Summary of Analysis:

The data set was an overview of the performance of difference schools based on their sizes (student headcount), budgets, school types (charter vs district) . Difference calculations such as average passing percentages per subject and spending bins were utilized to derive conclusions on the correlation between school spending and academic performance.

Conclusions derived from data:

1. Correlation between school spending and academic performance

The data depicts a connection between academic performance and school spending per student. Schools doing fairly better than their counterparts in the spend per student department register relatively lower average math and reading scores than the schools with lower spend per student (<$585). This implies that blatantly increasing spend per student does not necessarily reflect or encourage better performance, there must be additional bottle necks transcending access to funds that is causing the poorer performance in these well-funded schools.

1. Higher percentages for passing math in schools with lower spending per student is an indication of the relevance of targeted resource allocation particularly to District schools. Since students in these institutions are registering higher passing rates, the “little” money they have could reflect into higher ROI’s if it is invested in math programs compared to reading.