To receive all points, the written report presents a cohesive written analysis that:

* Summarizes the analysis (5 points)
* Draws two correct conclusions or comparisons from the calculations (10 points)

Analysis Summary

Within the vast amount of data on city schools, a summary of the intricacies within this data is needed. We first start with an overall District Summary. This shows how many students, the Total Budget, average math, reading, passing percentages, as well as the overall passing percentage. Sadly, not too many students passed both math and reading within this district. A low 65.17%. Next, we find a summary for each school. This data adds the school budget, student count per school, and all the other stats on a school-by-school basis the district summary shows. From this data we gained knowledge of the highest performing schools based on the percentage of overall passing. Then, we found the bottom performing schools. Next, we found the average of each grade’s math scores, and separated this data by schools. We then did the same for reading scores. To better grasp if/how the amount of money per student spent affects grade scores, we figured out student scores based on school spending. We did the same with the size of each school, as well as the type of each school. Thus, this concluded what we did with the data given to us.

The most obvious conclusion drawn from all this data is that charter schools have higher scores on math and reading compared to District schools. The type of school is essential to the success of the students. This could be due to the fact charter schools have a much better reputation for catering to the upper class of the school district. Also, small (1000) to medium (1000-2000) size schools do considerably better then large (2000-5000) schools across the board. The most obvious reason for this is in the smaller size schools, students get more attention from their teachers. In larger schools teachers don’t have the ability to teach students on a more personal level. The most surprising conclusion that we were able to formulate from this data is that the size of the school budget, as well as the spending capita per student, didn’t necessarily affect the scores of the students. Higher budgets did not mean more passing grades. For example, Bailey High School had a school budget of over 3 million dollars. Cabrera High school had a budget of about 1 million dollars. Bailey’s overall passing percentage was 55 percent, compared to Cabrera High School at 91 percent.

To summarize, charter schools do better overall than district schools. Small to medium-sized schools do better than large schools. The budget does not reflect the success of the students. If we could expand on what we’ve learned here by gaining access to more data, we might be able to make an even clearer picture of what is going on. It would be interesting to have more data about charter schools and what types of students are accepted there compared to district schools. For the size of the schools, it would be interesting to have the teacher/student ratio to compare to the larger schools. When it comes to the budget it would be interesting to see how the schools break down their spending. With this data we would be able to expand our understanding of the situation of this specific district, and hopefully pave a way to a more successful future for these students.