



## **Online Qualifying Test Evaluation and Feedback Report**

**00234 Deputy District Judge (Magistrates' Courts)**  
**March 2025**

## **Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide an evaluation of the Deputy District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) online qualifying test and general feedback on candidate performance in the test. This test comprised of two elements, a situational judgement test and a critical analysis test.

The report describes how the Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC) developed the test and marking schedule, how the test was structured, and how the number of candidates shortlisted for progression was attained. Additionally, it provides information on the overall performance of candidates in the test, identifying areas of good and poor performance in the test.

## **Additional Selection Criteria**

Although the qualifying test for this exercise was designed to test a candidate's transferrable skills and their potential to work effectively as a Deputy District Judge (Magistrates' Courts), the additional selection criteria (ASC) for this selection exercise required that candidates must be able to demonstrate substantial knowledge and experience of criminal law and procedure. It is expected that candidates' evidence of knowledge and experience of criminal law and procedure will be within the last five years. This test was therefore set to assess the candidates' knowledge and experience of criminal law and procedure, with the questions set within the criminal jurisdiction.

## **Competency Framework**

The situational judgement test was designed to assess the following competencies:

- Exercising Judgement
- Working and Communicating with Others
- Managing Work Efficiently

The critical analysis test was designed to assess the following competencies:

- Possessing and Building Knowledge
- Assimilating and Clarifying Information

The competencies were developed so that candidates could demonstrate the proficiency and capability transferable to the role from other contexts. The specific bullet points under each competency heading were designed to reflect the skills and abilities that an effective Deputy District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) is expected to have. This enabled us to assess candidates in a fair and consistent way.

## **Development of the test**

The situational judgement test and critical analysis test were devised by a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts), acting as the drafting judge for this exercise. In common with all the selection tools developed for this exercise, the questions were designed to assess relevant transferable skills and to minimise the extent to which candidates might be advantaged or disadvantaged by their professional background.

The materials developed for this exercise were reviewed internally by Operations, Policy, and Diversity and Engagement teams to quality and equality assure the material to ensure it was an effective tool to assess candidates. The teams also ensured that the materials did

not unfairly advantage or disadvantage any potential candidates taking the test on the basis of their diversity characteristic or professional background.

Following this internal quality assurance, the material was then reviewed by the JAC Advisory Group. The Advisory Group is composed of members of the judiciary and representatives of the legal professions and chaired by a lay JAC Commissioner. It offers advice and guidance on the development of selection material, quality assures the material and considers – and mitigates – any negative impacts on those from a diverse range of backgrounds.

The effectiveness of the test was assessed by means of a mock assessment with a range of volunteers from relevant candidate groups. This provided an opportunity to trial the test material and make any necessary amendments.

### **Structure of the test**

The test was hosted on the JAC digital platform and consisted of two parts:

- Situational judgement: 50 minutes, 20 questions
- Critical analysis: 50 minutes, 20 questions

For the situational judgement test, candidates were presented with a range of different situations they might experience in the role of a Deputy District Judge (Magistrates' Courts). Candidates were assessed on their reading of a situation and their ability to judge the effectiveness of a number of different options provided under each question. Candidates needed to identify both the most appropriate and least appropriate answer from the five options presented.

For the critical analysis test, candidates were presented with the following reference material one week before the test: *The King (on the application of Director of Public Prosecutions) v Manchester City Magistrates' Court v Ruth Wood, Radical Haslam*. Candidates were informed that the pre-reading provided was not a complete transcript, as it had been edited for this exercise. The questions and answer options in the test were based on the content of the edited reference material. Candidates were required to use their critical and logical thinking skills to decide upon the correct answer from the four answer options presented for each question.

### **Marking of the test**

The tests were marked automatically by the JAC online platform. Candidates who did not finish their tests within the allotted time had their tests automatically submitted by the online platform, and these tests were also marked.

The pass mark is determined by the number of candidates needed at the next selection stage, which varies between different exercises. Candidates who score below 30% in either part of the test do not proceed.

For the situational judgement test, each question had five answer options. It was necessary for the candidate to identify the most appropriate and least appropriate answer, with one point scored for each correct answer. Therefore, candidates could score a maximum of two points for each question.

For the critical analysis test each question had four answer options. It was necessary for the candidate to identify the correct answer, which scored one point. Therefore, candidates could score a maximum of one point for each question.

The situational judgement test contributes 60% to the candidates' overall score and the critical analysis test contributes 40%. The difference in weighting reflects the fact that the situational judgement test assesses candidates on three competencies (Exercising Judgement, Working and Communicating with Others and Managing Work Efficiently) and the critical analysis test assesses candidates on two competencies (Possessing and Building Knowledge and Assimilating and Clarifying Information).

### **Distribution of marks**

**849** candidates were invited to take the test.

**50** candidates withdrew from the process or did not take the test.

**799** candidates took the test.

The process of scoring the qualifying test was as follows:

- all candidates were scored on their answers to the tests based on the marking schedules,
- candidates who scored less than 30% in one or both parts of the test were removed from consideration,
- a composite score was then calculated for the remaining candidates, and
- candidates were then ranked in order of merit from first to last based on their composite score (further outlined below).

This provided a merit list determining how many candidates would be invited to the next stage of the selection process.

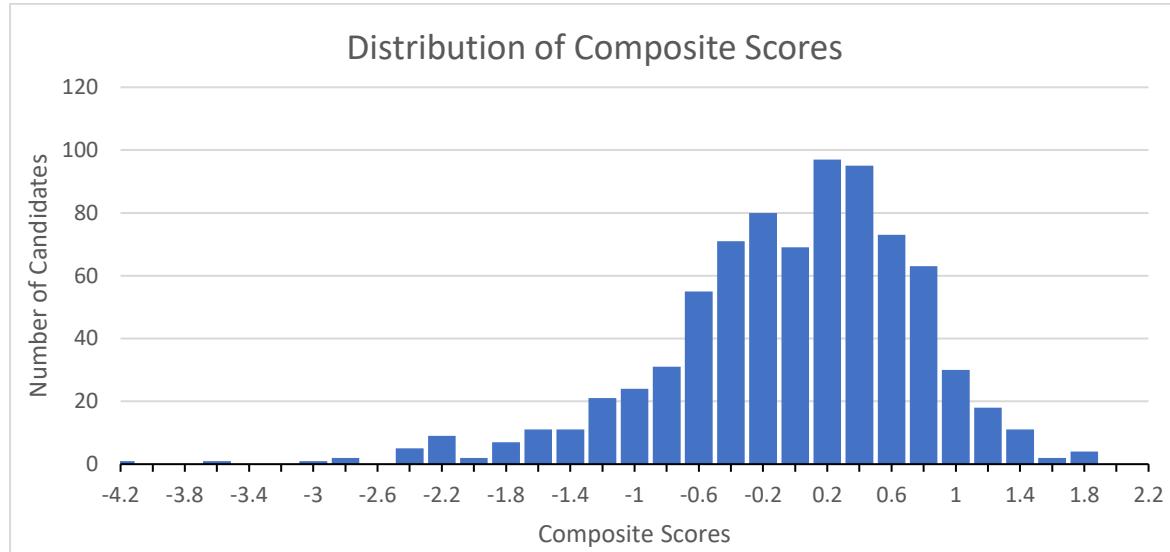
### **Calculating the composite score**

The composite score was calculated in two steps. Firstly, a standard score was calculated for each part of the test. The standard score represents how high or low a candidate's score is in relation to the scores of all other candidates. Further details on standard scores are available on the [JAC website](#).

Secondly, the composite score was produced by taking a weighted average of the two standard scores, with 60% of the weight in this average given to the situational judgement test and 40% to the critical analysis test.

In this exercise, the highest composite score was 1.80 and the lowest composite score was -4.12. Candidates with a composite score of -0.17 or higher were progressed to the next selection stage.

The distribution of the composite scores is shown in the graph below, with scores grouped by rounding to the nearest 0.2.



### Approach to shortlisting

When the JAC receives notification from His Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service (HMCTS) confirming the final number of vacancies for the requested post, calculations are made to establish how many candidates will be taken to selection day (usually at a ratio of two or three candidates interviewed for each vacancy). This allows us to estimate the number of candidates we need to progress after the shortlisting stages until we reach the selection day ratio.

For this exercise we received a vacancy request to fill 50 posts. We therefore planned the selection exercise based on inviting around 125 candidates to selection day.

All candidates who applied for the exercise were invited to sit the online qualifying test. We planned to take approximately 542 candidates to the second stage of shortlisting, the scenario test.

To identify the top 542 candidates from the qualifying test, the candidates' composite scores were placed on a merit list with the highest score placed at the top and the lowest at the bottom. The number of slots available in the next stage of the process was then applied onto the merit list to create the initial cut off-line.

### Equal Merit Approach

Where there are candidates with the same score at the cut-off line, the Equal Merit Provision (EMP) may be applied in line with the [JAC's published policy](#). If the equal merit approach is applied, this will be after the consideration of a sub-committee of Commissioners, consisting of a legal Commissioner, a lay Commissioner and the Assigned Commissioner for the exercise. The sub-committee will consider and will need to be satisfied that:

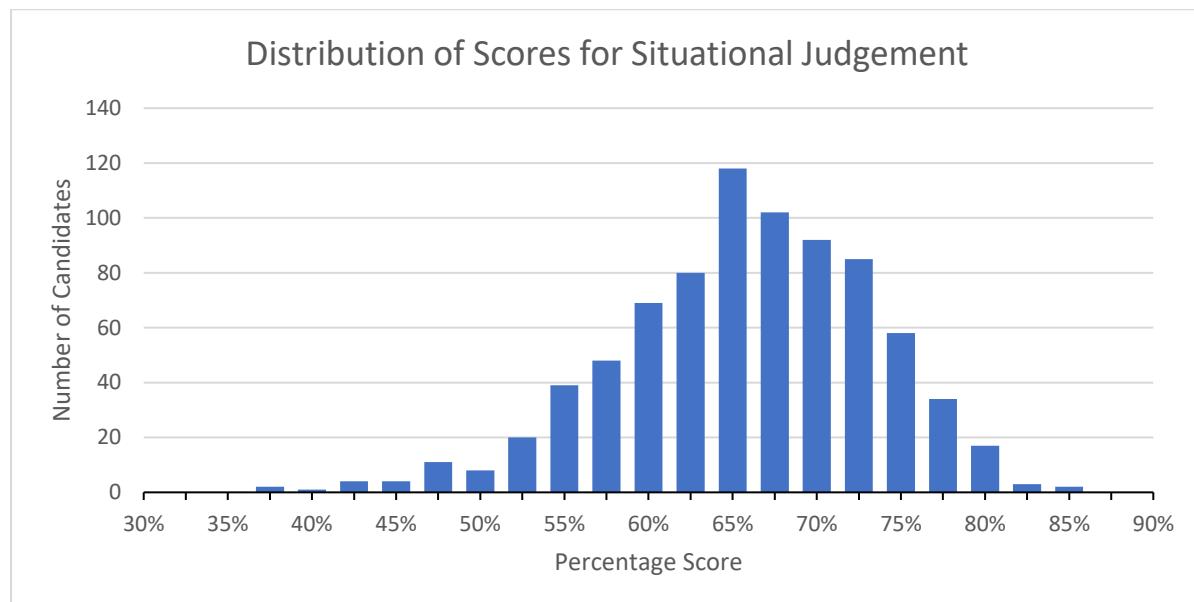
- the candidates about whom a decision is being taken are of equal merit,
- the particular protected characteristic is underrepresented either in the judiciary as a whole or at the relevant level of judiciary, and
- reliance on EMP in the shortlisting process being conducted is a proportionate means of achieving the aim of increasing judicial diversity.

The EMP was not applied at this stage of the selection process.

We do not have a pre-determined pass mark for the test; the line of shortlisting is determined by the relationship between the relative performance of candidates against each other in any given test, and how many slots there are for the next stage of shortlisting.

### Candidates' performance in the two tests

The range of candidate scores for the situational judgement test were as follows: lowest candidate score was 8%, highest candidate score was 85%. The average candidate score was 66%.

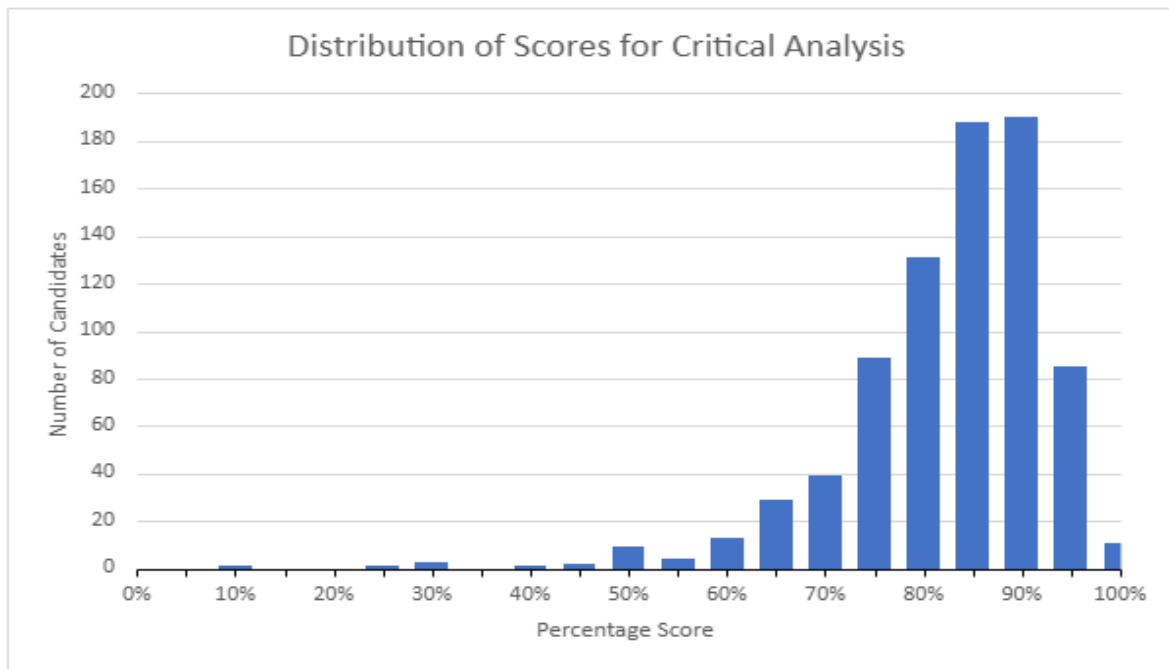


The small number of scores of less than 30% have been left off this graph, to aid readability.

In the situational judgement test, there were:

- **three questions** where **60%** or more of the candidates chose both parts of the question correctly (easier questions). These questions related to how an unrepresented defendant should be addressed when their gender is unknown, handling a list of five 'effective' three-hour trials, and a represented defendant asking the judge to advise them on their plea.
- **seven questions** where under **20%** of candidates chose both parts of the question correctly (harder questions). These questions related to a request for an interpreter for a defendant that was heard speaking in English, handling a case where the defendant was an ex-partner, dealing with imprisonable and non-imprisonable public order offences, a domestic abuse case where the parties were alcoholics, a defendant attending court in a swimming costume, a Just Stop Oil campaigner shouting at the judge from the public gallery, and a first appearance case of a university student charged with possession of cannabis.

The range of candidate scores for the critical analysis test were as follows: lowest candidate score was 10%, highest candidate score was 100%. The average candidate score was 83%.



In the critical analysis test, there were:

- **four questions** where **96%** or more of candidates gave the correct answer (easier questions). These questions related to the result of the initial proceedings before the Magistrates' Court, the High Court's position on a first instance judge's decision, where the court's power to refuse to state a case for the opinion of the High Court is derived from, and what the court should consider when carrying out a proportionality assessment where the offence charged engages convention rights.
- **two questions** where **under 50%** of candidates gave a correct answer (harder questions). These questions related to the grounds by which an appeal was stated, and whether the trial court asking itself a question about the defendant's conduct guarantees the convention rights of the defendant.

### **Feedback from candidates**

After the qualifying test, candidates were invited to complete an anonymous candidate survey. In total, **229** candidates responded to the survey. Based on the results of the candidate survey:

#### **Asked how they would rate the quality of the customer service received from JAC staff during the qualifying test process:**

- 72.9% of candidates rated it as excellent or good.
- 5.2% of candidates rated it as fair.
- 0.4% of candidates rated it as poor or very poor.
- 21.4% of candidates marked the question as not applicable.

#### **Asked if they understood from the instructions what was expected during the qualifying test:**

- 96.5% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 1.3% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 2.1% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.

**Asked if the situational judgement test enabled them to demonstrate how they would tackle daily challenges working in a court:**

- 79.0% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 7.0% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 14.0% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.

**Asked if they are confident in the situational judgement test as a JAC selection tool:**

- 62.8% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 21.4% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 15.7% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.

**Asked if the critical analysis test enabled them to demonstrate how they would analyse facts to form a judgement:**

- 72.1% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 14.4% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 13.6% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.

**Asked if they are confident in the critical analysis test as a JAC selection tool:**

- 66.4% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 17.5% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 15.7% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.
- 0.4% of candidates marked the question as not applicable.

**Asked whether the qualifying test was accessible in terms of format, language used, and topics covered:**

- 90.9% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 5.2% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 3.9% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.

**Asked whether the qualifying test was easy to complete:**

- 72.1% of candidates agreed or strongly agreed.
- 17.5% of candidates neither agreed nor disagreed.
- 10.5% of candidates disagreed or strongly disagreed.

**Other issues:**

As a result of a technical issue, the Qualifying Test that was due to take place on Tuesday 4 March 2025 had to be postponed, as it was accordingly no longer possible for it to take place on that date. Candidates were immediately informed, and then invited to take the test on Tuesday 11 March 2025. The candidates that were unable to take the Qualifying Test on the above date were offered four additional dates on which they could take the test.

The Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC) is committed to transparent, rigorous, and accessible selection processes that uphold the highest standards of fairness. The decision to defer the Qualifying Test was based on these principles. The JAC apologises for any inconvenience this may have caused to candidates.