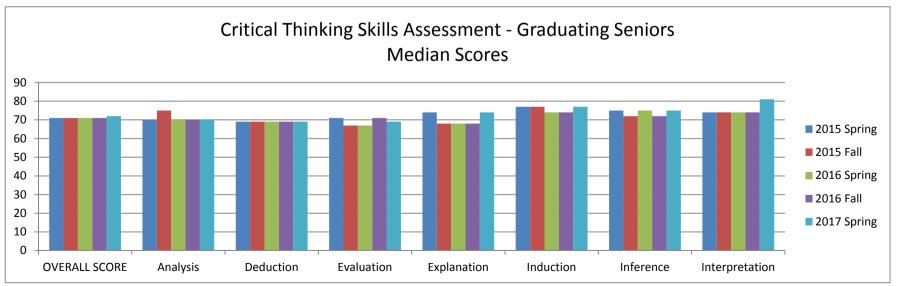
2017 Spring Graduating Seniors from the College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (CLASS)



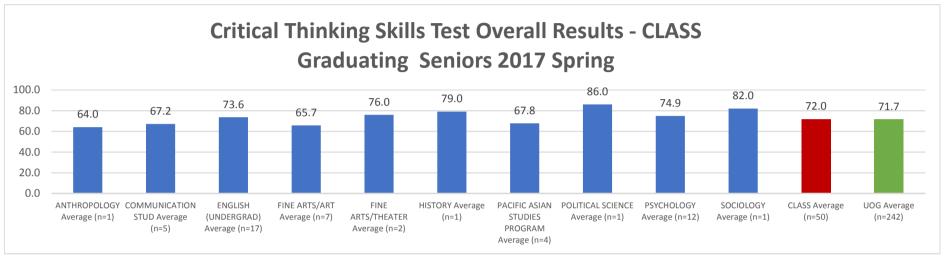


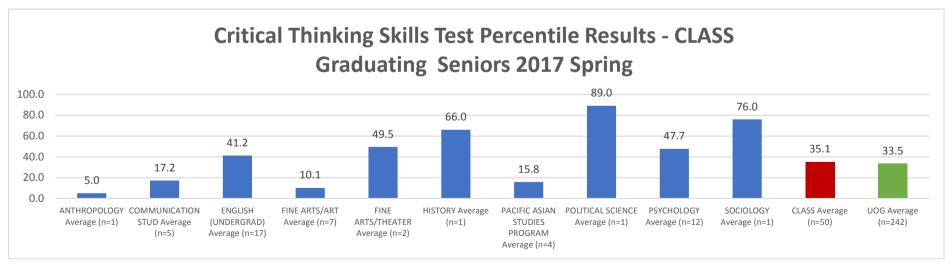
Critical Thinking Skills Assessment - Graduating Seniors

	MEDIAN Scores							MEAN Scores						
						Five-							Five-	
	2015		2016	2016	2017	Semester		2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	Semester	
Skill/Attribute	Spring 2015 Fall		Spring	Fall	Spring	Average	Skill/Attribute	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Average	
N	251	153	275	172	242	218.6	N	251	153	275	172	242	218.60	
OVERALL SCORE	71	71	71	71	72	71	OVERALL SCORE	71.4	70.8	70.9	70.8	71.7	71.12	
<u>Analysis</u>	70	75	70	70	70	71	<u>Analysis</u>	73.2	73.0	73.0	72.9	72.5	72.92	
<u>Deduction</u>	69	69	69	69	69	69	<u>Deduction</u>	70.8	70.2	70.7	70.6	71.2	70.70	
<u>Evaluation</u>	71	67	67	71	69	69	<u>Evaluation</u>	70.2	69.4	69.8	69.8	70.4	69.92	
Explanation	74	68	68	68	74	70	Explanation	71.1	71.1	71.1	70.8	71.8	71.18	
<u>Induction</u>	77	77	74	74	77	76	<u>Induction</u>	76.1	75.7	75.3	75.1	76.2	75.68	
<u>Inference</u>	75	72	75	72	75	74	<u>Inference</u>	74.5	73.4	73.6	73.1	74.5	73.82	
Interpretation	74	74	74	74	81	75	<u>Interpretation</u>	76.7	77.2	76.4	76.4	77.9	76.92	
Aggregate sample of CCTST Four Year College Students, average							Aggregate sample of CCTST Four Year College Students, average							
percentile score:	29	32	30	31	30	30	percentile score:	29	32	30	31	34	31	

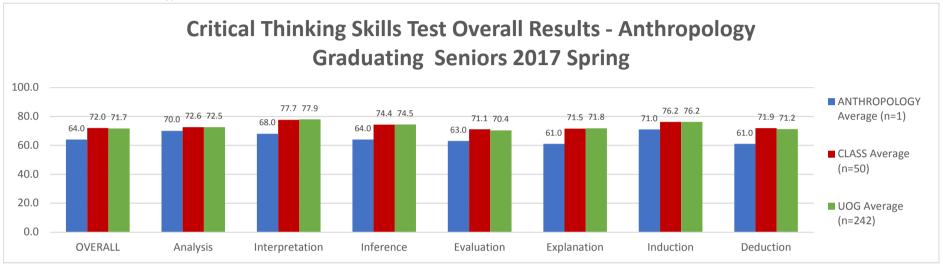


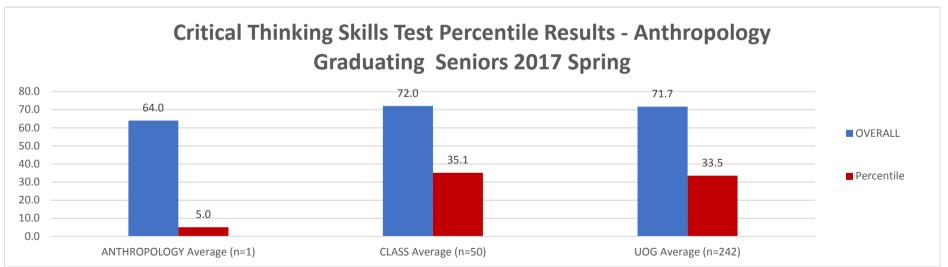




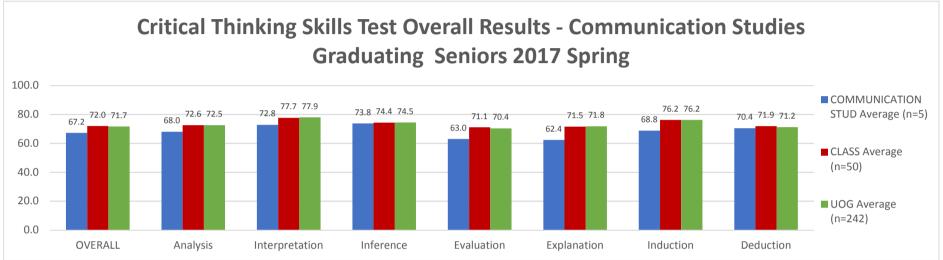


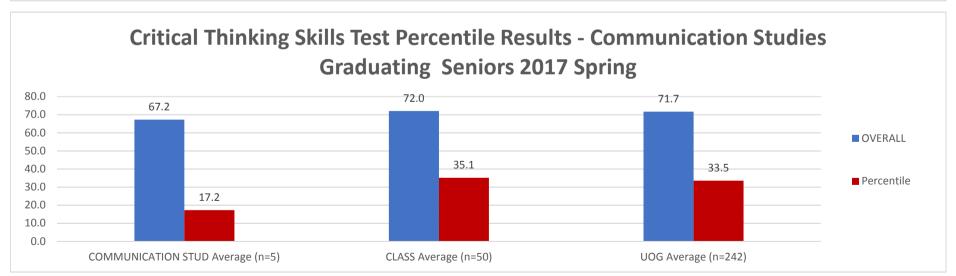




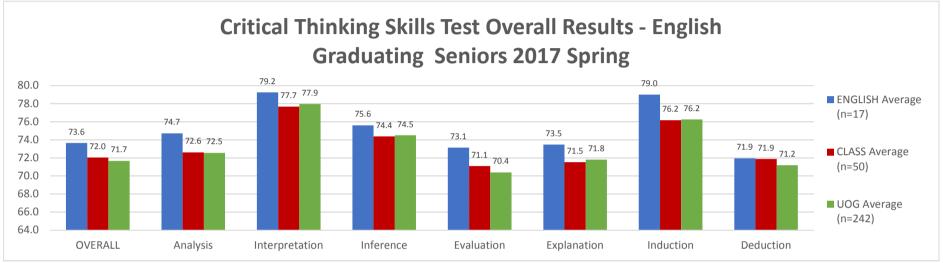


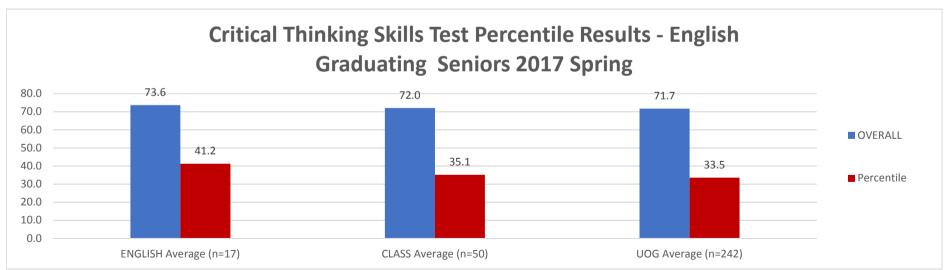




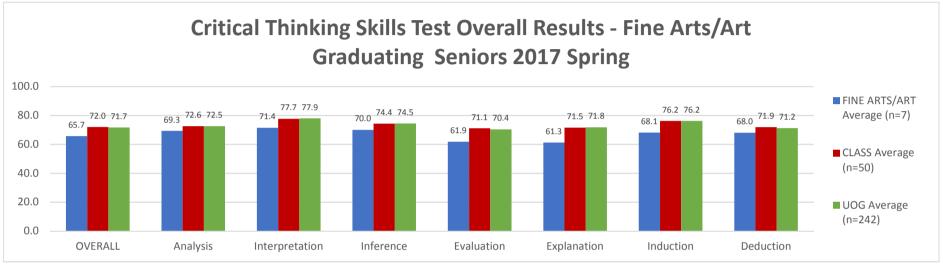


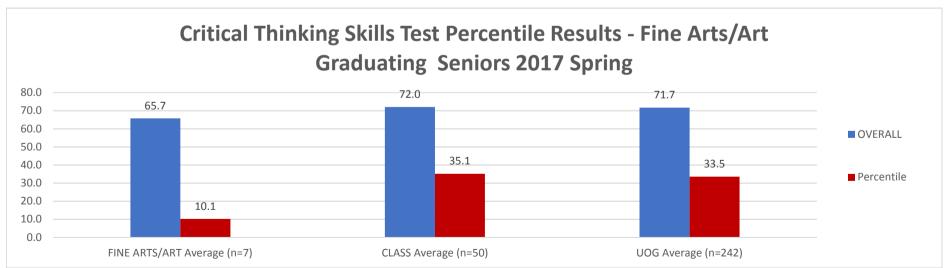




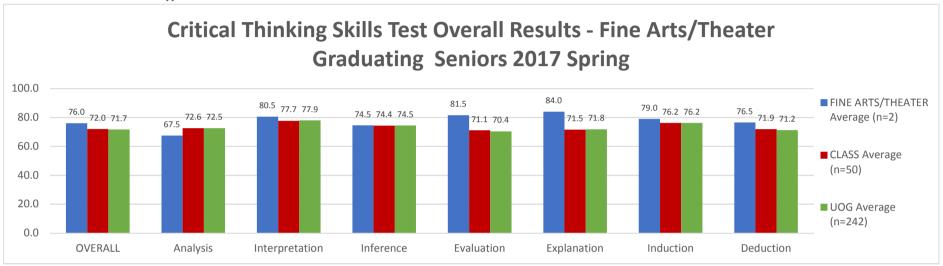


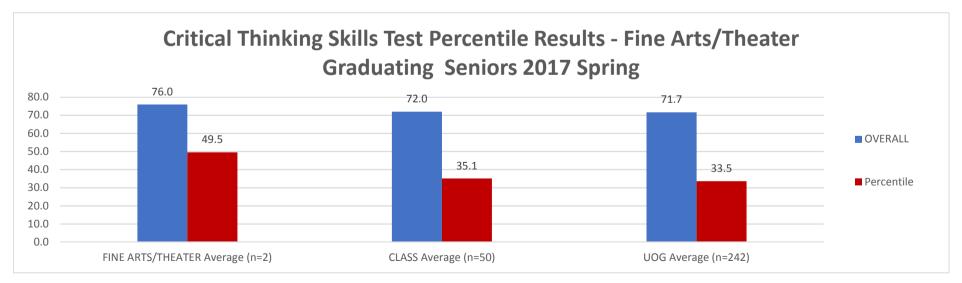




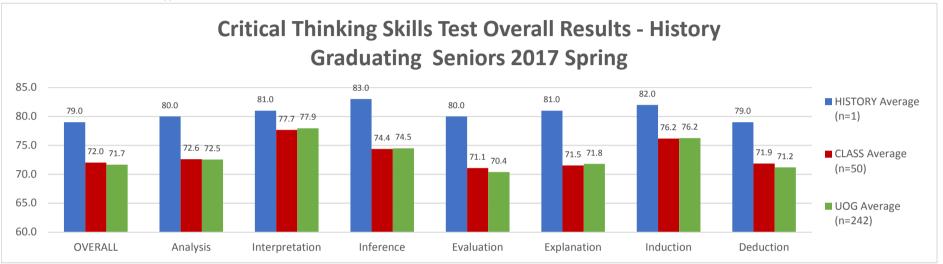


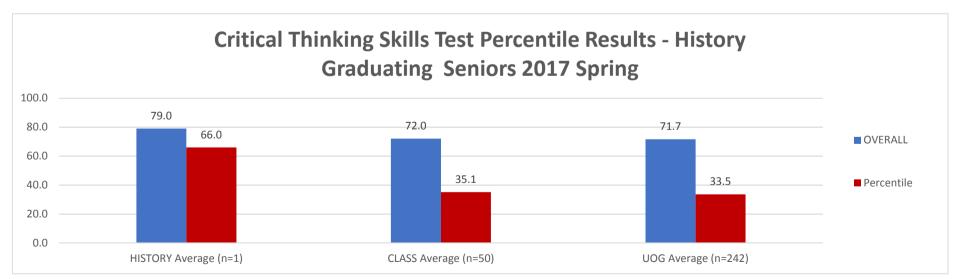




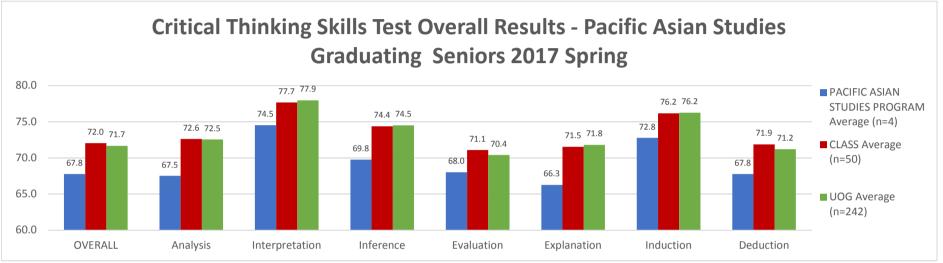


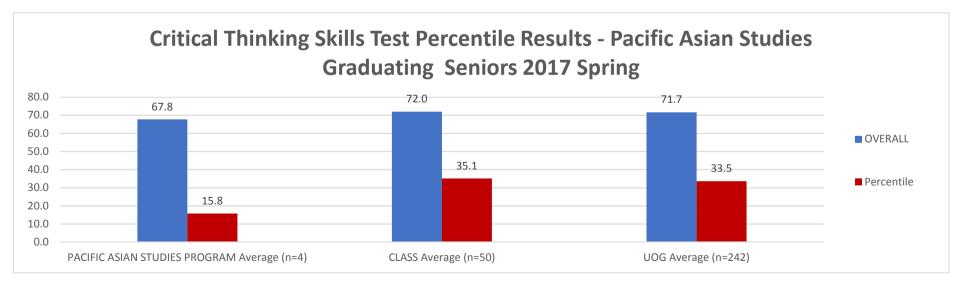




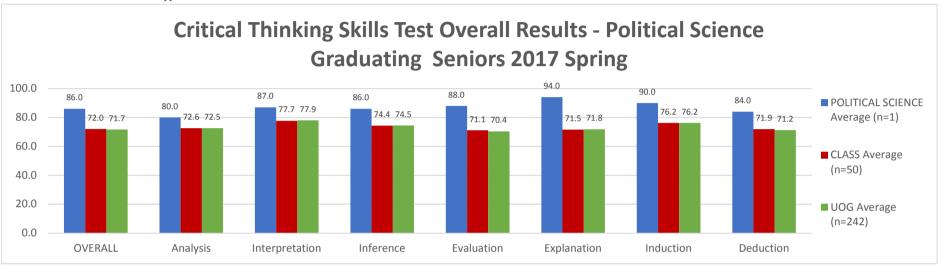


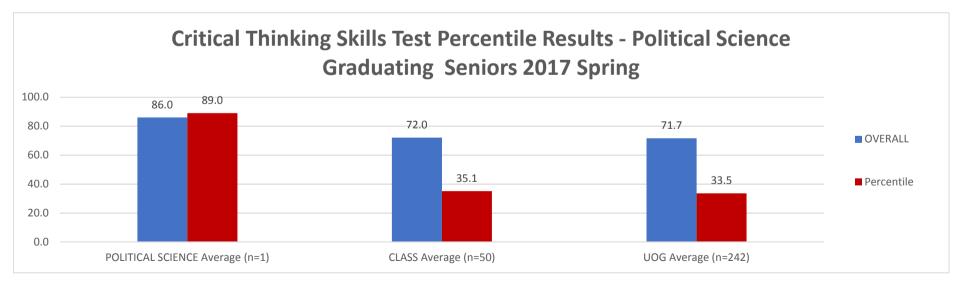




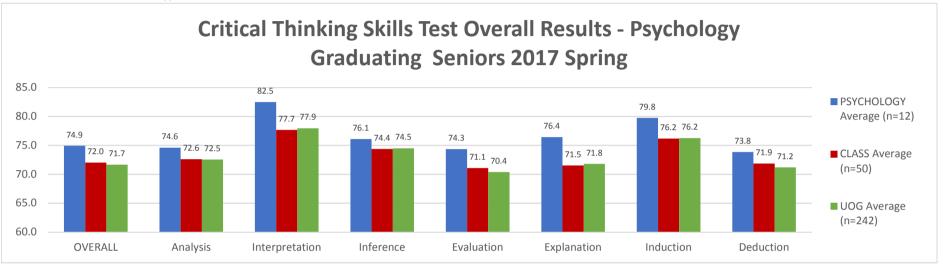


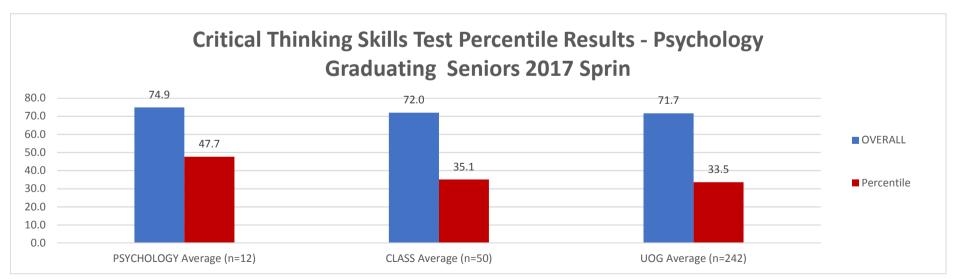




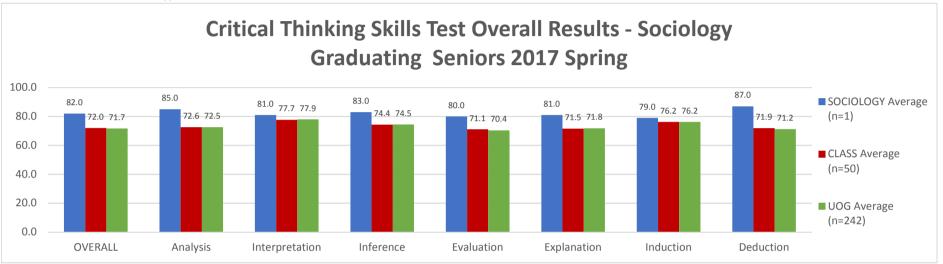


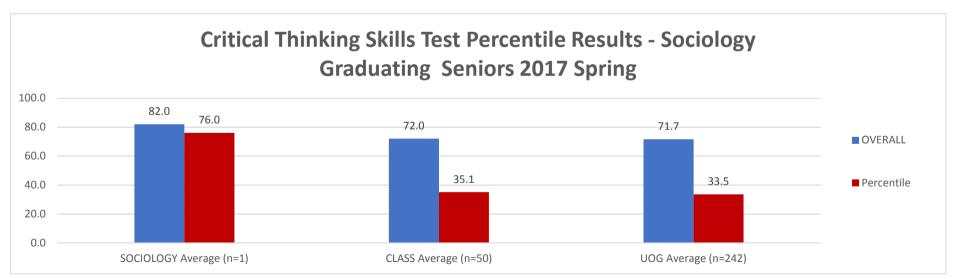








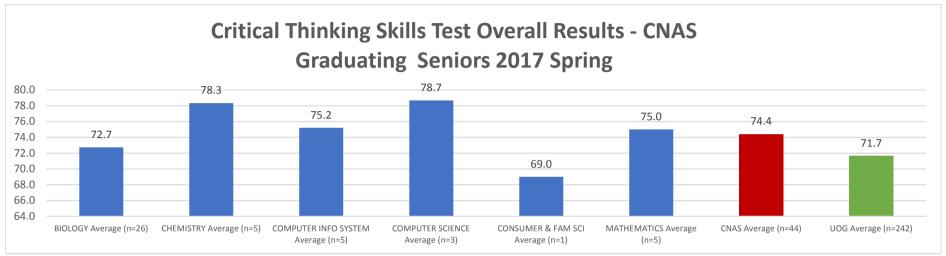


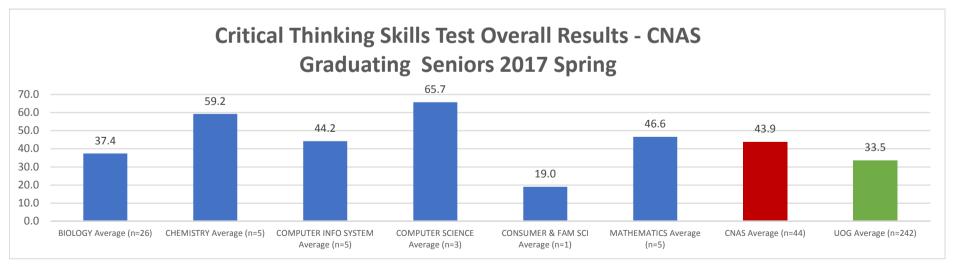


2017 Spring Graduating Seniors from the College of Natural and Applied Sciences (CNAS)

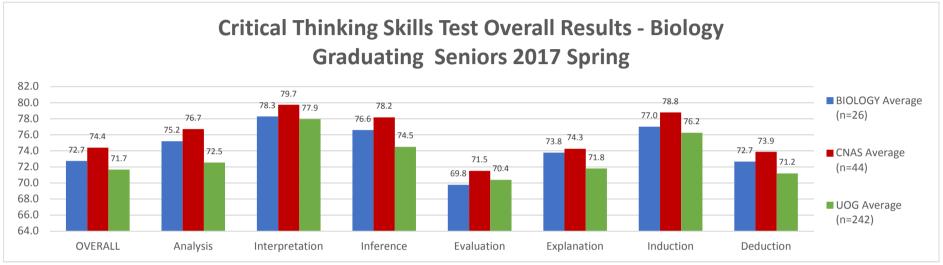


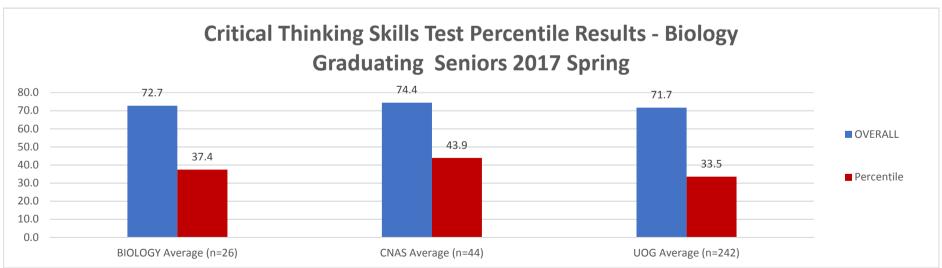




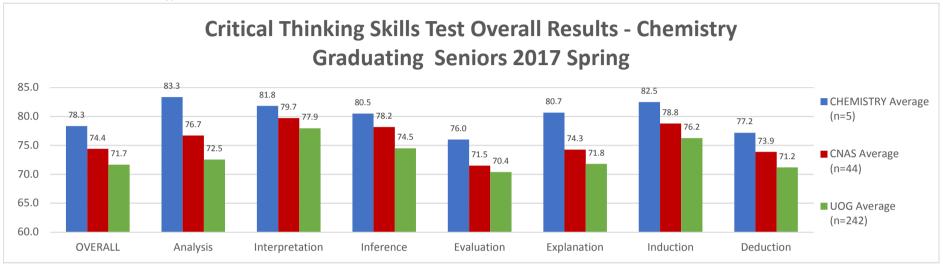


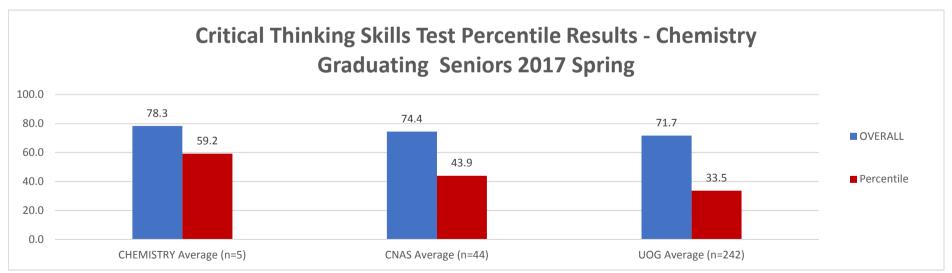




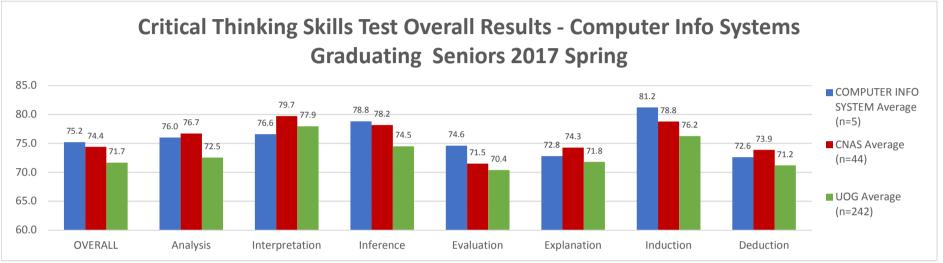


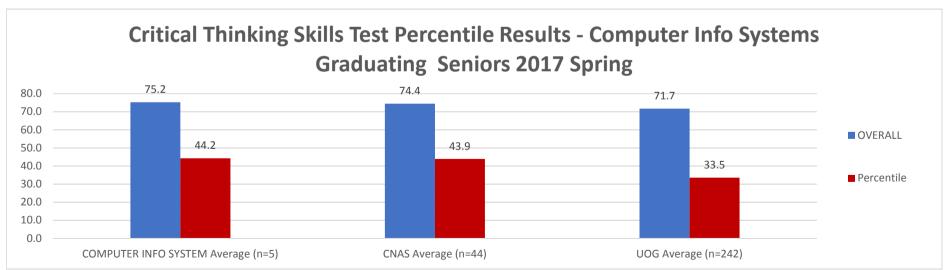




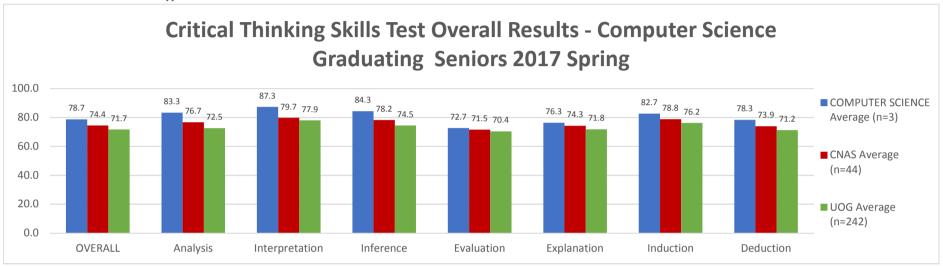


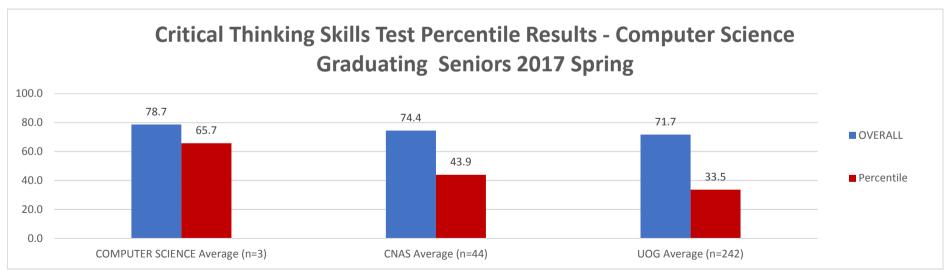




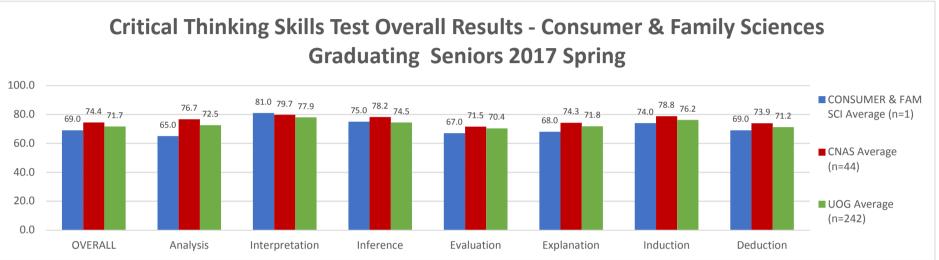


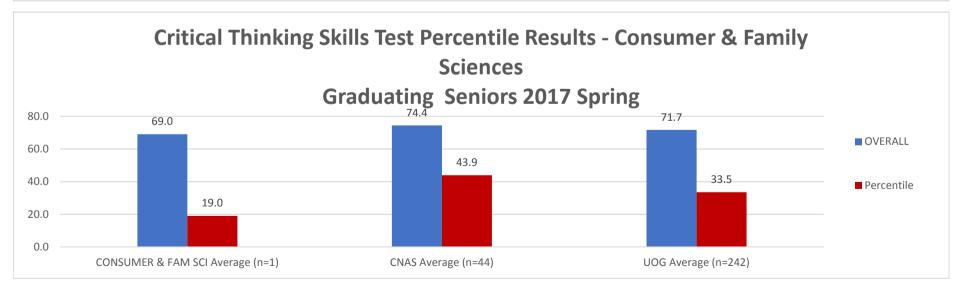




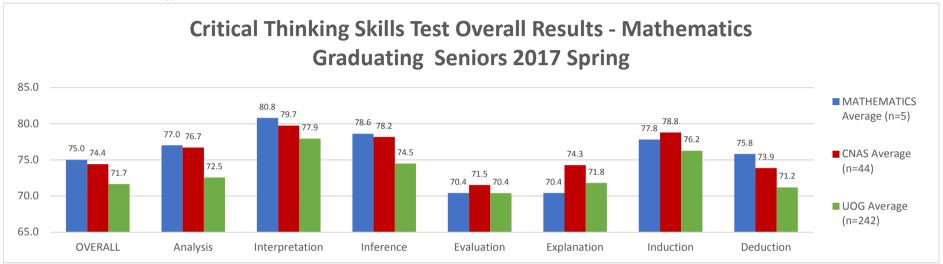


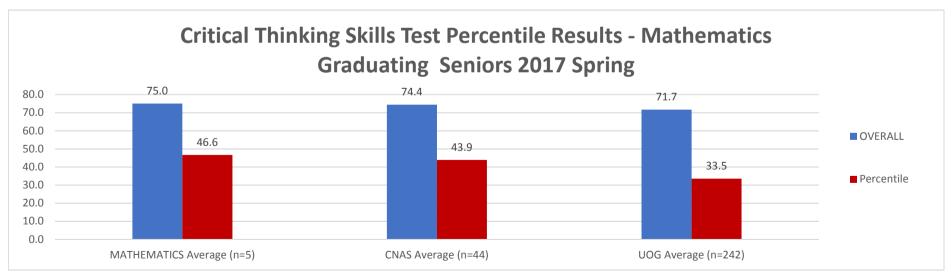








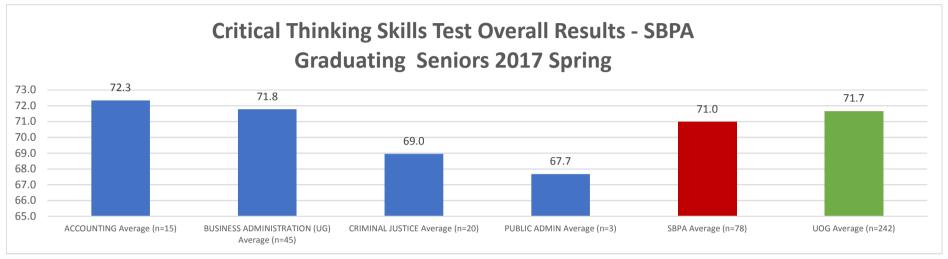


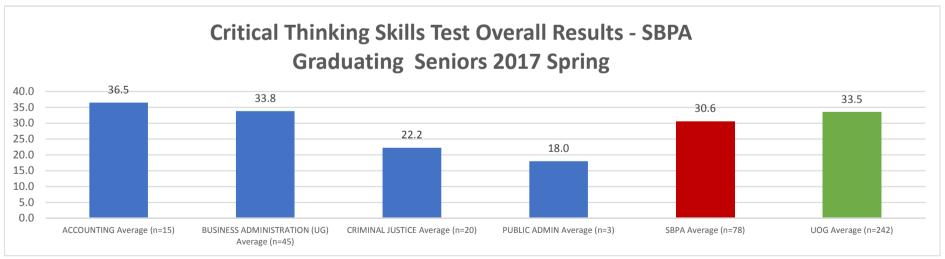


2017 Spring Graduating Seniors from the School of Business and Public Administration (SBPA)

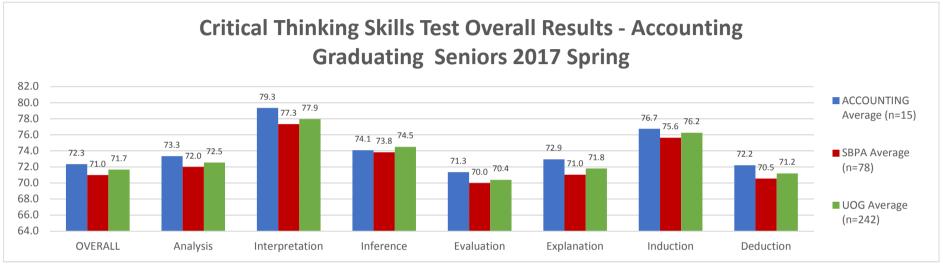


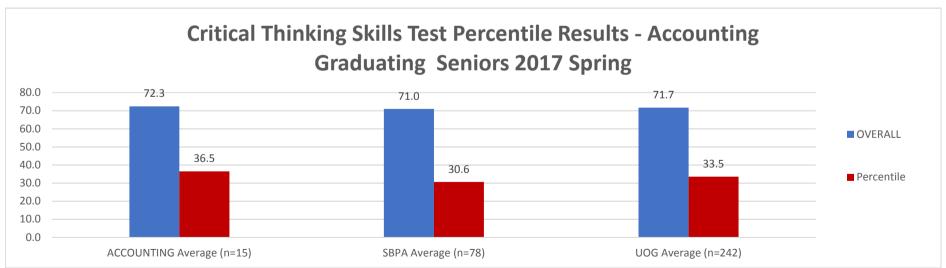




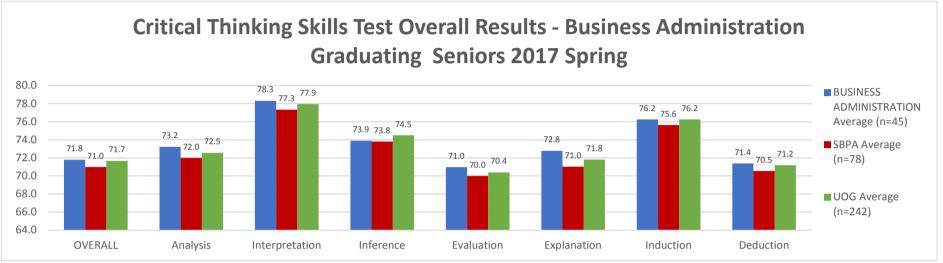


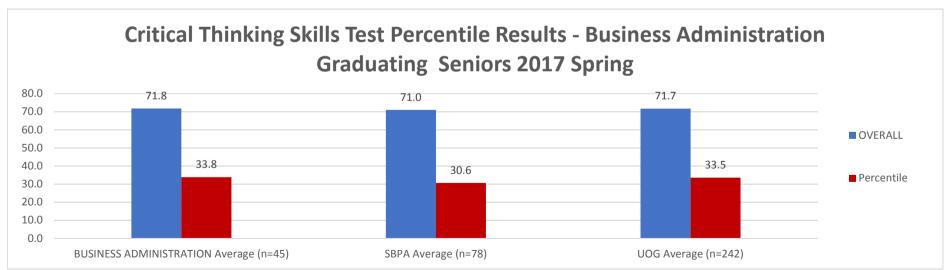




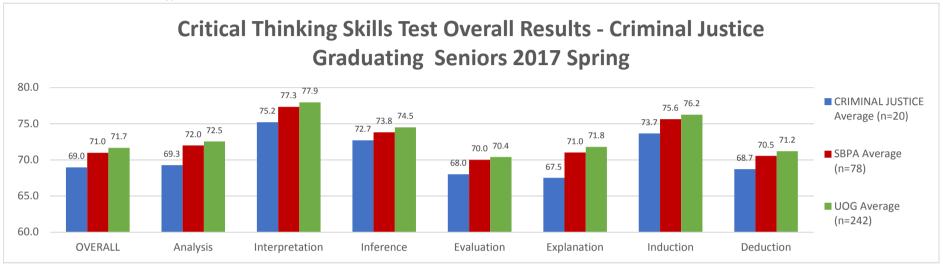


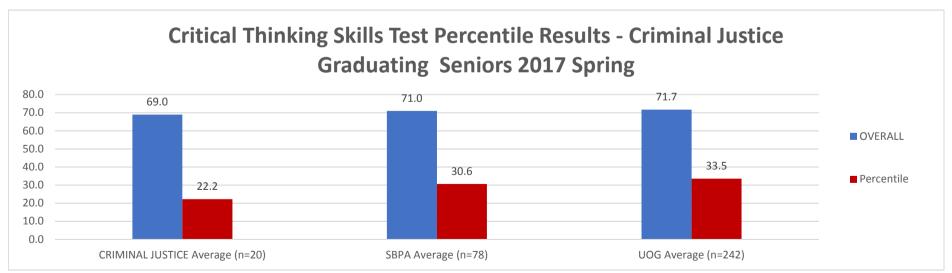




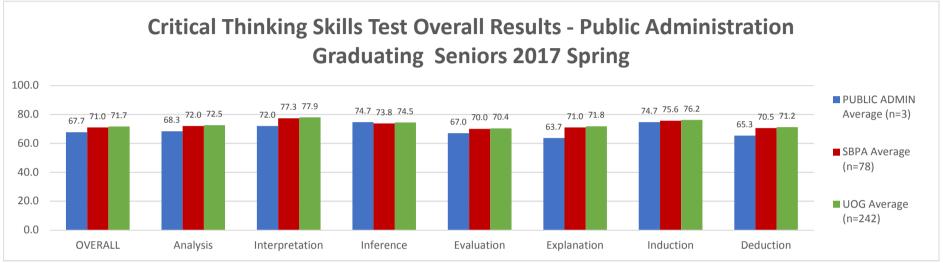


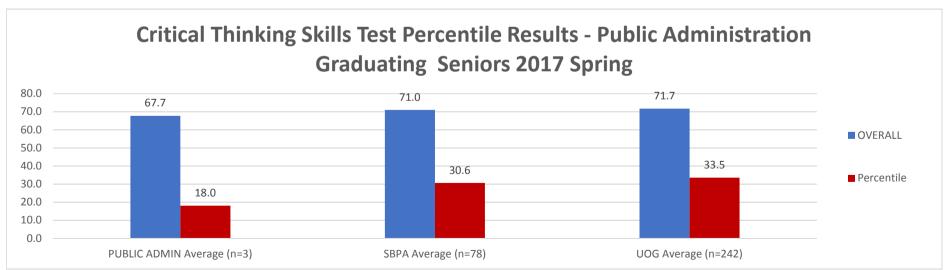








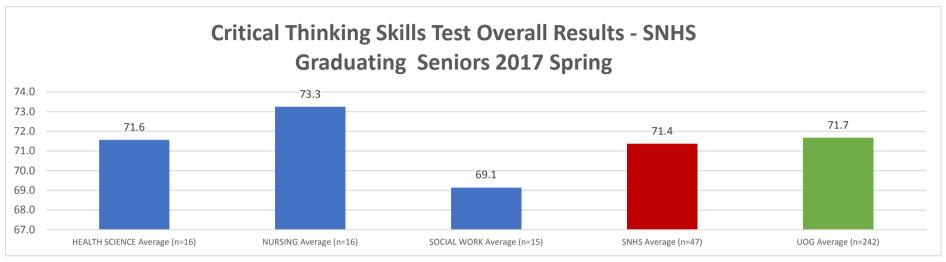


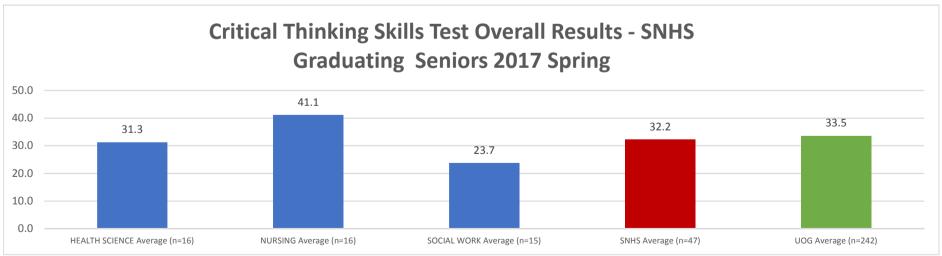


2017 Spring Graduating Seniors from the School of Nursing and Health Sciences (SNHS)

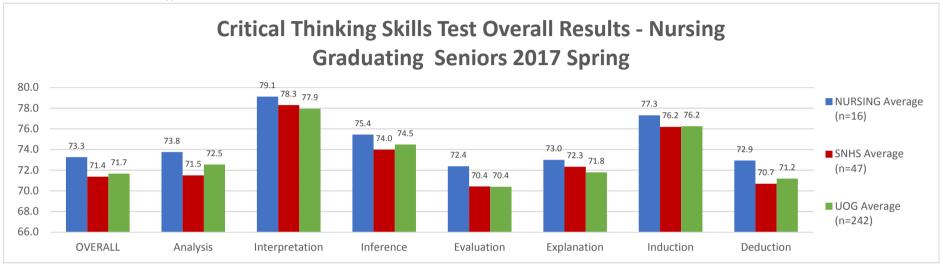


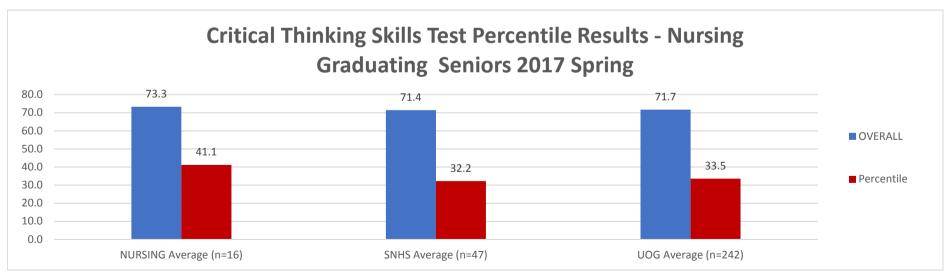




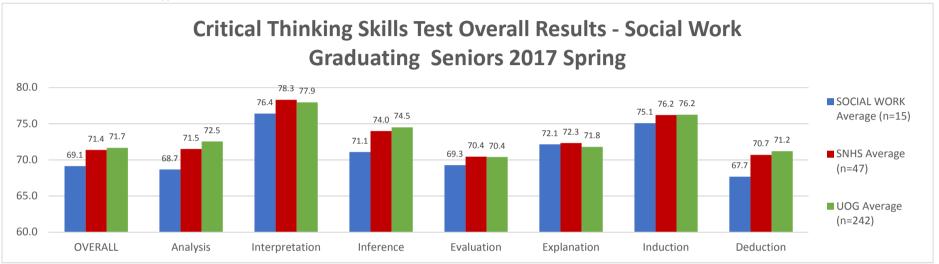


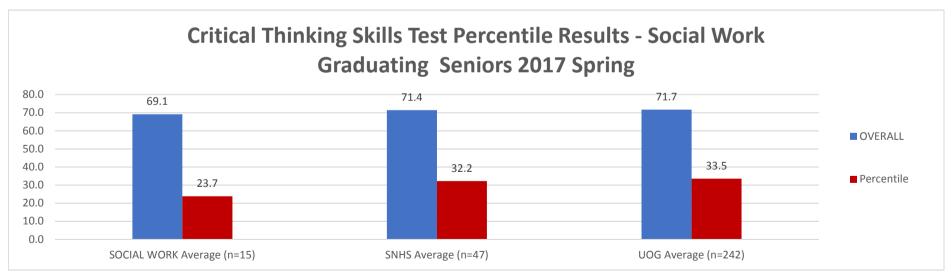








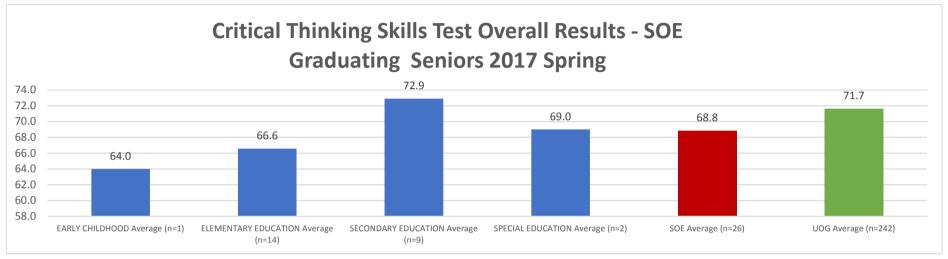


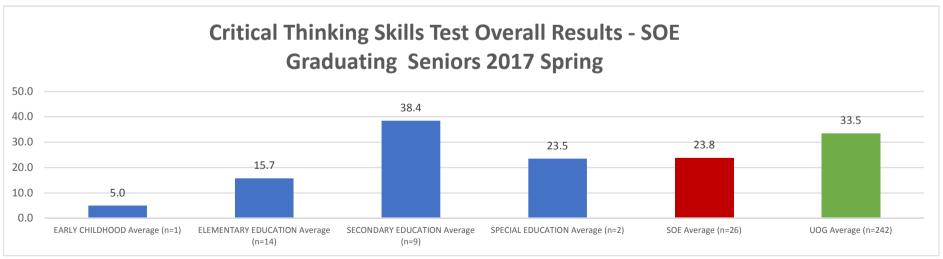


2017 Spring Graduating Seniors from the School of Education (SOE)

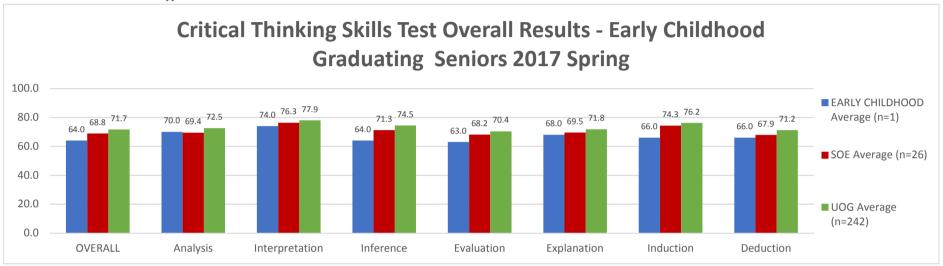


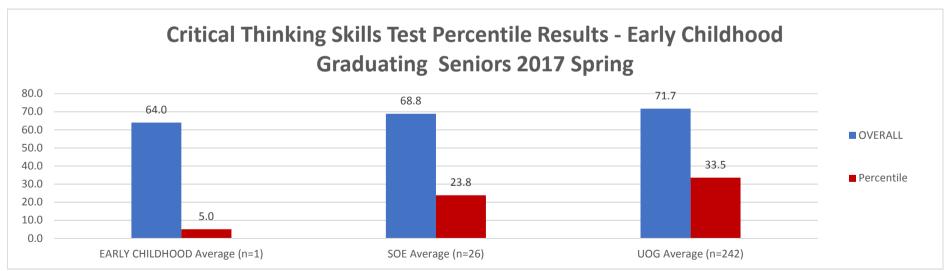




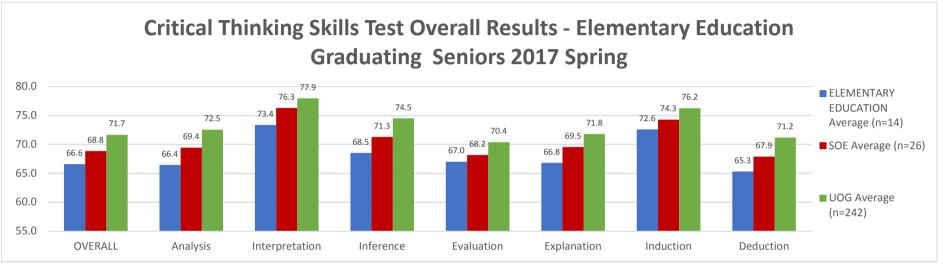


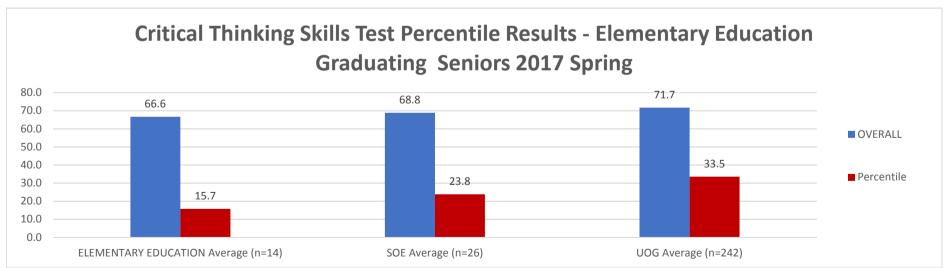




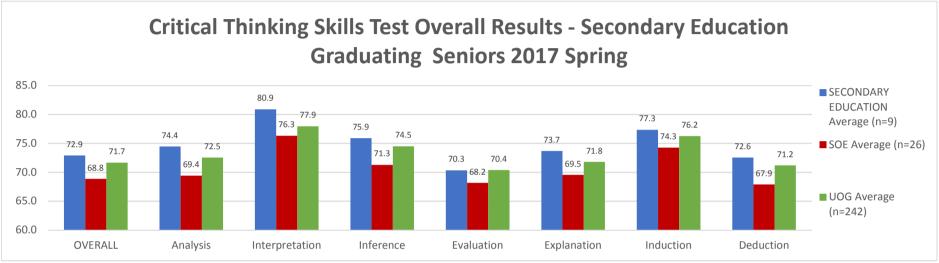


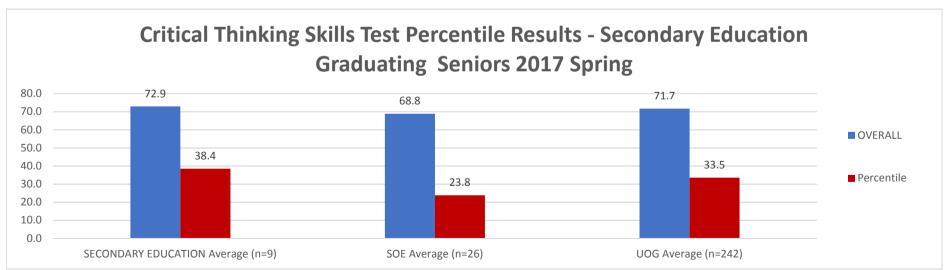




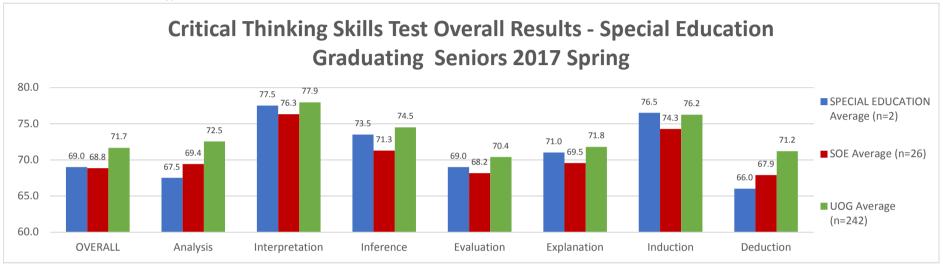


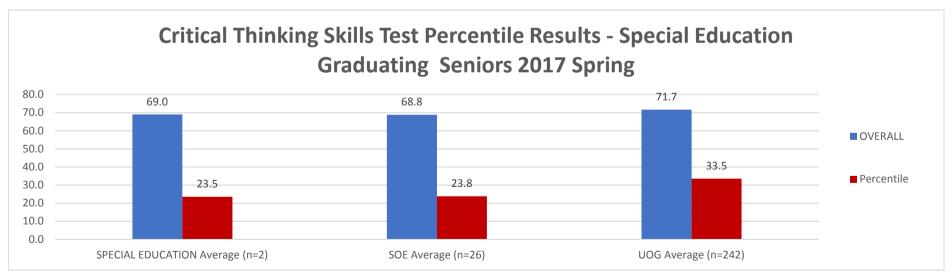












OVERALL

The Reasoning Skills Overall score describes overall strength in using reasoning to form reflective judgments about what to believe or what to do. High Overall scores are attained by test takers who excel in the sustained, focused and integrated application of core thinking skills measured on this test, including analysis, interpretation, inference, evaluation, explanation, induction and deduction. The Overall score predicts the capacity for success in educational or workplace settings which demand reasoned decision making and thoughtful problem solving.

INDUCTION

Decision making in contexts of uncertainty relies on inductive reasoning. We use inductive reasoning skills when we draw inferences about what we think is probably true based on analogies, case studies, prior experience, statistical analyses, simulations, hypotheticals, and patterns recognized in familiar objects, events, experiences and behaviors. As long as there is the possibility, however remote, that a highly probable conclusion might be mistaken even though the evidence at hand is unchanged, the reasoning is inductive. Although it does not yield certainty, inductive reasoning can provide a confident basis for sold belief in our conclusions and a reasonable basis for action.

EXPLANATION

Explanatory reasoning skills, when exercised prior to making a final decision about what to believe or what to do, enable us to describe the evidence, reasons, methods, assumptions, standards or rationale for those decisions, opinions, beliefs and conclusions. Strong explanatory skills enable people to discover, to test and to articulate the reasons for beliefs, events, actions and decisions.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretative skills are used to determine the precise meaning and significance of a message or signal, whether it is a gesture, sign, set of data, written or spoken words, diagram, icon, chart or graph. Correct interpretation depends on understanding the message in its context and in terms of who sent it, and for what purpose. Interpretation includes clarifying what something or someone means, grouping or categorizing information, and determining the significance of a message.

INFERENCE

Inference skills enable us to draw conclusions from reasons and evidence. We use inference when we offer thoughtful suggestions and hypotheses. Inference skills indicate the necessary or the very probable consequences of a given set of facts and conditions. Conclusions, hypotheses, recommendations or decisions that are based on faulty analyses, misinformation, bad data or biased evaluations can turn out to be mistaken, even if they have been reached using excellent inference skills.

EVALUATION

Evaluative reasoning skills enable us to assess the credibility of sources of information and the claims they make. And, we use these skills to determine the strength or weakness of arguments. Applying evaluation skills we can judge the quality of analyses, interpretations, explanations, inferences, options, opinions, beliefs, ideas, proposals, and decisions. Strong explanation skills can support high quality evaluation by providing the evidence, reasons, methods, criteria, or assumptions behind the claims made and the conclusions reached.

ANALYSIS

Analytical reasoning skills enable people to identify assumptions, reasons and claims, and to examine how they interact in the formation of arguments. We use analysis to gather information from charts, graphs, diagrams, spoken language and documents. People with strong analytical skills attend to patterns and to details. They identify the elements of a situation and determine how those parts interact. Strong interpretation skills can support high quality analysis by providing insights into the significance of what a person is saying or what something means.

DEDUCTION

Decision making in precisely defined contexts where rules, operating conditions, core beliefs, values, policies, principles, procedures and terminology completely determine the outcome depends on strong deductive reasoning skills. Deductive reasoning moves with exacting precision from the assumed truth of a set of beliefs to a conclusion which cannot be false if those beliefs are true. Deductive validity is rigorously logical and clear-cut. Deductive validity leaves no room for uncertainty, unless one alters the meanings of words or the grammar of the language.