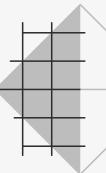




Reviewed papers:

- Studying the relationship between anxiety and school achievement: evidence from PISA data
- What Should We Understand from PISA 2022 Results?
- Stacking: An ensemble learning approach to predict student performance in PISA 2022



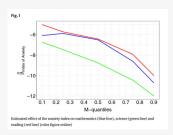
1







- Subject
- Approach
- Results



Variable	Min	1st Q	Median	Mean	3rd Q	Max.
SCIENCE	120.42	425.73	493.28	489.48	544.69	803.30
MATHEMATICS	140.80	432.16	498.19	496.39	560.72	822.64
READING	168.38	435.94	500.51	496.14	560.97	775.55
ESCS	-2.99	-0.70	-0.04	-0.05	0.66	3.56
Anxiety index	-2.51	-0.08	0.52	0.48	1.05	2.55
Female				0.51		
Immigrant				0.07		
Grade repetition				0.13		
Lack of punctuality				0.35		
South Italy				0.44		
Lyceum				0.42		
Mean gender				0.50		
Mean Immigrant status				0.09		
Mean Grade repetition				0.16		
Mean Lack of punctuality				0.36		
Mean ESCS				-0.20		
Number of units	7142					
Number of clusters	283					

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What Should We Understand from PISA 2022 Results?[2]

- <u>Subject</u> Evaluate the factors that improve student's performance
- Approach Split data per country
- Results Socio-economic status, technology and teacher support







4

- Objective
- Pisa 2022

The main purpose of PISA is to measure students' ability to use the knowledge and skills learnt at school in daily life

consists in multiple questions, to test the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students in mathematics, reading and science

- Covid
- Aproach
- Results:

Socio-economic

Technology and motivation

Teacher Support



Stacking: An ensemble learning approach to predict student performance in PISA 2022[3]

- <u>Subject:</u> research stacking ML algorithms to predict student performance in large-scale assessments based on a wide range of predictors (<u>Dataset</u>: Pisa 2022 Student)
- Approach:
 - o Stacking:
 - level 0, ≠ models generate distinct predictions
 - models: DTs, NN, SVMs and kNNs
 - level 1, combine predictions
 - Ridge regression
 - o Boosting: XGBoost, HGB, and LightGBM
 - $\,\circ\,$ Blending: similar to stacking but excludes a portion of the training set
- Results: The algorithm performance was measured using MAPE, MAE, MSE and RMSE
 - o Stacking: Significant lowest metric score
 - Better performance, stable and accurate predictions

Subject		Mathematics	Reading	Science	
Metrics	Algorithm	Number (%) of the countries	Number (%) of the countries	Number (%) of the coun- tries	
Mean MAPE	Stacking	72 (90.00)	64 (80.00)	65 (81.25)	
	Blending	4 (5.00)	4 (5.00)	6 (7.50)	
	XGBoost		1 (1.25)	1 (1.25)	
	LightGBM	2 (2.50)	6 (7.50)	3 (3.75)	
	Blending & Stacking		2 (2.50)	2 (2.50)	
	Stacking & XGBoost			2 (2.50)	
	Blending & LightGBM			1 (1.25)	
LightGBM & XGBoost		2 (2.50)	1 (1.25)		
	HGB & LightGBM	-	1 (1.25)		
	XGBoost & HGB & LightGBM		1 (1.25)		
	Stacking	74 (92.50)	69 (86.25)	71 (88.75)	
	Blending	1 (1.25)	1 (1.25)	2 (2.50)	
	XGBoost	1 (1.25)	2 (2.50)	3 (3.75)	
	HGB	1 (1.25)	1 (1.25)		
	LightGBM	3 (3.75)	7 (8.75)	4 (5.00)	
Mean MSE	Stacking	75 (93.75)	70 (87.50)	71 (88.75)	
	Blending	1 (1.25)	1 (1.25)	2 (2.50)	
	XGBoost		3 (3.75)	1 (1.25)	
	HGB		1 (1.25)		
	LightGBM	4 (5.00)	5 (6.25)	6 (7.50)	

The Number (%) of the countries exhibiting the lowest error values generated by each algorithm for all subjects [3]





Camparison/Conclusion



- The Anxiety Index increases with the increase in perfectionist characteristics and performance goals, and it negatively impacts students' performance
- Socio-economic status, digital technologies and teacher support can impact in students performance.
- Stacking showed significantly better scores than boosting and blending

As we wrap up our discussion, let's highlight a few key takeaways:

First, we've observed that the Anxiety Index has a direct correlation with perfectionist traits and performance goals. [Pause for emphasis] This increase in anxiety can adversely affect students' overall performance.

Next, let's consider the impact of external factors. Socio-economic status, access to digital technologies, and teacher support can significantly influence student outcomes. [Pause] These elements are crucial in understanding the broader context of student performance in assessments like PISA.

Finally, our findings show that the stacking method outperformed both boosting and blending techniques in terms of predictive accuracy. [Emphasize this point] This suggests that stacking could be a valuable approach in educational data analysis.

Thank you for your attention, and I look forward to our next discussion.



References

[1] D'Agostino, A., Schirripa Spagnolo, F. & Salvati, N. Studying the relationship between anxiety and school achievement: evidence from PISA data. Stat Methods Appl 31, 1–20 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10260-021-00563-9

[2] İdil, Ş., Gülen, S., & Dönmez, İ. (2024). What Should We Understand from PISA 2022 Results?. Journal of STEAM Education, 7(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.55290/steam.1415261

[3] Öz, E.,Bulut, O., Cellat, Z.F. et al. Stacking: An ensemble learning approach to predict student performance in PISA 2022. Educ Inf Technol (2024). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-024-13110-2

