

Task 3 Report

➤ Key Findings

- Students who dedicate more hours each week to studying generally achieve higher test scores. The relationship is clear: steady effort outside the classroom pays off.
- Internet access shows only a minor effect
While students with internet access scored slightly higher on average than those without, the difference was small and not statistically significant. This suggests that access alone does not guarantee better performance; what matters most is how effectively online resources are used.
- Students with higher attendance rates tend to perform significantly better in their tests. Regular participation in classes provides structure, exposure to learning discussions, and stronger engagement, all of which contribute to better outcomes.
- A large proportion of students spend fewer than 15 hours per week studying. This highlights a group that may be at risk of underperforming, but who could benefit greatly from interventions such as mentorship, study workshops, or structured study schedules.
- Among all the variables analyzed, study hours and attendance emerged as the most reliable indicators of academic success. Together, they provide a strong picture of how much a student is likely to achieve.