

**ETS® Proficiency Profile**  
**Summary of Proficiency Classifications**

**To show how many students are proficient at each level**

**Colorado State University - Pueblo**  
**Combined**

**Cohort Name:** 2014-15 Combined

**Close Date:** Combined

**Test Description:** Combined

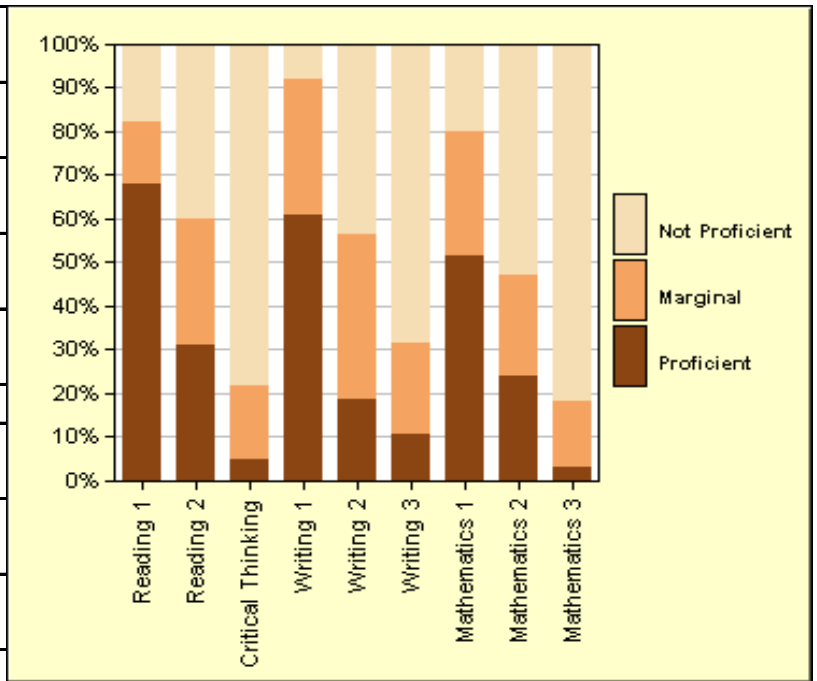
**Student Level:** More than 90 semester hrs or more than 145 quarter hrs

**Number of students tested:** 196

**Number of students included in these statistics:** 196

**Number of students excluded (see roster):** 0

Skill Dimension	Proficiency Classification		
	Proficient	Marginal	Not Proficient
<b>Reading, Level 1</b>	68%	14%	18%
<b>Reading, Level 2</b>	31%	29%	40%
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	5%	17%	78%
<b>Writing, Level 1</b>	61%	31%	8%
<b>Writing, Level 2</b>	19%	38%	43%
<b>Writing, Level 3</b>	11%	21%	68%
<b>Mathematics, Level 1</b>	52%	29%	20%
<b>Mathematics, Level 2</b>	24%	23%	53%
<b>Mathematics, Level 3</b>	3%	15%	82%



The skills measured by the ETS® Proficiency Profile test are grouped into proficiency levels - three proficiency levels for writing, three for mathematics, and three for the combined set of skills involved in reading and critical thinking. The table and graph show the number and percentage of students who are proficient, marginal, and not proficient at each proficiency level in reading and critical thinking, writing, and mathematics. A student classified as marginal is one whose test results do not provide enough evidence to classify the student either as proficient or as not proficient. See the User's Guide for more information about these classifications, including a list of the specific skills associated with each proficiency level in each skill area.

Reports based on a sample of fewer than 50 test takers are representative of the performance of **that sample only**. Reports based on **fewer than 50 test takers** should not be considered representative of the larger group of like students, and inferences or generalizations about the larger population or subgroup **should not** be made based on such small samples.