

HOW THE CRI IS SCORED

UHSAA COMPETITIVE REALIGNMENT INDEX

1462531A-6A

SCHOOLSSPORTSSEASONS AVERAGEDCLASSES

Every school gets one number. It is built from three measures, and **school size decides most of it** — enrollment carries more than three-quarters of the weight, while **on-field results carry a tenth**.



* Provisional — weights set by the Board of Trustees. † SES = socioeconomic status.

CRI = 77% Size + 13% SES + 10% Competitiveness

INPUT 01

ENROLLMENT SIZE

Grade 10 and 11 counts added together, then log-scaled so the gap between a 300- and 600-student school counts the same as 1,200 to 2,400.

Z of LN(G10 + G11)

INPUT 02

ECONOMIC NEED

Share of K-12 students who are economically disadvantaged. The sign is flipped, so higher need pulls a school's score down, not up.

Z of % disadvantaged × -1

INPUT 03

COMPETITIVE RESULTS

How the school actually performed across all 25 sports it fielded, measured against the schools it competed with. Football is scored separately.

Mean of 25 sport Z-scores

TURNING RESULTS INTO A SCORE

INPUT 03, IN FOUR STEPS

STEP 1

SCORE EACH SPORT

Sports are measured two ways, depending on whether the season produces a post-season ranking or a state-meet finish.

10

PSR

PSR × a playoff multiplier of 1.0 to 1.8

15

PLACED

State finish, coded 1 to 6

PSR — Post Season Ranking, combining MaxPreps and RPI into a single value.

6 Champion · 5 2nd · 4 3rd · 3 4th
2 5th · 1 Competed, no placement

STEP 2

COMPARE INSIDE THE RIGHT GROUP

Each result becomes a Z-score against the schools in the **same classification, that same season** — so a school that moved up or down is judged against who it actually played, year by year.

0 is the class average that season. Positive is above it, negative below. Sitting out a sport is not a zero — the school is simply left out of that sport.

STEPS 3 & 4

AVERAGE UP, TWICE

A school's Z-scores for one sport are averaged across the **three seasons** (2023-24 to 2025-26). Those sport figures are then averaged across every sport it fields.

WHY COVERAGE MATTERS

A school fielding all 25 sports has 25 numbers behind its result. One fielding 8 has 8, so a single strong season moves it much further.

Seasons → Sport Z

Sports → Competitive Z

READING A FINISHED SCORE

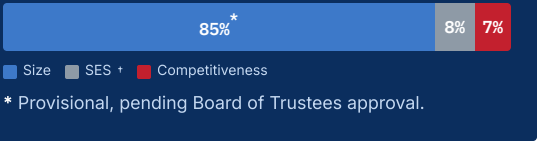
Every school lands somewhere on one continuous scale, from **-2.08** to **+1.16**. Six classifications get drawn across it — the score decides the order, and where the lines fall is a judgement call.



Setting the cut points. Keep every class at **21 schools or more**, then place the lines where the scores themselves break — a wide gap between two neighbouring schools is a natural boundary, and a tight cluster is a poor place to split.

FOOTBALL IS SEPARATE

Football never enters the score above. It runs its own index on the football classification, including 8-player, and leans even harder on size.



THE 10 PSR SPORTS

Basketball, soccer, volleyball and lacrosse (boys and girls), plus baseball and softball. Each uses the PSR — MaxPreps and RPI combined — multiplied by its playoff multiplier.

THE 15 PLACEMENT SPORTS

Cross country, wrestling, track, golf, tennis and swimming (boys and girls), plus competitive cheer and drill team.

TWO RULES WORTH KNOWING

Every Z-score uses the sample standard deviation. A school that did not field a team is excluded from that sport entirely, never scored as a zero.