**Summary of Analysis**

This analysis's goal was to assess a range of school performance indicators across various school kinds and sizes, such as passing rates, spending per student, and total math and reading student scores. Calculating averages and passing rates across all schools was made possible by the consolidation of data from several schools into a single dataset.  
  
The study produced new information about the connections between academic achievement, school size, and spending per student. To find out how school type might connect to student success, the performance of each school type (Charter or District) was also examined.

**Key Findings and Conclusions**

**Impact of Spending on Performance**: The study found that increased spending did not always translate into better academic achievement when comparing schools according to per-student spending. Compared to schools with more spending per student, those with lesser spending (less than $585 per student) had comparable or even marginally higher average math and reading scores. This implies that elements like teaching effectiveness or school administration may have a bigger influence on academic results than money.  
  
**School Size and Academic Results**: According to the data, smaller schools often had higher average passing rates in reading and arithmetic than bigger ones. In both disciplines, for instance, schools with less than 1,000 pupils had greater average passing rates than those with 2,000 or more. According to this tendency, there might be benefits to smaller school settings, such as more individualized attention or lower student-teacher ratios.