



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.

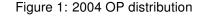
OPs are used in the selection of students for tertiary education courses. They are used by tertiary institutions as one basis for selecting applicants for a course when there are more eligible applicants than quota places for that course.

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 27 235 Queensland students² who received an OP in 2004 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.



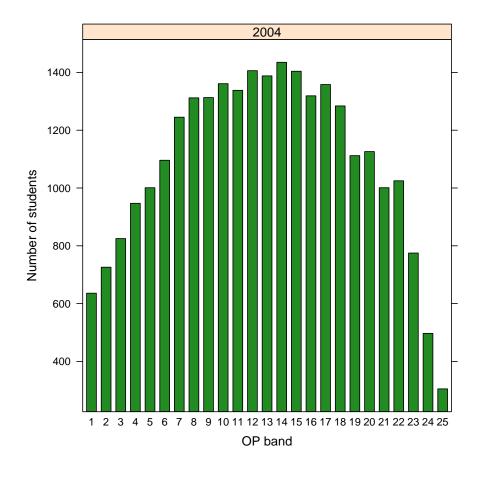


Table 1: 2004 OP distribution

| 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 | 636 | 726 | 825 | 947 | 1001 | 1096 | 1245 | 1312 | 1313 | 1361 | 1338 | 1406 | 1388 | 1435 | 1404 | 1319 | 1358 | 1284 | 1112 | 1126 | 1001 | 1025 | 775 | 497 | 305 |
| Cumulative | 636 | 1362 | 2187 | 3134 | 4135 | 5231 | 6476 | 7788 | 9101 | 10462 | 11800 | 13206 | 14594 | 16029 | 17433 | 18752 | 20110 | 21394 | 22506 | 23632 | 24633 | 25658 | 26433 | 26930 | 27235 |
| Per cent | 2.34 | 2.67 | 3.03 | 3.48 | 3.68 | 4.02 | 4.57 | 4.82 | 4.82 | 5.00 | 4.91 | 5.16 | 5.10 | 5.27 | 5.16 | 4.84 | 4.99 | 4.71 | 4.08 | 4.13 | 3.68 | 3.76 | 2.85 | 1.82 | 1.12 |
| Cumulative | 2.34 | 5.00 | 8.03 | 11.51 | 15.18 | 19.21 | 23.78 | 28.60 | 33.42 | 38.41 | 43.33 | 48.49 | 53.59 | 58.85 | 64.01 | 68.85 | 73.84 | 78.55 | 82.64 | 86.77 | 90.45 | 94.21 | 97.06 | 98.88 | 100.00 |

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

² Visa 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 2: 2004 OP distribution by gender

Comparing OPs across years

The Review of Tertiary Entrance in Queensland 1990³ recommended "basic year-to-year comparibility" 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.

⁴ In 2006 less than one per cent of OP-eligible students recieved an OP 25 — this is less than half of the percentage of students receiving an OP 25 in 1992. In the same period, the percentage of OP-eligible students receiving an OP 1 has increased from 2.0 to 2.46 per cent.

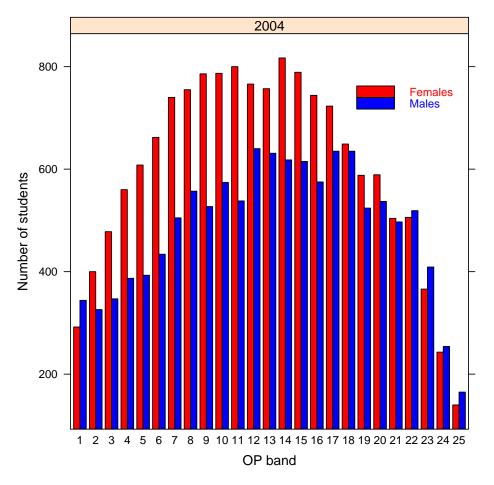


Table 2: 2004 OP distribution

| 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 Females Males | 636 292 344 | 726 400 326 | 0_0 | 947 560 387 | 1001 608 393 | 1096 662 434 | 1245 740 505 | 1312 755 557 | 1313 786 527 | 1361 787 574 | 1338 800 538 | 1406 766 640 | 1388 757 631 | 1435 817 618 | 1404 789 615 | 1319 744 575 | 1358 723 635 | 1284 649 635 | 1112 588 524 | 1126 589 537 | 1001 504 497 | 506 | 366 | 243 | 140 | 27235 15049 12186 |

 $^{^3}$ Report submitted to the Minister for Education by the Tertiary Entrance Reviewer Professor Nancy Viviani.





Figure 3: 2004 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.

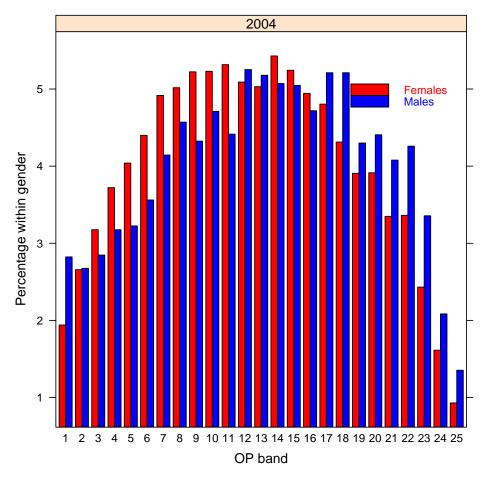


Table 3: 2004 OP percentage distribution within gender

| 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 % | 2.34 | 2.67 | 3.03 | 3.48 | 3.68 | 4.02 | 4.57 | 4.82 | 4.82 | 5.00 | 4.91 | 5.16 | 5.10 | 5.27 | 5.16 | 4.84 | 4.99 | 4.71 | 4.08 | 4.13 | 3.68 | 3.76 | 2.85 | 1.82 | 1.12 |
| Female % | 1.94 | 2.66 | 3.18 | 3.72 | 4.04 | 4.40 | 4.92 | 5.02 | 5.22 | 5.23 | 5.32 | 5.09 | 5.03 | 5.43 | 5.24 | 4.94 | 4.80 | 4.31 | 3.91 | 3.91 | 3.35 | 3.36 | 2.43 | 1.61 | 0.93 |
| Male % | 2.82 | 2.68 | 2.85 | 3.18 | 3.23 | 3.56 | 4.14 | 4.57 | 4.32 | 4.71 | 4.41 | 5.25 | 5.18 | 5.07 | 5.05 | 4.72 | 5.21 | 5.21 | 4.30 | 4.41 | 4.08 | 4.26 | 3.36 | 2.08 | 1.35 |

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





FP distributions

Figure 4 shows the FP distributions for 2004. 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 | _ | |
| Field E | _ | substantial practical performance involving physical or creative arts |

Table 4: FP distributions

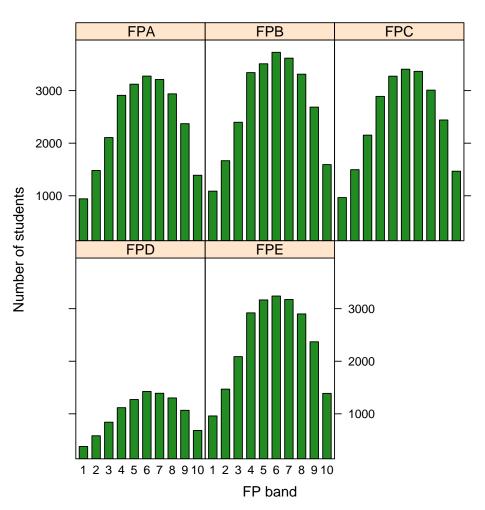
| Field | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Α | 942 | 1481 | 2107 | 2910 | 3122 | 3276 | 3211 | 2938 | 2371 | 1390 | 23748 |
| В | 1088 | 1667 | 2398 | 3342 | 3510 | 3728 | 3617 | 3312 | 2686 | 1593 | 26941 |
| С | 966 | 1496 | 2153 | 2890 | 3274 | 3407 | 3366 | 3009 | 2441 | 1467 | 24469 |
| D | 379 | 583 | 841 | 1117 | 1272 | 1426 | 1391 | 1302 | 1067 | 684 | 10062 |
| E | 960 | 1470 | 2088 | 2920 | 3166 | 3240 | 3174 | 2900 | 2370 | 1389 | 23677 |

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 2004 and the weights for each field position.

or expressive skills

Figure 4: 2004 FP distribution



 $^{^{6}}$ For the calculation of OPs, all subjects are weighted equally.





Table 5: Subject weights for calculating OPs and FPs

| Id | Syllabus | ОР | Α | В | С | D | E |
|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | English (1987) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | English (1999 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | English (2002) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | English Extension (Literature) | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 4 | Indonesian Extension | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | French | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 6 | German | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 7 | Indonesian | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 8 | Italian | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 9 | Japanese | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 10 | Russian | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 11 | Chinese | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 12 | Vietnamese | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 13 | Korean (1997 Pre-Trial) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 13 | Korean (2002) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 14 | Modern Greek | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 15 | French Extension (1995 Pre-Trial) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 15 | French Extension (2002) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 16 | German Extension (1995 Pre-Trial) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 16 | German Extension (2002) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 17 | Latin | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 18 | Spanish | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 20 | Ancient History (1995) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 20 | Ancient History (2001 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 21 | Modern History (1995) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 21 | Modern History (2001 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 22 | Futures | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 23 | Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Studies | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 24 | Geography | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | Political Studies | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 | Economics | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 28 | Study of Society | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 29 | Legal Studies | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 30 | Logic | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 36 | Mathematics A | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 |

| ld | Syllabus | OP | Α | В | С | D | Е |
|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Mathematics B | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| 38 | Mathematics C | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| 40 | Chemistry (1995) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 40 | Chemistry (2001 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 41 | Physics (1995) | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 41 | Physics (2001 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 42 | Biology | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 43 | Earth Science | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 44 | Multi-Strand Science | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 45 | Marine Studies (1994) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 45 | Marine Studies (2001 Trial-Pilot) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 51 | Agricultural Science | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 60 | Accounting | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 62 | Business Organisation & Management | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 63 | Business Communication & Technologies (1998) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 63 | Business Communication & Technologies (2002) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 65 | Information Technology Systems (1999 Trial) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 65 | Information Technology Systems (2002 Pilot) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 67 | Health Education | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 68 | Physical Education | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 71 | Home Economics (1992) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 71 | Home Economics (2001) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 72 | Hospitality Studies | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 74 | Engineering Technology | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 76 | Graphics | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 78 | Technology Studies | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 80 | Visual Art | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 85 | Dance | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 86 | Study of Religion | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 87 | Information Processing & Technology | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 88 | Drama | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 89 | Film & Television | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 91 | Music | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 92 | Music Extension (Performance) | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 99 | A Short Course in the Australian Constitution | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |





FP distributions by gender

Figure 5 shows the FPs and their distributions in the state for 2004 by gender.

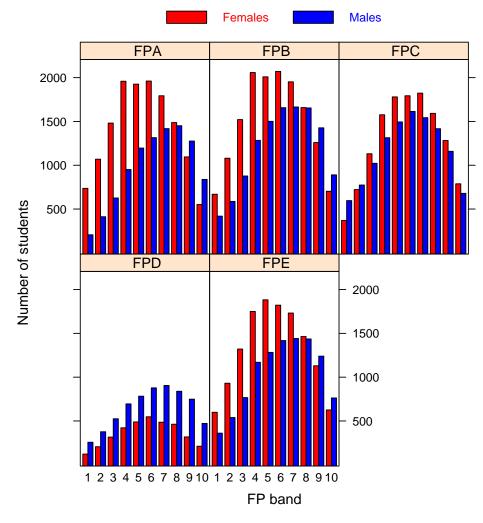
Table 6: Numbers of students eligible for each FP by gender

| Gender | Field A | Field B | Field C | Field D | Field E |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Female | 14059 | 14980 | 12857 | 3582 | 13258 |
| Male | 9689 | 11961 | 11612 | 6480 | 10419 |

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

| A B | All students Female | 4.0 | 2 6.2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------|------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| В | Female | | 6.2 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Male | 5.2 2.1 | 7.6 4.3 | 8.9 10.5 6.5 | 12.3 13.9 9.8 | 13.2 13.7 12.3 | 13.8 14.0 13.6 | 13.5 12.8 14.6 | 12.4 10.6 15.0 | 10.0 7.8 13.2 | 5.9 3.9 8.7 |
| | All students | 4.0 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 5.9 |
| | Female | 4.5 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 4.7 |
| | Male | 3.5 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 7.4 |
| | All students | 4.0 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| | Female | 2.9 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 6.1 |
| | Male | 5.1 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 5.9 |
| | All students | 3.8 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 6.8 |
| | Female | 3.4 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 5.9 |
| | Male | 4.0 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 7.3 |
| | All students | 4.1 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 5.9 |
| | Female | 4.5 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 4.7 |
| | Male | 3.5 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 7.3 |

Figure 5: 2004 FP distribution by gender







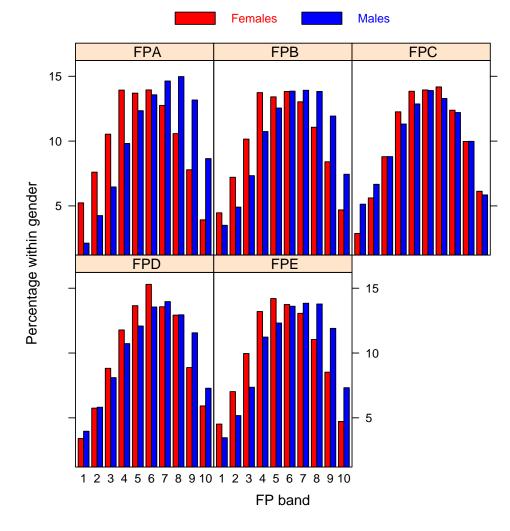
FPs percentage distribution within gender

Figure 6 shows FPs and their distributions in the state for 2004 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 2004.

Table 8: Numbers of students per FP combination

| Sets of FPs | Students | | Total | Per cent |
|---|--|-------|-------|----------|
| ABCDE | 6502 | 5 FPs | 6502 | 23.87 |
| ABCD ABCE ACDE BCDE | 748 11828 2 2290 | 4 FPs | 14868 | 54.59 |
| ABC ABE ACD ACE BCD BCE CDE | 1926 2375 3 4 252 590 39 | 3 FPs | 5189 | 19.05 |
| AB AC AE BC BE CD CE | 357 2 1 40 33 226 13 | 2 FPs | 672 | 2.47 |
| С | 4 | 1 FP | 4 | 0.01 |
| | | | | |

Figure 6: 2004 FP distribution within gender



Contact Us

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