PyCity Book Analysis

The data shows that Charters, in comparison to districts, have around 90% of their respective student populations with passing grades in math and reading. School districts have only about 53% of their respective student populations with passing scores on both subjects. This demonstrates that charters are more likely to have 40% of their students populations with scores of more than 70% in math and reading. It should be noted that the school districts were at least two times bigger than charters, and classroom sizes could be a factor affecting the learning capabilities of the students due to disparities in the student-to-teacher ratio.

In terms of budgets received by schools; data shows that on average charters spent between 5-10% less money per student than school districts. Similarly, one of the most important budget-related findings is that spending more money per student had an inversely proportional relationship regarding their scores, for math and reading, being above the passing benchmark. Lastly, smaller( <1000) and medium (1000-2000) sized institutions reflected an average 30% increase in the populations of students that had passing grades (>70%) in math and reading subjects.

In conclusion, the data demonstrated some interesting patterns that should be considered to optimise the efficiency of educational institutions preparing students as they go on to pursue post-secondary education. Most importantly, the data shows that institutions with less than 2000 students helped students develop better scores in reading and math subjects. Additionally, higher budgets didn’t necessarily correlate with higher scores, and thus regulatory boards should do a better job of overseeing and regulating how budgets are allocated within these institutions.