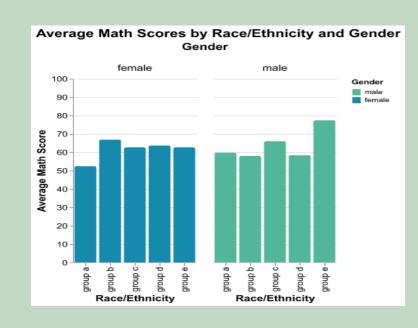


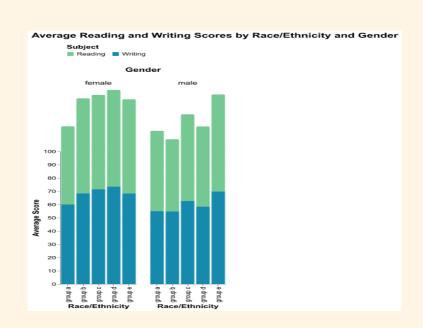
Introduction

This study explores how race ethnicity and parental education impact academic performance. Gender specific differences in math reading and writing scores are analyzed. Visualizations reveal performance patterns across groups and educational backgrounds.

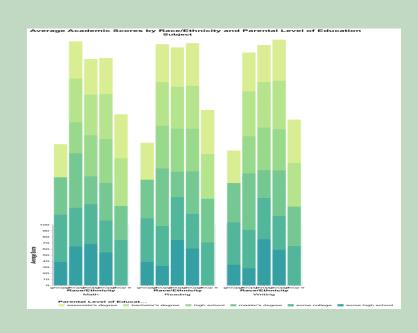
How Do Race, Parental Education, and Gender Shape Academic Performance?



Males score higher in groups A, C, and E; females score higher in groups B and D; largest gap in group E.



Females generally score higher in reading and writing across most groups; group D females have the highest scores, group B males the lowest.



Higher parental education generally leads to higher academic scores, except Group C and E show some lower scores at master's level.

Conclusion

Race/ethnicity and parental education significantly influence gender-specific academic performance. Males excel in math in some groups; females outperform in reading and writing in most groups. Higher parental education generally leads to better scores across subjects. Group B shows highest scores with master's degree parents; lowest scores occur with some high school education. Gender gaps vary by group and subject, with group E showing mixed results. Parental education impacts performance more than gender in many cases. These findings highlight complex interactions between race, education, and gender on student achievement.