

## Summary

This study examines how the community influences students' academic performance and attendance. It aims to understand the effects of essential variables on students' academic results, including the distance from home to school, average academic performance, and attendance rates. The data explain that the students have a wide scope of experiences, with commuting ranging from 0.1km to 20km, the range of their academic grades is from 56.7% to 94.9%, and the attendance rates vary from 65.4% to 99.9%. Overall, the results show that students near school use active modes of transportation, like walking or biking. They tend to do well in school and attend more consistently, for those students who rely on public or private vehicles and live far away, who have more crisis that they experience.

## Key Insights

- **Shorter Commute = Better Performance**
  - Students who live nearer to school usually show higher average scores and attend school completely for their whole school year.
- **Mode of Transport Affects Their Performance**
  - Active transport methods (walking, biking) can be connected to higher academic performance and attendance than passive methods (car, bus, jeepney), and have potential due to lack of time and reduced stress.
- **Distance Affects Both Grades and Attendance**
  - A negative correlation exists between distance and academic grades and attendance. The farther the student lives, the more likely they will have academic consistency problems.

## Problems/Patterns Identified

1. **Long Commutes Cause Academic Failure**
  - Students who live farther from school are likely to have problems with their grades and attendance, because of the travel time, traffic delays, and stress caused by the commute or vehicles
2. **Passive Transportation May Affect Their Attendance**
  - Students using vehicles like jeepneys, buses, or cars are more affected by external aspects like traffic and route planning, which may result in tardiness or absences
3. **Environmental Unfairness**
  - Students who live nearer have an advantage in a more efficient environment, while those far from school may face multiple obstacles that directly or indirectly affect them.

## Recommendations / Possible Solutions

**1. Encouraging active transportation for nearby students**

- Boosting students within walking or biking distance to be a daily active mode or routine when getting to school. Schools can encourage walking groups or biking to school to make their students safe and productive.

**2. Adjustable class schedules for distant students**

- Schools should offer flexible start times or online classes for students who commute for an hour to minimize the adverse effects of extended travel. Students should also be able to pick their own schedules.

**3. Create School-Based Housing or Dormitory**

- Schools should explore dormitory or weekday boarding options in extreme cases, especially for those high-performing but distant learners.

**4. Traffic Coordination with Local Authorities**

- Work with the city or municipality to make better traffic flow during school hours near schools to support the arrival of those using vehicles.

**5. For long commute students, there should be educational support**

- Building an organization to provide extra tutoring or help programs for students whose commute may impact their academic performance, to ensure that they are not affected by the arrival at their school.