Supplementary Information

- 1. Numbers of graduates from UK medical schools
- 2. Structural equation modelling

3. Graphs for individual medical schools by year that graduates took MRCP(UK) Part 1

Supplementary figures 1 to 10 and 11a to 11e.

1. Numbers of graduates from UK medical schools. The table below shows the number of graduates of UK medical schools who took MRCP(UK) Part 1 for the first time in the diets of 2003/2 to 2005/3. Since most UK graduates tend to take MRCP(UK) soon after the regulations allow, which is eighteen months after qualification, a typical graduate in June 2001 would be able to take the exam early in 2003. The first data column (*a*) shows the number of graduates from each school who provisionally registered with the GMC in 2001 to 2003 (i.e. broadly equivalent to the eight diets we have analysed), and the second column (*b*) the numbers taking MRCP(UK) for the first time in the 2003/2 to 2005/3 diets. Column *c* shows *a* expressed as a percentage of *b*, and column *d* shows *c* relative to the overall percentage (final row of column *c*).

Total	4040	13374	30.2	1
UWCM	161	533	30.2	1.000
Southampton	128	443	28.9	0.957
Sheffield	171	612	27.9	0.925
Oxford	121	306	39.5	1.309
Nottingham	157	544	28.9	0.955
Newcastle-Upon-Tyne	160	546	29.3	0.970
Manchester (inc St Andrews)	258	937	27.5	0.912
London	1213	3852	31.5	1.042
Liverpool	146	543	26.9	0.890
Leicester	112	471	23.8	0.787
Leeds	139	503	27.6	0.915
Glasgow	220	713	30.9	1.021
Edinburgh	233	610	38.2	1.264
Dundee	116	422	27.5	0.910
Cambridge	133	330	40.3	1.334
Bristol	130	429	30.3	1.003
Birmingham	135	581	23.2	0.769
Belfast	161	500	32.2	1.066
Aberdeen	146	499	29.3	0.969
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	(c)	(d)
	with GMC in 2001-2003	2003-2005	100 x <i>a /b</i>	<i>c</i> /30.21
	Number of graduates	Number taking		ituno
				Ratio

2. Structural equation modelling. Structural equation modelling used LISREL. Selected output from the program, including the commands and the correlation matrix, is shown below. The saturated model allowed all variables to the left of a variable to have a causal influence on it (via the BETA matrix), with the exception that the four measures of medicine teaching (MEDINT MEDDIF MEDUSE MEDTIME) related to one another through the PSI matrix which was saturated for those relationships. The saturated model was fitted initially, and least significant paths removed sequentially until t>2 for all paths remaining.

DA NI=11 NO=19 ma=km km fu 1.000 .177 .518 .160 .225 -.017 .552 .850 .779 .773 .704 .055 .119 .019 .176 -.022 .205 .196 .177 1.000 .423 .223 .518 .240 .119 1.000 .115 .470 .478 .588 .568 .483 .115 1.000 -.192 -.157 .160 .019 -.157 .364 -.111 .074 .128 .143 .153 -.157 1.000 -.739 .234 .055 .223 .225 -.118 .141 .219 .023 .085 .009 .240 -.017 .176 .364 -.739 1.000 .009 -.049 .545 .500 .552 .470 .009 1.000 -.022 -.111 -.118 .510 .522 .423 .478 .074 .545 .613 .575 .478 .850 1.000 .141 .085 .223 .779 .588 .510 .992 .905 .205 .128 .613 .023 1.000 .234 .575 .773 .009 .522 .196 .143 .992 .568 1.000 .945 .905 .704 .223 .483 .153 .219 -.049 .500 .478 .945 1.000 la * qual medapp medint meddif meduse medtime medfy Ptake Part1 Part2 PACES se qual medapp medint meddif meduse medtime medfy Ptake Part1 PACES/ mo ny=10 te=di,fr be=sd ps=sy,fr pa be 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1000000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 pa ps 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 OU me=ml MI RS EF MR SS SC nd=3 it=1000 Number of Input Variables 11 Number of Y - Variables Number of X - Variables 10 0 Number of ETA - Variables 10 Number of KSI - Variables 0 Number of Observations 19

LISREL Estimates (Maximum Likelihood)

BETA

	qual	medapp	medint	meddif	meduse	medtime
qual						
medapp						
medint	0.593 (0.187) 3.170					
meddif						
meduse						
medtime						
medfy	0.552 (0.197) 2.809					
Ptake	0.800 (0.106) 7.576	0.281 (0.106) 2.664				
Part1	0.779 (0.148)					
PACES	5.271					
BET	A	Duala	D- 11	53 050		
	mediy	Ptake	Parti	PACES		
gual						
medapp						
medint						
meddif						
meduse						
medtime						
medfy						
Ptake						
PACES			0.905 (0.100) 9.026			
PS	I .					
	qual	medapp	medint	meddif	meduse	medtime
qual	1.000 (0.333)					
medapp		1.000 (0.333) 3.000				
medint			0.737 (0.246) 3.000			
meddif			0.020 (0.202) 0.099	1.000 (0.333) 3.000		
meduse			-0.325 (0.216) -1.504	-0.157 (0.239) -0.658	1.000 (0.333) 3.000	
medtime			0.250	0.364 (0.251)	-0.739 (0.293) -2.521	1.000 (0.333) 3.000
medfv						
Ptake						
Part1 PACES						
PS	I					
	medfy	Ptake	Part1	PACES		
medfy	0.695 (0.232) 3.000	0.001				
PTAKE		(0.067) 3.000				
Part1			0.393 (0.131) 3.000			
PACES				0.181 (0.060) 3.000		

Goodness of Fit Statistics

Normal Theory Weighted Least Squares Chi-Square = 22.447 (P = 0.917) Estimated Non-centrality Parameter (NCP) = 0.0 90 Percent Confidence Interval for NCP = (0.0 ; 2.463) Minimum Fit Function Value = 1.577 Population Discrepancy Function Value (F0) = 0.090 Percent Confidence Interval for F0 = (0.0; 0.137)Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = 0.0 90 Percent Confidence Interval for RMSEA = (0.0; 0.0644) P-Value for Test of Close Fit (RMSEA < 0.05) = 0.939 Expected Cross-Validation Index (ECVI) = 4.278 90 Percent Confidence Interval for ECVI = (4.278 ; 4.415) ECVI for Saturated Model = 6.111 ECVI for Independence Model = 8.206 Chi-Square for Independence Model with 45 Degrees of Freedom = 127.703Independence AIC = 147.703Model AIC = 66.447Saturated AIC = 110.000 Independence CAIC = 167.147 Model CAIC = 109.224 Saturated CAIC = 216.944Normed Fit Index (NFI) = 0.778Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) = 1.076 Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI) = 0.570 Comparative Fit Index (CFI) = 1.000 Incremental Fit Index (IFI) = 1.049 Relative Fit Index (RFI) = 0.697 Critical N (CN) = 35.745

> Root Mean Square Residual (RMR) = 0.104 Standardized RMR = 0.104 Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) = 0.800 Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) = 0.667 Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI) = 0.480

3. Graphs for individual medical schools by year that graduates took MRCP(UK) Part 1. Figure 4 (main text) gives an impression of the stability and change in the performance of medical schools for those taking the examination for the first time over the period 1989 to 2005 (i.e. who typically graduated between 1987 and 2003, and therefore typically would have entered medical school between about 1983 and 1997). However it is useful also to plot graphs, year by year, for individual medical schools. A complication in so doing is shown in Supplementary figure 10, which plots the mean score of all UK graduates at their first attempt by year, the score, as previously, being plotted relative to the pass mark for each diet. It is clear that although mean performance was stable over the period 1989 to about 1998, performance then began to rise, for reasons which are not entirely clear. The result is that while a majority of UK candidates would fail the exam at their first attempt in 1989, a small majority is now passing the exam at the first attempt. Whatever the reasons for that change, it makes it somewhat complicated to visualise the *relative* performance of candidates from individual schools, when they are plotted in the same way, since the trend of Supplementary Figure 10 has to be taken into account. As a result, for the graphs of performance of individual medical schools shown in Supplementary Figure 11, we have subtracted the overall mean scores for each year shown in Supplementary Figure 10, so that all changes should be interpreted as the performance of candidates at a particular medical school relative to the performance of all UK candidates.

Correlations across years. An important question concerns the stability of the ordering of medical schools across years. A correlation matrix was therefore generated showing the correlation of the mean score in each year with the mean score in each other year (see below). The stability across an interval of N years was then calculated as the mean of the correlations separated by that number of years (for which there were 16 correlations separated by 1 year, 15 separated by 2 years, through to 1 correlation separated by 16 years).

Correlations of medical school scores across different numbers of years.

6

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1989	1	0.713	0.551	0.509	0.588	0.450	0.559	0.708	0.719	0.548	0.547	0.524	0.477	0.613	0.434	0.520	0.582
1990	0.713	1	0.767	0.669	0.797	0.667	0.741	0.857	0.764	0.870	0.831	0.818	0.717	0.772	0.678	0.508	0.749
1991	0.551	0.767	1	0.723	0.691	0.657	0.799	0.745	0.602	0.752	0.740	0.627	0.610	0.505	0.572	0.390	0.659
1992	0.509	0.669	0.723	1	0.777	0.804	0.767	0.607	0.559	0.679	0.677	0.663	0.612	0.625	0.622	0.666	0.645
1993	0.588	0.797	0.691	0.777	1	0.602	0.667	0.704	0.524	0.634	0.582	0.730	0.489	0.744	0.648	0.508	0.571
1994	0.450	0.667	0.657	0.804	0.602	1	0.840	0.681	0.635	0.641	0.772	0.745	0.721	0.641	0.674	0.681	0.736
1995	0.559	0.741	0.799	0.767	0.667	0.840	1	0.786	0.714	0.763	0.794	0.828	0.789	0.711	0.804	0.714	0.759
1996	0.708	0.857	0.745	0.607	0.704	0.681	0.786	1	0.851	0.731	0.746	0.789	0.756	0.777	0.753	0.629	0.781
1997	0.719	0.764	0.602	0.559	0.524	0.635	0.714	0.851	1	0.776	0.822	0.760	0.840	0.775	0.693	0.696	0.840
1998	0.548	0.870	0.752	0.679	0.634	0.641	0.763	0.731	0.776	1	0.936	0.783	0.825	0.780	0.652	0.614	0.835
1999	0.547	0.831	0.740	0.677	0.582	0.772	0.794	0.746	0.822	0.936	1	0.766	0.828	0.764	0.650	0.612	0.883
2000	0.524	0.818	0.627	0.663	0.730	0.745	0.828	0.789	0.760	0.783	0.766	1	0.882	0.863	0.820	0.675	0.743
2001	0.477	0.717	0.610	0.612	0.489	0.721	0.789	0.756	0.840	0.825	0.828	0.882	1	0.797	0.789	0.753	0.803
2002	0.613	0.772	0.505	0.625	0.744	0.641	0.711	0.777	0.775	0.780	0.764	0.863	0.797	1	0.783	0.797	0.848
2003	0.434	0.678	0.572	0.622	0.648	0.674	0.804	0.753	0.693	0.652	0.650	0.820	0.789	0.783	1	0.773	0.782
2004	0.520	0.508	0.390	0.666	0.508	0.681	0.714	0.629	0.696	0.614	0.612	0.675	0.753	0.797	0.773	1	0.792
2005	0.582	0.749	0.659	0.645	0.571	0.736	0.759	0.781	0.840	0.835	0.883	0.743	0.803	0.848	0.782	0.792	1

The mean correlations lagged from one to sixteen years were 0.785, 0.744, 0.739, 0.704, 0.689, 0.707, 0.734, 0.710, 0.691, 0.669, 0.601, 0.611, 0.581, 0.533, 0.634, and 0.581.

Supplementary Figures (see following pages for figures).

- a. *Supplementary figure 1*: Part 1 mark in relation to time in years since qualifying.
- b. *Supplementary figure 2*: Part 2 mark in relation to time in years since qualifying.
- c. *Supplementary figure 3*: PACES mark in relation to time in years since qualifying.
- d. *Supplementary figure 4*: Part 2 mark in relation to Part 1 mark.
- e. *Supplementary figure 5*: PACES mark in relation to Part 2 mark.
- f. *Supplementary figure 6*: PACES mark in relation to Part 1 mark.
- g. Supplementary figure 7: The fitted multivariate, multilevel model.
- h. *Supplementary figure 8*: Correlations/covariances at the candidate and medical school levels.
- i. *Supplementary figure 9*: Relationship between effects at the medical school level at Part 1, Part 2 and PACES.



Supplementary figure 1: Part 1 mark in relation to time in years since qualifying

Note: A few points outside of the range of the axes have been omitted for clarity

Supplementary figure 2: Part 2 mark in relation to time in years since qualifying



Note: A few points outside of the range of the axes have been omitted for clarity

Supplementary figure 3: PACES mark in relation to time in years since qualifying



Note: A few points outside of the range of the axes have been omitted for clarity

Supplementary figure 4: Part 2 mark in relation to Part 1 mark



Supplementary figure 5: PACES mark in relation to Part 2mark



Supplementary figure 6: PACES mark in relation to Part 1mark



Supplementary figure 7: The fitted multivariate, multilevel model.

$$\begin{split} &\operatorname{resp}_{1jk} \sim \operatorname{N}(XB, \,\Omega) \\ &\operatorname{resp}_{2jk} \sim \operatorname{N}(XB, \,\Omega) \\ &\operatorname{resp}_{3jk} \sim \operatorname{N}(XB, \,\Omega) \\ &\operatorname{resp}_{1jk} = \beta_{0jk} \mathrm{cons.part1}_{ijk} + .0.756(0.264) \mathrm{sex.part1}_{ijk} + 0.944(0.339) \mathrm{white}_1.\mathrm{part1}_{ijk} + \\ & -1.035(0.303) \mathrm{white}_9.\mathrm{part1}_{ijk} + .0.558(0.127) \mathrm{Pt1yrqual.part1}_{ijk} \\ &\beta_{0jk} = 2.726(0.866) + \nu_{0k} + u_{0jk} \\ &\operatorname{resp}_{2jk} = \beta_{1jk} \mathrm{cons.part2}_{ijk} + .0.690(0.210) \mathrm{sex.part2}_{ijk} + 0.681(0.266) \mathrm{white}_1.\mathrm{part2}_{ijk} + \\ & -0.262(0.245) \mathrm{white}_9.\mathrm{part2}_{ijk} + 0.043(0.005) \mathrm{Pt2} \mathrm{delay.part2}_{ijk} + -0.579(0.085) \mathrm{Pt2} \mathrm{yrqual.part2}_{ijk} \\ &\beta_{1jk} = 5.843(0.595) + \nu_{1k} + u_{1jk} \\ &\operatorname{resp}_{3jk} = \beta_{2jk} \mathrm{cons.paces}_{ijk} + 1.115(0.193) \mathrm{sex.paces}_{ijk} + 1.027(0.237) \mathrm{white}_1.\mathrm{paces}_{ijk} + \\ & -0.229(0.230) \mathrm{white}_9.\mathrm{paces}_{ijk} + 0.011(0.010) \mathrm{PACES} \mathrm{delay.paces}_{ijk} + \\ & -0.389(0.087) \mathrm{PACESyrqual.paces}_{ijk} \\ &\beta_{2jk} = 1.025(0.581) + \nu_{2k} + u_{2jk} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_{0k} \\ \nu_{1k} \\ \nu_{2k} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \ \Omega_{\nu}) : \ \Omega_{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 8.345(2.850) \\ 4.533(1.576) & 2.557(0.916) \\ 2.148(0.849) & 1.272(0.491) & 0.787(0.327) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{0jk} \\ u_{1jk} \\ u_{2jk} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \ \Omega_u) : \ \Omega_u = \begin{bmatrix} 75.402(1.648) \\ 39.129(1.113) & 43.916(1.025) \\ 12.027(1.121) & 9.565(0.747) & 27.234(0.718) \end{bmatrix}$$

Supplementary figure 8: Correlations/covariances at the candidate and medical school levels.

0	cons.part1	cons.part2	cons.paces
	75.402		
cons.part1	(1.648)		
	Corr: 1.000		
	39.129	43.916	
cons.part2	(1.113)	(1.025)	
	Corr: 0.680	Corr: 1.000	
	12.027	9.565	27.234
cons.paces	(1.121)	(0.747)	(0.718)
	Corr: 0.265	Corr: 0.277	Corr: 1.000
0	cons.part1	cons.part2	cons.paces
0	cons.part1 8.345	cons.part2	cons.paces
cons.part1	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850)	cons.part2	cons.paces
© cons.part1	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850) Corr: 1.000	cons.part2	cons.paces
© cons.part1	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850) Corr: 1.000 4.533	cons.part2	cons.paces
© cons.part1 cons.part2	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850) Corr: 1.000 4.533 (1.576)	cons.part2 2.557 (0.916)	cons.paces
© cons.part1 cons.part2	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850) Corr: 1.000 4.533 (1.576) Corr: 0.981	cons.part2 2.557 (0.916) Corr: 1.000	cons.paces
© cons.part1 cons.part2	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850) Corr: 1.000 4.533 (1.576) Corr: 0.981 2.148	cons.part2 2.557 (0.916) Corr: 1.000 1.272	cons.paces
© cons.part1 cons.part2 cons.paces	cons.part1 8.345 (2.850) Corr: 1.000 4.533 (1.576) Corr: 0.981 2.148 (0.849)	cons.part2 2.557 (0.916) Corr: 1.000 1.272 (0.491)	cons.paces

Supplementary figure 9: Relationship between effects at the medical school level at Part 1, Part 2 and PACES.



Supplementary figure 10: Mean score of all UK graduates taking MRCP(UK) between 1989 and 2005. Score indicates marks relative to the pass mark for the particular exam (shown as the horizontal line). Points are shown \pm 1 SE.



Supplementary figures 11a-11e: Mean MRCP(UK) score of graduates of individual medical schools 1989 and 2005. Note that scores have been standardised for overall changes in performance (see Supplementary Figure 10), and hence show differences from the overall average for all UK graduates (shown as the horizontal line at zer0). Points are shown \pm 1 SE.

a) Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham and Bristol

- b) Cambridge, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow
- c) Leeds, Leicester, London and Liverpool
- d) Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Oxford

e) Sheffield, Southampton and Wales

Supplementary figure 11a:



Supplementary figure 11b:



Supplementary figure 11c:



Supplementary figure 11d:



Supplementary figure 11e:

