



Academic Performance Analysis: Interplay of Socioeconomic and Lifestyle Factors



– Nishant Khanorkar and Prathamesh Khole

Data Overview

- Collected in 2008, from two schools in Portugal.
- Used to understand and study high early school leaving rate in Portugal.
- Highest early school leaving rate in Europe (40% vs. 15%).
- Data covers various aspects of student lives:
 - Academics
 - Social life and status
 - Demographics
 - Background
 - Behavioral nuances
- Data (649 Instances of 30 features), and has 3 decision variables in the form of grades.

Data Recap

- School Identifier (SI):

- school: student's school (binary: Gabriel Pereira or Mousinho da Silveira)

- Demographic Profile (DP):

- sex: student's sex (binary: female or male)
- address: student's home address type (binary: urban or rural)

- Family Background (FB):

- famsize: family size (binary: ≤ 3 or > 3)
- Pstatus: parent's cohabitation status (binary: living together or apart)
- Medu: mother's education (numeric: from 0 to 4^a)
- Fedu: father's education (numeric: from 0 to 4^a)

*a => (0 – none), 1 – (primary education 4th grade), 2 – (5th to 9th grade), 3 – (secondary education) or 4 – (higher education).

Data Recap

- Educational Factors (EF):
 - Mjob: mother's job (nominal^b)
 - Fjob: father's job (nominal^b)
 - reason: reason to choose this school (nominal: close to home, school reputation, course preference or other)
 - traveltime: home to school travel time (numeric: 1 – < 15 min., 2 – 15 to 30 min., 3 – 30 min. to 1 hour or 4 – > 1 hour)
 - studytime: weekly study time (numeric: 1 – < 2 hours, 2 – 2 to 5 hours, 3 – 5 to 10 hours or 4 – >10 hours)
- Personal Behaviors (PB):
 - activities: extra-curricular activities (binary: yes or no)
 - nursery: attended nursery school (binary: yes or no)
 - higher: wants to take higher education (binary: yes or no)
 - internet: Internet access at home (binary: yes or no)
 - romantic: with a romantic relationship (binary: yes or no)

*b => teacher, healthcare related, civil services (e.g. administrative or police), at home or other.

Data Recap

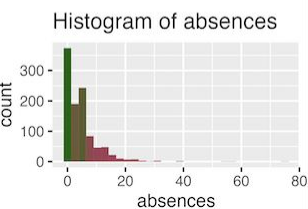
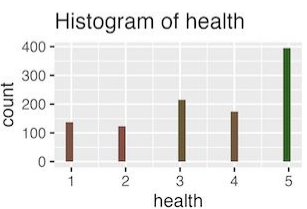
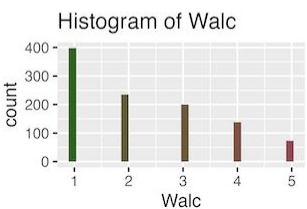
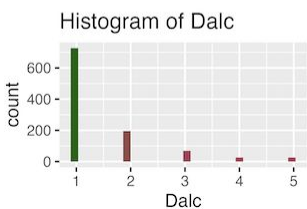
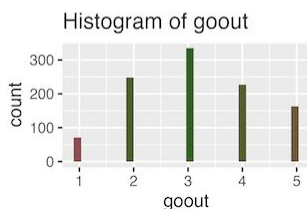
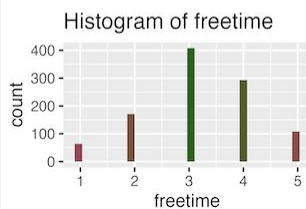
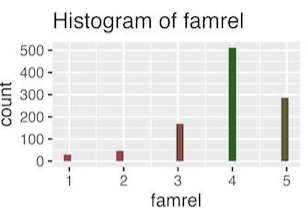
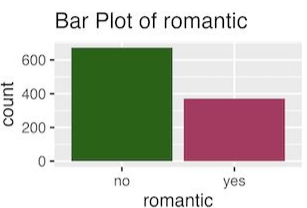
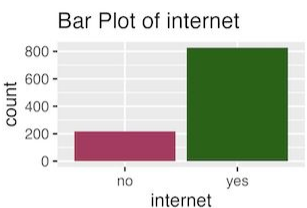
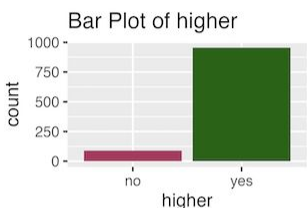
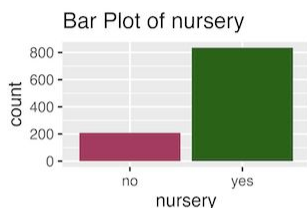
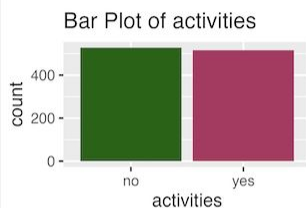
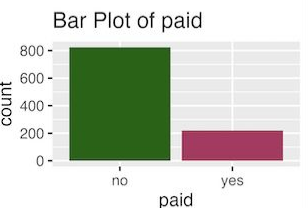
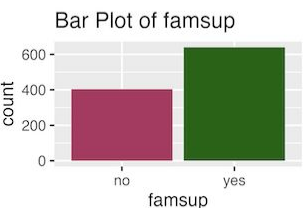
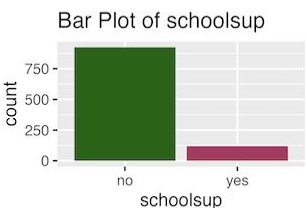
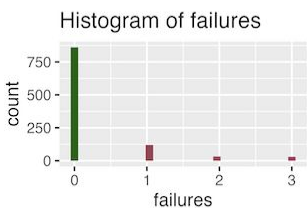
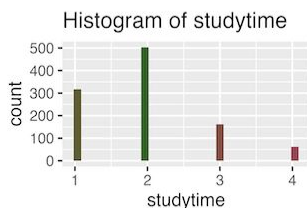
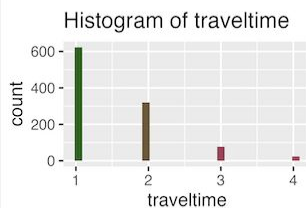
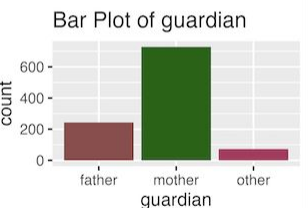
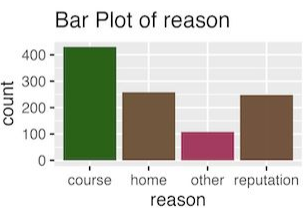
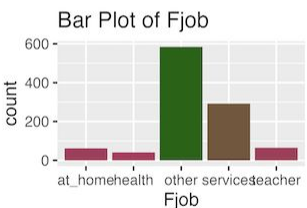
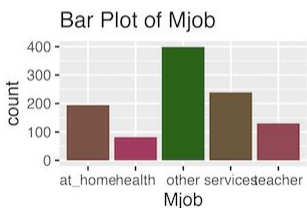
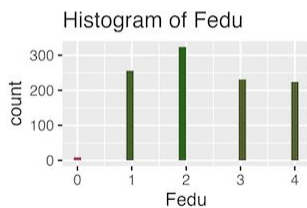
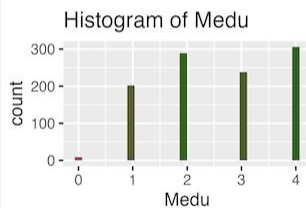
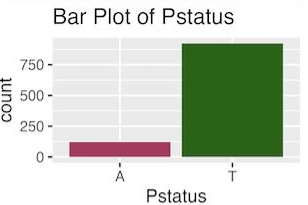
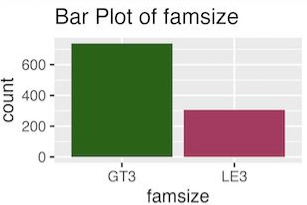
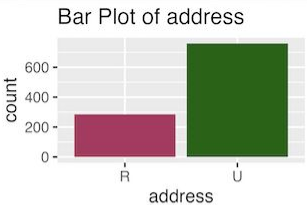
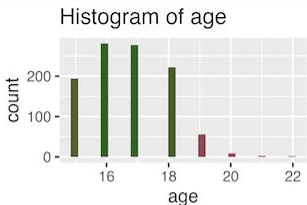
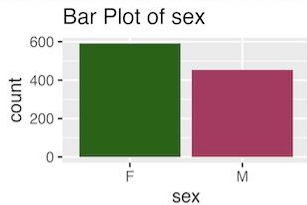
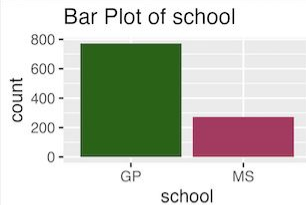
- Health and Lifestyle (HL):
 - Health: current health status (numeric: from 1 – very bad to 5 – very good)
 - Walc: weekend alcohol consumption (numeric: from 1 – very low to 5 – very high)
 - Dalc: workday alcohol consumption (numeric: from 1 – very low to 5 – very high)
 - absences: number of school absences (numeric: from 0 to 93)
- Academic Grades (AG):
 - G1: first period grade (numeric: from 0 to 20)
 - G2: second period grade (numeric: from 0 to 20)
 - G3: final grade (numeric: from 0 to 20)

Objective

- Our primary goal is to investigate how socioeconomic factors and lifestyle choices collectively impact academic outcomes in the Portuguese secondary educational context.
- To gain a deeper understanding of the above phenomenon.
- We have grouped our analysis into three broad categories:
 - I. Study the statistical relationships between students' grades and a series of independent variables, including socioeconomic factors, study habits, and personal lifestyle choices.
 - II. Evaluate the relative impact of various lifestyle choices and demographic factors on students' academic performances.
 - III. Debunk popular hypotheses for school students.

Exploratory Data Analysis

- Creating or visualizing the variables apart from G1, G2, and G3 to understand the general trends and distribution of data, using histogram and bar plots.
- Creating multiple correlation heat maps to visualize possible data correlations and relationships.
- Selecting highly correlated features to remove from final model.
- Final grade trends based on our observations so far.
- Understanding relationship between final grade and the lifestyle choices made by students.



Correlation Matrix



Correlation Matrix for School 'GP'



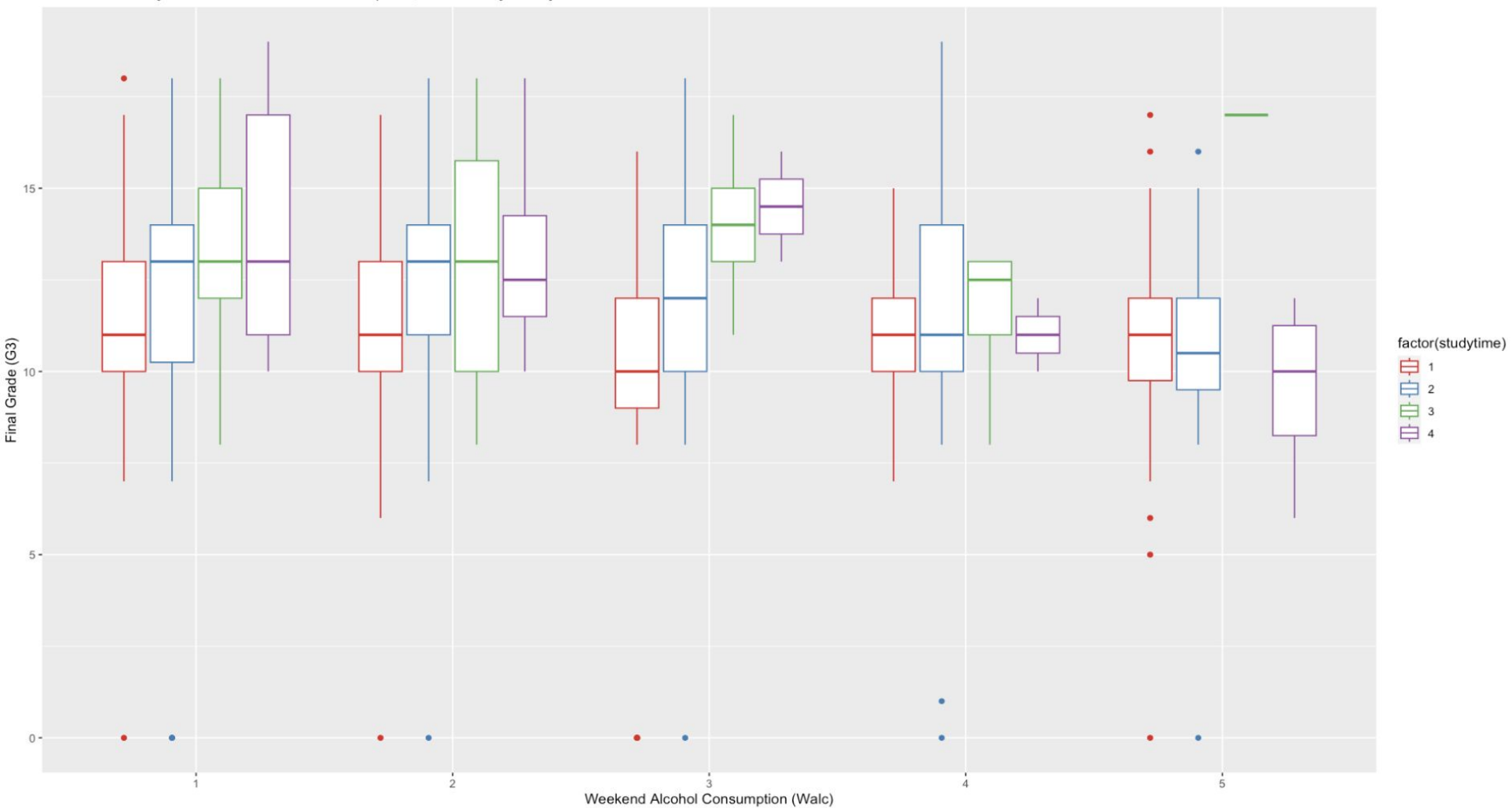
Correlation Matrix for School 'MS'



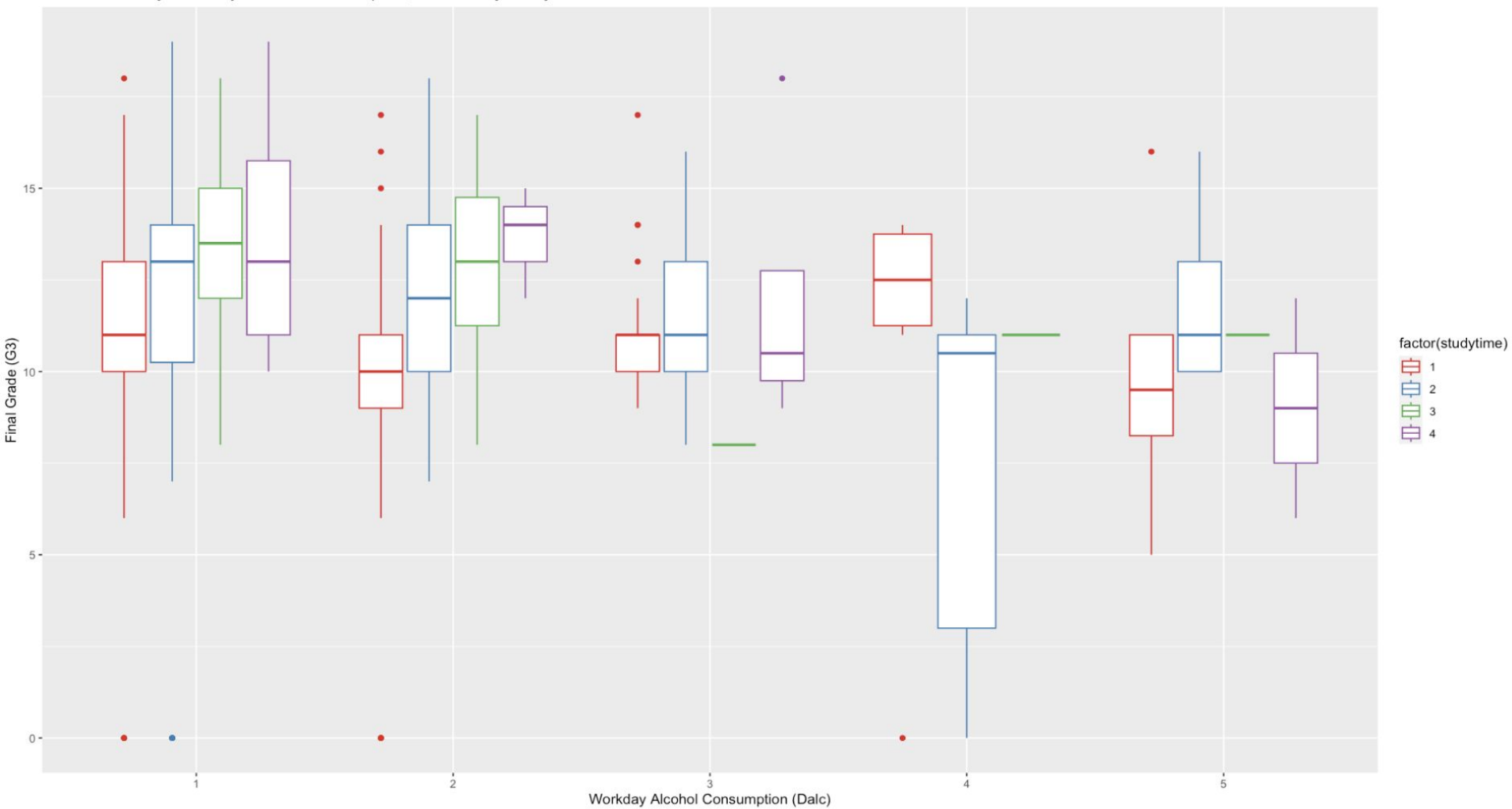
Correlation Matrix Heatmap



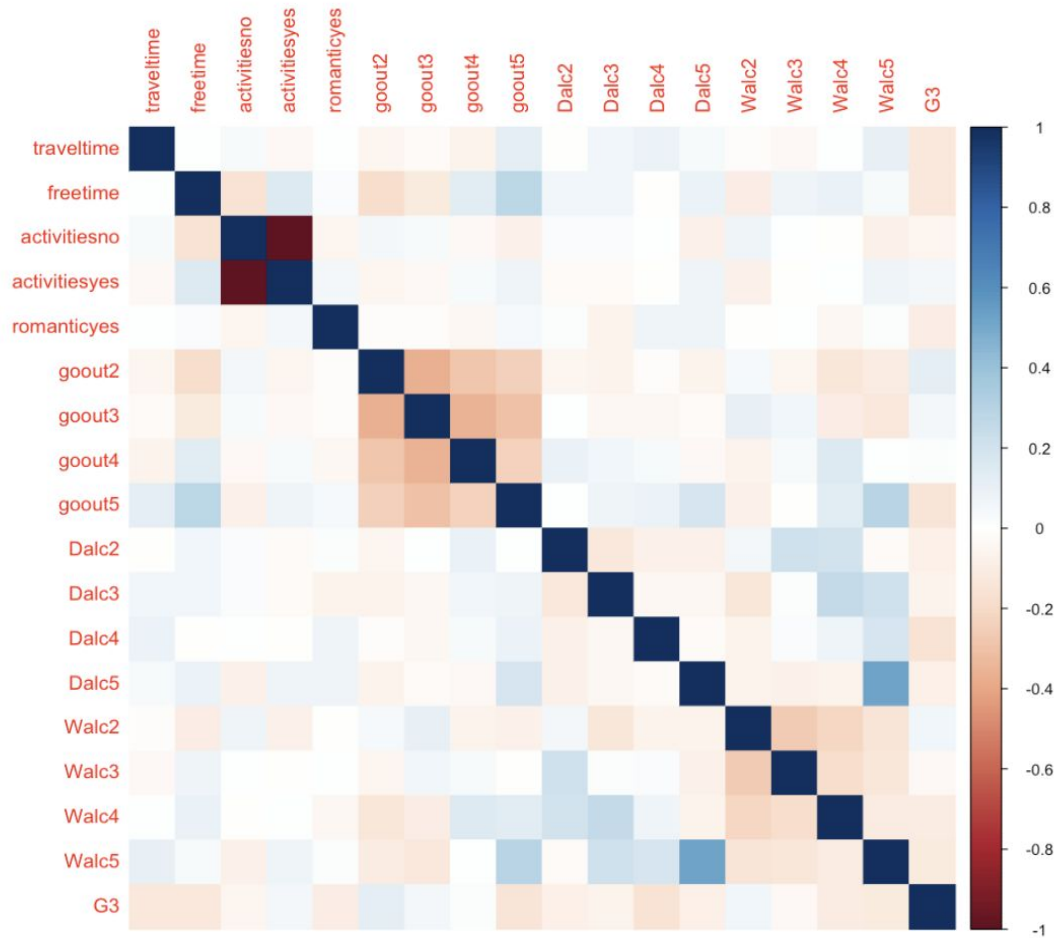
Final Grades by Weekend Alcohol Consumption, Colored by Study Time



Final Grades by Workday Alcohol Consumption, Colored by Study Time



Correlation Matrix for Lifestyle Choices



Observed Trends and Initial Hypothesis

- Higher workday alcohol consumption leads to lower grades.
- Romantic Interests have a significant influence on Grades.
- Students with higher grades aspire to continue for higher studies.
- Taking paid classes can improve grades.
- Influence of going out more on grades.
- Do absences negatively affect grades.
- Relationship between parents jobs and student grades.
- Impact having activities on grades.
- Relation between grades and free time, and study time.

Fitted Models

- Multiple Linear Regression (MLR)

$$G3 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X_1 + \beta_2 \cdot X_2 + \dots + \beta_n \cdot X_n + \epsilon$$

where $G3$ is the final grade, β_0 is the intercept, β_1, \dots, β_n are the coefficients for each predictor variable X_1, \dots, X_n , and ϵ is the error term. The model assumes that the relationship between the dependent variable and the predictors is linear.

- Logistic Regression (LR)

$$\log \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X_1 + \beta_2 \cdot X_2 + \dots + \beta_n \cdot X_n$$

where p is the probability of the outcome (e.g., passing the final grade), $p/(1-p)$ is the odds ratio, and $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ are the model coefficients corresponding to each predictor X_1, \dots, X_n .

MLR Model-1

Final grade based on
student's lifestyle
factors.

```
Call:
lm(formula = G3 ~ traveltime + freetime + activities + romantic +
    goout + Dalc + Walc, data = data)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-12.280  -1.634  -0.051   2.136   7.404

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  12.37203    0.64991  19.037  < 2e-16 ***
traveltime   -0.38441    0.16476  -2.333  0.019953 *
freetime     -0.31776    0.12596  -2.523  0.011891 *
activitiesyes  0.54748    0.24724   2.214  0.027160 *
romanticyes  -0.48214    0.25425  -1.896  0.058374 .
goout2        1.99044    0.51760   3.846  0.000132 ***
goout3        1.62632    0.50389   3.228  0.001313 **
goout4        1.75813    0.53694   3.274  0.001117 **
goout5        1.10326    0.57869   1.906  0.057043 .
Dalc2        -0.63478    0.36022  -1.762  0.078517 .
Dalc3        -0.52984    0.57189  -0.926  0.354550
Dalc4        -2.73486    0.81743  -3.346  0.000869 ***
Dalc5        -1.31748    0.94443  -1.395  0.163505
Walc2        -0.04144    0.33340  -0.124  0.901118
Walc3        -0.36033    0.38062  -0.947  0.344161
Walc4        -0.72726    0.46551  -1.562  0.118720
Walc5        -0.50079    0.69474  -0.721  0.471284
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 3.082 on 632 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1126,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.09017
F-statistic: 5.014 on 16 and 632 DF,  p-value: 7.524e-10
```

MLR Model-2

Final Maths course
grade based on model
created by stepwise
feature selection.

```
Call:
lm(formula = G3 ~ sex + age + famsize + Medu + Mjob + studytime +
    failures + schoolsup + famsup + romantic + freetime + goout +
    absences, data = student_data)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-13.5100	-1.6786	0.3531	2.8716	8.8976

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	13.67213	3.24697	4.211	3.18e-05	***
sexM	0.96171	0.46086	2.087	0.03758	*
age	-0.28634	0.18073	-1.584	0.11395	
famsizeLE3	0.72802	0.46407	1.569	0.11754	
Medu	0.55202	0.25917	2.130	0.03382	*
Mjobhealth	1.47081	1.01230	1.453	0.14707	
Mjobother	-0.18623	0.66215	-0.281	0.77867	
Mjobservices	0.97452	0.73506	1.326	0.18572	
Mjobteacher	-0.84531	0.96459	-0.876	0.38140	
studytime	0.57107	0.26533	2.152	0.03200	*
failures	-1.86045	0.30247	-6.151	1.96e-09	***
schoolsupyes	-1.27767	0.65077	-1.963	0.05034	.
famsupyes	-0.82144	0.44547	-1.844	0.06597	.
romanticyes	-1.09244	0.45302	-2.411	0.01636	*
freetime	0.31303	0.22300	1.404	0.16122	
goout	-0.54499	0.19661	-2.772	0.00585	**
absences	0.05688	0.02701	2.106	0.03587	*

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 4.075 on 378 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2408, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2087
F-statistic: 7.494 on 16 and 378 DF, p-value: 2.549e-15

MLR Model-3

Final Portuguese
course grade based on
model created by
stepwise feature
selection.

```
Call:
lm(formula = G3 ~ school + sex + age + Medu + guardian + studytime +
    failures + schoolsup + higher + romantic + Dalc + health +
    absences, data = student_data)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-12.1548	-1.3687	0.0072	1.5292	7.2845

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	8.90516	1.75710	5.068	5.28e-07	***
schoolMS	-1.51318	0.24021	-6.299	5.59e-10	***
sexM	-0.57091	0.23574	-2.422	0.015726	*
age	0.16711	0.09910	1.686	0.092231	.
Medu	0.30127	0.09906	3.041	0.002454	**
guardianmother	-0.45308	0.25282	-1.792	0.073592	.
guardianother	0.03407	0.51153	0.067	0.946911	
studytime	0.40872	0.13508	3.026	0.002580	**
failures	-1.48437	0.19764	-7.511	2.01e-13	***
schoolsupyes	-1.33575	0.35655	-3.746	0.000196	***
higheryes	1.86377	0.37726	4.940	9.99e-07	***
romanticyes	-0.42199	0.22456	-1.879	0.060679	.
Dalc	-0.35842	0.12260	-2.924	0.003584	**
health	-0.17961	0.07351	-2.443	0.014826	*
absences	-0.03687	0.02412	-1.529	0.126848	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.666 on 634 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.3339, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3192
F-statistic: 22.7 on 14 and 634 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

MLR Model-4

Final grade regardless
of course based on
model created by
stepwise feature
selection.

```
Call:
lm(formula = G3 ~ school + address + famsize + Medu + Mjob +
    Fjob + studytime + failures + schoolsup + paid + higher +
    internet + romantic + famrel + goout + health, data = student)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-13.1360  -1.4346   0.3203   2.0390   7.5991

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   9.86455    0.90398   10.912 < 2e-16 ***
schoolMS      -0.40530    0.27299   -1.485 0.137932
addressU       0.39536    0.25780    1.534 0.125448
famsizeLE3     0.38296    0.23491    1.630 0.103361
Medu          0.19787    0.12868    1.538 0.124438
Mjobhealth    1.17489    0.52888    2.221 0.026538 *
Mjobother     0.01799    0.31361    0.057 0.954266
Mjobservices  0.61785    0.37580    1.644 0.100463
Mjobteacher  -0.04271    0.49320   -0.087 0.931004
Fjobhealth   -0.05961    0.71451   -0.083 0.933532
Fjobother    -0.15477    0.46568   -0.332 0.739696
Fjobservices -0.49365    0.48521   -1.017 0.309206
Fjobteacher   0.91146    0.63644    1.432 0.152413
studytime     0.44517    0.13273    3.354 0.000826 ***
failures     -1.75839    0.17236  -10.202 < 2e-16 ***
schoolsupyes -1.34244    0.34252   -3.919 9.47e-05 ***
paidyes      -1.05565    0.26605   -3.968 7.76e-05 ***
higheryes     1.45195    0.41007    3.541 0.000417 ***
internetyes   0.41283    0.28315    1.458 0.145155
romanticyes  -0.60777    0.22542   -2.696 0.007129 **
famrel        0.19332    0.11529    1.677 0.093890 .
goout        -0.27957    0.09323   -2.999 0.002776 **
health       -0.21207    0.07615   -2.785 0.005452 **
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Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 3.399 on 1021 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.2426,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.2263
F-statistic: 14.87 on 22 and 1021 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

MLR Model Comparison

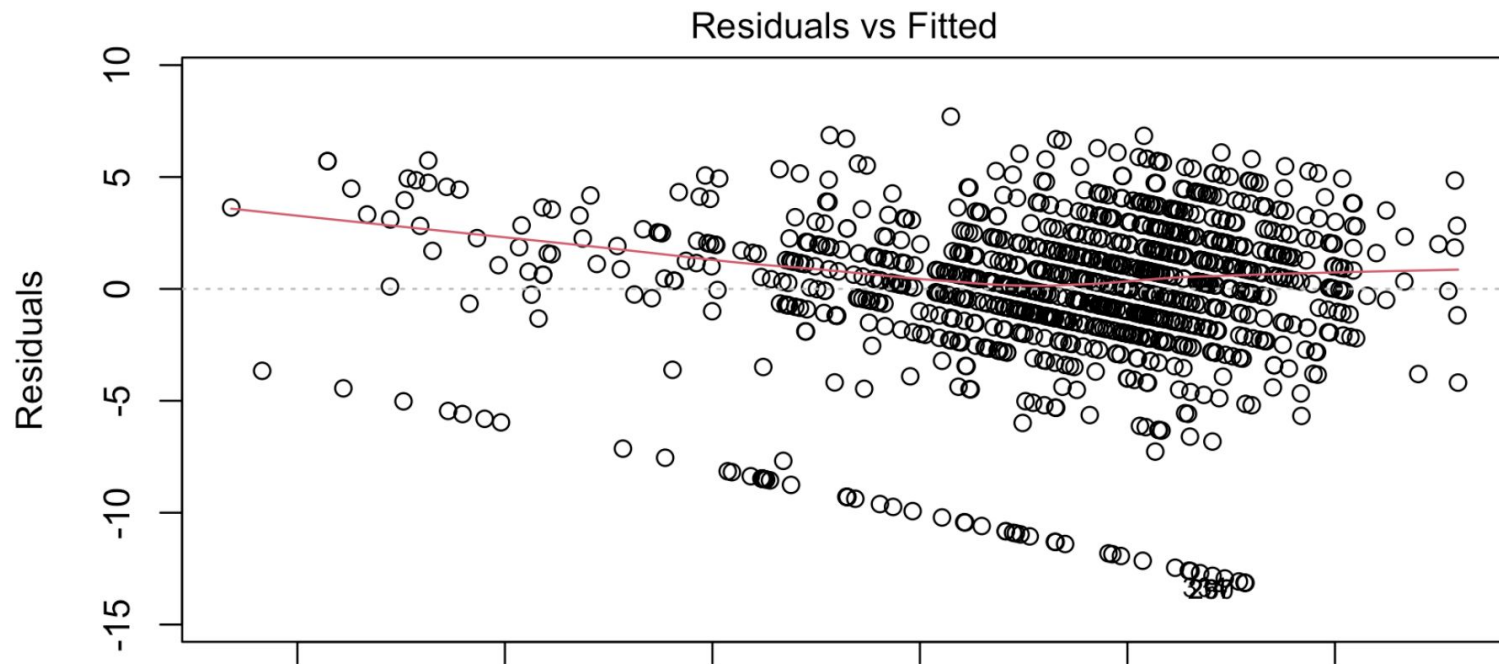
Model	Adjusted R-squared	Parameters	Significant Parameters
Model1	0.09017	7	11
Model2	0.2087	13	10
Model3	0.3192	14	13
Model4	0.2263	16	11

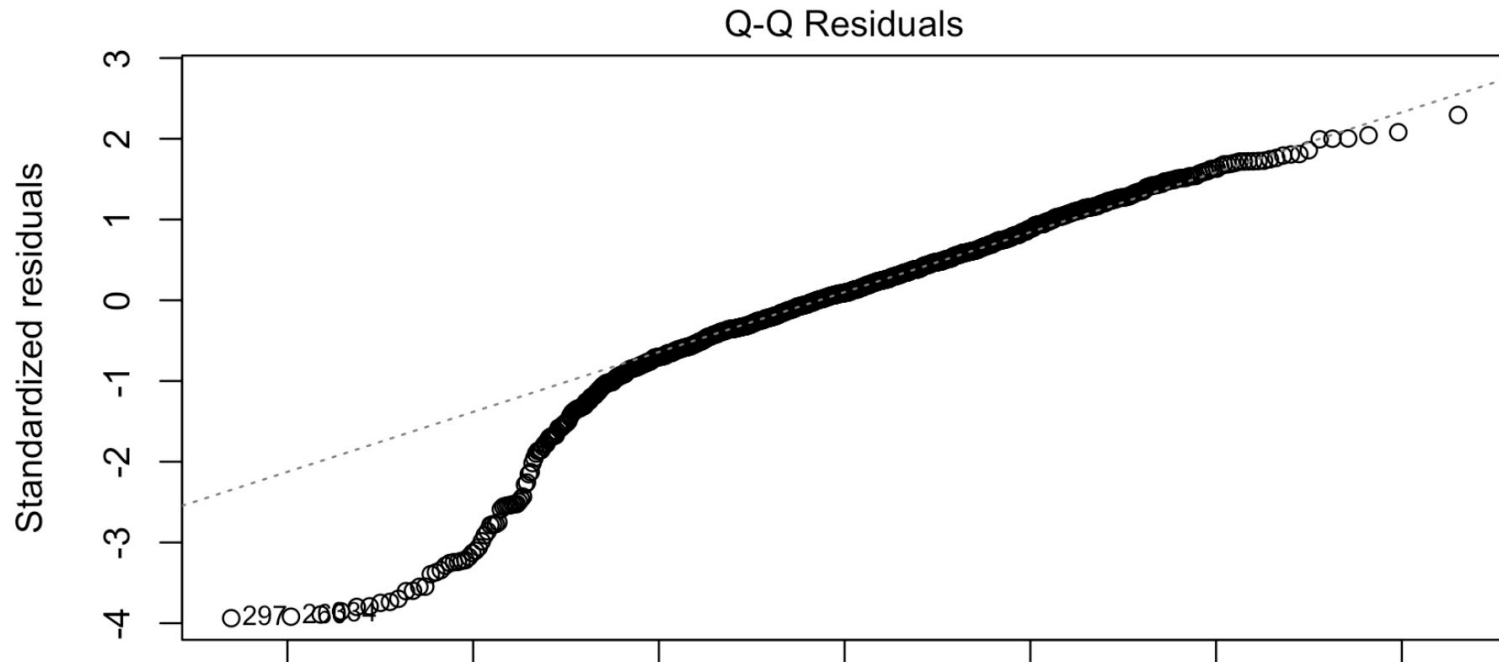
Overall model significance using F-tests
for MLR Model

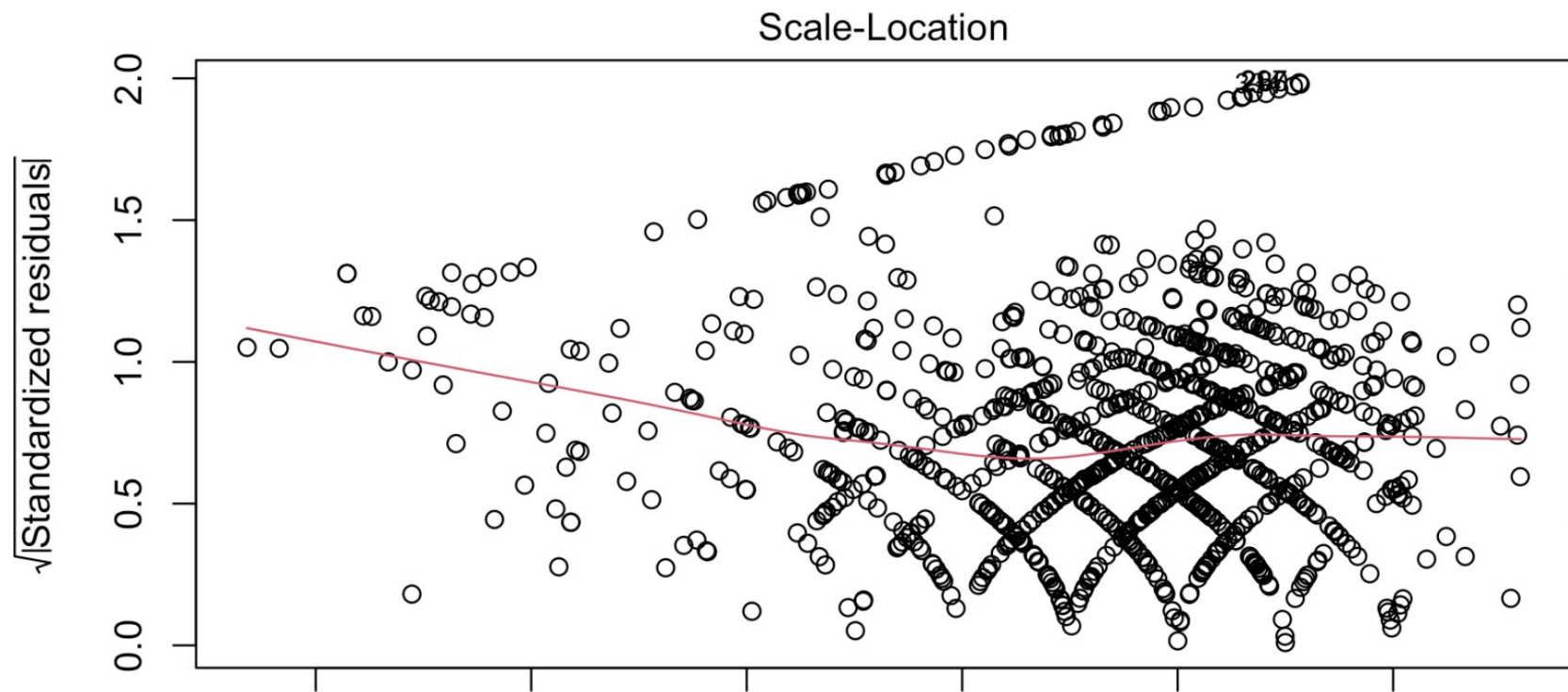
	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)	
school	1	251.7	251.72	21.5114	3.982e-06	***
sex	1	26.3	26.34	2.2506	0.1338785	
age	1	176.2	176.17	15.0550	0.0001112	***
address	1	92.0	92.04	7.8655	0.0051360	**
famsize	1	67.2	67.21	5.7436	0.0167306	*
Pstatus	1	0.6	0.57	0.0485	0.8257728	
Medu	1	435.4	435.40	37.2076	1.514e-09	***
Fedu	1	16.8	16.76	1.4320	0.2317264	
Mjob	4	44.3	11.08	0.9471	0.4359011	
Fjob	4	57.2	14.29	1.2212	0.3000729	
reason	3	118.8	39.61	3.3849	0.0176641	*
guardian	2	38.0	19.01	1.6242	0.1975947	
traveltime	1	5.2	5.20	0.4440	0.5053522	
studytime	1	244.3	244.26	20.8740	5.515e-06	***
failures	1	1506.4	1506.40	128.7319	< 2.2e-16	***
schoolsup	1	141.7	141.68	12.1078	0.0005237	***
famsup	1	19.1	19.13	1.6351	0.2012940	
paid	1	130.1	130.09	11.1174	0.0008865	***
activities	1	0.3	0.28	0.0242	0.8762881	
nursery	1	2.0	1.96	0.1676	0.6823259	
higher	1	160.3	160.29	13.6974	0.0002264	***
internet	1	15.5	15.50	1.3245	0.2500531	
romantic	1	91.7	91.66	7.8329	0.0052286	**
famrel	1	17.2	17.23	1.4727	0.2252057	
freetime	1	8.5	8.53	0.7289	0.3934356	
goout	1	79.8	79.85	6.8236	0.0091304	**
Dalc	1	12.6	12.61	1.0773	0.2995564	
Walc	1	0.0	0.03	0.0027	0.9584534	
health	1	71.0	71.00	6.0676	0.0139353	*
absences	1	0.0	0.02	0.0019	0.9655115	
Residuals	1004	11748.7	11.70			

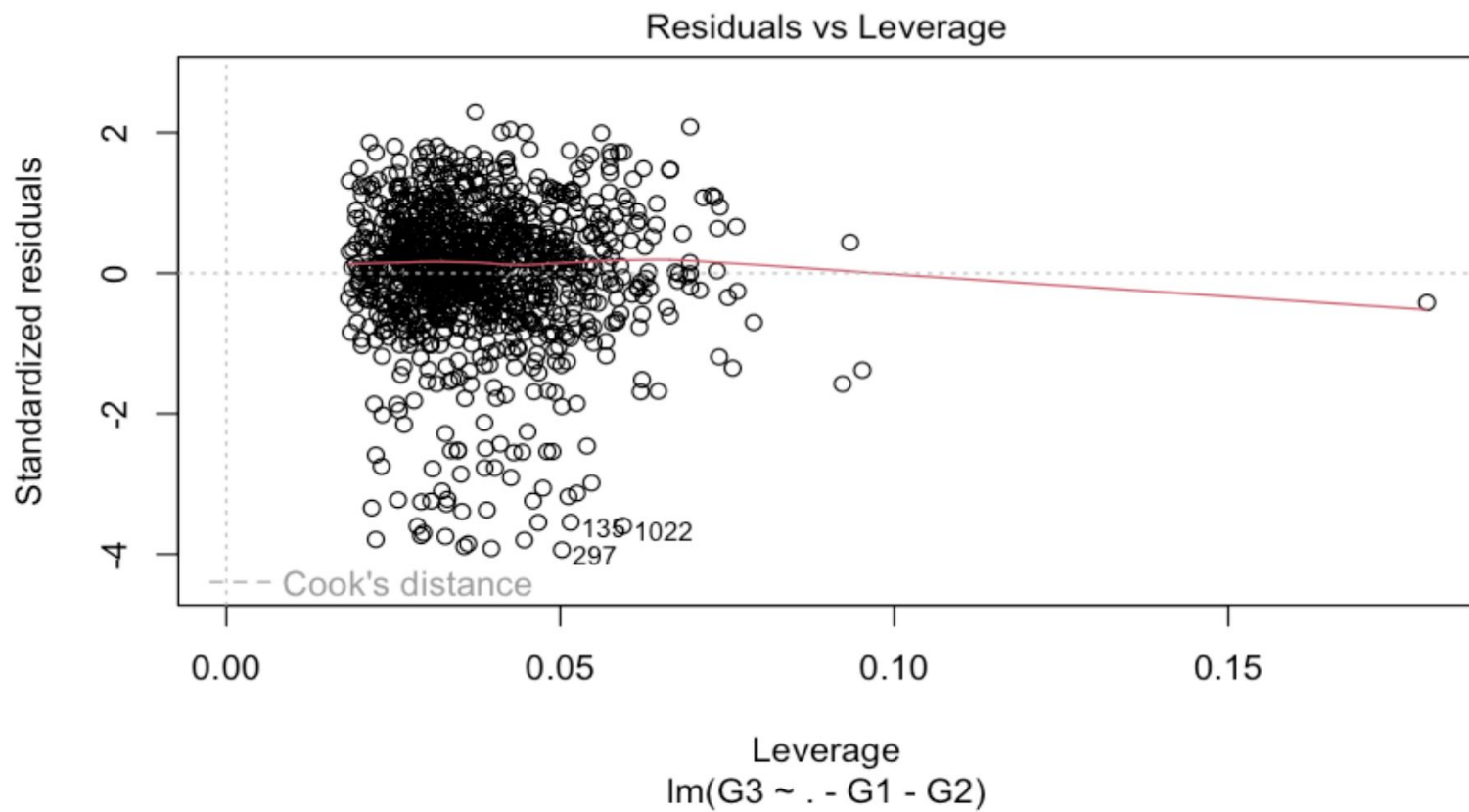
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual Plots MLR Model









Logistic Model

```
Call:
glm(formula = Pass ~ school + Fedu + Mjob + traveltime + failures +
     schoolsup + paid + activities + higher + health + absences +
     Walc, family = binomial, data = train_data)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	-0.84963	0.57984	-1.465	0.142844	
schoolMS	-0.68919	0.19902	-3.463	0.000534	***
Fedu	0.22565	0.08103	2.785	0.005356	**
Mjobhealth	0.98047	0.36039	2.721	0.006517	**
Mjobother	0.71015	0.23890	2.973	0.002954	**
Mjobservices	0.84371	0.26955	3.130	0.001747	**
Mjobteacher	0.33169	0.30896	1.074	0.283013	
traveltime	-0.22345	0.11970	-1.867	0.061928	.
failures	-1.29192	0.22003	-5.871	4.32e-09	***
schoolsupyes	-1.38122	0.26767	-5.160	2.47e-07	***
paidyes	-0.68349	0.19472	-3.510	0.000448	***
activitiesyes	0.31540	0.16190	1.948	0.051403	.
higheryes	1.58731	0.43359	3.661	0.000251	***
health	-0.09478	0.05792	-1.636	0.101750	
absences	-0.05488	0.01559	-3.520	0.000431	***
Walc	-0.15970	0.06556	-2.436	0.014856	*

Signif. codes:	0 '***'	0.001 '**'	0.01 '*'	0.05 '.'	0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

```
Null deviance: 1158.36 on 835 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 921.63 on 820 degrees of freedom
AIC: 953.63
```

```
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Logit Model Evaluation

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

	Reference	
Prediction	0	1
0	89	45
1	16	58

Accuracy : 0.7067

95% CI : (0.6398, 0.7677)

No Information Rate : 0.5048

P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 2.582e-09

Kappa : 0.4118

McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.000337

Sensitivity : 0.8476

Specificity : 0.5631

Pos Pred Value : 0.6642

Neg Pred Value : 0.7838

Prevalence : 0.5048

Detection Rate : 0.4279

Detection Prevalence : 0.6442

Balanced Accuracy : 0.7054

'Positive' Class : 0

Area Under the Curve

```
Setting levels: control = 0, case = 1  
Setting direction: controls < cases  
Area under the curve: 0.7816
```

Logit Model Evaluation using Likelihood Ratio Test

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: Pass ~ 1

Model 2: Pass ~ (school + sex + age + address + famsize + Pstatus + Medu + Fedu + Mjob + Fjob + reason + guardian + traveltime + studytime + failures + schoolsup + famsup + paid + activities + nursery + higher + internet + romantic + famrel + freetime + goout + Dalc + Walc + health + absences + G1 + G2 + G3) - G1 - G2 - G3

	Resid.	Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance	Pr(>Chi)
1	835		1158.36			
2	796		902.94	39	255.42	< 2.2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Analysis and Conclusions

- High Alcohol consumption negatively impacts grades.
- Romantic Interests do have a significant influence on Grades and impact negatively.
- Aspiration for higher education highly influences the final grades, having a positive influence.
- Enrolling in extra paid classes does contribute to improvement in final grades.
- We may need more data understand the effect of going out on final grades as its behavior is inconsistent across models.
- Absences do have a slight negative impact on the final grades, however we need more data to confirm.
- Mother's education and jobs have a stronger influence on the final grades of students, and mothers having health sector jobs have the most positive influence on the student grades.
- Activities seem to have a slight positive influence on the final grades.
- Higher study time are related to higher grades, and lower free times consequently. However, free time seems to not have a consistent effect on final grades.

Thank you!