

2025 F2 Career Destinations Survey Report

Executive summary

The UK Foundation Programme Office (UKFPO) ran an annual F2 Career Destination Survey (CDS) between 2010 and 2019, but this was discontinued at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (2020). A new, shorter web-based version of the survey was re-instated for 2024 as a pilot, looking at the self-reported career destinations of F2 doctors who completed their foundation training in August 2024. This was successful, so the CDS is now embedded into the UKFPO's annual processes and was run again in 2025.

F2 doctors from all 18 UK foundation schools completed the survey with a total of 3100 responses received (36.5% of all UK F2 doctors in June 2025).

Over half of respondents (n=1644; 53.0%) reported a change in their intended career path during foundation training, compared to what they had intended to do on starting their Foundation Programme.

Career Destinations

On completion of the Foundation Programme, 2119 (68.4%) of respondents had confirmed medical employment for the next period, compared to 80.8% in 2024, with 538 (17.4%) still seeking work in the UK (8.3% in 2024), and 152 (4.9%) taking a career break (6.9% in 2024). The majority of respondents (1884; 60.8%) had a confirmed training or service post in the UK, which is slightly lower than in 2024, when 62.2% of respondents remained in the UK to work.

Of the 1884 doctors who were continuing to work in the NHS after FP, 972 (51.6%) had been appointed to training posts and 887 (47.1%) to service posts. When compared to the 2024 data, the proportion of Foundation doctors remaining in the UK getting training posts is higher (47.4% in 2024), while the proportion of those getting service posts is lower (52.6% in 2024).

397 (12.8%) FP doctors went abroad after FP (into training, service posts, or still seeking a post), which is a lower proportion compared to 2024 (13.4%).

Applications to Core/specialty training

1787 respondents (57.6%) applied for core or specialty training*, which is a greater proportion compared to 2024 (47.3%). Of those who applied, 972 (54.4%) were successful in their applications and took up a training post, whereas in 2024 62.4% took up a training post; 60 (3.4%) were offered a core/specialty training post but declined the offer (1.9% in 2024); 149 (8.3%) were appointable but were not offered a post (25.1% in 2024); and 591 (33.1%) were unsuccessful in their application for a core or specialty training post (10.9% in 2024). When considering where these Foundation doctors had graduated, UK graduates were more likely to be considered to be appointable compared to international medical graduates (IMGs).

Those in an SFP post were more likely to apply for core/specialty training (71.5%) than the general cohort, and if they did so were more likely to be appointed to a core/specialty training programme (70.2%). Of those who were successful, 20% were appointed to an academic clinical fellowship (ACF).

These data show that fewer F2 doctors had confirmed medical employment at the end of their Foundation Programme compared to 2024. Further analysis shows that, compared to 2024, in 2025 F2 doctors were more likely to apply for core/specialty training in the UK but were less likely to be successful in their application.

The CDS can be used to inform workforce planning to help devise mechanisms whereby Foundation doctors are more likely to apply for core/specialty training and are more likely to be successful should they choose to apply. In addition, the survey's findings highlight substantial shifts in career intentions whilst in the Foundation Programme, underscoring the need for adaptable career planning and robust support systems.

* References to core or specialty training include general practice (GP) training

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Method	4
1.2 Responses	5
1.3 Types of FP and medical school of graduation	5
2. Destinations of F2 doctors	6
2.1 Intended career path at the start of the Foundation Programme	6
2.2 Next career destination	6
2.3 Type of appointment	8
2.4 Destinations of doctors undertaking SFP	9
2.5 Ways of working	10
3. Analysis and next steps	11
4. Acknowledgements	12
5. Appendices.....	13

1. Introduction

The UKFPO ran an annual F2 Career Destinations Survey (CDS) between 2010 and 2019 with [full reports published on UKFPO website](#). The survey was discontinued at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (2020), but in 2024, NHS Education for Scotland proposed re-instating the CDS at a local level to help inform workforce planning in that nation. After discussion with UKFPO and other stakeholders, it was agreed to widen the survey to include F2 doctors from all four UK nations.

A new, shorter version of the survey was re-instated for the training year ending in summer 2024 and distributed to F2 doctors in all four nations of the UK. The survey was refined for the following year and again distributed to F2 doctors in the training year ending in summer 2025. This report describes the self-reported career destinations of F2 doctors who completed their foundation training in August 2025. Throughout the report, references to specialty training include general practice (GP) training.

1.1 Method

The 2025 CDS was a web-based survey and completion was optional. UKFPO and UK foundation school teams encouraged completion of the survey by all F2 doctors due to complete their Foundation Programme training between June and September 2025, with completion numbers per foundation school tracked against the number of F2s training in each school. The survey was open 16 June to 14 August 2025.

The contents of the survey, including the statement of consent and the questions asked, are in [Appendix 1](#). Survey responses not focussed on in this report are reported in subsequent appendices: clinical training programme appointments ([Appendix 2](#)), UK country in which specialty posts were obtained ([Appendix 3](#)), country of non-UK based appointments ([Appendix 4](#)), respondent demographics ([Appendix 5](#)), and medical school of graduation and foundation school ([Appendix 6](#)).

Data contained within this report is based on foundation doctors' self-reported career intentions or declared appointments. This has not been compared with the final actual appointment/next career destination for individual doctors.

Duplicate responses from individuals were reviewed using a decision matrix and the dataset was de-duplicated before being anonymised. The data analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel functionality, including pivot tables. Qualitative responses were thematically analysed with the support of Copilot AI. Data cleansing was performed to rectify inadvertent inconsistencies, for which subjective decisions were occasionally required.

Where similar data was obtained, comparison was made with the results of the [UKFP 2024 CDS](#) using Chi-squared tests.

1.2 Responses

3100 responses were received, from F2 doctors from all 18 foundation schools. This represents 36.5% of all F2 doctors training in the UK as of June 2025. Due to the nature of the survey – relatively new and optional – this response rate was expected. Whilst the results of the survey cannot necessarily be taken as representative of the whole population of UK doctors who completed the Foundation Programme in August 2025 and any data should be used with this caution in mind, it is double the response rate of the 2024 survey (18.2%) with good numbers of responses from every Foundation School.

Table 1 – CDS completion rate by UK nation

UK nation	Number of F2 doctors	Number of survey respondents	Completion rate
England	7067	2451	35%
Northern Ireland	248	115	46%
Scotland	851	368	43%
Wales	337	166	49%

1.3 Types of FP and medical school of graduation

88.0% (2727) of respondents had completed a standard Foundation Programme (FP/FPP) and 8.0% (249) of respondents had completed a Specialised Foundation Programme (SFP). The remaining 4.0% (124) had completed an F2 Stand-alone (F2SA) programme.

90.4% (2803) of respondents had graduated from a UK medical school (UKGs); the remaining 9.6% (297) of respondents had graduated from a medical school outside the UK (international medical graduates (IMGs)). Respondent data throughout this report is grouped by whether their primary medical qualification (PMQ) was obtained in the UK or outside the UK.

Table 2 – FP type by PMQ

FP type	UKGs	IMGs	Total
Standard FP	2546 (90.8% of UKGs)	181 (60.9% of IMGs)	2727 (88.0% of respondents)
SFP	240 (8.6 of UKGs%)	9 (3.0% of IMGs)	249 (8.0% of respondents)
F2 SA	17 (0.6% of UKGs)	107 (36.0% of IMGs)	124 (4.0% of respondents)
Total	2803 (90.4% of respondents)	297 (9.6% of respondents)	

The majority of respondents, 93.8% (2907), commenced the UK Foundation Programme in 2023. Of the remaining respondents, 3.5% (108) commenced in 2024, 1.9% (58) in 2022 and 0.9% (27) in 2021.

2. Destinations of F2 doctors

2.1 Intended career path at the start of the Foundation Programme

The majority (56.4%) of respondents had intended to immediately progress into core or specialty training in the UK when they first started their foundation training (47.1% in 2024, $p>0.0001$). 13.1% intended to undertake a service post in the UK, 12.8% were undecided and 5.2% intended to take a career break. The remaining 12.5% had a variety of other intentions.

Table 3 – Intended career path by PMQ

Intended career path	UKGs	IMGs	Total
To immediately progress into core or specialty training in the UK	1522 (54.3% of UKGs)	226 (76.1% of IMGs)	1748 (56.4% of respondents)
Service post in the UK	378 (13.5% of UKGs)	27 (9.1% of IMGs)	405 (13.1% of respondents)
Undecided	373 (13.3% of UKGs)	24 (8.1% of IMGs)	397 (12.8% of respondents)
Take a career break	160 (5.7% of UKGs)	2 (0.7% of IMGs)	162 (5.2% of respondents)
Other (eg military, further study)	370 (13.2% of UKGs)	18 (6.1% of IMGs)	388 (12.5% of respondents)
Total	2803	297	

53.0% (1644) of respondents reported that their intended career path changed as they progressed through foundation training (53.2% of UKGs and 51.5% of IMGs) – very similar to the 2024 findings.

2.2 Next career destination

• Overall career destinations

On completion of the Foundation Programme, 2119 (68.4%) of respondents had confirmed medical employment for the next period (in or out of the UK), compared to 80.8% in 2024 ($p<0.0001$); 538 (17.4%) were still seeking work in the UK, which is an increase from 2024 (8.3%; $p<0.0001$).

1884 (60.8%) respondents were continuing to work in the NHS after FP (62.2% in 2024). Of these, 972 (51.6%) had been appointed to training posts and 887 (47.1%) to service posts (the rest had a military posting). When compared to the 2024 data, the proportion of Foundation doctors with confirmed employment remaining in the UK getting training posts is higher (47.4% in 2024; $p=0.01$), while the proportion of those getting service posts is lower (52.6% in 2024; $p=0.0008$). Overall, the proportion of respondents who were appointed to a training post in the UK was 31.4% (29.5% in 2024; $p=0.36$), and 28.6% were appointed to a service post in the UK (32.7% in 2024; $p=0.047$).

After the Foundation Programme, 152 (4.9%) were taking a career break, which is slightly less than in 2024, when 6.9% took a career break ($p=0.0044$).

397 (12.8%) FP doctors went abroad after FP (into training, service posts, or still seeking a post), which is a very slightly lower proportion compared to 2024 (13.4%; $p=0.5595$).

Table 4 – Career destination after foundation by PMQ

Career destination	UKGs	IMGs	Total
Appointed to a Core/ST post IN THE UK	894 (31.9% of UKGs)	78 (26.3% of IMGs)	972 (31.4% of respondents)
Appointed to a Core/ST post OUTSIDE UK	10 (0.4% of UKGs)	4 (1.3% of IMGs)	14 (0.5% of respondents)
Appointed to a service post IN THE UK	790 (28.2% of UKGs)	97 (32.7% of IMGs)	887 (28.6% of respondents)
Appointed to a service post OUTSIDE UK	215 (7.7% of UKGs)	6 (2.0% of IMGs)	221 (7.1% of respondents)
Still seeking employment as a doctor IN THE UK	452 (16.1% of UKGs)	86 (29.0% of IMGs)	538 (17.4% of respondents)
Still seeking employment as a doctor OUTSIDE THE UK	116 (4.1% of UKGs)	7 (2.4% of IMGs)	123 (4.0% of respondents)
Career break	145 (5.2% of UKGs)	7 (2.4% of IMGs)	152 (4.9% of respondents)
Other (military posting/further study, left medicine, etc)	181 (6.5% of UKGs)	12 (4% of IMGs)	193 (6.2% of respondents)
Total	2803	297	

- **Applications for core or specialty training**

Of the 1787 (57.6%) respondents who applied for core or specialty training (47.3% in 2024; $p<0.0001$), 1181 (66.1%) were considered appointable, and 1032 (57.8%) were offered a post, which is less than in 2024, when 64.1% were offered a post ($p=0.0028$). Of those who applied, 972 (54.4%) took up a training post (62.4% in 2024; $p=0.0002$), with 60 (3.4%) declining the offer of a post having been successful in their application (1.7% in 2024; $p=0.019$). Of those who were not offered a post, 149 (8.3%) were appointable but did not receive an offer (25.1% in 2024; $p<0.0001$) and 591 (33.1%) were unsuccessful in their application (10.9% in 2024; $p<0.0001$).

When considering where these Foundation doctors had graduated, 950 UK graduates (60.4% of UK graduates who applied for CT/ST) were offered a post, compared to 82 IMGs (38.1%; $p < 0.0001$). Both proportions show a slight drop compared to 2024, when 65.7% of UK graduates who applied were offered a post ($p = 0.0021$), compared to 47.7% of IMGs ($p = 0.0442$). Some applicants to CT/ST recruitment are appointable but are not offered a post, often because recruitment to the specialty is very competitive; 1073 UK graduates (68.3% of applicants) were considered to be appointable, compared to 108 IMGs (50.2%; $p < 0.0001$).

Table 5 – Outcome of applications for CT/ST by PMQ

CT/ST application outcome	UKGs	IMGs	Total
Appointable – but not appointed	123 (7.8% of UKGs)	26 (12.1% of IMGs)	149 (8.3% of respondents)
Appointed – declined offer	56 (3.6% of UKGs)	4 (1.9% of IMGs)	60 (3.4% of respondents)
Appointed to a Core/ST post IN THE UK – accepted offer	894 (56.9% of UKGs)	78 (36.3% of IMGs)	972 (54.4% of respondents)
Awaiting outcome	1 (0.1% of UKGs)	3 (1.4% of IMGs)	4 (0.2% of respondents)
Not appointed	490 (31.2% of UKGs)	101 (47.0% of IMGs)	591 (33.1% of respondents)
Withdrew application before offer stage	8 (0.5% of UKGs)	3 (1.4% of IMGs)	11 (0.6% of respondents)
Total	1572 (88.0% of applicants)	215 (12.0% of applicants)	

2.3 Type of appointment

Of those who obtained a specialty training post, the type of posts are shown in table 6 and the clinical training programme appointments are shown in [Appendix 2](#).

Table 6 – Type of training post obtained by PMQ

Type of training post appointed to	UKGs	IMGs	Total
Academic training programme (for example ACF)	30 (3.4% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	31 (3.2% of training appointments)
Core training programme (CT1)	399 (44.6% of UKGs)	29 (37.2% of IMGs)	428 (44.0% of training appointments)
Run-through training programme (ST) - including GP	465 (52.0% of UKGs)	48 (61.5% of IMGs)	513 (52.8% of training appointments)
Total	894 (92.0% of training appointments)	78 (8.0% of training appointments)	

2.4 Destinations of doctors undertaking SFP

Specialised Foundation Programmes are designed to give a selected cohort of Foundation doctors specific experience in research, leadership and medical education. The respondents of this survey went through a rigorous selection process in order to be appointed to SFP.

Of 570 doctors undertaking SFPs across the UK in the 2024-25 training year, 249 SFP doctors completed the survey (43.7%). 178 SFP respondents (71.5%) applied for core/ST training in the UK and 125 (70.2%) were appointed (compared to 54.4% of those who applied overall; $p < 0.0001$), with 10.4% still seeking employment, compared to 17.4% of the overall respondent cohort. Overall, a higher proportion of SFP doctors were appointed to training posts compared to the overall respondent group ($p < 0.0001$) – this trend is also seen for UK graduates and IMGs separately.

As can be seen in table 7, 20% of SFP doctors who were successful in their specialty training application were appointed to an ACF post.

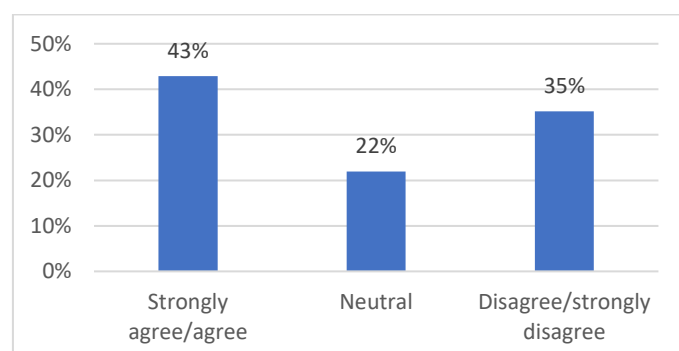
Table 7 – Type of training post obtained after SFP by PMQ

Type of training post appointed to	UKGs	IMGs	Total
Academic training programme (for example ACF)	24 (20.0% of UKGs)	1 (20.0% of IMGs)	25 (20.0% training appointments)
Core training programme (CT1)	56 (46.7% of UKGs)	3 (60.0% of IMGs)	59 (47.2% training appointments)
Run-through training programme (ST) - including GP	40 (33.3% of UKGs)	1 (20.0% of IMGs)	41 (32.8% training appointments)
Total	120 (96.0% of training appointments)	5 (4.0% of training appointments)	

2.5 Ways of working

All respondents were asked to indicate whether they would like to work less than full time in future – whatever their next career step was. The results are shown in figure 1.

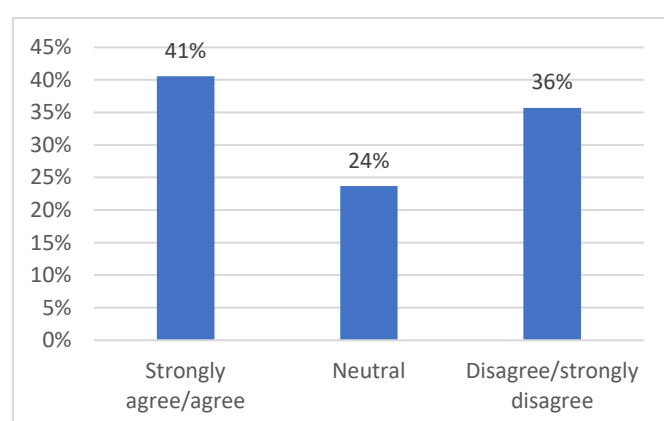
Figure 1 – I would like to or am already working less than full time in my next employment after foundation training.



Respondents were invited to share any comments based on their answer. Key themes that emerged were a strong link between burnout and the desire to work less than full time (LTFT), with health issues reinforcing wellbeing as a key factor in LTFT decisions. Training progression, rota/hours and financial concerns also played significant roles, with affordability being a notable barrier for those less inclined toward LTFT.

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether living and working close to where they studied was important to them, the results of this are shown in figure 2.

Figure 2 – Living and working close to where I went to school/university is important to me.



Key themes that emerged from respondents' free text comments were the prioritisation of proximity to family, support networks and current living or training location over university ties, with emotional, practical and lifestyle factors playing a central role in location decisions. Additionally, job market constraints often necessitated flexibility and relocation, leading many to deprioritise university proximity in favour of employment opportunities, stability and personal circumstances.

3. Analysis and next steps

This is the second nationwide survey of the career intentions and destinations of foundation doctors since 2019. The response rate was double that of the 2024 survey, with significant representation from all UK foundation schools. Higher response rates will be sought for future years; however, this year's data already provides a robust and representative insight into the career intentions of foundation doctors across the UK.

Our data shows that:

Career intentions

- When they started their Foundation Programme, more than half of respondents wanted to go straight into UK core/specialty/GP training.
- More than half of respondents changed their intended career path whilst in the Foundation Programme.

Career destinations

- On completion of the Foundation Programme, most respondents (68.4%) had confirmed medical employment for the next period, although 17.4% were still seeking work in the UK, which is significantly higher than in 2024 (8.3%).
- Compared to the 2024 data, the proportion of respondents taking a career break fell by around 30%, continuing a downward trend observed since 2019.
- Slightly fewer FP doctors went abroad after FP (into training, service posts, or still seeking a post) compared to 2024.

Core/specialty applications

- More than half (57.6%) of respondents applied for UK core/specialty training, with just over a half (57.8%) of these securing a training post. Both proportions were significantly higher for respondents who were undertaking SFPs.
- Competition ratios for core/specialty training have increased. This is the likely cause for the number of respondents (approximately 8%) who applied and were appointable but were not appointed, with this being more common for international medical graduates than UK medical school graduates.
- Overall, 1/3 of Foundation doctors who applied for core/specialty training were not appointed – this was 1.5 times as likely to be the case for international medical graduates compared to UK medical graduates. Although the proportion of SFP doctors who applied and were not appointed was lower (about 1/4), the chances of IMG doctors undertaking SFP not being appointed was similar to the cohort as a whole.
- Of SFP doctors who were successful in their core/specialty application, 20% went into ACF posts, with the rest being appointed to non-academic specialty training programmes.

Future working

- Just under half of respondents reported that they would like to work less than full time as their career progresses, with about the same number expressing the view that it would be important in future to be close to where they went to university/school.

These data show that, at the time of the survey, the proportion of F2 doctors still looking for employment was double compared to the same time in 2024. We have shown that compared to 2024, in 2025 F2 doctors were more likely to apply for core/specialty training in the UK but were less likely to be successful in their application.

The CDS can be used to inform workforce planning to help devise mechanisms whereby Foundation doctors are more likely to apply for core/specialty training and are more likely to be successful should they choose to apply. In addition, the survey's findings highlight substantial shifts in career intentions whilst in the Foundation Programme, underscoring the need for adaptable career planning and robust support systems.

The survey structure and methods of distribution will continue to be refined based on lessons learned and will be run again for the F2 cohort due to complete the Foundation Programme in August 2026.

4. Acknowledgements

The 2025 Career Destination Survey was based on the 2024 Career Destination Survey, which was instigated, designed and run by Christine Rea, Foundation School Manager at the Scottish Foundation School, and the NHS Education for Scotland (NES) team, including Dr Fiona Cameron, Scottish Foundation School Director. The 2025 survey was designed and run by the UK Foundation Programme Office (UKFPO) team.

Publicity was managed by UKFPO and all UK foundation school teams took part in promoting participation.

The reporting of response rate and response data was undertaken by Kata Várnai, UKFPO Education and Support Senior Manager. The 2025 Career Destination Survey Report was written by Kata Várnai and Dr Mike Masding, UKFPO National Clinical Director.

**UK Foundation Programme Office
October 2025**

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Survey contents

The survey included a statement of informed consent to participants, including the length of time it would take to complete the survey, the purpose of the data collection and how the data would be used. Participants were asked for their name and GMC number and reassured that this was to ensure only unique responses were counted. This information would not be used as part of the analysis of the responses.

The survey was created and administered by the UKFPO team, using the Microsoft Forms online survey system. All questions were reviewed and agreed by the UKFPO and the four-nation foundation leads.

The following questions were asked:

* means mandatory question for all respondents

** means mandatory question for respondents who selected relevant options to the previous question(s)

Section 1 – About you and your Foundation Programme

- 1) * GMC Number
- 2) * First Name
- 3) * Last Name
- 4) * Which medical school did you graduate from?
- 5) * What type of medical school course did you graduate from?
- 6) * Which foundation school did you undertake your FY2 in?
- 7) * What year did you commence the UK Foundation Programme?
- 8) * What type of Foundation Programme are you undertaking/have you completed?

Section 2 – Your career intentions before starting a UK Foundation Programme

- 9) * When you finished medical school, what was your intended career path AFTER completing foundation training?
- 10) ** Which Core/ST training programme in the UK did you wish to do? (Select all that apply)
- 11) * Has your intended career path changed as you have progressed through foundation training?

Section 3 – Your career intentions after completing Foundation Programme training

- 12) * Have you applied for Core/ST training in the UK? (If you have a military posting, select 'No'.)
- 13) ** What was the outcome of your application?
- 14) * What is your next career destination?
- 15) ** What type of training post in the UK have you been appointed to?
- 16) ** Which clinical training programme have you been appointed to?
- 17) ** Where have you been appointed?
- 18) ** If you have obtained employment OUTSIDE UK, what type of employment is this?
- 19) ** If you have obtained employment OUTSIDE UK, in which country is this?
- 20) * I would like to or am already working less than full time in my next employment after foundation training.

- 21) Based on your answer about working less than full time, please include any additional comments
- 22) * Living and working close to where I went to school/university is important to me.
- 23) Based on your answer about where you work, please include any additional comments

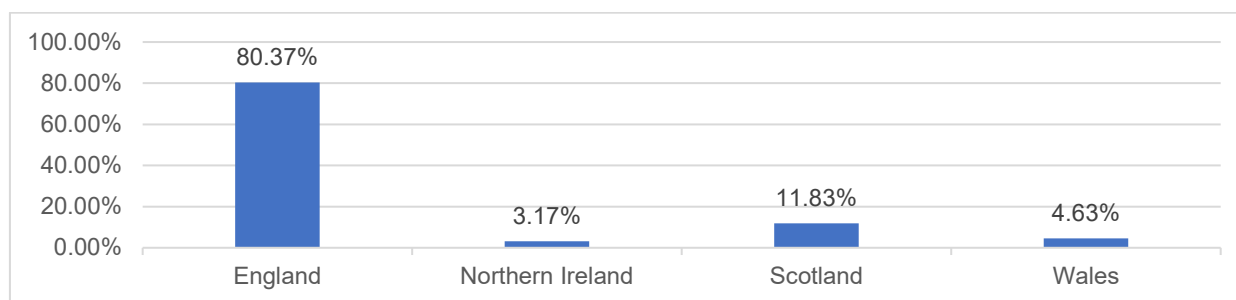
Section 4 – Demographic questions

- 24) * Do you wish to complete this section?
- 25) What is your gender?
- 26) What is your sexual orientation?
- 27) What is your ethnic group?
- 28) What is your religion?
- 29) What age range are you in?
- 30) Do you consider yourself to have a disability? (Within the meaning/definition of the Equality Act 2010)
- 31) Do you consider yourself to be neurodivergent?
- 32) Indicate which of the following conditions you identify with (select all that apply).

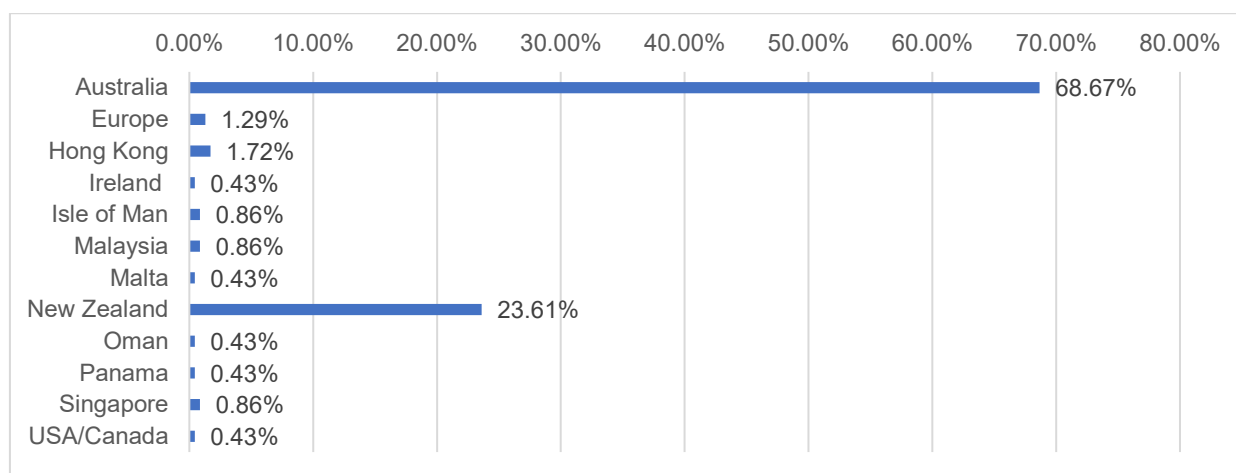
Appendix 2 – Clinical training programme appointments

Clinical training programme appointed to	UKGs	IMGs	Total
Academic Clinical Fellowship (ACF)	20 (2.2% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	21 (2.2% of training appointments)
Core - Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS)	72 (8.1% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	73 (7.5% of training appointments)
Core - Anaesthetics	47 (5.3% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	47 (4.8% of training appointments)
Core - Broad Based Training (BBT)	2 (0.2% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	2 (0.2% of training appointments)
Core - Core Psychiatry	50 (5.6% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	51 (5.2% of training appointments)
Core - Core Surgical Training (CST)	118 (13.2% of UKGs)	8 (10.3% of IMGs)	126 (13.0% of training appointments)
Core - Internal Medicine Training (IMT)	113 (12.6% of UKGs)	19 (24.4% of IMGs)	132 (13.6% of training appointments)
Run-through - Cardiothoracic Surgery	1 (0.1% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	1 (0.1% of training appointments)
Run-through - Clinical Radiology	32 (3.6% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	33 (3.4% of training appointments)
Run-through - General Practice	278 (31.1% of UKGs)	36 (46.2% of IMGs)	314 (32.3% of training appointments)
Run-through - General Practice and Public Health Medicine	3 (0.3% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	3 (0.3% of training appointments)
Run-through - Histopathology	6 (0.7% of UKGs)	2 (2.6% of IMGs)	8 (0.8% of training appointments)
Run-through - Neurosurgery	2 (0.2% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	2 (0.2% of training appointments)
Run-through - Obstetrics and Gynaecology	58 (6.5% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	59 (6.1% of training appointments)
Run-through - Ophthalmology	14 (1.6% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	14 (1.4% of training appointments)
Run-through - Oral and maxillo facial surgery	7 (0.8% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	7 (0.7% of training appointments)
Run-through - Paediatrics	63 (7.0% of UKGs)	7 (9.0% of IMGs)	70 (7.2% of training appointments)
Run-through - Public Health Medicine	3 (0.3% of UKGs)	1 (1.3% of IMGs)	4 (0.4% of training appointments)
Run-through - Trauma and Orthopaedics	5 (0.6% of UKGs)	0 (0.0% of IMGs)	5 (0.5% of training appointments)
Total	894	78	

Appendix 3 – Location of UK-based training posts



Appendix 4 – Location of non-UK-based training or service posts

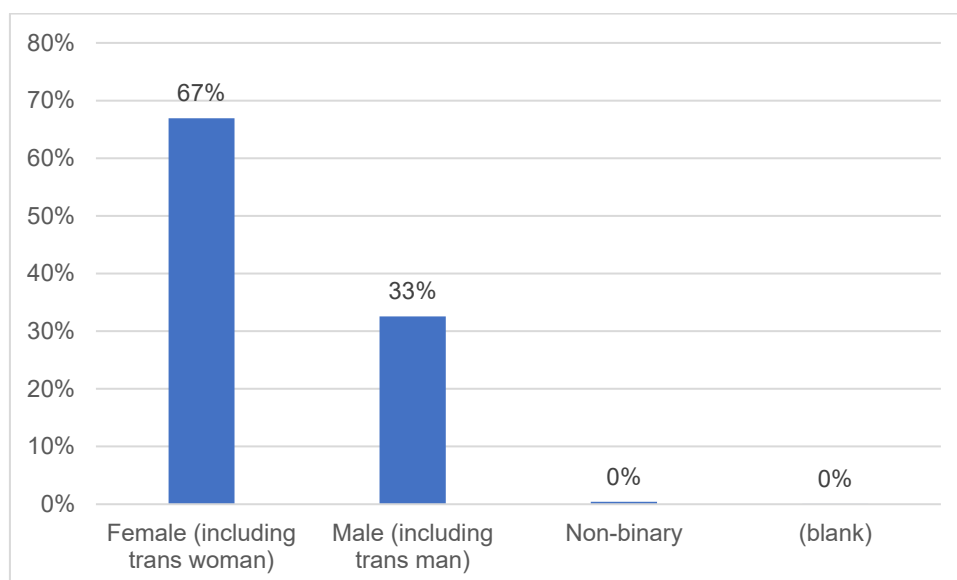


Appendix 5 – Demographics

71.3% (2209) of respondents provided demographic information.

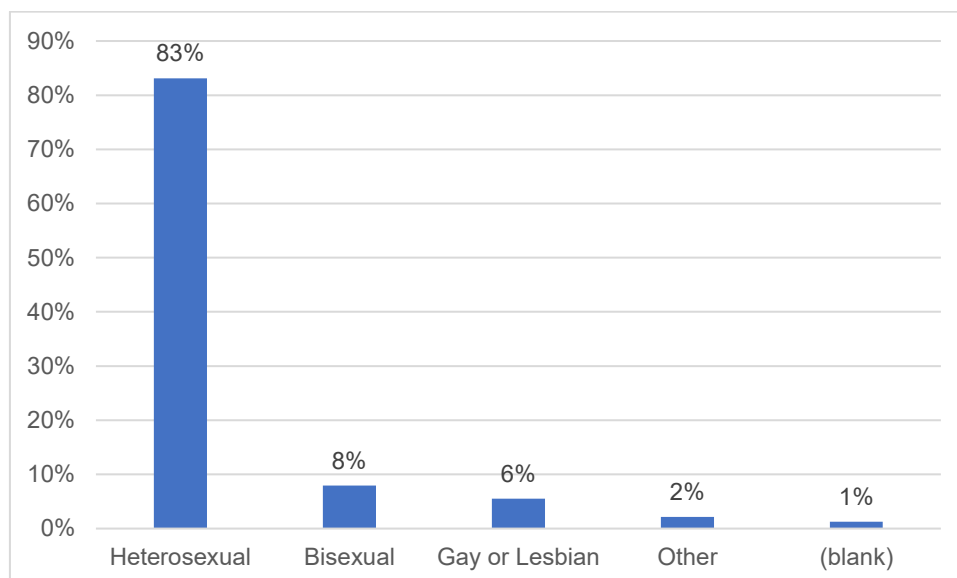
Gender

What is your gender?



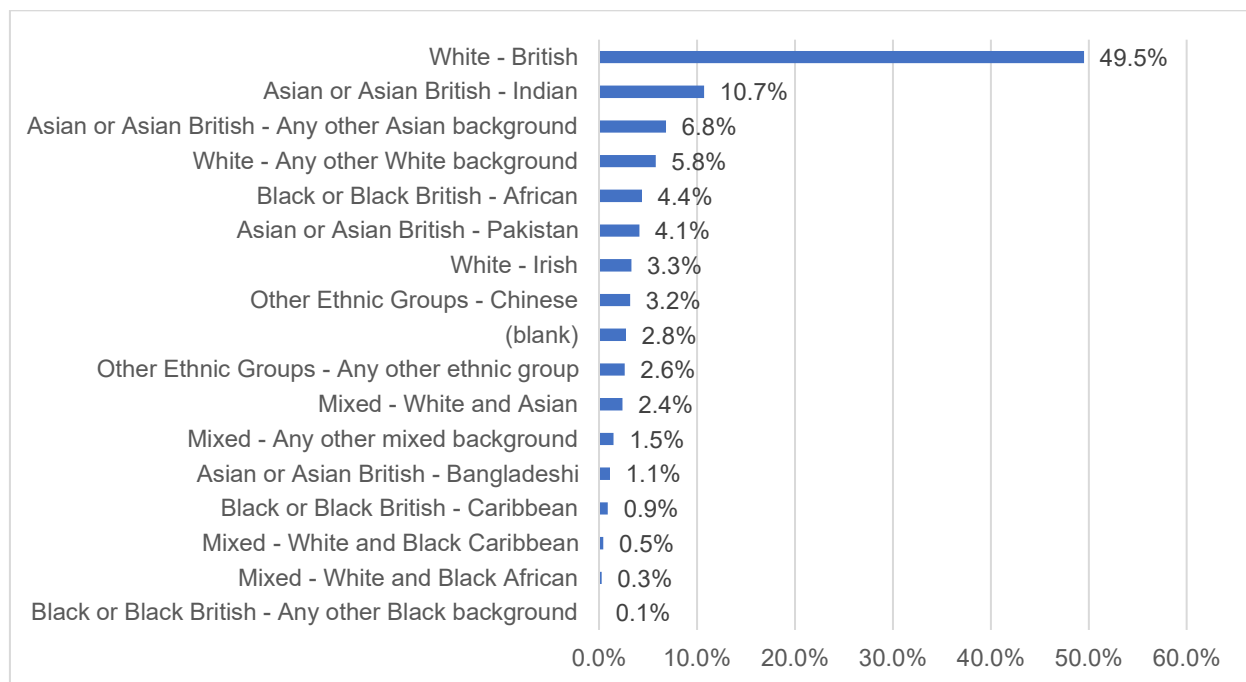
Sexual orientation

What is your sexual orientation?



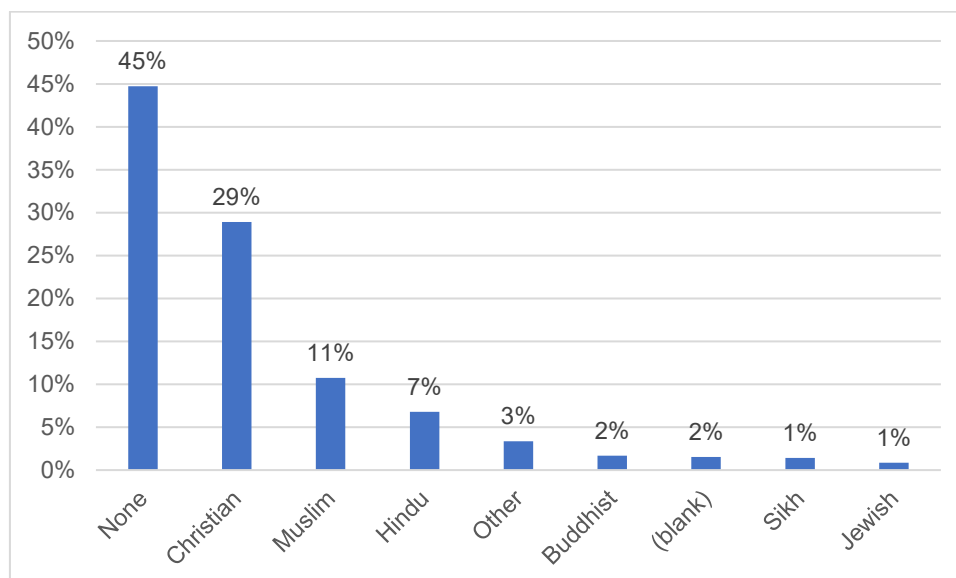
Ethnicity

What is your ethnic group?



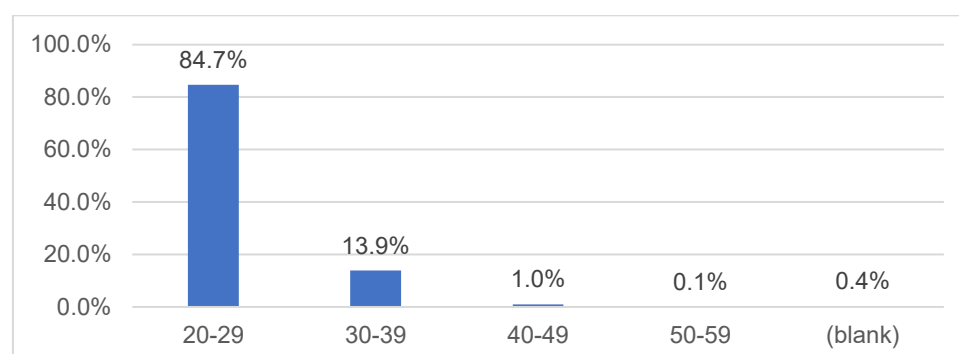
Religion

What is your religion?



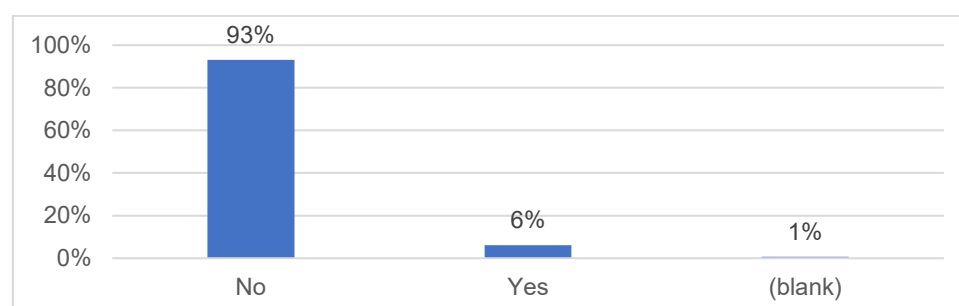
Age

What age range are you in?



Disability

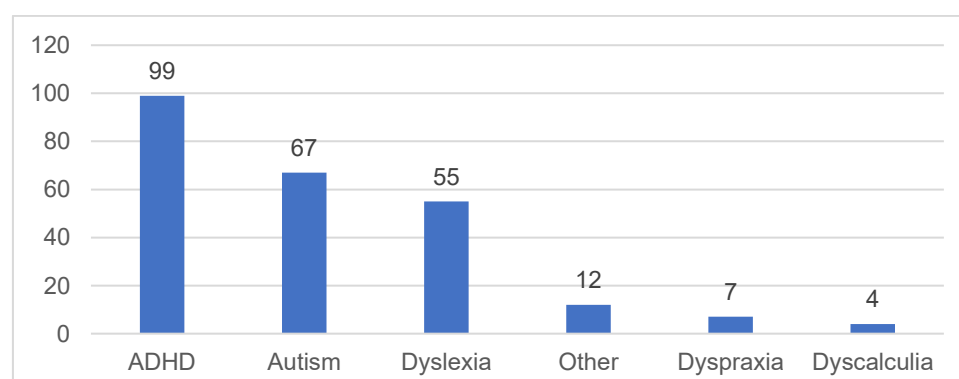
Do you consider yourself to have a disability? (Within the meaning/definition of the Equality Act 2010)



Neurodiversity

9.1% (202) of respondents said they considered themselves to be neurodivergent. 90.0% (1989) said they did not and 0.8% (18) preferred not to answer the question.

Among respondents who identified as neurodivergent, the most commonly reported conditions were ADHD, autism, and dyslexia. Many respondents reported multiple conditions, with overlapping diagnoses such as ADHD and autism being relatively frequent.



Appendix 6 – Foundation school and graduating medical school

CDS completion rate by foundation school

Foundation School	Number of F2 doctors	Number of completions	Completion rate
East of England	814	221	27%
Kent, Surrey, and Sussex (KSS)	605	240	40%
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland (LNR)	227	91	40%
London	990	306	31%
North West	931	262	28%
Northern	500	127	25%
Northern Ireland	248	115	46%
Oxford	263	75	29%
Peninsula	235	93	40%
Scotland	851	368	43%
Severn	377	128	34%
Trent	352	171	49%
Wales	337	166	49%
Wessex	339	128	38%
West Midlands Central	236	99	42%
West Midlands North	283	141	50%
West Midlands South	186	99	53%
Yorkshire and Humber	729	270	37%
Total	8503	3100	36%

CDS completion rate by graduating medical school

Name	Count
Aberdeen (University of), School of Medicine	57
Anglia Ruskin University School of Medicine	24
Aston University Medical School	18
Birmingham (University of), School of Medicine	150
Brighton and Sussex Medical School	48
Bristol (University of), Faculty of Medicine	61
Cambridge (University of), School of Clinical Medicine	92
Cardiff University, School of Medicine	143
Dundee (University of), Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing	68
Edge Hill University Medical School	0

Name	Count
East Anglia (University of), Norwich Medical School	51
Edinburgh (The University of), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	73
Exeter (University of), Medical School	47
Glasgow (University of), College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences	124
Hull York Medical School	49
Imperial College School of Medicine, London	92
Keele University, School of Medicine	51
Kent and Medway Medical School	0
King's College London School of Medicine (at Guy's, King's College and St Thomas' Hospital)	107
Lancaster University, Faculty of Health & Medicine	22
Leeds (University of), School of Medicine	84
Leicester (University of), Leicester Medical School	98
Lincoln Medical School	0
Liverpool (University of), Faculty of Health and Life Sciences	110
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (Postgraduate Medical School)	0
Manchester (University of), Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences	122
Newcastle University Medical School	104
Newcastle University Medicine Malaysia (NUMED)	43
Nottingham (The University of), Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	138
Oxford (University of), Medical Sciences Division	64
Plymouth University Peninsula Schools of Medicine and Dentistry	26
Queen Mary, University of London	100
Queen Mary, University of London, Malta	9
Queen's University Belfast, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	113
ScotGEM (University of St Andrew's and University of Dundee)	14
Sheffield (The University of), School of Medicine	97
Southampton (University of), School of Medicine	94
St Andrews (University of), Faculty of Medical Sciences	4

Name	Count
St George's, University of London	82
St George's, University of London, Cyprus	7
Sunderland (University of), School of Medicine	0
Swansea University, School of Medicine	33
The Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry (PCMD)	2
Ulster University School of Medicine	0
University College London, University College Medical School	73
University of Buckingham	13
University of Central Lancashire	22
Warwick (The University of), Warwick Medical School	74
Other please specify [that is, non-UK medical school]	297
N	3100