

Undergraduate: How to calculate a Derived Mark

1. The Derived Mark will be based on actual achievement from the current Stage and level, as far as reasonable. It will be based on:
 - a. Actual Marks from Completed Modules received prior to the Derivation Cutoff Date will be included. It should be noted that marks visible in Moodle may not be Actual Marks, in which case these would not be used; the Head of School (or Nominee) would determine if it was appropriate to use those marks.
 - b. Part For Whole Marks received prior to the Derivation Cutoff Date may be included.
 - c. If circumstances permit, Actual Marks from Assessments from Incomplete Modules received prior to the Derivation Cutoff Date may be included.
2. The marks from Clause 1 (as circumstances permit), received prior to the Derivation Cutoff Date are the Completed Marks.
3. Because it is necessary for the student to have Submitted all of the original Assessments (where offered) to be able to calculate a Derived Mark, it is not possible for a student to have a Derived mark applied to their record where an assessment opportunity has taken place but the student did not Submit that Assessment. Note, where the student has an upheld Extenuating Circumstance's claim (for example, for a later first sit), they may have the Derived mark applied to their record after they have Submitted the Extenuating Circumstances Affected Assessment(s). However, the timing of the Extenuating Circumstance Affected Assessment may impact the value of the Derived Mark (where the Extenuating Circumstance Affected Assessment was not Submitted and marked at the time of the derivation) and this should be taken into consideration in deciding whether to accept or reject the use of the Contingency Regulations and the associated progression or classification outcomes and associated marks (see 'UG classification', 'UG progression' and 'FYQY progression' documents).
4. The credit value of the student's Completed Marks in a Stage is the sum of the credits of the Completed Modules (whether entirely through Actual Marks or by way of designation of a Part For Whole Mark) plus the pro-rata credits of any Actual Marks for Assessments from Incomplete Modules where the circumstances permit their use for the Derived Mark (see Clause 1).

For example:

- A student on a 20 credit module who has Actual Marks prior to the relevant cutoff for 100% of the Assessment for that module has completed 20 credits of assessment.
- A student on a 20 credit module who has Actual Marks prior to the relevant cutoff for 50% of the Assessment for that module and where this meets the criteria to designate this a Part For Whole Mark has completed 20 credits of assessment.

- A student on a 20 credit module who has Actual Marks prior to the relevant cutoff for 30% of the Assessment for that module has completed 6 credits of assessment.
5. In order for the Derived Mark to be reliable, UoN need to make appropriate use of the evidence provided by these completed credits of assessment. UoN will calculate Derived Marks in accordance with the following thresholds:
- a. If a student has Completed Marks for 60 credits or more from the current Stage, then the Completed Marks from the current Stage alone will be used to calculate the Derived mark.
 - b. If a student has Completed Marks for less than 60 credits from the current Stage, then Actual Marks from the previous Stage will additionally be used to calculate the Derived mark.
6. The calculation of a Derived Mark requires the following information:
- N: the number of credits on a programme per Stage (for example 120 credits per Stage)
 - A: the credit-value of the student's Completed Marks in this Stage
 - B: the student's credit-weighted mean for the Completed Marks in this Stage
 - C: the student's credit-weighted mean from module Actual Marks in the previous Stage
 - λ : $\lambda = \min(2A, N)/N$. This means that to calculate the value of λ , one takes the lower value of either 2 times A or N (so if A is 45 credits and N is 120 credits, one takes the lower of 90 and 120, which is 90) and divide that number by N (which in this example was 120, so $90/120$, which is 0.75; thus λ is 0.75).
7. The formula to calculate the Derived Mark is:
- $$\text{Derived Mark} = \lambda B + (1-\lambda) C$$
8. The following information is given to further explain how derived marks are calculated from this formula.
9. For example, for programmes with 120 credits per Stage, to estimate the derived mark:
- Using the table below, take the figure in Column D which is closest to the credit value of the student's Completed Marks in the current Stage (value A above).
 - From that row, note the values in columns E and F (the weight for this Stage (E) and the weight for the previous Stage (F)).
 - Multiply the student's credit-weighted mean for the Completed Marks for this Stage (value B above) by the value in column E (the weight for current Stage) to create a new value called G
 - Also multiply the student's credit-weighted mean for the Completed Marks in the previous Stage (value C above) by the value in column F (the weight for previous Stage) to create a new value called H

- The estimate of your Derived Mark is equal to G+H.

D. Credits of module at current Stage completed	E. Weight for this Stage	F. Weight for previous Stage
60 or more	1.00	0.00
55	0.92	0.08
50	0.83	0.17
45	0.75	0.25
40	0.67	0.33
35	0.58	0.42
30	0.50	0.50
25	0.42	0.58
20	0.33	0.67
15	0.25	0.75
10	0.17	0.83
5	0.08	0.92
0	0.00	1.00

10.The following is a narrative for the formula:

If prior to the Derivation Cutoff Date a student has at least 60 credits of Completed Marks in the current Stage, the formula will result in the Derived Mark being that student's weighted average of those marks. UoN take this to be appropriate because marks at this Stage are the best predictor we have of your performance at this Stage and at least 60 credits is considered a sufficient body of evidence for this.

If prior to the Derivation Cutoff Date a student has fewer than 60 credits of Completed Marks in the current Stage, the formula will return a result that is a weighted average of the current Stage in combination with a weighted average from work from the previous Stage. UoN need to do this because a fully robust sample of the student's performance at the current Stage is not available.