

■ Task 3 Report – Exploratory Analysis

1. Key Findings

- Students who dedicate more hours each week to studying generally achieve higher test scores. This demonstrates that consistent effort outside the classroom directly contributes to stronger academic performance.
- 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 enhances structure, provides exposure to learning discussions, and strengthens engagement, all of which drive better outcomes.
- A large proportion of students spend fewer than 15 hours per week studying. This highlights a group potentially at risk of underperforming, but who could benefit greatly from targeted interventions such as mentorship, study workshops, or structured study schedules.
- Among all 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.