Summary

Analyzing the data reveals several insightful observations. Firstly, despite common assumptions, the budget per student doesn't seem to significantly impact the overall passing rate. For instance, schools spending less than $585 per student still maintain an impressive 90% overall passing rate, while those spending between $645 and $680 exhibit a passing rate of only 53%. This suggests that factors other than budget allocation may play a more substantial role in student success.

Secondly, delving into school sizes, we notice a trend where District schools tend to be larger, while Charter schools are often smaller. For instance, large schools exhibit the lowest average overall passing score (58%), whereas smaller schools boast the highest average passing rate (89%). This disparity can be attributed to the potential for personalized attention and support in smaller classrooms, enhancing student performance.

Additionally, analyzing the highest and lowest-performing schools based on overall passing percentage showcases an interesting pattern. The top-performing schools are predominantly Charter schools, while the bottom performers are mostly District schools. Notably, even schools with substantial budgets, like Rodriguez High School and Johnson High School, don't necessarily translate into higher performance, with overall passing rates as low as 52% and 53%, respectively. Conversely, some of the top performers operate on lower per-student budgets, further indicating that financial resources alone don't dictate success.

Lastly, examining school types reveals that District schools generally exhibit lower overall passing rates (53%) compared to Charter schools (90%). This discrepancy can be linked to the larger student populations in District schools, resulting in potentially less personalized attention and support for students.

Conclusion

From the data, it's evident that District schools tend to have lower overall passing rates (53%) and average math (76%) and reading scores (80%) compared to Charter schools. Conversely, Charter schools boast higher overall passing rates (90%), with superior average math (83%) and reading scores (80%). This disparity can be attributed to the size of the schools, with Charter schools typically smaller, facilitating more personalized support for students. Moreover, the analysis indicates that budget allocation, whether per school or per student, doesn't appear to be the primary determinant of student success, as evidenced by the higher passing rates in schools with lower per-student budgets. If I had to make recommendations, I would recommend using their budget per/student and allocate it for student support services like tutors, educational assistant’s in classrooms and other support services that would help the school deal with educating larger school populations.