

STA302H1 – Final Report

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to study the relationship between a student's country of origin, the time they spent studying for STA302H1 (weeks 1 - 4), the time they spent thinking about COVID-19 (weeks 1 - 4), and their interim STA302H1 quiz scores (quizzes 1 - 3) versus final STA302H1 quiz scores (quiz 4).

Existing studies in pedagogy tend to focus on individual factors that affect course performance, such as the number of hours slept, or the number of hours spent studying for a course. However, this study intends to explore multiple covariates simultaneously to assess their collective effect on final quiz grades, as well as the effects of two covariates on each other.

Information about Our Population

The population of interest is a group of students from the online summer 2021 (July - August) STA302H1S cohort, which originally had 227 students at the start of the term, but has 198 students enrolled as of August 13, 2021.

Experiment Description

For this study, students were surveyed on Quercus at the end of each week for the first 4 weeks of STA302H1. Each week is specified by a date range below:

- End of Week 1 (July 5 – July 9)
- End of Week 2 (July 12 – July 16)
- End of Week 3 (July 19 – July 23)
- End of Week 4 (July 26 – July 30)

The survey asked about their country of origin (first week only), the number of hours they spent thinking about COVID-19, and the number of hours they spent studying for STA302H1. Quiz scores were also collected and combined into a dataset, where student names were anonymized before the dataset was made available to all STA302H1 students on Quercus for analysis during the STA302H1 final report.

Purpose of Developing A Model

The purpose of developing a model is to try to understand the relationship between quiz 4 scores and the other predictor variables (interim STA302H1 quiz scores, study time, COVID contemplation time, country, or some combination of these factors) in explaining the variability among quiz 4 marks.

If the model shows some relationship, it may be possible to use the regression model to determine which of the variables are strong predictors of Quiz 4 grades, and estimate unknown values for quiz 4 scores whenever the values of the independent variables are known.

Developing this model primarily benefits professors and students. Current professors can identify possible weak topics by identifying topics that yield the lowest quiz scores, reflect on things they did/did not help students, and then devote resources to improving lectures or creating carefully curated tutorials that address topics that students find challenging. Teaching stream professors and future STA302H1 professors would inherit these resources so they can establish reasonable STA302H1 learning goals, thoroughly prepare for more formative lectures, and address common student conceptual pitfalls that undermine student quiz scores.

When current STA302H1 students understand the most important factors that contribute to high quiz 4 grades, they can develop informed strategies that can help them effectively learn key material and maximize their grades on formative quizzes. Future students can establish reasonable expectations about workload and develop strategies to maximize their time and success in STA302H1 with available resources.

Plan for Developing Model

The dataset contained a small number of typos, which were cleaned manually rather than programatically. This included removing the word “hours” to safely cast numeric parts of strings as integers, removing non-Unicode characters like “UTF-098”, and capitalizing “canada” and “china”, so that they would be treated the same as the countries “Canada” and “China.” To finish off the data cleaning process, similar columns (i.e., COVID times, study times, and quiz scores) were grouped together to make further data analysis more convenient.

Although some entries in the dataset contained missing (NA) data, missing quiz grades were considered more problematic than rows with only missing number of COVID hours, number of STA302H1 study hours, or even missing countries of origin. To preserve as much of the original dataset as possible, NA countries were categorized as unknown, and NA COVID hours and STA302H1 hours were ignored.

Students who miss 3 or more quizzes were removed from the original dataset, since they may not have quiz 4 scores available. Additionally, students without Quiz 4 scores were also removed.

(TODO: Also remove students without Quiz 4 scores either way?)

Due to the fact that influential outliers tend to have high residuals, they will be removed to prevent them from influencing the magnitude and direction of the regression coefficients, as well as the power of the overall power.

(TODO: Add influential outlier checks later on.)

Descriptive statistics such as histograms, boxplots, 5-number summaries, and pairs scatterplots will be created to reveal useful relationships that will help to inform the model selection.

Model diagnostics will be used to verify assumptions of the final model, and address whether or not any variable transformation or variable re-centering is necessary.

Lastly, scholarly research will be consulted to confirm the results and propose ways to improve the final model.

(TODO: Consult scholarly research.)

Explanatory Data Analysis

There are a total of 13 variables in the dataset. The response variable is a student's quiz 4 score, and the predictor variables are the remaining 12 variables: a student's country of origin, the time they spent thinking about COVID-19 during weeks 1 - 4, the time they spent studying for STA302H1 during weeks 1 - 4, and their Quiz 1 - 3 scores.

The following table describes each variable, its meaning, and its type:

Variable	Meaning	Type of Variable
Country	Student's country of origin	Categorical/nominal
Quiz_1_Score	Student's quiz 1 score out of 10	Continuous numeric
Quiz_2_Score	Student's quiz 2 score out of 10	Continuous numeric
Quiz_3_Score	Student's quiz 3 score out of 10	Continuous numeric
Quiz_4_Score	Student's quiz 4 score out of 10	Continuous numeric
COVID..hours.W1	Time student spent thinking about COVID-19 during Week 1 in hours	Continuous numeric
COVID..hours.W2	Time student spent thinking about COVID-19 during Week 2 in hours	Continuous numeric
COVID..hours.W3	Time student spent thinking about COVID-19 during Week 3 in hours	Continuous numeric
COVID..hours.W4	Time student spent thinking about COVID-19 during Week 4 in hours	Continuous numeric
STA302..hours.W1	Time student spent studying for STA302H1 during Week 1	Continuous numeric
STA302..hours.W2	Time student spent studying for STA302H1 during Week 2	Continuous numeric
STA302..hours.W3	Time student spent studying for STA302H1 during Week 3	Continuous numeric
STA302..hours.W4	Time student spent studying for STA302H1 during Week 4	Continuous numeric

Note that time spent studying for STA302H1 can include lecture time, review time, quiz time, or assignment time.

Relevant Tables and Figures for Noteworthy Variables

Histograms

Times spent thinking about COVID-19, study times, and quiz scores among all students were summarized using histograms. The green dotted vertical line represents the mean and the solid blue vertical line represents the median. Seven-number summaries were also included to display meaningful statistics such as the mean, median, minimum, maximum, 1st quartile, 3rd quartile, and the number of NAs.

The histograms for COVID hours during weeks 1 - 4 are all right skewed (mean > median), indicating that a few students tend to spend a lot of time thinking about COVID-19 during the week. The median times spent thinking about COVID-19 remained constant at 1 hour/week across all 4 weeks, however the mean time spent thinking about COVID-19 decreased for the first 3 weeks from a maximum of 3.7 hours in week 1 to a minimum of 2.227 hours in week 3, and increased from week 3 to week 4.

The histograms for study hours during weeks 1 - 3 are approximately normal with a few outliers in the right tail. However, study hours week 4 exhibits a right skewed distribution. In fact, the mean study time increased by approximately 23%, and the median study time increased by approximately 44% from week 3 to week 4.

The histograms for quiz scores during weeks 1 - 4 are all left skewed (mean < median), as few students tend to underperform on quizzes. The median for weeks 1, 3, and 4 remain at 8/10 points, except for week 3 which had a median of 8.8/10. Week 1 had the smallest difference between mean and median quiz scores (about 0.26/10 points), while week 2 has the largest divide between mean and median quiz scores (about 1.38/10 points).

(TODO: Display histogram of COVID times weeks 1 - 4 against quiz 4 score.)
(TODO: Display 5-number summaries of all COVID times weeks 1 - 4.)

(TODO: Display histogram of study times weeks 1 - 4 against quiz 4 score.)
(TODO: Display 5-number summaries of all study times weeks 1 - 4.)

(TODO: Display histogram of quiz scores 1 - 3 against quiz 4 score.)
(TODO: Display 5-number summaries of all quiz scores 1 - 3.)

Boxplots

Side-by-side boxplots were used to compare COVID-19 times, study times, and quiz scores among students from various countries.

In week 1, most students from all countries spent a small amount of time thinking about COVID-19. Japan has the highest median COVID times, whereas India and USA have the lowest median COVID times. Clear outliers for Canada and China in all 4 weeks indicate that some Canadian and Chinese STA302H1 students were spending an above average amount of time thinking about COVID-19. Among all countries, Mongolia had the highest median COVID time during weeks 2 - 4. Pakistan and Singapore students also showed increased median and IQR COVID times between week 1 and week 2. Additionally, China and USA have the lowest median COVID times in week 2. In week 4, all countries returned to low median COVID-19 times, except for Mongolia which increased by approximately 150% from about 20 hours to about 50 hours).

Clear outliers exist for Canada in weeks 1 - 4, and China in weeks 1, 2, and 4. South Korea has the lowest median study time, whereas Japan has the highest median study time in week 1. Median study times in week 1 for a given country seem to fall within the IQR of other countries. This may indicate that median week 1 study times might not be statistically different from each other. More specifically, median study times for all countries fall between 0 - 10 hours.

In week 2, all countries have higher median study times compared to week 1, with Canada and China both having median study times of approximately 8 hours. The majority of median study times cluster between 5 - 10 hours, except for USA which has a median study time of approximately 20 hours – 300% more than week 1.

Roughly half of the countries saw a decrease in median study time, and other half saw an increase median study times in week 3. The boxplots for 7 out of 12 countries (China, India, Pakistan, Singapore, South Korea, UAE, and USA) all display approximately normally distributed study times. From week 3 to week 4, students from some countries increased their median study times from a range of 5 - 10 hours, to a range of 10 - 20 hours.

During week 1, the quiz scores for India, Singapore, Taiwan, and UAE students are all approximately normally distributed. Mongolia, Pakistan, and South Korea all had the highest median quiz scores roughly equal to the 75th percentile of Canada, China, and Singapore: around 9/10.

There were clear outliers for quiz scores among Chinese students in week 2. UAE has lowest median quiz score among all countries (1.25/10), while China and Taiwan have the highest median quiz scores among all countries (9.375/10). Among all countries, Canada and NA have the largest spread of quiz scores. Additionally, UAE decreased median quiz score from 4/10 to 1.25/10 (-68.75%), while Mongolia decreased median quiz score from 9/10 to 2/10 (-77.78%).

The median quiz scores for Canada, Pakistan, Singapore, Taiwan, and USA were all 7/10, whereas Japan and Mongolia have median quiz scores of 9/10 for week 4. The median quiz scores for most countries was between 7/10 and 9/10, with Japan, Mongolia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and USA having the smallest spread of quiz 4 scores.

(TODO: Display boxplot of COVID times weeks 1 - 4 against quiz 4 score.)
(TODO: Display boxplot of study times weeks 1 - 4.)
(TODO: Display boxplot of quiz scores 1 - 3.)

Pairwise Scatterplots and Correlation Matrix

Pairwise scatterplots were created to observe the relationship between the response variable and the explanatory variables. Furthermore, a correlation matrix was constructed to determine the correlations of each pair of covariates along with the response variable and each covariate. A correlation between 0.0 - 0.3 is considered low, 0.3 - 0.5 is moderate, and 0.5 - 1.0 is high.

(TODO: Display pair scatterplots of relationships between quiz 4 score and each predictor variable)
(TODO: Refer to the correlation matrix in Figure X in the appendix.)
(TODO: Consult 3 - 4 external sources to confirm your findings.)

Model Development Section

Process Used to Determine Final Model

Checking for Influential Outliers

I begin by identifying influential outliers in the original dataset.

(TODO: Use Cook's distance and leverage points to find influential outliers?)

(TODO: Use VIF method to find influential outliers?)

(TODO: Use DDFITS, DDBETA to find influential outliers?)

Notice that there are no influential outliers because no points outside of cook's distance in upper right and lower left quadrants of plot, so there are no points to remove.

Proposing an Initial Model

To derive the terms in my model, I first decide to construct a correlation matrix to find the correlation between covariates and the response variable. I use highly correlated (correlation ≥ 0.50 are considered) combinations of predictor variables as a heuristic for determining potentially significant terms in my model.

Next, I create a pairs scatterplot to get an overview of relationships between all combinations of variables. Since the pairs scatterplot is symmetric along its main diagonal, I could safely omit the bottom half of my pairs scatterplot. I then decided to analyze Quiz 1 - 3 scores, Weeks 1 - 4 COVID-19 times, and Weeks 1 - 4 STA302H1 study times separately against Quiz 4 score. I only inspect the the first row where the quiz 4 score was the response variable to hypothesize a relationship between one's Quiz 4 score and each predictor variable.

For simplicity's sake, I wanted to stick to using a simple model such as a linear relationship or a quadratic relationship, rather than a more complex model such as a 3rd order model (or higher), a logarithmic, or even a square root relationship. I fitted the initial model using `quiz4` as the response variable; and `quiz1`, `quiz2`, `quiz3`, `covid1`, `covid2`, `covid3`, `covid4` (including 3 quadratic terms, since `covid1`, `covid2`, and `covid4` look more quadratic), 8 interaction terms (to see how consecutive COVID and study weeks change over 4 weeks), and `country` as predictor variables.

(TODO: Show `lm()` results of original model in nice table.)

(TODO: Show ANOVA results of original model in nice table.)

In the original model, I found that only the predictor variables `quiz3`, `I(covid1 ** 2)`, `I(covid2 ** 2)`, `I(covid1 * covid2)`, and `I(study1 * study2)` were significant at the 5% significance level. The global F-statistic value is 3.098, and the global p-value is approximately 1.436×10^{-5} . The residual standard error is 1.582. The multiple R^2 value is 0.4211 and the adjusted R^2 value of 0.2851.

(TODO: See figure X below for R ANOVA output of original model in appendix)

(TODO: See figure X below for R `lm()` output of original model in appendix)

Improving the Original Model

To refine the original model, I use backwards selection to remove insignificant terms (terms whose p -values were > 0.05) and find the subset model with the lowest AIC value.

(TODO: Show `lm()` results of final model in nice table.)

(TODO: Show ANOVA results of final model in nice table.)

The final model has `quiz4` as the response variable; `quiz3`, the quadratic term `I(covid1 ** 2)`, and the interaction terms `I(covid1 * covid2)`, `I(covid2 * covid3)`, `study1 * study2`, `study1 * study3`, `study2 * study3`, `study3 * study4` as the predictor variables. Out of all of the predictors variables in the final

model, only the predictor variables `quiz3`, `I(covid1 ** 2)`, `I(covid1 * covid2)`, `I(study1 * study2)`, `I(study2 * study3)`, and `I(study3 * study4)` are significant at the 5% significance level. The global F-statistic value increased to 8.764, the global p -value increased to 1.374×10^{-9} . The residual standard error decreased marginally to 1.561. Even though the multiple R^2 value dropped significantly to 0.3435, the adjusted R^2 value increase slightly to 0.3043 – there is a smaller difference between the R^2 value and the adjusted R^2 value in the final model than the original model. The coefficient of 0.499110 for `quiz3` suggests that for every 1 point increase in quiz 3, there is an increase in quiz 4 grades by about 0.50/10 points. There also exists a quadratic relationship between variables `covid1` and `quiz4`, as well as an interaction effect between `covid1` and `covid2`, `study1` and `study2`, `study2` and `study3`, and `study3` and `study4`. I perform all further analyses on the final model.

(TODO: See figure X below for R ANOVA output of final model in appendix)

(TODO: See figure X below for R `lm()` output of final model in appendix)

Any Variable Transformation Necessary?

I chose not to perform any variable transformations on my final model because the residual plots showed that the errors were randomly distributed around 0. I also opted not to re-center my variables since only a few entries in the correlation matrix have high correlation (correlation ≥ 0.50).

Any Variable Re-centering Necessary?

Since most of the entries in the correlation matrix had low (correlation between 0.0 - 0.3) to moderate (correlation between 0.3 - 0.5) correlation, re-centering variables likely has negligible effect on the correlation matrix.

Statistical and Empirical Justifications for Model

To show that my model is linear, I'll show that the following assumptions hold.

Assumption 1. Linearity

To verify A1, the scatterplot of the final model must exhibit a linear relationship.

(TODO: Show scatterplot of final model, with line of best fit.)

Since the final model contains only 1st order terms, we can conclude that our final model has a linear relationship.

Assumption 2. Independence of Errors

To verify A2, the scatterplot of residuals versus fits for all predictor variables must not have a discernible relationship.

The scatterplot of residuals versus fits for `quiz3` shows no pattern.

(TODO: Show plot of residual vs. fitted `quiz3`)

The scatterplot of residuals versus fits for `I(study1 * study2)` shows no pattern, ignoring all outliers.

(TODO: Show plot of residual vs. fitted `I(study1 * study2)`)

The scatterplot of residuals versus fits for `I(study2 * study3)` shows no pattern, ignoring all outliers.

(TODO: Show plot of residual vs. fitted `I(study2 * study3)`)

The scatterplot of residuals versus fits for `I(study3 * study4)` shows no pattern, ignoring all outliers.

(TODO: Show plot of residual vs. fitted `I(study3 * study4)`)

Therefore, the errors are independent.

Assumption 3. Homoscedasticity (constant variance)

To verify A3, the scatterplot of residuals versus fits for all predictor variables must not have a “megaphone effect” or a “bowtie effect” where residuals tend to increase/decrease as fits increase.

(TODO: Show plot of residual vs. fitted for full model?)

Therefore, the error terms have constant variance.

Assumption 4. Normality of Error

To verify A4, we could either show that all points on a QQplot follow the QQline closely or show that the histogram of residuals is approximately normal.

Notice that most of the points in the middle follow the QQplot line, and the left-tail points deviate slightly more from the QQplot line than the right-tail points, suggesting that our distribution of residuals is slightly more left-skewed than right skewed.

(TODO: Insert QQplot of final model.)

Moreover, the histograms of residuals for the final model looks approximately normal since the mean looks very close to 0.

(TODO: Insert histogram of residuals for final model.)

Therefore, the error terms are approximately normal.
(TODO: Insert R code to produce residual plots in appendix.)
Hence, our model satisfies the assumptions for a linear model.

In-Depth Diagnostics to Verify Goodness of Model

To validate my linear model, I decided to use a 55/45 training-testing strategy, as well as perform a t-test for significance.

55/45 Training/Testing Split

Out of $n = 142$ data points, I want to use 55% of the data points to train my linear model, and the remaining 45% to try to predict new values and create a new distribution to see if the mean of this new distribution is close to 0.

I found that the mean of this new distribution is 8.124×10^{-15} (see figure X in appendix).

(TODO: Add histogram of residuals for trained model.)

(TODO: Add mean/median residual output.)

Moreover, the histogram of residuals looks approximately symmetric, with the mean of this new distribution being -0.2102 (see figure X in appendix). To be sure, since there are $n = 142$ points, the central limit theorem states that the sample mean is approximately normally distributed.

T-test for significance

For our t-test, we hypothesized that the mean of residuals was identically equal to 0. More formally,

- $H_0 : \mu_{residuals} = 0$
- $H_1 : \mu_{residuals} \neq 0$

(TODO: Add t-test results in a nice table.)

The t-test results showed that the p -value is 0.7938, which means that we fail to reject H_0 , meaning that $\mu_{residuals} = 0$ holds. The 95% confidence interval for the mean of residuals is $(-0.4510668, 0.3462948)$, and since $0 \in (-0.4510668, 0.3462948)$, we again fail to reject H_0 and conclude that $\mu_{residuals} = 0$.

(TODO: See figure X in appendix for t-test output.)

Therefore, we've shown that our linear model is a reasonable model.

Conclusion

Purpose of Final Model

Recall that the purpose of the model is to see whether previous quiz scores, time spent thinking about COVID, and study time can predict future quiz scores.

Interpretation of Final Model

The final model suggests a strong evidence of a positive relationship between quiz 3 scores and quiz 4 scores, as well as study times between consecutive weeks (i.e., (STA302W1, STA302W2), (STA302W2, STA302W3), (STA302W3, STA302W4)), keeping all other variables constant.

Quiz 3 is much closer in difficulty to Quiz 4 because students are used to the online Quercus quiz format. Students better understood how many decimal places they should round their final answers to from Quizzes 1 and 2, and the style of Quiz 3 questions are very similar to Quiz 4. Students also ramped up their study efforts as they anticipated more challenging quizzes as the semester progressed.

Although STA302H1 studying increased throughout the semester, the final model suggests that students who made a consistent effort to start studying during the 1st week of classes tend to score higher than students who started studying during the 2nd or 3rd week of classes. (TODO: Insert author here) shows that studying many hours last minute (mass learning) is less effective than studying a few hours a day throughout the term (spaced learning). By studying frequently throughout the semester, students have more opportunities to review STA302H1 material and their STA302H1 knowledge has more time to “compound” throughout the semester.

(TODO: Insert scholarly source about how far students start studying for quizzes in advance vs. test scores.)
(TODO: Insert scholarly source about how far students start studying for quizzes in advance improves material retention.)

Generalizability of Model

This model is only generalizable to online courses rather than in-person courses. Students may enroll in online courses from various time zones, as opposed to a standardized time zone for in person courses. STA302H1 is also a 3rd year course, so naturally 3rd year students tend to study more for their courses and score higher on average on quizzes than 1st year students.

Remaining Limitations and Problems with Model

This model fails to capture variables such as weekly anxiety levels, the weekly number of hours students sleep, and the weekly number of hours students participate in physical activity.

(TODO: Studies show high anxiety impairs course performance)
(TODO: Studies show high anxiety and more COVID think time)
(TODO: Studies show moderate sleep improves course performance)
(TODO: Studies show moderate exercise improves course performance)

The final dataset excluded 28 STA302H1 dropped students, and some blank entries remained for missing survey responses, and missing quiz scores remained due to some students skipping quizzes.

Some students may have underreported the number of study hours under the assumption that it only involves the number of hours spent attending lectures and the number of hours spend reviewing lecture notes, when in fact some students included hours spent doing assignments, writing quizzes, and even hours spent attending office hours – overall the number of hours spent doing any kind of coursework for STA302H1.

Despite these limitations, further research may help inform us on benefits of study and COVID think times vs. quiz scores.

Proposed Improvements with Model

One way to improve the model is to introduce composite variables in the model, such as a student happiness index as a function of a student's anxiety levels, COVID, and physical activity.

Another improvement is to use empirical research to propose some more new terms to improve model.

Another improvement to this model is to take the median of a student's 1 - 3 quizzes that they wrote, the median of a student's 1 - 4 COVID hours they report, and the median of a student's 1 - 4 study hours they report. Using the median as opposed to the mean makes these values less prone to skewness, and even smaller residuals since medians are more reliable statistic than mean.