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Census of consultant physicians in the UK 2012: Data and commentary

Dr Andrew Goddard, director Medical Workforce Unit



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Citation for this document

Federation of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of the UK. *Census of consultant physicians and medical registrars in the UK, 2012: data and commentary*. London: Royal College of Physicians, 2014

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ISBN 978-1-86016-529-0
eISBN 978-1-86016-530-6

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Census of consultant physicians in the UK, 2012

Acknowledgements

This is the fifth and final census with which I have been involved as director of the Medical Workforce Unit. Once again, I am utterly indebted to Darin Nagamootoo, Christopher Phillips, Nina Newbery and Foulla Green for their unstinting hard work in the census collection, collation and completion. They have once again produced a document which is of the highest quality, with insight and depth to allow the profession to influence policy. I could not wish for four better colleagues. The efforts of Elaine Tait and John Cooper in the Edinburgh and Glasgow colleges respectively and Alan Rees in Wales must also be noted. I am always amazed at the ability of Elaine, John and Alan to bring common sense to all matters *physicianly* and it has been a pleasure to work with them again this year. In addition, I would like to thank all the representatives of the specialties and specialty societies who have contributed commentaries and worked with the RCP to ensure that this document is as accurate as possible. Thanks also to Jemima Cosby for help in collecting data from individual hospitals, and to Nasreen Syeda for compiling the AAC data. Finally I would like to thank Harriet Gordon, my successor as director of the Medical Workforce Unit. I am sure that the department will continue to grow and develop under Harriet's leadership.

November 2013

Dr Andrew Goddard
Director, Medical Workforce Unit

Census of consultant physicians in the UK 2012:

Introduction and commentary on census data



Census of consultant physicians in the UK, 2012

Introduction

The census of consultant physicians of the UK is a project undertaken by the RCP London (on behalf of the Federation of Royal Colleges of Physicians of the UK) to collect data about the consultant physician workforce. The census is conducted annually and has now been running for over 20 years. It is a source of evidence for future Federation of Royal Colleges of Physicians' policy, as well as a historical record of the workforce across that time. Additionally, the census results are used by individual specialty societies and other external agencies, such as the Centre for Workforce Intelligence, Health Education England and the National Audit Office.

The annual census asks various types of questions, which broadly break down into the following categories:

- > consultant numbers
- > appointment of consultants
- > demography, retirement intentions and employment prospects
- > gender of the consultant physician workforce
- > time worked and contracted
- > allergy, stroke, acute medicine and on-call commitments
- > appraisal and study leave
- > quality of care and job satisfaction.

In addition to collecting key information year-on-year, the census is a flexible document and collects data for contemporary and important issues (such as 7-day working). Furthermore, it has recently begun collecting data specific to individual specialties. With the passage of time, this data collection has become increasingly sophisticated and has allowed us to understand demographic changes and working patterns within the many medical specialties.

This report summarises the findings of the 2012 census and assesses the implications for the medical profession and the health service.

Census of consultant physicians in the UK, 2012

Commentary on census data

How were the data collected?

The census was coordinated by the Medical Workforce Unit of the RCP. Census forms were sent out electronically in September 2012 to all consultant physicians in the UK as identified by the RCP. Paper forms were then sent out to consultants who had not returned the electronic form by December 2012. Consultant numbers were checked with workforce representatives of the specialty societies, and all hospital trusts were contacted by telephone to ensure headcount data were as accurate as possible. Forms were returned by 5,644 consultant physicians (a return rate of 47.6%); further headcount data were verified for 6,005 consultants (C1).

Census data on medical registrars were obtained by sending an electronic form to all registrars on the Joint Royal Colleges of Physicians Training Board (JRCPTB) database.

How many physicians are there?

At the end of 2012, 12,221 consultant physicians were working in the UK, compared with 11,810 in 2011 (an increase of 3.5%). The expansion in consultant numbers since 2002 is shown in *Fig 1* (see also C2a). Expansion has been slowing since 2009 and mirrors spending on secondary care very closely (*Fig 2*), suggesting that the main driver for consultant expansion in the UK is funding of hospitals. Given that this has no link to planning of training, the numbers may go some way to explaining why medical workforce planning has been subject to swings in oversupply and undersupply.

Figure1. Consultant numbers and expansion (2002–2012)
UK – all medical specialties

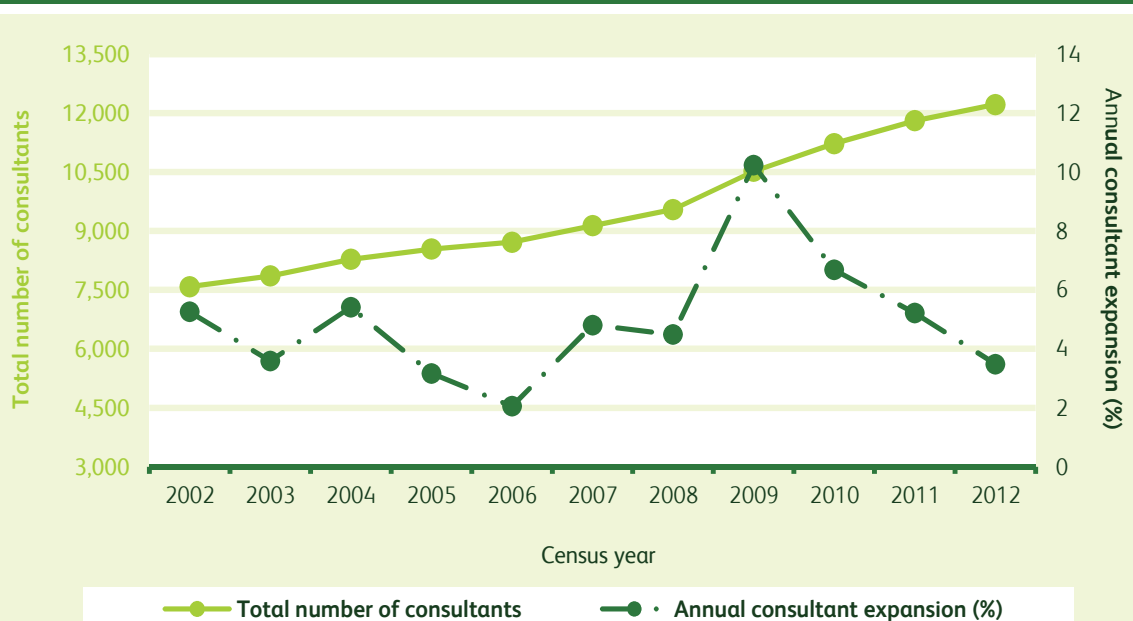
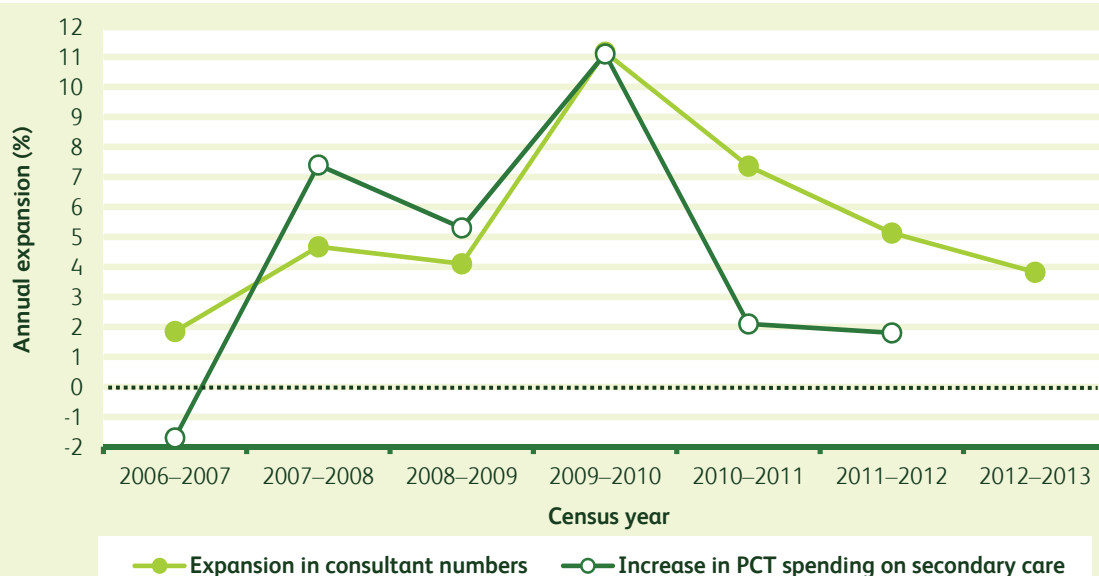


Figure 2. Expansion in the number of consultants vs change in primary care trust spending on secondary care (2006–2012)
England



Which specialties have changed the most?

Geriatric medicine was the largest specialty by consultant number (1,252) in 2012, expanding by 2.5% compared with the previous year. Proportionately acute medicine expanded the most (33.2%) but remains relatively small at 393 consultant physicians. Other specialties that expanded considerably included hepatology (17.6%) and stroke medicine (13.8%). The largest expansion purely in terms of consultant numbers was cardiology (an expansion of 4.9% to 1,066 consultants). Six specialties contracted during 2012: audiovestibular medicine (–8.7%), endocrinology and diabetes (–0.3%), general medicine (–13.0%), metabolic medicine (–13.6%), paediatric cardiology (–2.3%) and rehabilitation medicine (–1.8%). The reduction in general medicine was partly due to retirements and partly due to some consultants rebadging themselves into other specialties (C2a).

Where in the UK are the jobs?

The map of the UK (Fig 3) shows the variation in numbers of consultants per head of the population by Local Education and Training Boards (LETBs). As in previous years there is a clear difference between consultant numbers in

London and those in other areas of the country. Which parts of the UK are most understaffed varies by specialty, but no specialty has low numbers in London (see also C2b–g).

The shortage of consultant physicians in a particular area is not due to a lack of attempts by hospitals to recruit. Posts are being advertised throughout the UK, but many specialties and areas of the country are unable to fill them.

Fig 4 and Fig 5 show data for success rates of consultant appointments by specialty and region. These charts are good barometers of clinical demand for consultants by hospitals in the UK. More posts were advertised in acute medicine and geriatric medicine than any of the other specialties. There were insufficient trainees to fill these posts, especially outside London. The reasons for this are complex but include changing demands on the health service and the desire of many trainees to stay local to where they trained (see also C9a–f).

Figure 3. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce
Population served by each whole-time equivalent (WTE) consultant

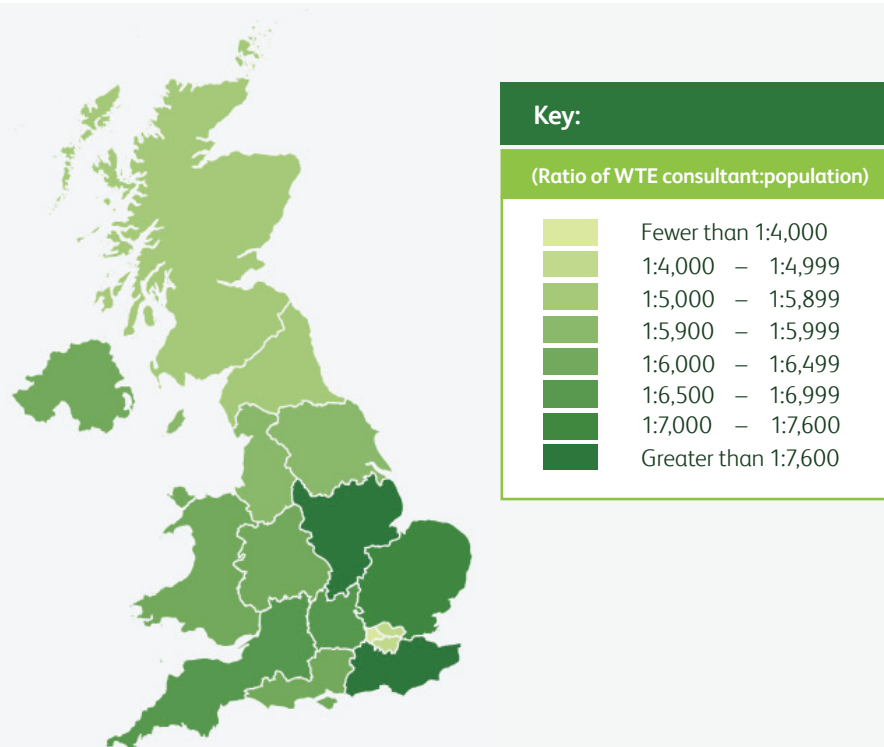


Figure 4. Consultant appointments made, appointments not made, and cancelled – by specialty
(1 January–31 December 2012)
England and Wales

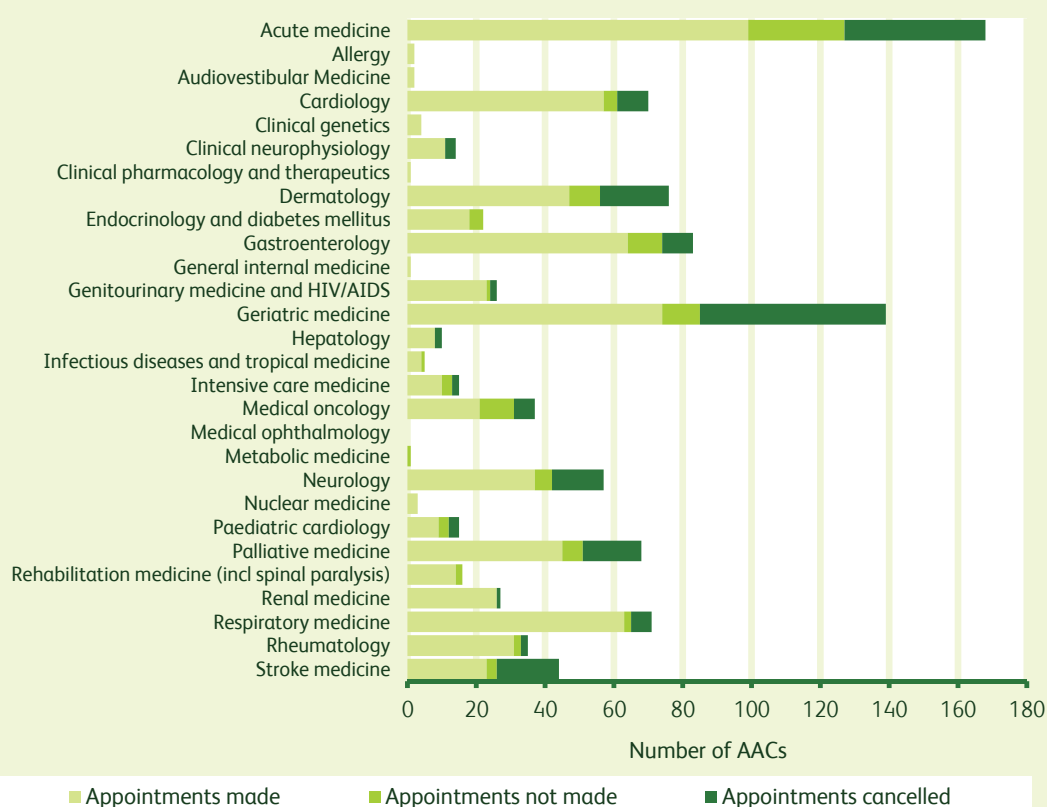
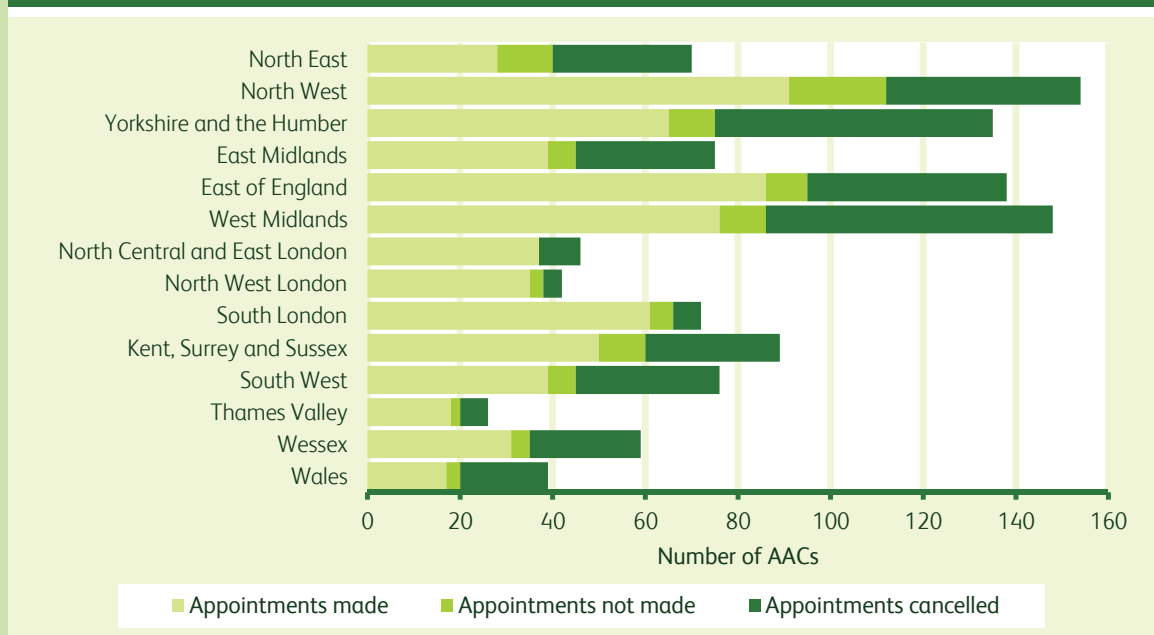


Figure 5. Consultant appointments made, appointments not made, and cancelled – by LETB (1 January–31 December 2012)
England and Wales



What these charts do not show, however, is the differences within regions, with some hospitals (especially in rural areas) unable to fill vacant consultant posts. This puts added pressure on the workforce in non-vacant posts and needs to be explored in the next census. Furthermore, *Fig 4* shows that some specialties were able to recruit to almost all of their advertised posts (renal medicine, rehabilitation medicine, genitourinary medicine). Again, the reasons behind this are complex. As well as oversupply of trainees – meaning that posts are easily filled – undersupply may mean that a hospital will advertise a post only when there are eligible candidates that will apply. This variation makes accurate workforce planning across the specialties, and across the country, almost impossible.

How is the workforce demographic changing?

The consultant physician workforce continued to become younger and more populated by women. The largest age group was aged 40–44 years (*Fig 6*). Women made up 51.3% of the youngest age group (34 years or younger). The shift towards a more sex-balanced workforce is shown most clearly in *Fig 7*. This changing demographic has also transformed the working practices of consultant

physicians. The number of consultants who reported working less than whole time was 17.2%. Many more female (39.0%) than male (5.3%) consultants worked this way (*C7a*, see also *C10a–b*, *C11a–b*, *C14a–f*, *C15a–c* for more on gender of the consultant workforce).

How do consultants spend their time?

The average consultant was contracted to work 10.6 programmed activities (PAs) per week (*C16a*, *C17a*) (equivalent to just over a 42-hour week) during 2012, but reported actually working 11.8 PAs per week (47 hours) (*C16b*, *C17b*). However, those on whole-time contracts were contracted to work 11.3 PAs (45 hours) (*C18a*) and actually worked 12.5 PAs (50 hours) (*C18b*). Direct clinical care, such as ward rounds, clinics and procedure lists, accounted for 71% of this time, and 19% of time was spent in supporting clinical activity, such as educational supervision, continuing professional development and quality-improvement activity. In addition, 6% of time was spent in research activity and 4% in other roles (such as management). This breakdown of work is very similar for both whole-time consultants and less-than-whole-time consultants (see also *C20b–c* and *C20f–g*). In short, the NHS gets a lot of clinical work from its consultant

Figure 6. Age distribution of consultant workforce
UK – all medical specialties

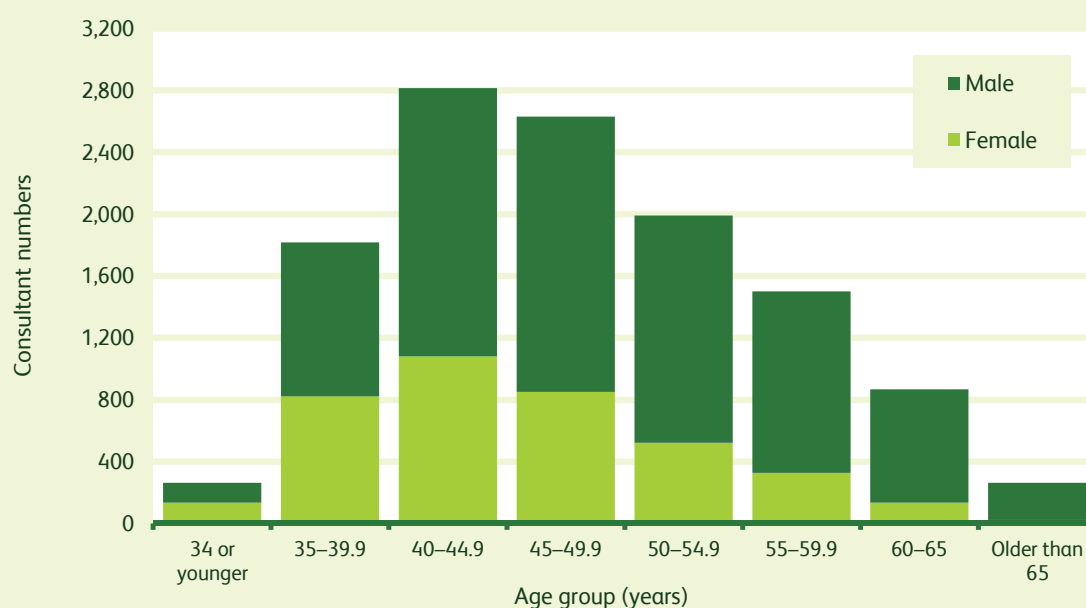
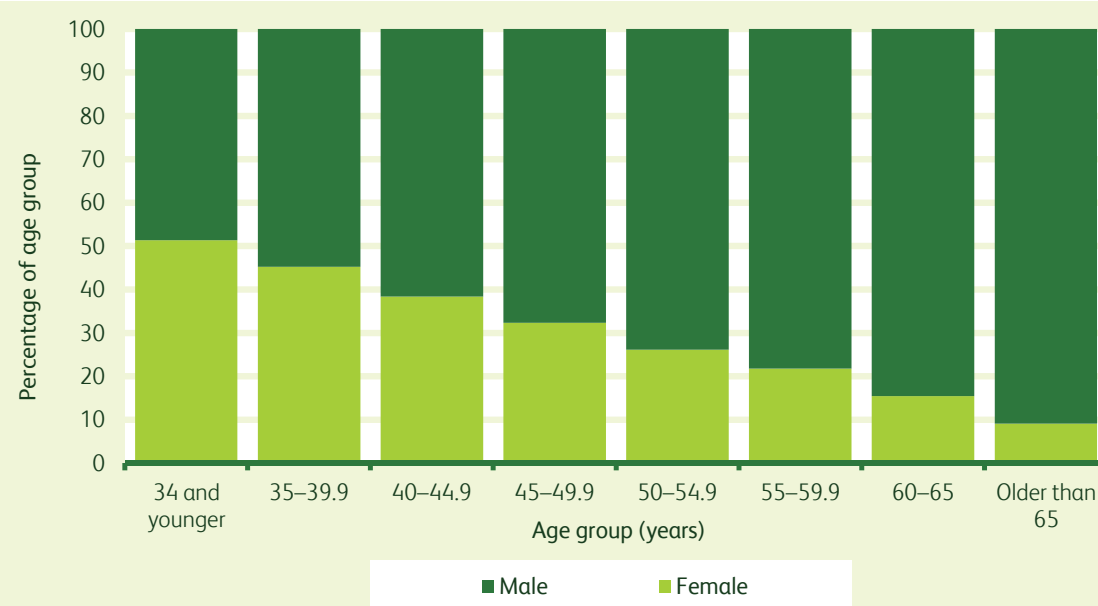


Figure 7. Age distribution of consultant workforce by gender
UK – all medical specialties



physician workforce, with a significant amount (equivalent to around 1,400 consultants) for free.

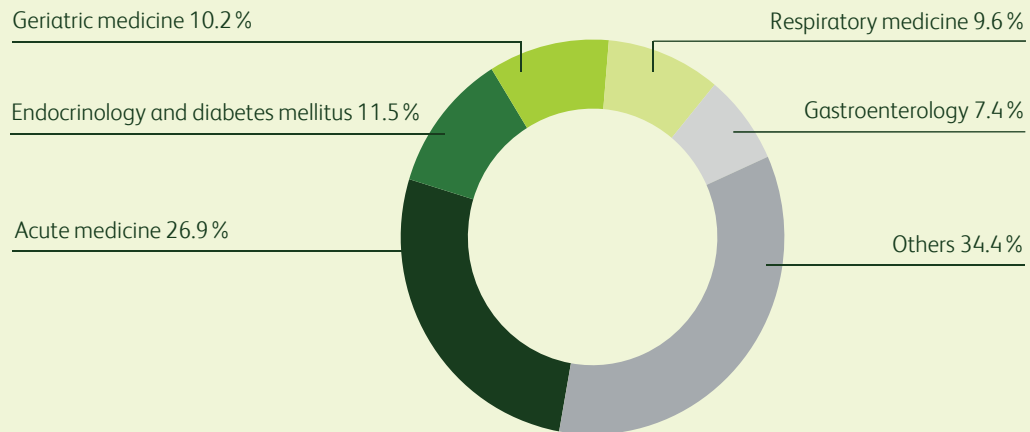
Which specialties provide acute medicine?

Given the need for acute physicians discussed above, the census allowed us to assess which specialties provided acute medical services. As would be

expected, acute physicians provided a significant proportion (26.9%), but the majority of acute medicine was provided by four large specialties (Fig 8).

The proportion of consultants who contributed to acute medicine for different specialties is interesting (Fig 9). The upward trend seen in

Figure 8. Percentage of total service provided by consultants who work in the field of acute medicine
UK – selected medical specialties



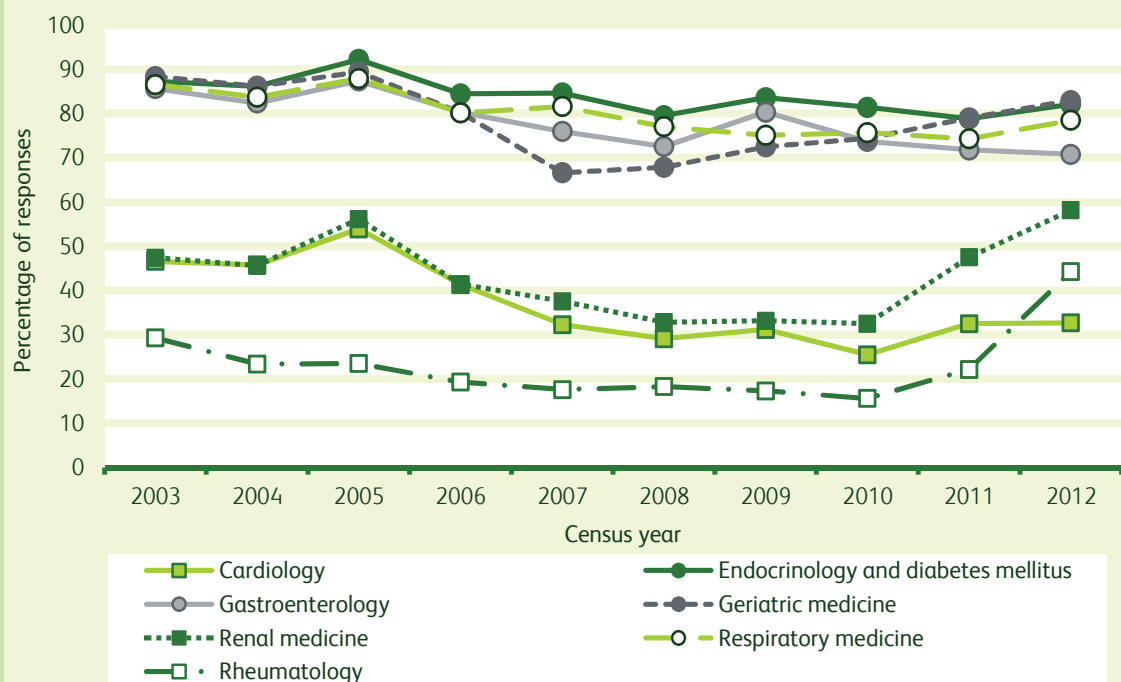
renal medicine and rheumatology is probably a reflection of newer posts being advertised with a large acute medical component. The recent report of the Future Hospital Commission has described the need for a larger workforce to provide acute medicine and *Fig 4* shows that employers also see this as a priority. *Fig 9* suggests there is already a move towards generalism away from specialism.

(See also [C25c–e](#) for more on commitment to acute medicine)

Do consultants enjoy their jobs?

Of consultants surveyed, 79% said that they enjoyed their jobs either 'all the time' or 'often' ([C29a–d](#)). This was a lower percentage than that

Figure 9. Commitment to acute medicine (2003–2012)
UK – selected medical specialties



seen in previous years (82% in 2011 and 81% in 2010), but the rate of change was very small and probably not significant. Only 2% stated that they 'never' enjoy their jobs. It is reassuring that so many consultants still enjoy their work.

(56.5%). The reasons for this are unclear and certainly need further research once the pension arrangements for public sector workers become clearer during the next 12 months.

When and why do consultants plan to retire?

Most consultants stated that they plan to retire at either 60 or 65 years of age (C13a–c). In total, 60.2% stated an intention to retire early. Interestingly more female consultants reported a wish to retire early (67.2%) than male consultants

Summary

- > Consultant physician numbers continued to expand but at a much slower rate than recent years.
- > There were large geographical variations in consultant numbers and success in filling posts.
- > The workforce continued to become younger, more female and a greater proportion worked less-than-whole-time.
- > Consultants continued to provide a large amount of clinical work above and beyond contracts.
- > Data suggested a move away from specialism to generalism in some specialties.
- > Many plan to retire early due to pressure of work.

Dr Andrew Goddard

Director, Medical Workforce Unit

Census of consultant physicians in the UK 2012: National commentaries on census data



Census of consultant physicians in the UK, 2012

National commentaries on census data: Wales

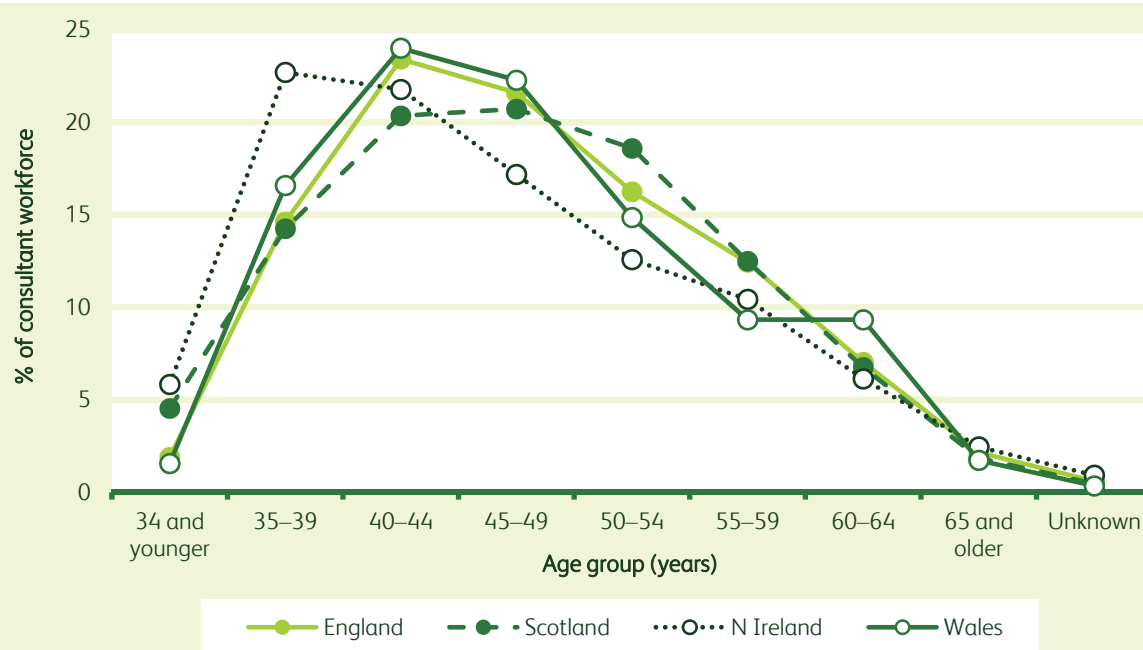
The total expansion in this 12-month period in Wales was 1%. This contrasts with 3.8% in England and Northern Ireland, and 1.5% in Scotland. The average for the UK overall was 3.5% (C2a). Whilst consultant expansion had been above the UK average in the preceding decade, the 2012 figure represents a precipitous drop in the rate of expansion (C4).

The medical specialties characterised by more than 25% of the consultant workforce working less-than-whole time included audiovestibular medicine, clinical genetics, palliative medicine, rheumatology and stroke medicine (C7b). The figures for Welsh consultants in rehabilitation medicine were precisely 75% whole-time and 25% less-than-whole-time. There has been a gradual increase in less-than-whole-time working in Wales over the past seven years. (C7d) However, the rate of increase is comparable to that seen in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Wales had the lowest percentage of female consultants in the UK (at 26%) (C11a); the UK average was 32%. The age demographics of the consultant workforce in Wales are broadly equivalent to the rest of the UK.

Age distribution of the consultant workforce – by country UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



Only 77.7% of consultants in Wales had been appraised during the preceding 12 months (C27). This compares to 91.4% in England, 94.4% in Northern Ireland and 89.6% in Scotland. In Wales 19.1% of consultants had zero- or self-funded study leave in the preceding 12 months and this is broadly comparable to figures across the rest of the UK (C28).

In summary, the Welsh NHS needs to start planning now to ensure a strong medical workforce for the future. Over the coming years, we will need more general physicians, especially as reconfiguration aims to expand the amount of care provided outside hospitals. The drop in the rate of consultant expansion could be cause for concern in the coming years. The Welsh NHS must look at workforce planning and recruitment in close conjunction with reconfiguration; we must look nationally at how we are planning to structure our

health service. It is likely that, post-reconfiguration in Wales, we will have a smaller number of major acute hospitals, providing specialist care, with other smaller sites providing ongoing secondary care, as well as an increased provision of community care. When planning for the future medical workforce, it will be crucial for local health boards and the Welsh Government to look at the bigger picture and include primary care, general practice and community health services in their plans.

October 2013

Dr Alan Rees

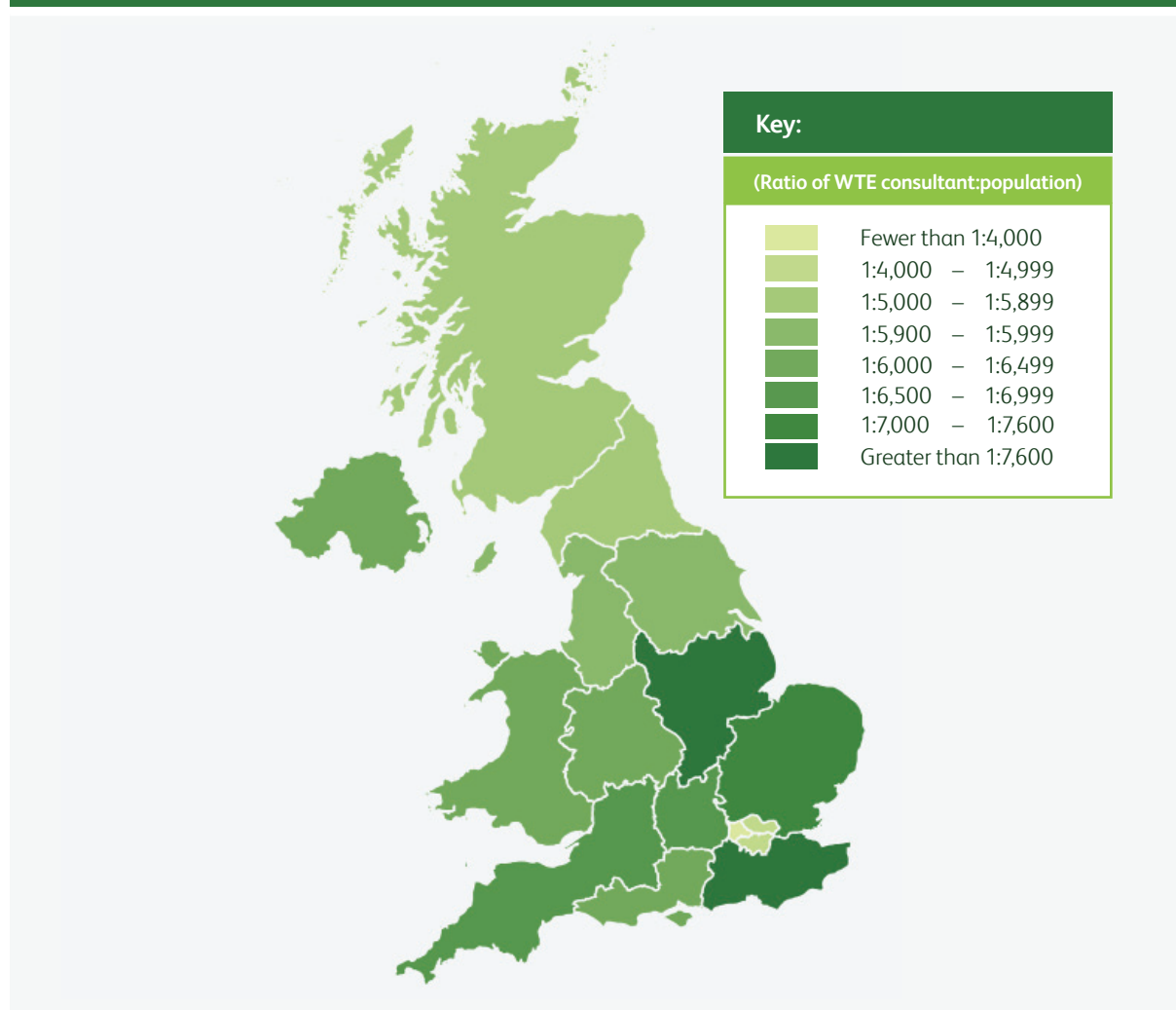
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Census of consultant physicians in the UK, 2012

National commentaries on census data: Northern Ireland

There were 326 consultant physicians in Northern Ireland in 2012. This is an expansion of 3.8% in consultant numbers since the 2011 census, in keeping with the rest of the UK (C2a). Although this is a marked reduction from the 8.7% increase seen in 2011, overall the trend has been upward since 2002 (C5c). Each whole-time equivalent consultant (regardless of specialty) serves an average population of approximately 6,300 in Northern Ireland.

Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce Population served by each whole-time equivalent (WTE) consultant



When compared with the rest of the UK, Northern Ireland was notably geographically under-represented in several specialties (C2a).

In 2012, 15.5% of consultants in Northern Ireland worked less-than-whole-time, compared with 7.8% in 2011 (C7d). It is unlikely that the less-than-whole-time workforce has doubled in the last year: this is probably the result of the low number of responses to the census from Northern Irish consultants. The highest proportion of women consultants of the UK nations in 2012 was found in Northern Ireland (34.7% of consultants; 32.1% was the average across all nations) (C11a).

The average consultant in Northern Ireland is contracted for 10.8 programmed activities (PAs) per week (C16a and C16b), but actually works 11.8 PAs (C16c and C16d; see also C20h and C20i). More consultants in Northern Ireland reported having had an annual appraisal than in any other part of the UK (94.4%; the average was 90.6% across all nations) (C27). In addition, consultants in Northern Ireland reported spending 2.5 hours longer, on average, than consultants elsewhere in the UK when preparing for their appraisals.

Proportionately more consultants in Northern Ireland reported having to fund their own study leave than consultants elsewhere in the UK (C28).

December 2013

Dr Andrew Goddard
Director, Medical Workforce Unit

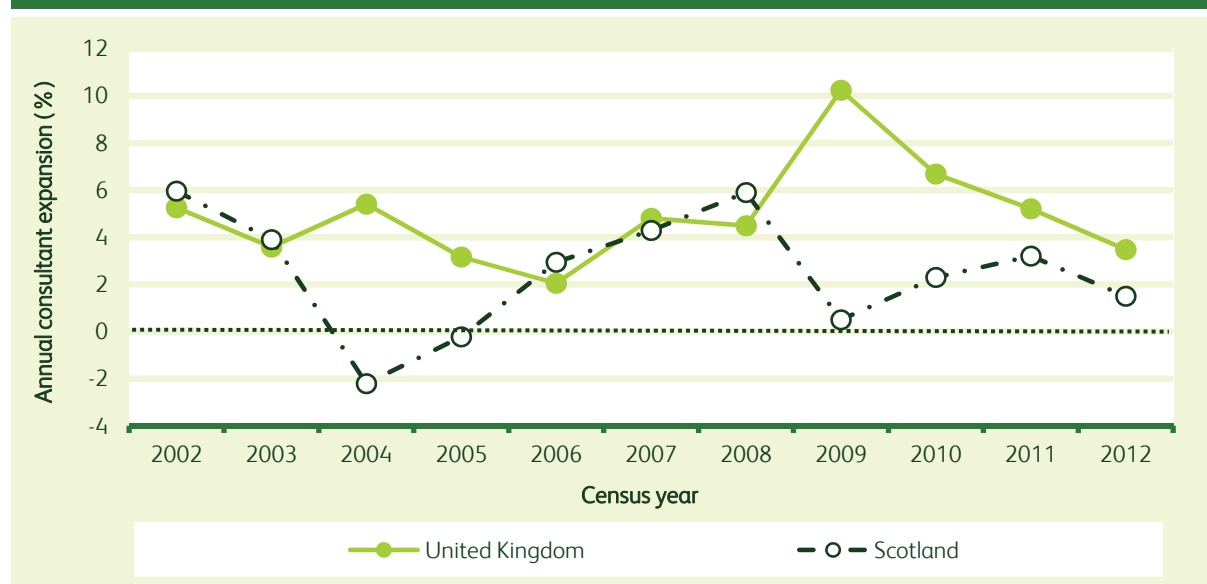
Census of consultant physicians in the UK, 2012

National commentaries on census data: Scotland

The census results for Scottish physicians indicated a continued lower rate of growth in posts (1.5%) than for the rest of the UK (average 3.5%), which is of significant concern given that overall expansion has itself reduced in recent years (C2a).

Annual consultant expansion 2002–2012 UK vs Scotland – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



It has also proved difficult to reconcile the specialty-specific numbers reported with the official workforce data held by the Scottish government. This, in part, reflects the inaccurate recording of specialties in official data and confirms why this is a poor basis for workforce-planning. A collaborative project between the Scottish government and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (RCPE) intends to tease out the acute/general (internal) medicine and specialty split. This will go some way to explaining the differences for those specialties contributing to acute medical receiving and should be helpful in providing confirmatory data for the census going forward. It does not however explain the significant differences in other specialties, including palliative medicine and medical oncology.

Vacancy information, also derived from official government statistics, shows that on 30 September 2012, there were 46 vacancies in the medical specialties in Scotland (an increase from 33 in September 2011); 15 of these posts had been vacant for longer than six months.* This may be influencing the indicative slower growth in Scotland as the census reported on those consultants who were in post only.

Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week for whole-time consultants England and Scotland – all medical specialties

| Country | Total PAs per week | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|----------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| England | 11.3 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Scotland | 11.6 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 |

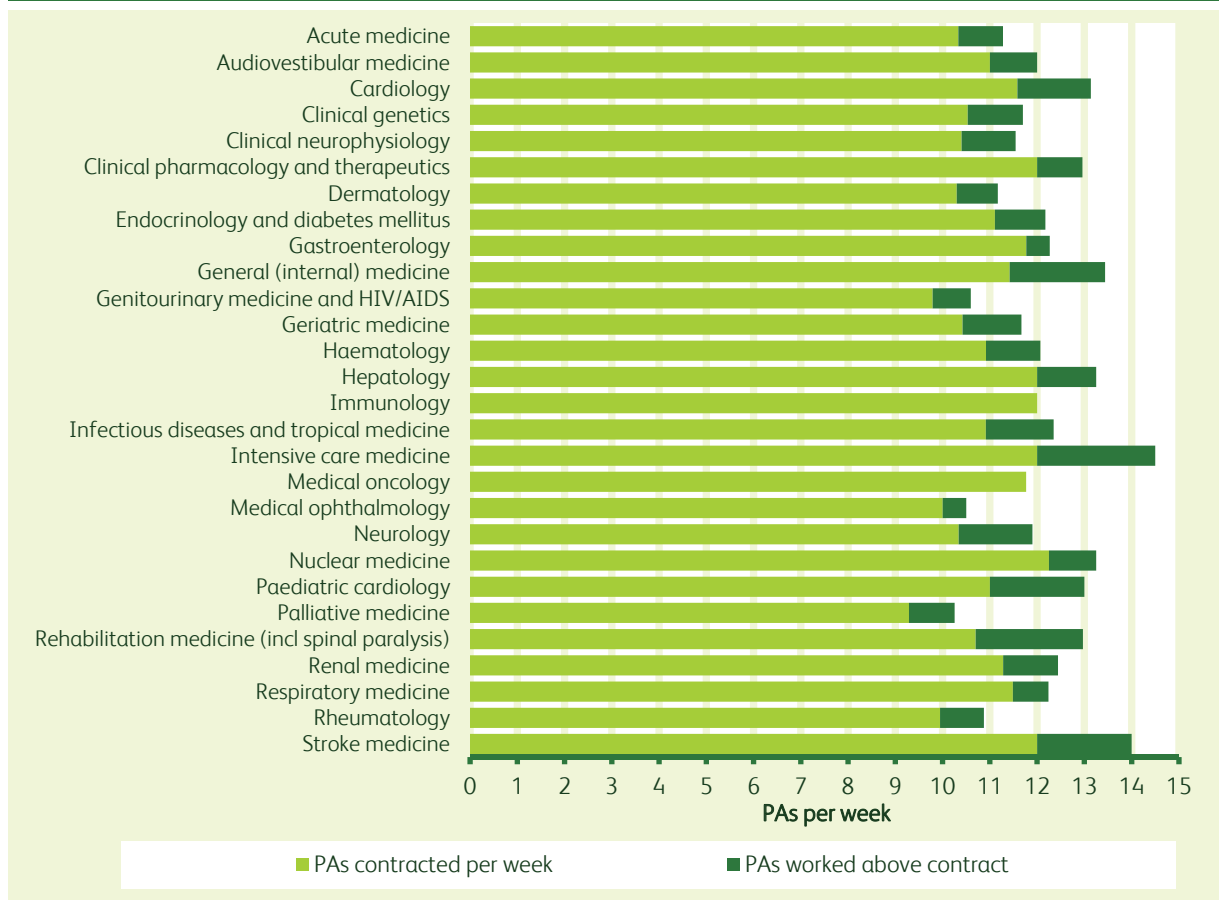
* Information services division (internal data; unpublished).

Contracted PAs for whole-time physicians in Scotland continued to be slightly higher at 11.6 than in England and Wales; although this is largely a result of higher numbers of clinical PAs (supporting PAs (SPAs) are at 2.1 in both Scotland and England).

Specialty differences in contracted SPAs imply pressure on newer consultants as averages drop below 2 SPAs in some, including acute medicine. Independent information from the Scottish Academy indicated that in 2012, 42% of consultants were appointed on 9+1 contracts and this trend has increased to 58% in 2013 leading the colleges to expect a decrease in average SPA allocations for physicians in Scotland in the next census.[†]

Comparison of contracted PAs with worked PAs per week for consultants* Scotland – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



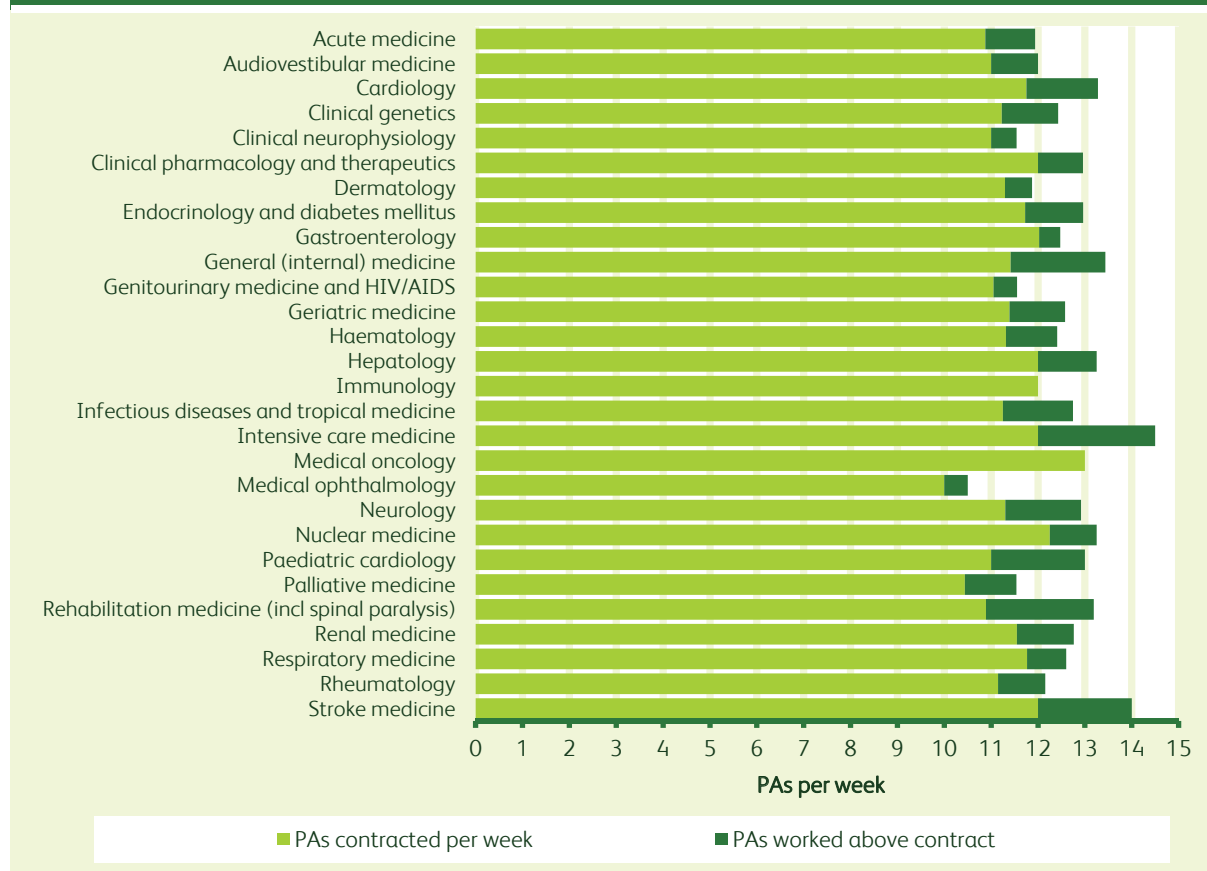
Whole-time physicians in Scotland reported working 1 PA on average above their contracted sessions. Cardiology, neurology and stroke medicine reported working in excess of 1.5 PAs with general (internal) medicine, intensive care medicine and rehabilitation medicine all working two or more additional PAs. SPAs worked averaged at 2.6, indicating that most continued to commit significant time above contracted levels to education and other additional responsibilities (but this is highly variable between specialties).

[†] External adviser report to Scottish Government 2012–13 (unpublished)

* No data were available for the following specialties: allergy, metabolic medicine or sport and exercise medicine for 'all consultants' and 'whole-time consultants'. In the case of less-than-whole-time consultants no data were available for allergy, audiovestibular medicine, clinical pharmacology and therapeutics, general (internal) medicine, hepatology, immunology, intensive care medicine, medical ophthalmology, metabolic medicine, nuclear medicine, paediatric cardiology, sport and exercise medicine or stroke medicine. This was either due to no response to the census from consultants in the specialties and contract types, or due to a lack of consultants in the region.

Comparison of contracted PAs with worked PAs per week for whole-time consultants * Scotland – all medical specialties

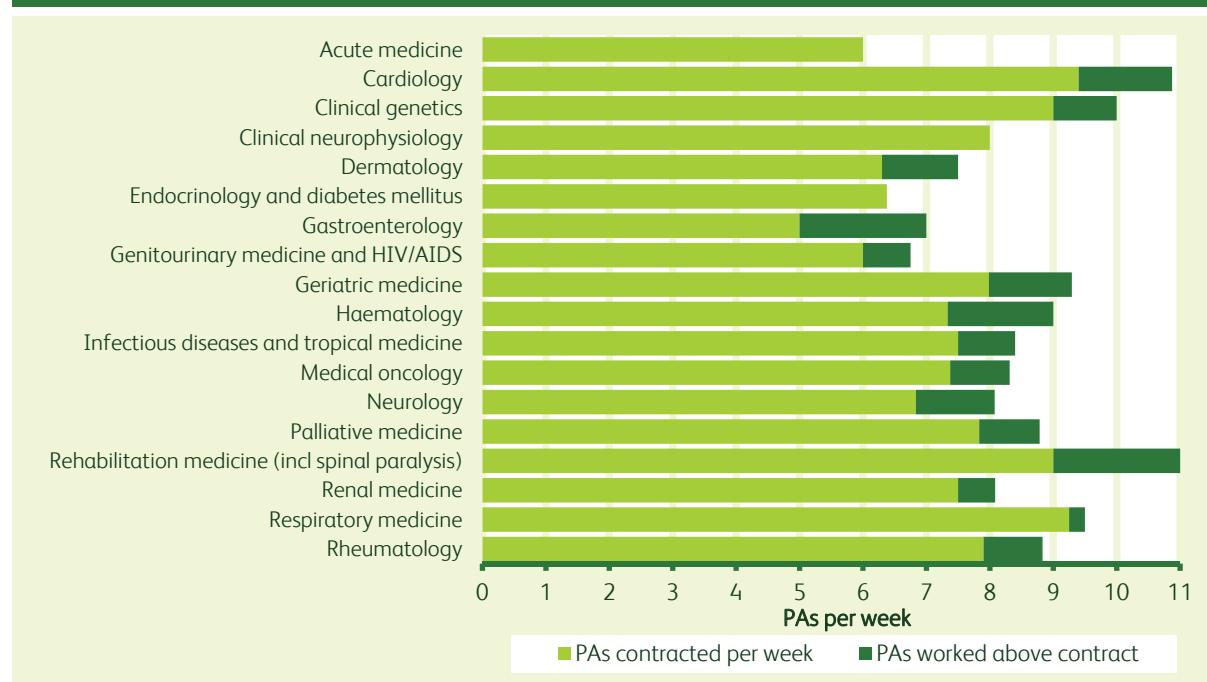
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



Interestingly, less-than-whole-time consultants in Scotland also reported an excess of 1 PA worked, but here the specialty differences were more variable and may reflect the sample size. Cardiology, gastroenterology

Comparison of contracted PAs with worked PAs per week for less-than-whole-time consultants * Scotland – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

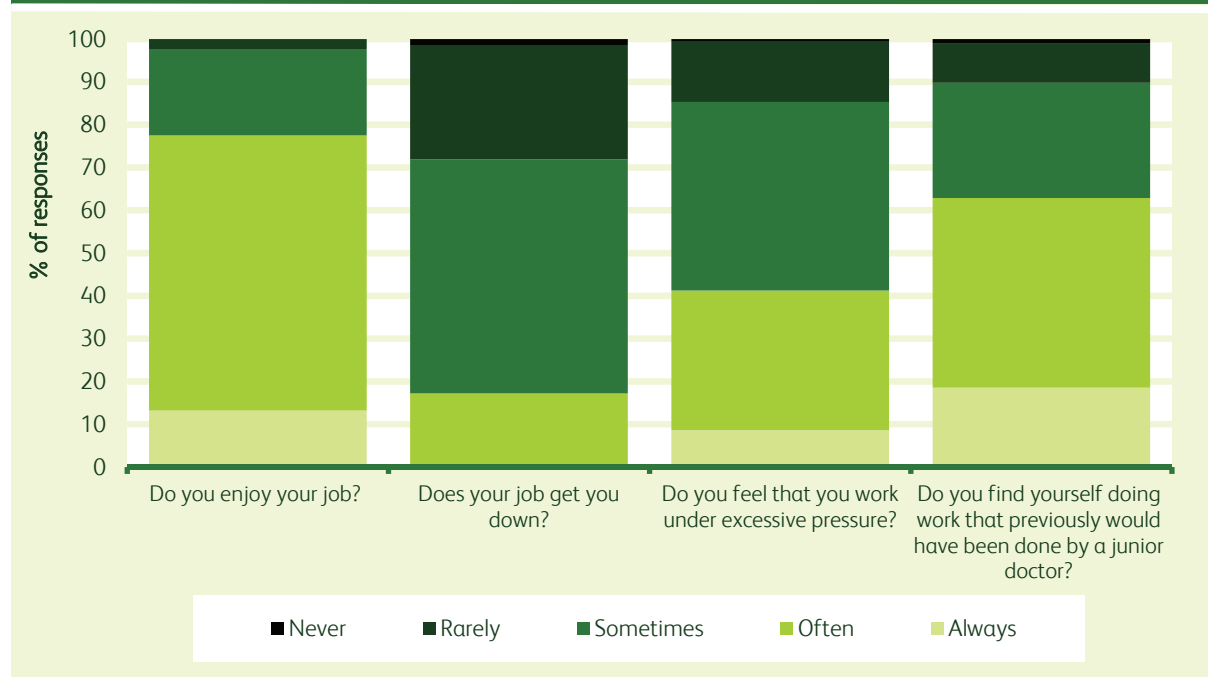


and geriatric medicine all reported in excess of 1.3 additional PAs, with higher levels still in rehabilitation medicine. Of some concern is the lower allocation in contracts of SPA time for less-than-whole-time consultants (1.5 SPAs). This implies these consultants (who are in the main women) have little space for additional responsibilities beyond their own continuing professional development and revalidation.

Persistent vacancy rates and rota gaps for trainees may account for some of the additional work pressure. Independent information from the Scottish Academy indicates that in 2012, over 30% of consultant appointment panels were cancelled, over half of which were due to either no suitable applicants or no applicants at all. Competition ratios at CMT and specialty registrar level are decreasing, supporting the view that medicine is becoming less popular, and gaps in rotas are appearing all over Scotland. However, feedback on morale indicates that physicians in Scotland are remarkably resilient despite the increasing workload, vacancy levels and failure to recruit to posts. Nearly 80% of Scottish consultants reported enjoying their job 'always' or 'often', with less than 17% claiming it gets them down. However over 40% reported believing they work under excessive pressure, and over 60% reported believing they often find themselves doing work previously supported by a junior doctor.

Consultant job satisfaction – summary Scotland – all medical specialties

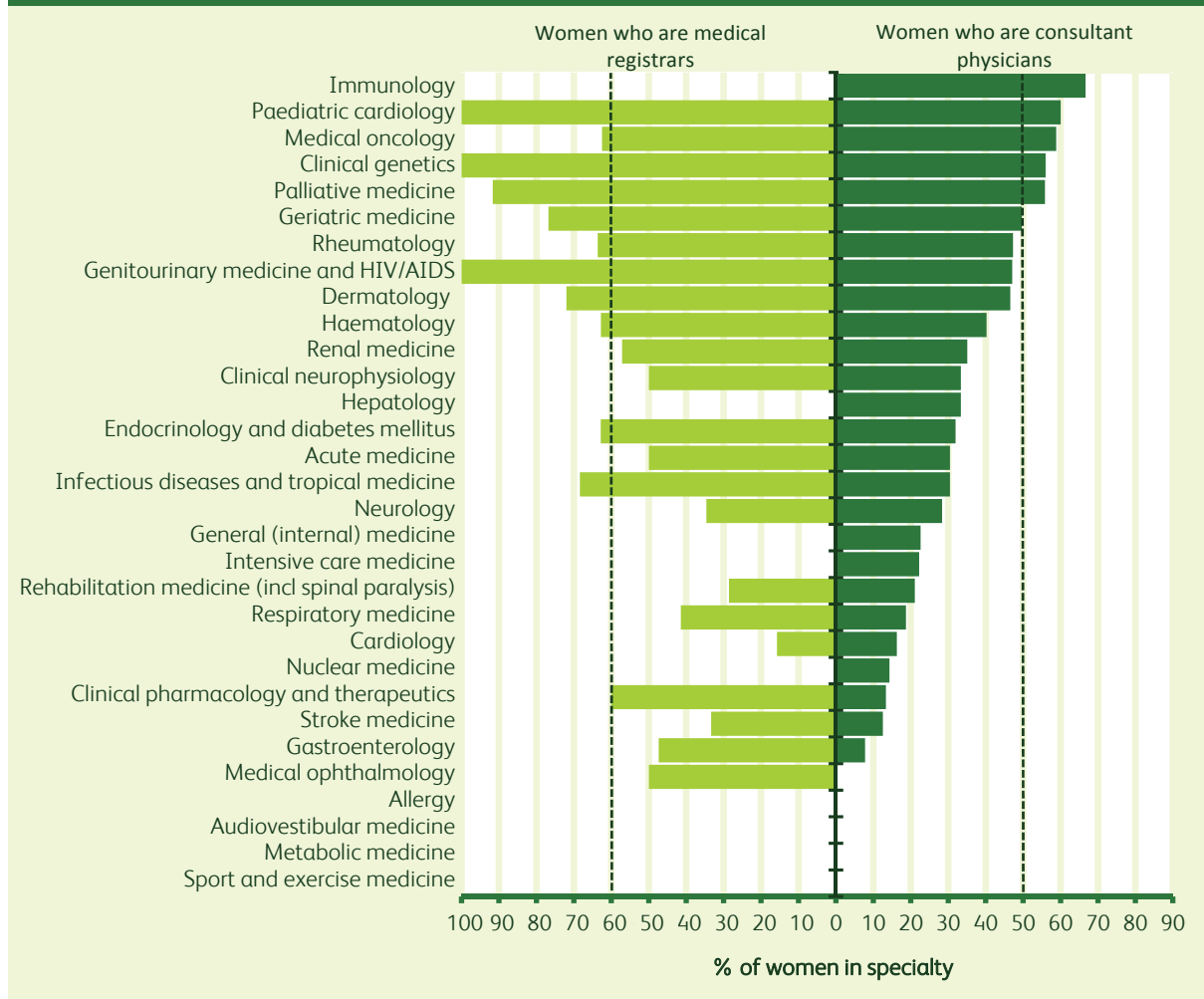
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



Gender differences are narrowing, and the census reported that female consultants made up approximately 34% of Scottish physicians (C11a). However, the higher proportion of less-than-whole-time female doctors means the real proportion of female input will be lower. Gender preferences continued to be specialty-specific with Scotland showing below-UK rates in gastroenterology and much higher rates in geriatric medicine, medical oncology and rheumatology (C14f). Palliative medicine appears to be less female-dominated at consultant level in Scotland than the rest of the UK (see C14b, C14c, C14d and C14e for comparison). Trainee distribution indicates that this will change in the next five years as much higher proportions of female specialist trainees apply for consultant posts. This is particularly marked in genitourinary medicine, palliative medicine, geriatric medicine, rheumatology and dermatology, but may be slower in cardiology, gastroenterology and respiratory medicine (all of which contribute heavily to acute medical receiving and have well below 50% female trainees).

Comparison of percentages of women consultant physicians to women medical registrars Scotland – all medical specialties

Sources: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012; JRCPTB database 20 August 2013



A little over 17% of physicians in Scotland worked less-than-whole-time. This is comparable with rates in England but ahead of those found in Wales and Northern Ireland. Specialty differences range from single figures in cardiology, gastroenterology, infectious diseases and renal medicine to over 30% in medical oncology and rheumatology, and over 47% in palliative medicine (C7b). Scotland should expect to employ more consultants if the hours of medical time are to be maintained. The pressure for 7-day and extended working means rota patterns need careful consideration if posts in hospital medicine are to be attractive to the emerging workforce.

November 2013

Ms Elaine Tait
Chief Executive, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

Census of consultant physicians in the UK 2012: data, figures and tables C1–C29j



C1. Consultant census 2012 return-rate

Consultant physicians working in the UK

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Total number of forms sent during September 2012 | 11,900 |
| Online forms returned completed in detail | 4,360 (36.6%) |
| Paper forms returned | 1,284 (10.8%) |
| Total questionnaires returned | 5,644 (47.4%) |
| Data verified with: specialist societies/workforce contacts including data obtained from the Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland and medical staffing departments at trusts | 6,005 |
| Total returned forms or data confirmed | 11,649 |
| Consultants added to the census (notified by: specialist societies/ workforce contacts/ new consultant registration form/ advisory appointment committees/ post-CCT survey of physicians, 2013) | 572 |
| Total number of consultants meeting census reporting criteria | 12,221 |

C2a. Consultant workforce by specialty and country

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

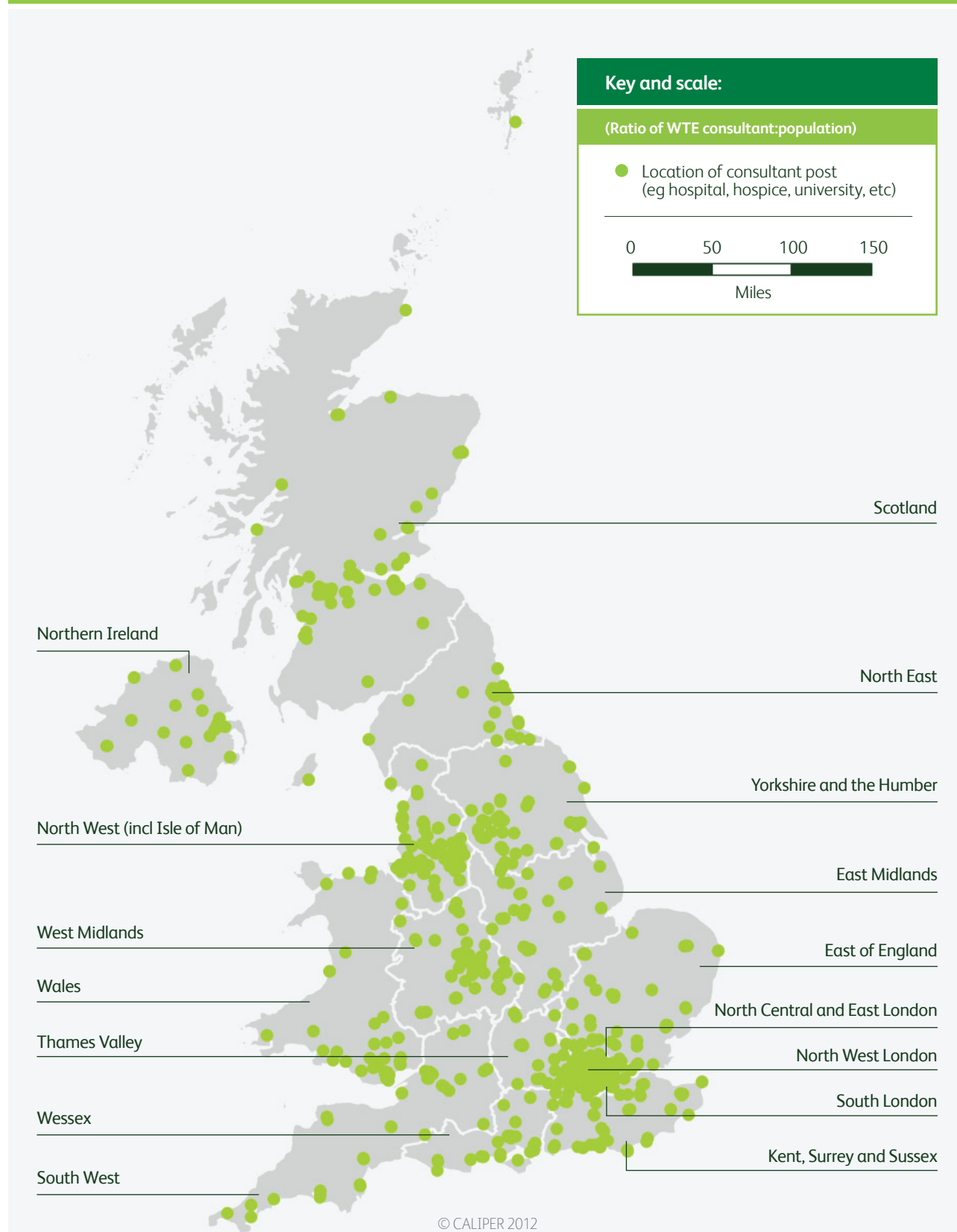
| Specialty | England Consultants | Wales Consultants | Northern Ireland Consultants | Scotland Consultants | Total (UK) Consultants | Expansion (2011–2012) % |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Acute medicine | 341 | 19 | 10 | 23 | 393 | 33.2 |
| Allergy | 28 | – | – | – | 28 | 0.0 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 38 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 42 | -8.7 |
| Cardiology | 899 | 59 | 28 | 80 | 1,066 | 4.9 |
| Clinical genetics | 166 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 209 | 0.0 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 105 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 120 | 0.0 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 57 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 77 | 5.5 |
| Dermatology | 613 | 35 | 20 | 73 | 741 | 2.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 660 | 41 | 21 | 72 | 794 | -0.3 |
| Gastroenterology | 889 | 49 | 33 | 90 | 1,061 | 2.4 |
| General (internal) medicine | 130 | 12 | 8 | 31 | 181 | -13.0 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 376 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 409 | 3.5 |
| Geriatric medicine | 1009 | 71 | 39 | 133 | 1,252 | 2.5 |
| Haematology | 745 | 46 | 21 | 92 | 904 | 2.4 |
| Hepatology | 82 | 2 | – | 3 | 87 | 17.6 |
| Immunology | 62 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 70 | 0.0 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 133 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 161 | 4.5 |
| Intensive care medicine | 77 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 96 | 14.3 |
| Medical oncology | 330 | 11 | 12 | 34 | 387 | 9.9 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 11 | – | – | 2 | 13 | 0.0 |
| Metabolic medicine | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | -13.6 |
| Neurology | 615 | 26 | 15 | 60 | 716 | 3.2 |
| Nuclear medicine | 64 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 75 | 4.2 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 75 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 86 | -2.3 |
| Palliative medicine | 415 | 28 | 16 | 43 | 502 | 5.9 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 135 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 164 | -1.8 |
| Renal medicine | 451 | 27 | 20 | 57 | 555 | 2.8 |
| Respiratory medicine | 912 | 56 | 31 | 91 | 1,090 | 2.4 |
| Rheumatology | 625 | 34 | 19 | 55 | 733 | 1.4 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | – | 1 | – | 8 | 14.3 |
| Stroke medicine | 169 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 182 | 13.8 |
| Total | 10,235 | 579 | 326 | 1,081 | 12,221 | |
| Total (2011) | 9,858 | 573 | 314 | 1,065 | 11,810 | |
| Total expansion | 3.8% | 1.0% | 3.8% | 1.5% | 3.5% | |

C2b. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Locations of consultant posts across the UK

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

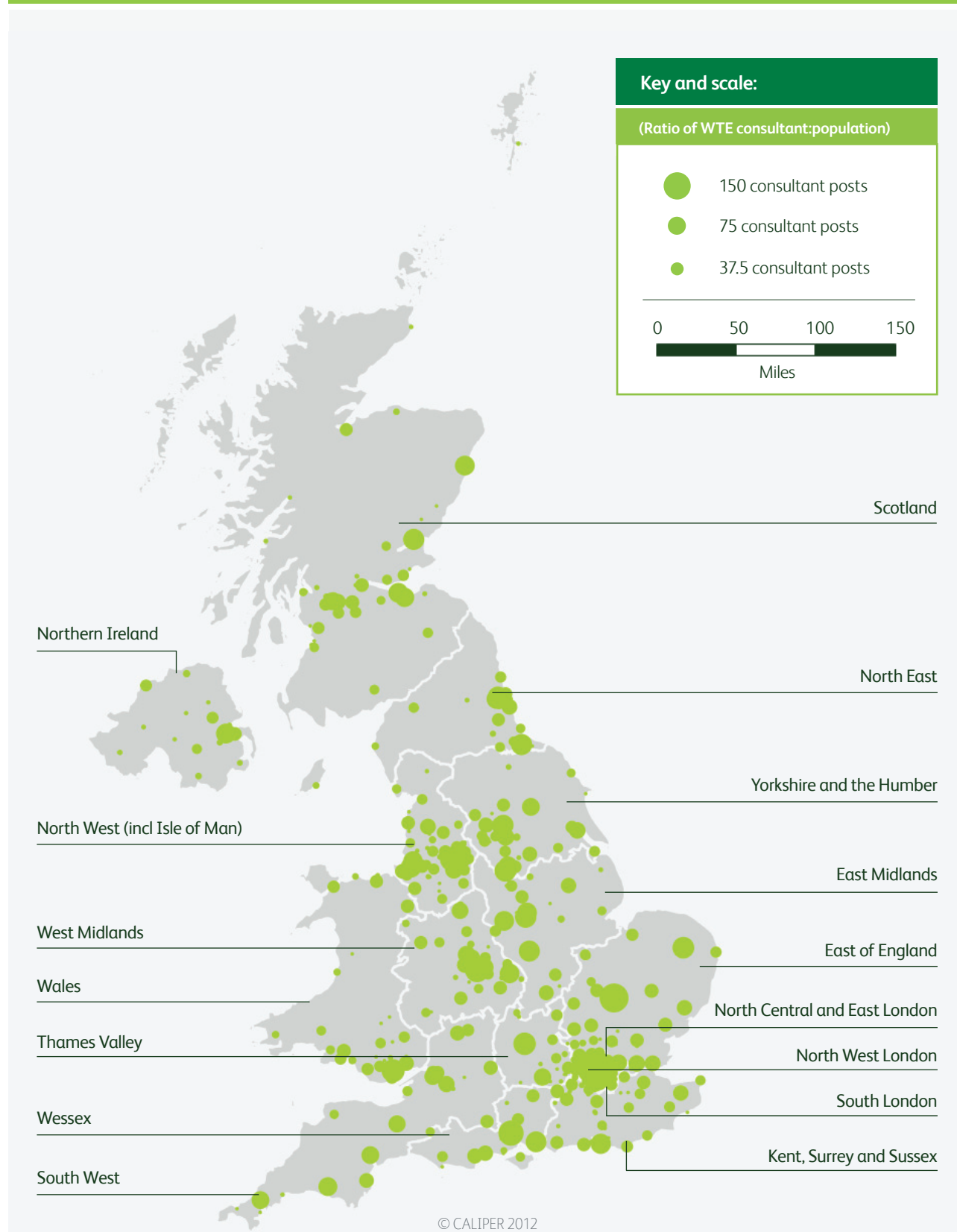


C2c. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Density of consultant posts

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

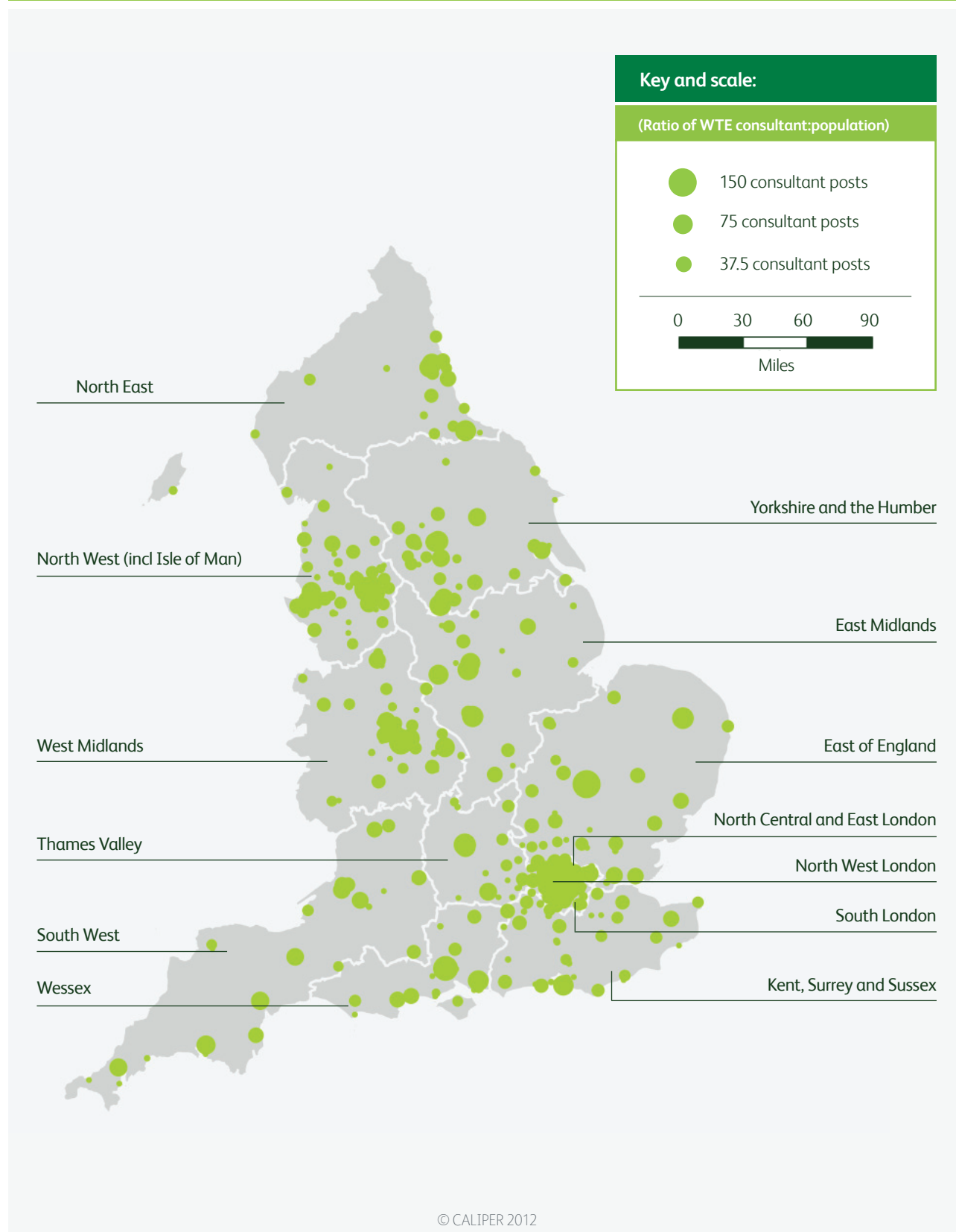


C2d. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Density of consultant posts – by Local Education and Training Board (LETB)

England – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

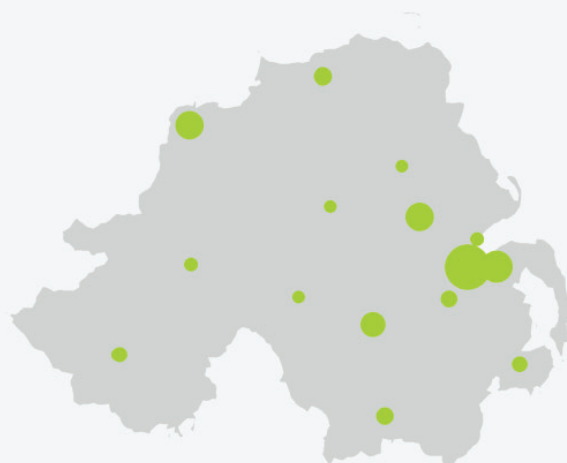


C2e. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Density of consultant posts

Northern Ireland – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



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C2f. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce
Density of consultant posts

Scotland – all medical specialties Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C2g. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Density of consultant posts

Wales – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

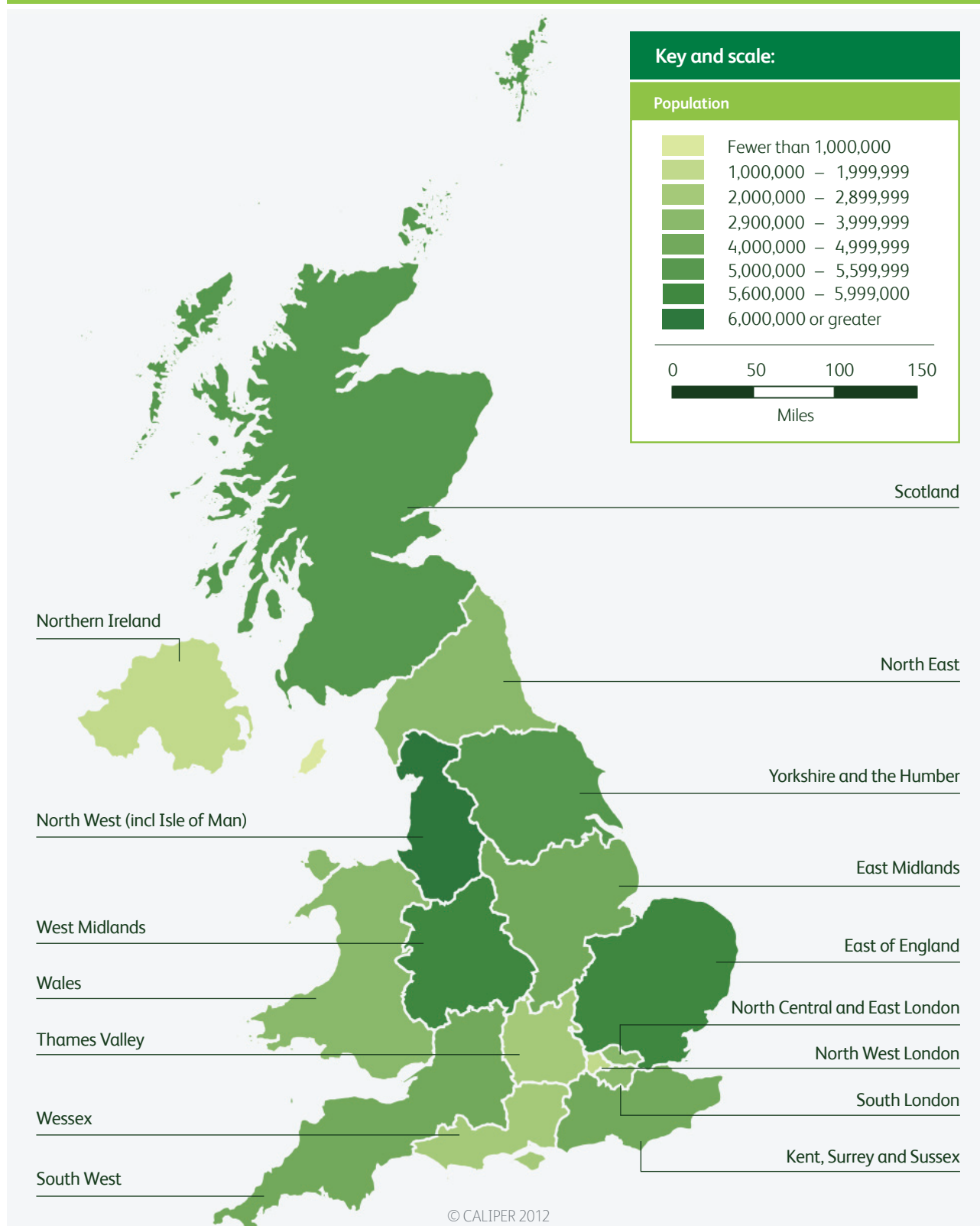


C2h. Size of the regional populations

Data for England sub-divided by Local Education and Training Board (LETB)

United Kingdom

Sources: Mid-2012 population estimates *



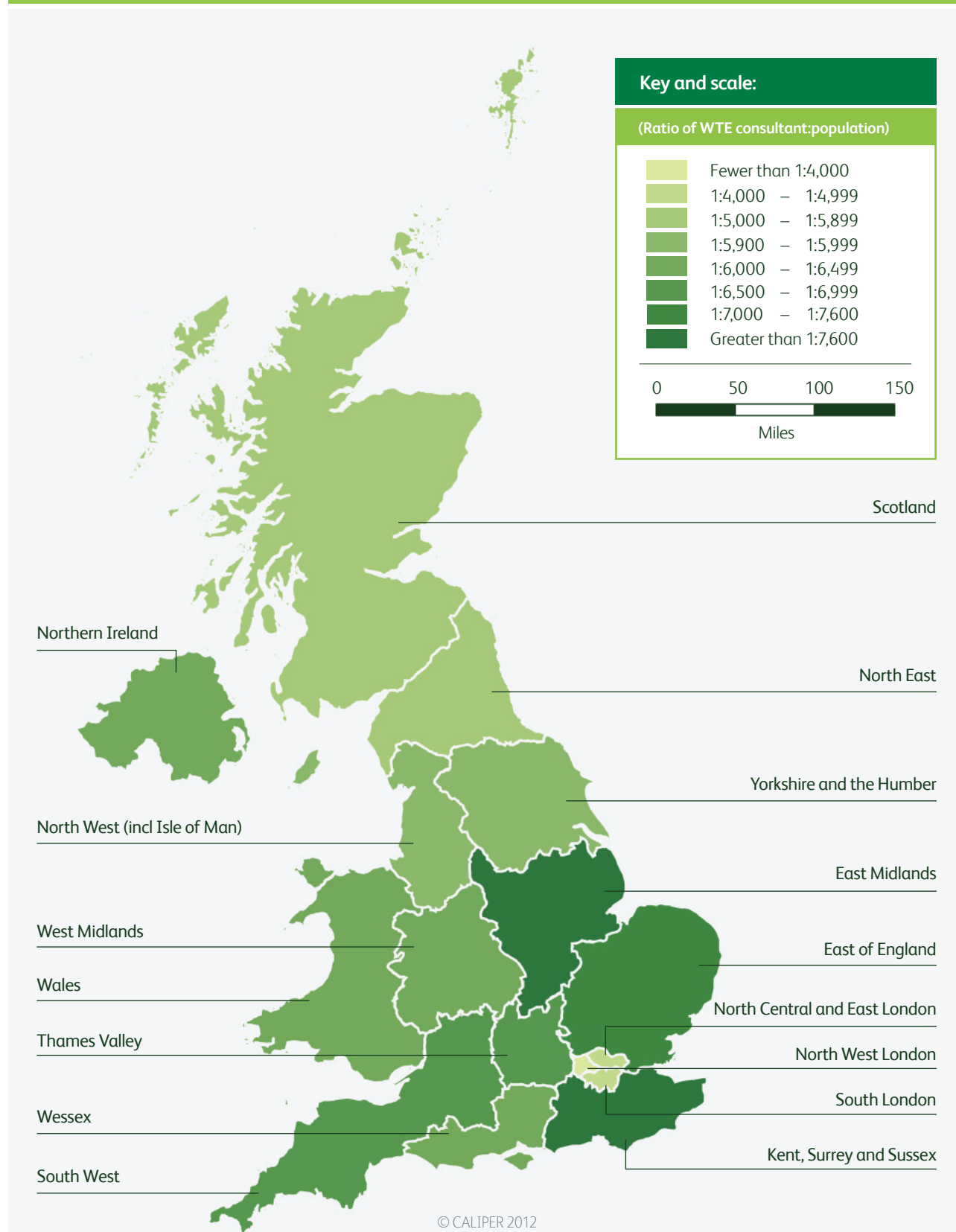
*Office for National Statistics. *Annual Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales, 2012* (26 June 2013). www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-england-and-wales/mid-2012/mid-2012-population-estimates-for-england-and-wales.html [Accessed Nov 2013]; General Register Office for Scotland. *Mid-2012 Population Estimates: Scotland* (8 August 2013). www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/2012/index.html [Accessed Nov 2013]; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. *2012 Mid-Year Population Estimates* (26 June 2013). www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm [Accessed Nov 2013]

C2i. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Population served by each whole-time equivalent (WTE) consultant

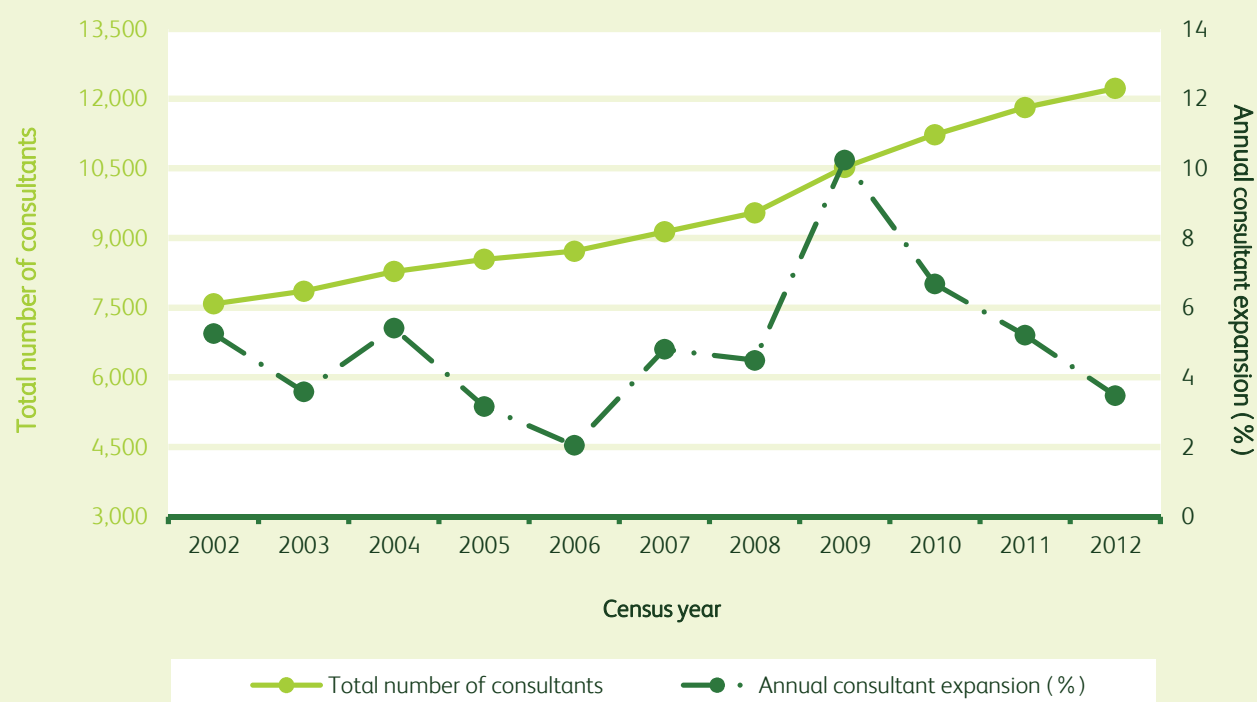
UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



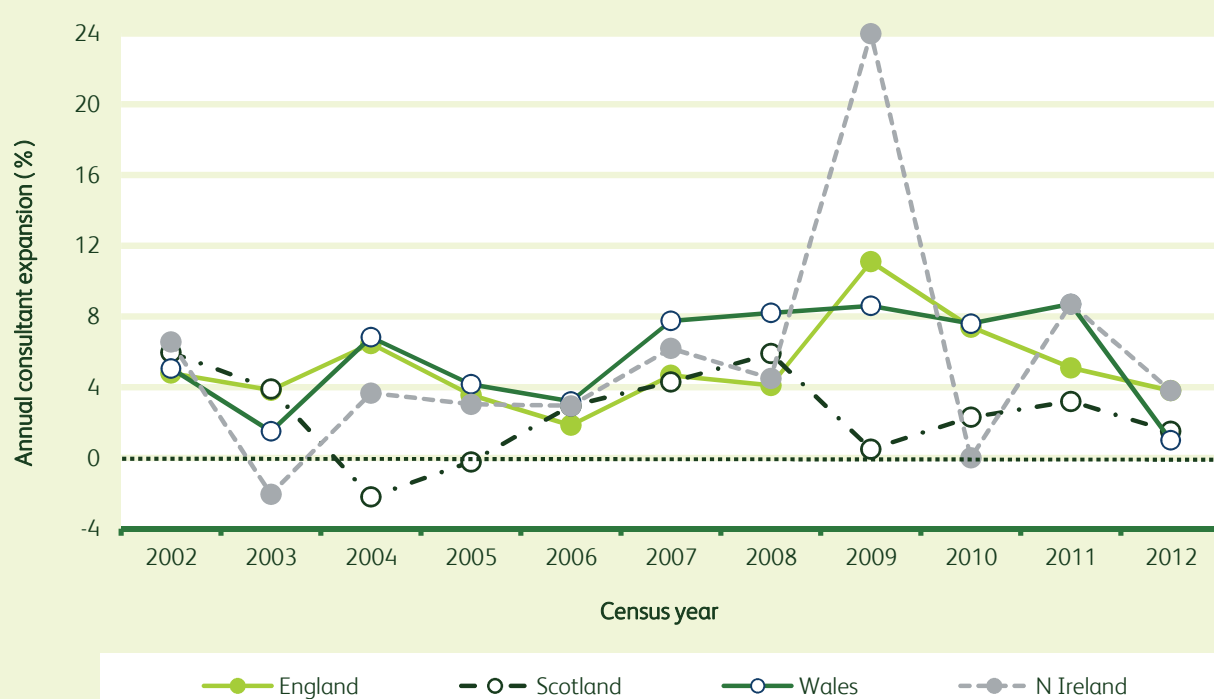
C3. Consultant numbers and expansion (2002–2012) UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2002–2012



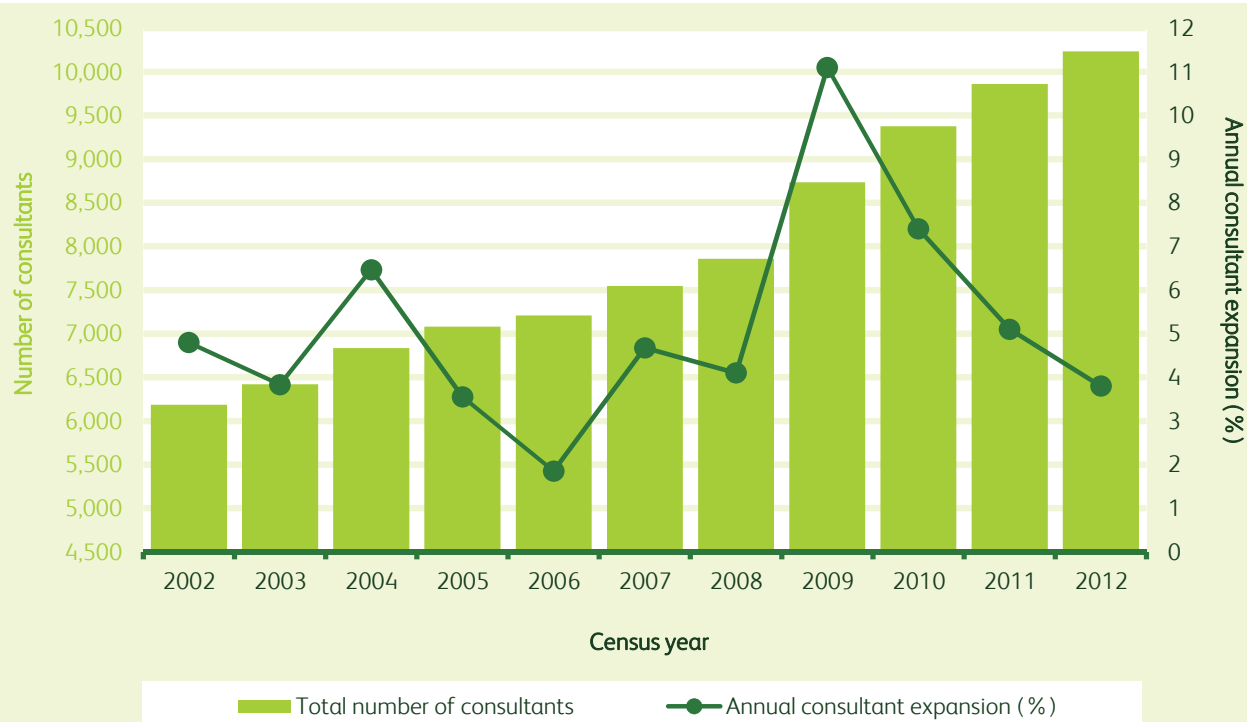
C4. Annual consultant expansion 2002–2012 UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2002–2012



C5a. Consultant numbers and expansion 2002–2012 England

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2002–2012



C5b. Consultant numbers and expansion 2002–2012 Wales

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2002–2012



C5c. Consultant numbers and expansion 2002–2012 Northern Ireland

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2002–2012



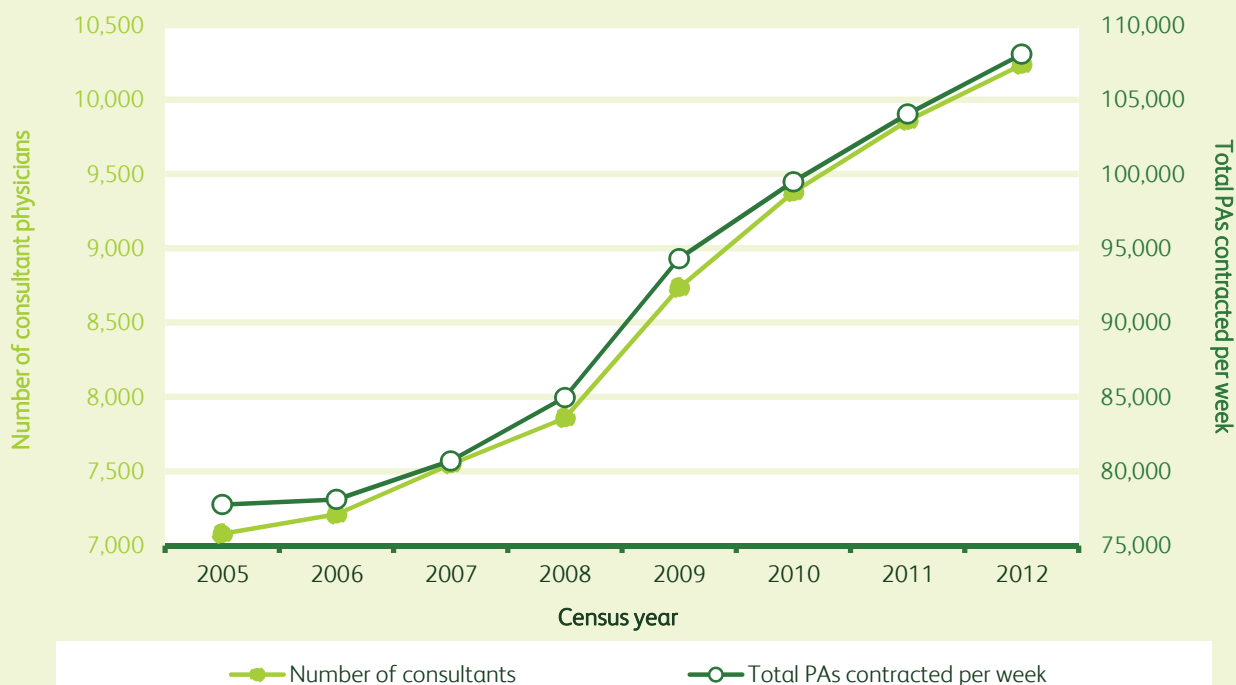
C5d. Consultant numbers and expansion 2002–2012 Scotland

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2002–2012



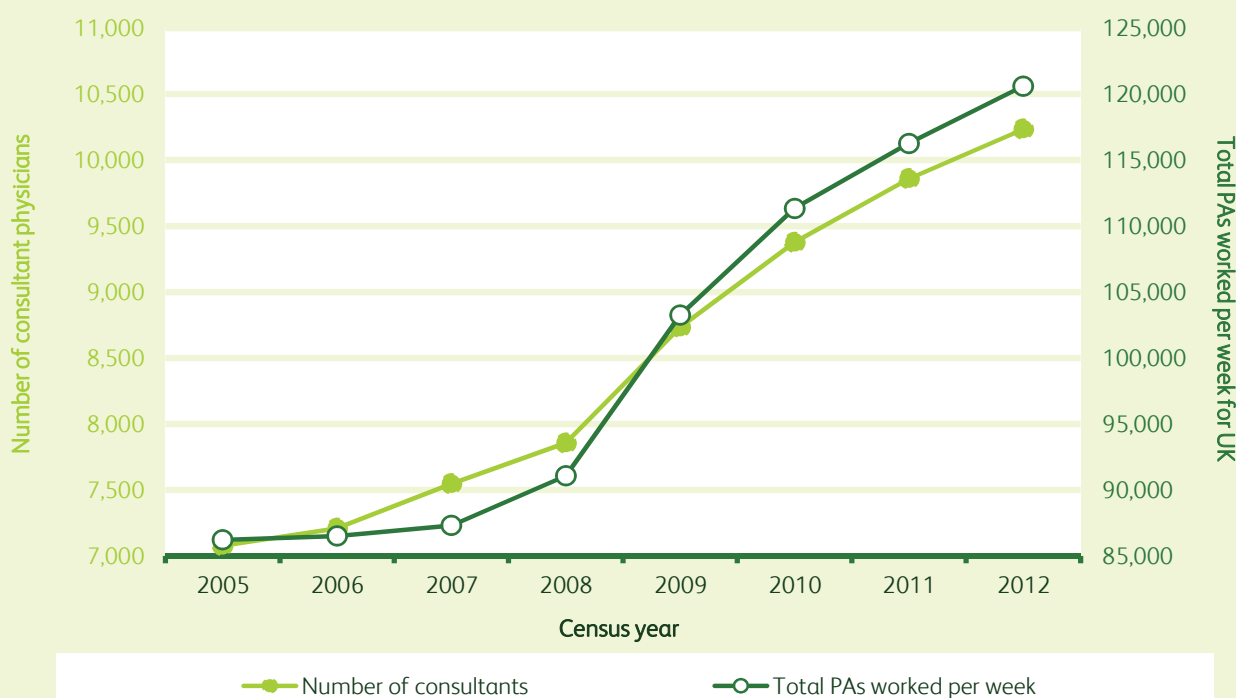
C6a. Change in the number of consultants vs annual change in total programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week (2005–2012) England

Sources: RCP consultant censuses – census dates 30 September 2006–2012



C6b. Change in the number of consultants vs annual change in total PAs worked per week (2005–2012) England

Sources: RCP consultant censuses – census dates 30 September 2006–2012



C6c. Expansion in the number of consultants vs change in primary care trust spending on secondary care (2006–2012) England

Source: RCP consultant censuses – census dates 30 September 2006–2012
Nuffield Trust –The anatomy of health spending 2011/12*



* Jones N, Charlesworth A. *The anatomy of health spending 2011/12: a review of NHS expenditure and labour productivity*. The Nuffield Trust. London: 2013: 13–15. www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/sites/files/nuffield/publication/130305_anatomy-health-spending.pdf [Accessed Sept 2013]

C7a. Breakdown of whole-time and less-than-whole-time working – by gender

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Whole-time | | Less-than-whole-time | | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Whole-time % | Less than- whole-time % | Whole-time % | Less than- whole-time % |
| Acute medicine | 177 | 163 | 92.1 | 14 | 7.9 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| Allergy | 9 | 6 | 66.7 | 3 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 26 | 19 | 73.1 | 7 | 26.9 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| Cardiology | 418 | 392 | 93.8 | 26 | 6.2 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| Clinical genetics | 113 | 70 | 61.9 | 43 | 38.1 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 94.3 | 5.7 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 54 | 49 | 90.7 | 5 | 9.3 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 32 | 30 | 93.8 | 2 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| Dermatology | 276 | 166 | 60.1 | 110 | 39.9 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 385 | 334 | 86.8 | 51 | 13.2 | 68.8 | 31.2 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Gastroenterology | 401 | 364 | 90.8 | 37 | 9.2 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| General (internal) medicine | 69 | 64 | 92.8 | 5 | 7.2 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 98.1 | 1.9 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 192 | 144 | 75.0 | 48 | 25.0 | 59.3 | 40.7 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Geriatric medicine | 545 | 451 | 82.8 | 94 | 17.2 | 62.6 | 37.4 | 95.8 | 4.2 |
| Haematology | 250 | 215 | 86.0 | 35 | 14.0 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 97.1 | 2.9 |
| Hepatology | 44 | 40 | 90.9 | 4 | 9.1 | 69.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Immunology | 32 | 25 | 78.1 | 7 | 21.9 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 63 | 56 | 88.9 | 7 | 11.1 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 93.6 | 6.4 |
| Intensive care medicine | 41 | 41 | 100.0 | — | — | 100 | — | 100.0 | — |
| Medical oncology | 175 | 134 | 76.6 | 41 | 23.4 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 96.6 | 3.4 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 4 | 66.7 | 2 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 100.0 | — |
| Metabolic medicine | 5 | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | — | — | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Neurology | 290 | 247 | 85.2 | 43 | 14.8 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Nuclear medicine | 33 | 28 | 84.8 | 5 | 15.2 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 100.0 | — |
| Paediatric cardiology | 28 | 27 | 96.4 | 1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | — | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Palliative medicine | 249 | 129 | 51.8 | 120 | 48.2 | 43.2 | 56.8 | 75.8 | 24.2 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 77 | 65 | 84.4 | 12 | 15.6 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| Renal medicine | 258 | 234 | 90.7 | 24 | 9.3 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Respiratory medicine | 440 | 393 | 89.3 | 47 | 10.7 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| Rheumatology | 353 | 275 | 77.9 | 78 | 22.1 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 94.2 | 5.8 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 5 | 71.4 | 2 | 28.6 | — | — | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| Stroke medicine | 95 | 85 | 89.5 | 10 | 10.5 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 97.2 | 2.8 |
| Summary | 5,143 | 4,259 | 82.8% | 884 | 17.2% | 61.0% | 39.0% | 94.7% | 5.3% |

C7b. Breakdown of whole-time and less-than-whole-time working – by region**UK – all medical specialties**

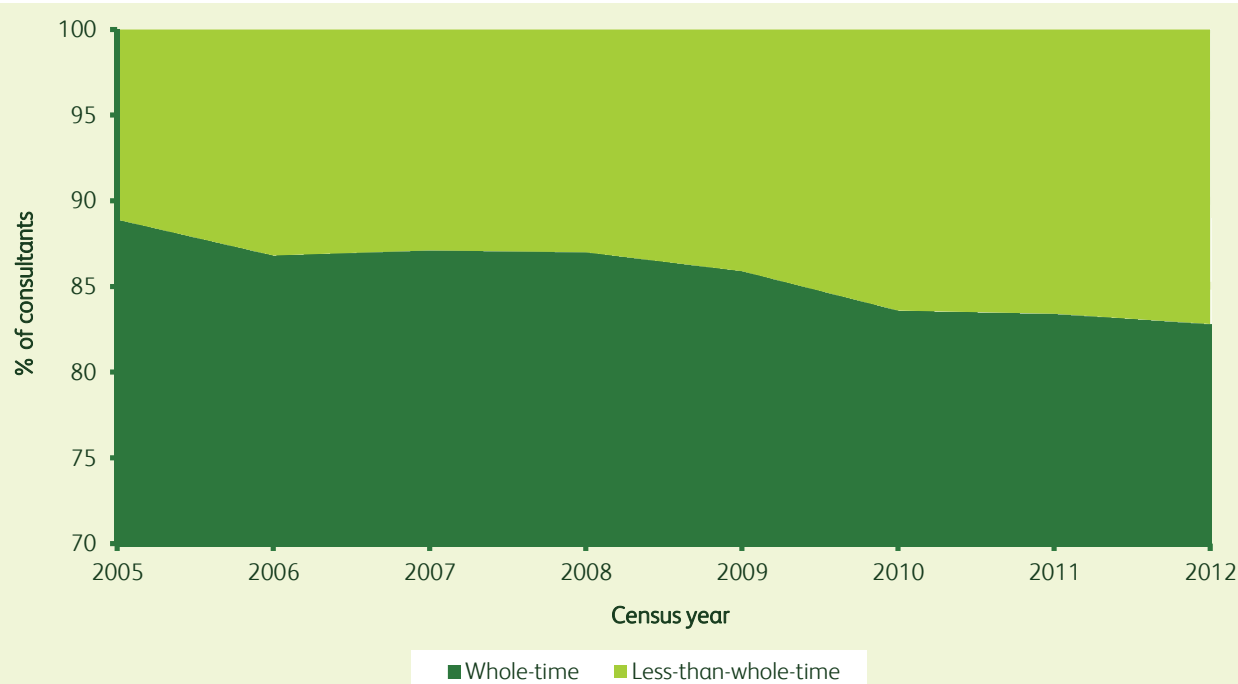
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | England | | N Ireland | | Scotland | | Wales | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | Whole-time | Less-than-whole-time | Whole-time | Less-than-whole-time | Whole-time | Less-than-whole-time | Whole-time | Less-than-whole-time |
| | | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Acute medicine | 177 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 100.0 | – | 88.9 | 11.1 | 100.0 | – |
| Allergy | 9 | 66.7 | 33.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 26 | 72.7 | 27.3 | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Cardiology | 418 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Clinical genetics | 113 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 70.0 | 30.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 54 | 91.3 | 8.7 | – | – | 80.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 32 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Dermatology | 276 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 80.8 | 19.2 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 385 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 100.0 | – | 88.6 | 11.4 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Gastroenterology | 401 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 100.0 | – | 96.4 | 3.6 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| General (internal) medicine | 69 | 91.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 192 | 74.6 | 25.4 | 100.0 | – | 75.0 | 25.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Geriatric medicine | 545 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Haematology | 250 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 100.0 | – | 90.0 | 10.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| Hepatology | 44 | 90.0 | 10.0 | – | – | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Immunology | 32 | 75.9 | 24.1 | – | – | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 63 | 90.0 | 10.0 | – | – | 90.9 | 9.1 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Intensive care medicine | 41 | 100.0 | 0.0 | – | – | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Medical oncology | 175 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 65.2 | 34.8 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 60.0 | 40.0 | – | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 5 | 75.0 | 25.0 | – | – | – | – | 100.0 | – |
| Neurology | 290 | 85.8 | 14.2 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 78.6 | 21.4 | 90.0 | 10.0 |
| Nuclear medicine | 33 | 83.9 | 16.1 | – | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 28 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Palliative medicine | 249 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 35.7 | 64.3 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 77 | 83.6 | 16.4 | 100.0 | – | 90.0 | 10.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Renal medicine | 258 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | – |
| Respiratory medicine | 440 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Rheumatology | 353 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 100.0 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 95 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 100.0 | – | 100.0 | – | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| Summary | 5,143 | 82.6% | 17.4% | 84.5% | 15.5% | 82.6% | 17.4% | 85.6% | 14.4% |

C7c. Whole-time and less-than-whole-time working (2005–2012)

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census dates 30 September 2005–2012



C7d. Less-than-whole-time working – by region (2005–2012)

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census dates 30 September 2005–2012

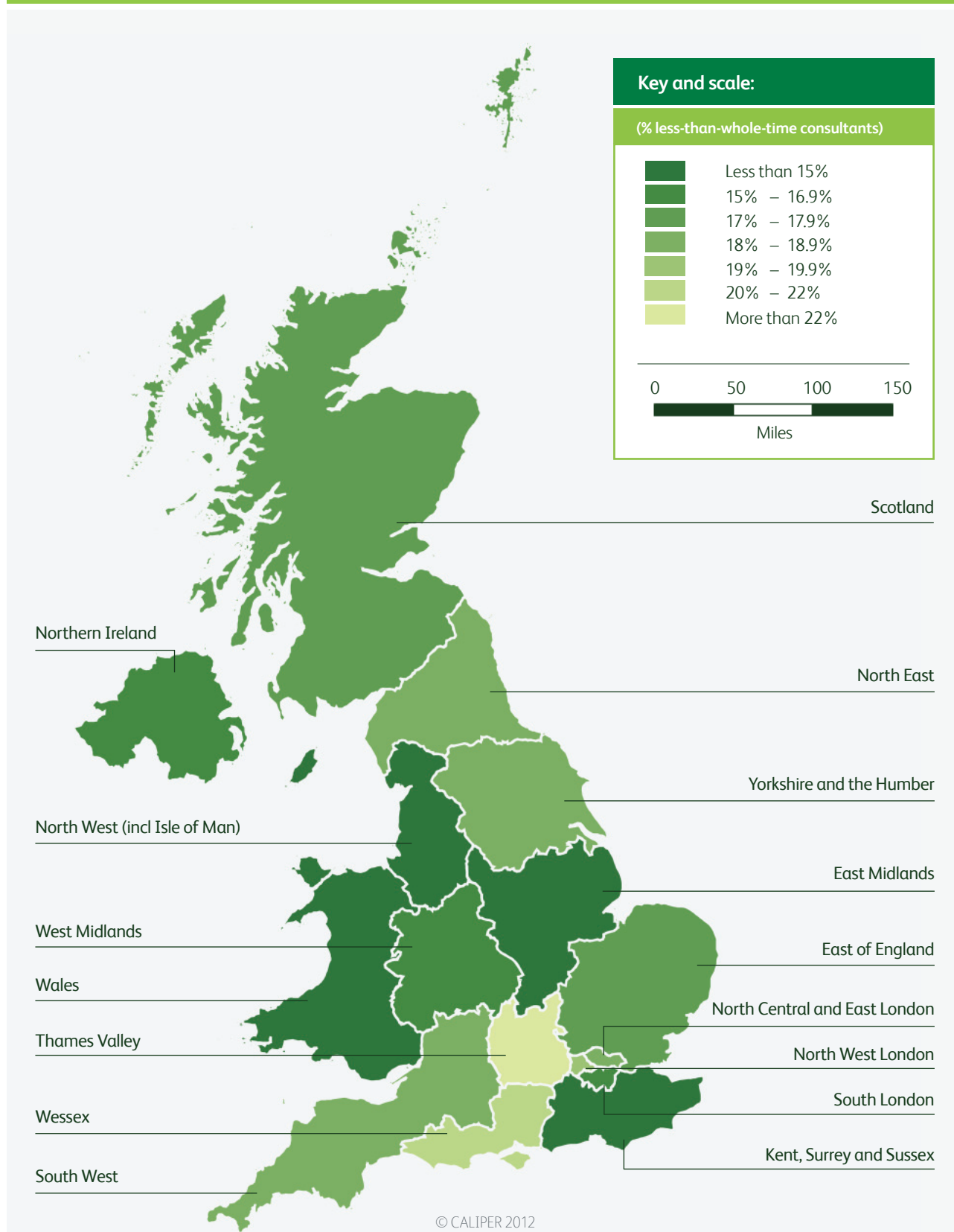


C7e. Geographical distribution of the consultant physician workforce

Percentage of consultant workforce who work less-than-whole-time – by region

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C8. Consultant workforce by specialty and category of post

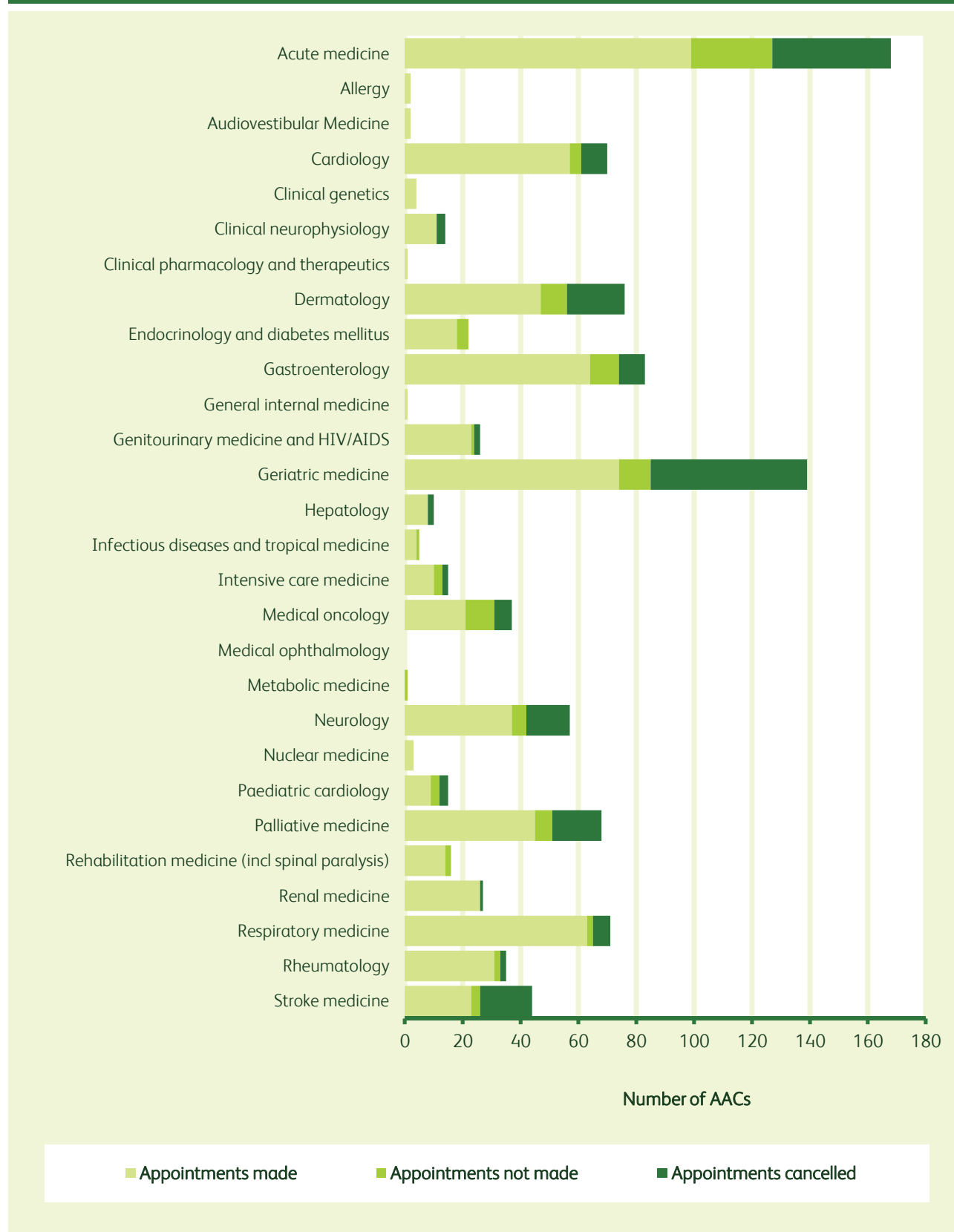
UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Pure NHS % | Pure academic/reseach % | Joint NHS-academic (majority NHS funded) % | Joint NHS-academic (majority academic funded) % | Other (eg charity) % | Joint NHS-other (eg NHS and charity) % |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Acute medicine | 178 | 91.6 | – | 7.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | – |
| Allergy | 12 | 50.0 | – | 8.3 | 41.7 | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 26 | 92.3 | – | 3.8 | 3.8 | – | – |
| Cardiology | 428 | 86.2 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 1.2 | – |
| Clinical genetics | 117 | 72.6 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 55 | 89.1 | – | 5.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 33 | 24.2 | 3.0 | 15.2 | 48.5 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| Dermatology | 290 | 86.6 | – | 7.2 | 4.5 | 1.7 | – |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 390 | 72.6 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 1.5 | – |
| Gastroenterology | 411 | 83.9 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 1.7 | – |
| General (internal) medicine | 72 | 84.7 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 200 | 89.5 | – | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | – |
| Geriatric medicine | 556 | 88.7 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| Haematology | 258 | 85.7 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 0.8 | – |
| Hepatology | 46 | 65.2 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 17.4 | 2.2 | – |
| Immunology | 33 | 69.7 | – | 18.2 | 9.1 | 3.0 | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 63 | 58.7 | 1.6 | 14.3 | 22.2 | 3.2 | – |
| Intensive care medicine | 42 | 73.8 | – | 19.0 | 4.8 | 2.4 | – |
| Medical oncology | 180 | 57.2 | 3.3 | 15.0 | 22.8 | 1.7 | – |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 66.7 | – | 16.7 | 16.7 | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 6 | 33.3 | – | 33.3 | 33.3 | – | – |
| Neurology | 297 | 72.7 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Nuclear medicine | 33 | 72.7 | – | 12.1 | 15.2 | – | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 28 | 85.7 | – | 10.7 | 3.6 | – | – |
| Palliative medicine | 256 | 44.9 | – | 3.5 | 3.1 | 43.8 | 4.7 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 80 | 83.8 | – | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| Renal medicine | 263 | 78.3 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Respiratory medicine | 449 | 79.5 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 1.8 | – |
| Rheumatology | 360 | 77.2 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 1.9 | – |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 14.3 | – | 28.6 | 14.3 | 42.9 | – |
| Stroke medicine | 98 | 78.6 | – | 13.3 | 7.1 | – | 1.0 |
| Summary | 5,273 | 78.4% | 0.7% | 8.6% | 8.3% | 3.6% | 0.4% |

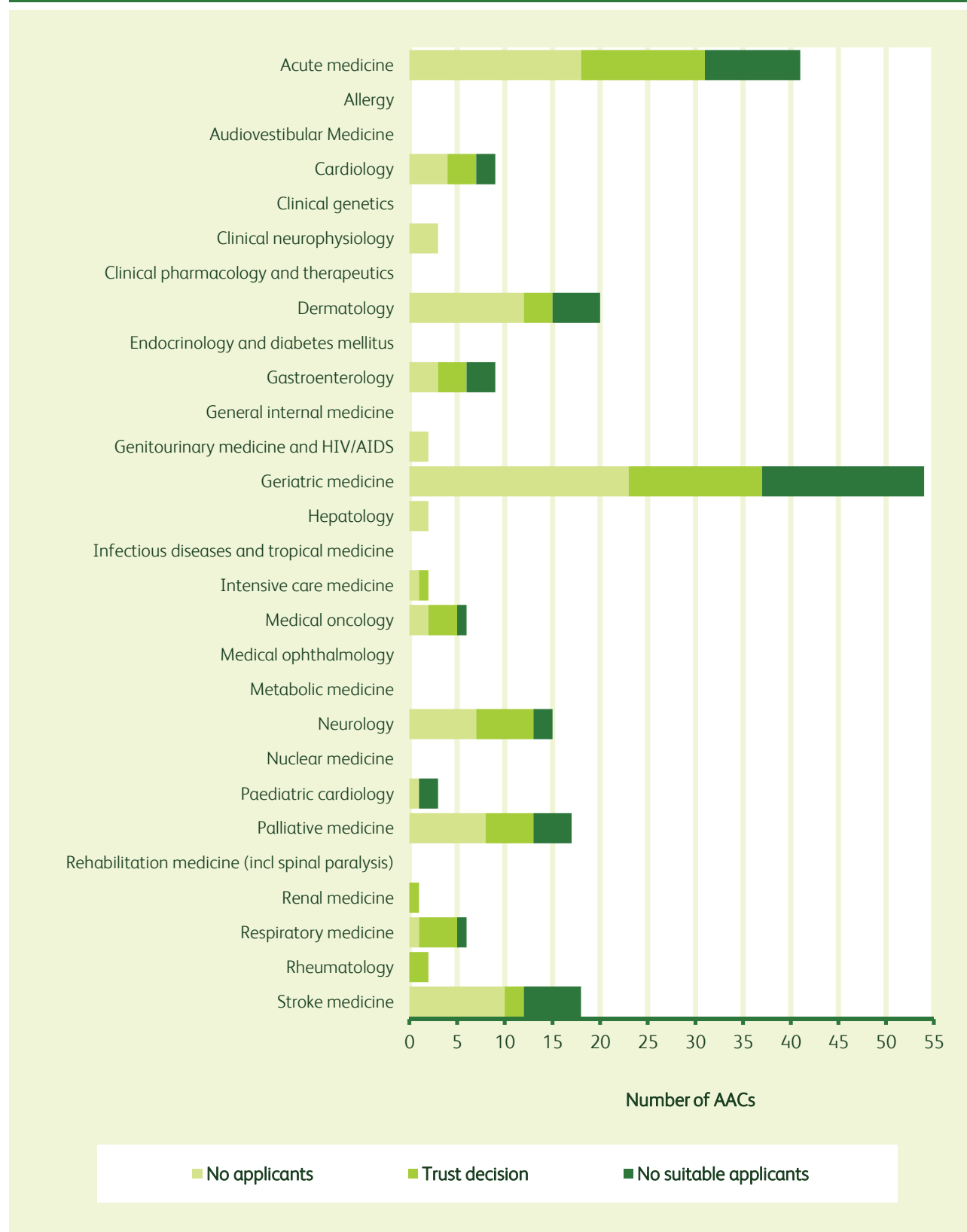
C9a. Consultant appointments made, appointments not made, and cancelled – by specialty (1 January–31 December 2012) England and Wales

Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committees database (2013)



C9b. Reason for consultant appointment cancellation – by specialty (1 January–31 December 2012) England and Wales

Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committees database (2013)



C9c. Consultant appointments made, appointments not made, and cancelled – by LETB (1 January–31 December 2012)

England and Wales

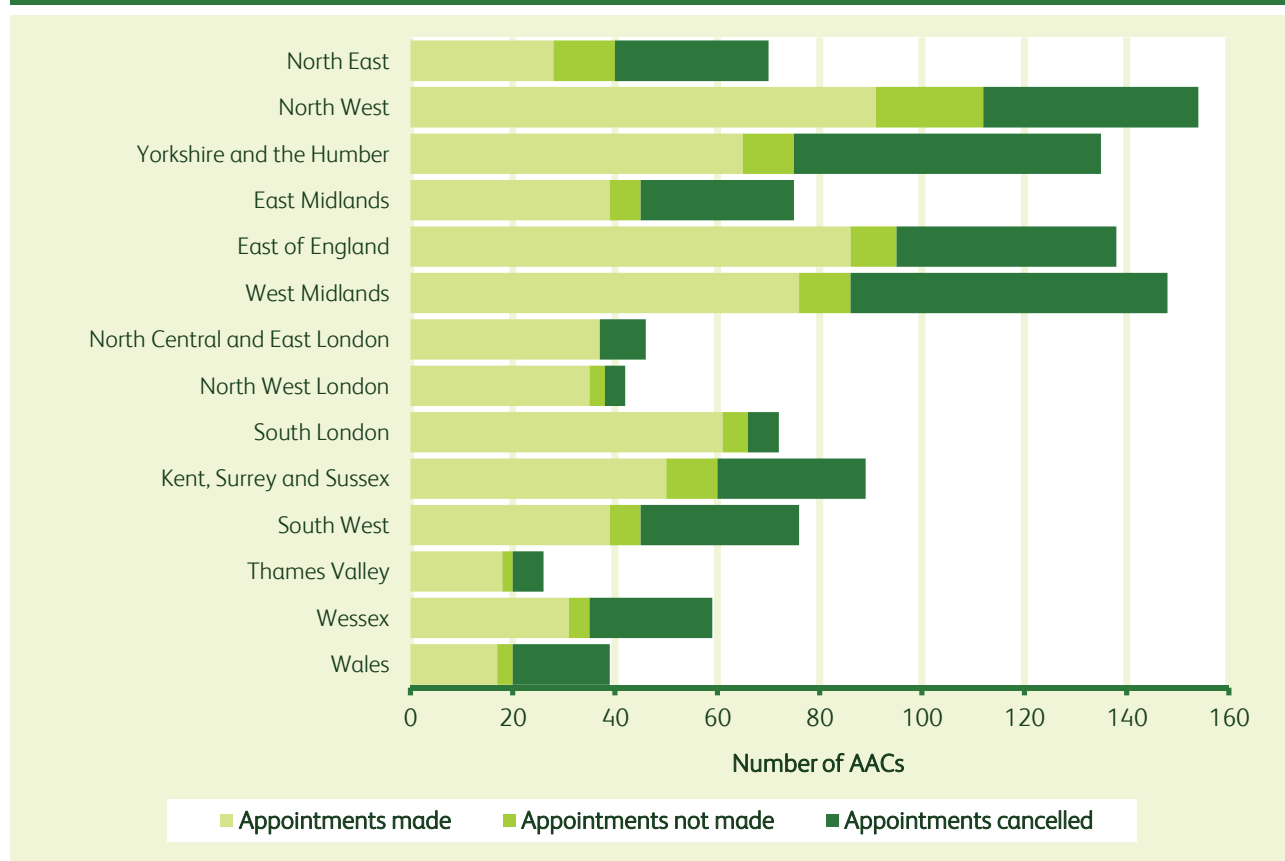
Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committees database (2013)

| Region | Local education and training board | Total | Appointments made % | Appointments not made % | Appointments cancelled % |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| North | North East | 70 | 40.0 | 17.1 | 42.9 |
| | North West | 154 | 59.1 | 13.6 | 27.3 |
| | Yorkshire and the Humber | 135 | 48.1 | 7.4 | 44.4 |
| Midlands and East | East Midlands | 75 | 52.0 | 8.0 | 40.0 |
| | East of England | 138 | 62.3 | 6.5 | 31.2 |
| | West Midlands | 148 | 51.4 | 6.8 | 41.9 |
| London | North Central and East London | 46 | 80.4 | 0.0 | 19.6 |
| | North West London | 42 | 83.3 | 7.1 | 9.5 |
| | South London | 72 | 84.7 | 6.9 | 8.3 |
| South of England | Kent, Surrey and Sussex | 89 | 56.2 | 11.2 | 32.6 |
| | South West | 76 | 51.3 | 7.9 | 40.8 |
| | Thames Valley | 26 | 69.2 | 7.7 | 23.1 |
| | Wessex | 59 | 52.5 | 6.8 | 40.7 |
| Wales | | 39 | 43.6 | 7.7 | 48.7 |
| Summary | | 1,169 | 57.6% | 8.6% | 33.8% |

C9d. Consultant appointments made, appointments not made, and cancelled – by LETB (1 January–31 December 2012)

England and Wales

Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committees database (2013)



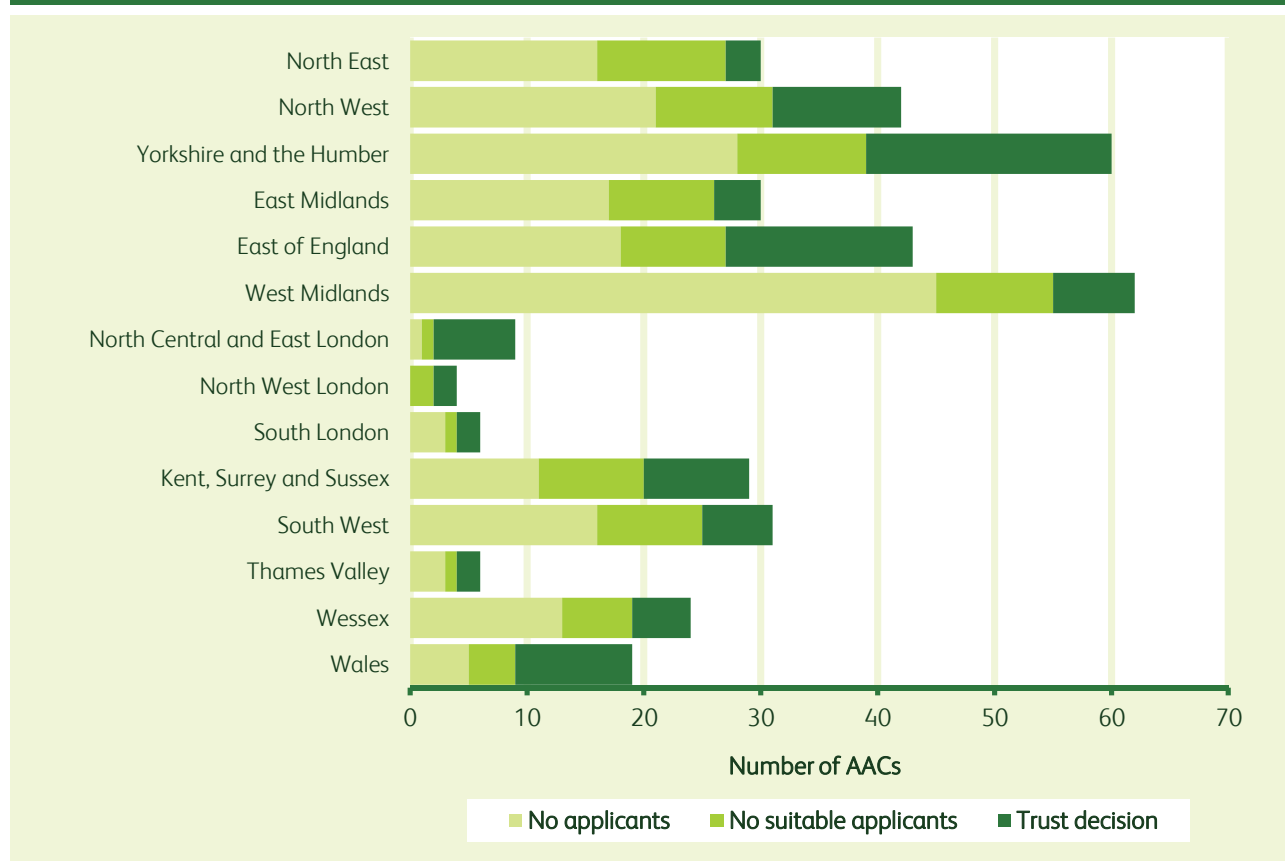
C9e. Given reasons why consultant appointments were cancelled – by LETB (1 January–31 December 2012) England and Wales

Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committees database (2013)

| Region | Local education and training board | Total | No applicants % | No suitable applicants % | Trust decision % |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| North | North East | 30 | 53.3 | 36.7 | 10.0 |
| | North West | 42 | 50.0 | 23.8 | 26.2 |
| | Yorkshire and the Humber | 60 | 46.7 | 18.3 | 35.0 |
| Midlands and East | East Midlands | 30 | 56.7 | 30.0 | 13.3 |
| | East of England | 43 | 41.9 | 20.9 | 37.2 |
| | West Midlands | 62 | 72.6 | 16.1 | 11.3 |
| London | North Central and East London | 9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 77.8 |
| | North West London | 4 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | South London | 6 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 33.3 |
| South of England | Kent, Surrey and Sussex | 29 | 37.9 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| | South West | 31 | 51.6 | 29.0 | 19.4 |
| | Thames Valley | 6 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 33.3 |
| | Wessex | 24 | 54.2 | 25.0 | 20.8 |
| Wales | | 19 | 26.3 | 21.1 | 52.6 |
| Summary | | 263 | 50.2% | 23.2% | 26.6% |

C9f. Given reasons why consultant appointments were cancelled – by LETB (1 January–31 December 2012) England and Wales

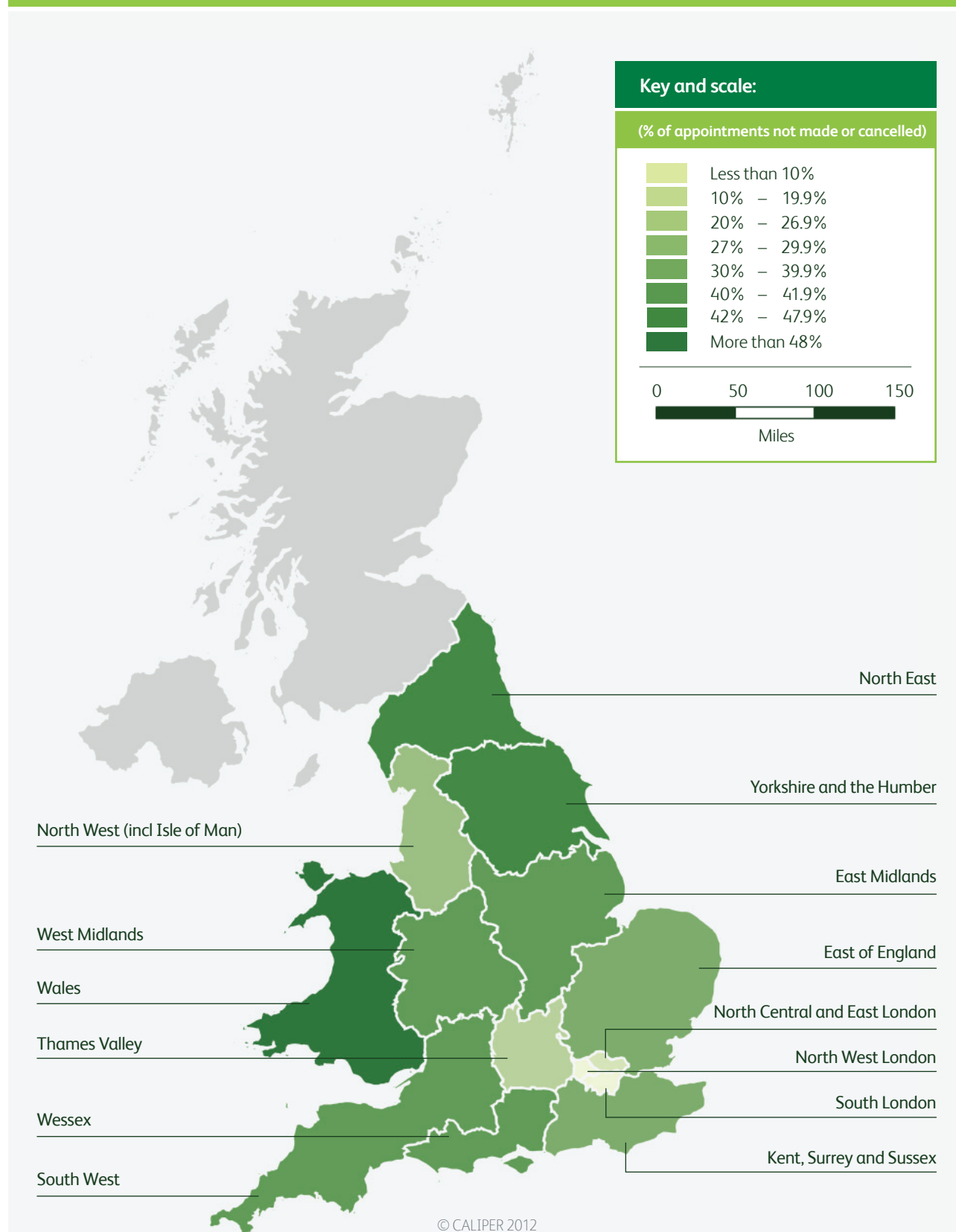
Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committees database (2013)



C9g. Consultant appointments not made or cancelled (1 January 2012–31 December 2012)

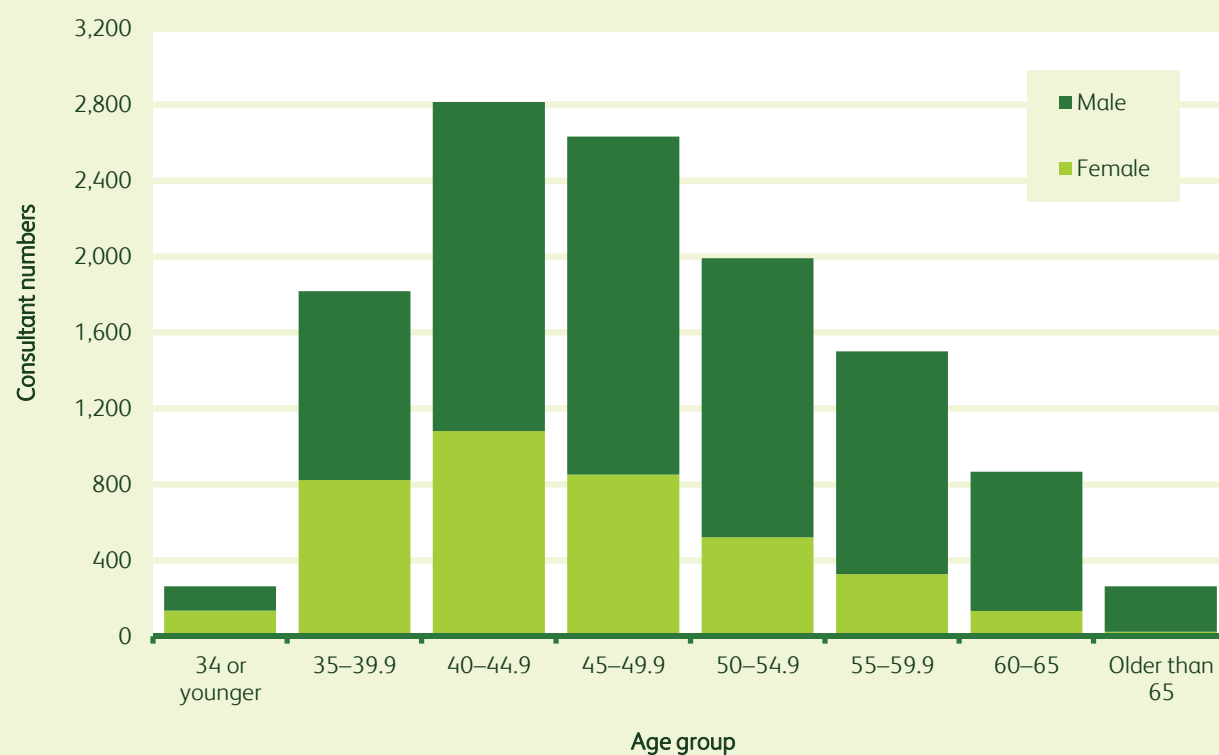
England and Wales – all medical specialties

Source: RCP Advisory Appointments Committee database (2013)



C10a. Age distribution of consultant workforce UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C10b. Consultant workforce by age and gender UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Age | Male | | | Female | | | Total |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| | % of gender | Number | % of age group | % of gender | Number | % of age group | |
| 34 or younger | 1.5 | 128 | 48.7 | 3.4 | 135 | 51.3 | 263 |
| 35-39.9 | 12.0 | 995 | 54.8 | 20.9 | 822 | 45.2 | 1,817 |
| 40-44.9 | 20.9 | 1,734 | 61.6 | 27.5 | 1,080 | 38.4 | 2,814 |
| 45-49.9 | 21.5 | 1,780 | 67.7 | 21.7 | 851 | 32.3 | 2,631 |
| 50-54.9 | 17.7 | 1,470 | 73.8 | 13.3 | 521 | 26.2 | 1,991 |
| 55-59.9 | 14.2 | 1,174 | 78.2 | 8.3 | 327 | 21.8 | 1,501 |
| 60-65 | 8.8 | 733 | 84.5 | 3.4 | 134 | 15.5 | 867 |
| Older than 65 | 2.9 | 239 | 90.9 | 0.6 | 24 | 9.1 | 263 |
| Unknown | 0.5 | 41 | 55.4 | 0.8 | 33 | 44.6 | 74 |
| Summary | | 8,294 | 67.9 | | 3,927 | 32.1 | 12,221 |

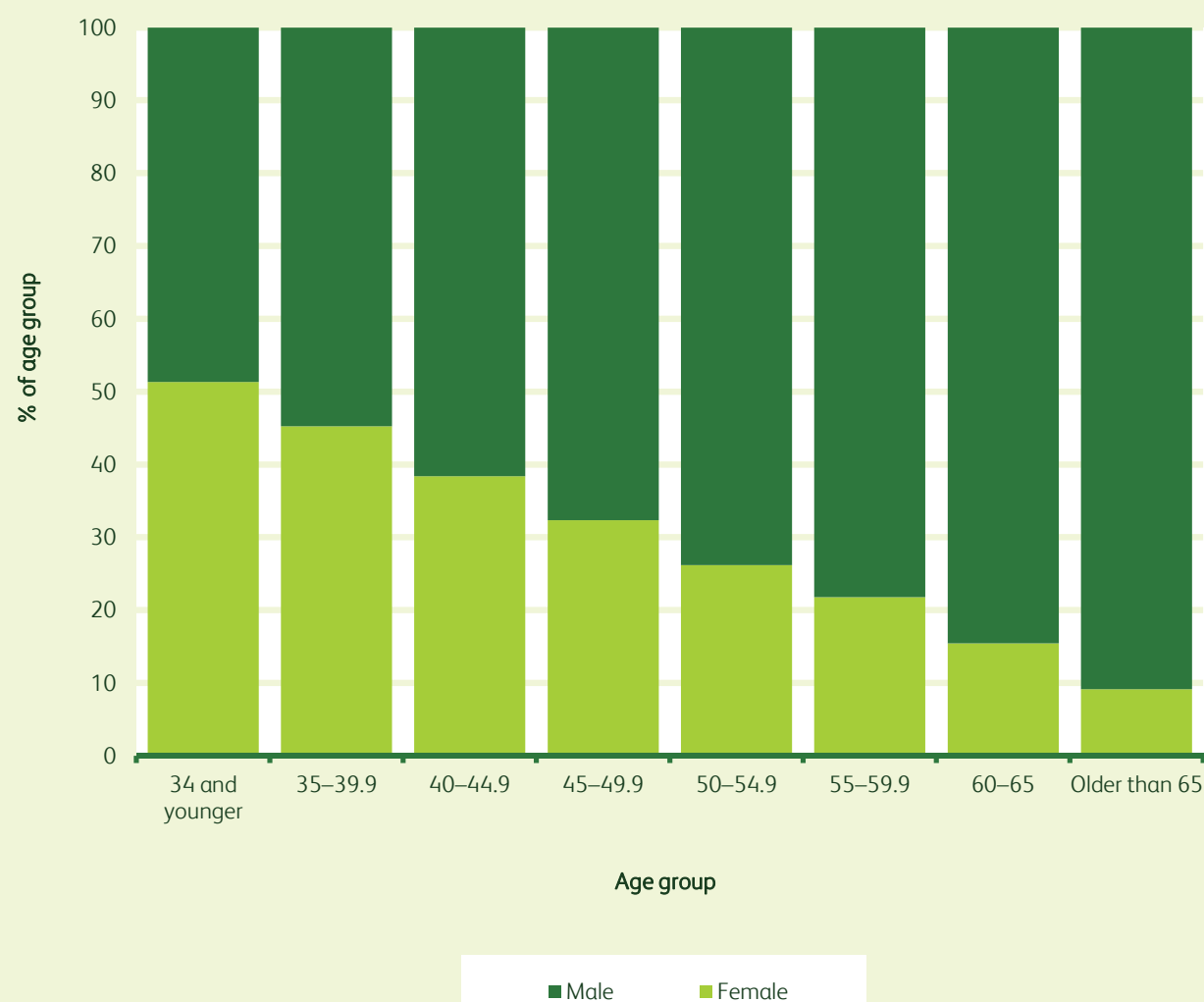
C11a. Consultant physician workforce by country and gender UK – summary

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Country | Male | | Female | | Total number of consultants |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| England | 6,942 | 67.8 | 3,293 | 32.2 | 10,235 |
| Wales | 425 | 73.4 | 154 | 26.6 | 579 |
| Northern Ireland | 213 | 65.3 | 113 | 34.7 | 326 |
| Scotland | 715 | 66.1 | 366 | 33.9 | 1,081 |
| UK | 8,295 | 67.9% | 3,926 | 32.1% | 12,221 |

C11b. Age distribution of consultant workforce by gender UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C12a. Number of consultants who will reach 65 years of age over the next 10 years – by region UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Country | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total (%) |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| England | 118 | 131 | 146 | 156 | 169 | 225 | 222 | 257 | 286 | 282 | 324 | 2,316 (22.7%) |
| Wales | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 122 (21.1%) |
| Northern Ireland | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 60 (18.5%) |
| Scotland | 8 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 34 | 38 | 40 | 254 (23.5%) |
| UK | 137 | 159 | 175 | 186 | 210 | 258 | 261 | 304 | 340 | 338 | 384 | 2,752 (22.5%) |

C12b. Percentage of current consultant workforce who will reach 65 over the next 10 years – by region UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C12c. Number of consultants who will reach 65 years of age over the next 10 years – by specialty**UK – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

| Specialty | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | % of specialty |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Acute medicine | 2 | – | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 42 | 10.7 |
| Allergy | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 7 | 25.0 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 3 | 2 | 21 | 50.0 |
| Cardiology | 9 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 12 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 210 | 19.7 |
| Clinical genetics | – | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 48 | 23.0 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 42 | 35.0 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | – | 5 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 35.1 |
| Dermatology | 3 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 24 | 18 | 171 | 23.1 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 14 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 30 | 188 | 23.7 |
| Gastroenterology | 15 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 170 | 16.0 |
| General (internal) medicine | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 52 | 28.7 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 14 | 118 | 28.9 |
| Geriatric medicine | 17 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 31 | 39 | 51 | 45 | 43 | 46 | 350 | 28.0 |
| Haematology | 6 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 25 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 264 | 29.2 |
| Hepatology | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 16.1 |
| Immunology | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 34.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 39 | 24.2 |
| Intensive care medicine | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 8 | 18 | 18.8 |
| Medical oncology | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 63 | 16.3 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 53.8 |
| Metabolic medicine | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 7 | 36.8 |
| Neurology | 8 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 152 | 21.2 |
| Nuclear medicine | 1 | – | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 25.3 |
| Paediatric cardiology | – | 2 | 1 | – | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 26.7 |
| Palliative medicine | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 88 | 17.5 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 3 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 56 | 34.1 |
| Renal medicine | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 107 | 19.3 |
| Respiratory medicine | 9 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 210 | 19.3 |
| Rheumatology | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 23 | 166 | 22.6 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 25.0 |
| Stroke medicine | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 47 | 25.8 |
| Summary | 137 | 159 | 175 | 186 | 210 | 258 | 261 | 304 | 340 | 338 | 384 | 2,752 | 22.5% |

C12d. Number of consultants who will reach 65 years of age over the next 10 years – by specialty**England – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

| Specialty | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | % of specialty |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Acute medicine | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 11.1 |
| Allergy | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 7 | 25.0 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 4 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 3 | 1 | 19 | 50.0 |
| Cardiology | 7 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 175 | 19.5 |
| Clinical genetics | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 38 | 22.9 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | 35.2 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 4 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 35.1 |
| Dermatology | 2 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 141 | 23.0 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 14 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 25 | 155 | 23.5 |
| Gastroenterology | 14 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 22 | 19 | 137 | 15.4 |
| General (internal) medicine | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 28.5 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 108 | 28.7 |
| Geriatric medicine | 12 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 16 | 26 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 283 | 28.0 |
| Haematology | 3 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 23 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 34 | 222 | 29.8 |
| Hepatology | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 17.1 |
| Immunology | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 21 | 33.9 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 24.1 |
| Intensive care medicine | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 8 | 17 | 22.1 |
| Medical oncology | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 56 | 17.0 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 63.6 |
| Metabolic medicine | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 6 | 37.5 |
| Neurology | 7 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 135 | 22.0 |
| Nuclear medicine | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 25.0 |
| Paediatric cardiology | – | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 26.7 |
| Palliative medicine | 2 | – | 6 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 67 | 16.1 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 47 | 34.8 |
| Renal medicine | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 91 | 20.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 8 | 13 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 179 | 19.6 |
| Rheumatology | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 149 | 23.8 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 14.3 |
| Stroke medicine | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 41 | 24.3 |
| Summary | 118 | 131 | 146 | 156 | 169 | 225 | 222 | 257 | 286 | 282 | 324 | 2,316 | 22.6% |

C12e. Number of consultants who will reach 65 years of age over the next 10 years – by specialty**Wales – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

| Specialty | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | % of specialty |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Acute medicine | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 15.8 |
| Allergy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cardiology | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 3 | 10 | 16.9 |
| Clinical genetics | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 25.0 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 50.0 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dermatology | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 6 | 17.1 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 10 | 24.4 |
| Gastroenterology | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 3 | 8 | 16.3 |
| General (internal) medicine | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 41.7 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 6 | 50.0 |
| Geriatric medicine | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 33.8 |
| Haematology | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 13 | 28.3 |
| Hepatology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Immunology | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 50.0 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Intensive care medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 11.1 |
| Medical oncology | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 18.2 |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Neurology | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 11.5 |
| Nuclear medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Palliative medicine | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 5 | 17.9 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 33.3 |
| Renal medicine | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 22.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 8 | 14.3 |
| Rheumatology | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2.9 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 33.3 |
| Summary | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 122 | 21.1% |

C12f. Number of consultants who will reach 65 years of age over the next 10 years – by specialty**Northern Ireland – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

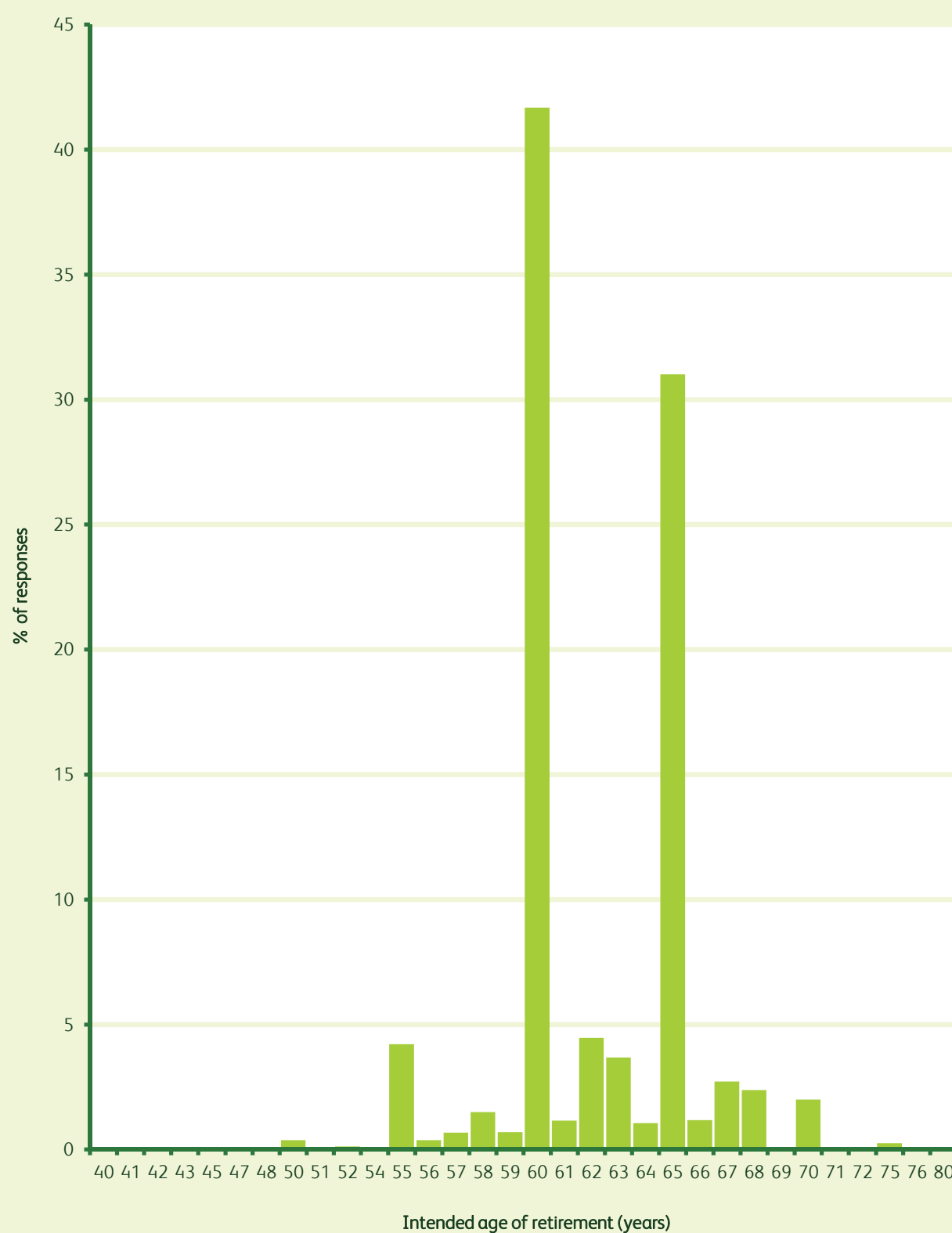
| Specialty | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | % of specialty |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Acute medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Allergy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 100.0 |
| Cardiology | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14.3 |
| Clinical genetics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 16.7 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dermatology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15.0 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | 14.3 |
| Gastroenterology | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 15.2 |
| General (internal) medicine | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 37.5 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25.0 |
| Geriatric medicine | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | 13 | 33.3 |
| Haematology | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 4 | 19.0 |
| Hepatology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Immunology | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 33.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Intensive care medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Medical oncology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 8.3 |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Neurology | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 13.3 |
| Nuclear medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 66.7 |
| Palliative medicine | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | 18.8 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 25.0 |
| Renal medicine | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 10.0 |
| Respiratory medicine | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 4 | 12.9 |
| Rheumatology | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 26.3 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Stroke medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Summary | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 60 | 18.4% |

C12g. Number of consultants who will reach 65 years of age over the next 10 years – by specialty**Scotland – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

| Specialty | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | % of specialty |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Acute medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4.3 |
| Allergy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Cardiology | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 26.3 |
| Clinical genetics | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 24.0 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | 44.4 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 6 | 40.0 |
| Dermatology | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 28.8 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 27.8 |
| Gastroenterology | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 4 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 22.2 |
| General (internal) medicine | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 22.6 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | 3 | 17.6 |
| Geriatric medicine | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 22.6 |
| Haematology | – | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 27.2 |
| Hepatology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Immunology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 21.7 |
| Intensive care medicine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Medical oncology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 11.8 |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 100.0 |
| Neurology | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 12 | 20.0 |
| Nuclear medicine | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 42.9 |
| Paediatric cardiology | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 20.0 |
| Palliative medicine | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 13 | 30.2 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 7 | 36.8 |
| Renal medicine | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 8 | 14.0 |
| Respiratory medicine | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | 18 | 19.8 |
| Rheumatology | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 20.0 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Stroke medicine | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 37.5 |
| Summary | 8 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 34 | 38 | 40 | 254 | 23.5% |

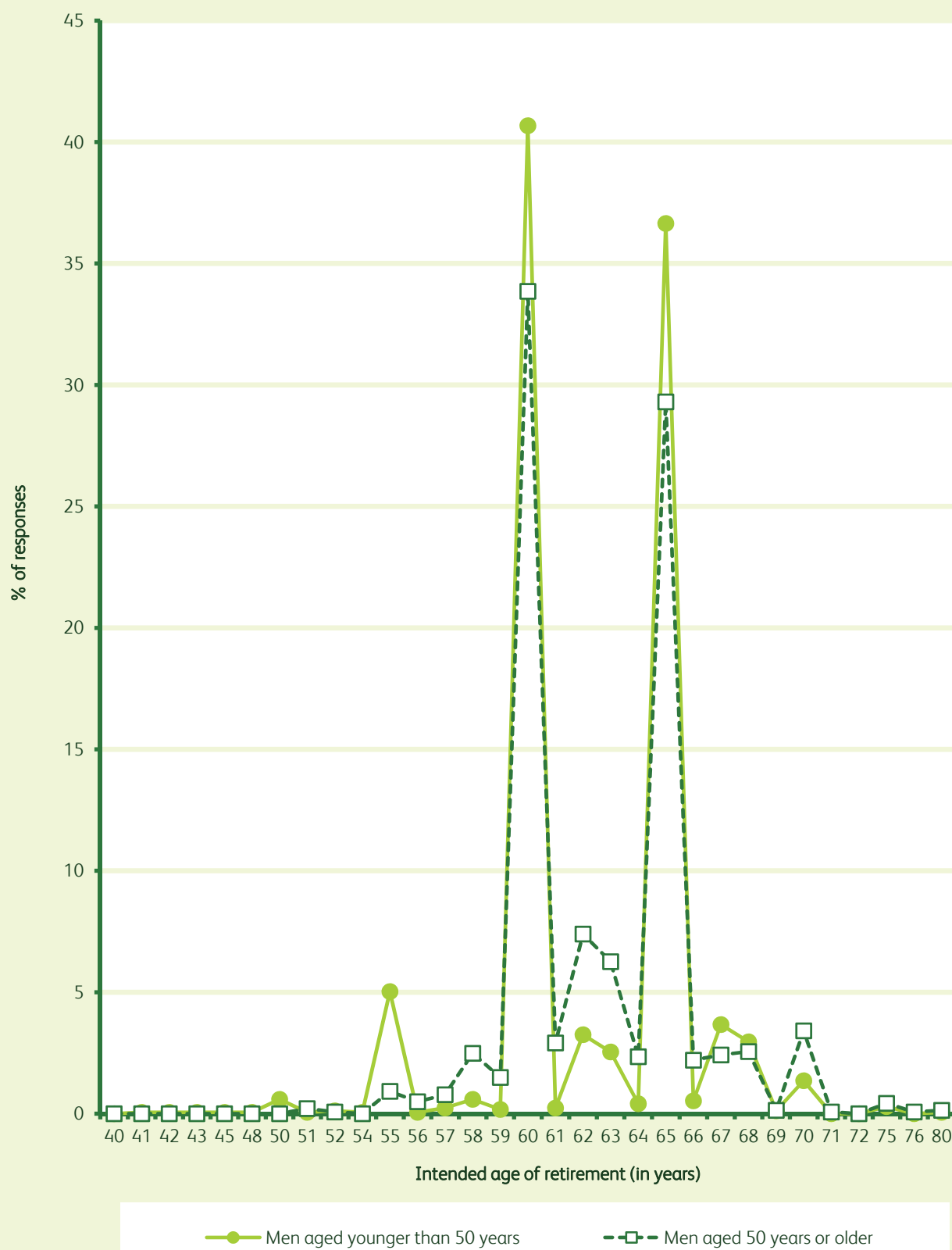
C13a. Intended age of retirement UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



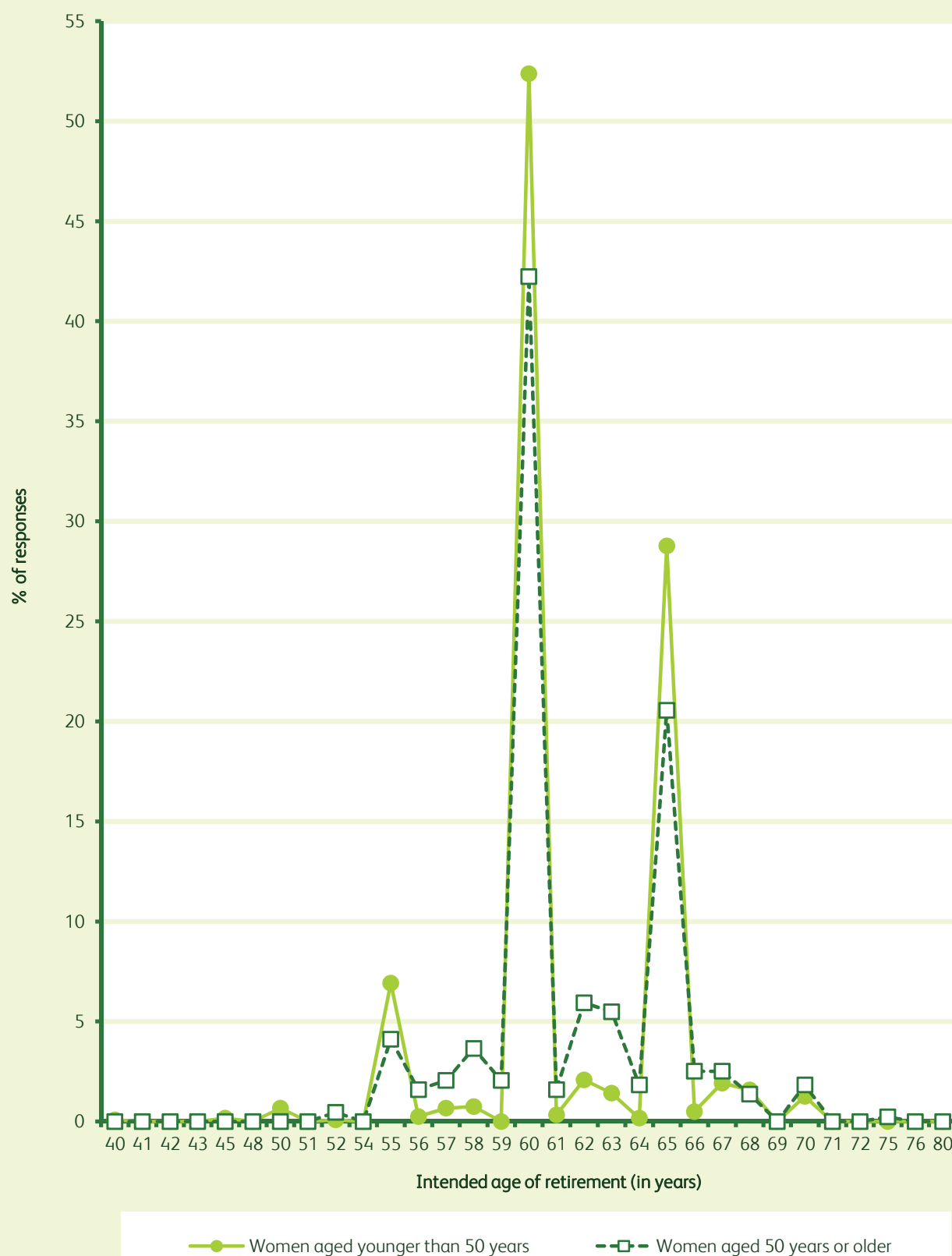
C13b. Intended age of retirement – broken down by gender and age-group (at census date) UK – all medical specialties – men

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



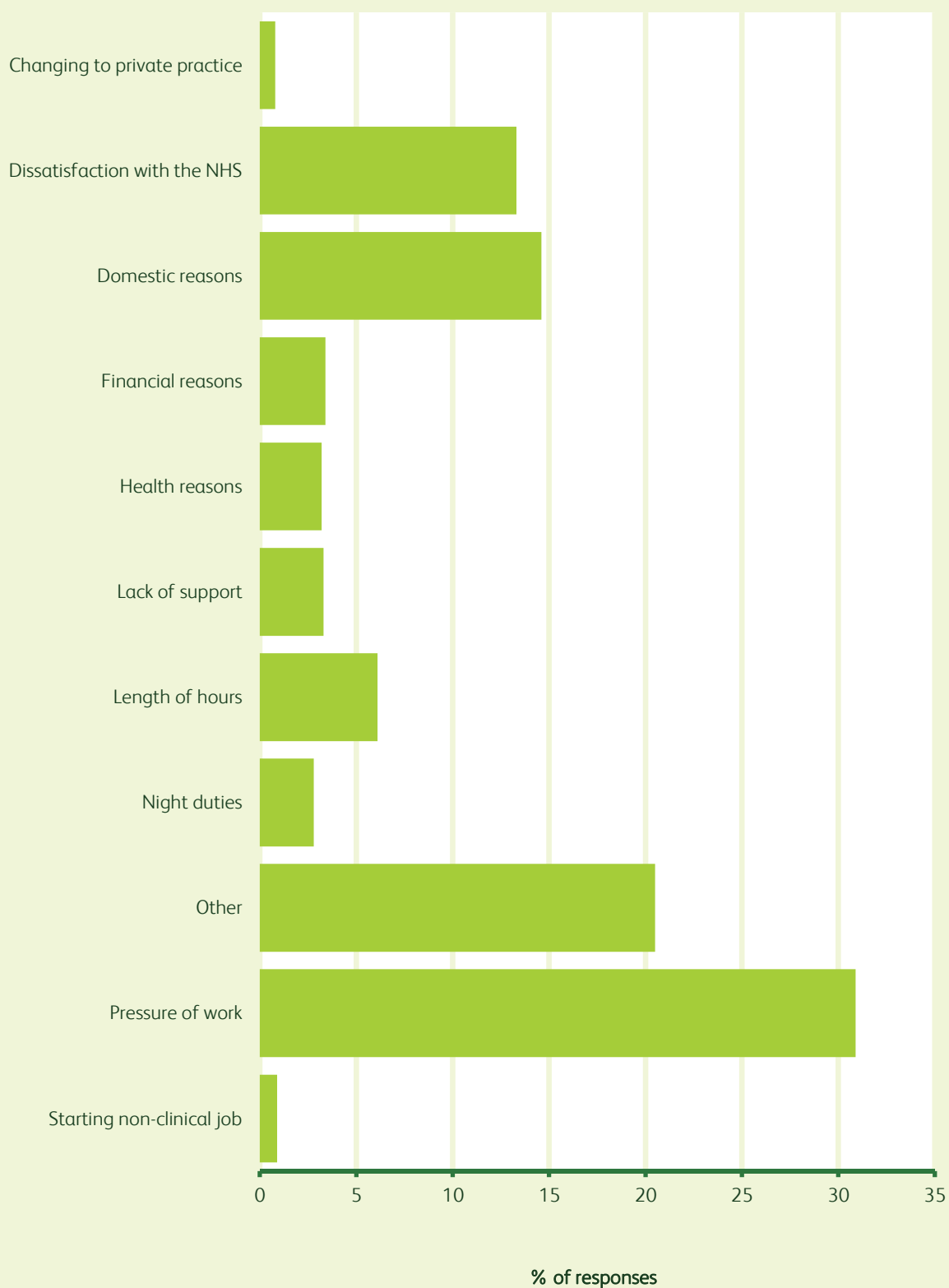
C13c. Intended age of retirement – broken down by gender and age-group (at census date) UK – all medical specialties – women

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



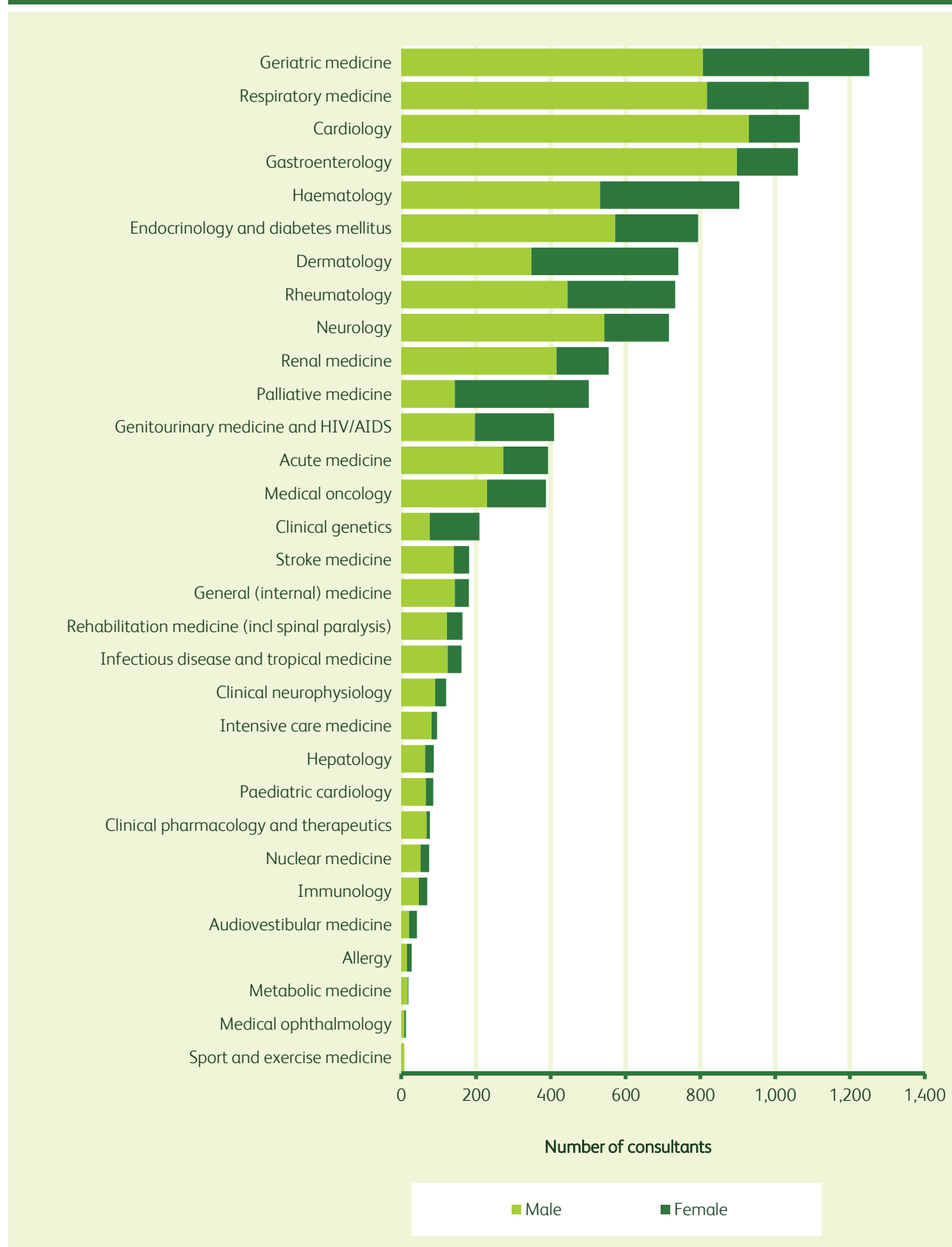
C13d. Reasons for intended early retirement UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C14a. Gender of consultant workforce in the medical specialties **UK – all medical specialties**

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C14b. Gender of consultant workforce in the medical specialties
UK – all medical specialties
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Male | | Female | | Total number of consultants |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Acute medicine | 273 | 69.5 | 120 | 30.5 | 393 |
| Allergy | 15 | 53.6 | 13 | 46.4 | 28 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 21 | 50.0 | 21 | 50.0 | 42 |
| Cardiology | 930 | 87.2 | 136 | 12.8 | 1,066 |
| Clinical genetics | 76 | 36.4 | 133 | 63.6 | 209 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 91 | 75.8 | 29 | 24.2 | 120 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 68 | 88.3 | 9 | 11.7 | 77 |
| Dermatology | 348 | 47.0 | 393 | 53.0 | 741 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 572 | 72.0 | 222 | 28.0 | 794 |
| Gastroenterology | 898 | 84.6 | 163 | 15.4 | 1,061 |
| General (internal) medicine | 143 | 79.0 | 38 | 21.0 | 181 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 197 | 48.2 | 212 | 51.8 | 409 |
| Geriatric medicine | 807 | 64.5 | 445 | 35.5 | 1,252 |
| Haematology | 532 | 58.8 | 372 | 41.2 | 904 |
| Hepatology | 64 | 73.6 | 23 | 26.4 | 87 |
| Immunology | 47 | 67.1 | 23 | 32.9 | 70 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 124 | 77.0 | 37 | 23.0 | 161 |
| Intensive care medicine | 81 | 84.4 | 15 | 15.6 | 96 |
| Medical oncology | 230 | 59.4 | 157 | 40.6 | 387 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 8 | 61.5 | 5 | 38.5 | 13 |
| Metabolic medicine | 17 | 89.5 | 2 | 10.5 | 19 |
| Neurology | 543 | 75.8 | 173 | 24.2 | 716 |
| Nuclear medicine | 52 | 69.3 | 23 | 30.7 | 75 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 66 | 76.7 | 20 | 23.3 | 86 |
| Palliative medicine | 143 | 28.5 | 359 | 71.5 | 502 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 122 | 74.4 | 42 | 25.6 | 164 |
| Renal medicine | 415 | 74.8 | 140 | 25.2 | 555 |
| Respiratory medicine | 818 | 75.0 | 272 | 25.0 | 1,090 |
| Rheumatology | 445 | 60.7 | 288 | 39.3 | 733 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 8 | 100.0 | – | – | 8 |
| Stroke medicine | 141 | 77.5 | 41 | 22.5 | 182 |
| Summary | 8,295 | 67.9% | 3,926 | 32.1% | 12,221 |

C14c. Gender of consultant workforce in the medical specialties England

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Male | | Female | | Total number of consultants |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Acute medicine | 235 | 68.9 | 106 | 31.1 | 341 |
| Allergy | 15 | 53.6 | 13 | 46.4 | 28 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 18 | 47.4 | 20 | 52.6 | 38 |
| Cardiology | 789 | 87.8 | 110 | 12.2 | 899 |
| Clinical genetics | 58 | 34.9 | 108 | 65.1 | 166 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 79 | 75.2 | 26 | 24.8 | 105 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 51 | 89.5 | 6 | 10.5 | 57 |
| Dermatology | 277 | 45.2 | 336 | 54.8 | 613 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 477 | 72.3 | 183 | 27.7 | 660 |
| Gastroenterology | 742 | 83.5 | 147 | 16.5 | 889 |
| General (internal) medicine | 101 | 77.7 | 29 | 22.3 | 130 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 182 | 48.4 | 194 | 51.6 | 376 |
| Geriatric medicine | 653 | 64.7 | 356 | 35.3 | 1,009 |
| Haematology | 437 | 58.7 | 308 | 41.3 | 745 |
| Hepatology | 60 | 73.2 | 22 | 26.8 | 82 |
| Immunology | 42 | 67.7 | 20 | 32.3 | 62 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 105 | 78.9 | 28 | 21.1 | 133 |
| Intensive care medicine | 64 | 83.1 | 13 | 16.9 | 77 |
| Medical oncology | 203 | 61.5 | 127 | 38.5 | 330 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 54.5 | 5 | 45.5 | 11 |
| Metabolic medicine | 14 | 87.5 | 2 | 12.5 | 16 |
| Neurology | 469 | 76.3 | 146 | 23.7 | 615 |
| Nuclear medicine | 42 | 65.6 | 22 | 34.4 | 64 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 58 | 77.3 | 17 | 22.7 | 75 |
| Palliative medicine | 113 | 27.2 | 302 | 72.8 | 415 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 100 | 74.1 | 35 | 25.9 | 135 |
| Renal medicine | 342 | 75.8 | 109 | 24.2 | 451 |
| Respiratory medicine | 685 | 75.1 | 227 | 24.9 | 912 |
| Rheumatology | 387 | 61.9 | 238 | 38.1 | 625 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 100.0 | – | – | 7 |
| Stroke medicine | 131 | 77.5 | 38 | 22.5 | 169 |
| Summary | 6,942 | 67.8% | 3,293 | 32.2% | 10,235 |

C14d. Gender of consultant workforce in the medical specialties Wales

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Male | | Female | | Total number of consultants |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Acute medicine | 16 | 84.2 | 3 | 15.8 | 19 |
| Allergy | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 |
| Cardiology | 53 | 89.8 | 6 | 10.2 | 59 |
| Clinical genetics | 4 | 33.3 | 8 | 66.7 | 12 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 4 | 100.0 | – | – | 4 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 |
| Dermatology | 24 | 68.6 | 11 | 31.4 | 35 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 34 | 82.9 | 7 | 17.1 | 41 |
| Gastroenterology | 42 | 85.7 | 7 | 14.3 | 49 |
| General (internal) medicine | 11 | 91.7 | 1 | 8.3 | 12 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 4 | 33.3 | 8 | 66.7 | 12 |
| Geriatric medicine | 61 | 85.9 | 10 | 14.1 | 71 |
| Haematology | 29 | 63.0 | 17 | 37.0 | 46 |
| Hepatology | 2 | 100.0 | – | – | 2 |
| Immunology | 2 | 100.0 | – | – | 2 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 |
| Intensive care medicine | 9 | 100.0 | – | – | 9 |
| Medical oncology | 8 | 72.7 | 3 | 27.3 | 11 |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Neurology | 19 | 73.1 | 7 | 26.9 | 26 |
| Nuclear medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 3 | 100.0 | – | – | 3 |
| Palliative medicine | 8 | 28.6 | 20 | 71.4 | 28 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 5 | 83.3 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 |
| Renal medicine | 22 | 81.5 | 5 | 18.5 | 27 |
| Respiratory medicine | 38 | 67.9 | 18 | 32.1 | 56 |
| Rheumatology | 16 | 47.1 | 18 | 52.9 | 34 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 |
| Summary | 425 | 73.4% | 154 | 26.6% | 579 |

**C14e. Gender of consultant workforce in the medical specialties
Northern Ireland**
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

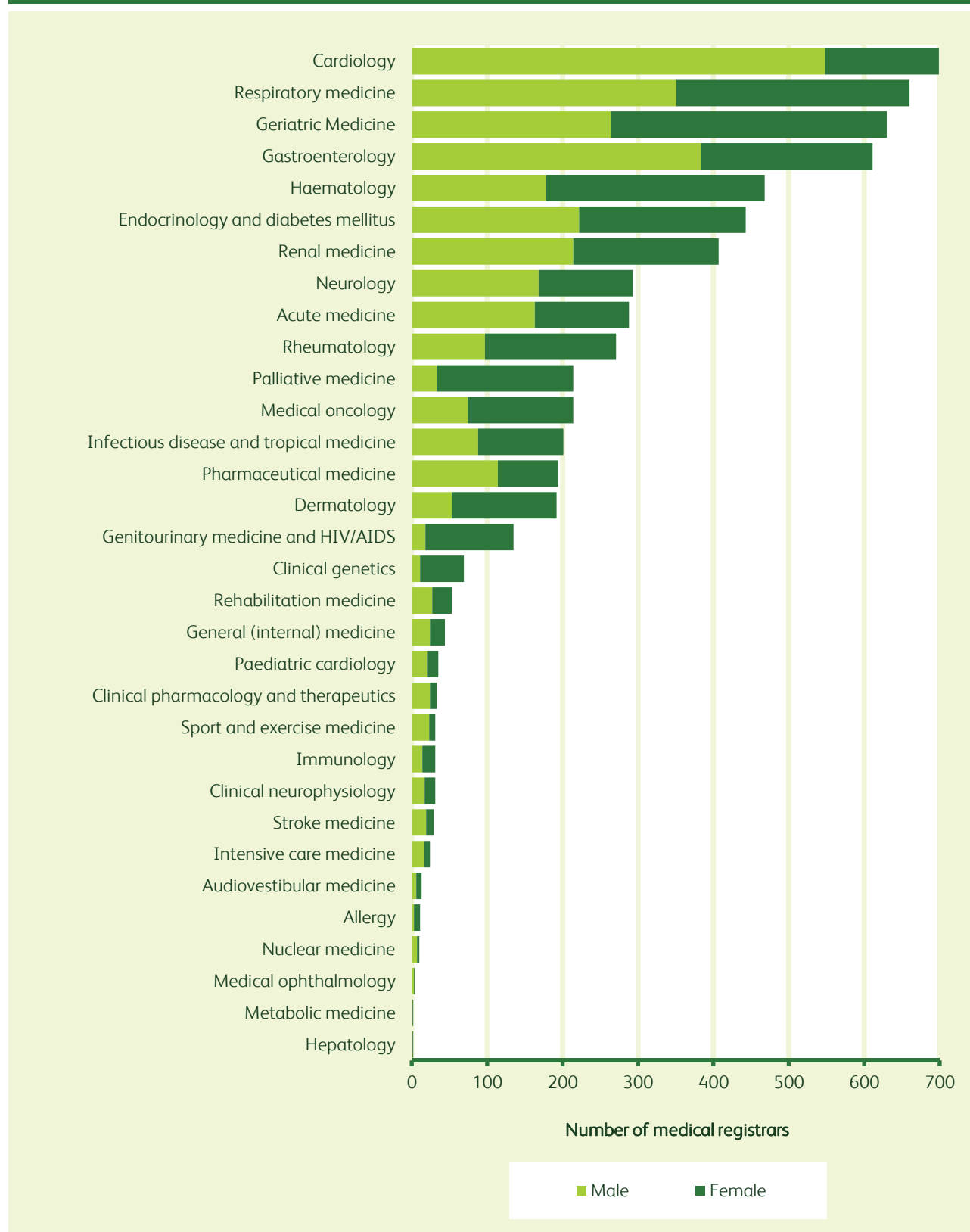
| Specialty | Male | | Female | | Total number of consultants |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Acute medicine | 6 | 60.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 10 |
| Allergy | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Cardiology | 21 | 75.0 | 7 | 25.0 | 28 |
| Clinical genetics | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 6 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 2 | 100.0 | – | – | 2 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Dermatology | 8 | 40.0 | 12 | 60.0 | 20 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 12 | 57.1 | 9 | 42.9 | 21 |
| Gastroenterology | 31 | 93.9 | 2 | 6.1 | 33 |
| General (internal) medicine | 7 | 87.5 | 1 | 12.5 | 8 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 2 | 50.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 |
| Geriatric medicine | 26 | 66.7 | 13 | 33.3 | 39 |
| Haematology | 11 | 52.4 | 10 | 47.6 | 21 |
| Hepatology | – | – | – | – | – |
| Immunology | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | – | – | 1 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Intensive care medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Medical oncology | 5 | 41.7 | 7 | 58.3 | 12 |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Neurology | 12 | 80.0 | 3 | 20.0 | 15 |
| Nuclear medicine | 3 | 100.0 | – | – | 3 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 3 | 100.0 | – | – | 3 |
| Palliative medicine | 3 | 18.8 | 13 | 81.3 | 16 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 2 | 50.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 |
| Renal medicine | 14 | 70.0 | 6 | 30.0 | 20 |
| Respiratory medicine | 21 | 67.7 | 10 | 32.3 | 31 |
| Rheumatology | 13 | 68.4 | 6 | 31.6 | 19 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Stroke medicine | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 |
| Summary | 213 | 65.3% | 113 | 34.7% | 326 |

**C14f. Gender of consultant workforce in the medical specialties
Scotland**
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Male | | Female | | Total number of consultants |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Acute medicine | 16 | 69.6 | 7 | 30.4 | 23 |
| Allergy | – | – | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Cardiology | 67 | 83.8 | 13 | 16.3 | 80 |
| Clinical genetics | 11 | 44.0 | 14 | 56.0 | 25 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 6 | 66.7 | 3 | 33.3 | 9 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 13 | 86.7 | 2 | 13.3 | 15 |
| Dermatology | 39 | 53.4 | 34 | 46.6 | 73 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 49 | 68.1 | 23 | 31.9 | 72 |
| Gastroenterology | 83 | 92.2 | 7 | 7.8 | 90 |
| General (internal) medicine | 24 | 77.4 | 7 | 22.6 | 31 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 9 | 52.9 | 8 | 47.1 | 17 |
| Geriatric medicine | 67 | 50.4 | 66 | 49.6 | 133 |
| Haematology | 55 | 59.8 | 37 | 40.2 | 92 |
| Hepatology | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 |
| Immunology | 1 | 33.3 | 2 | 66.7 | 3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 16 | 69.6 | 7 | 30.4 | 23 |
| Intensive care medicine | 7 | 77.8 | 2 | 22.2 | 9 |
| Medical oncology | 14 | 41.2 | 20 | 58.8 | 34 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 2 | 100.0 | – | – | 2 |
| Metabolic medicine | 1 | 100.0 | – | – | 1 |
| Neurology | 43 | 71.7 | 17 | 28.3 | 60 |
| Nuclear medicine | 6 | 85.7 | 1 | 14.3 | 7 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 2 | 40.0 | 3 | 60.0 | 5 |
| Palliative medicine | 19 | 44.2 | 24 | 55.8 | 43 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 15 | 78.9 | 4 | 21.1 | 19 |
| Renal medicine | 37 | 64.9 | 20 | 35.1 | 57 |
| Respiratory medicine | 74 | 81.3 | 17 | 18.7 | 91 |
| Rheumatology | 29 | 52.7 | 26 | 47.3 | 55 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 7 | 87.5 | 1 | 12.5 | 8 |
| Summary | 715 | 66.1% | 366 | 33.9% | 1,081 |

C15a. Gender of the medical registrar workforce in the medical specialties UK – all medical specialties

Source: JRCPTB database – 20 August 2013



C15b. Gender of medical registrar workforce in the medical specialties UK – all medical specialties

Source: JRCPTB database – 20 August 2013

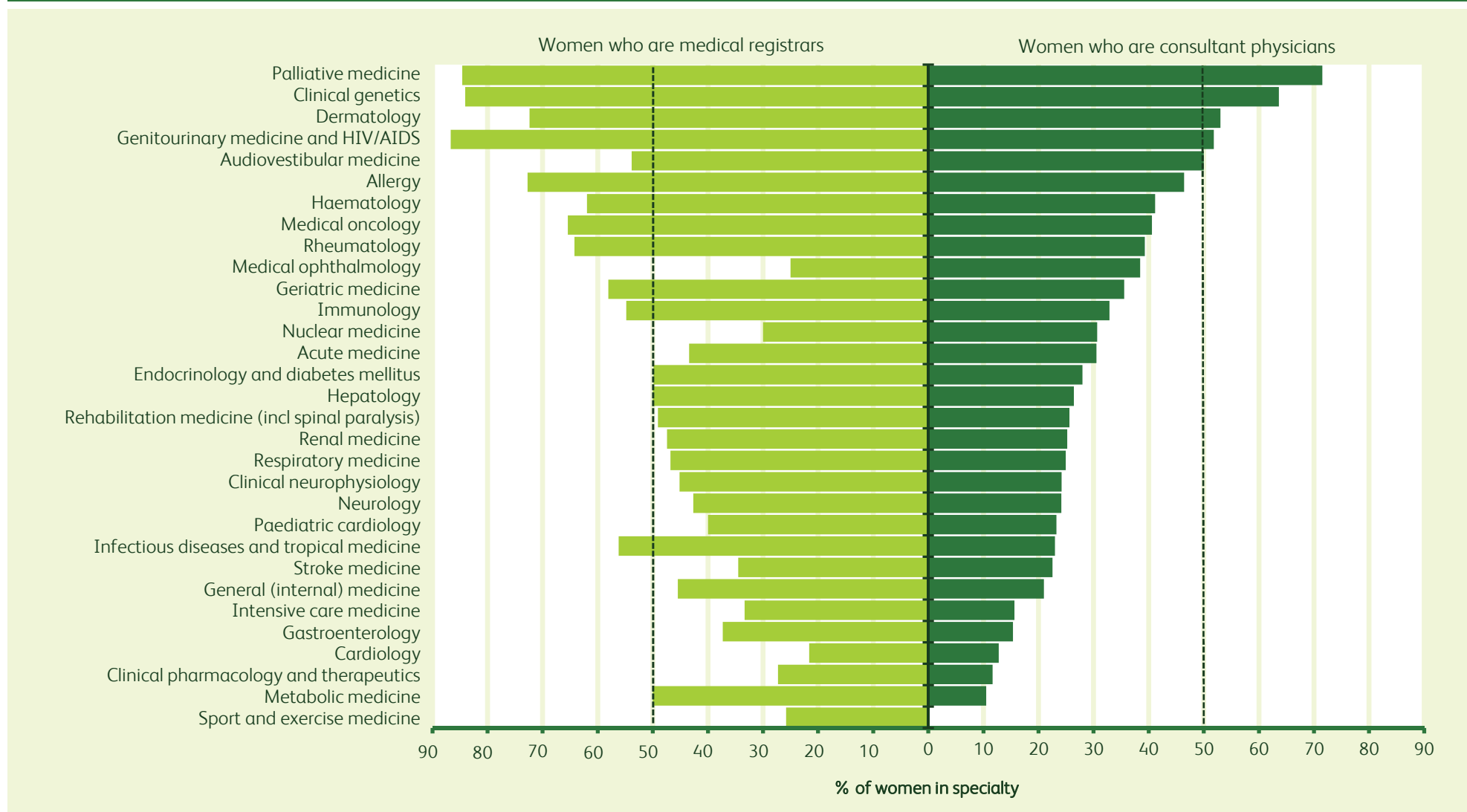
| Specialty | Male | | Female | | Total number of registrars |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Acute (internal) medicine | 191* | 56.6 | 142* | 43.4 | 333* |
| Allergy | 3 | 27.3 | 8 | 72.7 | 11 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 6 | 46.2 | 7 | 53.8 | 13 |
| Cardiology | 548 | 78.4 | 151 | 21.6 | 699 |
| Clinical genetics | 11 | 15.9 | 58 | 84.1 | 69 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 17 | 54.8 | 14 | 45.2 | 31 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 24 | 72.7 | 9 | 27.3 | 33 |
| Dermatology | 53 | 27.6 | 139 | 72.4 | 192 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 222 | 50.1 | 221 | 49.9 | 443 |
| Gastroenterology | 383 | 62.7 | 228 | 37.3 | 611 |
| General (internal) medicine | 2,066* | 54.5 | 1,668* | 45.5 | 3,734* |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 19* | 13.3 | 117* | 86.7 | 136* |
| Geriatric medicine | 269* | 41.9 | 367* | 58.1 | 636* |
| Haematology | 178 | 38.0 | 290 | 62.0 | 468 |
| Hepatology | 11* | 50.0 | 11* | 50.0 | 22* |
| Immunology | 14* | 45.2 | 18* | 54.8 | 32* |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 89* | 43.8 | 113* | 56.2 | 202* |
| Intensive care medicine | 32 | 66.7 | 16 | 33.3 | 48 |
| Medical oncology | 74 | 34.6 | 140 | 65.4 | 214 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 |
| Metabolic medicine | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 |
| Neurology | 168 | 57.3 | 125 | 42.7 | 293 |
| Nuclear medicine | 7 | 70.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 10 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 21 | 60.0 | 14 | 40.0 | 35 |
| Palliative medicine | 33 | 15.4 | 181 | 84.6 | 214 |
| Pharmaceutical medicine [†] | 114 | 58.8 | 80 | 41.2 | 194 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis)** | 29 | 50.9 | 26 | 49.1 | 55 |
| Renal medicine | 215* | 52.6 | 193* | 47.4 | 408* |
| Respiratory medicine | 351 | 53.2 | 309 | 46.8 | 660 |
| Rheumatology | 98* | 35.8 | 174* | 64.2 | 272* |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 23 | 74.2 | 8 | 25.8 | 31 |
| Stroke medicine | 82* | 65.5 | 30* | 34.5 | 112* |
| Summary | 3,185 | 50.2% | 3,157 | 49.8% | 6,342 |

* Please note that the numbers here are based on dual-accreditation. The 'headcount' numbers are: acute (internal) medicine 288 (women = 125; men = 163); general (internal) medicine 44 (women = 20; men = 24); genitourinary medicine 135 (women = 117; men = 18); geriatric medicine 630 (women = 366; men = 264); hepatology 2 (women = 1; men = 1); immunology 31 (women = 17; men = 14); infectious diseases 201 (women = 113; men = 88); renal medicine 407 (women = 193; men = 214); rheumatology 271 (women = 174; men = 97) and stroke medicine 29 (women = 10; men = 19)

[†] These data were obtained from the JRCPTB database, rather than from the RCP's census of medical registrars. As such pharmaceutical medicine appears in this table. Elsewhere in the document it will not appear as the RCP census did not collect data for this specialty.

C15c. Comparison of percentages of women consultant physicians to women medical registrars UK – all medical specialties

Sources: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012; JRCPTB database 20 August 2013



C16a. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week – by country

UK – all medical specialties

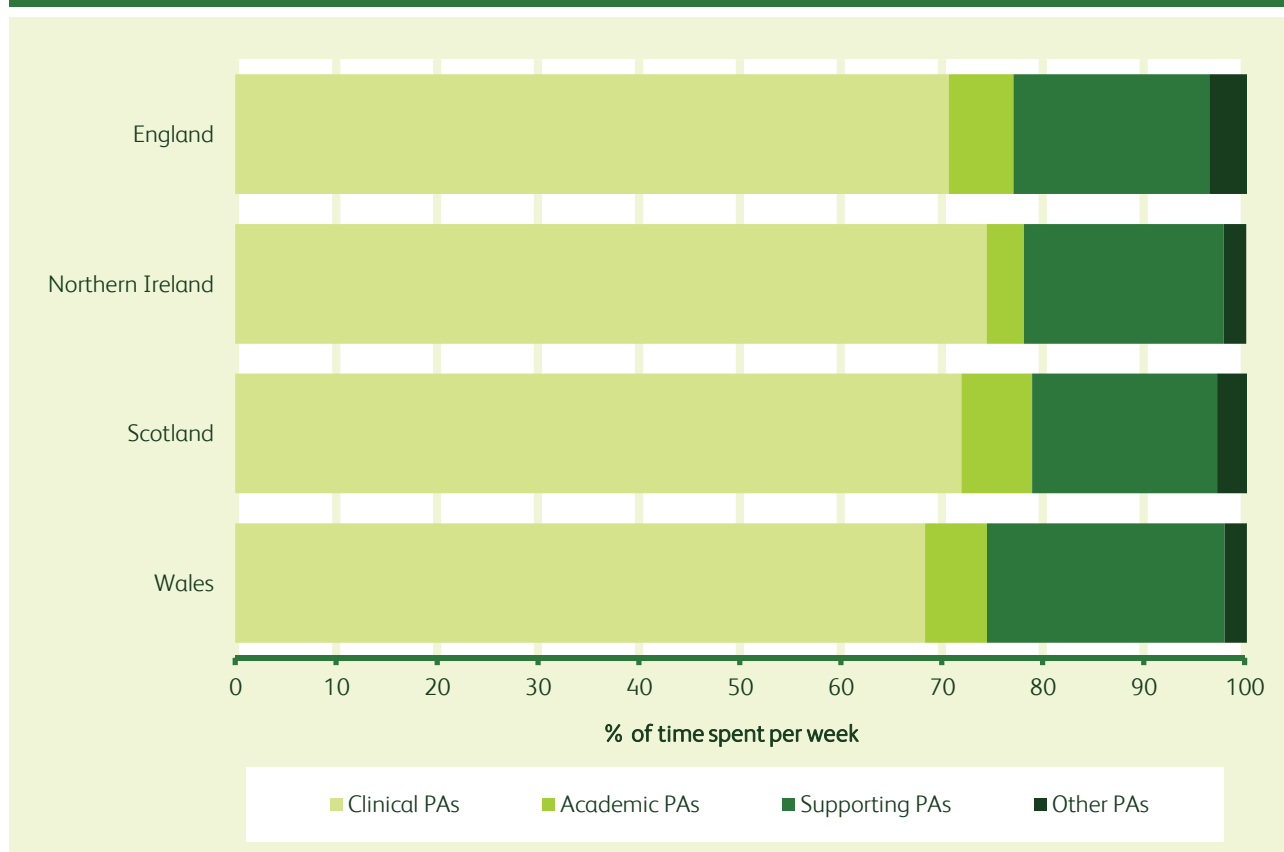
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| England | 4,301 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Northern Ireland | 129 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Scotland | 442 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Wales | 271 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| UK | 5,143 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 |

C16b. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week – by country

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



16c. Mean programmed activities (PAs) worked per week – by country

UK – all medical specialties

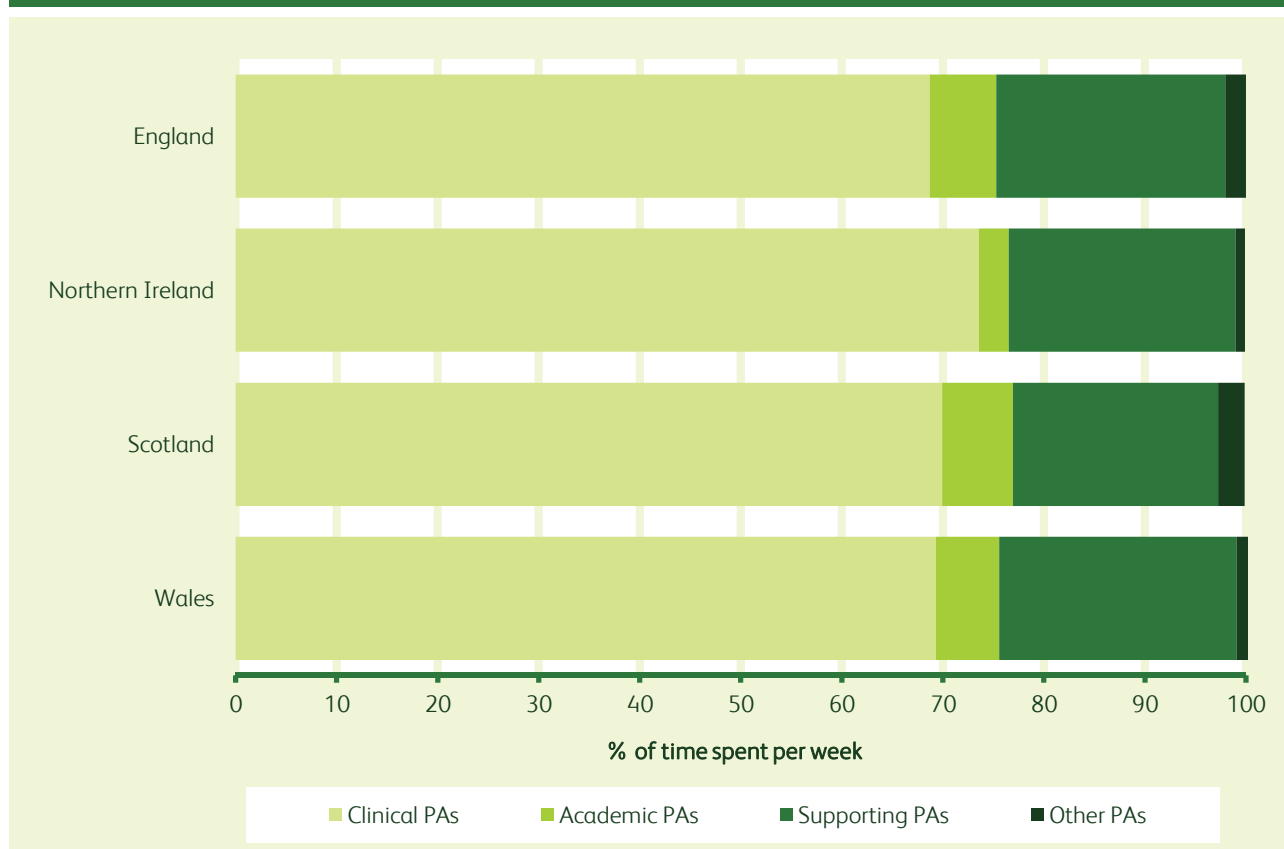
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| England | 4,250 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Northern Ireland | 127 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Scotland | 435 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Wales | 263 | 11.7 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| UK | 5,075 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.2 |

C16d. Mean programmed activities (PAs) worked per week – by country

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C17a. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

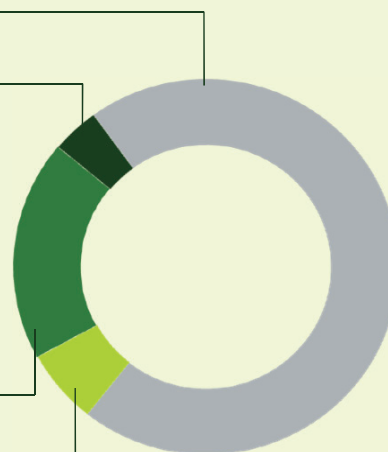
| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Acute medicine | 177 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Allergy | 9 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 26 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Cardiology | 418 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Clinical genetics | 113 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 54 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 32 | 11.0 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Dermatology | 276 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 385 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Gastroenterology | 401 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| General (internal) medicine | 69 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 192 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Geriatric medicine | 545 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Haematology | 250 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| Hepatology | 44 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Immunology | 32 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 63 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Intensive care medicine | 41 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| Medical oncology | 175 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Metabolic medicine | 5 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Neurology | 290 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Nuclear medicine | 33 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 28 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Palliative medicine | 249 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 77 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Renal medicine | 258 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Respiratory medicine | 440 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Rheumatology | 353 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| Stroke medicine | 95 | 11.0 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Summary | 5,143 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 |

Clinical PAs 70.7 %

Other PAs 4.0 %

Supporting PAs 19.0 %

Academic PAs 6.4 %



C17b. Mean programmed activities (PAs) worked per week UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

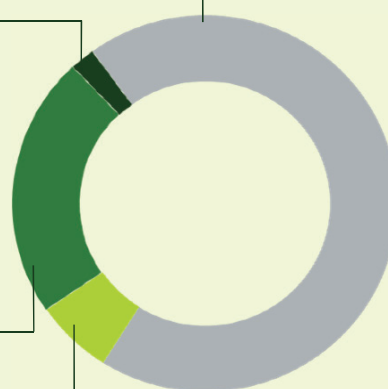
| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Acute medicine | 170 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Allergy | 11 | 12.0 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 26 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Cardiology | 414 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| Clinical genetics | 110 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 52 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 32 | 12.3 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Dermatology | 277 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 377 | 11.8 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| Gastroenterology | 398 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| General (internal) medicine | 68 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 187 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Geriatric medicine | 530 | 11.6 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| Haematology | 251 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Hepatology | 45 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Immunology | 33 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 63 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Intensive care medicine | 42 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| Medical oncology | 171 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Metabolic medicine | 5 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| Neurology | 286 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Nuclear medicine | 33 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 28 | 13.1 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Palliative medicine | 245 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.4 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 77 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| Renal medicine | 255 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 432 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| Rheumatology | 349 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.7 |
| Stroke medicine | 95 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Summary | 5,075 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.2 |

Clinical PAs 69.0 %

Other PAs 2.0 %

Supporting PAs 22.5 %

Academic PAs 6.5 %



C18a. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week for whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

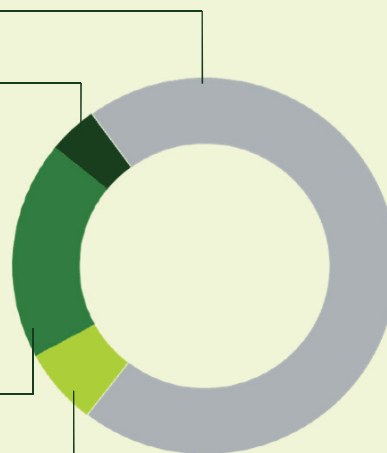
| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Acute medicine | 163 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| Allergy | 6 | 11.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 19 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Cardiology | 392 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Clinical genetics | 70 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 49 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 30 | 11.4 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| Dermatology | 166 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 334 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Gastroenterology | 364 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| General (internal) medicine | 64 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 144 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Geriatric medicine | 451 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Haematology | 215 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Hepatology | 40 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 |
| Immunology | 25 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 56 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Intensive care medicine | 41 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| Medical oncology | 134 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 4 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Metabolic medicine | 4 | 12.4 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Neurology | 247 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Nuclear medicine | 28 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 27 | 11.8 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
| Palliative medicine | 129 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 65 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Renal medicine | 234 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| Respiratory medicine | 393 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Rheumatology | 275 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 5 | 10.9 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| Stroke medicine | 85 | 11.4 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| Summary | 4,259 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 |

Clinical PAs 70.5 %

Other PAs 4.1 %

Supporting PAs 18.8 %

Academic PAs 6.6 %



C18b. Mean programmed activities (PAs) worked per week for whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

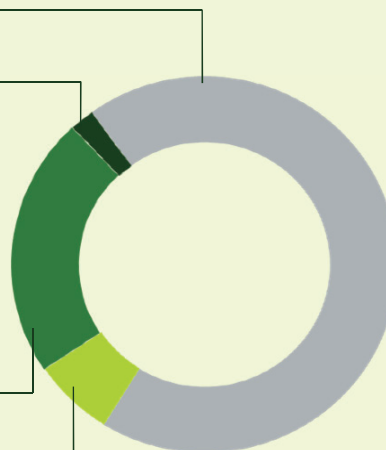
| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Acute medicine | 156 | 11.9 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Allergy | 7 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 19 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Cardiology | 388 | 13.1 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Clinical genetics | 69 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 48 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 30 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| Dermatology | 166 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 326 | 12.5 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Gastroenterology | 360 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 |
| General (internal) medicine | 63 | 12.9 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 140 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| Geriatric medicine | 437 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| Haematology | 216 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Hepatology | 41 | 13.1 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Immunology | 25 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 56 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Intensive care medicine | 41 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| Medical oncology | 130 | 12.7 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 4 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 |
| Metabolic medicine | 4 | 13.2 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| Neurology | 245 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Nuclear medicine | 28 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 27 | 13.5 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Palliative medicine | 126 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 65 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Renal medicine | 232 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 388 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Rheumatology | 271 | 12.1 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 5 | 13.2 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 1.0 |
| Stroke medicine | 85 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Summary | 4,198 | 12.5 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 |

Clinical PAs 68.8 %

Other PAs 2.0 %

Supporting PAs 22.4 %

Academic PAs 6.8 %



C19a. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week for less-than-whole-time consultants

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

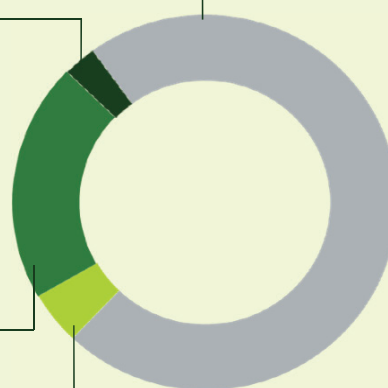
| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Acute medicine | 14 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Allergy | 3 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 7 | 7.4 | 5.7 | – | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Cardiology | 26 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Clinical genetics | 43 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 5 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 2 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 | – |
| Dermatology | 110 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 51 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Gastroenterology | 37 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| General (internal) medicine | 5 | 7.4 | 5.4 | – | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 48 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Geriatric medicine | 94 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Haematology | 35 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Hepatology | 4 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | – |
| Immunology | 7 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 7 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Intensive care medicine | No data | | | | | |
| Medical oncology | 41 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | – | 0.8 | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | – | – | – |
| Neurology | 43 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Nuclear medicine | 5 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 1 | 4.0 | No data | | | |
| Palliative medicine | 120 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 12 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Renal medicine | 24 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Respiratory medicine | 47 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Rheumatology | 78 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 2 | 5.5 | 3.0 | – | 2.5 | – |
| Stroke medicine | 10 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Summary | 884 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 |

Clinical PAs 72.1 %

Other PAs 2.8 %

Supporting PAs 20.6 %

Academic PAs 4.5 %



C19b. Mean programmed activities (PAs) worked per week for less-than-whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

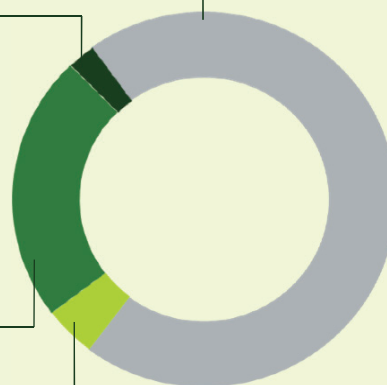
| Specialty | Responses | Total PAs | Clinical PAs | Academic PAs | Supporting PAs | Other PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| Acute medicine | 14 | 8.8 | 6.7 | – | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Allergy | 4 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 7 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Cardiology | 26 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Clinical genetics | 41 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 4 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 2 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 | – |
| Dermatology | 111 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 51 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Gastroenterology | 38 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| General (internal) medicine | 5 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 47 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Geriatric medicine | 93 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Haematology | 35 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| Hepatology | 4 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | – |
| Immunology | 8 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 7 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 0.1 |
| Intensive care medicine | 1 | 11.0 | 7.5 | – | 3.5 | – |
| Medical oncology | 41 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 2 | 4.8 | 3.8 | – | 1.0 | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | No data | | |
| Neurology | 41 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Nuclear medicine | 5 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 1 | 4.0 | No data | | | |
| Palliative medicine | 119 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 12 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Renal medicine | 23 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 44 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Rheumatology | 78 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 2 | 6.5 | 3.5 | – | 3.0 | – |
| Stroke medicine | 10 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Summary | 877 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 |

Clinical PAs 70.3%

Other PAs 2.3%

Supporting PAs 23.0%

Academic PAs 4.4%



C20a. Comparison of contracted programmed activities (PAs) with worked PAs per week (2006–2012) UK – all medical specialties – all contracts

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2006–2012



C20b. Comparison of contracted programmed activities (PAs) with worked PAs per week (2006–2012) UK – all medical specialties – whole-time consultants

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2006–2012



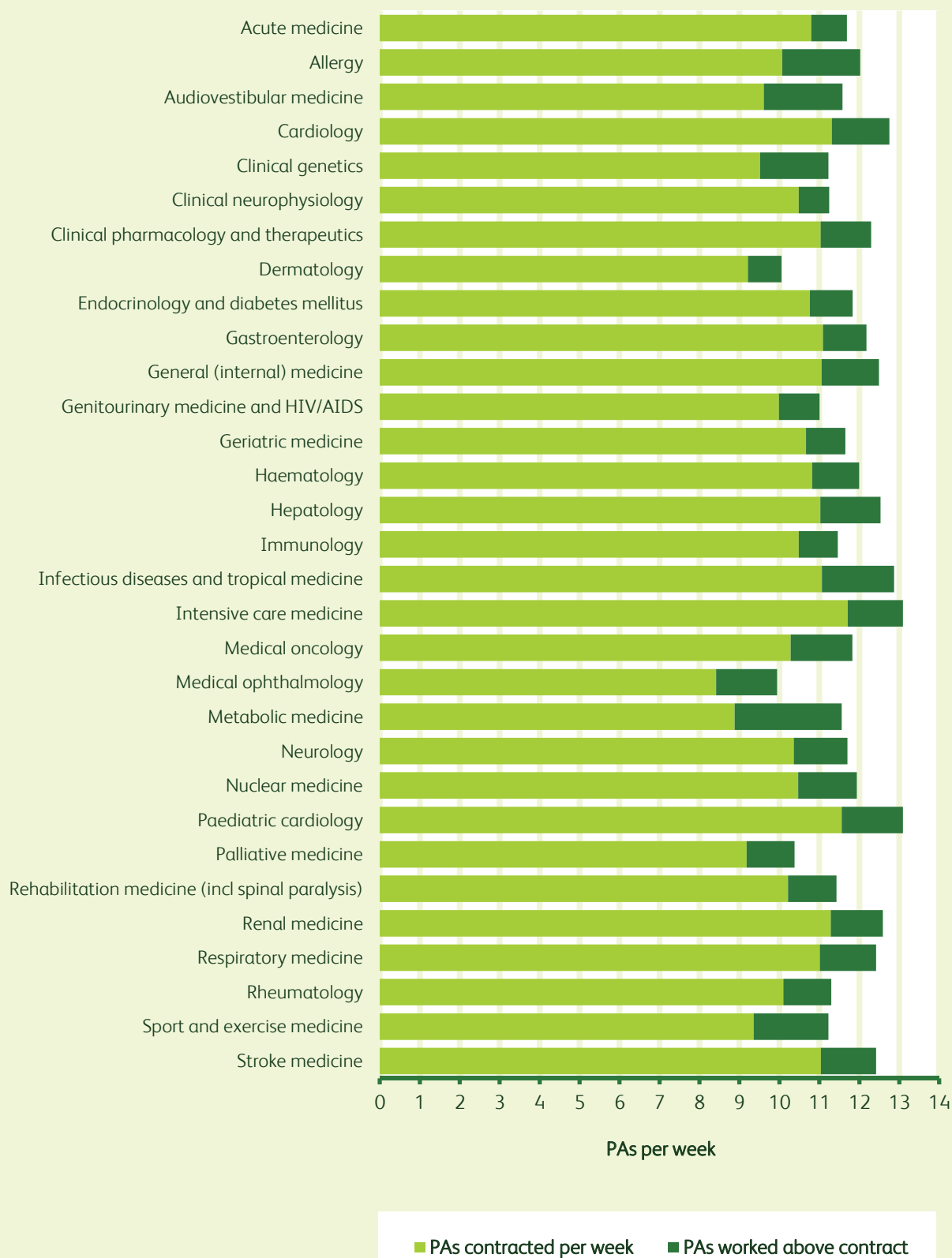
C20c. Comparison of contracted programmed activities (PAs) with worked PAs per week (2006–2012) UK – all medical specialties – less-than-whole-time consultants

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2006–2012



C20d. Comparison of contracted programmed activities (PAs) with worked PAs per week for consultants UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

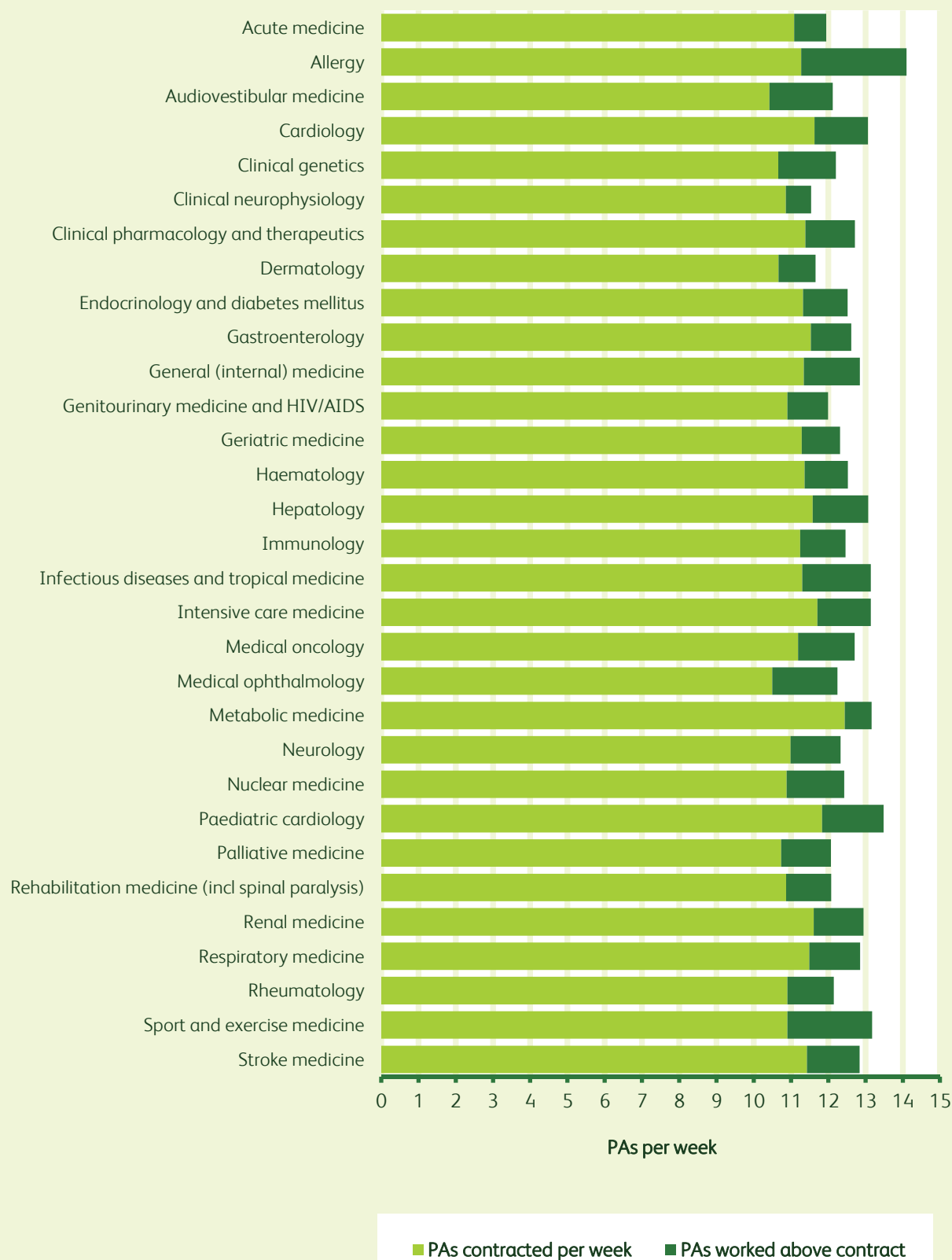


**C20e. Comparison of programmed activities (PAs) contracted and worked per week
UK – all medical specialties**
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Mean total contracted PAs | Mean total worked PAs | Mean excess PAs worked |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Acute medicine | 170 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 0.9 |
| Allergy | 11 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 1.9 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 26 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 2.0 |
| Cardiology | 414 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 1.4 |
| Clinical genetics | 110 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 1.7 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 52 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 0.8 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 32 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 1.3 |
| Dermatology | 277 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 0.8 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 377 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 1.1 |
| Gastroenterology | 398 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 1.1 |
| General (internal) medicine | 68 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 1.4 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 187 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 1.0 |
| Geriatric medicine | 530 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 1.0 |
| Haematology | 251 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 1.2 |
| Hepatology | 45 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 1.5 |
| Immunology | 33 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 1.0 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 63 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 1.8 |
| Intensive care medicine | 42 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 1.4 |
| Medical oncology | 171 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 1.5 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 6 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 1.5 |
| Metabolic medicine | 5 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 2.7 |
| Neurology | 286 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 1.3 |
| Nuclear medicine | 33 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 1.5 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 28 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 1.5 |
| Palliative medicine | 245 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 1.2 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 77 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 1.2 |
| Renal medicine | 255 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 1.3 |
| Respiratory medicine | 432 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 1.4 |
| Rheumatology | 349 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 1.2 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 7 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 1.9 |
| Stroke medicine | 95 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 1.4 |
| Summary | 5,075 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 |

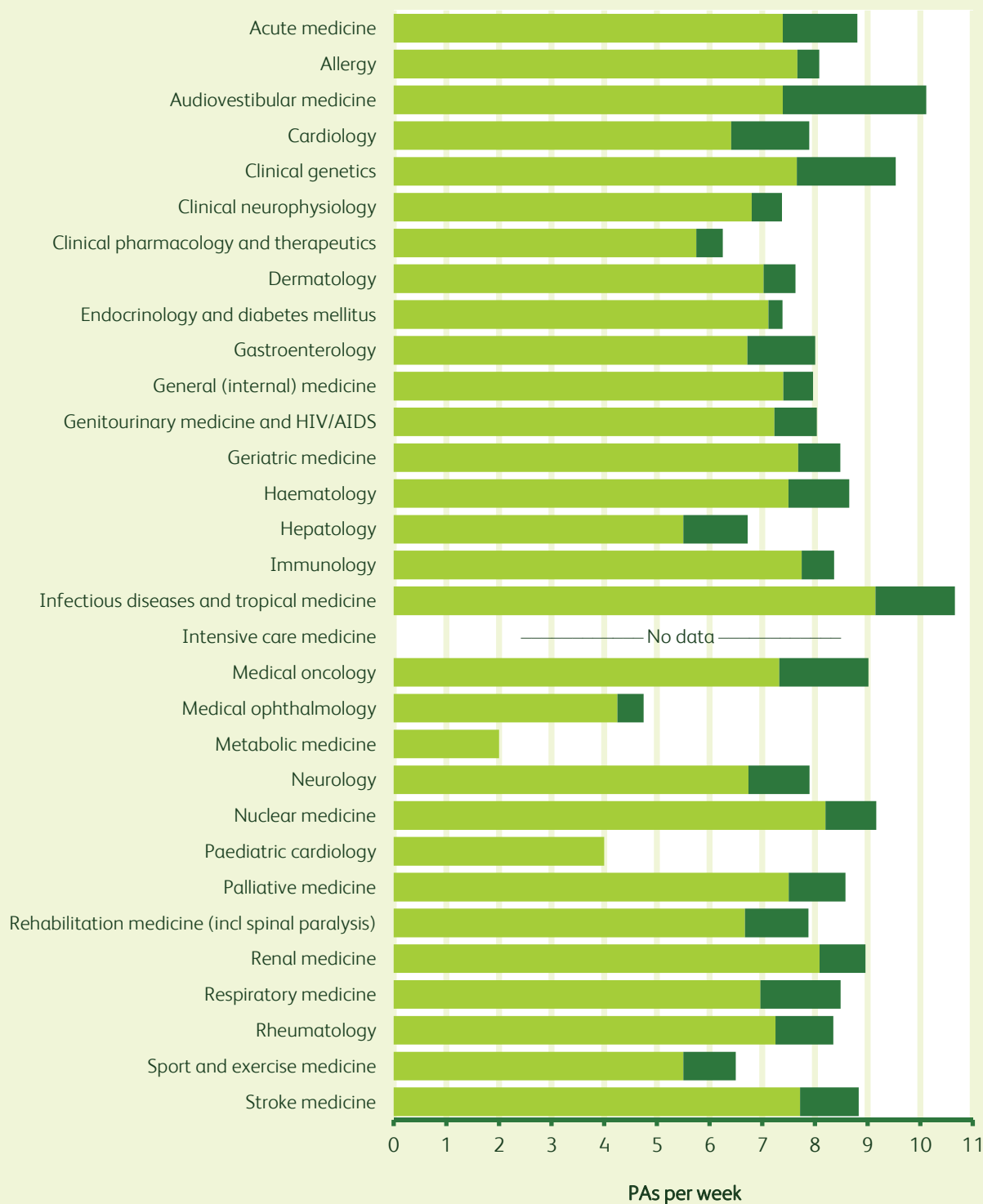
C20f. Comparison of contracted programmed activities (PAs) with worked PAs per week for whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C20g. Comparison of contracted programmed activities (PAs) with worked PAs per week for less-than-whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



■ PAs contracted per week ■ PAs worked above contract

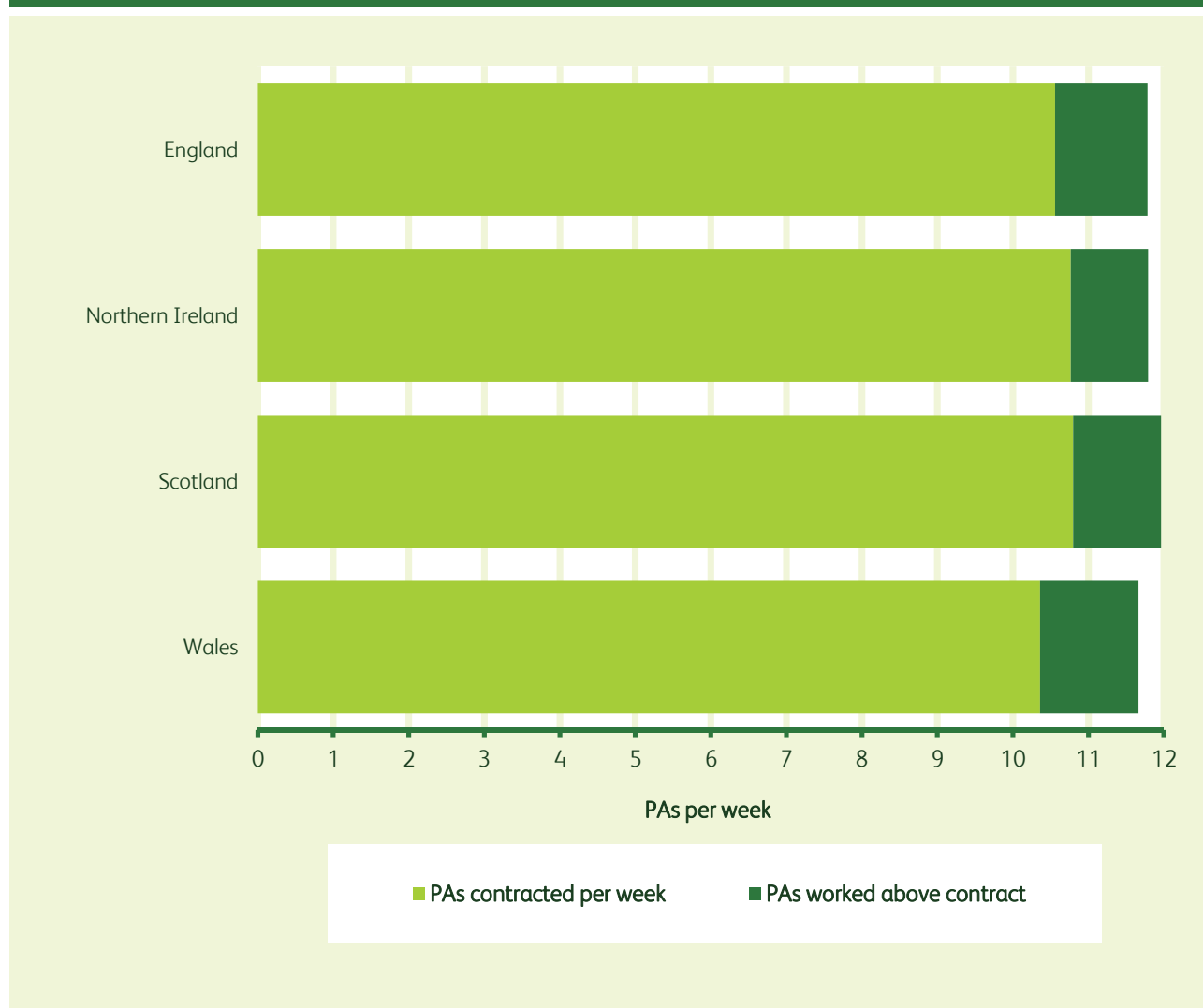
C20h. Comparison of programmed activities (PAs) contracted and worked per week – by country UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Region | Responses | Mean PAs contracted per week | Mean PAs worked per week | Mean excess PAs worked per week |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| England | 4,250 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 |
| Northern Ireland | 127 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 1.0 |
| Scotland | 435 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 1.2 |
| Wales | 263 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 1.3 |
| UK | 5,075 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 |

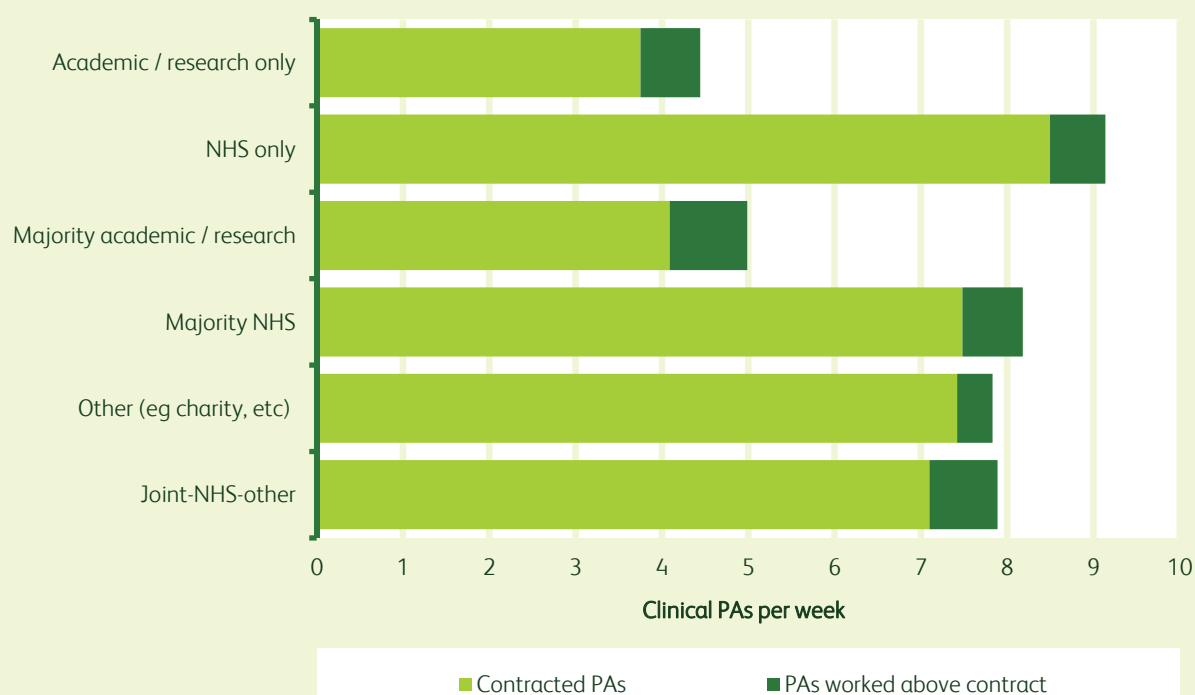
C20i. Comparison of programmed activities (PAs) contracted and worked per week – by country UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

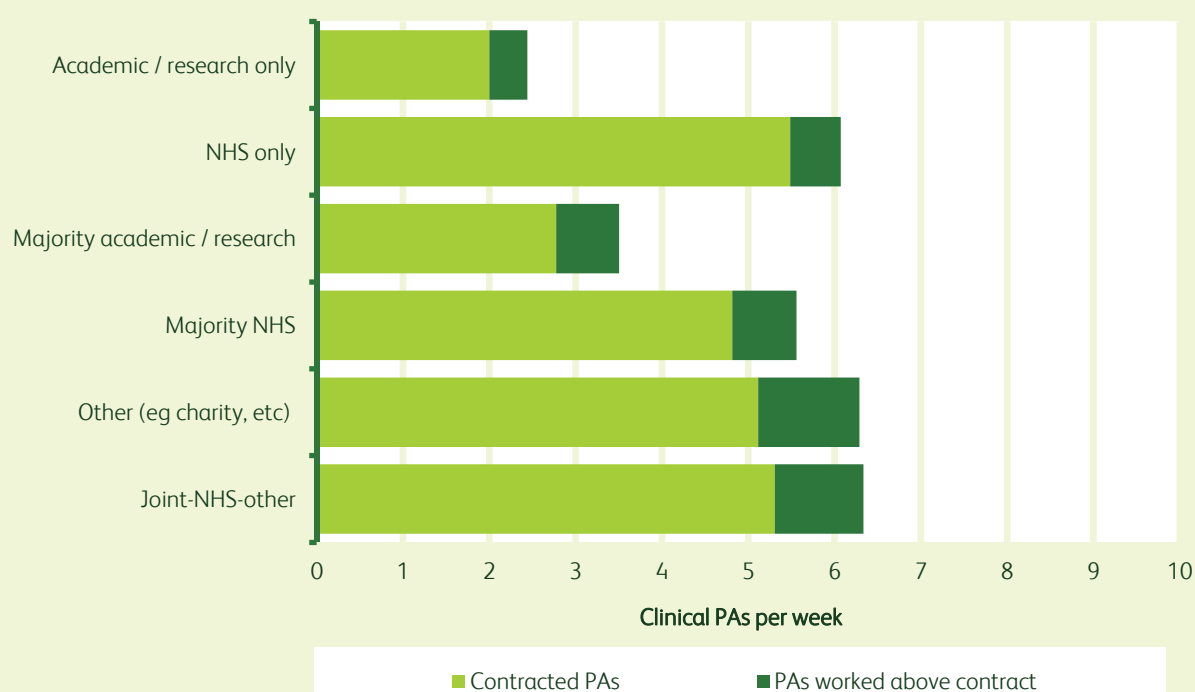


C20j. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week for whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties – by category of post

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

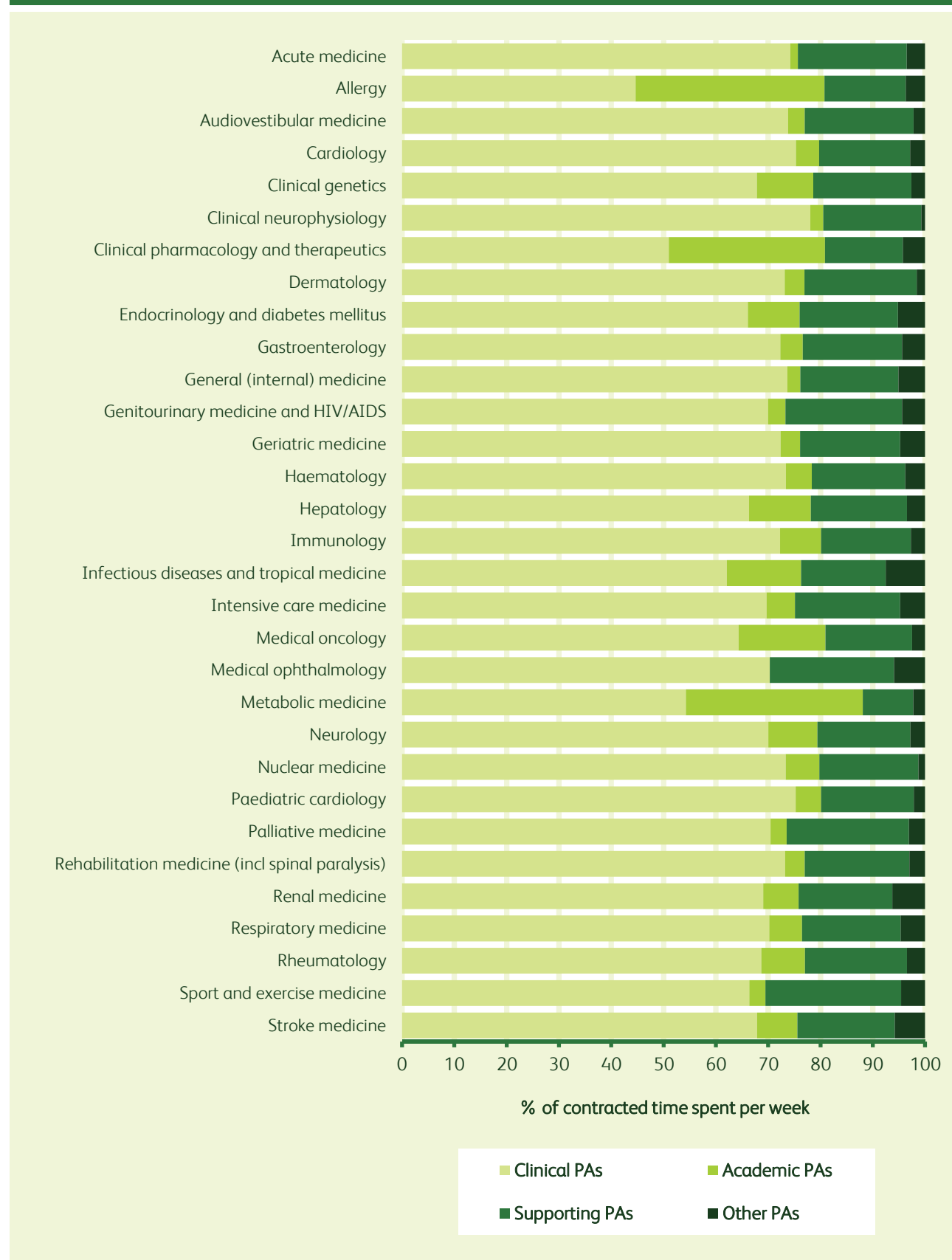


C20k. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week for less-than-whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties – by category of post



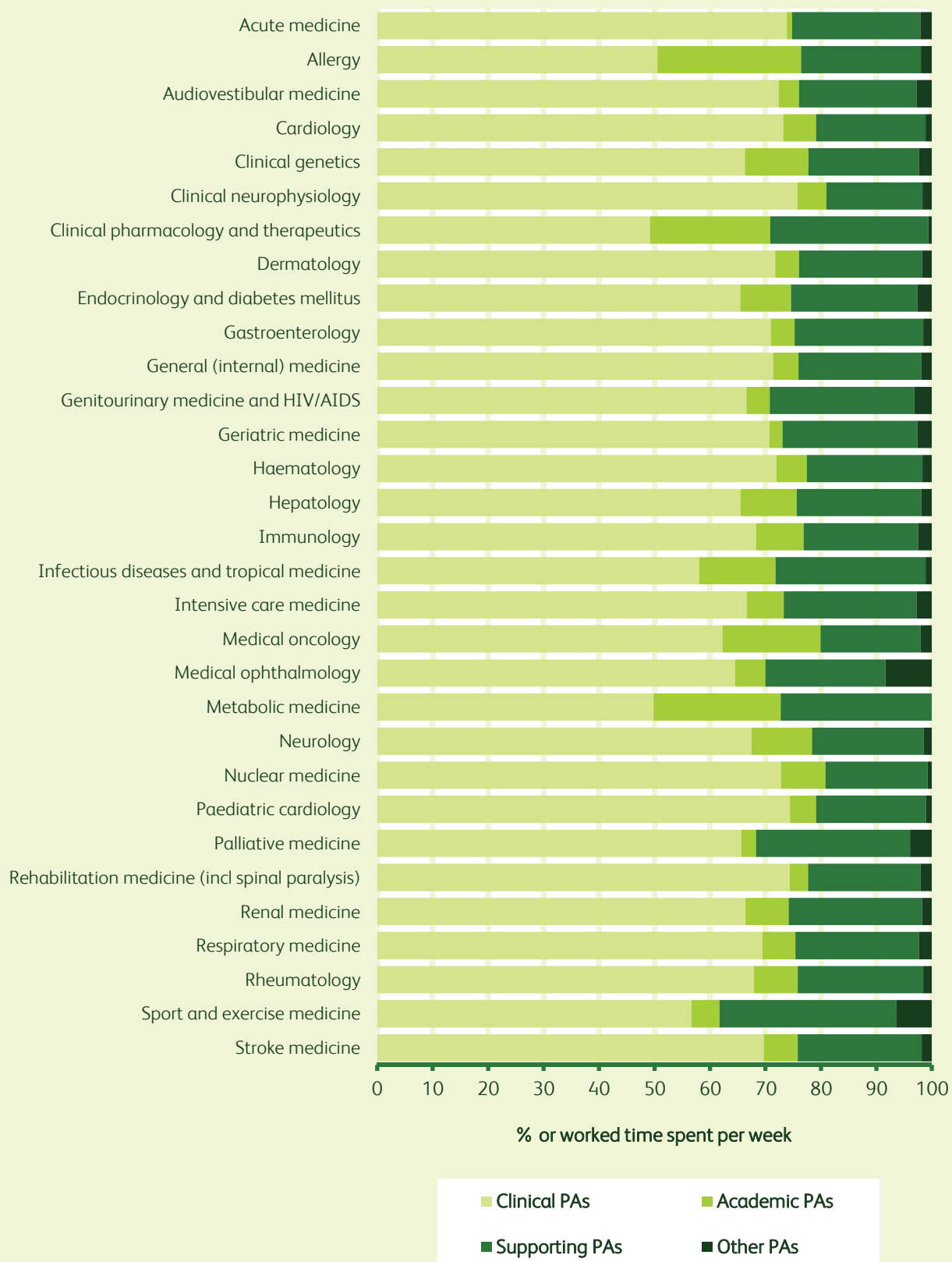
C21a. Mean programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



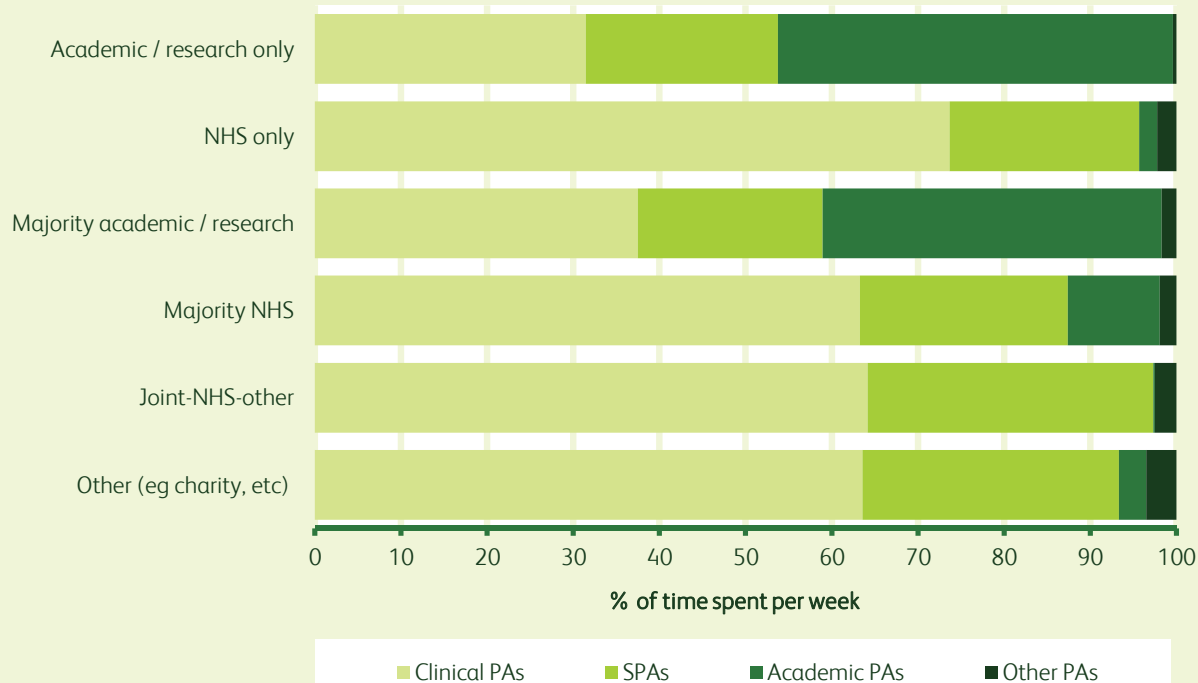
C21b. Mean programmed activities (PAs) worked per week UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



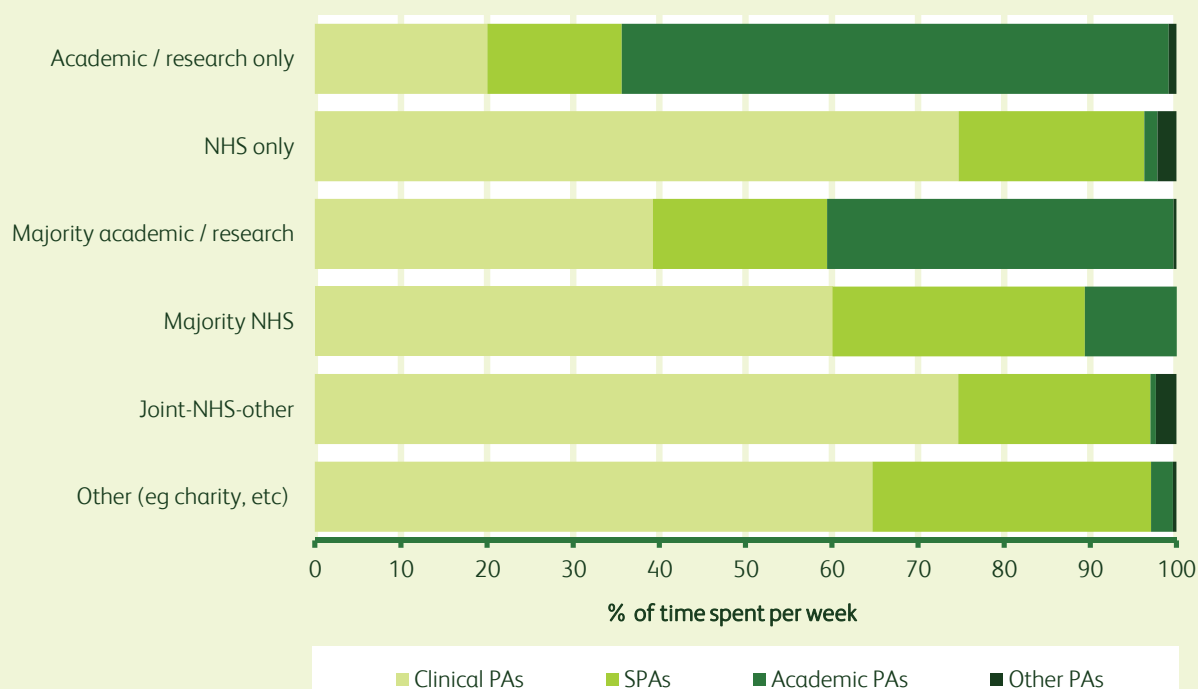
C21c. Breakdown of time worked per week for whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties – by category of post

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



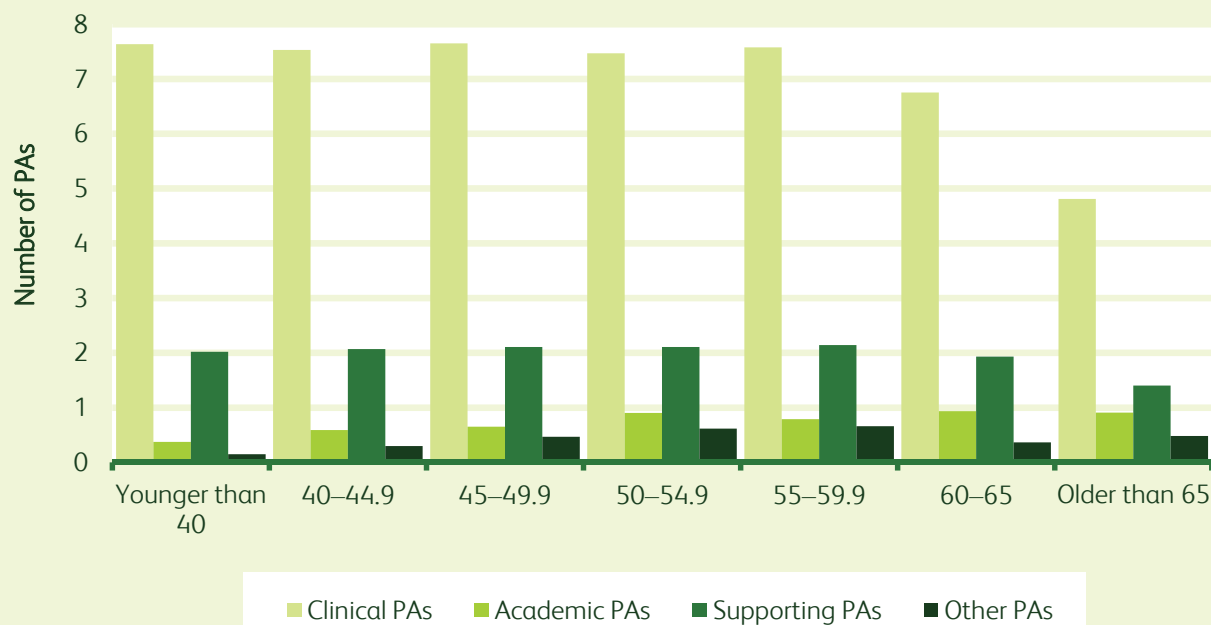
C21d. Breakdown of time worked per week for less-than-whole-time consultants UK – all medical specialties – by category of post

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



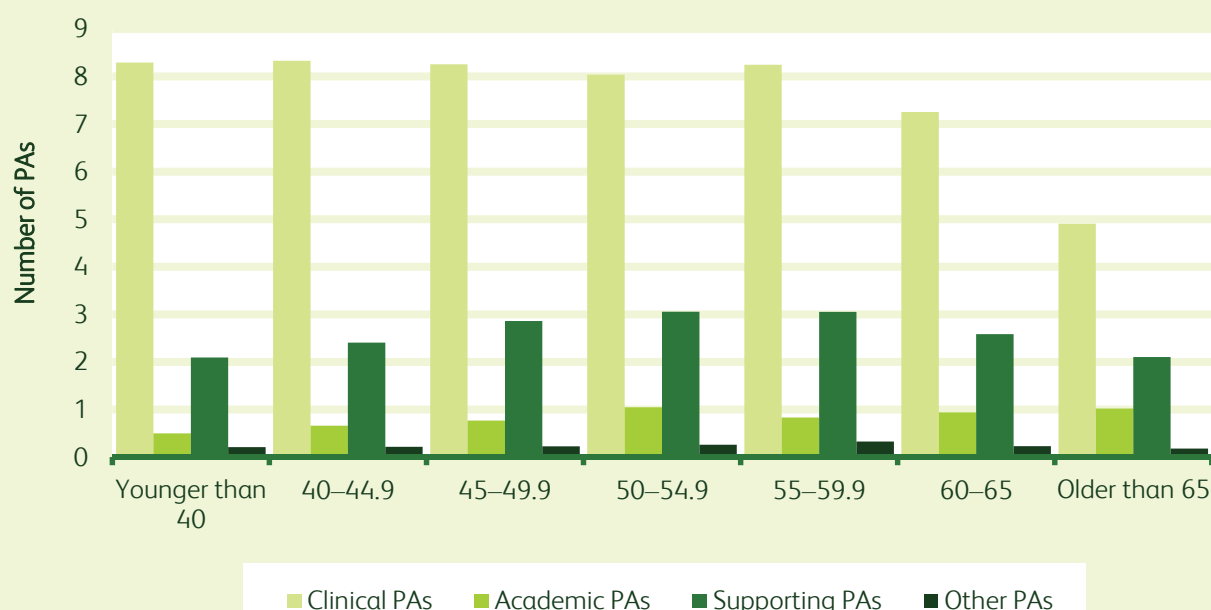
C22a. Comparison of programmed activities (PAs) contracted per week and age groups for consultant physicians UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C22b. Comparison of programmed activities (PAs) worked per week and age groups for consultant physicians UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C23a. Consultants who work in the field of allergy

UK – all medical specialties

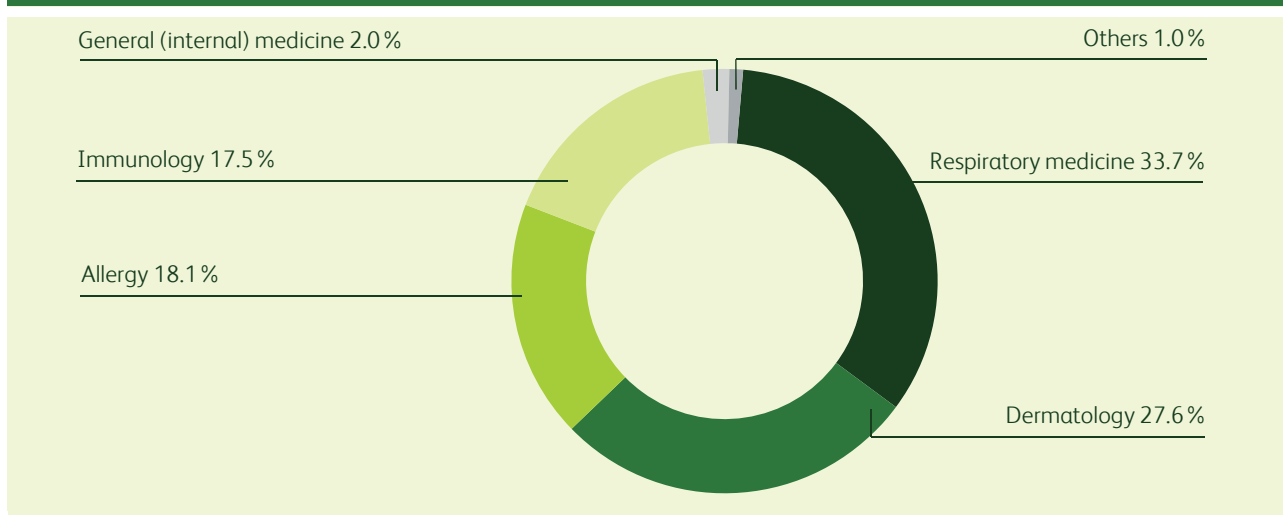
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Yes % | No % | Mean total allergy PAs | Mean clinical allergy PAs | Mean non-clinical allergy PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Acute medicine | 21 | 9.5 | 90.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Allergy | 10 | 100.0 | – | 8.5 | 5.4 | 3.1 |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 8 | 12.5 | 87.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 |
| Cardiology | 119 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical genetics | 29 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 13 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 6 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Dermatology | 129 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 81 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Gastroenterology | 107 | 0.9 | 99.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| General (internal) medicine | 19 | 5.3 | 94.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | – |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 37 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Geriatric medicine | 97 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Haematology | 106 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Hepatology | 18 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Immunology | 26 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 11 | 9.1 | 90.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 |
| Intensive care medicine | 8 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Medical oncology | 51 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 3 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Neurology | 69 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Nuclear medicine | 5 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 4 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Palliative medicine | 47 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 23 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Renal medicine | 53 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Respiratory medicine | 131 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Rheumatology | 88 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 1 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 22 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Summary | 1,342 | 10.7% | 89.3% | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 |

C23b. Percentage of total service provided by consultants who work in the field of allergy

UK – selected medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C24a. Consultants who work in the field of stroke medicine

UK – all medical specialties

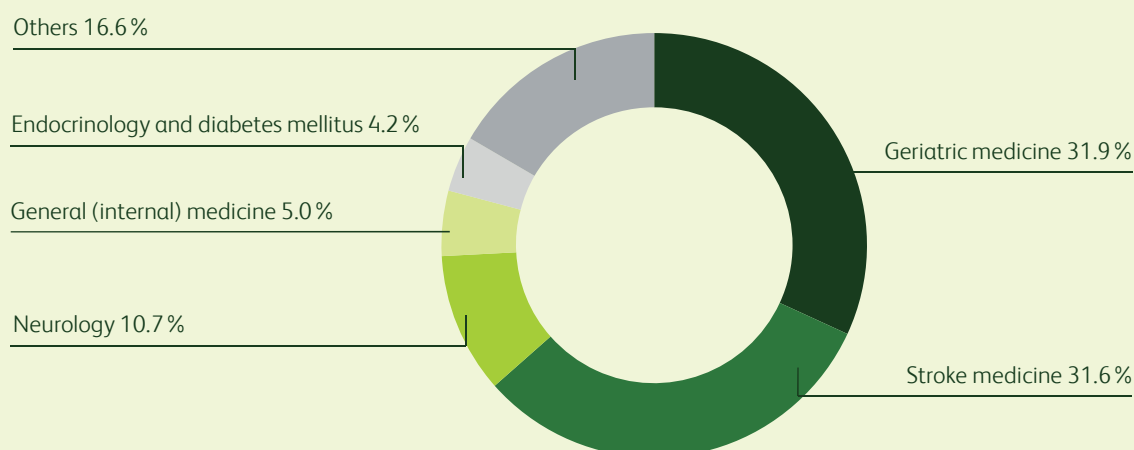
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Yes % | No % | Mean total stroke PAs | Mean clinical stroke PAs | Mean non-clinical stroke PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Acute medicine | 31 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Allergy | 4 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 7 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Cardiology | 120 | 2.5 | 97.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | <.01 |
| Clinical genetics | 29 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 13 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 8 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Dermatology | 88 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 83 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | – |
| Gastroenterology | 108 | 3.7 | 96.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | – |
| General (internal) medicine | 31 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 36 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Geriatric medicine | 219 | 69.9 | 30.1 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 |
| Haematology | 107 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | <.01 |
| Hepatology | 19 | 5.3 | 94.7 | <0.1 | <.01 | <.01 |
| Immunology | 3 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 11 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Intensive care medicine | 7 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | <.01 |
| Medical oncology | 51 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 2 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Neurology | 136 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Nuclear medicine | 5 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 4 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Palliative medicine | 47 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 42 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Renal medicine | 56 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – |
| Respiratory medicine | 108 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | – |
| Rheumatology | 88 | 1.1 | 98.9 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 1 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 92 | 100.0 | – | 8.9 | 6.9 | 2.0 |
| Summary | 1,556 | 27.2% | 72.8% | 4.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 |

C24b. Percentage of total service provided by consultants who work in the field of stroke medicine

UK – selected medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C25a. Consultants who work in the field of acute medicine

UK – all medical specialties

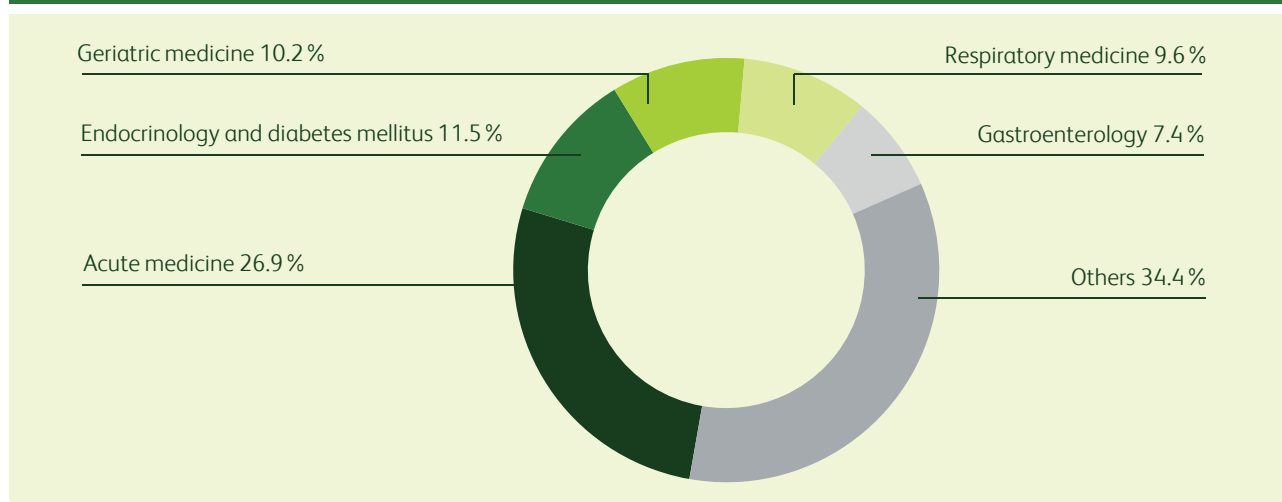
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Yes % | No % | Mean total acute PAs | Mean clinical acute PAs | Mean non-clinical acute PAs |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acute medicine | 166 | 100.0 | – | 9.3 | 7.3 | 1.9 |
| Allergy | 4 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 7 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Cardiology | 159 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Clinical genetics | 29 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 13 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 19 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Dermatology | 91 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 262 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Gastroenterology | 236 | 70.8 | 29.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| General (internal) medicine | 61 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 40 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Geriatric medicine | 322 | 82.9 | 17.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Haematology | 106 | 0.9 | 99.1 | – | – | – |
| Hepatology | 25 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | – |
| Immunology | 3 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 35 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| Intensive care medicine | 17 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Medical oncology | 53 | 3.8 | 96.2 | – | 1.8 | – |
| Medical ophthalmology | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 3 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | – |
| Neurology | 76 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Nuclear medicine | 6 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 6 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Palliative medicine | 47 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 0.5 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 24 | – | 87.5 | – | – | – |
| Renal medicine | 98 | 58.2 | 41.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Respiratory medicine | 279 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Rheumatology | 131 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 1 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 53 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Summary | 2,372 | 58.4% | 41.6% | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.7 |

C25b. Percentage of total service provided by consultants who work in the field of acute medicine

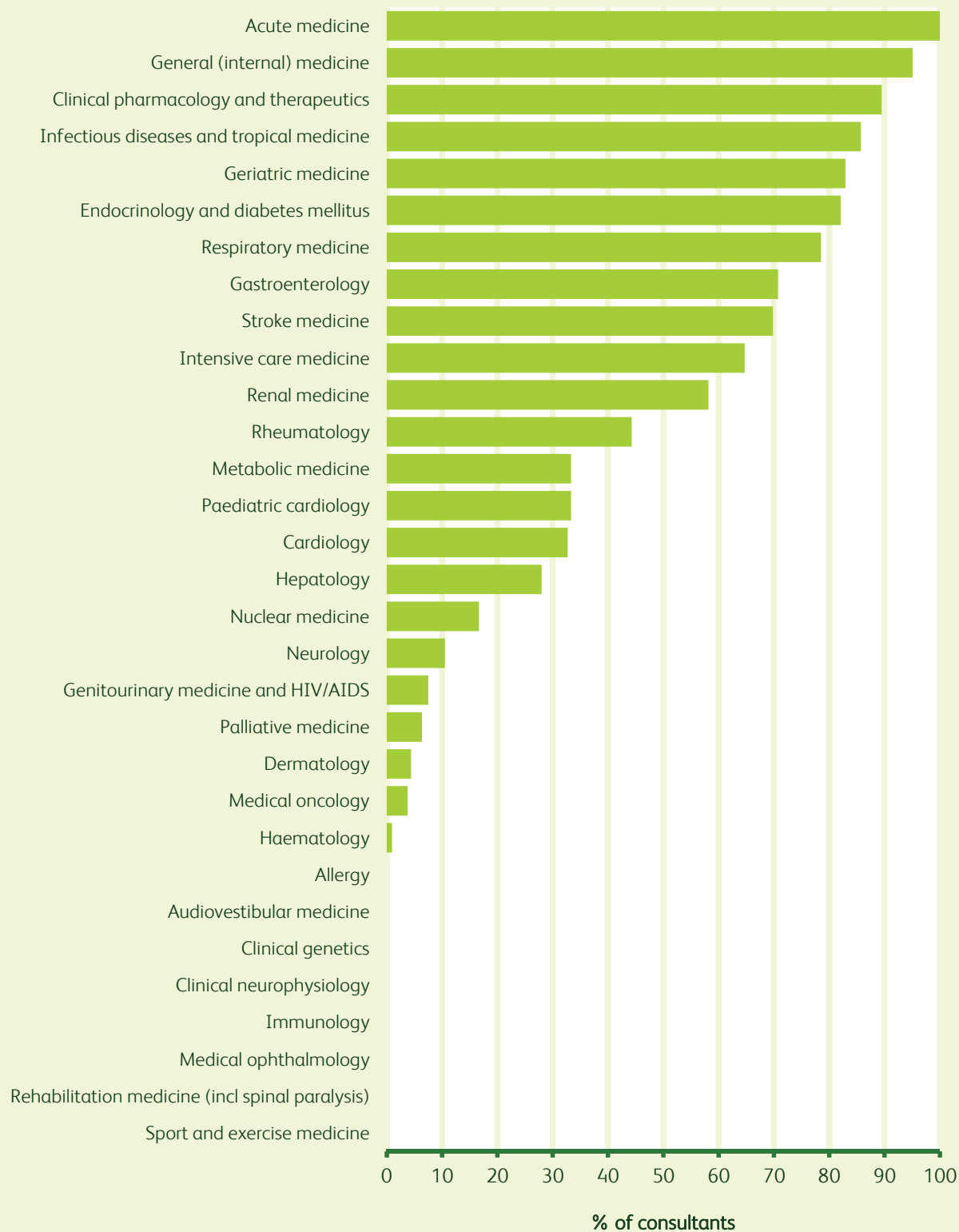
UK – selected medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C25c. Percentage of consultants with a commitment to acute medicine UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C25d. Commitment to acute medicine (2003–2012)

UK – selected medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | 2003 % | 2004 % | 2005 % | 2006 % | 2007 % | 2008 % | 2009 % | 2010 % | 2011 % | 2012 % |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cardiology | 46.6 | 45.8 | 53.9 | 41.3 | 32.3 | 29.1 | 31.2 | 25.5 | 32.5 | 32.7 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 87.3 | 86.1 | 92.2 | 84.4 | 84.6 | 79.5 | 83.6 | 81.4 | 78.8 | 82.1 |
| Gastroenterology | 85.6 | 82.4 | 87.4 | 80.2 | 75.9 | 72.5 | 80.3 | 73.7 | 71.8 | 70.8 |
| Geriatric medicine | 88.3 | 86.1 | 89.4 | 80.2 | 66.6 | 67.8 | 72.5 | 74.4 | 79.0 | 82.9 |
| Renal medicine | 47.4 | 45.6 | 56.1 | 41.4 | 37.6 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 47.5 | 58.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 86.5 | 83.7 | 87.9 | 80.2 | 81.6 | 77.0 | 75.1 | 75.7 | 74.3 | 78.5 |
| Rheumatology | 29.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 22.2 | 44.3 |

C25e. Commitment to acute medicine (2003–2012)

UK – selected medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2003–2012



C26. Are you on-call for: unselected emergency admissions, your specialty, or both?

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses | Unselected emergency admissions % | Specialty % | Both % |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Acute medicine | 139 | 78.4 | 5.8 | 15.8 |
| Allergy | 2 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 1 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Cardiology | 367 | 12.5 | 82.3 | 5.2 |
| Clinical genetics | 27 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 20 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 26 | 61.5 | 23.1 | 15.4 |
| Dermatology | 145 | – | 99.3 | 0.7 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 306 | 73.5 | 9.8 | 16.7 |
| Gastroenterology | 345 | 25.2 | 36.2 | 38.6 |
| General (internal) medicine | 62 | 71.0 | 6.5 | 22.6 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 93 | 1.1 | 98.9 | – |
| Geriatric medicine | 453 | 44.8 | 29.8 | 25.4 |
| Haematology | 231 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Hepatology | 38 | 10.5 | 71.1 | 18.4 |
| Immunology | 13 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 55 | 20.0 | 38.2 | 41.8 |
| Intensive care medicine | 40 | 5.0 | 67.5 | 27.5 |
| Medical oncology | 146 | 1.4 | 97.9 | 0.7 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 1 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 2 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Neurology | 199 | – | 99.5 | 0.5 |
| Nuclear medicine | 8 | 12.5 | 75.0 | 12.5 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 23 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Palliative medicine | 219 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 42 | 7.1 | 92.9 | – |
| Renal medicine | 223 | 5.8 | 72.2 | 22.0 |
| Respiratory medicine | 375 | 59.2 | 25.3 | 15.5 |
| Rheumatology | 190 | 28.9 | 68.4 | 2.6 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 1 | – | 100.0 | – |
| Stroke medicine | 80 | 16.3 | 50.0 | 33.8 |
| Summary | 3,872 | 27.3% | 58.7% | 14.0% |

C27. Consultant appraisal during the last 12 months

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Region | Responses | Had annual appraisal | | Mean time spent preparing documents hours |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | Yes % | No % | |
| England | 4,231 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 9.5 |
| Northern Ireland | 125 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 12.2 |
| Scotland | 433 | 89.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Wales | 260 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 10.0 |
| UK | 5,049 | 90.6% | 9.4% | 9.7 |

C28. Funding of study leave during the last 12 months

UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Funding | Total (UK) | | Regions | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|
| | | | England | | N Ireland | | Scotland | | Wales | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Zero / self-funded | 657 | 18.1 | 555 | 17.7 | 24 | 27.6 | 48 | 20.3 | 30 | 19.1 |
| Less than £100 | 13 | 0.4 | 12 | 0.4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.6 |
| £100–£299 | 92 | 2.5 | 70 | 2.2 | 2 | 2.3 | 14 | 5.9 | 6 | 3.8 |
| £300–£599 | 913 | 25.2 | 784 | 25.0 | 20 | 23.0 | 57 | 24.1 | 52 | 33.1 |
| £600–£999 | 1,072 | 29.6 | 983 | 31.3 | 15 | 17.2 | 41 | 17.3 | 33 | 21.0 |
| £1,000–£1,299 | 723 | 20.0 | 621 | 19.8 | 19 | 21.8 | 52 | 21.9 | 31 | 19.7 |
| £1,300–£1,599 | 57 | 1.6 | 42 | 1.3 | 5 | 5.7 | 8 | 3.4 | 2 | 1.3 |
| £1,600–£1,999 | 10 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.2 | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 1.3 | – | – |
| £2,000–£2,499 | 32 | 0.9 | 28 | 0.9 | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 1.3 | – | – |
| £2,500–£2,999 | 4 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| £3,000–£4,999 | 36 | 1.0 | 31 | 1.0 | – | – | 5 | 2.1 | – | – |
| £5,000–£10,000 | 11 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.1 | – | – | 6 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Greater than £10,000 | 3 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Summary | 3,623 | | 3,142 | | 87 | | 237 | | 157 | |

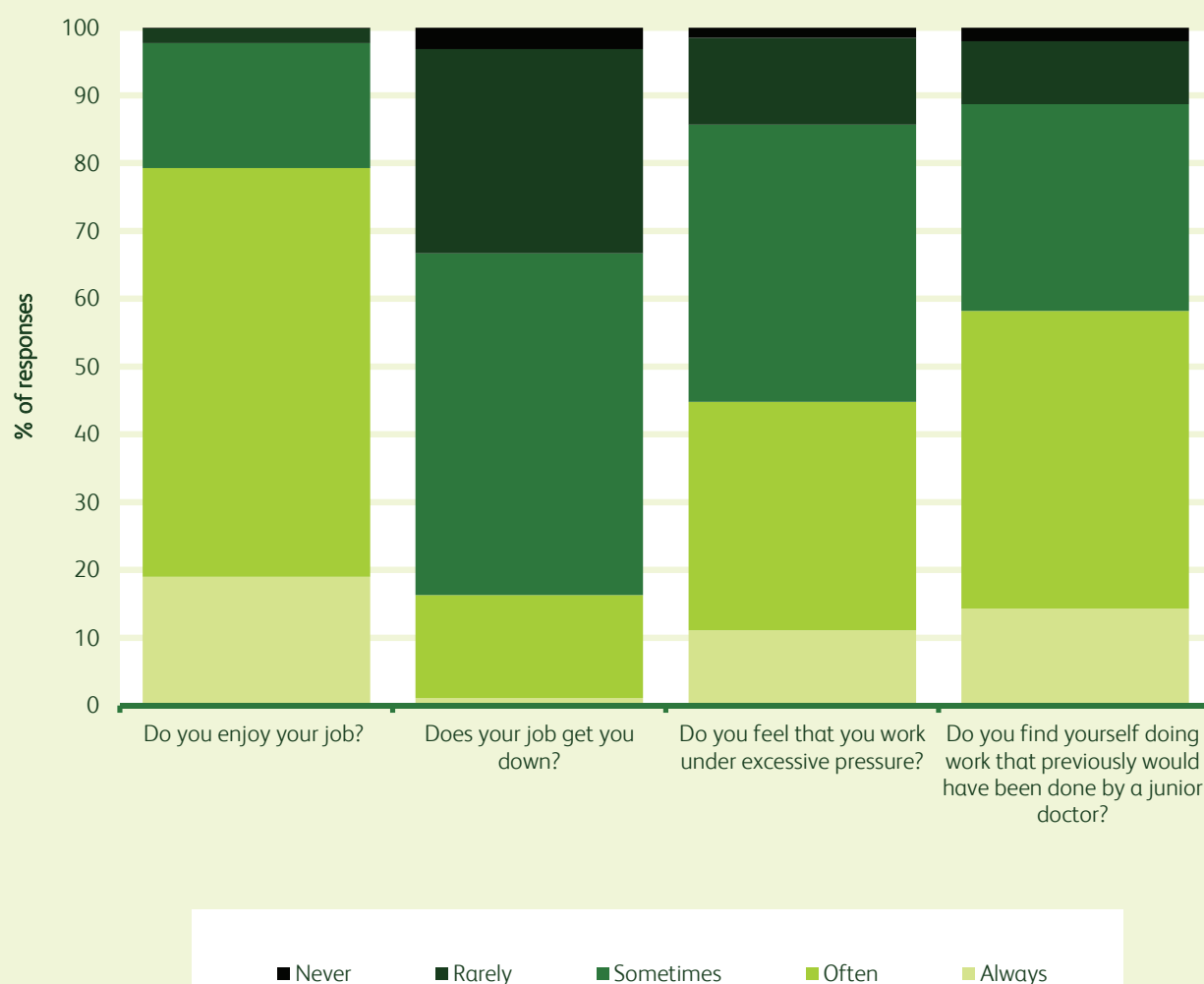
C29a. Consultant job satisfaction – summary UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| | Always % | Often % | Sometimes % | Rarely % | Never % |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Do you enjoy your job? | 19.0 | 60.3 | 18.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Does your job get you down? | 1.1 | 15.2 | 50.4 | 30.1 | 3.2 |
| Do you feel that you work under excessive pressure? | 11.1 | 33.7 | 40.9 | 12.8 | 1.5 |
| Do you find yourself doing work that previously would have been done by a junior doctor? | 14.3 | 43.9 | 30.5 | 9.3 | 2.0 |

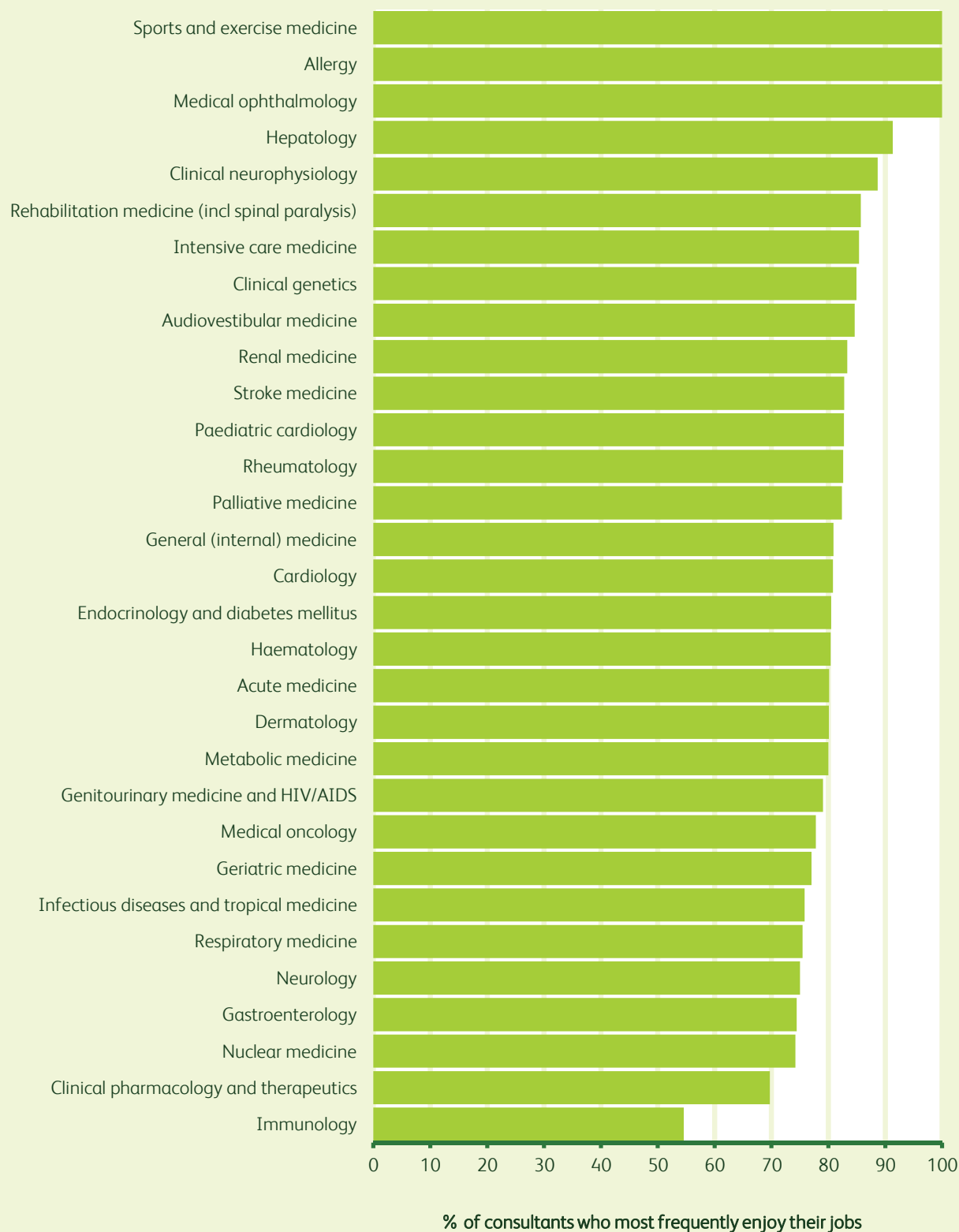
C29b. Consultant job satisfaction – summary UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census dates 30 September 2012



C29c. Consultant job satisfaction: do you enjoy your job?**UK – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

| Specialty | Responses % | Always % | Often % | Sometimes % | Rarely % | Never % |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Acute medicine | 42.2 | 25.3 | 54.8 | 16.9 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| Allergy | 35.7 | 20.0 | 80.0 | – | – | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 61.9 | 23.1 | 61.5 | 15.4 | – | – |
| Cardiology | 38.6 | 19.9 | 60.9 | 17.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Clinical genetics | 54.1 | 17.7 | 67.3 | 14.2 | 0.9 | – |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 44.2 | 32.1 | 56.6 | 9.4 | 1.9 | – |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 42.9 | 21.2 | 48.5 | 27.3 | 3.0 | – |
| Dermatology | 37.2 | 21.4 | 58.7 | 18.1 | 1.8 | – |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 46.5 | 19.8 | 60.7 | 16.5 | 3.0 | – |
| Gastroenterology | 37.2 | 15.4 | 59.0 | 22.5 | 3.0 | – |
| General (internal) medicine | 37.6 | 26.5 | 54.4 | 19.1 | – | – |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 45.5 | 21.0 | 58.1 | 18.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Geriatric medicine | 41.1 | 18.3 | 58.8 | 19.8 | 3.1 | – |
| Haematology | 27.7 | 17.6 | 62.8 | 17.6 | 2.0 | – |
| Hepatology | 52.9 | 23.9 | 67.4 | 8.7 | – | – |
| Immunology | 47.1 | 15.2 | 39.4 | 42.4 | 3.0 | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 38.5 | 21.0 | 54.8 | 24.2 | – | – |
| Intensive care medicine | 42.7 | 26.8 | 58.5 | 9.8 | 4.9 | – |
| Medical oncology | 44.2 | 9.9 | 67.8 | 20.5 | 1.8 | – |
| Medical ophthalmology | 46.2 | 33.3 | 66.7 | – | – | – |
| Metabolic medicine | 26.3 | – | 80.0 | 20.0 | – | – |
| Neurology | 40.2 | 14.9 | 60.1 | 21.5 | 3.5 | – |
| Nuclear medicine | 41.3 | 16.1 | 58.1 | 22.6 | 3.2 | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 33.7 | 31.0 | 51.7 | 17.2 | – | – |
| Palliative medicine | 48.6 | 13.9 | 68.4 | 17.2 | 0.4 | – |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 47.0 | 23.4 | 62.3 | 11.7 | 2.6 | – |
| Renal medicine | 45.4 | 19.8 | 63.5 | 14.3 | 2.4 | – |
| Respiratory medicine | 39.3 | 19.4 | 56.1 | 21.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Rheumatology | 47.1 | 17.4 | 65.2 | 16.2 | 1.2 | – |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 87.5 | 28.6 | 71.4 | – | – | – |
| Stroke medicine | 51.1 | 32.3 | 50.5 | 15.1 | 2.2 | – |
| Summary | 41.2% | 19.0% | 60.3% | 18.4% | 2.2% | 0.1% |

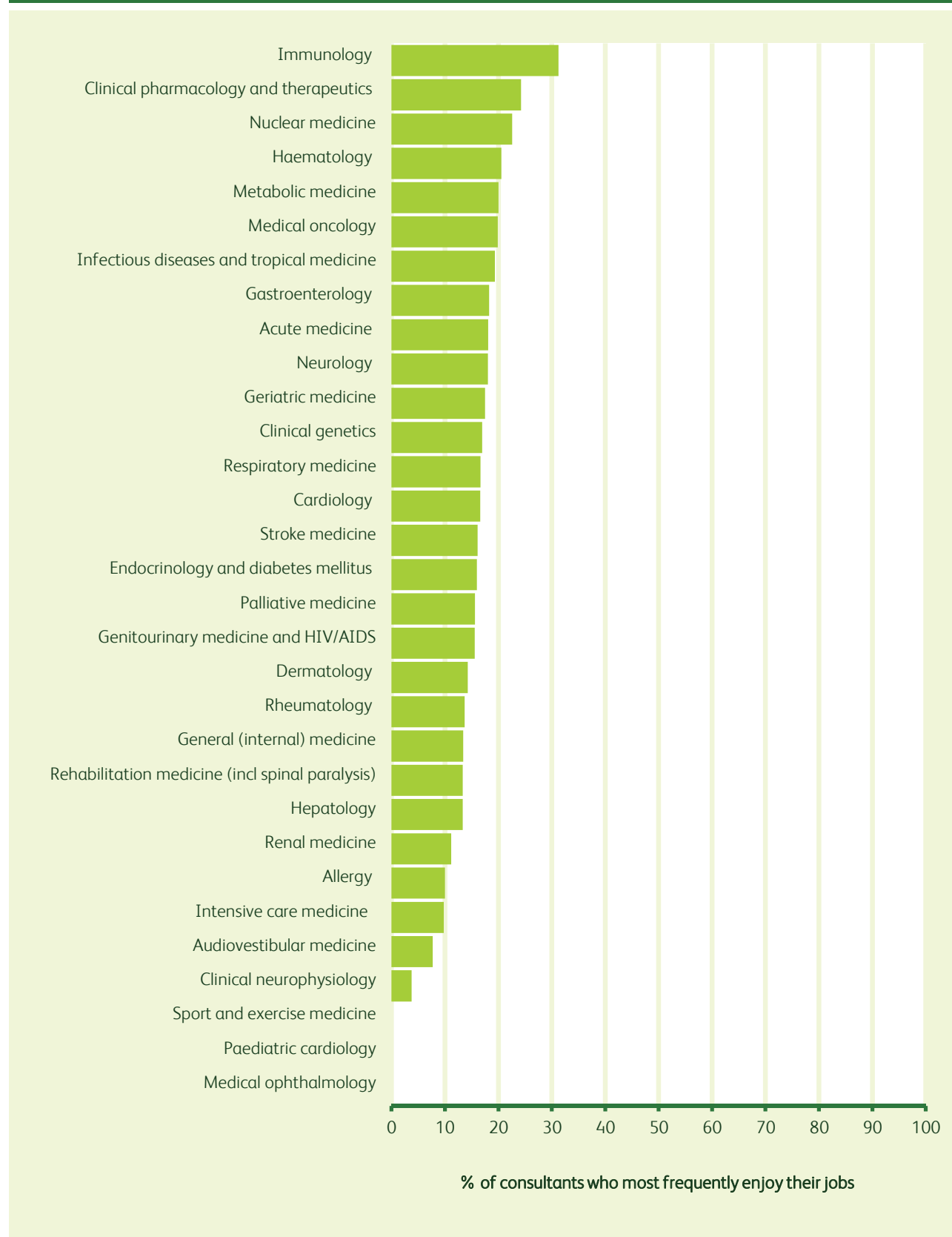
C29d. Consultant job satisfaction: *do you enjoy your job?*
UK – all medical specialties: ordered by specialties that most frequently enjoy their jobs
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012


C29e. Consultant job satisfaction: *does your job get you down?***UK – all medical specialties***Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012*

| Specialty | Responses % | Always % | Often % | Sometimes % | Rarely % | Never % |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Acute medicine | 42.2 | 2.4 | 15.7 | 43.4 | 34.3 | 4.2 |
| Allergy | 35.7 | – | 10.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 61.9 | – | 7.7 | 69.2 | 19.2 | 3.8 |
| Cardiology | 38.4 | 1.0 | 15.6 | 48.4 | 31.5 | 3.4 |
| Clinical genetics | 53.6 | – | 17.0 | 52.7 | 30.4 | – |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 44.2 | – | 3.8 | 37.7 | 54.7 | 3.8 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 42.9 | – | 24.2 | 39.4 | 30.3 | 6.1 |
| Dermatology | 36.8 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 50.9 | 31.1 | 3.7 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 46.5 | 1.4 | 14.6 | 52.3 | 29.3 | 2.4 |
| Gastroenterology | 37.1 | 2.0 | 16.2 | 48.2 | 31.0 | 2.5 |
| General (internal) medicine | 37.0 | 1.5 | 11.9 | 65.7 | 14.9 | 6.0 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 45.5 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 49.5 | 31.2 | 3.8 |
| Geriatric medicine | 41.1 | 1.4 | 16.1 | 53.7 | 26.7 | 2.1 |
| Haematology | 27.4 | 0.8 | 19.8 | 46.4 | 29.4 | 3.6 |
| Hepatology | 51.7 | – | 13.3 | 55.6 | 28.9 | 2.2 |
| Immunology | 45.7 | 3.1 | 28.1 | 46.9 | 21.9 | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 38.5 | 1.6 | 17.7 | 40.3 | 37.1 | 3.2 |
| Intensive care medicine | 42.7 | – | 9.8 | 48.8 | 41.5 | – |
| Medical oncology | 44.2 | – | 19.9 | 56.1 | 22.2 | 1.8 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 46.2 | – | – | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| Metabolic medicine | 26.3 | – | 20.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | – |
| Neurology | 40.2 | 1.0 | 17.0 | 44.8 | 29.5 | 7.6 |
| Nuclear medicine | 41.3 | 6.5 | 16.1 | 51.6 | 25.8 | – |
| Paediatric cardiology | 33.7 | – | – | 62.1 | 34.5 | 3.4 |
| Palliative medicine | 48.4 | – | 15.6 | 56.8 | 27.2 | 0.4 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 45.7 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 53.3 | 32.0 | 1.3 |
| Renal medicine | 45.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 53.8 | 32.7 | 2.4 |
| Respiratory medicine | 39.2 | – | 16.6 | 52.7 | 27.6 | 3.0 |
| Rheumatology | 46.9 | 0.6 | 13.1 | 50.0 | 32.8 | 3.5 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 87.5 | – | – | 42.9 | 42.9 | 14.3 |
| Stroke medicine | 51.1 | 1.1 | 15.1 | 41.9 | 34.4 | 7.5 |
| Summary | 41.0% | 1.1% | 15.2% | 50.4% | 30.1% | 3.2% |

C29f. Consultant job satisfaction: *does your job get you down?*
UK – all medical specialties: ordered by specialties that most frequently feel that way

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



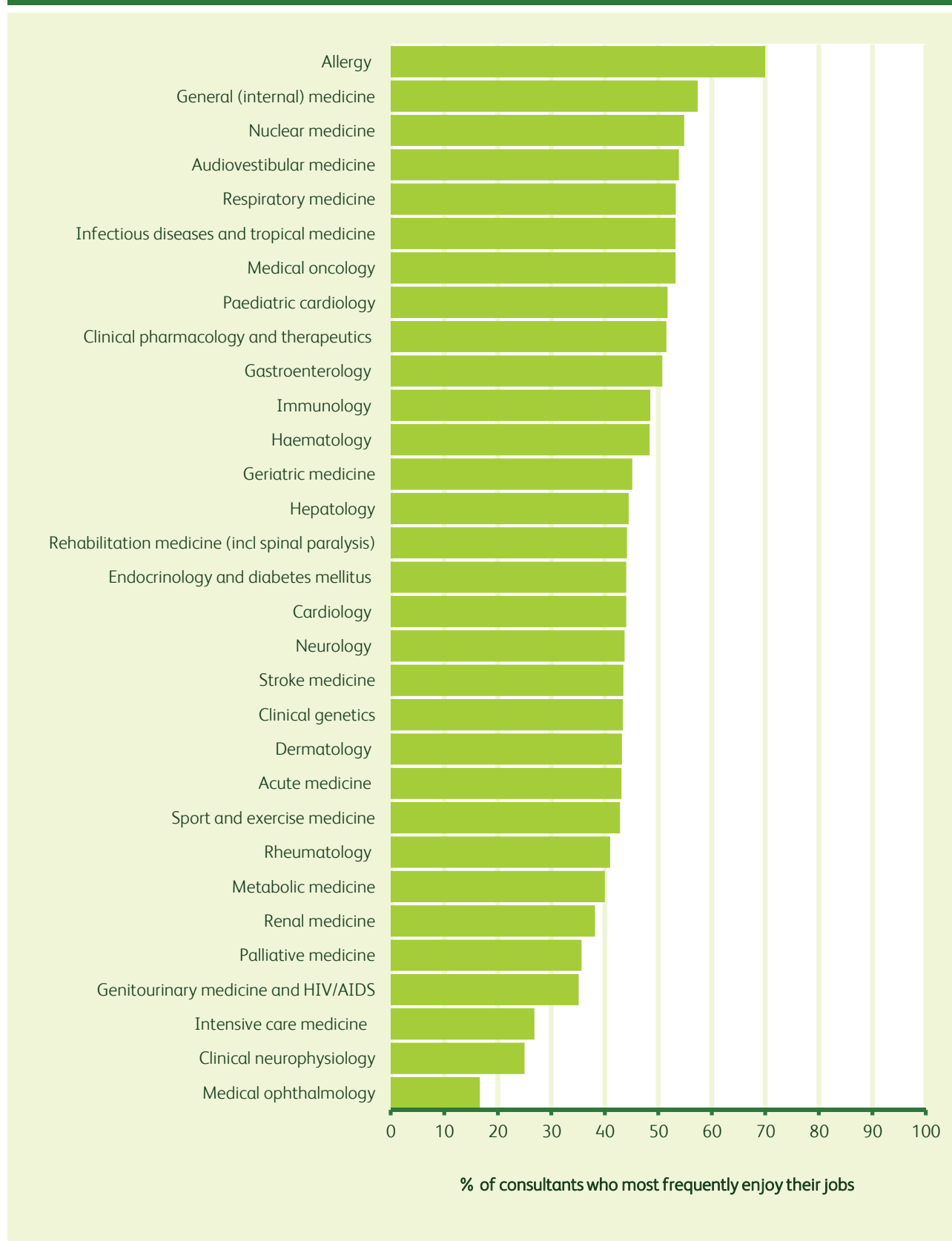
C29g. Consultant job satisfaction: *do you feel that you work under excessive pressure?* UK – all medical specialties

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses % | Always % | Often % | Sometimes % | Rarely % | Never % |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Acute medicine | 42.5 | 13.2 | 29.9 | 38.3 | 16.2 | 2.4 |
| Allergy | 35.7 | 10.0 | 60.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 61.9 | 7.7 | 46.2 | 46.2 | – | – |
| Cardiology | 38.4 | 11.7 | 32.3 | 41.1 | 13.7 | 1.2 |
| Clinical genetics | 54.1 | 12.4 | 31.0 | 45.1 | 9.7 | 1.8 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 43.3 | – | 25.0 | 42.3 | 26.9 | 5.8 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 42.9 | 21.2 | 30.3 | 24.2 | 24.2 | – |
| Dermatology | 36.8 | 11.0 | 32.2 | 39.9 | 14.7 | 2.2 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 46.3 | 8.7 | 35.3 | 44.6 | 10.1 | 1.4 |
| Gastroenterology | 37.3 | 14.1 | 36.6 | 38.6 | 9.3 | 1.3 |
| General (internal) medicine | 37.6 | 14.7 | 42.6 | 38.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 45.2 | 9.2 | 25.9 | 49.7 | 13.5 | 1.6 |
| Geriatric medicine | 41.1 | 8.4 | 36.8 | 43.0 | 11.5 | 0.4 |
| Haematology | 27.4 | 14.9 | 33.5 | 35.9 | 12.9 | 2.8 |
| Hepatology | 51.7 | 11.1 | 33.3 | 42.2 | 13.3 | – |
| Immunology | 47.1 | 12.1 | 36.4 | 42.4 | 9.1 | – |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 38.5 | 16.1 | 37.1 | 32.3 | 12.9 | 1.6 |
| Intensive care medicine | 42.7 | 7.3 | 19.5 | 61.0 | 9.8 | 2.4 |
| Medical oncology | 44.2 | 14.0 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 8.2 | – |
| Medical ophthalmology | 46.2 | – | 16.7 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Metabolic medicine | 26.3 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | – |
| Neurology | 39.9 | 11.5 | 32.2 | 39.9 | 13.6 | 2.8 |
| Nuclear medicine | 41.3 | 9.7 | 45.2 | 38.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 33.7 | 17.2 | 34.5 | 41.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Palliative medicine | 48.6 | 6.6 | 29.1 | 44.7 | 18.9 | 0.8 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 47.0 | 6.5 | 37.7 | 42.9 | 11.7 | 1.3 |
| Renal medicine | 44.9 | 10.4 | 27.7 | 45.8 | 15.3 | 0.8 |
| Respiratory medicine | 39.3 | 14.5 | 38.8 | 35.3 | 10.0 | 1.4 |
| Rheumatology | 46.9 | 9.0 | 32.0 | 40.1 | 17.4 | 1.5 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 87.5 | – | 42.9 | 28.6 | 28.6 | – |
| Stroke medicine | 50.5 | 12.0 | 31.5 | 37.0 | 15.2 | 4.3 |
| Summary | 41.0% | 11.1% | 33.7% | 40.9% | 12.8% | 1.5% |

C29h. Consultant job satisfaction: *do you feel that you work under excessive pressure?*
UK – all medical specialties: ordered by specialties that most frequently feel they work under excessive pressure

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012



C29i. Consultant job satisfaction: do you find yourself doing work that previously would have been done by a junior doctor?
UK – all medical specialties
Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

| Specialty | Responses % | Always % | Often % | Sometimes % | Rarely % | Never % |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Acute medicine | 42.5 | 19.8 | 50.3 | 28.7 | 1.2 | – |
| Allergy | 35.7 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 50.0 | – |
| Audiovestibular medicine | 59.5 | 20.0 | 28.0 | 36.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Cardiology | 38.6 | 18.0 | 53.0 | 21.7 | 6.8 | 0.5 |
| Clinical genetics | 54.1 | 7.1 | 45.1 | 31.9 | 13.3 | 2.7 |
| Clinical neurophysiology | 43.3 | – | 11.5 | 28.8 | 32.7 | 26.9 |
| Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics | 41.6 | 9.4 | 50.0 | 31.3 | 6.3 | 3.1 |
| Dermatology | 36.8 | 8.4 | 40.7 | 37.0 | 12.5 | 1.5 |
| Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus | 46.5 | 14.4 | 46.1 | 30.1 | 7.9 | 1.6 |
| Gastroenterology | 37.3 | 15.4 | 47.2 | 28.0 | 7.3 | 2.0 |
| General (internal) medicine | 37.0 | 20.9 | 56.7 | 17.9 | 4.5 | – |
| Genitourinary medicine and HIV/AIDS | 45.2 | 6.5 | 38.4 | 39.5 | 12.4 | 3.2 |
| Geriatric medicine | 41.1 | 15.4 | 51.0 | 27.4 | 5.6 | 0.6 |
| Haematology | 27.3 | 18.6 | 40.1 | 30.8 | 7.3 | 3.2 |
| Hepatology | 52.9 | 15.2 | 39.1 | 34.8 | 10.9 | – |
| Immunology | 45.7 | – | 46.9 | 43.8 | 6.3 | 3.1 |
| Infectious diseases and tropical medicine | 38.5 | 12.9 | 33.9 | 35.5 | 14.5 | 3.2 |
| Intensive care medicine | 42.7 | 12.2 | 43.9 | 34.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Medical oncology | 44.2 | 18.7 | 47.4 | 28.1 | 5.3 | 0.6 |
| Medical ophthalmology | 46.2 | – | 16.7 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 16.7 |
| Metabolic medicine | 26.3 | – | 40.0 | 60.0 | – | – |
| Neurology | 40.2 | 11.8 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 16.0 | 3.8 |
| Nuclear medicine | 41.3 | 22.6 | 35.5 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Paediatric cardiology | 32.6 | 7.1 | 32.1 | 53.6 | 7.1 | – |
| Palliative medicine | 48.4 | 5.3 | 38.7 | 39.9 | 14.8 | 1.2 |
| Rehabilitation medicine (incl spinal paralysis) | 47.0 | 16.9 | 28.6 | 37.7 | 15.6 | 1.3 |
| Renal medicine | 45.4 | 14.3 | 42.1 | 33.3 | 7.1 | 3.2 |
| Respiratory medicine | 39.2 | 20.8 | 48.2 | 23.2 | 6.3 | 1.4 |
| Rheumatology | 46.9 | 11.3 | 38.4 | 35.5 | 14.0 | 0.9 |
| Sport and exercise medicine | 87.5 | – | 28.6 | 57.1 | 14.3 | – |
| Stroke medicine | 50.5 | 20.7 | 47.8 | 25.0 | 6.5 | – |
| Summary | 41.0% | 14.3% | 43.9% | 30.5% | 9.3% | 2.0% |

C29j. Consultant job satisfaction: do you find yourself doing work that previously would have been done by a junior doctor?

UK – all medical specialties: ordered by specialties that most frequently find this to be the case

Source: RCP consultant census – census date 30 September 2012

