

Background

Overall Positions (OPs)¹ provide a statewide rank order of students from 1 (highest) to 25 (lowest) based on students' achievement in Authority subjects studied for the Queensland Senior Certificate. A student's OP shows how well that student has performed in their senior studies when compared with the performances of all other OP-eligible students in Queensland.

OPs are used in the selection of students for tertiary education courses. They are used by tertiary institutions as one basis for selecting applicants for a course when there are more eligible applicants than quota places for that course.

Students are eligible for an OP at the end of Year 12 provided they have completed a minimum of 20 semester units of Authority subjects, including at least three subjects for all four semesters, and sat for the QCS Test in that year.

Field Positions (FPs) are calculated only for OP-eligible students. A field is an area of study that emphasises particular knowledge and skills. An FP is a rank order from 1 (highest) to 10 (lowest) in that area of study. There are five fields with about 20% of students qualifying for all 5 FPs and most students qualifying for 3 or 4 fields.

OP distribution

Figure 1 represents the distribution of the 27 749 Queensland students² who received an OP in 2002 and Table 1 includes for each band: the number, the cumulative number (from 1 up to that band), the percentage and the cumulative percentage of students.

¹In 1992 OPs and FPs replaced the Tertiary Entrance (TE) Score. All data in this document relate to OPs and FPs.

²Visa students are not included unless indicated. A visa student is a student who is not a citizen or permanent resident of Australia. Visa students are not generally regarded as OP/FP-eligible. They may qualify for an equivalent-OP/FP.

Figure 1: 2002 OP distribution

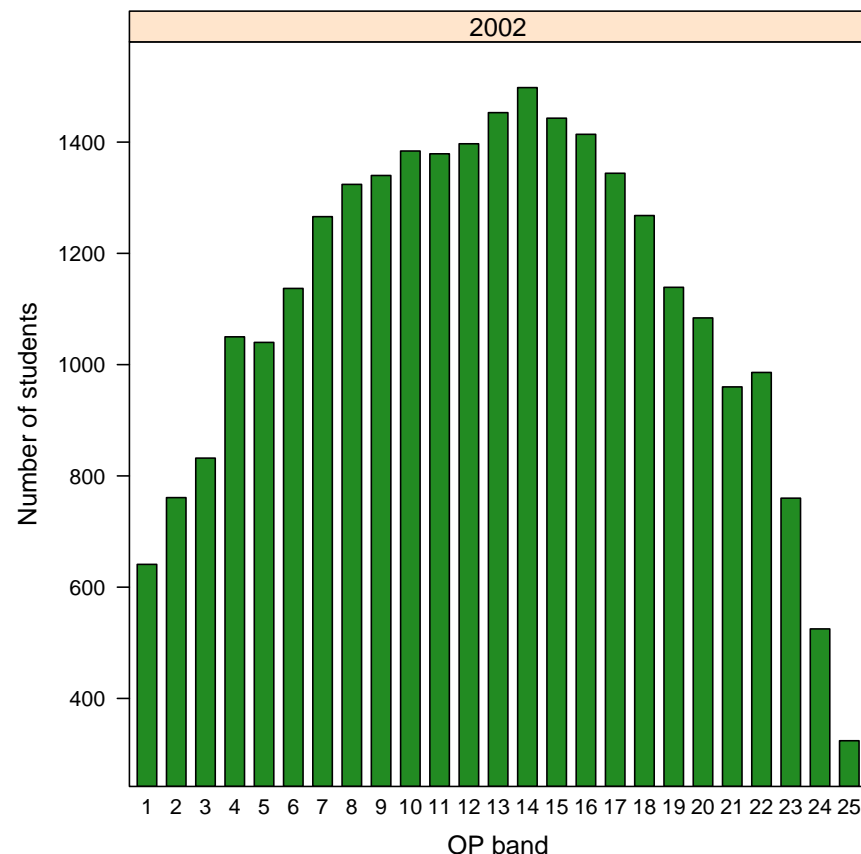


Table 1: 2002 OP distribution

| OP band | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Number | 641 | 761 | 832 | 1050 | 1040 | 1137 | 1266 | 1324 | 1340 | 1384 | 1379 | 1397 | 1453 | 1498 | 1443 | 1414 | 1344 | 1268 | 1139 | 1084 | 960 | 986 | 760 | 525 | 324 |
| Cumulative | 641 | 1402 | 2234 | 3284 | 4324 | 5461 | 6727 | 8051 | 9391 | 10775 | 12154 | 13551 | 15004 | 16502 | 17945 | 19359 | 20703 | 21971 | 23110 | 24194 | 25154 | 26140 | 26900 | 27425 | 27749 |
| Per cent | 2.31 | 2.74 | 3.00 | 3.78 | 3.75 | 4.10 | 4.56 | 4.77 | 4.83 | 4.99 | 4.97 | 5.03 | 5.24 | 5.40 | 5.20 | 5.10 | 4.84 | 4.57 | 4.10 | 3.91 | 3.46 | 3.55 | 2.74 | 1.89 | 1.17 |
| Cumulative | 2.31 | 5.05 | 8.05 | 11.83 | 15.58 | 19.68 | 24.24 | 29.01 | 33.84 | 38.83 | 43.80 | 48.83 | 54.07 | 59.47 | 64.67 | 69.76 | 74.61 | 79.18 | 83.28 | 87.19 | 90.65 | 94.20 | 96.94 | 98.83 | 100.00 |

Figure 2: 2002 OP distribution by gender

Comparing OPs across years

*The Review of Tertiary Entrance in Queensland 1990*³ recommended “basic year-to-year comparability” of OPs. Consequently, a numerical process is used to equate students’ performances across years. This means that there is no fixed quota of students in each band and that year-to-year differences in the OP-eligible cohort may produce variations in the proportions of students in each band.⁴

OP distribution by gender

Figure 2 and Table 2 show the distribution of OPs by gender. Care is needed when making comparisons between the numbers of females and males in each band. The participation rates are different between the genders as are the proportions of males and females choosing to be OP-eligible — Figure 3 shows a percentage distribution within each gender.

There are more females in each OP band except 1 and 25. In the higher OP bands, there are many more females than males whilst the differences are quite small in bands 19–24.

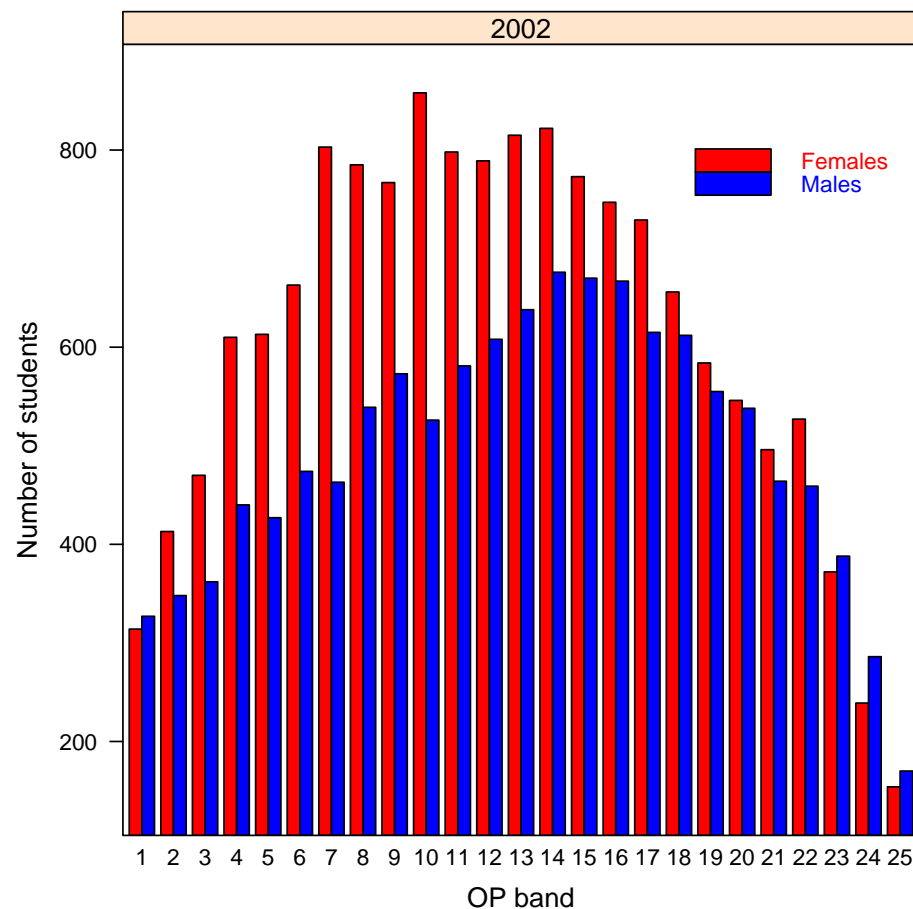


Table 2: 2002 OP distribution

| OP band | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | Total |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| All students | 641 | 761 | 832 | 1050 | 1040 | 1137 | 1266 | 1324 | 1340 | 1384 | 1379 | 1397 | 1453 | 1498 | 1443 | 1414 | 1344 | 1268 | 1139 | 1084 | 960 | 986 | 760 | 525 | 324 | 27749 |
| Females | 314 | 413 | 470 | 610 | 613 | 663 | 803 | 785 | 767 | 858 | 798 | 789 | 815 | 822 | 773 | 747 | 729 | 656 | 584 | 546 | 496 | 527 | 372 | 239 | 154 | 15343 |
| Males | 327 | 348 | 362 | 440 | 427 | 474 | 463 | 539 | 573 | 526 | 581 | 608 | 638 | 676 | 670 | 667 | 615 | 612 | 555 | 538 | 464 | 459 | 388 | 286 | 170 | 12406 |

Figure 3: 2002 OP percentage distribution within gender

Calculation of OPs

OPs are calculated each year by the Queensland Studies Authority using student assessment information from Queensland schools. The process for determining OPs is explained further in *Calculating OPs: The Basic Principles*, available at <http://www.qsa.qld.edu.au/publications/te/opsbasics.pdf>.

OP percentage distribution within gender

Figure 3 and Table 3 show the percentage distribution of OPs within each gender.⁵ Since, more females than males are eligible for an OP, it is useful to express the figures as percentages of the total number of females or males.

In most years, except for OPs 1 and 2, the higher OP bands contain a greater percentage of the female OP-eligible students. The lower bands, have a greater percentage of males.

⁵ The proportion of females in each OP band expressed as a percentage of the total number of females, and the same for males.

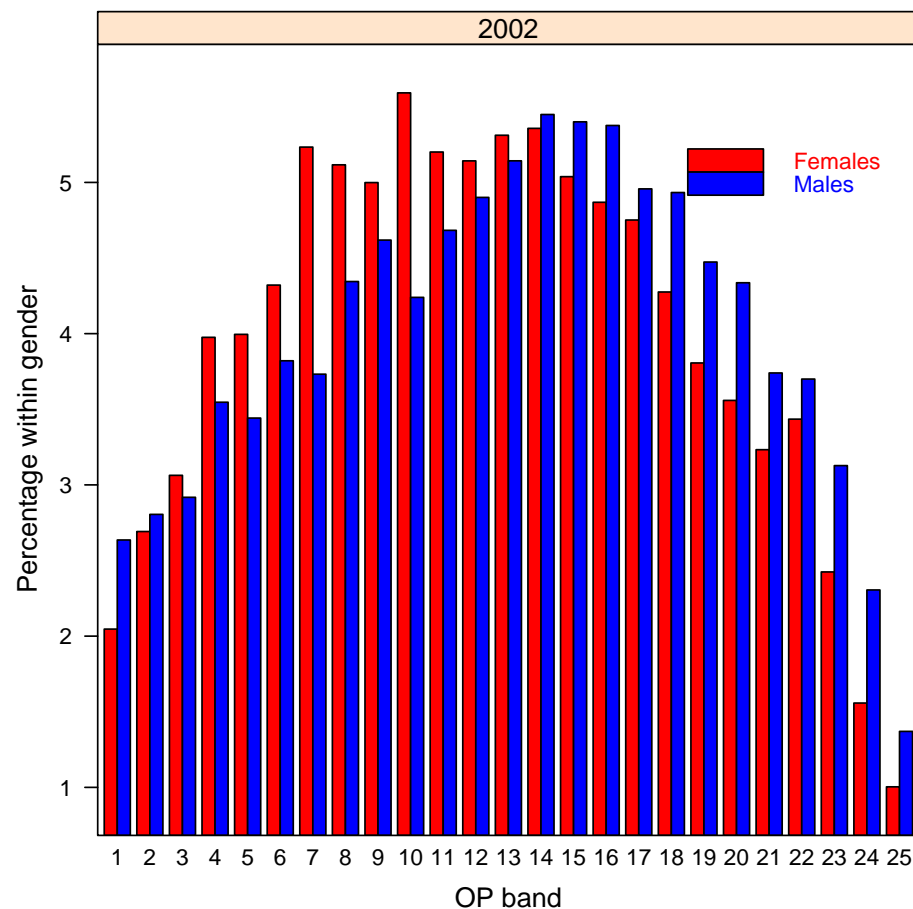


Table 3: 2002 OP percentage distribution within gender

| OP band | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| All students % | 2.31 | 2.74 | 3.00 | 3.78 | 3.75 | 4.10 | 4.56 | 4.77 | 4.83 | 4.99 | 4.97 | 5.03 | 5.24 | 5.40 | 5.20 | 5.10 | 4.84 | 4.57 | 4.10 | 3.91 | 3.46 | 3.55 | 2.74 | 1.89 | 1.17 |
| Female % | 2.05 | 2.69 | 3.06 | 3.98 | 4.00 | 4.32 | 5.23 | 5.12 | 5.00 | 5.59 | 5.20 | 5.14 | 5.31 | 5.36 | 5.04 | 4.87 | 4.75 | 4.28 | 3.81 | 3.56 | 3.23 | 3.43 | 2.42 | 1.56 | 1.00 |
| Male % | 2.64 | 2.81 | 2.92 | 3.55 | 3.44 | 3.82 | 3.73 | 4.34 | 4.62 | 4.24 | 4.68 | 4.90 | 5.14 | 5.45 | 5.40 | 5.38 | 4.96 | 4.93 | 4.47 | 4.34 | 3.74 | 3.70 | 3.13 | 2.31 | 1.37 |

FP distributions

Figure 4 shows the FP distributions for 2002. In up to five fields, FPs show a student's rank on a 1 to 10 scale (with 1 being the highest) based on their achievement in Authority subjects. These fields identify areas of study that emphasise particular knowledge and skills. FPs are determined only for OP-eligible students and students only receive FPs in the fields for which they are eligible, according to the Authority Subjects they studied.

The five fields are:

- Field A** — extended written expression involving complex analysis and synthesis of ideas
- Field B** — short written communication involving reading, comprehension and expression in English or a foreign language
- Field C** — basic numeracy involving simple calculations, and graphical and tabular interpretation
- Field D** — solving complex problems involving mathematical symbols and abstractions
- Field E** — substantial practical performance involving physical or creative arts or expressive skills

Table 4: FP distributions

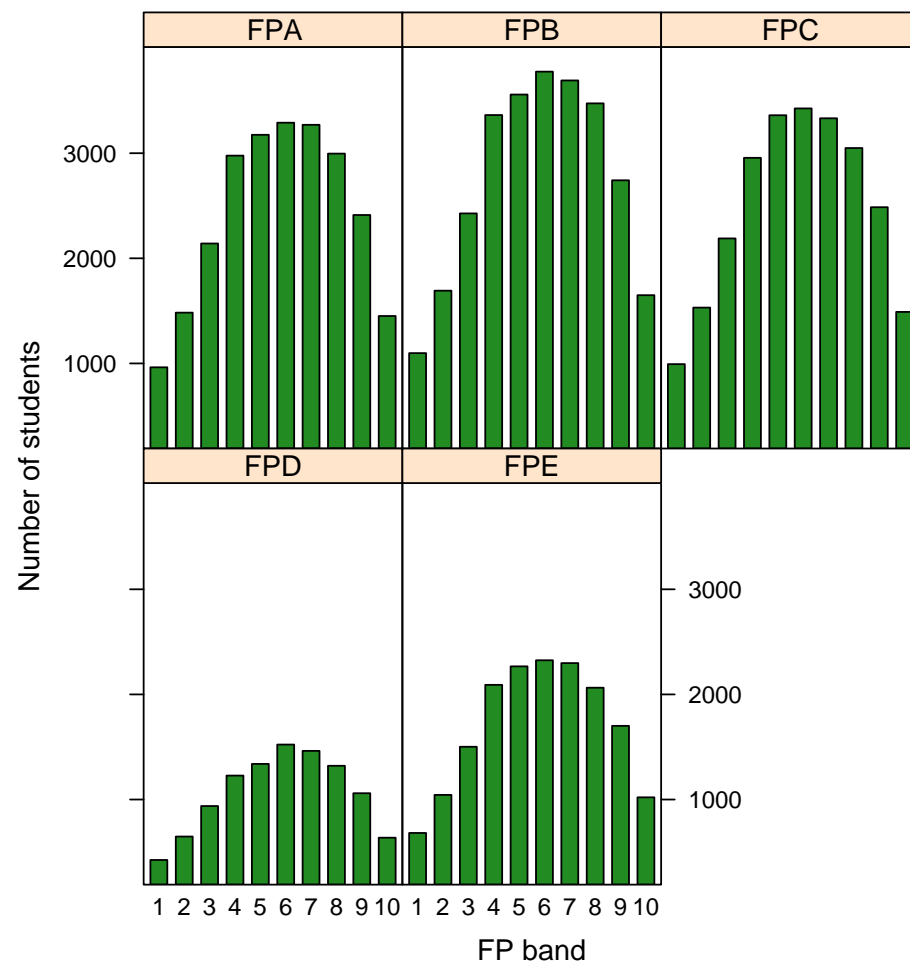
| Field | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| A | 963 | 1483 | 2141 | 2977 | 3175 | 3290 | 3270 | 2996 | 2412 | 1451 | 24158 |
| B | 1098 | 1692 | 2427 | 3363 | 3558 | 3776 | 3692 | 3474 | 2742 | 1649 | 27471 |
| C | 993 | 1531 | 2189 | 2956 | 3361 | 3426 | 3332 | 3049 | 2486 | 1490 | 24813 |
| D | 425 | 648 | 938 | 1228 | 1339 | 1523 | 1463 | 1321 | 1060 | 637 | 10582 |
| E | 682 | 1044 | 1502 | 2091 | 2267 | 2325 | 2298 | 2064 | 1701 | 1021 | 16995 |

Subject Weights

While FPs are calculated using a similar process to OPs, Authority subjects are not weighted equally for the calculations of FPs. Field weights mean that different subjects contribute differently to the calculations for each field⁶. For example, English (5) is more heavily weighted than Maths B (1) when calculating its contribution to FP A. Table 5 lists all Authority subjects offered in 2002 and the weights for each field position.

⁶ For the calculation of OPs, all subjects are weighted equally.

Figure 4: 2002 FP distribution



2002 State Distribution of Overall Positions (OPs) and Field Positions (FPs)

Table 5: Subject weights for calculating OPs and FPs

| Id | Syllabus | OP | A | B | C | D | E | Id | Syllabus | OP | A | B | C | D | E |
|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | English (1987) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 40 | Chemistry | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | English (1999 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 41 | Physics | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | English Extension (Literature) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 42 | Biology | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | French | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 43 | Earth Science | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | German | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 44 | Multi-Strand Science | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 7 | Indonesian | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 45 | Marine Studies | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 8 | Italian | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 51 | Agricultural Science (1992) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 9 | Japanese | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 51 | Agricultural Science (1999) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 | Russian | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 60 | Accounting | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 11 | Chinese | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 61 | Secretarial Studies | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | Vietnamese | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 62 | Business Organisation & Management | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | Korean | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 63 | Business Communication & Technologies | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | Modern Greek | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 65 | Information Technology Systems | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 15 | French Extension | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 67 | Health Education | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | German Extension | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 68 | Physical Education | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 17 | Latin | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 71 | Home Economics (1992) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 18 | Spanish | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 71 | Home Economics (1998 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 20 | Ancient History | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 72 | Hospitality Studies | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 21 | Modern History | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 74 | Engineering Technology | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 22 | Futures | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 76 | Graphics | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 23 | Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Studies | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | 78 | Technology Studies (1991) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 24 | Geography (1992) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 78 | Technology Studies (1999) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 24 | Geography (1999) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 80 | Visual Art | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | 5 |
| 25 | Political Studies | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | | 1 | 85 | Dance | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 5 |
| 27 | Economics (1992) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 86 | Study of Religion | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | 2 |
| 27 | Economics (1998) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 87 | Information Processing & Technology | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 28 | Study of Society | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 88 | Drama | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 5 |
| 29 | Legal Studies | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | 89 | Film & Television | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 30 | Logic | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 90 | Health & Physical Education | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 36 | Mathematics A | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | 91 | Music | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 37 | Mathematics B | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | | 92 | Music Extension (Performance) | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 38 | Mathematics C | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | | 99 | A Short Course in the Australian Constitution | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |

2002 State Distribution of Overall Positions (OPs) and Field Positions (FPs)

FP distributions by gender

Figure 5 shows the FPs and their distributions in the state for 2002 by gender.

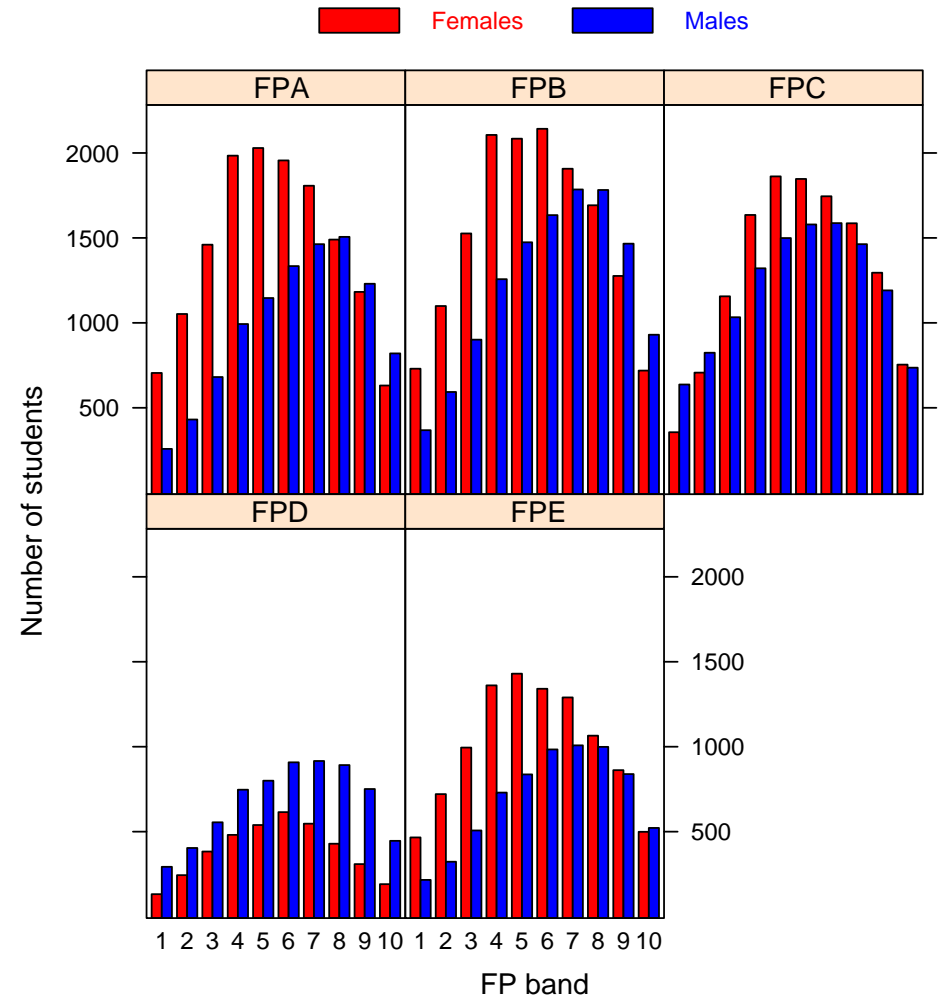
Table 6: Numbers of students eligible for each FP by gender

| Gender | Field A | Field B | Field C | Field D | Field E |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Female | 14296 | 15281 | 12943 | 3870 | 10030 |
| Male | 9862 | 12190 | 11870 | 6712 | 6965 |

Table 7: Percentages of students per FP band, by gender

| Field | Gender | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|--------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| A | All students | 4.0 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| | Female | 4.9 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 4.4 |
| | Male | 2.6 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 8.3 |
| B | All students | 4.0 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| | Female | 4.8 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 4.7 |
| | Male | 3.0 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 7.6 |
| C | All students | 4.0 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| | Female | 2.8 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 5.8 |
| | Male | 5.4 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 6.2 |
| D | All students | 4.0 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| | Female | 3.4 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 4.9 |
| | Male | 4.4 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 6.6 |
| E | All students | 4.0 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| | Female | 4.7 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 5.0 |
| | Male | 3.1 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 7.5 |

Figure 5: 2002 FP distribution by gender



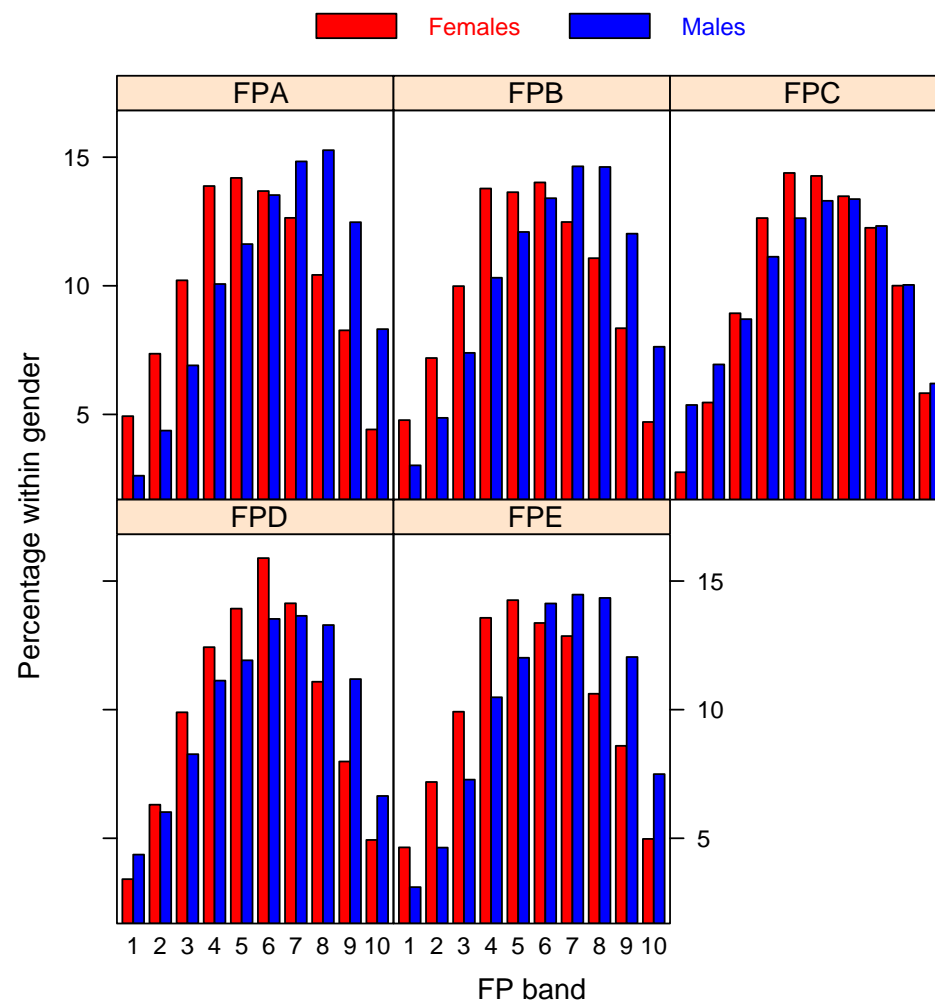
FPs percentage distribution within gender

Figure 6 shows FPs and their distributions in the state for 2002 by gender. These show the number of boys that achieved each FP as a percentage of FP-eligible boys, and the same for girls. Table 8 shows the combinations of fields for which students were eligible in 2002.

Table 8: Numbers of students per FP combination

| Sets of FPs | Students | Total | Per cent |
|-------------|----------|-------|----------|
| ABCDE | 5008 | 5 FPs | 18.05 |
| ABCD | 2679 | | |
| ABCE | 8716 | | |
| ACDE | 1 | | |
| BCDE | 596 | 4 FPs | 43.22 |
| ABC | 4842 | | |
| ABE | 2117 | | |
| ACD | 5 | | |
| ACE | 4 | | |
| BCD | 2045 | | |
| BCE | 505 | | |
| CDE | 9 | 3 FPs | 34.33 |
| AB | 782 | | |
| AC | 2 | | |
| AE | 2 | | |
| BC | 146 | | |
| BE | 27 | | |
| CD | 239 | | |
| CE | 10 | 2 FPs | 4.35 |
| B | 8 | | |
| C | 6 | 1 FP | 0.05 |

Figure 6: 2002 FP distribution within gender



Contact Us

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