Summary of Analysis

In this analysis, we examined various metrics related to a district's school performance, focusing on factors such as average scores, passing percentages, school spending, school size, and school type. The analysis provided insights into how these factors correlate with student performance on standardized tests.

Observable Trends

1. Impact of School Spending on Performance:

- Schools with lower spending per student (<$585) had the highest average math and reading scores (83.46 and 83.93, respectively) and the highest overall passing percentage (90.37%).

- As spending per student increased, average scores and passing percentages tended to decrease. Schools with the highest spending range ($645-680) had the lowest overall passing percentage (53.53%).

2. Effect of School Size on Performance:

- Smaller schools (<1000 students) performed better with the highest average scores and passing percentages. They had an average math score of 83.82, an average reading score of 83.93, and an overall passing rate of 89.88%.

- Larger schools (2000-5000 students) had lower performance metrics, with an overall passing percentage of 58.29%.

3. Difference Between Charter and District Schools:

- Charter schools outperformed district schools significantly in all metrics. They had an average math score of 83.47, an average reading score of 83.90, and an overall passing percentage of 90.43%.

District schools performed lower, with an average math score of 76.96, an average reading score of 80.97, and an overall passing percentage of 53.67%.

These trends indicate that school spending and size can significantly impact student performance. Additionally, charter schools appear to perform better than district schools across all measured metrics.