

Data_Processing

August 7, 2024

1 Data Mining

The below blocks of code contain the analysis conducted on the data set.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

data = pd.read_csv('all_school_data_2019_2023.csv', sep=",", header=0)
grades = ['3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8']
years = ['2019', '2021', '2022', '2023']

[2]: ## This code block looks at the number of schools not required to submit scores.
    ↪ Using grades 4, 6, and 8 because those all have reporting since 2019
noScores_Grade4 = []
noScores_Grade6 = []
noScores_Grade8 = []

# import numpy as np
# values = np.array([1,2,3,1,2,4,5,6,3,2,1])
# searchval = 3
# ii = np.where(values == searchval)[0]
subGrades = ['4', '6', '8']
for year in years:
    for grade in subGrades:
        allScores = np.array(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' meets or exceeds_
↪expectations'].tolist())
        noScoreCount = len(np.where(np.isnan(allScores))[0])
        if grade == '4':
            noScores_Grade4.append(noScoreCount)
        if grade == '6':
            noScores_Grade6.append(noScoreCount)
        if grade == '8':
            noScores_Grade8.append(noScoreCount)
```

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totals = [sum([noScores_Grade4[0], noScores_Grade6[0], noScores_Grade8[0]]),
↪sum([noScores_Grade4[1], noScores_Grade6[1], noScores_Grade8[1]]),
↪sum([noScores_Grade4[2], noScores_Grade6[2], noScores_Grade8[2]]),
↪sum([noScores_Grade4[3], noScores_Grade6[3], noScores_Grade8[3]])]

fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

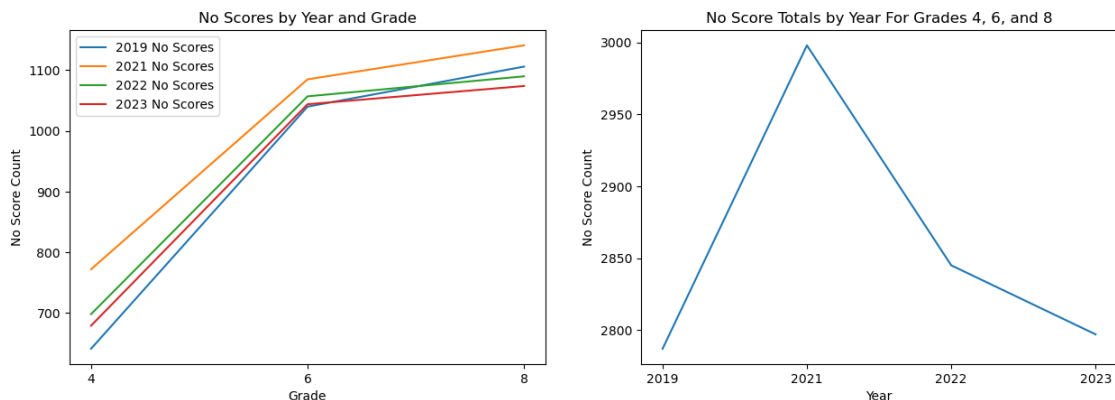
fig.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2, hspace=0)
# fig.set_figheight(15)
fig.set_figwidth(15)

ax1.plot(subGrades, [noScores_Grade4[0], noScores_Grade6[0],
↪noScores_Grade8[0]], label="2019 No Scores")
ax1.plot(subGrades, [noScores_Grade4[1], noScores_Grade6[1],
↪noScores_Grade8[1]], label="2021 No Scores")
ax1.plot(subGrades, [noScores_Grade4[2], noScores_Grade6[2],
↪noScores_Grade8[2]], label="2022 No Scores")
ax1.plot(subGrades, [noScores_Grade4[3], noScores_Grade6[3],
↪noScores_Grade8[3]], label="2023 No Scores")
ax1.set_xlabel('Grade')
ax1.set_ylabel('No Score Count')
ax1.legend(loc="best")
ax1.set_title('No Scores by Year and Grade')

ax2.plot(
    years,
    totals,
    label="Total No Scores")
ax2.set_xlabel('Year')
ax2.set_ylabel('No Score Count')
ax2.set_title('No Score Totals by Year For Grades 4, 6, and 8')

```

[2]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'No Score Totals by Year For Grades 4, 6, and 8')



```
[62]: ## This code block conducts the contingency analysis for each year, each grade,
      ↪to determine the correlation
      ## between spend and performance.

      ## Helper Functions
      def calcX2Val(first, second):
          return ((first - second)**2) / second

      def getX2Correlation(x2val, observedVal, expectedVal):
          if x2val > 1:
              if observedVal < expectedVal:
                  return 'negative correlation'
              return 'positive correlation'
          return 'no correlation'

      # List to store results in
      x2_results = []
      support_results = []
      confidence_results = []
      lift_results = []
      below_avg = pd.DataFrame()
      above_avg = pd.DataFrame()
      ## Calculate the lift, x2 and correlation for each grade by year
      for year in years:
          for grade in ['4', '6', '8']:
              ## First, create a copy where all nans have been removed
              this_data = data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale Score'].
              ↪notnull()) & (data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] != 0.0)]
              if not this_data.empty:
                  ## Get the average mean scale score
                  mean_scale_score = this_data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale_
              ↪Score'].mean()
                  ## Get the average spend per student across all schools in 2023
                  average_spend_per_student = this_data[year+' Spend Per Student'].
              ↪mean()

                  ## Get the contingency table values
                  above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps = len(this_data[(this_data[year+' Grade_
              ↪'+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] >= mean_scale_score) & (this_data[year+' Spend_
              ↪Per Student'] >= average_spend_per_student)].values)
                  above_avg_mss_below_avg_sps = len(this_data[(this_data[year+' Grade_
              ↪'+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] >= mean_scale_score) & (this_data[year+' Spend_
              ↪Per Student'] < average_spend_per_student)].values)
                  below_avg_mss_above_avg_sps = len(this_data[(this_data[year+' Grade_
              ↪'+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] < mean_scale_score) & (this_data[year+' Spend_
              ↪Per Student'] >= average_spend_per_student)].values)
```

```

        below_avg_mss_below_avg_sps = len(this_data[(this_data[year+' Grade'+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] < mean_scale_score) & (this_data[year+' Spend Per Student'] < average_spend_per_student)].values)

        above_avg = this_data[(this_data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] >= mean_scale_score) & (this_data[year+' Spend Per Student'] < average_spend_per_student)]

        below_avg = this_data[(this_data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] < mean_scale_score) & (this_data[year+' Spend Per Student'] >= average_spend_per_student)]

        row_sum_1 = above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps+above_avg_mss_below_avg_sps
        row_sum_2 = below_avg_mss_above_avg_sps+below_avg_mss_below_avg_sps
        col_sum_1 = above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps+below_avg_mss_above_avg_sps
        col_sum_2 = above_avg_mss_below_avg_sps+below_avg_mss_below_avg_sps
        total = row_sum_1 + row_sum_2

        ## Get the probabilities
        prob_above_mss_and_above_sps = above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps / total
        prob_above_avg_mss = row_sum_1 / total
        prob_above_avg_sps = col_sum_1 / total

        ## Calculate Lift
        lift = (prob_above_mss_and_above_sps)/(prob_above_avg_mss * prob_above_avg_sps)

        ## Calculate support
        support = prob_above_mss_and_above_sps

        ## Calculate confidence
        confidence = above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps / row_sum_1

        ## Calculate x2 value
        e_11 = row_sum_1 * col_sum_1 / total
        e_12 = row_sum_1 * col_sum_2 / total
        e_21 = row_sum_2 * col_sum_1 / total
        e_22 = row_sum_2 * col_sum_2 / total
        x_2 = calcX2Val(above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps, e_11) + calcX2Val(above_avg_mss_below_avg_sps, e_12) + calcX2Val(below_avg_mss_above_avg_sps, e_21) + calcX2Val(below_avg_mss_below_avg_sps, e_22)

        x2_results.append(x_2)
        support_results.append(support*100)
        confidence_results.append(confidence*100)
        lift_results.append(lift)

        ## Print out the table
        contingency_table = pd.DataFrame([
            [above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps, above_avg_mss_below_avg_sps, row_sum_1],

```

```

        [below_avg_mss_above_avg_sps, below_avg_mss_below_avg_sps,
↪row_sum_2],
        [col_sum_1, col_sum_2, total],
        ],columns=['>= Avg SPS', '< Avg SPS', 'Row Sum'], index=['>= Avg
↪MSS', '< Avg MSS', 'Col Sum'])
    print(year+' Grade '+grade+' Contingency Table')
    print(contingency_table)
    print('Mean Spend Per Student: ', round(average_spend_per_student))
    print('Mean Mean Scale Score: ', round(mean_scale_score))
    print('Lift Calculation: ',round(lift,4))
    print('Correlation: ', getX2Correlation(x_2,
↪above_avg_mss_above_avg_sps, e_11))
    print('X^2 Calc: ', round(x_2,4))
    print('Support: ', round(support*100, 2), '%')
    print('Confidence: ', round(confidence*100, 2), '%')
    print('')
    ↪
↪print('-----')

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

color = 'tab:blue'
ax1.set_xlabel('Year')
ax1.set_ylabel('X^2 Correlation', color=color)
ax1.plot(years, x2_results[0::3], label="Grade 4", color='green')
ax1.plot(years, x2_results[1::3], label="Grade 6", color='red')
ax1.plot(years, x2_results[2::3], label="Grade 8", color='blue')
ax1.legend(loc="upper right")
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
ax1.set_title('X^2 Correlation By Year and Grade')

fig.tight_layout() # otherwise the right y-label is slightly clipped
plt.show()

```

2019 Grade 4 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	182	274	456
< Avg MSS	310	187	497
Col Sum	492	461	953

Mean Spend Per Student: 12087

Mean Mean Scale Score: 734

Lift Calculation: 0.7731

Correlation: negative correlation

X^2 Calc: 48.0445

Support: 19.1 %

Confidence: 39.91 %

2019 Grade 6 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	119	135	254
< Avg MSS	149	132	281
Col Sum	268	267	535

Mean Spend Per Student: 11409

Mean Mean Scale Score: 733

Lift Calculation: 0.9353

Correlation: negative correlation

X² Calc: 2.0345

Support: 22.24 %

Confidence: 46.85 %

2019 Grade 8 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	95	136	231
< Avg MSS	126	105	231
Col Sum	221	241	462

Mean Spend Per Student: 11531

Mean Mean Scale Score: 735

Lift Calculation: 0.8597

Correlation: negative correlation

X² Calc: 8.336

Support: 20.56 %

Confidence: 41.13 %

2021 Grade 4 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	150	308	458
< Avg MSS	284	179	463
Col Sum	434	487	921

Mean Spend Per Student: 12908

Mean Mean Scale Score: 727

Lift Calculation: 0.695

Correlation: negative correlation

X² Calc: 75.5188

Support: 16.29 %

Confidence: 32.75 %

2021 Grade 6 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	105	151	256
< Avg MSS	147	121	268
Col Sum	252	272	524

Mean Spend Per Student: 12037
 Mean Mean Scale Score: 726
 Lift Calculation: 0.8529
 Correlation: negative correlation
 χ^2 Calc: 10.0393
 Support: 20.04 %
 Confidence: 41.02 %

2021 Grade 8 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	89	122	211
< Avg MSS	127	112	239
Col Sum	216	234	450

Mean Spend Per Student: 11944
 Mean Mean Scale Score: 729
 Lift Calculation: 0.8788
 Correlation: negative correlation
 χ^2 Calc: 5.3912
 Support: 19.78 %
 Confidence: 42.18 %

2022 Grade 4 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	168	312	480
< Avg MSS	298	198	496
Col Sum	466	510	976

Mean Spend Per Student: 14087
 Mean Mean Scale Score: 730
 Lift Calculation: 0.733
 Correlation: negative correlation
 χ^2 Calc: 61.5027
 Support: 17.21 %
 Confidence: 35.0 %

2022 Grade 6 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	110	159	269
< Avg MSS	177	118	295
Col Sum	287	277	564

Mean Spend Per Student: 13197
 Mean Mean Scale Score: 728
 Lift Calculation: 0.8036
 Correlation: negative correlation
 χ^2 Calc: 20.5548
 Support: 19.5 %

Confidence: 40.89 %

2022 Grade 8 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	98	141	239
< Avg MSS	159	117	276
Col Sum	257	258	515

Mean Spend Per Student: 13249

Mean Mean Scale Score: 730

Lift Calculation: 0.8217

Correlation: negative correlation

X² Calc: 14.1258

Support: 19.03 %

Confidence: 41.0 %

2023 Grade 4 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	181	300	481
< Avg MSS	288	220	508
Col Sum	469	520	989

Mean Spend Per Student: 15541

Mean Mean Scale Score: 732

Lift Calculation: 0.7935

Correlation: negative correlation

X² Calc: 36.0089

Support: 18.3 %

Confidence: 37.63 %

2023 Grade 6 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	112	160	272
< Avg MSS	174	131	305
Col Sum	286	291	577

Mean Spend Per Student: 14704

Mean Mean Scale Score: 729

Lift Calculation: 0.8307

Correlation: negative correlation

X² Calc: 14.4906

Support: 19.41 %

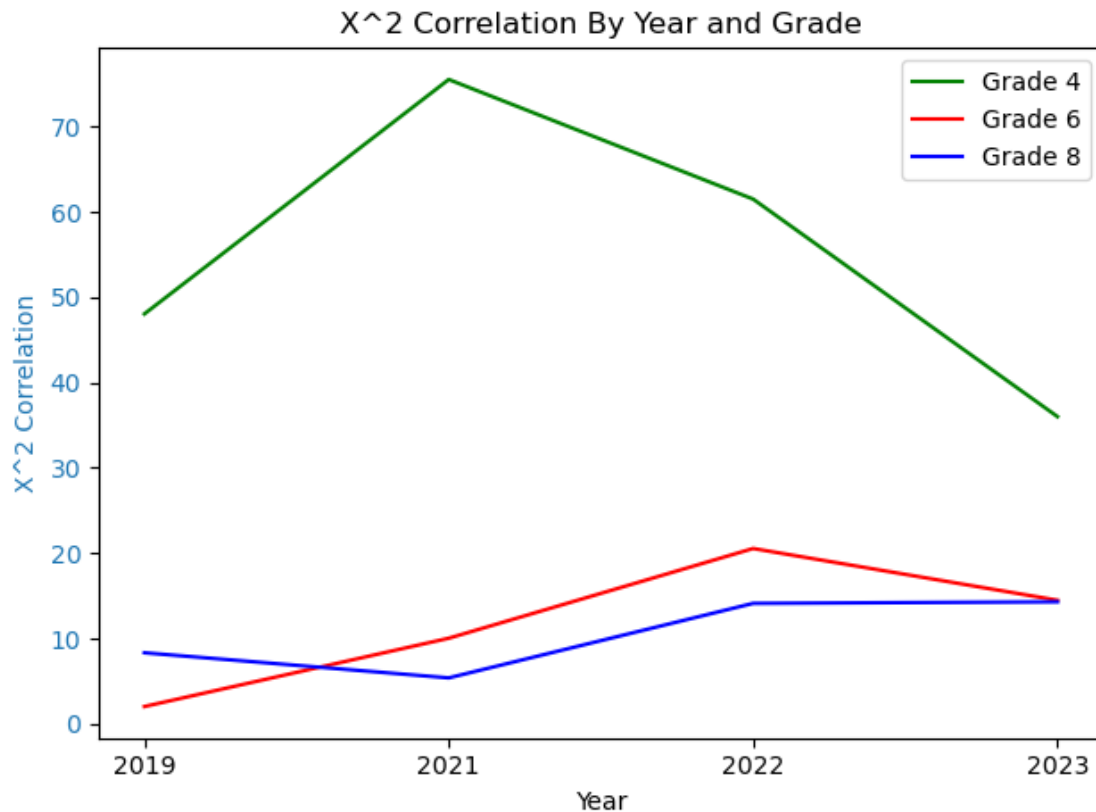
Confidence: 41.18 %

2023 Grade 8 Contingency Table

	>= Avg SPS	< Avg SPS	Row Sum
>= Avg MSS	97	143	240

< Avg MSS	164	124	288
Col Sum	261	267	528

Mean Spend Per Student: 14734
 Mean Mean Scale Score: 730
 Lift Calculation: 0.8176
 Correlation: negative correlation
 X² Calc: 14.3059
 Support: 18.37 %
 Confidence: 40.42 %



```

[64]: ## This plots the performance of 2023 schools for those that were above average
      ↳MSS and below average SPS, versus those below average MSS and above average
      ↳SPS.
def getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades, years):
    meanMeetsOrExceeds = []
    for year in years:
        for grade in grades:
            # Don't remove 0.0 scores, because some schools actually did report
            ↳values of 0
  
```

```

        meanMeetsOrExceeds.append(data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' meets_
↳or exceeds expectations'] != 'N/A')][year+' Grade '+grade+' meets or exceeds_
↳expectations'].mean())
        # Order is year, grade as in 2019 - 3, 2019-4, etc
    return meanMeetsOrExceeds

# Remove nans
meanMeetsOrExceedsBelow = np.nan_to_num(np.
↳array(getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(below_avg, grades, years)))
meanMeetsOrExceedsAbove = np.nan_to_num(np.
↳array(getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(above_avg, grades, years)))

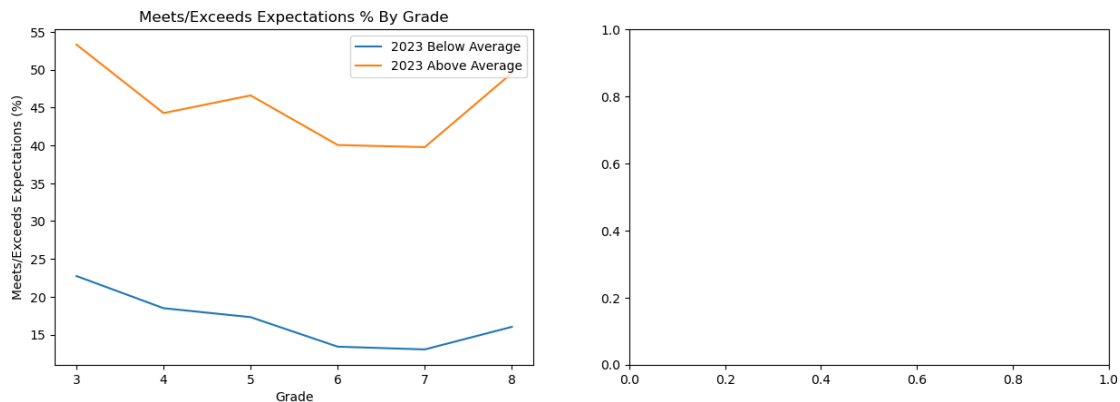
fig, ((ax1, ax2)) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

fig.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2, hspace=0)
fig.set_figwidth(15)

# Showing only 2019, 2022, and 2023
# ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceedsBelow[0:6], label="2019")
# ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceedsBelow[12:18], label="2022")
ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceedsBelow[18:], label="2023 Below Average")
ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceedsAbove[18:], label="2023 Above Average")
ax1.set_xlabel('Grade')
ax1.set_ylabel('Meets/Exceeds Expectations (%)')
ax1.legend(loc="upper right")
ax1.set_title('Meets/Exceeds Expectations % By Grade')

```

[64]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Meets/Exceeds Expectations % By Grade')



```

[3]: ## This code block looks at the Mean Scale Scores by grade, for each year
# Generate the average scores
def getMeanScaleScores(data, grades, years):

```

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meanScaleScores = []
for year in years:
    for grade in grades:
        ## Here, remove the N/As and the 0.0, because they totally skew the
        results
        meanScaleScores.append(data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale_
        ↪Score'].notnull()) & (data[year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale Score'] != 0.
        ↪0)][year+' Grade '+grade+' Mean Scale Score'].mean())
        # Order is year, grade as in 2019 - 3, 2019-4, etc
    return meanScaleScores

# Remove nans
meanScaleScores = np.nan_to_num(np.array(getMeanScaleScores(data, grades,
        ↪years)))

fig, ((ax1, ax2)) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

fig.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2, hspace=0)
# fig.set_figheight(15)
fig.set_figwidth(15)

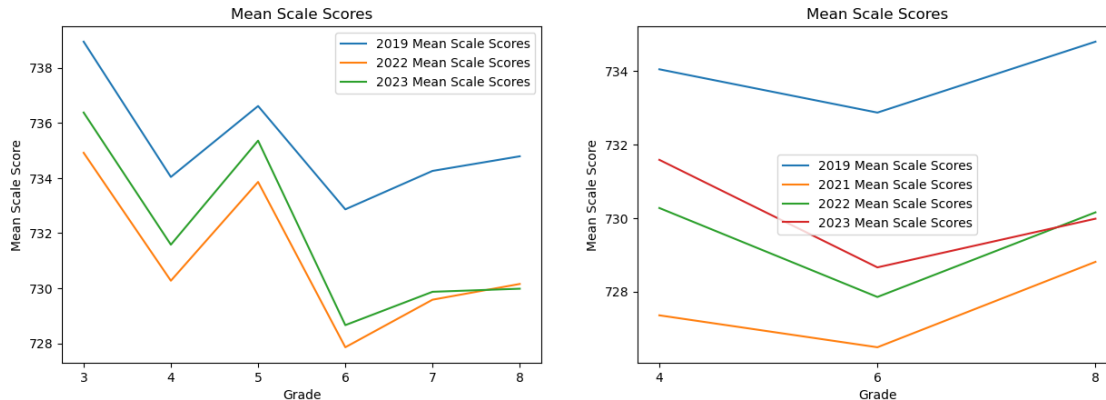
# Showing only 2019, 2022, and 2023
ax1.plot(grades, meanScaleScores[0:6], label="2019 Mean Scale Scores")
ax1.plot(grades, meanScaleScores[12:18], label="2022 Mean Scale Scores")
ax1.plot(grades, meanScaleScores[18:], label="2023 Mean Scale Scores")
ax1.set_xlabel('Grade')
ax1.set_ylabel('Mean Scale Score')
ax1.legend(loc="upper right")
ax1.set_title('Mean Scale Scores')

meanScaleScoresAmended = meanScaleScores[1::2]

# Remove grades 3, 5, 7 and show for years 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanScaleScoresAmended[0:3], label="2019 Mean Scale_
        ↪Scores")
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanScaleScoresAmended[3:6], label="2021 Mean Scale_
        ↪Scores")
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanScaleScoresAmended[6:9], label="2022 Mean Scale_
        ↪Scores")
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanScaleScoresAmended[9:], label="2023 Mean Scale_
        ↪Scores")
ax2.set_xlabel('Grade')
ax2.set_ylabel('Mean Scale Score')
ax2.legend(loc="best")
ax2.set_title('Mean Scale Scores')

```

```
[3]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Mean Scale Scores')
```



```
[4]: ## Now, lets look at the spend per student over the past 4 years
# Generate the average spend per student
def getMeanSpendPerStudent(data, years):
    meanSpendPerStudent = []
    for year in years:
        meanSpendPerStudent.append(data[(data[year+' Spend Per Student'] != 'N/
        ↪A') & (data[year+' Spend Per Student'] != 0.0)][year+' Spend Per Student'].
        ↪mean())
    # Order is year, spendPerStudent
    return meanSpendPerStudent

def getMeanSpendPerSchool(data, years):
    meanSpendPerSchool = []
    for year in years:
        meanSpendPerSchool.append(data[(data[year+' Total Budget'] != 'N/A') &
        ↪(data[year+' Total Budget'] != 0.0)][year+' Total Budget'].mean())
    # Order is year, spendPerStudent
    return meanSpendPerSchool

fig, ((ax1, ax2)) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

fig.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2, hspace=0)
# fig.set_figheight(15)
fig.set_figwidth(15)

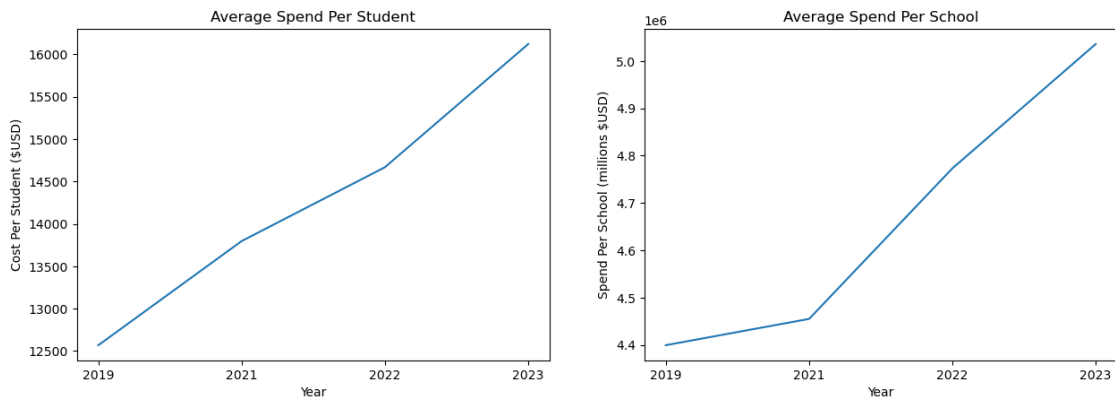
# Showing only 2019, 2022, and 2023
ax1.plot(years, getMeanSpendPerStudent(data, years))
ax1.set_xlabel('Year')
ax1.set_ylabel('Cost Per Student ($USD)')
ax1.set_title('Average Spend Per Student')
```

```

# Remove grades 3, 5, 7 and show for years 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023
ax2.plot(years, getMeanSpendPerSchool(data, years))
ax2.set_xlabel('Year')
ax2.set_ylabel('Spend Per School (millions $USD)')
ax2.set_title('Average Spend Per School')

```

[4]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Spend Per School')



```

[5]: ## This code block plots the meets/exceeds expectations percentage for each
      ↪grade (average)
      # Generate the average meets/exceeds percentages
      def getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades, years):
          meanMeetsOrExceeds = []
          for year in years:
              for grade in grades:
                  # Don't remove 0.0 scores, because some schools actually did report
                  ↪values of 0
                  meanMeetsOrExceeds.append(data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' meets_
                  ↪or exceeds expectations'] != 'N/A')][year+' Grade '+grade+' meets or exceeds_
                  ↪expectations'].mean())
                  # Order is year, grade as in 2019 - 3, 2019-4, etc
              return meanMeetsOrExceeds

      # Remove nans
      meanMeetsOrExceeds = np.nan_to_num(np.array(getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades,
      ↪years)))

      fig, ((ax1, ax2)) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

      fig.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2, hspace=0)
      fig.set_figwidth(15)

```

```

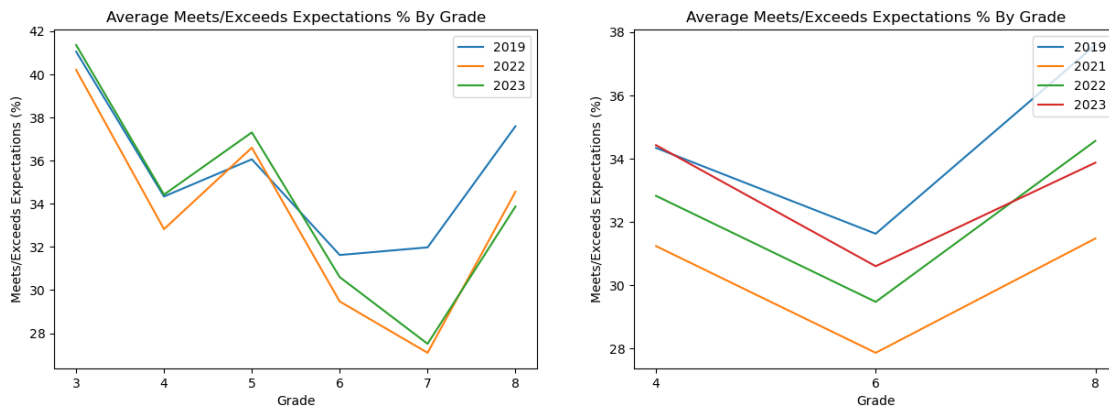
# Showing only 2019, 2022, and 2023
ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceeds[0:6], label="2019")
ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceeds[12:18], label="2022")
ax1.plot(grades, meanMeetsOrExceeds[18:], label="2023")
ax1.set_xlabel('Grade')
ax1.set_ylabel('Meets/Exceeds Expectations (%)')
ax1.legend(loc="upper right")
ax1.set_title('Average Meets/Exceeds Expectations % By Grade')

meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended = meanMeetsOrExceeds[1::2]

# Remove grades 3, 5, 7 and show for years 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[0:3], label="2019")
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[3:6], label="2021")
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[6:9], label="2022")
ax2.plot(['4', '6', '8'], meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[9:], label="2023")
ax2.set_xlabel('Grade')
ax2.set_ylabel('Meets/Exceeds Expectations (%)')
ax2.legend(loc="upper right")
ax2.set_title('Average Meets/Exceeds Expectations % By Grade')

```

[5]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Meets/Exceeds Expectations % By Grade')



```

[65]: ## This code block plots the performance along with the total school budget
# Generate the average meets/exceeds percentages
def getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades, years):
    meanMeetsOrExceeds = []
    for year in years:
        for grade in grades:
            # Don't remove 0.0 scores, because some schools actually did report
            ↪ values of 0

```

```

        meanMeetsOrExceeds.append(data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' meets_
or exceeds expectations'] != 'N/A')][year+' Grade '+grade+' meets or exceeds_
expectations'].mean())
        # Order is year, grade as in 2019 - 3, 2019-4, etc
        return meanMeetsOrExceeds

# Remove nans
meanMeetsOrExceeds = np.nan_to_num(np.array(getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades,
years)))

meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended = meanMeetsOrExceeds[1::2]

## Get the spend per student
def getTotalBudget(data, years):
    totalBudget = []
    for year in years:
        totalBudget.append(data[(data[year+' Total Budget'] != 'N/A') &
(data[year+' Total Budget'] != 0.0)][year+' Total Budget'].sum())
    # Order is year, spendPerStudent
    return totalBudget

def getPercentChange(data):
    change = []
    count = 0
    for val in data:
        if count == 0:
            change.append(0)
        else:
            change.append(round(((data[count] - data[count - 1])/data[count -
1])*100, 3))
            count += 1
    return change

totalBudget = getTotalBudget(data, years)
grade4 = meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[0::3]
grade6 = meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[1::3]
grade8 = meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[2::3]
print('Grade 4 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(grade4))
print('Grade 6 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(grade6))
print('Grade 8 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(grade8))
print('Total Budget Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(totalBudget))

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

color = 'tab:blue'
ax1.set_xlabel('Year')
ax1.set_ylabel('% Meets/Exceeds Expectations', color=color)

```

```

ax1.plot(years, grade4, label="Grade 4")
ax1.plot(years, grade6, label="Grade 6")
ax1.plot(years, grade8, label="Grade 8")
ax1.legend(loc="upper left")
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
ax1.set_title('% Met/Exceeded Expectations And Total Budget by Year')

ax2 = ax1.twinx() # instantiate a second Axes that shares the same x-axis

color = 'tab:red'
ax2.set_ylabel('Total Budget ($USD)', color=color) # we already handled the
↳x-label with ax1
ax2.plot(years, getTotalBudget(data, years), color=color, label="Total Budget",
↳linestyle='dashed', linewidth=3.0)
ax2.legend(loc="lower right")
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)

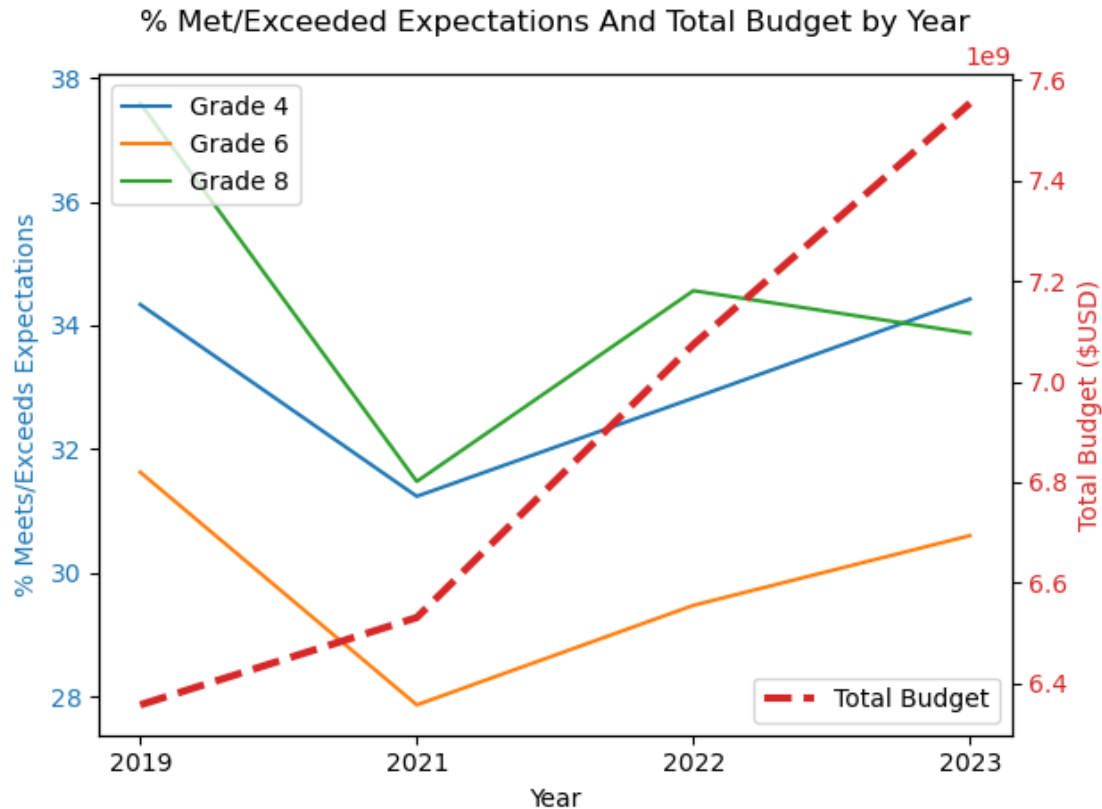
fig.tight_layout() # otherwise the right y-label is slightly clipped
plt.show()

```

```

Grade 4 Percent Change: [0, -9.035, 5.086, 4.876]
Grade 6 Percent Change: [0, -11.899, 5.777, 3.827]
Grade 8 Percent Change: [0, -16.27, 9.8, -1.995]
Total Budget Percent Change: [0, 2.734, 8.312, 6.784]

```

```
[30]: ## Same plots as above for spend per school
# Generate the average meets/exceeds percentages
def getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades, years):
    meanMeetsOrExceeds = []
    for year in years:
        for grade in grades:
            # Don't remove 0.0 scores, because some schools actually did report
            # values of 0
            meanMeetsOrExceeds.append(data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' meets_
            or exceeds expectations'] != 'N/A')][year+' Grade '+grade+' meets or exceeds_
            expectations'].mean())
            # Order is year, grade as in 2019 - 3, 2019-4, etc
    return meanMeetsOrExceeds

# Remove nans
meanMeetsOrExceeds = np.nan_to_num(np.array(getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades,
years)))

meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended = meanMeetsOrExceeds[1::2]
```

```

## Get the spend per student
def getMeanSpendPerSchool(data, years):
    meanSpendPerSchool = []
    for year in years:
        meanSpendPerSchool.append(data[(data[year+' Total Budget'] != 'N/A') &
    ↪(data[year+' Total Budget'] != 0.0)][year+' Total Budget'].mean())
        # Order is year, spendPerStudent
    return meanSpendPerSchool

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

print('Grade 4 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[0::
    ↪3]))
print('Grade 6 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[1::
    ↪3]))
print('Grade 8 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[2::
    ↪3]))
print('Total Budget Percent Change: ',
    ↪getPercentChange(getMeanSpendPerSchool(data, years)))

color = 'tab:blue'
ax1.set_xlabel('Year')
ax1.set_ylabel('% Meets/Exceeds Expectations', color=color)
ax1.plot(years, meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[0::3], label="Grade 4")
ax1.plot(years, meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[1::3], label="Grade 6")
ax1.plot(years, meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[2::3], label="Grade 8")
ax1.legend(loc="upper left")
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)

ax2 = ax1.twinx() # instantiate a second Axes that shares the same x-axis

color = 'tab:red'
ax2.set_ylabel('Spend Per School ($USD)', color=color) # we already handled
    ↪the x-label with ax1
ax2.plot(years, getMeanSpendPerSchool(data, years), color=color, label="Spend",
    ↪linestyle='dashed', linewidth=3.0)
ax2.legend(loc="lower right")
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)

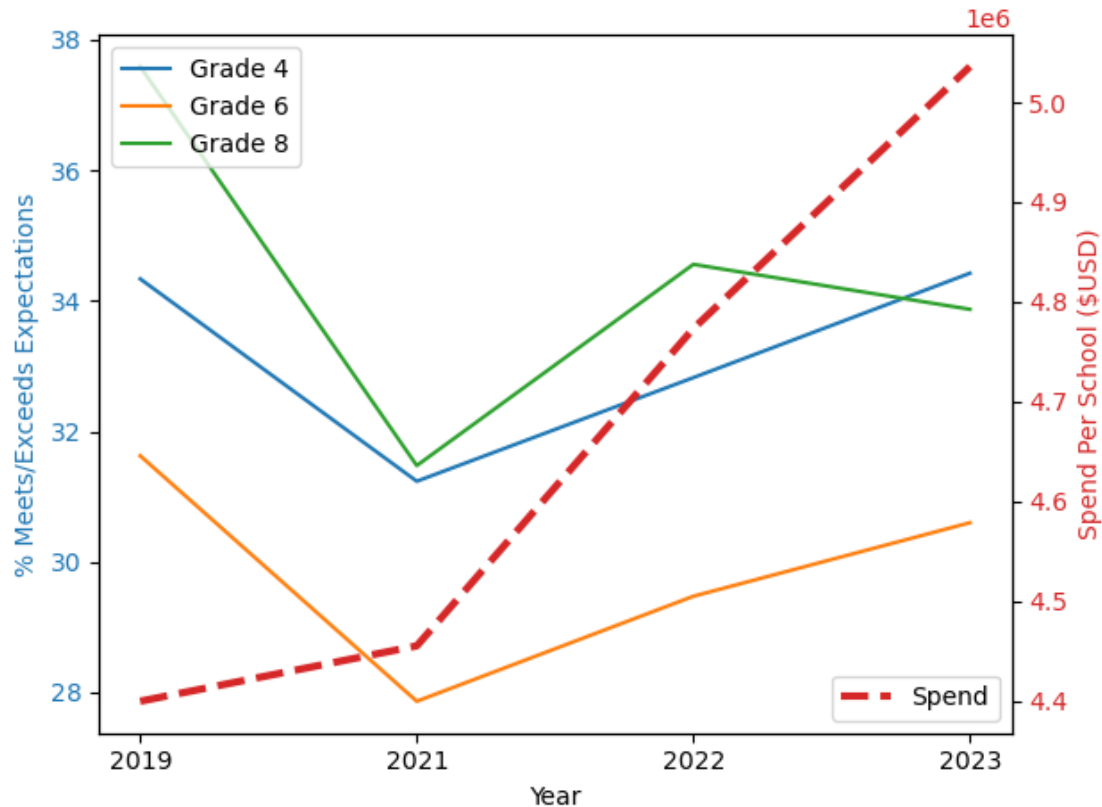
fig.tight_layout() # otherwise the right y-label is slightly clipped
plt.show()

```

```

Grade 4 Percent Change: [0, -9.035, 5.086, 4.876]
Grade 6 Percent Change: [0, -11.899, 5.777, 3.827]
Grade 8 Percent Change: [0, -16.27, 9.8, -1.995]
Total Budget Percent Change: [0, 1.262, 7.142, 5.503]

```



```
[53]: ## Same plot as above (performance by year) but also calculates the percent
      ↪ change
      # Generate the average meets/exceeds percentages
      def getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades, years):
          meanMeetsOrExceeds = []
          for year in years:
              for grade in grades:
                  # Don't remove 0.0 scores, because some schools actually did report
                  ↪ values of 0
                  meanMeetsOrExceeds.append(data[(data[year+' Grade '+grade+' meets_
                  ↪ or exceeds expectations'] != 'N/A')][year+' Grade '+grade+' meets or exceeds_
                  ↪ expectations'].mean())
                  # Order is year, grade as in 2019 - 3, 2019-4, etc
              return meanMeetsOrExceeds

      # Remove nans
      meanMeetsOrExceeds = np.nan_to_num(np.array(getMeanMeetsOrExceeds(data, grades,
      ↪ years)))

      meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended = meanMeetsOrExceeds[1::2]
```

```

## Get the spend per student
def getMeanSpendPerStudent(data, years):
    meanSpendPerStudent = []
    for year in years:
        meanSpendPerStudent.append(data[(data[year+' Spend Per Student'] != 'N/A') & (data[year+' Spend Per Student'] != 0.0)][year+' Spend Per Student'].
        ↪mean())
    # Order is year, spendPerStudent
    return meanSpendPerStudent

print('Grade 4 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[0::
    ↪3]))
print('Grade 6 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[1::
    ↪3]))
print('Grade 8 Percent Change: ', getPercentChange(meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[2::
    ↪3]))
print('Total Budget Percent Change: ', ↵
    ↪getPercentChange(getMeanSpendPerStudent(data, years)))

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

color = 'tab:blue'
ax1.set_xlabel('Year')
ax1.set_ylabel('% Meets/Exceeds Expectations', color=color)
ax1.plot(years, meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[0::3], label="Grade 4")
ax1.plot(years, meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[1::3], label="Grade 6")
ax1.plot(years, meanMeetsOrExceedsAmended[2::3], label="Grade 8")
ax1.legend(loc="upper left")
ax1.set_title('% Meets or Exceeds Expectations by year')
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)

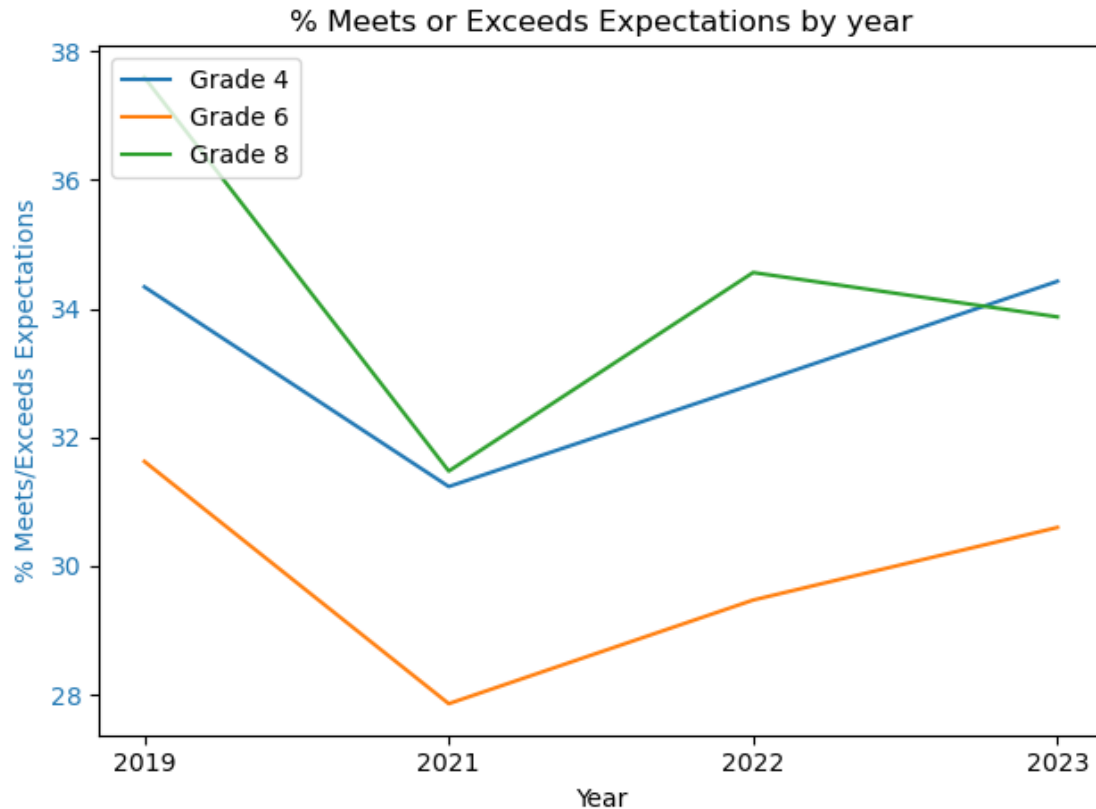
fig.tight_layout() # otherwise the right y-label is slightly clipped
plt.show()

```

```

Grade 4 Percent Change: [0, -9.035, 5.086, 4.876]
Grade 6 Percent Change: [0, -11.899, 5.777, 3.827]
Grade 8 Percent Change: [0, -16.27, 9.8, -1.995]
Total Budget Percent Change: [0, 9.766, 6.313, 9.902]

```



```
[9]: ## Now some 10 bin plots of spend per student
spendPerStudent_2019 = data['2019 Spend Per Student']
spendPerStudent_2021 = data['2021 Spend Per Student']
spendPerStudent_2022 = data['2022 Spend Per Student']
spendPerStudent_2023 = data['2023 Spend Per Student']

fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4)) = plt.subplots(2, 2)

fig.set_figheight(15)
fig.set_figwidth(15)

ax1.hist(spendPerStudent_2019, bins=10)
ax1.set_xlabel('Cost')
ax1.set_ylabel('Count')
ax1.set_title('2019 School Cost Per Student')

ax2.hist(spendPerStudent_2021, bins=10)
ax2.set_xlabel('Cost')
ax2.set_ylabel('Count')
ax2.set_title('2021 School Cost Per Student')
```

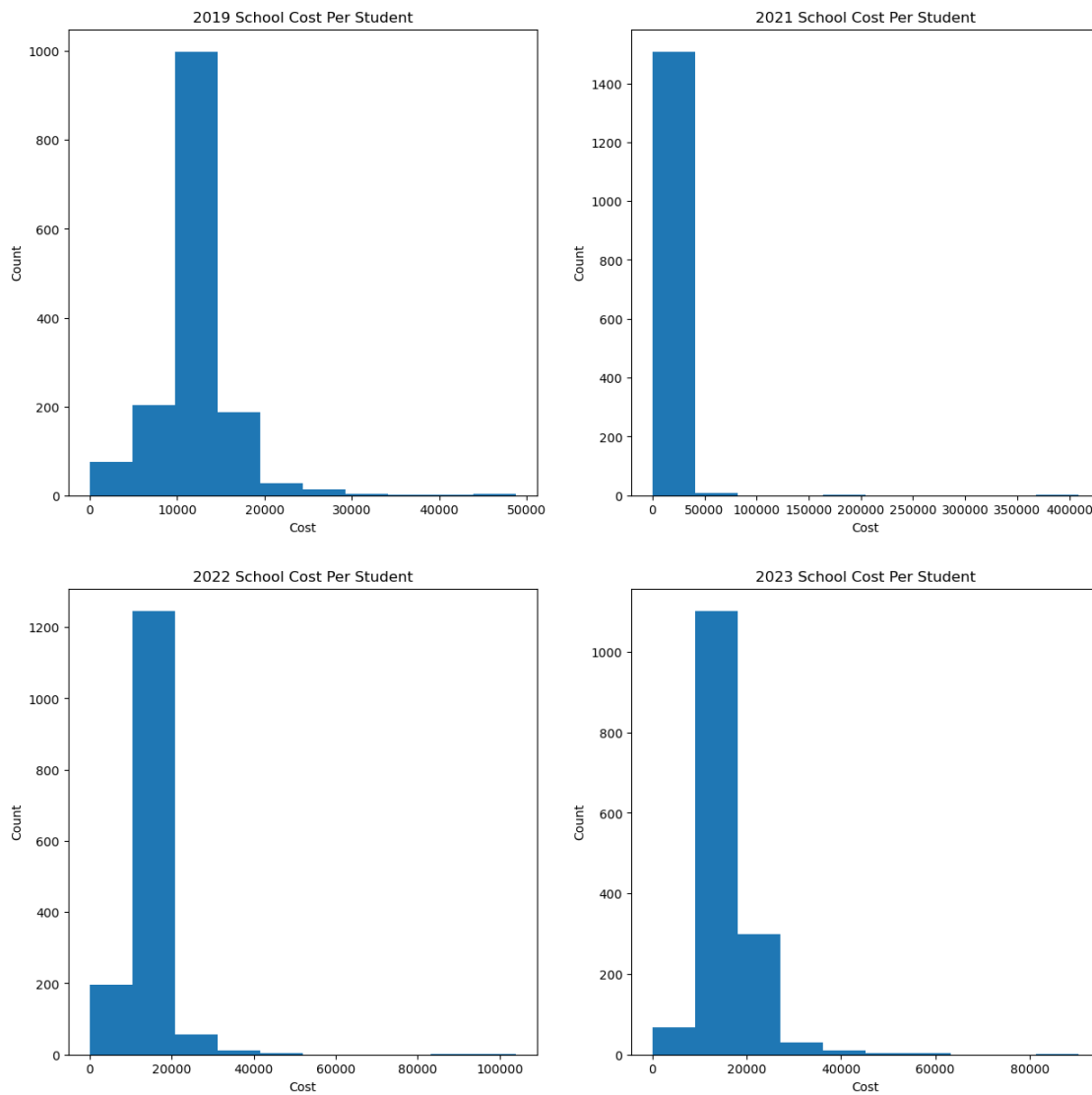
```

ax3.hist(spendPerStudent_2022, bins=10)
ax3.set_xlabel('Cost')
ax3.set_ylabel('Count')
ax3.set_title('2022 School Cost Per Student')

ax4.hist(spendPerStudent_2023, bins=10)
ax4.set_xlabel('Cost')
ax4.set_ylabel('Count')
ax4.set_title('2023 School Cost Per Student')
print(spendPerStudent_2023.max())

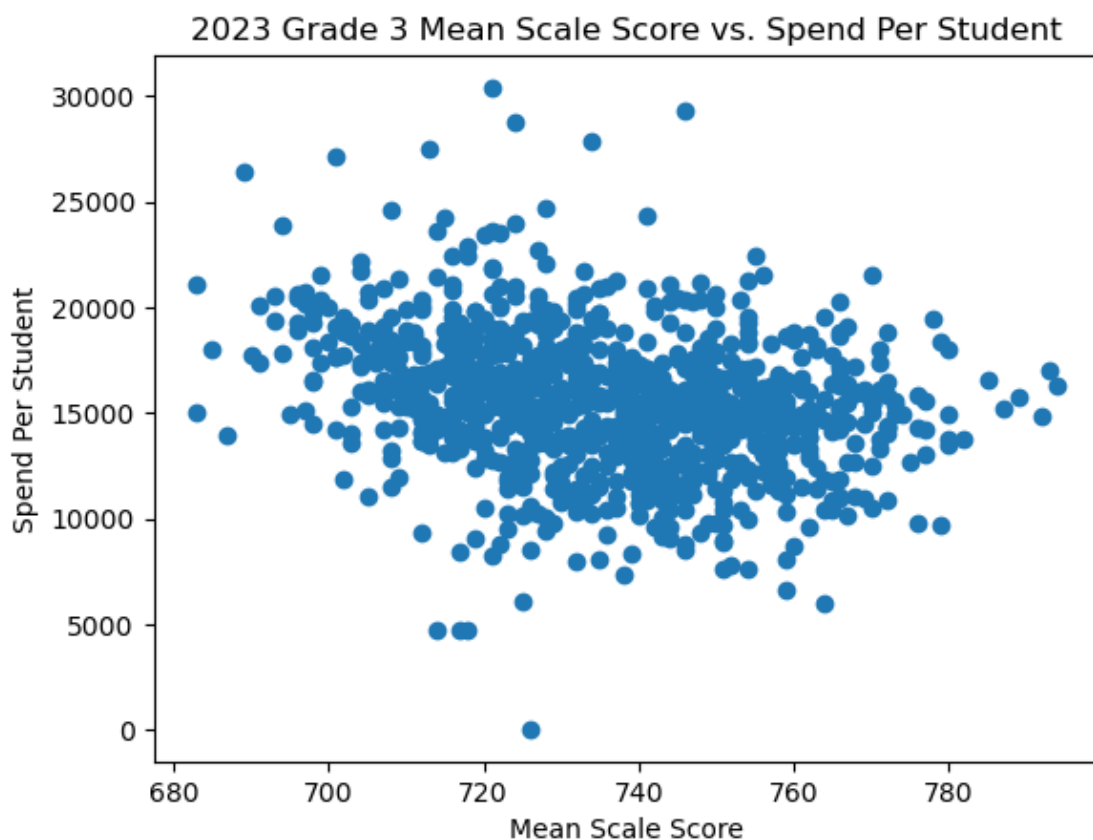
```

90435



```
[13]: ## Now let's generate a scatterplot, with spending on the x axis, and scores on
      ↳ the y-axis
scatterplot_2023 = data[(data['2023 Grade 3 Mean Scale Score'].notnull()) &
      ↳ (data['2023 Grade 3 Mean Scale Score'] != 0.0)]
plt.scatter(scatterplot_2023['2023 Grade 3 Mean Scale Score'],
      ↳ scatterplot_2023['2023 Spend Per Student'])
# plt.plot(Results_2023['School Code'], met_expect, label="% Met Expectations")
plt.xlabel('Mean Scale Score')
plt.ylabel('Spend Per Student')
plt.title('2023 Grade 3 Mean Scale Score vs. Spend Per Student')
```

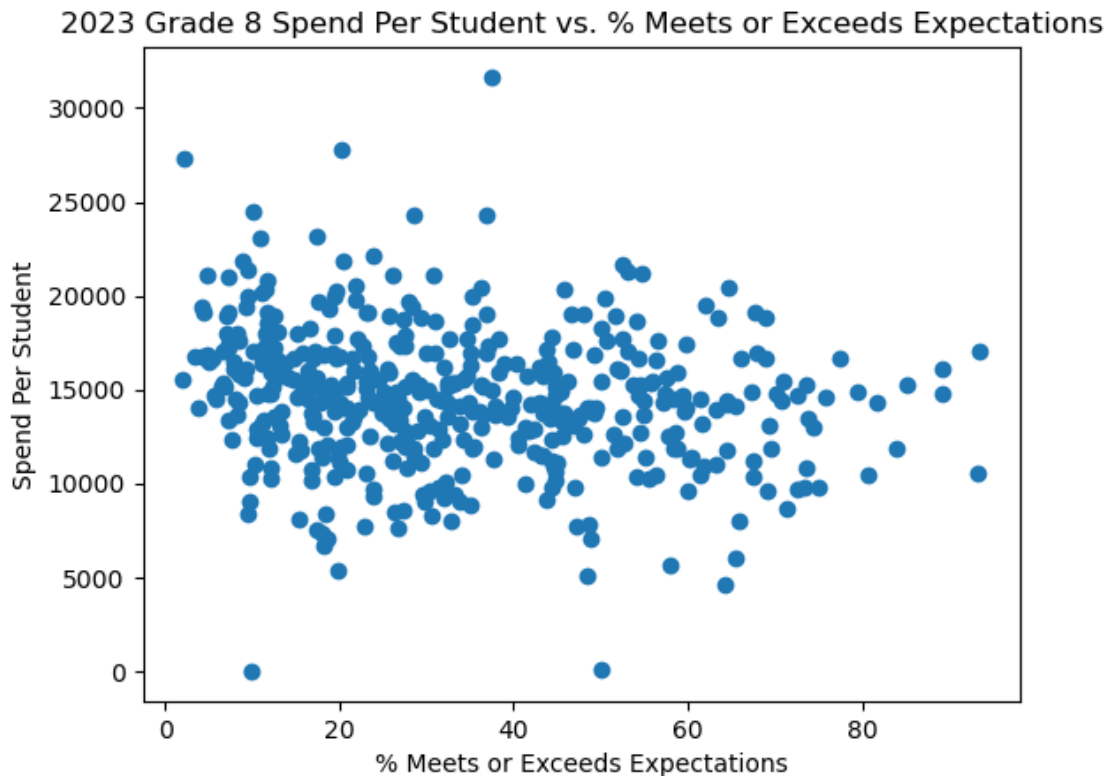
```
[13]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '2023 Grade 3 Mean Scale Score vs. Spend Per Student')
```



```
[14]: ## Now let's generate a scatterplot, with spending on the x axis, and meets/
      ↳ exceeds on the y-axis
scatterplot_2023 = data[(data['2023 Grade 8 Mean Scale Score'].notnull()) &
      ↳ (data['2023 Grade 8 Mean Scale Score'] != 0.0)]
plt.scatter(scatterplot_2023['2023 Grade 8 meets or exceeds expectations'],
      ↳ scatterplot_2023['2023 Spend Per Student'])
# plt.plot(Results_2023['School Code'], met_expect, label="% Met Expectations")
```

```
plt.xlabel('% Meets or Exceeds Expectations')
plt.ylabel('Spend Per Student')
plt.title('2023 Grade 8 Spend Per Student vs. % Meets or Exceeds Expectations')
```

```
[14]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '2023 Grade 8 Spend Per Student vs. % Meets or Exceeds
Expectations')
```



```
[ ]:
```

```
[15]: ## Let's look at the 10 largest and 10 smallest cost per student
# largest_ten = data['2023 Spend Per Student'].nlargest(n=10)
# df[df['Ticket'] == 1].sort_values('Age')['Names'].head(10)
smallest_ten = data[(data['2023 Spend Per Student'].notnull()) & (data['2023_
Spend Per Student'] != 0)].sort_values('2023 Spend Per Student').head(10)
largest_ten = data.sort_values('2023 Spend Per Student').tail(10)
top_bottom = pd.concat([largest_ten, smallest_ten])
top_bottom.to_csv('big_and_small.csv')
print(largest_ten['2023 Spend Per Student'])
print(top_bottom)
```

```
963      43773
116      43805
```


1148 45428
 1147 48199
 769 49089
 265 53225
 274 56481
 526 59743
 266 60635
 953 90435

Name: 2023 Spend Per Student, dtype: int64

	Unnamed: 0	Level	District Code	District Name \
963	11877	SCHOOL	1420	Jefferson County R-1
116	3887	SCHOOL	100	Alamosa RE-11J
1148	13543	SCHOOL	1760	Kim Reorganized 88
1147	13535	SCHOOL	1760	Kim Reorganized 88
769	10077	SCHOOL	1020	Cheyenne Mountain 12
265	5302	SCHOOL	230	Walsh RE-1
274	5371	SCHOOL	270	Campo RE-6
526	7784	SCHOOL	880	Denver County 1
266	5310	SCHOOL	230	Walsh RE-1
953	11781	SCHOOL	1420	Jefferson County R-1
301	5621	SCHOOL	470	St Vrain Valley RE1J
1036	12523	SCHOOL	1440	Plainview RE-2
1318	15038	SCHOOL	2700	Pueblo County 70
1416	15915	SCHOOL	3100	Weld RE-4
1313	14997	SCHOOL	2690	Pueblo City 60
1513	16927	SCHOOL	9170	Education reEnvisioned BOCES
79	3508	SCHOOL	40	School District 27J
82	3535	SCHOOL	40	School District 27J
74	3448	SCHOOL	40	School District 27J
678	9259	SCHOOL	980	Harrison 2

	School Code	School Name \
963	5415	Rocky Mountain Deaf School
116	270	Alamosa Online
1148	4694	Kim Undivided High School
1147	4690	Kim Elementary School
769	9804	Zebulon Pike
265	9222	Walsh Elementary School
274	1252	Campo Undivided High School
526	7163	Prep Academy
266	9226	Walsh High School
953	4798	Connections Learning Center on the Earle Johns...
301	4333	Firestone Charter Academy
1036	6992	Plainview Elementary School
1318	856	Beulah Middle School
1416	9563	Windsor Charter Academy Middle School
1313	9808	Pueblo Youth Service Center
1513	1007	Education reEnvisioned School

79	5918	Southlawn Elementary School
82	6687	27J Online Academy
74	1796	Colorado Connections Academy
678	5898	Atlas Preparatory Elementary School

	Content	Grade	Number of Total Records	Number of Valid Scores	\
963	Mathematics	All Grades	32	29	
116	Mathematics	All Grades	6	< 16	
1148	Mathematics	All Grades	7	< 16	
1147	Mathematics	All Grades	< 4	- -	
769	Mathematics	All Grades	< 4	- -	
265	Mathematics	All Grades	64	58	
274	Mathematics	All Grades	4	< 16	
526	Mathematics	All Grades	15	< 16	
266	Mathematics	All Grades	28	26	
953	Mathematics	All Grades	26	20	
301	Mathematics	All Grades	347	326	
1036	Mathematics	All Grades	5	< 16	
1318	Mathematics	All Grades	42	40	
1416	Mathematics	All Grades	370	355	
1313	Mathematics	All Grades	< 4	- -	
1513	Mathematics	All Grades	12	< 16	
79	Mathematics	All Grades	194	188	
82	Mathematics	All Grades	148	29	
74	Mathematics	All Grades	652	190	
678	Mathematics	All Grades	100	100	

	...	2021 Grade 7 Mean Scale Score	2019 Grade 7 Mean Scale Score	\
963	...	NaN	NaN	
116	...	NaN	NaN	
1148	...	NaN	NaN	
1147	...	NaN	NaN	
769	...	NaN	NaN	
265	...	NaN	NaN	
274	...	NaN	NaN	
526	...	NaN	NaN	
266	...	NaN	NaN	
953	...	NaN	697.0	
301	...	NaN	743.0	
1036	...	NaN	NaN	
1318	...	NaN	733.0	
1416	...	NaN	NaN	
1313	...	NaN	NaN	
1513	...	NaN	NaN	
79	...	NaN	NaN	
82	...	NaN	NaN	
74	...	NaN	NaN	
678	...	NaN	NaN	

	2023 Grade 8 meets or exceeds expectations \
963	NaN
116	NaN
1148	NaN
1147	NaN
769	NaN
265	NaN
274	NaN
526	NaN
266	NaN
953	NaN
301	50.0
1036	NaN
1318	NaN
1416	64.2
1313	NaN
1513	NaN
79	NaN
82	NaN
74	NaN
678	NaN

	2022 Grade 8 meets or exceeds expectations \
963	NaN
116	NaN
1148	NaN
1147	NaN
769	NaN
265	NaN
274	NaN
526	NaN
266	NaN
953	NaN
301	41.2
1036	NaN
1318	NaN
1416	71.1
1313	NaN
1513	NaN
79	NaN
82	NaN
74	NaN
678	NaN

	2021 Grade 8 meets or exceeds expectations \
963	NaN
116	NaN

1148	NaN
1147	NaN
769	NaN
265	NaN
274	NaN
526	NaN
266	NaN
953	NaN
301	20.6
1036	NaN
1318	NaN
1416	41.7
1313	NaN
1513	NaN
79	NaN
82	NaN
74	NaN
678	NaN

	2019 Grade 8 meets or exceeds expectations	2023 Grade 8 Mean Scale Score \
963	NaN	NaN
116	NaN	NaN
1148	NaN	NaN
1147	NaN	NaN
769	NaN	NaN
265	NaN	NaN
274	NaN	NaN
526	NaN	NaN
266	NaN	NaN
953	NaN	NaN
301	51.1	747.0
1036	NaN	NaN
1318	NaN	725.0
1416	NaN	763.0
1313	NaN	NaN
1513	NaN	NaN
79	NaN	NaN
82	NaN	NaN
74	NaN	721.0
678	NaN	NaN

	2022 Grade 8 Mean Scale Score	2021 Grade 8 Mean Scale Score \
963	NaN	NaN
116	NaN	NaN
1148	NaN	NaN
1147	NaN	NaN
769	NaN	NaN
265	NaN	NaN

274	NaN	NaN
526	NaN	NaN
266	NaN	NaN
953	NaN	NaN
301	734.0	725.0
1036	NaN	NaN
1318	719.0	NaN
1416	763.0	745.0
1313	NaN	NaN
1513	NaN	NaN
79	NaN	NaN
82	NaN	NaN
74	NaN	NaN
678	NaN	NaN

2019 Grade 8 Mean Scale Score

963	NaN
116	NaN
1148	NaN
1147	NaN
769	NaN
265	NaN
274	NaN
526	NaN
266	NaN
953	676.0
301	745.0
1036	NaN
1318	741.0
1416	NaN
1313	NaN
1513	NaN
79	NaN
82	NaN
74	NaN
678	NaN

[20 rows x 88 columns]