

Progression reports – annual review of competence progression – postgraduate

These reports show percentages of unsatisfactory annual review of competence progression (ARCP) outcomes for various groups of doctors in postgraduate training.

To create the reports we have used data collected from deaneries and Health Education England (HEE), along with data from the medical register and the national training survey (NTS) and Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).

In these reports, you can explore ARCP outcomes by:

- Specialty
- Deanery/HEE local office or UK Nation
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Age group
- World region of primary medical qualification
- Training pattern - Full time or less than full time
- Deprivation quintile

Technical notes

GMC confidentiality rules	To protect the confidentiality of doctors, we do not report on any group smaller than three people.
HESA confidentiality rules	Where we have used HESA's data, we have agreed different confidentiality rules. Here we do not report on any group smaller than 23 people. And all reported group sizes are rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5. For example, a report including information about 28 people will be reported as including 30 people.
Confidence intervals	All our confidence intervals (CI) are calculated to the 95% confidence level using the recommended method from Altman, D.G., Machin, D. et al. <i>Statistics with Confidence</i> 2nd edition; BMJ Books. 2000.
Benchmark groups	Benchmark groups are allocated by programme specialty. Click here for our benchmark group table.
Outliers	Outliers in these reports are where the upper confidence limit of the report group is less than the lower confidence limit of the benchmark group (coloured dark blue), or where the lower confidence limit of the report group is more than the upper confidence limit of the benchmark group (coloured purple).
Deanery/LETB/HEE	On 1 April 2013, local education and training boards (LETBs) took over the responsibilities of the deaneries for postgraduate training in England, this meant that some deanery boundaries in England were merged or split to create new boundaries. Those organisations are now known as Health Education England's (HEE) local offices. These reports take account of the boundaries appropriate to the time the data was collected, for example the three HEE London offices are reported as London Deanery from 2013 and earlier. Some of these reports still refer to LETBs rather than HEE local offices. Please bear with us while we update our terminology.
PMQ definition	PMQ awarding body is the body or combination of bodies that awarded an individual with their primary medical qualification (PMQ). The University of London cohort contains graduates of several London-based medical schools.

	A number of schools also have independent awarding powers and the graduate may select their preferred awarding body. As a result, some PMQ awarding body groups may not represent the complete sample of graduates from the named institution.												
Reporting period/year	<p>These reports include data from 2010 onwards, excluding Foundation programme outcomes, which are reported from 2013 onwards.</p> <p>Each year of this report includes reviews awarded in a given academic year, running from 1 August to 31 July. The label refers to the 2nd calendar year in that period. For example '2015' refers to the academic year starting on 1 August 2014 and finishing on 31 July 2015.</p>												
ARCP outcome	<p>Every ARCP is awarded a code denoting the outcome (satisfactory or unsatisfactory) and a description that explains the outcome.</p> <p>Click here for our ARCP outcome reference table.</p>												
ARCP outcome type	<p>For these reports, ARCP outcomes are grouped together in types as shown in the table below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="375 660 1484 1120"> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory outcome:</td> <td>Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 7.2, 7.3, RITA D or E.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory outcome (excluding exam failures):</td> <td>Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 7.2, 7.3, RITA D or E, excluding those associated with exam failure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcome 5s:</td> <td>Outcome 5 and 7.4.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcomes 2 and D:</td> <td>Outcomes ARCP 2, 7.2 and RITA D. Note that these are not applicable to foundation trainees, so selecting this report type will not yield any results for foundation schools.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcomes 3 and E:</td> <td>Outcomes ARCP 3, 7.3 and RITA E.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcome 4s:</td> <td>Note that there is no equivalent RITA outcome.</td> </tr> </table>	Unsatisfactory outcome:	Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 7.2, 7.3, RITA D or E.	Unsatisfactory outcome (excluding exam failures):	Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 7.2, 7.3, RITA D or E, excluding those associated with exam failure.	Outcome 5s:	Outcome 5 and 7.4.	Outcomes 2 and D:	Outcomes ARCP 2, 7.2 and RITA D. Note that these are not applicable to foundation trainees, so selecting this report type will not yield any results for foundation schools.	Outcomes 3 and E:	Outcomes ARCP 3, 7.3 and RITA E.	Outcome 4s:	Note that there is no equivalent RITA outcome.
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U-codes	<p>U-codes are allocated to denote the reason for an unsatisfactory ARCP outcome.</p> <p>Click here for our U-code reference table.</p>												
N-codes	<p>N-codes are allocated to denote the reason where no ARCP is awarded during the year.</p> <p>Click here for our N-code reference table.</p>												
Less than full time	Whether a doctor is "less than full time" is determined by their response to the national training survey question: Are you working less than full time?												