

Comparative error analysis of public and private high school students

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Introduction Private schools are defined as independent school establishments that generate their own funding through a variety of different sources that include student tuition fees, endowments and grants. On the contrary, public schools receive government funding and every other student will either study free of charge or at a minimal cost based on government policies. As regards high school education, the pros and cons alike spark ranging debate amongst different stakeholders from parents to students and administrators.

Hypothesis: There will be a statistically significant difference in academic success rates of students who attend well funded private schools as opposed to students who attend public schools that are under-funded.

Independent Variable: Funding Dependent Variable: academic success rates.

In this light, high school students schooling in the different setups will definitely exhibit differentiated results and characteristics based on the intricacies of the different schooling schemes. For instance, students in private schools go through a curriculum determined by the board while their counterparts in public schools use a curriculum determined by the national educational standards (Bryk, Lee, and Holland, 45-46). This inadvertently implies that the results from the different students get affected. Private schools focus on passing exams while as public schools focus on completing the syllabus. In addition, given that private students fundamentally run on money collected from the student's school fees, the quality of education is thereby determined by this. This means the student is a product of the school he or she attends. Public schools get equal funding from the relevant

government agencies. With a high level of standardization and policies the quality of education becomes leveled (Epstein, 34-35). High school students attending private schools are so focused on passing exams while those in public schools focus on learning a myriad of other skills as opposed to education alone based on the curriculum and associated policies.

Paradigm

The effect of funding (independent variable) on academic success (dependent variable). Lack of adequate funding in the public schools makes the public students to perform dismaly in the academic endeavors. On the other hand, private schools generate adequate funding through a variety of different sources including students' tuition fees, endowments and grants. This makes students to excell in studies due to adequate provision of learning materials. Besides, curriculum development (independent variable) also impacts on the students educational standards (dependent variable). Therefore, whether private or public school, proper funding and a well developed curriculum leads to improved academic success.

In conclusion, whichever the form of school a student chooses to attend, the bottom line will at all times lie in the academic results of the students despite the school where the student went.

Resources

Bryk, A. S., Lee, V. E., & Holland, P. Catholic schools and the common good. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 2008.

Epstein, J. School, family and community partnerships: Preparing educators and improving schools. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 2011.