

Who Took the GED?

GED
1999
Statistical
Report



General Educational Development Testing Service, a program of the American Council on Education

Who Took the GED?

GED
1999
Statistical
Report



General Educational Development Testing Service, a program of the American Council on Education

Foreword

by Joan Chikos Auchter, Executive Director, GEDTS

The beginning is the most important part of the work.

Plato

At the close of the 20th century, the nation recognized the full impact of moving from an industrial to an information-based society. During the last decade, we observed trends and initiatives that have made a high school diploma essential in order to qualify for additional education and training, or to enter the workplace. While in the 1950s, a high school diploma was an asset in the labor force—one held by about half of the population ages 25 through 29—the world in which we now live has progressed. In a workplace rampant with technological advances, we find increasing demand for a skilled labor force in which a high school diploma represents the minimal entry requirement.

Moreover, the past decade has witnessed unprecedented changes in welfare-to-work laws. Since President Clinton and Congress replaced the New Deal-era welfare system with state-run programs featuring work rules and time limits, welfare rolls have dropped 45 percent. Today, fewer than 6.6 million people remain on welfare. However, those that remain are often without high school credentials. In addition, even with low employment rates, more and more employers require a high school diploma as a fundamental criteria to qualify for work.

As a result, the focus on literacy has exploded during this closing decade. In February, more than one hundred experts from all points along the literacy continuum gathered in Washington, DC, at the National Literacy Summit 2000. This group was charged with developing a 10-year plan to ensure that the United States becomes a literate nation by 2010. Representative Bill Goodling (R-PA), a major legislative force in the literacy movement, struck an alarm at

the summit: “Six years ago, when I spoke of functional literacy, I stated that a person should be able to read, write, think, and compute at the sixth grade level. Things have changed; today I would define functional literacy as the ability to read, write, think, and compute at the 12th grade level.” Ohio Representative Tom Sawyer, also on the platform, reinforced Goodling’s statement with these words: “If America is to remain competitive, every American must be employable.” With that smooth transition to the workplace, Phyllis Eisen, representing the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), stressed to the summit the urgent need to better equip American businesses, pronouncing that “the workforce is desperate for quality workers.”

While the high school diploma may be a minimal entry requirement, it remains an essential beginning. In 1999, nearly 860,000 adults of all ages recognized the need to earn a high school credential as the beginning of forward movement in their personal, academic, and work lives in the next millennium. The number of adults taking the tests in 1999 increased 4.5 percent program-wide. In the past, the GED program has seen such booms during economic slowdowns. Therefore, this increase is especially significant in a year when the economy is booming and unemployment has reached an all-time low. We must recognize a few initiatives that have contributed to this increase.

Over the past decade, some societal factors have emerged that may account for the increased number of 16-, 17-, and 18-year-old adults



taking the GED Tests to earn a high school equivalency diploma. The number of school-aged children receiving home schooling has been growing rapidly. In the fall of 1990, an estimated 250,000 to 350,000 U.S. children were educated at home. By 1995, the number rose to between 700,000 to 750,000. The growth has continued at rates between 7 and 15 percent per year. Assuming this growth rate has continued, the number of children educated at home during 1999 could be well

above the 1 million mark. These children often seek the GED Tests as a way to document their learning and qualify for postsecondary scholarships and financial aid.

In addition, despite the increased importance of the high school diploma, the high school completion rate has increased only slightly over the last quarter of a century. According to the latest report from the National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States 1998*, over the last decade, between 350,000 and 550,000 10th through 12th grade students left school each year without successfully completing a high school program.

In 1993, to address concerns about young adults who have landed outside the traditional education setting, Congress authorized the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program as a pilot program in 10 states. Now expanded to 26 states, the program is sponsored and managed by the National Guard Bureau through agreements with the Governors and Adjutants General of the requesting states. ChalleNGe serves high school dropouts ages 16 to 18, who must be unemployed, not currently involved with the criminal justice system, and drug-free. The program's aim is to provide youth with values, life skills, education, and self-discipline. Young adults who join the program spend five months in a quasi-military residential phase, followed by a community-based mentoring phase that lasts an additional year. The ultimate goal of ChalleNGe is to place all participants who graduate into jobs, military service, and/or postsecondary education programs. Of the 4,159 youth enrolled in ChalleNGe during fiscal year 1998, 72 percent earned their GED high school equivalency diploma.

Military recruitment also has been affected by the low unemployment rate. GED has a long and interesting relationship with the military. In 1942, the GED testing program was established in response to the military's desire to validate the high school-level skills of service men and women returning from World War II. At that point in GEDTS and the military's joint history, attrition was not an issue; service to

the country was complete and the GED program offered a transition to civilian pursuits. We've now come full circle. Civilian men and women now take the GED Tests to validate their high school-level skills to qualify for military service. Today, as in 1942, the military recognizes the GED Tests as a way to validly and reliably measure the academic skills and knowledge of a four-year high school program of study. However, the military is seeking a way to ensure that the GED graduates, once recruited, will stay in service through their first enlistment.

In 1999, we celebrated three major breakthroughs driven by a need across most of the armed services for more personnel. These changes are highlighted in the rollout of three new recruiting initiatives in the Army and Navy in early 1999. The first and simplest was a change implemented by the Army and the Navy. In 1999, the Army and Navy both increased from 5 to 10 percent the proportion of recruits that can enter service with a nontraditional credential.

In addition, the Navy launched a special program in September 1999 that offers all non-high school graduates (roughly 10 percent) who arrive for recruit training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois the opportunity to take the GED Tests. To accomplish this, the Navy's Recruit Training Command (RTC), in conjunction with the Great Lakes Navy College Office and the Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES), opened a new GED Testing Center at Great Lakes. To enter the Navy, eligible non-high school graduates must demonstrate their superior ability by scoring in the upper 50 percent on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) test. They then report to boot camp a week early for additional training called Academic Capacity Enhancement. While these recruits aren't required to take the GED Tests while at Great Lakes, about 90 percent did so. The ability of nontraditional *continued on page iv*

continued from page iii

graduates
to excel in

the Navy was demonstrated this spring when Division 051, made up entirely of non-high school graduates, won the Chief of Naval Operations award flag for its outstanding performance. By early March, 549 recruits from 19 divisions had taken the GED Tests and 450 new sailors had earned their high school equivalency diplomas. This program may be largely responsible for the 70 percent increase for completing and 66 percent increase for adults meeting the passing score requirement by U.S. military personnel tested on military bases within the continental United States.

Finally, on February 3 the U.S. Army launched a new initiative, the GED Plus pilot program aimed at increasing recruitment levels and improving educational opportunities for Americans who serve in the Army. While the Army has always valued the academic skills of GED graduates, a recent U.S. General Accounting Office study of FY93 cohorts reports GED holders as having the highest first-term attrition rates. In an effort to meet its own recruitment requirements and to offer a second opportunity to those who have the desire and the ability to serve the country, this program will run as a three-year test in approximately 40 percent of the United States.

In this initiative led by Army Secretary Louis Caldera, the Army (with the help of the Rand Corporation, a private think tank) has designed a three-year pilot program to target recruiting efforts in the GED market by adopting alternate predictors of success. General Colin Powell remarked in supporting the program, "We should have no fears that in any way we're going to lower the standards of the United States Army. What we are saying is that there are young people out there who need a second opportunity." To qualify for service, the GED graduate must score in the top half of the country on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). But most importantly, he or she

must also score in the top 75 percent on the Assessment of Individual Motivation (AIM) Test. Caldera, citing a high correlation between AIM test scores and attrition, has stressed the key role AIM test scores play in this equation. The Army has pledged to bring in as many as 6,000 nontraditional

high school graduates, 2,000 of them to the Army Reserves, each year until the program ends on September 30, 2003. After the pilot ends, if the Army can identify GED graduate subgroups with acceptable attrition rates, those GED subgroups will move up to Tier One recruitment status.

As a result of three initiatives, the military reported the greatest increase program-wide of adults both completing the GED test battery and earning a GED high school equivalency diploma by meeting their jurisdictions' passing score requirement.

The GED Tests continue to offer a second opportunity to adults who, for whatever reason, leave high school without graduating. While the GED program served more than 850,000 adults in 1999, that number is only 1 percent of the more than 50 million adults in the United States and Canada who are without high school diplomas. The GED Tests serve only as an assessment instrument to validate the academic skills and knowledge that the adult has learned in both formal and nontraditional settings. The commencement ceremonies that follow are just that—a beginning for future hopes and aspirations.

In celebration of publishing the *Who Took the GED? The GED 1999 Annual Statistical Report*, we owe special thanks to those who labored to produce it. With dedication, Lisa Richards Hone has coordinated production and directed data collection and quality control activities. Sen Qi continued to refine and extend procedures for data analysis and verification and for producing tables and graphs. Special thanks to former GED Director Doug Whitney, who provided an insightful interpretation and substantive analysis of the tables, while Suzette Stone Busa, Fred Edwards, and Lyn Schaefer added their expertise to the review of the accuracy and presentation of the information. Our sincere appreciation to the GED Administrators (whose names appear beginning on page 36) and Chief Examiners who serve the GED candidates and collect and report the data that make this report possible. Most importantly, we dedicate this report to those who took the GED Tests, and we wish them success with their new beginnings.

The GED Tests continue to offer a second opportunity to adults who, for whatever reason, left high school without graduating. The GED Tests serve only as an assessment instrument to validate the academic skills and knowledge that the adult has learned in both formal and nontraditional settings. The commencement ceremonies that follow are just that—a beginning for future hopes and aspirations.

Table of Contents

CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Gathering the Data	4
How to Use This Report.....	5
1999 Statistical Highlights	6

APPENDICES

Definition of Geographic Regions	35
GED Administrators	36
American Council on Education Governing Bodies	40
GEDTS Staff	43
Selected GED Publications	44

DATA TABLES

1 GED Test Battery Participation and Credentials Issued: Percent Change from 1998 to 1999	8
2 Testing Volumes	10
3 Number of People Tested and Percentages by Age Group	12
4 Number of Credentials Issued and Percentages by Age Group	14
5 Number of People Tested, by Edition	16
6 Volume of Special Testing Accommodations	18
7 Highest Grade Completed.....	20
8 Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active-Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests	22
9 Credentials Issued, 1989, 1995–1999; Percent Change, 1989–1999; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971	24
10 Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction.....	26
11 Trends in GED Testing, 1949–1999	28
12 GED Passing Score Requirements: Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard in 1999	29
13A Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Raised in 1997	30
13B Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Not Raised in 1997	31
14 Policies for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction	32

FIGURES

1 Number of People Who Completed GED Test Batteries in 1998 and 1999, by Region	9
2 Percentage and Number of People Who Completed the GED Tests in 1999, by Region	11
3 Number of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1999, by Age Group	13
4 Percentage of GED Credentials Issued in 1999, in U.S., Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada, by Age Group.....	15
5 Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–1999	17
6 Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–1999) and Number of Persons Requesting SLD Accommodations (1990–1999)	19
7 Number and Percentage of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1999, by Highest Grade Completed. ...	21
8 Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study Compared with Total Number Tested, 1961–1999	23
9 Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1989 and in 1999, by Region	25
10 Percentage and Number of Out-of-School Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region	27
11 Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials Compared with Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–1999	28
12 Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements in U.S., Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada	29
13A Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where GED Score Standard Was Raised.....	30
13B Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where GED Score Standard Was Not Raised.....	31
14 Percentage of Jurisdictions by Minimum GED Score Requirements in U.S., Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada	33

Introduction

The GED Tests certify the attainment of subject matter knowledge and skills associated with high school completion. The GED credential reflects the acquisition of academic skills and proficiencies widely viewed as necessary for social and economic advancement.

the GED test battery, and more than half a million obtain high school credentials based on passing the tests. About one in seven high school diplomas issued in the United States each year is based on the successful completion of the GED Tests.

THE GED TESTING SERVICE

Joan Chikos Auchter, Executive Director

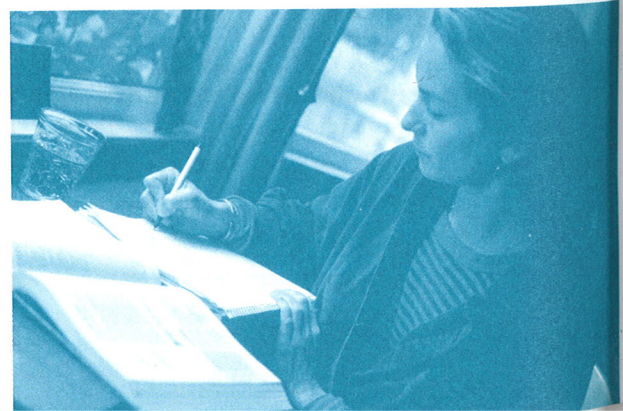
The Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests) provide adults who did not complete high school with an opportunity to earn a high school equivalency diploma. By taking and passing a series of five tests in Writing Skills, Social Studies, Science, Interpreting Literature and the Arts, and Mathematics, adults demonstrate that they have acquired a level of learning comparable to that of high school graduates.

The GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to provide returning World War II veterans who had not earned a high school diploma before entering military service with the opportunity to earn a high school credential. The purpose of the GED Tests, essentially unchanged for more than 55 years, is to measure the academic skills and knowledge developed in a four-year program of high school education in the core content areas of U.S. and Canadian high school curricula. Recognized nationwide in the United States and Canada by employers and institutions of higher learning, the GED program has served as a bridge to education and employment opportunities for millions of adults since 1942. More than 13 million people have earned high school equivalency diplomas since the program began. Each year, more than 700,000 adults complete

A program of the American Council on Education's Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials, the GED Testing Service develops the GED Tests and collects, produces, and disseminates research information on those who take, as well as those who pass, the GED Tests. In addition, the GED Testing Service contracts with more than 3,500 Official GED Testing Centers in the United States, Canada, and overseas to provide test materials and to monitor services to examinees. The GED testing program is jointly administered by the GED Testing Service of the American Council on Education and each participating state, provincial, or territorial department or ministry of education.

But the real story of the GED Testing Service stems from the people it serves—the individuals who take the tests to fulfill their goals and aspirations. For these individuals, the GED Tests truly represent a second opportunity. As you read this report, you will find that those who take the GED Tests are a richly diverse group. Some have recently left school. Others have been out of school for several years. While most people take the tests to qualify for further education, others hope that passing the GED Tests will encourage their children or grandchildren to stay in school.

Many adults who take the GED Tests are preparing to enter a community college or four-year university. In fact, each year approximately one out of 20 first-year college students has earned a GED diploma. GED graduates have achieved ambitious career goals, securing successful positions such as business professionals, office workers, mechanics, college professors, military leaders, writers, and artists.



THE CENTER FOR ADULT LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL CREDENTIALS

Susan Porter Robinson, Vice President and Director

Founded in 1942, the Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials pioneered the evaluation of education and training attained outside the classroom. For 58 years, the Center has championed the concept of lifelong learning through its three main program activities: high school credentialing, college credit recommendations, and educational recordkeeping.

High School Credentialing

Many adults who dropped out of high school have later acquired a comparable level of learning while on the job or at home. In an effort to help these adults earn a high school credential, the Center offers the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests). The GED Tests are a battery of examinations that measure the general academic skills and knowledge usually acquired in a four-year high school program of study. Passing scores on the tests are set so that examinees must perform as well as or better than 66 percent of the norm group of graduating high school seniors.

College Credit Recommendations

In step with its commitment to lifelong learning, the Center administers three programs that recommend credit for work-related education. The American Council on Education's College Credit Recommendation Service recommends college credit for workplace courses offered by business and industry, labor unions, associations, and government agencies, as well as for nationally recognized testing and certification programs. Its counterpart for the armed services, Military Programs, helps thousands of servicemembers and veterans earn credit for the college-level learning they've acquired while on active duty.

Educational Recordkeeping

To keep track of these college credit recommendations and other training, the Center offers three computerized recordkeeping services. The ACE Transcript Service offers adults a computerized record of their credit recommendations, including those made by the ACE College Credit Recommendation Service and Credit by Examination Program. The National Registry of Training Programs provides a tran-

script service for adults who are pursuing continuing education units (CEUs) for professional development, career advancement, or state licensing requirements. Lastly, the Military Programs Division offers educational transcribing services for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps military personnel. Taken together, all of these transcribing systems help college and other



Joan Chikos Auchter,
GED Executive Director



Susan Porter Robinson,
CALEC Director



Stanley O. Ikenberry,
ACE President

officials recognize workplace learning along with the responsibilities and skills that registry participants gained while on the job.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Stanley O. Ikenberry, President

The American Council on Education (ACE), founded in 1918, is the nation's umbrella higher education association. ACE is dedicated to the belief that equal educational opportunity and a strong higher education system are essential cornerstones of a democratic society. Its approximately 1,800 members include accredited, degree-granting colleges and universities from all sectors of higher education and other education and education-related organizations. ACE seeks to advance the interests and goals of higher and adult education in a changing environment by providing leadership and advocacy on important issues, representing the views of the higher and adult education community to policymakers, and offering services to its members.

Gathering the Data

The collection of data for the GED Annual Statistical Report is a joint responsibility of GED Administrators, GED Chief Examiners, and the GED Testing Service (GEDTS). This data collection is international in scope, requiring the cooperation of educators and testing professionals throughout North America and abroad.

Currently, more than 3,500 GED Testing Centers are in operation in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, nine U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and 11 participating Canadian provinces and territories, as well as on military bases in the United States and overseas, in correctional institutions, in Veterans Administration hospitals, and in Sylvan Learning (now Prometric®) Centers outside the United States and Canada.

In the fall of 1999, GEDTS and ACE staff began producing *Who Took the GED? The GED 1999 Annual Statistical Report*, and GEDTS updated its computer programs to generate the statistical tables. In February 2000, GED Administrators at the state, provincial, and territorial levels sent their jurisdictional reports to GEDTS. We at GEDTS checked the data for accuracy and entered this information into our national database. In March, preliminary tables were prepared and returned to the GED Administrators, who then reviewed, revised, and approved the final figures. During March and April, GEDTS updated all statistical databases to reflect the revisions. In April and May, we generated and edited all statistical tables, prepared graphs and text, and printed the final report.

The GED Annual Statistical Report presents tabulations of the numbers and percentages of all persons who took and passed the GED Tests in a calendar year within each participating jurisdiction.

Procedures for collecting these data can differ greatly from one jurisdiction to another. For example, in a calendar year, Texas, California, and Michigan collect summary reports on thousands of examinees from hundreds of testing centers. In contrast, Guam, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island collect data on hundreds of examinees from a single center. Furthermore, some jurisdictions rely on computerized scoring and recordkeeping systems to generate these data, while others perform the tasks manually.

It is useful to bear in mind that local conditions—such as extreme weather—as well as a jurisdiction's policies, procedures, and education funding levels can influence the number of persons in a given year who take the GED Tests, complete the test battery, meet score requirements, and receive credentials. We encourage readers to write to us to suggest ways we can improve this report.

In reviewing the tables in *Who Took the GED? The GED 1999 Annual Statistical Report*, it is useful to bear in mind that local conditions—such as extreme weather—as well as a jurisdiction's policies, procedures, and education funding levels can influence the number of persons in a given year who take the GED Tests, complete the test battery, meet score requirements, and receive credentials. As we work to improve the quality, clarity, and usefulness of the data we collect, we encourage readers to write to us to suggest ways we can improve this report.

How to Use This Report

This report was developed with several audiences in mind. For those who rely on the statistical tables for program status and trend information, the tables and graphs provide comparisons across categories, jurisdictions, and years. This report provides photographs, expanded text, and informative captions to describe the program's purpose and the diversity of those who take the GED Tests.

We are all users of data and consumers of information. To make informed educational and policy decisions in this time of rapid social and economic change, we require accurate and up-to-date information about our programs. The GED Testing Service (GEDTS) has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED test-takers for every calendar year since 1958. In response to growing demands for more information about our program, we revised the *GED Annual Statistical Report* in 1993 to make it easier to read. The positive reactions of our readers to these revisions encouraged us to continue improving the usefulness and readability of this report. Plans and pilot projects are now under way to streamline and expand our data collection operations beginning with the new series of GED Tests, scheduled for release in January, 2002.

Throughout this report, the term "GED test-taker" refers to people who have taken at least one of the five GED Tests. The term "GED completer" refers to people who have taken all five tests in the GED battery. The term "GED graduate" refers to people who have earned high school credentials based on passing all five tests in the GED battery. Since 1994, the *GED Annual Statistical Report* has included the number of persons completing the entire battery of five GED Tests. It is useful to note that about 13 percent of those who take the tests each year do not complete the entire battery. Thus, they may be counted again in subsequent years. GED test-takers must take and pass all five tests in order to meet their jurisdiction's score requirements for a high school equivalency credential. The number of persons completing all five tests in the battery provides the basis for calculating the pass rate for the program.



For readers new to the *GED Annual Statistical Report*, the data presented in Tables 1 through 14 provide summary information about those who take the GED Tests and the jurisdictions that administer those tests. Most tables summarize information for the United States, its Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, Canada, and GEDTS-administered programs, and also offer program totals. Readers can compare information across categories, jurisdictions, and years. Each table is arranged to provide data within the following umbrella topics: percent changes from 1998 to 1999 (Table 1); number tested, number completing tests, and number meeting score requirements (Table 2); people tested and credentials issued by age groups (Tables 3 and 4); special test editions and testing accommodations (Tables 5 and 6); formal education and future plans (Tables 7 and 8); trends in participation and credentialing (Tables 9 and 11); participation and credentialing rates (Table 10); and minimum score requirements and testing policies (Tables 12-14).

The names, addresses, and phone numbers of the GED Administrators for the participating jurisdictions are included on pages 36 through 39.

1999 Statistical H

TRENDS IN GED TEST-TAKING

► Nearly 860,000 adults participated in the GED testing program in 1999—almost 37,000 more than in 1998, a 4.5 percent increase (Table 2). Of those adults taking the tests, 750,714 completed the GED test battery, also a 4.5 percent increase over 1998 (Table 1). This number exceeds all previous counts in the program's 57-year history, except 1996, when 758,570 adults completed the tests prior to the introduction of the 1997 higher passing standard (Table 11).



► Of the 750,714 adults completing the GED test battery in 1999, more than half a million (526,411), or 70 percent, met their jurisdiction's passing score requirements and earned a GED high school equivalency credential, a 4.1 increase over 1998 (Table 1). This passing rate is 3.3 percent higher than 1998 and 6.2 percent higher than 1997, when the GEDTS higher passing standard was introduced. This number brings to nearly 14.2 million the estimated number of adults who have earned GED high school equivalency credentials since 1949 (Table 11).

► As a result of the GED 1997 increased passing standard, all GED graduates must meet a standard that exceeds the performance of at least 33 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors (Table 12). Fourteen jurisdictions (38 percent) of the 36 required to increase their passing standard require-

ments in 1997 reported passing rates that were higher in 1999 than in 1996. The rate changes are: Arizona (18.9), Georgia (0.8), Hawaii (2.3), Iowa, (4.3), Kansas (5.1), Maine (2.1), Minnesota (4.8), New Hampshire (0.6), Rhode Island (0.2), South Carolina (2.1), Tennessee (0.8), Wyoming (1.4), Guam (8.8), and Puerto Rico (8.4) (Table 13A).

► In 1999, the military reported the greatest increase of both adults who completed the GED test battery and who met their jurisdictions' passing score requirements. Military testing locations in the continental United States (CONUS) reported a 70 percent increase for completing, and a 66 percent increase over 1998 figures for adults meeting the passing score requirement (Table 1).

► Area II, the Southern Region, recognized a 6.6 percent increase of the number of adults who completed the battery in 1998 (Table 1).

► Canada reported a 10 percent increase in both adults meeting their jurisdictions' score requirements and adults earning a credential (Table 1). This increase reverses the recent pattern of declining participation in Canada. Eight of the 11 Canadian jurisdictions reported passing rates that were higher in 1999 than in 1998: Alberta (5.9), British Columbia (0.2), Manitoba (20.5), Northwest Territories (8.1), Nova Scotia (14.4), Prince Edward Island (22.3), Saskatchewan (1.9), and Yukon Territory (14.4) (Table 13B).

► Program-wide, only 1 percent of the more than 50 million adults in North America without diplomas earned GED high school credentials in 1999 (Table 10). These rates have not changed appreciably during this decade. Three states at least tripled the 1 percent program-wide credentialing rate: Alaska (4.3), Idaho (3.3), and Utah (3.2).



ighlights



Age, Formal Schooling, and Academic Goals

▶ Among the adults taking the GED Tests worldwide in 1999, seven in ten (70.4 percent) were 19 and older. Only 1.3 percent of adults who participated in the GED program in Canada are younger than 19 years old. In the Federal Contracts programs, the percentage of persons under age 19 is 5.2.

▶ In the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (e.g., Guam, Puerto Rico) only 15.2 percent of adult participants were younger than 18, the age when most U.S. youth complete their high school education (5.2 percent) (Table 3).

▶ The average age of adults taking the GED Tests worldwide was 24.6–24.4 in the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States; 30.7 in Canada; and 30.2 in Federal Contracts programs (Table 3).

▶ Since 1979, the average age of the adults taking the GED test battery has remained within the 24.6 (average age in 1999) to 26.7 (average age in 1988) range. The recent drop in average age may reflect the increasing numbers of young adults who are home schooled (Table 10).

▶ As in previous years, more than two of every three (66.6 percent) adults reported having completed tenth grade or higher before leaving formal schooling. In addition, 37.1 percent completed eleventh grade or higher before leaving high school (Table 7).

▶ There was a 33 percent increase in active duty military personnel taking the tests from 1998 to 1999. CONUS military almost doubled their number (486 in 1998 to 920 in 1999) and overseas military increased by 43 percent (90 in 1998 to 129 in 1999) (Table 8).

▶ The percentage of adults planning further study has steadily increased over the past two decades from 40.8 percent in 1979, to 53.6 percent in 1989, and to 65.0 percent in 1999. In two decades, the percent planning further study increased 24.2 percent. This trend reflects the move to an information age, one requiring more education and training for entry-level jobs. Since 1949 (34.8 percent), there has been a 53 percent increase in the number of adults planning further study in 1999 (65.0 percent) (Table 11). In 1999, 29 percent taking the GED Tests reported they were motivated by employment reasons (Table 8).

Special Editions and

Special Testing Accommodations

▶ In 1999, while two of every five adults took the Spanish-language GED Tests in Puerto Rico, more than half (57 percent) took the Spanish-language tests in the continental United States (Table 5).

▶ The number of specific learning disability (SLD) accommodation requests increased by 35 percent from 1998 to 1999. In 1999, there was an overall 9 percent decrease in the number of special accommodations granted (Figure 6).

▶ Over 1,600 adults used special reading devices (e.g., magnifiers) or marking devices (e.g., scribes or keyboards) to accommodate individual needs, a 9 percent increase from 1998 to 1999 (Table 6).



TABLE 1

GED Test Battery Completion and Credentials Issued: Percent Change¹ from 1998 to 1999

► More than 750,000 adults completed the GED test battery in 1999—over 32,000 more than in 1998.

► More than 526,000 adults met their jurisdictions' passing score requirements—3.3 percent higher than in 1998 and 6.2 percent higher than in 1997 when GEDTS raised the passing standard.

¹ Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number reported for 1998 from the number reported for 1999, then dividing the difference by the number reported for 1998.

² During the 1999 calendar year, credentialing for GED graduates testing through Prometric (see 7 below) was transferred from Iowa to Maine.

³ N/A = not available at time of publication.

⁴ Prior to 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were reported under Micronesia. All three jurisdictions are self-governing and have free-association status with the U.S.

⁵ For all tables in this report, note that the Northern Mariana Islands is a self-governing commonwealth of the U.S.

⁶ IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

⁷ Federal contracts categories (Tables 1–3; 5–8): Successful candidates taking the GED Tests through these venues are awarded credentials by a jurisdiction based on their address of record, current residency status, or through a prior arrangement.

Jurisdiction	Completed GED Test Battery		Percent Change	Met Score Requirements		Percent Change	Credentials Issued		Percent Change
	1998	1999	1998–99	1998	1999	1998–99	1998	1999	1998–99
Alabama	13,387	12,582	–6.0	8,065	6,938	–14.0	8,065	6,938	–14.0
Alaska	1,930	2,225	15.3	1,640	1,919	17.0	1,815	1,982	9.2
Arizona	13,795	15,055	9.1	10,214	12,449	21.9	10,514	12,449	18.4
Arkansas	9,571	8,757	–8.5	7,991	6,809	–14.8	8,134	6,839	–15.9
California	44,458	46,825	5.3	35,098	37,008	5.4	35,654	37,596	5.4
Colorado	8,809	9,433	7.1	8,663	9,164	5.8	8,885	9,359	5.3
Connecticut	6,430	6,286	–2.2	4,645	4,083	–12.1	4,789	4,259	–11.1
Delaware	1,009	956	–5.3	769	729	–5.2	769	729	–5.2
District of Columbia	1,578	1,207	–23.5	725	417	–42.5	725	417	–42.5
Florida	45,445	47,385	4.3	33,030	31,440	–4.8	35,530	33,918	–4.5
Georgia	26,213	30,102	14.8	17,474	19,402	11.0	17,774	19,402	9.2
Hawaii	1,918	1,973	2.9	1,395	1,439	3.2	1,333	1,337	0.3
Idaho	3,759	4,548	21.0	3,362	4,019	19.5	611	567	–7.2
Illinois	31,665	31,953	0.9	19,665	19,676	0.1	18,549	19,946	7.5
Indiana	16,968	16,786	–1.1	12,799	12,407	–3.1	12,799	12,509	–2.3
Iowa ²	4,961	4,433	–10.6	4,729	4,244	–10.3	5,448	4,544	–16.6
Kansas	7,205	7,461	3.6	5,993	6,424	7.2	5,993	6,424	7.2
Kentucky	13,849	14,773	6.7	9,957	10,750	8.0	10,196	11,851	16.2
Louisiana	8,847	10,026	13.3	6,631	7,671	15.7	6,638	7,677	15.7
Maine ²	2,392	2,732	14.2	2,322	2,631	13.3	2,322	4,034	73.7
Maryland	11,281	11,219	–0.5	6,446	5,944	–7.8	6,446	5,944	–7.8
Massachusetts	11,208	11,339	1.2	7,716	7,801	1.1	7,873	7,494	–4.8
Michigan	19,936	21,350	7.1	12,918	14,443	11.8	12,906	15,915	23.3
Minnesota	8,363	7,964	–4.8	7,182	6,972	–2.9	7,117	7,044	–1.0
Mississippi	8,240	12,249	48.7	4,183	6,013	43.7	4,186	6,012	43.6
Missouri	14,291	13,821	–3.3	10,804	10,329	–4.4	10,864	10,429	–4.0
Montana	2,653	2,890	8.9	2,037	2,194	7.7	2,061	2,204	6.9
Nebraska	2,466	2,729	10.7	2,198	2,406	9.5	1,934	2,173	12.4
Nevada	5,320	5,127	–3.6	4,175	3,858	–7.6	4,234	3,895	–8.0
New Hampshire	1,999	2,284	14.3	1,703	1,913	12.3	1,707	1,927	12.9
New Jersey	13,591	14,587	7.3	7,425	8,363	12.6	8,097	9,077	12.1
New Mexico	6,772	6,699	–1.1	4,650	4,577	–1.6	4,481	4,854	8.3
New York	62,786	64,295	2.4	36,252	37,165	2.5	36,479	37,165	1.9
North Carolina	17,141	17,211	0.4	14,580	14,525	–0.4	14,580	14,525	–0.4
North Dakota	1,128	1,029	–8.8	931	861	–7.5	1,013	861	–15.0
Ohio	22,054	22,099	0.2	16,780	17,108	2.0	16,745	17,108	2.2
Oklahoma	11,081	11,293	1.9	7,986	7,895	–1.1	7,986	7,895	–1.1
Oregon	9,096	10,749	18.2	7,883	9,156	16.1	7,718	9,082	17.7
Pennsylvania	25,032	24,365	–2.7	18,453	17,313	–6.2	19,658	17,313	–11.9
Rhode Island	3,301	3,122	–5.4	2,284	2,232	–2.3	2,545	2,623	3.1
South Carolina	8,015	8,615	7.5	5,285	5,746	8.7	5,285	5,839	10.5
South Dakota	1,752	1,852	5.7	1,507	1,502	–0.3	1,552	1,582	1.9
Tennessee	20,102	20,255	0.8	13,037	13,391	2.7	13,168	13,510	2.6
Texas	69,346	73,750	6.4	46,098	47,056	2.1	47,098	48,410	2.8
Utah	6,001	5,159	–14.0	4,878	4,104	–15.9	4,878	4,104	–15.9
Vermont	981	991	1.0	829	824	–0.6	855	923	8.0
Virginia	14,564	16,589	13.9	9,315	10,442	12.1	9,426	10,462	11.0
Washington	13,425	15,197	13.2	10,962	12,764	16.4	10,961	13,767	25.6
West Virginia	5,750	5,952	3.5	3,657	4,011	9.7	3,658	4,015	9.8
Wisconsin	9,789	9,440	–3.6	7,415	7,892	6.4	7,888	7,892	0.1
Wyoming	1,344	1,331	–1.0	1,271	1,212	–4.6	1,271	1,194	–6.1
American Samoa	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia ⁴	N/A ³	107	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	301	462	53.5	176	349	98.3	176	349	98.3
N. Mariana Islands ⁵	59	36	–39.0	23	24	4.3	23	24	4.3
Palau ⁴	36	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	19,084	21,319	11.7	14,404	15,989	11.0	14,404	17,055	18.4
Marshall Islands ⁴	165	80	–51.5	10	8	–20.0	10	8	–20.0
Virgin Islands	348	249	–28.4	187	131	–29.9	201	134	–33.3
US+IAFAS⁶	692,990	723,303	4.4	490,833	506,155	3.1	496,053	515,585	3.9

Jurisdiction	Completed GED Test Battery		Percent Change	Met Score Requirements		Percent Change	Credentials Issued		Percent Change
	1998	1999	1998-99	1998	1999	1998-99	1998	1999	1998-99
Alberta	2,137	2,208	3.3	1,526	1,665	9.1	1,526	1,665	9.1
British Columbia	3,323	3,116	-6.2	2,270	2,199	-3.1	2,270	2,199	-3.1
Manitoba	906	895	-1.2	610	689	13.0	610	689	13.0
New Brunswick	1,230	1,476	20.0	717	902	25.8	717	902	25.8
Newfoundland	354	295	-16.7	171	166	-2.9	171	166	-2.9
Northwest Territories	120	97	-19.2	57	50	-12.3	57	50	-12.3
Nova Scotia	1,923	2,118	10.1	1,215	1,440	18.5	1,215	1,440	18.5
Ontario	2,177	2,673	22.8	1,755	2,154	22.7	1,755	2,154	22.7
Prince Edward Island	263	380	44.5	236	364	54.2	236	364	54.2
Saskatchewan	2,400	2,282	-4.9	1,539	1,496	-2.8	1,539	1,496	-2.8
Yukon Territory	62	38	-38.7	41	28	-31.7	41	28	-31.7
Canada	14,895	15,578	4.6	10,137	11,153	10.0	10,137	11,153	10.0
Federal Corr. Inst. ⁷	6,926	7,541	8.9	5,652	5,615	-0.7	—	—	—
International ⁷	259	294	13.5	194	225	16.0	—	—	—
Michigan Prisons ⁷	2,328	2,508	7.7	1,861	1,981	6.4	—	—	—
Overseas: Non-Mil. ⁷	351	301	-14.2	265	251	-5.3	—	—	—
Overseas: Military ⁷	89	129	44.9	85	119	40.0	—	—	—
CONUS Military ⁷	623	1,057	69.7	547	911	66.5	—	—	—
VA Hospitals ⁷	3	3	0.0	2	1	-50.0	—	—	—
Federal Contracts	10,579	11,833	11.9	8,606	9,103	5.8	—	—	—
Program Total	718,464	750,714	4.5	509,576	526,411	3.3	506,190	526,738	4.1

TABLE 1

Continued

► *Area II, the Southern Region, recognized a 6.6 percent increase over the number of adults who completed the GED test battery in 1998.*

► *The U.S. military reported the greatest increase both of adults completing the GED test battery and meeting their jurisdictions' passing score requirements. Continental U.S. (CONUS) military sites reported a nearly 70 percent increase in those completing the tests and a 66 percent increase for adults meeting the passing score requirement.*

► *Canada reported a 10 percent increase in adults meeting their jurisdictions' score requirements and earning a credential.*

International—Civilians of any nationality tested through Prometric, a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP. In previous years, testing overseas was available only to U.S. and, later, to Canadian civilians tested through specially established centers and/or U.S. Embassies. These data were reported in prior years as "U.S. Civilians Overseas" and later as "U.S. Embassies."

Overseas: Non-Military—Military family members and U.S. government personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.

Overseas: Military—U.S. military personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.

CONUS Military—U.S. military personnel tested on military bases within the continental U.S. This category may include some non-military personnel, such as dependent family members.

NOTE: Please refer to p. 35 for definition of geographic regions.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

FIGURE 1

Number of People Who Completed GED Test Batteries in 1998 and 1999, by Region

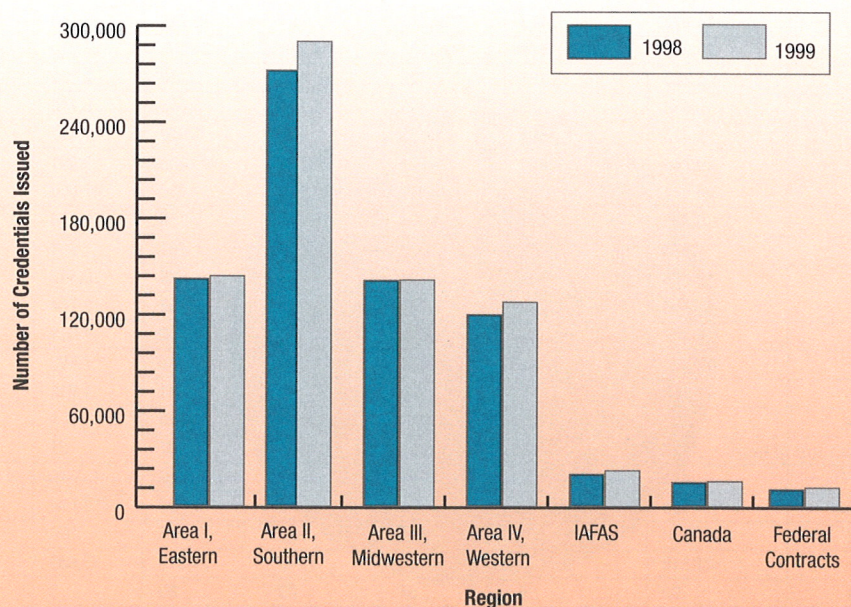


TABLE 2
Testing Volumes

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery			Met Score Requirements	
			1999	Retested in 1999	Total ¹	Number	Percent ²
Alabama	12,669	87	9,553	3,029	12,582	6,938	55.1
Alaska	3,129	904	2,009	216	2,225	1,919	86.2
Arizona	15,935	880	14,133	922	15,055	12,449	82.7
Arkansas	8,757	0	7,752	1,005	8,757	6,809	77.8
California	58,532	11,707	42,250	4,575	46,825	37,008	79.0
Colorado	14,863	5,430	2,670	6,763	9,433	9,164	97.1
Connecticut	7,019	733	5,739	547	6,286	4,083	65.0
Delaware	972	16	833	123	956	729	76.3
District of Columbia	1,207	0	826	381	1,207	417	34.5
Florida	48,855	1,470	45,248	2,137	47,385	31,440	66.4
Georgia	33,390	3,288	27,233	2,869	30,102	19,402	64.5
Hawaii	2,100	127	1,608	365	1,973	1,439	72.9
Idaho	6,778	2,230	3,821	727	4,548	4,019	88.4
Illinois	37,147	5,194	24,308	7,645	31,953	19,676	61.6
Indiana	16,961	175	15,396	1,390	16,786	12,407	73.9
Iowa	7,120	2,687	3,762	671	4,433	4,244	95.7
Kansas	9,889	2,428	6,235	1,226	7,461	6,424	86.1
Kentucky	15,884	1,111	9,459	5,314	14,773	10,750	72.8
Louisiana	10,068	42	9,053	973	10,026	7,671	76.5
Maine	3,766	1,034	2,623	109	2,732	2,631	96.3
Maryland	11,586	367	7,713	3,506	11,219	5,944	53.0
Massachusetts	13,871	2,532	8,549	2,790	11,339	7,801	68.8
Michigan	30,009	8,659	17,128	4,222	21,350	14,443	67.6
Minnesota	11,511	3,547	7,157	807	7,964	6,972	87.5
Mississippi	13,006	757	7,139	5,110	12,249	6,013	49.1
Missouri	14,059	238	12,620	1,201	13,821	10,329	74.7
Montana	3,286	396	2,284	606	2,890	2,194	75.9
Nebraska	4,278	1,549	2,507	222	2,729	2,406	88.2
Nevada	5,213	86	4,135	992	5,127	3,858	75.2
New Hampshire	2,644	360	2,076	208	2,284	1,913	83.8
New Jersey	15,220	633	11,095	3,492	14,587	8,363	57.3
New Mexico	8,435	1,736	5,542	1,157	6,699	4,577	68.3
New York	66,778	2,483	47,694	16,601	64,295	37,165	57.8
North Carolina	22,479	5,268	14,531	2,680	17,211	14,525	84.4
North Dakota	1,629	600	915	114	1,029	861	83.7
Ohio	22,536	437	18,831	3,268	22,099	17,108	77.4
Oklahoma	11,522	229	9,874	1,419	11,293	7,895	69.9
Oregon	14,922	4,173	10,292	457	10,749	9,156	85.2
Pennsylvania	26,943	2,578	20,136	4,229	24,365	17,313	71.1
Rhode Island	5,253	2,131	2,623	499	3,122	2,232	71.5
South Carolina	8,688	73	7,308	1,307	8,615	5,746	66.7
South Dakota	2,673	821	1,653	199	1,852	1,502	81.1
Tennessee	20,746	491	15,504	4,751	20,255	13,391	66.1
Texas	84,412	10,662	62,645	11,105	73,750	47,056	63.8
Utah	5,426	267	4,098	1,061	5,159	4,104	79.6
Vermont	1,563	572	901	90	991	824	83.1
Virginia	16,676	87	13,357	3,232	16,589	10,442	62.9
Washington	21,996	6,799	12,345	2,852	15,197	12,764	84.0
West Virginia	6,230	278	4,811	1,141	5,952	4,011	67.4
Wisconsin	17,981	8,541	7,975	1,465	9,440	7,892	83.6
Wyoming	1,753	422	1,266	65	1,331	1,212	91.1
American Samoa	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	127	20	91	16	107	23	21.5
Guam	474	12	328	134	462	349	75.5
N. Mariana Islands	105	69	36	0	36	24	66.7
Palau	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	21,319	0	14,470	6,849	21,319	15,989	75.0
Marshall Islands	89	9	57	23	80	8	10.0
Virgin Islands	259	10	143	106	249	131	52.6
U.S. + IAFAS	830,738	107,435	594,340	128,963	723,303	506,155	70.0

¹ This number includes high school students who participated in special pilot GED programs for in-school youth.

² This percentage is based on the number of candidates who met their jurisdiction's score requirements divided by the number completing the entire battery, either for the first time or by retesting from previous years.

³ N/A = not available at time of publication.

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery			Met Score Requirements	
			1999	Retested in 1999	Total	Number	Percent
Alberta	2,257	49	1,944	264	2,208	1,665	75.4
British Columbia	3,201	85	2,731	385	3,116	2,199	70.6
Manitoba	922	27	772	123	895	689	77.0
New Brunswick	1,503	27	1,135	341	1,476	902	61.1
Newfoundland	299	4	216	79	295	166	56.3
Northwest Territories	97	0	81	16	97	50	51.5
Nova Scotia	2,163	45	1,614	504	2,118	1,440	68.0
Ontario	2,703	30	2,321	352	2,673	2,154	80.6
Prince Edward Island	383	3	357	23	380	364	95.8
Saskatchewan	2,370	88	1,852	430	2,282	1,496	65.6
Yukon Territory	42	4	34	4	38	28	73.7
Canada	15,940	362	13,057	2,521	15,578	11,153	71.6
Federal Corr. Inst	7,596	55	6,731	810	7,541	5,615	74.5
International	413	119	294	0	294	225	76.5
Michigan Prisons	2,942	434	2,134	374	2,508	1,981	79.0
Overseas: Non-Mil.	316	15	278	23	301	251	83.4
Overseas: Military	134	5	127	2	129	119	92.2
CONUS Military	1,084	27	1,034	23	1,057	911	86.2
VA Hospitals	3	0	3	0	3	1	33.3
Federal Contracts	12,488	655	10,601	1,232	11,833	9,103	76.9
Program Total	859,166	108,452	617,998	132,716	750,714	526,411	70.1

FIGURE 2

Percentage and Number of People Who Completed the GED Tests in 1999, by Region

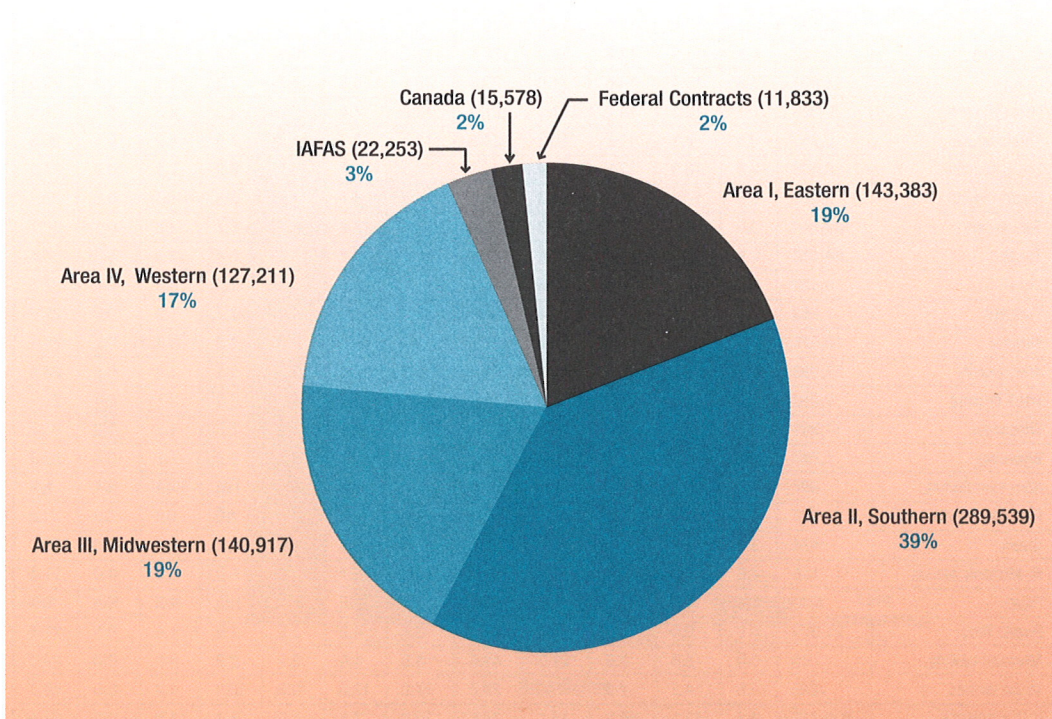


TABLE 2

Continued

► Nearly 860,000 adults participated in the GED testing program in 1999—almost 37,000 more than in 1998 (4.5 percent increase).

► Seven of every 10 adults (70.1 percent) who completed the GED Tests met their jurisdictions' passing score requirements.

► In the Federal Contracts category, 76.9 percent of adults met their jurisdiction's passing score requirements—exceeding the GED program average by 6.8 percent.

► More than eight of every 10 adults (82.3 percent) who completed the GED Tests did so for the first time in 1999.

► In addition to those who completed all five tests in the battery, 108,452 more completed one or more tests and may return to complete the GED test battery and earn a credential in subsequent years.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 3
**Number of
People Tested
and Percentages
by Age Group**

Jurisdiction	No. Tested	Age Groups											Avg. Age
		16	17	18	19	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 49	50- 59	> 60	
Alabama	12,669	1.1	14.1	18.7	11.9	24.5	10.8	6.2	4.6	5.2	2.2	0.6	24.0
Alaska	3,129	9.9	15.9	15.7	9.5	20.9	9.1	6.1	5.9	5.2	1.6	0.2	23.3
Arizona	15,935	3.0	10.1	13.5	11.5	27.9	11.7	7.8	6.3	6.1	1.7	0.4	24.7
Arkansas	8,757	10	19.0	13.7	8.1	20.3	9.4	6.3	5.2	5.1	2.3	0.4	23.5
California	58,532	0.0	9.6	15.6	10.1	23.3	13.7	10.7	8.3	6.9	1.5	0.3	25.7
Colorado	14,863	2.1	21.7	17.0	11.3	22.3	8.9	6.0	4.9	4.5	1.0	0.2	22.9
Connecticut	7,019	0.0	3.3	11.2	13.2	31.6	11.8	9.9	8.0	8.2	2.3	0.5	26.4
Delaware	972	4.9	10.6	14.0	11.7	26.7	12.6	8.1	4.8	3.9	2.1	0.5	24.1
District of Columbia	1,207	1.9	7.5	13.0	10.3	27.0	12.1	7.7	6.6	9.9	3.3	0.7	26.5
Florida	48,855	7.3	14.5	14.8	15.1	22.2	9.0	5.9	4.4	4.7	1.6	0.5	23.1
Georgia	33,390	4.0	8.6	17.8	14.1	24.4	10.5	6.8	5.1	5.8	2.3	0.5	24.3
Hawaii	2,100	0.6	16.8	20.6	11.4	23.7	12.2	6.1	3.7	4.0	0.8	0.1	22.8
Idaho	6,778	11	19.7	13.5	9.0	21.7	7.9	5.2	5.6	4.7	1.2	0.3	22.8
Illinois	37,147	1.6	5.7	11.3	12.9	30.1	14.0	8.2	6.7	7.0	2.1	0.5	25.6
Indiana	16,961	0.0	6.9	16.5	14.6	30.4	11.1	6.3	5.0	6.1	2.4	0.6	24.7
Iowa	7,120	2.2	15.4	14.8	12.5	26.7	9.2	6.8	5.6	4.6	2.0	0.3	23.8
Kansas	9,889	7.6	15.7	17.4	12.3	22.3	8.8	5.7	4.5	3.9	1.4	0.3	22.7
Kentucky	15,884	2.9	9.9	12.7	12.2	25.7	10.7	7.5	6.3	7.6	3.4	1.1	25.8
Louisiana	10,068	3.8	22.5	16.7	12.0	21.8	9.1	4.6	3.8	3.8	1.2	0.9	22.6
Maine	3,766	0.0	14.1	20.1	12.9	23.7	8.8	6.6	5.1	5.0	2.9	0.7	24.2
Maryland	11,586	2.0	10.4	14.7	11.8	25.3	12.2	9.1	6.1	5.8	2.1	0.4	24.9
Massachusetts	13,871	3.2	10.3	14.1	12.9	25.5	10.8	9.3	6.0	5.9	1.6	0.4	24.6
Michigan	30,009	1.3	5.0	15.6	14.2	30.8	12.0	9.9	6.1	3.9	1.1	0.2	24.3
Minnesota	11,511	1.4	7.8	12.6	18.7	31.7	10.5	6.5	4.7	4.2	1.2	0.7	23.7
Mississippi	13,006	5.4	16.2	19.0	13.5	23.6	7.2	4.4	3.5	4.2	1.2	1.7	22.9
Missouri	14,059	5.8	12.5	13.6	10.3	23.8	11.5	7.1	6.6	6.6	2.0	0.4	24.6
Montana	3,286	2.3	24.1	15.8	12.9	23.7	7.6	4.7	4.5	3.1	1.2	0.2	22.2
Nebraska	4,278	4.1	13.9	18.4	13.6	25.8	9.4	5.5	4.4	3.4	1.3	0.3	22.7
Nevada	5,213	2.9	17.5	16.9	11.6	22.1	9.1	6.8	5.8	5.2	1.6	0.5	23.7
New Hampshire	2,644	3.5	7.6	18.7	12.6	25.9	10.7	8.2	6.2	4.7	1.2	0.5	24.1
New Jersey	15,220	3.2	9.4	12.8	10.3	25.3	13.7	9.8	7.0	6.2	1.9	0.6	25.3
New Mexico	8,435	0.9	19.4	19.8	11.4	22.3	8.6	5.8	4.7	5.0	1.9	0.3	23.3
New York	66,778	1.4	9.4	11.7	12.3	25.9	12.1	9.8	7.4	7.5	2.1	0.4	25.7
North Carolina	22,479	8.6	12.2	13.9	10.2	21.8	11.0	7.2	5.4	6.6	2.6	0.6	24.6
North Dakota	1,629	7.1	15.4	15.6	13.2	25.6	7.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	1.7	0.3	22.8
Ohio	22,536	2.2	7.1	12.1	14.2	29.5	12.2	7.2	5.8	6.6	2.5	0.8	25.2
Oklahoma	11,522	5.3	13.3	13.2	10.4	24.6	11.2	7.4	6.3	6.0	1.8	0.4	24.4
Oregon	14,922	6.5	13.1	16.6	11.9	23.5	9.4	6.6	5.7	5.3	1.1	0.4	23.5
Pennsylvania	26,943	7.1	15.1	14.2	9.5	21.2	10.8	7.4	5.8	6.0	2.3	0.7	24.4
Rhode Island	5,253	0.8	6.1	12.6	10.3	27.6	14.4	10.7	5.4	7.3	4.2	0.7	26.6
South Carolina	8,688	2.8	16.0	12.5	11.4	25.3	11.0	6.1	5.5	6.6	2.5	0.3	24.5
South Dakota	2,673	6.8	17.6	16.0	13.3	24.0	7.7	4.7	4.1	3.6	1.7	0.6	22.6
Tennessee	20,746	0.0	18.8	16.6	10.3	20.8	10.7	7.2	5.6	6.7	2.8	0.5	24.7
Texas	84,412	2.6	18.4	14.0	9.8	22.4	10.9	7.3	6.0	6.4	1.9	0.4	24.4
Utah	5,426	0.0	12.7	24.5	15.6	26.2	8.6	4.7	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.4	22.2
Vermont	1,563	8.4	14.4	19.3	11.4	25.0	8.9	4.8	3.6	2.7	1.5	0.1	22.0
Virginia	16,676	2.8	11.5	17.6	10.5	21.5	10.7	7.5	6.3	7.8	3.0	0.7	25.4
Washington	21,996	6.9	13.5	12.9	11.2	24.4	10.9	7.6	5.9	5.1	1.3	0.4	23.8
West Virginia	6,230	3.1	9.4	14.5	11.5	24.6	11.7	7.7	7.0	7.6	2.7	0.4	25.5
Wisconsin	17,981	0.0	16.2	16.9	12.2	27.0	11.3	6.5	4.9	3.6	1.2	0.2	23.2
Wyoming	1,753	0.5	10.8	21.9	15.9	27.3	6.5	5.5	5.2	4.4	1.7	0.4	23.3
American Samoa	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	127	1.6	7.1	10.2	19.7	47.2	12.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2
Guam	474	3.8	6.3	13.3	13.9	34.0	17.5	7.8	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	22.7
N. Mariana Islands	105	4.8	15.2	17.1	13.3	31.4	10.5	5.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	21.3
Palau	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	21,319	0.0	0.0	39.0	29.4	18.3	3.1	4.2	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.5	21.4
Marshall Islands	89	0.0	5.6	7.9	21.3	49.4	5.6	5.6	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	22.0
Virgin Islands	259	0.0	4.2	8.5	5.0	29.7	17.0	12.0	9.3	10.0	4.2	0.0	28.4
U.S. + IAFAS²	830,738	3.1	12.1	15.3	12.4	24.6	10.9	7.5	5.8	5.8	1.9	0.5	24.4

¹ N/A = not available at time of publication.

² Age group percentages for each category are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in that category who fall in that age group by the total number of persons in the category reporting their age and multiplying the result by 100. This process is used for all similar tables in this report.

Jurisdiction	No. Tested	Age Groups											Avg. Age
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	> 60	
Alberta	2,257	0.0	0.8	4.3	6.6	28.7	18.3	13.0	12.9	12.1	3.3	0.1	29.5
British Columbia	3,201	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.8	31.5	16.7	12.0	12.4	14.5	3.5	0.4	30.1
Manitoba	922	0.1	0.1	1.2	7.7	27.3	16.9	12.4	13.7	16.9	3.6	0.1	30.9
New Brunswick	1,503	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	27.0	14.6	12.2	15.5	17.6	3.7	0.3	31.2
Newfoundland	299	0.0	0.0	2.0	13.4	24.8	14.1	10.4	11.4	17.4	6.4	0.0	30.9
Northwest Territories	97	0.0	0.0	5.2	11.3	30.9	20.6	13.4	6.2	10.3	2.1	0.0	27.9
Nova Scotia	2,163	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	24.7	15.8	12.4	15.2	18.8	4.3	0.1	31.8
Ontario	2,703	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5	30.1	15.7	12.2	11.8	17.1	4.8	0.2	31.0
Prince Edward Isld.	383	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.0	16.7	12.3	13.6	14.9	24.0	8.1	0.3	34.1
Saskatchewan	2,370	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.7	29.1	17.9	14.6	13.1	14.5	3.1	0.2	30.3
Yukon Territory	42	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.5	33.3	9.5	14.3	9.5	14.3	0.0	2.4	28.6
Canada²	15,940	0.0	0.2	1.1	8.0	28.4	16.5	12.7	13.2	15.9	3.9	0.2	30.7
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,596	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	19.8	25.8	19.2	13.9	14.3	4.9	1.0	32.5
International	413	0.0	13.5	14.8	21.9	32.8	9.6	3.9	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	21.3
Michigan Prisons	2,942	0.6	1.3	3.4	4.7	28.3	21.7	15.0	10.8	11.0	2.9	0.3	29.4
Overseas: Non-Mil.	316	2.8	9.5	16.8	14.6	26.3	13.0	9.2	4.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	23.1
Overseas: Military	134	0.0	0.0	5.2	13.4	48.5	18.7	6.7	6.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	24.0
CONUS Military	1,084	0.3	3.0	23.2	20.8	35.0	9.6	2.9	2.8	1.9	0.4	0.2	21.9
VA Hospitals	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	47.7
Federal Contracts²	12,488	0.2	1.2	3.8	4.8	24.0	22.5	15.9	11.5	11.6	3.7	0.7	30.2
Program Total²	859,166	3.0	11.7	14.9	12.2	24.6	11.2	7.8	6.1	6.1	2.0	0.5	24.6

TABLE 3

Continued

► The average age of adults taking the GED Tests worldwide was 24.6 (24.4 in the U.S. and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States [IAFAS]; 30.7 in Canada; and 30.2 in Federal Contracts programs).

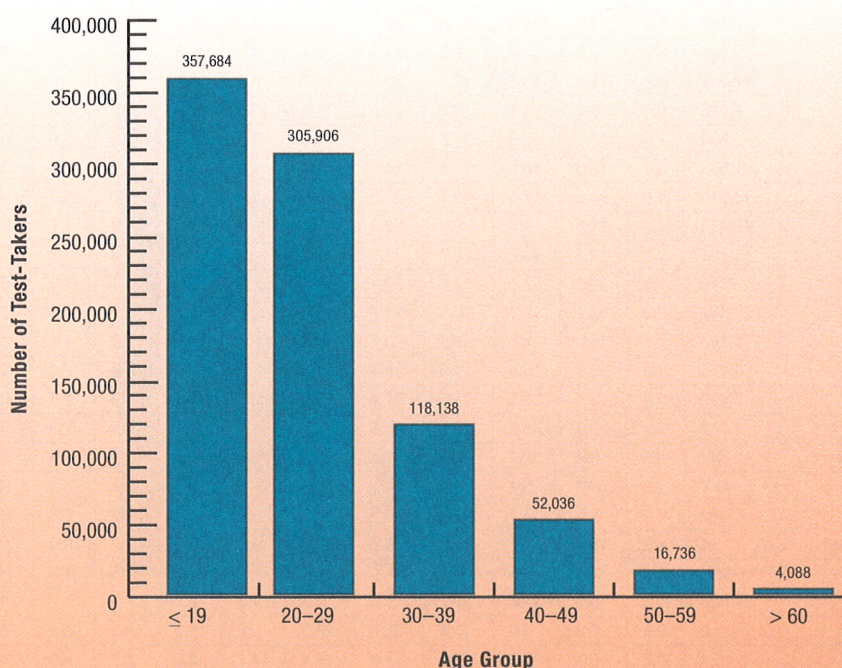
► Among the adults taking the tests worldwide in 1999, seven in 10 (70.4 percent) were 19 and older.

► Only 1.3 percent of adults who participated in the GED program in Canada are younger than 19 years old. In the Federal Contracts programs, the percentage of persons under age 19 is 5.2.

► In the U.S. + IAFAS, only 15.2 percent of adult participants were younger than 18, the age when most U.S. youth complete their high school education.

FIGURE 3

Number of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1999, by Age Group



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 4**Number of
Credentials¹
Issued and
Percentages by
Age Group**

¹ In many jurisdictions, the issuance of credentials is a two-stage process. First, candidates must attain scores on the GED Tests that meet their jurisdiction's requirements for a high school credential (see Tables 12 and 13). Second, they must submit an application to their jurisdiction—in some cases with an additional fee—in order to receive their credentials. Issuance of credentials may be delayed or denied if the jurisdiction's administrative or other requirements are not met, or if the jurisdiction experiences severe backlogs in processing applications. Thus, persons who meet GED score requirements in a given year may not receive their high school credentials in the same year. In addition, some may choose not to apply for them. Therefore, in a given calendar year, the number of credentials issued may not always equal the number of persons meeting the jurisdiction's score requirements.

² Candidates for GED credentials in Idaho and Illinois must also pass a state-issued citizenship exam.

³ In Pennsylvania, credentials reported for persons age 16 and 17 are issued automatically when these individuals reach age 18.

⁴ N/A = not available at time of publication.

⁵ Age group percentages for each category are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in that category who fall in that age group by the total number of persons in the category reporting their age and multiplying the result by 100. This process is used for all similar tables in this report.

Jurisdiction	Cred- entials Issued	Age Groups											Avg. Age
		16	17	18	19	20- 24	25- 29	30- 39	35- 39	40- 49	50- 59	> 60	
Alabama	6,938	0.7	10.9	21.1	14.8	24.7	10.0	5.8	4.4	4.8	2.2	0.5	23.7
Alaska	1,982	11	17.4	16.4	11.0	21.0	7.8	5.1	5.3	3.9	1.1	0.2	22.4
Arizona	12,449	3.0	10.1	13.5	11.5	27.9	11.7	7.8	6.3	6.1	1.7	0.4	24.7
Arkansas	6,839	11	19.8	14.2	7.9	19.6	9.0	6.2	5.0	4.9	2.1	0.4	23.2
California	37,596	0.0	10.4	15.8	9.8	22.8	14.1	10.6	8.1	6.7	1.5	0.3	25.6
Colorado	9,359	2.0	21.8	17.7	11.6	22.7	8.9	5.4	4.5	4.2	0.9	0.2	22.6
Connecticut	4,259	0.0	3.6	13.6	15.2	30.9	10.3	8.3	7.8	7.4	2.4	0.4	25.8
Delaware	729	5.6	11.9	15.1	11.8	24.8	11.7	7.5	4.7	4.0	2.5	0.4	23.9
District of Columbia	417	2.2	9.2	16.7	9.5	28.9	11.7	7.3	5.8	6.6	1.9	0.2	24.7
Florida	33,918	7.9	15.1	15.8	15.2	21.2	8.8	5.6	4.0	4.4	1.5	0.4	22.8
Georgia	19,402	4.8	9.8	19.8	14.1	23.1	10.2	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.0	0.5	23.6
Hawaii	1,337	0.9	21.1	20.9	10.2	22.4	11.1	5.6	3.1	3.5	1.0	0.1	22.4
Idaho ²	567	7.9	19.9	17.1	7.2	18.2	7.9	5.6	6.7	7.1	1.8	0.5	24.0
Illinois ²	19,946	1.5	5.7	13.0	13.4	30.5	13.8	7.9	5.9	6.1	1.8	0.4	25.1
Indiana	12,509	0.0	7.9	17.4	14.6	29.6	11.0	6.2	4.8	5.9	2.2	0.6	24.4
Iowa	4,544	0.9	5.6	18.6	16.2	26.2	14.9	7.5	4.6	3.9	1.3	0.3	23.8
Kansas	6,424	6.7	16.6	19.7	12.3	22.6	8.3	5.3	3.9	3.1	1.3	0.2	22.2
Kentucky	11,851	2.8	9.7	12.9	12.0	20.8	12.5	8.8	7.3	8.6	3.7	1.1	26.6
Louisiana	7,677	4.3	24.2	16.9	11.0	21.1	9.0	4.2	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.8	22.3
Maine	4,034	0.0	12.6	18.0	12.5	23.2	11.1	8.3	5.9	5.5	2.5	0.5	24.7
Maryland	5,944	2.4	12.5	16.1	12.4	25.6	12.1	7.9	4.8	4.6	1.3	0.3	23.8
Massachusetts	7,494	1.1	7.2	15.2	15.9	28.3	11.0	8.1	5.5	5.6	1.7	0.4	24.5
Michigan	15,915	0.0	0.0	18.5	15.8	32.8	13.0	7.7	5.5	5.0	1.4	0.3	24.5
Minnesota	7,044	1.4	7.9	13.4	19.0	32.9	9.4	6.1	4.3	4.0	1.2	0.4	23.4
Mississippi	6,012	7.3	19.0	21.0	13.0	18.8	7.3	4.2	3.3	3.5	1.0	1.5	22.2
Missouri	10,429	5.7	12.7	14.2	10.3	24.1	11.6	6.9	6.3	6.0	1.9	0.3	24.4
Montana	2,204	2.8	27.1	17.4	12.9	22.8	5.7	3.8	3.8	2.8	0.8	0.1	21.4
Nebraska	2,173	0.1	1.0	32.2	15.7	26.7	8.5	4.9	4.5	3.8	2.2	0.3	23.3
Nevada	3,895	3.1	18.3	17.4	11.4	21.2	9.0	7.0	5.6	5.0	1.6	0.5	23.6
New Hampshire	1,927	3.8	9.3	20.3	13.6	25.5	9.8	7.0	5.0	3.8	1.3	0.6	23.4
New Jersey	9,077	4.8	13.4	14.7	11.6	25.3	11.6	7.9	4.9	4.4	1.0	0.3	23.5
New Mexico	4,854	0.4	16.5	26.9	13.5	22.4	7.4	4.4	3.1	3.5	1.6	0.2	22.2
New York	37,165	1.8	12.0	14.1	13.2	24.8	11.6	8.8	6.1	5.7	1.6	0.3	24.5
North Carolina	14,525	9.6	13.5	14.6	10.7	21.4	10.7	6.6	4.8	5.5	2.2	0.4	23.8
North Dakota	861	4.6	16.1	21.4	14.6	24.6	6.7	3.8	2.7	3.5	1.6	0.2	22.0
Ohio	17,108	2.2	7.1	12.1	14.2	29.5	12.2	7.2	5.8	6.6	2.4	0.7	25.2
Oklahoma	7,895	5.2	13.1	13.4	10.3	24.7	11.7	7.2	6.3	5.9	1.7	0.4	24.3
Oregon	9,082	6.2	13.8	17.6	12.0	23.5	9.1	6.2	5.4	4.8	1.1	0.3	23.2
Pennsylvania ³	17,313	7.8	17.0	15.6	10.1	20.8	10.0	6.3	5.0	5.0	1.9	0.6	23.5
Rhode Island	2,623	0.0	0.0	14.4	8.2	23.8	14.4	15.1	12.4	6.8	4.0	1.0	28.3
South Carolina	5,839	2.8	17.1	12.9	11.6	26.1	11.2	5.5	5.3	5.5	1.9	0.1	23.8
South Dakota	1,582	5.0	15.9	16.6	13.4	24.9	7.4	4.6	4.3	5.0	2.2	0.7	23.3
Tennessee	13,510	0.0	20.8	17.5	10.3	20.5	10.5	6.7	4.9	5.9	2.3	0.5	24.1
Texas	48,410	2.4	19.5	14.4	9.9	22.2	11.2	7.0	5.5	5.9	1.7	0.3	24.0
Utah	4,104	0.0	13.2	26.2	15.7	26.0	7.8	4.2	3.4	2.3	0.5	0.5	21.9
Vermont	923	9.9	19.1	17.5	13.0	20.2	6.4	5.5	2.9	3.4	1.9	0.2	21.9
Virginia	10,462	3.2	12.7	19.1	10.9	22.7	10.5	6.8	5.2	6.2	2.2	0.5	24.3
Washington	13,767	7.7	15.8	14.0	11.7	23.7	10.1	6.4	4.9	4.4	1.1	0.3	23.0
West Virginia	4,015	3.3	10.7	15.9	11.8	24.4	11.2	7.0	5.6	6.9	2.7	0.4	24.8
Wisconsin	7,892	0.0	7.1	23.5	13.5	27.9	11.9	6.1	4.5	3.9	1.3	0.3	23.5
Wyoming	1,194	1.2	12.3	21.8	15.8	27.5	6.0	4.8	4.5	4.6	1.3	0.3	22.8
American Samoa	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	349	4.3	8.0	13.5	16.0	32.4	15.5	7.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	22.2
N. Mariana Islands	24	4.2	16.7	20.8	20.8	16.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5
Palau	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	17,055	0.0	0.0	42.6	26.7	17.0	2.9	4.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	0.6	21.5
Marshall Islands	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	24.6
Virgin Islands	134	0.0	6.7	13.4	6.7	24.6	16.4	14.2	8.2	5.2	4.5	0.0	27.0
U.S. + IAFAS⁵	515,585	3.2	12.4	16.9	12.8	24.1	10.7	7.0	5.3	5.3	1.7	0.4	24.0

Jurisdiction	Creden- tials Issued	Age Groups											Avg. Age
		16	17	18	19	20- 24	25- 29	30- 39	35- 39	40- 49	50- 59	> 60	
Alberta	1,665	0.0	0.7	4.5	7.2	29.7	18.7	12.2	12.2	11.6	3.2	0.1	29.2
British Columbia	2,199	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.7	31.0	17.6	12.2	11.9	14.8	3.1	0.4	30.0
Manitoba	689	0.1	0.1	1.5	8.3	27.3	16.7	12.4	13.8	16.1	3.5	0.1	30.6
New Brunswick	902	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	28.2	14.9	12.4	15.3	16.7	3.0	0.4	30.9
Newfoundland	166	0.0	0.0	3.6	8.4	24.1	16.3	10.8	11.4	16.3	9.0	0.0	31.8
Northwest Territories	50	0.0	0.0	6.0	14.0	28.0	22.0	14.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	27.2
Nova Scotia	1,440	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	24.4	15.8	13.5	15.1	18.7	3.8	0.1	31.6
Ontario	2,154	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	364	0.0	0.8	2.2	6.6	17.0	12.4	13.7	15.4	24.5	7.1	0.3	34.0
Saskatchewan	1,496	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.5	29.4	16.5	14.0	13.6	15.3	2.9	0.3	30.4
Yukon Territory	28	0.0	3.6	3.6	14.3	39.3	7.1	14.3	7.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	26.4
Canada⁵	11,153	0.0	0.2	1.3	8.2	28.2	16.7	12.8	13.3	15.6	3.5	0.2	30.5
Program Total⁵	526,738	3.2	12.2	16.7	12.7	24.2	10.8	7.1	5.5	5.4	1.8	0.4	24.1

TABLE 4

Continued

► Eight of every 10 credentials in the U.S. + IAFAS (80 percent) were earned by adults age 29 and younger.

► Only 15.6 percent of adults (ages 16 and 17) in the U.S. + IAFAS earned credentials at an age earlier than 18, the age when their traditional high school classmates earn diplomas.

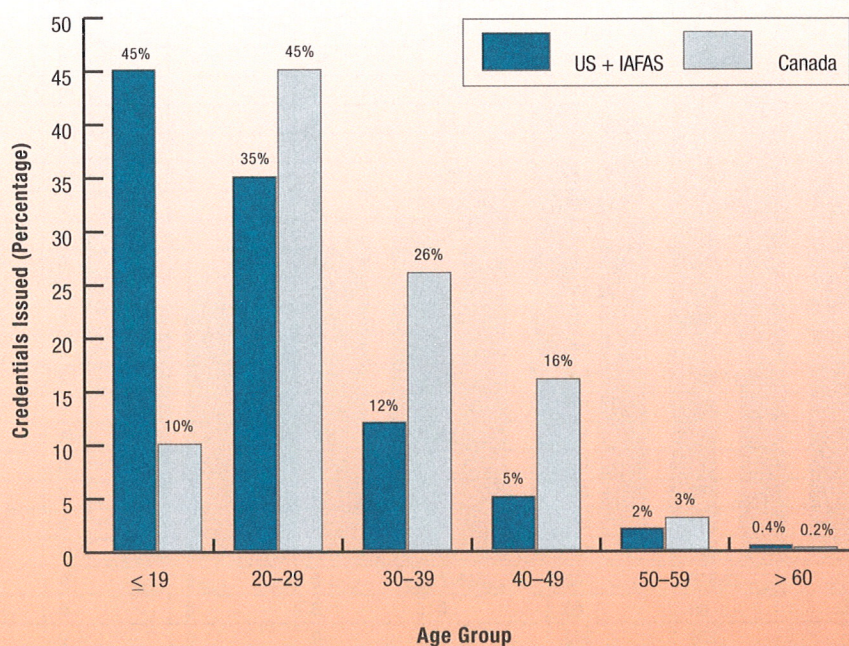
► In seven jurisdictions (Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Vermont), more than one of every four adults age 17 or younger earned a credential.

► Four jurisdictions in the U.S. + IAFAS (Marshall Islands, Michigan, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island) did not issue credentials to adults younger than 18.

► Only 1.5 percent of Canadian adults under age 19 earned a credential in 1999.

FIGURE 4

Percentage of GED Credentials Issued in 1999, in U.S., Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada, by Age Group



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 5**Number of
People Tested,
by Edition**

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Language			Special Edition		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cass.	Braille	Lg. Print
Alabama	12,669	12,643	8	0	7	1	10
Alaska	3,129	3,051	77	0	1	0	0
Arizona	15,935	14,836	936	2	11	0	150
Arkansas	8,757	8,626	121	1	4	3	2
California	58,532	53,715	4,803	4	5	0	5
Colorado	14,863	14,583	272	0	2	6	0
Connecticut	7,019	6,396	602	0	9	0	12
Delaware	972	942	25	1	1	1	2
District of Columbia	1,207	1,157	33	10	2	0	5
Florida	48,855	47,739	1,078	0	22	1	15
Georgia	33,390	33,230	99	10	7	2	42
Hawaii	2,100	2,098	0	0	1	0	1
Idaho	6,778	6,724	48	0	6	0	0
Illinois	37,147	34,791	2,282	0	18	4	52
Indiana	16,961	16,850	66	4	27	0	14
Iowa	7,120	7,069	43	0	1	0	7
Kansas	9,889	9,471	369	1	5	1	42
Kentucky	15,884	15,659	103	0	12	8	102
Louisiana	10,068	10,040	21	0	3	0	4
Maine	3,766	3,742	10	2	1	0	11
Maryland	11,586	11,511	49	0	12	0	14
Massachusetts	13,871	12,905	918	0	9	3	36
Michigan	30,009	29,785	186	2	6	2	28
Minnesota	11,511	11,295	205	0	8	0	3
Mississippi	13,006	12,960	21	0	15	5	5
Missouri	14,059	13,997	27	0	16	1	18
Montana	3,286	3,244	2	0	9	0	31
Nebraska	4,278	4,256	16	0	4	0	2
Nevada	5,213	5,149	61	0	1	0	2
New Hampshire	2,644	2,628	8	3	3	0	2
New Jersey	15,220	13,960	1,246	14	0	0	0
New Mexico	8,435	8,044	378	0	7	0	6
New York	66,778	59,066	6,531	920	210	1	50
North Carolina	22,479	22,220	206	1	34	3	15
North Dakota	1,629	1,619	3	0	7	0	0
Ohio	22,536	22,437	44	2	9	6	38
Oklahoma	11,522	11,381	121	0	4	0	16
Oregon	14,922	14,126	698	1	70	1	26
Pennsylvania	26,943	26,176	602	30	25	0	110
Rhode Island	5,253	4,656	597	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	8,688	8,624	25	0	7	0	32
South Dakota	2,673	2,666	3	0	4	0	0
Tennessee	20,746	20,544	122	11	7	14	48
Texas	84,412	78,803	5,527	0	2	0	80
Utah	5,426	5,365	57	0	0	3	1
Vermont	1,563	1,560	1	1	1	0	0
Virginia	16,676	16,391	117	0	11	0	157
Washington	21,996	21,471	469	2	20	0	34
West Virginia	6,230	6,200	1	0	1	0	28
Wisconsin	17,981	17,859	85	0	34	0	3
Wyoming	1,753	1,736	11	0	5	0	1
American Samoa	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	127	127	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	474	474	0	0	0	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	105	105	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	21,319	702	20,617	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	89	89	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	259	246	13	0	0	0	0
U.S. + IAFAS	830,738	777,739	49,963	1,022	686	66	1,262

¹ N/A = not available at time of publication.

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Language			Special Edition		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cass.	Braille	Lg. Print
Alberta	2,257	2,255	0	2	0	0	0
British Columbia	3,201	3,193	0	2	3	0	3
Manitoba	922	922	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,503	1,223	0	217	2	0	61
Newfoundland	299	299	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	97	96	0	0	1	0	0
Nova Scotia	2,163	2,149	0	2	2	0	10
Ontario	2,703	2,658	0	14	1	0	30
Prince Edward Island	383	382	0	0	0	0	1
Saskatchewan	2,370	2,364	0	1	2	0	3
Yukon Territory	42	42	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	15,940	15,583	0	238	11	0	108
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,596	5,689	1,900	0	2	0	5
International	413	413	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	2,942	2,863	21	0	0	0	58
Overseas: Non-Mil.	316	304	11	1	0	0	0
Overseas: Military	134	133	1	0	0	0	0
CONUS Military	1,084	1,084	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Contracts	12,488	10,489	1,933	1	2	0	63
Program Total	859,166	803,811	51,896	1,261	699	66	1,433

FIGURE 5

Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–1999

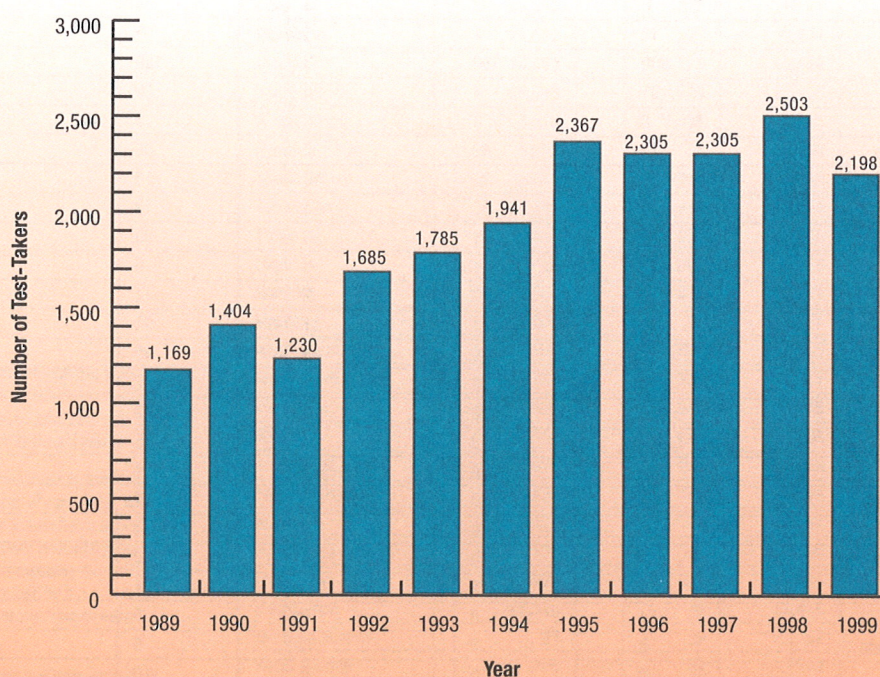


TABLE 5

Continued

▮ The number of adults taking the braille edition increased 40 percent from 1998 to 1999, while the number taking the audiocassette edition decreased by 18 percent during the same period.

▮ Nearly 52,000 adults took the Spanish-language GED Tests in 1999, a 7 percent increase over 1998.

▮ While two of every five adults took the Spanish-language GED Tests in Puerto Rico, more than half (57 percent) took the Spanish-language tests in the continental U.S.

▮ In 1999, 10 percent fewer adults self-selected to take the large print edition GED Tests than in 1998.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 6

Volume of Special Testing Accommodations¹

Jurisdiction	Special Testing Accommodations ¹				Requests for SLD Accommodations ²
	Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	
Alabama	29	8	6	22	13
Alaska	8	0	1	3	2
Arizona	35	17	6	2	40
Arkansas	8	0	4	11	12
California	130	22	26	110	123
Colorado	22	4	2	15	20
Connecticut	58	23	6	157	22
Delaware	3	2	2	1	3
District of Columbia	5	1	0	15	5
Florida	201	8	28	370	215
Georgia	25	2	9	8	32
Hawaii	1	1	1	0	2
Idaho	20	1	4	5	9
Illinois	147	44	20	24	30
Indiana	51	12	14	0	50
Iowa	53	1	6	5	11
Kansas	49	22	11	35	29
Kentucky	41	5	7	10	24
Louisiana	26	6	8	92	21
Maine	7	11	4	2	3
Maryland	73	1	12	50	42
Massachusetts	32	0	4	32	12
Michigan	44	3	4	6	20
Minnesota	61	10	8	34	51
Mississippi	34	2	1	2	51
Missouri	69	36	20	34	69
Montana	9	9	9	0	22
Nebraska	9	4	3	4	10
Nevada	8	0	5	8	2
New Hampshire	5	0	0	2	6
New Jersey	4	0	2	4	6
New Mexico	21	8	5	10	16
New York	575	210	123	256	1,150
North Carolina	174	111	40	94	137
North Dakota	17	4	3	54	20
Ohio	8	2	3	4	N/A ³
Oklahoma	13	1	4	15	7
Oregon	300	180	53	152	230
Pennsylvania	31	4	22	22	27
Rhode Island	8	0	0	3	7
South Carolina	18	49	8	30	9
South Dakota	31	13	15	19	6
Tennessee	32	20	6	18	16
Texas	153	51	30	65	153
Utah	11	1	0	0	14
Vermont	6	2	2	1	2
Virginia	56	21	31	21	77
Washington	91	6	23	45	29
West Virginia	20	3	14	17	26
Wisconsin	240	20	23	102	185
Wyoming	12	3	2	6	11
American Samoa	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	52	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	1
N. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	54	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. + IAFAS	3,190	964	640	1,997	3,080

¹ Accommodations to standard testing conditions include extended testing time, use of special reading or optical devices, alternative answer-recording methods, and miscellaneous other adaptations to standard testing conditions. A candidate may be granted a combination of these adaptations as described in the *GED Examiner's Manual* and the GED Testing Service brochure, "Accommodating Accommodations."

² These numbers represent requests to jurisdictions for adaptations to standard testing conditions based on specific learning disabilities (SLD).

NOTE: "Special Testing Accommodations" refers to the number of adaptations to standard testing conditions. "SLD Requests" refers to the number of persons requesting accommodations based on specific learning disabilities. Some candidates may require multiple accommodations to be tested fairly. An additional method of accommodation is the use of special editions of the GED Tests—Audiocassette, Braille, and Large Print (please refer to Table 5).

³ N/A = not available at time of publication.

TABLE 2
Testing Volumes

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery			Met Score Requirements	
Alabama	12,669	87	9,553	3,029	12,582	6,938	55.1
Alaska	3,129 ¹	904	2,009	216	2,225	1,919	86.2
Arizona	15,935	880	14,133	922	15,055	12,449	82.7
Arkansas	8,757	0	7,752	1,005	8,757	6,809	77.8
California	58,532	11,707	42,250	4,575	46,825	37,008	79.0
Colorado	14,863	5,430	2,670	6,763	9,433	9,164	97.1
Connecticut	7,019	733	5,739	547	6,286	4,083	65.0
Delaware	972	16	833	123	956	729	76.3
District of Columbia	1,207	0	826	381	1,207	417	34.5
Florida	48,855	1,470	45,248	2,137	47,385	31,440	66.4
Georgia	33,390	3,288	27,233	2,869	30,102	19,402	64.5
Hawaii	2,100	127	1,608	365	1,973	1,439	72.9
Idaho	6,778	2,230	3,821	727	4,548	4,019	88.4
Illinois	37,147	5,194	24,308	7,645	31,953	19,676	61.6
Indiana	16,961	175	15,396	1,390	16,786	12,407	73.9
Iowa	7,120	2,687	3,762	671	4,433	4,244	95.7
Kansas	9,889	2,428	6,235	1,226	7,461	6,424	86.1
Kentucky	15,884	1,111	9,459	5,314	14,773	10,750	72.8
Louisiana	10,068	42	9,053	973	10,026	7,671	76.5
Maine	3,766	1,034	2,623	109	2,732	2,631	96.3
Maryland	11,586	367	7,713	3,506	11,219	5,944	53.0
Massachusetts	13,871	2,532	8,549	2,790	11,339	7,801	68.8
Michigan	30,009	8,659	17,128	4,222	21,350	14,443	67.6
Minnesota	11,511	3,547	7,157	807	7,964	6,972	87.5
Mississippi	13,006	757	7,139	5,110	12,249	6,013	49.1
Missouri	14,059	238	12,620	1,201	13,821	10,329	74.7
Montana	3,286	396	2,284	606	2,890	2,194	75.9
Nebraska	4,278	1,549	2,507	222	2,729	2,406	88.2
Nevada	5,213	86	4,135	992	5,127	3,858	75.2
New Hampshire	2,644	360	2,076	208	2,284	1,913	83.8
New Jersey	15,220	633	11,095	3,492	14,587	8,363	57.3
New Mexico	8,435	1,736	5,542	1,157	6,699	4,577	68.3
New York	66,778	2,483	47,694	16,601	64,295	37,165	57.8
North Carolina	22,479	5,268	14,531	2,680	17,211	14,525	84.4
North Dakota	1,629	600	915	114	1,029	861	83.7
Ohio	22,536	437	18,831	3,268	22,099	17,108	77.4
Oklahoma	11,522	229	9,874	1,419	11,293	7,895	69.9
Oregon	14,922	4,173	10,292	457	10,749	9,156	85.2
Pennsylvania	26,943	2,578	20,136	4,229	24,365	17,313	71.1
Rhode Island	5,253	2,131	2,623	499	3,122	2,232	71.5
South Carolina	8,688	73	7,308	1,307	8,615	5,746	66.7
South Dakota	2,673	821	1,653	199	1,852	1,502	81.1
Tennessee	20,746	491	15,504	4,751	20,255	13,391	66.1
Texas	84,412	10,662	62,645	11,105	73,750	47,056	63.8
Utah	5,426	267	4,098	1,061	5,159	4,104	79.6
Vermont	1,563	572	901	90	991	824	83.1
Virginia	16,676	87	13,357	3,232	16,589	10,442	62.9
Washington	21,996	6,799	12,345	2,852	15,197	12,764	84.0
West Virginia	6,230	278	4,811	1,141	5,952	4,011	67.4
Wisconsin	17,981	8,541	7,975	1,465	9,440	7,892	83.6
Wyoming	1,753	422	1,266	65	1,331	1,212	91.1
American Samoa	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	127	20	91	16	107	23	21.5
Guam	474	12	328	134	462	349	75.5
N. Mariana Islands	105	69	36	0	36	24	66.7
Palau	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	21,319	0	14,470	6,849	21,319	15,989	75.0
Marshall Islands	89	9	57	23	80	8	10.0
Virgin Islands	259	10	143	106	249	131	52.6
U.S. + IAFAS	830,738	107,435	594,340	128,963	723,303	506,155	70.0

¹ This number includes high school students who participated in special pilot GED programs for in-school youth.

² This percentage is based on the number of candidates who met their jurisdiction's score requirements divided by the number completing the entire battery, either for the first time or by retesting from previous years.

³ N/A = not available at time of publication.

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery		Met Score Requirements		
Alberta	2,257	49	1,944	264	2,208	1,665	75.4
British Columbia	3,201	85	2,731	385	3,116	2,199	70.6
Manitoba	922	27	772	123	895	689	77.0
New Brunswick	1,503	27	1,135	341	1,476	902	61.1
Newfoundland	299	4	216	79	295	166	56.3
Northwest Territories	97	0	81	16	97	50	51.5
Nova Scotia	2,163	45	1,614	504	2,118	1,440	68.0
Ontario	2,703	30	2,321	352	2,673	2,154	80.6
Prince Edward Island	383	3	357	23	380	364	95.8
Saskatchewan	2,370	88	1,852	430	2,282	1,496	65.6
Yukon Territory	42	4	34	4	38	28	73.7
Canada	15,940	362	13,057	2,521	15,578	11,153	71.6
Federal Corr. Inst	7,596	55	6,731	810	7,541	5,615	74.5
International	413	119	294	0	294	225	76.5
Michigan Prisons	2,942	434	2,134	374	2,508	1,981	79.0
Overseas: Non-Mil.	316	15	278	23	301	251	83.4
Overseas: Military	134	5	127	2	129	119	92.2
CONUS Military	1,084	27	1,034	23	1,057	911	86.2
VA Hospitals	3	0	3	0	3	1	33.3
Federal Contracts	12,488	655	10,601	1,232	11,833	9,103	76.9
Program Total	859,166	108,452	617,998	132,716	750,714	526,411	70.1

TABLE 2

Continued

► Nearly 860,000 adults participated in the GED testing program in 1999—almost 37,000 more than in 1998 (4.5 percent increase).

► Seven of every 10 adults (70.1 percent) who completed the GED Tests met their jurisdictions' passing score requirements.

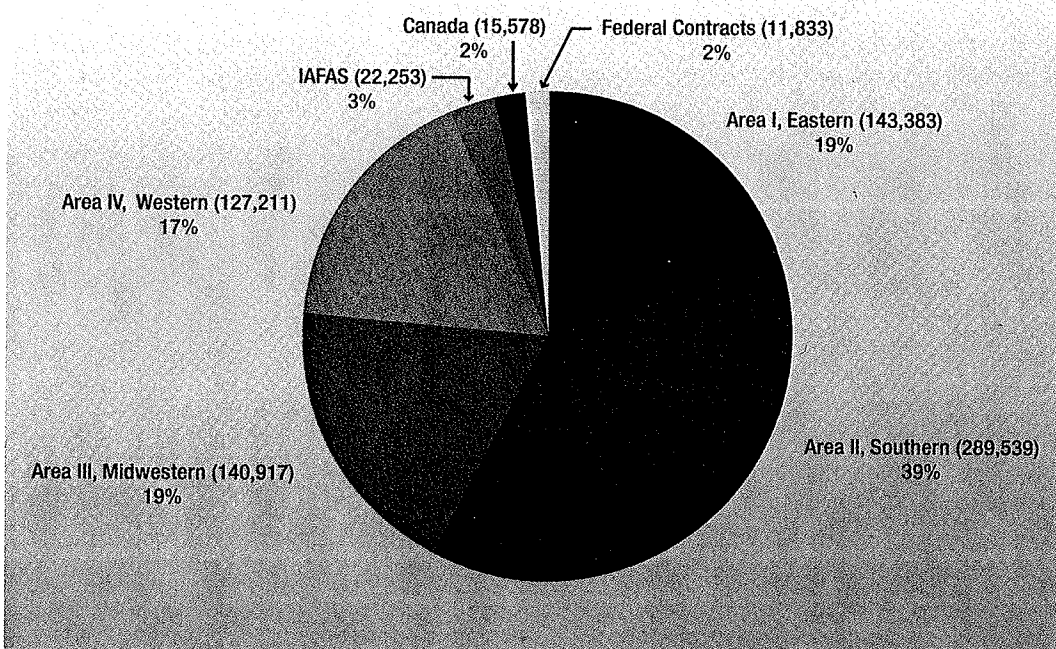
► In the Federal Contracts category, 76.9 percent of adults met their jurisdiction's passing score requirements—exceeding the GED program average by 6.8 percent.

► More than eight of every 10 adults (82.3 percent) who completed the GED Tests did so for the first time in 1999.

► In addition to those who completed all five tests in the battery, 108,452 more completed one or more tests and may return to complete the GED test battery and earn a credential in subsequent years.

FIGURE 2

Percentage and Number of People Who Completed the GED Tests in 1999, by Region



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

Jurisdiction	Special Testing Accommodations ¹				Requests for SLD Accommodations ²
	Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	
Alberta	3	0	0	0	5
British Columbia	18	2	2	17	9
Manitoba	3	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	3	1	2	4	2
Newfoundland	1	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	1	0	0	0	1
Nova Scotia	24	10	1	10	14
Ontario	7	0	2	7	8
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	5	0	0	0	23
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	65	13	7	38	62
Federal Corr. Inst.	0	0	0	0	0
International	2	0	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas: Non-Mil.	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas: Military	0	0	0	0	0
CONUS Military	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Contracts	2	0	0	0	0
Program Total	3,257	977	647	2,035	3,142

TABLE 6

Continued

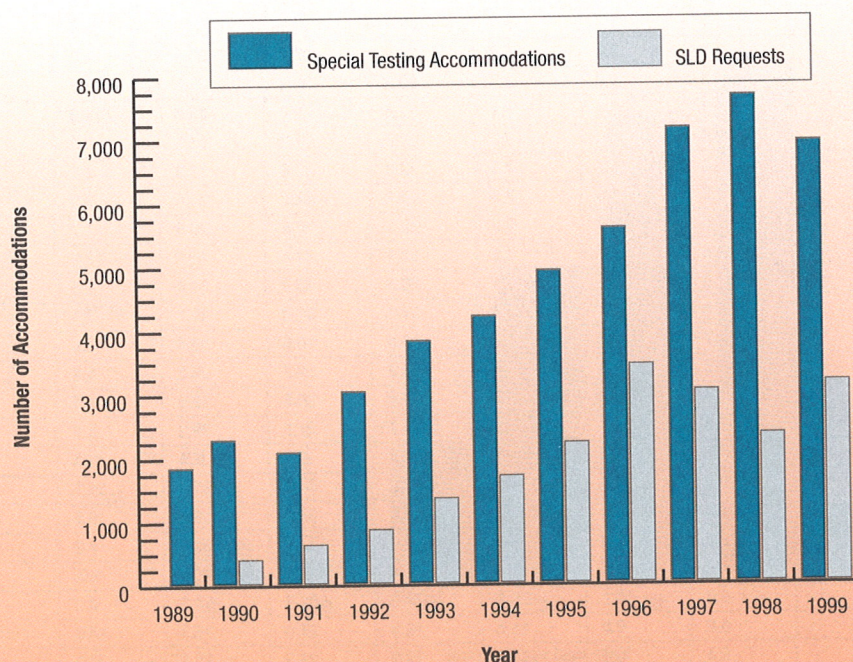
► The number of specific learning disability (SLD) accommodation requests increased by 35 percent from 1998 to 1999.

► In 1999, there was an overall 9 percent decrease in the number of special accommodations granted.

► Over 1,600 adults used special reading devices (e.g., magnifiers), or marking devices (e.g., scribes or keyboards) to accommodate individual needs, a 9 percent increase from 1998 to 1999.

FIGURE 6

Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–1999) and Number of Persons Requesting SLD Accommodations (1990–1999)



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 7

Highest Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	Percentage of People Tested Who Completed Grade							Avg. Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alabama	0.7	2.0	9.1	20.2	30.5	31.6	6.0	10.0
Alaska	1.6	1.9	9.9	19.4	29.9	32.9	4.4	9.9
Arizona	1.1	1.3	10.8	19.2	28.9	34.1	4.7	9.9
Arkansas	0.8	2.2	8.7	19.7	31.9	32.8	4.0	9.9
California	14.2	0.9	3.8	10.4	22.3	42.2	6.2	9.8
Colorado	0.9	1.1	7.3	18.8	33.3	35.0	3.6	10.0
Connecticut	0.9	1.1	9.7	23.9	30.2	30.1	4.1	9.9
Delaware	0.6	0.9	9.5	30.0	34.5	23.1	1.4	9.7
District of Columbia	0.9	1.4	6.6	19.4	30.1	35.8	5.7	10.1
Florida	0.8	1.3	8.6	19.4	29.9	34.5	5.6	10.0
Georgia	0.5	1.4	10.3	23.4	30.4	29.3	4.7	9.9
Hawaii	0.5	0.3	5.6	16.3	30.0	42.7	4.6	10.2
Idaho	1.3	1.7	8.7	21.2	31.0	30.7	5.5	9.9
Illinois	1.3	1.0	7.5	17.7	31.2	35.7	5.6	10.1
Indiana	0.3	1.0	8.4	19.7	32.7	34.3	3.5	10.0
Iowa	0.3	0.9	7.4	18.4	35.0	35.4	2.6	10.0
Kansas	1.1	1.1	7.7	20.2	32.2	33.8	4.0	10.0
Kentucky	0.4	1.6	12.0	22.0	32.3	30.1	1.5	9.8
Louisiana	33.0	0.1	12.6	26.9	0.9	23.8	2.5	8.4
Maine	0.6	1.3	11.5	23.8	30.4	29.5	2.9	9.8
Maryland	1.1	2.0	11.4	24.6	30.2	28.0	2.8	9.8
Massachusetts	1.3	1.5	10.3	20.8	31.1	32.5	2.4	9.9
Michigan	0.7	1.4	7.3	20.4	32.9	36.0	1.3	10.0
Minnesota	0.7	0.6	4.4	14.6	32.0	43.1	4.6	10.2
Mississippi	0.9	3.5	12.9	23.1	28.9	25.9	4.8	9.7
Missouri	0.6	1.4	8.7	21.9	33.6	29.9	3.9	9.9
Montana	0.6	1.2	11.1	20.4	31.1	30.9	4.7	9.9
Nebraska	0.9	1.3	6.9	19.4	33.1	34.1	4.3	10.0
Nevada	0.3	1.1	5.0	13.7	31.4	41.5	7.0	10.3
New Hampshire	0.6	2.1	10.7	22.0	32.6	29.3	2.7	9.8
New Jersey	1.0	1.3	7.6	18.9	31.1	32.3	7.9	10.1
New Mexico	2.2	1.3	8.9	20.4	30.7	32.9	3.7	9.9
New York	1.7	1.0	6.4	18.0	29.5	32.0	11.4	10.1
North Carolina	4.7	4.7	4.7	26.8	33.2	24.2	1.8	9.6
North Dakota	0.6	1.1	11.1	22.3	31.7	30.3	3.0	9.9
Ohio	2.0	0.9	9.2	19.1	29.9	35.3	3.6	9.9
Oklahoma	1.0	1.7	9.9	22.2	30.5	31.7	3.1	9.9
Oregon	1.8	1.5	9.4	20.3	31.5	30.8	4.8	9.9
Pennsylvania	1.3	1.2	8.0	20.3	33.5	32.3	3.3	9.9
Rhode Island	1.1	2.4	8.1	21.8	29.0	25.6	12.0	10.0
South Carolina	0.6	1.8	13.0	27.6	31.2	23.6	2.3	9.7
South Dakota	0.6	1.7	13.1	22.0	32.6	27.9	2.1	9.8
Tennessee	0.6	1.5	7.8	19.3	32.0	35.4	3.3	10.0
Texas	7.0	1.9	9.7	22.1	26.9	26.8	5.7	9.6
Utah	0.4	0.7	3.5	12.4	24.4	45.7	12.9	10.5
Vermont	0	1.5	10.5	20.8	33.2	31.4	2.6	9.9
Virginia	0.8	2.1	10.3	21.4	31.0	32.3	2.1	9.9
Washington	1.7	1.8	8.3	18.8	30.5	33.4	5.6	10.0
West Virginia	0.6	2.4	11.7	24.2	29.7	29.3	2.1	9.8
Wisconsin	0.6	1.3	6.0	17.6	30.6	39.9	4.1	10.1
Wyoming	0.9	1.1	7.1	15.7	27.8	39.3	8.2	10.2
American Samoa	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	0.0	0.8	3.1	23.6	24.4	32.3	15.7	10.3
Guam	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.1	34.0	53.0	0.4	10.4
N. Mariana Islands	2.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	27.0	34.0	7.0	10.0
Palau	N/A ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	0.0	10.2	25.7	28.6	22.2	13.2	0.0	9.0
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	11.2	16.9	27.0	30.3	14.6	10.2
Virgin Islands	0.4	3.1	11.2	13.9	23.9	25.5	22.0	10.2
U.S. + IAFAS²	3.1	1.7	8.7	20.0	29.4	32.2	4.9	9.9

¹ N/A = not available at time of publication.

² Grade completed percentages for each category are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in that category who completed the specified grade by the total number of persons in that category reporting their last grade completed and multiplying the result by 100. This process is used for all similar tables in this report.

³ Secondary school placement systems in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and elsewhere are not easily correlated to North American practices.

NOTE: These numbers include both those candidates who did and did not meet the minimum score requirement in each jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Percentage of People Tested Who Completed Grade							Avg. Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alberta	0.5	1.2	3.4	17.1	39.6	32.4	5.7	10.1
British Columbia	0.5	2.5	7.7	16.6	42.0	30.1	0.7	9.9
Manitoba	0.9	2.6	7.9	25.3	32.8	28.3	2.3	9.8
New Brunswick	1.0	3.2	8.7	16.5	32.1	28.3	10.2	10.0
Newfoundland	1.7	4.5	13.7	19.6	30.9	26.8	2.7	9.6
Northwest Territories	4.1	4.1	5.2	25.8	32.0	28.9	0	9.6
Nova Scotia	1.8	4.3	11.4	25.3	30.8	25.8	0.6	9.6
Ontario	0.2	0.7	6.5	14.4	31.7	40.3	6.1	10.2
Prince Edward Island	0.3	5.5	14.2	19.7	37.4	23.0	0	9.6
Saskatchewan	1.3	2.7	11.7	25.5	33.8	23.0	2.0	9.6
Yukon Territory	0	5.3	7.9	21.1	23.7	36.8	5.3	9.9
Canada ²	0.9	2.5	8.4	19.6	35.2	29.9	3.5	9.9
Federal Corr.Inst.	6.4	2.9	10.3	18.7	24.6	28.0	9.1	9.7
International	N O T R E P O R T E D ³							
Michigan Prisons	1.5	3.2	12.8	23.3	29.4	25.8	4.1	9.7
Overseas: Non-Mil.	1.0	1.3	2.3	13.6	22.6	41.9	17.3	10.5
Overseas: Military	0	0.8	1.5	6.1	28.0	46.2	17.4	10.7
CONUS Military	0.1	0	2.5	10.0	28.1	50.7	8.5	10.5
VA Hospitals	0	0	0	33.3	0	66.7	0	10.3
Federal Contracts ²	4.4	2.6	9.8	18.7	26.1	30.2	8.1	9.8
Program Total ²	3.0	1.8	8.7	20.0	29.5	32.2	4.9	9.9

TABLE 7

Continued

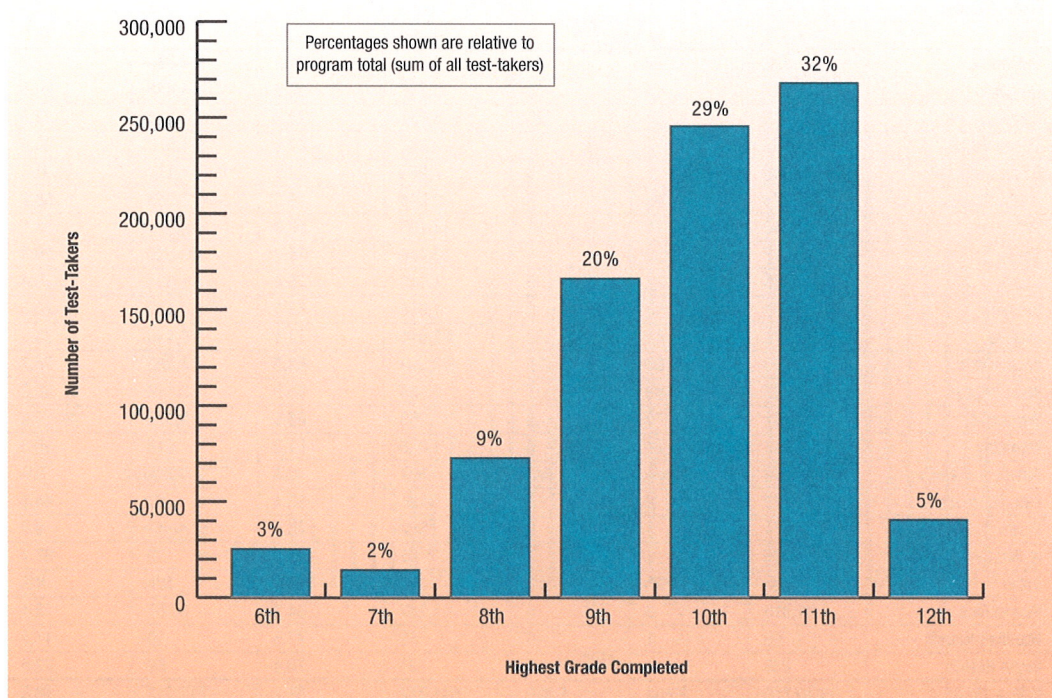
► More than one in three (37.1 percent) adults who took the tests in 1999 reported completing 11th grade or higher before leaving high school.

► Two of every three (66.6 percent) adults reported completing 10th grade or higher before leaving high school.

► Highest grade completed is almost identical to the program total (9.9 years, or about 9 years, 11 months) for all three subgroups reported (U.S. + IAFAS, 9.9; Canada, 9.9; and Federal Contracts, 9.8).

FIGURE 7

Number and Percentage of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1999, by Highest Grade Completed



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 8

**Additional Data:
Number of
People Tested,
GED Testing
Centers, Active-
Duty Military
Personnel, and
Reasons for
Taking GED
Tests**

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active-Duty Military Personnel ¹	Reasons for Taking the GED Tests			
				Education		Employment	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	12,669	54	4	7,622	60.2	4,407	34.8
Alaska	3,129	31	4	1,695	54.2	802	25.6
Arizona	15,935	39	238	4,058	25.5	5,860	36.8
Arkansas	8,757	62	17	4,140	47.3	3,061	35.0
California ²	58,532	220	15	34,078	58.2	N/C ⁴	N/C
Colorado ²	14,863	35	21	10,053	67.6	N/C ⁴	N/C
Connecticut	7,019	25	0	2,563	36.5	2,362	33.7
Delaware	972	5	0	745	76.6	316	32.5
District of Columbia	1,207	1	2	857	71.0	34	2.8
Florida	48,855	79	105	37,092	75.9	8,117	16.6
Georgia	33,390	61	177	13,508	40.5	6,462	19.4
Hawaii	2,100	13	5	1,594	75.9	595	28.3
Idaho	6,778	9	15	5,001	73.8	2,272	33.5
Illinois	37,147	74	6	26,983	72.6	9,542	25.7
Indiana	16,961	75	96	13,109	77.3	7,816	46.1
Iowa	7,120	15	2	4,571	64.2	1,591	22.3
Kansas	9,889	47	6	7,246	73.3	2,357	23.8
Kentucky	15,884	55	26	10,314	64.9	6,425	40.4
Louisiana	10,068	48	0	8,063	80.1	4,224	42.0
Maine	3,766	82	4	2,009	53.3	1,567	41.6
Maryland	11,586	22	5	8,866	76.5	1,196	10.3
Massachusetts	13,871	34	10	10,770	77.6	3,236	23.3
Michigan	30,009	150	46	16,562	55.2	10,589	35.3
Minnesota	11,511	65	7	8,287	72.0	3,880	33.7
Mississippi	13,006	66	36	9,392	72.2	5,119	39.4
Missouri	14,059	24	4	12,298	87.5	6,038	42.9
Montana	3,286	23	0	2,625	79.9	1,472	44.8
Nebraska	4,278	43	0	3,225	75.4	815	19.1
Nevada	5,213	20	3	4,044	77.6	1,946	37.3
New Hampshire	2,644	22	0	1,786	67.5	538	20.3
New Jersey	15,220	27	26	12,010	78.9	4,778	31.4
New Mexico	8,435	27	11	5,740	68.0	2,938	34.8
New York	66,778	94	0	49,923	74.8	18,098	27.1
North Carolina	22,479	78	40	16,065	71.5	1,307	5.8
North Dakota	1,629	21	0	743	45.6	547	33.6
Ohio	22,536	81	0	15,485	68.7	3,429	15.2
Oklahoma	11,522	52	21	8,735	75.8	4,750	41.2
Oregon	14,922	44	20	8,297	55.6	4,443	29.8
Pennsylvania	26,943	80	28	6,252	23.2	6,330	23.5
Rhode Island	5,253	12	1	3,492	66.5	1,073	20.4
South Carolina ²	8,688	1	0	7,255	83.5	N/C ⁴	N/C
South Dakota	2,673	30	6	2,044	76.5	1,555	58.2
Tennessee	20,746	41	11	12,103	58.3	6,860	33.1
Texas	84,412	230	0	63,486	75.2	30,636	36.3
Utah	5,426	22	9	4,143	76.4	1,594	29.4
Vermont	1,563	16	0	1,018	65.1	445	28.5
Virginia	16,676	61	29	12,016	72.1	6,430	38.6
Washington	21,996	60	25	13,968	63.5	5,882	26.7
West Virginia	6,230	63	8	3,984	63.9	3,508	56.3
Wisconsin	17,981	70	9	11,963	66.5	3,579	19.9
Wyoming	1,753	28	0	1,073	61.2	618	35.3
American Samoa	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	127	2	0	125	98.4	62	48.8
Guam	474	1	0	362	76.4	47	9.9
N. Mariana Islands	105	1	1	85	81.0	39	37.1
Palau	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	21,319	9	0	7,282	34.2	3,857	18.1
Marshall Islands	89	1	0	69	77.5	10	11.2
Virgin Islands	259	2	0	198	76.4	59	22.8
U.S. + IAFAS	830,738	2,653	1,099	541,072	65.1	215,513	28.8

¹ Persons who defined themselves as "active-duty military" when completing their answer sheet.

² California, Colorado, and South Carolina did not collect this data in 1999.

³ N/A = not available at time of publication.

⁴ N/C = data not collected.

⁵ Centers are the same as those used for overseas non-military testing.

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active-Duty Military Personnel ¹	Reasons for Taking the GED Tests			
				Education		Employment	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alberta	2,257	22	40	1,572	69.6	1,000	44.3
British Columbia	3,201	1	0	1,735	54.2	1,177	36.8
Manitoba	922	1	1	494	53.6	307	33.3
New Brunswick	1,503	2	18	888	59.1	279	18.6
Newfoundland	299	1	0	208	69.6	112	37.5
Northwest Territories	97	1	1	88	90.7	9	9.3
Nova Scotia	2,163	1	40	1,689	78.1	810	37.4
Ontario	2,703	1	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	383	1	0	242	63.2	188	49.1
Saskatchewan	2,370	1	0	1,078	45.5	1,133	47.8
Yukon Territory	42	1	0	37	88.1	13	31.0
Canada	15,940	33	100	8,032	50.4	5,028	38.0
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,596	95	10	5,681	74.8	1,864	24.5
International	413	402	0	110	26.6	43	10.4
Michigan Prisons	2,942	38	2	2,450	83.3	1,047	35.6
Overseas: Non-Mil.	316	121	0	242	76.6	100	31.6
Overseas: Military ⁵	134	—	129	107	79.9	69	51.5
CONUS Military	1,084	332	920	788	72.7	653	60.2
VA Hospitals	3	8	0	1	33.3	2	66.7
Federal Contracts	12,488	996	1,061	9,379	75.1	3,778	30.3
Program Total	859,166	3,682	2,260	558,483	65.0	224,319	29.0

TABLE 8

Continued

Overall, nearly two of every three (65 percent) adults reported that they took the tests for further training and education beyond the high school level. Among the three sub-groups reported, the percent varies (Federal Contracts, 75.1 percent, U.S. + IAFAS, 65.1 percent, and Canada 50.4 percent).

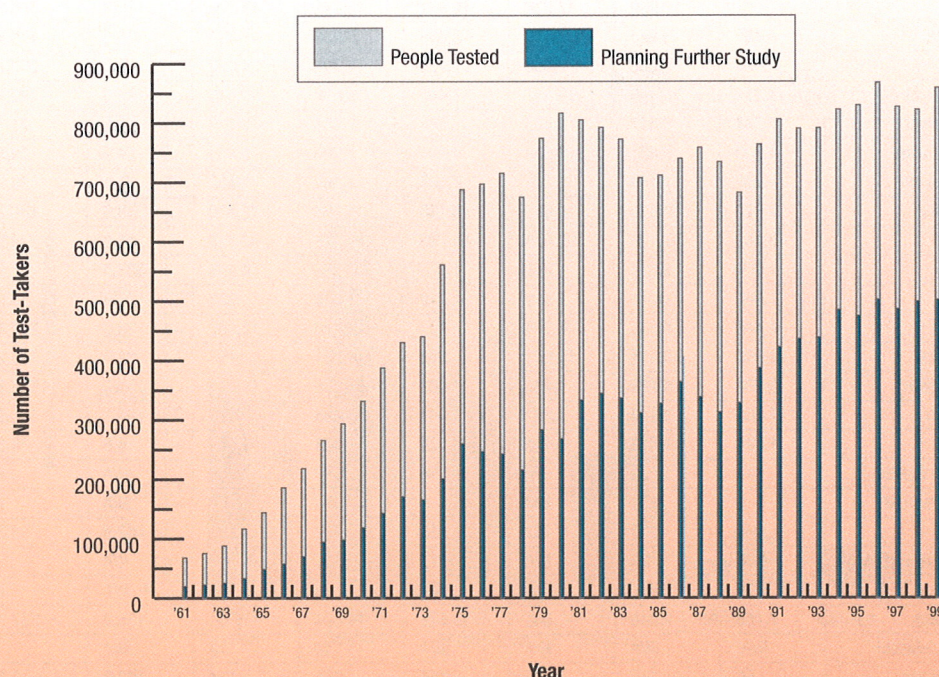
More than one in four (29 percent) adults cited employment as the motivation for earning a GED high school credential.

There was a 33 percent increase in active duty military personnel taking the tests from 1998 to 1999. Testing through continental U.S. military sites (CONUS) nearly doubled (486 in 1998 to 920 in 1999) and overseas military testing increased by 43 percent (90 in 1998 to 129 in 1999).

GED Tests were administered world-wide at 3,682 Official GED Testing Centers in 1999.

FIGURE 8

Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study Compared with Total Number Tested, 1961–1999



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 9

**Credentials
Issued, 1989,
1995–1999;
Percent Change,
1989–1999; and
Cumulative
Credentials
Issued Since
1971**

► While there is a 41.5 percent increase in U.S. + IAFAS credentials awarded from 1989 to 1999, it is important to note that there was a substantive decline in credentials awarded between 1988 (421,016) and 1989 (364,287). This drop in credentials awarded was most likely because 1989 was the first full year of administration of 1988-Series GED Tests and fewer candidates took the 1988-series tests in 1989.

¹ Changes over decade may reflect changes in jurisdiction policies.

² N/C = These data were not collected at the state level in 1997.

³ N/A = not available at time of publication.

⁴ Prior to 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were reported under the category of "Micronesia"; 1997 data for the combined jurisdictions have been reported under the category of "Fed. Micronesia." All three jurisdictions are self-governing and have free-association status with the United States of America.

⁵ Cumulative data for New Brunswick were revised in 1999.

⁶ Ontario initiated GED testing in 1996.

Jurisdiction	1989	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change ¹ 89–99	Cum. 71–99
Alabama	6,907	8,070	7,647	8,039	8,065	6,938	0.4	261,604
Alaska	1,199	1,714	2,111	1,563	1,815	1,982	65.3	59,018
Arizona	7,292	11,608	11,042	9,802	10,514	12,449	70.7	228,177
Arkansas	6,341	7,570	7,686	7,998	8,134	6,839	7.9	174,049
California	9,468	39,268	39,211	37,463	35,654	37,596	297.1	511,769
Colorado	5,978	7,482	8,126	8,168	8,885	9,359	56.6	201,177
Connecticut	3,636	5,152	4,758	4,554	4,789	4,259	17.1	124,860
Delaware	795	784	839	747	769	729	–8.3	24,815
District of Columbia	575	794	851	827	725	417	–27.5	31,565
Florida	25,279	37,057	38,318	39,371	35,530	33,918	34.2	760,225
Georgia	12,686	21,166	17,914	15,577	17,774	19,402	52.9	379,735
Hawaii	1,271	1,313	1,361	1,303	1,333	1,337	5.2	41,145
Idaho	813	824	1,133	660	611	567	–30.3	25,365
Illinois	16,281	16,842	8,011	N/C ²	18,549	19,946	22.5	416,818
Indiana	9,035	12,044	13,363	13,137	12,799	12,509	38.5	234,197
Iowa	4,006	5,372	5,525	5,377	5,448	4,544	13.4	138,035
Kansas	5,268	5,899	6,517	5,835	5,993	6,424	21.9	184,022
Kentucky	10,463	10,959	10,738	10,368	10,196	11,851	13.3	313,336
Louisiana	6,601	8,371	8,517	7,020	6,638	7,677	16.3	253,977
Maine	3,307	2,472	2,427	2,386	2,322	4,034	22.0	74,714
Maryland	5,412	5,948	5,600	5,855	6,446	5,944	9.8	189,180
Massachusetts	8,655	10,317	9,318	8,208	7,873	7,494	–13.4	254,585
Michigan	11,549	13,277	14,124	14,428	12,906	15,915	37.8	358,982
Minnesota	5,098	6,329	6,122	6,535	7,117	7,044	38.2	169,127
Mississippi	5,466	7,121	8,822	4,886	4,186	6,012	10.0	182,546
Missouri	7,698	8,611	9,090	9,789	10,864	10,429	35.5	240,486
Montana	1,471	1,963	2,149	1,903	2,061	2,204	49.8	57,319
Nebraska	2,350	2,253	2,425	2,414	1,934	2,173	–7.5	65,383
Nevada	2,760	3,596	4,223	3,931	4,234	3,895	41.1	69,851
New Hampshire	1,677	1,912	1,717	1,616	1,707	1,927	14.9	51,051
New Jersey	5,636	9,204	9,120	8,790	8,097	9,077	61.1	316,422
New Mexico	3,487	5,082	4,657	5,150	4,481	4,854	39.2	134,605
New York	31,569	39,266	38,112	35,425	36,479	37,165	17.7	1,070,205
North Carolina	13,552	14,090	14,091	13,871	14,580	14,525	7.2	379,998
North Dakota	778	860	982	938	1,013	861	10.7	28,117
Ohio	11,007	18,039	17,236	16,831	16,745	17,108	55.4	368,761
Oklahoma	4,485	6,965	7,645	8,085	7,986	7,895	76.0	175,666
Oregon	5,990	7,966	7,889	7,378	7,718	9,082	51.6	202,285
Pennsylvania	13,852	18,448	19,162	17,440	19,658	17,313	25.0	492,737
Rhode Island	1,844	2,507	2,626	2,592	2,545	2,623	42.2	71,756
South Carolina	4,702	5,421	5,320	4,801	5,285	5,839	24.2	129,538
South Dakota	892	1,149	1,261	1,505	1,552	1,582	77.4	39,356
Tennessee	9,093	12,430	13,613	13,136	13,168	13,510	48.6	288,375
Texas	33,187	57,794	62,409	44,793	47,098	48,410	45.9	1,218,810
Utah	1,007	3,065	4,242	4,643	4,878	4,104	307.5	35,990
Vermont	1,060	1,048	1,512	1,310	855	923	–12.9	33,934
Virginia	8,446	9,822	8,774	9,132	9,426	10,462	23.9	271,143
Washington	10,363	10,849	11,657	11,853	10,961	13,767	32.8	266,223
West Virginia	3,004	4,463	4,434	4,001	3,658	4,015	33.7	135,854
Wisconsin	2,660	8,184	7,254	7,601	7,888	7,892	196.7	186,807
Wyoming	1,025	1,073	1,175	1,127	1,271	1,194	16.5	35,341
American Samoa	14	23	20	10	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia ⁴	2	124	103	9	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	62	175	157	159	176	349	462.9	3,817
N. Mariana Islands	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	17	23	24	N/A	64
Palau ⁴	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	7,167	9,046	11,053	10,502	14,404	17,055	138.0	217,774
Marshall Islands ⁴	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	8	N/A	18
Virgin Islands	66	119	152	115	201	134	103.0	3,712
U.S. + IAFAS	364,287	513,301	514,341	470,977	496,053	515,585	41.5	12,186,509

Jurisdiction	1989	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change ¹ 89-99	Cum. 71-99
Alberta	2,355	1,863	1,768	1,401	1,526	1,665	-29.3	39,407
British Columbia	3,118	2,855	2,542	2,314	2,270	2,199	-29.5	85,170
Manitoba	1,431	681	751	787	610	689	-51.9	40,435
New Brunswick ⁵	1,513	983	944	757	717	902	-40.4	26,478
Newfoundland	677	319	385	302	171	166	-75.5	16,306
Northwest Territories	90	42	56	43	57	50	-44.4	2,158
Nova Scotia	1,494	1,781	1,476	1,322	1,215	1,440	-3.6	47,955
Ontario ⁶	N/A ³	152	594	1,547	1,755	2,154	N/A ³	6,202
Prince Edward Island	254	133	164	182	236	364	43.3	6,480
Saskatchewan	1,618	1,453	1,454	1,349	1,539	1,496	-7.5	54,004
Yukon Territory	42	52	51	56	41	28	-33.3	1,337
Canada	12,592	10,162	10,185	10,060	10,137	11,153	-11.4	325,339
Program Total	376,879	523,463	524,526	481,037	506,190	526,738	39.8	12,511,848

TABLE 9

Continued

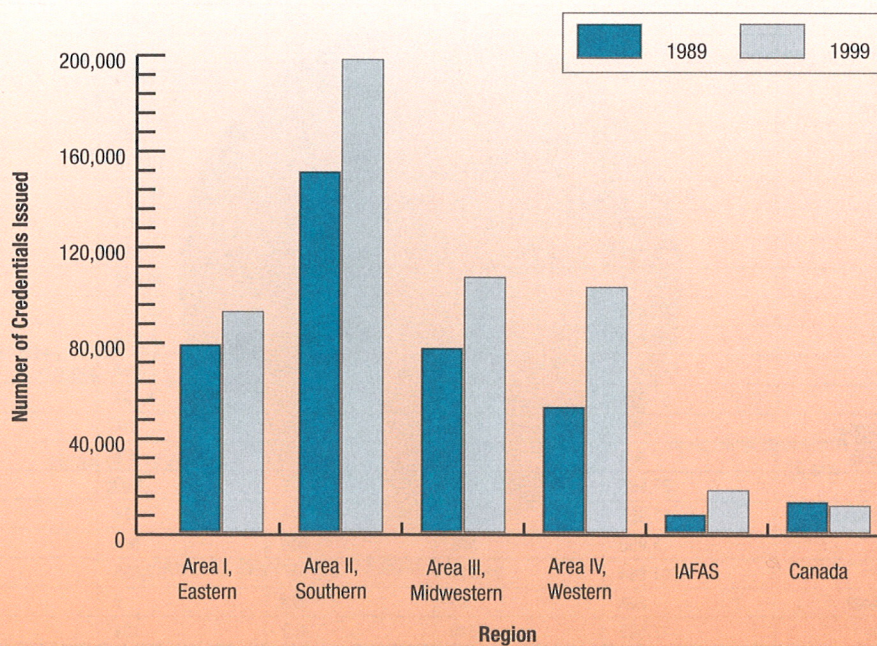
► More than half a million (526,738) adults worldwide earned GED high school credentials in 1999.

► The number of credentials awarded has remained about half a million in the last half of this decade, with a decrease of about 8 percent in 1997 when the higher passing standard was introduced.

► More than 12.5 million adults have earned GED credentials since 1971.

FIGURE 9

Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1989 and in 1999, by Region



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 10

Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas ¹	Number Completing Battery, 1999	Participation Rate (percent) ²	Number of Credentials Issued, 1999	Credentialing Rate (percent) ³
Alabama	936,269	12,582	1.3	6,938	0.7
Alaska	51,195	2,225	4.3	1,982	3.9
Arizona	579,369	15,055	2.6	12,449	2.1
Arkansas	549,931	8,757	1.6	6,839	1.2
California	5,327,621	46,825	0.9	37,596	0.7
Colorado	375,970	9,433	2.5	9,359	2.5
Connecticut	503,961	6,286	1.2	4,259	0.8
Delaware	107,443	956	0.9	729	0.7
District of Columbia	125,948	1,207	1.0	417	0.3
Florida	2,541,872	47,385	1.9	33,918	1.3
Georgia	1,329,996	30,102	2.3	19,402	1.5
Hawaii	152,820	1,973	1.3	1,337	0.9
Idaho	138,389	4,548	3.3	567	0.4
Illinois	1,937,684	31,953	1.6	19,946	1.0
Indiana	951,428	16,786	1.8	12,509	1.3
Iowa	380,196	4,433	1.2	4,544	1.2
Kansas	325,477	7,461	2.3	6,424	2.0
Kentucky	909,162	14,773	1.6	11,851	1.3
Louisiana	905,263	10,026	1.1	7,677	0.8
Maine	184,979	2,732	1.5	4,034	2.2
Maryland	754,722	11,219	1.5	5,944	0.8
Massachusetts	882,624	11,339	1.3	7,494	0.8
Michigan	1,515,421	21,350	1.4	15,915	1.1
Minnesota	529,532	7,964	1.5	7,044	1.3
Mississippi	610,713	12,249	2.0	6,012	1.0
Missouri	944,893	13,821	1.5	10,429	1.1
Montana	105,698	2,890	2.7	2,204	2.1
Nebraska	196,144	2,729	1.4	2,173	1.1
Nevada	195,739	5,127	2.6	3,895	2.0
New Hampshire	144,234	2,284	1.6	1,927	1.3
New Jersey	1,324,806	14,587	1.1	9,077	0.7
New Mexico	260,091	6,699	2.6	4,854	1.9
New York	3,301,373	64,295	1.9	37,165	1.1
North Carolina	1,416,966	17,211	1.2	14,525	1.0
North Dakota	97,028	1,029	1.1	861	0.9
Ohio	1,851,680	22,099	1.2	17,108	0.9
Oklahoma	560,140	11,293	2.0	7,895	1.4
Oregon	393,844	10,749	2.7	9,082	2.3
Pennsylvania	2,160,811	24,365	1.1	17,313	0.8
Rhode Island	203,614	3,122	1.5	2,623	1.3
South Carolina	763,897	8,615	1.1	5,839	0.8
South Dakota	106,575	1,852	1.7	1,582	1.5
Tennessee	1,144,588	20,255	1.8	13,510	1.2
Texas	3,299,572	73,750	2.2	48,410	1.5
Utah	160,799	5,159	3.2	4,104	2.6
Vermont	76,341	991	1.3	923	1.2
Virginia	1,099,302	16,589	1.5	10,462	1.0
Washington	583,563	15,197	2.6	13,767	2.4
West Virginia	432,738	5,952	1.4	4,015	0.9
Wisconsin	721,374	9,440	1.3	7,892	1.1
Wyoming	51,995	1,331	2.6	1,194	2.3
American Samoa	11,364	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fed. Micronesia	N/A	107	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	21,688	462	2.1	349	1.6
N. Mariana Islands	11,025	36	0.3	24	0.2
Palau	3,950	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	1,241,864	21,319	1.7	17,055	1.4
Marshall Islands	N/A	80	N/A	8	N/A
Virgin Islands	27,962	249	0.9	134	0.5
U.S. + IAFAS	45,523,643	723,303	1.6	515,585	1.1

¹ Population totals for the U.S. and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS) are based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons ages 16 and older, out of school, without high school diplomas (unpublished document tabulated for the U.S. Department of Education by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993). The numbers are estimates from a 20 percent sample of the U.S. population and are derived from the Summary Tape File 3 (STF3), 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions are based on 1991 Canada Census data for persons ages 15 and older, out of school, without secondary-level credentials or further training (Statistics Canada, 1991 Canada Census; Cat. No. 93-328, Table 5).

² Participation rate is the number of persons completing the GED battery divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary-level (high school) credentials.

³ Credentialing rate is the number of persons issued GED credentials divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary-level (high school) credentials.

⁴ N/A = not available.

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas ¹	Number Completing Battery, 1999	Participation Rate (percent) ²	Number of Credentials Issued, 1999	Credentialing Rate (percent) ³
Alberta	573,165	2,208	0.4	1,665	0.3
British Columbia	745,970	3,116	0.4	2,199	0.3
Manitoba	323,970	895	0.3	689	0.2
New Brunswick	218,190	1,476	0.7	902	0.4
Newfoundland	182,075	295	0.2	166	0.1
Northwest Territories	14,520	97	0.7	50	0.3
Nova Scotia	256,545	2,118	0.8	1,440	0.6
Ontario	2,399,740	2,673	0.1	2,154	0.1
Prince Edward Island	36,590	380	1.0	364	1.0
Saskatchewan	289,740	2,282	0.8	1,496	0.5
Yukon Territory	4,595	38	0.8	28	0.6
Canada	5,045,100	15,578	0.3	11,153	0.2
Federal Corr. Inst.	N/A ⁴	7,541	N/A	—	—
International	N/A ⁴	294	N/A	—	—
Michigan Prisons	N/A ⁴	2,508	N/A	—	—
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A ⁴	301	N/A	—	—
Overseas: Military	N/A ⁴	129	N/A	—	—
CONUS Military	N/A ⁴	1,057	N/A	—	—
VA Hospitals	N/A ⁴	3	N/A	—	—
Federal Contracts	N/A⁴	11,833	N/A	—	—
Program Total	50,568,743	750,714	1.5	526,738	1.0

FIGURE 10

Percentage and Number of Out-of-School Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region

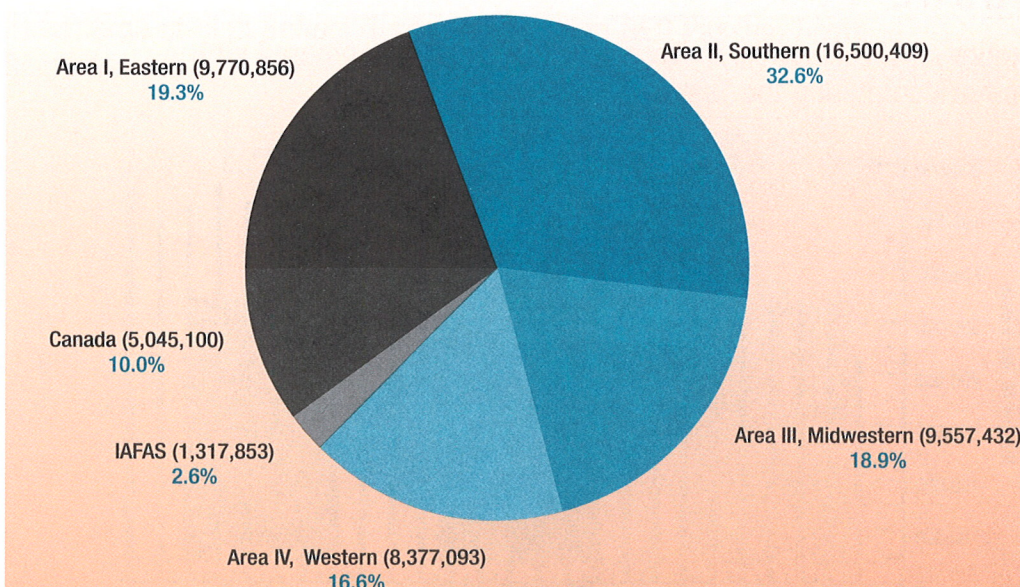


TABLE 10

Continued

► In 1990, more than 50 million adults throughout North America lacked high school diplomas: 44 million in the U.S., 1 million in the U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and 5 million in Canada.

► In 1999, only 1.5 percent of adults who did not graduate from high school attempted to earn a high school credential by passing the GED Tests. Program wide, only 1 percent of adults without high school diplomas earned a GED credential in 1999. These rates have not changed appreciably during this decade.

► Three states at least tripled the 1 percent international credentialing rate: Alaska (4.3), Idaho (3.3), and Utah (3.2).

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 11**Trends in GED Testing, 1949–1999**

► An estimated 14.2 million adults have earned a GED credential since 1949.

► More adults completed the GED test battery in 1999 (750,714) than in any previous year except 1996 (758,570), the year before GEDTS raised the minimum passing score.

► More adults (526,738) met the passing score requirement and earned a GED credential in 1999 than in any other year. In 1981, 513,549 adults were issued a GED high school credential.

► Since 1979, the average age of adults taking the GED test battery has remained between 24.6 (1999) and 26.7 (1988). The recent drop in average age may reflect the increasing numbers of young adults who are home schooled.

¹ The percentage of people meeting the score requirement in the 1949–1953 time period was estimated by using the average percentage in 1954–1959.

² The numbers of credentials issued in the 1949–1970 time period are estimated by the numbers of all examinees who met state score requirements in those years.

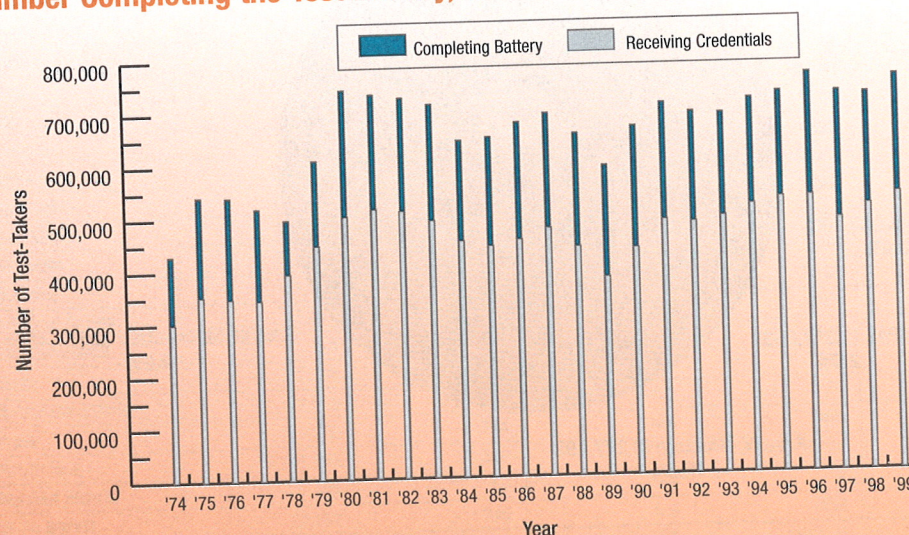
³ Average number of GED Testing Centers for the eighteen-year period.

⁴ N/A = not available.

Year	Official GED Testing Centers	Completed Battery	Met Score Req. ¹	Age	Years of Schooling	Planning Further Study	Credentials Issued ²	Total Number Tested
	Number	Number	Percent	Average	Average	Percent	Number	
1949–67 ³	706	—	75.0	28.8	9.9	34.8	—	1,057,358
1968	1,336	—	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9	184,256	265,499
1969	1,566	—	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3	210,404	293,451
1970	1,711	—	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1	234,726	331,534
1971	1,858	—	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2	231,558	387,733
1972	1,997	—	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3	248,790	430,346
1973	2,135	—	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0	256,905	440,216
1974	2,421	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0	300,674	561,203
1975	2,462	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1	351,327	687,426
1976	2,549	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4	346,490	696,623
1977	2,704	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8	342,828	715,116
1978	2,708	495,728	N/A ⁴	25.9	9.9	35.6	392,511	674,724
1979	2,799	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8	445,426	773,996
1980	2,753	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6	500,203	816,176
1981	2,900	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1	513,549	804,813
1982	3,046	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4	509,155	792,132
1983	3,009	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6	490,329	772,080
1984	3,395	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1	450,331	707,076
1985	3,371	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3	439,922	711,392
1986	3,243	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8	451,294	739,683
1987	3,314	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7	472,007	758,367
1988	3,450	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5	435,318	734,087
1989	3,468	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6	376,879	682,728
1990	3,316	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5	431,231	763,618
1991	3,445	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6	483,854	806,038
1992	3,401	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4	479,252	790,565
1993	3,250	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7	489,474	790,165
1994	3,300	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6	510,587	822,537
1995	3,255	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7	523,463	829,904
1996	3,493	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4	524,526	867,802
1997	3,287	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4	481,037	827,105
1998	3,183	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6	506,190	822,181
1999	3,682	750,714	70.1	24.6	9.9	65.0	526,738	859,166
Total							14,198,593	23,384,656

FIGURE 11

Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials Compared with Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–1999



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

Minimum GED Score Standard ²	Percentage of H.S. Graduates Meeting Standard ³	Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard
U.S. + Insular Areas and Freely Associated States		
Minimum 40 and Mean 45	67	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kwajalein, Puerto Rico, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Virgin Islands
Minimum 40 and Mean 46	64	Wisconsin
Minimum 42 and Mean 45	—	Florida (effective 7/1/98–6/30/99)
Minimum 44 and Mean 45	—	Florida (effective 7/1/99–6/30/00)
42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4, 45 on Test 5, and Mean 45	—	New Jersey
Canada		
Minimum 45 (each test)	66	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory

TABLE 12

GED Passing Score Requirements¹: Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard in 1999

► As a result of the increased passing score requirement in 1997, all GED graduates must meet a standard that exceeds the performance of at least 33 percent of graduating high school seniors.

¹ Jurisdictional requirements are described in the *GED Examiner's Manual*, Sections 3.8-3—3.8-5.

² Each jurisdiction that awards high school equivalency credentials based on the GED Tests establishes its own minimum score requirement. In January 1997, the GED Testing Service raised the minimum score requirement for passing the GED Tests to a minimum of 40 per test and a mean standard score of 45. In the United States, this minimum standard was met by 67 percent of graduating high school seniors. Jurisdictions may set passing score requirements that are more stringent than this established minimum, but may not set a lower standard.

³ U.S. percentages are based on data from a national sample of graduating high school seniors who took all five sections of the GED Tests in the spring of 1996. The percentage reported for Canada is an estimate based on the performance of Canadian high school seniors who took individual GED Tests during the spring of 1996. This percentage was estimated using a conditional probability method.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

FIGURE 12

Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements in U.S., Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada

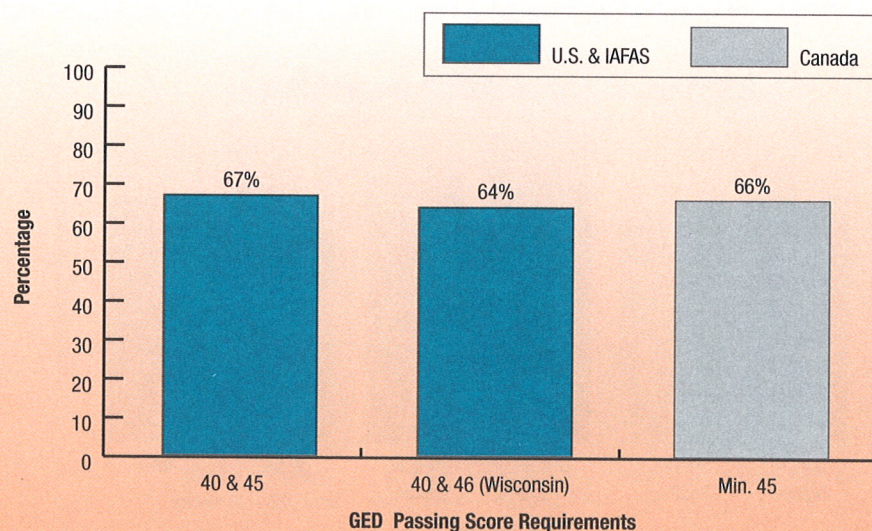


TABLE 13A

Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Raised in 1997

► The overall 1999 passing rate in those jurisdictions where the standard was raised in 1997 was 69.6, two percent lower than the overall 71.8 percent passing rate in 1996.

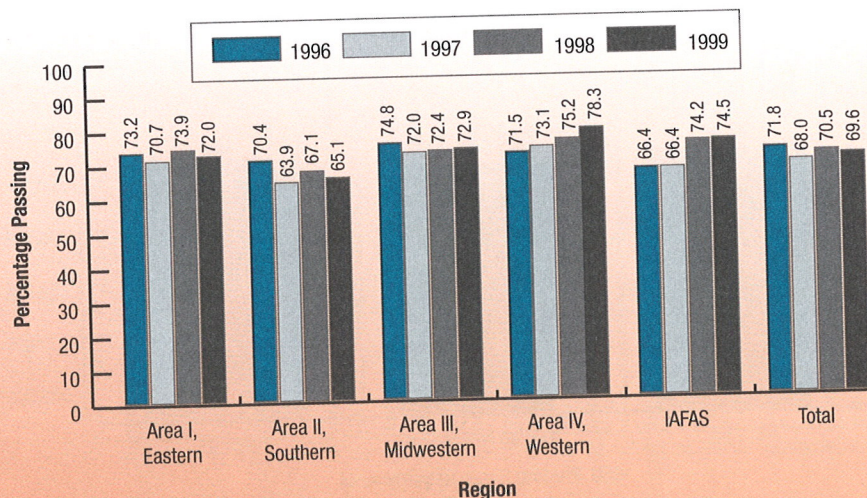
► Area IV, the Western Region, reported a 1999 passing rate of 78.3 percent, which is 6.8 percent above their passing rate (71.5) for 1996, the year before the GED passing standard was raised.

► Among jurisdictions that raised passing standards requirements in 1997, fourteen (38 percent) reported a passing rate increase from 1996: Arizona (18.9), Georgia (0.8), Hawaii (2.3), Iowa (4.3), Kansas (5.1), Maine (2.1), Minnesota (4.8), New Hampshire (0.6), Rhode Island (0.2), South Carolina (2.1), Tennessee (0.8), Wyoming (1.4), Guam (8.8), and Puerto Rico (8.4).

Jurisdiction	Standard	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Standard	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Rate Change	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Rate Change	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Rate Change
	1996	1996	1997	1997	1996-97	1998	1997-98	1999	1998-99
Alabama	35 and 45	55.2	40 and 45	58.4	3.2	60.2	1.9	55.1	-5.1
Alaska	35 and 45	89.7	40 and 45	86.3	-3.4	85.0	-1.3	86.2	1.3
Arizona	35 and 45	63.8	40 and 45	72.4	8.7	74.0	1.6	82.7	8.6
Connecticut	35 and 45	65.6	40 and 45	68.9	3.2	72.2	3.4	65.0	-7.3
Georgia	35 and 45	63.7	40 and 45	59.2	-4.5	66.7	7.5	64.5	-2.2
Hawaii	35 and 45	70.6	40 and 45	69.4	-1.2	72.7	3.4	72.9	0.2
Illinois	35 and 45	64.0	40 and 45	61.0	-2.9	62.1	1.1	61.6	-0.5
Indiana	35 and 45	76.8	40 and 45	74.0	-2.8	75.4	1.4	73.9	-1.5
Iowa	35 and 45	91.4	40 and 45	91.3	-0.1	95.3	4.0	95.7	0.4
Kansas	35 and 45	81.0	40 and 45	83.0	2.0	83.2	0.1	86.1	2.9
Louisiana	40 or 45	76.7	40 and 45	75.1	-1.6	75.0	-0.1	76.5	1.6
Maine	35 and 45	94.2	40 and 45	91.6	-2.6	97.1	5.4	96.3	-0.8
Massachusetts	35 and 45	70.1	40 and 45	66.3	-3.8	68.8	2.6	68.8	0
Michigan	35 and 45	72.8	40 and 45	68.4	-4.5	64.8	-3.6	67.6	2.9
Minnesota	35 and 45	82.7	40 and 45	82.6	-0.1	85.9	3.3	87.5	1.7
Mississippi	40 or 45	58.1	40 and 45	48.4	-9.7	50.8	2.4	49.1	-1.7
Montana	35 and 45	77.9	40 and 45	74.6	-3.3	76.8	2.2	75.9	-0.9
Nebraska	40 or 45	93.2	40 and 45	91.9	-1.2	89.1	-2.8	88.2	-1.0
Nevada	35 and 45	76.4	40 and 45	75.3	-1.1	78.5	3.2	75.2	-3.2
New Hampshire	35 and 45	83.2	40 and 45	82.6	-0.6	85.2	2.6	83.8	-1.4
New Mexico	40 or 50	74.3	40 and 45	65.4	-8.8	68.7	3.2	68.3	-0.3
North Carolina	35 and 45	84.7	40 and 45	83.0	-1.7	85.1	2.1	84.4	-0.7
Ohio	35 and 45	78.6	40 and 45	74.0	-4.5	76.1	2.0	77.4	1.3
Pennsylvania	35 and 45	72.8	40 and 45	69.6	-3.2	73.7	4.1	71.1	-2.7
Rhode Island	35 and 45	71.3	40 and 45	66.9	-4.4	69.2	2.3	71.5	2.3
South Carolina	35 and 45	64.6	40 and 45	56.7	-7.9	65.9	9.2	66.7	0.8
Tennessee	35 and 45	65.3	40 and 45	63.9	-1.4	64.9	1.0	66.1	1.3
Texas	40 or 45	75.2	40 and 45	64.2	-10.9	66.5	2.2	63.8	-2.7
Vermont	35 and 45	90.5	40 and 45	92.1	1.6	84.5	-7.6	83.1	-1.4
Virginia	35 and 45	71.6	40 and 45	62.3	-9.3	64.0	1.6	62.9	-1.0
Wyoming	35 and 45	89.7	40 and 45	89.6	-0.1	94.6	5.0	91.1	-3.5
American Samoa	40	60.6	40 and 45	34.5	-26.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	35 and 45	66.7	40 and 45	72.5	5.8	58.5	-14.0	75.5	17.1
N. Mariana Islds.	N/A ¹	N/A	40 and 45	33.3	N/A	39.0	5.6	66.7	27.7
Puerto Rico	35 and 45	66.6	40 and 45	66.7	0	75.5	8.8	75.0	-0.5
Marshall Islands ²	40 or 45	N/A	40 and 45	N/A	N/A	6.1	0	10.0	3.9
Virgin Islands	35 and 45	53.7	40 and 45	52.2	-1.6	53.7	1.6	52.6	-1.1
Total	—	71.8	—	68.0	-3.8	70.5	2.5	69.6	-0.9

FIGURE 13A

Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Raised



¹ N/A = not available at time of publication.

² Previously reported under Micronesia.

NOTE: Please refer to p. 35 for definition of geographic region.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

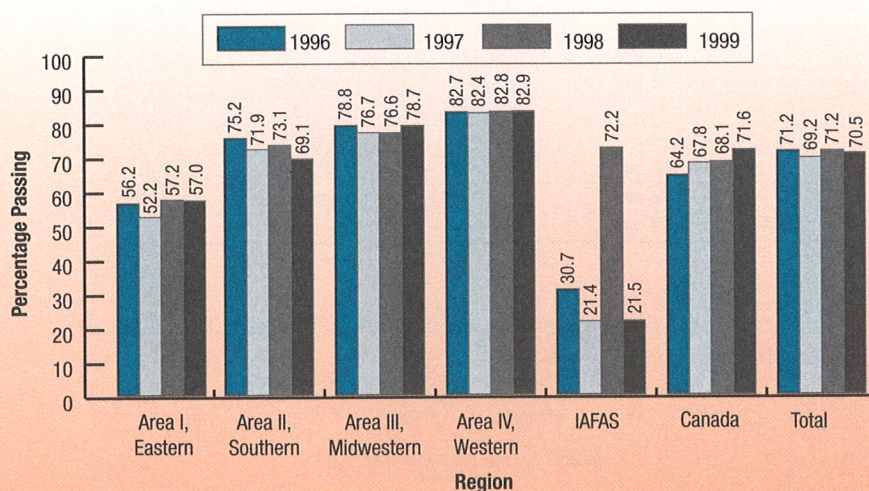
TABLE 13B**Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Not Raised in 1997**

Jurisdiction	Standard	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Standard	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Rate Change	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Rate Change	Met Score Req. (Percent)	Rate Change
	1996	1996	1997	1997	1996–97	1998	1997–98	1999	1998–99
Arkansas	40 and 45	81.1	40 and 45	83.1	2.0	83.5	0.4	77.8	-5.7
California	40 and 45	78.8	40 and 45	78.3	-0.5	78.9	0.6	79.0	0.1
Colorado	40 and 45	98.0	40 and 45	97.0	-1.0	98.3	1.3	97.1	-1.2
Delaware	40 and 45	68.8	40 and 45	66.9	-1.9	76.2	9.3	76.3	0
District of Col.	40 and 45	42.3	40 and 45	40.2	-2.1	45.9	5.7	34.5	-11.4
Florida	40 and 45	77.2	40 and 45	70.9	-6.3	72.7	1.8	66.4	-6.3
Idaho	40 and 45	88.5	40 and 45	91.9	3.4	89.4	-2.5	88.4	-1.1
Kentucky	40 and 45	70.1	40 and 45	70.0	-0.1	71.9	1.9	72.8	0.9
Maryland	40 and 45	50.7	40 and 45	55.2	4.5	57.1	1.9	53.0	-4.2
Missouri	40 and 45	72.7	40 and 45	74.0	1.3	75.6	1.6	74.7	-0.9
New Jersey	NJ Min. ¹	53.3	NJ Min. ¹	53.3	-0.1	54.6	1.4	57.3	2.7
New York	40 and 45	58.0	40 and 45	51.6	-6.4	57.7	6.1	57.8	0.1
North Dakota	40 and 45	87.2	40 and 45	79.4	-7.8	82.5	3.2	83.7	1.1
Oklahoma	40 and 45	70.8	40 and 45	71.3	0.5	72.1	0.8	69.9	-2.2
Oregon	40 and 45	89.1	40 and 45	88.9	-0.2	86.7	-2.3	85.2	-1.5
South Dakota	40 and 45	81.0	40 and 45	81.5	0.6	86.0	4.5	81.1	-4.9
Utah	40 and 45	79.4	40 and 45	79.7	0.3	81.3	1.6	79.6	-1.7
Washington	40 and 45	83.0	40 and 45	82.6	-0.4	81.7	-0.9	84.0	2.3
West Virginia	40 and 45	70.2	40 and 45	69.4	-0.8	63.6	-5.8	67.4	3.8
Wisconsin	40 and 46	86.4	40 and 46	79.6	-6.7	75.7	-3.9	83.6	7.9
Fed. Micronesia	40 or 45	30.7	40 or 45	21.4	-9.2	N/A	N/A	21.5	N/A
Palau ³	40 and 45	N/A	40 and 45	N/A	N/A	72.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	45	69.5	45	69.1	-0.4	71.4	2.3	75.4	4.0
British Columbia	45	70.4	45	72.0	1.6	68.3	-3.7	70.6	2.3
Manitoba	45	56.5	45	67.6	11.1	67.3	-0.3	77.0	9.7
New Brunswick	45	62.3	45	59.6	-2.7	58.3	-1.3	61.1	2.8
Newfoundland	45	57.8	45	47.3	-10.5	48.3	1.0	56.3	8.0
Northwest Terr.	45	43.4	45	44.3	0.9	47.5	3.2	51.5	4.0
Nova Scotia	45	53.6	45	59.6	6.0	63.2	3.6	68.0	4.8
Ontario	45	81.3	45	85.1	3.9	80.6	-4.5	80.6	0
Pr. Edward Isld.	45	73.5	45	83.1	9.6	89.7	6.6	95.8	6.1
Saskatchewan	45	63.7	45	64.4	0.7	64.1	-0.3	65.6	1.4
Yukon Territory	45	59.3	45	58.3	-1.0	66.1	7.8	73.7	7.6
Total	—	71.2	—	69.2	-2.0	71.2	2.0	70.5	-0.7

► The overall 1999 passing rate (70.5) of those jurisdictions where the standard was not raised in 1997 was 0.7 percent lower than the 1996 passing rate of 71.2.

► The fact that other jurisdictions raised their standard in 1997 was unrelated to the passing rates in those jurisdictions that did not do so. About half of the jurisdictions showed higher passing rates in 1999 than in 1996 and about half showed lower.

► Eight of the 11 Canadian jurisdictions reported a passing rate increase from 1996: Alberta (5.9), British Columbia (0.2), Manitoba (20.5), Northwest Territories (8.1), Nova Scotia (14.4), Prince Edward Island (22.3), Saskatchewan (1.9), and Yukon Territory (14.4).

FIGURE 13B**Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Not Raised**

¹ See Table 12 for New Jersey's minimum state requirements.

² N/A = not available at time of publication.

³ Previously reported under Micronesia.

NOTE: Please refer to p. 35 for definition of geographic region.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

TABLE 14

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

Jurisdiction	Minimum Scores ²	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Min. Age for Testing ³	Min. Age for Credential ³
United States					
Alabama	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	\$30	16	18
Alaska	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$25 max.	18	18
Arizona	40 min & 45 avg	none	\$50 max.	18	18
Arkansas	40 min & 45 avg	legal resident	none	16	18
California	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	varies	18	18
Colorado	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$25-\$50	17	17
Connecticut	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$13 (age 21 and over) ⁴	17	17
Delaware	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$50	18	18
District of Columbia	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$30	18	18
Florida	see note ⁵	legal resident	\$50 max.	18	18
Georgia	40 min & 45 avg	none	\$45	18	18
Hawaii	40 min & 45 avg	none ¹	\$50	17	17
Idaho	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	18	18
Illinois	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	\$25	18	18
Indiana	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	\$30 max	17	18
Iowa	40 min & 45 avg	none	\$20	17	17
Kansas	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$57	16	18
Kentucky	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$30	16	19
Louisiana	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$35 max	17	18
Maine	40 min & 45 avg	none	none for residents	18	18
Maryland	40 min & 45 avg	90 days	\$45 as of 7/1/00	16	16
Massachusetts	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$50	18	18
Michigan	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	varies	18	16
Minnesota	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$40-\$60	19	19
Mississippi	40 min & 45 avg	30 days ¹	\$30	18	18
Missouri	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$27	18	18
Montana	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$24	17	17
Nebraska	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	\$25-\$50	18	18
Nevada	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$45	16	18
New Hampshire	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$40	18	18
New Jersey	see note ⁶	none	\$25	16	16
New Mexico	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	16	17
New York	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	none	19	19
North Carolina	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$7.50	16	18
North Dakota	40 min & 45 avg	none	varies	18	18
Ohio	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$42	19	19
Oklahoma	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	varies	16	18
Oregon	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹ in state	varies	16	18
Pennsylvania	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	18	18
Rhode Island	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$15	18	18
South Carolina	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$30-\$60	17	17
South Dakota	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$38 max.	18	18
Tennessee	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$35-\$45	18	18
Texas	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	varies	18	18
Utah	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$40	17	18
Vermont	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$35-\$40	16	18
Virginia	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$35	18	18
Washington	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	Up to \$40	19	19
West Virginia	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	\$33 max.	18	18
Wisconsin	40 min & 46 avg	resident ¹	approx \$40	18.5	18.5
Wyoming	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	varies	18	18

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 36-39).

² Minimum scores of "40 and 45" means that a person must achieve a standard score of at least 40 on each test and must achieve an average standard score of 45 or more on the entire battery.

³ In some jurisdictions, exceptions to the minimum age policy are granted on a case-by-case basis. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 36-39).

⁴ Connecticut offers free GED testing for persons under age 21.

⁵ Florida's minimum score requirement from July 1, 1998, until June 30, 1999, was a minimum of 42 on each test and an average standard score of 45. Effective July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, Florida's score requirement is a minimum of 44 on each test and an average of 45.

⁶ New Jersey's requirements are 42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2-4, 45 on Test 5, and a total standard score of 225.

Jurisdiction	Minimum Scores ²	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Min. Age for Testing ³	Min. Age for Credential ³
U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States					
American Samoa	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$20	18	18
Guam	40 min & 45 avg	resident ¹	\$10	18	18
Marshall Islands	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	\$7.50	17	17
Fed. Micronesia	40 min & 45 avg	citizen or current resident	\$7.50	17	17
Northern Marianas	40 min & 45 avg	none	\$25	18	18
Palau	40 min & 45 avg	resident	\$25	17	17
Puerto Rico	40 min & 45 avg	resident or U.S. citizen	none	18	18
Virgin Islands	40 min & 45 avg	see policy	\$25	16	16
Canada					
Alberta	45 min each test	Alberta address	\$65 to \$120	18	18
British Columbia	45 minimum	resident	\$45	19	19
Manitoba	45 minimum	none	\$65	19	19
New Brunswick	45 minimum	none	\$10	19	19
Newfoundland	45 minimum	resident	\$25	19	19
Northwest Territories	45 minimum	6 months	\$20	18	18
Nova Scotia	45 minimum	none	\$20 (under review)	19	19
Ontario	45 minimum	resident	\$50	19	19
Prince Edward Island	45 minimum	resident	\$20	19	19
Saskatchewan	45 minimum	resident	\$35	19	19
Yukon Territory	45 minimum	resident	\$25	19	19

TABLE 14

Continued

► For most U.S. jurisdictions, the minimum age for issuing credentials was 18. In Canada, most jurisdictions set a minimum credentialing age of 19.

► Residency and testing fee requirements are established by each jurisdiction.

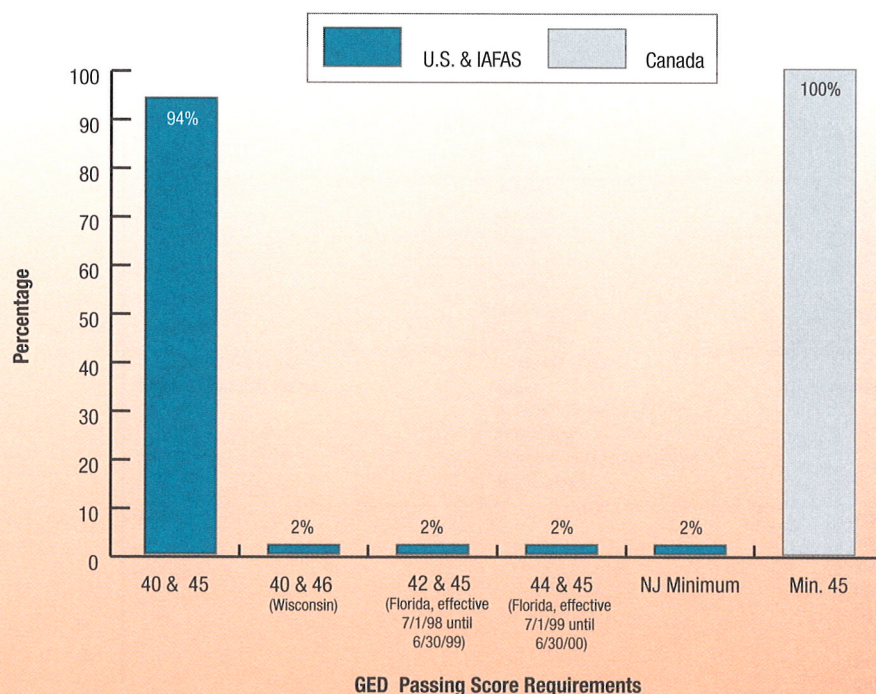
► Only three jurisdictions regularly test and credential 16-year-old adults: Maryland, New Jersey, and the Virgin Islands.

► Canada reported a 10 percent increase in adults meeting their jurisdictions' score requirements and earning a credential.

► Only three states exceed the GED passing score requirement of 40 and 45: Florida, minimum 44 and mean 45; New Jersey, 42 on Test 1 and 45 on Test 5; and, Wisconsin, 40 minimum and mean 46.

FIGURE 14

Percentage of Jurisdictions by Minimum GED Score Requirements in U.S., Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

Appendices

Definition of Geographic Regions

Region	Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Raised in 1997	Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Not Raised in 1997
Area I Eastern	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont	Delaware District of Columbia Maryland New Jersey New York
Area II Southern	Alabama Georgia Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia	Arkansas Florida Kentucky Oklahoma West Virginia
Area III Midwestern	Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Nebraska Ohio	Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Wisconsin
Area IV Western	Alaska Arizona Hawaii Montana Nevada New Mexico Wyoming	California Colorado Idaho Oregon Utah Washington
U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS)	American Samoa Guam Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico Republic of Marshall Islands Virgin Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Republic of Palau
Canada		Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Newfoundland Northwest Territories Nova Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Saskatchewan Yukon Territory

GED Administrator

ALABAMA

Mr. Nace J. Macaluso
GED Administrator
Alabama Department of Education
5343 Gordon Persons Building
P.O. Box 302101
Montgomery, AL 36130-2101
Tel: (334) 242-8181/8182
Fax: (334) 242-2236

ALASKA

Ms. Marsha Partlow
ABE/GED State Director
DOLWD—ES Division
1111 W. 8th Street, P. O. Box 25509
Juneau, AK 99801-1894
Tel: (907) 465-8714
Fax: (907) 465-4537

ARIZONA

Ms. Karen Liersch
Director, Adult Education
Arizona State Dept. of Education
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Tel: (602) 542-5802
Fax: (602) 542-1161

ARKANSAS

Ms. Janice Hanlon
GED Administrator
Arkansas Department of Education
Luther S. Hardin Building
Three Capitol Mall, Room 200
Little Rock, AR 72201-1083
Tel: (501) 682-1970
Fax: (501) 682-1982

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Richard Diaz
GED Administrator, State GED
Office
California Dept. of Education
721 Capitol Mall, 6th Fl.
P.O. Box 710273
Sacramento, CA 94244-0273
Tel: (800) 331-6316; (916) 651-6623
Fax: (916) 323-2039

COLORADO

Ms. Mary Willoughby
GED Administrator
Colorado Department of Education
201 East Colfax Avenue, Room 100
Denver, CO 80203
Tel: (303) 866-6611
Fax: (303) 866-6947

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Carl Paternostro
GED Administrator
Bureau of Career and Adult Education
Connecticut Department of Education
25 Industrial Park Road
Middletown, CT 06457
Tel: (860) 807-2110
Fax: (860) 807-2112

DELAWARE

Dr. Fran Tracy-Mumford
Education Associate for Adult
Education
Adult and Community Education
Delaware Department of Education
J. C. Townsend Building, P.O. Box
1402
Dover, DE 19903
Tel: (302) 739-3743
Fax: (302) 739-3744

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Amaate Neil
GED Administrator
University of the District of Columbia
GED Office, Lower Level
4200 Connecticut Ave. NW, MB 1005
Washington, DC 20008
Tel: (202) 274-7175
Fax: (202) 274-6654

FLORIDA

Ms. Loretta Costin
Bureau Chief, System
Implementation and Technical
Assistance
Florida Department of Education
325 West Gaines, Room 714
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0400
Tel: (850) 488-7153
Fax: (850) 487-4911

GEORGIA

Ms. Kimberly Lee
Director, Assessment, Evaluation and
GED Administrator
Georgia Department of Technical and
Adult Education
1800 Century Place NE, Suite 555
Atlanta, GA 30345-4304
Tel: (404) 679-1621
Fax: (404) 679-4911

HAWAII

Mr. Arthur Kaneshiro
Director, School Improvement/
Community Leadership Group
1270 Queen Emma Street, Room 409
Honolulu, HI 96813
Tel: (808) 586-3124
Fax: (808) 586-3129

IDAHO

Dr. Shirley T. Spencer
Adult Education Director and GED
Administrator
Idaho Department of Education
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0027
Tel: (208) 332-6933
Fax: (208) 334-4664

ILLINOIS

Mr. Roz Petrilli
State GED Administrator
Illinois State Board of Education
Community & Family Partnerships
Division.
100 North First Street (C-418)
Springfield, IL 62777
Tel: (217) 782-3370
Fax: (217) 782-9224

INDIANA

Ms. Paula Hill-Reid
GED Administrator
Division of Adult Education
Indiana Department of Education
State House, Room 229
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Tel: (317) 232-0522
Fax: (317) 233-0859

IOWA

Dr. John Hartwig
GED Administrator
Division of Community Colleges
Iowa Department of Education
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319-0146
Tel: (515) 281-3636
Fax: (515) 281-6544

KANSAS

Dr. Joe Birmingham
Deputy Executive Director
Kansas Board of Regents
700 SW Harrison, Suite 1410
Topeka, KS 66603-3760
Tel: (785) 296-2210
Fax: (785) 296-0983

KENTUCKY

Ms. Lisa F. Schwendau
GED Administrator
Dept. for Adult Education and Literacy
Capitol Plaza Tower
500 Mero Street, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601
Tel: (502) 564-5117, ext. 110
Fax: (502) 564-5436

ators

LOUISIANA

Ms. Debbie Faucette
Acting GED Administrator
Louisiana Department of Education
655 North Fifth Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
Tel: (225) 342-3336
Fax: (225) 219-4439

MAINE

Mr. J. Andrew McMahan
GED Administrator
Maine Department of Education
#23 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0023
Tel: (207) 287-5854
Fax: (207) 287-5894

MARYLAND

Ms. Jacqueline Brown-Baxter
GED Administrator
Maryland State Dept. of Education
200 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Tel: (410) 767-0538
Fax: (410) 333-8435

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Frank Shea
GED Administrator
Office of Certification,
Massachusetts Department of
Education
350 Main Street
Malden, MA 02148-9120
Tel: (781) 388-3300 ext. 651
Fax: (781) 388-3475

MICHIGAN

Mr. William King
State GED Administrator
Office of Community Services
Michigan Department of Education
608 West Allegan, P.O. Box 30008
Lansing, MI 48909
Tel: (517) 373-1692
Fax: (517) 373-8976

MINNESOTA

Mr. Patrick Rupp
GED Administrator
Minnesota Department of Children,
Families, and Learning
1500 Hwy. 36 West
Roseville, MN 55113
Tel: (651) 582-8437
Fax: (651) 634-5154

MISSISSIPPI

Ms. Eloise Richardson
GED Administrator
State Board for Community and
Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, MS 39211
Tel: (601) 432-6338
Fax: (601) 982-6365

MISSOURI

Mr. William Poteet
Administrator, State Dept. of
Elementary and Secondary
Education
402 Dix Road, P.O. Box 480
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Tel: (573) 751-3504
Fax: (573) 526-5710

MONTANA

Mr. James E. Burns
GED Administrator
Office of Public Instruction
1300 11th Avenue, Box 202501
Helena, MT 59620-2501
Tel: (406) 444-4438
Fax: (406) 444-1373

NEBRASKA

Ms. Vicki L. Bauer
Director, Adult Education
Nebraska Department of Education
301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 94987
Lincoln, NE 68509-4987
Tel: (402) 471-4807
Fax: (402) 471-8127

NEVADA

Ms. Mary Katherine Moen
GED Administrator
Workforce Education
Nevada Department of Education
700 East Fifth Street
Carson City, NV 89701
Tel: (775) 687-9167 or 9104
Fax: (775) 687-9114

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ms. Dorothy Oliver
GED Administrator
New Hampshire Dept. of Education
State Office Park South
101 Pleasant Street
Concord, NH 03301
Tel: (603) 271-6699
Fax: (603) 271-3454

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Thomas A. Henry
Director, Office of School-to-Career &
College Initiatives
New Jersey Department of Education
P. O. Box 500
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500
Tel: (609) 633-0665
Fax: (609) 984-5328

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Richard LaPan
GED Administrator
New Mexico State Dept. of Education
Education Building, 300 Don Gaspar
Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
Tel: (505) 827-6507
Fax: (505) 827-6616

NEW YORK

Mr. Konrad Raup
New York State Education
Department
Adult, Family, and Alternative
Education
89 Washington Avenue, Room 307 EB
Albany, NY 12234
Tel: (518) 774-5808
Fax: (518) 474-2801

Dr. Julia Goodwin
State GED Chief Examiner
New York State Education
Department
GED Testing, P.O. Box 7348
Albany, NY 12230
Tel: (518) 486-3666
Fax: (518) 402-5203

NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. Delane F. Boyer
Coordinator of Adult High School
Programs
State Board of Community Colleges
The Caswell Building
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27603-1337
Tel: (919) 733-7051, ext. 722
Fax: (919) 715-5796

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. G. David Massey
Director, Adult Education and
Literacy
Department of Public Instruction
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505-0440
Tel: (701) 328-2393
Fax: (701) 328-4770

OHIO

Ms. Joan Myers
GED Administrator
Ohio State Department of Education
65 South Front Street, Room 210
Columbus, OH 43215-4183
Tel: (614) 466-4868
Fax: (614) 752-9445

OKLAHOMA

Ms. Linda Young
Director, Lifelong Learning Section
Oklahoma State Dept. of Education
2500 North Lincoln Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4599
Tel: (405) 521-3321
Fax: (405) 521-5394

OREGON

Ms. Sharlene Walker
Unit Leader, Adult Basic Skills and
Family Literacy Unit
Oregon Dept. of Community
Colleges and Workforce
Development
255 Capitol Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-1341
Tel: (503) 378-8648 ext. 368
Fax: (503) 378-8434

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. James Shindledecker
GED Administrator
Pennsylvania State Dept. of
Education
333 Market Street, 12th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17126-0333
Tel: (717) 783-6871
Fax: (717) 783-0583

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Robert Mason
GED Administrator
Dept. of Elementary and Secondary
Education
Office of Career and Technical
Education
Shepard Building
255 Westminster Street
Providence, RI 02903-3414
Tel: (401) 222-4600, ext. 2180, 2181,
or 2183
Fax: (401) 222-2537

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. David Stout
GED Administrator
State Department of Education
402 Rutledge Building
1429 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Tel: (803) 734-8347
Fax: (803) 734-8336

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Mike Anderson
GED Administrator
Adult Basic Education
Dept. of Education and Cultural
Affairs
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501-2291
Tel: (605) 773-4463
Fax: (605) 773-4236

TENNESSEE

Ms. Phyllis Pardue
GED Administrator
Tennessee State Dept. of Education
7th Floor, Andrew Johnson Tower
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, TN 37243-0387
Tel: (615) 741-7054; (615) 532-5057
Fax: (615) 532-4899

TEXAS

Dr. Walter H. Tillman
Coordinator for Continuing
Education
Texas Education Agency
William B. Travis Building
1701 North Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701
Tel: (512) 463-5491
Fax: (512) 305-9493

UTAH

Mr. Murray Meszaros
GED Administrator
Adult Education Services
Utah State Office of Education
250 East 500 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Tel: (801) 538-7870
Fax: (801) 538-7868

VERMONT

Ms. Bari Gladstone
Vermont GED Administrator
Career & Lifelong Learning Division
c/o Vermont State Dept. of
Education
120 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05620
Tel: (802) 828-3132
Fax: (802) 828-3146

VIRGINIA

Mr. Robert MacGillivray
GED Administrator
Virginia Office of Adult Education
Virginia Department of Education
P.O. Box 2120
Richmond, VA 23218-2120
Tel: (804) 371-2333
Fax: (804) 371-2456

WASHINGTON

Ms. Alleyne Bruch
Washington State GED Administrator
State Board for Community and
Technical Colleges
319 7th Avenue, P.O. Box 42495
Olympia, WA 98504-2495
Tel: (360) 664-0288
Fax: (360) 664-8808

WEST VIRGINIA

Ms. Pam Abston
GED Administrator
West Virginia Department of
Education
GED Office, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Building 6, Room 250
Charleston, WV 25305-0330
Tel: (304) 558-6315
(304) 558-4874

WISCONSIN

Mr. Preston Smeltzer
GED Administrator
Wisconsin High School Equivalency
Program
Wisconsin Dept. of Public Instruction
P.O. Box 7841
125 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707-7841
Tel: (608) 261-6335
Fax: (608) 264-9553

WYOMING

Ms. Diana Stithem
GED Administrator
Wyoming Community College
Commission
2020 Carey Avenue, 8th Floor
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Tel: (307) 777-3545
Fax: (307) 777-6567

DANTES

Mr. Steve Beckman
DANTES Administrator
6490 Sauflay Field Road, Attn: Code
20B
Pensacola, FL 32509-5243
Tel: (850) 452-1089
Fax: (850) 452-1160

FEDERAL PRISONS

Mr. Perry Ayala
Education Specialist
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Department of Justice
320 First Street, NW, Room 7026
Washington, DC 20534
Tel: (202) 305-3810
Fax: (202) 305-7363

INTERNATIONAL

Ms. Amy Richards
Prometric/Sylvan Learning
1100 Lancaster Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
Tel: (410) 843-8758
Fax: (410) 843-8970

MICHIGAN PRISONS

Ms. Diane Spence
Education Director
Michigan Department of
Corrections
Grand View Plaza, P.O. Box 30003
Lansing, MI 48909
Tel: (517) 373-3642
Fax: (517) 373-8776

ALBERTA

Ms. Jo Anne Hug
GED Administrator
Student Evaluation Branch
Alberta Learning
11160 Jasper Avenue, P.O. Box 43
Edmonton, AB T5K 0L2
Tel: (780) 427-0010
Fax: (780) 422-4889

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mr. Blair Littler
Director, Data Management &
Student Certification
Ministry of Education
Box 9886 STN PROV GOVT
Victoria, BC V8W 9T6
Tel: (250) 356-8133
Fax: (250) 356-9460

MANITOBA

Mr. Mark Gavard
Coordinator and GED
Administrator
Distance Delivery Unit
555 Main Street
Winkler, MB R6W 1C4
Tel: (204) 325-1711
Fax: (204) 325-1719

NEW BRUNSWICK

(English)
Mr. Richard Corey
Director, College Services
Department of Education
250 King Street, P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1
Tel: (506) 453-8258
Fax: (506) 444-4960

(French)

Ms. Annette Albert
Director, Educational Services
Department of Education
470 York Street, P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1
Tel: (506) 453-8237
Fax: (506) 444-4960

NEWFOUNDLAND

Ms. Helen Banfield
GED Administrator and Chief
Examiner
High School Certification
Department of Education
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, NF A1B 4J6
Tel: (709) 729-5108
Fax: (709) 729-0611

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Ms. Bonnie Koslowski
GED Administrator
Education, Culture, and
Development
Lahm Ridge Tower, 2nd Floor
Franklin Avenue
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9
Tel: (867) 920-8939
Fax: (867) 873-0338

NOVA SCOTIA

Ms. Laurie Edwards
Manager, GED Testing Service
Nova Scotia Dept. of Education and
Culture
2021 Brunswick Street, P.O. Box 578
Halifax, NS B3J 2S9
Tel: (902) 424-5163
Fax: (902) 424-0666

ONTARIO

Mr. Paul Raymond
GED Administrator
Independent Learning Centre
Ministry of Education and Training
20 Bay Street, Suite 400
Toronto, ON M5J 2W1
Tel: (416) 325-4243
Fax: (416) 325-4675

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Mr. Howard Rodgeron
Department of Education
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, PE C1A 7N8
Tel: (902) 368-4690
Fax: (902) 368-4663

SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Ernie Lipinski
GED Administrator
Saskatchewan Post-Secondary
Education and Skills Training
2151 Scarth St., Room 410
Regina, SK S4P 3V7
Tel: (306) 787-8131
Fax: (306) 787-7182

YUKON

Ms. Pat Bragg
Dean, Developmental Studies
Yukon College, P.O. Box 2799
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5K4
Tel: (867) 668-8741
Fax: (867) 668-8828

AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. Filemoni Lauilefue
Assistant Director, Teacher Services
Government of American Samoa
Pago Pago, AS 96799
Tel: 011 (684) 633-4757
Fax: 011 (684) 633-2241

GUAM

Ms. Lolita C. Reyes
GED Administrator
Guam Community College
Main Postal Facility, P.O. Box 23069
Guam, GU 96921
Tel: (671) 735-4422
Fax: (671) 734-5238

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Mr. Alfred Capelle
President and GED Administrator
College of the Marshall Islands
P.O. Box 1258
Republic of Marshall Islands
Majuro, MH 96960
Tel: (692) 625-3394
Fax: (692) 625-7203

MICRONESIA

Mr. Weldis J. Welley
GED Administrator
Federated States of Micronesia
National Government
Palikir, Pohnpei, FM 96941
Tel: 011 (691) 320-2647
Fax: 011 (691) 320-5500

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Ms. Fe Y. Calixterio
ABE Director/GED Administrator
Adult Basic Education Program
Northern Marianas College
P.O. Box 501250, As Terlaje Campus
Commonwealth of N. Mariana
Islands
Saipan, MP 96950
Tel: (670) 234-5498
Fax: (670) 235-4940

PALAU

GED Administrator
Ministry of Education
Bureau of Curriculum & Instruction
P.O. Box 189
Koror, PW 96940
Tel: (680) 488-2570
Fax: (680) 488-2830

PUERTO RICO

Mr. Luis Ruiz
GED Administrator
Administration Adult Education
Services
Dept. of Education, P.O. Box 190759
San Juan, PR 00919-0759
Tel: (787) 765-3972, ext. 4567 or 4568
Fax: (787) 765-3972, or 282-6312

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Ms. Anna L. Lewis
Director and GED Administrator
Division of Adult Education
Department of Education
St. Thomas, VI 00802
Tel: (340) 776-3484
Fax: (340) 776-3488

American Council

GED ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Jane Arabian

Assistant Director for

Enlistment Standards

Directorate for Accession Policy,

Department of Defense,

Washington, DC

Allyn Sue Barker

Vice President for Economic and

Community Development

Southern West Virginia Community

and Technical College, Mount

Gay, WV

Hans Bos

Senior Research Associate

Manpower Demonstration Research

Corporation, San Francisco, CA

Jacqueline Brown-Baxter

GED Administrator

Maryland State Department of

Education, Baltimore, MD

Gwendolyn Cooke

Director, Urban Services

National Association of Secondary

School Principals, Reston, VA

Richard Corey

Director

Educational Services, Department of

Education, Fredericton, New

Brunswick, Canada

Roy Erickson

Director

Justice Education Program, Center for

Civic Education, Fair Oaks, CA

Gary A. Eyre

President

Advance Associates & Consultants,

Phoenix, AZ

Wayne H. Martin

Director, State Education Assessment

Center,

Council of Chief State School Officers,

Washington, DC

G. David Massey, Director

Adult Education and Literacy,

Department of Public Instruction,

Bismarck, ND

Robert MacGillivray

GED Administrator

Virginia Office of Adult Education,

Department of Education,

Richmond, VA

Amaate Neil

GED Administrator

University of the District of Columbia,

GED Office, Washington, DC

Carol Osborn

Department Head

Education Programs, Defense Activity

for Non-Traditional Education

Support, Pensacola, FL

Nancy Perry

Executive Director

American School Counselor

Association, Alexandria, VA

Tony Peyton

Policy Specialist

National Center for Family Literacy,

Louisville, KY

* Anthony Sarmiento

Director

Worker-Centered Learning, AFL-CIO

Working for America Institute,

Washington, DC

Mary Grace Wendel

Coordinator

Education Services, Pima County

Schools, Tucson, AZ

Leatrice Williams

Program Director

Adult Education and GED

Florida Department of Education,

Tallahassee, FL

* Chair

il on Education

COMMISSION ON ADULT LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL CREDENTIALS

Terms Ending December 31, 2000

Lawrence A. Davis Jr.
President
University of Arkansas–Pine Bluff

Grace Ann Geibel
President
Carlow College

Sharon Y. Hart
President
Middlesex Community College

Edward Hernandez
Chancellor
Rancho Santiago Community
College District

Margaret Lee
President
Oakton Community College

Byron N. McClenney
President
Community College of Denver

Richard R. Rush
President
Mankato State University

Portia Holmes Shields
President
Albany State University in Georgia

L. Dennis Smith
President
University of Nebraska System

Terms Ending December 31, 2001

Daniel D. Angel
President
Stephen F. Austin State University

Mercy Coogan
Director, Public Relations
Gallaudet University

Ernest L. Holloway
President
Langston University

John L. Lahey
President
Quinnipiac College

Clara M. Lovett
President
Northern Arizona University

Sheila Megley, R.S.M.
President
Regis College

Gail O. Mellow
President
Gloucester County College (Chair)

Beverly Simone
President
Madison Area Technical College
Ex-officio

Terms Ending December 31, 2002

David Boren
President
University of Oklahoma–Norman
Campus

Elnora Daniel
President
Chicago State University

Mark B. Dreyfus
President
ECPI College of Technology

Phyllis Eisen
Executive Director
National Association of
Manufacturers

David M. Gipp
President
United Tribes Technical College

Dorothy Horrell
President
Colorado Community College
System

Diane Lampe
Vice President for Academic
Counseling
University of Maryland, University
College

Harmon Lisnow
Executive Director
Institute for Career Development

Scott Miller
President
Wesley College

Paula E. Peinovich
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Regents College

Kevin Reilly
Provost and Vice Chancellor
University of Wisconsin–Extension

Charles Ruch
President
Boise State University

Patricia M. Ryan
President
Harcum College

Ex-Officio

Nina Omelchenko
Vice President for University Services
University of Phoenix

Anthony Sarmiento
Director
Learning Centered Work
Working for America Institute

Jerome H. Sullivan
Executive Director
American Association of Collegiate
Registrars and Admissions Officers

ACE Staff Officer

Susan Porter Robinson
Vice President and Director
Center for Adult Learning and
Educational Credentials

ACE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Officers

Michael F. Adams
President
University of Georgia
Chair

John A. DiBiaggio
President
Tufts University
Immediate Past Chair

Janet L. Holmgren
President
Mills College
Vice Chair/Chair-Elect

Augustine P. Gallego
Chancellor
San Diego Community College District
Secretary

Molly C. Broad
President
University of North Carolina

Freeman A. Hrabowski III
President
University of Maryland, Baltimore
County

Francis L. Lawrence
President
Rutgers, The State University of
New Jersey

William E. Troutt
President
Rhodes College

Stanley O. Ikenberry
President
American Council on Education

Class of 2000

Robert M. Berdahl
Chancellor
University of California, Berkeley

Molly C. Broad
President
University of North Carolina

Philip R. Day Jr.
Chancellor
City College of San Francisco

John A. DiBiaggio
President
Tufts University

Vera King Farris
President
The Richard Stockton College of
New Jersey

Freeman A. Hrabowski III
President
University of Maryland, Baltimore
County

Neil Rudenstine
President
Harvard University

William Segura
Chancellor
Texas State Technical College System

Class of 2001

Michael F. Adams
President
University of Georgia

David G. Carter
President
Eastern Connecticut State University

Augustine P. Gallego
Chancellor
San Diego Community College
District

E. Gordon Gee
Chancellor-Elect
Vanderbilt University

Peter Ku
Chancellor
Seattle Community College District

Jerry Sue Thornton
President
Cuyahoga Community College

William E. Troutt
President
Rhodes College

J. William Wenrich
Chancellor
Dallas County Community College
District

Class of 2002

George R. Boggs
President
Palomar College

Nancy S. Dye
President
Oberlin College

James A. Hefner
President
Tennessee State University

Janet L. Holmgren
President
Mills College

Gladys Styles Johnston
Chancellor
University of Nebraska at Kearney

William E. Kirwan
President
The Ohio State University

Michael S. McPherson
President
Macalester College

Peggy R. Williams
President
Ithaca College

Elected Officers of Associations— Ex-Officio for Three-Year Terms

*American Association of Community
Colleges*
Carolyn Williams
President
Bronx Community College

*American Association of State Colleges
and Universities*

Julio S. Leon
President
Missouri Southern State College

*Association of American Colleges and
Universities*
(to be appointed)

Association of American Universities
Francis L. Lawrence
President
Rutgers, The State University of
New York

*Association of Catholic Colleges and
Universities*
Thomas Scanlan, FSC
President
Manhattan College

*Association of Jesuit Colleges and
Universities*
Harold Ridley, SJ
President
Loyola College in Maryland

Council of Independent Colleges
Margaret A. McKenna
President
Lesley College

*National Association for Equal
Opportunity in Higher Education*
Shirley A.R. Lewis
President
Paine College

*National Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities*
Ann H. Die
President
Hendrix College

*National Association of State
Universities and Land-Grant
Colleges*
Peter McPherson
President
Michigan State University

**Elected Officers of Associations—
Ex-Officio for One-Year Terms**
*Council for Advancement and Support
of Education*
Walter Harrison
President
University of Hartford

*University Continuing Education
Association*
Dean/Executive Director
University of Wisconsin Learning
Innovations

*Washington Higher Education
Secretariat*
Judith S. Eaton
President
Council for Higher Education
Accreditation

Executive Secretary
Irene L. Gomberg
American Council on Education

GEDTS Staff



Front Row (left to right): Joan Chikos Auchter, *Executive Director*; Cassandra Alston, *Special Projects Coordinator*; Debra Louallen-Cole, *Test Development Manager*; Fred Edwards, *Director, Partner Outreach*; Suzette Stone Busa, *Director, Operations*; Judy Allen, *Production and Distribution Manager*; Zenitta Jones, *Administrative Consultant*

Middle Row (left to right): Cheryl Roberts, *Client Services Coordinator*; Aster Tessema, *Manager, Psychometrics*; Jacqueline Johnson, *Director, Special Projects*; Kyle S. Malone, *Field Service Manager*; Juliana Jones, *Federal Contracts Coordinator*; Kati Niemi, *Customer Service Manager*; Jocelyn Jolley, *Program Manager*

Back Row (left to right): David Messersmith, *Manager, Information Technology*; Sen Qi, *Policy and Research Analyst*; Joyce Downey Hoover, *Social Studies Test Specialist*; Arthur Halbrook, *Writing Assessment Test Specialist*; Lisa Richards Hone, *Special Projects Manager*; Cherryl Donahue, *Administrative Assistant*; Pamela Hall, *Operations Administrative Assistant*

Not pictured: Adora Beard, *Psychometric Project Manager*; Patricia H. Jones, *Manager, Partner Outreach*; Rodolfo Mason, *Materials Management Coordinator*; Kenn Pendleton, *Mathematics Test Specialist*; Lyn Schaefer, *Director, Test Development*; Mary Grace Snyder, *Reading Test Specialist*

Selected GED Publications

Who Took the GED? GED 1998 Annual Statistical Report (1999) \$10.00; Item 250798.

Who Took the GED? GED 1997 Annual Statistical Report (1998) \$10.00; Item 250797.

Who Took the GED? GED 1996 Annual Statistical Report (1997) \$5.00; Item 250796.

Who Took the GED? GED 1995 Annual Statistical Report (1996) \$5.00; Item 250795.

Who Took the GED? GED 1994 Annual Statistical Report (1995) \$5.00; Item 250794.

Who Took the GED? GED 1993 Annual Statistical Report (1994) \$5.00; Item 250793.

GED 1992 Annual Statistical Report (1993) \$5.00; Item 250792.

GED 1991 Annual Statistical Report (1992) \$5.00; Item 250791.

GED 1990 Annual Statistical Report (1991) \$5.00; Item 250790.

GED 1989 Annual Statistical Report (1990) \$5.00; Item 250789.

GED Annual Statistical Report Set: 1980–1988 \$105.00; Item 250780–88.

Alignment of National and State Standards: A Report by the GED Testing Service (1999) \$22.99; K. Woodward, editor; Item 261418.

Compares national and state secondary school standards in the four core academic areas. This report informs educators and the public about the new GED Tests scheduled for release in January 2002 and synthesizes the standards in each discipline. Includes an Executive Summary, also available online at <http://www.gedtest.org>.

Information Bulletin on the Tests of General Educational Development (GED) (1998) free; Item 250605.

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

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

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

The Tests of General Educational Development Technical Manual (1993) \$20.00; Auchter, J., Sireci, S., and Skaggs, G.; Item 251203.

Used by those individuals who select or evaluate tests, interpret test scores, or use GED test results. Includes information on test content, norming, scaling, and equating as well as reliability and validity information.

GED Profiles: Adults in Transition 1990–1994 (1990) \$55.00; Item 250706.

Seven policy-relevant research reports, based on a 1989 survey of GED candidates, cover a range of findings related to educational background and goals; employment status; demographic, economic, and social factors; and performance of GED candidates.

ACE Fulfillment Service (301) 604-9073
Official GED Testing Service website <http://www.gedtest.org>



GED Testing Service
One Dupont Circle NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20036-1163
(202) 939-9490
Fax: (202) 775-8578
Web: <http://www.gedtest.org>