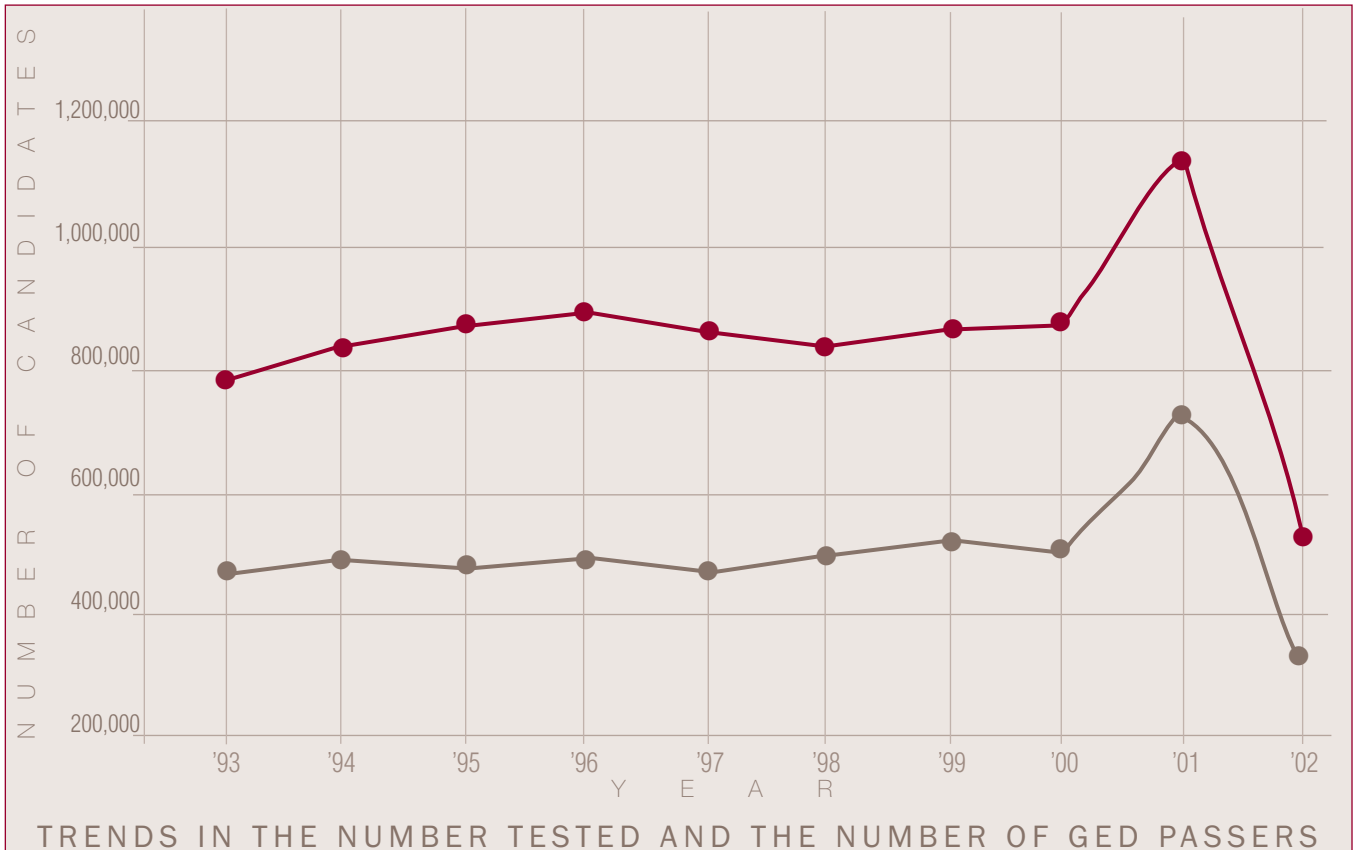


WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?

2002 STATISTICAL REPORT



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Letter from the ACE President

The American Council on Education (ACE), the major coordinating body for all the nation's higher education institutions, seeks to provide leadership and a unifying voice on key higher education issues and to influence public policy through representation, leadership, and service. One of ACE's key areas of service is lifelong learning—providing programs to ensure the validity of nontraditional learning and promote adult access to and success in postsecondary education and the workforce.

The tens of millions of adults in America without a high school diploma represent a social challenge that intensifies each year as society demands a more highly skilled and educated workforce. Rather than a final goal, a high school diploma is a launching point for each individual and critical to the success of our larger community.

ACE is proud of its 60-year history of hosting the General Educational Development (GED) Testing Service, which serves as a cornerstone of ACE's programs that promote access. Passing the GED Tests provides adults with an opportunity to earn their jurisdiction's or state's high school credential and move forward to pursue further education and training and better jobs, and to serve as role models for their families and generations to come.

This annual *Statistical Report* shares the successful results of GED Testing conducted in 2002, the launch year of the 2002 Series GED Tests. ACE salutes the many GED Administrators, Examiners, and staff members who deliver the program and administer the tests at the local level, and applauds the 360,444 adults who passed the tests in 2002!



David Ward
President, American Council on Education

On the Cover, by the GED Executive Director

by Joan Chikos Auchter

Don't judge the book by its cover—look inside and discover. Despite the graph's downward trend, this story is anything but dismal. The 2002 GED Statistical Report describes successes and changes.

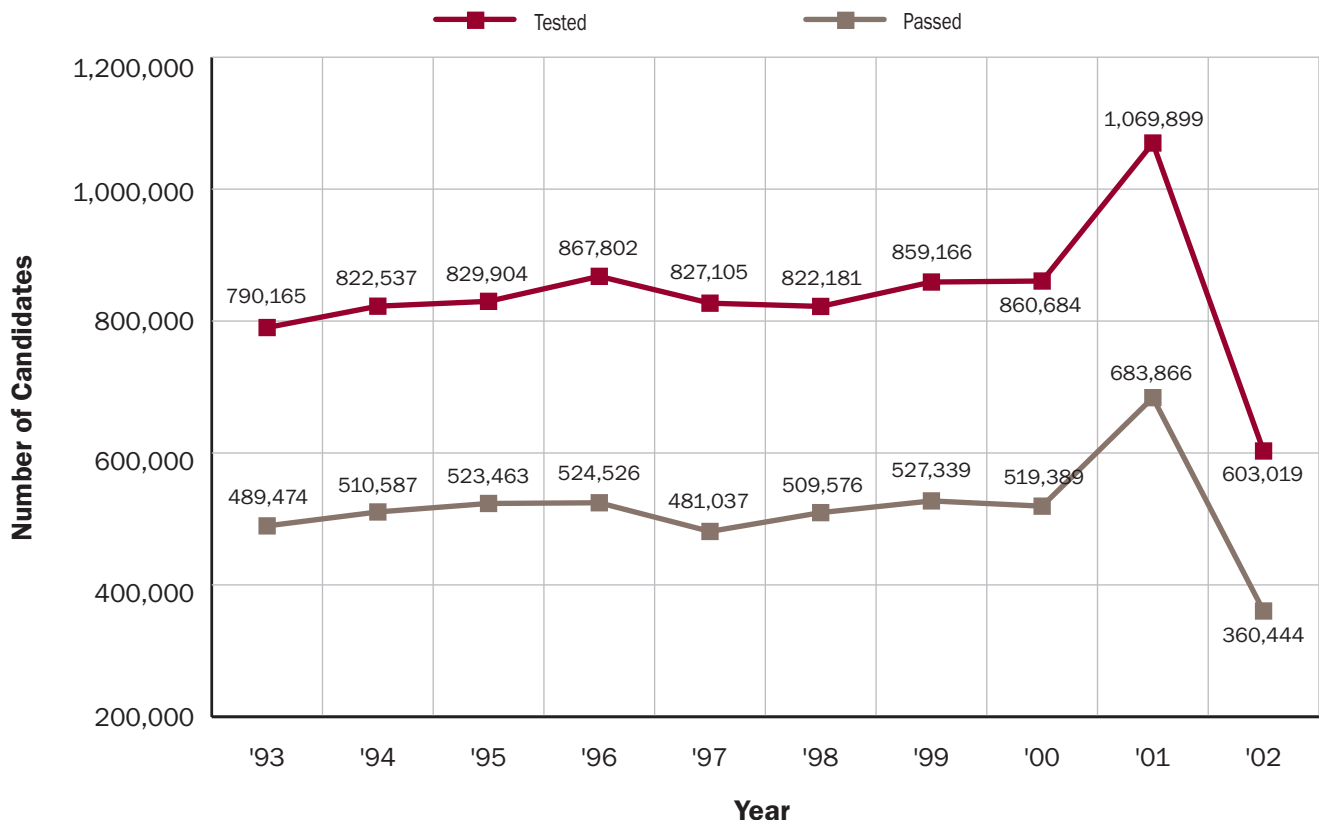
In 2002, the GED Testing Program underwent unprecedented changes at the national, state or jurisdictional, and local levels. These changes are described in detail below. In keeping with the changes ushered in with the 2002 Series GED Tests, the GED Testing Service has redesigned its annual statistical report. No longer focused on “Who took the GED?” this report profiles the number of adults who need a high school diploma and describes those who have earned one by reporting “Who Passed the GED Tests?” This change in focus enables the reader to gain not only a clearer understanding of those people who pass the tests, but also a

sense of how each jurisdiction uses the GED Tests as the basis for awarding its high school credentials. *How to Use This Report*, on page 5, details the changes in the report content.

Further, the look and layout of the 2002 GED *Statistical Report* are different, starting with the cover. Each year, the report will highlight one of the major trends or findings and display it front and center.

This year, the big finding was the dramatic reduction in the number of adults who took the GED Tests in 2002. Highlighting the trend from 1993 to 2002, the graph shows that the number of people who took one or more of the GED Tests in 2002 fell by 43.6 percent from the number tested in 2001. While dramatic, this fact is not surprising.

Trends in the Number of Candidates Tested and the Number of GED Passers: 1993–2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

From past experiences with increases in minimum score requirements, we expect that the number of people taking the tests will increase in the year before a major change and then decrease in the year of implementation.

In concert with the secondary school movement to raise standards, in January 1997 the GED Testing Service raised the minimum score requirements for passing the tests. The new standard was one that only 67.0 percent of graduating seniors could meet. We anticipated an increase in the

numbers taking the tests in 1996, and a decrease in the numbers taking and passing the tests in 1997.

Chart A shows that there was a 5 percent increase in 1996, most likely attributed to adults attempting to complete the battery before the implementation of the 1997 standard, and a 5 percent decrease in 1997. We expected and saw that the number of persons taking the tests increased in 1998 to levels consistent with 1995.

Chart A: Tracking the Numbers: 1995-98

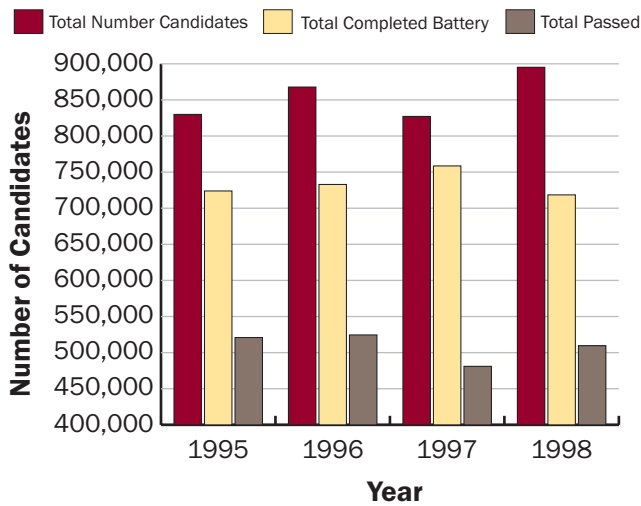
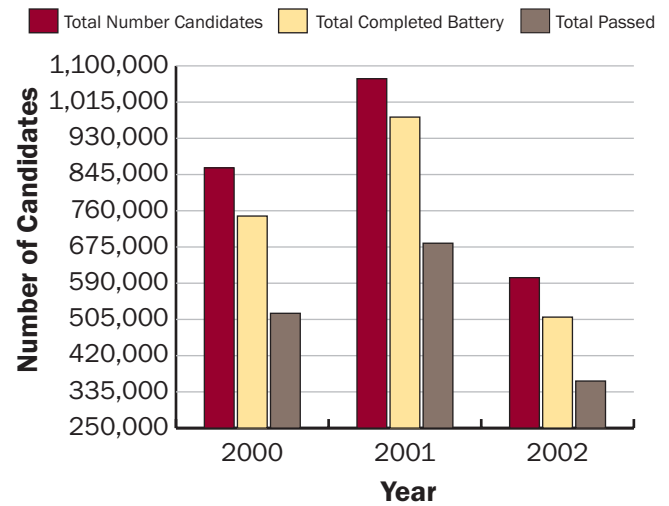


Chart B: Tracking the Numbers: 2000-02



With the introduction of the 2002 Series GED Tests in January 2002, Chart B shows a similar, but greatly magnified pattern.

The 2002 launch of the fourth series since the program's inception in 1942 followed a successful outreach campaign in 2001. From direct mailings to billboards and radio spots, adults were alerted that they needed to successfully complete all of the 1988 Series GED Tests before December 31, 2001, or start completely fresh with the 2002 series. The result of the outreach effort was unparalleled. More than 1 million adults—a record number—took the tests in 2001. The consequences for 2002, however, were predictable: The pool of GED candidates shrank. In fact, the total number of adults who took and passed the GED Tests in 2002 was the smallest in 10 years.

In addition to the outreach campaign, the GED Program transformed its delivery system. The most significant change was the move from hand to electronic scoring. All answer sheets are now scored at one of the 21 Official GED

Electronic Scoring Sites. The transition to the new system resulted in many jurisdictions remaining closed during January, and some in February, to ensure a smooth start with the new tests and procedures. This delayed start may have contributed to the drop of approximately 16 percent in the number of candidates served in January of 2002, compared with the number of candidates who historically have tested during this timeframe. The conversion's benefits, however, far outweigh this decline in candidates. For the first time in the history of the GED Program, all data are centrally and electronically stored, facilitating a clean baseline, more in-depth analysis, and tightened security.

Historically, word-of-mouth has been one of the more effective ways for news about the GED Program to travel. Many GED Examiners and instructional providers believed that adults were waiting to hear about the changes from those candidates who were first through the doors to take the tests. And the word on the street definitely highlighted the differences in the new GED Tests.

Meticulously constructed over four years to ensure currency with both curricula and performance standards in U.S. and Canadian schools, the 2002 Series GED Tests introduce some significant differences from the preceding tests series. Candidates saw changes in everything from the registration process to the tests themselves to the score reports. They were asked to provide more biographical data so that states could better track performance and researchers could conduct a variety of analyses. Candidates saw more visual elements (e.g., graphs, charts, and maps) throughout the tests, they were permitted to use a calculator on one part of the Mathematics Test, and fewer items were multiple choice. (For a full description of the changes, visit the GED web site at <http://www.gedtest.org>.)

Further, adult education professionals reported growing initiatives to prepare adults for additional education—to score even higher than the minimum passing score. Consequently, to increase their skills and knowledge, candidates may have spent more time in instructional settings, resulting in smaller numbers taking the tests in 2002.

ARE ADULTS HAVING MORE DIFFICULTY IN PASSING THE 2002 SERIES GED TESTS?

One of the most important questions that candidates and program staff have been trying to answer is whether the 2002 Series GED Tests are more difficult for adults to pass than the previous tests series. The answer is that it is too soon to tell.

In developing the 2002 series, the GED Testing Service raised the minimum passing score, based on the performance of a nationally stratified random sample of 15,000 graduating high school seniors. For the 1988 series, the passing score was raised in 1997 so that 37.0 percent of the graduating seniors would not pass the GED Tests. For the 2002 series tests, this rate was raised to 40.0 percent. In other words, the passing standard is demanding. Only 6 of 10 graduating seniors would pass this series of GED Tests.

The question is, however, whether adults are having more difficulty in passing the new GED Tests. In the first few months of 2002, adults were passing at a rate that exceeded what was predicted. This trend, however, dramatically slowed over the ensuing months. It appears that the most prepared adults were among the first who took the new tests. Although the question referencing the difficulty of the tests cannot be answered reliably for at least three years, it appears that adults are passing the 2002 Series GED Tests at roughly the same rate as they passed the 1988 series tests. During the last year of the 1988 series, almost 70 percent of adults passed, compared with a 70.6 percent pass rate in the first year of the 2002 series.

We dedicate this report to those adults without a high school diploma who refused to be left behind and demonstrated that they are mature, motivated, and ready to prove themselves. More specifically, we congratulate the 360,444 adults who met the score requirements and earned their jurisdictions' high school credentials in 2002. For them, the GED Tests are not an educational end point, but the beginning of further education and lifelong learning. We wish them success as they shape their futures.

The newly designed *Who Passed the GED Tests? 2002 Statistical Report* is the result of hard work by many individuals and groups. We wish to highlight several for special thanks: Zenitta Anderson, who coordinated production and quality control activities with unswerving dedication; Ben Justesen and Sen Qi; Han Bos, GED Advisory Committee member, and Berkeley Policy Associates, who were instrumental in the transformation of the report; Lyn Schaefer and Carol George, who refined and extended the procedures for producing tables and graphs; the talented staff of the GED Testing Service and the American Council on Education—Charles Bedore, Tim McDonough, Paul Hassen, Jacqueline King, and Benjamin Quillian—and the members of the GED Advisory Committee, who added their expertise to reviewing the presentation of the information; and the Publications and Procurement departments, for editing, proofing, producing, and printing this report. We offer special recognition to the 21 Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites that, for the first time in the history of the program, uploaded the data to our centralized database. Again, we recognize the exceptional leadership of the GED Administrators as well as the GED Examiners who lead the program and serve the candidates, and who collect and report the data that made this publication possible.

How to Use This Report

The General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS) has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED candidates for every calendar year since 1958. This report is developed primarily for GED partners who rely on the statistical tables and graphs for program status and trend information to provide comparisons across categories, jurisdictions, and years. The GED partners and other interested constituents may use this report to make informed educational and policy decisions.

THIS 2002 STATISTICAL REPORT ADDRESSES THE FOLLOWING KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. Who needs a high school diploma?
2. Who passed the GED Tests?
3. What is the rate at which candidates passed the GED Tests and how does this passing rate vary across different states and jurisdictions?
4. How do the number of candidates, the number of passers, and the passing rate vary over time?
5. How many candidates took the GED Tests in a language other than English?
6. How many candidates requested and used special editions of the tests?

This report is a direct presentation of census data that are equally represented across all jurisdictions. This report has four distinct sections featuring detailed statistics by jurisdiction. The four main sections combine exhibits, tables, and text to present the following:

SECTION I

- Uses 2000 U.S. Census data to describe the potential need for high school credentials among U.S. adults. Presented by state and for a range of different demographic groups, the analysis shows what proportion of the U.S. adult population left high school without a diploma (new in 2002). Further, this section presents the proportion of the population of adults in the United States and Canada without a high school diploma who took the GED Tests in 2002. This section presents a demographic profile of adults who took the tests, including information on age, gender, and educational history.

SECTION II (NEW IN 2002)

- Describes the 2002 population of GED passers. The report first presents results for the U.S. GED passers and then repeats the analysis for Canadian passers. This section reports GED passers' performance, including pass rates for all tests, how passing rates vary by jurisdiction, and a distribution of scores for all passers. Further, the section presents a demographic profile of GED passers, including information on age, gender, educational history, and the reasons candidates cited for taking the GED Tests and pursuing their jurisdictions' high school credentials.

SECTION III

- Provides trend information about the GED Testing Program, such as statistics on the use of non-English language tests and special edition tests; trend data on the number of candidates and passers by test series, by jurisdiction; and trends in GED testing from 1949 to 2002, including both performance and demographic statistics.

SECTION IV

- Provides information about the GED Testing Program, such as the policies for issuing high school credentials based on passing the GED Tests, by jurisdiction; a list of GED Administrators and their contact information; and lists of ACE and GEDTS boards and committees.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Federal and other contracts**—Federal Correctional Institutions, International Testing Sites, Michigan Prisons, Overseas: Non-military and Military, CONUS Military, and Veterans Administration Hospitals.
- **GED candidates**—Adults who have taken at least one or more of the five tests in the GED Tests Battery regardless of whether or not they passed the test(s).
- **GED completers**—Adults who have taken all five tests in the GED Tests Battery regardless of whether or not they passed any tests.
- **GED passers**—Adults who have earned their jurisdictions' high school diplomas or credentials based on meeting the jurisdictional passing standard score on each of the five tests, and an average passing standard of 450 on the GED Tests Battery. The number of adults meeting these passing standards provides the basis for calculating the pass rate for the GED Testing Program.
- **Jurisdictions**—U.S. states, Canadian provinces and territories, and special testing entities such as U.S. military bases and correctional facilities.
- **IAFAS**—U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

About the Data

Most of the information presented in this report was collected directly from the 603,019 GED candidates who took GED Tests in 2002. Some supplemental data on the population of adults without high school credentials were obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census. As part of their testing sessions, the 2002 GED candidates responded to demographic forms prior to taking the GED Tests. The background data collected with these forms were merged with the actual GED Tests results to allow analyses of candidate performance on the GED Tests in conjunction with candidate characteristics.

Data collection for the annual GED *Statistical Report* is the joint responsibility of the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS), GED Administrators, GED Chief Examiners, and the Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites. Currently, more than 3,000 Official GED Testing Centers operate in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, nine U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS), 12 Canadian provinces and territories, U.S. military bases throughout the world, U.S. correctional institutions, and Prometric Centers outside the United States and Canada. The launch of the 2002 Series GED Tests required Official GED Testing Centers and jurisdiction-level offices to move from hand to electronic scoring. Twenty-one sites are certified as Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites and are responsible for uploading the candidates' demographic responses and test data directly to a centralized international database.

Most of the tables, exhibits, and expanded text are based on information required from the candidates and on candidates' test performance on the GED Tests. This information is verified by the GED Chief Examiner during test administration. All statistics regarding GED passers' age and performance are based on the total population of GED candidates and passers in 2002, and include passing rates for all states, passing rate variation by state, and the distribution of scores for all passers.

When asked to indicate their reasons for taking the GED Tests, GED candidates were allowed to provide multiple answers. This report presents the results indicated by the candidates, giving equal weight to all the answers mentioned. However, in reality, some response categories may have been more important than others, a distinction the data do not capture.

In parts of this report, GED pass rates are compared across different jurisdictions. When making such comparisons, it is important not to over-interpret differences that appear. For example, if one state has a higher passing rate than another, this may reflect underlying differences in candidates' characteristics or GED Program rules, such as a prescreening requirement (Table 15, pages 76–77).

Candidates were encouraged, but not required, to complete all information on the demographic form. In addition, those candidates who took either the Spanish- or French-language GED Tests were administered the 1988 version and did not have access to the new demographic forms. These candidates will take the 2002 Series GED Tests beginning in January 2004. As a result, not everyone answered every question. Therefore, GEDTS has some data, including race data, that were not reported consistently nationwide and are not an accurate representation of the 2002 population of GED candidates and GED passers. GEDTS will continue to work with the GED Administrators and Examiners to encourage candidates to report information, thus improving the collection of the data for full inclusion in the annual statistical report.

Further, the GED Testing Service plans to develop a complementary series of reports that will highlight significant information about GED candidates and passers not included in this report. These reports, scheduled for release starting in 2005, will include such topics as:

- GED Candidates and Passers: Participation and Performance, by Age.
- Why Did They Leave School? Analysis of more than 40 reasons candidates and passers give for leaving or not attending high school.
- GED Candidates and Passers: Participation and Performance, by Race/Ethnicity.
- The Education of GED Candidates and Passers: Schooling, Study, and Academic Goals.
- GED Candidates and Passers and the Workforce.

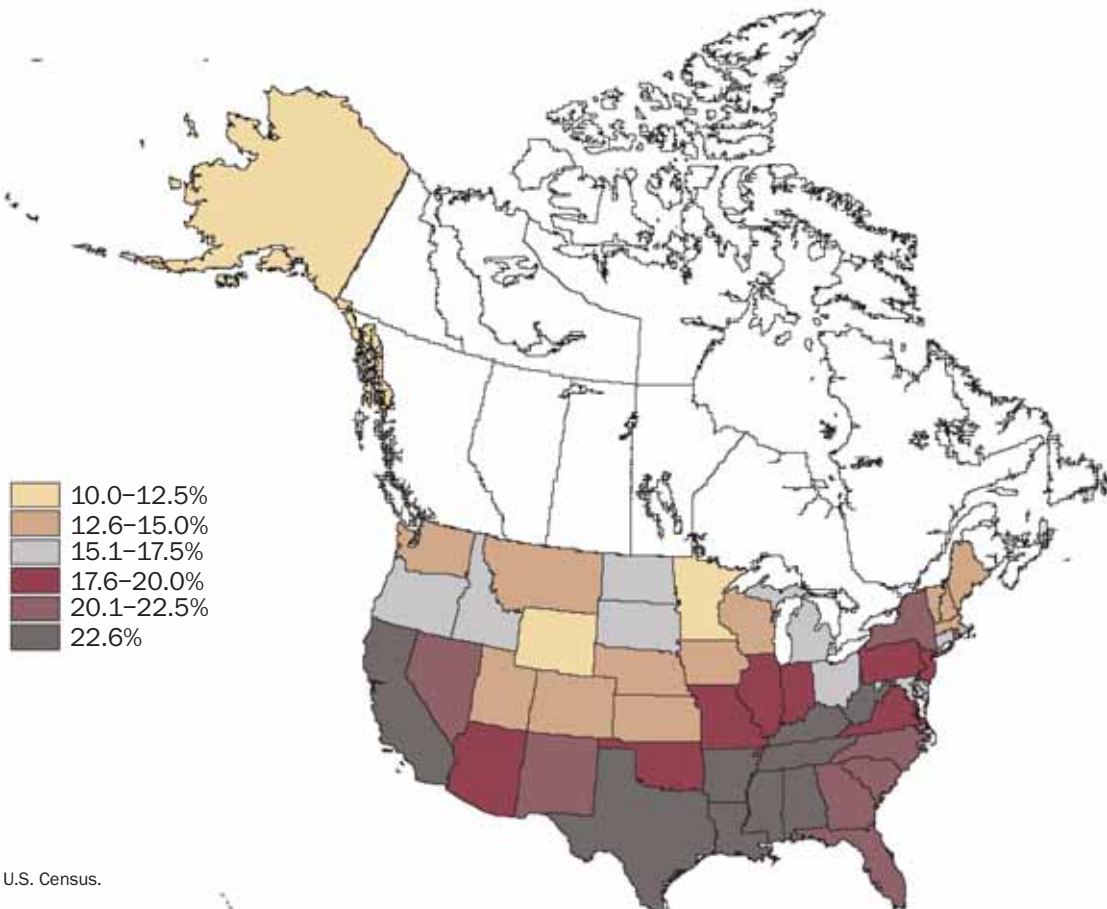
(Please note that these are working titles and topics and are subject to modification.)

Who Needs a High School Diploma?

According to the 2000 Census, more than 34 million adults in the United States over the age of 18 years, or 16 percent of the entire U.S. adult population within this age range, did not complete their high school education and do not have a high school diploma. Of these, about 27 million were estimated to have at least a ninth-grade education. These are the adults who are considered most likely to benefit from the GED Testing Program, which might help them prove their skills, gain access to postsecondary education, find a more rewarding job, or enrich their lives in other ways.

The map on this page shows the percentage of adults who lack a high school diploma in the 50 states. As shown on the map, adults who live in southern states are more likely to have left high school without a diploma. The states that have the highest percentage of adults without a diploma are Alabama (24.4 percent), Arkansas (23.9 percent), California (23.4 percent), Kentucky (25.2 percent), Louisiana (25.0 percent), Mississippi (26.5 percent), Tennessee (23.6 percent), Texas (24.5 percent), and West Virginia (23.8 percent), where approximately one in four adults did not have a high school diploma in 2000. In contrast, in Alaska (12.2 percent), Minnesota (12.1 percent), Montana (12.0 percent), New Hampshire (12.7 percent), and Utah (12.6 percent), 12 percent, or approximately one in eight adults, did not have a diploma.

EXHIBIT 1:
Percentage of U.S. Adults Without a High School Diploma, by State



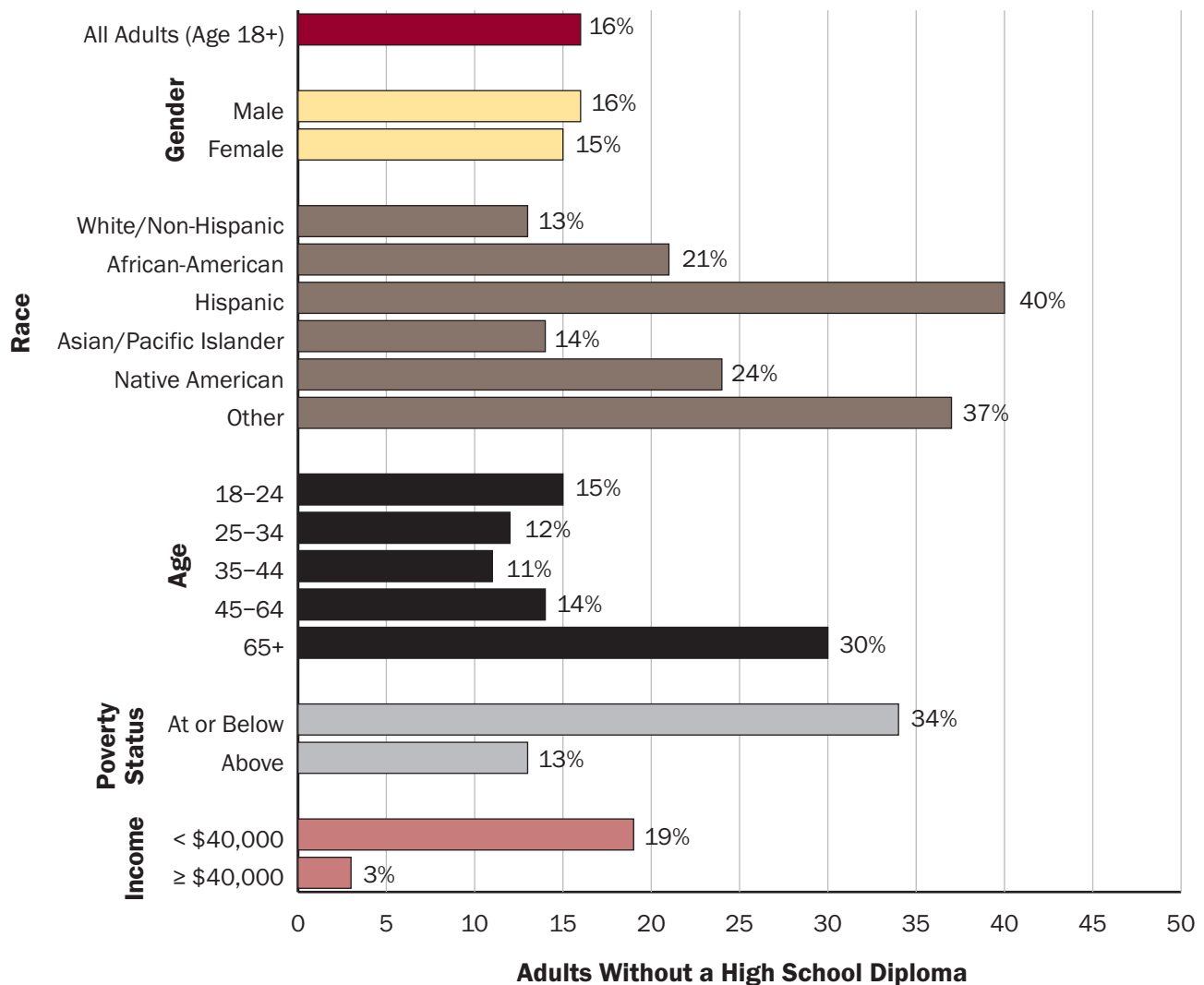
Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

Exhibit 2 shows that adults who lack a high school diploma can be found in a variety of different demographic and age groups. Men and women are equally likely to have left high school without a diploma.

There also is notable variation in the percentage of people without a high school diploma across various racial and ethnic groups. Forty percent of Hispanic adults, 24.0 percent of Native American adults, and 21.0 percent of African-American adults in the United States do not have a high school diploma, compared with only 13.0 percent of Caucasian adults and 14.0 percent of Asian American adults. Adults aged 65 and older are more likely not to have a high school diploma than those who are aged 24–65.

Finally, those with household incomes below the current federal poverty line (\$18,400 for a family of four) are more likely not to have a high school diploma. More than one-third of this group does not have a high school diploma, compared with only one in eight adults whose household income is above the poverty line.

EXHIBIT 2:
Percentage of U.S. Adults in Key Demographic Groups Who Do Not Have a High School Diploma



Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

SERVING THE TARGET POPULATION: GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

In 2002, only 1.5 percent of adults in the United States and Canada without a high school diploma took the GED Tests. This percentage includes those who passed the tests and those who did not.

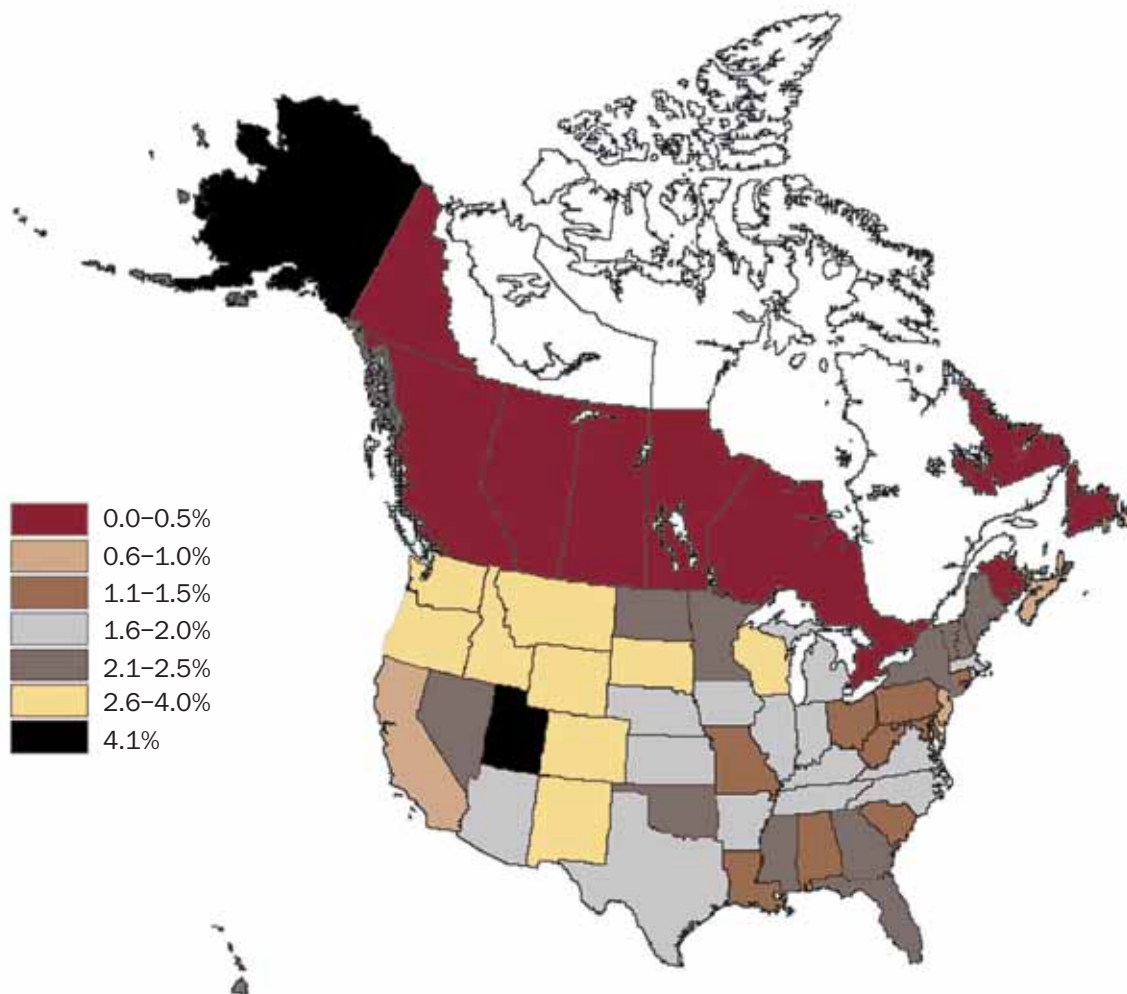
The map in Exhibit 3 shows the percentage of adults without a high school diploma (as estimated with data from the 2000 Census and Statistics Canada) who took the GED Tests in each jurisdiction in 2002. It is clear from the map that only very small percentages (0.5–4.1 or more percent) of adults without a high school diploma took the GED Tests in 2002.

There is a great deal of variation in the proportion of adults without a high school diploma across the states. In general, the GED Program served a higher proportion of adults in the northern states, and especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states.

Some states, such as Alaska and Utah, stand out by serving a significantly larger share of their potential GED population than other nearby states. But it is important to keep in mind that even in the two most successful states, only 4.0 percent of adults without a high school diploma took the GED Tests, so there is significant room for increasing the percentage of the target population being served.

EXHIBIT 3:

Proportion of U.S. and Canadian Candidates Without a High School Diploma Who Took the GED Tests, by State and Province/Territory



Source: 2000 U.S. Census and 2000 Statistics Canada.

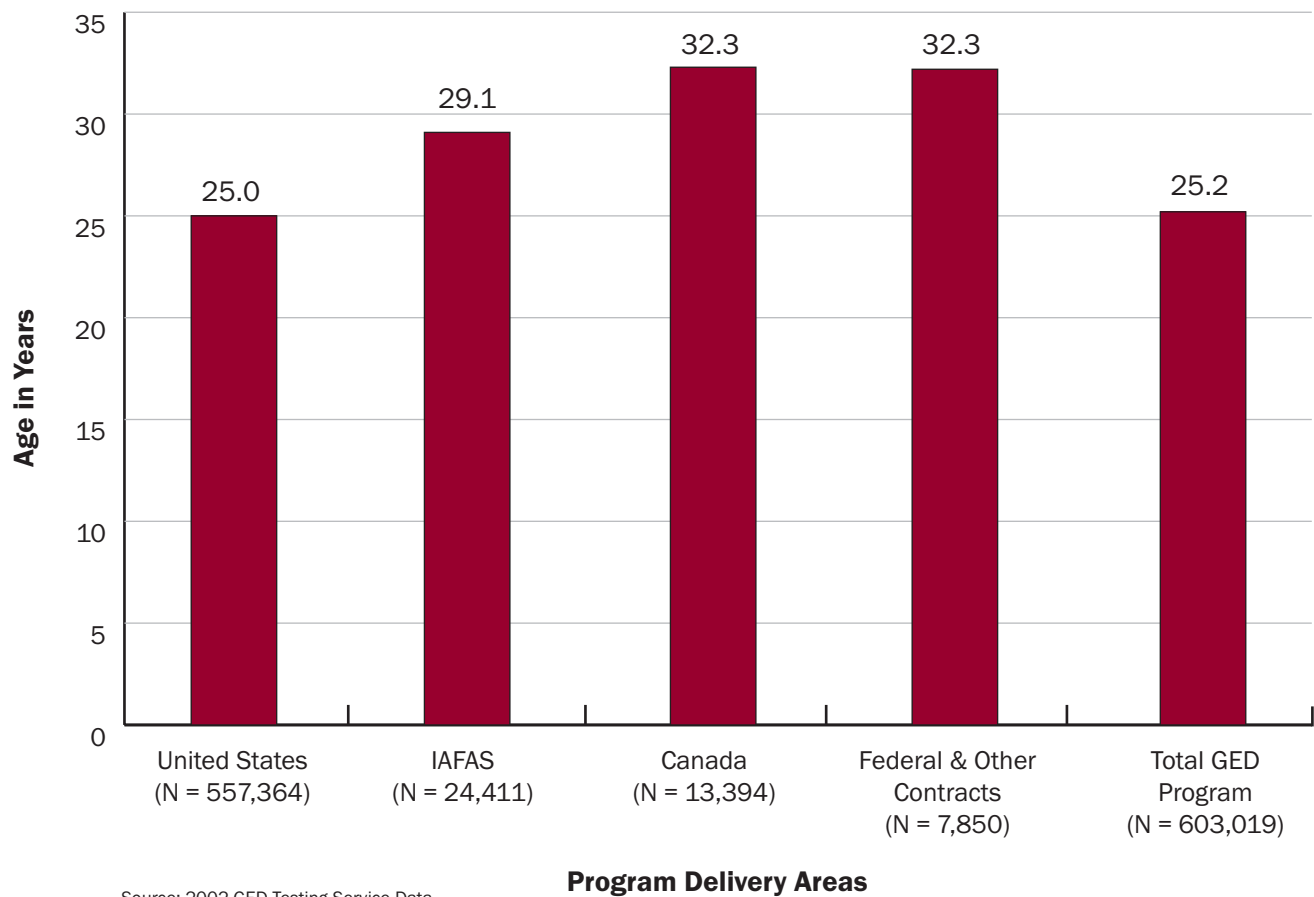
AGE OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

The average age of candidates taking the GED Tests worldwide was 25.2 years—the same as the average age in 2001. The average age of candidates ranges from 25.0 years in the United States to 32.3 years in Canada and in Federal Contracts sites. The reasons for the differing average age among program delivery areas reflect differences in the

populations (e.g., emergence of home schooling in the United States, baby boomlet, and immigration), as well as differences in educational policies and practices. As described in [About the Data](#), page 7, GEDTS plans to address this topic in a future series of reports.

EXHIBIT 4:

Average Age of Candidates in the GED Program: 2002

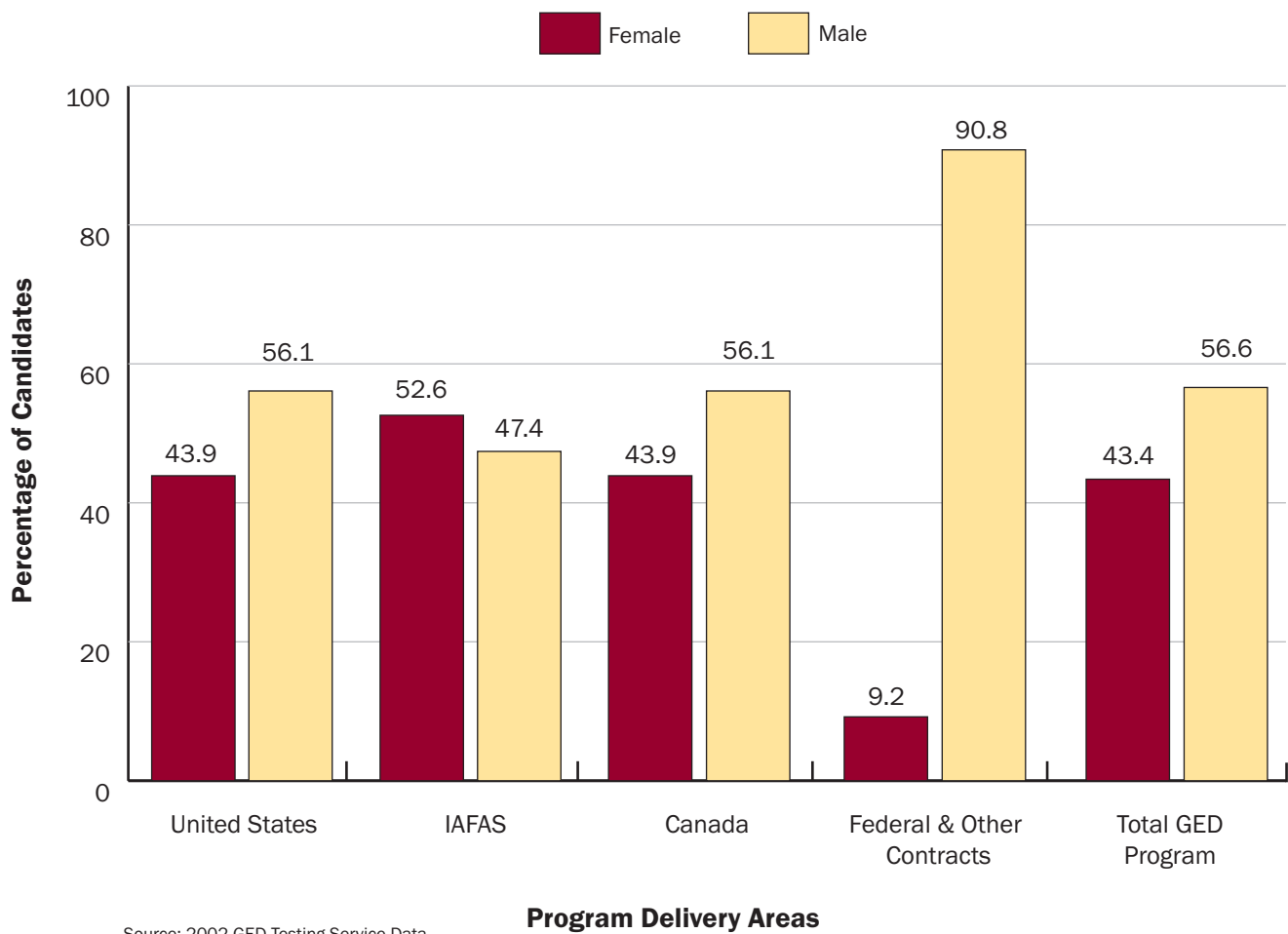


GENDER OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

As shown in Exhibit 5, more men than women took the GED Tests in 2002 in the United States and Canada. The male/female ratio for those candidates served by the Federal Contracts is starkly higher, with a nine-to-one male/female

ratio. Federal and other contracts include Federal Correctional Institutions; International Testing Sites; Michigan Prisons; Overseas, Non-Military and Military; CONUS Military; and Veterans Administration Hospitals.

EXHIBIT 5:
Gender of Candidates in the GED Program: 2002



EDUCATION OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

As shown in Exhibit 6, the average number of years of education of GED candidates is slightly greater than 10 years in the United States and IAFAS. Those candidates served by

the Federal Contracts and in Canada average at least six months less education.

EXHIBIT 6:

Average Years of Education Completed by Candidates in the GED Program: 2002

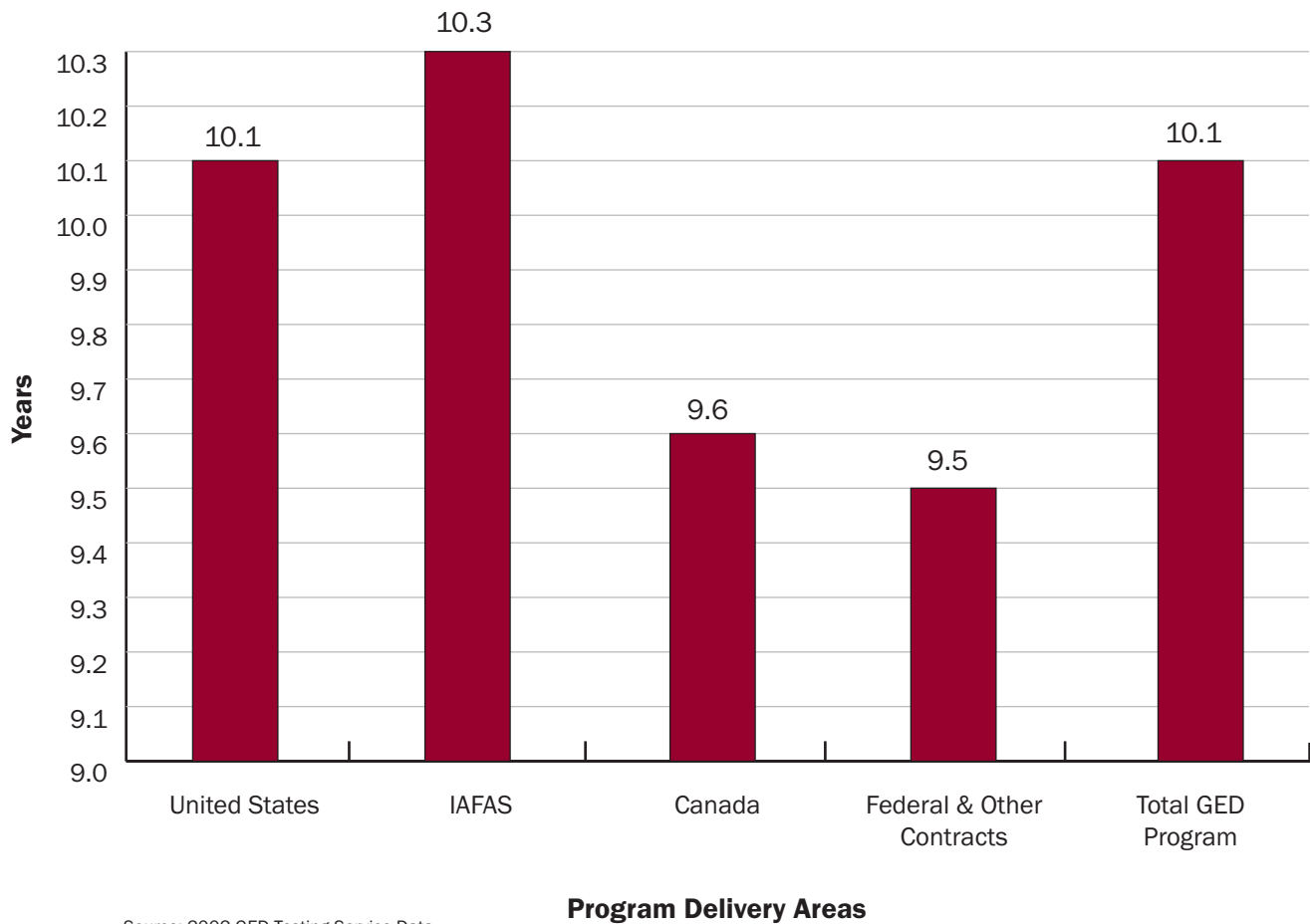


EXHIBIT 7:**GED Standard Score Statistics for GED Completers: 2002***

Test Area	Standard Score			Pass Rate
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Language Arts, Writing**	470	478	73	90.8
Social Studies**	500	510	84	92.2
Science**	500	512	84	92.7
Language Arts, Reading**	500	529	104	92.6
Mathematics**	460	472	82	82.8
Overall***	496	505	70	70.6

*Statistics in this exhibit do not include Spanish and French versions of the tests, which use a different standard score scale.

**Statistics are based on the number of people who took this test in 2002.

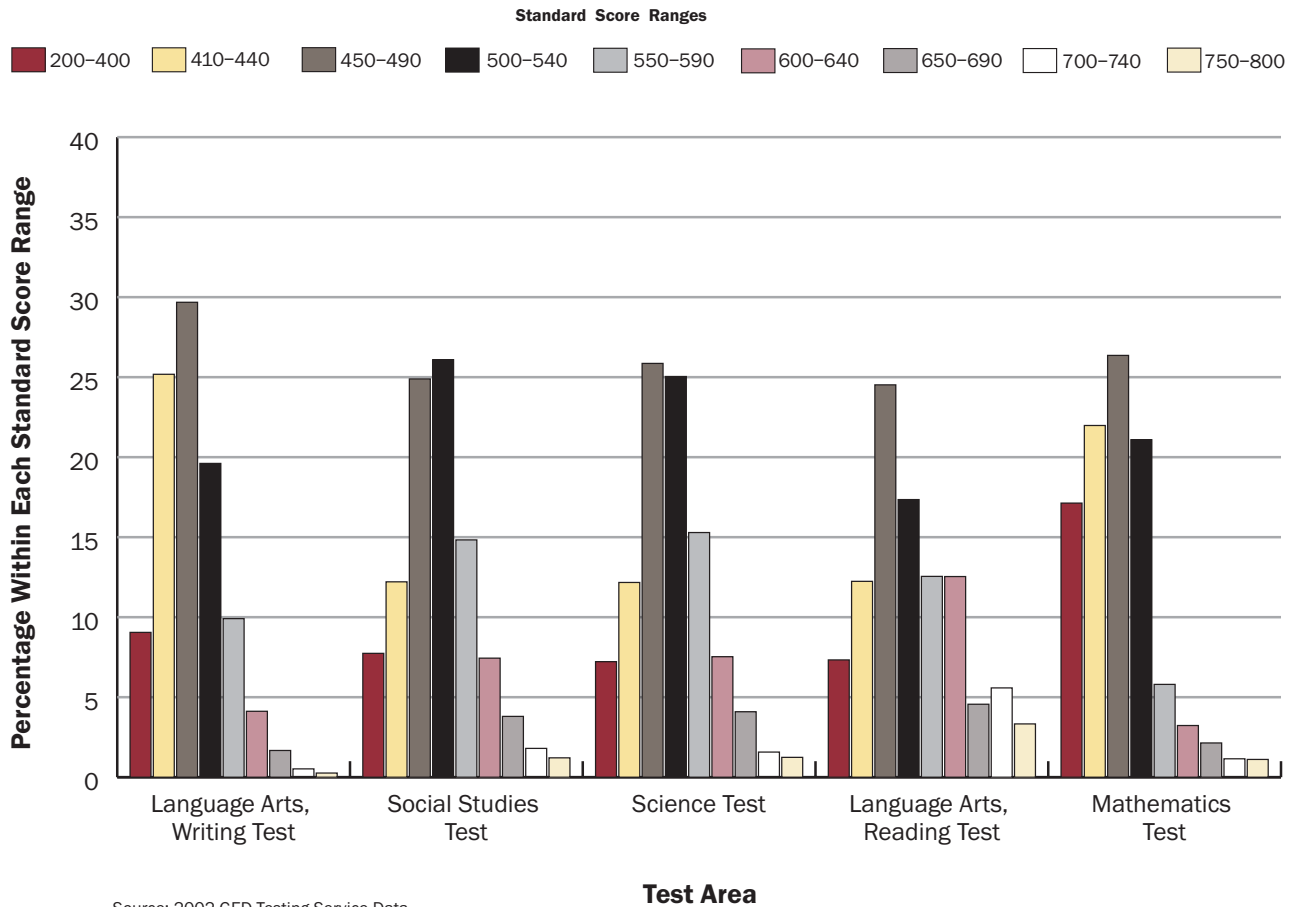
***Overall median, mean, and standard deviation are based on the number of people who took all five tests. Overall pass rate is the number of people who passed all five tests divided by the number of people who took all five tests.

GED STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

Exhibit 7 reports the standard score descriptive statistics and the pass rates for the five GED Tests. Of the 2002 GED completers, 70.6 percent achieved a passing standard score of 410 on each test and a five-test average standard score of 450. The Mathematics Test and Language Arts, Writing Test were more difficult than the Social Studies, Science, or Language Arts, Reading Tests, as reflected in the lower pass

rates for those two tests (82.8 and 90.8 percent, respectively). Furthermore, while the mean standard scores for all five tests were near the expected value of 500, both the mean and median standard scores for the Mathematics Test and Language Arts, Writing Test were lower than for the other tests, indicating that, on average, candidates' performance was lower on those tests than it was on the other tests.

EXHIBIT 8:
Distribution of Candidate Scores in the GED Program, by Test Area*



*Statistics in this exhibit do not include Spanish and French versions of the tests, which use a different standard score scale.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR CANDIDATES IN
 TOTAL GED PROGRAM**

The variability in the standard scores across GED Tests is reflected in Exhibit 8. Exhibit 8 shows the percentage of GED candidates who scored within the standard score ranges for each GED Test. Only 3.2 percent of the candidates achieved a standard score of 650 or higher on the Language Arts, Writing Test and only 4.0 percent of candidates achieved that score on the Mathematics Test.

About 65 percent had a standard score below 500 on one of those two tests. For the Social Studies, Science, and Language Arts, Reading Tests, larger percentages of passing candidates scored at or above 650 (7.0 percent, 7.0 percent, and 13.0 percent, respectively) and only 45 percent of the candidates had a standard score below 500 on those tests.

About the 2002 Series GED Tests

THE GED TESTS ALLOW PEOPLE TO PROVE WHAT THEY KNOW.

The GED Tests serve only one purpose—to certify a high school level of academic knowledge and skills. The GED Tests certify these competencies, no matter where or in what manner the individual learned them. Every U.S. state and Canadian jurisdiction recognizes that passing the GED Tests demonstrates the knowledge and skills of a high school graduate.

THE GED TESTS DEMAND ACHIEVEMENT.

- The GED Tests are rigorous. GED candidates' performance must meet or surpass the performance of 40.0 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors.
- The GED Tests provide adults the opportunity to certify their attainment of high school-level knowledge and skills. In 2002, more than 603,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED Tests. Of that total, 510,451 completed the battery of tests, and 360,444 of those (70.6 percent) earned their jurisdictions' high school diploma by passing the GED Tests.
- The GED Tests are demanding. To earn a credential, a candidate must complete a set of five tests covering math, science, reading, writing, and social studies. The tests, which last 7½ hours, also measure communication, information-processing, problem-solving, and critical-thinking skills.
- The GED Tests provide a uniform measure of high school achievement. Passing the tests means the same thing in every state from Maine to California, throughout Canada, and around the world.
- The 2002 Series GED Tests reflect current high school curriculum standards while including content relevant to the workplace and community. The test series is the fourth edition in the 60-year history of the program. The 2002 Series GED Tests reflect the standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels and recommended by panels of experts representing the core academic disciplines of English-language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies.

- The process of taking the GED Tests is demanding. Candidates must demonstrate such lifelong learning and problem-solving skills as:
 - Solving problems and making decisions.
 - Taking responsibility for learning.
 - Learning through research.
 - Planning.
 - Reflecting and evaluating.

DEVELOPING THE GED TESTS

During the initial four-year design stage (1997–2001), national panels of experts researched and developed the test specifications, a score scale, and passing score for the 2002 Series GED Tests. Each year thereafter, the GED Testing Service initiates a three-year process to develop three equated forms of the tests, which involves international committees of professional educators, subject-matter experts, and test specialists in each content area.

Each test question undergoes multiple reviews by internal and external content and psychometric specialists. Test questions included on the GED Tests are reviewed for fairness by both judgmental and statistical procedures. Further, each question is screened through the use of trained GEDTS staff, through sensitivity review by panels of outside experts, and through the statistical procedure of differential item functioning (DIF) statistical analysis. Only questions that show evidence of meeting both content and statistical requirements—that match the content specifications, have passed fairness and DIF reviews, and possess appropriate values of discrimination and difficulty—are included on the GED Tests forms. This ensures that the tests are as free as possible from material that might be advantageous or disadvantageous to particular groups of individuals, and that each question truly measures the candidate's knowledge and skills.

Further, these questions are pre-tested on high school seniors before becoming a part of final test forms. These final forms are then administered to a national stratified sample of graduating high school seniors. Individual states, provinces, and territories may set a passing standard higher, but not lower, than the passing score established by the GED Testing Service. The GED Testing Service 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).

SCORING THE GED TESTS

Each test is scored on a scale ranging from 200 to 800. To receive a credential based on passing the GED Tests, a candidate must earn an average score across the five tests of at least 450, with no individual test score below 410 in the United States and 450 in Canada, based on norming data from each country. These score requirements ensure that GED candidates are able to read, compute, interpret

information, and express themselves in writing at a level exceeding that of a minimum of 40 percent of graduating high school seniors. In other words, 4 out of 10 graduating high school seniors could not pass the GED Tests on their first attempt.

MINIMUM GED SCORE STANDARDS BY JURISDICTION

Minimum GED Score Standard ¹	Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting Standard	Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard
United States + Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS)		
Minimum 410 and Mean 450	60 ²	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Virgin Islands
Minimum of 420 on Language Arts, Writing; 410 on Language Arts, Reading; Science; and Social Studies; 450 on Mathematics; and minimum total score of 2,250	N/A	New Jersey
Canada		
Minimum 450 (each test)	57	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory

¹ Each jurisdiction that awards high school equivalency credentials based on the GED Tests establishes its own minimum score requirement. In January 2002, the GED Testing Service raised the minimum score requirement for passing the GED Tests to a minimum of 410 per test and a mean standard score of 450. In the United States, this minimum standard was met by 60 percent of graduating high school seniors. Jurisdictions may set passing score requirements that are more stringent than this established minimum, but may not set a lower standard.

² U.S. percentages are based on data from a national sample of graduating high school seniors who took all five sections of the GED Tests in the spring of 2000. The percentage reported for Canada is an estimate based on the performance of Canadian high school seniors who took individual GED Tests during the spring of 2000. This percentage was estimated using a conditional probability method.

Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

INTERPRETING GED TEST SCORES

GED standard scores are normalized scores based on a nationally representative, stratified random sample of high school seniors tested in the spring of their graduating year. Only seniors who are expected to meet the academic requirements for graduation are included in the sample. Separate norms are prepared for the United States and Canada; scores are re-standardized only when the norm group shows significant changes. The standard scores and norms currently reported are based on a 2001 standardization study.

The resulting standard scores and percentile ranks can be used to describe the skills of adults who take the GED Tests compared with the performance of contemporary high school seniors. GED standard scores have the following properties:

- The median 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 at or below each GED 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 adult candidates.

GED STANDARD SCORE AND ESTIMATED NATIONAL CLASS RANK OF GRADUATING U.S. HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS: 2001

GED 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%

THE GED TESTS OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW.

- Ninety-seven percent of colleges and universities accept the GED credential as equivalent to a traditional high school diploma (College Board, 2001).
- More than one in 20 college freshmen hold a GED diploma (National Center for Applied Statistics, 2002).
- More than 90 percent of U.S. employers consider those who earned their GED diploma the same as traditional high school graduates with regard to hiring, salary, and opportunity for advancement (Society for Human Resource Management, 2002).
- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, those who have a high school diploma, including those with a GED diploma, earn \$7,400 more a year than those who did not graduate from high school. This difference represents a 35.0 percent difference in median annual earnings (*Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, Spring 2002).

GED CREDENTIAL HOLDERS REFLECT THE MOSAIC OF AMERICA.

- Apart from the desire to demonstrate their high school knowledge and skills, there is no single characteristic that typifies GED candidates. GED candidates have myriad backgrounds—from working adults, young parents, and entrepreneurs to immigrants, senior citizens, and displaced workers.
- GED candidates self-select; no one is required to take the GED Tests. Typically, candidates have a long involvement in traditional educational programs before taking the GED Tests. Almost half (46.8 percent) of the GED passers in 2002 completed the 11th grade or higher in a traditional high school program, and nearly one-third more (28.0 percent) completed the 10th grade.
- The success of all GED graduates is highlighted by such notable GED recipients as comedian Bill Cosby, Governor Ruth Ann Minner of Delaware, and U.S. Surgeon General Richard Carmona.

Section 1: Tables

TABLE 1: Target Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas:

- Number Tested
- Percent Completing Battery of Tests
- Percent Passing Battery of Tests

TABLE 2: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Age Group, and Average Age

TABLE 3: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Gender, and Distribution of Passers, by Gender

TABLE 4: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed

TABLE 1:
Target Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas ¹	Target Population Tested, 2002 (number)	Target Population Tested, 2002 ² (percent)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2002 (number)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2002 ³ (percent)	Passed, 2002 (number)	Passed, 2002 ⁴ (percent)	Target Population Passed, 2002 ⁵ (percent)
Alabama	655,048	9,782	1.5	9,758	1.5	5,947	60.9	0.9
Alaska	40,908	2,589	6.3	1,738	4.2	1,454	83.7	3.6
Arizona	584,715	11,026	1.9	10,620	1.8	7,463	70.3	1.3
Arkansas	386,684	6,280	1.6	5,995	1.6	5,075	84.7	1.3
California	4,459,756	41,790	0.9	29,109	0.7	19,581	67.3	0.4
Colorado	341,449	11,216	3.3	8,312	2.4	6,967	83.8	2.0
Connecticut	315,263	4,405	1.4	3,639	1.2	2,545	69.9	0.8
Delaware	78,840	269	0.3	261	0.3	251	96.2	0.3
District of Columbia	71,221	762	1.1	745	1.0	384	51.5	0.5
Florida	1,867,394	38,415	2.1	36,490	2.0	28,388	77.8	1.5
Georgia	1,060,181	23,059	2.2	19,193	1.8	13,471	70.2	1.3
Hawaii	106,259	1,564	1.5	1,403	1.3	1,038	74.0	1.0
Idaho	110,276	3,867	3.5	2,368	2.1	2,099	88.6	1.9
Illinois	1,337,964	23,375	1.7	20,548	1.5	13,046	63.5	1.0
Indiana	655,045	10,619	1.6	9,519	1.5	7,365	77.4	1.1
Iowa	241,364	4,897	2.0	2,795	1.2	2,586	92.5	1.1
Kansas	220,122	3,659	1.7	3,458	1.6	3,100	89.6	1.4
Kentucky	655,482	10,773	1.6	10,258	1.6	7,342	71.6	1.1
Louisiana	654,643	7,908	1.2	7,841	1.2	5,810	74.1	0.9
Maine	113,880	2,582	2.3	1,692	1.5	1,509	89.2	1.3
Maryland	491,028	7,173	1.5	6,736	1.4	4,560	67.7	0.9
Massachusetts	557,948	9,888	1.8	8,259	1.5	5,711	69.1	1.0
Michigan	952,222	17,620	1.9	11,619	1.2	8,282	71.3	0.9
Minnesota	345,419	8,245	2.4	5,598	1.6	4,707	84.1	1.4
Mississippi	437,019	9,180	2.1	8,696	2.0	5,233	60.2	1.2
Missouri	622,435	8,099	1.3	7,995	1.3	6,216	77.7	1.0
Montana	66,933	2,550	3.8	2,079	3.1	1,672	80.4	2.5
Nebraska	132,734	2,625	2.0	1,539	1.2	1,384	89.9	1.0
Nevada	221,351	4,600	2.1	4,534	2.0	3,452	76.1	1.6
New Hampshire	90,616	2,054	2.3	1,512	1.7	1,251	82.7	1.4
New Jersey	854,197	8,752	1.0	8,242	1.0	4,304	52.2	0.5
New Mexico	224,843	6,181	2.7	4,860	2.2	3,264	67.2	1.5
New York	2,228,614	48,095	2.2	46,724	2.1	25,084	53.7	1.1
North Carolina	1,106,599	17,354	1.6	10,128	0.9	8,269	81.6	0.7
North Dakota	60,130	1,377	2.3	816	1.4	692	84.8	1.2
Ohio	1,130,205	13,471	1.2	13,355	1.2	10,963	82.1	1.0
Oklahoma	394,415	8,860	2.2	8,716	2.2	6,179	70.9	1.6
Oregon	304,062	10,182	3.3	6,531	2.1	5,661	86.7	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,313,060	19,605	1.5	17,161	1.3	11,826	68.9	0.9
Rhode Island	140,164	2,420	1.7	1,139	0.8	779	68.4	0.6
South Carolina	574,245	6,288	1.1	6,161	1.1	4,251	69.0	0.7
South Dakota	70,560	1,803	2.6	1,200	1.7	971	80.9	1.4
Tennessee	834,607	12,984	1.6	12,743	1.5	9,055	71.1	1.1
Texas	3,031,350	53,515	1.8	45,067	1.5	29,365	65.2	1.0
Utah	133,457	5,479	4.1	5,132	3.8	4,056	79.0	3.0
Vermont	48,863	1,052	2.2	433	0.9	368	85.0	0.8
Virginia	800,929	13,439	1.7	13,171	1.6	8,814	66.9	1.1
Washington	440,891	17,385	3.9	11,317	2.6	9,522	84.1	2.2
West Virginia	286,859	4,082	1.4	3,913	1.4	2,851	72.9	1.0
Wisconsin	460,837	12,785	2.8	5,153	1.1	4,387	85.1	1.0
Wyoming	34,838	1,384	4.0	1,061	3.0	965	91.0	2.8
Subtotal U.S.	3,234,7924	557,364	1.7	467,332	1.4	329,515	70.5	1.0
American Samoa	11,364	40	0.4	40	0.4	4	10.0	0.0
Micronesia	N/A*	101	— ⁷	99	—	7	7.1	—
Guam	19,705	99	0.5	82	0.4	67	81.7	0.3
N. Mariana Islands	11,025	41	0.4	12	0.1	9	75.0	0.1
Palau	3,950	24	0.6	11	0.3	3	27.3	0.1
Puerto Rico	1,043,400	23,910	2.3	23,910	2.3	18,386	76.9	1.8
Marshall Islands	N/A	20	—	19	—	3	15.8	—
Virgin Islands	27,962	176	0.6	164	0.6	96	58.5	0.3
IAFAS	1,117,406	24,411	2.2	24,337	2.2	18,575	76.3	1.7

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas ¹	Target Population Tested, 2002 (number)	Target Population Tested, 2002 ² (percent)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2002 (number)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2002 ³ (percent)	Passed, 2002 (number)	Passed, 2002 ⁴ (percent)	Target Population Passed, 2002 ⁵ (percent)
Alberta	643,580	2,117	0.3	2,066	0.3	1,354	65.5	0.2
British Columbia	794,985	2,949	0.4	2,165	0.3	1,428	66.0	0.2
Manitoba	302,365	527	0.2	509	0.2	344	67.6	0.1
New Brunswick	198,975	1,150	0.6	1,022	0.5	604	59.1	0.3
Newfoundland	161,390	158	0.1	156	0.1	95	60.9	0.1
Northwest Territories	8,170	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—
Nova Scotia	232,140	1,456	0.6	1,434	0.6	769	53.6	0.3
Ontario	2,347,870	3,451	0.1	3,383	0.1	2,506	74.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	36,030	305	0.8	297	0.8	176	59.3	0.5
Quebec	1,666,780	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—
Saskatchewan	266,845	1,264	0.5	1,200	0.4	652	54.3	0.2
Yukon Territory	4,890	17	0.3	17	0.3	12	70.6	0.2
Canada	6,664,020	13,394	0.2	12,249	0.2	7,940	64.8	0.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	N/A	3,992	—	3,773	—	2,401	63.6	—
International ⁶	N/A	612	—	562	—	408	72.6	—
Michigan Prisons	N/A	2,686	—	1,654	—	1,184	71.6	—
Overseas: Non-Mil. ⁷	N/A	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A	—	—
Overseas: Military ⁸	N/A	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A	—	—
CONUS Military ¹¹	N/A	557	—	542	—	419	77.3	—
VA Hospitals	N/A	3	—	2	—	2	100.0	—
Federal Contracts	N/A	7,850	—	6,533	—	4,414	67.6	—
Program Total	40,129,350	603,019	1.5	510,451	1.3	360,444	70.6	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Population totals for the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS) include adults 19 years and older, 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.
- ² Target Population Tested (percent) is calculated by first dividing the number of persons who took the tests by the total population of adults without a diploma, then multiplying that number by 100.
- ³ Completed Battery of Tests (percent) is calculated by first dividing the number of persons who completed the battery of GED Tests by the total population of adults without a diploma, then multiplying that number by 100.
- ⁴ Percent passed is the passing rate of persons who completed the GED battery in 2002.
- ⁵ Target Population Passed is calculated by first dividing the number of persons who passed the tests by the total population of adults without a diploma, then multiplying that number by 100.
- ⁶ N/A = Not available.
- ⁷ — = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.
- ⁸ International = Civilians of any nationality tested through Prometric, a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP. Previously, overseas testing was available only to U.S. and, later, Canadian civilians tested through specially established centers and/or U.S. embassies. These data were reported in prior years as “U.S. Civilians Overseas” and, later, as “U.S. embassies.”
- ⁹ Overseas: Non-military = U.S. military family members and U.S. government personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.
- ¹⁰ Overseas: Military = U.S. military personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.
- ¹¹ CONUS Military = U.S. military personnel tested on military bases within the continental United States. This category may include some non-military personnel, such as dependent family members.

Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

TABLE 2:
Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Age Group, and Average Age

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Alabama	9,782	4.3	15.9	20.1	11.7	23.7	9.8	5.7	3.1	3.9	1.4	0.4	23.2
Alaska	2,589	10.0	18.4	16.8	11.2	21.8	8.0	4.5	3.1	4.6	1.0	0.5	22.9
Arizona	11,026	6.3	12.6	11.2	9.4	25.9	11.7	7.6	5.7	6.2	2.0	1.4	25.7
Arkansas	6,280	11.1	21.7	13.5	7.4	19.0	9.1	6.0	4.3	5.8	1.6	0.4	23.5
California	41,790	0.1	8.0	15.0	9.2	23.3	12.8	11.4	8.7	9.1	2.1	0.4	27.0
Colorado	11,216	1.4	19.2	15.6	10.5	25.4	10.0	6.7	4.9	4.9	1.2	0.2	23.8
Connecticut	4,405	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	269	2.6	10.8	18.2	8.6	33.8	13.4	4.8	5.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	23.2
District of Columbia	762	2.8	7.0	14.2	14.8	30.4	8.7	6.4	4.3	7.0	1.4	3.0	26.9
Florida	38,415	5.3	14.1	20.6	12.1	23.6	8.2	5.8	4.0	4.5	1.4	0.3	23.3
Georgia	23,059	4.0	10.3	17.9	13.5	27.3	10.2	6.1	3.7	4.6	1.8	0.5	23.9
Hawaii	1,564	6.3	18.0	18.8	9.7	20.3	9.0	6.0	3.6	5.6	1.2	1.6	24.5
Idaho	3,867	10.4	20.0	14.5	9.0	20.0	9.1	6.1	4.3	5.1	1.1	0.4	23.3
Illinois	23,375	1.6	8.0	15.0	12.9	28.4	12.3	7.9	5.3	6.3	1.9	0.4	25.2
Indiana	10,619	0.1	16.4	18.0	11.1	27.5	10.9	6.1	3.7	4.1	1.6	0.5	23.8
Iowa	4,897	2.7	15.4	12.9	10.3	29.7	10.3	6.7	4.7	5.7	1.3	0.4	24.3
Kansas	3,659	7.7	18.8	17.1	11.0	24.2	8.3	4.5	3.3	2.7	0.9	1.6	23.3
Kentucky	10,773	3.8	11.8	12.8	11.5	28.2	10.8	6.2	4.8	5.6	2.9	1.7	25.9
Louisiana	7,908	3.1	20.8	14.3	11.4	23.4	10.6	5.8	3.5	3.4	1.0	2.7	25.0
Maine	2,582	0.3	15.0	21.5	12.3	26.3	6.8	4.4	3.4	5.8	2.8	1.6	24.8
Maryland	7,173	7.5	16.4	14.7	10.2	24.6	9.2	7.2	4.5	4.0	1.3	0.3	23.6
Massachusetts	9,888	4.7	12.9	16.3	12.6	25.3	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.6	1.1	1.7	24.9
Michigan	17,620	1.5	7.1	16.0	12.6	31.0	11.9	7.4	4.5	4.9	1.4	1.6	25.5
Minnesota	8,245	1.5	7.3	12.4	15.1	32.7	11.2	6.9	4.9	5.3	1.0	1.8	25.6
Mississippi	9,180	6.7	16.3	18.7	12.9	23.7	7.9	4.6	2.7	3.6	1.0	1.8	23.7
Missouri	8,099	7.6	14.7	13.9	9.2	24.1	10.1	6.2	4.2	6.0	1.8	2.2	25.6
Montana	2,550	4.8	22.8	15.8	11.9	23.5	6.9	4.3	3.2	3.6	1.1	2.0	23.9
Nebraska	2,625	5.4	14.9	19.2	11.7	26.5	8.5	4.7	2.7	4.0	1.1	1.3	23.7
Nevada	4,600	3.6	16.4	15.2	9.5	24.4	9.7	6.8	4.4	5.8	1.3	2.8	26.0
New Hampshire	2,054	3.3	9.0	17.5	13.4	26.4	6.6	6.0	4.0	5.2	1.4	7.2	29.4
New Jersey	8,752	3.6	10.1	12.8	9.5	26.7	12.2	9.0	5.6	6.6	1.8	2.2	26.8
New Mexico	6,181	4.2	19.1	17.9	9.7	21.7	8.4	5.4	4.3	4.9	1.6	2.9	25.5
New York	48,095	2.0	12.1	14.3	14.1	27.2	9.7	6.9	5.5	6.3	1.6	0.3	24.6
North Carolina	17,354	5.6	11.3	10.7	9.1	26.6	11.7	8.6	5.7	7.3	2.8	0.7	25.8
North Dakota	1,377	6.3	15.0	14.8	13.6	28.6	8.1	5.0	3.9	3.5	0.9	0.4	22.9
Ohio	13,471	7.8	21.9	21.9	7.8	12.5	14.1	3.1	3.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	23.1
Oklahoma	8,860	5.3	13.6	12.6	9.8	26.4	10.7	7.1	5.4	5.7	1.7	1.7	25.7
Oregon	10,182	8.9	14.8	13.0	8.6	23.2	10.3	7.2	5.6	6.7	1.3	0.4	24.4
Pennsylvania	19,605	2.6	11.1	18.1	11.5	26.7	10.0	6.7	4.8	5.6	1.9	1.0	25.0
Rhode Island	2,420	0.8	10.5	12.7	9.2	25.8	10.6	8.9	7.2	6.1	1.3	7.1	30.6
South Carolina	6,288	3.4	17.9	14.8	12.7	25.5	9.5	6.0	3.5	4.5	2.1	0.3	23.6
South Dakota	1,803	5.4	16.2	13.4	10.8	27.3	7.4	5.3	4.7	6.1	1.9	1.4	24.8
Tennessee	12,984	0.1	25.0	16.3	9.8	21.7	9.4	6.4	3.7	4.7	1.8	1.1	24.1
Texas	53,515	3.4	14.0	12.5	9.2	23.8	12.0	8.4	6.3	7.6	2.4	0.4	25.7
Utah	5,479	0.1	12.7	21.4	13.9	30.6	8.7	4.8	3.7	3.2	0.6	0.3	22.9
Vermont	1,052	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	13,439	7.0	18.6	18.6	9.0	20.3	7.8	5.7	4.3	5.0	1.8	1.9	24.7
Washington	17,385	5.7	13.6	12.3	10.1	25.8	10.7	7.8	5.6	6.0	1.6	0.6	24.9
West Virginia	4,082	3.4	12.8	17.4	12.1	25.5	9.9	6.3	4.2	5.7	1.5	1.2	24.7
Wisconsin	12,785	0.1	12.5	14.9	10.0	27.4	12.0	8.0	5.3	5.5	1.4	2.9	26.8
Wyoming	1,384	2.0	15.7	18.2	13.6	28.3	7.5	4.8	3.5	4.6	1.2	0.5	23.3
Subtotal U.S.	557,364	3.6	13.3	15.4	11.0	25.4	10.4	7.2	5.1	5.8	1.7	1.0	25.0
American Samoa	40	0.0	25.0	12.5	10.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	7.5	28.6
Micronesia	101	2.0	5.9	11.9	15.8	33.7	15.8	3.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	5.9	27.8
Guam	99	0.0	7.1	15.2	9.1	23.2	25.3	4.0	6.1	3.0	0.0	7.1	29.9
N. Mariana Islands	41	2.4	9.8	9.8	9.8	41.5	17.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	26.4
Palau	24	0.0	4.2	8.3	8.3	41.7	16.7	12.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	27.5
Puerto Rico	23,910	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	20	5.0	10.0	20.0	35.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	21.3
Virgin Islands	176	4.5	8.0	7.4	6.3	26.7	14.2	9.7	8.0	5.1	4.5	5.7	31.3
IAFAS	24,411	2.4	8.8	11.0	10.6	28.5	16.6	6.2	5.2	3.4	1.6	5.8	29.1

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Alberta	2,117	0.0	0.1	3.7	6.3	28.1	18.7	13.8	11.0	14.3	3.0	1.0	30.7
British Columbia	2,949	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.4	29.6	16.7	14.8	11.6	15.2	4.0	0.4	30.9
Manitoba	527	0.0	0.4	1.7	7.2	26.2	18.4	13.5	11.6	13.9	5.1	2.1	32.2
New Brunswick	1,150	0.0	0.0	0.7	12.8	29.6	14.4	11.2	10.1	16.7	3.7	0.7	30.5
Newfoundland	158	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	23.4	15.8	12.7	12.0	15.2	1.3	0.0	29.3
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	1,456	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.1	23.6	9.9	9.3	9.5	17.4	4.9	18.1	44.8
Ontario	3,451	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.4	34.4	17.6	11.0	9.3	13.9	3.9	0.3	29.8
Prince Edward Island	305	0.0	0.7	5.6	8.9	19.7	13.8	11.8	10.2	22.6	6.6	0.3	32.4
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1,264	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.8	29.6	16.1	14.1	11.6	15.3	4.0	0.6	30.9
Yukon Territory	17	0.0	0.0	11.8	11.8	29.4	11.8	23.5	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	27.9
Canada	13,394	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.2	29.5	16.3	12.4	10.5	15.2	4.0	2.7	32.3
Federal Corr. Inst.	3,992	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	18.1	25.2	21.4	13.1	15.1	4.5	1.7	33.5
International	612	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	2,686	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.9	25.0	17.7	15.6	13.0	18.5	4.2	0.8	32.4
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	557	0.5	4.3	11.0	13.8	46.2	14.6	4.1	2.7	1.4	0.2	1.1	23.8
VA Hospitals	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	46.2
Federal Contracts	7,850	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.0	22.8	21.6	17.9	12.3	15.3	4.0	1.3	32.3
Program Total	603,019	3.5	12.9	14.9	10.9	25.5	10.7	7.5	5.3	6.2	1.8	1.0	25.2

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each age group is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons in that age group by the total number of persons tested in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their age were excluded from this calculation.
- ² People who did not report their age were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ N/A = Not available.

TABLE 3

Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Gender, and Distribution of Passers, by Gender

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Tested, by Gender ¹		Number Passed	Passed, by Gender ²	
		Male (percent)	Female (percent)		Male (percent)	Female (percent)
Alabama	9,782	51.9	48.1	5,947	52.7	47.3
Alaska	2,589	56.2	43.8	1,454	58.4	41.6
Arizona	11,026	52.6	47.4	7,463	56.2	43.8
Arkansas	6,280	58.8	41.2	5,075	58.5	41.5
California	41,790	55.5	44.5	19,581	60.4	39.6
Colorado	11,216	57.1	42.9	6,967	59.3	40.7
Connecticut	4,405	N/A ^a	N/A	2,545	N/A	N/A
Delaware	269	69.2	30.8	251	69.0	31.0
District of Columbia	762	52.0	48.0	384	56.7	43.3
Florida	38,415	55.0	45.0	28,388	56.8	43.2
Georgia	23,059	53.0	47.0	13,471	55.5	44.5
Hawaii	1,564	53.1	46.9	1,038	49.9	50.1
Idaho	3,867	59.7	40.3	2,099	59.9	40.1
Illinois	23,375	55.7	44.3	13,046	59.1	40.9
Indiana	10,619	59.3	40.7	7,365	60.4	39.6
Iowa	4,897	57.6	42.4	2,586	59.9	40.1
Kansas	3,659	60.0	40.0	3,100	58.9	41.1
Kentucky	10,773	59.1	40.9	7,342	59.4	40.6
Louisiana	7,908	59.6	40.4	5,810	59.8	40.2
Maine	2,582	56.0	44.0	1,509	56.8	43.2
Maryland	7,173	61.2	38.8	4,560	62.6	37.4
Massachusetts	9,888	52.5	47.5	5,711	56.7	43.3
Michigan	17,620	59.8	40.2	8,282	60.4	39.6
Minnesota	8,245	61.7	38.3	4,707	61.8	38.2
Mississippi	9,180	55.7	44.3	5,233	57.3	42.7
Missouri	8,099	58.5	41.5	6,216	58.8	41.2
Montana	2,550	58.8	41.2	1,672	59.4	40.6
Nebraska	2,625	53.9	46.1	1,384	56.6	43.4
Nevada	4,600	59.1	40.9	3,452	59.9	40.1
New Hampshire	2,054	50.0	50.0	1,251	50.0	50.0
New Jersey	8,752	52.0	48.0	4,304	58.8	41.2
New Mexico	6,181	51.8	48.2	3,264	54.4	45.6
New York	48,095	53.6	46.4	25,084	57.6	42.4
North Carolina	17,354	55.2	44.8	8,269	55.8	44.2
North Dakota	1,377	50.0	50.0	692	N/A	N/A
Ohio	13,471	48.8	51.2	10,963	50.0	50.0
Oklahoma	8,860	54.7	45.3	6,179	56.4	43.6
Oregon	10,182	58.6	41.4	5,661	57.8	42.2
Pennsylvania	19,605	58.1	41.9	11,826	60.8	39.2
Rhode Island	2,420	49.2	50.8	779	52.4	47.6
South Carolina	6,288	55.4	44.6	4,251	55.9	44.1
South Dakota	1,803	58.2	41.8	971	60.9	39.1
Tennessee	12,984	52.7	47.3	9,055	53.0	47.0
Texas	53,515	55.4	44.6	29,365	58.6	41.4
Utah	5,479	59.4	40.6	4,056	59.3	40.7
Vermont	1,052	56.6	43.4	368	60.5	39.5
Virginia	13,439	57.8	42.2	8,814	59.3	40.7
Washington	17,385	57.5	42.5	9,522	58.9	41.1
West Virginia	4,082	57.5	42.5	2,851	58.5	41.5
Wisconsin	12,785	63.4	36.6	4,387	64.6	35.4
Wyoming	1,384	55.1	44.9	965	55.2	44.8
Subtotal U.S.	557,364	56.1	43.9	329,515	58.2	41.8
American Samoa	40	41.0	59.0	4	50.0	50.0
Micronesia	101	38.9	61.1	7	57.1	42.9
Guam	99	63.2	36.8	67	64.3	35.7
N. Mariana Islands	41	55.0	45.0	9	22.2	77.8
Palau	24	54.2	45.8	3	33.3	66.7
Puerto Rico	23,910	N/A	N/A	18,386	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	20	55.0	45.0	3	66.7	33.3
Virgin Islands	176	42.9	57.1	96	47.4	52.6
IAFAS	24,411	47.4	52.6	18,575	52.0	48.0

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Tested, by Gender ¹		Number Passed	Passed, by Gender ²	
		Male (percent)	Female (percent)		Male (percent)	Female (percent)
Alberta	2,117	62.8	37.2	1,354	62.6	37.4
British Columbia	2,949	52.9	47.1	1,428	55.8	44.2
Manitoba	527	52.7	47.3	344	55.9	44.1
New Brunswick	1,150	57.2	42.8	604	55.2	44.8
Newfoundland	158	52.5	47.5	95	46.3	53.7
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	1,456	59.1	40.9	769	58.6	41.4
Ontario	3,451	58.9	41.1	2,506	61.3	38.7
Prince Edward Island	305	45.6	54.4	176	47.2	52.8
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1,264	50.1	49.9	652	55.4	44.6
Yukon Territory	17	54.5	45.5	12	50.0	50.0
Canada	13,394	56.1	43.9	7,940	58.5	41.5
Federal Corr. Inst.	3,992	89.0	11.0	2,401	88.5	11.5
International	612	N/A	N/A	408	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	2,686	96.9	3.1	1,184	99.4	0.6
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	557	75.0	25.0	419	81.0	19.0
VA Hospitals	3	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0
Federal Contracts	7,850	90.8	9.2	4,414	91.0	9.0
Program Total	603,019	56.6	43.4	360,444	58.6	41.4

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each gender is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons of that gender by the total number of persons tested in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their gender were excluded from this calculation.
- ² Percentage for each gender is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons of that gender by the total number of persons who passed the tests in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their gender were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ N/A = Not available.

TABLE 4
Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade ¹								Average Grade Completed ²
		None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alabama	9,782	0.1	0.5	1.8	8.1	18.1	28.0	33.1	10.3	10.1
Alaska	2,589	0.4	0.4	2.0	7.7	18.2	29.4	36.3	5.5	10.0
Arizona	11,026	0.6	1.5	1.4	8.4	17.8	28.5	35.1	6.7	10.0
Arkansas	6,280	0.4	0.5	1.8	7.8	19.6	29.6	35.1	5.2	10.0
California	41,790	0.7	2.4	1.0	3.9	12.5	23.5	43.1	12.8	10.3
Colorado	11,216	0.5	0.9	1.2	6.8	18.6	31.1	35.4	5.5	10.0
Connecticut	4,405	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	269	0.9	0.9	1.9	9.3	19.2	25.2	37.9	4.7	10.0
District of Columbia	762	3.8	1.9	12.1	11.5	19.7	20.4	21.7	8.9	9.3
Florida	38,415	0.3	0.3	1.3	8.1	18.4	29.0	33.5	9.0	10.1
Georgia	23,059	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	8.2	20.1	30.0	40.2	11.1
Hawaii	1,564	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.1	14.6	28.0	42.0	8.8	10.3
Idaho	3,867	1.0	0.7	1.5	9.0	20.0	30.1	31.7	6.0	9.9
Illinois	23,375	1.7	0.8	2.4	7.4	15.6	29.0	35.8	7.2	10.0
Indiana	10,619	0.1	0.3	0.9	8.2	18.1	32.1	35.9	4.3	10.1
Iowa	4,897	0.3	0.4	1.1	8.9	17.9	32.6	35.3	3.5	10.0
Kansas	3,659	0.6	0.4	1.8	7.8	17.5	31.0	36.0	4.9	10.0
Kentucky	10,773	0.2	0.4	1.5	10.6	21.3	28.9	34.5	2.6	9.9
Louisiana	7,908	0.3	0.9	3.0	12.1	20.1	27.5	31.3	4.7	9.8
Maine	2,582	0.2	0.4	1.0	10.6	19.6	28.4	34.3	5.5	10.0
Maryland	7,173	0.3	0.3	1.1	10.0	20.3	31.0	31.9	5.1	10.0
Massachusetts	9,888	1.0	0.9	2.1	10.2	20.2	28.0	31.5	6.2	9.9
Michigan	17,620	0.5	0.4	1.3	6.8	17.3	29.4	40.5	3.8	10.1
Minnesota	8,245	0.3	0.2	0.9	3.8	12.8	28.0	46.6	7.4	10.4
Mississippi	9,180	0.2	0.8	3.3	11.4	22.3	28.0	28.6	5.3	9.8
Missouri	8,099	0.3	0.4	1.0	8.3	19.3	30.3	35.3	5.0	10.0
Montana	2,550	0.1	0.5	0.7	9.2	20.3	28.6	34.3	6.2	10.0
Nebraska	2,625	0.2	0.4	0.9	6.9	17.8	28.1	38.9	6.7	10.2
Nevada	4,600	0.4	0.3	1.4	4.3	14.4	27.4	44.1	7.7	10.3
New Hampshire	2,054	0.2	0.3	1.0	9.9	21.0	31.5	32.6	3.5	9.9
New Jersey	8,752	0.9	0.9	2.1	7.4	17.0	29.2	33.9	8.6	10.1
New Mexico	6,181	1.8	0.8	3.0	6.3	16.6	30.8	34.1	6.6	10.0
New York	48,095	0.7	0.3	0.7	5.9	17.1	28.4	34.4	12.6	10.3
North Carolina	17,354	0.2	0.4	1.5	13.2	26.0	31.4	24.5	2.7	9.7
North Dakota	1,377	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	10.7	20.7	31.3	36.0	10.9
Ohio	13,471	37.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	6.3
Oklahoma	8,860	1.0	1.0	2.5	9.4	20.8	28.4	33.1	3.9	9.8
Oregon	10,182	0.8	1.2	1.3	7.9	18.9	31.2	32.4	6.2	10.0
Pennsylvania	19,605	0.4	0.5	1.4	7.4	18.5	29.3	37.5	5.0	10.1
Rhode Island	2,420	1.8	1.8	3.5	12.1	22.9	28.8	25.1	4.0	9.6
South Carolina	6,288	0.2	0.4	1.1	9.2	23.9	30.2	30.9	4.1	9.9
South Dakota	1,803	0.1	0.6	1.1	11.7	21.5	29.6	32.6	2.9	9.9
Tennessee	12,984	0.2	0.2	1.0	6.2	15.8	29.4	42.0	5.0	10.2
Texas	53,515	0.4	0.9	1.8	11.8	22.0	27.9	29.8	5.4	9.8
Utah	5,479	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.8	12.6	23.8	43.9	14.0	10.4
Vermont	1,052	0.0	0.4	0.6	10.5	24.2	28.1	32.8	3.6	9.9
Virginia	13,439	0.2	0.4	1.5	9.8	21.7	29.2	33.4	3.7	9.9
Washington	17,385	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.4	6.8	16.7	28.7	44.6	11.1
West Virginia	4,082	0.1	0.4	2.0	9.9	20.6	27.1	35.1	4.8	10.0
Wisconsin	12,785	0.9	0.7	2.2	5.8	13.6	24.8	48.4	3.7	10.2
Wyoming	1,384	0.2	0.4	0.7	5.6	18.2	28.8	37.4	8.7	10.2
Subtotal U.S.	557,364	0.5	0.7	1.5	7.6	17.6	27.8	34.7	9.7	10.1
American Samoa	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	16.7	63.3	10.0	10.7
Micronesia	101	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.8	23.3	24.4	33.7	4.7	9.9
Guam	99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	28.9	53.9	7.9	10.6
N. Mariana Islands	41	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.6	25.0	41.7	19.4	5.6	9.9
Palau	24	4.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	39.1	21.7	21.7	4.3	9.5
Puerto Rico	23,910	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	26.3	68.4	11.6
Virgin Islands	176	0.7	1.4	0.7	6.9	14.6	22.2	28.5	25.0	10.5
IAFAS	24,411	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.3	16.7	24.2	35.5	15.7	10.3

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Percent of Candidates Who Completed Grade ¹								Average Grade Completed ²
		None-5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alberta	2,117	0.2	0.5	1.6	3.7	19.6	31.9	32.7	9.9	10.2
British Columbia	2,949	11.2	0.1	1.6	5.5	14.1	37.4	28.1	2.0	8.9
Manitoba	527	0.2	0.7	1.5	8.0	20.2	28.5	37.8	2.9	10.0
New Brunswick	1,150	0.1	0.7	3.1	8.0	23.5	32.6	29.4	2.5	9.8
Newfoundland	158	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.8	18.7	35.5	33.5	3.2	10.0
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	1,456	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.8	32.7	23.1	34.6	1.9	9.9
Ontario	3,451	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.9	18.9	23.8	37.2	10.4	10.2
Prince Edward Island	305	0.0	2.3	3.8	12.2	22.5	34.0	24.4	0.8	9.6
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1,264	0.2	0.6	1.3	8.5	23.9	36.9	24.3	4.3	9.9
Yukon Territory	17	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	11.8	41.2	35.3	5.9	10.2
Canada	13,394	4.0	0.5	1.8	6.5	19.2	34.5	29.3	4.3	9.6
Federal Corr. Inst.	3,992	6.8	3.7	7.7	10.7	20.1	23.1	22.4	5.6	9.1
International	612	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	2,686	1.1	1.4	2.4	10.8	19.3	28.1	30.4	6.4	9.8
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	557	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.4	12.0	24.1	48.1	11.4	10.5
VA Hospitals	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	10.3
Federal Contracts	7,850	4.1	2.6	5.2	10.2	19.1	25.1	27.4	6.3	9.5
Program Total	603,019	0.6	0.7	1.5	7.6	17.6	27.8	34.6	9.6	10.1

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each grade level is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons who had completed that grade level by the total number of persons tested in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ² People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ N/A = Not available.

Who Passed the GED Tests in the United States?

This section presents the 2002 pass rate of 70.6 percent and describes how it varies for different groups of GED passers across the United States.

EXHIBIT 9:

Trends in the Number of Candidates Tested and the Number of GED Passers: 1993–2002

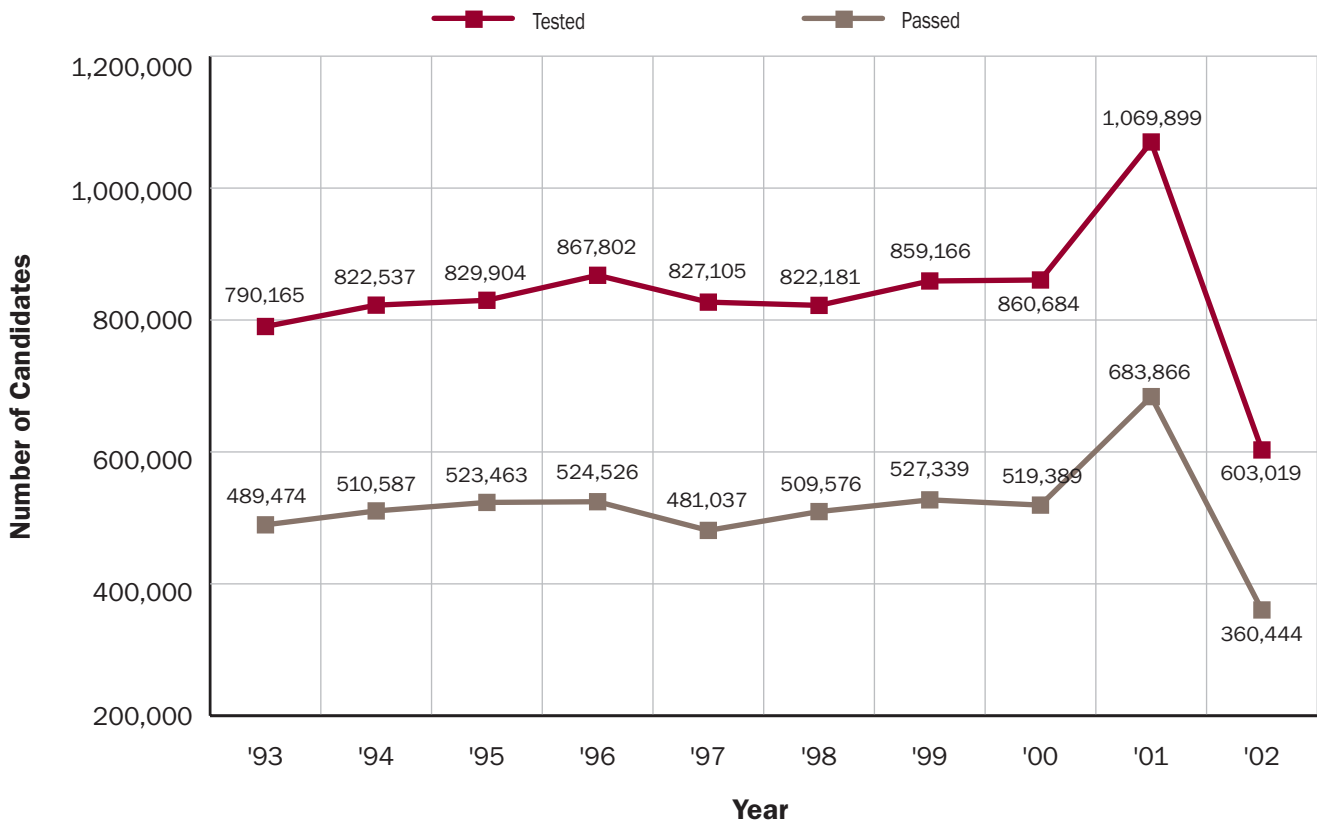


Exhibit 9 shows the overall trend in the number of candidates and passers from 1993 through 2002. The year 2001 was an unusual year for GEDTS in that it marked the end of the 1988 Series GED Tests. In 2001, the number of adults taking the GED Tests sharply increased and reached an all-time high of over 1 million candidates. This was due in part to an effective outreach campaign and the notification of adults about pending test changes: Adults who had taken one test but had not completed the entire battery were

motivated to quickly take the GED Tests before the December 31, 2001, deadline. The motivating forces that affected the 2001 candidate population had ramifications for the 2002 candidate numbers as well. Since so many individuals passed the GED Tests in 2001, the pool of potential GED candidates decreased in 2002. As a result, the total number of adults testing and passing in 2002 was the lowest in 10 years. (See [On the Cover](#), pages 1–3, for a full explanation.)

SERVING THE TARGET POPULATION: GED PASSERS

In 2002, only 1 percent of adults without a high school diploma passed the GED Tests and earned their jurisdictions' high school diploma.

The map in Exhibit 10 shows the percentage of adults without a high school diploma (as estimated with data from the 2000 Census) who passed the GED Tests in each jurisdiction in 2002.

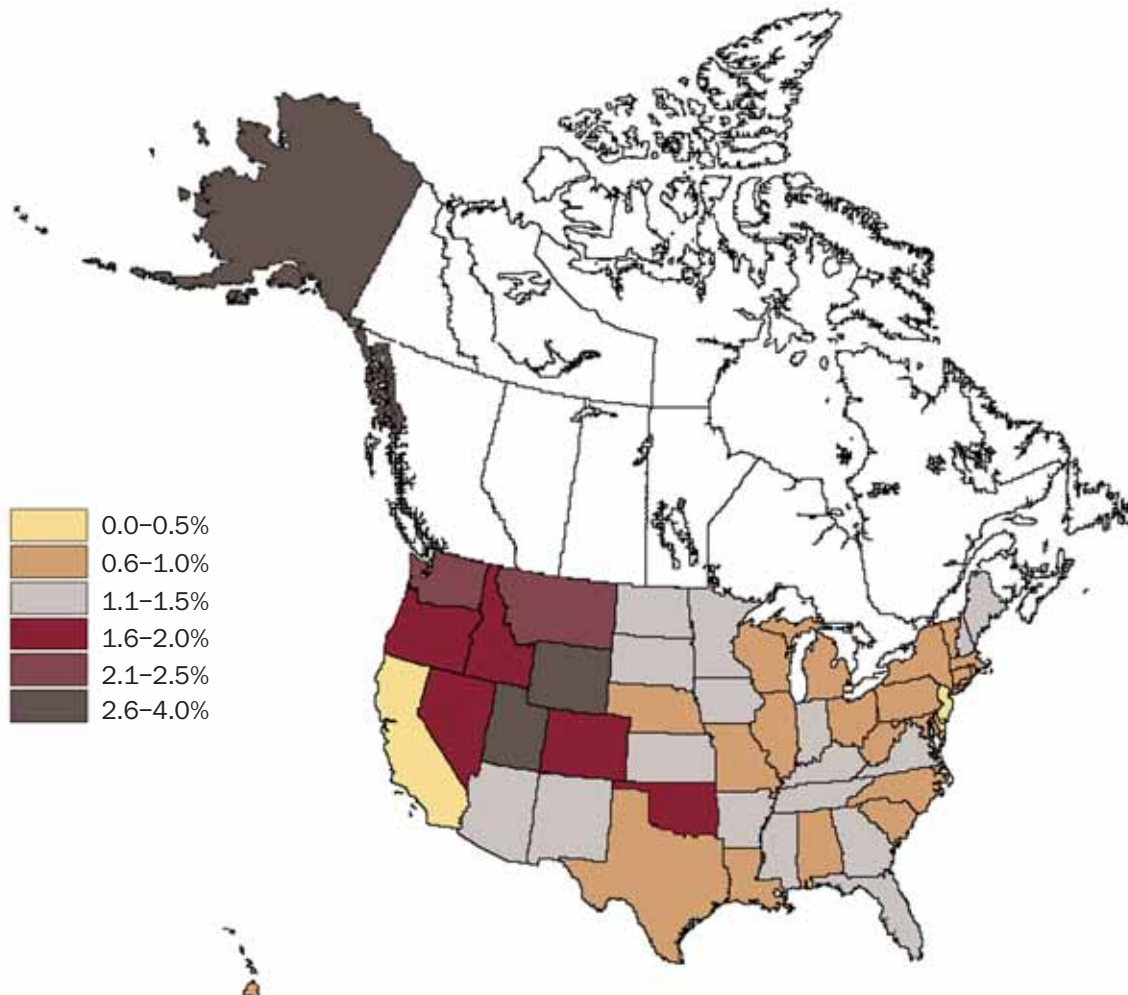
This map shows the limited “reach” of the GED program. Only very small percentages (0.5–4.0 percent) of adults without a high school diploma passed the GED Tests in 2002.

The GED Program served a greater percentage of adults in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states.

There is a great deal of variation in the proportion of adults without a high school diploma across the states. Some states, such as Alaska, Utah, and Wyoming, stand out by serving a significantly larger share of their potential GED population than other nearby states. But, as with the total number tested, even in the most successful state, less than 4.0 percent of adults without a high school diploma passed the GED Tests.

EXHIBIT 10:

Proportion of Candidates Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED Tests, by State: 2002



Source: 2000 U.S. Census and
2002 GED Testing Service Data.

PASS RATES IN THE UNITED STATES

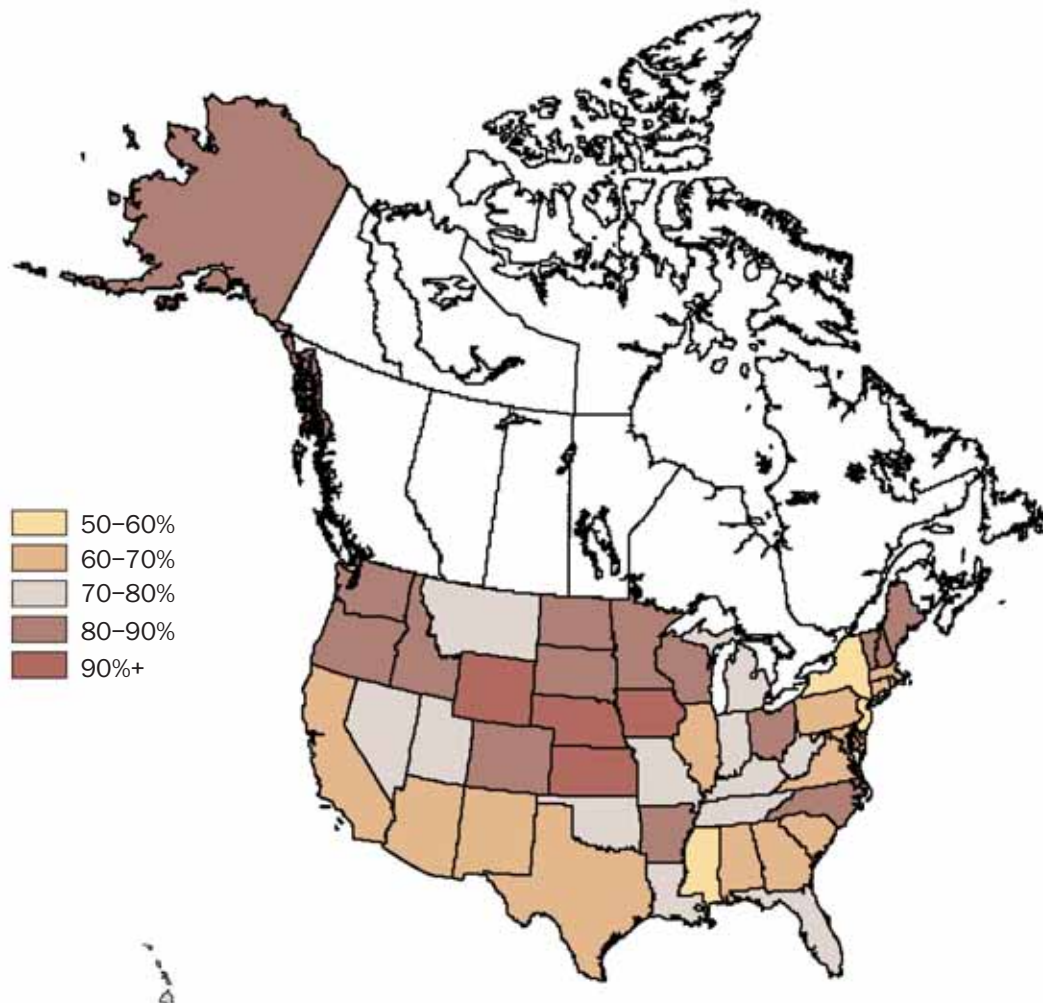
When comparing the pass rates by state (Exhibit 11) with the extent of the challenge of adults without a high school diploma by state (Exhibit 1), there are some interesting findings. Some states with the highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma had the lowest pass rates. For example, Alabama, with 24.0 percent of its population without a diploma, had a pass rate of 60.9 percent; Mississippi, 27.0 percent and 60.2 percent, respectively; and Texas, 25.0 percent and 65.2 percent, respectively. However, two states with the greatest challenge also made the greatest gain: Arkansas, where 24.0 percent of adults do not have a high school diploma, had a pass rate of 84.7 percent; and

Louisiana, where 25.0 percent of adults are without a diploma, had a pass rate of 74.1 percent.

Conversely, some states with the least challenge had the highest pass rates. Alaska, where only 12.0 percent of adults are without a high school diploma, had a pass rate of 83.7 percent; Wyoming, 12.5 percent and 91.0 percent, respectively; Iowa, 16.4 percent and 92.5 percent, respectively; Oregon, 15.0 percent and 86.7 percent, respectively; and Wisconsin, 15.0 percent and 85.1 percent, respectively.

EXHIBIT 11:

Pass Rates for GED Candidates in the United States: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

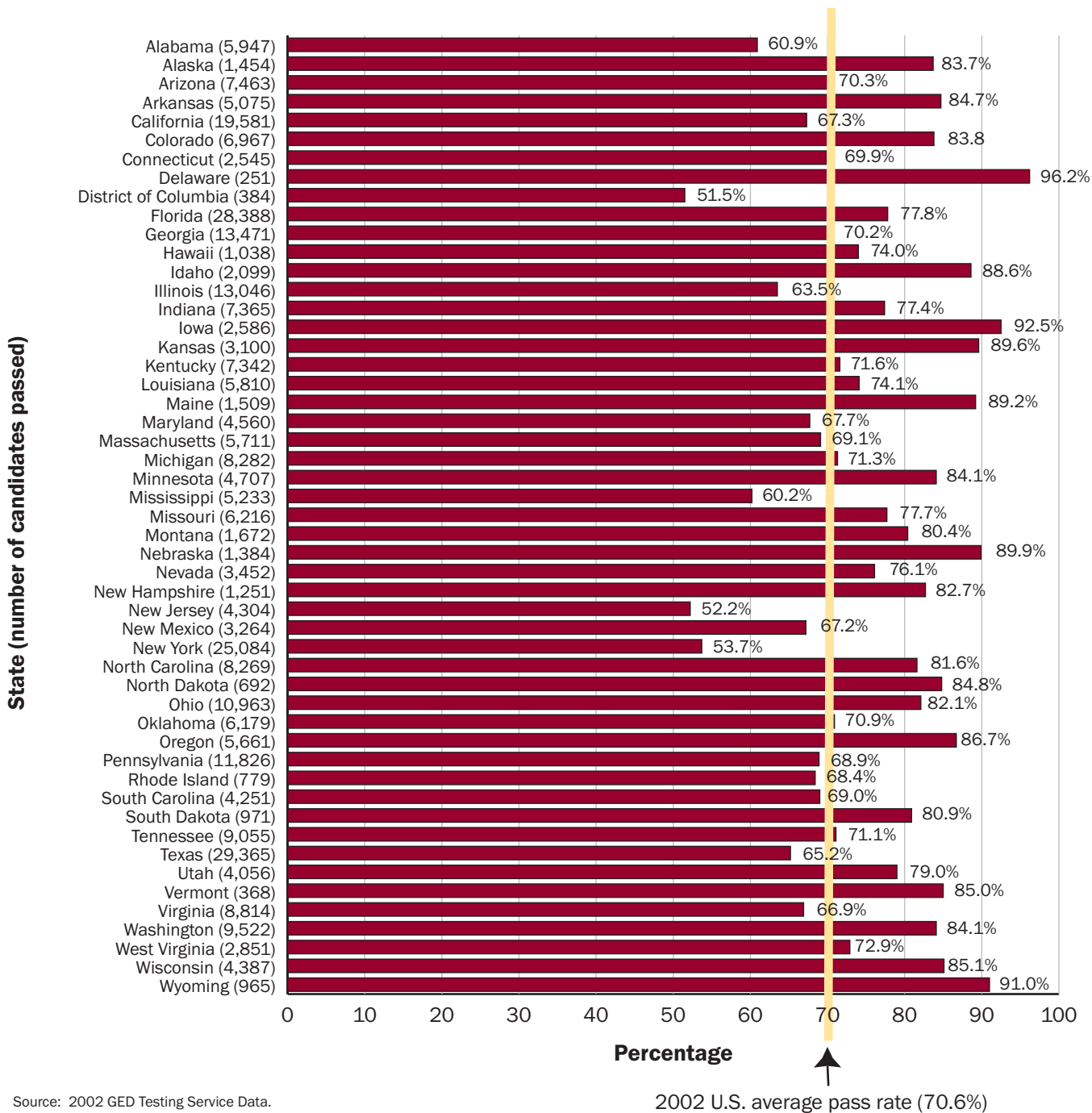
Exhibit 12 presents the pass rates for all states, including how they compare with the U.S. average (which is shown as a vertical yellow line).

Five states exceeded the 70.6 overall percent pass rate by roughly 20.0 percentage points: Delaware (96.2 percent), Iowa (92.5 percent), Kansas (89.6 percent), Nebraska (89.9 percent), and Wyoming (91.0 percent). An additional five states had pass rates roughly 15.0 percentage points higher than the 70.6 percent pass rate: Idaho (88.6 percent),

Maine (89.2 percent), Oregon (86.7 percent), Vermont (85.0 percent), and Wisconsin (85.1 percent).

Conversely, only three jurisdictions had pass rates roughly 20.0 percentage points lower than the 70.6 percent overall pass rate: the District of Columbia (51.5 percent), New Jersey (52.2 percent), and New York (53.7 percent). (See Table 15, pages 76–77, for states with performance screening requirements.)

EXHIBIT 12:
Pass Rates, by State: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

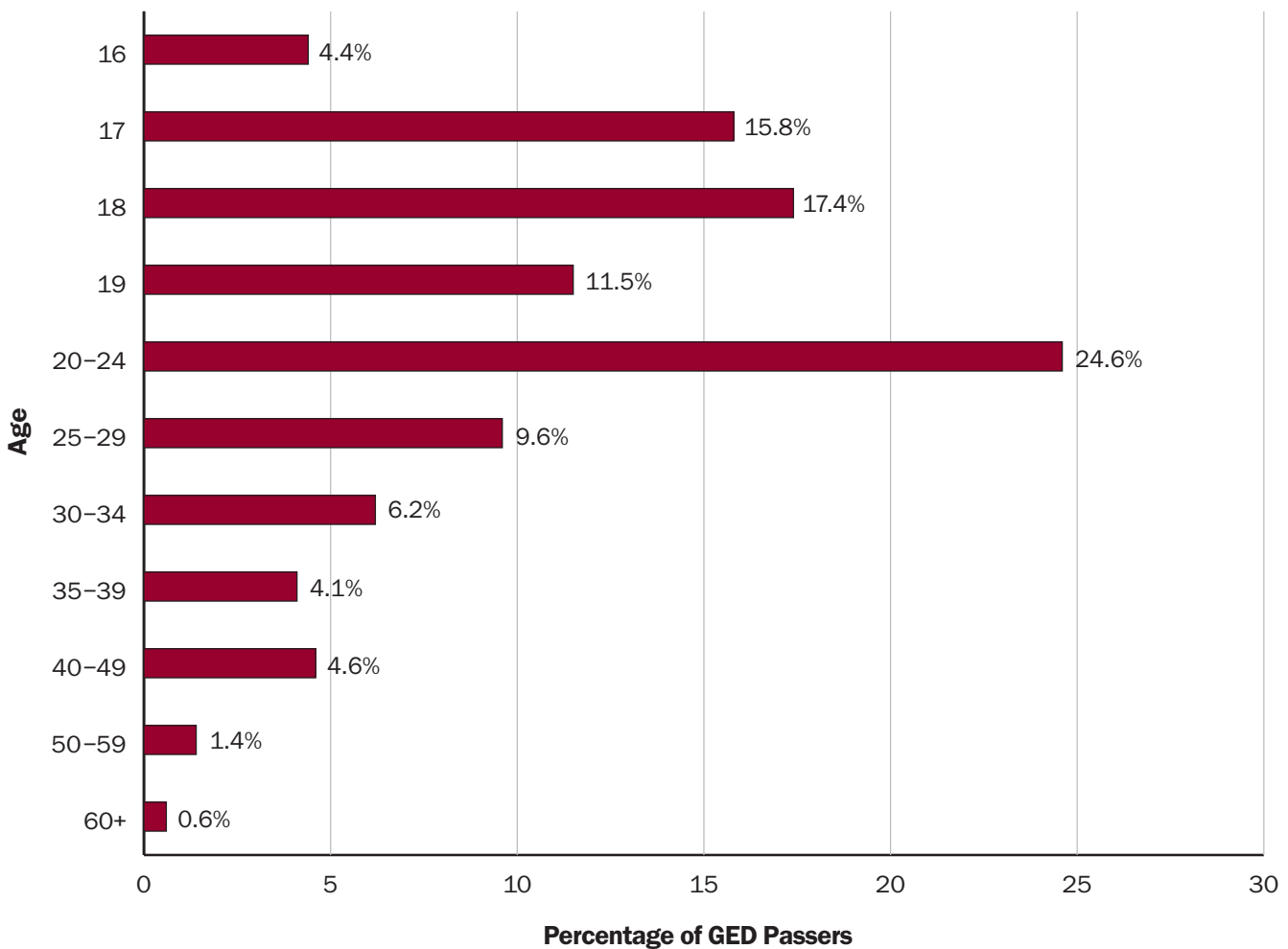
AGE OF GED PASSERS

In 2002, the average age of GED passers in the United States was 23.8 years—14.5 months younger than the average age (25 years) of all candidates. One in five passers is under 18 years of age (15.8 percent were 17 years of age, and 4.4 percent were 16). In order to test, these individuals must meet their states' compulsory attendance requirements.

In addition to pass rates, the average age varied across states (see Table 6, pages 54–55). Six states and the District of Columbia exceeded the passers' average age of 23.8 by at least 18 months: California (26.0), Rhode Island (25.8), Oklahoma (25.5), Kentucky and Nevada (25.4), District of Columbia (25.3), and Missouri (25.1). Conversely, four states have an average age at least 18 months under the 23.8 average age: Alaska (21.8), North Dakota (22.0), Idaho (22.3), and Utah (22.4).

The distribution of passers by age group varies by state. While the overall percentage of 16-year-old candidates who passed the tests in the United States is 4.4 percent, the 16-year-old candidates represent only 3.6 percent of the total number of candidates who took the tests. The percentage of 16-year-old candidates who passed the tests ranges from 0.5 percent or less in six states (California, 0.0 percent; Indiana, 0.1 percent; Maine, 0.5 percent; Tennessee, 0.1 percent; Utah, 0.1 percent; and Wisconsin, 0.0 percent) to 10 percent or higher in four states (Alaska, 10.4 percent; Arkansas, 12.0 percent; Idaho, 11.7 percent; and Oregon, 10.6 percent). The reasons for the differing average ages may be a result of differences in education policies and practices, such as the states' compulsory age requirements, as shown in Exhibit 14. GEDTS plans to address this topic in a future series of reports.

EXHIBIT 13:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Age: 2002



Adults may not take the GED Tests unless they meet their state’s compulsory attendance requirements and state GED age requirements (see Table 15, pages 76–77).

Exhibit 14 shows that the majority of states have GED minimum age requirements that are more stringent than the

compulsory age requirements for attending K–12 schools. While 29 states establish 16 years of age as the compulsory attendance age, only six states permit candidates 16 years of age to receive a GED credential without granting an exception on a case-by-case basis.

EXHIBIT 14:
State Compulsory Attendance and Minimum Age for GED Credential Requirements

Compulsory Attendance ¹	Minimum Age for GED Credential ²				
	16 Years (6 States)	17 Years (9 States)	18 Years (29 States)	18.5 Years (1 State)	19 Years (4 States)
16 Years (29 States)	Alaska Maryland New Jersey Vermont	Connecticut Indiana Iowa Montana South Carolina	Alabama Arizona Delaware Georgia Idaho Illinois Massachusetts Michigan Missouri Nebraska New Hampshire New Mexico North Carolina North Dakota Rhode Island South Dakota West Virginia Wyoming		Kentucky New York
17 Years (7 States)	Arkansas	Louisiana Mississippi Nevada	Maine Pennsylvania Tennessee		
18 Years (13 States)	Ohio	Hawaii	California Florida Kansas Oklahoma Oregon Texas Utah Virginia	Wisconsin	Minnesota Washington

¹ Colorado compulsory attendance requirements are not reported.

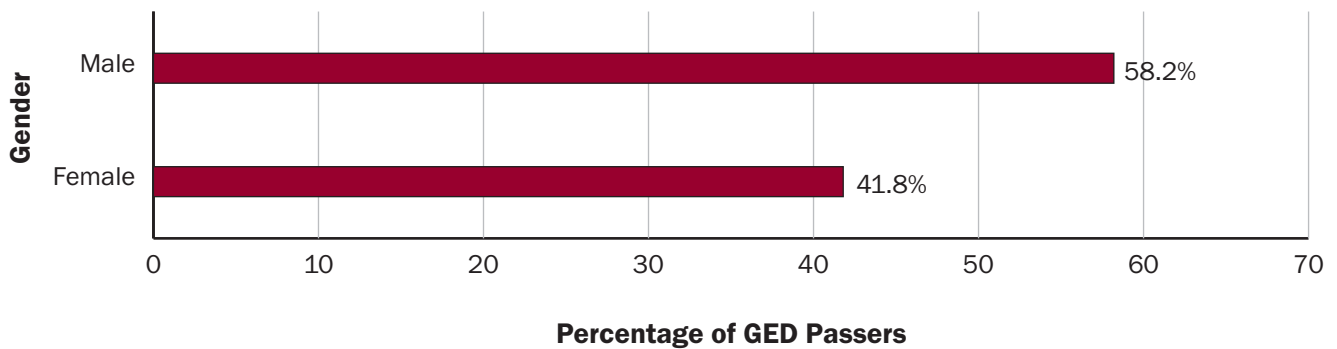
² In most—but not all—jurisdictions, exceptions to the minimum age policy are granted on a case-by-case basis. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 79–83).

GENDER OF GED PASSERS

Exhibit 2 on page 10 reports that men and women are equally likely to leave high school without a diploma. As shown in Exhibit 15, a higher percentage of men than women earned a GED credential in 2002. Men accounted

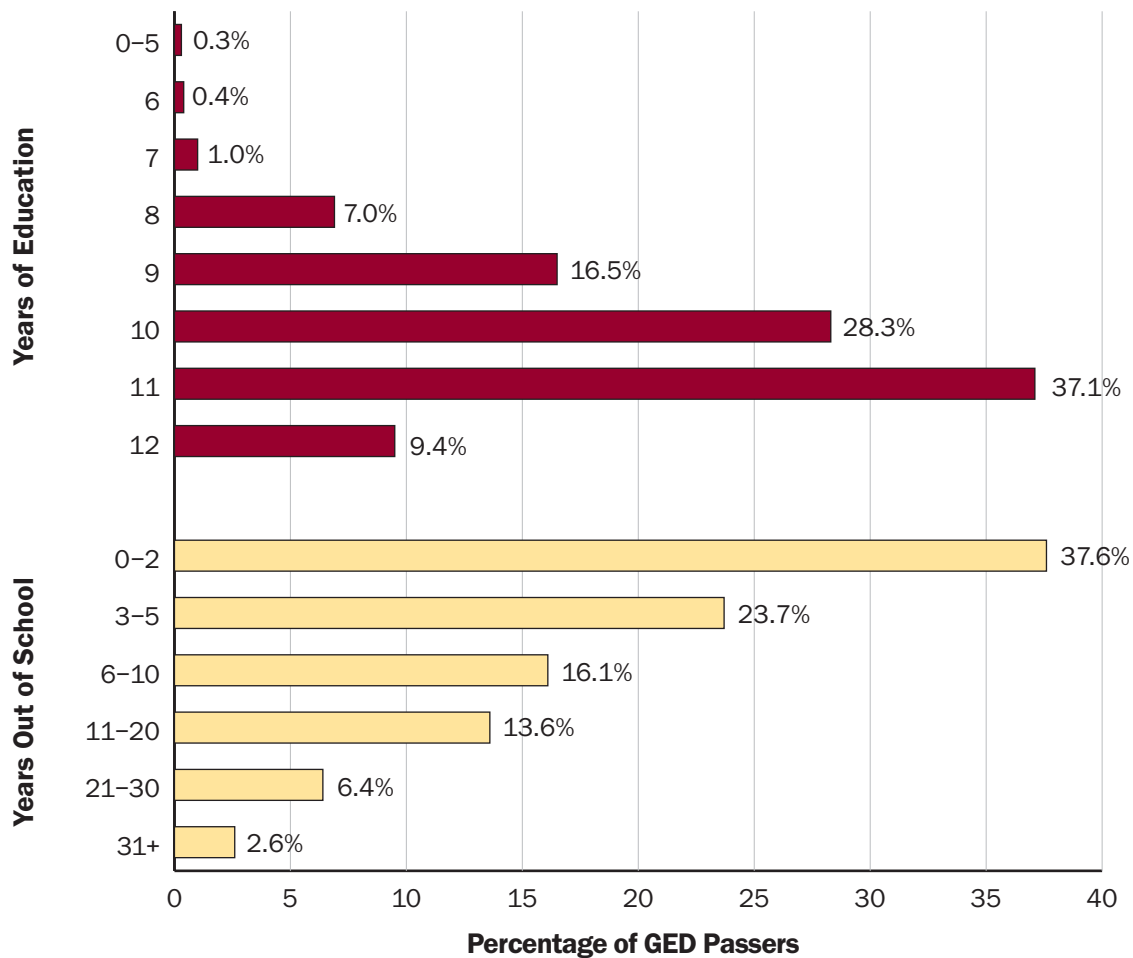
for 58.2 percent of all GED passers and women accounted for 41.8 percent. This pass rate by gender is relatively the same as the male/female ratio of 58.6 percent to 41.4 percent for all GED candidates.

EXHIBIT 15:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Gender: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

EXHIBIT 16:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Years of Education Completed: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

EDUCATION OF GED PASSERS

As shown in Exhibit 16, most GED passers have completed much of their high school education. Of GED passers, 46.5 percent reported completing 11 or more years of formal education and another 28.3 percent left school after completing the 10th grade. An additional 16.5 percent completed the ninth grade. This leaves only 8.7 percent of all passers who had fewer than 10 years of traditional classroom experience. In 2002, across the states, the average number of years of education completed ranged from 9.8 years in Mississippi and North Carolina to 11.1 years in Georgia and 11.2 years in Washington.

Most GED passers in the United States had been out of school for only a short period of time. More than one in three passers (37.6 percent) were out of school for two years or less and almost one in four (23.7 percent) were last enrolled in school three to five years ago. Just over one in five passers (22.6 percent) had been out of school for 11 years or more.

REASONS GED PASSERS TOOK THE GED TESTS

While 63.7 percent of all GED passers indicated that they took the GED Tests for educational reasons, they cited various educational goals as their motivation. Candidates were allowed to provide multiple answers.

Of the responses, 52.7 percent indicated higher education, with 23.0 percent identifying four-year college as their goal and 29.7 percent indicating a desire to attend a two-year college. An additional 40.6 percent of the responses indicated further training, with 22.3 percent identifying a technical or trade program, 9.3 percent identifying job training, and 9.0 percent pursuing skills certification.

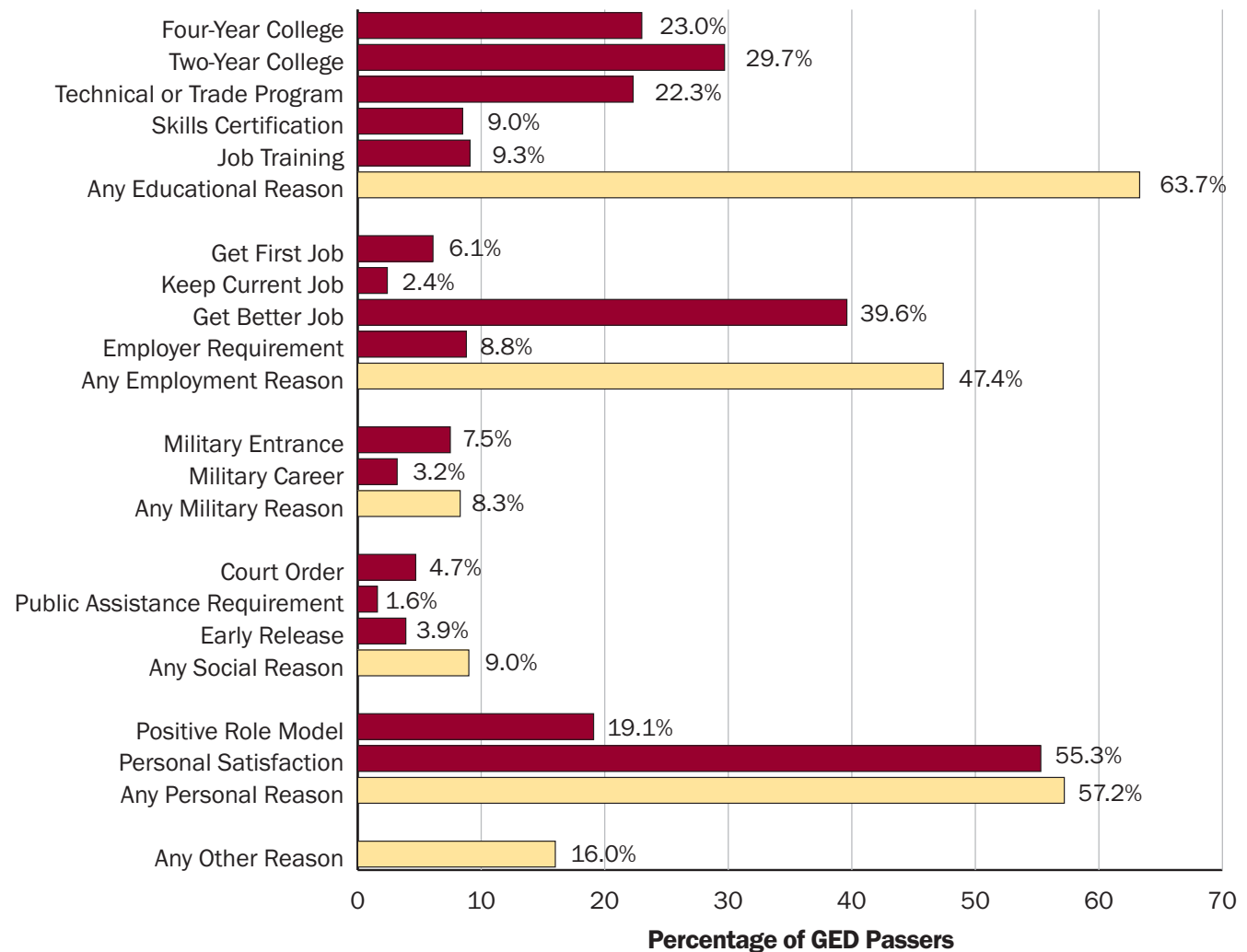
GED passers often cited personal reasons for taking the test, including personal satisfaction (55.3 percent) and being a positive role model (19.1 percent).

Many GED passers pursued the GED credential because of their job or career. Reported reasons indicated that GED passers recognize the importance of a high school diploma in the workforce. While only 6.1 percent indicated they took the tests to get a first job, and 2.4 percent took the tests to keep their current job, 39.6 percent took the tests to get a better job.

Further, 6.3 percent of passers were compelled to take the tests as part of a public assistance requirement or court order, and 8.3 percent reported they planned to pass the GED Tests for military reasons.

EXHIBIT 17:

Reasons Why GED Passers Took the GED Tests: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

EXHIBIT 18:
GED Standard Score Statistics for All U.S. Candidates*

Test Area	Standard Score		
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Language Arts, Writing	490	501	64
Social Studies	530	542	73
Science	530	544	75
Language Arts, Reading	550	566	95
Mathematics	490	503	72
Overall	520	531	59

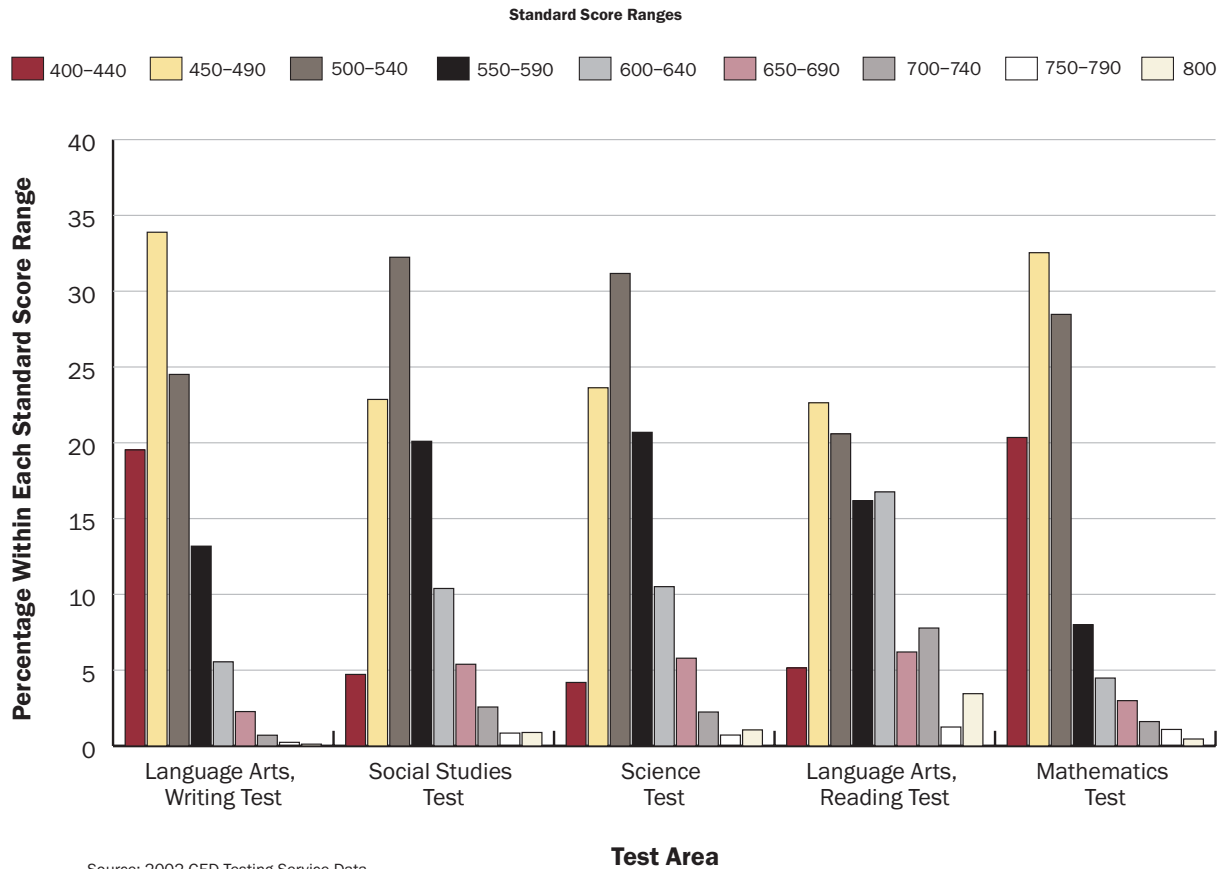
*Statistics in this exhibit do not include Spanish and French versions of the tests, which use a different standard score scale.

**GED STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL
 U.S. CANDIDATES**

Exhibit 18 reports the standard score descriptive statistics of all people in the United States who passed the GED Tests in 2002. The passers scored highest on the Language Arts,

Reading Test (mean 566), and lowest on the Language Arts, Writing Test (mean 501). Their overall average standard score for five tests is 531.

EXHIBIT 19:
Distribution of Scores for GED Passers, by Test Area*



*Statistics in this exhibit do not include Spanish and French versions of the tests, which use a different standard score scale.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR GED PASSERS

The variability in the standard scores across GED Tests is reflected in Exhibit 19. Exhibit 19 shows the percentage of GED passers who scored within the standard score ranges for each GED Test. Only 3.3 percent of the passers achieved a standard score of 650 or higher on the Language Arts, Writing Test, and only 6.2 percent of the passers achieved it on the Mathematics Test. More than half the passers

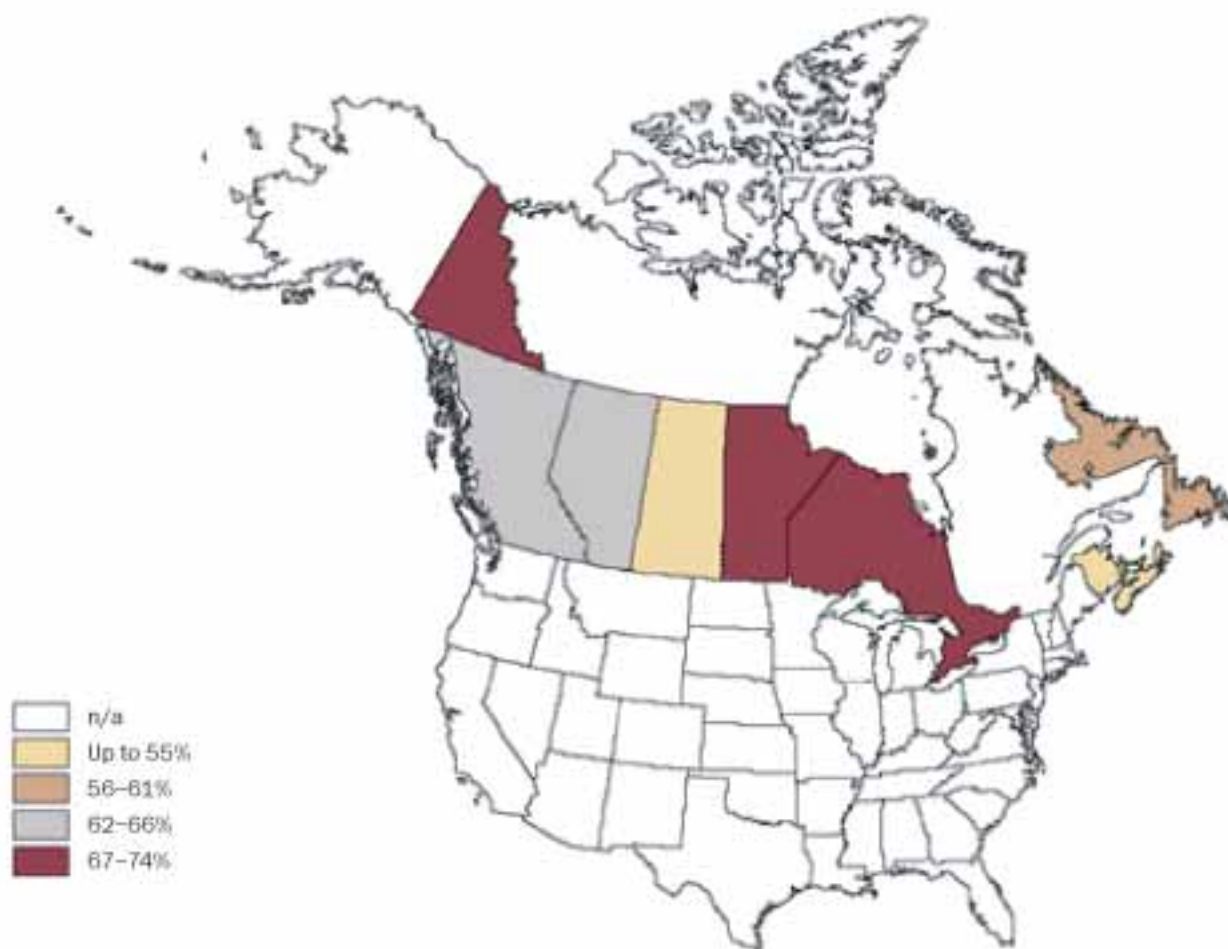
(53.0 percent) had a standard score below 500 on one or both of those tests. For the Social Studies, Science, and Language Arts, Reading Tests, larger percentages of passing candidates scored at or above 650 (9.7 percent, 9.8 percent, and 18.7 percent, respectively) and only about 28.0 percent of the passers had a standard score below 500 on those tests.

Who Passed the GED Tests in Canada?

This section presents the pass rate of 64.8 percent and describes how it varies for different groups of GED passers across Canada.

EXHIBIT 20:

Pass Rates for GED Candidates in Canada: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

Exhibit 20 shows how the pass rate varies across the 12 Canadian jurisdictions. There is no geographical concentration regarding the pass rate. The highest pass rates

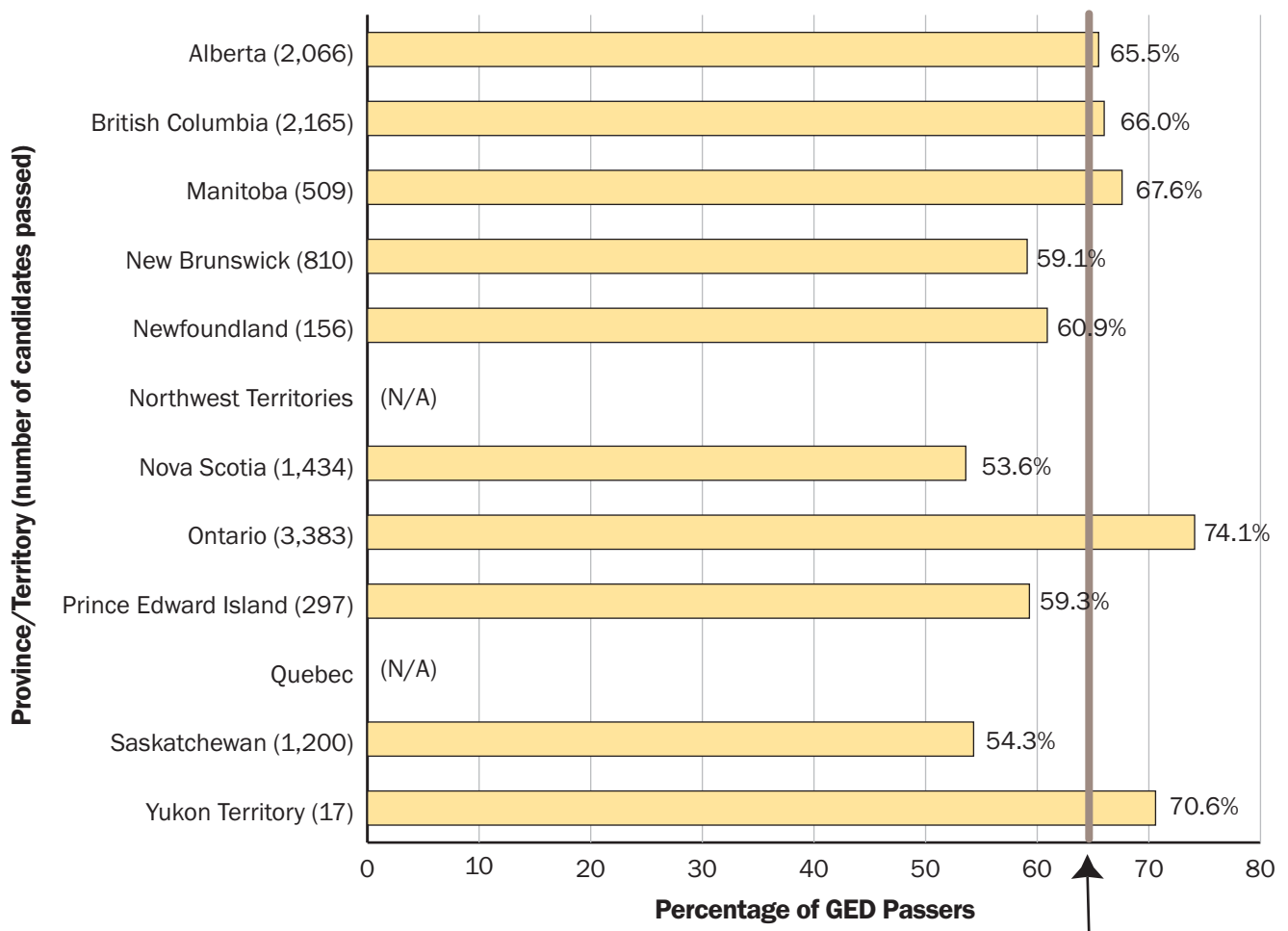
range from 70.6 percent for the Yukon Territory in the west to 74.1 percent for Ontario in the east.

PASS RATES, BY CANADIAN PROVINCE/TERRITORY

Exhibit 21 shows the percentage of candidates in the Canadian jurisdictions that passed the GED Tests in 2002. The Canadian policy requires each passer to score 450 on each of the five tests. The vertical line indicates that the Canadian average pass rate is 64.8 percent. As the chart

shows, there is significant variation across jurisdictions. The pass rates in Nova Scotia (53.6 percent) and Saskatchewan (54.3 percent) were about 11 percentage points lower than the Canadian pass rate, while the pass rate in Ontario (74.1 percent) was more than 9 percentage points higher.

EXHIBIT 21:
Pass Rates, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

* N/A = Not available.

AGE OF GED PASSERS IN CANADA

The average age of GED passers in Canada was 31.75 years. Like pass rates, average age varies across jurisdictions, from an average age of 27.4 years in Saskatchewan to an average of 44.7 years in Nova Scotia. Almost one of every three

passers was between 20 and 24 years old. All candidates must meet the jurisdictions' age requirements as presented in Table 15 on pages 76–77. All but one of the Canadian jurisdictions have a minimum age requirement of 19 years.

EXHIBIT 22:
Percentage of GED Passers in Canada, by Age: 2002

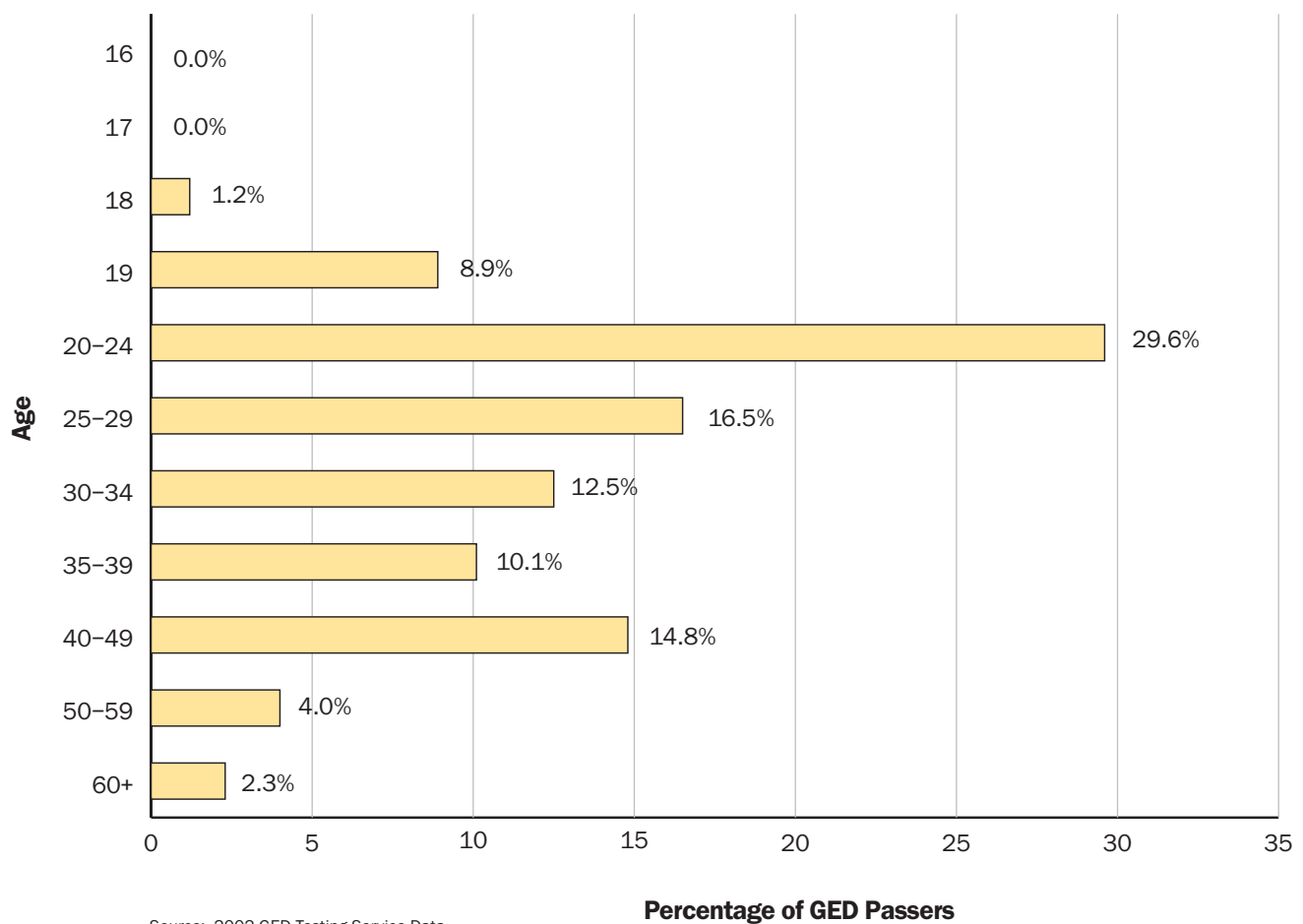
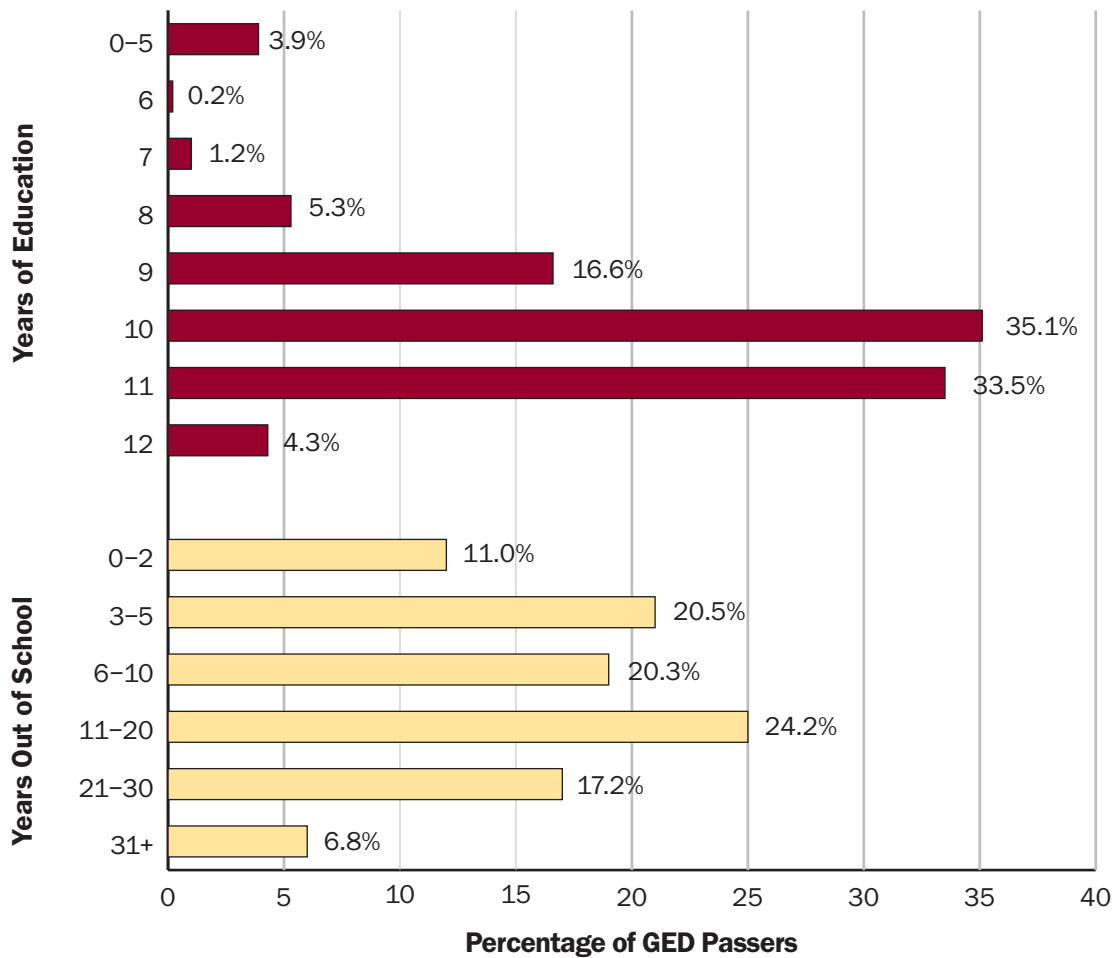


EXHIBIT 23:**Percentage of GED Passers in Canada, by Years of Education Completed: 2002**

Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

EDUCATION OF GED PASSERS IN CANADA

Exhibit 23 shows the educational background of Canadian GED passers. More than one of every three Canadian passers has completed more than 10 years of traditional classroom education. An additional third of all passers have completed 10 years of education.

As might be expected, because the Canadian passers were older, they had spent a significant amount of time out of school, with only 11.0 percent having attended high school in the past two years. Almost half had been out of school 11 years or more.

REASONS GED PASSERS TOOK THE GED TESTS IN CANADA

Exhibit 24 shows the primary reasons why Canadian passers took the GED Tests. Candidates were allowed to provide multiple answers.

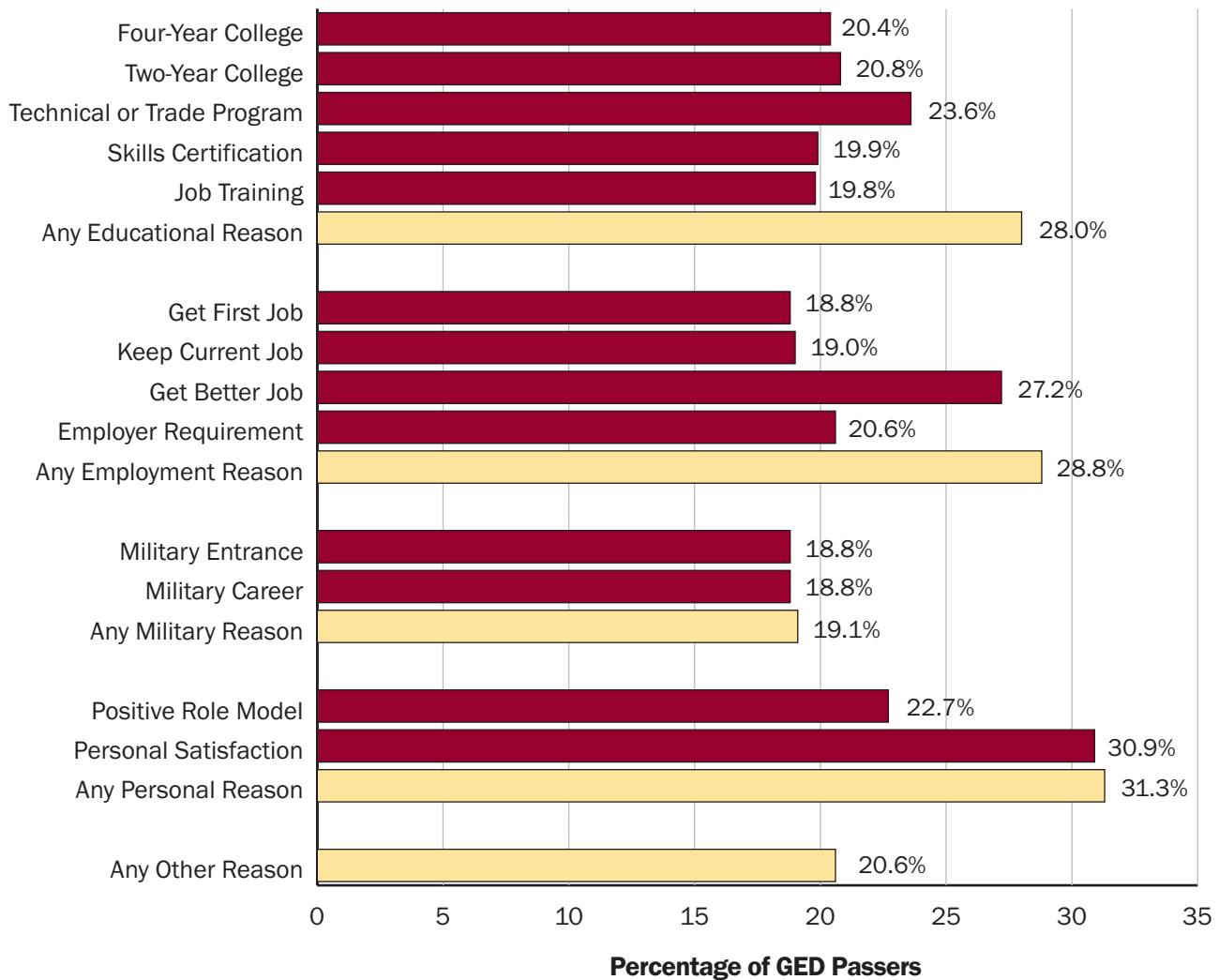
The most widely cited reasons were for personal satisfaction or to be a better role model. One or both of these reasons were indicated by 31.3 percent of the passers.

The second most widely cited reason was for employment (28.8 percent). Of the Canadian passers, 27.2 percent indicated that they took the GED Tests as a step toward getting a better job.

Of the 28.0 percent of GED passers who indicated that they took the GED Tests for educational reasons, 19.8 percent said they took the test for further job training; 23.6 percent, for entrance into a technical or training program; and 19.9 percent to pursue skills certification. Higher education was the goal of 41.2 percent, with 20.8 percent aiming at two-year college, and 20.4 percent, at four-year college.

There were no Canadian GED passers who took the GED Tests because they were mandated to do so by a court order or other program.

EXHIBIT 24:
Reasons Why Canadian GED Passers Took the GED Tests: 2002



Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

EXHIBIT 25:
GED Standard Score Statistics for All Canadian Candidates*

Test Area	Standard Score			Pass Rate
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Language Arts, Writing**	520	525	79	96.1
Social Studies**	530	533	80	95.1
Science**	540	551	91	96.2
Language Arts, Reading**	570	575	115	95.9
Mathematics**	490	496	87	86.5
Overall***	538	540	73	64.8

*Statistics in this exhibit do not include Spanish and French versions of the tests, which use a different standard score scale.

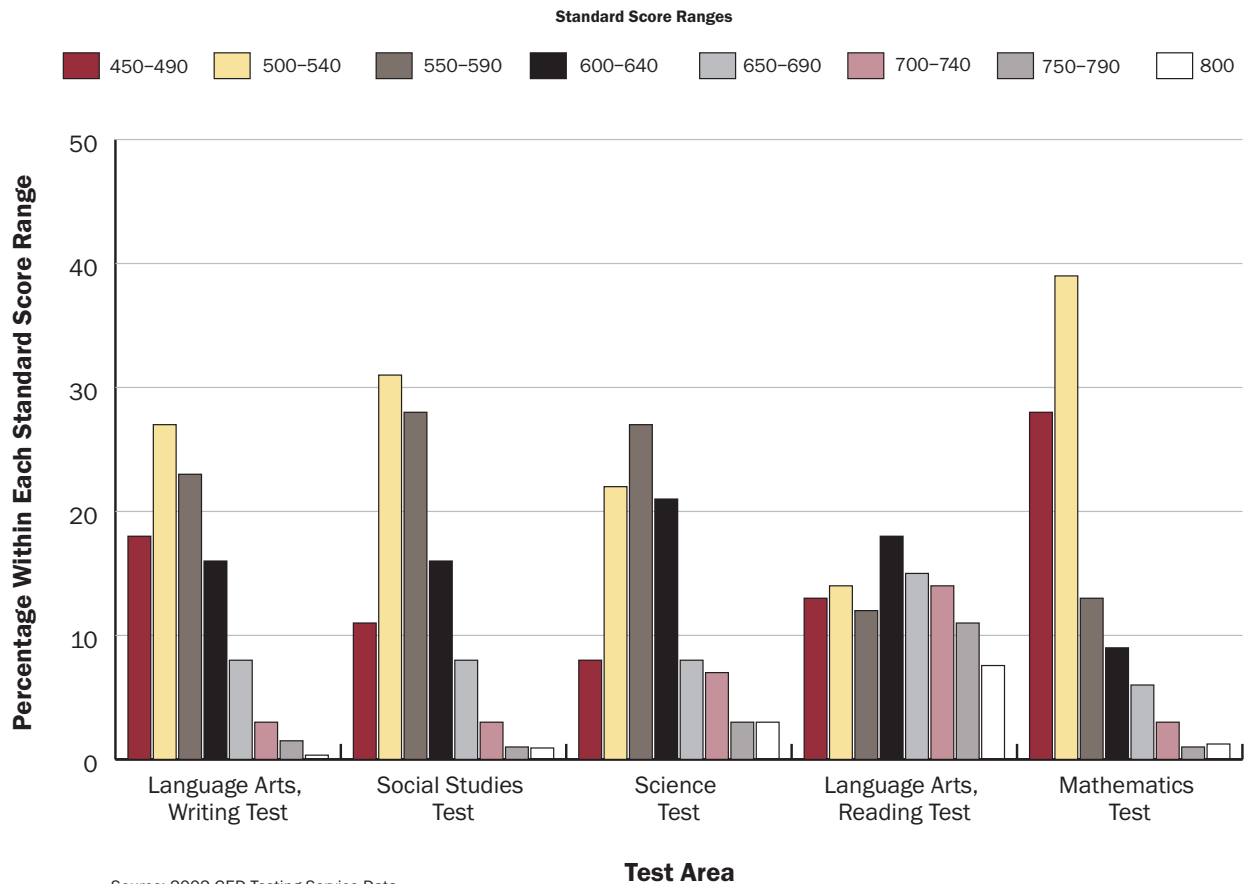
**Statistics are based on the number of people who took this test in 2002.

***Overall median, mean, and standard deviation are based on the number of people who took all five tests. Overall passing rate is the number of people who passed all five tests divided by the number of people who took all five tests.

**GED STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL
 CANADIAN CANDIDATES**

The variability in the standard scores across GED Tests is reflected in Exhibit 25. Of all Canadian GED candidates, 35.0 percent scored below 450 on at least one of the tests, which in Canada precludes the candidate from passing the GED Tests. The Mathematics Test was, on average, more difficult than the other four tests, with the Language Arts,

Reading Test being the easiest test on average. Evidence of the differences in performance was reflected in both the lower pass rates for the Mathematics Test (86.5 percent), compared with the other tests (from 95.1 percent to 96.2 percent), and the lower mean and median scores for the Mathematics Test.

EXHIBIT 26:**Distribution of Scores for GED Passers in Canada, by Test Area***

*Statistics in this exhibit do not include Spanish and French versions of the tests, which use a different standard score scale.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR GED PASSERS IN CANADA

Exhibit 26, the percentage of Canadian GED passers scoring within the standard score ranges for each GED Test Area, graphically shows the wider variability in Language Arts, Reading Test scores and the narrower variability in the Mathematics Test scores. Less than 20 percent and 28.1 percent of the GED passers scored less than 500 on the Language Arts, Writing and Mathematics Tests, respectively, compared with 8.7 percent to 12.2 percent for the Social

Studies, Science, and Language Arts, Reading Tests. With the exception of the Language Arts, Reading Test and to some extent the Science Test, there were few scores of 700 or above. The greater variability of the Language Arts, Reading Test compared with the other four tests is evident in the near equal spread of the Language Arts, Reading scores over the 450–740 score range, while the majority of the standard scores for the other four tests fall within the 500–590 range.

Section II: Tables

TABLE 5: Candidate Participation:

- Number Tested
- Number Completed Battery of Tests
- Number Passed
- Percent Change, 2001–02

TABLE 6: Number of GED Passers, by Age Group, and Average Age of Passers

TABLE 7: Number of GED Passers, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed

TABLE 8: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States

TABLE 8A: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in Canada and Federal Contracts

TABLE 9: Trends in GED Testing, by U.S. Passers

TABLE 10: Trends in GED Testing, by Canadian Passers

TABLE 5

Candidate Participation: Number Tested, Number Completed Battery of Tests, and Number Passed: Percent Change, 2001-02

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number Completed Battery of Tests		Percent Change ¹	Number Passed		Percent Change ²
		2001	2002	2001-02	2001	2002	2001-02
Alabama	9,782	19,681	9,758	-50.4	10,950	5,947	-45.7
Alaska	2,589	3,215	1,738	-45.9	2,783	1,454	-47.8
Arizona	11,026	18,321	10,620	-42.0	12,986	7,463	-42.5
Arkansas	6,280	11,205	5,995	-46.5	9,141	5,075	-44.5
California	41,790	60,719	29,109	-52.1	47,672	19,581	-58.9
Colorado	11,216	12,579	8,312	-33.9	11,473	6,967	-39.3
Connecticut	4,405	7,190	3,639	-49.4	4,585	2,545	-44.5
Delaware	269	1,134	261	-77.0	994	251	-74.7
District of Columbia	762	1,596	745	-53.3	692	384	-44.5
Florida	38,415	59,507	36,490	-38.7	36,100	28,388	-21.4
Georgia	23,059	37,889	19,193	-49.3	24,646	13,471	-45.3
Hawaii	1,564	2,774	1,403	-49.4	1,944	1,038	-46.6
Idaho	3,867	6,509	2,368	-63.6	5,603	2,099	-62.5
Illinois	23,375	43,199	20,548	-52.4	26,648	13,046	-51.0
Indiana	10,619	23,102	9,519	-58.8	17,662	7,365	-58.3
Iowa	4,897	8,447	2,795	-66.9	7,996	2,586	-67.7
Kansas	3,659	7,044	3,458	-50.9	6,307	3,100	-50.8
Kentucky	10,773	26,646	10,258	-61.5	19,250	7,342	-61.9
Louisiana	7,908	13,150	7,841	-40.4	9,685	5,810	-40.0
Maine	2,582	3,971	1,692	-57.4	3,736	1,509	-59.6
Maryland	7,173	16,272	6,736	-58.6	7,998	4,560	-43.0
Massachusetts	9,888	13,425	8,259	-38.5	8,882	5,711	-35.7
Michigan	17,620	35,008	11,619	-66.8	25,155	8,282	-67.1
Minnesota	8,245	13,244	5,598	-57.7	11,268	4,707	-58.2
Mississippi	9,180	15,330	8,696	-43.3	7,254	5,233	-27.9
Missouri	8,099	16,352	7,995	-51.1	12,365	6,216	-49.7
Montana	2,550	4,232	2,079	-50.9	3,478	1,672	-51.9
Nebraska	2,625	4,304	1,539	-64.2	4,042	1,384	-65.8
Nevada	4,600	6,735	4,534	-32.7	4,968	3,452	-30.5
New Hampshire	2,054	3,069	1,512	-50.7	2,710	1,251	-53.8
New Jersey	8,752	14,812	8,242	-44.4	8,561	4,304	-49.7
New Mexico	6,181	8,408	4,860	-42.2	7,610	3,264	-57.1
New York	48,095	70,682	46,724	-33.9	39,099	25,084	-35.8
North Carolina	17,354	26,347	10,128	-61.6	22,706	8,269	-63.6
North Dakota	1,377	1,757	816	-53.6	1,460	692	-52.6
Ohio	13,471	40,686	13,355	-67.2	28,948	10,963	-62.1
Oklahoma	8,860	14,373	8,716	-39.4	10,120	6,179	-38.9
Oregon	10,182	14,759	6,531	-55.7	13,087	5,661	-56.7
Pennsylvania	19,605	25,068	17,161	-31.5	20,579	11,826	-42.5
Rhode Island	2,420	4,017	1,139	-71.6	2,912	779	-73.2
South Carolina	6,288	11,718	6,161	-47.4	7,895	4,251	-46.2
South Dakota	1,803	2,510	1,200	-52.2	1,961	971	-50.5
Tennessee	12,984	27,460	12,743	-53.6	18,626	9,055	-51.4
Texas	53,515	90,685	45,067	-50.3	58,637	29,365	-49.9
Utah	5,479	8,660	5,132	-40.7	7,119	4,056	-43.0
Vermont	1,052	1,654	433	-73.8	1,294	368	-71.6
Virginia	13,439	24,310	13,171	-45.8	15,896	8,814	-44.6
Washington	17,385	20,882	11,317	-45.8	17,457	9,522	-45.5
West Virginia	4,082	7,083	3,913	-44.8	4,836	2,851	-41.0
Wisconsin	12,785	13,877	5,153	-62.9	11,167	4,387	-60.7
Wyoming	1,384	1,877	1,061	-43.5	1,631	965	-40.8
Subtotal U.S.	557,364	927,474	467,332	-49.6	650,574	329,515	-49.4
American Samoa	40	111	40	-64.0	57	4	-93.0
Micronesia	101	40	99	147.5	11	7	-36.4
Guam	99	436	82	-81.2	285	67	-76.5
N. Mariana Islands	41	105	12	-88.6	58	9	-84.5
Palau	24	92	11	-88.0	56	3	-94.6
Puerto Rico	23,910	16,595	23,910	44.1	6,821	18,386	169.5
Marshall Islands	20	76	19	-75.0	10	3	-70.0
Virgin Islands	176	202	164	-18.8	143	96	-32.9
IAFAS	24,411	17,657	24,337	37.8	7,441	18,575	149.6

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number Completed Battery of Tests		Percent Change ¹	Number Passed		Percent Change ²
		2001	2002		2001	2002	
Alberta	2,117	2,273	2,066	-9.1	1,769	1,354	-23.5
British Columbia	2,949	2,992	2,165	-27.6	2,272	1,428	-37.1
Manitoba	527	909	509	-44.0	677	344	-49.2
New Brunswick	1,150	1,619	1,022	-36.9	1,131	604	-46.6
Newfoundland	158	284	156	-45.1	201	95	-52.7
Northwest Territories	N/A ³	70	N/A	- ⁴	44	N/A	—
Nova Scotia	1,456	2,537	1,434	-43.5	1,957	769	-60.7
Ontario	3,451	4,215	3,383	-19.7	3,472	2,506	-27.8
Prince Edward Island	305	619	297	-52.0	482	176	-63.5
Quebec	N/A	20	N/A	—	16	N/A	—
Saskatchewan	1,264	2,621	1,200	-54.2	1,839	652	-64.5
Yukon Territory	17	66	17	-74.2	42	12	-71.4
Canada	13,394	18,225	12,249	-32.8	13,902	7,940	-42.9
Federal Corr. Inst.	3,992	10,344	3,773	-63.5	7,435	2,401	-67.7
International	612	561	562	0.2	399	408	2.3
Michigan Prisons	2,686	3,961	1,654	-58.2	2,796	1,184	-57.7
Overseas: Non-Military	N/A	338	N/A	—	266	N/A	—
Overseas: Military	N/A	143	N/A	—	131	N/A	—
CONUS Military	557	1,115	542	-51.4	914	419	-54.2
VA Hospitals	3	11	2	-81.8	8	2	-75.0
Federal Contracts	7,850	16,473	6,533	-60.3	11,949	4,414	-63.1
Program Total	603,019	979,829	510,451	-47.9	683,866	360,444	-47.3

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number of test takers who completed the battery of tests in 2001 from the number who completed the battery of tests in 2002, then dividing the difference by the 2001 figure. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.
- ² Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number of test takers who passed in 2001 from the number who passed in 2002, then dividing the difference by the number reported for 2001. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.
- ³ N/A = Not available.
- ⁴ — = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

TABLE 6
Number of GED Passers, by Age Group, and Average Age of Passers: 2002

Jurisdiction	Number Passed	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	>60	
Alabama	5,947	5.3	18.3	19.6	10.9	23.0	9.8	5.5	2.8	3.3	1.3	0.2	22.8
Alaska	1,454	10.4	20.6	18.8	12.2	21.1	6.8	2.8	2.0	4.2	0.8	0.3	21.8
Arizona	7,463	7.0	13.3	12.1	10.0	26.8	11.5	6.6	5.2	5.2	1.4	0.9	24.7
Arkansas	5,075	12.0	22.8	13.5	7.5	18.4	8.9	5.5	3.9	5.6	1.5	0.4	23.2
California	19,581	0.0	9.6	17.1	9.4	23.8	12.5	10.6	7.3	7.5	1.7	0.3	26.0
Colorado	6,967	1.6	21.7	17.2	11.0	25.0	9.2	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.0	0.1	22.9
Connecticut	2,545	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	251	2.8	10.8	18.3	9.2	34.3	12.4	4.8	5.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	23.0
District of Columbia	384	4.9	5.7	16.1	16.1	30.7	9.1	3.9	4.2	6.5	0.5	2.1	25.3
Florida	28,388	6.2	15.9	21.9	12.0	22.3	7.5	5.4	3.5	3.9	1.2	0.3	22.7
Georgia	13,471	5.3	12.5	20.4	13.9	24.9	9.2	5.5	3.2	3.4	1.3	0.3	22.9
Hawaii	1,038	8.7	22.2	20.6	10.3	17.9	7.8	4.7	2.2	4.2	0.4	1.1	22.7
Idaho	2,099	11.7	21.4	16.8	9.6	18.7	8.6	4.9	3.0	4.1	0.7	0.4	22.3
Illinois	13,046	1.3	9.4	17.3	13.9	28.2	11.7	7.1	4.4	4.9	1.5	0.3	24.3
Indiana	7,365	0.1	19.0	17.9	11.3	26.5	10.5	5.8	3.3	3.9	1.4	0.4	23.4
Iowa	2,586	3.6	18.9	14.7	11.2	29.2	8.3	5.0	3.4	4.1	1.4	0.2	23.1
Kansas	3,100	8.1	19.7	17.7	11.2	24.1	7.8	4.1	2.7	2.5	0.9	1.1	22.7
Kentucky	7,342	4.1	12.0	13.1	11.7	28.7	11.1	6.3	4.2	4.7	2.4	1.6	25.4
Louisiana	5,810	3.4	23.9	15.4	10.2	22.0	10.4	5.5	3.0	3.0	0.9	2.2	24.2
Maine	1,509	0.5	16.8	24.9	12.8	25.4	5.9	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.4	1.0	23.4
Maryland	4,560	8.8	17.9	15.8	10.4	23.8	8.2	6.5	3.7	3.5	1.1	0.3	22.9
Massachusetts	5,711	6.5	16.2	19.1	13.1	23.4	7.2	5.1	3.8	3.9	0.8	0.9	23.2
Michigan	8,282	1.7	8.3	19.4	14.2	30.3	10.6	6.5	3.5	4.1	1.0	0.3	23.7
Minnesota	4,707	2.3	10.0	15.7	18.2	30.6	9.3	4.5	3.6	3.8	0.7	1.2	23.9
Mississippi	5,233	8.2	18.7	18.7	12.6	22.0	7.8	4.4	2.1	3.2	0.9	1.2	22.8
Missouri	6,216	7.8	15.3	14.4	9.3	24.3	9.9	6.0	4.0	5.6	1.6	1.9	25.1
Montana	1,672	6.0	26.2	16.8	11.6	22.3	5.9	3.5	2.2	3.2	0.9	1.5	22.7
Nebraska	1,384	7.1	18.3	22.8	11.9	23.6	6.1	2.9	2.2	3.2	0.8	1.0	22.4
Nevada	3,452	4.3	17.7	16.1	9.7	23.4	9.4	6.5	3.9	5.4	1.2	2.6	25.4
New Hampshire	1,251	3.7	10.2	21.1	15.2	26.2	7.3	5.0	3.9	3.9	1.4	2.2	24.7
New Jersey	4,304	4.9	13.0	16.6	10.5	26.6	10.3	7.5	3.7	4.1	1.1	1.7	24.8
New Mexico	3,264	5.1	23.9	20.4	10.5	20.0	7.1	4.3	2.8	3.2	0.9	1.8	23.3
New York	25,084	3.0	16.6	18.7	15.1	24.4	8.0	5.2	3.9	3.8	1.1	0.2	22.8
North Carolina	8,269	7.2	14.3	12.4	9.7	25.9	10.5	7.3	4.6	5.6	1.9	0.5	24.4
North Dakota	692	7.8	15.2	17.1	14.5	28.7	6.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.3	22.0
Ohio	10,963	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	6,179	5.2	13.6	12.5	10.1	26.9	10.7	7.1	5.1	5.7	1.6	1.5	25.5
Oregon	5,661	10.6	17.4	14.8	9.0	21.4	9.4	6.0	4.5	5.6	1.0	0.3	23.4
Pennsylvania	11,826	3.1	12.1	20.3	12.2	26.0	9.3	5.7	4.0	4.8	1.7	0.7	24.0
Rhode Island	779	1.4	17.1	17.7	10.7	24.9	8.5	6.8	4.5	3.9	1.4	3.1	25.8
South Carolina	4,251	3.0	18.9	15.8	12.5	25.9	9.6	5.7	3.0	3.8	1.5	0.2	23.1
South Dakota	971	7.1	20.7	14.8	11.9	24.3	5.4	4.1	3.8	5.9	1.5	0.4	23.2
Tennessee	9,055	0.1	27.3	16.6	10.0	20.9	9.3	6.4	3.3	4.4	1.4	0.4	23.2
Texas	29,365	3.8	16.5	13.8	9.9	24.3	11.6	7.4	5.0	5.7	1.7	0.2	24.4
Utah	4,056	0.1	14.1	23.3	14.2	29.5	7.9	4.3	3.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	22.4
Vermont	368	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	8,814	8.3	20.3	19.3	9.0	20.1	7.5	5.4	3.6	3.8	1.3	1.4	23.6
Washington	9,522	7.0	16.0	14.4	11.1	25.3	9.5	6.1	4.5	4.4	1.2	0.3	23.4
West Virginia	2,851	3.5	14.3	19.3	12.2	25.3	9.6	5.8	3.6	4.8	1.2	0.4	23.4
Wisconsin	4,387	0.0	12.6	22.5	11.4	26.4	9.7	6.4	4.0	4.0	1.3	1.6	24.6
Wyoming	965	2.5	18.7	20.4	13.5	25.9	7.5	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.9	0.4	22.4
Subtotal U.S.	329,515	4.4	15.8	17.4	11.5	24.6	9.6	6.2	4.1	4.6	1.4	0.6	23.8
American Samoa	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5
Micronesia	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9
Guam	67	0.0	10.4	17.9	9.0	22.4	25.4	4.5	6.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	25.1
N. Mariana Islands	9	11.1	33.3	11.1	0.0	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	29.9
Palau	3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3
Puerto Rico	18,386	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	3	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6
Virgin Islands	96	7.3	12.5	12.5	6.3	25.0	11.5	7.3	7.3	3.1	2.1	5.2	28.6
IAFAS	18,575	4.2	12.2	14.3	7.9	25.4	16.9	5.8	5.8	2.6	1.1	3.7	26.8

Jurisdiction	Number Passed	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	>60	
Alberta	1,354	0.0	0.0	3.8	6.4	28.7	18.6	14.0	9.7	15.2	3.0	0.6	30.4
British Columbia	1,428	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.8	28.8	17.8	14.8	11.3	14.8	4.0	0.2	30.8
Manitoba	344	0.0	0.6	2.0	5.2	26.7	17.4	14.2	10.8	15.7	6.1	1.2	32.1
New Brunswick	604	0.0	0.0	1.4	14.7	27.4	16.1	11.8	8.5	15.2	4.4	0.5	30.0
Newfoundland	95	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	16.8	14.7	15.8	13.7	14.7	1.1	0.0	29.6
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	769	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.2	24.2	8.3	9.8	9.6	16.5	4.0	19.2	45.2
Ontario	2,506	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	33.8	17.7	11.0	9.6	13.4	3.8	0.2	29.6
Prince Edward Island	176	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.8	22.2	14.8	14.8	10.2	17.6	8.0	0.0	31.9
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	652	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.5	30.1	15.5	12.4	10.9	16.1	4.9	0.9	31.2
Yukon Territory	12	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	27.9
Canada	7,940	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.9	29.6	16.5	12.5	10.1	14.8	4.0	2.3	31.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	2,401	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	20.8	26.2	20.0	11.5	14.3	4.2	1.8	33.0
International	408	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	1,184	0.0	0.1	1.5	5.7	31.3	17.5	13.5	10.7	15.2	4.1	0.5	30.8
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	419	0.2	4.1	11.2	13.1	48.2	14.6	3.1	2.9	1.4	0.2	1.0	23.7
VA Hospitals	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	43.4
Federal Contracts	4,414	0.0	0.4	1.6	3.8	26.8	22.4	16.3	10.3	13.3	3.7	1.3	31.4
Program Total	360,444	4.3	15.2	16.8	11.3	24.7	9.9	6.5	4.3	4.9	1.4	0.7	24.1

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each age group is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons in that age group by the total number of persons who passed the tests in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their age were excluded from this calculation.
- ² People who did not report their age were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ N/A = Not available.

TABLE 7
Number of GED Passers, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	Number Passed	Percentage of Passers Who Completed Grade ¹								Average Grade Completed ²
		None-5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alabama	5,947	0.1	0.5	1.6	7.9	17.6	30.2	34.9	7.3	10.1
Alaska	1,454	0.4	0.3	0.8	6.1	17.4	28.3	40.3	6.5	10.2
Arizona	7,463	0.4	0.8	0.8	7.8	16.1	29.0	38.2	6.8	10.1
Arkansas	5,075	0.4	0.5	1.4	7.1	18.9	29.6	36.5	5.6	10.1
California	19,581	0.3	1.1	0.6	3.1	10.4	24.7	47.7	12.1	10.5
Colorado	6,967	0.3	0.6	0.9	6.1	16.5	30.8	39.2	5.7	10.2
Connecticut	2,545	N/A ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	251	0.5	0.5	1.0	9.5	18.4	25.4	39.8	5.0	10.1
District of Columbia	384	1.7	0.0	6.8	11.9	20.3	20.3	28.8	10.2	9.9
Florida	28,388	0.2	0.2	1.0	7.7	17.8	29.4	35.6	8.1	10.2
Georgia	13,471	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	7.7	19.3	30.4	41.6	11.1
Hawaii	1,038	0.3	0.5	0.3	5.5	14.8	27.2	43.7	7.7	10.3
Idaho	2,099	0.8	0.5	0.7	6.6	16.8	29.4	37.7	7.5	10.1
Illinois	13,046	0.8	0.4	1.6	6.9	14.8	29.3	38.8	7.4	10.2
Indiana	7,365	0.2	0.3	0.8	7.9	17.7	32.0	36.7	4.4	10.1
Iowa	2,586	0.1	0.3	0.6	6.6	16.3	33.9	38.0	4.3	10.1
Kansas	3,100	0.5	0.3	1.3	7.2	16.8	31.0	37.4	5.4	10.1
Kentucky	7,342	0.2	0.4	1.1	9.4	20.1	29.3	36.8	2.8	10.0
Louisiana	5,810	0.4	0.8	2.5	11.6	19.6	28.5	32.4	4.3	9.9
Maine	1,509	0.2	0.0	0.7	7.8	18.5	28.2	38.6	6.1	10.1
Maryland	4,560	0.2	0.3	1.0	9.5	19.5	31.8	33.3	4.4	10.0
Massachusetts	5,711	0.3	0.4	0.8	8.4	18.5	30.7	35.2	5.8	10.1
Michigan	8,282	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.5	15.4	29.4	44.3	4.4	10.2
Minnesota	4,707	0.2	0.1	0.6	3.1	11.7	27.3	49.5	7.5	10.4
Mississippi	5,233	0.2	0.6	2.8	11.2	22.1	29.0	30.0	4.1	9.8
Missouri	6,216	0.3	0.3	0.7	7.4	18.8	30.8	36.3	5.4	10.1
Montana	1,672	0.0	0.4	0.6	7.8	19.5	28.8	35.0	7.8	10.1
Nebraska	1,384	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.2	15.3	28.7	42.2	6.7	10.3
Nevada	3,452	0.2	0.2	0.9	4.4	14.3	27.3	45.4	7.3	10.3
New Hampshire	1,251	0.1	0.1	0.6	7.6	19.5	32.6	35.5	3.9	10.1
New Jersey	4,304	0.7	0.4	1.1	5.9	15.0	30.6	38.9	7.4	10.2
New Mexico	3,264	0.7	0.6	1.5	5.4	14.3	31.3	37.7	8.5	10.2
New York	25,084	0.3	0.2	0.6	6.4	16.8	29.2	35.8	10.8	10.3
North Carolina	8,269	0.1	0.2	0.9	11.4	24.1	32.6	28.1	2.6	9.8
North Dakota	692	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	8.2	18.2	33.1	39.7	11.1
Ohio	10,963	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	6,179	0.5	0.8	1.8	8.9	20.1	28.7	35.2	4.0	9.9
Oregon	5,661	0.5	0.6	1.0	6.6	16.9	32.3	35.0	7.0	10.1
Pennsylvania	11,826	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.7	17.4	30.2	39.4	5.0	10.1
Rhode Island	779	0.5	0.7	1.9	7.1	23.3	31.1	31.2	4.1	9.9
South Carolina	4,251	0.1	0.3	0.8	8.6	22.5	31.5	32.9	3.3	10.0
South Dakota	971	0.1	0.6	0.4	9.9	22.0	30.3	34.0	2.7	9.9
Tennessee	9,055	0.1	0.2	0.8	5.5	15.2	29.9	43.9	4.4	10.2
Texas	29,365	0.3	0.6	1.4	11.0	20.1	28.7	32.8	5.2	9.9
Utah	4,056	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.7	11.6	23.5	45.2	14.4	10.5
Vermont	368	0.0	0.3	0.3	8.4	20.4	28.8	37.5	4.2	10.1
Virginia	8,814	0.2	0.3	1.1	8.8	20.6	29.6	35.7	3.7	10.0
Washington	9,522	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	5.5	14.7	29.4	48.7	11.2
West Virginia	2,851	0.2	0.3	1.5	8.4	20.0	26.7	37.7	5.3	10.1
Wisconsin	4,387	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.2	8.7	19.0	62.9	5.1	10.5
Wyoming	965	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.4	15.3	28.7	40.0	10.5	10.3
Subtotal U.S.	329,515	0.3	0.4	1.0	7.0	16.5	28.3	37.1	9.4	10.2
American Samoa	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	10.5
Micronesia	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	10.0
Guam	67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	28.6	55.4	8.9	10.7
N. Mariana Islands	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	55.6	0.0	22.2	10.2
Palau	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Puerto Rico	18,386	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.0
Virgin Islands	96	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.5	26.2	31.0	29.8	10.8
IAFAS	18,575	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.4	29.3	36.6	21.3	10.7

Jurisdiction	Number Passed	Percentage of Passers Who Completed Grade ¹								Average Grade Completed ²
		None-5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alberta	1,354	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.3	17.8	33.8	34.1	9.8	10.3
British Columbia	1,428	10.7	0.1	1.1	4.8	12.2	37.8	31.3	2.2	9.0
Manitoba	344	0.4	0.0	1.5	8.1	16.8	27.8	42.9	2.6	10.1
New Brunswick	604	0.0	0.2	2.0	7.0	21.9	33.9	32.4	2.5	10.0
Newfoundland	95	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.1	12.8	41.5	38.3	2.1	10.2
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	769	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	29.2	20.8	45.8	0.0	10.1
Ontario	2,506	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.8	15.2	25.6	40.0	9.6	10.3
Prince Edward Island	176	0.0	2.0	2.7	8.8	21.8	37.4	25.9	1.4	9.7
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	652	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.9	20.7	35.5	33.5	3.5	10.1
Yukon Territory	12	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	33.3	41.7	8.3	10.3
Canada	7,940	3.9	0.2	1.2	5.3	16.6	35.1	33.5	4.3	9.7
Federal Corr. Inst.	2,401	3.4	2.6	6.5	10.4	20.2	24.5	25.9	6.6	9.5
International	408	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	1,184	0.4	1.1	2.4	10.8	17.6	29.7	30.0	8.0	10.0
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	419	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	10.3	23.5	51.7	10.0	10.6
VA Hospitals	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	10.5
Federal Contracts	4,414	2.1	1.9	4.5	9.8	18.3	26.0	29.9	7.4	9.8
Program Total	360,444	0.3	0.4	1.1	7.0	16.6	28.4	37.0	9.3	10.2

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each grade level is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons who had completed that grade level by the total number of persons who passed the tests in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ² People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ N/A = Not available.

TABLE 8

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States¹: 2002

Jurisdiction	Number Passed	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
Alabama	5,947	25.3	33.8	18.4	6.4	7.2	64.5	8.8	3.3	9.7
Alaska	1,454	23.3	14.9	20.6	10.2	15.0	56.8	8.4	4.2	9.7
Arizona	7,463	19.8	26.4	23.0	8.5	8.6	60.2	6.9	2.4	7.4
Arkansas	5,075	24.4	22.5	18.5	8.2	8.8	55.3	7.2	3.4	8.3
California	19,581	17.4	30.7	24.2	10.0	8.7	62.0	6.3	2.1	6.9
Colorado	6,967	21.9	29.3	17.6	10.0	7.8	60.6	5.8	1.9	6.3
Connecticut	2,545	N/A ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	251	28.0	34.6	26.4	8.5	11.8	70.3	9.3	4.1	9.3
District of Columbia	384	30.6	12.9	45.2	8.1	4.8	82.3	4.8	1.6	4.8
Florida	28,388	25.8	34.0	22.4	6.8	4.5	68.2	7.4	3.0	8.1
Georgia	13,471	21.1	24.5	32.0	7.0	7.5	68.2	6.9	2.7	7.7
Hawaii	1,038	32.5	36.2	13.0	9.3	7.9	67.1	10.7	5.3	12.3
Idaho	2,099	28.0	24.2	19.0	8.8	11.3	61.4	8.0	3.5	8.9
Illinois	13,046	24.8	33.5	22.0	9.9	9.8	68.0	6.8	2.7	7.5
Indiana	7,365	24.3	26.3	22.2	8.8	9.7	61.7	7.1	2.8	7.7
Iowa	2,586	14.6	32.0	12.3	3.7	7.1	53.2	10.8	2.9	11.6
Kansas	3,100	21.2	27.7	21.0	7.3	7.5	59.0	6.8	2.3	7.5
Kentucky	7,342	20.1	20.5	22.0	8.6	11.9	56.7	6.6	3.2	7.4
Louisiana	5,810	31.3	16.3	26.8	6.5	7.7	64.7	10.0	4.5	11.1
Maine	1,509	22.4	22.8	22.4	7.7	10.2	58.7	9.9	3.5	10.7
Maryland	4,560	27.2	29.8	17.2	9.6	11.2	64.3	7.2	3.5	8.1
Massachusetts	5,711	28.2	37.6	17.2	10.3	10.8	71.1	5.5	1.7	5.9
Michigan	8,282	23.3	28.0	16.9	7.6	8.5	58.6	7.1	2.4	7.5
Minnesota	4,707	19.6	29.3	26.9	7.0	6.9	63.3	6.0	2.0	6.5
Mississippi	5,233	27.7	45.7	19.1	9.4	11.7	73.4	11.3	6.0	13.0
Missouri	6,216	28.5	30.1	20.8	8.7	10.4	65.8	7.2	3.0	8.1
Montana	1,672	26.4	20.9	20.1	10.8	17.7	62.4	12.9	6.6	14.3
Nebraska	1,384	27.2	32.9	16.6	9.9	10.4	65.5	7.6	2.2	7.9
Nevada	3,452	15.2	23.3	17.4	8.9	9.3	51.7	7.8	2.5	8.4
New Hampshire	1,251	20.0	33.3	40.0	20.0	26.7	66.7	13.3	6.7	20.0
New Jersey	4,304	28.1	32.2	25.3	9.2	8.6	71.6	6.6	2.4	7.3
New Mexico	3,264	29.5	24.4	21.4	7.7	9.2	65.4	9.1	3.7	10.2
New York	25,084	29.8	37.1	14.6	8.1	8.6	67.6	5.8	2.4	6.5
North Carolina	8,269	19.6	34.2	21.7	9.5	8.7	63.6	5.5	2.4	6.4
North Dakota	692	20.7	26.9	23.5	6.0	11.0	63.7	6.6	2.5	7.5
Ohio	10,963	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	6,179	19.1	18.4	25.3	8.8	11.2	56.7	8.4	3.3	9.1
Oregon	5,661	20.6	30.6	16.0	9.5	13.1	60.2	6.1	2.4	6.8
Pennsylvania	11,826	20.8	24.2	25.7	9.3	12.1	62.5	7.2	2.9	8.0
Rhode Island	779	24.5	37.1	21.2	9.5	8.3	68.0	7.8	2.7	8.9
South Carolina	4,251	22.3	31.2	35.6	8.6	7.6	71.2	8.2	3.4	9.3
South Dakota	971	16.6	15.7	24.0	6.3	19.0	58.8	8.4	3.0	9.2
Tennessee	9,055	19.9	24.6	21.4	5.8	7.9	57.2	5.7	2.3	6.5
Texas	29,365	21.1	31.7	25.1	10.5	9.6	65.7	6.6	2.4	7.1
Utah	4,056	19.6	17.8	19.1	8.9	10.8	53.2	7.8	2.6	8.6
Vermont	368	24.2	19.7	14.9	7.8	12.5	57.9	7.5	2.1	8.1
Virginia	8,814	21.6	30.6	17.9	9.4	9.5	60.3	9.4	4.1	10.5
Washington	9,522	16.2	34.3	20.3	12.6	13.0	62.8	9.9	5.0	12.4
West Virginia	2,851	23.5	17.5	20.6	8.6	12.4	57.1	10.1	4.6	10.9
Wisconsin	4,387	15.8	24.7	29.6	7.5	7.5	58.5	5.9	3.1	7.1
Wyoming	965	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subtotal U.S.	329,515	23.0	29.7	22.3	9.0	9.3	63.7	7.5	3.2	8.3
American Samoa	4	75.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia	7	57.1	57.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	14.3	14.3	28.6
Guam	67	44.6	14.3	21.4	19.6	8.9	66.1	44.6	19.6	46.4
N. Mariana Islands	9	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	11.1	11.1	11.1
Palau	3	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	18,386	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	3	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	96	42.6	18.1	19.1	5.3	10.6	74.5	14.9	4.3	14.9
IAFAS	18,575	46.6	19.9	17.6	10.8	9.1	73.9	23.3	9.7	24.4
Program Total	348,090	23.0	29.7	22.3	9.0	9.3	63.7	7.5	3.2	8.3

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason
Get First Job	Keep Current Job	Get Better Job	Employer Required	Any Employ. Reason	Court Order	Public Asst. Requirement	Early Release	Any Social Reason	Positive Role Model	Personal Satisfaction	Any Personal Reason	
5.3	1.9	41.3	7.2	48.7	3.6	0.5	2.0	5.8	18.3	55.3	56.8	14.3
6.3	2.5	41.4	10.3	51.1	1.3	2.5	2.8	6.4	14.9	57.3	59.2	21.2
5.5	3.2	38.4	10.4	47.1	4.1	0.6	2.1	6.5	17.7	54.1	55.7	16.5
7.6	2.3	37.0	6.9	46.1	7.2	0.9	6.4	13.1	19.2	60.1	62.1	23.0
6.1	2.4	33.0	11.4	43.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	5.4	18.2	50.2	51.9	14.9
3.0	1.8	35.0	8.8	41.7	4.6	1.7	3.0	8.7	15.3	53.3	54.6	16.6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.1	0.8	45.5	8.9	49.6	2.0	0.8	3.7	5.7	25.2	67.9	69.9	15.9
1.6	0.0	19.4	4.8	22.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	16.1	37.1	38.7	9.7
7.4	1.8	36.9	7.2	42.4	2.0	0.6	2.9	5.2	17.2	53.8	55.5	16.1
4.4	3.5	35.2	5.2	43.8	2.4	1.3	1.9	5.4	14.8	46.6	48.5	4.0
9.0	2.9	36.5	8.4	48.1	2.0	1.2	6.3	8.9	17.8	53.0	55.4	19.2
5.6	3.0	35.5	7.4	42.7	10.4	0.5	4.2	13.3	16.4	54.6	55.8	21.5
5.2	2.3	42.2	9.7	49.9	2.7	0.7	2.6	5.8	20.6	55.2	57.3	13.0
5.0	2.0	48.6	9.5	55.6	6.7	1.2	12.1	18.1	23.0	64.4	66.2	15.2
3.9	1.8	37.4	5.8	43.7	5.7	5.7	1.2	12.5	16.0	52.5	54.0	21.0
4.1	2.1	37.6	8.0	44.5	11.9	1.3	2.0	14.4	14.4	52.6	53.9	19.8
5.8	1.7	48.7	9.5	56.2	4.3	1.2	5.5	10.3	22.6	61.2	63.3	15.1
6.9	1.6	38.2	7.4	46.8	4.0	0.7	5.5	8.9	19.6	59.4	61.2	16.7
5.6	2.6	40.9	7.6	49.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	3.5	16.3	55.8	57.0	15.8
4.7	2.2	39.2	9.2	46.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	6.2	20.8	56.2	58.8	16.3
4.1	1.4	37.0	7.7	42.8	2.4	2.5	1.1	5.9	15.8	52.4	53.9	13.3
3.7	2.0	46.3	8.8	52.5	9.5	0.6	2.0	11.5	22.6	61.1	62.8	13.5
2.6	2.2	39.2	7.4	44.3	4.1	2.8	0.9	7.6	15.0	54.6	55.8	14.3
8.6	1.9	44.1	8.5	54.1	3.4	0.6	4.0	7.6	22.3	58.4	61.0	14.7
4.8	1.9	46.1	9.4	53.2	7.1	1.6	2.8	11.1	22.8	63.6	65.3	17.3
7.1	2.4	40.6	8.1	47.8	6.5	2.2	2.2	10.2	18.4	59.2	61.0	20.5
5.5	3.3	46.9	9.8	54.6	8.1	1.5	2.0	11.3	21.0	62.3	63.8	19.0
5.1	2.2	34.9	9.0	43.1	3.9	0.8	5.3	9.6	15.2	52.8	54.2	19.1
6.7	6.7	46.7	6.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	93.3	93.3	20.0
3.6	2.0	37.7	7.7	43.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	3.7	18.0	51.0	52.8	12.6
4.5	2.0	36.0	8.1	43.5	2.6	1.2	2.9	6.2	16.0	50.6	52.1	17.7
6.9	2.2	39.8	8.3	48.2	1.3	1.1	2.3	4.4	19.9	56.1	58.4	16.7
5.3	1.7	44.2	7.1	50.6	3.1	0.8	4.1	7.6	22.0	60.9	62.9	16.0
5.1	1.3	37.6	6.9	43.8	4.4	3.5	4.7	12.2	16.3	53.5	55.0	17.5
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.2	2.2	42.3	8.4	48.8	8.8	1.8	9.2	15.7	23.6	59.7	61.3	19.9
9.3	2.0	35.9	9.3	47.4	2.5	2.0	5.2	9.2	15.4	57.8	58.9	20.2
6.6	1.7	42.0	9.8	51.2	5.5	1.8	2.5	9.0	20.3	60.5	62.7	13.2
3.2	0.7	36.0	5.1	40.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	4.7	15.6	54.4	56.0	10.5
4.5	1.5	39.6	7.8	46.4	3.3	0.8	2.6	6.3	20.8	52.9	54.9	12.0
4.0	1.2	36.4	6.0	41.5	16.6	1.2	3.7	20.3	14.9	52.5	53.8	14.6
5.3	2.7	41.6	8.0	49.8	3.8	3.2	3.9	10.4	17.4	52.5	54.3	18.7
6.3	2.0	39.0	9.1	46.7	9.0	0.9	4.8	13.9	22.1	52.8	55.3	15.2
4.0	1.6	36.3	7.9	41.4	4.6	3.2	3.4	10.3	15.9	52.9	54.0	21.1
5.7	1.2	37.3	8.4	43.9	1.5	0.3	0.6	2.4	14.9	53.1	54.0	20.3
4.5	1.9	39.7	7.7	46.0	3.8	0.6	4.6	8.6	17.2	56.9	58.4	20.5
11.1	4.5	37.6	12.2	51.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	11.6	13.9	48.2	50.2	15.5
8.6	2.2	40.9	8.8	51.8	5.3	4.7	4.1	13.1	18.8	55.6	57.8	15.6
3.2	2.1	42.5	8.9	48.4	5.0	1.3	2.9	8.7	17.3	61.0	62.5	19.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.1	2.4	39.6	8.8	47.4	4.7	1.6	3.9	9.0	19.1	55.3	57.2	16.0
25.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	25.0
0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	57.1	71.4	14.3
7.1	8.9	35.7	16.1	51.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	35.7	60.7	64.3	14.3
11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	22.2	22.2	33.3
0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
4.3	3.2	40.4	10.6	47.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	14.9	48.9	52.1	16.0
6.8	4.5	38.1	11.9	48.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	21.6	51.7	55.1	17.0
6.1	2.4	39.6	8.8	47.4	4.7	1.6	3.9	9.0	19.1	55.3	57.2	16.0

Footnotes: See page 61.

Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

TABLE 8A

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in Canada and Federal Contracts¹: 2002

Jurisdiction	Number Passed	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
Alberta	1,354	54.4	55.5	58.8	55.0	53.6	65.4	52.1	52.3	52.6
British Columbia	1,428	N/A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	344	53.5	52.0	54.4	50.0	50.0	65.1	48.8	48.5	49.7
New Brunswick	604	48.6	52.3	59.0	47.0	48.2	72.1	44.0	45.6	45.9
Newfoundland	95	12.6	13.7	16.8	3.2	6.3	44.2	1.1	1.1	2.1
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	769	48.8	48.6	49.2	48.8	48.6	49.4	48.9	48.8	48.9
Ontario	2,506	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Prince Edward Island	176	1.1	8.5	18.8	3.4	7.4	31.8	2.3	1.1	2.3
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	652	7.1	4.9	21.8	5.1	5.1	33.4	1.2	0.5	1.4
Yukon Territory	12	41.7	50.0	41.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Canada	7,940	20.4	20.8	23.6	19.9	19.8	28.0	18.8	18.8	19.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	2,401	9.7	16.5	31.0	11.5	8.0	49.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
International	408	12.6	13.7	16.8	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	1,184	11.4	18.2	25.7	14.4	13.1	44.8	0.8	0.8	1.1
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	419	31.5	24.1	11.5	6.2	5.5	54.4	6.7	29.6	34.8
VA Hospitals	2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Contracts	4,414	12.5	17.8	27.4	11.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Program Total	12,354	17.7	19.8	24.9	17.2	16.2	35.1	12.8	13.6	14.1

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason
Get First Job	Keep Current Job	Get Better Job	Employer Required	Any Employ. Reason	Court Order	Public Asst. Requirement	Early Release	Any Social Reason	Positive Role Model	Personal Satisfaction	Any Personal Reason	
51.8	52.4	64.5	55.9	67.0	51.6	51.6	51.7	51.8	57.6	68.8	69.5	56.7
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
48.3	48.5	66.9	53.5	70.6	47.1	47.4	47.1	47.4	54.9	74.4	74.7	50.3
44.5	45.6	71.0	49.1	75.8	43.1	43.8	43.1	43.8	60.1	85.5	86.9	49.8
1.1	4.2	32.6	17.9	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	60.0	60.0	7.4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
48.8	48.6	49.4	48.8	49.5	48.6	48.8	48.8	48.9	49.3	49.9	50.5	48.6
0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	2.3	0.2
1.7	1.1	42.6	4.5	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	55.7	56.8	7.4
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.7	1.8	27.8	6.1	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	14.3	36.5	37.9	6.4
41.7	33.3	66.7	33.3	75.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	58.3	75.0	75.0	41.7
18.8	19.0	27.2	20.6	28.8	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	22.7	30.9	31.3	20.6
3.0	1.0	24.4	8.7	28.4	6.1	0.3	4.3	9.6	20.3	51.4	54.4	14.0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.7	1.2	33.6	9.0	38.8	27.9	1.3	18.2	39.7	24.7	61.2	64.8	18.8
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.4	3.3	27.7	12.2	34.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	15.8	57.5	58.5	15.8
0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
3.1	1.3	27.5	9.1	32.1	11.9	0.6	8.0	17.6	21.1	55.0	57.9	15.6
13.5	13.0	27.3	16.7	29.9	16.2	12.4	14.9	18.2	22.2	39.1	40.4	18.9

FOOTNOTES:

Table 8, pages 58–59

- ¹ Percentage of passers giving each reason for testing is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons who indicated that reason by the total number of persons who passed the tests in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report any reason for testing were excluded from this calculation.
- ² N/A = Not available.

Table 8A

- ¹ Percentage of passers giving each reason for testing is calculated by first dividing the total number of persons who indicated that reason by the total number of persons who passed the tests in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report any reason for testing were included in this calculation, and their percentage is reported as “missing.”
- ² N/A = Not available.

TABLE 9**Trends in GED Testing, by U.S. Passers: 2002**

Year	Total Number Passed	Age (average)	Years of Schooling Completed (average)	Planning Further Education (percent)	Tested for Employment Reasons (percent)
2002 Tests Series					
2002 ¹	329,515	23.8	10.2	63.3	47.4
2003					
2004					
Total	329,515	23.8	10.2	63.3	47.4

FOOTNOTE:

- ¹ 2002 is the first year in which the new 2002 GED Tests series was administered. The next tests series is scheduled to be published in 2011.

TABLE 10**Trends in GED Testing, by Canadian Passers: 2002**

Year	Total Number Passed	Age (average)	Years of Schooling Completed (average)	Planning Further Education (percent)	Tested for Employment Reasons (percent)
2002 Tests Series					
2002 ¹	7,940	31.8	9.7	73.6	28.8
2003					
2004					
Total	7,940	31.8	9.7	73.6	28.8

FOOTNOTE:

- ¹ 2002 is the first year in which the new 2002 GED Tests series was administered. The next tests series is scheduled to be published in 2011.

Trends in GED Testing by All Candidates

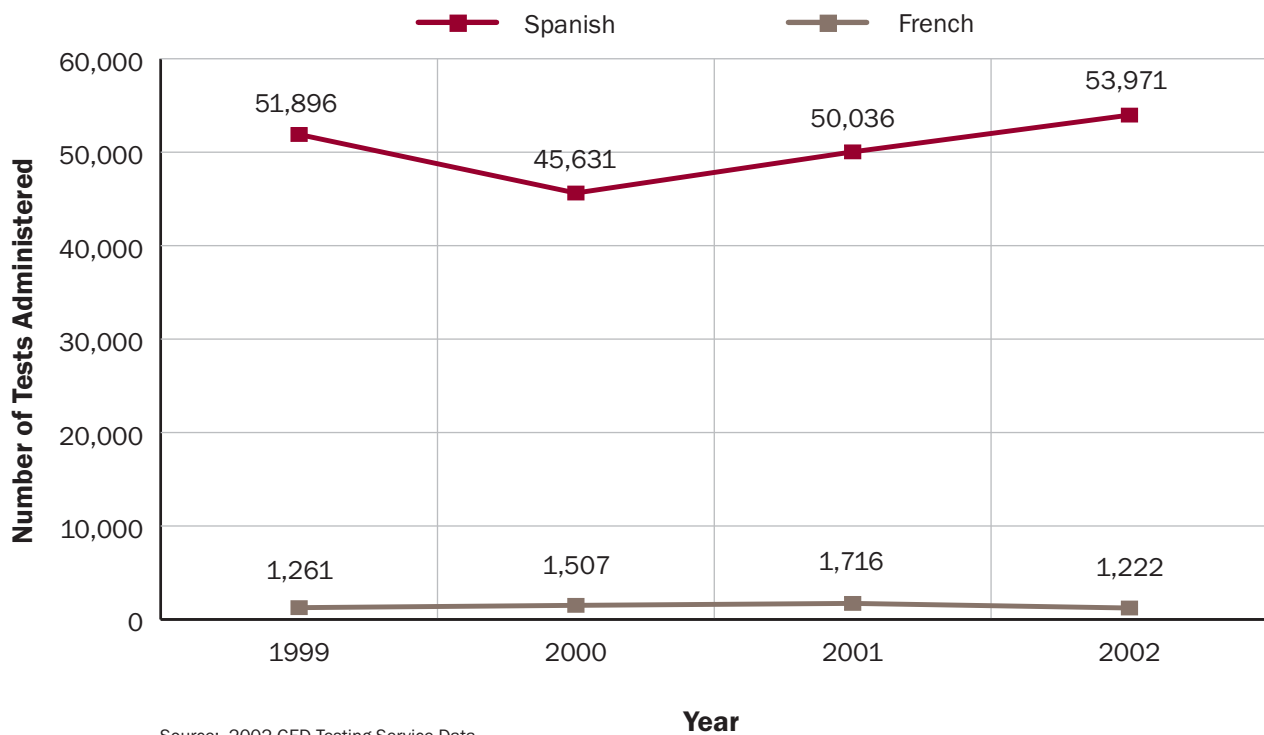
OTHER-LANGUAGE GED TESTS

As reported in Exhibit 9, 2001 was an unusual year for GEDTS, in that it marked the end of the 1988 Series GED Tests in the English language. There were sharp increases in the numbers of candidates, completers, and passers in 2001, followed by sharp declines in 2002. As Exhibit 27 shows, the trend in the number of Spanish-language GED Tests administered between 2001 and 2002 is just the reverse.

This trend for the Spanish-language tests should continue in 2003, the final year for the 1988 Series Spanish-language GED Tests. The number of adults attempting to complete the battery of tests prior to the December 2003 deadline should have increased the numbers taking the Spanish-language GED Tests in 2002.

EXHIBIT 27:

Number of Spanish- and French-Language GED Tests Administered: 1999–2002

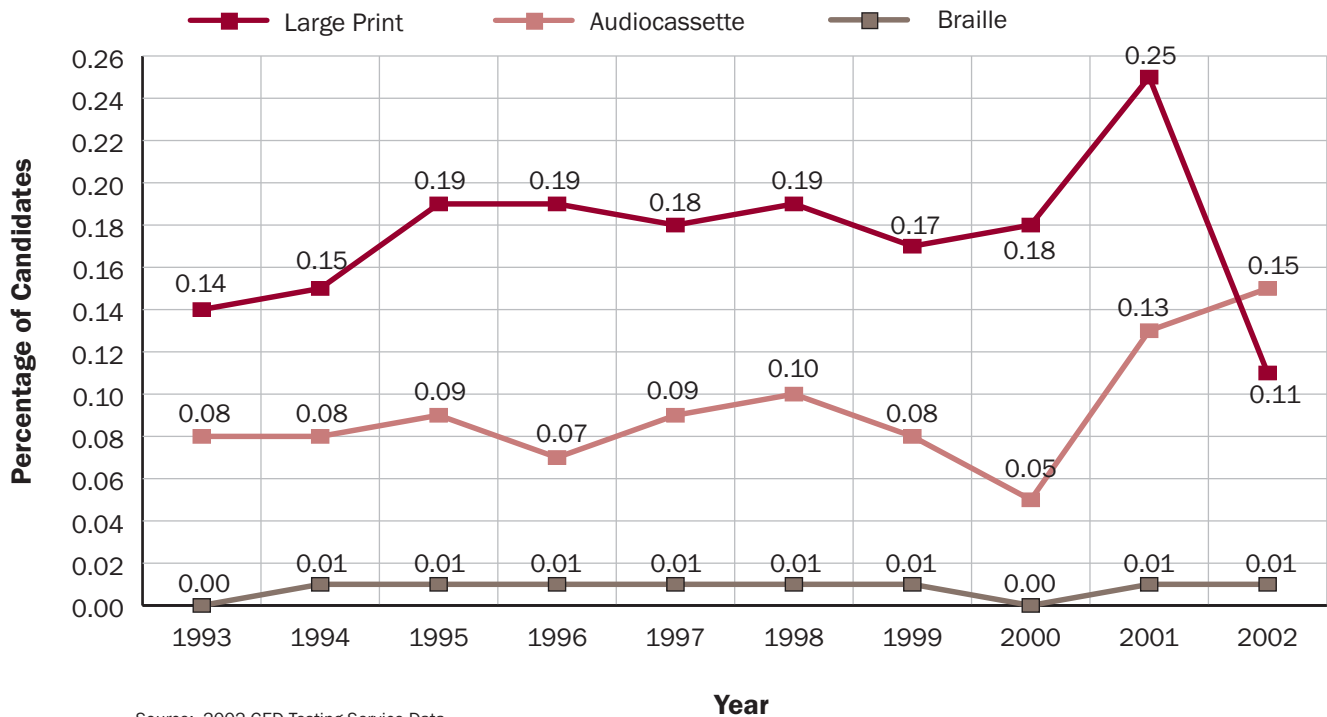


Source: 2002 GED Testing Service Data.

SPECIAL EDITION GED TESTS

Exhibit 28 shows that in 2002, while there was nearly a 50.0 percent decrease in the total number of candidates, the percentage of individuals who took the Braille tests was the same as in 2001. For the same period, the percentage of

adults who took the audiocassette edition increased by 0.02 percent, and the percentage electing to take the large-print edition decreased by 0.14 percent.

EXHIBIT 28:**Percentage of Candidates Who Took Special Edition GED Tests (Large Print, Audiocassette, and Braille): 1993–2002**

Section III: Tables

- TABLE 11:** Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Language
- TABLE 12:** Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of GED Tests
- TABLE 13:** Number of Credentials Issued, by Tests Series (1943–2001), and Number of GED Passers, by Tests Series (2002)
- TABLE 14:** Trends in GED Testing, All Candidates

TABLE 11
Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Language

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Language		
		English	Spanish	French
Alabama	9,782	9,767	15	0
Alaska	2,589	2,562	27	0
Arizona	11,026	10,036	989	1
Arkansas	6,280	6,179	101	0
California	41,790	36,207	5,583	0
Colorado	11,216	10,569	647	0
Connecticut	4,405	3,984	421	0
Delaware	269	257	12	0
District of Columbia	762	685	68	9
Florida	38,415	37,641	774	0
Georgia	23,059	22,995	64	0
Hawaii	1,564	1,562	2	0
Idaho	3,867	3,867	0	0
Illinois	23,375	20,500	2,870	5
Indiana	10,619	10,619	0	0
Iowa	4,897	4,819	77	1
Kansas	3,659	3,518	141	0
Kentucky	10,773	10,700	72	1
Louisiana	7,908	7,888	18	2
Maine	2,582	2,567	8	7
Maryland	7,173	7,129	44	0
Massachusetts	9,888	9,170	718	0
Michigan	17,620	17,346	267	7
Minnesota	8,245	8,115	130	0
Mississippi	9,180	9,161	17	2
Missouri	8,099	8,075	24	0
Montana	2,550	2,549	1	0
Nebraska	2,625	2,602	23	0
Nevada	4,600	4,466	134	0
New Hampshire	2,054	2,053	0	1
New Jersey	8,752	7,955	797	0
New Mexico	6,181	5,559	621	1
New York	48,095	43,328	3,939	828
North Carolina	17,354	16,766	588	0
North Dakota	1,377	1,377	0	0
Ohio	13,471	13,471	0	0
Oklahoma	8,860	8,640	220	0
Oregon	10,182	9,421	761	0
Pennsylvania	19,605	18,970	619	16
Rhode Island	2,420	2,090	329	1
South Carolina	6,288	6,218	70	0
South Dakota	1,803	1,799	4	0
Tennessee	12,984	12,867	115	2
Texas	53,515	47,055	6,460	0
Utah	5,479	5,221	258	0
Vermont	1,052	1,052	0	0
Virginia	13,439	13,265	171	3
Washington	17,385	16,699	686	0
West Virginia	4,082	4,082	0	0
Wisconsin	12,785	12,265	519	1
Wyoming	1,384	1,370	14	0
Subtotal U.S.	557,364	527,058	29,418	888
American Samoa	40	40	0	0
Micronesia	101	101	0	0
Guam	99	99	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	41	41	0	0
Palau	24	24	0	0
Puerto Rico	23,910	405	23,505	0
Marshall Islands	20	20	0	0
Virgin Islands	176	162	10	4
IAFAS	24,411	892	23,515	4

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Language		
		English	Spanish	French
Alberta	2,117	2,117	0	0
British Columbia	2,949	2,944	5	0
Manitoba	527	527	0	0
New Brunswick	838	838	0	312
Newfoundland	158	158	0	0
Northwest Territories	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	1,456	1,456	0	0
Ontario	3,451	3,436	0	15
Prince Edward Island	305	305	0	0
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1,264	1,263	0	1
Yukon Territory	17	17	0	0
Canada	13,394	13,061	5	328
Federal Corr. Inst.	3,992	2,994	997	1
International	612	612	0	0
Michigan Prisons	2,686	2,654	31	1
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	557	552	5	0
VA Hospitals	3	3	0	0
Federal Contracts	7,850	6,815	1,033	2
Program Total	603,019	547,826	53,971	1,222

FOOTNOTE:

¹ N/A = Not available.

TABLE 12
Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of GED Tests

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Special Edition			
		Standard Print	Large Print	Audiocassette	Braille
Alabama	9,782	9,750	15	12	5
Alaska	2,589	2,584	0	4	1
Arizona	11,026	11,011	12	3	0
Arkansas	6,280	6,278	2	0	0
California	41,790	41,790	0	0	0
Colorado	11,216	11,199	5	11	1
Connecticut	4,405	4,401	4	0	0
Delaware	269	268	1	0	0
District of Columbia	762	750	12	0	0
Florida	38,415	38,414	0	0	1
Georgia	23,059	23,046	0	6	7
Hawaii	1,564	1,564	0	0	0
Idaho	3,867	3,865	0	2	0
Illinois	23,375	23,375	0	0	0
Indiana	10,619	10,600	7	12	0
Iowa	4,897	4,878	3	15	1
Kansas	3,659	3,655	1	3	0
Kentucky	10,773	10,735	31	7	0
Louisiana	7,908	7,896	0	9	3
Maine	2,582	2,581	0	1	0
Maryland	7,173	7,170	1	1	1
Massachusetts	9,888	9,861	20	4	3
Michigan	17,620	17,592	15	12	1
Minnesota	8,245	8,236	2	5	2
Mississippi	9,180	9,162	6	6	6
Missouri	8,099	8,086	2	11	0
Montana	2,550	2,526	21	3	0
Nebraska	2,625	2,619	1	4	1
Nevada	4,600	4,596	0	4	0
New Hampshire	2,054	2,053	0	1	0
New Jersey	8,752	8,751	0	0	1
New Mexico	6,181	6,171	1	6	3
New York	48,095	47,344	181	557	13
North Carolina	17,354	17,348	5	0	1
North Dakota	1,377	1,377	0	0	0
Ohio	13,471	13,456	0	9	6
Oklahoma	8,860	8,847	8	4	1
Oregon	10,182	10,133	11	36	2
Pennsylvania	19,605	19,575	21	4	5
Rhode Island	2,420	2,418	2	0	0
South Carolina	6,288	6,266	17	5	0
South Dakota	1,803	1,778	9	16	0
Tennessee	12,984	12,974	4	5	1
Texas	53,515	53,457	57	1	0
Utah	5,479	5,472	1	1	5
Vermont	1,052	1,050	1	0	1
Virginia	13,439	13,356	59	22	2
Washington	17,385	17,344	14	22	5
West Virginia	4,082	4,073	6	3	0
Wisconsin	12,785	12,735	17	32	1
Wyoming	1,384	1,378	3	2	1
Subtotal U.S.	557,364	555,844	578	861	81
American Samoa	40	40	0	0	0
Micronesia	101	100	0	0	1
Guam	99	99	0	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	41	41	0	0	0
Palau	24	24	0	0	0
Puerto Rico ⁴	23,910	23,910	N/A ²	N/A	N/A
Marshall Islands	20	20	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	176	176	0	0	0
IAFAS	24,411	24,410	0	0	1

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Special Edition			
		Standard Print	Large Print	Audiocassette	Braille
Alberta	2,117	2,116	1	0	0
British Columbia	2,949	2,948	1	0	0
Manitoba	527	527	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,150	1,139	11	0	0
Newfoundland	158	158	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	1,456	1,449	6	1	0
Ontario	3,451	3,435	15	1	0
Prince Edward Island	305	305	0	0	0
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	1,264	1,242	4	18	0
Yukon Territory	17	17	0	0	0
Canada	13,394	13,336	38	20	0
Federal Corr. Inst.	3,992	3,979	5	8	0
International	612	612	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	2,686	2,623	59	4	0
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overseas: Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	557	557	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	3	3	0	0	0
Federal Contracts	7,850	7,774	64	12	0
Program Total	603,019	601,364	680	893	82

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Statistics for test editions in Puerto Rico were not reported. All tests in Puerto Rico are assumed to be standard print.
- ² N/A = Not available.

TABLE 13

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

Jurisdiction	Number Credentials Issued by Tests Series ¹			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–77)	1978 Series (1978–87)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	5,947
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	1,454
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	7,463
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	5,075
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	19,581
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	6,967
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	2,545
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	251
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	384
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	28,388
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	13,471
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	1,038
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	2,099
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	13,046
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	7,365
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	2,586
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	3,100
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	7,342
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	5,810
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	1,509
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	4,560
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	5,711
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	8,282
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	4,707
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	5,233
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	6,216
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	1,672
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	1,384
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	3,452
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	1,251
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	4,304
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	3,264
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	25,084
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	8,269
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	692
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	10,963
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	6,179
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	5,661
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	11,826
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	779
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	4,251
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	971
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	9,055
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	29,365
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	4,056
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	368
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	8,814
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	9,522
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	2,851
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	4,387
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	965
Subtotal U.S.	2,057,866	4,848,616	6,792,917	329,515
American Samoa	310	199	186	4
Micronesia ²	N/A ⁴	201	577	7
Guam	1,098	1,246	1,979	67
N. Mariana Islands	N/A	N/A	148	9
Palau ²	N/A	N/A	119	3
Puerto Rico	7,004	91,886	138,691	18,386
Marshall Islands ²	N/A	N/A	134	3
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	95
IAFAS	10,812	94,943	143,646	18,575

Jurisdiction	Number Credentials Issued by Tests Series ¹			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–77)	1978 Series (1978–87)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–)
Alberta ³	N/A	14,248	28,666	1,354
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	1,428
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	344
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	604
Newfoundland	2,866	7,544	6,260	95
Northwest Territories	212	957	1,068	N/A
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	769
Ontario ⁴	N/A	N/A	12,208	2,506
Prince Edward Island	1,721	2,405	3,256	176
Quebec ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	652
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	12
Canada	51,761	129,656	170,087	7,940
Program Total	2,118,869	5,073,215	7,106,650	356,030

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Number of credentials issued before 1971 was estimated by multiplying the total number of test takers by the percentage of people who met state score requirements in that year.
- ² 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.
- ³ Alberta initiated GED Testing in 1981.
- ⁴ Ontario initiated GED Testing in 1996.
- ⁵ Quebec initiated GED Testing in 2001.
- ⁶ N/A = Not available.

TABLE 14
Trends in GED Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2002

Year	Completed Battery of Tests ¹ (number)	Passed Battery of Tests (percent)	Age (average)	Years of Schooling Completed (average)	Planning Further Education (percent)	Total Number Tested
1942 Tests Series						
1949	N/A	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,016
1950	N/A	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,853
1951	N/A	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,584
1952	N/A	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,733
1953	N/A	77.7	N/A	N/A	39.0	32,533
1954	N/A	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	42,141
1955	N/A	79.0	N/A	N/A	46.0	44,840
1956	N/A	77.0	N/A	N/A	43.0	52,552
1957	N/A	76.0	N/A	N/A	35.0	52,847
1958	N/A	78.0	27.0	10.0	38.0	58,723
1959	N/A	76.0	28.0	10.0	36.0	56,496
1960	N/A	77.0	29.0	10.0	31.0	61,093
1961	N/A	74.0	29.0	10.0	34.0	68,080
1962	N/A	75.0	29.0	10.0	34.0	75,428
1963	N/A	71.0	29.0	10.0	33.0	88,242
1964	N/A	73.0	29.0	10.0	32.5	116,875
1965	N/A	72.0	29.0	9.7	38.0	143,974
1966	N/A	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0	185,778
1967	N/A	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0	218,386
1968	N/A	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9	265,499
1969	N/A	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3	293,451
1970	N/A	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1	331,534
1971	N/A	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2	387,733
1972	N/A	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3	430,346
1973	N/A	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0	440,216
1974	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0	561,203
1975	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1	687,426
1976	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4	696,623
1977	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8	715,116
Subtotal	2,029,743					6,238,321
1978 Tests Series						
1978	495,728	N/A	25.9	9.9	35.6	674,724
1979	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8	773,996
1980	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6	816,176
1981	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1	804,813
1982	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4	792,132
1983	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6	772,080
1984	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1	707,076
1985	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3	711,392
1986	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8	739,683
1987	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7	758,367
Subtotal	6,668,836					7,550,439
1988 Tests Series						
1988	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5	734,087
1989	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6	682,728
1990	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5	763,618
1991	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6	806,038
1992	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4	790,565
1993	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7	790,165
1994	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6	822,537
1995	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7	829,904
1996	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4	867,802
1997	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4	827,105
1998	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6	822,181
1999	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0	860,079
2000	747,617	69.5	24.7	9.9	66.2	860,684
2001	979,829	69.8	25.2	9.9	65.5	1,069,899
Subtotal	10,098,004					11,527,392
2002 Tests Series						
2002	510,451	70.6	25.2	10.1	63.3	603,019
Program Total	19,307,034					25,919,171

FOOTNOTE:

¹ Number of test takers completing the battery of tests was not collected before 1974.

About the GED Testing Program

The GED Testing Program is a 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 jurisdictions, the U.S. territories, and the U.S. military. The GED Testing Service (GEDTS), part of the American Council on Education, a private, non-profit organization, develops and delivers the GED Tests and establishes the test administration standards. All U.S. and participating Canadian jurisdictions administer the GED Tests and award their high school credentials to adults who pass all five of the GED Tests and meet the average score requirement across the five tests.
- In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,000 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide; the number and location of the testing centers are set by each jurisdiction and range from one each in the District of Columbia and South Carolina to more than 200 in California, New York, and Texas. Adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with more than 52 percent of the centers offering them at least once a week and 92 percent at least once a month.
- At the request of the military, the GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to help returning World War II veterans finish their studies and reenter civilian life. Since that time, the military has continued to offer the GED Tests to the men and women who serve our country. The Defense Activity for Nontraditional 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 for more than 15 million people.
- The GED Testing Service does not receive federal funds. 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 Program, go to www.gedtest.org.

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TABLE 15**Policies¹ for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores ² and Jurisdiction Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ³	Minimum Age for Credential ³	Compulsory Attendance
United States					Without Special Conditions		
Alabama	54	410 min & 450 avg	legal resident of Alabama	\$40	18	18	7-16
Alaska	27	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Alaska, determined by each center	\$25 max.	16	16	7-16
Arizona	38	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$50 max.	18	18	6-16
Arkansas ³	59	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	legal resident of Arkansas	none	16	16	5-17
California	205	410 min & 450 avg	resident or in armed forces	see policy, varies	18	18	6-18
Colorado	34	410 min & 450 avg	resident or address of record in state	\$45-\$75	17	17	—
Connecticut ⁴	25	410 min & 450 avg	in-state mailing address	\$13, age 21 and over	17	17	7-16
Delaware	6	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Delaware	\$75	18	18	5-16
District of Columbia ³	1	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	resident of the District of Columbia	\$40	18	18	—
Florida	77	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$50 max.	18	18	6-18
Georgia	54	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$55	18	18	6-16
Hawaii ³	13	410 min & 450 avg Must earn semester's credit from Community School for Adults	none; see policy	\$55	17	17	6-18
Idaho ³	8	410 min & 450 avg Must pass course in American government	resident of Idaho	varies	18	18	7-16
Illinois ³	71	410 min & 450 avg Must pass state civic/constitution exam	30 days	\$35	18	18	7-16
Indiana ³	71	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	30 days	\$60 max.	17	17	7-16
Iowa	15	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$20	17	17	6-16
Kansas	38	410 min & 450 avg	legal resident	\$65	18	18	7-18
Kentucky ³	49	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	in-state mailing address	\$30	19	19	6-16
Louisiana	46	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$40	17	17	7-17
Maine ³	83	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	none	none for residents	18	18	7-17
Maryland	21	410 min & 450 avg	90 days	\$45	16	16	5-16
Massachusetts	33	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Massachusetts	\$65	18	18	6-16
Michigan	133	410 min & 450 avg	resident of the school district from which the credential is granted	varies (up to \$200)	16	18	6-16
Minnesota	62	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Minnesota	\$50-\$80	19	19	7-18
Mississippi	43	410 min & 450 avg	30 days or active duty military	\$40	18	18	6-17
Missouri	28	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Missouri	\$40*	18	18	7-16
Montana	22	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Montana	\$48	17	17	7-16
Nebraska	34	410 min & 450 avg	30 days	varies (\$0-\$50)	16	18	7-16
Nevada	21	410 min & 450 avg	residents of adjacent states may test	\$50	18	18	7-17
New Hampshire	19	410 min & 450 avg	resident of New Hampshire	\$55	18	18	6-16
New Jersey ⁵	26	see policy	none	\$25	16	16	6-16
New Mexico	29	410 min & 450 avg	resident of New Mexico	varies	16	16	5-18
New York	98	410 min & 450 avg	30 days	none	19	19	6-16
North Carolina	77	410 min & 450 avg	resident or in armed forces	see policy, \$7.50	16	18	7-16
North Dakota	21	410 min & 450 avg	none	varies	18	18	7-16
Ohio	76	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$55	16	16	6-18
Oklahoma	61	410 min & 450 avg	documented resident of Oklahoma	varies	18	18	5-18
Oregon	47	410 min & 450 avg	none	varies (\$70-\$100)	18	18	7-18
Pennsylvania	118	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Pennsylvania	varies (\$25-\$55)	18	18	8-17
Rhode Island	11	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Rhode Island or in armed forces	\$15	18	18	6-16
South Carolina	1	410 min & 450 avg	resident of South Carolina or last attended school in state	\$40-\$80	17	17	5-16

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores ² and Jurisdiction Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ³	Minimum Age for Credential ³	Compulsory Attendance
South Dakota	19	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$60 max.	18	18	6–16
Tennessee ⁴	39	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	resident of Tennessee	varies (usually \$55–\$65)	18	18	6–17
Texas	193	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Texas	varies	18	18	6–18
Utah	22	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$55	18	18	6–18
Vermont	18	410 min & 450 avg	must have Vermont mailing address	\$50–\$75	16	16	7–16
Virginia	75	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Virginia	\$35	18	18	5–18
Washington	57	410 min & 450 avg	bona fide resident of Washington	Up to \$50	19	19	8–18
West Virginia	61	410 min & 450 avg	30 days	\$33 max.	18	18	6–16
Wisconsin ⁵	69	410 min & 450 avg Satisfy additional requirements in citizenship, health, career awareness, and employability skills	voting resident or migrant worker	varies	18.5	18.5	6–18
Wyoming	27	410 min & 450 avg	must physically reside in state	varies	18	18	6–16
United States Insular Areas and Freely Associated States					Without Special Conditions		
American Samoa	1	410 min & 450 avg	bona fide resident	\$20	18	18	
Guam	1	410 min & 450 avg	resident; see policy for exceptions	\$25	16	16	
Marshall Islands	1	410 min & 450 avg	citizen or 30 days resident	\$7.50	17	17	
Micronesia	3	410 min & 450 avg	citizen or current resident	\$7.50	17	17	
Northern Mariana Islands	1	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$100	16	18	
Palau	1	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Palau	\$25	18	18	
Puerto Rico	10	410 min & 450 avg	resident or U.S. citizen	none	18	18	
Virgin Islands	1	450 min & 450 avg	none	\$25	16	16	
Canada					Without Special Conditions		
Alberta	20	450 minimum	resident of Alberta	varies (usually \$80 per battery)	18	18	
British Columbia	1	450 minimum	resident, citizen, or landed immigrant	\$60	19	19	
Manitoba	1	450 minimum	none	\$65	19	19	
New Brunswick	2	450 minimum	none	\$40	19	19	
Newfoundland	1	450 minimum	resident of Newfoundland	\$30	19	19	
Northwest Territories	1	450 minimum	six months	\$20	18	18	
Nova Scotia	1	450 minimum	not required	\$35	19	19	
Ontario	1	450 minimum	resident of Ontario	\$50	19	19	
Prince Edward Island	1	450 minimum	resident of Prince Edward Island	\$20	18	18	
Quebec	1	450 minimum	resident, citizen, or landed immigrant	\$45	19	19	
Saskatchewan	1	450 minimum	resident of Saskatchewan	\$35	19	19	

FOOTNOTES:

- See jurisdictional requirements in the GED Examiner's Manual for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees, or contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 79–83).
- Minimum scores of "410 and 450" mean that a person must achieve a standard score of at least 410 on each test and must achieve an average standard score of 450 or more on the entire battery.
- 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 79–83).
- Connecticut offers free GED testing for persons under age 21.
- New Jersey's requirements are 420 on Language Arts, Writing, 410 on Language Arts, Reading, Science, and Social Studies, 450 on Mathematics, and a total standard score of 2250.

Source: 2002 GED Testing Service.

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Selected GED Publications

Who Took the GED? GED 2001 Annual Statistical Report (2002); \$15.00; Item #250701.
 Who Took the GED? GED 2000 Annual Statistical Report (2001); \$15.00; Item #250700.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1999 Annual Statistical Report (2000); \$15.00; Item #250799.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1998 Annual Statistical Report (1999); \$10.00; Item #250798.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1997 Annual Statistical Report (1998); \$10.00; Item #250797.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1996 Annual Statistical Report (1997); \$5.00; Item #250796.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1995 Annual Statistical Report (1996); \$5.00; Item #250795.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1994 Annual Statistical Report (1995); \$5.00; Item #250794.
 Who Took the GED? GED 1993 Annual Statistical Report (1994); \$5.00; Item #250793.
 GED 1992 Annual Statistical Report (1993); \$5.00; Item #250792.
 GED 1991 Annual Statistical Report (1992); \$5.00; Item #250791.
 GED 1990 Annual Statistical Report (1991); \$5.00; Item #250790.
 GED 1989 Annual Statistical Report (1990); \$5.00; Item #250789.
 GED Annual Statistical Report Set: 1980–1988; \$105.00; Item #250780–88.

Employers of Choice (2003); \$9.00; Item #250401.

Employers of Choice is a new initiative of the General Educational Development (GED) Testing Service. 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.



FREE Information Bulletin on the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests):

English version (2002); Item #251538.

Canadian version (2003); Item #251540.

Spanish version (2003); Item #251541.

Includes sample test questions, information on how to prepare, and where to call for more information.

College Admissions and Candidates with GED High School Credential (2003); free; Item #251026.

(Bi-fold brochure) Limit 1,000 per order. A minimum shipping and handling fee of \$6.95 applies to each order.

College Is Possible brochure (2003); free; Item #251032.

(Tri-fold brochure) Limit 1,000 per order. A minimum shipping and handling fee of \$6.95 applies to each order.



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. Includes an Executive Summary, also available online at <http://www.gedtest.org>.

The Literacy Proficiencies of GED Examinees: Results from the GED-NALS Study (1996); \$20.00; J. Baldwin, I. Kirsch, D. Rock, and K. Yamamoto; Item #250802.

Presents findings about the literacy proficiencies of adults who take the GED Tests as compared with others evaluated in the National Adult Literacy Survey. The report also explores the skills measured in common by the GED Tests and the National Adult Literacy Survey scale.

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