**Results** Gastroenterology national training numbers have gradually increased from 673 in 2012 to 734 in 2020. Of those who began gastroenterology training in 2012, 24% now remain in training, 65% have completed their CCT and 5% have left training. 14% of gastroenterology HSTs reported being bullied or harassed at work. Gastroenterology ranked 6th among medical specialties on this issue. Although HSTs were less likely to experience bullying or harassment than consultants, there were higher rates reported by Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) than white HSTs (17% versus 11%). BAME HSTs were also more likely to have experienced discrimination than white HSTs (9% versus 7%), and women HSTs were three times as likely to experience discrimination as men (15% versus 4%).

Gastroenterology HSTs ranked 5th most at risk of burnout among medical specialties, with rates of moderate and high burnout risk of 39% and 12% respectively. Male HSTs reported slightly greater risks of burnout than female HSTs and BAME HSTs reported markedly higher rates of high burnout risk than white HSTs (15% versus 9%). 62% of HSTs said that work had impacted on their relationship with their partner and 58% with their children. 33% of trainees reported a deterioration in morale since the previous year and only 20% an improvement.

82% of HSTs said they found their specialty work satisfying always or often, but only 22% their general internal medicine work. A smaller proportion of gastroenterology HSTs worked less than full time (LTFT) than in other medical specialties (11% versus 17%). When asked if they wanted to train LTFT if given the opportunity, a surprising 46% of gastroenterology HSTs said they would.

**Conclusions** There were huge challenges facing gastroenterology HSTs before COVID-19. Worrying trends in bullying, discrimination, morale and burnout need to be addressed urgently. As time for training shortens, we must improve trainee experiences and the quality of training to protect the future gastroenterology workforce.