

# 2008 GED Testing Program Statistical Report



GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
TESTING SERVICE

# 2008 GED Testing Program Statistical Report



**GED**<sup>®</sup>

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
TESTING SERVICE

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# Letter from the ACE<sup>®</sup> President

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In his February 2009 address to the Joint Session of Congress, President Obama recognized the importance of higher education when he set forth the goal that “by 2020, America will once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world.” If we are to compete economically—to pull ourselves out of this recession—we must have a competitive workforce and a new generation of innovators and entrepreneurs. We cannot afford to lose a single citizen.

Since the inception of the GED testing program more than 60 years ago, its vital role has never diminished. Indeed, the program is now more critical than ever as the nation grapples with the worst economic decline in generations. As we work toward the goal of creating and sustaining an educated, motivated American workforce, we should pause to reflect on the program’s reach and success.

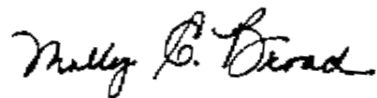
Last year saw an increase in both the number of test-takers and those whose score earned them a GED credential. I am sincerely grateful to the dedicated administrators, chief examiners, examiners, proctors, and other testing and adult education staff members who tirelessly strive to support the GED testing program, its test-takers, and credential recipients.

Their work made possible a powerful second chance for the more than 493,000 men and women who earned a high school credential in 2008. The GED testing program remains a critical component in moving adults closer to their aspirations of expanded access to job opportunities, postsecondary education, and personal fulfillment.

These successful GED graduates join the ranks of more than 17 million others who have been awarded a GED credential since the tests were first administered in 1942. I heartily congratulate their success and join each new credential recipient in celebrating this life milestone.

To the more than 186,000 individuals who completed the tests but have not yet earned a passing score, it is important to remember that success requires hard work and the willingness to try again. Many of this year’s credential recipients also needed to retake one or more of the content area tests. I believe preparing for and passing the GED Tests is within reach for all those who sincerely want it. Earning a credential will open a multitude of doors during a graduate’s lifetime.

This *2008 GED<sup>®</sup> Testing Program Statistical Report* provides useful information about those who take and pass the GED Tests. These data can help guide us to realize a significant increase in the number of GED credential recipients each year and the number who pursue postsecondary education opportunities. This second chance will help ensure that we reclaim America’s most important national resource—educated and empowered citizens.



Molly Corbett Broad  
President, American Council on Education

# Letter from the GED Testing Service®

## Interim Executive Director

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We are pleased to report that during 2008, the number of individuals accessing the GED Tests increased by approximately 6.6 percent, for a total of 777,000 test-takers. Even more impressive is that more than 73 percent of test-takers who completed all five content area tests received a passing score—the highest pass rate in 14 years.

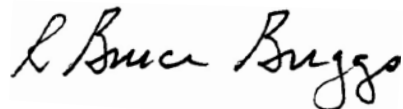
Our congratulations to the jurisdictions of Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, and the U.S. military's Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) program for pass rates above 90 percent. The dedication of adult educators and testing professionals is the driving force behind many of our credential recipients' successes, and we applaud their hard work.

Because of the high standards of the testing program and the confidence in the quality of the GED credential, more than 98 percent of colleges and universities and more than 97 percent of employers accept the GED credential in the United States. We have worked this past year to increase the visibility and quality of information about the program and the credential, and we continue to expand that effort in 2009.

We are pleased to present this *2008 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report*. This document provides a wealth of data on the testing service and the test-takers served during the last year. A detailed breakout on repeat versus first-time candidates, completers, and passers is new to this report and can be found in Table 3 and Figure 12. We hope that you find other changes equally as helpful.

This publication is only a piece of the research we conduct at GED Testing Service®. In recent years, we have released studies on health literacy of U.S. adults, economic and noneconomic outcomes of GED recipients, and literacy of U.S. adults with disabilities. In early 2009, we released a new study on the performance of young GED test-takers. We invite you to use all of the resources available on our web site at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org) under the Publications & Research link.

We look forward to continued work with adult educators and our partners across the testing program, and to enhance the access and opportunities for those adults looking for a powerful second chance through post-secondary education, jobs, and training.



R. Bruce Briggs  
Vice President, Administration, American Council on Education  
Interim Executive Director, GED Testing Service



# Acknowledgments

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

# Executive Summary

The 2008 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report is the 51st annual report in the program's 67-year history of providing a second opportunity for adults without a high school diploma to earn their jurisdiction's<sup>1</sup> GED credential. The report provides candidate demographic and GED Tests performance statistics as well as historical information on the GED testing program. GED Testing Service®, with the cooperation of jurisdictions that administer the GED Tests, is the sole source of worldwide data on the GED testing program and the adults the program serves.

In 2008, nearly 777,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the battery of five GED Tests measuring writing, reading, social studies, science, and mathematics. This number represents a 7 percent increase in test-takers since 2007, which is the largest increase in the number of testing candidates since 2003. Nearly 680,000 completed the battery of tests. More than 493,000 of these completers (73 percent) met the passing standard by earning scores equal to those earned by the top 60 percent of graduating high school seniors.

Although this report is presented in such a way to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions on pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, a word of caution is warranted in making such comparisons. Ultimately, each jurisdiction manages its own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing program policies. Hence, it is important to recognize that varying jurisdictional policies undoubtedly affect testing program outcomes such as pass rates. For example, jurisdictions that prescreen candidates by requiring them to pass the Official GED Practice Tests generally have higher GED test battery pass rates. This report draws attention to situations in which the outcomes are evidence of the policies.

Highlights of the 2008 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report include the following:

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

- The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that more than 39 million adults aged 16 and older in the United States, or 18 percent of the U.S. adult population, lack a high school diploma and are not enrolled in any educational program.<sup>2</sup>
- Across the entire GED testing program in 2008, 1.7 percent of adults without a high school diploma took one or more parts of the GED test battery, 1.4 percent of adults without a high school diploma completed the battery, and 1.1 percent passed the battery. In other words, of all the adults who lack a high school diploma and are not enrolled in any educational program, only one out of every 100 attempted and passed the GED Tests.
- Of those who completed the GED test battery in 2008, 73 percent passed. GED Tests completion and pass rates are affected by multiple factors, including candidates' levels of preparation to take the GED Tests, and jurisdictional and testing center policies.
- In 2008, 79 percent of the candidates tried the GED Tests for the first time. Among those who first completed the test battery in 2008, 76 percent passed the GED Tests.
- The average age of all candidates was 25 years in 2008. Candidates 16 to 18 years old accounted for 29 percent of all candidates. Although the GED testing program reaches adults of all ages, candidates aged 50 years and older made up the smallest group of candidates, at 3 percent.

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

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this report, an *adult* is someone aged 16 or older in the United States and the insular areas. This definition is consistent with the definition in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, Title II, in the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and the U.S. Code (Title 20: Education, Chapter 73: Adult Education and Literacy, Subchapter I: Adult Education and Family Literacy, Paragraph 9202: Definitions). In a context of adult basic and secondary education, both sources define adults as individuals "who have attained 16 years of age and who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law." For Canada, *adults* are people 15 years and older, based on 2006 Canadian Census of Population data.

- In 2008, 58 percent of the GED candidates were male and 42 percent were female.
- The ethnic distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable over the life of the 2002 Series GED Tests. Of all candidates who indicated ethnicity when they tested in 2008, 52 percent were white, 24 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin.
- In 2008, 71 percent of all candidates reported that they completed at least 10th grade. Overall, 30 percent of the candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year or less, yet 27 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Tests. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years.
- Educational reasons were the most often cited reasons for taking the GED Tests. Nearly 60 percent of candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More than half of all candidates (52 percent) indicated that they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Fifty (50) percent identified employment reasons (primarily to get a better job) for testing. Seven (7) percent of candidates indicated that they tested to enter the military or support their military career.
- In 2008, 838 candidates used audiocassette editions of the GED Tests, 770 used large-print editions, and 22 used Braille editions.
- Five jurisdictions (California, Puerto Rico, Texas, New York, and Illinois) accounted for 62 percent of the more than 29,000 candidates who tested predominantly using the Spanish-language GED Tests. New York, New Brunswick, and Quebec tested 83 percent of the 892 candidates who used the French-language GED Tests.
- For all candidates who tested in 2008, the percentages of candidates achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score on each content area test (410 in the United States<sup>3</sup> and 450 in Canada) were above 90 percent, except for the Mathematics Test. Fewer candidates (82 percent) scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score on the Mathematics Test.

## SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?

- In 2008, 73 percent of the GED completers (more than 493,000 adults) passed the GED Tests by earning an average score of 450 or higher on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2250 or higher) and earning a minimum score of 410 on each individual content area test if they tested in the United States,<sup>3</sup> or 450 if they tested in Canada.
- Jurisdictions that had higher pass rates generally required candidates to have completed an adult education program of study and/or pass the Official GED Practice Tests (OPT) before allowing them to take the GED Tests. Of the 10 jurisdictions with the highest pass rates in the United States, six required their candidates to pass the OPT and set the minimum score requirement for OPT before testing, and five of these six states offered the OPT free of charge.
- The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24 years, and has remained between 24 and 25 years during the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests.
- In 2008, 60 percent of the GED passers were male and 40 percent were female.
- The ethnic distribution of all passers in 2008 was 60 percent white, 19 percent African American, 17 percent Hispanic, 2 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 2 percent Asian, and 1 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian.
- In 2008, 73 percent of the GED passers completed 10th grade or higher. The average number of years out of school for GED passers was nearly seven years.
- As with the entire population of GED candidates, educational reasons (61 percent) and personal reasons (54 percent) for testing were the most frequently chosen reasons for testing by GED passers in 2008.
- The GED test battery average standard score across the five content area tests for all passers was 530; a score of 530 or higher corresponds to a score achievable by the estimated top 33 percent of U.S. graduating high school seniors. The

<sup>3</sup> The score requirement for passing the GED Tests in Kansas is 420 minimum in each individual test and a minimum total score of 2250.

Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing Tests were the two most difficult tests as indicated by the average standard scores (496 and 505, respectively).

- For the first time in 2008, data on pass rates were disaggregated by age, gender, and ethnic group. Generally, younger test-takers, males, and white candidates tended to have higher pass rates. These differences in pass rates are consistent with data from other large-scale assessment programs, such as ACT, California High School Exit Examination, Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), or SAT. Variability in pass rates between states also occurred.

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

- Since 1943, more than 17.3 million individuals have passed the GED Tests.
- In general, since 2002, there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Tests. The yearly pass rate for the 2002 Series GED Tests has ranged from 68 percent to 73 percent.
- The average annual testing volume for the 2003–2008 administrations of the 2002 Series GED Tests was only about 86 percent of the average annual testing volume observed in the 1995–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Tests. It is unclear what or whether societal or jurisdictional changes affected testing volume.
- In terms of candidate demographics, the average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged at 25 years since 1995. The percentage of candidates aged 16 to 24 has decreased slightly from 68 percent to 64 percent since 2002.
- Since the testing program's inception, the average highest grade completed has remained largely stable at 10th. With regard to candidates' reasons for taking the GED Tests, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study has been stable during the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests, ranging from 59 percent to 63 percent.

### SECTION IV: ABOUT THE GED TESTING PROGRAM

- The GED testing program, a program of the American Council on Education, is the product of an international partnership involving GED Testing Service, jurisdictions, and contractors. In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,100 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. GED Tests are made available regularly, with 45 percent of test centers offering testing at least weekly and 79 percent at least monthly, according to test center profile data in 2007.

# Introduction

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

In 2008, 776,728 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED test battery of five tests, of which 679,861 completed the battery of tests. Of the completers, 493,490 (73 percent) met their jurisdiction's GED Tests passing standard by earning scores equal to those earned by the top 60 percent of graduating high school seniors. By passing the GED Tests and earning their jurisdictions' high school equivalency credential, diploma, or certificate, these adults have earned a second chance to advance their educational, personal, and professional aspirations.

This report presents data made available from jurisdictions that administered the GED Tests in 2008, and is divided into four sections, followed by a series of appendices. These sections combine figures, tables, and text to present the following:

- The potential need for high school equivalency credentials among adults and a description of the population of adults without a high school diploma who took the GED Tests in the report year.
- Demographic and test score summaries for adults who passed the GED Tests in the report year.
- Trend information about the GED testing program, such as data that are separated by test series and jurisdiction since 1943, information on first-time and repeat test-takers for the 2002 series, and statistics on the use of foreign-language versions of the tests.
- Information about the GED testing program, including the jurisdictional policies for issuing high school equivalency credentials, diplomas, or certificates; GED Testing Service staff members;

GED Administrators and their contact information; American Council on Education Board of Directors and GED Testing Service Advisory Board members; and GED Testing Service publications.

Although this report is presented in such a way to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions on pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, a word of caution is warranted in making such comparisons. GED Testing Service develops, delivers, and specifies the use, administration, passing standard, and security protocol for the GED Tests. However, each jurisdiction manages its own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing program policies (see Appendix A). It is important to recognize that jurisdictional policies (and even policies implemented at individual Official GED Testing Centers), including those regarding testing fees and prescreening and retesting requirements, vary and undoubtedly affect testing program outcomes such as pass rates. For example, jurisdictions that prescreen candidates by requiring them to pass the Official GED Practice Tests generally have higher GED test battery pass rates. This report draws attention to situations in which the outcomes are evidence of the policies.

## ABOUT THE DATA

### Methodology

This report presents available data from the 2008 administration of the GED testing program. Data collection began at the more than 3,100 active Official GED Testing Centers, which operated in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, eight insular areas, 13 Canadian provinces and territories, and under federal and other contracts (including U.S. military bases, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, Veterans Affairs [VA] hospitals, and international Prometric™ centers). Candidate demographic surveys, completed by candidates prior to testing, and test booklets were forwarded to one of 19 official GED electronic scoring centers for processing. Candidate- and test-level data were then uploaded to a centralized international database.

Demographic surveys that were completed by GED candidates who took one or more GED Tests in 2008 were used to create the candidate-level data demographic tables and figures in this report. All

demographic analyses were based on available candidate responses to the demographic survey that candidates completed at the time they began testing. In accordance with the passage of Canada's Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA) in 2003, only age and gender statistics are reported for the Canadian jurisdictions.

To be included in the current report, a candidate must have taken at least one of the five content area tests in the GED test battery in the current report year, and must not have passed the battery in a prior year.<sup>4</sup> Candidates were represented in the jurisdiction where they last tested in the current report year; hence, each candidate was represented only once in the analyses. Prior to the 2002 Series GED Tests, when individual jurisdictions provided summary statistics to GED Testing Service, multiple jurisdictions may have reported the same candidate if the candidate tested in more than one jurisdiction.

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

All test scores referred to in this report are standard scores that range from 200 to 800. The score analyses based on all candidates used the best standard score that was earned in the current report year. Standard score statistics were based on scores from the English-, Spanish-, and French-language GED Tests. If candidates tested more than once on a content area test(s), their best test score from the current report year was used in analyses.

Statistics on adults who passed the GED Tests were based on candidates who completed all five content area tests and met the passing standard by the end of the current report year. If those passers tested more than once on a content area test(s), their best test score was used in analyses; this best score may have been obtained in a previous year. For all candidates

(except foreign-language test-takers), the earliest year when one or more of the five tests may have been completed is 2002.

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

### Definitions of Terms

**Adult**—For the purposes of this report, an *adult* is someone aged 16 or older in the United States and the insular areas. This definition is consistent with the definition in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act of 1998, Title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and the U.S. Code (Title 20: Education, Chapter 73: Adult Education and Literacy, Subchapter I: Adult Education and Family Literacy, Paragraph 9202: Definitions). In a context of adult basic and secondary education, both sources define adults as individuals “who have attained 16 years of age and who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law.” For Canada, *adults* are people 15 years and older, based on 2006 Canadian Census of Population data.

**Federal and other contracts**—DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support; military and dependent family members tested on military facilities in the United States and internationally), Federal Bureau of Prisons, international civilian testing sites operated by Prometric™, Michigan prisons, and Veterans Affairs (VA) hospitals.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Some candidates who passed the GED test battery may have continued to retake one or more GED Tests in an attempt to increase their scores for scholarships, trade or educational program entrance, and so forth.

**GED passers**—Completers who have earned their jurisdiction's minimum score requirement (see Appendix A for detailed score requirements). The number of adults who met the passing standard serves as the numerator for calculating the pass rate. Some jurisdictions require adults to fulfill additional requirements beyond passing the GED Tests in order to receive a GED credential (see Appendix A).

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

**Jurisdiction**—Entity such as a U.S. state, insular area, Canadian province or territory, correctional system, or DANTES that administers a GED testing program.

### ABOUT THE 2002 SERIES GED TESTS

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

- The GED Tests provide adults the opportunity to certify their attainment of high school-level knowledge and skills. The 2002 Series GED Tests reflect high school curriculum standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels, including content relevant to the workplace and community. The five tests in the GED test battery are Language Arts, Writing; Language Arts, Reading; Social Studies; Science; and Mathematics.
- The GED Tests passing standard is rigorous. To pass the GED Tests, a candidate's performance must be equivalent to the performance of the top 60 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors.
- The GED Tests are demanding. The five tests amount to seven hours and five minutes of testing

and measure skills in communication, information processing, problem solving, and critical thinking.

### Developing the 2002 Series GED Tests

In the four years of the development cycle culminating in the release of the new GED Tests series in 2002, national panels of experts researched and created the test specifications, new test questions were developed, a score scale was determined, and the passing standard for the 2002 Series GED Tests was established. GED Testing Service follows the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing established by the American Educational Research Association, the American Psychological Association, and the National Council on Measurement in Education.<sup>5</sup>

The creation of test specifications involved enlisting the aid of content matter experts who had specific knowledge of classroom practices as well as state, provincial, or national curriculum standards. A diverse group of these experts—diverse in geography, gender, and ethnicity—made up each GED Tests content area committee. Each of the committees was charged with the same broad goal: to identify what is currently being taught in U.S. and Canadian high schools. To achieve this goal, each committee inventoried the current curriculum practices observed in the classroom and assessed the alignment of the observed content with the state, national, and provincial curriculum standards. To learn more about the GED Tests, development of current series, and recent standardization, reliability, and validity studies, consult the *Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests*.<sup>6</sup>

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

<sup>5</sup> American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, and National Council on Measurement in Education. (1999). *Standards for educational and psychological testing*. Washington, DC: American Educational Research Association.

<sup>6</sup> The *Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests* is available as a PDF file under the heading of Publications & Research at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org).

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

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

### Interpreting GED Tests Scores

Each test score is reported on a standardized scale ranging from 200 to 800. To pass the GED Tests, a candidate must attain an average of the five individual content area test scores of 450 or higher (equivalent to a standard score total of 2250 or higher); in addition, each individual content area test score must be 410 or higher in the United States<sup>7</sup> and insular areas or 450 or higher in Canada (see Appendix A for individual jurisdiction requirements). This passing standard used in the United States and insular areas follows a model that allows students to compensate for performance in one content area by stronger performance in another; i.e., a lower score on one test can be compensated by a higher score on another test and result in passing the GED test battery. In this way, the model advocates that many skills are important contributions to achievement, and that it is possible for most examinees to compensate for weaknesses in one area by using strengths in other areas. This passing standard ensures that GED candidates are able to read, compute, interpret information, and express themselves in writing at the same level as the top 60 percent of graduating high school seniors. In other words, four out of 10 graduating high school seniors could not pass the GED Tests on their first attempt.

In addition to standard scores, the GED Tests also report normative scores—percentile ranks—based on a nationally representative, stratified random sample of graduating high school students tested in the

spring of their senior year. The GED Tests standard scores and percentile ranks can be used to describe the performance of knowledge and skills of an adult who takes the GED Tests compared with the performance of contemporary, traditional, graduating high school seniors. Separate norms are prepared for the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. Currently, the percentile ranks reported for the 2002 Series GED Tests are based on the 2001 standardization and norming (see **Table 1**).

GED Tests scores have the following properties:

- The median GED Tests standard score for U.S. graduating high school seniors is 500 for each of the five tests.
- The standard deviation is 100 points of the standard score scale for U.S. graduating high school seniors for each of the five tests.
- The percentage of graduating seniors who scored at or below each GED Tests standard score value is the same for each of the five tests.
- A GED candidate’s national class rank can be estimated based on the average standard score of all 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.

**TABLE 1**  
GED<sup>®</sup> Tests Average Standard Score and Estimated National (U.S.) Class Rank of Graduating High School Seniors

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

Source: Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests.

<sup>7</sup> In Kansas, the minimum score requirement on each content area test was 420 in 2008.



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

## WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA?

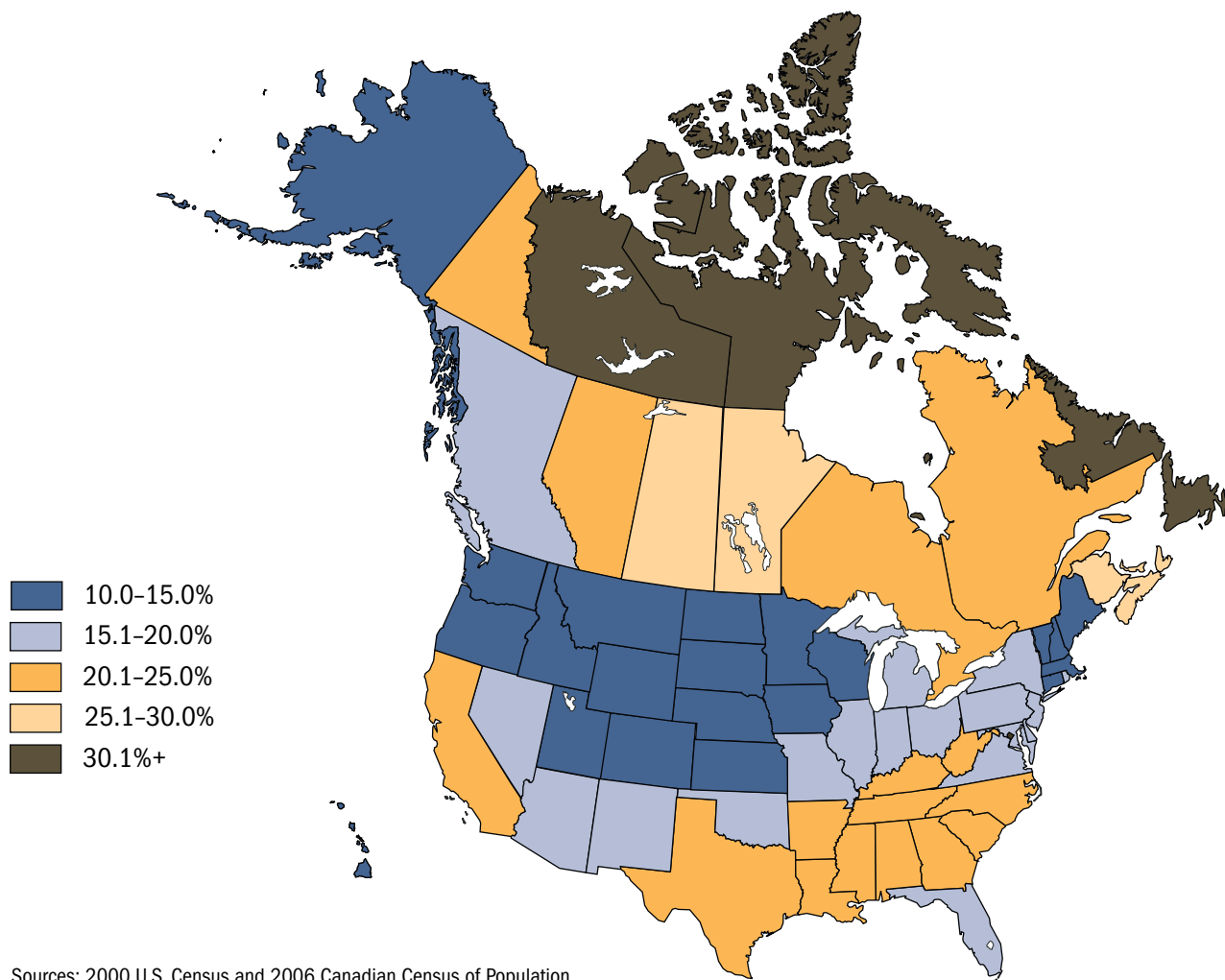
Data from the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2007 American Community Survey are used to identify the target population—that is, the percentage of adults without a high school diploma—and their demographic characteristics in the United States. These data include adults aged 16 and older who did not have a high school diploma or credential and who were not enrolled in any educational program. To identify the target population in Canada, data from the 2006 Canadian Census of Population are reported, which include the numbers of Canadian

adults aged 15 and older who did not have a high school diploma or certificate.

The 2000 U.S. Census data provide a clear indication that many adults, aged 16 and older, in the United States lack a high school diploma. More than 39 million adults within this age range, or 18 percent of the U.S. adult population, did not complete a high school education, were not enrolled in an education program, and did not have a high school diploma. In every state and the District of Columbia, at least 10 percent of the adults did not have a high school diploma and were not enrolled in an education program (see **Figure 1**).

**FIGURE 1**

Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma, by State or Province/Territory



Sources: 2000 U.S. Census and 2006 Canadian Census of Population.

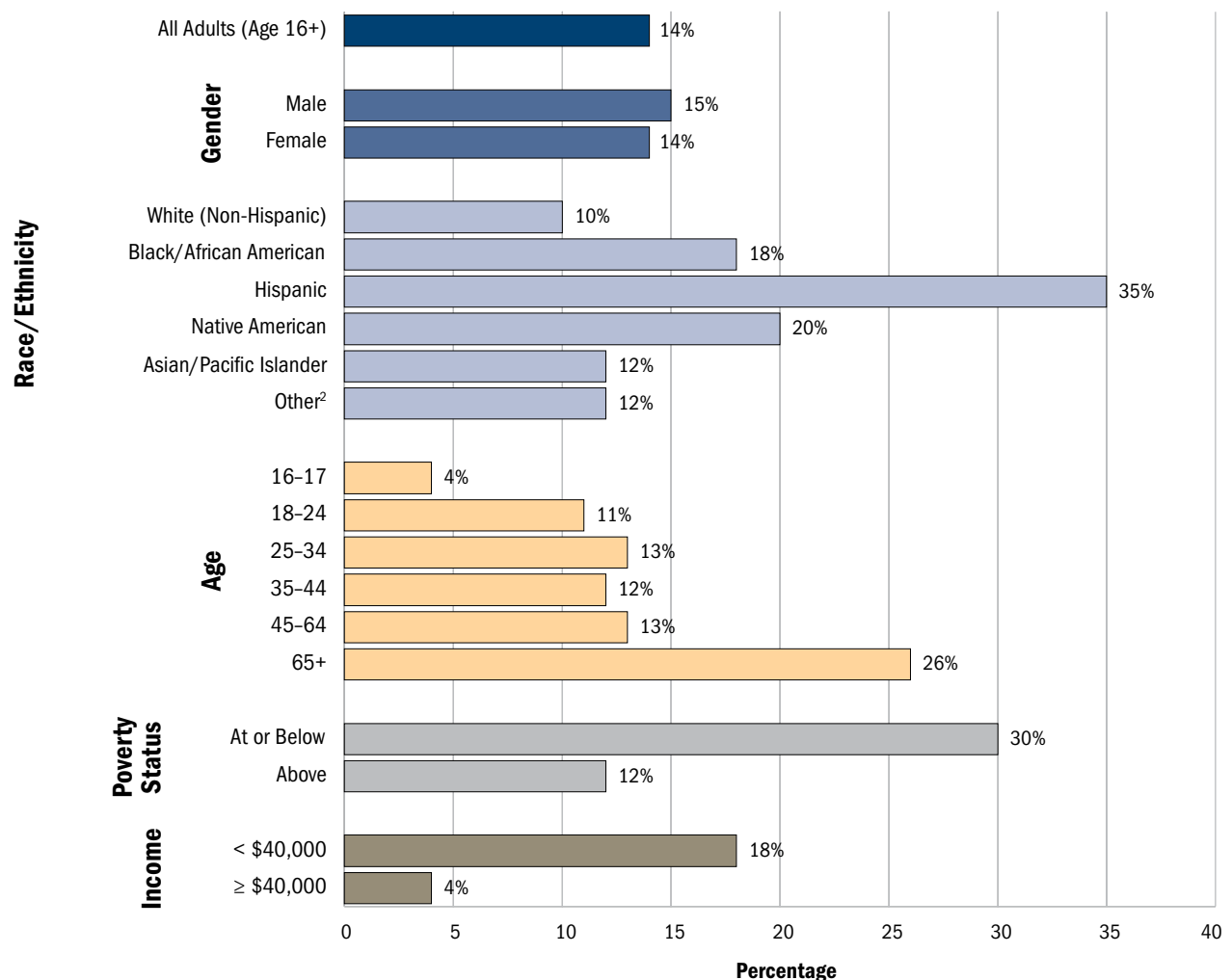
Those adults lacking a high school credential could experience difficulty pursuing further education and opportunities for higher income.

The lack of high school diplomas is greatest in most of the southern U.S. states, and also in Texas and California. In those states, more than one of every five adults does not have a high school diploma, according to the 2000 U.S. Census data.

Data from the 2007 American Community Survey describe the current overall status of adults with-

out a high school diploma in the United States (see **Figure 2**). An uneven distribution of adults without a high school diploma was observed in all 2007 American Community Survey demographic classifications except gender, in which 15 percent and 14 percent of males and females, respectively, did not have a high school diploma or credential. The greatest disparity in the percentage of adults without a high school diploma in key demographic groups was between Hispanics (35 percent) and whites (10 percent). Moreover, the percentage of Hispanics without a high school diploma was

**FIGURE 2**  
**Percentage of U.S. Adults in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Diploma<sup>1</sup>**



Sources: 2007 American Community Survey and 2000 U.S. Census.

<sup>1</sup> The target population consists of adults without a high school diploma who are not enrolled in educational programs. Any differences between percentages reported from the 2007 American Community Survey, in contrast to 2000 U.S. Census data, are likely because of differences in age range and sampling methodology and do not necessarily reflect an actual increase or decrease in target population.

<sup>2</sup> Compared to percentages reported in previous years, the percentage for the "Other" category is less because of a difference in methodology between how GED Testing Service interpreted the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2007 American Community Survey related to how Hispanic adults are counted. "Other" currently includes all other adults not already included in the "White," "African American," "Hispanic," "Native American," and "Asian/Pacific Islander" categories described above.

17 percentage points greater than the percentage of African American adults and 15 percentage points higher than the percentage of Native American adults. Comparably low percentages of Asian/Pacific Islanders (12 percent), white adults (10 percent), and adults of other ethnicities (12 percent) lacked a high school diploma. Almost one-third (30 percent) of adults with household incomes at or below the federal poverty line did not have a high school diploma, compared with 12 percent of adults whose household income was above the poverty line. Of adults whose household incomes were less than \$40,000 annually, 18 percent lacked a high school diploma.

Although there was an overall greater percentage of adults lacking a high school diploma in Canada than in the United States, results varied greatly among jurisdictions, according to the 2006 Canadian Census of the Population data. There was a 37 percent-

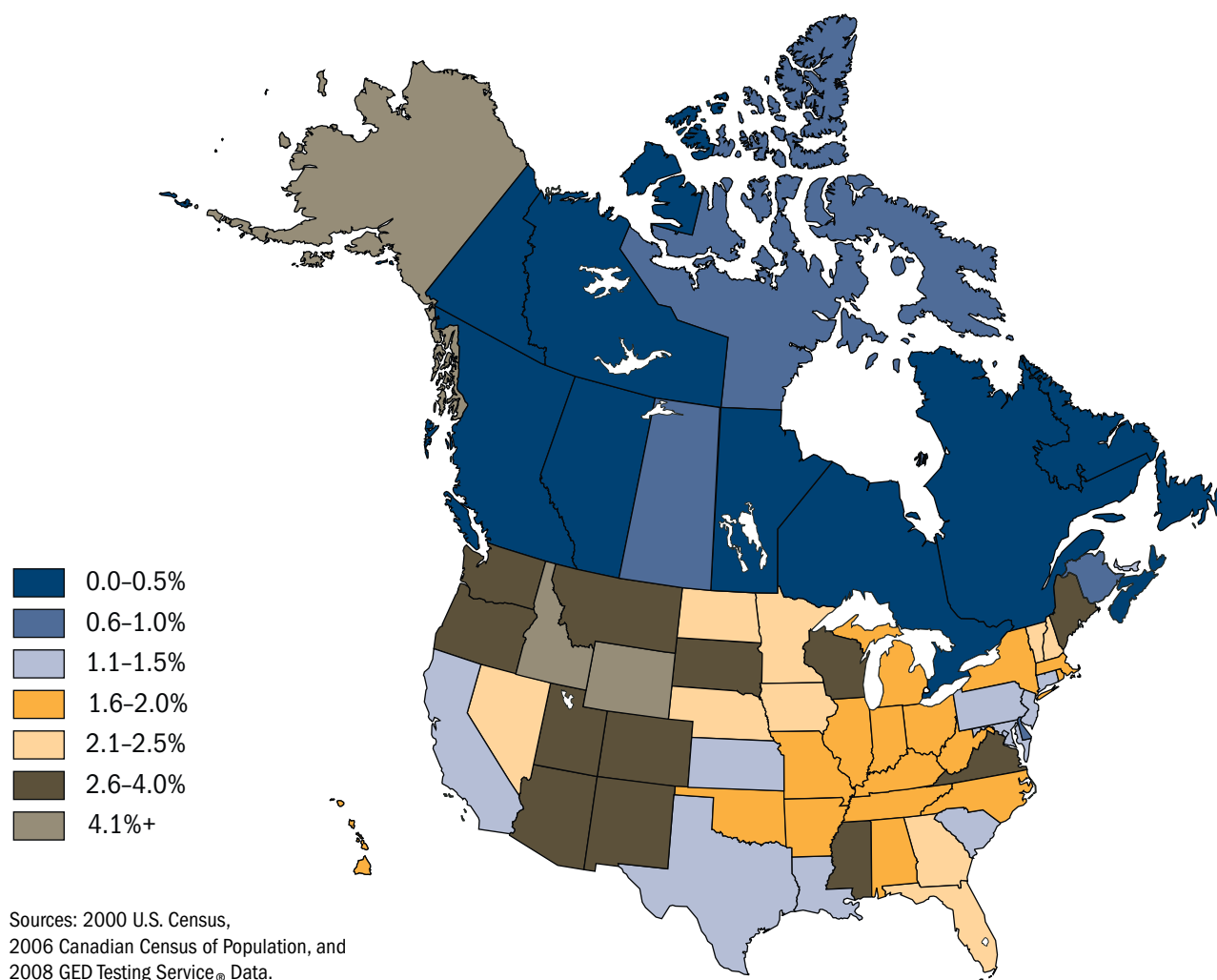
age point difference between British Columbia and Nunavut, the jurisdictions with the lowest and highest percentages (20 and 57 percent, respectively) of adults aged 15 and older without a high school diploma. Furthermore, geographic disparities show that adults living in northern or central Canadian jurisdictions tended to have a higher percentage of adults lacking a high school diploma or credential.

### WHO TOOK THE GED TESTS?

In 2008, the majority of the U.S. states and all the Canadian provinces/territories tested 2 percent or less of the adults without a high school diploma (see **Figure 3**). States and provinces/territories tested varying proportions of adults without a high school diploma. GED Testing Service collaborates

**FIGURE 3**

**Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Took the GED® Tests, by State or Province/Territory: 2008**



with jurisdictions to encourage adults without a high school diploma to work toward a GED credential.

Even though the relationship between the percentage of adults in need of a high school diploma within a state and the percentage of those adults tested in that state was generally positive, high-need states did not always test the highest percentages of adults in need. Twelve states had the highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma (more than or equal to 20.1 percent), but only three states in this group—Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina—tested 2 percent or more of those adults. Among the 18 states with 15.1 percent to 20.0 percent of adults without a high school diploma, six—Arizona, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, and Virginia—tested more than 2 percent of those adults. Conversely, in many of the less densely populated states where the need was lower, higher percentages of adults took the GED Tests. For example, among states where less than or equal to 15.0 percent of the adults are in need of a high school diploma, five—Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming—tested 4 percent or more of those adults.

Across the entire GED testing program in 2008, 1.7 percent of the adults without a high school diploma took one or more parts of the GED test battery, 1.4 percent of those adults completed the battery, and 1.1 percent passed the battery (see **Table 2** on pages 10 and 11). In other words, of all the adults who lack a high school diploma, only one out of every 100 attempted and passed the GED Tests.

Completing the battery of five GED Tests is a prerequisite to determining whether a candidate passed the GED Tests. Among candidates who tested in 2008, nearly nine out of every 10 completed the test battery. This number includes candidates who tested for the first time in 2008 as well as those who began testing in a previous year since 2002. In 23 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, more than 90 percent of the candidates completed the five GED Tests; yet in 17 U.S. states, less than 80 percent of the candidates who tested completed the five GED Tests. In the insular areas, 99 percent of the candidates completed the GED test battery. In Canada, all 13 jurisdictions, except Northwest Territories, had completion rates greater than 90 percent. Lastly, of all candidates who completed the GED test battery in 2008, 73 percent passed.

Differences in jurisdictional testing policies (see Appendix A) can provide one explanation for variability in completion rates and pass rates among jurisdictions. For example, in Iowa, where first-time

test-takers have two years to complete the entire battery, the completion rate was 65 percent, or 22 percentage points lower than the U.S. average. However, candidates in Iowa who want to retest are generally required to wait before retesting and to show evidence of remediation through proficient scores on Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) or Official GED Practice Tests. The requirement of a wait period and remediation for retesting might have contributed to Iowa's pass rate of 99 percent, the highest among all jurisdictions. In contrast, the completion rate was as high as 99 percent in Alabama, where first-time GED candidates are required to complete the entire test battery in 90 days. However, there is only a six-week wait period and no remediation is required for retesting. As a result, regardless of their preparedness, candidates must complete the battery or retest within a limited time frame, which has led to a lower pass rate (61 percent) in Alabama.

**Table 3** (see pages 12 and 13) presents statistics for first-time and repeat GED candidates who tested, completed, and passed in 2008. First-time candidates who started to test during 2008 accounted for the majority (79 percent) of all GED candidates, compared with 21 percent for repeat candidates. In three jurisdictions in the United States, more than 90 percent of candidates were first-time test-takers in 2008: Delaware (95 percent), Kansas (94 percent), and Utah (91 percent); Wisconsin had the highest percentage of repeat candidates in 2008 (38 percent). First-time candidates accounted for 86 percent of all test-takers in Canada. Percentages of first-time candidates among all test-takers for insular areas and federal and other contracts were 72 and 78, respectively.

For the entire GED testing program, 85 percent of all completers were first-time completers in 2008. In the United States, 18 states had more than 90 percent of completers who were first-time completers. First-time completers who passed are reported within first-time completers in order to assess the pass rates of candidates who first completed the test during 2008. Of all first-time completers in 2008, about 76 percent passed the GED Tests. In six jurisdictions—Alaska, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Wyoming, and DANTES—the pass rate for first-time completers was higher than 90 percent.

The pass rate was much lower, almost 50 percent, among all repeat completers—that is, candidates who completed the test in previous years but repeated one or more of the content area tests in order to meet minimum score requirements or improve their scores. This rate difference suggests that for candidates with

lower academic skills who failed to pass the tests in previous years, repeated testing does not necessarily improve dramatically their chances of passing. The large difference between the pass rate for first-time completers and the pass rate for repeat completers (26 percentage points) suggests that more support may be needed to help better prepare candidates who could not pass the GED Tests in previous years.

At the jurisdictional level, the pass rate of repeat completers can also be affected by jurisdictional testing policies. For example, in the 15 states<sup>8</sup> that required or may have required remediation before retesting (see Appendix A), all except Georgia and New Mexico had a pass rate higher than the U.S. pass rate among repeat completers (50 percent). Ten of these 15 states had pass rates higher than the national average of 73 percent (for all completers). States that required remediation for repeat test-takers tended to have higher pass rates overall.

## GED CANDIDATE DEMOGRAPHICS

### Age

Age calculations were based on the most recent testing date in 2008 and date of birth. The average age of all candidates program-wide as well as those in the United States was 25 years (standard deviation = 9). The average ages of candidates in insular areas and candidates tested under federal and other contracts were 24 (standard deviation = 7) and 29 (standard deviation = 10), respectively. In Canada, the average age of candidates was 31 (standard deviation = 11). Since the release of the 2002 Series GED Tests, the average age has remained relatively stable at approximately 25 years for U.S. candidates and 31 years for Canadian candidates (see Appendix B for age statistics for candidates in all jurisdictions in 2008 and Appendix W for age statistics since 2002).

The percentage of candidates aged 16 to 24 years has decreased slightly from 68 percent to 64 percent since 2002. Candidates who were 17 and 18 years old accounted for about 26 percent of all candidates in 2008. Approximately 3 percent of all candidates were 16 years old, an age at which a majority of jurisdictions require additional documentation and permissions in order to take the GED Tests.

Even though the GED testing program reaches adults older than age 90, candidates aged 50 years and older made up the smallest group of candidates, at 3 percent. Canada had the largest percentage (7 percent) of candidates aged 50 and older, compared with other jurisdictional groupings. Federal contracts comprised the jurisdictional grouping with the second highest percentage (4 percent) of candidates 50 years and older.

GED Testing Service sets the absolute minimum age for taking the GED Tests at 16 years, but jurisdictions may set their own policies on age requirements for testing and for receiving a GED credential higher than the absolute minimum. However, exceptions based on additional documentation or approval are provided to candidates of an age below the jurisdiction's minimum age (see Appendix A for a complete listing). The types of additional documentation and approval required for younger candidates generally fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) proof of withdrawal from school or compulsory attendance has been met, (2) permission for testing from a parent/guardian and/or school district, (3) court order, or (4) letter from a requesting agency (for example, college official, employer, or military recruiter).

The minimum age for taking the GED Tests ranged from 16 to 20 years in the U.S. jurisdictions. Among all 16- to 18-year-olds tested in the United States in 2008, 55 percent tested at an age that was lower than their jurisdiction's minimum age for testing. The remaining 45 percent tested at an age that was at or above the jurisdictional minimum age.

Although Quebec allowed 16-year-old candidates to test, seven of the Canadian jurisdictions set their minimum age at 18 years and five jurisdictions set their minimum age at 19 years. As in the United States, some Canadian jurisdictions allowed individual exceptions for candidates under the minimum age to test based on additional documentation or approval. In Canada, about 4 percent of candidates were 16 to 18 years old.

<sup>8</sup> Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming required remediation whenever a candidate failed; California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas required remediation based on certain conditions, such as waiving retest waiting period.

TABLE 2

## Target Population and GED® Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2008

Jurisdiction	Target Population <sup>1</sup> (N)	Tested		Completed Battery of Tests <sup>2</sup>			Passed Battery of Tests		
		Candidates (N)	Target Population (%)	Completers (N)	Completion Rate (%)	Target Population (%)	Passers (N)	Pass Rate (%)	Target Population (%)
Alabama	797,910	14,783	1.9	14,672	99.2	1.8	8,916	60.8	1.1
Alaska	51,665	2,748	5.3	1,857	67.6	3.6	1,658	89.3	3.2
Arizona	730,845	20,462	2.8	18,264	89.3	2.5	13,439	73.6	1.8
Arkansas	470,030	8,460	1.8	8,396	99.2	1.8	7,124	84.8	1.5
California	5,500,200	58,750	1.1	49,088	83.6	0.9	35,994	73.3	0.7
Colorado	435,120	15,629	3.6	11,678	74.7	2.7	9,724	83.3	2.2
Connecticut	395,380	5,711	1.4	5,027	88.0	1.3	3,338	66.4	0.8
Delaware	100,940	793	0.8	785	99.0	0.8	752	95.8	0.7
District of Columbia	93,635	1,007	1.1	962	95.5	1.0	620	64.4	0.7
Florida	2,441,300	51,063	2.1	48,615	95.2	2.0	35,684	73.4	1.5
Georgia	1,283,830	32,578	2.5	28,072	86.2	2.2	19,738	70.3	1.5
Hawaii	131,295	2,044	1.6	1,917	93.8	1.5	1,506	78.6	1.1
Idaho	139,725	5,928	4.2	4,418	74.5	3.2	3,838	86.9	2.7
Illinois	1,659,750	28,013	1.7	25,341	90.5	1.5	15,988	63.1	1.0
Indiana	786,020	14,211	1.8	14,074	99.0	1.8	11,791	83.8	1.5
Iowa	289,280	5,999	2.1	3,911	65.2	1.4	3,870	99.0	1.3
Kansas	272,595	3,449	1.3	3,396	98.5	1.2	3,199	94.2	1.2
Kentucky	750,890	12,480	1.7	12,301	98.6	1.6	9,851	80.1	1.3
Louisiana	786,880	10,213	1.3	9,815	96.1	1.2	7,150	72.8	0.9
Maine	136,170	4,045	3.0	2,779	68.7	2.0	2,432	87.5	1.8
Maryland	617,715	8,976	1.5	8,557	95.3	1.4	5,596	65.4	0.9
Massachusetts	695,875	13,508	1.9	12,073	89.4	1.7	8,212	68.0	1.2
Michigan	1,182,970	20,896	1.8	15,456	74.0	1.3	11,021	71.3	0.9
Minnesota	423,115	10,379	2.5	7,525	72.5	1.8	6,292	83.6	1.5
Mississippi	537,920	13,977	2.6	13,018	93.1	2.4	7,908	60.7	1.5
Missouri	756,515	12,675	1.7	12,599	99.4	1.7	9,975	79.2	1.3
Montana	84,510	3,385	4.0	2,785	82.3	3.3	2,216	79.6	2.6
Nebraska	163,380	3,880	2.4	2,589	66.7	1.6	2,222	85.8	1.4
Nevada	296,905	6,868	2.3	6,708	97.7	2.3	4,773	71.2	1.6
New Hampshire	114,330	2,481	2.2	1,907	76.9	1.7	1,573	82.5	1.4
New Jersey	1,089,940	14,413	1.3	13,988	97.1	1.3	9,172	65.6	0.8
New Mexico	272,275	8,291	3.0	6,827	82.3	2.5	4,828	70.7	1.8
New York	2,851,185	57,175	2.0	55,776	97.6	2.0	33,309	59.7	1.2
North Carolina	1,297,505	26,419	2.0	16,135	61.1	1.2	13,950	86.5	1.1
North Dakota	70,005	1,723	2.5	1,187	68.9	1.7	992	83.6	1.4
Ohio	1,397,220	23,740	1.7	23,502	99.0	1.7	19,060	81.1	1.4
Oklahoma	482,350	9,050	1.9	8,914	98.5	1.8	6,538	73.3	1.4
Oregon	389,020	14,259	3.7	10,304	72.3	2.6	8,763	85.0	2.3
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	23,645	1.5	20,846	88.2	1.3	14,510	69.6	0.9
Rhode Island	163,870	3,185	1.9	2,046	64.2	1.2	1,451	70.9	0.9
South Carolina	681,590	9,207	1.4	9,094	98.8	1.3	6,644	73.1	1.0
South Dakota	81,935	2,190	2.7	1,541	70.4	1.9	1,265	82.1	1.5
Tennessee	988,235	15,923	1.6	15,750	98.9	1.6	12,216	77.6	1.2
Texas	3,571,240	53,133	1.5	46,190	86.9	1.3	31,966	69.2	0.9
Utah	185,575	6,715	3.6	6,432	95.8	3.5	5,340	83.0	2.9
Vermont	59,580	1,425	2.4	910	63.9	1.5	765	84.1	1.3
Virginia	942,620	24,157	2.6	22,036	91.2	2.3	15,863	72.0	1.7
Washington	569,705	22,976	4.0	15,692	68.3	2.8	13,032	83.0	2.3
West Virginia	329,530	5,501	1.7	5,396	98.1	1.6	3,937	73.0	1.2
Wisconsin	571,110	16,838	2.9	9,491	56.4	1.7	7,763	81.8	1.4
Wyoming	43,570	1,877	4.3	1,541	82.1	3.5	1,404	91.1	3.2
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>39,769,125</b>	<b>737,233</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>642,183</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>469,168</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
American Samoa	10,245	32	0.3	32	100.0	0.3	11	34.4	0.1
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	53	–	41	77.4	–	3	7.3	–
Guam	23,540	275	1.2	274	99.6	1.2	194	70.8	0.8
Marshall Islands	NA	36	–	29	80.6	–	4	13.8	–
Northern Mariana Islands	17,660	34	0.2	18	52.9	0.1	7	38.9	0.0
Palau	NA	62	–	38	61.3	–	12	31.6	–
Puerto Rico <sup>3</sup>	1,001,030	4,620	0.5	4,620	100.0	0.5	1,451	31.4	0.1
Virgin Islands	28,310	197	0.7	191	97.0	0.7	108	56.5	0.4
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>1,080,785</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Jurisdiction	Target Population <sup>1</sup> (N)	Tested		Completed Battery of Tests <sup>2</sup>			Passed Battery of Tests		
		Candidates	Target Population	Completers	Completion Rate	Target Population	Passers	Pass Rate	Target Population
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	614,865	1,786	0.3	1,723	96.5	0.3	1,226	71.2	0.2
British Columbia	675,345	1,229	0.2	1,173	95.4	0.2	812	69.2	0.1
Manitoba	267,745	318	0.1	314	98.7	0.1	203	64.6	0.1
New Brunswick	176,660	1,335	0.8	1,305	97.8	0.7	580	44.4	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	141,570	228	0.2	223	97.8	0.2	123	55.2	0.1
Northwest Territories	10,265	22	0.2	18	81.8	0.2	11	61.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	202,770	879	0.4	856	97.4	0.4	411	48.0	0.2
Nunavut	11,085	68	0.6	65	95.6	0.6	12	18.5	0.1
Ontario	2,183,625	4,928	0.2	4,839	98.2	0.2	3,384	69.9	0.2
Prince Edward Island	29,235	324	1.1	323	99.7	1.1	194	60.1	0.7
Quebec	1,547,870	162	0.0	161	99.4	0.0	89	55.3	0.0
Saskatchewan	231,730	1,408	0.6	1,304	92.6	0.6	734	56.3	0.3
Yukon Territory	5,555	26	0.5	25	96.2	0.5	15	60.0	0.3
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>6,098,320</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
DANTES <sup>4</sup>	NA	5,297	–	5,259	99.3	–	4,941	94.0	–
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	9,438	–	9,028	95.7	–	6,304	69.8	–
International <sup>5</sup>	NA	2,349	–	1,973	84.0	–	1,205	61.1	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	4,385	–	3,845	87.7	–	2,288	59.5	–
VA Hospitals	NA	4	–	1	25.0	–	0	0.0	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20,106</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14,738</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>46,948,230</b>	<b>776,728</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>679,861</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>493,490</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Sources: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.  
2000 U.S. Census Data.  
2006 Canadian Census of Population Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

- <sup>1</sup> *Target Population* totals for the United States and the insular areas include adults 16 years and older, without a high school diploma and further training or degrees, based on 2000 U.S. Census data. *Target 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 2006 Canadian Census of Population data, as reported by Statistics Canada.
- <sup>2</sup> Those test-takers who completed the battery of tests in 2008 may have begun testing in a previous year. A candidate is considered a completer in 2008 if he or she finished all five GED Tests within the 2002 Series, did not pass before 2008, and took at least one content area test by December 31, 2008.
- <sup>3</sup> The numbers of candidates who tested, completed, and passed were reported by the Puerto Rico GED Administrator, not from the GED Testing Service International Database.
- <sup>4</sup> DANTES = Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, including U.S. military personnel and dependent family members tested on military bases within the continental United States and overseas.
- <sup>5</sup> International = Civilians of any nationality who tested through Prometric™ (a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP) as well as those tested in St. Martin, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, and Bermuda, proctored by GED Testing Service staff on an annual basis or by request.

TABLE 3

Number of First-Time and Repeat GED® Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2008

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed Battery of Tests			Passed Battery of Tests		
	First-time Candidates <sup>1</sup>	Repeat Candidates <sup>1</sup>	Total Candidates	First-time Completers <sup>2</sup>	Repeat Completers <sup>2</sup>	Total Completers	Passers among First-time Completers <sup>3</sup>	Passers among Repeat Completers <sup>3</sup>	Total Passers
	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Alabama	11,730	3,053	14,783	11,800	2,872	14,672	7,656	1,260	8,916
Alaska	1,981	767	2,748	1,697	160	1,857	1,552	106	1,658
Arizona	16,428	4,034	20,462	15,428	2,836	18,264	11,985	1,454	13,439
Arkansas	7,451	1,009	8,460	7,609	787	8,396	6,601	523	7,124
California	47,750	11,000	58,750	43,069	6,019	49,088	32,945	3,049	35,994
Colorado	12,145	3,484	15,629	10,521	1,157	11,678	9,053	671	9,724
Connecticut	4,488	1,223	5,711	4,075	952	5,027	2,878	460	3,338
Delaware	752	41	793	752	33	785	726	26	752
District of Columbia	801	206	1,007	796	166	962	531	89	620
Florida	42,874	8,189	51,063	42,014	6,601	48,615	32,623	3,061	35,684
Georgia	24,690	7,888	32,578	22,725	5,347	28,072	17,220	2,518	19,738
Hawaii	1,746	298	2,044	1,690	227	1,917	1,391	115	1,506
Idaho	4,475	1,453	5,928	4,092	326	4,418	3,647	191	3,838
Illinois	21,805	6,208	28,013	20,993	4,348	25,341	14,393	1,595	15,988
Indiana	12,622	1,589	14,211	12,942	1,132	14,074	11,113	678	11,791
Iowa	4,649	1,350	5,999	3,855	56	3,911	3,825	45	3,870
Kansas	3,242	207	3,449	3,246	150	3,396	3,076	123	3,199
Kentucky	10,710	1,770	12,480	10,691	1,610	12,301	8,810	1,041	9,851
Louisiana	9,132	1,081	10,213	8,789	1,026	9,815	6,576	574	7,150
Maine	2,985	1,060	4,045	2,552	227	2,779	2,287	145	2,432
Maryland	7,113	1,863	8,976	6,938	1,619	8,557	4,777	819	5,596
Massachusetts	10,199	3,309	13,508	9,715	2,358	12,073	7,108	1,104	8,212
Michigan	15,800	5,096	20,896	13,281	2,175	15,456	10,074	947	11,021
Minnesota	7,516	2,863	10,379	6,662	863	7,525	5,788	504	6,292
Mississippi	10,629	3,348	13,977	10,126	2,892	13,018	6,691	1,217	7,908
Missouri	11,307	1,368	12,675	11,264	1,335	12,599	9,134	841	9,975
Montana	2,702	683	3,385	2,456	329	2,785	2,047	169	2,216
Nebraska	2,849	1,031	3,880	2,360	229	2,589	2,096	126	2,222
Nevada	5,981	887	6,868	5,886	822	6,708	4,363	410	4,773
New Hampshire	2,062	419	2,481	1,730	177	1,907	1,479	94	1,573
New Jersey	11,477	2,936	14,413	11,376	2,612	13,988	7,975	1,197	9,172
New Mexico	6,201	2,090	8,291	5,643	1,184	6,827	4,282	546	4,828
New York	43,827	13,348	57,175	43,172	12,604	55,776	27,532	5,777	33,309
North Carolina	19,466	6,953	26,419	14,606	1,529	16,135	13,084	866	13,950
North Dakota	1,207	516	1,723	1,050	137	1,187	911	81	992
Ohio	21,127	2,613	23,740	21,214	2,288	23,502	17,453	1,607	19,060
Oklahoma	7,697	1,353	9,050	7,638	1,276	8,914	5,831	707	6,538
Oregon	10,808	3,451	14,259	9,461	843	10,304	8,304	459	8,763
Pennsylvania	18,498	5,147	23,645	17,228	3,618	20,846	12,756	1,754	14,510
Rhode Island	2,254	931	3,185	1,738	308	2,046	1,319	132	1,451
South Carolina	7,813	1,394	9,207	7,820	1,274	9,094	5,898	746	6,644
South Dakota	1,599	591	2,190	1,337	204	1,541	1,157	108	1,265
Tennessee	13,525	2,398	15,923	13,496	2,254	15,750	10,973	1,243	12,216
Texas	41,170	11,963	53,133	38,020	8,170	46,190	27,851	4,115	31,966
Utah	6,088	627	6,715	5,938	494	6,432	5,028	312	5,340
Vermont	1,070	355	1,425	851	59	910	729	36	765
Virginia	19,152	5,005	24,157	18,063	3,973	22,036	13,906	1,957	15,863
Washington	17,230	5,746	22,976	14,242	1,450	15,692	12,253	779	13,032
West Virginia	4,550	951	5,501	4,507	889	5,396	3,447	490	3,937
Wisconsin	10,463	6,375	16,838	8,313	1,178	9,491	7,147	616	7,763
Wyoming	1,536	341	1,877	1,443	98	1,541	1,347	57	1,404
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>585,372</b>	<b>151,861</b>	<b>737,233</b>	<b>546,910</b>	<b>95,273</b>	<b>642,183</b>	<b>421,628</b>	<b>47,540</b>	<b>469,168</b>
American Samoa	23	9	32	23	9	32	7	4	11
Federated States of Micronesia	47	6	53	37	4	41	3	0	3
Guam	222	53	275	225	49	274	167	27	194
Marshall Islands	36	0	36	29	0	29	4	0	4
Northern Mariana Islands	15	19	34	11	7	18	6	1	7
Palau	16	46	62	24	14	38	9	3	12
Puerto Rico <sup>4</sup>	3,333	1,287	4,620	3,333	1,287	4,620	NA	NA	1,451
Virgin Islands	149	48	197	151	40	191	96	12	108
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,790</b>



Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed Battery of Tests			Passed Battery of Tests		
	First-time Candidates <sup>1</sup>	Repeat Candidates <sup>1</sup>	Total Candidates	First-time Completers <sup>2</sup>	Repeat Completers <sup>2</sup>	Total Completers	Passers among First-time Completers <sup>3</sup>	Passers among Repeat Completers <sup>3</sup>	Total Passers
	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Alberta	1,647	139	1,786	1,600	123	1,723	1,161	65	1,226
British Columbia	1,083	146	1,229	1,048	125	1,173	759	53	812
Manitoba	271	47	318	268	46	314	193	10	203
New Brunswick	1,001	334	1,335	983	322	1,305	477	103	580
Newfoundland and Labrador	204	24	228	201	22	223	112	11	123
Northwest Territories	22	0	22	18	0	18	11	0	11
Nova Scotia	704	175	879	685	171	856	357	54	411
Nunavut	50	18	68	47	18	65	5	7	12
Ontario	4,401	527	4,928	4,334	505	4,839	3,147	237	3,384
Prince Edward Island	253	71	324	254	69	323	161	33	194
Quebec	159	3	162	158	3	161	89	0	89
Saskatchewan	1,117	291	1,408	1,050	254	1,304	633	101	734
Yukon Territory	23	3	26	22	3	25	13	2	15
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>10,935</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>7,794</b>
DANTES <sup>5</sup>	4,920	377	5,297	4,970	289	5,259	4,695	246	4,941
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,117	2,321	9,438	7,010	2,018	9,028	4,983	1,321	6,304
International <sup>6</sup>	2,228	121	2,349	1,869	104	1,973	1,157	48	1,205
Michigan Prisons	2,494	1,891	4,385	2,594	1,251	3,845	1,643	645	2,288
VA Hospitals	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>16,762</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>16,443</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>20,106</b>	<b>12,478</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>14,738</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>616,910</b>	<b>159,818</b>	<b>776,728</b>	<b>577,854</b>	<b>102,007</b>	<b>679,861</b>	<b>441,516</b>	<b>50,523</b>	<b>493,490</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

- <sup>1</sup> *First-time Candidates* refers to candidates who took the 2002 Series GED Tests for the first time in 2008 and who had never tested in previous years. *Repeat Candidates* refers to candidates who took at least one content area test of the 2002 series from 2002 to 2007.
- <sup>2</sup> *First-time Completers* refers to candidates who completed all five content area tests for the first time in 2008; candidates could have started testing in a previous year but did not complete all five tests until 2008. *Repeat Completers* refers to candidates who completed all five tests before 2008, but retested in one or more of the tests in order to pass the test battery or get higher scores.
- <sup>3</sup> Passers are reported as among first-time completers and among repeat completers so that interested readers can assess the pass rate of candidates who first completed in the current report year. A first-time completers' pass rate of 76.4 percent is the result of dividing the number of passers among first-time completers (441,516) by the number of first-time completers (577,854). A repeaters' pass rate of 49.5 percent is the result of dividing the number of passers among repeat completers (50,523) by the number of repeat completers (102,007).
- <sup>4</sup> The numbers of candidates who tested, completed, and passed were reported by the Puerto Rico GED Administrator, not from the GED Testing Service International Database.
- <sup>5</sup> DANTES = Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, including U.S. military personnel and dependent family members tested on military bases within the continental United States and overseas.
- <sup>6</sup> International = Civilians of any nationality who tested through Prometric™ (a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP) as well as those tested in St. Martin, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, and Bermuda, proctored by GED Testing Service staff on an annual basis or by request.

### Gender

Of all candidates who tested in 2008, 58 percent were male and 42 percent were female (see Appendix C). Except for six jurisdictions, the majority of the candidates were male. Specifically in American Samoa, Nunavut, and the Federated States of Micronesia, females represented a larger percentage (57 percent to 60 percent) of the candidates tested.<sup>9</sup> In the United States, insular areas, and Canada, the percentages of male and female candidates were similar to the overall percentages; however, in jurisdictions within federal and other contracts, 89 percent of the candidates were male. Candidates who were tested under federal and other contracts included inmates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, inmates in Michigan prisons, military personnel and dependent family members, and international and VA hospitals candidates.

### Ethnicity

In 2008, 52 percent of all candidates with indicated ethnicity were white, 24 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin. Although these percentages also reflect the ethnic distribution for all U.S. candidates, the distributions in the insular areas and federal and other contracts, as well as across U.S. jurisdictions, varied. For example, although white candidates represented the majority of candidates in the United States at the national level, they did not reflect the majority in the District of Columbia (DC) and 14 states. In seven U.S. jurisdictions, African Americans (in DC, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York) or Hispanics (in California, New Mexico, and Texas) represented the greatest percentage of candidates. In Hawaii and the insular areas, Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians represented the majority of candidates (see Appendix D for ethnicity statistics for all jurisdictions in 2008).

### Highest Grade Completed

In 2008, 71 percent of all candidates completed at least 10th grade; specifically, 28 percent had completed 10th grade, 35 percent had completed 11th grade, and 8 percent had completed 12th grade (see Appendix E for highest grade completed statistics by jurisdiction). The following jurisdictions had a majority of candidates who completed the 11th or 12th grade: Marshall Islands (74 percent), American Samoa (66 percent), California (64 percent), Utah (64 percent), Guam (60 percent), Federated States of Micronesia (60 percent), Virgin Islands (55 percent), Minnesota (55 percent), the international program

(54 percent), DANTES (53 percent), New York (51 percent), Nevada (50 percent), and Northern Mariana Islands (50 percent). Only 11 percent of candidates reported completing 8th grade or lower.

### Years Out of School

Calculations for years out of school were based on the last year the candidate attended school and the current report year. Of all candidates tested in 2008, 76 percent reported their last year in school. Results of years out of school by jurisdiction are presented in Appendix F and should be interpreted with caution in some jurisdictions where response rates are low.

Overall, 30 percent of candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year (17 percent) or less than one year (13 percent). Yet 27 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Tests. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years (standard deviation = 9). The averages among candidates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (17 years) and Michigan prisons (14 years) were nearly double the overall average.

### Reasons for Taking the GED Tests

There were five categories of reasons for taking the GED Tests: social, educational, personal, military, and employment-related reasons. Candidates may have reported more than one reason for taking the GED Tests. This report gives equal weight to all responses; however, in reality, some response categories may have been more important than others, a distinction the data do not capture. Educational reasons were the most prevalent reasons for taking the GED Tests (see Appendices G1 and G2 for reasons for taking the GED Tests, by jurisdiction). Sixty (60) percent of all candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More candidates were interested in attending a two-year college (28 percent) than a technical or trade program (22 percent) or a four-year college (20 percent). More than half of all candidates (52 percent) indicated they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Fifty (50) percent identified employment reasons as their reason for testing (primarily to get a better job), and 7 percent indicated that they tested to enter the military or support their military career.

<sup>9</sup> Rhode Island, Palau, and Newfoundland and Labrador had slightly more female than male candidates (one to five percentage points higher).

## CANDIDATES WHO TOOK FOREIGN-LANGUAGE VERSIONS AND SPECIAL EDITIONS

### Foreign-Language Versions

In addition to the English-language GED Tests, GED Testing Service also publishes Spanish- and French-language GED Tests. The foreign-language versions of the 2002 Series GED Tests were introduced in 2004. Candidates who took one or more of the five tests in the GED test battery were classified into language versions based on the predominant language of the tests they took: that is, the language in which the majority of the tests were taken. Appendix H presents the volume of candidates who took the English-, Spanish-, and French-language GED Tests for each jurisdiction. In 2008, 29,482 candidates took the Spanish-language GED Tests, and 892 candidates took the French-language GED Tests.

The jurisdictions with the largest volume of GED Spanish-language test takers in 2008 were California (5,525), Puerto Rico (4,341), Texas (3,558), New York (2,863), and Illinois (2,058). These five jurisdictions accounted for more than 62 percent of the candidates who tested using the Spanish-language GED Tests. California had the largest testing volume for the Spanish-language GED Tests in 2007 and 2008. New York, New Brunswick, and Quebec tested the largest number of candidates who used the French-language GED Tests (352, 271, and 121, respectively), amounting to 83 percent of the total candidates who used the French-language GED Tests.

### Audiocassette, Braille, and Large-Print Editions

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

The audiocassette edition of the GED Tests was used foremost by candidates in the United States in 2008. Candidates in New York alone accounted for 27 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly

using the audiocassette edition. The Braille edition of the GED Tests was rarely used across jurisdictions. Twenty-two (22) candidates used the Braille editions in the United States, which accounted for 100 percent of candidates who tested with Braille. Only two states—New York and Washington—tested more than two candidates who used the Braille editions. Together, these two states accounted for 45 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the Braille edition. The top five jurisdictions with the largest numbers of candidates who tested using predominantly the large-print edition were Ontario (82), Michigan prisons (73), Texas (67), Virginia (58), and Ohio (51). Candidates in these five jurisdictions amounted to 43 percent of the candidates who tested predominantly using the large-print edition in 2008.

### CANDIDATE PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TESTS

This section reports on the current year test performance of those candidates who took one or more of the five tests in the GED test battery in 2008, regardless of whether they completed all five tests or passed the GED test battery. If candidates tested more than once on a content area test(s), their best test score in the current report year was used in analyses. Appendices J1 and J2 present test score statistics and percentages that meet the minimum standard score requirement on each content area test for all jurisdictions. Jurisdictional and testing center policies, such as requiring candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests before testing, could influence GED Tests scores reported in this section and in Appendices J1 and J2.

For all candidates who tested in 2008, the percentages of candidates achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score on each content area test (410 in the United States<sup>10</sup> and 450 in Canada) were all greater than 90 percent, except on the Mathematics Test. Fewer candidates (82 percent) scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score on the Mathematics Test.

The average Language Arts, Reading Test standard score of 541 was the highest of the five content area tests. The lowest average standard score, 470, was observed for the Mathematics Test. The median standard score, which indicates the score at which half of the candidates scored higher or lower, was highest for the Science and Language Arts, Reading Tests (520 for both) and lowest for the Mathematics Test

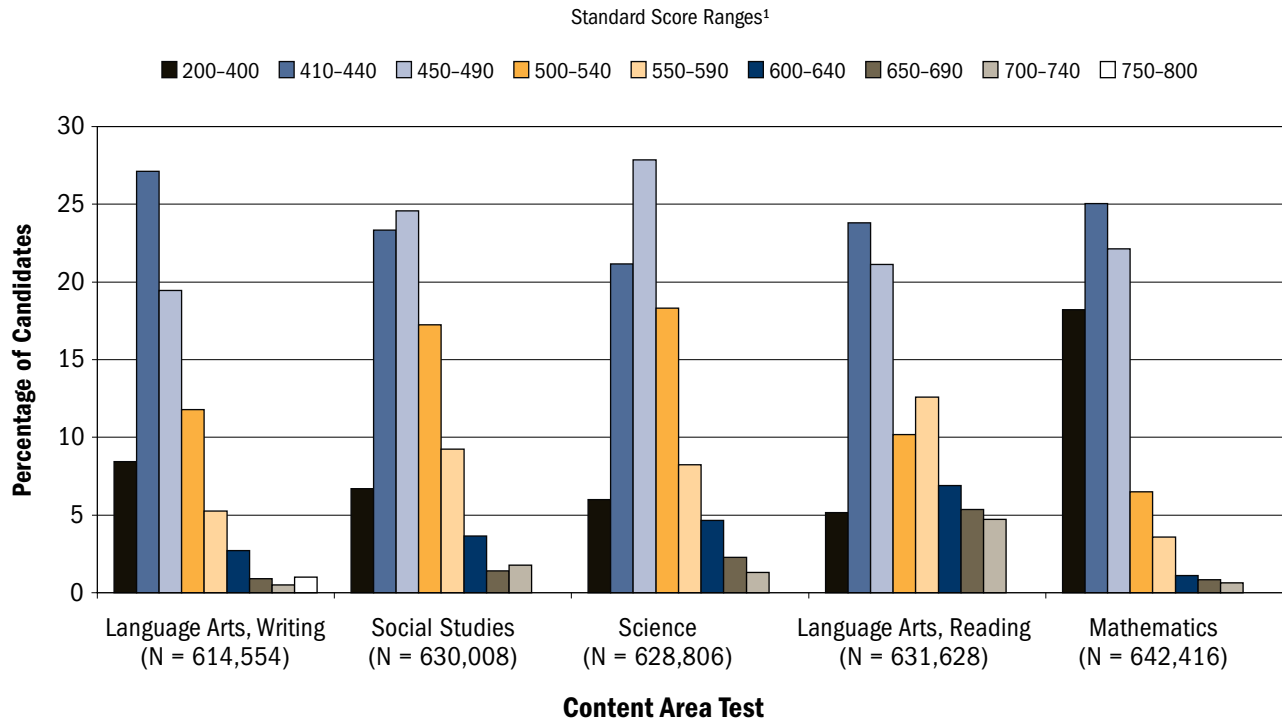
<sup>10</sup> In Kansas, the minimum score requirement on each content area test was 420 in 2008.

(460). The median standard scores for the Language Arts, Writing Test and the Social Studies Test were 480 and 510, respectively (see Appendices J1 and J2 for standard deviations).

The Language Arts, Reading Test also had the highest standard deviation (103) of all GED Tests, which

indicated that the scores have a higher degree of variation than the scores from the other GED Tests. The standard deviations of the other four tests ranged from 79 to 86. The variability in GED Tests performance is shown in **Figure 4**.

**FIGURE 4**  
Standard Score Distributions for All GED® Candidates, by Content Area Test: 2008



Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

<sup>1</sup> Score ranges are not equal.

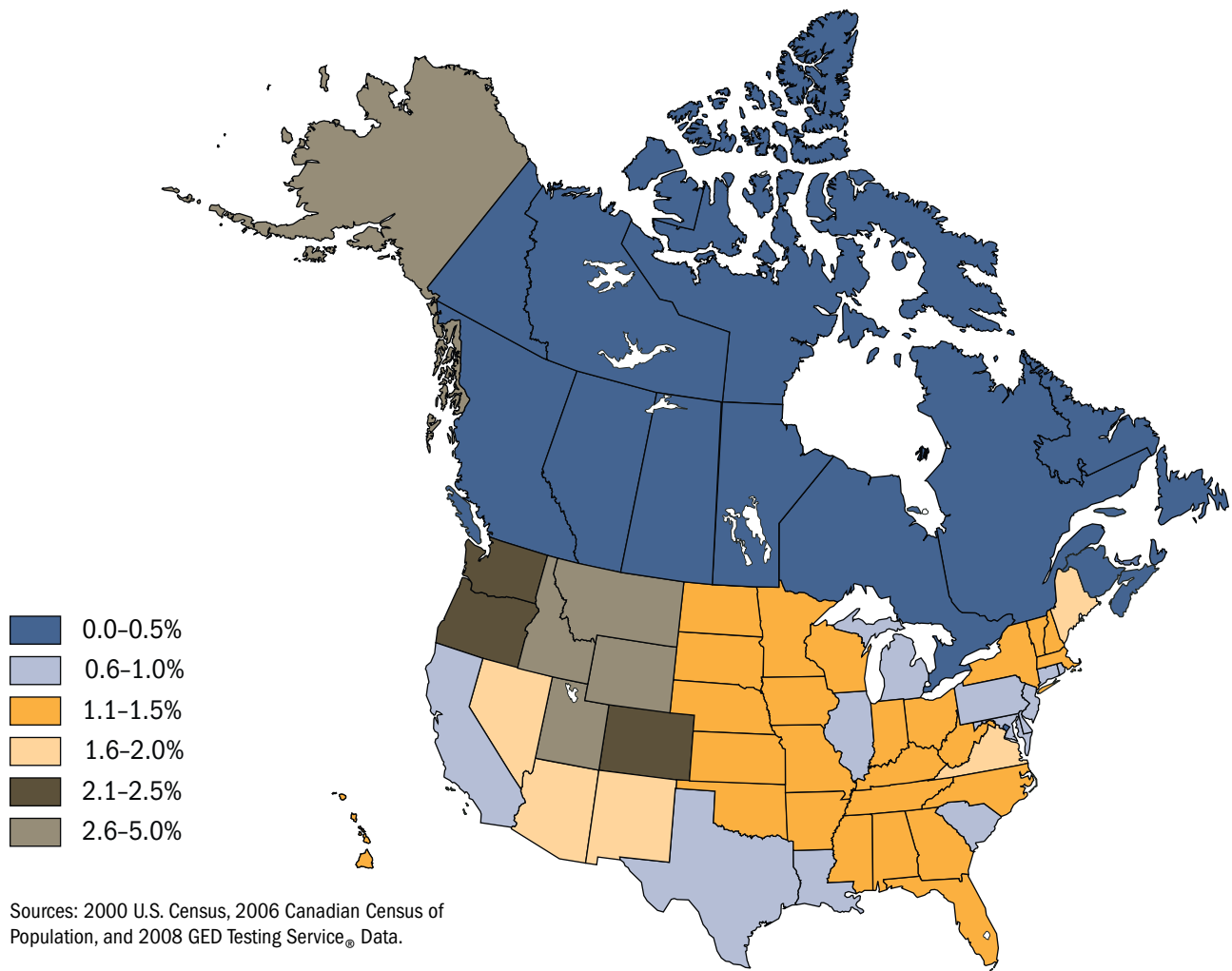
# Who Passed the GED Tests?

In 2008, 73 percent of GED completers (493,490 adults) passed the GED Tests by earning an average score of 450 or higher on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2250 or higher), and earning a minimum score of 410 on each individual content area test if they tested in the United States<sup>11</sup> and the insular areas or 450 if they tested in Canada. The 2008 overall pass rate was the highest pass rate since the release of the new test series in 2002. The average pass rate across the 2002 Series GED Tests was approximately 70 percent (see Appendix V).

**Figure 5** presents the percentage of U.S. and Canadian adults without a high school diploma who passed the GED Tests. The average percentage of the target population who passed the GED Tests was 1 percent across the United States. In the United States, the percentages of the target population who passed the GED Tests were higher in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states. Alaska and Wyoming had the highest percentages of the target population passing the GED Tests (more than 3 percent), followed by Idaho, Montana, and Utah. In Canada, the percentage of the target population who passed

**FIGURE 5**

**Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED® Tests, by State or Province/Territory: 2008**



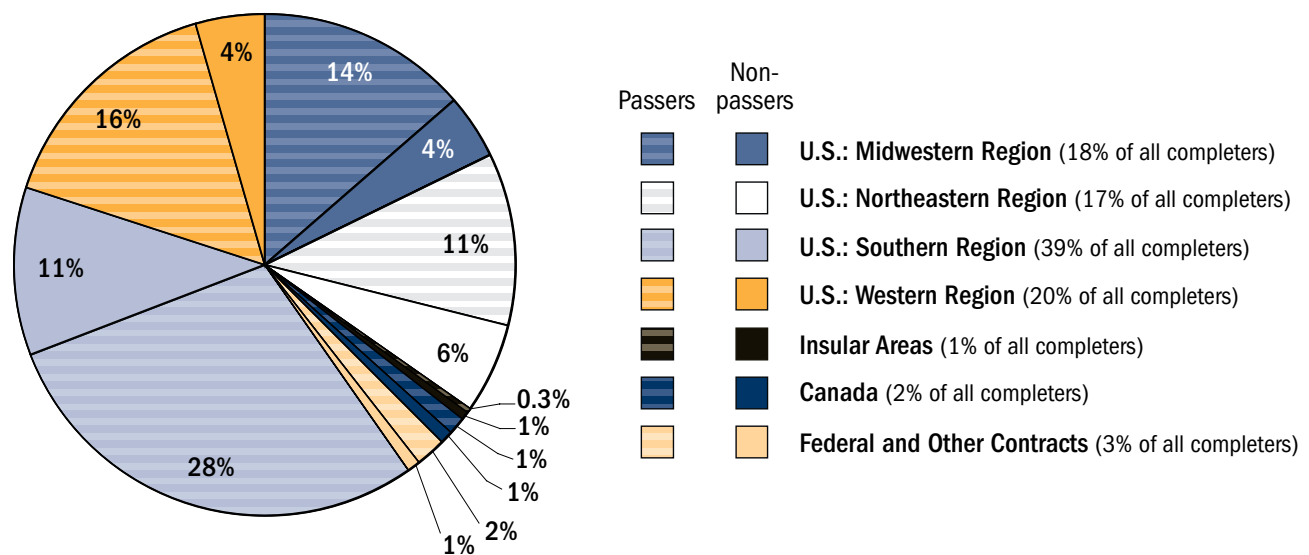
<sup>11</sup> In Kansas, the minimum score requirement on each content area test was 420 in 2008.

the GED Tests was less than 0.5 percent in each province or territory, except in Prince Edward Island (0.7 percent).

Regional data contribute to the picture of GED completers and passers beyond issues of target population. When all jurisdictions are grouped into regions (see **Figure 6**), the results allow for geographic comparisons of candidates who complete and pass the GED Tests. More than three-fourths of completers (77 percent) and passers (80 percent) came from

three large regions in 2008: the Southern, Western, and Midwestern U.S. regions. In the United States, the Northeastern and Southern regions had the highest completion rates (92 percent and 90 percent, respectively). The Southern region had the highest number of completers (nearly two-fifths), and the Western region had the next highest number of completers. Western and Midwestern regions had the highest pass rates (78 percent for both jurisdictions). The smallest number of completers and passers in the United States was in the Northeastern region.

**FIGURE 6**  
**GED® Completers and Passers, by Jurisdictional Group<sup>1</sup>: 2008**



	Completers		Passers	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	Pass Rate (%)
U.S.: Midwestern Region	120,612	17.7	93,438	77.5
U.S.: Northeastern Region	115,352	17.0	74,762	64.8
U.S.: Southern Region	268,708	39.5	194,453	72.4
U.S.: Western Region	137,511	20.2	106,515	77.5
Insular Areas	5,243	0.8	1,790	34.1
Canada	12,329	1.8	7,794	63.2
Federal and Other Contracts	20,106	3.0	14,738	73.3
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>679,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>493,490</b>	<b>72.6</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

<sup>1</sup> United States regional classification from the Census Bureau. The U.S. Northeastern region includes: CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. The U.S. Midwestern region includes: IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, and WI. The U.S. Southern region includes: AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV. The U.S. Western region includes: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

The Canadian completion rate was high (97 percent). Canadian candidates represented a small portion of completers and passers within the entire program, yet the pass rate for Canadian completers was lower (63 percent), likely because of the higher minimum score requirements. Federal and other contracts had a completion rate of 94 percent and a pass rate of 73 percent.

**Figures 7 and 8** (see pages 20 and 21) present the 2008 pass rates for jurisdictions within the United States and Canada, respectively. Pass rates exceeding 90 percent were observed in the following states: Iowa (99 percent), Delaware (96 percent), Kansas (94 percent), and Wyoming (91 percent). Canadian provinces where candidates exceeded the Canadian average pass rate were Alberta (71 percent), Ontario (70 percent), British Columbia (69 percent), and Manitoba (65 percent).

Comparisons must be interpreted with caution because the pass rate can be affected by underlying differences in candidate characteristics, candidate preparation, jurisdictional program size, or jurisdictional or testing center GED testing program policies. In fact, jurisdictional and testing center policies often include a policy to ensure candidates' preparedness to take the GED Tests. Of the 10 jurisdictions with the highest pass rates in the United States (85 percent or higher), six required their candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests and four required at least some instruction before initial testing (see Table 2 and Appendix A). These six states set the minimum score requirement for the Official GED Practice Tests before testing, and four of them offered the Official GED Practice Tests free of charge. Four of these states required a waiting period before retesting for those who did not pass, and three of the four also required instruction or passing a standardized assessment as remediation before retesting.

Appendix K depicts the changes from 2007 to 2008 in the number of candidates in each jurisdiction who took at least one of the GED Tests, the percentage of candidates who completed the GED test battery, and the percentage who passed the GED Tests. In 2008, GED Testing Service witnessed the largest increase in the number of testing candidates since 2003. The total number of candidates tested increased by 7 percent from 2007 to 2008; the increase may be partially because of the awareness that a new test series is coming in 2012 and that candidates need to complete and pass the 2002 Series GED Tests by the end of 2011. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the current state of the economy might be one of the factors leading to a rise in the number of GED Tests

candidates. The completion rates in 2008 stayed about the same as 2007; however, the pass rates increased two percentage points from 2007 to 2008.

On average, the pass rate in the United States increased by one and a half percentage points, with 43 states and the District of Columbia exhibiting an increase. The highest rise in pass rates was found in Alabama (more than seven percentage points), which may be attributed to a strategic focus on expanding GED testing in the state and the increasing efforts to emphasize test preparation in the adult education system. However, despite the overall gain in pass rates, the pass rates in Canada and the insular areas decreased by four percentage points and three percentage points, respectively. The highest pass rate increase among jurisdictional groups was from federal and other contracts. An eight percentage point increase in DANTEs, likely a result of prescreening with standardized assessments and short-term intensive remediation before service members may enter basic training, and a five percentage point increase among international candidates helped lift the pass rate.

## GED PASSER DEMOGRAPHICS

### Age

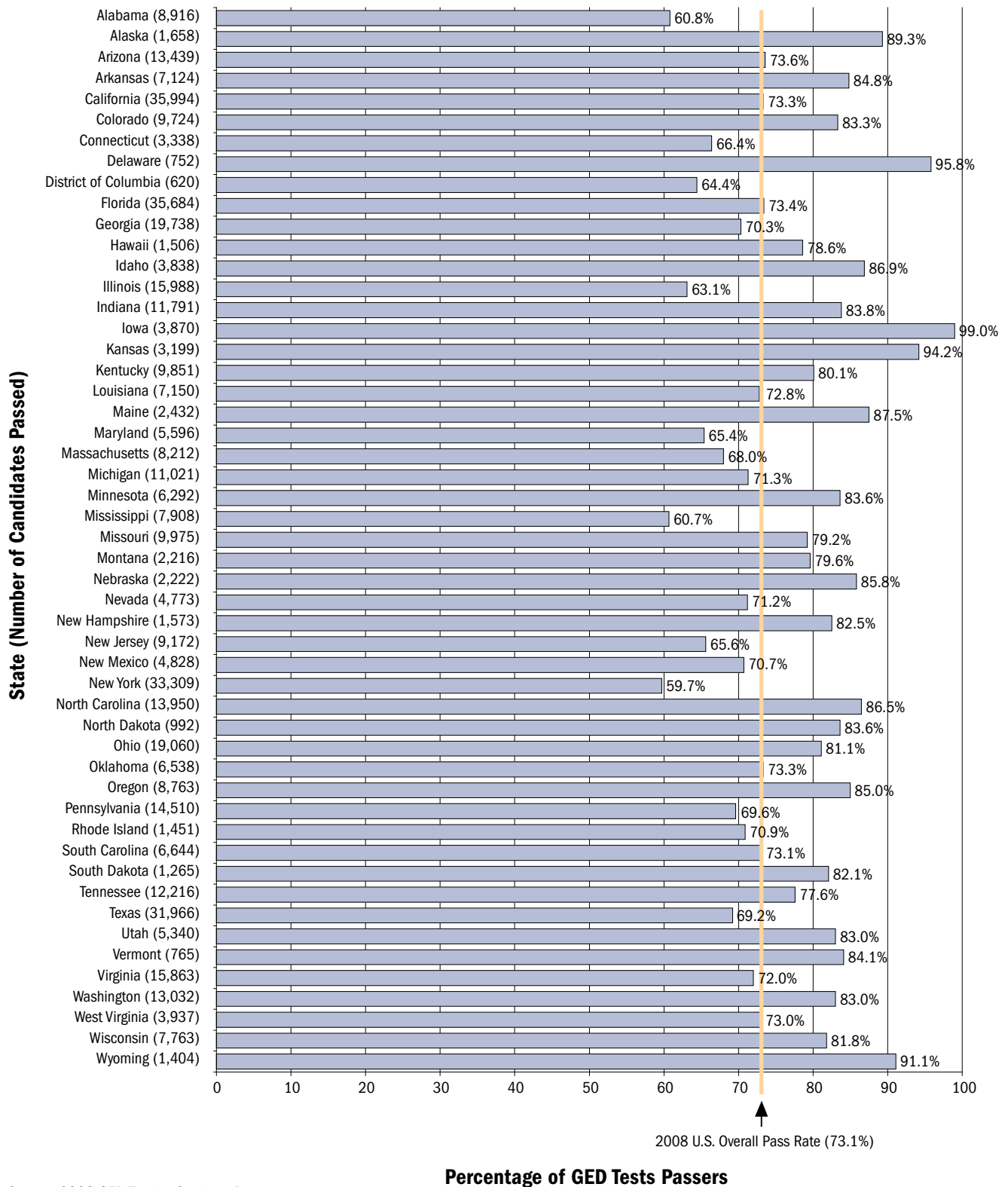
The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24 years (standard deviation = 9), and has remained between 24 and 25 years within the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests (see Appendix L for age statistics for GED Tests passers in all jurisdictions in 2008 and Appendix W for age statistics since 2002). The average ages of passers in the United States and insular areas were 24 and 23 years (standard deviation = 9 and 7), respectively. The average ages of passers in Canada and among federal contracts were higher, at 30 years and 27 years (standard deviation = 11 and 9), respectively, and corresponded to higher average ages for all candidates tested in those jurisdictional groupings.

Percentages of 16- to 18-year-old passers in 2008 remained stable compared with 2007 in both the United States and in Canada. In the United States, 34 percent of all passers were ages 16 to 18 years in 2008, compared with 35 percent in 2007. In Canada, where the minimum age for testing was at least 18 years old in 12 of the 13 provinces/territories, 4 percent of passers were ages 16 to 18 in both 2007 and 2008.

Approximately one-quarter of all passers and one-quarter of U.S. passers were in the 20- to 24-year-old age group. This age group accounted for 31 percent

FIGURE 7

## Pass Rates on the GED® Tests, by U.S. State: 2008

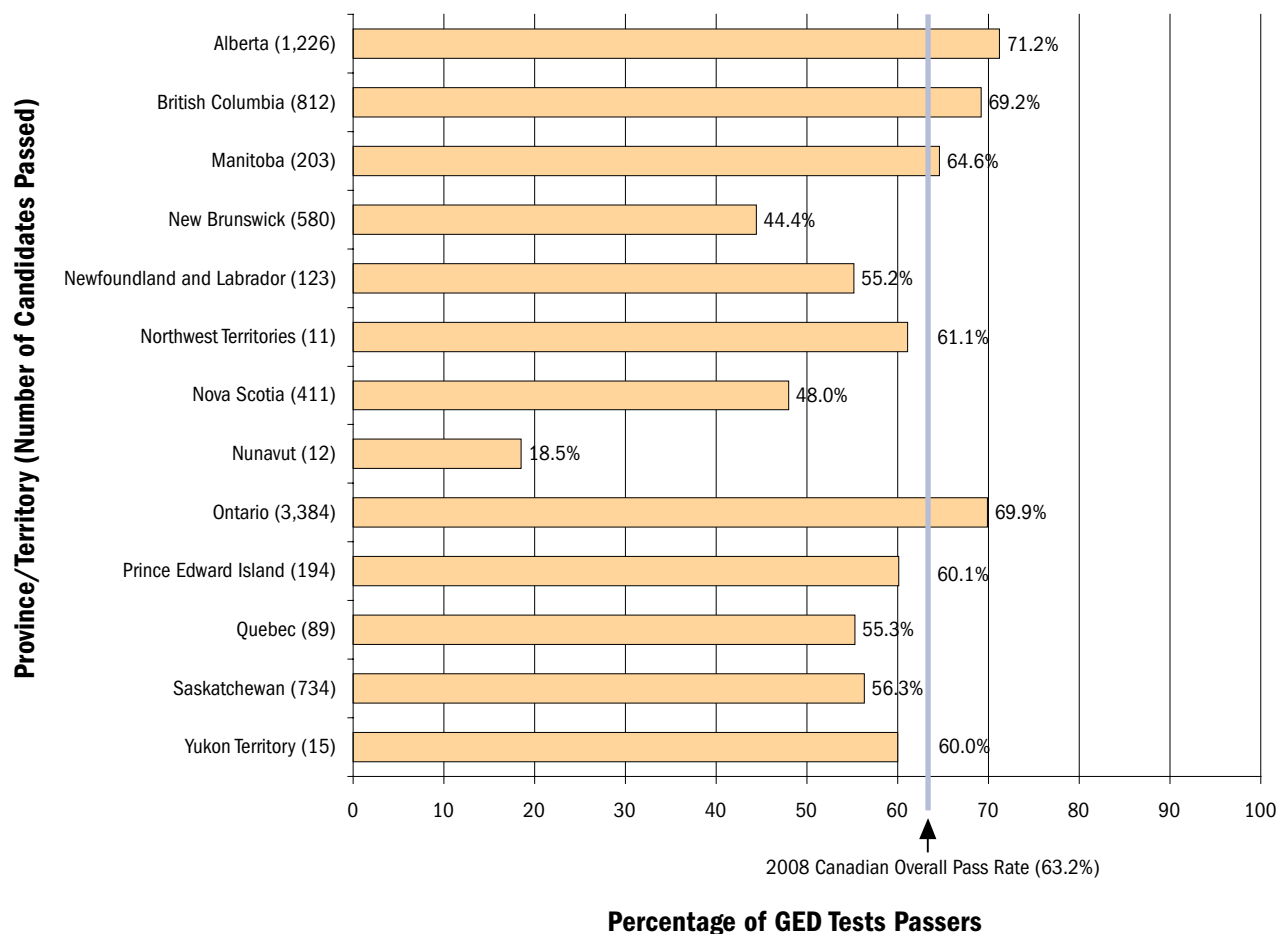


Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.



FIGURE 8

## Pass Rates on the GED® Tests, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2008



Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

of the Canadian passers, compared with 29 percent of that age group who tested in Canada. Candidates aged 50 years and older accounted for 2 percent of U.S. passers, which is comparable to the percentages of U.S. candidates tested within that age group (3 percent). In Canada, 6 percent of the passers were 50 years of age or older, which is comparable to the percentage of Canadian candidates in that age group (7 percent).

### Gender

The majority of passers, like the candidates, were male (60 percent). Appendix M presents gender statistics for GED Tests passers for all jurisdictions. Overall, the percentages of male and female passers have remained unchanged since 2002. Differences from the overall percentages were observed in many jurisdictions, but differences greater than 25 percentage points from the overall percentages were seen most in jurisdictions with lower testing volumes such as Northern Mariana Islands and Palau, as well as in

the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, and DANTES, where most candidates were male.

Percentages of female passers were at or above 50 percent in a few of the jurisdictions with the lowest testing volumes, including Northern Mariana Islands (71 percent female), Palau (67 percent), Yukon Territory (60 percent), and Nunavut (50 percent). In contrast, male passers represented approximately nine of every 10 passers testing under DANTES programs (86 percent), Federal Bureau of Prisons (90 percent), and Michigan prisons (95 percent), as well as in Northwest Territories (91 percent).

### Ethnicity

The ethnic distribution of all passers in 2008 was 60 percent white, 19 percent African American, 17 percent Hispanic, 2 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 2 percent Asian, and 1 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (see Appendix N for ethnicity

statistics for GED Tests passers for all jurisdictions). All of these percentages were similar to 2007 and have remained stable relative to the number of candidates in each ethnic group who were tested. It is worth noting that federal funds do not support GED Tests preparation for non-English speakers—a policy that may have an effect on testing program outcomes, including pass rates.

The jurisdictions with the highest percentages of passers for a specific ethnic group were in line with jurisdictions where those specific ethnic groups were highly represented in the population tested. For example, among individual jurisdictions, the highest percentages of white passers were in New Hampshire (92 percent), and in Maine and West Virginia (88 percent each). The highest percentages of African American passers were among international passers (83 percent), in the District of Columbia (78 percent), and in the Virgin Islands (72 percent). The highest percentages of Hispanic passers were in New Mexico (48 percent), California (45 percent), and Texas (42 percent). Although American Indians/Alaska Natives did not constitute the largest percentage of passers in any jurisdiction, they represented more than 20 percent of the passers in Alaska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

### Highest Grade Completed

In 2008, more than 70 percent of all GED Tests passers completed 10th grade or higher (see Appendix O for highest grade completed statistics for passers in all jurisdictions). This result included 37 percent who completed 11th grade and 8 percent who completed 12th grade. Jurisdictions with the greatest percentage of passers who completed the 11th or 12th grade included California and Utah (66 percent each), Virgin Islands (63 percent), Guam (62 percent), and Minnesota (57 percent).

### Years Out of School

Of all GED Tests passers, 79 percent reported their last year in school. Because of low response rates in some jurisdictions, results of the years-out-of-school variable for GED Tests passers by jurisdiction presented in Appendix P should be interpreted with caution.

Although the average years out of school for GED Tests passers was nearly seven years (standard deviation = 9) and ranged from four years for the DANTES passers to 16 years for Federal Bureau of Prisons passers, the statistic itself does not present a complete picture of the variability in years out of school. In fact, the GED testing program reaches adults in

need of high school credentials at varying years of separation from their school experience. One-third of the passers reported being out of school for one year (19 percent) or less than one year (14 percent).

For 24 percent of the passers, more than 10 years elapsed from the time they left school until they passed the GED Tests. Among the U.S. states, the highest percentages of passers who were out of school for more than 10 years were recorded in California and North Carolina (30 percent each), and Arizona and Ohio (29 percent each).

Passers who were out of school for more than 20 years represented less than 9 percent of all passers. The highest percentages of passers out of school for more than 20 years were observed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (26 percent) and Michigan prisons (20 percent).

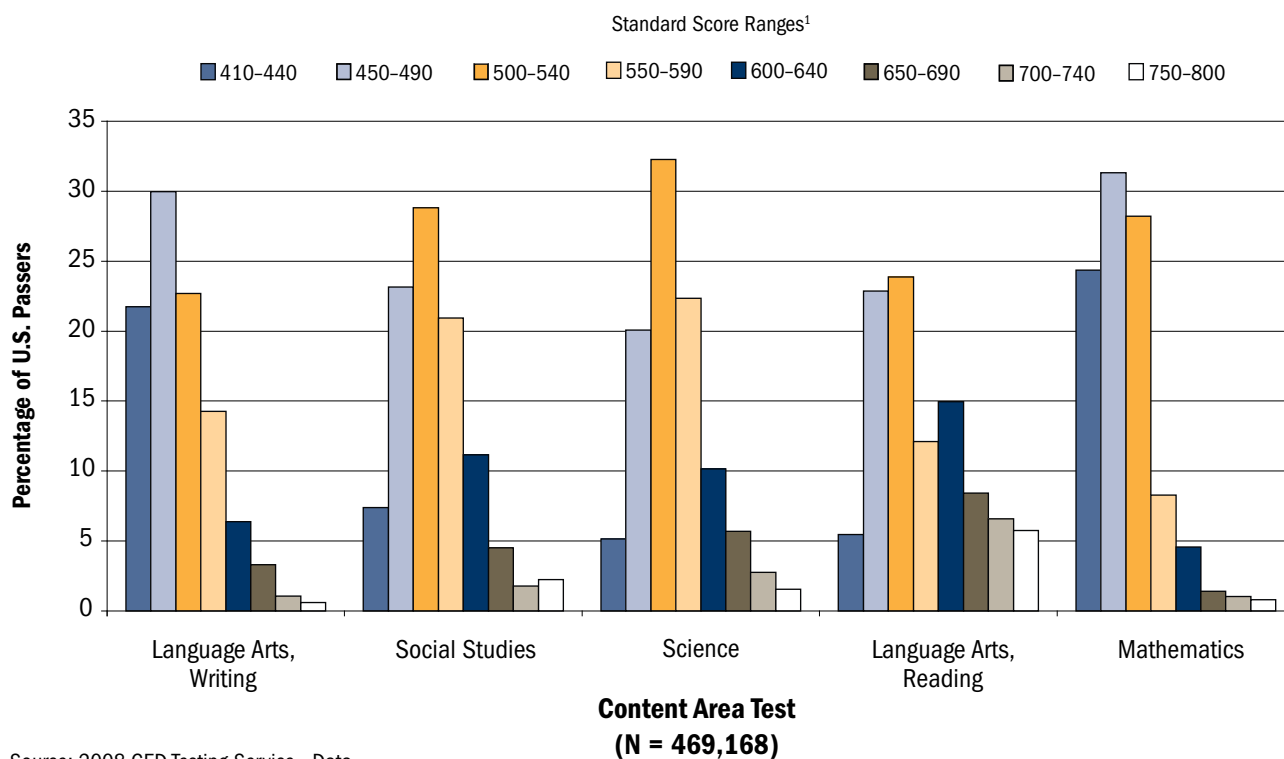
### Reasons for Testing

Eighty-five (85) percent of all GED Tests passers completed the survey question on reasons for testing. As with the entire population of GED candidates, an educational reason was the most frequently selected reason for testing by GED Tests passers in 2008 (see Appendices Q1 and Q2). Among the passers who indicated reasons for testing, 61 percent indicated at least one educational reason. Intentions for furthering education varied greatly across jurisdictions and ranged from 29 percent in Northern Mariana Islands to 99 percent in Illinois. In terms of specific educational reasons, 29 percent of all passers indicated an interest in attending a two-year college and 22 percent of all passers were interested in attending a four-year college. Twenty-three (23) percent of the passers were interested in attending a technical or trade program. Fifty-four (54) percent and 49 percent of the passers cited personal reasons and employment reasons, respectively, with 40 percent indicating that they would like to get a better job upon earning a GED credential.

### PASSER PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TESTS

This section reports on the test performance of those candidates who completed and passed the five tests in the GED test battery. Appendices R1 and R2 present test score statistics for passers in all jurisdictions. Jurisdictional and testing center policies, such as requiring candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests before testing, influence GED Tests scores reported in this section. Also, passers in Canada were required to earn a minimum standard score of 450

**FIGURE 9**  
**Standard Score Distributions for U.S. GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2008**



Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

<sup>1</sup> Score ranges are not equal.

on each of the five GED Tests, while passers in the United States were required to earn a minimum standard score of 410 on each of the five GED Tests;<sup>12</sup> both countries require an average standard score of 450 or higher (equivalent to a standard score total of 2250 or higher) across the five tests. Therefore, U.S. passers with one or more test scores less than 450 needed to earn higher scores on the other content area test(s) to meet the minimum average standard score of 450.

Distributions of standard scores within the five GED Tests for the U.S. and Canadian passers are shown in **Figures 9 and 10**, respectively.

For both U.S. and Canadian passers, the Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing Tests were the most difficult, as shown by a greater percentage of passers who earned scores in the lower range of the score distributions for those tests. On the Language Arts, Reading Test, there was a higher percentage of both U.S. and Canadian passers who earned a standard score of 600 or higher, compared with all other content area tests. In Canada, the distribution of passers' standard scores was relatively even across all ranges

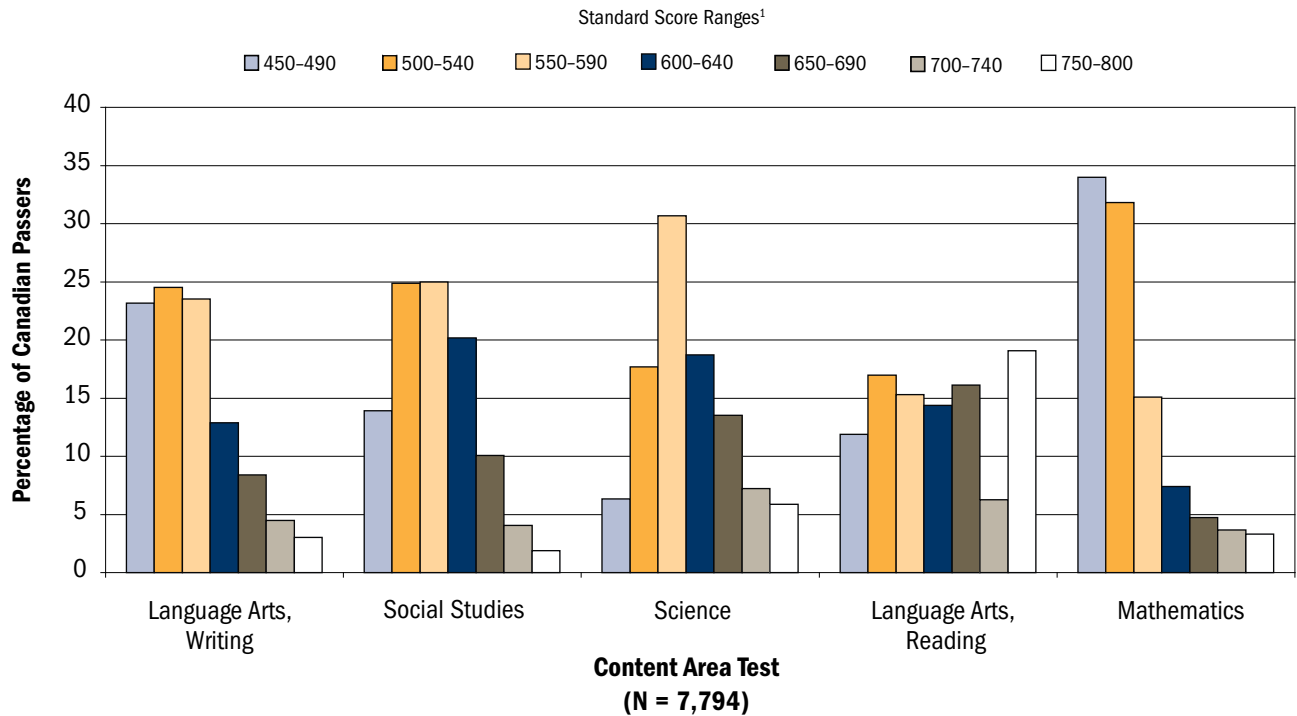
on the Language Arts, Reading Test, a pattern that was also exhibited in previous years. This indicates that performances on the Language Arts, Reading Test varied greatly among candidates.

Appendices R1 and R2 present GED Tests and battery standard score statistics for each jurisdiction. Individual jurisdictions may find these data useful for instructional purposes. The GED test battery average standard score across the five content area tests was 530 (standard deviation = 60); a score of 530 or higher corresponds to a score achievable by the estimated top 33 percent of U.S. graduating high school seniors (see Table 1). Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing were the two most difficult tests, as indicated by the average standard scores: 496 (standard deviation = 67) and 505 (standard deviation = 71), respectively. Average standard scores on all other content area tests ranged from 540 (standard deviation = 76) on the Social Studies Test to 565 (standard deviation = 95) on the Language Arts, Reading Test.

Among the jurisdictional groups, the mean standard scores for each individual test and battery average

<sup>12</sup> In Kansas, the minimum score requirement on each content area test was 420 in 2008.

**FIGURE 10:**  
**Standard Score Distributions for Canadian GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2008**



Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

<sup>1</sup> Score ranges are not equal.

for passers in Canada were higher than those of passers in other jurisdictional groups. This difference likely reflects the higher passing scores required in Canada. The average standard scores among the passers under federal and other contracts were lower than the overall average standard scores and showed less variability, which indicated a more homogeneous population in terms of academic achievement.

### GED Tests Pass Rates by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity

For the first time in 2008, GED Testing Service disaggregated pass rates for three groups of candidates: age, gender, and ethnic group. The same groupings were used as shown in Appendices L, M, and N. All groups discussed below had a cell size of at least 100 completers per group to ensure meaningful comparisons. Analyses did not control for socioeconomic status, educational background, or other variables commonly used in educational research, and they should be interpreted with caution accordingly.

**Age.** Appendix S presents GED Tests pass rates by age group. Candidates who were 16 years old had the highest pass rate (83 percent) compared with other age groups, while the lowest pass rate (53 percent) was observed for candidates aged 60 years and older. A linear trend of pass rates across age groups

was displayed, which indicated that it would be more difficult to pass the GED Tests as age increases.

Even though this trend of decreasing pass rates was steady at a national or program-wide level, there was much variability within jurisdictions. A closer look at U.S. states (sample sizes in other countries were too small to allow for meaningful analysis) reveals a great variety in pass rates by age group. Many U.S. states saw an increase in the pass rate for candidates aged 16 to 19 years. In nine states, 25- to 29-year-old candidates tended to pass at a higher rate than the 20- to 24-year-old group. In some states, at least, pass rates tended to increase for adults in their late 20s. Candidates in 15 states showed at least one increase across groups aged 20 to 39, and in five states, adults who were 35 to 39 years old passed at higher rates than 30- to 34-year-old candidates. In eight states, candidates in their 50s passed at higher rates than those in their 40s.

**Gender.** Appendix T presents GED Tests pass rates by gender. The pass rate for male candidates was 76 percent for the entire program, which was higher than that for female candidates (69 percent). In the United States and Canada, the pass rates for male candidates were seven and nine percentage points higher, respectively, than those for female candi-

dates. In the insular areas and federal and other contracts, the pass rates among male and female candidates were much closer, with a difference of less than one percentage point. Iowa had the highest pass rate (99 percent) for male and female candidates. In the United States, pass rates for female candidates were higher than those for male candidates in seven other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, and North Dakota). In these eight states the pass rate was at least 80 percent, irrespective of gender.

**Ethnicity.** Appendix U presents GED Tests pass rates by ethnicity. Overall, disaggregated pass rates by ethnicity show that white candidates had the highest pass rate (83 percent) among all ethnic groups, while African American candidates had the lowest pass rate (57 percent). These differences in pass rates are consistent with data from other large-scale assessment programs, such as ACT, California High School Exit Examination, Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), or SAT. Although the

ranges between the highest and lowest pass rates for different ethnicities are over 25 percentage points in all jurisdictional groups, some jurisdictions exhibited a smaller range, such as Iowa (four percentage points), Delaware (10 percentage points), Kansas and DANTES (11 percentage points each), and Wyoming (12 percentage points).

Disaggregated results do not indicate the presence of bias against groups of individual test-takers. GED Testing Service conducted differential item functioning (DIF) analyses and a bias review on all operational test forms of the 2002 Series English-language GED Tests. A majority of expert reviewers found that 2,627 items of 2,640 items reviewed exhibited no evidence of bias. For further information, please see *Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests* (GED Testing Service, 2009, available at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org)). Given that test forms preclude bias against any particular group, the different pass rates between various age, gender, and ethnicity groups likely result from differences in the actual academic skill levels of the candidates.

# Trends in the GED Testing Program

## TESTING VOLUME

Since 1943, more than 17 million individuals have passed the GED Tests. Trend data are available beginning in 1949 (see Appendices V, W, and X for all candidates and passers). Since all U.S. jurisdictions had adopted GED testing by 1973, the number of candidates who tested increased through the beginning of the 1978 test series and has remained relatively stable across the past 30 years.

**Figure 11** presents trends in the numbers of candidates who tested, completed, and passed the GED Tests from 1995 to 2008. In 2001, the GED testing program recorded an unusually high volume of GED test-takers because candidates who did not pass in 2001 were required to take all five content area tests again with the introduction of the new test series in 2002. Hence, the decrease in numbers in 2002 was a result of the population of adults in the GED testing program attempting to complete and pass with the 1988 Series GED Tests in 2001, leaving fewer adults in the GED testing program for the series in 2002.

**Figure 12** (see page 28) graphically represents the numbers of test-takers, completers, and passers for both first-time and repeat GED candidates.

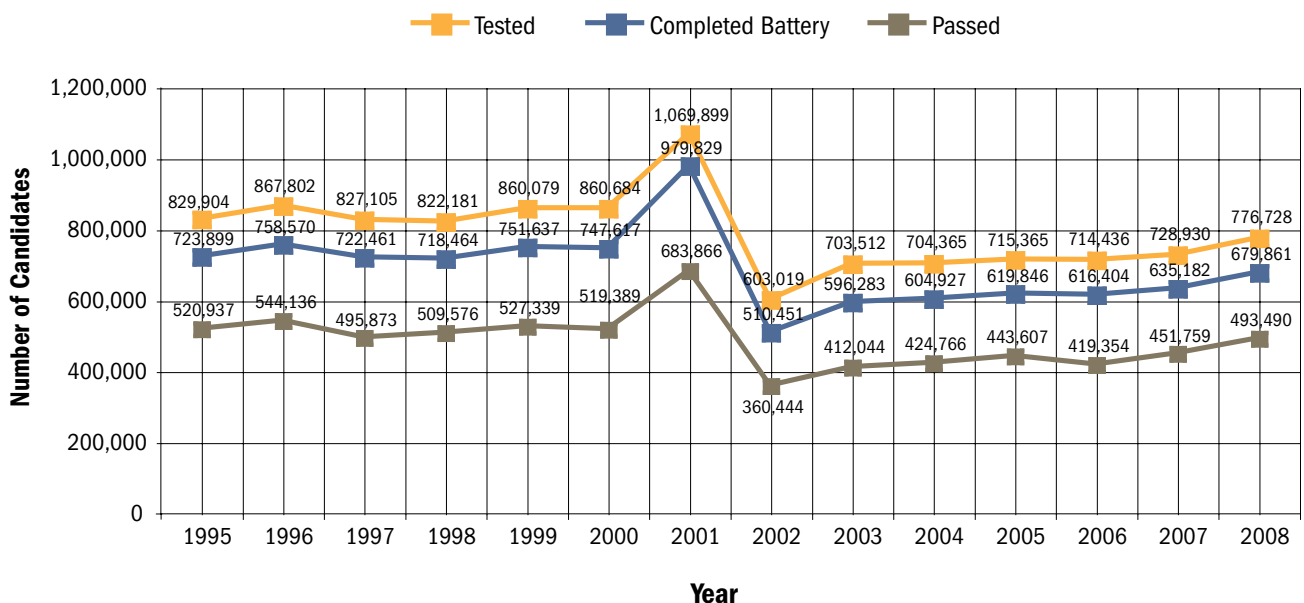
From 2003 to 2005, the numbers of first-time test-takers remained essentially the same, but from 2006 onward, more candidates tested for the first time, and their completion and pass rates showed signs of increasing.

Among repeat candidates, numbers of test-takers and completers have increased since 2003, but the pass rate increased at a smaller rate. The gap between the number of repeat test-takers and repeat completers has widened slightly since 2003, even as numbers in both groups increased. Although it is too early to determine a trend, it is possible that even as first-time test-takers improve in completing and passing the GED Tests, the gap in these rates for repeat test-takers may actually be widening.

The average volume of testing for the 2003–2008 administrations of the 2002 Series GED Tests was only about 86 percent of the average volume observed in the 1995–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Tests (see Appendix V; 2001 and 2002 were excluded from this analysis because of the anomalous effect of the new test series on testing volume referenced above). Even though it is unclear what or whether societal or jurisdictional changes

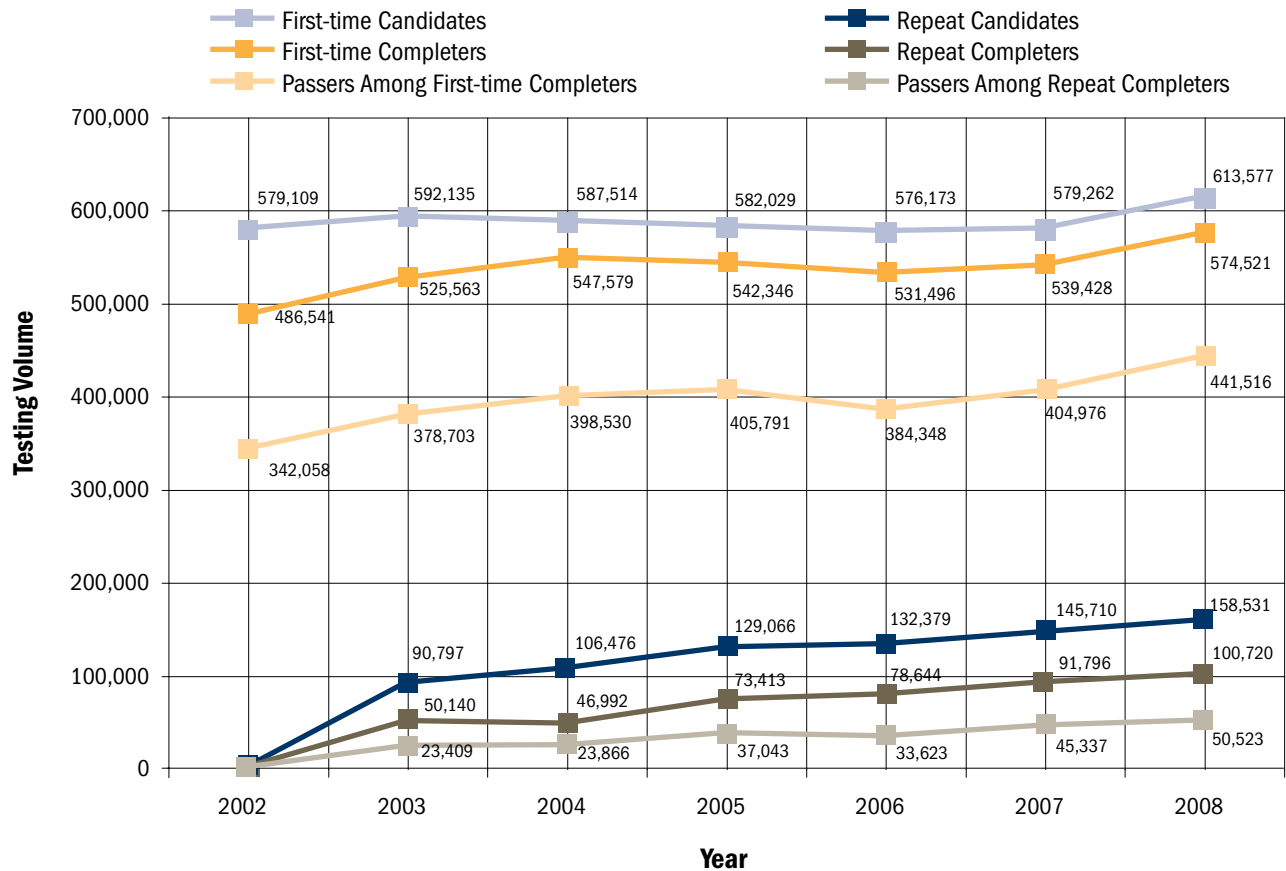
**FIGURE 11**

**Number of Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED® Tests: 1995–2008**



Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

FIGURE 12

First-Time and Repeat GED® Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed<sup>1</sup>: 2002–2008

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

<sup>1</sup> The numbers of first-time and repeat GED candidates who tested, completed, and passed are counted starting from 2002 and do not include candidates and passers from Puerto Rico.

affected testing volume, it is known that the method of collecting GED testing program data changed in 2002. Prior to 2002, jurisdictions forwarded summaries of their GED testing program data directly to GED Testing Service, and candidates who tested across multiple jurisdictions could have been counted multiple times. In 2002 and onward, individual candidate demographic and test information was uploaded to a centralized database and then summarized by GED Testing Service. This procedural change may have contributed to at least some of the decline in recorded testing volume.

Since the introduction of the current test series in 2002, in general, there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Tests. In 2008, the number of candidates who tested increased by about 7 percent compared with 2007, which was the largest increase since 2003. Multiple factors, including the national economy or local

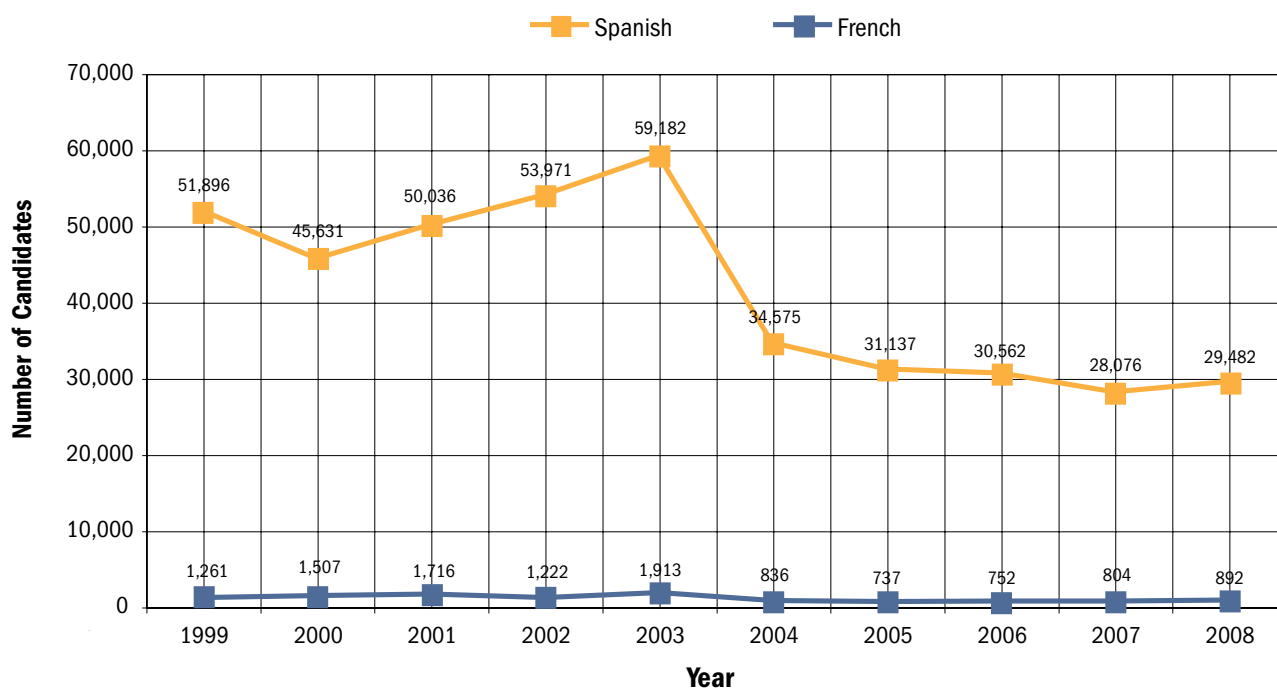
recruiting initiatives, might contribute to the rise in testing candidates. In 2008, the pass rate increased by two percentage points compared with 2007. Seventy-three (73) percent of completers passed the GED Tests in 2008, compared with 71 percent in 2007. In 2007 and 2008, the gap among the number of test-takers, completers, and passers narrowed. Although it is too early to see if these changes represent the beginnings of a trend, the 2008 pass rate was the highest since the 1994 pass rate of 73 percent.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Appendix W presents trends in demographics and test scores for candidates and passers since 2002. In terms of candidate demographics, the percentages of male and female candidates remained relatively unchanged from 2002 to 2008, and the ethnic distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable over the life of the 2002 Series GED Tests.

FIGURE 13

Number of Candidates Tested with Spanish- and French-Language GED® Tests: 1999–2008



Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

The average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged over the last 14 years at 25 years old. Prior to 1995, the average age of all candidates ranged from 25 to 28 years during the administration of the 1978 and 1988 Series GED Tests, and 25 to 30 years during the administration of the 1942 Series GED Tests. The percentage of candidates ages 16 to 24 years has decreased slightly from 68 percent to 64 percent since 2002, and GED passers in the same age group have decreased from 72 to 68 percent since 2002. Since the testing program's inception, the average highest grade completed has remained stable at 10th grade.

With regard to candidates' reasons for taking the GED Tests, two primary reasons for testing across the years have been further education and employment. Beginning in the 1990s, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study has generally increased and has varied between 57 percent and 68 percent (see Appendix V). In 2008, the percentage of candidates who indicated they planned to advance their education was 60 percent, a decrease from 63 percent in 2002. Fifty (50) percent of candidates who tested in 2008 indicated they tested for employment reasons (see Appendix W), primarily to get a better job (see Appendices G1 and G2 for breakdown). Similarly, 49 percent of passers indicated they tested for employment reasons in 2008 (see Appendix W); 61 percent of passers indicated they tested for

educational reasons, which was a slight decrease from 63 percent since 2002 (see Appendix W).

### FOREIGN-LANGUAGE VERSIONS

**Figure 13** shows the numbers of candidates who tested with foreign-language versions of the GED Tests from 1999 to 2008. The number of candidates who tested predominantly with the Spanish- and French-language GED Tests peaked in 2003, the year prior to the introduction of the current foreign-language versions. All candidates who did not complete and pass the battery by 2003 were required to take all five content area tests again with the introduction of the new versions in 2004. In addition, the lower volumes of Spanish-language testing from 2004 to 2007 may be partially attributed to decreasing test volume from Puerto Rico and to decreasing numbers of immigrants following 2001. First-time GED candidates in Puerto Rico were required to finish all five tests plus an English as a Second Language (ESL) test in two consecutive days, and they had only one year to repeat the failed tests before their test scores expired. In 2008, there was an increase of testing volume for both the Spanish- and French-language GED Tests, which corresponded with the increase in the whole GED Tests candidate population.



# About the GED Testing Program

The General Educational Development Testing Service (GED Testing Service®) is a program of the American Council on Education (ACE). As such, its mission, vision, and values are tied to those of ACE, and GED Testing Service shares ACE's core values of inclusiveness and diversity. GED Testing Service recognizes the responsibility of those in the educational community to contribute to our society, and embraces the belief that widespread access to excellent postsecondary education, particularly for those adult learners who seek lifelong learning, is the cornerstone of a democratic society.

## GED® TESTING SERVICE VISION

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

## GED® TESTING SERVICE MISSION

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

## GED® TESTING SERVICE VALUES

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

## PARTNERSHIP

The GED testing program is an international partnership involving GED Testing Service, each of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, the Canadian provinces and territories, the insular areas, the U.S. military, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, Veterans Affairs hospitals, and Prometric™ centers that test international civilians. GED Testing Service develops and delivers the GED Tests and establishes the test administration procedures and passing standard. All jurisdictions administer the GED Tests and award their high school credentials to adults who meet the GED Tests passing standard as well as any other jurisdictional requirements.

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

In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,100 active Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Each jurisdiction determines the number and location of the testing centers. The number of U.S. testing centers ranges from one each in the District of Columbia and South Carolina to more than 300 in New York. Self-reported test center profile data in 2007 indicate that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with 45 percent of the centers offering tests at least once a week and 79 percent at least once a month.

Each jurisdiction is responsible for establishing policies affecting candidates who test within its borders or system (see Appendix A).

- Jurisdictions report annually on the number of active Official GED Testing Centers.
- They specify any residency requirement that candidates may need to meet.
- Each jurisdiction titles the GED credential it awards, such as a diploma, a credential, or a certificate.

- It establishes testing fees and requirements to begin testing, to retest (if necessary), and to receive a credential.
- Policies concerning required age for school attendance and for GED testing are also collected.
- Some jurisdictions specify how long a candidate may take to complete a test battery or if scores from incomplete test batteries ever expire.
- Policies on foreign language and English as a Second Language (ESL) testing are also presented.

As noted throughout the report, these policies, either individually or in combination, have the potential to exert substantial influence on candidate response rates and test scores. The reader should consider the nature of policies within a jurisdiction or across jurisdictions when comparing results.

### HISTORY OF THE GED TESTS

At the request of the military, the GED Tests were first developed in 1943 to help returning World War II veterans finish their high school studies and re-enter civilian life. Since that time, the military has continued to offer the GED Tests to the men and women entering the military. The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) administers the GED Tests at 528 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 final state to join the GED testing program. Over its 67-year history, the GED testing program has served as a bridge to further education and employment as well as to provide personal satisfaction for more than 17 million people who passed the GED test battery.

More information on GED Testing Service, its research studies, and the GED testing program is available at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org).

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*Association of American Universities*  
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*Association of Catholic Colleges  
& Universities*  
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Ending March 2010**

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*American Association of Colleges for Teacher  
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**Designated Representative,  
Washington Higher Education  
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Ending March 2011**

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National Association of College and University  
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## GED TESTING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

### Annual GED Testing Program Statistical Reports

- A PDF of the *2008 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* is available online at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org).
- Archived editions of this publication from 1958–2007 are available for download at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org) under the heading, Publications & Research.

### GED Testing Service Research Studies

- *Young GED Examinees and Their Performance on the GED Tests (2009)*
- *The Health Literacy of U.S. Adults Across GED Credential Recipients, High School Graduates, and Non–High School Graduates (2008)*
- *Economic and Noneconomic Outcomes for GED Credential Recipients (2008)*
- *The Literacy of U.S. Adults with Disabilities Across GED Credential Recipients, High School Graduates, and Non–High School Graduates (2008)*
- *The Literacy of U.S. Adults with GED Credentials: 2003 NAAL and 1992 NALS (2007)*
- *Examinee and High School Senior Performance on the GED Tests (2007)*
- *Differences Between Students Who Were and Were Not Retained in Grade (2007)*
- *Dropouts Immediately Pursuing a GED Credential (2006)*
- *GED Candidate Computer Familiarity Survey (2006)*
- *An Exploration of GED Standard Score Stability: 2001 Through 2005 (2006)*
- *Examining the Validity of GED Tests Scores with Scheduling and Setting Accommodations (2004)*
- *General Academic Achievement of Adult High School Dropouts (2002)*

Full research studies and executive summaries are available for download in PDF at [www.GEDtest.org](http://www.GEDtest.org) under the heading, Publications & Research.

### Other Technical Publications

- GED Testing Service. (2009). *Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests*. Washington, DC: American Council on Education.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

## GED® Testing Program Policies, by Jurisdiction: 2008

Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Residency Requirements	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Testing Fee		Requirements to Receive a GED Credential		Requirements Prior to Testing			
				First Testing (Battery)	Retesting	Minimum Scores	Other Requirements	Instruction Required?	Must Take the OPT??	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Tests
<b>United States</b>											
Alabama	53	None	State of Alabama High School Equivalency Diploma	\$50	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Alaska	21	Physically present in the state when applying	Diploma by GED Examination	\$25 (optional)	\$5 per subtest (optional)	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Arizona	41	None	Arizona High School Equivalency Diploma	\$65-\$90	\$10-\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Arkansas	62	Resident	Arkansas High School Diploma	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
California	190	Resident	California High School Equivalency Certificate	\$130 approx.	\$25 approx. per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Colorado	50	Resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$90 approx.	\$20 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Connecticut	25	Resident	Connecticut State High School Diploma	\$13 if 21 years of age or older	\$13 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Delaware	6	Resident or work in state	Delaware State Board of Education Endorsement	\$75	\$25 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$35	470 min. & 490 avg.
District of Columbia	1	Bonafide resident/ Court Order/Job Corps	GED Credential	\$50	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Florida	87	None	State of Florida High School Diploma	\$70 max.	\$16 for Writing and \$14 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Georgia	48	None	GED Diploma	\$95	\$19 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Hawaii	13	Resident	High School Diploma	\$75	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	1 semester's credit in Community School for Adults (may be waived)	Yes (60 hours min.)	No	–	–
Idaho	8	Resident	Idaho High School Equivalency Certificate	\$75	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	Must successfully complete American Government course	No	No	–	–
Illinois	75	30 days resident	Illinois High School Equivalency Certificate	\$35	\$10 for Writing and \$5 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	Must pass Constitution test	No	No	–	–
Indiana	71	30 days resident	GED Diploma	\$60 max.	\$12-\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes if 17 years old	usually \$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Iowa	45	None	Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma	Varies	\$5 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	460 min & 500 avg.
Kansas	26	Resident	Kansas State High School Diploma	\$68	\$68 per battery	420 min. & 450 avg.	–	Varies by center	Yes	\$25	450 min. & 500 avg.
Kentucky	42	State mailing address	Commonwealth of Kentucky High School Equivalency Diploma	\$40	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Louisiana	44	None	Louisiana High School Equivalency Diploma	\$50 approx.	\$35 approx. per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes if younger than 19 years old	Yes if younger than 19 years old	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Maine	79	None	Maine High School Equivalency Diploma	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Maryland	22	90 days resident	Maryland High School Diploma	\$45	\$45 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No (except correctional education)	–	–
Massachusetts	32	Resident for credential	Massachusetts State High School Equivalency Credential	\$65	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Michigan	118	None	High School Equivalency Certificate	\$30-\$175	\$50-\$250 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Foreign-Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation <sup>1</sup>			Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Foreign-Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates?	Scores Combined Across Languages?
16	18	16	Yes (90 days)	No	Yes	Yes (42 days)	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	No	French, Spanish	No	No
18	18	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (30-60 days; or hours required by ABE)	Yes (see hours required by ABE)	French, Spanish	No	No
18	18	17	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
17	17	16	No	No	No	Yes (1 day)	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
17	17	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (120 days)	No	Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	16	Yes (1-2 days)	No	No	Wait (45 days)	No	None	–	–
18	18	16	No	No	No	Yes (30 days if 3+ test scores ≥ 410; 90 days if less than 3 test scores > 410; may be waived)	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
16	20	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (90 days if battery avg. 400-429; 180 days if battery avg. < 400)	Yes (instruction)	French, Spanish	No	No
18	18	16	No	No	No	Varies by testing schedule	No	Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	Spanish	No	No
17	17	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	17	Yes (35 days)	No	Yes	Varies by score and number of retests	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	17	–	Yes (2 years); may be waived	No	No	Varies	Yes (passing CASAS or OPT scores)	French, Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	16	Yes (90 days)	Yes (1 year)	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
16	19	16	No	No	Yes	No	Yes (improved OPT scores)	Spanish	No	No
18	19	16	No	Yes (5 years)	No	Yes (30 days)	Yes (instruction in area(s) of deficiency)	French, Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	17	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	16	–	Yes (5 years)	Yes (5 years)	No	Yes (60 days)	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	16	Yes (1 year)	Yes (3 years)	Yes	No	No	Spanish	No	No
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes

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Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Residency Requirements	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Testing Fee		Requirements to Receive a GED Credential		Requirements Prior to Testing			
				First Testing (Battery)	Retesting	Minimum Scores	Other Requirements	Instruction Required?	Must Take the OPT??	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Tests
Minnesota	60	Resident	State of Minnesota GED Diploma	\$50-\$110	\$10-\$20 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	–	Varies	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Mississippi	37	30 days resident	State of Mississippi High School Equivalency Diploma	\$40	\$12 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	–	–	–
Missouri	27	State mailing address	Missouri Certificate of High School Equivalence	\$40	\$40 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Montana	22	Resident	State of Montana Equivalency Diploma	\$55	\$14 for Writing and \$7 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Nebraska	34	30 days resident	State of Nebraska Department of Education High School Diploma	\$0-\$75	\$10 max. per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes if younger than 18 years old	No	–	–
Nevada	20	None	Certificate of High School Equivalency	\$60	\$0 for 1 year	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes if 16 years old	\$0-10	410 min. & 450 avg.
New Hampshire	19	Resident	Certificate of High School Equivalency	\$65	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Varies	NA	NA
New Jersey	33	Resident	New Jersey State Issued High School Diploma	\$50	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
New Mexico	28	Resident; 30 days resident for credential	New Mexico High School Diploma	\$35-\$100	\$7-\$20 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Varies	Varies	NA	NA
New York	310	30 days resident	New York State High School Equivalency Diploma	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
North Carolina	73	Resident (must take the last test in NC to get credential)	High School Diploma Equivalency	\$7.50	\$2.50 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes (50-60 hours)	Yes	\$0	480 min. & 550 avg.
North Dakota	18	None	North Dakota GED High School Diploma	Varies	Varies	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Ohio	114	None	Ohio High School Equivalency Diploma	\$65	Varies	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Oklahoma	51	Resident	Oklahoma High School Diploma	Varies	Varies	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Oregon	43	None	GED Certificate	\$25-\$125	\$10-\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Pennsylvania	119	Resident	Commonwealth Secondary School Diploma	Varies	Varies	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Rhode Island	9	Resident	Senior High School Equivalency Diploma	\$55	\$4 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0-\$20	450 min. & 500 avg.
South Carolina	1	None	South Carolina High School Equivalency Diploma	\$70	\$14 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes if 16 years old	NA	440 avg.
South Dakota	18	None	GED Certificate	\$95	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes if enrolled in ABE	NA	NA
Tennessee	38	None	Equivalency Diploma	\$65	\$13 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	No min.
Texas	157	Resident	Certificate of High School Equivalency	Varies	Varies	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Utah	22	None	GED Certificate	66	\$18 for Writing and \$12 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Vermont	12	None	Vermont Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	\$60	\$12 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Virginia	82	None	Virginia GED Certificate	\$35 (plus \$10 first time test taker fee)	\$7 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Washington	56	None for testing; resident for issuance of credential	Certificate of Educational Competency	\$75	\$15 approx. per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
West Virginia	70	None	State of West Virginia GED Diploma	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Wisconsin	80	10 days resident	GED Certificate	Varies	Varies	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Wyoming	28	None	Certificate of High School Equivalency	\$50-\$75	\$12 max. per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes (12 hours)	Yes if younger than 18 years old	\$0	450 min. & 500 avg.

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Foreign-Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation <sup>1</sup>			Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Foreign-Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates?	Scores Combined Across Languages?
16	19	16	No	No	No	Varies	Varies (instruction and improved OPT score(s))	French, Spanish	No	Yes
17	17	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	18	16	Yes (2 years)	Yes (2 years)	No	Yes (60 days)	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	19	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (30-90 days)	No	Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	16	No	No	No	Yes (60 days or instruction)	Yes to waive retest wait (instruction)	Spanish	No	No
18	18	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	Spanish	No	No
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
18	18	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	French, Spanish	Yes	No
18	18	16	Yes (3 years)	Yes (3 years)	Yes	Yes (30 days if 4 scores > 410; 60 days otherwise)	Yes if test failed twice (instruction)	Spanish	No	No
16	19	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (60 days)	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	16	–	No	No	No	Yes	Yes (instruction and passing OPT scores)	French, Spanish	No	No
16	18	16	No	No	No	Yes (6 days)	No	Spanish	No	No
18	19	16	Yes (2 days)	No	No	Yes (30 days if avg. score = 400; 60 days if = 390; 90 days if = 380; 120 days if < 380)	No	Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	Spanish	No	No
18	18	16	Yes (3 years)	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	19	16	Yes (3 years)	Yes (3 years)	Yes	Varies by score	Varies	Spanish	No	Yes
17	17	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (180 days if failed twice within 6 months); May be waived	Yes to remove retest wait (instruction and passing OPT scores)	Spanish	No	No
16	19	16	Yes (2 years)	Yes (2 years)	No	Yes (30 days with instruction, 45 days on 2nd retest; 90 days if no instruction)	Yes to have shorter retest wait (instruction)	None	–	–
18	18	17	No	No	No	Yes (30 days)	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	16	No	No	No	Yes (180 days if no instruction)	Yes to remove retest wait (instruction)	French, Spanish	No	No
18	18 and peers graduated	17	No	No	Yes	No	No	Spanish	No	Yes
16	16	–	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
18	18	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	Yes
18	19	16	No	No	No	No	No	French, Spanish	No	No
16	19	16	Yes (6 weeks or 2 consecutive testing sessions)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (OPT in area(s) of deficiency)	French, Spanish	No	Yes
18	18.5 or 9th grade class graduated	17	No	No	No	Varies	No	Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	16	No	No	No	No	Yes (instruction and proof of proficiency)	Spanish	No	No

Appendix A continued on page 46

Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Residency Requirements	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Testing Fee		Requirements to Receive a GED Credential		Requirements Prior to Testing			
				First Testing (Battery)	Retesting	Minimum Scores	Other Requirements	Instruction Required?	Must Take the OPT??	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Tests
<b>Insular Areas</b>											
American Samoa	1	Resident	American Samoa High School Diploma	\$30 (free if enrolled in ABE)	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes if enrolled in ABE	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Federated States of Micronesia	4	Resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$25	\$25 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No (other pre-test required)	–	–
Guam	1	Resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$33	\$9 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$33	410 min. & 450 avg.
Marshall Islands	1	NA	GED Diploma	\$35	\$25 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	1	Resident	GED Diploma	\$20	\$20 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Palau	1	Resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$0	\$20	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes (60 hours)	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Puerto Rico	10	U.S. citizen	Diploma de Equivalencia de Escuela Superior	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg. <sup>3</sup>	–	Yes (180 hours)	Yes	\$0	450 avg.
Virgin Islands	1	None	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$25	\$25 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes (Math, Writing, and Reading subtests)	\$15	360 avg.
<b>Canada</b>											
Alberta	15	Resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	Varies	Varies	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
British Columbia	1	Resident	British Columbia Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	\$60	\$40 for 1 subtest, \$45 for 2, \$50 for 3, \$55 for 4	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Manitoba	1	None	Manitoba Senior Years Equivalency Diploma	\$65	\$25.20 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
New Brunswick	2	None	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$0	\$40 per battery or subtest	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	6 months resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$30	\$30 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Northwest Territories	1	6 months resident	Northwest Territories High School Equivalency Diploma	\$35	\$35 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Nova Scotia	1	None	GED High School Equivalency Certificate	\$40.60	\$40.60 for battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Nunavut	1	Resident	High School Equivalency Certificate	\$0	\$0	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Ontario	1	Resident	Grade 12 Equivalency Certificate	\$80	\$80 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Prince Edward Island	1	Resident	Grade 12 Equivalency Certificate	\$0	\$0	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Quebec	1	Resident or Canadian citizen	Certificat d'Equivalence d'Etudes Secondaires	\$0	\$0	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Saskatchewan	24	Canadian	GED Diploma	\$35	\$35 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Yukon Territory	1	Resident or Canadian citizen	Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	\$60	\$45 per battery or subtest	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–



Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Foreign-Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation <sup>1</sup>			Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Foreign-Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates?	Scores Combined Across Languages?
18	18 and class graduated	16	Yes (2 days)	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	Yes if enrolled in ABE	None	–	–
21	17	–	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	–	–
16	18	16	Yes (2 days)	Yes (60 days)	No	Yes (60 days with instruction; 180 days otherwise)	Yes to retest in 60 days	None	–	–
16	19	17	Yes (2 half days)	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	None	–	–
16	16	–	Varies by testing schedule	No	Yes	Yes (90 days)	No	None	–	–
18	18	–	NA	No	NA	Varies	Yes (instruction)	None	–	–
18	18 and completed 8th grade	–	Yes (2 days)	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	No	Spanish	Yes (410 min.)	NA
16	16	–	NA	No	No	No	No	Spanish	No	Yes
16	18	17	No	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	French	No	Yes
18	18	–	No	No	No	No	No	French	No	No
19	19	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	French	No	NA
19	19	18	Yes	No	No	Yes (90 days for 1st retest; 180 days for 2nd retest)	No	French	No	No
16	19	18	Yes (2 days); Exceptions may apply	No	Yes	Yes (90 days)	No	French	No	No
16	18	–	Yes (2-3 days)	No	No	Yes (180 days)	Yes (instruction)	French	No	No
16	19	–	No	No	Yes	Yes (90 days)	No	French	No	No
18	18	–	No	No	No	Yes (90-180 days)	No	French	No	No
18	18	–	No	No	Yes	No	Yes if score <400	French	No	No
18	18	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	French	No	No
16	16	–	Yes (2 days)	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	French	No	No
18	18	–	Yes (1 year)	No	Yes	No	No	French	No	No
16	19	16	Yes (2 days)	No	No	Varies by testing schedule	No	French	No	No

Appendix A continued on page 48

Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Residency Requirements	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Testing Fee		Requirements to Receive a GED Credential		Requirements Prior to Testing			
				First Testing (Battery)	Retesting	Minimum Scores	Other Requirements	Instruction Required?	Must Take the OPT??	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Tests
<b>Federal and Other Contracts</b>											
<b>DANTES</b>	79	None (scores sent to jurisdiction requested by candidate)	See credentialing jurisdiction	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	450 min.
<b>Federal Bureau of Prisons</b>	117	Incarcerated in FBOP facility	See credentialing jurisdiction	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes (240 hours)	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
<b>International<sup>4</sup>-Prometric™</b>	100+	International students	See credentialing jurisdiction	\$135 (Writing) and \$110 (other subtests); or \$175 (Writing and Reading) and \$225 (other 3 subtests)	\$135 (Writing) and \$110 (other subtests); or \$175 (Writing and Reading) and \$225 (other 3 subtests)	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
<b>Michigan Prisons</b>	45	Incarcerated in MI Department of Corrections Facilities	High School Equivalency Certificate	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Varies	Yes	\$0	410 min. on 3 subtests
<b>VA Hospitals</b>	1	None	High School Equivalency Certificate	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	Must pass Constitution test if IL resident	Yes (varies by candidate)	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Foreign-Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation <sup>1</sup>			Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Foreign-Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates?	Scores Combined Across Languages?
17	17	See credentialing jurisdiction	Yes (30 days)	No	No	No	No	Spanish	See credentialing jurisdiction	See credentialing jurisdiction
–	18	–	No	No	No	Yes (30 days)	Yes	French, Spanish	Yes (400 min.); Exceptions may apply	No
–	17	16	No	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	None	–	–
16	16	–	No	No	No	Yes (30 days)	Yes (instruction in area(s) of deficiency)	French, Spanish	No	Yes
–	NA	NA	No	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	Yes (instruction)	Spanish	Yes	No

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> See jurisdictional requirements in the *GED Policies and Procedures Manual* for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees, or contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 33–37).

<sup>2</sup> OPT = Official GED Practice Tests

<sup>3</sup> If a candidate takes the Spanish-language version of the tests, ESL will be required and an average of 450 is required on these six tests in order to receive a GED credential.

<sup>4</sup> Candidates who tested in Bermuda, St Martin, the Cayman Islands, and Jamaica must adhere to the Maine testing requirements, but exceptions may apply on a case-by-case basis.

Note: Information was self-reported by jurisdictional GED Administrators or GED state office staff as of December 31, 2008, and might have changed in the course of 2008. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 33–37).

## APPENDIX B

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Age Group and Mean Age: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Mean Age (years)	Std. Dev.
			16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Alabama	14,768	99.9	5.7	16.1	17.3	11.1	22.4	10.5	6.9	4.1	4.0	1.5	0.4	23.6	8.5
Alaska	2,748	100.0	7.9	14.7	14.8	9.9	28.9	10.7	5.3	2.3	4.2	1.3	0.0	23.0	7.6
Arizona	20,461	100.0	4.5	10.8	11.0	8.3	23.8	15.0	8.8	6.9	8.0	2.4	0.5	26.3	9.7
Arkansas	8,053	95.2	9.0	19.6	13.5	7.3	18.2	11.8	7.5	5.1	5.4	2.2	0.5	24.3	9.3
California	58,741	100.0	0.0	7.9	16.2	10.0	22.9	13.7	9.5	7.8	9.1	2.5	0.3	26.8	9.7
Colorado	15,623	100.0	0.7	15.8	14.7	9.2	23.0	13.5	7.8	5.7	7.1	2.2	0.3	25.4	9.3
Connecticut	5,710	100.0	0.1	6.1	11.7	12.2	29.3	16.0	9.1	5.6	7.6	2.0	0.3	26.1	8.9
Delaware	793	100.0	3.0	9.7	16.9	10.0	30.0	13.6	6.8	3.7	4.8	1.3	0.3	24.1	8.0
District of Columbia	1,004	99.7	2.4	8.6	15.3	13.5	30.4	11.7	6.6	4.4	4.7	2.3	0.2	24.5	8.5
Florida	51,057	100.0	4.2	14.0	22.0	11.9	22.1	9.9	5.3	3.9	4.5	1.6	0.3	23.4	8.4
Georgia	32,556	99.9	3.3	9.0	16.3	11.7	26.5	13.1	7.2	4.9	5.3	2.0	0.5	24.8	8.9
Hawaii	2,044	100.0	11.8	22.2	19.6	8.9	17.5	7.8	4.4	2.9	4.2	0.5	0.1	22.0	7.4
Idaho	5,928	100.0	8.6	17.4	14.1	8.7	21.1	11.0	6.7	4.9	5.5	1.6	0.2	23.9	8.7
Illinois	28,008	100.0	1.8	9.1	15.2	12.1	25.3	13.4	8.5	5.4	6.4	2.3	0.4	25.5	9.2
Indiana	14,193	99.9	0.0	14.3	18.8	11.5	24.5	12.4	6.9	4.4	4.9	1.9	0.4	24.3	8.7
Iowa	5,998	100.0	1.5	14.1	14.3	10.1	26.7	13.8	7.9	4.3	5.2	2.0	0.3	24.7	8.6
Kansas	3,449	100.0	5.8	16.4	15.5	11.0	22.6	13.0	6.0	3.9	4.3	1.3	0.2	23.6	8.1
Kentucky	12,480	100.0	5.1	13.3	13.2	9.9	23.0	13.5	8.2	5.3	5.8	2.1	0.5	25.0	9.2
Louisiana	9,861	96.6	9.2	20.9	14.8	11.2	19.8	10.4	6.1	3.4	3.1	0.9	0.1	22.5	7.4
Maine	4,045	100.0	0.0	11.4	19.3	12.9	28.3	12.3	5.5	3.9	4.3	1.6	0.4	24.0	8.3
Maryland	8,976	100.0	5.3	14.1	14.3	11.0	24.0	12.0	6.4	4.8	5.8	1.9	0.4	24.5	9.0
Massachusetts	13,460	99.6	3.7	11.1	15.2	12.5	25.9	11.8	6.2	4.8	6.6	1.8	0.4	24.7	9.1
Michigan	20,885	99.9	1.7	7.5	15.8	12.7	28.3	13.6	7.8	5.1	5.4	1.9	0.3	25.0	8.6
Minnesota	10,375	100.0	0.9	4.8	10.0	11.7	32.1	17.9	8.3	5.6	6.6	1.7	0.3	26.0	8.6
Mississippi	13,977	100.0	6.2	17.0	16.5	11.1	20.5	12.1	6.7	3.7	4.3	1.5	0.3	23.6	8.4
Missouri	12,675	100.0	5.2	14.9	18.5	9.5	20.1	11.9	7.2	4.5	5.9	1.9	0.3	24.4	9.0
Montana	3,385	100.0	5.3	23.2	16.3	10.4	20.9	10.5	5.5	2.9	3.7	1.2	0.2	22.7	7.7
Nebraska	3,880	100.0	2.9	10.4	14.3	9.4	26.7	15.6	8.5	5.5	5.2	1.5	0.1	24.9	8.2
Nevada	6,868	100.0	2.0	15.8	17.1	10.3	21.5	11.6	7.1	5.5	6.5	2.3	0.4	24.9	9.3
New Hampshire	2,405	96.9	2.7	9.2	16.0	11.9	27.0	14.6	5.6	5.2	5.3	1.9	0.6	24.8	8.8
New Jersey	14,409	100.0	3.5	10.3	13.6	9.0	21.8	14.0	9.5	7.2	8.0	2.5	0.6	26.4	9.8
New Mexico	8,290	100.0	6.8	15.9	17.2	10.5	20.7	11.7	6.8	4.5	4.5	1.2	0.3	23.6	8.3
New York	57,163	100.0	0.9	8.5	12.0	12.6	28.7	13.4	7.6	5.7	7.6	2.5	0.4	25.9	9.6
North Carolina	26,418	100.0	4.0	9.8	12.1	9.3	22.8	13.9	8.8	6.5	8.1	3.5	1.1	26.8	10.6
North Dakota	1,721	99.9	5.7	18.0	15.6	10.5	27.3	11.0	5.5	2.3	3.1	0.9	0.3	22.7	7.2
Ohio	23,720	99.9	1.0	5.4	10.5	12.2	29.9	16.5	9.8	5.8	6.1	2.4	0.4	26.2	9.0
Oklahoma	9,050	100.0	5.5	13.8	14.4	9.6	23.0	13.9	7.7	4.7	5.4	1.8	0.3	24.5	8.8
Oregon	14,256	100.0	7.8	16.8	14.7	9.1	19.5	11.4	7.1	5.2	6.5	1.7	0.2	24.3	9.0
Pennsylvania	23,642	100.0	2.0	8.3	16.7	10.7	26.6	13.5	7.6	5.4	6.3	2.4	0.5	25.4	9.2
Rhode Island	3,172	99.6	1.2	12.8	15.4	11.2	26.5	13.3	6.3	4.9	6.1	1.7	0.5	24.8	9.2
South Carolina	9,201	99.9	2.2	15.8	15.5	12.2	24.9	11.2	6.9	4.2	4.6	2.0	0.5	24.2	8.8
South Dakota	2,190	100.0	4.1	13.2	11.7	10.5	29.1	14.6	5.7	4.6	4.5	1.6	0.3	24.3	8.3
Tennessee	15,922	100.0	0.0	12.5	16.3	9.9	23.4	13.9	8.7	5.9	6.4	2.4	0.5	25.6	9.4
Texas	51,757	97.4	3.4	13.4	13.8	9.7	22.0	13.3	8.8	5.9	6.9	2.4	0.5	25.5	9.5
Utah	6,711	99.9	0.1	15.4	22.9	11.8	23.2	11.6	5.8	4.0	3.9	1.1	0.2	23.4	7.7
Vermont	1,425	100.0	8.9	18.5	18.5	11.4	23.4	8.7	3.8	2.4	3.1	1.1	0.3	22.2	7.4
Virginia	24,157	100.0	4.8	13.5	16.1	9.5	20.7	12.2	7.0	5.2	7.1	3.0	0.8	25.4	10.1
Washington	22,913	99.7	4.8	13.4	12.7	10.2	24.0	13.4	7.4	5.6	6.2	1.9	0.3	24.9	9.0
West Virginia	5,500	100.0	5.0	16.7	16.3	10.8	22.9	10.8	6.5	4.5	4.6	1.5	0.3	23.7	8.5
Wisconsin	16,804	99.8	0.0	11.0	16.5	8.4	23.3	15.8	9.0	6.5	6.9	2.2	0.3	25.9	9.2
Wyoming	1,862	99.2	6.7	14.0	17.1	9.1	26.7	10.7	5.7	2.8	4.9	2.0	0.3	23.6	8.6
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>734,689</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>
American Samoa	32	100.0	3.1	3.1	37.5	15.6	25.0	9.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	5.0
Federated States of Micronesia	49	92.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	6.1	42.9	26.5	10.2	4.1	4.1	2.0	0.0	26.2	7.1
Guam	275	100.0	1.8	5.1	10.9	13.5	32.0	17.5	10.5	6.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	24.3	6.3
Marshall Islands	36	100.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	11.1	47.2	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	3.9
Northern Mariana Islands	34	100.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	8.8	35.3	20.6	11.8	5.9	8.8	2.9	0.0	27.7	8.7
Palau	62	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	11.3	41.9	22.6	8.1	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	24.0	5.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	197	100.0	4.6	14.2	18.3	12.2	16.2	13.7	6.1	5.1	7.1	2.5	0.0	24.7	9.4
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Mean Age	Std. Dev.
			16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)	
Alberta	1,786	100.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	5.2	28.0	21.7	12.4	9.0	14.1	4.7	0.6	30.5	10.0
British Columbia	1,018	82.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	5.5	22.1	20.6	12.9	9.8	15.0	6.4	0.8	31.4	10.6
Manitoba	318	100.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.5	24.2	18.9	9.4	9.7	18.6	9.7	1.3	33.3	11.5
New Brunswick	1,335	100.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	10.0	28.5	15.1	10.8	9.4	17.0	6.7	0.8	31.4	11.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	228	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.9	23.7	9.6	14.9	15.4	20.2	7.0	0.0	33.0	10.6
Northwest Territories	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	22.7	13.6	9.1	13.6	13.6	4.5	35.2	12.7
Nova Scotia	879	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	28.0	16.5	9.0	8.6	20.9	7.3	0.8	32.4	11.3
Nunavut	68	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.4	19.1	29.4	17.6	11.8	11.8	4.4	0.0	31.1	8.6
Ontario	4,928	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	8.5	33.4	14.1	10.0	8.4	15.7	6.6	0.5	30.8	11.0
Prince Edward Island	324	100.0	0.3	1.5	6.5	5.2	25.3	12.3	6.5	8.3	22.2	10.8	0.9	33.2	12.4
Quebec	162	100.0	0.0	7.4	8.6	8.0	34.0	17.3	7.4	7.4	4.3	5.6	0.0	26.8	9.6
Saskatchewan	1,408	100.0	0.1	1.0	4.7	6.0	24.1	16.9	11.0	10.9	18.2	6.7	0.6	32.0	11.1
Yukon Territory	26	100.0	0.0	3.8	7.7	11.5	30.8	15.4	11.5	0.0	11.5	7.7	0.0	28.7	11.3
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>
DANTES	5,297	100.0	0.1	9.3	24.6	20.5	32.3	8.6	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	4.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons International	9,425	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.5	25.3	23.2	16.0	15.7	4.5	1.2	33.8	8.9
Michigan Prisons	2,337	99.5	10.3	26.6	22.1	13.0	19.5	3.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	20.3	6.4
VA Hospitals	4,385	100.0	0.2	1.0	3.2	5.2	25.4	21.3	12.7	10.5	14.8	4.6	1.1	31.1	10.2
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>21,448</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>769,324</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX C

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Gender: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	14,781	100.0	52.7	47.3
Alaska	2,740	99.7	62.2	37.8
Arizona	20,462	100.0	60.6	39.4
Arkansas	8,042	95.1	58.4	41.6
California	58,342	99.3	59.7	40.3
Colorado	15,629	100.0	59.9	40.1
Connecticut	5,711	100.0	60.0	40.0
Delaware	793	100.0	61.9	38.1
District of Columbia	988	98.1	61.7	38.3
Florida	50,946	99.8	57.1	42.9
Georgia	32,449	99.6	55.8	44.2
Hawaii	2,029	99.3	57.6	42.4
Idaho	5,928	100.0	59.8	40.2
Illinois	27,524	98.3	55.1	44.9
Indiana	14,042	98.8	60.6	39.4
Iowa	5,999	100.0	58.9	41.1
Kansas	3,449	100.0	61.3	38.7
Kentucky	12,480	100.0	60.4	39.6
Louisiana	10,143	99.3	59.2	40.8
Maine	3,908	96.6	58.0	42.0
Maryland	8,976	100.0	60.5	39.5
Massachusetts	13,330	98.7	52.9	47.1
Michigan	20,641	98.8	57.1	42.9
Minnesota	10,241	98.7	62.4	37.6
Mississippi	13,935	99.7	53.2	46.8
Missouri	12,583	99.3	59.5	40.5
Montana	3,354	99.1	57.6	42.4
Nebraska	3,868	99.7	55.5	44.5
Nevada	6,830	99.4	59.3	40.7
New Hampshire	2,468	99.5	59.1	40.9
New Jersey	14,411	100.0	52.8	47.2
New Mexico	8,237	99.3	55.6	44.4
New York	56,701	99.2	52.1	47.9
North Carolina	26,390	99.9	57.1	42.9
North Dakota	1,686	97.9	58.2	41.8
Ohio	23,638	99.6	57.6	42.4
Oklahoma	9,013	99.6	55.1	44.9
Oregon	14,256	100.0	58.4	41.6
Pennsylvania	23,568	99.7	57.1	42.9
Rhode Island	3,159	99.2	49.6	50.4
South Carolina	9,048	98.3	56.9	43.1
South Dakota	2,182	99.6	57.8	42.2
Tennessee	15,860	99.6	56.4	43.6
Texas	51,389	96.7	54.7	45.3
Utah	6,715	100.0	61.8	38.2
Vermont	1,419	99.6	55.4	44.6
Virginia	24,155	100.0	59.2	40.8
Washington	22,611	98.4	57.7	42.3
West Virginia	5,358	97.4	56.1	43.9
Wisconsin	16,690	99.1	61.7	38.3
Wyoming	1,859	99.0	58.6	41.4
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>730,956</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>
American Samoa	30	93.8	43.3	56.7
Federated States of Micronesia	5	9.4	40.0	60.0
Guam	275	100.0	56.4	43.6
Marshall Islands	35	97.2	54.3	45.7
Northern Mariana Islands	34	100.0	52.9	47.1
Palau	59	95.2	47.5	52.5
Puerto Rico	4,619	100.0	57.5	42.5
Virgin Islands	186	94.4	51.1	48.9
<b>U.S. Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	1,786	100.0	64.0	36.0
British Columbia	1,017	82.8	55.7	44.3
Manitoba	315	99.1	67.0	33.0
New Brunswick	1,328	99.5	54.1	45.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	228	100.0	49.1	50.9
Northwest Territories	22	100.0	72.7	27.3
Nova Scotia	826	94.0	55.7	44.3
Nunavut	67	98.5	41.8	58.2
Ontario	4,928	100.0	62.5	37.5
Prince Edward Island	324	100.0	53.7	46.3
Quebec	162	100.0	51.2	48.8
Saskatchewan	1,408	100.0	50.8	49.2
Yukon Territory	26	100.0	57.7	42.3
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,437</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>41.1</b>
DANTES	5,291	99.9	85.8	14.2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,249	98.0	90.2	9.8
International	498	21.2	51.2	48.8
Michigan Prisons	4,256	97.1	93.7	6.3
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>19,298</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>767,934</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>42.1</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

## APPENDIX D

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Ethnicity: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	14,711	99.5	2.0	1.2	0.6	33.5	0.1	62.6
Alaska	2,581	93.9	5.7	35.1	1.7	5.8	3.0	48.7
Arizona	18,665	91.2	37.0	8.3	1.1	7.9	0.8	44.9
Arkansas	8,006	94.6	5.3	1.5	0.6	19.5	0.2	72.8
California	53,339	90.8	49.4	1.7	5.0	12.8	2.0	29.0
Colorado	15,582	99.7	36.5	2.7	1.3	10.3	0.6	48.7
Connecticut	5,711	100.0	26.9	0.6	1.6	29.1	0.3	41.5
Delaware	776	97.9	6.3	0.8	1.4	34.8	0.0	56.7
District of Columbia	976	96.9	13.1	0.8	1.2	81.5	0.0	3.4
Florida	50,906	99.7	16.3	0.8	1.7	24.8	0.5	55.9
Georgia	29,006	89.0	5.5	0.5	1.2	43.0	0.2	49.7
Hawaii	1,963	96.0	8.2	1.5	21.4	4.0	39.3	25.5
Idaho	5,099	86.0	15.3	4.5	0.7	1.5	0.6	77.4
Illinois	26,006	92.8	23.8	0.5	1.4	28.5	0.3	45.5
Indiana	13,824	97.3	4.9	0.7	0.6	16.9	0.1	76.8
Iowa	5,992	99.9	7.9	1.8	1.3	14.7	0.2	74.1
Kansas	3,324	96.4	15.3	2.9	1.4	10.8	0.4	69.3
Kentucky	12,471	99.9	2.7	0.6	0.4	16.5	0.3	79.5
Louisiana	9,970	97.6	2.6	1.3	0.6	37.5	0.3	57.7
Maine	3,844	95.0	4.0	2.7	0.9	4.9	0.1	87.4
Maryland	8,135	90.6	5.3	0.7	1.8	49.6	0.5	42.2
Massachusetts	11,263	83.4	26.3	0.8	3.6	17.2	0.2	51.7
Michigan	19,319	92.5	7.1	2.1	0.8	30.4	0.1	59.4
Minnesota	8,905	85.8	7.4	7.5	3.6	21.9	0.4	59.2
Mississippi	13,456	96.3	1.4	1.7	0.4	44.0	0.1	52.4
Missouri	11,312	89.2	3.2	1.3	0.7	18.3	0.3	76.2
Montana	3,149	93.0	5.4	20.5	0.6	1.9	0.6	70.9
Nebraska	3,724	96.0	18.0	4.7	1.1	13.2	0.2	62.7
Nevada	5,979	87.1	30.3	3.1	2.5	12.1	2.0	49.9
New Hampshire	2,258	91.0	4.9	1.3	1.2	2.6	0.2	89.8
New Jersey	13,181	91.5	27.9	0.4	2.0	35.2	0.4	33.9
New Mexico	7,298	88.0	52.7	13.5	0.8	2.9	0.5	29.6
New York	49,574	86.7	27.0	0.9	3.2	36.7	0.3	31.8
North Carolina	24,134	91.4	7.2	1.6	1.0	32.9	0.2	57.2
North Dakota	1,616	93.8	5.0	30.6	0.6	3.2	0.6	60.1
Ohio	17,448	73.5	3.5	0.6	0.6	28.0	0.2	67.1
Oklahoma	8,506	94.0	9.0	16.2	0.6	13.1	0.5	60.6
Oregon	12,149	85.2	15.1	4.5	1.7	5.8	1.3	71.6
Pennsylvania	21,586	91.3	11.0	0.6	1.3	32.5	0.2	54.3
Rhode Island	3,055	95.9	25.5	2.9	3.8	15.1	0.3	52.3
South Carolina	8,829	95.9	2.5	0.8	0.6	35.4	0.2	60.4
South Dakota	2,144	97.9	3.5	34.0	0.6	4.9	0.6	56.3
Tennessee	15,039	94.4	3.3	0.7	0.6	21.9	0.2	73.3
Texas	49,632	93.4	46.7	0.8	1.1	17.2	0.3	33.9
Utah	6,714	100.0	17.4	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.7	73.0
Vermont	1,369	96.1	9.7	1.8	0.8	10.5	0.3	76.8
Virginia	22,538	93.3	6.9	0.6	1.6	38.6	0.3	51.9
Washington	21,811	94.9	15.4	6.7	3.3	10.4	2.0	62.3
West Virginia	5,435	98.8	1.7	0.6	0.3	11.5	0.1	85.8
Wisconsin	15,125	89.8	12.2	4.2	1.8	26.9	0.2	54.6
Wyoming	1,843	98.2	14.2	8.2	0.8	2.8	0.4	73.6
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>679,278</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>



Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	22	68.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	77.3	18.2
Federated States of Micronesia	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	270	98.2	1.5	0.0	16.7	0.7	75.9	5.2
Marshall Islands	35	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	94.3	2.9
Northern Mariana Islands	33	97.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	78.8	0.0
Palau	58	93.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.6	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	183	92.9	12.6	0.5	0.0	77.6	0.0	8.7
<b>U.S. Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
DANTES	5,063	95.6	11.3	1.3	1.6	13.7	0.8	71.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,038	64.0	23.3	2.3	1.1	54.0	0.3	18.8
International	457	19.5	5.7	0.9	1.1	85.6	0.4	6.3
Michigan Prisons	3,578	81.6	5.7	1.6	0.4	60.3	0.2	31.8
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>15,140</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>695,023</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

<sup>2</sup> Percentages of candidates of other ethnicities are not reported because such percentages are below one percent in all jurisdictions.

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

## APPENDIX E

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Highest Grade Completed and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alabama	14,634	99.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	8.6	19.4	26.8	31.1	11.4	11
Alaska	2,606	94.8	0.3	0.7	1.2	6.8	18.9	30.1	35.5	6.6	11
Arizona	18,446	90.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	8.5	15.8	26.1	37.1	9.2	11
Arkansas	7,887	93.2	0.3	0.6	2.0	7.5	19.4	30.3	34.6	5.1	11
California	52,592	89.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	3.3	10.1	20.4	46.6	17.0	11
Colorado	15,629	100.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	7.9	17.4	27.5	35.6	8.2	11
Connecticut	5,711	100.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	6.8	21.0	32.0	33.6	4.9	11
Delaware	791	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	14.3	25.9	30.0	24.1	4.9	10
District of Columbia	962	95.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	6.9	20.3	27.3	37.9	6.0	11
Florida	50,922	99.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	7.0	16.5	26.4	34.2	13.6	11
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	1,979	96.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	6.1	17.1	30.7	38.5	6.4	11
Idaho	5,010	84.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	8.1	18.6	28.5	34.9	7.0	11
Illinois	23,121	82.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	6.9	16.9	28.6	36.4	8.4	11
Indiana	9,023	63.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	12.0	25.9	47.1	11.1	1.5	10
Iowa	5,754	95.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	6.8	16.2	32.3	39.2	3.8	11
Kansas	3,267	94.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	6.2	17.9	31.3	35.8	7.0	11
Kentucky	12,089	96.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	10.6	21.7	30.5	32.0	3.2	11
Louisiana	7,925	77.6	0.4	1.0	3.9	13.5	22.9	27.9	25.6	4.9	10
Maine	3,793	93.8	0.4	0.2	0.9	11.5	19.2	28.9	34.5	4.4	11
Maryland	8,336	92.9	0.4	0.4	1.2	8.9	21.2	30.5	31.7	5.7	11
Massachusetts	11,301	83.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	9.8	21.4	29.4	30.3	6.4	11
Michigan	19,636	94.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	6.8	17.8	31.8	37.8	4.3	11
Minnesota	8,975	86.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.1	12.6	26.9	46.6	8.4	11
Mississippi	13,382	95.7	0.3	0.9	3.5	13.0	23.9	28.4	24.8	5.2	10
Missouri	11,507	90.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	7.8	18.4	32.1	35.4	4.4	11
Montana	3,164	93.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	9.5	20.3	30.4	32.0	5.6	11
Nebraska	3,711	95.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	7.5	16.8	29.3	36.1	8.1	11
Nevada	5,749	83.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	4.8	15.1	28.2	39.0	11.3	11
New Hampshire	1,751	70.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	7.3	20.5	30.8	36.2	3.9	11
New Jersey	13,401	93.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	6.1	17.0	28.4	35.9	10.2	11
New Mexico	7,339	88.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	8.3	21.2	29.6	31.0	7.8	11
New York	19,238	33.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	5.6	15.8	26.2	35.5	15.1	11
North Carolina	23,180	87.7	0.5	1.0	4.8	16.5	27.0	28.0	19.5	2.6	10
North Dakota	1,639	95.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.0	22.0	33.4	33.0	2.4	10
Ohio	23,701	99.8	1.0	0.3	0.8	7.7	17.8	29.1	38.1	5.3	11
Oklahoma	8,540	94.4	0.4	0.8	2.0	9.9	21.5	30.6	31.0	3.9	11
Oregon	11,234	78.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	6.9	16.9	29.4	36.6	7.3	11
Pennsylvania	21,788	92.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	7.2	19.1	30.7	36.1	5.3	11
Rhode Island	2,972	93.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	9.7	20.8	29.8	32.3	5.5	11
South Carolina	8,821	95.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	9.5	22.7	32.5	29.4	4.4	10
South Dakota	2,159	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	10.2	22.7	31.5	30.8	3.2	10
Tennessee	15,214	95.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	6.2	16.4	30.2	40.2	5.4	11
Texas	47,912	90.2	0.7	1.5	1.7	10.6	21.5	26.3	28.3	9.5	11
Utah	3,553	52.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	3.0	9.1	22.2	45.9	17.6	11
Vermont	1,335	93.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	8.2	18.7	32.2	33.9	5.7	11
Virginia	22,870	94.7	0.4	0.5	1.7	9.8	21.3	29.3	31.7	5.3	11
Washington	21,240	92.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	5.7	15.2	28.1	38.3	9.5	11
West Virginia	4,834	87.9	0.2	0.4	1.7	9.5	21.6	31.4	31.2	4.1	10
Wisconsin	15,145	89.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	6.4	15.0	27.7	44.8	4.2	11
Wyoming	1,829	97.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	6.2	18.3	31.9	36.3	5.6	11
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>607,597</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11</b>

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	
American Samoa	29	90.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	27.6	51.7	13.8	11
Federated States of Micronesia	5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	11
Guam	272	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.5	29.4	54.0	6.3	11
Marshall Islands	35	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	22.9	48.6	25.7	11
Northern Mariana Islands	34	100.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	17.6	26.5	41.2	8.8	11
Palau	56	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	19.6	41.1	23.2	7.1	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	185	93.9	0.0	0.5	1.6	8.6	14.6	19.5	30.3	24.9	11
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>11</b>
DANTES	5,211	98.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	14.7	30.4	46.5	6.4	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,172	86.6	1.1	1.9	3.3	12.9	21.6	27.4	25.4	6.4	10
International	425	18.1	4.7	1.2	1.4	2.1	8.9	28.0	30.8	22.8	11
Michigan Prisons	3,551	81.0	0.5	1.3	2.1	9.2	19.8	29.2	32.0	6.1	11
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>17,363</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>625,576</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

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

Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX F

## Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Years Out of School and Mean Years Out: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
			<1	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Alabama	10,920	73.9	16.5	20.8	12.1	16.7	13.1	13.5	7.2	6.2	8.3
Alaska	2,235	81.3	19.1	19.9	11.1	17.2	16.3	10.3	6.0	5.5	7.6
Arizona	16,716	81.7	9.5	14.8	9.4	16.3	17.6	19.1	13.2	8.9	9.6
Arkansas	7,323	86.6	22.3	18.8	8.2	12.2	13.5	14.9	10.2	7.0	9.2
California	44,872	76.4	10.4	14.5	10.3	16.0	16.0	18.4	14.5	9.0	9.6
Colorado	14,953	95.7	11.5	15.1	10.5	16.2	17.2	17.3	12.2	8.3	9.3
Connecticut	5,711	100.0	3.0	10.6	9.9	21.8	21.1	20.1	13.5	9.6	9.2
Delaware	749	94.5	5.1	18.4	14.8	20.2	19.4	14.7	7.5	7.1	8.0
District of Columbia	710	70.5	6.9	18.0	14.5	24.9	15.5	12.4	7.7	6.6	7.8
Florida	44,962	88.1	18.6	20.5	13.1	16.9	12.7	10.6	7.6	5.8	8.2
Georgia	21,439	65.8	11.6	19.2	12.6	19.2	15.5	13.3	8.5	6.8	8.5
Hawaii	1,797	87.9	22.3	22.8	13.2	14.8	11.3	9.5	6.1	4.9	7.3
Idaho	4,453	75.1	15.1	20.2	11.6	15.0	14.6	14.6	9.0	6.8	8.6
Illinois	19,783	70.6	9.5	15.8	12.0	17.7	17.1	17.2	10.7	8.0	9.1
Indiana	12,207	85.9	13.0	19.5	11.8	16.7	15.3	15.0	8.7	7.0	8.7
Iowa	5,937	99.0	10.0	17.4	12.2	17.8	17.3	16.3	9.0	7.4	8.6
Kansas	3,193	92.6	13.8	21.7	11.9	16.2	16.1	13.2	7.1	6.3	8.0
Kentucky	11,204	89.8	11.7	17.6	10.7	15.8	16.6	17.1	10.5	7.9	9.2
Louisiana	8,929	87.4	18.3	23.8	13.5	14.6	12.2	12.4	5.1	5.2	7.3
Maine	3,351	82.8	10.1	16.6	14.5	20.1	18.3	12.0	8.4	6.9	8.5
Maryland	6,949	77.4	9.2	19.2	13.4	18.4	16.1	14.3	9.4	7.2	8.6
Massachusetts	9,250	68.5	11.9	18.7	12.5	19.3	15.8	12.5	9.2	6.8	8.6
Michigan	16,891	80.8	9.5	16.4	12.4	18.8	17.7	16.0	9.2	7.5	8.6
Minnesota	7,723	74.4	7.6	13.3	10.5	20.3	21.5	17.2	9.6	8.0	8.5
Mississippi	12,466	89.2	18.3	20.3	11.5	14.6	14.2	13.7	7.4	6.3	8.4
Missouri	10,176	80.3	16.8	21.2	10.5	13.9	14.7	13.8	9.1	6.8	8.9
Montana	2,730	80.6	18.5	22.5	12.2	16.2	13.6	11.2	5.9	5.5	7.6
Nebraska	3,367	86.8	10.6	16.2	11.3	16.8	18.9	17.7	8.5	7.4	8.1
Nevada	4,770	69.5	14.8	17.3	11.0	16.3	14.5	15.3	10.9	7.5	9.3
New Hampshire	1,923	77.5	13.1	14.4	12.6	19.1	18.1	12.5	10.1	7.2	8.7
New Jersey	12,089	83.9	11.3	16.6	10.0	14.1	16.6	18.4	12.9	8.6	9.5
New Mexico	6,114	73.7	16.0	22.3	12.4	15.7	14.2	12.7	6.8	5.9	7.8
New York	13,586	23.8	7.6	12.5	11.4	18.6	20.2	17.5	12.1	8.7	9.1
North Carolina	21,926	83.0	8.3	14.2	10.5	16.5	15.8	18.8	15.9	9.8	10.7
North Dakota	1,553	90.1	16.2	21.8	12.0	19.5	15.6	9.9	5.0	5.3	7.2
Ohio	21,687	91.4	9.3	12.1	9.5	18.7	20.0	19.3	11.1	8.6	9.1
Oklahoma	7,699	85.1	12.8	19.0	10.7	15.8	16.7	15.6	9.3	7.3	8.8
Oregon	10,635	74.6	15.6	20.8	11.6	15.7	12.5	13.7	10.0	6.8	8.8
Pennsylvania	19,595	82.9	10.3	15.7	11.7	18.0	17.5	15.6	11.1	8.0	9.2
Rhode Island	2,586	81.2	10.1	18.4	12.4	18.9	17.0	13.3	9.8	7.3	9.2
South Carolina	7,835	85.1	12.6	19.6	13.4	18.6	14.3	13.5	8.1	6.7	8.7
South Dakota	1,941	88.6	11.0	18.2	11.7	19.8	17.6	14.0	7.6	6.8	8.3
Tennessee	13,549	85.1	13.6	16.4	10.3	15.4	16.3	16.7	11.3	8.0	9.5
Texas	42,190	79.4	14.3	17.1	10.0	14.4	15.5	17.5	11.1	7.9	9.3
Utah	3,133	46.7	19.5	20.7	11.7	16.0	13.9	12.2	6.1	5.7	7.7
Vermont	1,204	84.5	17.6	22.8	12.9	19.1	13.5	8.9	5.2	5.0	7.2
Virginia	21,733	90.0	17.7	17.5	9.2	14.1	14.7	14.5	12.3	7.9	10.0
Washington	13,590	59.1	14.3	18.7	10.8	16.2	16.0	14.4	9.6	7.1	8.9
West Virginia	4,571	83.1	16.0	19.1	11.6	15.8	15.5	13.3	8.8	6.7	8.6
Wisconsin	13,223	78.5	12.5	15.9	8.7	15.0	17.9	18.4	11.6	8.3	9.1
Wyoming	1,594	84.9	15.7	19.6	11.9	17.7	15.9	11.2	7.9	6.3	8.4
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>559,722</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)		
American Samoa	24	75.0	16.7	12.5	20.8	20.8	12.5	12.5	4.2	5.2	6.5
Federated States of Micronesia	5	9.4	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	7.0	3.6
Guam	271	98.5	6.6	13.3	14.0	20.7	22.1	19.2	4.1	6.7	6.3
Marshall Islands	35	97.2	11.4	17.1	20.0	28.6	8.6	14.3	0.0	3.9	3.8
Northern Mariana Islands	31	91.2	3.2	0.0	9.7	25.8	16.1	32.3	12.9	11.0	9.3
Palau	53	85.5	1.9	7.5	15.1	32.1	26.4	13.2	3.8	6.5	5.7
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	176	89.3	11.9	22.2	11.4	15.9	15.3	11.4	11.9	7.4	9.3
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>
DANTES	4,890	92.3	16.4	24.3	16.7	21.6	14.4	5.9	0.7	3.5	4.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,296	66.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	5.2	20.1	44.2	29.1	16.8	9.4
International	404	17.2	12.1	26.2	10.6	19.3	9.7	10.9	11.1	7.3	10.8
Michigan Prisons	2,983	68.0	1.1	3.9	5.4	13.6	22.5	28.3	25.2	13.8	10.3
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>14,576</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>574,893</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

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

Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX G1

## Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in the United States: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates Indicating Reasons for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons						Military Reasons		
			Four-year College	Two-year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	14,314	96.8	23.0	34.7	17.3	6.4	7.4	61.6	7.7	4.2	9.3
Alaska	2,502	91.0	16.7	13.3	17.7	10.4	16.9	47.7	8.2	4.8	9.8
Arizona	18,188	88.9	15.0	20.7	16.1	9.5	8.9	48.8	6.3	2.6	7.1
Arkansas	7,868	93.0	22.3	24.5	15.2	6.9	6.6	52.5	6.3	3.4	7.3
California	53,092	90.4	16.8	27.4	16.3	9.6	9.4	54.3	5.0	1.9	5.5
Colorado	15,628	100.0	18.5	24.9	15.5	9.6	9.7	52.4	5.4	2.3	6.0
Connecticut	5,711	100.0	17.6	27.6	18.8	9.8	11.0	66.4	3.0	1.2	3.4
Delaware	789	99.5	24.1	37.1	27.1	10.1	8.6	70.0	4.1	1.3	4.4
District of Columbia	729	72.4	35.0	24.3	20.2	14.7	15.4	70.4	1.6	1.5	2.5
Florida	49,298	96.5	24.2	31.5	21.3	6.3	6.8	64.2	7.1	3.5	8.1
Georgia	25,992	79.8	19.3	24.8	32.2	7.1	7.1	65.3	6.4	3.4	7.9
Hawaii	2,001	97.9	30.0	30.9	12.6	8.8	7.4	61.6	10.1	5.6	12.3
Idaho	4,980	84.0	21.7	22.1	12.5	6.9	7.9	48.0	6.7	2.9	7.6
Illinois	23,553	84.1	9.8	19.0	95.5	9.8	9.8	98.0	3.9	3.2	6.1
Indiana	13,816	97.2	23.9	29.4	20.1	8.4	9.0	60.8	6.1	3.0	6.9
Iowa	4,063	67.7	14.1	28.7	9.8	5.7	6.7	46.7	5.7	2.4	6.6
Kansas	3,262	94.6	23.7	31.4	20.5	9.3	10.0	61.5	6.5	4.4	8.4
Kentucky	11,992	96.1	20.1	22.7	19.7	8.4	11.6	53.9	4.2	2.6	4.9
Louisiana	9,426	92.3	23.7	22.0	31.2	9.4	10.1	65.5	6.9	3.6	8.1
Maine	3,866	95.6	18.3	23.9	17.7	7.8	14.0	54.9	9.1	4.3	10.4
Maryland	8,325	92.7	26.5	29.8	18.9	8.9	9.2	62.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
Massachusetts	11,202	82.9	22.9	35.4	18.6	11.3	12.6	65.8	4.0	1.9	4.7
Michigan	19,471	93.2	20.8	30.2	16.1	9.0	10.5	57.3	5.9	2.4	6.6
Minnesota	8,668	83.5	18.2	31.5	24.0	8.0	7.4	59.7	5.3	2.4	6.1
Mississippi	13,310	95.2	24.2	44.1	15.7	7.9	10.1	67.2	7.0	4.0	8.2
Missouri	11,252	88.8	23.9	29.6	18.4	7.5	9.0	58.8	6.4	3.0	7.2
Montana	3,170	93.6	21.1	22.8	15.7	8.4	12.6	55.1	8.5	4.2	9.5
Nebraska	3,737	96.3	21.6	32.6	14.5	8.9	8.2	58.1	5.2	2.1	5.6
Nevada	5,799	84.4	15.5	20.7	15.1	8.0	7.8	46.7	5.4	2.1	6.1
New Hampshire	2,187	88.1	17.1	23.8	21.2	7.9	6.8	51.7	6.3	2.8	7.4
New Jersey	13,417	93.1	25.5	32.6	24.8	12.5	12.9	69.1	4.2	2.3	4.9
New Mexico	7,350	88.7	24.8	24.9	16.1	9.6	11.8	60.0	5.2	2.6	6.0
New York	19,698	34.5	24.1	30.3	11.5	6.7	7.2	58.4	3.2	1.5	3.8
North Carolina	22,931	86.8	15.4	29.5	20.0	7.7	8.3	58.1	5.2	2.3	6.1
North Dakota	1,629	94.5	17.9	28.2	13.7	4.7	6.3	51.7	6.1	2.6	7.2
Ohio	15,662	66.0	21.6	37.0	18.6	5.7	10.4	63.5	4.7	1.9	5.4
Oklahoma	8,557	94.6	17.7	18.1	22.5	8.3	10.1	52.4	6.8	2.9	7.7
Oregon	10,995	77.1	16.7	28.0	13.3	10.1	11.6	52.9	4.5	2.0	5.0
Pennsylvania	21,790	92.2	18.6	24.4	25.4	9.9	12.0	59.5	4.7	2.1	5.3
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	8,678	94.3	21.0	31.9	32.8	9.6	11.6	68.9	9.3	4.8	10.9
South Dakota	2,154	98.4	19.7	22.3	17.4	7.4	12.6	52.7	7.8	3.7	8.7
Tennessee	15,107	94.9	21.1	25.0	22.8	6.4	7.4	57.0	5.1	2.5	6.1
Texas	48,298	90.9	20.7	28.6	18.6	10.2	9.4	58.1	6.0	2.5	6.7
Utah	3,047	45.4	22.0	20.1	16.7	9.8	8.7	51.1	8.9	3.9	9.9
Vermont	700	49.1	25.6	30.3	21.0	15.1	18.6	65.7	8.3	4.4	8.7
Virginia	22,690	93.9	17.8	28.8	16.6	8.6	9.6	54.2	9.2	4.5	10.7
Washington	16,150	70.3	15.7	30.2	18.1	11.3	12.5	57.4	6.7	4.3	8.8
West Virginia	4,841	88.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	9.5	13.3	53.2	6.8	4.0	7.8
Wisconsin	14,474	86.0	14.7	24.0	26.1	8.7	8.9	53.7	4.4	2.4	5.3
Wyoming	1,764	94.0	18.1	29.2	8.2	6.9	8.5	49.7	5.6	3.3	6.7
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>618,123</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason
Get First Job	Keep Current Job	Get Better Job	Employer Required	Any Employ. Reason	Early Release	Court Order	Public Asst. Requirement	Any Social Reason	Positive Role Model	Personal Satisfaction	Any Personal Reason	
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
7.4	2.0	41.6	6.6	50.2	1.6	3.7	0.6	5.5	20.7	42.7	46.6	16.4
9.2	2.8	40.3	10.0	52.0	3.4	1.6	2.2	6.8	17.7	51.5	55.0	23.0
7.4	3.4	42.3	9.0	52.1	3.6	3.6	0.8	7.4	23.0	49.9	53.8	12.9
8.7	2.0	37.7	7.0	47.2	8.1	6.2	0.5	13.4	20.9	53.2	56.1	21.6
9.7	2.5	40.1	11.6	52.1	2.2	1.1	1.4	4.5	21.5	48.1	51.1	15.8
6.4	2.5	41.3	8.3	49.4	5.0	5.0	1.5	10.9	21.0	52.6	55.7	17.5
0.0	2.0	5.4	9.5	15.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	3.5	14.0	34.2	36.9	10.8
6.5	2.2	44.0	10.4	53.7	1.6	3.2	0.0	4.7	30.9	59.7	64.1	14.1
12.1	2.9	41.3	12.6	53.1	4.9	1.8	1.2	7.1	23.2	43.6	47.2	15.8
7.1	1.9	35.3	8.1	41.6	2.5	1.8	0.4	4.4	17.4	44.8	47.6	17.4
6.9	2.4	36.1	5.5	45.0	2.6	3.2	0.4	5.6	16.9	38.7	42.4	5.0
11.6	1.7	36.3	9.3	48.0	5.8	3.4	0.8	8.9	19.0	46.7	50.2	20.7
7.2	2.1	37.7	6.3	45.4	2.0	9.6	0.9	11.7	26.4	57.7	59.7	26.6
8.4	14.9	18.7	12.0	42.9	4.0	5.3	13.3	18.5	22.3	14.8	29.0	2.5
7.9	2.4	50.9	10.6	60.4	10.1	6.4	0.4	15.4	25.5	57.6	60.8	15.2
6.0	1.7	45.1	7.0	52.0	1.5	13.6	3.0	17.8	20.7	55.7	58.6	15.2
5.9	2.7	48.0	6.7	55.1	1.9	8.7	1.0	11.0	23.4	56.1	58.9	12.7
9.2	2.5	43.3	7.8	52.8	4.7	5.1	0.7	10.0	21.0	53.3	56.2	13.4
9.5	1.9	35.4	7.3	46.1	4.1	2.9	0.5	7.0	23.1	47.2	51.2	16.4
7.4	2.0	43.7	8.6	52.7	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.9	20.3	54.0	56.4	15.1
7.2	2.0	42.8	10.3	52.0	2.0	2.8	0.2	4.7	21.9	48.3	52.1	14.5
7.2	1.9	41.0	8.6	49.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	5.3	21.1	46.2	49.8	14.8
10.2	2.4	44.8	9.9	56.4	1.9	8.1	1.2	10.6	24.1	53.0	56.5	15.2
5.6	2.2	46.6	9.4	54.2	0.6	2.5	1.8	4.7	21.2	54.8	57.7	14.2
10.3	2.5	42.8	7.9	54.0	2.5	3.4	0.5	5.9	23.0	44.5	50.1	17.3
5.9	2.5	45.4	8.1	53.2	3.0	5.9	0.4	8.8	25.0	56.4	59.3	21.4
7.4	2.0	39.4	8.3	47.7	1.9	7.2	2.1	10.6	18.4	51.8	54.5	19.4
6.0	2.9	52.6	8.9	59.3	3.0	6.6	1.3	10.5	26.8	60.6	63.7	16.7
7.3	3.0	41.6	11.7	51.8	5.7	3.3	0.4	8.9	19.0	48.0	50.5	18.7
4.7	2.0	43.7	7.2	51.1	2.6	3.5	1.3	6.8	18.5	55.1	57.0	16.0
8.5	2.9	44.8	9.3	53.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.0	25.2	48.2	52.6	11.4
7.1	2.7	41.1	9.5	50.3	4.7	2.9	1.0	8.0	19.9	47.7	50.8	17.7
5.8	2.8	40.3	6.9	48.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	3.4	21.8	43.8	48.2	12.4
6.8	1.5	39.6	6.7	47.6	4.8	4.0	0.7	8.8	20.5	46.6	50.0	12.9
6.8	1.8	35.9	16.2	52.5	4.3	2.3	1.8	8.1	15.4	44.8	47.6	16.9
7.1	2.4	36.1	5.2	44.9	2.1	4.9	0.9	7.4	23.2	45.2	50.6	12.1
6.6	3.1	42.7	8.5	51.5	7.8	7.7	1.3	13.9	24.7	54.0	56.9	19.4
12.5	2.2	39.6	8.5	52.6	3.7	2.6	1.3	7.3	19.2	54.6	56.8	21.9
8.1	2.9	45.0	10.8	55.0	3.3	6.4	1.6	10.3	24.3	52.7	56.7	13.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.7	2.3	43.3	9.9	53.3	1.2	3.1	0.4	4.5	22.2	45.4	49.3	10.7
6.6	2.4	43.8	8.4	50.9	2.2	10.8	0.8	13.0	20.6	51.3	54.2	21.0
6.5	2.5	45.3	8.1	53.6	3.5	3.5	0.9	7.6	21.6	49.6	52.6	17.1
8.5	2.8	42.8	9.4	52.2	3.8	9.6	0.6	13.4	25.3	47.9	52.4	15.0
4.9	2.7	40.6	9.3	47.7	2.7	7.2	0.9	10.0	19.0	53.1	54.7	19.2
15.9	2.6	58.9	11.9	74.6	1.7	1.6	2.7	6.0	29.6	74.6	78.9	21.1
6.9	2.2	43.4	7.6	52.0	3.1	3.1	0.5	6.4	21.0	48.2	51.9	14.7
12.6	4.6	41.3	11.1	55.0	2.9	4.8	5.1	10.7	17.8	45.9	49.3	17.2
10.6	2.5	45.3	9.7	57.0	4.2	8.4	2.8	13.9	21.7	51.9	54.8	17.7
5.9	2.3	43.4	7.8	50.5	2.5	4.0	1.1	7.1	21.7	53.6	57.1	21.1
5.3	3.2	42.1	6.3	49.8	1.7	8.8	1.6	11.5	16.0	47.7	51.0	16.9
<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

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

## APPENDIX G2

## Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2008

Jurisdiction	Candidates Indicating Reasons for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons						Military Reasons		
			Four-year College	Two-year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	29	90.6	13.8	37.9	6.9	10.3	3.4	58.6	13.8	6.9	20.7
Federated States of Micronesia	5	9.4	60.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	273	99.3	25.3	12.8	9.2	5.1	5.9	44.0	35.2	18.7	41.4
Marshall Islands	35	97.2	74.3	34.3	14.3	14.3	11.4	85.7	5.7	8.6	11.4
Northern Mariana Islands	33	97.1	30.3	18.2	3.0	6.1	6.1	42.4	18.2	12.1	21.2
Palau	56	90.3	42.9	33.9	0.0	16.1	5.4	62.5	16.1	10.7	19.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	183	92.9	30.1	29.5	16.9	9.8	6.6	67.2	9.8	6.6	13.1
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>
DANTES	5,166	97.5	27.5	14.6	7.4	5.5	8.3	41.4	61.5	57.6	89.2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,676	81.3	11.2	16.6	25.2	13.5	13.0	44.5	0.8	0.4	1.0
International	464	19.8	37.7	25.2	13.6	16.2	7.1	68.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Michigan Prisons	3,472	79.2	10.5	17.9	29.2	18.7	18.9	47.7	1.0	0.5	1.1
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>16,782</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>Program Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>635,519</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>



Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason
Get First Job	Keep Current Job	Get Better Job	Employer Required	Any Employ. Reason	Early Release	Court Order	Public Asst. Requirement	Any Social Reason	Positive Role Model	Personal Satisfaction	Any Personal Reason	
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
6.9	0.0	34.5	3.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	17.2	27.6	24.1
20.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	60.0	40.0
8.1	4.0	33.0	7.0	43.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.8	22.7	46.5	51.3	13.2
8.6	0.0	60.0	11.4	71.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	22.9	17.1	34.3	22.9
9.1	6.1	45.5	6.1	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	39.4	45.5	21.2
16.1	0.0	57.1	10.7	66.1	0.0	3.6	1.8	3.6	26.8	33.9	46.4	16.1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.3	3.8	42.6	6.6	54.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	4.4	18.0	43.7	48.6	16.9
<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>
2.0	2.1	28.5	10.7	36.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	21.8	40.8	45.1	8.4
5.9	2.1	38.3	14.1	45.0	4.4	8.6	1.1	12.4	32.5	69.5	74.8	15.1
9.5	2.8	36.4	9.7	47.8	1.9	1.7	0.6	3.2	15.1	40.5	43.3	20.5
10.6	2.1	35.8	13.9	44.8	13.8	35.5	1.6	44.0	31.2	62.0	66.7	21.6
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

<sup>1</sup> Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.<sup>2</sup> Canadian data on reasons for testing were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

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

## APPENDIX H

## Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Language Version: 2008

Jurisdiction	Total Tested (N)	Language Version <sup>1</sup>		
		English (N)	French (N)	Spanish (N)
Alabama	14,783	14,759	0	24
Alaska	2,748	2,736	2	10
Arizona	20,462	19,637	4	821
Arkansas	8,460	8,319	0	141
California	58,750	53,225	0	5,525
Colorado	15,629	14,748	1	880
Connecticut	5,711	5,466	0	245
Delaware	793	793	0	0
District of Columbia	1,007	941	9	57
Florida	51,063	50,455	4	604
Georgia	32,578	32,199	5	374
Hawaii	2,044	2,042	0	2
Idaho	5,928	5,855	0	73
Illinois	28,013	25,938	17	2,058
Indiana	14,211	14,182	3	26
Iowa	5,999	5,931	0	68
Kansas	3,449	3,325	0	124
Kentucky	12,480	12,376	0	104
Louisiana	10,213	10,197	1	15
Maine	4,045	4,040	3	2
Maryland	8,976	8,945	3	28
Massachusetts	13,508	12,913	0	595
Michigan	20,896	20,728	2	166
Minnesota	10,379	10,307	2	70
Mississippi	13,977	13,973	0	4
Missouri	12,675	12,642	0	33
Montana	3,385	3,384	0	1
Nebraska	3,880	3,655	0	225
Nevada	6,868	6,578	0	290
New Hampshire	2,481	2,464	0	17
New Jersey	14,413	13,573	16	824
New Mexico	8,291	7,788	1	502
New York	57,175	53,960	352	2,863
North Carolina	26,419	25,855	0	564
North Dakota	1,723	1,721	0	2
Ohio	23,740	23,672	0	68
Oklahoma	9,050	8,932	0	118
Oregon	14,259	13,373	0	886
Pennsylvania	23,645	23,213	22	410
Rhode Island	3,185	3,042	0	143
South Carolina	9,207	9,207	0	0
South Dakota	2,190	2,190	0	0
Tennessee	15,923	15,770	7	146
Texas	53,133	49,571	4	3,558
Utah	6,715	6,555	0	160
Vermont	1,425	1,421	2	2
Virginia	24,157	23,866	9	282
Washington	22,976	22,236	2	738
West Virginia	5,501	5,498	1	2
Wisconsin	16,838	16,176	0	662
Wyoming	1,877	1,866	0	11
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>737,233</b>	<b>712,238</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>24,523</b>

Jurisdiction	Total Tested (N)	Language Version <sup>1</sup>		
		English (N)	French (N)	Spanish (N)
American Samoa	32	32	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	53	53	0	0
Guam	275	275	0	0
Marshall Islands	36	36	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	34	34	0	0
Palau	62	62	0	0
Puerto Rico	4,620	279	0	4,341
Virgin Islands	197	191	1	5
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,346</b>
Alberta	1,786	1,785	1	0
British Columbia	1,229	1,227	2	0
Manitoba	318	316	2	0
New Brunswick	1,335	1,064	271	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	228	228	0	0
Northwest Territories	22	22	0	0
Nova Scotia	879	877	2	0
Nunavut	68	68	0	0
Ontario	4,928	4,910	18	0
Prince Edward Island	324	323	1	0
Quebec	162	41	121	0
Saskatchewan	1,408	1,407	1	0
Yukon Territory	26	26	0	0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>12,294</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>0</b>
DANTES	5,297	5,290	0	7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,438	8,871	0	567
International	2,349	2,349	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,385	4,346	0	39
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>20,860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>613</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>776,728</b>	<b>746,354</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>29,482</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Candidates who tested in multiple language versions of the tests were classified according to their predominant test language.

## APPENDIX I

## Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of the GED Tests: 2008

Jurisdiction	Total Tested (N)	Standard Print <sup>1</sup> (N)	Special Edition <sup>1</sup>		
			Audiocassette (N)	Braille (N)	Large Print (N)
Alabama	14,783	14,764	16	0	3
Alaska	2,748	2,748	0	0	0
Arizona	20,462	20,443	8	0	11
Arkansas	8,460	8,445	6	0	9
California	58,750	58,732	3	0	15
Colorado	15,629	15,606	13	1	9
Connecticut	5,711	5,711	0	0	0
Delaware	793	792	0	0	1
District of Columbia	1,007	1,005	1	0	1
Florida	51,063	51,052	10	1	0
Georgia	32,578	32,508	37	0	33
Hawaii	2,044	2,043	1	0	0
Idaho	5,928	5,920	0	0	8
Illinois	28,013	27,988	14	1	10
Indiana	14,211	14,192	19	0	0
Iowa	5,999	5,986	6	0	7
Kansas	3,449	3,445	2	0	2
Kentucky	12,480	12,455	6	0	19
Louisiana	10,213	10,191	7	2	13
Maine	4,045	4,042	2	0	1
Maryland	8,976	8,961	7	2	6
Massachusetts	13,508	13,491	2	0	15
Michigan	20,896	20,869	8	0	19
Minnesota	10,379	10,375	3	0	1
Mississippi	13,977	13,954	8	0	15
Missouri	12,675	12,654	18	0	3
Montana	3,385	3,356	18	0	11
Nebraska	3,880	3,874	4	0	2
Nevada	6,868	6,867	0	0	1
New Hampshire	2,481	2,480	1	0	0
New Jersey	14,413	14,399	2	0	12
New Mexico	8,291	8,285	3	0	3
New York	57,175	56,896	229	7	43
North Carolina	26,419	26,398	9	2	10
North Dakota	1,723	1,700	23	0	0
Ohio	23,740	23,675	14	0	51
Oklahoma	9,050	8,999	9	0	42
Oregon	14,259	14,180	69	0	10
Pennsylvania	23,645	23,629	6	0	10
Rhode Island	3,185	3,185	0	0	0
South Carolina	9,207	9,172	4	1	30
South Dakota	2,190	2,186	1	0	3
Tennessee	15,923	15,911	4	0	8
Texas	53,133	53,059	5	2	67
Utah	6,715	6,710	5	0	0
Vermont	1,425	1,419	6	0	0
Virginia	24,157	24,068	31	0	58
Washington	22,976	22,905	60	3	8
West Virginia	5,501	5,485	8	0	8
Wisconsin	16,838	16,800	35	0	3
Wyoming	1,877	1,865	10	0	2
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>737,233</b>	<b>735,875</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>583</b>

Jurisdiction	Total Tested (N)	Standard Print <sup>1</sup> (N)	Special Edition <sup>1</sup>		
			Audiocassette (N)	Braille (N)	Large Print (N)
American Samoa	32	32	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	53	53	0	0	0
Guam	275	275	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	36	36	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	34	34	0	0	0
Palau	62	62	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	4,620	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	197	196	0	0	1
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Alberta	1,786	1,784	2	0	0
British Columbia	1,229	1,229	0	0	0
Manitoba	318	317	0	0	1
New Brunswick	1,335	1,316	4	0	15
Newfoundland and Labrador	228	228	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	22	22	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	879	872	6	0	1
Nunavut	68	68	0	0	0
Ontario	4,928	4,836	10	0	82
Prince Edward Island	324	320	4	0	0
Quebec	162	161	0	0	1
Saskatchewan	1,408	1,363	40	0	5
Yukon Territory	26	26	0	0	0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>
DANTES	5,297	5,297	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,438	9,411	19	0	8
International	2,349	2,349	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,385	4,312	0	0	73
VA Hospitals	4	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>21,373</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>776,728</b>	<b>770,478</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>770</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Candidates who tested on multiple editions were classified according to their predominant edition.

## APPENDIX J1

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2008

Jurisdiction	Writing					Social Studies					Reading				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alabama	12,652	450	462	81	85.4	12,601	490	492	86	86.6	12,481	500	516	100	90.8
Alaska	1,902	490	497	74	95.4	1,949	530	541	89	96.2	1,908	540	566	102	98.6
Arizona	16,116	490	499	76	93.6	16,830	510	519	86	93.8	16,864	520	542	104	94.8
Arkansas	7,808	500	509	76	96.6	7,730	520	529	80	97.0	7,717	540	557	98	98.2
California	45,131	490	501	79	93.0	47,324	520	521	85	94.0	47,429	520	544	102	95.4
Colorado	11,279	490	505	78	95.6	11,986	520	531	85	96.4	12,088	540	556	101	97.2
Connecticut	4,448	500	504	83	91.4	4,588	510	514	88	91.4	4,571	520	533	103	93.2
Delaware	767	510	516	68	98.6	755	540	558	85	98.6	754	570	586	99	98.8
District of Columbia	846	460	479	74	88.2	846	490	495	69	92.6	837	500	517	88	94.8
Florida	43,781	480	487	68	92.6	44,084	520	520	85	93.4	44,125	520	544	102	95.0
Georgia	24,615	500	505	81	92.6	25,162	500	510	83	92.2	25,224	520	532	100	94.4
Hawaii	1,763	480	490	74	94.2	1,779	520	526	85	95.8	1,787	520	549	103	96.8
Idaho	4,229	500	513	80	96.6	4,420	530	541	86	97.8	4,466	540	569	102	98.8
Illinois	21,693	450	473	70	89.6	22,322	510	510	88	90.8	22,313	500	530	102	92.8
Indiana	12,840	490	504	74	96.0	12,969	540	542	78	97.6	13,005	540	556	99	97.4
Iowa	4,208	510	518	73	98.4	4,296	540	552	80	98.8	4,436	570	577	97	99.2
Kansas	3,306	520	531	78	97.8	3,296	550	564	86	99.0	3,294	580	593	100	99.2
Kentucky	11,038	480	492	70	95.4	11,136	515	521	78	96.4	11,124	520	538	97	96.6
Louisiana	9,065	480	491	74	93.0	9,277	500	505	81	91.8	9,248	520	530	98	93.8
Maine	2,779	480	494	73	95.8	2,929	530	543	82	97.8	2,931	540	567	99	98.4
Maryland	7,575	460	471	72	87.8	7,477	500	513	88	91.8	7,448	500	530	104	92.8
Massachusetts	10,615	460	479	76	89.8	10,728	510	516	87	93.0	10,681	520	539	104	94.2
Michigan	14,488	460	474	71	88.8	15,404	520	521	88	92.6	15,706	520	543	103	94.8
Minnesota	7,063	470	483	70	94.0	7,534	530	539	87	96.8	7,498	540	562	101	98.0
Mississippi	10,920	450	465	67	87.8	11,239	480	488	81	87.6	11,265	490	512	96	91.4
Missouri	11,821	480	490	72	93.8	11,824	530	533	87	94.8	11,837	540	550	104	95.4
Montana	2,593	480	487	73	93.2	2,695	530	536	84	95.8	2,681	540	559	104	97.2
Nebraska	2,588	480	494	67	96.8	2,718	530	541	85	97.6	2,796	560	568	101	97.8
Nevada	6,142	460	474	71	90.2	6,195	510	519	84	93.4	6,162	520	536	100	94.2
New Hampshire	1,929	490	504	81	95.4	1,979	530	543	87	97.2	1,968	540	564	104	98.0
New Jersey	11,580	480	493	77	91.0	12,160	500	504	85	90.6	12,144	500	527	101	92.8
New Mexico	6,315	470	482	73	91.2	6,438	510	517	86	93.2	6,369	520	540	103	94.8
New York	49,152	460	461	105	80.8	47,886	490	498	84	89.4	47,979	500	519	100	91.4
North Carolina	16,591	480	495	73	94.8	18,493	520	527	82	96.2	18,979	540	557	100	97.8
North Dakota	1,133	470	479	73	93.6	1,215	520	526	83	96.6	1,186	540	553	98	98.4
Ohio	21,889	460	479	62	94.6	21,761	530	532	81	97.0	21,744	540	554	97	97.6
Oklahoma	7,942	460	477	72	90.4	8,068	520	520	86	93.2	8,027	520	544	104	94.6
Oregon	9,851	490	501	77	96.4	10,712	530	541	88	97.2	10,651	560	573	106	98.2
Pennsylvania	18,486	460	473	71	89.6	18,934	510	513	84	92.6	19,119	520	537	100	94.6
Rhode Island	1,964	450	466	58	91.4	2,186	520	520	80	94.6	2,259	520	548	100	96.0
South Carolina	8,155	470	478	69	91.6	8,223	510	515	82	93.6	8,268	500	529	100	93.0
South Dakota	1,495	480	488	72	94.2	1,670	530	533	83	95.8	1,654	540	558	100	97.4
Tennessee	14,176	470	484	69	94.2	14,107	520	522	81	95.4	14,063	520	541	99	96.4
Texas	40,754	480	494	76	91.8	42,205	500	505	83	91.4	42,040	520	534	99	94.6
Utah	6,051	510	514	79	96.2	6,117	530	541	87	96.4	6,114	540	561	105	96.8
Vermont	954	470	489	79	92.6	1,004	520	536	90	96.0	1,006	540	564	103	98.2
Virginia	19,055	480	491	73	93.0	19,892	510	513	83	93.8	19,894	500	531	98	95.0
Washington	15,661	500	509	83	95.0	16,504	530	535	87	96.4	16,776	540	564	105	97.2
West Virginia	4,788	460	474	69	91.8	4,789	510	515	81	94.2	4,777	520	536	99	95.0
Wisconsin	9,335	480	490	70	94.8	9,903	530	533	88	96.0	10,418	540	557	102	97.4
Wyoming	1,496	510	517	79	97.2	1,550	540	548	83	98.6	1,542	570	577	101	98.8
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>582,823</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>597,889</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>599,653</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>95.0</b>
American Samoa	21	430	429	81	57.2	25	390	418	94	40.0	24	410	412	88	54.2
Federated States of Micronesia	35	390	391	74	31.4	43	380	382	63	32.6	46	390	394	78	32.6
Guam	222	465	481	66	96.8	235	510	513	68	97.4	236	500	522	86	97.0
Marshall Islands	31	200	308	121	22.6	33	380	391	89	24.2	34	375	408	101	29.4
N. Mariana Islands	12	445	485	83	100.0	14	475	479	70	78.6	8	450	456	39	87.6
Palau	19	440	431	96	79.0	32	440	436	75	65.6	26	460	479	98	80.8
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup>	2,365	420	425	62	62.2	2,806	410	413	81	50.6	2,816	400	405	78	46.4
Virgin Islands	151	460	475	62	95.4	159	480	487	78	90.0	156	490	511	99	91.0
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>52.2</b>

Jurisdiction	Writing					Social Studies					Reading				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alberta	1,610	530	541	88	96.0	1,658	560	557	85	96.8	1,644	620	610	116	98.0
British Columbia	1,078	550	567	100	95.6	1,086	560	560	88	95.6	1,087	620	610	120	97.2
Manitoba	286	500	512	80	94.8	280	570	563	87	97.2	279	620	625	114	98.2
New Brunswick	1,060	470	481	77	88.4	1,122	500	504	81	90.8	1,033	550	562	109	95.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	200	500	511	81	92.6	216	510	518	78	93.0	203	570	583	114	97.0
Northwest Territories	18	525	532	89	94.4	20	565	560	82	95.0	20	605	601	149	95.0
Nova Scotia	696	480	491	80	91.4	743	520	530	82	95.6	723	560	570	112	96.2
Nunavut	44	405	416	56	50.0	54	430	439	78	66.6	48	410	450	94	54.2
Ontario	4,384	530	539	86	96.6	4,491	550	555	83	97.0	4,456	570	592	115	97.4
Prince Edward Island	269	500	510	73	94.4	277	520	523	81	94.2	266	540	566	112	97.0
Quebec	155	530	541	91	98.0	161	490	490	71	89.4	160	570	580	90	95.6
Saskatchewan	1,111	510	515	81	92.8	1,185	510	521	81	93.2	1,132	540	564	114	95.0
Yukon Territory	23	510	505	69	87.0	23	570	558	88	100.0	23	620	612	121	95.6
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>10,934</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>11,074</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>96.8</b>
DANTES	5,088	500	504	66	97.8	5,048	550	554	79	98.8	5,038	570	576	97	98.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,851	450	459	57	89.2	7,555	490	503	74	94.4	7,569	500	523	88	96.4
International	2,013	460	477	90	83.6	1,996	480	487	91	85.6	2,099	460	479	100	79.8
Michigan Prisons	2,988	440	447	56	86.2	2,854	490	496	72	93.0	2,846	500	517	86	96.2
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>17,941</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>17,456</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>17,555</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95.0</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>614,554</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>630,008</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>631,628</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94.8</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Data from Puerto Rico are about 70 percent complete.

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

*Met Min. Score Req. (%)* = percent that met the minimum score requirement for that jurisdiction.

## APPENDIX J2

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates in Science and Mathematics Tests: 2008

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alabama	12,538	500	503	81	90.0	13,057	440	444	71	71.8
Alaska	1,936	540	551	85	98.0	1,849	500	501	78	92.6
Arizona	16,827	520	522	83	94.2	17,329	460	464	77	80.6
Arkansas	7,732	530	537	76	97.8	8,006	480	485	73	90.4
California	47,184	520	521	81	94.4	47,936	460	465	77	80.6
Colorado	11,847	530	538	82	96.8	11,539	470	479	77	87.4
Connecticut	4,665	510	514	85	91.8	4,823	450	460	81	75.6
Delaware	760	540	558	81	99.2	770	510	519	72	98.4
District of Columbia	858	490	490	60	93.8	887	440	448	64	74.0
Florida	44,193	530	526	82	94.4	45,769	470	475	79	83.0
Georgia	25,049	510	514	80	93.2	25,939	450	462	75	79.2
Hawaii	1,783	530	534	82	96.4	1,817	480	484	85	85.2
Idaho	4,428	540	550	81	98.4	4,357	480	490	78	90.2
Illinois	22,186	510	511	82	92.0	23,737	450	462	78	78.2
Indiana	13,024	530	535	81	97.2	13,333	490	491	75	90.6
Iowa	4,190	550	556	77	99.0	4,113	500	507	70	96.4
Kansas	3,285	560	569	79	99.6	3,340	510	523	76	96.8
Kentucky	11,119	520	528	73	97.6	11,451	460	471	67	87.6
Louisiana	9,299	510	511	80	92.8	9,559	460	468	75	82.2
Maine	2,896	540	554	80	98.8	2,686	490	491	72	92.0
Maryland	7,538	510	512	83	92.4	8,035	460	462	81	77.0
Massachusetts	10,756	510	516	84	93.0	11,216	450	462	83	77.4
Michigan	15,319	520	527	86	93.8	14,795	460	467	80	79.4
Minnesota	7,415	540	544	84	97.4	7,249	480	489	78	89.2
Mississippi	11,296	490	496	78	89.4	11,743	440	447	72	73.0
Missouri	11,848	540	541	82	96.4	12,114	480	486	77	87.2
Montana	2,713	540	546	82	97.0	2,655	480	486	82	86.6
Nebraska	2,736	540	546	80	98.0	2,577	490	490	76	89.4
Nevada	6,210	520	523	81	94.4	6,406	460	466	76	80.6
New Hampshire	2,011	540	552	82	97.8	1,940	480	490	79	89.0
New Jersey	12,219	500	501	82	90.2	13,024	450	455	81	74.4
New Mexico	6,417	520	523	82	94.4	6,416	460	463	79	78.8
New York	48,230	490	494	81	88.2	50,707	450	453	80	72.8
North Carolina	18,104	530	532	78	97.0	16,039	480	491	74	91.2
North Dakota	1,197	530	537	78	98.0	1,153	480	488	79	89.4
Ohio	21,843	530	535	77	97.6	22,471	480	477	69	88.2
Oklahoma	8,058	530	528	81	95.0	8,347	460	468	75	82.6
Oregon	10,562	540	551	83	98.2	10,197	480	491	79	90.6
Pennsylvania	18,997	510	518	81	93.6	19,525	460	464	79	78.8
Rhode Island	2,171	520	520	80	93.6	1,992	460	465	75	81.0
South Carolina	8,267	510	513	80	92.6	8,497	480	476	75	84.6
South Dakota	1,659	540	542	82	97.0	1,461	480	488	75	89.4
Tennessee	14,133	530	530	76	96.8	14,629	470	472	70	86.4
Texas	42,197	510	511	81	92.6	43,550	460	464	78	79.4
Utah	6,110	540	550	85	96.8	6,303	480	483	80	87.2
Vermont	996	530	542	85	97.2	989	480	489	83	88.4
Virginia	19,918	510	519	80	94.4	20,596	450	460	74	80.0
Washington	16,224	540	543	83	97.0	16,028	480	483	80	87.2
West Virginia	4,797	520	523	76	95.8	4,979	460	462	69	81.8
Wisconsin	9,667	530	538	84	96.8	9,359	480	483	80	86.4
Wyoming	1,534	550	560	80	98.8	1,520	500	503	80	93.4
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>596,941</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>608,809</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81.8</b>
American Samoa	27	420	434	107	59.2	28	375	381	88	39.2
Federated States of Micronesia	44	380	386	48	34.0	45	350	360	57	22.2
Guam	237	510	515	68	95.8	250	440	450	60	79.6
Marshall Islands	33	360	389	75	27.2	33	340	351	76	21.2
Northern Mariana Islands	14	440	458	64	92.8	14	420	434	63	64.2
Palau	31	440	453	61	80.6	25	420	412	66	56.0
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup>	2,742	420	425	81	58.8	2,680	380	383	86	36.4
Virgin Islands	159	500	504	66	96.2	173	440	446	70	75.2
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>41.8</b>



Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alberta	1,635	580	590	90	97.8	1,666	500	516	97	90.2
British Columbia	1,078	590	590	97	96.2	1,126	500	510	103	87.4
Manitoba	272	580	594	90	98.6	289	500	512	100	87.8
New Brunswick	1,028	530	531	92	90.4	1,111	470	473	85	79.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	201	560	566	88	97.6	207	480	484	92	81.6
Northwest Territories	20	610	596	114	90.0	19	470	513	131	79.0
Nova Scotia	705	560	557	88	95.8	768	470	475	92	78.6
Nunavut	50	435	442	82	58.0	58	380	386	80	34.4
Ontario	4,402	580	580	90	97.0	4,605	500	509	96	88.8
Prince Edward Island	264	540	559	91	95.8	289	480	492	91	86.8
Quebec	159	520	521	88	91.8	162	490	491	79	87.6
Saskatchewan	1,122	560	554	91	94.2	1,174	470	480	96	78.6
Yukon Territory	23	570	577	83	91.4	25	490	509	78	92.0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>10,959</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>85.8</b>
DANTES	5,043	550	560	73	99.0	5,119	510	515	73	97.2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,647	490	498	70	94.2	8,291	440	451	61	80.4
International	2,028	500	499	88	87.2	2,096	475	481	106	76.6
Michigan Prisons	2,898	490	495	71	94.0	3,354	430	434	59	71.2
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>17,619</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>83.0</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>628,806</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>642,416</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81.8</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

<sup>1</sup>. Data from Puerto Rico are about 70 percent complete.

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

*Met Min. Score Req. (%)* = percent that met the minimum score requirement for that jurisdiction.

## APPENDIX K

## GED® Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Percentage Who Completed Battery of Tests, and Percentage Who Passed: Changes From 2007 to 2008

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2007	2008	Percent Change 2007–2008	2007	2008	Percentage Point Change 2007–2008	2007	2008	Percentage Point Change 2007–2008
	(N)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	
Alabama	11,232	14,783	31.6	84.5	99.2	14.7	53.7	60.8	7.1
Alaska	2,814	2,748	-2.3	65.0	67.6	2.6	87.9	89.3	1.4
Arizona	18,899	20,462	8.3	89.7	89.3	-0.4	72.2	73.6	1.4
Arkansas	7,933	8,460	6.6	99.0	99.2	0.2	83.3	84.8	1.6
California	51,667	58,750	13.7	82.7	83.6	0.8	72.0	73.3	1.3
Colorado	14,285	15,629	9.4	74.3	74.7	0.4	82.7	83.3	0.6
Connecticut	5,399	5,711	5.8	89.1	88.0	-1.0	63.9	66.4	2.5
Delaware	672	793	18.0	98.5	99.0	0.5	94.1	95.8	1.7
District of Columbia	765	1,007	31.6	91.6	95.5	3.9	62.5	64.4	2.0
Florida	47,426	51,063	7.7	94.4	95.2	0.8	71.7	73.4	1.7
Georgia	30,758	32,578	5.9	86.8	86.2	-0.6	66.8	70.3	3.5
Hawaii	1,946	2,044	5.0	93.9	93.8	-0.1	78.5	78.6	0.0
Idaho	5,669	5,928	4.6	73.1	74.5	1.4	86.8	86.9	0.0
Illinois	25,015	28,013	12.0	89.5	90.5	1.0	61.2	63.1	1.9
Indiana	14,981	14,211	-5.1	99.0	99.0	0.0	76.9	83.8	6.9
Iowa	5,838	5,999	2.8	64.4	65.2	0.8	99.0	99.0	-0.1
Kansas	4,285	3,449	-19.5	98.2	98.5	0.3	92.9	94.2	1.3
Kentucky	12,201	12,480	2.3	98.3	98.6	0.3	78.8	80.1	1.3
Louisiana	10,014	10,213	2.0	98.2	96.1	-2.1	73.3	72.8	-0.5
Maine	3,830	4,045	5.6	68.8	68.7	-0.1	86.6	87.5	0.9
Maryland	8,578	8,976	4.6	95.3	95.3	0.0	64.6	65.4	0.8
Massachusetts	13,077	13,508	3.3	88.3	89.4	1.1	65.7	68.0	2.3
Michigan	20,336	20,896	2.8	74.3	74.0	-0.3	71.4	71.3	-0.1
Minnesota	10,324	10,379	0.5	71.8	72.5	0.7	83.3	83.6	0.3
Mississippi	12,873	13,977	8.6	93.9	93.1	-0.8	59.1	60.7	1.7
Missouri	12,134	12,675	4.5	99.4	99.4	0.0	78.6	79.2	0.5
Montana	3,162	3,385	7.1	82.2	82.3	0.1	77.9	79.6	1.7
Nebraska	3,687	3,880	5.2	66.6	66.7	0.1	84.2	85.8	1.6
Nevada	5,833	6,868	17.7	97.4	97.7	0.2	70.6	71.2	0.5
New Hampshire	2,310	2,481	7.4	78.5	76.9	-1.7	83.1	82.5	-0.6
New Jersey	14,428	14,413	-0.1	96.8	97.1	0.2	61.3	65.6	4.3
New Mexico	8,468	8,291	-2.1	81.8	82.3	0.6	64.1	70.7	6.6
New York	52,965	57,175	7.9	97.5	97.6	0.1	60.2	59.7	-0.5
North Carolina	24,023	26,419	10.0	60.1	61.1	1.0	86.5	86.5	0.0
North Dakota	1,747	1,723	-1.4	68.9	68.9	0.0	82.2	83.6	1.3
Ohio	21,950	23,740	8.2	99.0	99.0	0.0	79.2	81.1	1.9
Oklahoma	8,927	9,050	1.4	98.9	98.5	-0.4	70.8	73.3	2.6
Oregon	13,146	14,259	8.5	72.1	72.3	0.2	84.9	85.0	0.2
Pennsylvania	22,575	23,645	4.7	88.0	88.2	0.2	68.7	69.6	0.9
Rhode Island	2,547	3,185	25.0	44.9	64.2	19.3	69.9	70.9	1.0
South Carolina	9,055	9,207	1.7	98.7	98.8	0.1	68.8	73.1	4.3
South Dakota	2,069	2,190	5.8	71.9	70.4	-1.6	81.7	82.1	0.4
Tennessee	15,107	15,923	5.4	98.8	98.9	0.1	74.5	77.6	3.0
Texas	53,052	53,133	0.2	87.7	86.9	-0.8	67.3	69.2	1.9
Utah	6,282	6,715	6.9	95.7	95.8	0.1	81.2	83.0	1.8
Vermont	1,035	1,425	37.7	70.1	63.9	-6.3	88.6	84.1	-4.5
Virginia	22,443	24,157	7.6	92.0	91.2	-0.8	70.5	72.0	1.4
Washington	20,705	22,976	11.0	68.5	68.3	-0.2	83.0	83.0	0.1
West Virginia	5,215	5,501	5.5	97.8	98.1	0.3	66.8	73.0	6.2
Wisconsin	16,285	16,838	3.4	55.4	56.4	1.0	80.8	81.8	1.0
Wyoming	1,932	1,877	-2.8	79.6	82.1	2.5	88.5	91.1	2.6
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>691,899</b>	<b>737,233</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
American Samoa	58	32	-44.8	98.3	100.0	1.7	22.8	34.4	11.6
Federated States of Micronesia	52	53	1.9	67.3	77.4	10.1	0.0	7.3	7.3
Guam	208	275	32.2	99.0	99.6	0.6	69.9	70.8	0.9
Marshall Islands	10	36	260.0	100.0	80.6	-19.4	0.0	13.8	13.8
Northern Mariana Islands	63	34	-46.0	44.4	52.9	8.5	67.9	38.9	-29.0
Palau	82	62	-24.4	42.7	61.3	18.6	28.6	31.6	3.0
Puerto Rico	3,958	4,620	16.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	36.3	31.4	-4.9
Virgin Islands	144	197	36.8	95.1	97.0	1.8	59.9	56.5	-3.3
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>-4.0</b>

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2007	2008	Percent Change 2007–2008	2007	2008	Percentage Point Change 2007–2008	2007	2008	Percentage Point Change 2007–2008
	(N)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	
Alberta	1,971	1,786	-9.4	95.1	96.5	1.4	75.1	71.2	-4.0
British Columbia	968	1,229	27.0	96.6	95.4	-1.1	72.8	69.2	-3.6
Manitoba	405	318	-21.5	98.8	98.7	0.0	65.8	64.6	-1.1
New Brunswick	1,307	1,335	2.1	97.9	97.8	-0.2	50.2	44.4	-5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	159	228	43.4	98.1	97.8	-0.3	57.7	55.2	-2.5
Northwest Territories	NA	22	–	NA	81.8	–	NA	61.1	–
Nova Scotia	1,016	879	-13.5	98.0	97.4	-0.6	54.1	48.0	-6.1
Nunavut	148	68	-54.1	91.9	95.6	3.7	15.4	18.5	3.0
Ontario	4,973	4,928	-0.9	98.2	98.2	0.0	73.5	69.9	-3.6
Prince Edward Island	352	324	-8.0	98.9	99.7	0.8	61.8	60.1	-1.7
Quebec	98	162	65.3	100.0	99.4	-0.6	50.0	55.3	5.3
Saskatchewan	1,392	1,408	1.1	93.5	92.6	-0.8	54.0	56.3	2.3
Yukon Territory	17	26	52.9	100.0	96.2	-3.8	64.7	60.0	-4.7
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
DANTES	3,840	5,297	37.9	99.5	99.3	-0.2	85.7	94.0	8.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,848	9,438	6.7	96.6	95.7	-0.9	69.3	69.8	0.5
International	2,489	2,349	-5.6	83.9	84.0	0.1	56.6	61.1	4.5
Michigan Prisons	4,471	4,385	-1.9	85.3	87.7	2.4	60.7	59.5	-1.2
VA Hospitals	2	4	100.0	100.0	25.0	-75.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>19,650</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>728,930</b>	<b>776,728</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

Note: Because of rounding procedures, the data listed under *Percentage Point Change 2007–2008* may not equal the difference between the 2007 and 2008 completion and pass rates.

## APPENDIX L

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Age Group and Mean Age: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Mean Age (years)	Std. Dev.
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)		
Alabama	8,908	99.9	7.1	17.5	17.5	10.0	22.0	10.6	6.7	3.8	3.4	1.2	0.2	23.1	7.9
Alaska	1,658	100.0	6.6	15.4	16.9	11.2	29.9	9.8	4.6	1.7	3.1	0.8	0.0	22.3	6.7
Arizona	13,439	100.0	5.2	12.0	12.3	9.0	24.2	14.4	7.9	6.0	6.7	1.9	0.5	25.4	9.2
Arkansas	6,772	95.1	9.9	20.8	14.3	7.4	17.8	11.0	6.9	4.7	4.8	1.9	0.4	23.7	9.0
California	35,989	100.0	0.0	9.1	17.6	10.2	23.2	13.7	9.1	7.1	7.8	2.0	0.3	26.0	9.2
Colorado	9,722	100.0	0.9	19.2	16.7	10.2	22.8	12.6	6.6	4.6	4.7	1.5	0.2	23.9	8.3
Connecticut	3,338	100.0	0.1	8.3	14.3	14.0	30.6	14.1	7.1	4.2	5.6	1.6	0.1	24.7	8.2
Delaware	752	100.0	3.2	9.7	16.5	9.7	29.9	13.7	7.2	3.9	4.7	1.3	0.3	24.2	8.0
District of Columbia	620	100.0	3.5	9.7	16.9	12.9	29.8	11.9	5.6	4.0	3.7	1.6	0.2	23.7	7.7
Florida	35,682	100.0	4.9	16.6	23.6	11.5	20.4	9.3	4.9	3.5	3.8	1.2	0.2	22.7	7.8
Georgia	19,725	99.9	4.0	11.0	18.4	12.1	25.3	12.4	6.7	4.3	4.2	1.3	0.3	23.8	8.1
Hawaii	1,506	100.0	13.3	23.9	20.2	8.7	17.5	7.0	3.3	2.3	3.1	0.6	0.1	21.2	6.7
Idaho	3,838	100.0	9.6	19.7	16.2	9.0	20.5	9.6	5.9	4.4	3.9	1.0	0.2	22.9	7.9
Illinois	15,985	100.0	1.8	10.5	17.7	12.8	25.1	13.2	7.7	4.6	4.8	1.6	0.3	24.4	8.4
Indiana	11,774	99.9	0.0	15.3	19.0	11.6	24.4	12.3	6.6	4.1	4.6	1.6	0.3	24.0	8.3
Iowa	3,869	100.0	1.7	16.0	16.3	10.9	27.3	12.6	6.9	3.2	3.6	1.3	0.3	23.6	7.7
Kansas	3,199	100.0	6.1	16.8	15.8	11.1	22.7	12.8	5.8	3.5	3.9	1.3	0.2	23.3	7.9
Kentucky	9,851	100.0	5.6	13.6	13.9	10.1	23.5	13.1	7.9	4.9	5.2	1.8	0.5	24.6	8.9
Louisiana	7,110	99.4	10.3	22.6	15.4	10.5	18.9	10.3	5.7	3.2	2.6	0.6	0.1	22.1	6.9
Maine	2,432	100.0	0.0	13.4	21.3	13.7	26.8	11.8	4.6	3.2	3.5	1.4	0.4	23.3	7.8
Maryland	5,596	100.0	6.5	15.6	15.2	11.0	23.6	12.0	5.8	4.3	4.6	1.1	0.3	23.5	8.1
Massachusetts	8,184	99.7	4.8	13.8	17.4	13.3	24.6	10.8	5.3	3.6	4.9	1.3	0.3	23.5	8.2
Michigan	11,020	100.0	1.9	8.2	17.7	13.7	29.5	12.7	6.6	4.3	3.9	1.4	0.2	24.0	7.8
Minnesota	6,291	100.0	1.3	6.5	12.8	13.3	32.2	16.6	7.1	4.1	4.6	1.3	0.2	24.7	7.8
Mississippi	7,908	100.0	7.4	19.5	16.8	10.5	19.8	11.8	6.0	3.5	3.4	1.2	0.2	22.9	7.7
Missouri	9,975	100.0	5.3	15.0	18.6	9.3	21.0	12.1	7.3	4.4	5.0	1.7	0.2	24.0	8.5
Montana	2,216	100.0	6.0	26.2	17.6	10.4	19.5	8.9	5.1	2.5	2.9	0.9	0.1	22.0	7.1
Nebraska	2,222	100.0	3.6	13.2	17.4	10.5	26.0	13.8	6.2	4.2	4.1	1.0	0.0	23.6	7.6
Nevada	4,773	100.0	2.1	17.7	17.8	9.9	21.7	11.9	6.6	4.9	5.0	2.0	0.4	24.2	8.8
New Hampshire	1,570	99.8	3.1	11.2	18.2	13.2	26.6	13.4	4.8	3.8	4.2	1.3	0.2	23.6	7.9
New Jersey	9,170	100.0	4.4	12.4	15.7	9.5	21.6	13.7	8.8	5.8	6.0	1.7	0.4	25.1	9.0
New Mexico	4,828	100.0	8.3	19.2	19.4	10.8	19.3	10.0	5.3	3.3	3.3	0.9	0.2	22.4	7.5
New York	33,300	100.0	1.3	11.6	15.1	13.9	27.7	12.2	6.6	4.5	5.2	1.7	0.2	24.4	8.5
North Carolina	13,950	100.0	4.8	11.6	13.8	9.9	23.1	13.5	8.1	5.8	6.0	2.6	0.8	25.5	9.7
North Dakota	991	99.9	6.6	19.5	16.0	11.4	27.0	10.5	4.1	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	21.9	6.4
Ohio	19,045	99.9	1.1	5.6	10.8	12.6	30.5	16.5	9.4	5.4	5.5	2.2	0.3	25.8	8.6
Oklahoma	6,538	100.0	5.6	13.9	14.7	9.9	23.6	14.2	7.5	4.3	4.9	1.3	0.2	24.1	8.2
Oregon	8,761	100.0	9.1	19.2	16.3	9.4	19.0	10.3	6.1	4.3	5.1	1.0	0.2	23.2	8.2
Pennsylvania	14,509	100.0	2.2	9.2	19.1	11.7	27.4	12.8	6.6	4.4	4.4	1.8	0.3	24.2	8.3
Rhode Island	1,448	99.8	2.1	17.8	18.6	12.2	25.3	10.8	4.6	2.8	4.5	0.7	0.6	23.1	8.2
South Carolina	6,639	99.9	2.3	17.1	16.2	12.6	25.1	11.3	6.5	3.7	3.6	1.4	0.3	23.5	8.0
South Dakota	1,265	100.0	5.0	15.8	13.1	11.2	28.2	14.0	4.9	2.9	3.2	1.1	0.5	23.3	7.7
Tennessee	12,215	100.0	0.0	13.2	17.1	10.3	23.5	13.8	8.3	5.6	5.7	2.2	0.4	25.2	9.0
Texas	31,318	98.0	3.2	14.3	14.4	10.0	23.6	13.8	8.4	5.1	5.3	1.7	0.3	24.7	8.6
Utah	5,337	99.9	0.1	16.4	23.9	12.5	23.3	10.9	5.4	3.2	3.1	1.0	0.2	22.8	7.4
Vermont	765	100.0	9.9	19.9	18.7	12.4	21.8	7.8	3.9	2.0	2.6	0.8	0.1	21.6	6.8
Virginia	15,863	100.0	6.1	15.8	17.6	9.8	20.7	11.9	6.7	4.3	5.1	1.7	0.3	23.9	8.7
Washington	13,027	100.0	5.8	15.4	14.5	11.1	23.7	12.3	6.5	4.5	4.6	1.4	0.3	23.8	8.2
West Virginia	3,937	100.0	5.5	17.5	16.7	11.5	22.8	10.7	5.9	3.9	3.8	1.4	0.2	23.2	8.0
Wisconsin	7,761	100.0	0.0	9.0	20.9	9.2	24.5	14.8	8.7	5.8	5.4	1.5	0.2	25.0	8.4
Wyoming	1,403	99.9	7.9	17.0	18.8	9.2	25.4	9.9	4.6	1.9	3.4	1.6	0.3	22.6	7.8
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>467,994</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>
American Samoa	11	100.0	9.1	0.0	36.4	9.1	36.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	2.7
Federated States of Micronesia	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	194	100.0	2.1	5.7	12.4	16.0	30.4	16.0	9.8	5.7	1.5	0.5	0.0	23.9	6.2
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	42.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	26.7	9.9
Palau	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	4.2
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	108	100.0	7.4	20.4	19.4	10.2	20.4	10.2	3.7	1.9	5.6	0.9	0.0	22.6	8.0
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Mean Age (years)	Std. Dev.
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)		
Alberta	1,226	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.5	29.1	22.3	12.5	8.4	12.6	3.8	0.7	30.0	9.8
British Columbia	705	86.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.0	21.0	20.6	13.8	9.9	14.3	6.7	0.4	31.2	10.4
Manitoba	203	100.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.4	28.6	21.2	10.3	12.3	10.8	6.9	0.5	30.9	10.3
New Brunswick	580	100.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	11.4	30.7	16.6	10.2	10.2	12.2	5.0	0.7	29.7	10.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	123	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.5	27.6	8.9	15.4	14.6	19.5	4.9	0.0	32.0	10.1
Northwest Territories	11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	31.0	11.4
Nova Scotia	411	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	30.4	17.5	7.8	9.2	17.0	6.1	0.2	30.8	10.8
Nunavut	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	31.3	9.7
Ontario	3,384	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.5	34.2	13.7	9.9	8.2	14.6	6.1	0.5	30.2	10.8
Prince Edward Island	194	100.0	0.5	1.5	6.2	6.7	24.2	14.4	6.2	10.3	18.6	10.8	0.5	32.6	12.2
Quebec	89	100.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	6.7	38.2	15.7	6.7	5.6	2.2	6.7	0.0	26.2	9.5
Saskatchewan	734	100.0	0.0	1.0	6.3	6.8	27.0	15.0	12.8	9.0	15.3	6.7	0.3	31.0	10.9
Yukon Territory	15	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	33.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	13.3	6.7	0.0	29.2	10.9
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>7,687</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
DANTES	4,941	100.0	0.1	9.6	24.9	20.3	32.2	8.5	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.1	4.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,299	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	16.0	26.9	22.9	14.7	13.5	4.2	1.1	33.0	8.8
International	1,199	99.5	11.5	29.4	22.3	11.9	17.3	3.3	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.1	19.9	5.5
Michigan Prisons	2,288	100.0	0.3	1.3	4.9	6.6	28.9	22.2	11.5	8.8	11.2	3.6	0.7	29.5	9.7
VA Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>14,727</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>490,747</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

- = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

Note: Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX M

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Gender: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	8,915	100.0	54.8	45.2
Alaska	1,657	99.9	61.3	38.7
Arizona	13,439	100.0	61.8	38.2
Arkansas	6,764	94.9	57.5	42.5
California	35,749	99.3	63.3	36.7
Colorado	9,724	100.0	61.9	38.1
Connecticut	3,338	100.0	63.0	37.0
Delaware	752	100.0	61.6	38.4
District of Columbia	610	98.4	63.4	36.6
Florida	35,602	99.8	59.7	40.3
Georgia	19,671	99.7	58.8	41.2
Hawaii	1,496	99.3	58.2	41.8
Idaho	3,838	100.0	62.2	37.8
Illinois	15,773	98.7	59.0	41.0
Indiana	11,671	99.0	61.6	38.4
Iowa	3,870	100.0	58.8	41.2
Kansas	3,199	100.0	61.0	39.0
Kentucky	9,851	100.0	60.1	39.9
Louisiana	7,111	99.5	60.9	39.1
Maine	2,379	97.8	60.4	39.6
Maryland	5,596	100.0	62.7	37.3
Massachusetts	8,120	98.9	56.0	44.0
Michigan	10,943	99.3	59.7	40.3
Minnesota	6,216	98.8	63.3	36.7
Mississippi	7,893	99.8	56.0	44.0
Missouri	9,906	99.3	60.7	39.3
Montana	2,200	99.3	59.2	40.8
Nebraska	2,219	99.9	58.6	41.4
Nevada	4,756	99.6	61.9	38.1
New Hampshire	1,566	99.6	60.5	39.5
New Jersey	9,170	100.0	57.4	42.6
New Mexico	4,800	99.4	58.3	41.8
New York	33,083	99.3	56.9	43.1
North Carolina	13,944	100.0	57.7	42.3
North Dakota	982	99.0	59.2	40.8
Ohio	18,988	99.6	58.3	41.7
Oklahoma	6,511	99.6	55.6	44.4
Oregon	8,763	100.0	57.6	42.4
Pennsylvania	14,487	99.8	61.2	38.8
Rhode Island	1,439	99.2	55.2	44.8
South Carolina	6,543	98.5	57.8	42.2
South Dakota	1,262	99.8	60.1	39.9
Tennessee	12,177	99.7	57.7	42.3
Texas	31,123	97.4	58.0	42.0
Utah	5,340	100.0	63.3	36.7
Vermont	760	99.3	55.5	44.5
Virginia	15,861	100.0	62.4	37.6
Washington	12,848	98.6	59.1	40.9
West Virginia	3,884	98.7	56.7	43.3
Wisconsin	7,750	99.8	63.2	36.8
Wyoming	1,401	99.8	59.5	40.5
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>465,940</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>
American Samoa	9	81.8	55.6	44.4
Federated States of Micronesia	1	*	*	*
Guam	194	100.0	56.7	43.3
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100.0	28.6	71.4
Palau	12	100.0	33.3	66.7
Puerto Rico	1,450	100.0	56.5	43.5
Virgin Islands	105	97.2	51.4	48.6
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	1,226	100.0	65.3	34.7
British Columbia	706	86.9	57.4	42.6
Manitoba	200	98.5	67.5	32.5
New Brunswick	578	99.7	57.1	42.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	123	100.0	56.1	43.9
Northwest Territories	11	100.0	90.9	9.1
Nova Scotia	384	93.4	61.2	38.8
Nunavut	12	100.0	50.0	50.0
Ontario	3,384	100.0	65.0	35.0
Prince Edward Island	194	100.0	58.2	41.8
Quebec	89	100.0	58.4	41.6
Saskatchewan	734	100.0	55.3	44.7
Yukon Territory	15	100.0	40.0	60.0
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>
DANTES	4,936	99.9	86.2	13.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,249	99.1	89.6	10.4
International	246	20.4	54.9	45.1
Michigan Prisons	2,253	98.5	94.7	5.3
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>13,684</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>489,062</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX N

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Ethnicity: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	8,885	99.7	2.3	1.4	0.6	23.8	0.1	71.8
Alaska	1,573	94.9	5.3	31.6	1.8	4.8	2.7	53.8
Arizona	12,385	92.2	32.5	6.0	1.1	6.5	0.8	53.1
Arkansas	6,732	94.5	5.3	1.6	0.6	15.6	0.2	76.8
California	32,818	91.2	45.3	1.6	5.3	10.8	2.1	34.9
Colorado	9,702	99.8	30.9	2.2	1.3	8.0	0.7	56.9
Connecticut	3,338	100.0	22.5	0.7	1.3	22.8	0.3	52.5
Delaware	735	97.7	6.0	0.8	1.5	33.5	0.0	58.2
District of Columbia	601	96.9	14.8	0.8	1.5	78.2	0.0	4.7
Florida	35,570	99.7	15.8	0.7	1.6	18.1	0.5	63.3
Georgia	17,518	88.8	5.5	0.5	1.3	32.5	0.2	60.0
Hawaii	1,450	96.3	7.6	1.8	22.1	3.7	35.0	29.8
Idaho	3,358	87.5	12.6	3.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	81.1
Illinois	15,008	93.9	22.0	0.5	1.4	22.3	0.3	53.5
Indiana	11,514	97.7	4.7	0.7	0.6	14.5	0.1	79.4
Iowa	3,867	99.9	7.2	1.7	1.5	11.2	0.3	78.1
Kansas	3,088	96.5	14.1	2.9	1.4	10.3	0.4	70.9
Kentucky	9,845	99.9	2.5	0.6	0.4	14.0	0.3	82.1
Louisiana	7,015	98.1	2.7	1.4	0.5	29.4	0.2	65.8
Maine	2,341	96.3	3.4	2.6	0.8	4.7	0.2	88.3
Maryland	5,180	92.6	5.4	0.6	2.1	40.5	0.5	50.8
Massachusetts	6,803	82.8	19.8	0.8	3.4	14.2	0.2	61.6
Michigan	10,304	93.5	6.1	2.0	0.8	20.7	0.0	70.3
Minnesota	5,452	86.6	5.9	6.8	3.5	15.9	0.3	67.6
Mississippi	7,628	96.5	1.7	1.2	0.5	30.5	0.1	66.0
Missouri	8,876	89.0	3.2	1.3	0.7	13.8	0.3	80.7
Montana	2,076	93.7	5.0	12.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	79.5
Nebraska	2,143	96.4	14.4	3.9	1.1	9.6	0.3	70.7
Nevada	4,176	87.5	26.5	3.2	2.3	9.5	2.1	56.4
New Hampshire	1,467	93.3	4.3	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.1	91.7
New Jersey	8,540	93.1	26.0	0.3	2.0	28.9	0.4	42.2
New Mexico	4,299	89.0	47.5	10.1	1.1	2.2	0.4	38.7
New York	28,770	86.4	24.4	1.0	3.2	29.6	0.3	41.5
North Carolina	12,772	91.6	6.9	1.5	0.9	24.8	0.2	65.7
North Dakota	934	94.2	4.1	22.7	0.5	2.2	0.7	69.7
Ohio	13,922	73.0	3.2	0.5	0.6	23.9	0.2	71.5
Oklahoma	6,163	94.3	8.1	15.2	0.6	11.0	0.4	64.7
Oregon	7,539	86.0	12.3	4.1	1.6	4.2	1.2	76.6
Pennsylvania	13,235	91.2	9.6	0.6	1.1	24.1	0.1	64.5
Rhode Island	1,415	97.5	20.4	1.7	3.6	10.5	0.4	63.5
South Carolina	6,405	96.4	2.6	0.8	0.5	28.8	0.3	67.0
South Dakota	1,248	98.7	3.0	25.7	0.3	4.0	0.6	66.4
Tennessee	11,570	94.7	3.3	0.7	0.6	17.0	0.2	78.2
Texas	30,182	94.4	42.4	0.8	1.0	14.3	0.3	41.2
Utah	5,339	100.0	14.6	2.4	1.3	2.9	1.6	77.2
Vermont	734	95.9	10.1	1.4	0.5	10.4	0.1	77.5
Virginia	14,976	94.4	7.0	0.6	1.7	31.2	0.4	59.1
Washington	12,459	95.6	12.9	5.2	3.0	7.8	1.8	69.3
West Virginia	3,891	98.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	8.9	0.2	88.3
Wisconsin	7,081	91.2	11.2	3.7	2.2	19.2	0.3	63.4
Wyoming	1,386	98.7	12.3	6.3	0.7	2.5	0.4	77.7
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>434,308</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>



Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	8	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5
Federated States of Micronesia	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	192	99.0	2.1	0.0	17.2	0.5	74.0	6.3
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	85.7	0.0
Palau	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	103	95.4	13.6	1.0	0.0	71.8	0.0	13.6
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
DANTES	4,727	95.7	11.0	1.4	1.5	13.2	0.7	72.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,981	63.2	23.0	2.4	1.2	49.6	0.3	23.4
International	229	19.0	6.1	0.0	1.3	82.5	0.0	10.0
Michigan Prisons	1,914	83.7	6.1	1.7	0.5	51.8	0.2	39.9
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>10,851</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>47.3</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>445,486</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>59.9</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

<sup>1</sup> Canadian data on ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.<sup>2</sup> Percentages of candidates of other ethnicities are not reported because such percentages are below one percent in all jurisdictions.

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

## APPENDIX O

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Highest Grade Completed and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alabama	8,855	99.3	0.2	0.4	2.0	8.1	19.1	28.4	33.0	8.8	11
Alaska	1,578	95.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	5.8	16.9	30.4	37.8	7.1	11
Arizona	12,242	91.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	7.1	14.5	26.9	39.3	9.8	11
Arkansas	6,651	93.4	0.3	0.5	1.7	7.1	18.7	30.7	35.7	5.3	11
California	32,383	90.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.8	9.0	20.6	48.8	17.1	11
Colorado	9,724	100.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	6.7	16.0	28.7	38.7	7.8	11
Connecticut	3,338	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	6.1	19.2	33.2	35.4	5.0	11
Delaware	750	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	14.4	25.5	30.0	24.3	5.1	10
District of Columbia	590	95.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	6.9	18.8	27.1	40.0	5.9	11
Florida	35,583	99.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	6.6	15.8	27.1	36.3	12.2	11
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	1,463	97.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	5.4	16.3	30.6	39.9	6.8	11
Idaho	3,304	86.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	6.5	17.1	28.2	38.4	7.5	11
Illinois	13,386	83.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	6.5	15.5	28.8	38.9	8.4	11
Indiana	7,315	62.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	12.0	25.5	48.4	10.5	1.3	10
Iowa	3,722	96.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	5.7	15.0	32.2	42.0	4.2	11
Kansas	3,028	94.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	5.9	17.6	31.5	36.4	6.9	11
Kentucky	9,560	97.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	10.1	20.7	30.4	33.5	3.4	11
Louisiana	5,530	77.3	0.4	1.0	3.5	12.6	22.6	29.5	26.5	3.9	10
Maine	2,315	95.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	9.6	16.9	29.3	38.4	4.8	11
Maryland	5,279	94.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	8.9	19.9	31.4	32.7	5.7	11
Massachusetts	6,871	83.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	9.3	20.4	30.9	32.8	5.0	11
Michigan	10,428	94.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.1	15.9	32.1	40.1	4.6	11
Minnesota	5,480	87.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.4	11.2	27.1	49.2	8.1	11
Mississippi	7,569	95.7	0.3	0.7	3.3	12.4	22.7	29.5	27.6	3.6	10
Missouri	8,993	90.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	7.4	18.0	32.3	35.9	4.5	11
Montana	2,083	94.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	8.3	18.6	31.5	33.0	6.8	11
Nebraska	2,143	96.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	6.0	15.3	29.4	39.8	8.1	11
Nevada	4,067	85.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.4	14.7	29.0	40.5	10.3	11
New Hampshire	1,170	74.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	6.8	17.9	30.8	39.5	3.9	11
New Jersey	8,601	93.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.7	16.1	29.0	37.7	9.9	11
New Mexico	4,319	89.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	7.3	20.1	30.2	33.1	8.1	11
New York	11,155	33.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	6.0	15.8	26.6	36.6	13.6	11
North Carolina	12,202	87.5	0.4	0.7	4.8	15.1	25.9	29.0	21.6	2.5	10
North Dakota	946	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.8	19.8	33.7	36.3	2.9	11
Ohio	19,026	99.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	7.6	17.2	28.8	39.3	5.2	11
Oklahoma	6,193	94.7	0.2	0.6	1.8	8.8	20.5	31.2	32.6	4.1	11
Oregon	6,916	78.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	5.8	15.6	30.3	38.7	7.7	11
Pennsylvania	13,340	91.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	6.9	17.9	30.4	38.7	5.0	11
Rhode Island	1,381	95.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	7.9	20.1	30.4	35.2	5.4	11
South Carolina	6,396	96.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	9.3	22.2	33.1	30.7	3.5	10
South Dakota	1,254	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	9.7	21.4	31.6	33.1	3.7	11
Tennessee	11,720	95.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.0	15.1	30.0	42.3	5.3	11
Texas	29,217	91.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	9.9	20.4	27.4	31.2	8.3	11
Utah	2,847	53.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.6	8.3	22.0	48.0	17.5	11
Vermont	714	93.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	8.3	18.5	32.1	33.3	6.6	11
Virginia	15,094	95.2	0.4	0.4	1.3	9.2	20.2	29.1	34.0	5.4	11
Washington	12,231	93.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.9	14.2	28.0	41.2	9.7	11
West Virginia	3,479	88.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	8.9	20.4	31.6	32.5	4.7	11
Wisconsin	7,067	91.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	5.5	13.6	26.6	48.4	4.7	11
Wyoming	1,377	98.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.4	17.1	32.8	37.8	6.0	11
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>390,875</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed <sup>1</sup>		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
American Samoa	9	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	44.4	11.1	11
Federated States of Micronesia	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	193	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.8	30.1	55.4	6.2	11
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	9
Palau	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	25.0	16.7	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	105	97.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.8	12.4	19.0	34.3	28.6	11
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11</b>
DANTES	4,868	98.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	14.9	30.7	46.7	5.9	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,542	87.9	0.7	1.7	3.0	13.0	21.8	27.6	25.8	6.4	10
International	214	17.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.4	9.8	31.3	29.9	23.8	10
Michigan Prisons	1,897	82.9	0.2	1.1	1.8	8.1	19.3	29.2	33.5	6.8	11
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>12,521</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>403,727</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

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

Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX P

## Percentage of GED® Passers, by Years Out of School and Mean Years Out: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
			<1	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21+		
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Alabama	6,607	74.1	17.3	21.9	11.0	16.4	13.7	13.4	6.4	5.9	8.0
Alaska	1,363	82.2	16.9	22.9	12.5	18.8	15.3	9.0	4.5	5.0	7.0
Arizona	11,321	84.2	11.0	16.1	10.1	16.7	16.7	18.2	11.2	8.2	9.1
Arkansas	6,212	87.2	24.1	19.5	8.4	12.0	13.0	13.7	9.3	6.5	9.0
California	28,599	79.5	11.5	15.5	10.7	16.3	16.0	17.6	12.4	8.3	9.2
Colorado	9,346	96.1	13.7	18.1	11.5	17.1	16.0	15.3	8.4	6.9	8.3
Connecticut	3,338	100.0	3.7	13.4	12.1	23.8	20.8	16.5	9.9	8.1	8.4
Delaware	710	94.4	5.2	18.0	13.9	20.1	20.0	15.1	7.6	7.2	8.1
District of Columbia	435	70.2	7.6	19.8	14.7	23.7	16.8	11.5	6.0	5.9	7.2
Florida	31,786	89.1	21.1	21.9	12.9	15.9	11.9	9.9	6.5	5.3	7.7
Georgia	13,692	69.4	12.7	21.2	12.7	18.1	15.2	12.8	7.2	6.2	7.8
Hawaii	1,345	89.3	24.8	23.8	12.6	15.0	11.4	7.7	4.6	4.3	6.5
Idaho	2,994	78.0	17.2	22.9	11.6	15.2	12.9	13.4	6.7	5.9	7.8
Illinois	11,980	74.9	10.8	17.5	12.5	17.7	16.6	16.3	8.6	7.2	8.4
Indiana	10,296	87.3	14.0	20.0	11.9	16.5	15.1	14.5	8.0	6.7	8.5
Iowa	3,843	99.3	11.1	20.0	12.9	19.2	16.2	13.8	6.7	6.3	7.8
Kansas	2,960	92.5	14.1	22.3	12.0	16.7	15.9	12.4	6.6	6.0	7.7
Kentucky	8,932	90.7	12.3	18.2	11.0	16.2	16.6	16.3	9.4	7.5	8.9
Louisiana	6,552	91.6	20.1	24.8	12.9	13.6	12.0	12.4	4.3	4.9	7.0
Maine	2,076	85.4	11.1	19.0	15.1	20.5	17.0	10.3	7.1	6.1	8.0
Maryland	4,585	81.9	9.8	21.2	13.4	18.7	16.0	13.3	7.7	6.5	8.0
Massachusetts	5,797	70.6	14.5	21.2	12.7	18.5	14.8	11.0	7.3	6.0	8.0
Michigan	9,377	85.1	10.1	18.5	13.0	19.7	17.4	14.1	7.3	6.6	8.0
Minnesota	4,872	77.4	9.3	15.7	11.5	20.8	21.0	14.6	7.1	6.9	7.8
Mississippi	7,186	90.9	20.5	20.9	10.6	14.3	14.3	13.0	6.4	5.8	7.8
Missouri	8,038	80.6	17.2	21.8	10.0	14.0	15.2	14.0	7.7	6.4	8.5
Montana	1,825	82.4	20.9	24.0	11.9	15.7	12.3	10.1	5.0	4.9	7.1
Nebraska	1,974	88.8	12.5	19.8	12.6	17.1	17.4	13.9	6.7	6.3	7.6
Nevada	3,516	73.7	16.1	17.6	10.4	16.9	14.3	15.0	9.6	7.1	8.9
New Hampshire	1,298	82.5	15.5	17.0	13.0	18.2	17.9	10.7	7.7	6.1	7.8
New Jersey	7,971	86.9	14.3	18.7	9.9	14.4	16.2	16.9	9.7	7.4	8.8
New Mexico	3,710	76.8	19.5	25.6	12.5	14.2	12.6	10.3	5.4	5.0	7.4
New York	8,579	25.8	9.5	14.6	12.5	18.8	19.9	15.5	9.2	7.5	8.4
North Carolina	11,677	83.7	9.7	16.5	11.3	16.8	15.6	17.9	12.3	8.6	9.9
North Dakota	907	91.4	16.8	24.0	12.7	20.1	14.9	7.7	3.9	4.6	6.6
Ohio	17,470	91.7	9.7	12.4	9.7	19.2	20.2	18.8	10.0	8.3	8.8
Oklahoma	5,687	87.0	13.6	19.1	10.4	16.0	17.0	15.6	8.4	7.0	8.5
Oregon	6,626	75.6	17.3	24.0	12.2	15.6	11.6	11.7	7.6	5.8	8.0
Pennsylvania	12,263	84.5	11.9	18.2	12.3	18.1	17.2	13.9	8.4	6.9	8.5
Rhode Island	1,248	86.0	11.1	24.2	14.7	18.7	14.9	10.3	6.2	5.8	8.4
South Carolina	5,817	87.6	13.5	20.6	13.3	18.7	14.3	13.1	6.6	6.1	8.2
South Dakota	1,152	91.1	13.2	20.4	12.0	20.8	16.5	11.8	5.3	5.9	7.6
Tennessee	10,547	86.3	14.5	17.0	10.3	15.1	16.4	16.3	10.3	7.6	9.2
Texas	26,418	82.6	14.6	17.7	9.9	15.3	16.4	17.1	8.9	7.3	8.6
Utah	2,561	48.0	20.8	21.9	11.9	16.0	13.1	11.1	5.2	5.2	7.4
Vermont	646	84.4	19.0	21.7	13.9	18.7	14.2	8.5	3.9	4.6	6.7
Virginia	14,542	91.7	20.6	19.0	9.4	14.0	14.5	13.7	8.8	6.6	8.7
Washington	8,278	63.5	16.1	21.2	11.1	16.2	15.3	12.6	7.6	6.2	8.1
West Virginia	3,315	84.2	17.5	19.8	11.3	16.2	15.5	12.4	7.3	6.2	8.1
Wisconsin	6,297	81.1	10.3	19.2	10.4	16.2	17.5	17.3	9.3	7.5	8.5
Wyoming	1,210	86.2	18.8	21.4	12.4	17.3	15.1	9.3	5.7	5.3	7.6
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>369,776</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School <sup>1</sup>		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
			<1	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
American Samoa	7	63.6	14.3	28.6	28.6	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	4.3	6.3
Federated States of Micronesia	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	194	100.0	6.7	14.9	16.0	19.6	22.2	16.5	4.1	6.3	6.2
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	9.6	11.2
Palau	10	83.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	6.1	4.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	100	92.6	16.0	26.0	12.0	16.0	12.0	13.0	5.0	5.4	7.2
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
DANTES	4,582	92.7	16.3	24.4	16.8	21.8	14.3	5.7	0.8	3.5	4.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,351	69.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	6.2	22.2	44.3	25.8	16.1	9.2
International	212	17.6	15.1	27.4	11.8	19.3	9.0	8.5	9.0	6.2	9.7
Michigan Prisons	1,609	70.3	1.2	4.8	7.0	15.6	24.0	27.5	19.8	12.3	9.7
VA Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>380,853</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

- = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

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

Because of rounding procedures, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

## APPENDIX Q1

## Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in the United States: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers Indicating Reasons for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons						Military Reasons		
			Four-year College	Two-year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	8,704	97.6	25.5	37.4	17.2	6.8	7.2	63.8	8.8	4.4	10.2
Alaska	1,512	91.2	19.8	14.3	19.4	9.9	15.1	50.2	7.9	4.4	9.2
Arizona	12,175	90.6	16.9	22.0	16.6	9.3	7.9	50.5	7.2	2.9	8.0
Arkansas	6,636	93.1	23.9	25.4	14.9	6.9	6.2	53.9	6.6	3.6	7.7
California	32,772	91.0	18.7	28.9	17.3	9.5	8.5	56.1	5.9	2.1	6.4
Colorado	9,723	100.0	21.8	27.7	16.6	9.4	8.8	56.1	6.5	2.8	7.4
Connecticut	3,338	100.0	19.5	28.9	18.5	9.3	10.0	67.2	3.7	1.2	4.0
Delaware	748	99.5	24.1	36.8	27.9	10.0	8.8	69.9	4.0	1.3	4.4
District of Columbia	458	73.9	38.0	23.8	19.2	14.8	13.8	70.7	2.2	1.5	2.8
Florida	34,544	96.8	25.6	33.0	21.6	5.9	6.7	65.5	7.6	3.6	8.6
Georgia	15,926	80.7	21.5	25.7	31.9	6.9	6.7	66.3	7.2	3.5	8.6
Hawaii	1,477	98.1	32.2	32.9	12.9	7.7	6.6	63.4	10.2	5.6	12.3
Idaho	3,292	85.8	24.8	23.4	12.5	7.2	7.3	50.9	7.7	3.1	8.6
Illinois	13,714	85.8	10.2	20.8	97.7	10.0	10.1	99.0	3.9	3.2	6.3
Indiana	11,502	97.5	25.4	30.0	20.6	8.2	8.7	62.1	6.5	3.1	7.3
Iowa	2,620	67.7	16.0	30.5	10.0	5.8	6.3	49.6	6.4	2.9	7.6
Kansas	3,027	94.6	24.7	31.8	20.8	9.3	9.7	62.6	6.6	4.5	8.6
Kentucky	9,496	96.4	21.8	23.9	20.0	8.7	11.8	55.7	4.3	2.6	5.0
Louisiana	6,852	95.8	25.9	22.6	31.6	9.5	9.5	66.8	7.9	3.8	9.0
Maine	2,351	96.7	20.3	25.4	16.9	7.1	12.7	55.9	10.3	4.5	11.5
Maryland	5,281	94.4	28.9	31.9	19.0	8.8	8.7	65.4	5.2	2.6	5.9
Massachusetts	6,835	83.2	25.5	37.2	19.5	11.4	11.4	67.5	4.7	2.1	5.4
Michigan	10,369	94.1	24.0	33.3	16.1	8.9	9.7	60.4	7.5	2.8	8.2
Minnesota	5,359	85.2	19.9	33.4	24.9	7.6	6.5	62.0	6.4	3.1	7.6
Mississippi	7,546	95.4	26.2	45.7	15.6	7.7	9.8	68.5	7.9	4.5	9.1
Missouri	8,785	88.1	25.2	30.4	18.4	7.3	8.9	60.0	6.7	3.2	7.6
Montana	2,090	94.3	23.7	23.5	16.7	8.9	11.9	57.4	8.9	4.7	10.0
Nebraska	2,156	97.0	23.1	33.3	14.4	9.0	8.4	59.9	6.1	2.4	6.5
Nevada	4,091	85.7	17.2	22.1	15.6	8.1	7.4	48.4	6.1	2.4	6.9
New Hampshire	1,468	93.3	19.8	25.0	22.1	7.6	6.7	55.4	7.5	3.7	8.9
New Jersey	8,622	94.0	28.3	35.4	26.2	12.8	12.6	72.1	4.9	2.6	5.5
New Mexico	4,345	90.0	29.9	26.1	15.7	9.6	10.3	62.7	5.5	2.6	6.2
New York	11,463	34.4	26.6	32.0	12.7	6.8	7.0	60.7	3.8	1.7	4.4
North Carolina	12,163	87.2	17.5	32.7	20.2	7.4	7.6	61.3	5.9	2.6	6.9
North Dakota	939	94.7	21.0	28.8	13.6	4.6	5.0	53.2	6.1	2.6	7.1
Ohio	12,430	65.2	22.6	37.2	18.8	5.6	10.0	64.0	5.0	2.0	5.7
Oklahoma	6,194	94.7	19.5	19.3	23.6	8.4	9.4	54.2	7.1	2.8	7.8
Oregon	6,841	78.1	18.9	30.1	14.0	9.7	10.8	56.1	5.1	2.2	5.6
Pennsylvania	13,353	92.0	20.3	25.1	26.1	9.9	11.2	61.1	5.5	2.4	6.2
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	6,339	95.4	22.7	33.9	33.3	10.0	11.7	71.0	9.8	5.0	11.4
South Dakota	1,248	98.7	21.6	23.4	19.0	6.4	11.4	55.3	7.8	3.0	8.4
Tennessee	11,631	95.2	22.8	25.8	23.4	6.3	6.9	58.5	5.6	2.6	6.5
Texas	29,465	92.2	22.6	29.6	20.0	10.8	9.2	60.2	6.9	2.7	7.6
Utah	2,450	45.9	24.2	20.6	16.7	10.0	8.2	52.5	9.7	4.5	11.0
Vermont	414	54.1	28.0	32.6	21.5	15.9	19.1	70.3	9.7	5.1	10.1
Virginia	15,026	94.7	20.3	31.0	17.3	8.7	9.4	56.8	10.5	4.7	11.9
Washington	9,394	72.1	17.1	32.3	19.2	11.3	11.6	59.4	7.7	4.9	10.1
West Virginia	3,486	88.5	23.6	20.6	20.9	9.9	12.7	55.7	7.2	4.3	8.3
Wisconsin	6,809	87.7	16.7	25.5	27.2	8.4	8.1	55.7	5.9	3.2	7.0
Wyoming	1,326	94.4	19.5	31.3	8.7	5.6	8.1	52.1	6.3	3.3	7.3
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>398,785</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason
Get First Job	Keep Current Job	Get Better Job	Employer Required	Any Employ. Reason	Early Release	Court Order	Public Asst. Requirement	Any Social Reason	Positive Role Model	Personal Satisfaction	Any Personal Reason	
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
7.1	1.6	41.5	6.8	49.9	1.8	3.4	0.5	5.4	21.9	48.6	51.7	15.7
8.9	2.8	40.9	10.3	53.0	3.0	1.7	1.9	6.1	16.4	54.8	56.9	21.7
6.7	2.9	41.3	8.9	50.4	3.5	3.6	0.6	7.2	22.2	52.5	55.4	13.2
8.8	1.8	37.6	6.8	47.2	8.1	6.3	0.5	13.3	20.7	53.6	56.1	21.5
9.4	2.2	38.7	12.2	51.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	4.3	21.4	50.6	53.0	16.2
6.5	2.4	40.8	8.5	49.5	4.5	4.9	1.2	10.2	20.3	54.1	56.8	17.4
0.0	1.5	5.0	9.3	14.7	1.5	1.6	1.0	3.6	14.7	36.0	38.6	11.2
6.7	2.1	44.4	10.2	54.3	1.7	3.3	0.0	4.9	31.0	60.6	64.6	13.9
12.2	2.6	39.3	11.4	52.6	5.7	2.0	1.3	7.9	23.1	45.4	48.7	15.9
7.1	1.7	34.8	7.8	40.9	2.9	1.6	0.3	4.6	17.7	48.2	50.4	17.8
6.7	2.0	36.1	5.6	44.8	2.7	3.2	0.3	5.7	17.2	41.9	45.1	4.7
11.3	1.4	34.1	9.2	45.5	6.6	2.8	0.7	9.0	18.4	48.9	51.2	20.0
6.8	1.9	37.1	6.4	44.3	2.2	8.8	0.7	11.1	26.1	59.0	60.3	26.7
8.8	16.0	18.9	12.6	44.9	4.4	5.5	15.1	20.6	25.6	16.4	32.9	2.6
7.8	2.2	51.0	10.5	60.5	11.0	6.3	0.4	16.1	25.9	59.6	62.3	15.2
5.5	1.6	44.9	7.1	51.5	1.5	11.9	2.7	15.9	20.1	56.8	59.0	14.9
6.0	2.5	47.8	6.6	55.0	1.9	8.6	1.0	10.8	23.4	56.1	59.1	12.5
9.1	2.3	43.9	7.9	53.3	4.3	4.8	0.7	9.3	21.1	55.2	57.9	13.6
9.1	1.7	35.1	7.3	45.6	4.3	2.8	0.5	7.1	23.9	51.3	54.7	16.8
7.4	1.8	43.1	8.8	52.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.8	19.6	54.9	57.3	15.6
6.9	1.6	42.1	10.0	50.7	2.4	2.9	0.1	5.1	22.3	52.4	55.4	14.4
6.9	1.3	39.8	8.6	48.1	1.1	2.4	2.1	5.5	21.2	50.9	53.7	15.6
9.6	2.2	45.8	9.9	57.0	1.8	7.9	0.9	10.0	24.0	57.1	59.5	15.0
5.3	2.0	47.4	9.3	54.9	0.7	2.5	1.6	4.6	20.8	56.6	59.0	13.8
9.4	2.0	42.4	7.7	53.0	2.8	3.7	0.5	6.4	24.0	51.6	55.8	18.0
5.5	2.3	45.7	7.7	52.9	3.2	5.8	0.4	8.9	25.0	58.7	61.0	21.3
6.4	1.6	40.3	8.6	47.6	1.7	6.2	1.0	8.6	16.9	54.4	56.2	20.3
6.1	2.6	51.4	9.1	58.2	3.0	7.4	0.9	10.9	24.4	61.1	63.9	17.7
6.6	2.7	40.8	11.8	50.5	6.3	2.8	0.4	9.0	19.3	51.1	53.2	19.5
5.1	1.9	42.6	6.3	49.9	2.4	2.8	1.0	5.8	17.8	56.3	57.7	16.6
8.4	2.4	43.6	9.7	52.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	3.9	25.5	52.9	56.1	11.7
6.8	2.2	39.1	8.9	48.1	4.4	2.6	0.7	7.3	18.3	49.7	52.0	17.8
6.1	2.2	39.1	6.9	46.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	4.2	22.7	49.4	52.8	13.1
7.0	1.4	38.5	7.0	46.8	4.6	3.9	0.6	8.7	20.2	47.8	50.6	12.9
5.1	1.2	33.0	17.5	50.3	3.9	1.6	1.6	6.8	13.6	45.8	47.7	16.9
6.9	2.4	36.8	5.2	45.3	2.2	4.6	0.9	7.2	23.2	46.5	51.5	12.0
6.2	2.9	42.7	8.7	51.4	8.8	7.8	1.4	14.5	26.6	58.3	60.9	19.6
12.6	2.1	38.2	8.3	51.6	4.3	2.3	1.2	7.5	17.9	55.5	57.1	21.9
7.8	2.5	44.6	10.7	54.3	3.8	6.6	1.1	10.4	24.4	56.4	59.7	13.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.4	2.1	43.0	9.9	52.8	1.3	3.3	0.5	4.8	23.3	49.0	52.3	10.4
5.0	1.5	45.0	7.9	51.0	2.6	10.1	0.6	12.6	19.2	55.4	57.1	21.1
6.1	2.5	45.1	8.0	53.3	3.6	3.3	0.8	7.3	21.6	51.5	54.1	16.7
7.8	2.4	42.4	9.6	51.4	4.5	9.7	0.6	14.1	26.5	52.8	56.5	15.5
4.3	2.5	39.7	9.4	46.2	2.6	6.0	0.7	8.7	19.3	54.8	56.2	19.5
17.4	1.9	58.2	11.6	74.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	5.8	26.3	75.8	78.7	22.2
6.7	2.1	41.6	7.6	49.9	3.6	3.2	0.4	6.9	21.0	51.4	54.3	15.0
13.0	4.3	41.4	11.7	55.6	2.8	4.7	4.8	10.3	17.6	48.4	51.4	16.5
10.4	2.4	44.4	9.6	55.8	4.1	8.0	3.2	13.7	21.7	54.0	56.4	17.0
5.3	2.2	43.8	8.0	50.7	2.4	3.7	0.9	6.7	21.3	55.7	58.3	21.3
5.3	2.7	42.2	6.5	49.7	1.9	9.0	2.0	12.2	16.2	50.4	53.1	15.5
<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

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

## APPENDIX Q2

## Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers Indicating Reasons for Testing <sup>1</sup>		Educational Reasons						Military Reasons		
			Four-year College	Two-year College	Technical or Trade Prog.	Skills Certification	Job Training	Any Educ. Reason	Military Entrance	Military Career	Any Military Reason
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	9	81.8	0.0	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	33.3	0.0	33.3
Federated States of Micronesia	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	193	99.5	25.4	11.4	9.8	4.7	5.7	44.6	40.4	19.2	46.6
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3
Palau	12	100.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	83.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	104	96.3	37.5	27.9	21.2	8.7	5.8	75.0	8.7	8.7	13.5
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>
DANTES	4,824	97.6	27.7	14.7	7.6	5.4	8.3	41.7	62.4	57.6	89.7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,208	82.6	11.8	17.7	25.5	13.5	11.8	44.8	0.8	0.4	1.0
International	233	19.3	41.2	30.5	14.2	16.3	5.6	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan Prisons	1,861	81.3	11.6	18.4	30.6	19.5	18.2	48.8	1.1	0.4	1.1
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>12,126</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Program Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>411,241</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>



Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason
Get First Job	Keep Current Job	Get Better Job	Employer Required	Any Employ. Reason	Early Release	Court Order	Public Asst. Requirement	Any Social Reason	Positive Role Model	Personal Satisfaction	Any Personal Reason	
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	22.2
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9.3	4.7	30.1	5.2	40.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	24.4	46.6	51.8	12.4
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14.3	14.3	71.4	0.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	57.1	57.1	14.3
25.0	0.0	83.3	8.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	58.3	66.7	41.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.5	2.9	33.7	5.8	46.2	1.0	0.0	2.9	3.8	17.3	48.1	53.8	19.2
<b>10.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>
1.9	2.1	28.9	10.4	36.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	22.1	41.4	45.7	8.3
5.1	1.6	37.2	13.4	43.6	4.6	9.1	0.8	12.8	32.0	71.6	76.1	15.2
9.4	3.0	31.3	8.6	41.6	3.0	2.1	0.0	3.4	13.3	42.5	44.6	19.3
10.2	1.6	35.2	14.3	43.9	14.2	38.1	1.3	45.8	30.3	62.5	66.3	23.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

<sup>1</sup> Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.<sup>2</sup> Canadian data on reasons for testing were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

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

## APPENDIX R1

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers (N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	8,916	470	492	64	520	525	72	520	550	91
Alaska	1,658	490	506	70	540	553	82	570	577	99
Arizona	13,439	500	513	72	530	540	77	540	566	97
Arkansas	7,124	510	517	73	530	539	75	540	568	94
California	35,994	510	518	75	530	543	76	540	568	96
Colorado	9,724	500	515	76	530	547	79	560	574	97
Connecticut	3,338	520	526	77	530	541	77	540	563	94
Delaware	752	510	518	66	540	560	83	570	588	96
District of Columbia	620	490	499	70	510	514	63	520	537	87
Florida	35,684	490	502	64	530	541	75	540	567	95
Georgia	19,738	510	522	77	520	532	74	540	556	93
Hawaii	1,506	490	504	69	530	543	78	540	567	99
Idaho	3,838	510	521	77	540	551	81	570	581	99
Illinois	15,988	470	491	68	530	540	75	540	561	93
Indiana	11,791	500	512	70	540	553	72	540	568	94
Iowa	3,870	510	522	72	550	558	77	570	586	96
Kansas	3,199	530	535	77	550	568	84	580	598	99
Kentucky	9,851	490	500	68	520	533	73	520	550	93
Louisiana	7,150	490	508	71	520	528	72	540	556	91
Maine	2,432	490	503	69	540	552	79	570	579	98
Maryland	5,596	480	494	63	530	541	77	540	561	95
Massachusetts	8,212	480	499	70	530	541	80	540	565	97
Michigan	11,021	480	492	64	540	549	77	560	573	95
Minnesota	6,292	480	492	65	540	553	81	570	576	97
Mississippi	7,908	470	486	59	510	519	70	520	544	89
Missouri	9,975	490	504	65	540	552	77	560	571	95
Montana	2,216	490	500	66	540	552	76	570	578	100
Nebraska	2,222	490	501	64	540	553	81	570	579	96
Nevada	4,773	480	492	61	530	543	75	540	562	93
New Hampshire	1,573	500	516	79	550	559	80	570	580	100
New Jersey	9,172	500	512	72	520	531	75	540	557	94
New Mexico	4,828	490	500	67	530	542	78	540	566	97
New York	33,309	490	506	74	520	530	72	540	554	92
North Carolina	13,950	500	508	70	530	543	77	560	576	97
North Dakota	992	470	489	64	530	539	77	540	567	97
Ohio	19,060	470	488	60	530	545	75	540	569	92
Oklahoma	6,538	480	493	64	530	541	77	540	568	96
Oregon	8,763	490	509	76	540	556	84	570	590	102
Pennsylvania	14,510	480	490	64	530	537	73	540	563	92
Rhode Island	1,451	460	480	58	530	543	74	570	577	96
South Carolina	6,644	480	494	61	530	536	72	540	554	91
South Dakota	1,265	480	499	66	540	552	77	570	578	94
Tennessee	12,216	480	495	64	530	537	73	540	557	93
Texas	31,966	500	511	71	520	529	73	540	559	93
Utah	5,340	520	524	75	550	555	80	570	576	99
Vermont	765	480	503	77	540	550	83	570	579	97
Virginia	15,863	490	504	70	520	533	76	540	553	93
Washington	13,032	510	520	80	540	551	81	570	583	100
West Virginia	3,937	470	488	63	520	533	73	540	556	93
Wisconsin	7,763	490	500	66	540	549	81	570	577	97
Wyoming	1,404	520	523	77	550	556	79	570	586	97
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>469,168</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>95</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers (N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	11	480	494	49	490	513	61	480	499	51
Federated States of Micronesia	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	194	475	488	61	520	526	63	520	538	82
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	7	470	500	84	490	507	36	460	486	56
Palau	12	530	526	49	495	512	64	490	528	111
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	108	475	489	64	500	520	71	520	546	96
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>88</b>
Alberta	1,226	560	567	79	580	582	73	620	640	103
British Columbia	812	580	598	87	580	588	70	620	646	103
Manitoba	203	540	542	65	590	591	75	650	661	97
New Brunswick	580	510	526	63	530	545	69	610	609	97
Newfoundland	123	540	546	69	540	557	67	620	618	104
Northwest Territories	11	560	572	84	600	605	49	650	654	116
Nova Scotia	411	520	531	69	560	567	73	590	615	103
Nunavut	12	480	502	54	510	516	68	530	565	102
Ontario	3,384	550	564	78	580	580	71	620	622	104
Prince Edward Island	194	520	532	65	540	551	68	570	597	106
Quebec	89	550	572	91	510	530	61	620	617	83
Saskatchewan	734	535	546	70	540	554	70	590	604	102
Yukon Territory	15	520	535	52	600	593	82	650	665	102
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>103</b>
DANTES	4,941	500	508	63	550	557	75	570	579	94
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,304	460	473	53	510	520	68	520	542	84
International	1,205	490	513	80	510	527	81	490	523	95
Michigan Prisons	2,288	450	462	47	500	515	66	520	537	82
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>14,738</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>492,039</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>95</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

## APPENDIX R2

## Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers in Science Test, Mathematics Test, and Test Battery: 2008

Jurisdiction	Passers (N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	8,916	530	534	67	470	478	56	504	516	54
Alaska	1,658	550	564	79	500	511	71	533	542	64
Arizona	13,439	530	544	73	480	490	65	520	531	61
Arkansas	7,124	540	547	71	490	498	66	522	534	59
California	35,994	530	543	72	480	491	65	522	533	59
Colorado	9,724	540	554	75	480	496	68	526	537	63
Connecticut	3,338	530	543	73	480	494	66	522	534	62
Delaware	752	550	561	79	510	522	71	542	550	62
District of Columbia	620	500	508	54	470	477	52	494	507	49
Florida	35,684	540	547	72	490	501	66	522	532	58
Georgia	19,738	530	536	70	480	488	63	514	527	59
Hawaii	1,506	540	551	75	495	506	76	522	534	63
Idaho	3,838	550	561	77	490	503	71	534	543	63
Illinois	15,988	530	539	70	480	494	65	512	525	57
Indiana	11,791	530	545	75	500	505	67	526	537	58
Iowa	3,870	550	561	75	510	513	67	540	548	60
Kansas	3,199	560	572	78	520	529	72	552	560	64
Kentucky	9,851	530	539	68	480	485	60	508	521	57
Louisiana	7,150	530	535	70	480	495	63	512	524	57
Maine	2,432	550	565	77	500	504	65	530	540	60
Maryland	5,596	530	539	72	480	497	67	512	526	59
Massachusetts	8,212	530	541	74	480	494	71	514	528	63
Michigan	11,021	540	555	74	490	497	66	524	533	59
Minnesota	6,292	550	557	77	500	504	70	528	537	61
Mississippi	7,908	520	526	66	470	481	57	498	511	53
Missouri	9,975	550	559	72	500	507	65	528	538	59
Montana	2,216	550	563	74	500	507	67	532	540	59
Nebraska	2,222	550	557	75	500	505	68	530	539	59
Nevada	4,773	540	547	71	480	494	64	518	528	56
New Hampshire	1,573	550	568	76	500	508	70	538	546	63
New Jersey	9,172	520	528	71	480	490	67	510	524	60
New Mexico	4,828	540	547	73	480	493	66	518	530	60
New York	33,309	520	527	69	480	491	66	508	522	58
North Carolina	13,950	540	547	73	500	504	68	526	535	60
North Dakota	992	540	550	73	490	503	72	520	530	61
Ohio	19,060	540	547	71	480	493	61	518	529	56
Oklahoma	6,538	540	548	71	480	493	62	518	529	58
Oregon	8,763	550	565	78	500	506	73	536	545	65
Pennsylvania	14,510	530	542	71	480	494	66	514	525	57
Rhode Island	1,451	540	545	71	480	491	63	516	527	55
South Carolina	6,644	530	535	68	490	499	63	512	524	55
South Dakota	1,265	550	563	76	500	505	68	532	539	58
Tennessee	12,216	530	544	69	480	490	61	514	525	56
Texas	31,966	530	534	71	480	493	66	514	525	58
Utah	5,340	550	564	77	490	502	70	534	545	64
Vermont	765	540	556	76	490	506	75	526	539	65
Virginia	15,863	530	539	72	480	485	63	510	523	59
Washington	13,032	550	558	76	490	502	72	532	543	64
West Virginia	3,937	530	541	68	480	485	57	508	520	55
Wisconsin	7,763	540	554	77	490	502	71	528	537	61
Wyoming	1,404	550	565	76	500	513	73	540	549	62
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>469,168</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>59</b>

Jurisdiction	Passers (N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	11	500	524	104	460	470	57	474	500	52
Federated States of Micronesia	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	194	520	529	61	455	469	53	500	510	47
Marshall Islands	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Mariana Islands	7	470	494	50	450	464	63	476	490	46
Palau	12	525	537	62	480	472	45	491	515	56
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	108	525	529	63	465	479	63	492	512	55
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>50</b>
Alberta	1,226	610	616	77	520	549	84	590	591	62
British Columbia	812	610	624	76	530	549	87	600	601	62
Manitoba	203	610	623	76	530	549	88	588	593	59
New Brunswick	580	570	575	76	510	529	69	548	556	56
Newfoundland	123	590	606	76	520	535	74	564	573	60
Northwest Territories	11	670	671	67	620	602	91	616	621	66
Nova Scotia	411	580	593	76	510	530	77	560	567	60
Nunavut	12	510	538	75	475	502	64	514	525	55
Ontario	3,384	590	605	77	520	544	82	578	583	62
Prince Edward Island	194	570	586	82	505	529	79	552	559	61
Quebec	89	550	566	82	520	535	66	550	564	58
Saskatchewan	734	580	590	76	510	531	77	558	565	60
Yukon Territory	15	610	608	60	510	535	77	584	587	58
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>62</b>
DANTES	4,941	550	563	69	510	520	69	538	545	56
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,304	510	516	63	460	472	51	490	505	49
International	1,205	530	540	74	520	534	91	508	528	66
Michigan Prisons	2,288	500	515	66	450	462	48	484	498	47
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>14,738</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>492,039</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

## APPENDIX S

## GED® Tests Pass Rates, by Age Group: 2008

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Age Group										
		16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20–24 (%)	25–29 (%)	30–34 (%)	35–39 (%)	40–49 (%)	50–59 (%)	60+ (%)
Alabama	60.8	75.1	66.3	61.4	55.0	59.5	61.1	59.0	56.1	52.1	48.6	36.8
Alaska	89.3	94.0	94.1	94.9	95.9	87.5	84.5	79.2	75.7	76.1	68.4	*
Arizona	73.6	81.4	79.1	81.4	79.0	74.9	71.6	66.6	64.8	64.4	58.5	66.3
Arkansas	84.8	93.5	89.9	90.1	85.8	83.1	78.3	77.8	78.2	75.6	74.6	73.0
California	73.3	*	80.5	76.9	73.6	74.3	74.5	71.3	68.7	64.7	62.0	61.7
Colorado	83.3	92.4	89.2	88.2	84.8	82.0	80.7	79.0	78.2	70.9	73.6	64.5
Connecticut	66.4	80.0	87.1	81.3	77.8	69.6	57.4	52.1	50.4	49.9	49.5	33.3
Delaware	95.8	100.0	97.3	93.2	94.8	95.3	96.3	100.0	100.0	92.1	100.0	*
District of Columbia	64.4	91.7	70.6	71.4	64.0	62.9	66.1	56.5	59.5	52.3	43.5	*
Florida	73.4	85.8	85.9	78.0	71.0	68.0	69.4	67.6	65.6	62.9	55.6	50.9
Georgia	70.3	85.8	83.5	78.3	71.7	66.3	66.6	65.2	64.0	59.1	51.6	45.2
Hawaii	78.6	88.2	81.6	79.2	74.9	78.3	75.2	65.3	68.6	63.9	90.0	*
Idaho	86.9	93.4	91.3	90.0	85.2	85.3	81.9	81.7	86.7	77.8	72.5	80.0
Illinois	63.1	66.4	72.3	72.6	68.0	62.3	61.5	57.2	53.5	47.7	43.6	43.1
Indiana	83.8	100.0	89.8	84.8	84.2	83.7	83.3	80.9	77.8	77.6	72.9	65.4
Iowa	99.0	100.0	99.2	99.7	98.8	99.0	98.6	98.9	98.4	95.9	100.0	100.0
Kansas	94.2	97.5	95.9	94.9	95.2	94.4	93.2	92.5	87.5	89.3	93.3	75.0
Kentucky	80.1	87.9	81.5	84.4	81.5	82.0	77.7	75.8	74.3	72.2	68.2	69.2
Louisiana	72.8	80.6	78.7	75.9	68.9	69.9	72.6	68.1	68.9	61.7	51.8	53.8
Maine	87.5	*	93.4	89.3	90.5	86.0	84.9	80.6	83.9	78.2	89.5	100.0
Maryland	65.4	78.3	72.0	69.7	67.8	65.1	64.5	58.2	57.6	51.6	35.7	45.7
Massachusetts	68.0	86.1	82.6	77.2	72.0	64.5	62.8	58.3	52.8	51.4	49.8	52.3
Michigan	71.3	80.0	80.1	76.6	74.0	72.5	67.7	63.5	62.9	58.5	58.1	55.3
Minnesota	83.6	93.1	92.7	91.2	89.7	83.6	80.8	78.4	73.7	70.1	74.3	63.6
Mississippi	60.7	73.1	69.1	61.9	57.4	58.5	58.7	54.3	55.7	49.6	52.4	33.3
Missouri	79.2	81.3	80.1	79.7	77.0	82.7	80.9	80.2	75.9	67.6	68.2	55.8
Montana	79.6	88.0	83.3	80.6	79.9	76.7	74.6	74.8	74.3	79.3	65.5	*
Nebraska	85.8	94.0	93.6	92.6	87.3	85.6	82.5	76.1	73.2	79.3	62.9	*
Nevada	71.2	77.9	79.5	75.0	69.1	71.3	72.1	66.3	64.1	54.8	62.3	60.7
New Hampshire	82.5	92.5	88.4	89.6	86.7	81.3	79.2	74.3	72.0	72.5	72.4	37.5
New Jersey	65.6	81.8	78.2	75.8	69.0	65.6	64.0	60.7	52.6	49.1	45.0	44.4
New Mexico	70.7	80.6	79.3	74.3	68.5	66.5	66.0	64.5	61.8	60.2	62.3	52.9
New York	59.7	81.8	80.8	74.9	66.2	58.0	54.2	51.5	46.7	40.7	41.0	33.1
North Carolina	86.5	92.6	91.7	91.0	91.4	87.3	85.9	82.8	83.5	73.7	71.3	68.8
North Dakota	83.6	94.2	89.4	86.4	90.4	83.5	74.3	70.7	64.5	66.7	66.7	*
Ohio	81.1	87.0	84.1	83.8	84.4	82.8	81.1	77.5	76.3	73.0	72.7	62.7
Oklahoma	73.3	73.7	74.1	74.3	76.1	75.1	74.9	71.3	67.8	66.6	57.5	50.0
Oregon	85.0	92.5	90.0	87.0	84.5	83.3	83.2	80.5	77.4	78.3	68.2	70.0
Pennsylvania	69.6	77.6	77.1	78.4	75.0	71.3	65.4	61.8	57.8	51.1	53.8	49.0
Rhode Island	70.9	91.2	87.5	81.5	77.0	68.6	58.4	57.4	49.4	58.6	38.5	66.7
South Carolina	73.1	76.4	79.1	76.4	75.1	73.9	73.2	68.3	63.6	57.8	49.7	51.2
South Dakota	82.1	91.3	89.7	88.8	84.5	82.1	73.4	79.5	75.5	69.5	56.0	85.7
Tennessee	77.6	*	82.0	81.8	80.1	77.8	76.7	73.5	72.9	69.2	70.3	62.7
Texas	69.2	68.1	74.1	72.1	70.8	72.9	70.5	65.7	60.3	54.9	52.4	43.5
Utah	83.0	83.3	86.4	85.6	86.5	83.0	79.8	79.6	70.5	69.6	82.4	85.7
Vermont	84.1	89.4	89.9	85.1	80.5	82.7	80.0	78.9	71.4	80.0	75.0	*
Virginia	72.0	88.6	83.6	78.1	73.0	70.7	69.7	68.0	60.1	54.3	48.3	34.8
Washington	83.0	91.6	86.9	87.2	86.3	82.8	81.0	77.7	75.2	71.2	72.1	75.6
West Virginia	73.0	78.5	76.6	74.9	77.3	72.7	72.6	66.7	62.6	61.5	66.7	40.0
Wisconsin	81.8	*	87.8	88.6	84.5	84.0	77.0	77.1	74.2	71.3	69.0	73.9
Wyoming	91.1	94.9	94.8	95.0	87.2	89.9	89.7	91.4	77.1	82.8	100.0	80.0
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Age Group										
		16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20–24 (%)	25–29 (%)	30–34 (%)	35–39 (%)	40–49 (%)	50–59 (%)	60+ (%)
American Samoa	34.4	*	*	33.3	20.0	50.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	7.3	*	*	*	*	5.6	8.3	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	70.8	80.0	78.6	80.0	83.8	67.8	64.6	65.5	57.9	*	*	*
Marshall Islands	13.8	*	*	20.0	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	38.9	*	*	*	*	60.0	40.0	*	*	*	*	*
Palau	31.6	*	*	*	*	23.5	44.4	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	31.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	56.5	88.9	78.6	61.8	45.8	68.8	44.0	33.3	20.0	46.2	*	*
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>*</b>
Alberta	71.2	*	*	80.0	78.2	74.7	72.1	71.8	66.9	63.5	58.8	81.8
British Columbia	69.2	*	*	80.0	84.0	69.5	71.4	76.4	74.5	67.8	74.6	42.9
Manitoba	64.6	*	*	*	70.8	76.3	71.7	72.4	80.6	37.9	46.7	*
New Brunswick	44.4	*	87.5	73.3	52.0	47.8	49.0	41.5	48.0	32.0	32.6	36.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	55.2	*	*	*	47.1	65.4	50.0	57.6	51.4	53.3	37.5	*
Northwest Territories	61.1	*	*	*	*	80.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	48.0	*	*	*	62.3	52.1	50.7	41.6	52.1	39.5	39.1	16.7
Nunavut	18.5	*	*	*	*	23.1	15.8	0.0	37.5	25.0	*	*
Ontario	69.9	*	*	85.4	78.5	72.3	67.7	68.9	67.7	64.4	63.8	69.6
Prince Edward Island	60.1	*	60.0	57.1	76.5	57.3	71.8	57.1	74.1	50.0	60.0	*
Quebec	55.3	*	66.7	61.5	46.2	61.8	50.0	50.0	41.7	28.6	66.7	*
Saskatchewan	56.3	*	58.3	70.8	63.3	63.5	50.0	67.1	47.5	46.7	55.7	25.0
Yukon Territory	60.0	*	*	*	*	62.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>
DANTES	94.0	*	95.5	95.2	93.3	93.7	92.9	90.0	90.9	94.1	*	*
Federal Bureau of Prisons	69.8	*	*	*	77.1	81.7	73.8	69.2	64.4	60.8	65.1	64.2
International	61.1	75.8	67.6	61.2	54.4	52.5	63.5	48.5	58.8	53.8	45.8	14.3
Michigan Prisons	59.5	87.5	76.3	84.7	75.9	67.2	60.6	54.0	49.5	46.4	50.3	47.1
VA Hospitals	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>57.4</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>52.7</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

## APPENDIX T

## GED® Tests Pass Rates, by Gender: 2008

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Gender	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	60.8	63.2	58.1
Alaska	89.3	88.7	90.2
Arizona	73.6	74.5	72.2
Arkansas	84.8	83.5	86.3
California	73.3	76.0	69.2
Colorado	83.3	85.5	79.8
Connecticut	66.4	69.6	61.6
Delaware	95.8	95.3	96.7
District of Columbia	64.4	66.3	61.8
Florida	73.4	76.6	69.1
Georgia	70.3	73.4	66.4
Hawaii	78.6	79.8	76.8
Idaho	86.9	88.4	84.4
Illinois	63.1	67.7	57.9
Indiana	83.8	85.2	81.9
Iowa	99.0	98.9	99.0
Kansas	94.2	93.3	95.6
Kentucky	80.1	79.9	80.4
Louisiana	72.8	74.6	70.6
Maine	87.5	88.3	86.9
Maryland	65.4	67.4	62.3
Massachusetts	68.0	71.9	63.8
Michigan	71.3	73.4	68.7
Minnesota	83.6	85.2	81.0
Mississippi	60.7	63.5	57.5
Missouri	79.2	80.7	76.8
Montana	79.6	81.7	76.9
Nebraska	85.8	88.7	82.1
Nevada	71.2	74.2	66.7
New Hampshire	82.5	83.1	81.7
New Jersey	65.6	71.2	59.2
New Mexico	70.7	73.8	66.8
New York	59.7	65.4	53.7
North Carolina	86.5	86.4	86.5
North Dakota	83.6	83.2	84.4
Ohio	81.1	82.2	79.8
Oklahoma	73.3	74.3	72.2
Oregon	85.0	85.5	84.4
Pennsylvania	69.6	72.8	65.2
Rhode Island	70.9	75.8	66.0
South Carolina	73.1	74.4	71.7
South Dakota	82.1	82.3	81.9
Tennessee	77.6	79.3	75.4
Texas	69.2	72.3	65.2
Utah	83.0	84.9	80.0
Vermont	84.1	84.6	83.3
Virginia	72.0	75.2	67.3
Washington	83.0	85.1	80.3
West Virginia	73.0	74.6	72.8
Wisconsin	81.8	83.6	78.8
Wyoming	91.1	93.3	88.7
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>
American Samoa	34.4	38.5	23.5
Federated States of Micronesia	7.3	*	*
Guam	70.8	71.0	70.6
Marshall Islands	13.8	12.5	15.4
Northern Mariana Islands	38.9	22.2	55.6
Palau	31.6	23.5	40.0
Puerto Rico	31.4	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	56.5	58.1	56.7
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>



Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Gender	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	71.2	72.8	68.3
British Columbia	69.2	75.4	69.5
Manitoba	64.6	64.6	63.7
New Brunswick	44.4	46.8	41.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	55.2	63.9	47.0
Northwest Territories	61.1	*	*
Nova Scotia	48.0	52.3	42.0
Nunavut	18.5	24.0	15.4
Ontario	69.9	72.4	65.7
Prince Edward Island	60.1	64.9	54.4
Quebec	55.3	63.4	46.8
Saskatchewan	56.3	61.9	50.6
Yukon Territory	60.0	42.9	81.8
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>
DANTES	94.0	94.3	91.7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	69.8	69.6	72.1
International	61.1	53.8	47.0
Michigan Prisons	59.5	60.2	47.8
VA Hospitals	0.0	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

## APPENDIX U

## GED® Tests Pass Rates, by Ethnicity: 2008

Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	Overall Pass Rate	Pass Rates by Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>					
		Hispanic Origin	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	60.8	69.7	70.2	65.1	43.2	63.2	69.7
Alaska	89.3	86.5	83.7	100.0	81.5	85.7	93.8
Arizona	73.6	67.2	57.6	76.3	61.9	72.1	84.1
Arkansas	84.8	83.9	90.0	87.5	67.4	61.1	89.3
California	73.3	69.4	68.7	78.0	60.8	74.9	84.7
Colorado	83.3	77.4	80.1	85.3	71.8	86.7	89.0
Connecticut	66.4	55.9	81.5	53.0	52.5	64.3	83.0
Delaware	95.8	89.8	100.0	100.0	92.5	*	98.2
District of Columbia	64.4	71.8	62.5	75.0	62.1	*	90.3
Florida	73.4	71.3	64.9	70.7	54.8	67.1	82.2
Georgia	70.3	70.4	76.5	78.3	55.7	74.4	80.9
Hawaii	78.6	74.3	92.9	79.3	71.6	71.7	90.0
Idaho	86.9	79.3	72.0	91.3	88.7	91.7	89.4
Illinois	63.1	60.5	67.8	63.0	49.0	63.9	74.7
Indiana	83.8	81.5	84.8	84.3	72.4	100.0	86.8
Iowa	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	99.3
Kansas	94.2	90.3	96.8	95.6	89.0	100.0	95.9
Kentucky	80.1	75.3	87.1	79.6	68.7	84.2	82.5
Louisiana	72.8	74.6	78.6	58.6	57.9	68.0	82.7
Maine	87.5	73.4	84.9	78.3	81.3	*	88.8
Maryland	65.4	68.6	61.1	81.0	54.4	69.4	79.5
Massachusetts	68.0	52.9	67.5	68.4	55.1	73.7	78.8
Michigan	71.3	70.4	77.1	72.6	48.2	50.0	83.2
Minnesota	83.6	79.8	78.3	83.0	70.1	82.6	89.1
Mississippi	60.7	72.6	44.2	69.1	42.5	63.6	75.8
Missouri	79.2	80.0	78.0	78.5	59.7	78.8	83.5
Montana	79.6	72.0	55.1	83.3	65.3	73.3	86.6
Nebraska	85.8	78.6	76.9	92.3	74.0	75.0	90.1
Nevada	71.2	62.7	76.1	67.1	55.7	72.5	80.4
New Hampshire	82.5	70.0	57.9	83.3	65.0	*	84.3
New Jersey	65.6	62.5	53.7	68.0	55.3	63.2	82.3
New Mexico	70.7	65.7	61.2	80.7	53.7	60.7	84.1
New York	59.7	53.7	62.2	60.0	48.1	58.9	77.3
North Carolina	86.5	84.9	86.6	88.3	73.5	100.0	92.4
North Dakota	83.6	70.4	72.9	100.0	70.0	100.0	89.1
Ohio	81.1	73.3	71.7	83.5	68.9	82.1	85.8
Oklahoma	73.3	67.4	68.6	70.6	61.6	67.6	78.3
Oregon	85.0	77.4	80.7	83.1	74.9	89.4	88.3
Pennsylvania	69.6	62.5	68.6	59.3	54.8	62.1	79.0
Rhode Island	70.9	66.4	51.1	73.9	53.8	71.4	81.0
South Carolina	73.1	73.5	76.1	69.4	59.8	77.3	81.3
South Dakota	82.1	77.1	71.5	80.0	64.9	63.6	89.7
Tennessee	77.6	78.0	78.0	72.5	60.3	80.0	83.0
Texas	69.2	64.9	73.3	63.4	57.2	73.0	81.1
Utah	83.0	72.5	67.0	76.1	70.1	78.0	86.9
Vermont	84.1	77.1	71.4	66.7	76.0	*	87.0
Virginia	72.0	71.1	73.6	73.7	59.5	79.7	82.4
Washington	83.0	73.8	74.7	80.8	72.5	79.2	87.7
West Virginia	73.0	76.1	70.0	63.2	56.5	85.7	75.1
Wisconsin	81.8	78.6	82.3	85.5	62.5	88.9	91.5
Wyoming	91.1	83.7	87.1	83.3	81.4	85.7	93.5
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>

Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>					
		Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian/Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
American Samoa	34.4	*	*	*	*	29.4	*
Federated States of Micronesia	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	70.8	*	*	73.3	*	69.6	85.7
Marshall Islands	13.8	*	*	*	*	7.4	*
Northern Mariana Islands	38.9	*	*	*	*	40.0	*
Palau	31.6	*	*	*	*	34.3	*
Puerto Rico	31.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	56.5	63.6	*	*	52.9	*	87.5
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>85.7</b>
DANTES	94.0	92.1	97.0	86.3	90.0	88.9	95.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	69.8	67.7	68.6	73.4	61.4	68.4	82.6
International	61.1	53.8	*	60.0	49.6	*	79.3
Michigan Prisons	59.5	62.0	64.0	69.2	51.1	42.9	72.7
VA Hospitals	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

\* = Not reported because of small numbers.

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

<sup>2</sup> Pass rates of candidates of other ethnicities are not reported because the numbers of candidates of other ethnicities are very small (less than one percent of all candidates) in all jurisdictions.

## APPENDIX V

## Trends in GED® Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2008

Year	Total Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests <sup>1</sup> (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (mean)	Highest Grade Completed (mean)	Planning Further Study (%)
<b>1942 Series GED Tests</b>						
1949	39,016	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1950	36,853	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1951	25,584	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1952	29,733	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1953	32,533	NA	77.7	NA	NA	39.0
1954	42,141	NA	80.0	NA	NA	NA
1955	44,840	NA	79.0	NA	NA	46.0
1956	52,552	NA	77.0	NA	NA	43.0
1957	52,847	NA	76.0	NA	NA	35.0
1958	58,723	NA	78.0	27.0	10.0	38.0
1959	56,496	NA	76.0	28.0	10.0	36.0
1960	61,093	NA	77.0	29.0	10.0	31.0
1961	68,080	NA	74.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1962	75,428	NA	75.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1963	88,242	NA	71.0	29.0	10.0	33.0
1964	116,875	NA	73.0	29.0	10.0	32.5
1965	143,974	NA	72.0	29.0	9.7	38.0
1966	185,778	NA	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0
1967	218,386	NA	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0
1968	265,499	NA	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9
1969	293,451	NA	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3
1970	331,534	NA	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1
1971	387,733	NA	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2
1972	430,346	NA	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3
1973	440,216	NA	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0
1974	561,203	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0
1975	687,426	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1
1976	696,623	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4
1977	715,116	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8
<b>1978 Series GED Tests</b>						
1978	674,724	495,728	NA	25.9	9.9	35.6
1979	773,996	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8
1980	816,176	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6
1981	804,813	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1
1982	792,132	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4
1983	772,080	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6
1984	707,076	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1
1985	711,392	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3
1986	739,683	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8
1987	758,367	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7

Year	Total Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests <sup>1</sup> (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (mean)	Highest Grade Completed (mean)	Planning Further Study (%)
<b>1988 Series GED Tests</b>						
1988	734,087	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5
1989	682,728	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6
1990	763,618	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5
1991	806,038	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6
1992	790,565	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4
1993	790,165	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7
1994	822,537	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6
1995	829,904	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7
1996	867,802	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4
1997	827,105	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4
1998	822,181	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6
1999	860,079	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0
2000	860,684	747,617	69.5	24.7	9.9	66.2
2001	1,069,899	979,829	69.8	25.2	9.9	65.5
<b>2002 Series GED Tests</b>						
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
2005	715,365	619,846	71.6	25.2	10.0	61.2
2006	714,436	616,404	68.0	25.2	10.0	58.6
2007	728,930	635,182	71.1	25.2	10.0	58.7
2008	776,728	679,861	72.6	25.3	10.1	59.6

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

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

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

## APPENDIX W

## Statistics on GED® Candidates and Passers, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2008

Candidates	United States							Insular Areas						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GED Test Battery Completion Rate (%)	83.8	84.0	85.6	86.3	85.8	86.7	87.1	99.7	99.6	89.8	95.9	97.9	97.6	98.8
Mean Age (Years)	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.1	29.1	24.9	25.1	24.3	25.2	25.4	24.4
Percent of 16- to 24-year-olds (%)	68.7	68.1	68.8	66.5	66.1	65.5	65.0	61.3	65.9	63.1	69.0	63.5	60.9	64.7
Male (%)	56.1	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.9	56.8	57.1	47.4	49.8	56.4	56.3	53.2	54.1	57.0
Female (%)	43.9	44.9	44.9	44.7	44.1	43.2	42.9	52.6	50.2	43.6	43.7	46.8	45.9	43.0
Hispanic Origin (%)	NA	22.6	18.1	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.3	NA	4.7	4.7	87.2*	2.4	3.8	4.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native (%)	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	NA	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Asian (%)	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	NA	7.3	12.0	1.0	6.3	9.3	9.3
African American (%)	NA	20.3	21.5	23.0	22.8	23.3	23.7	NA	33.8	19.9	3.5	17.7	18.1	23.8
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	NA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	NA	48.6	59.4	7.6	68.8	62.3	56.4
White (%)	NA	52.3	55.3	53.5	53.5	52.8	52.0	NA	4.9	3.6	0.8	4.5	6.0	5.8
Mean Grade Completed	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.2	10.3	10.4
Tested Within 2 Years Out of School (%)	NA	NA	NA	39.9	40.9	41.6	41.3	NA	NA	NA	38.1	35.1	37.9	36.8
Mean Years Out of School	NA	NA	NA	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	NA	NA	NA	6.5	7.6	7.7	6.9
Tested for Educational Reasons (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.9	59.0	60.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.1	57.1	55.9
Tested for Employment Reasons (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.3	49.4	50.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.6	51.9	51.3
Language Arts, Writing Mean Score	NA	479	474	478	477	486	488	NA	NA	NA	431	447	469	431
Social Studies Mean Score	NA	508	521	506	506	516	518	NA	NA	NA	410	459	480	424
Language Arts, Reading Mean Score	NA	523	515	526	525	540	541	NA	NA	NA	422	459	491	419
Science Mean Score	NA	536	544	509	521	517	522	NA	NA	NA	431	479	478	435
Mathematics Mean Score	NA	463	467	469	468	473	470	NA	NA	NA	371	428	435	391

Passers	United States							Insular Areas						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GED Test Battery Pass Rate (%)	70.6	70.1	71.2	72.1	68.7	71.5	73.1	76.3	48.4	20.6	24.1	25.7	38.2	34.1
Mean Age (Years)	23.4	23.8	23.7	24.1	23.8	23.9	24.2	26.8	24.9	24.4	24.8	24.8	23.6	23.4
Percent of 16- to 24-year-olds (%)	73.7	72.6	72.4	70.2	71.0	70.3	69.1	64.0	68.0	67.8	64.3	64.3	73.2	70.1
Male (%)	58.2	57.8	57.5	57.6	58.5	59.7	59.5	52.0	48.6	52.9	55.4	58.7	57.4	55.9
Female (%)	41.8	42.2	42.5	42.4	41.5	40.3	40.5	48.0	51.4	47.1	44.6	41.3	42.6	44.1
Hispanic Origin (%)	NA	19.3	15.3	16.0	16.0	16.3	17.0	NA	4.9	4.9	69.0*	2.7	5.7	5.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native (%)	NA	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	NA	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.3
Asian (%)	NA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	NA	10.2	16.9	3.5	6.2	14.1	10.7
African American (%)	NA	14.6	15.8	17.5	16.7	17.5	18.3	NA	47.1	22.5	9.6	21.8	19.4	22.9
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	NA	31.1	50.2	15.4	59.5	47.9	51.4
White (%)	NA	61.6	64.2	62.1	62.8	61.6	60.2	NA	5.8	4.9	2.5	8.9	12.2	9.2
Mean Grade Completed	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.4	9.6	10.4	10.5	10.6
Tested Within 2 Years Out of School (%)	37.6	45.6	44.1	42.7	44.7	45.4	44.7	NA	NA	NA	36.0	41.6	48.6	42.8
Mean Years Out of School	NA	NA	NA	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	NA	NA	NA	7.0	7.4	6.3	6.0
Tested for Educational Reasons (%)	63.3	62.9	62.0	61.6	61.0	60.9	61.8	73.9	70.7	60.9	66.8	53.5	59.5	56.1
Tested for Employment Reasons (%)	47.7	47.0	48.8	48.6	47.2	48.6	49.6	48.3	53.8	49.2	41.7	45.7	48.9	45.2
Language Arts, Writing Mean Score	501	512	507	496	498	504	505	NA	NA	NA	483	479	500	486
Social Studies Mean Score	542	537	551	532	535	538	540	NA	NA	NA	498	507	529	506
Language Arts, Reading Mean Score	544	554	546	555	556	565	565	NA	NA	NA	505	511	544	513
Science Mean Score	566	569	578	534	550	542	544	NA	NA	NA	501	530	535	520
Mathematics Mean Score	503	497	501	496	498	501	495	NA	NA	NA	478	474	494	478
Battery Mean Score	531	534	537	522	527	530	530	NA	NA	NA	493	500	520	501

Canada							Federal and Other Contracts							Program Total							
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
91.5	97.5	97.1	96.1	96.7	97.0	97.0	83.2	84.3	85.1	90.2	91.7	93.0	93.6	84.6	84.8	85.9	86.6	86.3	87.1	87.5	
32.3	30.7	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	32.3	31.6	31.2	30.5	29.9	29.8	28.7	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.3	
38.9	40.7	41.7	41.4	40.5	40.7	40.1	27.6	29.1	29.7	34.2	37.6	37.8	44.8	67.7	66.9	66.6	65.4	65.0	64.4	64.0	
56.1	57.0	55.5	55.6	57.0	57.4	58.9	90.8	89.2	88.1	87.8	88.6	88.9	88.8	56.6	55.7	55.8	56.0	56.6	57.6	57.9	
43.9	43.0	44.5	44.4	43.0	42.6	41.1	9.2	10.8	11.9	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.2	43.4	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.2	19.8	19.8	18.5	14.5	14.6	NA	22.7	18.2	19.2	18.8	18.9	19.2	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.2	44.9	45.9	43.7	43.9	43.0	NA	20.6	22.0	23.4	23.2	23.7	24.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	NA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.5	31.5	30.3	34.1	37.7	39.1	NA	51.7	54.7	52.6	53.1	52.5	51.7	
9.6	9.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3	12.5	17.6	23.4	NA	NA	NA	39.1	40.3	40.9	40.8	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.0	13.3	12.3	11.5	NA	NA	NA	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.3	44.2	44.8	63.3	62.6	61.6	61.2	58.6	58.7	59.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.3	41.5	42.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.1	49.2	49.9
NA	519	528	535	526	536	529	NA	NA	NA	459	454	466	472	NA	481	474	479	478	487	488	
NA	535	528	540	533	530	543	NA	NA	NA	502	502	514	515	NA	508	521	506	506	516	518	
NA	559	560	585	571	586	589	NA	NA	NA	523	518	536	532	NA	524	516	526	525	541	541	
NA	587	570	561	564	557	572	NA	NA	NA	499	512	509	515	NA	537	545	509	522	517	522	
NA	486	501	505	501	505	500	NA	NA	NA	457	456	461	469	NA	463	468	469	469	473	470	

Canada							Federal and Other Contracts							Program Total						
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
64.8	61.0	64.3	64.0	66.1	66.1	63.2	67.6	65.3	72.3	71.9	63.5	69.5	73.3	70.6	69.1	70.2	71.6	68.0	71.1	72.6
31.8	29.9	30.5	30.1	30.4	30.4	30.4	31.4	31.6	30.5	30.1	29.2	28.7	27.4	24.1	25.0	24.0	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.4
39.7	43.8	43.6	43.8	42.6	43.2	43.3	32.6	33.6	31.7	35.4	39.7	42.9	50.3	72.3	71.5	71.1	68.9	69.6	69.1	68.1
58.5	60.7	59.2	57.7	59.8	61.4	62.3	91.0	88.9	88.1	88.0	88.4	88.9	88.6	58.6	58.4	58.2	58.3	59.2	60.5	60.4
41.5	39.3	40.8	42.3	40.2	38.6	37.7	9.0	11.1	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.1	11.4	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.7	40.8	39.5	39.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.5	20.2	19.8	19.3	14.3	14.5	NA	19.5	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	NA	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	NA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.2	38.6	40.0	36.4	36.2	34.8	NA	14.9	16.4	18.0	17.2	17.9	18.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	NA	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.9	37.2	36.2	40.5	45.5	47.3	NA	61.0	63.5	61.4	62.3	61.2	59.9
9.7	9.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
11.0	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	14.4	20.9	28.2	NA	NA	NA	42.1	44.0	44.7	44.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6	12.3	11.0	10.0	NA	NA	NA	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9
28.0	41.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.7	51.4	44.3	44.6	44.0	43.9	44.7	62.7	62.6	61.6	61.2	60.6	60.4	61.2
28.8	62.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.1	34.5	38.9	40.0	39.5	39.7	40.9	46.8	47.0	48.5	48.4	47.0	48.3	49.3
525	568	573	572	553	563	560	NA	NA	NA	471	469	480	486	NA	NA	507	497	498	505	505
533	572	570	573	565	564	574	NA	NA	NA	523	524	531	532	NA	NA	551	533	535	539	540
551	599	601	623	608	621	625	NA	NA	NA	545	541	554	552	NA	NA	547	556	557	566	565
575	631	617	593	595	589	604	NA	NA	NA	519	534	528	533	NA	NA	579	534	550	542	544
496	532	548	549	541	547	542	NA	NA	NA	478	482	485	492	NA	NA	501	496	498	501	496
540	580	582	582	573	577	581	NA	NA	NA	507	510	516	519	NA	NA	537	523	528	531	530

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

Note: These tables present selected statistics on GED candidates and passers previously reported in prior annual statistical reports. If the statistics reported for comparison purpose in a later reporting year were different from what reported previously, the latest statistics are used for this table.

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

## APPENDIX X

Number of GED® Credentials Issued, by Series of GED Tests (1943–2001), and Number of GED Passers, by 2002 Series of GED Tests (2002–2008)

Jurisdiction	GED Credentials Issued <sup>1</sup>			GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2008)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	45,529
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	11,667
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	71,784
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	43,885
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	192,327
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	59,981
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	20,355
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	3,664
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	3,519
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	205,086
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	123,099
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	9,236
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	21,979
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	100,585
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	69,803
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	25,417
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	26,378
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	63,282
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	49,491
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	16,203
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	36,662
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	49,522
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	70,940
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	41,873
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	45,419
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	59,499
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	14,054
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	14,547
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	27,230
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	10,409
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	49,403
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	29,423
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	197,326
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	80,980
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	6,594
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	108,888
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	46,352
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	52,274
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	93,435
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	8,305
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	37,231
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	8,855
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	76,009
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	227,387
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	33,890
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	4,712
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	87,285
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	79,976
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	23,858
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	48,803
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	8,738
<b>U.S. Subtotal</b>	<b>2,057,866</b>	<b>4,848,616</b>	<b>6,792,917</b>	<b>2,843,149</b>



Jurisdiction	GED Credentials Issued <sup>1</sup>			GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2008)
American Samoa	310	199	186	72
Federated States of Micronesia <sup>2</sup>	NA	201	577	10
Guam	1,098	1,246	1,979	958
Marshall Islands <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	134	16
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	NA	148	112
Palau <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	119	84
Puerto Rico*	7,004	91,886	138,691	35,078*
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	687
<b>Insular Areas Subtotal</b>	<b>10,812</b>	<b>94,943</b>	<b>143,646</b>	<b>37,017</b>
Alberta <sup>3</sup>	NA	14,248	28,666	9,391
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	6,503
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	1,923
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	4,527
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,866	7,544	6,260	660
Northwest Territory	212	957	1,068	11
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	4,194
Nunavut <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	81
Ontario <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	12,208	21,377
Prince Edward Island	1,721	2,405	3,256	1,442
Quebec <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	NA	172
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	5,201
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	100
<b>Canada Subtotal</b>	<b>51,761</b>	<b>129,656</b>	<b>170,087</b>	<b>55,582</b>
DANTES	NA	NA	NA	12,521
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	NA	NA	36,432
International	NA	NA	NA	7,117
Michigan Prisons	NA	NA	NA	13,638
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	8
<b>Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>69,716</b>
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>2,118,869</b>	<b>5,073,215</b>	<b>7,106,650</b>	<b>3,005,464</b>

Source: 2008 GED Testing Service® Data.

NA = Not available.

- Number of credentials issued before 1971 was estimated by multiplying the total number of candidates by the percentage of people who met state score requirements in that year.
- Before 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau were reported under the category Micronesia.
- Alberta initiated testing in 1981.
- Nunavut initiated testing in 2003.
- Ontario initiated testing in 1996.
- Quebec initiated testing in 2001.

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

**APPENDIX Y****Formulas for Table Statistics**

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

**TABLE 2: TARGET POPULATION AND GED CANDIDATES WHO TESTED, COMPLETED, AND PASSED: 2008**

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

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

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

*Pass Rate (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery passers by the number of GED test battery completers, then multiplying that number by 100.

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

**APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY AGE GROUP AND MEAN AGE: 2008**

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

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

**APPENDIX C: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY GENDER: 2008**

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

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

**APPENDIX D: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY ETHNICITY: 2008**

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

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

**APPENDIX E: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2008**

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

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

**APPENDIX F: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND MEAN YEARS OUT: 2008**

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

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

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

### APPENDICES G1 AND G2: PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TESTS: 2008

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

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

### APPENDICES J1 AND J2: STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL GED CANDIDATES: 2008

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

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

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

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

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

### APPENDIX K: GED CANDIDATE PARTICIPATION, BY NUMBER TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO COMPLETED BATTERY OF TESTS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO PASSED: CHANGES FROM 2007 TO 2008

*Tested Percent Change (%)* was calculated by subtracting the number of candidates in 2007 from the number of candidates in 2008, then dividing the difference by the 2007 figure and multiplying by 100. A

negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

*Completed Percentage Point Change* was calculated by subtracting the percentage of completers in 2007 from the percentage of completers in 2008. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

*Passed Percentage Point Change* is calculated by subtracting the percentage of passers in 2007 from the percentage of passers in 2008. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

### APPENDIX L: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY AGE GROUP AND MEAN AGE: 2008

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

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

### APPENDIX M: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY GENDER: 2008

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

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

### APPENDIX N: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY ETHNICITY: 2008

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

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

### APPENDIX O: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2008

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

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

### APPENDIX P: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND MEAN YEARS OUT: 2008

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

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

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

### APPENDICES Q1 AND Q2: PERCENTAGE OF PASSERS REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TESTS: 2008

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

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

### APPENDICES R1 AND R2: STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL GED PASSERS: 2008

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

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

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

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

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

### APPENDIX S: GED TESTS PASS RATES, BY AGE GROUP: 2008

*Overall Pass Rate (%)* was calculated by dividing the total number of GED test battery passers by the number of GED test battery completers, then multiplying that number by 100. This rate is the same as reported in Table 2.

*Pass Rate by Age Group (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery passers in each individual age group by the corresponding number of GED test battery completers of the same age group, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDIX T: GED TESTS PASS RATES, BY GENDER: 2008

*Overall Pass Rate (%)* was calculated by dividing the total number of GED test battery passers by the number of GED test battery completers, then multiplying that number by 100. This rate is the same as reported in Table 2.

*Pass Rate by Gender (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery passers in each gender group by the corresponding number of GED test battery completers of the same gender group, then multiplying that number by 100.

### APPENDIX U: GED TESTS PASS RATES, BY ETHNICITY: 2008

*Overall Pass Rate (%)* was calculated by dividing the total number of GED test battery passers by the number of GED test battery completers, then multiplying that number by 100. This rate is the same as reported in Table 2.

*Pass Rate by Ethnicity (%)* was calculated by dividing the number of GED test battery passers in each ethnicity group by the corresponding number of GED test battery completers of the same ethnicity group, then multiplying that number by 100.

Of the entire testing population in 2008, two candidates passed the GED Tests with perfect scores of 800 on all five content area tests and earned a combined score of 4000. GED Testing Service® would like to acknowledge Elliot and Monica's exceptional accomplishments and wish them the best in their future educational, professional, and personal ventures.

**Elliot Shipman** was 18 years old when he passed the GED Tests in the state of Washington, only a few months after he left 12th grade. His primary source of information about GED testing was the internet. Elliot is now **preparing to attend Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington** in fall 2009. He plans **to take classes in music production and composition, mathematics, and foreign languages** (especially Asian languages). Although he would like to pursue a career related to music, he is open to other options. Elliot has a strong passion for music and plays the banjo, violin, harmonica, and electronic music. His advice for potential GED test-takers and for those who are preparing for the GED Tests is to not be afraid to take the tests; he adds: **"You ought to believe in yourself and trust your instincts."**

**Monica Rodriguez** was a senior in high school when she left school to earn income and help support her family financially. She started working in retail, and soon after she **realized that she needed to earn her GED credential to go further.** She passed the GED Tests in California when she was 20 years old. Monica prepared for the GED Tests online, reading tutorials and using practice materials. Now living in Texas, she is working and putting money aside to attend Austin Community College. **Monica's goal is to earn a degree in psychology or sociology and to become a researcher.** She also is interested in fashion, and currently designs clothes. She advises prospective GED test-takers to adequately prepare for the tests; she says there are many materials available to help candidates become familiar with the tests. She deplores the negative stigma associated with the GED Tests and, with strong conviction, emphasizes that **those without a high school diploma who want a better life for themselves and their family should never be ashamed to pursue a GED credential.**



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