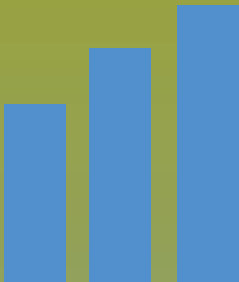




# 2006 GED Testing Program Statistical Report



**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**  
The Unifying Voice for Higher Education

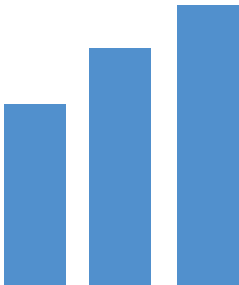


**GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TESTING SERVICE**  
OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION





# 2006 GED Testing Program Statistical Report



**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**  
The Unifying Voice for Higher Education



**GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TESTING SERVICE**  
OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

© November 2007



American Council on Education

ACE and the American Council on Education are registered trademarks of the American Council on Education and may not be used without the express written permission of ACE.



GED Testing Service™  
One Dupont Circle NW, Suite 250  
Washington, DC 20036-1163  
(202) 939-9490  
Fax: (202) 659-8875  
[www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org)

GED is a registered trademark of the American Council on Education and may not be used without the express written permission of ACE.

The *2006 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* is a publication of the General Educational Development Testing Service, a national program of the American Council on Education.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Additional copies of this publication are available for purchase online at [www.acenet.edu/bookstore](http://www.acenet.edu/bookstore) for \$25.00 per copy, plus shipping and handling. Copies may also be purchased by contacting:

ACE Fulfillment Service  
Department 191  
Washington, DC 20055-0191  
Phone: (301) 632-6757  
Fax: (301) 843-0159

When ordering, please specify Item #250706.

# Table of Contents

---

<b>LETTER FROM THE ACE PRESIDENT</b> . . . . .	<b>IV</b>
<b>LETTER FROM THE GED TESTING SERVICE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</b> . . . . .	<b>V</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> . . . . .	<b>VII</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> . . . . .	<b>IX</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>
About the Data . . . . .	1
About the 2002 Series GED Tests . . . . .	3
<b>SECTION I: WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA AND WHO TOOK THE GED TESTS?</b> . . . . .	<b>5</b>
Who Lacks a High School Diploma? . . . . .	5
Who Took the GED Tests? . . . . .	7
GED Candidate Demographics . . . . .	10
Candidate Performance on the GED Tests . . . . .	12
<b>SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?</b> . . . . .	<b>13</b>
GED Passer Demographics . . . . .	15
Passer Performance on the GED Tests . . . . .	17
<b>SECTION III: TRENDS IN THE GED TESTING PROGRAM</b> . . . . .	<b>19</b>
Foreign-Language Versions . . . . .	19
Audiocassette, Braille, and Large-Print Editions . . . . .	20
Other Trends . . . . .	20
<b>SECTION IV: ABOUT THE GED TESTING PROGRAM</b> . . . . .	<b>23</b>
GEDTS Vision . . . . .	23
GEDTS Mission . . . . .	23
GEDTS Values . . . . .	23
Partnership . . . . .	23
History of the GED Tests . . . . .	24
GEDTS Staff . . . . .	24
GED Administrators . . . . .	25
GEDTS Advisory Committee . . . . .	30
ACE Board of Directors . . . . .	32
GEDTS Publications . . . . .	33
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
Appendix A: GED Testing Program Policies, by Jurisdiction: 2006 . . . . .	34
Appendix B: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Age Group and Average Age: 2006 . . . . .	38

Appendix C: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Gender: 2006 . . . . .	40
Appendix D: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2006 . . . . .	42
Appendix E: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Highest Grade Completed, and Mean and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2006. . . . .	44
Appendix F: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2006 . . . . .	46
Appendix G1: Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in the United States: 2006 . . . . .	48
Appendix G2: Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2006 . . . . .	50
Appendix H1: Standard Score Statistics for All GED Candidates in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2006 . . . . .	52
Appendix H2: Standard Score Statistics for All GED Candidates in Science and Mathematics Tests: 2006 . . . . .	54
Appendix I: GED Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Percentage Who Completed Battery of Tests, and Percentage Who Passed: Changes from 2005 to 2006 . . . . .	56
Appendix J: Percentage of GED Passers, by Age Group and Average Age: 2006 . . . . .	58
Appendix K: Percentage of GED Passers, by Gender: 2006 . . . . .	60
Appendix L: Percentage of GED Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2006 . . . . .	62
Appendix M: Percentage of GED Passers, by Highest Grade Completed, and Mean and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2006. . . . .	64
Appendix N: Percentage of GED Passers, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2006 . . . . .	66
Appendix O1: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in the United States: 2006 . . . . .	68
Appendix O2: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2006 . . . . .	70
Appendix P1: Standard Score Statistics for All GED Passers in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2006 . . . . .	72
Appendix P2: Standard Score Statistics for All GED Passers in Science Test, Mathematics Test, and Test Battery: 2006 . . . . .	74
Appendix Q: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Language: 2006 . . . . .	76
Appendix R: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of the GED Tests: 2006 . . . . .	78
Appendix S: Trends in GED Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2006 . . . . .	80
Appendix T: Selected Statistics on GED Candidates, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2006 . . . . .	82
Appendix U: Number of GED Credentials Issued, by Series Tests (1943–2001) and Number of GED Passers, by 2002 Series GED Tests (2002–2006). . . . .	84
Appendix V: Selected Statistics on GED Passers, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2006 . . . . .	86
Appendix W: Formulas for Table Statistics . . . . .	88

## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: GED Tests Average Standard Score and Estimated National Class Rank of Graduating U.S. High School Seniors: 2001 . . . . .	4
Table 2: Target Population and GED Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2006 . . . . .	8

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Percentage of U.S. Adults Without a High School Diploma, by State . . . . .	5
Figure 2: Percentage of U.S. Adults in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Diploma. . . . .	6
Figure 3: Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Took the GED Tests, by State or Province/Territory: 2006 . . . . .	7
Figure 4: Standard Score Distributions for All Candidates in the GED Testing Program, by Content Area Test: 2006 . . . . .	12
Figure 5: Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED Tests, by State: 2006 . . . . .	13
Figure 6: Pass Rates on the GED Tests, by U.S. State: 2006. . . . .	14
Figure 7: Pass Rates on the GED Tests, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2006. . . . .	15
Figure 8: Standard Score Distributions for All U.S. GED Passers, by Content Area Test: 2006. . . . .	18
Figure 9: Standard Score Distributions for All Canadian GED Passers, by Content Area Test: 2006. . . . .	18
Figure 10: Number of Candidates Tested with Spanish- and French-Language GED Tests: 1999–2006 . . . . .	19
Figure 11: Percentage of Candidates Who Tested with Special Editions of the GED Tests: 1999–2006 . . . . .	20
Figure 12: Trends in the Number of Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED Tests: 1995–2006. . . . .	21

# Letter from the ACE President

---

On behalf of the American Council on Education (ACE), the parent organization of the General Educational Development (GED) Testing Service, I salute the 419,000 adults who passed the GED Tests in 2006. We hope these motivated individuals feel the satisfaction of achieving a major personal goal that is a critical step in expanding their opportunities, whether they pursue further postsecondary education or seek advancement in the workforce. They are role models for their families and inspirations to their communities.

It is also important to applaud the many GED Administrators, GED Examiners, and staff members who deliver the program and administer the tests. Without their commitment to the GED Testing Service, our ability to reach so many individuals would be limited. We thank them for their dedication.

It is clear to those of us in higher education, as well as political and business leaders, that in order for the United States to thrive in the current global economy—in which knowledge is the ultimate currency—we must harness the talent of all our citizens. This includes adults who may not have had the opportunity to earn a high school diploma. Passing the GED Tests provides these adults with a credential that earns them the prospect of pursuing a college or university education, attaining better employment, and ultimately making meaningful contributions to the knowledge economy.

Lifelong learning is a cornerstone of the GED Testing Service as well as a fundamental area of focus for ACE. We continue to place special emphasis on providing programs that promote adult access to and success in postsecondary education and the workforce, and ensure that the value of nontraditional learning is upheld.

This *2006 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* is intended to provide you with useful information about those who take and pass the GED Tests and I trust that it will encourage further research and discussion.



David Ward  
President  
American Council on Education



# Letter from the GED Testing Service Executive Director

---

We are pleased to deliver to you the *2006 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report*—our latest annual statistical report of all GED test takers. As in the past, this should prove to be a valuable resource for those inside and outside the GED testing program community who study these data with the goal of improving the services and opportunities offered to adults on local, state/provincial/territorial, and national levels.

We strive to present the data in a clear and accessible format. As in past years, we have made changes based on input from our jurisdictional partners and other valued colleagues. While we are pleased with our progress thus far in presenting this latest report, we remain committed to exploring additional approaches to improve the presentation of information and analyses provided in the future.

Our collaboration with our new International Database (IDB) contractor has enhanced the data verification procedure, and the internal staff and organizational changes we have made bring our best resources to bear on this report.

We share a common, crucial goal: to offer adults a second chance to earn a high school equivalency diploma, certificate, or credential for a second chance at fulfilling their dreams. My expectation is that the information in this report will be shared, discussed, and analyzed to spur research and policy discussions that will ultimately benefit the people we serve.



Sylvia E. Robinson  
Assistant Vice President and Executive Director  
GED Testing Service



# Acknowledgments

---

**W**e wish to acknowledge Carol Ezzelle, Anne Guison-Dowdy, and Wei Song of the GED Testing Service (GEDTS) for their contributions to the data analyses, authorship, and production of this report. Several GEDTS colleagues provided comments that improved this report, including Ruth Johnston, Jeanna Grimes, Yung-chen Hsu, Lyn Schaefer, Sylvia Robinson, Bob MacGillivray, Adora Beard, Raghu Nath, and Martha Bozman. We also thank Jaci King, assistant vice president of the American Council on Education's (ACE) Center for Policy Analysis, and the ACE staff who edited and designed this report.

This publication was made possible through the exceptional leadership of the GED Administrators and GED Examiners who direct the testing program, serve the candidates, and partner with GEDTS to provide adults with a second opportunity to earn a high school equivalency credential, diploma, or certificate. Finally, we extend our appreciation to the official GED scoring sites for providing candidate demographic and test information and to MARSYS for managing the centralized database.



# Executive Summary

The 2006 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report is the 49th annual report in the program's 65-year history of providing a second opportunity to adults without a high school diploma to earn their jurisdiction's<sup>1</sup> GED credential, and, as a result, advance their educational, personal, and professional aspirations. The report provides candidate demographic and GED Tests performance statistics as well as historical information on the GED testing program. The GED Testing Service (GEDTS)<sup>TM</sup>, with the cooperation of jurisdictions who administer the GED Tests, is the sole source of worldwide data on the GED testing program and the adults the program serves.

The GEDTS mission is as follows: As a nonprofit program of the American Council on Education, GEDTS stands as the only legitimate and time-honored architect of the Tests of General Educational Development (GED® Tests) that certify the high school-level academic achievement of national and international non-high school graduates. In collaboration with key partners, we develop, deliver, and safeguard our tests; we analyze the testing program and its participants; and we develop policies, procedures, and programs to ensure equal access to our tests.

In 2006, more than 714,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED test battery of five tests measuring writing, reading, social studies, science, and mathematics. Of that total, more than 614,000 completed the battery of tests. More than 419,000 of the completers—nearly 68 percent—met the passing standard by earning scores equal to or above those earned by 40 percent of graduating high school seniors.

Although this report is presented in such a way to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions of pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, a word of caution is warranted for making such comparisons. Ultimately, each jurisdiction manages its

own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing program policies. Hence, it is important to recognize that jurisdictional policies, including those of testing fees and prescreening and retesting requirements, vary and undoubtedly affect testing program outcomes such as pass rates. For example, jurisdictions that prescreen candidates by requiring them to pass the Official GED Practice Tests generally have higher GED Tests battery pass rates. Some jurisdictions may require a candidate to complete the entire battery before retesting on an individual test for which he or she did not earn the minimum standard score; if the retesting occurs in the next calendar year, that candidate would be counted as failing in the current year's statistical report. This report draws attention to several known cases in which the outcomes are the evidence of disparate policies.

Highlights of the 2006 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report include the following:

## SECTION I: WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA AND WHO TOOK THE GED TESTS?

- The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that more than 39 million adults in the United States aged 16 and older, or 18 percent of the U.S. adult population,<sup>2</sup> lack a high school diploma.
- Across the entire GED testing program in 2006, 1.5 percent of adults without a high school diploma took one or more parts of the GED test battery, 1.3 percent of adults without a high school diploma completed the battery, and 0.9 percent passed the battery. In other words, of all the adults who lack a high school diploma, only one out of every 100 attempted and passed the GED Tests.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this report, the term *jurisdiction* is used to refer to an entity such as a U.S. state, U.S. insular area, Canadian province or territory, U.S. military facility, correctional institution, and VA hospital that administered a GED testing program.

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this report, an *adult* is someone aged 16 or older in the United States and the insular areas. This definition is consistent with the definition in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, Title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and the U.S. Code (Title 20: Education, Chapter 73: Adult Education and Literacy, Subchapter I: Adult Education and Family Literacy, Paragraph 9202: Definitions). In a context of adult basic and secondary education, these three sources define adults as individuals “who have attained 16 years of age and who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law.” For Canada, adults are people 15 years and older, based on 2001 Canadian Census data.

- Of those who completed the GED test battery in 2006, 68 percent passed. GED Tests completion and pass rates are affected by two major issues: candidates' levels of preparation to take the GED Tests, and jurisdictional and testing center policies. The latter often influences the former.
- The average age of all candidates was 25 years. Since the release of the 2002 Series GED Tests, the average age has remained relatively stable at approximately 25 years for U.S. candidates and 31 years for Canadian candidates.
- In 2006, candidates 16 to 18 years old accounted for 30 percent of all candidates. Although the GED testing program reaches adults over 90 years of age, candidates aged 50 years and older made up the smallest group of candidates, at 3 percent.
- The race/ethnicity distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable over the life of the 2002 Series GED Tests. Of all candidates who indicated race/ethnicity when they tested in 2006, 53 percent were white, 23 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin.
- In 2006, 70 percent of all candidates reported that they completed half or more of their high school education. Overall, 30 percent of the candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year or less. Yet 25 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Tests. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years.
- Educational reasons were the most prevalent reasons for taking the GED Tests. Nearly 60 percent of candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More than half of all candidates, 52 percent, indicated they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Forty-eight percent identified employment reasons, primarily to get a better job, for testing. Seven percent of candidates indicated that they tested to enter the military or support their military career.
- For all candidates who tested in 2006, the percentage of candidates achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score on each content area test (410 in the United States and 450 in Canada) were highest for the following three tests: Science (93 percent); Language Arts, Reading (91 percent); and Social Studies (90 percent). Fewer candidates scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score on the Mathematics (81 percent) and Language Arts, Writing Tests (88 percent).

## SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?

- In 2006, 68 percent of candidates (more than 419,000 adults) passed the GED Tests by earning an average score of 450 or greater on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater), and earning a minimum score of 410 on each individual content area test score if they tested in the United States or 450 if they tested in Canada.
- Jurisdictions that had higher pass rates generally required candidates to have completed an adult education program of study and/or pass the Official GED Practice Tests before taking the GED Tests. Of the 10 jurisdictions with the highest pass rates, five required their candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests and at least three others required their candidates to show evidence of preparedness to take the tests, offered the Official GED Practice Tests free of charge, and/or offered one-on-one test preparation.
- The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24 years, and has remained between 24 and 25 years within the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests.
- The race/ethnicity distribution of all passers in 2006 was 62 percent white, 17 percent African American, 16 percent Hispanic, 2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 2 percent Asian, and 1 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian. All of these percentages were similar to 2005 and have remained stable relative to the number of candidates in each race/ethnicity who tested.
- In 2006, 73 percent of the GED passers completed 10th grade or higher. The average number of years out of school for GED passers was nearly seven years.
- As with the entire population of GED candidates, an educational reason for testing was the most frequently endorsed reason for testing by GED passers in 2006.
- The GED test battery average standard score across the five content area tests was 528; a score of 528 or higher corresponds to a score achievable by the estimated top 33 percent of U.S. graduating high school seniors. Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing were the two most difficult tests as indicated by the average standard scores.

### SECTION III: TRENDS IN THE GED TESTING PROGRAM

- Four jurisdictions (Puerto Rico, California, Texas, and New York) accounted for over 55 percent of the more than 30,000 candidates who tested predominantly using the Spanish-language version. New York and New Brunswick tested 78 percent of the 752 candidates who used the French-language version.
- Since 1943, the GED Tests have provided a second-chance opportunity to more than 16 million individuals who have passed the tests.
- The average volume of testing for the 2003–2006 administrations of the 2002 Series GED Tests was only about 84 percent of the average volume observed in the 1995–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Tests. It is unclear what or whether societal or jurisdictional changes affected testing volume.
- In general, since 2002 there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Tests.
- Sixty-eight percent of completers passed the GED Tests in 2006, compared with 72 percent in 2005. The 2006 pass rate was closer to pass rates observed in the years 1997 to 2003, when pass rates ranged from 69 percent to 71 percent.
- In terms of candidates' demographics, the average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged at 25 over the last 12 years.
- Since the testing program's inception, the average high school grade completed has remained stable at the 10th grade.
- With regard to candidates' reasons for taking the GED Tests, beginning in the 1990s, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study has generally increased every year, and has ranged between 59 percent and 68 percent.

### SECTION IV: ABOUT THE GED TESTING PROGRAM

- GEDTS is a program of the American Council on Education (ACE). As such, its mission, vision, and values are tied to those of ACE, and GEDTS shares ACE's core values of inclusiveness and diversity. GEDTS recognizes the responsibility of those in the educational community to contribute to society, and embraces the belief that widespread access to excellent postsecondary education, particularly for those adult learners who seek lifelong learning, is the cornerstone of a democratic society.
- The GED testing program is an international partnership involving the GED Testing Service, each of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, the Canadian provinces and territories, the U.S. insular areas, the U.S. military, and federal correctional institutions. GEDTS develops and delivers the GED Tests and establishes the test administration procedures and passing standard. All jurisdictions administer the GED Tests and award their high school equivalency diplomas, certificates, or credentials to adults who meet the GED Tests passing standard and any other jurisdictional requirements.
- In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Self-reported testing center profile data in 2006 indicated that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with more than 47 percent of the centers offering tests at least once a week and 79 percent at least once a month.
- For more information on the GED Testing Service, its research studies, and the GED testing program, visit [www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org).





# Introduction

Since 1958, the GED Testing Service (GEDTS)<sup>™</sup> has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED candidates and the GED testing program. These reports were developed primarily for GED testing program partners who use the data to compare candidate demographics and testing program outcomes across jurisdictions and years. GED testing program partners and other interested constituents may use this report to assist in making informed educational and policy decisions. Many will use the report to note the effects of testing program policies on testing program outcomes, such as pass rates for the GED Tests, as well as to identify areas for further study.

In 2006, more than 714,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED test battery of five tests. Of that total, more than 614,000 completed the battery of tests. More than 419,000 of the completers—nearly 68 percent—met the GED Tests passing standard by earning scores equal to or above those earned by 40 percent of graduating high school seniors. By passing the GED Tests and earning their jurisdictions' high school equivalency credential, diploma, or certificate, these adults gain a second chance to advance their educational, personal, and professional aspirations.

This report presents data made available from jurisdictions that administered the GED Tests in 2006, and is divided into four sections and a series of appendices. These sections combine figures, tables, and text to present the following:

- The potential need for high school equivalency credentials among adults and a description of the population of adults without a high school diploma who took the GED Tests in the report year.
- Demographic and test score summaries for adults who passed the GED Tests in the report year.
- Trend information about the GED testing program, such as statistics on the use of foreign-language versions and special editions of the GED Tests, and trend information by test series and by jurisdiction since 1943.
- Information about the GED testing program, including the jurisdictional policies for issuing high school equivalency credentials, diplomas, or certificates; GEDTS staff members; GED Administrators and their contact information; and ACE and GEDTS board and committee members.

Although this report is presented in such a way to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions on pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, a word of caution is warranted for making such comparisons. GEDTS develops and delivers, and specifies the use, administration, passing standard, and security protocol for the GED Tests. However, ultimately, each jurisdiction manages its own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing program policies (see Appendix A). It is important to recognize that jurisdictional policies (and even policies implemented at individual Official GED Testing Centers), including those of testing fees and prescreening and retesting requirements, vary and undoubtedly affect testing program outcomes such as pass rates. For example, jurisdictions that prescreen candidates by requiring them to pass the Official GED Practice Tests generally have higher GED Tests battery pass rates. Some jurisdictions may require a candidate to complete the entire test battery before retesting on an individual test for which he or she did not earn the minimum standard score; if the retesting occurs in the next calendar year, that candidate would be counted as failing in the current year's statistical report. This report draws attention to several known cases in which the outcomes are the evidence of disparate policies.

## ABOUT THE DATA

### Methodology

This report presents available data from the 2006 administration of the GED testing program. Data collection began at the more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers, which operated in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, eight insular areas, 13 Canadian provinces and territories, U.S. military bases throughout the world, federal correctional institutions, veterans administration hospitals, and Prometric<sup>™</sup> centers outside the above-mentioned jurisdictions. Candidate demographic surveys, completed by candidates at the time they began testing, and test booklets were forwarded to one of 19 official GED electronic scoring centers for processing. Candidate- and test-level data were then uploaded to a centralized database.

Demographic surveys completed by GED candidates who took one or more of the GED Tests in 2006 were used to create the candidate-level data demographic tables and figures in this report. All demographic analyses were based on available candidate responses to the demographic survey that candidates completed

at the time they began testing. A second demographic survey may have been completed if a jurisdiction was not aware that a candidate tested previously in another jurisdiction. In accordance with the passage of Canada's Freedom of Information Act (FOIPP) in 2003, only age and gender statistics are reported for the Canadian jurisdictions.

To be included in the current report, a candidate must have taken at least one of the five content area tests in the GED test battery in the current report year and must not have passed the battery in a prior year.<sup>3</sup> Candidates were represented in the jurisdiction where they last tested in the current report year. Hence, each candidate was represented only once in the analyses. Prior to the 2002 Series GED Tests, when individual jurisdictions provided summary statistics to GEDTS, multiple jurisdictions may have reported the same candidate if the candidate tested in more than one jurisdiction.

Even though each candidate was represented only once in the statistics, the jurisdictional groupings used in some of the figures and all of the tables do not provide mutually exclusive distinctions in terms of geographic location. For example, Michigan prisons data were reported under federal and other contracts and not under the state of Michigan because Michigan prisons fund and manage their own GED testing program independent of the state of Michigan's GED testing program. However, Michigan prisons were not the only prisons or correctional facilities to administer the GED Tests. Other jurisdictions tested prisoners, and those candidates were included in their respective jurisdiction's statistics.

All scores referred to in this report are standard scores that range from 200 to 800. The GED Tests score analyses based on all candidates used the best standard score that was earned in the current report year. Standard score statistics were based on scores from the English-, Spanish-, and French-language versions. In 2006, Prometric centers operating abroad still administered the 1988 Series GED Tests. Because the 1988 Series GED Tests measure somewhat different content from the 2002 Series GED Tests and the standard scores are on a different scale, scores from Prometric centers were not included in any standard score analyses.

Statistics on adults who passed the GED Tests were based on candidates who completed all five content area tests and met the passing standard by the end of the current report year. If those passers tested more than once on a content area test(s), their best test score was used in analyses; this best score may have been a score obtained in a previous year. For most candidates, the earliest year one or more of the five tests may have been completed is 2002. However, candidates who tested in Prometric centers outside the United States and Canada could have taken one or more of the tests as early as 1988.

Again, keep in mind that when making comparisons across jurisdictions, it is important to avoid over-interpretation of any differences that appear. For example, if one jurisdiction has a higher pass rate than another, this may reflect underlying differences in GED testing program policies, such as prescreening requirements (see Appendix A), homogeneity of candidates in jurisdictions, or statistics based on a small number of candidates.

### Definitions of Terms

**Adult**—For the purposes of this report, an *adult* is someone aged 16 or older in the United States and the insular areas. This definition is consistent with the definition in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, Title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and the U.S. Code (Title 20: Education, Chapter 73: Adult Education and Literacy, Subchapter I: Adult Education and Family Literacy, Paragraph 9202: Definitions). In a context of adult basic and secondary education, these three sources define adults as individuals “who have attained 16 years of age and who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law.” For Canada, adults are people 15 years and older, based on 2001 Canadian Census data.

**Federal and other contracts**—Federal correctional institutions, international (civilian) testing sites, Michigan prisons, DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support; military and dependent family members tested on military facilities in the United States and internationally), and veterans administration (VA) hospitals.

**GED candidates**—Adults who have taken at least one of the five tests in the GED test battery, regardless of whether they completed or met the GED Tests passing standard. The term *test takers* is often used interchangeably with candidates.

<sup>3</sup> Some candidates who passed the GED test battery may have continued to retake one or more of the GED Tests in an attempt to increase their scores for scholarships, trade or educational program entrance, and so forth.

**GED completers**—Candidates who have taken all five tests in the GED test battery, regardless of whether they met the GED Tests passing standard. The number of completers serves as the denominator for calculating the pass rate. All five tests must be completed in order for the candidate to have an opportunity to be considered a passer.

**GED passers**—Completers who have earned an average score of 450 or greater on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater) and have, in addition, earned individual content area test scores of 410 or greater in the United States or 450 or greater in Canada. The number of adults who met the passing standard serves as the numerator for calculating the pass rate. Some jurisdictions require adults to fulfill additional requirements beyond passing the GED Tests in order to receive their GED credential.

**Insular areas**—Include all commonwealths, territories, and freely associated states. Although the U.S. Office of Insular Affairs does not exercise responsibility for Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico is referred to as an insular area. The term *insular areas* replaces IAFAS (Insular Areas and Freely Associated States), which was used in annual statistical reports in 2004 and prior.

**Jurisdictions**—An entity such as a U.S. state, U.S. insular area, Canadian province or territory, U.S. military facility, correctional institution, and VA hospital that administers a GED testing program.

## ABOUT THE 2002 SERIES GED TESTS

The 2002 Series GED Tests provide evidence of adult learners' high school-level of academic knowledge and skills, which the GED Tests have done for more than 60 years. The GED Tests certify these competencies, no matter where or in what manner the individual learned them. Every participating jurisdiction worldwide recognizes that an adult who passed the GED Tests has earned scores equal to or greater than those earned by 40 percent of recent high school graduates.

- The GED Tests provide adults the opportunity to certify their attainment of high school-level knowledge and skills. The 2002 Series GED Tests reflect high school curriculum standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels while including content relevant to the workplace and community. The five tests in the GED test battery are Language Arts, Writing; Language Arts, Reading; Social Studies; Science; and Mathematics.

- The GED Tests passing standard is rigorous. In order to pass the GED Tests, a candidate's performance must meet or surpass the performance of 40 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors.
- The GED Tests are demanding. The five tests amount to 7½ hours of testing and measure skills in communication, information processing, problem solving, and critical thinking.

### Developing the 2002 Series GED Tests

During the four years of development culminating in the release of the new GED Tests series in 2002, national panels of experts researched and created the test specifications, new test questions were developed, a score scale was determined, and the passing standard for the 2002 Series GED Tests was established. GEDTS follows the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing established by the American Psychological Association, the American Educational Research Association, and the National Council on Measurement in Education (1999).

The creation of test specifications involved enlisting the aid of content matter experts who had specific knowledge of classroom practices and also state, provincial, or national curriculum standards. A diverse group of these experts—diverse geographically and in gender and ethnicity—made up each GED Tests content area committee. Each of the committees was charged with the same broad goal, to identify what is currently being taught in U.S. and Canadian high schools. To achieve this, each committee inventoried the current curriculum practices observed in the classroom and assessed the alignment of the observed content with the state, national, and provincial curriculum standards.

Test questions were field-tested on graduating high school seniors before becoming a part of final test forms. Each test question underwent multiple reviews by internal and external content specialists. Test questions included on the GED Tests were reviewed for fairness using both judgmental and psychometric procedures. Only questions that showed evidence of meeting both content and statistical requirements—that match the content specifications, have passed fairness reviews, and possess appropriate values of discrimination and difficulty—were included on the GED test forms. The entire test development process provided support that the tests were as free as possible from materials that might be advantageous or disadvantageous to particular groups of individuals and that each question truly measured an adult's knowledge and skills.

During the 2001 standardization and norming, the first three operational GED test forms were administered to a national stratified random sample of graduating high school seniors in order to establish normative scores (norms) and to set the passing standard. Only seniors who were expected to meet the academic requirements for graduation were included in all GEDTS's test development studies. The norms—percentile ranks—allow comparison of an adult's performance on the GED Tests to the performance of graduating high school seniors in 2001. Individual jurisdictions may set a passing standard higher, but not lower, than the passing standard established by GEDTS.

In the years after the standardization, GEDTS completed a series of three yearlong development processes by equating additional operational GED test forms of the tests, amounting to a total of 11 operational forms of the 2002 Series GED Tests in the English language.

### Interpreting GED Tests Scores

Each test score is reported on a standardized scale ranging from 200 to 800. To pass the GED Tests, a candidate must attain an average of the five individual content area test scores of 450 or greater (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater); in addition, each individual content area test score must be 410 or greater in the United States and insular areas and 450 or greater in Canada (see Appendix A for individual jurisdiction requirements). The passing standard used in the United States and insular areas follows a model that allows students to compensate for performance in one content area by stronger performance in another; i.e., a lower score on one test can be compensated by a higher score on another test and result in passing the GED test battery. In this way, the model advocates that many skills make important contributions to achievement and that it is possible for most examinees to compensate for weaknesses in one area using strengths in other areas. This passing standard ensures that GED candidates are able to read, compute, interpret information, and express themselves in writing at a level meeting or exceeding that of at least 40 percent of graduating high school seniors. In other words, four out of 10 graduating high school seniors could not pass the GED Tests on their first attempt.

In addition to standard scores, the GED Tests also report normative scores—percentile ranks—based on a nationally representative, stratified random sample of graduating high school students tested in the spring of their senior year. The GED Tests standard scores and percentile ranks can be used to describe the performance of knowledge and skills of an adult who takes the GED Tests compared with the performance of contemporary, traditional, graduating high school seniors.

Separate norms are prepared for the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. Currently, the percentile ranks reported for the 2002 Series GED Tests are based on the 2001 standardization and norming (see **Table 1**). In spring 2007, GEDTS conducted its second norming within the 2002 Series GED Tests in order to develop updated norms. In the United States, beginning in 2008, percentile ranks will reflect comparison of an adult's performance on the GED Tests to the performance of graduating high school seniors in 2007.

GED Tests scores have the following properties:

- The median GED Tests standard score for U.S. graduating high school seniors is 500 for each of the five tests.
- The standard deviation is 100 points for U.S. graduating high school seniors.
- The percentage of graduating seniors who scored at or below each GED Tests standard score value is the same for each of the five tests.
- The percentile ranks provided on the Official Transcript of GED Tests Results are those for graduating high school seniors, not for the GED candidates.
- A GED candidate's national class rank can be estimated based on the average standard score of all five tests.

**TABLE 1**  
GED Tests Average Standard Score and Estimated National Class Rank of Graduating U.S. High School Seniors: 2001

GED Tests Average Standard Score	Estimated National Class Rank
700	Top 1%
670	Top 2%
660	Top 3%
640	Top 5%
610	Top 10%
580	Top 15%
570	Top 20%
550	Top 25%
530	Top 33%
520	Top 40%
500	Top 50%
460	Top 55%
450	Top 60%

Source: 2001 GED® Testing Service.

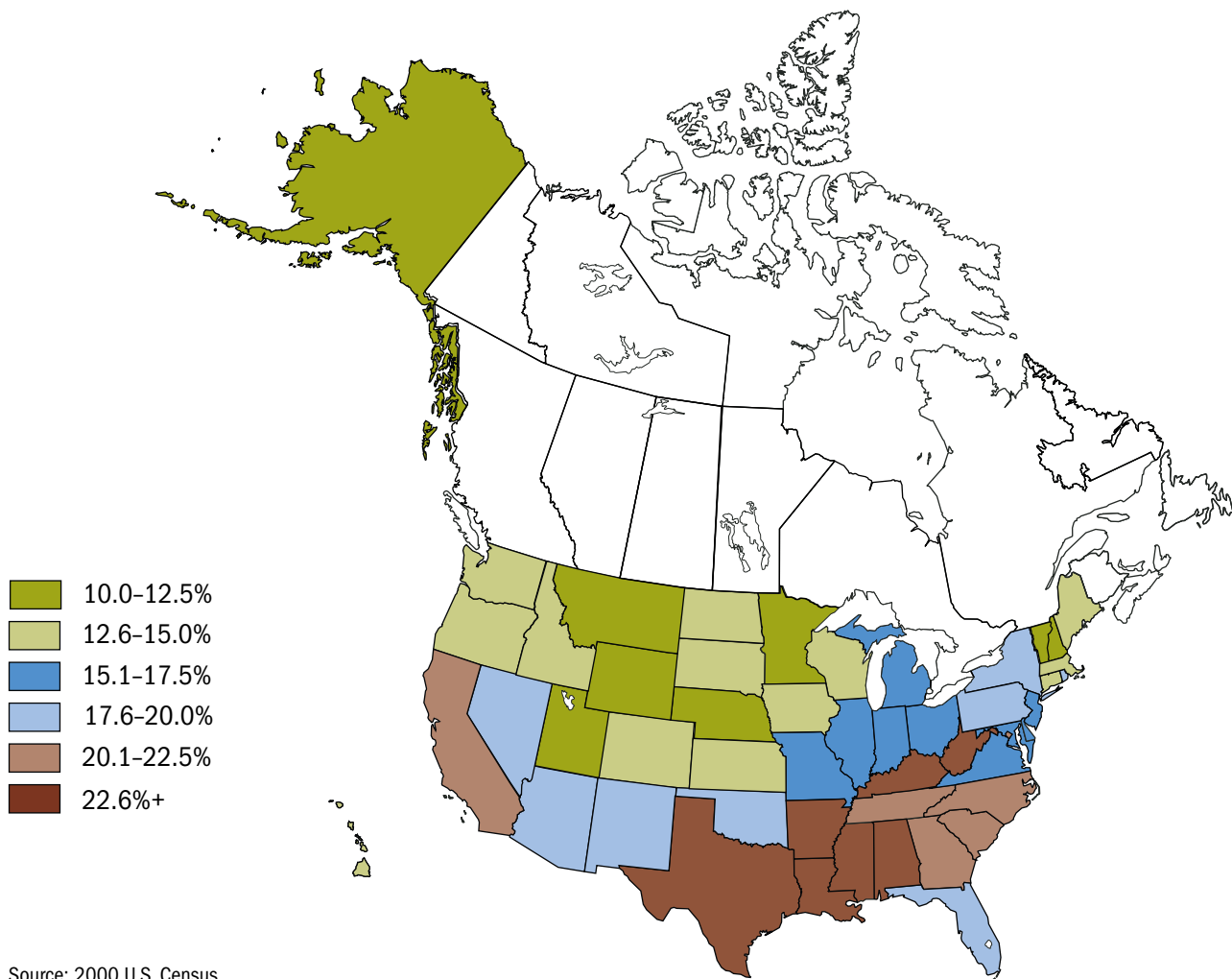
# Who Lacks a High School Diploma and Who Took the GED Tests?

## WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA?

Beginning with the *2002 GED Statistical Report*, data from the 2000 U.S. Census have been used to identify the target population, that is, the percentage of adults without a high school diploma. These data include adults aged 16 and older who did not have a high school diploma or credential and who were not enrolled in any educational program. To identify the target population in Canada, annual statistical reports since 2002 have used data from the 2000 and 2001 Statistics Canada that included the number of Canadian adults aged 15 and older who did not have a high school diploma or certificate.

The 2000 U.S. Census data provide a clear indication that many adults, aged 16 and older, in the United States lack a high school diploma. More than 39 million adults within this age range, or 18 percent of the U.S. adult population, did not complete their high school education, were not enrolled in an education program, and did not have a high school diploma. In every state and the District of Columbia, at least 10 percent of the adults did not have a high school diploma and were not enrolled in an education program (see **Figure 1**). Those adults lacking a high school credential could experience difficulty improving their education level and income. The challenge for those who administer the GED Tests is to identify the people who could benefit from a GED credential, and to provide them with a second chance to improve their lives.

**FIGURE 1**  
Percentage of U.S. Adults Without a High School Diploma, by State



Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

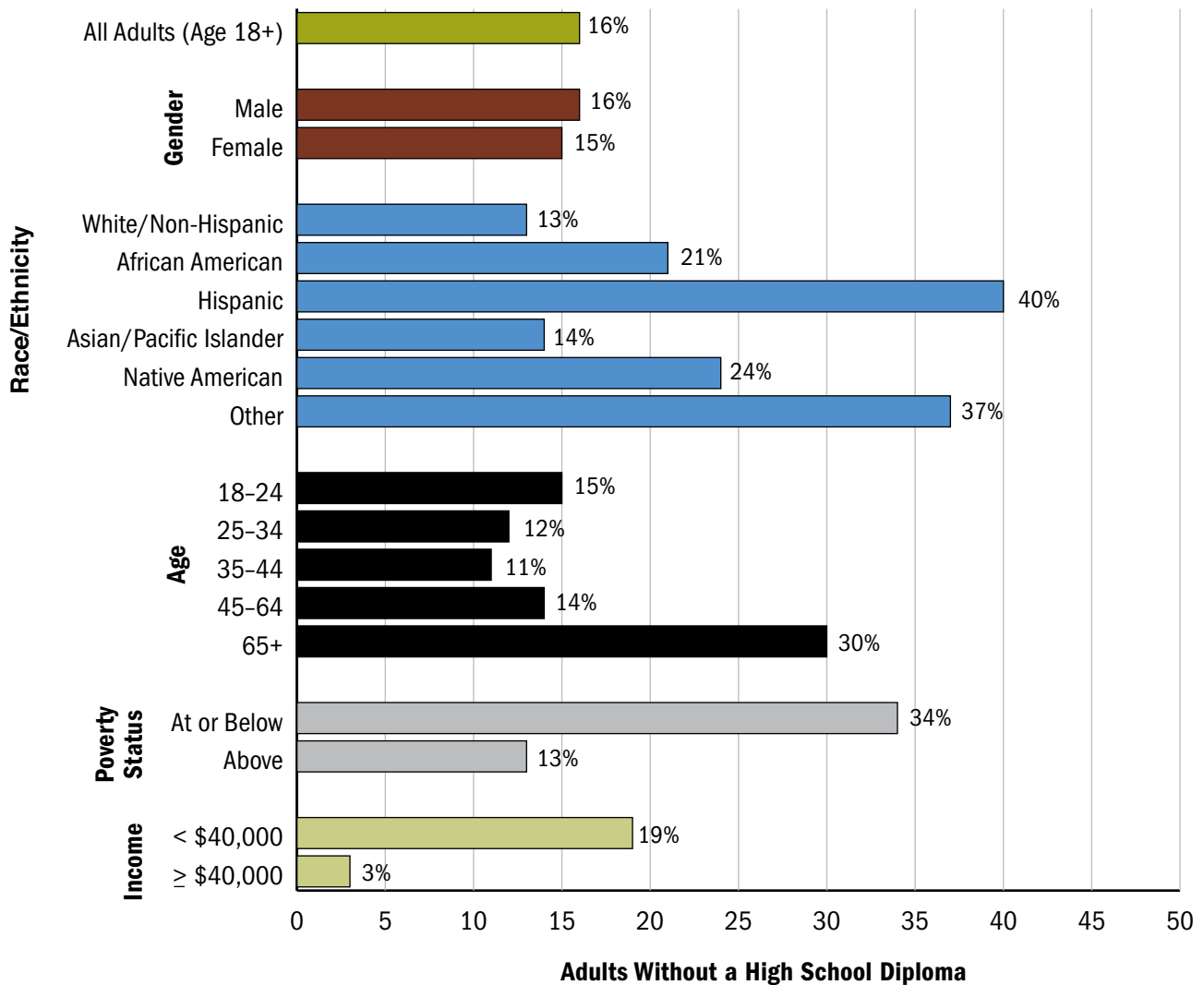
The lack of high school diplomas is greatest in many of the southern states, from West Virginia to Georgia to Texas, and also in California. In those states, more than one of every five adults do not have a high school diploma (2000 U.S. Census).

A disproportionate distribution of adults without a high school diploma was observed in all 2000 U.S. Census demographic classifications except gender, in which 16 percent and 15 percent of males and females, respectively, did not have a high school diploma (see **Figure 2**). The greatest disparity in the percentage of adults without a high school diploma was between

Hispanics (40 percent) and whites (13 percent). Moreover, the percentage of Hispanics without a high school diploma was 19 percentage points and 16 percentage points greater than the percentage of African-American and Native American adults, respectively. Comparably low percentages of Asian/Pacific Islanders (14 percent) and whites (13 percent) lacked a high school diploma. More than one-third of adults with household incomes at or below the federal poverty line did not have a high school diploma (34 percent), compared with 13 percent of adults whose household income was above the poverty line.

**FIGURE 2**

**Percentage of U.S. Adults<sup>1</sup> in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Diploma**



<sup>1</sup> Demographic data from 2000 U.S. Census not obtained for 16 and 17 year olds.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

## WHO TOOK THE GED TESTS?

In 2006, the majority of the U.S. states and all of the Canadian provinces/territories tested 2 percent or less of the adults without a high school diploma (see **Figure 3**). The states and provinces/territories demonstrated varying degrees of success reaching out to adults who do not have a high school diploma. The GED Testing Service has set goals to increase marketing with the hope of reaching out to more adults in need of and who could benefit from certification of a high school-level education.

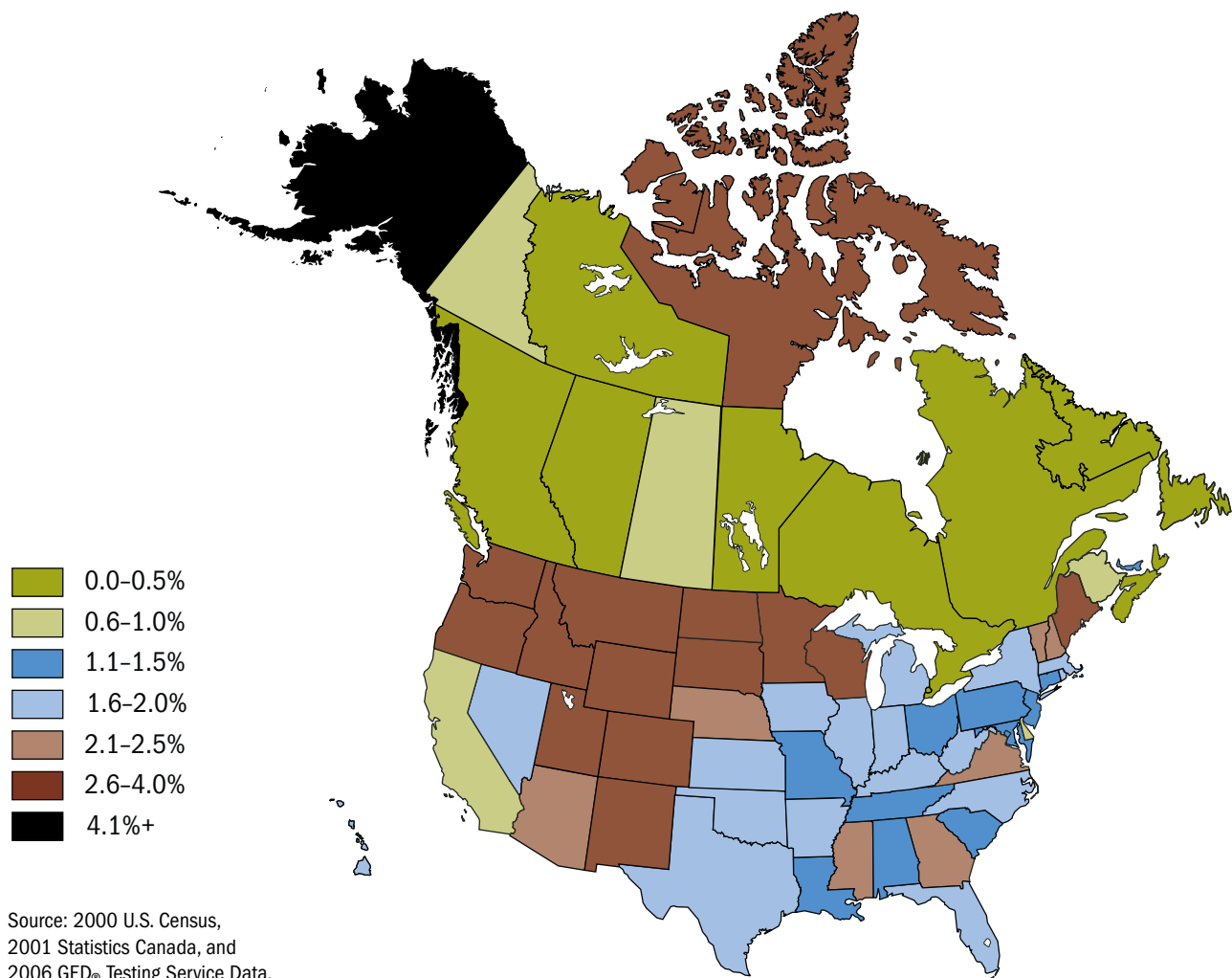
Even though the relationship between the percentage of adults in need of a high school diploma within a state and the percentage of those adults tested in that state was generally positive, high-need states did not always test the highest percentages of adults in need. Among the 13 states with the highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma (more than 20 percent), only two—Mississippi and Georgia—tested

more than 2 percent of those adults. Among the eight states with 17.6 percent to 20 percent of adults without a high school diploma, three—Arizona, New Mexico, and Virginia—tested more than 2 percent of those adults. Conversely, in many of the less densely populated states where the need was lowest, higher percentages of adults took the GED Tests. For example, in Alaska, 6 percent of the adults without a high school diploma tested. In the other low-need states, up to 4 percent of the adults without a high school diploma took the GED Tests.

Across the entire GED testing program in 2006, 1.5 percent of adults without a high school diploma took one or more parts of the GED test battery, 1.3 percent of adults without a high school diploma completed the battery, and 0.9 percent passed the battery (see **Table 2**, on pages 8 and 9). In other words, of all the adults who lack a high school diploma, only one out of every 100 attempted and passed the GED Tests.

**FIGURE 3**

**Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Took the GED® Tests, by State or Province/Territory: 2006**



Source: 2000 U.S. Census, 2001 Statistics Canada, and 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

TABLE 2

Target Population and GED® Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2006

Jurisdiction	Target Population of Adults Without a High School Diploma <sup>1</sup>	Tested in 2006		Completed in 2006		Passed in 2006		Target Population Passed Battery of Tests	
		Candidates Tested		Candidates Completed Battery of Tests <sup>2</sup>		Candidates Passed Battery of Tests			
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)		
Alabama	797,910	11,428	1.4	8,267	72.3	1.0	4,113	49.8	0.5
Alaska	51,665	3,072	5.9	1,943	63.2	3.8	1,702	87.6	3.3
Arizona	730,845	18,121	2.5	16,239	89.6	2.2	11,219	69.1	1.5
Arkansas	470,030	8,106	1.7	7,998	98.7	1.7	6,517	81.5	1.4
California	5,500,200	47,033	0.9	38,260	81.3	0.7	26,392	69.0	0.5
Colorado	435,120	13,848	3.2	10,134	73.2	2.3	8,309	82.0	1.9
Connecticut	395,380	4,833	1.2	4,329	89.6	1.1	2,739	63.3	0.7
Delaware	100,940	639	0.6	639	100.0	0.6	598	93.6	0.6
District of Columbia	93,635	1,047	1.1	1,014	96.8	1.1	524	51.7	0.6
Florida	2,441,300	42,899	1.8	39,594	92.3	1.6	26,046	65.8	1.1
Georgia	1,283,830	31,424	2.4	26,979	85.9	2.1	17,065	63.3	1.3
Hawaii	131,295	2,048	1.6	1,927	94.1	1.5	1,371	71.1	1.0
Idaho	139,275	5,419	3.9	3,800	70.1	2.7	3,253	85.6	2.3
Illinois	1,659,750	25,843	1.6	23,084	89.3	1.4	13,561	58.7	0.8
Indiana	786,020	12,787	1.6	12,254	95.8	1.6	9,785	79.9	1.2
Iowa	289,280	5,754	2.0	3,683	64.0	1.3	3,632	98.6	1.3
Kansas	272,595	4,589	1.7	4,515	98.4	1.7	3,963	87.8	1.5
Kentucky	750,890	12,095	1.6	11,890	98.3	1.6	8,724	73.4	1.2
Louisiana	786,880	9,799	1.2	9,642	98.4	1.2	6,584	68.3	0.8
Maine	136,170	4,013	2.9	2,885	71.9	2.1	2,488	86.2	1.8
Maryland	617,715	8,478	1.4	8,118	95.8	1.3	5,095	62.8	0.8
Massachusetts	695,875	12,158	1.7	10,702	88.0	1.5	6,932	64.8	1.0
Michigan	1,182,970	19,391	1.6	14,325	73.9	1.2	9,839	68.7	0.8
Minnesota	423,115	10,188	2.4	7,132	70.0	1.7	5,789	81.2	1.4
Mississippi	537,920	11,325	2.1	10,674	94.3	2.0	5,979	56.0	1.1
Missouri	756,515	11,526	1.5	11,296	98.0	1.5	8,597	76.1	1.1
Montana	84,510	3,275	3.9	2,671	81.6	3.2	2,006	75.1	2.4
Nebraska	163,380	3,923	2.4	2,688	68.5	1.6	2,254	83.9	1.4
Nevada	296,905	5,235	1.8	5,161	98.6	1.7	3,498	67.8	1.2
New Hampshire	114,330	2,438	2.1	1,846	75.7	1.6	1,508	81.7	1.3
New Jersey	1,089,940	13,846	1.3	13,300	96.1	1.2	7,879	59.2	0.7
New Mexico	272,275	8,070	3.0	6,634	82.2	2.4	4,204	63.4	1.5
New York	2,851,185	51,780	1.8	50,564	97.7	1.8	28,345	56.1	1.0
North Carolina	1,297,505	24,182	1.9	14,423	59.6	1.1	12,049	83.5	0.9
North Dakota	70,005	1,821	2.6	1,225	67.3	1.7	1,008	82.3	1.4
Ohio	1,397,220	21,486	1.5	21,249	98.9	1.5	16,323	76.8	1.2
Oklahoma	482,350	9,202	1.9	9,113	99.0	1.9	6,293	69.1	1.3
Oregon	389,020	12,719	3.3	8,970	70.5	2.3	7,575	84.4	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	22,936	1.4	20,075	87.5	1.3	13,155	65.5	0.8
Rhode Island	163,870	3,223	2.0	2,022	62.7	1.2	1,431	70.8	0.9
South Carolina	681,590	8,715	1.3	8,604	98.7	1.3	5,594	65.0	0.8
South Dakota	81,935	2,243	2.7	1,547	69.0	1.9	1,241	80.2	1.5
Tennessee	988,235	14,726	1.5	14,533	98.7	1.5	10,283	70.8	1.0
Texas	3,571,240	55,858	1.6	48,928	87.6	1.4	31,702	64.8	0.9
Utah	185,575	6,399	3.4	6,093	95.2	3.3	4,786	78.5	2.6
Vermont	59,580	1,461	2.5	899	61.5	1.5	778	86.5	1.3
Virginia	942,620	21,146	2.2	19,585	92.6	2.1	13,173	67.3	1.4
Washington	569,705	19,979	3.5	13,282	66.5	2.3	10,877	81.9	1.9
West Virginia	329,530	5,166	1.6	4,998	96.7	1.5	3,213	64.3	1.0
Wisconsin	571,110	16,579	2.9	9,021	54.4	1.6	7,264	80.5	1.3
Wyoming	43,570	1,749	4.0	1,353	77.4	3.1	1,154	85.3	2.6
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>39,769,125</b>	<b>676,020</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>580,107</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>398,409</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
American Samoa	10,245	39	0.4	37	94.9	0.4	12	32.4	0.1
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–
Guam	23,540	244	1.0	242	99.2	1.0	145	59.9	0.6
Marshall Islands	NA	59	–	52	88.1	–	3	5.8	–
N. Mariana Islands	17,660	80	0.5	30	37.5	0.2	19	63.3	0.1
Palau	–	114	–	44	38.6	–	18	40.9	–
Puerto Rico <sup>3</sup>	1,001,030	5,884	0.6	3,601	61.2	0.4	1,383	38.4	0.1
Virgin Islands	28,310	151	0.5	142	94.0	0.5	75	52.8	0.3
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>1,080,785</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>



Jurisdiction	Target Population of Adults Without a High School Diploma <sup>1</sup>	Tested in 2006		Completed in 2006			Passed in 2006		
		Candidates Tested		Candidates Completed Battery of Tests <sup>2</sup>		Target Population Completed Battery of Tests	Candidates Passed Battery of Tests		Target Population Passed Battery of Tests
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	550,160	2,122	0.4	1,990	93.8	0.4	1,477	74.2	0.3
British Columbia	691,850	1,148	0.2	1,089	94.9	0.2	759	69.7	0.1
Manitoba	269,735	363	0.1	359	98.9	0.1	239	66.6	0.1
New Brunswick	183,440	1,433	0.8	1,396	97.4	0.8	708	50.7	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	150,280	165	0.1	160	97.0	0.1	101	63.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	6,865	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	211,635	1,101	0.5	1,089	98.9	0.5	581	53.4	0.3
Nunavut	5,950	187	3.1	169	90.4	2.8	31	18.3	0.5
Ontario	2,098,740	4,598	0.2	4,527	98.5	0.2	3,361	74.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	32,530	365	1.1	361	98.9	1.1	220	60.9	0.7
Quebec	1,582,480	64	0.0	64	100.0	0.0	30	46.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	237,395	1,455	0.6	1,365	93.8	0.6	795	58.2	0.3
Yukon Territory	3,920	30	0.8	29	96.7	0.7	23	79.3	0.6
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>6,024,980</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
DANTES <sup>4</sup>	NA	2,186	–	2,158	98.7	–	1,697	78.6	–
Federal Corr. Inst.	NA	8,774	–	8,544	97.4	–	5,725	67.0	–
International <sup>5</sup>	NA	3,840	–	3,232	84.2	–	1,682	52.0	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	4,012	–	3,333	83.1	–	1,861	55.8	–
VA Hospitals	NA	2	–	1	50.0	–	0	0.0	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>46,874,890</b>	<b>714,436</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>614,121</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>419,354</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Sources: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.  
2000 U.S. Census Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

- Population totals for the United States and the insular areas include adults 16 years and older, without a high school diploma and not enrolled in an education program, based on 2000 U.S. Census data. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions include out-of-school adults 15 years and older, without a high school diploma and further training or degrees, based on 2001 Canadian Census data, as reported by Statistics Canada.
- Those who completed the battery of tests in 2006 may have begun testing in a previous year.
- The numbers of candidates tested, completed, and passed were reported by the Puerto Rico GED Administrator, not from the GED Tests International Database.
- DANTES = Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, including U.S. military personnel and dependent family members tested on military bases within the continental United States and overseas.
- International = Civilians of any nationality tested through Prometric, a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP as well as those tested in St. Martin and Bermuda, proctored by GEDTS staff on an annual basis or by request. In 2006, Prometric Centers operating abroad still administered the 1988 Series GED Tests.

Completing the battery of five GED Tests is a prerequisite to determining whether a candidate passed the GED Tests. Among all of the candidates who tested in 2006, nearly nine out of every 10 completed the test battery. This number includes candidates who tested for the first time in 2006 as well as those who began testing in a previous year. However, jurisdictions showed variability in the percentage of candidates who completed the entire test battery. In 21 states and the District of Columbia, over 90 percent of the candidates completed the five GED Tests. Yet in 19 states, less than 80 percent of the candidates tested completed the five GED Tests. In Canada, every province and territory with available data<sup>4</sup> had completion rates greater than 90 percent. Lastly, of all candidates who completed the GED test battery in 2006, 68 percent passed.

## GED CANDIDATE DEMOGRAPHICS

### Age

Age calculations were based on the most recent testing date in 2006 and date of birth. The average age of all candidates as well as those in the United States and insular areas was 25 years; the average age of all candidates in Canada as well as for candidates tested under federal and other contracts was 31 years and 30 years, respectively. Since the release of the 2002 Series GED Tests, the average age has remained relatively stable at approximately 25 years for U.S. candidates and 31 years for Canadian candidates. (See Appendix B for age statistics for candidates in all jurisdictions in 2006 and Appendix T for age statistics since 2002.)

Since 2002, the candidates 17 to 18 years old accounted for about 26 percent to 28 percent of all candidates (27 percent in 2006) and, similarly, 27 percent to 29 percent of U.S. candidates (27 percent in 2006). Approximately 3 percent of all candidates were 16 years old, an age at which most jurisdictions require additional documentation and permissions in order to take the GED Tests. In fact, many jurisdictions require additional documentation and permissions in order to take the GED Tests if a candidate is younger than 18 years of age. The types of additional documentation and approval required for younger candidates generally fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) proof of withdrawal from school or compulsory attendance has been met, (2) permission for testing from parent/guardian and/or school district, (3) court order, and (4) letter from requesting agency (for example, college official, employer, or military recruiter).

GEDTS sets the absolute minimum age for taking the GED Tests at 16 years of age, but jurisdictions, while respecting this absolute minimum age, set their own policy on age requirements for testing and for receiving a GED credential. However, sometimes individual exceptions, based on additional documentation or approval, are provided to candidates of an age below a jurisdiction's minimum age and yet no younger than 16 years old (see Appendix A for a complete listing). The minimum age for taking the GED Tests ranged from 16 to 19 years in U.S. jurisdictions. Among 16- to 18-year-olds tested in 2006, half tested at an age that was lower than their jurisdiction's minimum age for testing, which means they were granted special permission to test before they reached their jurisdiction's minimum age requirement. In Canada, only 2 percent of the candidates were 16 to 18 years old. Although Quebec allows candidates of 16 years of age to test, seven of the Canadian jurisdictions set their minimum age at 18 years and five jurisdictions set their minimum age at 19 years. As in the United States, some Canadian jurisdictions allow individual exceptions for candidates under the jurisdiction's minimum age to test based on additional documentation or approval.

Even though the GED testing program reaches adults more than 90 years of age, candidates aged 50 years and older made up the smallest group of candidates, at 3 percent. Canada had the largest percentage (6 percent) of candidates aged 50 and older, compared with other jurisdictional groupings. Michigan prisons and federal correctional institutions contributed to federal and other contracts being the jurisdictional grouping with the second highest percentage (4 percent) of candidates 50 years and older.

### Gender

The percentages of male and female candidates remained relatively unchanged from 2002 to 2006 (see Appendix C for gender statistics for candidates in all jurisdictions in 2006 and Appendix T for gender statistics since 2002). Of all candidates who tested in 2006, 57 percent were male and 43 percent were female. Except for a few jurisdictions in Canada and the insular areas, the majority of the candidates were male. Specifically, in Nunavut, the Yukon Territory, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, females represented a larger percentage—53 to 63 percent—of the candidates tested. In the United States, insular areas, and Canada, the percentages of male and female candidates were similar to the overall percentages. However, in jurisdictions within federal and other contracts, 89 percent of the candidates were male. Candidates who were tested

<sup>4</sup> In 2006, Northwest Territories data were not available.

under federal and other contracts included inmates in federal correctional institutions, inmates of Michigan prisons, and military personnel.

### Race/Ethnicity

The race/ethnicity distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable over the life of the 2002 Series GED Tests (see Appendix T for trend statistics for 2002 Series GED Tests). Of all candidates with indicated race/ethnicity who tested in 2006, 53 percent were white, 23 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin. Although these percentages also reflect the race/ethnicity distribution for all U.S. candidates, the distributions in the insular areas and federal and other contracts, as well as across U.S. jurisdictions, varied. For example, while whites represented the majority of candidates in the United States at the national level, in 10 states and the District of Columbia (DC) they did not reflect the majority. In four states and DC, African Americans (DC and Maryland) or Hispanics (California, New Mexico, and Texas) represented the greatest percentage of candidates. In Hawaii and the insular areas, Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians represented the majority of candidates. (See Appendix D for race/ethnicity statistics for all jurisdictions in 2006.)

### Highest Grade Completed

The U.S. Department of Education states that students generally drop out of high school between the ages of 15 and 17 and often drop out at critical transition points, such as transitioning to high school (see [www.ed.gov/programs/dropout/dropoutprogram.html](http://www.ed.gov/programs/dropout/dropoutprogram.html)). These findings are supported by data on GED candidates' highest grade completed. In 2006, 70 percent of all GED candidates completed half or more of their high school education; specifically, 29 percent had completed 10th grade, 35 percent had completed 11th grade, and 7 percent had completed 12th grade (see Appendix E for highest grade completed statistics by jurisdiction). The following jurisdictions had a majority of candidates who completed the 11th or 12th grade: Utah (63 percent), California (60 percent), Guam (60 percent), the international program (59 percent), Marshall Islands (55 percent), Minnesota (54 percent), and American Samoa (53 percent). Only 11 percent of candidates reported completing only 8th grade or lower.

### Years Out of School

Years out of school calculations were based on the last year the candidate attended school and the current report year. Of all candidates tested in 2006, 75 percent reported their last year in school. The last year in school was used to calculate the number of years out of school. Results of years out of school by jurisdiction are presented in Appendix F and should be interpreted with caution due to the low response rate.

Overall, 30 percent of the candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year (17 percent) or less than one year (13 percent). Yet 25 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Tests. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years. The averages among candidates in federal correctional institutions (16 years) and Michigan prisons (14 years) were nearly double the overall average.

### Reasons for Taking the GED Tests

Candidates may have selected more than one reason for taking the GED Tests. This report gives equal weight to all responses. However, in reality, some response categories may have been more important than others, a distinction the data do not capture. Educational reasons were the most prevalent reasons for taking the GED Tests (see Appendices G1 and G2 for reasons for taking the GED Tests, by jurisdiction). Nearly 60 percent of candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More candidates were interested in attending a two-year college (26 percent) than a technical or trade program (22 percent) or a four-year college (18 percent). More than half of all candidates (52 percent) indicated they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Forty-eight percent identified employment reasons (primarily to get a better job) for testing. Seven percent of candidates indicated that they tested to enter the military or support their military career.

## CANDIDATE PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TESTS

This section reports on the test performance of those candidates who took one or more of the five tests in the GED test battery, regardless of whether they completed all five tests or passed the GED test battery (Appendices H1 and H2 present test score statistics and percentages meeting the minimum standard score on each content area test for all jurisdictions). Jurisdictional and testing center policies, such as requiring candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests before testing, will influence GED Tests scores reported in this section and in Appendices H1 and H2.

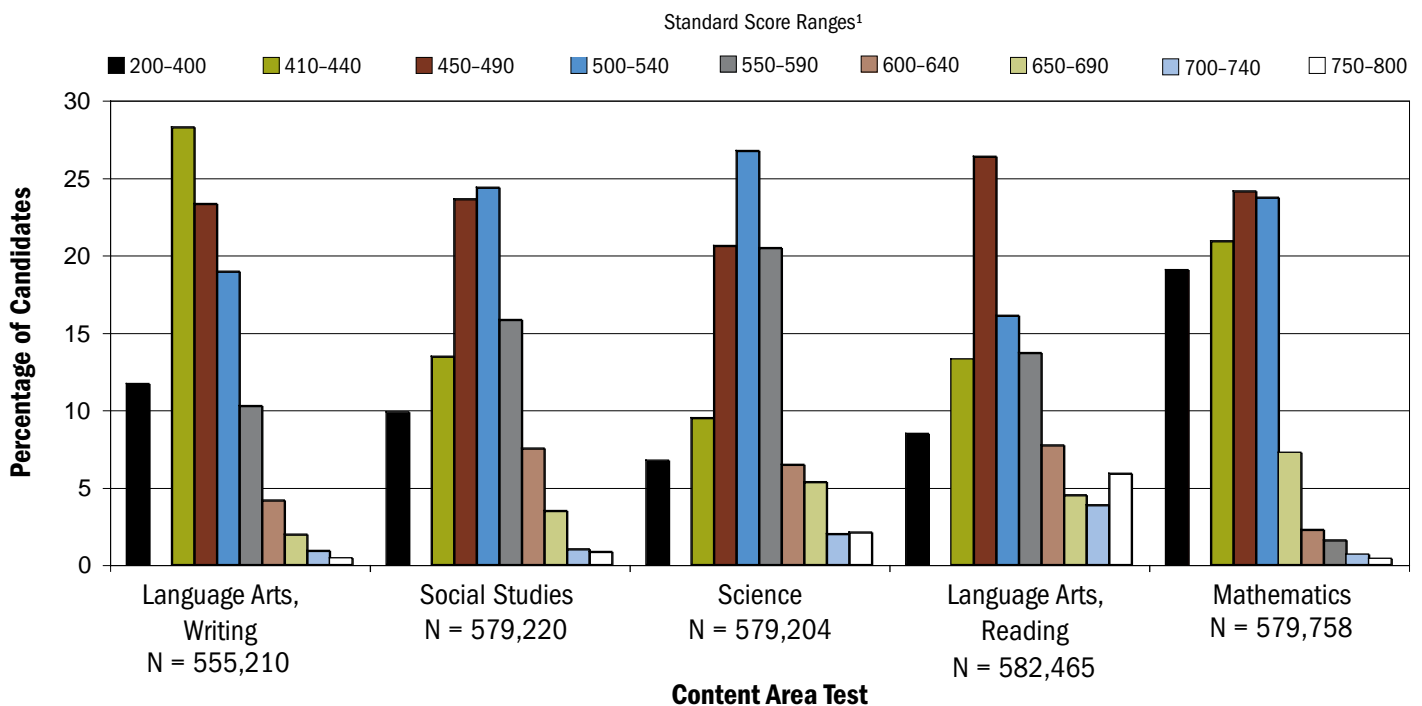
For all candidates who tested in 2006, the percentage of candidates achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score on each content area test (410 in the United States and 450 in Canada) were highest for the following three tests: Science (93 percent); Language Arts, Reading (91 percent); and Social Studies (90 percent). Fewer candidates scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score on the Mathematics (81 percent) and Language Arts, Writing Tests (88 percent).

The average Language Arts, Reading Test standard score of 525 was the highest of the five content area tests. The lowest average standard score of 469 was

observed for the Mathematics Test. The median score, which indicates the score at which half of the candidates scored higher or lower, was 500 for the Social Studies and Language Arts, Reading Tests. The median standard scores for the Science, Mathematics, and Language Arts, Writing Tests were 520, 470, and 460, respectively.

The Language Arts, Reading Test also had the highest standard deviation of all GED Tests, which indicates that the scores were much more variable, or spread out, than the scores from the other GED Tests. The variability in GED Tests performance is shown in **Figure 4**. Two tests with similar average standard scores may appear to reflect similar performance of candidates across those tests; however, variability, or spread, in test scores can reveal a different picture. For example, Appendices H1 and H2 show that the average scores on the Science and Language Arts, Reading Tests were essentially the same (524 and 525, respectively). However, upon examination of the Language Arts, Reading Test and Science Test score distributions (see Figure 4), the Language Arts, Reading Test scores are visibly more spread out across the range of standard scores, indicating greater variability in performance on that test, than those for the Science Test. For the Science Test, a greater percentage of test scores were in ranges adjacent to the range containing the average.

**FIGURE 4**  
Standard Score Distributions for All Candidates in the GED® Testing Program, by Content Area Test: 2006



<sup>1</sup> Score ranges are not equal. Black bar combines all scores below passing.

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

# Who Passed the GED Tests?

In 2006, 68 percent of candidates (more than 419,000 adults) passed the GED Tests by earning an average score of 450 or greater on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater), and earning a minimum score of 410 on each individual content area test score if they tested in the United States or 450 if they tested in Canada. The 2006 overall pass rate is the lowest since the release of the new test series in 2002; however, with an average pass rate across the test series of 70 percent (see Appendix S), no consistent decline in pass rate has been observed across the first five years of the 2002 Series GED Tests.

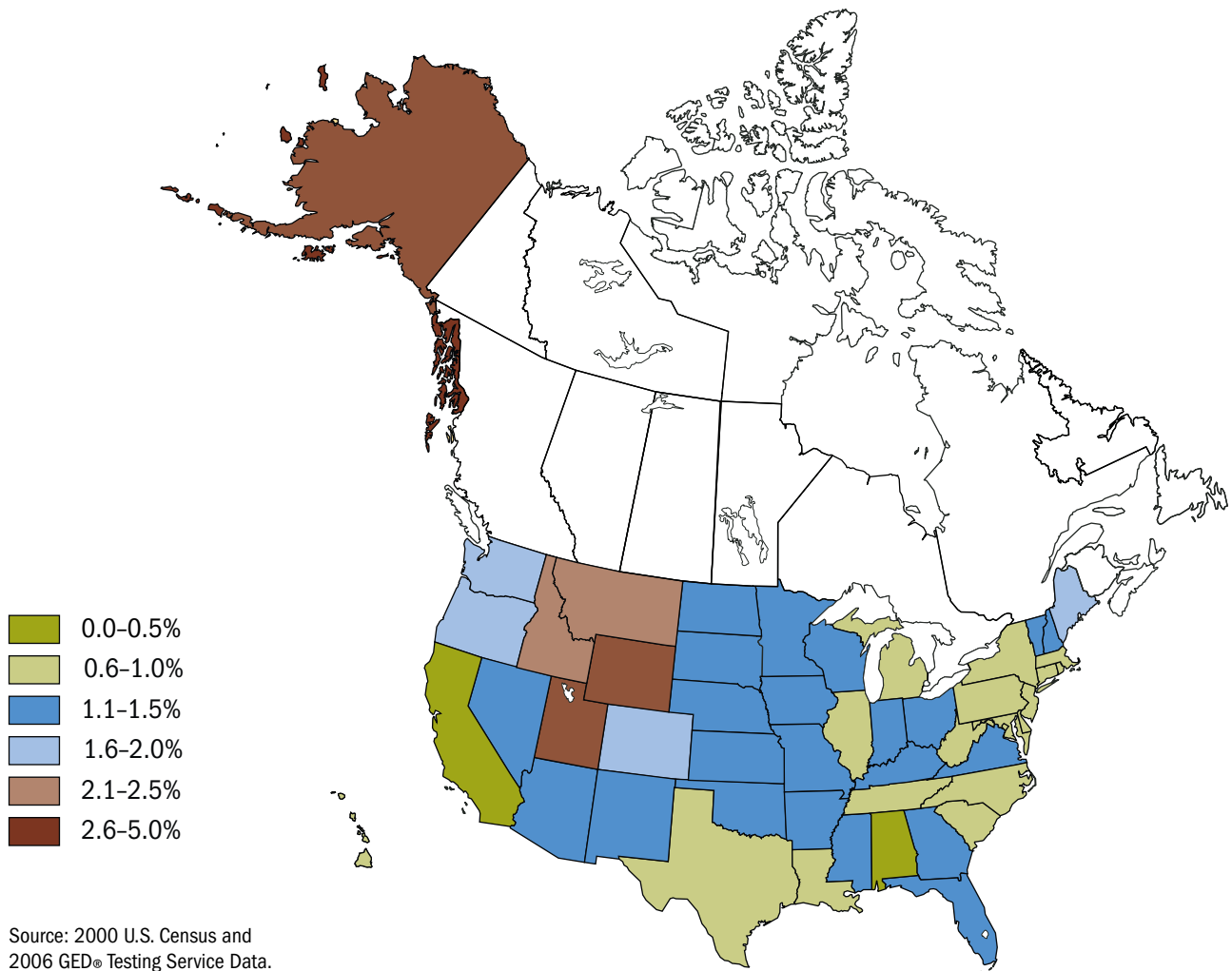
**Figure 5** presents the percentage of adults without a high school diploma who passed the GED Tests. In general, the GED testing program assisted a greater

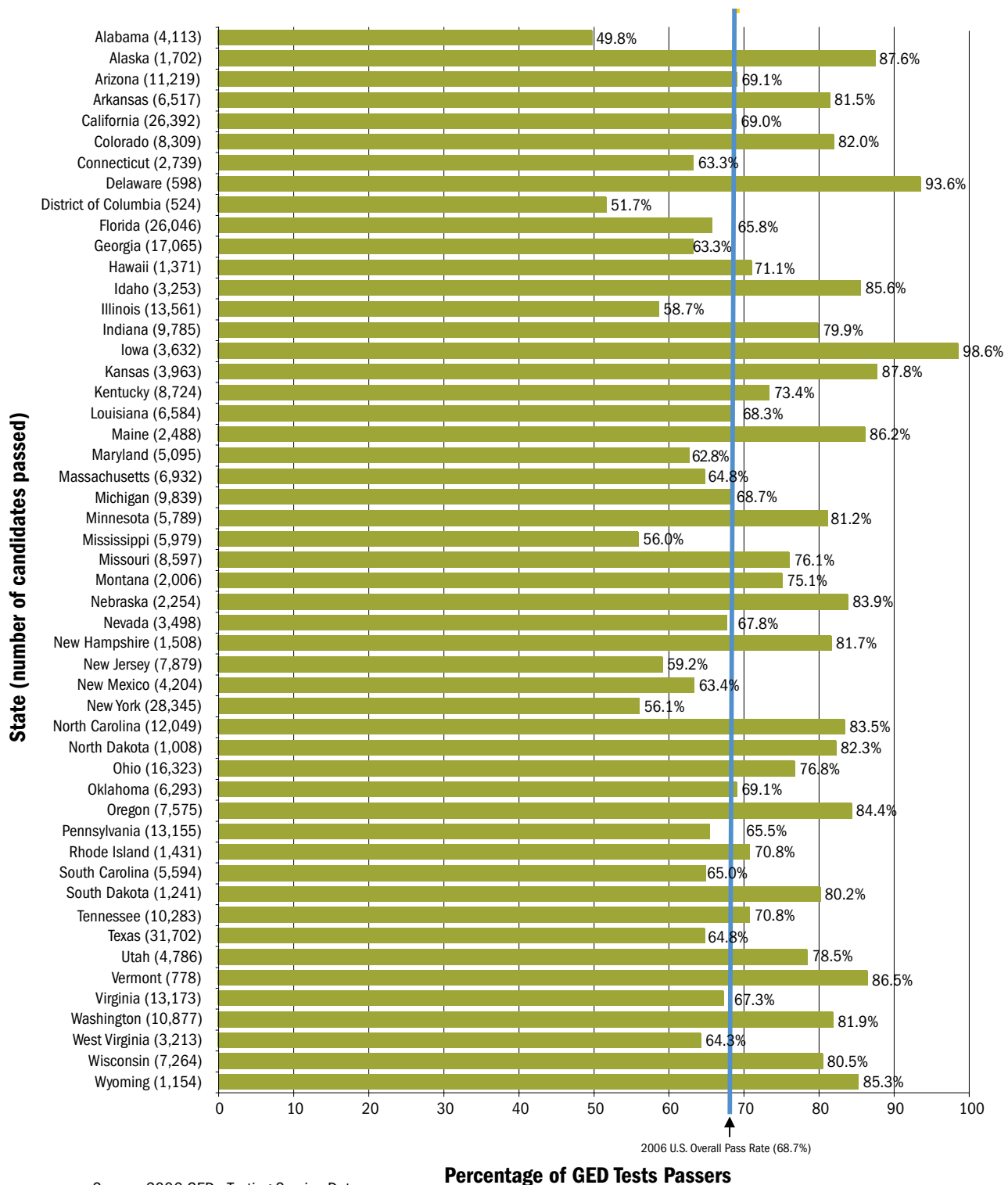
percentage of adults without a high school diploma in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states.

**Figures 6 and 7** (see pages 14 and 15) present the 2006 pass rates for jurisdictions within the United States and Canada, respectively. Comparisons must be interpreted with caution because the pass rate can be affected by underlying differences in candidate characteristics or jurisdictional or test center GED testing program policies such as a prescreening requirement. Underlying individual jurisdictions' pass rates is evidence that GED Tests pass rates are heavily affected by two issues: candidates' levels of preparation to take the GED Tests and jurisdictional and testing policies. The latter often influences the former. In fact, jurisdictional and testing center policies often include a policy to

## FIGURE 5

Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED® Tests, by State: 2006

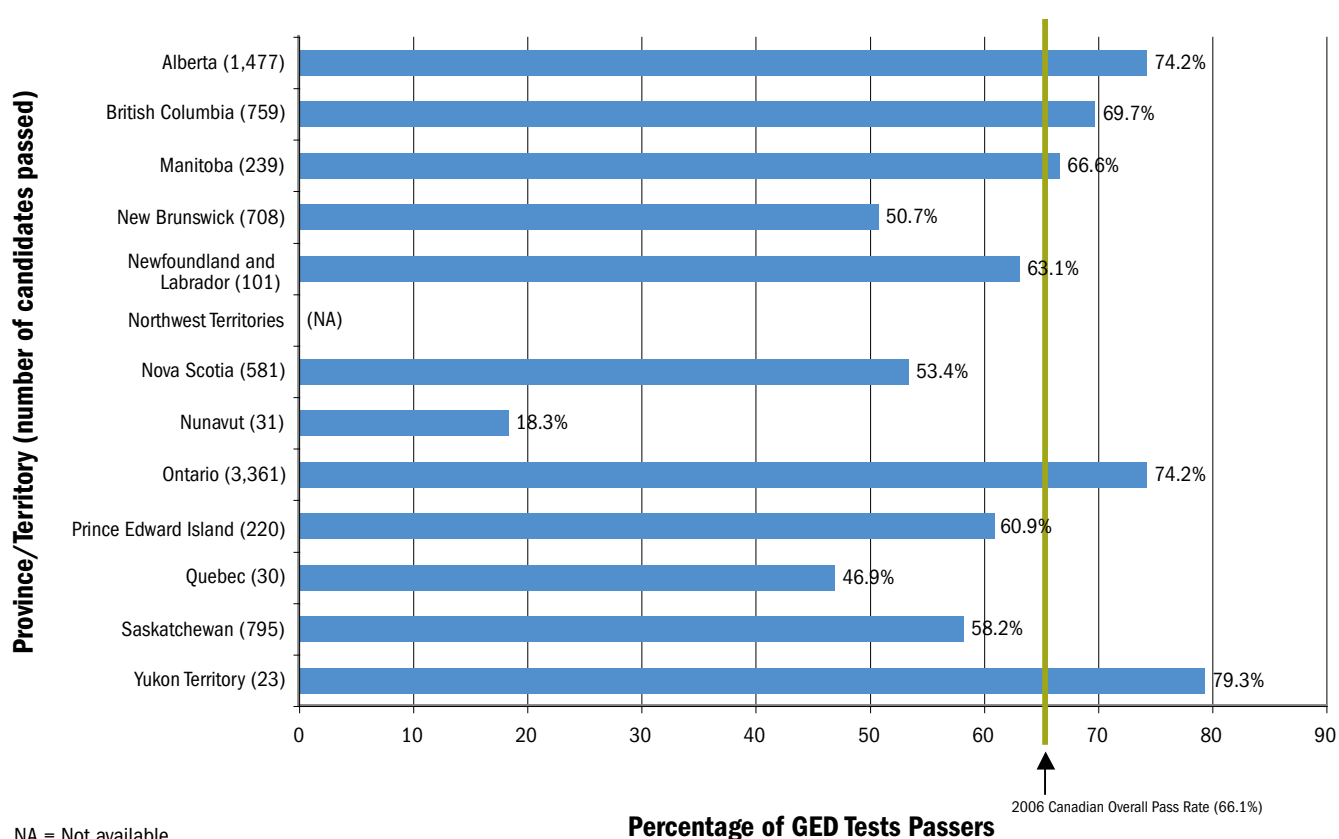


**FIGURE 6****Pass Rates on the GED® Tests, by U.S. State: 2006**

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

ensure candidates' preparedness to take the GED Tests. As an example, many jurisdictions that had higher pass rates required candidates to have completed an adult education program of study and/or pass the Official GED Practice Tests before taking the GED Tests. Of the 10 jurisdictions with the highest pass rates, five required their candidates to pass the Official GED

Practice Tests (see Table 2 and Appendix A) and at least three others required their candidates to show evidence of preparedness to take the tests, offered the Official GED Practice Tests free of charge, and/or offered one-on-one test preparation as noted within their policies published online.

**FIGURE 7****Pass Rates on the GED® Tests, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2006**

NA = Not available.

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

Appendix I depicts the change from 2005 to 2006 in the number of candidates in each jurisdiction who took at least one of the GED Tests, percentage of candidates who completed the GED test battery, and percentage who passed the GED Tests. Although the number of candidates tested remained stable, the completion and pass rates declined in 2006 by 0.7 percentage points and 3.3 percentage points, respectively.

Forty-four jurisdictions (57 percent) exhibited a decline in pass rate of 2 percentage points or greater; 80 percent of those jurisdictions were located within the United States. The jurisdictions of federal correctional institutions, Michigan prisons, DANTEs, VA hospitals, and international testing all experienced declines in pass rate of over 5 percentage points. All of the Canadian jurisdictions exhibited increases in pass rates—ranging from 1 percentage point to 40 percentage points—from 2005 to 2006.

When U.S. jurisdictions whose pass rate decreased by 5 percentage points or more from 2005 were contacted for insight on the decrease, one jurisdiction speculated variability in pass rates at the test center level due to an influx of candidates who were mandated, and likely unprepared, to take the GED Tests.

## GED PASSER DEMOGRAPHICS

### Age

The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24 years, and has remained between 24 and 25 years within the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests (see Appendix J for age statistics for GED Tests passers in all jurisdictions in 2006 and Appendix V for age statistics since 2002). The average ages of passers in the United States and insular areas were 24 years and 25 years, respectively. The average ages of passers in Canada and among federal and other contracts were higher, at 30 years and 29 years, respectively, and correspond to higher average ages for all candidates tested in those jurisdictional groupings.

Percentages of 16- to 18-year-old passers in 2006 remained the same as in 2005 in both the United States and Canada. In the United States, 35 percent of all passers were aged 16 to 18 years, compared with 34 percent in 2005. In Canada, where the minimum age for testing is at least 18 years old in 12 of the 13 provinces/territories, 3 percent of the 2006 passers were aged 16 to 18 years, compared with 2 percent in 2005.

Approximately one-quarter of passers overall and one-quarter of passers in the United States were in the 20- to 24-year-old age group. This age group accounted for 33 percent of the Canadian passers, compared with 31 percent in that age group who tested in Canada. Candidates aged 50 years and older accounted for 2 percent of all passers, U.S. passers, and insular area passers; those percentages are equal to the percentages of candidates tested with that age group in those jurisdictional groups. In Canada, 6 percent of the passers were 50 years of age or older, which is comparable to the percentage of Canadian candidates in that age group (also 6 percent).

### Gender

The majority of passers, like the number of candidates, were male (59 percent). Appendix K presents gender statistics for GED Tests passers for all jurisdictions. Overall, the percentages of male and female passers have remained unchanged since 2002. Differences from the overall percentages occurred in many jurisdictions, but differences greater than 10 percentage points from the overall occurred only in jurisdictions with lower testing volumes such as Quebec, Nunavut, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Female passers were the majority in a few of the jurisdictions with the lowest testing volumes, including Palau (61 percent female), Quebec (57 percent female), and Nunavut (52 percent female). In contrast, male passers represented approximately nine of every 10 passers testing under DANTEs programs (85 percent), federal correctional institutions (88 percent), and Michigan prisons (95 percent).

### Race/Ethnicity

The race/ethnicity distribution of all passers in 2006 was 62 percent white, 17 percent African American, 16 percent Hispanic, 2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 2 percent Asian, and 1 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (see Appendix L for race/ethnicity statistics for GED Tests passers for all jurisdictions). All of these percentages were similar to 2005 and have remained stable relative to the number of candidates in each race/ethnicity who were tested. It is worth noting that federal funds do not support GED Tests preparation for non-English speakers—a policy that may have an effect on testing program outcomes, including that of pass rates.

The jurisdictions with the highest percentages of passers for specific race/ethnicity groups were in line with jurisdictions where those specific race/ethnicity groups were highly represented in the population tested. For

example, among individual jurisdictions, the highest percentages of white passers were in the New England states of New Hampshire (93 percent; 91 percent tested were white) and Maine (90 percent; 88 percent tested were white). The highest percentages of African-American passers were among international passers (84 percent; 89 percent tested were African American), in the District of Columbia (82 percent; 85 percent tested were African American), and in the Virgin Islands (80 percent; 84 percent tested were African American). The highest percentages of Hispanic passers were in New Mexico (46 percent; 53 percent tested were Hispanic), California (42 percent; 47 percent tested were Hispanic), and Texas (39 percent; 45 percent tested were Hispanic). Although American Indians/Alaskan Natives did not constitute the largest percentage of passers in any jurisdiction, they represented more than 20 percent of the passers in Alaska (28 percent; 33 percent tested were American Indians/Alaskan Natives), South Dakota (26 percent; 33 percent tested were American Indians/Alaskan Natives), and North Dakota (23 percent; 31 percent tested were American Indians/Alaskan Natives).

### Highest Grade Completed

In 2006, over 70 percent of the GED Tests passers completed 10th grade or higher (see Appendix M for highest grade completed statistics for passers for all jurisdictions). This included 44 percent of all passers who completed almost all of their high school years as indicated by the 37 percent who completed 11th grade and 7 percent who completed 12th grade. Jurisdictions with the greatest percentage of passers who completed the 11th or 12th grade included Utah (67 percent), California (63 percent), Guam (63 percent), Minnesota (58 percent), and the international program (58 percent).

### Years Out of School

Of all GED Tests passers, 79 percent reported their last year in school. The last year in school was used to calculate the number of years out of school. Because of low response rates, results of the years out of school for GED Tests passers by jurisdiction presented in Appendix N should be interpreted with caution.

While the average years out of school for GED Tests passers was nearly seven years and ranged from four years for the international program passers to 16 years for federal correctional institution passers, the statistic itself does not present a complete picture of the variability in years out of school. In fact, the GED testing program reaches adults in need of high school credentials at varying years of separation from their high



school experience. One-third of the passers reported being out of school for one year (18 percent) or less than one year (15 percent). In five states, approximately 25 percent or more of the passers were out of school for less than one year. These included Hawaii (28 percent); Arkansas, Florida, and Utah (25 percent); and Alabama and Mississippi (24 percent). For 22 percent of the passers, more than 10 years elapsed from the time they left school until they passed the GED Tests. Among the U.S. states, Arizona (29 percent) and California, North Carolina, and Ohio (27 percent) had the highest percentages of passers out of school for more than 10 years. Passers who were out of school more than 20 years represented less than 8 percent of all passers. The highest percentages of passers out of school more than 20 years were observed in Palau (38 percent), federal correctional institutions (24 percent), and Michigan prisons (19 percent).

### Reasons for Testing

As with the entire population of GED candidates, an educational reason was the most frequently endorsed reason for testing by GED Tests passers in 2006 (see Appendices O1 and O2). Although only 82 percent of passers completed the survey question on reason for testing, at least one educational reason for testing was reported by 61 percent of the passers who answered the question. Intentions for furthering education varied greatly across jurisdictions and ranged from 39 percent in Arizona to 97 percent in Illinois. In terms of specific educational reasons, 28 percent of the passers indicated interest in attending a two-year college and 21 percent of the passers indicated interest in attending a four-year college. Twenty-three percent of the passers were interested in attending a technical or trade program. Fifty-five percent and 47 percent of passers cited personal reasons and employment reasons, respectively, with 37 percent indicating that they would like to get a better job through earning a GED credential.

### PASSER PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TESTS

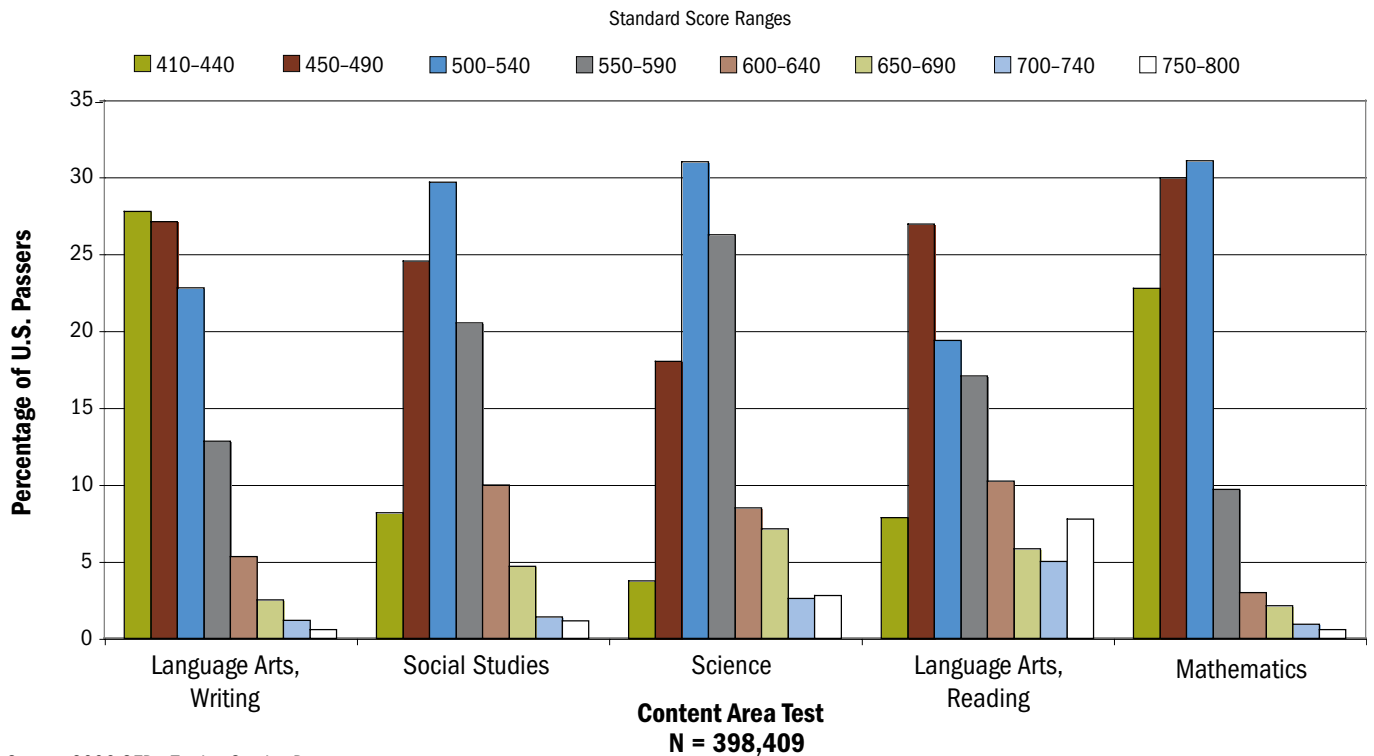
This section reports on the test performance of those candidates who completed and passed the five tests in the GED test battery. Appendices P1 and P2 present test score statistics and percentages meeting the minimum standard score on each content area test for passers in all jurisdictions. Jurisdictional and testing center policies, such as those requiring candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests before testing, influence GED Tests scores reported in this section.

Distributions of standard scores within the five GED Tests for the United States and Canadian passers are shown in **Figures 8 and 9** (see next page). Note that passers in Canada were required to earn a minimum standard score of 450 on each of the five GED Tests, while passers in the United States were required to earn a minimum standard score of 410 on each of the five GED Tests; both countries require an average standard score of 450 or greater (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater) across the five tests. Therefore, U.S. passers with one or more test scores less than 450 needed to earn higher scores on the other content area test(s) to meet the minimum passing average standard score of 450.

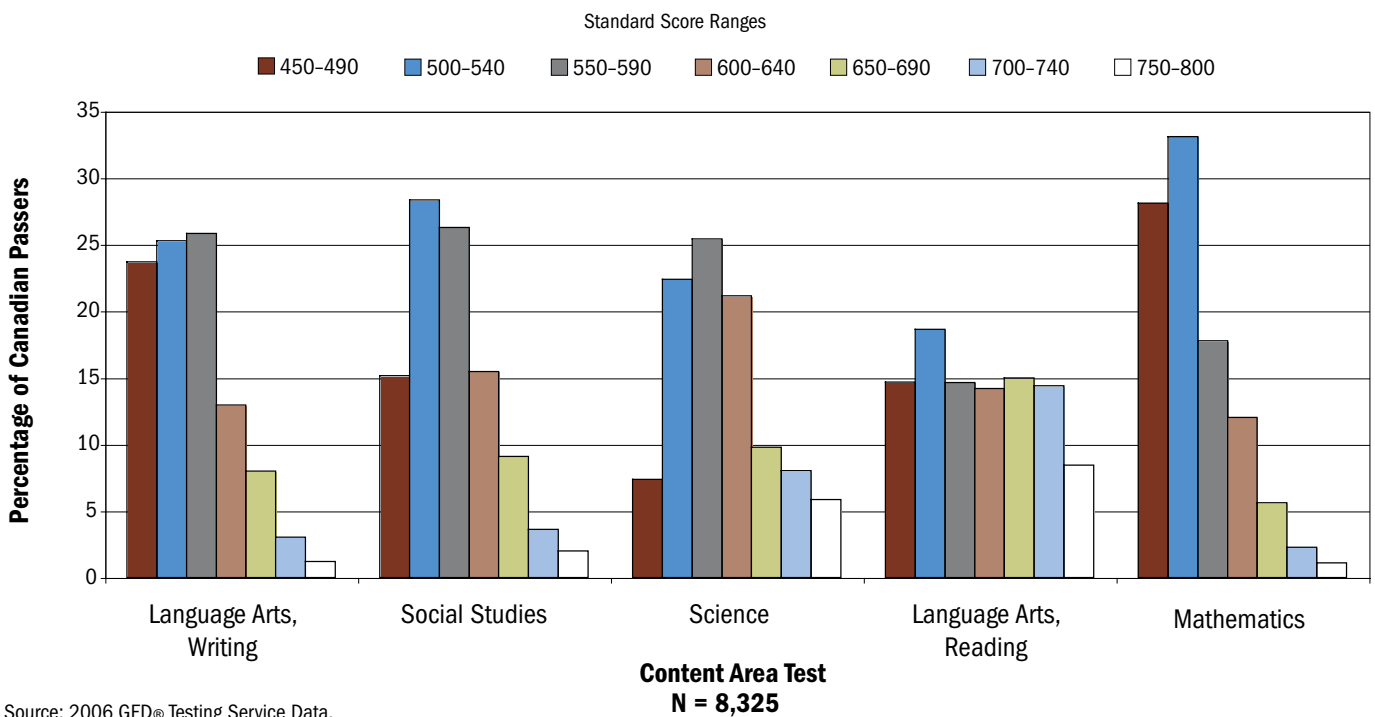
For both U.S. and Canadian passers, the Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing Tests were most difficult as shown by a greater percentage of passers earning scores in the lower range of the score distributions for those tests. On the Language Arts, Reading Test there was a higher percentage of both U.S. and Canadian passers who earned a standard score of 600 or higher, compared with all other content area tests. In Canada, the distribution of passers' standard scores was relatively even across all ranges on the Language Arts, Reading Test, a pattern that was also exhibited in previous years. This indicates that performance in reading varied greatly among candidates.

Appendices P1 and P2 present GED Tests and battery standard score statistics for each jurisdiction. Individual jurisdictions may find these data useful for instructional purposes. The GED test battery average standard score across the five content area tests was 528; a score at 528 or higher corresponds to a score achievable by the estimated top 33 percent of U.S. graduating high school seniors. Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing were the two most difficult tests as indicated by the average standard scores. The average standard score for both tests was 498. Average standard scores on all other content area tests ranged from 533 (Social Studies Test) to 557 (Language Arts, Reading Test).

Among the jurisdictional groups, the average standard scores for GED Tests passers in Canada were higher than the average standard scores for passers in other jurisdictional groups. This was a reflection of the higher passing scores required in Canada. The average standard scores in the insular areas and among the passers under federal and other contracts were lower than the overall average standard scores and showed less variability, which indicated a more homogeneous population in terms of academic achievement.

**FIGURE 8****Standard Score Distributions for All U.S. GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2006**

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

**FIGURE 9****Standard Score Distributions for All Canadian GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2006**

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

# Trends in the GED Testing Program

## FOREIGN-LANGUAGE VERSIONS

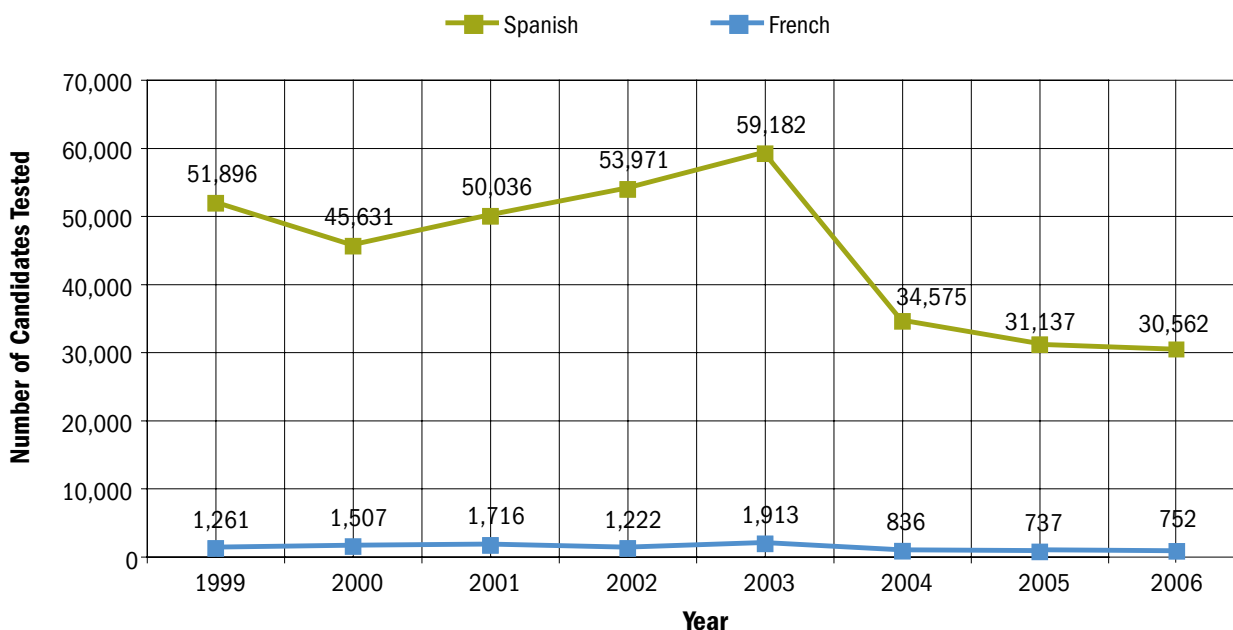
In addition to the English-language version of the GED Tests, GEDTS also publishes Spanish- and French-language versions. The foreign-language versions of the 2002 Series GED Tests were introduced in 2004. Candidates who took one or more of the five tests in the GED test battery in a foreign language were classified into language versions based on the predominant language of the five tests: that is, the language in which the majority of the five tests were taken. Appendix Q presents the volume of candidates who took the English-, Spanish-, and French-language versions for each jurisdiction.

The jurisdictions with the largest volume of GED Spanish-language version test takers in 2006 were Puerto Rico (5,600), California (4,397), Texas (3,927), and New York (3,067). These four jurisdictions accounted for more than 55 percent of the candidates who tested using the Spanish-language version. New York and New Brunswick tested the largest number of candidates who used the French-language version (328

and 256, respectively), amounting to 78 percent of the total candidates who tested in the French-language version.

**Figure 10** shows the numbers of candidates who tested with foreign-language versions of the GED Tests from 1999 to 2006. The number of candidates who tested predominantly with the Spanish- and French-language versions of the GED Tests peaked in 2003, the year prior to the introduction of the foreign-language versions of the 2002 Series GED Tests. All candidates who were in the process of taking foreign-language versions of the tests had to complete and pass the battery in 2003 prior to the introduction of the foreign-language 2002 Series GED Tests versions in 2004; candidates who did not do so were required to take all five content area tests again with the introduction of the new versions in 2004. In addition, the lower volumes of Spanish-language testing from 2004 to 2006 may be attributed to incomplete data available from Puerto Rico; not all candidate records were available for analysis during those years.

**FIGURE 10**  
Number of Candidates Tested with Spanish- and French-Language GED® Tests: 1999–2006



Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

## AUDIOCASSETTE, BRAILLE, AND LARGE-PRINT EDITIONS

Audiocassette and Braille editions are available to candidates who request and are approved for such test modifications. Candidates who want to use the large-print edition of the GED Tests do not need approval, as the GED Testing Service does not consider that taking the GED Tests in a large-print edition is an accommodation. As with the foreign-language versions, candidates who took one or more of the five tests in the GED test battery in an audiocassette, Braille, or large-print edition were classified into special editions based on the predominant edition of the five tests: that is, the edition in which the majority of the five tests were taken. (Appendix R presents the volume of special editions taken by GED candidates for each jurisdiction.)

The audiocassette edition of the GED Tests was used almost exclusively by candidates in the United States. Candidates in New York alone accounted for 31 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the audiocassette edition. Only two jurisdictions—New York and Washington—tested more than three candidates using the Braille editions. Together these two jurisdictions accounted for 61 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the Braille editions. The top three jurisdictions with the largest

numbers of candidates tested using predominantly the large-print editions were Michigan prisons, Virginia, and Ontario. Candidates in these three jurisdictions amounted to 35 percent of the candidates who tested predominantly using large-print editions in 2006.

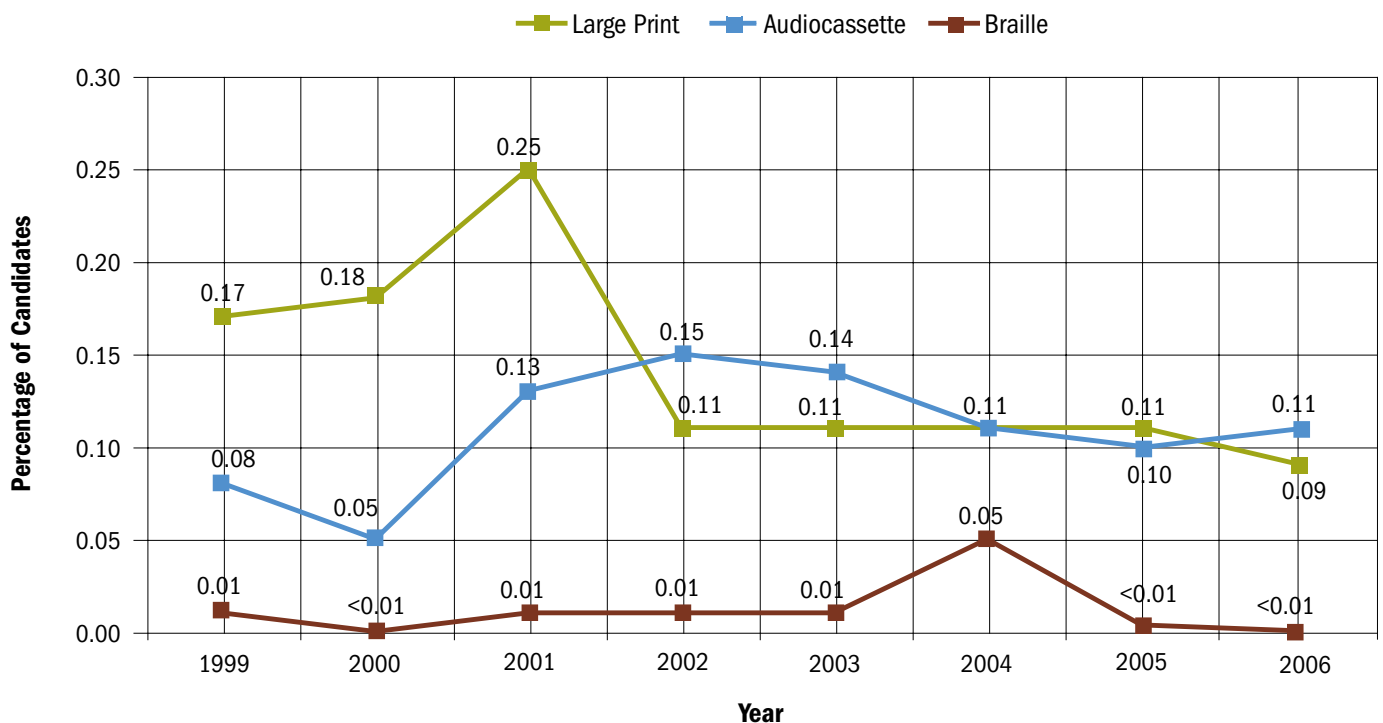
**Figure 11** shows the percentages of candidates who tested predominantly with audiocassette, Braille, or large-print editions of the GED Tests from 1999 to 2006. Data from 2001 and prior were based on summary statistics provided directly for the jurisdictions and may include counts of candidates who took at least one of the GED Tests in a special edition. Since 2002, the percentage of candidates who tested predominantly with the audiocassette print edition has declined.

### OTHER TRENDS

Since 1943, the GED Tests have provided a second-chance opportunity to more than 16 million individuals who have passed the tests. Trend data are available beginning in 1949 (see Appendices S and T for trend data for all candidates and Appendices U and V for passers). The GED testing program experienced its largest growth in candidates tested (relative to the number of years a test series was operational) with the introduction of the 1978 Series GED Tests.

**FIGURE 11**

Percentage of Candidates Who Tested with Special Editions of the GED® Tests: 1999–2006



Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

**Figure 12** presents trends in the numbers candidates who tested, completed, and passed the GED Tests from 1995 to 2006. The most prominent observations from the figure are (1) the increase in numbers in 2001, (2) the subsequent decrease in numbers in 2002, and (3) the lower numbers observed for the years of administration of the 2002 Series GED Tests compared with the years of administration presented for the 1988 Series GED Tests. In 2001, the GED testing program recorded an unusually high volume of GED test takers due to the requirement that candidates had to pass the test battery in 2001 prior to the introduction of the new test series in 2002; candidates who did not do so were required to take all five content area tests again with the introduction of the new test series in 2002. Hence, the decrease in numbers in 2002 was a result of the population of adults in the GED testing program attempting to complete and pass the 1988 Series GED Tests in 2001, leaving fewer adults in the GED testing program for testing in 2002.

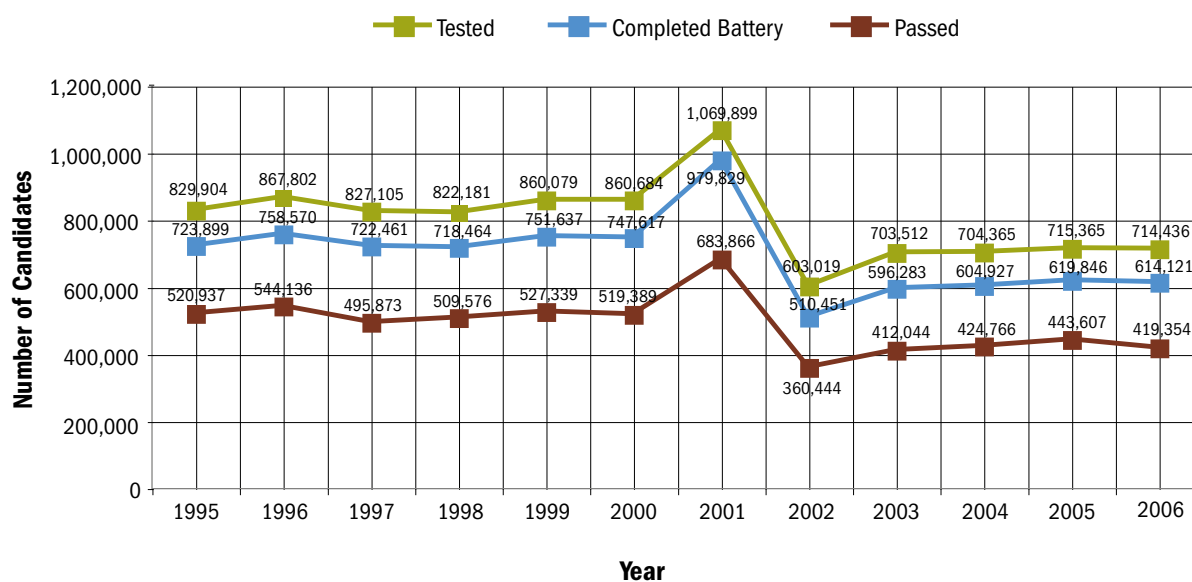
The average volume of testing for the 2003–2006 administrations of the 2002 Series GED Tests was only about 84 percent of the average volume observed in the 1995–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Tests (see Appendix S; 2001 and 2002 were excluded from this analysis because of the anomalous impact of the new test series on testing volume referenced

above). Even though it is unclear what or whether societal or jurisdictional changes affected testing volume, what is known is that the method of collecting GED testing program data changed in 2002. Prior to 2002, jurisdictions forwarded summaries of their GED testing program data directly to GEDTS, and candidates who tested across multiple jurisdictions would have been counted multiple times. In 2002 and onward, individual candidate demographic and test information was uploaded to a centralized database, and then summarized by GEDTS. This procedural change may have caused at least some of the decline in testing volume.

Since the introduction of the current test series in 2002, in general, there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Tests. In 2006, the percentage of completers slightly decreased by about 1 percentage point from the percentage in 2005, and the percentage of passers decreased by over 3 percentage points. Sixty-eight percent of completers passed the GED Tests in 2006, compared with 72 percent in 2005. The pass rate in 2006 was closer to pass rates observed in the years 1997 to 2003, when pass rates ranged from 69 percent to 71 percent. It should be noted that 2004 and 2005 are the only two years in the previous 10 years that pass rates exceeded 71 percent.

**FIGURE 12**

**Trends in the Number of Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED® Tests: 1995–2006**



Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

In terms of candidate demographics, the average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged at 25 over the last 12 years. Prior to 1995, the average age of all candidates ranged from 25 to 28 years during the administration of the 1978 and 1988 Series GED Tests to 25 to 29 years during the administration of the 1949 Series GED Tests. Since the testing program's inception, the average high school highest grade completed has remained stable at the 10th grade.

With regard to candidates' reasons for taking the GED Tests, beginning in the 1990s, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study

has generally increased every year, and has ranged between 59 percent and 68 percent (see Appendix S). In 2006, the percentage of candidates who indicated they planned to advance their education was 59 percent, and has steadily decreased from 63 percent since 2002. Forty-eight percent of candidates who tested in 2006 indicated they tested for employment reasons (see Appendix T), primarily to get a better job (see Appendices G1 and G2 for breakdown). In contrast to all candidates, a greater percentage of passers in 2006 indicated they tested for educational reasons (61 percent) and a lesser percentage indicated they tested for employment reasons (47 percent) (see Appendix V).

# About the GED Testing Program

The General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS)<sup>™</sup> is a program of the American Council on Education (ACE). As such, our mission, vision, and values are tied to those of ACE, and we share ACE's core values of inclusiveness and diversity. We recognize the responsibility of those in the educational community to contribute to our society, and we embrace the belief that widespread access to excellent postsecondary education, particularly for those adult learners who seek lifelong learning, is the cornerstone of a democratic society.

## GEDTS VISION

In an ideal society, everyone would graduate from high school. Until that becomes a reality, we, the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS), will offer the opportunity to earn a high school equivalency diploma so that individuals can have a second chance to advance their educational, personal, and professional aspirations.

## GEDTS MISSION

As a nonprofit program of the American Council on Education, General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS) stands as the only legitimate and time-honored architect of the Tests of General Educational Development (GED<sup>®</sup> Tests) that certify the high school-level academic achievement of national and international non-high school graduates. In collaboration with key partners, we develop, deliver, and safeguard our tests; we analyze the testing program and its participants; and we develop policies, procedures, and programs to ensure equal access to our tests.

## GEDTS VALUES

The integrity of the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS) and its products (GED<sup>®</sup> Tests) rests on our commitment to excellence, diversity, inclusiveness, educational opportunities, and lifelong learning as reflected in our proactive approach to developing collaborative solutions, our research-based decision making, and our timely support to the people we serve.

## PARTNERSHIP

The GED testing program is an international partnership involving the GED Testing Service, each of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, the Canadian provinces and territories, the U.S. insular areas, the U.S. military and federal correctional institutions, and the veterans administration hospitals. GEDTS develops and delivers the GED Tests and establishes the test administration procedures and passing standard. All jurisdictions administer the GED Tests and award their high school credentials to adults who meet the GED Tests passing standard and meet any other jurisdictional requirements.

In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Each jurisdiction sets the number and location of the testing centers. The number of U.S. testing centers ranges from one each in the District of Columbia and South Carolina to more than 300 in New York. Self-reported test center profile data in 2006 indicated that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with more than 47 percent of the centers offering tests at least once a week and 79 percent at least once a month.

## HISTORY OF THE GED TESTS

At the request of the military, the GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to help returning World War II veterans finish their high school studies and reenter civilian life. Since that time, the military has continued to offer the GED Tests to the men and women entering the military. The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) administers the GED Tests at more than 500 Official GED Testing Centers throughout the world.

The GED Tests first became available to civilians in 1947 when the state of New York implemented a program to award its high school diploma to those who passed the tests. In 1973, California became the last state to join the GED testing program. Over its 60-year history, the GED testing program has served as a bridge to further education and employment as well as to provide personal satisfaction for more than 16 million people who passed the GED test battery.

The GED Testing Service does not receive federal funds. U.S. states, Canadian jurisdictions, and localities lease the GED Tests under strict contractual guidelines that specify the use, administration, and security of the tests.

For more information on the GED Testing Service, its research studies, and the GED testing program, visit [www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org).

## GEDTS STAFF

*(at time of publication)*

### Executive Office

Sylvia E. Robinson, Assistant Vice President and Executive Director  
Robert MacGillivray, Deputy Executive Director  
Adora Beard, Interim Associate Director  
Cassandra Alston Cook, Assistant Director  
Vernita Tardy, Program Associate

### Marketing and Public Relations

Adrian King, Program Manager

### Partner Outreach

Martha Bozman, Director  
George Anderson, Program Manager  
Amanda Carter, Assistant Director  
Patricia Jones, Project Manager  
Debra Louallen-Cole, Program Coordinator  
Mario Payne, Associate Director

### Psychometrics and Research

Carol Ezzelle, Director  
Jeanna Grimes, Program Associate  
Anne Guison-Dowdy, Research Analyst  
Yung-chen Hsu, Psychometric Research Associate  
Wei Song, Research Associate

### Technology Systems

Raghu Nath, Associate Director  
Shreya Thakur, Technology Systems Coordinator

### Test Development

Lyn Schaefer, Director  
Thia Davis, Program Associate  
Ruth Johnston, Test Specialist, Social Studies  
Usha Paulson, Test Specialist, Science  
Kenn Pendleton, Test Specialist, Mathematics  
Chhaya Rao, Test Specialist, Language Arts  
John Reier, Test Specialist, Language Arts



## GED ADMINISTRATORS

(as of 8/15/07)

### UNITED STATES

#### Alabama

Dixie Mitchell  
GED Administrator  
State Department of Education  
GED Testing Program  
Department of Postsecondary Education  
401 Adams Avenue, Suite 280  
Montgomery, AL 36104-4353  
(334) 353-4885; fax: (334) 353-4884  
dmitchell@acs.cc.al.us

#### Alaska

Amelia J. Iutzi  
ABE/GED State Director  
Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce  
Development  
1111 W. 8th Street  
DOLWD-ES Division  
PO Box 115509  
Juneau, AK 99811-5509  
(907) 465-8714; fax: (907) 465-4186  
amy\_iutzi@labor.state.ak.us

#### Arizona

Karen Liersch  
Director, Adult Education  
State Department of Education  
ADE - Adult Education, Bin VIR  
1535 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
(602) 258-2410; fax: (602) 258-4977  
karen.liersch@azed.gov

#### Arkansas

Janice Hanlon  
GED Test Administrator  
Arkansas Department of Workforce Education  
#3 Capitol Mall  
Luther S. Harden Bldg., Room 305D  
Little Rock, AR 72201-1083  
(501) 682-1980; fax: (501) 682-1982  
janice.hanlon@arkansas.gov

#### California

Lily Roberts  
GED Administrator  
California Department of Education  
State GED Office  
1430 N Street, Suite 5408  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 445-9438; fax: (916) 319-0967  
lroberts@cde.ca.gov

Nancy Goodrich  
GED Manager  
California Department of Education  
State GED Office  
1430 N Street, Suite 5408  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 319-0758; fax: (916) 319-0967  
ngoodrich@cde.ca.gov

#### Colorado

William Furney  
GED Administrator  
Colorado Department of Education  
GED Testing Program  
201 E. Colfax Avenue, Room 100  
Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 866-6942; fax: (303) 866-6947  
furney\_b@cde.state.co.us

#### Connecticut

Carl Paternostro  
GED Administrator  
State Department of Education  
Bureau of Adult Education & Nutrition  
Programs  
25 Industrial Park Road  
Middletown, CT 06457  
(860) 807-2110; fax: (860) 807-2112  
carl.paternostro@ct.gov

#### Delaware

Maureen Whelan  
GED Administrator  
Department of Education  
Collette Education Resource Center  
35 Commerce Way, Suite #1  
Dover, DE 11904  
(302) 739-3743; fax: (302) 739-1318  
mwhelan@doe.k12.de.us

#### District of Columbia

Philip PremDas  
GED Administrator  
University of the District of Columbia  
GED Office, Lower Level  
4200 Connecticut Avenue NW  
MB 1005  
Washington, DC 20008  
(202) 274-7173; fax: (202) 274-7188  
ppremdas@udc.edu

#### Florida

Teresa Bestor  
GED Administrator  
Florida Department of Education  
Bureau of Program Planning & Development  
Room 634, Turlington Building  
325 West Gaines Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0400  
(850) 245-0449; fax: (850) 245-0990  
teresa.bestor@fldoe.org

#### Georgia

Kimberly Lee  
GED Administrator  
Georgia Department of Technology/Adult  
Education  
1800 Century Place NE, Suite 555  
Atlanta, GA 30345-4304  
(404) 679-1621; fax: (404) 679-4911  
klee@dtae.org

#### Hawaii

Annette Young-Ogata  
GED Administrator  
Hawaii Department of Education  
475 22nd Avenue, Room 124  
Honolulu, HI 96816  
(808) 586-3124; fax: (808) 586-3129  
annette\_young-ogata@notes.k12.hi.us

#### Idaho

Cheryl Engel  
GED Administrator  
State Department of Education  
Len B. Jordan  
650 W State Street  
PO Box 83720  
Boise, ID 83720-0027  
(208) 426-3284; fax: (208) 426-1020  
csengel@sde.idaho.gov

#### Illinois

Jennifer K. Foster  
GED Administrator  
Illinois Community College Board  
401 E. Capitol Avenue  
Springfield, IL 62701  
(217) 785-0123; fax: (217) 558-6700  
jennifer.foster@illinois.gov

**Indiana**

Nancy Waite  
 GED Administrator  
 Indiana Department of Education  
 Division of Adult Education  
 GED Testing Program  
 State House, Room 229  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204  
 (317) 232-0523; fax: (317) 233-0859  
 nwaite@doe.state.in.us

**Iowa**

John Hartwig  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Education  
 Division of Community Colleges  
 Grimes State Office Building  
 Des Moines, IA 0319-0146  
 (515) 281-3636; fax: (515) 281-6544  
 john.hartwig@iowa.gov

**Kansas**

Dianne S. Glass  
 GED Administrator  
 Kansas Board of Regents  
 1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 520  
 Topeka, KS 66612-1368  
 (785) 291-3038; fax: (785) 296-4526  
 dglass@ksbor.org

**Kentucky**

Brenda J. Helton  
 GED Administrator  
 Kentucky Adult Education  
 Council on Postsecondary Education  
 1024 Capital Center Drive, Suite 250  
 Frankfort, KY 40601  
 (502) 573-5114; fax: (502) 573-5436  
 bj.helton@ky.gov

**Louisiana**

Debi K. Faucette  
 Director Adult Education & Training  
 Louisiana Department of Education  
 1201 North Third Street  
 Claiborne Bldg, Room 4-271  
 Baton Rouge, LA 70802  
 (877) 453-2721; fax: (504) 342-5736  
 debi.faucette@la.gov

**Maine**

J. Andrew McMahan  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 State House Station #23  
 Augusta, ME 04333-0023  
 (207) 624-6754; fax: (207) 287-5894  
 andy.mcmahan@maine.gov

**Maryland**

Patricia Alvey  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 200 West Baltimore Street  
 Baltimore, MD 21201  
 (410) 767-0068; fax: (410) 333-8435  
 palvey@msde.state.md.us

**Massachusetts**

Ruth Derfler  
 GED Administrator  
 Massachusetts Department of Education  
 GED Office  
 350 Main Street  
 Malden, MA 02148  
 (781) 338-6604; fax: (781) 338-3394  
 rderfler@doe.mass.edu

**Michigan**

Ben Williams  
 GED Administrator  
 Michigan Department of Career Development  
 Office of Adult Education - GED Testing  
 201 N. Washington Square  
 Victor Bldg., 3rd Floor  
 Lansing, MI 48913  
 (517) 373-1692; fax: (517) 335-3461  
 williamsb4@michigan.gov

**Minnesota**

Jim Colwell  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Children, Families & Learning  
 1500 Highway 36 West  
 Roseville, MN 55113  
 (651) 582-8437; fax: (651) 634-8458  
 jim.colwell@state.mn.us

**Mississippi**

Eloise Richardson  
 GED Administrator  
 State Board for Community/Junior Colleges  
 3825 Ridgewood Road  
 Jackson, MS 39211  
 (601) 432-6481; fax: (601) 432-6365  
 eloisejr@sbcjc.cc.ms.us

**Missouri**

Bill Poteet  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Elementary & Secondary  
 Education  
 205 Jefferson Street  
 PO Box 480  
 Jefferson City, MO 65102  
 (573) 751-3504; fax: (573) 526-5710  
 bill.poteet@dese.mo.gov

**Montana**

David Strong  
 GED Administrator  
 Office of Public Instruction  
 1300 11th Avenue  
 Box 202501  
 Helena, MT 59620-2501  
 (406) 444-4438; fax: (406) 444-1373  
 dstrong@mt.gov

**Nebraska**

Vicki L. Bauer  
 Director, Adult Education  
 Nebraska Department of Education  
 Adult Education  
 301 Centennial Mall South  
 PO Box 94987  
 Lincoln, NE 68509-4987  
 (402) 471-4807; fax: (402) 471-8127  
 vicki.bauer@nde.ne.gov

**Nevada**

Mary Katherine Moen  
 GED Administrator  
 Nevada Department of Education  
 Workforce Education  
 700 East Fifth Street  
 Carson City, NV 89701  
 (775) 687-9167; fax: (775) 687-9114  
 mkmoen@doe.nv.gov

**New Hampshire**

Deborah Tasker  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 Bureau of Adult Education  
 Division of Adult Learning and Rehabilitation  
 21 South Fruit Street, Suite 20  
 Concord, NH 03301  
 (603) 271-6698; fax: (603) 271-1953  
 dtasker@ed.state.nh.us

**New Jersey**

Robert M. Berezny  
 GED Administrator  
 Vocational-Technical, Career and Innovative Programs  
 New Jersey Department of Education  
 100 River View Plaza  
 PO Box 500  
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0500  
 (609) 633-0655; fax: (609) 292-3478  
 robert.berezny@doe.state.nj.us

**New Mexico**

Lisa G. Salazar  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 300 Don Gaspar, Room 122  
 Sante Fe, NM 87501-2786  
 (505) 827-6507; fax: (505) 827-6616  
 lisa.salazar@state.nm.us

**New York**

Patricia Mooney  
 GED Administrator  
 New York State Education Department  
 89 Washington Avenue, Room 306 EB  
 Albany, NY 12234  
 (518) 486-2182; fax: (518) 486-5746  
 pmooney@mail.nysed.gov

**North Carolina**

Lou Ann Parker  
 GED Administrator  
 North Carolina Community College System  
 5015 Mail Service Center  
 Raleigh, NC 27699-5024  
 (919) 807-7214; fax: (919) 807-7164  
 parkerl@nccommunitycolleges.edu

**North Dakota**

G. David Massey  
 Assistant State Superintendent  
 Department of Public Instruction  
 Adult Education and Literacy  
 State Capital Building  
 600 East Boulevard Avenue  
 Bismarck, ND 58505-0440  
 (701) 328-2393; fax: (701) 328-4770  
 dmassey@nd.gov

**Ohio**

Joan Myers  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 25 S Front Street, Mailstop 106  
 1st Floor  
 Columbus, OH 43215-4183  
 (866) 644-6338; fax: (614) 752-3956  
 joan.myers@ode.state.oh.us

**Oklahoma**

Stephanie Curtis  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 Lifelong Learning Section  
 2500 N. Lincoln Boulevard  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4599  
 (405) 521-3321; fax: (405) 522-5394  
 stephanie\_curtis@sde.state.ok.us

**Oregon**

Deborah Lares  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development  
 255 Capitol Street NE  
 Salem, OR 97310-1341  
 (503) 378-8648, ext. 373;  
 fax: (503) 378-8434  
 deborah.lares@state.or.us

**Pennsylvania**

Janice Wessell  
 GED Administrator  
 State Department of Education  
 333 Market Street, 12th Floor  
 Harrisburg, PA 17126-0333  
 (717) 783-3373; fax: (717) 783-0583  
 jwessell@state.pa.us

**Rhode Island**

Jacqueline Korengel  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
 Shepard Building  
 255 Westminster Street  
 Providence, RI 02903-3414  
 (401) 222-8950; fax: (401) 222-2823  
 jaqueline.korengel@ride.ri.gov

**South Carolina**

David Stout  
 GED Administrator  
 South Carolina Department of Education  
 GED Testing Office  
 1429 Senate Street, Suite 402  
 Columbia, SC 29201  
 (803) 734-8348; fax: (803) 734-8336  
 dstout@sde.state.sc.us

**South Dakota**

Marcia Hess  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Labor  
 Adult Education & Literacy/GED Office  
 700 Governors Drive  
 Pierre, SD 57501-2291  
 (605) 773-3101; fax: (605) 773-6184  
 marcia.hess@state.sd.us

**Tennessee**

Susan Doughty  
 GED Administrator  
 Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development  
 500 James Robertson Parkway  
 Davy Crockett Tower, 11th Floor  
 Nashville, TN 37245  
 (615) 532-5057; fax: (615) 532-4899  
 susan.doughty@state.tn.us

**Texas**

G. Paris-Ealy  
 GED Administrator  
 Texas Education Agency  
 William B. Travis Building  
 1701 North Congress Avenue  
 Austin, TX 78701  
 (512) 463-9292; fax: (512) 305-9493  
 gparis@tea.state.tx.us

**Utah**

Murray Meszaros  
 GED Administrator  
 Utah State Office of Education  
 250 East 500 South  
 PO Box 144200  
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4200  
 (801) 538-7870; fax: (801) 538-7868  
 murray.meszaros@schools.utah.gov

**Vermont**

Sharon Parker  
 GED Administrator  
 Vermont Department of Education  
 120 State Street  
 Montpelier, VT 05620-0000  
 (802) 828-0077; fax: (802) 828-3146  
 sharonparker@education.state.vt.us

**Virginia**

Debbie Bergtholdt  
 GED Administrator  
 Virginia Office of Adult Education  
 Department of Education  
 101 North 14th Street  
 PO Box 2120  
 Richmond, VA 23218-2120  
 (804) 371-2333; fax: (804) 225-3352  
 debbie.bergtholdt@doe.virginia.gov

**Washington**

Alleyne Bruch  
 GED Administrator  
 State Board for Community & Technical  
 Colleges  
 319 7th Avenue  
 PO Box 42495  
 Olympia, WA 98504-2495  
 (360) 704-4321; fax: (360) 664-8808  
 abruch@sbctc.ctc.edu

**West Virginia**

Debra Kimbler  
 GED Administrator  
 West Virginia Department of Education  
 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East  
 Bldg. 6, Room 250  
 Charleston, WV 25305-0330  
 (304) 558-6315; fax: (304) 558-4874  
 dkimbler@access.k12.wv.us

**Wisconsin**

Robert Enghagen  
 GED Administrator  
 Wisconsin State Department of Public  
 Instruction  
 125 S Webster Street  
 Madison, WI 53707  
 (608) 267-2275; fax: (608) 264-9553  
 robert.enghagen@dpi.state.wi.us

**Wyoming**

Margaret Elwood  
 GED Administrator  
 Wyoming Community College Commission  
 2020 Carey, 8th Floor  
 Cheyenne, WY 82002  
 (307) 777-7885; fax: (307) 777-6567  
 melwood@commission.wcc.edu

**INSULAR AREAS****American Samoa**

Mike Himphill  
 GED Administrator  
 Director of Education  
 Government of American Samoa  
 Pago Pago, AS 96799  
 (684) 633-5237; fax: (684) 633-4240  
 himp\_69@yahoo.com

**Federated States of Micronesia**

Wehns Billen  
 GED Administrator  
 Federated States of Micronesia  
 National Government  
 Palikir  
 Pohnpei, FM 96941  
 (691) 320-2647; fax: (691) 320-5500  
 aepsfm@hotmail.com

**Guam**

Lolita C. Reyes  
 GED Administrator  
 Guam Community College  
 PO Box 23069  
 Main Postal Facility  
 Barrigada, GU 96921  
 (671) 735-5611; fax: (671) 734-8324  
 lolita.reyes@guamcc.edu

**Marshall Islands**

Wayne D. Schmidt  
 GED Administrator  
 College of the Marshall Islands  
 PO Box 1258  
 Republic of the Marshall Islands  
 Majuro, MH 96960  
 (692) 625-3394; fax: (692) 625-7203

**Northern Mariana Islands**

Fe Calixterio  
 ABE Director/GED Administrator  
 Department of Education/Northern Marianas  
 College  
 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana  
 Islands  
 PO Box 501250  
 As Terlaje Campus  
 Saipan, MP 96950  
 (670) 234-5498; fax: (670) 235-4940  
 fec@nmcnet.edu

**Palau**

Siles Ngiraremiang  
 GED Administrator  
 Ministry of Education  
 Bureau of Curriculum and Instruction  
 PO Box 189  
 Koror, PL 96940  
 (680) 488-5452; fax: (680) 488-2830  
 silesngiraremiang@palaumoe.net

**Puerto Rico**

Milagros Castro  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Education  
 Administration Adult Education Services  
 PO Box 190759  
 San Juan, PR 00919-0759  
 (787) 759-2000, ext. 7625  
 castro\_mil@de.gobierno.pr

**Virgin Islands**

Eduardo Corneiro  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Education  
 State Office of Career, Technical and Adult  
 Education  
 1834 Kongens Gade  
 Charlotte Amalie  
 St. Thomas, VI 00802-6746  
 (809) 774-5394; fax: (340) 776-9488  
 ejcorneiro@excite.com

**CANADA****Alberta**

Ross Newton  
 GED Administrator  
 Alberta Education  
 Learner Assessment Branch  
 44 Capital Boulevard  
 10044 108th Street NW, Suite 800  
 Edmonton, AB T5J 5E6  
 (780) 422-2626; fax: (780) 422-4889  
 ross.newton@gov.ab.ca

**British Columbia**

Brenda Neufeld  
 Chief Examiner  
 Ministry of Education  
 PO Box 9886, STN PROV GOVT  
 Victoria, BC V8W 9T6  
 (250) 356-8133; fax: (250) 356-0271  
 brenda.neufeld@gov.bc.ca

**Manitoba**

Marie Matheson  
 GED Administrator  
 Manitoba Education  
 Advanced Education and Literacy  
 Adult Learning & Literacy  
 340 9th Street, Room 129  
 Brandon, MB R7A 6C2  
 (204) 726-6027; fax: (204) 726-6339  
 marie.matheson@gov.mb.ca

**New Brunswick**

Linda O'Brien  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Post-Secondary Education,  
 Training and Labour  
 Apprenticeship and Certification Branch  
 470 York Street, Suite 120  
 PO Box 6000  
 Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1  
 (506) 444-3492; fax: (506) 444-4960  
 linda.o'brien@gnb.ca

**Newfoundland and Labrador**

Robert Gardiner  
 GED Administrator and Chief Examiner  
 Department of Education  
 Evaluation and Research  
 PO Box 8700  
 St. John's, NL A1B 4J6  
 (709) 729-6261; fax: (709) 729-0611  
 bobgardiner@gov.nl.ca

**Northwest Territories**

Bonnie Koslowski  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Education  
 Lahm Ridge Tower, 2nd Floor  
 Franklin Avenue  
 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9  
 (867) 920-8939; fax: (867) 873-0338  
 bonnie\_koslowski@gov.nt.ca

**Nova Scotia**

Bobbie Boudreau  
 Chief Examiner  
 Department of Education  
 PO Box 578  
 Halifax, NS B3J 2S9  
 (902) 424-0882; fax: (902) 424-0666  
 boudretr@gov.ns.ca

**Nunavut**

Carla St. Louis  
 GED Administrator  
 Government of Nunavut  
 Education Headquarters  
 PO Box 1000, Station 980  
 Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0  
 (867) 975-5600; fax: (867) 975-5635  
 cstlouis@gov.nu.ca

**Ontario**

Ron Pelland  
 GED Administrator & Chief Examiner  
 Ontario Education Communications Authority  
 2180 Yonge Street, 7th Floor  
 Toronto, ON M4F 2B9  
 (416) 484-2600, ext. 6134;  
 fax: (416) 325-3383  
 rpelland@tvo.org

**Prince Edward Island**

Barbara Macnutt  
 Manager  
 Department of Education  
 Literacy Initiatives Secretariat  
 16 Fitzroy  
 PO Box 2000  
 Charlottetown, PE C1A 7N8  
 (902) 368-6286; fax: (902) 368-6144  
 bemaconnutt@gov.pe.ca

**Quebec**

Marc Le Duc  
 GED Administrator  
 Direction de la Formation Générale des Adultes  
 1035 De La Chevrotiere, 17th floor  
 Québec, QC G1R 5A5  
 (418) 646-8363; fax: (418) 528-7454  
 marc.leduc@meq.gouv.qc.ca

**Saskatchewan**

Ernie Lipinski  
 GED Administrator  
 Saskatchewan Learning  
 1945 Hamilton Street, 12th Floor  
 Regina, SK S4P 2C8  
 (306) 787-8131; fax: (306) 787-7182  
 ernie.lipinski@sasked.gov.sk.ca

**Yukon Territory**

Shelagh Rowles  
 Dean, Developmental Studies  
 Yukon College  
 500 College Drive  
 PO Box 2799  
 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4  
 (867) 668-8741; fax: (867) 668-8828  
 srowles@yukoncollege.yk.ca

**CONTRACT SERVICES****DANTES**

Bob Berkley  
 GED Administrator  
 Attn: Code 20B  
 6490 Saufley Field Road  
 Pensacola, FL 32509-5243  
 (850) 452-1111, ext. 3131;  
 fax: (850) 452-1160  
 bberkley@voled.doded.mil

**Federal Bureau of Prisons**

Renee Ritter  
 GED Administrator  
 Department of Justice  
 Federal Bureau of Prisons  
 320 First Street  
 Washington, DC 20534  
 (202) 305-3541; fax: (202) 305-7363  
 rritter@bop.gov

**International**

David Skarupa  
 Account Manager  
 Prometric  
 1000 Lancaster Street  
 Baltimore, MD 21202  
 (443) 923-6405; fax: (443) 923-8970  
 david.skarupa@prometric.com

**Michigan Prisons**

Julie DeRose  
 Education Manager  
 Michigan Department of Corrections  
 Grand View Plaza  
 PO Box 30003  
 Lansing, MI 48909  
 (517) 373-3605; fax: (517) 373-8776  
 derosejl@michigan.gov

**GEDTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE***(as of September 18, 2007)***Lois Adams-Rodgers**

Deputy Executive Director  
Council of Chief State School Officers  
One Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20001-1431  
(202) 312-6435; fax: (202) 789-5305  
loisar@ccsso.org

**Jane Arabian**

Assistant Director for Enlistment Standards  
Office of the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense  
(MPP) Accession Policy  
4000 Defense, Pentagon  
Room 2B271  
Washington, DC 20301-4000  
(703) 697-9271; fax: (703) 614-9272  
jane.arabian@osd.mil

**Allyn S. Barker**

Vice President for Economic and Community  
Development  
Southern West Virginia Community and  
Technical College  
PO Box 2900  
Mount Gay, WV 25637  
(304) 792-7041; fax: (304) 792-7006  
allynb@southern.wvnet.edu

**Vicki L. Bauer**

Director, Adult Education  
Nebraska Department Education  
Adult Education  
301 Centennial Mall South  
PO Box 94987  
Lincoln, NE 68509-4987  
(402) 471-4807; fax: (402) 471-8127  
vicki.bauer@nde.ne.gov

**Johannes M. Bos**

President and CEO  
Berkeley Policy Associates  
440 Grand Avenue, Suite 500  
Oakland, CA 94610  
(510) 465-7884; fax: (510) 465-7885  
hans@bpacal.com

**Ryan Champeau**

Principal  
National Association of Secondary Principals  
2222 Michigan Avenue  
Waukesha, WI 53188  
(262) 970-3510; fax: (262) 970-3521  
rchampea@waukesha.k12.wi.us

**Jackie L. Davis**

President  
Olney Central College  
305 North West Street  
Olney, IL 62450-1099  
(618) 395-7777; fax: (618) 392-5212  
davisj@iecc.edu

**Donna Dewitt**

President  
South Carolina AFL-CIO  
254 LaTonea Drive  
Columbia, SC 29210  
(803) 798-8300; fax: (803) 798-2231  
scaffcio@bellsouth.net

**Roy Erickson**

Director, Justice Education Program  
Center for Civic Education  
4808 Runway Drive  
Fair Oaks, CA 95628  
(916) 863-6614; fax: 916-863-6551  
cacoord49@aol.com

**Richard LaPan**

Education Administrator  
New Mexico Pre-K  
New Mexico Public Education Department  
Jerry Apodaca Education Building  
300 Don Gaspar Avenue  
Sante Fe, NM 87501-2786  
(505) 827-6561; fax: (505) 476-0329  
richard.lapan@state.nm.us

**Kimberly Lee**

Director, Assessment, Evaluation  
GED Administrator  
Georgia Department of Technical and Adult  
Education  
1800 Century Place NE, Suite 300B  
Atlanta, GA 30345-4304  
(404) 679-1621; fax: (404) 679-4911  
klee@dtae.org

**Thomas MacLellan**

Policy Analyst  
National Governors Association  
444 North Capitol Street  
Washington, DC 20001  
(202) 624-5427; fax: (202) 624-5313  
tmaclellan@nga.org

**Ron Pelland**

GED Administrator  
Ontario Education Communications Authority  
2180 Yonge Street, 7th Floor  
Toronto, ON M4F 2B9  
(416) 484-2600; fax: (416) 325-3383  
rpelland@tvo.org

**Tony Peyton**

Director, Policy and Government Relations  
National Center for Family Literacy  
325 West Main Street, Suite 300  
Louisville, KY 40202-4237  
(502) 584-1133; fax: (502) 584-0172  
tpeyton@familit.org

**Carol Thompson**

Department Head of Education Programs  
DANTES  
Attn. Code 20  
6490 Saufley Field Road  
Pensacola, FL 32509-5243  
(850) 452-1111, ext. 3124; fax: (850) 452-  
1005/1161  
cthompson@voled.doded.mil

**Anthony Sarmiento\***

Executive Director  
Senior Service America  
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 1200  
Silver Spring, MD 20910  
(301) 578-8469; fax: (301) 578-8947  
tsarmiento@ssa-i.org

**Kwok-Sze R. Wong**

Executive Director  
American School Counselor Association  
1101 King Street, Suite 625  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
(703) 683-2722; fax: (703) 683-1619  
richard@schoolcounselor.org

\* Chair

**EX OFFICIO MEMBERS****Patricia Alvey**

GED Administrator  
Maryland State Department of Education  
200 West Baltimore Street  
Baltimore, MD 21201  
(410) 767-0068; fax: (410) 353-8435  
palvey@mdse.state.md.us

**Debbie Bergtholdt**

GED Administrator  
Virginia Office of Adult Education  
101 North 14th Street  
PO Box 2120  
Richmond, VA 23218-2120  
(804) 371-2333; fax: (804) 225-3352  
debbie.bergtholdt@doe.virginia.gov

**Ross Newton**

GED Administrator  
Alberta Education  
Learner Assessment  
44 Capital Boulevard  
10044 108th Street NW, Suite 800  
Edmonton, AB T5J 5E6  
(780) 422-2626; fax: (780) 422-7025  
ross.newton@gov.ab.ca

**Philip L. PremDas**

GED Administrator  
University of the District of Columbia  
GED Office, Lower Level  
4200 Connecticut Avenue NW  
MB 1005  
Washington, DC 20007  
(202) 274-7173; fax: (202) 274-7188  
ppremdas@udc.edu

**ACE BOARD OF DIRECTORS****Officers**

Ricardo R. Fernández, *Chair*  
President, Lehman College, The City University  
of New York

Andrew K. Benton, *Vice Chair/Chair-elect*  
President, Pepperdine University, CA

Nancy Cantor, *Immediate Past Chair*  
Chancellor and President, Syracuse  
University, NY

Judy Genshaft, *Secretary*  
President, University of South Florida

David Ward, *Ex Officio*  
President, American Council on Education

**Term Ending February 2008**

Gretchen Bataille, President  
University of North Texas

Nancy Cantor, Chancellor and President  
Syracuse University, NY

Constance M. Carroll, Chancellor  
San Diego Community College District, CA

Richard F. Celeste, President  
Colorado College

Martha T. Nesbitt, President  
Gainesville State College, GA

Nancy L. Zimpher, President  
University of Cincinnati, OH

**Term Ending February 2009**

France A. Córdoba, President  
Purdue University, IN

Ricardo R. Fernández, President  
Lehman College, The City University of  
New York

Mildred García, President  
California State University, Dominguez Hills

Alex Johnson, Chancellor  
Delgado Community College, LA

Horace Mitchell, President  
California State University, Bakersfield

Ronald R. Thomas, President  
University of Puget Sound, WA

B. Joseph White, President  
University of Illinois

**Term Ending February 2010**

Andrew K. Benton, President  
Pepperdine University, CA

Ronald A. Crutcher, President  
Wheaton College, MA

Judy Genshaft, President  
University of South Florida

Nathan O. Hatch, President  
Wake Forest University, NC

M. Valeriana Moeller, President  
Columbus State Community College, OH

John Sexton, President  
New York University

Martha A. Smith, President  
Anne Arundel Community College, MD

Steadman Upham, President  
University of Tulsa, OK

**Designated Associations—  
For Three-Year Terms**

*American Association of Community Colleges*  
Henry D. Shannon, Superintendent/President  
Chaffey College, CA  
Term Ending May 2009

*American Association of State Colleges &  
Universities*  
Robert L. Caret, President  
Towson University, MD  
Term Ending February 2008

*Association of American Colleges & Universities*  
Bobby Fong, President  
Butler University, IN  
Term Ending February 2009

*Association of American Universities*  
Dave Frohnmayer, President  
University of Oregon  
Term Ending April 2009

*Association of Catholic Colleges & Universities*  
Stephen A. Privett, S.J., President  
University of San Francisco, CA  
Term Ending August 2008

*Association of Jesuit Colleges & Universities*  
Scott Pilarz, S.J., President  
University of Scranton, PA  
Term Ending February 2010

*Council of Independent Colleges*  
Antoine M. Garibaldi, President  
Gannon University, PA  
Term Ending February 2009

*National Association for Equal Opportunity in  
Higher Education*  
Thelma Thompson, President  
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore  
Term Ending February 2010

*National Association of Independent Colleges &  
Universities*  
George J. Hagerty, President  
Franklin Pierce College, NH  
Term Ending May 2009

*National Association of State Universities &  
Land-Grant Colleges*  
Lee T. Todd, President  
University of Kentucky  
Term Ending May 2008

**Elected Associations—For One-Year  
Term, Ending February 2008**  
*Association of Governing Boards of Universities  
and Colleges*  
Richard D. Legon, President

*Council for Advancement and Support of  
Education*  
John Lippincott, President

**Designated Representative,  
Washington Higher Education  
Secretariat—For One-Year Term,  
Ending August 2008**  
Gregory Roberts, Executive Director  
ACPA—College Student Educators International,  
DC



## GEDTS PUBLICATIONS

### Annual Statistical Reports

*Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2005 Statistical Report* (2006) \$25.00; Item #250705

*Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2004 Statistical Report* (2005) \$15.00; Item #250704

*Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2003 Statistical Report* (2005) \$15.00; Item #250703

*Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2002 Statistical Report* (2004) \$15.00; Item #250702

*Who Took the GED? GED 2001 Statistical Report* (2002) \$15.00; Item #250701

*Who Took the GED? GED 2000 Statistical Report* (2001) \$15.00; Item #250700

For editions of *Who Took the GED?* published prior to 2001, please contact GEDTS Fulfillment Service at (301) 632-6757.

GED® Testing Service Research Studies; free PDFs available online at [www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org)

*The Literacy of U.S. Adults with GED Credentials: 2003 NAAL and 1992 NALS* (2007)

*Examinee and High School Senior Performance on the GED Tests* (2007)

*Differences Between Students Who Were and Were Not Retained in Grade* (2007)

*Dropouts Immediately Pursuing a GED Credential* (2006)

*GED Candidate Computer Familiarity Survey* (2006)

*An Exploration of GED Standard Score Stability: 2001 Through 2005* (2006)

*Examining the Validity of GED Tests Scores with Scheduling and Setting Accommodations* (2004)

*General Academic Achievement of Adult High School Dropouts* (2002)

*Employers of Choice* (2003); \$7.00 for nonmembers; free for Official GED Testing Centers; Item #250401

The Employers of Choice initiative was introduced by the GED Testing Service in 2003. From Fortune 500 firms to small businesses, Employers of Choice know that the GED credential is a standard they can trust and a tool they can use.

GED Marketing Toolkit (2003); \$19.00; Item #251430

*Alignment of National and State Standards: A Report by the GED Testing Service* (1999); \$22.99; K. Woodward, editor; Item #261418

Compares national and state secondary school standards in the four core academic areas. This report informs educators and the public about the 2002 Series GED Tests and synthesizes the standards in each discipline. Free PDF of the Executive Summary also available online at [www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org).

Information Bulletin on the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests); free

English version (2002); Item #251538

Canadian version (2003); Item #251540

Spanish version (2003); Item #251541

French version (2005); Item #251036 (out of print)

Includes sample test questions, information on how to prepare, and where to call for more information. Limit 500 per order. A minimum shipping and handling fee of \$12.95 applies to each order. Free PDFs of the English, Canadian, and Spanish versions also available online at [www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org).

Free GED Brochures. Limit 1,000 per order. A minimum shipping and handling fee of \$6.95 applies to each order.

*College Admissions and Candidates with GED High School Credential* (2003); bi-fold brochure; free; Item #251026

*College Is Possible* (2003); tri-fold brochure; free; Item #251032

*GED Diploma: Proof of Achievement* (2003); bi-fold brochure; free; Item #251027

*Prove Yourself* (2003); bi-fold brochure; free; Item #251028

Free GED Brochures. Package of 100 brochures. A minimum shipping and handling fee of \$6.95 applies to each order.

*Tips for Candidates with Disabilities* (2006); bi-fold brochure; free; Item #311306

ACE Fulfillment Service—(301) 632-6757

Official GED Testing Service web site—[www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org)

## APPENDIX A

## GED® Testing Program Policies, by Jurisdiction: 2006

Jurisdiction	Official Testing Centers (N)	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee (Battery)
<b>United States</b>				
Alabama	50	High School Equivalency Certificate	resident	\$50
Alaska	25	State of Alaska High School Diploma by GED Examination	resident	\$25 maximum
Arizona	33	Arizona High School Equivalency Diploma	none	\$50 average
Arkansas	60	Arkansas High School Diploma	resident	\$0
California	195	California High School Equivalency Certificate	resident or in armed forces; see policy	\$100 average
Colorado	38	High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or address of record in state	\$65–\$100
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	22	Connecticut High School Diploma	in-state mailing address	\$13 (ages 21 and over)
Delaware	NA	Delaware State Board of Education Endorsement	NA	\$75
District of Columbia	1	High School Equivalency Credential	resident	\$40
Florida	87	State of Florida High School Diploma	resident	\$50 maximum
Georgia	48	GED Diploma	none	\$65
Hawaii	12	State of Hawaii High School Diploma	none	\$55
Idaho	8	Idaho High School Equivalency Certificate	none	\$75
Illinois	69	Illinois High School Equivalency Certification	30 days resident of Illinois and resident of the regional district	\$35
Indiana	71	GED High School Equivalency Diploma	30 days resident	\$60 maximum
Iowa	92	Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	\$55
Kansas	26	Kansas State High School Diploma	resident	\$68
Kentucky	48	Commonwealth of Kentucky High School Equivalency Diploma	in-state mailing address	\$40
Louisiana	46	Louisiana High School Equivalency Diploma	none	\$40
Maine	80	Maine High School Equivalency Diploma	none	\$0 for residents
Maryland	20	Maryland High School Diploma	90 days resident	\$45
Massachusetts	32	Massachusetts High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	\$65
Michigan	49	High School Equivalency Certificate	none	varies
Minnesota	60	State of Minnesota GED Diploma	resident	\$0–\$100
Mississippi	41	High School Equivalency Diploma	30 days resident or active duty military	\$40
Missouri	27	Certificate of High School Equivalence	resident	\$40
Montana	22	Montana High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	\$48
Nebraska	33	State of Nebraska Department of Education High School Diploma	30 days resident	\$35–\$50
Nevada	22	Certificate of High School Equivalency	residency or in armed forces and have attended secondary school in Nevada. Non-residents from adjoining states may test when a testing site is not easily accessible in their own state	\$50
New Hampshire	19	Certificate of High School Equivalency	resident	\$65
New Jersey	34	New Jersey State-issued High School Diploma	resident	\$25
New Mexico	30	New Mexico High School Diploma	resident	\$25–\$150
New York	317	New York State High School Equivalency Diploma	30 days resident	NA
North Carolina	77	North Carolina High School Equivalency Diploma	resident, in armed forces, or inmate	\$37.50
North Dakota	19	North Dakota GED High School Diploma	none	\$50–\$100
Ohio	109	Ohio High School Equivalence Diploma	none	\$55
Oklahoma	45	Oklahoma High School Diploma	resident	varies
Oregon	41	GED Certificate	none	\$75–\$100
Pennsylvania	114	Commonwealth Secondary School Diploma	resident	\$55–\$85
Rhode Island	11	High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or in armed forces	\$55
South Carolina	1	South Carolina High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or last attended school in state	\$60–\$120

Must Pass the Official GED Practice Tests? (yes/no)	Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for GED Testing		Minimum Age for Credential Without Exceptions <sup>2</sup>	Minimum Scores Requirements	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates? (yes/no)
		Minimum Age Without Exceptions	Minimum Age With Exceptions <sup>1</sup>			
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
yes	16	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
yes	17	18	16	18	*	no
no	18	60 days prior to 18	–	18	*	no
no	16	17	16	17	*	no
no	18	17	16	17	*	no
yes	18	18	16	NA	*	NA
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	17	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	19	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	16	–	16	*	no
no	17	18	varies	18	*	no
yes, if 17	18	18	17	17	*	no
yes	16	17	16	18	*	no
yes	18	18	16	NA	*	no
yes	16	16	–	16	*	no
yes, if younger than 19	18	19	16	17	*	no
yes	17	18	17	18	*	no
no	16	16	–	16	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	NA	*	no
no	16	19	16	NA	*	no
no	17	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
no	16 (or completion of 8th grade)	17	16	16	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
yes, depending on the testing center	17	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	NA	*	yes
no	high school graduate	18	16	18	*	yes
yes, if younger than 19	17 (cities with 4,500 or more population)	19	16	NA	*	no
yes	16	16	–	16	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
no	18	19	16	19	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	17	18	16	18	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	17	19	17	17	*	no

Appendix A continued from page 35

Jurisdiction	Official Testing Centers (N)	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee (Battery)
South Dakota	19	GED Certificate	none	\$60 maximum per content area test
Tennessee	36	Equivalency Diploma	none	\$55–\$65
Texas	174	Certificate of High School Equivalency	resident	varies
Utah	21	Utah GED Testing Certificate	none	\$55
Vermont	11	Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	none	\$50–\$75
Virginia	79	Virginia GED Certificate	none	\$35
Washington	56	Certificate of Educational Competence	none for testing; WA State resident for issuance of credential	\$75 maximum
West Virginia	67	State of West Virginia High School Equivalency Diploma	none	\$50
Wisconsin	79	GED Certificate	10 days as resident	\$0–\$100
Wyoming	29	General Educational Development degree	resident	\$60 maximum
<b>Insular Areas</b>				
American Samoa	1	American Samoa High School Diploma	bona fide resident	\$20
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	1	High School Equivalency Diploma	resident; see policy for exceptions	\$28
Marshall Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	11	NA	resident or U.S. citizen	\$0
Virgin Islands	1	High School Diploma	none	\$50
<b>Canada</b>				
Alberta	18	Alberta High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	\$80–\$160
British Columbia	1	British Columbia Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	resident	\$60
Manitoba	1	Manitoba Senior Years Equivalency Diploma	none	\$65
New Brunswick	2	High School Equivalency Diploma	none	\$40
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	GED High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	\$30
Northwest Territories	1	Northwest Territories High School Equivalency Diploma	6 months as resident	\$20
Nova Scotia	1	High School Equivalency Certificate	none	\$37
Nunavut	1	High School Equivalency Certificate	resident	\$0
Ontario	1	High School Equivalency Certificate	resident	\$80
Prince Edward Island	1	Grade 12 High School Equivalency Certificate	resident	\$20
Quebec	1	Certificat d'Equivalence d'Etudes Secondaires	resident, citizen, or landed immigrant	\$45
Saskatchewan	1	High School Equivalency Diploma Grade 12	none	\$35
Yukon Territory	1	Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	resident	\$65
<b>Federal and Other Contracts</b>				
DANTES	NA	see jurisdiction	–	\$0
Federal Correctional Institutions	115	GED Equivalency Diploma	–	NA
International	100+	High School Equivalency Diploma	none	variable
Michigan Prisons	43	Michigan High School Equivalency Certificate	none	\$150 (\$40 per content area test)
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Minimum total score of 2,250 (450 average) on the battery of tests and a minimum of 410 on each content area test.

\*\* 450 minimum on each content area test.

\*\*\* Minimum scores and other requirements depend on the jurisdiction of the Official GED Testing Center.

\*\*\*\* Minimum total score of 225 (45 average) and a minimum of 41 on each content area test.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable.

Must Pass the Official GED Practice Tests? (yes/no)	Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for GED Testing		Minimum Age for Credential Without Exceptions <sup>2</sup>	Minimum Scores Requirements	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates? (yes/no)
		Minimum Age Without Exceptions	Minimum Age With Exceptions <sup>1</sup>			
no	16	19	16	19	*	no
no	18	18	17	18	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	18	18 and peers have graduated	17	18	*	no
no	16	18	16	16	*	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no
no	18	19	16	19	*	no
no	16	19	16	19	*	no
no	18	18.5	17	18.5	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no
no	NA	18	16	18	*	no
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	NA	16	-	16	*	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	NA	18	-	18	*	NA
no	16	16	-	16	*	no
no	16	18	16	18	**	no
no	16	18	-	18	**	no
no	16	19	16	19	**	no
no	18	19	18	19	**	no
no	16	19	-	19	**	NA
no	16	18	-	18	**	no
no	16	19	-	19	**	no
no	18	18	-	18	**	no
no	16	18	17	18	**	no
no	16	18	16	18	**	no
no	16	16	-	16	**	NA
no	16	18	17	18	**	no
no	16	19	18	19	**	yes
yes	-	see jurisdiction	see jurisdiction	see jurisdiction	*	see jurisdiction
no	-	18	-	18	***	yes
no	-	17	-	17	****	no
no	-	16 (if not eligible for parole until 17)	-	18	*	no
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

1. See jurisdictional requirements in the GED Examiner's Manual for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees, or contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 25–29).
2. In most—but not all—jurisdictions, exceptions to the minimum age policy are granted on a case-by-case basis. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 25–29).
3. Connecticut offers free GED testing for persons under age 21.

## APPENDIX B

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Age Group and Average Age: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20–24 (%)	25–29 (%)	30–34 (%)	35–39 (%)	40–49 (%)	50–59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alabama	11,395	99.7	7.6	18.1	19.8	10.8	19.6	10.1	5.4	3.7	3.4	1.2	0.4	22.8
Alaska	3,072	100.0	8.6	15.7	14.1	10.2	28.1	9.5	4.5	3.3	4.4	1.3	0.3	23.0
Arizona	18,009	99.4	4.4	10.0	10.3	7.7	25.0	15.3	9.1	7.2	8.1	2.3	0.5	26.4
Arkansas	8,091	99.8	9.8	19.8	14.0	7.2	18.1	11.3	7.1	5.1	5.7	1.6	0.5	24.1
California	47,032	100.0	0.1	8.9	17.1	9.6	23.0	13.3	9.0	7.8	8.5	2.3	0.4	26.4
Colorado	13,847	100.0	1.1	15.3	14.5	9.1	24.0	13.9	7.7	5.8	7.0	1.5	0.2	25.1
Connecticut	4,832	100.0	0.1	5.7	11.6	11.9	30.8	15.2	8.1	6.3	7.9	1.9	0.4	26.2
Delaware	639	100.0	2.7	9.4	16.7	9.7	33.0	13.5	5.3	4.9	3.9	0.8	0.2	23.8
District of Columbia	1,039	99.2	2.2	9.7	15.4	11.9	29.0	11.5	6.3	4.7	5.4	3.6	0.4	25.1
Florida	42,898	100.0	5.6	15.6	22.4	11.0	21.1	9.0	5.1	4.1	4.3	1.5	0.3	23.2
Georgia	31,415	100.0	3.5	9.5	16.7	11.6	27.0	13.0	6.5	4.4	5.5	2.0	0.5	24.6
Hawaii	2,046	99.9	12.6	23.7	17.3	8.5	16.9	8.4	4.7	3.3	4.0	0.6	0.0	22.0
Idaho	5,416	99.9	8.0	18.6	14.3	7.8	21.2	11.8	6.2	4.4	6.2	1.3	0.3	23.9
Illinois	25,840	100.0	1.6	6.8	13.7	11.8	27.9	14.4	8.7	5.7	6.8	2.2	0.4	25.8
Indiana	12,781	100.0	0.0	15.4	17.7	10.9	24.9	13.2	6.4	4.2	4.7	1.9	0.4	24.3
Iowa	5,754	100.0	1.5	13.2	11.4	9.7	28.5	16.2	7.3	4.7	5.9	1.4	0.4	25.0
Kansas	4,587	100.0	5.9	16.2	14.7	9.5	25.5	12.8	6.4	3.3	4.5	1.0	0.2	23.5
Kentucky	12,087	99.9	4.4	12.6	12.5	9.6	24.9	14.2	7.6	5.7	5.9	2.0	0.5	25.1
Louisiana	9,744	99.4	7.5	20.6	14.9	11.5	20.7	11.1	5.7	3.2	3.5	1.1	0.3	22.8
Maine	4,000	99.7	0.1	12.8	20.7	13.5	29.4	9.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	1.9	0.5	23.5
Maryland	8,478	100.0	6.3	16.0	14.5	10.4	22.6	11.3	5.9	5.0	5.8	1.8	0.4	24.2
Massachusetts	12,077	99.3	4.2	12.0	15.9	12.4	27.1	10.1	6.0	4.9	5.3	1.6	0.3	24.1
Michigan	19,307	99.6	1.8	7.6	16.1	12.7	30.4	13.4	6.9	4.4	5.0	1.4	0.2	24.5
Minnesota	10,167	99.8	1.0	5.3	9.7	12.1	34.6	15.9	7.9	5.4	6.4	1.3	0.3	25.6
Mississippi	11,324	100.0	6.6	18.8	16.1	10.5	21.5	11.8	5.9	3.5	4.0	1.2	0.2	23.1
Missouri	11,512	99.9	5.0	14.9	16.9	9.1	22.8	12.1	6.7	4.7	5.6	1.9	0.3	24.3
Montana	3,271	99.9	5.2	21.5	16.2	10.9	23.8	10.1	4.2	3.3	3.6	0.9	0.3	22.6
Nebraska	3,919	99.9	2.9	10.1	14.9	9.4	29.3	14.7	7.3	4.7	5.2	1.4	0.2	24.6
Nevada	5,228	99.9	3.6	18.1	15.8	8.5	21.5	12.0	7.0	5.2	6.5	1.6	0.3	24.5
New Hampshire	2,428	99.6	3.4	8.7	17.4	10.5	28.9	11.8	5.9	4.4	6.0	2.2	0.8	25.0
New Jersey	13,792	99.6	3.4	9.9	11.9	8.7	24.6	14.7	9.1	6.6	7.7	2.7	0.7	26.5
New Mexico	8,048	99.7	7.0	16.3	16.3	9.7	21.8	11.7	6.5	4.2	4.7	1.4	0.3	23.7
New York	51,766	100.0	1.4	10.8	13.3	12.7	27.9	11.8	6.9	5.7	6.9	2.1	0.4	25.3
North Carolina	24,120	99.7	5.0	10.6	10.8	8.6	22.9	14.0	8.3	6.4	8.3	4.0	1.1	27.0
North Dakota	1,815	99.7	4.6	16.5	15.8	11.6	28.8	10.3	4.4	3.3	3.5	0.9	0.4	22.9
Ohio	21,475	99.9	1.1	5.3	9.7	11.5	31.3	17.3	9.0	5.8	6.3	2.2	0.4	26.2
Oklahoma	9,194	99.9	5.5	13.3	12.9	9.1	23.9	14.2	7.9	4.6	6.5	1.8	0.3	24.9
Oregon	12,719	100.0	8.6	16.5	14.0	8.1	20.8	11.2	6.7	5.4	6.8	1.7	0.2	24.4
Pennsylvania	22,924	99.9	2.1	8.3	15.7	11.1	28.1	13.5	7.2	5.3	5.9	2.3	0.4	25.2
Rhode Island	3,203	99.4	1.1	11.1	14.8	12.1	29.5	11.5	6.2	5.4	5.9	2.0	0.5	25.0
South Carolina	8,707	99.9	2.8	17.3	14.5	10.8	24.5	12.4	6.8	4.1	4.1	2.2	0.4	24.1
South Dakota	2,241	99.9	5.0	13.0	11.4	10.6	28.3	13.4	6.3	4.8	5.3	1.5	0.4	24.4
Tennessee	14,718	99.9	0.0	17.9	14.8	9.8	22.7	13.2	7.9	5.2	5.4	2.4	0.6	25.0
Texas	55,735	99.8	4.2	13.7	13.5	9.0	23.2	13.1	8.3	5.7	6.6	2.2	0.4	25.3
Utah	6,399	100.0	0.1	13.1	25.1	12.7	25.3	9.6	5.1	3.8	4.0	1.0	0.2	23.1
Vermont	1,461	100.0	9.7	17.2	15.6	11.4	25.2	8.6	4.4	2.9	3.6	1.0	0.5	22.6
Virginia	21,042	99.5	5.6	15.1	16.2	9.1	21.3	11.0	6.6	5.1	6.7	2.8	0.7	25.0
Washington	19,914	99.7	5.2	12.8	11.9	9.4	25.8	13.4	7.6	5.8	6.2	1.5	0.3	24.9
West Virginia	5,165	100.0	4.1	14.4	15.8	11.2	24.7	11.2	6.8	4.2	5.3	1.9	0.3	24.2
Wisconsin	16,484	99.4	0.0	10.9	14.4	8.3	26.8	15.7	8.8	6.0	6.8	1.9	0.3	25.8
Wyoming	1,749	100.0	5.4	14.1	17.3	10.2	24.9	11.0	5.7	3.8	5.9	1.3	0.5	23.9
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>674,906</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20–24 (%)	25–29 (%)	30–34 (%)	35–39 (%)	40–49 (%)	50–59 (%)	60+ (%)	
American Samoa	37	94.9	2.7	10.8	24.3	13.5	27.0	8.1	2.7	8.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	23.3
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	243	99.6	1.2	8.2	11.5	10.3	30.0	15.2	14.4	6.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	24.8
Marshall Islands	59	100.0	0.0	1.7	13.6	16.9	59.3	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3
N. Mariana Islands	80	100.0	2.5	1.3	7.5	6.3	37.5	23.8	15.0	3.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	25.5
Palau	114	100.0	0.0	0.9	7.9	12.3	35.1	14.0	13.2	7.0	8.8	0.9	0.0	26.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	150	99.3	8.0	12.7	19.3	4.7	18.0	8.0	5.3	8.0	10.0	4.7	1.3	26.7
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Alberta	2,122	100.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	4.2	28.5	20.3	13.8	10.1	14.6	4.7	0.8	31.1
British Columbia	1,028	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.3	25.0	18.6	14.6	12.5	18.1	4.8	0.3	32.1
Manitoba	363	100.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	7.2	27.3	17.1	10.7	9.4	19.8	6.9	0.3	31.9
New Brunswick	1,431	99.9	0.1	0.6	1.5	10.7	29.6	13.1	9.6	9.2	18.2	6.6	0.7	31.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	165	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	27.9	11.5	12.7	7.9	22.4	6.7	0.6	32.0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,099	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	27.8	15.4	12.0	10.4	20.1	6.6	0.5	32.5
Nunavut	186	99.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	17.7	26.9	19.4	15.1	13.4	3.8	0.0	31.8
Ontario	4,598	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.5	36.4	14.8	9.7	8.3	13.8	4.6	0.3	29.4
Prince Edward Island	365	100.0	0.3	0.8	3.8	9.3	23.6	9.0	8.8	7.9	23.0	12.1	1.4	34.0
Quebec	64	100.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	9.4	20.3	15.6	10.9	10.9	12.5	7.8	0.0	30.0
Saskatchewan	1,455	100.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	5.4	26.4	19.7	13.3	8.8	17.2	4.7	0.5	31.2
Yukon Territory	30	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	10.0	33.3	23.3	3.3	16.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,906</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
DANTES	2,184	99.9	0.1	6.6	17.3	20.7	38.4	10.5	3.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	21.9
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,757	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.8	27.3	21.6	14.9	15.8	4.2	1.0	33.4
International	2,055	53.5	2.5	23.7	21.8	18.5	25.4	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	20.4
Michigan Prisons	4,007	99.9	0.1	0.6	2.3	3.6	27.1	21.5	13.0	11.7	15.1	4.4	0.5	31.2
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	17,005	90.4	0.4	3.8	5.4	6.0	22.0	21.0	14.8	10.8	11.9	3.2	0.7	29.9
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>705,500</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX C

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Gender: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	11,400	99.8	50.9	49.1
Alaska	3,063	99.7	59.5	40.5
Arizona	18,010	99.4	61.0	39.0
Arkansas	8,061	99.4	59.1	40.9
California	46,691	99.3	58.2	41.8
Colorado	13,848	100.0	57.8	42.2
Connecticut	4,833	100.0	55.0	45.0
Delaware	634	99.2	62.0	38.0
District of Columbia	969	92.6	51.9	48.1
Florida	42,898	100.0	54.3	45.7
Georgia	31,400	99.9	52.5	47.5
Hawaii	2,033	99.3	56.4	43.6
Idaho	5,416	99.9	57.3	42.7
Illinois	25,464	98.5	54.1	45.9
Indiana	12,580	98.4	59.4	40.6
Iowa	5,754	100.0	55.5	44.5
Kansas	4,581	99.8	56.5	43.5
Kentucky	12,055	99.7	59.4	40.6
Louisiana	9,302	94.9	57.2	42.8
Maine	3,878	96.6	58.4	41.6
Maryland	8,474	100.0	61.1	38.9
Massachusetts	11,873	97.7	53.0	47.0
Michigan	18,943	97.7	56.4	43.6
Minnesota	9,917	97.3	63.6	36.4
Mississippi	11,324	100.0	54.9	45.1
Missouri	11,436	99.2	56.7	43.3
Montana	3,249	99.2	54.7	45.3
Nebraska	3,857	98.3	53.4	46.6
Nevada	5,061	96.7	57.7	42.3
New Hampshire	1,374	56.4	58.7	41.3
New Jersey	9,098	65.7	54.0	46.0
New Mexico	7,961	98.6	52.3	47.7
New York	51,340	99.2	52.8	47.2
North Carolina	24,014	99.3	54.6	45.4
North Dakota	1,768	97.1	55.5	44.5
Ohio	21,292	99.1	56.7	43.3
Oklahoma	9,158	99.5	53.6	46.4
Oregon	12,712	99.9	58.6	41.4
Pennsylvania	22,852	99.6	54.4	45.6
Rhode Island	866	26.9	56.0	44.0
South Carolina	8,493	97.5	56.7	43.3
South Dakota	2,232	99.5	56.8	43.2
Tennessee	14,668	99.6	51.5	48.5
Texas	55,417	99.2	54.9	45.1
Utah	6,399	100.0	59.7	40.3
Vermont	1,457	99.7	57.4	42.6
Virginia	21,019	99.4	57.3	42.7
Washington	19,649	98.3	55.3	44.7
West Virginia	5,147	99.6	56.2	43.8
Wisconsin	16,231	97.9	61.6	38.4
Wyoming	1,741	99.5	56.7	43.3
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>661,892</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>



Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
American Samoa	37	94.9	40.5	59.5
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	243	99.6	58.4	41.6
Marshall Islands	59	100.0	52.5	47.5
N. Mariana Islands	79	98.8	55.7	44.3
Palau	109	95.6	52.3	47.7
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	139	92.1	46.8	53.2
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Alberta	2,122	100.0	60.4	39.6
British Columbia	1,027	89.5	57.4	42.6
Manitoba	361	99.4	67.9	32.1
New Brunswick	1,414	98.7	55.0	45.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	165	100.0	57.0	43.0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,088	98.8	51.8	48.2
Nunavut	185	98.9	37.3	62.7
Ontario	4,598	100.0	59.0	41.0
Prince Edward Island	365	100.0	47.7	52.3
Quebec	64	100.0	46.9	53.1
Saskatchewan	1,455	100.0	54.4	45.6
Yukon Territory	29	96.7	41.4	58.6
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,873</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>
DANTES	2,146	98.2	84.3	15.7
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,638	98.4	89.2	10.8
International	386	10.1	57.8	42.2
Michigan Prisons	3,804	94.8	92.6	7.4
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>690,407</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX D

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Race/Ethnicity					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	11,249	98.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	31.1	0.2	65.1
Alaska	2,535	82.5	4.6	32.8	2.6	6.0	2.2	51.8
Arizona	15,631	86.3	38.1	7.7	0.9	7.8	0.6	44.9
Arkansas	8,030	99.1	4.9	1.4	0.5	16.5	0.1	76.6
California	43,532	92.6	46.9	1.8	5.2	12.6	2.3	31.2
Colorado	13,826	99.8	35.8	2.4	1.3	9.3	0.5	50.8
Connecticut	4,833	100.0	25.8	0.6	1.4	27.4	0.2	44.5
Delaware	625	97.8	7.2	0.6	1.1	36.2	0.5	54.4
District of Columbia	895	85.5	9.6	0.7	1.2	84.5	0.2	3.8
Florida	42,892	100.0	16.8	0.8	1.4	24.7	0.4	55.9
Georgia	28,643	91.2	5.2	0.4	1.3	41.2	0.2	51.7
Hawaii	1,931	94.3	7.9	1.1	23.4	3.1	38.1	26.5
Idaho	4,624	85.3	14.1	4.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	79.3
Illinois	24,122	93.3	22.8	0.5	1.1	31.2	0.3	44.0
Indiana	12,276	96.0	4.0	0.8	0.5	17.9	0.2	76.7
Iowa	5,744	99.8	7.1	1.6	0.9	12.8	0.1	77.5
Kansas	4,328	94.3	14.1	3.0	1.5	11.1	0.3	70.1
Kentucky	11,703	96.8	2.9	0.6	0.5	16.3	0.2	79.6
Louisiana	9,209	94.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	34.4	0.2	61.4
Maine	3,717	92.6	3.9	2.2	0.6	4.9	0.2	88.2
Maryland	7,553	89.1	4.9	0.9	1.6	49.0	0.3	43.3
Massachusetts	10,041	82.6	23.8	0.9	3.2	17.6	0.2	54.2
Michigan	17,190	88.6	7.2	2.1	0.9	28.3	0.1	61.3
Minnesota	8,012	78.6	7.9	7.7	3.3	19.0	0.2	61.8
Mississippi	10,791	95.3	1.3	1.2	0.5	43.1	0.3	53.6
Missouri	10,313	89.5	3.2	1.4	0.7	17.6	0.2	76.9
Montana	2,969	90.7	6.1	21.6	0.4	1.7	0.7	69.6
Nebraska	3,701	94.3	14.6	5.1	0.9	13.6	0.3	65.5
Nevada	4,278	81.7	24.8	2.9	2.2	13.5	2.1	54.6
New Hampshire	1,121	46.0	4.0	1.2	0.8	2.9	0.0	91.1
New Jersey	8,307	60.0	27.5	0.6	2.2	31.5	0.4	37.8
New Mexico	6,821	84.5	52.5	13.0	1.0	2.9	0.4	30.2
New York	45,372	87.6	25.9	1.0	3.0	34.2	0.3	35.6
North Carolina	22,284	92.2	7.2	1.6	0.8	32.7	0.1	57.5
North Dakota	1,641	90.1	4.8	30.5	0.9	3.4	0.2	60.3
Ohio	8,939	41.6	4.1	0.7	0.5	26.5	0.4	67.8
Oklahoma	8,639	93.9	8.1	16.2	0.8	11.8	0.5	62.5
Oregon	10,912	85.8	13.5	4.4	1.5	5.4	0.9	74.3
Pennsylvania	21,353	93.1	11.0	0.5	1.3	30.0	0.2	56.9
Rhode Island	833	25.8	29.3	2.4	1.6	12.4	0.2	54.1
South Carolina	8,261	94.8	2.2	1.0	0.6	36.0	0.2	59.9
South Dakota	2,155	96.1	3.6	33.3	0.6	4.4	0.7	57.4
Tennessee	13,816	93.8	3.5	0.6	0.5	19.9	0.2	75.3
Texas	53,519	95.8	45.2	0.6	1.1	17.2	0.2	35.7
Utah	6,392	99.9	15.6	3.1	1.2	3.8	1.6	74.7
Vermont	1,419	97.1	5.6	1.2	0.6	8.3	1.2	83.0
Virginia	20,017	94.7	6.2	0.6	1.8	36.8	0.4	54.2
Washington	18,903	94.6	15.7	6.3	3.1	9.6	2.0	63.1
West Virginia	4,917	95.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	13.3	0.1	83.6
Wisconsin	12,892	77.8	11.4	3.8	1.8	25.8	0.2	57.1
Wyoming	1,692	96.7	13.3	7.2	0.6	2.5	0.2	76.1
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>605,398</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>

Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	Candidates with Known Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	27	69.2	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	81.5	11.1
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	231	94.7	1.7	0.4	12.6	0.4	79.7	5.2
Marshall Islands	58	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
N. Mariana Islands	77	96.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	87.0	2.6
Palau	98	86.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	1.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	130	86.1	7.7	0.8	0.0	83.8	0.0	7.7
Insular Areas Subtotal	621	90.4	2.4	0.3	6.3	17.7	68.8	4.5
DANTES	2,069	94.6	11.7	1.6	2.0	11.6	0.8	72.3
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,833	77.9	28.2	2.6	1.1	44.8	0.6	22.7
International	374	9.7	1.6	0.8	1.3	89.0	0.8	6.4
Michigan Prisons	3,238	80.7	4.5	1.7	0.4	56.5	0.1	36.8
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	12,516	66.5	18.5	2.1	1.1	43.7	0.5	34.1
Program Total	618,535	88.9	18.8	2.5	1.7	23.3	0.7	53.1

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

<sup>1</sup> Canadian data on race/ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX E

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Highest Grade Completed, and Mean and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade								Mean Highest Grade Completed	Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
	(N)	(%)										
Alabama	11,180	97.8	0.2	0.4	2.0	9.1	20.0	27.4	29.8	11.1	10.0	11
Alaska	2,732	88.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	9.7	19.0	29.2	32.8	6.9	10.0	11
Arizona	15,596	86.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	9.8	17.3	26.7	34.2	8.5	10.0	11
Arkansas	7,953	98.1	0.3	0.6	2.0	8.6	20.0	30.1	34.0	4.5	10.0	11
California	41,199	87.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	3.6	11.0	22.7	47.4	12.5	10.4	11
Colorado	13,510	97.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	8.1	19.6	29.0	33.9	5.8	9.9	11
Connecticut	4,833	100.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.7	21.8	32.5	32.2	5.4	10.0	10
Delaware	629	98.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	14.0	26.1	27.0	25.9	5.9	9.8	10
District of Columbia	926	88.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	7.8	20.2	25.4	38.2	6.6	10.1	11
Florida	42,884	100.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	7.0	17.5	27.3	33.4	13.0	10.2	11
Georgia	27,624	87.9	0.3	0.4	1.3	8.2	20.9	27.7	29.8	11.5	10.1	11
Hawaii	1,968	96.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	7.0	18.0	30.2	37.2	6.1	10.1	11
Idaho	4,591	84.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	9.2	19.8	28.7	32.9	5.5	9.9	11
Illinois	21,299	82.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	7.6	17.9	28.6	36.3	7.0	10.1	11
Indiana	12,272	96.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	8.1	18.5	31.0	35.5	5.0	10.0	11
Iowa	5,520	95.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	7.4	18.8	32.4	36.9	3.0	10.0	11
Kansas	4,244	92.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	7.7	19.9	32.4	34.0	4.2	10.0	11
Kentucky	11,752	97.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	11.1	23.0	30.1	30.8	2.7	9.8	11
Louisiana	9,161	93.5	0.3	1.0	3.5	13.7	22.0	27.7	27.1	4.6	9.7	10
Maine	3,756	93.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	11.3	20.3	29.1	33.2	4.5	9.9	11
Maryland	7,766	91.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	10.3	22.0	30.6	30.2	5.0	9.9	10
Massachusetts	10,798	88.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	9.2	21.5	30.2	30.0	6.5	9.9	10
Michigan	17,772	91.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	7.2	18.6	32.5	36.3	3.9	10.0	11
Minnesota	8,216	80.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.2	12.6	27.6	45.6	8.5	10.3	11
Mississippi	10,944	96.6	0.2	0.8	3.4	12.9	23.7	28.6	25.1	5.2	9.7	10
Missouri	10,340	89.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	8.1	18.9	31.4	35.1	4.9	10.0	11
Montana	3,006	91.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	9.8	19.2	32.2	31.1	5.5	10.0	10
Nebraska	3,692	94.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	7.0	19.5	31.1	34.3	5.9	10.0	11
Nevada	4,009	76.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	5.3	15.9	28.1	39.6	8.9	10.2	11
New Hampshire	1,094	44.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.2	18.7	30.7	36.8	4.8	10.1	11
New Jersey	8,357	60.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	6.5	17.4	29.3	38.0	6.8	10.1	11
New Mexico	6,909	85.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	8.1	21.1	30.7	31.5	6.1	10.0	11
New York	16,708	32.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	6.5	18.3	28.2	33.6	11.4	10.2	11
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	1,696	93.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	9.8	23.2	28.8	34.0	2.9	9.9	11
Ohio	21,451	99.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	7.9	19.2	29.1	37.3	5.0	10.0	11
Oklahoma	8,787	95.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	10.0	21.7	30.4	31.1	3.7	9.8	11
Oregon	10,882	85.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	8.1	17.5	29.7	35.1	6.1	10.0	11
Pennsylvania	21,628	94.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	7.2	19.4	31.1	35.7	4.9	10.0	11
Rhode Island	776	24.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	12.2	21.9	26.8	30.8	3.9	9.7	11
South Carolina	8,259	94.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	9.5	24.2	31.5	29.2	4.1	9.9	10
South Dakota	2,205	98.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	10.9	22.6	30.7	31.4	2.5	9.8	11
Tennessee	13,961	94.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	6.5	17.8	30.4	38.9	4.8	10.1	11
Texas	52,251	93.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	11.2	22.4	26.7	27.9	7.7	9.8	11
Utah	3,763	58.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	3.8	9.8	21.1	45.4	17.7	10.5	11
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	20,070	94.9	0.4	0.6	1.7	9.5	21.8	30.2	31.8	4.0	9.9	11
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	5,048	97.7	0.1	0.4	1.7	10.3	24.0	29.7	30.3	3.5	9.9	11
Wisconsin	14,599	88.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	6.8	16.0	29.5	42.5	3.5	10.1	11
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S. Subtotal	538,616	85.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	8.2	19.0	28.5	34.4	7.4	10.0	11

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade								Mean Highest Grade Completed	Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
	(N)	(%)										
American Samoa	36	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	13.9	30.6	41.7	11.1	10.4	11
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	239	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	9.6	27.2	52.3	7.9	10.5	11
Marshall Islands	58	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	17.2	22.4	41.4	13.8	10.4	11
N. Mariana Islands	79	98.8	2.5	0.0	1.3	15.2	15.2	25.3	38.0	2.5	9.7	11
Palau	104	91.2	1.0	0.0	3.8	7.7	30.8	31.7	21.2	3.8	9.6	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	122	80.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	6.6	18.9	23.8	28.7	18.0	10.1	11
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11</b>
DANTES	2,063	94.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	13.5	29.7	46.5	8.2	10.4	11
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,689	87.6	1.2	2.5	3.5	12.4	22.8	25.7	25.8	6.1	9.6	11
International	366	9.5	1.6	0.8	2.2	3.3	6.8	26.2	32.2	26.8	10.5	11
Michigan Prisons	3,273	81.6	0.9	1.4	2.6	9.9	19.5	30.7	29.1	5.8	9.8	10
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>13,393</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>552,647</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Canadian data on grade completed were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX F

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Number of Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3–5 (%)	6–10 (%)	11–20 (%)	21+ (%)	
	(N)	(%)								
Alabama	8,386	73.4	23.0	21.4	10.7	14.0	13.8	11.2	6.0	5.4
Alaska	2,397	78.0	19.4	18.9	11.0	19.3	15.9	9.0	6.5	5.5
Arizona	14,307	79.0	8.5	13.3	8.8	16.4	20.6	19.1	13.4	9.2
Arkansas	7,492	92.4	22.9	18.1	7.8	12.9	14.6	13.9	9.8	6.9
California	36,752	78.1	12.0	14.3	9.8	16.5	16.5	17.4	13.4	8.6
Colorado	13,190	95.2	10.5	14.7	10.3	16.5	20.5	16.4	11.1	8.1
Connecticut	4,833	100.0	3.0	10.0	9.5	21.5	23.8	18.6	13.6	9.6
Delaware	589	92.2	7.3	14.1	12.9	26.3	20.4	12.4	6.6	6.6
District of Columbia	787	75.2	10.8	16.5	14.0	18.7	17.8	11.6	10.7	7.5
Florida	37,880	88.3	21.7	20.4	11.8	15.3	13.4	10.1	7.3	5.7
Georgia	21,703	69.1	11.9	19.9	12.3	19.2	16.3	12.1	8.3	6.6
Hawaii	1,767	86.3	25.0	23.1	10.8	14.5	11.2	9.8	5.7	4.9
Idaho	3,971	73.3	16.9	17.9	10.1	15.4	15.9	14.5	9.2	7.0
Illinois	17,925	69.4	7.4	12.6	10.7	20.4	19.6	17.8	11.3	8.5
Indiana	10,859	84.9	13.9	18.3	10.9	16.5	17.8	13.8	8.8	7.1
Iowa	4,593	79.8	11.2	14.3	10.5	18.0	21.0	16.0	9.0	7.6
Kansas	3,874	84.4	14.7	20.0	10.4	18.3	17.6	12.1	6.9	6.2
Kentucky	10,984	90.8	11.7	16.2	10.3	16.6	18.5	16.1	10.5	7.9
Louisiana	8,333	85.0	19.6	23.0	11.3	15.0	13.9	11.3	5.8	5.4
Maine	3,387	84.4	10.5	18.2	13.7	24.0	16.8	8.9	7.9	6.3
Maryland	6,358	75.0	9.7	21.0	12.8	17.9	16.8	12.8	9.0	6.9
Massachusetts	8,743	71.9	13.1	19.7	12.7	19.7	15.8	11.2	7.7	6.3
Michigan	15,316	79.0	8.5	15.4	12.4	21.9	19.8	14.2	7.9	7.1
Minnesota	7,125	69.9	8.1	14.1	10.8	22.3	21.3	14.9	8.6	7.5
Mississippi	10,091	89.1	19.9	21.0	10.4	14.8	15.2	12.5	6.2	5.8
Missouri	9,142	79.3	15.6	19.1	10.4	16.0	17.3	13.4	8.3	6.8
Montana	2,575	78.6	16.6	21.8	11.6	18.9	15.1	10.1	5.9	5.5
Nebraska	3,405	86.8	10.2	16.5	10.8	19.7	20.6	14.4	7.9	7.1
Nevada	3,291	62.9	14.6	16.3	9.8	16.2	16.7	16.0	10.4	7.6
New Hampshire	944	38.7	16.8	19.6	11.9	20.0	17.3	8.7	5.7	5.5
New Jersey	7,414	53.5	14.2	17.0	9.8	15.3	18.5	15.8	9.4	7.4
New Mexico	6,052	75.0	15.6	20.7	11.2	17.3	16.2	12.2	6.8	6.1
New York	12,160	23.5	8.6	15.7	11.5	20.1	19.1	14.9	10.2	7.8
North Carolina	20,795	86.0	8.7	13.5	9.5	16.3	17.9	18.1	16.0	9.9
North Dakota	1,600	87.9	16.2	19.6	12.3	20.3	16.6	9.1	6.1	5.6
Ohio	19,519	90.8	9.0	10.7	9.0	19.5	22.2	18.6	11.2	8.7
Oklahoma	7,782	84.6	13.2	17.2	9.3	16.3	18.3	15.5	10.1	7.5
Oregon	10,329	81.2	14.8	19.5	11.4	16.1	15.2	12.9	9.9	7.0
Pennsylvania	19,334	84.3	10.1	16.3	11.0	19.1	18.7	14.6	10.0	7.7
Rhode Island	656	20.4	10.4	16.9	10.7	17.7	19.1	13.9	11.4	7.8
South Carolina	7,080	81.2	13.1	20.5	11.3	17.5	16.7	13.7	7.1	6.5
South Dakota	1,870	83.4	11.3	19.3	11.9	19.7	17.7	12.6	7.4	6.6
Tennessee	12,278	83.4	17.0	16.4	9.4	15.3	17.5	14.7	9.8	7.4
Texas	45,679	81.8	15.8	16.0	8.6	15.3	17.6	16.2	10.5	7.7
Utah	3,286	51.4	22.8	21.2	11.6	17.7	12.6	8.8	5.3	4.9
Vermont	1,193	81.7	16.5	21.5	12.7	20.5	14.8	8.2	5.8	5.3
Virginia	18,751	88.7	18.4	17.7	9.4	14.4	15.2	13.4	11.5	7.6
Washington	11,836	59.2	14.1	17.3	10.5	16.8	17.6	14.3	9.4	7.2
West Virginia	4,537	87.8	13.6	18.7	11.7	17.9	15.8	13.3	9.0	6.9
Wisconsin	12,838	77.4	11.4	14.2	9.3	17.0	20.5	17.0	10.7	8.1
Wyoming	1,528	87.4	17.7	18.8	10.6	17.3	16.5	10.3	8.8	6.4
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>507,516</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Number of Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)	
	(N)	(%)								
American Samoa	30	76.9	13.3	26.7	6.7	23.3	16.7	6.7	6.7	5.5
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	236	96.7	7.2	15.7	10.6	19.5	19.1	24.2	3.8	7.3
Marshall Islands	54	91.5	3.7	11.1	25.9	33.3	24.1	1.9	0.0	3.9
N. Mariana Islands	71	88.8	0.0	12.7	7.0	15.5	32.4	29.6	2.8	8.1
Palau	84	73.7	0.0	7.1	21.4	21.4	16.7	19.0	14.3	9.1
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	112	74.2	15.2	22.3	9.8	13.4	7.1	13.4	18.8	9.3
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>
DANTES	1,888	86.4	14.9	18.9	15.9	24.9	16.8	7.2	1.4	4.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,031	68.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	5.4	23.6	43.3	26.6	16.3
International	332	8.6	13.9	28.0	12.7	17.8	12.0	10.2	5.4	5.4
Michigan Prisons	2,898	72.2	0.6	3.2	3.6	13.0	26.2	27.3	26.1	14.1
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	11,151	59.3	3.1	5.0	4.3	11.1	22.8	32.0	21.6	13.4
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>519,254</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Canadian data on years out of school were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX G1

## Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in the United States: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates Indicating Reason for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons					Military Reasons			
			Four-Year College	Two-Year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	10,586	92.6	5.8	23.2	34.2	7.8	6.7	56.4	4.1	1.6	5.6
Alaska	2,442	79.5	16.6	11.8	16.6	9.4	17.6	47.5	9.9	5.4	11.1
Arizona	10,280	56.7	11.4	15.2	12.7	6.1	6.3	39.6	4.5	1.3	5.1
Arkansas	7,954	98.1	22.3	22.4	15.6	7.0	7.8	52.6	7.3	3.6	8.5
California	43,516	92.5	16.5	27.0	15.8	9.2	9.7	54.1	5.7	2.0	6.2
Colorado	13,846	100.0	17.4	25.4	15.1	9.3	10.3	53.2	5.3	2.1	5.8
Connecticut	4,831	100.0	16.0	26.8	16.0	9.2	9.8	61.9	2.9	1.0	3.3
Delaware	625	97.8	26.4	33.1	30.4	10.7	12.2	68.5	6.9	3.7	8.8
District of Columbia	917	87.6	34.5	24.8	24.9	10.0	15.2	74.4	3.2	0.9	3.4
Florida	41,285	96.2	23.6	31.1	20.1	6.5	5.3	63.0	6.1	2.7	6.9
Georgia	25,726	81.9	17.8	23.5	32.5	6.5	7.0	64.6	5.4	2.7	6.5
Hawaii	1,970	96.2	26.2	29.5	11.3	7.3	6.3	55.8	9.3	4.7	11.2
Idaho	4,452	82.2	21.6	21.3	12.6	7.6	8.8	48.9	5.7	2.3	6.4
Illinois	21,652	83.8	10.8	19.4	88.5	10.0	10.1	94.7	3.9	3.0	6.0
Indiana	12,258	95.9	22.4	27.6	20.9	8.7	9.6	59.7	6.4	2.9	7.2
Iowa	3,078	53.5	13.4	28.2	9.8	5.4	7.5	47.6	8.0	2.2	8.6
Kansas	4,275	93.2	21.2	27.1	21.3	8.7	8.2	57.8	7.1	3.9	8.3
Kentucky	11,689	96.6	14.9	16.3	14.4	4.6	6.8	44.2	4.1	1.5	4.9
Louisiana	9,109	93.0	25.4	19.3	29.9	8.6	9.6	64.3	8.2	3.9	9.3
Maine	3,709	92.4	17.2	22.6	17.1	7.8	15.3	56.0	9.8	3.6	10.8
Maryland	7,402	87.3	24.0	28.0	19.0	9.3	10.3	60.4	5.6	2.4	6.4
Massachusetts	10,826	89.0	22.4	33.5	17.8	10.7	12.6	65.0	3.5	1.5	4.0
Michigan	17,253	89.0	19.2	27.1	14.8	8.1	8.9	54.2	6.8	2.5	7.5
Minnesota	7,764	76.2	17.4	29.0	24.8	7.7	7.6	59.9	4.8	1.9	5.4
Mississippi	10,850	95.8	23.8	43.3	15.3	7.7	10.4	67.0	5.9	3.3	7.2
Missouri	10,334	89.7	23.3	28.1	18.3	8.1	9.5	58.4	6.3	2.8	7.2
Montana	2,978	90.9	22.1	23.5	14.8	8.9	15.2	57.9	9.2	4.8	10.4
Nebraska	3,754	95.7	20.1	33.0	14.4	9.1	9.5	58.6	5.3	2.2	6.1
Nevada	4,063	77.6	14.2	19.5	15.5	8.3	8.2	45.7	5.0	2.1	5.6
New Hampshire	1,098	45.0	18.6	25.9	21.3	6.7	8.1	56.3	8.1	3.2	8.9
New Jersey	8,581	62.0	26.1	30.7	22.5	10.2	10.7	67.1	5.1	2.4	5.8
New Mexico	6,907	85.6	23.5	22.4	16.6	9.2	11.2	57.8	5.7	2.4	6.5
New York	17,386	33.6	22.9	31.5	12.3	7.3	8.4	58.6	3.8	1.7	4.4
North Carolina	21,022	86.9	12.9	25.4	30.3	7.6	8.3	63.3	3.6	1.7	4.2
North Dakota	1,684	92.5	18.2	26.7	16.3	6.1	9.9	54.8	6.0	2.6	6.9
Ohio	8,023	37.3	17.4	33.1	15.9	8.2	10.1	57.2	4.8	2.1	5.3
Oklahoma	8,815	95.8	16.5	17.9	22.3	7.8	10.2	52.0	8.0	3.9	9.1
Oregon	10,573	83.1	16.5	26.3	14.2	9.9	12.2	52.6	4.7	2.0	5.2
Pennsylvania	21,619	94.3	17.4	22.9	23.5	8.7	12.4	58.0	5.0	2.1	5.7
Rhode Island	839	26.0	18.8	31.7	19.8	11.1	11.4	60.8	5.2	3.2	6.0
South Carolina	7,518	86.3	19.3	29.6	33.5	9.1	11.4	66.8	9.4	4.4	10.7
South Dakota	2,203	98.2	16.5	18.8	17.2	6.4	12.8	49.7	6.0	2.7	7.1
Tennessee	13,957	94.8	18.7	24.7	22.2	6.3	7.9	56.6	5.1	2.4	6.0
Texas	52,450	93.9	19.6	28.6	18.0	10.0	10.2	57.6	6.3	2.4	7.1
Utah	3,068	47.9	18.3	16.7	14.0	7.9	23.8	58.1	8.9	3.3	9.8
Vermont	774	53.0	22.6	29.7	21.6	13.2	20.4	65.5	7.5	4.3	8.5
Virginia	19,602	92.7	17.4	27.4	16.9	8.7	9.4	53.7	7.7	3.9	9.1
Washington	14,837	74.3	15.6	29.3	18.6	11.9	14.0	57.5	7.1	4.1	9.0
West Virginia	4,972	96.2	18.8	18.1	17.2	7.3	15.0	53.1	6.7	3.2	7.6
Wisconsin	13,829	83.4	13.7	22.5	26.2	8.4	8.8	52.4	3.7	1.9	4.4
Wyoming	1,651	94.4	13.6	26.5	8.4	14.7	6.1	49.9	5.8	1.6	6.3
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>550,832</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>



Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons				Any Other Reason (%)
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)		
2.4	39.8	6.9	8.5	49.3	4.2	0.4	19.5	23.0	44.7	17.7	54.8	0.0	
7.7	3.3	38.6	9.9	49.3	2.4	1.6	2.4	5.9	17.6	52.1	55.0	22.1	
4.9	3.2	30.7	7.0	39.6	3.0	3.5	0.6	6.6	13.6	39.9	42.8	12.6	
8.1	2.2	35.9	6.1	45.1	7.6	6.8	0.8	13.7	20.5	53.5	56.3	21.3	
8.4	3.3	37.5	11.1	49.4	2.3	1.3	1.3	4.6	21.0	48.6	51.5	16.1	
6.9	2.1	40.2	8.6	48.6	4.3	5.2	2.2	11.0	20.8	51.8	54.4	16.8	
0.0	2.0	4.4	8.0	13.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.8	12.0	41.9	43.9	6.9	
5.8	1.0	48.5	9.6	56.3	1.1	2.6	0.6	4.0	30.7	65.1	68.3	14.2	
9.3	2.3	40.5	13.5	51.8	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.9	21.0	44.3	48.5	11.6	
6.8	2.3	34.5	7.7	40.8	2.6	2.1	0.3	4.9	16.6	46.1	48.5	17.5	
6.5	2.7	36.4	5.4	45.4	2.5	2.8	0.7	5.3	15.6	40.3	43.3	4.9	
8.7	2.2	34.0	9.4	44.7	5.8	3.6	0.7	9.3	13.4	42.1	44.4	24.1	
6.4	2.5	34.6	6.1	42.5	2.2	9.4	0.7	11.6	25.3	55.1	57.0	26.5	
8.2	13.8	20.8	11.9	43.7	3.9	4.9	11.8	17.2	22.5	18.2	31.2	3.5	
7.0	2.4	49.0	10.2	58.4	12.1	5.9	0.7	17.2	24.6	58.6	61.3	14.5	
4.9	1.6	40.3	8.3	47.5	1.9	7.6	5.8	14.8	19.6	54.0	56.2	17.6	
5.8	2.3	45.6	7.6	52.4	2.1	8.7	1.5	11.5	22.2	55.9	58.1	17.5	
5.4	1.5	33.9	6.1	41.8	4.0	4.4	0.6	8.6	13.8	38.4	41.3	10.4	
9.5	2.0	35.5	7.1	45.9	4.5	2.4	0.6	7.3	21.7	48.5	52.2	16.2	
6.6	1.7	42.1	7.2	50.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.4	19.7	57.1	59.4	14.6	
6.6	2.1	38.8	9.5	48.4	2.0	2.6	0.3	4.8	21.5	48.5	52.3	15.5	
6.5	1.8	38.7	7.5	46.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	5.3	18.2	46.5	49.7	14.4	
7.3	2.4	44.0	8.6	53.3	2.0	8.3	0.8	10.7	23.1	53.7	57.2	14.2	
4.8	2.1	44.9	9.6	51.8	0.8	2.5	2.3	5.4	20.0	55.5	57.8	13.9	
9.2	2.5	40.7	7.7	51.5	3.6	3.7	0.4	7.1	20.8	45.5	50.2	17.4	
5.6	2.8	44.5	8.4	52.5	2.7	5.9	0.9	9.0	23.6	57.7	60.3	19.4	
7.7	2.8	41.3	8.7	49.7	2.4	6.4	2.1	10.6	19.4	53.5	56.3	18.0	
7.0	2.6	49.4	8.6	57.4	2.6	7.7	2.6	12.4	25.8	59.4	62.6	16.5	
5.4	2.9	37.7	10.9	46.8	5.6	3.6	0.4	9.3	18.6	48.1	50.4	18.4	
4.1	1.9	42.8	5.6	48.5	0.9	2.6	1.8	5.1	17.5	57.3	59.6	16.9	
5.6	2.0	40.7	8.8	48.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	3.5	22.1	48.0	51.7	12.6	
7.0	2.8	38.9	8.0	48.2	5.0	3.2	1.1	8.7	19.3	46.7	49.9	17.5	
6.2	2.4	39.0	6.9	47.1	2.4	1.3	1.4	4.7	21.1	47.4	51.3	14.1	
5.6	1.5	36.8	5.5	43.4	3.9	2.6	0.8	6.9	19.1	45.9	48.6	11.7	
6.9	1.7	36.2	12.6	49.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	8.7	15.7	50.7	53.3	17.3	
8.0	2.8	43.2	7.1	52.2	1.9	8.8	1.3	11.4	22.9	51.9	54.5	8.2	
6.2	2.8	41.2	8.0	49.9	8.0	7.1	1.7	14.0	21.8	51.6	54.6	17.7	
11.8	2.0	35.7	8.0	48.3	3.8	2.4	1.5	7.4	18.3	53.6	55.6	22.0	
6.7	2.6	43.8	9.3	52.9	2.9	5.2	2.9	10.0	22.4	53.2	56.8	12.5	
6.7	4.4	43.9	7.7	52.0	4.6	1.7	3.3	7.4	23.4	52.6	56.6	15.6	
7.7	2.8	40.4	8.7	50.4	2.1	3.3	0.5	5.5	22.4	47.3	50.6	12.0	
6.3	2.5	36.7	6.6	44.2	1.6	17.1	2.0	20.3	17.4	47.8	50.9	15.3	
6.1	2.4	42.8	8.0	51.3	3.0	3.9	3.0	9.4	19.8	48.2	51.1	16.9	
9.3	2.8	41.7	9.0	52.0	3.7	9.6	0.7	13.4	24.6	48.6	52.8	14.5	
20.4	3.0	32.4	7.3	53.8	1.7	5.5	1.1	8.0	15.1	46.8	48.1	17.2	
9.0	2.7	60.2	11.1	69.8	2.2	3.4	3.9	9.4	27.6	75.7	79.3	19.1	
5.9	2.5	42.7	7.5	50.4	4.0	3.0	0.6	7.1	19.5	49.3	52.6	19.1	
13.1	5.1	39.2	10.1	53.4	3.1	5.0	6.2	12.1	16.9	46.7	49.9	17.1	
7.7	2.3	41.7	10.9	54.7	3.3	7.6	3.1	12.9	18.9	52.3	55.2	16.0	
5.5	2.4	42.2	8.6	49.7	2.5	4.9	1.2	8.0	22.1	55.7	59.1	20.0	
4.9	2.1	33.6	5.6	40.4	1.8	9.1	0.2	10.6	12.2	46.9	48.8	9.9	
<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

1. Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

**APPENDIX G2**

Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2006

Jurisdiction	Candidates Indicating Reason for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons					Military Reasons			
			Four-Year College	Two-Year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	35	89.7	11.4	51.4	5.7	2.9	2.9	62.9	25.7	8.6	28.6
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	239	98.0	22.6	12.6	10.5	5.4	5.4	41.0	33.9	18.0	39.7
Marshall Islands	59	100.0	64.4	35.6	5.1	13.6	13.6	84.7	3.4	0.0	3.4
N. Mariana Islands	77	96.3	24.7	20.8	3.9	13.0	6.5	51.9	15.6	10.4	22.1
Palau	96	84.2	30.2	47.9	9.4	13.5	11.5	69.8	21.9	11.5	28.1
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	129	85.4	37.2	20.9	12.4	3.9	3.1	61.2	3.1	4.7	5.4
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>
DANTES	2,082	95.2	28.5	18.8	9.0	5.7	7.5	47.5	51.6	49.4	76.6
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,994	79.7	9.4	14.4	21.1	10.6	10.5	40.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
International	365	9.5	35.9	26.3	16.4	12.3	7.7	72.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Michigan Prisons	3,051	76.0	9.6	17.6	25.1	15.3	15.5	43.8	0.4	0.3	0.6
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>12,494</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>563,961</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons			Personal Reasons				
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	Any Other Reason (%)
8.6	0.0	28.6	11.4	37.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	14.3	20.0	5.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.9	4.2	38.9	5.9	45.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	22.6	55.2	59.8	15.9
15.3	1.7	33.9	11.9	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	16.9	33.9	22.0
10.4	0.0	42.9	6.5	54.5	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.6	23.4	39.0	44.2	15.6
10.4	5.2	47.9	6.3	56.3	1.0	5.2	2.1	5.2	17.7	21.9	28.1	18.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.1	3.9	43.4	10.9	52.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	14.7	38.0	40.3	10.1
<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>
1.5	3.3	29.6	11.3	38.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.7	47.5	50.2	10.5
4.7	1.4	35.7	10.5	41.3	2.9	6.5	0.6	9.1	28.0	66.7	72.1	13.6
9.6	2.5	32.1	6.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.9	17.0	42.5	47.4	16.2
7.9	1.5	35.1	10.8	42.7	11.8	32.2	0.8	39.2	28.6	63.7	68.0	20.8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

## APPENDIX H1

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2006

Jurisdiction	Writing					Social Studies					Reading				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alabama	6,768	460	476	73	84.0	10,774	470	472	88	77.6	10,746	470	497	106	82.6
Alaska	1,991	460	481	73	92.6	2,235	520	523	82	94.8	2,214	520	552	109	96.2
Arizona	14,461	480	489	74	91.2	15,129	500	501	85	89.8	15,187	500	522	106	91.2
Arkansas	7,435	480	491	73	94.6	7,482	510	517	76	95.6	7,464	520	543	104	96.6
California	35,682	490	495	79	90.6	37,954	500	507	85	90.2	38,324	500	527	107	91.4
Colorado	9,876	490	500	80	94.0	10,617	510	518	82	94.2	10,646	520	545	107	95.2
Connecticut	3,820	490	497	82	89.2	3,971	500	505	85	89.8	3,982	490	521	106	90.4
Delaware	627	500	505	72	98.2	629	540	546	75	99.2	630	550	571	101	98.8
District of Columbia	847	440	462	70	82.2	867	480	484	78	86.6	875	490	503	97	88.4
Florida	35,689	470	480	74	87.0	36,853	500	501	84	88.6	36,895	500	523	107	90.2
Georgia	23,019	480	488	81	87.6	24,500	480	492	81	87.6	24,651	490	513	104	89.6
Hawaii	1,747	460	478	76	88.0	1,785	500	505	84	91.0	1,805	500	522	108	90.6
Idaho	3,795	490	503	75	95.0	3,934	520	524	80	95.8	4,065	540	554	108	96.8
Illinois	19,772	450	466	71	85.6	20,787	490	495	84	87.0	20,811	490	514	104	89.2
Indiana	11,876	480	490	74	92.8	12,276	540	541	81	96.6	12,237	510	540	103	95.2
Iowa	4,045	500	510	70	98.0	4,002	530	536	75	98.4	4,146	550	565	100	98.8
Kansas	4,412	470	489	72	95.2	4,410	530	535	78	97.4	4,419	540	564	107	98.0
Kentucky	10,669	440	460	62	89.2	10,638	500	507	74	94.6	10,707	500	522	97	94.6
Louisiana	8,661	460	480	70	90.8	8,948	490	491	78	88.8	8,915	490	514	101	90.8
Maine	2,872	460	479	69	93.8	3,083	520	526	79	97.0	3,028	540	557	105	97.6
Maryland	7,252	460	468	68	86.0	7,235	500	499	87	88.0	7,279	490	514	105	88.6
Massachusetts	10,034	450	466	71	85.4	10,307	490	498	84	88.6	10,359	490	516	104	89.8
Michigan	13,457	440	461	68	85.0	14,448	500	508	86	90.0	14,940	500	528	109	91.0
Minnesota	6,817	460	472	68	91.0	7,557	520	526	83	95.4	7,540	540	547	107	95.6
Mississippi	8,978	440	452	62	82.2	9,367	470	475	81	82.4	9,418	470	495	99	85.2
Missouri	10,761	460	475	69	90.0	10,875	520	521	85	92.6	10,891	510	537	108	92.8
Montana	2,433	460	472	69	89.8	2,589	510	515	85	91.2	2,583	520	547	111	94.0
Nebraska	2,606	460	477	67	93.8	2,703	530	530	79	96.8	2,757	540	556	105	97.4
Nevada	4,701	450	464	67	86.0	4,764	500	504	84	89.4	4,793	500	524	107	90.6
New Hampshire	1,877	480	494	81	92.0	1,993	530	530	84	95.2	1,967	540	551	110	95.4
New Jersey	11,446	460	479	80	85.6	12,040	480	487	85	84.8	12,016	490	505	104	86.8
New Mexico	6,111	440	463	69	83.8	6,411	490	497	84	88.6	6,395	490	518	107	90.2
New York	45,146	460	455	102	78.6	43,818	480	488	83	85.8	43,953	490	504	102	87.0
North Carolina	15,323	490	495	75	92.8	17,405	500	508	79	93.0	17,920	510	535	105	94.4
North Dakota	1,201	450	464	60	91.8	1,307	500	507	75	94.6	1,307	500	531	101	95.2
Ohio	19,995	460	479	70	91.2	20,069	510	520	76	95.4	20,072	510	539	101	95.6
Oklahoma	8,193	440	461	64	86.4	8,289	500	504	83	89.8	8,310	500	529	105	92.0
Oregon	8,731	480	493	78	94.4	9,363	520	530	83	96.0	9,506	540	563	112	96.8
Pennsylvania	18,051	440	461	67	85.4	18,488	500	502	82	90.4	18,577	500	523	105	91.6
Rhode Island	2,049	460	480	74	89.2	2,068	500	507	80	91.4	2,104	500	527	105	92.2
South Carolina	7,802	450	465	69	85.2	7,882	490	496	81	88.4	7,956	490	507	104	87.8
South Dakota	1,545	450	466	64	90.4	1,706	500	510	79	93.2	1,691	510	536	102	95.0
Tennessee	13,039	450	465	65	89.6	13,165	500	503	80	91.6	13,148	500	523	102	93.2
Texas	42,932	470	484	74	88.6	44,918	480	492	83	87.0	45,028	490	517	105	89.8
Utah	5,684	490	502	79	93.0	5,813	520	520	87	92.8	5,791	520	544	111	93.6
Vermont	915	460	484	74	93.8	1,014	520	526	88	95.2	1,023	540	560	114	96.6
Virginia	17,231	460	472	70	88.8	17,902	490	498	80	90.2	17,972	490	515	101	91.0
Washington	13,345	490	497	82	92.6	14,301	520	523	84	94.4	14,693	540	552	110	95.6
West Virginia	4,476	440	456	65	83.0	4,564	490	492	84	87.6	4,606	490	513	104	89.2
Wisconsin	8,968	460	476	66	92.6	9,974	520	523	83	94.8	10,367	520	543	105	95.6
Wyoming	1,361	490	500	81	94.0	1,441	520	526	82	95.8	1,429	540	558	107	97.0
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>530,524</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>554,650</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>558,138</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91.4</b>

Jurisdiction	Writing					Social Studies					Reading				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
American Samoa	33	410	406	56	51.6	34	420	420	97	55.8	33	390	413	92	45.4
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	194	455	469	58	93.8	203	490	496	64	93.2	202	470	493	76	94.6
Marshall Islands	39	380	392	47	30.8	55	340	350	61	14.6	52	360	372	71	21.2
N. Mariana Islands	43	430	450	79	81.4	45	460	440	77	77.8	48	450	456	82	79.2
Palau	83	410	417	63	50.6	55	420	441	80	63.6	96	400	413	71	46.8
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	117	440	461	69	84.6	123	470	472	68	86.2	119	470	492	87	88.2
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>73.6</b>
Alberta	1,941	530	535	76	89.0	1,916	540	547	85	91.8	1,911	580	589	115	91.2
British Columbia	1,013	550	558	89	90.4	1,031	550	553	88	90.6	1,031	580	591	118	89.0
Manitoba	333	480	497	70	79.2	316	540	543	87	88.6	310	570	587	116	89.4
New Brunswick	1,205	460	471	61	64.6	1,208	490	494	80	75.2	1,147	520	544	106	84.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	145	530	535	84	83.4	142	510	514	83	80.2	137	550	569	114	87.6
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	929	510	522	84	82.2	936	510	517	88	81.0	895	540	554	114	84.6
Nunavut	142	435	442	53	36.6	155	400	417	85	35.4	159	420	432	97	37.8
Ontario	4,222	540	541	76	91.8	4,227	540	547	82	92.0	4,237	570	580	111	91.4
Prince Edward Island	316	490	502	71	78.4	301	520	522	83	84.8	291	550	562	110	86.0
Quebec	57	530	558	101	89.4	62	475	493	80	71.0	64	615	598	96	87.6
Saskatchewan	1,223	510	515	73	84.0	1,205	500	512	85	81.4	1,188	520	544	113	83.2
Yukon Territory	25	500	512	73	88.0	26	570	555	102	84.6	25	610	616	136	88.0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>11,551</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>11,395</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>88.0</b>
DANTES	2,087	460	471	70	87.4	2,092	530	532	83	94.2	2,084	510	536	102	95.2
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,536	440	454	57	86.6	7,518	490	499	71	93.4	7,459	490	517	96	93.2
International	312	450	470	66	89.2	318	470	477	68	87.2	313	480	502	88	93.6
Michigan Prisons	2,690	430	440	53	78.4	2,600	480	490	71	91.6	2,524	490	510	88	94.4
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>12,626</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>12,382</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93.8</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>555,210</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>579,220</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>582,465</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91.4</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results because some results can be based on a small number of candidates.

## APPENDIX H2

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates in Science and Mathematics Tests: 2006

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alabama	10,744	500	502	88	86.8	10,846	450	452	80	71.0
Alaska	2,241	550	555	85	98.0	2,027	500	499	71	94.4
Arizona	15,038	520	521	86	92.8	15,399	450	459	77	78.8
Arkansas	7,492	530	541	80	97.6	7,633	480	484	71	90.0
California	37,743	520	523	86	93.2	37,400	460	464	79	79.0
Colorado	10,446	530	542	85	96.8	10,072	480	482	77	87.6
Connecticut	4,031	520	522	90	92.6	4,041	460	461	83	75.4
Delaware	627	550	566	79	99.6	633	510	515	70	98.2
District of Columbia	878	490	493	79	89.0	898	430	437	76	66.4
Florida	36,893	520	524	87	92.6	37,751	470	472	81	80.4
Georgia	24,543	510	512	84	91.6	24,908	450	457	78	76.0
Hawaii	1,787	530	530	88	93.4	1,828	480	479	85	83.6
Idaho	3,965	540	552	83	98.0	3,847	490	491	76	90.0
Illinois	20,711	510	511	85	90.4	21,645	450	458	78	76.4
Indiana	12,260	510	518	79	94.2	12,283	480	483	73	88.6
Iowa	3,888	550	562	78	99.2	3,925	500	504	65	97.0
Kansas	4,423	550	560	84	99.0	4,454	500	504	71	95.4
Kentucky	10,689	530	529	74	97.2	10,944	470	472	66	87.6
Louisiana	8,988	510	514	81	93.0	9,014	470	466	72	82.6
Maine	3,054	550	554	84	98.2	2,880	490	494	73	92.6
Maryland	7,297	520	517	88	91.6	7,572	460	464	81	77.8
Massachusetts	10,381	510	516	87	92.0	10,324	450	460	81	76.6
Michigan	14,490	530	530	90	93.0	13,756	460	467	82	79.8
Minnesota	7,402	540	548	87	97.2	6,922	490	491	78	89.8
Mississippi	9,386	500	499	85	87.8	9,508	440	446	75	72.6
Missouri	10,873	540	544	84	95.8	10,999	490	487	77	87.0
Montana	2,613	540	546	90	95.4	2,555	490	485	80	85.4
Nebraska	2,739	540	552	82	97.6	2,629	490	489	74	89.2
Nevada	4,784	520	525	86	92.8	4,905	460	466	79	79.8
New Hampshire	1,974	550	556	88	97.2	1,854	490	489	77	89.2
New Jersey	12,086	500	501	88	88.0	12,558	440	450	84	71.8
New Mexico	6,388	520	518	85	92.2	6,321	450	460	80	76.4
New York	44,517	500	501	85	88.4	45,341	450	454	84	73.0
North Carolina	17,085	520	528	82	95.6	14,672	480	485	73	89.0
North Dakota	1,287	530	538	82	96.8	1,235	480	482	74	89.2
Ohio	20,176	530	536	79	97.0	20,520	470	475	69	87.0
Oklahoma	8,318	520	526	82	94.4	8,531	470	466	72	82.2
Oregon	9,294	550	558	87	98.0	8,837	490	493	78	91.0
Pennsylvania	18,530	520	523	87	93.2	18,720	460	463	80	78.4
Rhode Island	2,136	520	523	87	93.8	2,166	470	468	80	81.0
South Carolina	7,971	510	509	84	90.6	8,123	470	468	74	81.4
South Dakota	1,699	530	535	82	95.8	1,543	480	481	73	85.6
Tennessee	13,171	520	526	78	95.4	13,384	470	471	71	84.4
Texas	44,949	510	512	84	91.2	45,519	460	462	79	78.2
Utah	5,804	540	549	89	95.8	5,972	480	482	80	85.6
Vermont	1,012	540	556	91	97.4	925	490	489	75	90.8
Virginia	17,872	520	521	84	93.6	18,048	450	461	76	79.6
Washington	14,140	540	546	87	96.8	13,330	480	483	76	88.0
West Virginia	4,591	520	518	83	92.8	4,648	450	458	75	78.0
Wisconsin	9,796	540	545	88	96.6	8,881	490	487	79	87.0
Wyoming	1,442	540	551	82	97.8	1,377	490	490	75	89.4
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>554,644</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>554,103</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80.8</b>

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
American Samoa	36	430	447	93	61.2	33	370	398	125	42.4
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	208	510	512	61	97.6	212	440	448	57	79.8
Marshall Islands	56	350	367	74	23.2	55	310	319	57	9.0
N. Mariana Islands	39	450	457	78	74.4	40	430	445	84	70.0
Palau	57	430	455	84	65.0	38	420	411	67	52.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	126	495	500	81	92.8	120	440	450	72	74.2
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65.2</b>
Alberta	1,894	560	580	91	95.0	1,973	510	515	89	80.4
British Columbia	1,021	560	582	96	93.8	1,070	510	512	96	77.4
Manitoba	317	560	577	94	93.6	326	510	514	86	81.2
New Brunswick	1,144	530	532	86	86.4	1,220	470	478	81	66.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	140	560	563	88	92.2	147	480	486	80	71.4
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	913	540	550	89	90.0	983	470	474	83	62.6
Nunavut	158	440	444	80	45.0	159	370	386	85	22.6
Ontario	4,213	560	574	88	95.0	4,339	510	514	87	80.2
Prince Edward Island	297	540	549	87	92.2	324	490	487	77	72.6
Quebec	61	520	525	81	86.8	61	490	482	92	62.2
Saskatchewan	1,195	530	544	94	88.8	1,261	480	484	92	67.2
Yukon Territory	26	560	564	74	88.4	29	520	508	71	82.8
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>11,379</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>11,892</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>74.6</b>
DANTES	2,091	550	552	84	97.0	2,106	510	505	73	91.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,606	500	507	72	94.8	7,867	440	452	62	80.6
International	304	485	492	70	91.2	342	420	434	80	60.6
Michigan Prisons	2,656	490	497	73	93.0	2,949	430	433	65	68.4
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>12,659</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>13,265</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>79.2</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>579,204</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>579,758</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80.6</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results because some results can be based on a small number of candidates.

## APPENDIX I

## GED® Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Percentage Who Completed Battery of Tests, and Percentage Who Passed: Changes from 2005 to 2006

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2005 (N)	2006 (N)	Percent Change 2005–2006 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2005–2006	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2005–2006
Alabama	11,637	11,428	-1.8	98.6	72.3	-26.2	63.6	49.8	-13.9
Alaska	2,937	3,072	4.6	65.8	63.2	-2.6	88.8	87.6	-1.2
Arizona	17,290	18,121	4.8	89.9	89.6	-0.2	68.0	69.1	1.1
Arkansas	8,091	8,106	0.2	98.2	98.7	0.5	84.8	81.5	-3.4
California	46,184	47,033	1.8	81.1	81.3	0.2	72.0	69.0	-3.0
Colorado	14,066	13,848	-1.5	74.4	73.2	-1.3	83.4	82.0	-1.4
Connecticut	4,874	4,833	-0.8	89.9	89.6	-0.4	66.9	63.3	-3.6
Delaware	577	639	10.7	99.3	100.0	0.7	97.6	93.6	-4.0
District of Columbia	1,031	1,047	1.6	97.7	96.8	-0.8	54.3	51.7	-2.6
Florida	44,635	42,899	-3.9	92.5	92.3	-0.2	72.1	65.8	-6.3
Georgia	32,941	31,424	-4.6	85.5	85.9	0.3	68.9	63.3	-5.6
Hawaii	1,875	2,048	9.2	92.8	94.1	1.3	76.6	71.1	-5.5
Idaho	5,356	5,419	1.2	69.2	70.1	0.9	87.0	85.6	-1.4
Illinois	26,398	25,843	-2.1	88.8	89.3	0.5	63.5	58.7	-4.8
Indiana	12,827	12,787	-0.3	97.2	95.8	-1.4	83.1	79.9	-3.3
Iowa	6,080	5,754	-5.4	63.1	64.0	0.9	98.0	98.6	0.6
Kansas	4,656	4,589	-1.4	98.5	98.4	-0.2	90.5	87.8	-2.8
Kentucky	11,746	12,095	3.0	97.7	98.3	0.6	75.5	73.4	-2.1
Louisiana	10,654	9,799	-8.0	99.0	98.4	-0.6	71.3	68.3	-3.0
Maine	4,163	4,013	-3.6	71.4	71.9	0.5	88.6	86.2	-2.4
Maryland	8,835	8,478	-4.0	95.6	95.8	0.2	66.8	62.8	-4.1
Massachusetts	11,601	12,158	4.8	87.7	88.0	0.3	69.3	64.8	-4.5
Michigan	19,474	19,391	-0.4	73.8	73.9	0.1	71.3	68.7	-2.6
Minnesota	10,257	10,188	-0.7	70.6	70.0	-0.6	83.2	81.2	-2.0
Mississippi	11,624	11,325	-2.6	94.8	94.3	-0.6	58.5	56.0	-2.5
Missouri	11,353	11,526	1.5	99.3	98.0	-1.3	77.9	76.1	-1.8
Montana	3,160	3,275	3.6	80.2	81.6	1.4	77.3	75.1	-2.2
Nebraska	4,063	3,923	-3.4	67.0	68.5	1.5	85.3	83.9	-1.4
Nevada	5,326	5,235	-1.7	99.2	98.6	-0.6	73.2	67.8	-5.4
New Hampshire	2,389	2,438	2.1	78.7	75.7	-3.0	83.4	81.7	-1.7
New Jersey	13,176	13,846	5.1	95.1	96.1	1.0	60.4	59.2	-1.1
New Mexico	7,972	8,070	1.2	83.4	82.2	-1.2	67.6	63.4	-4.2
New York	52,364	51,780	-1.1	97.1	97.7	0.6	60.5	56.1	-4.4
North Carolina	24,717	24,182	-2.2	60.0	59.6	-0.3	87.5	83.5	-3.9
North Dakota	1,775	1,821	2.6	67.8	67.3	-0.6	82.6	82.3	-0.4
Ohio	19,027	21,486	12.9	98.9	98.9	0.0	80.0	76.8	-3.2
Oklahoma	9,855	9,202	-6.6	98.7	99.0	0.3	72.2	69.1	-3.1
Oregon	12,734	12,719	-0.1	71.6	70.5	-1.1	85.3	84.4	-0.8
Pennsylvania	22,622	22,936	1.4	87.5	87.5	0.0	69.5	65.5	-4.0
Rhode Island	3,359	3,223	-4.0	57.9	62.7	4.9	71.0	70.8	-0.3
South Carolina	8,349	8,715	4.4	95.5	98.7	3.2	68.4	65.0	-3.4
South Dakota	2,444	2,243	-8.2	70.9	69.0	-1.9	81.1	80.2	-0.9
Tennessee	16,251	14,726	-9.4	98.8	98.7	-0.1	76.4	70.8	-5.6
Texas	58,249	55,858	-4.1	87.4	87.6	0.2	67.4	64.8	-2.6
Utah	6,512	6,399	-1.7	95.5	95.2	-0.3	82.6	78.5	-4.0
Vermont	1,372	1,461	6.5	64.1	61.5	-2.6	86.4	86.5	0.2
Virginia	20,278	21,146	4.3	95.4	92.6	-2.8	68.5	67.3	-1.3
Washington	20,153	19,979	-0.9	68.0	66.5	-1.5	83.6	81.9	-1.7
West Virginia	4,998	5,166	3.4	97.9	96.7	-1.2	69.6	64.3	-5.3
Wisconsin	16,841	16,579	-1.6	54.7	54.4	-0.3	82.8	80.5	-2.3
Wyoming	1,726	1,749	1.3	78.4	77.4	-1.1	89.5	85.3	-4.2
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>680,874</b>	<b>676,020</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>-3.4</b>



Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2005 (N)	2006 (N)	Percent Change 2005–2006 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2005–2006	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2005–2006
American Samoa	62	39	-37.1	91.9	94.9	2.9	31.6	32.4	0.9
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	223	244	9.4	99.1	99.2	0.1	72.4	59.9	-12.5
Marshall Islands	33	59	78.8	90.9	88.1	-2.8	6.7	5.8	-0.9
N. Mariana Islands	65	80	23.1	50.8	37.5	-13.3	72.7	63.3	-9.4
Palau	64	114	78.1	62.5	38.6	-23.9	52.5	40.9	-11.6
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup>	4,210	5,884	–	97.1	61.2	–	18.9	38.4	–
Virgin Islands	197	151	-23.4	94.9	94.0	-0.9	65.2	52.8	-12.4
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Alberta	2,193	2,122	-3.2	89.9	93.8	3.9	72.2	74.2	2.0
British Columbia	1,399	1,148	-17.9	97.0	94.9	-2.1	69.0	69.7	0.6
Manitoba	455	363	-20.2	98.7	98.9	0.2	60.6	66.6	6.0
New Brunswick	1,283	1,433	11.7	98.4	97.4	-1.0	48.5	50.7	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	151	165	9.3	97.4	97.0	-0.4	52.4	63.1	10.7
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,118	1,101	-1.5	97.3	98.9	1.6	51.5	53.4	1.9
Nunavut	96	187	94.8	83.3	90.4	7.0	15.0	18.3	3.3
Ontario	4,429	4,598	3.8	98.1	98.5	0.4	72.7	74.2	1.5
Prince Edward Island	388	365	-5.9	99.7	98.9	-0.8	60.5	60.9	0.5
Quebec	15	64	326.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	26.7	46.9	20.2
Saskatchewan	1,662	1,455	-12.5	94.4	93.8	-0.6	52.6	58.2	5.6
Yukon Territory	23	30	30.4	100.0	96.7	-3.3	39.1	79.3	40.2
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>13,212</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
DANTES	1,147	2,186	90.6	98.2	98.7	0.5	85.6	78.6	-7.0
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,701	8,774	0.8	98.5	97.4	-1.2	72.7	67.0	-5.7
International	2,047	3,840	87.6	81.7	84.2	2.5	65.4	52.0	-13.4
Michigan Prisons	4,528	4,012	-11.4	75.9	83.1	7.2	68.6	55.8	-12.8
VA Hospitals	2	2	0.0	100.0	50.0	-50.0	100.0	0.0	-100.0
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>16,425</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>715,365</b>	<b>714,436</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>-3.1</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not possible to calculate due to incomplete data.

<sup>1</sup>. Data were incomplete for Puerto Rico in 2005. Therefore, percent change and percentage point change statistics were not calculated.

## APPENDIX J

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Age Group and Average Age: 2006

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20–24 (%)	25–29 (%)	30–34 (%)	35–39 (%)	40–49 (%)	50–59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alabama	4,103	99.8	8.4	19.1	18.7	9.6	21.4	9.8	5.3	3.6	3.0	0.9	0.2	22.5
Alaska	1,702	100.0	7.9	15.9	15.8	12.5	27.7	9.6	3.7	2.5	3.3	0.9	0.2	22.4
Arizona	11,154	99.4	5.2	11.2	11.5	8.1	25.6	15.0	8.2	6.4	6.6	1.9	0.4	25.5
Arkansas	6,514	100.0	10.9	21.1	14.9	7.2	18.0	10.3	6.5	4.5	4.7	1.4	0.4	23.4
California	26,391	100.0	0.1	10.2	18.8	10.0	23.5	13.3	8.4	6.8	7.0	1.7	0.2	25.5
Colorado	8,309	100.0	1.4	18.8	16.5	9.9	23.4	13.0	6.6	4.5	4.6	1.2	0.1	23.8
Connecticut	2,738	100.0	0.1	8.1	14.7	13.8	32.0	13.1	6.1	5.0	5.4	1.4	0.2	24.5
Delaware	598	100.0	2.8	9.4	17.2	9.7	33.3	13.5	5.5	4.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	23.5
District of Columbia	523	99.8	2.5	10.9	17.8	12.6	28.3	13.2	5.7	3.6	3.8	1.3	0.2	23.6
Florida	26,045	100.0	6.7	18.7	24.5	10.6	19.5	8.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	1.1	0.2	22.2
Georgia	17,062	100.0	4.6	12.1	19.3	12.0	25.4	11.8	5.8	3.6	4.0	1.2	0.3	23.4
Hawaii	1,369	99.9	15.2	25.9	19.4	7.4	16.4	6.4	3.7	2.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	21.1
Idaho	3,250	99.9	8.4	20.9	16.0	9.0	21.6	10.3	5.1	3.2	4.4	0.9	0.2	22.8
Illinois	13,559	100.0	1.7	8.1	15.7	13.1	28.8	13.9	7.6	4.7	4.7	1.4	0.3	24.5
Indiana	9,781	100.0	0.0	16.7	17.8	11.2	25.2	13.0	6.1	3.9	4.2	1.7	0.3	23.9
Iowa	3,632	100.0	1.6	15.3	13.0	10.5	29.1	14.9	6.4	3.7	4.4	0.9	0.2	23.9
Kansas	3,962	100.0	6.1	16.5	14.9	9.8	25.6	12.4	6.1	2.9	4.4	1.0	0.2	23.3
Kentucky	8,722	100.0	5.0	13.1	13.1	10.4	25.5	14.1	7.1	5.0	4.6	1.6	0.4	24.4
Louisiana	6,566	99.7	8.6	22.9	15.8	10.1	19.7	10.2	5.9	2.9	2.9	0.7	0.3	22.3
Maine	2,483	99.8	0.1	14.5	23.6	14.1	28.8	8.2	2.9	3.3	2.9	1.4	0.3	22.6
Maryland	5,095	100.0	7.9	18.3	15.3	11.0	22.2	10.5	5.4	4.2	3.9	1.0	0.3	23.0
Massachusetts	6,893	99.4	5.8	15.0	18.7	13.2	25.3	8.7	4.5	3.6	3.7	1.3	0.2	22.8
Michigan	9,838	100.0	1.7	7.8	18.2	13.8	31.7	12.7	5.5	3.2	4.0	1.1	0.2	23.7
Minnesota	5,783	99.9	1.4	7.3	12.6	14.4	35.5	13.8	5.9	3.7	4.4	0.9	0.2	24.1
Mississippi	5,979	100.0	9.0	21.7	17.3	9.8	20.0	10.6	5.1	2.6	3.1	0.6	0.2	22.1
Missouri	8,592	99.9	5.1	15.7	17.4	8.9	23.7	12.0	6.4	4.6	4.5	1.5	0.3	23.8
Montana	2,006	100.0	6.0	25.9	17.4	11.9	20.8	8.6	3.1	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.2	21.7
Nebraska	2,253	100.0	3.6	12.2	17.6	9.9	29.0	13.4	5.5	3.7	3.5	1.5	0.1	23.5
Nevada	3,494	99.9	4.3	20.5	16.4	8.6	20.8	12.1	5.6	5.1	5.0	1.4	0.1	23.7
New Hampshire	1,505	99.8	3.6	10.2	20.1	12.2	28.7	10.8	4.8	3.7	4.2	1.3	0.5	23.6
New Jersey	7,858	99.7	4.4	12.3	13.8	9.3	25.7	14.2	8.0	5.0	5.1	1.6	0.4	24.8
New Mexico	4,198	99.9	8.3	19.7	18.9	10.0	20.3	10.4	4.9	3.2	3.2	0.9	0.3	22.4
New York	28,341	100.0	2.0	14.9	16.9	13.7	26.3	10.6	5.7	4.2	4.3	1.2	0.3	23.5
North Carolina	12,022	99.8	6.4	13.3	12.3	9.8	23.7	13.6	7.1	5.1	5.7	2.6	0.5	25.0
North Dakota	1,008	100.0	5.1	19.4	17.8	14.0	25.7	7.8	3.9	2.2	3.0	0.9	0.3	22.1
Ohio	16,318	100.0	1.2	5.6	10.4	12.6	32.1	16.7	8.4	5.3	5.4	2.0	0.3	25.6
Oklahoma	6,288	99.9	6.0	13.2	13.6	9.3	24.6	14.2	7.8	4.2	5.5	1.4	0.2	24.4
Oregon	7,575	100.0	9.9	18.2	15.2	8.5	20.2	10.6	6.0	4.7	5.2	1.3	0.1	23.5
Pennsylvania	13,153	100.0	2.6	9.4	19.1	12.2	28.8	12.2	5.8	4.2	3.9	1.7	0.2	23.9
Rhode Island	1,424	99.5	1.8	14.0	18.1	12.8	28.7	10.2	4.6	4.1	3.9	1.3	0.6	23.5
South Carolina	5,589	99.9	2.8	18.3	15.3	11.2	25.1	12.4	6.7	3.5	3.0	1.6	0.2	23.4
South Dakota	1,241	100.0	5.6	15.0	12.5	12.3	29.6	12.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	0.1	23.0
Tennessee	10,281	100.0	0.0	19.7	15.6	10.3	22.2	13.2	7.5	4.7	4.4	2.0	0.5	24.3
Texas	31,677	99.9	4.3	15.1	14.2	9.4	24.9	13.2	7.6	4.7	4.9	1.4	0.2	24.3
Utah	4,786	100.0	0.1	14.0	27.2	12.8	24.9	9.1	4.6	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.1	22.6
Vermont	778	100.0	12.6	19.5	17.4	12.0	23.7	6.4	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.2	0.0	21.4
Virginia	13,124	99.6	7.0	17.5	17.6	9.2	21.1	11.1	6.0	4.3	4.5	1.4	0.3	23.5
Washington	10,875	100.0	6.2	14.7	14.6	10.6	25.7	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.4	1.0	0.2	23.5
West Virginia	3,213	100.0	4.5	16.0	17.1	11.6	25.6	10.0	6.9	3.1	3.7	1.4	0.2	23.2
Wisconsin	7,241	99.7	0.0	9.5	19.3	10.2	28.3	14.9	7.5	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.2	24.4
Wyoming	1,154	100.0	6.3	17.6	19.2	11.0	25.6	8.7	4.2	2.7	3.9	0.7	0.1	22.3
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>398,045</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
American Samoa	12	100.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	33.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	145	100.0	2.1	8.3	11.7	16.6	27.6	13.8	13.1	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	23.9
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	10.5	0.0	5.3	10.5	15.8	42.1	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3
Palau	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	22.2	22.2	5.6	27.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	30.7
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	75	100.0	8.0	18.7	20.0	6.7	16.0	4.0	2.7	8.0	9.3	6.7	0.0	25.7
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Alberta	1,477	100.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	4.1	28.6	20.2	14.5	9.4	13.7	5.3	0.9	31.1
British Columbia	702	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.8	24.5	17.5	15.1	12.5	19.5	5.0	0.3	32.4
Manitoba	239	100.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	7.5	25.5	17.2	12.1	8.4	20.1	7.1	0.0	31.9
New Brunswick	708	100.0	0.3	0.7	1.8	12.1	30.4	12.1	9.0	8.9	17.7	6.1	0.8	30.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	101	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	35.6	9.9	9.9	5.0	20.8	6.9	0.0	30.5
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	581	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	29.8	16.5	12.4	10.7	16.9	4.8	0.3	31.2
Nunavut	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	22.6	22.6	32.3	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	30.4
Ontario	3,361	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	10.3	37.0	14.2	9.2	8.0	13.7	4.5	0.2	29.2
Prince Edward Island	220	100.0	0.5	1.4	4.1	8.6	26.4	11.4	7.7	8.2	21.4	9.1	1.4	32.7
Quebec	30	100.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	16.7	13.3	23.3	6.7	10.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	28.8
Saskatchewan	795	100.0	0.0	1.0	3.9	5.0	27.4	19.6	11.6	9.3	16.7	4.7	0.8	31.0
Yukon Territory	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	30.4	26.1	4.3	8.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	27.7
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>8,268</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>
DANTES	1,696	99.9	0.2	6.7	17.7	20.0	39.3	10.6	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	21.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,717	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.8	29.0	21.5	13.6	13.9	3.8	0.8	32.7
International	869	51.7	3.8	26.0	22.1	18.6	23.0	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	20.0
Michigan Prisons	1,861	100.0	0.1	0.8	3.3	4.5	31.5	22.6	12.9	9.7	11.3	2.9	0.4	29.5
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	10,143	92.5	0.4	3.5	5.5	6.1	23.8	22.5	15.2	9.8	10.1	2.7	0.5	29.2
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>416,728</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX K

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Gender: 2006

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	4,104	99.8	50.3	49.7
Alaska	1,699	99.8	58.8	41.2
Arizona	11,155	99.4	64.2	35.8
Arkansas	6,492	99.6	58.8	41.2
California	26,228	99.4	62.4	37.6
Colorado	8,309	100.0	59.1	40.9
Connecticut	2,739	100.0	59.9	40.1
Delaware	593	99.2	62.2	37.8
District of Columbia	481	91.8	55.1	44.9
Florida	26,045	100.0	57.4	42.6
Georgia	17,059	100.0	55.6	44.4
Hawaii	1,359	99.1	56.9	43.1
Idaho	3,250	99.9	59.5	40.5
Illinois	13,403	98.8	58.6	41.4
Indiana	9,663	98.8	60.4	39.6
Iowa	3,632	100.0	55.7	44.3
Kansas	3,956	99.8	56.4	43.6
Kentucky	8,698	99.7	60.0	40.0
Louisiana	6,346	96.4	58.1	41.9
Maine	2,428	97.6	59.2	40.8
Maryland	5,091	99.9	63.4	36.6
Massachusetts	6,807	98.2	56.2	43.8
Michigan	9,682	98.4	58.1	41.9
Minnesota	5,634	97.3	64.5	35.5
Mississippi	5,979	100.0	58.1	41.9
Missouri	8,554	99.5	57.7	42.3
Montana	1,992	99.3	55.9	44.1
Nebraska	2,226	98.8	57.3	42.7
Nevada	3,407	97.4	60.0	40.0
New Hampshire	937	62.1	58.1	41.9
New Jersey	5,593	71.0	58.4	41.6
New Mexico	4,169	99.2	54.5	45.5
New York	28,132	99.2	58.3	41.7
North Carolina	11,982	99.4	55.6	44.4
North Dakota	996	98.8	57.6	42.4
Ohio	16,208	99.3	57.0	43.0
Oklahoma	6,269	99.6	55.4	44.6
Oregon	7,570	99.9	58.0	42.0
Pennsylvania	13,130	99.8	57.9	42.1
Rhode Island	315	22.0	61.6	38.4
South Carolina	5,466	97.7	56.6	43.4
South Dakota	1,238	99.8	59.1	40.9
Tennessee	10,265	99.8	53.4	46.6
Texas	31,522	99.4	58.9	41.1
Utah	4,786	100.0	60.9	39.1
Vermont	778	100.0	56.0	44.0
Virginia	13,117	99.6	60.7	39.3
Washington	10,726	98.6	56.7	43.3
West Virginia	3,202	99.7	56.8	43.2
Wisconsin	7,221	99.4	64.0	36.0
Wyoming	1,151	99.7	57.9	42.1
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>391,784</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
American Samoa	12	100.0	58.3	41.7
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	145	100.0	62.1	37.9
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	73.7	26.3
Palau	18	100.0	38.9	61.1
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	72	96.0	51.4	48.6
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>
Alberta	1,477	100.0	60.3	39.7
British Columbia	702	92.5	61.7	38.3
Manitoba	237	99.2	69.6	30.4
New Brunswick	696	98.3	58.5	41.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	101	100.0	57.4	42.6
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	576	99.1	56.9	43.1
Nunavut	31	100.0	48.4	51.6
Ontario	3,361	100.0	60.5	39.5
Prince Edward Island	220	100.0	50.0	50.0
Quebec	30	100.0	43.3	56.7
Saskatchewan	795	100.0	58.5	41.5
Yukon Territory	22	95.7	50.0	50.0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>
DANTES	1,667	98.2	84.6	15.4
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,658	98.8	88.3	11.7
International	190	11.3	63.7	36.3
Michigan Prisons	1,767	94.9	94.7	5.3
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>9,282</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>409,583</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX L

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2006

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Race/Ethnicity					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	4,053	98.5	2.0	1.2	0.7	17.9	0.2	78.0
Alaska	1,466	86.1	4.6	28.2	2.7	4.4	1.8	58.3
Arizona	9,799	87.3	33.0	6.1	0.8	6.0	0.6	53.5
Arkansas	6,467	99.2	4.5	1.4	0.6	12.7	0.1	80.7
California	24,623	93.3	41.8	1.8	5.4	10.4	2.4	38.2
Colorado	8,300	99.9	28.8	2.1	1.3	7.1	0.6	60.1
Connecticut	2,739	100.0	19.3	0.5	1.4	21.8	0.3	56.7
Delaware	586	98.0	7.2	0.7	1.2	34.6	0.5	55.8
District of Columbia	452	86.3	9.5	0.4	1.5	82.1	0.0	6.4
Florida	26,045	100.0	15.8	0.8	1.3	16.5	0.4	65.3
Georgia	15,633	91.6	4.9	0.5	1.4	28.9	0.2	64.1
Hawaii	1,293	94.3	7.1	1.2	23.3	3.2	32.3	32.9
Idaho	2,806	86.3	11.8	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	82.8
Illinois	12,779	94.2	20.1	0.6	1.1	23.4	0.3	54.3
Indiana	9,435	96.4	3.7	0.8	0.4	14.1	0.2	80.9
Iowa	3,627	99.9	6.5	1.7	0.7	9.8	0.1	81.3
Kansas	3,744	94.5	13.0	3.1	1.2	10.0	0.3	72.5
Kentucky	8,506	97.5	2.8	0.5	0.5	13.2	0.2	82.7
Louisiana	6,298	95.7	2.3	1.4	0.6	25.9	0.2	69.7
Maine	2,339	94.0	3.7	1.9	0.6	3.8	0.1	89.8
Maryland	4,659	91.4	4.7	0.9	1.7	39.0	0.3	53.4
Massachusetts	5,981	86.3	16.6	0.9	3.2	14.2	0.2	64.9
Michigan	8,923	90.7	6.2	2.0	0.8	19.0	0.1	72.0
Minnesota	4,678	80.8	6.3	6.5	3.1	12.7	0.2	71.2
Mississippi	5,806	97.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	27.7	0.3	69.0
Missouri	7,679	89.3	3.0	1.3	0.7	12.9	0.1	82.0
Montana	1,851	92.3	5.8	14.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	77.6
Nebraska	2,148	95.3	13.2	4.2	0.9	8.9	0.2	72.5
Nevada	2,907	83.1	20.6	2.8	1.9	10.0	2.3	62.4
New Hampshire	819	54.3	3.2	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	92.8
New Jersey	5,322	67.5	23.3	0.6	2.3	25.9	0.4	47.4
New Mexico	3,634	86.4	45.7	9.7	1.2	3.0	0.4	40.0
New York	24,836	87.6	22.1	1.0	2.9	27.1	0.3	46.6
North Carolina	11,020	91.5	6.6	1.7	0.8	23.4	0.1	67.4
North Dakota	937	93.0	5.0	22.6	0.7	3.0	0.2	68.4
Ohio	6,752	41.4	3.8	0.7	0.5	21.5	0.4	73.1
Oklahoma	6,004	95.4	6.7	15.4	0.7	9.6	0.5	67.1
Oregon	6,549	86.5	11.2	3.8	1.5	3.9	0.8	78.9
Pennsylvania	12,440	94.6	8.4	0.5	1.1	22.0	0.2	67.8
Rhode Island	308	21.5	17.5	1.0	2.6	10.1	0.0	68.8
South Carolina	5,352	95.7	2.4	1.1	0.6	27.2	0.2	68.4
South Dakota	1,199	96.6	3.1	25.9	0.6	2.9	0.7	66.8
Tennessee	9,764	95.0	3.6	0.6	0.5	14.5	0.2	80.6
Texas	30,574	96.4	39.4	0.7	1.0	13.6	0.2	45.0
Utah	4,784	100.0	12.6	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.6	79.6
Vermont	763	98.1	6.6	1.2	0.5	8.8	1.2	81.8
Virginia	12,575	95.5	5.8	0.7	1.9	28.7	0.5	62.4
Washington	10,373	95.4	12.3	5.0	3.0	6.8	1.7	71.2
West Virginia	3,078	95.8	1.8	1.1	0.2	9.7	0.1	87.0
Wisconsin	5,938	81.7	10.2	3.7	1.9	16.8	0.3	67.2
Wyoming	1,115	96.6	10.8	4.5	0.4	2.2	0.2	82.1
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>359,758</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>

Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	10	83.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	60.0	30.0
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	139	95.9	2.2	0.7	10.1	0.0	79.9	7.2
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	17	89.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	88.2	5.9
Palau	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	70	93.3	5.7	1.4	0.0	80.0	0.0	12.9
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
DANTES	1,616	95.2	11.3	1.9	1.9	10.7	0.7	73.5
Federal Corr. Inst.	4,635	81.0	27.8	2.5	1.1	40.5	0.6	27.5
International	187	11.1	2.1	0.5	1.1	84.0	1.1	11.2
Michigan Prisons	1,560	83.8	4.3	1.9	0.3	45.1	0.1	48.3
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>368,013</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Canadian data on race/ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX M

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Highest Grade Completed, and Mean and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2006

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade								Mean Highest Grade Completed	Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
	(N)	(%)										
Alabama	4,028	97.9	0.2	0.1	1.8	8.8	18.8	29.4	32.8	8.1	10.1	11
Alaska	1,518	89.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	8.3	16.7	29.3	36.1	7.5	10.1	11
Arizona	9,816	87.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	9.0	16.1	26.9	36.5	9.0	10.1	11
Arkansas	6,415	98.4	0.3	0.4	1.6	7.8	19.2	30.5	35.4	4.7	10.0	11
California	23,492	89.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.0	9.6	22.6	50.5	12.9	10.5	11
Colorado	8,160	98.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	6.8	17.7	30.3	36.7	6.4	10.1	11
Connecticut	2,739	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	5.8	20.2	33.6	34.4	5.0	10.1	11
Delaware	590	98.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	13.6	25.8	27.3	26.3	5.9	9.8	10
District of Columbia	465	88.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	6.7	16.8	27.7	40.9	6.7	10.2	11
Florida	26,044	100.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	6.7	16.7	28.1	36.5	10.6	10.2	11
Georgia	15,212	89.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	7.9	19.8	28.8	32.9	9.0	10.1	11
Hawaii	1,319	96.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	6.7	16.5	32.2	37.7	5.5	10.1	11
Idaho	2,796	86.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	7.8	17.9	29.1	36.6	6.4	10.0	11
Illinois	11,319	83.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	7.2	16.7	28.8	38.6	7.1	10.2	11
Indiana	9,442	96.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	7.6	18.0	31.1	36.8	4.9	10.1	11
Iowa	3,493	96.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.5	16.9	32.8	39.7	3.3	10.1	11
Kansas	3,682	92.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	7.6	19.3	32.4	34.7	4.4	10.0	11
Kentucky	8,519	97.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	10.2	21.8	30.7	32.7	2.8	9.9	11
Louisiana	6,278	95.4	0.3	0.9	3.0	13.1	21.4	28.8	28.4	4.0	9.7	10
Maine	2,351	94.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	9.1	16.8	29.6	38.3	5.1	10.1	11
Maryland	4,770	93.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	9.5	21.0	31.6	31.8	4.8	10.0	11
Massachusetts	6,261	90.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	8.3	20.0	31.4	33.0	5.7	10.0	11
Michigan	9,160	93.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	6.2	16.6	33.1	38.9	4.2	10.1	11
Minnesota	4,760	82.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.1	11.3	26.5	49.5	8.7	10.5	11
Mississippi	5,810	97.2	0.2	0.6	3.0	11.7	22.9	30.4	27.5	3.7	9.8	10
Missouri	7,690	89.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	7.6	17.8	32.0	36.1	5.1	10.1	11
Montana	1,873	93.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	8.9	16.9	32.2	33.6	6.6	10.0	11
Nebraska	2,133	94.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	5.9	17.7	31.9	36.7	6.4	10.1	11
Nevada	2,712	77.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	5.1	15.6	28.8	41.5	7.7	10.2	11
New Hampshire	803	53.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.0	16.9	31.9	39.4	5.6	10.2	11
New Jersey	5,174	65.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	5.9	16.7	30.1	40.6	5.6	10.2	11
New Mexico	3,621	86.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	6.5	18.4	32.3	34.4	6.8	10.1	11
New York	9,787	34.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	6.7	18.8	28.7	34.9	9.6	10.2	11
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	962	95.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.3	21.6	28.7	38.3	3.4	10.1	11
Ohio	16,297	99.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	7.5	18.2	28.7	39.0	5.2	10.1	11
Oklahoma	6,056	96.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	9.9	20.3	30.6	32.8	3.9	9.9	11
Oregon	6,484	85.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	6.6	16.0	30.8	37.0	6.9	10.1	11
Pennsylvania	12,552	95.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	6.6	17.4	31.0	38.6	5.0	10.1	11
Rhode Island	289	20.2	0.3	0.7	2.1	10.4	17.0	27.3	37.4	4.8	10.0	11
South Carolina	5,360	95.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.9	22.9	32.1	31.3	3.4	9.9	10
South Dakota	1,230	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	9.8	20.4	30.7	35.1	3.1	10.0	11
Tennessee	9,794	95.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	6.0	16.0	30.3	41.7	4.5	10.2	11
Texas	30,044	94.8	0.4	1.0	1.5	10.7	20.9	27.8	31.1	6.6	9.9	11
Utah	2,752	57.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	3.2	8.1	20.2	47.9	18.7	10.6	11
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	12,639	95.9	0.3	0.4	1.3	9.0	20.7	30.0	34.4	4.0	10.0	11
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	3,153	98.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	8.8	21.6	30.8	33.0	4.2	10.0	11
Wisconsin	6,540	90.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	6.2	13.8	28.3	46.4	4.2	10.2	11
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>326,384</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11</b>



Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade								Mean Highest Grade Completed	Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
	(N)	(%)										
American Samoa	10	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	20.0	10.2	10
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	142	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.0	28.2	54.2	8.5	10.6	11
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.5	15.8	31.6	36.8	0.0	9.8	11
Palau	15	83.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	20.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	9.8	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	66	88.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	21.2	27.3	25.8	21.2	10.3	10
Insular Areas Subtotal	255	93.8	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.1	11.8	30.6	42.0	11.0	10.4	11
DANTES	1,612	95.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	12.4	28.8	48.5	8.1	10.5	11
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,077	88.7	0.8	1.8	3.2	12.4	22.7	26.0	26.6	6.5	9.7	11
International	180	10.7	1.1	0.6	2.2	3.9	5.6	28.3	31.1	27.2	10.6	11
Michigan Prisons	1,560	83.8	0.3	1.1	2.3	8.8	18.8	30.1	31.2	7.4	10.0	11
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	8,429	76.9	0.6	1.3	2.4	9.5	19.7	27.4	31.8	7.4	9.9	11
Program Total	335,068	87.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	7.6	17.8	29.1	36.9	6.8	10.1	11

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Canadian data on grade completed were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX N

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2006

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Number of Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3–5 (%)	6–10 (%)	
	Alabama	3,143	76.4	24.4	20.3	9.7	15.0	14.2	10.8	
Alaska	1,358	79.8	18.7	21.1	11.7	19.9	14.7	8.6	5.2	5.1
Arizona	9,166	81.7	9.8	14.9	9.1	16.6	20.6	17.7	11.3	8.4
Arkansas	6,094	93.5	25.2	19.2	7.9	12.8	13.7	12.8	8.4	6.2
California	21,576	81.8	13.1	15.9	10.2	16.9	16.5	16.4	10.9	7.8
Colorado	7,999	96.3	13.0	17.7	11.6	16.7	19.0	14.3	7.7	6.7
Connecticut	2,739	100.0	4.0	12.9	11.4	23.8	23.8	14.5	9.6	7.9
Delaware	551	92.1	7.4	14.7	12.9	26.5	20.0	13.1	5.4	6.3
District of Columbia	416	79.4	12.7	17.1	15.9	17.8	18.0	11.5	7.0	6.3
Florida	23,404	89.9	25.4	22.0	11.5	14.3	12.4	8.8	5.6	4.9
Georgia	12,684	74.3	13.6	22.4	12.0	18.0	15.8	11.6	6.5	5.9
Hawaii	1,227	89.5	27.6	25.0	11.1	14.3	10.2	7.7	4.1	4.1
Idaho	2,491	76.6	20.1	19.3	10.5	16.1	15.2	12.0	6.8	5.8
Illinois	10,016	73.9	8.8	14.5	11.5	20.8	19.5	16.7	8.3	7.5
Indiana	8,474	86.6	14.9	18.6	10.9	16.7	17.7	13.4	7.8	6.7
Iowa	2,893	79.7	12.6	16.2	11.4	18.7	20.3	14.1	6.7	6.6
Kansas	3,378	85.2	14.8	20.8	10.6	18.5	16.9	11.8	6.6	6.0
Kentucky	8,004	91.7	12.7	17.2	10.7	16.8	18.7	15.2	8.7	7.2
Louisiana	5,782	87.8	21.4	24.2	10.8	14.2	13.5	10.8	5.0	5.0
Maine	2,155	86.6	12.3	21.0	14.5	23.2	15.6	7.3	6.2	5.4
Maryland	4,107	80.6	11.1	23.6	12.8	18.2	15.9	11.8	6.6	6.0
Massachusetts	5,304	76.5	16.8	22.5	13.2	17.9	14.7	8.8	6.1	5.3
Michigan	8,321	84.6	9.2	17.0	13.0	23.1	19.3	12.2	6.2	6.3
Minnesota	4,264	73.7	10.3	17.5	11.6	22.8	20.0	11.4	6.3	6.2
Mississippi	5,473	91.5	24.2	21.9	9.5	14.4	14.1	10.9	4.8	5.0
Missouri	6,886	80.1	16.9	19.6	10.0	16.1	17.6	12.8	7.0	6.3
Montana	1,618	80.7	20.5	24.1	11.0	18.5	13.2	7.9	4.8	4.7
Nebraska	2,000	88.7	12.5	19.7	11.3	18.3	20.7	11.8	5.9	6.2
Nevada	2,309	66.0	16.9	17.0	9.6	15.9	16.8	14.9	8.9	7.0
New Hampshire	724	48.0	17.1	21.7	11.9	18.2	18.0	8.4	4.7	5.2
New Jersey	4,804	61.0	16.5	19.3	10.3	15.5	18.2	13.3	6.9	6.3
New Mexico	3,276	77.9	19.9	23.3	11.4	16.0	14.3	10.2	4.9	5.1
New York	7,709	27.2	10.4	18.3	12.1	19.8	18.6	13.1	7.9	6.8
North Carolina	10,419	86.5	10.7	16.6	10.7	17.3	17.7	16.1	11.0	8.1
North Dakota	914	90.7	18.5	21.8	13.6	20.0	13.9	7.4	4.8	4.8
Ohio	14,897	91.3	9.7	11.4	9.6	20.0	21.9	17.6	9.7	8.2
Oklahoma	5,531	87.9	14.0	17.0	9.1	16.7	18.8	15.4	9.0	7.2
Oregon	6,269	82.8	16.4	21.6	11.9	16.1	14.2	11.8	8.0	6.1
Pennsylvania	11,494	87.4	12.4	18.9	11.8	19.3	18.1	12.2	7.3	6.5
Rhode Island	256	17.9	16.0	20.7	11.7	15.6	17.2	10.9	7.8	6.1
South Carolina	4,783	85.5	13.4	21.1	11.7	17.8	16.8	13.4	5.7	6.0
South Dakota	1,061	85.5	12.7	22.2	13.0	21.2	16.2	9.9	4.7	5.4
Tennessee	8,791	85.5	19.1	16.9	9.3	14.8	17.6	14.1	8.3	6.8
Texas	27,199	85.8	16.4	16.7	8.7	16.3	18.5	15.1	8.2	6.9
Utah	2,505	52.3	24.9	21.8	11.3	17.7	12.2	7.7	4.4	4.4
Vermont	668	85.9	20.8	24.4	12.1	19.8	12.1	5.8	4.9	4.5
Virginia	11,978	90.9	21.8	19.4	9.0	14.3	15.2	12.5	7.8	6.2
Washington	7,016	64.5	17.1	19.9	11.4	16.7	16.5	11.5	6.8	6.0
West Virginia	2,874	89.4	14.9	20.7	12.0	18.2	15.1	12.5	6.4	6.0
Wisconsin	5,925	81.6	9.8	17.8	11.3	18.3	20.8	14.6	7.4	6.9
Wyoming	1,018	88.2	21.6	20.9	11.6	18.2	14.9	7.0	5.8	4.9
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>313,943</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Number of Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)	
	(N)	(%)								
American Samoa	9	75.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	33.3	11.1	11.1	0.0	3.9
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	141	97.2	7.8	17.0	14.9	17.0	18.4	22.0	2.8	6.4
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	18	94.7	0.0	22.2	5.6	0.0	16.7	55.6	0.0	8.6
Palau	16	88.9	0.0	6.3	18.8	6.3	18.8	12.5	37.5	12.8
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	65	86.7	16.9	26.2	9.2	13.8	4.6	12.3	16.9	8.6
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>
DANTES	1,491	87.9	15.3	17.7	16.6	24.9	17.2	7.1	1.3	4.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	4,106	71.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	6.4	25.6	42.7	24.1	15.5
International	172	10.2	17.4	33.7	14.0	18.0	8.1	7.6	1.2	3.5
Michigan Prisons	1,430	76.8	1.0	4.1	4.6	15.7	26.8	29.0	18.7	12.4
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>7,199</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>321,394</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Canadian data on years out of school were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results when response rate is below 85 percent.

## APPENDIX 01

## Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in the United States: 2006

Jurisdiction	Passers Indicating Reason for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons					Military Reasons			
			Four-Year College	Two-Year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	3,847	93.5	6.3	26.6	38.2	7.6	6.4	60.0	4.4	1.6	5.9
Alaska	1,344	79.0	19.1	12.6	17.3	8.2	14.1	48.1	10.1	4.9	11.0
Arizona	6,084	54.2	12.3	15.7	12.1	5.4	5.3	39.3	5.5	1.2	6.0
Arkansas	6,414	98.4	24.3	23.0	15.2	6.5	7.0	54.1	7.9	3.8	9.2
California	24,666	93.5	18.0	28.8	17.0	8.8	8.9	56.0	6.9	2.2	7.4
Colorado	8,309	100.0	20.6	27.1	15.8	8.9	9.0	56.3	6.7	2.5	7.3
Connecticut	2,739	100.0	19.2	27.3	16.2	9.1	8.1	61.9	3.1	1.1	3.6
Delaware	586	98.0	27.5	33.1	29.7	10.4	11.3	67.9	7.2	3.9	9.2
District of Columbia	467	89.1	38.8	25.1	26.6	10.7	15.2	77.7	3.6	0.4	3.6
Florida	25,216	96.8	25.6	33.2	20.0	6.2	5.3	64.7	6.8	2.9	7.5
Georgia	14,242	83.5	20.8	25.4	32.9	6.5	6.7	66.8	6.6	3.0	7.6
Hawaii	1,321	96.4	29.7	31.3	12.6	7.6	5.5	59.5	9.7	4.8	11.4
Idaho	2,706	83.2	25.0	22.1	12.9	6.8	7.9	51.6	6.8	2.7	7.7
Illinois	11,451	84.4	10.8	20.2	93.6	10.6	10.5	97.2	4.1	3.2	6.3
Indiana	9,429	96.4	24.3	28.8	21.7	8.8	9.2	61.8	6.7	2.9	7.5
Iowa	1,981	54.5	15.2	31.1	10.1	4.9	7.2	50.8	8.2	2.6	8.8
Kansas	3,699	93.3	22.4	27.7	21.5	8.6	7.9	59.2	7.3	3.9	8.5
Kentucky	8,521	97.7	16.9	17.0	14.8	4.5	6.1	46.2	4.7	1.7	5.5
Louisiana	6,229	94.6	28.2	20.1	29.3	8.6	9.2	66.0	9.2	4.2	10.1
Maine	2,312	92.9	19.5	23.4	17.0	7.7	14.9	57.6	11.3	4.0	12.2
Maryland	4,597	90.2	26.4	30.4	19.1	9.4	9.7	62.6	6.7	2.7	7.6
Massachusetts	6,246	90.1	25.8	35.8	18.8	10.8	11.9	67.4	4.1	1.8	4.6
Michigan	8,952	91.0	22.9	29.2	15.2	8.0	7.8	57.4	8.8	3.0	9.6
Minnesota	4,557	78.7	19.0	30.7	25.1	6.9	6.5	61.4	5.9	2.3	6.7
Mississippi	5,762	96.4	26.4	45.3	15.1	7.4	9.8	68.5	7.5	4.3	9.0
Missouri	7,696	89.5	25.6	29.7	18.9	8.0	9.0	60.9	6.5	3.0	7.4
Montana	1,861	92.8	26.0	24.3	15.5	8.6	13.2	60.1	10.3	5.1	11.6
Nebraska	2,164	96.0	21.5	34.6	14.7	7.9	9.0	60.2	6.4	2.6	7.3
Nevada	2,734	78.2	15.9	20.7	15.7	8.0	7.3	46.9	5.4	2.0	6.0
New Hampshire	809	53.6	20.3	27.8	22.6	6.3	6.9	59.0	8.4	3.3	9.1
New Jersey	5,304	67.3	29.7	33.4	23.6	10.5	10.6	70.4	6.2	2.8	6.9
New Mexico	3,660	87.1	30.4	24.8	16.5	9.2	10.0	63.4	6.7	2.7	7.4
New York	10,099	35.6	24.8	33.1	13.7	7.6	8.1	60.3	4.5	1.8	5.1
North Carolina	10,412	86.4	15.9	29.1	31.2	7.6	7.5	68.0	4.5	1.9	5.1
North Dakota	953	94.5	20.7	28.6	17.7	5.9	9.9	58.2	6.9	3.0	8.1
Ohio	6,009	36.8	19.5	34.1	16.8	8.2	10.2	59.3	5.3	2.4	5.8
Oklahoma	6,071	96.5	18.5	18.5	24.2	7.6	9.4	54.4	8.4	3.8	9.4
Oregon	6,291	83.0	19.2	28.2	15.0	9.6	11.5	56.0	5.7	2.3	6.2
Pennsylvania	12,522	95.2	19.9	24.5	24.0	8.6	11.3	60.1	6.2	2.4	6.9
Rhode Island	310	21.7	23.5	38.4	19.0	9.7	9.7	68.7	6.5	3.5	7.4
South Carolina	4,995	89.3	21.7	32.3	34.8	9.7	11.3	70.3	9.7	4.5	10.9
South Dakota	1,226	98.8	19.7	19.6	20.1	6.7	12.4	54.3	7.4	2.8	8.5
Tennessee	9,805	95.4	21.0	26.1	22.7	6.4	7.2	58.6	5.6	2.7	6.5
Texas	30,212	95.3	22.1	30.3	19.6	10.5	9.7	60.1	7.5	2.7	8.2
Utah	2,262	47.3	20.7	17.5	14.6	8.3	20.4	57.6	9.9	3.5	10.8
Vermont	430	55.3	27.2	32.6	24.4	14.4	23.3	72.6	6.7	4.0	7.7
Virginia	12,330	93.6	19.9	30.1	17.4	8.8	8.7	56.4	8.7	4.2	9.9
Washington	8,343	76.7	16.8	32.1	19.7	11.8	12.9	60.0	7.9	4.6	9.9
West Virginia	3,116	97.0	23.6	19.9	18.1	7.9	12.9	57.0	7.7	3.4	8.4
Wisconsin	6,203	85.4	16.2	23.8	27.6	7.7	8.1	54.8	5.1	2.7	6.1
Wyoming	1,089	94.4	16.3	30.1	8.1	13.7	5.7	53.5	6.7	1.7	7.3
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>328,583</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons				Any Other Reason (%)
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)		
2.1	39.6	6.9	9.8	50.1	3.8	0.4	19.9	22.8	51.4	16.9	59.1	0.0	
7.2	3.3	38.1	9.8	48.4	2.3	1.3	2.3	5.4	16.8	54.9	56.9	21.7	
4.0	2.4	28.0	6.5	35.6	2.9	3.5	0.4	6.4	11.6	41.8	43.9	12.7	
8.1	2.2	34.8	5.8	44.4	7.7	6.8	0.7	13.7	19.6	53.9	56.3	20.7	
8.2	2.9	35.8	11.2	47.8	2.4	1.3	1.2	4.7	20.6	51.7	53.8	16.7	
6.9	2.2	38.9	8.6	47.6	4.1	4.8	2.0	10.2	19.9	54.2	56.3	17.4	
0.0	1.5	4.1	7.6	11.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.9	12.2	45.0	47.0	6.6	
5.6	1.0	48.5	9.4	56.3	0.9	2.4	0.7	3.6	30.2	65.5	68.1	14.3	
6.4	1.3	39.8	12.6	49.0	1.1	1.9	0.9	3.6	19.5	48.6	52.0	11.1	
6.7	2.2	33.6	7.1	39.5	3.1	1.9	0.2	5.1	16.9	50.3	52.1	18.4	
6.3	2.2	36.1	5.6	44.7	2.6	2.9	0.5	5.3	16.2	44.9	47.3	4.2	
8.8	2.0	31.9	9.1	42.9	5.9	2.8	0.5	8.7	13.2	46.1	47.7	25.0	
6.0	1.9	32.5	5.7	40.1	2.4	7.6	0.6	10.1	25.5	55.8	57.5	27.9	
8.2	15.4	19.6	12.1	44.7	4.8	5.3	13.8	20.1	26.0	19.4	35.1	3.3	
6.7	2.1	49.0	9.9	57.9	13.5	5.5	0.6	18.2	25.0	61.3	63.6	14.5	
4.8	2.0	40.8	9.7	48.8	1.9	6.9	5.2	13.5	19.6	55.9	57.6	16.8	
5.3	2.1	45.6	7.3	52.4	2.0	8.6	1.3	11.4	22.1	57.3	59.2	16.8	
5.0	1.2	32.3	5.7	40.1	3.8	4.0	0.6	8.0	13.1	38.7	41.2	10.1	
9.2	1.6	33.6	6.6	43.8	4.6	2.4	0.6	7.3	21.9	52.5	55.5	16.2	
6.7	1.6	40.9	6.7	49.4	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.4	19.1	58.4	59.9	14.6	
6.2	1.5	38.0	8.7	46.8	2.1	2.6	0.3	4.9	21.8	52.1	55.2	15.9	
6.4	1.4	37.2	7.3	44.9	1.2	1.9	2.2	5.2	17.1	50.7	52.8	15.1	
6.7	2.2	44.5	8.9	53.6	1.8	7.8	0.7	9.7	22.5	57.7	60.1	14.1	
4.5	1.8	44.3	9.9	51.3	0.9	2.3	2.2	5.2	19.0	57.1	58.8	14.3	
8.6	1.9	39.1	7.3	49.4	4.1	3.9	0.4	7.9	21.1	52.6	55.5	18.1	
5.6	2.3	43.9	8.0	51.7	2.9	5.7	0.9	9.1	24.1	60.2	62.3	19.4	
6.6	2.1	40.9	8.8	48.3	2.8	5.3	1.2	8.9	19.5	57.3	59.2	18.9	
6.9	2.4	49.0	8.4	56.8	2.5	7.5	2.2	12.0	24.7	61.6	64.1	17.0	
5.8	2.5	35.7	11.5	45.2	6.7	3.3	0.4	10.1	18.8	51.2	53.2	19.0	
4.1	1.4	40.9	5.1	46.8	1.1	2.5	1.6	4.9	16.8	57.7	59.6	16.1	
5.8	1.4	38.9	8.5	46.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	3.7	23.0	53.7	56.7	12.9	
7.0	2.3	36.7	7.2	45.3	5.1	3.2	0.7	8.2	18.4	50.2	52.6	17.6	
6.6	1.7	37.6	7.1	45.6	3.3	1.4	1.3	5.5	21.6	53.1	55.9	15.4	
5.5	1.3	34.6	5.4	41.2	3.8	2.5	0.6	6.5	18.4	46.6	48.6	11.9	
6.3	0.8	36.2	12.7	48.9	3.5	2.8	2.1	8.3	16.8	53.3	55.5	17.3	
7.7	2.8	44.6	7.4	53.6	1.8	7.6	1.3	10.2	23.5	54.5	56.9	8.2	
5.6	2.4	41.3	8.1	49.5	9.4	7.9	1.6	15.2	22.5	55.9	58.1	17.8	
12.0	1.9	33.8	8.0	46.9	4.1	1.9	1.4	7.1	17.0	54.1	55.5	21.4	
6.5	2.1	42.9	8.8	51.6	3.3	5.2	2.6	10.1	21.9	57.0	59.7	13.2	
7.4	2.3	43.9	6.5	52.9	7.7	0.3	1.3	8.7	20.6	55.8	58.7	17.7	
7.0	2.2	40.7	8.6	49.8	2.2	3.1	0.4	5.4	24.0	52.3	55.0	12.1	
5.1	1.7	37.2	6.4	43.5	1.5	13.9	1.5	16.6	18.2	52.4	54.9	16.6	
5.5	2.0	41.8	7.8	49.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	9.6	20.1	51.1	53.6	16.7	
8.8	2.2	40.7	9.1	50.6	4.6	9.9	0.7	14.4	25.6	54.7	57.6	15.6	
17.2	2.8	32.2	7.7	50.7	1.9	5.1	1.0	7.5	15.4	50.0	51.1	18.5	
8.6	1.9	58.4	11.4	66.5	2.1	2.6	1.6	6.3	25.6	78.4	81.9	19.3	
5.5	2.3	40.6	7.1	47.9	4.8	3.0	0.4	7.7	19.3	53.0	55.3	20.3	
13.1	5.0	38.8	10.7	53.7	2.8	5.1	5.9	11.6	16.2	48.9	51.1	16.5	
7.9	1.6	41.3	9.8	53.3	3.3	8.0	3.4	13.6	19.8	56.6	58.7	16.5	
5.2	2.2	41.8	8.2	49.1	2.6	4.9	0.9	7.8	20.7	57.4	59.6	19.8	
4.7	2.4	33.4	5.6	40.0	1.7	8.8	0.1	10.1	11.7	47.2	48.9	9.6	
<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

1. Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

**APPENDIX 02****Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2006**

Jurisdiction	Passers Indicating Reason for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons					Military Reasons			
			Four-Year College	Two-Year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	10	83.3	20.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	18	94.7	5.6	27.8	5.6	16.7	11.1	44.4	22.2	5.6	22.2
Palau	14	77.8	35.7	50.0	21.4	28.6	21.4	71.4	28.6	14.3	28.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	70	93.3	41.4	18.6	17.1	2.9	2.9	65.7	4.3	5.7	7.1
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>
DANTES	1,626	95.8	30.4	18.9	9.5	5.5	7.0	49.4	50.0	49.7	75.2
Federal Corr. Inst.	4,623	80.8	9.5	14.8	21.6	11.0	9.8	40.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
International	185	11.0	36.2	26.5	18.9	13.5	6.5	75.1	0.5	1.1	1.1
Michigan Prisons	1,480	79.5	11.8	19.8	27.4	16.4	14.5	46.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>336,755</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons			Personal Reasons				
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	Any Other Reason (%)
20.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	10.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5.6	0.0	38.9	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	22.2	38.9	44.4	16.7
28.6	7.1	57.1	7.1	78.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.4	35.7	35.7	35.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.7	4.3	37.1	14.3	50.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	44.3	44.3	11.4
<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>
1.6	3.4	29.8	11.6	39.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	17.5	49.6	52.0	10.8
3.8	1.2	34.0	9.0	39.0	3.1	7.0	0.3	9.6	27.0	69.5	73.7	14.6
9.2	1.6	31.9	8.6	43.8	1.6	2.2	0.0	3.8	15.1	43.2	47.6	15.7
6.4	0.7	34.5	10.1	40.8	13.6	33.2	0.7	40.9	28.8	65.0	68.5	24.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

## APPENDIX P1

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2006

Jurisdiction	(N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	4,113	510	507	66	510	523	68	540	551	98
Alaska	1,702	470	491	70	530	542	76	550	572	105
Arizona	11,219	500	506	70	520	528	73	540	553	99
Arkansas	6,517	490	500	70	520	530	70	540	559	100
California	26,392	510	515	74	530	537	73	540	560	100
Colorado	8,309	500	512	77	530	538	74	550	568	101
Connecticut	2,739	510	520	78	530	537	73	540	556	99
Delaware	598	500	509	71	540	551	72	560	578	98
District of Columbia	524	470	487	67	510	520	69	520	543	90
Florida	26,046	490	503	69	530	532	70	540	558	99
Georgia	17,065	500	511	75	510	524	69	520	548	97
Hawaii	1,371	480	497	71	520	532	73	540	553	101
Idaho	3,253	500	514	72	530	540	73	550	574	104
Illinois	13,561	460	488	69	520	530	69	540	552	96
Indiana	9,785	500	504	70	550	561	73	540	562	98
Iowa	3,632	510	515	69	540	544	71	560	573	98
Kansas	3,963	480	496	71	540	546	73	550	576	104
Kentucky	8,724	460	472	59	510	525	67	510	541	92
Louisiana	6,584	480	497	67	510	518	65	520	544	94
Maine	2,488	460	486	68	530	542	73	560	572	101
Maryland	5,095	480	489	63	520	533	74	520	549	97
Massachusetts	6,932	470	489	69	520	532	71	540	554	97
Michigan	9,839	460	480	64	530	541	72	540	566	101
Minnesota	5,789	460	482	65	540	546	75	550	569	100
Mississippi	5,979	460	475	58	500	514	66	500	537	91
Missouri	8,597	470	490	66	540	545	72	540	564	100
Montana	2,006	470	486	66	540	540	72	550	571	103
Nebraska	2,254	460	485	65	540	545	73	560	573	98
Nevada	3,498	460	483	64	530	535	70	540	558	98
New Hampshire	1,508	490	509	78	540	552	75	550	574	104
New Jersey	7,879	500	507	75	510	526	69	520	546	96
New Mexico	4,204	460	485	66	520	532	72	540	557	100
New York	28,345	490	501	72	510	525	70	520	544	94
North Carolina	12,049	500	508	71	520	531	71	540	563	100
North Dakota	1,008	460	473	58	520	526	67	520	551	96
Ohio	16,323	480	492	67	530	538	69	540	558	97
Oklahoma	6,293	460	478	61	520	531	69	540	559	96
Oregon	7,575	490	502	76	540	547	77	570	584	105
Pennsylvania	13,155	460	480	64	520	532	70	540	555	98
Rhode Island	1,431	490	497	70	520	530	69	540	559	96
South Carolina	5,594	470	487	66	520	527	66	520	543	94
South Dakota	1,241	460	479	61	530	536	69	540	562	96
Tennessee	10,283	460	480	63	510	525	69	520	547	97
Texas	31,702	500	504	69	510	523	69	540	551	97
Utah	4,786	510	516	74	530	542	75	550	567	102
Vermont	778	470	492	72	530	542	78	550	575	110
Virginia	13,173	470	488	67	510	525	69	510	544	95
Washington	10,877	500	510	78	540	543	76	560	577	104
West Virginia	3,213	460	477	61	510	524	69	520	549	95
Wisconsin	7,264	470	487	64	540	545	75	550	569	99
Wyoming	1,154	500	512	78	540	545	75	570	579	101
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>398,409</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>99</b>



Jurisdiction	(N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	12	455	459	45	465	502	83	450	477	64
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	145	460	479	57	500	514	56	490	508	73
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	19	440	477	84	480	491	42	470	494	67
Palau	18	475	478	50	520	512	68	495	515	69
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	75	470	483	70	480	498	58	500	524	83
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>76</b>
Alberta	1,477	550	557	68	560	572	72	610	620	102
British Columbia	759	570	585	79	580	586	74	620	631	101
Manitoba	239	500	520	67	570	574	74	610	622	101
New Brunswick	708	490	507	57	530	536	66	570	586	95
Newfoundland and Labrador	101	560	569	69	530	550	64	580	612	99
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	581	550	555	77	550	557	74	580	598	102
Nunavut	31	480	506	50	500	522	56	540	564	99
Ontario	3,361	550	559	69	560	570	70	610	607	100
Prince Edward Island	220	520	532	64	540	553	70	580	595	97
Quebec	30	570	598	98	525	546	68	660	651	68
Saskatchewan	795	540	545	66	540	550	70	570	590	100
Yukon Territory	23	510	531	61	570	581	76	630	648	114
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>101</b>
DANTES	1,697	480	487	65	540	551	70	540	554	96
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,725	450	467	54	510	519	64	510	540	91
International	193	480	493	65	500	507	61	500	533	88
Michigan Prisons	1,861	440	457	49	500	514	64	510	534	82
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>416,482</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>99</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results because some results can be based on a small number of passers.

## APPENDIX P2

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers in Science Test, Mathematics Test, and Test Battery: 2006

Jurisdiction	(N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	4,113	540	552	71	490	498	62	516	526	54
Alaska	1,702	560	570	81	510	508	66	528	537	61
Arizona	11,219	540	547	76	480	489	62	512	525	59
Arkansas	6,517	520	530	70	490	499	63	518	529	58
California	26,392	540	552	75	490	495	64	522	532	58
Colorado	8,309	550	560	78	490	500	67	524	536	62
Connecticut	2,739	540	556	80	490	498	67	520	533	61
Delaware	598	560	570	77	510	519	68	536	545	57
District of Columbia	524	520	529	69	470	480	59	498	512	54
Florida	26,046	550	556	74	500	506	65	522	531	56
Georgia	17,065	530	544	73	480	491	61	512	524	57
Hawaii	1,371	550	557	75	500	508	71	516	529	61
Idaho	3,253	550	567	78	500	507	68	530	540	61
Illinois	13,561	540	545	72	490	493	63	512	522	55
Indiana	9,785	530	538	70	500	503	62	524	534	55
Iowa	3,632	560	566	75	510	509	63	534	541	57
Kansas	3,963	550	570	80	510	513	67	530	540	61
Kentucky	8,724	540	545	68	480	489	58	504	514	51
Louisiana	6,584	530	541	70	490	492	57	508	519	52
Maine	2,488	560	568	79	500	506	67	524	535	59
Maryland	5,095	540	550	76	490	499	67	510	524	58
Massachusetts	6,932	540	551	75	490	496	66	514	524	58
Michigan	9,839	550	562	77	490	499	66	520	530	57
Minnesota	5,789	550	566	81	500	508	69	524	534	60
Mississippi	5,979	530	539	71	480	485	56	498	510	51
Missouri	8,597	560	567	73	510	510	65	526	535	56
Montana	2,006	560	571	79	510	509	66	527	536	59
Nebraska	2,254	550	564	76	500	506	64	528	534	57
Nevada	3,498	540	555	72	490	497	63	514	526	55
New Hampshire	1,508	560	576	81	500	508	66	534	544	62
New Jersey	7,879	530	540	75	480	493	65	510	523	57
New Mexico	4,204	540	552	75	490	495	66	510	524	58
New York	28,345	530	539	72	490	496	65	508	521	57
North Carolina	12,049	540	549	75	490	501	65	520	531	58
North Dakota	1,008	540	554	77	490	500	63	510	521	56
Ohio	16,323	540	554	72	490	494	60	518	527	54
Oklahoma	6,293	540	551	71	490	492	58	512	522	53
Oregon	7,575	560	572	82	500	508	71	532	543	64
Pennsylvania	13,155	540	553	76	490	496	64	512	523	56
Rhode Island	1,431	540	549	75	490	494	62	514	526	57
South Carolina	5,594	530	543	69	490	498	59	508	520	53
South Dakota	1,241	550	557	73	500	501	62	520	527	55
Tennessee	10,283	540	548	70	490	493	60	506	519	54
Texas	31,702	510	523	69	490	495	63	512	523	56
Utah	4,786	560	570	79	500	505	68	532	540	61
Vermont	778	550	571	85	490	502	67	522	536	66
Virginia	13,173	540	548	74	480	490	62	506	519	56
Washington	10,877	550	565	80	500	502	66	530	539	62
West Virginia	3,213	540	549	71	480	490	59	506	518	54
Wisconsin	7,264	550	563	81	500	508	70	524	534	59
Wyoming	1,154	560	570	76	500	507	65	534	542	59
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>398,409</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>57</b>

Jurisdiction	(N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	12	520	523	84	510	527	84	467	498	54
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	145	530	530	55	460	468	47	492	500	39
Marshall Islands	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	19	490	503	59	480	471	40	468	487	48
Palau	18	525	538	66	450	459	32	495	500	42
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	75	530	537	73	490	484	54	490	505	48
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>43</b>
Alberta	1,477	600	604	81	530	548	72	576	580	59
British Columbia	759	600	613	84	530	552	75	590	593	62
Manitoba	239	600	606	81	520	548	75	564	574	60
New Brunswick	708	550	567	77	510	525	61	534	544	52
Newfoundland and Labrador	101	580	592	79	530	529	57	568	571	52
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	581	560	587	80	510	525	60	558	564	60
Nunavut	31	550	551	64	510	510	42	520	531	45
Ontario	3,361	580	598	78	530	545	69	570	576	58
Prince Edward Island	220	560	579	80	510	524	59	546	557	58
Quebec	30	570	581	55	530	549	73	581	585	50
Saskatchewan	795	560	583	82	520	535	69	554	561	60
Yukon Territory	23	570	582	55	540	530	53	578	574	51
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>60</b>
DANTES	1,697	560	570	75	520	523	64	530	537	54
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,725	520	527	65	470	474	52	492	506	48
International	193	530	526	58	470	484	64	496	508	48
Michigan Prisons	1,861	510	523	66	450	467	51	484	499	47
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>416,482</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>58</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

Note: Caution should be exercised in interpreting results because some results can be based on a small number of passers.

## APPENDIX Q

## Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Language: 2006

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Language <sup>1</sup>		
		English	French	Spanish
Alabama	11,428	11,399	2	27
Alaska	3,072	3,064	0	8
Arizona	18,121	17,282	2	837
Arkansas	8,106	7,966	0	140
California	47,033	42,636	0	4,397
Colorado	13,848	12,865	0	983
Connecticut	4,833	4,579	0	254
Delaware	639	639	0	0
District of Columbia	1,047	1,001	9	37
Florida	42,899	42,147	5	747
Georgia	31,424	31,033	8	383
Hawaii	2,048	2,045	0	3
Idaho	5,419	5,353	1	65
Illinois	25,843	24,019	14	1,810
Indiana	12,787	12,717	0	70
Iowa	5,754	5,721	0	33
Kansas	4,589	4,411	0	178
Kentucky	12,095	11,996	0	99
Louisiana	9,799	9,788	0	11
Maine	4,013	4,007	0	6
Maryland	8,478	8,456	0	22
Massachusetts	12,158	11,626	0	532
Michigan	19,391	19,203	5	183
Minnesota	10,188	10,066	5	117
Mississippi	11,325	11,316	1	8
Missouri	11,526	11,474	2	50
Montana	3,275	3,275	0	0
Nebraska	3,923	3,752	0	171
Nevada	5,235	5,031	0	204
New Hampshire	2,438	2,421	0	17
New Jersey	13,846	12,917	3	926
New Mexico	8,070	7,609	0	461
New York	51,780	48,385	328	3,067
North Carolina	24,182	23,535	1	646
North Dakota	1,821	1,821	0	0
Ohio	21,486	21,435	0	51
Oklahoma	9,202	9,044	0	158
Oregon	12,719	11,984	0	735
Pennsylvania	22,936	22,555	13	368
Rhode Island	3,223	3,077	1	145
South Carolina	8,715	8,715	0	0
South Dakota	2,243	2,243	0	0
Tennessee	14,726	14,542	1	183
Texas	55,858	51,923	8	3,927
Utah	6,399	6,210	0	189
Vermont	1,461	1,456	2	3
Virginia	21,146	20,880	5	261
Washington	19,979	19,206	2	771
West Virginia	5,166	5,166	0	0
Wisconsin	16,579	15,997	0	582
Wyoming	1,749	1,736	0	13
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>676,020</b>	<b>651,724</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>23,878</b>

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Language <sup>1</sup>		
		English	French	Spanish
American Samoa	39	39	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	244	244	0	0
Marshall Islands	59	59	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	80	80	0	0
Palau	114	114	0	0
Puerto Rico	5,884	284	0	5,600
Virgin Islands	151	145	0	6
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,606</b>
Alberta	2,122	2,118	4	0
British Columbia	1,148	1,143	5	0
Manitoba	363	363	0	0
New Brunswick	1,433	1,177	256	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	165	165	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,101	1,097	4	0
Nunavut	187	185	0	2
Ontario	4,598	4,581	17	0
Prince Edward Island	365	364	1	0
Quebec	64	17	47	0
Saskatchewan	1,455	1,455	0	0
Yukon Territory	30	30	0	0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>12,695</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2</b>
DANTES	2,186	2,178	0	8
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,774	7,729	0	1,045
International	3,840	3,840	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,012	3,989	0	23
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>17,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,076</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>714,436</b>	<b>683,122</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>30,562</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Candidates who tested in multiple languages were classified according to their predominant test language.

## APPENDIX R

## Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of the GED Tests: 2006

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Standard Print	Special Edition <sup>1</sup>		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	11,428	11,423	4	0	1
Alaska	3,072	3,070	2	0	0
Arizona	18,121	18,100	14	0	7
Arkansas	8,106	8,084	14	0	8
California	47,033	47,027	4	0	2
Colorado	13,848	13,830	18	0	0
Connecticut	4,833	4,833	0	0	0
Delaware	639	639	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1,047	1,034	0	0	13
Florida	42,899	42,884	12	1	2
Georgia	31,424	31,374	8	0	42
Hawaii	2,048	2,046	2	0	0
Idaho	5,419	5,415	1	0	3
Illinois	25,843	25,827	10	0	6
Indiana	12,787	12,770	17	0	0
Iowa	5,754	5,748	6	0	0
Kansas	4,589	4,585	1	0	3
Kentucky	12,095	12,074	2	0	19
Louisiana	9,799	9,785	10	0	4
Maine	4,013	4,013	0	0	0
Maryland	8,478	8,466	8	1	3
Massachusetts	12,158	12,136	3	0	19
Michigan	19,391	19,366	3	0	22
Minnesota	10,188	10,182	4	0	2
Mississippi	11,325	11,307	12	0	6
Missouri	11,526	11,512	12	0	2
Montana	3,275	3,239	4	0	32
Nebraska	3,923	3,920	1	0	2
Nevada	5,235	5,232	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2,438	2,436	1	0	1
New Jersey	13,846	13,843	0	2	1
New Mexico	8,070	8,060	6	0	4
New York	51,780	51,513	242	7	18
North Carolina	24,182	24,157	15	1	9
North Dakota	1,821	1,791	29	0	1
Ohio	21,486	21,438	18	0	30
Oklahoma	9,202	9,180	2	0	20
Oregon	12,719	12,662	53	0	4
Pennsylvania	22,936	22,923	4	0	9
Rhode Island	3,223	3,222	1	0	0
South Carolina	8,715	8,679	3	0	33
South Dakota	2,243	2,241	0	0	2
Tennessee	14,726	14,718	4	0	4
Texas	55,858	55,785	14	1	58
Utah	6,399	6,398	1	0	0
Vermont	1,461	1,460	1	0	0
Virginia	21,146	21,025	45	0	76
Washington	19,979	19,933	35	4	7
West Virginia	5,166	5,154	10	0	2
Wisconsin	16,579	16,541	33	0	5
Wyoming	1,749	1,743	6	0	0
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>676,020</b>	<b>674,823</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>483</b>

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Standard Print	Special Edition <sup>1</sup>		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
American Samoa	39	39	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	244	244	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	59	59	0	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	80	80	0	0	0
Palau	114	114	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	5,884	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	151	151	0	0	0
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Alberta	2,122	2,115	6	0	1
British Columbia	1,148	1,148	0	0	0
Manitoba	363	363	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,433	1,415	2	0	16
Newfoundland and Labrador	165	165	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,101	1,097	2	0	2
Nunavut	187	187	0	0	0
Ontario	4,598	4,522	1	0	75
Prince Edward Island	365	365	0	0	0
Quebec	64	64	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	1,455	1,403	50	0	2
Yukon Territory	30	30	0	0	0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>
DANTES	2,186	2,186	0	0	0
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,774	8,753	17	0	4
International	3,840	3,840	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,012	3,928	2	0	82
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>18,709</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>714,436</b>	<b>707,093</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>665</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Candidates who tested on multiple editions were classified according to their predominant edition.

## APPENDIX S

## Trends in GED® Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2006

Year	Total Number Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests <sup>1</sup> (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (average)	Highest Grade Completed (average)	Planning Further Study (%)
<b>1942 Series GED Tests</b>						
1949	39,016	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1950	36,853	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1951	25,584	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1952	29,733	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1953	32,533	NA	77.7	NA	NA	39.0
1954	42,141	NA	80.0	NA	NA	NA
1955	44,840	NA	79.0	NA	NA	46.0
1956	52,552	NA	77.0	NA	NA	43.0
1957	52,847	NA	76.0	NA	NA	35.0
1958	58,723	NA	78.0	27.0	10.0	38.0
1959	56,496	NA	76.0	28.0	10.0	36.0
1960	61,093	NA	77.0	29.0	10.0	31.0
1961	68,080	NA	74.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1962	75,428	NA	75.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1963	88,242	NA	71.0	29.0	10.0	33.0
1964	116,875	NA	73.0	29.0	10.0	32.5
1965	143,974	NA	72.0	29.0	9.7	38.0
1966	185,778	NA	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0
1967	218,386	NA	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0
1968	265,499	NA	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9
1969	293,451	NA	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3
1970	331,534	NA	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1
1971	387,733	NA	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2
1972	430,346	NA	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3
1973	440,216	NA	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0
1974	561,203	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0
1975	687,426	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1
1976	696,623	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4
1977	715,116	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,238,321</b>	<b>2,029,743</b>				
<b>1978 Series GED Tests</b>						
1978	674,724	495,728	NA	25.9	9.9	35.6
1979	773,996	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8
1980	816,176	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6
1981	804,813	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1
1982	792,132	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4
1983	772,080	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6
1984	707,076	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1
1985	711,392	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3
1986	739,683	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8
1987	758,367	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,550,439</b>	<b>6,668,836</b>				
<b>1988 Series GED Tests</b>						
1988	734,087	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5
1989	682,728	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6
1990	763,618	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5
1991	806,038	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6
1992	790,565	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4
1993	790,165	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7
1994	822,537	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6
1995	829,904	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7
1996	867,802	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4
1997	827,105	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4
1998	822,181	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6
1999	860,079	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0
2000	860,684	747,617	69.5	24.7	9.9	66.2
2001	1,069,899	979,829	69.8	25.2	9.9	65.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,527,392</b>	<b>10,098,004</b>				



Year	Total Number Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests <sup>1</sup> (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (average)	Highest Grade Completed (average)	Planning Further Study (%)
<b>2002 Series GED Tests</b>						
<b>2002</b>	603,019	510,451	70.6	25.2	10.1	63.3
<b>2003</b>	703,512	596,283	69.1	25.0	10.0	62.6
<b>2004</b>	704,365	604,927	70.2	25.0	10.0	61.6
<b>2005</b>	715,365	619,846	71.6	25.2	10.0	61.2
<b>2006</b>	714,436	614,121	68.3	25.2	10.0	58.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,440,697</b>	<b>2,945,628</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,756,849</b>	<b>21,742,211</b>				

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

<sup>1</sup>. Number of test takers completing the battery of tests was not collected before 1974.

## APPENDIX T

## Selected Statistics on GED® Candidates, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2006

	United States					Insular Areas				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>GED Battery Completion Rate</b>	83.8	84.0	85.6	86.3	85.8	99.7	99.6	89.8	95.9	63.1
<b>Average Age (Years)</b>	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	29.1	24.9	25.1	24.3	25.2
<b>Percentage of Males (%)</b>	56.1	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.9	47.4	49.8	56.4	56.3	53.2
<b>Percentage of Females (%)</b>	43.9	44.9	44.9	44.7	44.1	52.6	50.2	43.6	43.7	46.8
<b>Percentage with Hispanic Origin (%)</b>	NA	22.6	18.1	18.7	18.8	NA	4.7	4.7	NA	2.4
<b>Percentage of American Indians or Alaska Natives (%)</b>	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	NA	0.6	0.3	NA	0.3
<b>Percentage of Asians (%)</b>	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	NA	7.3	12.0	NA	6.3
<b>Percentage of African Americans (%)</b>	NA	20.3	21.5	23.0	22.8	NA	33.8	19.9	NA	17.7
<b>Percentage of Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians (%)</b>	NA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	NA	48.6	59.4	NA	68.8
<b>Percentage of Whites (%)</b>	NA	52.3	55.3	53.5	53.5	NA	4.9	3.6	NA	4.5
<b>Mean Grade Completed</b>	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.2
<b>Candidates Tested Within Two Years Out of School (%)</b>	NA	NA	NA	39.9	40.9	NA	NA	NA	38.1	35.1
<b>Average Years Out of School</b>	NA	NA	NA	7.4	7.4	NA	NA	NA	6.5	7.6
<b>Tested for Educational Reasons (%)</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.1
<b>Tested for Employment Reasons (%)</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.6
<b>Mean Score on Language Arts, Writing</b>	NA	479	474	478	477	NA	NA	NA	431	447
<b>Mean Score on Social Studies</b>	NA	508	521	506	506	NA	NA	NA	410	459
<b>Mean Score on Language Arts, Reading</b>	NA	523	515	526	525	NA	NA	NA	422	459
<b>Mean Score on Science</b>	NA	536	544	509	521	NA	NA	NA	431	479
<b>Mean Score on Mathematics</b>	NA	463	467	469	468	NA	NA	NA	371	428

Canada					Federal and Other Contracts					Overall				
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
91.5	97.5	97.1	96.1	96.7	83.2	84.3	85.1	90.2	91.7	84.6	84.8	85.9	86.6	86.0
32.3	30.7	30.5	30.7	30.8	32.3	31.6	31.2	30.5	29.9	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.2
56.1	57.0	55.5	55.6	57.0	90.8	89.2	88.1	87.8	88.6	56.6	55.7	55.8	56.0	56.6
43.9	43.0	44.5	44.4	43.0	9.2	10.8	11.9	12.2	11.4	43.4	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.2	19.8	19.8	18.5	NA	22.7	18.2	19.2	18.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.2	44.9	45.9	43.7	NA	20.6	22.0	23.4	23.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	NA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.5	31.5	30.3	34.1	NA	51.7	54.7	52.6	53.1
9.6	9.6	NA	NA	NA	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3	12.5	NA	NA	NA	39.1	40.3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.0	13.3	NA	NA	NA	7.6	7.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.1
NA	519	528	535	526	NA	NA	NA	459	454	NA	481	474	479	478
NA	535	528	540	533	NA	NA	NA	502	502	NA	508	521	506	506
NA	559	560	585	571	NA	NA	NA	523	518	NA	524	516	526	525
NA	587	570	561	564	NA	NA	NA	499	512	NA	537	545	509	522
NA	486	501	505	501	NA	NA	NA	457	456	NA	463	468	469	469

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

Note: This table presents selected statistics on GED candidates previously reported in prior annual statistical reports. If the statistics reported for comparison purposes in a later reporting year were different from what reported previously, the latest statistics are used for this table.

## APPENDIX U

Number of GED® Credentials Issued, by Series Tests (1943–2001), and Number of GED Passers, by 2002 Series GED Tests (2002–2006)

Jurisdiction	Number of Credentials Issued by Series Tests <sup>1</sup>			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2006)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	31,513
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	8,402
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	46,110
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	30,219
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	125,554
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	41,475
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	13,943
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	2,289
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	2,461
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	137,267
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	85,534
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	6,295
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	14,542
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	70,905
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	46,603
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	17,825
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	19,271
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	43,983
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	35,130
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	11,488
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	25,788
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	33,723
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	49,140
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	29,410
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	30,367
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	40,040
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	9,814
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	10,257
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	18,442
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	7,328
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	31,675
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	20,154
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	132,920
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	54,541
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	4,612
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	72,620
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	33,565
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	35,472
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	65,277
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	6,054
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	24,440
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	6,374
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	52,674
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	164,097
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	23,668
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	3,304
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	56,850
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	55,173
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	16,515
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	33,755
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	5,974
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>2,057,866</b>	<b>4,848,616</b>	<b>6,792,917</b>	<b>1,944,832</b>

Jurisdiction	Number of Credentials Issued by Series Tests <sup>1</sup>			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2006)
American Samoa	310	199	186	48
Federated States of Micronesia <sup>2</sup>	NA	201	577	7
Marshall Islands <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	134	12
N. Mariana Islands	NA	NA	148	86
Palau <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	119	62
Puerto Rico	7,004	91,886	138,691	32,191*
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	497
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>10,812</b>	<b>94,943</b>	<b>143,646</b>	<b>33,523</b>
Alberta <sup>3</sup>	NA	14,248	28,666	6,757
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	5,010
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	1,457
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	3,305
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,866	7,544	6,260	447
Northwest Territory	212	957	1,068	0
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	3,244
Nunavut <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	48
Ontario <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	12,208	14,403
Prince Edward Isld.	1,721	2,405	3,256	1,033
Quebec <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	NA	34
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	3,765
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	74
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>51,761</b>	<b>129,656</b>	<b>170,087</b>	<b>39,577</b>
DANTES	NA	NA	NA	4,308
Federal Corr. Inst.	NA	NA	NA	24,205
International	NA	NA	NA	4,730
Michigan Prisons	NA	NA	NA	9,033
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	7
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>42,283</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>2,118,869</b>	<b>5,073,215</b>	<b>7,106,650</b>	<b>2,060,215</b>

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

- Number of credentials issued before 1971 was estimated by multiplying the total number of test takers by the percentage of people who met jurisdictional score requirements in that year.
- Before 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were reported under the category Micronesia. All three jurisdictions are self-governing and have free-association status with the United States of America.
- Alberta initiated testing in 1981.
- Nunavut initiated testing in 2003.
- Ontario initiated testing in 1996.
- Quebec initiated testing in 2001.

\* The number of GED passers in Puerto Rico was incomplete for 2005 and was understated.

## APPENDIX V

## Selected Statistics on GED® Passers, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2006

	United States					Insular Areas				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>GED Battery Pass Rate</b>	70.6	70.1	71.2	72.1	68.7	76.3	48.4	20.6	24.1	39.9
<b>Average Age (Years)</b>	23.4	23.8	23.7	24.1	23.8	26.8	24.9	24.4	24.8	24.8
<b>Percentage of Males (%)</b>	58.2	57.8	57.5	57.6	58.5	52.0	48.6	52.9	55.4	58.7
<b>Percentage of Females (%)</b>	41.8	42.2	42.5	42.4	41.5	48.0	51.4	47.1	44.6	41.3
<b>Percentage with Hispanic Origin (%)</b>	NA	19.3	15.3	16.0	16.0	NA	4.9	4.9	69.0*	2.7
<b>Percentage of American Indians or Alaska Natives (%)</b>	NA	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	NA	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.8
<b>Percentage of Asians (%)</b>	NA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	NA	10.2	16.9	3.5	6.2
<b>Percentage of African Americans (%)</b>	NA	14.6	15.8	17.5	16.7	NA	47.1	22.5	9.6	21.8
<b>Percentage of Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians (%)</b>	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	NA	31.1	50.2	15.4	59.5
<b>Percentage of Whites (%)</b>	NA	61.6	64.2	62.1	62.8	NA	5.8	4.9	2.5	8.9
<b>Mean Grade Completed</b>	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.4	9.6	10.4
<b>Passers Who Tested Within Two Years Out of School (%)</b>	37.6	45.6	44.1	42.7	44.7	NA	NA	NA	36.0	41.6
<b>Average Years Out of School</b>	NA	NA	NA	6.9	6.5	NA	NA	NA	7.0	7.4
<b>Tested for Educational Reasons (%)</b>	63.3	62.9	62.0	61.6	61.0	73.9	70.7	60.9	66.8	53.5
<b>Tested for Employment Reasons (%)</b>	47.7	47.0	48.8	48.6	47.2	48.3	53.8	49.2	41.7	45.7
<b>Mean Score on Language Arts, Writing</b>	501	512	507	496	498	NA	NA	NA	483	479
<b>Mean Score on Social Studies</b>	542	537	551	532	535	NA	NA	NA	498	507
<b>Mean Score on Language Arts, Reading</b>	544	554	546	555	556	NA	NA	NA	505	511
<b>Mean Score on Science</b>	566	569	578	534	550	NA	NA	NA	501	530
<b>Mean Score on Mathematics</b>	503	497	501	496	498	NA	NA	NA	478	474
<b>Mean Score on Battery</b>	531	534	537	522	527	NA	NA	NA	493	500

Canada					Federal and Other Contracts					Overall				
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
64.8	61.0	64.3	64.0	66.1	67.6	65.3	72.3	71.9	63.5	70.6	69.1	70.2	71.6	68.3
31.8	29.9	30.5	30.1	30.4	31.4	31.6	30.5	30.1	29.2	24.1	25.0	24.0	24.3	24.1
58.5	60.7	59.2	57.7	59.8	91.0	88.9	88.1	88.0	88.4	58.6	58.4	58.2	58.3	59.2
41.5	39.3	40.8	42.3	40.2	9.0	11.1	11.9	12.0	11.6	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.7	40.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.5	20.2	19.8	19.3	NA	19.5	15.4	16.2	16.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	NA	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	NA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.2	38.6	40.0	36.4	NA	14.9	16.4	18.0	17.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	NA	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.9	37.2	36.2	40.5	NA	61.0	63.5	61.4	62.3
9.7	9.7	NA	NA	NA	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1
11.0	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	14.4	NA	NA	NA	42.1	44.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6	12.3	NA	NA	NA	6.9	6.7
28.0	41.1	NA	NA	NA	48.7	51.4	44.3	44.6	44.0	62.7	62.6	61.6	61.2	60.6
28.8	62.0	NA	NA	NA	32.1	34.5	38.9	40.0	39.5	46.8	47.0	48.5	48.4	47.0
525	568	573	572	553	NA	NA	NA	471	469	NA	NA	507	497	498
533	572	570	573	565	NA	NA	NA	523	524	NA	NA	551	533	535
551	599	601	623	608	NA	NA	NA	545	541	NA	NA	547	556	557
575	631	617	593	595	NA	NA	NA	519	534	NA	NA	579	534	550
496	532	548	549	541	NA	NA	NA	478	482	NA	NA	501	496	498
540	580	582	582	573	NA	NA	NA	507	510	NA	NA	537	523	528

Source: 2006 GED® Testing Service Data.

\* The higher percentage of passers with Hispanic origin from the insular areas in 2005 is due to the inclusion of Puerto Rico (100 percent of 2005 passers in Puerto Rico had Hispanic origin). In other years, data from Puerto Rico are not included.

Note: This table presents selected statistics on GED passers previously reported in prior annual statistical reports. If the statistics reported for comparison purposes in a later reporting year were different from what reported previously, the latest statistics are used for this table.

**APPENDIX W****Formulas for Table Statistics**

The following formulas were used to calculate the statistics for the tables presented in this report. This information appeared as footnotes in editions prior to the 2005 report. Specific formulas are presented here under their respective table titles for easy reference. The same formulas were used to calculate jurisdiction statistics and jurisdictional group statistics. Hence, jurisdictional group statistics are based on all records in that group; they are not averages of all the jurisdictions in a group.

**TABLE 2: TARGET POPULATION AND GED CANDIDATES WHO TESTED, COMPLETED, AND PASSED: 2006**

*Candidates Tested (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates who took the tests by the total population of adults without a diploma, then multiplying that number by 100.

*Candidates Completed Battery of Tests (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery completers by the number of candidates who took the tests, then multiplying that number by 100.

*Target Population Completed Battery of Tests (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery completers by the total population of adults without a diploma, then multiplying that number by 100.

*Candidates Passed Battery of Tests (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery passers by the number of GED test battery completers, then multiplying that number by 100.

*Target Population Passed Battery of Tests (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery passers by the total population of adults without a diploma, then multiplying that number by 100.

**APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE AGE: 2006**

*Candidates with Known Age (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates with known age by the total number of candidates, then multiplying that number by 100.

Percentage in each age group was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates in that age group by the total number of candidates for whom age was calculated using their date of birth, then multiplying that number by 100.

**APPENDIX C: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY GENDER: 2006**

*Candidates with Known Gender (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates with known gender by the total number of candidates, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage in each gender group was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates in that gender group by the total number of candidates for whom gender was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

**APPENDIX D: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2006**

*Candidates with Known Race/Ethnicity (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates with known race/ethnicity by the total number of candidates, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage of each race/ethnicity group was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates in that race/ethnicity group by the total number of candidates for whom race/ethnicity was known, then multiplying that number by 100.



## APPENDIX E: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, AND MEAN AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2006

*Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates with known highest grade completed by the total number of candidates, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage in each grade level was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates who had completed that grade level by the total number of candidates for whom highest grade completed was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

## APPENDIX F: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND AVERAGE YEARS OUT: 2006

*Candidates with Known Years Out of School (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates with known years out of school by the total number of candidates, then multiplying by 100.

*Number of Years Out of School* was calculated by subtracting the year reported as the last year of school attended from the current report year.

Percentage in each years out of school group was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates in that group by the total number of candidates for whom years out of school was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

## APPENDICES G1 AND G2: PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TESTS: 2006

*Candidates Indicating Reasons for Testing (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of candidates with at least one known reason for testing by the total number of candidates, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage of candidates giving each reason for testing was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates who indicated that reason for testing by the total number of candidates for whom reasons for testing was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

## APPENDICES H1 AND H2: STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL GED CANDIDATES

The median standard score was calculated by ordering all scores and identifying the score that has an equal number of scores above and below it.

The mean standard score was calculated by averaging the test scores.

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N - 1}}$$

where  $X$  equals the test standard score,  $\bar{X}$  equals the mean standard score, and  $N$  equals the number of standard scores.

## APPENDIX I: GED CANDIDATE PARTICIPATION, BY NUMBER TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO COMPLETED BATTERY OF TESTS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO PASSED: CHANGES FROM 2005 TO 2006

*Tested Percent Change* was calculated by subtracting the number of candidates in 2005 from the number of candidates in 2006, then dividing the difference by the 2005 figure and multiplying by 100. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

*Completed Percentage Point Change* was calculated by subtracting the percentage of completers in 2005 from the percentage of completers in 2006. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

*Passed Percentage Point Change* is calculated by subtracting the percentage of passers in 2005 from the percentage of passers in 2006. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

## APPENDIX J: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE AGE: 2006

*Passers with Known Age (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of passers with known age by the total number of passers, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage in each age group was calculated by dividing the total number of passers in that age group by the total number of passers for whom age was calculated using their date of birth, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDIX K: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY GENDER: 2006

*Passers with Known Gender (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of passers with known gender by the total number of passers, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage in each gender group was calculated by dividing the total number of passers in that gender group by the total number of passers for whom gender was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDIX L: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2006

*Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of passers with known race/ethnicity by the total number of passers, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage in each race/ethnicity group was calculated by dividing the total number of passers in that race/ethnicity group by the total number of passers for whom race/ethnicity was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDIX M: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, AND MEAN AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2006

*Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of passers with known highest grade completed by the total number of passers, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage in each grade level was calculated by dividing the total number of passers in that grade level by the total number of passers for whom highest grade completed was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDIX N: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND AVERAGE YEARS OUT: 2006

*Passers with Known Years Out of School (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of passers with known years out of school by the total number of passers, then multiplying that number by 100.

*Number of Years Out of School* was calculated by subtracting the year reported as the last year of school attended from the current report year.

Percentage in each years out of school group was calculated by dividing the total number of passers in that group by the total number of passers for whom years out of school was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDICES O1 AND O2: PERCENTAGE OF PASSERS REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TESTS: 2006

*Passers Indicating Reasons for Testing (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of passers with at least one known reason for testing by the total number of passers, then multiplying by 100.

Percentage of passers giving each reason for testing was calculated by dividing the total number of passers who indicated that reason for testing by the total number of passers for whom reasons for testing was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDICES P1 AND P2: STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL GED PASSERS

The median standard score was calculated by ordering all scores and identifying the score that has an equal number of scores above and below it.

The mean standard score was calculated by averaging the test scores.

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N - 1}}$$

where  $X$  equals the test standard score,  $\bar{X}$  equals the mean standard score, and  $N$  equals the number of standard scores.





**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**  
The Unifying Voice for Higher Education



**GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TESTING SERVICE  
OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**

**One Dupont Circle NW, Suite 250  
Washington, DC 20036-1163  
(202) 939-9490  
[www.gedtest.org](http://www.gedtest.org)**