



HOW-TO-GUIDE

Creating Shared Grading Practices

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Building Consensus + Laying Foundation

7 Steps

1

Building a Committee or Team

ILT or specific grading committee
Including grading as a school improvement priority area

2

Determine school-wide grading principles

What are Feldman's "pillars"? [Grading for Equity](#)
Existing grading policies; reviewing other district policies: [San Diego Unified D.C.](#)

3

Agree upon an averaging mode

Depending on your software, there may be [multiple ways](#) to average

4

Standardize category names

By department or by whole school, the Team can:

1. Write down all of their category names; or, list those in your grading system
2. Group those categories into common families and select one name for each family/category.
3. Define the new category and list example assignments.
4. Publicize for all to know.

5

Agree upon category weights

[Grading Practices](#)

6

Determining approximate # of assignments per category (per quarter)

Reach agreement on category weights first – at least by grade level

7

Run Grade Audit Report 2x per quarter; monitor the above

[Chavez Reports Suite](#)
[Monitor improvements over time](#)

Building Your Grading Pillars

1

Be transparent

2

**Reflect Content
Knowledge**

3

**Encourage a
Growth Mindset**

4

Holistic

Transparency is:

- Predictable grade calculation
- Understanding the significance of the letter grade
- Stakeholders understand the meaning of each grade, how grades are achieved, how grades are improved, and what behaviors impact grades
 - Significance, pathway, and opportunities
- Reliability
- Accuracy

Transparency is NOT:

- Assuming stakeholders understand
- Daily grade updates: not about frequency
- Arbitrary & capricious

Grading Practices

- Standardized naming conventions for categories
- Agreed upon weights and averaging mode
- Agreed upon # of assignments each quarter
- **Agreed upon grading practices (ex: acceptance of late work, points taken off for late work, re do accepted w/ time frame)
- Use of rubrics
- More communication around significance, pathway, and opportunities

Building Your Grading Pillars

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Reflect Content Knowledge

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Encourage a Growth Mindset

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Holistic

Content Knowledge is:

- Grades are aligned to/connected with academic standards
- Grades should reflect most recent performance
- A reflection of content mastery -- more objective and concrete

Content Knowledge is NOT:

- Behavior based
- Biased
- Based on time of assignment

Grading Practices

- Redos and retakes (including weight!)
- Standards based assessment
- 0-4 scale
- Grades based on student work, not on the timing of the assignment

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Holistic

Growth Mindset is:

- Giving students ownership of their grades and empowering them to chart a path toward success
- Using grades to measure growth towards mastery
- Encouraging risk-taking and recognizing that risks are a part of the learning process.
- Helping students understand that learning is an ongoing process

Growth Mindset is NOT:

- Oriented toward failure
- A reward/punishment behavior management tool
- A tool for controlling students
- Allowing students to fail
- Comparative

Grading Practices

- Redos and retakes (including weight!)
- Academic opportunities / extra support
- Student trackers
- Zeros
- Grading scales

Building Your Grading Pillars

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Knowledge

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Holistic

Holistic is:

- Capturing “academic behaviors”

Holistic is NOT:

- Prioritizing behaviors over content mastery or vice versa
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Grading Practices

- Separate academic content mastery from mastery of academic and social behaviors
- Look at San Diego “citizenship” for guidance

Avoiding Pitfalls

Changing grading practices
may take a long time.

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Collecting data on grading practices is more
difficult than standardized tests.

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What outcomes do you want to see
and how will you measure those?

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Resist the temptation to promote a grading
practice just because it's trendy.

[Watch our conversation](#) with Barton Dassinger to learn more!

New to ThinkCERCA? [Watch a demo](#) or [schedule a meeting](#).

