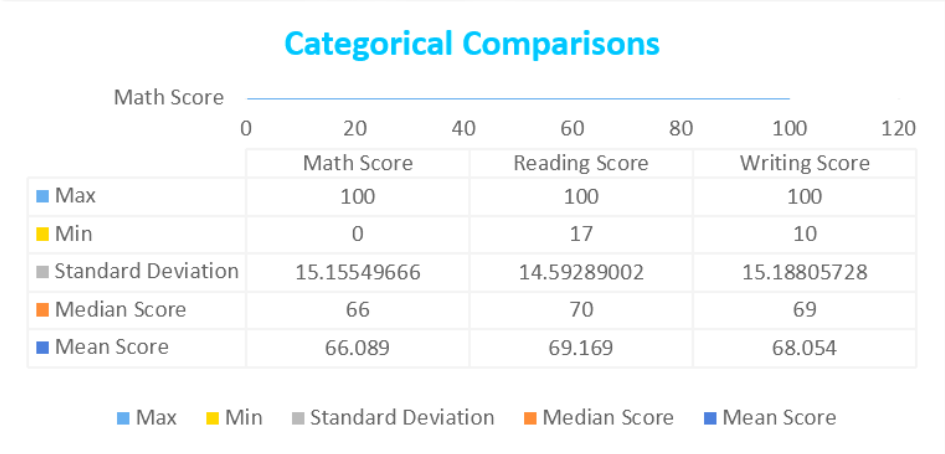


1. Summary Statistics of Student Scores

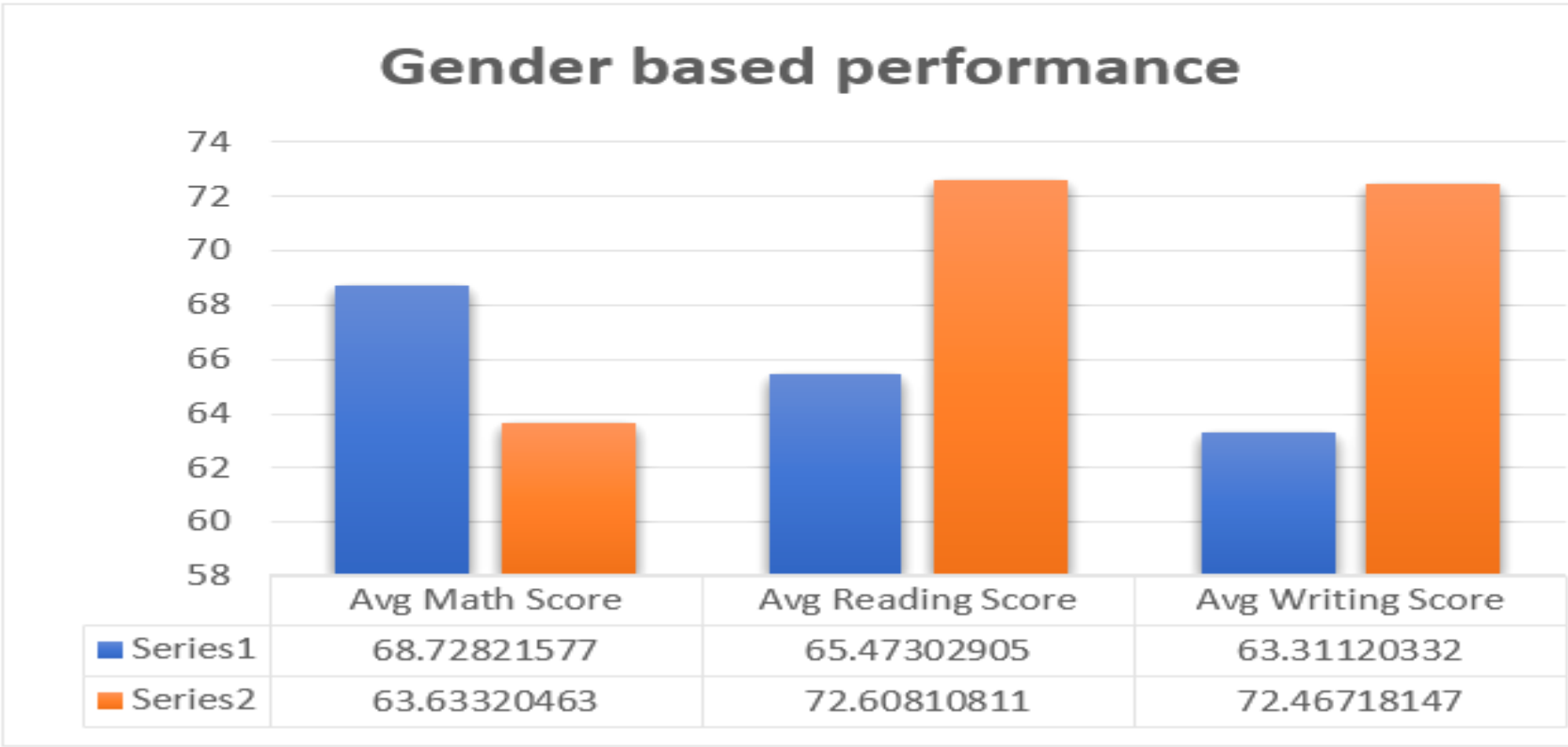
| Subject | Mean Score | Median Score | Standard Deviat | Min | Max |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Math Score | 66.089 | 66 | 15.15549666 | 0 | 100 |
| Reading Score | 69.169 | 70 | 14.59289002 | 17 | 100 |
| Writing Score | 68.054 | 69 | 15.18805728 | 10 | 100 |



- ✓ This Table presents Key statistical measures (Mean, median, Standard Deviation, Min, Max) for Math, reading, writing scores.
- ✓ Math scores have the lowest mean (66.089), while Reading scores have the highest (69.169).
- ✓ The variability (Standard Deviation) is similar across subjects, with writing having the highest (15.188).
- ✓ A visual Comparison is provided below the table, categorizing scores based on different statistical measures.

2. Gender-Based Performance Comparison

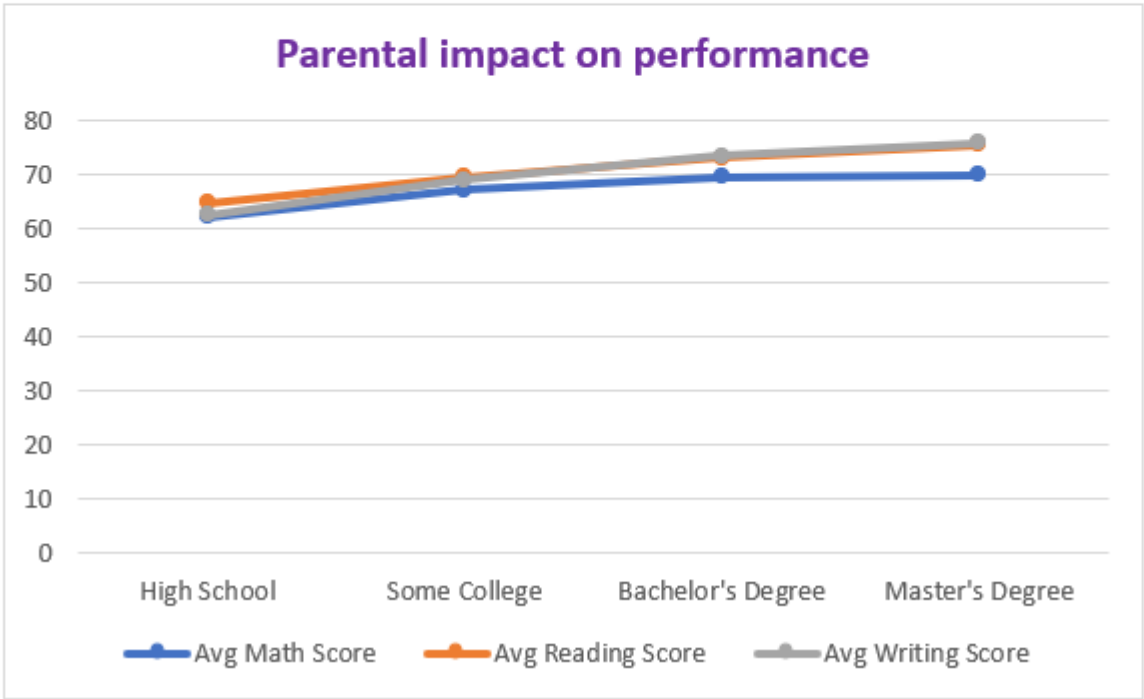
| Gender | Avg Math Score | Avg Reading Score | Avg Writing Score |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| male | 68.72821577 | 65.47302905 | 63.31120332 |
| female | 63.63320463 | 72.60810811 | 72.46718147 |



- A table and bar chart compare average scores by Gender.
- Males have higher average math scores (68.73 VS 63.63) While Females outperform in reading (72.61 VS 65.47) and Writing (72.47 VS 63.31).
- The bar chart visually emphasizes these performance differences across subjects.

3. Impact of Parental Education on Performance

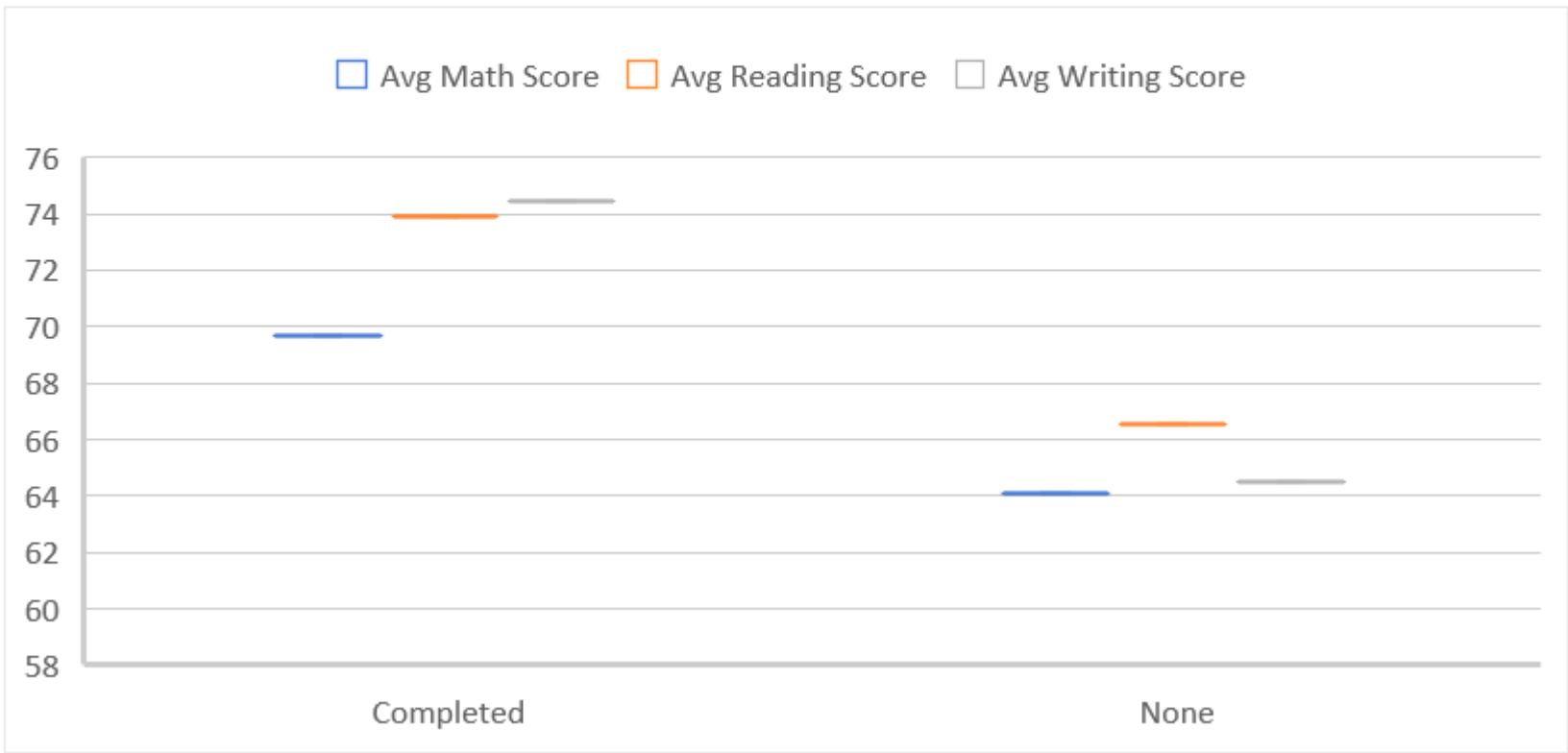
| Parental Level of Education | Avg Math Score | Avg Reading Score | Avg Writing Score |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| High School | 62.1377551 | 64.70408163 | 62.44897959 |
| Some College | 67.12831858 | 69.46017699 | 68.84070796 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 69.38983051 | 73 | 73.38135593 |
| Master's Degree | 69.74576271 | 75.37288136 | 75.6779661 |



- This section analyses how the educational background of parents influences student’s academic performance.
- The data compares average Math, Reading, writing scores across different parental education levels, ranging from high school to master’s degrees.
- Findings indicate that students with parents having higher education levels tend to score better in all subjects, reflecting a positive correlation between parental education and student performance.
- A line chart visually represents the trend, showing consistent improvement with higher education levels.

4. Test Preparation Course Impact on Scores

| Test Preparation Course | Avg Math Score | Avg Reading Score | Avg Writing Score |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Completed | 69.69553073 | 73.89385475 | 74.41899441 |
| None | 64.07788162 | 66.53426791 | 64.5046729 |

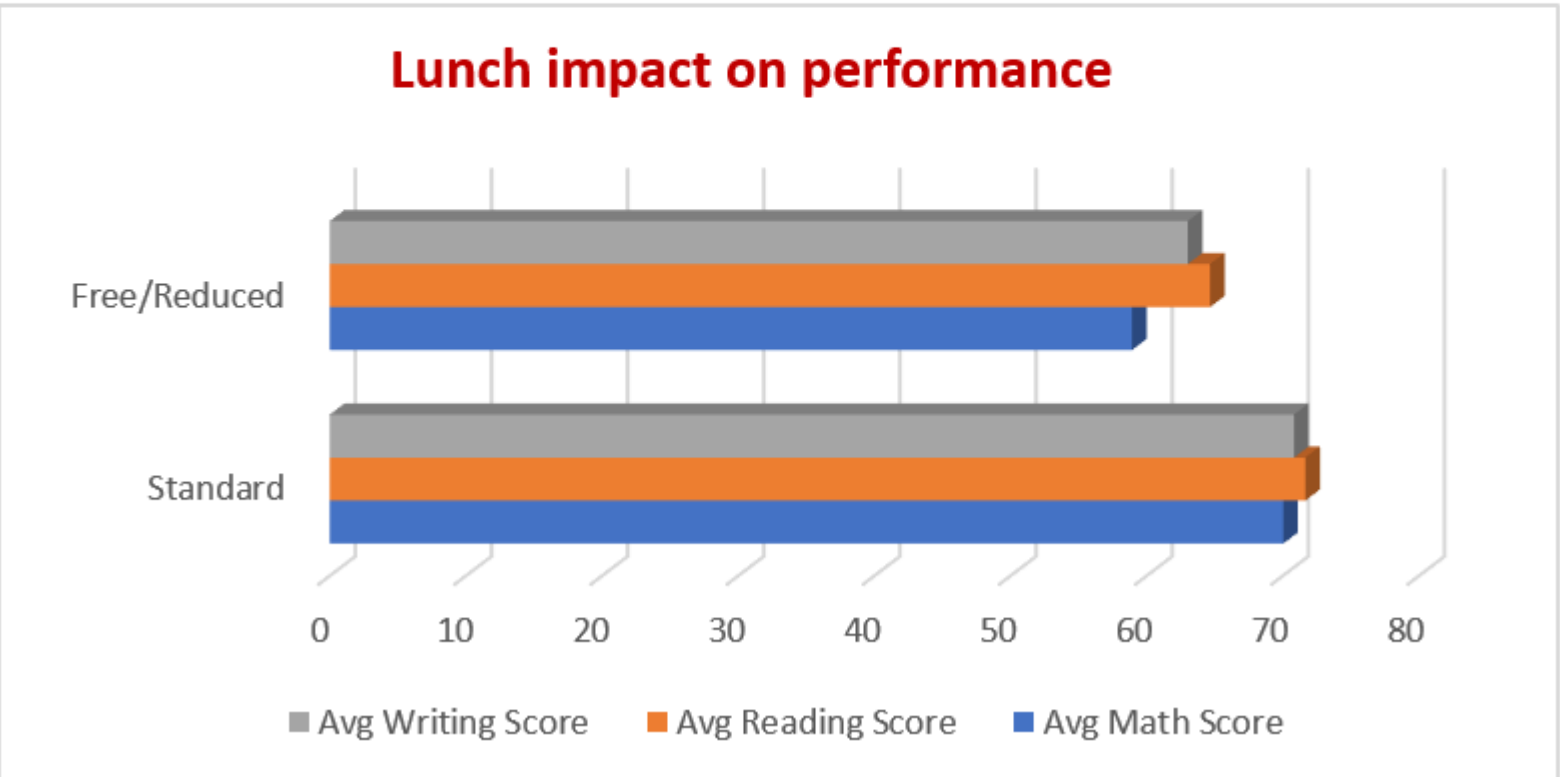


➤ This Analysis evaluates the effect of completing a test preparation course on student’s scores.

- Students who completed the course achieved higher average scores in Math, Reading and Writing compared to those who did not.
- The visual representation emphasizes the difference, Highlighting the importance of structured test preparation in improving academic outcomes.
- These insights can help educational institutions encourage test preparation programs for better student performance.

5. Lunch Program Impact on Performance

| Lunch Type | Avg Math Score | Avg Reading Score | Avg Writing Score |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Standard | 70.03410853 | 71.65426357 | 70.82325581 |
| Free/Reduced | 58.92112676 | 64.65352113 | 63.02253521 |



- ❖ This section examines how participations in different lunch programs (Standard VS Free/Reduced) affects student’s academic performance.
- ❖ Students on a standard lunch program tend to score slightly higher in Math, Reading, and Writing compared to those on free or reduced lunch plans.
- ❖ The bar chart visually contrasts the scores, showing a potential link between nutrition and academic performance.
- ❖ This analysis can guide policymakers in addressing nutritional support for students from different economic backgrounds.

How many students attended in exam by their gender

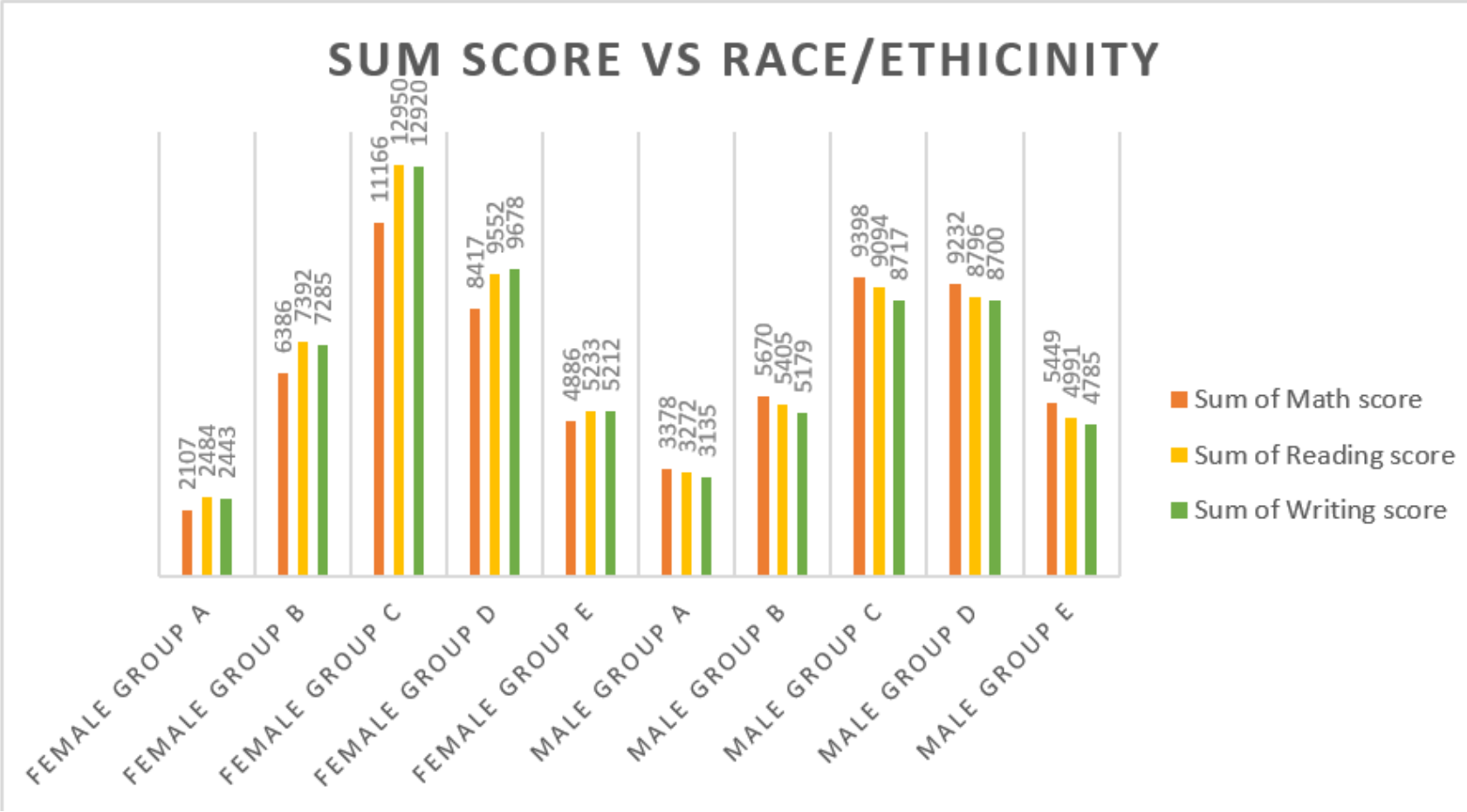
| Gender | No of students |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Male | 482 |
| Female | 518 |
| Total No of Students | 1000 |

- ✚ The data presents the number of Male and Female students who participated in the exam.
- ✚ The total count of students is 1,000, with 482 Males and 518 Females.
- ✚ The insights can help in understanding gender-based participation gaps in educational outreach.

How many students are Excellent or needs improvement

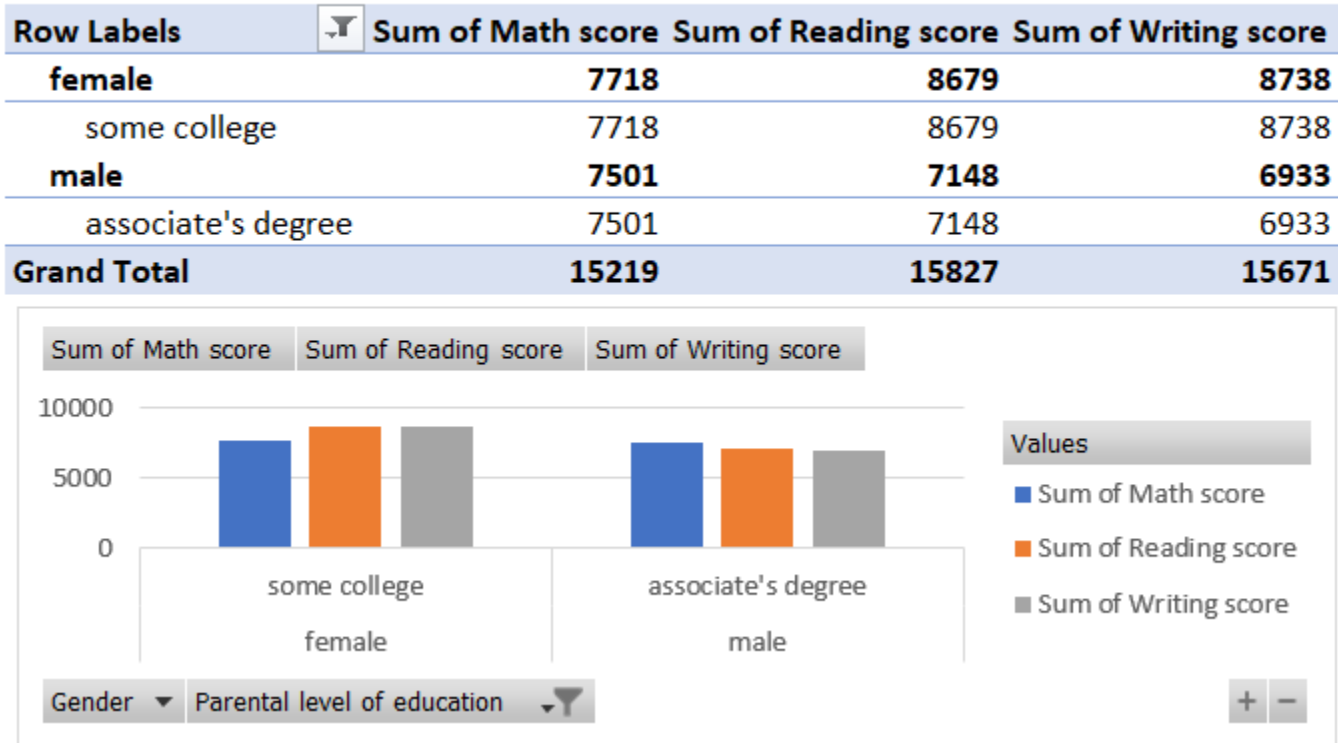
| Performance | Number |
|-------------------|--------|
| Excellent | 358 |
| Needs improvement | 642 |
| Totall=- | 1000 |

- ✚ Students categorized based on their performance levels: “Excellent” and “Needs Improvement”.
- ✚ Out of 1,000 students 358 are classified as excellent, While 642 need improvement.
- ✚ This segmentation helps educators identify areas where additional support and resources may be required.



- This section analyses the total scores of students across different racial and ethnic groups.
- The bar chart presents the sum of Math, Reading, and Writing scores for each group, providing insights into performance trends.
- The analysis Helps identify disparities in academic performance based on ethnicity, which can be useful for targeted educational interventions.

Top 1% by score



- ✓ This table highlights the highest-performing students based on their Math, Reading, and Writing scores.
- ✓ The data is segmented by gender and parental educational level, showing how these factors influence top-performing students.
- ✓ The analysis can help educators recognize high-achieving students and understand their backgrounds for further academic support.

Top 10% by Math score

| Row Labels | Sum of Math score |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| female | 7718 |
| some college | 7718 |
| male | 7501 |
| associate's degree | 7501 |
| Grand Total | 15219 |

Top 10% by Writing score

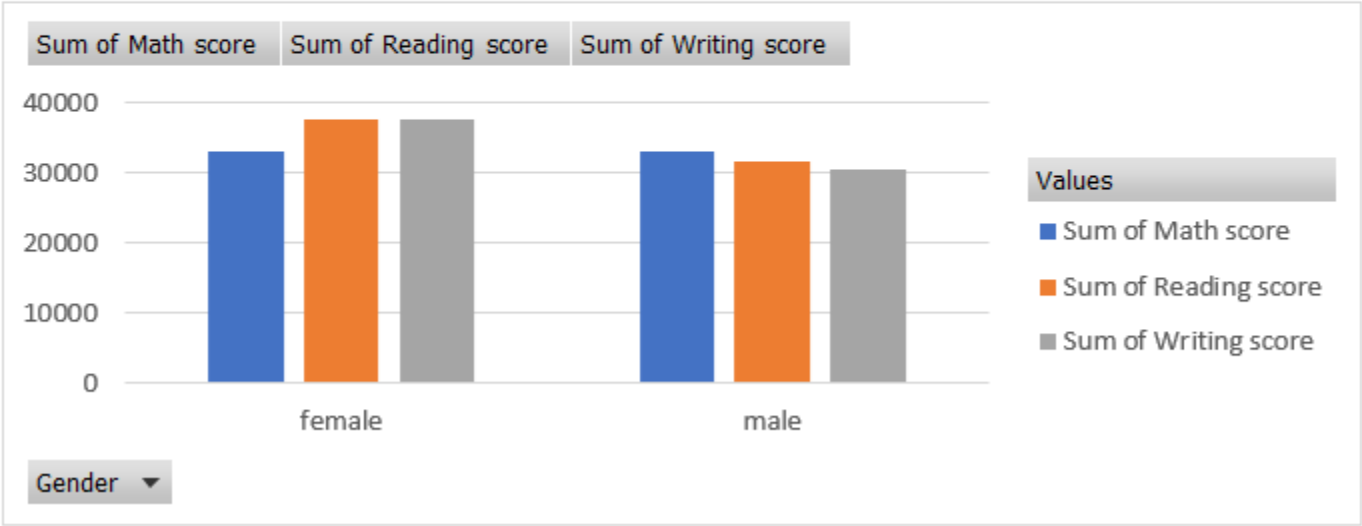
| Row Labels | Sum of Writing score |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| female | 8738 |
| some college | 8738 |
| male | 6933 |
| associate's degree | 6933 |
| Grand Total | 15671 |

Top 10% by Reading score

| Row Labels | Sum of Reading score |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| female | 8679 |
| some college | 8679 |
| male | 7148 |
| associate's degree | 7148 |
| Grand Total | 15827 |

- Separate tables showcase the top 10% of students based on Math, Reading, and Writing Scores.
- Gender and educational level comparisons provide insights into trends among high-achievers in each subject.
- The visual representations help in understanding which groups excel in specific subjects and informs potential strategies for academic enhancement.

| Row Labels | Sum of Math score | Sum of Reading score | Sum of Writing score |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| female | 32962 | 37611 | 37538 |
| male | 33127 | 31558 | 30516 |
| Grand Total | 66089 | 69169 | 68054 |



- The data provides an aggregate sum of scores across different categories, offering a comprehensive view of student performance distribution.
- The bar charts visualize the total scores in Math, Reading and Writing, aiding in quick comparisons between various groups.
- This section offers valuable insights for stakeholders to identify strengths and areas needing improvement.