**Written Summary**

This summary uses data from 39170 students from 15 different schools.

The average Maths score for every student in the dataset is 70.34 and the average Reading score is 69.98.

The highest performing school is Griffin High School, an independent school. Their students score an average of 71.79 in Maths (+1.45 than general average) and 71.25 in Reading (+1.26 than general average).

The lowest performing school is Hernandez High School, a government school. Their students score an average of 68.87 in Maths (-1.47 than general average) and 69.19 in Reading (-0.8 than general average).

There is no significant correlation between year level and increase and/or decrease in Maths and Reading scores.

There is no significant correlation between spending ranges per student and increase and/or decrease in Maths and Reading scores and the proportion of students who pass either or both tests.

There is a significant negative correlation between school size and increase and/or decrease in Maths and Reading scores and the proportion of students who pass either or both tests. The smaller the school, the higher the average score and percentage of students who passed.

A school’s type as independent or government-owned has a significant impact on the test scores and percentage of students who passed. Independent schools have a higher average Maths and Reading score than government-owned schools. Students who are in independent schools are also more likely to pass their tests than students in government-owned schools.

The impact of a school’s type is further reinforced when looking at the top 5 and bottom 5 schools. Most of the schools in the top 5 are independent, while most of the schools in the bottom 5 are government-owned.

From the analysis, it can be inferred that school size and type has an impact on a student’s likelihood to score well in the Maths and Reading tests. According to noticeable trends, a student has the highest likelihood to pass both tests if they are educated in a small, independent school. In contrast, a student is less likely to pass both tests if they are educated in a large, government-owned school.

The observation that it is not money spent per student that impacts a student’s likelihood of passing tests may indicate that school policies and initiatives are more effective in improving a student’s academic performance than providing better facilities.