PyCity Schools Analysis

- As a whole, schools with higher budgets, did not yield better test results. By contrast, schools with higher spending per student actually (\$645-675) underperformed compared to schools with smaller budgets (<\$585 per student).
- As a whole, smaller and medium sized schools dramatically out-performed large sized schools on passing math performances (89-91% passing vs 67%).
- As a whole, charter schools out-performed the public district schools across all metrics. However, more
 analysis will be required to glean if the effect is due to school practices or the fact that charter schools tend
 to serve smaller student populations per school.

Note

• Instructions have been included for each segment. You do not have to follow them exactly, but they are included to help you think through the steps.

```
In [35]: # Dependencies and Setup
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         # File to Load (Remember to Change These)
         school_data_to_load = "Resources/schools_complete.csv"
         student_data_to_load = "Resources/students complete.csv"
         # Read School and Student Data File and store into Pandas Data Frames
         school_data = pd.read_csv(school_data_to_load)
         student data = pd.read csv(student data to load)
         school df = pd.DataFrame(school data)
         student df = pd.DataFrame(student data)
         # Combine the data into a single dataset
         school data complete = pd.merge(student data, school data, how="left", on=["sc
         hool_name", "school_name"])
         school data.head()
         student df.head()
         school df.head()
```

Out[35]:

	School ID	school_name	type	size	budget
0	0	Huang High School	District	2917	1910635
1	1	Figueroa High School	District	2949	1884411
2	2	Shelton High School	Charter	1761	1056600
3	3	Hernandez High School	District	4635	3022020
4	4	Griffin High School	Charter	1468	917500

```
In [ ]:
```

District Summary

- · Calculate the total number of schools
- · Calculate the total number of students
- Calculate the total budget
- · Calculate the average math score
- · Calculate the average reading score
- Calculate the overall passing rate (overall average score), i.e. (avg. math score + avg. reading score)/2
- Calculate the percentage of students with a passing math score (70 or greater)
- Calculate the percentage of students with a passing reading score (70 or greater)
- · Create a dataframe to hold the above results
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting

```
total_school1 =school_df['school name'].nunique()
In [30]:
         total school1
         total students1 = student df['Student ID'].count()
         total students1
         total budget1 =school df['budget'].sum()
         total_budget1
         avg math1 = student df['math score'].mean()
         avg read1 = student df['reading score'].mean()
         avg read1
         overall_pass_rate1 = (avg_math1+avg_read1)/2
         math pass1 = student df.loc[student df['math score']>=70]['math score'].count
         read_pass1 = student_df.loc[student_df['reading_score']>=70]['reading_score'].
         count()
         District_Summary = ({'Total Schools': [total_school1],
                               'Total Students':[total students1],
                               'Total_Budegt': [total_budget1],
                               'Average Math Score': [avg_math1],
                               'Average Raeding Score': [avg read1],
                               '% Passing Math': [math pass1],
                               '% Passing Read': [read_pass1],
                               'Overall Passing rate': [overall pass rate1]
                              })
         District Summary df =pd.DataFrame(District Summary)
         District Summary df.round(2)
```

Out[30]:

	Total Schools	Total Students	Total_Budegt	Average Math Score	Average Raeding Score	% Passing Math	% Passing Read	Overall Passing rate
0	15	39170	24649428	78.99	81.88	29370	33610	80.43

School Summary

- Create an overview table that summarizes key metrics about each school, including:
 - School Name
 - School Type
 - Total Students
 - Total School Budget
 - Per Student Budget
 - Average Math Score
 - Average Reading Score
 - % Passing Math
 - % Passing Reading
 - Overall Passing Rate (Average of the above two)
- · Create a dataframe to hold the above results

Top Performing Schools (By Passing Rate)

• Sort and display the top five schools in overall passing rate

```
In [40]: # School Summary
         school name = school df["school name"]
         school types = school df["type"]
         total school budget = school df["budget"]
         total students = student df.groupby(["school name"])["student name"].count().r
         ename("Student Counts")
         total_student_df = pd.DataFrame(total_students)
         pd_new = pd.DataFrame({"school_name": school_name,
                                "school type": school types,
                                 "Total School Budget": total school budget,
                                })
         total students
         #new2=pd new.join(total student df('school name'), on ='school name')
         new3 df = pd.merge(pd new, total student df, on= 'school name')
         new3 df['Per Student Budget'] = new3 df["Total School Budget"]/ new3 df["Stude
         nt Counts"]
         math = student df.groupby("school name")["math score"].sum().rename("Math Scor
         e")
         avg_math = math/total_students
         read=student df.groupby("school name")["reading score"].sum().rename("Reading
          Score")
         avg_read = read/total_students
         avg math df = pd.DataFrame(avg math)
         avg_read_df =pd.DataFrame(avg_read)
         new4 df = pd.merge(new3 df, avg math df, on= 'school name')
         new4 df.rename(columns ={0:"Average Math Score"}, inplace = True)
         new5 df =pd.merge(new4 df, avg read df, on= 'school name')
         new5 df.rename(columns ={0:"Average Reading Score"}, inplace = True)
         pass_math = student_df.loc[student_df['math_score'] >= 70]['math_score']
         pass math = student df[student df['math score'] >= 70].groupby('school name')[
         'Student ID'].count()/total students
         pass read = student df[student df['reading score'] >= 70].groupby('school nam
         e')['Student ID'].count()/total students
         pass_perc_math = pass_math*100
         pass perc read = pass read*100
         pass perc math df =pd.DataFrame(pass perc math)
         new6 df = pd.merge(new5 df, pass perc math df, on= 'school name')
         pass perc read df =pd.DataFrame(pass perc read)
         new7_df = pd.merge(new6_df, pass_perc_read_df, on= 'school_name')
         new7 df.rename(columns={"0 x": "% Passing Math",
```

```
"0_y": "% Passing Read"}, inplace= True)
new7_df["Overall Passing rate"] = (new7_df["% Passing Math"]+new7_df["% Passi
ng Read"])/2
#total_student_df
#new3 df
#math
#new5 df
list(new6 df.columns.values)
pass_math
pass_perc_math
new7 df
list(new7_df.columns.values)
new7_df.set_index("school_name")
# Sorting for top five passing rate
new8_df= new7_df.sort_values("Overall Passing rate",ascending = False)
# Top five schools in overall pass rate
new8 df.head(5).round(2)
```

Out[40]:

	school_name	school type	Total School Budget	Student Counts	Per Student Budget	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	% Passing Math	% Passing Read	Ov Pas
6	Cabrera High School	Charter	1081356	1858	582.0	83.06	83.98	94.13	97.04	ξ
14	Thomas High School	Charter	1043130	1635	638.0	83.42	83.85	93.27	97.31	ξ
9	Pena High School	Charter	585858	962	609.0	83.84	84.04	94.59	95.95	ξ
4	Griffin High School	Charter	917500	1468	625.0	83.35	83.82	93.39	97.14	ξ
5	Wilson High School	Charter	1319574	2283	578.0	83.27	83.99	93.87	96.54	ξ
4										•

Bottom Performing Schools (By Passing Rate)

· Sort and display the five worst-performing schools

In [41]: # Bottom Performing School
 new8_df.tail(5).round(2)

Out[41]:

	school_name	school type	Total School Budget	Student Counts	Per Student Budget	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	% Passing Math	% Passing Read	Ov Pas
13	Ford High School	District	1763916	2739	644.0	77.10	80.75	68.31	79.30	7
12	Johnson High School	District	3094650	4761	650.0	77.07	80.97	66.06	81.22	7
0	Huang High School	District	1910635	2917	655.0	76.63	81.18	65.68	81.32	7
1	Figueroa High School	District	1884411	2949	639.0	76.71	81.16	65.99	80.74	7
11	Rodriguez High School	District	2547363	3999	637.0	76.84	80.74	66.37	80.22	7
4										•

Math Scores by Grade

- Create a table that lists the average Reading Score for students of each grade level (9th, 10th, 11th, 12th) at each school.
 - Create a pandas series for each grade. Hint: use a conditional statement.
 - Group each series by school
 - Combine the series into a dataframe
 - Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting

Out[42]:

	9th	10th	11th	12th
school_name				
Bailey High School	77.08	77.00	77.52	76.49
Cabrera High School	83.09	83.15	82.77	83.28
Figueroa High School	76.40	76.54	76.88	77.15
Ford High School	77.36	77.67	76.92	76.18
Griffin High School	82.04	84.23	83.84	83.36
Hernandez High School	77.44	77.34	77.14	77.19
Holden High School	83.79	83.43	85.00	82.86
Huang High School	77.03	75.91	76.45	77.23
Johnson High School	77.19	76.69	77.49	76.86
Pena High School	83.63	83.37	84.33	84.12
Rodriguez High School	76.86	76.61	76.40	77.69
Shelton High School	83.42	82.92	83.38	83.78
Thomas High School	83.59	83.09	83.50	83.50
Wilson High School	83.09	83.72	83.20	83.04
Wright High School	83.26	84.01	83.84	83.64

Reading Score by Grade

Perform the same operations as above for reading scores

Out[43]:

	9th	10th	11th	12th
school_name				
Bailey High School	81.30	80.91	80.95	80.91
Cabrera High School	83.68	84.25	83.79	84.29
Figueroa High School	81.20	81.41	80.64	81.38
Ford High School	80.63	81.26	80.40	80.66
Griffin High School	83.37	83.71	84.29	84.01
Hernandez High School	80.87	80.66	81.40	80.86
Holden High School	83.68	83.32	83.82	84.70
Huang High School	81.29	81.51	81.42	80.31
Johnson High School	81.26	80.77	80.62	81.23
Pena High School	83.81	83.61	84.34	84.59
Rodriguez High School	80.99	80.63	80.86	80.38
Shelton High School	84.12	83.44	84.37	82.78
Thomas High School	83.73	84.25	83.59	83.83
Wilson High School	83.94	84.02	83.76	84.32
Wright High School	83.83	83.81	84.16	84.07

Scores by School Spending

- Create a table that breaks down school performances based on average Spending Ranges (Per Student).
 Use 4 reasonable bins to group school spending. Include in the table each of the following:
 - Average Math Score
 - Average Reading Score
 - % Passing Math
 - % Passing Reading
 - Overall Passing Rate (Average of the above two)

```
In [44]:
         # Sample bins. Feel free to create your own bins.
         spending_bins = [0, 585, 615, 645, 675]
         group_names = ["<$585", "$585-615", "$615-645", "$645-675"]
In [46]:
        # assign new name to the dataframe
         new10 df = new9 df.copy()
         new10 df['student bins'] = pd.cut(new10 df['Per Student Budget'], spending bin
         s, labels= group names)
         new11 df =new10 df[["student bins", "Average Math Score", "Average Reading Sco
         re", "% Passing Math", "% Passing Read", "Overall Passing rate" ]]
         #new11 df = pd.DataFrame(zip(new10 df.student bins, new10 df.Average Math Scor
         e, new10 df.Average Reading Score, new10 df.%Passing reading, new10 df.%Passin
         g reading, new10 df.% Overall Passing rate))
         new10 df.head()
         list(new10 df.columns.values)
         school_spending = new10_df.groupby(['student_bins'])["student_bins", "Average
          Math Score", "Average Reading Score", "% Passing Math", "% Passing Read", "Ove
         rall Passing rate" ].mean()
         school spending.head()
         list(new9 df.columns.values)
         school spending.head().round(2)
```

Out[46]:

	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	% Passing Math	% Passing Read	Overall Passing rate
student_bins					
<\$585	83.46	83.93	93.46	96.61	95.04
\$585-615	83.60	83.89	94.23	95.90	95.07
\$615-645	79.08	81.89	75.67	86.11	80.89
\$645-675	77.00	81.03	66.16	81.13	73.65

Scores by School Size

Perform the same operations as above, based on school size.

```
In [50]: # Sample bins. Feel free to create your own bins.
    size_bins = [0, 1000, 2000, 5000]
    group_names1 = ["Small (<1000)", "Medium (1000-2000)", "Large (2000-5000)"]

In [51]: school_size_col = school_df['size']
    new9_df['School Size']= school_size_col

    new9_df['Size Bins'] = pd.cut(new9_df['School Size'], size_bins, labels= group_names1)

    school_size_df = new9_df[["Size Bins", "Average Math Score", "Average Reading Score","% Passing Math", "% Passing Read", "Overall Passing rate" ]]

    school_size_score = school_size_df.groupby(['Size Bins'])[ "Average Math Score", "Average Reading Score", "Average Reading Score", "Average Reading Score", "Average Reading Score", "% Passing Math", "% Passing Read", "Overall Passing rate"].mean()</pre>
```

Out[51]:

	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	% Passing Math	% Passing Read	Overall Passing rate
Size Bins					
Small (<1000)	83.821598	83.929843	93.550225	96.099437	94.824831
Medium (1000- 2000)	83.374684	83.864438	93.599695	96.790680	95.195187
Large (2000- 5000)	77.746417	81.344493	69.963361	82.766634	76.364998

Scores by School Type

Perform the same operations as above, based on school type.

school_size_score.head().round(2)

#school_size_df.head()

```
In [52]: school_type_df = new9_df[["school type", "Average Math Score", "Average Readin
g Score", "% Passing Math", "% Passing Read", "Overall Passing rate" ]]

school_type_df_group = school_type_df.groupby(['school type'])["Average Math S
core", "Average Reading Score", "% Passing Math", "% Passing Read", "Overall Pa
ssing rate" ].mean()
```

In [53]: school_type_df_group

Out[53]:

	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	% Passing Math	% Passing Read	Overall Passing rate
school type					
Charter	83.473852	83.896421	93.620830	96.586489	95.103660
District	76.956733	80.966636	66.548453	80.799062	73.673757

In []: