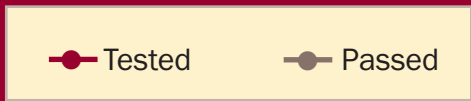
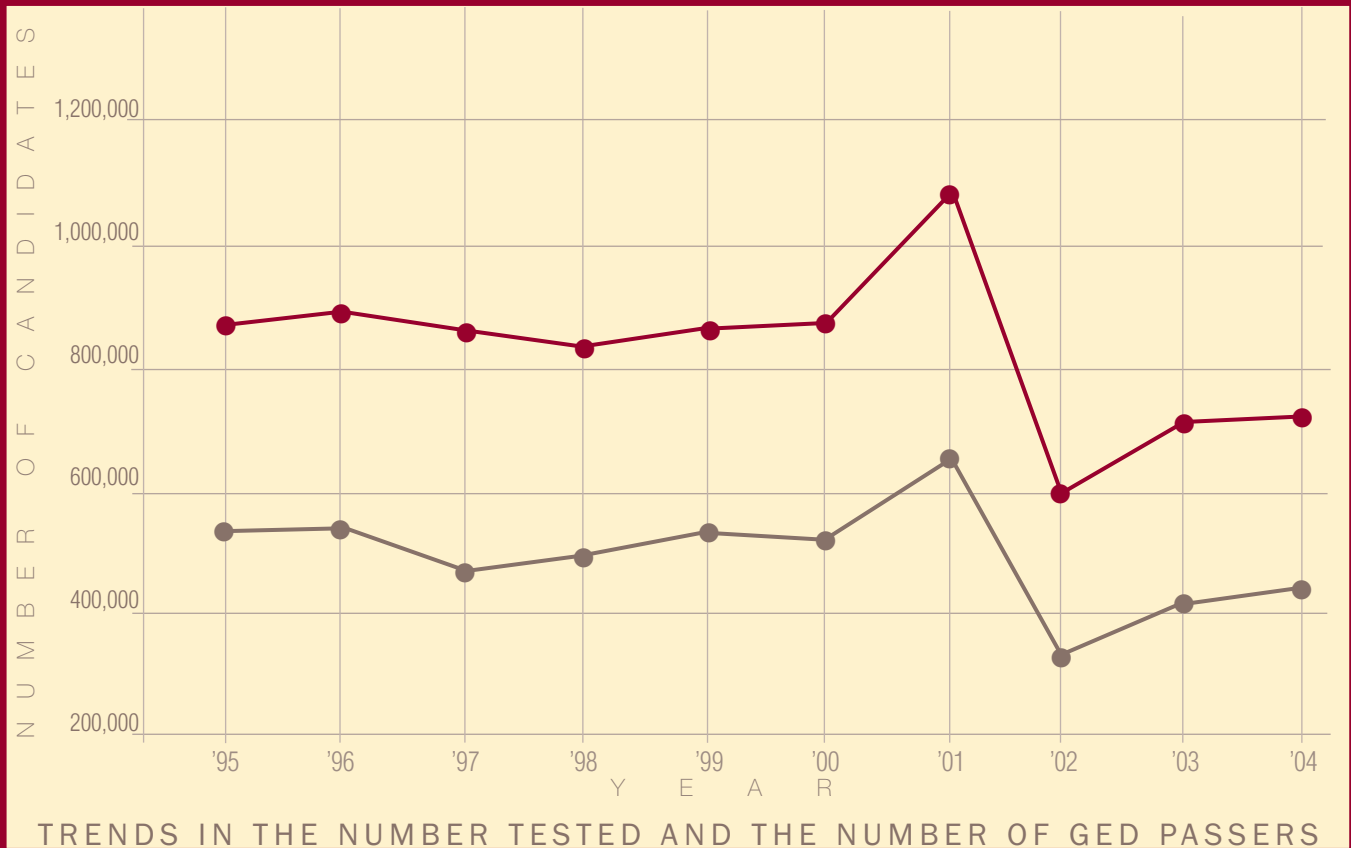


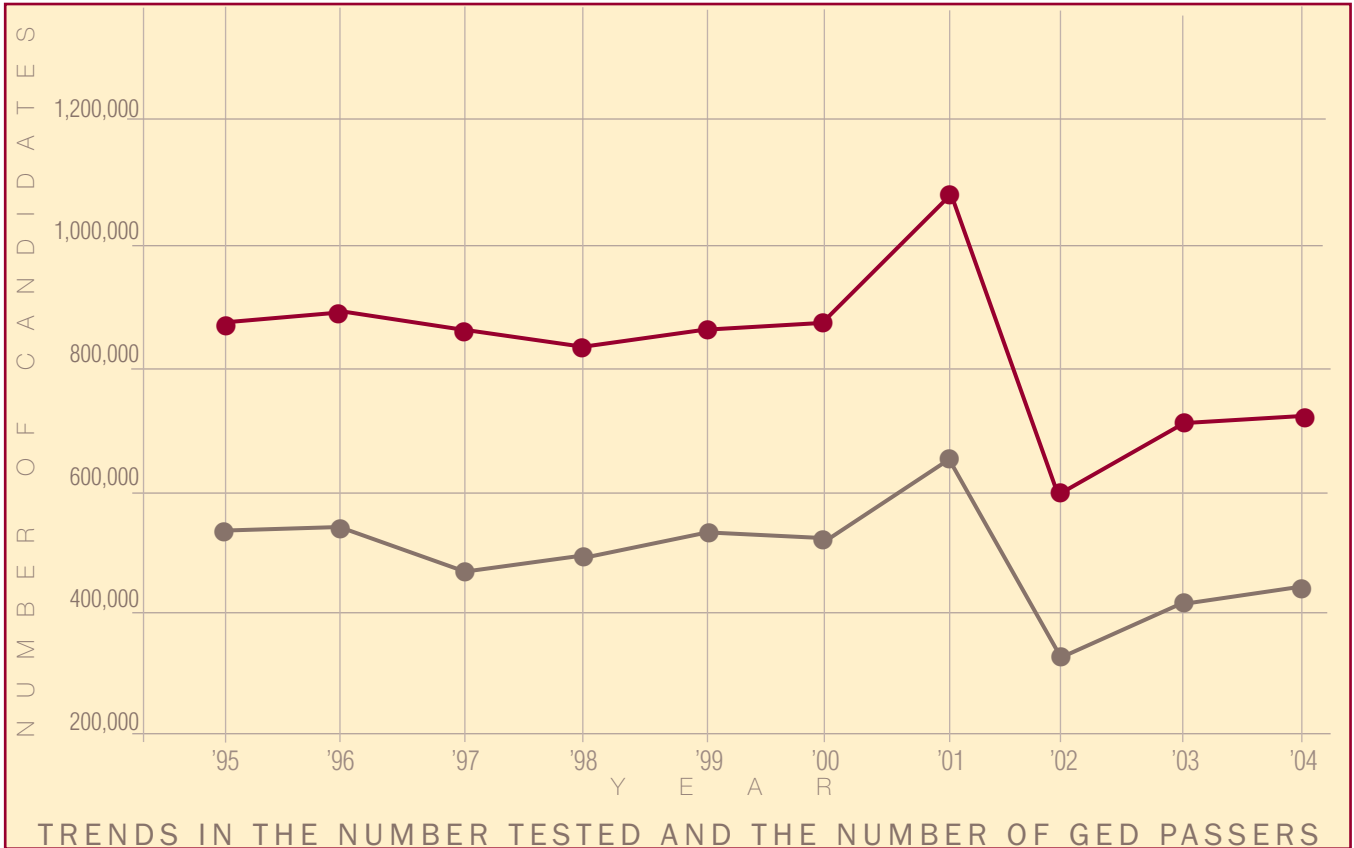
WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?

2004 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, enabling them to pursue further education leading to better jobs. Moreover, adults who pass the GED Tests serve as role models for their families and generations to come.

This annual *Statistical Report* shares the successful results of GED Testing conducted in 2004, the third 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 424,766 adults who passed the tests in 2004.



David Ward
President, American Council on Education

Acknowledgments

Once again, 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 424,766 adults who met the score requirements and earned their jurisdictions' high school credential in 2004. 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 updated and revised *Who Passed the GED Tests? 2004 Statistical Report* is the result of hard work by many individuals. We wish to highlight several for special thanks: Stephen J. Ruffini, for his leadership and commitment to accurate and valid information; Karen Douglas, for her meticulous checking of the results and raising excellent points; Zenitta Anderson, who generated the exhibits and coordinated production and quality control activities with reliable dedication; the talented staff of the GED Testing Service—Charles Bedore, Bob Mason, Lyn Schaefer, Carol Ezzelle, and Chhaya Rao—as well as other dedicated staff of the American Council on Education—Tim McDonough, Paul Hassen, Jacqueline King, and Benjamin Quillian. We also thank ACE's Wendy Bresler, Brian Jenkins, and their Publications and Procurement departments, for editing, proofing, producing, and printing this report. Additionally, we offer our thanks to the Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites for uploading data from the jurisdictions 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 forward the data that make this publication possible.

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 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 2004, more than 700,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED Tests. Of that total, 600,000 completed the battery of tests, and more than 400,000 of the completers (approximately 70 percent) passed the GED Tests and earned their jurisdictions' high school diploma.
- The GED Tests are demanding. To earn a credential, a candidate must complete a battery of five tests covering math, science, reading, writing, and social studies. The five tests, which last for 7½ hours, also measure skills in communication, information processing, problem solving, and critical thinking.
- The GED Tests provide a uniform measure of high school achievement. Passing the tests means the same thing in every state in the United States, 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 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 competence in lifelong learning and problem-solving skills such 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 involve 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 using 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 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 random sample of graduating high school seniors to set passing standards. 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 at least 40 percent of graduating high school seniors. In other words, four out of 10 graduating high school seniors could not pass the GED Tests on their first attempt.

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 Jersey, 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
Minimum 450 (each test)	NA	Virgin Islands
Canada		
Minimum 450 (each test)	57	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, 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 the GED Tests in the spring of 2001. 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 2001. This percentage was estimated using a conditional probability method.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

INTERPRETING GED TEST SCORES

GED standard scores are normalized 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 norming study. Separate norms are prepared for the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico; scores are re-standardized when the norm group shows significant changes. The standard scores 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 graduating 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 the GED 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%

Source: 2001 GED Testing Service.

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).
- One in 20 undergraduates hold a GED credential (*The Condition of Education*, 2002, National Center for Educational Statistics).
- More than 90 percent of U.S. employers consider those who earned their GED credential 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 credential, earn \$158 more a week than those who did not graduate from high school. (*Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, fall 2004).

GED CREDENTIAL HOLDERS REFLECT THE MOSAIC OF AMERICA.

- Apart from the desire to demonstrate their high school knowledge and skills, no single characteristic 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. Approximately 43 percent of the GED passers in 2004 completed the 11th grade or higher in a traditional high school program, and an additional 29 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.

About the Data

Most of the information presented in this report was collected directly from the GED candidates who took GED Tests in 2004. Complete individual candidate data were available from all jurisdictions with the exceptions of Puerto Rico and New York.

For Puerto Rico, candidate records exist at the scoring site. However, because of format errors, it was impossible to upload the records to the data warehouse. Summary statistics were obtained from the jurisdictional administrator to provide complete GED test taker statistics. Summary statistics were not obtained for candidates taking special editions of the GED Tests.

For New York, more than 45,000 candidate records were uploaded to the data warehouse. However, reconciliation records indicated that more candidate records should have been available. Only available data were included in this report.

The 2000 U.S. Census data were obtained to describe the population of adults without high school credentials. Whereas the 2002 and 2003 *Statistical Reports* included U.S. Census data for adults aged 19 or older, the U.S. Census data in this report include adults aged 16 or older who do not have a high school diploma or credential and who are not enrolled in any educational program. Therefore, the percentages of the population without a high school diploma are based on a larger numerator than in previous reports. Also, the percentages of adults without a high school diploma who tested are based on a larger denominator than in previous reports.

Data collection for the GED annual *Statistical Report* is the joint responsibility of the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS), GED Administrators, GED Chief Examiners, and Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites. Currently, more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers operate in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, eight U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS), 13 Canadian provinces and territories, U.S. military bases throughout the world, U.S. correctional institutions, and Prometric Centers outside the United States and Canada. As of July 2004, 19 sites were certified as Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites and were responsible for transmitting the candidates' demographic responses and test data directly to a centralized international database. In turn, the data warehouse manager uploaded and checked all data before committing it to the International Database (IDB), which holds GED data for all candidates. A new degree of

collaboration has been initiated through a data verification process that involved all partners. The continuation of this process will ensure a higher degree of data accuracy than in the past.

As part of their testing sessions, GED candidates were encouraged to complete demographic forms prior to taking the GED Tests. New GED candidates completed the survey in 2004 while most candidates who initiated testing in 2002 or 2003 completed the demographic survey in their first year of testing. Analyses of survey data are based on surveys completed at the time the candidate began testing. Time-related analyses, such as age, are based on the most recent testing date and date of birth. All ages represent age in 2004 as of the most recent test date. Not everyone answered all items contained in this report. Therefore, demographic tables and exhibits presented throughout this report are based on available information. The only demographic information for Canadians included in this report is age at testing and gender, because following the passage in 2003 of Canada's Freedom of Information Act, the demographic survey was no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.

The background data collected with the demographic forms were merged with the actual GED Tests results to allow analyses of candidate performance on the GED Tests in conjunction with candidate demographics. All scores referred to in this report are standard scores. The 1988 Series Tests were used for the Spanish and French-language tests in the first two years of the 2002 Series Tests. In 2004, new versions of the Spanish-language and French-language tests were introduced. However, the 1988 Series Tests continued to be administered through Prometric Centers in 2004.

It is important to note that with the availability of individual scores, candidates are represented in the jurisdiction where they last tested in the current report year. Hence, each candidate is represented only once in the analyses. Prior to the 2002 Series GED Tests, when individual jurisdictions provided summary statistics to GEDTS, multiple jurisdictions may have reported the same candidate if the candidate tested in more than one jurisdiction.

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 (see Table 18, pages 84–85).

With reference to completers and passers, it must be noted that with more than one year of data, completers and passers include some candidates who began testing in a previous year and who completed and passed in the current report year. For all candidates who tested in 2004, their complete test history was used to identify their best test score in each content area. The history could have encompassed more

than one test year or more than one test administration in a single year. To be included in the current report, a candidate must have taken at least one section of the test in the current report year and must not have passed the battery in a prior year.

The jurisdiction groupings used in some of the exhibits and all of the tables do not provide mutually exclusive distinctions. More precisely, while Michigan Prisons are reported under Federal and Other Contracts, these are not the only prisoners who took the GED Tests. Prisoners from other jurisdictions who tested are included in their respective jurisdiction statistics.

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 assist in making informed educational and policy decisions.

THIS 2004 STATISTICAL REPORT ADDRESSES THE FOLLOWING KEY QUESTIONS:

1. Who needs a high school diploma?
2. How do the number of candidates, the number of completers, the number of passers, and the passing rate vary over time?
3. Who passed the GED Tests?
4. How does the passing rate vary across different states and jurisdictions?
5. How many candidates took the GED Tests in a language other than English?
6. How many candidates tested using a special edition of the tests?

This report is a direct presentation of census data that represent all jurisdictions. This report has four distinct sections featuring detailed statistics by jurisdiction. These four 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 the proportion of the U.S. adult population that left high school without a diploma and is not enrolled in any program. Further, this section continues the tradition of presenting the proportion of the population of adults in the United States and Canada without a high school diploma who took the GED Tests in the report year. A demographic profile of adults who took the tests is presented, which includes information on age, gender, race/ethnicity, and educational history. Racial/ethnic group labels represent general groupings. For example, “African American” also includes candidates who identify themselves as “Black” or “of African descent.”

SECTION II

- Provides the test score results for GED completers and then describes the 2004 population of GED passers, who are a subset of the completers. Results are presented for the U.S. GED passers and for Canadian passers separately. This section reports GED passers’ performance, which includes pass rates for all tests, the variation in overall pass rates by jurisdiction, and the distribution of scores for all passers. Further, the section presents a demographic profile of GED passers in the United States and Canada. The passer profiles include information on age, gender, race/ethnicity, educational history, and the reasons candidates cited for taking the GED Tests for U.S. GED passers but only age and gender for Canadian passers.

SECTION III

- Provides trend information about the GED Testing Program, such as statistics on the use of different language tests and special edition tests; trend data on the number of candidates and passers by tests series, and jurisdiction; and trends in GED testing from 1949 to 2004, including both performance and demographic statistics.

SECTION IV

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Adult**—For purposes of this report, an adult is someone aged 16 or older. This definition is consistent with the definition in the Adult Education Act.
- **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 of the five tests in the GED Tests Battery regardless of whether they passed the test(s).
- **GED completers**—Adults who have taken all five tests in the GED Tests Battery regardless of whether they passed any tests. The number of completers serves as the denominator for calculating the pass rate. All five tests must be completed for the candidate to have an opportunity to be a passer.
- **GED passers**—Adults who have earned their jurisdictions' high school diplomas or credentials by 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 (i.e., the numerator) 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.

Who Needs a High School Diploma and Who Took the GED Tests?

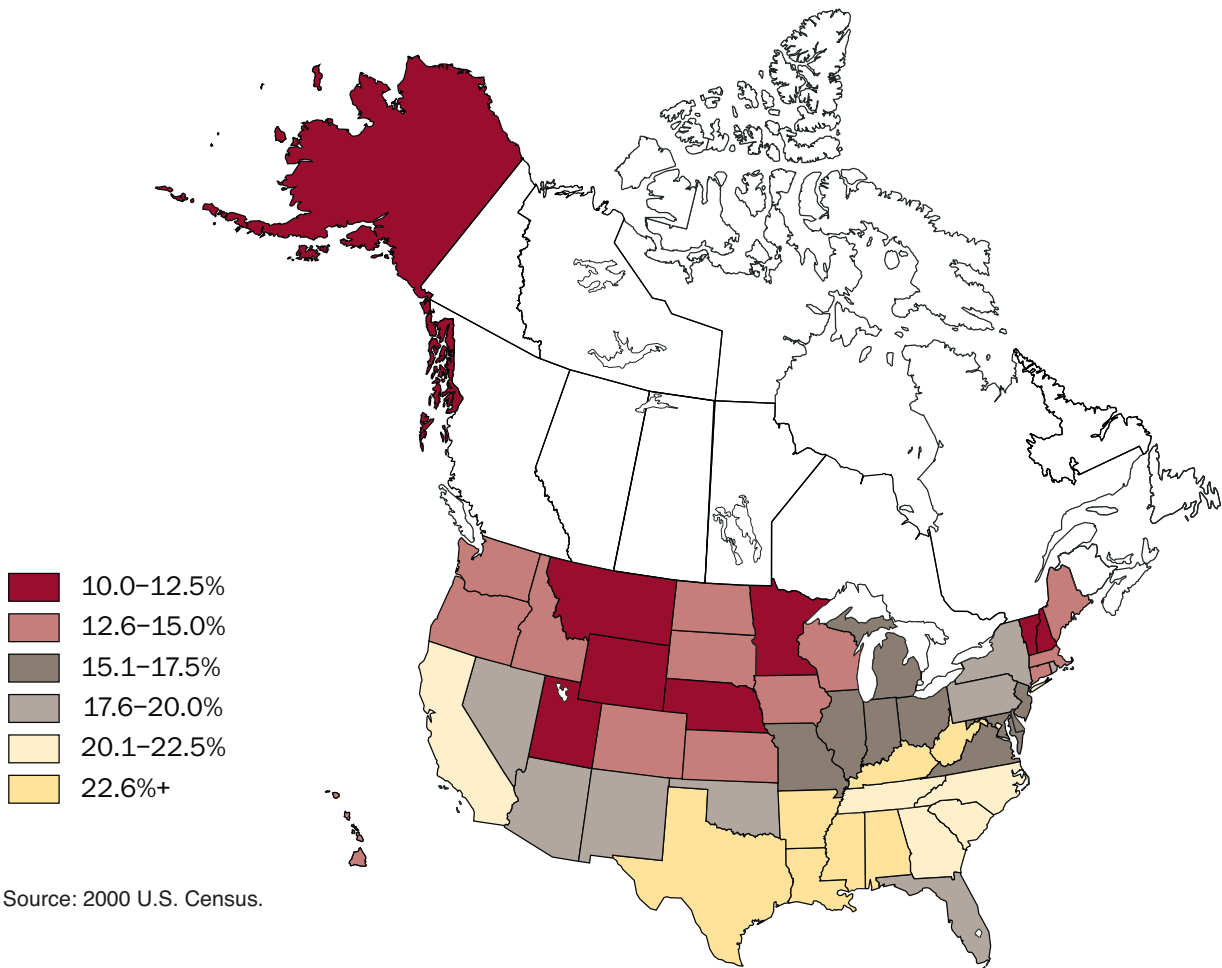
According to the 2000 Census, more than 39 million adults in the United States aged 16 or older, or 18 percent of the entire U.S. adult population within this age range, did not complete their high school education, are not enrolled in high school, and do not have a high school diploma. These adults are considered most likely to benefit from the GED Testing Program, which is designed to help them prove their skills, gain access to postsecondary education, find a more rewarding job, or enrich their lives in other ways.

Exhibit 1 shows the percentage of adults' in the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia who lack a high school diploma. As shown on the map, adults who live in southern

states are more likely to have left high school without a diploma. In roughly one-fourth of the nation, more than 20 percent of adults do not have a high school diploma: Mississippi (25.1 percent), Kentucky (23.9 percent), Louisiana (23.3 percent), Alabama (23.2 percent), Texas (23.0 percent), Arkansas (22.7 percent), West Virginia (22.7 percent), Tennessee (22.3 percent), South Carolina (22.1 percent), California (21.6 percent), North Carolina (21.0 percent), Georgia (20.8 percent), and District of Columbia (20.2 percent). In contrast, in Minnesota (11.2 percent), Wyoming (11.5 percent), Utah (11.6 percent), Alaska (11.7 percent), New Hampshire (11.9 percent), Montana (12.1 percent), Vermont (12.4 percent), Nebraska (12.5 percent), Washington (12.7 percent), and

EXHIBIT 1:

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



Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

¹ Unless specified otherwise, an adult in this report is defined as a person aged 16 or older.

Iowa (12.7 percent), about 12 percent, or approximately one in eight adults, do not have a high school diploma.

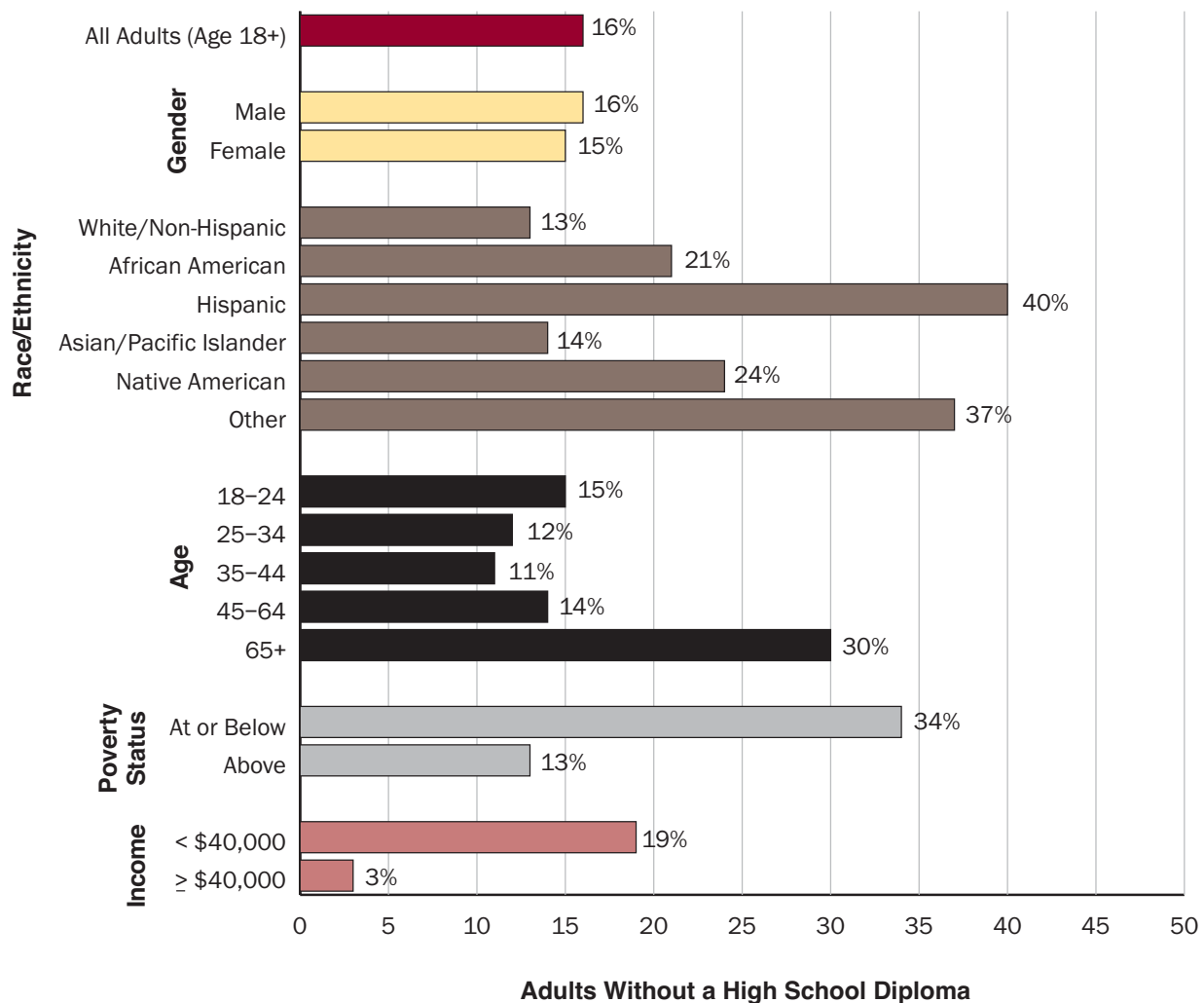
Exhibit 2 shows that the percentage of U.S. adults aged 18 or older without a high school diploma varies by age, race/ethnicity, and income. Males and females are equally likely to have left high school without a diploma.

There is notable variation in the percentage of people without a high school diploma across racial and ethnic groups. Forty percent of Hispanic adults, 24 percent of Native American adults, and 21 percent of African-American adults in the United States do not have a high school diploma, compared with only 13 percent of White/non-Hispanic adults and 14 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander adults. With

reference to age, adults aged 65 and older are more likely to lack a high school diploma than adults in any other reported age groups.

Finally, those with household incomes at or below the federal poverty line (established in 2000 as \$18,400 for a family of four) are more likely not to have a high school diploma than adults with incomes above the poverty line. 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. Adults¹ in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Diploma



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

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

In 2004, only 1.7 percent of U.S. adults and 0.2 percent of Canadian adults without a high school diploma took the GED Tests. These percentages include those who completed and passed the tests and those who did not.

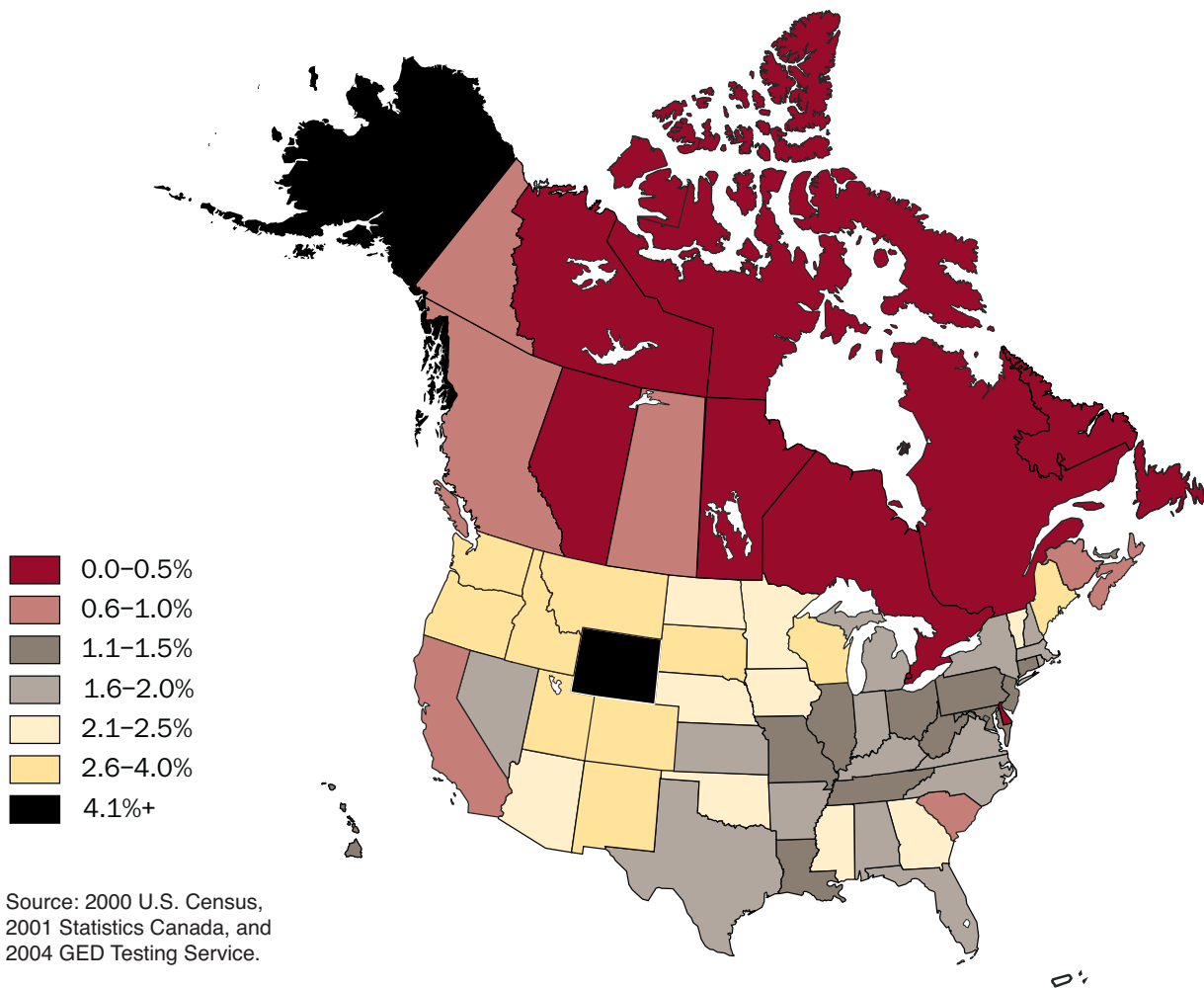
Exhibit 3 shows the estimated percentage of adults aged 16 or older without a high school diploma (estimated with data from the 2000 U.S. Census and Statistics Canada 2001) who took the GED Tests in each jurisdiction in 2004. The map illustrates that only small percentages of adults in both the United States and Canada without a high school diploma took the GED Tests in 2004.

The proportion of adults without a high school diploma varies greatly across the states. In general, the GED Testing Program served a higher proportion of adults in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states.

Some states, such as Alaska and Wyoming, stand out by serving a considerably larger share of their potential GED population than other nearby states. But it is important to keep in mind that most states tested less than 2.5 percent of adults without a high school diploma. Hence, there is significant room for increasing the percentage of the target population being served in all jurisdictions.

EXHIBIT 3:

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



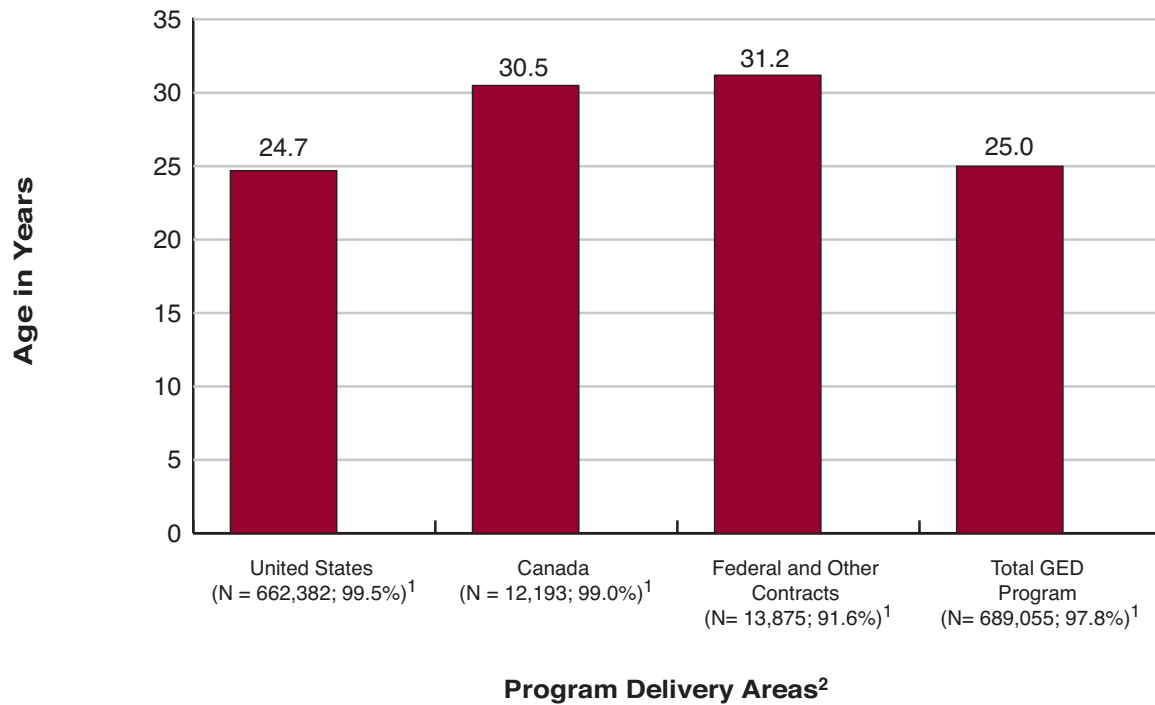
AGE OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

The average age of candidates who took the GED Tests worldwide in 2004 was 25.0 years (see Exhibit 4). The average age of candidates ranged from 24.7 years in the United States to 31.2 years for candidates tested at federal and other contracts sites. The average age among Canadian candidates was 30.5 years.

Related information in Table 2, on pages 24–25, shows that 16 to 19 year olds represented approximately two of every five U.S. candidates (41.2 percent), compared with approximately one in 10 candidates in Canada. This difference most likely reflects the higher minimum age requirements in many Canadian jurisdictions. Additionally, U.S. candidates aged 20 to 24 years old represented approximately one in four candidates in the United States and three in 10 candidates in Canada.

EXHIBIT 4:

Average Age of Candidates in the GED Testing Program: 2004



¹ N = number of candidates with known age; % = percentage of candidates with known age.

² IAFAS not shown; 94.5 percent of data missing.

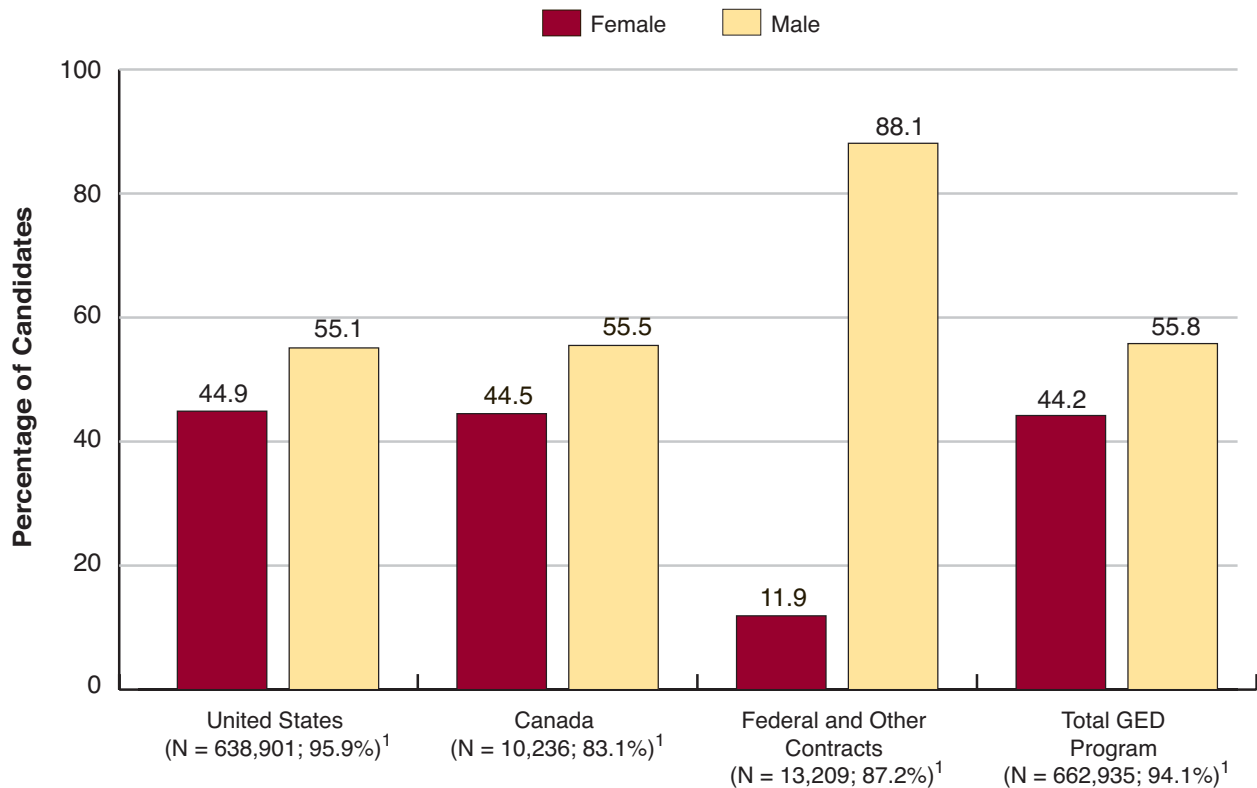
Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

GENDER OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

As shown in Exhibit 5, more men than women took the GED Tests in 2004 in the United States, Canada, and Federal and Other Contracts. The almost nine-to-one male/female ratio for those candidates served by the Federal and Other Contracts is considerably higher than the ratio in the United

States and Canada. Federal and Other Contracts include correctional institutions, overseas military and non-military installations, and Veterans Administration hospitals. For more information on specific jurisdictions, see Table 3, on pages 26–27.

EXHIBIT 5:
Gender of Candidates in the GED Testing Program: 2004



Program Delivery Areas²

¹ N = number of candidates with known gender; % = percentage of candidates with known gender.

² IAFAS not shown; 94.6 percent of data missing.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

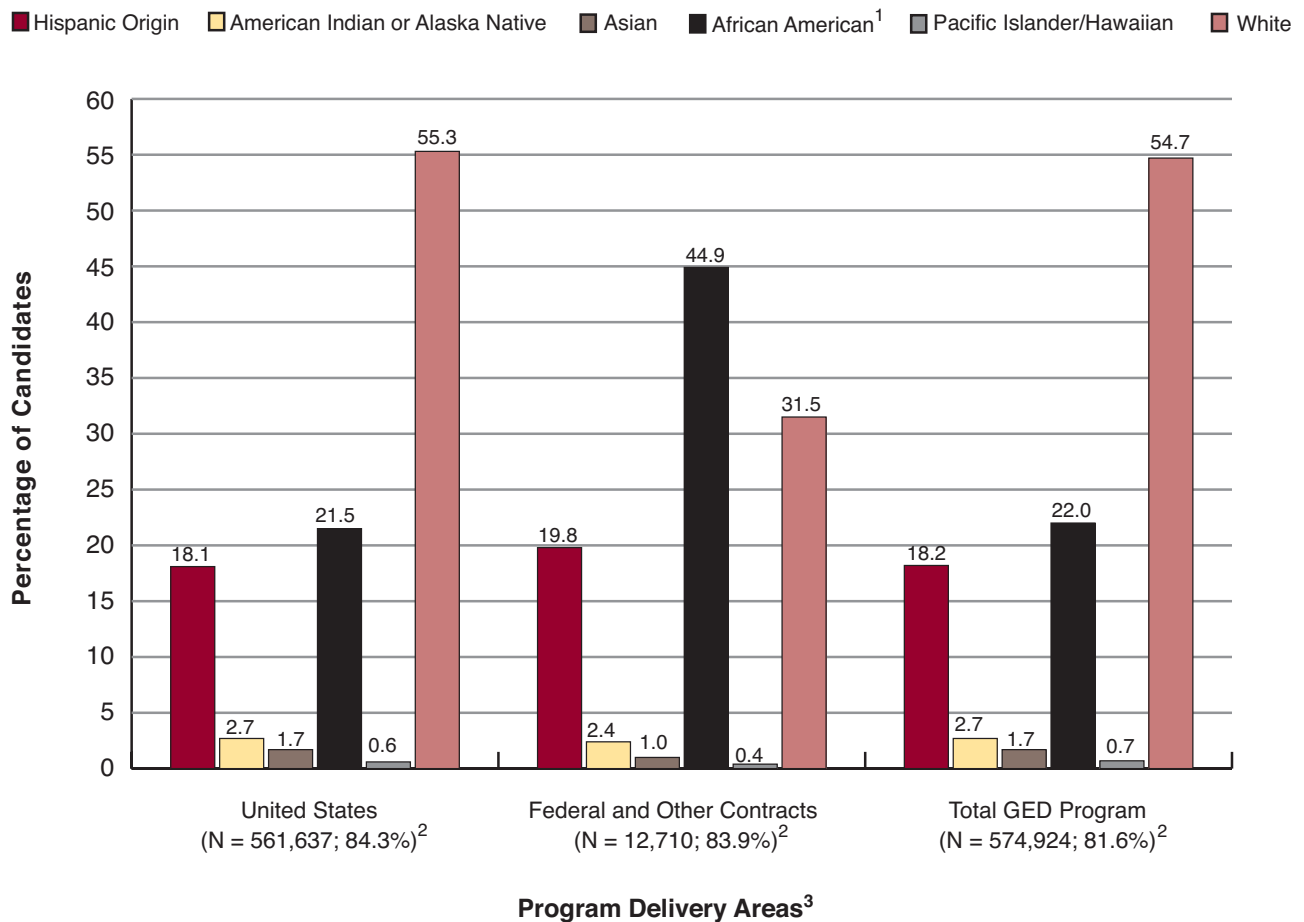
RACE/ETHNICITY OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

Of the GED candidates in 2004 for whom race/ethnicity was known, half were White (see Exhibit 6). Of the remaining candidates for whom race was known, there was a slightly higher percentage of Hispanic candidates than African-American candidates. Hispanics and African Americans each accounted for approximately 20 percent of the candidates. American Indians, Asians, and Pacific Islanders each represented less than 3 percent of the candidates.

Among Federal and Other Contracts, roughly 45 percent of the candidates were African American, approximately 30 percent were White, and almost 20 percent were Hispanic.

EXHIBIT 6:

Percentage of All GED Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2004

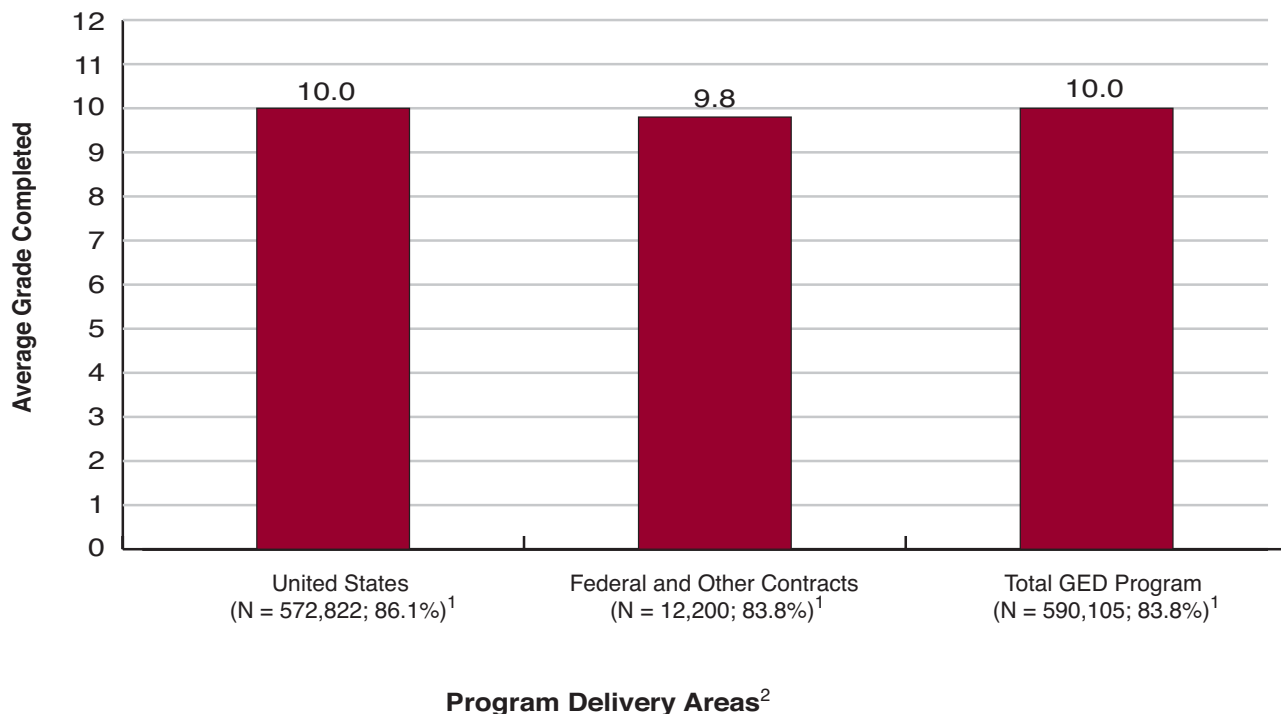


¹ Demographic survey includes "Black" and "African descent" in this category.

² N = number of candidates with known race/ethnicity; % = percentage of candidates with known race/ethnicity.

³ IAFAS not shown; 94.7 percent of data missing. Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

EXHIBIT 7:**Average Grade Completed by Candidates in the GED Testing Program: 2004**

¹ N = number of candidates with known grade completed; % = percentage of candidates with known grade completed.

² IAFAS not shown; 94.8 percent of data missing. Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

EDUCATION OF GED CANDIDATES IN THE TOTAL GED PROGRAM

Exhibit 7 shows that the average grade level completed by U.S. GED candidates is 10th grade, with candidates in Federal and Other Contracts averaging a slightly lower grade

level (9.8). For additional information on specific jurisdictions, see Table 5, pages 30–31.

EXHIBIT 8:
GED Standard Score Statistics for All GED Candidates: 2004

Content Area ¹	Standard Score			N	Pass Rate (%)
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation		
Language Arts, Writing	460	474	96	633,028	86.3
Social Studies	510	521	86	655,737	94.1
Science	510	516	83	651,848	92.9
Language Arts, Reading	520	545	105	661,319	96.0
Mathematics	460	468	86	624,063	79.4

¹ Statistics are based on each candidate's best score earned in 2004 for each area tested. Statistics based on all tests are not presented here. All candidates did not take all five tests in 2004. Overall results based on each candidate's best score would not be informative.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

GED STANDARD SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS AND STATISTICS FOR ALL CANDIDATES: 2004

The mean standard scores for all candidates who took at least one GED Test in 2004 (Exhibit 8) ranged from 468 in Mathematics to 545 in Language Arts, Reading. Mean scores for Social Studies, Science, and Language Arts, Reading were above 500, while Language Arts, Writing and Mathematics mean scores were below 500. Median scores were very similar to the averages. The standard deviation was highest

for the Language Arts, Reading Test. This indicated greater scattering of the individual scores compared with the individual scores on the other content areas. The pass rate for each test is consistent with the standard score information that indicates that Mathematics was the most difficult content area while Language Arts, Reading was the least difficult content area.

EXHIBIT 8A:**GED Standard Score Statistics for All U.S. Candidates: 2004**

Content Area ¹	Standard Score			N	Pass Rate (%)
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation		
Language Arts, Writing	460	474	96	606,994	86.3
Social Studies	510	521	86	629,020	94.2
Science	510	515	83	625,465	92.9
Language Arts, Reading	520	544	105	634,617	96.1
Mathematics	460	467	86	598,624	79.5

¹ Statistics are based on each candidate's best score earned in 2004 for each area tested. Statistics based on all tests are not presented here. All candidates did not take all five tests in 2004. Overall results based on each candidate's best score would not be informative.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

The mean and median scores for all U.S. candidates (Exhibit 8A) closely mirror the results for all candidates. This is expected since approximately 95 percent of the GED Tests taken in 2004 were taken in the United States. The mean and median standard scores in Mathematics (467 and 460,

respectively) and Language Arts, Writing (474 and 460, respectively) were below 500. Pass rates for the individual tests ranged from 79.5 percent on the Mathematics Test to 96.1 percent on the Language Arts, Reading Test.

EXHIBIT 8B:**GED Standard Score Statistics for All Canadian Candidates: 2004**

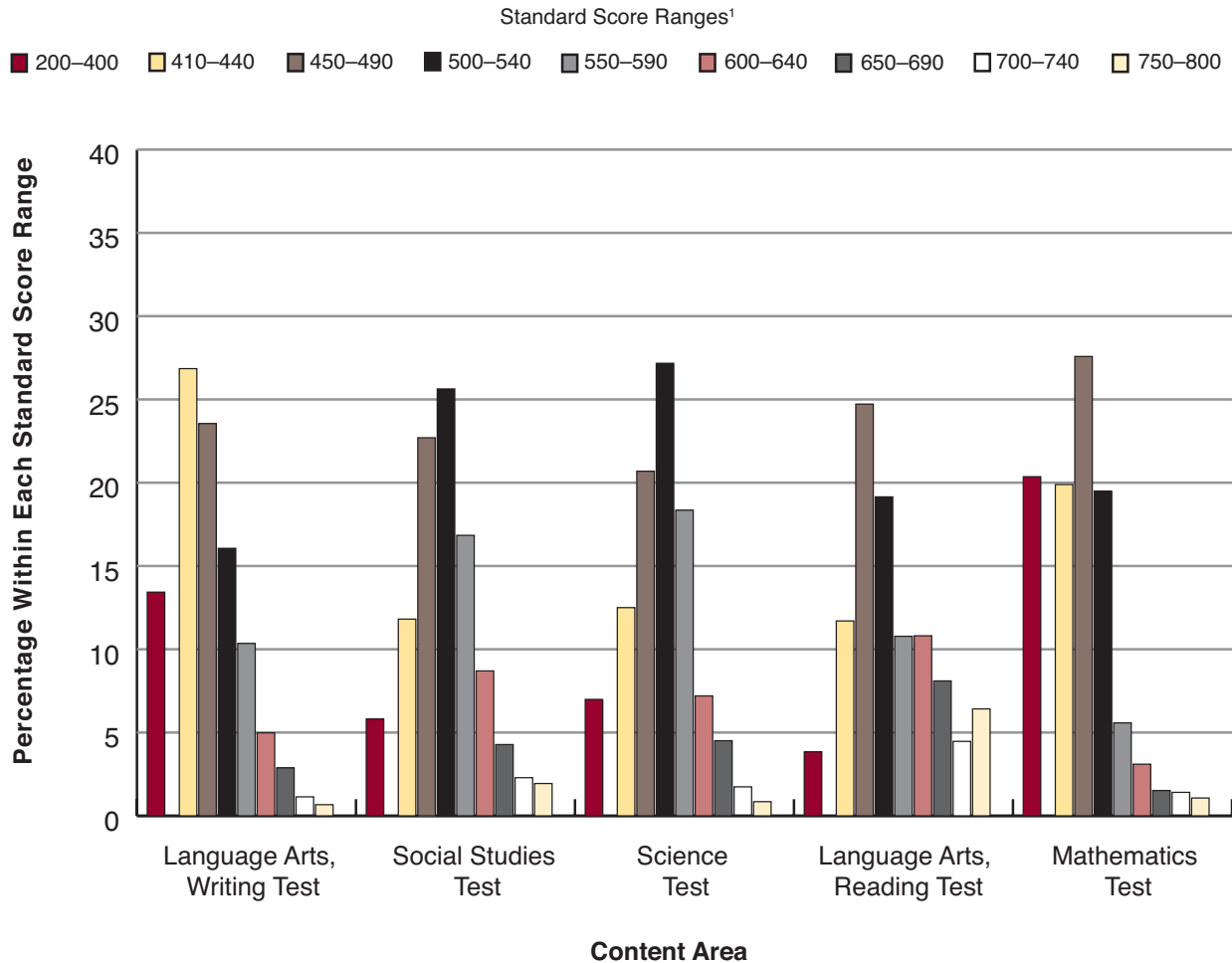
Content Area ¹	Standard Score			N	Pass Rate (%)
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation		
Language Arts, Writing	530	528	108	12,162	83.2
Social Studies	530	528	89	12,128	84.5
Science	550	560	91	12,079	91.7
Language Arts, Reading	560	570	111	12,171	89.3
Mathematics	500	501	93	12,083	72.9

¹ Statistics are based on each candidate's best score earned in 2004 for each area tested. Statistics based on all tests are not presented here. All candidates did not take all five tests in 2004. Overall results based on each candidate's best score would not be informative.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

Among all Canadian candidates, the mean and median standard scores (Exhibit 8B) for all tests were 500 or above. The mean of 501 and median of 500 on the Mathematics Test and the mean of 570 and median of 560 on the Language Arts, Reading Test show the range for the five

tests. The individual test pass rate for the Mathematics Test was 72.9 percent, while the pass rate for the Language Arts, Writing Test was 83.2 percent.

EXHIBIT 9:**Score Distribution for All Candidates in the GED Testing Program, by Content Area: 2004**

¹ Score ranges are not equal. Red bar combines all scores below passing.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

The distribution of standard scores depicted in Exhibit 9 presents test score information for all candidates from a different perspective. Approximately 68 percent of the candidates' Mathematics scores were below 500, compared with

approximately 40 percent for Language Arts, Reading, Social Studies, and Science. Also, more than 10 percent of the candidates scored in the 700–800 range on the Language Arts, Reading Test.

Section I: 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: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Age Group, and Average Age: 2004

TABLE 3: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Gender: 2004

TABLE 4: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2004

TABLE 5: Percentage of GED Candidates, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed: 2004

TABLE 1:
Target Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas ¹ (N)	Target Population Tested, 2004 (N)	Target Population Tested, 2004 ² (%)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2004 (N)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2004 ³ (%)	Passed Tests, 2004 (N)	Passed Tests, 2004 ⁴ (%)	Target Population Passed Tests, 2004 ⁵ (%)
Alabama	797,910	12,555	1.6	12,428	1.6	6,959	56.0	0.9
Alaska	51,665	2,947	5.7	1,937	3.7	1,664	85.9	3.2
Arizona	730,845	15,119	2.1	13,599	1.9	9,706	71.4	1.3
Arkansas	470,030	7,534	1.6	7,315	1.6	6,133	83.8	1.3
California	5,500,200	48,398	0.9	39,296	0.7	27,462	69.9	0.5
Colorado	435,120	14,568	3.3	11,000	2.5	9,076	82.5	2.1
Connecticut	395,380	4,824	1.2	4,355	1.1	2,889	66.3	0.7
Delaware	100,940	491	0.5	485	0.5	464	95.7	0.5
District of Columbia	93,635	1,058	1.1	1,008	1.1	546	54.2	0.6
Florida	2,441,300	39,820	1.6	37,757	1.5	27,530	72.9	1.1
Georgia	1,283,830	32,228	2.5	27,189	2.1	18,318	67.4	1.4
Hawaii	131,295	1,850	1.4	1,702	1.3	1,325	77.8	1.0
Idaho	139,725	5,511	3.9	3,576	2.6	3,058	85.5	2.2
Illinois	1,659,750	25,180	1.5	22,030	1.3	13,987	63.5	0.8
Indiana	786,020	12,922	1.6	12,625	1.6	10,158	80.5	1.3
Iowa	289,280	6,412	2.2	4,011	1.4	3,916	97.6	1.4
Kansas	272,595	4,709	1.7	4,612	1.7	4,125	89.4	1.5
Kentucky	750,890	14,027	1.9	13,481	1.8	9,857	73.1	1.3
Louisiana	786,880	10,931	1.4	10,804	1.4	7,836	72.5	1.0
Maine	136,170	3,996	2.9	2,830	2.1	2,436	86.1	1.8
Maryland	617,715	8,622	1.4	8,241	1.3	5,448	66.1	0.9
Massachusetts	695,875	11,502	1.7	10,262	1.5	7,196	70.1	1.0
Michigan	1,182,970	19,829	1.7	14,453	1.2	9,936	68.7	0.8
Minnesota	423,115	10,711	2.5	7,685	1.8	6,312	82.1	1.5
Mississippi	537,920	11,695	2.2	11,062	2.1	6,528	59.0	1.2
Missouri	756,515	11,178	1.5	11,101	1.5	8,502	76.6	1.1
Montana	84,510	3,167	3.7	2,635	3.1	2,073	78.7	2.5
Nebraska	163,380	3,975	2.4	2,576	1.6	2,204	85.6	1.3
Nevada	296,905	5,307	1.8	5,231	1.8	3,778	72.2	1.3
New Hampshire	114,330	2,291	2.0	1,779	1.6	1,462	82.2	1.3
New Jersey	1,089,940	12,670	1.2	11,836	1.1	6,262	52.9	0.6
New Mexico	272,275	7,844	2.9	6,517	2.4	4,373	67.1	1.6
New York	2,851,185	45,725	1.6	44,333	1.6	25,140	56.7	0.9
North Carolina	1,297,505	22,812	1.8	12,601	1.0	12,251	97.2	0.9
North Dakota	70,005	1,737	2.5	1,180	1.7	974	82.5	1.4
Ohio	1,397,220	18,971	1.4	18,746	1.3	15,051	80.3	1.1
Oklahoma	482,350	10,111	2.1	9,974	2.1	7,056	70.7	1.5
Oregon	389,020	12,302	3.2	8,586	2.2	7,352	85.6	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	22,528	1.4	19,702	1.2	13,260	67.3	0.8
Rhode Island	163,870	3,111	1.9	1,713	1.0	1,192	69.6	0.7
South Carolina	681,590	6,952	1.0	6,308	0.9	4,364	69.2	0.6
South Dakota	81,935	2,499	3.0	1,749	2.1	1,420	81.2	1.7
Tennessee	988,235	14,653	1.5	14,424	1.5	10,673	74.0	1.1
Texas	3,571,240	60,430	1.7	51,872	1.5	34,515	66.5	1.0
Utah	185,575	6,588	3.6	6,174	3.3	4,903	79.4	2.6
Vermont	59,580	1,505	2.5	800	1.3	615	76.9	1.0
Virginia	942,620	17,843	1.9	17,143	1.8	11,488	67.0	1.2
Washington	569,705	20,596	3.6	14,218	2.5	11,651	81.9	2.0
West Virginia	329,530	5,052	1.5	4,921	1.5	3,594	73.0	1.1
Wisconsin	571,110	16,806	2.9	8,897	1.6	7,384	83.0	1.3
Wyoming	43,570	1,835	4.2	1,458	3.3	1,322	90.7	3.0
U.S. Subtotal	39,769,125	665,927	1.7	570,217	1.4	405,724	71.2	1.0
American Samoa	10,245	49	0.5	47	0.5	8	17.0	0.1
Guam	23,540	283	1.2	278	1.2	194	69.8	0.8
Marshall Islands	NA ⁶	3	- ⁷	3	-	0	0.0	-
Micronesia	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	-
N. Mariana Islands	17,660	68	0.4	33	0.2	15	45.5	0.1
Palau	NA	60	-	29	-	11	37.9	-
Puerto Rico	1,001,030	10,375	1.0	9,338	0.9	1,717	18.4	0.2
Virgin Islands	28,310	145	0.5	139	0.5	84	60.4	0.3
IAFAS Subtotal	1,080,785	10,983	1.0	9,867	0.9	2,029	20.6	0.2

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas ¹ (N)	Target Population Tested, 2004 (N)	Target Population Tested, 2004 ² (%)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2004 (N)	Completed Battery of Tests, 2004 ³ (%)	Passed Tests, 2004 (N)	Passed Tests, 2004 ⁴ (%)	Target Population Passed Tests, 2004 ⁵ (%)
Alberta	550,160	1,983	0.4	1,920	0.3	1,313	68.4	0.2
British Columbia	691,850	1,423	0.2	1,382	0.2	973	70.4	0.1
Manitoba	269,735	344	0.1	338	0.1	237	70.1	0.1
New Brunswick	183,440	1,208	0.7	1,167	0.6	642	55.0	0.3
Newfoundland	150,280	120	0.1	119	0.1	69	58.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	6,865	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–
Nova Scotia	211,635	1,235	0.6	1,192	0.6	622	52.2	0.3
Nunavut	5,950	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–
Ontario	2,098,740	4,086	0.2	4,023	0.2	2,831	70.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	32,530	344	1.1	339	1.0	217	64.0	0.7
Quebec	1,582,480	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–
Saskatchewan	237,395	1,543	0.6	1,455	0.6	775	53.3	0.3
Yukon Territory	3,920	27	0.7	27	0.7	15	55.6	0.4
Canada Subtotal	6,024,980	12,313	0.2	11,962	0.2	7,694	64.3	0.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	NA	8,174	–	7,952	–	5,887	74.0	–
International ⁶	NA	1,562	–	1,345	–	826	61.4	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	4,468	–	2,681	–	1,867	69.6	–
Overseas: Non-Military ⁹	NA	NA	–	–	–	NA	NA	–
Overseas: Military ¹⁰	NA	NA	–	–	–	NA	NA	–
CONUS Military ¹¹	NA	935	–	900	–	738	82.0	–
VA Hospitals	NA	3	–	3	–	1	33.3	–
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	NA	15,142	–	12,881	–	9,319	72.3	–
Program Total	46,874,890	704,365	1.5	604,927	1.3	424,766	70.2	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

- Population totals for the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS) include adults 16 years and older, without a high school diploma and not enrolled in an education program, based on 2000 U.S. Census data. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions include out-of-school adults 15 years and older, without a high school diploma and further training or degrees, based on 2001 Canadian Census data, as reported by Statistics Canada.
- Target Population Tested (%) 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.
- Completed Battery of Tests (%) 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.
- Passed Tests (%) is the passing rate of persons who completed the GED battery by the end of 2004.
- Target Population Passed Tests 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.
- NA = Not available.
- = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.
- 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.”
- Overseas: Non-military = U.S. military family members and U.S. government personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.
- Overseas: Military = U.S. military personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.
- 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.

TABLE 2:
Percentage of GED Candidates, by Age Group, and Average Age: 2004

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age (N)	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alabama	12,528	5.2	16.5	21.7	12.3	21.9	8.9	5.4	3.1	3.4	1.2	0.5	22.8
Alaska	2,944	9.1	16.1	15.8	11.8	25.0	8.3	4.4	3.7	4.5	1.1	0.1	22.8
Arizona	15,118	5.2	10.4	10.7	8.2	27.6	14.0	8.5	6.2	6.7	1.9	0.5	25.6
Arkansas	7,487	9.6	18.8	14.6	7.9	20.3	10.9	6.1	4.2	5.4	1.6	0.5	23.8
California	48,397	0.1	7.8	16.1	9.7	24.6	12.9	9.8	7.7	8.6	2.3	0.5	26.6
Colorado	14,568	1.3	15.4	14.7	9.3	26.7	12.0	7.1	5.5	6.4	1.3	0.3	24.7
Connecticut	4,824	0.1	6.2	13.1	12.4	32.0	13.2	8.2	5.8	7.2	1.5	0.4	25.6
Delaware	491	1.2	7.9	13.8	11.8	33.8	14.3	6.7	4.7	4.3	1.2	0.2	24.5
District of Columbia	1,051	2.1	6.6	14.6	12.3	35.3	10.6	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.0	0.1	24.9
Florida	39,815	5.6	14.8	21.0	11.0	23.3	8.8	5.4	3.8	4.5	1.4	0.4	23.3
Georgia	32,209	3.6	8.8	16.7	12.6	28.4	11.7	6.6	4.3	4.8	2.0	0.5	24.4
Hawaii	1,844	8.9	18.4	17.4	9.7	20.2	9.6	6.8	3.5	4.3	1.1	0.1	23.0
Idaho	5,505	9.1	17.1	13.0	8.9	21.5	11.7	6.1	4.5	6.2	1.6	0.4	24.1
Illinois	25,140	1.9	7.8	13.9	13.0	29.2	12.7	8.0	4.8	6.3	2.1	0.3	25.2
Indiana	12,911	0.1	15.8	19.1	10.4	25.5	11.5	6.7	3.9	5.1	1.5	0.5	24.2
Iowa	6,412	2.0	12.3	11.7	11.0	31.5	13.6	6.9	4.0	5.3	1.3	0.4	24.5
Kansas	4,696	6.4	15.7	16.1	11.2	27.1	9.8	5.4	3.6	3.4	1.1	0.1	22.9
Kentucky	13,924	2.9	10.1	11.5	11.8	29.0	13.8	7.7	4.6	6.0	2.3	0.3	25.1
Louisiana	10,872	5.8	18.9	15.0	11.8	23.4	10.9	6.2	2.9	3.8	1.2	0.2	23.0
Maine	3,758	0.1	13.2	21.2	13.3	29.0	8.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	1.9	0.3	23.5
Maryland	8,564	6.4	15.6	14.7	10.4	24.6	9.6	6.7	4.5	5.2	1.7	0.6	24.1
Massachusetts	11,395	4.3	13.1	17.2	13.2	26.1	9.1	5.8	4.6	5.1	1.5	0.1	23.7
Michigan	19,713	1.5	7.1	17.2	14.2	30.9	12.4	7.0	3.8	4.4	1.3	0.2	24.1
Minnesota	10,616	1.3	5.8	10.8	13.8	35.8	13.7	7.0	4.8	5.6	1.2	0.2	24.8
Mississippi	11,641	5.7	15.1	17.2	12.5	24.9	10.3	5.5	3.4	3.8	1.4	0.1	23.1
Missouri	11,080	5.5	13.1	16.3	8.8	25.2	12.3	6.7	4.3	6.0	1.7	0.1	24.3
Montana	3,153	5.1	21.3	16.3	10.8	25.3	8.7	4.8	2.9	3.9	0.7	0.1	22.5
Nebraska	3,967	3.5	11.1	16.3	11.1	32.0	12.3	5.8	3.2	3.5	1.2	0.2	23.4
Nevada	5,273	3.6	16.2	17.4	10.1	23.9	10.0	7.2	4.9	5.3	1.5	0.1	23.9
New Hampshire	2,255	3.5	9.2	17.3	12.2	29.9	10.6	6.3	4.0	5.3	1.2	0.5	24.1
New Jersey	12,664	2.9	8.7	11.4	8.7	26.5	14.2	10.0	6.6	7.8	2.4	0.6	26.5
New Mexico	7,798	7.0	16.3	16.4	10.4	24.6	10.6	5.6	3.5	4.3	1.3	0.1	23.1
New York	45,339	1.3	10.1	13.6	13.4	28.8	11.1	7.1	5.6	6.6	1.9	0.5	25.2
North Carolina	22,521	4.7	10.0	10.4	8.2	25.6	13.3	8.8	5.9	8.2	3.8	1.0	26.8
North Dakota	1,731	4.6	14.8	15.3	13.2	28.4	10.7	4.5	2.7	4.3	1.3	0.2	23.1
Ohio	18,964	1.6	5.9	10.3	12.0	32.9	15.0	8.3	5.1	6.2	2.2	0.5	25.8
Oklahoma	10,077	5.3	12.0	13.2	9.5	26.0	13.1	8.1	4.6	6.2	1.6	0.2	24.7
Oregon	12,301	8.3	15.7	14.1	9.1	22.7	10.2	6.9	5.0	6.4	1.5	0.3	24.2
Pennsylvania	22,501	2.0	8.5	17.3	11.6	28.2	11.8	7.4	5.0	5.9	1.8	0.4	24.9
Rhode Island	3,055	1.1	11.4	16.3	12.3	28.1	9.9	6.9	5.3	6.3	2.0	0.4	24.9
South Carolina	6,945	2.9	15.4	14.6	12.6	26.5	11.0	6.5	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.2	23.9
South Dakota	2,495	4.6	12.9	12.2	11.6	31.3	10.8	5.0	4.0	5.8	1.5	0.4	24.1
Tennessee	14,622	0.0	20.9	16.4	9.4	23.1	11.3	7.2	4.1	5.1	2.1	0.3	24.2
Texas	59,666	3.6	13.4	13.1	9.3	25.2	12.5	8.0	5.5	6.9	2.1	0.4	25.3
Utah	6,588	0.1	10.5	20.6	13.9	29.2	10.9	5.6	4.1	4.3	0.7	0.1	23.4
Vermont	1,505	12.9	17.8	15.9	11.6	23.7	6.7	4.0	2.8	2.9	1.6	0.1	22.1
Virginia	17,756	5.8	16.1	17.4	9.6	21.6	10.1	6.4	4.9	5.8	2.1	0.2	24.1
Washington	20,163	5.0	12.7	12.0	10.4	27.6	11.7	7.3	5.3	6.4	1.3	0.3	24.7
West Virginia	5,040	3.4	13.7	16.6	11.5	25.6	11.2	6.8	4.0	5.4	1.7	0.2	24.1
Wisconsin	16,666	0.0	9.7	14.7	10.0	29.5	14.1	8.6	5.5	6.2	1.6	0.1	25.3
Wyoming	1,834	2.9	13.6	16.8	12.2	29.6	9.3	5.5	3.3	5.1	1.4	0.3	23.6
U.S. Subtotal	662,382	3.3	11.9	15.1	10.9	26.6	11.8	7.3	4.9	5.9	1.8	0.4	24.7
American Samoa	49	2.0	12.2	30.6	16.3	24.5	4.1	2.0	4.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	22.1
Guam	281	1.1	8.5	10.0	7.8	35.2	18.5	12.5	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	24.4
Marshall Islands	3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
Micronesia	NA ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	67	7.5	1.5	4.5	11.9	25.4	29.9	11.9	3.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	25.4
Palau	60	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.0	41.7	15.0	13.3	6.7	13.3	1.7	0.0	28.7
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	145	4.1	9.0	14.5	9.0	31.0	8.3	6.2	6.9	7.6	3.4	0.0	25.8
IAFAS Subtotal	605	2.5	7.4	11.4	9.1	32.7	15.9	10.1	5.3	4.5	1.2	0.0	25.1

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age (N)	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alberta	1,974	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.4	30.6	18.5	12.8	9.5	15.7	4.2	0.2	30.5
British Columbia	1,367	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.5	28.4	19.5	14.2	11.0	15.5	3.3	0.1	30.6
Manitoba	344	0.0	0.3	1.5	9.0	29.9	14.8	7.8	11.9	20.9	3.5	0.3	31.2
New Brunswick	1,205	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.0	29.4	11.6	9.7	10.3	19.6	5.9	0.2	31.2
Newfoundland	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	35.8	7.4	7.4	8.6	16.0	3.7	0.0	28.6
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,224	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.8	32.6	13.7	11.7	8.1	20.7	5.0	0.2	31.3
Nunavut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	4,085	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.9	34.9	14.8	11.4	8.4	14.5	4.2	0.6	29.8
Prince Edward Island	344	0.3	0.6	8.1	8.4	20.9	10.8	11.0	11.3	22.4	6.1	0.0	31.8
Quebec	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	1,542	0.0	0.3	2.7	6.7	28.7	20.0	12.3	10.6	14.2	4.2	0.3	30.4
Yukon Territory	27	3.7	3.7	7.4	18.5	37.0	14.8	3.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
Canada Subtotal	12,193	0.0	0.1	1.3	8.9	31.4	16.0	11.8	9.5	16.3	4.4	0.3	30.5
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,105	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	18.9	26.8	22.0	13.1	14.6	3.4	0.3	32.4
International	383	10.7	25.3	24.3	11.5	14.9	5.0	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	20.8
Michigan Prisons	4,453	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.8	27.9	20.3	15.1	12.4	15.6	4.3	0.4	31.6
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	932	0.9	4.5	13.9	15.3	44.6	11.6	4.2	2.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	22.9
VA Hospitals	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	47.5
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	13,875	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.8	23.4	23.1	18.1	11.8	13.7	3.4	0.3	31.2
Program Total	689,055	3.2	11.5	14.6	10.7	26.6	12.1	7.6	5.2	6.3	1.9	0.4	25.0

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 in the jurisdiction for whom age was calculated using their date of birth, 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 NA = Not available.

TABLE 3:
Percentage of GED Candidates, by Gender: 2004

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender (N)	Tested, by Gender ¹	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	12,415	52.2	47.8
Alaska	2,928	57.7	42.3
Arizona	14,990	55.8	44.2
Arkansas	7,468	58.4	41.6
California	48,051	56.0	44.0
Colorado	14,567	56.7	43.3
Connecticut	4,824	56.0	44.0
Delaware	486	65.6	34.4
District of Columbia	1,022	50.4	49.6
Florida	39,810	53.7	46.3
Georgia	32,113	51.8	48.2
Hawaii	1,832	55.9	44.1
Idaho	5,469	56.7	43.3
Illinois	24,621	53.7	46.3
Indiana	12,662	58.4	41.6
Iowa	6,410	55.1	44.9
Kansas	4,658	58.6	41.4
Kentucky	13,918	58.3	41.7
Louisiana	10,779	58.0	42.0
Maine	3,676	57.2	42.8
Maryland	8,472	60.1	39.9
Massachusetts	11,293	51.8	48.2
Michigan	19,476	57.7	42.3
Minnesota	10,425	61.8	38.2
Mississippi	11,633	54.9	45.1
Missouri	10,816	56.5	43.5
Montana	3,125	56.8	43.2
Nebraska	3,974	54.4	45.6
Nevada	5,244	57.2	42.8
New Hampshire	1,275	55.0	45.0
New Jersey	12,582	49.0	51.0
New Mexico	7,730	52.5	47.5
New York	44,899	51.6	48.4
North Carolina	22,437	53.7	46.3
North Dakota	1,706	55.7	44.3
Ohio	4,880	60.8	39.2
Oklahoma	10,053	52.2	47.8
Oregon	12,301	57.6	42.4
Pennsylvania	22,390	54.6	45.4
Rhode Island	846	54.7	45.3
South Carolina	5,345	57.1	42.9
South Dakota	2,487	57.6	42.4
Tennessee	14,490	53.2	46.8
Texas	59,307	54.0	46.0
Utah	6,586	59.6	40.4
Vermont	1,498	52.4	47.6
Virginia	17,691	56.3	43.7
Washington	19,897	55.3	44.7
West Virginia	5,000	54.5	45.5
Wisconsin	16,523	62.9	37.1
Wyoming	1,821	55.4	44.6
U.S. Subtotal	638,901	55.1	44.9
American Samoa	48	50.0	50.0
Guam	282	57.1	42.9
Marshall Islands	3	33.3	66.7
Micronesia	NA ²	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	61	57.4	42.6
Palau	60	78.3	21.7
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	135	47.4	52.6
IAFAS Subtotal	589	56.4	43.6

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender (N)	Tested, by Gender ¹	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	17	76.5	23.5
British Columbia	1,365	54.9	45.1
Manitoba	338	64.8	35.2
New Brunswick	1,202	55.8	44.2
Newfoundland	81	64.2	35.8
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,233	51.9	48.1
Nunavut	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	4,086	57.1	42.9
Prince Edward Island	344	56.4	43.6
Quebec	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	1,543	51.8	48.2
Yukon Territory	27	51.9	48.1
Canada Subtotal	10,236	55.5	44.5
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,032	88.9	11.1
International	326	56.4	43.6
Michigan Prisons	3,929	92.8	7.2
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	919	72.3	27.7
VA Hospitals	3	100.0	0.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	13,209	88.1	11.9
Program Total	662,935	55.8	44.2

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each gender is calculated by first dividing the total number of candidates of that gender by the total number of candidates in the jurisdiction for whom a gender was known, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their gender were excluded from this calculation.
- ² NA = Not available.

TABLE 4:
Percentage of GED Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2004

Jurisdiction ¹	Candidates With Known Race/Ethnicity (N)	Race/Ethnicity ²					
		Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
Alabama	12,259	1.5	1.0	0.5	34.2	0.2	62.6
Alaska	2,695	5.3	31.3	2.7	4.8	1.8	54.1
Arizona	13,904	34.8	8.7	0.8	6.3	0.6	48.7
Arkansas	7,432	3.7	1.7	0.6	16.5	0.1	77.4
California	45,973	46.7	1.9	5.7	12.1	2.2	31.5
Colorado	14,550	34.4	2.9	1.6	9.6	0.6	50.8
Connecticut	4,824	23.7	0.7	1.3	26.9	0.2	47.2
Delaware	480	4.2	0.8	0.8	31.3	0.4	62.5
District of Columbia	977	11.5	0.3	1.2	82.8	0.1	4.1
Florida	39,802	16.5	0.8	1.2	23.7	0.5	57.3
Georgia	29,165	4.7	0.5	1.1	41.4	0.1	52.2
Hawaii	1,772	8.2	1.3	22.6	4.0	36.1	27.9
Idaho	4,934	13.6	4.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	79.9
Illinois	23,158	21.5	0.5	1.2	30.2	0.2	46.5
Indiana	12,432	4.0	0.8	0.5	18.3	0.1	76.3
Iowa	6,401	6.6	1.7	1.1	11.2	0.1	79.3
Kansas	4,439	12.6	2.7	1.7	10.9	0.4	71.6
Kentucky	13,724	2.9	0.7	0.3	17.7	0.1	78.2
Louisiana	10,560	2.2	1.4	0.8	33.5	0.1	62.1
Maine	3,631	3.6	2.6	1.3	3.6	0.2	88.7
Maryland	8,045	4.6	0.9	1.8	48.6	0.4	43.8
Massachusetts	10,031	21.1	0.8	3.1	19.4	0.2	55.4
Michigan	18,754	6.5	2.1	1.0	30.3	0.1	60.0
Minnesota	8,445	7.5	7.4	3.6	18.3	0.3	62.9
Mississippi	11,488	1.2	1.2	0.6	44.1	0.2	52.8
Missouri	9,890	2.9	1.5	0.7	18.2	0.3	76.4
Montana	2,905	5.5	20.8	0.6	1.4	0.7	71.1
Nebraska	3,769	12.0	4.8	1.0	14.6	0.2	67.4
Nevada	4,816	23.3	3.2	2.6	11.3	2.5	57.2
New Hampshire	1,128	4.6	1.6	1.1	3.5	0.3	88.9
New Jersey	11,886	29.8	0.6	2.1	34.6	0.2	32.7
New Mexico	7,090	51.7	12.1	0.8	2.9	0.3	32.1
New York	NA ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	21,121	7.0	1.8	0.9	32.3	0.2	57.9
North Dakota	1,567	4.0	28.2	0.4	3.4	0.4	63.6
Ohio	353	4.8	0.3	0.8	30.9	0.3	62.9
Oklahoma	9,702	7.6	15.8	0.8	12.1	0.4	63.3
Oregon	10,732	11.7	4.7	1.5	5.6	1.0	75.6
Pennsylvania	21,572	10.3	0.6	1.5	30.0	0.2	57.3
Rhode Island	792	31.7	2.5	2.5	10.2	0.3	52.8
South Carolina	5,284	2.3	0.9	0.5	33.4	0.2	62.6
South Dakota	2,442	4.5	27.1	0.9	4.5	0.6	62.4
Tennessee	14,187	2.7	0.6	0.6	21.0	0.2	74.9
Texas	56,419	45.8	0.7	1.1	15.8	0.2	36.3
Utah	6,563	15.0	2.9	1.2	3.7	1.3	76.0
Vermont	1,478	14.6	1.3	0.7	5.9	0.3	77.2
Virginia	17,281	5.5	0.7	1.8	34.3	0.4	57.4
Washington	19,156	13.7	6.8	3.2	9.8	2.0	64.5
West Virginia	4,947	1.7	0.7	0.3	12.5	0.1	84.8
Wisconsin	14,931	9.7	4.0	1.7	25.5	0.2	58.9
Wyoming	1,751	12.2	10.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	75.1
U.S. Subtotal	561,637	18.1	2.7	1.7	21.5	0.6	55.3

Jurisdiction ¹	Candidates With Known Race/Ethnicity (N)	Race/Ethnicity ²					
		Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
American Samoa	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	89.5	7.9
Guam	280	1.1	0.4	21.1	2.5	72.5	2.5
Marshall Islands	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	62	3.2	1.6	16.1	0.0	74.2	4.8
Palau	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	137	16.1	0.0	0.0	78.1	0.0	5.8
IAFAS Subtotal	577	4.7	0.3	12.0	19.9	59.4	3.6
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,718	28.4	3.0	0.9	40.9	0.5	26.2
International	316	2.8	0.3	0.0	81.3	0.9	14.6
Michigan Prisons	3,780	5.2	1.5	0.6	56.9	0.0	35.9
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	893	13.1	1.5	4.1	15.0	1.2	65.1
VA Hospitals	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	12,710	19.8	2.4	1.0	44.9	0.4	31.5
Program Total	574,924	18.2	2.7	1.7	22.0	0.7	54.7

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.
- ² Percentage of each racial/ethnic group is calculated by first dividing the total number of candidates of that racial/ethnic group by the total number of candidates in the jurisdiction for whom a racial/ethnic group was known, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their racial/ethnic group were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ NA = Not available.

TABLE 5:
Percentage of GED Candidates, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed: 2004

Jurisdiction ¹	Candidates with Known Grade Completed (N)	Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade ²								Average Grade Completed ³
		None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	
Alabama	11,917	0.2	0.5	1.8	8.8	19.0	27.3	32.0	10.4	10.1
Alaska	2,625	0.3	0.7	1.3	8.2	21.8	32.5	31.6	3.7	9.9
Arizona	13,309	0.7	1.0	1.2	9.8	18.4	28.0	36.1	4.8	9.9
Arkansas	7,319	0.2	0.6	1.6	8.6	19.8	30.2	34.3	4.6	10.0
California	41,841	1.0	1.5	0.9	4.0	12.3	24.5	47.4	8.4	10.3
Colorado	14,153	0.6	1.0	1.2	8.7	19.0	31.9	33.4	4.2	9.9
Connecticut	4,800	0.2	0.6	0.7	7.9	21.9	31.9	33.0	4.0	10.0
Delaware	463	0.4	0.0	0.9	11.2	27.9	30.9	24.4	4.3	9.8
District of Columbia	975	0.6	0.0	1.4	5.5	20.1	31.6	34.8	5.9	10.1
Florida	38,864	0.3	0.5	1.2	8.2	19.0	28.4	33.1	9.3	10.1
Georgia	25,806	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	9.9	22.3	32.1	33.8	10.8
Hawaii	1,763	0.8	0.5	0.5	6.0	17.1	28.9	41.5	4.7	10.1
Idaho	4,886	1.2	1.1	1.6	9.6	21.1	29.9	30.4	5.0	9.8
Illinois	19,678	0.6	1.4	0.9	8.0	17.7	29.8	36.5	5.1	10.0
Indiana	12,343	0.2	0.4	1.0	8.9	19.0	32.0	34.4	4.0	10.0
Iowa	6,283	0.4	0.4	1.0	8.6	18.7	32.5	35.9	2.5	10.0
Kansas	4,379	0.2	0.4	0.9	8.1	19.7	31.3	35.1	4.3	10.0
Kentucky	13,517	0.2	0.3	1.7	11.2	22.3	29.7	31.9	2.7	9.9
Louisiana	10,451	0.3	0.9	3.5	13.0	23.5	28.1	27.0	3.8	9.7
Maine	3,504	0.3	0.3	0.8	12.1	19.5	31.8	31.8	3.5	9.9
Maryland	8,003	0.2	0.4	1.4	10.6	22.5	31.6	29.6	3.7	9.9
Massachusetts	9,899	0.6	0.5	1.2	10.0	21.1	30.3	31.3	5.1	9.9
Michigan	18,623	0.3	0.3	1.0	7.6	18.5	32.3	36.7	3.3	10.0
Minnesota	8,253	0.3	0.4	0.7	4.6	13.2	29.5	45.2	6.1	10.3
Mississippi	11,258	0.3	0.8	3.2	12.6	23.1	29.2	26.3	4.5	9.7
Missouri	9,681	0.3	0.5	1.1	8.1	19.2	33.4	33.4	4.0	10.0
Montana	2,857	0.4	0.4	1.2	10.8	20.1	31.1	31.1	4.9	9.9
Nebraska	3,670	0.2	0.6	0.7	7.4	18.9	31.4	35.5	5.1	10.1
Nevada	4,686	0.4	0.4	0.7	5.9	14.9	29.6	41.6	6.5	10.2
New Hampshire	1,128	0.4	0.0	1.1	9.2	18.8	30.5	36.3	3.8	10.0
New Jersey	11,065	0.4	0.5	1.1	7.8	18.3	31.6	33.9	6.3	10.0
New Mexico	6,932	0.4	0.7	1.1	8.1	20.3	31.0	32.7	5.6	10.0
New York	17,659	0.7	0.5	0.9	6.5	18.1	29.6	34.8	9.0	10.1
North Carolina	21,086	0.7	1.8	13.1	25.3	31.0	24.2	2.6	1.2	8.7
North Dakota	1,550	0.1	0.3	1.0	11.4	23.2	29.3	32.2	2.6	9.9
Ohio	18,958	1.0	0.4	1.0	8.4	19.1	29.1	36.3	4.8	10.0
Oklahoma	9,565	0.4	1.1	1.8	10.1	21.6	29.5	32.1	3.5	9.8
Oregon	10,680	0.9	1.0	1.2	8.3	18.6	30.6	34.5	4.9	9.9
Pennsylvania	21,265	0.2	0.4	0.9	7.5	19.7	31.7	35.7	3.9	10.0
Rhode Island	790	1.6	1.0	1.8	9.4	22.7	27.7	29.6	6.2	9.8
South Carolina	5,218	0.2	0.3	1.1	9.9	23.7	32.1	28.7	4.1	9.9
South Dakota	2,408	0.2	0.3	1.3	11.6	22.3	31.3	31.1	2.0	9.8
Tennessee	13,922	0.2	0.3	1.0	6.7	17.1	32.4	38.4	4.0	10.1
Texas	54,576	0.8	1.7	1.8	11.3	23.0	27.5	28.7	5.2	9.8
Utah	3,521	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.7	13.2	25.4	43.9	11.7	10.4
Vermont	738	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	10.0	22.9	32.8	32.1	10.8
Virginia	17,191	0.3	0.6	1.7	10.1	21.5	30.8	31.9	3.1	9.9
Washington	17,340	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.6	7.6	18.9	31.2	38.9	10.9
West Virginia	4,887	0.1	0.6	1.8	11.2	23.3	29.4	30.0	3.5	9.8
Wisconsin	14,619	0.3	0.6	0.8	6.0	16.7	30.9	42.1	2.7	10.1
Wyoming	1,649	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.6	7.0	19.2	32.7	38.8	11.0
U.S. Subtotal	572,553	0.5	0.8	1.7	8.6	18.8	28.6	33.4	7.7	10.0

Jurisdiction ¹	Candidates with Known Grade Completed (N)	Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade ²								Average Grade Completed ³
		None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	
American Samoa	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	10.4	16.7	56.3	14.6	10.7
Guam	277	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	10.5	30.0	49.8	5.8	10.4
Marshall Islands	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	10.5
Micronesia	NA ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	61	0.0	1.6	3.3	8.2	16.4	34.4	27.9	8.2	10.0
Palau	55	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.6	23.6	32.7	32.7	3.6	9.9
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	123	0.8	0.8	1.6	12.2	11.4	19.5	31.7	22.0	10.2
IAFAS Subtotal	566	0.4	0.4	0.9	6.0	12.5	27.4	42.4	10.1	10.3
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,407	1.2	2.2	3.1	12.4	21.7	26.3	28.4	4.7	9.6
International	240	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.1	7.5	13.8	42.5	31.7	10.8
Michigan Prisons	3,696	0.5	1.2	2.2	11.0	21.9	30.1	28.4	4.7	9.8
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	856	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.1	10.6	23.5	51.1	11.7	10.5
VA Hospitals	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	12,200	1.0	1.7	2.6	11.1	20.7	27.0	30.2	5.7	9.8
Program Total	585,319	0.5	0.8	1.7	8.6	18.9	28.6	33.3	7.6	10.0

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.
- ² 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 who reported their grade level completed, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ⁴ NA = Not available.

Who Completed and Who Passed the GED Tests?

Section II presents a series of analyses for the candidates who passed the GED Test Battery in 2004. Separate analyses were conducted for the U.S. and Canadian passers. Following the analyses of pass rates, demographic analyses address this report's

primary focus by describing the passers. Test score summaries then describe the passers' test performance levels. Test performance of candidates who completed the battery of tests is presented first, followed by test performance for those who passed.

WHO COMPLETED THE GED TESTS?

EXHIBIT 10:

GED Standard Score Statistics for All GED Completers¹: 2004

Content Area ²	Standard Score			Pass Rate (%)
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Language Arts, Writing	460	477	94	87.2
Social Studies	520	523	86	94.6
Science	520	518	83	93.6
Language Arts, Reading	520	547	105	96.3
Mathematics	460	469	85	80.2
Overall ³	498	507	75	71.0

¹ This exhibit does not include scores for candidates in Puerto Rico or candidates tested by Prometric.

² Test Area statistics are based on the number of people who completed all tests by the end of 2004. Some completers began testing as early as 2002.

³ Overall median, mean, and standard deviation are based on the number of people who had a score for all five tests in 2004. Overall pass rate is the number of people who passed all five tests by the end of 2004 divided by the number of people who completed all five tests by the end of 2004.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 594,571.

GED STANDARD SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS AND STATISTICS FOR COMPLETERS: 2004

Among all candidates who completed the GED Tests in 2004, the overall mean standard score was 507, and the pass rate was 71 percent (Exhibit 10). The mean and median scores for completers followed the same pattern for all content areas as the scores for all candidates. The Mathematics Test mean score of 469, median score of 460, and pass rate of 80.2 percent, indicated that this was the most difficult

area of the test battery. Completers scored highest on the Language Arts, Reading Test, as indicated by a mean score of 547 and a pass rate of 96.3 percent. Mean scores on the Science Test and Social Studies Test were above 500. The pass rates were 93.6 percent in Science and 94.6 percent in Social Studies respectively, both of which exceeded the Language Arts, Writing Test pass rate of 87.2 percent.

EXHIBIT 10A:**GED Standard Score Statistics for All U.S. Completers: 2004**

Content Area ¹	Standard Score			Pass Rate (%)
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Language Arts, Writing	460	476	94	87.2
Social Studies	520	523	86	94.8
Science	520	517	82	93.6
Language Arts, Reading	520	547	105	96.4
Mathematics	460	469	85	80.3
Overall ²	498	506	75	71.2

¹ Test Area statistics are based on the number of people who completed all tests by the end of 2004. Some completers began testing as early as 2002.

² Overall median, mean, and standard deviation are based on the number of people who had a score for all five tests in 2004. Overall pass rate is the number of people who passed all five tests by the end of 2004 divided by the number of people who completed all five tests by the end of 2004.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 570,217.

For U.S. completers, the overall mean standard score was 506, and the overall pass rate was 71.2 percent (Exhibit 10A). The Mathematics Test mean score of 469 and pass rate of 80.3 percent were the lowest of all five tests. The Language Arts, Reading Test mean score (547) was the highest, while the mean scores on the Science Test (517)

and Social Studies Test (523) also exceeded 500. The pass rates on the Language Arts, Reading Test, Social Studies Test, and the Science Test ranged from 93.6 percent to 96.4 percent. The pass rate for the Language Arts, Writing Test was 87.2 percent.

EXHIBIT 10B:**GED Standard Score Statistics for All Canadian Completers: 2004**

Content Area ¹	Standard Score			Pass Rate (%)
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Language Arts, Writing	530	529	106	83.6
Social Studies	530	529	89	84.8
Science	550	560	91	91.8
Language Arts, Reading	560	571	111	89.5
Mathematics	500	502	93	73.2
Overall ²	538	538	81	64.3

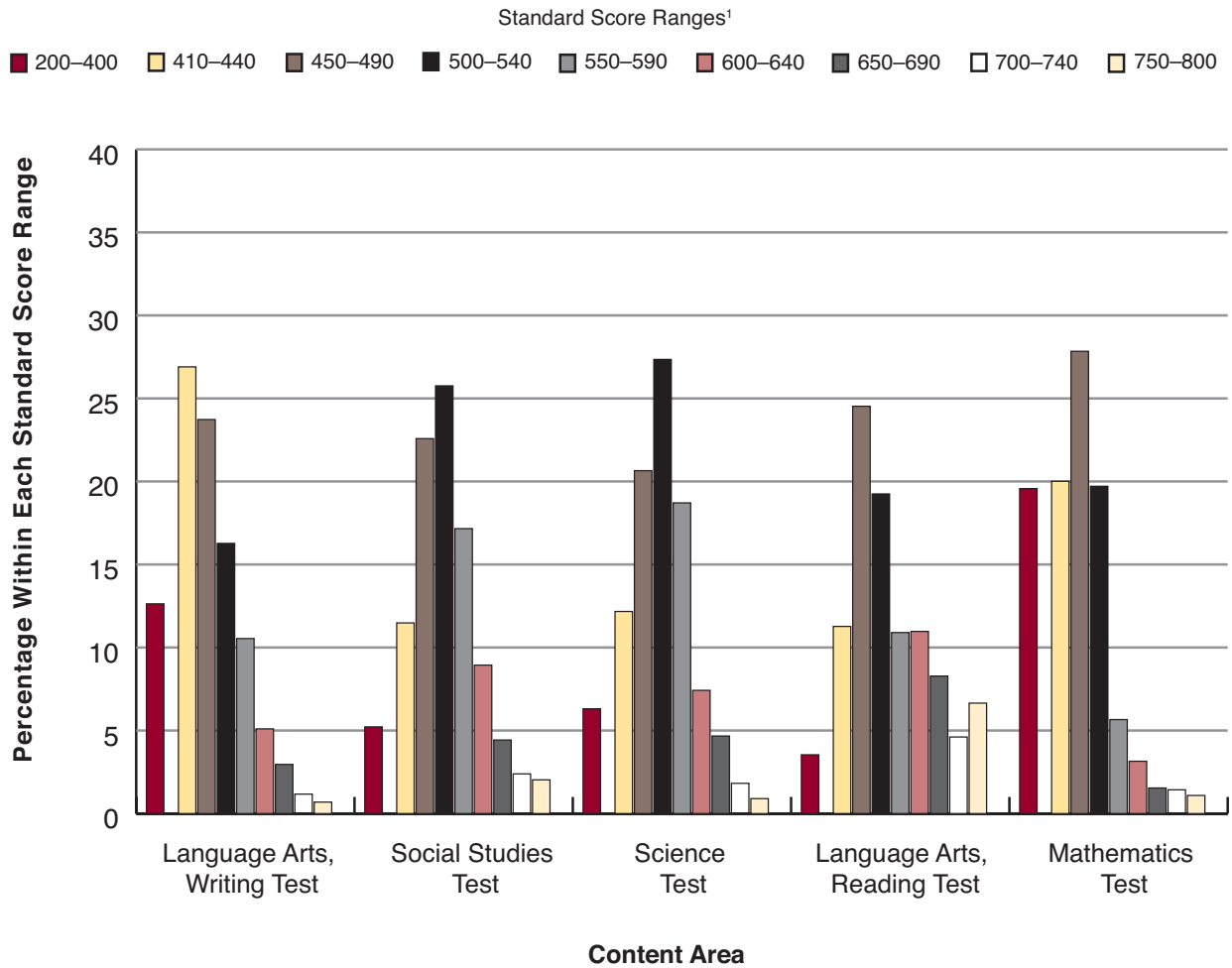
¹ Test Area statistics are based on the number of people who completed all tests by the end of 2004. Some completers began testing as early as 2002.

² Overall median, mean, and standard deviation are based on the number of people who had a score for all five tests in 2004. Overall pass rate is the number of people who passed all five tests by the end of 2004 divided by the number of people who completed all five tests by the end of 2004.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 11,962.

The overall pass rate was 64.3 percent for Canadians who completed the GED Tests by the end of 2004 (Exhibit 10B). This corresponded to an overall mean score of 538. For content areas, the mean standard scores for all Canadian completers ranged from a low of 502 on the Mathematics Test to a high of 571 on the Language Arts, Reading Test.

The mean scores on all other tests were greater than 525. Pass rates for each individual content area, except Mathematics (73.2 percent), exceeded 80 percent and ranged from 83.6 percent on Language Arts, Writing to 91.8 percent on Science.

EXHIBIT 11:**Score Distribution for All Completers in the GED Testing Program, by Content Area: 2004**

¹ Score ranges are not equal. Red bar combines all scores below passing.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

The standard score range distributions for all completers in Exhibit 11 support the patterns that emerged from the statistics presented in Exhibit 10. Mathematics had the fewest percentage of candidates scoring above 600, whereas

Language Arts, Reading and Social Studies had the highest percentage scoring above 600. At the other end of the distribution, more than 60 percent of the completers scored below 500 in Language Arts, Writing.

WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?

Among all candidates who passed the GED Tests Battery, the overall mean score was 537. As shown in Exhibit 12, the mean score for all content areas was more than 500, and Mathematics (501) and Language Arts, Writing (507) had the

lowest mean scores. Language Arts, Reading (579) had the highest mean score, as well as a much higher standard deviation (99) than the other tests.

EXHIBIT 12:
GED Standard Score Statistics for All GED Passers: 2004

Content Area ¹	Standard Score		
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Language Arts, Writing	490	507	77
Social Studies	540	551	78
Science	540	547	73
Language Arts, Reading	570	579	99
Mathematics	490	501	74
Overall	526	537	62

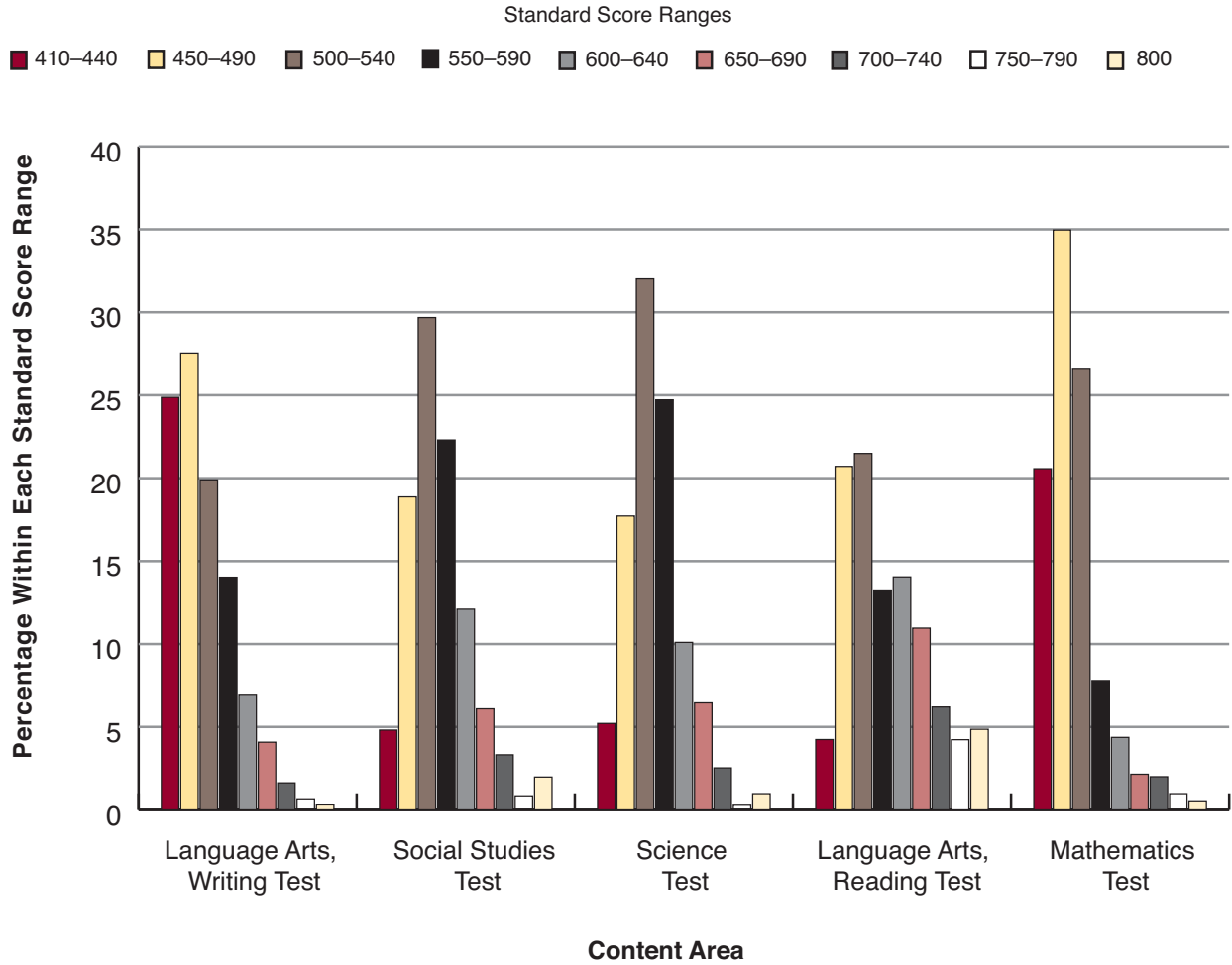
¹ Statistics are based on each candidate's best score earned by the end of 2004 for each area tested.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 422,396.

Score distributions for all five tests are shown in Exhibit 13. More than half of the candidates scored below 500 on Language Arts, Writing and Mathematics. Fifteen percent

scored above 700 on Language Arts, Reading, and almost 5 percent achieved a perfect score of 800.

EXHIBIT 13:
Score Distribution for All GED Passers, by Content Area: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The 2004 pass rate in the United States was 71.2 percent. This section presents pass rates by state, as well as demographic analyses for passers who provided that information. In addition, test score summaries and distributions are presented for passers for each content area.

Exhibit 14 shows the overall 10-year trend in the number of candidates, completers, and passers from 1995 through 2004. The year 2004 was the third year for the 2002 Series GED Tests. The number of adults taking the GED Tests increased by 1.3 percent (or 8,688 test takers) from 2003 to 2004, but this number is still below all reported levels of candidates tested from 1995 through 2001.

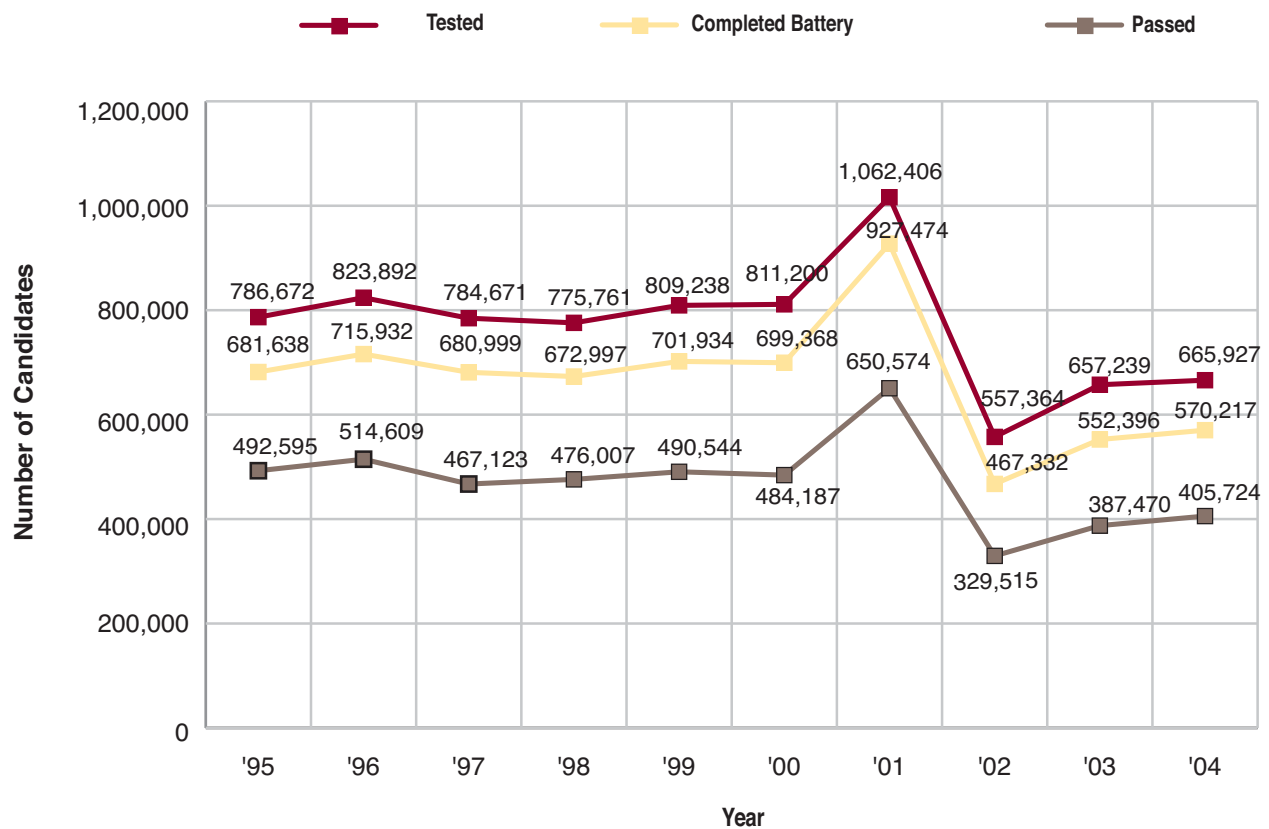
The number of U.S. completers increased by 3.2 percent from 2003 to 2004. At the same time, the number of passers increased by 4.7 percent. The 10-year trends for completers

and passers were similar to the trend for the number of candidates who tested. (For detailed information on changes from 2003 to 2004, see Table 6, pages 58–59.) It should be noted that, to some extent, figures for the 1988 series might be inflated because of the data collection procedures. Prior to 2002, jurisdiction administrators reported summary statistics to the GED Testing Service. This methodology may have produced multiple counts of candidates who tested in more than one jurisdiction. With the switch to electronic scoring in 2002, each candidate is represented only once, regardless of the number of jurisdictions in which they took the tests.

The U.S. candidate pass rate of 71.2 percent is higher than the pass rate of U.S. high school seniors (60.0 percent), who set the passing standard (see Minimum GED Score Standards, page 2).

EXHIBIT 14:

Trends in the Number of U.S. GED Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED Tests: 1995–2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

SERVING THE TARGET POPULATION: GED PASSERS

In 2004, only one in 100 U.S. adults without a high school diploma passed the GED Tests and earned their jurisdictions' high school diploma.

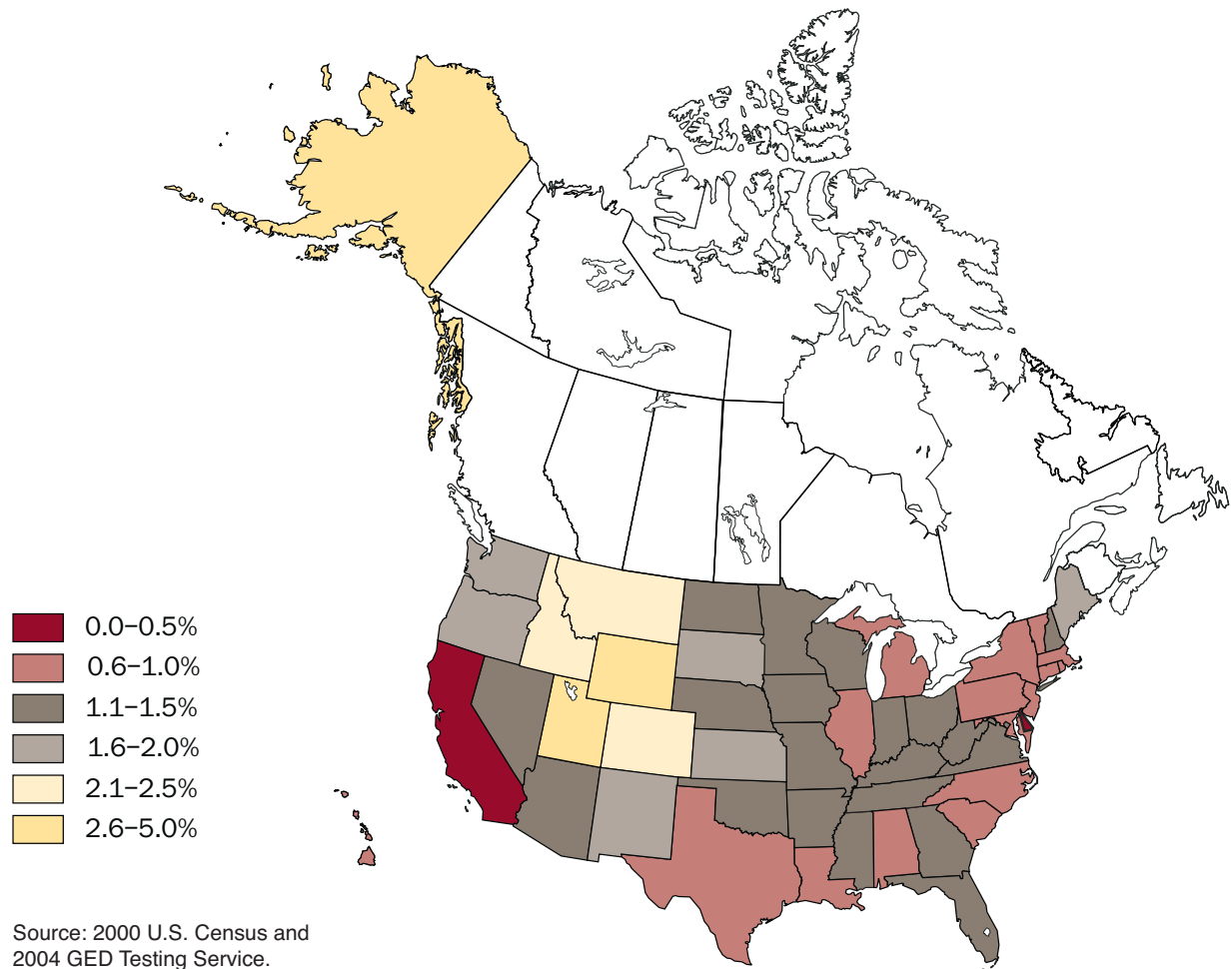
Exhibit 15 shows the percentage of adults without a high school diploma (as estimated with data from the 2000 U.S. Census) who passed the GED Tests in each state and the District of Columbia in 2004. In general, the GED Testing Program helped more adults in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states

obtain a GED credential. Alaska, Wyoming, and Utah had the highest percentage of their potential GED population pass the GED Tests. Montana, Idaho, and Colorado had the next highest percentages, with approximately 2 percent of their potential GED population passing the tests. But, as with the total number tested, even in the most successful state, less than 5 percent of adults without a high school diploma passed the GED Tests.

For additional information see Table 1, pages 22–23.

EXHIBIT 15:

Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED Tests, by State: 2004

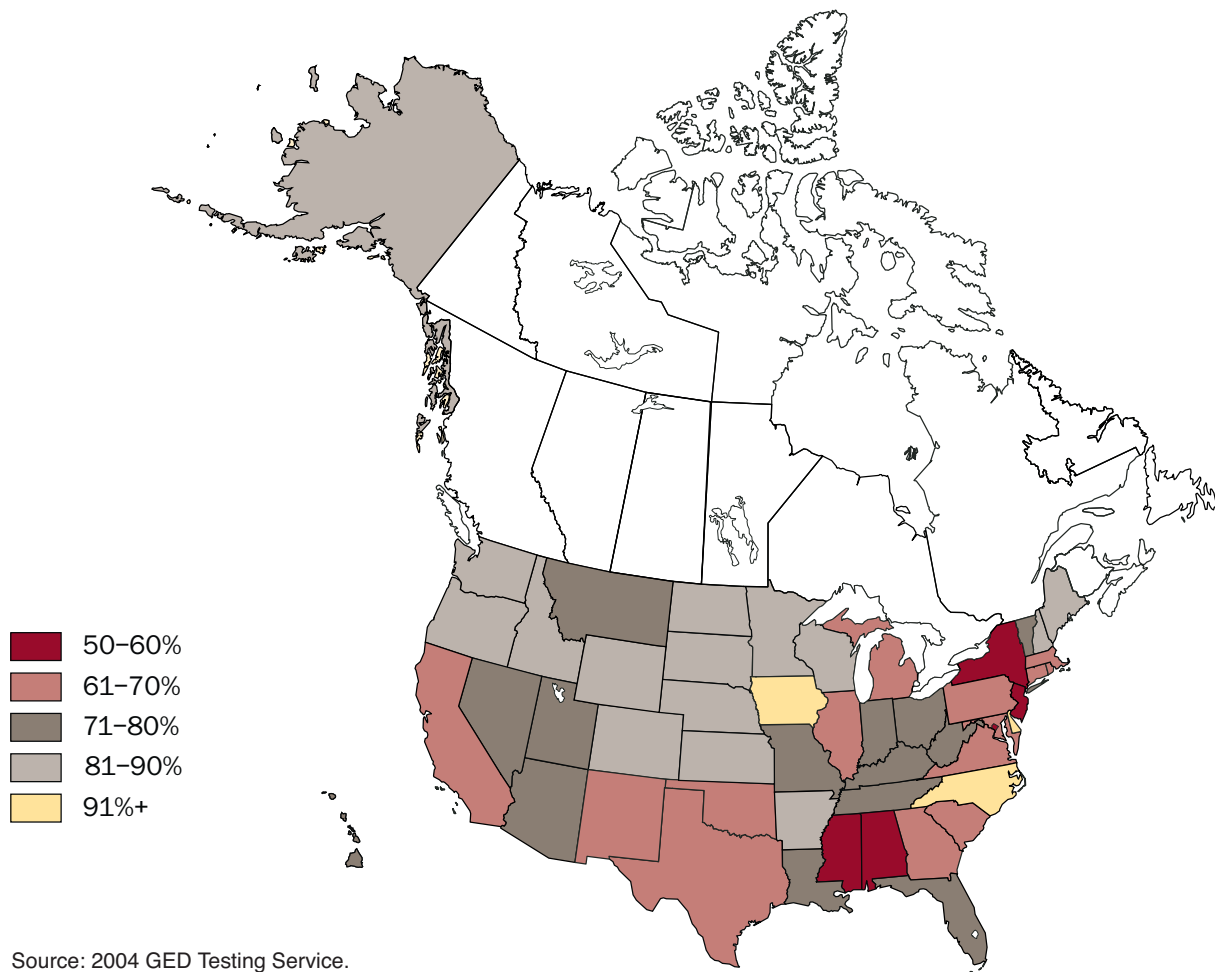


PASS RATES IN THE UNITED STATES

The U.S. passing standard requires the passers to earn a minimum standard score of 410 on each test with an average score of 450 across the five tests. (See Table 18, pages 84–85

for jurisdiction policies.) In 2004, the overall pass rate in the United States was 71.2 percent.

EXHIBIT 16:
Pass Rates for U.S. GED Completers: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

In 2004, approximately 60 percent of U.S. jurisdictions exceeded the average pass rate of 71.2 percent. This is illustrated in Exhibit 17, in which the pass rates for individual states are shown with reference to the U.S. average (shown as a vertical yellow line). The fact that so many jurisdictions exceeded the average pass rate is due to the lower pass rates in several states with a large number of test takers, such as Texas, Illinois, and New York.

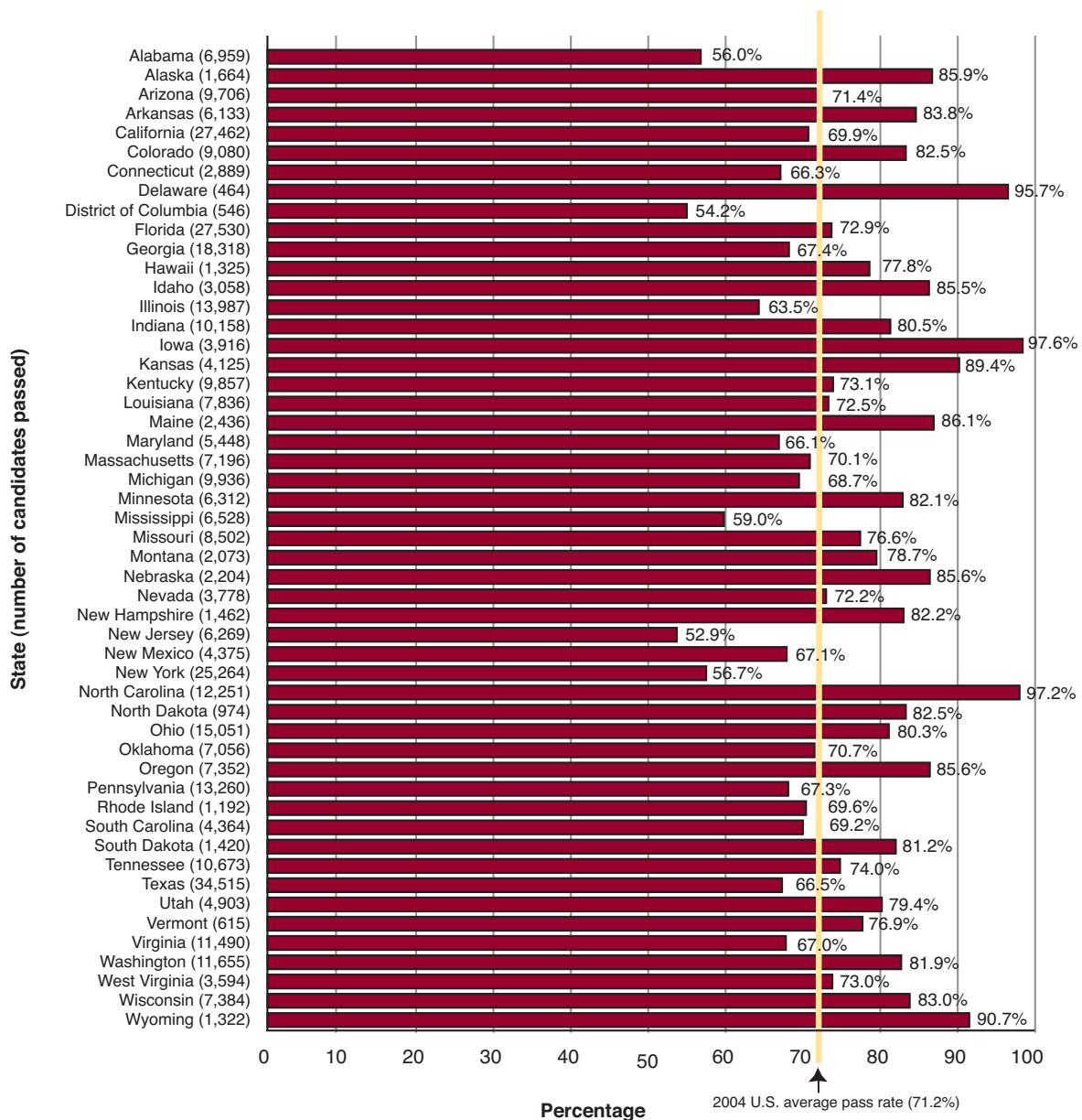
Among the best performing states, three exceeded the 71.2 percent overall pass rate by roughly 25 percentage points: Iowa (97.6 percent), North Carolina (97.2 percent), and Delaware (95.7 percent). Three additional states each

had pass rates that were roughly 15.0 percentage points higher than the 71.2 percent average: Wyoming (90.7 percent), Kansas (89.4 percent), and Maine (86.1 percent).

Conversely, the pass rate was approximately 15 percentage points lower than the overall pass rate in three states and the District of Columbia: New Jersey (52.9 percent), District of Columbia (54.2 percent), Alabama (56.0 percent), and New York (56.7 percent).

EXHIBIT 17:

Pass Rates, by State: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

AGE OF GED PASSERS

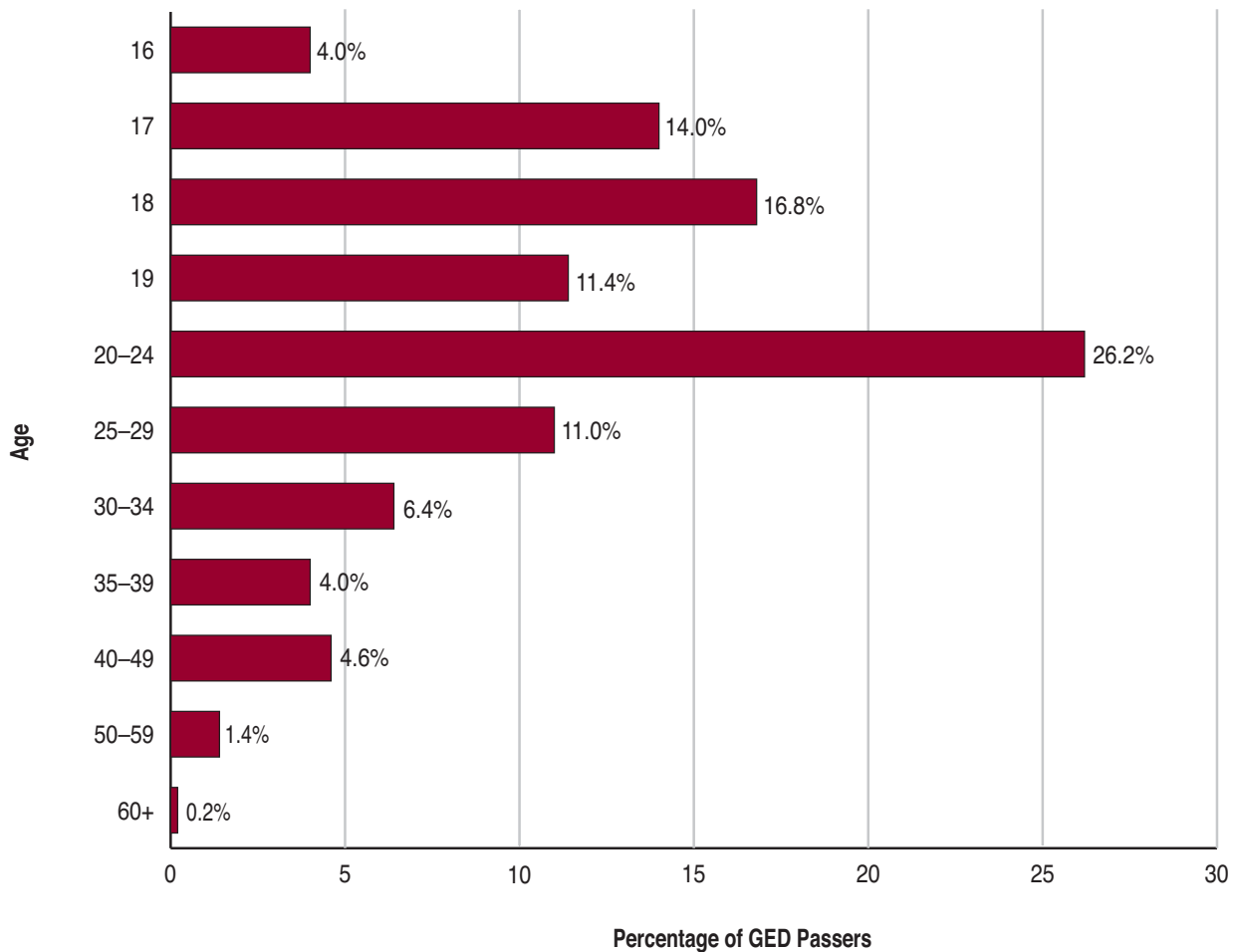
In 2004, the average age of GED passers in the United States was 23.7 years—almost one year younger than the average age (24.0 years) of all U.S. candidates. As shown in Exhibit 18, almost 35 percent of the passers were aged 16 to 18. An additional 11.4 percent were aged 19, while the 20- to 24-year-old passers accounted for more than 25 percent of the passers. That is, the majority of the passers were below the age of 25.

The average age also varied across states (see Table 7, pages 60–61). Four states exceeded the passers' average age of 23.7 by at least one year: California (2.1 years), Ohio (1.7 years), North Carolina (1.6 years), and Arizona

(1.3 years). Conversely, the average age for 12 states was at least one year less than the 23.7 years average. Among these states, the greatest differences were in states that test fewer GED candidates: Montana (2.2 years), Vermont (2.0 years), and Hawaii (2.0 years).

The age distribution for passers varied by state (see Table 7). Teenagers aged 16 to 18 represented only 18.7 percent of the passers in Ohio but almost 50 percent of the passers in Montana (49.2 percent). In addition to Ohio, 16- to 18-year-old passers accounted for less than 25 percent of the passers in Connecticut (24.6 percent), Minnesota (23.8 percent), and Delaware (23.3 percent).

EXHIBIT 18:
Percentage of U.S. GED Passers, by Age: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 404,081.

Exhibit 19 shows that, except for Hawaii, all states have GED minimum age requirements that are the same as, or more stringent than, the compulsory age requirements for attending K–12 schools (see Table 18, pages 84–85). While 32 states and the District of Columbia establish 18 years of

age as the minimum testing age, states may permit 16- and 17-year-old candidates to receive a GED credential by granting an exception on a case-by-case basis. States cite a range of requirements and necessary documentation for granting such exceptions.

EXHIBIT 19:

State Compulsory Attendance and Minimum Age for GED Credential Requirements

Compulsory Attendance	Minimum Age for GED Credential ¹				
	16 Years (2 States)	17 Years (8 States)	18 Years (32 States and DC)	18.5 Years (1 State)	19 Years (7 States)
16 Years (29 States)	Maryland Vermont	Colorado Connecticut Indiana Iowa Montana South Carolina	Alabama Alaska Arizona Delaware Georgia Idaho Illinois Massachusetts Michigan Missouri Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey North Carolina North Dakota Rhode Island Wyoming		Kentucky New York South Dakota West Virginia
17 Years (7 States)		Louisiana	Arkansas Maine Mississippi Nevada Pennsylvania Tennessee		
18 Years (14 States and DC)		Hawaii	California District of Columbia Florida Kansas New Mexico Oklahoma Oregon Texas Utah Virginia	Wisconsin	Minnesota Ohio Washington

¹ 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 87–91).

Source: 2000 NCES and 2004 GED Testing Service.

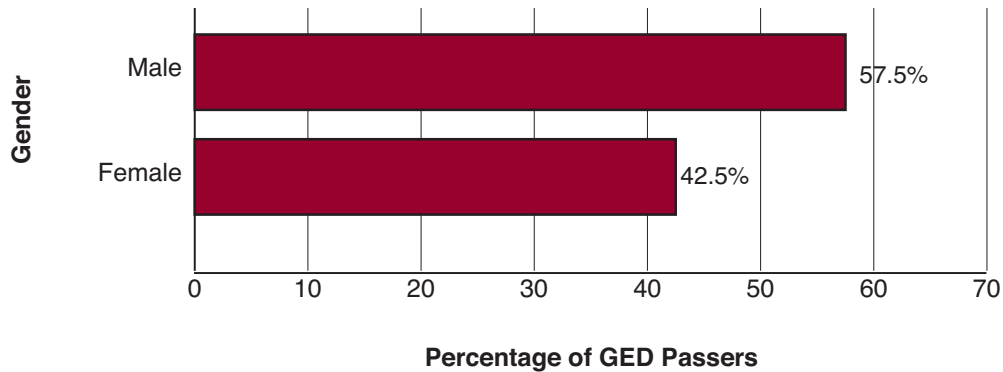
GENDER OF U.S. GED PASSERS

As shown in Exhibit 20, a higher percentage of GED passers were male than female. Males accounted for 57.5 percent of all U.S. GED passers and females accounted for 42.5 percent. GED passers include slightly more males and fewer females

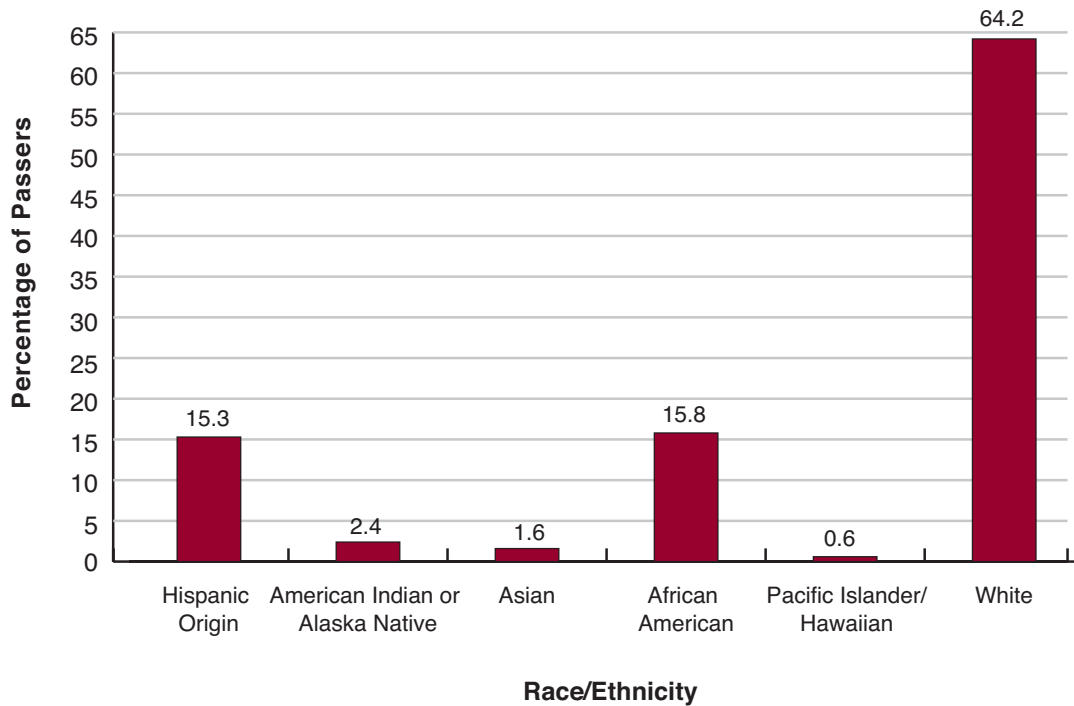
when compared with all U.S. GED candidates, for which the male/female ratio is 55.1 percent to 44.9 percent (see Exhibit 5, page 13).

EXHIBIT 20:

Percentage of U.S. GED Passers, by Gender: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 388,142.

EXHIBIT 21:**Percentage of U.S. GED Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2004**

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 345,341.

RACE/ETHNICITY OF U.S. GED PASSERS

As shown in Exhibit 21, more than 60 percent of the GED passers in the United States were White. Additionally, 15.3 percent of the passers were of Hispanic origin, and another 15.8 percent were African American. American Indians, Asians, and Pacific Islanders accounted for the remaining 4.6 percent of the passers. Compared with all U.S.

candidates, U.S. passers included more White candidates (64.2 percent for passers versus 55.3 percent for all candidates), fewer Hispanics (15.3 percent of passers versus 18.1 percent of all candidates), and fewer African Americans (15.8 percent of passers versus 21.5 percent of all candidates).

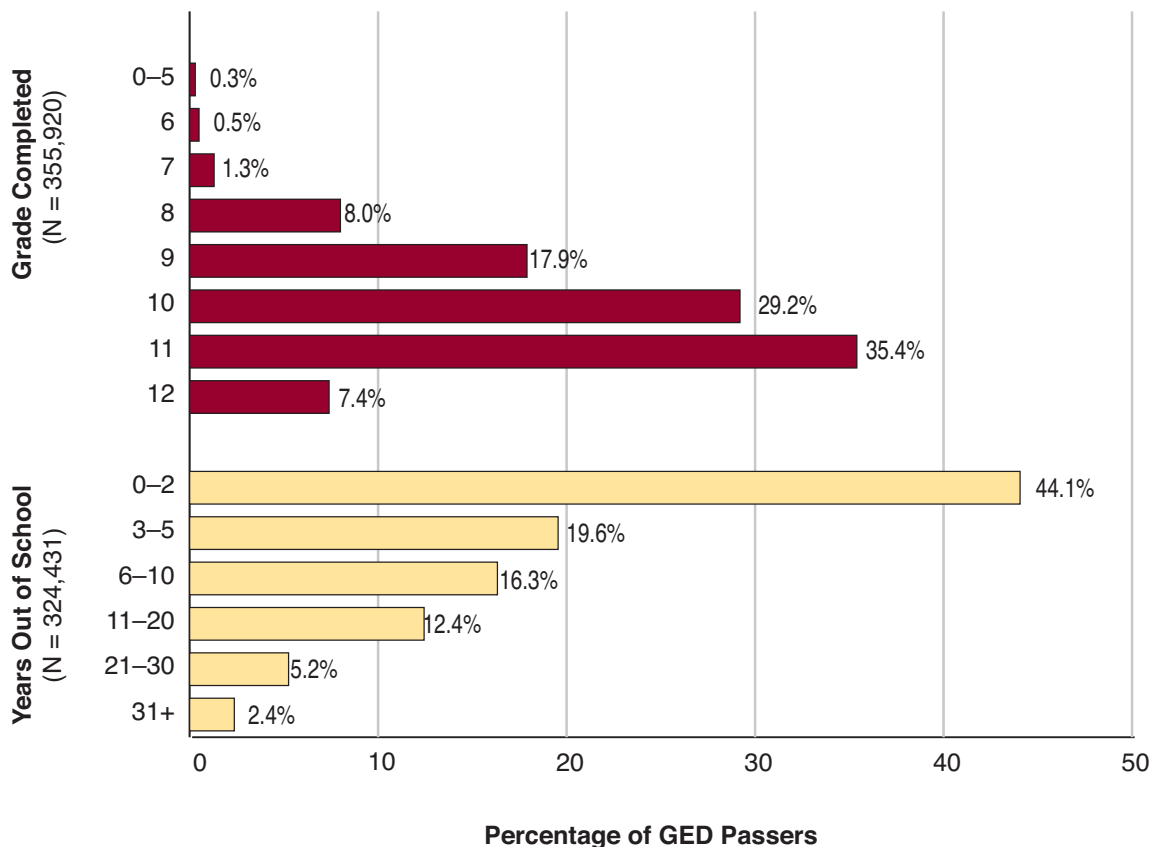
EDUCATION OF U.S. GED PASSERS

As shown in Exhibit 22, 42.8 percent of U.S. GED passers who responded to the demographic survey reported completing 11th grade or higher of formal education. Another 29.2 percent of the passers left school after completing 10th grade, while an additional 17.9 percent completed 9th grade. The remaining 10.1 percent of the passers reported completing less than 9th grade.

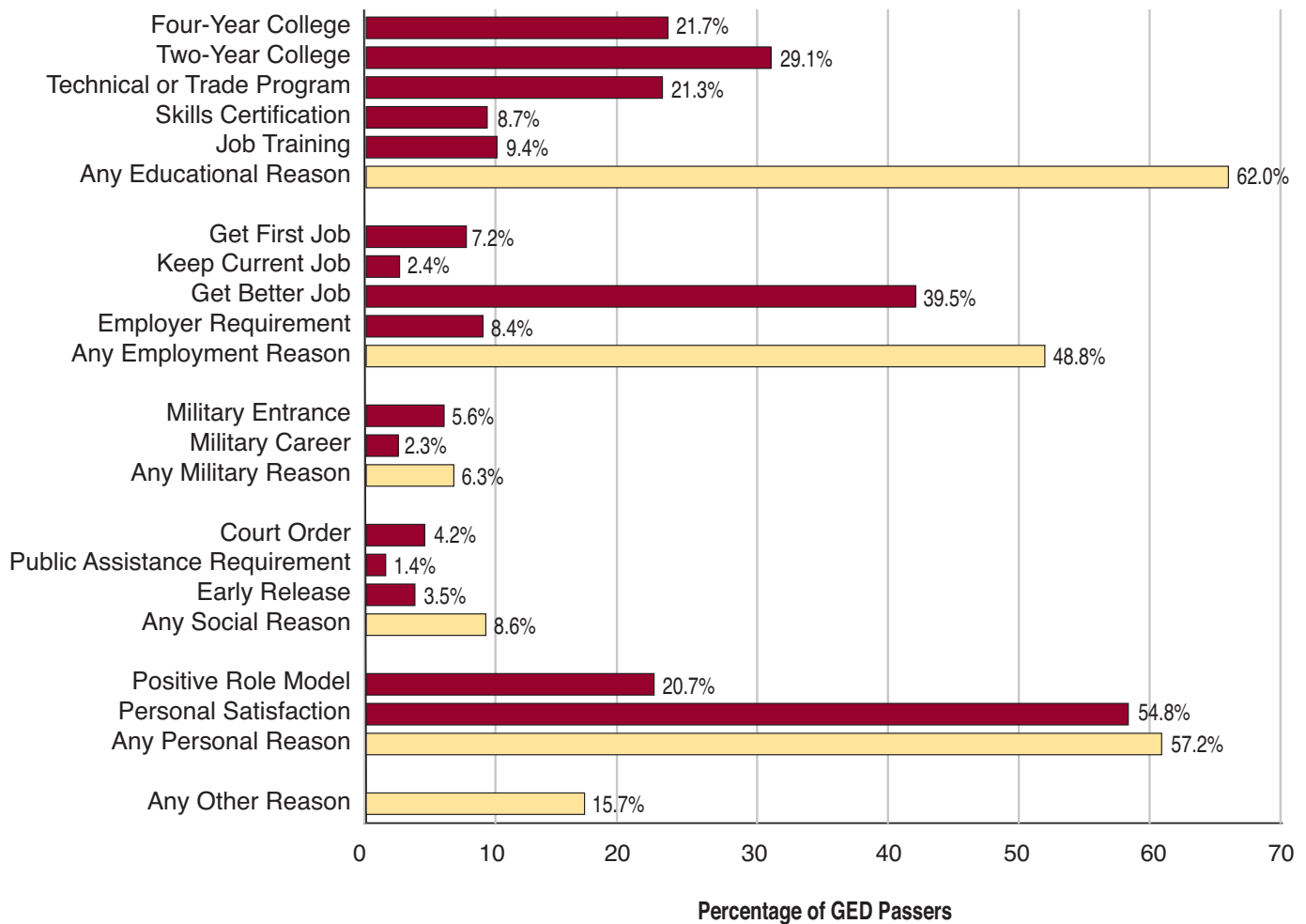
Across the states, the average grade completed by passers who responded to the demographic survey ranged from 8.8

in North Carolina to 11.1 in Wyoming. Overall, the average grade completed varied little among the states (see Table 10, pages 66–67).

Most GED passers in the United States had been out of school for only a short period of time. More than two in five passers (44.1 percent) were out of school for two years or less, and roughly another one in five (19.6 percent) was last enrolled in school three to five years ago. One in five passers had been out of school for 11 years or more.

EXHIBIT 22:**Percentage U.S. GED Passers, by Grade Completed and Years Out of School: 2004**

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

EXHIBIT 23:**Reasons Why U.S. GED Passers Took the GED Tests: 2004¹**

¹ GED candidates were allowed to provide multiple answers.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

REASONS WHY U.S. GED PASSERS TOOK THE GED TESTS

While 62 percent of all U.S. GED passers who responded to this demographic survey item indicated that they took the GED Tests for at least one educational reason, they cited various educational goals as their motivation. Of the responses, 29.1 percent identified two-year college as their goal; 21.7 percent indicated they wanted to attend a four-year college; and 21.3 percent indicated a desire to attend a technical or trade program. Less than 10 percent of the passers identified job training or skills certification as a reason for taking the GED Tests.

Second to educational reasons, 57.2 percent of the U.S. GED passers cited at least one personal reason for taking the tests, including personal satisfaction (54.8 percent) and being a positive role model (20.7 percent).

GED passers recognize the importance of a high school diploma in the workforce: Almost half (48.8 percent) of the U.S. GED passers indicated they pursued the GED credential because of their job or career. While only 7.2 percent of the passers indicated they took the tests to get a first job, and 2.4 percent took the tests to keep their current job, 39.5 percent took the tests to get a better job.

Further, 1.4 percent of passers were compelled to take the tests as part of a public assistance requirement, 4.2 percent took it as part of a court order, and 6.3 percent reported they took the GED Tests for military reasons (see Exhibit 23).

For additional information, see Tables 11A and 11B, pages 68–71.

EXHIBIT 24:**GED Standard Score Statistics for All U.S. Passers: 2004**

Content Area ¹	Standard Score		
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Language Arts, Writing	490	507	77
Social Studies	540	551	79
Science	540	546	72
Language Arts, Reading	570	578	99
Mathematics	490	501	74
Overall	526	537	62

¹ Statistics are based on each passer's best score earned by the end of 2004 for each area tested.

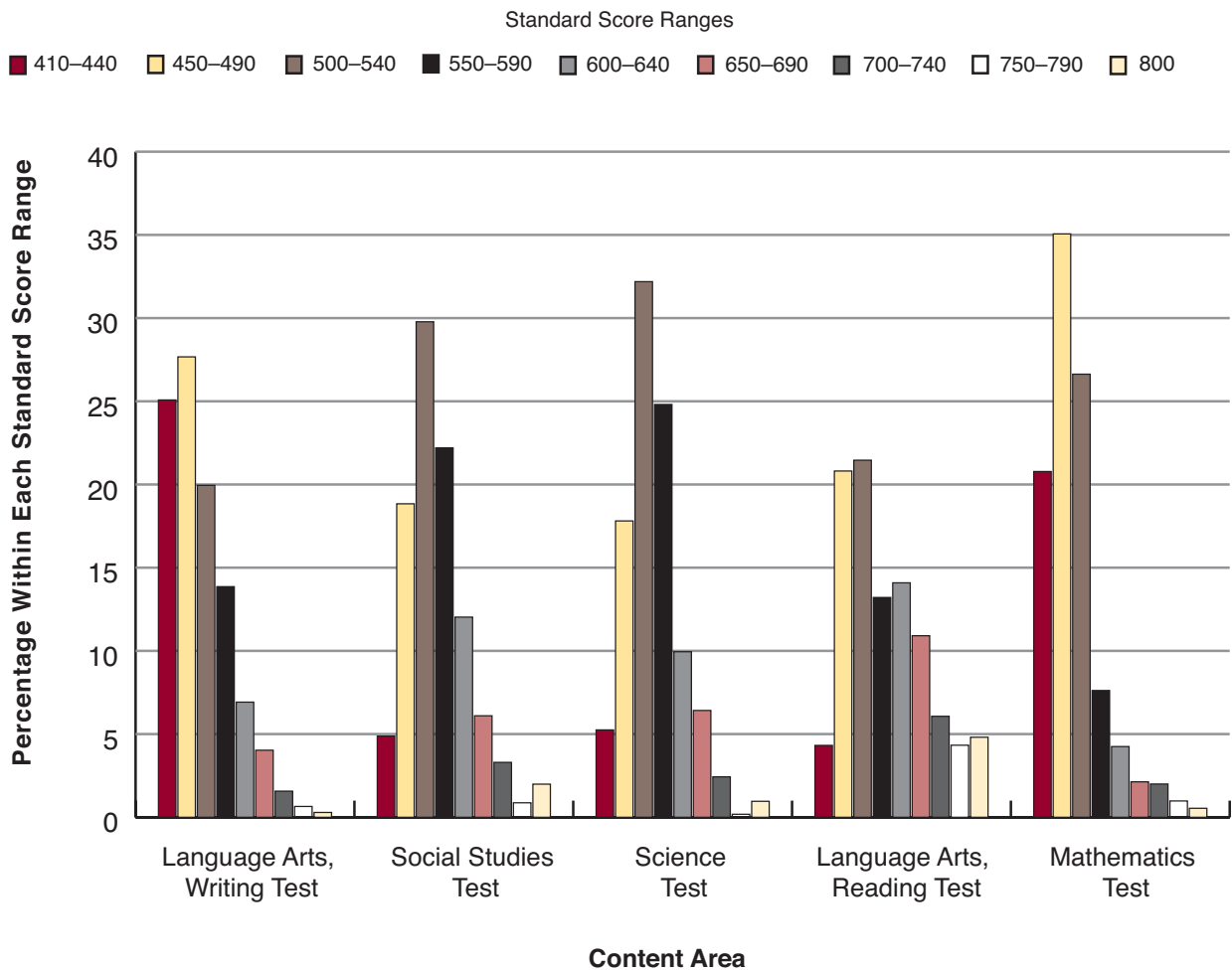
Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 405,724.

GED STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR U.S. PASSERS

The mean standard scores for all GED content areas for U.S. passers were above 500. U.S. GED passers earned a mean score of 501 on the Mathematics Test; 507 on the Language Arts, Writing Test; 546 on the Science Test; 551 on the Social Studies Test; and 578 on the Language Arts, Reading Test.

Standard deviations for the content areas ranged from 72 to 79 for all areas except Language Arts, Reading, in which the standard deviation was 99. The overall battery mean score was 537.

EXHIBIT 25:
Score Distribution for All U.S. GED Passers, by Content Area: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR U.S. GED PASSERS

The standard score range distribution provides another perspective on the test scores earned by the U.S. passers. Exhibit 25 shows that more than 80 percent of the passers scored in the 410–540 range on the Mathematics Test. On the Language Arts, Reading Test, less than 50 percent of the passers earned a score in the 410–540 range, while more than 40 percent of the passers earned a score of 600 or

higher, 5 percent of whom earned a perfect score. Patterns in Social Studies and Science were similar to each other in that the majority of the passers earned a score in the 450–590 range on both of these tests. Language Arts, Writing Test scores were distributed mostly across the 410–540 range.

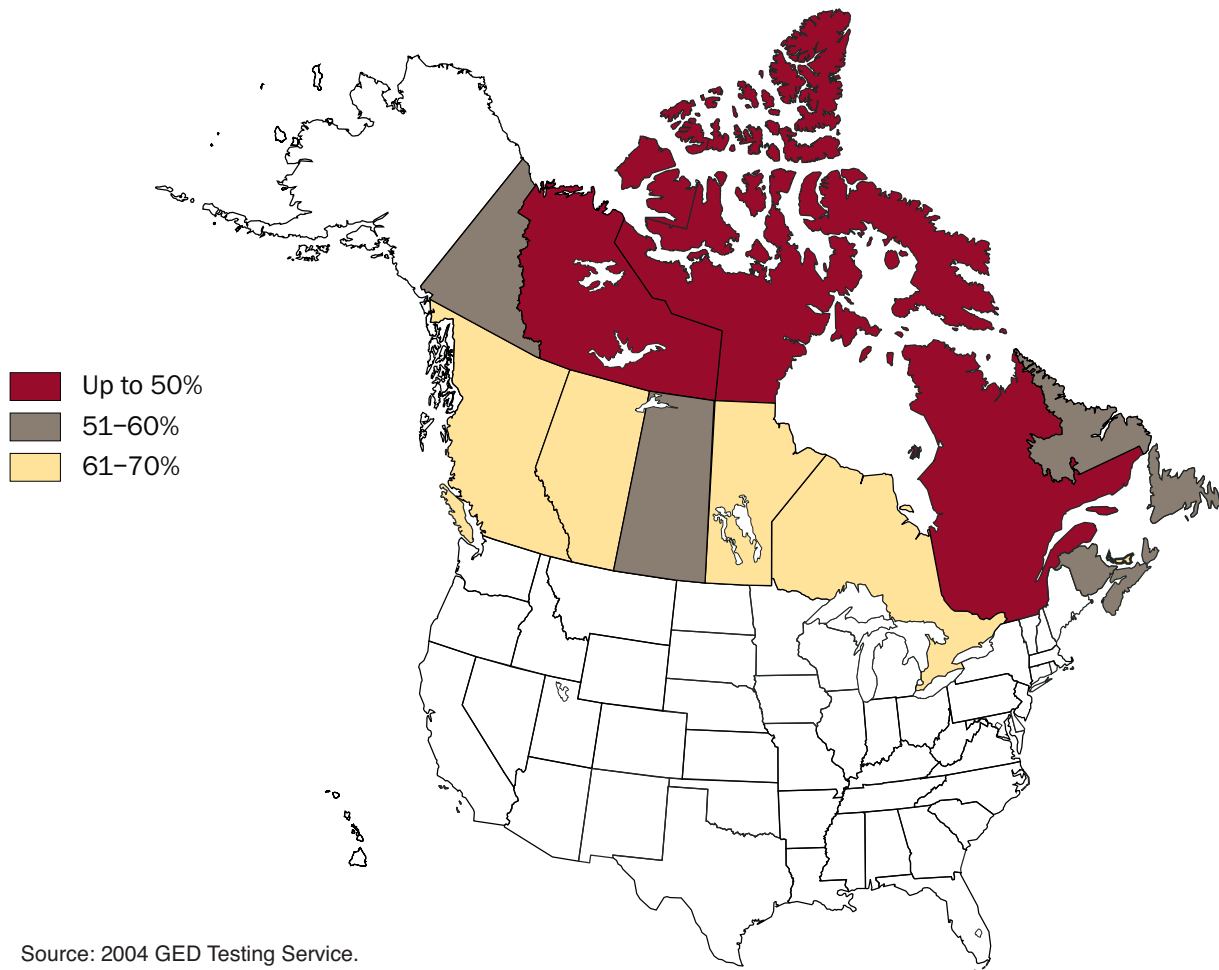
WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS IN CANADA?

The 2004 pass rate in Canada was 64.3 percent. This section presents pass rates by provinces/territories for all passers, as well the percentage of Canadian passers by age. In addition, test score summaries and distributions are presented for passers for each content area.

The Canadian candidate pass rate of 64.3 percent is higher than the pass rate of Canadian high school seniors (57.0 percent), who set the passing standard (see Minimum GED Score Standards, page 2).

Exhibit 26 shows how the pass rate varies across the different Canadian jurisdictions. While pass rates vary along the southernmost provinces, the lowest pass rates occur in the northernmost provinces, where 50 percent or less of the completers passed.

EXHIBIT 26: Pass Rates for Canadian GED Completers: 2004

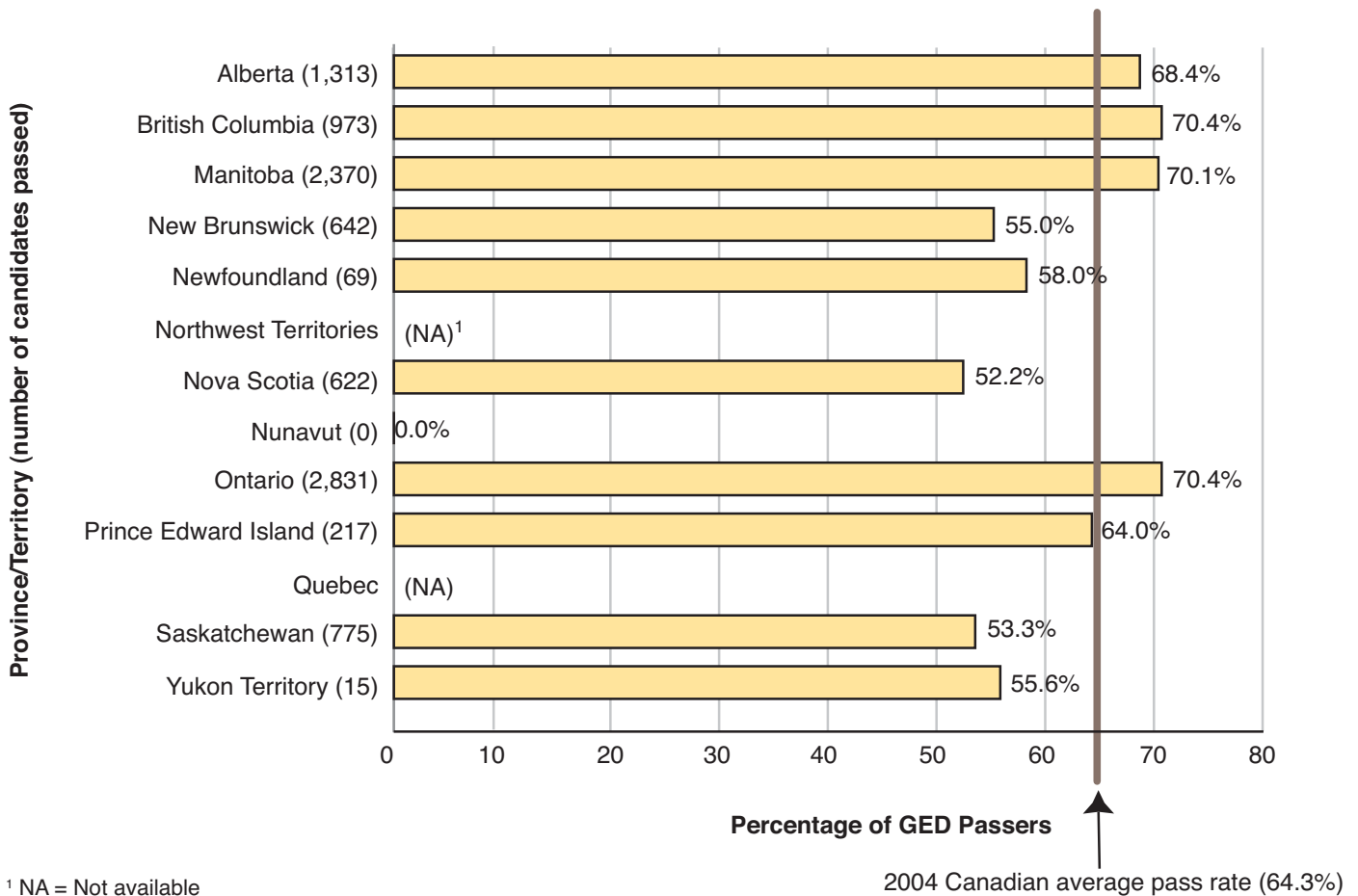


PASS RATES, BY CANADIAN PROVINCE/TERRITORY

Canadian policy requires candidates to score at least 450 on each of the five content areas to pass the GED Test Battery. The overall pass rate in Canada was 64.3 percent, as indicated by the vertical line in Exhibit 27. As the chart shows, significant variation occurred across the different jurisdictions. Three provinces—Ontario (70.4 percent),

British Columbia (70.4 percent), and Manitoba (70.1 percent)—were more than 5 percentage points higher than the overall Canadian pass rate. Nova Scotia (52.2 percent) and Saskatchewan (53.3 percent) were more than 10 percentage points lower than the overall Canadian pass rate.

EXHIBIT 27:
Pass Rates, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2004



¹ NA = Not available

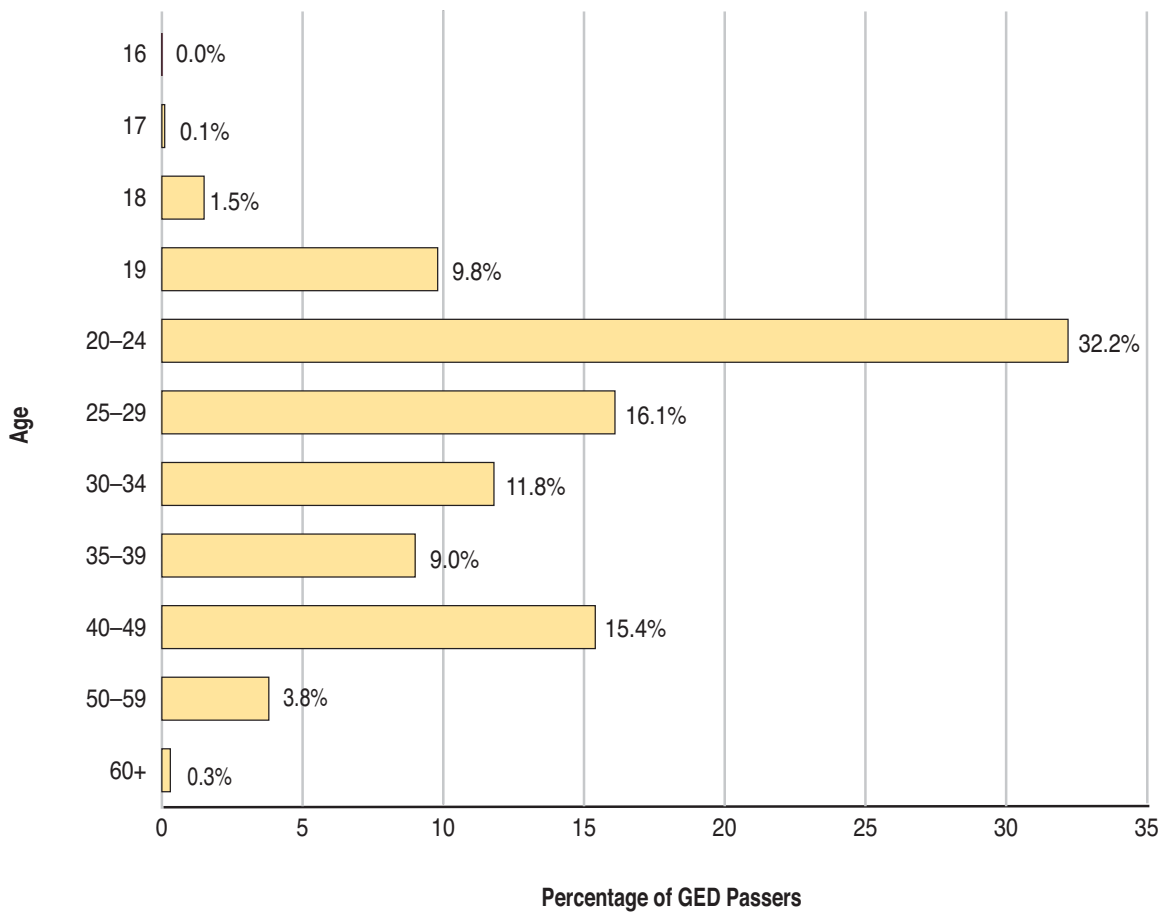
Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

AGE OF CANADIAN GED PASSERS

As shown in Exhibit 28, almost half of the passers in Canada were 20 to 29 years of age. In addition, 20 percent of the GED passers were 40 years of age or older. Approximately 11 percent of the passers were teenagers between the ages of 16 and 19. All candidates must meet the jurisdictions' age requirements as presented in Table 18 on pages 84–85. Eight of the Canadian jurisdictions have a minimum age requirement of 19 years.

Similar to pass rates, average age varied to some extent across jurisdictions (see Table 7, pages 60–61): Whereas the average age of GED passers in Canada was 30.0 years, the average age ranged from 24.3 years in the Yukon Territory to 31.6 years in Prince Edward Island.

EXHIBIT 28:
Percentage of Canadian GED Passers, by Age: 2004



Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 7,647.

EXHIBIT 29:
GED Standard Score Statistics for All Canadian Passers: 2004

Content Area ¹	Standard Score		
	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Language Arts, Writing	560	573	79
Social Studies	560	570	70
Science	580	601	76
Language Arts, Reading	610	617	98
Mathematics	530	548	72
Overall	576	582	58

¹ Statistics are based on each passer's best score earned by the end of 2004 for each area tested.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service; N = 7,694.

**GED STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR
 CANADIAN PASSERS**

For Canadian passers, mean and median standard scores were above 500 for all GED content areas (see Exhibit 29). From lowest to highest, Canadian passers' mean scores were

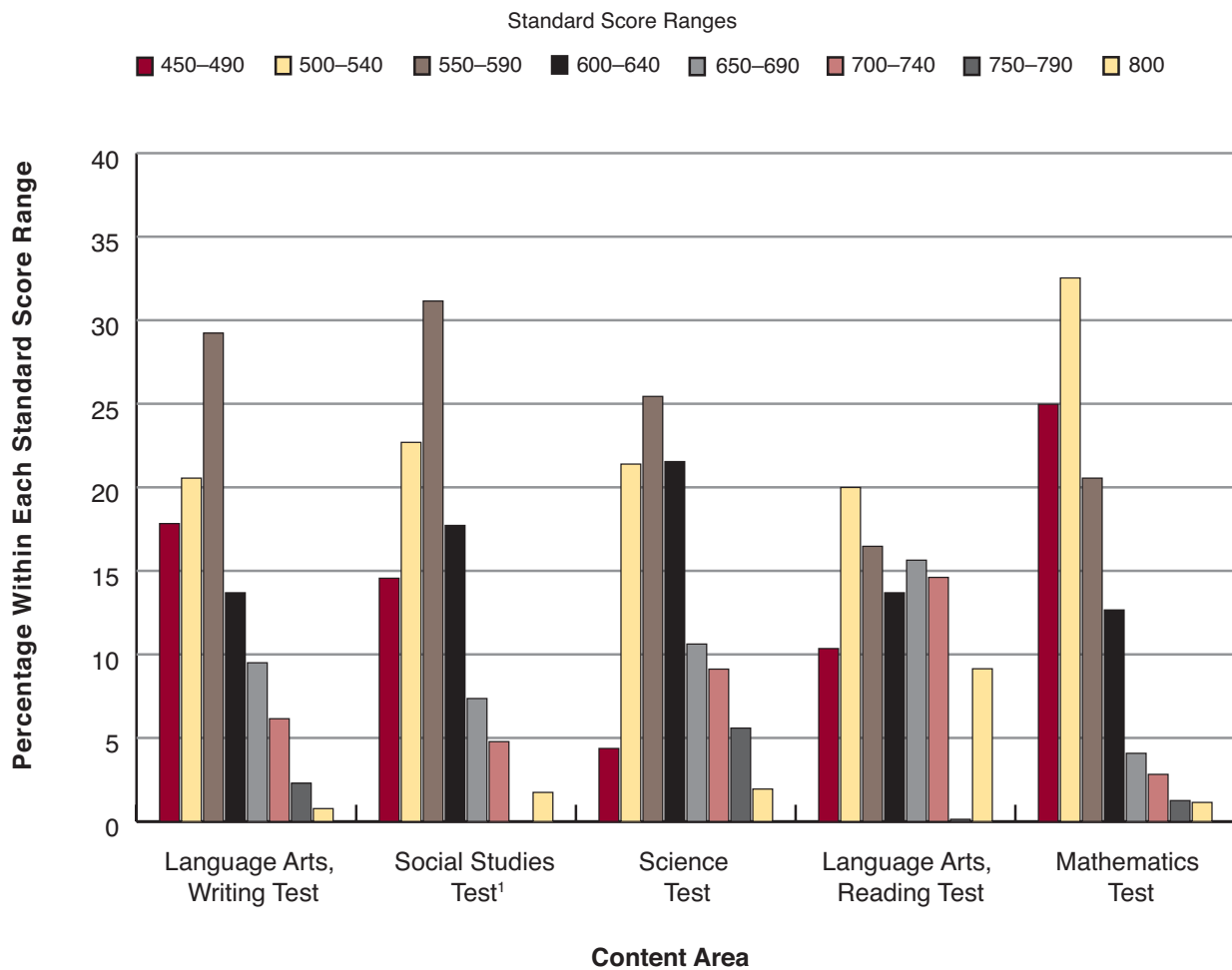
Mathematics, 548; Social Studies, 570; Language Arts, Writing 573; Science, 601; and Language Arts, Reading, 617.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR CANADIAN GED PASSERS

Exhibit 30 shows that the standard score ranges for Canadian passers were distributed differently across the five content areas. For the Language Arts, Reading Test, similar percentages of passers scored in the 550–590 range, the 600–640 range, the 650–690 range, and the 700–740 range. Nine per-

cent of the Canadian passers earned a perfect score on the Language Arts, Reading Test. In contrast, more passers scored in the lower ranges in Mathematics, Language Arts, Writing, and Social Studies with the majority of the passers earning scores less than 600.

EXHIBIT 30:
Score Distribution for All Canadian GED Passers, by Content Area: 2004



¹ The Social Studies Test standard score range 750–790 equals zero.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

Section II: Tables

TABLE 6: Candidate Participation:

- Number Tested
- Number Completed Battery of Tests
- Number Passed
- Percent Change, 2003–04

TABLE 7: Percentage of GED Passers, by Age Group, and Average Age of Passers: 2004

TABLE 8: Percentage of GED Passers, by Gender: 2004

TABLE 9: Percentage of GED Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2004

TABLE 10: Percentage of GED Passers, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed: 2004

TABLE 11A: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in the United States: 2004

TABLE 11B: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in Insular Areas and Freely Associated States and Federal and Other Contracts: 2004

TABLE 12: Trends in GED Testing, by U.S. Passers: 2002–04

TABLE 13: Trends in GED Testing, by Canadian Passers: 2002–04

TABLE 6:**Candidate Participation: Number Tested, Number Completed Battery of Tests, and Number Passed: Percent Change, 2003-04**

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number Completed Battery of Tests		Percent Change ¹	Number Passed		Percent Change ²
	2004	2003	2004	2003-04	2003	2004	2003-04
Alabama	12,555	11,937	12,428	4.1	7,197	6,959	-3.3
Alaska	2,947	2,241	1,937	-13.6	1,864	1,664	-10.7
Arizona	15,119	10,699	13,599	27.1	7,164	9,706	35.5
Arkansas	7,534	7,002	7,315	4.5	5,753	6,133	6.6
California	48,398	37,895	39,296	3.7	25,163	27,462	9.1
Colorado	14,568	10,460	11,000	5.2	8,390	9,076	8.2
Connecticut	4,824	4,497	4,355	-3.2	2,838	2,889	1.8
Delaware	491	444	485	9.2	417	464	11.3
District of Columbia	1,058	986	1,008	2.2	460	546	18.7
Florida	39,820	36,061	37,757	4.7	25,536	27,530	7.8
Georgia	32,228	26,103	27,189	4.2	17,280	18,318	6.0
Hawaii	1,850	1,651	1,702	3.1	1,228	1,325	7.9
Idaho	5,511	3,302	3,576	8.3	2,904	3,058	5.3
Illinois	25,180	24,612	22,030	-10.5	15,417	13,987	-9.3
Indiana	12,922	11,213	12,625	12.6	8,925	10,158	13.8
Iowa	6,412	4,129	4,011	-2.9	3,929	3,916	-0.3
Kansas	4,709	4,469	4,612	3.2	3,929	4,125	5.0
Kentucky	14,027	13,107	13,481	2.9	9,394	9,857	4.9
Louisiana	10,931	10,103	10,804	6.9	7,381	7,836	6.2
Maine	3,996	2,784	2,830	1.7	2,421	2,436	0.6
Maryland	8,622	7,488	8,241	10.1	5,043	5,448	8.0
Massachusetts	11,502	10,379	10,262	-1.1	6,836	7,196	5.3
Michigan	19,829	15,742	14,453	-8.2	10,834	9,936	-8.3
Minnesota	10,711	7,885	7,685	-2.5	6,575	6,312	-4.0
Mississippi	11,695	10,676	11,062	3.6	6,177	6,528	5.7
Missouri	11,178	10,391	11,101	6.8	7,941	8,502	7.1
Montana	3,167	2,566	2,635	2.7	2,106	2,073	-1.6
Nebraska	3,975	2,444	2,576	5.4	2,095	2,204	5.2
Nevada	5,307	5,234	5,231	-0.1	3,848	3,778	-1.8
New Hampshire	2,291	1,880	1,779	-5.4	1,539	1,462	-5.0
New Jersey	12,670	10,924	11,836	8.3	5,667	6,262	10.5
New Mexico	7,844	5,988	6,517	8.8	3,817	4,373	14.6
New York	45,725	38,420	44,333	15.4	23,618	25,140	6.4
North Carolina	22,812	9,594	12,601	31.3	9,004	12,251	36.1
North Dakota	1,737	1,155	1,180	2.2	943	974	3.3
Ohio	18,971	19,325	18,746	-3.0	15,218	15,051	-1.1
Oklahoma	10,111	10,078	9,974	-1.0	7,015	7,056	0.6
Oregon	12,302	8,519	8,586	0.8	7,106	7,352	3.5
Pennsylvania	22,528	19,906	19,702	-1.0	13,269	13,260	-0.1
Rhode Island	3,111	1,854	1,713	-7.6	1,271	1,192	-6.2
South Carolina	6,952	7,108	6,308	-11.3	4,775	4,364	-8.6
South Dakota	2,499	1,654	1,749	5.7	1,336	1,420	6.3
Tennessee	14,653	14,052	14,424	2.6	10,396	10,673	2.7
Texas	60,430	53,447	51,872	-2.9	34,228	34,515	0.8
Utah	6,588	6,208	6,174	-0.5	4,786	4,903	2.4
Vermont	1,505	951	800	-15.9	783	615	-21.5
Virginia	17,843	15,595	17,143	9.9	10,119	11,488	13.5
Washington	20,596	14,131	14,218	0.6	11,670	11,651	-0.2
West Virginia	5,052	4,953	4,921	-0.6	3,453	3,594	4.1
Wisconsin	16,806	8,673	8,897	2.6	7,091	7,384	4.1
Wyoming	1,835	1,481	1,458	-1.6	1,321	1,322	0.1
U.S. Subtotal	665,927	552,396	570,217	3.2	387,470	405,724	4.7
American Samoa	49	35	47	34.3	6	8	33.3
Guam	283	84	278	231.0	54	194	259.3
Marshall Islands	3	33	3	-90.9	4	- ³	-
Micronesia	1	NA ⁴	NA	-	-	-	-
N. Mariana Islands	68	34	33	-2.9	19	15	-21.1
Palau	60	23	29	26.1	9	11	22.2
Puerto Rico	10,375	20,580	9,338	-54.6	9,932	1,717	-82.7
Virgin Islands	145	186	139	-25.3	120	84	-30.0
IAFAS Subtotal	10,984	20,975	9,867	-53.0	10,144	2,029	-80.0

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number Completed Battery of Tests		Percent Change ¹	Number Passed		Percent Change ²
	2004	2003	2004	2003-04	2003	2004	2003-04
Alberta	1,983	1,891	1,920	1.5	1,190	1,313	10.3
British Columbia	1,423	1,459	1,382	-5.3	913	973	6.6
Manitoba	344	600	338	-43.7	365	237	-35.1
New Brunswick	1,208	1,295	1,167	-9.9	739	642	-13.1
Newfoundland	120	153	119	-22.2	105	69	-34.3
Northwest Territories	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1,235	1,397	1,192	-14.7	712	622	-12.6
Nunavut	1	13	NA	-	5	NA	-
Ontario	4,086	3,703	4,023	8.6	2,545	2,831	11.2
Prince Edward Island	344	341	339	-0.6	186	217	16.7
Quebec	1	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Saskatchewan	1,543	1,408	1,455	3.3	717	775	8.1
Yukon Territory	27	30	27	-10.0	15	15	0.0
Canada Subtotal	12,316	12,290	11,962	-2.6	7,492	7,694	2.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,174	6,309	7,952	26.0	3,963	5,887	48.5
International	1,562	1,086	1,345	23.8	720	826	14.7
Michigan Prisons	4,468	2,592	2,681	3.4	1,763	1,867	5.9
Overseas: Non-Military	1	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Overseas: Military	1	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
CONUS Military	935	632	900	42.4	490	738	50.6
VA Hospitals	3	3	3	0.0	2	1	-50.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	15,144	10,622	12,881	21.3	6,938	9,319	34.3
Program Total	704,371	596,283	604,927	1.5	412,044	424,766	3.1

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number of test takers who completed the battery of tests by the end of 2003 from the number who completed the battery of tests by the end of 2004, then dividing the difference by the 2003 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 2003 from the number who passed in 2004, then dividing the difference by the number reported for 2003. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.
- ³ - = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.
- ⁴ NA = Not available.

TABLE 7:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Age Group, and Average Age of Passers: 2004

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age (N)	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alabama	6,952	6.8	18.6	21.1	11.0	21.4	8.8	5.2	3.0	2.8	0.9	0.3	22.3
Alaska	1,664	9.6	18.8	17.2	12.6	24.6	5.9	3.9	2.8	3.7	0.7	0.1	21.9
Arizona	9,705	6.0	11.3	11.2	8.3	27.7	13.7	8.2	5.8	5.8	1.6	0.4	25.0
Arkansas	6,129	10.4	19.8	14.8	8.0	20.1	10.4	5.7	3.9	5.2	1.4	0.4	23.3
California	27,462	0.0	9.1	17.8	9.9	24.8	12.9	9.3	6.8	7.0	1.9	0.3	25.8
Colorado	9,076	1.8	18.1	16.6	9.8	26.5	10.9	5.9	4.2	4.9	1.0	0.2	23.6
Connecticut	2,889	0.2	8.4	16.0	14.2	32.3	11.3	6.8	4.4	5.3	0.9	0.2	24.2
Delaware	464	1.3	8.4	13.6	12.5	34.5	13.4	6.7	4.5	4.1	1.1	0.0	24.2
District of Columbia	543	2.6	7.4	17.9	13.4	34.6	10.5	5.3	2.8	3.3	2.2	0.0	23.6
Florida	27,526	6.7	17.4	22.4	10.5	21.9	8.0	4.8	3.2	3.8	1.0	0.2	22.5
Georgia	18,313	4.7	11.2	19.0	12.6	26.8	10.8	6.0	3.6	3.6	1.4	0.3	23.4
Hawaii	1,321	11.4	22.3	19.3	9.4	17.9	8.1	5.2	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	21.7
Idaho	3,055	9.9	19.5	15.0	9.5	20.1	10.6	5.4	3.6	4.7	1.2	0.4	23.1
Illinois	13,966	1.8	9.4	16.3	14.2	29.1	12.0	7.0	3.8	4.8	1.4	0.2	24.1
Indiana	10,149	0.0	17.7	19.5	10.5	25.4	10.9	6.2	3.6	4.5	1.3	0.4	23.7
Iowa	3,916	2.3	14.4	13.2	12.2	30.9	13.0	5.7	2.6	4.1	1.3	0.3	23.6
Kansas	4,114	6.9	16.1	16.2	11.1	26.9	9.8	5.2	3.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	22.8
Kentucky	9,796	3.1	10.5	12.3	12.6	29.5	13.8	7.2	3.9	5.1	1.9	0.1	24.5
Louisiana	7,805	6.6	21.1	16.1	10.7	22.2	10.4	5.9	2.7	3.3	1.0	0.1	22.6
Maine	2,243	0.0	15.5	24.0	13.3	27.6	7.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	1.6	0.2	22.7
Maryland	5,407	7.7	17.9	15.5	10.8	24.2	9.0	6.0	3.9	3.7	1.1	0.2	22.9
Massachusetts	7,135	5.4	15.8	20.0	14.1	24.5	7.4	4.3	3.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	22.5
Michigan	9,935	1.8	7.6	20.2	15.8	30.6	11.1	5.6	3.0	3.1	0.9	0.2	23.1
Minnesota	6,272	1.9	8.0	13.9	15.5	35.9	11.5	5.1	3.3	3.9	0.9	0.2	23.5
Mississippi	6,509	7.8	18.0	17.8	11.6	23.2	9.4	4.9	2.9	2.9	1.2	0.1	22.4
Missouri	8,442	6.0	13.5	16.4	8.7	26.2	12.5	6.3	3.9	5.2	1.3	0.1	23.8
Montana	2,067	6.7	24.9	17.6	11.2	23.6	6.8	3.5	2.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	21.5
Nebraska	2,202	4.5	13.6	18.5	11.9	30.3	9.8	4.5	2.7	2.9	1.1	0.2	22.7
Nevada	3,759	4.0	17.7	18.7	10.6	22.7	9.7	7.0	4.1	4.5	1.0	0.1	23.3
New Hampshire	1,438	4.2	9.8	20.2	14.0	28.9	10.4	4.6	3.0	3.6	0.8	0.4	23.0
New Jersey	6,260	3.8	12.3	14.2	10.1	28.1	12.4	7.9	4.6	5.0	1.2	0.3	24.4
New Mexico	4,360	8.4	19.2	18.8	10.8	22.4	9.0	4.5	2.8	3.3	0.9	0.0	22.1
New York	24,866	1.9	13.9	17.2	14.4	27.4	9.4	5.9	4.0	4.4	1.2	0.3	23.5
North Carolina	12,069	6.1	12.8	12.0	9.0	24.9	12.8	7.6	5.0	6.4	2.7	0.8	25.3
North Dakota	973	5.1	15.8	17.7	14.1	27.9	8.5	4.4	1.7	3.8	0.6	0.3	22.3
Ohio	15,046	1.7	6.2	10.8	12.8	33.4	14.7	7.7	4.8	5.5	2.0	0.4	25.4
Oklahoma	7,044	5.5	12.1	14.0	9.8	26.3	12.9	7.9	4.3	5.6	1.5	0.1	24.4
Oregon	7,352	9.9	17.6	15.6	9.5	22.0	9.5	6.1	3.6	4.7	1.3	0.2	23.2
Pennsylvania	13,250	2.3	10.1	20.2	13.0	28.6	10.5	6.0	3.6	4.1	1.3	0.2	23.6
Rhode Island	1,174	1.8	14.3	20.9	12.4	28.0	8.5	4.9	3.2	4.4	1.2	0.3	23.2
South Carolina	4,364	3.3	17.3	15.3	12.5	26.1	10.9	6.1	3.3	3.6	1.4	0.2	23.2
South Dakota	1,419	5.6	14.7	14.0	12.5	30.6	9.7	4.1	3.2	4.1	1.1	0.4	23.1
Tennessee	10,667	0.0	22.8	16.7	9.6	22.6	11.2	7.2	3.5	4.4	1.8	0.2	23.7
Texas	34,338	3.7	15.2	14.2	9.9	26.1	12.1	7.3	4.6	5.2	1.4	0.3	24.2
Utah	4,903	0.0	11.8	22.4	14.4	28.5	10.2	5.2	3.6	3.5	0.5	0.1	22.9
Vermont	615	15.6	18.5	14.3	11.7	24.2	5.7	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.2	21.7
Virginia	11,457	7.0	18.2	18.5	9.6	21.4	9.6	6.0	4.0	4.4	1.4	0.1	23.1
Washington	11,381	6.0	14.8	13.8	11.6	27.2	11.0	5.9	4.0	4.6	0.9	0.2	23.5
West Virginia	3,593	3.6	14.5	18.2	12.2	26.0	10.3	5.9	3.5	4.5	1.1	0.3	23.4
Wisconsin	7,374	0.0	8.3	19.7	11.4	30.5	13.1	7.2	4.1	4.3	1.2	0.1	24.2
Wyoming	1,322	3.6	17.0	19.6	12.6	27.8	8.1	4.2	2.4	3.4	1.0	0.2	22.4
U.S. Subtotal	404,081	4.0	14.0	16.8	11.4	26.2	11.0	6.4	4.0	4.6	1.4	0.2	23.7
American Samoa	8	0.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6
Guam	192	1.0	10.9	12.5	9.4	32.8	19.8	7.8	4.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	23.6
Marshall Islands	NA ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	15	0.0	6.7	6.7	20.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	24.1
Palau	11	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	63.6	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	26.1
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	84	3.6	11.9	19.0	6.0	28.6	4.8	4.8	6.0	11.9	3.6	0.0	26.3
IAFAS Subtotal	310	1.6	11.0	14.2	8.7	32.3	14.5	6.8	5.2	4.8	1.0	0.0	24.4

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age (N)	Age Groups ¹											Avg. Age ²
		16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alberta	1,307	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.7	30.5	18.2	12.2	8.7	16.4	4.6	0.2	30.7
British Columbia	957	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.7	29.4	19.4	14.1	11.3	14.8	2.7	0.0	30.2
Manitoba	237	0.0	0.4	1.7	11.0	29.1	15.2	7.6	11.8	20.3	2.5	0.4	30.8
New Brunswick	642	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.8	30.8	11.7	10.7	9.5	17.6	4.2	0.3	30.2
Newfoundland	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	39.6	6.3	6.3	10.4	8.3	4.2	0.0	27.1
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	619	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.2	35.1	13.1	11.1	8.6	19.7	3.9	0.0	30.6
Nunavut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	2,830	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.1	35.6	15.2	11.6	7.6	13.6	3.5	0.5	29.2
Prince Edward Island	217	0.5	0.9	9.2	7.8	21.2	10.1	10.1	13.8	20.7	5.5	0.0	31.6
Quebec	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	775	0.0	0.3	3.1	7.0	28.9	19.9	12.6	9.9	13.2	4.9	0.3	30.4
Yukon Territory	15	6.7	0.0	6.7	20.0	26.7	26.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3
Canada Subtotal	7,647	0.0	0.1	1.5	9.8	32.2	16.1	11.8	9.0	15.4	3.8	0.3	30.0
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,841	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	21.2	27.5	21.1	12.4	12.9	3.4	0.3	31.9
International	199	14.1	24.6	21.6	11.1	14.1	6.5	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	20.6
Michigan Prisons	1,866	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.1	31.5	21.7	14.4	11.5	12.1	3.8	0.5	30.5
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	737	0.9	4.2	13.6	15.3	45.9	11.5	4.1	2.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	22.8
VA Hospitals	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	49.9
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	8,644	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.9	25.4	24.4	17.8	11.2	11.5	3.1	0.3	30.5
Program Total	420,682	3.8	13.5	16.3	11.2	26.3	11.4	6.7	4.3	4.9	1.4	0.2	24.0

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 NA = Not available.

TABLE 8:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Gender: 2004

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender (N)	Passed, by Gender ¹	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	6,888	53.9	46.1
Alaska	1,662	59.0	41.0
Arizona	9,630	58.2	41.8
Arkansas	6,115	58.0	42.0
California	27,319	59.8	40.2
Colorado	9,076	58.2	41.8
Connecticut	2,889	59.7	40.3
Delaware	460	64.8	35.2
District of Columbia	536	54.5	45.5
Florida	27,528	56.1	43.9
Georgia	18,266	55.3	44.7
Hawaii	1,320	54.9	45.1
Idaho	3,037	56.5	43.5
Illinois	13,789	58.0	42.0
Indiana	9,986	59.9	40.1
Iowa	3,916	56.0	44.0
Kansas	4,088	57.9	42.1
Kentucky	9,795	59.2	40.8
Louisiana	7,754	59.3	40.7
Maine	2,222	58.8	41.2
Maryland	5,360	62.2	37.8
Massachusetts	7,109	54.8	45.2
Michigan	9,848	58.8	41.2
Minnesota	6,155	62.3	37.7
Mississippi	6,504	57.9	42.1
Missouri	8,216	57.2	42.8
Montana	2,060	57.9	42.1
Nebraska	2,204	56.2	43.8
Nevada	3,740	59.7	40.3
New Hampshire	910	53.7	46.3
New Jersey	6,238	56.2	43.8
New Mexico	4,326	54.4	45.6
New York	24,673	56.3	43.7
North Carolina	12,026	54.5	45.5
North Dakota	971	57.6	42.4
Ohio	3,311	61.2	38.8
Oklahoma	7,019	53.6	46.4
Oregon	7,352	56.8	43.2
Pennsylvania	13,208	58.2	41.8
Rhode Island	284	62.3	37.7
South Carolina	3,772	56.5	43.5
South Dakota	1,418	59.8	40.2
Tennessee	10,571	54.1	45.9
Texas	34,177	57.5	42.5
Utah	4,903	60.6	39.4
Vermont	614	53.6	46.4
Virginia	11,418	58.8	41.2
Washington	11,236	56.2	43.8
West Virginia	3,566	54.3	45.7
Wisconsin	7,363	64.2	35.8
Wyoming	1,314	53.2	46.8
U.S. Subtotal	388,142	57.5	42.5
American Samoa	8	75.0	25.0
Guam	194	52.6	47.4
Marshall Islands	NA ²	NA	NA
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	15	60.0	40.0
Palau	11	54.5	45.5
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	82	50.0	50.0
IAFAS Subtotal	310	52.9	47.1

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender (N)	Passed, by Gender ¹	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	1	100.0	0.0
British Columbia	957	56.8	43.2
Manitoba	234	64.1	35.9
New Brunswick	641	61.5	38.5
Newfoundland	48	58.3	41.7
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	622	57.2	42.8
Nunavut	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	2,831	60.3	39.7
Prince Edward Island	217	58.1	41.9
Quebec	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	775	56.9	43.1
Yukon Territory	15	53.3	46.7
Canada Subtotal	6,341	59.2	40.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,825	88.4	11.6
International	171	57.3	42.7
Michigan Prisons	1,768	95.6	4.4
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	728	74.9	25.1
VA Hospitals	1	100.0	0.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	8,493	88.1	11.9
Program Total	403,286	58.2	41.8

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of each gender is calculated by first dividing the total number of passers of that gender by the total number of passers in the jurisdiction for whom gender was known, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their gender were excluded from this calculation.
- ² NA = Not available.

TABLE 9:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2004

Jurisdiction ^a	Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity (N)	Race/Ethnicity ²					
		Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
Alabama	6,830	1.4	1.2	0.5	21.9	0.2	74.9
Alaska	1,549	4.2	27.8	2.5	3.7	1.3	60.5
Arizona	8,968	31.0	6.8	0.7	4.8	0.5	56.0
Arkansas	6,085	3.3	1.9	0.6	13.5	0.1	80.6
California	26,320	42.1	1.8	5.7	9.5	2.2	38.7
Colorado	9,067	28.9	2.5	1.5	7.2	0.5	59.4
Connecticut	2,889	18.4	0.9	1.2	21.1	0.2	58.1
Delaware	456	3.9	0.9	0.9	30.7	0.4	63.2
District of Columbia	513	11.1	0.2	1.6	79.7	0.2	7.2
Florida	27,527	15.6	0.8	1.1	16.8	0.4	65.3
Georgia	16,700	4.6	0.6	1.1	29.9	0.1	63.8
Hawaii	1,276	7.7	1.3	22.6	3.6	32.9	31.8
Idaho	2,760	10.3	3.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	84.2
Illinois	13,117	18.9	0.5	1.2	23.4	0.1	55.9
Indiana	9,817	3.7	0.8	0.4	14.7	0.1	80.2
Iowa	3,913	5.4	1.5	1.0	9.0	0.1	83.0
Kansas	3,905	11.7	2.7	1.8	9.7	0.4	73.7
Kentucky	9,681	2.8	0.8	0.3	14.5	0.1	81.5
Louisiana	7,642	2.3	1.6	0.8	25.2	0.0	70.1
Maine	2,194	3.3	2.5	1.2	2.5	0.4	90.2
Maryland	5,148	4.4	0.9	1.8	40.1	0.5	52.3
Massachusetts	6,327	15.4	0.8	2.9	15.8	0.2	64.8
Michigan	9,559	5.4	2.1	1.1	19.8	0.1	71.5
Minnesota	5,144	6.1	5.7	3.2	12.2	0.3	72.5
Mississippi	6,429	1.6	0.9	0.7	29.3	0.2	67.3
Missouri	7,500	2.9	1.6	0.7	13.5	0.3	81.1
Montana	1,902	4.8	14.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	78.8
Nebraska	2,111	10.7	3.3	0.8	8.9	0.1	76.1
Nevada	3,447	20.2	3.1	2.6	7.9	2.4	63.8
New Hampshire	834	4.0	1.3	1.0	2.3	0.2	91.2
New Jersey	5,892	25.1	0.6	2.5	26.4	0.3	45.1
New Mexico	3,968	46.6	9.1	0.8	2.5	0.3	40.8
New York	NA ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	11,237	5.9	1.7	0.9	24.9	0.2	66.5
North Dakota	895	2.7	22.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	71.6
Ohio	162	5.6	0.0	0.6	18.5	0.6	74.7
Oklahoma	6,808	6.1	14.9	0.7	9.6	0.4	68.3
Oregon	6,433	9.7	4.0	1.3	4.1	0.8	80.1
Pennsylvania	12,809	8.0	0.6	1.5	20.7	0.2	69.0
Rhode Island	278	20.1	1.1	1.1	5.8	0.4	71.6
South Carolina	3,727	2.5	0.9	0.5	25.0	0.2	70.9
South Dakota	1,394	4.1	21.3	0.8	2.9	0.6	70.2
Tennessee	10,401	2.7	0.7	0.6	16.1	0.2	79.8
Texas	32,685	39.6	0.8	1.1	12.8	0.2	45.6
Utah	4,892	11.8	2.6	1.0	3.2	1.3	80.1
Vermont	603	12.8	1.2	1.0	5.6	0.5	78.9
Virginia	11,178	5.1	0.8	1.9	26.1	0.5	65.6
Washington	10,898	11.1	5.5	3.0	6.8	1.7	72.0
West Virginia	3,534	1.7	0.7	0.3	11.3	0.1	85.8
Wisconsin	6,658	8.4	3.9	1.8	17.6	0.2	68.0
Wyoming	1,279	9.7	7.4	0.5	1.6	0.2	80.6
U.S. Subtotal	345,341	15.3	2.4	1.6	15.8	0.6	64.2

Jurisdiction ¹	Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity (N)	Race/Ethnicity ²					
		Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
American Samoa	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3
Guam	192	1.0	0.5	26.0	3.1	66.7	2.6
Marshall Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	15	0.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	66.7	13.3
Palau	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	83	15.7	0.0	0.0	75.9	0.0	8.4
IAFAS Subtotal	307	4.9	0.7	16.9	22.5	50.2	4.9
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,615	26.3	2.9	0.9	37.9	0.6	31.3
International	164	1.8	0.0	0.0	81.7	0.6	15.9
Michigan Prisons	1,704	5.0	1.3	0.6	47.7	0.1	45.2
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	712	12.2	1.7	3.4	12.2	1.1	69.4
VA Hospitals	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	8,196	20.2	2.4	1.1	38.6	0.5	37.2
Program Total	353,844	15.4	2.4	1.6	16.4	0.7	63.5

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.
- ² Percentage of each racial/ethnic group is calculated by first dividing the total number of passers of that racial/ethnic group by the total number of passers in the jurisdiction for whom a racial/ethnic group was known, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their racial/ethnic group were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ NA = Not available.

TABLE 10:
Percentage of GED Passers, by Grade Completed, and Average Grade Completed: 2004

Jurisdiction ¹	Passers with Known Grade Completed (N)	Percentage of Passers Who Completed Grade ²								Average Grade Completed ³
		None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	
Alabama	6,655	0.1	0.4	1.5	8.7	18.9	30.1	33.4	6.8	10.0
Alaska	1,503	0.1	0.5	0.9	6.6	21.0	32.9	33.9	4.1	10.0
Arizona	8,545	0.6	0.7	1.1	9.4	17.6	28.5	37.5	4.5	10.0
Arkansas	6,001	0.2	0.6	1.2	7.9	19.1	30.5	35.8	4.7	10.0
California	23,875	0.5	0.8	0.6	3.6	11.1	24.7	50.8	8.0	10.4
Colorado	8,813	0.4	0.6	0.9	7.7	17.8	32.2	36.2	4.2	10.0
Connecticut	2,875	0.2	0.5	0.6	7.2	19.9	32.8	34.9	4.1	10.0
Delaware	438	0.5	0.0	0.7	11.2	28.3	30.6	24.9	3.9	9.8
District of Columbia	514	1.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	19.8	30.4	37.9	6.8	10.2
Florida	26,940	0.2	0.4	1.0	8.0	18.9	28.8	34.8	7.9	10.1
Georgia	15,159	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	9.1	21.2	32.5	35.8	10.9
Hawaii	1,273	0.8	0.2	0.5	6.4	16.7	30.2	41.6	3.7	10.1
Idaho	2,730	0.9	0.5	1.0	7.2	18.5	31.0	34.7	6.3	10.0
Illinois	11,151	0.3	0.7	0.7	7.4	16.7	30.1	39.1	5.0	10.1
Indiana	9,755	0.2	0.3	0.9	8.9	18.1	32.2	35.4	3.8	10.0
Iowa	3,838	0.2	0.2	0.8	7.2	16.8	33.0	39.3	2.5	10.1
Kansas	3,846	0.2	0.3	0.9	7.9	19.2	31.5	35.6	4.3	10.0
Kentucky	9,561	0.2	0.2	1.5	10.4	20.8	30.0	34.1	2.8	9.9
Louisiana	7,569	0.2	0.8	3.1	12.4	23.2	29.0	27.9	3.3	9.7
Maine	2,132	0.2	0.1	0.6	10.2	18.2	31.1	35.7	3.9	10.0
Maryland	5,123	0.2	0.4	1.3	10.0	22.0	32.1	30.7	3.3	9.9
Massachusetts	6,249	0.5	0.2	0.9	9.1	19.9	31.1	33.7	4.6	10.0
Michigan	9,465	0.2	0.2	0.8	6.8	16.5	32.8	39.3	3.4	10.1
Minnesota	5,032	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.6	12.6	29.0	48.2	5.7	10.4
Mississippi	6,326	0.3	0.7	2.8	12.2	22.5	30.3	27.7	3.6	9.8
Missouri	7,335	0.3	0.4	1.0	7.7	18.5	33.8	34.3	4.0	10.0
Montana	1,879	0.3	0.3	0.7	8.9	19.2	32.5	32.1	6.0	10.0
Nebraska	2,060	0.2	0.2	0.6	6.1	16.8	32.5	37.4	6.1	10.2
Nevada	3,382	0.4	0.3	0.6	6.0	14.3	30.1	42.5	5.8	10.2
New Hampshire	831	0.2	0.0	0.5	7.7	17.6	30.2	39.4	4.5	10.1
New Jersey	5,562	0.2	0.3	0.9	7.5	16.6	32.3	36.9	5.3	10.1
New Mexico	3,886	0.4	0.3	0.7	6.8	18.3	31.8	34.9	6.7	10.1
New York	10,317	0.3	0.3	0.7	6.8	17.8	31.0	35.9	7.2	10.1
North Carolina	11,215	0.5	1.2	11.6	23.9	32.7	26.5	2.4	1.2	8.8
North Dakota	885	0.0	0.3	0.6	8.7	21.9	30.3	35.1	3.1	10.0
Ohio	15,043	1.0	0.4	0.9	7.9	18.6	28.8	37.6	4.8	10.0
Oklahoma	6,710	0.4	0.8	1.6	9.8	20.3	29.5	34.2	3.5	9.9
Oregon	6,434	0.7	0.7	0.9	7.3	17.6	31.5	36.3	5.1	10.0
Pennsylvania	12,653	0.1	0.3	0.7	7.0	18.1	31.6	38.1	4.0	10.1
Rhode Island	271	0.7	0.0	0.4	9.2	23.6	27.7	30.6	7.7	10.0
South Carolina	3,693	0.1	0.2	0.9	9.9	22.4	33.2	30.1	3.2	9.9
South Dakota	1,380	0.1	0.2	0.9	9.3	20.1	33.8	33.8	1.9	10.0
Tennessee	10,222	0.2	0.2	0.9	5.9	16.1	32.9	40.4	3.5	10.1
Texas	31,732	0.4	1.0	1.5	10.6	21.3	28.5	32.0	4.8	9.9
Utah	2,519	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.5	11.8	25.1	45.7	12.4	10.4
Vermont	331	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.4	20.8	29.9	38.7	10.9
Virginia	11,153	0.1	0.4	1.4	9.8	20.7	30.8	33.9	3.0	9.9
Washington	9,845	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	6.1	17.7	31.2	42.8	11.0
West Virginia	3,496	0.2	0.5	1.3	10.0	22.5	29.7	32.1	3.7	9.9
Wisconsin	6,522	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.1	14.3	30.6	46.0	3.1	10.2
Wyoming	1,196	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	5.4	18.6	32.9	41.5	11.1
U.S. Total	355,920	0.3	0.5	1.3	8.0	17.9	29.2	35.4	7.4	10.1

Jurisdiction ¹	Passers with Known Grade Completed (N)	Percentage of Passers Who Completed Grade ²								Average Grade Completed ³
		None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	
American Samoa	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	50.0	12.5	10.3
Guam	189	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	9.0	30.7	51.3	5.3	10.5
Marshall Island	NA ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	15	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	40.0	40.0	6.7	10.1
Palau	10	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	9.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	73	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.5	11.0	16.4	38.4	26.0	10.5
IAFAS Subtotal	295	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.4	9.5	27.5	46.8	10.5	10.4
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,372	0.9	1.7	2.8	12.6	21.3	26.5	29.6	4.7	9.7
International	122	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	7.4	13.9	45.9	29.5	10.8
Michigan Prisons	1,661	0.4	1.0	1.7	10.4	20.5	30.0	30.9	5.1	9.9
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	680	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	9.4	23.5	53.2	11.3	10.6
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	7,835	0.7	1.4	2.3	11.0	19.9	26.8	32.2	5.7	9.8
Program Total	364,050	0.3	0.5	1.4	8.0	18.0	29.1	35.3	7.4	10.1

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.
- ² Percentage of each grade level is calculated by first dividing the total number of passers who had completed that grade level by the total number of passers who reported their completed grade level in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ³ People who did not report their highest grade completed were excluded from this calculation.
- ⁴ NA = Not available.

TABLE 11A:

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in the United States¹: 2004

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Reasons (N)	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	6,741	22.1	32.1	20.8	6.6	7.4	63.2	6.2	2.8	7.5
Alaska	1,516	21.1	13.7	18.2	9.7	16.2	52.8	6.7	3.8	7.8
Arizona	8,975	17.7	24.5	20.6	9.8	10.3	56.2	5.1	2.1	5.6
Arkansas	6,040	21.9	23.9	18.6	7.3	8.6	55.2	5.9	3.0	7.0
California	26,537	18.9	29.1	18.5	9.6	9.1	58.7	4.8	1.6	5.2
Colorado	9,043	21.2	28.1	16.7	9.3	8.5	58.4	5.1	1.6	5.4
Connecticut	2,889	19.8	26.7	16.8	7.1	10.1	62.2	2.9	1.1	3.3
Delaware	456	25.4	34.6	30.5	10.1	8.3	71.1	5.7	2.9	6.6
District of Columbia	522	36.4	22.4	23.8	13.2	14.0	74.5	3.4	1.1	3.8
Florida	26,876	24.6	34.5	22.5	6.5	6.1	67.7	5.9	2.5	6.5
Georgia	15,335	19.9	24.3	34.0	6.9	7.5	67.6	5.3	2.4	6.2
Hawaii	1,305	29.1	30.9	12.2	7.8	9.0	61.5	8.4	4.1	9.5
Idaho	2,757	26.0	22.5	16.8	7.9	8.4	56.4	5.4	2.0	6.0
Illinois	11,628	25.6	35.8	19.7	10.9	10.6	66.6	5.0	2.0	5.5
Indiana	9,824	23.4	29.4	22.7	9.0	9.4	62.8	5.6	2.5	6.5
Iowa	1,962	15.1	32.0	10.9	5.4	8.0	53.1	7.8	1.7	8.4
Kansas	3,886	22.5	28.4	20.1	7.5	8.2	59.1	5.2	2.4	5.9
Kentucky	9,648	19.1	22.8	22.1	9.0	11.5	56.7	5.1	2.3	5.9
Louisiana	7,629	27.9	18.9	29.6	7.5	9.0	65.9	7.4	3.5	8.4
Maine	2,189	21.2	23.7	21.2	8.8	10.7	58.9	10.2	3.8	11.1
Maryland	5,182	26.5	30.6	19.1	10.1	10.5	64.7	5.9	3.0	6.7
Massachusetts	6,313	24.6	37.3	17.3	10.4	11.2	68.5	4.1	1.8	4.7
Michigan	9,523	23.8	29.8	15.1	8.5	8.5	59.5	5.3	2.0	5.9
Minnesota	5,066	17.9	32.3	26.3	6.5	6.8	63.7	4.5	1.7	5.1
Mississippi	6,377	25.7	45.1	16.2	8.3	10.5	69.0	7.9	4.5	9.2
Missouri	7,411	26.7	30.1	21.0	7.9	10.0	63.9	4.7	2.0	5.2
Montana	1,899	25.4	21.0	20.1	9.4	13.5	61.8	9.7	4.7	10.6
Nebraska	2,102	24.4	35.2	15.8	9.1	9.5	63.9	6.5	2.4	7.0
Nevada	3,451	16.2	21.8	16.3	7.7	8.7	50.0	5.4	1.7	5.8
New Hampshire	831	22.9	30.2	25.6	7.3	5.8	64.1	4.0	1.8	4.1
New Jersey	5,935	29.5	33.2	22.8	10.7	10.6	71.9	4.6	2.0	5.4
New Mexico	3,996	27.2	26.3	21.7	8.6	9.8	64.8	6.6	2.7	7.0
New York	10,953	24.8	32.5	13.4	7.2	7.8	60.5	3.5	1.4	4.0
North Carolina	10,744	16.0	30.4	28.1	8.0	8.3	65.4	4.2	1.7	4.8
North Dakota	889	24.1	30.4	19.3	6.5	11.7	61.1	6.5	2.0	7.4
Ohio	160	6.3	60.0	7.5	2.5	4.4	70.0	4.4	1.3	4.4
Oklahoma	6,810	18.9	19.7	26.5	8.0	9.3	57.7	6.3	2.9	7.2
Oregon	6,532	19.2	29.9	15.6	9.9	12.8	58.0	4.6	1.8	4.9
Pennsylvania	12,837	20.2	25.0	25.0	8.6	11.2	62.3	5.5	2.1	6.1
Rhode Island	279	26.5	39.8	17.2	10.4	7.9	72.0	6.5	1.1	6.8
South Carolina	3,705	21.2	31.3	36.4	10.1	10.0	71.8	8.3	3.4	9.0
South Dakota	1,395	21.1	19.1	22.4	6.1	16.1	60.1	6.4	2.6	7.1
Tennessee	10,346	20.1	24.3	23.0	5.9	7.6	58.0	4.6	2.0	5.3
Texas	32,587	21.8	30.8	20.1	10.8	10.3	62.4	5.7	2.1	6.2
Utah	2,165	20.6	18.1	19.3	8.4	11.1	52.5	7.3	2.8	8.3
Vermont	300	26.7	29.7	25.0	17.3	25.3	73.0	8.7	2.0	9.3
Virginia	11,283	21.2	30.0	17.7	9.4	9.0	58.3	6.9	3.2	7.8
Washington	9,167	16.7	33.3	19.5	10.9	13.8	62.2	8.4	4.4	10.6
West Virginia	3,523	22.1	19.2	20.2	8.7	13.6	56.9	7.2	3.1	8.2
Wisconsin	6,192	15.4	23.5	27.3	8.0	8.2	55.6	4.2	2.1	4.9
Wyoming	1,252	17.3	35.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	56.0	4.4	1.9	5.1
U.S. Total	344,963	21.7	29.1	21.3	8.7	9.4	62.0	5.6	2.3	6.3

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason (%)
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	
5.6	8.7	33.9	7.1	48.0	2.1	3.6	3.9	9.0	23.0	44.7	52.6	14.4
9.6	1.3	36.3	9.1	47.8	3.0	2.0	3.2	8.2	15.2	56.7	58.5	19.4
7.4	3.0	40.0	10.8	50.2	3.3	2.8	0.6	6.3	21.8	58.0	60.0	16.9
9.1	2.3	37.4	6.3	47.4	5.6	6.9	0.8	11.7	20.8	57.8	60.3	21.8
8.2	3.5	36.2	11.4	48.8	2.5	1.2	1.4	4.9	20.8	54.3	56.2	16.2
5.8	1.9	37.4	9.1	46.5	3.1	4.8	2.8	9.9	18.8	55.2	57.3	19.1
0.0	2.0	4.4	7.5	12.6	0.6	1.3	0.7	2.6	11.7	42.7	45.1	8.1
4.8	1.5	44.7	7.7	49.6	3.3	4.6	0.0	7.2	28.7	67.5	70.2	15.8
10.3	1.3	41.6	12.1	53.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9	26.2	58.6	61.3	12.1
6.9	1.8	35.5	7.1	41.3	3.0	1.8	0.6	5.2	17.6	51.1	52.9	17.8
6.2	2.2	36.1	5.1	44.6	2.3	3.0	0.9	5.8	16.5	46.4	48.8	4.1
12.3	2.1	32.9	8.4	46.7	7.7	2.8	1.0	10.6	18.9	52.8	55.5	22.0
7.3	2.0	35.5	5.8	43.9	3.7	10.2	1.2	13.9	17.7	55.9	57.7	20.9
7.4	2.4	45.6	10.5	55.3	2.7	3.0	0.9	6.4	24.9	58.4	61.2	14.1
6.9	2.1	49.3	9.1	57.6	12.5	6.3	0.8	17.9	25.2	62.6	64.6	15.2
5.2	1.3	37.2	5.6	43.9	1.4	6.1	5.5	12.4	16.4	54.1	56.0	17.5
6.4	2.4	42.9	7.9	50.8	1.6	8.8	1.3	11.1	19.8	57.2	58.7	17.8
6.9	2.4	48.2	9.5	57.0	6.9	4.4	1.2	11.7	25.4	61.3	63.8	14.7
9.3	1.6	34.0	6.9	44.5	4.8	2.9	1.0	8.0	20.6	52.9	55.2	16.0
6.2	1.7	41.7	7.9	49.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.9	17.7	55.6	57.8	15.8
6.4	1.6	39.0	9.0	47.7	2.2	2.7	0.2	4.8	22.5	55.7	59.2	14.2
5.8	1.5	36.4	6.9	43.4	1.1	2.3	2.5	5.8	16.2	50.8	52.5	14.3
5.8	2.0	45.7	8.9	53.6	1.6	9.7	0.5	11.3	22.0	60.2	62.1	13.8
4.5	2.0	42.4	8.2	49.6	1.0	2.4	2.7	5.9	17.7	57.1	58.8	14.3
9.8	2.2	41.3	8.5	52.6	4.0	3.5	0.4	7.2	21.6	54.5	57.5	17.3
5.3	2.0	45.9	7.7	52.7	2.6	6.9	1.6	10.6	24.7	61.8	63.8	19.1
6.5	1.8	35.9	8.5	44.0	3.1	6.3	1.2	10.0	17.1	53.7	55.3	19.6
6.2	2.0	46.8	8.2	55.0	2.4	6.6	1.6	10.1	24.9	63.4	65.7	16.8
6.5	1.9	35.9	9.2	45.3	5.7	3.2	0.6	8.9	17.9	52.8	54.5	21.8
2.2	1.4	44.3	6.7	48.6	1.1	1.4	2.3	4.8	16.6	60.0	61.3	15.0
6.1	2.0	40.6	8.9	48.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.6	22.0	53.8	56.5	12.4
6.5	2.5	36.4	9.6	46.5	4.3	3.0	1.1	8.0	18.8	51.5	53.6	17.7
6.3	1.9	37.7	6.3	45.6	2.6	1.1	1.3	4.7	22.8	53.0	55.6	13.8
6.2	1.7	38.6	6.4	46.2	3.8	2.4	0.8	6.6	19.6	52.1	54.2	13.0
6.9	1.8	37.9	8.9	47.0	3.5	2.2	1.8	7.2	15.1	58.5	60.5	18.0
11.9	1.3	12.5	1.3	24.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.3	21.3	22.5	6.9
6.1	2.1	42.6	7.7	50.2	8.7	7.4	2.3	14.6	25.0	59.9	61.8	18.8
12.0	1.5	36.2	8.6	49.3	4.0	2.4	2.0	8.1	17.5	57.4	58.8	20.6
6.4	2.0	43.0	9.0	51.6	2.9	4.9	2.0	9.0	21.4	58.4	60.9	12.8
5.4	0.7	40.5	6.8	46.6	5.4	1.4	0.4	6.8	20.4	60.6	62.7	13.3
7.2	1.6	40.9	9.3	50.4	2.4	3.4	0.7	6.2	22.4	53.2	56.0	10.6
4.5	1.9	39.6	5.4	45.4	1.8	16.8	1.4	19.7	18.3	49.6	52.0	15.9
6.4	2.2	42.0	7.9	50.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	10.1	19.4	52.0	54.3	18.6
9.0	2.3	42.0	9.2	52.3	4.2	9.1	0.7	13.2	24.7	55.6	58.4	15.1
4.3	1.6	35.1	7.5	41.2	2.7	5.4	1.4	8.9	19.0	52.8	54.4	20.3
12.3	4.7	57.3	11.7	71.3	2.0	2.3	2.7	7.0	26.0	76.3	79.0	20.0
6.0	1.9	39.8	7.8	47.8	4.5	3.0	0.5	7.8	18.3	56.2	58.2	20.7
15.0	5.0	36.9	10.7	53.9	2.6	4.8	5.4	10.7	16.0	50.9	53.3	15.3
8.0	2.2	38.7	9.5	50.0	2.6	5.3	6.2	13.6	19.4	54.4	56.9	15.6
4.3	1.7	42.6	8.4	49.0	2.7	5.1	1.1	8.2	19.8	59.3	61.6	20.6
6.7	1.8	31.6	4.2	40.7	1.4	5.7	0.2	7.2	10.9	44.7	46.6	10.9
7.2	2.4	39.5	8.4	48.8	3.5	4.2	1.4	8.6	20.7	54.8	57.2	15.7

FOOTNOTE:

- ¹ Percentage of passers giving each reason for testing is calculated by first dividing the total number of passers who indicated that reason by the total number of passers who indicated at least one reason in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report any reason for testing were excluded from this calculation.

TABLE 11B:

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED Tests in Insular Areas and Freely Associated States and Federal and Other Contracts¹: 2004

Jurisdiction ²	Passers with Known Reasons (N)	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 (%)
American Samoa	8	37.5	50.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	87.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Guam	193	38.9	18.1	11.4	9.3	3.6	59.1	29.0	14.5	32.6
Marshall Islands	NA ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	15	13.3	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	20.0
Palau	9	33.3	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	77.8	22.2	11.1	22.2
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	82	36.6	15.9	17.1	11.0	8.5	65.9	3.7	1.2	4.9
IAFAS Subtotal	307	36.8	18.9	12.1	9.8	4.9	60.9	21.2	10.1	23.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	4,993	11.6	15.3	23.2	12.5	10.3	42.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
International	167	34.7	36.5	18.0	18.6	3.0	71.3	0.6	1.2	1.2
Michigan Prisons	1,681	8.5	15.6	25.3	14.6	13.1	40.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	723	36.8	22.7	9.7	7.3	5.0	58.2	12.6	35.7	42.9
VA Hospitals	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	7,565	13.8	16.6	22.3	12.6	10.2	44.3	1.6	3.7	4.6
Program Total	352,835	21.6	28.8	21.3	8.7	9.4	61.6	5.5	2.4	6.3

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason (%)
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	
12.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	62.5	75.0	0.0
7.8	2.6	38.3	6.2	49.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	24.9	55.4	58.5	9.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	40.0	53.3	6.7
11.1	0.0	44.4	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.1	2.4	41.5	11.0	51.2	0.0	2.4	1.2	3.7	12.2	41.5	42.7	20.7
7.8	2.3	38.4	7.5	49.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.0	20.8	49.8	53.1	12.4
4.0	1.1	35.3	10.1	40.2	4.6	7.1	0.5	11.0	27.5	69.1	72.6	16.1
6.6	1.8	31.1	7.2	40.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.0	42.5	44.3	16.8
5.7	1.8	31.2	10.6	37.5	14.8	30.3	1.2	41.0	24.4	64.2	67.0	21.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.6	2.5	24.8	9.3	32.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.2	56.8	57.3	14.4
0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
4.3	1.4	33.3	10.1	38.9	6.4	11.4	0.6	16.5	25.3	66.3	69.3	17.1
7.2	2.3	39.4	8.5	48.5	3.6	4.4	1.4	8.7	20.8	55.1	57.4	15.8

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Percentage of passers giving each reason for testing is calculated by first dividing the total number of passers who indicated that reason by the total number of passers who indicated at least one reason in the jurisdiction, then multiplying that number by 100. People who did not report any reason for testing were excluded from this calculation.
- ² Canada is not included because the demographic survey is no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions.
- ³ NA = Not available

TABLE 12:
Trends in GED Testing, by U.S. Passers: 2002–04¹

Year	Number Passed	Age (avg.)	Highest Grade Completed (avg.)	Planning Further Study (%)	Tested for Employment Reasons (%)
2002 ²	329,515	23.4	10.2	63.3	47.7
2003	387,470	23.8	10.1	62.9	47.0
2004	405,724	24.7	10.0	62.0	48.8
Total	1,122,709				

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Statistics are based on the number of passers with available demographic information.
- ² 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 13:
Trends in GED Testing, by Canadian Passers: 2002–04¹

Year	Number Passed	Age (avg.)
2002 ²	7,940	31.8
2003	7,492	29.9
2004	7,694	30.5
Total	23,126	

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Statistics are based on the number of passers with available demographic information.
- ² 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

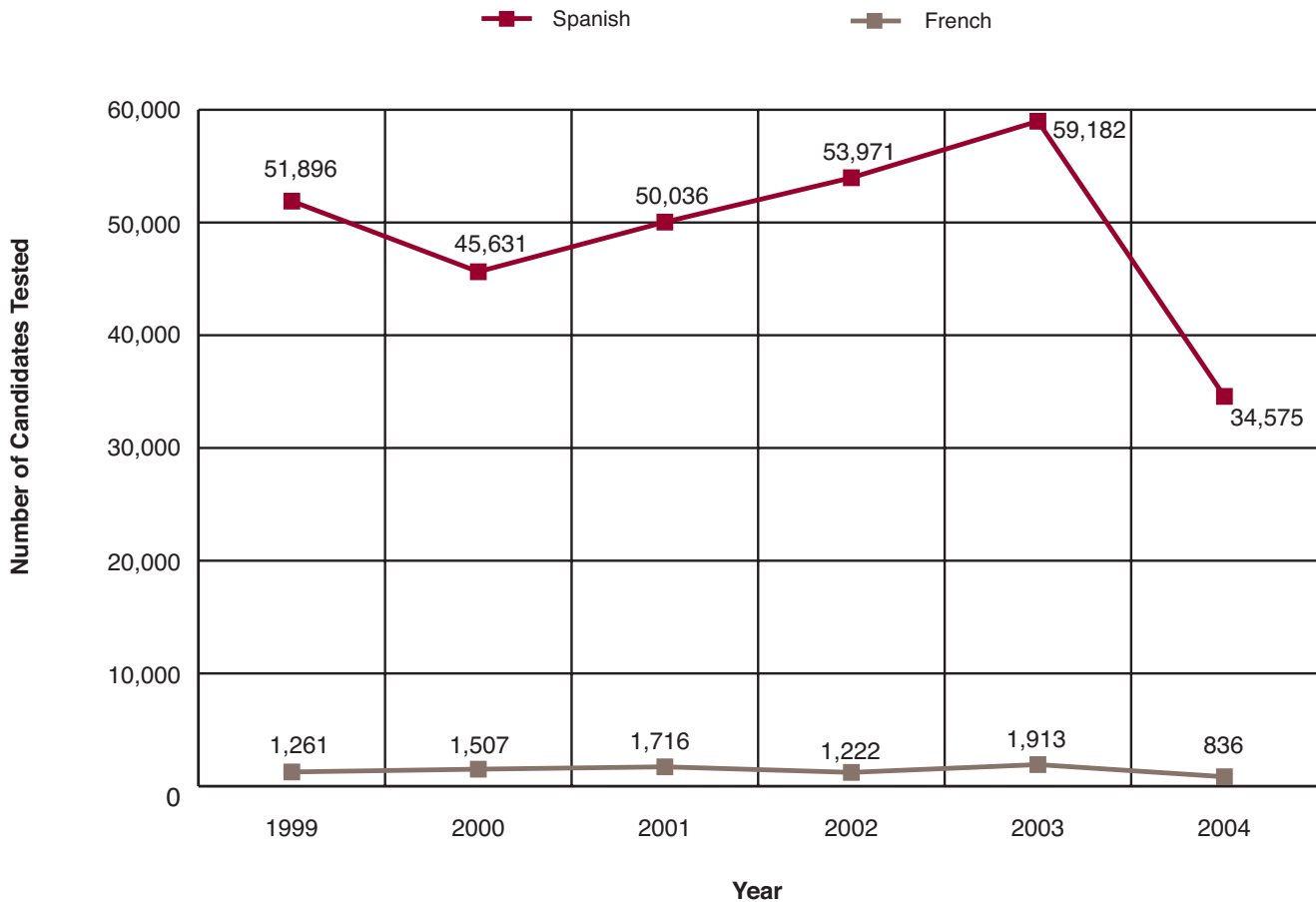
OTHER-LANGUAGE GED TESTS

In addition to the English-language version, the GED Tests are available in Spanish- and French-language versions. In 2004, there was a decline in the number of candidates who took Spanish-language and French-language tests from previous years. As shown in Exhibit 31, from 2003 to 2004 the number of candidates who took Spanish-language tests decreased by 42 percent. For candidates who tested in

French, the number decreased by more than 50 percent. The increased testing in prior years followed by decreases in 2004 may reflect the introduction of new versions of the Spanish and French tests in 2004, and the rule that candidates could not carry over scores from previous years. A similar trend was found for the new English version when it was introduced in 2002 (see Exhibit 14).

EXHIBIT 31:

Number of Candidates Tested by Spanish- and French-Language GED Tests: 1999–2004

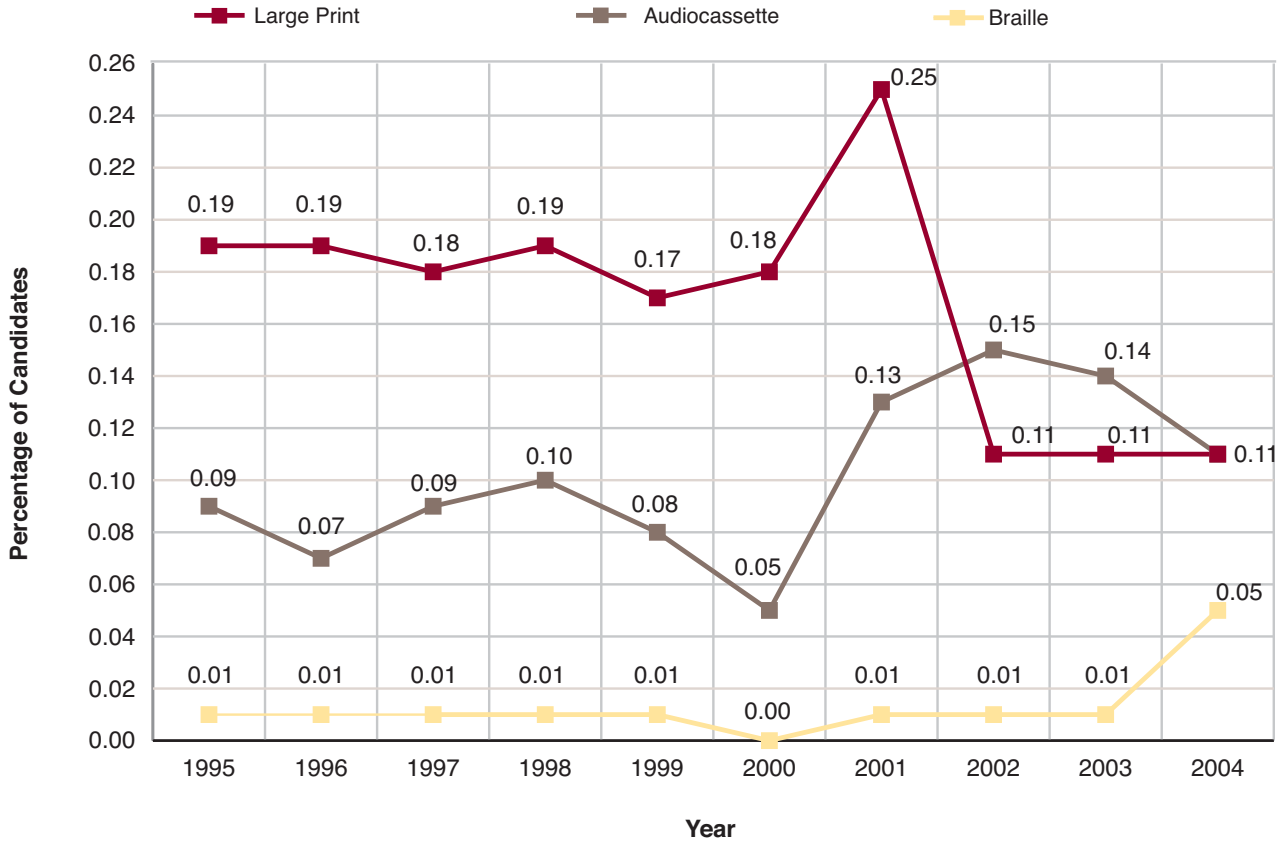


Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

SPECIAL EDITION GED TESTS

Overall, 1,561 candidates took at least one special edition GED Test in 2004 (see Table 15, pages 78–79): 744 candidates took an audiocassette edition, 35 took a Braille edition, and 782 took a large print edition. As shown in Exhibit 32,

compared with 2003, a lower percentage of GED candidates took the audiocassette tests in 2004, while Braille tests increased from 2003 to 2004. Large print test administration remained steady from 2003 to 2004.

EXHIBIT 32:**Percentage of Candidates Who Took Special Edition GED Tests: 1995–2004**

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

Section III: Tables

TABLE 14: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Language: 2004

TABLE 15: Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of GED Tests: 2004

TABLE 16: Number of Credentials Issued, by Tests Series (1943–2001) and Number of GED Passers, by 2002 Tests Series (2002–04)

TABLE 17: Trends in GED Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2004

TABLE 14:
Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Language: 2004

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Language ¹		
		English	French	Spanish
Alabama	12,555	12,524	0	31
Alaska	2,947	2,943	0	4
Arizona	15,119	14,395	0	724
Arkansas	7,534	7,477	0	57
California	48,398	43,414	0	4,984
Colorado	14,568	13,678	0	890
Connecticut	4,824	4,622	0	202
Delaware	491	491	0	0
District of Columbia	1,058	990	8	60
Florida	39,820	39,199	0	621
Georgia	32,228	31,827	12	389
Hawaii	1,850	1,835	0	15
Idaho	5,511	5,445	0	66
Illinois	25,180	23,278	14	1,888
Indiana	12,922	12,847	2	73
Iowa	6,412	6,367	0	45
Kansas	4,709	4,595	1	113
Kentucky	14,027	13,924	0	103
Louisiana	10,931	10,914	0	17
Maine	3,996	3,986	3	7
Maryland	8,622	8,577	0	45
Massachusetts	11,502	11,258	0	244
Michigan	19,829	19,661	2	166
Minnesota	10,711	10,571	0	140
Mississippi	11,695	11,690	0	5
Missouri	11,178	11,105	0	73
Montana	3,167	3,164	0	3
Nebraska	3,975	3,896	0	79
Nevada	5,307	5,131	0	176
New Hampshire	2,291	2,277	1	13
New Jersey	12,670	11,737	1	932
New Mexico	7,844	7,464	0	380
New York	45,725	41,711	551	3,463
North Carolina	22,812	22,093	1	718
North Dakota	1,737	1,735	0	2
Ohio	18,971	18,938	0	33
Oklahoma	10,111	9,949	1	161
Oregon	12,302	11,824	2	476
Pennsylvania	22,528	22,193	9	326
Rhode Island	3,111	2,938	2	171
South Carolina	6,952	6,898	1	53
South Dakota	2,499	2,499	0	0
Tennessee	14,653	14,538	1	114
Texas	60,430	56,240	1	4,189
Utah	6,588	6,432	0	156
Vermont	1,505	1,505	0	0
Virginia	17,843	17,660	4	179
Washington	20,596	19,961	0	635
West Virginia	5,052	5,051	0	1
Wisconsin	16,806	16,320	0	486
Wyoming	1,835	1,824	0	11
U.S. Subtotal	665,927	641,591	617	23,719
American Samoa	49	49	0	0
Guam	283	283	0	0
Marshall Islands	3	3	0	0
Micronesia	NA ²	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	68	68	0	0
Palau	60	60	0	0
Puerto Rico	10,375	377	0	9,998
Virgin Islands	145	138	0	7
IAFAS Subtotal	10,983	978	0	10,005

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Language ¹		
		English	French	Spanish
Alberta	1,983	1,982	1	0
British Columbia	1,423	1,420	3	0
Manitoba	344	343	1	0
New Brunswick	1,208	1,012	196	0
Newfoundland	120	120	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,235	1,233	2	0
Nunavut	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	4,086	4,070	16	0
Prince Edward Island	344	344	0	0
Quebec	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	1,543	1,543	0	0
Yukon Territory	27	27	0	0
Canada Subtotal	12,313	12,094	219	0
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,174	7,363	0	811
International	1,562	1,562	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,468	4,430	0	38
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	935	933	0	2
VA Hospitals	3	3	0	0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	15,142	14,291	0	851
Program Total	704,365	668,954	836	34,575

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Candidates who tested in multiple languages were classified according to their predominate test language.
- ² NA = Not available.

TABLE 15:
Number of GED Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of GED Tests: 2004

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Standard Print	Special Edition ¹		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	12,555	12,528	13	5	9
Alaska	2,947	2,942	5	0	0
Arizona	15,119	15,119	0	0	0
Arkansas	7,534	7,516	11	1	6
California	48,398	48,378	3	3	14
Colorado	14,568	14,546	17	0	5
Connecticut	4,824	4,824	0	0	0
Delaware	491	491	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1,058	1,045	1	0	12
Florida	39,820	39,820	0	0	0
Georgia	32,228	32,166	46	4	12
Hawaii	1,850	1,850	0	0	0
Idaho	5,511	5,509	0	0	2
Illinois	25,180	25,151	18	0	11
Indiana	12,922	12,918	4	0	0
Iowa	6,412	6,402	4	0	6
Kansas	4,709	4,685	7	0	17
Kentucky	14,027	13,981	8	0	38
Louisiana	10,931	10,916	9	2	4
Maine	3,996	3,993	2	0	1
Maryland	8,622	8,613	2	0	7
Massachusetts	11,502	11,484	4	0	14
Michigan	19,829	19,798	7	0	24
Minnesota	10,711	10,699	8	1	3
Mississippi	11,695	11,682	9	0	4
Missouri	11,178	11,166	7	0	5
Montana	3,167	3,149	4	0	14
Nebraska	3,975	3,972	3	0	0
Nevada	5,307	5,302	3	0	2
New Hampshire	2,291	2,288	1	0	2
New Jersey	12,670	12,670	0	0	0
New Mexico	7,844	7,840	2	1	1
New York	45,725	45,441	197	9	78
North Carolina	22,812	22,800	8	1	3
North Dakota	1,737	1,705	29	0	3
Ohio	18,971	18,919	19	4	29
Oklahoma	10,111	10,089	6	0	16
Oregon	12,302	12,208	58	0	36
Pennsylvania	22,528	22,514	4	0	10
Rhode Island	3,111	3,111	0	0	0
South Carolina	6,952	6,918	2	0	32
South Dakota	2,499	2,494	1	0	4
Tennessee	14,653	14,644	3	0	6
Texas	60,430	60,343	19	2	66
Utah	6,588	6,586	1	0	1
Vermont	1,505	1,497	4	0	4
Virginia	17,843	17,761	21	0	61
Washington	20,596	20,523	71	2	0
West Virginia	5,052	5,046	5	0	1
Wisconsin	16,806	16,754	39	0	13
Wyoming	1,835	1,826	9	0	0
U.S. Subtotal	665,927	664,622	694	35	576
American Samoa	49	49	0	0	0
Guam	283	283	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	3	3	0	0	0
Micronesia	NA ²	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	68	68	0	0	0
Palau	60	60	0	0	0
Puerto Rico ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	145	145	0	0	0
IAFAS Subtotal	608	608	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Standard Print	Special Edition ¹		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
Alberta	1,983	1,983	0	0	0
British Columbia	1,423	1,423	0	0	0
Manitoba	344	344	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,208	1,208	0	0	0
Newfoundland	120	120	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,235	1,235	0	0	0
Nunavut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	4,086	3,984	0	0	102
Prince Edward Island	344	344	0	0	0
Quebec	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	1,543	1,506	34	0	3
Yukon Territory	27	27	0	0	0
Canada Subtotal	12,313	12,174	34	0	105
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,174	8,150	13	0	11
International	1,562	1,562	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,468	4,375	3	0	90
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	935	935	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	3	3	0	0	0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	15,142	15,025	16	0	101
Program Total	693,990	692,429	744	35	782

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Candidates who tested on multiple special editions were classified according to their predominate special edition.
- ² NA = Not available.
- ³ Statistics for test editions in Puerto Rico were not reported.

TABLE 16:**Number of Credentials Issued, by Tests Series (1943–2001), and Number of GED Passers, by 2002 Tests Series (2002–04)**

Jurisdiction	Number of Credentials Issued by Tests Series ¹			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–77)	1978 Series (1978–87)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–04)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	20,089
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	4,984
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	24,323
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	16,953
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	72,950
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	24,432
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	8,272
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	1,132
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	1,386
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	81,426
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	49,158
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	3,590
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	8,060
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	42,417
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	26,819
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	10,431
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	11,152
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	26,577
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	21,049
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	6,335
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	15,050
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	19,743
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	29,049
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	17,595
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	17,924
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	22,630
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	5,850
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	5,683
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	11,066
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	4,252
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	16,215
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	11,445
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	73,842
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	29,509
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	2,609
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	30,542
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	20,235
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	20,117
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	38,331
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	3,242
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	13,389
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	3,727
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	30,117
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	98,043
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	13,742
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	1,918
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	30,404
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	32,841
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	9,892
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	18,868
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	2,643
U.S. Subtotal	2,057,866	4,848,616	6,792,917	1,112,048
American Samoa	310	199	186	18
Guam	1,098	1,246	1,979	315
Marshall Islands ²	NA	NA	134	7
Micronesia ²	NA ³	201	577	7
N. Mariana Islands	NA	NA	148	43
Palau ²	NA	NA	119	23
Puerto Rico	7,004	91,886	138,691	30,035
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	299
IAFAS Subtotal	10,812	94,943	143,646	30,747

Jurisdiction	Number of Credentials Issued by Tests Series ¹			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–77)	1978 Series (1978–87)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–04)
Alberta ⁴	NA	14,248	28,666	3,844
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	3,262
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	946
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	1,985
Newfoundland	2,866	7,544	6,260	269
Northwest Territories	212	957	1,068	NA
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	2,103
Nunavut ⁵	NA	NA	NA	5
Ontario ⁶	NA	NA	12,208	7,878
Prince Edward Island	1,721	2,405	3,256	576
Quebec ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	2,141
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	42
Canada Subtotal	51,761	129,656	170,087	23,051
Federal Corr. Inst.	NA	NA	NA	12,302
International	NA	NA	NA	1,954
Michigan Prisons	NA	NA	NA	4,829
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	NA	NA	NA	1,647
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	5
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	NA	NA	NA	20,737
Program Total	2,118,869	5,073,215	7,106,650	1,186,583

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Number of credentials issued before 1971 were 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 NA = Not available.
- ⁴ Alberta initiated GED Testing in 1981.
- ⁵ Nunavut initiated GED Testing in 2003.
- ⁶ Ontario initiated GED Testing in 1996.
- ⁷ Quebec initiated GED Testing in 2001.

TABLE 17:
Trends in GED Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2004

Year	Total Number Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests ¹ (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (avg.)	Average Grade Completed (avg.)	Planning Further Study (%)
1942 Tests Series						
1949	39,016	NA ²	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1950	36,853	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1951	25,584	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1952	29,733	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1953	32,533	NA	77.7	NA	NA	39.0
1954	42,141	NA	80.0	NA	NA	NA
1955	44,840	NA	79.0	NA	NA	46.0
1956	52,552	NA	77.0	NA	NA	43.0
1957	52,847	NA	76.0	NA	NA	35.0
1958	58,723	NA	78.0	27.0	10.0	38.0
1959	56,496	NA	76.0	28.0	10.0	36.0
1960	61,093	NA	77.0	29.0	10.0	31.0
1961	68,080	NA	74.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1962	75,428	NA	75.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1963	88,242	NA	71.0	29.0	10.0	33.0
1964	116,875	NA	73.0	29.0	10.0	32.5
1965	143,974	NA	72.0	29.0	9.7	38.0
1966	185,778	NA	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0
1967	218,386	NA	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0
1968	265,499	NA	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9
1969	293,451	NA	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3
1970	331,534	NA	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1
1971	387,733	NA	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2
1972	430,346	NA	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3
1973	440,216	NA	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0
1974	561,203	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0
1975	687,426	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1
1976	696,623	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4
1977	715,116	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8
Subtotal	6,238,321	2,029,743				
1978 Tests Series						
1978	674,724	495,728	NA	25.9	9.9	35.6
1979	773,996	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8
1980	816,176	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6
1981	804,813	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1
1982	792,132	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4
1983	772,080	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6
1984	707,076	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1
1985	711,392	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3
1986	739,683	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8
1987	758,367	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7
Subtotal	7,550,439	6,668,836				
1988 Tests Series						
1988	734,087	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5
1989	682,728	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6
1990	763,618	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5
1991	806,038	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6
1992	790,565	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4
1993	790,165	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7
1994	822,537	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6
1995	829,904	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7
1996	867,802	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4
1997	827,105	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4
1998	822,181	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6
1999	860,079	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0
2000	860,684	747,617	69.5	24.7	9.9	66.2
2001	1,069,899	979,829	69.8	25.2	9.9	65.5
Subtotal	11,527,392	10,098,004				
2002 Tests Series						
2002	603,019	510,451	70.6	25.2	10.1	63.3
2003	703,512	596,283	69.1	25.0	10.0	62.6
2004	704,365	604,927	70.2	25.0	10.0	61.6
Subtotal	2,010,896	1,711,661				
Program Total	27,327,048	20,508,244				

FOOTNOTES:

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

² NA = Not available.

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, nonprofit 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 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Each jurisdiction sets the number and location of the testing centers. The number of U.S. testing centers ranges from one each in the District of Columbia and South Carolina to more than 200 in California and New York. Test Center profile data in 2004 indicated that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with more than 48 percent of the centers offering them at least once a week and 87 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 450 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 with more than 15 million people passing the battery of GED tests.
- 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, visit www.gedtest.org.

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TABLE 18:
Policies¹ for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction: 2004

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores ² and Jurisdiction Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee for Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ³	Minimum Age for Credential ³	Compulsory Attendance
United States					Without Special Conditions		
Alabama	50	410 min & 450 avg	legal resident of Alabama	\$50	18	18	16
Alaska	26	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Alaska	\$25 max., determined by each center	18	18	16
Arizona	34	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$50 average	18	18	16
Arkansas	58	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	legal resident of Arkansas	none	18	18	17
California	196	410 min & 450 avg	resident or in armed forces; see policy	\$20 (varies; determined by each center)	18	18	18
Colorado	34	410 min & 450 avg	resident or address of record in state	\$65-\$100	17	17	16
Connecticut ⁴	23	410 min & 450 avg	in-state mailing address	\$13 age 21 and over	17	17	16
Delaware	6	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Delaware	\$75	18	18	16
District of Columbia	1	410 min & 450 avg Must complete the Official GED Practice Test	resident of the District of Columbia	\$40	18	18	18
Florida	82	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Florida	\$50 max.	18	18	18
Georgia	47	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$55	18	18	16
Hawaii	12	410 min & 450 avg Must earn semester's credit from Community School for Adults	none; see policy	\$55	17	17	18
Idaho	8	410 min & 450 avg Must pass course in American Government	resident of Idaho	varies	18	18	16
Illinois	69	410 min & 450 avg Must pass state civic/constitution exam	resident	\$35	18	18	16
Indiana	69	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	30 days	\$60 max.	17	17	16
Iowa	15	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Iowa	\$55	17	17	16
Kansas	27	410 min & 450 avg	legal resident	\$68	18	18	18
Kentucky	50	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	in-state mailing address	\$40	19	19	16
Louisiana	46	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$40	17	17	17
Maine	80	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	none	none for residents	18	18	17
Maryland	22	410 min & 450 avg	90 days	\$45	16	16	16
Massachusetts	32	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Massachusetts	\$65	18	18	16
Michigan	125	410 min & 450 avg	none	varies (up to \$200)	16	18	16
Minnesota	45	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Minnesota	\$65-\$85	19	19	18
Mississippi	42	410 min & 450 avg	30 days or active duty military	\$40	18	18	17
Missouri	27	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Missouri	\$40	18	18	16
Montana	22	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Montana	\$48	17	17	16
Nebraska	33	410 min & 450 avg	30 days	varies (\$0-\$50)	18	18	16
Nevada	22	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Nevada; see policy	\$50	18	18	17
New Hampshire	18	410 min & 450 avg	resident of New Hampshire	\$55	18	18	16
New Jersey	31	410 min & 450 avg	resident of New Jersey	\$25	18	18	16
New Mexico	29	410 min & 450 avg	resident of New Mexico	varies	18	18	18
New York	179	410 min & 450 avg	30 days	none	19	19	16
North Carolina	77	410 min & 450 avg	resident or in armed forces; see policy	\$7.50	18	18	16
North Dakota	20	410 min & 450 avg	none	varies (\$50-\$100)	18	18	16
Ohio	109	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$55	19	19	18
Oklahoma	53	410 min & 450 avg	documented resident of Oklahoma	varies	18	18	18
Oregon	40	410 min & 450 avg	none	varies (\$75-\$100)	18	18	18
Pennsylvania	112	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Pennsylvania	varies (\$55-\$85)	18	18	17
Rhode Island	10	410 min & 450 avg	resident or in armed forces	\$55	18	18	16

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores ² and Jurisdiction Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee for Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ³	Minimum Age for Credential ³	Compulsory Attendance
South Carolina	1	410 min & 450 avg	resident of South Carolina or last attended school in state	\$60–\$120	17	17	16
South Dakota	19	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$60	19	19	16
Tennessee	36	410 min & 450 avg Must pass the Official GED Practice Test	none	\$55–\$65	18	18	17
Texas	179	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Texas	varies	18	18	18
Utah	20	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$55	18	18	18
Vermont	13	410 min & 450 avg	must have Vermont mailing address	\$50–\$75	16	16	16
Virginia	66	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Virginia	\$35	18	18	18
Washington	56	410 min & 450 avg	bona fide resident of Washington	Up to \$75	19	19	18
West Virginia	53	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$50	19	19	16
Wisconsin	75	410 min & 450 avg Satisfy additional requirements in citizenship, health, career awareness, and employability skills	resident of Wisconsin for 10 days	varies (\$0–\$100/5 tests)	18.5	18.5	18
Wyoming	28	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Wyoming	varies up to \$60	18	18	16
United States Insular and Freely Associated States					Without Special Conditions		
American Samoa	1	410 min & 450 avg	bona fide resident	\$20	18	18	NA ⁵
Guam	1	410 min & 450 avg	resident; see policy for exceptions	\$25	16	16	NA
Marshall Islands	1	410 min & 450 avg	citizen or 30 days resident	\$7.50	17	17	NA
Micronesia	1	410 min & 450 avg	citizen or current resident	\$7.50	17	17	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	1	410 min & 450 avg	none	\$25 per section	18	18	NA
Palau	1	410 min & 450 avg	resident of Palau	\$25	18	18	NA
Puerto Rico	11	410 min & 450 avg	resident or U.S. citizen	none	18	18	NA
Virgin Islands	1	450 minimum	none	\$25	16	16	NA
Canada					Without Special Conditions		
Alberta	18	450 minimum	resident of Alberta	\$80–\$160	18	18	NA
British Columbia	1	450 minimum	resident of British Columbia	\$60	19	19	NA
Manitoba	1	450 minimum	none	\$65	19	19	NA
New Brunswick	2	450 minimum	no residency requirements	\$40	19	19	NA
Newfoundland	1	450 minimum	resident of Newfoundland	\$30	19	19	NA
Northwest Territories	1	450 minimum	six months	\$20	18	18	NA
Nova Scotia	1	450 minimum	not required	\$37	19	19	NA
Nunavut	2	450 minimum	Resident of Nunavut	none	18	18	NA
Ontario	1	450 minimum	resident of Ontario	\$80	18	18	NA
Prince Edward Island	1	450 minimum	resident of Prince Edward Island	\$20	18	18	NA
Quebec	1	450 minimum	resident, citizen, or landed immigrant	\$45	19	19	NA
Saskatchewan	1	450 minimum	resident of Saskatchewan	\$35	19	19	NA
Yukon Territory	1	450 minimum	resident of Yukon	\$65	19	19	NA

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 87–91).
- 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 87–91).
- Connecticut offers free GED testing for persons under age 21.
- NA = Not available.

Source: 2004 GED Testing Service.

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Designated Associations—For Three-Year Terms

American Association of Community Colleges

Carolyn Williams, President

Bronx Community College, NY

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American Association of State Colleges & Universities

Robert Caret, President

Towson University, MD

Term Ending February 2008

Association of American Colleges & Universities

Bobby Fong, President

Butler University, IN

Term Ending February 2006

Association of American Universities

TBD

Association of Catholic Colleges & Universities

Stephen Privett, S.J., President

University of San Francisco, CA

Term Ending August 2008

Association of Jesuit Colleges & Universities

Joseph McShane, S.J., President

Fordham University, NY

Term Ending February 2007

Council of Independent Colleges

Jake Schrum, President

Southwestern University, TX

Term Ending October 2006

National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities

Mary Brown Bullock, President

Agnes Scott College, GA

Term Ending February 2007

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

National Association for Equal
Opportunity in Higher Education
Larry Earvin, President
Huston-Tillotson University, TX
Term Ending February 2007

**Elected Associations—For One-Year
Term, Ending February 2006**

Council for Christian Colleges and
Universities
Robert Andringa, President

EDUCAUSE
Brian Hawkins, President

**Designated Representative,
Washington Higher Education
Secretariat—For One-Year Term,
Ending August 2006**

Kathleen Santora, Chief Executive Officer
National Association of College and
University Attorneys, DC

Selected GED Publications

Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2003 Annual Statistical Report (2005) \$15.00; Item #250703.
 Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2002 Annual Statistical Report (2004) \$15.00; Item #250702.
 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

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



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

- English version (2002); Item #251538
- Canadian version (2003); Item #251540
- Spanish version (2003); Item #251541
- French version (2005); Item #251036

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 www.gedtest.org.



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

Presents findings about the literacy proficiencies of adults who take the GED Tests as compared to 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.

GED Fulfillment Service—(301) 632-6758

Official GED Testing Service web site—www.gedtest.org



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