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# Publication of Exam Pass Rate Data 2024

#### Introduction

The Royal College of Emergency Medicine (RCEM) is pleased to present the publication of annual exam pass rate data for 2024. This comprehensive report marks a significant milestone in our ongoing commitment to transparency, accountability, and excellence in medical education and professional development within the field of emergency medicine.

By publishing the pass rate data, RCEM aims to provide valuable insights into the performance of our candidates, highlight trends and identify areas for further analysis. The data presented in this report reflects the rigorous standards upheld by the RCEM and underscores our dedication to fostering a competent and highly skilled workforce. This report also highlights where our commitment to Fairer Training Culture for all must demonstrate impact.

The College hopes that this report will serve as a useful resource. RCEM remains committed to supporting our members and ensuring the highest standards of patient care through ongoing education, training and examination.

The College will continue to progress work on a more cross-sectional analysis of this data to present a truer picture of differential attainment in our exams. Further reports will also be published in relation to our commitment to transparency.

#### **Summary Findings**

The data from various tables highlights several key findings regarding the pass rates of RCEM exam diets:

- Overall Performance: In 2024, RCEM assessed 10,940 candidates, with 5,828 passing across all exams, leading to an overall pass rate of 53.3%. Specific exams such as the FRCEM OSCE and MRCEM OSCE had notably higher pass rates at 80.6% and 80.0%, respectively, whereas the MRCEM SBA had lower pass rates at 30.9%. The difference in pass rates (2024 vs 2023) across FRCEM OSCE, FRCEM SBA, and Primary SBA diets is not significant, while significant differences are observed in MRCEM OSCE, MRCEM SBA.
- 2. **Gender**: Female candidates had a pass rate of 57.4%, outperforming both male candidates at 54.8% and those with undisclosed gender at 44.5%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for females and the undisclosed category, but not for males.
- 3. **Trainee Status**: UK trainees achieved the highest pass rate at 79.6%, significantly surpassing other groups. UK non-trainees had a pass rate of 57.2%, while candidates from the Republic of Ireland (ROI) recorded a pass rate of 48.5%. International candidates had the lowest pass rate at 46.0%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for UK Trainee and the IMG category, but not for UK Non-Trainee and ROI.
- 4. **Racial Origin**: White candidates have the highest pass rate at 79.0%, significantly exceeding the performance of other groups. Asian candidates have a pass rate of 47.8%, while those from mixed backgrounds and the undisclosed category have a pass rate of 55%. Black candidates achieved a pass rate of 49.5%, while other groups had a pass rate of 50.1%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023)

Excellence in Emergency Care

was significant for Asian, Black, Undisclosed and White category, but not for mixed and Others.

- 5. Primary Medical Qualification (PMQ): UK graduates have the highest pass rate at 81.2%, with EEA graduates following at 57.3%. International graduates have a pass rate of 46.6%, and candidates with an undisclosed PMQ origin have a pass rate of 56.8%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for UK, IMG and undisclosed category, but not for EEA.
- English as a First Language: Native English speakers have the highest pass rate at 64.4%, while candidates for whom English is not a first language have a pass rate of 47.5%. Candidates with an undisclosed first language have a pass rate of 56.8%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for all categories.
- 7. **Number of Attempts**: First-time exam takers have the highest pass rate at 66.6%, with pass rates declining on subsequent attempts: 31.4% on the second, 31.3% on the third, and 31.2% on the fourth or more attempts. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for all categories.
- 8. **Work Location**: Candidates working within the UK have a pass rate of 68.0%, while those working outside the UK have a significantly lower pass rate of 46.1%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for all categories.
- 9. **Adjustments**: Candidates without reasonable adjustments have a pass rate of 53.0%, whereas those who received reasonable adjustments have a notably higher pass rate of 68.3%. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference (2024 vs 2023) was significant for candidates without reasonable adjustments.

# Conclusion

These findings highlight the need for targeted support and initiatives to address the disparities in pass rates across different groups. The College's commitment to creating Fairer Training Cultures and supporting all candidates is crucial to reducing differential attainment and ensuring equitable outcomes for all.

#### Next Steps

• The College will continue to progress work to establish Fairer Training Cultures of all with progress reports to the EDI Committee and Trustee Board

		2	2024		2023					
Exam	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass%	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass%	Z Test	Effect Size
FOSCE	135	562	697	80.6	100	522	622	83.9	No Sig	0.08
FSBA	535	558	1093	51.1	584	518	1102	47.0	No Sig	0.08
MOSCE	245	980	1225	80.0	147	905	1052	86.0	Sig	0.16
MSBA	2143	958	3101	30.9	2138	1897	4035	47.0	Sig	0.33
Prim-SBA	2054	2770	4824	57.4	1673	2314	3987	58.0	No Sig	0.02
Total	5112	5828	10940	53.3	4642	6156	10798	57.0	Sig	0.08

 Table 1: Pass rates across RCEM exam diets

In 2024, RCEM assessed 10,940 candidates, with 5,828 passing across all exams, leading to an overall pass rate of 53.3%. In comparison, 10,798 candidates were examined in 2023, with 6,156 passing, resulting in a pass rate of 57.0%.

The Z-test indicates whether there is a statistically significant difference in pass rates between 2024 and 2023, while the effect size reveals how large or meaningful that difference is in practical terms. An effect size near 0.2 is a small effect, near 0.5 is a medium effect and near 0.8 is a large effect.

The difference in pass rates between 2024 and 2023 across FRCEM OSCE, FRCEM SBA, and Prim-SBA diets is not significant, while significant differences are observed in MRCEM OSCE, MRCEM SBA, and overall. The effect size measure indicates that the difference is most noticeable in MRCEM SBA.

			2024				2023			
EDI Variable	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %	Z Test	Effect Size
Female	1367	1844	3211	57.4	1184	1890	3074	61.5	Sig	0.10
Male	2406	2912	5318	54.8	2345	2976	5321	55.9	No Sig	0.02
Undisclosed	1339	1072	2411	44.5	1113	1290	2403	53.7	Sig	0.18
UK Trainee	350	1367	1717	79.6	257	1640	1897	86.5	Sig	0.19
UK Non-Trainee	795	1063	1858	57.2	746	1004	1750	57.4	No Sig	0.00
ROI Trainee	207	195	402	48.5	187	206	393	52.4	No Sig	0.06
IMG Trainee	3760	3203	6963	46.0	3429	3274	6703	48.8	Sig	0.06
Racial Asian	2843	2605	5448	47.8	2580	2563	5143	49.8	Sig	0.04
Racial Black	598	587	1185	49.5	486	574	1060	54.2	Sig	0.09
Racial Mixed	143	178	321	55.5	135	207	342	60.5	No Sig	0.10
Undisclosed	256	315	571	55.2	293	498	791	63	Sig	0.16
Racial Others	959	963	1922	50.1	907	912	1819	50.1	No Sig	0.00
Racial White	313	1180	1493	79.0	241	1402	1643	85.3	Sig	0.16
PMQ UK	318	1373	1691	81.2	225	1662	1887	88.1	Sig	0.19
PMQ EEA	163	219	382	57.3	153	238	391	60.9	No Sig	0.07
PMQ IMG	4178	3640	7818	46.6	3805	3790	7595	49.9	Sig	0.07
Undisclosed	453	596	1049	56.8	459	466	925	50.4	Sig	0.13
Eng 1 <sup>st</sup> No	3539	3205	6744	47.5	3196	3459	6655	52	Sig	0.09
Eng 1 <sup>st</sup> Yes	1120	2027	3147	64.4	987	2231	3218	69.3	Sig	0.10
Undisclosed	453	596	1049	56.8	459	466	925	50.4	Sig	0.13
Attempt 1 <sup>st</sup>	2270	4529	6799	66.6	2735	4541	7276	62.4	Sig	0.09
Attempt 2 <sup>nd</sup>	1828	838	2666	31.4	1069	974	2043	47.7	Sig	0.33
Attempt 3 <sup>rd</sup>	602	274	876	31.3	473	359	832	43.1	Sig	0.25
Attempt ≥ 4	412	187	599	31.2	365	282	647	43.6	Sig	0.26
Work within UK	1145	2430	3575	68.0	1003	2644	3647	72.5	Sig	0.10
Work outside UK	3967	3398	7365	46.1	3639	3512	7151	49.1	Sig	0.06
Adjustment No	5052	5699	10751	53.0	4565	5976	10541	56.7	Sig	0.07
Adjustment Yes	60	129	189	68.3	77	180	257	70	No Sig	0.04

# Table 2: Pass Rates across RCEM Exam Diets by EDI Variables

The data in Table 2 presents the pass rates for RCEM exam diets, categorized by EDI variables, and compares them with the previous year's pass rates to highlight how they align. The Z-test determines if there is a statistically significant difference in pass rates between 2024 and 2023, while the effect size indicates the practical significance or magnitude of that difference. The results in the following section are primarily discussed with reference to the 2024 data.

**Gender**: It reveals that females have the highest pass rate at 57.4%, followed by males at 54.8%. Individuals with undisclosed gender have the lowest pass rate at 44.5%. Overall, the total pass rate across all genders is 53.3%. This suggests that female candidates perform better on these exams compared to their male and undisclosed counterparts.

There was statistically significant association between gender and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.10 suggests a weak relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for females and the undisclosed category, but not for males. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant and non-significant results.

**Trainee Status**: UK trainees have the highest pass rate at 79.6%, significantly outperforming other groups. UK non-trainees have a pass rate of 57.2%, while candidates from the Republic of Ireland (ROI) have a pass rate of 48.5%. International candidates have the lowest pass rate at 46.0%. Overall, the total pass rate across all categories is 53.3%. This indicates that UK trainees perform notably better in these exams compared to their peers from other categories.

There was statistically significant association between Trainee status and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.24 suggests a moderate relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for UK Trainee and the IMG category, but not for UK Non-Trainee and ROI. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant and non-significant results. This data suggests that there is differential attainment in the College exams.

**Racial Status:** White candidates have the highest pass rate at 79.0%, significantly outperforming other groups. Asians have a pass rate of 47.8%, while candidates from the mixed background and undisclosed category have a pass rate of 55%. Black candidates have the pass rate at 49.5% while others have 50.1% pass rate. Overall, the total pass rate across all categories is 53.3%. This indicates that White trainees perform notably better in these exams compared to their peers from other categories.

There was statistically significant association between Racial status and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.21 suggests a moderate relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for Asian, Black, Undisclosed and White category, but not for mixed and Others. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant and non-significant results.

**PMQ**: UK graduates have the highest pass rate at 81.2%, followed by graduates from the European Economic Area (EEA) at 57.3%. International graduates have a pass rate of 46.6%, while candidates with an undisclosed PMQ origin have a pass rate of 50.4%. Overall, the total pass rate across all PMQ origins is 53.3%. This indicates that UK graduates perform significantly better in these exams compared to their EEA and international counterparts.

There was statistically significant association between PMQ and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.25 suggests a moderate relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant

for UK, IMG and undisclosed category, but not for EEA. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant and non-significant results.

**English 1<sup>st</sup>**: Candidates who are native English speakers have the highest pass rate at 64.4%. Those for whom English is not a first language have a pass rate of 47.5%. Candidates with an undisclosed first language have a pass rate of 56.8%. Overall, the total pass rate across all categories is 53.3%. This indicates that candidates whose first language is English perform significantly better in these exams compared to those whose first language is not English.

There was statistically significant association between English 1<sup>st</sup> and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.15 suggests a weak relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for all categories. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant and non-significant results.

**Attempt**: Candidates taking the exam for the first time have the highest pass rate at 66.6%. The pass rate decreases with subsequent attempts: 31.4% on the second attempt, 31.3% on the third, and 31.2% on the fourth or more attempts. Overall, the total pass rate across all attempts is 53.3%. This suggests that candidates are most successful on their first attempt, with pass rates generally declining for subsequent attempts.

There was statistically significant association between attempt and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.34 suggests a strong relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for all categories. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small to medium for both significant and non-significant results.

**Work Location:** Candidates working within UK have a pass rate of 68.0%. In contrast, candidates who working outside UK have a significantly lower pass rate of 46.1%. Overall, the total pass rate across all candidates is 53.3%.

There was statistically significant association between work location and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.22 suggests a moderate relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for all categories. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant results.

**Adjustment**: Candidates without reasonable adjustments have a pass rate of 53.0%. In contrast, candidates who received reasonable adjustments have a significantly higher pass rate of 68.3%. Overall, the total pass rate across all candidates is 53.3%. This indicates that candidates who receive reasonable adjustments perform better in these exams compared to those who do not receive any reasonable adjustments.

There was statistically significant association between who have adjustments and pass rate. The Cramer's V effect size measure of 0.04 suggests a weak relationship between the categories of the variable and the pass rate. Statistical tests show that the pass rate difference was significant for candidates without reasonable adjustments. The Cohen's h effect size measure is small for both significant and non-significant results.

		UK N = 1717 -	Trainee	= 79 6	UK Non-Trainee N = 1858 - Pass % = 57 2			
EDI Variable	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %
Female	108	578	686	84.3	190	308	498	61.8
Male	143	655	798	82.1	485	654	1139	57.4
Undisclosed	99	134	233	57.5	120	101	221	45.7
Racial Asian	101	254	355	71.5	361	419	780	53.7
Racial Black	39	73	112	65.2	178	185	363	51.0
Racial Mixed	9	53	62	85.5	12	35	47	74.5
Undisclosed	21	109	130	83.8	43	53	96	55.2
Racial Others	15	59	74	79.7	110	127	237	53.6
Racial White	165	819	984	83.2	91	244	335	72.8
PMQ UK	220	1066	1286	82.9	95	288	383	75.2
PMQ EEA	25	53	78	67.9	44	40	84	47.6
PMQ IMG	105	247	352	70.2	651	725	1376	52.7
Undisclosed	0	1	1	100.0	5	10	15	66.7
Eng 1 <sup>st</sup> No	105	273	378	72.2	538	596	1134	52.6
Eng 1 <sup>st</sup> Yes	245	1093	1338	81.7	252	457	709	64.5
Undisclosed	0	1	1	100.0	5	10	15	66.7
Attempt 1 <sup>st</sup>	203	1215	1418	85.7	379	799	1178	67.8
Attempt 2 <sup>nd</sup>	108	106	214	49.5	272	165	437	37.8
Attempt 3 <sup>rd</sup>	24	31	55	56.4	96	61	157	38.9
Attempt ≥ 4	15	15	30	50.0	48	38	86	44.2
Adjustment No	320	1271	1591	79.9	772	1035	1807	57.3
Adjustment Yes	30	96	126	76.2	23	28	51	54.9

## Table 2(A). Pass Rates of UK Trainee and UK Non-Trainee by EDI Variables

The Chi-square test was conducted to determine whether there is a statistically significant association between pass rates and the EDI variable, while the effect size was calculated to assess the magnitude or practical significance of this difference. The table below summarizes the key findings.

	UK Trainee		UK Non-Trainee			
EDI Variable	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size		
Gender	Sig.	Medium	Sig.	Small		
Racial	Sig.	Small	Sig.	Small		
PMQ	Sig.	Small	Sig.	Small		
English 1st	Sig.	Small	Sig.	Small		
Attempt	Sig.	Large	Sig.	Large		
Adjustment	No Sig.	Small	No Sig.	Small		

## **Multivariate Cross-Sectional Analysis**

Tables 3 to 5 provide a summary of the cross-sectional pass rates for EDI variables categorized by Ethnicity.

Ethnicity	Trainee Status	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %	PMQ	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %
Asian	UK Trainee	101	254	355	71.5	UK	51	152	203	74.9
	UK Non Trainee	361	419	780	53.7	EEA	32	33	65	50.8
	ROI	98	72	170	42.4	IMG	2444	2022	4466	45.3
	IMG	2283	1860	4143	44.9	Undisc	316	398	714	55.7
	Total	2843	2605	5448	47.8	Total	2843	2605	5448	47.8
Black	UK Trainee	39	73	112	65.2	UK	9	16	25	64.0
	UK Non Trainee	178	185	363	51.0	EEA	18	10	28	35.7
	ROI	29	16	45	35.6	IMG	541	526	1067	49.3
	IMG	352	313	665	47.1	Undisc	30	35	65	53.8
	Total	598	587	1185	49.5	Total	598	587	1185	49.5
Mixed	UK Trainee	9	53	62	85.5	UK	10	63	73	86.3
	UK Non Trainee	12	35	47	74.5	EEA	7	9	16	56.3
	ROI	12	9	21	42.9	IMG	115	97	212	45.8
	IMG	110	81	191	42.4	Undisc	11	9	20	45.0
	Total	143	178	321	55.5	Total	al 143 178 321		55.5	
Undisc	UK Trainee	21	109	130	83.8	UK	25	104	129	80.6
	UK Non Trainee	43	53	96	55.2	EEA	17	26	43	60.5
	ROI	16	13	29	44.8	IMG	189	155	344	45.1
	IMG	176	140	316	44.3	Undisc	25	30	55	54.5
	Total	256	315	571	55.2	Total	256	315	571	55.2
Others	UK Trainee	15	59	74	79.7	UK	11	30	41	73.2
	UK Non Trainee	110	127	237	53.6	EEA	13	15	28	53.6
	ROI	17	18	35	51.4	IMG	866	797	1663	47.9
	IMG	817	759	1576	48.2	Undisc	69	121	190	63.7
	Total	959	963	1922	50.1	Total	959	963	1922	50.1
White	UK Trainee	165	819	984	83.2	UK	212	1008	1220	82.6
	UK Non Trainee	91	244	335	72.8	EEA	76	126	202	62.4
	ROI	35	67	102	65.7	IMG	23	43	66	65.2
	IMG	22	50	72	69.4	Undisc	2	3	5	60.0
	Total	313	1180	1493	79.0	Total	313	1180	1493	79.0

Table 3: Pass Rates of Candidates by Ethnicity\*Trainee Status - Ethnicity\*PMQ Status

The cross-sectional analysis shows a statistically significant difference in pass rates by **Ethnicity \* Trainee** status. A summary is provided below.

Ethnicity	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size
Asian, Back, Others, White	Sig	Weak (Small)
Mixed, Undisc	Sig	Strong (Large)

The cross-sectional analysis shows a statistically significant difference in pass rates by **Ethnicity \* PMQ**. A summary is provided below.

Ethnicity	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size
Asian, Others	Sig	Weak (Small)
Black	No Sig	Weak (Small)
White	Sig	Moderate (Medium)
Mixed, Undisc	Sig	Strong (Large)

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Ethnicity	Gender	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %	English 1st	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %
Asian	Female	788	809	1597	50.7	No	1973	1689	3662	46.1
	Male	1278	1281	2559	50.1	Yes	554	518	1072	48.3
	Undisc	777	515	1292	39.9	Undisc	316	398	714	55.7
	Total	2843	2605	5448	47.8	Total	2843	2605	5448	47.8
Black	Female	133	124	257	48.2	No	381	333	714	46.6
	Male	338	342	680	50.3	Yes	187	219	406	53.9
	Undisc	127	121	248	48.8	Undisc	30	35	65	53.8
	Total	598	587	1185	49.5	Total	598	587	1185	49.5
Mixed	Female	47	72	119	60.5	No	100	90	190	47.4
	Male	66	82	148	55.4	Yes	32	79	111	71.2
	Undisc	30	24	54	44.4	Undisc	11	9	20	45.0
	Total	143	178	321	55.5	Total	143	178	321	55.5
Undisc	Female	53	93	146	63.7	No	161	200	361	55.4
	Male	124	166	290	57.2	Yes	70	85	155	54.8
	Undisc	79	56	135	41.5	Undisc	25	30	55	54.5
	Total	256	315	571	55.2	Total	256	315	571	55.2
Others	Female	217	236	453	52.1	No	854	780	1634	47.7
	Male	506	513	1019	50.3	Yes	36	62	98	63.3
	Undisc	236	214	450	47.6	Undisc	69	121	190	63.7
	Total	959	963	1922	50.1	Total	959	963	1922	50.1
White	Female	129	510	639	79.8	No	70	113	183	61.7
	Male	94	528	622	84.9	Yes	241	1064	1305	81.5
	Undisc	90	142	232	61.2	Undisc	2	3	5	60.0
	Total	313	1180	1493	79.0	Total	313	1180	1493	79.0

Table 4: Pass Rates of Candidates by Ethnicity\*Gender - Ethnicity\*English 1st

The cross-sectional analysis shows a statistically significant difference in pass rates by **Ethnicity \* Gender**. A summary is provided below.

Ethnicity	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size		
Asian, Undisc	Sig	Weak (Small)		
Black, Mixed, Others	No Sig	Weak (Small)		
White	Sig	Moderate (Medium)		

The cross-sectional analysis shows a statistically significant difference in pass rates by **Ethnicity \* English 1**<sup>st</sup> language. A summary is provided below.

Ethnicity	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size
Asian, Black, Others, White	Sig	Weak (Small)
Undisc	No Sig	Weak (Small)
Mixed	Sig	Moderate (Medium)

Ethnicity	Attempt	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %	Location	Fail	Pass	Total	Pass %
Asian	1	1266	1970	3236	60.9	Within UK	462	673	1135	59.3
	2	998	392	1390	28.2	Outside UK	2381	1932	4313	44.8
	3	356	146	502	29.1	Total	2843	2605	5448	47.8
	4	223	97	320	30.3					
	Total	2843	2605	5448	47.8					
Black	1	269	412	681	60.5	Within UK	217	258	475	54.3
	2	224	122	346	35.3	Outside UK	381	329	710	46.3
	3	62	29	91	31.9	Total	598	587	1185	49.5
	4	43	24	67	35.8					
	Total	598	587	1185	49.5					
Mixed	1	59	139	198	70.2	Within UK	21	88	109	80.7
	2	48	21	69	30.4	Outside UK	122	90	212	42.5
	3	18	9	27	33.3	Total	143	178	321	55.5
	4	18	9	27	33.3					
	Total	143	178	321	55.5					
Undisc	1	95	247	342	72.2	Within UK	64	162	226	71.7
	2	104	50	154	32.5	Outside UK	192	153	345	44.3
	3	37	12	49	24.5	Total	256	315	571	55.2
	4	20	6	26	23.1					
	Total	256	315	571	55.2					
Others	1	415	694	1109	62.6	Within UK	125	186	311	59.8
	2	351	173	524	33.0	Outside UK	834	777	1611	48.2
	3	104	64	168	38.1	Total	959	963	1922	50.1
	4	89	32	121	26.4					
	Total	959	963	1922	50.1					
White	1	166	1067	1233	86.5	Within UK	256	1063	1319	80.6
	2	103	80	183	43.7	Outside UK	57	117	174	67.2
	3	25	14	39	35.9	Total	313	1180	1493	79.0
	4	19	19	38	50.0					
	Total	313	1180	1493	79.0					

 Table 5: Pass Rates of Candidates by Ethnicity\*Attempt - Ethnicity\*Location

The cross-sectional analysis shows a statistically significant difference in pass rates by **Ethnicity \* Attempt**. A summary is provided below.

Ethnicity	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size
Asian, Black, Mixed, Undisc	Sig	Strong (Large)
Others, White	Sig	Strong (Large)

The cross-sectional analysis shows a statistically significant difference in pass rates by **Ethnicity \* Work Location**. A summary is provided below.

Ethnicity	Difference in Pass Rates	Effect Size
Asian, Black, Others, White	Sig	Weak (Small)
Mixed, Undisc	Sig	Strong (Large)