One thing we can conclude from the data is that greater amounts of spending per student do not always lead to greater results. In the group that had the highest spending per student, they produced the lowest overall test scores. They were beaten out by schools that spent less per student.  This is also backed up by a few other things, the schools that are in the top five performing overall had better scores than those in the bottom five. Yet, more was spent in the bottom five performing schools, with the lowest performing school almost having double the spending than those in the top five performing schools. Spending though appears to be an unintended consequence of another issue.

Class size most definitely drives the amount of spending as with more students a greater budget is required. We see in schools with less than 1000 students, they produced the overall highest scores. Referencing the top five performing schools, compared to the bottom five, the size of the school is smaller in those performing in the top five, as opposed to the size of the bottom five performing schools This may be due to the focus a teacher can give to a smaller class, as the teacher will be able to have more impactful time individually with each student. It does matter that those schools with a larger amount of students, would of course be spending more. This could help an argument that school size, particular in a classroom, needs to be smaller for students to get better help.