**Summary of Research:**

In this study, we examined different aspects of school performance based on factors such as school size, type of school, cost per student, and student grades. The data set contained information on student math and reading scores, school budgets, and type of school (charter or district). Our research focused on the following:

**District Performance Overview**: We calculated district-wide metrics including average math and reading scores, overall cut-off rates, and school and student demographics.

**School-Specific**: We broke down school performance by key metrics such as grade point average, grade point average, and cost per student.

**Comparison of school size**: We divided schools into large groups (small, medium, and large) to see how school size affects academic performance.

**Comparison of Schools**: We compared charter and district schools in terms of grade point averages and cut-off percentages.

**Expenditure per pupil**: We examined the relationship between expenditure per pupil and school performance, and we divided schools into expenditure programs.

**Key findings:**

**Charter schools outperform district schools:** One notable finding is the performance gap between charter and district schools. Charter schools have the highest math scores (83.47) and reading scores (83.90), with district schools averaging 76.96 in math and 80.97 in reading. Moreover, 90.43% of students in charter schools pass math and reading, while on the other hand, only 53.67% of students pass in district schools. These significant differences suggest that charter schools may be better positioned to deliver stronger academic outcomes, perhaps because of differences in operations, resources, or instructional methods.

**School size and performance**: Another key insight is the relationship between school size and academic performance. Small schools (fewer than 1,000 students) perform the worst across the board, with an average math score of 83.82 and a reading score of 83.89 in contrast to larger schools (with 2,000 to 5,000 students), where Mean scores in mathematics (77.74) are opposite ) and reading scores (81.34) are low This trend indicates that smaller schools can provide a better individual psychological or learning environment, and contribute to better academic achievement. Larger schools can face challenges in maintaining academic excellence due to large student populations.

**Conclusion:**

This study reveals significant differences in school performance based on school type and size, with charter schools and smaller schools showing better overall academic outcomes. These insights may inform further research on how school management, resource allocation, and student demographics affect learning experiences and outcomes.