

Grade Points & Grade Point Average (GPA)

The grade point value is determined by multiplying the number of credits (also called hours) a course yields by the grade received for the course. Grades yield points as follows: A = 4; B = 3; C = 2; D = 1; F = 0; W, AD, P, S, U, and UW (not calculated).

The semester grade point average (GPA) is obtained by dividing the number of semester grade points

earned by the number of credits attempted for the semester. For example, a student attempts five courses totaling 13 credits for the semester, and receives grades as follows:

Course 1 (3 credits) — "A"

Course 2 (3 credits) — "B"

Course 3 (2 credits) — "B"

Course 4 (1 credit) — "C"

Course 5 (4 credits) — "D"

Total semester grade points earned for courses 1 through 5 are respectively: $(3 \times 4) + (3 \times 3) + (2 \times 3) + (1 \times 2) + (4 \times 1) = (12 + 9 + 6 + 2 + 4) = 33$. Semester GPA = $33 \div 13 = 2.54$.

The cumulative (or overall) GPA is determined by dividing the number of cumulative (or total) grade points earned at Howard University (including grade points for the most recent grading period) by the cumulative (i.e., total) number of credits attempted at Howard University. For example, a student who has previously attempted 65 credits at Howard University and earned 160-grade points with an old cumulative GPA of $160 \div 65 = 2.46$. The new cumulative number of credits attempted at Howard University = $65 + 13 = 78$; and the new cumulative grade points earned = $160 + 33 = 193$. The new cumulative GPA = $193 \div 78 = 2.47$.

The grade point average is computed for all courses not officially canceled that have been taken and/or repeated in the student's program of study.