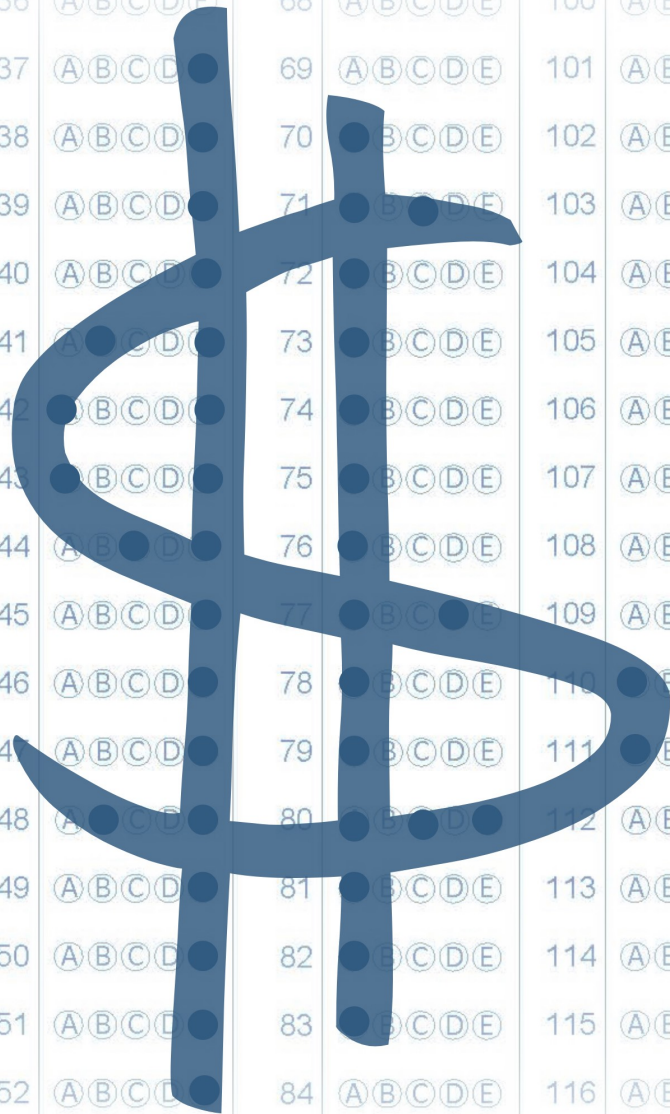




Where did **YOUR MONEY GO?**



**A special report on improving
standardized testing in Pennsylvania**

Dear fellow Pennsylvanians,

As taxpayers, you have paid one Minnesota company at least \$425 million over the last 10 years for standardized tests that Pennsylvania students have been federally required to take.

Pennsylvania uses these tests to fulfill federal assessment requirements; however, in 2015 the onerous federal burden requiring a state-specific secondary test was lifted, allowing states leeway in choosing cost-effective standardized tests that can help, not hinder, students' post-secondary goals.

Pennsylvania needs to take full advantage of that flexibility and look for a cost-effective way to replace the Keystone Exams with a different standardized test statistically proven to help students realize their potential for higher education, careers or other callings.

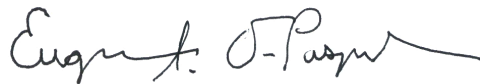
A total of 12 other states now fulfill the federal mandate by administering the SAT or ACT, which can not only save taxpayer dollars but can also be used for purposes of college admissions.

As with many aspects of the current and prior state contracts with Minnesota-based Data Recognition Corporation, transparency into the details of the administration of these assessments is sorely lacking, and accountability from the state Department of Education for execution of these contracts has been alarmingly deficient.

This special report includes five observations and five recommendations for action to improve transparency into Pennsylvania's standardized test contracts and to prevent the commonwealth from spending millions of dollars on standardized tests our students do not need.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you.

Sincerely,



Eugene A. DePasquale



Glossary

PSSAs: Pennsylvania System of School Assessment tests. These state-specific tests are federally required to be administered to students in grades 3-8. Developed and scored by Data Recognition Corporation. The Wolf Administration previously decreased testing time for the PSSAs for students in grades 3-8.

Keystone Exams: State-specific high school tests that were designed under the No Child Left Behind Act to become a graduation requirement for Pennsylvania students. No longer required as of 2015 because the federal government removed the state-specific test at the high school level; instead, it simply requires a standardized test that covers algebra I, literature and science. keystones are developed and scored by Data Recognition Corporation.

CDTs: Classroom Diagnostic Tools. Online assessments in math, literature and science that determine whether students are academically prepared to pass the Keystone Exams. Designed to provide diagnostic information to guide teachers on which students need additional instruction and enrichment activities.

ACT: An exam used by most colleges and universities to help inform admissions decisions. A possible alternative test that could be administered to Pennsylvania high school students to fulfill a federal assessment requirement.

SAT: An exam used by most colleges and universities to help inform admissions decisions. A possible alternative test that could be administered to Pennsylvania high school students to fulfill a federal assessment requirement.

PSAT: Preliminary SAT, also known as the NMSQT (National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test). A practice version of the SAT that helps students estimate how they might score on the SAT.

DRC: Minnesota-based Data Recognition Corporation, which has held contracts with Pennsylvania since 1992 to administer the PSSAs and, later, the Keystone Exams.

Observation 1: Keystone Exams are no longer required.

Pennsylvania has not been required to administer the Keystone Exams since 2015, when the U.S. Congress replaced the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)¹ with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)². The new law walked back the federal government's enhanced role in primary and secondary education.

The old law required each state to have its own state-specific standardized tests. In Pennsylvania, those tests were the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment tests (PSSAs), given to all students in grades 3-8; and the Keystone Exams, given to all students in grades 9-12.

Both the new and old federal laws require standardized tests to cover three subject areas:

- Math (algebra I for secondary students),
- English (literature for secondary students) and
- Science.³

The ESSA continues to require states to administer standardized tests. However, the state-specific requirement was removed for the secondary-level test, meaning the Keystone Exams could have been replaced with a nationally recognized standardized test such as the ACT or SAT.

It may be understandable that Pennsylvania would continue to administer the Keystone Exams for a short period after the federal change, but the state Department of Education signed a new contract in 2016 with the exams' creator, Minnesota-based Data Recognition Corp. (DRC), that extends until at least June 2021.

Between 2015 and 2021, the state will have spent nearly \$100 million on the Keystone Exams and an associated pre-testing platform known as Classroom Diagnostic Tools (CDTs).⁴

In addition, state law initially mandated that students pass the Keystone Exams as a graduation requirement. After a decade of delaying that mandate, the General Assembly and Gov. Tom Wolf agreed to abandon that effort and passed Act 158 of 2018, making the Keystone Exams just one of numerous ways for students to demonstrate their readiness to graduate.⁵

¹ No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, former 20 U.S.C. § 6319, Pub. L. No. 107-110, H.R. 1, 107th Cong. (2002). <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/107/hr1> Accessed June 14, 2019.

² Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, 20 U.S.C. § 6301 *et seq.*, Pub. L. No. 114-95, S. 1177, 114th Cong. (2015). <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/114/s1177> Accessed June 14, 2019.

³ Specifically, students must be tested in English and math every year from grades 3 to 8; they must also be tested in English and math once between grades 10 and 12. Also, students must be tested in science once during each of the following times: between grades 3 and 5, 6 and 9, and 10 and 12.

⁴ According to checks paid by the Treasury Department to DRC between January 2015 and December 2018, and projected payment amounts as detailed in the contract between DRC and PDE for the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years.

⁵ See Section 121 of the Public School Code (PSC), 24 P.S. § 1-121 (added by Act 82 of 2012 and as most recently amended by Act 158 of 2018). See also the most recent amendments through Act 158 which makes it apparent that the Keystone Exams have been delayed as a graduation requirement an additional year until the 2021-2022 school year and establishes several alternative options to the Keystone Exams for graduation requirements (i.e., the Keystone Exams can now be used as an alternative method to demonstrate graduation readiness). <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/billinfo.cfm?year=2017&ind=0&body=S&type=B&bn=1095>.

According to PDE's website:

"[Act 158 of 2018] ... shifts Pennsylvania's reliance on high stakes testing as a graduation requirement to provide alternatives for high school students to demonstrate readiness for postsecondary success. Formerly, Pennsylvania's graduation requirement was more restrictive, requiring most students to pass the Keystone Exams ...

"[Act 158 of 2018 expands] the options for students to demonstrate postsecondary readiness using four additional pathways that more fully illustrate college, career and community readiness. ..."⁶

Beginning with the 2021-22 school year, secondary students can prove their readiness to graduate in many ways, including:

- Passing algebra I, literature and biology courses and being accepted into a four-year university or college or equivalent program;
- Passing algebra I, literature and biology courses and satisfactorily completing an alternative assessment such as the SAT, PSAT, ACT or ASVAB; or
- Passing algebra I, literature and biology courses and passing advanced coursework such as AP (Advanced Placement) classes, IB (International Baccalaureate) courses or concurrent enrollment courses.⁷

What's the 'why'?

Federal requirements aside, why are students in Pennsylvania taking standardized tests?

Ideally, the goal is to assess their capabilities and, in the case of the Keystone Exams, gauge their proficiency in subjects that have prepared them for life after high school.

In the Coatesville Area School District, Superintendent Dr. Cathy Taschner said that students perceive the Keystone Exams as a potential barrier to graduation, lowering morale.

"At best, standardized testing is a snapshot" of a student's abilities, Taschner said — which means a student can score radically differently from one day to the next.

In addition to administering the Keystones, Coatesville Area Senior High School began providing the SAT to all 11th-graders in 2016.

A test like the SAT is perceived as a means of qualifying for higher education, not a means of potentially disqualifying for graduation, Taschner said, so students usually opt to take the SAT even though it is not required.

⁶ <https://www.education.pa.gov/K-12/Assessment%20and%20Accountability/GraduationRequirements/Pages/default.aspx>. Accessed May 17, 2019.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Observation 2: The Keystone Exams still cost state taxpayers tens of millions of dollars.

Pennsylvania spends tens of millions of dollars annually to meet federal requirements for standardized tests. While the state does receive some federal funding, it appears that money is used only for the PSSAs — leaving Pennsylvania taxpayers on the hook for the full cost of the Keystone Exams.

For example, for the 2016-17 through 2018-19 school years, all \$21.7 million in federal funds that came to Pennsylvania for standardized tests was allotted to the statewide assessment system and used for the PSSAs, according to PDE.

Between 2009 and 2015, some federal money might have gone toward the Keystone Exams, but PDE officials said they were unable to verify that information. According to PDE’s legal department, “from 2008-2015 PDE can only say that — as a general matter — it appears that most (or all) Federal funds paid to DRC were allotted to the PSSAs.”⁸

It appears PDE relies on DRC to tell it how much federal and state funds DRC is supposed to receive — a practice that is inadvisable at best. (See Observation 4 for further discussion.) DRC referred all questions from the Department of the Auditor General to PDE.

Again, current federal law requires only that secondary students be tested in math, English and science. It does not mandate a state-specific test in these areas; instead, an existing standardized test such as the SAT or ACT could be used.

Since 2015, DRC has held a single, combined contract to administer both the PSSAs and the Keystones (it previously held separate contracts for each exam).⁹ The terms of that contract commenced Jan. 1, 2016, and the total amended cost is nearly \$280.5 million.¹⁰ The contract ends June 30, 2021, and contains three single-year renewal options.

The Keystone Exams were initially conceived as eventually encompassing more than the required three subjects, and development of these additional tests had been part of both the prior contract for just the Keystones and the current combined contract with the PSSAs. PDE officials said on July 9, 2019, that it is not paying DRC to develop the additional seven tests.

⁸ See Appendix A

⁹ DRC has held contracts with Pennsylvania for assessments since 1992.

¹⁰ See contract No. 4400015274.

However, according to the 2017 Keystone Exams Technical Report¹¹ — which is the most recent version of the technical report available on PDE’s website — assessments had been in development for the following subjects:

- English composition,
- algebra II,
- geometry,
- civics and government,
- chemistry,
- U.S. history, and
- world history.

Act 82 of 2012¹² amended the Public School Code¹³ to include a section requiring PDE to develop and implement Keystone Exams in 10 subject areas by the 2020-21 school year. However, Act 6 of 2017¹⁴ later scaled back those requirements to only algebra I, literature and biology, and it removed the 2020-21 deadline for development and implementation.

The bottom line: Pennsylvania’s Department of Education continues to spend tens of millions of dollars to administer the Keystone Exams.

¹¹ Data Recognition Corporation. “Pennsylvania Keystone Exams Technical Report.” Pages 11-13. <https://www.education.pa.gov/Documents/Data%20and%20Statistics/Keystones/2017%20Keystone%20Exams%20Technical%20Report.pdf>. Accessed June 10, 2019.

¹² <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2012&sessInd=0&act=82>

¹³ See PSC 24 P.S. § 1-121.

¹⁴ <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2017&sessInd=0&act=6>

Observation 3: Many states use the SAT or ACT to meet the federal requirement for a secondary-level standardized test.

Instead of continuing to use the state-specific tests that were required under the No Child Left Behind Act, since 2016-17 at least 12 states have administered the SAT or ACT to high school students to meet the federal assessment requirement¹⁵:

- Connecticut (SAT)
- Delaware (PSAT, SAT)
- Illinois (SAT)
- Louisiana (ACT)
- Maine (SAT)
- Michigan (SAT)
- Mississippi (ACT)
- Montana (ACT)
- Nebraska (ACT)
- New Hampshire (SAT)
- Wisconsin (ACT)
- Wyoming (ACT)¹⁶

Research has shown that having all students take the SAT or ACT increases the rate at which students attend post-secondary education of some kind, particularly lower-income students who might not otherwise realize they could fare well in college.¹⁷ In fact, as of 2017, 25 states required high school students to take the SAT or ACT in addition to other standardized tests.

The SAT and ACT are designed to measure readiness for college or technical school, whereas the Keystone Exams do not. If Pennsylvania students must continue to take standardized tests — and they must, under federal law — then they should be preparing for and spending time taking tests that have greater meaning in their lives. Currently, the Keystone Exams lack value for in students' lives, because no colleges or technical schools use Keystone Exam scores as a determining factor for admission.

It is important to note that Pennsylvania must present evidence to the U.S. Department of Education through a peer-review process that the ACT or SAT would meet statewide accountability standards. PDE also noted that disability advocates might have concerns about whether students who need accommodations would be appropriately served by taking the ACT or SAT.

¹⁵ Gewertz, Catherine. "National Testing Landscape Continues to Shift." Education Week. Published Feb. 15, 2017. <https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2017/02/15/state-solidarity-still-eroding-on-common-core-tests.html>. Accessed May 2, 2019.

¹⁶ Gewertz, Catherine. "What Tests Did Each State Require in 2016-17?: An Interactive Breakdown of State's 2016-17 Testing Plans: Which states use the SAT or ACT for federal accountability?" <https://www.edweek.org/ew/section/multimedia/what-tests-did-each-state-require-2016-17.html>. Accessed June 10, 2019.

¹⁷ Hyman, Joshua. "ACT for All: The Effect of Mandatory College Entrance Exams on Postsecondary Attainment and Choice." Education Finance and Policy. Published June 27, 2017. https://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/full/10.1162/EDFP_a_00206. Accessed June 10, 2019.

Comparing costs

Pennsylvania could save at least \$1 million annually if it shifted from paying for the Keystone Exams to providing the PSAT and SAT to all public high school students.

According to the College Board, the nonprofit that administers the SAT, the 2018-19 cost per student for the full SAT, which includes the essay portion, was \$64.50.

According to the state Department of Education, there were 540,595 ninth- through 12th-grade students in public high schools for the 2018-19 school year¹⁸ — 278,759 juniors and seniors, who would take the full SAT; and 261,836 freshmen and sophomores, who would take the PSAT.

If the state paid full price for all juniors and seniors to take the full SAT for that school year, the total cost would have been \$18 million.

However, John Fallon, executive director of state and district partnerships for the College Board, said in March 2019 that bulk pricing would likely be available if Pennsylvania purchased more than 100,000 tests each year. Fallon said the maximum discount available on the full SAT brings the price down to \$48 per test.

For \$48 per student, those 278,759 juniors and seniors could have taken the full SAT at a cost to the state of approximately \$13.3 million.

If the state still wanted to test its freshmen and sophomores, then those 261,836 students could have taken the PSAT, which costs as little as \$12 per student, Fallon said. That means the PSATs could have been administered for a cost of \$3.1 million.

Ultimately, that means Pennsylvania could have paid about \$16.4 million for SATs and PSATs in the 2018-19 school year — about **\$1.2 million less** than the \$17.6 million the state paid DRC for the Keystone Exams and CDTs in 2017-18.

Note that Pennsylvania could potentially save even more money by paying to provide the SAT without the essay portion, which for the 2018-19 school year could be purchased for as little as \$36 per test, according to the College Board.

For 278,759 juniors and seniors to take that \$36 SAT, it would have cost the state about \$10 million. That equates to a total of \$13.1 million for all students to take the PSATs and SATs — about **\$4.5 million less** than the \$17.6 million paid to DRC in 2017-18 for the Keystone Exams and CDTs.

Fallon pointed out in March that administrative costs such as district, school and student reporting would be included in the quoted test prices.

¹⁸ <https://www.education.pa.gov/Data-and-Statistics/Pages/Enrollment%20Reports%20and%20Projections.aspx>

Addendum to “Comparing costs”

After the release of this special report, officials with ACT Inc. contacted the Department of the Auditor General and provided cost information for the Pre-ACT and the ACT.

As with the PSAT, the Pre-ACT could be taken by the state’s 261,836 freshmen and sophomores, and the full ACT — which includes a full science test, therefore making it more likely to meet the federal testing requirements — could be taken by the state’s 278,759 juniors and seniors.

Based on the information ACT provided, Pennsylvania could save even more money each year — about \$5 million — if it administered the Pre-ACT and ACT to all public high school students instead of the Keystone Exams.

Here is a cost comparison of the ACTs, the SATs and the Keystones:

	Lowest cost per unit	Number of students taking test	Annual total cost
Pre-ACT	\$10.00	261,836	\$2,618,360
ACT	\$36.00	278,759	\$10,035,324
Total			\$12,653,684
PSAT	\$12.00	261,836	\$3,142,032
SAT	\$36.00	278,759	\$10,035,324
Total			\$13,177,356
Keystones	\$32.56	540,595	\$17,601,773

Observation 4: PDE must improve its transparency and accountability to taxpayers for the DRC standardized tests contract(s).

Researchers in various government entities have been working for years to gather what should be readily available public information regarding the contracts between PDE and DRC. At nearly every point, those researchers have hit hurdles to obtaining the information.

For example, for this report, the Department of the Auditor General repeatedly asked PDE to detail how much state and federal tax money was paid to DRC from 2008-09 through 2018-19. Even then, PDE was unable to specifically identify whether federal money went toward the Keystone Exams prior to 2016 because PDE's purchase orders for DRC services at that time did not delineate whether state funds or federal funds were being used.¹⁹

It appears PDE relies entirely on DRC, the vendor, to say exactly how much money is to be paid for these services from which funding stream — a practice that flies in the face of government accountability. It should be — and, in fact, is — PDE's job to verify the money DRC claims to be owed in its invoices.

PDE officials also promised the Department of the Auditor General information in May 2019 about the implementation plans for the additional seven Keystone Exam subject area assessments. On July 9, 2019 — the day before this report's release — PDE officials reported that the department is no longer paying for those additional subject area assessments to be developed.

Another stumbling block in gathering information for this report was finding the relevant contracts between PDE and DRC through the Department of Treasury's Contracts e-Library website.²⁰ Under state law, all state contracts are to be accessible through the website. The fault here does not lie with Treasury; instead, it lies with PDE, which is responsible for providing the proper information to Treasury to be posted.

Other government officials have also sought information about the DRC contracts and have had to file Right-to-Know Law requests to gain what is, at its core, information that any person should be able to obtain through a simple request because it is public information about how tax dollars are being spent.

For government to work effectively, it must be open and accountable to its taxpayers — whether they are elected officials or concerned citizens.

¹⁹ To see examples of DRC purchase orders from 2014-15 through 2018-19, go to www.paauditor.gov.

²⁰ <https://www.patreasury.gov/e-library/>

Observation 5: Students in wealthier districts score better on the Keystone Exams.

When it comes to funding public schools, Pennsylvania relies less on state funding and more on property tax revenue than the national average.²¹ Pennsylvania is also the nation's least equitable state when it comes to education funding²²: the most impoverished schools have 33 percent less to spend per student than the most affluent schools.²³

In 2018, among the 100 top-performing high schools on the Keystone Exams, 58 were in school districts that ranked among the 100 with the highest per-capita income based on the most recent Census data.²⁴ In other words, students in wealthier districts tend to score better on the Keystone Exams.

Only five impoverished districts — where the average household income is below \$50,000 — had individual schools place in the top 100 Keystone Exams scores ranking:

- Armstrong,
- Pittsburgh,
- Windber,
- Philadelphia and
- Erie.²⁵

It appears that students in wealthier districts might have access to a curriculum that better prepares them for the Keystone Exams. However, because curriculum is chosen at the local level and the state Department of Education does not track which curriculum each district uses, there's no way to verify that correlation.

In short, the Keystone Exams are a disadvantage to students of lower socioeconomic backgrounds, and they are not helping any student qualify for post-secondary education.

²¹ National Center for Education Statistics. "The Condition of Education: Public School Revenue Sources." https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/pdf/Indicator_CMA/coe_cma_2017_05.pdf

²² Hanna, Maddie. "Gap between rich and poor Pa. school districts has grown, funding lawsuit says." The Philadelphia Inquirer. Published July 6, 2018. <https://www.philly.com/philly/education/pennsylvania-school-funding-lawsuit-rich-poor-districts-20180706.html>. Accessed June 10, 2019.

²³ The Associated Press. "U.S. Education Secretary: Pa. has largest spending gap between rich and poor school districts." The Morning Call. Published March 14, 2015. <http://www.mcall.com/news/pennsylvania/mc-pennsylvania-budget-public-school-funding-20150314-story.html>. Accessed June 10, 2019.

²⁴ See Appendix B

²⁵ National Center for Education Statistics. <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/TableViewer/acsProfile/2017#>

Recommendations

1. **The General Assembly** should request that the U.S. Department of Education provide funding for all required standardized tests, including the secondary-level test.
2. **The Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE)** should explore whether secondary students would be better served taking an existing standardized test such as the SAT or the ACT instead of the Keystone Exams.
3. **PDE** should identify every dollar that DRC claims to be owed in federal and state funds through its purchase orders before payment is made through the Treasury Department.
4. All state government contracts, especially large-scale contracts, should be easily accessible through channels established by state law. **PDE** should provide documents and information regarding the DRC contracts and payments in a timely way whenever they are requested to whoever requests them.
5. **PDE** should log and make public the curriculum each school district uses to ensure all students have access to a curriculum that does not actively disadvantage them when it comes to taking standardized tests, especially the Keystone Exams.

Appendix A

The following information was provided to the Department of the Auditor General by the Pennsylvania Department of Education on June 4, 2019. It details state and federal dollars paid to Data Recognition Corporation for the PSSAs and the Keystone Exams during the applicable school years shown.

	State \$	Federal \$	Total \$
2008-2009	\$35,677,896.28	\$9,766,220.00	\$45,444,116.28
2009-2010	\$45,939,485.41	\$9,659,793.00	\$55,599,278.41
2010-2011	\$31,406,752.55	\$11,998,975.40	\$43,405,727.95
2011-2012	\$32,125,658.56	\$11,255,577.97	\$43,381,236.53
2012-2013	\$44,974,330.39	\$14,199,490.25	\$59,173,820.64
2013-2014	\$47,916,849.49	\$11,255,141.82	\$59,171,991.31
2014-2015	\$49,690,094.99	\$7,613,552.01	\$57,303,647.00
2015-2016	\$38,703,998.96	\$9,491,613.00	\$48,195,611.96
2016-2017	\$32,896,861.00	\$7,258,570.08	\$40,155,431.08
2017-2018	\$33,507,212.22	\$7,054,482.60	\$40,561,694.82
2018-2019	\$33,364,677.68	\$7,342,760.40	\$40,707,438.08
Total	\$426,203,817.53	\$106,896,176.53	\$533,099,994.06

Appendix B

In 2018, 58 of the high schools with the top-100 Keystone Exams scores were located in 51 of the wealthiest school districts in the state (highlighted cells identify overlap):

High schools with the top 100 Keystone Exams scores in 2018	100 wealthiest school districts (based on average household income in 2017)
Abington Heights High School	Abington Heights School District (\$76,693)
Academy at Palumbo	Abington School District (\$83,707)
Blackhawk High School	Avon Grove School District (\$93,203)
Boyertown Area Senior High School	Avonworth School District (\$89,668)
Cambria Heights Senior High School	Bermudian Springs School District (\$70,757)
Capital Area School for the Arts	Bethel Park School District (\$73,757)
Carver High School of Engineering & Science	Boyertown Area School District (\$75,179)
Central Bucks High School-East	Bryn Athyn School District (\$105,917)
Central Bucks High School-South	Camp Hill School District (\$78,161)
Central Columbia Senior High School	Canon-McMillan School District (\$74,651)
Central High School	Centennial School District (\$73,028)
Clarion-Limestone Area Junior Senior High School	Central Bucks School District (\$103,668)
Collegiate Academy High School	Cheltenham Township School District (\$78,509)
Conestoga Senior High School	Coatesville Area School District (\$71,286)
Council Rock North Senior High School	Colonial School District (\$94,894)
Danville Area Senior High School	Council Rock School District (\$117,097)
Downingtown High School East	Crestwood School District (\$74,282)
Downingtown High School West	Cumberland Valley School District (\$82,092)
Downingtown Stem Academy	Dallas School District (\$70,044)
East Senior High School	Daniel Boone Area School District (\$82,103)
Eastern York High School	Derry Township School District (\$71,215)
Fairview High School	Downingtown Area School District (\$111,167)
Fort LeBoeuf Senior High School	East Penn School District (\$74,428)
Fox Chapel Area Senior High School	Exeter Township School District (\$78,568)
Franklin Regional Senior High School	Fairfield Area School District (\$73,389)

**High schools with the top 100
Keystone Exams scores in 2018, continued**

**100 wealthiest school districts
(based on avg. household income in 2017), continued**

Franklin Towne Charter High School	Fairview School District (\$86,964)
Garnet Valley High School	Fleetwood Area School District (\$72,635)
Girard Academic Music Program	Fox Chapel Area School District (\$82,691)
Philadelphia High School for Girls	Franklin Regional School District (\$87,168)
Great Valley High School	Freeport Area School District (\$71,580)
Greenwood High School	Garnet Valley School District (\$105,417)
Hampton High School	Great Valley School District (\$107,895)
Harriton Senior High School	Hampton Township School District (\$85,233)
Haverford High School	Hatboro-Horsham School District (\$87,868)
Henderson Senior High School	Haverford Township School District (\$102,838)
Hershey High School	Hempfield School District (\$71,477)
Honesdale High School	Jenkintown School District (\$87,361)
Hughesville Junior Senior High School	Kennett Consolidated School District (\$102,701)
Jenkintown Middle/High School	Lower Dauphin School District (\$73,470)
Johnsonburg Area High School	Lower Merion School District (\$123,836)
Julia R. Masterman Laboratory & Demonstration School	Lower Moreland Township School District (\$104,206)
Lampeter-Strasburg Senior High School	Manheim Township School District (\$75,246)
Laurel Junior Senior High School	Marple Newtown School District (\$89,524)
Lehigh Valley Charter High School for the Arts	Mars Area School District (\$95,643)
Lower Merion High School	Methacton School District (\$103,193)
Lower Moreland High School	Montour School District (\$74,994)
Mars Area Senior High School	Moon Area School District (\$76,902)
Mechanicsburg Area High School	Mt. Lebanon School District (\$91,748)
Methacton High School	Nazareth Area School District (\$79,769)
Montgomery Junior Senior High School	Neshaminy School District (\$82,679)

High schools with the top 100**100 wealthiest school districts**

Montour High School	New Hope-Solebury School District (\$115,694)
Moon Senior High School	North Allegheny School District (\$95,753)
Mt. Lebanon Senior High School	North Penn School District (\$81,409)
Nazareth Area High School	Northwestern Lehigh School District (\$83,010)
New Hope-Solebury High School	Octorara Area School District (\$69,962)
North Allegheny High School	Oley Valley School District (\$72,167)
North Penn Senior High School	Owen J. Roberts School District (\$93,637)
Northern Bedford County Middle/Senior High School	Oxford Area School District (\$72,252)
Owen J. Roberts High School	Palisades School District (\$74,668)
Palisades High School	Parkland School District (\$83,657)
Penn Trafford High School	Penn-Delco School District (\$76,816)
Penn-Cambria Senior High School	Penridge School District (\$76,626)
Penncrest High School	Pennsbury School District (\$94,134)
Penns Valley Area Junior Senior High School	Penn-Trafford School District (\$74,318)
Perkiomen Valley High School	Perkiomen Valley School District (\$98,316)
Peters Township High School	Peters Township School District (\$115,391)
Pine-Richland High School	Phoenixville Area School District (\$78,113)
Pittsburgh Creative and Performing Arts School 6-12	Pine-Richland School District (\$107,358)
Pittsburgh Science and Technology Academy	Plum Borough School District (\$71,989)
Plymouth-Whitemarsh High School	Pottsgrove School District (\$72,685)
Quaker Valley High School	Quaker Valley School District (\$81,094)
Quakertown Community High School	Radnor Township School District (\$111,607)
Radnor Senior High School	Rose Tree Media School District (\$95,398)
Ridgway Area High School	Salisbury Township School District (\$73,324)
Rockwood Area Junior Senior High School	Saucon Valley School District (\$70, 750)

High schools with the top 100**100 wealthiest school districts**

Saucon Valley Senior High School	Schuylkill Valley School District (\$70,007)
Seneca Valley High School	Seneca Valley School District (\$87,706)
Sharpsville Area Senior High School	Souderton Area School District (\$84,051)
Shenango Area Junior Senior High School	South Eastern School District (\$72,597)
Souderton Area Senior High School	South Fayette Township School District (\$80,344)
South Fayette Township High School	South Middleton School District (\$73,108)
South Williamsport Area Junior Senior High School	South Park School District (\$71,203)
Southern Columbia High School	Southern Lehigh School District (\$91,851)
Southern Fulton Junior Senior High School	Southern York County School District (\$77,824)
Southern Lehigh Senior High School	Spring Grove Area School District (\$69,776)
Springfield High School	Springfield School District (\$101,571)
Spring-Ford Senior High School	Springfield Township School District (\$91,623)
Strath Haven High School	Spring-Ford Area School District (\$91,046)
Sullivan County Junior Senior High School	Tredyffrin-Easttown School District (\$127,421)
Susquehannock High School	Twin Valley School District (\$78,281)
Thomas Jefferson High School	Unionville-Chadds Ford School District (\$127,885)
Unionville High School	Upper Dublin School District (\$114,755)
Upper Dublin High School	Upper Merion Area School District (\$85,391)
Upper St. Clair High School	Upper Perkiomen School District (\$71,230)
West Chester Bayard Rustin High School	Upper St. Clair School District (\$116,701)
West Shamokin Junior Senior High School	Wallingford-Swarthmore School District (\$107,129)
Wilson High School	West Allegheny School District (\$74,826)
Windber Area High School	West Chester Area School District (\$93,278)
Wissahickon Senior High School	West Jefferson Hills School District (\$75,694)
York Suburban Senior High School	Wissahickon School District (\$100,466)

Sources: <https://www.education.pa.gov/Data-and-Statistics/Pages/Keystone-Exams-Results.aspx>, <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/TableView/acsProfile/2017#query> April 8, 2019

01	A B C D E	33	A B C D E	65	A B C D E
02	A B C D E	34	A B C D E	66	A B C D E
03	A B C D E	35	A B C D E	67	A B C D E
04	A B C D E	36	A B C D E	68	A B C D E
05	A B C D E	37	A B C D E	69	A B C D E
06	A B C D E	38	A B C D E	70	A B C D E
07	A B C D E	39	A B C D E	71	A B C D E
08	A B C D E	40	A B C D E	72	A B C D E
09	A B C D E	41	A B C D E	73	A B C D E
10	A B C D E	42	A B C D E	74	A B C D E
11	A B C D E	43	A B C D E	75	A B C D E
12	A B C D E	44	A B C D E	76	A B C D E
13	A B C D E	45	A B C D E	77	A B C D E
14	A B C D E	46	A B C D E	78	A B C D E
15	A B C D E	47	A B C D E	79	A B C D E
16	A B C D E	48	A B C D E	80	A B C D E
17	A B C D E	49	A B C D E	81	A B C D E
18	A B C D E	50	A B C D E	82	A B C D E
19	A B C D E	51	A B C D E	83	A B C D E
20	A B C D E	52	A B C D E	84	A B C D E
21	A B C D E	53	A B C D E	85	A B C D E
22	A B C D E	54	A B C D E	86	A B C D E
23	A B C D E	55	A B C D E	87	A B C D E
24	A B C D E	56	A B C D E	88	A B C D E
25	A B C D E	57	A B C D E	89	A B C D E
26	A B C D E	58	A B C D E	90	A B C D E
27	A B C D E	59	A B C D E	91	A B C D E
28	A B C D E	60	A B C D E	92	A B C D E
28	A B C D E	61	A B C D E	93	A B C D E
30	A B C D E	62	A B C D E	94	A B C D E
31	A B C D E	63	A B C D E	95	A B C D E
32	A B C D E	64	A B C D E	96	A B C D E



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