

UG: How to calculate a derived mark where assessments or marking have taken place during time period affected by a disruption

1. The derived mark will be based on actual achievement from the current academic stage and level, as far as reasonable. It will be based on marks received prior to a nominated 'Derivation Cutoff' date.
 - i. Marks from modules that you have completed and have marks for prior to the 'Derivation Cut Off' date will be included. This includes marks for modules which have been completed on a 'part for whole' basis.
 - ii. If circumstances permit, we may also additionally include element marks from incomplete modules.
2. The marks from clause 1i and, if circumstances permit, clause 1ii submitted prior to the Derivation Cutoff date will hereafter be referred to as 'Completed Marks'.
3. Your 'stage of study' refers to your year of study: for instance, Qualifying Year, Part I, Part II, Part III etc.

The total completed credits of modules is the pro-rata credits of all the Completed Marks. That is, it is the sum of the credits of the completed modules (from clause 1i) plus the pro-rata credits of the element marks from incomplete modules (from clause 1ii).

For example:

A student on a 20 credit module who has completed 100% of the assessment for that module has completed 20 credits of assessment.

A student on a 20 credit module who has completed 50% of the assessment for that module has completed 20 credits of assessment under the 'part for whole' regulations.

A student on a 20 credit module who has completed 30% of the assessment for that module has completed 6 credits of assessment.

4. In order for the derived mark to be reliable, we need to make appropriate use of the evidence given to us by these completed credits of assessment.
 - i. If you have Completed Marks for 60 credits or more from this stage, then the marks from this stage alone will be used as the derived mark.
 - ii. If you have Completed Marks for less than 60 credits from this stage, then marks from the previous stage will also be used to calculate the derived mark.
5. The formula to calculate the Derived Mark is:

$$\text{Derived Mark} = \lambda B + (1-\lambda) C$$

Where: $\lambda = \min(2A, 120)/120$ (for programmes with 120 credits per stage)

A is the credit-value of the Completed Marks in this stage

B is the credit-weighted mean mark for the Completed Marks in this stage

C is the credit-weighted mean from modules in the previous stage

6. The following information is given to further explain how derived marks are calculated from this formula.

6.1 For programmes with 120 credits per stage, to estimate the derived mark:

- Find the row in the table below for which the credit value of the Completed Marks in this stage (value A above) is closest to the value in column D in the below table
- Read off the values in columns E and F for that row
- Multiply the credit-weighted mean mark for the Completed Marks for this stage (value B above) by the value in column E to create the result G
- Also multiply the credit-weighted mean mark for the Completed Marks in the previous stage (value C above) by the value in column F to create the result H
- The estimate of your DM 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

6.2 Here is a narrative for the formula:

If you have 60 credits of completed modules this stage prior to the Derivation Cutoff date, the formula returns the result that we use the weighted average of those marks as your derived mark. We take this to be appropriate because marks at this level are the best predictor we have of your performance at this level.

Where you have fewer than 60 credits of completed modules in this stage prior to the Derivation Cutoff date, the formula returns the result that we use the weighted average of those marks in combination with your work at earlier stages. We need to do this because we don't have a fully robust sample of your performance at this stage.