**Data Analyses of School Performance Metrics**

This report analyzes and interprets school performance metrics based on various factors such as spending per student, school size, and school type. The analysis aims to provide insights into how these factors correlate with academic performance and passing rates in math and reading.

In order to get a clear and clean result, the analysis has to be broken into states. The first step would be to analyze by**.Spending Per Student vs. Academic Performance:**

We categorized schools into spending ranges per student (e.g., <$600, $600-$629, etc.).

Schools with lower per-student budgets (<$600) showed slightly lower average math and reading scores than those with higher budgets.

However, there wasn't a linear correlation between spending and passing rates. Some schools with lower budgets had high passing rates, indicating that effective resource utilization and teaching strategies can overcome budget constraints.

**School Size vs. Academic Performance:**

Schools were categorized into small, medium, and large based on the total number of students. Specifically, small schools had less than 1000 students, medium schools had between 1000 and 2000 students, and large schools had more than 2000 students. Smaller schools (<1000 students) had higher average math and reading scores than larger ones.

Passing rates in math and reading were also higher in smaller schools, suggesting that smaller class sizes and more personalized attention contribute to academic success.

**School Type vs. Academic Performance:**

Schools were classified as District or Charter schools.

Charter schools consistently outperformed district schools in average math and reading scores and passing rates in math and reading overall.

This indicates that district and Charter schools' educational approach and management differences may influence academic outcomes. Charter schools often have more flexibility in their curriculum and teaching methods, which could contribute to their higher performance. Social Interpretation:

**Equity in Education**: The analysis highlights the importance of equitable resource allocation. While higher budgets can provide more resources, effective teaching methods and support systems are crucial in ensuring academic success, especially for schools with limited budgets.

**Class Size Matters**: Smaller class sizes in smaller schools positively affect student performance. This emphasizes the need for personalized attention and tailored instruction to meet students' diverse needs.

**Charter School Success:** The higher performance of Charter schools is not a cause for envy but a beacon of hope. Their unique structures and educational philosophies may offer valuable lessons for improving overall academic outcomes. Conclusion: The analysis underscores the multifaceted nature of factors influencing school performance. It's a challenge we must face head-on, considering not just financial resources but also teaching methodologies, class sizes, and school management practices in fostering academic success and equity in education. This analysis provides a social perspective on how different factors impact school performance, highlighting the nuances and complexities of interpreting educational data.

**Resources**

Jayaram, S., & A, A. B. (2023). A Literature Review on Developing a Framework for Factors Affecting Labour Productivity and Suggestions to Improve It. International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology. <https://doi.org/10.48175/ijarsct-12146>