. However, a small proportion (1.6%) of responses did not provide all the requested information and are not included in the F2 career destination analysis. The report is based on the responses from 6,961 doctors (95.4%), with 6,537 completing the Foundation Programme and 424 completing the Academic Foundation Programme.
10. Of the respondents, 7,048 supplied their GMC number to inform the GMC longitudinal study.

Career intentions at the start of F1

11. At the request of the GMC, the 2013 FP Annual Report data set included questions relating to the doctors' intended career paths (as at the start of F1), their first choice specialty at that time, and whether or not their specialty preference changed during foundation training.
12. A total of 6,957 doctors provided details of their intended career path at the start of their F1 year. Results are given in Table 1.
13. At the beginning of F1 training 4,736 (66.0%) intended to progress immediately to UK specialty training.

¹ The *UK Foundation Programme Annual Report 2013* is expected to be published before the end of November 2013.

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

Intended career destination at start of F1	No.	%
To immediately continue with ST in the UK	4,625	66.0%
To immediately continue with ST outside the UK	79	1.1%
Service post in the UK	54	0.8%
Service post outside the UK	470	6.7%
Career break	429	6.1%
Other*	31	0.0%
Military posting	6	0.1%
Undecided at the time	1,263	18.3%
No response	4	0.9%
Total	6,961	100.0%

* Includes those who did not answer the question as they did not start foundation training at F1 level and those who intended to undertake a further course of academic study.

14. Of the 4,625 doctors intending to immediately continue into specialty training in the UK, 99.2% identified their first choice specialty training programme at that time. Results are given in Table 2.
15. General practice (GP) and core medical training (CMT) accounted for almost half (47.1%) of the intended specialty training programmes.

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

Intended UK ST programme at start of F1	No.	%
Academic Clinical Fellowship (ACF)	12	0.3%
Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS)	280	6.1%
Anaesthesia	278	6.0%
Broad-based Training	13	0.3%
Cardiothoracic Surgery	4	0.1%
Chemical Pathology	1	0.0%
Clinical Radiology	75	1.6%
Community Sexual and Reproductive Health	7	0.2%
Core Medical Training	1,081	23.4%
Core Psychiatry Training	176	3.8%
Core Surgical Training	700	15.1%
General Practice	1,094	23.7%
Histopathology	30	0.6%
Medical Microbiology	10	0.2%
Medical Virology	3	0.1%
Neurosurgery	42	0.9%
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	272	5.9%
Ophthalmology	100	2.2%
Other	17	0.4%
Paediatrics	379	8.2%
Public Health	12	0.3%
Specialty unknown at start of F1	2	0.0%
No response	37	0.8%
Total	4,625	100.0%

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16. Of the 4,586 doctors who provided details of their intended specialty training programme at the start of F1, 98.1% answered questions about whether their intended specialty training programme changed during their foundation training.
17. 33.2% reported their specialty training programme choice changed during their foundation training. 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	3,004	65.5%
Yes - did not like first choice specialty	298	6.5%
Yes - decided I preferred a different specialty	1,196	26.1%
No response	88	1.9%
Total	4,586	100.0%

Career destinations of successful F2 doctors

18. Table 4 provides details of the career destinations for 6,961 respondents.

Table 4 – F2 career destinations

Destinations for F2 doctors	Standard Foundation Programme	Academic Foundation Programme	All F2 doctors
Specialty training in UK - run-through training programme	30.4%	21.9%	29.9%
Specialty training in UK - core training programme	29.1%	37.0%	29.6%
Specialty training in UK - academic programme	0.8%	12.7%	1.5%
Specialty training in UK - FTSTA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Specialty training in UK - type of programme not specified	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%
Specialty training in UK - deferred for higher degree	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Specialty training in UK - deferred for statutory reasons	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Sub-total for specialty (incl. GP) training in UK	63.7%	75.2%	64.4%
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Specialty training outside UK	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Service appointment in UK	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Other appointment outside UK	4.8%	4.0%	4.8%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	7.9%	3.5%	7.6%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	6.6%	5.4%	6.5%
Not practising medicine - taking a career break	9.7%	4.7%	9.4%
Not practising medicine - permanently left profession	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Other (e.g. anatomy demonstrator, further study)	2.3%	2.6%	2.3%
Total signed off, known destinations	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

19. Of the 6,961 respondents, 64.4% were appointed to specialty training in the UK. This compares to 67.0% in 2012 and 71.3% in 2011.
20. Of the 4,484 doctors appointed to a UK specialty training post, 2,708 (60.4%) are female, 1,743 (38.9%) are male and the remaining 33 (0.7%) did not specify.
21. Following the trend of 2012 and 2011, those appointed to academic foundation programmes were more likely to secure a specialty training appointment, and in particular were more likely to progress to post-foundation academic training.

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22. Appendix A sets out career destinations by individual foundation school, and Appendix B provides career destinations by graduating medical school.
23. Table 5 provides a comparison of the 2013, 2012 and 2011 destinations. The percentages include both foundation and academic foundation doctors.

Table 5 – F2 career destinations year on year comparison

Destinations for F2 doctors - year on year comparison	2013	2012	2011
Specialty training in UK - run-through training programme	29.9%	33.5%	34.0%
Specialty training in UK - core training programme	29.6%	30.5%	34.0%
Specialty training in UK - academic programme	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Specialty training in UK – FTSTA	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%
Specialty training in UK - type of programme not specified	2.6%	n/a	n/a
Specialty training in UK - deferred for higher degree	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Specialty training in UK - deferred for statutory reasons	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Sub-total for specialty (incl. GP) training in UK	64.4%	67.0%	71.3%
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Specialty training outside UK	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
Service appointment in UK	3.5%	3.3%	2.3%
Other appointment outside UK	4.8%	6.6%	7.4%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	7.6%	7.4%	6.3%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	6.5%	5.5%	3.7%
Not practising medicine - taking a career break	9.4%	6.1%	4.6%
Not practising medicine - permanently left profession	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Other (e.g. anatomy demonstrator, higher education)	2.3%	1.9%	3.0%
Total signed off, known destinations	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

24. Table 6 provides a comparison of the 6,961 respondents' intentions at the start of F1 and the same cohort's reported destinations at the time of completing the survey. The data do not necessarily reflect individual doctors' intentions versus their reported destinations, as the numbers shown are totals for the cohort. For example, the 54 doctors who intended to progress into a UK service post may not necessarily account for 54 of the 241 doctors reporting to have been appointed to a UK service post.

Table 6 – Career intentions at start of F1 versus reported destinations at end of F2

Career destination	Intention at the time of F1		Reported destination at end of F2	
	No.	%	No.	%
Immediately progress to ST in the UK	4,625	66.0%	4,484	64.4%
Immediately progress to ST outside the UK	79	1.1%	41	0.6%
Immediately progress to a service post in the UK	54	0.8%	241	3.5%
Immediately progress to a service post outside the UK	470	6.7%	334	4.8%
Take a career break	429	6.1%	653	9.4%
Other	31	0.0%	1,208	17.4%
Military post	6	0.1%		
Undecided	1,263	18.3%		
No response	4	0.9%		
Total	6,961	100.0%	6,961	100.0%

Changes to career intentions during the course of the Foundation Programme

25. Of the 4,625 doctors who reported that their intention at the start of F1 was to continue immediately with specialty training in the UK, 4,193 (90.7%) reported they had applied for specialty training in the UK during the 2012/2013 recruitment rounds. Of this cohort, 3,674 (87.6%) gave 'appointed to ST in the UK' as their next career destination.
26. 951 reported their next career destination was not specialty training in the UK. Of these doctors, 519 (54.6%) recorded they had applied for specialty training whilst 319 (33.5%) chose not to apply at all, 113 (11.9%) doctors did not provide details of whether or not they applied to specialty training.

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

27. 5,286 (75.9%) respondents applied for specialty training posts in the UK. The number of doctors applying and the outcome of applications are provided in Table 7, together with the number of doctors who did not apply and the number who did not respond to this question.

Table 7 – Outcome for F2 doctors applying for UK specialty training posts

Applications made for UK ST programmes	No.	%
Yes - application made and offer received	4,742	67.6%
Yes – application made but no offer	540	8.1%
Yes – application made but outcome unknown.	4	0.0%
No application made	1,404	20.4%
No response	271	3.9%
Total	6,961	100.0%

28. Of the 540 doctors who applied for specialty training in the UK and did not receive an offer, just over half of them (50.6%) reported they were 'still seeking employment in the UK'. The career destinations at the time of completing the survey for these 540 doctors are given in Table 8.

Table 8 - Career destinations for F2 doctors with unsuccessful specialty training applications

Career destination for those applying for but not securing ST posts in the UK	No.	%
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	7	1.3%
Specialty training outside the UK	1	0.2%
Service appointment in the UK	90	16.7%
Service appointment outside UK	17	3.1%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	273	50.6%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	23	4.3%
Taking a career break	89	16.5%
Not practising medicine - permanently left profession	3	0.6%
Other (e.g. anatomy demonstrator, higher education)	37	6.9%
Total signed off, known destinations	540	100.0%

29. Of the respondents, 258 doctors reported that they were offered a ST post but did not continue into specialty training in the UK. Over a quarter (27.1%) of these doctors claimed a

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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.

Table 9 - Career destinations for F2 doctors declining specialty training offers

Career destination for those declining a ST offer	No.	%
Locum appointment for training (LAT) in UK	34	13.2%
Specialty training outside the UK	43	16.7%
Service appointment in the UK	32	12.4%
Service appointment outside UK	11	4.3%
Still seeking employment as a doctor in the UK	36	14.0%
Still seeking employment as a doctor outside the UK	15	5.8%
Taking a career break	70	27.1%
Not practising medicine - permanently left profession	0	0.0%
Other (e.g. anatomy demonstrator, higher education)	17	6.6%
Total signed off, known destinations	258	100.0%

30. Appendices C and D show the percentage of respondents who reported they were appointed to specialty training in the UK by foundation school and graduating medical school respectively.

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

31. Of the 4,484 doctors appointed to UK specialty training programmes, 4,010 provided details of which clinical programme they have been appointed to. From this cohort, 1,468 (36.6%) were appointed to GP training and 208 (5.3%) to CPT. These percentages compare to 36.1% and 4.7% respectively in 2012.

32. Table 10 illustrates if GP and CPT were the first choice programmes for appointees.

Table 10 – Was GP and CPT the first choice for appointees?

First choice for appointees?	Yes	No	No response
General Practice	94.2%	5.4%	0.3%
Core Psychiatry Training	91.8%	7.7%	0.5%

Post-foundation employment outside of the UK

33. 331 doctors (4.8%) reported they had secured a service post and 44 (0.6%) had secured a specialty training post outside of the UK. This compares to 6.6% and 1.1% respectively in 2012. Table 11 shows that, once again, the majority of doctors who secured employment outside the UK had made a positive choice to do this, and only 1.8% and 2.3% of service and training appointees respectively indicated that this was because they had been unable to find employment in the UK.

Table 11 – Preferred choice to leave UK practice

Career destination outside the UK	Preferred choice to leave UK?		
	Yes	No	No response
Service post	88.2%	1.8%	10.0%
Specialty training post	59.1%	2.3%	38.6%

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34. Table 12 provides details of doctors appointed to service and specialty training posts outside the UK and whether they intend to return to UK practice within the next five years. The results show that the majority of doctors intend to return to UK practice.

Table 12 – Intention to return to UK

Career destination outside the UK	Intend to return to UK practice within five years			
	Yes	No	Unsure	No response
Service post	68.3%	2.4%	19.3%	10.0%
Specialty training post	34.1%	13.6%	20.5%	31.8%

Royal College exams taken during the F2 year

35. The number of doctors undertaking the following royal college exams during the F2 year was 2,587. Some doctors may have taken more than one exam.

- 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).

36. Table 13 sets out the number of doctors who undertook each exam and the respective success rate. The MRCP Part 1 was the most common examination.

Table 13 - Number of doctors who sat each exam

Royal college exam	MRCP Part 1	MRCS Part A	MRCOG Part 1	MRCPCH Part 1
Pass	1,030	480	40	118
Fail	380	227	55	31
Awaiting	137	14	3	72
Total	1,547	721	98	221

Intention to work less than full-time

37. Of the respondents, 6,945 (99.8%) provided details of whether or not they intend to work less than full-time (LTFT) during the next stage of their medical training/career. 578 (8.3%) of these doctors stated they intend to work LTFT, of which 187 (32.4%) are male.

Discussion

38. Since 2011, the number of successful F2 doctors progressing immediately into specialty training in the UK has reduced from 71.6% in 2011, 67.0% in 2012 to 64.4% in 2013; an overall reported decrease of just over 7%.

39. This movement away from appointment to specialty training in the UK may be attributed to a progressive year-on-year increase in the number of doctors who are taking a carer break (4.8% absolute increase since 2011).

40. The timing of doctors completing the F2 careers destination survey may also account for the higher number of doctors 'still seeking employment' at the time of survey completion.

41. Almost two-thirds of doctors completing the Foundation Programme were appointed to specialty training in the UK. Foundation doctors applying for specialty training are the most

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likely group to secure appointment at CT1/ST1. In 2013, with five exceptions, the fill-rates at CT1/ST1 were greater than or equal to 99% as shown in Table 14.

Table 14 – 2013 fill rates at CT1/ST1

2013 – CT1/ST1 Competition Ratios

Specialty	Applications	Posts	Competition Ratio	Fill Rate
ACCS - Emergency Medicine	534	203	2.6	100%
Anaesthetics	1189	478	2.5	100%
Broad Based Training (Pilot)	429	52	8.3	82%
Cardiothoracic Surgery (Pilot)	68	6	11.3	100%
Clinical Radiology	751	185	4.1	100%
Core Medical Training	3088	1209	2.6	100%
Core Psychiatric Training	650	437	1.5	89%
Core Surgical Training	1296	676	1.9	99%
General Practice	6447	2787	2.3	99%
Histopathology	154	120	1.3	61%
Medical Microbiology & Virology	108	21	5.1	90%
Neurosurgery	183	37	4.9	89%
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	591	204	2.9	100%
Ophthalmology	323	71	4.5	100%
Paediatrics and Child Health	793	360	2.2	100%
Public Health	602	70	8.6	97%
Total	17206	6916		

1. Applications and posts are for Round 1 only and do not count any re-advertisements
2. Fill Rate is final for the specialty and may include additional rounds of recruitment to fill outstanding vacancies.

42. The high fill rates at CT1/ST1 may be partly explained by the majority of doctors who secured appointment outside of the UK returning to the UK within five years as suggested by the responses to the survey. Professor Goldacre, who leads the UK Medical Careers Research Group, has noted (*BMJ Careers 20 October 2010*) that “now, as in the past, doctors’ medical career trajectories do not invariably take a straight and relentless course from qualification through specialist training to consultant or general practitioner principal posts.”
43. Further information is needed about the long-term career outcomes of recent medical graduates to see what proportion are retained or return to the UK health sector. Proposed changes to the management of medical and dental recruitment, including the GMC’s longitudinal studies should enable the UK-wide tracking of foundation and specialty applicants.

Professor Stuart Carney
on behalf of the UK Foundation Programme Office

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Appendix A

The table below shows the number of F2 doctors signed-off in 2013 and their career destinations by individual foundation school.

Foundation school	Number F2 doctors signed-off	% appointed to ST in UK	% other in UK*	% outside UK**	% taking career break	% left the profession	% other***
Birmingham	200	75.3%	6.6%	8.1%	7.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Black Country	147	79.1%	5.8%	10.1%	2.9%	0.0%	2.2%
Coventry & Warwick	91	72.7%	10.2%	9.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
East Anglia	295	77.1%	8.0%	5.0%	7.3%	0.0%	2.7%
Hereford & Worcester	69	77.0%	13.1%	6.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
LNR	163	74.2%	8.6%	6.1%	8.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Mersey	361	59.5%	16.5%	11.4%	9.1%	0.3%	3.1%
N C Thames	313	68.4%	9.3%	6.6%	12.6%	1.0%	2.0%
N E Thames	330	59.3%	17.0%	8.9%	12.8%	0.0%	2.0%
N Ireland	256	59.2%	14.3%	21.5%	4.0%	0.0%	0.9%
N W Thames	290	68.5%	10.0%	4.8%	13.8%	1.0%	1.7%
North Western	510	65.4%	10.1%	10.6%	10.8%	0.6%	2.5%
Northern	388	63.2%	12.5%	18.2%	4.3%	0.3%	1.5%
NYEC	177	70.2%	13.2%	4.0%	9.3%	1.3%	2.0%
Oxford	243	63.0%	6.3%	19.3%	9.2%	0.0%	2.1%
Peninsula	184	54.1%	16.0%	16.6%	11.6%	0.0%	1.7%
S Thames	813	58.5%	12.8%	10.8%	14.6%	0.4%	3.0%
S Yorks	169	62.4%	9.9%	14.9%	10.5%	0.0%	2.2%
Scotland	765	61.1%	14.2%	16.2%	6.8%	0.3%	1.3%
Severn	277	51.1%	15.8%	22.2%	5.6%	0.0%	5.3%
Staffs	107	75.0%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Trent	276	72.0%	8.7%	9.1%	5.8%	0.0%	4.4%
W Yorks	271	71.0%	5.0%	10.4%	11.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Wales	316	65.0%	10.9%	12.8%	10.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Wessex	288	59.9%	16.0%	11.2%	10.4%	0.0%	2.6%
UK Total	7,299	64.4%	11.7%	11.9%	9.4%	0.3%	2.3%

* Includes LAT appointments, service appointments and those still seeking employment in the UK.

** Includes all appointments outside the UK plus those still seeking employment outside the UK.

*** Includes any other destination notified, e.g. anatomy demonstrators, undertaking higher education, etc.

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Appendix B

The table below shows the career destinations for F2s completing their foundation training in 2013 by graduating medical school.

Medical school	% appointed to ST in UK	% other in UK*	% outside UK**	% taking career break	% left the profession	% other***
Aberdeen (University of), School of Medicine	62.0%	12.0%	15.7%	9.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary, University of London	64.4%	18.3%	6.9%	9.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Birmingham (University of), School of Medicine	72.5%	7.2%	11.7%	5.4%	0.0%	3.3%
Brighton and Sussex Medical School	63.3%	8.2%	10.2%	14.3%	1.0%	3.1%
Bristol (University of), Faculty of Medicine	52.6%	11.3%	19.6%	13.4%	0.0%	3.1%
Cambridge (University of), School of Clinical Medicine	77.8%	6.3%	9.5%	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Cardiff University, School of Medicine	62.6%	8.0%	17.6%	11.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Dundee (University of), Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing	62.2%	14.2%	15.7%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Edinburgh (The University of), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	57.3%	7.5%	20.6%	11.6%	1.0%	2.0%
Glasgow (University of), Faculty of Medicine	66.1%	15.3%	14.9%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%
Hull York Medical School	74.5%	8.2%	5.1%	11.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Imperial College School of Medicine, London	70.9%	8.6%	8.3%	10.6%	0.3%	1.3%
Keele University, School of Medicine	75.6%	11.0%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%	1.2%
King's College London School of Medicine (at Guy's, King's College and St Thomas' Hospital)	67.8%	9.1%	5.6%	13.9%	0.5%	2.9%
Lancaster School of Health and Medicine	53.3%	6.7%	33.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Leeds (University of), School of Medicine	60.0%	6.2%	16.9%	13.8%	0.0%	3.1%
Leicester (University of), Leicester Medical School	70.9%	9.9%	11.0%	4.4%	0.0%	3.8%
Liverpool (University of), Faculty of Health and Life Sciences	61.2%	12.3%	11.3%	12.3%	0.0%	2.9%
Manchester (University of), Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences	60.0%	9.4%	11.4%	14.8%	0.7%	3.7%
Newcastle (University of), Newcastle Biomedicine, The Medical School	63.2%	9.4%	18.4%	7.2%	0.4%	1.4%
Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia	77.3%	10.1%	5.9%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Nottingham (The University of), Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	66.7%	10.0%	14.4%	6.2%	0.3%	2.4%
Oxford (University of), Medical Sciences Division	64.5%	3.9%	21.7%	7.2%	0.7%	2.0%
Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry	59.4%	13.5%	12.9%	11.6%	0.0%	2.6%
Queen's University Belfast, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	57.1%	17.0%	22.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Sheffield (The University of), School of Medicine	66.8%	8.1%	12.1%	10.3%	0.0%	2.7%
Southampton (University of), School of Medicine	59.2%	15.5%	10.8%	9.4%	0.5%	4.7%
St George's, University of London	69.6%	11.9%	5.2%	9.1%	0.0%	4.2%
University College London, University College Medical School	60.6%	13.5%	8.9%	14.6%	0.3%	2.2%
Warwick (University of), Warwick Medical School	69.2%	12.6%	10.7%	5.0%	0.6%	1.9%
UK Total	64.7%	10.8%	12.4%	9.5%	0.3%	2.3%
Other EEA (non-UK) country	62.5%	22.2%	5.7%	6.8%	0.0%	2.8%
Other non-EEA/non-UK country	58.8%	29.0%	2.9%	6.7%	0.0%	2.5%
Non-UK Total	60.4%	26.1%	4.1%	6.8%	0.0%	2.7%
Missing or invalid med school	57.9%	26.3%	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall Total	64.4%	11.7%	11.9%	9.4%	0.3%	2.3%

* Includes LAT appointments, service appointments and those still seeking employment in the UK.

** Includes all appointments outside the UK plus those still seeking employment outside the UK.

*** Includes any other destination notified, e.g. anatomy demonstrators, undertaking higher education, etc.

National F2 Career Destination Survey (2013)

Appendix C

The table below shows the percentage of respondents who were appointed to specialty training in the UK from each UK foundation school. The percentages are all calculated using the total number of respondents from each foundation school.

Foundation school	% appointed to ST (incl. GP) in UK
Birmingham	75.3%
Black Country	79.1%
Cov & Warwick	72.7%
East Anglia	77.1%
Hereford & Worcester	77.0%
LNR	74.2%
Mersey	59.5%
N C Thames	68.4%
N E Thames	59.3%
N Ireland	59.2%
N W Thames	68.5%
North Western	65.4%
Northern	63.2%
NYEC	70.2%
Oxford	63.0%
Peninsula	54.1%
S Thames	58.5%
S Yorks	62.4%
Scotland	61.1%
Severn	51.1%
Staffs	75.0%
Trent	72.0%
W Yorks	71.0%
Wales	65.0%
Wessex	59.9%
UK Total	64.4%

National F2 Career Destination Survey (2013)

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 are calculated using the total number of respondents from each medical school.

Medical School	% appointed to ST (incl. GP) in U K
Aberdeen (University of), School of Medicine	62.0%
Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary, University of London	64.4%
Birmingham (University of), School of Medicine	72.5%
Brighton and Sussex Medical School	63.3%
Bristol (University of), Faculty of Medicine	52.6%
Cambridge (University of), School of Clinical Medicine	77.8%
Cardiff University, School of Medicine	62.6%
Dundee (University of), Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing	62.2%
Edinburgh (The University of), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	57.3%
Glasgow (University of), Faculty of Medicine	66.1%
Hull York Medical School	74.5%
Imperial College School of Medicine, London	70.9%
Keele University, School of Medicine	75.6%
King's College London School of Medicine (at Guy's, King's College and St Thomas' Hospital)	67.8%
Lancaster School of Health and Medicine	53.3%
Leeds (University of), School of Medicine	60.0%
Leicester (University of), Leicester Medical School	70.9%
Liverpool (University of), Faculty of Health and Life Sciences	61.2%
Manchester (University of), Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences	60.0%
Newcastle (University of), Newcastle Biomedicine, The Medical School	63.2%
Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia	77.3%
Nottingham (The University of), Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	66.7%
Oxford (University of), Medical Sciences Division	64.5%
Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry	59.4%
Queen's University Belfast, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	57.1%
Sheffield (The University of), School of Medicine	66.8%
Southampton (University of), School of Medicine	59.2%
St George's, University of London	69.6%
University College London, University College Medical School	60.6%
Warwick (University of), Warwick Medical School	69.2%
UK Total	64.7%
Other EEA (non-UK) country	62.5%
Other non-EEA/non-UK country	58.8%
Non-UK Total	60.4%
Missing or invalid med school	57.9%
Overall Total	64.4%