**School Performance Analysis Report**

This report analyzes the performance data of various schools, including information on school type, total students, total school budget, per student budget, average math score, average reading score, and the percentage of students passing math, reading, and overall performance. The data presented below provides valuable insights into the academic achievements and effectiveness of each school in supporting student success.

**Highest-Performing Schools versus Bottom-Performing Schools by % Overall Passing**

The analysis of the data indicates that charter schools generally outperform district schools in terms of academic performance. Cabrera High School, a charter school, stands out with the highest average math and reading scores and impressive passing rates in both subjects. Pena High School, another charter school, also performs exceptionally well, demonstrating high proficiency in both math and reading. On the other hand, district schools face challenges in achieving similar levels of academic excellence. Rodriguez High School, a district school, has the lowest overall passing rate among all schools analyzed.

**Math Scores by Grade**

Overall, there is a consistent trend of higher math scores as students progress from 9th to 12th grade. This pattern is evident across all schools, indicating that students tend to improve their math skills as they advance in their education. Among the charter schools, Cabrera High School consistently has the highest math scores across all grade levels. This suggests that Cabrera High School maintains strong academic performance in math throughout students' educational journey. In the district schools, Johnson High School records the highest math scores among 9th, 10th, and 11th-grade students. However, in the 12th grade, Pena High School surpasses Johnson High School's math scores. While math scores tend to improve with grade levels, Griffin High School stands out with notably high math scores for 10th, 11th, and 12th-grade students. This indicates that Griffin High School may have implemented effective strategies to support students' math proficiency in the upper grades. Across the schools, 9th-grade students generally have the lowest average math scores. However, the difference in scores between 9th and 10th grade is not significant for most schools, suggesting that students quickly adapt and improve their math skills in the early years of high school.

In summary, the analysis of the table indicates a positive correlation between grade levels and math scores, with students generally showing improved math skills as they progress through high school. Additionally, the data highlights schools like Cabrera High School, Griffin High School, and Thomas High School, which consistently demonstrate high math proficiency among their students across different grade levels. These findings can help educators and policymakers better understand the math performance of students in various schools and identify areas for improvement and targeted interventions to enhance math education and academic outcomes.

**Reading Scores by Grade**

Overall, reading scores show a general increase as students progress from 9th to 12th grade, across most of the schools. This indicates that students tend to enhance their reading skills over the course of their high school education. Cabrera High School consistently maintains the highest reading scores across all grade levels among the charter schools. This suggests that Cabrera High School excels in providing a strong reading curriculum and supporting students' reading proficiency throughout their high school journey. Among the district schools, Shelton High School stands out with notably high reading scores for 9th, 10th, and 11th-grade students. However, in the 12th grade, Cabrera High School surpasses Shelton High School's reading scores. Notably, Thomas High School consistently maintains competitive reading scores across all grade levels, indicating a focus on fostering strong reading abilities among its students throughout the school years. Generally, 9th-grade students tend to have lower average reading scores compared to higher grade levels. However, the difference in scores between 9th and 10th grade is not significant for most schools, suggesting that students make quick progress in reading during the early years of high school. Griffin High School demonstrates consistently high reading scores for 10th, 11th, and 12th-grade students, suggesting effective reading education strategies implemented at the school.

In summary, the analysis of the table reveals a positive association between grade levels and reading scores, with students generally demonstrating improved reading skills as they advance through high school. Cabrera High School, Shelton High School, and Thomas High School emerge as schools with notable reading proficiency across different grade levels. These findings can assist educators and policymakers in understanding the reading performance of students in various schools and identifying areas for targeted improvements and interventions to further enhance reading education and academic outcomes.

**Scores by School Spending**

Average Scores: Schools with a per-student budget less than $585 have the highest average math score (83.46) and average reading score (83.93). As the per-student budget increases, the average math and reading scores tend to decrease. Passing Rates: Schools with a per-student budget less than $585 also have the highest percentage of students passing math (93.46%), reading (96.61%), and overall (90.37%). As the per-student budget increases, the percentage of students passing math, reading, and overall tends to decrease. Impact of Budget on Passing Rates: There is a clear correlation between the per-student budget and passing rates. Schools in the $585-630 budget range have lower passing rates compared to schools with budgets below $585. Similarly, schools in the $630-645 and $645-680 budget ranges have progressively lower passing rates. Budget and Academic Performance: Schools with per-student budgets below $585 demonstrate the highest academic performance, as reflected in their average scores and passing rates. On the other hand, schools in the $630-645 and $645-680 budget ranges show the lowest academic performance, indicating that higher budgets do not necessarily guarantee better academic outcomes.

In summary, the analysis of the table confirms that schools with lower per-student budgets (below $585) tend to achieve higher academic performance, with higher average math and reading scores and better passing rates in both subjects and overall. As the per-student budget increases, academic performance declines, with schools in the $630-645 and $645-680 budget ranges showing the lowest performance. This suggests that schools with limited budgets are effectively utilizing their resources to promote student success, while schools with higher budgets may need to reevaluate resource allocation strategies to improve academic outcomes.

**Scores by School Size**

Average Scores: Smaller schools with fewer than 1000 students have the highest average math score (83.82) and average reading score (83.93). Medium-sized schools (1000-2000 students) follow closely behind in terms of average math (83.37) and reading (83.86) scores. Larger schools with 2000-5000 students have significantly lower average math (77.75) and reading (81.34) scores. Passing Rates: Smaller schools also exhibit higher percentage rates of students passing math (93.55%), reading (96.10%), and overall (89.88%) when compared to medium-sized and larger schools. Medium-sized schools have slightly higher passing rates compared to smaller schools, with 93.60% passing math, 96.79% passing reading, and 90.62% overall passing. Larger schools have noticeably lower passing rates, with only 69.96% passing math, 82.77% passing reading, and 58.29% overall passing. Impact of School Size on Academic Performance: The data clearly shows that smaller schools outperform both medium and larger schools in terms of average scores and passing rates. This suggests that smaller school sizes may offer a more conducive environment for academic success and individualized attention, leading to higher student performance and passing rates.

In summary, the analysis of the table indicates that school size plays a significant role in academic performance. Smaller schools with fewer than 1000 students demonstrate the highest academic achievement, with the highest average math and reading scores, as well as the highest percentage of students passing math, reading, and overall. Medium-sized schools perform slightly lower but still show strong academic outcomes. In contrast, larger schools with 2000-5000 students have lower average scores and passing rates, indicating that school size may influence the effectiveness of education delivery and student outcomes.

**Scores by School Type**

Average Scores: Charter schools have significantly higher average math scores (83.47) and average reading scores (83.90) compared to District schools, which have lower average math scores (76.96) and average reading scores (80.97). This indicates that Charter schools tend to perform better in terms of academic achievement. Passing Rates: Charter schools also demonstrate higher passing rates in both math and reading as well as overall passing rates. 93.62% of students in Charter schools pass math, while only 66.55% of students in District schools do so. Similarly, 96.59% of students in Charter schools pass reading, while only 80.80% of students in District schools achieve the same. The overall passing rate for Charter schools stands at 90.43%, whereas it is notably lower at 53.67% for District schools. Impact of School Type on Academic Performance: The data clearly shows that Charter schools outperform District schools in terms of average scores and passing rates. This suggests that Charter schools may offer a more effective educational approach, leading to higher academic performance and a higher percentage of students meeting proficiency standards.

In summary, the analysis of the table indicates that school type plays a significant role in academic performance. Charter schools demonstrate higher average math and reading scores as well as higher passing rates compared to District schools. This highlights the potential effectiveness of the educational programs and strategies employed by Charter schools in fostering academic success among their students.