



Numeric Grade Averaging Operator/Value

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Grade Reporting > Maintenance > Tables > Grade Reporting Tables > Num Grade Avg Operator/Value

This tab allows you to set up adjustments that are made to grades when numeric averages are computed to determine class rank.

For cumulative grade averaging, a high school that includes courses taken at the middle school for high school credit must have a common grade average (GA) table code for both the middle school and the high school. Both schools must use the same table code in the **GA Table** field on [Maintenance > Master Schedule > District Schedule](#).

Example:

If a middle school teaches high school Algebra I for credit, it must select the same district course that the high school uses.

The district course's GA table code for Algebra I could be set to J. The middle school can make this a weighted course, since the students are taking a higher level course. The high school can make it a non-weighted course for the high school students taking Algebra I.

- The middle school campus uses an operator of +10 percent for the high school credit courses taken at the middle school. The high school uses an operator of +0 for its J courses.
- The middle school uses the numeric grade average operator/value table, and the high school uses the grade averaging table for its J courses.



The type of grade averaging tables used does not have to be the same for both campuses. Not using the same type of grade averaging tables is only an issue when running current year grade averaging for credit level H courses taken at the middle school.

Update data:

Existing data is displayed.

- [The list can be re-sorted.](#)

You can re-sort the grid by clicking on an underlined column heading. It will sort in ascending order. Click it again to sort in descending order.

A triangle next to the column heading indicates the column by which the grid is currently sorted and whether it is sorted in ascending  or descending  order.

Click **+Add** to add grade conversion data.

A blank row is added to the grid.

Type	Select the code for the type of courses to which the table applies. The codes are established on Maintenance > Tables > Course Type .
Operator	Select the mathematical operation to be applied to the grades in the grade range for the course type. NOTE: Per the Office of Civil Rights (Letter to Runkel, 1996), special ed courses cannot be discounted in grade averaging. Per the Letter to Runkel, "...It is permissible for school districts to set eligibility criteria for class ranking of honors, provided it does not "arbitrarily discount" or "exclude grades" received by students with disabilities with the assistance of special education services..." The letter also states that a "school district will have the responsibility to justify the various weights assigned, if challenged."
Value	Type the number by which the grades are to be adjusted according the selected operator.
Low Grade	Type the lowest grade for which the adjustment should be performed.
High Grade	Type the highest grade for which this adjustment should be performed. This field must match the Highest Cycle Grade Allowed field on Maintenance > Tables > Campus Control Options > Ranges & Conversions .

NOTE: If a gap exists between grades, and a student has a cycle grade that falls in the gap, the student's grade is calculated at face value. No points are added or subtracted.

Examples:

Course Type	Operator	Value	Grade	Calculation	Weighted Grade
Dual Credit	%+ - PERCENT PLUS OPERATOR	10	85	$85 \times .10 = 8.5$ $85 + 8.5$	= 93.5
Modified Coursework	%- - PERCENT MINUS OPERATOR	5	85	$85 \times .05 = 4.25$ $85 - 4.25$	= 80.75

The operator's calculation may produce a decimal place in the weighted grade which is not rounded up or down. The decimal place is used in calculating the student's current year grade point average.

NOTE: If no weight will be applied to a course (such as a Regular), the **Operator** must be set to + *ADD OPERATOR*, and **Value** must be 0. These settings will include the course in grade

averaging and use the student's grade at face value.

Different Weights for Different Grades:

The Numeric Grade Average Operator/Value table allows different grade ranges to have different weights applied within the same course type.

Example:

Course Type	Operator	Value	Low Grade	High Grade
Honors	%+ - PERCENT PLUS OPERATOR	10	090	100
Honors	%+ - PERCENT PLUS OPERATOR	5	075	089

Failing Grades:

Failing grades are processed differently in numeric grade averaging than in grade point grade averaging. Numeric grade averaging uses the grade at face value if it falls outside the high or low grade range. In grade point grade averaging, the grade must be listed in the Grade Point Grade Averaging table, with a grade other than zero, to be included in the average.

Example:

If the **Low Grade** field in the Numeric Grade Average Operator/Value table is set to 070, and the student's grade is 65, the student will not receive the weighted value for the course. Instead, the student's grade of 65 is used in calculating the GPA.

NOTE: If **Low Grade For Average** on [Maintenance > Tables > Campus Control Options > H Roll & Gr Avg](#) is 50, and the student's grade is below 50, the grade is adjusted to 50.

Blank, Incomplete, and No Grade:

Grades that are blank are adjusted to zero in grade averaging calculations, and the course is counted in the student's total number of courses.

Grades that are incomplete (I) and no grade (N/G) are not counted in grade averaging calculations, and the I or N/G will display on the report.

Running Both Numeric and Grade Point Grade Averaging:

A district can choose to use numeric grade averaging with no weights applied to calculate the student's true numeric average, and then use grade point grade averaging to weight the courses

and rank the students. In this case, the Numeric Grade Average Operator table must include all Course Type codes used at each campus entered with **Operator** set to + *ADD OPERATOR*, and **Value** set to 0. Then, the Grade Point tables are used to weight the grades and used to rank the students.


NOTE: If you are running both numeric and grade point grade averaging, you must run grade point grade averaging last. Each time grade averaging is run, the program overwrites the student's existing current year rank.

To edit conversion data, type over the existing data.

Click **Save**.



Delete a row.

1. Click  to delete a row. The row is shaded red to indicate that it will be deleted when the record is saved. You can select multiple rows to be deleted at the same time.

2. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the row. Click **Yes** to continue. Otherwise, click **No**.

You can save edits and delete records in the same step (i.e., the changes are all committed when the record is saved).



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