The school data was broken down by several data points that included school size, type, number of students, budget per school, per student capita, average math and reading scores, and percentage of students that are overall passing, to name a few. The data summaries (dataframes) that were constructed painted a picture of how well the students were doing academically in relation to the size of the school, type, budget, and per student capita.

The data contained several important metrics that, when compared, revealed several notable trends. For instance, Charter schools generally had a lower budget and a lower budget to spend per student. Surprisingly, this did not affect reading or math scores; in fact, the lower the budget and spending, the higher the scores. However, it is also important to note that compared to District Schools, Charter schools had a medium to small student count. This could mean that the student-to-teacher ratio was better, resulting in higher scores. When looking at District schools, the trend appeared to be that the higher the spending, the lower the scores. Perhaps the most important conclusion one could draw from the data is that higher spending does not necessarily equal higher scores. Rather, it could largely depend on several other factors such as classroom size, curriculum, staff size, and average teacher experience.