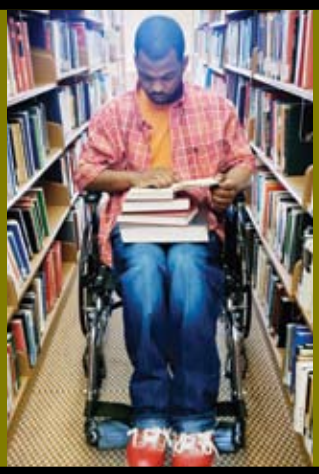
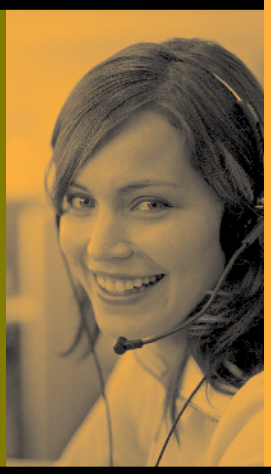
2007 GED Testing Program Statistical Report





GED®

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TESTING SERVICE
A PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

2007 GED Testing Program Statistical Report

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A PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

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Letter from the ACE President

On behalf of ACE, the parent organization of the General Educational Development Testing Service™ (GEDTS), I congratulate the 451,759 men and women who passed the GED Tests in 2007. These successful GED graduates join the ranks of approximately 17 million others who have been awarded a GED credential since the Tests' inception in 1943. I trust that these individuals will celebrate this accomplishment and feel heartened by this milestone in their lives. We hope that they will use this achievement to expand their opportunities for postsecondary education, career advancement, and personal fulfillment.

Moreover, I would like to thank the thousands of GED Administrators, Chief Examiners, Examiners, Proctors, and other staff members who work daily to oversee the testing program. In addition, I want to acknowledge the many adult basic education program staff who help prepare students for testing. Without the commitment of these individuals, our ability to change people's lives through the GED testing program would not be such a success.

Inasmuch as knowledge-based jobs have become the cornerstone of the U.S. economy, the need for an educated workforce cannot be overstated. According to the U.S. Department of Labor web site, it is projected that 90 percent of the fastest growing occupations through 2014 will require postsecondary education. In light of these facts, we—higher education, K–12, adult education, community-based organizations, government, and industry—must collaborate to maximize the potential of our citizenry. In addition, we know that 1.23 million[1] students fail to graduate from high school each year and approximately 39 million adults in the United States (18 percent of the U.S. population) have not earned a high school credential. The American Council on Education is proud that its GED testing program can and does provide a powerful second chance for these individuals—and for our society.

We offer this *2007 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* to provide useful information about those who take and pass the GED Tests, and it is my hope these data encourage further discussion and research.

Molly Corbett Broad
President
American Council on Education

[1] Editorial Projects in Education (EPE). (2007). Diplomas count 2007: Ready for what? Preparing students for college, careers, and life after high school. *Education Week, special issue, 26*(40), 40–41.

Letter from the GED Testing Service Executive Director

We are pleased to deliver to you the *2007 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report*—our latest annual statistical report on all GED test takers. The report shows that during the 2007 calendar year, the number of individuals who took the GED Tests increased by approximately 2 percent, for a total of 728,930 test takers. We are gratified to see this increase because it indicates that more people have taken advantage of the powerful second chance offered by the GED Tests. The GED Testing Service and the thousands of dedicated GED Administrators, Examiners, and support staff remain committed to one purpose—to provide adults with the opportunity to earn their high school equivalency credential.

We know from the many anecdotal stories shared by innumerable GED graduates that GED credentials have helped improve the lives of countless individuals across the United States, Canada, and around the world. The GED credential has opened doors to new types of jobs, stimulated career advancement, and created a portal to postsecondary education. Our GED graduates are doctors, pilots, ministers, automobile technicians, police chiefs, school principals, construction workers, and even governors. These graduates have and will continue to enrich the tapestry of society in profound ways.

We produced this report with the intention of providing clear and accessible data that will be useful to GED Administrators, researchers, adult educators, and the general public. The report includes a wealth of information on the GED testing program and the test takers served during the last year, and I hope that it will be shared, discussed, and analyzed to spark policy and research discussions that will benefit the people we serve.

Sylvia E. Robinson
Assistant Vice President, American Council on Education
Executive Director, GED Testing Service

Acknowledgments

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

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

Executive Summary

The *2007 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* is the 50th annual report in the program's 66-year history of providing a second opportunity for adults without a high school diploma to earn their jurisdiction's[2] GED credential, and, as a result, advance their educational, personal, and professional aspirations. The report provides candidate demographic and GED Tests performance statistics as well as historical information on the GED testing program. The GED Testing Service™ (GEDTS), with the cooperation of jurisdictions that administer the GED Tests, is the sole source of worldwide data on the GED testing program and the adults the program serves.

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

In 2007, nearly 729,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED test battery of five tests measuring writing, reading, social studies, science, and mathematics. Of that total, more than 635,000 completed the battery of tests. More than 451,000 of the completers—71 percent—met the passing standard by earning scores equal to or above those earned by 40 percent of graduating high school seniors.

Although this report is presented in such a way to facilitate comparisons across jurisdictions on pass rates, candidate demographics, and trends across time, a word of caution is warranted for making such comparisons. Ultimately, each jurisdiction manages its own GED testing program, is dependent upon the funding it receives, and establishes many testing program policies. Hence, it is important to recognize that varying jurisdictional policies undoubtedly affect testing program outcomes such as pass rates. For example, jurisdictions that prescreen candidates by requiring them to pass the Official GED Practice Tests generally have higher GED Test battery pass rates. Some jurisdictions may require a candidate to complete the entire battery before retesting on an individual test for which he or she did not earn the minimum standard score; if the retesting occurs in the next calendar year, that candidate would be counted as failing in the current year's statistical report. This report draws attention to several known cases in which the outcomes are the evidence of the policies.

Highlights of the *2007 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report* include the following:

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

- The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that more than 39 million adults in the United States aged 16 and older, or 18 percent of the U.S. adult population, lack a high school diploma.[3]

- Across the entire GED testing program in 2007, 1.6 percent of adults without a high school diploma took one or more parts of the GED test battery, 1.4 percent of adults without a high school diploma completed the battery, and 1.0 percent passed the battery. In other words, of all the adults who lack a high school diploma, only one out of every 100 attempted and passed the GED Tests.

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

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

- Of those who completed the GED test battery in 2007, 71 percent passed. GED Tests completion and pass rates are affected by two major factors: candidates' levels of preparation to take the GED Tests, and jurisdictional and testing center policies. The latter often influences the former.

- The average age of all candidates was 25 years in 2007. Candidates 16 to 18 years old accounted for 30 percent of all candidates. Although the GED testing program reaches adults over 90 years of age, candidates aged 50 years and older made up the smallest group of candidates, at 3 percent.

- In 2007, 58 percent of the GED candidates were male and 42 percent were female.

- The race/ethnicity distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable over the life of the 2002 Series GED Tests. Of all candidates that indicated race/ethnicity when they tested in 2007, 53 percent were white, 24 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin.

- In 2007, 70 percent of all candidates reported that they completed half or more of their high school education. Overall, 30 percent of the candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year or less. Yet 26 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Tests. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years.

- Educational reasons were the most often cited reasons for taking the GED Tests. Nearly 60 percent of candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More than half of all candidates (52 percent) indicated they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Forty-nine percent identified employment reasons (primarily to get a better job) for testing. Seven percent of candidates indicated that they tested to enter the military or support their military career.

- For all candidates who tested in 2007, the percentages of candidates achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score on each content area test (410 in the United States and 450 in Canada) were all above 90 percent except for the Mathematics Test. Fewer candidates (81 percent) scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score on the Mathematics Test.

SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED TESTS?

- In 2007, 71 percent of the GED completers (more than 451,000 adults) passed the GED Tests by earning an average score of 450 or greater on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater), and earning a minimum score of 410 on each individual content area test if they tested in the United States or 450 if they tested in Canada.

- Jurisdictions that had higher pass rates generally required candidates to have completed an adult education program of study and/or pass the Official GED Practice Tests (OPT) before allowing them to take the GED Tests. Of the 10 jurisdictions with the highest pass rates, six required their candidates to pass the OPT and at least three others strongly encouraged their candidates to take the OPT, offered the OPT free of charge, or required their candidates to show evidence of preparedness to take the tests.

- The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24 years, and has remained between 24 and 25 years during the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests.

- The race/ethnicity distribution of all passers in 2007 was 61 percent white, 18 percent African American, 16 percent Hispanic, 2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 2 percent Asian, and 1 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian. All of these percentages were similar to 2006 and have remained stable relative to the number of candidates in each race/ethnicity who were tested.

- In 2007, 72 percent of the GED passers completed 10th grade or higher. The average number of years out of school for GED passers was nearly seven years.

- As with the entire population of GED candidates, educational reasons for testing were the most frequently chosen reasons for testing by GED passers in 2007.

- The GED test battery average standard score across the five content area tests for all passers was 531; a score of 531 or higher corresponds to a score achievable by the estimated top 33 percent of U.S. graduating high school seniors. Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing were the two most difficult tests as indicated by the average standard scores.

SECTION III: TRENDS IN THE GED TESTING PROGRAM

- Since 1943, the GED Tests have provided a second-chance opportunity to more than 16.8 million individuals who have passed the tests.

- In general, since 2002 there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Tests. The yearly pass rate has ranged from 68 percent to 72 percent for the 2002 Series.

- The average volume of testing for the 2003–2007 administrations of the 2002 Series GED Tests was only about 84 percent of the average volume observed in the 1995–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Tests. It is unclear what or whether societal or jurisdictional changes affected testing volume.

- In terms of candidates' demographics, the average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged at 25 years since 1995.

- Since the testing program's inception, the average high school grade completed has remained largely stable at the 10th grade.

- With regard to candidates' reasons for taking the GED Tests, beginning in the 1990s, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study has generally increased every year, and has ranged between 59 percent and 68 percent.

- Four jurisdictions (California, Texas, Puerto Rico, and New York) accounted for 54 percent of the more than 28,000 candidates who tested predominantly using the Spanish-language version. New York and New Brunswick tested 75 percent of the 804 candidates who used the French-language version.

SECTION IV: ABOUT THE GED TESTING PROGRAM

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

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

- In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,400 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Self-reported testing center profile data in 2007 indicate that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with 45 percent of the centers offering tests at least once a week and 79 percent at least once a month.

- For more information on the GED Testing Service, its research studies, and the GED testing program, visit www.GEDtest.org.

Introduction

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

In 2007, nearly 729,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED test battery of five tests. Of that total, more than 635,000 completed the battery of tests. More than 451,000 of the completers—71 percent—met the GED Tests passing standard by earning scores equal to or above those earned by 40 percent of graduating high school seniors. By passing the GED Tests and earning their jurisdictions' high school equivalency credential, diploma, or certificate, these adults gain a second chance to advance their educational, personal, and professional aspirations.

This report presents data made available from jurisdictions that administered the GED Tests in 2007, and is divided into four sections and a series of appendices. These sections combine figures, tables, and text to present the following:

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

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

ABOUT THE DATA

Methodology

This report presents available data from the 2007 administration of the GED testing program. Data collection began at the more than 3,400 Official GED Testing Centers, which operated in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, eight insular areas, 13 Canadian provinces and territories, and under federal and other contracts (U.S. military bases, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, VA hospitals, and international Prometric™ centers). Candidate demographic surveys, completed by candidates prior to testing, and test booklets were forwarded to one of 18 official GED electronic scoring centers for processing. Candidate- and test-level data were then uploaded to a centralized database.

Demographic surveys completed by GED candidates who took one or more GED Tests in 2007 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 Act (FOIPP) in 2003, only age and gender statistics are reported for the Canadian jurisdictions.

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

Even though each candidate was represented only once in the statistics, the jurisdictional groupings used in some of the figures and all of the tables do not provide mutually exclusive distinctions in terms of geographic location. For example, Michigan prisons data were reported under federal and other contracts and not under the state of Michigan because Michigan prisons fund and manage their own GED testing program independent of the state of Michigan's GED testing program. However, Michigan prisons were not the only prisons or correctional facilities to administer the GED Tests. Other jurisdictions tested 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 versions. In 2007, Prometric centers operating abroad still administered the 1988 Series GED Tests. Because the 1988 Series GED Tests measure somewhat different content from the 2002 Series GED Tests and the standard scores are on a different scale, scores from Prometric centers were not included in any standard score analyses.

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

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

Definitions of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABOUT THE 2002 SERIES GED TESTS

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

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

- The GED Tests passing standard is rigorous. In order to pass the GED Tests, a candidate's performance must meet or surpass the performance of 40 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors.

- The GED Tests are demanding. The five tests amount to seven hours and five minutes of testing and measure skills in communication, information processing, problem solving, and critical thinking.

Developing the 2002 Series GED Tests

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

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

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

[5] 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.

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

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

Interpreting GED Tests Scores

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

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

GED Tests scores have the following properties:

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

TABLE 1

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

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

Source: 2001 GED® Testing Service.

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

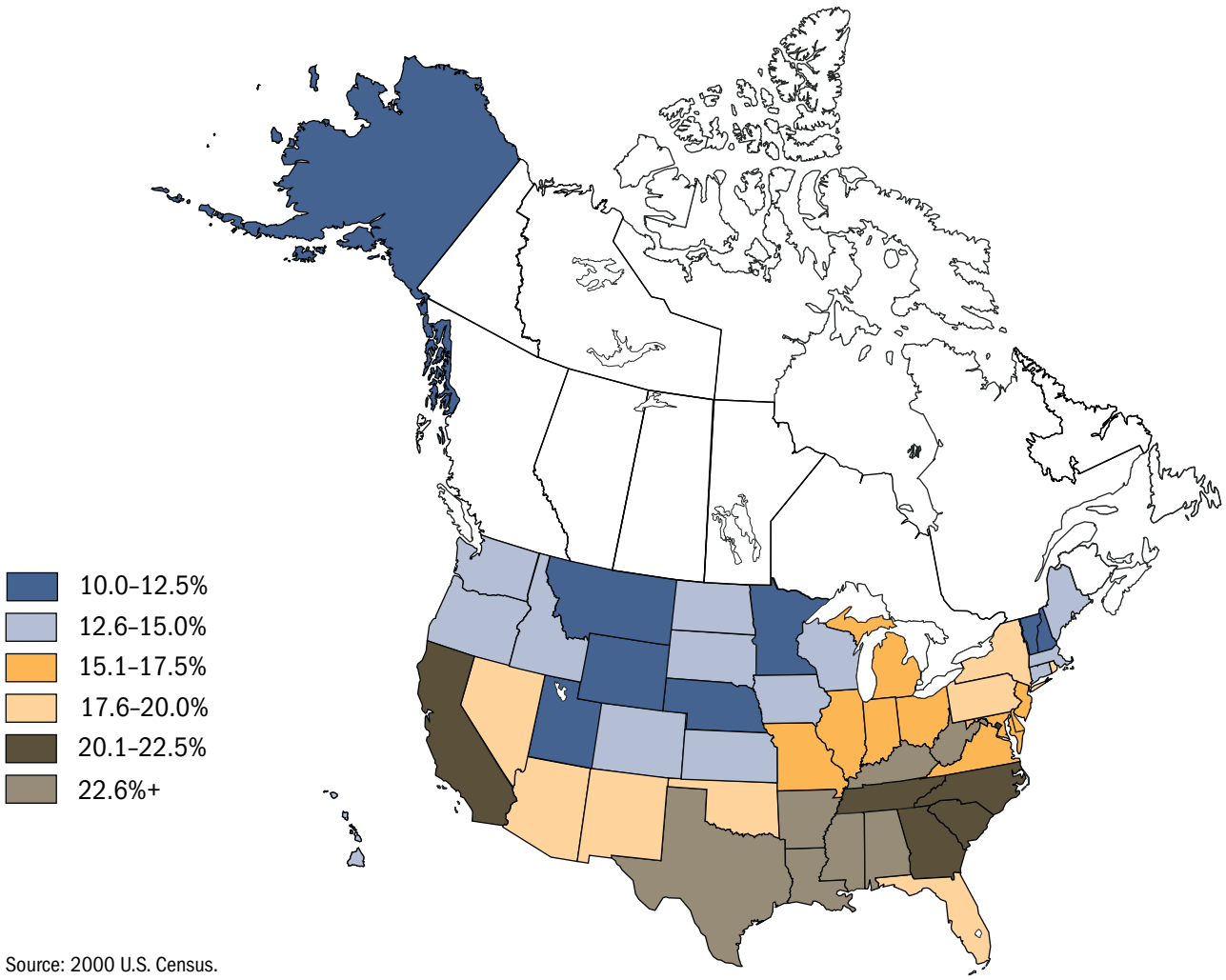
WHO LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA?

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

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

FIGURE 1

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



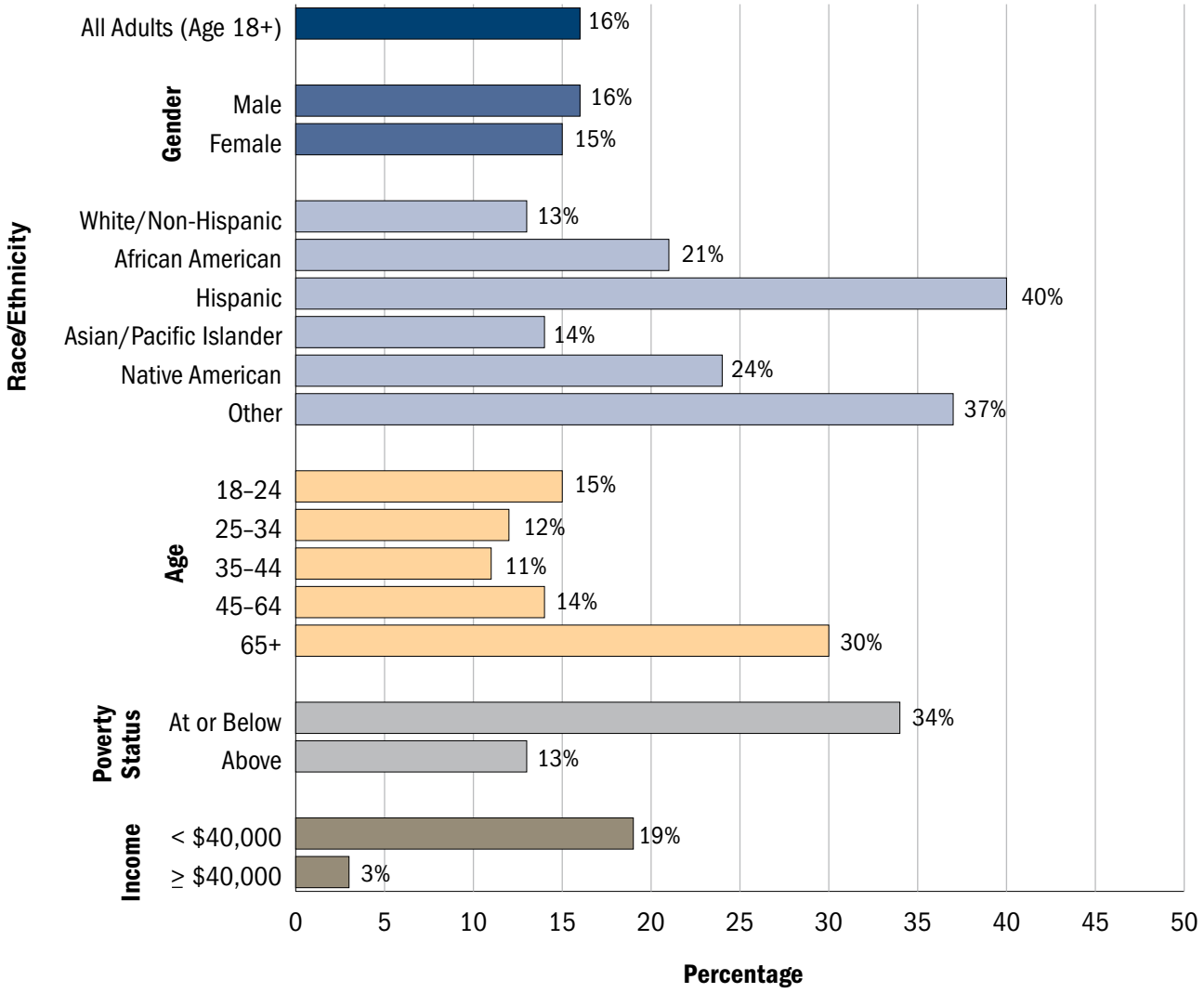
Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

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

A disproportionate distribution of adults without a high school diploma was observed in all 2000 U.S. Census demographic classifications except gender, in which 16 percent and 15 percent of males and females, respectively, did not have a high school diploma (see **Figure 2**). The greatest disparity in the percentage of adults without a high school diploma in key demographic groups was between Hispanics (40 percent) and whites (13 percent). Moreover, the percentage of Hispanics without a high school diploma was 19 and 16 percentage points greater than the percentage of African-American and Native American adults, respectively. Comparably low percentages of Asian/Pacific Islanders (14 percent) and whites (13 percent) lacked a high school diploma. More than one-third of adults with household incomes at or below the federal poverty line did not have a high school diploma (34 percent), compared with 13 percent of adults whose household income was above the poverty line.

FIGURE 2

Percentage of U.S. Adults[1] in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Diploma



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

Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

WHO TOOK THE GED TESTS?

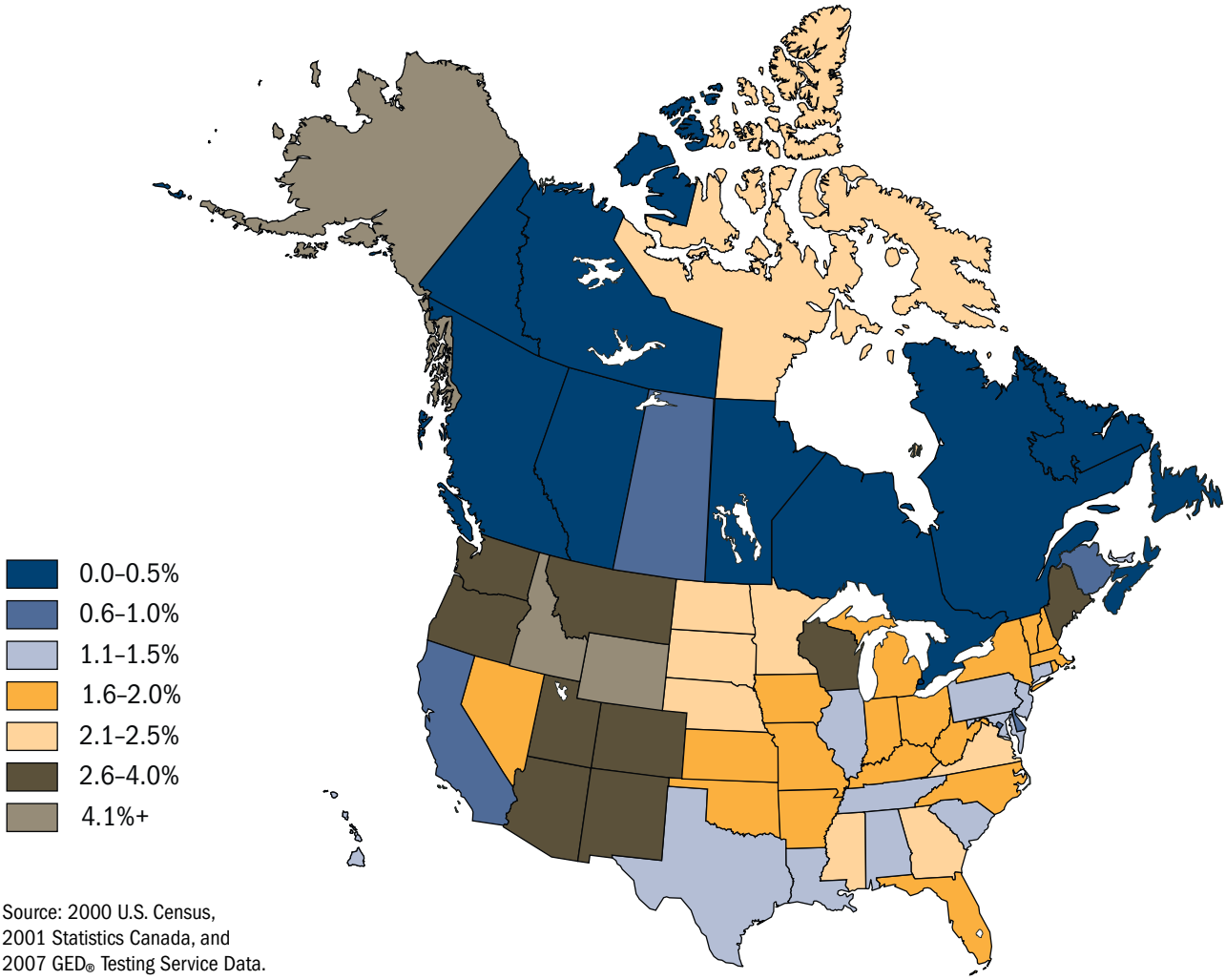
In 2007, the majority of the U.S. states and all the Canadian provinces/territories tested 2 percent or less of the adults without a high school diploma (see **Figure 3**). The states and provinces/territories demonstrated varying degrees of success reaching out to adults who do not have a high school diploma. The GED Testing Service has set goals to increase marketing with the hope of reaching out to more adults in need of and who could benefit from certification of a high school–level education.

Even though the relationship between the percentage of adults in need of a high school diploma within a state and the percentage of those adults tested in that state was generally positive, high-need states did not always test the highest percentages of adults in need. Twelve states and the District of Columbia had the highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma (more than 20 percent), but only two states in this group—Mississippi and Georgia—tested more than 2 percent of those adults. Among the 17 states with 15.1 percent to 20 percent of adults without a high school diploma, three—Arizona, New Mexico, and Virginia—tested more than 2 percent of those adults. Conversely, in many of the less densely populated states where the need was lower, higher percentages of adults took the GED Tests. For example, among states where less than 12.6 percent of the adults are in need of a high school diploma, three—Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming—tested 3.7 percent to 5.4 percent of those adults.

Across the entire GED testing program in 2007, 1.6 percent of the adults without a high school diploma took one or more parts of the GED test battery, 1.4 percent of those adults completed the battery, and 1.0 percent passed the battery (see **Table 2**, on pages 8 and 9). In other words, of all the adults who lack a high school diploma, only one out of every 100 attempted and passed the GED Tests.

FIGURE 3

Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Took the GED® Tests, by State or Province/Territory: 2007



Source: 2000 U.S. Census, 2001 Statistics Canada, and 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

TABLE 2

Target Population and GED® Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed: 2007

Jurisdiction	Target Population[1]	Tested		Completed Battery of Tests[2]			Passed Battery of Tests		
		Candidates	Target Population	Completers	Completion Rate	Target Population	Passers	Pass Rate	Target Population
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	797,910	11,232	1.4	9,495	84.5	1.2	5,100	53.7	0.6
Alaska	51,665	2,814	5.4	1,828	65.0	3.5	1,607	87.9	3.1
Arizona	730,845	18,899	2.6	16,950	89.7	2.3	12,235	72.2	1.7
Arkansas	470,030	7,933	1.7	7,854	99.0	1.7	6,542	83.3	1.4
California	5,500,200	51,667	0.9	42,747	82.7	0.8	30,779	72.0	0.6
Colorado	435,120	14,285	3.3	10,617	74.3	2.4	8,782	82.7	2.0
Connecticut	395,380	5,399	1.4	4,809	89.1	1.2	3,074	63.9	0.8
Delaware	100,940	672	0.7	662	98.5	0.7	623	94.1	0.6
District of Columbia	93,635	765	0.8	701	91.6	0.7	438	62.5	0.5
Florida	2,441,300	47,426	1.9	44,793	94.4	1.8	32,135	71.7	1.3
Georgia	1,283,830	30,758	2.4	26,692	86.8	2.1	17,827	66.8	1.4
Hawaii	131,295	1,946	1.5	1,827	93.9	1.4	1,435	78.5	1.1
Idaho	139,725	5,669	4.1	4,145	73.1	3.0	3,599	86.8	2.6
Illinois	1,659,750	25,015	1.5	22,381	89.5	1.3	13,692	61.2	0.8
Indiana	786,020	14,981	1.9	14,834	99.0	1.9	11,409	76.9	1.5
Iowa	289,280	5,838	2.0	3,758	64.4	1.3	3,722	99.0	1.3
Kansas	272,595	4,285	1.6	4,208	98.2	1.5	3,908	92.9	1.4
Kentucky	750,890	12,201	1.6	11,991	98.3	1.6	9,448	78.8	1.3
Louisiana	786,880	10,014	1.3	9,832	98.2	1.2	7,211	73.3	0.9
Maine	136,170	3,830	2.8	2,636	68.8	1.9	2,283	86.6	1.7
Maryland	617,715	8,578	1.4	8,175	95.3	1.3	5,278	64.6	0.9
Massachusetts	695,875	13,077	1.9	11,545	88.3	1.7	7,587	65.7	1.1
Michigan	1,182,970	20,336	1.7	15,106	74.3	1.3	10,779	71.4	0.9
Minnesota	423,115	10,324	2.4	7,410	71.8	1.8	6,171	83.3	1.5
Mississippi	537,920	12,873	2.4	12,094	93.9	2.2	7,144	59.1	1.3
Missouri	756,515	12,134	1.6	12,061	99.4	1.6	9,484	78.6	1.3
Montana	84,510	3,162	3.7	2,599	82.2	3.1	2,024	77.9	2.4
Nebraska	163,380	3,687	2.3	2,456	66.6	1.5	2,068	84.2	1.3
Nevada	296,905	5,833	2.0	5,683	97.4	1.9	4,015	70.6	1.4
New Hampshire	114,330	2,310	2.0	1,814	78.5	1.6	1,508	83.1	1.3
New Jersey	1,089,940	14,428	1.3	13,967	96.8	1.3	8,556	61.3	0.8
New Mexico	272,275	8,468	3.1	6,926	81.8	2.5	4,441	64.1	1.6
New York	2,851,185	52,965	1.9	51,620	97.5	1.8	31,097	60.2	1.1
North Carolina	1,297,505	24,023	1.9	14,443	60.1	1.1	12,489	86.5	1.0
North Dakota	70,005	1,747	2.5	1,204	68.9	1.7	990	82.2	1.4
Ohio	1,397,220	21,950	1.6	21,721	99.0	1.6	17,208	79.2	1.2
Oklahoma	482,350	8,927	1.9	8,829	98.9	1.8	6,249	70.8	1.3
Oregon	389,020	13,146	3.4	9,472	72.1	2.4	8,039	84.9	2.1
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	22,575	1.4	19,868	88.0	1.2	13,648	68.7	0.9
Rhode Island	163,870	2,547	1.6	1,144	44.9	0.7	800	69.9	0.5
South Carolina	681,590	9,055	1.3	8,939	98.7	1.3	6,147	68.8	0.9
South Dakota	81,935	2,069	2.5	1,488	71.9	1.8	1,216	81.7	1.5
Tennessee	988,235	15,107	1.5	14,922	98.8	1.5	11,119	74.5	1.1
Texas	3,571,240	53,052	1.5	46,537	87.7	1.3	31,324	67.3	0.9
Utah	185,575	6,282	3.4	6,010	95.7	3.2	4,882	81.2	2.6
Vermont	59,580	1,035	1.7	726	70.1	1.2	643	88.6	1.1
Virginia	942,620	22,443	2.4	20,656	92.0	2.2	14,572	70.5	1.5
Washington	569,705	20,705	3.6	14,190	68.5	2.5	11,771	83.0	2.1
West Virginia	329,530	5,215	1.6	5,102	97.8	1.5	3,406	66.8	1.0
Wisconsin	571,110	16,285	2.9	9,019	55.4	1.6	7,285	80.8	1.3
Wyoming	43,570	1,932	4.4	1,537	79.6	3.5	1,360	88.5	3.1
U.S. Subtotal	**39,769,125**	**691,899**	**1.7**	**600,023**	**86.7**	**1.5**	**429,149**	**71.5**	**1.1**
American Samoa	10,245	58	0.6	57	98.3	0.6	13	22.8	0.1
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	52	–	35	67.3	–	0	0.0	–
Guam	23,540	208	0.9	206	99.0	0.9	144	69.9	0.6
Marshall Islands	NA	10	–	10	100.0	–	0	0.0	–
N. Mariana Islands	17,660	63	0.4	28	44.4	0.2	19	67.9	0.1
Palau	NA	82	–	35	42.7	–	10	28.6	–
Puerto Rico[3]	1,001,030	3,958	0.4	3,958	100.0	0.4	1,436	36.3	0.1
Virgin Islands	28,310	144	0.5	137	95.1	0.5	82	59.9	0.3
Insular Areas Subtotal	**1,080,785**	**4,575**	**0.4**	**4,466**	**97.6**	**0.4**	**1,704**	**38.2**	**0.2**

Jurisdiction	Target Population[1]	Tested		Completed Battery of Tests[2]			Passed Battery of Tests		
		Candidates	Target Population	Completers	Completion Rate	Target Population	Passers	Pass Rate	Target Population
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	550,160	1,971	0.4	1,874	95.1	0.3	1,408	75.1	0.3
British Columbia	691,850	968	0.1	935	96.6	0.1	681	72.8	0.1
Manitoba	269,735	405	0.2	400	98.8	0.1	263	65.8	0.1
New Brunswick	183,440	1,307	0.7	1,280	97.9	0.7	642	50.2	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	150,280	159	0.1	156	98.1	0.1	90	57.7	0.1
Northwest Territories	6,865	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	211,635	1,016	0.5	996	98.0	0.5	539	54.1	0.3
Nunavut	5,950	148	2.5	136	91.9	2.3	21	15.4	0.4
Ontario	2,098,740	4,973	0.2	4,885	98.2	0.2	3,590	73.5	0.2
Prince Edward Island	32,530	352	1.1	348	98.9	1.1	215	61.8	0.7
Quebec	1,582,480	98	0.0	98	100.0	0.0	49	50.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	237,395	1,392	0.6	1,301	93.5	0.5	702	54.0	0.3
Yukon Territory	3,920	17	0.4	17	100.0	0.4	11	64.7	0.3
Canada Subtotal	**6,024,980**	**12,806**	**0.2**	**12,426**	**97.0**	**0.2**	**8,211**	**66.1**	**0.1**
DANTES[4]	NA	3,840	–	3,819	99.5	–	3,272	85.7	–
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	8,848	–	8,543	96.6	–	5,923	69.3	–
International[5]	NA	2,489	–	2,089	83.9	–	1,182	56.6	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	4,471	–	3,814	85.3	–	2,317	60.7	–
VA Hospitals	NA	2	–	2	100.0	–	1	50.0	–
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**NA**	**19,650**	**–**	**18,267**	**93.0**	–	**12,695**	**69.5**	**–**
Program Total	**46,874,890**	**728,930**	**1.6**	**635,182**	**87.1**	**1.4**	**451,759**	**71.1**	**1.0**

Sources: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.
2000 U.S. Census Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

1. 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 2001 Canadian Census data, as reported by Statistics Canada.

2. Those who completed the battery of tests in 2007 may have begun testing in a previous year.

3. The numbers of candidates tested, completed, and passed were reported by the Puerto Rico GED Administrator, not from the GED Tests 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 tested through Prometric (a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP) as well as those tested in St. Martin and Bermuda, proctored by GEDTS staff on an annual basis or by request. In 2007, Prometric centers operating abroad still administered the 1988 Series GED Tests.

Completing the battery of five GED Tests is a prerequisite to determining whether a candidate passed the GED Tests. Among all of the candidates who tested in 2007, nearly nine out of every 10 completed the test battery. This number includes candidates who tested for the first time in 2007 as well as those who began testing in a previous year. In 21 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, over 90 percent of the candidates completed the five GED Tests. Yet in 18 U.S. states, less than 80 percent of the candidates who tested completed the five GED Tests. In the insular areas, 98 percent of the candidates completed the GED test battery. In Canada, every province and territory with available data had completion rates greater than 90 percent. Lastly, of all candidates who completed the GED test battery in 2007, 71 percent passed.

The variability in the completion rates and pass rates among different jurisdictions can be a result of the variability in jurisdictional testing policies (see Appendix A). For example, in Iowa, where first-time test takers have two years to complete the entire battery, the completion rate was 64 percent, or 22 percentage points lower than the U.S. average. However, candidates in Iowa who want to retest are generally required to wait for six months before retesting and to show evidence of remediation, such as instruction through approved Adult Basic Education program and proficiency proven by Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems or Official GED Practice Test scores. The requirement of a wait period and remediation for retesting might have greatly contributed to Iowa's pass rate of 99 percent, the highest among all jurisdictions. In contrast, the completion rate was as high as 100 percent in Puerto Rico, where first-time GED candidates are required to complete the entire test battery in two consecutive days and have only one year to repeat the failed tests before their test scores expire. However, there is no wait period or remediation required for retesting. As a result, regardless of their preparedness, candidates are rushed to complete the battery or retest, which has led to a low pass rate (36.3 percent) in Puerto Rico.

GED CANDIDATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Age

Age calculations were based on the most recent testing date in 2007 and date of birth. The average age of all candidates as well as those in the United States and insular areas was 25 years. The average ages of candidates in Canada and candidates tested under federal and other contracts were 31 years and 30 years, respectively. Since the release of the 2002 Series GED Tests, the average age has remained relatively stable at approximately 25 years for U.S. candidates and 31 years for Canadian candidates. (See Appendix B for age statistics for candidates in all jurisdictions in 2007 and Appendix T for age statistics since 2002.)

Since 2002, the candidates 17 and 18 years old accounted for about 26 percent to 28 percent of all candidates (27 percent in 2007) and, similarly, 27 percent to 29 percent of U.S. candidates (28 percent in 2007). Approximately 3 percent of all candidates were 16 years old, an age at which most jurisdictions require additional documentation and permissions in order to take the GED Tests. In fact, many jurisdictions require additional documentation and permissions if a candidate is younger than 18 years of age. The types of additional documentation and approval required for younger candidates generally fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) proof of withdrawal from school or compulsory attendance has been met, (2) permission for testing from parent/guardian and/or school district, (3) court order, and (4) letter from requesting agency (for example, college official, employer, or military recruiter).

GEDTS sets the absolute minimum age for taking the GED Tests at 16 years of age, but jurisdictions, while respecting this absolute minimum age, set their own policy on minimum age and age requirements for testing and for receiving a GED credential. However, sometimes individual exceptions, based on additional documentation or approval, are provided to candidates of an age below the jurisdiction's minimum age and yet no younger than 16 years old (see Appendix A for a complete listing). The minimum age for taking the GED Tests ranged from 16 to 19 years in U.S. jurisdictions. Among 16- to 18-year-olds tested in 2007, half tested at an age that was lower than their jurisdiction's minimum age for testing. In Canada, only 3 percent of the candidates were 16 to 18 years old. Although Quebec allows candidates of 16 years of age to test, seven of the Canadian jurisdictions set their minimum age at 18 years and five jurisdictions set their minimum age at 19 years. As in the United States, some Canadian jurisdictions allow individual exceptions for candidates under the minimum age to test based on additional documentation or approval.

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

Gender

The percentages of male and female candidates remained relatively unchanged from 2002 to 2007 (see Appendix C for gender statistics for candidates in all jurisdictions in 2007 and Appendix T for gender statistics since 2002). Of all candidates who tested in 2007, 58 percent were male and 42 percent were female. Except for a few jurisdictions in Canada and the insular areas, the majority of the candidates were male. Specifically, in Nunavut, Prince Edward Island, Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, females represented the highest percentage—58 to 60 percent—of the candidates tested. In the United States, insular areas, and Canada, the percentages of male and female candidates were similar to the overall percentages. However, in jurisdictions within federal and other contracts, 89 percent of the candidates were male. Candidates who were tested under federal and other contracts included inmates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, inmates of Michigan prisons, military personnel and dependent family members, and VA hospitals.

Race/Ethnicity

The race/ethnicity distributions of candidates have remained relatively stable over the life of the 2002 Series GED Tests (see Appendix T for trend statistics for 2002 Series GED Tests). Of all candidates with indicated race/ethnicity who tested in 2007, 53 percent were white, 24 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin. Although these percentages also reflect the race/ethnicity distribution for all U.S. candidates, the distributions in the insular areas and federal and other contracts, as well as across U.S. jurisdictions, varied. For example, while whites represented the majority of candidates in the United States at the national level, in 12 states and the District of Columbia (DC) they did not reflect the majority. In seven U.S. jurisdictions, African Americans (DC, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York) or Hispanics (California, New Mexico, and Texas) represented the greatest percentage of candidates. In Hawaii and the insular areas, Pacific Islanders/Hawaiians represented the majority of candidates. (See Appendix D for race/ethnicity statistics for all jurisdictions in 2007.)

Highest Grade Completed

In 2007, 70 percent of all candidates completed half or more of their high school education; specifically, 28 percent had completed 10th grade, 34 percent had completed 11th grade, and 8 percent had completed 12th grade (see Appendix E for highest grade completed statistics by jurisdiction). The following jurisdictions had a majority of candidates who completed the 11th or 12th grade: American Samoa (65 percent), Guam (65 percent), Utah (63 percent), California (63 percent), the international program (55 percent), Minnesota (55 percent), DANTES (53 percent), and Nevada (50 percent). Only 12 percent of candidates reported completing 8th grade or lower.

Years Out of School

Years out of school calculations were based on the last year the candidate attended school and the current report year. Of all candidates tested in 2007, 75 percent reported their last year in school. Results of years out of school by jurisdiction are presented in Appendix F and should be interpreted with caution due to the low response rate.

Overall, 30 percent of the candidates indicated that they had been out of school for one year (17 percent) or less than one year (13 percent). Yet 26 percent of the candidates waited more than 10 years before taking the GED Tests. The overall average number of years out of school before testing was approximately eight years. The averages among candidates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (16 years) and Michigan prisons (14 years) were nearly double the overall average.

Reasons for Taking the GED Tests

Candidates may have selected more than one reason for taking the GED Tests. This report gives equal weight to all responses. However, in reality, some response categories may have been more important than others, a distinction the data do not capture. Educational reasons were the most prevalent reasons for taking the GED Tests (see Appendices G1 and G2 for reasons for taking the GED Tests, by jurisdiction). Nearly 60 percent of candidates indicated that they tested for educational reasons. More candidates were interested in attending a two-year college (27 percent) than a technical or trade program (22 percent) or a four-year college (19 percent). More than half of all candidates (52 percent), indicated they tested for personal reasons, such as being a positive role model and personal satisfaction. Forty-nine percent identified employment reasons (primarily to get a better job), and 7 percent of candidates indicated that they tested to enter the military or support their military career.

CANDIDATE PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TESTS

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

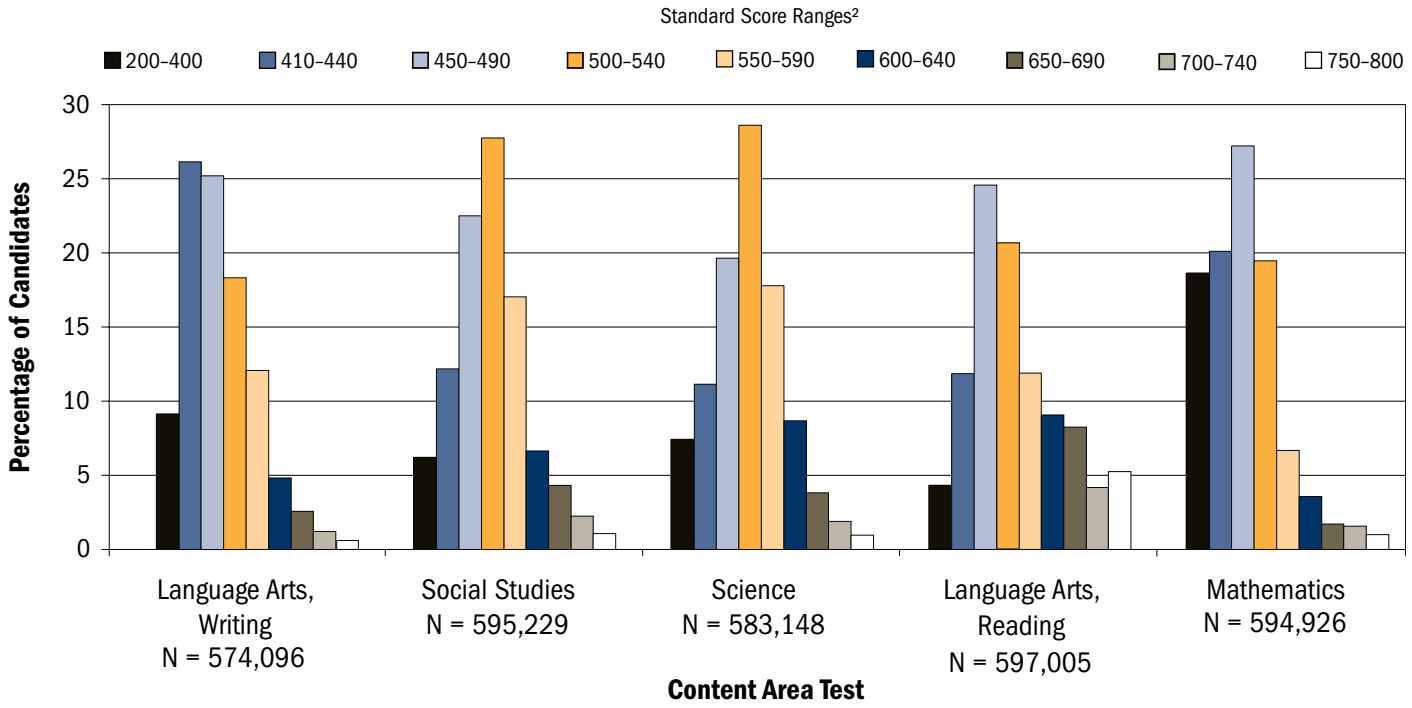
For all candidates who tested in 2007, the percentages of candidates achieving their jurisdiction's minimum standard score on each content area test (410 in the United States and 450 in Canada) were all above 90 percent except on the Mathematics Test. Fewer candidates (81 percent) scored high enough to meet the minimum standard score on the Mathematics Test.

The average Language Arts, Reading Test standard score of 541 was the highest of the five content area tests. The lowest average standard score, 473, was observed for the Mathematics Test. The median standard score, which indicates the score at which half of the candidates scored higher or lower, was highest for the Science and Language Arts, Reading Tests (520 for both), and lowest for the Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing Tests (470 for both). The median standard score for the Social Studies Test was 510.

The Language Arts, Reading Test also had the highest standard deviation (103) of all GED Tests, which indicated that the scores have a higher degree of variation, than the scores from the other GED Tests. The variability in GED Tests performance is shown in **Figure 4**. In addition, compared with the other three tests, there was a greater percentage of Language Arts, Reading and Writing Test scores in ranges other than the range containing the average.

FIGURE 4

Standard Score Distributions for All GED® Candidates,[1] by Content Area Test: 2007



[1] Data for Puerto Rico, Northwest Territories, and Prometric are not included.

[2] Score ranges are not equal.

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

Who Passed the GED Tests?

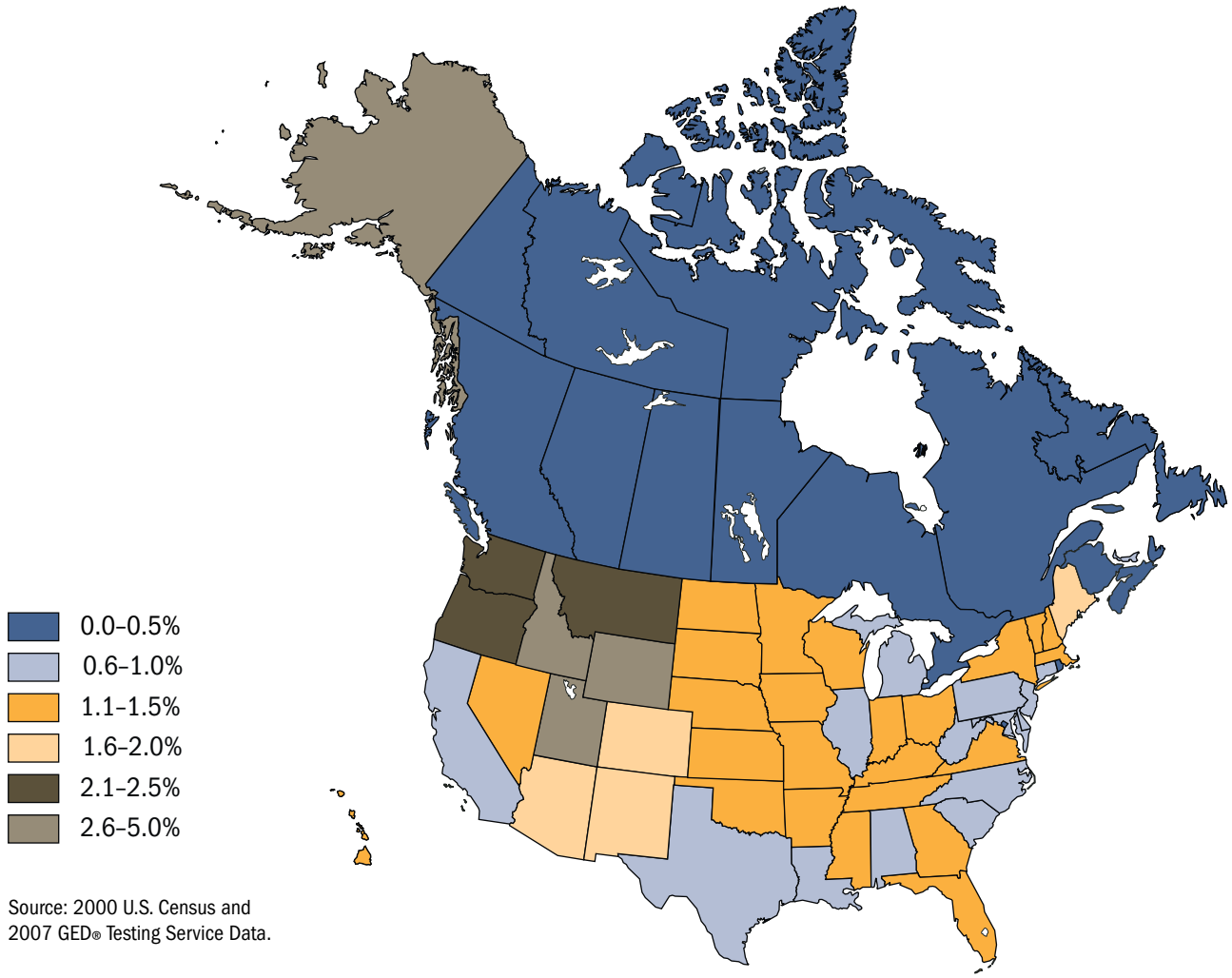
In 2007, 71 percent of GED completers (more than 451,000 adults) passed the GED Tests by earning an average score of 450 or greater on the five individual content area tests (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater), and earning a minimum score of 410 on each individual content area test if they tested in the United States and the insular areas or 450 if they tested in Canada. The 2007 overall pass rate is 3 percentage points higher than the pass rate in 2006 and is the second highest since the release of the new test series in 2002 (the highest pass rate occurred in 2005). The average pass rate across the 2002 test series is about 70 percent (see Appendix S).

Figure 5 presents the percentage of U.S. and Canadian adults without a high school diploma who passed the GED Tests. In Canada, the percentage of the target population who passed the GED Tests was less than 0.5 percent in each province or territory except in Prince Edward Island (0.7 percent). In the United States, the percentages of the target population who passed the GED Tests are higher in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states.

Figures 6 and 7 (see pages 14 and 15) present the 2007 pass rates for jurisdictions within the United States and Canada, respectively. Comparisons must be interpreted with caution because the pass rate can be affected by underlying differences in candidate characteristics or jurisdictional or testing center GED testing program policies such as a prescreening requirement. GED Tests pass rates are significantly affected by two factors: candidates' levels of preparation to take the

FIGURE 5

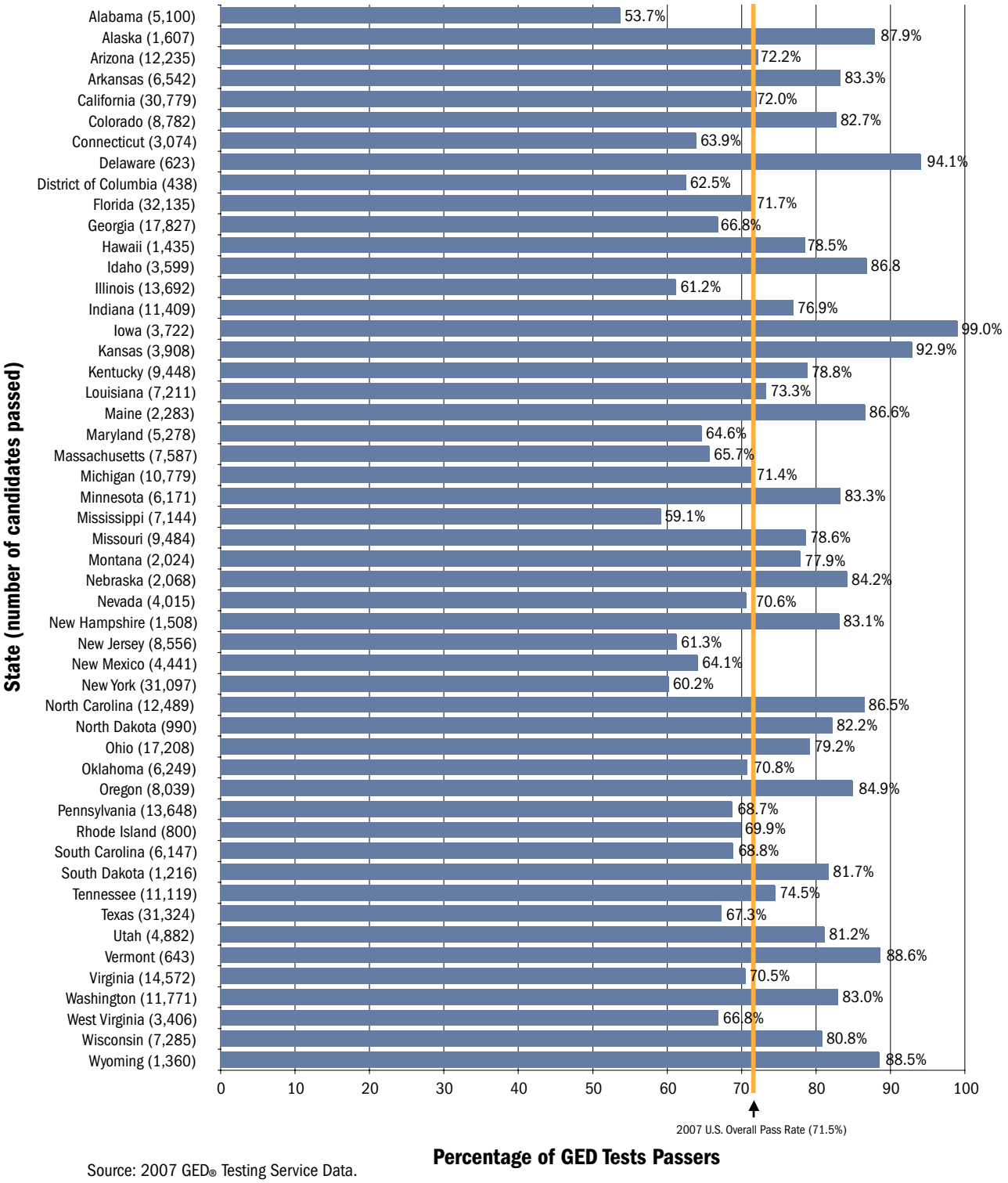
Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED® Tests, by State or Province/Territory: 2007



Source: 2000 U.S. Census and 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

FIGURE 6

Pass Rates on the GED® Tests, by U.S. State: 2007

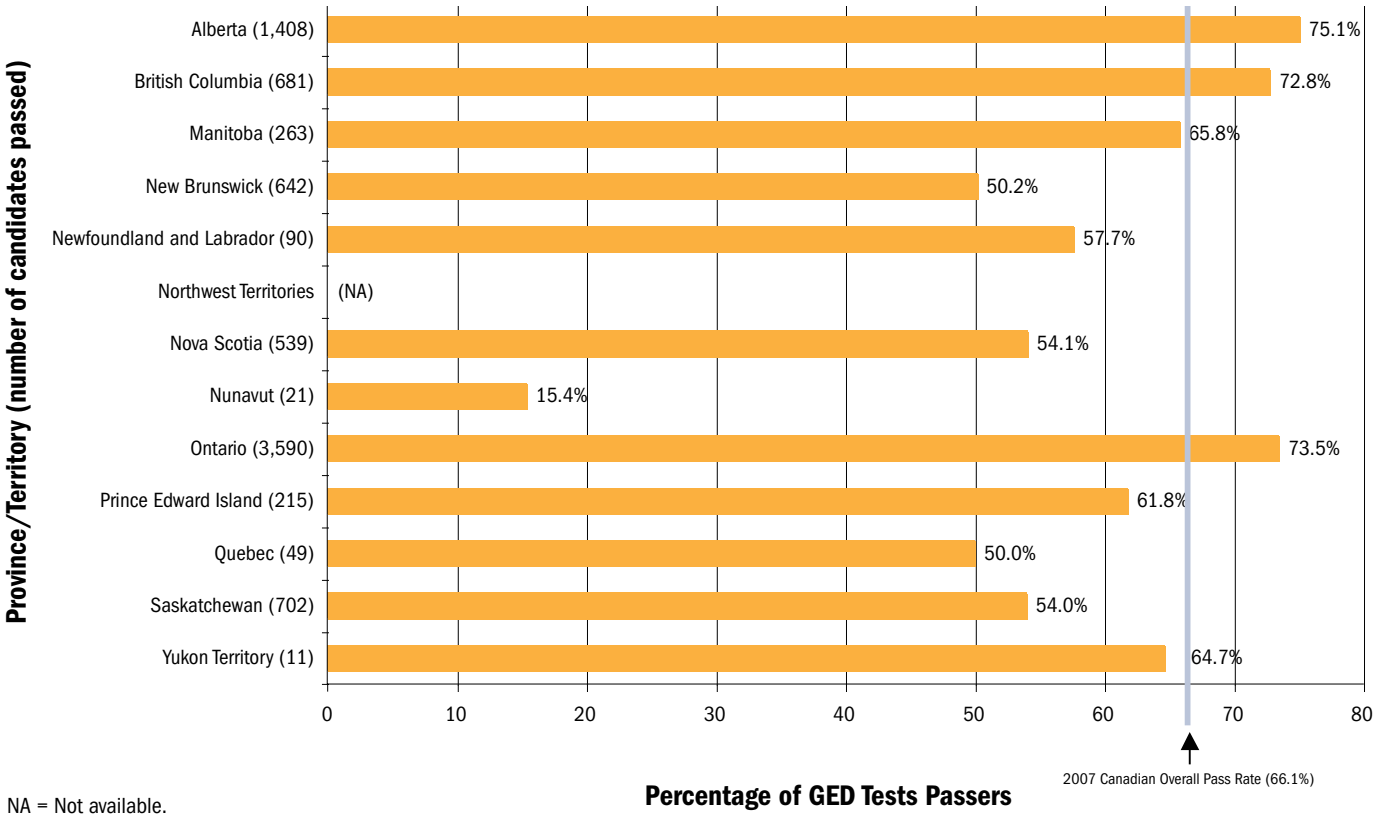


Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

GED Tests and jurisdictional and testing policies. The latter often influences the former. In fact, jurisdictional and testing center policies often include a policy to ensure candidates' preparedness to take the GED Tests. As an example, many jurisdictions that had higher pass rates required candidates to have completed an adult education program of study and/or pass the Official GED Practice Tests (OPT) before taking the GED Tests. Of the 10 jurisdictions with the highest pass rates, six required their candidates to pass the OPT (see Table 2 and Appendix A) and at least three others strongly encouraged their candidates to take the OPT, offered the OPT free of charge, or required their candidates to show evidence of preparedness to take the tests.

FIGURE 7

Pass Rates on the GED® Tests, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2007



NA = Not available.

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

Appendix I depicts the change from 2006 to 2007 in the number of candidates in each jurisdiction who took at least one of the GED Tests, percentage of candidates who completed the GED test battery, and percentage who passed the GED Tests. The total number of candidates tested in 2007 increased by 2 percent from 2006 to 2007. The completion and pass rates also increased by 1 and 3 percentage points, respectively.

Twenty-seven jurisdictions (35 percent) exhibited an increase in pass rate of 3 percentage points or greater; 17 of those jurisdictions were located within the United States. Among the U.S. jurisdictions, the District of Columbia experienced an 11-percentage point increase in pass rate despite a 27 percent decrease in the number of candidates tested and a 5-percentage point decrease in completion rate in 2007. This is mainly due to a change in District of Columbia's GED testing policy in 2007: Candidates are now required to pass the OPT before they can take the GED tests. The insular areas registered an increase of pass rate by nearly 13 percentage points, which is mainly due to the higher pass rate in Puerto Rico in 2007. The jurisdictions under federal and other contracts—the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, DANTES, VA hospitals, and international—all had an increase in pass rate of over 2 percentage points. While a majority of the Canadian provinces and territories experienced a decrease in pass rate from 2006 to 2007, the overall pass rate in Canada remained unchanged.

GED PASSER DEMOGRAPHICS

Age

The average age of passers across all jurisdictions was 24 years, and has remained between 24 and 25 years within the operation of the 2002 Series GED Tests (see Appendix J for age statistics for GED Tests passers in all jurisdictions in 2007 and Appendix V for age statistics since 2002). The average ages of passers in the United States and insular areas were both 24 years. The average ages of passers in Canada and among federal contracts were higher, at 30 years and 29 years, respectively, and correspond to higher average ages for all candidates tested in those jurisdictional groupings.

Percentages of 16- to 18-year-old passers in 2007 remained the same as in 2006 in both the United States and in Canada. In the United States, 35 percent of all passers were aged 16 to 18 years in both 2007 and 2006. In Canada, where the minimum age for testing is at least 18 years old in 12 of the 13 provinces/territories, 4 percent of the 2007 passers were aged 16 to 18, compared with 3 percent in 2006.

Approximately one-quarter of all passers overall and one-quarter of passers in the United States were in the 20- to 24-year-old age group. This age group accounted for 32 percent of the Canadian passers, compared with 31 percent in that age group who tested in Canada. Candidates aged 50 years and older accounted for 2 percent of U.S. passers, which is comparable to the percentages of U.S. candidates tested within that age group (3 percent). In Canada, 5 percent of the passers were 50 years of age or older, which is comparable to the percentage of Canadian candidates in that age group (6 percent).

Gender

The majority of passers, like the candidates, were male (61 percent). Appendix K presents gender statistics for GED Tests passers for all jurisdictions. Overall, the percentages of male and female passers have remained unchanged since 2002. Differences from the overall percentages occurred in many jurisdictions, but differences greater than 10 percentage points from the overall percentages occurred only in jurisdictions with lower testing volumes such as American Samoa, Palau, Prince Edward Island, and Yukon Territory, as well as in the male candidates–prevalent Federal Bureau of Prisons, Michigan prisons, and DANTES.

Percentages of female passers were at or above 50 percent in a few of the jurisdictions with the lowest testing volumes, including Palau (50 percent female), Yukon Territory (50 percent), and Prince Edward Island (59 percent). In contrast, male passers represented approximately nine of every 10 passers testing under DANTES programs (86 percent), Federal Bureau of Prisons (89 percent), and Michigan prisons (96 percent).

Race/Ethnicity

The race/ethnicity distribution of all passers in 2007 was 61 percent white, 18 percent African American, 16 percent Hispanic, 2 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 2 percent Asian, and 1 percent Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (see Appendix L for race/ethnicity statistics for GED Tests passers for all jurisdictions). All of these percentages were similar to 2006 and have remained stable relative to the number of candidates in each race/ethnicity who were tested. It is worth noting that federal funds do not support GED Tests preparation for non-English speakers—a policy that may have an effect on testing program outcomes, including pass rates.

The jurisdictions with the highest percentages of passers for specific race/ethnicity group were in line with jurisdictions where those specific race/ethnicity groups were highly represented in the population tested. For example, among individual jurisdictions, the highest percentages of white passers were in the New England states of New Hampshire (90 percent; 88 percent tested were white) and Maine (89 percent; 87 percent tested were white). The highest percentages of African American passers were among international passers (84 percent, 86 percent tested were African American), in the District of Columbia (80 percent; 82 percent tested were African American), and in the Virgin Islands (64 percent; 75 percent tested were African American). The highest percentages of Hispanic passers were in New Mexico (45 percent; 53 percent tested were Hispanic), California (44 percent; 49 percent tested were Hispanic), and Texas (41 percent; 46 percent tested were Hispanic). Although American Indians/Alaskan Natives did not constitute the largest percentage of passers in any jurisdiction, they represented more than 20 percent of the passers in Alaska (29 percent; 35 percent tested were American Indians/Alaskan Natives), South Dakota (27 percent; 34 percent tested were American Indians/Alaskan Natives), and North Dakota (22 percent; 31 percent tested were American Indians/Alaskan Natives).

Highest Grade Completed

In 2007, more than 70 percent of the GED Tests passers completed 10th grade or higher (see Appendix M for highest grade completed statistics for passers for all jurisdictions). This included 44 percent of all passers who completed almost all of their high school years as indicated by 36 percent who completed 11th grade and 8 percent who completed 12th grade. Jurisdictions with the greatest percentage of passers who completed the 11th or 12th grade included Guam (67 percent), California and Utah (66 percent), American Samoa (58 percent), and Minnesota (57 percent).

Years Out of School

Of all GED Tests passers, 78 percent reported their last year in school. Because of low response rates, results of the years out of school for GED Tests passers by jurisdiction presented in Appendix N should be interpreted with caution.

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

One-third of the passers reported being out of school for one year (19 percent) or less than one year (15 percent). In three states, approximately 25 percent of the passers were out of school for less than one year: Hawaii and Arkansas (25 percent), and Mississippi (24 percent).

For 22 percent of the passers, more than 10 years elapsed from the time they left school until they passed the GED Tests. Among the U.S. states, the highest percentages of passers who were out of school for more than 10 years were observed in Arizona (30 percent), California and North Carolina (29 percent), and Ohio (28 percent).

Passers who were out of school more than 20 years represented 8 percent of all passers. The highest percentages of passers out of school more than 20 years were observed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (23 percent), Palau (22 percent), and Michigan prisons (20 percent).

Reasons for Testing

Eighty-four percent of passers completed the survey question on reasons for testing. As with the entire population of GED candidates, an educational reason was the most frequently endorsed reason for testing by GED Tests passers in 2007 (see Appendices O1 and O2). Among the passers who indicated reasons for testing, 60 percent indicated at least one educational reason. Intentions for furthering education varied greatly across jurisdictions and ranged from 42 percent in DANTES to 99 percent in Illinois. In terms of specific educational reasons, 28 percent of the passers indicated an interest in attending a two-year college and 21 percent of the passers were interested in attending a four-year college. Twenty-two percent of the passers were interested in attending a technical or trade program. Fifty-four percent and 48 percent of the passers cited personal reasons and employment reasons, respectively, with 39 percent indicating that they would like to get a better job through earning a GED credential.

PASSER PERFORMANCE ON THE GED TESTS

This section reports on the test performance of those candidates who completed and passed the five tests in the GED test battery. Appendices P1 and P2 present test score statistics for passers in all jurisdictions. Jurisdictional and testing center policies, such as requiring candidates to pass the OPT before testing, influence GED Tests scores reported in this section. Note that passers in Canada were required to earn a minimum standard score of 450 on each of the five GED Tests, while passers in the United States were required to earn a minimum standard score of 410 on each of the five GED Tests; both countries require an average standard score of 450 or greater (equivalent to a standard score total of 2,250 or greater) across the five tests. Therefore, U.S. passers with one or more test scores less than 450 needed to earn higher scores on the other content area test(s) to meet the minimum average standard score of 450.

Distributions of standard scores within the five GED Tests for the U.S. and Canadian passers are shown in **Figures 8 and 9** (see page 18).

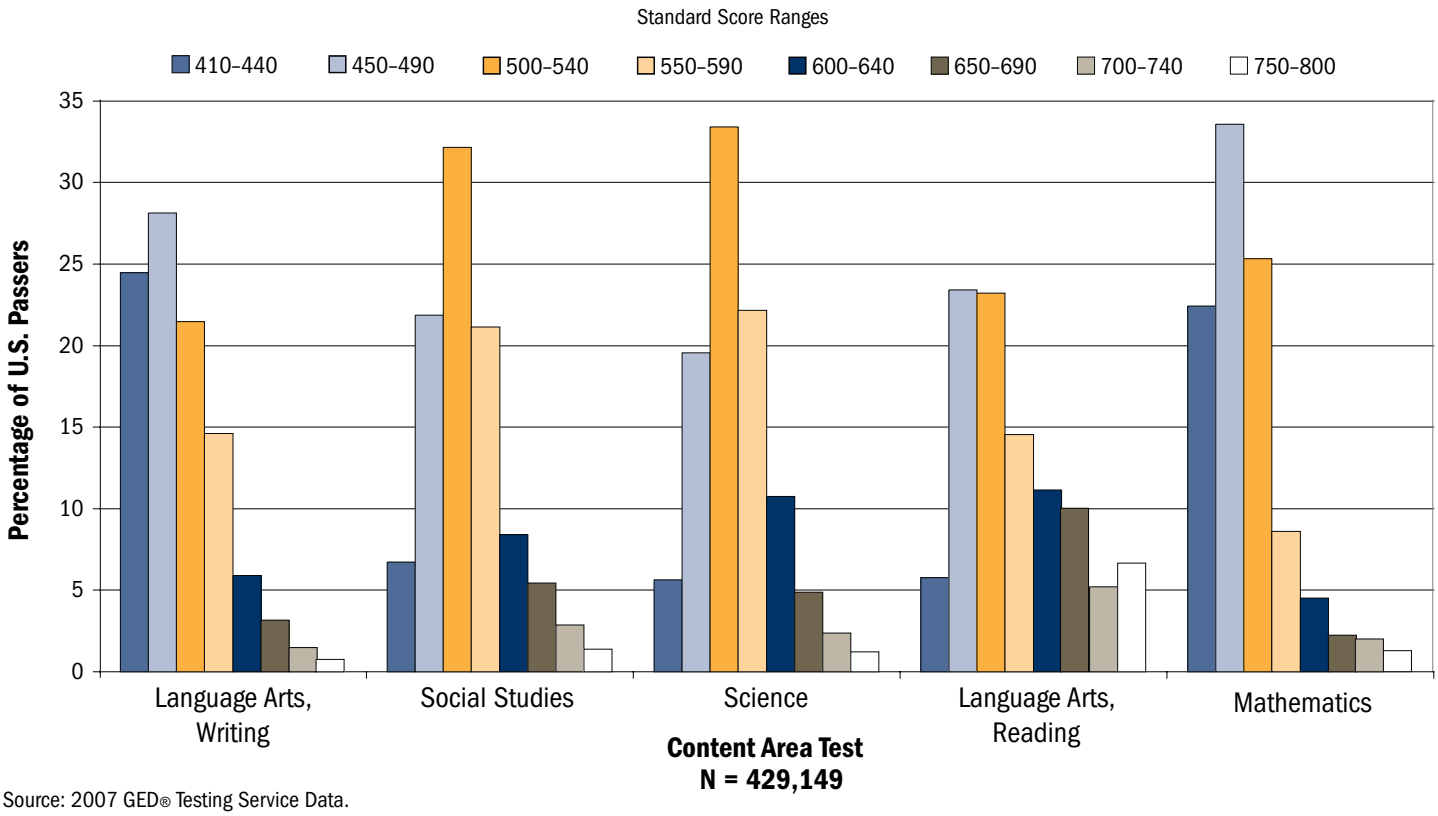
For both U.S. and Canadian passers, the Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing Tests were most difficult, as shown by a greater percentage of passers earning scores in the lower range of the score distributions for those tests. On the Language Arts, Reading Test there was a higher percentage of both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

Appendices P1 and P2 present GED Tests and battery standard score statistics for each jurisdiction. Individual jurisdictions may find these data useful for instructional purposes. The GED test battery average standard score across the five content area tests was 531; a score at 531 or higher corresponds to a score achievable by the estimated top 33 percent of U.S. graduating high school seniors (see Table 1). Mathematics and Language Arts, Writing were the two most difficult tests as indicated by the average standard scores. The average standard scores for the Mathematics Test and Language Arts, Writing Test were 501 and 505, respectively. Average standard scores on all other content area tests ranged from 539 on the Social Studies Test to 566 on the Language Arts, Reading Test.

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

FIGURE 8

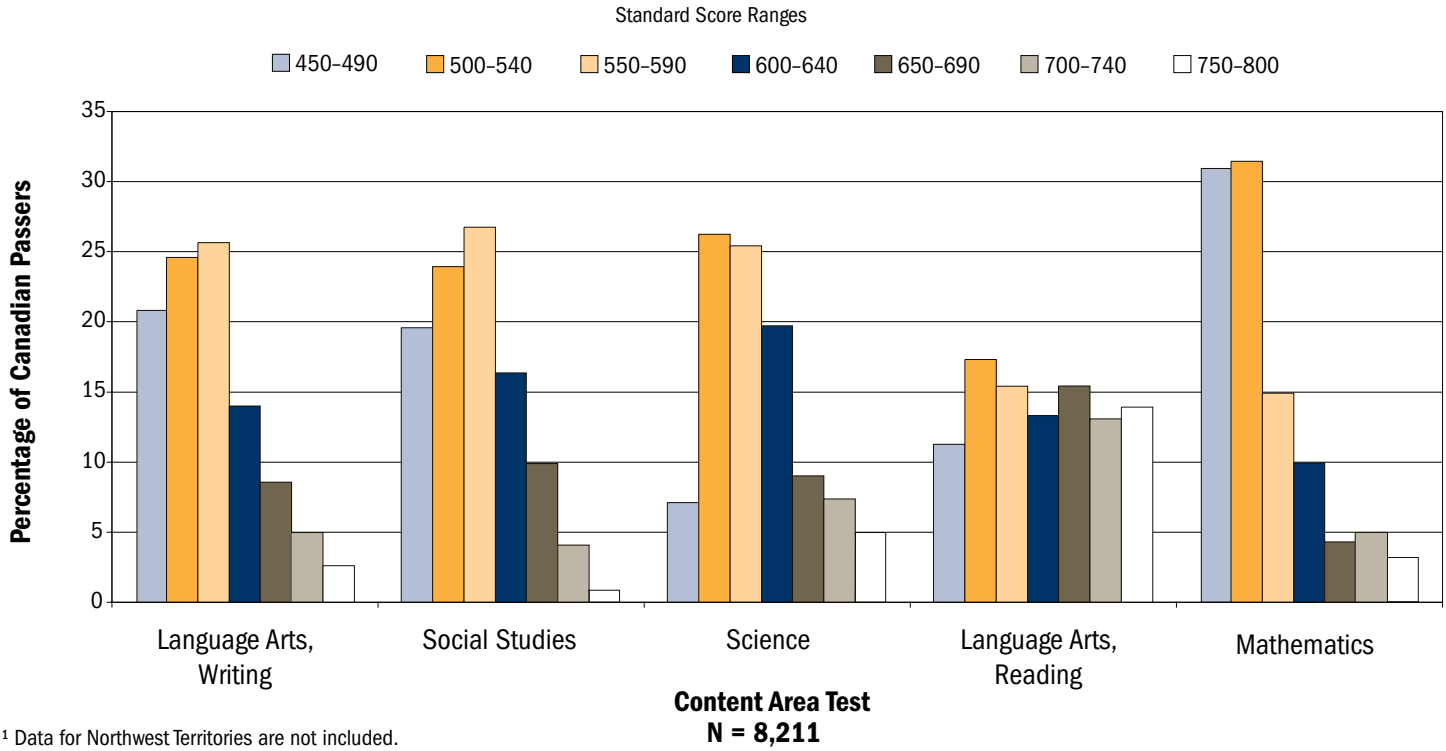
Standard Score Distributions for U.S. GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2007



Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

FIGURE 9

Standard Score Distributions for Canadian GED® Passers,[1] by Content Area Test: 2007



[1] Data for Northwest Territories are not included.

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

Trends in the GED Testing Program

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE VERSIONS

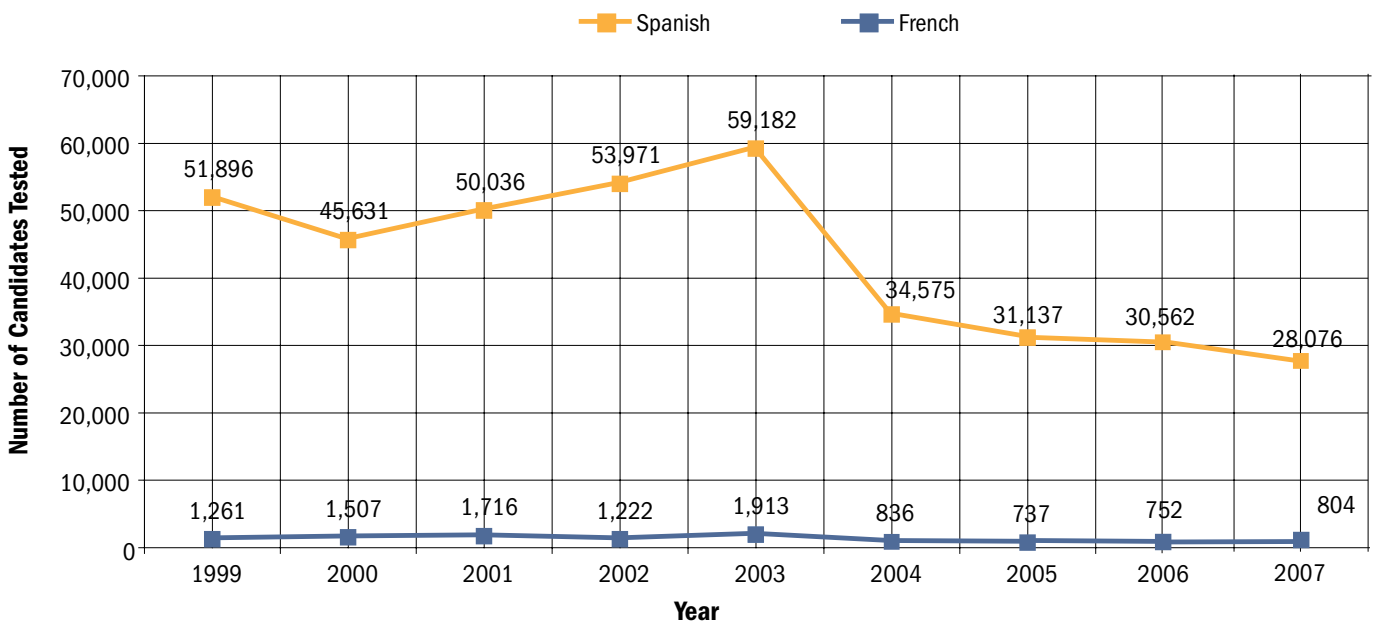
In addition to the English-language version of the GED Tests, GEDTS also publishes Spanish- and French-language versions of the GED Tests. The foreign-language versions of the 2002 Series GED Tests were introduced in 2004. Candidates who took one or more of the five tests in the GED test battery were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

The jurisdictions with the largest volume of GED Spanish-language version test takers in 2007 were California (5,100), Texas (3,647), Puerto Rico (3,613), and New York (2,797). These four jurisdictions accounted for more than 54 percent of the candidates who tested using the Spanish-language version. The testing volume in Puerto Rico decreased in 2007, which led to it not only yielding the top position in number of candidates who took the Spanish-language version, the first time since 1977, but also falling to the third position. Both California and Texas had more candidates who tested using the Spanish-language version than Puerto Rico. New York and New Brunswick tested the largest number of candidates who used the French-language version (350 and 250, respectively), amounting to 75 percent of the total candidates who tested in the French-language version.

Figure 10 shows the numbers of candidates who tested with foreign-language versions of the GED Tests from 1999 to 2007. The number of candidates who tested predominantly with the Spanish- and French-language versions of the GED Tests peaked in 2003, the year prior to the introduction of the foreign-language versions of the 2002 Series GED Tests. All candidates who were in the process of taking foreign-language versions of the tests had to complete and pass the battery in 2003 prior to the introduction of the foreign-language 2002 Series GED Tests versions in 2004; candidates who did not do so were required to take all five content area tests again with the intro-

FIGURE 10

Number of Candidates Tested with Spanish- and French-Language GED® Tests: 1999–2007



Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

duction of the new versions in 2004. In addition, the lower volumes of Spanish-language testing from 2004 to 2007 may be attributed to decreasing test volume from Puerto Rico, where first-time GED candidates are required to finish all five tests plus an English as Second Language (ESL) test in two consecutive days, and they have only one year to repeat the failed tests before their test scores expire.

AUDIOCASSETTE, BRAILLE, AND LARGE-PRINT EDITIONS

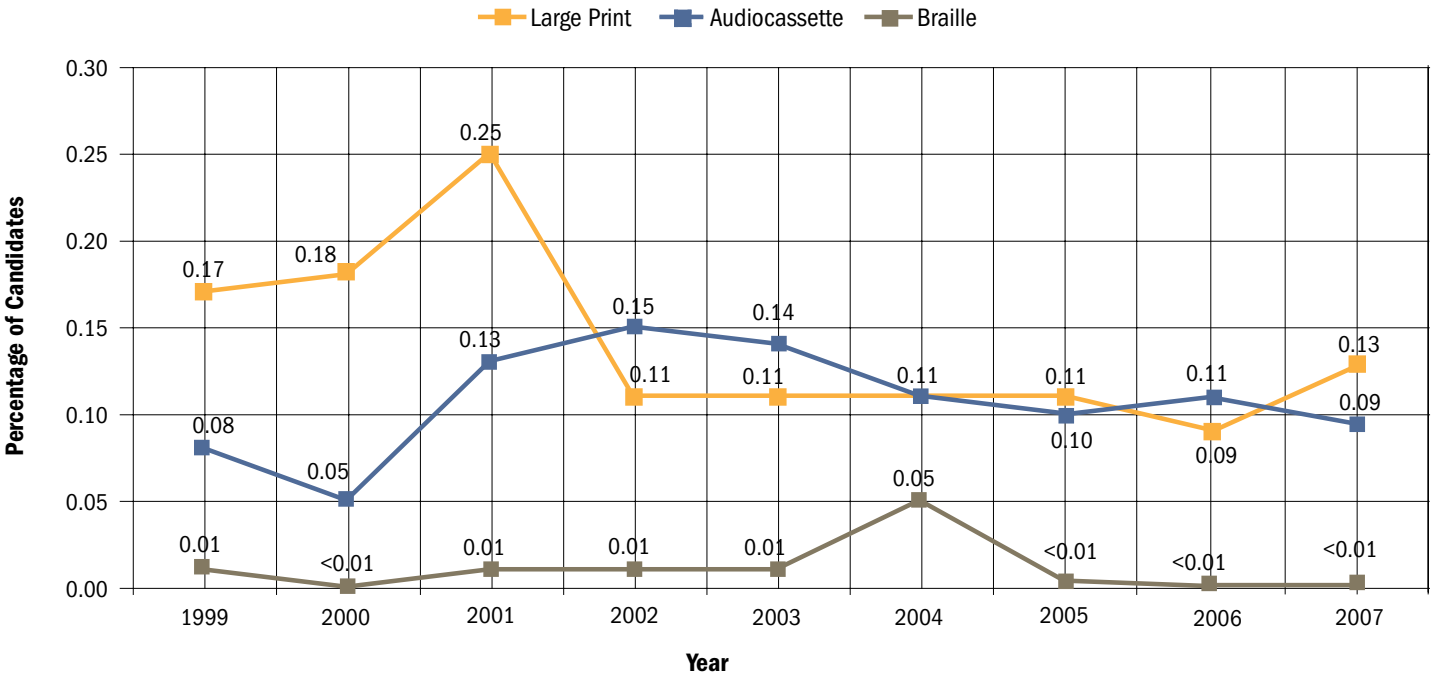
Audiocassette and Braille editions are available to candidates who request and are approved for such test accommodations. Candidates who want to use the large-print edition of the GED Tests do not need approval, as the GED Testing Service does not consider that taking the GED Tests in a large-print edition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

The audiocassette edition of the GED Tests was used almost exclusively by candidates in the United States. Candidates in New York alone accounted for 32 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the audiocassette edition. Only three jurisdictions—New York, Louisiana, and Washington—tested more than two candidates using the Braille editions. Together these three jurisdictions accounted for 65 percent of the total candidates who tested predominantly using the Braille edition. The top five jurisdictions with the largest numbers of candidates tested using predominantly the large-print edition were Michigan prisons, Ontario, Virginia, Texas, and New York. Candidates in these five jurisdictions amounted to 46 percent of the candidates who tested predominantly using the large-print edition in 2007.

Figure 11 shows the percentages of candidates who tested predominantly with audiocassette, Braille, or large-print editions of the GED Tests from 1999 to 2007. Data from 2001 and prior were based on summary statistics provided directly from the jurisdictions and may include counts of candidates who took at least one of the GED Tests in a special edition. Since 2002, the percentage of candidates who tested predominantly with the audiocassette edition has declined. In 2007, the percentage of candidates who tested predominantly with the large-print edition rose to its highest

FIGURE 11

Percentage of Candidates Who Tested with Special Editions of the GED® Tests: 1999–2007



Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

level since 2002, which was mainly due to the increase of candidates who tested with the large-print edition in the United States and under federal and other contracts, particularly in New York and Michigan prisons.

OTHER TRENDS

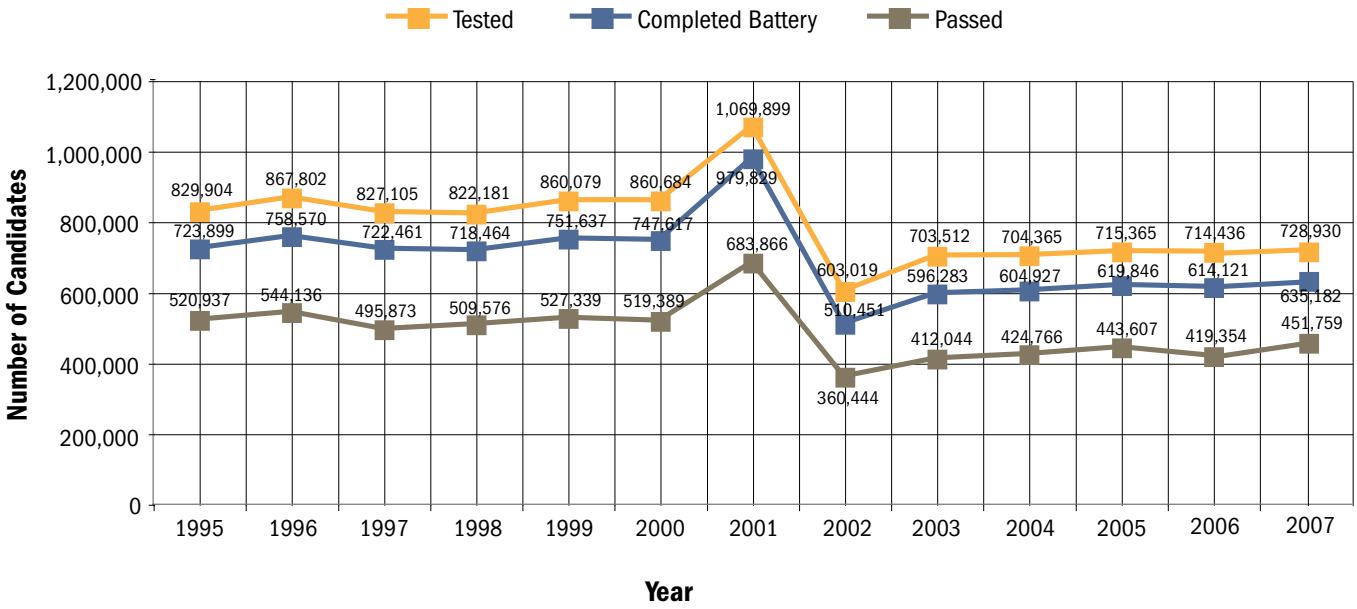
Since 1943, the GED Tests have provided a second-chance opportunity to nearly 17 million individuals who have passed the tests. Trend data are available beginning in 1949 (see Appendices S and T for all candidates and Appendices U and V for passers). The GED testing program experienced its largest growth in candidates tested (relative to the number of years a test series was operational) with the introduction of the 1978 Series GED Tests.

Figure 12 presents trends in the numbers of candidates who tested, completed, and passed the GED Tests from 1995 to 2007. The most prominent observations from the figure are (1) the increase in numbers in 2001, (2) the subsequent decrease in numbers in 2002, and (3) the lower numbers observed for the years of administration of the 2002 Series GED Tests compared with the years of administration presented for the 1988 Series GED Tests. In 2001, the GED testing program recorded an unusually high volume of GED test takers due to the requirement that candidates had to pass the test battery in 2001 prior to the introduction of the new test series in 2002; candidates who did not do so were required to take all five content area tests again with the introduction of the new test series in 2002. Hence, the decrease in numbers in 2002 was a result of the population of adults in the GED testing program attempting to complete and pass with the 1988 Series GED Tests in 2001, leaving fewer adults in the GED testing program for testing in 2002.

The average volume of testing for the 2003–2007 administrations of the 2002 Series GED Tests was only about 84 percent of the average volume observed in the 1995–2000 administrations of the 1988 Series GED Tests (see Appendix S; 2001 and 2002 were excluded from this analysis because of the anomalous impact of the new test series on testing volume referenced above). Even though it is unclear what or whether societal or jurisdictional changes affected testing volume, what is known is that the method of collecting GED testing program data changed in 2002. Prior to 2002, jurisdictions forwarded summaries of their GED testing program data directly to GEDTS, and candidates who tested across multiple jurisdictions could have been counted multiple times. In 2002 and onward, individual candidate demographic and test information was uploaded to a centralized database and then sum-

FIGURE 12

Number of Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED® Tests: 1995–2007



Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

marized by GEDTS. This procedural change may have caused at least some of the decline in testing volume.

Since the introduction of the current test series in 2002, in general, there have been gradual increases each year in the number of candidates who tested and the number of candidates who completed the GED Tests. In 2007, the completion rate slightly increased by about 1 percentage point from that in 2006, and the pass rate increased by 3 percentage points. Seventy-one percent of completers passed the GED Tests in 2007, compared with 68 percent in 2006. However, the pass rate in 2006 was the lowest pass rate observed in the past 20 years.

In terms of candidate demographics, the average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged at 25 over the last 13 years. Prior to 1995, the average age of all candidates ranged from 25 to 28 during the administration of the 1978 and 1988 Series GED Tests and ranged from 25 to 29 years during the administration of the 1949 Series GED Tests. Since the testing program's inception, the average highest grade completed has remained stable at the 10th grade.

With regard to candidates' reasons for taking the GED Tests, beginning in the 1990s, the percentage of candidates who indicated they were planning further study has generally increased and has ranged between 57 percent and 68 percent (see Appendix S). In 2007, the percentage of candidates who indicated they planned to advance their education was 59 percent, and has decreased from 63 percent since 2002. Forty-nine percent of candidates who tested in 2007 indicated they tested for employment reasons (see Appendix T), primarily to get a better job (see Appendices G1 and G2 for breakdown). Similarly, 48 percent of passers indicated they tested for employment reasons in 2007 (see Appendix V); 60 percent of passers indicated they tested for educational reasons, which is a slight decrease from 63 percent since 2002.

About the GED Testing Program

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

GEDTS VISION

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

GEDTS MISSION

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

GEDTS VALUES

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

PARTNERSHIP

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

In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,400 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Each jurisdiction sets the number and location of the testing centers. The number of U.S. testing centers ranges from one each in the District of Columbia and South Carolina to more than 300 in New York. Self-reported test center profile data in 2007 indicate that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with 45 percent of the centers offering tests at least once a week and 79 percent at least once a month.

HISTORY OF THE GED TESTS

At the request of the military, the GED Tests were first developed in 1943 to help returning World War II veterans finish their high school studies and reenter civilian life. Since that time, the military has continued to offer the GED Tests to the men and women entering the military. The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) administers the GED Tests at more than 500 Official GED Testing Centers throughout the world.

The GED Tests first became available to civilians in 1947 when the state of New York implemented a program to award its high school diploma to those who passed the tests. In 1973, California became the last state to join the GED testing program. Over its 60-year history, the GED testing program has served as a bridge to further education and employment as well as to provide personal satisfaction for nearly 17 million people who passed the GED test battery.

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

For more information on the GED Testing Service, its research studies, and the GED testing program, visit www.GEDtest.org.

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Office of the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense
(MPP) Accession Policy, DC

Robert Berezny
GED Administrator
Vocational/Technical, Career & Innovative Programs
New Jersey Department of Education

Ryan Champeau
Principal
National Association of Secondary School Principals, WI

Robert Gardiner
GED Administrator
Department of Education
Evaluation and Research, NL

Richard LaPan
Senior Policy Analyst
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Association of Catholic Colleges & Universities
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Term Ending August 2008

Association of Jesuit Colleges & Universities
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Term Ending February 2010

Council of Independent Colleges
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Term Ending April 2011

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John Walda, President

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ACPA–College Student Educators International, DC

GEDTS PUBLICATIONS

2007 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report (2008) $25.00; Item #311846. Free PDF available online at www.GEDtest.org.

Previous editions of this publication are also available in PDF format for free and may be requested by contacting GEDTS at ged@ace.nche.edu or (202) 939-9490.

GEDTS Research Studies; free PDFs available online at www.GEDtest.org.

- *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)
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- *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* (2004)

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

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

Includes sample test questions, information on how to prepare, and where to call for more information. Limit 500 per order. A minimum shipping and handling fee of $12.95 applies to each order. Free PDFs of the English, Canadian, and Spanish versions also available online at www.GEDtest.org. Free PDF of the French version may be requested by contacting GEDTS at ged@ace.nche.edu or (202) 939-9490.

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

- *College Admissions and Candidates with GED High School Credential* (2003); bi-fold brochure; Item #251026
- *College Is Possible* (2003); tri-fold brochure; Item #251032
- *GED Diploma: Proof of Achievement* (2003); bi-fold brochure; Item #251027
- *Prove Yourself* (2003); bi-fold brochure; Item #251028

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

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

ACE Fulfillment Service—(301) 632-6757
Official GED Testing Service web site—www.GEDtest.org

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

GED® Testing Program Policies, by Jurisdiction: 2007

Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee (Battery)
United States				
Alabama	50	State of Alabama High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or enrolled in state adult education program	$50
Alaska	21	State of Alaska High School Diploma by GED Examination	resident	$25 maximum
Arizona	33	Arizona High School Equivalency Diploma	none	$50-75
Arkansas	61	Arkansas High School Diploma	resident	$0
California	190	California High School Equivalency Certificate	resident or in the armed forces	$100 average
Colorado	44	High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or in-state mailing address	$80 average
Connecticut	22	Connecticut High School Diploma	in-state mailing address	$13 (ages 21 and over)
Delaware	6	Delaware State Board of Education Endorsement	resident or work in state	$75
District of Columbia	1	High School Equivalency Credential	resident	$50
Florida	88	State of Florida High School Diploma	resident	$50 maximum
Georgia	48	General Educational Development Diploma	none	$95
Hawaii	12	State of Hawaii High School Diploma	none	$75
Idaho	8	Idaho High School Equivalency Certificate	none	$75
Illinois[4]	69	Illinois High School Equivalency Certification	30 days resident and resident of the regional district	$35
Indiana	70	General Educational Development Diploma	30 days resident	$60 maximum
Iowa	98	Iowa High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	varies
Kansas	26	Kansas State High School Diploma	resident	$68
Kentucky	43	Commonwealth of Kentucky High School Equivalency Diploma	in-state mailing address	$40
Louisiana	40	Louisiana High School Equivalency Diploma	none	$40
Maine	80	Maine High School Equivalency Diploma	none	$0 for residents
Maryland	20	Maryland High School Diploma	90 days resident	$45
Massachusetts	31	General Educational Development High School Equivalency Credential	resident	$65
Michigan	121	High School Equivalency Certificate	none	$40-$175
Minnesota	60	State of Minnesota GED General Educational Development Diploma	resident	$0-$100
Mississippi	37	High School Equivalency Diploma	30 days resident or active duty military	$40
Missouri	26	Certificate of High School Equivalence	resident	$40
Montana	22	State of Montana High School Equivalency Diploma	90 days resident	$55
Nebraska	33	State of Nebraska Department of Education High School Diploma	30 days resident	$35-$50
Nevada	22	Certificate of High School Equivalency	resident, or in the armed forces and attended state secondary school, or bordering states resident when testing center not easily accessible in own state	$60
New Hampshire	19	Certificate of High School Equivalency	resident	$65
New Jersey	34	New Jersey State-Issued High School Diploma	resident	$25
New Mexico	29	New Mexico High School Diploma	30 days resident	$25-$100
New York	317	New York State High School Equivalency Diploma	30 days resident	$0
North Carolina	74	North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges High School Diploma Equivalency	resident, or in armed forces, or inmate	$7.5
North Dakota	19	North Dakota GED High School Diploma	none	$50-$100
Ohio	109	Ohio High School Equivalence Diploma	none	$55
Oklahoma	43	Oklahoma High School Diploma	resident	varies
Oregon	41	General Educational Development Certificate	none	$80-$120
Pennsylvania	116	Commonwealth Secondary School Diploma	resident	$55-$85

Must Pass the Official GED Practice Tests? (yes/no)	Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for GED Testing		Minimum Age for Credential Without Exceptions[2]	Minimum Scores Require-ments	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates? (yes/no)	Time Limit for Battery Completion? (yes/no)	Scores Expiration (from date of first test)	Examinee Retesting	
		Without Exceptions	With Exceptions[1]						Wait period required? (yes/no)	Proof of remediation required? (yes/no)[3]
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	yes[5]	‡	yes	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no[9]
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	yes[7, 8]	no
yes	17	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	yes[6, 8]	yes[6]
no	18	18	17	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	17	17	16	17	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	18	17	16	17	*	no	no	‡	yes	no
yes	18	18	16	NA	*	no	yes	‡	yes	no
yes	18	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	yes	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	16	19	16	19	*	no	no	‡	yes[6]	yes
no	18	18	16	18	*	no	yes	3 years / ‡	NA	yes[9]
no	16	16	–	16	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	17	18	varies	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no
yes, if 17	18	18	17	17	*	no	yes	‡	yes[6, 8]	no
yes	16	17	16	18	*	no	yes[5]	3 years / ‡	yes	yes[6]
yes	18	18	16	NA	*	no	yes	1 year / ‡	no	no
yes	16	16	–	16	*	no	no	‡	no	no[9]
yes, if less than 19	18	19	16	17	*	no	no	5 years from last test date / ‡	yes	yes[6]
yes	17	18	17	18	*	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	16	16	–	16	*	no	yes[5]	5 years from last test date / ‡	yes	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	yes	2 years / ‡	no[8]	no
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no[9]	no
yes[9]	16	19	16	19	*	no	no	‡	no	no[9]
no	17	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	yes	no[9]
no	16	18	16	18	*	no	no	2 years / ‡	yes[6]	no
no	17	17	16	17	*	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	18	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	yes	yes, if retest within 60 days[6]
yes[9]	18	18	16	16	*	no	no[1]	‡	no	no[9]
yes[9]	16	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	yes	no	‡	no[8]	no
no[9]	18	18	16	18	*	yes	yes	3 years / ‡	yes[6]	no
no	16	19	16	19	*	no	yes[5]	‡	yes	no
yes	16	16	–	16	*	no	no	‡	yes[7]	yes[6]
no	16	18	16	16	*	no	no	‡	yes	no
no	18	19	16	19	*	no	yes	‡	yes[6, 8]	yes, if fee waiver requested[6]
no	18	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	18	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	17	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no

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Appendix A continued from page 35

Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee (Battery)
Rhode Island	11	High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or in armed forces	$55
South Carolina	1	South Carolina High School Equivalency Diploma	resident or last attended school in state	$70
South Dakota	17	GED Certificate	none	$75
Tennessee	38	Equivalency Diploma	none	$55-$75
Texas	157	GED Certificate	resident	varies
Utah	21	Utah GED Testing Certificate	none	$66
Vermont	11	Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	none	$60
Virginia	80	Virginia GED Certificate	none	$35
Washington	57	Certificate of Educational Competence	none for testing; resident for issuance of credential	$75
West Virginia	68	State of West Virginia High School Equivalency Diploma	none	$50
Wisconsin	79	GED Certificate	10 days resident	$0-$100
Wyoming	28	Certificate of High School Equivalency	none	$60 maximum
Insular Areas				
American Samoa	1	American Samoa High School Diploma	resident	$30
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	High School Equivalency Diploma	FSM citizen or resident	$25
Guam[4]	1	High School Equivalency Diploma	resident; see policy for exceptions	$28
Marshall Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palau	1	High School Equivalency Diploma	none	$0
Puerto Rico[4]	11	NA	resident or U.S. citizen	$0
Virgin Islands[4]	1	High School Diploma	none	$50
Canada				
Alberta	17	Alberta High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	$100-$185
British Columbia	1	British Columbia Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	resident	$60
Manitoba	1	Manitoba Senior Years Equivalency Diploma	none	$65
New Brunswick	2	High School Equivalency Diploma	none	$40
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	GED High School Equivalency Diploma	resident	$30
Northwest Territories[4]	1	Northwest Territories High School Equivalency Diploma	6 months resident	$20
Nova Scotia	1	High School Equivalency Certificate	none	$40
Nunavut	1	High School Equivalency Certificate	resident	$0
Ontario	1	High School Equivalency Certificate	resident	$80
Prince Edward Island	1	Grade 12 High School Equivalency Certificate	resident, or citizen, or landed immigrant	$0
Quebec	1	Certificat d'Equivalence d'Etudes Secondaires	resident, or citizen, or landed immigrant	$45
Saskatchewan	1	High School Equivalency Diploma Grade 12	none	$35
Yukon Territory[4]	1	Secondary School Equivalency Certificate	resident	$65

Must Pass the Official GED Practice Tests? (yes/no)	Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for GED Testing		Minimum Age for Credential Without Exceptions[2]	Minimum Scores Require-ments	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates? (yes/no)	Time Limit for Battery Completion? (yes/no)	Scores Expiration (from date of first test)	Examinee Retesting	
		Without Exceptions	With Exceptions[1]						Wait period required? (yes/no)	Proof of remediation required? (yes/no)[3]
no	18	18	16	18	*	no	yes	‡	yes[6]	no
no	17	19	17	17	*	no	yes	‡	yes[6, 7]	yes[6]
no	16	19	16	19	*	no	yes	2 years / ‡	yes[6]	yes[6]
no	17	18	17	18	*	no	no	‡	yes	yes, if state voucher requested[6]
no	18	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	yes[7]	no
no	18	18 and peers have graduated	17	18	*	no	no	‡	yes[6, 7]	no
no	16	16	–	16	*	no	no	‡	no	NA
no	18	19	16	19	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	18	19	16	19	*	no	no	‡	no	no
no	16	19	16	19	*	no	yes	3 years / ‡	no	no
no	18	18.5	17	18.5	*	no	no	‡	no[9]	no[9]
yes, if enrolled in a GED prepara-tion class	16	18	16	18	*	no	no	‡	no	no
yes, if enrolled in a GED prepara-tion class	18	18	16	18	*	–	no	‡	yes	no
NA	NA	16	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	yes	yes[6]
no	NA	16	–	16	*	NA	yes	‡	no	yes[6]
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	18	18	–	18	*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	NA	18	–	18	*	NA	yes	1 year / ‡	no	no
no	16	16	–	16	*	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	16	18	16	18	**	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	16	18	–	18	**	no	yes	‡	no	no
no	19	19	17	19	**	no	yes[5]	‡	no	no
no	19 for public schools	19	18	19	**	no	yes	‡	yes[6]	no
no	16	19	18	19	**	NA	yes[5]	‡	yes[7]	yes[6]
no	16	18	–	18	**	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	16	19	–	19	**	no	no	‡	yes	no
no	18	18	–	18	**	no	no	3 years / ‡	yes	no
no	18	18	17	18	**	no	yes	‡	yes[6]	no
no	16	18	16	18	**	no	no	‡	no	no
no	16	16	–	16	**	NA	yes	1 year / ‡	yes	no
no	16	18	17	18	**	no	yes[5]	‡	no[8]	no
no	16	19	18	19	**	yes	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix A continued on page 38

Appendix A continued from page 37

Jurisdiction	Active Official GED Testing Centers (N)	Title of GED Credential Awarded	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee (Battery)
Federal and Other Contracts				
DANTES	NA	see jurisdiction	–	$0
Federal Bureau of Prisons[4]	115	GED Equivalency Diploma	–	NA
International	100+	High School Equivalency Diploma	none	varies
Michigan Prisons	43	Michigan High School Equivalency Certificate	none	$150
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	NA

Must Pass the Official GED Practice Tests? (yes/no)	Age of Required School Attendance Without Exceptions	Minimum Age for GED Testing		Minimum Age for Credential Without Exceptions[2]	Minimum Scores Require-ments	ESL Test Required for Spanish/ French Languages Candidates? (yes/no)	Time Limit for Battery Completion? (yes/no)	Scores Expiration (from date of first test)	Examinee Retesting	
		Without Exceptions	With Exceptions[1]						Wait period required? (yes/no)	Proof of remediation required? (yes/no)[3]
yes	–	see jurisdiction	see jurisdiction	see jurisdiction	*	see jurisdiction	yes	‡	yes[6]	no[9]
no	–	18	–	18	***	yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	–	17	–	17	****	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
no	–	16, if not eligible for parole until 17	–	18	*	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

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

** 450 minimum on each content area test.

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

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

‡ = Valid until a new GED Tests series.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable.

1. See jurisdictional requirements in the GED Examiner's Manual for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees, or contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 25–29).
2. In most—but not all—jurisdictions, exceptions to the minimum age policy are granted on a case-by-case basis.
3. Remediation includes but is not limited to GED preparation instruction, Adult Basic Education instruction, and improved Official Practice Tests scores.
4. Information is from 2006. For updated information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 25–29).
5. Exceptions to time limit for battery completion may apply and will not be penalized. Exceptions include but are not limited to testing within a youth facility, emergency during testing session, and testing with accommodations.
6. Requirement may vary depending on the test scores and the number of retests.
7. Waivers from required wait period may apply.
8. Completing the GED test battery is required before retesting.
9. The answer depends on the testing center.

Note: Information was self-reported by jurisdictional GED Administrators or GED state office staff as of December 31, 2007, and might have changed in the course of 2007. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 25–29).

APPENDIX B

Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Age Group and Average Age: 2007

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age
			16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)
Alabama	11,201	99.7	7.1	18.1	20.0	10.5	19.4	10.2	5.9	3.6	3.5	1.4	0.3	22.9
Alaska	2,814	100.0	8.7	16.3	15.4	9.5	26.5	9.9	4.7	3.2	4.8	0.9	0.1	22.9
Arizona	18,898	100.0	4.6	10.0	10.3	8.0	24.0	15.4	9.3	7.0	8.2	2.5	0.6	26.5
Arkansas	7,916	99.8	10.1	20.0	14.3	6.8	17.6	11.5	6.9	4.4	5.8	2.1	0.4	24.1
California	51,666	100.0	0.0	8.7	16.8	9.9	22.4	13.6	9.4	7.9	8.6	2.3	0.4	26.5
Colorado	14,285	100.0	1.0	15.8	13.9	9.3	23.3	13.8	8.1	5.9	6.9	1.8	0.3	25.3
Connecticut	5,396	99.9	0.1	5.8	11.0	12.1	30.1	15.9	8.6	6.2	8.2	1.8	0.2	26.2
Delaware	672	100.0	1.8	11.5	14.7	11.8	29.3	12.9	6.1	4.9	4.8	2.1	0.1	24.5
District of Columbia	760	99.3	2.2	9.2	18.2	13.4	29.9	10.5	4.7	4.3	4.6	2.2	0.7	24.3
Florida	47,422	100.0	4.8	15.3	22.2	11.3	21.4	9.5	5.2	4.0	4.5	1.6	0.3	23.3
Georgia	30,752	100.0	3.3	9.2	16.9	11.8	26.4	12.9	6.9	4.9	5.3	2.0	0.5	24.7
Hawaii	1,946	100.0	12.1	21.4	20.9	7.8	16.7	8.1	4.9	3.3	3.8	0.8	0.3	22.1
Idaho	5,668	100.0	8.1	19.3	15.2	8.2	19.8	11.5	6.2	4.7	5.3	1.6	0.2	23.7
Illinois	25,008	100.0	2.1	7.2	14.5	11.7	26.4	13.8	8.6	5.8	7.0	2.5	0.4	25.9
Indiana	14,958	99.8	0.1	14.5	18.4	11.1	24.6	12.3	7.1	4.7	4.8	1.9	0.5	24.5
Iowa	5,838	100.0	1.9	13.7	12.7	10.2	26.9	15.1	7.7	4.5	5.4	1.7	0.3	24.8
Kansas	4,285	100.0	6.1	16.5	16.0	9.0	24.9	12.6	6.3	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.1	23.3
Kentucky	12,146	99.5	4.6	13.6	13.3	9.5	23.1	13.9	7.7	5.4	5.9	2.3	0.7	25.2
Louisiana	9,957	99.4	8.0	20.3	15.4	11.5	20.9	10.4	5.8	3.4	3.2	0.8	0.2	22.6
Maine	3,826	99.9	0.0	12.1	20.4	13.2	29.0	10.6	4.8	3.5	4.3	1.4	0.6	23.7
Maryland	8,578	100.0	5.8	15.8	14.5	11.1	23.4	11.3	5.5	4.6	5.7	1.9	0.4	24.1
Massachusetts	13,031	99.6	3.8	12.1	15.6	12.2	26.7	11.5	5.7	4.6	5.7	1.8	0.3	24.3
Michigan	20,294	99.8	1.5	7.9	15.7	12.2	29.1	13.3	8.0	5.0	5.2	1.8	0.3	24.9
Minnesota	10,306	99.8	0.9	5.2	9.5	11.8	33.0	17.6	8.0	5.4	6.9	1.3	0.4	25.8
Mississippi	12,864	99.9	7.3	18.8	17.5	10.3	19.6	11.4	6.1	3.5	3.8	1.4	0.3	23.1
Missouri	12,128	100.0	5.2	14.8	17.3	9.1	21.3	12.8	6.9	4.5	5.7	2.0	0.4	24.4
Montana	3,156	99.8	6.2	22.1	16.0	10.1	23.8	10.0	4.4	2.7	3.4	1.0	0.3	22.4
Nebraska	3,685	99.9	2.7	10.2	14.1	10.4	27.6	15.1	7.8	4.5	5.6	1.8	0.1	24.9
Nevada	5,830	99.9	2.6	17.2	16.8	9.5	21.0	11.7	6.8	5.0	7.0	2.0	0.5	24.8
New Hampshire	2,291	99.2	2.8	9.3	16.4	11.4	28.5	13.6	5.8	5.0	5.1	1.6	0.6	24.6
New Jersey	14,414	99.9	3.4	10.2	12.6	9.2	23.0	14.4	8.6	7.1	8.3	2.7	0.5	26.4
New Mexico	8,459	99.9	6.4	16.2	15.7	9.3	22.1	12.2	7.3	4.5	4.6	1.4	0.4	23.9
New York	52,959	100.0	1.2	9.8	12.9	12.7	28.0	12.7	7.3	5.6	7.1	2.2	0.4	25.5
North Carolina	23,952	99.7	4.7	10.6	11.6	8.5	22.2	13.8	8.8	6.6	8.0	4.1	1.1	27.0
North Dakota	1,747	100.0	5.8	15.9	14.8	11.9	26.0	11.9	5.3	3.0	3.8	1.2	0.3	23.2
Ohio	21,931	99.9	1.2	5.5	10.5	11.8	29.8	17.4	9.3	5.6	6.2	2.4	0.5	26.1
Oklahoma	8,924	100.0	5.4	13.2	12.8	9.2	23.6	14.1	7.8	5.6	6.1	1.8	0.4	25.0
Oregon	13,144	100.0	8.7	17.6	14.7	8.9	19.2	11.2	6.2	5.4	6.0	1.8	0.3	24.1
Pennsylvania	22,571	100.0	2.0	8.5	16.2	10.6	27.5	13.5	7.5	5.3	6.0	2.3	0.5	25.3
Rhode Island	2,533	99.5	0.9	12.6	15.5	11.5	27.7	12.3	6.1	5.5	5.6	1.7	0.6	24.7
South Carolina	9,047	99.9	2.6	16.4	15.3	11.2	23.8	12.0	6.7	4.3	4.9	2.3	0.6	24.4
South Dakota	2,069	100.0	4.3	13.0	11.8	11.0	28.2	13.7	6.0	4.6	5.3	1.8	0.2	24.5
Tennessee	15,094	99.9	0.0	16.1	15.7	9.7	22.6	13.7	7.8	5.7	5.7	2.4	0.5	25.2
Texas	52,830	99.6	4.1	13.7	13.6	9.8	22.4	13.3	8.3	5.8	6.6	2.2	0.4	25.3
Utah	6,282	100.0	0.1	14.9	24.4	12.2	23.2	11.3	5.3	3.5	3.9	1.0	0.2	23.1
Vermont	1,021	98.6	7.9	17.9	17.9	10.0	25.4	9.0	3.9	2.8	3.1	1.4	0.6	22.6
Virginia	22,442	100.0	5.8	14.8	16.3	9.2	20.4	10.7	6.7	5.2	7.0	3.1	0.8	25.2
Washington	20,635	99.7	5.5	14.0	12.1	9.6	24.4	13.4	7.5	5.4	6.2	1.6	0.3	24.8
West Virginia	5,215	100.0	4.2	14.2	16.9	11.9	23.0	11.4	6.6	5.0	4.9	1.5	0.3	24.1
Wisconsin	16,251	99.8	0.0	11.6	15.5	8.4	23.7	15.9	9.1	6.4	7.1	2.0	0.3	25.9
Wyoming	1,926	99.7	7.3	14.7	16.4	11.3	25.7	10.7	5.0	3.2	3.9	1.2	0.7	23.2
U.S. Subtotal	**691,023**	**99.9**	**3.4**	**12.4**	**15.2**	**10.4**	**24.1**	**12.9**	**7.5**	**5.4**	**6.2**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**25.0**
American Samoa	56	96.6	1.8	8.9	14.3	12.5	35.7	10.7	8.9	5.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	23.7
Federated States of Micronesia	50	96.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	42.0	22.0	12.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	26.9
Guam	208	100.0	1.4	8.7	12.5	13.0	31.3	14.4	10.1	6.3	1.9	0.0	0.5	24.0
Marshall Islands	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
N. Mariana Islands	63	100.0	0.0	4.8	3.2	11.1	31.7	23.8	17.5	1.6	4.8	1.6	0.0	26.5
Palau	81	98.8	0.0	1.2	8.6	12.3	42.0	13.6	12.3	3.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	25.4
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	144	100.0	6.3	13.9	13.9	10.4	16.0	13.2	4.9	6.9	7.6	4.9	2.1	26.9
Insular Areas Subtotal	**612**	**99.2**	**2.3**	**7.7**	**10.8**	**11.9**	**30.2**	**15.4**	**9.8**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**25.4**

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age
			16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)
Alberta	1,971	100.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	4.3	30.5	19.7	12.6	10.5	14.4	4.0	0.6	30.6
British Columbia	880	90.9	0.0	0.1	4.7	6.3	24.7	20.3	13.9	10.9	15.0	4.1	0.1	30.7
Manitoba	405	100.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	6.4	27.9	15.3	10.1	10.1	21.0	6.9	0.5	32.5
New Brunswick	1,306	99.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	9.7	28.2	13.3	10.5	10.7	18.5	7.4	0.6	32.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	159	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.4	22.0	13.8	15.1	13.8	20.1	4.4	0.6	32.2
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,013	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	26.2	16.9	7.9	10.1	23.0	7.8	0.6	33.2
Nunavut	148	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	27.7	20.9	14.2	16.2	14.2	2.7	0.0	31.1
Ontario	4,972	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.4	35.4	14.3	10.1	8.2	15.1	5.2	0.3	30.0
Prince Edward Island	352	100.0	0.6	1.1	5.1	7.1	22.4	12.8	10.2	9.4	20.7	9.4	1.1	33.0
Quebec	98	100.0	0.0	5.1	12.2	10.2	31.6	12.2	6.1	6.1	11.2	5.1	0.0	27.6
Saskatchewan	1,392	100.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	5.0	26.0	17.1	11.9	12.1	17.9	5.4	0.5	31.8
Yukon Territory	17	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	5.9	35.3	17.6	17.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	27.2
Canada Subtotal	**12,713**	**99.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**7.2**	**30.5**	**16.0**	**10.9**	**9.8**	**16.6**	**5.5**	**0.4**	**31.0**
DANTES	3,839	100.0	0.2	7.8	22.2	18.9	36.4	9.2	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	21.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,832	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	14.6	27.0	22.8	14.8	14.9	4.2	1.0	33.4
International	710	28.5	6.2	18.2	18.3	15.8	23.7	5.6	3.4	3.0	4.4	1.1	0.4	22.4
Michigan Prisons	4,470	100.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	4.1	25.7	21.7	12.5	11.1	14.5	5.1	0.8	31.2
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**17,853**	**90.9**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**22.4**	**21.0**	**15.2**	**10.6**	**11.3**	**3.4**	**0.7**	**29.8**
Program Total	**722,201**	**99.6**	**3.2**	**11.9**	**14.8**	**10.3**	**24.2**	**13.2**	**7.7**	**5.6**	**6.5**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**25.2**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available

* = 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 C

Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Gender: 2007

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	11,209	99.8	53.0	47.0
Alaska	2,804	99.6	60.4	39.6
Arizona	18,899	100.0	62.1	37.9
Arkansas	7,903	99.6	58.9	41.1
California	51,268	99.2	59.6	40.4
Colorado	14,285	100.0	59.2	40.8
Connecticut	5,399	100.0	61.9	38.1
Delaware	669	99.6	61.3	38.7
District of Columbia	743	97.1	55.9	44.1
Florida	47,417	100.0	56.3	43.7
Georgia	30,625	99.6	54.0	46.0
Hawaii	1,928	99.1	56.1	43.9
Idaho	5,669	100.0	58.5	41.5
Illinois	24,537	98.1	54.6	45.4
Indiana	14,772	98.6	59.5	40.5
Iowa	5,838	100.0	57.8	42.2
Kansas	4,285	100.0	59.1	40.9
Kentucky	12,178	99.8	60.7	39.3
Louisiana	8,979	89.7	60.6	39.4
Maine	3,677	96.0	57.7	42.3
Maryland	8,514	99.3	60.2	39.8
Massachusetts	12,829	98.1	53.1	46.9
Michigan	20,016	98.4	56.5	43.5
Minnesota	10,140	98.2	64.0	36.0
Mississippi	12,847	99.8	53.0	47.0
Missouri	11,926	98.3	59.4	40.6
Montana	3,137	99.2	56.9	43.1
Nebraska	3,631	98.5	53.4	46.6
Nevada	5,705	97.8	59.2	40.8
New Hampshire	1,225	53.0	62.8	37.2
New Jersey	13,421	93.0	50.8	49.2
New Mexico	8,375	98.9	52.3	47.7
New York	52,497	99.1	53.2	46.8
North Carolina	23,871	99.4	55.6	44.4
North Dakota	1,728	98.9	55.7	44.3
Ohio	21,835	99.5	57.6	42.4
Oklahoma	8,858	99.2	53.7	46.3
Oregon	13,145	100.0	57.6	42.4
Pennsylvania	22,467	99.5	57.9	42.1
Rhode Island	2,509	98.5	52.2	47.8
South Carolina	8,689	96.0	56.0	44.0
South Dakota	2,054	99.3	56.4	43.6
Tennessee	15,003	99.3	53.8	46.2
Texas	52,522	99.0	55.5	44.5
Utah	6,282	100.0	59.6	40.4
Vermont	1,010	97.6	61.4	38.6
Virginia	22,440	100.0	57.9	42.1
Washington	20,323	98.2	56.4	43.6
West Virginia	5,188	99.5	58.2	41.8
Wisconsin	16,138	99.1	61.9	38.1
Wyoming	1,921	99.4	57.4	42.6
U.S. Subtotal	**683,330**	**98.8**	**56.8**	**43.2**
American Samoa	57	98.3	45.6	54.4
Federated States of Micronesia	30	57.7	40.0	60.0
Guam	208	100.0	59.6	40.4
Marshall Islands	10	100.0	40.0	60.0
N. Mariana Islands	60	95.2	45.0	55.0
Palau	76	92.7	52.6	47.4
Puerto Rico	3,956	99.9	54.4	45.6
Virgin Islands	133	92.4	47.4	52.6
Insular Areas Subtotal	**4,530**	**99.0**	**54.1**	**45.9**

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	1,971	100.0	61.9	38.1
British Columbia	879	90.8	57.1	42.9
Manitoba	399	98.5	66.7	33.3
New Brunswick	1,284	98.2	54.8	45.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	159	100.0	51.6	48.4
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,003	98.7	49.8	50.2
Nunavut	148	100.0	41.9	58.1
Ontario	4,973	100.0	60.0	40.0
Prince Edward Island	352	100.0	42.0	58.0
Quebec	98	100.0	49.0	51.0
Saskatchewan	1,392	100.0	53.5	46.5
Yukon Territory	16	94.1	56.3	43.8
Canada Subtotal	**12,674**	**99.0**	**57.4**	**42.6**
DANTES	3,813	99.3	85.5	14.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,536	96.5	89.9	10.1
International	481	19.3	49.7	50.3
Michigan Prisons	4,386	98.1	94.4	5.6
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**17,218**	**87.6**	**88.9**	**11.1**
Program Total	**717,752**	**98.5**	**57.6**	**42.4**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = 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 D

Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2007

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Race/Ethnicity[1]		Race/Ethnicity[2]					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	11,159	99.4	2.1	1.1	0.5	30.6	0.2	65.4
Alaska	2,571	91.4	5.6	34.7	1.8	5.6	2.5	49.7
Arizona	16,187	85.7	37.8	7.9	0.9	8.3	0.7	44.4
Arkansas	7,861	99.1	5.0	1.4	0.7	17.9	0.2	74.8
California	47,170	91.3	48.8	1.6	4.9	12.5	2.3	29.8
Colorado	14,239	99.7	36.8	2.3	1.4	9.6	0.5	49.3
Connecticut	5,399	100.0	27.0	0.6	1.3	29.4	0.3	41.4
Delaware	644	95.8	7.8	0.8	0.6	35.2	0.0	55.6
District of Columbia	722	94.4	12.0	0.7	0.6	82.0	0.7	4.0
Florida	47,385	99.9	16.2	0.9	1.7	24.2	0.5	56.6
Georgia	27,784	90.3	5.2	0.5	1.2	41.5	0.2	51.4
Hawaii	1,869	96.0	8.7	1.7	22.3	3.7	38.4	25.3
Idaho	4,904	86.5	13.6	4.2	0.9	1.5	0.5	79.3
Illinois	23,324	93.2	22.8	0.5	1.3	30.1	0.2	45.0
Indiana	14,540	97.1	5.3	0.8	0.5	18.4	0.1	74.8
Iowa	5,830	99.9	7.6	1.5	1.1	13.8	0.2	75.8
Kansas	4,119	96.1	13.9	2.9	1.7	11.0	0.1	70.3
Kentucky	11,301	92.6	2.6	0.6	0.3	15.6	0.4	80.4
Louisiana	8,891	88.8	2.6	1.4	0.7	34.8	0.1	60.4
Maine	3,596	93.9	4.3	2.4	0.8	5.0	0.3	87.2
Maryland	7,651	89.2	5.6	0.8	1.8	49.2	0.4	42.2
Massachusetts	11,238	85.9	25.4	0.7	3.1	17.8	0.2	52.7
Michigan	18,687	91.9	6.8	2.1	0.9	29.3	0.1	60.8
Minnesota	8,572	83.0	7.5	8.0	3.3	20.4	0.4	60.5
Mississippi	12,519	97.3	1.2	1.3	0.5	43.2	0.2	53.7
Missouri	10,787	88.9	2.9	1.4	0.7	18.2	0.3	76.7
Montana	2,941	93.0	5.8	22.1	0.4	1.6	0.8	69.4
Nebraska	3,512	95.3	16.6	5.2	1.0	14.1	0.3	62.7
Nevada	4,958	85.0	27.5	3.1	2.6	11.7	2.5	52.5
New Hampshire	1,080	46.8	5.8	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.2	88.1
New Jersey	11,513	79.8	26.1	0.6	1.9	36.4	0.6	34.2
New Mexico	7,278	85.9	53.2	12.8	0.8	2.9	0.5	29.7
New York	46,329	87.5	26.4	1.0	3.2	35.0	0.3	34.1
North Carolina	22,362	93.1	6.5	1.6	0.8	33.6	0.4	57.1
North Dakota	1,656	94.8	4.4	31.0	0.7	3.1	0.5	60.3
Ohio	14,519	66.1	3.6	0.6	0.6	27.9	0.4	67.0
Oklahoma	8,449	94.6	8.7	16.5	0.8	11.8	0.6	61.8
Oregon	11,090	84.4	13.7	4.4	1.7	5.4	0.9	73.9
Pennsylvania	20,951	92.8	11.0	0.6	1.4	31.4	0.1	55.5
Rhode Island	2,396	94.1	21.4	2.5	2.5	13.7	0.4	59.3
South Carolina	8,302	91.7	2.2	0.8	0.8	36.2	0.2	59.8
South Dakota	2,004	96.9	4.2	34.2	0.9	4.1	0.7	55.7
Tennessee	14,248	94.3	3.2	0.6	0.6	20.4	0.2	75.0
Texas	50,627	95.4	45.7	0.7	1.1	17.7	0.4	34.4
Utah	6,276	99.9	16.4	2.9	1.4	3.5	1.3	74.3
Vermont	985	95.2	5.8	1.5	0.6	8.7	0.3	83.0
Virginia	20,673	92.1	6.5	0.6	1.6	38.1	0.3	52.7
Washington	19,738	95.3	16.2	7.0	3.1	9.9	1.9	61.9
West Virginia	4,981	95.5	1.8	0.9	0.2	12.6	0.2	84.3
Wisconsin	13,988	85.9	11.2	3.9	1.6	27.0	0.2	56.0
Wyoming	1,897	98.2	12.8	8.0	0.4	2.6	0.3	76.0
U.S. Subtotal	**631,702**	**91.3**	**19.0**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**23.3**	**0.7**	**52.8**

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Race/Ethnicity[1]		Race/Ethnicity[2]					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	42	72.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	11.9
Federated States of Micronesia	26	50.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	88.5	0.0
Guam	204	98.1	2.0	0.5	20.6	0.0	71.6	5.4
Marshall Islands	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
N. Mariana Islands	60	95.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	86.7	0.0
Palau	73	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	131	91.0	10.7	0.8	0.8	74.8	0.0	13.0
Insular Areas Subtotal	**546**	**88.5**	**3.8**	**0.4**	**9.3**	**18.1**	**62.3**	**6.0**
DANTES	3,688	96.0	11.4	1.9	1.7	13.2	1.2	70.6
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,536	62.6	23.1	2.7	1.0	52.1	0.5	20.6
International	431	17.3	5.3	0.5	1.2	86.1	0.5	6.5
Michigan Prisons	3,661	81.9	5.7	2.0	0.5	57.6	0.1	34.2
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**13,318**	**67.8**	**14.5**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**43.9**	**0.6**	**37.7**
Program Total	**645,566**	**90.6**	**18.9**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**23.7**	**0.7**	**52.5**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Canadian data on race/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 1 percent in all jurisdictions.

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 E

Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Highest Grade Completed, and Mean and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2007

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed[1]		Candidates Completed Grade								Highest Grade Completed	
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	Mean	Mode
Alabama	11,087	98.7	0.2	0.5	1.6	8.7	18.9	27.8	30.9	11.5	10.1	11
Alaska	2,620	93.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	9.3	20.8	29.0	33.1	6.1	10.0	11
Arizona	16,401	86.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	9.8	16.2	26.4	34.5	9.5	10.0	11
Arkansas	7,756	97.8	0.4	0.6	1.9	8.0	19.0	29.7	35.4	4.9	10.0	11
California	46,517	90.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.2	10.1	20.9	46.3	16.5	10.5	11
Colorado	14,285	100.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	7.6	18.2	27.7	35.0	8.1	10.0	11
Connecticut	5,399	100.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	7.3	21.5	32.2	32.8	4.6	10.0	11
Delaware	656	97.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	14.5	22.1	30.9	27.1	4.1	9.8	10
District of Columbia	708	92.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	5.6	17.8	27.3	41.0	7.1	10.2	11
Florida	47,406	100.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	7.0	17.0	26.9	33.7	13.6	10.2	11
Georgia	27,313	88.8	1.8	0.5	1.1	7.7	18.9	25.9	28.1	15.9	10.0	11
Hawaii	1,879	96.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	6.4	17.9	29.5	38.9	6.3	10.2	11
Idaho	4,830	85.2	0.8	0.9	1.7	8.2	17.2	30.5	34.2	6.4	10.0	11
Illinois	20,547	82.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	7.4	17.6	28.2	35.3	8.7	10.1	11
Indiana	14,526	97.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	7.9	17.9	31.2	36.0	5.3	10.1	11
Iowa	5,734	98.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	7.4	16.9	32.8	37.9	3.4	10.1	11
Kansas	4,034	94.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	7.3	18.1	31.0	35.6	6.4	10.1	11
Kentucky	11,883	97.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	10.4	22.0	30.9	31.6	3.1	9.9	11
Louisiana	8,798	87.9	0.4	1.2	3.5	13.7	22.5	27.8	27.0	3.9	9.7	10
Maine	3,576	93.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	12.2	19.7	29.8	32.6	3.8	9.9	11
Maryland	7,839	91.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	10.0	21.5	30.8	30.5	5.3	9.9	10
Massachusetts	11,462	87.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	9.4	21.3	29.5	30.8	6.3	9.9	11
Michigan	19,038	93.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	7.1	18.3	31.8	37.2	4.1	10.1	11
Minnesota	8,635	83.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.4	12.6	27.0	46.1	8.5	10.4	11
Mississippi	12,491	97.0	0.3	0.7	3.4	13.4	24.0	28.5	24.8	4.8	9.7	10
Missouri	10,841	89.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	7.7	18.5	30.5	37.0	4.4	10.0	11
Montana	2,946	93.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	9.8	21.9	30.8	30.2	5.5	9.9	10
Nebraska	3,511	95.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	7.0	18.7	28.3	35.8	8.2	10.1	11
Nevada	4,695	80.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	4.9	14.7	28.6	39.6	10.5	10.3	11
New Hampshire	1,050	45.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	7.4	16.9	30.5	40.1	4.1	10.1	11
New Jersey	12,271	85.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	6.6	17.8	29.6	34.7	8.8	10.1	11
New Mexico	7,357	86.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	7.8	21.3	30.1	30.6	7.8	10.0	11
New York	16,802	31.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	6.2	16.3	26.9	34.6	14.0	10.2	11
North Carolina	21,921	91.3	0.7	1.9	13.7	25.5	30.0	24.3	2.6	1.3	8.7	9
North Dakota	1,676	95.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	10.5	22.3	30.7	31.9	3.0	9.9	11
Ohio	21,913	99.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	8.0	18.7	28.2	38.1	5.2	10.0	11
Oklahoma	8,521	95.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	10.2	21.5	30.3	30.6	4.2	9.9	11
Oregon	10,716	81.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	7.5	17.6	30.6	34.6	6.8	10.0	11
Pennsylvania	21,255	94.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	7.5	19.2	30.9	35.6	5.2	10.1	11
Rhode Island	2,394	94.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	9.6	20.9	30.6	30.0	6.1	9.9	10
South Carolina	8,394	92.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	9.5	23.4	32.6	29.1	4.1	9.9	10
South Dakota	2,032	98.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	10.8	22.9	30.6	31.7	2.3	9.9	11
Tennessee	14,439	95.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	6.4	17.1	30.6	39.2	5.0	10.1	11
Texas	49,215	92.8	0.7	1.6	1.8	11.3	21.8	26.5	27.7	8.7	9.8	11
Utah	3,522	56.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	3.4	9.9	21.7	46.1	16.9	10.5	11
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	20,982	93.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	9.4	22.0	29.2	31.6	4.9	9.9	11
Washington	19,205	92.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	6.0	16.5	28.0	36.7	8.8	10.1	11
West Virginia	4,972	95.3	0.1	0.5	1.5	11.1	23.4	29.9	29.5	4.0	9.8	10
Wisconsin	14,704	90.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	6.4	15.4	28.9	43.8	3.7	10.2	11
Wyoming	1,881	97.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	5.7	20.2	30.9	37.7	3.7	10.1	11
U.S. Subtotal	**602,635**	**87.2**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**8.6**	**18.7**	**27.9**	**33.5**	**8.2**	**10.0**	**11**

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Highest Grade Completed[1]		Candidates Completed Grade								Highest Grade Completed	
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	Mean	Mode
American Samoa	55	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.1	23.6	50.9	14.5	10.7	11
Federated States of Micronesia	29	55.8	3.4	0.0	3.4	13.8	17.2	13.8	48.3	0.0	9.7	11
Guam	208	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.3	26.9	59.6	5.8	10.6	11
Marshall Islands	10	100.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	10.1	10
N. Mariana Islands	60	95.2	1.7	1.7	0.0	13.3	20.0	26.7	33.3	3.3	9.7	11
Palau	73	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	27.4	38.4	20.5	5.5	9.9	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	130	90.3	0.8	0.8	2.3	6.2	15.4	27.7	26.9	20.0	10.2	10
Insular Areas Subtotal	**565**	**91.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**5.7**	**13.1**	**27.8**	**42.1**	**9.6**	**10.3**	**11**
DANTES	3,694	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	16.1	29.3	44.4	8.3	10.4	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,553	85.4	1.0	2.1	3.0	12.2	21.7	26.3	26.9	6.7	9.7	11
International	414	16.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	7.5	31.2	29.7	25.1	10.5	10
Michigan Prisons	3,657	81.8	0.6	1.1	2.3	9.7	20.2	29.7	30.7	5.7	9.9	11
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**15,320**	**78.0**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**8.8**	**19.6**	**28.0**	**32.1**	**7.4**	**9.9**	**11**
Program Total	**618,520**	**87.0**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**8.6**	**18.7**	**27.9**	**33.5**	**8.2**	**10.0**	**11**

Source: 2007 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® Candidates, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2007

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School[1]		Years Out of School							Average Years Out
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3–5 (%)	6–10 (%)	11–20 (%)	21+ (%)	
Alabama	8,667	77.2	22.7	21.1	11.1	14.4	13.1	11.5	6.0	5.4
Alaska	2,195	78.0	19.1	21.7	10.5	17.4	15.2	9.7	6.4	5.4
Arizona	14,745	78.0	8.5	13.8	8.9	16.2	19.2	19.7	13.7	9.3
Arkansas	7,241	91.3	23.2	19.2	7.9	11.9	13.8	14.1	10.0	6.8
California	39,733	76.9	11.3	14.7	9.9	15.9	16.3	18.3	13.6	8.8
Colorado	13,637	95.5	11.8	14.8	9.8	15.5	19.1	17.2	11.6	8.2
Connecticut	5,399	100.0	2.6	9.5	9.8	21.5	22.7	20.0	13.8	9.7
Delaware	609	90.6	8.2	15.4	12.3	18.7	22.0	13.8	9.5	7.5
District of Columbia	514	67.2	10.7	22.4	14.2	20.6	13.6	10.1	8.4	6.3
Florida	42,069	88.7	19.2	22.0	12.3	15.7	13.1	10.3	7.4	5.7
Georgia	20,835	67.7	11.3	19.7	12.7	19.0	15.6	13.3	8.5	6.8
Hawaii	1,690	86.8	22.3	25.7	12.0	12.8	10.7	10.5	6.0	5.0
Idaho	4,305	75.9	17.1	20.3	10.1	14.8	15.1	14.0	8.6	6.7
Illinois	16,873	67.5	7.7	13.8	11.6	19.0	18.1	17.9	11.9	8.6
Indiana	12,865	85.9	13.5	18.5	10.9	16.5	16.6	14.9	9.0	7.2
Iowa	5,694	97.5	10.3	16.4	10.6	17.9	19.6	15.9	9.4	7.6
Kansas	3,855	90.0	14.0	20.4	11.6	17.8	17.5	12.5	6.1	6.0
Kentucky	9,466	77.6	12.6	15.4	10.1	16.2	17.4	16.7	11.5	8.2
Louisiana	8,117	81.1	20.3	25.5	11.5	13.2	13.1	11.4	5.1	5.1
Maine	3,151	82.3	9.4	19.0	13.9	22.3	17.0	10.5	7.8	6.5
Maryland	6,383	74.4	9.0	21.4	13.5	17.4	17.0	12.3	9.4	6.9
Massachusetts	9,177	70.2	12.9	19.3	12.9	19.3	16.3	10.8	8.4	6.4
Michigan	16,179	79.6	9.4	15.4	11.7	20.8	18.2	15.6	9.0	7.4
Minnesota	7,346	71.2	7.1	13.5	10.6	21.3	21.8	16.2	9.5	7.9
Mississippi	11,531	89.6	21.0	21.6	10.7	13.6	14.6	12.0	6.5	5.7
Missouri	9,577	78.9	16.6	19.7	10.1	14.4	16.4	13.8	9.0	6.9
Montana	2,484	78.6	17.4	23.1	12.3	17.4	14.6	9.9	5.2	5.2
Nebraska	3,176	86.1	9.4	17.5	11.3	17.8	19.6	15.8	8.6	7.4
Nevada	3,798	65.1	16.0	17.5	10.8	16.2	14.6	13.4	11.5	7.4
New Hampshire	872	37.7	17.7	18.0	13.5	20.2	14.2	10.8	5.6	5.5
New Jersey	10,993	76.2	11.2	16.5	9.6	15.0	17.4	17.5	12.8	8.5
New Mexico	6,009	71.0	15.8	20.0	11.7	16.5	15.2	14.1	6.7	6.2
New York	11,662	22.0	8.4	14.9	11.1	18.2	20.4	16.3	10.8	8.1
North Carolina	20,533	85.5	9.3	14.2	9.4	15.5	16.8	18.6	16.3	9.9
North Dakota	1,579	90.4	13.9	21.1	12.3	19.3	15.8	11.2	6.4	5.9
Ohio	20,241	92.2	9.8	11.5	9.3	18.6	20.8	18.9	11.2	8.6
Oklahoma	7,465	83.6	13.4	17.0	10.1	15.9	17.0	16.4	10.2	7.6
Oregon	10,178	77.4	16.5	20.2	12.0	16.0	13.2	12.4	9.6	6.7
Pennsylvania	18,855	83.5	10.1	16.7	11.1	18.3	18.1	15.2	10.5	7.8
Rhode Island	2,034	79.9	11.7	17.3	11.2	19.0	17.8	12.7	10.3	7.5
South Carolina	7,299	80.6	12.7	21.3	11.3	16.8	15.8	13.6	8.5	6.8
South Dakota	1,725	83.4	10.0	19.0	13.5	19.4	17.9	13.0	7.2	6.6
Tennessee	12,662	83.8	16.3	17.2	9.4	14.4	16.5	15.6	10.5	7.6
Texas	43,248	81.5	15.1	17.5	9.1	14.6	16.5	16.5	10.7	7.7
Utah	3,093	49.2	20.1	20.8	12.0	15.8	14.9	10.7	5.8	5.4
Vermont	854	82.5	11.0	24.4	11.5	20.7	17.8	8.3	6.3	5.7
Virginia	19,996	89.1	18.1	18.1	9.6	14.0	14.1	13.7	12.3	7.7
Washington	12,570	60.7	14.8	18.3	10.4	16.8	16.0	14.3	9.3	7.0
West Virginia	4,403	84.4	14.5	19.3	12.1	16.3	15.5	13.7	8.6	6.7
Wisconsin	12,751	78.3	12.4	15.3	9.0	15.0	18.9	18.1	11.4	8.3
Wyoming	1,668	86.3	18.4	20.6	12.2	16.4	14.9	10.2	7.4	5.9
U.S. Subtotal	**522,001**	**75.4**	**13.5**	**17.5**	**10.6**	**16.5**	**16.6**	**15.1**	**10.3**	**7.5**
American Samoa	36	62.1	8.3	19.4	11.1	22.2	16.7	16.7	5.6	6.9
Federated States of Micronesia	21	40.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	14.3	19.0	42.9	4.8	10.0
Guam	202	97.1	7.4	23.3	13.4	18.8	14.4	19.8	3.0	6.3
Marshall Islands	10	100.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	8.6
N. Mariana Islands	56	88.9	0.0	7.1	10.7	17.9	28.6	28.6	7.1	9.8
Palau	66	80.5	0.0	9.1	13.6	31.8	21.2	16.7	7.6	7.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	116	80.6	18.1	15.5	15.5	12.1	11.2	9.5	18.1	8.8
Insular Areas Subtotal	**507**	**82.2**	**7.7**	**17.2**	**13.0**	**19.1**	**16.6**	**18.3**	**8.1**	**7.7**

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out of School[1]		Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			<1	1	2	3–5	6–10	11–20	21+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
DANTES	3,257	84.8	15.2	22.2	15.4	24.2	15.4	6.5	1.2	3.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,882	66.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	5.3	22.7	44.6	26.3	16.3
International	355	14.3	11.5	26.2	11.3	17.5	12.4	11.8	9.3	6.7
Michigan Prisons	3,059	68.4	0.6	3.6	4.5	13.8	23.6	27.9	26.1	14.1
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**12,555**	**63.9**	**4.4**	**7.5**	**5.7**	**12.6**	**20.7**	**29.7**	**19.3**	**12.3**
Program Total	**535,063**	**75.1**	**13.2**	**17.2**	**10.5**	**16.4**	**16.7**	**15.5**	**10.5**	**7.6**

Source: 2007 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® Tests in the United States: 2007

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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	2,506	89.1	16.7	11.6	17.4	8.8	18.4	48.2	8.9	5.6	10.9
Arizona	15,811	83.7	13.7	19.7	15.4	8.3	8.4	46.6	5.6	2.4	6.2
Arkansas	7,733	97.5	22.5	23.0	14.9	6.8	7.0	51.7	6.9	3.6	8.2
California	46,924	90.8	16.6	27.1	16.1	9.5	9.3	54.0	5.0	2.0	5.6
Colorado	14,285	100.0	18.9	25.2	15.1	9.8	9.2	52.5	5.2	2.2	5.8
Connecticut	5,397	100.0	16.6	29.0	18.5	11.5	11.5	66.5	2.7	1.4	3.2
Delaware	650	96.7	28.2	35.2	30.0	10.0	13.7	72.8	4.5	1.7	4.5
District of Columbia	504	65.9	37.3	27.8	22.2	11.1	18.3	75.8	3.4	2.4	3.8
Florida	45,633	96.2	23.6	32.0	20.4	6.4	5.5	63.0	6.6	3.0	7.4
Georgia	24,972	81.2	18.1	24.1	32.2	6.7	6.8	64.6	5.4	2.7	6.5
Hawaii	1,901	97.7	28.6	32.2	12.8	8.4	8.9	61.5	10.6	5.9	12.4
Idaho	4,806	84.8	20.0	19.5	12.2	7.2	7.6	45.9	6.6	2.6	7.3
Illinois	20,534	82.1	10.2	19.3	93.2	10.3	10.1	97.0	3.8	3.2	6.2
Indiana	14,529	97.0	22.8	28.0	20.3	9.1	9.3	59.7	5.9	3.0	6.8
Iowa	3,924	67.2	12.7	27.5	8.7	6.0	7.2	45.3	6.4	2.5	7.5
Kansas	4,008	93.5	23.5	28.6	22.1	9.3	9.9	60.2	7.0	3.6	7.8
Kentucky	11,727	96.1	15.9	17.9	14.6	5.7	8.2	45.5	3.1	1.7	3.8
Louisiana	8,821	88.1	24.6	20.4	30.3	8.4	9.1	64.6	7.4	3.3	8.4
Maine	3,620	94.5	18.9	23.8	17.2	7.8	15.4	55.9	9.4	4.8	10.7
Maryland	7,801	90.9	26.3	29.0	19.4	9.3	10.0	62.0	4.7	2.4	5.4
Massachusetts	11,358	86.9	22.1	34.5	18.8	11.3	12.8	65.5	3.4	1.5	3.9
Michigan	18,918	93.0	20.1	28.8	15.7	8.1	10.2	55.8	6.3	2.6	7.1
Minnesota	8,335	80.7	18.0	30.2	23.9	8.0	7.2	59.5	5.1	2.3	5.8
Mississippi	12,424	96.5	23.8	44.7	15.7	7.6	10.0	67.8	6.3	3.5	7.5
Missouri	10,775	88.8	23.7	27.9	18.7	8.0	9.3	58.3	6.6	3.1	7.5
Montana	2,936	92.9	20.5	21.9	16.8	8.8	13.2	54.4	8.2	4.2	9.2
Nebraska	3,541	96.0	21.0	31.6	14.2	9.2	8.7	56.8	5.3	2.1	5.7
Nevada	4,690	80.4	15.7	20.8	13.7	7.5	7.1	45.2	5.2	2.2	5.8
New Hampshire	1,079	46.7	19.1	27.1	23.5	7.1	7.0	57.9	7.5	2.1	8.0
New Jersey	12,360	85.7	25.0	32.3	23.2	10.9	11.5	68.5	4.1	1.9	4.7
New Mexico	7,359	86.9	23.9	24.2	16.0	9.4	11.3	58.1	5.5	2.6	6.3
New York	16,963	32.0	23.9	30.9	11.6	6.7	7.4	58.1	3.4	1.7	4.1
North Carolina	20,789	86.5	13.2	25.2	28.2	7.4	7.9	61.3	3.8	1.9	4.5
North Dakota	1,678	96.1	18.8	28.5	14.6	6.1	8.2	52.0	4.9	1.9	5.7
Ohio	12,944	59.0	19.1	32.8	16.1	5.7	10.5	59.1	4.7	2.0	5.4
Oklahoma	8,535	95.6	16.4	17.8	21.8	7.6	9.8	51.7	7.1	3.3	8.2
Oregon	10,530	80.1	16.9	26.7	13.6	10.4	12.2	52.6	4.0	2.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	21,279	94.3	18.1	24.0	24.4	9.4	12.4	58.6	4.6	2.2	5.3
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	8,220	90.8	19.8	30.7	33.7	9.2	10.7	67.9	8.1	4.4	9.6
South Dakota	2,035	98.4	18.1	20.9	19.1	7.2	14.3	53.9	5.2	1.5	5.7
Tennessee	14,359	95.0	19.7	24.7	21.9	6.5	8.0	56.3	4.9	2.3	5.8
Texas	49,660	93.6	20.3	28.7	18.6	10.4	10.2	58.0	6.1	2.5	6.9
Utah	3,096	49.3	18.9	18.2	14.2	9.4	16.3	52.4	10.9	5.3	12.5
Vermont	517	50.0	23.0	26.3	24.8	13.7	19.5	63.8	8.9	4.8	10.4
Virginia	20,787	92.6	17.7	28.0	16.0	9.0	9.3	53.5	8.3	4.2	9.8
Washington	15,034	72.6	16.1	29.1	17.7	11.1	12.7	57.0	6.2	4.1	8.3
West Virginia	4,962	95.1	19.6	17.4	17.8	7.8	13.2	52.1	7.1	4.6	8.4
Wisconsin	13,986	85.9	14.1	22.6	25.9	8.6	8.5	52.3	3.9	2.0	4.7
Wyoming	1,856	96.1	17.6	27.6	9.9	9.0	8.1	51.2	6.8	3.2	7.8
U.S. Subtotal	**567,091**	**83.6**	**19.1**	**27.0**	**22.1**	**8.6**	**9.4**	**59.1**	**5.6**	**2.7**	**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 (%)	(%)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.1	3.2	38.5	9.0	50.2	2.9	1.8	1.8	6.1	18.1	51.8	55.1	23.1
6.1	3.0	40.0	8.6	49.1	4.0	3.9	0.8	8.0	22.1	50.8	54.5	12.9
8.3	2.1	36.0	6.2	45.4	8.8	6.8	0.6	14.4	20.1	52.9	55.8	20.5
8.8	2.6	39.6	11.4	51.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	4.4	21.5	48.9	51.8	16.1
6.6	2.3	41.2	8.1	49.2	5.1	5.0	1.7	10.8	20.9	52.1	54.9	17.6
0.0	2.1	5.9	9.6	15.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	4.2	15.9	39.3	42.0	9.7
5.7	2.3	50.8	9.5	58.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	4.5	31.4	63.1	67.1	11.7
10.3	3.8	42.7	13.1	54.6	1.6	2.6	1.0	4.6	23.6	42.7	48.4	8.7
6.8	2.1	35.5	7.9	41.6	2.5	2.0	0.4	4.7	16.8	45.4	47.9	17.7
6.4	2.6	36.2	5.4	45.0	2.6	3.2	0.4	5.7	16.2	39.6	42.9	5.0
10.2	2.5	36.1	11.0	47.2	6.7	3.5	1.1	10.6	18.1	48.3	52.1	23.8
5.5	2.6	34.8	6.4	42.3	2.0	9.5	0.7	11.5	25.7	56.9	58.7	27.8
8.3	14.6	19.6	11.5	42.7	4.3	5.2	12.8	18.6	22.4	16.2	29.7	2.7
7.1	2.6	51.4	10.6	60.4	10.6	6.3	0.4	16.0	25.6	58.2	61.4	15.1
5.6	1.3	41.9	7.1	48.5	1.4	9.8	3.9	14.8	19.1	53.0	55.1	17.9
5.9	2.6	49.5	8.6	56.1	2.2	9.6	1.4	12.5	23.5	56.3	58.9	14.6
7.7	1.9	36.2	6.3	45.3	4.3	4.4	0.6	8.9	14.8	40.2	42.9	11.1
9.2	2.0	36.5	7.4	46.8	4.7	2.8	0.5	7.4	22.2	49.1	52.6	16.3
7.8	1.9	44.0	8.3	53.4	0.9	0.9	2.2	3.9	20.6	56.8	59.3	15.2
6.6	2.4	41.1	10.1	50.3	2.3	2.7	0.3	5.0	22.0	49.1	52.5	15.9
6.9	1.9	41.2	8.3	49.4	1.0	2.3	2.5	5.6	20.1	46.4	49.9	14.3
8.6	2.5	44.6	9.8	55.1	1.9	8.8	1.2	11.3	24.1	54.3	57.5	14.8
5.1	2.4	46.5	9.3	53.5	0.7	2.8	1.8	5.2	20.1	54.7	57.1	13.9
10.1	2.3	41.4	7.7	52.6	3.0	3.4	0.3	6.4	22.4	45.5	50.4	18.3
5.6	2.7	44.3	8.2	51.7	2.7	5.6	0.6	8.6	23.9	56.8	59.5	20.2
7.3	2.6	37.4	8.6	46.3	2.1	6.9	1.9	10.5	19.2	51.9	54.7	19.1
6.1	2.9	49.0	8.8	56.7	2.6	7.7	2.0	11.7	25.8	58.4	61.2	17.1
5.4	2.7	41.5	10.8	50.1	5.4	4.0	0.4	9.2	18.1	48.6	51.0	20.5
3.9	2.2	44.8	8.6	51.4	1.1	2.4	1.1	4.4	17.9	55.4	57.6	16.1
6.8	2.8	44.4	10.0	52.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	3.9	24.0	46.6	50.9	11.9
6.7	2.9	42.6	8.4	50.9	4.2	2.7	1.1	7.5	21.0	48.5	51.7	18.0
6.0	2.4	40.7	6.7	48.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	4.3	22.0	46.1	50.1	13.2
5.8	1.6	37.3	5.7	44.1	4.6	2.6	0.6	7.1	19.8	45.4	48.4	12.5
6.4	2.2	38.7	16.4	54.4	3.8	2.9	2.9	9.1	16.2	49.0	52.0	14.7
6.6	2.5	37.7	5.5	45.8	3.0	5.7	0.8	8.8	20.1	47.2	51.4	10.6
5.9	2.8	41.8	8.8	50.0	8.1	7.7	1.6	14.1	23.0	52.7	55.4	18.5
12.2	2.3	38.2	8.3	50.9	4.2	2.7	1.3	8.0	18.3	55.0	57.0	22.7
7.5	2.9	44.6	10.4	54.1	3.0	6.1	1.5	9.6	23.5	53.1	57.1	13.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.3	2.6	42.7	9.4	52.3	1.7	2.8	0.4	4.5	22.4	46.4	50.3	11.3
6.4	2.3	41.4	8.5	49.4	2.0	15.8	1.2	18.4	18.6	49.1	52.4	14.8
6.4	2.5	44.4	7.9	52.9	3.9	4.2	1.9	9.5	21.0	48.4	51.2	17.2
9.1	2.9	42.4	9.4	52.3	4.0	9.6	0.7	13.6	25.3	48.2	52.7	14.9
10.2	3.0	35.0	8.5	47.5	2.3	6.0	0.8	8.7	17.6	47.7	49.0	18.5
13.0	2.9	60.9	12.2	73.5	1.5	2.1	4.4	8.1	29.0	76.0	79.9	19.0
6.8	2.5	42.9	7.6	51.2	3.7	3.0	0.5	6.8	20.2	49.1	52.6	15.5
12.8	4.8	40.1	10.6	54.2	2.8	4.7	5.4	11.0	17.7	46.3	49.5	17.5
8.0	2.5	43.1	10.9	55.5	4.7	8.8	1.9	13.9	20.6	53.3	55.9	15.7
5.5	2.3	42.5	8.1	49.4	2.8	4.5	1.2	8.0	21.6	54.5	57.9	20.8
5.3	2.0	40.6	6.4	47.4	1.6	8.8	0.8	10.8	15.0	49.2	51.1	11.8
7.5	**3.0**	**39.8**	**8.7**	**49.3**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**1.5**	**8.7**	**21.0**	**47.8**	**51.5**	**14.9**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

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

APPENDIX G2

Percentage of Candidates Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2007

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	53	91.4	24.5	28.3	9.4	9.4	7.5	52.8	22.6	7.5	26.4
Federated States of Micronesia	28	53.8	17.9	17.9	3.6	10.7	10.7	42.9	10.7	3.6	10.7
Guam	206	99.0	33.5	14.1	9.7	8.3	3.9	49.5	31.6	14.6	39.3
Marshall Islands	10	100.0	80.0	60.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	100.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
N. Mariana Islands	57	90.5	31.6	17.5	7.0	8.8	8.8	49.1	17.5	8.8	21.1
Palau	70	85.4	31.4	42.9	4.3	11.4	8.6	65.7	15.7	11.4	22.9
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	131	91.0	33.6	26.7	22.1	9.2	7.6	69.5	6.9	5.3	8.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	**555**	**90.0**	**32.3**	**23.4**	**11.7**	**9.5**	**7.0**	**57.1**	**20.0**	**9.9**	**24.9**
DANTES	3,700	96.4	25.5	14.7	6.9	6.2	6.9	41.4	58.1	52.9	83.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6,981	78.9	11.2	15.9	24.0	12.2	11.7	42.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
International	455	18.3	38.9	19.1	11.2	15.6	6.8	66.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Michigan Prisons	3,582	80.1	10.6	19.7	27.6	17.2	18.0	47.2	0.8	0.3	0.9
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**14,720**	**74.9**	**15.5**	**16.6**	**20.1**	**12.0**	**11.9**	**44.2**	**15.0**	**13.5**	**21.5**
Program Total	**582,366**	**83.4**	**19.1**	**26.7**	**22.1**	**8.6**	**9.5**	**58.7**	**5.8**	**3.0**	**6.9**

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 (%)	(%)
11.3	1.9	39.6	11.3	49.1	3.8	3.8	1.9	5.7	15.1	17.0	20.8	22.6
21.4	0.0	14.3	32.1	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.7	14.3	17.9
7.3	2.9	34.0	6.3	44.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	20.9	47.6	52.4	10.7
10.0	0.0	50.0	20.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	40.0	40.0
17.5	1.8	42.1	5.3	61.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	17.5	42.1	42.1	28.1
14.3	2.9	57.1	7.1	62.9	0.0	2.9	1.4	2.9	22.9	28.6	41.4	17.1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.9	2.3	44.3	9.9	51.9	2.3	2.3	1.5	6.1	20.6	53.4	57.3	11.5
10.3	**2.3**	**40.0**	**9.2**	**51.9**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**3.4**	**19.1**	**40.9**	**45.9**	**15.5**
1.6	2.5	29.2	9.2	35.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	15.7	41.4	44.1	9.5
4.9	1.5	36.1	13.5	42.8	3.6	7.2	0.9	10.5	30.7	69.5	74.7	15.5
10.3	2.6	34.9	4.2	43.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.3	12.7	34.7	38.9	16.7
9.2	1.8	36.2	13.0	44.6	13.0	32.9	1.3	40.9	30.8	64.7	69.2	21.8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5.3	**1.8**	**34.4**	**12.0**	**41.5**	**5.0**	**11.5**	**0.8**	**15.1**	**26.4**	**60.2**	**64.6**	**15.5**
7.4	**2.9**	**39.6**	**8.8**	**49.1**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**1.5**	**8.8**	**21.2**	**48.1**	**51.8**	**14.9**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX H1

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2007

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	8,673	440	462	70	82.0	10,763	490	487	85	84.2	10,757	490	517	103	91.2
Alaska	1,909	470	489	75	93.0	1,940	520	529	83	96.2	1,927	540	564	105	98.0
Arizona	14,981	480	495	76	93.0	15,568	500	514	85	93.4	15,589	520	538	104	95.0
Arkansas	7,257	490	502	78	95.4	7,257	520	526	76	97.2	7,244	540	559	100	98.6
California	39,833	500	504	82	92.6	42,164	510	520	84	94.4	42,329	520	542	103	95.8
Colorado	10,288	490	506	82	95.0	11,051	520	529	83	96.6	11,013	540	557	103	97.8
Connecticut	4,323	490	502	86	90.2	4,539	500	512	83	93.4	4,524	500	531	103	95.0
Delaware	649	510	516	75	98.6	643	540	552	75	99.6	646	570	586	97	99.8
District of Columbia	608	465	482	75	90.2	660	490	499	76	93.0	656	500	518	91	94.6
Florida	40,681	470	482	74	90.4	41,626	510	516	82	93.8	41,554	520	541	101	95.8
Georgia	23,022	490	498	82	91.0	24,065	500	506	80	92.4	24,177	510	531	100	95.0
Hawaii	1,692	480	494	79	93.4	1,684	520	526	79	96.4	1,701	520	547	103	97.4
Idaho	4,080	500	510	76	96.6	4,176	530	537	81	97.8	4,219	540	569	103	98.8
Illinois	19,402	450	472	72	88.4	19,990	500	509	83	91.8	19,919	500	528	101	94.0
Indiana	13,353	490	501	80	93.6	13,517	530	530	79	95.4	13,662	540	550	103	97.0
Iowa	4,087	510	516	74	97.8	4,186	540	547	73	99.4	4,294	570	579	99	99.2
Kansas	4,102	510	523	79	98.0	4,112	540	551	79	98.8	4,103	570	584	103	99.2
Kentucky	10,799	460	478	66	93.6	10,776	510	517	74	97.0	10,815	520	538	95	97.8
Louisiana	8,957	480	491	77	92.2	9,209	500	503	75	93.0	9,187	510	530	98	95.2
Maine	2,612	470	487	71	94.6	2,830	530	538	81	98.0	2,844	560	569	103	98.8
Maryland	7,263	460	474	71	88.0	7,363	500	508	85	91.6	7,352	500	526	101	94.0
Massachusetts	10,416	460	478	74	88.8	10,657	500	511	83	92.6	10,657	510	532	102	94.8
Michigan	14,146	460	473	70	89.0	15,220	520	522	85	94.0	15,579	520	545	104	95.8
Minnesota	7,108	460	481	69	93.6	7,582	530	539	83	97.4	7,646	540	562	104	98.4
Mississippi	10,236	450	462	65	86.0	10,745	480	486	79	87.8	10,775	490	512	98	92.6
Missouri	11,364	470	486	74	92.4	11,431	530	532	83	95.4	11,449	540	551	103	96.4
Montana	2,411	460	483	75	91.8	2,577	530	531	84	95.4	2,567	540	558	101	97.4
Nebraska	2,398	470	487	70	94.8	2,637	530	537	77	97.0	2,708	540	566	101	98.6
Nevada	5,217	460	475	70	90.0	5,301	510	518	83	93.6	5,291	520	538	102	95.4
New Hampshire	1,793	490	503	84	94.2	1,806	530	540	84	97.2	1,819	540	565	105	98.0
New Jersey	11,618	480	491	77	90.6	12,214	490	498	81	90.6	12,117	500	521	101	93.2
New Mexico	6,479	460	477	73	88.4	6,626	500	512	82	93.0	6,577	510	536	102	95.2
New York	46,079	460	466	103	82.2	45,611	500	499	80	91.0	45,329	490	517	99	92.6
North Carolina	15,171	500	507	79	94.8	17,150	510	520	78	95.8	17,619	540	552	101	98.0
North Dakota	1,134	460	474	66	92.6	1,225	510	520	77	96.0	1,216	540	550	99	97.8
Ohio	20,282	460	474	63	92.8	20,312	530	532	77	97.4	20,310	540	555	100	98.2
Oklahoma	7,891	460	470	67	89.2	8,000	510	514	80	93.0	7,976	520	542	103	95.4
Oregon	9,056	490	503	81	95.6	9,843	530	538	85	97.8	9,864	560	575	107	98.6
Pennsylvania	17,856	450	471	71	88.6	18,215	510	515	81	93.8	18,259	520	538	100	95.6
Rhode Island	1,335	460	475	70	89.4	1,639	510	520	78	94.8	1,885	540	546	101	95.8
South Carolina	8,083	460	472	66	89.2	8,187	500	510	79	92.8	8,220	500	524	102	92.8
South Dakota	1,395	460	482	72	93.6	1,608	520	527	81	96.2	1,565	540	554	101	97.4
Tennessee	13,352	460	477	70	92.0	13,436	510	517	79	95.0	13,403	520	539	100	96.6
Texas	41,054	480	493	78	91.0	42,821	500	503	80	91.8	42,727	510	533	101	95.0
Utah	5,575	500	513	82	94.6	5,722	530	536	85	95.8	5,701	540	559	106	97.0
Vermont	683	480	497	82	95.4	722	530	535	89	95.8	705	540	566	110	98.8
Virginia	18,181	480	490	74	92.8	18,850	500	508	80	93.4	18,918	500	527	98	95.4
Washington	14,102	490	506	85	94.4	15,065	530	533	85	96.6	15,247	540	564	106	97.8
West Virginia	4,523	450	464	65	88.2	4,572	500	504	79	92.4	4,595	500	530	100	95.2
Wisconsin	8,828	470	486	70	93.8	9,717	530	532	83	96.6	10,112	540	559	104	98.0
Wyoming	1,504	500	510	82	95.8	1,552	530	538	79	98.0	1,595	560	574	104	99.2
U.S. Subtotal	**547,841**	**470**	**486**	**79**	**90.8**	**569,162**	**510**	**516**	**82**	**93.8**	**570,943**	**520**	**540**	**103**	**95.6**
American Samoa	49	420	432	62	65.4	54	430	426	72	64.8	57	420	440	84	66.6
Federated States of Micronesia	29	400	397	51	44.8	46	370	367	67	26.0	46	370	379	73	28.2
Guam	163	480	494	75	96.4	175	510	522	72	97.8	173	510	539	102	97.2
Marshall Islands	7	400	407	29	28.6	10	400	400	26	40.0	10	420	420	46	70.0
N. Mariana Islands	27	450	454	55	81.4	34	465	474	66	91.2	19	460	475	87	89.4
Palau	42	425	441	68	69.0	29	440	446	65	75.8	43	420	442	65	67.4
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	114	480	486	80	89.4	126	490	503	93	92.0	121	490	516	97	93.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	**431**	**450**	**469**	**78**	**82.8**	**474**	**470**	**480**	**91**	**82.4**	**469**	**470**	**491**	**106**	**82.0**

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	1,796	540	548	79	91.4	1,783	550	544	85	89.6	1,779	600	608	110	94.8
British Columbia	847	560	569	99	89.6	848	560	554	88	90.0	865	600	608	112	92.8
Manitoba	360	500	513	84	80.2	356	540	541	95	85.6	355	600	599	119	90.4
New Brunswick	1,089	470	484	72	68.4	1,059	490	494	87	72.6	1,025	540	564	108	89.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	129	520	534	90	79.0	139	490	501	89	75.6	136	560	575	114	87.6
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	822	520	529	90	82.2	841	500	512	87	80.2	844	540	564	110	87.8
Nunavut	109	410	428	56	27.6	120	390	399	93	29.2	128	440	447	86	46.0
Ontario	4,521	550	549	84	90.8	4,552	540	544	84	89.8	4,614	590	595	107	93.6
Prince Edward Island	301	510	519	74	85.8	290	500	510	83	82.8	292	540	562	100	93.2
Quebec	92	530	534	84	82.6	96	480	482	67	74.0	93	590	587	93	95.6
Saskatchewan	1,125	510	518	78	82.4	1,177	490	502	91	74.6	1,189	540	555	111	85.0
Yukon Territory	16	510	534	89	81.2	15	570	570	64	100.0	16	595	623	103	100.0
Canada Subtotal	**11,207**	**530**	**536**	**86**	**85.8**	**11,276**	**530**	**530**	**89**	**84.6**	**11,336**	**570**	**586**	**111**	**91.4**
DANTES	3,693	490	498	70	96.0	3,623	540	544	79	97.4	3,619	540	560	97	97.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,459	440	459	58	88.4	7,297	500	508	72	96.4	7,275	500	531	93	97.6
International[1]	379	440	463	68	82.4	398	470	481	71	88.6	396	480	508	93	91.6
Michigan Prisons	3,084	440	447	51	84.8	2,997	490	498	70	94.6	2,965	500	523	89	97.4
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**14,617**	**450**	**466**	**63**	**89.4**	**14,317**	**500**	**514**	**76**	**96.0**	**14,257**	**520**	**536**	**94**	**97.4**
Program Total	**574,096**	**470**	**487**	**79**	**90.6**	**595,229**	**510**	**516**	**82**	**93.6**	**597,005**	**520**	**541**	**103**	**95.6**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Data for Prometric are not included.

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

APPENDIX H2

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates in Science and Mathematics Tests: 2007

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alabama	10,708	500	493	85	84.6	10,801	450	453	83	71.4
Alaska	1,904	540	543	80	97.4	1,798	490	505	85	92.8
Arizona	15,274	510	514	83	92.0	15,992	450	464	85	79.2
Arkansas	7,190	530	532	74	97.0	7,447	480	490	79	90.4
California	41,420	520	517	81	92.8	41,715	460	468	85	79.8
Colorado	10,864	530	532	81	96.4	10,457	480	486	85	87.4
Connecticut	4,435	510	510	88	90.2	4,491	450	460	91	73.4
Delaware	640	540	551	78	99.2	642	510	522	81	97.0
District of Columbia	639	480	488	72	90.2	678	450	453	77	75.0
Florida	40,936	520	520	82	93.0	42,258	470	479	87	82.6
Georgia	23,435	510	507	82	90.6	24,332	450	462	84	77.6
Hawaii	1,670	530	528	77	95.2	1,688	480	489	88	87.4
Idaho	4,102	540	544	76	97.6	4,182	480	496	85	89.8
Illinois	19,603	510	506	82	90.0	20,710	450	461	84	76.4
Indiana	13,662	520	525	81	95.6	13,953	480	487	85	86.6
Iowa	4,051	540	550	73	98.8	3,951	500	514	77	97.0
Kansas	4,093	550	556	75	98.8	4,108	510	519	83	96.6
Kentucky	10,585	520	524	72	96.8	10,966	470	476	73	88.0
Louisiana	8,978	510	506	79	91.2	9,276	470	473	80	83.4
Maine	2,808	540	545	79	97.2	2,613	480	494	80	91.4
Maryland	7,170	510	505	85	89.6	7,603	460	467	89	77.2
Massachusetts	10,387	510	511	84	91.4	10,822	450	464	90	76.0
Michigan	15,007	520	523	87	92.0	14,400	470	471	89	79.6
Minnesota	7,486	540	540	83	96.6	7,133	480	496	87	89.4
Mississippi	10,449	480	490	81	86.2	10,819	440	449	79	72.8
Missouri	11,215	540	536	80	95.6	11,516	480	493	86	88.0
Montana	2,520	540	541	81	95.2	2,502	490	493	88	87.0
Nebraska	2,571	540	540	79	97.4	2,447	490	494	86	88.6
Nevada	5,233	520	518	81	92.6	5,387	460	469	84	80.0
New Hampshire	1,812	540	544	81	97.0	1,809	480	493	85	89.0
New Jersey	11,793	490	493	83	87.8	12,655	440	453	89	71.6
New Mexico	6,445	510	514	81	92.0	6,531	450	463	87	77.0
New York	44,187	490	493	83	87.2	46,352	450	457	88	73.6
North Carolina	16,623	520	521	78	95.0	14,812	480	490	82	89.8
North Dakota	1,202	530	532	79	95.6	1,179	480	491	83	89.0
Ohio	20,080	530	530	77	96.2	20,735	470	482	78	87.6
Oklahoma	7,852	520	517	80	92.4	8,149	460	468	80	81.4
Oregon	9,678	540	547	82	97.6	9,445	490	497	87	90.8
Pennsylvania	17,908	510	515	82	92.4	18,394	460	468	87	79.0
Rhode Island	1,514	520	519	80	93.4	1,344	470	475	89	80.6
South Carolina	8,053	510	501	83	88.2	8,359	470	473	84	81.6
South Dakota	1,555	530	531	80	95.4	1,419	480	492	85	88.4
Tennessee	13,174	520	522	77	94.8	13,671	470	474	76	85.0
Texas	41,782	510	505	82	90.4	43,338	460	466	86	78.2
Utah	5,658	540	541	82	96.0	5,813	480	491	89	87.6
Vermont	675	540	542	83	97.0	726	480	494	87	92.0
Virginia	18,452	510	512	80	92.6	19,044	450	462	82	79.0
Washington	14,640	540	539	83	96.2	14,113	480	490	89	87.8
West Virginia	4,471	510	513	79	93.0	4,654	450	459	78	77.6
Wisconsin	9,464	530	533	84	95.6	8,832	480	490	88	86.8
Wyoming	1,532	540	545	77	98.0	1,517	490	503	87	91.6
U.S. Subtotal	**557,585**	**520**	**517**	**83**	**92.4**	**567,578**	**470**	**473**	**86**	**81.2**
American Samoa	51	400	424	87	49.0	56	385	395	81	39.2
Federated States of Micronesia	46	360	360	56	19.6	41	340	330	49	2.4
Guam	174	520	523	77	96.6	186	440	461	77	80.2
Marshall Islands	10	415	399	46	60.0	9	360	363	32	0.0
N. Mariana Islands	39	470	460	68	82.0	25	440	454	89	68.0
Palau	31	400	422	81	48.4	33	400	398	65	48.4
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	115	500	509	83	91.4	123	450	462	99	67.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	**466**	**480**	**478**	**95**	**77.2**	**473**	**430**	**435**	**91**	**60.8**

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)	N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Met Min. Score Req. (%)
Alberta	1,753	560	576	88	94.6	1,836	510	522	98	81.4
British Columbia	842	560	581	91	94.2	888	520	522	98	81.6
Manitoba	354	550	567	97	90.6	368	500	516	106	78.2
New Brunswick	1,005	520	526	86	84.6	1,111	480	480	88	66.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	132	540	544	86	90.2	147	480	489	99	71.4
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	810	540	541	85	89.8	904	470	475	90	63.4
Nunavut	118	415	429	85	41.6	125	380	390	79	26.4
Ontario	4,519	560	569	88	93.6	4,734	510	519	98	80.2
Prince Edward Island	287	530	531	69	91.2	317	480	478	79	72.2
Quebec	93	500	510	76	80.6	96	480	482	95	62.6
Saskatchewan	1,154	530	528	88	85.8	1,203	470	477	95	65.2
Yukon Territory	15	600	590	59	100.0	16	540	536	104	75.0
Canada Subtotal	**11,082**	**550**	**557**	**91**	**91.0**	**11,745**	**500**	**505**	**99**	**75.2**
DANTES	3,570	540	545	77	96.8	3,626	490	501	80	92.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,125	500	500	71	94.2	7,739	450	453	66	80.8
International[1]	386	470	476	73	84.2	433	430	431	71	64.2
Michigan Prisons	2,932	480	493	74	91.4	3,330	430	438	68	72.0
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**14,015**	**510**	**509**	**76**	**94.0**	**15,130**	**450**	**461**	**74**	**81.2**
Program Total	**583,148**	**520**	**517**	**83**	**92.4**	**594,926**	**470**	**473**	**86**	**81.2**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Data for Prometric are not included.

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

APPENDIX I

GED® Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Percentage Who Completed Battery of Tests, and Percentage Who Passed: Changes from 2006 to 2007

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2006 (N)	2007 (N)	Percent Change 2006–2007 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2006–2007	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2006–2007
Alabama	11,428	11,232	-1.7	72.3	84.5	12.2	49.8	53.7	4.0
Alaska	3,072	2,814	-8.4	63.2	65.0	1.7	87.6	87.9	0.3
Arizona	18,121	18,899	4.3	89.6	89.7	0.1	69.1	72.2	3.1
Arkansas	8,106	7,933	-2.1	98.7	99.0	0.3	81.5	83.3	1.8
California	47,033	51,667	9.9	81.3	82.7	1.4	69.0	72.0	3.0
Colorado	13,848	14,285	3.2	73.2	74.3	1.1	82.0	82.7	0.7
Connecticut	4,833	5,399	11.7	89.6	89.1	-0.5	63.3	63.9	0.7
Delaware	639	672	5.2	100.0	98.5	-1.5	93.6	94.1	0.5
District of Columbia	1,047	765	-26.9	96.8	91.6	-5.2	51.7	62.5	10.8
Florida	42,899	47,426	10.6	92.3	94.4	2.2	65.8	71.7	6.0
Georgia	31,424	30,758	-2.1	85.9	86.8	0.9	63.3	66.8	3.5
Hawaii	2,048	1,946	-5.0	94.1	93.9	-0.2	71.1	78.5	7.4
Idaho	5,419	5,669	4.6	70.1	73.1	3.0	85.6	86.8	1.2
Illinois	25,843	25,015	-3.2	89.3	89.5	0.1	58.7	61.2	2.4
Indiana	12,787	14,981	17.2	95.8	99.0	3.2	79.9	76.9	-2.9
Iowa	5,754	5,838	1.5	64.0	64.4	0.4	98.6	99.0	0.4
Kansas	4,589	4,285	-6.6	98.4	98.2	-0.2	87.8	92.9	5.1
Kentucky	12,095	12,201	0.9	98.3	98.3	0.0	73.4	78.8	5.4
Louisiana	9,799	10,014	2.2	98.4	98.2	-0.2	68.3	73.3	5.1
Maine	4,013	3,830	-4.6	71.9	68.8	-3.1	86.2	86.6	0.4
Maryland	8,478	8,578	1.2	95.8	95.3	-0.5	62.8	64.6	1.8
Massachusetts	12,158	13,077	7.6	88.0	88.3	0.3	64.8	65.7	0.9
Michigan	19,391	20,336	4.9	73.9	74.3	0.4	68.7	71.4	2.7
Minnesota	10,188	10,324	1.3	70.0	71.8	1.8	81.2	83.3	2.1
Mississippi	11,325	12,873	13.7	94.3	93.9	-0.3	56.0	59.1	3.1
Missouri	11,526	12,134	5.3	98.0	99.4	1.4	76.1	78.6	2.5
Montana	3,275	3,162	-3.5	81.6	82.2	0.6	75.1	77.9	2.8
Nebraska	3,923	3,687	-6.0	68.5	66.6	-1.9	83.9	84.2	0.3
Nevada	5,235	5,833	11.4	98.6	97.4	-1.2	67.8	70.6	2.9
New Hampshire	2,438	2,310	-5.3	75.7	78.5	2.8	81.7	83.1	1.4
New Jersey	13,846	14,428	4.2	96.1	96.8	0.7	59.2	61.3	2.0
New Mexico	8,070	8,468	4.9	82.2	81.8	-0.4	63.4	64.1	0.8
New York	51,780	52,965	2.3	97.7	97.5	-0.2	56.1	60.2	4.2
North Carolina	24,182	24,023	-0.7	59.6	60.1	0.5	83.5	86.5	2.9
North Dakota	1,821	1,747	-4.1	67.3	68.9	1.6	82.3	82.2	-0.1
Ohio	21,486	21,950	2.2	98.9	99.0	0.1	76.8	79.2	2.4
Oklahoma	9,202	8,927	-3.0	99.0	98.9	-0.1	69.1	70.8	1.7
Oregon	12,719	13,146	3.4	70.5	72.1	1.5	84.4	84.9	0.4
Pennsylvania	22,936	22,575	-1.6	87.5	88.0	0.5	65.5	68.7	3.2
Rhode Island	3,223	2,547	-21.0	62.7	44.9	-17.8	70.8	69.9	-0.8
South Carolina	8,715	9,055	3.9	98.7	98.7	0.0	65.0	68.8	3.7
South Dakota	2,243	2,069	-7.8	69.0	71.9	2.9	80.2	81.7	1.5
Tennessee	14,726	15,107	2.6	98.7	98.8	0.1	70.8	74.5	3.8
Texas	55,858	53,052	-5.0	87.6	87.7	0.1	64.8	67.3	2.5
Utah	6,399	6,282	-1.8	95.2	95.7	0.5	78.5	81.2	2.7
Vermont	1,461	1,035	-29.2	61.5	70.1	8.6	86.5	88.6	2.0
Virginia	21,146	22,443	6.1	92.6	92.0	-0.6	67.3	70.5	3.3
Washington	19,979	20,705	3.6	66.5	68.5	2.1	81.9	83.0	1.1
West Virginia	5,166	5,215	0.9	96.7	97.8	1.1	64.3	66.8	2.5
Wisconsin	16,579	16,285	-1.8	54.4	55.4	1.0	80.5	80.8	0.3
Wyoming	1,749	1,932	10.5	77.4	79.6	2.2	85.3	88.5	3.2
U.S. Subtotal	**676,020**	**691,899**	**2.3**	**85.8**	**86.7**	**0.9**	**68.7**	**71.5**	**2.8**
American Samoa	39	58	48.7	94.9	98.3	3.4	32.4	22.8	-9.6
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	52	–	NA	67.3	–	NA	0.0	–
Guam	244	208	-14.8	99.2	99.0	-0.1	59.9	69.9	10.0
Marshall Islands	59	10	-83.1	88.1	100.0	11.9	5.8	0.0	-5.8
N. Mariana Islands	80	63	-21.3	37.5	44.4	6.9	63.3	67.9	4.5
Palau	114	82	-28.1	38.6	42.7	4.1	40.9	28.6	-12.3
Puerto Rico[1]	5,884	3,958	-32.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	23.5	36.3	12.8
Virgin Islands	151	144	-4.6	94.0	95.1	1.1	52.8	59.9	7.0
Insular Areas Subtotal	**6,571**	**4,575**	**-30.4**	**97.9**	**97.6**	**-0.3**	**25.7**	**38.2**	**12.4**

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2006 (N)	2007 (N)	Percent Change 2006–2007 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2006–2007	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	Percentage Point Change 2006–2007
Alberta	2,122	1,971	-7.1	93.8	95.1	1.3	74.2	75.1	0.9
British Columbia	1,148	968	-15.7	94.9	96.6	1.7	69.7	72.8	3.1
Manitoba	363	405	11.6	98.9	98.8	-0.1	66.6	65.8	-0.8
New Brunswick	1,433	1,307	-8.8	97.4	97.9	0.5	50.7	50.2	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	165	159	-3.6	97.0	98.1	1.1	63.1	57.7	-5.4
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	–
Nova Scotia	1,101	1,016	-7.7	98.9	98.0	-0.9	53.4	54.1	0.8
Nunavut	187	148	-20.9	90.4	91.9	1.5	18.3	15.4	-2.9
Ontario	4,598	4,973	8.2	98.5	98.2	-0.2	74.2	73.5	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	365	352	-3.6	98.9	98.9	0.0	60.9	61.8	0.8
Quebec	64	98	53.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	46.9	50.0	3.1
Saskatchewan	1,455	1,392	-4.3	93.8	93.5	-0.4	58.2	54.0	-4.3
Yukon Territory	30	17	-43.3	96.7	100.0	3.3	79.3	64.7	-14.6
Canada Subtotal	**13,031**	**12,806**	**-1.7**	**96.7**	**97.0**	**0.4**	**66.1**	**66.1**	**0.0**
DANTES	2,186	3,840	75.7	98.7	99.5	0.7	78.6	85.7	7.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,774	8,848	0.8	97.4	96.6	-0.8	67.0	69.3	2.3
International	3,840	2,489	-35.2	84.2	83.9	-0.2	52.0	56.6	4.5
Michigan Prisons	4,012	4,471	11.4	83.1	85.3	2.2	55.8	60.7	4.9
VA Hospitals	2	2	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**18,814**	**19,650**	**4.4**	**91.8**	**93.0**	**1.2**	**63.5**	**69.5**	**6.0**
Program Total	**714,436**	**728,930**	**2.0**	**86.3**	**87.1**	**0.9**	**68.0**	**71.1**	**3.1**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

[1] Percentage of candidates in Puerto Rico who completed the test battery in 2006 has been revised and is different from that in the *2006 GED® Testing Program Statistical Report*.

Note: Due to rounding procedures, the data listed under *Percentage Point Change 2006–2007* may not equal the difference between the 2006 and 2007 figures.

APPENDIX J

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Age Group and Average Age: 2007

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age
			16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)
Alabama	5,085	99.7	7.7	19.4	19.0	9.3	20.9	10.5	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.2	0.2	22.5
Alaska	1,607	100.0	7.8	17.4	16.6	10.3	27.6	9.4	4.3	2.7	3.4	0.5	0.1	22.2
Arizona	12,234	100.0	5.6	11.5	11.6	8.4	24.4	15.1	8.4	6.2	6.3	2.1	0.4	25.5
Arkansas	6,536	99.9	11.2	21.4	15.5	7.1	17.4	10.3	6.1	3.7	5.0	1.8	0.4	23.3
California	30,779	100.0	0.0	9.7	18.9	10.2	22.9	13.6	8.7	6.9	6.9	1.7	0.3	25.6
Colorado	8,782	100.0	1.3	19.4	16.3	9.9	23.4	12.7	6.2	4.6	4.9	1.1	0.2	23.8
Connecticut	3,072	99.9	0.2	7.7	14.4	14.1	31.1	14.7	6.8	4.4	5.2	1.3	0.1	24.6
Delaware	623	100.0	1.8	10.9	14.6	12.4	30.8	12.8	5.8	5.3	4.0	1.4	0.2	24.1
District of Columbia	437	99.8	2.3	8.9	20.6	15.3	29.5	10.8	4.3	3.0	3.4	1.1	0.7	23.3
Florida	32,132	100.0	5.8	18.2	24.0	10.8	19.4	8.8	4.5	3.6	3.5	1.2	0.2	22.4
Georgia	17,827	100.0	4.2	11.3	19.4	12.0	25.1	12.2	6.1	4.2	4.0	1.3	0.3	23.6
Hawaii	1,435	100.0	14.1	24.0	21.5	7.5	16.0	6.8	4.2	2.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	21.2
Idaho	3,599	100.0	9.1	21.6	17.3	8.6	19.6	9.6	5.3	3.8	3.9	1.2	0.1	22.7
Illinois	13,689	100.0	2.2	8.3	16.9	12.5	26.6	13.6	7.9	4.7	5.3	1.7	0.2	24.7
Indiana	11,391	99.8	0.1	15.8	18.8	11.4	25.0	11.9	6.7	4.2	4.1	1.7	0.4	23.9
Iowa	3,722	100.0	2.0	15.5	14.2	11.3	27.6	14.1	6.3	3.5	3.9	1.5	0.2	23.8
Kansas	3,908	100.0	6.3	16.8	16.3	9.1	24.9	12.5	6.2	3.4	3.5	1.0	0.1	23.1
Kentucky	9,408	99.6	5.0	14.2	13.9	9.8	23.8	13.8	7.2	5.0	5.0	1.9	0.5	24.6
Louisiana	7,188	99.7	9.1	22.8	15.7	10.8	19.3	10.4	5.5	3.0	2.7	0.7	0.2	22.1
Maine	2,282	100.0	0.0	13.9	22.7	13.4	28.4	9.6	4.0	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.7	23.0
Maryland	5,278	100.0	6.9	18.3	15.9	11.3	23.1	10.7	4.5	3.9	4.0	1.1	0.3	23.0
Massachusetts	7,563	99.7	5.1	15.2	18.0	12.9	25.3	10.1	4.5	3.3	4.0	1.3	0.2	23.0
Michigan	10,777	100.0	1.5	8.2	18.0	13.3	30.2	12.5	6.8	4.1	3.8	1.4	0.1	23.9
Minnesota	6,168	100.0	1.2	6.9	12.2	13.5	33.5	15.9	6.4	4.3	4.9	1.0	0.2	24.6
Mississippi	7,143	100.0	9.2	22.4	18.1	9.6	18.7	10.1	4.9	2.8	2.9	1.1	0.1	22.2
Missouri	9,479	99.9	5.5	15.2	18.0	9.1	21.9	13.1	6.4	4.4	4.5	1.6	0.4	23.9
Montana	2,021	99.9	7.1	24.4	17.3	10.6	23.2	8.8	3.3	1.8	2.5	0.8	0.2	21.6
Nebraska	2,068	100.0	3.5	13.0	17.0	10.9	27.0	13.1	6.6	3.2	4.2	1.4	0.1	23.7
Nevada	4,014	100.0	2.9	19.8	18.0	9.2	20.3	11.3	6.3	4.4	5.6	1.6	0.5	24.1
New Hampshire	1,507	99.9	3.3	11.3	18.9	12.7	28.9	11.7	4.4	3.6	3.5	1.4	0.1	23.2
New Jersey	8,551	99.9	4.6	12.8	15.0	9.8	23.4	13.8	7.5	5.6	5.5	1.7	0.3	24.7
New Mexico	4,440	100.0	7.9	19.8	18.8	9.5	22.9	10.5	5.1	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.2	22.0
New York	31,092	100.0	1.8	13.3	16.0	13.7	26.9	11.3	6.0	4.5	4.8	1.5	0.3	24.0
North Carolina	12,465	99.8	6.0	12.9	13.4	9.2	23.0	13.1	7.9	5.4	5.7	2.7	0.6	25.2
North Dakota	990	100.0	6.7	17.0	18.0	12.6	24.7	10.4	4.5	1.8	3.3	0.6	0.3	22.3
Ohio	17,191	99.9	1.3	5.7	11.0	12.6	30.6	17.2	8.6	5.2	5.5	2.1	0.4	25.7
Oklahoma	6,246	100.0	5.6	12.9	13.6	9.8	23.9	14.1	7.6	5.4	5.3	1.5	0.4	24.6
Oregon	8,038	100.0	10.3	20.1	16.1	9.3	18.6	10.0	5.3	4.3	4.6	1.4	0.2	23.0
Pennsylvania	13,648	100.0	2.3	9.3	19.2	11.9	28.4	12.2	6.3	4.1	4.4	1.6	0.4	24.1
Rhode Island	797	99.6	1.3	15.9	20.5	11.3	27.6	9.9	5.5	4.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	22.8
South Carolina	6,144	100.0	2.8	18.1	16.0	11.9	23.6	12.0	6.1	3.6	3.8	1.8	0.3	23.5
South Dakota	1,216	100.0	6.0	15.5	13.3	12.2	29.3	12.3	3.9	3.4	3.2	1.0	0.1	22.9
Tennessee	11,111	99.9	0.0	17.7	16.5	10.4	22.7	13.2	7.3	5.1	4.7	2.1	0.4	24.5
Texas	31,254	99.8	3.9	14.8	14.2	10.2	24.4	13.4	7.6	4.9	4.9	1.5	0.2	24.3
Utah	4,882	100.0	0.1	16.2	26.2	12.7	22.1	10.9	4.6	2.9	3.2	0.8	0.2	22.6
Vermont	635	98.8	9.8	19.5	19.2	10.9	23.0	7.1	3.1	1.9	3.5	1.4	0.6	22.3
Virginia	14,571	100.0	7.2	17.1	17.7	9.3	21.0	10.2	6.0	4.4	5.0	1.7	0.4	23.7
Washington	11,769	100.0	6.5	16.5	13.8	10.7	24.7	12.0	5.9	4.4	4.3	1.0	0.3	23.5
West Virginia	3,406	100.0	4.4	15.4	17.9	12.5	23.2	11.3	6.0	4.4	3.6	1.2	0.1	23.3
Wisconsin	7,281	99.9	0.0	9.8	19.8	9.8	25.4	15.3	8.2	5.2	5.2	1.2	0.2	24.7
Wyoming	1,359	99.9	8.8	18.1	18.5	11.8	24.0	9.2	3.9	2.6	2.1	0.6	0.4	21.9
U.S. Subtotal	**428,840**	**99.9**	**4.0**	**14.3**	**17.0**	**10.9**	**24.1**	**12.3**	**6.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**23.9**
American Samoa	13	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	15.4	30.8	7.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	144	100.0	2.1	10.4	16.7	11.8	32.6	10.4	8.3	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.7	23.4
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	0.0	15.8	5.3	5.3	42.1	21.1	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7
Palau	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	27.9
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	82	100.0	11.0	17.1	15.9	11.0	19.5	12.2	2.4	3.7	4.9	1.2	1.2	23.6
Insular Areas Subtotal	**268**	**100.0**	**4.5**	**11.9**	**15.7**	**11.6**	**29.5**	**11.2**	**7.1**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**23.6**

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age
			16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(years)
Alberta	1,408	100.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	4.8	31.5	19.7	11.6	9.4	14.0	4.1	0.7	30.3
British Columbia	637	93.5	0.0	0.2	5.5	5.8	24.0	19.8	14.8	10.7	15.1	4.2	0.0	30.7
Manitoba	263	100.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	6.1	29.3	17.1	11.8	10.3	17.9	5.7	0.4	31.7
New Brunswick	642	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.6	30.2	13.4	12.0	10.7	15.1	5.9	0.5	30.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	12.2	25.6	14.4	13.3	10.0	20.0	3.3	0.0	30.7
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	538	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	28.3	19.1	8.9	11.0	17.1	5.4	0.4	31.3
Nunavut	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	19.0	14.3	33.3	14.3	4.8	0.0	34.3
Ontario	3,589	100.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	9.3	36.0	14.3	9.6	7.8	14.8	4.6	0.2	29.5
Prince Edward Island	215	100.0	0.9	1.4	7.4	7.4	20.9	13.0	7.9	11.6	18.6	9.3	1.4	32.7
Quebec	49	100.0	0.0	8.2	14.3	10.2	26.5	10.2	8.2	6.1	8.2	8.2	0.0	27.7
Saskatchewan	702	100.0	0.0	0.1	5.3	5.3	25.8	15.8	10.5	12.1	18.1	6.3	0.7	32.0
Yukon Territory	11	100.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	18.2	27.3	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	28.4
Canada Subtotal	**8,165**	**99.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**3.5**	**7.9**	**31.6**	**16.1**	**10.7**	**9.4**	**15.4**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**30.4**
DANTES	3,271	100.0	0.2	8.1	22.8	19.6	35.7	8.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	21.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,914	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	17.3	28.4	22.3	13.7	12.6	4.0	0.9	32.6
International	238	20.1	10.9	22.7	13.9	14.3	18.9	5.0	5.5	2.1	5.0	1.7	0.0	22.4
Michigan Prisons	2,317	100.0	0.1	1.5	4.3	5.0	30.0	22.2	11.9	9.7	10.9	3.9	0.6	29.6
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**11,741**	**92.5**	**0.3**	**3.0**	**7.5**	**7.1**	**25.0**	**21.3**	**14.5**	**9.2**	**8.8**	**2.8**	**0.6**	**28.7**
Program Total	**449,014**	**99.7**	**3.8**	**13.7**	**16.5**	**10.8**	**24.3**	**12.6**	**6.8**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**24.2**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = 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 K

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Gender: 2007

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	5,088	99.8	54.1	45.9
Alaska	1,603	99.8	59.8	40.2
Arizona	12,235	100.0	63.7	36.3
Arkansas	6,524	99.7	58.2	41.8
California	30,543	99.2	63.9	36.1
Colorado	8,782	100.0	61.4	38.6
Connecticut	3,074	100.0	66.3	33.7
Delaware	621	99.7	62.0	38.0
District of Columbia	425	97.0	57.9	42.1
Florida	32,130	100.0	59.2	40.8
Georgia	17,766	99.7	57.4	42.6
Hawaii	1,429	99.6	55.6	44.4
Idaho	3,599	100.0	59.3	40.7
Illinois	13,487	98.5	60.0	40.0
Indiana	11,268	98.8	60.4	39.6
Iowa	3,722	100.0	57.6	42.4
Kansas	3,908	100.0	59.1	40.9
Kentucky	9,433	99.8	61.2	38.8
Louisiana	6,612	91.7	62.2	37.8
Maine	2,214	97.0	58.4	41.6
Maryland	5,232	99.1	62.3	37.7
Massachusetts	7,454	98.2	57.1	42.9
Michigan	10,684	99.1	59.9	40.1
Minnesota	6,066	98.3	65.1	34.9
Mississippi	7,133	99.8	56.6	43.4
Missouri	9,330	98.4	60.8	39.2
Montana	2,015	99.6	57.7	42.3
Nebraska	2,056	99.4	57.7	42.3
Nevada	3,948	98.3	61.6	38.4
New Hampshire	904	59.9	62.9	37.1
New Jersey	8,024	93.8	56.4	43.6
New Mexico	4,401	99.1	55.9	44.1
New York	30,878	99.3	58.4	41.6
North Carolina	12,427	99.5	57.0	43.0
North Dakota	988	99.8	56.3	43.7
Ohio	17,133	99.6	58.6	41.4
Oklahoma	6,202	99.2	56.1	43.9
Oregon	8,039	100.0	57.6	42.4
Pennsylvania	13,614	99.8	62.5	37.5
Rhode Island	788	98.5	57.2	42.8
South Carolina	5,901	96.0	57.1	42.9
South Dakota	1,211	99.6	58.0	42.0
Tennessee	11,056	99.4	56.1	43.9
Texas	31,119	99.3	59.3	40.7
Utah	4,882	100.0	60.6	39.4
Vermont	632	98.3	61.2	38.8
Virginia	14,569	100.0	61.2	38.8
Washington	11,571	98.3	58.3	41.7
West Virginia	3,391	99.6	58.8	41.2
Wisconsin	7,271	99.8	64.5	35.5
Wyoming	1,353	99.5	58.5	41.5
U.S. Subtotal	**424,735**	**99.0**	**59.7**	**40.3**
American Samoa	13	100.0	76.9	23.1
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–
Guam	144	100.0	61.1	38.9
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	52.6	47.4
Palau	10	100.0	50.0	50.0
Puerto Rico	1,436	100.0	57.0	43.0
Virgin Islands	80	97.6	57.5	42.5
Insular Areas Subtotal	**1,702**	**99.9**	**57.4**	**42.6**

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
			Male	Female
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	1,408	100.0	64.5	35.5
British Columbia	637	93.5	59.7	40.3
Manitoba	261	99.2	65.5	34.5
New Brunswick	630	98.1	61.1	38.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	90	100.0	56.7	43.3
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	532	98.7	56.4	43.6
Nunavut	21	100.0	57.1	42.9
Ontario	3,590	100.0	63.0	37.0
Prince Edward Island	215	100.0	40.9	59.1
Quebec	49	100.0	59.2	40.8
Saskatchewan	702	100.0	59.0	41.0
Yukon Territory	10	90.9	50.0	50.0
Canada Subtotal	**8,145**	**99.2**	**61.4**	**38.6**
DANTES	3,247	99.2	86.2	13.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,741	96.9	89.1	10.9
International	222	18.8	53.2	46.8
Michigan Prisons	2,295	99.1	95.8	4.2
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**11,506**	**90.6**	**88.9**	**11.1**
Program Total	**446,088**	**98.7**	**60.5**	**39.5**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = 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 L

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2007

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity[1]		Race/Ethnicity[2]					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	5,068	99.4	2.3	1.2	0.4	18.4	0.3	77.4
Alaska	1,466	91.2	5.5	29.3	1.9	4.0	1.4	57.9
Arizona	10,586	86.5	33.0	6.7	0.9	6.5	0.6	52.2
Arkansas	6,495	99.3	4.9	1.4	0.6	13.6	0.2	79.3
California	28,150	91.5	44.1	1.7	5.0	10.5	2.4	36.2
Colorado	8,759	99.7	30.0	2.1	1.4	7.3	0.5	58.6
Connecticut	3,074	100.0	22.7	0.7	1.0	21.6	0.3	53.7
Delaware	598	96.0	7.7	0.8	0.7	33.4	0.0	57.4
District of Columbia	416	95.0	12.3	0.7	0.7	80.0	0.5	5.8
Florida	32,108	99.9	15.4	0.8	1.6	17.1	0.4	64.6
Georgia	16,135	90.5	5.2	0.5	1.2	30.3	0.2	62.5
Hawaii	1,387	96.7	7.7	1.9	22.5	3.5	35.3	29.1
Idaho	3,162	87.9	11.3	3.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	83.2
Illinois	12,885	94.1	20.6	0.5	1.3	23.0	0.2	54.4
Indiana	11,100	97.3	5.1	0.7	0.4	14.9	0.1	78.8
Iowa	3,716	99.8	6.4	1.3	1.2	10.2	0.1	80.8
Kansas	3,759	96.2	12.8	2.9	1.7	10.1	0.2	72.3
Kentucky	8,813	93.3	2.5	0.6	0.4	13.2	0.4	82.9
Louisiana	6,564	91.0	2.8	1.5	0.8	27.3	0.1	67.5
Maine	2,170	95.1	4.3	2.3	0.8	3.7	0.2	88.8
Maryland	4,791	90.8	5.2	1.0	2.1	39.0	0.4	52.2
Massachusetts	6,559	86.5	18.1	0.6	3.0	14.1	0.2	63.9
Michigan	10,035	93.1	5.7	2.1	0.9	19.5	0.2	71.6
Minnesota	5,150	83.5	6.0	6.4	3.0	14.3	0.3	70.1
Mississippi	6,975	97.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	27.7	0.2	69.0
Missouri	8,394	88.5	2.9	1.3	0.6	14.2	0.3	80.7
Montana	1,903	94.0	5.1	14.3	0.5	1.6	0.6	77.9
Nebraska	1,984	95.9	15.3	4.2	1.0	9.4	0.4	69.7
Nevada	3,405	84.8	23.4	3.3	2.8	8.7	2.4	59.3
New Hampshire	826	54.8	5.0	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.2	90.2
New Jersey	7,103	83.0	23.1	0.5	2.1	29.7	0.5	43.9
New Mexico	3,837	86.4	44.7	10.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	41.0
New York	27,144	87.3	23.1	1.0	3.3	28.7	0.3	43.6
North Carolina	11,585	92.8	6.1	1.6	0.8	24.5	0.4	66.6
North Dakota	942	95.2	3.7	22.2	0.8	2.5	0.2	70.5
Ohio	11,246	65.4	3.3	0.6	0.6	23.6	0.4	71.6
Oklahoma	5,943	95.1	7.2	15.6	0.7	9.2	0.6	66.7
Oregon	6,880	85.6	11.6	3.8	1.7	3.8	0.8	78.2
Pennsylvania	12,790	93.7	9.1	0.5	1.2	22.9	0.1	66.1
Rhode Island	750	93.8	13.3	1.9	2.8	7.7	0.4	73.9
South Carolina	5,681	92.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	27.6	0.2	68.2
South Dakota	1,182	97.2	4.1	27.1	0.7	2.5	0.8	65.0
Tennessee	10,551	94.9	3.1	0.6	0.6	15.4	0.2	80.1
Texas	30,078	96.0	40.5	0.8	1.1	14.4	0.3	42.9
Utah	4,878	99.9	13.8	2.4	1.3	2.7	1.2	78.6
Vermont	616	95.8	5.0	1.5	0.3	9.1	0.0	84.1
Virginia	13,547	93.0	6.5	0.7	1.7	30.2	0.4	60.5
Washington	11,319	96.2	13.5	5.6	3.2	6.9	1.9	69.0
West Virginia	3,259	95.7	1.8	0.9	0.2	9.0	0.1	87.9
Wisconsin	6,317	86.7	9.7	3.7	1.6	19.1	0.2	65.8
Wyoming	1,339	98.5	10.8	5.2	0.3	2.2	0.2	81.2
U.S. Subtotal	**393,420**	**91.7**	**16.3**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**17.5**	**0.7**	**61.6**

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Race/Ethnicity[1]		Race/Ethnicity[2]					
			Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian	White
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
American Samoa	11	84.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	45.5
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	143	99.3	2.8	0.7	23.1	0.0	66.4	7.0
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	84.2	0.0
Palau	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	80	97.6	12.5	1.3	1.3	63.8	0.0	21.3
Insular Areas Subtotal	**263**	**98.1**	**5.7**	**0.8**	**14.1**	**19.4**	**47.9**	**12.2**
DANTES	3,140	96.0	11.3	1.9	1.5	11.5	1.2	72.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,635	61.4	22.4	2.5	1.1	48.0	0.5	25.4
International	208	17.6	4.3	1.0	0.5	84.1	0.5	9.6
Michigan Prisons	1,960	84.6	5.1	2.1	0.5	48.8	0.1	43.5
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**8,944**	**70.5**	**14.3**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**36.2**	**0.6**	**45.5**
Program Total	**402,627**	**91.1**	**16.3**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**17.9**	**0.7**	**61.2**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Canadian data on race/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 1 percent in all jurisdictions.

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

APPENDIX M

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Highest Grade Completed, and Mean and Mode Highest Grade Completed: 2007

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed[1]		Passers Completed Grade								Highest Grade Completed	
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	Mean	Mode
Alabama	5,035	98.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	8.2	18.1	30.2	33.1	8.4	10.1	11
Alaska	1,489	92.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	8.3	19.7	28.6	35.6	6.6	10.1	11
Arizona	10,746	87.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	8.7	15.2	27.3	36.2	10.0	10.1	11
Arkansas	6,420	98.1	0.3	0.5	1.7	7.2	18.3	30.1	36.7	5.0	10.0	11
California	27,856	90.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.7	8.8	21.2	49.1	16.7	10.6	11
Colorado	8,782	100.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	6.5	16.7	28.7	38.3	7.8	10.2	11
Connecticut	3,074	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	6.6	20.7	32.0	35.1	4.3	10.1	11
Delaware	609	97.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	13.8	21.3	31.0	28.4	4.1	9.8	10
District of Columbia	410	93.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.1	17.1	27.1	43.4	6.6	10.3	11
Florida	32,122	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	6.7	16.7	27.3	35.9	11.9	10.2	11
Georgia	15,807	88.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	7.5	17.9	27.0	30.7	15.0	10.2	11
Hawaii	1,392	97.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	6.1	17.0	30.8	38.8	6.4	10.2	11
Idaho	3,117	86.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	6.6	16.0	31.0	37.0	7.1	10.1	11
Illinois	11,369	83.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	7.1	16.1	28.2	37.9	8.9	10.2	11
Indiana	11,100	97.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	7.7	17.3	30.8	37.2	5.3	10.1	11
Iowa	3,671	98.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	6.5	15.9	32.9	40.2	3.7	10.2	11
Kansas	3,687	94.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	6.9	17.7	31.6	36.1	6.3	10.1	11
Kentucky	9,233	97.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	9.8	20.9	30.8	33.5	3.2	9.9	11
Louisiana	6,504	90.2	0.4	1.0	3.2	13.4	22.2	28.4	28.1	3.4	9.7	10
Maine	2,153	94.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	10.5	18.1	30.1	35.2	4.2	10.0	11
Maryland	4,878	92.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	9.6	20.6	31.2	32.1	4.9	10.0	11
Massachusetts	6,678	88.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	8.5	20.3	30.9	33.3	5.5	10.0	11
Michigan	10,177	94.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	6.1	16.6	31.9	39.9	4.4	10.2	11
Minnesota	5,179	83.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.7	11.5	26.8	47.8	9.1	10.4	11
Mississippi	6,963	97.5	0.2	0.6	2.8	12.5	23.1	30.2	26.9	3.6	9.7	10
Missouri	8,420	88.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	7.4	17.6	30.7	38.1	4.6	10.1	11
Montana	1,901	93.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	7.8	20.0	32.5	31.2	7.0	10.0	10
Nebraska	1,993	96.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	5.6	18.6	29.0	37.6	7.7	10.2	11
Nevada	3,271	81.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.0	13.6	29.3	42.5	8.8	10.3	11
New Hampshire	808	53.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.7	16.2	30.7	42.5	4.3	10.2	11
New Jersey	7,349	85.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	6.2	17.0	30.3	36.9	8.0	10.2	11
New Mexico	3,888	87.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	6.6	18.4	31.7	34.6	7.2	10.1	11
New York	9,978	32.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	6.5	16.3	27.5	36.2	12.2	10.3	11
North Carolina	11,341	90.8	0.4	1.3	11.8	24.1	31.7	27.0	2.4	1.3	8.8	9
North Dakota	954	96.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	9.2	19.9	31.1	35.3	3.2	10.0	11
Ohio	17,174	99.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	7.7	18.0	28.3	39.4	5.0	10.1	11
Oklahoma	5,997	96.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	9.7	20.0	30.4	32.6	4.4	9.9	11
Oregon	6,628	82.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	6.5	16.3	31.7	36.5	7.0	10.1	11
Pennsylvania	12,929	94.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	7.0	17.7	30.8	38.4	5.0	10.1	11
Rhode Island	743	92.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	7.8	20.2	29.6	35.3	5.9	10.1	11
South Carolina	5,752	93.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	9.3	22.4	32.9	31.0	3.4	9.9	10
South Dakota	1,198	98.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	9.1	22.3	30.7	34.1	2.5	9.9	11
Tennessee	10,673	96.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	6.1	15.9	30.7	41.1	4.7	10.2	11
Texas	29,368	93.8	0.4	1.0	1.5	10.7	20.2	27.9	30.6	7.7	9.9	11
Utah	2,685	55.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.3	8.7	21.9	48.8	16.9	10.6	11
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	13,710	94.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	8.8	20.8	29.4	34.0	4.9	10.0	11
Washington	11,075	94.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	5.1	14.5	28.6	39.7	9.6	10.2	11
West Virginia	3,265	95.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	10.6	21.3	30.4	31.3	4.5	9.9	11
Wisconsin	6,661	91.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	5.5	13.9	28.7	46.3	4.4	10.2	11
Wyoming	1,329	97.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.6	19.5	31.5	39.5	3.5	10.1	11
U.S. Subtotal	**377,541**	**88.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**7.9**	**17.6**	**28.6**	**35.9**	**7.8**	**10.1**	**11**

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Highest Grade Completed[1]		Passers Completed Grade								Highest Grade Completed	
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)	Mean	Mode
American Samoa	12	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.3	50.0	8.3	10.6	11
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	144	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.2	27.1	63.2	4.2	10.6	11
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	26.3	26.3	36.8	5.3	10.1	11
Palau	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.1	10
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	79	96.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.1	17.7	26.6	29.1	17.7	10.2	11
Insular Areas Subtotal	**264**	**98.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**2.7**	**11.0**	**27.7**	**48.9**	**8.7**	**10.5**	**11**
DANTES	3,148	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	16.0	29.5	44.7	8.2	10.4	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,114	86.3	0.6	1.6	2.7	12.2	21.7	26.6	27.9	6.8	9.8	11
International	198	16.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	6.1	35.9	32.3	21.2	10.5	10
Michigan Prisons	1,964	84.8	0.5	0.9	2.3	9.4	19.7	29.2	31.9	6.1	9.9	11
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**10,425**	**82.1**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**8.2**	**19.3**	**28.1**	**33.8**	**7.3**	**10.0**	**11**
Program Total	**388,230**	**87.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**7.9**	**17.6**	**28.6**	**35.9**	**7.8**	**10.1**	**11**

Source: 2007 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 N

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2007

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School[1]		Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			<1	1	2	3–5	6–10	11–20	21+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alabama	4,003	78.5	23.0	20.4	11.0	14.7	14.0	11.5	5.5	5.3
Alaska	1,251	77.8	17.3	23.3	12.2	18.4	14.5	9.1	5.2	5.0
Arizona	9,862	80.6	9.9	15.4	9.5	16.6	19.1	18.0	11.5	8.4
Arkansas	6,034	92.2	25.2	20.3	8.4	11.9	12.9	12.5	8.8	6.2
California	24,599	79.9	12.5	15.6	10.6	16.7	16.2	17.5	11.0	7.9
Colorado	8,435	96.0	14.6	17.9	10.9	16.4	18.0	14.3	8.0	6.7
Connecticut	3,074	100.0	3.4	12.2	12.1	24.4	22.1	16.5	9.3	8.0
Delaware	566	90.9	8.1	14.8	12.5	19.6	22.8	13.6	8.5	7.2
District of Columbia	303	69.2	11.2	27.4	12.2	22.4	12.9	7.9	5.9	5.3
Florida	28,911	90.0	22.2	23.8	11.9	14.4	12.3	9.4	6.1	5.1
Georgia	12,966	72.7	12.6	22.0	13.0	18.0	14.7	12.7	6.9	6.1
Hawaii	1,273	88.7	24.7	27.4	12.2	12.1	10.7	8.6	4.3	4.2
Idaho	2,840	78.9	19.8	22.6	10.7	14.5	13.3	12.1	6.9	5.8
Illinois	9,847	71.9	8.9	15.7	12.0	18.8	18.1	17.1	9.5	7.7
Indiana	9,993	87.6	14.8	19.4	10.8	16.3	16.7	14.2	8.0	6.7
Iowa	3,639	97.8	11.3	18.5	11.0	18.8	19.6	13.6	7.1	6.7
Kansas	3,532	90.4	14.4	20.7	11.9	17.8	17.4	12.3	5.6	5.8
Kentucky	7,342	77.7	13.8	16.3	10.2	16.1	17.7	16.1	9.8	7.6
Louisiana	6,093	84.5	21.8	26.2	10.7	12.8	12.9	11.1	4.5	4.8
Maine	1,944	85.2	10.9	21.2	14.6	22.6	15.6	9.0	6.2	5.7
Maryland	4,163	78.9	10.4	23.7	13.3	17.7	16.6	10.9	7.4	6.1
Massachusetts	5,619	74.1	16.0	22.3	13.3	18.1	14.6	9.0	6.7	5.5
Michigan	9,045	83.9	9.7	17.5	12.6	21.7	17.9	13.6	7.1	6.6
Minnesota	4,574	74.1	8.9	16.2	12.0	21.6	20.4	13.3	7.7	6.9
Mississippi	6,587	92.2	24.4	22.9	10.3	12.6	13.9	10.7	5.3	5.0
Missouri	7,558	79.7	17.6	20.5	9.9	14.5	17.0	13.2	7.4	6.4
Montana	1,632	80.6	19.3	25.1	12.9	17.5	13.4	7.9	4.0	4.5
Nebraska	1,828	88.4	11.8	20.4	12.2	18.0	17.3	13.7	6.5	6.4
Nevada	2,769	69.0	17.8	18.7	11.4	15.4	14.2	12.6	9.9	6.8
New Hampshire	691	45.8	19.1	20.0	13.5	19.5	13.5	9.8	4.6	5.0
New Jersey	6,811	79.6	14.1	18.9	10.0	15.5	16.8	15.6	9.0	7.1
New Mexico	3,341	75.2	19.8	23.0	11.8	16.6	14.3	10.4	4.1	4.9
New York	7,545	24.3	10.2	17.5	11.8	18.9	19.5	13.8	8.4	7.0
North Carolina	10,784	86.3	11.5	17.0	10.1	16.0	16.4	17.1	11.9	8.3
North Dakota	909	91.8	15.8	24.3	13.0	17.7	14.3	9.8	5.1	5.1
Ohio	15,932	92.6	10.2	12.3	9.8	19.0	20.8	18.0	9.8	8.1
Oklahoma	5,409	86.6	13.7	17.6	10.0	15.5	17.4	16.1	9.6	7.4
Oregon	6,366	79.2	18.4	22.7	12.7	16.0	12.3	10.3	7.5	5.7
Pennsylvania	11,785	86.3	12.0	18.8	11.9	19.1	17.2	13.2	7.8	6.7
Rhode Island	656	82.0	13.9	21.2	12.5	19.5	16.0	11.1	5.8	5.7
South Carolina	5,129	83.4	14.0	21.9	11.6	17.1	15.8	12.6	7.0	6.2
South Dakota	1,048	86.2	12.3	23.1	14.5	20.1	16.0	9.0	5.0	5.2
Tennessee	9,570	86.1	18.1	17.8	9.6	14.4	16.2	14.7	9.2	7.0
Texas	26,578	84.8	15.5	18.0	9.3	15.6	17.5	15.6	8.5	7.0
Utah	2,427	49.7	22.9	21.4	12.7	14.1	14.1	10.2	4.6	4.8
Vermont	539	83.8	11.7	26.9	12.1	20.8	15.6	6.5	6.5	5.4
Virginia	13,268	91.1	20.9	20.1	9.8	14.1	14.0	12.4	8.6	6.3
Washington	7,661	65.1	17.6	21.1	10.9	16.9	14.7	11.8	7.1	5.9
West Virginia	2,959	86.9	15.9	20.5	12.1	16.2	15.9	12.4	7.0	6.1
Wisconsin	5,976	82.0	9.8	18.9	11.0	16.6	18.9	16.4	8.5	7.3
Wyoming	1,176	86.5	22.5	23.4	12.6	15.2	13.5	8.4	4.3	4.6
U.S. Subtotal	**336,842**	**78.5**	**15.2**	**19.2**	**11.0**	**16.5**	**16.2**	**13.8**	**8.1**	**6.6**

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out of School[1]		Years Out of School							Average Years Out
			<1	1	2	3–5	6–10	11–20	21+	
	(N)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
American Samoa	10	76.9	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	5.6
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	142	98.6	9.9	24.6	14.1	19.0	12.0	17.6	2.8	5.9
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	18	94.7	0.0	11.1	16.7	16.7	33.3	22.2	0.0	7.0
Palau	9	90.0	0.0	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.6
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	74	90.2	25.7	14.9	16.2	13.5	12.2	8.1	9.5	6.3
Insular Areas Subtotal	**253**	**94.4**	**13.8**	**20.2**	**14.6**	**17.0**	**13.8**	**15.4**	**5.1**	**6.3**
DANTES	2,793	85.4	15.7	22.3	15.4	24.1	15.1	6.1	1.2	3.7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,089	69.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	6.5	24.1	44.6	23.4	15.6
International	178	15.1	17.4	29.8	9.6	14.0	12.9	9.0	7.3	5.6
Michigan Prisons	1,700	73.4	0.6	4.8	5.9	16.0	24.9	27.4	20.4	12.6
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**8,761**	**69.0**	**5.5**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**14.1**	**21.2**	**28.3**	**15.4**	**11.0**
Program Total	**345,856**	**78.2**	**14.9**	**18.9**	**10.9**	**16.5**	**16.4**	**14.1**	**8.3**	**6.7**

Source: 2007 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 01

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in the United States: 2007

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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	1,416	88.1	19.6	12.7	19.4	8.3	16.1	50.7	8.8	5.2	10.5
Arizona	10,428	85.2	15.7	21.2	16.2	8.4	7.8	49.0	6.6	2.7	7.3
Arkansas	6,403	97.9	24.1	23.6	14.2	6.2	6.5	52.8	7.5	3.6	8.7
California	28,082	91.2	18.4	28.8	17.1	9.1	8.2	55.6	6.0	2.2	6.6
Colorado	8,782	100.0	22.5	28.2	16.0	10.1	8.7	56.6	6.5	2.7	7.2
Connecticut	3,073	100.0	19.1	29.9	19.0	11.2	10.6	66.5	3.1	1.5	3.5
Delaware	603	96.8	29.2	35.0	31.2	10.3	13.3	73.1	4.8	1.8	4.8
District of Columbia	294	67.1	38.4	27.2	24.8	10.9	20.1	77.2	4.1	2.4	4.1
Florida	31,063	96.7	25.0	33.7	20.6	6.0	5.6	64.4	7.2	3.2	8.0
Georgia	14,723	82.6	20.5	25.6	32.2	7.0	6.9	66.5	6.3	2.9	7.3
Hawaii	1,414	98.5	31.3	34.3	12.7	8.6	8.8	63.9	11.0	6.2	12.7
Idaho	3,114	86.5	22.6	20.1	12.6	6.8	6.9	48.3	7.5	2.9	8.0
Illinois	11,374	83.1	10.3	20.8	96.6	10.5	10.7	98.6	3.9	3.4	6.5
Indiana	11,109	97.4	24.6	28.8	20.7	9.4	8.9	61.5	6.2	3.1	7.1
Iowa	2,467	66.3	14.6	31.0	9.1	5.8	6.6	49.3	7.5	3.0	8.7
Kansas	3,659	93.6	24.2	29.1	22.4	9.2	9.7	60.9	7.2	3.8	8.1
Kentucky	9,124	96.6	17.3	18.6	15.2	5.8	8.1	47.7	3.2	1.7	4.0
Louisiana	6,528	90.5	27.1	20.7	29.9	8.4	8.9	66.0	8.2	3.5	9.2
Maine	2,188	95.8	22.1	24.8	17.4	7.6	14.9	58.6	11.2	5.0	12.4
Maryland	4,882	92.5	28.4	31.4	20.0	9.5	9.7	64.5	5.1	2.3	5.6
Massachusetts	6,635	87.5	25.0	35.6	19.8	11.0	12.2	67.4	4.3	1.6	4.7
Michigan	10,142	94.1	23.4	31.5	16.3	8.2	9.3	59.3	8.4	3.4	9.3
Minnesota	5,069	82.1	20.1	32.1	23.8	7.4	6.3	61.7	6.4	3.0	7.4
Mississippi	6,931	97.0	26.3	45.6	16.0	7.5	9.2	68.9	7.6	4.0	8.9
Missouri	8,398	88.5	25.2	29.2	19.1	8.1	9.1	60.1	6.8	3.0	7.8
Montana	1,896	93.7	23.7	21.9	16.2	8.8	12.0	56.1	8.8	4.4	10.0
Nebraska	2,010	97.2	23.1	32.9	14.5	9.0	8.7	59.0	6.4	2.6	6.9
Nevada	3,265	81.3	17.5	22.2	13.6	6.7	6.4	46.3	5.6	2.4	6.3
New Hampshire	833	55.2	20.9	29.4	24.2	7.3	7.3	61.6	8.0	2.2	8.3
New Jersey	7,412	86.6	28.8	34.3	24.5	11.4	11.1	71.5	5.1	2.1	5.6
New Mexico	3,887	87.5	29.9	25.1	16.5	9.4	10.1	62.3	6.4	3.1	7.2
New York	10,109	32.5	26.2	32.4	12.7	7.2	7.2	59.8	4.1	1.9	4.8
North Carolina	10,760	86.2	15.4	28.0	29.1	7.4	7.1	65.0	4.8	2.3	5.5
North Dakota	958	96.8	22.1	29.7	14.5	5.8	7.8	54.6	4.5	1.3	5.1
Ohio	10,003	58.1	20.1	32.8	16.5	5.8	10.1	59.4	5.2	2.1	5.9
Oklahoma	6,001	96.0	18.1	18.7	22.8	7.8	9.0	53.9	7.5	3.2	8.5
Oregon	6,528	81.2	19.2	29.0	14.3	9.9	11.1	55.0	4.6	2.1	5.1
Pennsylvania	12,931	94.7	20.3	25.1	24.7	8.8	11.3	59.7	5.7	2.6	6.4
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	5,664	92.1	22.1	33.0	34.6	9.7	10.2	70.4	8.8	4.7	10.4
South Dakota	1,199	98.6	21.3	21.8	21.2	7.1	14.9	59.0	5.6	1.4	6.0
Tennessee	10,640	95.7	21.7	25.6	22.4	6.4	7.8	58.3	5.4	2.6	6.3
Texas	29,601	94.5	22.7	30.1	20.0	11.1	10.1	60.3	7.1	2.7	7.8
Utah	2,369	48.5	20.5	18.9	15.3	9.9	15.7	53.7	11.7	5.7	13.6
Vermont	344	53.5	24.7	27.6	27.0	14.2	18.6	65.7	7.0	4.7	9.0
Virginia	13,625	93.5	19.9	30.3	16.7	9.2	8.7	55.8	9.8	4.7	11.1
Washington	8,816	74.9	18.0	31.2	18.3	10.9	12.2	59.1	7.4	4.6	9.6
West Virginia	3,264	95.8	22.9	18.0	18.5	7.9	11.7	54.5	8.1	5.0	9.3
Wisconsin	6,423	88.2	15.9	23.8	26.7	7.7	7.0	53.9	5.2	2.5	6.1
Wyoming	1,310	96.3	20.2	30.5	10.0	9.0	7.3	54.6	7.7	3.6	8.7
U.S. Subtotal	**357,749**	**84.5**	**21.4**	**28.4**	**22.4**	**8.5**	**8.9**	**60.9**	**6.5**	**3.0**	**7.4**

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 (%)	(%)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.8	2.7	39.1	9.5	50.1	3.4	1.6	1.1	5.9	17.7	54.5	56.8	21.7
5.6	2.4	38.8	8.4	47.3	4.4	3.8	0.7	8.3	22.0	54.4	57.2	13.1
8.5	2.0	35.2	5.9	45.0	8.7	7.0	0.5	14.4	18.8	52.9	55.4	20.4
8.3	2.0	37.5	11.6	49.2	2.4	1.1	1.0	4.2	20.8	51.0	53.3	16.8
7.0	2.0	40.4	8.8	49.0	4.7	4.9	1.5	10.2	20.6	54.9	56.9	17.5
0.0	2.1	5.8	9.4	15.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	4.5	16.5	42.6	44.8	9.9
5.6	1.8	51.1	9.1	58.4	2.0	2.2	0.0	4.0	30.3	62.9	66.5	11.4
10.2	3.4	41.8	15.0	52.7	0.7	3.7	1.0	4.8	26.5	49.7	56.1	8.5
6.8	1.9	34.9	7.4	40.6	2.9	1.8	0.4	5.0	17.0	48.8	50.8	18.2
6.4	2.2	35.9	5.7	44.7	2.9	3.3	0.4	6.0	17.1	44.0	46.7	4.6
10.5	2.5	34.9	11.0	47.0	7.1	3.7	1.0	11.1	18.1	51.6	54.9	25.2
5.0	2.6	32.8	6.3	40.1	2.0	8.6	0.5	10.5	24.4	57.1	58.7	28.1
8.7	15.8	19.4	12.4	44.8	4.9	5.4	14.3	20.5	25.7	17.6	33.5	2.5
7.2	2.4	51.7	10.4	60.5	12.0	5.9	0.4	16.7	26.0	61.2	63.8	15.3
5.4	1.3	39.7	7.3	46.5	1.3	7.9	3.2	12.1	18.7	52.6	54.2	18.6
5.7	2.5	49.1	8.6	55.5	2.2	9.2	1.4	12.1	23.4	57.0	59.5	14.8
7.5	1.7	35.5	6.1	44.3	3.9	3.9	0.6	8.0	14.8	40.9	43.3	11.0
8.4	1.5	35.4	7.3	45.2	4.9	2.9	0.5	7.7	22.4	52.1	55.0	16.5
7.4	1.7	42.9	8.5	52.2	0.8	0.8	2.1	3.7	19.2	57.1	59.1	14.3
6.8	2.0	40.0	9.8	49.5	2.5	2.7	0.2	5.1	22.3	53.7	56.3	16.7
6.9	1.3	40.4	8.1	48.4	1.1	2.4	2.3	5.5	19.0	50.1	52.5	15.1
7.6	2.2	45.0	10.1	55.1	1.8	8.3	0.9	10.6	23.5	57.7	60.0	14.6
4.4	2.4	46.1	9.5	52.9	0.7	2.4	1.5	4.5	19.4	55.9	57.8	14.1
9.4	1.7	40.9	7.6	51.5	3.6	3.7	0.3	7.3	22.3	51.8	55.2	19.4
5.5	2.3	43.6	8.0	50.7	3.0	5.5	0.6	8.8	23.6	58.7	60.7	19.8
6.0	2.4	36.2	8.5	44.9	2.3	5.4	0.8	8.1	18.5	54.3	56.5	19.8
6.5	2.5	46.4	8.8	54.6	3.3	7.2	1.6	11.8	25.0	59.4	61.8	17.0
4.8	2.4	40.0	10.8	48.3	6.2	3.8	0.4	9.8	18.2	51.9	53.8	21.7
4.1	2.3	44.1	8.9	51.5	1.2	2.2	0.8	4.0	18.6	56.5	58.7	14.8
6.7	2.1	42.7	10.2	51.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	4.0	24.8	52.2	55.2	12.7
5.8	2.2	38.8	8.1	46.7	4.5	2.9	0.9	7.9	19.1	50.9	53.3	18.8
6.4	2.0	39.2	6.7	47.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	5.0	22.2	51.1	54.1	14.0
5.7	1.2	36.0	5.3	42.6	4.5	2.6	0.5	6.9	19.3	46.7	49.0	13.1
4.9	1.5	36.4	17.2	52.2	4.2	3.0	2.8	9.7	14.7	51.4	53.5	13.9
6.5	2.4	38.6	5.7	46.6	3.1	5.4	0.8	8.6	20.7	48.5	52.5	11.0
5.4	2.7	41.5	8.8	49.4	9.5	8.3	1.6	15.5	24.0	56.0	58.2	18.2
12.8	2.2	36.6	8.0	50.1	4.7	2.7	1.2	8.3	17.3	55.5	57.1	22.7
7.2	2.3	43.7	10.1	53.0	3.4	6.4	1.2	9.9	22.8	56.5	59.5	13.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.9	2.3	42.7	8.7	51.6	1.7	2.7	0.3	4.4	23.4	50.7	53.9	11.3
5.9	1.7	42.4	7.8	49.8	2.0	13.3	1.3	15.8	18.3	52.2	54.9	15.4
6.2	2.2	44.2	7.9	52.5	4.1	3.9	1.8	9.3	21.1	50.9	53.2	17.3
8.5	2.3	41.8	9.5	51.4	5.0	9.8	0.6	14.6	26.3	53.7	57.1	15.7
9.9	2.7	34.9	9.1	47.1	2.4	4.9	0.6	7.7	18.3	49.7	50.9	18.7
13.7	2.0	59.6	10.5	73.3	1.5	2.0	4.1	7.6	27.0	77.9	81.7	19.5
6.7	2.4	41.1	7.6	49.2	4.2	3.1	0.4	7.3	19.8	52.2	54.8	16.2
13.2	5.1	39.8	11.3	54.5	2.8	4.8	4.9	10.6	17.3	48.8	51.6	17.3
8.0	2.0	42.8	9.7	54.5	4.8	8.9	2.1	14.2	20.5	56.3	58.4	15.0
5.1	2.2	41.8	8.3	48.6	3.0	4.3	0.8	7.6	20.3	55.8	58.4	21.3
5.3	1.6	40.6	6.0	47.3	1.6	8.2	0.8	10.2	13.4	49.8	51.0	11.1
7.2	**2.6**	**39.1**	**8.6**	**48.5**	**3.8**	**4.4**	**1.4**	**8.9**	**21.0**	**51.0**	**54.0**	**15.3**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

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

APPENDIX 02

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2007

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	13	100.0	23.1	38.5	15.4	7.7	0.0	61.5	15.4	0.0	15.4
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	143	99.3	35.0	14.7	8.4	7.7	4.2	50.3	32.2	15.4	41.3
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	18	94.7	33.3	22.2	11.1	5.6	11.1	66.7	22.2	11.1	27.8
Palau	10	100.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	30.0
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	80	97.6	43.8	25.0	22.5	12.5	11.3	75.0	6.3	5.0	7.5
Insular Areas Subtotal	**264**	**98.5**	**36.4**	**20.1**	**12.9**	**9.1**	**6.4**	**59.5**	**22.3**	**11.0**	**28.4**
DANTES	3,153	96.4	25.7	14.8	6.9	5.8	6.5	41.8	57.8	52.4	83.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,738	80.0	12.1	15.8	24.1	12.3	10.9	43.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
International	215	18.2	42.3	18.6	14.0	16.7	7.4	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan Prisons	1,928	83.2	11.5	21.0	28.1	16.7	17.1	47.0	0.9	0.4	1.1
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**10,035**	**79.0**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**19.3**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**43.9**	**18.6**	**16.7**	**26.6**
Program Total	**368,048**	**84.4**	**21.3**	**28.1**	**22.3**	**8.5**	**8.9**	**60.4**	**6.8**	**3.3**	**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	
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
15.4	0.0	30.8	7.7	46.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	15.4	23.1	23.1	30.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.1	2.8	33.6	7.0	45.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	20.3	49.7	52.4	11.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.8	0.0	33.3	5.6	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	44.4	44.4	33.3
30.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	40.0	20.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.8	2.5	45.0	11.3	52.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	6.3	20.0	58.8	61.3	11.3
11.4	**2.3**	**37.5**	**8.0**	**48.9**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**3.4**	**19.7**	**50.4**	**52.7**	**14.4**
1.5	2.5	29.2	9.5	36.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	15.9	42.7	45.3	9.5
4.1	1.1	34.8	12.1	40.8	3.7	7.5	0.7	10.8	30.1	71.5	75.8	16.0
9.8	2.3	32.1	3.7	40.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	9.8	38.6	40.9	15.3
8.5	1.0	34.6	11.8	42.9	13.9	33.9	1.0	42.5	31.2	67.7	71.2	22.5
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4.3	**1.5**	**33.0**	**11.0**	**39.7**	**4.6**	**10.1**	**0.5**	**13.5**	**25.4**	**61.0**	**64.6**	**15.2**
7.2	**2.6**	**38.9**	**8.7**	**48.3**	**3.8**	**4.6**	**1.4**	**9.0**	**21.2**	**51.3**	**54.3**	**15.3**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX P1

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2007

Jurisdiction	(N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	5,100	480	494	69	530	534	69	540	569	96
Alaska	1,607	490	501	72	530	545	77	570	581	102
Arizona	12,235	500	510	73	530	536	75	540	562	98
Arkansas	6,542	500	511	75	530	536	71	540	571	97
California	30,779	510	522	78	530	543	76	540	567	98
Colorado	8,782	500	517	80	540	545	78	560	575	100
Connecticut	3,074	510	528	82	530	542	76	540	565	98
Delaware	623	510	519	74	540	556	74	570	589	98
District of Columbia	438	490	502	75	520	524	68	520	546	89
Florida	32,135	490	499	70	530	538	72	540	566	95
Georgia	17,827	510	517	78	520	530	72	540	558	96
Hawaii	1,435	490	507	76	530	539	74	540	564	99
Idaho	3,599	500	517	74	540	546	76	570	580	99
Illinois	13,692	470	492	71	530	539	72	540	561	95
Indiana	11,409	500	514	77	540	547	68	540	569	98
Iowa	3,722	510	522	72	540	552	71	570	588	97
Kansas	3,908	510	527	78	540	557	76	570	591	101
Kentucky	9,448	470	487	64	520	528	69	540	551	93
Louisiana	7,211	490	507	74	510	524	67	540	554	92
Maine	2,283	480	495	70	540	549	77	570	581	102
Maryland	5,278	480	496	67	530	537	74	540	557	96
Massachusetts	7,587	480	499	72	530	539	74	540	563	97
Michigan	10,779	470	490	68	540	549	75	560	575	99
Minnesota	6,171	470	489	67	540	554	78	570	580	100
Mississippi	7,144	470	482	62	510	518	68	520	549	95
Missouri	9,484	480	499	71	540	551	74	560	572	97
Montana	2,024	470	496	73	540	549	77	570	578	97
Nebraska	2,068	480	494	68	540	550	73	570	582	98
Nevada	4,015	470	491	68	530	543	72	540	565	96
New Hampshire	1,508	500	513	80	540	555	77	570	581	102
New Jersey	8,556	500	513	74	520	528	72	540	554	96
New Mexico	4,441	480	496	71	530	541	75	540	569	100
New York	31,097	500	508	73	520	530	70	540	551	93
North Carolina	12,489	510	518	77	530	537	74	560	573	99
North Dakota	990	470	484	64	530	536	73	540	565	96
Ohio	17,208	470	485	61	540	545	72	540	571	96
Oklahoma	6,249	470	485	64	530	537	70	540	568	96
Oregon	8,039	490	511	80	540	552	81	570	590	105
Pennsylvania	13,648	470	489	69	530	539	72	540	564	95
Rhode Island	800	480	493	70	540	549	72	570	580	95
South Carolina	6,147	480	490	62	530	536	68	540	554	95
South Dakota	1,216	470	492	70	530	545	76	560	575	98
Tennessee	11,119	470	489	68	530	534	71	540	558	96
Texas	31,324	500	512	74	520	528	72	540	561	96
Utah	4,882	510	524	78	540	552	77	560	576	100
Vermont	643	490	504	80	540	548	81	560	577	106
Virginia	14,572	490	505	72	520	530	72	520	550	94
Washington	11,771	510	518	83	540	549	80	570	583	103
West Virginia	3,406	460	481	64	520	528	70	540	557	95
Wisconsin	7,285	480	496	67	540	548	78	560	578	101
Wyoming	1,360	500	517	79	540	547	74	570	587	103
U.S. Subtotal	**429,149**	**490**	**504**	**74**	**530**	**538**	**74**	**540**	**565**	**97**

Jurisdiction	(N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	13	440	465	59	480	502	63	500	523	72
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	144	495	505	75	520	533	71	530	555	102
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	19	450	473	55	480	488	67	480	502	90
Palau	10	440	448	30	485	503	47	470	479	45
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	82	490	507	81	520	540	84	520	545	95
Insular Areas Subtotal	**268**	**490**	**500**	**75**	**510**	**529**	**75**	**515**	**544**	**98**
Alberta	1,408	560	567	71	570	571	68	620	635	98
British Columbia	681	570	592	90	570	578	70	620	636	100
Manitoba	263	530	541	78	570	576	73	620	638	102
New Brunswick	642	510	520	62	530	542	69	600	609	97
Newfoundland and Labrador	90	555	568	76	530	544	74	620	621	100
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	539	550	563	82	550	553	70	590	605	100
Nunavut	21	500	502	42	550	547	64	520	558	110
Ontario	3,590	560	569	76	570	568	68	620	622	97
Prince Edward Island	215	530	539	66	530	540	65	590	591	93
Quebec	49	560	569	73	520	523	47	640	632	67
Saskatchewan	702	540	553	68	540	549	69	590	607	100
Yukon Territory	11	550	573	79	610	587	60	690	660	82
Canada Subtotal	**8,211**	**550**	**563**	**77**	**560**	**564**	**70**	**620**	**621**	**99**
DANTES	3,272	500	506	68	540	554	72	560	571	93
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,923	460	472	56	510	524	68	520	550	91
International[1]	223	480	493	63	510	515	65	540	551	89
Michigan Prisons	2,317	450	461	49	500	517	65	520	543	88
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**11,736**	**460**	**480**	**61**	**520**	**531**	**70**	**540**	**554**	**92**
Program Total	**449,364**	**490**	**505**	**74**	**530**	**539**	**73**	**540**	**566**	**98**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Data for Prometric are not included.

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

APPENDIX P2

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers in Science Test, Mathematics Test, and Test Battery: 2007

Jurisdiction	(N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	5,100	540	541	64	490	500	70	518	528	55
Alaska	1,607	550	560	73	500	517	79	530	541	63
Arizona	12,235	530	538	71	480	492	72	514	528	61
Arkansas	6,542	540	543	67	490	504	72	524	533	59
California	30,779	540	542	70	480	497	73	524	534	60
Colorado	8,782	540	551	73	490	504	77	526	538	64
Connecticut	3,074	540	545	75	480	501	76	522	536	65
Delaware	623	540	555	75	510	526	78	538	549	61
District of Columbia	438	510	515	63	470	486	69	498	515	57
Florida	32,135	540	545	69	490	508	74	520	531	58
Georgia	17,827	530	534	68	480	494	71	514	527	60
Hawaii	1,435	540	543	67	490	509	80	522	533	62
Idaho	3,599	550	556	71	500	512	78	534	542	62
Illinois	13,692	530	538	67	480	497	70	512	525	57
Indiana	11,409	530	542	74	490	509	75	526	536	60
Iowa	3,722	550	557	70	510	518	74	540	547	59
Kansas	3,908	550	561	71	510	526	79	542	552	63
Kentucky	9,448	530	536	65	480	491	66	506	519	55
Louisiana	7,211	520	530	65	480	499	69	512	523	56
Maine	2,283	550	558	74	490	507	73	528	538	61
Maryland	5,278	530	537	70	490	504	77	512	526	60
Massachusetts	7,587	530	541	71	480	500	77	516	528	61
Michigan	10,779	540	554	73	490	503	74	524	534	60
Minnesota	6,171	550	558	74	500	512	78	530	539	61
Mississippi	7,144	520	526	64	470	486	64	498	512	54
Missouri	9,484	540	555	69	500	515	76	528	538	59
Montana	2,024	550	560	70	500	515	77	530	540	61
Nebraska	2,068	550	558	72	500	511	76	530	539	58
Nevada	4,015	540	544	67	490	500	70	518	529	56
New Hampshire	1,508	550	562	71	490	510	76	534	544	63
New Jersey	8,556	520	525	69	480	494	74	508	523	60
New Mexico	4,441	540	544	69	480	499	74	518	530	61
New York	31,097	520	527	67	480	497	73	510	523	58
North Carolina	12,489	540	541	70	490	505	74	524	535	61
North Dakota	990	540	550	69	490	508	74	518	528	58
Ohio	17,208	540	545	68	480	499	70	518	529	56
Oklahoma	6,249	540	542	66	480	495	67	514	526	55
Oregon	8,039	550	563	75	500	513	80	536	546	66
Pennsylvania	13,648	530	542	69	480	499	74	514	527	59
Rhode Island	800	540	545	70	490	508	75	524	535	59
South Carolina	6,147	520	531	66	490	504	72	512	523	55
South Dakota	1,216	540	552	69	500	509	75	526	535	61
Tennessee	11,119	530	540	66	480	494	66	512	523	56
Texas	31,324	530	533	69	480	498	73	514	526	59
Utah	4,882	550	558	72	500	511	79	534	544	63
Vermont	643	540	554	78	490	506	78	524	538	68
Virginia	14,572	530	535	68	480	490	70	508	522	59
Washington	11,771	550	558	75	490	509	80	532	544	65
West Virginia	3,406	530	538	66	480	489	66	506	519	55
Wisconsin	7,285	540	555	76	490	508	78	526	537	62
Wyoming	1,360	550	556	71	500	517	80	534	545	63
U.S. Subtotal	**429,149**	**530**	**542**	**70**	**490**	**501**	**74**	**518**	**530**	**60**

Jurisdiction	(N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
American Samoa	13	520	531	75	490	490	83	474	502	59
Federated States of Micronesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	144	530	538	71	480	487	70	507	524	63
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. Mariana Islands	19	490	507	53	460	489	77	484	492	42
Palau	10	505	516	57	470	475	47	475	484	33
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	82	530	539	71	490	511	83	505	529	69
Insular Areas Subtotal	**268**	**530**	**535**	**69**	**480**	**494**	**75**	**502**	**520**	**64**
Alberta	1,408	580	600	75	530	555	82	580	586	61
British Columbia	681	580	604	81	530	555	82	590	593	64
Manitoba	263	580	601	78	530	555	89	572	582	65
New Brunswick	642	550	568	72	520	529	71	542	554	56
Newfoundland and Labrador	90	560	579	78	520	538	78	567	570	65
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	539	560	577	70	520	528	69	556	565	60
Nunavut	21	540	536	47	480	495	33	522	528	41
Ontario	3,590	580	592	77	530	553	83	576	581	61
Prince Edward Island	215	540	552	58	500	513	62	540	547	49
Quebec	49	540	552	68	530	548	77	558	565	47
Saskatchewan	702	550	571	71	510	532	76	550	562	60
Yukon Territory	11	600	613	74	580	571	99	616	601	54
Canada Subtotal	**8,211**	**580**	**589**	**76**	**520**	**547**	**81**	**570**	**577**	**62**
DANTES	3,272	540	556	68	500	515	72	532	541	56
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,923	510	517	63	460	475	58	494	508	51
International[1]	223	510	516	60	460	476	56	498	510	48
Michigan Prisons	2,317	510	518	63	450	468	57	486	501	49
VA Hospitals	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**11,736**	**520**	**528**	**67**	**470**	**485**	**65**	**502**	**516**	**54**
Program Total	**449,364**	**540**	**542**	**70**	**490**	**501**	**74**	**518**	**531**	**60**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Data for Prometric are not included.

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

APPENDIX Q

Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Language: 2007

Jurisdiction	Total Tested	Language[1]		
		English	French	Spanish
Alabama	11,232	11,210	0	22
Alaska	2,814	2,803	0	11
Arizona	18,899	18,135	0	764
Arkansas	7,933	7,819	1	113
California	51,667	46,567	0	5,100
Colorado	14,285	13,219	0	1,066
Connecticut	5,399	5,157	0	242
Delaware	672	672	0	0
District of Columbia	765	726	8	31
Florida	47,426	46,807	0	619
Georgia	30,758	30,422	12	324
Hawaii	1,946	1,946	0	0
Idaho	5,669	5,602	0	67
Illinois	25,015	23,118	12	1,885
Indiana	14,981	14,867	4	110
Iowa	5,838	5,788	0	50
Kansas	4,285	4,173	0	112
Kentucky	12,201	12,099	0	102
Louisiana	10,014	10,003	0	11
Maine	3,830	3,823	1	6
Maryland	8,578	8,552	0	26
Massachusetts	13,077	12,512	0	565
Michigan	20,336	20,172	5	159
Minnesota	10,324	10,252	3	69
Mississippi	12,873	12,870	0	3
Missouri	12,134	12,110	0	24
Montana	3,162	3,161	0	1
Nebraska	3,687	3,472	0	215
Nevada	5,833	5,605	0	228
New Hampshire	2,310	2,293	0	17
New Jersey	14,428	13,518	3	907
New Mexico	8,468	7,886	0	582
New York	52,965	49,818	350	2,797
North Carolina	24,023	23,396	2	625
North Dakota	1,747	1,747	0	0
Ohio	21,950	21,892	0	58
Oklahoma	8,927	8,776	0	151
Oregon	13,146	12,372	0	774
Pennsylvania	22,575	22,188	20	367
Rhode Island	2,547	2,418	0	129
South Carolina	9,055	9,055	0	0
South Dakota	2,069	2,069	0	0
Tennessee	15,107	14,942	4	161
Texas	53,052	49,405	0	3,647
Utah	6,282	6,124	0	158
Vermont	1,035	1,029	3	3
Virginia	22,443	22,156	6	281
Washington	20,705	19,905	2	798
West Virginia	5,215	5,213	0	2
Wisconsin	16,285	15,714	0	571
Wyoming	1,932	1,916	0	16
U.S. Subtotal	**691,899**	**667,494**	**436**	**23,969**

Jurisdiction	Total Tested	Language[1]		
		English	French	Spanish
American Samoa	58	58	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	52	52	0	0
Guam	208	208	0	0
Marshall Islands	10	10	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	63	63	0	0
Palau	82	82	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,958	345	0	3,613
Virgin Islands	144	140	0	4
Insular Areas Subtotal	**4,575**	**958**	**0**	**3,617**
Alberta	1,971	1,967	4	0
British Columbia	968	961	7	0
Manitoba	405	404	1	0
New Brunswick	1,307	1,057	250	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	159	159	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,016	1,013	3	0
Nunavut	148	148	0	0
Ontario	4,973	4,947	26	0
Prince Edward Island	352	351	1	0
Quebec	98	24	74	0
Saskatchewan	1,392	1,391	1	0
Yukon Territory	17	17	0	0
Canada Subtotal	**12,806**	**12,439**	**367**	**0**
DANTES	3,840	3,835	1	4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,848	8,392	0	456
International	2,489	2,489	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,471	4,441	0	30
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**19,650**	**19,159**	**1**	**490**
Program Total	**728,930**	**700,050**	**804**	**28,076**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX R

Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Special Edition of the GED Tests: 2007

Jurisdiction	Total Tested	Standard Print[1]	Special Edition[1]		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	11,232	11,219	9	0	4
Alaska	2,814	2,813	1	0	0
Arizona	18,899	18,883	6	0	10
Arkansas	7,933	7,908	6	1	18
California	51,667	51,650	5	2	10
Colorado	14,285	14,268	12	0	5
Connecticut	5,399	5,399	0	0	0
Delaware	672	672	0	0	0
District of Columbia	765	765	0	0	0
Florida	47,426	47,413	11	0	2
Georgia	30,758	30,709	14	0	35
Hawaii	1,946	1,946	0	0	0
Idaho	5,669	5,661	1	0	7
Illinois	25,015	24,992	7	0	16
Indiana	14,981	14,961	20	0	0
Iowa	5,838	5,824	0	0	14
Kansas	4,285	4,279	2	0	4
Kentucky	12,201	12,169	4	0	28
Louisiana	10,014	9,985	22	3	4
Maine	3,830	3,826	0	0	4
Maryland	8,578	8,555	13	1	9
Massachusetts	13,077	13,065	1	0	11
Michigan	20,336	20,314	6	0	16
Minnesota	10,324	10,318	2	0	4
Mississippi	12,873	12,859	4	0	10
Missouri	12,134	12,124	6	0	4
Montana	3,162	3,129	2	0	31
Nebraska	3,687	3,682	4	0	1
Nevada	5,833	5,829	2	0	2
New Hampshire	2,310	2,309	1	0	0
New Jersey	14,428	14,420	1	0	7
New Mexico	8,468	8,457	5	0	6
New York	52,965	52,678	217	7	63
North Carolina	24,023	23,988	10	1	24
North Dakota	1,747	1,728	19	0	0
Ohio	21,950	21,890	18	0	42
Oklahoma	8,927	8,900	3	0	24
Oregon	13,146	13,072	34	1	39
Pennsylvania	22,575	22,566	0	0	9
Rhode Island	2,547	2,546	0	0	1
South Carolina	9,055	9,018	10	0	27
South Dakota	2,069	2,064	1	0	4
Tennessee	15,107	15,100	3	0	4
Texas	53,052	52,974	8	1	69
Utah	6,282	6,279	1	0	2
Vermont	1,035	1,032	3	0	0
Virginia	22,443	22,351	17	0	75
Washington	20,705	20,649	38	3	15
West Virginia	5,215	5,192	17	0	6
Wisconsin	16,285	16,249	26	0	10
Wyoming	1,932	1,924	3	0	5
U.S. Subtotal	**691,899**	**690,603**	**595**	**20**	**681**

Jurisdiction	Total Tested	Standard Print[1]	Special Edition[1]		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
American Samoa	58	58	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	52	52	0	0	0
Guam	208	208	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	10	10	0	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	63	63	0	0	0
Palau	82	82	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,958	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	144	144	0	0	0
Insular Areas Subtotal	**4,575**	**617**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Alberta	1,971	1,965	5	0	1
British Columbia	968	968	0	0	0
Manitoba	405	405	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,307	1,290	2	0	15
Newfoundland and Labrador	159	159	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,016	1,011	2	0	3
Nunavut	148	148	0	0	0
Ontario	4,973	4,891	4	0	78
Prince Edward Island	352	352	0	0	0
Quebec	98	98	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	1,392	1,336	56	0	0
Yukon Territory	17	17	0	0	0
Canada Subtotal	**12,806**	**12,640**	**69**	**0**	**97**
DANTES	3,840	3,840	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,848	8,823	20	0	5
International	2,489	2,489	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,471	4,327	0	0	144
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**19,650**	**19,481**	**20**	**0**	**149**
Program Total	**728,930**	**723,341**	**684**	**20**	**927**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

APPENDIX S

Trends in GED® Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2007

Year	Total Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests[1] (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (average)	Highest Grade Completed (average)	Planning Further Study (%)
1942 Series GED Tests						
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
Subtotal	**6,238,321**	**2,029,743**				
1978 Series GED Tests						
1978	674,724	495,728	NA	25.9	9.9	35.6
1979	773,996	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8
1980	816,176	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6
1981	804,813	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1
1982	792,132	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4
1983	772,080	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6
1984	707,076	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1
1985	711,392	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3
1986	739,683	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8
1987	758,367	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7
Subtotal	**7,550,439**	**6,668,836**				
1988 Series GED Tests						
1988	734,087	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5
1989	682,728	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6
1990	763,618	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5
1991	806,038	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6
1992	790,565	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4
1993	790,165	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7
1994	822,537	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6
1995	829,904	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7
1996	867,802	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4
1997	827,105	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4
1998	822,181	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6
1999	860,079	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0
2000	860,684	747,617	69.5	24.7	9.9	66.2
2001	1,069,899	979,829	69.8	25.2	9.9	65.5
Subtotal	**11,527,392**	**10,098,004**				

Year	Total Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests[1] (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (average)	Highest Grade Completed (average)	Planning Further Study (%)
2002 Series GED Tests						
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
Subtotal	**4,169,627**	**3,583,093**				
Total	**29,485,779**	**22,379,676**				

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

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

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

APPENDIX T

Statistics on GED® Candidates, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2007

	United States						Insular Areas					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GED Test Battery Pass Rate (%)	83.8	84.0	85.6	86.3	85.8	86.7	99.7	99.6	89.8	95.9	97.9	97.6
Average Age (Years)	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.0	29.1	24.9	25.1	24.3	25.2	25.4
Male (%)	56.1	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.9	56.8	47.4	49.8	56.4	56.3	53.2	54.1
Female (%)	43.9	44.9	44.9	44.7	44.1	43.2	52.6	50.2	43.6	43.7	46.8	45.9
Hispanic Origin (%)	NA	22.6	18.1	18.7	18.8	19.0	NA	4.7	4.7	NA	2.4	3.8
American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	NA	0.6	0.3	NA	0.3	0.4
Asian (%)	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	NA	7.3	12.0	NA	6.3	9.3
African American (%)	NA	20.3	21.5	23.0	22.8	23.3	NA	33.8	19.9	NA	17.7	18.1
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	NA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	NA	48.6	59.4	NA	68.8	62.3
White (%)	NA	52.3	55.3	53.5	53.5	52.8	NA	4.9	3.6	NA	4.5	6.0
Mean Grade Completed	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.2	10.3
Tested Within Two Years Out of School (%)	NA	NA	NA	39.9	40.9	41.6	NA	NA	NA	38.1	35.1	37.9
Average Years Out of School	NA	NA	NA	7.4	7.4	7.5	NA	NA	NA	6.5	7.6	7.7
Tested for Education Reasons (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.9	59.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.1	57.1
Tested for Employment Reasons (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.3	49.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.6	51.9
Language Arts, Writing Mean Score	NA	479	474	478	477	486	NA	NA	NA	431	447	469
Social Studies Mean Score	NA	508	521	506	506	516	NA	NA	NA	410	459	480
Language Arts, Reading Mean Score	NA	523	515	526	525	540	NA	NA	NA	422	459	491
Science Mean Score	NA	536	544	509	521	517	NA	NA	NA	431	479	478
Mathematics Mean Score	NA	463	467	469	468	473	NA	NA	NA	371	428	435

Canada						Federal and Other Contracts						Program Total					
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
91.5	97.5	97.1	96.1	96.7	97.0	83.2	84.3	85.1	90.2	91.7	93.0	84.6	84.8	85.9	86.6	86.3	87.1
32.3	30.7	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	32.3	31.6	31.2	30.5	29.9	29.8	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.2
56.1	57.0	55.5	55.6	57.0	57.4	90.8	89.2	88.1	87.8	88.6	88.9	56.6	55.7	55.8	56.0	56.6	57.6
43.9	43.0	44.5	44.4	43.0	42.6	9.2	10.8	11.9	12.2	11.4	11.1	43.4	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.4	42.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.2	19.8	19.8	18.5	14.5	NA	22.7	18.2	19.2	18.8	18.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	NA	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	NA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.2	44.9	45.9	43.7	43.9	NA	20.6	22.0	23.4	23.2	23.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	NA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.5	31.5	30.3	34.1	37.7	NA	51.7	54.7	52.6	53.1	52.5
9.6	9.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3	12.5	17.6	NA	NA	NA	39.1	40.3	40.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.0	13.3	12.3	NA	NA	NA	7.6	7.5	7.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.3	44.2	63.3	62.6	61.6	61.2	58.6	58.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.3	41.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.1	49.2
NA	519	528	535	526	536	NA	NA	NA	459	454	466	NA	481	474	479	478	487
NA	535	528	540	533	530	NA	NA	NA	502	502	514	NA	508	521	506	506	516
NA	559	560	585	571	586	NA	NA	NA	523	518	536	NA	524	516	526	525	541
NA	587	570	561	564	557	NA	NA	NA	499	512	509	NA	537	545	509	522	517
NA	486	501	505	501	505	NA	NA	NA	457	456	461	NA	463	468	469	469	473

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

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

APPENDIX U

Number of GED® Credentials Issued, by Series GED Tests (1943–2001), and Number of GED Passers, by 2002 Series GED Tests (2002–2007)

Jurisdiction	GED Credentials Issued[1]			GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2007)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	36,613
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	10,009
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	58,345
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	36,761
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	156,333
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	50,257
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	17,017
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	2,912
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	2,899
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	169,402
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	103,361
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	7,730
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	18,141
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	84,597
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	58,012
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	21,547
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	23,179
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	53,431
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	42,341
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	13,771
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	31,066
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	41,310
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	59,919
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	35,581
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	37,511
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	49,524
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	11,838
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	12,325
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	22,457
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	8,836
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	40,231
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	24,595
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	164,017
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	67,030
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	5,602
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	89,828
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	39,814
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	43,511
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	78,925
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	6,854
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	30,587
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	7,590
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	63,793
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	195,421
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	28,550
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	3,947
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	71,422
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	66,944
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	19,921
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	41,040
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	7,334
U.S. Subtotal	**2,057,866**	**4,848,616**	**6,792,917**	**2,373,981**

Jurisdiction	GED Credentials Issued[1]			GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2007)
American Samoa	310	199	186	61
Federated States of Micronesia[2]	NA	201	577	7
Guam	1,098	1,246	1,979	764
Marshall Islands[2]	NA	NA	134	12
N. Mariana Islands	NA	NA	148	105
Palau[2]	NA	NA	119	72
Puerto Rico	7,004	91,886	138,691	33,627*
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	579
Insular Areas Subtotal	**10,812**	**94,943**	**143,646**	**35,227**
Alberta[3]	NA	14,248	28,666	8,165
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	5,691
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	1,720
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	3,947
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,866	7,544	6,260	537
Northwest Territory	212	957	1,068	NA
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	3,783
Nunavut[4]	NA	NA	NA	69
Ontario[5]	NA	NA	12,208	17,993
Prince Edward Island	1,721	2,405	3,256	1,248
Quebec[6]	NA	NA	NA	83
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	4,467
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	85
Canada Subtotal	**51,761**	**129,656**	**170,087**	**47,788**
DANTES	NA	NA	NA	7,580
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	NA	NA	30,128
International	NA	NA	NA	5,912
Michigan Prisons	NA	NA	NA	11,350
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	8
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**54,978**
Program Total	**2,118,869**	**5,073,215**	**7,106,650**	**2,511,974**

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

1. 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.
2. Before 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau were reported under the category *Micronesia*.
3. Alberta initiated testing in 1981.
4. Nunavut initiated testing in 2003.
5. Ontario initiated testing in 1996.
6. Quebec initiated testing in 2001.

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

APPENDIX V

Statistics on GED® Passers, by Jurisdictional Group: 2002–2007

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

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

Source: 2007 GED® Testing Service Data.

NA = Not available.

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

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

APPENDIX W
Formulas for Table Statistics

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

TABLE 2: TARGET POPULATION AND GED CANDIDATES WHO TESTED, COMPLETED, AND PASSED: 2007

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE AGE: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX C: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY GENDER: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX D: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX E: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, AND MEAN AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX F: PERCENTAGE OF GED CANDIDATES, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND AVERAGE YEARS OUT: 2007

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

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

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

APPENDICES G1 AND G2: PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TESTS: 2007

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

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

APPENDICES H1 AND H2: STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL GED CANDIDATES: 2007

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum\left(X-\overline{X}\right)^2}{N-1}}$$

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

APPENDIX I: GED CANDIDATE PARTICIPATION, BY NUMBER TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO COMPLETED BATTERY OF TESTS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO PASSED: CHANGES FROM 2006 TO 2007

Tested Percent Change was calculated by subtracting the number of candidates in 2006 from the number of candidates in 2007, then dividing the difference by the 2006 figure and multiplying by 100. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Completed Percentage Point Change was calculated by subtracting the percentage of completers in 2006 from the percentage of completers in 2007. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Passed Percentage Point Change is calculated by subtracting the percentage of passers in 2006 from the percentage of passers in 2007. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

APPENDIX J: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE AGE: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX K: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY GENDER: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX L: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX M: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, AND MEAN AND MODE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: 2007

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

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

APPENDIX N: PERCENTAGE OF GED PASSERS, BY YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL AND AVERAGE YEARS OUT: 2007

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

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

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

APPENDICES O1 AND O2: PERCENTAGE OF PASSERS REPORTING VARIOUS REASONS FOR TAKING THE GED TESTS: 2007

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

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

APPENDICES P1 AND P2: STANDARD SCORE STATISTICS FOR ALL GED PASSERS: 2007

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum\left(X-\overline{X}\right)^2}{N-1}}$$

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

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