

**The SJT is worth 50 points of the application to the Foundation Programme. How is this calculated?**

Once all SJT answer sheets have been marked and test-equated, the scores are translated to a 0-50 scale. The distribution of the scale is set to reflect the distribution of Educational Performance Measure (EPM) scores. This ensures that when the SJT and EPM scores are combined, they each exert an equal weighting. The equation for translating the SJT scores to the EPM scale depends on the EPM scores in that year.

Using this scaling method, the equation for the FP 2019 results was as follows:

$$\text{Scaled SJT Score} = \text{Equated Raw SJT Score} \times 0.12842176 - 74.3416$$

The table below shows the results of the conversion for the 2019 scores.

|                              | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Standard Deviation</b> | <b>Minimum</b> | <b>Maximum</b> |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Equated Raw SJT Score</b> | 889.47      | 31.67                     | 576.45         | 970.57         |
| <b>Scaled SJT Score</b>      | 39.89       | 4.07                      | 0.00           | 50.00          |
| <b>EPM Score</b>             | 41.01       | 3.80                      | 34.00          | 50.00          |

**How is my SJT points score used in relation to my EPM points score?**

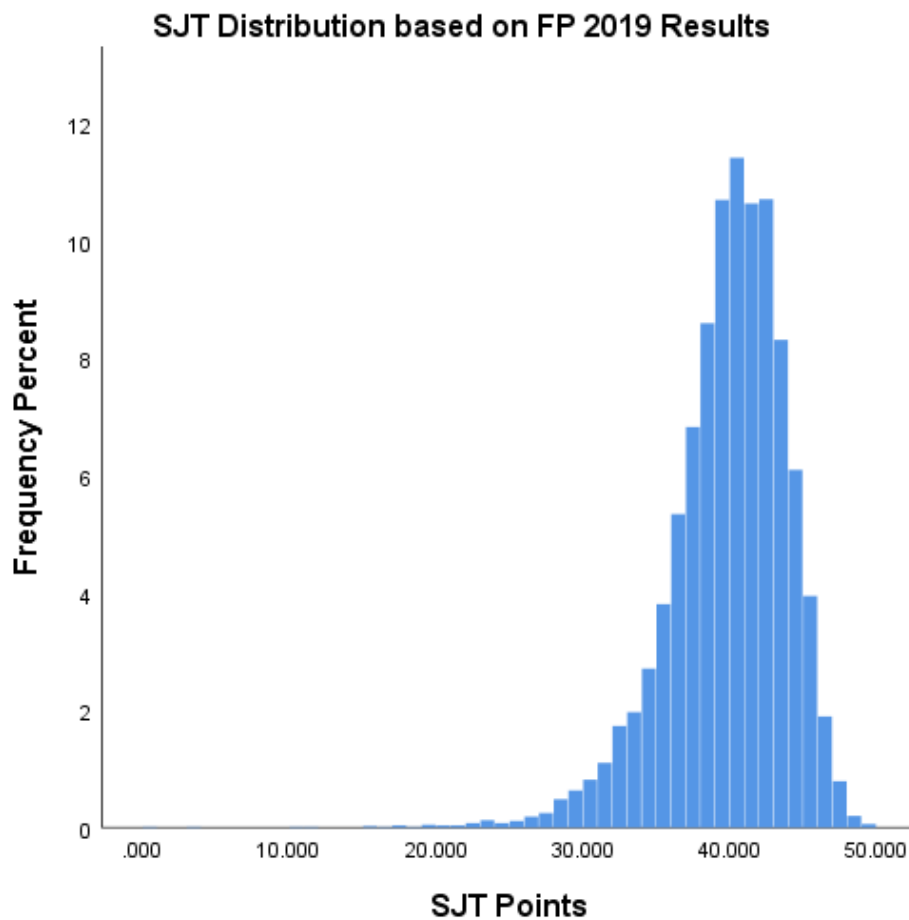
Your marks on the SJT will be used to award you a number of SJT points (maximum 50 points, to three decimal places), which will be added to your points achieved for the Educational Performance Measure (EPM) (maximum 50 points, whole number only). Your combined number of points will be your application score.

The SJT and EPM have equal weighting in the total application score, however as the SJT score is reported to three decimal places; it is the SJT which will often determine your relative position compared to others with similar scores.

The table below shows the percentage of applicants who scored at different levels on the SJT and EPM in 2019. It must be noted that 50 of the 8074 candidates did not have an EPM score and are thus not factored into the percentages in the table below.

| <b>Percentage of applicants</b> |       | <b>SJT Score Range</b> |       |       |       |       | <b>Total</b> |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
|                                 |       | 0-30                   | 31-35 | 36-40 | 41-45 | 46-50 |              |
| <b>Total EPM Score Range</b>    | 30-35 | 0.6%                   | 1.7%  | 4.5%  | 2.1%  | 0.1%  | 9.0%         |
|                                 | 36-40 | 1.2%                   | 5.0%  | 16.3% | 13.1% | 0.8%  | 36.4%        |
|                                 | 41-45 | 0.7%                   | 2.7%  | 14.5% | 19.9% | 2.2%  | 40.1%        |
|                                 | 46-50 | 0.1%                   | 0.3%  | 3.7%  | 9.0%  | 1.5%  | 14.6%        |
| <b>Total</b>                    |       | 2.6%                   | 9.8%  | 38.9% | 44.1% | 4.6%  | 100.0%       |

## How do applicants perform in the SJT?



The figure above shows the distribution of SJT points for FP 2019 on the 0.00-50.00 scale after equating and scaling has taken place (see above for more information on equating and scaling). The average number of SJT points achieved in FP 2019 was 39.89 and the standard deviation (SD) of the distribution was 4.07. Overall, applicants scored high in the SJT, with the mean equated raw score representing 85.77% of the total marks available. The SD is a measure of how spread out the data are; in this case it demonstrates that 73.3% of applicants achieved a score of within 1 SD above and below the mean (between 35.8 and 43.9 points); and 95.9% of candidates scored within 2 SDs above and below the mean (a scaled score of between 31.8 and 48.0 points).

Overall, whilst a small number of applicants achieve a very high or a very low number of points, the majority of applicants perform at a similar level. There is a slight negative skew, meaning that outliers tend to be in the low scoring rather than high scoring end. This distribution is consistent with previous operational results of the SJT, as well as the use of the SJT in other contexts.