Standards-based grading communicates how students are performing on a set of clearly defined learning targets called standards.

Standards-based grading identifies what a student knows, or is able to do, in relation to those standards.

How will GPA be determined for my high school student?

Elementary and middle school grades will remain in the 1, 2, 3, 4, NE format. At the end of each semester standards-based grades at the high school level will convert to a traditional scale using the following pattern:

- **A**: A score of “3” and “4” in each of the essential standards
- **B**: A score of “2” in any one essential standard (with grades of 3 or 4 in the remaining standards)
- **C**: A score of “2” in more than one essential standard (no score of “1”)
- **D**: Two-thirds of the essential standards are a score of “2” or higher. Student has standard(s) that are “1”
- **F**: A score of “1” or NE in more than one-third of the essential standards in a course

The GPA scale for NSD is the same as any other Idaho district; grades from other schools will transfer to our system and our grades will transfer out. A GPA looks exactly the same in a traditional grading system and a standards-based system.

How does standards-based grading prepare students for college and careers?

Standards-based grading gives students ownership of their learning, creating an awareness that leads to self-motivation and self-advocacy, and with the academic skills to meet the rigor of college courses.

Find more information at nampa.school/sbg
**How Does Standards-Based Grading Differ from Traditional Grading?**

A standards-based grading system measures a student’s mastery of content standards by assessing their most recent and consistent level of performance.

### Traditional Grading System

- **An emphasis on averaging a percentage score over the grading period.**
- **Scores on quizzes, tests, projects, attendance, behavior, or other criteria are added and divided to determine a percentage up to 100.**
- **Points are often added or deducted based on the student’s behavior, work completion or participation.**
- **Student behavior is often mixed in with academics to determine the grade.**
- **Teachers determine their own criteria for what constitutes an “A”, based on a variety of factors.**

### Standards-Based Grading System

- **An emphasis on looking at the most recent evidence of student work to determine a grade.**
- **Scores on assessments are given on a 5-point scale, based on a clearly defined performance rubric.**
- **No points are added or taken off. Students are graded based on what they know and are able to do.**
- **Student behavior is reported separately based on a specific set of criteria.**
- **Teachers work collaboratively to determine proficient work on the standards using a clear rubric.**

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**What scale are students graded on? What do the numbers mean?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Student exceeds proficiency of the standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Student demonstrates proficiency of the standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Student demonstrates partial proficiency of the standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Student demonstrates limited or no understanding of the standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>No evidence of learning is available for assessment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What does it mean to be “proficient” and what does it mean to “exceed” proficiency in a standard?**

A student is considered to be proficient when they have acquired the skill that is described by the standard.

When a student shows in-depth understanding and application of skills beyond proficiency, they are exceeding a standard.

**Is homework part of my child’s grade?**

Teachers evaluate student performance on learning tasks, or homework, on a daily basis. Teachers analyze student work to determine growth and improvement toward proficiency of a specific skill or content. When assigning a final score, each teacher has the responsibility to take into account all the work a student completes during a quarter or semester. If a student chooses not to do an assignment, not only are they missing an opportunity to practice a skill or apply a concept, they also miss an opportunity to display mastery of an outcome to their teacher.

**Find out when your school will move to standards-based grading at nampa.school/sbg**