

# TRAVEL TIME REPORT

## Casualty Actuarial Society Education Policy Committee October 2001

The Education Policy Committee has completed its annual review of travel time. As was the case last year, we do expect to see travel time to begin to decrease over time as the effect of departmenting of the exams begins to work its way through the system.

### **Travel Time by ACAS/FCAS Class**

Actual travel times are still driven largely by the old (pre-2000) exam system because candidates recognized at both the Spring and Fall 2000 meetings had written most of their exams under the old system. We continue to see very long travel times with the partitioned exams, due, at least in part, to the fact that many candidates wrote only one part of an exam at any sitting.

The attached statistics provide two measures of the number of sittings to ACAS/FCAS. Under the "Old Calculation" the number of sittings required to obtain either ACAS or FCAS is set equal to the number of sittings available since the first CAS exam sat for, plus two. Under the new calculation the actual number of sittings is determined by reviewing the records of both the CAS and SOA and adding all exam sittings (passed and failed). If a candidate wrote more than one exam at a sitting this is counted as one sitting, irrespective of whether or not the exam(s) in question were partitioned or not. It is interesting to note that the Actual Number of sittings for ACAS is higher than the number of sittings determined by the old calculation while the situation is reversed for those qualifying as Fellows.

The actual number of sittings is a more accurate measure of travel time than the old calculation because it does not count exam sittings that were skipped for any reason and also accounts for those sittings where a candidate wrote only one part of a partitioned exam.

ACAS – The 92 new Associates recognized in the Fall of 2001 showed a reduction in travel time from previous years. However, 13.7 actual sittings implies an average travel time to ACAS of approximately 7 years which, although shorter than in the past, is still a long time. It is important to note however that the number of sittings shown in this column includes sittings for any Fellowship exams taken before the candidate qualified as an Associate. For example, some of the 92 new Associates recognized in the Fall of 2001 may have already sat for Exam 9 during the Fall of 2000 before completing their last Associateship exam in the Spring of 2001. As one would expect, adjusting the number of sittings to reflect this possibility resulted in a decrease in the number of sittings to ACAS. It is interesting to note that for the Fall 2000 and Spring 2001 classes the number of sittings decreased by more than one full sitting (2.1 and 1.3 respectively) while for the Fall 2001 class the reduction was much more modest at 0.4 sittings. It is possible that the numbers for the earlier two years were influenced by the restructuring of exams – in order to obtain credit for the new Part 7 a candidate needed to have passed both Parts 7 and 8 under the old structure and the old Part 8 would be counted as a Fellowship exam in this analysis.

FCAS – The 116 new Fellows recognized in Fall 2001 show an increase in the actual number of sittings to 18.1, i.e., approximately 9 years to FCAS. This is an increase over previous classes.

Class Size – A review of the class sizes of both ACAS's and FCAS's shows that the number of individuals qualifying is cyclical. That is, ACAS classes have tended to be large in the Spring and significantly smaller in the Fall while FCAS classes have been the reverse. This is not surprising given the nature of the exam system and the fact that Part 7, the "final" ACAS exam, was given in

November while Part 10, the “final” FCAS exam, was historically given in May. It is anticipated that with the restructuring of exams in 2000 and, in particular, the interchanging of certain of the May and November exams, this pattern may well reverse itself.

### **Travel Time: Exam Progress Statistics**

As reported last year, the Exam Progress Statistics show that the impact of departioning the exams was not a “one off” event. That is the number of exam equivalents per candidate has remained at one full exam per candidate as opposed to the approximately 75% level that was the case from 1990 through the time of departioning. Also, the number of exam equivalents passed per candidate (Statistic 1) has remained essentially unchanged for CAS-specific exams (non-joint exams) at approximately 39% since the exams were restructured. This statistic is much better than it was during the time of partitioned exams when it fell in the range 24-30%. Similar statistics for jointly administered Exams 1-4 in the current exam structure are provided for comparison.

### **Pass Ratios for Exams**

CAS Exams – The fact that the number of sittings to both ACAS and FCAS, at least as calculated by the old method, was increasing did raise the question of pass rates. That is, what part of this increased travel time was due to an increase of repeat sittings and what part was due to partitioning? An examination of both the “raw” pass ratios (= # of successful candidates / total # of candidates) and “effective pass ratios” (= # of successful candidates / # of “effective” candidates, where an effective candidate is one scoring above 50% of the pass mark) does not show any sort of obvious downward trend in pass ratios, so it would seem that much of the increase in travel time is due to partitioning.

Joint Exams – The pass ratios for all of the joint exams shows an increase since Spring 2000. At that time the raw pass ratio for Part 1 was approximately 23% while the effective pass ratio was approximately 26% (the raw and effective pass ratios for each of Parts 2, 3, and 4 was slightly higher at 27/29, 32/37, 34/37 respectively). Both ratios have increased for all exams (to 33/37, 32/35, 43/46, and 41/43 for Parts 1 though 4 respectively).

### **Next Year**

One thing that the current analysis does not consider is the number of candidates entering the profession that either progress through the exam process at an extremely slow pace (and who may even stop writing exams completely) or leave the actuarial or insurance worlds completely. Since these individuals have not yet reached the Associateship level, information concerning both the number of sittings and “drop out rate” are not currently available. On the assumption that the necessary data is available this may well provide guidance with respect to that group of potential candidates, including giving information as to why we are losing them.

# Travel Time: Exam Progress Statistics

## —CAS-Specific Exams—

<u>CAS Examination</u>	<u>Exam Progress<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Pass Ratio<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Average Number of Exams Taken<sup>3</sup></u>
Spring 1983	0.36	0.35	1.02
Fall 1983	0.29	0.29	1.01
Spring 1984	0.38	0.38	1.01
Fall 1984	0.35	0.35	1.01
Spring 1985	0.36	0.36	1.02
Fall 1985	0.40	0.39	1.02
Spring 1986	0.37	0.37	1.02
Fall 1986	0.38	0.37	1.01
Spring 1987	0.37	0.36	1.02
Fall 1987	0.35	0.35	1.01
Spring 1988	0.35	0.34	1.02
Fall 1988	0.36	0.36	1.01
Spring 1989	0.36	0.35	1.01
Fall 1989	0.39	0.39	1.01
Spring 1990	0.33	0.33	1.01
Fall 1990	0.26	0.34	0.76
Spring 1991	0.33	0.38	0.87
Fall 1991	0.28	0.36	0.77
Spring 1992	0.30	0.38	0.80
Fall 1992	0.30	0.38	0.81
Spring 1993	0.29	0.38	0.78
Fall 1993	0.30	0.38	0.78
Spring 1994	0.30	0.38	0.79
Fall 1994	0.30	0.39	0.76
Spring 1995	0.29	0.37	0.78
Fall 1995	0.27	0.36	0.76
Spring 1996	0.31	0.40	0.78
Fall 1996	0.29	0.40	0.74
Spring 1997	0.30	0.38	0.79
Fall 1997	0.24	0.33	0.73
Spring 1998	0.31	0.38	0.81
Fall 1998	0.24	0.34	0.73
Spring 1999	0.30	0.40	0.77
Fall 1999	0.29	0.40	0.73
Spring 2000	0.38	0.38	1.01
Fall 2000	0.38	0.38	1.01
Spring 2001	0.39	0.39	1.01

<sup>1</sup> The number of full examination equivalents passed per candidate. (This is a product of the second and third columns.)

<sup>2</sup> The number of full examination equivalents passed per exam equivalent taken.

<sup>3</sup> The number of full examination equivalents taken per candidate.

### **Notes**

- A. The Exam Progress Statistics (formerly “Grannan Statistics”) were revised in March 1999 to reflect only CAS-specific examinations—not exams jointly administered with the SoA. In the past, only pass information was consistently recorded for joint exams; most unsuccessful attempts were not included. The revised statistics reflect consistent examination data from sitting to sitting.
- B. Partitioning of examinations began in Spring 1987 with Part 3 when it was partitioned into Parts 3a, 3b and 3c. In 1990, the CAS introduced Part 3B; Part 3b was replaced with CAS Part 5B. Part 4 was partitioned into Parts 4A and 4B beginning in Spring 1992. Parts 5A and 5B were not offered in Spring prior to Spring 1994.
- C. A new education and examination structure was implemented in Spring 2000. Data consistently reflects CAS-specific examinations.

# Travel Time: Exam Progress Statistics

—Joint Exams—

## All Candidates

<u>CAS/SoA Examination</u>	<u>Exam Progress</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Pass Ratio</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>Average Number of Exams Taken</u> <sup>3</sup>
Spring 2000	0.28	0.27	1.03
Fall 2000	0.35	0.34	1.03
Spring 2001	0.37	0.36	1.04

## CAS Candidates

<u>CAS/SoA Examination</u>	<u>Exam Progress</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Pass Ratio</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>Average Number of Exams Taken</u> <sup>3</sup>
Spring 2000	0.23	0.23	1.02
Fall 2000	0.28	0.27	1.01
Spring 2001	0.28	0.27	1.01

<sup>1</sup> The number of full examination equivalents passed per candidate. (This is a product of the second and third columns.)

<sup>2</sup> The number of full examination equivalents passed per exam equivalent taken.

<sup>3</sup> The number of full examination equivalents taken per candidate.

### Note

The Exam Progress Statistics for exams jointly administered by the CAS and SoA are presented separately because the two societies maintain independent databases with different candidate identification numbers. This first chart provides statistics for all candidates who took joint Exams 1-4; the second chart represents only those candidates who indicate on their application forms that they work in the property-casualty industry.

# Travel Time by Class

—Actual Number of Sittings—

## Associateship Class

<u>Class</u>	<u>ACAS Class Size</u>	<u>Old Calculation to Achieve ACAS</u>	<u>Actual Number of Sittings to ACAS</u>	<u>Actual Number of Sittings to ACAS Excluding Any Fellowship Exams</u>
Fall 2000	33	11.9	15.3	13.2
Spring 2001	33	14.6	17.4	16.1
Fall 2001	92	12.7	13.7	13.3

## Fellowship Class

<u>Class</u>	<u>FCAS Class Size</u>	<u>Old Calculation to Achieve FCAS</u>	<u>Actual Number of Sittings to FCAS</u>
Fall 2000	135	17.6	16.8
Spring 2001	29	18.1	16.7
Fall 2001	116	19.2	18.1

## Notes

- *Class* refers to the CAS meeting when members are recognized (i.e., six months after the exam sitting).
- *Old Calculation to Achieve ACAS/FCAS* refers to the method of tracking travel time prior to the implementation of the 2000 education and examinations structure. It will be included in this report for a few years in order to make comparisons with the old method. [The old method tracked the number of potential examination sessions from the first CAS-specific examination until achieving the designation. Sittings for Parts 1 & 2 (pre-2000) were included, but only for the successful examination session.]
- *Actual Number of Sittings to ACAS/FCAS* shows the average number of exam sessions that the candidates actually sat for examinations to achieve the specified designation.
- *Differences between the old and new calculations:* The old method was consistent but only listed CAS-specific exams and added two additional sittings to represent successful completion of old Parts 1 and 2. It demonstrated how many potential sittings there were from the “starting point” until the attainment of the designation regardless of whether the candidate actually sat for an exam every session. Old Parts 3A and 3C were not included in the count—nor was the old pre-partitioned Part 3. In preparing the new class statistics that will be used for the classes of 2000 and beyond, the CAS Office obtains the complete history of joint examinations for each person and adds it to the CAS database. This new statistics accurately reflect the number of exam sessions in which the candidate actually participated, including joint exams.

# Travel Time by ACAS/FCAS Class

## —Old Method—

<u>Class</u>	<u>ACAS Class Size</u>	<u>FCAS Class Size</u>	<u>Potential Sittings to Achieve ACAS</u>	<u>Potential Sittings to Achieve FCAS</u>
Spring 1980	37	13	8.6	11.7
Fall 1980	19	25	9.5	12.8
Spring 1981	37	11	8.5	14.2
Fall 1981	16	32	7.6	12.6
Spring 1982	51	12	7.8	14.6
Fall 1982	17	51	9.9	13.1
Spring 1983	60	18	9.3	14.1
Fall 1983	6	28	9.5	12.8
Spring 1984	59	18	10.4	12.3
Fall 1984	7	35	9.6	13.5
Spring 1985	67	19	10.7	13.0
Fall 1985	9	28	11.5	13.9
Spring 1986	82	19	11.2	13.0
Fall 1986	24	34	10.0	13.4
Spring 1987	66	22	11.1	15.5
Fall 1987	24	39	9.9	14.1
Spring 1988	61	19	12.3	14.8
Fall 1988	26	41	10.2	13.0
Spring 1989	77	14	12.7	16.9
Fall 1989	34	52	10.0	14.2
Spring 1990	87	16	11.3	14.8
Fall 1990	54	54	10.4	14.1
Spring 1991	75	5	10.4	15.6
Fall 1991	64	59	11.3	13.4
Spring 1992	99	15	11.4	11.9
Fall 1992	41	62	12.1	14.7
Spring 1993	101	11	12.8	14.5
Fall 1993	60	85	12.2	14.7
Spring 1994	150	17	12.3	16.4
Fall 1994	75	86	12.3	16.7
Spring 1995	122	17	12.3	19.5
Fall 1995	78	97	13.0	15.9
Spring 1996	136	19	12.3	15.0
Fall 1996	83	104	12.6	16.7
Spring 1997	113	16	12.2	15.3
Fall 1997	95	109	13.5	18.3
Spring 1998	119	18	13.5	17.7
Fall 1998	58	126	14.7	17.2
Spring 1999	167	13	13.8	15.5
Fall 1999	55	124	14.2	18.3
Spring 2000	150	14	16.0	17.4
Fall 2000	33	135	11.9	17.6
Spring 2001	33	29	14.6	18.1
Fall 2001	92	116	12.7	19.2

*“Class” refers to the CAS meeting when members are recognized. This report indicates the number of potential sittings to the CAS designation after taking the first CAS-specific examination. Sittings for Parts 1 & 2 (pre-2000) are included, but only for the successful examination session.*

## CAS Examination Pass Statistics

<b>Exam</b>	<b><u>S2000</u></b>	<b><u>F2000</u></b>	<b><u>S2001</u></b>	
<b>1</b>	Exams Taken	2667	2526	3498
	Passed	618	857	1167
	Ineffective Candidates	317	193	378
	Raw Pass Ratio	23.2%	33.9%	33.4%
	Effective Pass Ratio	26.3%	36.7%	37.4%
<b>2</b>	Exams Taken	1903	1952	2115
	Passed	509	629	676
	Ineffective Candidates	171	82	193
	Raw Pass Ratio	26.7%	32.2%	32.0%
	Effective Pass Ratio	29.4%	33.6%	35.2%
<b>3</b>	Exams Taken	1375	1466	1526
	Passed	438	528	651
	Ineffective Candidates	174	121	117
	Raw Pass Ratio	31.9%	36.0%	42.7%
	Effective Pass Ratio	36.5%	39.3%	46.2%
<b>4</b>	Exams Taken	913	963	1008
	Passed	309	356	409
	Ineffective Candidates	85	95	63
	Raw Pass Ratio	33.8%	37.0%	40.6%
	Effective Pass Ratio	37.3%	41.0%	43.3%
<b>5</b>	Exams Taken	606		524
	Passed	216		190
	Ineffective Candidates	103		89
	Raw Pass Ratio	35.6%		36.3%
	Effective Pass Ratio	42.9%		43.7%
<b>6</b>	Exams Taken		623	
	Passed		189	
	Ineffective Candidates		158	
	Raw Pass Ratio		30.3%	
	Effective Pass Ratio		40.6%	
<b>7-Canada</b>	Exams Taken	40		48
	Passed	18		19
	Ineffective Candidates	1		2
	Raw Pass Ratio	45.0%		39.6%
	Effective Pass Ratio	46.2%		41.3%
<b>7-US</b>	Exams Taken	516		494
	Passed	202		203
	Ineffective Candidates	85		43
	Raw Pass Ratio	39.1%		41.1%
	Effective Pass Ratio	46.9%		45.0%
<b>8</b>	Exams Taken	319		310
	Passed	129		124
	Ineffective Candidates	35		32
	Raw Pass Ratio	40.4%		40.0%
	Effective Pass Ratio	45.4%		44.6%
<b>9</b>	Exams Taken		324	
	Passed		126	
	Ineffective Candidates		49	
	Raw Pass Ratio		38.9%	
	Effective Pass Ratio		45.8%	

## CAS Examination Pass Statistics

	<u>S2000</u>	<u>F2000</u>	<u>S2001</u>
<b>Summary</b> Exams Taken	8339	7854	9523
Passed	2439	2685	3439
Ineffective Candidates	971	698	917
Raw Pass Ratio	29.2%	34.2%	36.1%
Effective Pass Ratio	33.1%	37.5%	40.0%

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### CAS Examination Pass Statistics

Part		S1991	F1991	S1992	F1992	S1993	F1993	S1994	F1994	S1995	F1995	S1996	F1996	S1997	F1997	S1998	F1998	S1999	F1999
<b>3B</b>	Exams Taken	610	773	611	557	533	498	441	438	375	422	352	354	347	216	87	143	68	49
	Passed	261	335	252	246	223	210	186	192	160	162	177	153	145	88	26	51	28	23
	Ineffective Candidates	62	107	81	88	71	77	55	47	51	57	50	36	44	37	19	19	12	7
	Raw Pass Ratio	42.8%	43.3%	41.2%	44.2%	41.8%	42.2%	42.2%	43.8%	42.7%	38.4%	50.3%	43.2%	41.8%	40.7%	29.9%	35.7%	41.2%	46.9%
	Effective Pass Ratio	47.6%	50.3%	47.5%	52.5%	48.3%	49.9%	48.2%	49.1%	49.4%	44.4%	58.6%	48.1%	47.9%	49.2%	38.2%	41.1%	50.0%	54.8%
<b>4A</b>	Exams Taken	0	0	892	557	704	522	486	451	448	413	384	363	356	482	428	463	448	401
	Passed	0	0	316	164	243	236	211	166	177	135	141	125	125	176	186	120	159	182
	Ineffective Candidates	0	0	166	135	145	72	89	88	74	105	72	70	79	91	86	108	83	64
	Raw Pass Ratio	0	0	35.4%	29.4%	34.5%	45.2%	43.4%	36.8%	39.5%	32.7%	36.7%	34.4%	35.1%	36.5%	43.5%	25.9%	35.5%	45.4%
	Effective Pass Ratio	0	0	43.5%	38.9%	43.5%	52.4%	53.1%	45.7%	47.3%	43.8%	45.2%	42.7%	45.1%	45.0%	54.4%	33.8%	43.6%	54.0%
<b>4B</b>	Exams Taken	0	0	878	623	798	695	888	853	900	718	830	722	747	952	939	1052	1200	1188
	Passed	0	0	339	263	258	231	311	392	321	219	328	346	272	247	337	307	421	479
	Ineffective Candidates	0	0	182	95	136	124	158	131	111	180	142	72	136	257	175	290	246	247
	Raw Pass Ratio	0	0	38.6%	42.2%	32.3%	33.2%	35.0%	46.0%	35.7%	30.5%	39.5%	47.9%	36.4%	25.9%	35.9%	29.2%	35.1%	40.3%
	Effective Pass Ratio	0	0	48.7%	49.8%	39.0%	40.5%	42.6%	54.3%	40.7%	40.7%	47.7%	53.2%	44.5%	35.5%	44.1%	40.3%	44.1%	50.9%
<b>5A</b>	Exams Taken	0	464	0	226	0	472	359	397	361	368	320	316	331	282	140	141	109	85
	Passed	0	186	0	91	0	152	135	136	120	130	127	115	116	96	60	45	40	33
	Ineffective Candidates	0	44	0	20	0	94	47	69	62	64	51	37	59	49	21	51	21	21
	Raw Pass Ratio	0	40.1%	0	40.3%	0	32.2%	37.6%	34.3%	33.2%	35.3%	39.7%	36.4%	35.0%	34.0%	42.9%	31.9%	36.7%	38.8%
	Effective Pass Ratio	0	44.3%	0	44.2%	0	40.2%	43.3%	41.5%	40.1%	42.8%	47.2%	41.2%	42.6%	41.2%	50.4%	50.0%	45.5%	51.6%
<b>5B</b>	Exams Taken	0	10	0	4	0	389	343	402	372	402	359	379	368	356	288	376	296	251
	Passed	0	7	0	1	0	128	126	150	149	142	160	151	167	140	95	133	111	103
	Ineffective Candidates	0	0	0	1	0	56	50	61	46	59	31	41	36	63	63	73	64	44
	Raw Pass Ratio	0	70.0%	0	25.0%	0	32.9%	36.7%	37.3%	40.1%	35.3%	44.6%	39.8%	45.4%	39.3%	33.0%	35.4%	37.5%	41.0%
	Effective Pass Ratio	0	70.0%	0	33.3%	0	38.4%	43.0%	44.0%	45.7%	41.4%	48.8%	44.7%	50.3%	47.8%	42.2%	43.9%	47.8%	49.8%
<b>SUMMARY</b>																			
<b>3B-5B</b>	Exams Taken	610	1247	2381	1967	2035	2576	2517	2541	2456	2323	2245	2134	2149	2288	1882	2175	2121	1974
	Passed	261	528	907	765	724	957	969	1036	927	788	933	890	825	747	704	656	759	820
	Ineffective Candidates	62	151	429	339	352	423	399	396	344	465	346	256	354	497	364	541	426	383
	Raw Pass Ratio	42.8%	42.3%	38.1%	38.9%	35.6%	37.2%	38.5%	40.8%	37.7%	33.9%	41.6%	41.7%	38.4%	32.6%	37.4%	30.2%	35.8%	41.5%
	Effective Pass Ratio	47.6%	48.2%	46.5%	47.0%	43.0%	44.4%	45.8%	48.3%	43.9%	42.4%	49.1%	47.4%	46.0%	41.7%	46.4%	40.1%	44.8%	51.5%

### CAS Examination Pass Statistics

Part		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999										
<b>6</b>	Exams Taken	434	490	555	725	628	629	622	592	863	602										
	Passed	141	177	196	244	233	229	246	217	316	265										
	Ineffective Candidates	78	55	88	85	57	80	50	76	139	70										
	Raw Pass Ratio	32.5%	36.1%	35.3%	33.7%	37.1%	36.4%	39.5%	36.7%	36.6%	44.0%										
	Effective Pass Ratio	39.6	40.7	42	38.1	40.8	41.7	43.4	42.1	43.7	49.8%										
<b>7</b>	Exams Taken	421	511	540	601	627	626	598	589	651	588										
	Passed	140	159	175	240	215	212	198	157	235	189										
	Ineffective Candidates	53	80	82	64	86	105	121	117	140	146										
	Raw Pass Ratio	33.3%	31.1%	32.4%	39.9%	34.3%	33.9%	33.1%	26.7%	36.1%	32.1%										
	Effective Pass Ratio	38.0%	36.9%	38.2%	44.7%	39.7%	40.7%	41.5%	33.3%	46.0%	42.8%										
<b>8</b>	Exams Taken	202	258	250	304	334	334	351	352	383	322										
	Passed	73	104	97	146	129	124	145	135	172	154										
	Ineffective Candidates	17	11	26	16	31	29	28	30	36	23										
	Raw Pass Ratio	36.1%	40.3%	38.8%	48.0%	38.6%	37.1%	41.3%	38.4%	44.9%	47.8%										
	Effective Pass Ratio	39.5%	42.1%	43.3%	50.7%	42.6%	40.7%	44.9%	41.9%	49.6%	51.5%										
<b>9</b>	Exams Taken	238	271	254	299	382	355	376	385	344	393										
	Passed	84	118	106	117	167	155	171	166	139	183										
	Ineffective Candidates	24	32	41	25	39	27	32	48	41	35										
	Raw Pass Ratio	35.3%	43.5%	41.7%	39.1%	43.7%	43.7%	45.5%	43.1%	40.4%	46.6%										
	Effective Pass Ratio	39.3%	49.4%	49.8%	42.7%	48.7%	47.3%	49.7%	49.3%	45.9%	51.1%										
<b>10</b>	Exams Taken	177	190	227	244	297	335	335	373	383	443										
	Passed	66	74	91	111	100	129	131	147	136	165										
	Ineffective Candidates	9	15	20	16	32	29	37	25	36	58										
	Raw Pass Ratio	37.3%	38.9%	40.1%	45.5%	33.7%	38.5%	39.1%	39.4%	35.5%	37.2%										
	Effective Pass Ratio	39.3%	42.3%	44.0%	48.7%	37.7%	42.2%	44.0%	42.2%	39.2%	42.9%										
<b>SUMMARY</b>																					
<b>6-10</b>	Exams Taken	1472	1720	1826	2173	2268	2279	2282	2291	2624	2348										
	Passed	504	632	665	858	844	849	891	822	998	956										
	Ineffective Candidates	181	193	257	206	245	270	268	296	392	332										
	Raw Pass Ratio	34.2%	36.7%	36.4%	39.5%	37.2%	37.3%	39.0%	35.9%	38.0%	40.7%										
	Effective Pass Ratio	39.0%	41.4%	42.4%	43.6%	41.7%	42.3%	44.2%	41.2%	44.7%	47.4%										