

Based on the data and analysis, two observed trends can help school stakeholders understand factors contributing to a region's school performance:

1. Charter schools consistently exhibit higher overall passing percentages compared to district schools. This trend holds true across various metrics, including average math and reading scores, as well as the percentage of students passing both subjects. The data suggests that the charter school model may contribute to improved academic outcomes.
2. Smaller and medium-sized schools tend to have higher overall passing percentages compared to larger schools when considering the number of students. This finding implies that students in smaller groups may benefit from more personalized attention and a closer-knit community, leading to better academic performance. Conversely, larger schools may face challenges in providing the same level of individual support, which can impact overall performance.

Based on these trends, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. School budget does not exhibit a significant correlation with academic performance. Schools with higher budgets do not necessarily achieve better results in math or reading. This suggests that factors other than budget, such as teaching methods, curriculum, or school culture, may play a more crucial role in determining academic success.
2. Across various grade levels and schools, students tend to perform slightly better in reading compared to math. The average reading scores consistently surpass the average math scores. Consequently, school authorities should focus on improving math instruction to bridge the gap between math and reading performance and ensure a more balanced educational experience for students.