

Revalidation:

data from the first five years



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Revalidation: data from the first five years

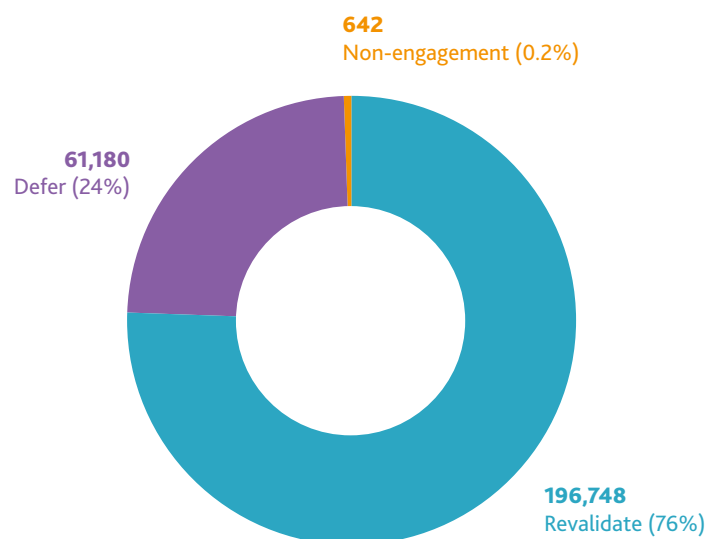
The purpose of this report is to provide key statistics about the first five years of revalidation. The report is intended to be useful as a resource to help understand broad patterns of revalidation, deferral and non-engagement.

All data in the report covers the period from 3 December 2012 to 31 March 2018 which is considered the first five years of revalidation.

Revalidation recommendations to date

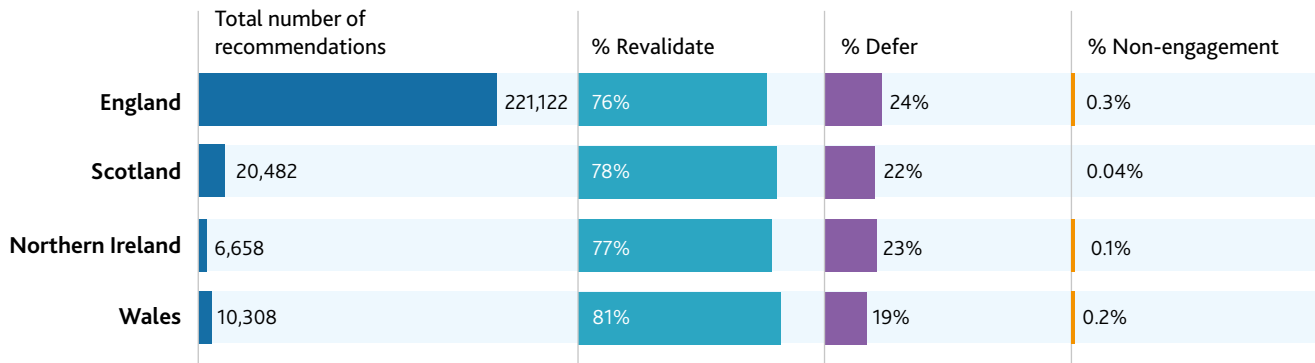
From when revalidation started in December 2012 up to 31 March 2018 we have accepted 258,570 recommendations about the revalidation of 198,142 doctors. Of all recommendations accepted since revalidation started 196,748 (76%) were to revalidate a doctor; 61,180 (24%) were to defer and 642 (0.2%) were recommendations of non-engagement.

Figure 1: Revalidation recommendations across the UK between 3 December to 31 March 2018



Doctors across the UK nations are revalidating at a similar rate, with similar proportions of recommendations of revalidate, defer and non-engagement.

Figure 2: Revalidation recommendations across the UK between 3 December to 31 March 2018

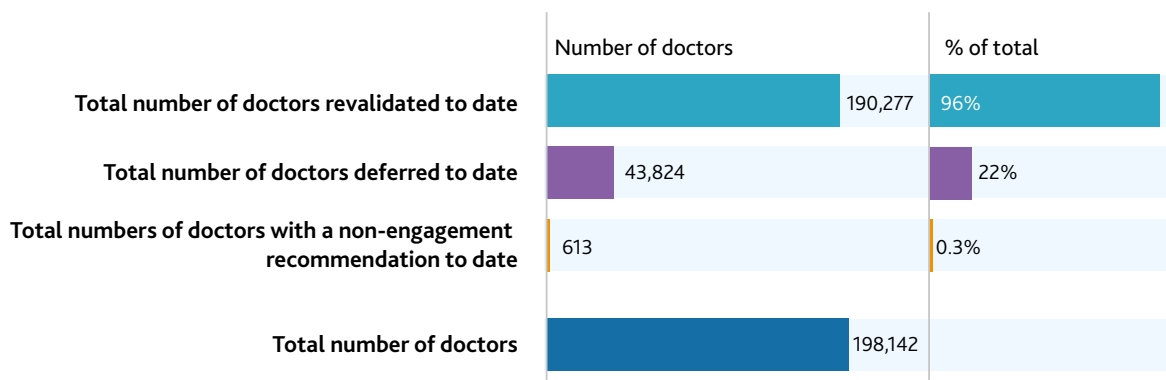


Number of doctors revalidated

The total number of individual doctors who have received a revalidation recommendation since December 2012 is 198,142. This number is lower than the total number of licensed doctors on the register as not all doctors have reached the five year point at which they are scheduled for revalidation.

Of the 198,142 doctors who have received a revalidation recommendation, some doctors will have had more than one type of recommendation (for example a deferral before then revalidating). Therefore in figure 3 below doctors are counted multiple times across the categories to show how many individual doctors have received each type of recommendation.*

Figure 3: Revalidation recommendations shown by number of doctors



* Doctors are counted once for each category, for example where a doctor has been approved for revalidation once and deferred twice, they are counted once in 'total number of doctors revalidated' and once in 'total number of doctors deferred'.

Trends in recommendations and decisions

The data below is based on recommendations that we have received about a doctor’s revalidation, and therefore doctors are counted multiple times across the categories.

Doctors in training have their revalidation date aligned to their predicted certificate of completion of training (CCT*) date which is agreed with deaneries. However the point at which trainees become eligible for a CCT often changes and therefore a significant number of trainees have had their revalidation date deferred to keep it in line with their predicted CCT date. This factor has distorted the headline deferral rate and so we have reported deferrals in the trainee population separately for clarity. For the purposes of this report trainee doctors are defined as doctors connected to a local education and training board (LETB) or deanery.

Revalidation recommendations by gender

Figure 4: Revalidation recommendations by gender

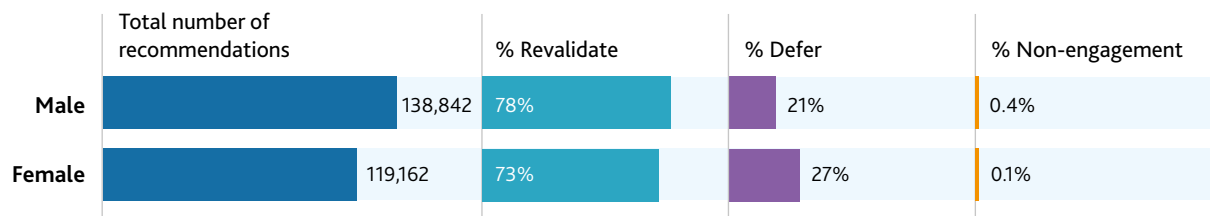
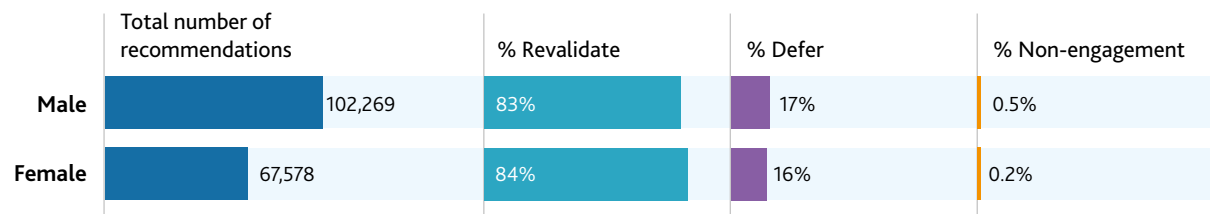


Figure 5: Revalidation recommendations by gender (excluding trainees)



* A certificate of completion of training (CCT) confirms that a doctor has completed an approved training programme in the UK and is eligible for entry onto the GP Register or the Specialist Register.

Revalidation recommendations by where the doctor gained their primary medical qualification (PMQ)

Figure 6: Revalidation recommendation by PMQ

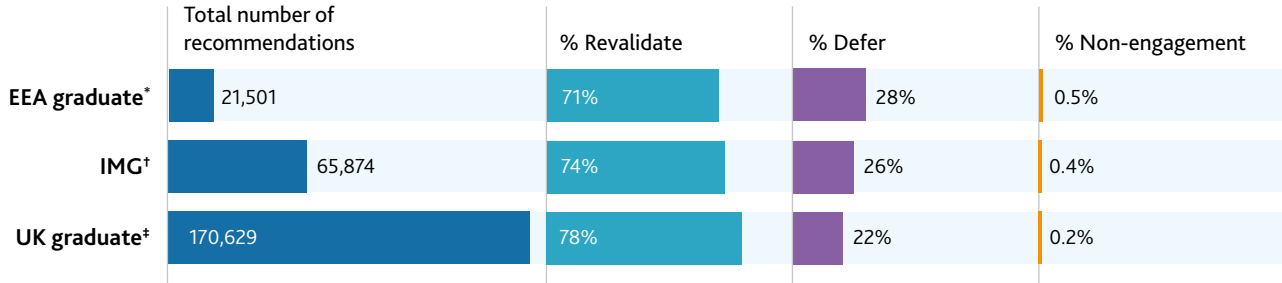
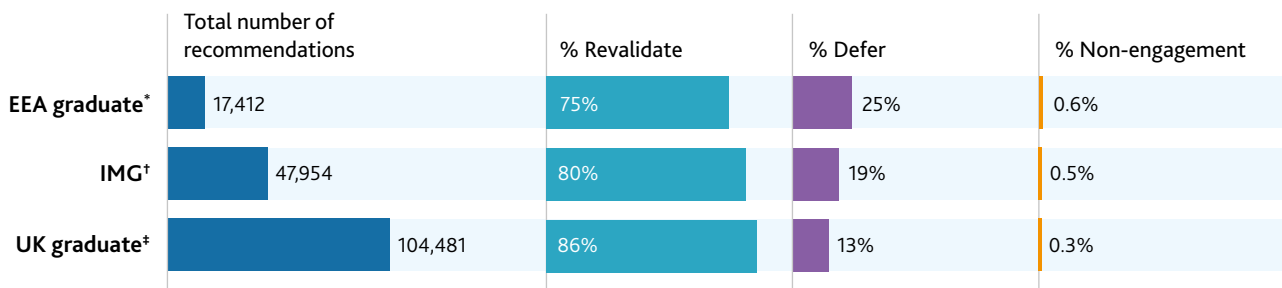
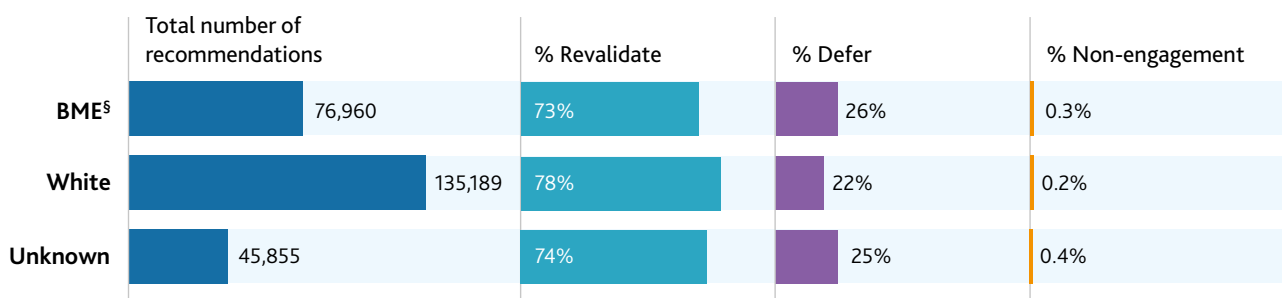


Figure 7: Revalidation recommendations by PMQ (excluding trainees)



Revalidation recommendations by ethnicity

Figure 8: Revalidation recommendations by ethnicity



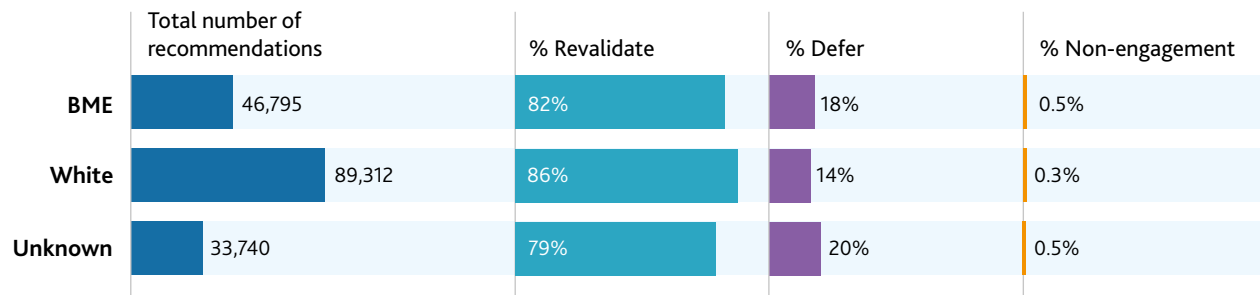
* EEA graduate comprises doctors who got their PMQ within the European Economic Area (EEA), excluding the UK.

† International medical graduates (IMG) comprise doctors who got their PMQ in countries not included in the UK and EEA categories.

‡ UK graduate comprises doctors who got their PMQ from a United Kingdom medical school.

§ Black and minority ethnic (BME) includes Asian, black, mixed ethnic groups and other non-white ethnic groups.

Figure 9: Revalidation recommendations by ethnicity (excluding trainees)



Revalidation recommendations by age

Age is the age of the doctor currently and not necessarily at revalidation.

Figure 10: Revalidation recommendations by age

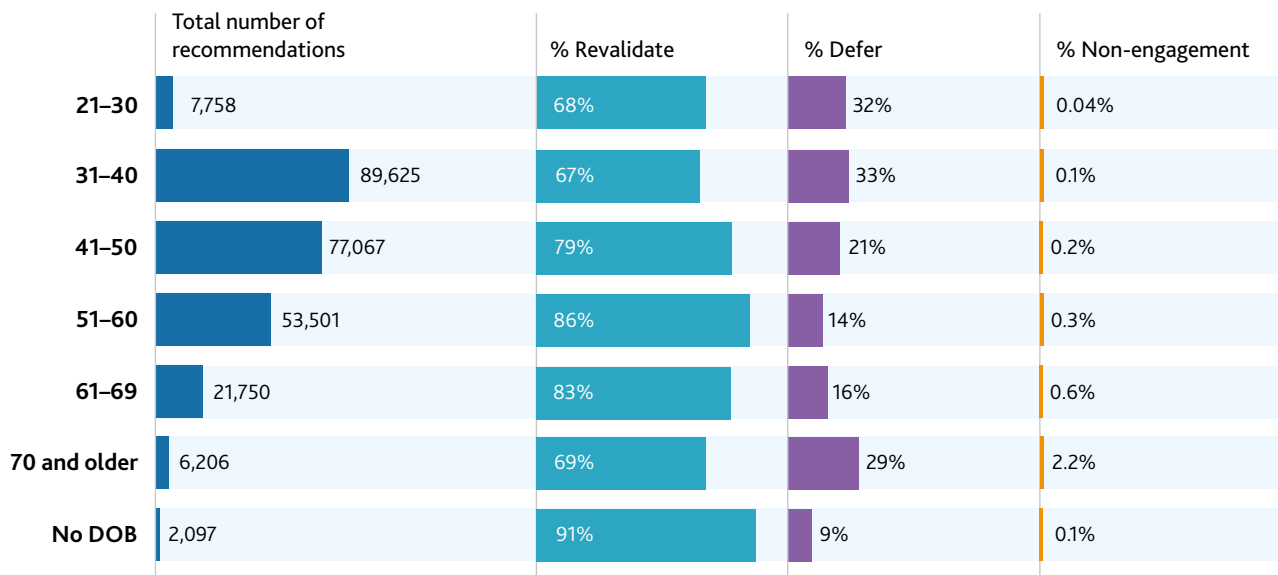
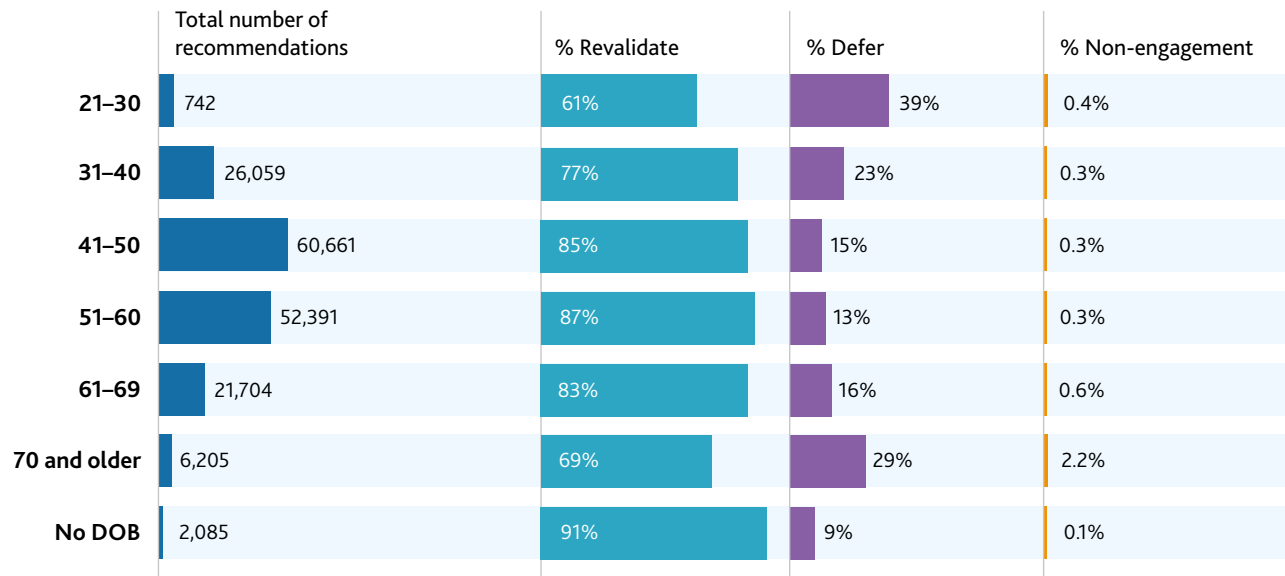


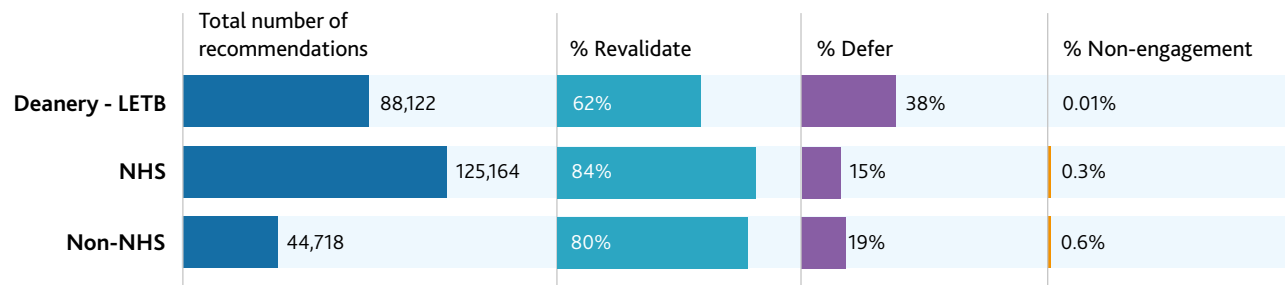
Figure 11: Revalidation recommendations by age of doctors (excluding trainees)



Revalidation recommendations by designated body

Deferrals are higher for doctors connected to a deanery or LETB which is to be expected as most of those doctors are in training.

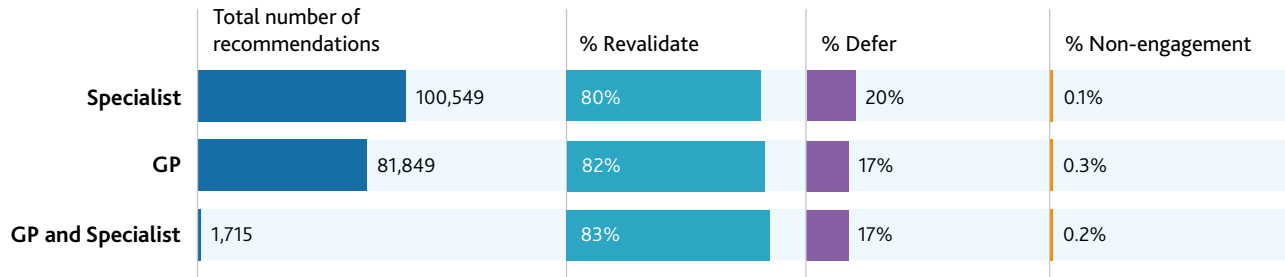
Figure 12: Revalidation recommendations by designated body



Revalidation recommendations by register type

This is whether the doctor is on the Specialist or GP Register now, not at the time of their recommendation.

Figure 13: Revalidation recommendations by current register type



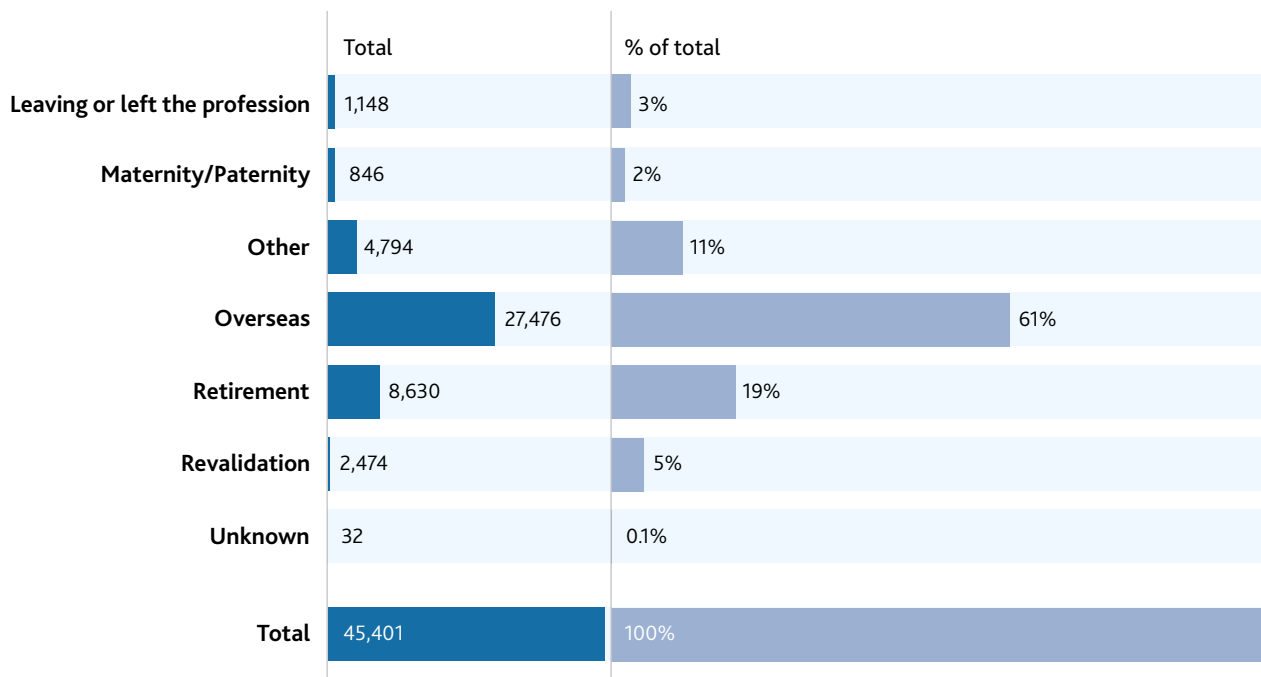
Licence withdrawals

Between 3 December 2012 and 31 March 2018 we have withdrawn 3,984 licences from doctors who have failed to engage with revalidation.

Licence relinquishment and leaving the register

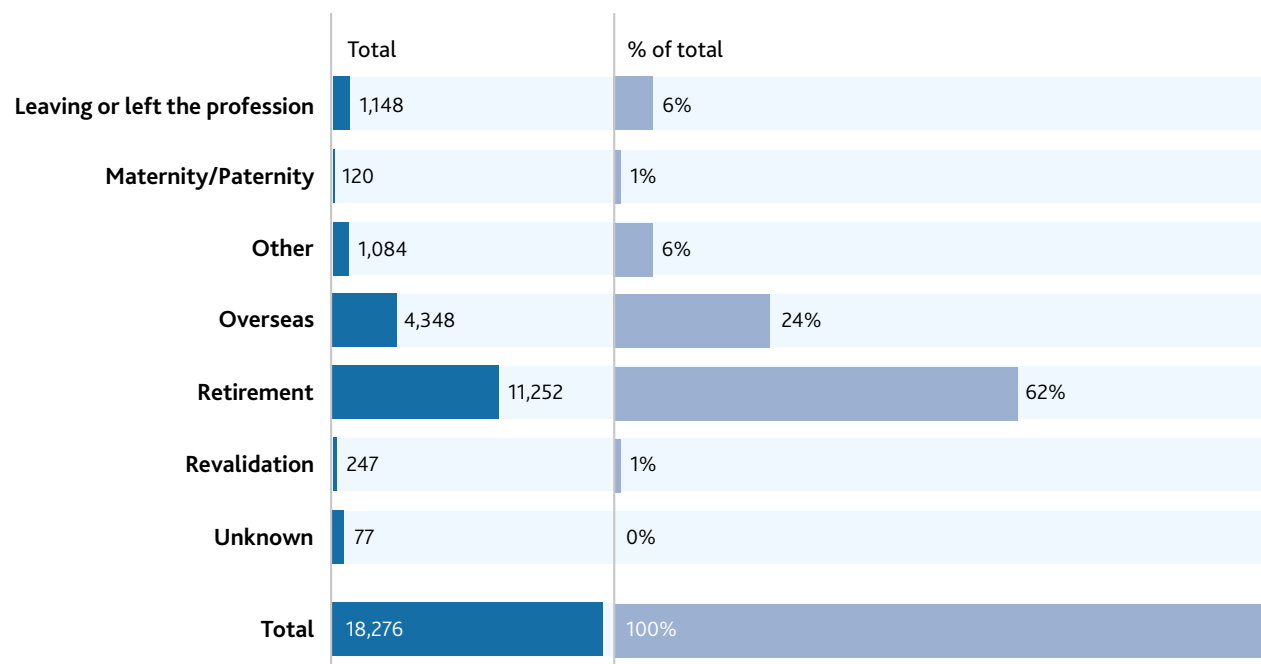
Of the 45,401 doctors who relinquished their licence between 3 December 2012 and 31 March 2018, 5% gave revalidation as their reason (Figure 14). The most popular reason given is a doctor was already or was going overseas.

Figure 14: Reasons for relinquishing licence to practise, 3 December 2012 – 31 March 2018



Of the 18,276 doctors who applied to voluntarily erase their name from the register; only 1% gave revalidation as their reason. The most popular reason was for retirement (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Reasons for voluntary erasure, 3 December 2012 – 31 March 2018



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