**Summarizes the analysis**

The analysis provides insights into the relationship between per student spending ranges and academic performance metrics such as average math score, average reading score, percentage of students passing math, percentage of students passing reading, and overall passing rate.

1. Impact of Per Student Spending on Math and Reading Scores:

As per the analysis, there's a clear trend showcasing higher average math and reading scores with lower per student spending ranges. Schools with a per student spending of less than $585 exhibit the highest average math score of 83.46 and average reading score of 83.93.

Conversely, as per student spending increases, there is a gradual decrease in average math and reading scores. Schools with per student spending between $645-680 have the lowest average math score of 76.99 and average reading score of 81.03.

2. Relationship between Per Student Spending and Passing Rates:

Schools with lower per student spending tend to have higher passing rates in both math and reading. For instance, schools with a per student spending of less than $585 show the highest percentage of students passing math (93.46%) and reading (96.61%).

On the other hand, as per student spending increases, the percentage of students passing math and reading tends to decrease. Schools with per student spending between $645-680 have the lowest passing rates, with only 66.16% passing math and 81.13% passing reading.

3. Overall Passing Rate Across Spending Ranges:

The overall passing rate, which considers students passing both math and reading, follows a similar trend. Schools with lower per student spending ranges demonstrate higher overall passing rates, while schools with higher per student spending ranges have lower overall passing rates.

For instance, schools with per student spending less than $585 exhibit the highest overall passing rate of 90.37%, while schools with per student spending between $645-680 have the lowest overall passing rate of 53.53%.

**Conclusion**

The analysis provides insights into the performance of schools categorized by school type, along with their respective total students, total school budget, per student budget, average math and reading scores, percentage of students passing math, percentage of students passing reading, overall passing rate, and school size.

1. Performance Comparison by School Type:

District Schools: Schools such as Bailey High School, Figueroa High School, Ford High School, Hernandez High School, and Rodriguez High School fall under the district school category. These schools generally have larger student populations, ranging from 2,917 to 4,935 students, and higher total school budgets, ranging from $1,763,916 to $3,124,928. However, they exhibit lower average math and reading scores compared to charter schools.

Charter Schools: Schools like Cabrera High School, Griffin High School, Holden High School, and Pena High School are charter schools. These schools typically have smaller student populations, ranging from 427 to 1,858 students, and lower total school budgets compared to district schools. Despite this, they demonstrate higher average math and reading scores and higher passing rates in both math and reading, resulting in a higher overall passing rate.

2. School Size Impact on Performance:

School size also appears to influence academic performance. Schools categorized as "Large (2000-5000)" tend to have lower average math and reading scores, as well as lower passing rates in both math and reading compared to schools categorized as "Medium (1000-2000)" or "Small (<1000)".

For example, Bailey High School, Figueroa High School, and Huang High School, all falling under the "Large (2000-5000)" category, exhibit lower average math and reading scores and lower passing rates compared to Griffin High School and Pena High School, which are categorized as "Medium (1000-2000)" and "Small (<1000)" respectively.

**Conclusion:**

The analysis suggests that charter schools generally outperform district schools in terms of academic performance metrics such as average math and reading scores, as well as passing rates in both math and reading. Additionally, smaller schools tend to have higher academic performance compared to larger schools, indicating that school size may play a role in student achievement. These insights could inform decision-making processes aimed at improving educational outcomes and resource allocation strategies within the school district.success, and policymakers may need to reconsider budget allocation strategies to optimize educational outcomes.