**Academy of Py**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States about $11,392 per student every year (Governing, 2018).  This is quite different from the spending per student in the data we were given for this homework assignment. The mean spending per student per year was $620.07(SD=28.5). The minimum amount spent by a school per student per year was $578 and the maximum was $655. Although funding and achievement have a somewhat complex relationship, it is research has shown that more spending per pupil is associated with hire achievement (Baker, 2017. The relationship becomes more complicated when you bring in other variables like socioeconomic status. Some research indicates that students at schools that serve low income areas benefit even more from higher spending per students than students at schools in middle or higher income areas (Baker, 2017). The data from our homework appears to show a different relationship between spending and achievement (measured through mean reading and math scores). The mean math and reading scores at the schools that spent the least per student (<$585) were 83.455 and 83.933 respectively. The passing rate for math and reading at the lowest spending schools were 93.46 and 96.61, respectively. In comparison the mean math and reading scores at schools that spent the most per student ($645-675) were 76.997 and 81.027 respectively and the passing rates were 66.16 and 81.13 for math and reading. This sample does not follow the trends in the research. It is important to note that we do not know how math and reading achievement were measured and the spending for all of these schools was well below the national average. These issues could be affecting our results. Are results do not take income level of the area into account and this has also been shown to affect the relationship between school spending and achievement.

Research shows that school size is negatively correlated to student achievement. In other words the achievement in math and reading declines as schools get larger in size (Egalite & Kisida, 2016). The sample data used in the homework did follow the research in this respect. The schools with a smaller campus size (<1000 students) had higher mean student scores in math (83.821) and reading (83.9929) compared to the schools with larger campus sizes (2000-5000 students). The mean scores for the large schools were 77.746 for math and 81.344 for reading. According to the literature, socioeconomic status affects this relationship (Egalite & Kisida, 2016). Schools in lower income see higher declines in achievement as schools get larger. This is a limitation of the data used in this homework assignment.

**References**

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