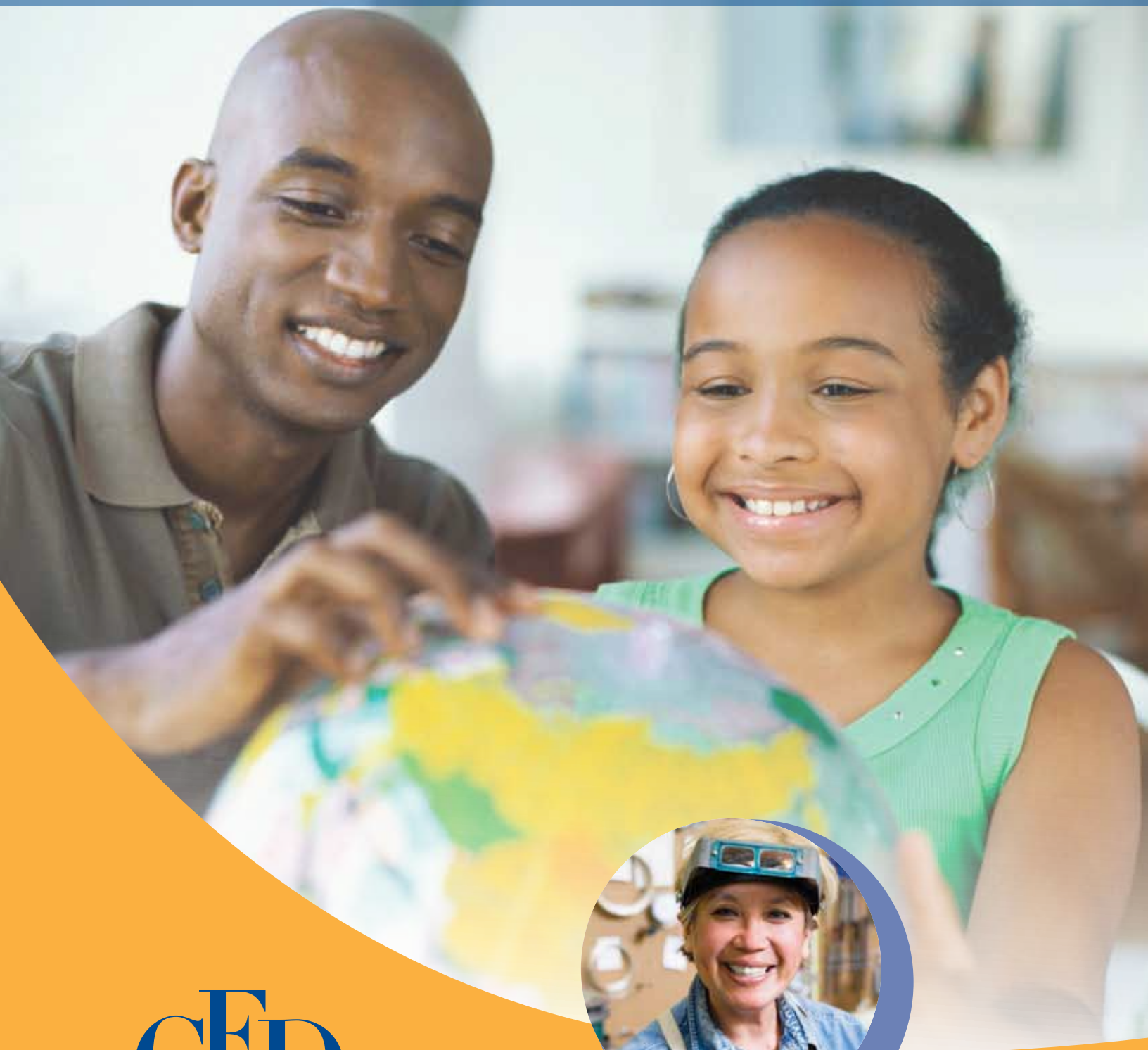


2009 GED Testing Program Statistical Report



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Letter from the GED Testing Service[®] Executive Director and ACE Vice President

I am pleased to introduce the *2009 GED Testing Program Statistical Report*, on behalf of both GED Testing Service and the American Council on Education (ACE). This report is an essential snapshot of the testing program with comprehensive information about the adult learner pipeline and GED Test candidates. We've designed the report with stakeholders in mind—those who need this valuable information to better understand the program and its results and, at times, to help shape policy. I encourage you to make time to explore this latest report and mine the wealth of data and information it contains.

During 2009, the testing program served more than 788,000 adults, of whom approximately 684,000 completed all five tests in the GED test battery. I offer my congratulations to the 473,000 new GED credential recipients. I salute their focus, dedication, and commitment. They join the more than 16 million people who have earned their credentials since the program's inception. Even after 65 years, the GED credential *still* opens doors to career and educational opportunities. It remains the only high school equivalency recognized and accepted by all 50 states and Canada.

This report is only one component of the research that we conduct annually at GED Testing Service. Within the last year, we also have produced research reports on the relationship between preparedness and performance on the GED Tests, how testing center policies may impact test-taker performance, postsecondary outcomes of credential recipients, and much more.

I am especially pleased to announce a groundbreaking study titled *Crossing the Bridge: GED Credentials and Postsecondary Educational Outcomes*, which examines the college entrance, participation, and completion rates of a large cohort of GED credential recipients. We see the potential for this first installment to be the foundation for ongoing work in this area.

Improvements to the annual statistical report, introduction of *Crossing the Bridge*, in addition to other studies to come, and input from our expert Research Advisory Panel are all part of our effort to expand our research agenda and deliver critical information to our market. I invite you to use all of the research resources available on our web site at www.GEDtest.org under the Publications & Research link.

I also would encourage researchers and organizations dedicated to adult learning to join us in helping expand the body of knowledge about adult learners. Together, we must address the issues that prevent us from having a fuller picture of this important segment.

As a final note, I would like to say “thank you” to the GED testing professionals and adult educators who dedicate themselves daily to the needs of adult learners. Their work and determination is an inspiration to us all. Above all, this report is a tribute to them.



Nicole M. Chestang
Executive Director, GED Testing Service
Vice President, American Council on Education

Acknowledgments

We wish to acknowledge Anne Guison-Dowdy, Margaret Becker Patterson, Wei Song, and Jizhi Zhang of GED Testing Service for their contributions to the data analyses and development of this report. Additionally, several GED Testing Service colleagues provided ideas and comments that enhanced this report, including Adora Beard, Martha Bozman, Cassandra Brown, Carol Ezzelle, Yung-chen Hsu, Carl Setzer, and Christopher (CT) Turner. We also thank Mikyung Ryu of the ACE Center for Policy Analysis for her review and thoughtful comments. We greatly appreciate the efforts of the ACE staff who edited, designed, and published this report, including Donald Hoyt, Allie Moore, Paula Moore, Charlene Osman, Kecianne Shick, Mary Swarna, and Laura Worthington.

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 thanks to the official GED scoring sites for providing candidate demographic and test information, and to Ken Tra of MARSYS for managing the international database.

Executive Summary

The *2009 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* is the 52nd annual report in the program's 68-year history of providing a second opportunity for adults without a high school credential to earn their jurisdiction's¹ GED credential. The report provides candidate demographic and GED Test performance statistics as well as historical information on the GED testing program. GED Testing Service®, with the cooperation of jurisdictions that administer the GED Test, is the sole source of worldwide data on the GED testing program and GED Test candidates² and receives no federal funds.

In 2009, more than 788,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the five GED Test content areas measuring skills of writing, reading, social studies, science, and mathematics. Approximately 684,000 people completed the GED Test. Nearly 473,000 of these completers (69.2 percent) met the passing standard by earning scores equal to or higher than those earned by the top 60 percent of graduating high school seniors.

This report is presented in such a way as to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions on pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, yet the reader is cautioned while making such comparisons. Ultimately, each jurisdiction manages its own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing-program and related policies. Thus, it is important to recognize that variability among jurisdictions may correlate with testing program outcomes such as pass rates. For example, jurisdictions that prescreen candidates by requiring them to pass the Official GED Practice Tests (OPT) generally have higher GED Test pass rates. This report draws attention to situations in which the outcomes may reflect jurisdictional variability.

Highlights of the *2009 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* include the following:

SECTION I: WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL CREDENTIAL AND WHO TOOK THE GED TEST?

- The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that more than 39 million adults³ (18 percent) aged 16 and older in the United States lack a high school credential⁴ and are not enrolled in any educational program.⁵
- Across the entire GED testing program in 2009, 1.7 percent of adults without a high school credential tested in one or more content areas of the GED Test, 1.5 percent of adults without a high school credential completed the GED Test, and 1.0 percent passed the GED Test.
- Among candidates who tested in 2009, nearly nine out of every 10 (86.7 percent) completed the GED Test. This statistic signals the level of determination of most candidates to meet their goal of gaining a high school credential.
- 78.5 percent of the candidates who tested in 2009 tried the GED Test for the first time. Among those who first completed the GED Test in 2009, 74.1 percent passed the GED Test. Approximately 21.5 percent of candidates in 2009 were continuing or repeat test-takers.
- The average age of all candidates was nearly 26 years in 2009. Candidates who were 16 to 18 years old accounted for 26.3 percent of all candidates. In 2009, 57.8 percent of the candidates were male and 42.2 percent were female.

¹ 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) hospital that administers a GED testing program.

² From this point on, the terms *GED Test candidate*, *GED Test completer*, and *GED Test passer* will be referred to as candidate, completer, and passer, respectively.

³ For the purposes of this report, an *adult* is someone aged 16 and older in the United States and the insular areas or 15 and older in Canada. See Definitions of Terms on page 3.

⁴ A *high school credential* means a regular high school diploma or alternative secondary certificate, such as a GED credential.

⁵ An educational program could include secondary, postsecondary, or other types of instruction.

- The ethnic distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable during the current series of the GED Test. Of all candidates who indicated ethnicity when they tested in 2009, 50.2 percent were white, 24.7 percent African American, 20.1 percent Hispanic, 2.5 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.8 percent Asian, and 0.7 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian.
- In 2009, 71.1 percent of all candidates reported that they completed at least 10th grade. Overall, 27.0 percent of the candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year or less, yet 28.8 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Test. 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 Test. Approximately 62.4 percent of all candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons.⁶ More than half of all candidates (51.9 percent) indicated that they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Half of candidates (50.1 percent) identified employment reasons (primarily to get a better job) for testing.
- More than 30,000 candidates tested predominantly using the Spanish-language GED Test. Seven jurisdictions (California, Texas, Puerto Rico, New York, Illinois, Oregon, and Colorado) accounted for 66.1 percent of the Spanish-language test-takers. Nearly 944 candidates took the French-language GED Test. New York, New Brunswick, and Quebec tested 82.0 percent of the French-language test-takers.
- For all candidates who tested in 2009, the percentages of those achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score in each content area (410 in the United States⁷ and 450 in Canada) were higher than 90 percent, except for Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing. Fewer candidates (81.6 and 88.8 percent, respectively) scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score in Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing.

SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED TEST?

- In 2009, 69.2 percent of the completers (nearly 473,000 adults) passed the GED Test.⁸
- Jurisdictions that had higher pass rates generally required candidates to have completed an adult education program of study and/or pass the OPT before allowing them to take the GED Test. Of the eight jurisdictions with the highest pass rates in the United States, six required their candidates to pass the OPT. OPT prerequisites were in effect in 23 jurisdictions.
- The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was nearly 25 years, and has remained between 24 and 25 years during the operation of the current series. Passers were slightly younger, on average, than candidates.
- In 2009, 60.3 percent of the passers were male and 39.7 percent were female. Passers tended to be male even more frequently than did candidates.
- The ethnic distribution of all passers in 2009 was 59.2 percent white, 18.5 percent African American, 17.8 percent Hispanic, 2.1 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.7 percent Asian, and 0.7 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian.
- In 2009, 73.7 percent of the passers completed 10th grade or higher; this percentage is about the same as for candidates. The average number of years out of school for passers was 7.3 years, slightly lower than for candidates.
- As with the entire population of candidates, educational reasons (64.5 percent) and personal reasons (54.8 percent) for testing were the most frequently chosen reasons for testing by passers in 2009.

⁶ Candidates could select as many reasons as applied, so reasons do not sum to 100 percent.

⁷ The standard score requirement for passing the GED Test in Kansas in 2009 was 420 minimum in each content area and a minimum total score of 2,250. In South Dakota, a 450 minimum standard score was required for each content area.

⁸ Candidates pass the GED Test by earning an average standard score of 450 or higher in the five individual content areas (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or higher) and earning a minimum standard score of 410 in each individual content area if they tested in most of the United States (see footnote 7), or 450 if they tested in Canada. In Puerto Rico, the total score requirement is 2,700 for the Spanish-language GED Test and 2,250 for the English-language GED Test.

- The GED Test average standard score across the five content areas for all passers was 527. Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing were the two most difficult content areas as indicated by the average standard scores (497 and 501, respectively).
- 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, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), or SAT. Variability in pass rates among states also occurred; the performance difference across ethnic groups was considerably smaller in some states than in others.

SECTION III: TRENDS IN THE GED TESTING PROGRAM

- Since 1943, nearly 17.8 million individuals have passed the GED Test.
- 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 Test. The yearly pass rate for the current series has ranged from 68.0 percent to 72.6 percent.
- The average age of all candidates remained relatively unchanged during the last 15 years at 25 years old. In 2009, however, the average age increased to almost 26 years. The percentage of candidates aged 16 to 18 has decreased from 31.3 percent to 26.3 percent since 2002, and the percentage of candidates aged 19 to 24 has fluctuated between 34.5 and 37.3 percent.
- 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 Test, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study has been stable during the current series, ranging from 58.6 percent to 63.3 percent.

Introduction

At the request of the military, the GED® Test was first developed in 1942 to help returning World War II veterans finish their high school studies and reenter civilian life. The GED Test 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 test. In 1973, California became the final state to join the GED testing program. During its 68-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.

Since 1958, GED Testing Service® has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED Test 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 examine testing program outcomes, such as pass rates for the GED Test, as well as to identify areas for further study.

GED Testing Service develops and delivers the GED Test and has established its passing standard. In 2009, 788,314 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED Test, and 683,519 completed the GED Test. Of the completers, 472,913 (69.2 percent) met their jurisdiction's GED Test passing standard by earning scores equal to or higher than those earned by the top 60 percent of graduating high school seniors. By passing the GED Test 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.

JURISDICTIONAL ROLES

This report presents data made available from jurisdictions that administered the GED Test in 2009, 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 credential who took the GED Test in the report year.
- Demographic and test score summaries for adults who passed the GED Test 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 test-takers for the 2002 series, and statistics on the use of different language versions of the test.
- Information about the GED testing program, including GED Testing Service staff members; GED Administrators and their contact information; GED Testing Service Advisory Board members; and GED Testing Service research publications.

This report is presented in such a way as to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions on pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, yet the reader is cautioned while making such comparisons. Ultimately, each jurisdiction manages its own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing program and related policies (see Appendix A). All jurisdictions determine the number and location of the testing centers, administer the GED Test, and award their high school equivalency credentials to adults who meet the GED Test passing standard and any other jurisdictional requirements, such as exceeding the age of compulsory attendance. Jurisdictions establish testing fees and requirements to begin testing, to retest (if necessary), and to receive a diploma, a credential, or a certificate. 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 Spanish- and French-language and English as a Second Language (ESL) testing also are collected from jurisdictions. Thus,

it is important to recognize that variability among jurisdictions may correlate with 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 pass rates. This report draws attention to situations in which the outcomes may reflect jurisdictional variability.

ABOUT THE DATA

Methodology

This report presents available data from the 2009 administration of the GED testing program. Data collection began at the more than 3,100 active Official GED Testing Centers that lease the GED Test under strict contractual guidelines specifying the use, administration, and security of the test. These centers operate in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, eight insular areas, 13 Canadian provinces and territories, and under inter-regional 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 17 official GED electronic scoring sites for processing. Candidates' demographic and test records were then uploaded to a centralized international database.

Demographic surveys that were completed by GED Test candidates⁹ who tested in one or more content areas of GED Test in 2009 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* (FOIPP) in 2003, only age and gender statistics are reported for the Canadian jurisdictions.

To be included in the current report, a candidate must have tested in at least one of the five content areas of the GED Test in the current report year, and must not have passed the GED Test in a prior year.¹⁰ Candidates were represented in the jurisdiction where they last tested in the current report year;

therefore, each candidate was represented only once in the analyses. For example, if a candidate tested in Maryland in January and Virginia in April, the candidate would be counted only in Virginia because April is more recent than January. Prior to the 2002 Series GED Test, 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 inter-regional 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 Test. 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 in a content area, their best standard score for the content area from the current report year was used in the analyses.

Statistics on adults who passed the GED Test were based on candidates who completed testing in all five content areas and met the passing standard by the end of the current report year. If those passers tested more than once in a content area(s), their best standard score for the content area was used in analyses; this best score may have been obtained in a previous year. For all candidates (except Spanish- or French-language test-takers), the earliest year they were permitted to have completed testing in one or more of the five content areas is 2002.

⁹ From this point on, the terms *GED Test candidate*, *GED Test completer*, and *GED Test passer* will be referred to as candidate, completer, and passer, respectively.

¹⁰ Some candidates who passed the GED Test may have continued to retest in one or more content areas in an attempt to increase their scores for scholarships, trade or educational program entrance, and so forth.

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 testing prerequisites (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 and 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 aged 15 and older, based on 2006 Canadian Census of Population data.

Content area—The GED Test includes five content areas that assess skills and knowledge in the following core high school academic subjects: Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; Science; Language Arts, Reading; and Mathematics.

First-time candidates—Candidates who took the 2002 Series GED Test for the first time in the report year and who had never tested in previous years.

First-time completers—First-time candidates (see definition above) who completed the GED Test.

First-time passers—First-time candidates (see definition above) who completed and passed the GED Test.

GED Administrator—The person contractually responsible for supervising and administering the GED testing program at the state, provincial, territorial, or inter-regional level. The GED Administrator is responsible for ensuring adequate training for GED Chief Examiners and GED Examiners in adhering to contractual obligations.

GED credential—An official document awarded and issued by a GED testing jurisdiction, indicating that an individual has met the minimum passing standard on the GED Test as well as any other high school equivalency requirements in that jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, the credential is called a GED diploma or certificate.

GED Test—A high school equivalency assessment consisting of five content areas. It was designed and produced according to psychometric standards and properties in order to provide an opportunity for adults who did not complete a formal high school program to certify their attainment of high school-level academic knowledge and skills and earn their jurisdiction’s high school-level equivalency credential, diploma, or certificate.

GED Test candidates—Adults who have tested in at least one of the five content areas of the GED Test, regardless of whether they completed or met the GED Test passing standard. In this report, the terms *candidates* and *test-takers* are used interchangeably with *GED Test candidates*.

GED Test completers—Candidates who have tested in all five content areas of the GED Test, regardless of whether they met the GED Test passing standard. The number of completers serves as the denominator for calculating the pass rate. A candidate must have completed all five content areas and met the minimum passing standard in order to be considered a passer. In this report, the term *completers* is used interchangeably with *GED Test completers*.

GED Test passers—Completers who have met their jurisdiction’s minimum passing standard (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 Test in order to receive a GED credential (see Appendix A). In this report, the terms *passers* is used interchangeably with *GED Test passers*.

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.

Inter-regional contracts—GED Testing Service contracts with inter-regional jurisdictions whose candidates come from multiple intrastate, interstate, or national regions, including DAN TES (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.

Jurisdiction—Entity such as a U.S. state, insular area, Canadian province or territory, or inter-regional contractor that administers a GED testing program.

Language version—In addition to English, the GED Test is offered in Spanish-language and in French-language versions to provide an opportunity to adults who have Spanish or French as their primary language to certify their attainment of high school-level academic knowledge and skills. The Spanish-language version of all content areas except the Language Arts, Writing Test are direct translations of the respective English-language U.S. versions, and the Language Arts, Writing Test was developed separately. The French-language version of all content areas except the Language Arts, Writing Test are direct translations of the respective English-language Canadian versions, and the Language Arts, Writing Test was developed separately.

Minimum passing standard—To successfully pass the GED Test, a test-taker must meet or exceed the minimum passing standard with a total standard score of 2,250 (in Puerto Rico, the total score requirement is 2,700 for the Spanish-language GED Test and 2,500 for the English-language GED Test) and a minimum standard score of 410 in each of the five content areas (420 in Kansas and 450 in South Dakota and Canada). Because GED Test scoring is based on a compensatory model, test-takers must earn an additional 200 standard score points beyond the 410 needed in each content area to reach the total passing standard of 2,250. The 200 additional standard score points may come from any one or a combination of content areas.

Official GED Practice Test—The Official GED Practice Test (OPT) was developed and copyrighted by GED Testing Service and the American Council on Education, and offers a sampling of test items from each content area in the GED Test. The OPT items are created, analyzed, and tested by GED Testing Service academic subject and psychometrics experts, and distributed through contractual agreement by an outside vendor.

Retest—A retest occurs when a candidate retests in any of the content areas in which he or she failed to meet the minimum passing standard. A candidate also may retest if he or she did meet the minimum passing standard but wants to improve the test score.

Series GED Test—The GED Test has been developed upon similar test specifications and psychometric standards and properties. There have been three previous series of the GED Test: 1942, 1978, and 1988. The fourth and current series was released in 2002 (English-language U.S. and Canadian versions), followed by Spanish- and French-language versions released in 2004. Changes made in each series were the result of the identification of specific areas of need or assessment that would strengthen the test and provide evidence of test score validity and credibility in a changing world.

Special editions—Special formats of the GED Test are available in addition to the standard print editions for candidates with physical, learning, or psychological disabilities. These formats include large-print, audiocassette, and Braille editions. Although the audiocassette and Braille editions may be used by candidates with documented disabilities who were approved for test accommodations, the large-print edition does not require additional documentation for use.

Standard score—The standard score is reflective of a test-taker's performance on the GED Test. For the 2002 Series GED Test, the standard score scale ranges from 200 to 800, and falls along a normal distribution with a mean of 500 and standard deviation of 100. Standard scores are used to compare an examinee's performance on a test with the performance of graduating high school seniors who took the test.

Target population—The target population consists of all adults (as defined above) who lack a traditional high school credential and further training or degrees and who could potentially take the GED Test and therefore further their educational, professional, and personal aspirations after acquiring a GED credential.

ABOUT THE CURRENT SERIES GED TEST

The current series GED Test provides evidence of adult learners' high school–level academic knowledge and skills, which the GED Test has done for more than 60 years. The GED Test certifies these competencies regardless of how or where the individual learned them. Participating jurisdictions worldwide recognize that an adult who passed the GED Test has earned scores equal to those earned by the top 60 percent of recent graduating high school seniors.

- The GED Test provides adults the opportunity to certify their attainment of high school–level knowledge and skills. The current series GED Test reflects high school curriculum standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels, including content relevant to the workplace and community. The five content areas in the GED Test are Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; Science; Language Arts, Reading; and Mathematics.
- The GED Test passing standard is rigorous. To pass the GED Test, a candidate's performance must be equivalent to or better than the performance of the top 60 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors.
- The GED Test is demanding. To test in all five content areas amounts to seven hours and five minutes of testing. The GED Test measures skills in communication, information processing, problem solving, and critical thinking.

Developing the Current Series GED Test

In the four years of the development cycle culminating in the release of the current GED Test 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 current series GED Test 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.¹¹

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 Test 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 Test, development of current series, and recent standardization, reliability, and validity studies, consult the *Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests*.¹²

Interpreting GED Test Scores

Each test score is reported on a standardized scale ranging from 200 to 800. To pass the GED Test, a candidate must attain a standard score total of 2,250 or higher across all five content areas; in addition, each individual content area standard score must be 410 or higher in the United States¹³ and insular areas¹⁴ or 450 or higher in Canada (see Appendix A for individual jurisdiction requirements). The minimum 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; that is, a lower score in one content area can be compensated by a higher score in another content area and result in passing the GED Test. 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.

¹¹ American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, and National Council of Measurement in Education. (1999). *Standards for educational and psychological testing*. Washington, DC: American Educational Research Association.

¹² The *Technical Manual: 2002 Series GED Tests* is available as a PDF file under the Publications & Research heading at www.GEDtest.org.

¹³ In Kansas and South Dakota, the minimum standard score requirement for each content area was 420 and 450, respectively, in 2009.

¹⁴ In Puerto Rico, the total score requirement is 2,700 for the Spanish-language GED Test and 2,250 for the English-language GED Test.

In addition to standard scores, the GED Test transcript also reports 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 Test standard scores and percentile ranks can be used to describe the performance of knowledge and skills of an adult who takes the GED Test compared with the performance of traditional, graduating high school seniors. Separate norms are prepared for the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. The percentile ranks reported for the current series GED Test were used to develop class ranks as shown in

Table 1.

TABLE 1
GED® Test Average Standard Score and Estimated National (U.S.) Class Rank of Graduating High School Seniors

GED Test 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.*

GED Test scores have the following properties:

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

Who Lacks a High School Credential and Who Took the GED Test?

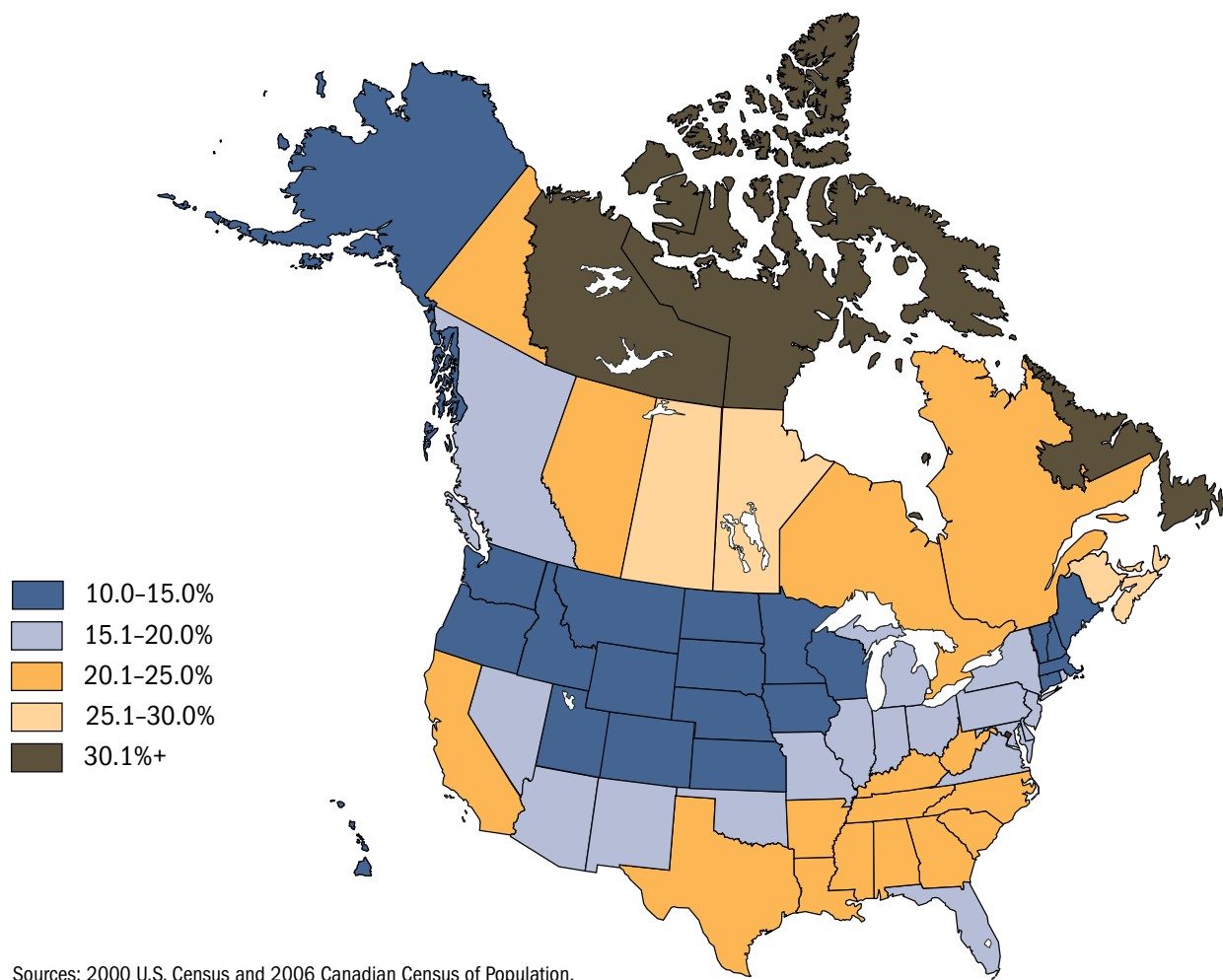
WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL CREDENTIAL?

Data from the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2007 American Community Survey are used to identify the target population and their demographic characteristics in the United States. These government data include adults aged 16 and older who did not have a high school credential and who were not enrolled in any educational program.¹⁵ 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 in the United States (aged 16 and older) lack a high school credential. 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 credential. In every state and the District of Columbia, at least 10 percent of adults did not have a high school credential and were not enrolled in an education program (see **Figure 1**).

FIGURE 1

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



¹⁵ An educational program could include secondary, postsecondary, or other types of instruction.

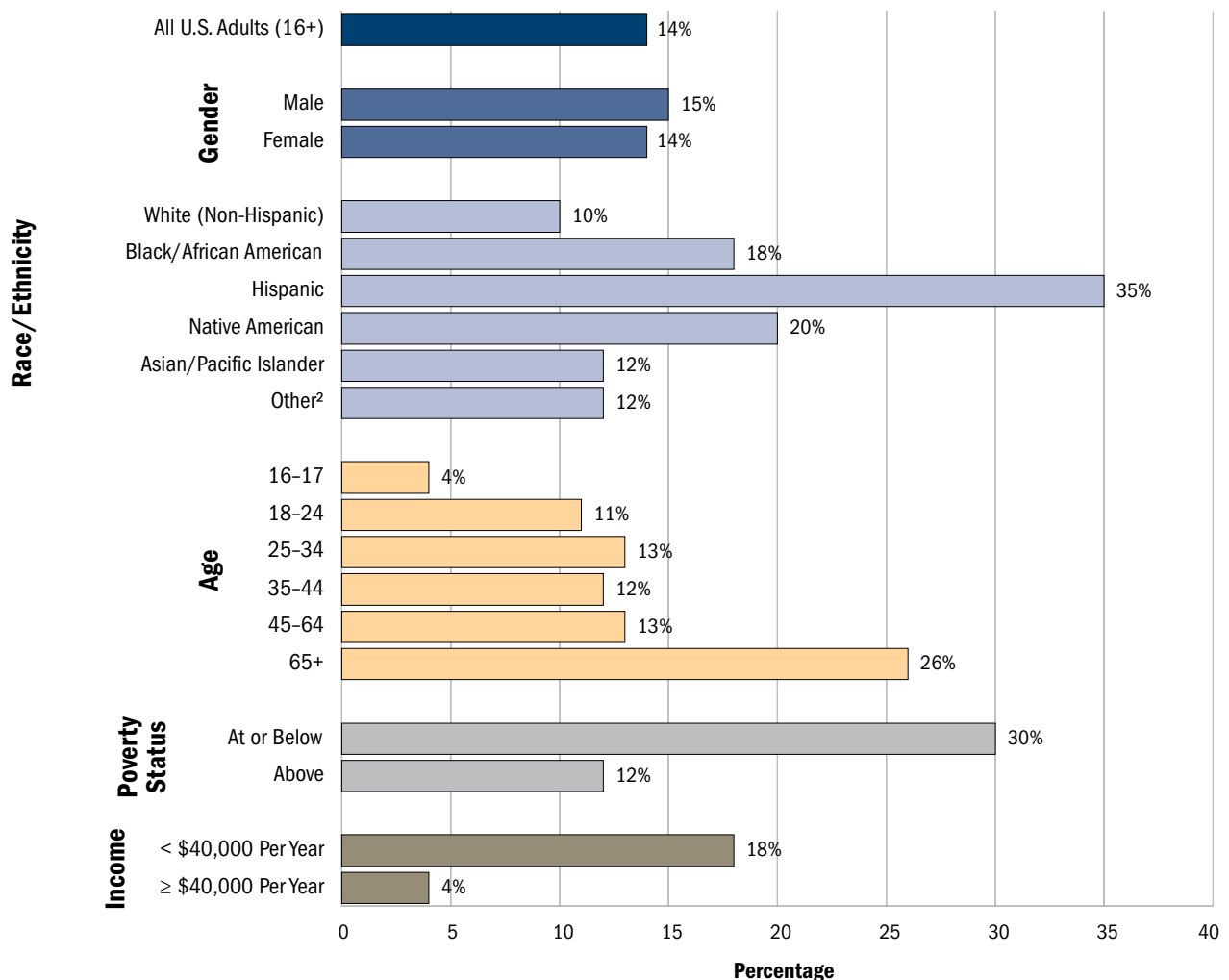
Those adults lacking a high school credential may experience difficulty pursuing further education and opportunities for higher income.

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

Data from the 2007 American Community Survey describe the current overall status of adults without

a high school credential in the United States (see **Figure 2**). An uneven distribution of adults without a high school credential was observed in all 2007 American Community Survey demographic classifications except gender, in which 15 percent of males and 14 percent of females did not have a high school credential. The largest disparity in the percentage of adults without a high school credential in key demographic groups was between Hispanics (35 percent) and whites (10 percent). Moreover, the percentage of Hispanics without a high school credential was 17 percentage points higher than the

FIGURE 2
Percentage of U.S. Adults in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Credential¹



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

¹ The target population consists of adults without a high school credential 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 due to differences in age range and sampling methodology and do not necessarily reflect an actual increase or decrease in target population.

² Compared with percents reported in previous years, the percent 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.

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 credential. Nearly one-third (30 percent) of adults with household incomes at or below the federal poverty line did not have a high school credential, 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 credential.

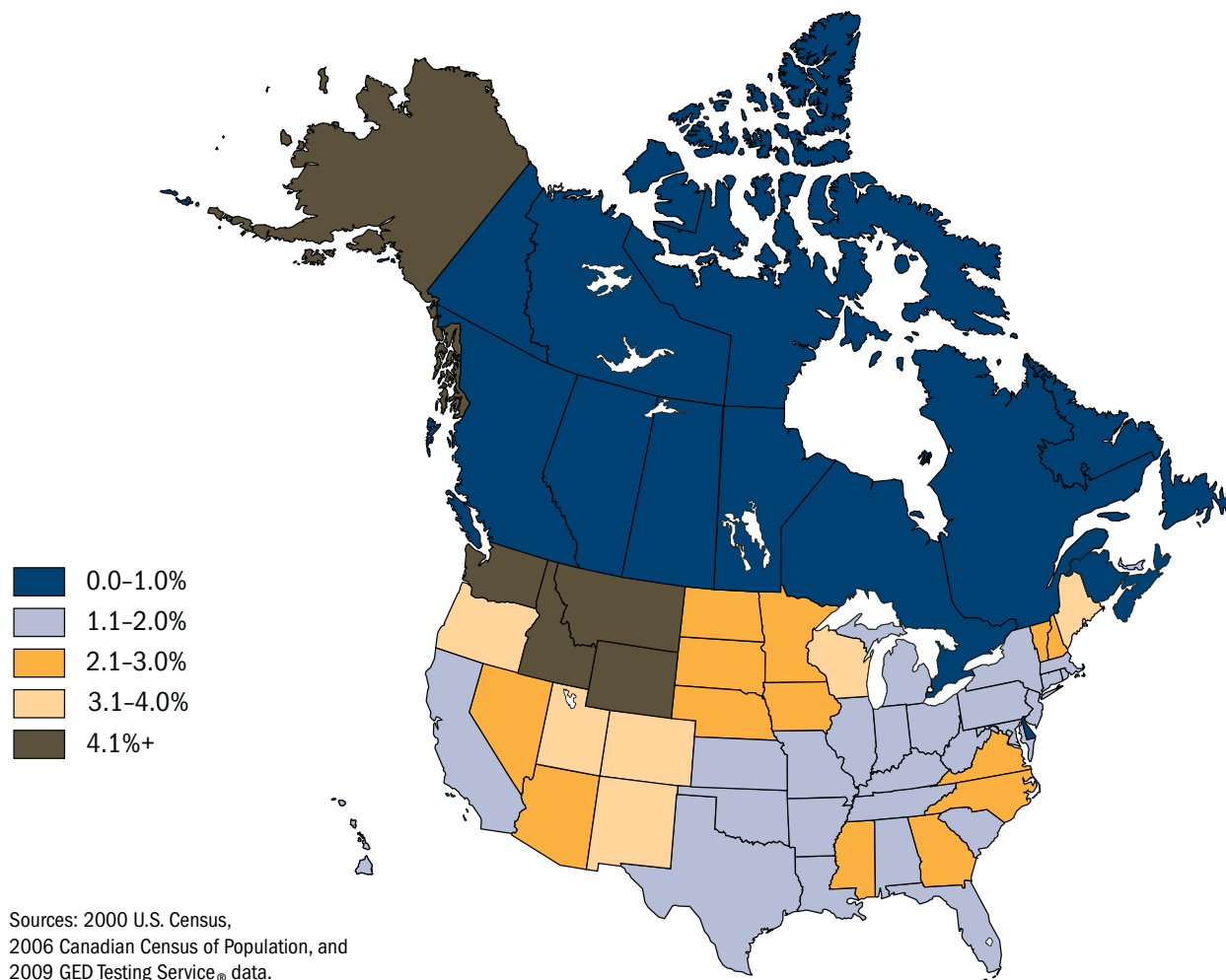
Although there was an overall higher percentage of adults lacking a high school diploma in Canada than in the United States, results varied greatly among jurisdictions, according to the 2006 Canadian Census of the Population data. There was a 37 percentage point difference between British Columbia and

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. Further, 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 TEST?

In 2009, the majority of the U.S. states and all the Canadian provinces/territories tested 2 percent or less of adults without a high school credential (see **Figure 3**). States and provinces/territories tested varying proportions of adults without a high school credential. GED Testing Service collaborates with jurisdictions to encourage adults without a high school credential to work toward a GED credential.

FIGURE 3
Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Credential Who Took the GED Test®, by State or Province/Territory: 2009



Even though the relationship between the percentage of adults in need of a high school credential within a U.S. 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 credential (equal to or more than 20.1 percent), but only three states in this group—Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina—tested 2.1 percent or more of those adults. Among the 18 states with 15.1 percent to 20.0 percent of adults without a high school credential, four—Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Virginia—tested more than 2.1 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 Test. For example, among states where 15.0 percent or less of the adults are in need of a high school credential, five—Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming—tested 4.0 percent or more of those adults.

Across the entire GED testing program in 2009, 1.7 percent of the adults without a high school credential tested in one or more content areas of the GED Test, 1.5 percent of those adults completed the GED Test, and 1.0 percent passed the GED Test (see **Table 2** on pages 12 and 13). In other words, of all adults who lack a high school credential, only approximately two out of every 100 attempted to take the GED Test, and one out of every 100 passed the GED Test.

Completing the GED Test is a prerequisite to determining whether a candidate passed the GED Test. Among candidates who tested in 2009, nearly nine out of every 10 completed the GED Test. This statistic signals the level of determination of most GED Test candidates¹⁶ to meet their goal of gaining a high school credential. This number includes candidates who tested for the first time in 2009 as well as those who began testing in a previous year since 2002. In 22 U.S. states, at least 90 percent of candidates completed the GED Test; however, in 16 U.S. states, less than 80 percent of the candidates who tested completed the GED Test. In the insular areas, 98.4 percent of candidates completed the GED Test. In Canada, all jurisdictions except Northwest Territories and Nunavut had completion rates higher than 90 percent. Lastly, of all candidates who completed the GED Test in 2009, 69.2 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 64.0 percent, or 22.3 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 98.1 percent, the highest among all jurisdictions. In contrast, the completion rate was as high as 99.6 percent in Alabama, where first-time candidates are required to complete the entire test battery in 90 days. However, there is only a 42-day wait period and no remediation is required for retesting. As a result, regardless of their preparedness, candidates must complete the GED Test or retest within a limited time frame, which may be associated with a lower pass rate (57.3 percent) in Alabama.

Table 3 (see pages 14 and 15) presents statistics for first-time candidates who tested, completed, and passed in 2009. First-time candidates who started to test during 2009 accounted for the majority (78.5 percent) of all candidates and 78.3 percent in the United States. In two jurisdictions in the United States, more than 90 percent of candidates were first-time test-takers in 2009: Delaware (95.8 percent) and Kansas (95.5 percent); Wisconsin (63.2 percent) and Nebraska (69.9 percent) had the lowest percentages of first-time U.S. candidates in 2009. First-time candidates accounted for 85.6 percent of all test-takers in Canada. The percentage of first-time candidates among all test-takers for inter-regional contracts was 76.7 percent.

For the entire GED testing program, 76.9 percent of all completers were first-time completers in 2009; the percentage of first-time completers in the United States was 77.2 percent. In the United States, two states had more than 90 percent of completers who were first-time completers, Delaware and Kansas. First-time completers who passed are reported within first-time completers in order to assess the pass rates of candidates who first took and completed the test

¹⁶ From this point on, the terms *GED Test candidate*, *GED Test completer*, and *GED Test passer* will be referred to as candidate, completer, and passer, respectively.

during 2009. Of all first-time completers in 2009, approximately 74.1 percent passed the GED Test; the corresponding percentage for the United States only was 74.2 percent. In eight jurisdictions with at least five first-time completers—Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, Wyoming, and DANTES—the pass rate for first-time completers was higher than 90 percent in 2009.

GED TEST CANDIDATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Age

Age calculations were based on the most recent testing date in 2009 and date of birth. The average age in 2009 increased to nearly 26 years for the first time since the mid 1990s. The average age of all candidates program-wide was 25.8 years (standard deviation=9.5). In the United States, the average age was 25.6 (standard deviation=9.4). The average ages of candidates in insular areas and under inter-regional contracts were 24.6 (standard deviation=8.1) and 28.6 (standard deviation=10.0), respectively. In Canada, the average age of candidates was 31.6 (standard deviation=11.0). Appendix B displays age statistics for candidates in all jurisdictions in 2009, and Appendix W presents age statistics since 2002.

The percentage of all candidates aged 16 to 24 years has decreased from 68.7 percent to 61.9 percent since 2002. Approximately 26.3 percent of all candidates in 2009 were 16 to 18 years old, ages at which many jurisdictions require additional documentation and permissions in order to take the GED Test. This percentage decreased slightly from 29.9 percent in 2008, which marks the first year the percentage dropped below 30 percent in the current series. The age 19- to 24-year-old age group saw a slight increase since 2008, from 34.7 percent to 35.8 percent. Every successive age group beginning with age 25 to 29 saw a small increase in the percent of test-takers in 2009, with the exception of the group aged 60 and older, which stayed the same as that in 2008. Even though the GED testing program reaches adults older than age 100, candidates aged 50 to 59 years and 60 years and older made up the smallest groups of candidates, at 2.6 and 0.4 percent, respectively. Canada had the largest percentage (7.8 percent) of candidates aged 50 and older, compared with other jurisdictional groupings. Inter-regional contracts comprised the jurisdictional grouping with the second highest percentage (3.9 percent) of candidates 50 years and older.

GED Testing Service sets the absolute minimum age for taking the GED Test 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 who are below the jurisdiction's minimum age (see Appendix A for a complete listing). The minimum age for taking the GED Test ranged from 16 to 20 years in the U.S. jurisdictions. 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 younger than the minimum age to test based on additional documentation or approval. In Canada, approximately 3.1 percent of candidates were 16 to 18 years old.

Gender

Of all candidates who tested in 2009, 57.8 percent were male and 42.2 percent were female (see Appendix C). Except for six jurisdictions, the majority of the candidates were male. Specifically in American Samoa, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Quebec, and the Federated States of Micronesia, females represented a larger percentage (50.2 percent to 64.4 percent) of the candidates tested. In the United States, the percentages of male and female candidates were similar to the overall percentages; however, in jurisdictions within inter-regional contracts, 86.4 percent of the candidates were male. Candidates who were tested under inter-regional contracts included inmates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, inmates in Michigan prisons, military personnel and dependent family members, and international and VA hospital candidates.

TABLE 2

Target Population and GED® Test Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2009

Jurisdiction	Target Population (Adults Without a High School Credential) ¹ (N)	Tested		Completed ²			Passed		
		Candidates	Target Population	Completers	Completion Rate	Target Population	Passers	Pass Rate	Target Population
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	797,910	15,269	1.9	15,201	99.6	1.9	8,713	57.3	1.1
Alaska	51,665	2,725	5.3	1,732	63.6	3.4	1,507	87.0	2.9
Arizona	730,845	18,912	2.6	17,024	90.0	2.3	12,045	70.8	1.6
Arkansas	470,030	8,646	1.8	8,594	99.4	1.8	7,117	82.8	1.5
California	5,500,200	58,136	1.1	48,315	83.1	0.9	33,535	69.4	0.6
Colorado	435,120	16,643	3.8	12,211	73.4	2.8	9,993	81.8	2.3
Connecticut	395,380	5,548	1.4	4,832	87.1	1.2	3,028	62.7	0.8
Delaware	100,940	902	0.9	898	99.6	0.9	821	91.4	0.8
District of Columbia	93,635	1,071	1.1	902	84.2	1.0	483	53.5	0.5
Florida	2,441,300	49,546	2.0	47,127	95.1	1.9	32,683	69.4	1.3
Georgia	1,283,830	33,467	2.6	28,197	84.3	2.2	18,615	66.0	1.4
Hawaii	131,295	1,995	1.5	1,887	94.6	1.4	1,419	75.2	1.1
Idaho	139,725	5,809	4.2	4,240	73.0	3.0	3,606	85.0	2.6
Illinois	1,659,750	30,162	1.8	27,066	89.7	1.6	16,024	59.2	1.0
Indiana	786,020	14,953	1.9	14,861	99.4	1.9	10,905	73.4	1.4
Iowa	289,280	6,351	2.2	4,067	64.0	1.4	3,990	98.1	1.4
Kansas	272,595	3,413	1.3	3,374	98.9	1.2	3,102	91.9	1.1
Kentucky	750,890	11,201	1.5	11,053	98.7	1.5	8,666	78.4	1.2
Louisiana	786,880	11,818	1.5	11,453	96.9	1.5	7,961	69.5	1.0
Maine	136,170	4,269	3.1	2,936	68.8	2.2	2,539	86.5	1.9
Maryland	617,715	8,942	1.4	8,407	94.0	1.4	5,053	60.1	0.8
Massachusetts	695,875	13,328	1.9	11,889	89.2	1.7	7,688	64.7	1.1
Michigan	1,182,970	21,754	1.8	15,862	72.9	1.3	11,095	69.9	0.9
Minnesota	423,115	10,256	2.4	7,274	70.9	1.7	5,961	81.9	1.4
Mississippi	537,920	15,140	2.8	13,898	91.8	2.6	7,760	55.8	1.4
Missouri	756,515	13,508	1.8	13,447	99.5	1.8	10,001	74.4	1.3
Montana	84,510	3,503	4.1	2,853	81.4	3.4	2,155	75.5	2.5
Nebraska	163,380	4,088	2.5	2,711	66.3	1.7	2,206	81.4	1.4
Nevada	296,905	7,009	2.4	6,890	98.3	2.3	4,735	68.7	1.6
New Hampshire	114,330	2,647	2.3	2,129	80.4	1.9	1,745	82.0	1.5
New Jersey	1,089,940	13,550	1.2	13,162	97.1	1.2	8,212	62.4	0.8
New Mexico	272,275	9,017	3.3	7,656	84.9	2.8	5,206	68.0	1.9
New York	2,851,185	53,063	1.9	51,724	97.5	1.8	27,815	53.8	1.0
North Carolina	1,297,505	28,859	2.2	17,021	59.0	1.3	14,494	85.2	1.1
North Dakota	70,005	1,695	2.4	1,164	68.7	1.7	967	83.1	1.4
Ohio	1,397,220	21,876	1.6	21,698	99.2	1.6	16,486	76.0	1.2
Oklahoma	482,350	9,540	2.0	9,407	98.6	2.0	6,592	70.1	1.4
Oregon	389,020	15,366	3.9	11,083	72.1	2.8	9,274	83.7	2.4
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	25,344	1.6	22,441	88.5	1.4	14,536	64.8	0.9
Rhode Island	163,870	2,689	1.6	1,769	65.8	1.1	1,353	76.5	0.8
South Carolina	681,590	10,063	1.5	9,945	98.8	1.5	6,863	69.0	1.0
South Dakota	81,935	1,975	2.4	1,406	71.2	1.7	1,146	81.5	1.4
Tennessee	988,235	15,647	1.6	15,388	98.3	1.6	10,985	71.4	1.1
Texas	3,571,240	54,547	1.5	48,361	88.7	1.4	32,423	67.0	0.9
Utah	185,575	7,253	3.9	7,007	96.6	3.8	5,675	81.0	3.1
Vermont	59,580	1,406	2.4	795	56.5	1.3	646	81.3	1.1
Virginia	942,620	24,186	2.6	21,249	87.9	2.3	14,454	68.0	1.5
Washington	569,705	24,510	4.3	15,007	61.2	2.6	11,980	79.8	2.1
West Virginia	329,530	6,111	1.9	6,039	98.8	1.8	4,493	74.4	1.4
Wisconsin	571,110	18,136	3.2	10,028	55.3	1.8	7,925	79.0	1.4
Wyoming	43,570	1,965	4.5	1,601	81.5	3.7	1,455	90.9	3.3
U.S. Subtotal	39,769,125	747,809	1.9	645,281	86.3	1.6	448,131	69.4	1.1
American Samoa	10,245	32	0.3	30	93.8	0.3	4	13.3	0.0
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	7	—	4	57.1	—	2	50.0	—
Guam	23,540	221	0.9	218	98.6	0.9	140	64.2	0.6
Marshall Islands	NA	49	—	45	91.8	—	6	13.3	—
Northern Mariana Islands	17,660	37	0.2	19	51.4	0.1	10	52.6	0.1
Palau	NA	72	—	28	38.9	—	13	46.4	—
Puerto Rico ³	1,001,030	4,141	0.4	4,141	100.0	0.4	1,453	35.1	0.1
Virgin Islands	28,310	212	0.7	209	98.6	0.7	90	43.1	0.3
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,080,785	4,771	0.4	4,694	98.4	0.4	1,718	36.6	0.2

Jurisdiction	Target Population (Adults Without a High School Credential) ¹ (N)	Tested		Completed ²			Passed		
		Candidates	Target Population	Completers	Completion Rate	Target Population	Passers	Pass Rate	Target Population
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	614,865	2,175	0.4	2,124	97.7	0.3	1,562	73.5	0.3
British Columbia	675,345	1,435	0.2	1,393	97.1	0.2	1,021	73.3	0.2
Manitoba	267,745	242	0.1	240	99.2	0.1	170	70.8	0.1
New Brunswick	176,660	1,549	0.9	1,517	97.9	0.9	771	50.8	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	141,570	209	0.1	199	95.2	0.1	122	61.3	0.1
Northwest Territories	10,265	26	0.3	18	69.2	0.2	11	61.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	202,770	1,078	0.5	1,050	97.4	0.5	529	50.4	0.3
Nunavut	11,085	59	0.5	52	88.1	0.5	9	17.3	0.1
Ontario	2,183,625	5,325	0.2	5,243	98.5	0.2	3,818	72.8	0.2
Prince Edward Island	29,235	398	1.4	388	97.5	1.3	231	59.5	0.8
Quebec	1,547,870	233	0.0	233	100.0	0.0	125	53.6	0.0
Saskatchewan	231,730	1,378	0.6	1,252	90.9	0.5	715	57.1	0.3
Yukon Territory	5,555	30	0.5	29	96.7	0.5	19	65.5	0.3
Canada Subtotal	6,098,320	14,137	0.2	13,738	97.2	0.2	9,103	66.3	0.1
DANTES ⁴	NA	5,371	–	5,333	99.3	–	5,095	95.5	–
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	9,556	–	8,881	92.9	–	5,764	64.9	–
International ⁵	NA	2,762	–	2,201	79.7	–	1,318	59.9	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	3,905	–	3,389	86.8	–	1,784	52.6	–
VA Hospitals	NA	3	–	2	66.7	–	0	0.0	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	NA	21,597	–	19,806	91.7	–	13,961	70.5	–
Program Total	46,948,230	788,314	1.7	683,519	86.7	1.5	472,913	69.2	1.0

Sources: 2000 U.S. Census, 2006 Canadian Census of Population, and 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

- ¹ *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. 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.
- ² Those test-takers who completed testing in all content areas in 2009 may have begun testing in a previous year. A candidate is considered a completer in 2009 only if he or she finished testing in all five content areas by December 31, 2009.
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ 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.
- ⁵ International = Civilians of any nationality who tested through Prometric™ (a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP) as well as those tested in St. Martin, Cayman Island, Jamaica, and Bermuda, proctored by GED Testing Service staff on an annual basis or by request.

TABLE 3

Target Population and First-Time GED® Test Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2009 Cohort

Jurisdiction	Target Population (Adults Without a High School Credential) ¹ (N)	First-Time Candidates ²		Completers Among First-Time Candidates ³			Passers Among First-Time Candidates ⁴		
		2009 Cohort (N)	Target Population (%)	2009 Cohort		Target Population (%)	2009 Cohort		Target Population (%)
				Completers (N)	Completion Rate (%)		Passers (N)	Pass Rate (%)	
Alabama	797,910	11,735	1.5	11,670	99.4	1.5	7,273	62.3	0.9
Alaska	51,665	1,955	3.8	1,143	58.5	2.2	1,048	91.7	2.0
Arizona	730,845	14,778	2.0	13,098	88.6	1.8	10,039	76.6	1.4
Arkansas	470,030	7,590	1.6	7,545	99.4	1.6	6,400	84.8	1.4
California	5,500,200	46,399	0.8	37,881	81.6	0.7	27,885	73.6	0.5
Colorado	435,120	12,791	2.9	9,006	70.4	2.1	7,847	87.1	1.8
Connecticut	395,380	4,492	1.1	3,833	85.3	1.0	2,508	65.4	0.6
Delaware	100,940	864	0.9	860	99.5	0.9	794	92.3	0.8
District of Columbia	93,635	850	0.9	684	80.5	0.7	410	59.9	0.4
Florida	2,441,300	40,778	1.7	38,684	94.9	1.6	28,936	74.8	1.2
Georgia	1,283,830	24,780	1.9	20,050	80.9	1.6	14,749	73.6	1.1
Hawaii	131,295	1,706	1.3	1,610	94.4	1.2	1,263	78.4	1.0
Idaho	139,725	4,332	3.1	3,042	70.2	2.2	2,749	90.4	2.0
Illinois	1,659,750	23,318	1.4	20,714	88.8	1.2	13,548	65.4	0.8
Indiana	786,020	13,084	1.7	12,992	99.3	1.7	9,820	75.6	1.2
Iowa	289,280	4,822	1.7	2,999	62.2	1.0	2,974	99.2	1.0
Kansas	272,595	3,261	1.2	3,222	98.8	1.2	2,985	92.6	1.1
Kentucky	750,890	9,632	1.3	9,492	98.5	1.3	7,702	81.1	1.0
Louisiana	786,880	10,386	1.3	10,057	96.8	1.3	7,272	72.3	0.9
Maine	136,170	3,103	2.3	2,008	64.7	1.5	1,797	89.5	1.3
Maryland	617,715	7,139	1.2	6,620	92.7	1.1	4,241	64.1	0.7
Massachusetts	695,875	9,909	1.4	8,594	86.7	1.2	6,171	71.8	0.9
Michigan	1,182,970	16,113	1.4	11,213	69.6	0.9	8,352	74.5	0.7
Minnesota	423,115	7,475	1.8	5,082	68.0	1.2	4,455	87.7	1.1
Mississippi	537,920	11,249	2.1	10,128	90.0	1.9	6,284	62.0	1.2
Missouri	756,515	12,022	1.6	11,961	99.5	1.6	9,159	76.6	1.2
Montana	84,510	2,755	3.3	2,170	78.8	2.6	1,760	81.1	2.1
Nebraska	163,380	2,859	1.7	1,721	60.2	1.1	1,504	87.4	0.9
Nevada	296,905	6,029	2.0	5,920	98.2	2.0	4,256	71.9	1.4
New Hampshire	114,330	2,120	1.9	1,697	80.0	1.5	1,458	85.9	1.3
New Jersey	1,089,940	10,567	1.0	10,199	96.5	0.9	6,962	68.3	0.6
New Mexico	272,275	6,871	2.5	5,709	83.1	2.1	4,177	73.2	1.5
New York	2,851,185	39,771	1.4	38,483	96.8	1.3	22,745	59.1	0.8
North Carolina	1,297,505	20,951	1.6	11,276	53.8	0.9	10,224	90.7	0.8
North Dakota	70,005	1,206	1.7	781	64.8	1.1	688	88.1	1.0
Ohio	1,397,220	19,429	1.4	19,257	99.1	1.4	14,960	77.7	1.1
Oklahoma	482,350	8,039	1.7	7,914	98.4	1.6	5,802	73.3	1.2
Oregon	389,020	11,522	3.0	7,966	69.1	2.0	7,004	87.9	1.8
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	19,367	1.2	16,908	87.3	1.1	11,967	70.8	0.7
Rhode Island	163,870	2,261	1.4	1,445	63.9	0.9	1,166	80.7	0.7
South Carolina	681,590	8,582	1.3	8,489	98.9	1.2	6,047	71.2	0.9
South Dakota	81,935	1,405	1.7	947	67.4	1.2	835	88.2	1.0
Tennessee	988,235	12,995	1.3	12,753	98.1	1.3	9,689	76.0	1.0
Texas	3,571,240	41,689	1.2	36,318	87.1	1.0	26,118	71.9	0.7
Utah	185,575	6,488	3.5	6,250	96.3	3.4	5,219	83.5	2.8
Vermont	59,580	1,040	1.7	506	48.7	0.8	425	84.0	0.7
Virginia	942,620	18,546	2.0	15,948	86.0	1.7	11,938	74.9	1.3
Washington	569,705	17,953	3.2	10,125	56.4	1.8	8,847	87.4	1.6
West Virginia	329,530	5,167	1.6	5,100	98.7	1.5	3,930	77.1	1.2
Wisconsin	571,110	11,459	2.0	5,090	44.4	0.9	4,418	86.8	0.8
Wyoming	43,570	1,623	3.7	1,311	80.8	3.0	1,230	93.8	2.8
U.S. Subtotal	39,769,125	585,257	1.5	498,471	85.2	1.3	370,030	74.2	0.9
American Samoa	10,245	26	0.3	24	92.3	0.2	3	12.5	0.0
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	7	—	4	57.1	—	2	50.0	—
Guam	23,540	178	0.8	175	98.3	0.7	124	70.9	0.5
Marshall Islands	NA	43	—	39	90.7	—	5	12.8	—
Northern Mariana Islands	17,660	19	0.1	4	21.1	0.0	3	75.0	0.0
Palau	NA	39	—	2	5.1	—	2	100.0	—
Puerto Rico	1,001,030	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	28,310	147	0.5	145	98.6	0.5	68	46.9	0.2
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,080,785	459	0.6*	393	85.6	0.5*	207	52.7	0.3*

Jurisdiction	Target Population (Adults Without a High School Credential) ¹ (N)	First-Time Candidates ²		Completers Among First-Time Candidates ³			Passers Among First-Time Candidates ⁴		
		2009 Cohort (N)	Target Population (%)	2009 Cohort		Target Population (%)	2009 Cohort		Target Population (%)
				Completers (N)	Completion Rate (%)		Passers (N)	Pass Rate (%)	
Alberta	614,865	1,977	0.3	1,931	97.7	0.3	1,454	75.3	0.2
British Columbia	675,345	1,279	0.2	1,244	97.3	0.2	946	76.0	0.1
Manitoba	267,745	209	0.1	207	99.0	0.1	148	71.5	0.1
New Brunswick	176,660	1,152	0.7	1,121	97.3	0.6	604	53.9	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	141,570	169	0.1	161	95.3	0.1	99	61.5	0.1
Northwest Territories	10,265	25	0.2	18	72.0	0.2	11	61.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	202,770	870	0.4	843	96.9	0.4	456	54.1	0.2
Nunavut	11,085	42	0.4	35	83.3	0.3	7	20.0	0.1
Ontario	2,183,625	4,711	0.2	4,631	98.3	0.2	3,491	75.4	0.2
Prince Edward Island	29,235	320	1.1	311	97.2	1.1	198	63.7	0.7
Quebec	1,547,870	225	0.0	225	100.0	0.0	122	54.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	231,730	1,094	0.5	978	89.4	0.4	587	60.0	0.3
Yukon Territory	5,555	27	0.5	26	96.3	0.5	18	69.2	0.3
Canada Subtotal	6,098,320	12,100	0.2	11,731	97.0	0.2	8,141	69.4	0.1
DANTES ⁵	NA	5,018	–	4,980	99.2	–	4,799	96.4	–
Federal Bureau of Prisons International ⁶	NA	2,184	–	1,658	75.9	–	1,048	63.2	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	2,206	–	1,809	82.0	–	1,000	55.3	–
VA Hospitals	NA	2	–	1	50.0	–	0	0.0	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	NA	16,570	–	14,998	90.5	–	11,297	75.3	–
Program Total	46,948,230	614,386	1.3*	525,593	85.5	1.1*	389,675	74.1	0.8*

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service, data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Percentage calculated by not including Puerto Rico data.

- ¹ *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.
- ² *First-time candidates* refers to candidates who took the 2002 Series GED Test for the first time in the report year and who had never tested in previous years.
- ³ *Completers Among First-Time Candidates* refers to first-time candidates (see definition above) who completed the GED Test.
- ⁴ *Passers Among First-Time Candidates* refers to first-time candidates (see definition above) who completed and passed the GED Test.
- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ 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, and Bermuda, proctored by GEDTS staff on an annual basis or by request.

Ethnicity

In 2009, 50.2 percent of all candidates with indicated ethnicity were white, 24.7 percent African American, 20.1 percent Hispanic, 2.5 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.8 percent Asian, and 0.7 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian. Although these percentages also reflect the ethnic distribution for all U.S. candidates, the distributions in the insular areas and inter-regional contracts, as well as across U.S. jurisdictions, varied. For example, although white candidates represented approximately half of candidates in the United States at the national level, a non-white ethnic group had the highest percentage of candidates in the District of Columbia (DC) and seven 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 highest percentage of candidates. In Hawaii and six insular areas, Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians represented the majority of candidates (see Appendix D for ethnicity statistics by jurisdiction in 2009).

Highest Grade Completed

In 2009, 71.1 percent of all candidates completed at least 10th grade; specifically, 27.9 percent had completed 10th grade, 34.5 percent had completed 11th grade, and 8.7 percent had completed 12th grade (see Appendix E for highest grade completed statistics by jurisdiction). Candidates most often reported completing 11th grade. Only 10.7 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 2009, 82.5 percent reported their last year in school, on average. Results of years out of school by jurisdiction are presented in Appendix F and should be interpreted with caution in some jurisdictions in which response rates are low.

Overall, 27.0 percent of candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year (16.1 percent) or less than one year (10.9 percent); both percentages decreased slightly from 2008; however, 28.8 percent of candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Test. North Carolinian and Micronesian candidates reported

being out of school for approximately 10 years on average. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years (standard deviation=9.4). The averages among candidates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (16.9 years) and Michigan prisons (13.4 years) were nearly double the overall average. DANTES candidates and international candidates had left school the most recently (3.9 years and 3.3 years, respectively, on average).

Reasons for Taking the GED Test

Reasons for taking the GED Test were divided into six categories: educational, military, employment related, social, personal, and other reasons. Candidates may have reported more than one reason for taking the GED Test.¹⁷ This report gives equal weight to all responses; however, in reality, some response categories may have been more important to the candidate than others, a distinction the data do not capture.

Educational reasons were the most prevalent reasons for taking the GED Test (see Appendices G1 and G2 for reasons for taking the GED Test, by jurisdiction). In the United States, 62.8 percent of candidates in 2009 indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More U.S. candidates were interested in attending a two-year college (29.6 percent) than a technical or trade program (24.2 percent) or a four-year college (20.4 percent). More than half of U.S. candidates (51.7 percent) indicated they tested for personal reasons, such as personal satisfaction or being a positive role model. Approximately half (50.4 percent) identified employment reasons as their reason for testing (primarily to get a better job, with 39.6 percent).

Although the top three reasons were the same outside the United States, they did not follow the same order. Employment reasons were more prevalent than personal reasons in insular areas. Personal reasons, especially personal satisfaction, were more frequent than educational or employment reasons for candidates testing under inter-regional contracts. Percentages for insular areas for educational, employment, and personal reasons were 60.1, 52.8, and 45.9 percent, respectively, and corresponding percentages for candidates testing under inter-regional contracts were 47.1, 40.2, and 59.6 percent. Data were not collected from Canadian candidates because of Canadian privacy laws.

¹⁷ Candidates could select as many reasons as applied, so reasons do not sum to 100 percent.

CANDIDATES WHO TOOK SPANISH- AND FRENCH-LANGUAGE VERSIONS AND SPECIAL EDITIONS

Spanish- and French-Language Versions

In addition to the English-language version of the GED Test, GED Testing Service also publishes the GED Test in Spanish and French. Candidates who tested in one or more of the five content areas of the GED Test were classified into language versions based on the predominant language and given the number of times they tested in each content area: that is, the language in which they tested most often across the content areas. Appendix H presents the volume of candidates who took the English-, Spanish-, and French-language GED Tests for each jurisdiction. In 2009, 30,493 candidates took the Spanish-language GED Test, and 944 candidates took the French-language GED Test.

The jurisdictions with the largest volume of Spanish-language test-takers in 2009 were California (5,543), Texas (3,997), Puerto Rico (3,867), New York (2,423), Illinois (2,187), Oregon (1,089), and Colorado (1,048). These seven jurisdictions accounted for approximately two-thirds (66.1 percent) of the candidates who tested using the Spanish-language GED Test. California had the largest testing volume for the Spanish-language GED Test from 2007 to 2009. New Brunswick, New York, and Quebec had the largest number of candidates who used the French-language GED Test (311, 267, and 196, respectively), amounting to 82.0 percent of the total candidates testing with the French-language GED Test.

Audiocassette, Braille, and Large-Print Editions

Audiocassette and Braille editions of the GED Test are available to candidates upon request and are approved for such test accommodations. Candidates who want to use the large-print edition of the GED Test do not need approval, as GED Testing Service does not consider taking this version an accommodation. As with the language versions, candidates who tested in one or more of the five content areas of the GED Test 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 of the majority of the content areas (Appendix I presents the volume of special editions taken by candidates for each jurisdiction). In 2009, the audiocassette edition of the GED Test was

used foremost by candidates in the United States. Candidates in New York alone accounted for 24.8 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the audiocassette edition. The Braille edition of the GED Test was rarely used across jurisdictions. Twenty-one candidates used the Braille editions in the United States, which accounted for 100 percent of candidates who tested with Braille. Only three states—New York, Texas, and Washington— tested more than one candidate who used the Braille edition. Together, these three states accounted for 57.1 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the Braille edition. The top six jurisdictions with the largest numbers of candidates who tested using predominantly the large-print edition were Ontario (105), New York (103), Texas (90), Virginia (72), Michigan prisons (59), and Georgia (58). Candidates in these six jurisdictions amounted to 47.8 percent of the candidates who tested predominantly using the large-print edition in 2009.

CANDIDATE PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TEST

This section reports on the current year test performance of those candidates who tested in one or more of the five content areas of the GED Test in 2009, regardless of whether they completed testing in all five content areas or passed the GED Test. If candidates tested more than once in a content area(s), their best standard score in the current report year was used in the analyses. Appendices J1 and J2 present test score statistics and percentages that meet the minimum standard score requirement in each content area for all jurisdictions.

For all candidates who tested in 2009, the average percentage of candidates who achieved their jurisdiction's minimum standard score in each content area (410 in the United States¹⁸ and 450 in Canada) was higher than 90 percent, except in the Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing content areas. Fewer candidates (81.6 and 88.8 percent, respectively) scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score in Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing.

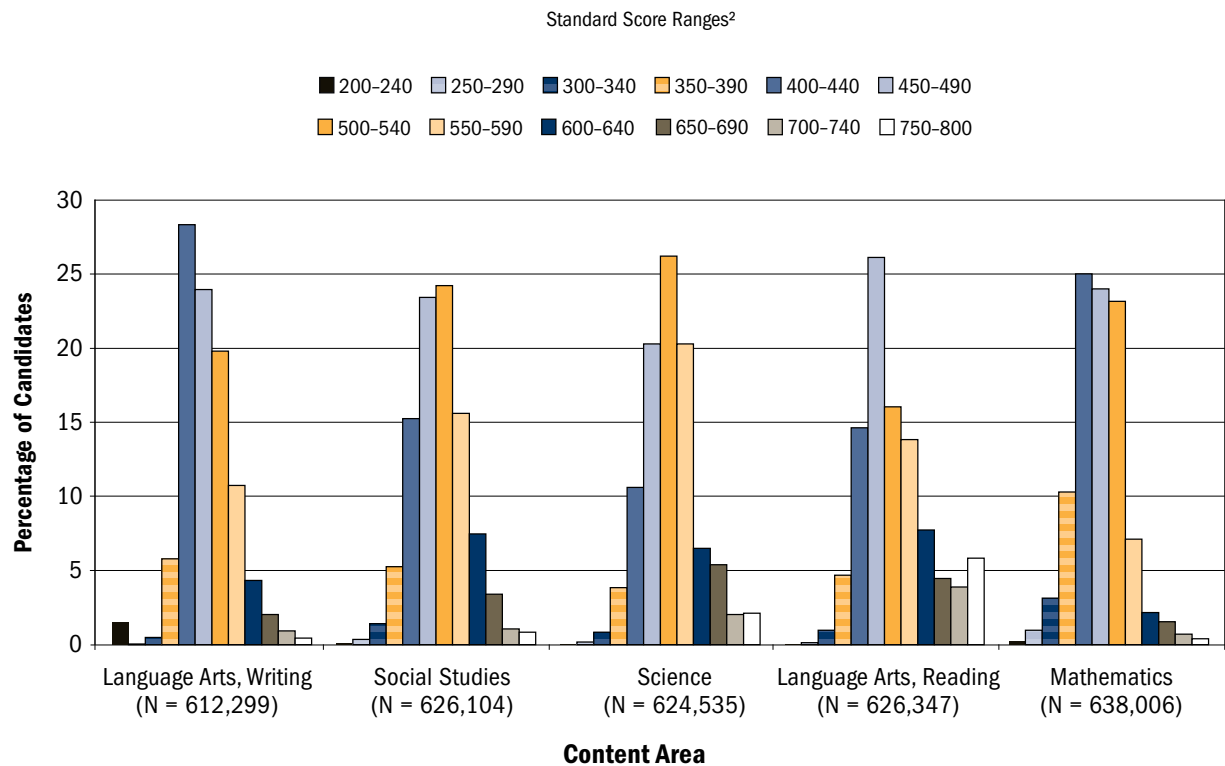
For all 2009 candidates, the average Language Arts, Reading, standard score of 527 was the highest of the five content areas. The lowest average standard score, 469, was observed for Mathematics. The median standard score, which indicates the score

¹⁸ In Kansas and South Dakota, the minimum score requirement in each content area was 420 and 450, respectively, in 2009.

at which half of the candidates scored either higher or lower, was highest for Science (520) and lowest for Language Arts, Writing, and Mathematics (470). The median standard scores for Social Studies and Language Arts, Reading, were both 500 (see Appendices J1 and J2 for standard deviations). Language Arts, Reading, also had the highest stan-

dard deviation (105) of all content areas, which indicated that the scores have a higher degree of variation than the scores from the other content areas. The standard deviations of the other four content area standard scores ranged from 78 (for Mathematics) to 86 (for Science). The variability in GED Test performance is shown in **Figure 4**.

FIGURE 4
Standard Score Distributions for All GED® Test Candidates,¹ by Content Area: 2009



Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

¹ Scores for Puerto Rico are not included.

² Score ranges are not equal.

Who Passed the GED Test?

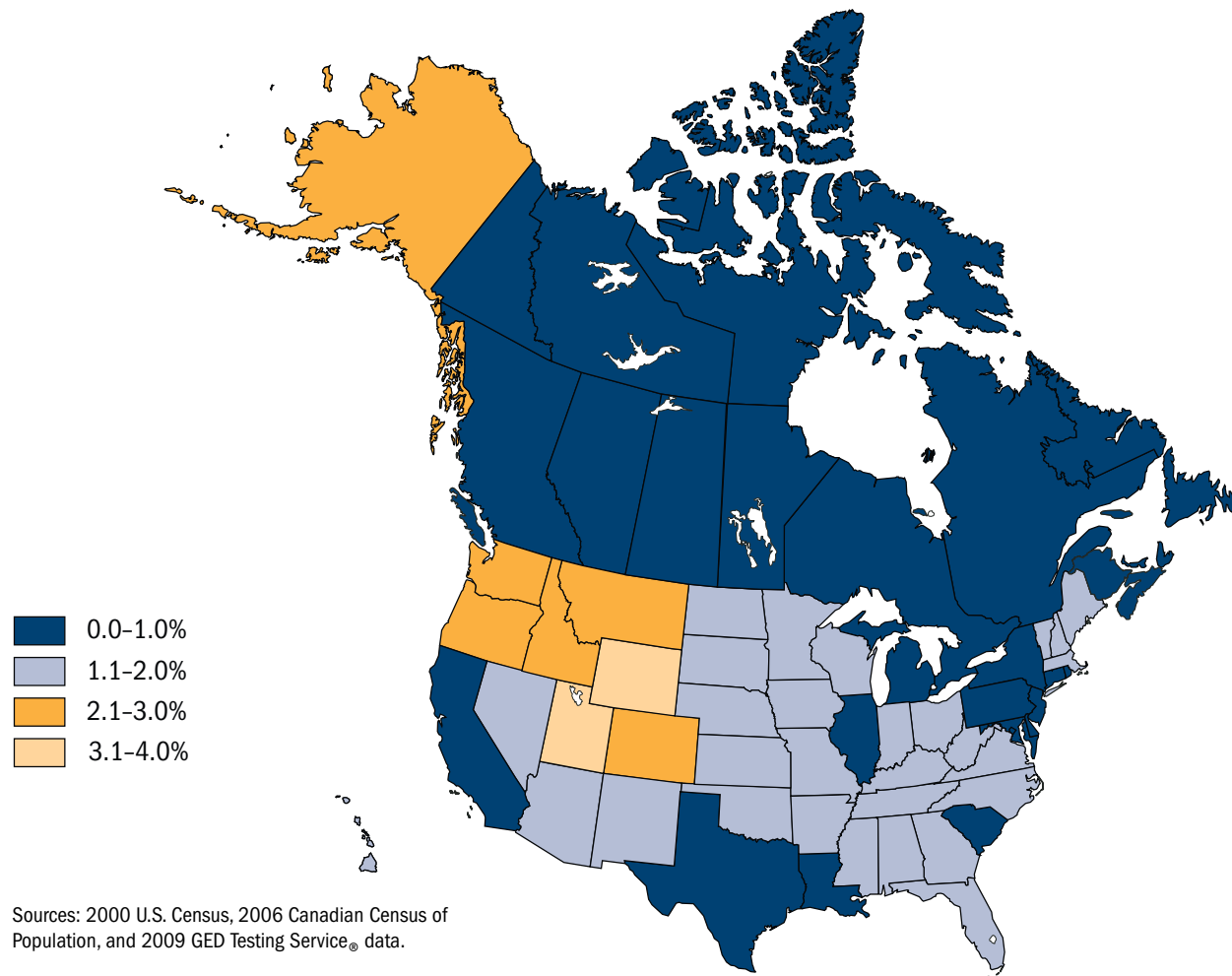
In 2009, 69.2 percent of GED Test completers¹⁹ (472,913 adults) passed the GED Test by earning an average standard score of 450 or higher in the five content areas (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or higher), and earning a minimum score of 410 in each individual content area if they tested in the United States²⁰ and the insular areas²¹ or 450 if they tested in Canada. The 2009 overall

pass rate is consistent with pass rates in general in the current series. The average pass rate across the current series was approximately 70.3 percent (see Appendix V).

Figure 5 presents the percentage of U.S. and Canadian adults without a high school credential who passed the GED Test. The average percentage

FIGURE 5

Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Credential Who Passed the GED® Test, by State or Province/Territory: 2009



¹⁹ From this point on, the terms *GED Test candidate*, *GED Test completer*, and *GED Test passer* will be referred to as candidate, completer, and passer, respectively.

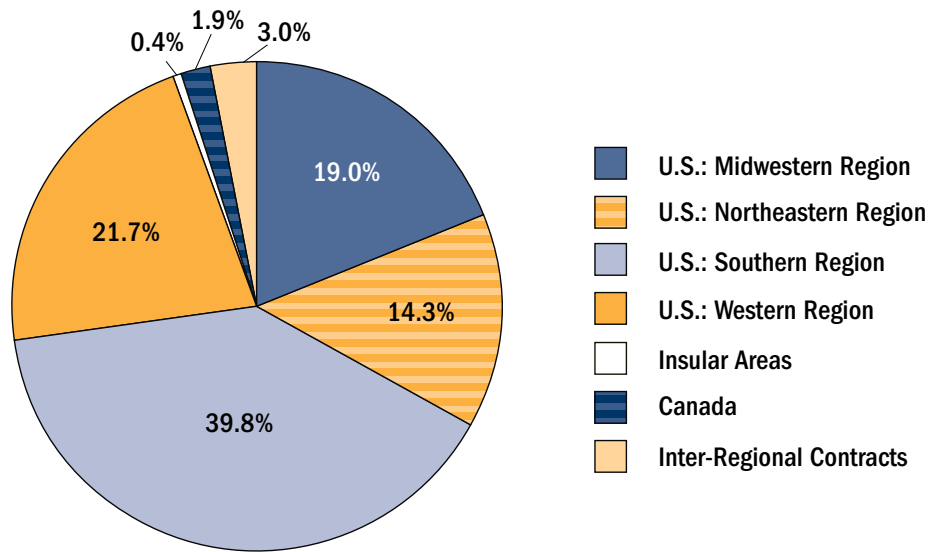
²⁰ In Kansas and South Dakota, the minimum score requirement in each content area was 420 and 450, respectively, in 2009.

²¹ In Puerto Rico the total score requirement is 2,700 for the Spanish-language GED Test and 2,500 for the English-language GED Test.

of the target population who passed the GED Test was 1.1 percent across the United States. In the United States, the percentages of the target population who passed the GED Test were highest in the Northwestern states. Utah and Wyoming had the highest percentages of the target population passing the GED Test (more than 3.0 percent), followed by Alaska, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. In Canada, the percentage of the target population who passed the GED Test was less than 1.0 percent in each province or territory.

Regional data contribute to the picture of 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 Test. More than three-fourths of completers (78.1 percent) came from three large regions in 2009: the Southern, Western, and Midwestern U.S. regions. In the United States, the Northeastern and Southern regions had the highest completion rates (91.7 percent and 89.6 percent, respectively). The Southern

FIGURE 6
GED® Test Passers, by Jurisdictional Group¹: 2009



	Candidates		Completers		Passers	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	Pass Rate (%)
U.S.: Midwestern Region	148,167	18.8	122,958	18.0	89,808	73.0
U.S.: Northeastern Region	121,844	15.5	111,677	16.3	67,562	60.5
U.S.: Southern Region	304,955	38.7	273,140	40.0	188,176	68.9
U.S.: Western Region	172,843	21.9	137,506	20.1	102,585	74.6
Insular Areas	4,771	0.6	4,694	0.7	1,718	36.6
Canada	14,137	1.8	13,738	2.0	9,103	66.3
Inter-Regional Contracts	21,597	2.7	19,806	2.9	13,961	70.5
Program Total	788,314	100.0	683,519	100.0	472,913	69.2

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

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

region had the highest number of completers (approximately two-fifths), and the Western region had the next highest number of completers. Western and Midwestern regions had the highest pass rates (74.6 and 73.0 percent, respectively). The smallest number of completers and passers in the United States was in the Northeastern region.

The Canadian completion rate was high (97.2 percent). Canadian candidates represented a small portion of completers and passers within the entire program, yet the pass rate for Canadian completers was lower (66.3 percent), likely because of the higher minimum score requirements. Candidates testing under inter-regional contracts had a completion rate of 91.7 percent and a pass rate of 70.5 percent.

Figures 7 and 8 (see pages 22 and 23) present the 2009 pass rates for jurisdictions within the United States and Canada, respectively. Pass rates exceeding 90 percent were observed in the following states: Iowa (98.1 percent), Kansas (91.9 percent), Delaware (91.4 percent), and Wyoming (90.9 percent). All four states required passing the Official GED Practice Tests before testing. Canadian provinces in which candidates exceeded the Canadian average pass rate were Alberta (73.5 percent), British Columbia (73.3 percent), Ontario (72.8 percent), and Manitoba (70.8 percent).

Comparisons must be interpreted with caution because the pass rate may relate to underlying differences in candidate characteristics, candidate preparation, or jurisdictional and testing center program characteristics and policies. In fact, jurisdictional and testing center policies often include a policy to ensure candidates' preparedness to take the GED Test. Of the eight jurisdictions with the highest pass rates in the United States (85.0 percent or higher), six required their candidates to pass the Official GED Practice Tests and two 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 2008 to 2009 in the number of candidates in each jurisdiction who tested in at least one content area of the GED Test, the percentage of candidates who completed the GED Test, and the percentage who passed the GED

Test. In 2008, GED Testing Service witnessed the largest increase in the number of testing candidates since 2003, a 7 percent increase. From 2008 to 2009, the total number of candidates tested increased by an additional 1.5 percent; the minor increase may be related in part to the weakened state of the economy since 2008. The average completion rates in 2009 stayed about the same as 2008; however, the average pass rate decreased 3 percentage points from 2008 to 2009.

On average, the pass rate in the United States decreased by 3 percentage points, with all states and the District of Columbia exhibiting a decrease, except Rhode Island and West Virginia, which increased by 6 percentage points and 1 percentage point, respectively. However, despite the overall loss in pass rates, the pass rates in Canada and the insular areas both increased by 3 percentage points. Increases and decreases in the pass rate may reflect a variety of situations, such as increases in age and time since leaving school, inadequate test preparation activities, and changing jurisdictional requirements.

GED TEST PASSER DEMOGRAPHICS

Age

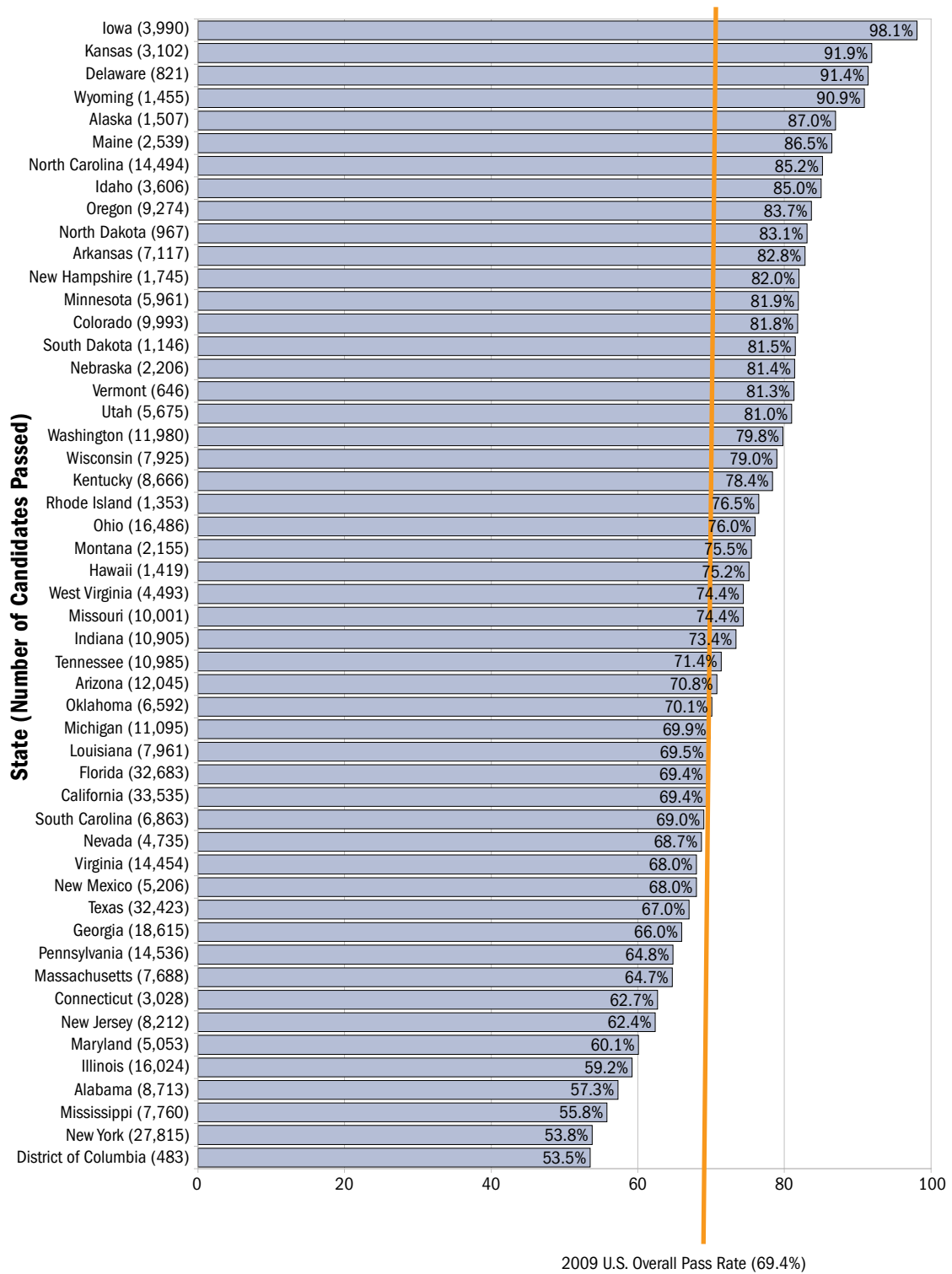
The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24.7 years (standard deviation=8.7), and has remained between 24 and 25 years within the operation of the current test series (see Appendix L for age statistics for passers in all jurisdictions in 2009 and Appendix W for age statistics since 2002). The average ages of passers in the United States and insular areas were 24.5 and 23.2 years (standard deviation = 8.6 and 6.8), respectively. The average ages of passers in Canada and among inter-regional contracts were higher, at 31.3 years and 27.0 years (standard deviation=10.9 and 9.2), respectively, and corresponded with higher average ages for all candidates tested in those jurisdictional groupings.

Percentages of 16- to 18-year-old passers in 2009 decreased since 2008 in both the United States and Canada. In the United States, 31.0 percent of all passers were aged 16 to 18 in 2009, compared with 34.0 percent in 2008. In Canada, where the minimum age for testing was at least 18 years old in 12 of the 13 provinces/territories, 3.3 percent of passers were aged 16 to 18 in 2009, compared with 4.3 percent in 2008.

More than one-third (36.1 percent) of all passers were in the 19- to 24-year-old age group, which accounted for 36.2 percent of the U.S. passers and

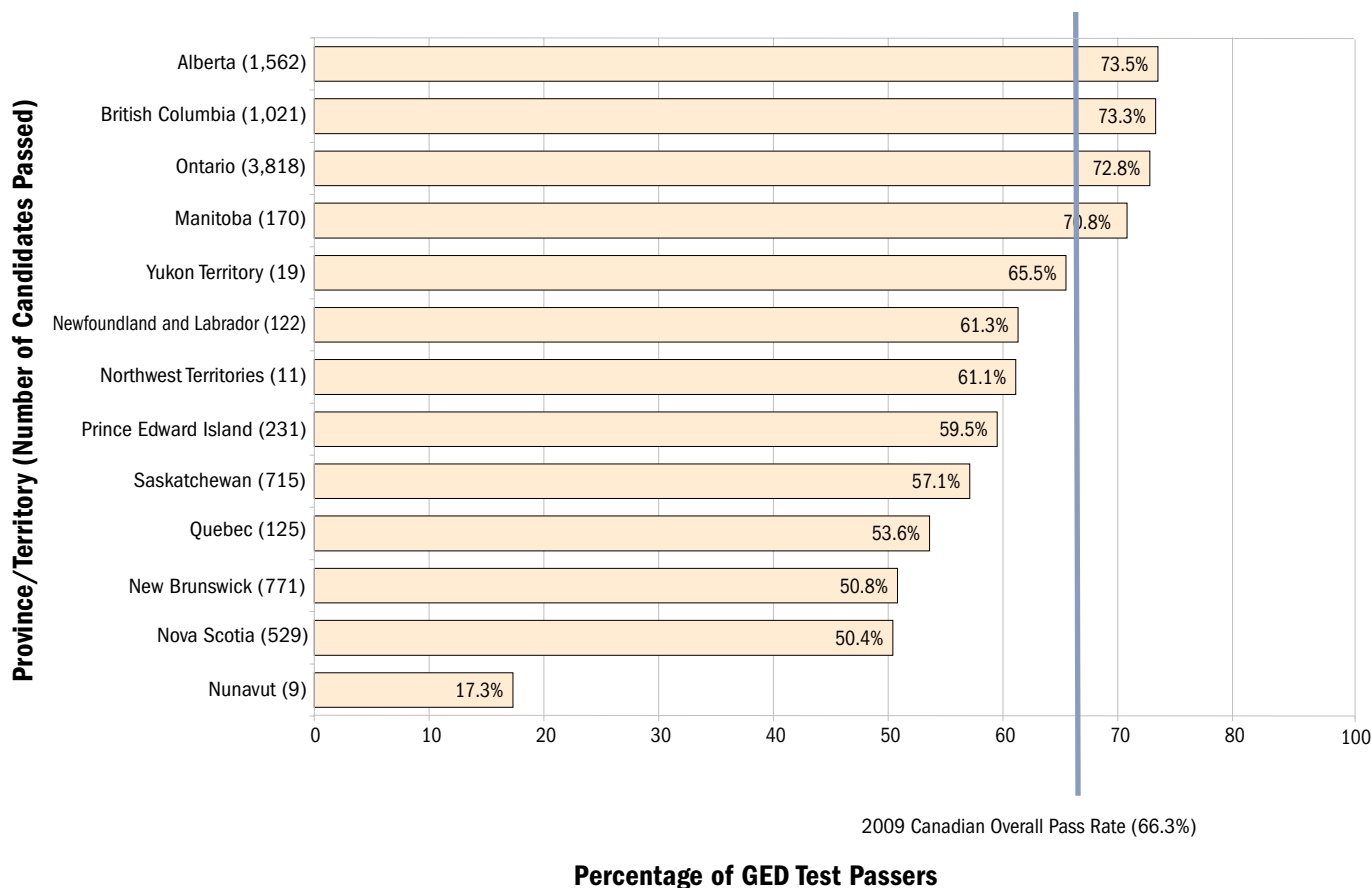
FIGURE 7

GED® Test Pass Rates, by U.S. State: 2009



Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

FIGURE 8
GED® Test Pass Rates, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2009



Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

36.6 percent of the Canadian passers. Candidates aged 50 years and older accounted for 2.1 percent of U.S. passers, which is comparable with the percentages of U.S. candidates tested within that age group (2.9 percent). In Canada, 7.3 percent of the passers were aged 50 and older, which is comparable with the percentage of Canadian candidates in that age group (7.8 percent).

Gender

The majority of passers, like the candidates, were male (60.3 percent). Appendix M presents gender statistics for passers for all jurisdictions. Overall, the percentages of male and female passers have remained steady since 2002. Differences among the overall percentages were observed in many jurisdictions, but differences more than 25 percentage points among the overall percentages were seen primarily in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, and DANTES, jurisdictions in which 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 Marshall Islands (50.0 percent female), Northern Mariana Islands (50.0 percent), Palau (50.0 percent), Yukon Territory (50.0 percent), Nunavut (55.6 percent), and Quebec (59.2 percent). In contrast, male passers represented approximately nine of every 10 passers testing under DANTES programs (88.2 percent), in Federal Bureau of Prisons (87.7 percent), and in Michigan prisons (94.4 percent), which corresponded with large proportions of male candidates in those three jurisdictions.

Ethnicity

The ethnic distribution of all passers in 2009 was 59.2 percent white, 18.5 percent African American, 17.8 percent Hispanic, 2.1 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.7 percent Asian, and 0.7 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (see Appendix N for ethnicity statistics for passers for all jurisdictions). All these percentages were similar to 2008 and have

remained stable relative to the number of tested candidates in each ethnic group.

The jurisdictions with the highest percentages of passers for a specific ethnic group were in line with jurisdictions in which 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 (91.6 percent) and Maine (89.6 percent). The highest percentages of African-American passers were in DC (74.6 percent) and the Virgin Islands (85.4 percent). In inter-regional contracts, the highest percentages of passers were African American in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (49.9 percent) and Michigan prisons (54.5 percent).

The highest percentages of Hispanic passers were in New Mexico (52.7 percent), California (47.1 percent), and Texas (43.2 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. Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians constituted the largest percentage of passers in Palau (100 percent), Marshall Islands (83.3 percent), Guam (70.3 percent), Northern Mariana Islands (70.0 percent), and Hawaii (36.5 percent).

Highest Grade Completed

In 2009, 73.7 percent of all passers completed 10th grade or higher (see Appendix O for highest grade completed statistics for passers in all jurisdictions). This result included 36.8 percent who completed 11th grade and 8.4 percent who completed 12th grade. Jurisdictions with the top five percentages of passers who completed the 11th or 12th grade included California (65.5 percent), Utah (63.0 percent), Northern Mariana Islands (60.0 percent), Minnesota (59.2 percent), and Palau (58.3 percent).

Years Out of School

Of all passers, 85.5 percent reported their last year in school.²² Although the average years out of school for passers was 7.3 years (standard deviation=8.7)

and ranged from 2.7 years for international passers to 16.1 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. Approximately 3 out of 10 passers reported being out of school for one year (17.7 percent) or less than one year (12.3 percent).

For 25.4 percent of passers, more than 10 years elapsed from the time they left school until they passed the GED Test. Among U.S. states, the highest percentages of passers who were out of school for more than 10 years were recorded in California (31.8 percent), North Carolina (31.4 percent), Tennessee (30.5 percent), Wisconsin (29.3 percent), Ohio (29.1 percent), and Texas (28.6 percent). Passers who were out of school for more than 20 years represented 9.2 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 (26.8 percent) and Michigan prisons (17.8 percent).

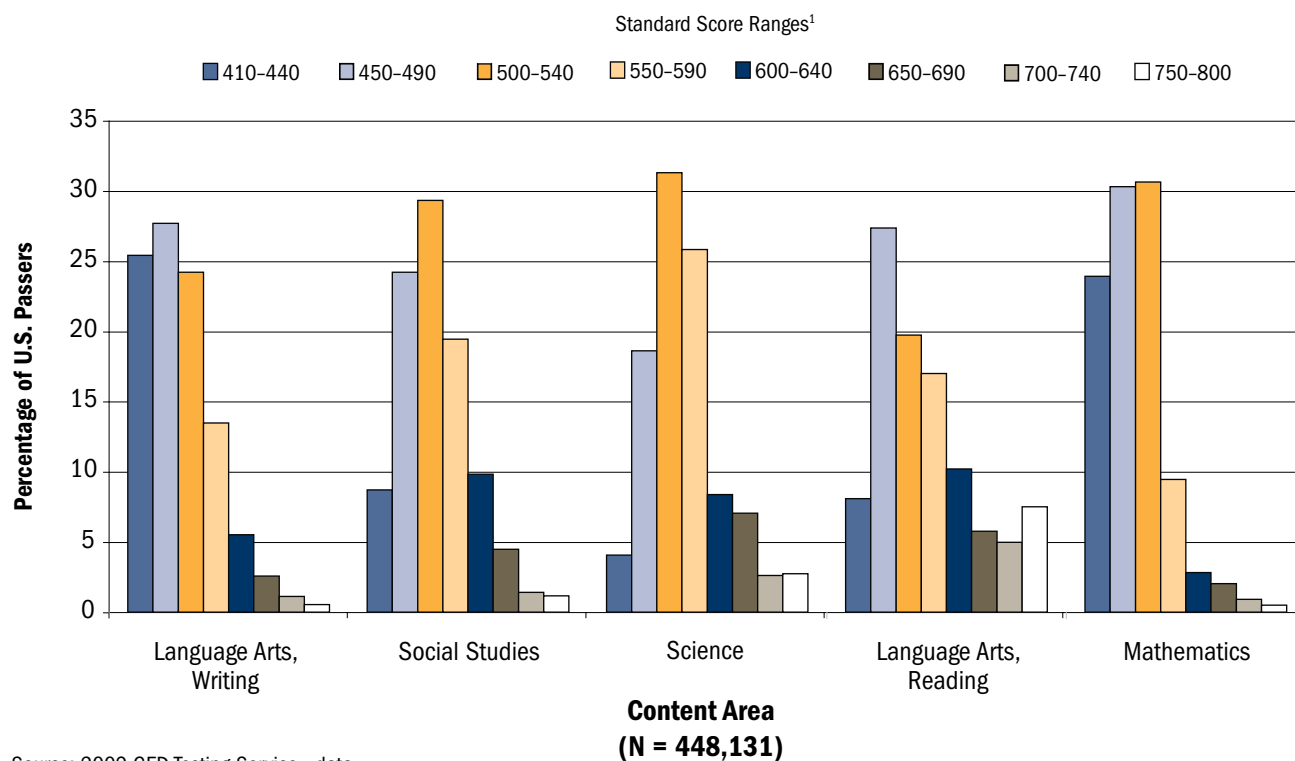
Reasons for Testing

Approximately 90.9 percent of all passers completed the survey question on reasons for testing.²³ As with the entire population of candidates, an educational reason was the most frequently selected reason for testing by passers in 2009 (see Appendices Q1 and Q2). Among the passers who indicated reasons for testing, 64.5 percent indicated at least one educational reason. Intentions for furthering education varied greatly across jurisdictions and ranged from 36.9 percent for DANTES candidates to 99.3 percent for Illinois candidates. In terms of specific educational reasons, 31.1 percent of passers indicated an interest in attending a two-year college and 22.9 percent of passers were interested in attending a four-year college. Approximately 24.5 percent of passers were interested in attending a technical or trade program. Approximately 54.7 percent and 49.6 percent of passers cited personal reasons and employment reasons, respectively, with 39.0 percent indicating that they would like to get a better job upon earning a GED credential.

²² In jurisdictions with below-average response rates, results of the years-out-of-school variable for passers by jurisdiction presented in Appendix P should be interpreted with caution.

²³ Candidates could select as many reasons as applied, so reasons do not sum to 100 percent.

FIGURE 9
Standard Score Distributions for U.S. GED® Test Passers, by Content Area: 2009



Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

¹ Score ranges are not equal.

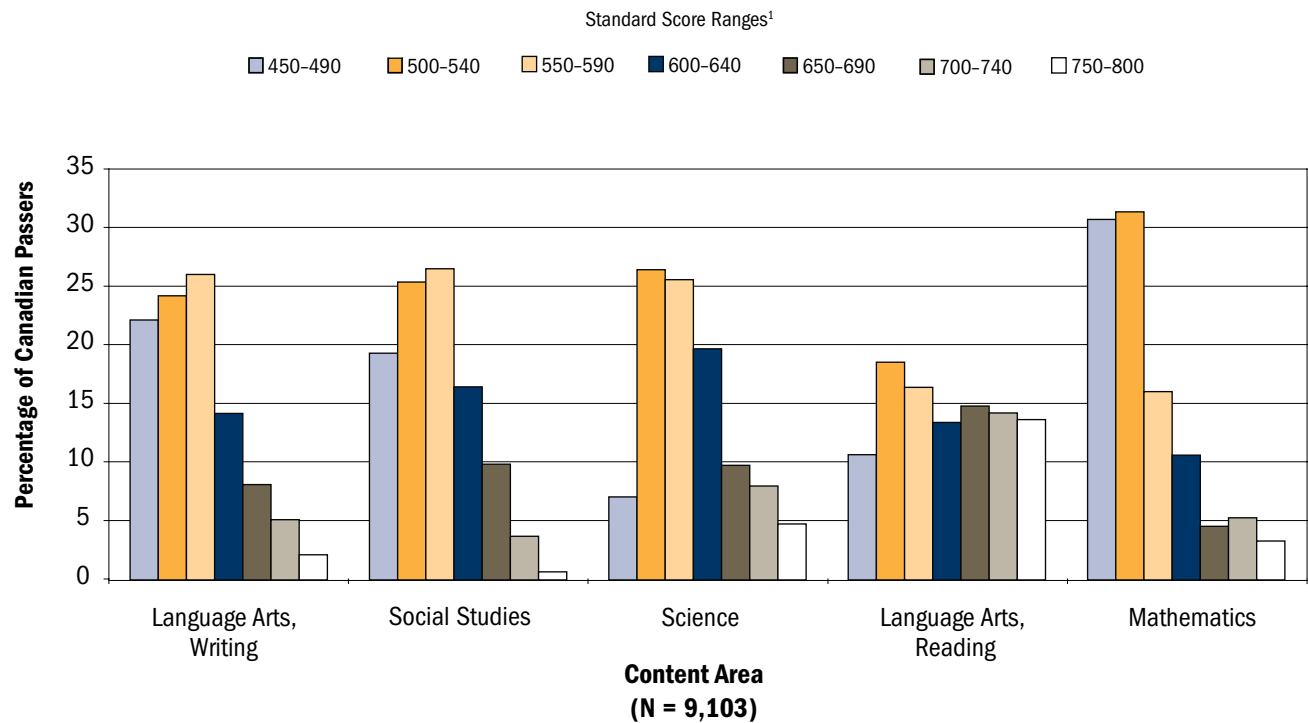
PASSER PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TEST

This section reports the test performance of those candidates who completed and passed the GED Test. 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, may influence GED Test scores reported in this section. Also, passers in Canada were required to earn a minimum standard score of 450 in each of the five content areas, while passers in the United States were required to earn a minimum standard score of 410²⁴ in each content area; both countries require an average standard score of 450 or higher (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or higher) across the five content areas. Therefore, U.S. passers with one or more standard scores lower than 450 needed to earn higher scores in the other content area(s) to meet the minimum average standard score of 450.

Distributions of standard scores within the five content areas for U.S. and Canadian passers are shown in **Figures 9 and 10**, respectively. For U.S. passers, the Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing content areas were the most difficult, as shown by a higher percentage of passers who earned standard scores in the lower range of the score distributions for those content areas. For Canadian passers, Mathematics was the most difficult content area in terms of standard scores. For Language Arts, Reading, 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 areas. In Canada, the distribution of passers' standard scores was relatively even across all ranges for Language Arts, Reading, a pattern that also was exhibited in previous years. This indicates that performance in Language Arts, Reading, varied greatly among candidates.

²⁴ In Kansas and South Dakota, the minimum score requirement in each content area was 420 and 450, respectively, in 2009.

FIGURE 10:
Standard Score Distributions for Canadian GED® Test Passers, by Content Area: 2009



Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

¹ Score ranges are not equal.

Appendices R1 and R2 present GED Test standard score statistics for each jurisdiction. Individual jurisdictions may find these data useful for instructional purposes. The GED Test average standard score across the five content areas was 527 (standard deviation=58); a score of 530 or higher corresponds with 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 content areas, as indicated by the average standard scores: 497 (standard deviation=65) and 501 (standard deviation=70), respectively. Average standard scores in all other content areas ranged from 532 (standard deviation=72) in Social Studies to 556 (standard deviation=98) in Language Arts, Reading. Among the jurisdictional groups, the mean standard scores for passers in Canada for each content area and for the GED Test overall were higher than those for passers in other jurisdictional groups. This difference likely reflects the higher passing scores required in Canada.

GED Test Pass Rates by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity

As in 2008, GED Testing Service disaggregated 2009 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 Test pass rates by age group. Candidates who were 16 to 18 years old had the highest pass rate (77.5 percent) compared with other age groups. The lowest pass rate (46.3 percent) was observed for candidates aged 60 and older. A linear trend of pass rates across age groups was displayed, which indicated that generally it would be more difficult to pass the GED Test 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 variety in pass rates by age group.

In 12 states, 25- to 29-year old candidates tended to pass at a higher rate than the 19- to 24-year-old group. In some states, at least, pass rates tended to increase for adults in their late 20s. Candidates in five states showed at least one increase across groups aged 25 to 39, and in four of those states, adults who were 35 to 39 years old passed at higher rates than 30- to 34-year-old candidates. In nine states, candidates in their 50s passed at higher rates than those in their 40s.

Gender. Appendix T presents GED Test pass rates by gender. The pass rate for male candidates was 71.9 percent for the entire program, which was higher than that for female candidates (65.6 percent). In the United States and Canada, the pass rates for male candidates were 6.5 and 10.4 percentage points higher, respectively, than those for female candidates. The pass rate difference between males and females was 4.7 percent in the insular areas. In the inter-regional contracts, the pass rates among male and female candidates were much closer, with a difference of less than one percentage point. Iowa, Delaware, Kansas, and Wyoming had the highest pass rates (higher than 90 percent) for male candidates, and Iowa and Kansas had the highest pass rates for female candidates. In the United States, pass rates for female candidates were higher than those for male candidates in six states (Arkansas, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, and West Virginia). In these nine states, the pass rate was at least 74.2 percent, irrespective of gender.

Ethnicity. Appendix U presents GED Test pass rates by ethnicity. Overall, disaggregated pass rates by ethnicity show that white candidates had the highest pass rate (80.6 percent) among all ethnic groups, while African American candidates had the lowest pass rate (52.2 percent). These differences in pass rates are consistent with data from other large-scale assessment programs, such as ACT, California High School Exit Examination, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), or SAT. The ranges between the highest and lowest pass rates for different ethnicities are more than 15 percentage points in all U.S. and inter-regional jurisdictional groups with a cell size of at least 100, except for 9 jurisdictions (Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Wyoming, and DANTES). Some jurisdictions exhibited an even narrower range between highest and lowest pass rates, such as Iowa (4.6 percentage points), DANTES (7.0 percentage points), Wyoming (7.4 percentage points), and Alaska (8.9 percentage points). In Arkansas, the American Indian ethnic group had the highest pass rate (87.8 percent).

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 current series of the English-language GED Test forms. 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). 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 Test. Trend data became 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 during the past 30 years. **Figure 11** presents trends in the numbers of candidates who tested, completed, and passed the GED Test from 2002 to 2009. The highest number of candidates for the current series tested in 2009 (788,314 candidates). The year 2009 also saw the highest number of completers (683,519) for the current series. Test-taking and completion numbers have increased since 2003²⁵ by 12.1 and 14.6 percent, respectively. The number of passers also has increased since 2003, by 14.8 percent, but the number of passers varies less widely and has not always

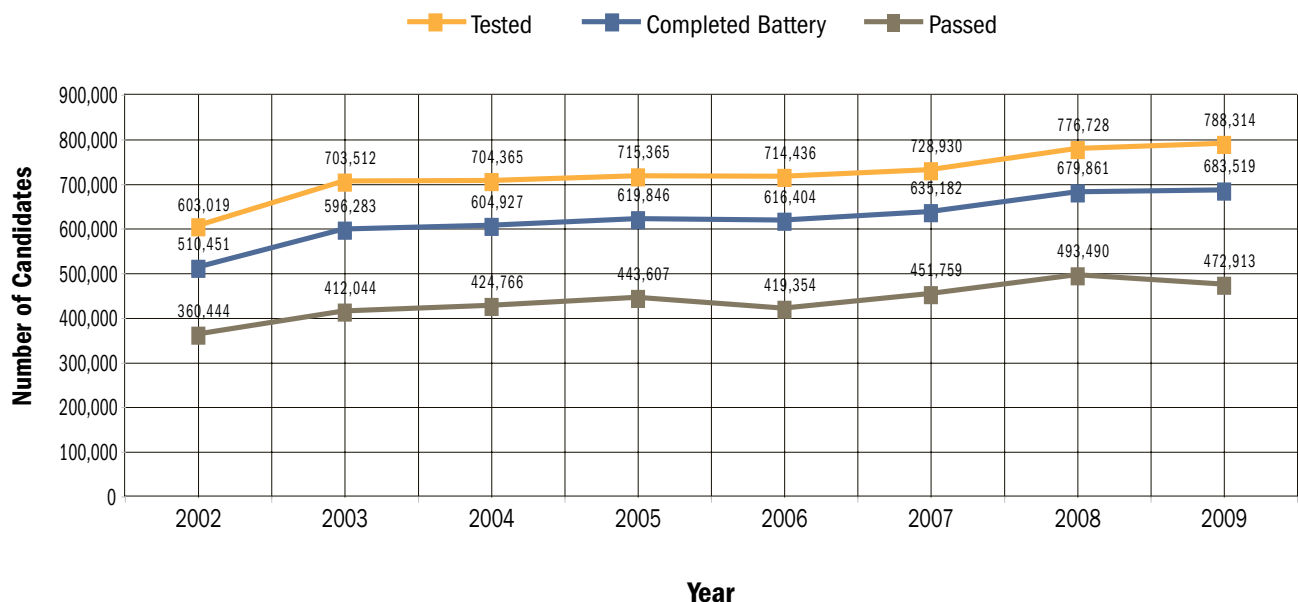
kept pace with the more parallel test-taking and completion rates.

Figure 12 (see page 30) graphically represents the numbers of test-takers, completers, and passers for both first-time and repeat GED Test candidates.²⁶ 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 increased through 2008.

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 the trend since 2006, it is possible that even as first-time test-takers have made gains in completing and passing the GED Test, the gap in these rates for repeat test-takers actually may be widening.

FIGURE 11

Number of Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED® Test: 2002–09

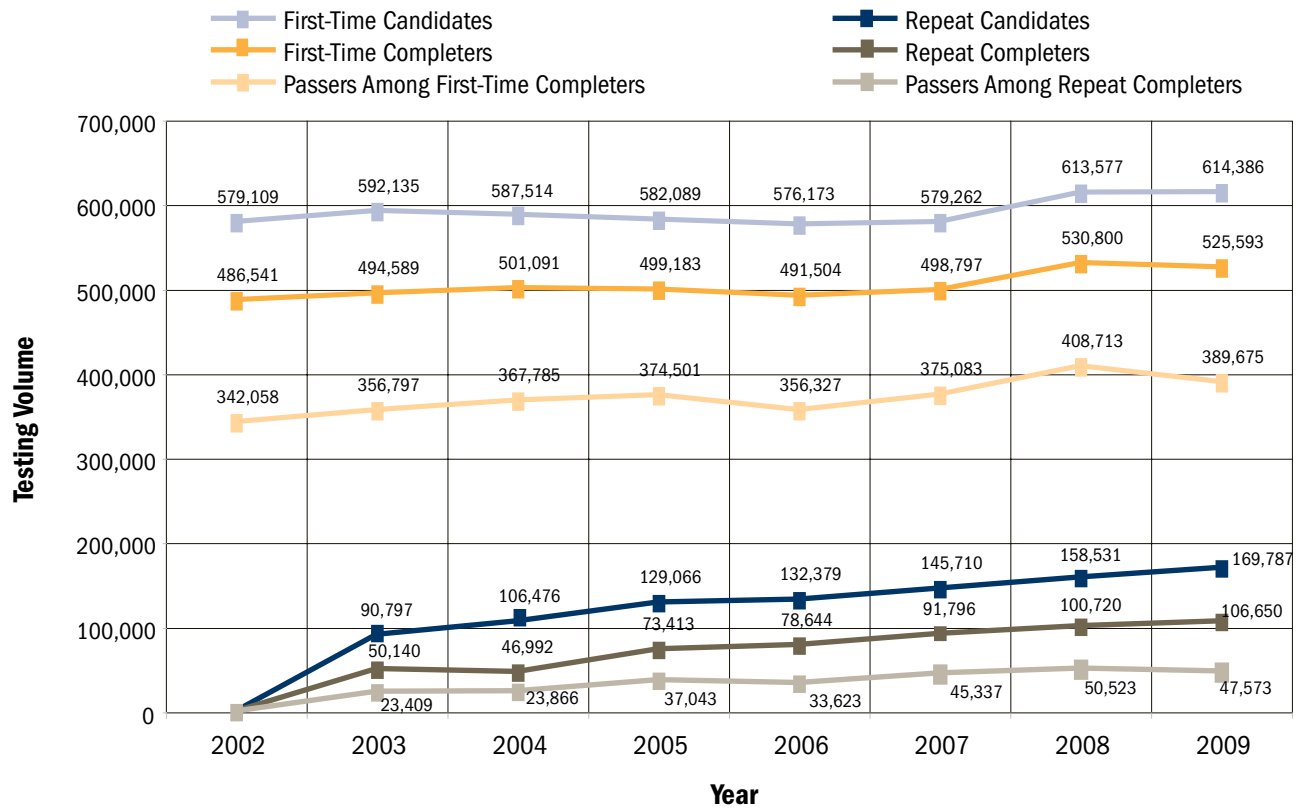


Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

²⁵ 2002 was excluded from this analysis because of the anomalous effect of the new test series on testing volume.

²⁶ From this point on, the terms *GED Test candidate*, *GED Test completer*, and *GED Test passer* will be referred to as candidate, completer, and passer, respectively.

FIGURE 12

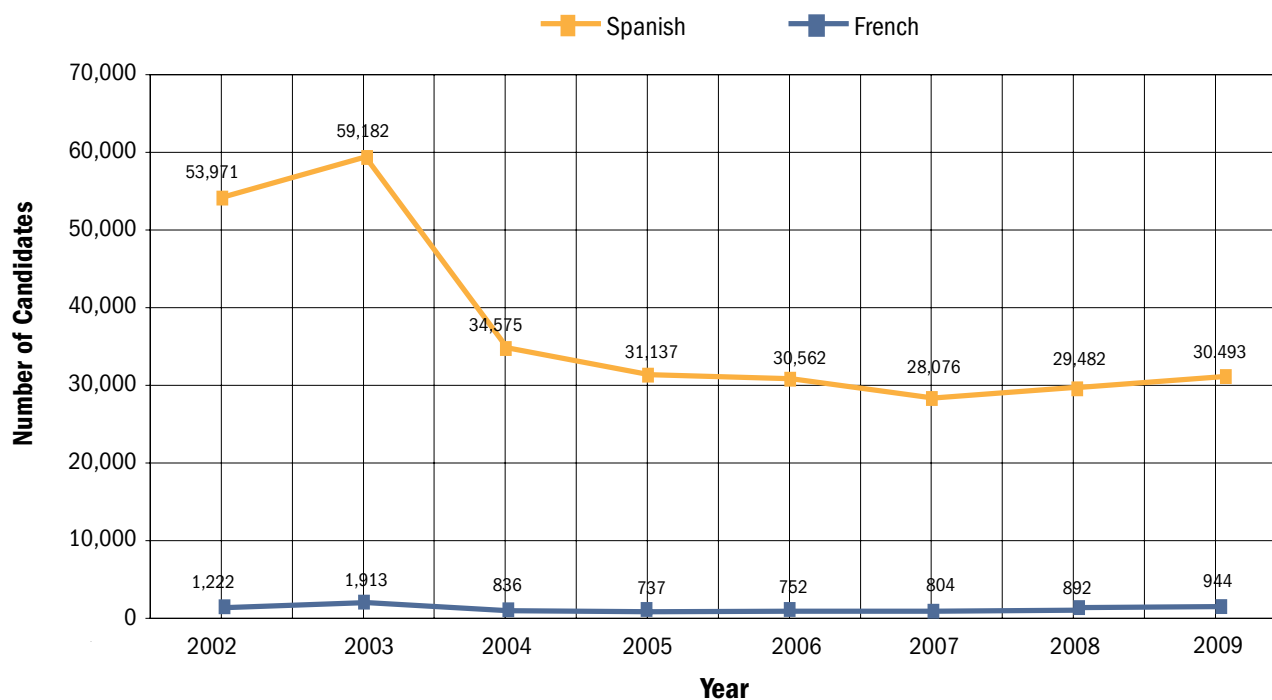
First-Time and Repeat GED® Test Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed¹: 2002–09

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

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

Overall, the average volume of testing for the 2003–09 administrations of the current GED Test series was only approximately 87 percent of the average volume observed in the 1994–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Test (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 correlated with 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 general, there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Test. In 2009, the number of candidates who tested increased by approximately 1.5 percent compared with 2008, when the largest increase (7 percent) occurred since 2003. Multiple circumstances, such as the national economy or local recruiting initiatives, may contribute to the rise in testing candidates, which was maintained in 2009. In 2009, the pass rate decreased by 3.4 percentage points compared with the pass rate in 2008. In 2009, 69.2 percent of completers passed the GED Test, compared with 72.6 percent in 2008. Across the current test series, however, the pass rate trend has been steady.

FIGURE 13**Number of Candidates Who Tested with Spanish- and French-Language Versions of GED® Test: 2002–09**

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

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 2009, and the ethnic distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable during the life of the current series. The average age of all candidates remained relatively unchanged at 25 years old from the mid 1990s until 2009, when it increased to nearly 26 years. The average age of all candidates ranged from 25 to 27 years during the administration of the 1978 and 1988 Series GED Test, and 25 to 30 years during the administration of the 1942 Series GED Test. The percentage of candidates aged 16 to 18 years has decreased from 31.3 percent to 26.3 percent since 2002. This decrease may be associated with changes in jurisdictional policies involving age of compulsory attendance or minimum age to be eligible to take the GED Test.²⁷ The percentage of candidates aged 19 to 24 has fluctuated between 34 and 37 percent. Passers in the youngest age group have decreased from 36.3 to 30.1 percent since 2002, and the percentage of 19- to 24-year-old passers has fluctuated from 35 to 38 percent during the same time period. Since the testing program's inception, the average highest grade completed has remained stable at 10th grade.

Two primary reasons for taking the GED Test during the years have been further education and employment. Beginning in the 1990s, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study generally has increased and has varied between 57 percent and 68 percent (see Appendix V). In 2009, the percentage of candidates who indicated they planned to further their education was 62.4 percent, similar to the rate in 2002. Half of candidates (50.1 percent) who tested in 2009 indicated they tested for employment reasons (see Appendix W), primarily to get a better job (see Appendices G1 and G2 for breakdown). Similarly, 49.6 percent of passers indicated they tested for employment reasons in 2009 (see Appendix W); 64.5 percent of passers indicated they tested for educational reasons, which was a slight decrease from 62.7 percent since 2002 (see Appendix W).

SPANISH- AND FRENCH-LANGUAGE VERSIONS

Figure 13 shows the numbers of candidates who tested with Spanish- and French-language versions of the GED Test from 2002 to 2009. The number of candidates who tested predominantly with the Spanish- and French-language GED Test peaked in

²⁷ For more detail, see Zhang, Han, & Patterson. (2009). *Young GED examinees and their performance on the GED Tests*. Washington, DC: GED Testing Service.

2003, the year prior to the introduction of the current Spanish and French versions. All candidates who did not complete and pass the GED Test in Spanish or French by 2003 were required to test in all five content areas 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 candidates in Puerto

Rico were required to finish testing in all five content areas, plus take an English as a Second Language (ESL) test in two consecutive days, and they had only one year to repeat a failed test before their test scores expired. In 2009, there was a slight increase in testing volume for both the Spanish- and French-language GED Test, which corresponded with the increase in the entire candidate population and with ongoing increases in immigrant populations in recent years.

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GED TESTING SERVICE RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Annual Statistical Reports About GED Testing

- A PDF of the *2009 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* is available online at www.GEDtest.org.
- Archived editions of the annual statistical reports from 1958 to 2008 are available for download at www.GEDtest.org under the Publications & Research heading.
- *2008–09 GED Option Statistical Report*

GED Testing Service Research Studies

- *Crossing the Bridge: GED Credentials and Postsecondary Educational Outcomes* (2010)
- *Policies of Test Centers and Jurisdictions and GED Candidate Test Performance* (2009)
- *GED Candidates and Their Postsecondary Educational Outcomes: A Pilot Study* (2009)
- *Reliability and Validity Evidence for the GED English as a Second Language Test* (2009)
- *Reliability Analysis for the Internationally Administered 2002 Series GED Tests* (2009)
- *Preparation for and Performance on the GED Test* (2009)
- *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 under the Publications & Research heading.

Other Technical Publications

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

More information on GED Testing Service, its research studies, and the GED testing program is available at www.GEDtest.org.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

GED® Testing Program Policies, by Jurisdiction: 2009

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? ²	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Test
United States											
Alabama	53	Resident if younger than 18	State of Alabama High School Equivalency Diploma	\$50	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Alaska	20	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	Varies	–	–
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	\$150 approx.	\$25 approx. per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Colorado	54	Resident	High School Equivalency Diploma	\$80–\$100	\$15–\$20 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Connecticut	23	Resident	Connecticut State High School Diploma	\$13 (battery or subtest) if 21 years of age or older and non-veteran	\$13 per battery or subtest	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. & 450 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	82	None at the state level; sometimes at the center level	State of Florida High School Diploma	\$70 max.	\$16 for Writing and \$14 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Georgia	47	None	Georgia 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.	One 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 (plus \$10 processing fee)	\$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	\$50	\$15 for Writing and \$10 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	Must pass high school-level 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.

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Min. Age for Credential With Exceptions	Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation ¹				Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates?	Languages with Scores Combined
17	18	16	16	Yes (90 days)	No	Yes	Yes (42 days)	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
16	18	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
16	18	16	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	Varies	E + S + F	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (30–60 days; or hours required by ABE)	Yes (see hours required by ABE)	E + S + F	No	None
18	Within 60 days of turning 18	17	18	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	None
17	17	16	16	No	No	No	Yes (1 day)	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
16	19	17	17	No	No	Yes	Yes (120 days)	No	E + S	No	E + S
18 or class graduated	18	16	18	Yes (1–2 days)	No	No	Yes (45 days)	No	E + S	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	No	Yes (30 days if 3+ test scores ≥450; 90 days if less than 3 test scores >450; may be waived)	No	E + S + F	No	None
16	18	16	16	No	No	Varies by center			E + S + F	No	E + S + F
16	20	16	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (90 days if battery avg. 400–429; 180 days if battery avg. <400)	Yes (instruction)	E + S + F	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	Yes	Varies by testing schedule	No	E + S	No	E + S
16	18	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S	No	None
17	17	16	17	No	No	Yes	No	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
18	18	17	17	Yes (35 days)	No	Yes	Yes (1st retest: 90 days if battery avg. ≤428; 30 days if 430–448. 180 days otherwise)	No	E + S + F	No	None

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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? ²	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Test
Iowa	42	None	Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma	Varies	\$5 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	460–500 range on each subtest; local programs might also require 460 avg. on the 1st four OPT subtests taken. (Plus, if candidate has 40+ hours of instruction: CASAS C-D 263–250 range for Reading and Math and 4–5 for Writing.)
Kansas	25	Resident	Kansas State High School Diploma	\$68	\$68 per battery	420 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$25	450 min. & 500 avg.
Kentucky	42	State mailing address	Commonwealth of Kentucky High School Equivalency Diploma	\$50	\$15 per subtest or \$25 for each 3 sessions	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Louisiana	43	None	Louisiana High School Equivalency Diploma	\$50 approx.	\$35 approx. per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes, if less than 19 years old	Yes, if less than 19 years old	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Maine	78	None	Maine High School Equivalency Diploma	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.
Maryland	20	90 days resident	Maryland High School Diploma	\$45	\$45 per battery or subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Massachusetts	32	Resident for issuance of 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–\$380	\$10–\$50 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Minnesota	59	Resident	State of Minnesota GED Diploma	\$50–\$120	\$10–\$20 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Varies	Varies	\$0	Varies
Mississippi	37	30 days resident	State of Mississippi High School Equivalency Diploma	\$40	\$12 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	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 less than 18 years old	No	–	–
Nevada	20	None	State of Nevada Department of Education Certificate of High School Equivalency	\$60	\$0 for 1 year (if retesting at the same test center)	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes, if 16 years old in some districts	\$0–10	410 min. & 450 avg.
New Hampshire	19	Resident	Certificate of High School Equivalency	\$65	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes, if less than 18 years old. Varies for 18 years old and above	Varies	410 min. and 510 avg.
New Jersey	32	Resident	New Jersey State Issued High School Diploma	\$50	\$10 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Min. Age for Credential With Exceptions	Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation ¹				Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates?	Languages with Scores Combined
16	17	–	18	Yes (2 years); may be waived	No	No	Varies	Yes (passing CASAS or OPT scores)	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
18	18	16	16	Yes (90 days)	Yes (1 year)	No	No	No	E + S	No	E + S
16	19	16	16	No	No	Yes	No	Yes (improved OPT scores)	E + S	No	None
18	19	16	16	No	Yes (5 years)	No	Yes (30 days)	Yes, if younger than 19 years old (instruction in area(s) of deficiency)	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
16	18	17	17	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	None
16	16	–	16	Yes (5 years)	Yes (5 years)	No	Yes (60 days)	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F (Writing must be taken in English language if tested in Spanish or French)
16	18	16	17	Yes (1 year)	Yes (3 years)	Yes	No	No	E + S	No	None
16	18	16	18	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	NA
16	19	16	16	No	No	No	Varies	Varies (instruction and improved OPT score)	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
17	17	16	17	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	None
17	17	16	17	Yes (2 years)	Yes (2 years)	No	Yes (60 days)	No	E + S + F	No	None
16	19	16	16	No	No	Yes	Yes (30–90 days)	No	E + S	No	E + S
18	18	16	18 or cohort graduated 1+ year ago	No	No	No	Yes (60 days or instruction)	Yes, to waive retest wait (instruction)	E + S	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	E + S	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	E + S + F	Yes	None

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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? ²	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Test
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	\$0	500 on each subtest
New York	310	30 days resident	New York State High School Equivalency Diploma	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes, if candidate tests through state-funded ABE program	\$0	Varies
North Carolina	74	Resident (must take the last test in NC to receive credential)	High School Diploma Equivalency	\$7.50	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes (12–60 hours)	Yes (after TABE or CASAS)	\$0	480 to 550
North Dakota	18	None	GED High School Diploma	\$25–\$150	\$25–\$150 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Ohio	99	None	Ohio High School Equivalency Diploma	\$40	\$10 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Oklahoma	55	Resident	Oklahoma High School Diploma	\$45–\$80	\$5–\$25 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Oregon	46	None	GED Certificate	\$25–\$140	\$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 to 500
South Carolina	6	None for testing; resident for issuance of credential	South Carolina High School Equivalency Diploma	\$80	\$16 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes, if 16 years old	NA	440 avg.
South Dakota	15	None	GED Certificate	\$95	\$15 per subtest	450 min. and 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0 for ABE students; varies by center	500 min. on each content area (valid 1 year)
Tennessee	38	None	Equivalency Diploma	\$50–\$75	\$10–\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes	\$0	No min.
Texas	148	Resident	Certificate of High School Equivalency	\$41–\$150	\$5–\$30 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Utah	22	None	Utah High School Completion Diploma	\$70	\$20 for Writing and \$15 for other subtests	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes, if 16 years old	Varies	Varies
Vermont	12	None	Vermont Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	\$75	\$15 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Virginia	82	None	GED Certificate	\$35 (plus \$10 first-time test taker fee)	\$7 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Washington	55	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	74	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	Certificate of GED (or for GED Option: High School Equivalency Diploma)	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 min.)	Yes, if less than 18	\$0	450 min. & 500 avg.

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Min. Age for Credential With Exceptions	Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation ¹				Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates?	Languages with Scores Combined
18	18	16	16	Yes (3 years)	Yes (3 years)	Yes	Yes (30 days if 4 scores=410; 60 days otherwise)	Yes, if test failed twice (instruction or OPT)	E + S	No	None
16	19	16	19	No	No	Yes	Yes (60 days)	No	E + S + F	No	None
16	16	–	16	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (instruction and passing OPT scores)	E + S + F	No	None
16	18	16	16	No	No	No	Yes (6 days)	No	E + S	No	None
18	19	16	19	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	E + S	No	E + S
18	18	16	18	No	No	No	No	No	E + S	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S	No	E + S + F
16	18	16	18	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	None
16	19	16	18	Yes (3 years)	Yes (3 years)	Yes	Varies by score	Varies	E + S	No	E + S
17	17	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E	–	–
18	18	16	18	Yes (2 years)	Yes (2 years)	No	Yes (30 days)	No	E	–	–
18	18	17	17	No	No	No	Yes (30 days)	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
18	18	16	16	No	No	No	Yes (180 days if no instruction)	Yes, to remove retest wait (instruction)	E + S + F	No	None
18	17 and peers graduated	16	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	E + S	No	E + S
16	16	–	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
18	18	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
18	19	16	16	No	No	No	No	No	E + S + F	No	None
16	19	16	16	Yes (6 weeks or 2 consecutive testing sessions)	No	Yes	No	Yes (OPT in area(s) of deficiency)	E + S + F	No	E + S + F
18	18.5 or 9th grade class graduated	17	17	No	No	No	Varies	No	E + S	No	E + S
16	18	16	16	No	No	No	No	Yes, for 3rd retest (instruction and proof of proficiency)	E + S	No	None

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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? ²	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Test
Insular Areas											
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	Resident	GED Diploma	\$35	\$25 per subtest	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	1	Legal resident or U.S. citizen	GED Diploma	\$20	\$20 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Varies (CASAS, OPT)	\$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	Spanish-language version: 410 min. & 2,700 total; English-language version: 410 min. & 2,250 total	–	Yes (180 hours)	Yes	\$0	500 avg.
Virgin Islands	1	None	High School Diploma	\$25	\$25 per battery	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes (Math, Writing, and Reading subtests)	\$15	410 min. & 450 avg.
Canada											
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	\$65 per battery or subtest	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 or Canadian citizen	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 per 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	\$100	\$100 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Prince Edward Island	1	Resident or Canadian citizen	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	25	Canadian resident with fixed address	GED Diploma	\$35	\$35 per battery	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–
Yukon Territory	1	Resident or Canadian citizen	Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	\$65	\$40 per battery or subtest	450 min.	–	No	No	–	–

Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for Testing		Min. Age for Credential With Exceptions	Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation ¹				Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates?	Languages with Scores Combined
18	18 and class graduated	16	18	Yes (2 days)	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	Yes, if enrolled in ABE	E	–	–
21	17	–	17	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	–	–
16	18	16	16	Yes (2 days)	Yes (60 days)	No	Yes (60 days with instruction; 180 days otherwise)	Yes, to retest in 60 days	E	–	–
16	19	17	17	Yes (2 half days)	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	E	–	–
16	18	16	18	Varies by testing schedule	No	Yes	Yes (90 days)	No	None	–	–
18	18	–	18	NA	No	NA	Varies	Yes (instruction)	None	–	–
18	18 and completed 8th grade	–	18	Yes (2 days)	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	No	E + S	Yes	NA
16	16	–	16	NA	No	No	No	No	E + S	No	Yes
16	18	17	18	No	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	E + F	No	E + F
18	18	–	18	No	No	No	No	No	E + F	No	None
19	19	16	16	Varies by testing schedule	No	Yes	No	No	E + F	No	NA
19	19	18	18	Yes (2 weeks)	No	No	Yes (90 days for 2nd retest and above)	No	E + F	No	None
16	19	18	18	Yes (2 days); Exceptions may apply	No	Yes	Yes (90 days recommended)	No	E + F	No	None
16	18	–	18	Yes (3–4 days)	No	No	Yes (180 days)	Yes (instruction)	E	No	None
16	19 and 1 year out of school	–	19	No	No	Yes	Yes (90 days)	No	E + F	No	None
19	19	–	19	No	No	No	Yes (90–180 days)	No	E + F	No	None
18	18	–	18	No	No	Yes	No	Yes, if score <400	E + F	No	None
18	18	16	16	No	No	Yes	No	No	E + F	No	None
16	16	–	16	Yes (2 days)	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	E + F	No	None
16	18	17	17	Yes (1 year)	No	Yes	No	No	E + F	No	E + F
16	18	16	16	Yes (2 days)	No	No	Varies by testing schedule	No	E + F	No	None

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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? ²	OPT Fee	OPT Scores Required to Take the GED Test
Inter-Regional Contracts											
DANTES	73	None (scores sent to jurisdiction requested by candidate)	See credentialing jurisdiction	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	Yes, if already enrolled in the military	\$0	450 min.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	117	Incarcerated in FBOP facility	See credentialing jurisdiction	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Varies by readiness level	Yes	\$0	Varies
International⁴-Prometric™	103	International students	See credentialing jurisdiction	\$139 (Writing) and \$113 (other subtests); or \$180 (Writing and Reading) and \$231 (other 3 subtests)	\$139 (Writing) and \$113 (other subtests); or \$180 (Writing and Reading) and \$231 (other 3 subtests)	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	No	No	–	–
Michigan Prisons	36	Incarcerated in MI Department of Corrections Facility	High School Equivalency Certificate	\$0	\$0	410 min. & 450 avg.	–	Yes (hours vary)	Yes	\$0	410 min. on 3 subtests
VA Hospitals	1	None (veterans only; no family members)	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		Min. Age for Credential With Exceptions	Time Limit for Battery Completion?	Scores Ever Expire (Before a New Test Series)?	Retesting			Language Versions		
	Without Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation	With Exceptions/Waiver or Additional Documentation ¹				Must Complete Battery Before Retesting the Failed Area?	Wait Period Required?	Remediation Required?	Language Versions Offered	ESL Test Required for Spanish/French Languages Candidates?	Languages with Scores Combined
17	17	–	See credentialing jurisdiction	Yes (30 days)	No	No	No	No	E + S	See credentialing jurisdiction	See credentialing jurisdiction
–	18	–	18	No	No	Varies	Yes (varies)	Yes (instruction in area(s) of deficiency)	E + S + F	Yes (40 min); exceptions may apply	NA
–	17	16	16	No	No	No	Yes (90 days)	No	E	–	–
16	16	–	16	No	No	No	Yes (30 days)	Yes (instruction in area(s) of deficiency)	E + S	No	E + S
–	NA	NA	NA	No	No	Yes	Yes (30 days)	Yes (instruction)	E + S	Yes	None

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable.

E = English.

S = Spanish.

F = French.

¹ 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 34–38).

² OPT = Official GED Practice Tests

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

⁴ Candidates who tested in Bermuda, St. Martin, Cayman Island, 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, 2009, and might have changed in the course of 2009. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 34–38).

APPENDIX B

Percentage of GED® Test Candidates, by Age Group and Mean Age: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group								Mean Age	Std. Dev.
			16-18	19-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)	
Alabama	15,269	100.0	33.1	35.8	11.7	8.1	4.6	4.6	1.8	0.3	24.3	8.6
Alaska	2,725	100.0	35.6	37.1	12.8	4.9	3.6	4.3	1.5	0.1	23.5	8.0
Arizona	18,912	100.0	26.3	33.3	14.0	9.3	6.5	7.7	2.4	0.5	26.1	9.6
Arkansas	8,509	98.4	40.3	27.1	11.2	7.7	5.0	5.6	2.7	0.4	24.5	9.4
California	58,133	100.0	21.6	33.9	13.8	9.7	7.9	9.9	2.9	0.4	27.2	9.9
Colorado	16,642	100.0	28.6	32.5	14.4	8.6	5.7	7.4	2.4	0.3	25.8	9.3
Connecticut	5,544	99.9	17.2	41.5	16.0	9.5	6.3	7.3	2.2	0.1	26.2	8.9
Delaware	902	100.0	22.3	40.9	17.1	9.4	3.5	5.0	1.4	0.3	25.0	8.1
District of Columbia	999	93.3	22.6	47.3	12.6	6.6	4.6	4.5	1.4	0.3	24.4	7.8
Florida	49,542	100.0	36.5	35.2	10.8	6.1	4.4	4.9	1.9	0.3	23.9	8.6
Georgia	33,446	99.9	24.1	38.9	13.9	8.6	5.4	6.2	2.4	0.5	25.6	9.3
Hawaii	1,995	100.0	52.7	25.7	8.4	5.2	3.0	4.1	1.0	0.1	22.1	7.6
Idaho	5,809	100.0	35.5	30.5	12.2	7.5	5.2	6.5	2.2	0.3	24.8	9.3
Illinois	30,162	100.0	25.3	37.1	13.1	8.8	5.9	6.8	2.5	0.4	25.7	9.4
Indiana	14,947	100.0	28.1	37.3	13.2	7.6	4.8	5.9	2.7	0.4	25.2	9.2
Iowa	6,351	100.0	26.6	37.2	14.1	8.7	4.8	5.7	2.5	0.3	25.3	8.9
Kansas	3,413	100.0	37.9	33.4	12.6	7.7	3.8	3.5	0.8	0.2	23.4	7.6
Kentucky	11,200	100.0	29.0	33.6	14.1	9.1	5.3	5.7	2.6	0.6	25.4	9.4
Louisiana	11,539	97.6	40.4	33.2	11.0	7.0	3.8	3.3	1.1	0.1	23.0	7.6
Maine	4,266	99.9	28.0	40.0	12.3	6.3	4.3	6.0	2.9	0.2	24.9	9.1
Maryland	8,942	100.0	30.1	36.9	12.6	6.7	5.0	6.1	2.1	0.5	24.8	9.2
Massachusetts	13,306	99.8	27.1	40.0	11.7	6.7	4.9	6.7	2.4	0.5	25.2	9.4
Michigan	21,743	99.9	22.4	41.0	13.4	8.8	5.6	6.2	2.4	0.3	25.6	9.0
Minnesota	10,254	100.0	13.6	44.2	17.7	9.2	5.6	7.0	2.4	0.3	26.4	8.9
Mississippi	15,138	100.0	34.8	33.6	12.8	8.0	4.3	4.2	1.9	0.3	24.2	8.6
Missouri	13,508	100.0	37.3	28.9	12.7	7.8	4.8	5.9	2.3	0.3	24.7	9.1
Montana	3,502	100.0	40.6	33.1	11.2	5.8	3.1	4.6	1.5	0.2	23.3	8.1
Nebraska	4,088	100.0	24.1	36.6	15.7	9.8	5.5	6.1	1.9	0.3	25.6	8.7
Nevada	7,006	100.0	27.7	35.2	13.3	7.9	5.4	7.5	2.8	0.3	25.7	9.5
New Hampshire	2,613	98.7	26.6	38.5	13.4	6.6	4.6	7.2	2.4	0.8	25.5	9.6
New Jersey	13,548	100.0	26.7	31.3	13.9	9.4	6.8	8.3	3.1	0.4	26.5	10.0
New Mexico	9,017	100.0	35.7	33.3	12.4	7.2	4.6	5.0	1.4	0.4	24.1	8.5
New York	53,051	100.0	19.6	42.1	13.7	8.3	5.4	7.7	2.7	0.5	26.2	9.7
North Carolina	28,858	100.0	22.9	33.2	14.2	9.9	6.4	8.6	3.9	0.9	27.2	10.5
North Dakota	1,694	99.9	35.4	40.7	10.0	6.1	2.9	3.6	1.1	0.2	23.0	7.6
Ohio	21,861	99.9	14.9	43.7	16.5	10.2	5.4	6.0	2.7	0.4	26.3	9.1
Oklahoma	9,540	100.0	30.7	34.3	14.3	8.0	4.8	5.7	1.8	0.4	24.8	8.8
Oregon	15,363	100.0	34.0	29.3	11.8	8.2	6.0	7.9	2.5	0.2	25.4	9.7
Pennsylvania	25,343	100.0	23.1	38.5	13.7	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.9	0.5	26.0	9.5
Rhode Island	2,684	99.8	31.6	38.8	12.9	5.7	4.3	5.0	1.5	0.2	24.0	8.2
South Carolina	10,055	99.9	29.9	38.2	11.8	7.6	4.5	5.0	2.4	0.7	24.8	9.3
South Dakota	1,975	100.0	31.6	36.5	14.7	5.9	3.6	5.1	2.4	0.2	24.4	8.6
Tennessee	15,647	100.0	22.0	34.8	15.8	9.9	6.8	7.3	2.9	0.5	26.7	9.6
Texas	54,337	99.6	26.2	33.3	14.0	9.4	6.5	7.4	2.8	0.4	26.1	9.6
Utah	7,253	100.0	34.8	38.4	11.2	6.5	3.4	4.3	1.4	0.1	23.5	7.8
Vermont	1,404	99.9	44.7	35.5	8.0	3.6	2.1	3.1	2.4	0.4	22.6	8.4
Virginia	24,186	100.0	30.2	30.9	12.6	8.1	5.7	7.9	3.7	1.0	26.3	10.6
Washington	23,360	95.3	26.4	37.1	13.9	8.2	5.6	6.4	2.1	0.2	25.3	9.0
West Virginia	6,110	100.0	35.6	34.3	11.8	7.1	4.6	4.9	1.3	0.3	23.9	8.4
Wisconsin	18,109	99.9	24.5	32.2	16.1	10.0	6.5	7.6	2.7	0.4	26.5	9.5
Wyoming	1,960	99.7	32.7	36.3	13.4	6.5	3.5	6.0	1.5	0.2	24.2	8.4
U.S. Subtotal	745,760	99.7	27.1	35.8	13.4	8.4	5.6	6.8	2.5	0.4	25.6	9.4
American Samoa	32	100.0	28.1	56.3	9.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	4.9
Federated States of Micronesia	7	100.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	4.1
Guam	221	100.0	22.2	45.7	13.1	9.5	5.9	3.2	0.5	0.0	24.0	6.9
Marshall Islands	49	100.0	16.3	63.3	12.2	2.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	5.6
Northern Mariana Islands	37	100.0	18.9	45.9	5.4	8.1	18.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	25.9	7.9
Palau	72	100.0	18.1	55.6	8.3	8.3	6.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	23.7	6.4
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	212	100.0	30.2	34.0	9.9	5.7	9.9	7.5	1.9	0.9	25.9	10.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	630	100.0	23.8	44.4	11.0	7.5	7.9	4.3	0.8	0.3	24.6	8.1

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group								Mean Age	Std. Dev.
			16–18	19–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)	
Alberta	2,175	100.0	2.2	33.0	20.6	14.4	9.7	13.9	5.7	0.5	31.1	10.0
British Columbia	1,251	87.2	5.4	27.2	15.6	15.0	12.9	19.0	4.4	0.5	32.1	10.2
Manitoba	242	100.0	1.7	28.5	18.2	12.0	12.4	19.4	7.9	0.0	32.9	10.4
New Brunswick	1,549	100.0	2.0	38.2	14.9	10.5	9.2	16.8	7.5	0.8	31.6	11.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	209	100.0	1.0	43.1	10.0	7.7	14.8	16.7	6.7	0.0	31.2	11.0
Northwest Territories	26	100.0	0.0	57.7	15.4	3.8	7.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	27.4	9.2
Nova Scotia	1,078	100.0	0.0	36.8	15.1	9.6	8.7	20.3	8.7	0.6	32.7	11.5
Nunavut	59	100.0	6.8	27.1	20.3	15.3	11.9	15.3	3.4	0.0	30.2	9.6
Ontario	5,325	100.0	2.3	38.8	14.4	9.2	9.0	17.6	8.0	0.6	31.8	11.3
Prince Edward Island	398	100.0	6.5	29.6	13.1	7.3	8.5	19.8	12.8	2.3	34.1	13.0
Quebec	232	99.6	13.4	50.4	13.4	5.6	7.8	6.5	3.0	0.0	26.1	8.9
Saskatchewan	1,378	100.0	6.6	32.9	17.5	12.4	9.2	14.9	5.6	0.9	30.9	10.8
Yukon Territory	30	100.0	13.3	30.0	20.0	16.7	10.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	28.8	8.8
Canada Subtotal	13,952	98.7	3.1	35.8	15.9	11.0	9.6	16.9	7.1	0.7	31.6	11.0
DANTES	5,371	100.0	29.2	56.8	9.1	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.4	4.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,542	99.9	0.1	13.2	25.1	23.0	16.0	16.6	4.8	1.3	34.1	9.0
International	2,746	99.4	59.6	31.8	3.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	20.2	5.6
Michigan Prisons	3,904	100.0	5.2	31.2	20.2	12.4	10.2	14.6	5.1	1.0	31.1	10.5
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	21,566	99.9	15.8	29.7	17.6	13.4	9.3	10.2	3.1	0.8	28.6	10.0
Program Total	781,908	99.7	26.3	35.6	13.6	8.6	5.8	7.0	2.6	0.4	25.8	9.5

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX C

Percentage of GED® Test Candidates, by Gender: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
			(%)	(%)
Alabama	15,269	100.0	53.2	46.8
Alaska	2,721	99.9	61.5	38.5
Arizona	18,912	100.0	58.7	41.3
Arkansas	8,511	98.4	59.5	40.5
California	57,685	99.2	59.8	40.2
Colorado	16,643	100.0	58.6	41.4
Connecticut	5,548	100.0	61.6	38.4
Delaware	902	100.0	63.9	36.1
District of Columbia	980	91.5	59.3	40.7
Florida	49,534	100.0	57.3	42.7
Georgia	33,373	99.7	55.2	44.8
Hawaii	1,985	99.5	59.0	41.0
Idaho	5,808	100.0	58.4	41.6
Illinois	29,548	98.0	55.1	44.9
Indiana	14,769	98.8	59.3	40.7
Iowa	6,351	100.0	56.7	43.3
Kansas	3,413	100.0	57.5	42.5
Kentucky	11,201	100.0	59.7	40.3
Louisiana	11,800	99.8	58.0	42.0
Maine	4,120	96.5	59.3	40.7
Maryland	8,942	100.0	61.5	38.5
Massachusetts	13,216	99.2	53.6	46.4
Michigan	21,549	99.1	55.6	44.4
Minnesota	10,175	99.2	62.8	37.2
Mississippi	15,096	99.7	53.2	46.8
Missouri	13,508	100.0	59.2	40.8
Montana	3,481	99.4	56.2	43.8
Nebraska	4,060	99.3	55.8	44.2
Nevada	6,981	99.6	57.7	42.3
New Hampshire	2,581	97.5	61.5	38.5
New Jersey	13,550	100.0	53.3	46.7
New Mexico	8,980	99.6	52.2	47.8
New York	52,675	99.3	52.9	47.1
North Carolina	28,854	100.0	57.6	42.4
North Dakota	1,681	99.2	57.8	42.2
Ohio	21,849	99.9	56.4	43.6
Oklahoma	9,507	99.7	54.8	45.2
Oregon	15,365	100.0	59.0	41.0
Pennsylvania	25,298	99.8	57.4	42.6
Rhode Island	2,685	99.9	57.0	43.0
South Carolina	9,972	99.1	57.0	43.0
South Dakota	1,971	99.8	60.4	39.6
Tennessee	15,644	100.0	54.6	45.4
Texas	54,251	99.5	55.0	45.0
Utah	7,253	100.0	58.1	41.9
Vermont	1,394	99.1	59.1	40.9
Virginia	24,185	100.0	58.5	41.5
Washington	23,001	93.8	58.2	41.8
West Virginia	5,816	95.2	57.7	42.3
Wisconsin	17,964	99.1	61.5	38.5
Wyoming	1,955	99.5	58.2	41.8
U.S. Subtotal	742,512	99.3	57.0	43.0
American Samoa	32	100.0	40.6	59.4
Federated States of Micronesia	7	100.0	42.9	57.1
Guam	221	100.0	55.7	44.3
Marshall Islands	49	100.0	61.2	38.8
Northern Mariana Islands	36	97.3	66.7	33.3
Palau	70	97.2	55.7	44.3
Puerto Rico	4,140	100.0	59.0	41.0
Virgin Islands	208	98.1	52.4	47.6
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,763	99.9	58.4	41.6

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
			(%)	(%)
Alberta	2,175	100.0	68.5	31.5
British Columbia	1,249	87.0	62.7	37.3
Manitoba	242	100.0	65.7	34.3
New Brunswick	1,538	99.3	56.8	43.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	209	100.0	49.8	50.2
Northwest Territories	26	100.0	42.3	57.7
Nova Scotia	855	79.3	57.5	42.5
Nunavut	59	100.0	35.6	64.4
Ontario	5,325	100.0	63.5	36.5
Prince Edward Island	398	100.0	52.5	47.5
Quebec	233	100.0	39.9	60.1
Saskatchewan	1,378	100.0	51.4	48.6
Yukon Territory	27	90.0	51.9	48.1
Canada Subtotal	13,714	97.0	60.8	39.2
DANTES	5,371	100.0	87.3	12.7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,378	98.1	88.3	11.7
International	1,939	70.2	57.5	42.5
Michigan Prisons	3,825	98.0	94.9	5.1
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	20,516	95.0	86.4	13.6
Program Total	781,505	99.1	57.8	42.2

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX D

Percentage of GED® Test Candidates, by Ethnicity: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Ethnicity ¹		Ethnicity ²					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	14,773	96.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	35.8	0.1	60.5
Alaska	2,581	94.7	4.9	36.3	2.1	5.7	2.6	48.4
Arizona	17,647	93.3	37.9	8.2	1.0	8.2	1.2	43.5
Arkansas	8,438	97.6	6.4	1.4	0.8	19.8	0.3	71.4
California	52,376	90.1	51.3	1.7	4.9	12.7	1.9	27.5
Colorado	16,615	99.8	37.6	2.9	1.3	11.5	0.4	46.2
Connecticut	5,548	100.0	28.5	0.8	1.4	26.6	0.3	42.4
Delaware	882	97.8	8.4	0.5	1.4	34.2	0.2	55.3
District of Columbia	982	91.7	15.3	0.4	0.5	79.7	0.2	3.9
Florida	49,493	99.9	17.0	0.8	1.7	25.5	0.5	54.5
Georgia	30,234	90.3	5.6	0.5	1.3	44.8	0.1	47.6
Hawaii	1,912	95.8	8.0	1.3	19.8	2.9	41.6	26.3
Idaho	5,018	86.4	15.3	5.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	76.9
Illinois	28,242	93.6	24.5	0.5	1.3	29.0	0.3	44.3
Indiana	14,575	97.5	5.3	0.8	0.5	19.0	0.1	74.3
Iowa	6,330	99.7	9.0	2.0	1.1	16.5	0.1	71.2
Kansas	3,344	98.0	15.3	2.6	1.3	11.0	0.4	69.4
Kentucky	11,197	100.0	3.1	0.5	0.4	16.9	0.2	78.9
Louisiana	11,644	98.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	39.8	0.1	55.8
Maine	4,035	94.5	3.5	1.9	0.9	5.7	0.1	87.9
Maryland	8,095	90.5	6.1	0.9	1.4	48.0	0.3	43.2
Massachusetts	11,091	83.2	26.8	0.9	3.9	18.9	0.2	49.3
Michigan	19,972	91.8	8.0	2.1	0.8	30.2	0.3	58.5
Minnesota	9,165	89.4	7.6	6.9	3.6	23.4	0.4	58.1
Mississippi	14,659	96.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	46.2	0.1	50.2
Missouri	12,108	89.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	20.3	0.3	74.2
Montana	3,239	92.5	6.7	20.1	1.0	2.2	0.7	69.2
Nebraska	3,956	96.8	20.3	4.5	0.8	14.6	0.3	59.4
Nevada	6,060	86.5	30.6	2.6	2.6	14.6	2.2	47.3
New Hampshire	2,467	93.2	6.2	1.6	1.3	4.0	0.3	86.6
New Jersey	12,568	92.8	28.9	0.6	2.2	35.0	0.4	32.8
New Mexico	8,231	91.3	56.3	14.2	1.0	2.5	0.4	25.6
New York	45,745	86.2	27.1	0.9	3.5	36.6	0.2	31.6
North Carolina	26,335	91.3	7.2	1.4	0.9	34.1	0.2	56.1
North Dakota	1,600	94.4	5.6	29.4	1.0	3.6	0.2	60.2
Ohio	16,853	77.0	4.0	0.5	0.6	29.8	0.2	64.9
Oklahoma	9,012	94.5	9.3	17.5	0.7	12.8	0.3	59.4
Oregon	14,356	93.4	18.1	4.0	1.8	5.1	1.1	69.8
Pennsylvania	22,516	88.8	14.5	0.9	1.4	32.3	0.7	50.2
Rhode Island	2,671	99.3	22.6	3.1	3.8	16.5	0.9	53.2
South Carolina	9,624	95.6	2.7	1.0	0.6	36.3	0.1	59.3
South Dakota	1,920	97.2	4.5	30.4	1.2	4.1	0.4	59.4
Tennessee	14,795	94.6	3.7	0.7	0.7	23.9	0.2	70.8
Texas	52,342	96.0	47.9	0.7	1.2	16.9	0.3	32.9
Utah	7,250	100.0	17.3	3.1	1.4	3.3	1.4	73.5
Vermont	1,312	93.3	8.3	1.9	1.7	11.3	0.5	76.4
Virginia	22,816	94.3	7.0	0.7	1.8	40.6	0.3	49.5
Washington	22,596	92.2	16.8	6.4	3.4	10.7	2.2	60.5
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	15,984	88.1	13.8	4.1	1.7	27.2	0.2	53.0
Wyoming	1,916	97.5	14.8	7.3	0.8	3.5	0.3	73.3
U.S. Subtotal	687,120	92.6	20.1	2.5	1.8	24.4	0.7	50.5

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Ethnicity ¹		Ethnicity ²					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	28	87.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	89.3	7.1
Federated States of Micronesia	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Guam	218	98.6	1.8	0.0	22.0	0.5	72.0	3.7
Marshall Islands	47	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	2.1
Northern Mariana Islands	36	97.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	72.2	2.8
Palau	68	94.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	95.6	2.9
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	203	95.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	84.7	0.5	6.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	607	96.3	3.3	0.0	9.7	28.5	53.9	4.4
DANTES	5,270	98.1	12.3	1.7	1.8	11.7	1.2	71.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,180	64.7	26.0	2.2	0.9	53.2	0.5	17.0
International	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan Prisons	3,323	85.1	5.0	1.4	0.5	62.6	0.2	30.3
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	14,776	78.4	16.4	1.9	1.1	40.5	0.7	39.4
Program Total	702,503	92.3	20.1	2.5	1.8	24.7	0.7	50.2

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹. Canadian data on ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

². Percentages of candidates of other races 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® Test Candidates, by Highest Grade Completed and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed ¹		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alabama	14,755	96.6	0.2	0.5	2.1	8.9	19.8	27.7	29.8	11.1	11
Alaska	2,619	96.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	7.4	18.8	29.1	35.4	6.9	11
Arizona	17,425	92.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	7.7	15.7	25.6	38.2	9.9	11
Arkansas	8,364	96.7	0.3	0.7	1.9	7.4	17.7	29.7	36.1	6.3	11
California	51,757	89.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	3.2	10.2	20.7	46.5	16.8	11
Colorado	16,643	100.0	0.9	1.5	1.2	7.2	17.1	27.3	36.0	8.8	11
Connecticut	5,455	98.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.4	22.0	30.9	32.9	6.5	11
Delaware	895	99.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	13.9	23.6	30.8	25.5	4.7	10
District of Columbia	978	91.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	8.0	18.0	26.3	39.1	6.4	11
Florida	49,481	99.9	2.2	0.5	1.3	7.4	16.5	25.1	33.4	13.6	11
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	1,948	97.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	8.5	18.8	29.3	36.3	5.4	11
Idaho	4,943	85.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	7.8	17.7	29.6	34.6	7.1	11
Illinois	25,236	83.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	6.9	17.2	28.3	36.6	8.3	11
Indiana	8,525	57.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	14.4	29.1	51.6	1.9	0.3	10
Iowa	6,048	95.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	6.9	16.7	31.8	39.3	3.8	11
Kansas	3,290	96.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	6.3	18.0	32.2	35.8	6.1	11
Kentucky	10,869	97.0	0.4	0.6	1.3	9.7	21.6	30.8	31.8	3.8	11
Louisiana	11,579	98.0	0.3	1.1	3.7	14.1	22.7	26.6	27.2	4.3	11
Maine	3,999	93.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	11.3	19.6	29.0	33.6	4.7	11
Maryland	8,292	92.7	0.5	0.3	1.2	9.3	21.0	30.1	31.4	6.1	11
Massachusetts	11,158	83.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	9.6	21.9	28.6	30.1	7.3	11
Michigan	20,257	93.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	6.6	17.8	31.6	37.7	5.0	11
Minnesota	9,257	90.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.9	12.5	26.4	47.0	8.8	11
Mississippi	14,535	96.0	0.3	0.9	3.2	12.7	23.8	27.7	25.1	6.3	10
Missouri	12,463	92.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	7.5	18.1	31.5	35.9	5.1	11
Montana	3,293	94.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	8.7	19.2	30.8	33.4	5.5	11
Nebraska	3,940	96.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	6.2	17.3	29.2	35.2	9.5	11
Nevada	5,900	84.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.4	14.2	26.5	38.8	13.2	11
New Hampshire	2,456	92.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	8.7	20.3	31.1	33.7	4.1	11
New Jersey	12,573	92.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	6.3	16.8	28.4	35.6	10.1	11
New Mexico	8,421	93.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	7.1	19.5	28.2	31.6	11.1	11
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	25,260	87.5	0.6	0.8	3.0	14.1	26.1	29.4	22.8	3.2	10
North Dakota	1,604	94.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	8.4	21.6	32.1	33.8	2.6	11
Ohio	21,845	99.9	1.2	0.3	0.8	7.3	16.8	29.1	38.6	6.1	11
Oklahoma	9,147	95.9	0.4	0.9	1.5	9.9	21.4	30.0	32.0	3.8	11
Oregon	13,959	90.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	6.7	15.7	28.4	36.5	8.8	11
Pennsylvania	23,582	93.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	6.6	18.1	30.1	35.3	8.2	11
Rhode Island	2,520	93.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	9.7	21.1	30.0	31.7	5.7	11
South Carolina	9,754	96.9	0.1	0.4	1.0	9.0	23.1	31.9	29.7	4.8	10
South Dakota	1,918	97.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	9.5	23.0	30.1	33.3	2.4	11
Tennessee	15,012	95.9	0.3	0.4	1.1	6.7	16.7	29.5	39.3	6.1	11
Texas	51,033	93.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	10.2	21.7	26.0	27.9	10.4	11
Utah	5,671	78.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.5	9.2	22.7	45.4	16.7	11
Vermont	1,289	91.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	8.5	18.9	30.6	36.4	4.8	11
Virginia	23,037	95.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	9.5	21.0	29.2	31.7	5.7	11
Washington	22,180	90.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.6	15.0	27.5	38.8	9.7	11
West Virginia	5,851	95.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	5.1	14.6	25.0	31.0	23.3	11
Wisconsin	16,078	88.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	6.5	15.0	26.9	44.1	5.7	11
Wyoming	1,909	97.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	6.3	18.3	31.1	36.6	5.0	11
U.S. Subtotal	609,003	92.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	7.9	18.1	27.9	34.5	8.8	11

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed ¹		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
American Samoa	31	96.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	16.1	61.3	9.7	11
Federated States of Micronesia	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	14.3	28.6	9
Guam	218	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.4	34.9	43.6	6.4	11
Marshall Islands	49	100.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	6.1	10.2	24.5	32.7	22.4	11
Northern Mariana Islands	36	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	13.9	25.0	50.0	5.6	11
Palau	64	88.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	9.4	21.9	42.2	25.0	0.0	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	206	97.2	0.0	0.5	1.5	10.2	18.4	21.4	26.7	21.4	11
Insular Areas Subtotal	611	97.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	6.2	15.5	28.5	36.0	12.4	11
DANTES	5,299	98.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	14.2	28.1	48.2	7.2	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,411	88.0	1.0	2.2	2.8	12.1	22.9	26.0	26.1	7.0	11
International	1,716	62.1	3.0	0.5	0.9	2.5	9.8	30.5	32.8	19.9	11
Michigan Prisons	3,320	85.0	0.5	1.4	2.1	9.9	19.8	29.5	31.2	5.7	11
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	18,749	86.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	8.0	18.7	27.6	33.8	8.0	11
Program Total	628,363	91.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	7.9	18.1	27.9	34.5	8.7	11

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹. 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.

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

APPENDIX F

Percentage of GED® Test Candidates, by Years Out of School and Mean Years Out: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School ¹		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
	(N)	(%)	<1	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21+		
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Alabama	10,859	71.1	11.8	18.6	13.0	19.0	14.0	15.3	8.3	6.9	8.6
Alaska	2,219	81.4	18.7	19.9	9.7	17.4	16.4	11.5	6.3	5.9	8.1
Arizona	15,925	84.2	8.6	14.4	10.3	18.1	16.5	19.0	13.0	8.9	9.5
Arkansas	7,805	90.3	19.9	18.8	8.9	13.3	12.7	15.8	10.6	7.3	9.5
California	45,749	78.7	8.9	13.4	10.3	16.9	15.7	19.2	15.6	9.5	9.8
Colorado	15,770	94.8	9.9	14.4	10.2	16.9	17.2	19.0	12.5	8.7	9.4
Connecticut	5,547	100.0	2.8	11.4	10.4	21.8	19.0	21.6	13.1	9.5	9.1
Delaware	857	95.0	5.0	11.4	14.0	21.5	20.3	20.0	7.8	8.0	8.8
District of Columbia	872	81.4	3.8	17.9	14.2	24.4	19.3	13.8	6.7	6.8	7.9
Florida	43,561	87.9	16.5	18.4	12.8	18.3	13.2	12.4	8.4	6.4	8.5
Georgia	22,294	66.6	8.7	17.3	12.3	20.3	16.4	15.5	9.5	7.5	8.8
Hawaii	1,793	89.9	23.7	22.5	11.8	15.0	10.2	10.4	6.4	5.2	8.0
Idaho	4,515	77.7	12.2	18.4	11.3	17.1	14.7	16.2	10.2	7.5	9.0
Illinois	21,619	71.7	8.8	15.5	12.6	18.5	15.4	17.5	11.7	8.3	9.3
Indiana	12,783	85.5	10.4	17.8	11.5	16.8	16.0	16.8	10.8	7.9	9.3
Iowa	6,302	99.2	8.3	15.3	12.1	18.9	16.9	17.9	10.5	8.1	9.1
Kansas	3,190	93.5	11.0	21.3	13.6	16.6	16.6	15.0	5.9	6.3	7.6
Kentucky	10,131	90.4	10.5	16.5	11.1	16.3	16.4	18.1	11.0	8.2	9.4
Louisiana	11,363	96.1	14.7	20.9	13.0	17.7	13.0	14.5	6.2	6.0	7.7
Maine	3,590	84.1	8.1	16.0	13.3	20.5	17.3	13.8	11.1	7.7	9.1
Maryland	7,091	79.3	8.0	18.1	12.9	19.0	16.2	15.3	10.4	7.7	9.1
Massachusetts	9,431	70.8	11.8	17.0	13.0	19.7	15.4	13.2	9.8	7.2	9.0
Michigan	18,107	83.2	9.1	14.5	11.9	19.8	16.5	17.4	10.8	8.1	9.1
Minnesota	8,184	79.8	7.4	12.6	11.2	19.5	20.0	18.1	11.2	8.6	9.2
Mississippi	13,731	90.7	15.6	18.8	11.1	16.2	14.2	16.1	7.9	6.8	8.6
Missouri	11,232	83.2	16.2	19.8	10.4	14.4	13.9	15.5	9.8	7.2	9.2
Montana	2,904	82.9	16.1	20.3	12.8	17.2	14.3	12.0	7.2	6.1	8.2
Nebraska	3,614	88.4	7.9	16.7	11.0	17.6	17.7	19.2	10.0	8.1	8.7
Nevada	4,986	71.1	12.1	14.5	10.5	17.4	16.6	16.7	12.1	8.2	9.3
New Hampshire	2,465	93.1	12.0	14.0	9.9	19.3	17.3	15.4	12.1	8.2	9.5
New Jersey	11,418	84.3	10.4	16.9	9.8	15.6	15.2	18.5	13.6	8.8	9.7
New Mexico	7,344	81.4	15.0	18.9	11.7	18.0	14.7	14.6	7.1	6.4	8.3
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	24,267	84.1	6.7	12.7	10.5	17.7	16.1	20.0	16.4	10.1	10.6
North Dakota	1,559	92.0	13.5	22.0	13.7	18.9	13.6	12.3	5.9	5.8	7.6
Ohio	19,621	89.7	7.4	12.7	10.2	19.5	19.1	20.0	11.0	8.7	9.2
Oklahoma	8,364	87.7	11.5	17.3	12.2	16.2	16.5	16.6	9.6	7.6	8.9
Oregon	13,450	87.5	12.5	17.8	11.8	15.6	13.2	16.4	12.7	8.1	9.6
Pennsylvania	21,646	85.4	9.3	15.5	10.9	18.3	16.9	17.0	12.2	8.4	9.5
Rhode Island	2,238	83.2	11.3	21.8	12.8	17.9	14.4	13.4	8.4	6.6	8.2
South Carolina	9,189	91.3	9.7	18.4	13.2	20.1	14.0	15.3	9.2	7.3	9.1
South Dakota	1,732	87.7	11.3	21.1	11.7	18.5	16.5	12.9	8.0	6.7	8.5
Tennessee	13,612	87.0	9.1	14.2	9.8	16.7	17.5	19.8	13.0	9.0	9.6
Texas	46,082	84.5	10.6	15.5	10.6	16.3	15.3	19.4	12.2	8.5	9.4
Utah	5,277	72.8	18.1	18.3	13.0	17.9	13.6	12.3	6.8	5.9	7.8
Vermont	1,135	80.7	15.3	24.1	14.9	16.8	14.3	8.2	6.4	5.4	8.0
Virginia	21,939	90.7	14.4	15.9	9.9	14.7	14.8	16.4	14.0	8.7	10.4
Washington	15,609	63.7	10.9	17.7	11.3	17.6	15.8	16.6	10.1	7.6	8.9
West Virginia	5,836	95.5	15.3	20.4	10.8	15.0	15.2	14.7	8.7	6.8	8.6
Wisconsin	14,459	79.7	11.1	14.6	9.2	14.4	17.6	20.4	12.7	8.9	9.6
Wyoming	1,750	89.1	11.5	17.2	12.2	18.9	15.9	14.3	9.9	7.3	8.7
U.S. Subtotal	575,016	82.8	11.1	16.2	11.2	17.5	15.6	17.0	11.3	8.0	9.3

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School ¹		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)		
American Samoa	22	68.8	0.0	18.2	22.7	22.7	27.3	9.1	0.0	5.0	4.7
Federated States of Micronesia	7	100.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	57.1	0.0	10.4	6.1
Guam	214	96.8	5.1	15.0	17.8	23.8	15.0	17.3	6.1	6.6	6.8
Marshall Islands	49	100.0	12.2	6.1	22.4	22.4	26.5	8.2	2.0	5.1	5.2
Northern Mariana Islands	33	89.2	0.0	15.2	12.1	15.2	27.3	24.2	6.1	8.5	7.1
Palau	62	86.1	3.2	12.9	17.7	29.0	22.6	12.9	1.6	5.4	5.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	198	93.4	9.1	21.2	13.1	19.2	9.6	14.6	13.1	8.0	10.1
Insular Areas Subtotal	585	92.9	6.5	16.1	16.2	22.1	16.1	15.7	7.4	6.9	7.8
DANTES	4,985	92.8	9.4	24.0	18.9	25.5	14.5	6.9	0.8	3.9	4.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,681	69.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	5.6	17.8	43.6	30.2	16.9	9.6
International	1,534	55.5	27.1	28.4	14.5	14.5	7.9	5.0	2.8	3.3	6.1
Michigan Prisons	2,975	76.2	2.0	4.8	5.7	16.3	19.5	27.6	24.2	13.4	10.6
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	16,178	74.9	6.3	11.2	8.7	14.5	16.2	25.7	17.5	11.0	10.3
Program Total	591,779	82.5	10.9	16.1	11.2	17.4	15.7	17.3	11.5	8.1	9.4

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹ 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.

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

APPENDIX G1

Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Test in the United States: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates Indicating Reasons for Testing ¹		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	14,816	97.0	23.7	37.0	18.6	7.2	8.5	64.7	7.3	4.0	9.0
Alaska	2,513	92.2	16.4	12.8	17.0	11.3	18.1	48.3	7.0	4.2	8.4
Arizona	17,049	90.1	16.1	23.5	16.8	9.0	8.9	53.4	5.2	2.3	5.9
Arkansas	8,333	96.4	24.1	26.3	16.9	6.9	7.4	55.6	5.5	3.2	6.7
California	52,192	89.8	17.2	28.6	17.6	9.9	9.5	56.8	4.4	1.7	4.9
Colorado	16,641	100.0	19.4	26.2	16.4	10.3	10.1	54.8	4.4	1.9	4.9
Connecticut	5,548	100.0	18.9	30.3	21.1	11.5	10.7	67.1	3.1	1.5	3.7
Delaware	895	99.2	26.3	32.6	27.9	10.1	9.7	68.6	5.7	1.9	6.0
District of Columbia	878	82.0	36.8	23.6	17.8	12.6	13.3	68.0	2.7	2.5	4.2
Florida	47,913	96.7	25.4	33.3	22.9	7.0	9.1	67.6	7.3	3.7	8.4
Georgia	26,983	80.6	19.8	25.9	34.0	7.1	6.6	67.5	5.9	3.3	7.3
Hawaii	1,953	97.9	33.6	34.6	11.4	8.7	9.0	63.6	12.7	7.1	14.7
Idaho	4,938	85.0	24.2	25.3	15.3	8.4	9.1	54.1	6.1	2.8	6.7
Illinois	25,828	85.6	10.1	19.0	96.9	10.4	10.1	98.5	4.1	3.5	6.5
Indiana	14,579	97.5	23.6	32.5	19.5	9.4	9.3	62.3	5.6	2.8	6.5
Iowa	5,154	81.2	14.3	32.4	11.0	5.7	6.6	49.8	3.8	1.5	4.4
Kansas	3,288	96.3	23.1	32.0	21.0	9.5	9.2	63.4	5.3	4.0	6.9
Kentucky	10,699	95.5	21.8	26.7	20.2	8.4	12.0	58.5	4.3	2.5	5.0
Louisiana	11,208	94.8	23.7	23.3	32.5	9.4	9.8	66.9	6.5	3.9	7.8
Maine	4,068	95.3	18.1	26.6	17.8	8.0	15.0	57.1	6.1	3.2	7.2
Maryland	8,290	92.7	27.0	29.9	20.1	9.9	10.0	63.0	5.8	3.0	6.7
Massachusetts	11,065	83.0	24.3	35.5	20.0	11.5	12.9	68.1	4.0	1.7	4.5
Michigan	20,187	92.8	21.3	32.0	16.0	9.1	11.1	59.6	5.3	2.4	6.1
Minnesota	8,982	87.6	20.4	34.8	24.8	9.0	8.8	64.0	4.3	1.9	4.9
Mississippi	14,495	95.7	24.8	45.6	17.9	8.9	10.8	69.7	6.8	4.1	8.3
Missouri	12,179	90.2	24.9	31.0	21.3	8.6	9.5	61.8	5.6	3.0	6.5
Montana	3,275	93.5	21.7	23.3	17.0	8.4	12.2	57.5	7.0	3.6	8.4
Nebraska	3,982	97.4	21.9	36.3	15.8	8.8	8.4	60.3	4.6	1.9	5.2
Nevada	5,930	84.6	17.1	22.7	16.2	8.7	9.0	50.2	5.9	2.3	6.4
New Hampshire	2,433	91.9	15.9	26.4	21.9	8.3	8.9	53.5	5.9	2.8	7.0
New Jersey	12,549	92.6	26.8	34.9	26.9	13.4	14.5	72.5	4.3	2.4	5.1
New Mexico	8,465	93.9	25.9	27.1	16.4	9.6	11.1	61.7	4.9	2.5	5.6
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	24,719	85.7	17.3	32.5	19.7	8.6	8.8	60.9	6.9	2.7	8.0
North Dakota	1,597	94.2	20.4	29.8	16.4	5.1	7.0	55.2	5.7	2.4	6.4
Ohio	15,572	71.2	22.1	40.2	24.3	6.5	11.7	69.2	4.2	2.0	5.0
Oklahoma	9,173	96.2	17.7	20.3	23.4	8.4	10.1	54.3	5.7	3.2	6.9
Oregon	13,686	89.1	18.8	32.3	14.0	11.2	12.1	58.0	3.6	1.6	4.1
Pennsylvania	23,564	93.0	18.7	24.9	26.5	10.3	13.2	61.2	4.1	2.1	4.8
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	9,615	95.5	21.3	33.9	34.5	10.1	11.8	71.8	9.7	5.2	11.4
South Dakota	1,938	98.1	19.1	23.3	18.2	7.0	13.3	55.2	7.7	3.0	8.7
Tennessee	14,965	95.6	21.4	26.5	25.6	7.4	8.5	60.9	4.7	2.2	5.6
Texas	51,409	94.2	21.4	30.8	20.2	11.4	10.7	60.8	5.2	2.5	5.9
Utah	5,054	69.7	21.2	22.7	18.4	10.6	11.2	55.3	4.9	2.2	5.4
Vermont	665	47.3	23.5	28.0	23.2	16.7	19.2	63.6	8.1	4.2	9.0
Virginia	22,709	93.9	18.1	30.0	17.6	9.4	10.2	55.9	8.1	4.8	9.8
Washington	16,930	69.1	16.9	32.5	19.0	11.9	12.8	60.5	5.9	3.8	7.8
West Virginia	5,882	96.3	20.9	21.8	21.1	10.8	14.3	57.0	6.1	4.2	7.4
Wisconsin	15,525	85.6	15.3	25.9	27.6	10.0	9.6	57.1	3.6	1.9	4.3
Wyoming	1,906	97.0	18.5	27.7	10.1	8.0	9.4	49.9	5.0	2.4	5.9
U.S. Subtotal	622,217	89.9	20.4	29.6	24.2	9.3	10.2	62.8	5.5	2.8	6.5

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 (%)	
8.6	2.0	40.1	6.6	49.6	1.8	3.2	0.6	5.2	20.6	42.1	46.2	14.9
10.8	2.1	42.7	8.7	54.9	4.2	1.8	2.1	7.5	19.9	52.0	55.3	23.6
9.6	3.0	39.8	8.4	51.9	2.8	3.3	0.9	6.5	23.1	48.5	52.6	12.0
10.1	2.0	38.2	7.6	49.8	8.6	6.6	0.6	14.4	22.7	53.7	56.9	19.6
10.6	2.3	38.2	10.6	50.7	2.5	1.1	1.5	4.9	22.8	49.1	52.3	15.6
8.4	2.4	41.7	8.4	51.0	4.1	5.4	2.1	10.9	22.6	53.2	56.5	16.5
0.0	2.2	7.1	10.4	17.8	3.3	2.0	1.1	5.5	16.4	41.9	44.9	13.3
7.5	2.6	45.6	8.7	55.8	0.9	3.9	0.8	5.0	29.8	60.0	64.2	10.6
12.6	2.6	38.4	11.2	52.6	3.3	2.1	0.3	5.6	21.0	38.3	42.9	16.2
7.7	1.7	33.6	8.0	40.3	2.3	1.5	0.4	4.1	18.5	44.8	47.9	16.7
7.9	2.2	35.1	5.2	44.9	2.2	3.1	0.4	5.3	17.0	37.2	41.2	4.6
15.3	2.0	35.0	9.8	51.3	6.2	2.5	0.6	8.6	20.5	47.0	51.1	19.4
9.1	2.4	39.5	7.3	49.4	1.7	11.6	0.7	13.3	22.4	55.0	57.5	19.7
8.2	15.0	17.7	10.9	41.6	4.1	5.3	13.8	19.2	22.4	14.7	29.0	2.3
8.6	2.2	48.5	10.2	58.9	10.1	5.3	0.5	14.5	26.3	56.7	59.9	15.6
6.5	1.5	43.9	6.6	51.6	1.5	10.9	4.2	16.2	21.5	56.6	59.8	16.0
7.1	2.0	45.1	5.7	52.9	2.9	7.4	1.4	10.6	24.7	55.2	58.0	12.1
10.3	2.3	40.2	6.7	50.7	4.6	4.4	0.8	9.4	22.6	53.2	56.2	13.6
9.9	1.6	36.4	7.7	47.8	5.0	3.0	0.5	7.9	22.6	46.6	50.7	15.5
8.4	1.7	43.9	8.3	53.7	0.7	1.2	2.7	4.6	20.9	55.1	58.0	15.4
8.5	2.0	42.5	10.1	53.3	2.2	2.7	0.2	4.6	22.6	47.9	51.8	14.6
8.2	1.8	40.1	8.0	49.2	1.0	2.1	2.4	5.3	21.2	45.3	49.1	14.1
11.2	2.2	42.4	9.2	55.3	1.8	7.2	1.1	9.6	24.7	52.9	56.7	15.4
5.8	2.0	46.2	9.0	53.5	0.6	2.4	2.2	5.0	23.0	54.0	57.6	15.0
11.7	2.3	42.4	8.6	54.6	2.1	3.4	0.6	5.8	23.9	43.9	49.8	15.8
7.8	2.4	44.4	8.0	53.0	2.8	5.7	0.5	8.4	27.0	57.5	60.8	21.3
7.0	2.2	40.0	8.5	49.0	2.1	6.9	1.8	10.3	18.8	51.6	54.2	18.2
6.5	2.5	52.1	8.4	59.2	2.7	5.6	1.1	9.0	29.1	61.3	64.6	15.7
7.9	2.7	40.8	11.7	51.2	4.6	3.3	0.9	8.2	20.9	48.4	51.4	17.9
6.2	1.6	43.7	8.5	51.9	4.1	3.0	1.5	8.1	19.5	55.4	58.0	18.2
9.4	2.6	42.7	9.5	52.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	4.1	25.6	48.9	53.4	11.6
7.8	2.5	43.3	9.1	52.6	3.1	2.7	0.9	6.1	22.0	47.6	51.1	17.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.2	1.6	39.3	6.6	48.5	4.9	4.3	1.2	9.7	22.2	47.2	50.9	13.2
7.0	2.4	38.3	15.3	54.7	4.3	3.6	1.8	8.9	17.2	47.8	51.2	16.0
6.5	2.1	36.0	5.2	43.6	1.7	4.8	0.9	7.0	24.4	43.8	49.7	12.9
7.1	2.8	42.1	8.2	51.5	6.7	7.9	1.6	13.4	24.0	52.7	55.9	18.0
13.3	1.8	39.9	8.1	53.5	2.9	2.3	1.4	6.3	21.4	54.1	56.7	20.5
8.8	2.5	45.0	10.6	55.3	2.9	5.9	1.7	9.6	24.4	51.0	55.5	12.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.4	2.0	41.8	9.7	53.1	1.1	2.5	0.6	4.0	23.3	46.7	50.8	11.0
7.3	2.3	41.9	8.7	49.3	2.7	7.6	1.0	10.6	20.1	51.3	53.9	23.2
7.9	1.8	44.6	7.8	54.0	3.2	3.4	1.1	7.3	23.0	48.6	52.3	15.6
9.3	2.8	44.6	9.4	54.5	3.7	8.6	0.6	12.5	26.5	49.1	53.6	15.5
5.8	2.8	41.2	9.3	48.9	2.1	5.8	1.5	8.9	20.7	53.6	55.7	20.8
17.9	2.0	55.0	15.0	72.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	5.3	28.7	74.7	78.9	21.8
9.0	2.5	43.1	8.0	53.0	3.1	3.1	1.0	6.2	22.3	50.2	54.0	14.5
13.8	4.4	40.8	11.7	55.9	2.8	4.6	5.8	11.0	18.1	45.6	49.1	16.6
12.4	2.1	46.4	9.4	58.6	3.9	6.6	3.0	11.9	22.1	50.1	52.8	17.5
6.4	1.9	43.6	7.9	50.8	2.3	3.9	1.2	6.9	22.8	54.4	57.9	20.3
4.8	2.5	42.2	5.5	49.3	1.5	11.6	1.2	13.5	17.8	48.6	51.9	15.9
8.9	2.8	39.6	8.7	50.4	3.1	4.2	1.7	8.4	22.5	47.5	51.7	14.7

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

¹. 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® Test in Insular Areas and Inter-Regional Contracts: 2009

Jurisdiction	Candidates Indicating Reasons for Testing ¹		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	32	100.0	28.1	50.0	6.3	9.4	6.3	68.8	18.8	6.3	25.0
Federated States of Micronesia	7	100.0	57.1	42.9	14.3	28.6	28.6	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	220	99.5	27.7	15.0	9.5	7.3	3.6	45.9	28.2	10.9	31.8
Marshall Islands	49	100.0	59.2	67.3	2.0	4.1	10.2	89.8	6.1	2.0	8.2
Northern Mariana Islands	35	94.6	31.4	28.6	8.6	5.7	11.4	62.9	17.1	5.7	17.1
Palau	67	93.1	32.8	34.3	6.0	10.4	14.9	70.1	10.4	7.5	13.4
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	206	97.2	29.6	23.3	18.9	6.8	5.8	62.1	7.3	5.3	8.7
Insular Areas Subtotal	616	97.8	32.0	26.9	11.5	7.5	7.0	60.1	16.1	7.3	18.7
DANTES	5,321	99.1	25.1	12.7	5.8	5.0	7.1	37.2	69.4	55.2	89.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,960	83.3	11.3	17.5	27.0	14.6	14.2	46.2	0.9	0.5	1.0
International	1,765	63.9	64.9	19.0	6.5	17.3	5.5	82.4	1.0	0.7	1.4
Michigan Prisons	3,278	83.9	11.9	18.6	28.3	16.9	18.1	46.6	1.1	0.7	1.3
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	18,327	84.9	20.6	16.5	19.1	12.5	12.0	47.1	20.8	16.4	26.8
Program Total²	641,160	89.8	20.4	29.3	24.1	9.4	10.3	62.4	5.9	3.2	7.1

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason (%)
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	
12.5	0.0	34.4	6.3	43.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	18.8	28.1	31.3	15.6
14.3	0.0	42.9	57.1	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	28.6	0.0
13.2	1.8	36.4	7.3	52.3	0.9	1.8	0.0	2.7	25.5	54.1	58.6	15.0
12.2	0.0	20.4	8.2	34.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	22.4	24.5	42.9	14.3
5.7	2.9	40.0	8.6	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	34.3	40.0	17.1
22.4	6.0	47.8	11.9	59.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	14.9	19.4	25.4	20.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.7	2.9	42.7	6.3	55.8	1.5	2.9	0.0	4.4	14.6	40.3	43.7	11.2
13.1	2.4	38.6	8.1	52.8	0.8	1.9	0.3	3.1	19.8	40.6	45.9	14.3
2.0	1.9	22.4	9.7	30.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	19.3	38.9	42.9	8.3
7.2	2.4	41.4	15.0	48.2	4.7	8.5	1.3	12.8	36.1	70.2	75.7	15.7
7.5	2.2	18.2	4.6	25.3	4.4	0.5	0.8	5.3	9.3	27.4	29.7	21.7
10.2	2.1	36.1	12.7	44.7	15.2	38.8	1.8	47.2	31.1	59.0	63.8	21.0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6.2	2.2	32.7	12.1	40.2	5.3	10.7	1.0	14.7	27.8	55.0	59.6	15.1
8.8	2.8	39.4	8.8	50.1	3.2	4.4	1.7	8.5	22.6	47.7	51.9	14.7

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹ Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.² 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® Test Candidates Tested, by Language Version: 2009

Jurisdiction	Total Candidates Tested (N)	Language Version ¹		
		English	French	Spanish
		(N)	(N)	(N)
Alabama	15,269	15,239	0	30
Alaska	2,725	2,718	1	6
Arizona	18,912	18,103	5	804
Arkansas	8,646	8,451	2	193
California	58,136	52,593	0	5,543
Colorado	16,643	15,595	0	1,048
Connecticut	5,548	5,275	0	273
Delaware	902	888	0	14
District of Columbia	1,071	944	8	119
Florida	49,546	48,946	2	598
Georgia	33,467	33,130	17	320
Hawaii	1,995	1,994	0	1
Idaho	5,809	5,745	0	64
Illinois	30,162	27,946	29	2,187
Indiana	14,953	14,887	3	63
Iowa	6,351	6,252	0	99
Kansas	3,413	3,295	0	118
Kentucky	11,201	11,106	0	95
Louisiana	11,818	11,788	1	29
Maine	4,269	4,267	1	1
Maryland	8,942	8,905	12	25
Massachusetts	13,328	12,726	0	602
Michigan	21,754	21,608	1	145
Minnesota	10,256	10,191	0	65
Mississippi	15,140	15,138	0	2
Missouri	13,508	13,482	0	26
Montana	3,503	3,503	0	0
Nebraska	4,088	3,734	0	354
Nevada	7,009	6,689	0	320
New Hampshire	2,647	2,632	0	15
New Jersey	13,550	12,780	4	766
New Mexico	9,017	8,245	0	772
New York	53,063	50,373	267	2,423
North Carolina	28,859	28,207	1	651
North Dakota	1,695	1,694	0	1
Ohio	21,876	21,806	0	70
Oklahoma	9,540	9,431	0	109
Oregon	15,366	14,277	0	1,089
Pennsylvania	25,344	24,823	24	497
Rhode Island	2,689	2,570	0	119
South Carolina	10,063	10,063	0	0
South Dakota	1,975	1,975	0	0
Tennessee	15,647	15,476	7	164
Texas	54,547	50,545	5	3,997
Utah	7,253	7,082	0	171
Vermont	1,406	1,398	1	7
Virginia	24,186	23,890	6	290
Washington	24,510	23,669	1	840
West Virginia	6,111	6,107	0	4
Wisconsin	18,136	17,378	0	758
Wyoming	1,965	1,946	0	19
U.S. Subtotal	747,809	721,505	398	25,906

Jurisdiction	Total Candidates Tested (N)	Language Version ¹		
		English	French	Spanish
		(N)	(N)	(N)
American Samoa	32	32	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	7	7	0	0
Guam	221	221	0	0
Marshall Islands	49	49	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	37	37	0	0
Palau	72	72	0	0
Puerto Rico	4,141	274	0	3,867
Virgin Islands	212	204	4	4
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,771	896	4	3,871
Alberta	2,175	2,170	5	0
British Columbia	1,435	1,427	8	0
Manitoba	242	241	1	0
New Brunswick	1,549	1,238	311	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	209	209	0	0
Northwest Territories	26	26	0	0
Nova Scotia	1,078	1,075	3	0
Nunavut	59	59	0	0
Ontario	5,325	5,308	17	0
Prince Edward Island	398	398	0	0
Quebec	233	37	196	0
Saskatchewan	1,378	1,377	1	0
Yukon Territory	30	30	0	0
Canada Subtotal	14,137	13,595	542	0
DANTES	5,371	5,364	0	7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,556	8,870	0	686
International	2,762	2,762	0	0
Michigan Prisons	3,905	3,882	0	23
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	21,597	20,881	0	716
Program Total	788,314	756,877	944	30,493

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX I

Number of GED® Test Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of the GED Test: 2009

Jurisdiction	Total Candidates Tested (N)	Standard Print ¹ (N)	Special Edition ¹		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
			(N)	(N)	(N)
Alabama	15,269	15,245	6	0	18
Alaska	2,725	2,725	0	0	0
Arizona	18,912	18,899	2	0	11
Arkansas	8,646	8,633	5	0	8
California	58,136	58,115	5	1	15
Colorado	16,643	16,628	6	1	8
Connecticut	5,548	5,548	0	0	0
Delaware	902	896	0	0	6
District of Columbia	1,071	1,067	0	0	4
Florida	49,546	49,535	10	1	0
Georgia	33,467	33,376	33	0	58
Hawaii	1,995	1,995	0	0	0
Idaho	5,809	5,805	0	0	4
Illinois	30,162	30,131	17	0	14
Indiana	14,953	14,944	9	0	0
Iowa	6,351	6,317	0	0	34
Kansas	3,413	3,399	1	0	13
Kentucky	11,201	11,180	5	0	16
Louisiana	11,818	11,801	7	1	9
Maine	4,269	4,267	1	0	1
Maryland	8,942	8,929	11	0	2
Massachusetts	13,328	13,310	3	1	14
Michigan	21,754	21,736	7	0	11
Minnesota	10,256	10,250	5	0	1
Mississippi	15,140	15,123	10	0	7
Missouri	13,508	13,483	16	0	9
Montana	3,503	3,464	6	0	33
Nebraska	4,088	4,082	5	0	1
Nevada	7,009	7,008	0	0	1
New Hampshire	2,647	2,647	0	0	0
New Jersey	13,550	13,536	4	0	10
New Mexico	9,017	9,010	5	0	2
New York	53,063	52,795	157	8	103
North Carolina	28,859	28,831	14	1	13
North Dakota	1,695	1,672	23	0	0
Ohio	21,876	21,837	7	0	32
Oklahoma	9,540	9,507	4	0	29
Oregon	15,366	15,312	28	0	26
Pennsylvania	25,344	25,329	5	1	9
Rhode Island	2,689	2,689	0	0	0
South Carolina	10,063	10,021	9	0	33
South Dakota	1,975	1,935	1	0	39
Tennessee	15,647	15,631	7	0	9
Texas	54,547	54,452	3	2	90
Utah	7,253	7,248	2	0	3
Vermont	1,406	1,396	4	0	6
Virginia	24,186	24,087	26	1	72
Washington	24,510	24,462	32	2	14
West Virginia	6,111	6,101	4	0	6
Wisconsin	18,136	18,088	36	1	11
Wyoming	1,965	1,954	5	0	6
U.S. Subtotal	747,809	746,431	546	21	811

Jurisdiction	Total Candidates Tested (N)	Standard Print ¹ (N)	Special Edition ¹		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
			(N)	(N)	(N)
American Samoa	32	32	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	7	7	0	0	0
Guam	221	221	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	49	49	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	37	37	0	0	0
Palau	72	72	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	4,141	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	212	212	0	0	0
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,771	630	0	0	0
Alberta	2,175	2,164	11	0	0
British Columbia	1,435	1,435	0	0	0
Manitoba	242	242	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,549	1,527	2	0	20
Newfoundland and Labrador	209	209	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	26	26	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1,078	1,062	5	0	11
Nunavut	59	59	0	0	0
Ontario	5,325	5,216	4	0	105
Prince Edward Island	398	397	1	0	0
Quebec	233	231	0	0	2
Saskatchewan	1,378	1,329	49	0	0
Yukon Territory	30	30	0	0	0
Canada Subtotal	14,137	13,927	72	0	138
DANTES	5,371	5,371	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,556	9,529	16	0	11
International	2,762	2,762	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	3,905	3,846	0	0	59
VA Hospitals	3	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	21,597	21,511	16	0	70
Program Total	788,314	782,499	634	21	1,019

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX J1

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Test Candidates in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2009

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	12,528	450	450	85	82.0	12,666	480	478	84	83.2	12,543	490	502	101	87.4
Alaska	1,815	470	483	74	92.0	1,907	510	516	81	94.2	1,812	520	548	106	96.0
Arizona	14,698	480	491	75	91.6	15,171	500	507	85	91.0	15,076	500	530	106	92.4
Arkansas	7,881	500	501	74	94.4	7,875	510	515	78	95.6	7,852	520	544	103	96.4
California	43,793	490	496	80	90.4	46,045	500	507	83	91.2	46,180	500	527	105	92.4
Colorado	11,603	490	499	76	94.6	12,562	510	514	82	94.0	12,575	510	541	104	95.6
Connecticut	4,407	490	497	81	88.4	4,524	490	499	86	87.6	4,485	490	513	104	89.4
Delaware	875	490	504	70	97.4	874	540	543	77	98.2	873	550	567	99	99.4
District of Columbia	826	460	476	75	85.8	815	480	481	76	87.4	797	480	501	91	91.0
Florida	41,283	470	482	69	90.6	42,055	500	505	83	90.4	41,995	500	529	105	92.4
Georgia	24,346	500	500	81	89.4	25,181	490	496	82	89.0	25,148	490	515	103	90.6
Hawaii	1,752	480	484	84	89.2	1,726	500	509	82	92.2	1,742	500	528	107	92.0
Idaho	4,077	500	503	76	94.8	4,284	520	527	80	95.8	4,308	540	556	108	97.2
Illinois	23,013	440	464	69	85.8	23,843	490	495	83	88.0	23,890	490	514	102	89.8
Indiana	13,325	480	490	74	91.0	13,538	530	537	83	96.0	13,503	510	535	106	93.8
Iowa	4,454	500	505	69	97.2	4,504	530	534	74	98.6	4,577	540	560	102	98.4
Kansas	3,318	510	522	74	96.6	3,291	540	549	77	98.6	3,289	560	581	106	98.8
Kentucky	9,966	470	484	68	93.2	9,994	500	510	75	94.8	9,958	500	528	100	95.0
Louisiana	10,415	470	481	73	89.8	10,633	480	492	78	89.2	10,577	490	514	100	91.2
Maine	2,879	470	480	74	92.4	3,044	520	526	77	96.2	3,047	540	553	105	97.2
Maryland	7,713	460	457	88	81.6	7,266	500	499	86	87.6	7,232	490	512	106	87.8
Massachusetts	10,512	460	470	86	86.2	10,396	490	499	84	89.8	10,338	490	520	105	91.0
Michigan	14,940	460	468	85	86.0	15,761	500	509	84	90.8	16,009	500	530	106	92.4
Minnesota	6,963	460	478	82	91.0	7,374	530	530	82	96.0	7,374	540	549	106	96.2
Mississippi	11,689	450	449	82	81.6	11,879	470	472	80	81.8	11,799	470	495	99	85.4
Missouri	12,669	460	473	83	88.6	12,588	510	517	84	92.2	12,549	510	535	107	93.0
Montana	2,672	470	474	87	88.8	2,723	510	521	84	94.0	2,774	540	548	108	95.2
Nebraska	2,605	470	479	74	92.8	2,796	510	521	79	95.8	2,862	540	549	106	95.8
Nevada	6,371	460	462	84	85.8	6,227	500	506	83	90.6	6,224	500	522	104	91.6
New Hampshire	2,051	480	496	82	92.8	2,100	530	529	85	95.2	2,095	540	550	108	95.6
New Jersey	10,852	470	486	76	88.8	11,142	480	492	84	87.2	11,107	490	511	103	89.2
New Mexico	6,928	460	471	83	87.2	7,068	500	499	80	90.2	7,023	500	523	102	92.4
New York	44,476	450	452	101	77.6	43,111	480	485	82	85.2	42,998	480	502	101	87.0
North Carolina	17,936	480	485	74	93.0	20,157	510	513	79	94.4	20,557	510	541	104	95.8
North Dakota	1,115	460	466	73	91.2	1,201	500	513	82	94.0	1,178	510	538	104	96.4
Ohio	19,830	460	468	61	91.0	20,017	510	520	78	95.0	19,971	510	538	102	95.6
Oklahoma	8,526	460	460	84	85.8	8,441	500	506	83	91.0	8,377	500	531	106	92.6
Oregon	10,630	490	499	78	94.8	11,372	520	528	84	96.0	11,364	540	558	109	97.0
Pennsylvania	20,054	460	459	85	84.6	19,888	500	502	83	90.2	19,916	500	523	103	92.0
Rhode Island	1,832	440	456	60	88.2	2,135	500	509	77	93.0	2,201	500	530	103	94.2
South Carolina	9,149	460	463	82	85.2	8,993	500	503	80	91.0	9,036	490	513	102	89.8
South Dakota	1,358	470	480	76	91.4	1,494	520	526	77	96.8	1,472	540	551	101	97.2
Tennessee	13,639	460	469	75	89.6	13,645	500	507	77	93.4	13,585	500	526	101	94.2
Texas	42,198	490	490	75	90.0	43,243	490	494	81	88.8	42,947	490	520	103	91.2
Utah	6,456	500	506	78	94.0	6,559	520	523	85	93.8	6,558	520	547	109	95.2
Vermont	801	460	477	71	92.2	903	510	520	84	93.6	931	540	553	106	95.8
Virginia	18,199	470	482	72	90.4	19,179	490	499	80	90.8	18,997	490	515	100	92.2
Washington	15,159	490	502	85	92.0	15,980	520	523	86	94.0	16,357	540	552	111	95.2
West Virginia	5,470	450	462	74	88.4	5,424	500	503	76	93.0	5,424	500	524	99	94.4
Wisconsin	10,011	460	476	75	91.2	10,814	510	520	83	94.6	11,212	510	541	106	95.2
Wyoming	1,582	510	509	79	95.8	1,639	530	536	77	98.0	1,611	550	569	105	98.8
U.S. Subtotal	581,640	470	479	81	88.6	596,047	500	505	83	90.8	596,305	500	526	105	92.2
American Samoa	28	420	397	108	53.6	26	375	383	89	27.0	26	375	389	71	27.0
Federated States of Micronesia	6	420	388	157	66.6	5	430	442	68	60.0	6	465	453	72	83.4
Guam	185	460	476	89	86.4	180	480	492	71	93.4	182	470	501	96	91.2
Marshall Islands	38	400	404	70	47.4	44	375	393	68	41.0	45	390	405	68	37.8
Northern Mariana Islands	15	530	496	144	86.6	11	470	485	73	91.0	22	470	489	94	91.0
Palau	13	490	471	65	77.0	49	430	429	60	67.4	38	415	424	71	55.2
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	166	450	442	96	76.0	156	450	466	74	80.2	154	465	484	100	79.8
Insular Areas Subtotal	451	450	452	98	76.8	471	450	461	80	77.2	473	460	473	98	75.8

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	1,975	540	542	83	97.4	1,973	550	545	83	95.4	1,982	600	606	109	98.2
British Columbia	1,275	570	581	98	98.0	1,285	560	552	90	94.6	1,299	600	608	114	97.4
Manitoba	221	510	522	90	94.2	213	560	553	89	93.4	214	600	612	111	98.2
New Brunswick	1,323	480	482	89	89.0	1,236	480	490	79	88.2	1,195	540	560	102	96.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	178	520	524	81	95.6	176	500	501	79	89.2	165	560	572	114	96.4
Northwest Territories	22	560	557	98	91.0	25	560	539	104	92.0	24	610	637	108	100.0
Nova Scotia	914	490	496	79	92.2	884	500	508	88	88.6	888	540	555	108	96.8
Nunavut	50	400	386	142	46.0	42	440	443	110	64.2	40	440	476	100	77.6
Ontario	4,792	540	543	84	97.6	4,755	540	541	85	95.0	4,792	585	590	109	97.6
Prince Edward Island	326	500	512	73	95.4	333	510	515	81	93.4	322	560	570	104	98.2
Quebec	207	520	530	82	98.0	227	490	482	81	82.4	227	610	603	90	97.8
Saskatchewan	1,085	510	517	80	94.4	1,103	500	504	89	87.2	1,110	540	556	108	95.0
Yukon Territory	27	550	525	129	92.6	27	560	559	83	96.2	27	650	634	112	96.2
Canada Subtotal	12,395	530	532	90	95.6	12,279	530	530	88	92.6	12,285	570	586	110	97.2
DANTES	5,212	500	508	69	98.2	5,136	550	552	72	98.8	5,137	560	574	100	98.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,866	450	451	68	85.2	7,653	490	496	71	93.6	7,488	490	513	93	93.6
International	2,117	460	471	100	81.8	2,030	470	478	85	81.2	2,199	450	468	97	76.8
Michigan Prisons	2,616	430	434	71	76.8	2,486	470	480	72	88.6	2,458	470	500	92	92.0
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	17,813	460	468	78	87.4	17,307	500	508	79	93.0	17,284	500	524	102	92.8
Program Total	612,299	470	480	81	88.8	626,104	500	506	83	91.0	626,347	500	527	105	92.4

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX J2

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Test Candidates in Science and Mathematics Tests: 2009

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req.	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req.
					(%)					(%)
Alabama	12,536	500	503	84	89.0	13,507	440	449	74	73.8
Alaska	1,917	540	549	87	97.2	1,677	500	501	74	93.0
Arizona	15,074	520	526	87	94.0	15,880	460	466	77	81.0
Arkansas	7,887	530	539	80	97.2	8,192	480	486	72	90.4
California	45,858	520	523	84	93.8	46,426	460	462	77	79.4
Colorado	12,444	530	537	85	96.2	12,090	470	477	76	86.8
Connecticut	4,570	510	517	90	91.0	4,679	450	457	81	73.4
Delaware	871	550	559	83	99.4	882	510	510	69	96.8
District of Columbia	807	490	492	73	89.8	884	440	443	69	71.8
Florida	42,018	530	528	85	93.8	43,600	480	474	78	82.8
Georgia	24,865	520	516	84	92.6	25,853	450	457	76	77.2
Hawaii	1,720	530	537	83	95.8	1,804	480	484	82	85.8
Idaho	4,220	550	556	85	98.2	4,243	490	489	75	89.4
Illinois	23,718	510	512	84	91.2	25,223	450	459	78	77.2
Indiana	13,541	510	514	81	93.0	14,000	480	479	74	85.2
Iowa	4,378	550	560	78	99.4	4,264	500	502	67	96.6
Kansas	3,304	560	576	81	99.0	3,328	520	520	72	96.0
Kentucky	10,009	530	534	75	97.4	10,322	470	475	66	88.8
Louisiana	10,663	510	513	81	91.8	11,011	470	468	74	82.0
Maine	3,101	550	555	83	98.0	2,902	490	491	70	92.0
Maryland	7,304	510	517	89	91.2	7,973	450	460	80	76.2
Massachusetts	10,457	520	518	88	92.2	10,848	460	462	81	77.8
Michigan	15,781	530	531	89	93.6	15,074	460	466	79	80.0
Minnesota	7,281	540	550	88	97.2	7,083	490	490	78	89.8
Mississippi	11,916	490	496	83	87.8	12,360	440	444	73	71.8
Missouri	12,574	540	543	84	96.0	12,861	480	482	76	86.0
Montana	2,689	540	549	86	96.0	2,722	490	485	78	86.2
Nebraska	2,751	540	547	84	97.2	2,636	490	484	76	87.6
Nevada	6,287	520	523	84	93.4	6,499	460	463	74	80.6
New Hampshire	2,135	550	552	88	96.8	2,114	490	488	78	87.8
New Jersey	11,186	500	507	88	90.2	11,860	450	455	82	74.8
New Mexico	7,070	520	523	82	94.4	7,215	460	464	76	79.8
New York	43,898	490	498	85	88.0	45,626	440	449	81	71.0
North Carolina	19,752	530	535	80	97.0	17,025	490	490	71	91.6
North Dakota	1,185	540	544	84	97.2	1,128	490	495	75	91.4
Ohio	20,057	530	536	81	96.6	20,725	480	477	70	87.2
Oklahoma	8,407	530	527	83	94.2	8,766	470	467	73	82.6
Oregon	11,213	550	555	87	98.0	10,961	480	489	77	90.4
Pennsylvania	19,840	520	522	86	93.4	20,748	460	464	78	78.6
Rhode Island	2,131	530	530	83	95.4	1,852	480	481	78	86.0
South Carolina	9,081	520	515	83	92.0	9,319	480	473	74	83.4
South Dakota	1,468	540	556	84	98.2	1,360	500	500	76	92.2
Tennessee	13,571	520	529	78	96.4	14,086	460	466	67	84.4
Texas	43,145	510	514	83	92.2	44,713	460	464	77	79.6
Utah	6,538	550	552	87	96.6	6,793	480	483	78	87.6
Vermont	913	540	552	91	97.2	871	490	491	80	89.0
Virginia	19,215	520	520	84	93.8	19,420	450	458	74	79.4
Washington	15,603	540	550	89	96.8	15,637	480	485	80	86.8
West Virginia	5,435	530	530	77	96.6	5,687	460	469	66	86.8
Wisconsin	10,475	540	542	88	96.2	9,885	480	482	79	85.8
Wyoming	1,651	550	560	83	98.8	1,557	510	505	72	95.0
U.S. Subtotal	594,510	520	524	86	93.6	606,171	470	468	77	81.4
American Samoa	27	390	396	71	37.0	26	375	369	92	30.8
Federated States of Micronesia	5	450	464	52	100.0	5	410	414	25	80.0
Guam	187	520	514	68	94.6	200	450	455	67	77.0
Marshall Islands	46	385	408	86	43.4	44	350	354	82	22.8
Northern Mariana Islands	11	520	539	101	100.0	18	485	487	78	88.8
Palau	19	470	478	54	89.4	18	435	448	80	77.8
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	155	490	491	79	88.4	177	430	437	72	68.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	450	490	487	84	83.8	488	430	435	79	67.0

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
	Alberta	1,955	560	578	88	97.4	2,062	510	524	99
British Columbia	1,282	560	578	94	96.8	1,344	510	518	101	87.2
Manitoba	212	560	574	95	96.6	221	510	524	115	85.0
New Brunswick	1,187	520	524	84	93.2	1,310	480	480	88	82.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	165	550	555	91	94.6	180	480	499	98	86.2
Northwest Territories	25	580	587	80	100.0	20	520	534	133	85.0
Nova Scotia	882	530	540	88	94.8	967	470	479	94	79.4
Nunavut	44	450	469	114	70.4	50	430	427	83	60.0
Ontario	4,756	550	565	88	96.4	5,011	510	519	96	90.0
Prince Edward Island	325	540	544	82	95.6	354	480	490	85	87.2
Quebec	225	510	513	74	93.8	227	490	483	78	85.0
Saskatchewan	1,089	530	533	89	92.2	1,154	480	484	97	80.2
Yukon Territory	26	600	588	94	96.2	28	520	519	95	89.2
Canada Subtotal	12,173	550	558	90	95.6	12,928	500	508	98	87.0
DANTES	5,140	570	583	77	99.4	5,214	530	533	72	98.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,719	490	500	71	93.8	8,199	440	449	62	78.8
International	2,033	500	506	92	87.8	2,156	480	487	96	80.0
Michigan Prisons	2,509	480	490	74	90.4	2,848	430	431	66	66.8
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	17,402	520	524	85	94.2	18,419	470	474	81	82.6
Program Total	624,535	520	525	86	93.6	638,006	470	469	78	81.6

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX K

GED® Test Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Percentage Who Completed the GED Test, and Percentage Who Passed: Changes from 2008 to 2009

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2008	2009	Percent Change 2008-09	2008	2009	Percentage Point Change 2008-09	2008	2009	Percentage Point Change 2008-09
	(N)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	
Alabama	14,783	15,269	3.3	99.2	99.6	0.4	60.8	57.3	-3.5
Alaska	2,748	2,725	-0.8	67.6	63.6	-4.0	89.3	87.0	-2.3
Arizona	20,462	18,912	-7.6	89.3	90.0	0.7	73.6	70.8	-2.8
Arkansas	8,460	8,646	2.2	99.2	99.4	0.2	84.8	82.8	-2.0
California	58,750	58,136	-1.0	83.6	83.1	-0.5	73.3	69.4	-3.9
Colorado	15,629	16,643	6.5	74.7	73.4	-1.3	83.3	81.8	-1.5
Connecticut	5,711	5,548	-2.9	88.0	87.1	-0.9	66.4	62.7	-3.7
Delaware	793	902	13.7	99.0	99.6	0.6	95.8	91.4	-4.4
District of Columbia	1,007	1,071	6.4	95.5	84.2	-11.3	64.4	53.5	-10.9
Florida	51,063	49,546	-3.0	95.2	95.1	-0.1	73.4	69.4	-4.0
Georgia	32,578	33,467	2.7	86.2	84.3	-1.9	70.3	66.0	-4.3
Hawaii	2,044	1,995	-2.4	93.8	94.6	0.8	78.6	75.2	-3.4
Idaho	5,928	5,809	-2.0	74.5	73.0	-1.5	86.9	85.0	-1.9
Illinois	28,013	30,162	7.7	90.5	89.7	-0.8	63.1	59.2	-3.9
Indiana	14,211	14,953	5.2	99.0	99.4	0.4	83.8	73.4	-10.4
Iowa	5,999	6,351	5.9	65.2	64.0	-1.2	99.0	98.1	-0.9
Kansas	3,449	3,413	-1.0	98.5	98.9	0.4	94.2	91.9	-2.3
Kentucky	12,480	11,201	-10.2	98.6	98.7	0.1	80.1	78.4	-1.7
Louisiana	10,213	11,818	15.7	96.1	96.9	0.8	72.8	69.5	-3.3
Maine	4,045	4,269	5.5	68.7	68.8	0.1	87.5	86.5	-1.0
Maryland	8,976	8,942	-0.4	95.3	94.0	-1.3	65.4	60.1	-5.3
Massachusetts	13,508	13,328	-1.3	89.4	89.2	-0.2	68.0	64.7	-3.3
Michigan	20,896	21,754	4.1	74.0	72.9	-1.1	71.3	69.9	-1.4
Minnesota	10,379	10,256	-1.2	72.5	70.9	-1.6	83.6	81.9	-1.7
Mississippi	13,977	15,140	8.3	93.1	91.8	-1.3	60.7	55.8	-4.9
Missouri	12,675	13,508	6.6	99.4	99.5	0.1	79.2	74.4	-4.8
Montana	3,385	3,503	3.5	82.3	81.4	-0.9	79.6	75.5	-4.1
Nebraska	3,880	4,088	5.4	66.7	66.3	-0.4	85.8	81.4	-4.4
Nevada	6,868	7,009	2.1	97.7	98.3	0.6	71.2	68.7	-2.5
New Hampshire	2,481	2,647	6.7	76.9	80.4	3.5	82.5	82.0	-0.5
New Jersey	14,413	13,550	-6.0	97.1	97.1	0.0	65.6	62.4	-3.2
New Mexico	8,291	9,017	8.8	82.3	84.9	2.6	70.7	68.0	-2.7
New York	57,175	53,063	-7.2	97.6	97.5	-0.1	59.7	53.8	-5.9
North Carolina	26,419	28,859	9.2	61.1	59.0	-2.1	86.5	85.2	-1.3
North Dakota	1,723	1,695	-1.6	68.9	68.7	-0.2	83.6	83.1	-0.5
Ohio	23,740	21,876	-7.9	99.0	99.2	0.2	81.1	76.0	-5.1
Oklahoma	9,050	9,540	5.4	98.5	98.6	0.1	73.3	70.1	-3.2
Oregon	14,259	15,366	7.8	72.3	72.1	-0.2	85.0	83.7	-1.3
Pennsylvania	23,645	25,344	7.2	88.2	88.5	0.3	69.6	64.8	-4.8
Rhode Island	3,185	2,689	-15.6	64.2	65.8	1.6	70.9	76.5	5.6
South Carolina	9,207	10,063	9.3	98.8	98.8	0.0	73.1	69.0	-4.1
South Dakota	2,190	1,975	-9.8	70.4	71.2	0.8	82.1	81.5	-0.6
Tennessee	15,923	15,647	-1.7	98.9	98.3	-0.6	77.6	71.4	-6.2
Texas	53,133	54,547	2.7	86.9	88.7	1.8	69.2	67.0	-2.2
Utah	6,715	7,253	8.0	95.8	96.6	0.8	83.0	81.0	-2.0
Vermont	1,425	1,406	-1.3	63.9	56.5	-7.4	84.1	81.3	-2.8
Virginia	24,157	24,186	0.1	91.2	87.9	-3.3	72.0	68.0	-4.0
Washington	22,976	24,510	6.7	68.3	61.2	-7.1	83.0	79.8	-3.2
West Virginia	5,501	6,111	11.1	98.1	98.8	0.7	73.0	74.4	1.4
Wisconsin	16,838	18,136	7.7	56.4	55.3	-1.1	81.8	79.0	-2.8
Wyoming	1,877	1,965	4.7	82.1	81.5	-0.6	91.1	90.9	-0.2
U.S. Subtotal	737,233	747,809	1.4	87.1	86.3	-0.8	73.1	69.4	-3.7
American Samoa	32	32	0.0	100.0	93.8	-6.2	34.4	13.3	-21.1
Federated States of Micronesia	53	7	-86.8	77.4	57.1	-20.3	7.3	50.0	42.7
Guam	275	221	-19.6	99.6	98.6	-1.0	70.8	64.2	-6.6
Marshall Islands	36	49	36.1	80.6	91.8	11.2	13.8	13.3	-0.5
Northern Mariana Islands	34	37	8.8	52.9	51.4	-1.5	38.9	52.6	13.7
Palau	62	72	16.1	61.3	38.9	-22.4	31.6	46.4	14.8
Puerto Rico	4,620	4,141	-10.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	31.4	35.1	3.7
Virgin Islands	197	212	7.6	97.0	98.6	1.6	56.5	43.1	-13.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	5,309	4,771	-10.1	98.8	98.4	-0.4	34.1	36.6	2.5

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2008	2009	Percent Change 2008–09	2008	2009	Percentage Point Change 2008–09	2008	2009	Percentage Point Change 2008–09
	(N)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	
Alberta	1,786	2,175	21.8	96.5	97.7	1.2	71.2	73.5	2.3
British Columbia	1,229	1,435	16.8	95.4	97.1	1.7	69.2	73.3	4.1
Manitoba	318	242	-23.9	98.7	99.2	0.5	64.6	70.8	6.2
New Brunswick	1,335	1,549	16.0	97.8	97.9	0.1	44.4	50.8	6.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	228	209	-8.3	97.8	95.2	-2.6	55.2	61.3	6.1
Northwest Territories	22	26	18.2	81.8	69.2	-12.6	61.1	61.1	-0.0
Nova Scotia	879	1,078	22.6	97.4	97.4	0.0	48.0	50.4	2.4
Nunavut	68	59	-13.2	95.6	88.1	-7.5	18.5	17.3	-1.2
Ontario	4,928	5,325	8.1	98.2	98.5	0.3	69.9	72.8	2.9
Prince Edward Island	324	398	22.8	99.7	97.5	-2.2	60.1	59.5	-0.6
Quebec	162	233	43.8	99.4	100.0	0.6	55.3	53.6	-1.7
Saskatchewan	1,408	1,378	-2.1	92.6	90.9	-1.7	56.3	57.1	0.8
Yukon Territory	26	30	15.4	96.2	96.7	0.5	60.0	65.5	5.5
Canada Subtotal	12,713	14,137	11.2	97.0	97.2	0.2	63.2	66.3	3.1
DANTES	5,297	5,371	1.4	99.3	99.3	0.0	94.0	95.5	1.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,438	9,556	1.3	95.7	92.9	-2.8	69.8	64.9	-4.9
International	2,349	2,762	17.6	84.0	79.7	-4.3	61.1	59.9	-1.2
Michigan Prisons	4,385	3,905	-10.9	87.7	86.8	-0.9	59.5	52.6	-6.9
VA Hospitals	4	3	-25.0	25.0	66.7	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	21,473	21,597	0.6	93.6	91.7	-1.9	73.3	70.5	-2.8
Program Total	776,728	788,314	1.5	87.5	86.7	-0.8	72.6	69.2	-3.4

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

Note: Due to rounding procedures, the data listed under *Percentage Point Change 2008–09* may not equal the difference between the 2008 and 2009 completion and pass rates.

APPENDIX L

Percentage of GED® Test Passers, by Age Group and Mean Age: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group								Mean Age (years)	Std. Dev.
			16–18	19–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Alabama	8,713	100.0	35.7	34.2	12.1	8.1	4.5	3.6	1.5	0.2	23.8	8.1
Alaska	1,507	100.0	38.0	39.4	12.2	4.0	3.0	2.6	0.7	0.1	22.4	6.7
Arizona	12,045	100.0	30.2	34.5	13.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	1.8	0.4	24.9	8.8
Arkansas	7,002	98.4	43.4	27.5	10.5	7.0	4.4	4.8	2.1	0.3	23.7	8.8
California	33,534	100.0	24.6	34.3	13.9	9.4	7.0	8.1	2.3	0.3	26.3	9.3
Colorado	9,993	100.0	34.5	33.5	13.4	7.1	4.6	4.9	1.8	0.2	24.3	8.4
Connecticut	3,025	99.9	22.4	44.3	14.7	7.4	4.8	4.7	1.5	0.1	24.6	8.0
Delaware	821	100.0	22.2	41.9	16.6	9.5	3.5	4.6	1.3	0.4	24.9	8.0
District of Columbia	482	99.8	24.9	44.6	13.7	7.5	3.9	4.4	0.6	0.4	24.1	7.5
Florida	32,681	100.0	41.5	33.5	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.9	1.5	0.2	23.1	7.9
Georgia	18,604	99.9	28.8	38.5	13.2	8.0	4.9	4.9	1.5	0.2	24.5	8.4
Hawaii	1,419	100.0	58.1	23.9	8.0	4.0	2.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	21.3	6.9
Idaho	3,606	100.0	39.6	31.8	11.2	6.2	4.4	4.8	1.9	0.2	23.8	8.5
Illinois	16,024	100.0	29.2	37.9	13.2	8.2	4.9	4.8	1.7	0.2	24.5	8.4
Indiana	10,901	100.0	29.4	37.1	13.6	7.5	4.6	5.2	2.3	0.4	24.8	8.8
Iowa	3,990	100.0	30.0	38.0	13.8	7.7	4.1	4.1	2.1	0.2	24.4	8.3
Kansas	3,102	100.0	39.2	33.0	12.4	7.4	3.5	3.4	0.8	0.2	23.2	7.5
Kentucky	8,666	100.0	30.5	34.1	14.4	8.8	4.9	4.9	2.1	0.3	24.8	8.8
Louisiana	7,939	99.7	43.2	31.8	10.9	6.5	3.7	2.9	0.9	0.1	22.6	7.4
Maine	2,539	100.0	31.7	40.3	11.6	5.1	3.5	5.0	2.6	0.2	24.2	8.7
Maryland	5,053	100.0	32.5	39.3	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.0	1.4	0.3	23.7	8.1
Massachusetts	7,678	99.9	34.0	40.0	10.7	5.4	3.4	4.6	1.6	0.3	23.6	8.3
Michigan	11,095	100.0	25.3	42.0	12.9	8.4	4.6	4.9	1.9	0.1	24.7	8.2
Minnesota	5,960	100.0	18.0	46.6	16.4	8.2	4.1	4.8	1.8	0.2	25.0	8.1
Mississippi	7,759	100.0	39.4	32.6	12.2	7.3	3.9	3.1	1.4	0.2	23.3	7.8
Missouri	10,001	100.0	38.4	29.4	13.2	7.5	4.5	5.0	1.8	0.2	24.2	8.6
Montana	2,155	100.0	45.7	33.2	10.0	4.3	2.6	3.0	1.1	0.2	22.2	7.3
Nebraska	2,206	100.0	29.8	37.7	14.3	7.6	4.4	4.5	1.4	0.2	24.3	8.0
Nevada	4,734	100.0	30.2	35.6	13.7	7.7	4.6	5.7	2.2	0.2	24.8	8.8
New Hampshire	1,740	99.7	31.6	39.5	12.0	5.7	3.6	5.9	1.7	0.1	24.1	8.3
New Jersey	8,211	100.0	32.0	31.2	13.9	9.1	5.5	6.1	1.9	0.3	25.1	9.0
New Mexico	5,206	100.0	41.2	32.8	11.5	6.5	3.5	3.4	1.0	0.2	23.0	7.6
New York	27,811	100.0	26.9	42.1	12.7	7.3	4.2	4.9	1.7	0.2	24.4	8.5
North Carolina	14,494	100.0	26.5	34.8	14.4	9.2	5.6	6.3	2.6	0.5	25.7	9.4
North Dakota	967	100.0	39.3	40.1	9.7	5.6	1.8	2.4	0.9	0.2	22.2	6.9
Ohio	16,477	99.9	15.8	44.8	16.6	9.5	5.1	5.4	2.4	0.3	25.9	8.7
Oklahoma	6,592	100.0	31.3	34.9	14.7	7.9	4.6	4.9	1.5	0.2	24.4	8.3
Oregon	9,274	100.0	38.5	28.9	10.9	7.8	5.3	6.4	2.0	0.2	24.5	9.1
Pennsylvania	14,536	100.0	27.1	40.5	13.2	7.3	4.9	4.9	2.0	0.2	24.7	8.5
Rhode Island	1,352	99.9	38.3	38.4	10.8	3.5	3.7	4.3	0.7	0.3	22.9	7.8
South Carolina	6,858	99.9	31.8	38.6	11.6	7.3	4.1	4.1	2.1	0.5	24.2	8.7
South Dakota	1,146	100.0	36.0	36.0	13.4	5.1	3.4	3.4	2.6	0.1	23.6	8.4
Tennessee	10,985	100.0	23.8	35.8	15.5	9.7	6.3	6.3	2.4	0.3	26.0	9.0
Texas	32,380	99.9	27.7	35.1	14.8	9.0	5.5	5.6	1.9	0.3	25.2	8.7
Utah	5,675	100.0	37.6	38.7	10.4	5.9	2.9	3.5	1.0	0.0	22.9	7.1
Vermont	646	100.0	48.9	33.9	7.7	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.2	21.8	7.1
Virginia	14,454	100.0	36.4	31.9	12.3	7.1	4.5	5.3	2.1	0.4	24.4	9.0
Washington	11,977	100.0	30.3	38.5	13.1	7.4	4.5	4.6	1.4	0.2	24.1	8.1
West Virginia	4,492	100.0	37.2	34.4	11.6	6.9	4.2	4.4	1.0	0.3	23.5	8.0
Wisconsin	7,925	100.0	26.4	34.6	15.8	9.0	5.8	5.9	2.3	0.3	25.6	8.9
Wyoming	1,453	99.9	37.5	37.2	11.2	6.1	2.9	4.1	1.0	0.1	23.1	7.5
U.S. Subtotal	447,885	99.9	31.0	36.2	13.1	7.7	4.8	5.1	1.8	0.3	24.5	8.6
American Samoa	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	140	100.0	25.0	49.3	13.6	6.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	5.9
Marshall Islands	6	100.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	26.8	9.7
Northern Mariana Islands	10	100.0	20.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	6.1
Palau	13	100.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	15.4	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	25.3	7.9
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	90	100.0	37.8	40.0	7.8	3.3	4.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	23.1	7.8
Insular Areas Subtotal	265	100.0	27.5	46.8	10.9	6.4	3.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	23.2	6.8

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group								Mean Age	Std. Dev.
			16–18	19–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)	
Alberta	1,562	100.0	2.2	32.8	21.1	15.0	9.4	13.6	5.4	0.4	30.9	9.8
British Columbia	939	92.0	5.6	26.0	15.7	15.7	12.9	19.0	4.7	0.5	32.3	10.3
Manitoba	170	100.0	1.8	30.6	18.8	13.5	12.9	15.9	6.5	0.0	31.9	9.9
New Brunswick	771	100.0	2.7	41.1	15.8	10.4	9.2	14.0	6.2	0.5	30.4	10.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	122	100.0	0.0	53.3	9.8	8.2	13.9	13.9	0.8	0.0	28.7	9.2
Northwest Territories	11	100.0	0.0	45.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	28.2	9.4
Nova Scotia	529	100.0	0.0	41.2	16.6	9.3	7.4	17.2	7.9	0.4	31.3	11.2
Nunavut	9	100.0	11.1	33.3	33.3	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	26.1	8.0
Ontario	3,818	100.0	2.5	39.6	13.9	9.4	8.9	17.2	7.9	0.6	31.6	11.3
Prince Edward Island	231	100.0	5.2	29.4	11.7	7.4	7.4	22.1	14.3	2.6	35.0	13.2
Quebec	125	100.0	12.0	48.8	19.2	5.6	6.4	4.8	3.2	0.0	26.0	8.5
Saskatchewan	715	100.0	9.0	32.6	18.7	11.6	5.9	15.4	5.6	1.3	30.4	11.2
Yukon Territory	19	100.0	5.3	42.1	21.1	15.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	28.8	9.0
Canada Subtotal	9,021	99.1	3.3	36.6	16.2	11.3	9.1	16.2	6.7	0.6	31.3	10.9
DANTES	5,095	100.0	29.5	56.8	9.0	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.3	4.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,757	99.9	0.1	15.9	26.9	22.9	14.8	14.2	4.0	1.1	33.2	8.8
International	1,316	99.8	66.3	26.8	3.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	19.6	4.5
Michigan Prisons	1,783	99.9	7.5	37.2	20.2	11.6	8.4	10.7	3.4	1.0	29.1	9.9
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	13,951	99.9	18.0	34.6	17.3	12.2	7.7	7.4	2.1	0.6	27.0	9.2
Program Total	471,122	99.9	30.1	36.1	13.3	7.9	5.0	5.4	1.9	0.3	24.7	8.7

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX M

Percentage of GED® Test Passers, by Gender: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	8,713	100.0	55.1	44.9
Alaska	1,507	100.0	62.4	37.6
Arizona	12,045	100.0	60.5	39.5
Arkansas	7,004	98.4	58.7	41.3
California	33,306	99.3	63.6	36.4
Colorado	9,993	100.0	60.1	39.9
Connecticut	3,028	100.0	66.2	33.8
Delaware	821	100.0	64.4	35.6
District of Columbia	475	98.3	61.1	38.9
Florida	32,675	100.0	59.8	40.2
Georgia	18,581	99.8	58.5	41.5
Hawaii	1,410	99.4	58.7	41.3
Idaho	3,605	100.0	59.0	41.0
Illinois	15,777	98.5	59.3	40.7
Indiana	10,788	98.9	60.5	39.5
Iowa	3,990	100.0	57.6	42.4
Kansas	3,102	100.0	57.1	42.9
Kentucky	8,666	100.0	59.9	40.1
Louisiana	7,954	99.9	59.8	40.2
Maine	2,474	97.4	59.1	40.9
Maryland	5,053	100.0	63.5	36.5
Massachusetts	7,635	99.3	58.1	41.9
Michigan	11,039	99.5	58.1	41.9
Minnesota	5,919	99.3	63.3	36.7
Mississippi	7,746	99.8	56.6	43.4
Missouri	10,001	100.0	59.9	40.1
Montana	2,146	99.6	56.0	44.0
Nebraska	2,201	99.8	59.1	40.9
Nevada	4,728	99.9	58.7	41.3
New Hampshire	1,720	98.6	61.0	39.0
New Jersey	8,212	100.0	57.7	42.3
New Mexico	5,188	99.7	54.8	45.2
New York	27,667	99.5	58.5	41.5
North Carolina	14,494	100.0	59.2	40.8
North Dakota	964	99.7	58.4	41.6
Ohio	16,469	99.9	57.4	42.6
Oklahoma	6,569	99.7	56.2	43.8
Oregon	9,273	100.0	58.7	41.3
Pennsylvania	14,521	99.9	61.2	38.8
Rhode Island	1,352	99.9	61.0	39.0
South Carolina	6,808	99.2	57.9	42.1
South Dakota	1,144	99.8	62.6	37.4
Tennessee	10,984	100.0	56.6	43.4
Texas	32,324	99.7	58.7	41.3
Utah	5,675	100.0	59.1	40.9
Vermont	644	99.7	63.4	36.6
Virginia	14,453	100.0	62.1	37.9
Washington	11,795	98.5	59.0	41.0
West Virginia	4,300	95.7	57.3	42.7
Wisconsin	7,917	99.9	63.8	36.2
Wyoming	1,450	99.7	58.8	41.2
U.S. Subtotal	446,305	99.6	59.5	40.5
American Samoa	4	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*
Guam	140	100.0	54.3	45.7
Marshall Islands	6	100.0	50.0	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	10	100.0	50.0	50.0
Palau	12	92.3	50.0	50.0
Puerto Rico	1,452	100.0	55.4	44.6
Virgin Islands	90	100.0	55.6	44.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,716	99.9	55.3	44.7

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	1,562	100.0	70.0	30.0
British Columbia	937	91.8	64.7	35.3
Manitoba	170	100.0	68.2	31.8
New Brunswick	767	99.5	61.8	38.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	122	100.0	52.5	47.5
Northwest Territories	11	100.0	54.5	45.5
Nova Scotia	398	75.2	64.3	35.7
Nunavut	9	100.0	44.4	55.6
Ontario	3,818	100.0	66.0	34.0
Prince Edward Island	231	100.0	54.1	45.9
Quebec	125	100.0	40.8	59.2
Saskatchewan	715	100.0	58.5	41.5
Yukon Territory	18	94.7	50.0	50.0
Canada Subtotal	8,883	97.6	64.7	35.3
DANTES	5,095	100.0	88.2	11.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,705	99.0	87.7	12.3
International	859	65.2	53.4	46.6
Michigan Prisons	1,760	98.7	94.4	5.6
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	13,419	96.1	86.6	13.4
Program Total	470,323	99.5	60.3	39.7

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

APPENDIX N

Percentage of GED® Test Passers, by Ethnicity: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Ethnicity ¹		Ethnicity ²					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	8,441	96.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	25.0	0.1	71.1
Alaska	1,443	95.8	4.9	33.3	2.2	3.5	2.1	54.0
Arizona	11,373	94.4	33.3	5.9	0.9	6.5	0.9	52.4
Arkansas	6,946	97.6	6.3	1.5	0.7	15.5	0.3	75.7
California	30,419	90.7	47.1	1.5	4.9	10.4	2.0	33.9
Colorado	9,977	99.8	31.0	2.5	1.4	9.0	0.3	55.8
Connecticut	3,028	100.0	22.6	0.9	1.2	20.3	0.3	54.6
Delaware	802	97.7	7.7	0.5	1.5	31.4	0.2	58.6
District of Columbia	473	97.9	17.1	0.4	0.8	74.6	0.0	7.0
Florida	32,663	99.9	16.5	0.8	1.5	18.0	0.4	62.7
Georgia	16,870	90.6	5.7	0.6	1.3	33.2	0.2	59.0
Hawaii	1,368	96.4	8.2	1.5	19.8	2.9	36.5	31.2
Idaho	3,215	89.2	12.6	3.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	81.4
Illinois	15,149	94.5	22.5	0.5	1.3	22.4	0.3	52.9
Indiana	10,671	97.9	5.1	0.8	0.5	14.8	0.1	78.7
Iowa	3,981	99.8	8.1	1.9	1.1	13.3	0.1	75.6
Kansas	3,041	98.0	14.2	2.6	1.4	9.9	0.4	71.5
Kentucky	8,662	100.0	3.0	0.5	0.4	14.1	0.2	81.8
Louisiana	7,872	98.9	2.6	1.0	0.8	30.9	0.2	64.6
Maine	2,444	96.3	3.5	1.4	0.7	4.8	0.0	89.6
Maryland	4,647	92.0	6.1	1.1	1.4	36.4	0.3	54.7
Massachusetts	6,431	83.6	21.1	1.0	3.2	14.8	0.2	59.7
Michigan	10,301	92.8	7.5	1.9	0.6	20.1	0.2	69.7
Minnesota	5,339	89.6	6.3	5.7	3.2	16.5	0.4	68.0
Mississippi	7,520	96.9	1.8	0.9	0.4	30.6	0.2	66.1
Missouri	8,959	89.6	3.3	1.3	0.6	14.9	0.2	79.7
Montana	2,003	92.9	5.9	12.1	1.0	1.8	0.5	78.7
Nebraska	2,156	97.7	15.7	4.1	0.7	10.8	0.2	68.5
Nevada	4,126	87.1	26.8	2.4	2.4	12.4	2.2	53.7
New Hampshire	1,661	95.2	4.0	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.3	91.6
New Jersey	7,759	94.5	26.0	0.5	2.3	28.5	0.3	42.2
New Mexico	4,799	92.2	52.7	10.4	1.1	2.2	0.3	33.3
New York	23,882	85.9	24.4	0.9	3.5	28.1	0.2	42.9
North Carolina	13,212	91.2	7.3	1.3	1.0	25.6	0.2	64.7
North Dakota	918	94.9	5.1	22.3	0.9	2.6	0.0	69.1
Ohio	12,590	76.4	3.7	0.5	0.5	23.9	0.2	71.1
Oklahoma	6,254	94.9	8.1	16.4	0.6	10.2	0.3	64.3
Oregon	8,709	93.9	15.1	3.6	1.6	3.8	1.0	74.9
Pennsylvania	12,908	88.8	13.6	0.8	1.2	24.1	0.5	59.8
Rhode Island	1,350	99.8	18.1	2.0	3.1	11.9	0.4	64.5
South Carolina	6,617	96.4	2.8	1.1	0.6	28.2	0.2	67.1
South Dakota	1,125	98.2	4.1	22.6	1.1	3.4	0.2	68.7
Tennessee	10,441	95.0	3.8	0.7	0.7	17.8	0.2	76.9
Texas	31,366	96.7	43.2	0.8	1.0	14.2	0.3	40.5
Utah	5,673	100.0	14.9	2.3	1.3	2.9	1.2	77.5
Vermont	602	93.2	9.3	2.0	0.5	9.5	0.3	78.4
Virginia	13,742	95.1	6.8	0.8	1.8	31.9	0.4	58.4
Washington	11,623	97.0	13.8	5.5	3.0	7.4	2.0	68.4
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	7,111	89.7	11.7	4.3	1.8	18.7	0.2	63.2
Wyoming	1,420	97.6	12.7	5.7	0.6	2.6	0.4	78.0
U.S. Subtotal	414,082	93.3	17.9	2.1	1.7	18.2	0.6	59.5

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Ethnicity ¹		Ethnicity ²					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	138	98.6	1.4	0.0	22.5	0.7	70.3	5.1
Marshall Islands	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7
Northern Mariana Islands	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	70.0	10.0
Palau	12	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	89	98.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	85.4	0.0	10.1
Insular Areas Subtotal	260	98.1	2.3	0.0	12.7	29.6	48.5	6.9
DANTES	5,007	98.3	12.2	1.7	1.7	10.9	1.1	72.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,616	62.7	24.2	2.4	0.9	49.9	0.5	21.9
International	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan Prisons	1,537	86.2	4.7	1.3	0.7	54.5	0.1	38.7
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	10,160	80.4	15.3	1.9	1.3	31.4	0.8	49.3
Program Total	424,502	93.0	17.8	2.1	1.7	18.5	0.7	59.2

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service, data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹. Canadian data on ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

². Percentages of candidates of other races 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® Test Passers, by Highest Grade Completed and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed ¹		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None-5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alabama	8,419	96.6	0.2	0.4	1.8	8.9	18.9	29.1	32.4	8.4	11
Alaska	1,455	96.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	6.5	16.9	29.4	38.1	7.5	11
Arizona	11,224	93.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	6.5	14.4	26.3	41.1	9.8	11
Arkansas	6,895	96.9	0.3	0.5	1.6	6.5	17.0	30.2	37.4	6.6	11
California	30,137	89.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.7	9.1	21.3	48.9	16.6	11
Colorado	9,993	100.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	6.1	15.2	28.0	39.4	8.9	11
Connecticut	2,986	98.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.8	19.8	31.9	35.2	6.3	11
Delaware	814	99.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	13.6	23.3	30.1	27.0	4.3	10
District of Columbia	474	98.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	7.4	17.7	26.2	39.2	7.8	11
Florida	32,659	99.9	2.1	0.3	1.0	7.1	15.9	25.7	35.8	12.0	11
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	1,388	97.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	8.4	17.1	30.6	37.1	5.2	11
Idaho	3,164	87.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	5.9	16.7	29.9	37.6	7.8	11
Illinois	13,666	85.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	6.2	15.9	29.0	39.1	8.3	11
Indiana	6,131	96.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	14.8	28.6	52.4	1.5	0.2	10
Iowa	3,789	95.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	5.5	14.8	32.4	42.3	4.0	11
Kansas	2,996	96.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	6.3	17.7	32.3	36.2	6.0	11
Kentucky	8,424	97.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	8.6	21.0	31.2	33.3	4.1	11
Louisiana	7,847	98.6	0.3	1.1	3.5	13.2	22.5	27.9	28.2	3.4	11
Maine	2,408	94.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	10.3	17.0	30.1	35.9	5.3	11
Maryland	4,745	93.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	9.2	19.2	31.5	32.6	5.7	11
Massachusetts	6,494	84.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	9.1	20.6	30.4	32.3	6.1	11
Michigan	10,409	93.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.6	16.1	31.5	40.6	5.3	11
Minnesota	5,389	90.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.2	10.7	26.0	50.8	8.4	11
Mississippi	7,464	96.2	0.4	0.6	2.8	11.8	22.7	29.3	27.9	4.6	10
Missouri	9,204	92.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	7.0	17.4	31.7	37.1	5.1	11
Montana	2,033	94.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	6.9	17.6	31.4	35.7	6.5	11
Nebraska	2,143	97.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.4	15.5	31.3	37.4	9.2	11
Nevada	3,993	84.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	5.6	13.6	26.8	41.2	11.5	11
New Hampshire	1,656	94.9	0.3	0.1	1.1	7.1	18.6	30.7	37.6	4.5	11
New Jersey	7,707	93.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	5.9	16.3	28.9	37.5	9.4	11
New Mexico	4,924	94.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	6.5	17.4	29.0	33.5	11.8	11
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	12,599	86.9	0.6	0.5	2.5	12.7	24.4	30.3	25.7	3.3	10
North Dakota	911	94.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	7.4	19.6	32.3	36.3	3.1	11
Ohio	16,464	99.9	1.2	0.2	0.7	7.3	16.3	28.8	39.8	5.7	11
Oklahoma	6,355	96.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	9.3	20.1	30.2	34.1	3.9	11
Oregon	8,481	91.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	5.8	14.4	28.6	39.1	9.1	11
Pennsylvania	13,613	93.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	6.1	16.8	29.7	37.6	8.6	11
Rhode Island	1,304	96.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	8.7	18.9	30.8	35.3	5.4	11
South Carolina	6,699	97.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	8.6	22.2	33.1	31.0	3.8	10
South Dakota	1,124	98.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	8.7	20.6	31.4	35.4	3.1	11
Tennessee	10,577	96.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	6.3	15.7	29.1	41.5	5.9	11
Texas	30,600	94.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	9.7	20.1	27.4	30.9	9.1	11
Utah	4,457	78.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	3.3	8.5	23.0	46.5	16.5	11
Vermont	599	92.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	7.7	17.4	30.2	37.7	6.3	11
Virginia	13,850	95.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	8.7	20.0	29.0	34.6	5.7	11
Washington	11,480	95.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.5	13.0	27.2	42.9	10.0	11
West Virginia	4,336	96.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.6	13.3	24.7	31.7	2.5	11
Wisconsin	7,142	90.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.0	13.8	26.5	47.1	5.4	11
Wyoming	1,413	97.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	5.2	17.6	32.8	37.4	5.0	11
U.S. Subtotal	373,034	92.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.2	16.9	28.5	36.8	8.4	11

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed ¹		Highest Grade Completed								Mode Highest Grade Completed
			None–5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
			(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
American Samoa	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	138	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.1	33.3	47.1	5.8	11
Marshall Islands	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	10
Northern Mariana Islands	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	60.0	0.0	11
Palau	12	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	58.3	0.0	11
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	14.4	22.2	28.9	26.7	11
Insular Areas Subtotal	262	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	11.8	29.0	41.6	12.6	11
DANTES	5,031	98.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	14.2	28.3	48.7	6.7	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,166	89.6	0.5	1.6	2.4	12.2	22.4	26.6	27.1	7.1	11
International	781	59.3	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	7.9	30.1	36.5	20.7	11
Michigan Prisons	1,545	86.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	8.9	18.3	28.5	35.1	6.7	11
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	12,523	89.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	7.0	17.7	27.8	37.3	7.7	11
Program Total	385,819	92.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.2	17.0	28.5	36.8	8.4	11

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹ 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.

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

APPENDIX P

Percentage of GED® Test Passers, by Years Out of School and Mean Years Out: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School ¹		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
			<1	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Alabama	6,242	71.6	13.3	19.1	11.8	18.0	14.3	16.0	7.5	6.7	8.3
Alaska	1,256	83.3	17.1	23.6	10.4	18.0	16.2	11.1	3.7	5.1	7.3
Arizona	10,450	86.8	10.3	16.7	10.6	18.4	16.0	17.4	10.5	7.9	8.9
Arkansas	6,468	90.9	22.0	19.7	9.0	13.5	12.1	14.7	9.0	6.6	9.0
California	27,494	82.0	9.8	14.5	10.7	17.1	16.2	18.5	13.3	8.7	9.3
Colorado	9,557	95.6	12.0	17.2	11.9	17.8	15.9	16.3	8.9	7.2	8.4
Connecticut	3,028	100.0	3.5	14.0	12.8	24.6	18.2	17.7	9.2	7.9	8.1
Delaware	780	95.0	5.1	11.2	14.6	21.2	20.5	19.7	7.7	7.9	8.8
District of Columbia	423	87.6	4.0	20.1	13.0	23.4	19.6	15.4	4.5	6.5	7.6
Florida	29,142	89.2	19.0	20.3	12.5	17.5	12.5	11.3	7.0	5.7	7.9
Georgia	13,322	71.6	10.0	19.2	12.1	19.8	15.7	15.1	8.0	6.9	8.2
Hawaii	1,286	90.6	26.4	24.8	11.2	14.2	9.9	8.9	4.5	4.4	7.4
Idaho	2,962	82.1	13.9	20.8	11.2	17.1	14.3	14.5	8.1	6.7	8.4
Illinois	12,349	77.1	10.3	17.4	12.8	18.4	15.4	16.7	9.1	7.3	8.5
Indiana	9,584	87.9	11.0	17.9	11.3	16.6	16.2	17.0	10.0	7.7	9.1
Iowa	3,971	99.5	9.0	17.4	13.3	19.3	16.4	16.4	8.2	7.2	8.5
Kansas	2,905	93.6	11.5	21.7	13.7	16.4	16.2	14.7	5.6	6.1	7.5
Kentucky	7,915	91.3	11.3	17.3	11.0	16.4	16.7	17.8	9.5	7.6	8.8
Louisiana	7,874	98.9	15.8	22.6	12.3	16.7	12.9	13.9	5.7	5.7	7.4
Maine	2,204	86.8	8.1	17.9	14.8	20.3	17.0	12.3	9.6	7.1	8.7
Maryland	4,186	82.8	8.2	19.6	13.3	19.7	17.0	14.4	7.7	6.8	8.0
Massachusetts	5,678	73.9	14.2	20.2	13.9	18.8	14.1	11.1	7.6	6.1	8.2
Michigan	9,571	86.3	9.4	16.0	12.8	20.4	16.5	16.3	8.6	7.3	8.4
Minnesota	4,908	82.3	8.8	15.3	12.4	20.3	19.2	15.9	8.2	7.4	8.6
Mississippi	7,162	92.3	17.9	19.9	10.7	16.1	14.2	14.9	6.3	6.1	7.9
Missouri	8,368	83.7	17.0	20.4	9.8	14.9	14.4	15.4	8.2	6.7	8.5
Montana	1,838	85.3	17.7	22.8	13.2	16.6	14.0	10.3	5.4	5.3	7.7
Nebraska	1,996	90.5	9.2	19.6	12.2	17.6	17.7	16.2	7.5	7.0	8.0
Nevada	3,492	73.7	13.1	15.0	10.4	17.5	17.2	16.8	10.1	7.6	8.8
New Hampshire	1,678	96.2	14.6	16.3	9.8	19.5	17.1	13.3	9.3	7.0	8.4
New Jersey	7,209	87.8	12.9	18.9	10.0	15.2	15.6	17.1	10.3	7.6	8.8
New Mexico	4,371	84.0	17.5	21.6	11.5	17.6	13.6	12.9	5.2	5.6	7.6
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	12,167	83.9	7.8	14.7	11.5	18.1	16.5	19.1	12.3	8.7	9.5
North Dakota	890	92.0	15.1	23.6	15.2	18.0	12.5	11.3	4.4	5.1	7.1
Ohio	14,926	90.5	7.9	13.0	10.6	20.1	19.4	19.1	10.0	8.3	8.8
Oklahoma	5,937	90.1	11.8	17.8	11.9	16.2	16.7	17.0	8.6	7.3	8.5
Oregon	8,214	88.6	13.9	20.1	12.3	15.5	12.7	15.3	10.2	7.2	9.0
Pennsylvania	12,757	87.8	10.6	18.1	11.6	19.0	16.5	15.0	9.1	7.2	8.6
Rhode Island	1,201	88.8	13.7	25.5	13.7	17.7	13.6	9.0	6.9	5.4	7.3
South Carolina	6,369	92.8	10.6	18.6	13.3	20.6	14.1	14.8	8.0	6.9	8.7
South Dakota	1,030	89.9	11.7	24.1	12.7	17.7	14.0	12.7	7.2	6.3	8.4
Tennessee	9,725	88.5	10.2	14.7	9.8	16.8	17.9	18.9	11.6	8.5	9.2
Texas	28,323	87.4	11.2	16.0	10.6	17.1	16.4	19.0	9.6	7.8	8.7
Utah	4,238	74.7	19.3	19.2	13.5	17.9	12.9	11.7	5.5	5.4	7.3
Vermont	531	82.2	12.6	27.3	14.7	17.5	13.2	9.6	5.1	5.0	7.0
Virginia	13,415	92.8	17.8	17.9	10.3	15.3	14.8	14.6	9.2	7.0	8.9
Washington	8,459	70.6	12.4	20.1	12.0	17.9	15.0	14.9	7.7	6.6	8.2
West Virginia	4,330	96.4	16.5	21.2	10.6	14.7	15.3	14.2	7.5	6.4	8.2
Wisconsin	6,560	82.8	8.8	17.5	10.6	15.8	18.0	18.8	10.5	8.1	9.0
Wyoming	1,299	89.3	14.1	19.6	13.3	19.1	14.4	12.5	7.0	6.1	7.7
U.S. Subtotal	360,040	85.7	12.5	17.8	11.5	17.6	15.6	15.9	9.1	7.2	8.6

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School ¹		Years Out of School							Mean Years Out	Std. Dev.
			<1	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21+		
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
American Samoa	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	139	99.3	6.5	16.5	21.6	25.2	11.5	15.1	3.6	5.5	5.8
Marshall Islands	6	100.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	8.2	8.3
Northern Mariana Islands	9	90.0	0.0	22.2	11.1	22.2	33.3	11.1	0.0	6.0	5.5
Palau	11	84.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	45.5	9.1	18.2	0.0	5.1	4.9
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	87	96.7	12.6	23.0	9.2	23.0	13.8	11.5	6.9	6.1	8.1
Insular Areas Subtotal	257	97.0	8.9	18.7	15.6	24.9	13.6	13.6	4.7	5.7	6.6
DANTES	4,743	93.1	9.3	23.9	19.1	25.5	14.6	6.8	0.8	3.9	4.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,176	72.4	1.1	0.6	1.1	6.7	19.7	44.0	26.8	16.1	9.3
International	719	54.6	35.2	28.5	11.3	12.9	5.4	4.6	2.1	2.7	5.1
Michigan Prisons	1,419	79.5	2.5	5.6	6.5	19.8	21.7	26.1	17.8	11.7	10.0
VA Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	11,057	79.2	7.0	13.1	10.2	16.8	16.8	23.2	12.9	9.4	9.5
Program Total	371,354	85.5	12.3	17.7	11.5	17.6	15.6	16.2	9.2	7.3	8.7

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

- = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹ 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.

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

APPENDIX Q1

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Test in the United States: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers Indicating Reasons for Testing ¹		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	8,520	97.8	26.3	39.8	19.4	7.6	8.5	67.5	7.8	3.9	9.2
Alaska	1,376	91.3	19.2	14.0	18.3	10.6	15.7	51.3	6.8	3.6	7.8
Arizona	11,064	91.9	18.6	26.1	18.0	9.0	8.1	57.0	5.9	2.5	6.7
Arkansas	6,878	96.6	25.5	27.6	17.0	6.6	7.1	57.4	5.8	3.3	7.0
California	30,419	90.7	19.4	30.6	18.9	9.9	8.5	59.3	4.8	1.8	5.3
Colorado	9,992	100.0	23.4	29.2	17.9	10.5	9.6	59.7	4.9	2.1	5.5
Connecticut	3,028	100.0	21.6	32.2	21.8	12.4	9.6	68.7	3.7	1.8	4.5
Delaware	814	99.1	27.6	32.9	27.3	10.0	9.3	69.5	6.0	2.1	6.4
District of Columbia	436	90.3	39.0	26.1	18.6	12.6	15.6	72.0	2.8	2.3	3.9
Florida	31,802	97.3	27.4	35.0	23.1	6.8	9.3	69.1	7.9	3.9	8.8
Georgia	15,338	82.4	22.4	27.1	34.5	7.3	6.5	69.1	6.6	3.6	7.9
Hawaii	1,393	98.2	37.4	36.5	11.1	8.2	7.5	66.3	12.5	6.0	14.1
Idaho	3,170	87.9	28.0	27.8	15.6	8.4	8.5	57.9	6.8	3.3	7.4
Illinois	14,026	87.5	10.4	21.2	98.6	10.4	10.4	99.3	4.3	3.6	6.7
Indiana	10,677	97.9	25.1	33.6	20.6	9.7	9.2	64.3	5.7	2.9	6.6
Iowa	3,165	79.3	16.5	35.1	11.5	5.7	6.6	53.3	4.1	1.6	4.6
Kansas	2,992	96.5	23.9	32.6	21.4	9.2	9.1	64.5	5.5	4.1	7.1
Kentucky	8,309	95.9	23.6	28.5	20.6	8.8	12.2	61.1	4.6	2.8	5.3
Louisiana	7,756	97.4	26.3	24.3	32.5	10.0	10.0	68.2	7.1	4.1	8.3
Maine	2,454	96.7	21.3	28.9	18.1	7.9	13.9	60.4	6.4	3.4	7.5
Maryland	4,762	94.2	29.0	32.7	20.8	9.7	9.8	65.2	6.5	3.0	7.3
Massachusetts	6,449	83.9	27.8	37.5	21.3	11.7	12.1	71.1	4.8	1.9	5.2
Michigan	10,398	93.7	24.2	35.1	17.2	8.5	10.1	63.4	6.3	2.8	7.1
Minnesota	5,298	88.9	22.5	37.6	24.7	8.0	7.1	66.2	4.8	2.1	5.5
Mississippi	7,468	96.2	27.6	47.6	18.4	8.8	10.1	71.2	7.6	4.2	8.8
Missouri	8,968	89.7	26.5	32.6	21.3	8.6	9.1	63.5	5.6	3.0	6.5
Montana	2,023	93.9	26.0	24.8	17.0	9.4	10.8	61.3	7.9	3.6	9.2
Nebraska	2,165	98.1	24.9	38.5	17.0	8.0	7.9	63.6	5.6	2.1	6.3
Nevada	4,012	84.7	18.9	24.6	16.8	8.5	7.9	51.7	6.3	2.3	6.9
New Hampshire	1,655	94.8	17.8	29.7	22.8	8.5	8.9	57.6	6.2	3.1	7.5
New Jersey	7,722	94.0	29.9	37.7	28.6	13.7	14.0	75.1	5.0	2.6	5.7
New Mexico	4,954	95.2	30.9	28.7	16.1	9.7	10.7	66.2	5.1	2.4	5.8
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	12,364	85.3	19.8	36.4	19.9	8.2	7.9	64.9	7.8	2.9	8.7
North Dakota	909	94.0	22.7	29.7	16.7	4.6	5.5	56.8	5.6	2.4	6.5
Ohio	11,534	70.0	23.6	40.0	24.3	6.3	11.1	69.5	4.5	2.0	5.2
Oklahoma	6,374	96.7	19.9	21.3	25.4	8.8	10.0	57.2	5.9	3.2	6.9
Oregon	8,410	90.7	21.5	35.7	14.6	11.1	11.6	62.0	3.9	1.7	4.3
Pennsylvania	13,631	93.8	21.5	26.4	27.1	9.9	12.6	63.6	4.8	2.2	5.6
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	6,626	96.5	23.3	35.5	35.3	10.5	11.7	74.0	9.6	5.2	11.0
South Dakota	1,129	98.5	21.3	23.4	18.3	6.6	12.6	57.8	7.3	2.4	7.6
Tennessee	10,562	96.1	23.7	27.6	26.3	7.8	8.4	63.1	5.0	2.2	5.8
Texas	30,762	94.9	23.8	33.0	21.9	12.1	10.6	64.0	5.7	2.7	6.4
Utah	3,989	70.3	23.2	23.8	18.9	10.8	10.8	57.4	4.9	2.2	5.3
Vermont	317	49.1	27.4	30.9	23.0	16.4	17.4	66.6	7.9	4.4	8.5
Virginia	13,734	95.0	20.7	32.9	18.1	9.7	9.7	58.9	9.5	5.3	11.0
Washington	8,895	74.2	18.4	34.6	20.2	11.6	12.1	62.6	6.4	3.8	8.1
West Virginia	4,362	97.1	23.4	22.8	22.4	11.1	14.3	59.8	6.2	4.3	7.5
Wisconsin	6,950	87.7	17.2	28.2	29.2	9.5	8.6	59.7	4.6	2.6	5.6
Wyoming	1,413	97.1	20.7	29.4	9.8	7.5	9.2	52.4	5.4	2.3	6.4
U.S. Subtotal	381,444	91.0	22.9	31.6	24.7	9.3	9.8	65.1	6.0	3.0	7.0

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 (%)	
8.3	1.5	40.2	6.9	49.4	2.0	2.9	0.6	5.1	22.3	48.9	52.2	14.6
8.9	1.8	41.5	8.8	52.8	3.9	1.4	2.0	6.8	19.4	53.5	56.3	23.2
9.3	2.5	38.7	8.3	50.5	2.7	3.2	0.8	6.3	22.8	51.3	54.6	11.9
10.3	2.0	37.6	7.3	49.8	8.6	6.7	0.6	14.3	21.6	54.1	56.9	19.3
10.5	2.0	36.3	10.6	49.3	2.7	1.0	1.5	4.9	22.5	52.1	54.6	16.1
8.7	2.2	40.8	8.5	50.8	3.8	4.8	1.9	10.0	22.0	55.9	58.4	16.6
0.0	1.9	6.6	10.9	17.4	3.8	2.2	0.9	5.9	16.8	43.9	46.5	13.2
7.4	2.6	45.8	8.5	55.9	0.9	4.1	0.9	5.2	29.6	61.1	64.6	10.3
11.7	2.5	38.3	11.2	52.1	3.9	1.6	0.2	5.7	21.1	40.1	44.3	17.2
7.7	1.5	33.1	7.6	39.6	2.7	1.4	0.4	4.3	18.9	48.6	51.1	17.3
8.0	1.9	34.8	5.3	44.7	2.5	3.2	0.3	5.5	17.6	41.5	44.7	4.2
14.9	1.6	33.3	8.9	49.0	7.0	1.9	0.4	8.8	18.6	49.5	52.5	18.5
8.7	2.5	39.1	7.4	49.1	1.7	10.2	0.8	12.0	21.4	56.8	58.5	18.2
8.5	16.0	18.2	11.3	43.4	4.7	5.5	15.6	21.4	25.9	16.9	33.3	2.3
8.2	1.9	49.3	10.2	59.4	11.6	5.0	0.4	15.7	27.4	60.2	63.0	15.5
6.3	1.5	43.3	6.7	51.0	1.3	10.0	3.5	14.5	20.6	57.1	59.7	15.4
7.1	2.0	44.7	5.7	52.5	2.9	7.4	1.4	10.6	24.8	55.9	58.5	12.3
10.3	2.2	40.7	6.8	51.4	4.3	4.3	0.8	9.1	23.2	55.6	58.2	13.5
10.1	1.3	36.5	8.1	48.1	5.6	3.1	0.4	8.5	23.8	51.9	55.1	15.8
8.9	1.6	43.4	8.2	53.5	0.9	1.2	2.6	4.6	21.0	55.7	58.2	15.8
8.7	1.8	42.5	9.7	53.3	2.4	2.6	0.3	4.7	23.8	53.0	56.3	14.9
8.3	1.5	39.3	8.1	48.5	1.2	2.0	2.3	5.4	21.4	50.7	53.5	14.6
11.2	2.0	42.4	8.4	55.4	1.9	7.2	1.0	9.6	24.1	57.3	59.9	15.0
5.6	1.8	46.3	8.8	53.6	0.5	2.0	2.0	4.3	22.2	56.4	59.4	15.2
11.1	1.8	42.0	8.5	54.2	2.4	3.8	0.5	6.3	23.9	51.7	55.3	16.3
7.6	2.1	44.8	7.8	53.1	2.9	5.7	0.4	8.6	27.7	60.2	63.0	21.4
7.2	2.2	39.6	8.4	49.0	2.5	6.5	1.0	9.4	19.2	53.9	56.3	18.1
6.2	2.5	51.9	8.1	59.2	3.0	6.2	0.9	9.8	27.6	63.5	66.1	16.4
7.8	2.2	39.1	11.4	49.3	4.8	3.2	0.9	8.5	21.0	51.6	54.0	17.9
6.1	1.5	44.7	8.5	53.4	3.5	2.3	1.6	6.9	19.3	57.9	59.6	17.6
9.2	2.1	41.7	9.8	51.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	4.0	25.9	53.9	57.4	11.6
7.3	2.2	41.7	9.3	50.9	3.0	2.5	0.6	5.6	21.5	51.2	53.4	17.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.0	1.5	37.6	6.5	46.8	4.9	4.2	1.2	9.6	22.2	49.3	52.1	13.1
6.6	2.1	35.3	16.4	53.5	3.7	3.6	1.8	8.3	16.2	47.2	50.3	14.7
6.4	2.0	36.6	5.2	44.3	1.7	4.5	0.8	6.7	24.2	44.9	50.4	13.0
7.0	2.5	42.5	8.4	51.6	8.0	8.0	1.6	14.2	25.6	56.8	59.5	18.6
14.0	1.7	38.7	8.5	53.3	3.1	2.0	1.3	6.1	20.9	55.8	57.8	20.3
8.5	2.2	44.6	10.7	55.1	3.2	6.3	1.4	9.9	24.3	54.8	58.6	13.3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.9	1.9	42.2	9.7	53.0	1.2	2.5	0.6	4.1	24.3	51.4	54.9	11.1
5.8	1.9	41.3	7.4	48.0	2.8	6.8	0.6	9.7	19.8	54.1	56.0	22.3
7.5	1.5	44.8	7.7	54.1	3.3	3.0	1.1	7.1	23.5	51.6	54.5	15.2
8.9	2.4	44.6	9.7	54.1	4.5	8.6	0.6	13.2	28.0	54.8	58.4	16.1
5.8	2.9	41.0	9.2	48.9	2.3	4.9	1.4	8.1	20.7	56.2	58.0	20.9
19.6	2.2	53.0	16.7	73.5	0.6	0.6	2.5	3.8	24.6	78.9	82.0	19.6
9.1	2.4	41.2	8.2	51.4	3.6	3.1	0.9	6.5	22.7	53.9	57.0	15.4
14.0	4.1	41.6	12.4	56.8	2.6	4.5	5.2	10.2	18.5	48.9	52.0	16.5
12.3	1.9	46.3	9.6	58.4	3.3	6.2	3.1	11.0	22.2	52.4	54.7	16.9
6.1	1.8	44.5	8.1	51.7	2.2	3.8	0.7	6.3	22.7	57.4	60.1	20.7
4.4	2.1	42.3	5.5	49.3	1.4	10.6	1.2	12.5	18.6	50.0	53.4	15.2
8.8	2.5	39.3	8.7	50.0	3.5	4.2	1.6	8.5	22.9	51.3	54.7	14.9

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

¹. 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® Test in Insular Areas and Inter-Regional Contracts: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers Indicating Reasons for Testing ¹		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	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	140	100.0	32.9	17.1	9.3	7.1	1.4	52.9	28.6	9.3	30.7
Marshall Islands	6	100.0	50.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	0.0	16.7
Northern Mariana Islands	9	90.0	22.2	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	55.6	22.2	0.0	22.2
Palau	12	92.3	50.0	25.0	16.7	16.7	8.3	75.0	16.7	8.3	16.7
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	89	98.9	43.8	22.5	19.1	5.6	3.4	69.7	9.0	6.7	11.2
Insular Areas Subtotal	262	98.9	37.8	22.9	13.0	7.3	3.1	61.5	21.0	7.6	22.9
DANTES	5,050	99.1	25.0	12.6	5.8	5.0	7.0	36.9	70.7	55.9	90.6
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,885	84.8	12.5	17.7	28.4	14.3	13.4	47.5	0.9	0.5	1.0
International	809	61.4	71.2	17.3	5.6	14.6	3.6	84.8	0.7	0.6	1.1
Michigan Prisons	1,527	85.6	14.1	21.2	31.0	17.9	17.7	48.7	1.1	0.6	1.2
VA Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	12,271	87.9	21.7	16.0	17.9	10.9	10.7	45.7	29.6	23.3	37.9
Program Total²	393,977	90.9	22.9	31.1	24.5	9.4	9.8	64.5	6.8	3.6	7.9

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 (%)	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14.3	0.7	40.0	6.4	55.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.9	29.3	60.7	65.0	14.3
0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	66.7	16.7
0.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	55.6	55.6	22.2
25.0	8.3	66.7	41.7	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	41.7	41.7	16.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.4	1.1	36.0	5.6	50.6	1.1	2.2	0.0	3.4	14.6	51.7	55.1	6.7
13.0	1.1	39.3	8.4	55.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	3.1	24.0	56.5	60.3	11.8
1.9	1.8	22.1	9.3	29.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.2	39.2	43.1	7.9
5.8	1.7	39.4	13.2	45.4	4.9	9.3	0.8	13.4	35.9	72.1	76.6	16.6
6.8	1.5	14.1	3.6	20.4	5.2	0.4	0.4	5.7	7.7	29.4	30.3	19.5
10.1	1.4	34.1	11.3	42.6	15.5	41.4	1.6	49.5	30.5	61.0	65.4	21.3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.8	1.7	29.9	10.8	37.0	4.4	8.9	0.6	12.1	26.5	54.3	58.3	13.8
8.7	2.5	39.0	8.7	49.6	3.5	4.3	1.6	8.6	23.0	51.4	54.8	14.9

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

¹ Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.² 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® Test Passers in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers (N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	8,713	470	483	60	500	515	66	510	539	92
Alaska	1,507	490	497	69	530	539	75	550	569	102
Arizona	12,045	500	507	71	520	532	73	540	557	99
Arkansas	7,117	510	510	70	520	527	71	540	558	99
California	33,535	510	515	75	530	535	72	540	557	98
Colorado	9,993	500	510	73	530	535	74	540	564	99
Connecticut	3,028	520	524	76	530	535	73	520	551	97
Delaware	821	500	509	66	540	549	74	560	574	98
District of Columbia	483	490	502	70	500	513	67	500	533	87
Florida	32,683	490	498	64	520	530	70	540	555	97
Georgia	18,615	510	521	74	510	524	70	520	545	96
Hawaii	1,419	490	505	71	530	530	72	540	553	100
Idaho	3,606	510	513	74	540	543	73	560	574	102
Illinois	16,024	460	484	67	520	529	69	520	549	95
Indiana	10,905	500	505	69	550	558	74	540	558	99
Iowa	3,990	510	511	68	540	543	72	550	572	99
Kansas	3,102	520	527	72	550	555	74	570	588	103
Kentucky	8,666	490	494	65	510	524	68	520	543	95
Louisiana	7,961	490	499	69	510	518	66	510	542	93
Maine	2,539	480	492	66	540	542	71	550	571	100
Maryland	5,053	480	491	63	530	535	70	520	551	97
Massachusetts	7,688	480	498	71	520	529	73	520	551	99
Michigan	11,095	480	493	67	530	540	73	540	564	98
Minnesota	5,961	480	494	69	540	548	76	550	570	101
Mississippi	7,760	470	483	59	500	510	64	500	535	92
Missouri	10,001	490	496	65	530	541	72	540	561	100
Montana	2,155	480	496	68	540	543	74	550	572	101
Nebraska	2,206	490	495	62	540	542	72	560	576	101
Nevada	4,735	480	489	63	530	532	70	540	552	96
New Hampshire	1,745	500	509	79	540	547	76	550	571	102
New Jersey	8,212	500	507	71	510	522	70	520	545	95
New Mexico	5,206	480	496	66	520	528	68	540	553	95
New York	27,815	490	499	72	510	522	68	510	543	93
North Carolina	14,494	490	499	66	530	534	72	540	566	99
North Dakota	967	460	480	59	520	534	72	540	559	99
Ohio	16,486	460	480	59	530	538	70	540	558	97
Oklahoma	6,592	470	486	62	520	530	71	540	558	98
Oregon	9,274	500	507	76	540	545	78	560	577	104
Pennsylvania	14,536	470	488	64	520	531	71	540	554	97
Rhode Island	1,353	460	471	58	530	536	69	540	565	100
South Carolina	6,863	480	490	62	520	528	67	510	542	94
South Dakota	1,146	480	494	64	540	543	72	550	568	95
Tennessee	10,985	470	487	62	520	527	68	520	547	96
Texas	32,423	500	509	70	510	522	70	520	550	96
Utah	5,675	510	518	73	530	541	75	550	566	102
Vermont	646	470	489	71	530	545	79	550	575	102
Virginia	14,454	490	498	68	510	523	69	510	541	94
Washington	11,980	510	517	81	540	545	78	560	577	104
West Virginia	4,493	460	480	61	510	521	66	520	544	93
Wisconsin	7,925	480	492	65	530	544	77	550	570	100
Wyoming	1,455	510	515	76	540	546	72	560	578	102
U.S. Subtotal	448,131	490	500	70	520	531	72	540	555	98

Jurisdiction	Passers	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	140	490	504	75	500	514	66	490	529	94
Marshall Islands	6	450	470	64	470	487	48	530	518	37
Northern Mariana Islands	10	540	559	85	530	541	76	490	537	112
Palau	13	490	496	52	480	489	58	490	512	91
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	90	475	495	65	490	507	61	500	536	93
Insular Areas Subtotal	265	490	501	71	500	511	64	490	530	92
Alberta	1,562	550	562	74	565	569	67	620	634	98
British Columbia	1,021	590	604	89	570	580	70	650	638	100
Manitoba	170	540	551	70	575	583	69	650	645	97
New Brunswick	771	510	527	64	520	530	62	590	601	89
Newfoundland	122	550	555	72	530	538	62	620	622	101
Northwest Territories	11	630	611	93	590	595	69	670	671	106
Nova Scotia	529	520	536	64	550	554	69	590	603	101
Nunavut	9	510	569	123	570	584	83	620	604	113
Ontario	3,818	560	566	74	560	567	69	600	618	98
Prince Edward Island	231	530	538	65	540	549	65	590	598	98
Quebec	125	560	563	74	520	527	61	640	647	68
Saskatchewan	715	540	550	70	530	547	68	590	600	96
Yukon Territory	19	600	583	77	590	588	49	670	674	94
Canada Subtotal	9,103	550	562	77	560	562	69	600	620	98
DANTES	5,095	500	511	67	550	555	68	560	577	97
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,764	460	471	52	500	517	65	510	537	88
International	1,318	500	515	74	500	516	72	480	511	92
Michigan Prisons	1,784	450	461	50	500	510	62	500	531	86
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	13,961	470	488	64	520	530	69	520	548	95
Program Total	471,460	490	501	70	520	532	72	540	556	98

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX R2

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Test Passers in Science Test, Mathematics Test, and Test Battery: 2009

Jurisdiction	Passers (N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	8,713	530	537	69	480	486	58	500	512	51
Alaska	1,507	560	571	78	510	515	69	528	538	61
Arizona	12,045	540	550	76	490	494	63	516	528	59
Arkansas	7,117	540	551	74	490	500	63	518	529	57
California	33,535	540	549	74	480	491	63	520	529	57
Colorado	9,993	550	556	76	490	496	66	522	532	60
Connecticut	3,028	540	554	78	490	497	63	520	532	60
Delaware	821	550	565	79	510	516	66	534	543	57
District of Columbia	483	510	524	66	470	480	60	498	510	53
Florida	32,683	540	553	74	500	502	64	518	528	55
Georgia	18,615	530	542	73	480	488	61	512	524	58
Hawaii	1,419	550	557	73	500	508	71	520	531	60
Idaho	3,606	560	569	80	500	505	67	532	541	61
Illinois	16,024	530	544	71	490	494	63	508	520	55
Indiana	10,905	530	534	71	500	502	62	522	532	56
Iowa	3,990	550	565	77	510	507	64	532	540	57
Kansas	3,102	560	582	78	520	527	68	548	556	59
Kentucky	8,666	540	547	70	480	490	59	508	520	54
Louisiana	7,961	530	540	69	490	495	61	506	519	53
Maine	2,539	550	568	78	500	503	64	526	535	57
Maryland	5,053	540	552	76	490	498	64	514	525	56
Massachusetts	7,688	540	548	77	490	495	66	510	524	60
Michigan	11,095	550	562	78	490	495	64	520	531	57
Minnesota	5,961	550	567	81	500	506	69	528	537	60
Mississippi	7,760	530	534	69	480	482	55	496	509	51
Missouri	10,001	550	565	74	500	506	64	524	534	57
Montana	2,155	560	569	76	510	508	66	528	537	58
Nebraska	2,206	550	566	78	500	504	64	530	536	56
Nevada	4,735	540	550	72	480	490	59	512	523	54
New Hampshire	1,745	560	571	78	500	506	67	530	541	62
New Jersey	8,212	530	539	76	480	492	65	508	521	58
New Mexico	5,206	540	548	72	490	493	62	512	524	55
New York	27,815	530	537	71	480	491	64	504	518	56
North Carolina	14,494	540	553	75	500	503	64	522	531	57
North Dakota	967	550	561	78	500	510	68	518	529	58
Ohio	16,486	540	554	73	490	496	60	514	525	54
Oklahoma	6,592	540	551	72	490	492	59	514	523	54
Oregon	9,274	560	569	82	500	505	69	531	541	63
Pennsylvania	14,536	540	550	76	490	495	64	510	523	57
Rhode Island	1,353	550	558	75	500	504	65	516	527	55
South Carolina	6,863	530	542	70	490	500	61	510	521	53
South Dakota	1,146	550	569	78	510	512	67	528	537	57
Tennessee	10,985	540	548	71	480	487	57	508	519	53
Texas	32,423	530	540	73	490	493	63	510	523	56
Utah	5,675	560	568	79	500	502	67	530	539	61
Vermont	646	560	570	84	500	510	73	522	538	65
Virginia	14,454	530	545	74	480	485	61	506	518	56
Washington	11,980	550	568	82	500	506	70	532	543	64
West Virginia	4,493	540	546	69	480	487	57	504	516	52
Wisconsin	7,925	550	561	81	500	502	69	524	534	60
Wyoming	1,455	560	571	78	510	513	67	536	545	60
U.S. Subtotal	448,131	540	550	75	490	496	64	516	527	57

Jurisdiction	Passers	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	140	530	536	60	480	484	53	496	513	54
Marshall Islands	6	460	528	139	435	468	99	467	494	71
Northern Mariana Islands	10	525	543	116	490	493	73	518	535	77
Palau	13	470	488	47	440	472	64	486	491	48
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	90	530	533	68	460	476	58	496	509	53
Insular Areas Subtotal	265	530	532	67	470	480	57	496	511	55
Alberta	1,562	600	603	75	540	558	84	580	585	60
British Columbia	1,021	600	605	79	530	555	83	594	596	65
Manitoba	170	590	606	78	540	569	94	588	591	61
New Brunswick	771	550	560	72	510	528	69	540	549	53
Newfoundland	122	560	587	72	515	537	82	558	568	60
Northwest Territories	11	600	607	65	570	615	120	614	620	61
Nova Scotia	529	560	584	75	510	534	78	548	562	59
Nunavut	9	660	629	95	520	549	78	578	587	82
Ontario	3,818	580	590	75	530	552	81	572	578	60
Prince Edward Island	231	550	570	68	510	529	68	548	557	55
Quebec	125	540	553	61	520	529	55	560	564	45
Saskatchewan	715	560	575	69	520	536	74	552	562	57
Yukon Territory	19	600	622	65	550	566	64	604	607	49
Canada Subtotal	9,103	580	589	76	530	548	80	570	576	61
DANTES	5,095	570	586	74	530	537	70	548	553	54
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,764	510	521	65	460	472	51	490	504	48
International	1,318	540	548	77	530	535	78	508	525	61
Michigan Prisons	1,784	510	519	67	450	465	52	482	497	48
VA Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	13,961	540	547	76	490	501	70	512	523	57
Program Total	471,460	540	551	75	490	497	65	516	527	58

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX S

GED® Test Pass Rates, by Age Group: 2009

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Age Group							
		16–18	19–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	57.3	62.0	54.8	58.9	57.2	56.4	45.0	48.6	38.3
Alaska	87.0	93.0	87.2	83.3	78.2	81.8	63.9	57.9	*
Arizona	70.8	78.6	72.9	69.9	63.7	62.9	54.7	54.7	57.9
Arkansas	82.8	89.2	83.8	77.3	74.6	71.7	71.6	67.0	58.1
California	69.4	76.3	70.0	70.7	68.5	63.6	59.2	56.9	55.2
Colorado	81.8	88.4	82.6	79.1	74.4	76.7	66.0	75.9	55.6
Connecticut	62.7	79.0	67.2	58.1	49.7	48.3	40.7	45.5	42.9
Delaware	91.4	90.5	94.2	88.3	91.8	90.6	84.4	84.6	*
District of Columbia	53.5	62.5	50.1	55.5	59.0	44.2	51.2	27.3	*
Florida	69.4	78.2	65.8	66.3	62.0	61.1	57.1	55.7	40.4
Georgia	66.0	77.4	64.5	62.4	61.9	61.9	55.5	45.6	39.3
Hawaii	75.2	81.0	71.1	74.8	61.3	57.4	54.7	72.2	*
Idaho	85.0	88.9	85.8	83.1	80.5	77.6	74.1	78.8	54.5
Illinois	59.2	67.8	60.1	59.6	55.2	50.0	42.5	41.0	32.1
Indiana	73.4	77.0	73.0	75.1	72.6	69.4	64.3	63.8	64.1
Iowa	98.1	98.9	97.9	97.3	98.1	97.0	98.2	96.6	100.0
Kansas	91.9	94.7	90.9	90.6	89.5	86.5	89.0	89.7	85.7
Kentucky	78.4	82.3	79.7	80.0	75.7	72.1	66.6	65.0	46.9
Louisiana	69.5	74.6	66.9	69.4	65.2	67.4	61.0	55.8	64.3
Maine	86.5	91.5	85.5	83.6	82.3	76.1	82.6	90.3	83.3
Maryland	60.1	65.1	64.2	57.1	56.3	50.0	39.5	37.3	39.5
Massachusetts	64.7	79.5	64.6	59.2	52.2	45.8	46.2	47.2	35.7
Michigan	69.9	77.5	70.6	69.5	67.2	58.9	57.3	59.1	35.3
Minnesota	81.9	92.4	84.4	78.3	76.6	70.6	68.1	67.5	60.0
Mississippi	55.8	62.7	53.8	53.2	51.0	52.8	42.8	41.7	28.6
Missouri	74.4	76.5	75.7	76.6	71.3	70.1	63.2	60.1	51.2
Montana	75.5	79.5	75.5	69.6	67.9	78.1	57.7	65.7	*
Nebraska	81.4	89.4	83.9	76.9	67.6	72.6	70.4	73.8	66.7
Nevada	68.7	75.3	69.7	70.8	66.5	59.1	51.8	54.2	43.5
New Hampshire	82.0	89.9	84.0	77.9	72.3	70.8	71.3	68.2	8.3
New Jersey	62.4	74.4	63.0	62.1	59.9	50.5	45.1	38.5	40.0
New Mexico	68.0	74.5	66.5	66.2	64.0	57.1	52.4	49.5	47.8
New York	53.8	73.6	54.1	50.0	46.9	40.7	34.1	33.0	27.7
North Carolina	85.2	90.4	87.3	85.9	82.3	82.1	72.0	70.2	54.2
North Dakota	83.1	90.0	82.7	77.7	77.1	58.6	63.9	64.3	*
Ohio	76.0	80.9	78.0	76.3	70.5	71.4	67.8	66.0	60.0
Oklahoma	70.1	71.3	71.3	71.8	69.7	66.9	60.3	58.0	45.5
Oregon	83.7	88.3	82.4	81.9	83.2	78.2	75.7	77.2	72.0
Pennsylvania	64.8	74.4	67.6	61.9	56.0	53.6	49.1	48.6	36.5
Rhode Island	76.5	83.8	77.1	70.2	57.3	75.8	61.1	50.0	*
South Carolina	69.0	73.2	69.9	67.8	66.1	63.4	57.3	59.0	47.8
South Dakota	81.5	88.1	81.6	75.0	74.4	79.6	61.9	83.3	*
Tennessee	71.4	77.1	73.2	69.9	69.8	66.1	61.8	59.0	51.4
Texas	67.0	70.9	70.3	69.9	63.7	58.7	52.7	48.3	46.0
Utah	81.0	86.1	81.5	75.9	74.9	71.1	70.5	62.0	20.0
Vermont	81.3	82.9	79.3	84.7	81.5	80.0	76.2	71.4	*
Virginia	68.0	79.9	69.2	65.9	59.8	55.8	49.2	44.1	31.0
Washington	79.8	84.7	82.6	76.2	74.7	71.6	66.7	61.4	68.8
West Virginia	74.4	77.5	74.9	73.6	71.7	66.7	66.2	58.8	65.0
Wisconsin	79.0	86.6	82.6	75.3	72.0	71.1	66.7	69.0	63.2
Wyoming	90.9	94.5	93.1	87.2	91.7	77.8	72.8	68.2	*
U.S. Subtotal	69.4	77.5	69.8	68.4	64.8	61.3	55.3	53.7	45.2

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate	Pass Rates by Age Group							
		16–18	19–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	13.3	12.5	16.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federated States of Micronesia	50.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	64.2	71.4	69.7	67.9	42.9	30.8	57.1	*	*
Marshall Islands	13.3	12.5	7.1	40.0	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	52.6	*	62.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Palau	46.4	*	52.9	*	40.0	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	35.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	43.1	53.1	50.0	33.3	25.0	21.1	40.0	*	*
Insular Areas Subtotal	36.6	55.7	51.2	47.5	39.5	22.7	48.0	0.0	*
Alberta	73.5	70.8	73.3	76.2	77.0	71.7	71.2	68.3	54.5
British Columbia	73.3	79.1	74.4	77.0	79.9	77.1	76.4	81.5	83.3
Manitoba	70.8	*	76.5	72.7	79.3	75.9	57.4	57.9	*
New Brunswick	50.8	70.0	55.6	53.3	49.4	50.4	41.4	42.9	33.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.3	*	74.7	57.1	66.7	56.7	53.1	8.3	*
Northwest Territories	61.1	*	45.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	50.4	*	58.1	55.0	47.6	41.5	41.6	45.2	33.3
Nunavut	17.3	*	23.1	27.3	0.0	14.3	12.5	*	*
Ontario	72.8	84.3	74.6	70.5	74.8	71.0	70.8	70.3	64.7
Prince Edward Island	59.5	48.0	59.6	55.1	58.6	50.0	64.6	67.3	66.7
Quebec	53.6	48.4	52.1	77.4	53.8	44.4	40.0	57.1	*
Saskatchewan	57.1	74.4	59.0	58.5	53.2	38.9	57.0	54.8	75.0
Yukon Territory	65.5	*	88.9	80.0	60.0	*	*	*	*
Canada Subtotal	66.3	72.7	68.5	67.5	68.0	63.3	63.1	62.6	60.0
DANTES	95.5	96.1	95.6	94.8	95.9	88.2	80.0	*	*
Federal Bureau of Prisons	64.9	62.5	77.6	69.0	64.4	60.4	56.6	55.2	57.5
International	59.9	66.3	50.1	60.0	55.9	69.2	44.4	35.7	0.0
Michigan Prisons	52.6	74.9	61.7	52.6	48.9	42.7	39.6	36.6	60.0
VA Hospitals	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	70.5	82.0	80.6	69.2	63.9	58.1	52.5	49.6	55.3
Program Total	69.2	77.5	70.0	68.4	64.8	61.1	55.6	54.0	46.3

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

APPENDIX T

GED® Test Pass Rates, by Gender: 2009

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Gender	
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	57.3	59.5	54.9
Alaska	87.0	88.2	85.1
Arizona	70.8	72.3	68.5
Arkansas	82.8	81.5	84.5
California	69.4	72.3	65.0
Colorado	81.8	83.5	79.4
Connecticut	62.7	66.4	56.4
Delaware	91.4	92.3	89.8
District of Columbia	53.5	55.8	51.0
Florida	69.4	72.3	65.4
Georgia	66.0	69.2	62.1
Hawaii	75.2	74.9	75.5
Idaho	85.0	86.2	83.4
Illinois	59.2	63.8	54.1
Indiana	73.4	74.9	71.4
Iowa	98.1	98.5	97.6
Kansas	91.9	91.1	93.1
Kentucky	78.4	78.7	77.9
Louisiana	69.5	71.6	66.7
Maine	86.5	86.5	87.0
Maryland	60.1	61.9	57.2
Massachusetts	64.7	69.2	59.3
Michigan	69.9	72.0	67.5
Minnesota	81.9	82.6	80.8
Mississippi	55.8	59.0	52.2
Missouri	74.4	75.2	73.1
Montana	75.5	76.2	74.7
Nebraska	81.4	84.2	77.7
Nevada	68.7	70.0	67.2
New Hampshire	82.0	82.7	82.2
New Jersey	62.4	67.6	56.4
New Mexico	68.0	70.7	65.0
New York	53.8	59.6	47.4
North Carolina	85.2	85.4	84.8
North Dakota	83.1	81.4	85.7
Ohio	76.0	77.3	74.3
Oklahoma	70.1	71.8	67.9
Oregon	83.7	84.3	82.9
Pennsylvania	64.8	67.7	60.6
Rhode Island	76.5	80.3	71.3
South Carolina	69.0	70.1	67.7
South Dakota	81.5	81.6	81.5
Tennessee	71.4	73.9	68.3
Texas	67.0	70.6	62.6
Utah	81.0	82.0	79.5
Vermont	81.3	84.5	76.4
Virginia	68.0	71.8	62.7
Washington	79.8	80.8	78.5
West Virginia	74.4	74.2	75.5
Wisconsin	79.0	80.7	76.4
Wyoming	90.9	91.7	89.8
U.S. Subtotal	69.4	72.3	65.8
American Samoa	13.3	25.0	5.6
Federated States of Micronesia	50.0	*	*
Guam	64.2	62.3	66.7
Marshall Islands	13.3	11.5	15.8
Northern Mariana Islands	52.6	38.5	83.3
Palau	46.4	42.9	46.2
Puerto Rico	35.1	33.0	38.1
Virgin Islands	43.1	45.9	40.8
Insular Areas Subtotal	36.6	34.6	39.3

Jurisdiction	Overall Pass Rate	Pass Rates by Gender	
		Male	Female
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	73.5	75.1	70.1
British Columbia	73.3	79.6	72.4
Manitoba	70.8	73.9	65.1
New Brunswick	50.8	55.6	44.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.3	64.0	58.6
Northwest Territories	61.1	66.7	55.6
Nova Scotia	50.4	54.4	39.7
Nunavut	17.3	22.2	14.7
Ontario	72.8	75.4	68.3
Prince Edward Island	59.5	61.0	57.9
Quebec	53.6	54.8	52.9
Saskatchewan	57.1	65.3	48.5
Yukon Territory	65.5	69.2	69.2
Canada Subtotal	66.3	70.7	60.3
DANTES	95.5	96.4	89.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	64.9	64.2	69.1
International	59.9	53.1	60.0
Michigan Prisons	52.6	52.5	53.2
VA Hospitals	0.0	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	70.5	70.5	71.0
Program Total	69.2	71.9	65.6

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

APPENDIX U

GED® Test Pass Rates, by Ethnicity: 2009

Jurisdiction ¹	Overall Pass Rate	Pass Rates by Ethnicity ²					
		Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	57.3	59.9	59.5	57.7	40.1	68.8	67.4
Alaska	87.0	89.9	81.7	94.1	80.6	96.8	90.6
Arizona	70.8	65.5	52.7	64.2	58.8	57.2	82.3
Arkansas	82.8	82.2	87.8	78.8	64.7	95.5	87.7
California	69.4	65.8	64.4	69.3	56.9	74.2	82.0
Colorado	81.8	76.1	77.7	87.7	69.8	70.2	88.2
Connecticut	62.7	50.3	70.0	52.2	48.9	71.4	79.2
Delaware	91.4	83.8	*	100.0	84.3	*	96.5
District of Columbia	53.5	59.1	*	80.0	50.5	*	89.2
Florida	69.4	67.7	68.4	62.5	49.8	58.7	79.1
Georgia	66.0	66.6	75.0	68.0	51.3	76.3	78.4
Hawaii	75.2	76.2	83.3	75.3	75.0	67.8	87.5
Idaho	85.0	79.3	74.5	80.8	82.4	88.2	87.4
Illinois	59.2	56.5	68.4	54.7	45.4	70.0	70.9
Indiana	73.4	70.6	73.9	61.3	57.6	73.7	78.0
Iowa	98.1	97.3	98.7	100.0	94.3	*	98.9
Kansas	91.9	87.8	95.2	95.6	82.0	85.7	94.3
Kentucky	78.4	76.9	81.8	73.5	65.6	65.4	81.2
Louisiana	69.5	70.9	70.5	69.3	54.5	75.0	80.3
Maine	86.5	82.5	72.3	68.0	73.6	*	88.1
Maryland	60.1	61.5	69.0	61.3	46.5	58.3	75.8
Massachusetts	64.7	53.5	69.6	57.6	50.5	61.1	77.3
Michigan	69.9	72.5	77.3	55.8	46.5	88.0	81.5
Minnesota	81.9	78.6	73.4	75.8	66.3	69.0	89.1
Mississippi	55.8	61.6	32.7	60.0	37.6	76.5	72.5
Missouri	74.4	73.8	74.5	73.1	54.6	59.4	79.8
Montana	75.5	68.2	50.2	69.0	61.0	58.8	83.7
Nebraska	81.4	71.2	80.7	78.9	67.1	71.4	87.7
Nevada	68.7	60.8	65.2	63.2	58.9	65.9	78.4
New Hampshire	82.0	61.1	66.7	52.6	56.5	83.3	86.0
New Jersey	62.4	57.5	56.5	64.9	52.0	59.1	81.2
New Mexico	68.0	64.4	58.9	70.8	60.8	51.6	81.4
New York	53.8	48.2	54.3	53.1	41.2	43.1	72.4
North Carolina	85.2	84.3	86.0	87.2	73.0	86.2	91.2
North Dakota	83.1	72.3	74.3	100.0	63.2	*	88.5
Ohio	76.0	70.5	73.0	72.6	60.5	81.1	82.3
Oklahoma	70.1	61.7	65.7	62.3	56.4	56.7	76.1
Oregon	83.7	76.8	80.8	79.7	72.5	78.3	87.2
Pennsylvania	64.8	61.7	66.5	56.0	50.1	59.5	74.0
Rhode Island	76.5	66.8	61.4	70.0	60.8	55.6	85.7
South Carolina	69.0	71.5	81.7	81.1	54.1	85.7	78.5
South Dakota	81.5	78.0	69.4	92.3	70.4	28.6	88.1
Tennessee	71.4	73.8	70.8	66.0	53.3	69.6	77.9
Texas	67.0	62.8	71.1	58.3	56.2	66.4	79.4
Utah	81.0	70.9	62.7	73.8	70.1	68.8	84.9
Vermont	81.3	77.8	80.0	37.5	70.4	*	84.0
Virginia	68.0	64.6	75.4	67.6	55.0	80.6	79.7
Washington	79.8	70.9	74.6	77.0	64.3	73.3	85.6
West Virginia	74.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	79.0	74.6	82.0	84.4	58.2	85.0	89.7
Wyoming	90.9	85.0	89.0	72.7	82.2	100.0	92.4
U.S. Subtotal	69.4	63.7	67.9	65.9	52.1	68.9	80.5

Jurisdiction ¹	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Pass Rates by Ethnicity ²					
		Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	13.3	*	*	*	*	12.5	*
Federated States of Micronesia	50.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	64.2	*	*	66.0	*	62.6	87.5
Marshall Islands	13.3	*	*	*	*	11.6	*
Northern Mariana Islands	52.6	*	*	*	*	46.7	*
Palau	46.4	*	*	*	*	50.0	*
Puerto Rico	35.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	43.1	26.7	*	*	44.2	*	69.2
Insular Areas Subtotal	36.6	31.6	*	63.5	44.5	47.4	72.0
DANTES	95.5	95.5	100.0	92.3	89.7	91.9	96.7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	64.9	62.6	63.7	64.2	56.3	63.3	76.6
International	59.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan Prisons	52.6	47.1	47.6	58.8	45.0	33.3	64.1
VA Hospitals	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	70.5	71.1	73.1	79.5	56.1	79.6	87.7
Program Total	69.2	63.8	68.0	66.0	52.2	67.8	80.6

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

¹. Canadian data on ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

². 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: 1949–2009

Year	Tested (N)	Completed Battery ¹ (N)	Passed (%)	Age (mean)	Highest Grade Completed (mean)	Planning Further Study (%)
1942 Series GED Test						
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
1978 Series GED Test						
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	Tested (N)	Completed Battery ¹ (N)	Passed (%)	Age (mean)	Highest Grade Completed (mean)	Planning Further Study (%)
1988 Series GED Test						
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
2002 Series GED Test						
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
2009	788,314	683,519	69.2	25.8	10.0	62.4

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

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

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

APPENDIX W

Statistics on GED® Test Candidates and Passers, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–09

Candidates	United States									Insular Areas							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
GED Test Completion Rate (%)	83.8	84.0	85.6	86.3	85.8	86.7	87.1	86.3	99.7	99.6	89.8	95.9	97.9	97.6	98.8	98.4	
Mean Age (Years)	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.6	29.1	24.9	25.1	24.3	25.2	25.4	24.4	24.6	
16- to 18-year-olds (%)	32.3	30.6	30.3	30.0	30.9	31.0	30.2	27.1	22.2	21.9	21.3	28.2	22.3	20.8	22.8	23.8	
19- to 24-year-olds (%)	36.4	37.5	37.5	36.5	35.2	34.5	34.8	35.8	39.1	44.0	41.8	40.8	41.2	42.1	41.9	44.4	
Male (%)	56.1	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.9	56.8	57.1	57.0	47.4	49.8	56.4	56.3	53.2	54.1	57.0	58.4	
Female (%)	43.9	44.9	44.9	44.7	44.1	43.2	42.9	43.0	52.6	50.2	43.6	43.7	46.8	45.9	43.0	41.6	
Hispanic Origin (%)	NA	22.6	18.1	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.3	20.1	NA	4.7	4.7	87.2*	2.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	
American Indian/Alaska Native (%)	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	NA	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	
Asian (%)	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	NA	7.3	12.0	1.0	6.3	9.3	9.3	9.7	
African American (%)	NA	20.3	21.5	23.0	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.4	NA	33.8	19.9	3.5	17.7	18.1	23.8	28.5	
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	NA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	NA	48.6	59.4	7.6	68.8	62.3	56.4	53.9	
White (%)	NA	52.3	55.3	53.5	53.5	52.8	52.0	50.5	NA	4.9	3.6	0.8	4.5	6.0	5.8	4.4	
Mean Highest Grade Completed	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.1	
Tested Within Two Years Out of School (%)	NA	NA	NA	39.9	40.9	41.6	41.3	38.5	NA	NA	NA	38.1	35.1	37.9	36.8	38.8	
Mean Years Out of School	NA	NA	NA	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	NA	NA	NA	6.5	7.6	7.7	6.9	6.9	
Tested for Education Reasons (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.9	59.0	60.0	62.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.1	57.1	55.9	60.1	
Tested for Employment Reasons (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.3	49.4	50.1	50.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.6	51.9	51.3	52.8	
Language Arts, Writing Mean Score	NA	479	474	478	477	486	488	479	NA	NA	NA	431	447	469	431	452	
Social Studies Mean Score	NA	508	521	506	506	516	518	505	NA	NA	NA	410	459	480	424	461	
Language Arts, Reading Mean Score	NA	523	515	526	525	540	541	526	NA	NA	NA	422	459	491	419	473	
Science Mean Score	NA	536	544	509	521	517	522	524	NA	NA	NA	431	479	478	435	487	
Mathematics Mean Score	NA	463	467	469	468	473	470	468	NA	NA	NA	371	428	435	391	435	

Passers	United States									Insular Areas							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
GED Test Pass Rate (%)	70.6	70.1	71.2	72.1	68.7	71.5	73.1	69.4	76.3	48.4	20.6	24.1	25.7	38.2	34.1	36.6	
Mean Age (Years)	23.4	23.8	23.7	24.1	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.5	26.8	24.9	24.4	24.8	24.8	23.6	23.4	23.2	
16- to 18-year-olds (%)	37.6	35.3	34.8	33.7	35.2	35.3	34.0	31.0	30.7	28.6	26.8	25.1	28.7	32.1	28.5	27.5	
19- to 24-year-olds (%)	36.1	37.3	37.6	36.5	35.8	35.0	35.1	36.2	33.3	39.4	41.0	39.2	35.6	41.1	41.6	46.8	
Male (%)	58.2	57.8	57.5	57.6	58.5	59.7	59.5	59.5	52.0	48.6	52.9	55.4	58.7	57.4	55.9	55.3	
Female (%)	41.8	42.2	42.5	42.4	41.5	40.3	40.5	40.5	48.0	51.4	47.1	44.6	41.3	42.6	44.1	44.7	
Hispanic Origin (%)	NA	19.3	15.3	16.0	16.0	16.3	17.0	17.9	NA	4.9	4.9	69.0*	2.7	5.7	5.5	2.3	
American Indian/Alaska Native (%)	NA	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	NA	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	
Asian (%)	NA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	NA	10.2	16.9	3.5	6.2	14.1	10.7	12.7	
African American (%)	NA	14.6	15.8	17.5	16.7	17.5	18.3	18.2	NA	47.1	22.5	9.6	21.8	19.4	22.9	29.6	
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA	31.1	50.2	15.4	59.5	47.9	51.4	48.5	
White (%)	NA	61.6	64.2	62.1	62.8	61.6	60.2	59.5	NA	5.8	4.9	2.5	8.9	12.2	9.2	6.9	
Mean Highest Grade Completed	10.2	10.1	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	10.1	
Tested Within Two Years Out of School (%)	37.6	45.6	44.1	42.7	44.7	45.4	44.7	41.8	NA	NA	NA	36.0	41.6	48.6	42.8	43.2	
Mean Years Out of School	NA	NA	NA	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.2	NA	NA	NA	7.0	7.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	
Tested for Education Reasons (%)	63.3	62.9	62.0	61.6	61.0	60.9	61.8	65.1	73.9	70.7	60.9	66.8	53.5	59.5	56.1	61.5	
Tested for Employment Reasons (%)	47.7	47.0	48.8	48.6	47.2	48.6	49.6	50.0	48.3	53.8	49.2	41.7	45.7	48.9	45.2	55.0	
Language Arts, Writing Mean Score	501	512	507	496	498	504	505	500	NA	NA	NA	483	479	500	486	501	
Social Studies Mean Score	542	537	551	532	535	538	540	531	NA	NA	NA	498	507	529	506	511	
Language Arts, Reading Mean Score	544	554	546	555	556	565	565	555	NA	NA	NA	505	511	544	513	530	
Science Mean Score	566	569	578	534	550	542	544	550	NA	NA	NA	501	530	535	520	532	
Mathematics Mean Score	503	497	501	496	498	501	495	496	NA	NA	NA	478	474	494	478	480	
Battery Mean Score	531	534	537	522	527	530	530	527	NA	NA	NA	493	500	520	501	511	

Canada									Inter-Regional Contracts									Program Total								
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
91.5	97.5	97.1	96.1	96.7	97.0	97.0	97.2		83.2	84.3	85.1	90.2	91.7	93.0	93.6	91.7		84.6	84.8	85.9	86.6	86.3	87.1	87.5	86.7	
32.3	30.7	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.6		32.3	31.6	31.2	30.5	29.9	29.8	28.7	28.6		25.2	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.8	
1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.1		1.8	2.7	3.5	7.8	9.6	9.4	15.8	15.8		31.3	29.6	29.3	29.1	29.8	29.9	29.3	26.3	
37.7	39.5	40.3	39.6	38.1	37.7	36.5	35.8		25.8	26.4	26.2	26.4	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.7		36.4	37.3	37.3	36.3	35.2	34.5	34.7	35.6	
56.1	57.0	55.5	55.6	57.0	57.4	58.9	60.8		90.8	89.2	88.1	87.8	88.6	88.9	88.8	86.4		56.6	55.7	55.8	56.0	56.6	57.6	57.9	57.8	
43.9	43.0	44.5	44.4	43.0	42.6	41.1	39.2		9.2	10.8	11.9	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.2	13.6		43.4	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.1	42.2	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	24.2	19.8	19.8	18.5	14.5	14.6	16.4		NA	22.7	18.2	19.2	18.8	18.9	19.2	20.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9		NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	43.2	44.9	45.9	43.7	43.9	43.0	40.5		NA	20.6	22.0	23.4	23.2	23.7	24.1	24.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7		NA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	28.5	31.5	30.3	34.1	37.7	39.1	39.4		NA	51.7	54.7	52.6	53.1	52.5	51.7	50.2	
9.6	9.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		9.5	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0		10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	9.3	12.5	17.6	23.4	26.2		NA	NA	NA	39.1	40.3	40.9	40.8	38.2	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	14.0	13.3	12.3	11.5	11.0		NA	NA	NA	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	43.3	44.2	44.8	47.1		63.3	62.6	61.6	61.2	58.6	58.7	59.6	62.4	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	41.3	41.5	42.5	40.2		NA	NA	NA	NA	48.1	49.2	49.9	50.1	
NA	519	528	535	526	536	529	532		NA	NA	NA	459	454	466	472	468		NA	481	474	479	478	487	488	480	
NA	535	528	540	533	530	543	530		NA	NA	NA	502	502	514	515	508		NA	508	521	506	506	516	518	506	
NA	559	560	585	571	586	589	586		NA	NA	NA	523	518	536	532	524		NA	524	516	526	525	541	541	527	
NA	587	570	561	564	557	572	558		NA	NA	NA	499	512	509	515	524		NA	537	545	509	522	517	522	525	
NA	486	501	505	501	505	500	508		NA	NA	NA	457	456	461	469	474		NA	463	468	469	469	473	470	469	

Canada									Inter-Regional Contracts									Program Total								
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
64.8	61.0	64.3	64.0	66.1	66.1	63.2	66.3		67.6	65.3	72.3	71.9	63.5	69.5	73.3	70.5		70.6	69.1	70.2	71.6	68.0	71.1	72.6	69.2	
31.8	29.9	30.5	30.1	30.4	30.4	30.4	31.3		31.4	31.6	30.5	30.1	29.2	28.7	27.4	27.0		24.1	25.0	24.0	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.7	
1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.3	3.3		2.0	3.0	3.4	7.4	9.4	10.8	17.7	18.0		36.3	34.2	33.6	32.5	33.9	34.0	33.0	30.1	
38.5	42.5	42.0	41.9	39.8	39.5	39.0	36.6		30.6	30.6	28.3	28.0	29.9	32.1	32.6	34.6		36.0	37.3	37.5	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.1	36.1	
58.5	60.7	59.2	57.7	59.8	61.4	62.3	64.7		91.0	88.9	88.1	88.0	88.4	88.9	88.6	86.6		58.6	58.4	58.2	58.3	59.2	60.5	60.4	60.3	
41.5	39.3	40.8	42.3	40.2	38.6	37.7	35.3		9.0	11.1	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.1	11.4	13.4		41.4	41.6	41.8	41.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	39.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	23.5	20.2	19.8	19.3	14.3	14.5	15.3		NA	19.5	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.9	17.8	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9		NA	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3		NA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	36.2	38.6	40.0	36.4	36.2	34.8	31.4		NA	14.9	16.4	18.0	17.2	17.9	18.7	18.5	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8		NA	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	35.9	37.2	36.2	40.5	45.5	47.3	49.3		NA	61.0	63.5	61.4	62.3	61.2	59.9	59.2	
9.7	9.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		9.8	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1		10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	
11.0	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	9.8	14.4	20.9	28.2	30.3		NA	NA	NA	42.1	44.0	44.7	44.2	41.5	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	13.6	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.4		NA	NA	NA	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	
28.0	41.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		48.7	51.4	44.3	44.6	44.0	43.9	44.7	45.7		62.7	62.6	61.6	61.2	60.6	60.4	61.2	64.5	
28.8	62.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		32.1	34.5	38.9	40.0	39.5	39.7	40.9	37.0		46.8	47.0	48.5	48.4	47.0	48.3	49.3	49.6	
525	568	573	572	553	563	560	562		NA	NA	NA	471	469	480	486	488		NA	NA	507	497	498	505	505	501	
533	572	570	573	565	564	574	562		NA	NA	NA	523	524	531	532	530		NA	NA	551	533	535	539	540	532	
551	599	601	623	608	621	625	620		NA	NA	NA	545	541	554	552	520		NA	NA	547	556	557	566	565	556	
575	631	617	593	595	589	604	589		NA	NA	NA	519	534	528	533	547		NA	NA	579	534	550	542	544	551	
496	532	548	549	541	547	542	548		NA	NA	NA	478	482	485	492	501		NA	NA	501	496	498	501	496	497	
540	580	582	582	573	577	581	576		NA	NA	NA	507	510	516	519	523		NA	NA	537	523	528	531	530	527	

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

Note: These tables present selected statistics on GED Test 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 was 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 GED Test (1943–2001), and Number of GED Test Passers, by 2002 Series GED Test (2002–09)

Jurisdiction	Number of GED Credentials Issued ¹			Number of GED Test Passers
	1942 Series (1943–77)	1978 Series (1978–87)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–09)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	54,242
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	13,174
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	83,829
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	51,002
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	225,862
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	69,974
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	23,383
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	4,485
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	4,002
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	237,769
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	141,714
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	10,655
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	25,585
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	116,609
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	80,708
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	29,407
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	29,480
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	71,948
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	57,452
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	18,742
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	41,715
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	57,210
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	82,035
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	47,834
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	53,179
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	69,500
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	16,209
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	16,753
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	31,965
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	12,154
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	57,615
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	34,629
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	225,141
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	95,474
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	7,561
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	125,374
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	52,944
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	61,548
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	107,971
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	9,658
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	44,094
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	10,001
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	86,994
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	259,810
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	39,565
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	5,358
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	101,739
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	91,956
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	28,351
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	56,728
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	10,193
U.S. Subtotal	2,057,866	4,848,616	6,792,917	3,291,280

Jurisdiction	Number of GED Credentials Issued ¹			Number of GED Test Passers
	1942 Series (1943–77)	1978 Series (1978–87)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–09)
American Samoa	310	199	186	76
Federated States of Micronesia ²	NA	201	577	12
Guam	1,098	1,246	1,979	1,098
Marshall Islands ²	NA	NA	134	22
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	NA	148	122
Palau ²	NA	NA	119	97
Puerto Rico*	7,004	91,886	138,691	36,531
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	777
Insular Areas Subtotal	10,812	94,943	143,646	38,735
Alberta ³	NA	14,248	28,666	10,953
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	7,524
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	2,093
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	5,298
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,866	7,544	6,260	782
Northwest Territory	212	957	1,068	22
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	4,723
Nunavut ⁴	NA	NA	NA	90
Ontario ⁵	NA	NA	12,208	25,195
Prince Edward Isld.	1,721	2,405	3,256	1,673
Quebec ⁶	NA	NA	NA	297
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	5,916
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	119
Canada Subtotal	51,761	129,656	170,087	64,685
DANTES	NA	NA	NA	17,616
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	NA	NA	42,196
International	NA	NA	NA	8,435
Michigan Prisons	NA	NA	NA	15,422
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	8
Inter-Regional Contracts Subtotal	NA	NA	NA	83,677
Program Total	2,118,869	5,073,215	7,106,650	3,478,377

Source: 2009 GED Testing Service® data.

NA = Not available.

- Number of credentials issued before 1971 were 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 Test 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. Specific formulas are presented here under their respective table and appendix titles for easy reference. The same formulas were used to calculate jurisdiction statistics and jurisdictional group statistics. Therefore, 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 TEST CANDIDATES WHO TESTED, COMPLETED, AND PASSED: 2009

Target Population Tested (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test candidates who took at least one content area by the total population of adults without a high school credential, then multiplying that number by 100.

Completion Rate (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test completers by the number of candidates who took at least one content area, then multiplying that number by 100.

Target Population Completed (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test completers by the total population of adults without a high school credential, then multiplying that number by 100.

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

Target Population Passed (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test passers by the total population of adults without a high school credential, then multiplying that number by 100.

TABLE 3: TARGET POPULATION AND FIRST-TIME GED TEST CANDIDATES WHO TESTED, COMPLETED, AND PASSED: 2009 COHORT

Target Population First-Time Candidates (%) was calculated by dividing the number of first-time GED Test candidates who took at least one content area for the first time in 2009 and who had never tested in previous years, by the total population of adults without a high school credential, then multiplying that number by 100.

Completers Among First-Time Candidates Completion Rate (%) was calculated by dividing the number of first-time GED Test candidates who completed the GED Test by the number of first-time candidates, then multiplying that number by 100.

Completers Among First-Time Candidates Target Population (%) was calculated by dividing the number of first-time GED Test candidates who completed the GED Test by the total population of adults without a high school credential, then multiplying that number by 100.

Passers Among First-Time Candidates Pass Rate (%) was calculated by dividing the number of first-time GED Test candidates who completed and passed the GED Test by the number of GED completers, then multiplying that number by 100.

Passers Among First-Time Candidates Target Population (%) was calculated by dividing the number of first-time GED Test candidates who completed and passed the GED Test by the total population of adults without a high school credential, then multiplying that number by 100.

APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGE OF GED TEST CANDIDATES, BY AGE GROUP AND MEAN AGE: 2009

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

The mean age was calculated by averaging the ages of all candidates with known date of birth.

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

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

where X equals the candidate age, \bar{X} equals the mean candidate age, and N equals the number of candidates with known age.

APPENDIX C: PERCENTAGE OF GED TEST CANDIDATES, BY GENDER: 2009

Candidates with Known Gender (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test 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 TEST CANDIDATES, BY ETHNICITY: 2009

Candidates with Known Ethnicity (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test 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 TEST CANDIDATES, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2009

Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test candidates in that grade level by the total number of passers for whom highest grade completed was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

The mode for highest grade completed was the grade level most frequently reported by all candidates.

APPENDIX F: PERCENTAGE OF GED TEST CANDIDATES, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND MEAN YEARS OUT: 2009

Candidates with Known Years Out of School (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 in each *Years Out of School* group was calculated by dividing the total number of GED Test candidates in that group by the total number of candidates for whom years out of school was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

The mean for years out of school was calculated by averaging known years of school for all candidates.

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

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

where X equals the candidate years out of school, \bar{X} equals the mean candidate years out of school, and N equals the number of candidates with known years out of school.

APPENDICES G1 AND G2: PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TEST: 2009

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

Percentage of GED Test 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 TEST CANDIDATES: 2009

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.

Met Minimum Score Requirements (%) for each content area was calculated by dividing the number of candidates who met the jurisdictional minimum standard score by the total number of candidates, then multiplying that number by 100.

APPENDIX K: GED TEST CANDIDATE PARTICIPATION, BY NUMBER TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO COMPLETED THE GED TEST, AND PERCENTAGE WHO PASSED: CHANGES FROM 2008 TO 2009

Tested Percent Change 2008–09 (%) was calculated by subtracting the number of candidates in 2008 from the number of candidates in 2009, then dividing the difference by the 2008 figure and multiplying by 100. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Completed Percentage Point Change 2008–09 (%) was calculated by subtracting the percentage of completers in 2008 from the percentage of completers in 2009. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Passed Percentage Point Change 2008–09 (%) is calculated by subtracting the percentage of passers in 2008 from the percentage of passers in 2009. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

APPENDIX L: PERCENTAGE OF GED TEST PASSERS, BY AGE GROUP AND MEAN AGE: 2009

Passers with Known Age (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test 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.

The mean age was calculated by averaging the ages of all GED Test passers with known date of birth.

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

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

where X equals the GED Test passer age, \bar{X} equals the mean GED Test passer age, and N equals the number of GED Test passers with known age.

APPENDIX M: PERCENTAGE OF GED TEST PASSERS, BY GENDER: 2009

Passers with Known Gender (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test 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 TEST PASSERS, BY ETHNICITY: 2009

Passers with Known Ethnicity (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test 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 TEST PASSERS, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2009

Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed (%) was calculated by dividing the number of GED Test 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 GED Test passers in that grade level by the total number of passers for whom highest grade completed was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

The *Mode Highest Grade Completed* was the grade level most frequently reported by all GED Test passers.

APPENDIX P: PERCENTAGE OF GED TEST PASSERS, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND MEAN YEARS OUT: 2009

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

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 GED Test passers in that group by the total number of GED Test passers for whom years out of school was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

The mean for years out of school was calculated by averaging known years of school for all GED Test passers.

The standard deviation was calculated using the formula

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

where \bar{X} equals the GED Test passer years out of school, \bar{X} equals the mean GED Test passer years out of school, and N equals the number of GED Test passers with known years out of school.

APPENDICES Q1 AND Q2: PERCENTAGE OF PASSERS REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TEST: 2009

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

Percentage of GED Test 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 TEST PASSERS: 2009

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 TEST PASS RATES, BY AGE GROUP: 2009

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

Pass Rates by Age Group (%) were calculated by dividing the number of GED Test passers in each individual age group by the corresponding number of GED Test completers of the same age group, then multiplying that number by 100.

**APPENDIX T: GED TEST PASS RATES,
BY GENDER: 2009**

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

Pass Rates by Gender (%) were calculated by dividing the number of GED Test passers in each gender group by the corresponding number of GED Test completers of the same gender group, then multiplying that number by 100.

**APPENDIX U: GED TEST PASS RATES,
BY ETHNICITY: 2009**

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

Pass Rates by Ethnicity (%) were calculated by dividing the number of GED Test passers in each ethnicity group by the corresponding number of GED Test completers of the same ethnicity group, then multiplying that number by 100.



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