Learning Targets



- Explore why there is a need for changes in grading and reporting practices.
- Review the shortcomings of traditional grading practices.
- Discuss the first step of grading and reporting reform: Forming a Coalition for Change in Grading and Reporting.



- Why is there a need for changes in grading and reporting practices?
 - A negative learning identity is reinforced through non-equitable practices and policies that make students feel dismissed, marginalized or mistreated. An example of systemic non-equitable practices is found in traditional grading.

- Important Questions to Consider:
 - Why do we assign grades to students' work and use report cards?
 - What evidence should be used in determining students' grades?

Educators Identify Six Purposes for Grading

- 1. Communicate achievement status to parents/families
- 2. Provide information to students for self-evaluation
- 3. Select, identify, or group students for instruction
- 4. Provide incentives for students
- 5. Evaluate effectiveness of instructional programs
- 6. Document students' effort or responsibility

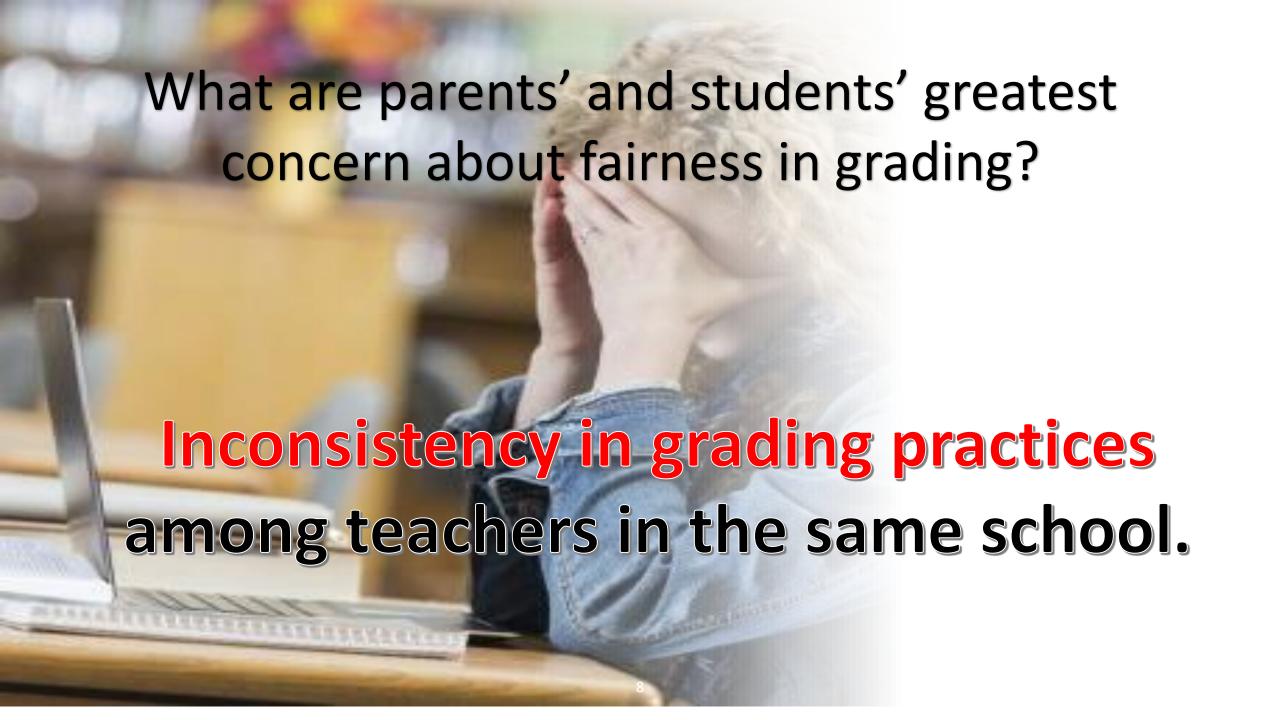
Guskey, T.R., & Bailey, J.M. (2010). Developing standards-based report cards.

Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

Evidence Used to Determine Grades

- ✓ Major exams or compositions
- ✓ Formative assessments
- ✓ Reports or projects
- ✓ Student portfolios
- ✓ Exhibits of students' work
- ✓ Laboratory projects
- ✓ Students' notebooks or journals
- Classroom observations
- ✓ Oral presentations

- ✓ Homework completion
- ✓ Homework quality
- ✓ Class participation
- ✓ Work habits and neatness
- ✓ Effort
- ✓ Class Attendance
- ✓ Punctuality of assignments
- ✓ Class behavior or attitude
- ✓ Progress made



Consistency requires agreement on purpose!

- We must first clarify our purpose in grading.
- Next, we must decide what evidence best reflects that purpose.
- Then we must decide how best to communicate a summary of that evidence to students and families through the grades and marks on report cards.

Review the shortcomings of traditional grading practices.

• Traditional Grading Practices Are Not Bias-Resistant

- Grades should be based on valid evidence of a student's content knowledge, and not based on evidence that is likely to be corrupted by a teacher's implicit bias or that reflects a student's environment.
- Practices that allow our bias to operate include:
 - Penalizing for lateness (submitting work after a deadline)
 - Including formative assessments such as homework within the grade
 - Evaluating student behavior (participation/effort) with a grade

Review the shortcomings of traditional grading practices.

- Traditional Grading Practices Are Not Mathematically Sound
 - Our grading must use calculations that are mathematically sound, easy to understand, and correctly describe a student's level of academic performance.
 - Practices that are not mathematically sound include:
 - The Use of Zeros
 - The 100-point scale's disproportionality toward failure
 - Averaging Scores to Determine a Grade
 - Student achievement should be described according to a student's most recent performance

- Review the shortcomings of traditional grading practices.
- Traditional Grading Practices Do Not Encourage a Growth Mindset
 - The way we grade should motivate students to achieve academic success, support a growth mindset, and give students opportunities for redemption.
 - Retakes and re-dos available for all students to have additional opportunities to demonstrate their understanding.
 - How could offering redemption via retakes and weighing more recent performance throughout the term affect motivation?

- Why is there a need for changes in grading and reporting practices?
- Students are constantly asking, "If I make a mistake or reveal that I don't know something, what will I gain or lose? If I disclose a weakness academic or otherwise will the teacher respond with understanding, care, and support, or with ridicule, punishment, and indifference?
- Traditional grading practices send the opposite message: Mistakes are unwanted, unhelpful, and punished.



Forming a Coalition for Change in Grading and Reporting.

 The Coalition for Change in Grading and Reporting will include dedicated individuals united for the specific purpose of planning and leading the implementation of more effective grading policies and practices.

Members should be:

- Excited to take on the work and understand the difficulties involved in challenging long-held grading traditions
- Aware of the need and urgency for change
- Open to new ideas and willing to seek out strong evidence that supports change
- Prepared to publicly advocate for recommended reforms
- Eager to take action that will ensure high-quality implementation of those reforms

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 The Coalition for Change in Grading and Reporting will include dedicated individuals united for the specific purpose planning and leading the implementation of more effective grading policies and practices.

Members will include:

- Central Office Administration
- Principals
- Teachers
- Student Services Staff
- Parents
- Students

- Why is there a need for changes in grading and reporting practices?
- Grading and reporting changes are more about communicating better, more accurate, and more meaningful information to families and students in order to provide the basis for improving student learning.
- Grading and reporting changes are about *providing students with* increased opportunities to learn to create a responsive *System* to support school improvement and student success.