## 2019 Data summary

## State distribution of Overall Positions and Field Positions

## Background

Overall Positions (OPs) provide a statewide rank order of students from 1 (highest) to 25 (lowest) based on students' achievement in Authority subjects. 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 Queensland Core Skills 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 fewer than $5 \%$ of students qualifying for all five FPs and most students qualifying for three or four fields.

Data for visa students are not included in this report unless indicated. A visa student is a student who is not a citizen or permanent resident of Australia. Visa students are not regarded as OP-eligible. They may qualify for an equivalent-OP.

## OP distribution

Figure 1 represents the distribution of the 17638 Queensland students who received an OP in 2019. 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.

Figure 1: 2019 OP distribution


Table 1: 2019 OP distribution, cumulative percentages

| OP Band | All students | $\%$ | Cumulative | Cumulative \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 503 | 2.85 | 503 | 2.85 |
| 2 | 710 | 4.03 | 1213 | 6.88 |
| 3 | 813 | 4.61 | 2026 | 11.49 |
| 4 | 942 | 5.34 | 2968 | 16.83 |
| 5 | 1000 | 5.67 | 3968 | 22.50 |
| 6 | 1067 | 6.05 | 5035 | 28.55 |
| 7 | 1093 | 6.20 | 6128 | 34.74 |
| 8 | 1164 | 6.60 | 7292 | 41.34 |
| 9 | 1156 | 6.55 | 8448 | 47.90 |
| 10 | 1128 | 6.40 | 9576 | 54.29 |
| 11 | 1086 | 6.16 | 10662 | 60.45 |
| 12 | 1054 | 5.98 | 11716 | 66.42 |
| 13 | 1013 | 5.74 | 12729 | 72.17 |
| 14 | 974 | 5.52 | 13703 | 77.69 |
| 15 | 922 | 5.23 | 14625 | 82.92 |
| 16 | 874 | 4.96 | 15499 | 87.87 |
| 17 | 723 | 4.10 | 16222 | 91.97 |
| 18 | 495 | 2.81 | 16717 | 94.78 |
| 19 | 349 | 1.98 | 17066 | 96.76 |
| 20 | 284 | 1.61 | 17350 | 98.37 |
| 21 | 175 | 0.99 | 17525 | 99.36 |
| 22 | 73 | 0.41 | 17598 | 99.77 |
| 23 | 35 | 0.20 | 17633 | 99.97 |
| 24 | 5 | 0.03 | 17638 | 100.00 |
| Total | 17638 |  |  |  |

## Calculation of OPs

OPs are calculated each year by the Queensland Curriculum and Assessment Authority using student assessment information from Queensland schools. The process for determining OPs is explained further in Calculating Overall Positions (OPs): The basic principles, available at www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/637.html.

## Comparing OPs across years

The Review of Tertiary Entrance in Queensland $1990^{1}$ 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. ${ }^{2}$

## OP distribution within gender

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the distribution of OPs within 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 OP bands from 2 and 18. In the higher OP bands, there are many more females than males while the differences are quite small in bands 18 to 24 .

[^0]Table 2: 2019 OP distribution within gender

| OP Band | Female | Female $\%$ | Male | Male \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 232 | 2.42 | 271 | 3.37 |
| 2 | 369 | 3.85 | 341 | 4.24 |
| 3 | 461 | 4.81 | 352 | 4.37 |
| 4 | 522 | 5.44 | 420 | 5.22 |
| 5 | 589 | 6.14 | 411 | 5.11 |
| 6 | 643 | 6.71 | 424 | 5.27 |
| 7 | 639 | 6.66 | 454 | 5.64 |
| 8 | 683 | 7.12 | 481 | 5.98 |
| 9 | 674 | 7.03 | 482 | 5.99 |
| 10 | 612 | 6.38 | 516 | 6.41 |
| 11 | 599 | 6.25 | 487 | 6.05 |
| 12 | 551 | 5.75 | 503 | 6.25 |
| 13 | 521 | 5.43 | 492 | 6.11 |
| 14 | 494 | 5.15 | 480 | 5.96 |
| 15 | 475 | 4.95 | 447 | 5.55 |
| 16 | 449 | 4.68 | 425 | 5.28 |
| 17 | 365 | 3.81 | 358 | 4.45 |
| 18 | 253 | 2.64 | 242 | 3.01 |
| 19 | 174 | 1.81 | 175 | 2.17 |
| 20 | 146 | 1.52 | 138 | 1.71 |
| 21 | 81 | 0.84 | 94 | 1.17 |
| 22 | 37 | 0.39 | 36 | 0.45 |
| 23 | 15 | 0.16 | 20 | 0.25 |
| 24 | 5 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 9589 |  | 8049 |  |

Figure 2: 2019 OP distribution within gender


## OP percentage distribution within gender

Figure 3 and Table 2 show the percentage distribution of OPs within each gender. ${ }^{3}$ 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.

Figure 3: 2019 OP percentage distribution within gender


[^1]
## FP distributions

Figure 4 and Table 3 show the FP distributions for 2019. Table 4 shows the combinations of fields for which students were eligible in 2019. 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 3: 2019 FP distribution

| Field | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | 10 | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A | 688 | 1062 | 1514 | 2025 | 2191 | 2276 | 2379 | 2204 | 1670 | 933 | 16942 |
| B | 601 | 909 | 1318 | 1785 | 1901 | 2001 | 2017 | 1963 | 1466 | 840 | 14801 |
| C | 615 | 922 | 1349 | 1815 | 2012 | 2089 | 2104 | 1968 | 1524 | 926 | 15324 |
| D | 279 | 418 | 593 | 811 | 870 | 926 | 919 | 891 | 679 | 406 | 6792 |
| E | 175 | 273 | 387 | 517 | 546 | 580 | 602 | 562 | 434 | 255 | 4331 |

Figure 4: 2019 FP distribution


Table 4: 2019 Numbers of students per FP combination

| Sets of FPs | Students | Total |  | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABCDE | 583 | 5 FPs | 583 | 3.31 |
| ABCD | 5325 |  |  |  |
| ABCE | 2061 |  |  |  |
| ACDE | 76 |  |  |  |
| BCDE | 2 | 4 FPs | 7464 | 42.32 |
| ABC | 5076 |  |  |  |
| ABE | 490 |  |  |  |
| ACD | 495 |  |  |  |
| ACE | 328 |  |  |  |
| BCD | 120 |  |  |  |
| BCE | 28 |  |  |  |
| CDE | 5 | 3 FPs | 6542 | 37.09 |
| AB | 983 |  |  |  |
| AC | 794 |  |  |  |
| BC | 83 |  |  |  |
| CD | 186 |  |  |  |
| CE | 85 | 2 FPs | 2752 | 15.6 |
| A | 128 |  |  |  |
| B | 32 |  |  |  |
| C | 77 |  |  |  |
| E | 52 | 1 FP | 289 | 1.64 |

## 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 field ${ }^{4}$. For example, English (5) is more heavily weighted than Maths $B$ (1) when calculating its contribution to FPA. Table 5 lists all Authority subjects offered in 2019 and the weights for each field position.

[^2]Table 5: 2019 subject weights for calculating OPs and FPs

| Syllabus | OP | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 English | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 English for ESL Learners | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 4 Indonesian Extension | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 French | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 6 German | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 7 Indonesian | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 8 Italian | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 Japanese | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 10 Russian | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 11 Chinese | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 12 Vietnamese | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 13 Korean | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 14 Modern Greek | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 15 French Extension | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 16 German Extension | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 17 Latin | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 18 Spanish | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 19 Polish | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 20 Ancient History | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 21 Modern History | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 23 Aboriginal \& Torres Strait Islander Studies | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 24 Geography | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 27 Economics | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 28 Study of Society | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 29 Legal Studies | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 33 Philosophy \& Reason | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 36 Mathematics A | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 37 Mathematics B | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 38 Mathematics C | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 40 Chemistry | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 41 Physics | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 42 Biology | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 43 Earth Science | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 46 Science21 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 47 Marine Science | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 51 Agricultural Science | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 55 Aerospace Studies | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 56 Chinese Extension | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 57 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Languages | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 60 Accounting | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 63 Business Communication \& Technologies | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 64 Business Management | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 65 Information Technology Systems | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 67 Health Education | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 68 Physical Education | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 71 Home Economics | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 72 Hospitality Studies | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 74 Engineering Technology | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 76 Graphics | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 78 Technology Studies | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 80 Visual Art | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 85 Dance | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 86 Study of Religion | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 87 Information Processing \& Technology | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 88 Drama | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 91 Music | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 93 Film Television and New Media | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 94 Music Extension | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 95 English Extension | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

## FP distribution within gender

Figure 5 and Table 6 show the FPs and their distributions in the State for 2019 within gender.

Table 6: Numbers of students eligible for each FP within gender, 2019

| Field | Gender | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | All students | 688 | 1062 | 1514 | 2025 | 2191 | 2276 | 2379 | 2204 | 1670 | 933 |
|  | Female | 432 | 660 | 936 | 1259 | 1314 | 1259 | 1241 | 1085 | 798 | 377 |
|  | Male | 256 | 402 | 578 | 766 | 877 | 1017 | 1138 | 1119 | 872 | 556 |
| B | All students | 601 | 909 | 1318 | 1785 | 1901 | 2001 | 2017 | 1963 | 1466 | 840 |
|  | Female | 346 | 564 | 815 | 1088 | 1146 | 1164 | 1068 | 994 | 730 | 363 |
|  | Male | 255 | 345 | 503 | 697 | 755 | 837 | 949 | 969 | 736 | 477 |
| C | All students | 615 | 922 | 1349 | 1815 | 2012 | 2089 | 2104 | 1968 | 1524 | 926 |
|  | Female | 246 | 453 | 723 | 972 | 1098 | 1100 | 1045 | 977 | 784 | 497 |
|  | Male | 369 | 469 | 626 | 843 | 914 | 989 | 1059 | 991 | 740 | 429 |
| D | All students | 279 | 418 | 593 | 811 | 870 | 926 | 919 | 891 | 679 | 406 |
|  | Female | 77 | 150 | 252 | 361 | 367 | 387 | 361 | 329 | 243 | 176 |
|  | Male | 202 | 268 | 341 | 450 | 503 | 539 | 558 | 562 | 436 | 230 |
| E | All students | 175 | 273 | 387 | 517 | 546 | 580 | 602 | 562 | 434 | 255 |
|  | Female | 123 | 198 | 266 | 349 | 345 | 366 | 343 | 331 | 206 | 128 |
|  | Male | 52 | 75 | 121 | 168 | 201 | 214 | 259 | 231 | 228 | 127 |

Figure 5: 2019 FP distribution by gender


## FP percentage distribution within gender

Figure 6 and Table 7 show FPs and their distributions in the State for 2019 within gender. These show the number of boys that achieved each FP as a percentage of FP-eligible boys, and the same for girls.

Table 7: Percentages of students per FP band, within gender, 2019

| Field |  | Gender | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A | All students | 4.1 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 5.5 |  |
|  | Female | 4.6 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 4.0 |  |
|  | Male | 3.4 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 7.3 |  |
| B | All students | 4.1 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 5.7 |  |
|  | Female | 4.2 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 4.4 |  |
|  | Male | 3.9 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 11.3 | 7.3 |  |
| C | All students | 4.0 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 10.0 | 6.0 |  |
|  | Female | 3.1 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 6.3 |  |
|  | Male | 5.0 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 10.0 | 5.8 |  |
| D | All students | 4.1 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 6.0 |  |
|  | Female | 2.9 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 6.5 |  |
|  | Male | 4.9 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 5.6 |  |
| E | All students | 4.0 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 5.9 |  |
|  | Female | 4.6 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 7.8 | 4.8 |  |
|  | Male | 3.1 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 7.6 |  |

Figure 6: 2019 FP percentage distribution by gender


## More information

If you would like more information, please visit the QCAA website www.qcaa.qld.edu.au and search for 'statistics'. Alternatively, phone 38640299 or email the Analysis and Reporting Branch at analysis.reporting@qcaa.qld.edu.au.


[^0]:    1 Report submitted to the Minister for Education by the Tertiary Entrance Reviewer, Professor Nancy Viviani.
    2 Since 2005 the corresponding percentage of OP-eligible students receiving an OP 1 has increased from $2 \%$. Both the increase in the percentage of OP 1 students and decrease in OP 25 students is because the standard for each OP is held constant from year to year and there has been a decrease in the proportion of the population that is OP-eligible in this period, with a greater number of the lower achieving students choosing pathways that do not lead to OP-eligibility.

[^1]:    3 The proportion of females in each OP band is expressed as a percentage of the total number of females, and the same for males.

[^2]:    4 For the calculation of OPs, all subjects are weighted equally.

