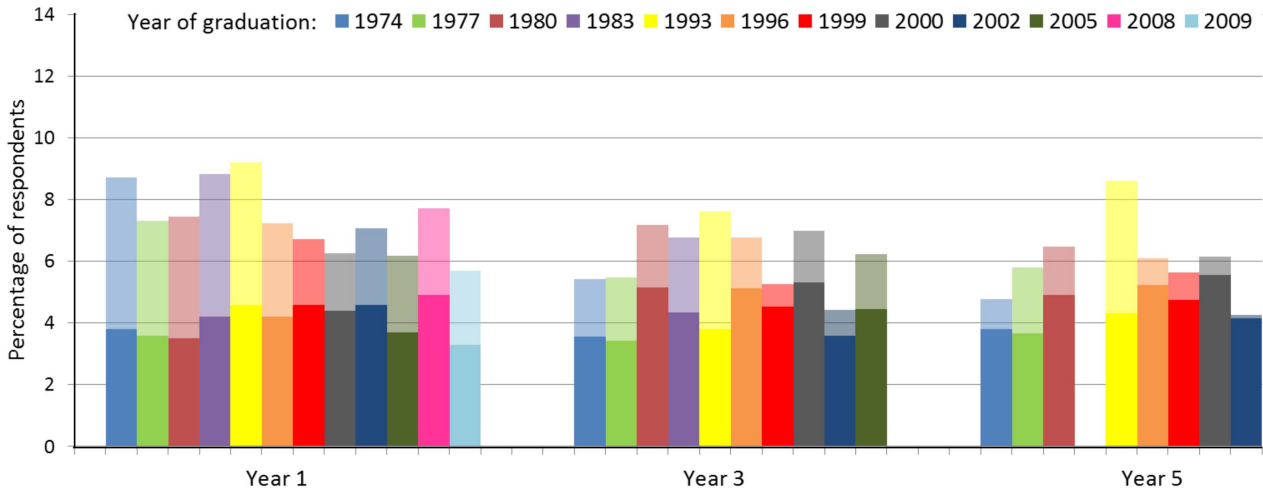
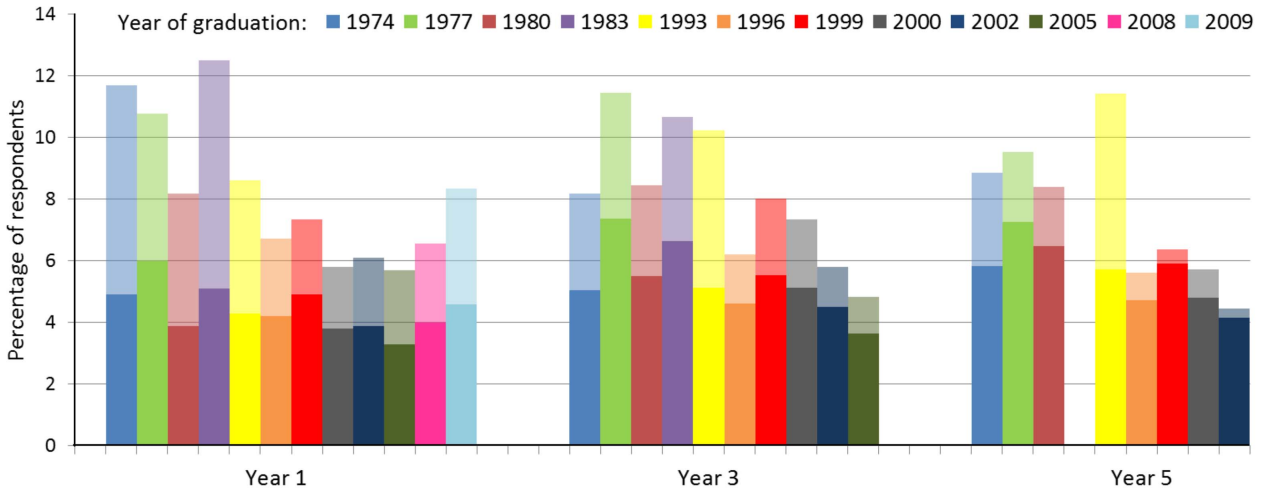


Data supplement

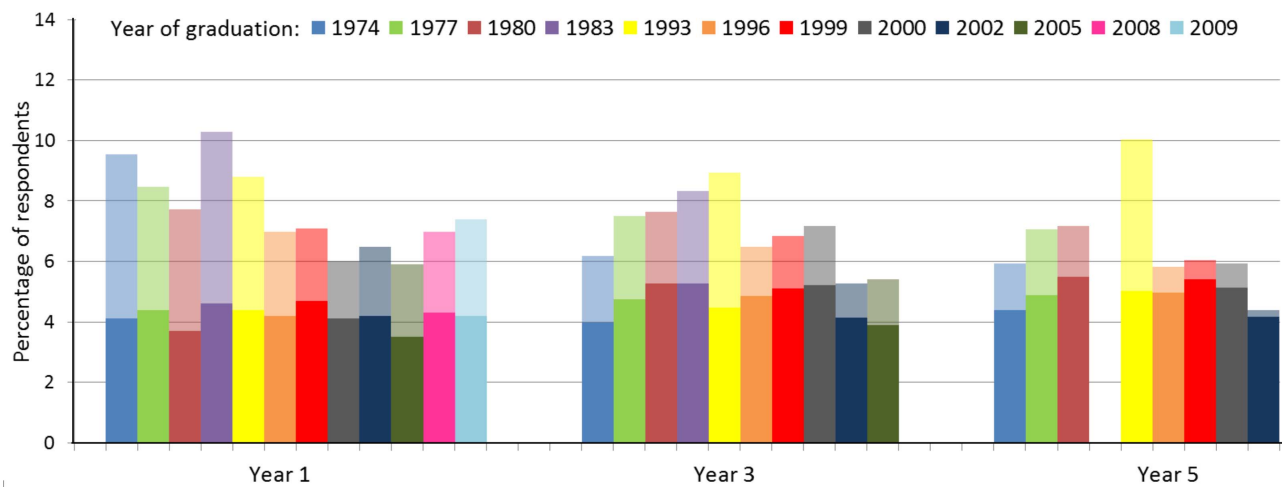
(a) Men



(b) Women



(c) All



**Fig. DS1** Percentages of responders from each cohort who chose psychiatry 1, 3, and 5 years after graduation (full colour bars show first choices, transparent bars above each full colour bar show second and third choices)

**Table DS1** Numbers of respondents choosing psychiatry as their first, second or third choice of career at 1 (1974–2009), 3 (1974–2005) and 5 (1974–2000) years after graduation<sup>a</sup>

Cohort	Numbers choosing psychiatry as first choice									Numbers choosing psychiatry as first, second or third choice								
	Year 1			Year 3			Year 5			Year 1			Year 3			Year 5		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1974	54	26	80	38	21	59	48	29	77	123	62	185	58	34	92	60	44	104
1977	64	52	116	53	58	111	63	64	127	129	94	223	85	90	175	100	84	184
1980	65	40	105	94	56	150	85	64	149	137	83	220	131	86	217	112	83	195
1983	80	65	145	79	81	160	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	168	158	326	123	130	253	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>
1993	59	57	116	53	71	124	58	79	137	96	103	199	75	106	181	66	96	162
1996	59	64	123	65	67	132	61	64	125	101	103	204	86	90	176	71	76	147
1999	53	76	129	50	80	130	55	89	144	78	115	193	58	116	174	65	96	161
2000	57	64	121	71	84	155	66	73	139	82	97	179	93	120	213	73	87	160
2002	50	66	116	38	76	114	41	65	106	77	103	180	47	98	145	42	70	112
2005	44	64	108	45	62	107	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	73	111	184	63	82	145	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>
2008	56	86	142	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	88	142	230	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>
2009	33	89	122	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	57	160	217	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>	n/a <sup>b</sup>
Total	674	749	1423	586	656	1242	477	527	1004	1209	1331	2540	819	952	1771	589	636	1225

a. Numbers of respondents were: 16 488 (men), 17 486 (women) and 33 974 (total) in year 1; 13 429 (men), 12 745 (women) and 26 174 (total) in year 3; and 10 544 (men), 9 695 (women) and 20 239 (total) in year 5.

b. Third- and fifth-year choices not yet available for graduates of 2008/9; fifth-year choices not yet available for graduates of 2005; the 1983 cohort was not surveyed in year 5.

**Table DS2** Comparison between doctors who chose psychiatry, general practice or other clinical specialties: numbers of doctors who specified that they were 'definite', 'probable' or 'uncertain' about their first choice of long-term career, at one, three, and five years after graduation<sup>a,b</sup>

Firmness of choice	n								
	Year 1			Year 3			Year 5		
	Psychiatry	General practice	Other	Psychiatry	General practice	Other	Psychiatry	General practice	Other
Definite	423	3913	5152	669	5564	5884	649	5550	6997
Probable	677	4836	10 222	461	3220	6277	293	1778	2922
Uncertain	311	2096	4506	106	679	1836	49	288	483
Total	1411	10 845	19 880	1236	9463	13 997	991	7616	10 402

a. The numbers of respondents who did not answer this question were 12 (year 1), 8 (year 3) and 13 (year 5) of those choosing psychiatry; 62 (year 1), 33 (year 3) and 50 (year 5) of those choosing general practice; and 185 (year 1), 79 (year 3) and 72 (year 5) of those choosing other hospital specialties. Third- and fifth-year choices not yet available for graduates of 2008/9; fifth-year choices not yet available for graduates of 2005; the 1983 cohort was not surveyed in year 5.

b. Comparing psychiatry and general practice: Year 1 ( $\chi^2_2=20.8, P<0.01$ ), Year 3 ( $\chi^2_2=10.4, P<0.05$ ) and Year 5 ( $\chi^2_2=23.8, P<0.001$ ). Comparing psychiatry and other hospital specialties: Year 1 ( $\chi^2_2=11.6, P<0.01$ ), Year 3 ( $\chi^2_2=71.6, P<0.001$ ), and Year 5 ( $\chi^2_2=1.3, P=0.522$ ). Comparing men and women: Year 1 ( $\chi^2_2=15.3, P<0.001$ ), Year 3 ( $\chi^2_2=9.0, P<0.05$ ), and Year 5 ( $\chi^2_2=1.9, P=0.393$ ).

**Table DS3** Percentages and numbers of doctors from each medical school who specified psychiatry as a first, second or third choice of career at 1 (1993–2008), 3 (1993–2005) and 5 (1993–2002) years after graduation<sup>a</sup>

Clinical medical school	%			n		
	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5
England, older schools						
Birmingham	7.6	6.6	6.6	88	49	38
Bristol	5.1*	5.9	2.6**	42	34	12
Leeds	4.4**	4.5	4.4	41	31	25
Leicester	6.8	5.8	5.1	54	32	23
Liverpool	8.3	8.3*	7.7*	71	53	37
Manchester	6.0	5.6	5.1	91	60	44
Newcastle	6.5	5.8	5.0	63	39	27
Nottingham	4.9*	4.0*	4.5	47	26	24
Sheffield	6.2	6.3	6.0	62	43	31
Southampton	6.1*	6.6	6.1	48	38	28
Overall	6.2**	5.9	5.3	607	405	289
London						
Imperial College London	4.6**	4.9	4.6	61	49	39
King's College London	5.5	5.6	3.7*	84	63	34
Queen Mary, University of London & Westfield College	7.0	6.4	6.5	70	47	39
St George's	8.3	6.5	6.0	68	36	27
University College London	7.5	6.1	6.3	108	67	58
Overall	6.4*	5.8	5.3	391	262	197
Oxbridge						
Oxford	6.7	4.1	3.1	44	19	11
Cambridge	5.5	4.8	4.8	36	22	18
Overall	6.1	4.5*	4.0*	80	41	29
Scotland						
Aberdeen	10.0**	9.3	7.6*	74	54	34
Dundee	8.8*	7.1	3.8	57	33	14
Edinburgh	8.3*	8.6*	7.8**	96	73	54
Glasgow	7.1	8.6*	8.1**	76	71	55
Overall	8.4*	8.5**	7.2*	303	231	157
Northern Ireland						
Queens, Belfast	9.2*	8.5*	7.8*	76	52	39
Wales						
Cardiff/Wales unspecified	7.4	5.2	5.4	77	35	28
Total	6.8	6.3	5.6	1534	1026	739

\*\* $P < 0.01$ , \* $P < 0.05$ .

a. Logistic regression, excluding the new schools in England: after adjusting for gender and cohort differences,  $\chi^2_{22}$  comparing the 23 remaining schools gave  $P < 0.001$  for medical school differences in choices, in each of years 1, 3 and 5. Significant differences from the overall average in individual schools are denoted by \*\* for  $P < 0.01$  and \* for  $P < 0.05$ . An additional logistic regression model was used to investigate variation between medical school groupings ('overall' in the table), again excluding the new English schools. This model was also adjusted for gender and cohort. Years 1 and 3:  $\chi^2_5$  both  $P < 0.001$ ; Year 5:  $P < 0.01$ . Year 3 and 5 choices not yet available for graduates of 2008/9; year 5 choices not yet available for graduates of 2005. Total numbers of respondents contributing to the table were 22 697 (1993–2009) in year 1, 16 289 (1993–2005) in year 3 and 13 109 (1993–2002) in year 5. Medical school was unknown for one respondent in year 1, for eight in year 3, and for three in year 5; these respondents are excluded. In the new schools in England (Brighton and Sussex, East Anglia, Hull York, Keele, Peninsula, and Warwick), 7.8% of students chose psychiatry in year 1; figures for individual schools are not quoted as they would be based on a single year of graduates.

**Table DS4** Numbers of doctors who specified each factor as influencing their choice of long-term career a great deal: graduates of 1993, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2008 and 2009

Factor	Year 1			Year 3			Year 5		
	Psychiatry (n = 869)	General practice (n = 5615)	Other <sup>a</sup> (n = 12 829)	Psychiatry (n = 655)	General practice (n = 4020)	Other <sup>a</sup> (n = 8265)	Psychiatry (n = 651)	General practice (n = 4422)	Other <sup>a</sup> (n = 7448)
Domestic circumstances	213	2526	1852	81	1072	696	223	2789	1862
Hours/working conditions	473	3889	3433	198	1812	1553	396	3577	2735
Eventual financial prospects	66	657	1244	31	505	512	37	721	679
Promotion/career prospects	203	714	2500	96	503	1121	166	839	1747
Self-appraisal of own skills	450	2105	5159	228	1100	2280	440	2141	4055
Advice from others	75	682	1770	42	366	802	58	470	1074
Student experience of subject	474	1981	5778	125	461	1236	221	804	1701
Particular teacher/department <sup>b</sup>	164	585	3412	33	166	988	52	146	1274
Inclinations before medical school	158	668	1433	62	327	556	104	528	661
Experience of jobs so far	264	2082	5706	244	1197	3189	425	2166	5042
Enthusiasm/commitment: what I really want to do	612	3268	8713	230	1248	3062	486	2579	5609

a. Other hospital specialties (i.e. all hospital specialties other than psychiatry).  
b. This statement was not presented to graduates of 1996 in their third year after graduating. Excluding this statement, the numbers of respondents to each statement varied between 699 and 808 (year 1), 336 and 343 (year 3) and 611 and 616 (year 5) of those choosing psychiatry; 4408 and 5179 (year 1), 2203 and 2223 (year 3) and 4063 and 4082 (year 5) of those choosing general practice; and 10421 and 12015 (year 1), 4553 and 4578 (year 3) and 6932 and 6980 (year 5) of those choosing other hospital specialties.

**Table DS5** Number of doctors who gave each reason<sup>a</sup> for rejecting psychiatry and for rejecting all other specialties combined, and total number of doctors (n)

Reason for rejection of specialty	Psychiatry (n = 99)	Other specialties (n = 2168)
Job content	71	722
Self-appraisal	12	90
Too stressful/lack of support/working conditions	8	224
Work-life balance	5	908
Training	2	181
Training too long	2	114
Future of the specialty uncertain/unstable	2	43
Advice	2	31
Working relationships	2	113
Lack of exposure and opportunities so far	2	45
Competition	1	275
Inadequate income	1	27
Personal circumstances	1	33
Fear of litigation	0	54

a. Some doctors gave more than one reason and we included each reason that applied.