
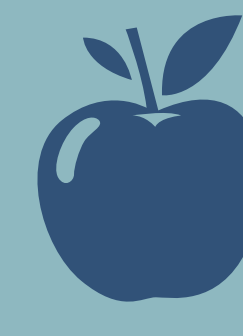

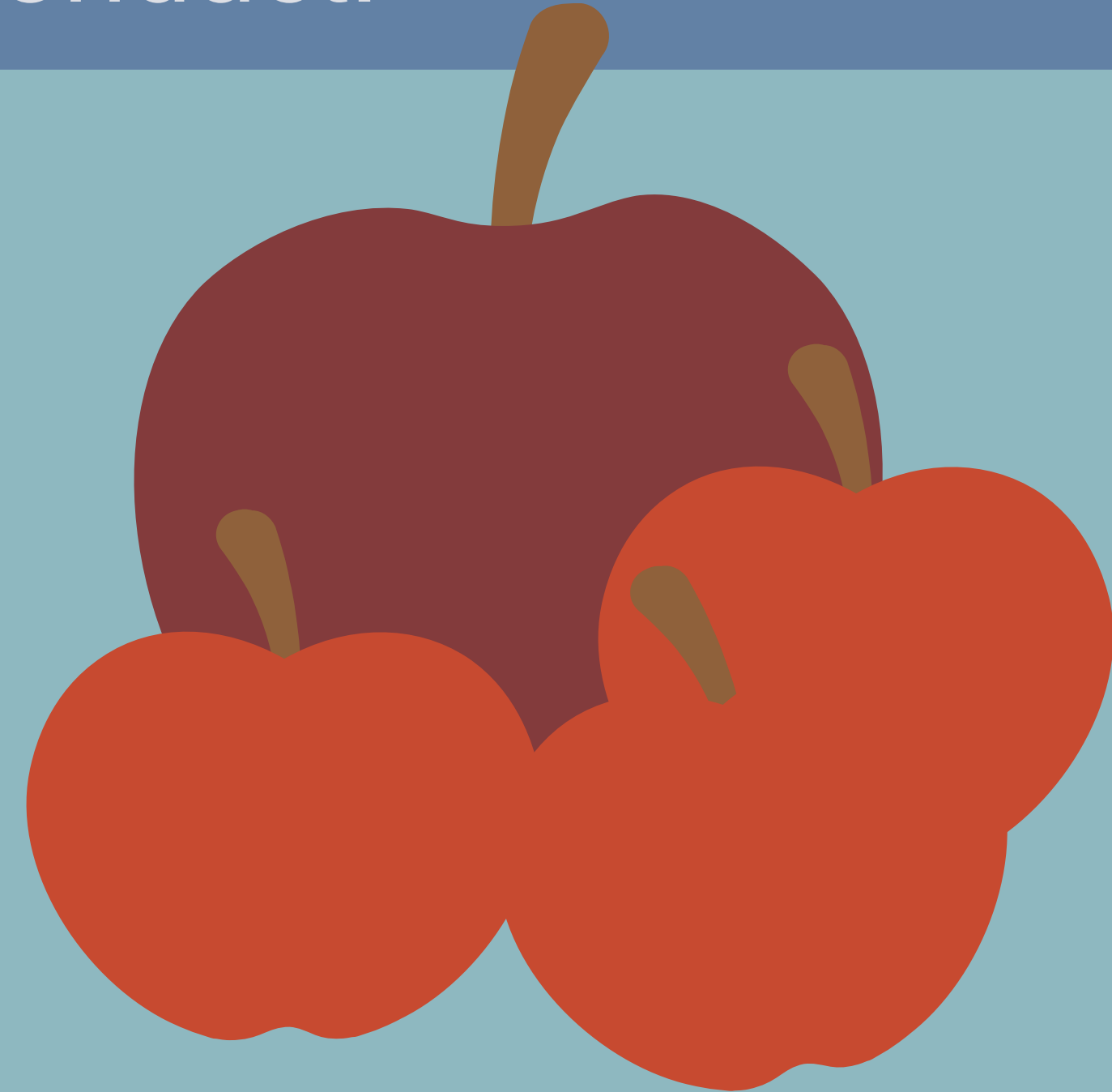


Misconduct amongst health professionals*

New research funded by the Professional Standards Authority and led by Professor Rosalind Searle at Coventry University's Centre for Trust, Peace and Social relations identifies three types of perpetrator in cases of professional misconduct:

-  the 'bad apple' – the self-serving individual out for personal gain
-  the corrupted barrel – individuals corrupted by the falling standards in their workplace
-  the depleted barrel – individuals struggling to cope with the pressures of working life



Dishonesty



1,784 cases theft
489 cases fraud

Cases analysed were from the: General Medical Council, the Health and Care Professions Council, the Nursing and Midwifery Council

2,273
individual fitness to practise (FtP) decisions analysed for dishonesty

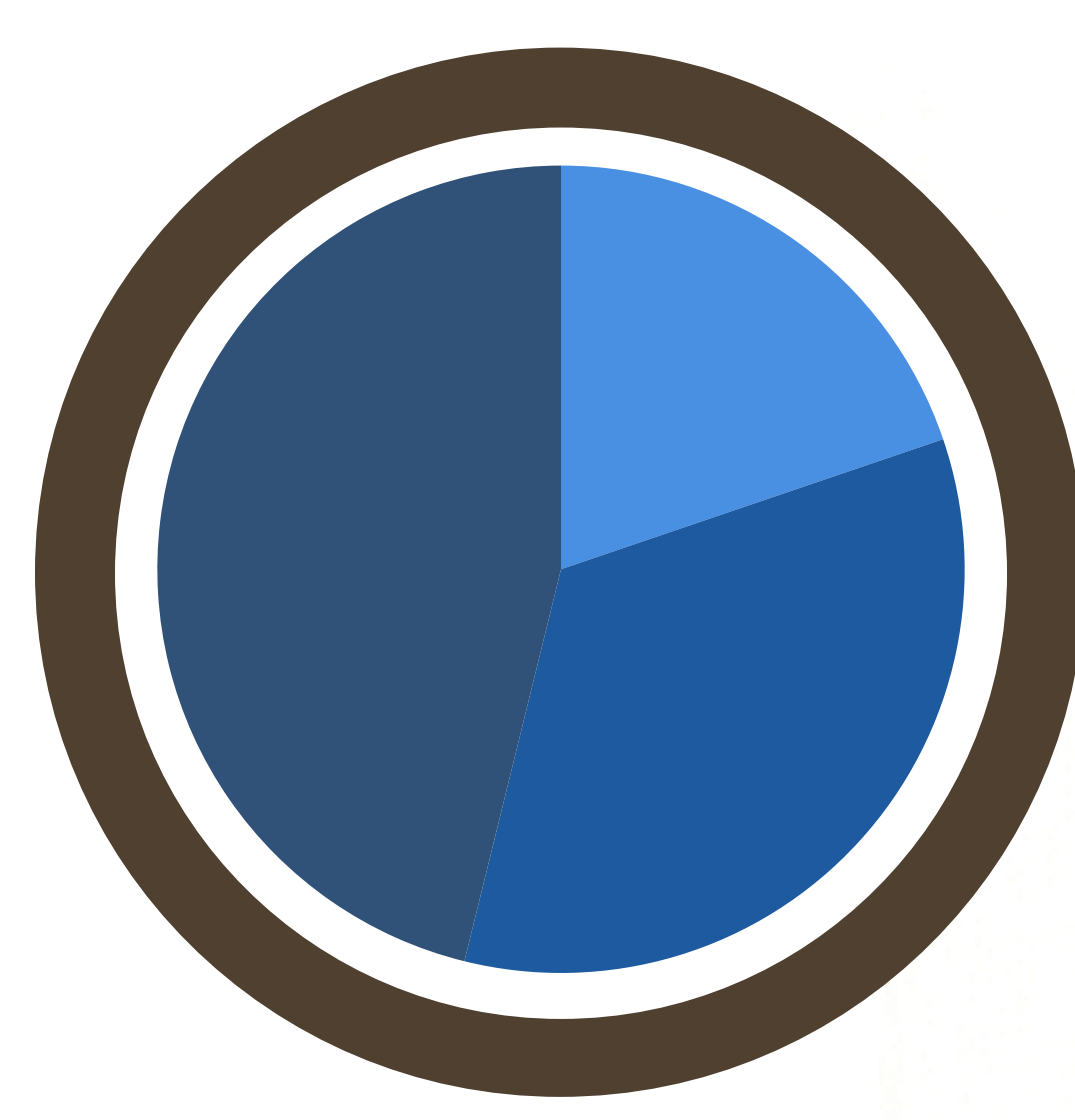
93

of these cases were sampled and coded

Theft/Fraud

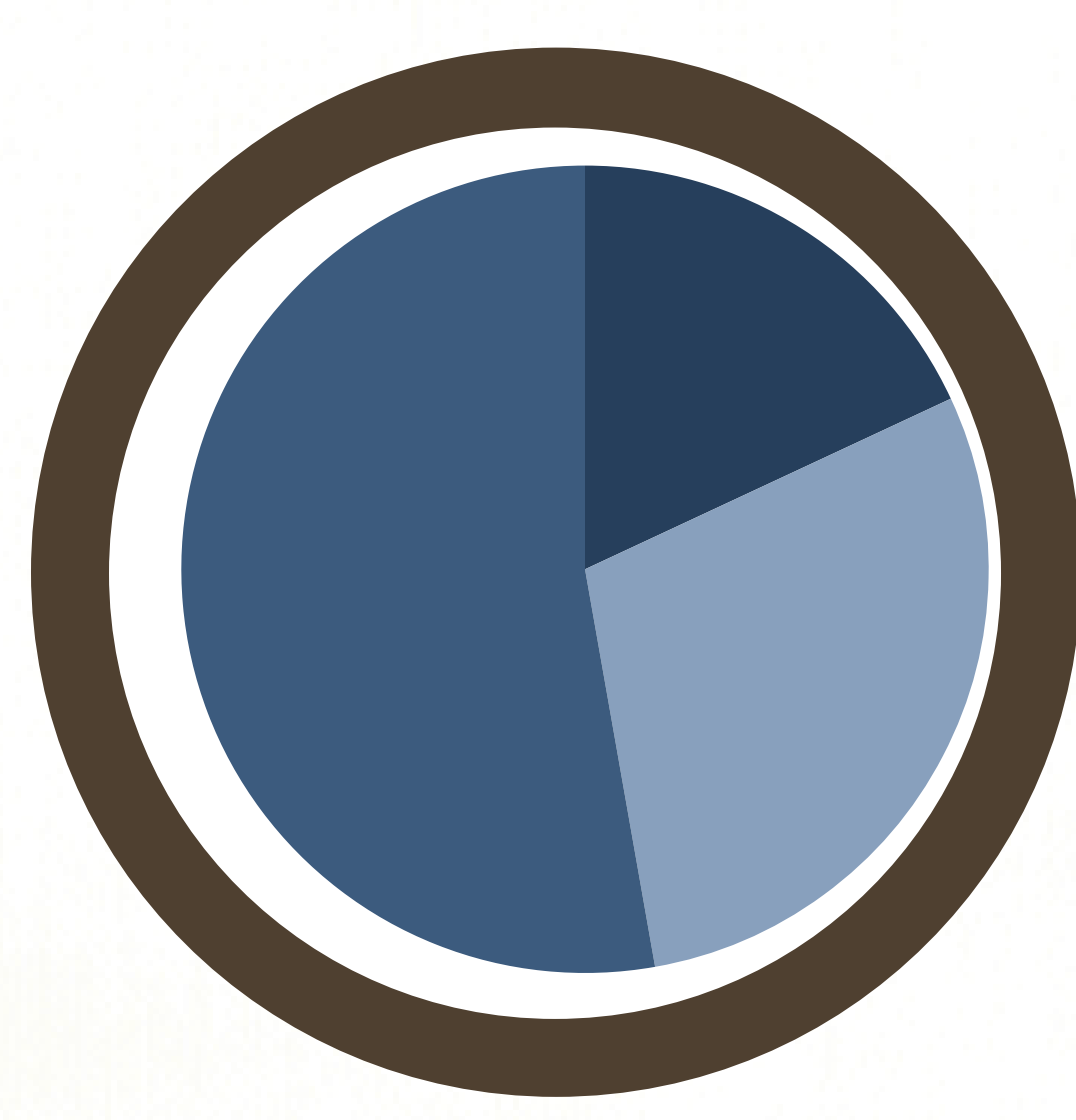
72 **21**

Total



Total cases coded by regulator
18 = GMC
42 = NMC
31 = HCPC

Theft



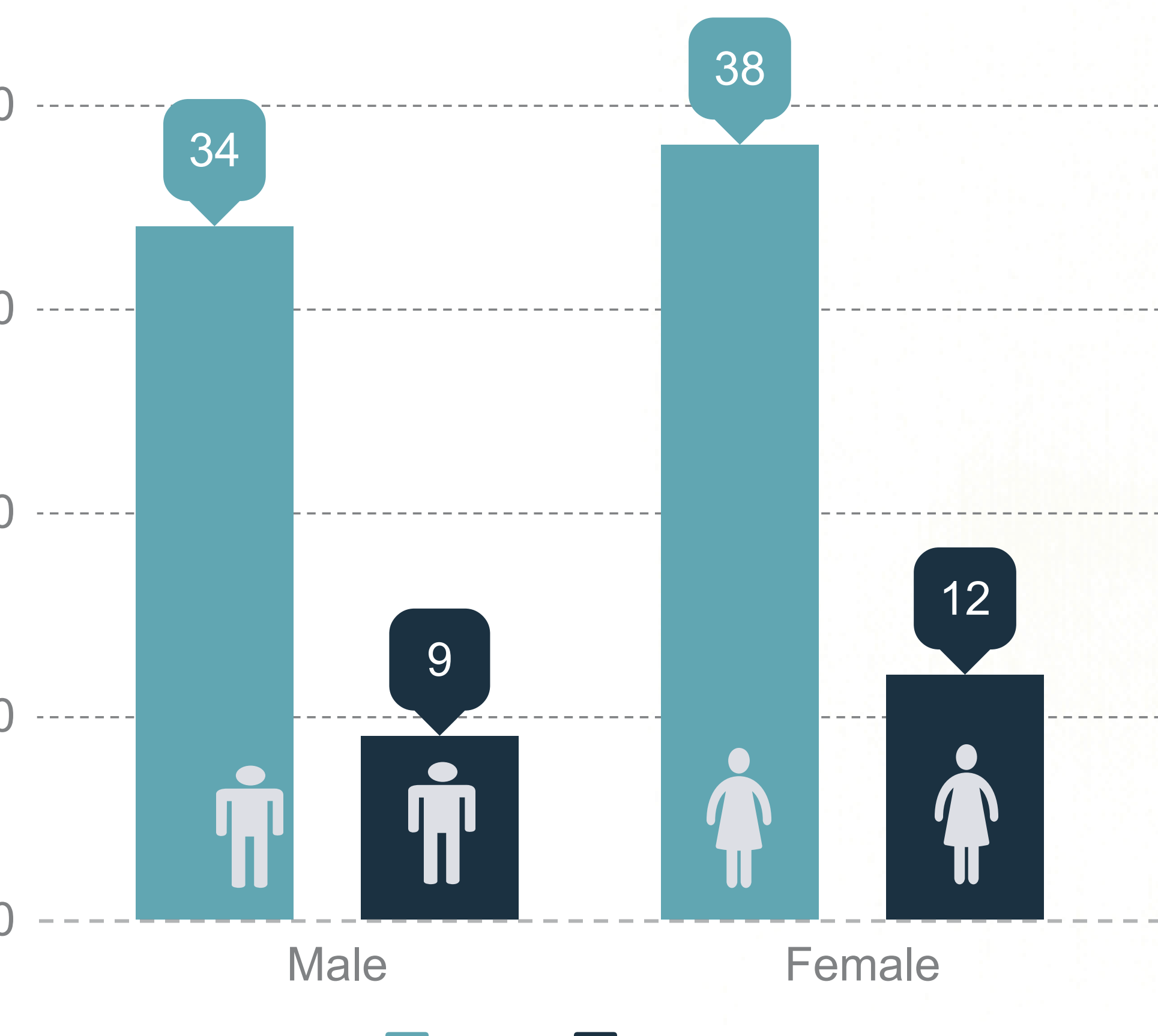
Theft cases coded by regulator
13 = GMC
38 = NMC
21 = HCPC

Fraud

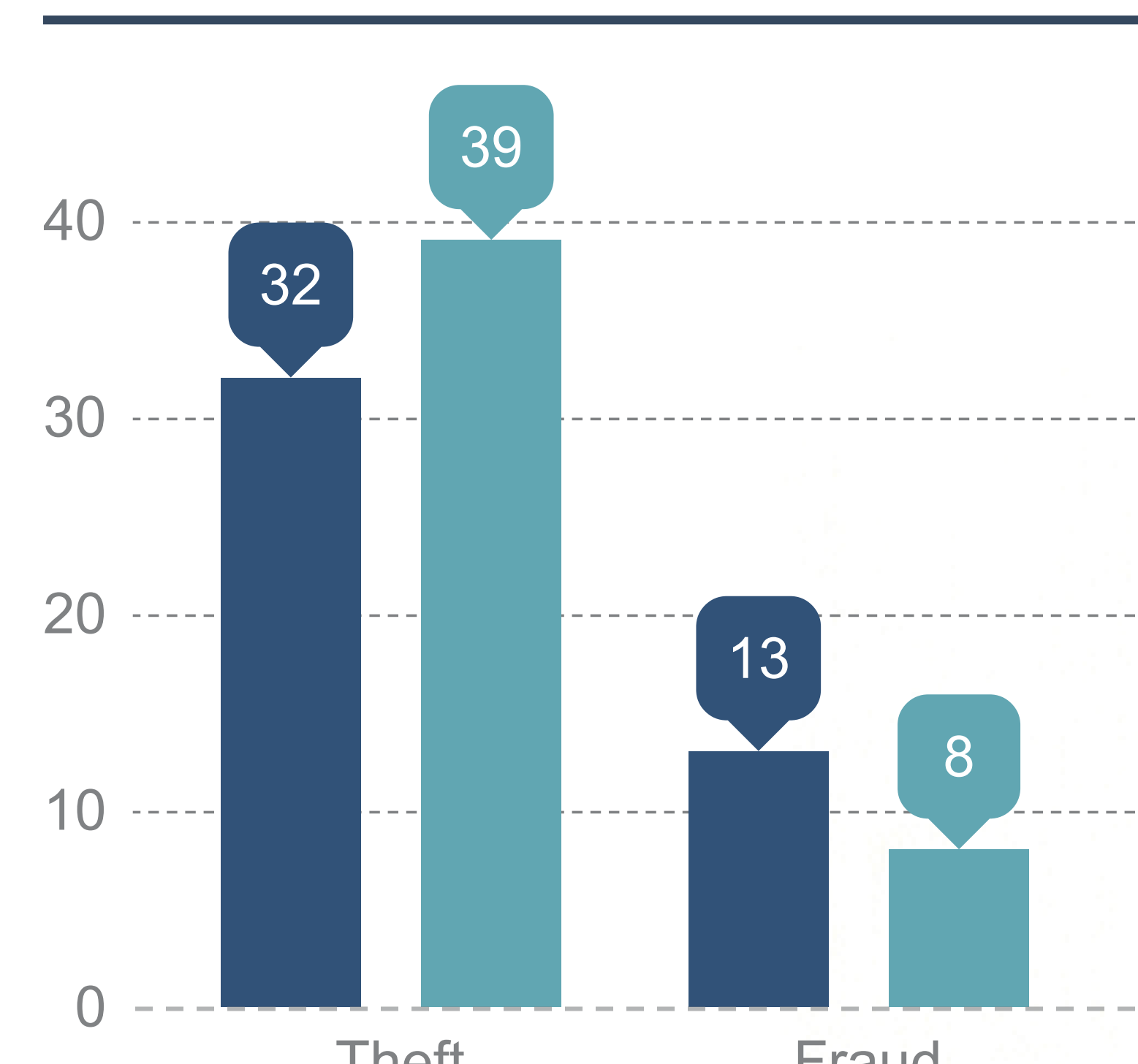
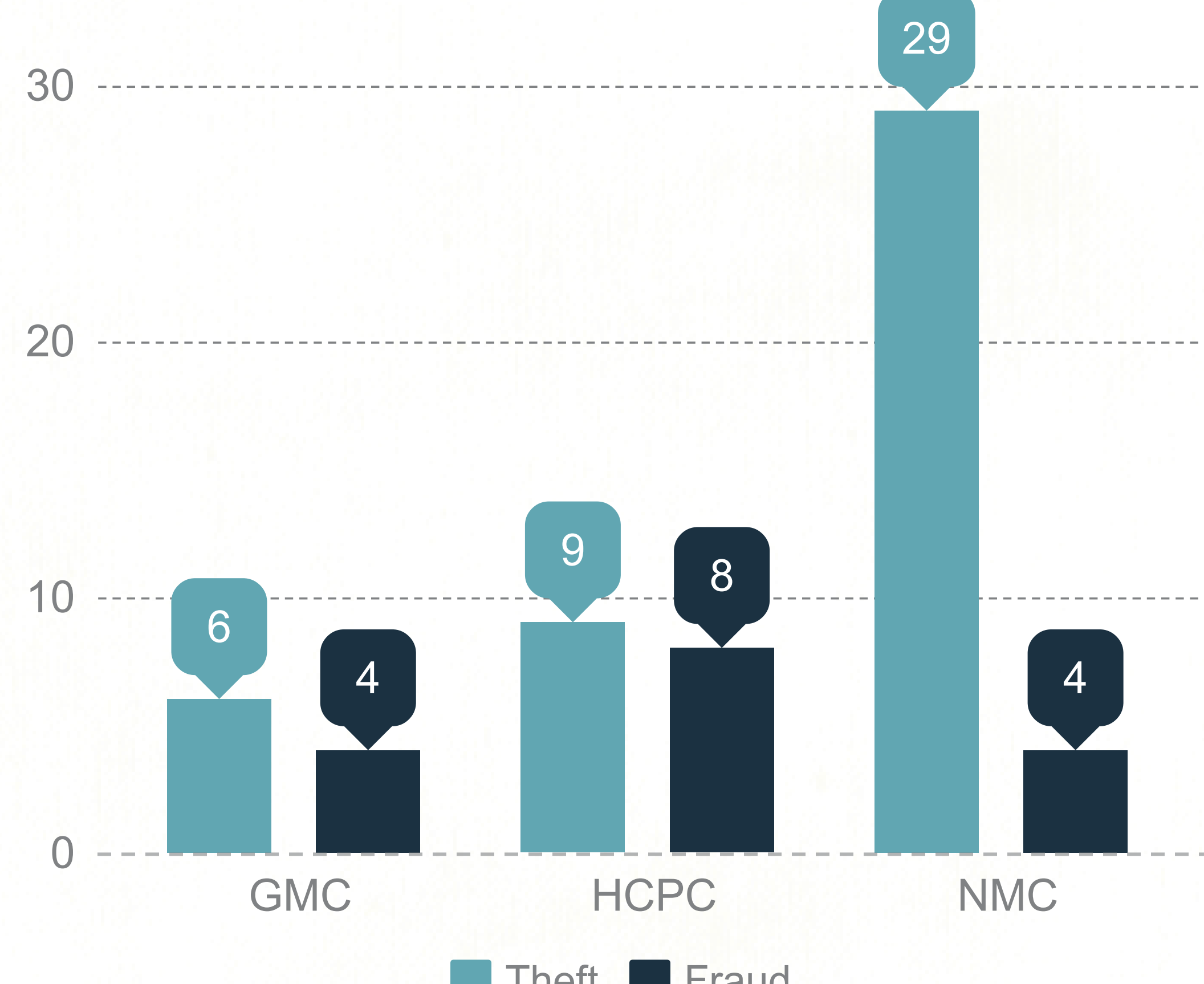


Fraud cases coded by regulator
5 = GMC
6 = NMC
10 = HCPC

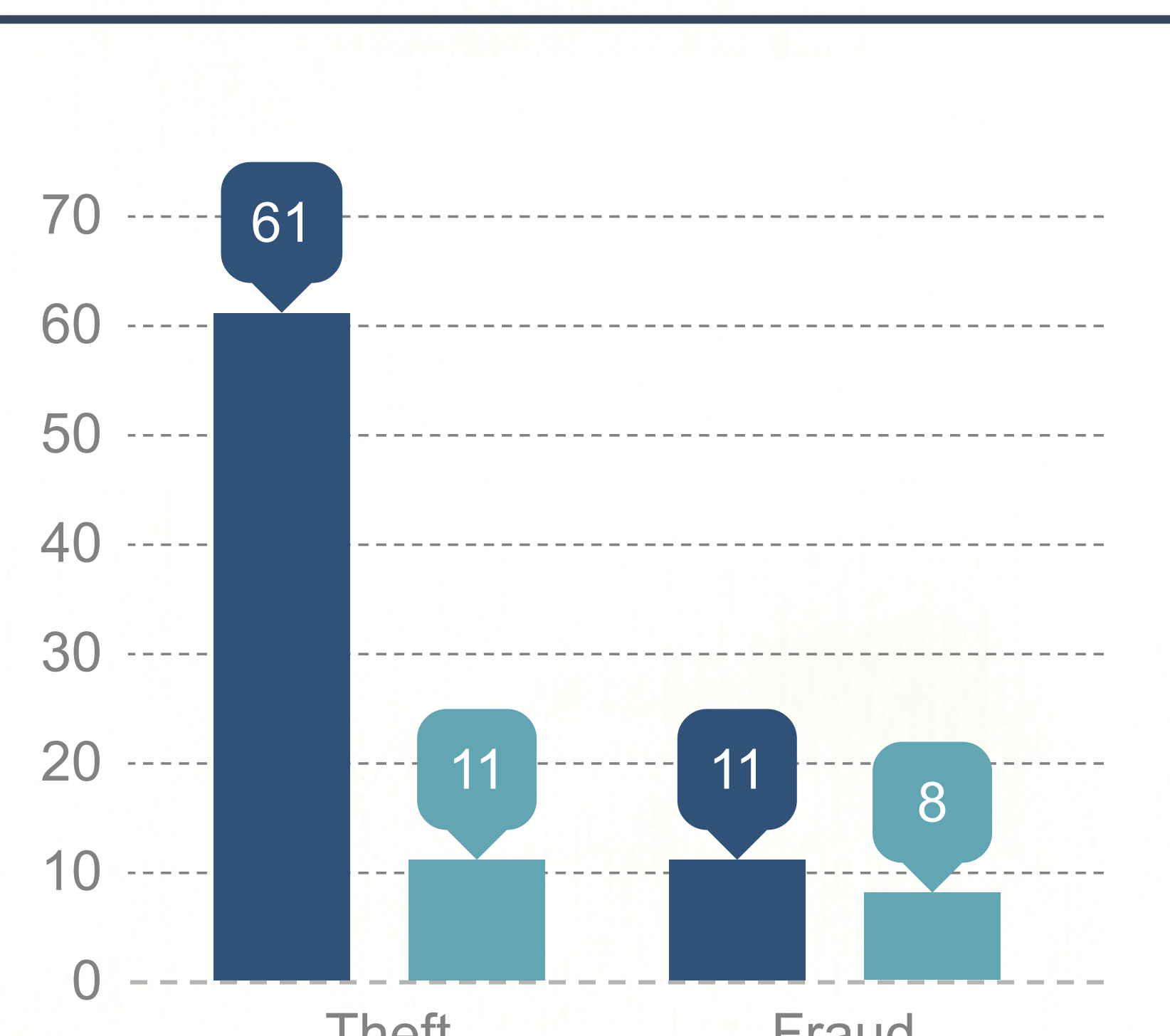
Gender



Additional charge



Target



Location

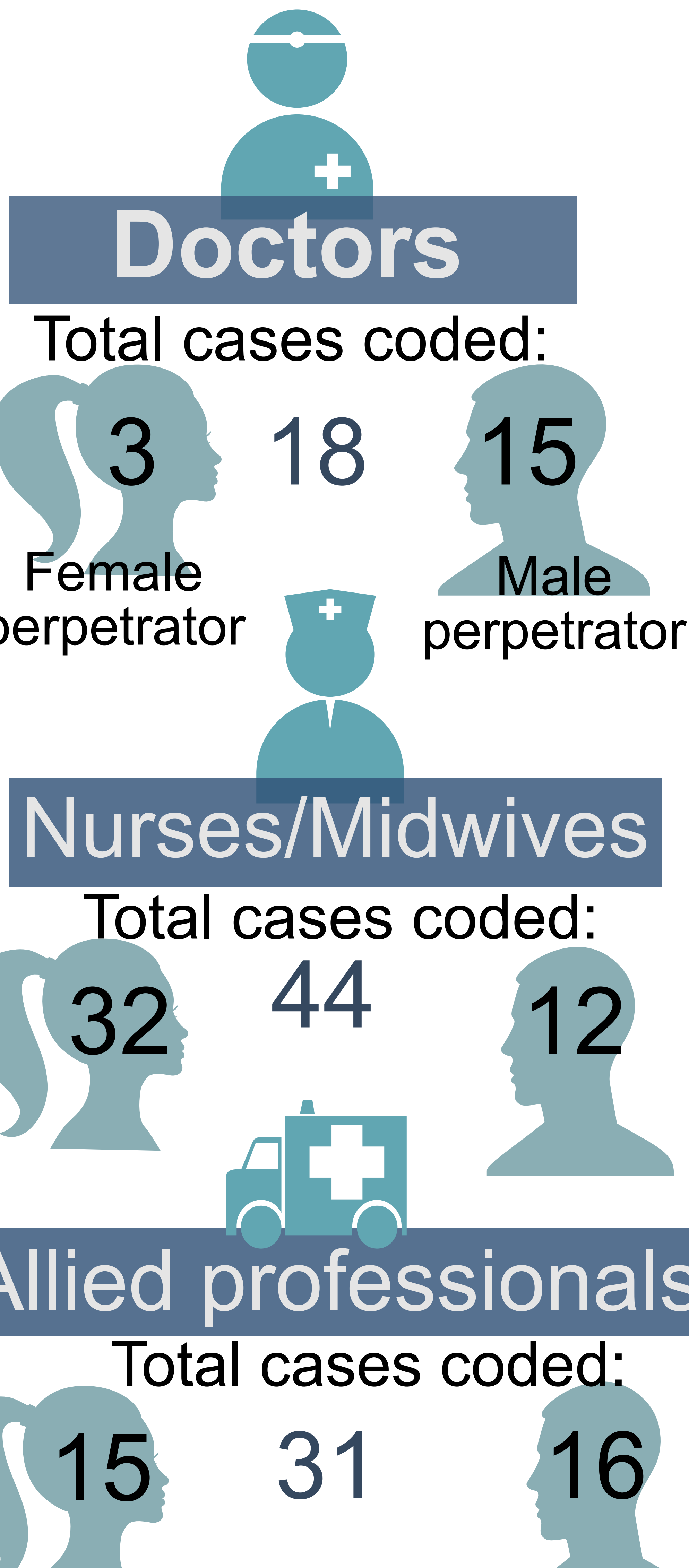
Breakdown by profession



A key facilitator of theft in nursing/midwifery is organisational resource pressures

Cluster analysis revealed that incidents of theft amongst allied professionals are accompanied by actual criminal convictions & drug associated charges

A central theme for those formally charged with fraud was a strategic decision to deceive, for example in job applications



**Bad apples? Bad barrels? Or bad cellars? Antecedents and processes of professional misconduct in UK Health and Social Care: Insights into sexual misconduct and dishonesty*

This research was conducted by Professor Rosalind Searle, Dr C Rice, and Dr A A McConnell of the Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University with additional input from Professor Jeremy Dawson, University of Sheffield. The research was funded by the Professional Standards Authority.

These statistics quoted are headline/key statistics extracted from the research. For context/more information about research methodology, read the full report.

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**The Professional Standards Authority oversees the nine health and care regulators in the UK. Part of this oversight includes scrutinising final fitness to practise determinations to ensure that they are sufficient to protect the public. These fitness to practise determinations are the summary records of final hearings in fitness to practise cases. Each regulator notifies these decisions to the Professional Standards Authority and this data is contained on a database. The Authority's power to do this comes from the NHS Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002.

The Health and Care Professions Council is responsible for registering a range of health professionals in the UK, including arts therapists, radiologists, paramedics, and social workers (in England) and the term 'allied professional' is used throughout the report to refer to the HCPC's registrants.