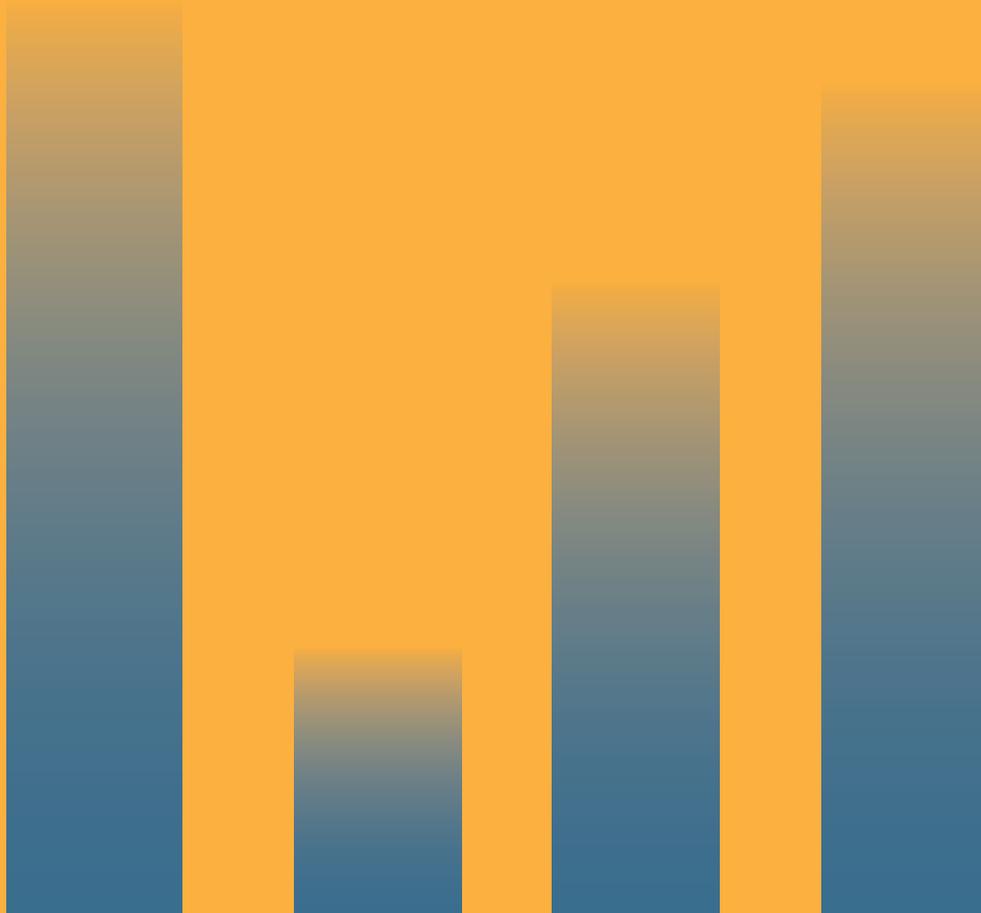


2005 STATISTICAL REPORT

Who Passed the GED® Tests?

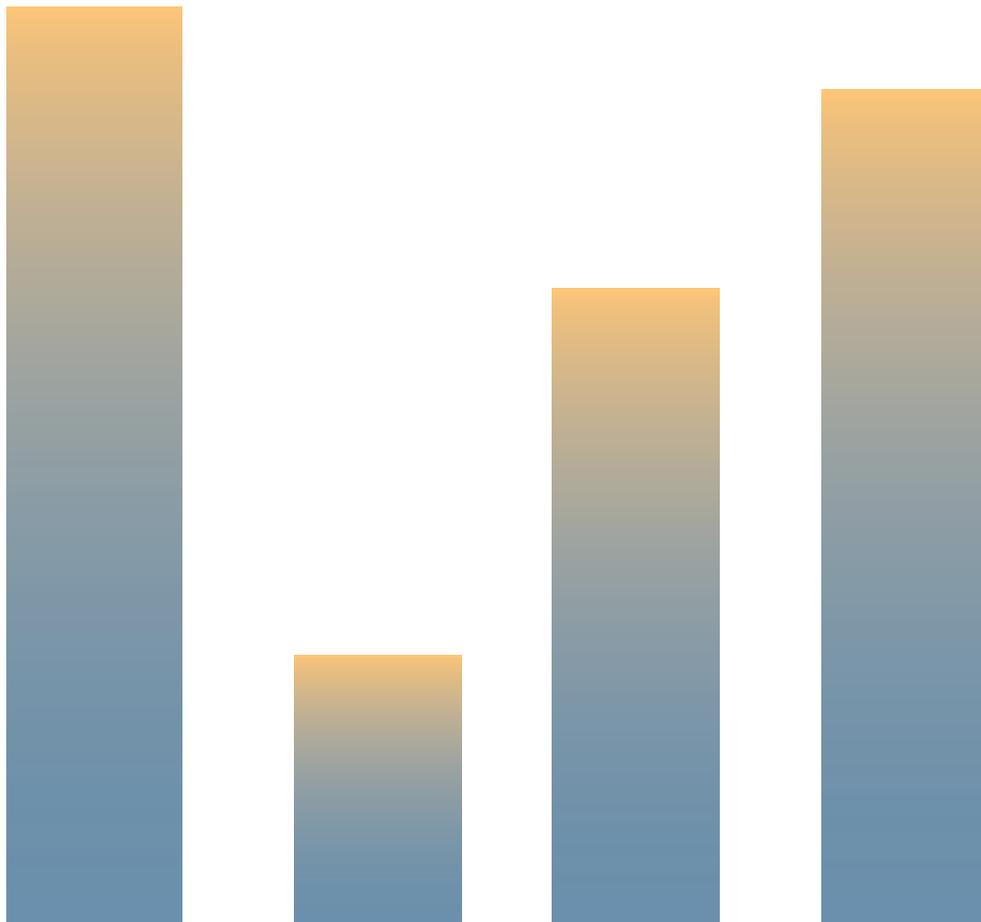


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General Educational Development Testing Service of the American Council on Education

2005 STATISTICAL REPORT

Who Passed the GED® Tests?



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Letter from the ACE President

As the parent organization of the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS), the American Council on Education (ACE) salutes the 443,607 adults who passed the tests in 2005 and thus have taken a major step to improve their opportunities in postsecondary education and in the workforce. We also salute the many GED administrators, test examiners, and staff members who deliver the program and administer the tests.

The tens of millions of adults in America who do not have a high school diploma present a challenge that continues to be magnified by the demands for a highly skilled and educated workforce. Lifelong learning is an indispensable service of ACE—providing programs to ensure the validity of nontraditional learning and promote adult access to and success in postsecondary education and the workforce.

ACE is proud of its 60-year history of hosting the GED Testing Service, which serves as the cornerstone of ACE's programs that promote access. Passing the GED Tests provides adults with an opportunity to earn their jurisdiction's high school credential and to pursue further education leading to better jobs. Moreover, these adults who pass the GED Tests serve as role models for their families and future generations.

The 2005 *Statistical Report* has been revised to include an executive summary and more test score information. We hope this publication meets your basic information needs and encourages further research and discussion.



David Ward
President, American Council on Education

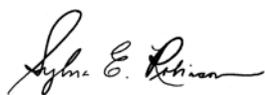
A Message from the GED® Testing Service Executive Director

It is with pleasure that the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS) presents *Who Passed the GED® Tests? 2005 Statistical Report*. This latest edition, of what we in the GED community consider a vital publication, represents a significant step in our efforts to make continuing improvements in the report.

Through discussions among GEDTS and ACE staff and exchanges with our GED jurisdictional administrators, this 2005 edition presents a more detailed review of the data than previous editions. We have more clearly highlighted key findings of each table to encourage further exploration of the data. We also have added an executive summary to provide key statistics that refer the reader to the corresponding exhibits and tables for additional information. In addition, we have removed some simple graphs, and, for the first time, we are able to present standard score statistics for most jurisdictions.

While we are pleased with our progress thus far in presenting this latest report, we remain committed to exploring additional approaches to improve the presentation of information and analyses provided in future reports. We believe that, through our collaboration with a new International Data Base contractor to improve the data verification processes, we will be able to publish future reports earlier in each year. It is our hope that an earlier publish date will generate increased research interest that will allow GEDTS and the public at large to better understand the test performance and goals of the people we serve.

We hope that you will share this report with your staff and that it will spark useful conversations among GED administrators, researchers, and others in the adult education community. Additional copies are available through the ACE web site (www.acenet.edu/bookstore). We are grateful for your interest and welcome your suggestions for ways we can make this report more useful to you.



Sylvia E. Robinson
Executive Director, GEDTS

Acknowledgments

The development of *Who Passed the GED® Tests? 2005 Statistical Report* involved the hard work and dedication of several individuals. Specifically, we wish to thank Stephen J. Ruffini, for his leadership and vision; Karen Douglas, for her meticulous analyses; Wei Song, for assisting with final analyses and edits; and Anne Guison-Dowdy, for generating the exhibits and tables, checking the results, and coordinating production and quality-control activities. We also wish to acknowledge other talented staff of the GED Testing Service—Lyn Schaefer, Carol Ezzelle, Chhaya Rao, and Yung-chen Hsu—as well as other dedicated staff of the American Council on Education—Tim McDonough, Paul Hassen, Jacqueline King, and Benjamin Quillian. We also thank ACE’s Wendy Bresler, Brian Jenkins, and their Publications and Procurement departments, for editing, proofing, producing, and printing this report. Additionally, we offer our thanks to the Official GED Electronic Scoring Sites for uploading data from the jurisdictions to our centralized database. Again, we recognize the exceptional leadership of the GED Administrators as well as the GED Examiners who lead the program and serve the candidates, and who oversee the testing and scoring processes that make this publication possible.

About the 2002 Series GED® Tests

THE GED® TESTS ALLOW PEOPLE TO PROVE WHAT THEY KNOW.

The GED Tests serve only one purpose—to certify a high school level of academic knowledge and skills. The GED Tests certify these competencies, no matter where or in what manner the individual learned them. Every U.S. state and Canadian jurisdiction recognizes that passing the GED Tests demonstrates the knowledge and skills of a high school graduate.

THE GED® TESTS DEMAND ACHIEVEMENT.

- The GED Tests are rigorous. GED candidates' performance must meet or surpass the performance of 40 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors.
- The GED Tests provide adults the opportunity to certify their attainment of high school-level knowledge and skills. In 2005, more than 715,000 adults worldwide took some portion of the GED Tests. Of that total, approximately 620,000 completed the battery of tests, and more than 440,000 of the completers (approximately 72 percent) passed the GED Tests and earned their jurisdictions' high school diploma.
- The GED Tests are demanding. To earn a credential, a candidate must complete a battery of five tests covering math, science, reading, writing, and social studies. The five tests, which last for 7½ hours, also measure skills in communication, information processing, problem solving, and critical thinking.
- The GED Tests provide a uniform measure of high school achievement. Passing the tests means the same thing in every state in the United States, throughout Canada, and around the world.
- The 2002 Series GED Tests reflect current high school curriculum standards while including content relevant to the workplace and community. The tests series is the fourth edition in the 60-year history of the program. The 2002 Series GED Tests reflect the standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels and recommended by panels of experts representing the core academic disciplines of English-language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies.

- The process of taking the GED Tests is demanding. Candidates must demonstrate competence in lifelong learning and critical skills such as:

- Solving problems and making decisions.
- Taking responsibility for learning.
- Learning through research.
- Planning.
- Reflecting and evaluating.

DEVELOPING THE GED® TESTS

During the initial four-year design stage (1997–2001), national panels of experts researched and developed the test specifications, a score scale, and passing score for the 2002 Series GED Tests. Each year thereafter, the GED Testing Service initiates a three-year process to develop three equated forms of the tests, which involves international committees of professional educators, subject-matter experts, and test specialists in each content area.

Each test question undergoes multiple reviews by internal and external content and psychometric specialists. Test questions included on the GED Tests are reviewed for fairness using both judgmental and statistical procedures. Each question is screened through the use of trained GEDTS staff, through sensitivity review by panels of outside experts, and through differential item functioning (DIF) statistical analysis. Only questions that show evidence of meeting both content and statistical requirements—that match the content specifications, have passed fairness and DIF reviews, and possess appropriate values of discrimination and difficulty—are included on the GED Tests forms. This ensures that the tests are as free as possible from material that might be advantageous or disadvantageous to particular groups of individuals, and that each question truly measures a candidate's knowledge and skills.

Furthermore, these questions are pre-tested on high school seniors before becoming a part of final tests forms. During standardization, final forms are administered to a national stratified random sample of graduating high school seniors to set passing standards. Individual states, provinces, and territories may set a passing standard higher, but not lower, than the passing standard established by the GED Testing Service. The GED Testing Service follows the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing established by the American Psychological Association, the American Educational Research Association, and the National Council on Measurement in Education (1999).

SCORING THE GED® TESTS

Each test score is reported on a scale ranging from 200 to 800. To receive a credential based on passing the GED Tests, a candidate must earn a standard score total of 2,250 (equivalent to an average score of 450) across the five tests, with no individual test score below 410 in the United States and 450 in Canada and Virgin Islands. These score requirements ensure that GED candidates are able to read, compute, interpret information, and express themselves in writing at a level exceeding that of at least 40 percent of graduating high school seniors. In other words, four out of 10 graduating high school seniors could not pass the GED Tests on their first attempt.

INTERPRETING GED® TEST SCORES

GED standard scores are normalized based on a nationally representative, stratified random sample of high school seniors tested in the spring of their graduating year. Only seniors who are expected to meet the academic requirements for graduation are included in the norming study. Separate norms are prepared for the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico; scores are re-standardized when the norm group shows significant changes. The standard scores and percentiles reported for the 2002 Series GED Tests are based on a 2001 standardization study.

The resulting standard scores and percentile ranks can be used to describe the skills of adults who take the GED Tests, compared with the performance of contemporary graduating high school seniors. GED standard scores have the following properties:

- The median standard score for U.S. graduating high school seniors is 500 for each of the five tests.
- The standard deviation is 100 points for U.S. graduating high school seniors.
- The percentage of U.S. graduating seniors at or below each GED standard score value is the same for each of the five tests.
- The percentile ranks provided on the *Official Transcript of GED® Tests Results* are those for graduating high school seniors, not for the GED candidates.

GED STANDARD SCORE AND ESTIMATED NATIONAL CLASS RANK OF GRADUATING U.S. HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS: 2001

GED STANDARD SCORE	ESTIMATED NATIONAL CLASS RANK
700	Top 1%
670	Top 2%
660	Top 3%
640	Top 5%
610	Top 10%
580	Top 15%
570	Top 20%
550	Top 25%
530	Top 33%
520	Top 40%
500	Top 50%
460	Top 55%
450	Top 60%

Source: 2001 GED® Testing Service.

About the Data

The data used to generate this report were collected directly from the GED candidates who took GED Tests in 2005. For the first time in 2002 Series history, individual candidate data were available from nearly all jurisdictions. However, the data from Puerto Rico were incomplete because not all candidate information was uploaded to the International Data Base.

Similar to the 2004 *Statistical Report*, this report uses 2000 U.S. Census data that include adults aged 16 and older who did not have a high school diploma or credential and who were not enrolled in any educational program. These data were used to calculate the target population percentages reported in Table 1 and Exhibit 1.

Data collection began at the more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers, which operated in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, eight Insular Areas, 13 Canadian provinces and territories, U.S. military bases throughout the world, U.S. correctional institutions, and Prometric Centers outside the United States and Canada. Candidate demographic surveys and test booklets were forwarded to one of the 19 Official GED Electronic Scoring Centers for processing. Data were then uploaded to a centralized database.

Analyses of the demographic data are based on surveys completed at the time the candidate began testing. Another demographic survey may have been completed if a candidate tested a subsequent time at a different location. Age calculations are based on the most recent testing date in 2005 and date of birth. Years out of school calculations are based on the last year the candidate attended school and the current report year. Ethnic group labels represent general groupings. For example, *African American* also includes candidates who identify themselves as “black” or “of African descent.” Demographic tables and exhibits are based on available responses to the survey items. Following the passage in 2003 of Canada’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIPP), the demographic survey was no longer routinely administered in Canadian jurisdictions. The only demographic information for Canadians included in this report is age and gender.

All scores referred to in this report are standard scores. In 2004, the new series included a Spanish-language version and a French-language version for the first time. The English-language version was introduced in 2002. The 1988 Series GED Tests are still administered through Prometric Centers operating abroad. Prometric Center scores were not

included in any standard score analyses for approximately 1,800 candidates who tested at these centers.

Candidates are represented in the jurisdiction where they last tested in the current report year. Hence, each candidate is represented only once in the analyses. Prior to the 2002 Series GED Tests, when individual jurisdictions provided several summary statistics to GEDTS, multiple jurisdictions may have reported the same candidate if the candidate tested in more than one jurisdiction.

When asked to indicate their reasons for taking the GED Tests, GED candidates were allowed to provide multiple answers. This report presents the results indicated by the candidates, giving equal weight to all the answers mentioned. However, in reality, some response categories may have been more important to them than others, a distinction the data do not capture.

In parts of this report, GED pass rates are compared across different jurisdictions. When making such comparisons, it is important to avoid over-interpretation of differences that appear. For example, if one state has a higher passing rate than another, this may reflect underlying differences in GED testing program rules, such as a prescreening requirement (see Table 22, pages 67–69) or natural variability due to a small number of passers.

To be included in the current report, a candidate must have taken at least one section of the GED battery in the current report year and must not have passed the battery in a prior year. Standard score statistics reported for all candidates are based on the best test scores for the current report year. With reference to completers and passers, it must be noted that completers and passers include some candidates who began testing in a previous year and who completed and passed in the current report year. Standard score statistics reported for passers were based on their best test scores in each content area. For passers who did not pass on their first attempt, the best scores were earned in more than one test year or more than one test administration in a single year.

While each candidate is represented only once in the statistics, the jurisdictional groupings used in some of the exhibits and all of the tables do not provide mutually exclusive distinctions in terms of geographic location. More precisely, while Michigan Prisons are reported under Federal and Other Contracts, they were not the only prisoners who took the GED Tests. Prisoners from other jurisdictions who tested are included in their respective jurisdictions’ statistics.

How to Use This Report

GEDTS has produced an annual statistical report profiling GED candidates for every calendar year since 1958. This report is developed primarily for GED partners who rely on the statistical tables and graphs for program status and trend information to provide comparisons across demographic categories, jurisdictions, and years. GED partners and other interested constituents may use this report to assist in making informed educational and policy decisions. It is hoped that this report creates an increased awareness of and an increased interest in further study of the candidates.

To give the reader a quick overview of the report, an executive summary has been added to this edition (see page 7). The executive summary provides results from each section of the report, and includes specific references to all related tables and exhibits.

This report presents available data from jurisdictions that administer the GED Tests. There are four distinct sections featuring statistics by jurisdiction. These sections combine exhibits, tables, and text to present the following:

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

- Uses 2000 U.S. Census data to describe the potential need for high school credentials among U.S. adults. Presented by state and for different demographic groups, the analysis shows the proportion of the U.S. adult population that left high school without a diploma and was not enrolled in any education program. Further, this section continues the tradition of presenting the proportion of the population of adults in the United States and Canada without a high school diploma who took the GED Tests in the report year. A demographic profile of adults who took the tests is presented, which includes information on age, gender, race/ethnicity, and educational history.

SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED® TESTS?

- Provides the test score results and demographic summaries for GED passers. Results are presented separately for U.S. passers and for Canadian passers. This section reports GED passers' performance, which includes pass rates for all tests, the variation in overall pass rates by jurisdiction, and the standard score statistics and

the distribution of scores for all passers by jurisdiction. Furthermore, the section presents a demographic profile of GED passers in the United States and Canada. For U.S. passers, the passer profiles include information on age, gender, race/ethnicity, educational history, and the reasons candidates cited for taking the GED Tests. For Canadian passers, only age and gender profiles are presented because of legal restrictions on data collection in Canada.

SECTION III: TRENDS IN GED® TESTING

- Provides trend information about the GED Testing Program, such as statistics on the use of foreign language tests and special edition tests; trend data on the number of candidates and passers by tests series and by jurisdiction; and trends in GED testing from 1943 to 2005, including both performance and demographic statistics.

SECTION IV: ABOUT THE GED® TESTING PROGRAM

- Provides information about the GED Testing Program, including the jurisdictional policies for issuing high school credentials based on passing the GED Tests and a list of GEDTS staff members. A list of GED Administrators and their contact information, and lists of the ACE Board of Directors and GED Advisory Committee, follow this section.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **Adult**—For the purposes of this report, an adult is someone aged 16 or older in the United States and the Insular Areas. This definition is consistent with the definition in the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, Title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. For Canada, adults are people 15 years and older, based on 2001 Canadian Census data.
- **Federal and Other Contracts**—Federal Correctional Institutions, International (military and non-military) testing sites, Michigan Prisons, Overseas (non-military and military), CONUS (continental United States) Military, and Veterans Administration Hospitals.

- **GED candidates**—Adults who have taken at least one of the five tests in the GED Tests Battery, regardless of whether they completed or passed the test(s). The term *test takers* is used interchangeably with candidates.
- **GED completers**—Adults who have taken all five tests in the GED Tests Battery, regardless of whether they passed any of the tests. The number of completers serves as the denominator for calculating the pass rate. All five tests must be completed in order for the candidate to have an opportunity to be considered a passer.
- **GED passers**—Adults who have earned a standard score total of 2,250 (equivalent to an average of 450) on the GED Tests Battery and have met their jurisdictional passing standard score on each of the five tests. The number of adults who met these passing standards serves as the numerator for calculating the pass rate for the GED Testing Program.
- **Jurisdictions**—U.S. states, U.S. Insular Areas, Canadian provinces and territories, and special testing entities such as U.S. military bases and correctional facilities.
- **Insular Areas**—Includes all commonwealths, territories, and freely associated states. Although the U.S. Office of Insular Affairs does not exercise responsibility for Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico is referred to as an Insular Area. *Insular Areas* replaces *IAFAS* (Insular Areas and Freely Associated States), the term used in previous annual statistical reports.

Executive Summary

This report provides statistical descriptions of all candidates who took a GED Test in 2005. After defining the need for a high school credential, the report presents demographics and test performance information. Additional analyses are presented for GED passers. Trends are included for certain statistics. The following information presents the main findings from the tables and exhibits included in the report and directs the reader to the specific reference(s) for more information.

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

- According to the 2000 U.S. Census, in 12 states and the District of Columbia, more than 20 percent of adults did not have a high school diploma. Several southern states and California had the highest percentages of adults without a high school diploma while the Midwest and New England had the lowest percentages (see Exhibit 1, page 9).
- Nationally, males and females (roughly 15 percent) were equally likely to lack a high school diploma. However, Hispanics (40 percent), adults aged 65 and older (30 percent), and adults at or below the federal poverty level (34 percent) were more likely to be without a high school diploma (see Exhibit 2, page 10).
- In 2005, only Alaska (6 percent) tested more than 4 percent of adults without a high school diploma. In Canada, only Prince Edward Island and Nunavut tested more than 1 percent of adults without a diploma. Overall, 1.7 percent of U.S. adults and 0.2 percent of Canadian adults without a high school diploma took the GED Tests (see Exhibit 3, page 11, and Table 1, page 12).
- Of the 715,365 candidates who tested in 2005, 619,846 (87 percent) of them completed the five-content area tests battery. Of the 619,846 completers, 443,607 (72 percent) passed (see Table 1, page 12).
- While the completion rate was higher in Canada, the pass rate was higher in the United States (see Table 1, page 12). This may be a result of policies such as the higher minimum passing score requirements in Canada.
- High school-age teenagers (16 to 18 years of age) accounted for 29 percent of all candidates. In the United States, 30 percent of candidates were aged 16 to 18. In Canada, only 2 percent of the candidates were of this age group due to a higher minimum age requirement for testing (see Table 2, page 14).
- More males (56 percent) than females (44 percent) took the GED Tests in 2005. This is especially the case among candidates who tested under Federal and Other Contracts: In that group, 88 percent were male and 12 percent were female (see Table 3, page 16).
- Of all candidates with known race/ethnicity, 53 percent were white, 23 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin. These percentages were the same among U.S. candidates. White candidates were not the majority in 10 states and the District of Columbia (see Table 4, page 18).
- Almost 90 percent of the candidates completed at least one year of high school. Approximately 49 percent had completed 9th or 10th grade; approximately 40 percent completed at least 11th grade (see Table 5, page 20).
- Candidates were not much more likely to try to complete their secondary education soon after leaving school. While 29 percent of the candidates tested after being out of school for one year or less, 25 percent tested after being out of school for more than 10 years (see Table 6, page 22).
- Candidates, who took at least one test in the GED Tests Battery, earned the highest average standard score in Language Arts, Reading (526). They earned the lowest average standard scores in Language Arts, Writing (479) and Mathematics (469). On the remaining tests, the average standard score was 509 in Science and 506 in Social Studies. (see Tables 7A and 7B, pages 24–27).
- From another perspective, Language Arts, Reading was the subject area with the highest percentage of candidates who earned a score of 600 or higher (see Exhibit 4, page 28).

SECTION II: WHO PASSED THE GED® TESTS?

- Approximately 444,000 candidates passed the GED Tests in 2005. This represented an increase of 4.4 percent from 2004. Increases occurred in 50 jurisdictions (see Table 8, page 30).
- Among all passers, 33 percent were aged 16 to 18. In the United States, 34 percent of passers were aged 16 to 18 years. In Canada, 2 percent were aged 16 to 18 years (see Table 9, page 32).

- Males accounted for 58 percent of passers in 2005. This pattern differed only among passers tested under Federal and Other Contracts, who were predominately males (see Table 10, page 34).
- Of all passers, 61 percent were white, 18 percent were African American, and 16 percent were of Hispanic origin (see Table 11, page 36).
- Over 71 percent of passers had completed at least 10th grade. Approximately 42 percent completed at least 11th grade (see Table 12, page 38).
- While 32 percent of passers were out of school one year or less, 23 percent passed after being out of school more than 10 years. The average number of years out of school was 14 years for passers tested under Federal and Other Contracts and seven years in the United States and the Insular Areas (see Table 13, page 40).
- Educational (62 percent) and personal (56 percent) reasons were most widely cited among passers as their reasons for testing (see Tables 14A and 14B, pages 42–45).
- Passers earned the highest average standard score in Language Arts, Reading (556) and the lowest average standard scores in Language Arts, Writing (497) and Mathematics (496) (see Tables 15A and 15B, pages 46–49).
- In the United States, while the number of test takers, completers, and passers have increased since 2002, all levels are approximately 82 percent of what they were in 1996, the highest levels prior to 2001 (see Exhibit 6, page 50).
- For adults in the United States without a high school diploma, the percentage of the population who passed the GED Tests exceeded 2 percent in only five states (see Exhibit 7, page 51, and Table 1, page 12). Small percentages of the population in need of a high school diploma took the GED Tests, completed the battery, and passed.
- In the United States, the overall pass rate for all test completers (72.1 percent) was met or exceeded in 30 states (see Exhibit 8, page 52, and Table 1, page 12).
- Approximately 45 percent of U.S. passers earned a standard score in the 550 to 800 range on the Language Arts, Reading test. Performance was highest on this test. By comparison, on the Mathematics test, less than 20 percent of the passers earned a standard score in the 550 to 800 range. Mathematics was the most difficult test (see Exhibit 9, page 53).
- The overall pass rate of 64 percent among Canadian completers was exceeded in three provinces/territories (see Exhibit 10, page 54, and Table 1, page 12).
- Relatively similar percentages of Canadian passers earned Language Arts, Reading standard scores across all score

ranges. On the Mathematics test, more than 30 percent of the passers earned standard scores in the 450 to 490 range and the 500 to 540 range (see Exhibit 11, page 55).

SECTION III: TRENDS IN GED® TESTING

- Trends in the numbers of candidates who tested on the Spanish-language and French-language tests showed an increase from 2000 to 2003 and a decrease since 2004. This followed the basic pattern related to the introduction of new versions of the foreign language tests in 2004 (see Exhibit 12, page 56, and Table 16, page 58).
- In 2005, the percentages of candidates who tested with a special edition GED Test were at 10-year lows. Approximately one out of every 1,000 candidates tested on the Large Print edition or the Audiocassette edition. The number of candidates who tested on the Braille version was less than one out of every 10,000 candidates (see Exhibit 13, page 57, and Table 17, page 60).
- While the number of candidates and completers has increased steadily over the past three years, the pass rate, average age, and average highest grade completed have remained constant. The percentage of candidates planning further studies decreased by 2 percentage points since 2002 (see Table 18, page 62).
- The number of passers and the pass rate in the United States have increased from 2002 to 2005 by 29 percent and 1.5 percentage points, respectively. The average age of passers has fluctuated but it has been close to 24 years from 2002 to 2005. The percentage of passers who plan further study and the passers who tested for employment reasons have been relatively unchanged over the past four years (see Table 19, page 63).
- The overall Canadian pass rate and the average age of the Canadian passers has remained fairly steady since 2002 (see Table 20, page 63).
- Since 1943, the GED has provided a second-chance opportunity to almost 16 million individuals who have passed the tests (see Table 21, page 64).

SECTION IV: ABOUT THE GED® TESTING PROGRAM

- In the United States, the minimum age to take the GED Tests was 18 years or older in 35 states and the District of Columbia in 2005. This was also the case in four of the Insular Areas. The minimum testing age was 18 for those tested under Federal and Other Contracts, except for Michigan Prisons. In Canada, the minimum testing age was 18 in six provinces/territories and 19 in the remaining seven provinces/territories (see Table 22, page 67).

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

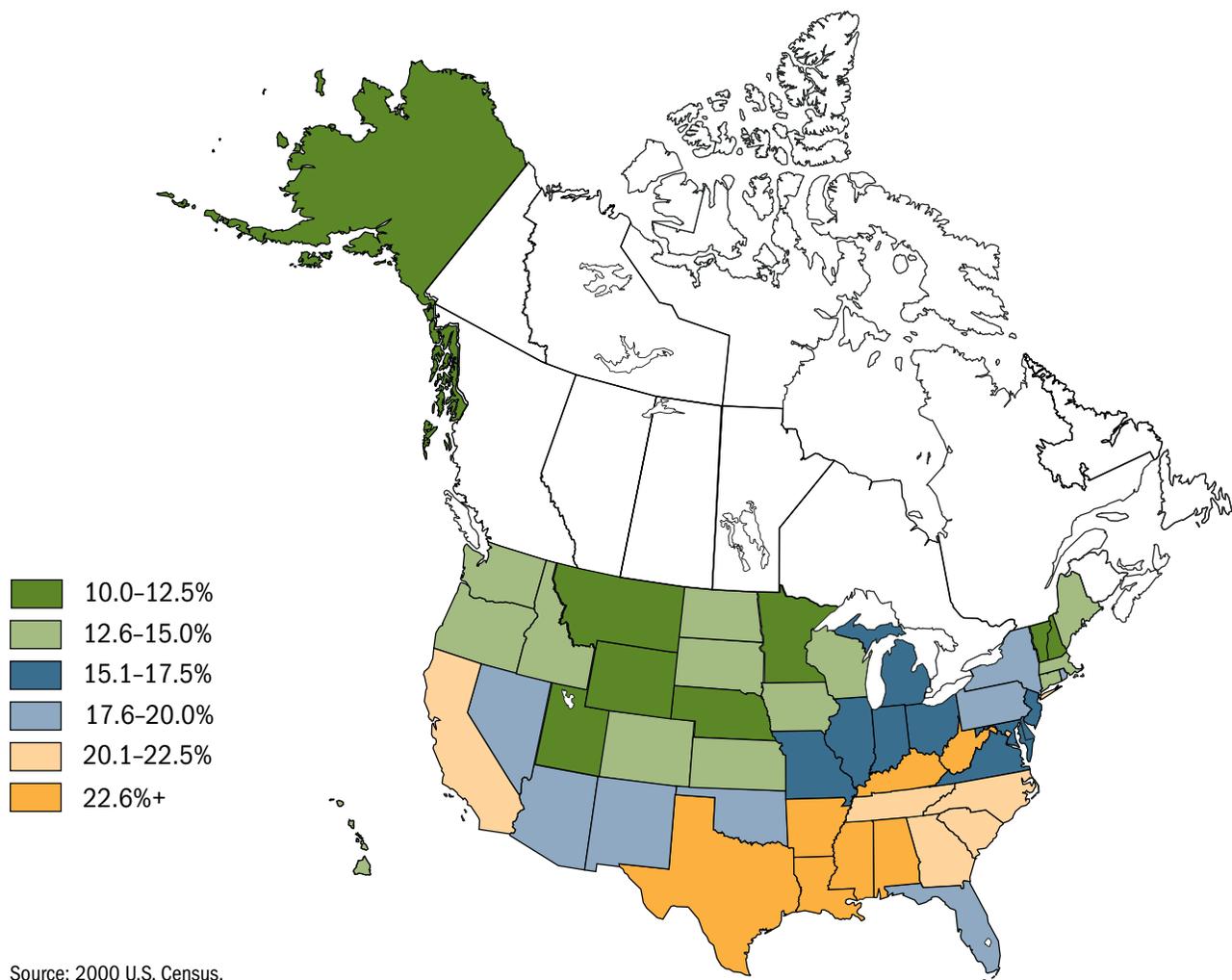
According to the 2000 Census, more than 39 million adults in the United States aged 16 years and older, or 18 percent of the U.S. adult population within this age range, did not complete their high school education, were not enrolled in an education program, and did not have a high school diploma.

In every state and the District of Columbia, at least 10 percent of the adults did not have a high school diploma and were not enrolled in an education program.

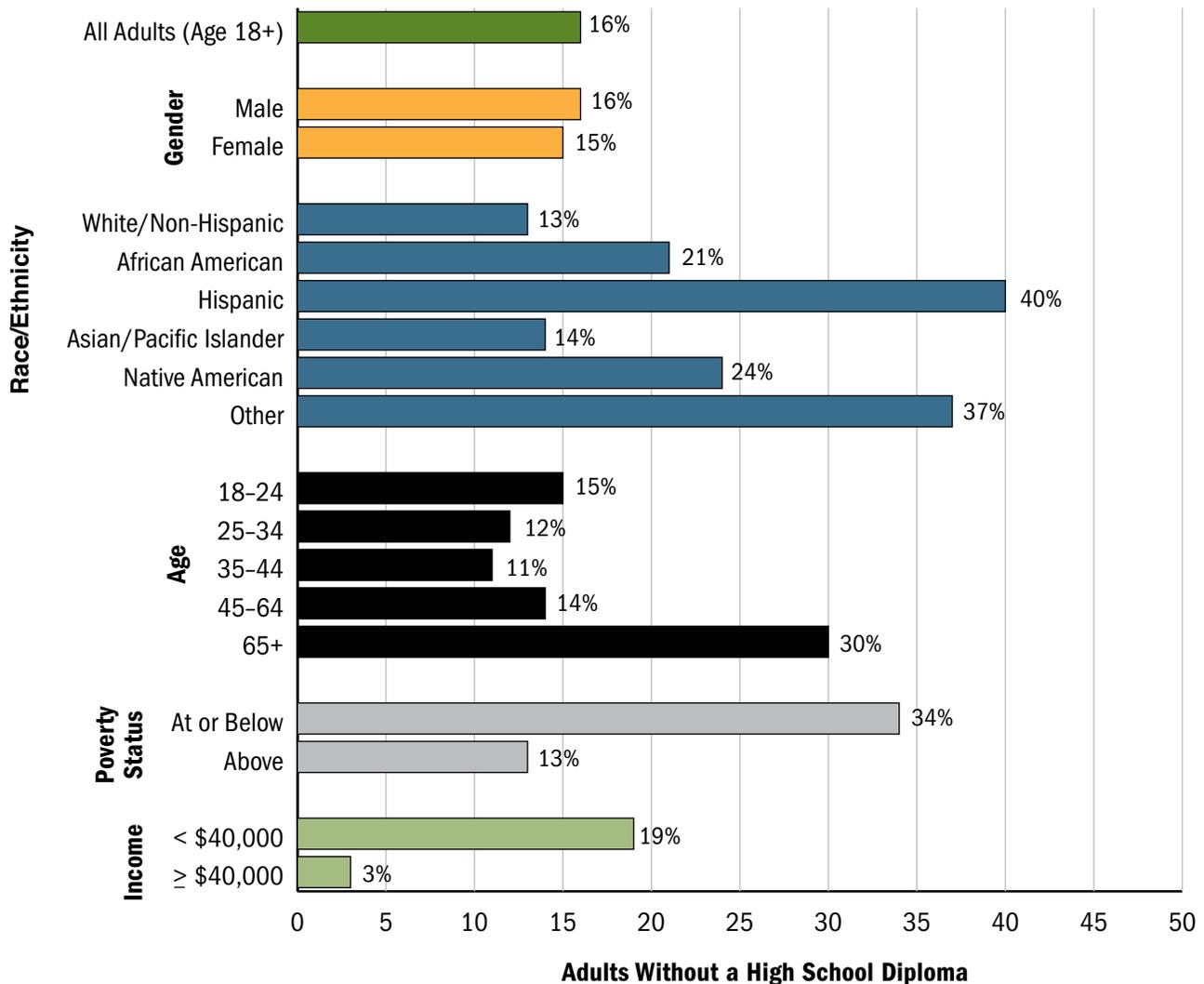
The need for high school credentials is greatest in several southern states from West Virginia to Georgia to Texas, and also in California.

EXHIBIT 1

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



Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

EXHIBIT 2**Percentage of U.S. Adults¹ in Key Demographic Groups Without a High School Diploma**

Source: 2000 U.S. Census.

Disparities were present in all demographic classifications except gender. The percentage of U.S. adults aged 18 or older varied by age, race/ethnicity, and income. Similar percentages of males (16 percent) and females (15 percent) did not have a high school diploma.

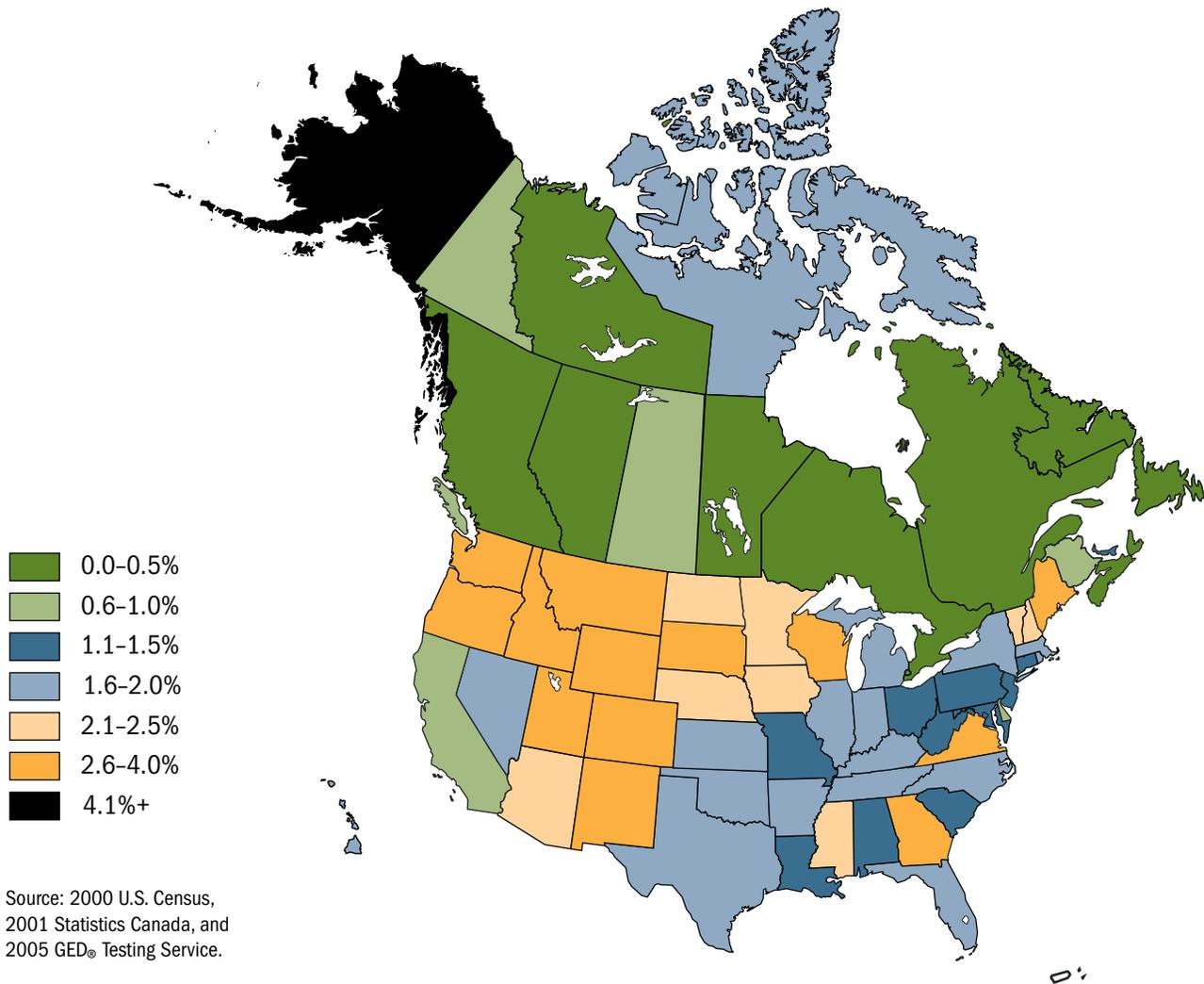
The greatest difference in the percentage of U.S. adults aged 18 or older without a high school diploma was between Hispanics (40 percent) and whites (13 percent). The smallest disparity between Hispanics and another defined race/ethnicity (Native American) was 16 percentage points.

Comparably low percentages of Asian/Pacific Islanders (14 percent) and whites (13 percent) lacked a high school diploma.

When grouping adults without a high school diploma by poverty status, there was a 21 percentage point difference. More than one-third of adults with household incomes at or below the federal poverty line did not have a high school diploma (34 percent), compared with 13 percent of adults whose household income was above the poverty line.

FOOTNOTE:

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

EXHIBIT 3**Percentage of U.S. and Canadian Candidates Without a High School Diploma Who Took the GED® Tests, by State and Province/Territory**

In 2005, the majority of U.S. states and all of the Canadian provinces/territories tested 2 percent or less of adults without a high school diploma.

In states with 20 percent or more of adults without a high school diploma (see Exhibit 1), only Mississippi and Georgia tested more than 2 percent of those adults.

TABLE 1

Target Population of Adults Without a High School Diploma

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without a Diploma ¹	Tested		Completed			Passed		
		Target Population Tested, 2005		Target Population Completed Battery of Tests ²	Completed Battery of Tests	Target Population Completed Battery of Tests	Target Population Passed Tests	Passed Tests	Target Population Passed Tests
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alabama	797,910	11,637	1.5	11,469	98.6	1.4	7,297	63.6	0.9
Alaska	51,665	2,937	5.7	1,934	65.8	3.7	1,718	88.8	3.3
Arizona	730,845	17,290	2.4	15,537	89.9	2.1	10,558	68.0	1.4
Arkansas	470,030	8,091	1.7	7,945	98.2	1.7	6,741	84.8	1.4
California	5,500,200	46,184	0.8	37,459	81.1	0.7	26,956	72.0	0.5
Colorado	435,120	14,066	3.2	10,471	74.4	2.4	8,733	83.4	2.0
Connecticut	395,380	4,874	1.2	4,383	89.9	1.1	2,932	66.9	0.7
Delaware	100,940	577	0.6	573	99.3	0.6	559	97.6	0.6
District of Columbia	93,635	1,031	1.1	1,007	97.7	1.1	547	54.3	0.6
Florida	2,441,300	44,635	1.8	41,294	92.5	1.7	29,767	72.1	1.2
Georgia	1,283,830	32,941	2.6	28,172	85.5	2.2	19,400	68.9	1.5
Hawaii	131,295	1,875	1.4	1,740	92.8	1.3	1,333	76.6	1.0
Idaho	139,725	5,356	3.8	3,709	69.2	2.7	3,228	87.0	2.3
Illinois	1,659,750	26,398	1.6	23,439	88.8	1.4	14,894	63.5	0.9
Indiana	786,020	12,827	1.6	12,473	97.2	1.6	10,370	83.1	1.3
Iowa	289,280	6,080	2.1	3,838	63.1	1.3	3,762	98.0	1.3
Kansas	272,595	4,656	1.7	4,588	98.5	1.7	4,154	90.5	1.5
Kentucky	750,890	11,746	1.6	11,478	97.7	1.5	8,666	75.5	1.2
Louisiana	786,880	10,654	1.4	10,548	99.0	1.3	7,519	71.3	1.0
Maine	136,170	4,163	3.1	2,972	71.4	2.2	2,634	88.6	1.9
Maryland	617,715	8,835	1.4	8,443	95.6	1.4	5,642	66.8	0.9
Massachusetts	695,875	11,601	1.7	10,175	87.7	1.5	7,048	69.3	1.0
Michigan	1,182,970	19,474	1.6	14,373	73.8	1.2	10,249	71.3	0.9
Minnesota	423,115	10,257	2.4	7,243	70.6	1.7	6,027	83.2	1.4
Mississippi	537,920	11,624	2.2	11,023	94.8	2.0	6,450	58.5	1.2
Missouri	756,515	11,353	1.5	11,273	99.3	1.5	8,784	77.9	1.2
Montana	84,510	3,160	3.7	2,533	80.2	3.0	1,957	77.3	2.3
Nebraska	163,380	4,063	2.5	2,721	67.0	1.7	2,320	85.3	1.4
Nevada	296,905	5,326	1.8	5,284	99.2	1.8	3,866	73.2	1.3
New Hampshire	114,330	2,389	2.1	1,881	78.7	1.6	1,568	83.4	1.4
New Jersey	1,089,940	13,176	1.2	12,528	95.1	1.1	7,563	60.4	0.7
New Mexico	272,275	7,972	2.9	6,652	83.4	2.4	4,496	67.6	1.7
New York	2,851,185	52,364	1.8	50,831	97.1	1.8	30,733	60.5	1.1
North Carolina	1,297,505	24,717	1.9	14,823	60.0	1.1	12,968	87.5	1.0
North Dakota	70,005	1,775	2.5	1,204	67.8	1.7	995	82.6	1.4
Ohio	1,397,220	19,027	1.4	18,825	98.9	1.3	15,065	80.0	1.1
Oklahoma	482,350	9,855	2.0	9,728	98.7	2.0	7,022	72.2	1.5
Oregon	389,020	12,734	3.3	9,123	71.6	2.3	7,778	85.3	2.0
Pennsylvania	1,604,370	22,622	1.4	19,805	87.5	1.2	13,767	69.5	0.9
Rhode Island	163,870	3,359	2.0	1,944	57.9	1.2	1,381	71.0	0.8
South Carolina	681,590	8,349	1.2	7,973	95.5	1.2	5,456	68.4	0.8
South Dakota	81,935	2,444	3.0	1,733	70.9	2.1	1,406	81.1	1.7
Tennessee	988,235	16,251	1.6	16,055	98.8	1.6	12,267	76.4	1.2
Texas	3,571,240	58,249	1.6	50,883	87.4	1.4	34,287	67.4	1.0
Utah	185,575	6,512	3.5	6,220	95.5	3.4	5,137	82.6	2.8
Vermont	59,580	1,372	2.3	880	64.1	1.5	760	86.4	1.3
Virginia	942,620	20,278	2.2	19,340	95.4	2.1	13,256	68.5	1.4
Washington	569,705	20,153	3.5	13,704	68.0	2.4	11,453	83.6	2.0
West Virginia	329,530	4,998	1.5	4,893	97.9	1.5	3,404	69.6	1.0
Wisconsin	571,110	16,841	2.9	9,213	54.7	1.6	7,629	82.8	1.3
Wyoming	43,570	1,726	4.0	1,354	78.4	3.1	1,212	89.5	2.8
U.S. Subtotal	39,769,125	680,874	1.7	587,689	86.3	1.5	423,714	72.1	1.1
American Samoa	10,245	62	0.6	57	91.9	0.6	18	31.6	0.2
Guam	23,540	223	0.9	221	99.1	0.9	160	72.4	0.7
Marshall Islands	NA	33	-	30	90.9	-	2	6.7	-
Micronesia	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-
N. Mariana Islands	17,660	65	0.4	33	50.8	0.2	24	72.7	0.1
Palau	NA	64	-	40	62.5	-	21	52.5	-
Puerto Rico	1,001,030	4,210	0.4	4,087	97.1	0.4	773	18.9	0.1
Virgin Islands	28,310	197	0.7	187	94.9	0.7	122	65.2	0.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,080,785	4,854	0.4	4,655	95.9	0.4	1,120	24.1	0.1

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without a Diploma ¹	Tested		Completed			Passed		
		Target Population Tested, 2005		Target Population Completed Battery of Tests ²	Completed Battery of Tests	Target Population Completed Battery of Tests	Target Population Passed Tests	Passed Tests	Target Population Passed Tests
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Alberta	550,160	2,193	0.4	1,971	89.9	0.4	1,423	72.2	0.3
British Columbia	691,850	1,399	0.2	1,357	97.0	0.2	937	69.0	0.1
Manitoba	269,735	455	0.2	449	98.7	0.2	272	60.6	0.1
New Brunswick	183,440	1,283	0.7	1,263	98.4	0.7	612	48.5	0.3
Newfoundland	150,280	151	0.1	147	97.4	0.1	77	52.4	0.1
Northwest Territories	6,865	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–
Nova Scotia	211,635	1,118	0.5	1,088	97.3	0.5	560	51.5	0.3
Nunavut	5,950	96	1.6	80	83.3	1.3	12	15.0	0.2
Ontario	2,098,740	4,429	0.2	4,344	98.1	0.2	3,160	72.7	0.2
Prince Edward Island	32,530	388	1.2	387	99.7	1.2	234	60.5	0.7
Quebec	1,582,480	15	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	4	26.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	237,395	1,662	0.7	1,569	94.4	0.7	826	52.6	0.3
Yukon Territory	3,920	23	0.6	23	100.0	0.6	9	39.1	0.2
Canada Subtotal	6,024,980	13,212	0.2	12,693	96.1	0.2	8,126	64.0	0.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	NA	8,701	–	8,573	98.5	–	6,229	72.7	–
International ³	NA	2,047	–	1,672	81.7	–	1,094	65.4	–
Michigan Prisons	NA	4,528	–	3,436	75.9	–	2,358	68.6	–
Overseas: Non-Military ⁴	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–
Overseas: Military ⁵	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–
CONUS Military ⁶	NA	1,147	–	1,126	98.2	–	964	85.6	–
VA Hospitals	NA	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	NA	16,425	–	14,809	90.2	–	10,647	71.9	–
Program Total	46,874,890	715,365	1.5	619,846	86.6	1.3	443,607	71.6	0.9

Approximately nine out of every 10 test takers completed the battery of tests in 2005. This number includes candidates who tested for the first time in 2005 as well as those who began testing in a previous year.

Completion rates in the United States ranged from 55 percent in Wisconsin to 99 percent in eight other states. By comparison, the majority of the jurisdictions in the Insular Areas and Canada had completion rates higher than 90 percent.

The completion rate was not always higher in jurisdictions with the lowest number of test takers. For example, the completion rate was 97 percent in New York where more than 52,000 candidates tested. In contrast, Rhode Island had a completion rate of 58 percent for 3,400 test takers.

Of those who completed the battery of tests, seven out of every 10 completers passed. Iowa, which has had a consistently high pass rate over the years, and Delaware had the highest pass rates (98 percent) among all jurisdictions. However, it should be noted that the completion rate in Delaware (99 percent) was higher than the Iowa completion rate (63 percent).

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

- Population totals for the United States and the Insular Areas include adults 16 years and older, without a high school diploma and not enrolled in an education program, based on 2000 U.S. Census data. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions include out-of-school adults 15 years and older, without a high school diploma and further training or degrees, based on 2001 Canadian Census data, as reported by Statistics Canada.
- Candidates who completed the battery of tests in 2005 may have begun testing in a previous year.
- International = Civilians of any nationality tested through Prometric, a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP. Previously, overseas testing was available only to U.S. and, later, Canadian civilians tested through specially established centers and/or U.S. embassies. These data were reported in prior years as “U.S. Civilians Overseas” and, later, as “U.S. embassies.”
- Overseas: Non-military = U.S. military family members and U.S. government personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.
- Overseas: Military: U.S. military personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.
- CONUS Military = U.S. military personnel tested on military bases within the continental United States. This category may include some non-military personnel, such as dependent family members.

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

TABLE 2
Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Age Group and Average Age: 2005

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alabama	11,609	99.8	6.2	16.3	19.9	11.5	21.0	10.5	5.7	3.6	3.6	1.4	0.3	23.0
Alaska	2,934	99.9	8.0	15.1	15.4	11.0	27.2	8.7	4.8	3.7	4.7	1.4	0.1	23.2
Arizona	17,205	99.5	4.9	10.0	9.6	7.7	26.0	14.6	9.6	6.9	7.6	2.4	0.6	26.4
Arkansas	8,070	99.8	9.9	19.5	14.3	7.2	19.1	10.9	6.6	5.0	5.7	1.6	0.4	23.9
California	46,183	100.0	0.0	8.7	16.2	9.7	23.6	12.7	9.4	8.1	8.7	2.2	0.5	26.6
Colorado	14,066	100.0	1.1	14.9	13.8	9.2	25.3	13.0	8.0	6.3	6.7	1.5	0.2	25.2
Connecticut	4,874	100.0	0.2	6.3	11.4	11.5	31.1	15.8	8.2	6.4	7.1	1.8	0.3	26.0
Delaware	577	100.0	1.6	10.9	13.7	12.8	32.4	14.6	7.1	2.6	2.9	1.2	0.2	23.6
District of Columbia	1,024	99.3	2.0	8.0	14.5	12.3	31.0	12.3	5.4	4.8	5.6	3.8	0.5	25.4
Florida	44,627	100.0	5.9	15.5	20.8	10.7	22.4	8.9	5.5	4.0	4.5	1.5	0.4	23.3
Georgia	32,932	100.0	3.5	8.9	16.0	12.8	27.7	12.3	6.7	4.7	5.2	1.8	0.5	24.6
Hawaii	1,865	99.5	12.1	19.5	17.3	7.9	18.2	9.7	6.4	3.5	3.8	1.3	0.2	22.8
Idaho	5,351	99.9	7.8	18.6	14.2	8.1	21.2	11.6	6.2	4.4	6.2	1.3	0.4	24.0
Illinois	26,396	100.0	1.5	7.1	13.2	12.2	29.5	13.8	8.2	5.4	6.5	2.2	0.4	25.6
Indiana	12,812	99.9	0.1	16.0	17.6	10.6	24.7	12.7	6.8	4.4	5.0	1.6	0.5	24.3
Iowa	6,080	100.0	2.1	11.7	9.8	9.4	31.6	15.8	7.6	4.9	5.3	1.4	0.3	25.0
Kansas	4,654	100.0	6.4	15.3	14.9	9.7	28.6	11.1	5.7	3.2	3.7	1.2	0.2	23.2
Kentucky	11,718	99.8	3.9	11.4	12.6	10.5	26.9	13.6	7.6	4.9	5.9	2.3	0.4	25.1
Louisiana	10,631	99.8	5.9	17.9	14.3	12.0	22.8	12.0	6.7	3.3	3.7	0.9	0.3	23.2
Maine	3,934	94.5	0.1	12.5	19.0	15.1	29.2	8.9	4.5	3.6	4.3	2.3	0.5	23.8
Maryland	8,829	99.9	6.4	16.9	14.2	10.0	23.3	10.9	6.1	4.8	5.2	1.9	0.5	24.1
Massachusetts	11,536	99.5	4.3	12.3	15.7	13.0	26.6	10.2	5.7	4.6	5.7	1.7	0.3	24.2
Michigan	19,400	99.6	1.6	8.1	16.7	13.7	30.5	12.8	6.8	3.9	4.4	1.3	0.2	24.1
Minnesota	10,207	99.5	1.0	5.4	9.1	13.5	35.3	14.5	7.6	5.5	6.3	1.6	0.2	25.5
Mississippi	11,617	99.9	6.2	16.3	16.5	11.6	22.6	11.9	6.0	3.4	4.0	1.2	0.3	23.2
Missouri	11,319	99.7	4.7	13.9	16.3	9.7	23.5	12.5	6.7	4.6	5.8	1.8	0.5	24.5
Montana	3,146	99.6	5.1	20.2	16.5	11.8	24.6	10.0	4.5	2.9	3.6	0.6	0.2	22.4
Nebraska	4,061	100.0	3.3	9.5	14.8	10.3	31.6	14.4	6.5	4.0	4.5	1.0	0.2	24.1
Nevada	5,310	99.7	4.1	17.3	15.3	9.2	21.6	11.6	6.7	5.3	6.8	1.6	0.4	24.6
New Hampshire	2,383	99.8	3.1	8.3	16.0	11.7	31.4	10.8	6.3	4.7	5.8	1.3	0.7	24.6
New Jersey	13,171	100.0	3.2	8.6	11.7	8.7	24.9	14.7	10.1	7.0	7.9	2.6	0.6	26.7
New Mexico	7,940	99.6	6.6	15.5	16.1	10.0	24.0	11.9	5.9	4.0	4.5	1.3	0.3	23.6
New York	52,344	100.0	1.4	10.9	13.2	12.9	28.4	11.7	7.0	5.3	6.7	2.0	0.5	25.2
North Carolina	24,691	99.9	4.8	10.2	10.9	8.3	24.3	14.0	8.7	6.2	8.0	3.6	1.1	26.8
North Dakota	1,773	99.9	5.0	14.8	13.9	12.0	28.4	11.2	4.7	3.2	4.7	1.6	0.3	23.6
Ohio	19,024	100.0	1.2	5.7	9.6	11.9	31.9	16.2	8.6	5.7	6.5	2.1	0.5	26.1
Oklahoma	9,842	99.9	5.3	12.6	13.3	8.4	25.2	14.1	8.0	4.8	6.0	2.0	0.3	24.9
Oregon	12,733	100.0	8.7	16.0	13.7	8.7	21.5	10.6	6.7	5.3	7.0	1.6	0.2	24.4
Pennsylvania	22,574	99.8	2.2	7.9	16.2	11.7	28.4	12.8	7.3	5.1	6.1	2.1	0.4	25.1
Rhode Island	3,348	99.7	1.2	10.8	15.7	11.1	28.2	11.9	6.7	5.6	6.6	2.1	0.2	25.1
South Carolina	8,337	99.9	2.9	16.4	14.2	11.8	26.2	11.2	6.4	3.8	4.7	2.1	0.4	24.1
South Dakota	2,442	99.9	4.5	11.8	11.1	10.4	31.5	12.8	5.6	4.5	5.8	1.6	0.4	24.5
Tennessee	16,240	99.9	0.0	17.6	15.1	9.9	23.9	12.6	7.5	4.9	5.5	2.3	0.6	24.9
Texas	58,057	99.7	4.0	13.2	12.7	8.9	24.5	12.9	8.3	5.7	7.1	2.3	0.4	25.5
Utah	6,512	100.0	0.1	12.4	22.4	12.5	27.9	10.4	5.0	3.9	4.6	0.8	0.1	23.4
Vermont	1,371	99.9	8.9	17.4	16.0	10.7	26.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	4.3	1.2	0.1	22.5
Virginia	20,213	99.7	5.3	14.5	16.5	9.2	21.8	11.0	6.4	5.2	6.8	2.7	0.6	25.0
Washington	20,081	99.7	5.3	12.6	11.5	9.9	26.9	12.4	7.3	5.6	6.7	1.5	0.3	24.9
West Virginia	4,973	99.5	3.8	13.4	16.3	12.0	24.8	11.6	6.1	4.1	5.6	1.9	0.3	24.2
Wisconsin	16,719	99.3	0.1	10.0	13.7	9.1	28.5	15.8	9.1	5.6	6.2	1.6	0.3	25.6
Wyoming	1,721	99.7	5.2	12.7	17.4	10.9	28.2	9.5	5.4	3.5	5.4	1.3	0.3	23.6
U.S. Subtotal	679,456	99.8	3.4	12.0	14.6	10.6	25.9	12.4	7.3	5.2	6.2	1.9	0.4	24.9
American Samoa	61	100.0	1.6	9.8	19.7	19.7	26.2	9.8	3.3	6.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	23.0
Guam	222	99.6	1.4	8.6	9.9	12.6	32.0	13.1	7.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	24.6
Marshall Islands	32	97.0	0.0	9.4	18.8	21.9	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	64	98.5	3.1	4.7	1.6	4.7	32.8	31.3	14.1	3.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	26.5
Palau	64	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.4	28.1	15.6	17.2	12.5	12.5	1.6	0.0	29.6
Puerto Rico	3,805	90.4	2.2	6.1	21.2	13.1	27.8	12.4	7.8	4.2	3.5	1.1	0.6	24.1
Virgin Islands	194	98.5	4.1	12.4	9.3	12.4	20.1	13.4	10.3	6.2	7.7	4.1	0.0	26.5
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,442	91.6	2.2	6.5	19.5	13.0	27.8	12.7	8.2	4.5	3.7	1.2	0.5	24.3

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20–24 (%)	25–29 (%)	30–34 (%)	35–39 (%)	40–49 (%)	50–59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alberta	2,193	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.4	30.1	17.5	14.0	9.8	16.7	4.9	0.5	31.4
British Columbia	1,232	88.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	7.7	28.5	20.0	13.5	10.1	15.1	4.5	0.3	30.8
Manitoba	455	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	7.3	28.6	17.6	10.3	9.9	18.5	6.8	0.0	31.7
New Brunswick	1,283	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	10.1	31.6	13.1	10.0	10.2	18.2	6.1	0.2	31.2
Newfoundland	151	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	31.8	9.3	10.6	11.3	17.2	6.6	0.0	30.7
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,112	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.3	30.3	13.6	9.9	10.3	20.8	5.5	0.3	31.7
Nunavut	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	20.8	21.9	13.5	9.4	1.0	0.0	30.0
Ontario	4,429	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.1	35.8	15.9	11.1	7.8	13.6	3.6	0.4	29.3
Prince Edward Island	388	100.0	0.0	0.3	5.2	8.8	18.0	11.6	11.9	8.2	23.7	11.9	0.5	34.2
Quebec	15	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	30.7
Saskatchewan	1,662	100.0	0.2	0.2	3.2	6.3	27.5	18.8	11.5	10.2	16.3	5.3	0.4	31.2
Yukon Territory	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.3	43.5	4.3	4.3	17.4	8.7	8.7	0.0	29.4
Canada Subtotal	13,039	98.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	8.2	31.4	16.3	11.7	9.3	16.2	4.9	0.4	30.7
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,672	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.8	26.9	22.4	14.1	15.4	3.9	0.9	33.2
International	1,945	95.1	3.2	23.9	21.7	17.6	25.1	4.2	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	20.4
Michigan Prisons	4,525	99.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.7	28.0	20.3	14.2	12.1	16.0	4.6	0.4	31.7
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,143	99.7	0.1	5.2	16.6	15.4	42.4	12.4	4.1	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	22.6
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	16,287	99.2	0.4	3.3	4.1	4.2	22.2	21.4	16.4	11.1	12.9	3.4	0.6	30.5
Program Total	713,224	99.7	3.3	11.6	14.2	10.4	25.9	12.7	7.6	5.4	6.5	2.0	0.4	25.2

Candidates who were aged 16 to 18 years accounted for 29 percent of all candidates with a known age, and 30 percent of U.S. candidates. Hawaii (49 percent) tested the most candidates in this age group while Minnesota (16 percent) and Ohio (17 percent) tested the fewest.

In Canada, only 2 percent of the candidates were aged 16 to 18 years. The minimum age for testing in Canada is 18 years of age in six territories/provinces and 19 years of age in the other territories/provinces (see Table 22).

While each jurisdiction has testing age policies, exceptions can be granted by jurisdiction administrators on an

individual basis. In Hawaii, where the minimum age for testing is 17 years, 12 percent of the candidates were 16 years old.

Candidates aged 50 and older comprised the smallest group of candidates at 2 percent. However, in Canada, over 5 percent of the candidates were 50 years of age or older.

The average age was 25 years among all candidates and those in the United States, and approximately 31 years in Canada as well as for candidates tested under Federal and Other Contracts. The U.S. average has been approximately 25 years over the past 10 years.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 3
Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Gender: 2005

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	11,611	99.8	51.8	48.2
Alaska	2,875	97.9	57.8	42.2
Arizona	17,153	99.2	57.5	42.5
Arkansas	8,047	99.5	57.7	42.3
California	45,937	99.5	56.3	43.7
Colorado	14,066	100.0	57.9	42.1
Connecticut	4,874	100.0	55.6	44.4
Delaware	570	98.8	65.1	34.9
District of Columbia	988	95.8	51.3	48.7
Florida	44,631	100.0	53.7	46.3
Georgia	32,846	99.7	51.7	48.3
Hawaii	1,853	98.8	56.0	44.0
Idaho	5,346	99.8	40.5	40.5
Illinois	25,909	98.1	53.6	46.4
Indiana	12,570	98.0	60.0	40.0
Iowa	6,080	100.0	53.8	46.2
Kansas	4,642	99.7	57.9	42.1
Kentucky	11,703	99.6	59.7	40.3
Louisiana	10,583	99.3	57.6	42.4
Maine	3,822	91.8	58.8	41.2
Maryland	8,686	98.3	60.5	39.5
Massachusetts	11,368	98.0	52.1	47.9
Michigan	19,184	98.5	57.3	42.7
Minnesota	9,987	97.4	63.3	36.7
Mississippi	11,604	99.8	54.4	45.6
Missouri	11,217	98.8	58.0	42.0
Montana	3,132	99.1	53.5	46.5
Nebraska	4,023	99.0	54.7	45.3
Nevada	5,285	99.2	58.0	42.0
New Hampshire	1,391	58.2	57.4	42.6
New Jersey	12,879	97.7	49.6	50.4
New Mexico	7,899	99.1	52.4	47.6
New York	51,937	99.2	52.4	47.6
North Carolina	24,569	99.4	53.9	46.1
North Dakota	1,742	98.1	55.5	44.5
Ohio	18,614	97.8	58.5	41.5
Oklahoma	9,822	99.7	52.9	47.1
Oregon	12,732	100.0	58.1	41.9
Pennsylvania	22,495	99.4	54.9	45.1
Rhode Island	935	27.8	55.5	44.5
South Carolina	6,457	77.3	56.9	43.1
South Dakota	2,436	99.7	57.4	42.6
Tennessee	16,192	99.6	52.3	47.7
Texas	57,708	99.1	54.5	45.5
Utah	6,512	100.0	57.4	42.6
Vermont	1,364	99.4	55.7	44.3
Virginia	20,089	99.1	55.2	44.8
Washington	19,786	98.2	55.5	44.5
West Virginia	4,938	98.8	55.3	44.7
Wisconsin	16,499	98.0	61.9	38.1
Wyoming	1,714	99.3	54.8	45.2
U.S. Subtotal	669,302	98.3	55.3	44.7
American Samoa	58	93.5	32.8	67.2
Guam	223	100.0	58.3	41.7
Marshall Islands	32	97.0	56.3	43.8
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	62	95.4	50.0	50.0
Palau	64	100.0	68.8	31.3
Puerto Rico	3,921	93.1	56.7	43.3
Virgin Islands	178	90.4	50.6	49.4
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,538	93.5	56.3	43.7

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	2,193	100.0	57.5	42.5
British Columbia	1,229	87.8	55.7	44.3
Manitoba	453	99.6	59.8	40.2
New Brunswick	1,271	99.1	54.1	45.9
Newfoundland	151	100.0	58.9	41.1
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,110	99.3	52.9	47.1
Nunavut	94	97.9	34.0	66.0
Ontario	4,429	100.0	56.7	43.3
Prince Edward Island	388	100.0	53.9	46.1
Quebec	15	100.0	66.7	33.3
Saskatchewan	1,662	100.0	53.4	46.6
Yukon Territory	23	100.0	43.5	56.5
Canada Subtotal	13,018	98.5	55.6	44.4
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,583	98.6	89.4	10.6
International	509	24.9	49.1	50.9
Michigan Prisons	3,966	87.6	92.3	7.7
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,120	97.6	77.3	22.7
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	14,180	86.3	87.8	12.2
Program Total	701,038	98.0	56.0	44.0

Of all candidates whose gender was known, 56 percent were male, and 44 percent were female. Among individual jurisdictions, Delaware (65 percent), Minnesota (63 percent), and Wisconsin (62 percent) had the highest percentages of male candidates. New Jersey and North Mariana Islands had an equal percentage of male and female candidates.

In almost all jurisdictions, the majority of the candidates were male. Also, the size of the male majority did not vary considerably from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The exception was Federal and Other Contracts, where 86 percent of the candidates were male. Candidates who were tested under

Federal and Other Contracts included inmates in Federal Correctional Institutions, inmates of the Michigan Prisons, and military personnel.

Only in American Samoa (67 percent), Nunavut (66 percent), and the Yukon Territory (57 percent) were there a clear majority of females who tested. However, all three jurisdictions tested fewer than 100 candidates in 2005, and this observed difference in gender may be largely due to random effects.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 4
Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2005

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Ethnicity		Race/Ethnicity ¹					
	(N)	(%)	Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
Alabama	11,454	98.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	32.7	0.1	63.8
Alaska	2,675	91.1	4.8	34.2	2.2	4.8	1.7	52.3
Arizona	15,566	90.0	36.0	8.6	0.7	7.7	0.5	46.5
Arkansas	8,000	98.9	4.6	1.5	0.7	16.4	0.1	76.7
California	43,672	94.6	47.0	1.7	5.5	12.5	2.3	31.0
Colorado	14,036	99.8	35.9	2.7	1.5	9.1	0.6	50.3
Connecticut	4,874	100.0	25.8	0.5	1.4	27.0	0.2	45.2
Delaware	564	97.7	7.3	0.5	0.9	33.7	0.2	57.4
District of Columbia	968	93.9	12.8	0.4	0.8	83.1	0.2	2.7
Florida	44,631	100.0	16.6	0.7	1.2	24.1	0.4	57.0
Georgia	29,935	90.9	4.9	0.5	1.1	41.5	0.1	51.8
Hawaii	1,799	95.9	8.3	1.1	21.3	3.6	36.9	28.8
Idaho	4,670	87.2	13.5	4.1	0.7	1.4	0.4	79.9
Illinois	24,473	92.7	22.1	0.5	1.2	30.8	0.2	45.1
Indiana	12,225	95.3	4.3	0.8	0.4	18.1	0.1	76.3
Iowa	6,076	99.9	6.7	1.7	1.1	12.0	0.1	78.4
Kansas	4,392	94.3	13.5	3.2	1.6	9.8	0.3	71.6
Kentucky	11,528	98.1	3.2	0.7	0.4	18.5	0.2	77.2
Louisiana	10,394	97.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	36.6	0.2	59.3
Maine	3,768	90.5	3.6	2.4	1.0	4.4	0.0	88.5
Maryland	8,005	90.6	4.5	0.9	1.6	49.4	0.3	43.3
Massachusetts	10,144	87.4	23.7	0.7	3.1	18.6	0.2	53.7
Michigan	18,245	93.7	7.2	2.1	1.0	30.3	0.1	59.3
Minnesota	8,125	79.2	8.5	8.1	3.9	18.9	0.3	60.3
Mississippi	11,342	97.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	43.7	0.3	52.9
Missouri	10,014	88.2	3.0	1.5	0.5	17.5	0.2	77.3
Montana	2,928	92.7	5.5	21.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	70.0
Nebraska	3,925	96.6	14.0	5.7	1.2	15.1	0.2	63.8
Nevada	4,697	88.2	24.0	3.3	2.2	13.1	2.3	55.1
New Hampshire	1,151	48.2	5.5	1.0	1.0	2.9	0.2	89.5
New Jersey	12,278	93.2	28.8	0.4	1.9	35.3	0.3	33.2
New Mexico	7,213	90.5	52.1	13.0	0.9	3.0	0.4	30.7
New York	45,037	86.0	23.3	1.0	3.0	35.2	0.3	37.1
North Carolina	22,926	92.8	7.1	1.8	0.9	33.1	0.2	57.0
North Dakota	1,659	93.5	4.3	28.6	0.6	3.1	0.3	63.0
Ohio	5,586	29.4	3.3	0.8	0.7	23.2	0.4	71.5
Oklahoma	9,554	96.9	8.6	15.3	0.7	12.2	0.5	62.8
Oregon	11,054	86.8	13.4	4.3	1.6	5.4	1.0	74.4
Pennsylvania	21,552	95.3	10.8	0.6	1.3	30.4	0.2	56.7
Rhode Island	896	26.7	29.4	2.2	3.3	13.8	0.4	50.8
South Carolina	6,442	77.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	33.2	0.1	63.0
South Dakota	2,404	98.4	4.0	30.8	0.8	3.7	0.4	60.3
Tennessee	15,669	96.4	3.0	0.6	0.5	19.7	0.2	76.0
Texas	55,068	94.5	46.8	0.7	1.0	16.0	0.2	35.3
Utah	6,495	99.7	16.1	3.5	1.2	3.5	1.4	74.3
Vermont	1,314	95.8	4.6	1.4	0.5	7.5	1.8	84.2
Virginia	19,528	96.3	5.5	0.7	1.7	35.6	0.4	56.1
Washington	18,792	93.2	14.8	6.5	3.0	9.9	1.9	63.8
West Virginia	4,853	97.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	12.5	0.1	84.4
Wisconsin	15,162	90.0	11.5	3.7	1.7	27.2	0.2	55.8
Wyoming	1,625	94.1	13.2	7.3	0.5	2.3	0.3	76.3
U.S. Subtotal	619,383	91.0	18.7	2.5	1.7	23.0	0.6	53.5
American Samoa	50	80.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	14.0
Guam	217	97.3	2.3	0.0	18.9	1.8	70.5	6.5
Marshall Islands	26	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	3.8
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	63	96.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	88.9	6.3
Palau	61	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	1.6
Puerto Rico	3,842	91.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	170	86.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	88.2	0.0	4.7
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,429	91.2	87.2	0.0	1.0	3.5	7.6	0.8

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Ethnicity		Race/Ethnicity ¹					
	(N)	(%)	Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,217	94.4	28.5	3.0	0.9	42.8	0.5	24.3
International	474	23.2	5.3	0.2	0.6	83.5	0.8	9.5
Michigan Prisons	3,760	83.0	4.7	1.7	0.4	57.1	0.1	36.0
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,094	95.4	12.9	1.9	3.7	14.4	2.0	65.1
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	13,547	82.5	19.8	2.4	1.0	45.9	0.5	30.3
Program Total	637,359	90.8	19.2	2.5	1.7	23.4	0.7	52.6

In 2005, 91 percent of all candidates in the United States, Insular Areas, and in jurisdictions testing under Federal and Other Contracts, identified their race/ethnicity. Canadian data on race/ethnicity were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Of all candidates with known race/ethnicity, 53 percent were white, 23 percent were African American, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin. These percentages were the same among U.S. candidates.

While whites represented the majority of candidates in the United States, they were not the majority in 10 states and the District of Columbia, including New York (37 percent) and California (31 percent). African Americans represented

the majority of candidates in the District of Columbia (83 percent), and almost half of the candidates in Maryland (49 percent) and Mississippi (44 percent). Hispanic candidates were most prevalent in New Mexico (52 percent) as well as California and Texas (both 47 percent). Neither American Indians/Alaska Natives nor Asians represented a majority in any jurisdiction.

Among the Insular Areas, where the majority of the candidates were in Puerto Rico, 87 percent of the candidates were of Hispanic origin. Among the other Insular Areas, the majority of the candidates were Pacific Islanders, except in the Virgin Islands where 88 percent of the candidates were African American.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

TABLE 5

Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Grade Completed, Mean and Mode Grade Completed: 2005

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Grade Completed		Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade ¹								Mean Grade Completed	Mode Grade Completed
	(N)	(%)	None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
Alabama	11,259	96.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	8.7	20.1	28.2	31.1	9.3	10.0	11
Alaska	2,611	88.9	0.2	0.8	1.7	9.9	21.6	28.6	32.2	4.9	9.9	11
Arizona	14,899	86.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	10.1	18.3	28.7	34.2	5.2	9.9	11
Arkansas	7,880	97.4	0.3	0.5	1.8	8.5	20.2	29.4	35.1	4.3	10.0	11
California	39,627	85.8	0.9	1.5	0.9	3.9	12.0	24.2	48.0	8.7	10.3	11
Colorado	13,455	95.7	0.6	1.6	1.4	8.2	20.1	30.1	33.7	4.4	9.9	11
Connecticut	4,855	99.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	7.2	21.2	33.2	32.4	4.8	10.0	10
Delaware	550	95.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	11.1	24.5	32.9	26.7	3.6	9.8	10
District of Columbia	919	89.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	7.5	20.1	29.8	35.7	4.8	10.0	11
Florida	43,553	97.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	7.6	18.3	28.2	33.8	10.1	10.1	11
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	1,800	96.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	6.7	18.3	29.8	38.9	4.8	10.1	11
Idaho	4,600	85.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	8.7	20.3	30.5	32.3	4.1	9.8	11
Illinois	21,017	79.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	7.7	18.3	29.7	36.2	5.3	10.0	11
Indiana	12,087	94.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	9.1	18.6	31.8	34.6	4.0	10.0	11
Iowa	5,902	97.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	8.3	17.7	33.0	36.6	2.6	10.0	11
Kansas	4,305	92.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	8.2	20.3	33.3	33.8	2.9	10.0	11
Kentucky	11,394	97.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	10.8	22.9	29.7	31.7	2.4	9.8	11
Louisiana	10,334	97.0	0.3	1.0	3.5	13.7	23.0	27.8	26.9	3.9	9.7	10
Maine	3,639	87.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	11.9	20.0	30.9	32.0	3.5	9.9	11
Maryland	7,968	90.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	10.4	22.3	30.8	31.0	3.6	9.9	11
Massachusetts	9,903	85.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	9.9	21.2	30.1	31.7	4.6	9.9	11
Michigan	18,165	93.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	7.2	18.9	32.3	36.4	3.5	10.0	11
Minnesota	7,846	76.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	4.6	13.5	29.7	44.0	6.6	10.3	11
Mississippi	11,149	95.9	0.2	0.9	3.3	13.2	22.9	28.9	25.8	4.8	9.7	10
Missouri	9,817	86.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	8.1	18.8	32.4	34.6	4.2	10.0	11
Montana	2,895	91.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	10.1	21.3	29.7	31.3	5.5	9.9	11
Nebraska	3,831	94.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	7.9	19.9	31.2	34.7	4.8	10.0	11
Nevada	4,451	83.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	6.1	16.8	29.6	38.6	7.0	10.1	11
New Hampshire	1,137	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.5	18.6	29.5	37.9	4.7	10.1	11
New Jersey	11,529	87.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	7.6	18.6	31.4	34.0	5.9	10.0	11
New Mexico	7,016	88.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	8.1	21.8	30.8	31.7	5.4	10.0	11
New York	16,741	32.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	6.6	18.6	29.5	35.7	8.0	10.1	11
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	1,660	93.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	11.3	23.5	28.9	32.0	2.7	9.9	11
Ohio	19,013	99.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	8.8	18.6	29.1	36.6	5.4	10.1	11
Oklahoma	9,409	95.5	0.5	1.0	1.9	10.2	21.8	30.0	31.3	3.3	9.8	11
Oregon	10,817	84.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	8.5	18.4	30.7	34.0	4.9	9.9	11
Pennsylvania	21,279	94.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	7.6	19.3	31.9	36.0	3.8	10.0	11
Rhode Island	856	25.5	0.8	1.2	2.6	10.6	23.7	29.7	26.6	4.8	9.7	10
South Carolina	6,377	76.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	10.2	23.7	33.0	28.9	2.7	9.8	10
South Dakota	2,379	97.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	13.2	19.8	30.3	32.4	2.4	9.8	11
Tennessee	15,388	94.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	6.9	17.7	31.5	38.6	3.9	10.1	11
Texas	52,969	90.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	11.4	23.3	27.3	28.1	5.3	9.7	11
Utah	3,665	56.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.7	11.7	23.5	45.2	13.6	10.4	11
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	19,331	95.3	0.3	0.6	1.7	10.1	22.2	30.7	31.7	2.7	9.9	11
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	4,819	96.4	0.2	0.4	2.1	11.5	23.3	29.7	29.9	3.1	9.8	11
Wisconsin	14,828	88.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	6.4	17.0	30.2	41.4	3.0	10.1	11
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S. Subtotal	509,924	85.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	8.5	19.3	29.4	34.7	5.5	10.0	11
American Samoa	54	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.3	25.9	51.9	11.1	10.6	11
Guam	219	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.6	28.8	51.6	5.9	10.5	11
Marshall Islands	26	78.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	65.4	19.2	10.7	11
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	61	93.8	1.6	0.0	3.3	8.2	19.7	23.0	41.0	3.3	9.9	11
Palau	56	87.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	8.9	23.2	35.7	25.0	3.6	9.8	10
Puerto Rico	2,901	68.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	17.8	49.2	31.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	9
Virgin Islands	156	79.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	5.8	11.5	25.0	37.2	17.9	10.4	11
Insular Areas Subtotal	3,473	71.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	15.7	43.1	30.9	7.3	1.6	9.3	9

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Grade Completed		Percentage of Candidates Who Completed Grade ¹								Mean Grade Completed	Mode Grade Completed
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,747	89.0	1.4	2.4	4.0	12.2	22.7	27.1	26.1	4.1	9.6	10
International	427	20.9	2.3	0.5	1.2	3.7	11.0	35.6	27.2	18.5	10.2	10
Michigan Prisons	3,628	80.1	1.0	1.2	2.5	10.4	20.6	30.8	29.4	4.2	9.8	10
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,063	92.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.5	8.6	23.6	56.1	9.4	10.6	11
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	12,867	78.3	1.2	1.8	3.2	10.6	20.5	28.2	29.5	5.0	9.7	11
Program Total	526,264	84.7	0.5	0.8	1.4	8.6	19.5	29.4	34.4	5.4	10.0	11

Among all candidates for whom the last grade completed was known, over 29 percent had completed 10th grade, 34 percent had completed 11th grade, and 5 percent had completed 12th grade. Similar patterns were observed in 2004 (see *Who Passed the GED Tests? 2004 Statistical Report*).

In three U.S. states, more than half of the candidates completed the 11th or 12th grade: Utah (59 percent), California (57 percent), and Minnesota (51 percent).

In the Insular Areas, most candidates completed the 9th grade (43 percent) or the 10th grade (31 percent). These percentages are largely attributable to test takers in Puerto Rico. In most of the other Insular Areas, such as Guam and American Samoa, the majority of the candidates completed 11th grade.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

TABLE 6

Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2005

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out		Number of Years Out of School ¹							Average Years Out
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)	
Alabama	8,243	70.8	21.0	20.9	11.4	15.0	13.9	11.2	6.6	5.6
Alaska	2,285	77.8	17.0	18.7	11.7	21.8	14.6	9.5	6.7	5.7
Arizona	13,488	78.0	9.4	13.2	8.5	17.3	19.5	18.9	13.1	9.1
Arkansas	7,539	93.2	22.5	18.4	8.2	13.3	14.8	13.3	9.6	6.8
California	36,734	79.5	11.1	13.9	10.0	17.0	16.5	17.9	13.5	8.8
Colorado	13,042	92.7	10.2	13.6	10.2	18.7	20.8	15.6	10.9	8.0
Connecticut	4,874	100.0	2.6	9.6	9.5	23.6	22.8	19.5	12.5	9.4
Delaware	534	92.5	8.4	11.4	11.8	29.8	20.2	13.3	5.1	6.4
District of Columbia	847	82.2	8.9	16.2	14.3	22.0	17.8	9.9	11.0	7.4
Florida	39,429	88.3	19.9	21.1	10.8	16.9	13.3	10.7	7.4	5.8
Georgia	22,769	69.1	11.7	19.5	12.6	19.9	16.3	12.0	8.0	6.6
Hawaii	1,617	86.2	21.0	20.2	11.6	13.6	14.1	12.4	7.1	5.9
Idaho	3,891	72.6	15.3	19.0	9.5	15.9	16.3	13.9	10.1	7.2
Illinois	18,137	68.7	6.0	12.9	11.7	21.9	19.7	17.1	10.8	8.4
Indiana	10,912	85.1	13.7	18.2	10.3	16.6	18.9	13.9	8.5	7.0
Iowa	2,739	45.0	10.7	15.0	11.1	20.0	20.8	14.7	7.5	7.1
Kansas	3,895	83.7	13.9	19.4	11.1	19.9	18.2	11.3	6.3	6.0
Kentucky	10,594	90.2	10.6	15.8	10.6	18.3	19.0	15.1	10.6	7.9
Louisiana	9,444	88.6	15.5	21.1	11.7	17.2	15.7	12.8	5.9	5.8
Maine	3,309	79.5	10.0	18.2	13.0	24.6	16.4	9.2	8.6	6.6
Maryland	6,550	74.1	9.4	20.3	12.6	19.4	17.0	12.6	8.8	6.9
Massachusetts	8,179	70.5	13.0	19.4	12.6	21.0	15.2	10.9	7.9	6.3
Michigan	15,671	80.5	8.7	15.1	12.9	24.0	18.8	13.3	7.1	6.8
Minnesota	6,903	67.3	7.7	13.3	11.9	23.6	21.3	13.9	8.3	7.3
Mississippi	10,272	88.4	17.1	21.6	10.9	16.4	15.8	12.2	6.1	5.8
Missouri	8,772	77.3	14.5	18.4	10.2	17.7	17.7	13.0	8.4	6.8
Montana	2,516	79.6	16.7	20.5	12.4	19.6	15.9	9.7	5.2	5.3
Nebraska	3,529	86.9	9.2	16.7	11.2	20.9	22.2	13.0	6.7	6.7
Nevada	3,735	70.1	14.9	15.9	10.5	16.3	17.7	13.8	10.9	7.5
New Hampshire	957	40.1	14.3	16.4	11.9	23.7	17.1	10.2	6.3	5.8
New Jersey	10,768	81.7	9.8	14.0	9.3	16.8	18.1	18.7	13.2	9.0
New Mexico	6,143	77.1	15.9	18.5	11.5	19.3	17.0	11.3	6.5	6.0
New York	13,590	26.0	8.7	15.4	12.3	21.6	18.1	14.4	9.6	7.6
North Carolina	21,340	86.3	7.9	13.7	9.5	17.0	19.3	17.9	14.8	9.7
North Dakota	1,572	88.6	12.9	19.6	12.3	19.3	18.8	9.1	7.9	6.3
Ohio	17,574	92.4	9.0	11.3	9.0	20.0	22.1	17.4	11.1	8.6
Oklahoma	8,324	84.5	12.8	15.8	9.9	17.1	18.3	15.8	10.1	7.7
Oregon	10,491	82.4	14.6	18.5	11.7	17.7	15.0	12.3	10.2	7.0
Pennsylvania	19,272	85.2	9.7	15.6	11.4	20.3	18.3	14.5	10.2	7.7
Rhode Island	692	20.6	12.4	14.9	11.8	20.2	15.9	14.6	10.1	7.5
South Carolina	5,466	65.5	15.6	19.2	11.2	18.7	16.1	12.2	7.0	6.2
South Dakota	2,089	85.5	9.6	17.5	10.7	22.3	18.8	12.7	8.5	7.0
Tennessee	13,637	83.9	16.3	16.7	9.6	16.4	17.0	14.2	9.8	7.3
Texas	47,079	80.8	14.2	14.8	8.9	16.8	18.2	16.1	11.0	8.0
Utah	3,049	46.8	21.8	18.5	12.3	19.5	13.9	8.3	5.6	5.1
Vermont	1,032	75.2	14.3	23.0	13.4	20.3	15.3	8.1	5.6	5.2
Virginia	18,065	89.1	17.6	17.3	9.5	15.4	15.4	13.4	11.5	7.6
Washington	11,976	59.4	13.3	17.0	10.7	18.1	16.8	14.3	9.7	7.3
West Virginia	4,343	86.9	11.6	19.5	12.4	19.6	16.1	12.2	8.6	6.8
Wisconsin	13,007	77.2	10.1	14.8	8.8	18.8	21.3	16.7	9.4	7.8
Wyoming	1,511	87.5	15.3	21.2	10.7	19.8	14.8	9.8	8.3	6.2
U.S. Subtotal	512,426	75.3	12.8	16.5	10.6	18.4	17.5	14.5	9.8	7.4
American Samoa	47	75.8	10.6	14.9	14.9	25.5	17.0	8.5	8.5	6.0
Guam	214	96.0	6.5	14.5	10.7	25.2	17.3	22.0	3.7	7.1
Marshall Islands	23	69.7	21.7	21.7	26.1	13.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	60	92.3	1.7	5.0	5.0	25.0	25.0	28.3	10.0	9.3
Palau	37	57.8	0.0	5.4	13.5	18.9	21.6	21.6	18.9	10.9
Puerto Rico	2,997	71.2	6.0	17.9	14.9	24.9	16.9	13.9	5.5	6.3
Virgin Islands	146	74.1	16.4	17.1	7.5	17.1	10.3	17.1	14.4	8.6
Insular Areas Subtotal	3,524	72.6	6.5	17.3	14.3	24.5	16.8	14.7	6.0	6.5

Jurisdiction	Candidates with Known Years Out		Number of Years Out of School ¹							Average Years Out
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)	
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,142	70.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	6.0	24.6	42.4	25.9	16.1
International	449	21.9	22.9	29.6	10.9	15.1	8.0	7.3	6.0	4.8
Michigan Prisons	3,178	70.2	0.6	2.2	3.1	13.5	26.6	27.5	26.4	14.5
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,009	88.0	15.9	16.4	13.9	24.3	19.1	8.6	1.9	4.5
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	10,780	65.6	2.7	3.6	3.0	10.3	24.0	33.4	23.0	14.0
Program Total	526,730	75.0	12.5	16.2	10.4	18.3	17.7	14.8	10.1	7.6

Of all candidates tested, 75 percent reported their last year in school. The last year in school was used to calculate the number of years out of school.

In five U.S. states, approximately one out of every five candidates tested after being out of school less than one year: Florida (20 percent), Alabama and Hawaii (21 percent), Utah (22 percent), and Arkansas (23 percent). By comparison, only 3 percent of Connecticut candidates who tested were out of school for less than one year.

The percentage of U.S. candidates who waited more than 20 years to complete their education was highest in North Carolina (15 percent), California (14 percent), and Arizona, Connecticut, and New Jersey (13 percent).

Candidates in Federal Correctional Institutions (16.1 years) and the Michigan Prisons (14.5 years) were out of school for the longest time, on average, before they tested: 16 years and 15 years, respectively.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

TABLE 7A

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates, in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2005

Jurisdiction	Writing					Social Studies					Reading				
	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)
Alabama	10,335	500	496	61	92.1	10,581	480	477	81	83.7	10,505	480	497	96	87.4
Alaska	1,928	470	482	62	96.3	2,184	520	526	84	96.1	2,147	530	551	104	96.8
Arizona	13,988	480	487	66	93.4	14,552	490	502	81	91.7	14,546	500	525	102	92.5
Arkansas	7,446	470	487	62	96.7	7,399	520	526	76	97.9	7,374	520	542	95	97.7
California	35,018	490	492	67	93.1	36,909	500	508	82	92.6	37,178	500	529	102	93.4
Colorado	10,148	480	494	68	95.9	10,986	510	519	81	95.7	10,956	520	542	98	96.5
Connecticut	3,968	480	489	70	92.1	4,026	500	508	85	91.9	3,984	500	524	103	92.6
Delaware	564	500	512	62	99.6	565	540	556	78	99.3	566	580	580	95	100.0
District of Columbia	872	440	456	58	85.6	835	470	476	65	89.7	842	470	489	87	89.2
Florida	39,986	500	496	64	93.6	39,098	500	506	82	91.5	39,124	500	526	102	92.3
Georgia	25,014	480	489	67	92.6	25,757	490	495	78	90.5	25,713	490	515	97	91.8
Hawaii	1,628	470	485	68	94.3	1,652	500	514	84	94.3	1,656	500	531	103	94.4
Idaho	3,695	490	501	68	96.5	3,892	520	530	80	97.7	3,898	540	555	101	97.6
Illinois	20,868	460	471	64	89.7	21,066	490	497	81	90.2	20,873	490	514	98	91.4
Indiana	12,069	500	499	63	96.1	12,271	520	524	76	96.6	12,229	520	540	98	96.0
Iowa	4,074	500	507	63	98.6	4,211	530	537	74	98.8	4,330	550	565	97	99.0
Kansas	4,477	470	486	62	97.5	4,452	530	539	78	98.4	4,440	550	564	99	98.4
Kentucky	10,292	450	463	52	93.4	10,009	500	507	73	95.5	9,966	500	524	93	95.6
Louisiana	9,391	460	476	58	94.3	9,559	490	494	75	91.0	9,541	500	515	95	92.4
Maine	3,006	460	478	61	95.5	3,201	520	529	79	97.5	3,193	540	555	101	97.8
Maryland	7,774	450	462	57	88.8	7,502	490	500	83	90.0	7,437	490	513	102	89.6
Massachusetts	9,466	450	470	63	90.0	9,641	500	504	83	91.7	9,620	500	521	102	91.9
Michigan	13,562	450	464	59	89.0	14,383	500	509	85	91.5	14,768	500	526	104	92.2
Minnesota	7,042	460	473	60	94.2	7,657	520	526	82	96.2	7,575	520	543	98	96.7
Mississippi	9,480	450	457	54	87.4	9,638	470	478	79	84.5	9,585	480	496	95	87.4
Missouri	10,606	470	479	61	93.9	10,526	520	523	85	93.8	10,504	520	539	105	93.6
Montana	2,351	460	478	65	92.0	2,505	510	520	83	93.9	2,558	520	544	103	95.3
Nebraska	2,706	470	480	60	96.5	2,895	520	526	79	96.4	2,916	540	553	100	97.2
Nevada	4,867	460	469	60	91.2	4,903	500	511	82	92.8	4,885	500	529	101	93.4
New Hampshire	1,874	480	488	66	94.8	1,940	520	532	82	96.7	1,912	530	550	102	96.3
New Jersey	9,870	480	486	72	90.3	10,469	480	493	83	88.8	10,418	490	513	101	90.2
New Mexico	6,148	450	467	62	89.5	6,197	490	503	82	91.5	6,193	500	523	100	92.6
New York	46,537	450	445	99	81.2	44,739	480	491	81	88.7	44,381	490	505	97	89.5
North Carolina	16,241	480	487	64	95.0	18,013	500	508	77	94.5	18,555	510	532	98	95.3
North Dakota	1,170	460	467	53	93.3	1,278	500	516	83	94.7	1,290	510	534	95	96.2
Ohio	17,761	470	485	63	94.9	17,716	510	520	76	96.2	17,704	520	540	97	96.5
Oklahoma	8,791	450	466	57	90.9	8,865	500	504	80	91.7	8,840	500	529	101	93.1
Oregon	8,692	470	488	66	96.6	9,422	520	533	84	97.3	9,408	550	562	103	98.0
Pennsylvania	17,987	450	465	59	90.1	18,202	500	505	81	92.4	18,273	500	524	98	93.5
Rhode Island	2,132	460	473	65	90.7	2,081	500	504	80	92.0	2,160	500	527	103	92.4
South Carolina	7,454	460	475	63	91.3	7,585	490	496	78	90.8	7,593	490	505	100	88.3
South Dakota	1,658	460	474	61	93.6	1,855	510	519	79	95.3	1,852	520	541	98	96.7
Tennessee	14,738	460	471	57	93.6	14,590	500	509	79	94.1	14,554	500	527	98	94.5
Texas	44,923	470	479	64	91.7	47,050	490	499	79	91.3	46,667	500	518	99	92.1
Utah	5,802	500	503	69	96.0	5,875	520	526	83	95.0	5,856	530	548	104	95.4
Vermont	874	470	486	71	93.9	917	520	527	83	96.0	922	530	551	102	96.6
Virginia	17,313	450	466	59	90.5	17,453	490	501	82	91.4	17,449	490	516	99	91.8
Washington	13,601	480	491	69	95.3	14,746	510	524	83	96.0	15,044	530	549	103	96.3
West Virginia	4,383	450	462	57	90.2	4,437	490	499	78	91.1	4,419	490	515	97	91.8
Wisconsin	9,285	460	479	62	94.7	10,263	510	522	82	95.5	10,570	520	543	100	96.4
Wyoming	1,346	485	496	67	96.5	1,404	520	531	78	97.4	1,428	540	557	103	97.4
U.S. Subtotal	545,201	470	478	69	91.8	557,952	500	506	81	92.3	558,397	500	526	101	93.1
American Samoa	41	430	457	74	73.2	48	420	435	86	64.6	45	410	439	111	57.8
Guam	198	475	482	61	94.4	189	490	507	68	98.4	191	500	519	91	97.9
Marshall Islands	17	400	401	28	41.2	30	355	367	65	26.7	30	360	366	65	26.7
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	29	440	443	30	86.2	36	465	478	63	94.4	33	470	497	81	97.0
Palau	25	460	455	58	84.0	50	460	451	90	66.0	29	430	424	96	55.2
Puerto Rico	3,520	420	426	56	62.7	4,150	400	402	75	49.1	4,176	410	414	73	54.6
Virgin Islands	164	455	468	57	90.9	164	470	474	64	90.2	159	480	500	88	89.3
Insular Areas Subtotal	3,994	430	431	59	65.7	4,667	410	410	79	53.1	4,663	420	422	80	57.7

Jurisdiction	Writing					Social Studies					Reading				
	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)
Alberta	2,015	530	540	95	84.8	2,038	560	554	88	89.8	2,022	620	609	114	92.7
British Columbia	1,245	550	562	104	86.6	1,254	560	558	88	90.7	1,258	600	601	116	92.3
Manitoba	403	500	505	87	70.2	417	540	553	88	90.2	406	620	610	115	94.8
New Brunswick	1,025	490	500	88	68.3	1,116	500	506	80	78.6	1,084	540	560	108	89.7
Newfoundland	130	510	514	87	74.6	140	500	510	78	82.1	135	540	565	104	92.6
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	896	510	517	92	76.7	937	510	518	89	82.2	934	540	569	111	88.1
Nunavut	77	410	430	64	29.9	81	440	446	87	48.1	87	440	469	89	49.4
Ontario	3,979	540	552	93	88.4	4,031	550	552	83	91.4	4,031	570	590	112	92.9
Prince Edward Island	333	500	507	84	76.0	336	525	530	84	87.2	331	540	570	108	89.1
Quebec	8	605	591	105	100.0	15	470	477	79	60.0	15	440	505	144	40.0
Saskatchewan	1,351	500	512	92	73.5	1,459	510	517	88	79.4	1,440	540	561	110	86.7
Yukon Territory	21	490	500	89	52.4	22	535	547	80	95.5	21	600	607	116	100.0
Canada Subtotal	11,483	530	535	96	81.5	11,846	530	540	88	87.0	11,764	570	585	114	90.9
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,759	450	458	52	91.3	7,549	490	500	70	95.5	7,499	500	521	88	96.1
International	435	450	467	66	87.4	466	460	469	72	81.8	458	480	501	91	89.3
Michigan Prisons	2,967	440	447	46	88.3	2,860	480	492	69	94.2	2,821	490	512	83	96.4
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,080	480	494	71	93.9	1,087	550	556	90	95.8	1,084	570	572	100	96.8
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	12,243	450	459	54	90.7	11,964	490	502	74	94.7	11,864	500	523	90	96.0
Program Total	572,921	470	479	70	91.4	586,429	500	506	82	92.0	586,688	500	526	101	92.8

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 7B

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Candidates, in Science and Mathematics Tests: 2005

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)
Alabama	10,599	480	490	80	88.4	10,967	450	455	75	77.4
Alaska	2,110	530	537	84	97.7	1,973	490	497	78	93.4
Arizona	14,620	500	507	81	93.2	15,088	450	459	78	79.1
Arkansas	7,391	510	517	74	97.0	7,704	470	483	71	92.7
California	36,826	500	509	81	93.6	37,176	460	466	81	81.4
Colorado	10,935	520	526	82	96.8	10,530	470	481	81	88.6
Connecticut	4,085	500	507	84	91.7	4,228	450	464	83	78.7
Delaware	564	540	551	77	99.6	568	510	527	73	98.8
District of Columbia	866	460	471	60	88.9	933	430	435	65	71.9
Florida	39,267	510	512	81	93.1	41,227	470	474	82	82.8
Georgia	25,827	490	500	79	91.7	27,024	450	459	75	80.3
Hawaii	1,646	520	521	80	95.6	1,689	470	483	87	86.2
Idaho	3,806	530	542	82	98.1	3,810	480	493	83	91.5
Illinois	21,086	490	498	79	91.2	22,855	450	460	79	78.9
Indiana	12,247	510	518	77	95.3	12,389	480	485	74	90.7
Iowa	4,183	530	543	76	99.2	4,028	500	508	71	97.7
Kansas	4,456	530	545	78	98.9	4,502	495	508	79	96.8
Kentucky	10,009	500	513	73	96.9	10,588	460	468	66	88.7
Louisiana	9,673	490	500	76	92.4	10,016	460	467	71	85.3
Maine	3,166	530	537	80	98.2	3,007	480	491	76	93.4
Maryland	7,626	490	500	80	91.6	8,120	460	465	80	80.8
Massachusetts	9,637	490	505	83	92.4	10,001	460	466	83	80.2
Michigan	14,433	510	513	84	92.6	14,086	460	469	82	81.7
Minnesota	7,484	520	530	84	96.8	7,160	480	490	82	90.6
Mississippi	9,776	480	486	78	87.4	10,263	440	448	73	74.6
Missouri	10,567	520	531	83	95.8	10,926	480	489	82	88.5
Montana	2,523	520	530	85	95.6	2,515	480	488	86	87.3
Nebraska	2,888	520	531	80	97.4	2,707	480	489	79	90.7
Nevada	4,919	510	516	81	94.5	5,102	460	472	79	84.4
New Hampshire	1,962	530	537	82	97.1	1,903	480	493	80	91.5
New Jersey	10,598	480	490	80	88.9	12,024	450	457	81	76.6
New Mexico	6,244	500	508	81	93.0	6,476	450	461	80	78.9
New York	45,116	480	487	79	88.3	47,672	450	455	81	75.7
North Carolina	17,884	500	510	76	95.6	15,505	470	482	75	91.0
North Dakota	1,279	520	527	82	96.6	1,220	470	484	78	90.0
Ohio	17,783	510	520	76	96.7	18,356	470	476	71	89.3
Oklahoma	8,900	510	513	80	94.4	9,308	460	467	74	84.2
Oregon	9,323	530	541	84	98.4	9,110	480	494	83	91.9
Pennsylvania	18,255	500	507	80	93.3	18,983	460	465	81	81.0
Rhode Island	2,085	500	502	79	92.1	2,228	460	465	77	82.9
South Carolina	7,611	480	494	80	89.2	7,965	460	468	76	83.5
South Dakota	1,814	520	527	82	96.5	1,687	480	486	82	88.1
Tennessee	14,643	510	515	76	95.8	15,261	460	473	70	88.5
Texas	46,766	490	493	79	89.8	48,761	450	462	78	80.2
Utah	5,872	530	538	86	96.1	6,074	470	485	84	88.5
Vermont	944	530	533	85	97.0	897	480	489	82	92.0
Virginia	17,549	500	506	80	93.1	18,438	450	461	77	81.3
Washington	14,479	520	530	83	96.9	13,883	470	483	81	89.1
West Virginia	4,443	500	504	76	93.2	4,623	450	460	71	82.5
Wisconsin	10,010	520	525	83	96.1	9,507	480	486	82	88.9
Wyoming	1,399	530	542	84	98.0	1,374	480	494	81	91.8
U.S. Subtotal	558,174	500	509	81	93.1	572,437	460	469	79	83.2
American Samoa	49	440	451	85	65.3	55	410	424	88	52.7
Guam	190	505	512	68	97.9	205	450	459	62	87.8
Marshall Islands	30	360	370	53	26.7	32	350	355	67	25.0
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	32	470	478	71	96.9	33	430	439	76	72.7
Palau	47	450	455	76	76.6	37	430	428	98	59.5
Puerto Rico	4,156	430	425	63	62.2	4,170	350	361	82	29.2
Virgin Islands	155	470	488	70	93.5	177	440	455	74	80.2
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,659	430	431	67	64.9	4,709	360	371	86	34.4

Jurisdiction	Science					Mathematics				
	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)	(N)	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pass Rate (%)
Alberta	2,010	570	576	90	93.3	2,097	510	517	105	78.3
British Columbia	1,235	570	576	91	93.3	1,292	510	517	104	79.3
Manitoba	407	570	572	89	92.9	428	500	517	98	79.4
New Brunswick	1,069	530	533	82	85.2	1,150	480	482	87	68.3
Newfoundland	133	540	542	83	91.0	141	490	490	92	69.5
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	891	540	543	84	89.0	982	470	477	90	65.1
Nunavut	81	440	459	96	49.4	87	400	402	84	28.7
Ontario	3,971	560	570	85	93.6	4,188	510	520	100	81.9
Prince Edward Island	330	540	552	86	90.9	352	490	498	89	73.9
Quebec	15	520	521	94	73.3	15	490	530	130	80.0
Saskatchewan	1,427	540	539	90	85.6	1,495	480	481	94	66.9
Yukon Territory	21	560	563	93	95.2	22	475	502	105	63.6
Canada Subtotal	11,590	560	561	89	90.9	12,249	490	505	100	75.7
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,580	480	496	68	95.2	8,125	450	455	61	85.3
International	456	490	485	76	86.6	484	430	434	74	63.0
Michigan Prisons	2,834	470	487	68	93.8	3,183	440	443	59	79.1
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,091	550	560	90	96.9	1,107	510	522	90	94.0
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	11,963	490	499	73	94.7	12,901	450	457	67	83.7
Program Total	586,386	500	509	82	92.9	602,296	460	469	80	82.7

In 2005, more than 90 percent of all candidates who tested had standard scores high enough to pass one or more of the following tests: Social Studies, Science, or Language Arts, Reading and Writing. Fewer candidates scored high enough to pass the Mathematics test (83 percent). To pass the tests battery, a standard score total of 2,250 (average of 450 per test) is needed, as well as a passing standard score of at least 410 on each of the five content area tests in the United States and at least 450 on each in Canada.

The average Language Arts, Reading standard score of 526 was the highest of the five content areas. A standard deviation of 101 indicated that the scores were much higher or lower than the average compared with other content area tests with lower standard deviations.

The median, which indicates the score at which half of the candidates scored higher or lower, was 500 for the Language Arts, Reading; Social Studies; and Science tests. The Language Arts, Writing and Mathematics median standard scores were 470 and 460, respectively.

FOOTNOTES:

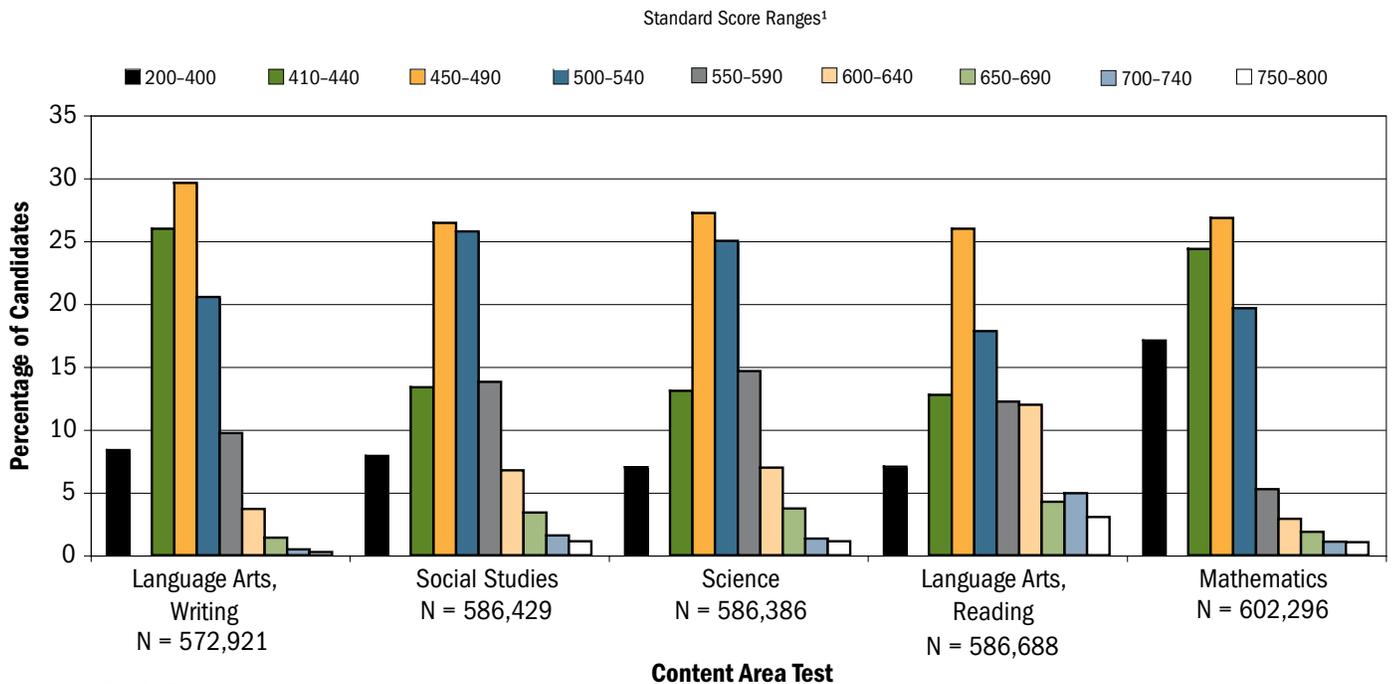
NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

EXHIBIT 4

Standard Score Distributions for All Candidates in the GED® Testing Program, by Content Area Test: 2005



Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

Candidates earned the highest average score (526) on the Language Arts, Reading test, and standard score distributions show that the Language Arts, Reading test had the highest percentage of candidates who scored 600 or higher.

On the Social Studies and Science tests, score distributions and averages were similar. Compared with Language Arts, Reading, more candidates scored in the 500 to 540 range and fewer candidates scored above 600 on the Social Studies and Science tests.

On the Mathematics test, which had the lowest average score, over 90 percent of all candidates scored in the 500 to 540 range or lower. More than 15 percent of the candidates did not achieve a passing score on this test. The Language Arts, Writing distribution was very similar: Approximately 80 percent of the candidates scored in the 500 to 540 range or lower, and almost 10 percent earned a score below 410.

FOOTNOTE:

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

Who Passed the GED® Tests?

From 2004 to 2005, there was a 1.6 percent overall increase in the number of candidates who took at least one part of the GED Tests Battery. Larger increases occurred in some high-volume test states such as New York (14.5 percent) and Florida (12.1 percent) (see Table 8, next page).

From 2004 to 2005, the number of candidates who completed the tests battery increased by 2.5 percent. Among jurisdictions with at least 500 completers, changes ranged from an increase of 28.2 percent in the Michigan Prisons to a decrease of 14.9 percent in Kentucky.

Fifty jurisdictions showed increases in the number who passed the tests battery. Increases ranged from one passer in the District of Columbia to 5,593 in New York. On a percentage basis, this ranged from 0.1 percent in Ohio to 125 percent in American Samoa. Note that American Samoa had 18 passers in 2005, compared with eight in 2004. Among jurisdictions with at least 500 completers, the number of passers tested internationally, through Prometric or by GEDTS staff in the Caribbean, had the highest percentage increase from 2004 to 2005 (32 percent).

TABLE 8

GED® Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Number Who Completed Battery of Tests, and Number Who Passed: Percent Change, 2004–2005

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2004 (N)	2005 (N)	Percent Change 2004–2005 (%)	2004 (N)	2005 (N)	Percent Change 2004–2005 (%)	2004 (N)	2005 (N)	Percent Change 2004–2005 (%)
Alabama	12,555	11,637	-7.3	12,428	11,469	-7.7	6,959	7,297	4.9
Alaska	2,947	2,937	-0.3	1,937	1,934	-0.2	1,664	1,718	3.2
Arizona	15,119	17,290	14.4	13,599	15,537	14.3	9,706	10,558	8.8
Arkansas	7,534	8,091	7.4	7,315	7,945	8.6	6,133	6,741	9.9
California	48,398	46,184	-4.6	39,296	37,459	-4.7	27,462	26,956	-1.8
Colorado	14,568	14,066	-3.4	11,000	10,471	-4.8	9,076	8,733	-3.8
Connecticut	4,824	4,874	1.0	4,355	4,383	0.6	2,889	2,932	1.5
Delaware	491	577	17.5	485	573	18.1	464	559	20.5
District of Columbia	1,058	1,031	-2.6	1,008	1,007	-0.1	546	547	0.2
Florida	39,820	44,635	12.1	37,757	41,294	9.4	27,530	29,767	8.1
Georgia	32,228	32,941	2.2	27,189	28,172	3.6	18,318	19,400	5.9
Hawaii	1,850	1,875	1.4	1,702	1,740	2.2	1,325	1,333	0.6
Idaho	5,511	5,356	-2.8	3,576	3,709	3.7	3,058	3,228	5.6
Illinois	25,180	26,398	4.8	22,030	23,439	6.4	13,987	14,894	6.5
Indiana	12,922	12,827	-0.7	12,625	12,473	-1.2	10,158	10,370	2.1
Iowa	6,412	6,080	-5.2	4,011	3,838	-4.3	3,916	3,762	-3.9
Kansas	4,709	4,656	-1.1	4,612	4,588	-0.5	4,125	4,154	0.7
Kentucky	14,027	11,746	-16.3	13,481	11,478	-14.9	9,857	8,666	-12.1
Louisiana	10,931	10,654	-2.5	10,804	10,548	-2.4	7,836	7,519	-4.0
Maine	3,996	4,163	4.2	2,830	2,972	5.0	2,436	2,634	8.1
Maryland	8,622	8,835	2.5	8,241	8,443	2.5	5,448	5,642	3.6
Massachusetts	11,502	11,601	0.9	10,262	10,175	-0.8	7,196	7,048	-2.1
Michigan	19,829	19,474	-1.8	14,453	14,373	-0.6	9,936	10,249	3.2
Minnesota	10,711	10,257	-4.2	7,685	7,243	-5.8	6,312	6,027	-4.5
Mississippi	11,695	11,624	-0.6	11,062	11,023	-0.4	6,528	6,450	-1.2
Missouri	11,178	11,353	1.6	11,101	11,273	1.5	8,502	8,784	3.3
Montana	3,167	3,160	-0.2	2,635	2,533	-3.9	2,073	1,957	-5.6
Nebraska	3,975	4,063	2.2	2,576	2,721	5.6	2,204	2,320	5.3
Nevada	5,307	5,326	0.4	5,231	5,284	1.0	3,778	3,866	2.3
New Hampshire	2,291	2,389	4.3	1,779	1,881	5.7	1,462	1,568	7.3
New Jersey	12,670	13,176	4.0	11,836	12,528	5.8	6,262	7,563	20.8
New Mexico	7,844	7,972	1.6	6,517	6,652	2.1	4,373	4,496	2.8
New York	45,725	52,364	14.5	44,333	50,831	14.7	25,140	30,733	22.2
North Carolina	22,812	24,717	8.4	12,601	14,823	17.6	12,251	12,968	5.9
North Dakota	1,737	1,775	2.2	1,180	1,204	2.0	974	995	2.2
Ohio	18,971	19,027	0.3	18,746	18,825	0.4	15,051	15,065	0.1
Oklahoma	10,111	9,855	-2.5	9,974	9,728	-2.5	7,056	7,022	-0.5
Oregon	12,302	12,734	3.5	8,586	9,123	6.3	7,352	7,778	5.8
Pennsylvania	22,528	22,622	0.4	19,702	19,805	0.5	13,260	13,767	3.8
Rhode Island	3,111	3,359	8.0	1,713	1,944	13.5	1,192	1,381	15.9
South Carolina	6,952	8,349	20.1	6,308	7,973	26.4	4,364	5,456	25.0
South Dakota	2,499	2,444	-2.2	1,749	1,733	-0.9	1,420	1,406	-1.0
Tennessee	14,653	16,251	10.9	14,424	16,055	11.3	10,673	12,267	14.9
Texas	60,430	58,249	-3.6	51,872	50,883	-1.9	34,515	34,287	-0.7
Utah	6,588	6,512	-1.2	6,174	6,220	0.7	4,903	5,137	4.8
Vermont	1,505	1,372	-8.8	800	880	10.0	615	760	23.6
Virginia	17,843	20,278	13.6	17,143	19,340	12.8	11,488	13,256	15.4
Washington	20,596	20,153	-2.2	14,218	13,704	-3.6	11,651	11,453	-1.7
West Virginia	5,052	4,998	-1.1	4,921	4,893	-0.6	3,594	3,404	-5.3
Wisconsin	16,806	16,841	0.2	8,897	9,213	3.6	7,384	7,629	3.3
Wyoming	1,835	1,726	-5.9	1,458	1,354	-7.1	1,322	1,212	-8.3
U.S. Subtotal	665,927	680,874	2.2	570,217	587,689	3.1	405,724	423,714	4.4
American Samoa	49	62	26.5	47	57	21.3	8	18	125.0
Guam	283	223	-21.2	278	221	-20.5	194	160	-17.5
Marshall Islands	3	33	1,000.0	3	30	900.0	–	2	–
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	68	65	-4.4	33	33	0.0	15	24	60.0
Palau	60	64	6.7	29	40	37.9	11	21	90.9
Puerto Rico ¹	10,375	4,210	–	9,338	4,087	–	1,717	773	–
Virgin Islands	145	197	35.9	139	187	34.5	84	122	45.2
Insular Areas Subtotal	10,983	4,854	–	9,867	4,655	–	2,029	1,120	–

Jurisdiction	Tested			Completed			Passed		
	2004 (N)	2005 (N)	Percent Change 2004–2005 (%)	2004 (N)	2005 (N)	Percent Change 2004–2005 (%)	2004 (N)	2005 (N)	Percent Change 2004–2005 (%)
Alberta	1,983	2,193	10.6	1,920	1,971	2.7	1,313	1,423	8.4
British Columbia	1,423	1,399	-1.7	1,382	1,357	-1.8	973	937	-3.7
Manitoba	344	455	32.3	338	449	32.8	237	272	14.8
New Brunswick	1,208	1,283	6.2	1,167	1,263	8.2	642	612	-4.7
Newfoundland	120	151	25.8	119	147	23.5	69	77	11.6
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,235	1,118	-9.5	1,192	1,088	-8.7	622	560	-10.0
Nunavut	NA	96	–	NA	80	–	NA	12	–
Ontario	4,086	4,429	8.4	4,023	4,344	8.0	2,831	3,160	11.6
Prince Edward Island	344	388	12.8	339	387	14.2	217	234	7.8
Quebec	NA	15	–	NA	15	–	NA	4	–
Saskatchewan	1,543	1,662	7.7	1,455	1,569	7.8	775	826	6.6
Yukon Territory	27	23	-14.8	27	23	-14.8	15	9	-40.0
Canada Subtotal	12,313	13,212	7.3	11,962	12,693	6.1	7,694	8,126	5.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,174	8,701	6.4	7,952	8,573	7.8	5,887	6,229	5.8
International	1,562	2,047	31.1	1,345	1,672	24.3	826	1,094	32.4
Michigan Prisons	4,468	4,528	1.3	2,681	3,436	28.2	1,867	2,358	26.3
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	935	1,147	22.7	900	1,126	25.1	738	964	30.6
VA Hospitals	3	2	-33.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	15,142	16,425	8.5	12,881	14,809	14.9	9,319	10,647	11.5
Program Total	704,365	715,365	1.6	604,927	619,846	2.5	424,766	443,607	4.4

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

– = Not applicable or not possible to calculate.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

1. Because the number of testers, completers, and passers is incomplete for 2005, the percent changes between 2004 and 2005 are not calculated for Puerto Rico.

TABLE 9
Percentage of GED® Passers, by Age Group and Average Age: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alabama	7,288	99.9	7.2	17.9	19.4	10.5	20.3	10.6	5.9	3.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	22.9
Alaska	1,717	99.9	6.5	17.2	17.9	12.1	26.8	7.3	4.4	3.1	3.4	1.2	0.1	22.4
Arizona	10,527	99.7	6.0	10.9	10.1	7.9	26.6	14.4	8.9	5.9	6.7	2.3	0.4	25.7
Arkansas	6,734	99.9	10.7	20.6	14.7	7.0	18.8	10.3	6.2	4.4	5.4	1.5	0.4	23.5
California	26,956	100.0	0.0	9.7	17.7	9.9	23.6	12.8	9.1	7.3	7.6	1.8	0.4	25.9
Colorado	8,733	100.0	1.4	17.9	15.2	10.1	25.4	11.6	6.8	5.3	5.1	1.0	0.2	24.1
Connecticut	2,932	100.0	0.2	8.1	13.9	12.6	32.0	14.5	7.0	5.2	5.0	1.2	0.2	24.7
Delaware	559	100.0	1.6	10.9	14.0	12.5	32.2	14.8	7.3	2.3	2.9	1.3	0.2	23.6
District of Columbia	543	99.3	2.4	9.2	14.9	13.6	29.7	14.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.8	0.2	24.3
Florida	29,763	100.0	7.1	17.4	21.8	10.2	21.2	8.4	5.1	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.3	22.7
Georgia	19,399	100.0	4.4	10.9	17.7	12.8	26.7	11.4	6.2	4.1	4.1	1.3	0.3	23.7
Hawaii	1,323	99.2	14.4	22.4	18.1	7.8	16.8	8.8	5.2	2.3	2.8	1.4	0.1	21.9
Idaho	3,225	99.9	8.8	19.6	16.2	8.7	20.7	10.9	5.3	3.4	5.1	1.1	0.3	23.1
Illinois	14,893	100.0	1.5	8.1	15.2	13.0	29.8	13.5	7.4	4.5	5.0	1.7	0.2	24.7
Indiana	10,360	99.9	0.1	17.3	17.5	10.5	24.7	12.6	6.7	4.2	4.6	1.5	0.4	24.1
Iowa	3,762	100.0	2.4	13.6	11.4	10.6	31.7	14.4	6.9	3.6	3.9	1.2	0.3	24.0
Kansas	4,153	100.0	6.3	15.4	15.0	9.9	28.8	11.1	5.5	3.1	3.6	1.2	0.2	23.1
Kentucky	8,650	99.8	4.2	11.8	13.5	10.6	26.8	13.8	7.3	4.5	5.0	2.1	0.4	24.7
Louisiana	7,505	99.8	6.7	19.9	15.3	10.9	20.9	11.9	7.0	3.3	3.2	0.8	0.2	22.9
Maine	2,430	92.3	0.0	13.1	21.3	16.8	28.1	8.2	3.9	2.7	3.7	1.8	0.5	23.1
Maryland	5,639	99.9	7.3	18.4	15.4	10.0	22.7	10.7	5.5	4.1	4.0	1.4	0.4	23.2
Massachusetts	7,018	99.6	5.6	14.8	17.9	13.5	24.7	9.4	4.6	3.6	4.4	1.2	0.2	23.1
Michigan	10,248	100.0	1.6	8.4	18.8	14.9	31.2	11.7	5.9	2.9	3.4	1.1	0.2	23.3
Minnesota	5,994	99.5	1.4	7.5	11.8	15.2	35.6	12.8	6.1	3.8	4.4	1.4	0.2	24.2
Mississippi	6,445	99.9	8.1	19.2	17.0	10.6	21.2	11.2	5.6	2.9	3.3	0.8	0.2	22.6
Missouri	8,763	99.8	5.0	14.3	16.5	10.0	23.8	12.7	6.5	4.2	5.2	1.4	0.4	24.0
Montana	1,950	99.6	6.2	22.7	18.3	12.0	23.0	8.3	3.8	2.3	3.0	0.5	0.1	21.7
Nebraska	2,319	100.0	4.2	12.0	17.3	10.7	31.0	12.4	5.3	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.2	23.1
Nevada	3,858	99.8	4.8	18.6	15.7	9.2	21.0	11.4	6.1	5.1	6.0	1.7	0.5	24.3
New Hampshire	1,566	99.9	2.9	9.0	18.2	12.6	32.4	9.8	5.6	3.8	4.3	1.0	0.4	23.7
New Jersey	7,563	100.0	4.2	10.2	13.5	9.0	25.8	14.3	9.4	5.9	5.6	1.6	0.3	25.2
New Mexico	4,486	99.8	8.0	17.2	18.2	10.7	22.6	11.1	4.8	3.2	3.1	1.0	0.1	22.5
New York	30,727	100.0	1.9	14.7	16.5	13.6	27.1	10.4	5.7	4.0	4.4	1.3	0.3	23.7
North Carolina	12,955	99.9	5.9	12.3	12.6	9.0	24.5	13.3	7.9	5.0	6.1	2.7	0.7	25.4
North Dakota	994	99.9	5.0	16.0	16.1	11.9	27.8	10.7	4.2	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.3	23.1
Ohio	15,062	100.0	1.3	6.0	10.2	12.6	32.3	15.9	8.4	5.2	5.8	2.0	0.5	25.6
Oklahoma	7,013	99.9	5.4	12.4	13.1	8.7	25.8	14.2	8.0	4.7	5.6	1.8	0.2	24.7
Oregon	7,777	100.0	10.1	17.9	14.7	9.0	21.3	9.7	5.8	4.2	5.6	1.4	0.2	23.4
Pennsylvania	13,734	99.8	2.4	9.3	19.1	12.5	28.3	11.7	6.1	4.0	4.6	1.6	0.3	24.0
Rhode Island	1,379	99.9	1.7	13.2	19.2	11.9	28.3	9.9	5.7	3.8	4.4	1.5	0.3	23.6
South Carolina	5,450	99.9	2.5	17.2	15.0	11.8	26.4	11.1	6.1	3.9	4.0	1.7	0.3	23.7
South Dakota	1,406	100.0	5.8	15.1	12.6	11.6	30.5	11.2	4.4	2.8	4.6	1.1	0.3	23.3
Tennessee	12,264	100.0	0.0	18.4	15.0	10.0	23.8	12.6	7.8	4.7	5.2	2.0	0.4	24.6
Texas	34,248	99.9	3.8	14.3	13.6	9.3	25.7	13.0	7.7	4.8	5.9	1.7	0.2	24.6
Utah	5,137	100.0	0.1	13.5	23.9	13.0	27.8	9.8	4.7	3.2	3.4	0.7	0.0	22.7
Vermont	760	100.0	11.7	18.3	17.2	11.7	23.7	6.7	3.7	2.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	21.8
Virginia	13,227	99.8	6.3	15.6	17.3	9.3	22.1	11.1	6.2	4.7	5.2	1.8	0.4	24.0
Washington	11,450	100.0	6.3	14.7	13.0	10.8	27.0	11.1	6.3	4.6	5.0	1.1	0.2	23.8
West Virginia	3,384	99.4	3.9	14.3	17.9	12.9	24.7	11.4	5.4	3.5	4.4	1.4	0.2	23.4
Wisconsin	7,612	99.8	0.0	8.2	17.8	10.2	29.8	15.8	8.4	4.1	4.5	1.0	0.2	24.6
Wyoming	1,211	99.9	6.4	16.3	18.9	11.3	25.9	8.8	4.1	2.7	4.1	1.2	0.2	22.6
U.S. Subtotal	423,091	99.9	3.9	13.7	16.1	10.9	25.6	11.9	6.7	4.4	4.9	1.5	0.3	24.1
American Samoa	18	100.0	5.6	5.6	33.3	16.7	5.6	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
Guam	160	100.0	1.9	8.8	12.5	13.8	30.6	10.6	13.1	6.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	24.2
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	24	100.0	4.2	8.3	4.2	0.0	33.3	16.7	20.8	8.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	26.9
Palau	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.0	9.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	4.8	0.0	33.2
Puerto Rico	693	89.7	0.9	5.2	19.6	13.0	26.4	14.0	11.5	3.8	3.9	1.6	0.1	24.8
Virgin Islands	120	98.4	5.0	14.2	9.2	16.7	20.8	10.8	10.8	4.2	7.5	0.8	0.0	24.7
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,038	92.7	1.6	6.7	16.8	13.2	26.0	13.4	12.0	4.6	4.2	1.3	0.1	24.8

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Age		Age Group											Avg. Age (years)
	(N)	(%)	16 (%)	17 (%)	18 (%)	19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-29 (%)	30-34 (%)	35-39 (%)	40-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60+ (%)	
Alberta	1,423	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.7	31.2	17.8	13.4	9.6	15.2	5.4	0.6	31.1
British Columbia	865	92.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	9.1	29.4	19.1	14.2	9.9	13.3	4.0	0.5	30.2
Manitoba	272	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	6.3	27.9	18.4	10.3	9.9	19.5	7.0	0.0	32.0
New Brunswick	612	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	13.2	34.5	12.3	10.1	11.1	13.9	3.6	0.3	29.4
Newfoundland	77	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	36.4	9.1	7.8	9.1	13.0	6.5	0.0	28.8
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	559	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.9	32.6	12.7	9.7	9.8	19.9	4.1	0.0	30.8
Nunavut	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	29.1
Ontario	3,160	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.9	35.9	16.0	10.8	7.4	13.2	3.4	0.4	29.0
Prince Edward Island	234	100.0	0.0	0.4	6.0	9.8	20.1	12.0	12.0	9.0	21.8	8.5	0.4	32.7
Quebec	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saskatchewan	826	100.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	5.8	29.8	17.8	10.8	8.1	17.6	5.8	0.5	31.2
Yukon Territory	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	44.4	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	26.2
Canada Subtotal	8,053	99.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	9.2	32.7	16.2	11.5	8.7	15.0	4.5	0.4	30.1
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,216	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	17.6	27.3	22.2	13.4	14.4	3.7	0.8	32.7
International	1,054	96.3	3.2	25.7	22.0	16.0	24.7	4.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	20.2
Michigan Prisons	2,358	100.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.6	32.0	20.0	13.8	10.3	13.7	4.2	0.3	30.6
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	961	99.7	0.1	5.1	16.0	15.0	43.7	13.1	4.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	22.5
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	10,591	99.5	0.3	3.1	4.0	4.1	23.9	22.1	16.6	10.4	11.7	3.1	0.6	30.1
Program Total	442,773	99.8	3.8	13.2	15.5	10.7	25.7	12.2	7.0	4.6	5.3	1.6	0.3	24.3

Passers aged 16 to 18 years accounted for 33 percent of all passers with known age. This group represented 34 percent of U.S. passers, but only 2 percent of Canadian passers. Minimum age policies for testing in Canada contributed to this difference. The minimum age for testing in Canada is 18 years of age in six territories/provinces, and 19 years in the other territories/provinces (see Table 22).

The 20- to 24-year-old age group represented 26 percent of all passers with known age, 26 percent of U.S. passers, and 33 percent of Canadian passers.

Candidates aged 50 years and older accounted for 2 percent of all passers as well as U.S. passers. In Canada, 5 percent of the passers were 50 years of age or older.

The percentage of 16 to 18 year old passers in the United States in 2005 is relatively unchanged from 2004 (35 percent), and from the level five years ago (33 percent). However, some fluctuations have occurred. After a decline of 4 percentage points to 29 percent from 2000 to 2001, there was a 9 percentage point increase from 2001 to 2002.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 10

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Gender: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alabama	7,289	99.9	53.1	46.9
Alaska	1,689	98.3	59.0	41.0
Arizona	10,493	99.4	59.9	40.1
Arkansas	6,720	99.7	57.1	42.9
California	26,843	99.6	59.6	40.4
Colorado	8,733	100.0	59.8	40.2
Connecticut	2,932	100.0	59.8	40.2
Delaware	552	98.7	64.9	35.1
District of Columbia	521	95.2	53.7	46.3
Florida	29,765	100.0	56.2	43.8
Georgia	19,353	99.8	54.3	45.7
Hawaii	1,312	98.4	55.6	44.4
Idaho	3,220	99.8	61.6	38.4
Illinois	14,709	98.8	57.0	43.0
Indiana	10,202	98.4	60.5	39.5
Iowa	3,762	100.0	54.1	45.9
Kansas	4,144	99.8	57.6	42.4
Kentucky	8,638	99.7	60.7	39.3
Louisiana	7,466	99.3	59.6	40.4
Maine	2,365	89.8	60.9	39.1
Maryland	5,545	98.3	63.7	36.3
Massachusetts	6,966	98.8	55.0	45.0
Michigan	10,162	99.2	59.0	41.0
Minnesota	5,878	97.5	64.9	35.1
Mississippi	6,443	99.9	57.0	43.0
Missouri	8,687	98.9	58.5	41.5
Montana	1,943	99.3	54.8	45.2
Nebraska	2,303	99.3	56.5	43.5
Nevada	3,848	99.5	58.6	41.4
New Hampshire	1,012	64.5	56.5	43.5
New Jersey	7,465	98.7	54.7	45.3
New Mexico	4,470	99.4	53.5	46.5
New York	30,517	99.3	57.3	42.7
North Carolina	12,889	99.4	54.1	45.9
North Dakota	987	99.2	60.2	39.8
Ohio	14,805	98.3	58.4	41.6
Oklahoma	6,997	99.6	54.0	46.0
Oregon	7,777	100.0	57.9	42.1
Pennsylvania	13,704	99.5	58.8	41.2
Rhode Island	304	22.0	62.5	37.5
South Carolina	4,523	82.9	56.3	43.7
South Dakota	1,402	99.7	60.7	39.3
Tennessee	12,231	99.7	53.2	46.8
Texas	34,072	99.4	57.5	42.5
Utah	5,137	100.0	58.3	41.7
Vermont	759	99.9	55.7	44.3
Virginia	13,164	99.3	58.0	42.0
Washington	11,265	98.4	57.0	43.0
West Virginia	3,352	98.5	55.4	44.6
Wisconsin	7,591	99.5	63.8	36.2
Wyoming	1,204	99.3	55.2	44.8
U.S. Subtotal	418,110	98.7	57.6	42.4
American Samoa	17	94.4	35.3	64.7
Guam	160	100.0	54.4	45.6
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	22	91.7	45.5	54.5
Palau	21	100.0	81.0	19.0
Puerto Rico	713	92.2	56.4	43.6
Virgin Islands	115	94.3	52.2	47.8
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,050	93.8	55.4	44.6

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Gender		Gender	
	(N)	(%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alberta	1,423	100.0	57.6	42.4
British Columbia	864	92.2	56.6	43.4
Manitoba	271	99.6	57.6	42.4
New Brunswick	607	99.2	53.9	46.1
Newfoundland	77	100.0	61.0	39.0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	559	99.8	57.4	42.6
Nunavut	11	91.7	54.5	45.5
Ontario	3,160	100.0	58.9	41.1
Prince Edward Island	234	100.0	57.3	42.7
Quebec	4	*	*	*
Saskatchewan	826	100.0	57.4	42.6
Yukon Territory	9	100.0	55.6	44.4
Canada Subtotal	8,045	99.0	57.7	42.3
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,163	98.9	89.1	10.9
International	264	24.1	52.3	47.7
Michigan Prisons	2,117	89.8	93.4	6.6
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	945	98.0	78.2	21.8
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	9,491	89.1	88.0	12.0
Program Total	436,696	98.4	58.3	41.7

Overall, the percentage of male passers (58 percent) exceeded the percentage of female passers (42 percent). These percentages have remained unchanged since 2002 when they were first reported.

The difference between the percentage of males and the percentage of females ranged from 4 percentage points in Virgin Islands to 87 percentage points in the Michigan Prisons. However, in nearly all of the jurisdictions, there

was little variation in the overall percentages of male and female passers.

The majority of the passers were males in all jurisdictions except for two Insular Areas: In American Samoa, 65 percent of the 17 passers were female and in the N. Mariana Islands, 55 percent of the 22 passers were female.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 11
Percentage of GED® Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Ethnicity		Race/Ethnicity ¹					
	(N)	(%)	Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
Alabama	7,215	98.9	1.7	1.4	0.5	22.3	0.1	73.9
Alaska	1,577	91.8	4.9	29.5	2.2	3.4	1.4	58.6
Arizona	9,569	90.6	30.8	7.1	0.6	6.2	0.5	54.7
Arkansas	6,682	99.1	4.2	1.5	0.7	13.0	0.1	80.5
California	25,613	95.0	42.6	1.7	5.5	10.3	2.3	37.6
Colorado	8,717	99.8	29.4	2.4	1.5	6.9	0.6	59.2
Connecticut	2,932	100.0	19.8	0.3	1.5	21.4	0.1	56.8
Delaware	546	97.7	7.0	0.2	0.9	33.5	0.2	58.2
District of Columbia	513	93.8	14.2	0.8	1.0	79.5	0.2	4.3
Florida	29,766	100.0	15.7	0.8	1.1	16.9	0.4	65.3
Georgia	17,770	91.6	4.8	0.6	1.1	30.9	0.2	62.4
Hawaii	1,275	95.6	8.5	1.5	21.1	3.3	32.4	33.2
Idaho	2,891	89.6	11.5	2.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	83.4
Illinois	14,002	94.0	19.9	0.5	1.2	24.3	0.2	53.9
Indiana	9,936	95.8	4.1	0.7	0.4	15.3	0.1	79.3
Iowa	3,760	99.9	5.9	1.6	1.0	8.9	0.1	82.4
Kansas	3,919	94.3	12.8	3.2	1.4	9.0	0.3	73.3
Kentucky	8,522	98.3	3.2	0.6	0.4	15.1	0.2	80.6
Louisiana	7,363	97.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	28.3	0.2	67.4
Maine	2,337	88.7	3.0	2.4	1.0	3.2	0.0	90.4
Maryland	5,209	92.3	3.7	0.9	1.7	41.3	0.4	51.9
Massachusetts	6,192	87.9	18.3	0.7	2.9	14.3	0.2	63.5
Michigan	9,737	95.0	6.4	1.9	0.8	21.6	0.1	69.2
Minnesota	4,912	81.5	7.0	6.4	3.6	13.2	0.3	69.5
Mississippi	6,293	97.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	28.5	0.3	67.9
Missouri	7,742	88.1	2.9	1.6	0.5	12.6	0.2	82.1
Montana	1,837	93.9	4.6	13.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	79.3
Nebraska	2,251	97.0	12.4	4.0	1.4	11.1	0.3	70.8
Nevada	3,412	88.3	20.8	3.3	2.0	9.4	2.3	62.3
New Hampshire	882	56.3	4.9	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.2	91.0
New Jersey	7,146	94.5	24.8	0.4	2.0	30.3	0.3	42.2
New Mexico	4,118	91.6	46.9	9.6	0.8	2.4	0.3	39.9
New York	27,117	88.2	20.9	1.0	3.0	28.4	0.2	46.4
North Carolina	11,994	92.5	6.6	1.8	0.9	24.5	0.2	66.1
North Dakota	946	95.1	4.1	22.2	0.1	2.9	0.1	70.6
Ohio	4,464	29.6	3.1	0.9	0.7	18.7	0.4	76.1
Oklahoma	6,844	97.5	7.1	14.7	0.5	9.4	0.4	67.9
Oregon	6,780	87.2	10.7	3.7	1.5	3.9	1.0	79.3
Pennsylvania	13,226	96.1	8.7	0.7	1.1	22.5	0.2	66.9
Rhode Island	296	21.4	19.6	1.7	2.4	9.8	1.0	65.5
South Carolina	4,503	82.5	2.0	1.0	0.8	25.2	0.1	70.8
South Dakota	1,388	98.7	3.8	23.6	0.8	2.3	0.4	69.2
Tennessee	11,881	96.9	3.1	0.6	0.5	15.3	0.2	80.3
Texas	32,623	95.1	41.2	0.8	0.9	13.1	0.2	43.7
Utah	5,124	99.7	13.4	3.1	1.1	3.0	1.3	78.2
Vermont	738	97.1	4.5	1.4	0.5	7.0	0.8	85.8
Virginia	12,858	97.0	5.2	0.8	1.8	28.1	0.5	63.6
Washington	10,780	94.1	12.5	5.2	2.6	7.1	1.6	71.0
West Virginia	3,305	97.1	1.7	0.6	0.4	11.0	0.1	86.2
Wisconsin	6,973	91.4	9.8	3.8	1.9	20.5	0.2	63.9
Wyoming	1,145	94.5	10.4	4.1	0.5	2.2	0.3	82.4
U.S. Subtotal	387,621	91.5	16.0	2.2	1.6	17.5	0.6	62.1
American Samoa	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	27.8
Guam	157	98.1	2.5	0.0	21.0	1.9	66.2	8.3
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	23	95.8	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	78.3	8.7
Palau	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	697	90.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	110	90.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	5.5
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,028	91.8	69.0	0.0	3.5	9.6	15.4	2.5

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Ethnicity		Race/Ethnicity ¹					
	(N)	(%)	Hispanic Origin (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	African American (%)	Pacific Islander/Hawaiian (%)	White (%)
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,915	95.0	26.7	2.8	0.8	39.6	0.5	29.7
International	251	22.9	4.8	0.4	0.0	80.5	1.2	13.1
Michigan Prisons	2,030	86.1	4.5	2.1	0.5	48.9	0.0	44.0
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	929	96.4	13.3	1.8	3.3	12.4	2.2	67.0
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	9,127	85.7	19.8	2.5	1.0	40.0	0.5	36.2
Program Total	397,776	91.3	16.2	2.2	1.6	18.0	0.6	61.4

In 2005, 91 percent of all passers in the United States, Insular Areas, and in jurisdictions testing under Federal and Other Contracts identified their race/ethnicity. Data on the ethnicity of Canadian passers were not available because of legal restrictions on collecting such data.

Of all passers with known race/ethnicity, 61 percent were white, 18 percent were African American, and 16 percent were of Hispanic origin.

Among individual jurisdictions, the highest percentages of white passers were in Maine (90 percent) and New Hampshire (91 percent). The highest percentages of African-

American passers were in the Virgin Islands (87 percent), among international passers (81 percent), and in the District of Columbia (80 percent). The highest percentages of Hispanic origin passers were in Puerto Rico (100 percent), New Mexico (47 percent), and California (43 percent).

American Indians/Alaskan Natives did not constitute the largest percentage of passers in any jurisdiction. However, they represented more than 20 percent of the passers in Alaska (30 percent), South Dakota (24 percent), and North Dakota (22 percent).

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

TABLE 12

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Grade Completed, Mean and Mode Grade Completed: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Grade Completed		Percentage of Passers Who Completed Grade ¹								Mean Grade Completed	Mode Grade Completed
	(N)	(%)	None-5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
Alabama	7,114	97.5	0.2	0.4	1.6	8.8	20.0	30.0	32.6	6.4	10.0	11
Alaska	1,528	88.9	0.1	0.5	1.2	8.6	20.9	27.6	35.9	5.2	10.0	11
Arizona	9,113	86.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	9.0	17.3	29.6	36.1	5.4	10.0	11
Arkansas	6,591	97.8	0.3	0.4	1.7	8.0	19.3	29.6	36.4	4.5	10.0	11
California	23,157	85.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	3.3	10.8	24.5	51.0	8.3	10.4	11
Colorado	8,391	96.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	7.1	18.1	31.5	36.6	4.5	10.0	11
Connecticut	2,918	99.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	6.7	19.5	33.1	34.6	5.0	10.1	10
Delaware	532	95.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	11.1	24.8	32.9	26.7	3.6	9.8	10
District of Columbia	487	89.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	6.2	19.5	31.0	37.4	4.5	10.1	11
Florida	29,085	97.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	7.5	17.7	28.9	35.7	8.5	10.1	11
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	1,282	96.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.7	17.1	30.5	40.3	4.1	10.1	11
Idaho	2,839	87.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	7.5	18.2	31.8	35.1	4.5	10.0	11
Illinois	11,968	80.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	7.4	16.8	30.7	38.2	5.0	10.1	11
Indiana	9,833	94.8	0.2	0.4	1.2	8.8	18.1	31.8	35.6	3.9	10.0	11
Iowa	3,663	97.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	7.0	16.4	33.0	39.4	2.9	10.1	11
Kansas	3,849	92.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	8.0	19.5	33.6	34.8	2.9	10.0	11
Kentucky	8,424	97.2	0.2	0.6	1.6	9.8	21.5	30.1	33.4	2.8	9.9	11
Louisiana	7,338	97.6	0.4	1.0	3.1	13.5	22.4	28.3	28.1	3.4	9.7	10
Maine	2,261	85.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	9.7	18.3	31.5	35.9	3.4	10.0	11
Maryland	5,189	92.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	9.7	21.2	31.7	32.5	3.1	9.9	11
Massachusetts	6,101	86.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	8.9	20.6	31.5	33.3	4.0	9.9	11
Michigan	9,680	94.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	6.3	17.3	31.8	39.5	3.8	10.1	11
Minnesota	4,762	79.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.7	12.4	30.0	46.3	6.8	10.4	11
Mississippi	6,189	96.0	0.2	0.8	2.5	12.8	22.3	29.9	27.8	3.8	9.8	10
Missouri	7,587	86.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	7.8	18.5	32.3	35.2	4.3	10.0	11
Montana	1,814	92.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	8.2	20.0	29.0	34.1	7.2	10.1	11
Nebraska	2,197	94.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	7.2	19.4	30.7	36.4	5.2	10.1	11
Nevada	3,247	84.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	5.8	16.4	30.4	39.4	6.4	10.2	11
New Hampshire	870	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.8	17.1	29.5	39.9	5.1	10.2	11
New Jersey	6,801	89.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	7.2	18.2	31.6	36.5	5.1	10.1	11
New Mexico	4,017	89.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	7.0	19.9	31.7	33.7	6.1	10.1	11
New York	10,454	34.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	6.8	18.5	29.4	37.4	6.6	10.1	11
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	950	95.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	9.7	21.8	28.3	35.7	3.1	10.0	11
Ohio	15,052	99.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	8.5	17.8	28.9	37.7	5.6	10.1	11
Oklahoma	6,744	96.0	0.3	0.8	1.8	9.7	20.8	29.8	33.2	3.6	9.9	11
Oregon	6,605	84.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	7.4	17.7	31.9	35.7	5.1	10.0	11
Pennsylvania	13,075	95.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	7.1	17.8	31.8	38.3	3.9	10.1	11
Rhode Island	286	20.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.1	22.0	28.7	33.6	4.5	10.0	11
South Carolina	4,472	82.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	10.3	21.9	32.8	31.5	2.3	9.9	10
South Dakota	1,364	97.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	11.7	19.0	30.9	34.6	2.7	9.9	11
Tennessee	11,703	95.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	6.5	16.4	31.8	40.3	3.7	10.1	11
Texas	31,548	92.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	10.8	21.6	28.5	31.1	4.7	9.8	11
Utah	2,814	54.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.4	10.7	23.6	47.1	13.7	10.5	11
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	12,735	96.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	9.7	20.8	30.8	33.8	2.7	9.9	11
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	3,279	96.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	9.9	21.7	30.5	32.7	3.3	9.9	11
Wisconsin	6,820	89.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	5.5	14.6	29.5	45.6	3.5	10.2	11
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S. Subtotal	326,728	86.5	0.3	0.5	1.1	8.0	18.3	29.9	36.8	5.1	10.0	11
American Samoa	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	38.9	50.0	0.0	10.4	11
Guam	157	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.2	29.3	51.0	5.7	10.4	11
Marshall Islands	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	21	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	23.8	28.6	33.3	4.8	10.0	11
Palau	20	95.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	35.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	10
Puerto Rico	517	66.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	14.9	51.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	9
Virgin Islands	101	82.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.9	7.9	22.8	37.6	23.8	10.6	11
Insular Areas Subtotal	835	74.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	11.0	36.0	30.8	16.6	4.4	9.6	9

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Grade Completed		Percentage of Passers Who Completed Grade ¹								Mean Grade Completed	Mode Grade Completed
	(N)	(%)	None–5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	9th (%)	10th (%)	11th (%)	12th (%)		
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,562	89.3	1.0	2.0	3.6	12.4	22.7	27.7	26.9	3.8	9.6	10
International	225	20.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	3.6	10.2	36.4	32.0	16.4	10.4	10
Michigan Prisons	1,952	82.8	0.7	0.9	1.8	9.5	20.3	30.3	31.5	5.0	9.9	11
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	900	93.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.7	7.6	23.9	57.3	8.9	10.6	11
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	8,641	81.2	0.8	1.5	2.8	10.4	20.3	28.1	31.2	4.9	9.8	11
Program Total	336,204	86.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	8.1	18.4	29.8	36.6	5.1	10.0	11

Of all passers, 86 percent reported their last grade completed. Among this percentage of passers, 30 percent had completed 10th grade; 37 percent had completed 11th grade; and 5 percent had completed 12th grade. Similar patterns were observed in 2004.

More than half of the passers completed the 11th or 12th grade in three U.S. states: Utah (61 percent), California (59 percent), and Minnesota (53 percent).

In the Insular Areas, most passers completed the 9th grade (36 percent) or the 10th grade (31 percent). These percentages are largely attributable to passers in Puerto Rico. In most of the other Insular Areas, many of the passers completed 11th grade, including in Guam (51 percent) and in American Samoa (50 percent).

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

TABLE 13

Percentage of GED® Passers, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out		Number of Years Out of School ¹							Average Years Out
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)	
Alabama	5,282	72.4	20.1	21.5	11.1	14.6	14.0	12.2	6.4	5.8
Alaska	1,379	80.3	16.2	21.5	12.4	22.5	13.0	9.2	5.3	5.2
Arizona	8,476	80.3	10.9	14.5	8.6	17.2	19.5	17.7	11.7	8.4
Arkansas	6,317	93.7	24.4	19.0	8.1	12.8	14.4	12.3	9.0	6.4
California	22,425	83.2	12.0	15.1	10.2	16.9	16.6	17.3	11.9	8.3
Colorado	8,202	93.9	12.5	15.8	11.2	19.2	19.8	13.0	8.6	6.9
Connecticut	2,932	100.0	3.4	11.5	10.8	25.9	22.0	17.1	9.2	8.2
Delaware	520	93.0	8.5	11.7	11.5	29.6	20.2	13.5	5.0	6.5
District of Columbia	467	85.4	7.5	18.4	15.8	21.0	20.1	8.4	8.8	6.6
Florida	26,767	89.9	22.0	21.8	10.5	16.2	12.8	10.2	6.4	5.4
Georgia	14,346	73.9	12.8	20.9	12.6	19.2	15.9	11.9	6.7	6.1
Hawaii	1,185	88.9	24.4	22.5	11.5	11.8	13.8	10.3	5.7	5.1
Idaho	2,475	76.7	17.6	20.4	10.4	15.8	14.8	12.4	8.6	6.4
Illinois	10,819	72.6	7.0	14.7	12.4	21.8	19.7	15.9	8.6	7.6
Indiana	8,965	86.5	14.0	18.6	10.2	16.7	18.6	13.7	8.2	6.9
Iowa	1,790	47.6	12.1	17.1	11.5	20.1	19.9	13.4	6.0	6.4
Kansas	3,499	84.2	14.1	19.5	11.0	20.3	17.8	11.2	6.0	5.9
Kentucky	7,923	91.4	11.3	16.6	10.8	18.1	19.0	14.8	9.3	7.5
Louisiana	6,781	90.2	16.8	22.2	10.6	15.9	15.6	13.3	5.5	5.7
Maine	2,079	78.9	11.4	20.6	13.2	24.2	15.6	8.2	6.8	5.9
Maryland	4,458	79.0	10.1	22.3	12.6	18.9	16.7	11.9	7.5	6.4
Massachusetts	5,217	74.0	15.9	21.2	12.9	19.7	14.5	9.4	6.4	5.6
Michigan	8,743	85.3	9.4	16.7	14.0	24.7	17.8	11.8	5.7	6.1
Minnesota	4,295	71.3	9.6	15.8	12.7	24.3	19.8	11.7	6.1	6.3
Mississippi	5,833	90.4	20.0	22.3	9.9	15.5	15.5	11.7	5.2	5.4
Missouri	6,862	78.1	15.4	18.6	10.3	17.8	17.9	12.6	7.4	6.5
Montana	1,608	82.2	19.2	22.9	12.2	18.4	15.3	7.6	4.4	4.7
Nebraska	2,070	89.2	11.2	19.5	12.6	20.7	20.7	10.4	4.9	5.7
Nevada	2,804	72.5	16.1	17.0	10.3	15.8	17.7	13.0	10.0	7.1
New Hampshire	755	48.2	14.3	17.2	12.2	24.9	15.6	9.8	6.0	5.6
New Jersey	6,510	86.1	11.7	16.3	9.2	17.1	18.2	17.8	9.7	7.8
New Mexico	3,618	80.5	19.3	19.9	11.6	18.5	15.9	9.9	4.8	5.2
New York	9,134	29.7	10.4	17.5	12.8	21.8	17.5	12.6	7.6	6.7
North Carolina	11,321	87.3	9.4	16.3	10.2	17.3	18.9	16.6	11.4	8.4
North Dakota	907	91.2	14.2	21.6	11.8	18.7	17.4	8.9	7.3	5.9
Ohio	13,912	92.3	9.6	12.1	9.2	20.2	22.1	16.7	10.1	8.2
Oklahoma	6,097	86.8	13.2	15.9	9.6	17.2	18.6	16.0	9.6	7.6
Oregon	6,507	83.7	16.5	20.4	12.6	17.2	14.1	10.6	8.5	6.2
Pennsylvania	12,148	88.2	11.6	18.0	12.2	20.2	17.3	12.6	8.1	6.7
Rhode Island	236	17.1	19.1	18.2	10.6	22.5	13.6	10.6	5.5	5.3
South Carolina	3,987	73.1	15.8	19.4	10.9	18.6	16.3	12.3	6.7	6.1
South Dakota	1,224	87.1	11.8	21.4	12.0	22.4	16.3	9.6	6.5	5.9
Tennessee	10,530	85.8	17.2	16.4	9.4	16.2	17.1	14.7	9.1	7.2
Texas	29,069	84.8	15.0	15.7	8.9	17.1	18.8	15.3	9.2	7.3
Utah	2,452	47.7	23.0	19.4	12.7	19.6	13.3	7.5	4.4	4.5
Vermont	594	78.2	16.5	25.4	13.5	18.9	13.3	7.2	5.2	4.8
Virginia	12,113	91.4	19.6	18.2	9.0	15.3	15.9	12.9	9.0	6.7
Washington	7,255	63.3	16.0	19.2	11.5	18.0	15.3	12.4	7.6	6.3
West Virginia	3,006	88.3	12.9	21.3	12.4	19.2	16.1	11.3	6.8	6.1
Wisconsin	6,195	81.2	8.4	17.6	10.5	19.5	21.6	15.5	6.9	7.0
Wyoming	1,066	88.0	19.0	23.7	11.4	18.9	12.9	7.6	6.5	5.1
U.S. Subtotal	333,155	78.6	14.2	17.8	10.7	18.2	17.2	13.5	8.2	6.8
American Samoa	15	83.3	6.7	20.0	6.7	20.0	26.7	20.0	0.0	6.0
Guam	155	96.9	7.1	17.4	10.3	23.2	17.4	20.6	3.9	6.8
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	21	87.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	28.6	9.5	33.3	14.3	10.0
Palau	10	47.6	0.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	14.2
Puerto Rico	536	69.3	5.2	17.2	13.6	23.7	17.4	17.5	5.4	6.8
Virgin Islands	96	78.7	17.7	19.8	9.4	19.8	8.3	15.6	9.4	6.7
Insular Areas Subtotal	835	74.6	6.9	17.0	12.1	23.1	16.4	18.4	6.0	7.0

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Years Out		Number of Years Out of School ¹							Average Years Out
	(N)	(%)	<1 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3-5 (%)	6-10 (%)	11-20 (%)	21+ (%)	
Federal Corr. Inst.	4,520	72.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	6.5	25.2	42.3	24.8	15.8
International	243	22.2	23.5	33.7	9.1	13.2	9.1	7.8	3.7	3.9
Michigan Prisons	1,774	75.2	1.0	2.7	3.8	15.8	26.9	26.4	23.4	13.5
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	855	88.7	14.9	15.3	14.3	25.4	20.4	8.7	1.2	4.5
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	7,394	69.4	2.8	3.7	3.3	11.2	24.5	33.4	21.1	13.6
Program Total	341,384	78.4	14.0	17.5	10.6	18.1	17.4	14.0	8.5	6.9

Seventy-eight percent of all GED passers in 2005 reported their last year in school. This information was used to calculate the number of years out of school.

Among all passers, 14 percent were out of school for less than one year. In Arkansas, Hawaii, and among those who passed internationally, almost 25 percent of the passers were out of school less than one year. Passers who tested in these jurisdictions tested sooner after leaving school than the average candidate overall.

Approximately 23 percent of all passers were out of school for more than 10 years. Among the U.S. jurisdictions,

Arizona and California had the highest percentages of passers out of school for that long (almost 30 percent).

Passers who were out of school more than 20 years represented less than 9 percent of all passers. The highest rates of those passers occurred in Palau (30 percent), Federal Correctional Institutions (25 percent), and the Michigan Prisons (23 percent).

The average number of years out of school ranged from four years among the international passers to 16 years among passers tested in the Federal Correctional Institutions. Overall, passers were out of school for less than seven years on average.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

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

TABLE 14A

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in the United States: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Reasons ¹		Educational Reasons					Military Reasons			
	(N)	(%)	Four-Year College (%)	Two-Year College (%)	Technical or Trade Prog. (%)	Skills Certification (%)	Job Training (%)	Any Educ. Reason (%)	Military Entrance (%)	Military Career (%)	Any Military Reason (%)
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	1,482	86.3	17.7	12.3	19.0	8.5	16.1	50.9	6.4	2.8	7.3
Arizona	9,047	85.7	15.8	22.3	18.4	9.1	9.9	51.8	5.3	2.3	5.8
Arkansas	6,641	98.5	23.8	22.9	16.3	6.8	6.8	53.1	6.1	2.7	7.1
California	25,688	95.3	18.5	29.0	17.9	9.8	8.8	57.8	4.7	1.7	5.1
Colorado	8,733	100.0	20.2	27.3	17.0	9.3	9.6	56.7	5.6	2.0	6.0
Connecticut	2,932	100.0	19.2	27.6	15.0	9.4	8.7	61.9	2.5	1.1	2.9
Delaware	548	98.0	28.5	32.8	29.6	11.5	9.9	69.9	7.8	2.9	8.2
District of Columbia	507	92.7	39.4	25.0	25.6	13.6	15.8	77.9	3.7	2.4	4.7
Florida	28,972	97.3	24.6	33.7	21.5	6.0	5.5	65.9	5.7	2.6	6.4
Georgia	16,227	83.6	19.9	24.8	34.3	7.0	7.1	67.1	5.0	2.2	5.7
Hawaii	1,307	98.0	29.2	34.4	13.3	7.2	7.3	62.7	9.9	4.9	11.2
Idaho	2,844	88.1	27.1	21.2	15.3	8.2	8.1	55.6	6.6	2.3	7.0
Illinois	12,565	84.4	19.3	29.9	48.6	10.1	10.7	78.4	4.2	2.2	5.3
Indiana	9,885	95.3	22.6	29.5	23.0	9.5	10.2	62.3	5.5	2.3	6.2
Iowa	2,100	55.8	15.6	32.4	12.1	5.1	6.8	53.6	7.5	3.1	8.7
Kansas	3,915	94.2	22.1	29.0	20.7	7.3	7.9	59.0	4.8	2.1	5.6
Kentucky	8,508	98.2	16.7	18.9	18.1	6.4	8.2	49.1	4.4	2.0	5.1
Louisiana	7,326	97.4	26.8	21.2	30.7	8.2	9.4	67.2	7.3	3.4	8.2
Maine	2,327	88.3	19.6	23.1	22.8	6.9	11.9	58.0	10.3	3.8	11.5
Maryland	1,893	33.6	24.1	27.4	52.0	13.8	14.4	76.5	4.7	2.6	5.4
Massachusetts	6,212	88.1	24.0	35.2	18.6	10.3	12.5	67.5	4.2	1.6	4.7
Michigan	9,718	94.8	22.8	29.2	15.8	8.2	9.8	58.3	6.1	2.2	6.5
Minnesota	4,822	80.0	19.2	30.8	25.9	6.6	7.1	62.8	4.8	2.0	5.7
Mississippi	6,207	96.2	26.0	46.2	16.7	8.3	10.8	70.3	7.0	3.9	8.2
Missouri	7,681	87.4	25.5	30.4	19.9	8.3	8.9	62.5	4.9	2.4	5.6
Montana	1,838	93.9	27.4	22.7	15.9	8.4	12.5	61.9	8.2	4.5	9.3
Nebraska	2,234	96.3	23.7	36.9	16.1	8.1	8.7	64.1	5.5	2.1	5.9
Nevada	3,336	86.3	15.9	20.7	15.4	8.4	8.8	48.6	4.9	1.5	5.2
New Hampshire	887	56.6	22.5	29.8	25.0	6.9	7.3	63.0	6.2	2.5	6.9
New Jersey	7,174	94.9	26.7	32.7	24.9	10.5	10.3	69.8	5.0	2.1	5.6
New Mexico	4,111	91.4	28.9	25.2	19.2	9.7	9.6	62.7	5.5	2.1	6.0
New York	12,066	39.3	24.4	33.3	13.5	6.9	8.6	60.8	4.0	1.7	4.5
North Carolina	11,362	87.6	16.0	29.4	29.1	8.0	8.0	65.8	3.8	1.8	4.3
North Dakota	947	95.2	21.0	26.9	19.2	6.9	10.8	57.1	3.4	1.9	4.3
Ohio	3,914	26.0	20.2	35.3	17.0	9.9	12.3	62.5	5.3	2.8	5.9
Oklahoma	6,799	96.8	18.6	18.8	24.6	8.3	9.4	55.8	6.2	2.6	6.7
Oregon	6,728	86.5	19.7	29.1	15.1	10.1	12.9	57.8	3.9	1.4	4.3
Pennsylvania	13,211	96.0	19.1	23.5	25.5	8.7	11.9	60.7	5.1	2.2	5.8
Rhode Island	293	21.2	30.7	37.5	16.4	8.5	8.5	68.9	5.5	2.4	6.1
South Carolina	4,472	82.0	21.5	32.7	36.1	10.2	11.0	71.0	8.2	3.6	9.2
South Dakota	1,380	98.2	18.5	17.4	19.6	5.7	14.3	54.1	5.7	2.3	6.2
Tennessee	11,775	96.0	20.4	24.8	23.5	6.4	8.2	58.1	4.7	2.1	5.3
Texas	32,513	94.8	21.7	30.3	19.9	10.5	10.2	61.7	5.7	2.2	6.3
Utah	2,390	46.5	17.9	16.7	13.8	7.9	25.3	60.6	7.0	3.6	8.0
Vermont	381	50.1	20.2	31.8	22.3	14.2	20.5	69.6	5.2	2.9	5.8
Virginia	12,803	96.6	20.4	31.2	18.5	8.8	8.4	57.8	6.7	3.3	7.8
Washington	8,982	78.4	17.2	32.2	19.6	10.9	13.0	60.8	8.5	4.7	11.0
West Virginia	3,295	96.8	21.4	19.3	18.2	7.2	14.5	57.7	6.8	3.4	7.7
Wisconsin	6,450	84.5	15.2	23.8	28.6	8.4	8.4	56.2	4.4	1.9	5.1
Wyoming	1,113	91.8	17.0	30.7	7.8	14.5	5.6	55.6	4.8	1.8	5.5
U.S. Total	348,541	83.7	21.1	28.5	22.2	8.6	9.4	61.6	5.4	2.4	6.2

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons				Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason (%)
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.4	3.0	38.5	11.7	50.6	2.8	1.5	2.1	5.7	16.1	56.7	58.4	20.6
6.4	3.5	39.1	9.9	48.3	3.7	3.4	1.1	7.2	21.9	56.6	58.5	16.0
8.5	1.9	36.3	6.2	45.9	8.2	6.9	0.8	14.1	20.0	54.5	56.6	21.7
8.3	3.4	35.9	11.1	48.5	2.4	1.1	1.2	4.5	21.6	53.2	55.5	16.6
6.5	2.1	38.5	8.9	47.1	3.7	5.4	2.3	10.9	20.1	55.5	57.7	18.8
0.0	1.5	4.4	5.2	10.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	2.6	11.6	43.6	45.3	6.5
6.2	2.6	45.1	8.0	53.5	2.4	3.1	0.4	5.3	30.5	65.0	67.2	15.5
14.0	2.4	46.5	12.6	60.6	0.6	3.6	1.0	4.9	31.4	60.6	65.1	14.6
6.7	2.1	34.1	7.3	40.4	2.8	1.8	0.5	4.9	17.0	51.0	52.8	17.5
6.3	2.6	36.5	5.2	45.3	2.5	3.1	0.8	5.9	17.0	45.7	48.4	4.5
10.3	2.7	32.7	9.5	45.8	6.4	2.4	1.0	9.1	17.8	49.8	52.0	21.0
6.3	2.4	35.9	5.7	44.1	3.5	11.9	0.7	15.1	21.0	54.4	55.9	24.0
8.2	7.1	35.6	10.4	51.0	3.2	3.7	6.3	11.3	25.2	42.3	49.9	8.8
6.7	2.3	49.9	9.8	58.5	14.9	5.8	0.6	19.3	26.2	62.7	65.0	14.9
6.2	1.9	40.1	7.6	48.0	1.0	6.5	5.1	12.4	18.7	53.2	55.5	16.7
5.9	2.2	43.8	7.3	50.8	1.5	8.2	1.6	10.8	21.0	58.5	60.6	18.8
5.6	1.9	38.8	7.0	46.7	4.4	4.3	1.0	9.3	17.0	47.2	49.7	11.9
9.4	1.5	35.7	6.3	45.2	5.5	3.1	1.1	9.0	22.5	53.5	56.0	16.2
5.6	1.8	41.4	7.0	48.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.8	16.6	54.7	56.4	14.1
7.0	2.0	42.6	10.1	51.3	3.1	2.8	0.3	5.7	27.2	54.0	57.6	14.4
6.6	1.4	37.0	7.1	44.7	1.1	2.1	2.5	5.6	17.9	51.3	53.3	13.7
6.9	2.4	44.9	9.2	54.4	1.7	9.1	0.4	10.7	22.9	59.1	61.4	14.1
5.2	2.1	42.4	9.1	49.7	0.9	2.8	1.9	5.4	17.7	56.7	58.4	14.4
9.5	1.9	40.9	8.2	51.8	4.0	3.5	0.5	7.6	22.8	55.4	58.3	17.0
5.5	2.2	44.3	7.7	51.7	2.5	6.2	1.4	9.6	23.9	60.3	62.5	19.1
5.8	1.6	38.9	8.2	46.2	2.4	5.5	1.4	8.7	17.8	55.8	57.7	18.9
7.3	2.6	48.4	8.8	56.6	3.4	6.8	2.8	12.8	24.7	64.0	66.3	16.7
5.6	2.6	36.4	10.4	46.2	7.0	3.2	0.5	10.2	17.0	52.6	54.6	19.9
2.8	2.4	41.4	7.3	47.1	1.2	1.9	2.3	5.2	17.7	57.6	58.6	14.5
5.9	2.1	42.5	9.9	50.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	3.7	24.6	53.8	56.7	12.3
6.4	2.5	37.4	9.0	46.5	4.6	2.7	0.6	7.4	19.0	50.5	53.2	17.6
6.7	2.2	37.6	7.2	45.9	2.8	1.3	1.1	4.9	21.6	52.6	55.6	14.9
6.3	1.2	36.1	5.6	43.3	3.6	2.4	0.8	6.3	19.6	48.7	51.0	12.7
5.1	2.1	42.4	13.9	53.6	5.6	4.1	2.6	11.7	16.6	52.9	55.2	15.0
7.1	3.2	44.0	7.8	53.0	1.7	6.6	1.8	9.5	23.0	53.0	55.5	9.1
5.9	2.8	42.9	7.8	51.1	10.0	8.2	2.1	16.1	25.1	57.1	59.5	18.7
12.1	2.3	35.7	8.6	49.0	4.4	2.2	1.5	7.7	16.9	55.7	57.2	22.4
6.0	2.1	43.0	8.9	51.5	2.7	5.1	2.3	9.3	21.8	57.7	60.1	12.9
4.8	0.7	36.9	6.5	43.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	22.2	61.1	63.1	12.6
7.2	2.4	42.5	9.8	52.4	2.3	3.3	0.3	5.6	24.1	55.2	57.9	12.0
4.9	1.8	37.3	7.1	43.3	2.0	17.4	0.9	19.9	16.7	48.3	51.1	16.0
5.9	2.4	44.0	7.4	52.3	2.8	3.4	2.9	8.7	20.9	53.8	55.9	16.7
9.4	2.2	41.5	9.4	52.0	4.6	9.3	0.7	13.8	26.1	55.4	58.6	15.1
22.5	1.7	31.0	6.2	54.2	2.1	5.4	1.1	8.2	14.2	44.6	45.5	16.4
11.5	3.1	59.1	12.3	71.1	1.0	2.9	3.1	6.8	22.3	80.6	81.1	23.9
5.7	2.2	42.2	7.7	49.6	3.8	3.0	0.5	6.8	20.3	56.6	58.8	19.9
14.6	5.0	37.8	11.7	54.4	3.0	5.1	5.4	11.2	17.0	48.9	51.7	16.2
7.7	1.5	39.1	11.8	53.0	3.0	5.1	3.5	11.2	19.5	53.3	55.7	15.5
4.9	2.0	44.0	8.3	50.6	2.8	4.9	1.2	8.3	21.4	59.6	62.1	19.5
4.6	3.1	34.1	4.8	40.8	2.1	6.9	0.3	8.4	11.2	46.6	47.7	8.7
7.3	2.5	39.1	8.4	48.6	3.7	4.3	1.5	8.8	21.0	53.5	56.1	15.3

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

¹ Candidates could report more than one reason for testing.

TABLE 14B

Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests in Insular Areas and Federal and Other Contracts: 2005

Jurisdiction	Passers with Known Reasons ¹		Educational Reasons					Military Reasons			
	(N)	(%)	Four-Year College (%)	Two-Year College (%)	Technical or Trade Prog. (%)	Skills Certification (%)	Job Training (%)	Any Educ. Reason (%)	Military Entrance (%)	Military Career (%)	Any Military Reason (%)
American Samoa	16	88.9	31.3	50.0	6.3	18.8	12.5	75.0	25.0	12.5	31.3
Guam	160	100.0	30.6	14.4	12.5	7.5	7.5	51.3	33.1	16.9	37.5
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	23	95.8	26.1	30.4	8.7	17.4	8.7	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	13	61.9	61.5	53.8	7.7	0.0	38.5	100.0	30.8	15.4	30.8
Puerto Rico	600	77.6	32.0	28.2	20.7	1.3	5.7	70.3	3.3	1.7	4.0
Virgin Islands	116	95.1	36.2	19.8	18.1	6.9	4.3	65.5	10.3	3.4	13.8
Insular Areas Subtotal	930	83.0	32.7	25.6	18.2	3.9	6.6	66.8	10.0	4.8	11.7
Federal Corr. Inst.	5,197	83.4	10.2	15.2	22.8	10.7	9.7	41.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
International	255	23.3	39.6	23.9	12.9	12.9	4.7	73.3	1.2	0.4	1.2
Michigan Prisons	1,683	71.4	9.7	17.2	25.8	15.4	13.8	42.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	933	96.8	34.7	23.2	11.9	6.8	5.1	56.9	16.6	38.8	48.4
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	8,070	75.8	13.9	16.8	21.9	11.3	9.9	44.6	2.3	4.7	6.0
Program Total	357,541	83.5	21.0	28.2	22.2	8.6	9.4	61.2	5.4	2.4	6.2

More than 60 percent of passers with known reasons for taking the GED Tests indicated that they took the tests for educational reasons, and 56 percent indicated they took the tests for personal reasons.

In the United States, interest in education was highest in the District of Columbia and Illinois (78 percent), as well as in Maryland (77 percent).

In terms of specific educational reasons, 28 percent of the passers indicated interest in attending a two-year college,

while 21 percent indicated that a four-year college was their goal. In the United States, passers had much more interest in a four-year college than a two-year college in Alaska (18 percent versus 12 percent), the District of Columbia (39 percent versus 25 percent), Idaho and Louisiana (27 percent versus 21 percent), Montana (27 percent versus 23 percent), and New Mexico (29 percent versus 25 percent).

Passers often list employment as a reason for taking the GED tests. Among all passers with known reasons in 2005, 48 percent indicated employment reasons for taking the GED tests, with 39 percent indicating that they would like to get a better job through earning a GED credential.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

Employment Reasons					Social Reasons			Personal Reasons			Any Other Reason (%)	
Get First Job (%)	Keep Current Job (%)	Get Better Job (%)	Employer Required (%)	Any Employ. Reason (%)	Early Release (%)	Court Order (%)	Public Asst. Requirement (%)	Any Social Reason (%)	Positive Role Model (%)	Personal Satisfaction (%)	Any Personal Reason (%)	
18.8	0.0	25.0	25.0	43.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	75.0	75.0	18.8
8.8	5.0	28.8	13.1	45.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.9	26.3	57.5	61.9	11.9
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.7	0.0	39.1	17.4	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.8	34.8	21.7
7.7	7.7	15.4	15.4	30.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	23.1	38.5	46.2	7.7
16.0	4.0	22.0	7.2	40.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	3.2	16.7	24.7	29.2	9.2
11.2	2.6	31.0	9.5	46.6	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.6	12.1	43.1	46.6	12.1
13.9	3.9	24.6	9.1	41.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	18.0	33.9	38.1	10.4
4.2	0.9	33.9	9.8	39.5	3.4	6.6	0.7	9.7	28.3	70.3	73.9	14.9
9.0	1.6	29.0	6.7	39.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.2	37.3	40.4	12.5
6.8	2.0	34.3	10.4	41.5	14.5	31.4	1.2	39.9	25.3	64.3	67.0	20.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.5	2.9	22.1	20.3	40.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	13.3	53.3	54.3	14.0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4.7	1.4	32.5	11.1	40.0	5.4	10.8	0.7	14.8	25.4	66.0	69.1	15.9
7.3	2.5	39.0	8.5	48.4	3.7	4.5	1.5	8.9	21.1	53.7	56.3	15.3

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

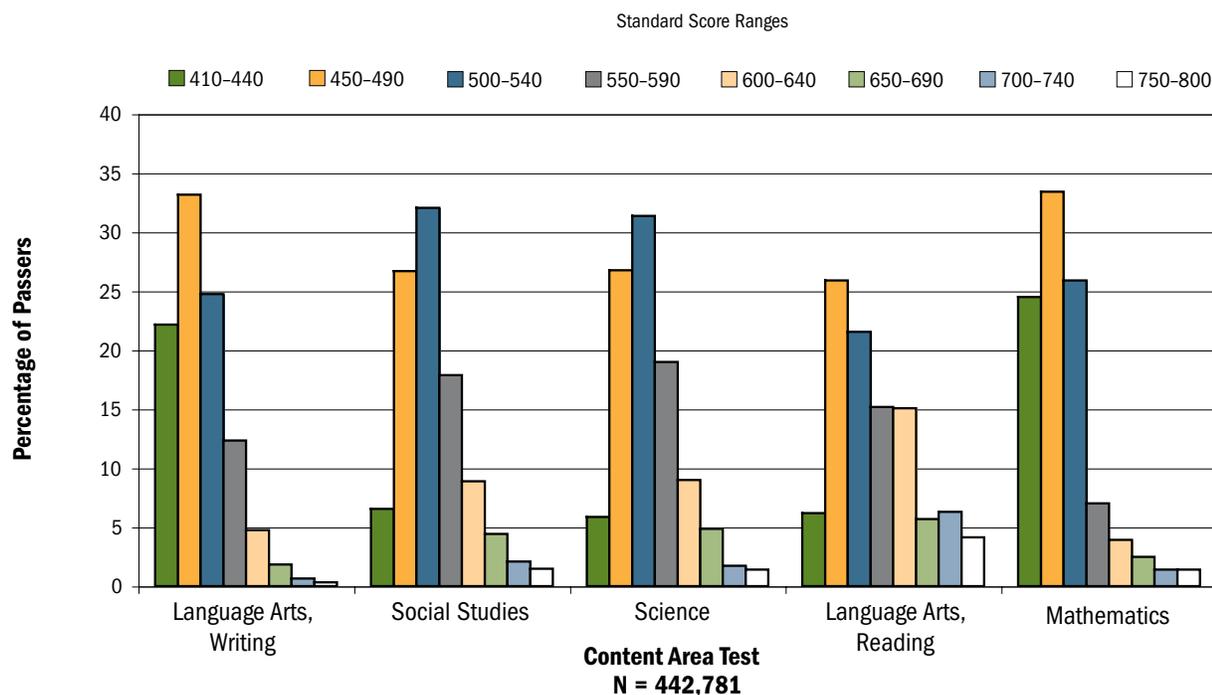
PERFORMANCE OF PASSERS ON THE GED® TESTS

The distribution of test score results within the five content areas shows that a higher percentage of passers had a standard score of 600 or higher on the Language Arts, Reading test compared with all other content area tests.

The standard score patterns for the Social Studies and Science tests were similar. On the Language Arts, Writing and the Mathematics tests, approximately 80 percent of the passers scored 540 or less.

EXHIBIT 5

Standard Score Distributions of All GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2005



Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

TABLE 15A

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers, in Language Arts, Writing; Social Studies; and Language Arts, Reading Tests: 2005

Jurisdiction	(N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	7,297	520	517	53	500	512	64	510	533	85
Alaska	1,718	480	491	62	530	543	79	550	568	99
Arizona	10,558	500	504	63	520	530	71	540	557	93
Arkansas	6,741	480	494	60	530	537	71	530	555	91
California	26,956	510	510	64	520	535	73	540	559	94
Colorado	8,733	490	503	66	520	538	75	550	563	93
Connecticut	2,932	500	509	67	520	539	74	540	558	95
Delaware	559	500	512	61	540	557	76	580	582	94
District of Columbia	547	470	481	59	500	507	56	500	524	79
Florida	29,767	510	514	58	520	532	70	530	555	92
Georgia	19,400	500	506	64	510	522	68	520	546	89
Hawaii	1,333	480	500	66	520	537	74	530	557	95
Idaho	3,228	500	509	66	530	547	76	550	574	96
Illinois	14,894	470	490	62	510	527	69	520	548	89
Indiana	10,370	510	509	60	530	539	70	540	558	92
Iowa	3,762	500	512	64	530	547	72	570	577	94
Kansas	4,154	480	491	61	530	547	74	550	573	95
Kentucky	8,666	460	473	51	510	523	66	520	542	87
Louisiana	7,519	480	489	55	500	517	64	520	542	86
Maine	2,634	470	485	60	530	544	75	550	572	97
Maryland	5,642	460	480	55	520	530	71	520	547	90
Massachusetts	7,048	470	488	62	520	533	72	530	554	93
Michigan	10,249	460	480	57	530	540	73	540	562	95
Minnesota	6,027	470	483	59	540	549	75	550	568	94
Mississippi	6,450	460	478	52	500	514	65	510	537	85
Missouri	8,784	480	492	58	530	545	73	550	564	94
Montana	1,957	480	491	62	530	544	74	550	571	96
Nebraska	2,320	480	489	60	530	544	75	565	576	96
Nevada	3,866	470	483	57	520	535	70	530	556	92
New Hampshire	1,568	490	499	63	540	550	76	550	568	95
New Jersey	7,563	500	511	67	510	525	70	530	550	91
New Mexico	4,496	470	485	60	520	533	71	540	557	91
New York	30,733	480	490	61	510	525	69	520	544	88
North Carolina	12,968	490	499	62	520	531	71	540	560	93
North Dakota	995	460	477	52	520	538	76	540	557	91
Ohio	15,065	490	496	61	520	536	69	540	558	91
Oklahoma	7,022	470	480	54	520	528	68	540	556	91
Oregon	7,778	480	495	66	540	550	79	570	582	99
Pennsylvania	13,767	460	480	57	520	532	71	530	553	91
Rhode Island	1,381	470	489	63	520	532	71	540	561	94
South Carolina	5,456	480	494	60	510	525	65	520	542	88
South Dakota	1,406	470	485	59	530	540	73	550	566	93
Tennessee	12,267	470	482	56	520	528	69	520	547	90
Texas	34,287	490	497	61	520	527	70	530	551	91
Utah	5,137	500	512	66	530	543	74	550	566	95
Vermont	760	480	496	69	530	545	79	570	574	96
Virginia	13,256	470	483	57	520	529	71	520	546	90
Washington	11,453	490	502	67	530	545	77	560	575	97
West Virginia	3,404	460	477	55	510	523	67	520	544	89
Wisconsin	7,629	480	491	62	530	547	78	550	572	96
Wyoming	1,212	490	505	66	530	546	75	550	575	98
U.S. Subtotal	423,714	480	496	62	520	532	71	530	555	92
American Samoa	18	500	516	81	485	510	83	485	533	104
Guam	160	490	496	59	505	521	66	510	537	90
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	24	450	459	42	485	497	65	515	526	81
Palau	21	460	468	53	530	525	60	440	469	71
Puerto Rico	773	470	481	47	480	492	54	490	495	49
Virgin Islands	122	470	484	55	490	496	55	510	529	78
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,120	470	483	51	480	498	58	490	505	65

Jurisdiction	(N)	Writing			Social Studies			Reading		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alberta	1,423	560	574	84	590	587	71	650	647	99
British Columbia	937	580	594	91	580	586	72	620	635	103
Manitoba	272	540	548	71	580	585	74	650	647	98
New Brunswick	612	540	550	75	535	544	65	600	609	98
Newfoundland	77	550	560	70	530	547	68	570	608	98
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	560	540	561	82	555	560	72	600	615	102
Nunavut	12	530	530	46	565	566	72	610	612	111
Ontario	3,160	560	578	82	570	575	71	600	616	103
Prince Edward Island	234	530	540	72	540	557	72	570	602	102
Quebec	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saskatchewan	826	540	558	81	560	563	70	600	611	100
Yukon Territory	9	580	563	71	580	577	99	690	662	116
Canada Subtotal	8,126	560	572	83	570	573	72	620	623	102
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,229	450	470	50	500	518	64	520	542	83
International	268	480	497	65	490	504	64	520	541	87
Michigan Prisons	2,358	450	460	45	500	516	63	520	538	80
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	964	490	503	68	560	572	80	580	589	91
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	9,821	460	471	53	510	523	68	520	545	85
Program Total	442,781	490	497	63	520	533	72	540	556	93

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 15B

Standard Score Statistics for All GED® Passers, in Science, Mathematics, and Battery Tests: 2005

Jurisdiction	(N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alabama	7,297	510	522	68	470	487	64	502	514	52
Alaska	1,718	540	553	78	490	506	73	520	532	62
Arizona	10,558	520	534	72	470	488	68	510	523	58
Arkansas	6,741	520	529	69	480	495	67	510	522	56
California	26,956	530	535	73	480	493	72	515	526	58
Colorado	8,733	530	544	76	480	498	73	518	529	60
Connecticut	2,932	530	538	75	480	497	74	514	528	61
Delaware	559	540	552	76	520	529	72	538	546	57
District of Columbia	547	490	500	54	460	468	57	484	496	46
Florida	29,767	530	538	72	490	503	72	518	528	56
Georgia	19,400	520	526	70	470	487	66	504	517	55
Hawaii	1,333	530	542	73	490	508	78	516	529	61
Idaho	3,228	540	556	77	490	508	78	530	539	61
Illinois	14,894	520	527	70	480	491	69	504	517	55
Indiana	10,370	520	534	69	490	501	67	518	528	55
Iowa	3,762	540	551	74	500	513	69	532	540	57
Kansas	4,154	540	552	75	500	516	76	524	536	59
Kentucky	8,666	520	527	68	470	484	61	498	510	51
Louisiana	7,519	510	523	67	480	490	63	500	512	51
Maine	2,634	540	551	76	490	502	70	518	531	59
Maryland	5,642	520	529	71	480	496	72	502	517	56
Massachusetts	7,048	520	533	75	480	496	74	506	521	59
Michigan	10,249	530	543	74	480	498	71	512	525	57
Minnesota	6,027	540	551	78	490	507	77	520	531	60
Mississippi	6,450	510	522	67	470	483	62	494	507	51
Missouri	8,784	540	551	74	500	511	73	522	532	58
Montana	1,957	540	554	76	500	512	78	524	534	60
Nebraska	2,320	540	549	76	490	504	73	522	532	59
Nevada	3,866	530	540	72	480	497	70	510	522	55
New Hampshire	1,568	540	554	76	500	508	74	526	536	60
New Jersey	7,563	510	521	70	480	496	70	506	521	58
New Mexico	4,496	520	537	73	480	493	71	508	521	57
New York	30,733	510	521	68	480	493	69	500	515	55
North Carolina	12,968	520	530	71	480	496	70	512	523	57
North Dakota	995	540	548	77	480	501	73	512	524	58
Ohio	15,065	530	536	71	480	493	65	512	524	55
Oklahoma	7,022	530	536	71	480	491	65	506	518	54
Oregon	7,778	540	556	80	490	508	78	526	538	63
Pennsylvania	13,767	520	533	72	480	494	71	504	519	56
Rhode Island	1,381	520	529	69	480	490	68	508	520	57
South Carolina	5,456	510	525	69	490	497	67	504	517	53
South Dakota	1,406	540	550	75	490	505	75	518	529	59
Tennessee	12,267	520	532	69	480	491	64	504	516	54
Texas	34,287	510	521	68	480	492	68	506	518	55
Utah	5,137	540	553	79	490	503	76	526	536	61
Vermont	760	540	552	79	490	503	76	522	534	65
Virginia	13,256	520	532	71	480	489	68	502	516	56
Washington	11,453	540	550	78	490	500	74	524	534	61
West Virginia	3,404	520	528	68	470	484	62	498	511	53
Wisconsin	7,629	540	547	77	490	505	75	522	532	60
Wyoming	1,212	540	556	79	500	508	75	528	538	61
U.S. Subtotal	423,714	520	534	72	480	496	70	510	522	57
American Samoa	18	500	522	92	490	511	83	494	518	78
Guam	160	510	526	65	460	475	59	494	511	52
Marshall Islands	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	24	480	493	78	440	467	71	466	488	55
Palau	21	490	492	49	480	491	67	486	489	29
Puerto Rico	773	490	495	46	470	477	47	478	488	35
Virgin Islands	122	495	508	63	460	482	73	486	500	48
Insular Areas Subtotal	1,120	490	501	54	470	478	54	481	493	41

Jurisdiction	(N)	Science			Mathematics			Battery		
		Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Alberta	1,423	590	608	75	530	560	89	592	595	61
British Columbia	937	590	604	78	530	554	88	592	595	63
Manitoba	272	590	604	74	530	556	86	582	588	57
New Brunswick	612	560	569	71	510	531	74	554	561	55
Newfoundland	77	570	581	68	520	543	71	564	568	48
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	560	560	578	74	510	529	75	561	569	61
Nunavut	12	665	637	90	530	523	40	576	573	53
Ontario	3,160	580	592	73	520	552	87	576	583	63
Prince Edward Island	234	570	580	76	520	535	75	555	563	62
Quebec	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saskatchewan	826	580	583	74	510	535	77	560	570	60
Yukon Territory	9	630	611	90	550	559	91	594	594	75
Canada Subtotal	8,126	580	593	75	520	549	85	576	582	62
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,229	500	513	64	460	473	55	490	503	48
International	268	520	527	60	470	481	60	497	510	49
Michigan Prisons	2,358	500	511	62	450	465	51	484	498	46
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	964	560	576	81	520	537	83	548	555	62
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	9,821	510	519	68	460	478	61	492	507	52
Program Total	442,781	520	534	73	480	496	71	510	523	57

Among passers, the average standard scores were lowest on the Mathematics (496) and Language Arts, Writing (497) tests. The average standard scores on the other content area tests were higher by 35 points or more.

The Battery average across the five content area tests was 523. Each passer must have an overall minimum average of 450.

Among the jurisdictional groups, the average standard scores in Canada were higher than the overall standard scores. This score reflects the higher passing scores required in Canada. The average standard scores in the Insular Areas and among the passers tested under Federal and Other Contracts were lower than the overall standard scores.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

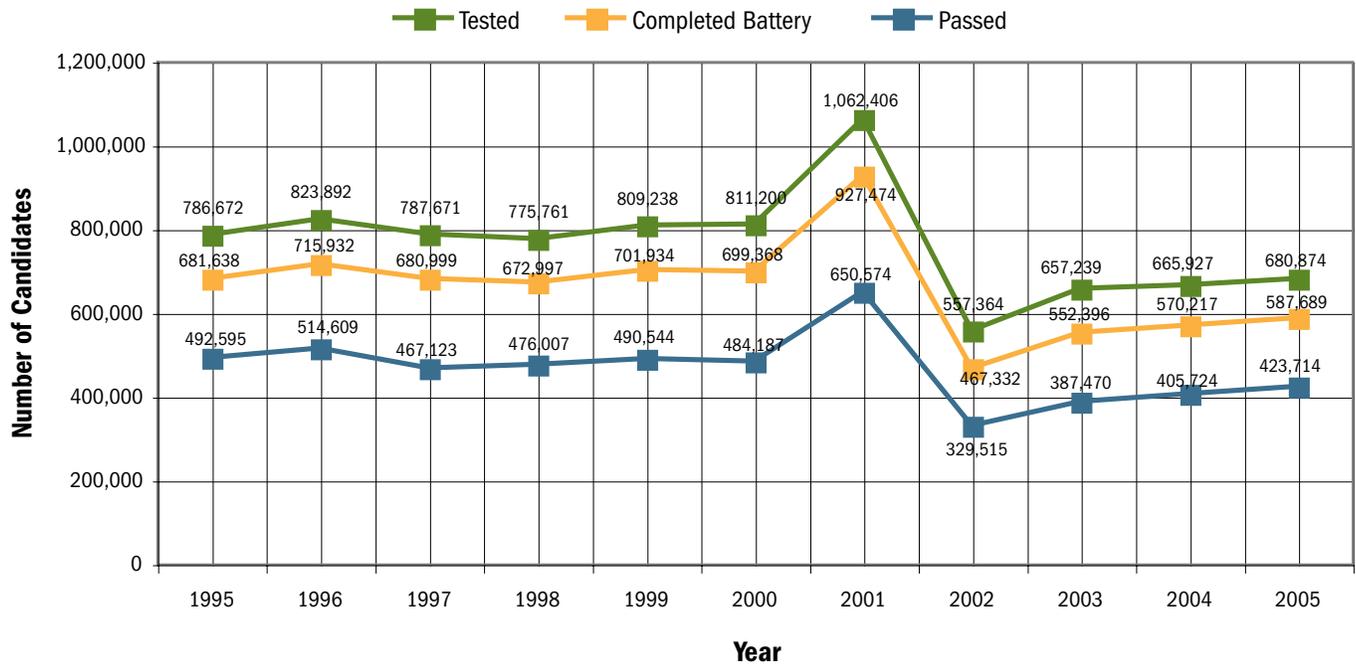
* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

PERFORMANCE OF U.S. PASSERS

Exhibit 6

Trends in the Number of U.S. Candidates Who Tested, Completed, and Passed the GED® Tests: 1995–2005

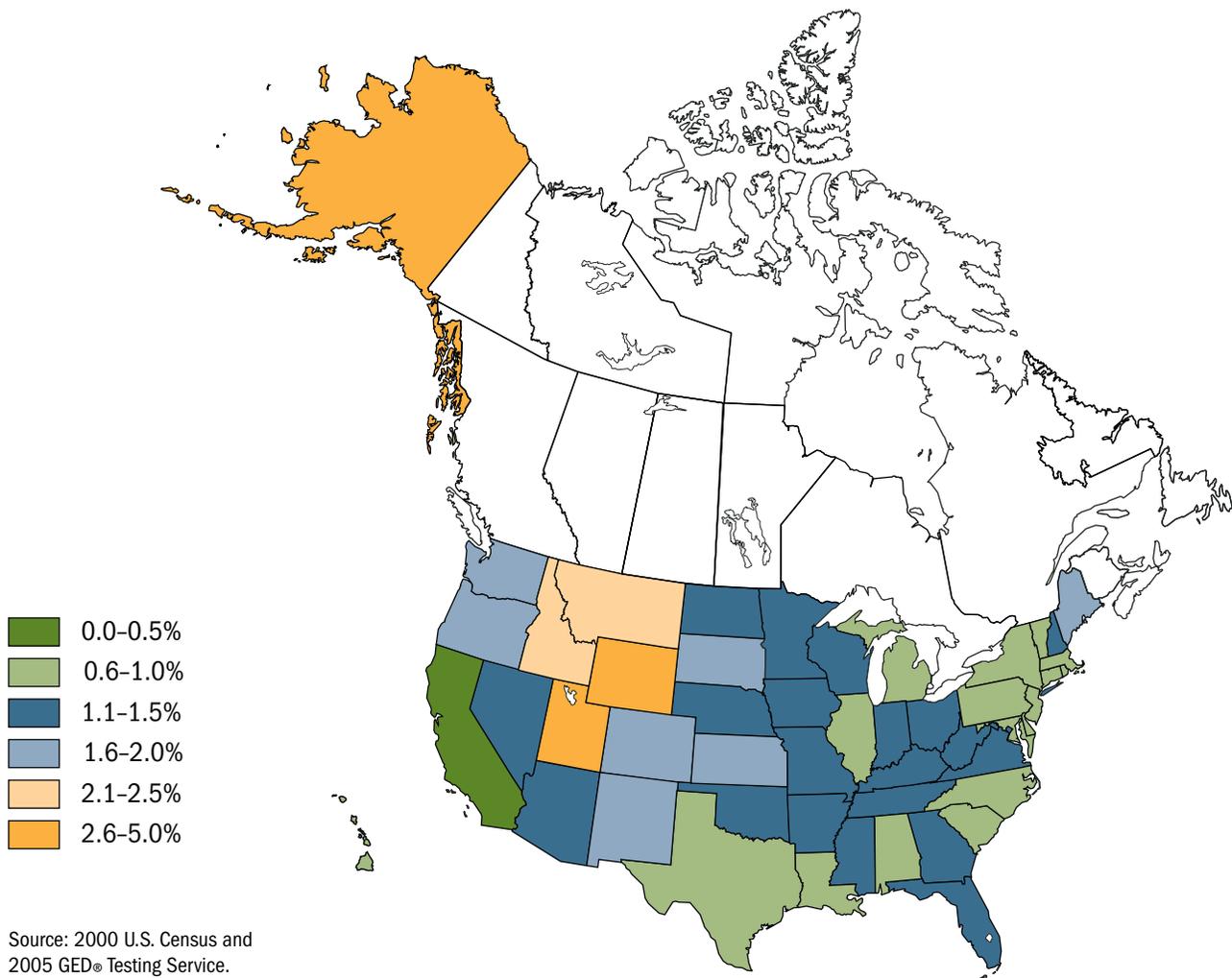


Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

Since the introduction of the current tests series in 2002, the number of candidates who tested, the number of candidates who completed the tests, and the number of completers who passed the GED Tests have gradually increased each year.

Minor increases occurred from 2004 to 2005. The number of candidates increased by 2 percent, the number of completers increased by 3 percent, and the number of passers increased by 4 percent.

The 2005 levels of candidates tested, completed, and passed represented approximately 85 percent of the levels of candidates who tested (811,200), completed (699,368), and passed (484,187) in 2000. Comparisons were made between 2000 and 2005 since historical events increased the 2001 participation in the GED Testing Program: Candidates were required to pass the tests battery in 2001 prior to the introduction of the new tests series in 2002. Candidates who did not do so were required to take all five content area tests again with the introduction of the new tests series.

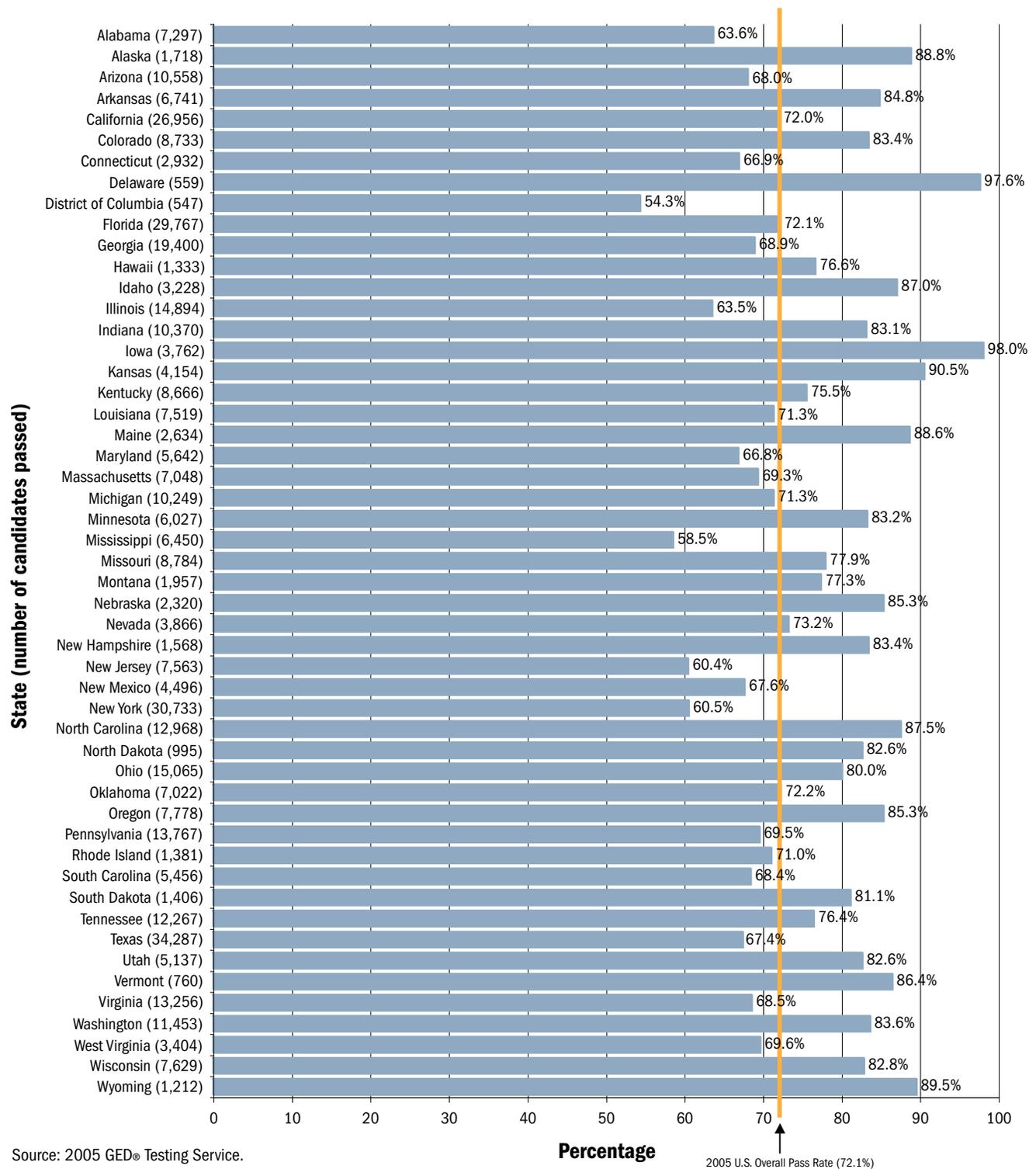
EXHIBIT 7**Percentage of Adults Without a High School Diploma Who Passed the GED® Tests, by State: 2005**

The percentage of adults without a high school diploma who passed the GED Tests provides a sense of how the population in need of a secondary education credential earned or moved closer to obtaining the credential. The percentages in this exhibit are low because the percentage of the population tested was low.

In general, the GED Testing Program assisted more adults without a high school diploma to obtain a GED credential in the northern states, especially the Northwest, than in the eastern or the southern states.

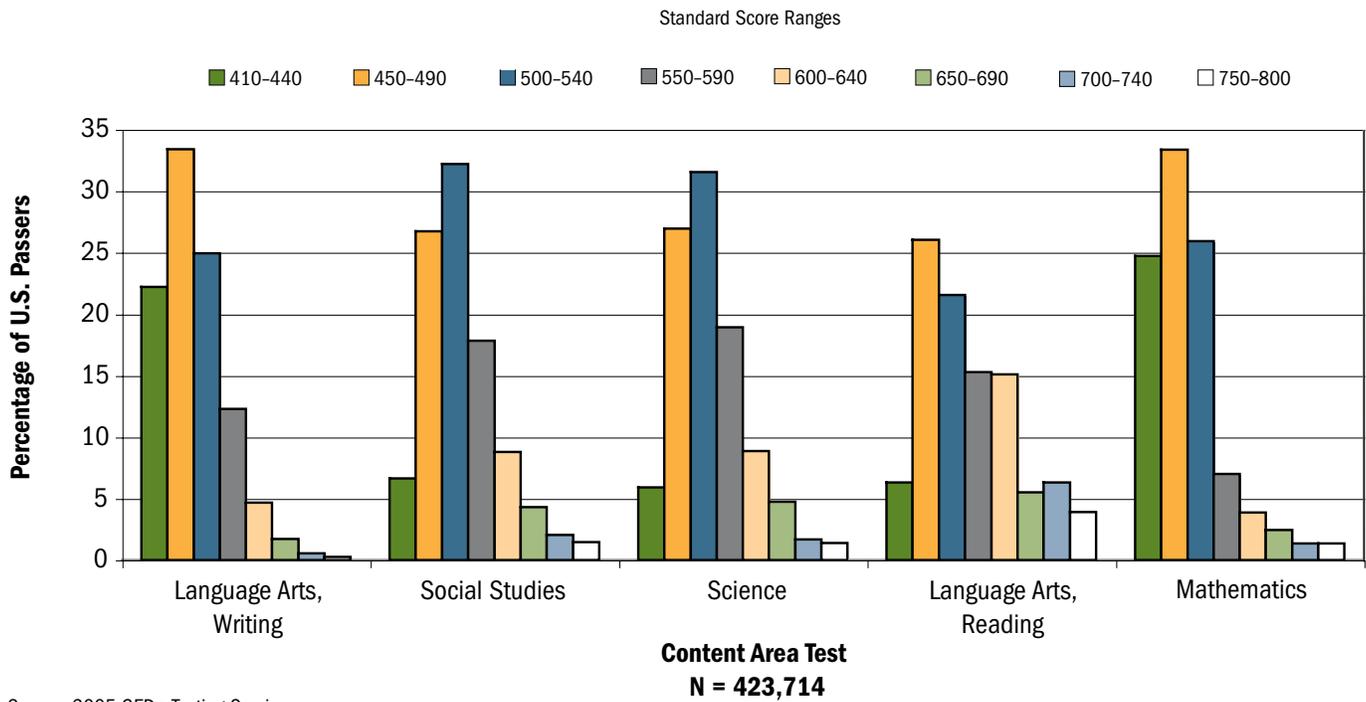
EXHIBIT 8

Pass Rates, by State: 2005



Thirty states exceeded the overall U.S. pass rate of 72.1 percent. Iowa and Delaware had the highest pass rate of 98 percent. The District of Columbia had the lowest pass rate (54 percent). Comparisons must be inter-

preted cautiously because the pass rate can be affected by underlying differences in candidate characteristics or GED program rules such as a prescreening requirement.

EXHIBIT 9**Standard Score Distributions for All U.S. GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2005**

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

Among passers in the United States, almost 25 percent of the standard scores were in the 410 to 440 range for Language Arts, Writing and Mathematics tests. Because 410 is the lowest possible passing score for any given content area test, these passers needed to earn higher scores on the other content area tests to meet the minimum passing average standard score of 450.

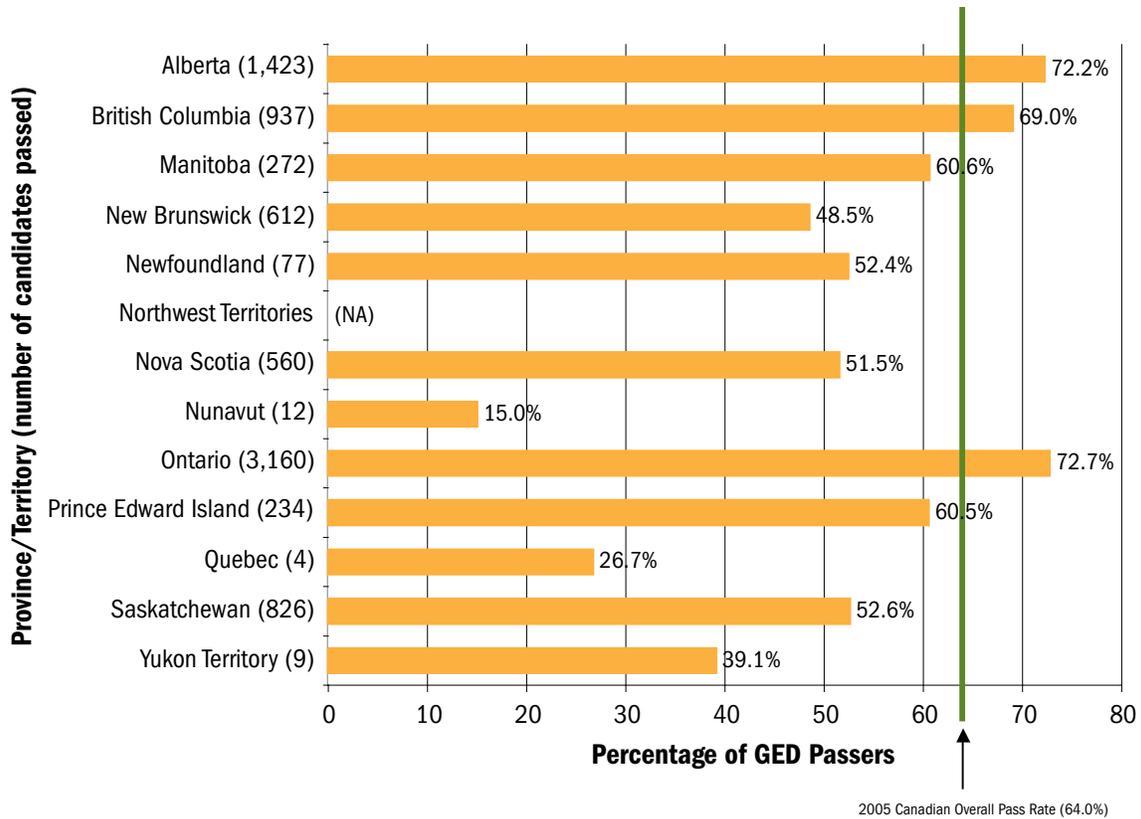
On the Language Arts, Reading; Social Studies; and Science tests, less than 10 percent of the passers earned standard scores less than 450.

On the Language Arts, Reading test, approximately 45 percent of the passers' scores were 550 or higher, which suggests that they were better prepared for this content area test, compared with the other content areas.

PERFORMANCE OF CANADIAN PASSERS

EXHIBIT 10

Pass Rates, by Canadian Province/Territory: 2005



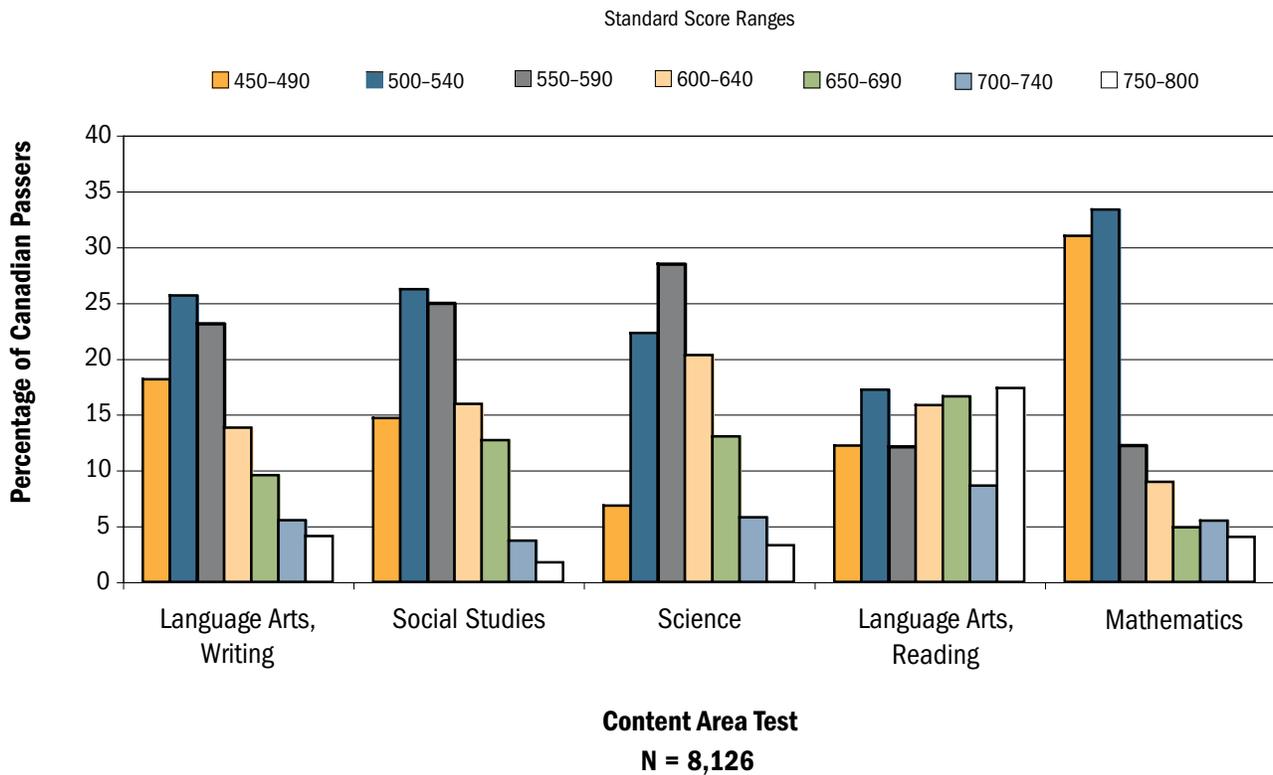
Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

Three Canadian provinces/territories exceeded the overall Canadian pass rate of 64 percent by 5 percentage points or more: Ontario (73 percent), Alberta (72 percent), and British Columbia (69 percent). Ontario and Alberta had the highest pass rates and the highest number of passers (see Table 1).

Nunavut had the lowest pass rate (15 percent). Comparisons between provinces/territories must be interpreted cautiously since the pass rate can be affected by different jurisdictional requirements and testing center policies.

FOOTNOTE:

NA = Not available.

EXHIBIT 11**Standard Score Distributions for All Canadian GED® Passers, by Content Area Test: 2005**

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

In Canada, the distribution of passers' standard scores is relatively even across all ranges on the Language Arts, Reading test. This indicates that performance in reading was quite scattered and differed greatly among candidates.

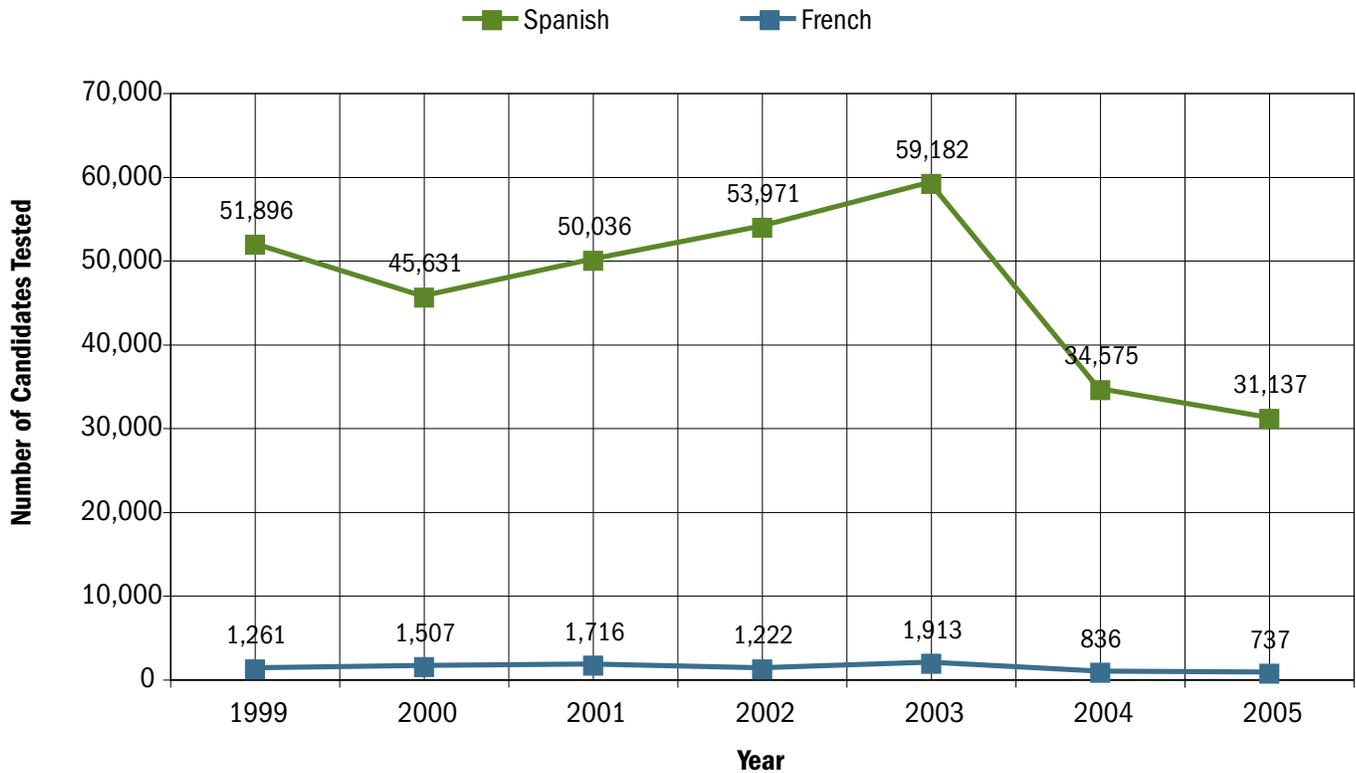
On the Mathematics test, over 60 percent of the passers earned scores in the two lowest ranges (450 to 490 and 500 to 540). By comparison, over 70 percent of passers earned scores in the 550 to 590 range and higher in Science.

SECTION III

Trends in GED® Testing

EXHIBIT 12

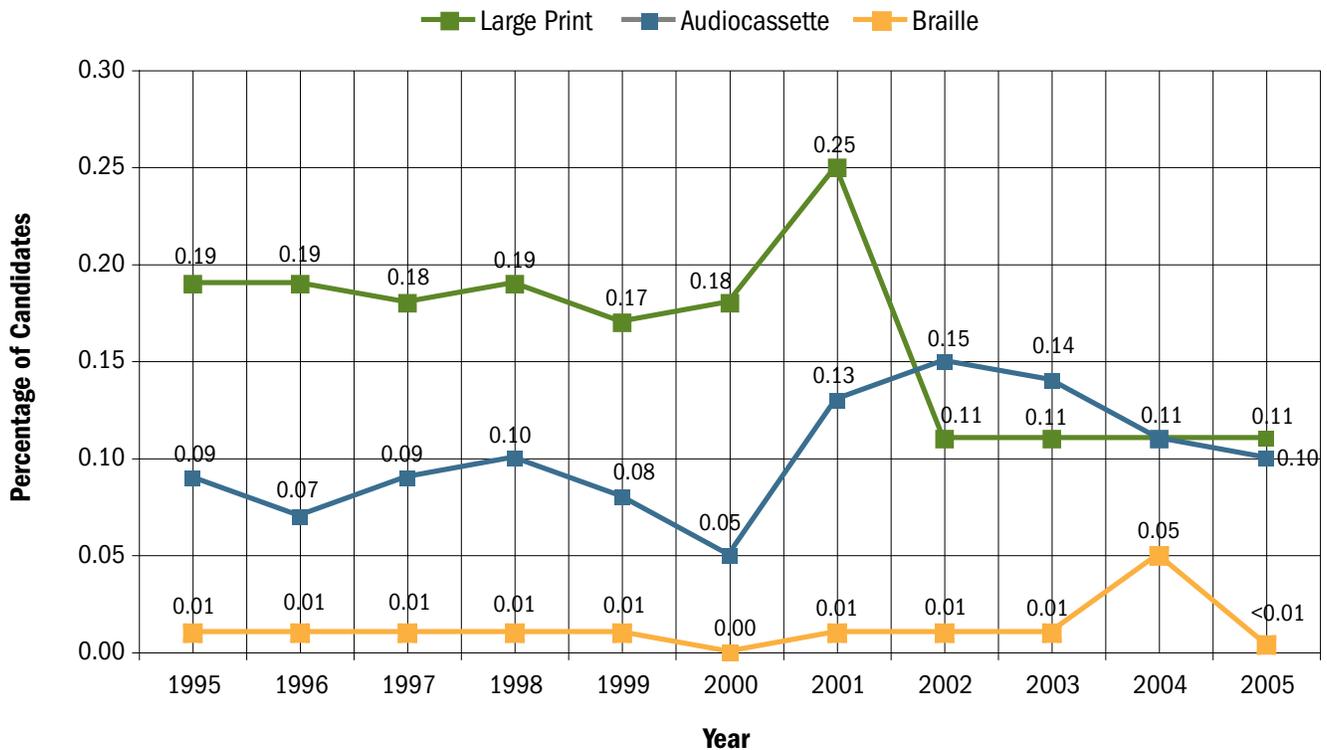
Number of Candidates Tested with Spanish- and French-Language GED® Tests: 1999–2005



Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

Unlike the trend with the English-language tests, the number of candidates who tested with the Spanish-language and French-language tests did not increase one year after the introduction of the new test versions. The decline from 2004 to 2005 may be attributed to the decline in available data from Puerto Rico. Not all candidate records were available for analysis during those years.

The number of candidates who tested with the Spanish-language version and French-language version tests peaked in 2003, the year prior to the introduction of the new test versions.

EXHIBIT 13**Percentage of Candidates Who Tested with Special Editions of GED® Tests: 1995–2005**

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

The trend in large-print test administration remained fairly steady prior to 2001 and after 2002, which are the years not affected by the introduction of the new tests series. However, the pre-2001 levels were higher than in more recent years.

The percentage of candidates who took the audiocassette version of the tests has remained fairly steady since 2001 even though overall testing was down in 2002 when the new tests were introduced.

After an increase in 2004, the percentage of candidates who tested on a Braille version fell to almost 0 percent for the second time in the last 10 years.

TABLE 16

Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Language: 2005

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Language ¹		
		English	French	Spanish
Alabama	11,637	11,617	0	20
Alaska	2,937	2,931	1	5
Arizona	17,290	16,369	0	921
Arkansas	8,091	7,989	0	102
California	46,184	41,338	0	4,846
Colorado	14,066	12,819	2	1,245
Connecticut	4,874	4,616	0	258
Delaware	577	574	0	3
District of Columbia	1,031	964	7	60
Florida	44,635	43,902	0	733
Georgia	32,941	32,500	12	429
Hawaii	1,875	1,862	0	13
Idaho	5,356	5,281	0	75
Illinois	26,398	24,293	14	2,091
Indiana	12,827	12,751	2	74
Iowa	6,080	6,043	0	37
Kansas	4,656	4,510	0	146
Kentucky	11,746	11,639	0	107
Louisiana	10,654	10,635	1	18
Maine	4,163	4,147	3	13
Maryland	8,835	8,797	0	38
Massachusetts	11,601	11,121	0	480
Michigan	19,474	19,298	4	172
Minnesota	10,257	10,101	0	156
Mississippi	11,624	11,619	0	5
Missouri	11,353	11,307	0	46
Montana	3,160	3,160	0	0
Nebraska	4,063	3,950	0	113
Nevada	5,326	5,115	0	211
New Hampshire	2,389	2,374	2	13
New Jersey	13,176	12,215	0	961
New Mexico	7,972	7,483	0	489
New York	52,364	48,551	440	3,373
North Carolina	24,717	24,004	3	710
North Dakota	1,775	1,775	0	0
Ohio	19,027	18,988	0	39
Oklahoma	9,855	9,682	0	173
Oregon	12,734	12,095	0	639
Pennsylvania	22,622	22,287	14	321
Rhode Island	3,359	3,182	0	177
South Carolina	8,349	8,334	0	15
South Dakota	2,444	2,444	0	0
Tennessee	16,251	16,113	2	136
Texas	58,249	53,706	0	4,543
Utah	6,512	6,317	0	195
Vermont	1,372	1,372	0	0
Virginia	20,278	20,052	14	212
Washington	20,153	19,433	0	720
West Virginia	4,998	4,996	0	2
Wisconsin	16,841	16,197	3	641
Wyoming	1,726	1,701	0	25
U.S. Subtotal	680,874	654,549	524	25,801
American Samoa	62	62	0	0
Guam	223	223	0	0
Marshall Islands	33	33	0	0
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	65	65	0	0
Palau	64	64	0	0
Puerto Rico	4,210	0	0	4,210
Virgin Islands	197	196	0	1
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,854	643	0	4,211

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Language ¹		
		English	French	Spanish
Alberta	2,193	2,193	0	0
British Columbia	1,399	1,391	8	0
Manitoba	455	454	1	0
New Brunswick	1,283	1,109	174	0
Newfoundland	151	151	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,118	1,114	4	0
Nunavut	96	96	0	0
Ontario	4,429	4,413	16	0
Prince Edward Island	388	387	1	0
Quebec	15	6	9	0
Saskatchewan	1,662	1,662	0	0
Yukon Territory	23	23	0	0
Canada Subtotal	13,212	12,999	213	0
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,701	7,616	0	1,085
International	2,047	2,047	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,528	4,492	0	36
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,147	1,143	0	4
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	16,425	15,300	0	1,125
Program Total	715,365	683,491	737	31,137

A total of nine jurisdictions that tested approximately 1,000 or more candidates accounted for 75 percent of the candidates who tested using the Spanish-language version.

Two jurisdictions, New York and New Brunswick, accounted for 83 percent of the candidates who tested using the French-language version. Only five other jurisdictions had more than 10 candidates who took the majority of their tests in French.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 17

Number of GED® Candidates Tested, by Special Editions of GED® Tests: 2005

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Standard Print	Special Edition ¹		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	11,637	11,613	18	3	3
Alaska	2,937	2,937	0	0	0
Arizona	17,290	17,279	7	0	4
Arkansas	8,091	8,072	15	0	4
California	46,184	46,170	5	2	7
Colorado	14,066	14,042	18	1	5
Connecticut	4,874	4,874	0	0	0
Delaware	577	577	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1,031	1,022	0	1	8
Florida	44,635	44,634	0	0	1
Georgia	32,941	32,894	21	0	26
Hawaii	1,875	1,875	0	0	0
Idaho	5,356	5,355	0	0	1
Illinois	26,398	26,376	11	1	10
Indiana	12,827	12,818	6	0	3
Iowa	6,080	6,072	7	0	1
Kansas	4,656	4,642	9	1	4
Kentucky	11,746	11,717	8	0	21
Louisiana	10,654	10,640	7	1	6
Maine	4,163	4,159	3	0	1
Maryland	8,835	8,827	5	1	2
Massachusetts	11,601	11,585	1	0	15
Michigan	19,474	19,443	4	1	26
Minnesota	10,257	10,247	8	0	2
Mississippi	11,624	11,610	4	0	10
Missouri	11,353	11,328	14	0	11
Montana	3,160	3,132	3	0	25
Nebraska	4,063	4,061	0	0	2
Nevada	5,326	5,326	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,389	2,387	0	0	2
New Jersey	13,176	13,175	0	1	0
New Mexico	7,972	7,965	6	0	1
New York	52,364	52,054	217	9	84
North Carolina	24,717	24,697	6	2	12
North Dakota	1,775	1,752	23	0	0
Ohio	19,027	18,993	12	2	20
Oklahoma	9,855	9,825	4	0	26
Oregon	12,734	12,671	55	0	8
Pennsylvania	22,622	22,609	2	0	11
Rhode Island	3,359	3,359	0	0	0
South Carolina	8,349	8,305	3	1	40
South Dakota	2,444	2,439	2	0	3
Tennessee	16,251	16,249	1	0	1
Texas	58,249	58,156	18	1	74
Utah	6,512	6,508	3	0	1
Vermont	1,372	1,364	5	0	3
Virginia	20,278	20,169	25	0	84
Washington	20,153	20,108	44	1	0
West Virginia	4,998	4,978	14	0	6
Wisconsin	16,841	16,800	35	1	5
Wyoming	1,726	1,722	4	0	0
U.S. Subtotal	680,874	679,612	653	30	579
American Samoa	62	62	0	0	0
Guam	223	223	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	33	33	0	0	0
Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N. Mariana Islands	65	65	0	0	0
Palau	64	64	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	4,210	4,210	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	197	197	0	0	0
Insular Areas Subtotal	4,854	4,854	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Standard Print	Special Edition ¹		
			Audiocassette	Braille	Large Print
Alberta	2,193	2,185	5	0	3
British Columbia	1,399	1,399	0	0	0
Manitoba	455	455	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,283	1,283	0	0	0
Newfoundland	151	151	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	1,118	1,118	0	0	0
Nunavut	96	96	0	0	0
Ontario	4,429	4,352	5	0	72
Prince Edward Island	388	388	0	0	0
Quebec	15	15	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	1,662	1,606	54	0	2
Yukon Territory	23	23	0	0	0
Canada Subtotal	13,212	13,071	64	0	77
Federal Corr. Inst.	8,701	8,672	21	0	8
International	2,047	2,047	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	4,528	4,422	1	0	105
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	1,147	1,147	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	2	*	*	*	*
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	16,425	16,290	22	0	113
Program Total	715,365	713,827	739	30	769

The audiocassette version of the GED Tests was used by candidates in the majority of the United States. No candidates used the audiocassette version in the Insular Areas.

Only one jurisdiction, New York, tested more than three candidates using the Braille tests.

Michigan Prisons administered the highest number of large print tests (105).

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

* = Not reported due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 18
Trends in GED® Testing, All Candidates: 1949–2005

Year	Total Number Tested (N)	Completed Battery of Tests ¹ (N)	Passed Battery of Tests (%)	Age (average)	Highest Grade Completed (average)	Planning Further Study (%)
1942 Series Tests						
1949	39,016	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1950	36,853	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1951	25,584	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1952	29,733	NA	77.7	NA	NA	NA
1953	32,533	NA	77.7	NA	NA	39.0
1954	42,141	NA	80.0	NA	NA	NA
1955	44,840	NA	79.0	NA	NA	46.0
1956	52,552	NA	77.0	NA	NA	43.0
1957	52,847	NA	76.0	NA	NA	35.0
1958	58,723	NA	78.0	27.0	10.0	38.0
1959	56,496	NA	76.0	28.0	10.0	36.0
1960	61,093	NA	77.0	29.0	10.0	31.0
1961	68,080	NA	74.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1962	75,428	NA	75.0	29.0	10.0	34.0
1963	88,242	NA	71.0	29.0	10.0	33.0
1964	116,875	NA	73.0	29.0	10.0	32.5
1965	143,974	NA	72.0	29.0	9.7	38.0
1966	185,778	NA	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0
1967	218,386	NA	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0
1968	265,499	NA	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9
1969	293,451	NA	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3
1970	331,534	NA	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1
1971	387,733	NA	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2
1972	430,346	NA	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3
1973	440,216	NA	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0
1974	561,203	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0
1975	687,426	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1
1976	696,623	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4
1977	715,116	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8
Subtotal	6,238,321	2,029,743				
1978 Series Tests						
1978	674,724	495,728	NA	25.9	9.9	35.6
1979	773,996	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8
1980	816,176	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6
1981	804,813	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1
1982	792,132	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4
1983	772,080	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6
1984	707,076	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1
1985	711,392	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3
1986	739,683	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8
1987	758,367	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7
Subtotal	7,550,439	6,668,836				
1988 Series Tests						
1988	734,087	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5
1989	682,728	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6
1990	763,618	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5
1991	806,038	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6
1992	790,565	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4
1993	790,165	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7
1994	822,537	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6
1995	829,904	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7
1996	867,802	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4
1997	827,105	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4
1998	822,181	718,464	70.9	24.6	9.9	67.6
1999	860,079	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0
2000	860,684	747,617	69.5	24.7	9.9	66.2
2001	1,069,899	979,829	69.8	25.2	9.9	65.5
Subtotal	11,527,392	10,098,004				
2002 Series Tests						
2002	603,019	510,451	70.6	25.2	10.1	63.3
2003	703,512	596,283	69.1	25.0	10.0	62.6
2004	704,365	604,927	70.2	25.0	10.0	61.6
2005	715,365	619,846	71.6	25.2	10.0	61.2
Subtotal	2,726,261	2,331,507				
Total	28,042,413	21,128,090				

The average age of all candidates has remained relatively unchanged over the last 10 years.

The number of candidates who were planning further study was highest from 1994 to 2001. While there has been a

slight decline in recent years, the number of candidates planning further study has remained higher than pre-1992 levels.

TABLE 19
Trends in GED® Testing by U.S. Passers: 2002–2005¹

Year	Number Passed	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Age (average)	Highest Grade Completed (average)	Planning Further Study (%)	Tested for Employment Reasons (%)
2002	329,515	70.6	23.4	10.2	63.3	47.7
2003	387,470	70.1	23.8	10.1	62.9	47.0
2004	405,724	71.2	24.7	10.0	62.0	48.8
2005	423,714	72.1	24.1	10.1	61.6	48.6
TOTAL	1,546,423					

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

The number of passers and the pass rate in the United States have increased from 2002 to 2005. The average age of the passers fluctuated during this time period, but it has

remained close to 24 years. The percentage of passers who plan further study and the percentage of passers who tested for employment reasons have been relatively unchanged over the past four years.

TABLE 20
Trends in GED® Testing by Canadian Passers: 2002–2005¹

Year	Number Passed	Overall Pass Rate (%)	Age (average)
2002	7,940	64.8	31.8
2003	7,492	61.0	29.9
2004	7,694	64.3	30.5
2005	8,126	64.0	30.1
TOTAL	31,252		

Source: 2005 GED® Testing Service.

The overall Canadian pass rate and the average age of the Canadian passers have remained fairly steady since 2002.

FOOTNOTES—TABLE 18:

NA = Not available.

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

FOOTNOTE—TABLES 19 AND 20:

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

TABLE 21

Number of Credentials Issued, by Series Tests (1943–2001) and Number of GED® Passers, by 2002 Series Tests (2002–2005)

Jurisdiction	Number of Credentials Issued by Series Tests ¹			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2005)
Alabama	71,313	98,536	109,797	27,400
Alaska	16,444	22,934	24,578	6,700
Arizona	32,783	74,907	134,375	34,891
Arkansas	22,799	64,034	103,619	23,702
California	35,783	92,111	466,628	99,162
Colorado	36,104	74,473	112,234	33,166
Connecticut	25,164	43,583	64,975	11,204
Delaware	4,908	9,109	12,453	1,691
District of Columbia	12,715	10,183	9,854	1,937
Florida	78,464	283,713	463,198	111,221
Georgia	54,105	124,549	244,430	68,469
Hawaii	9,157	15,520	19,648	4,924
Idaho	4,351	10,879	11,204	11,289
Illinois	69,335	178,896	214,527	57,344
Indiana	4,090	87,758	173,195	36,818
Iowa	24,310	52,913	74,054	14,193
Kansas	42,559	69,923	83,677	15,308
Kentucky	53,726	123,838	168,672	35,259
Louisiana	57,111	105,618	109,318	28,546
Maine	14,165	26,868	45,362	9,000
Maryland	40,451	79,174	83,753	20,693
Massachusetts	38,124	101,496	132,764	26,791
Michigan	62,677	132,314	202,884	39,301
Minnesota	31,950	63,634	91,696	23,621
Mississippi	32,399	76,093	87,968	24,388
Missouri	72,075	62,193	129,060	31,443
Montana	13,885	20,781	28,542	7,808
Nebraska	10,590	27,149	32,988	8,003
Nevada	7,838	21,019	50,151	14,944
New Hampshire	9,189	19,035	27,563	5,820
New Jersey	83,391	128,636	121,048	23,796
New Mexico	29,943	48,659	68,107	15,950
New York	226,058	414,955	504,186	104,575
North Carolina	68,458	151,707	197,397	42,492
North Dakota	5,920	11,777	12,908	3,604
Ohio	38,595	125,877	252,135	56,297
Oklahoma	31,489	64,954	97,449	27,272
Oregon	32,038	78,148	114,071	27,897
Pennsylvania	86,887	195,023	248,893	52,122
Rhode Island	15,208	27,742	33,082	4,623
South Carolina	17,308	48,291	77,635	18,846
South Dakota	9,594	15,398	17,802	5,133
Tennessee	42,138	132,180	176,425	42,391
Texas	222,442	427,882	668,216	132,395
Utah	1,353	7,272	53,093	18,882
Vermont	5,392	14,307	16,669	2,526
Virginia	50,912	105,176	142,366	43,677
Washington	38,868	95,355	163,178	44,296
West Virginia	28,289	58,153	57,814	13,302
Wisconsin	28,506	89,948	87,897	26,491
Wyoming	6,513	14,633	17,061	4,820
U.S. Subtotal	2,057,866	4,848,616	6,792,917	1,546,423
American Samoa	310	199	186	36
Guam	1,098	1,246	1,979	475
Marshall Islands ²	NA	NA	134	9
Micronesia ²	NA	201	577	7
N. Mariana Islands	NA	NA	148	67
Palau ²	NA	NA	119	44
Puerto Rico	7,004	91,886	138,691	30,808*
Virgin Islands	830	1,411	1,812	422
Insular Areas Subtotal	10,812	94,943	143,646	31,868

Jurisdiction	Number of Credentials Issued by Series Tests ¹			Number of GED Passers
	1942 Series (1943–1977)	1978 Series (1978–1987)	1988 Series (1988–2001)	2002 Series (2002–2005)
Alberta ³	NA	14,248	28,666	5,280
British Columbia	12,992	36,046	40,534	4,251
Manitoba	14,204	14,252	13,265	1,218
New Brunswick	1,108	11,269	16,167	2,597
Newfoundland	2,866	7,544	6,260	346
Northwest Territories	212	957	1,068	0
Nova Scotia	7,784	18,387	25,379	2,663
Nunavut ⁴	NA	NA	NA	17
Ontario ⁵	NA	NA	12,208	11,042
Prince Edward Island	1,721	2,405	3,256	813
Quebec ⁶	NA	NA	NA	4
Saskatchewan	10,824	23,850	22,607	2,970
Yukon Territory	50	698	677	51
Canada Subtotal	51,761	129,656	170,087	31,252
Federal Corr. Inst.	NA	NA	NA	18,480
International	NA	NA	NA	3,048
Michigan Prisons	NA	NA	NA	7,172
Overseas: Non-Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overseas: Military	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONUS Military	NA	NA	NA	2,611
VA Hospitals	NA	NA	NA	5
Federal and Other Contracts Subtotal	NA	NA	NA	31,318
Program Total	2,118,869	5,073,215	7,106,650	1,640,861

Since 1943, the GED has provided a second-chance opportunity to almost 16 million individuals who have passed the tests.

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

- Number of credentials issued before 1971 were estimated by multiplying the total number of test takers by the percentage of people who met state score requirements in that year.
- Before 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were reported under the category *Micronesia*. All three jurisdictions are self-governing and have free-association status with the United States of America.
- Alberta initiated testing in 1981.
- Nunavut initiated testing in 2003.
- Ontario initiated testing in 1996.
- Quebec initiated testing in 2001.

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

SECTION IV

About the GED® Testing Program

THE GED® TESTING PROGRAM IS A PARTNERSHIP.

- The GED Testing Program is an international partnership involving the GED Testing Service, each of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, the Canadian jurisdictions, the U.S. Insular Areas, and the U.S. military. The GED Testing Service (GEDTS)—part of the American Council on Education, a private, nonprofit organization—develops and delivers the GED Tests and establishes the test administration procedures and passing standard. All jurisdictions administer the GED Tests and award their high school credentials to adults who pass all five of the GED Tests and meet the average score requirement across the five tests.
- In total, the jurisdictions operate more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide. Each jurisdiction sets the number and location of the testing centers. The number of U.S. testing centers ranges from one each in the District of Columbia and South Carolina to more than 200 in California and New York. Test center profile data in 2005 indicated that adults can take the GED Tests throughout the year, with more than 48 percent of the centers offering tests at least once a week and 93 percent at least once a month.
- At the request of the military, the GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to help returning World War II veterans finish their studies and reenter civilian life. Since that time, the military has continued to offer the GED Tests to the men and women in the military. The Defense Activity for Nontraditional Education Support (DANTES) administers the GED Tests at more than 450 Official GED Testing Centers throughout the world.
- The GED Tests first became available to civilians in 1947 when the state of New York implemented a program to award its high school diploma to those who passed the tests. In 1973, California became the last state to join the GED Testing Program. Over its 60-year history, the GED Testing Program has served as a bridge to further education and employment as well as to provide personal satisfaction for more than 20 million people completing the battery of GED Tests.
- The GED Testing Service does not receive federal funds. States, Canadian jurisdictions, and localities lease the GED Tests under strict contractual guidelines that specify the use, administration, and security of the tests.

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For more information on the GED® Testing Program, visit www.gedtest.org.

TABLE 22

Policies¹ for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED® Tests, by Jurisdiction: 2005

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores and Jurisdiction-Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee for Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ²	Minimum Age for Credential ²	Compulsory Attendance
					Without Special Conditions		
United States							
Alabama	50	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$50	18	18	16
Alaska	26	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$25 max., determined by each center	18	18	16
Arizona ⁴	37	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$50 average	18	18	16
Arkansas	58	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test)	resident	none	18	18	17
California	196	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident or in armed forces; see policy	\$100 for complete battery (on average)	60 days prior to 18	18	18
Colorado	34	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident or address of record in state	\$65-\$100	17	17	16
Connecticut ^{3,4}	23	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	in-state mailing address	\$13 for age 21 and over	17	17	16
Delaware ⁴	6	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$75	18	18	16
District of Columbia	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$40	18	18	18
Florida	87	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$50 max.	18	18	16 (with parental consent)
Georgia ⁴	48	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$55	18	18	16
Hawaii	12	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none; see policy	\$55	17	17	18 (16-17 with exception)
Idaho	8	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$75	16	16	16
Illinois ⁴	69	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$35	18	18	16
Indiana	70	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test if age 17)	30-day resident	\$60 max.	17	17	18
Iowa	15	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test)	resident	\$55	17	17	16
Kansas	27	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$68	18	18	16
Kentucky	48	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test)	in-state mailing address	\$40	19	19	16
Louisiana	46	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test if under age 19)	none	\$40	17	17	17
Maine	80	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test)	none	none for residents	18	18	17
Maryland	20	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	90-day resident	\$45	16	16	16
Massachusetts	32	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$65	18	18	16
Michigan ⁴	125	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	varies (up to \$200 for complete battery)	16	18	16
Minnesota ⁴	45	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$65-\$85	19	19	18
Mississippi	42	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	30-day resident or active duty military	\$40	18	18	17
Missouri	27	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$40	18	18	16
Montana	22	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must take the Official GED Practice Test if aged 16 or 17)	resident	\$48	16	16	16 with parental exception
Nebraska	33	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	30-day resident	varies (\$0-\$50)	18	18	18 (16 with parental exception)

Table 22 continued on page 68

TABLE 22 CONTINUED

Policies¹ for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED® Tests, by Jurisdiction: 2005

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores and Jurisdiction-Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee for Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ²	Minimum Age for Credential ²	Compulsory Attendance
					Without Special Conditions		
Nevada	22	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test, depending on the site)	resident; see policy	\$50	18	18	17
New Hampshire	18	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$55	18	18	16
New Jersey	35	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$25	16	16	16
New Mexico	31	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	varies (\$25-\$150)	18	18	18
New York	179	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	30-day resident	none	19	19	16
North Carolina	77	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must pass the Official GED Practice Test)	resident or armed forces; see policy	\$7.50	16	16	16
North Dakota	20	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	varies (\$50-\$100)	18	18	16
Ohio	109	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$55	19	19	18
Oklahoma	53	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	documented resident	varies	18	18	18
Oregon	40	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	varies (\$75-\$100)	18	18	18
Pennsylvania	116	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	varies (\$55-\$85)	18	18	17
Rhode Island ⁴	10	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident or in armed forces	\$55	18	18	16
South Carolina	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident or last attended school in state	\$60-\$120	17	17	17
South Dakota	19	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	varies (up to \$60 per test)	19	19	16
Tennessee	36	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min) (Must take the Official GED Practice Test)	none	\$55-\$65	18	18	17
Texas	171	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	varies	18	18	18
Utah	20	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$55	18	18	18
Vermont	11	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$50-\$75	16	16	16
Virginia	78	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$35	18	18	18
Washington	56	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	bona fide resident	Up to \$75	19	19	18
West Virginia	64	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$50	19	19	16
Wisconsin	77	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	10-day resident	varies (\$0-\$100 for complete battery)	18.5	18.5	18
Wyoming	28	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	varies up to \$60	18	18	16
Insular Areas							
American Samoa ⁴	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	bona fide resident	\$20	18	18	NA
Guam	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident; see policy for exceptions	\$25	16	16	NA
Marshall Islands ⁴	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	citizen or 30-day resident	\$7.50	17	17	NA
Micronesia ⁴	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	citizen or resident	\$7.50	17	17	NA
Northern Mariana Islands ⁴	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$25 per test	18	18	NA
Palau ⁴	1	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$25	18	18	NA
Puerto Rico	11	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident or U.S. citizen	none	18	18	NA
Virgin Islands ⁴	1	450 minimum	none	\$25	16	16	NA

Jurisdiction	Test Centers	Minimum Scores and Jurisdiction-Specific Requirements	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee for Battery	Minimum Age for Testing ²	Minimum Age for Credential ²	Compulsory Attendance
					Without Special Conditions		
Canada							
Alberta	18	450 minimum	resident	\$80-\$160	18	18	NA
British Columbia	1	450 minimum	resident	\$60	19	19	NA
Manitoba ⁴	1	450 minimum	none	\$65	19	19	NA
New Brunswick	2	450 minimum	none	\$40	19	19	NA
Newfoundland	1	450 minimum	resident	\$30	19	19	NA
Northwest Territories ⁴	1	450 minimum	6-month resident	\$20	18	18	NA
Nova Scotia ⁴	1	450 minimum	none	\$37	19	19	NA
Nunavut ⁴	2	450 minimum	resident	none	18	18	NA
Ontario	1	450 minimum	resident	\$80	18	18	NA
Prince Edward Island	1	450 minimum	resident	\$20	18	18	NA
Quebec	1	450 minimum	resident, citizen or landed immigrant	\$45	19	19	NA
Saskatchewan	1	450 minimum	none	\$35	18	18	NA
Yukon Territory ⁴	1	450 minimum	resident	\$65	19	19	NA
Federal and Other Contracts							
DANTES	NA	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$45	18	18	NA
Federal Prisons	NA	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	30-day resident	\$25	18	18	NA
International	NA	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	resident	\$50	18	18	NA
Michigan Prisons	43	Total score of 2,250 (450 avg & 410 min)	none	\$40 per test, \$150 for complete battery	16 (if not eligible for parole until 17)	18	NA

FOOTNOTES:

NA = Not available.

- See jurisdictional requirements in the GED Examiner's Manual for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees, or contact the jurisdiction GED Administrator (listing on pages 73–77).
- In most—but not all—jurisdictions, exceptions to the minimum age policy are granted on a case-by-case basis. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 73–77).
- Connecticut offers free GED testing for persons under age 21.
- Information for these jurisdictions is from 2004.

Appendix

TABLE STATISTICS CALCULATION FORMULAS

The following formulas were used to calculate the statistics presented in specific tables in this report. This information appeared as footnotes in previous editions of the *Annual Statistical Report*. Each formula is presented below under its respective table title for easy reference. The same formulas were used to calculate jurisdiction statistics and regional group statistics. Hence, group statistics are based on all records in that group; they are not averages of all the jurisdictions in a group.

Table 1: Target Population of Adults Without a High School Diploma

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

Completed Battery of Tests (%) was calculated by dividing the number of completers by the number of test takers, then multiplying that number by 100.

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

Passed Tests (%) was calculated by dividing the number of passers by the number of completers, then multiplying that number by 100.

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

Table 2: Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Age Group and Average Age: 2005

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

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

Table 3: Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Gender: 2005

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

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

Table 4: Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Race/Ethnicity: 2005

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

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

Table 5: Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Grade Completed, Mean and Mode Grade Completed: 2005

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

Percentage in each grade level was calculated by dividing the total number of candidates who had completed that grade level by the total number of candidates for whom last grade completed was known, then multiplying that number by 100.

Table 6: Percentage of GED® Candidates, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2005

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

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

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

Table 8: GED® Candidate Participation, by Number Tested, Number Who Completed Battery of Tests, and Number Who Passed: Percent Change, 2004–2005

Tested Percent Change was calculated by subtracting the number of test takers in 2004 from the number of test takers in 2005, then dividing the difference by the 2004 figure and multiplying by 100. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Completed Percent Change was calculated by subtracting the number of completers in 2004 from the number of completers in 2005, then dividing the difference by the 2004 figure and multiplying by 100. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Passed Percent Change was calculated by subtracting the number of passers in 2004 from the number of passers in 2005, then dividing the difference by the 2004 figure and multiplying by 100. A negative number signals a decrease from the previous year.

Table 9: Percentage of GED® Passers, by Age Group and Average Age: 2005

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

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

Table 10: Percentage of GED® Passers, by Gender: 2005

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

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

Table 11: Percentage of GED® Passers, by Race/Ethnicity: 2005

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

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

Table 12: Percentage of GED® Passers, by Grade Completed, Mean and Mode Grade Completed: 2005

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

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

Table 13: Percentage of GED® Passers, by Years Out of School and Average Years Out: 2005

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

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

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

Tables 14A and 14B: Percentage of Passers Reporting Various Reasons for Taking the GED® Tests: 2005

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

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

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Who Passed the GED Tests? GED 2002 Annual Statistical Report (2004) \$10.00; Item #250702.
Who Took the GED? GED 2001 Annual Statistical Report (2002) \$10.00; Item #250701.
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