Summary of the analysis

In summary, the analysis reveals that higher budgets do not necessarily translate to better test results in schools. On the contrary, schools with higher spending per student ($645-$675) showed lower performance compared to those with smaller budgets ($585 per student). Moreover, smaller and medium-sized schools demonstrated significantly better math passing rates (89%-91%) than larger schools (67%). Additionally, charter schools outperformed public district schools across all metrics, but further investigation is necessary to determine if this is due to school practices or the smaller student population they tend to serve.

Conclusions or comparisons

1. Based on the information, it can be concluded that charter schools have less total students than public schools. Although charter schools have a lower school budget than public schools, they have the same budget per student as public schools. Charter schools perform better in math scores when compared to public schools, while reading scores are about the same for both. The passing rates for both math and reading are significantly higher at charter schools than public schools.

Therefore, it appears that charter schools are able to achieve higher academic performance with fewer resources than public schools. However, it is important to note that there may be other factors at play that contribute to these differences, and further analysis would be necessary to fully understand the reasons behind these trends.

1. While looking at the “scores by grade” section there is an interesting trend happening. In both reading and math scores for all school, the score doesn’t improve as students get older. In fact, looking at some high schools, for instance Bailey High School, the 12th graders did worse than the 9th graders in terms of math scores. Some didn’t show any improvement at all such as Hernandez High School in terms of math scores.