When analysing the data, the one most noticeable difference between the top five and lowest five are that the worst performing schools have the most student compared to the top five schools. With an average of 3467 student for the lowest five, and 2821 for the top five schools.

This is further supported as the overall pass grade based on the school size shows that “small” school performs better than “large” school by around 9%.

One possible theory would be that less student means more time to help them out, which translates to higher grade in both math and reading. This is shown where the top five schools showed consistent grade across year 9 – 12 for both subjects.

One flaw into analysing the database would be that the chart which determines the score and pass percentage based on how much budget is spent on one student. This is because “budget per student” which exceeds $630 have the worst score and grade. However, three of the top five schools; Griffiths, Bailey and Rodriguez, spends roughly between $625 and $637.

The reason for the lack of correlation is because the top performing schools have lower school budget, but also have low number of students.

Another factor is that all Government type schools have school budget greater than the independent schools. But this doesn’t translate to better performance as there’s an equal mix of government and independent schools across both the top and lower five charts.

Overall, the two main discoveries in analysing the data are:

1. Schools with smaller number of students have the best and consistent score and pass percentage
2. Higher budget doesn’t translate to better performing student.