

School Analysis

For this assignment, we were given two databases: one detailing each school's size and budget, and the other database containing the reading and math scores for every student at each high school. The goal was to create summaries for the district, each school, and lastly different metrics that may or may not have affected student performance.

The two main takeaways from the calculated data that stood out to me the most were the scores by school size and scores by school type. The first one does not contain that much of stark contrast. When you compare the school by the student size, the scores are very similar to one another. However, there are two metrics that are glaringly different: the percentage of students that pass math and the overall passing percentage. For both those metrics, the numbers drop off significantly for schools with more than 2,000 students. What conclusion can we draw from this? Well, the easiest takeaway is that it's much easier for teachers to focus on smaller classrooms. The more attention a student can get from their teacher then the more their grades will improve.

The metric I preferred to judge student performance by was scores by school type. The overall passing percentage of charter schools were 90.43%, but a whopping 53.67% for district schools. That is a 36.76% difference in student performance. How could this be the case? While both charter schools and district schools are government funded, they operate completely different from one another. District school usually must follow a curriculum based on the state they reside in. Charter schools are granted a lot more freedom with how and what they teach their students. According to the data, the difference

in how curriculum is handled is the biggest factor in a student's overall academic performance.