

2026 F2 Career Destination 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 and 2026.

F2 doctors from all 18 UK foundation schools completed the survey with a total of 3141 responses received (33.6% of all UK F2 doctors in June 2026).

Almost half of respondents (n=1537; 48.9%) 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, 2368 (75.4%) of respondents reported confirmed medical employment for the next period, compared to 68.4% in 2025, with 324 (10.3%) still seeking work in the UK (17.4% in 2025), and 121 (3.9%) taking a career break (4.9% in 2025). The majority of respondents (2243; 71.4%) reported a confirmed training or service (that is, locally employed) post in the UK, which is significantly higher than in 2025 (60.8% of respondents).

Of the 2243 doctors who reported they were continuing to work in the NHS after FP, 1352 (60.3%) had been appointed to training posts and 891 (39.7%) to service posts. When compared to the 2025 data, the proportion of Foundation doctors remaining in the UK getting training posts is higher (51.6% in 2025), while the proportion of those getting service posts is lower (47.1% in 2025).

392 (12.5%) FP doctors planned to go abroad after FP (into training, service posts, or still seeking a post), which is similar to 2025 (12.8%).

Applications to Core/specialty training

2250 respondents (71.6%) applied for core or specialty training*, which is a greater proportion compared to 2025 (57.6%). Of those who applied, 1352 (60.1%) were successful in their applications and accepted a training post, whereas in 2025 54.4% accepted a training post; 87 (3.9%) were offered a core/specialty training post but declined the offer (3.4% in 2025); 123 (5.5%) were appointable but were not offered a post (8.3% in 2025); and 673 (29.9%) were unsuccessful in their application for a core or specialty training post (33.1% in 2025). It should be noted that the Medical Training (Prioritisation) Act 2026 was introduced during the 2026 core/specialty recruitment round, and that core/specialty recruitment competition ratios were subsequently confirmed to have halved for 2026.

Those in an SFP post were more likely to apply for core/specialty training (80.78%) than the general cohort, and if they did so were more likely to be appointed to a core/specialty training programme (69.4%). Of those who were successful, 14% were appointed to an academic clinical fellowship (ACF).

These data show that more F2 doctors had confirmed medical employment at the end of their Foundation Programme compared to 2025. Further analysis shows that, compared to 2025, in 2026 F2 doctors were more likely to apply for core/specialty training in the UK and were more likely to be successful in their application.

In recent years, the CDS has been used to inform workforce planning as specialty recruitment has evolved. For 2026 recruitment, the enactment of the Medical Training (Prioritisation) Act led to UK medical school graduates and others being prioritised, and it is likely that this has contributed to the increase in Foundation doctors applying for, and being offered, a specialty training post. Future surveys will assess whether these trends continue. In addition, the survey continues to highlight substantial shifts in career intentions whilst in the Foundation Programme, and it is clear that local and national resource is needed to ensure that Foundation doctors are supported in making their career decisions.

* 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	9
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 the UKFPO website](#). The survey was discontinued at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (2020), but in 2024, NHS Education for Scotland (now known as Public Services Delivery Scotland) proposed re-instating the CDS at a local level to help inform workforce planning in that nation. After discussion with the 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, with the process repeated in 2026. This report describes the self-reported career destinations of F2 doctors who were about to complete their foundation training in August 2026. Throughout the report, references to specialty training include general practice (GP) training.

1.1 Method

The 2026 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 2026, with completion numbers per foundation school tracked against the number of F2s training in each school. The survey was open 29 June to 13 August 2026.

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 and Copilot. Data cleansing was performed to rectify inadvertent inconsistencies; however, no subjective decisions were required.

Where similar data was obtained, comparison was made with the results of the [UKFP 2025 CDS](#) using Chi-squared tests.

1.2 Responses

3141 unique responses were received, from F2 doctors from all 18 foundation schools. This represents 33.6% of all F2 doctors training in the UK as of June 2026. 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 were due to complete the Foundation Programme in August 2026 and any data should be used with this caution in mind, it is similar to the response rate of the 2025 survey (36.5%) 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	7757	2389	31%
Northern Ireland	275	115	42%
Scotland	895	460	51%
Wales	418	177	42%

1.3 Types of FP and medical school of graduation

2821 (89.8%) respondents were in a standard Foundation Programme (FP/FPP) and 255 (8.1%) respondents were in a Specialised Foundation Programme (SFP). The remaining 65 (2.1%) were in an F2 Stand-alone (F2SA) programme, which represents approximately 45% of doctors undertaking F2SA in 2025-2026.

2950 (93.9%) respondents had graduated from a UK medical school (UKMGs); the remaining 191 (6.1%) 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 – Foundation Programme type by PMQ

FP type	UKMGs	IMGs	Total
Standard FP	2686 (91.1% of UKMGs)	135 (70.7% of IMGs)	2821 (89.8% of respondents)
SFP	253 (8.6 of UKMGs%)	2 (1.0% of IMGs)	255 (8.1% of respondents)
F2 SA	65 (0.4% of UKMGs)	54 (28.3% of IMGs)	65 (2.1% of respondents)
Total	2950 (93.9% of respondents)	191 (6.1% of respondents)	

The majority of respondents, 3007 (95.7%), commenced the UK Foundation Programme in 2024. Of the remaining respondents, 80 (2.5%) commenced in 2025, 43 (1.4%) in 2023 and 11 (0.4%) in 2022.

Of those who graduated from a UK medical school, 2537 (86.0%) had completed a Standard Entry course, 308 (10.4%) a Graduate Entry course and 105 (3.6%) a Widening Participation (WP)/Gateway course.

2. Destinations of F2 doctors

2.1 Intended career path at the start of the Foundation Programme

The majority (61.6%) of respondents had intended to immediately progress into core or specialty training in the UK when they first started their foundation training (56.4% in 2025, $p<0.0001$). 11.4% intended to undertake a service post in the UK, 11.5% were undecided and 4.9% intended to take a career break. The remaining 10.7% had a variety of other intentions. Note that the term 'service post' refers to what is now known as a locally employed post.

Table 3 – Intended career path by PMQ

Intended career path	UKMGs	IMGs	Total
To immediately progress into core or specialty training in the UK	1793 (60.8% of UKMGs)	142 (74.3% of IMGs)	1935 (61.6% of respondents)
Service post in the UK	339 (11.5% of UKMGs)	18 (9.4% of IMGs)	357 (11.4% of respondents)
Undecided	345 (11.7% of UKMGs)	15 (7.9% of IMGs)	360 (11.5% of respondents)
Take a career break	149 (5.1% of UKMGs)	4 (2.1% of IMGs)	153 (4.9% of respondents)
Other (eg military, further study)	324 (11.0% of UKMGs)	12 (6.3% of IMGs)	336 (10.7% of respondents)
Total	2950	191	

1537 (48.9%) respondents reported that their intended career path changed as they progressed through foundation training – very similar to, though slightly lower than, the 2025 findings (53.0%).

2.2 Next career destination

- **Overall career destinations**

On completion of the Foundation Programme, 2368 (75.4%) of respondents had confirmed medical employment for the next period (in or out of the UK), compared to 68.4% in 2025 ($p<0.0001$); 324 (10.3%) were still seeking work in the UK, which is a decrease from 2025 (17.4%; $p<0.0001$).

2268 (72.2%) respondents intended to continue to work in the NHS after FP (60.8% in 2025). Of these, 1352 (60.3%) had been appointed to training posts and 891 (39.7%) to service posts (the rest had a military posting). When compared to the 2025 data, the proportion of Foundation doctors with confirmed employment remaining in the UK getting training posts is higher (51.6% in 2025; $p<0.0001$), while the proportion of those getting service posts is lower (47.1% in 2025; $p<0.0001$). Overall, the proportion of respondents who were appointed to a training post in the UK was 43.0% (31.4% in 2025; $p<0.0001$), and 28.4% were appointed to a service post in the UK (28.6% in 2025; $p=0.8$).

After the Foundation Programme, 121 (3.9%) were taking a career break, which is slightly less than in 2025, when 4.9% took a career break ($p=0.04$).

392 (12.5%) FP doctors intended to go abroad after FP (into training, service posts, or still seeking a post), which is essentially the same proportion as in 2025 (12.8%; $p=0.7$).

Table 4 – Career destination after foundation by PMQ

Career destination	UKMGs	IMGs	Total
Appointed to a Core/ST post IN THE UK	1268 (43.0% of UKMGs)	84 (44.0% of IMGs)	1352 (43.0% of respondents)
Appointed to a Core/ST post OUTSIDE UK	4 (0.1% of UKMGs)	4 (2.1% of IMGs)	8 (0.3% of respondents)
Appointed to a service post IN THE UK	843 (28.6% of UKMGs)	48 (25.1% of IMGs)	891 (28.4% of respondents)
Appointed to a service post OUTSIDE UK	115 (3.9% of UKMGs)	2 (1.0% of IMGs)	117 (3.7% of respondents)
Still seeking employment as a doctor IN THE UK	290 (9.8% of UKMGs)	34 (17.8% of IMGs)	324 (10.3% of respondents)
Still seeking employment as a doctor OUTSIDE THE UK	91 (3.1% of UKMGs)	7 (3.7% of IMGs)	98 (3.1% of respondents)
Career break	116 (3.9% of UKMGs)	5 (2.6% of IMGs)	121 (3.9% of respondents)
Other (military posting/further study, left medicine, etc)	223 (7.6% of UKMGs)	7 (3.7% of IMGs)	230 (7.3% of respondents)
Total	2950	191	

- **Applications for core or specialty training**

Of the 2250 (71.6%) respondents who applied for core or specialty training (57.6% in 2025; $p<0.0001$), 1562 (69.4%) were considered appointable, and 1439 (64.0%) were offered a post, which is more than in 2025, when 57.8% were offered a post ($p<0.0001$). Of those who applied, 1352 (60.1%) accepted a training post (54.4% in 2025; $p=0.0003$), with 87 (3.9%) declining the offer of a post having been successful in their application (3.4% in 2025; $p=0.4$). Of those who were not offered a post, 123 (5.5%) were appointable but did not receive an offer (8.3% in 2025; $p=0.0003$) and 673 (29.9%) were unsuccessful in their application (33.1% in 2025; $p=0.03$).

When considering where these Foundation doctors had graduated, IMGs were more likely to apply for specialty training than UK graduates (158 IMGs (82.7%), 2092 UK graduates (70.9%); $p=0.0005$). This disparity is less than in 2025, when 72% of IMGs and 56% of UKMGs applied for CT/ST ($p<0.0001$). Of those who applied, 1353 UK graduates (64.7% of UK graduates who applied for CT/ST) were offered a post, compared to 86 IMGs (54.4% of IMGs who applied; $p=0.0097$). Both proportions show an increase from 2025, when 60.4% of UK graduates who applied were offered a post ($p=0.009$), compared to 38.1% of IMGs ($p=0.002$). Some applicants to CT/ST recruitment are appointable but are not offered a post, often because recruitment to the specialty is very competitive; 1462 UK graduates (69.9% of applicants) were considered to be appointable, compared to 100 IMGs (63.3%; $p=0.08$). Both proportions show a slight increase from 2025, when 68.3% of UKMGs ($p=0.001$) and 50.2% of IMGs ($p=0.01$) were considered appointable. The disparity between appointable UKMGs and IMGs has reduced from 2025 ($p<0.0001$ in 2025).

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

CT/ST application outcome	UKMGs	IMGs	Total
Appointable – but not appointed*	109 (5.2% of UKMGs)	14 (8.9% of IMGs)	123 (5.5% of respondents)
Appointed – declined offer	85 (4.1% of UKMGs)	2 (1.3% of IMGs)	87 (3.9% of respondents)
Appointed to a Core/ST post IN THE UK – accepted offer	1268 (60.6% of UKMGs)	84 (53.2% of IMGs)	1352 (60.1% of respondents)
Awaiting outcome	3 (0.1% of UKMGs)	0	3 (0.1% of respondents)
Not appointed**	617 (29.5% of UKMGs)	56 (35.4% of IMGs)	673 (29.9% of respondents)
Withdrew application before offer stage	10 (0.5% of UKMGs)	2 (1.3% of IMGs)	12 (0.5% of respondents)
Total	2092 (93.0% of applicants)	158 (7.0% of applicants)	

* appointable at interview but not offered a post or not appointed

** longlisted but not invited to interview

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	UKMGs	IMGs	Total
Academic training programme (for example ACF)	29 (2.3% of UKMGs)	2 (2.4% of IMGs)	31 (2.3% of training appointments)
Core training programme (CT1)	575 (45.3% of UKMGs)	29 (34.5% of IMGs)	604 (44.7% of training appointments)
Run-through training programme (ST) - including GP	663 (52.3% of UKMGs)	53 (63.1% of IMGs)	716 (53.0% of training appointments)
Locum appointment of training (LAT)	1 (0.1% of UKMGs)	0	1 (0.1% of training appointments)
Total	1268 (93.8% of training appointments)	84 (6.2% 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.

Of 600 doctors undertaking SFPs across the UK in the 2025-26 training year, 255 SFP doctors completed the survey (42.5%). 206 SFP respondents (80.8%) applied for core/ST training in the UK and 143 (69.4%) were appointed (compared to 60.1% of those who applied overall; $p < 0.0001$), with 3.9% still seeking employment, compared to 10.4% of the overall respondent cohort.

As can be seen in table 7, 13.5% of SFP doctors who were successful in their specialty training application were appointed to an ACF post.

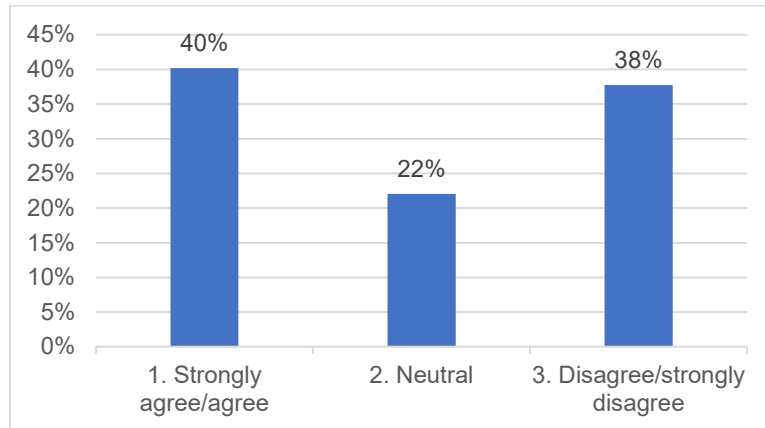
Table 7 – Type of training post obtained after SFP by PMQ

Type of training post appointed to	UKMGs	IMGs	Total
Academic training programme (for example ACF)	19 (13.5% of UKMGs)	1	20 (14.0% training appointments)
Core training programme (CT1)	72 (51.1% of UKMGs)	0	72 (50.3% training appointments)
Run-through training programme (ST) - including GP	50 (35.5% of UKMGs)	1	51 (35.7% training appointments)
Total	141 (98.6% of training appointments)	2	

2.5 Ways of working

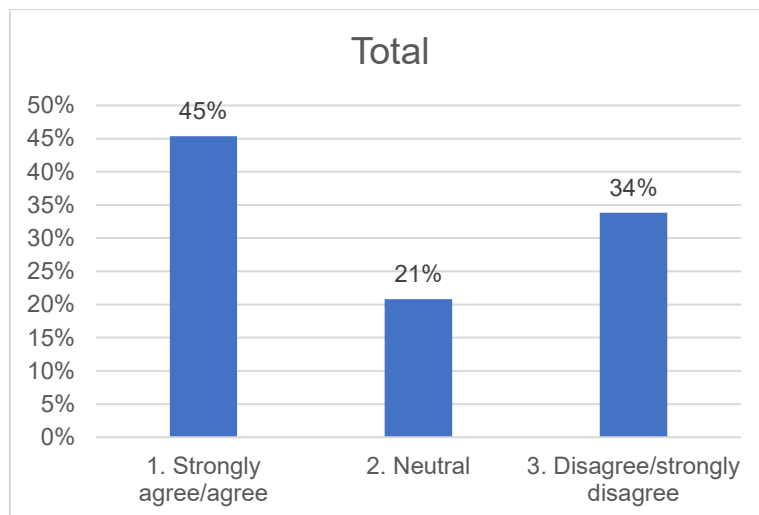
All respondents were asked to indicate whether they would like to work less than full time in future – whatever their next career step was. The results are shown in figure 1.

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



Respondents were 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.



3. Analysis and next steps

This is the third nationwide survey of the career intentions and destinations of foundation doctors since 2019. The number of responses was similar in 2026 and 2025 (3141 vs 3100), so that approximately one-third of F2 doctors sent in a survey response. In future years, UKFPO will work with stakeholders to explore ways of increasing engagement with the survey. As in previous years, there was significant representation from all UK foundation schools and across different programme groups. This year's data continues to provide 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, almost two thirds of respondents (61.6%) wanted to go straight into UK core/specialty/GP training.
- Almost half of respondents (48.9%) changed their intended career path whilst in the Foundation Programme.

Career destinations

- On completion of the Foundation Programme, most respondents (75.4%) had confirmed medical employment for the next period, although 10.3% were still seeking work in the UK, which is significantly lower than in 2025 (17.4%).
- Compared to the 2025 data, the proportion of respondents taking a career break fell by around 20%, continuing a downward trend observed since 2019.
- About the same proportion of FP doctors went abroad after FP (into training, service posts, or still seeking a post) compared to 2025.
- The increase in Foundation doctors obtaining UK training posts was not accompanied by a decrease in those appointed to UK service posts. Instead, the biggest shift appears to be away from those still seeking work and towards confirmed employment, particularly training posts.

Core/specialty applications

- Almost three quarters (71.6%) of respondents applied for UK core/specialty training, with more than half (60.1%) of these securing a training post. Both proportions were significantly higher for respondents who were undertaking SFPs.
- Competition ratios for core/specialty training decreased in 2026 following the introduction of the Medical Training (Prioritisation) Act*. This is the likely cause for the decreased number of respondents (5.5% compared to 8% in 2025) who applied and were appointable but were not appointed. This was more common for international medical graduates (8.9%) than UK medical school graduates (5.2%).
- Overall, slightly less than 1/3 of Foundation doctors who applied for core/specialty training were not appointed – this was more likely (1.8x) to be the case for international medical graduates compared to UK medical graduates. The proportion of SFP doctors who applied and were appointed was significantly higher than the cohort as a whole.

* See NHS England statement published 21 June 2026: [Impact of Medical Training Prioritisation Act on specialty training recruitment](#) [accessed 27 August 2026]

- Of SFP doctors who were successful in their core/specialty application, 14% 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 about 40% lower compared to the same time in 2025, representing a substantial improvement in confirmed employment outcomes for that group. We have shown that compared to 2025, in 2026 F2 doctors were more likely to apply for core/specialty training in the UK and were significantly more likely to be successful in their application.

In recent years, the CDS has been used to inform workforce planning as specialty recruitment has evolved. For 2026 recruitment, the enactment of the Medical Training (Prioritisation) Act led to UK medical school graduates and others prioritised, and it is likely that this has contributed to the increase in Foundation doctors applying for, and being offered, a specialty training post. Future surveys will assess whether these trends continue. In addition, the survey continues to highlight substantial shifts in career intentions whilst in the Foundation Programme, and it is clear that local and national resource is needed to ensure that Foundation doctors are supported in making their career decisions.

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 2027.

4. Acknowledgements

The 2026 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, which was further refined and run in the same way in 2026.

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 2026 Career Destination Survey Report was written by Kata Várnai and Dr Mike Masding, UKFPO National Clinical Director.

**UK Foundation Programme Office
October 2026**

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. Participants were also given the option to provide their email address to receive an email confirming their completion of the survey. Again, it was confirmed that this information would be used for no other purpose and was removed before data analysis.

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 – Introduction

- 1) * I agree to the processing of my personal data in accordance with the information provided herein.
- 2) * I am due to complete my foundation year 2 (FY2) between July and September 2026.

Section 2 – About you and your Foundation Programme

- 3) * GMC Number
- 4) * First Name
- 5) * Last Name
- 6) * Which medical school did you graduate from?
- 7) * What type of medical school course did you graduate from?
- 8) * Which foundation school did you undertake your FY2 in?
- 9) * What year did you commence the UK Foundation Programme (as either an F1 or an F2 Stand-alone doctor)?
- 10)* What type of Foundation Programme are you undertaking/have you completed?

Section 3 – Your career intentions before starting a UK Foundation Programme

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

Section 4 – Your career intentions after completing Foundation Programme training

- 14) * Have you applied for Core/ST training in the UK? (If you have a military posting, select 'No'.)

- 15) ** What was the outcome of your application?
- 16) * What is your next career destination?
- 17) ** What type of training post in the UK have you been appointed to?
- 18) ** Which clinical training programme (ST) have you been appointed to?
- 19) ** Which clinical training programme (CT) have you been appointed to?
- 20) ** Which academic training programme have you been appointed to?
- 21) ** Which clinical training programme have you been appointed to alongside your academic programme?
- 22) ** Which LAT programme have you been appointed to?
- 23) ** Where have you been appointed?
- 24) ** If you have obtained employment OUTSIDE UK, what type of employment is this?
- 25) ** If you have obtained employment OUTSIDE UK, in which country/region is this?
- 26) * I would like to or am already working less than full time in my next employment after foundation training.
- 27)* Living and working close to where I went to school/university is important to me.

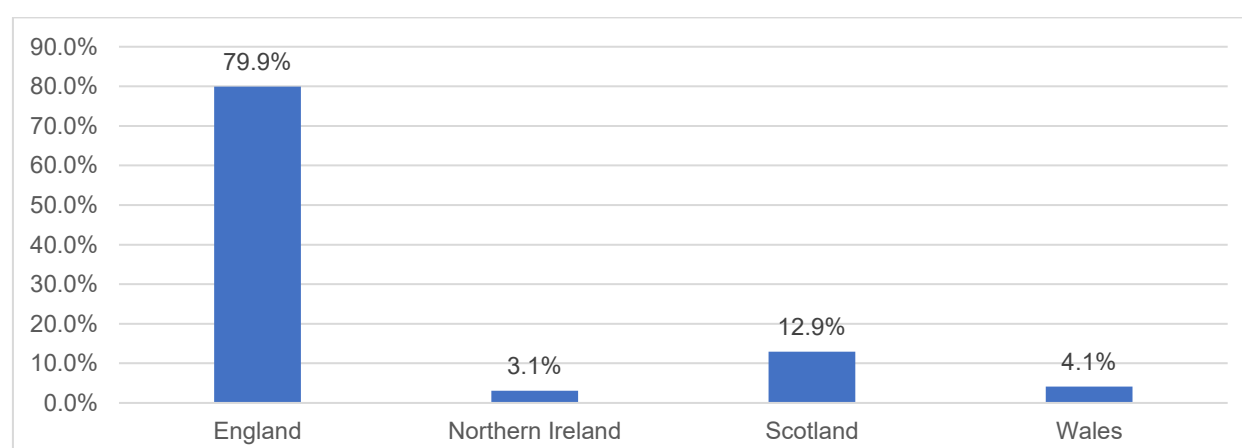
Section 5 – Demographic questions

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

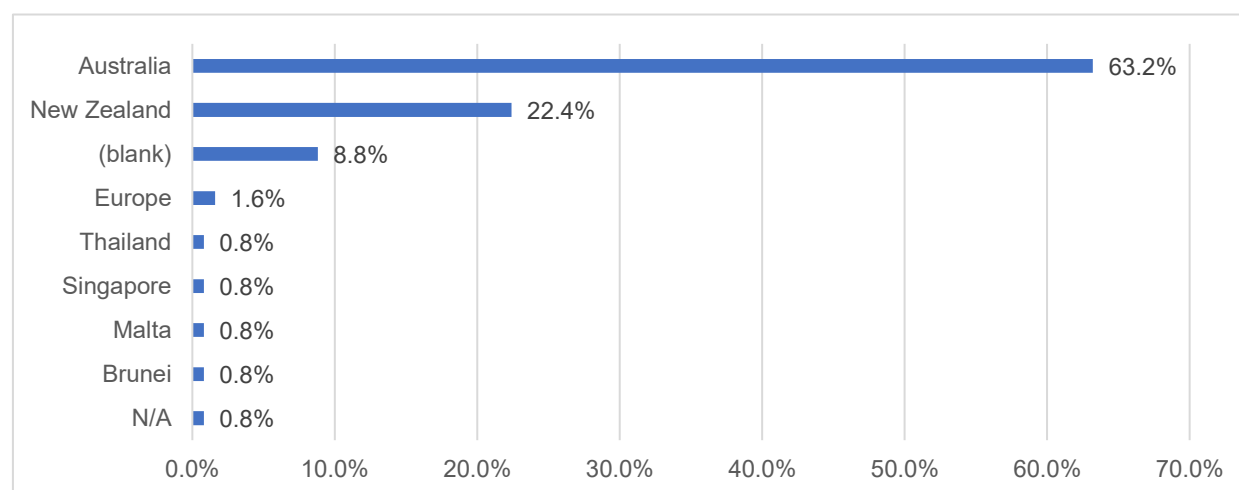
Appendix 2 – Clinical training programme appointments

Clinical training programme appointed to	Number of F2s appointed (% of training appointments)
Academic Clinical Fellowship (ACF)	31 (2.3%)
Core - Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS)	72 (5.3%)
Core - Anaesthetics	53 (3.9%)
Core - Broad Based Training (BBT)	5 (0.4%)
Core - Core Psychiatry	81 (6.0%)
Core - Core Surgical Training (CST)	180 (13.3%)
Core - Internal Medicine Training (IMT)	214 (15.8%)
Run-through - Cardiothoracic Surgery	1 (0.1%)
Run-through - Clinical Radiology	37 (2.7%)
Run-through - Community Sexual and Reproductive Health	1 (0.1%)
Run-through - Emergency Medicine (coupled with Core - Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS))	16 (1.2%)
Run-through - General Practice	464 (34.3%)
Run-through - General Practice and Public Health Medicine	1 (0.1%)
Run-through - Histopathology	10 (0.7%)
Run-through - Neurosurgery	2 (0.1%)
Run-through - Obstetrics and Gynaecology	78 (5.8%)
Run-through - Ophthalmology	12 (0.9%)
Run-through - Oral and maxillo facial surgery	4 (0.3%)
Run-through - Paediatrics	81 (6.0%)
Run-through - Public Health Medicine	6 (0.4%)
Run-through - Trauma and Orthopaedics	3 (0.2%)
Total	1352

Appendix 3 – Location of UK-based training posts



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

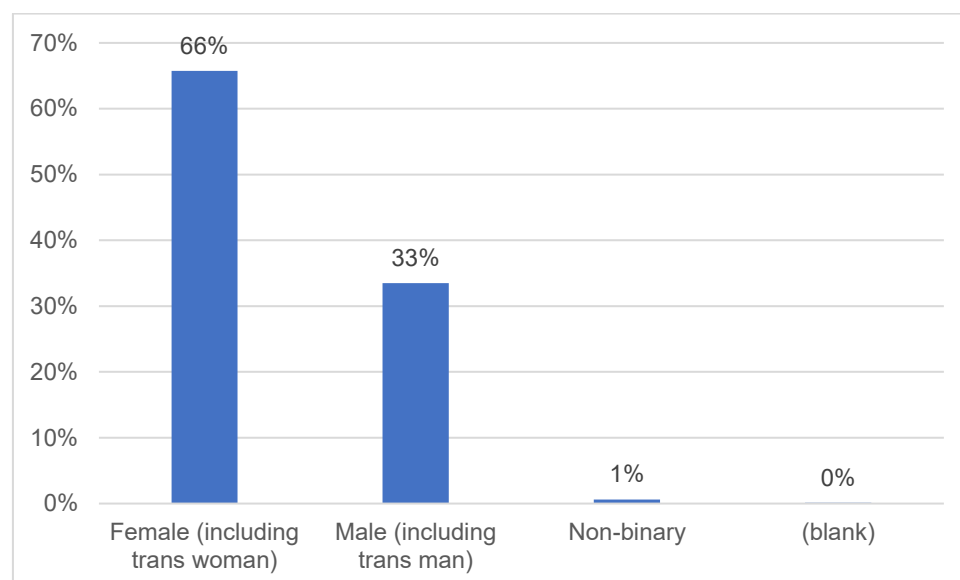


Appendix 5 – Demographics

2287 (72.8%) respondents provided demographic information.

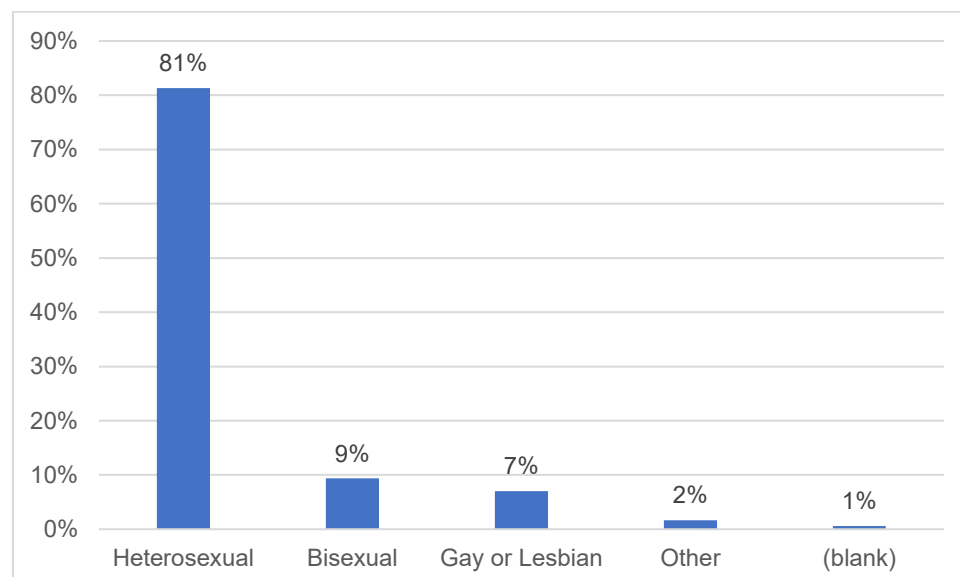
Gender

What is your gender?



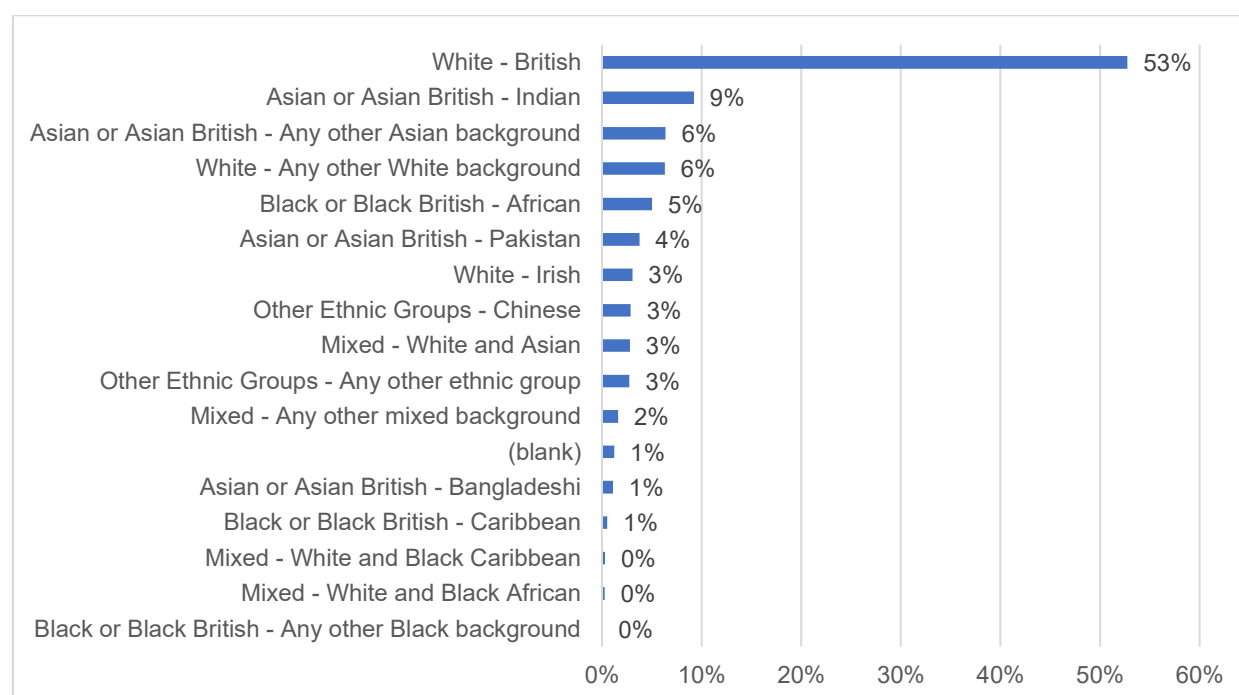
Sexual orientation

What is your sexual orientation?



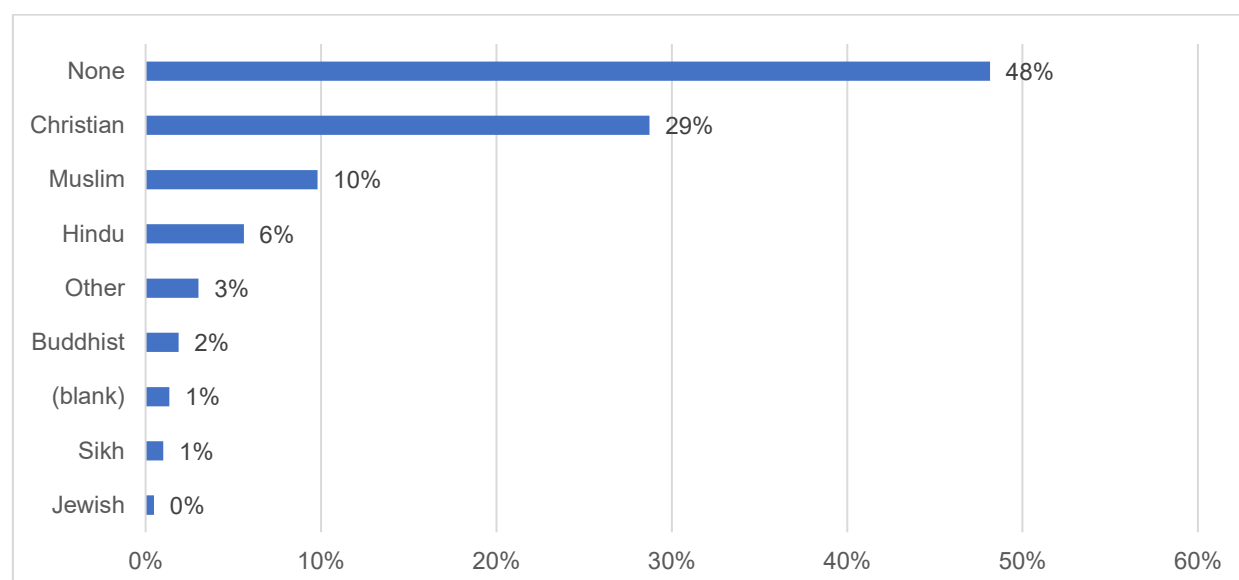
Ethnicity

What is your ethnic group?



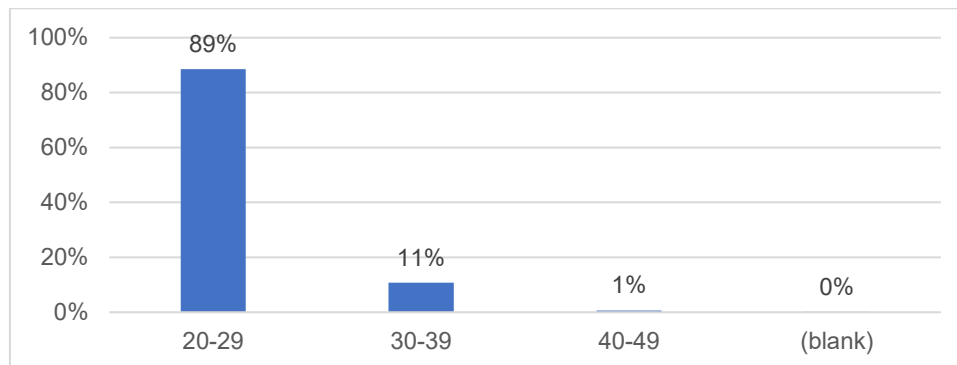
Religion

What is your religion?



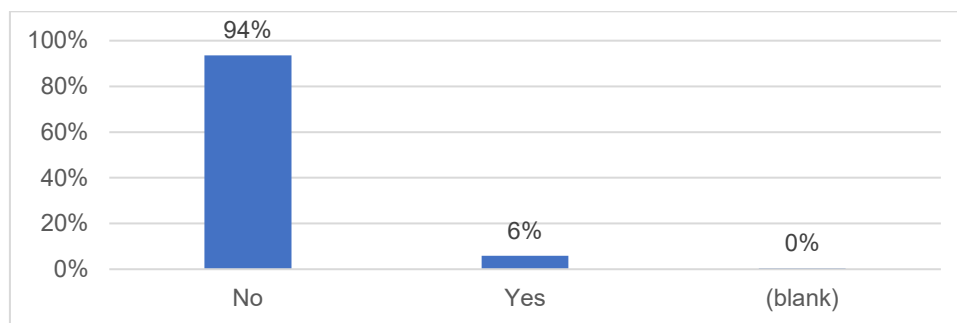
Age

What age range are you in?



Disability

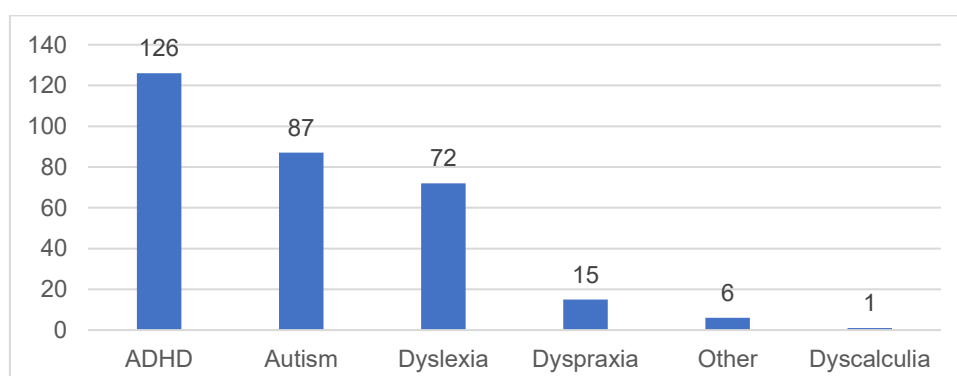
Do you consider yourself to have a disability? (Within the meaning/definition of the Equality Act 2010)



Neurodiversity

243 (10.6%) respondents said they considered themselves to be neurodivergent. 2033 (88.9%) said they did not and 11 (0.5%) preferred not to answer the question.

Among respondents who identified as neurodivergent, the most commonly reported conditions were ADHD, autism, and dyslexia. Many respondents chose multiple options, with overlapping conditions 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	806	176	22%
Kent, Surrey and Sussex (KSS)	601	248	41%
London	806	176	27%
Midlands (5 foundation schools)	1721	514	30%
North West of England	1056	295	28%
Northern	504	159	32%
Northern Ireland	275	115	42%
Oxford	326	55	17%
Peninsula	262	122	47%
Scotland	895	460	51%
Severn	358	171	48%
Wales	374	116	42%
Wessex	1056	295	31%
Yorkshire and Humber	761	265	35%
Total	9345	3141	33.6%

CDS completion rate by graduating medical school

Name	Count
Aberdeen (University of), School of Medicine	90
Anglia Ruskin University School of Medicine	14
Aston University Medical School	14
Birmingham (University of), School of Medicine	158
Brighton and Sussex Medical School	50
Bristol (University of), Faculty of Medicine	101
Cambridge (University of), School of Clinical Medicine	76
Cardiff University, School of Medicine	117
Dundee (University of), Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing	94
Edinburgh (The University of), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	91
Exeter (University of), Medical School	91
Glasgow (University of), College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences	126
Hull York Medical School	67
Imperial College School of Medicine, London	76
Keele University, School of Medicine	51
King's College London School of Medicine (at Guy's, King's College and St Thomas' Hospital)	95

Name	Count
Lancaster University, Faculty of Health & Medicine	26
Leeds (University of), School of Medicine	75
Leicester (University of), Leicester Medical School	89
Liverpool (University of), Faculty of Health and Life Sciences	111
Manchester (University of), Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences	149
Newcastle University Medical School	129
Newcastle University Medicine Malaysia (NUMED)	13
Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia	82
Nottingham (The University of), Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	144
Oxford (University of), Medical Sciences Division	70
Plymouth University Peninsula Schools of Medicine and Dentistry	39
Queen Mary, University of London	88
Queen Mary, University of London, Malta	6
Queen's University Belfast, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	95
ScotGEM (University of St Andrew's and University of Dundee)	24
Sheffield (The University of), School of Medicine	90
Southampton (University of), School of Medicine	84
St Andrews (University of), Faculty of Medical Sciences	0
St George's, University of London	79
St George's, University of London, Cyprus	3
Sunderland (University of), School of Medicine	9
Swansea University, School of Medicine	26
The Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry (PCMD)	10
University College London, University College Medical School	87
University of Buckingham	19
University of Central Lancashire	25
Warwick (The University of), Warwick Medical School	67
Non-UK medical school	191
N	3141