



	REPORTING LEVEL				TYPES OF SCORES	
	Individual Student Scores	Class Summary Scores	School Summary Scores	District Summary Scores	Norm - Referenced Information	Criterion - Referenced Information
STR	•				•	•
PR	•				•	•
CANSTIK	•				•	
CRS	•	•			•	
OCR	•	•				•
SADSUM			•		•	•
SIAR			•		•	
STAR			•		•	
DADSUM				•	•	•
DIAR				•	•	
DTAR				•	•	
DCD	•				•	•

### Norm-Referenced Information

	PERCENTILE	STANINE	GRADE EQUIVALENT
WHAT IT IS	How student's score compares to the scores of other students in the same reference group	Each percentile rank is placed in one of nine categories	Estimate of student's grade-level functioning on a given test
REFERENCE GROUPS	National (NP) Regional (RP)* District (LP)	National (NS) Regional (RS)* District (LS)	National (GE)
POSSIBLE SCORES	(low) 1 to 99 (high)	(low) 1 to 9 (high)	K to 12
WHY IT IS USEFUL	Shows precisely how a student is performing in comparison with others at the same grade	Provides quick and simple information	Shows a student's progress from year to year
WHY IT CAN BE CONFUSING	It is so precise that variations are bound to occur, partly from chance	Is only sensitive to very large changes in student performance	Grade equivalent does not indicate that the student should be moved up or down to another grade

\* available for Western Canada, Ontario, and Atlantic Canada

### Criterion-Referenced Information

	OBJECTIVE SCORE
WHAT IT IS	Indication of whether a student's score for a test objective meets grade-level expectations
WHY IT IS USEFUL	Classifies student performance independently of how other students did on the test objective
WHY IT CAN BE CONFUSING	Student performance classification for an objective is based on only a subset of test items, so classification will be influenced by chance to some degree. However, summary information at the class, school, district levels are much more stable.