# Group 17 Student Anxiety Analysis

Anushka Chaudhary; Letong Wang; Jinbo Ma; Zhengyang Zhou

## **Agenda**



## Background Introduction and Motivation

#### Introduction:

Student anxiety is a widespread issue that affects academic performance and overall quality of life.

Mental health is increasingly a focal point for educators, parents, and policymakers.

#### **Motivation:**

Analyze student anxiety data to uncover underlying patterns and key triggers.

Provide data-driven insights to support early intervention and resource allocation.



## Background Research Value

#### Significance:

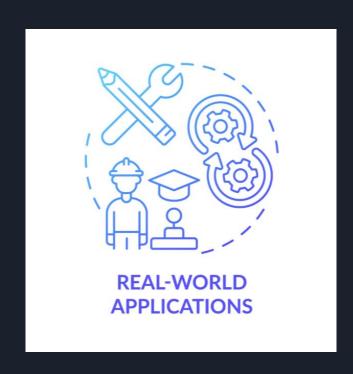
Reveal the links between student anxiety triggers and behavioral patterns.

Understand how factors such as degree level, residence area, and gaming habits influence mental health.

#### **Real-World Applications:**

**Early Intervention:** Enable educators and mental health professionals to identify high-risk students promptly.

**Policy Formulation:** Use data-driven insights to inform and refine mental health programs and resource allocation.



### **Background**

### Primary Dataset Overview and Description

#### Kaggle student anxiety dataset:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/petalme/student-anxiety-dataset/data



#### **Key Data Attributes:**

- SWL (Satisfaction With Life) Scores (5-35)
- SPIN (Social Phobia Inventory) Scores (0-68)
- GAD (Generalized Anxiety Disorder) Scores (0-21)
- Area of Residence
- Online Gaming Playstyles
- Gender
- Age
- Employment Status
- Degree



## **Background**

### Secondary Dataset Overview & Description

#### **Student Stress Factor dataset:**

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rxnach/student-stress-factors-a-comprehensive-analysis/code



#### **Key variables:**

- Anxiety Level (GAD score)
- Depression (Patient Health Questionnare)
- Living Conditions
- Academic performance
- Social Support
- Extracurricular activities
- Future Career Concerns



## **Data Overview and Cleaning Steps**

### Dataset Cleaning and Standardization Process

#### 1. Initial Data Overview

Primary Datase: 13,464 rows and 53 columns.

Secondary Dataset: 11,00 rows and 21 columns.

#### 2. Data Cleaning Steps:

Created Hours\_streams by summing the Hours and streams columns.

Removed rows where Hours\_streams > 115 or == 0 (potential outliers).

Handling Missing Values.

```
print(df.info())
                                              <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
                                              RangeIndex: 1100 entries, 0 to 1099
                                              Data columns (total 21 columns):
                                                     Column
                                                                                               Non-Null Count
                                                     anxiety level
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                     self esteem
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                     mental health history
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                     depression
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                     headache
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                     blood pressure
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
df['Hours_streams'] = df['Hours'] + df['streams']
df, drop( ((df[df['Hours streams'] > 115], index) | (df[df['Hours streams'] == 0], index)),
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                               axis=0, inplace=True)
df. GADE. value_counts()
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                                                                         ns
Not difficult at all
Somewhat difficult
                5132
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
                1004
Very difficult
Extremely difficult
                 409
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
Name: GADE, dtvpe: int64
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                          mance
                                                                                                                     int64
df. GADE. fillna(df. GADE. value_counts().index[1] , inplace=True) #I
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
df. GADE. value counts()
                                                                         t relationship
                                                                                              1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
Not difficult at all
                5780
Somewhat difficult
                                                                         concerns
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
Very difficult
                 409
                                                                                                                     int64
Extremely difficult
                                                                                               1100 non-null
Name: GADE, dtvpe: int64
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
df. streams. fillna(int(df. streams. mean()) , inplace = True)
                                                                         activities
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
df. Hours, fillna(int(df. Hours, mean()) , inplace = True)
df.drop('Hours_streams' , axis = 1 , inplace = True)
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
print (df. League, mmi que ())
df. League = df. League, str. lower(), str. strip()
                                                                                               1100 non-null
                                                                                                                     int64
print(df. League, mmique())
```

## Data Standardization and Cleaning

#### Data Standardization and Text Cleaning

#### 3. League Column Standardization:

Lowercased, removed spaces, extracted ranks via regex. Standardized: unranked, gold, diamond, bronze, silver, unspecified. Rare ranks as 'unspecified'.

#### 4. Text Columns Cleaning:

Lowercased, cleaned. Rare values as "Other" → NaN. Classified: fun, fun+earning, earning. Categorized: fun-related, goal-related.

```
df. whyplay.replace(df. whyplay.value_counts().index[5:], 'Other', inplace=True)
df['whyplay'].value_counts()
having fun
                    5138
improving
winning
                    2018
relaxing
                    630
Other
all of the above
Name: whyplay, dtype: int64
df. Playstyle. replace(df. Playstyle. value_counts(). index[5:], 'Other', inplace=True)
df['Playstyle'].value counts()
multiplayer online with real life friends
                                                               5428
multiplayer online with strangers
                                                               3969
multiplayer online with online acquaintances or teammates
                                                               2545
singleplayer
                                                                292
Other
multiplayer offline people in the same room
Name: Playstyle, dtype: int64
df. Playstyle. replace ('Other', np. nan, inplace=True)
df.whyplay.replace('Other', np.nan, inplace=True)
df.earnings.replace('Other', np.nan, inplace=True)
df. dropna (inplace=True)
df. shape
(12081, 48)
```

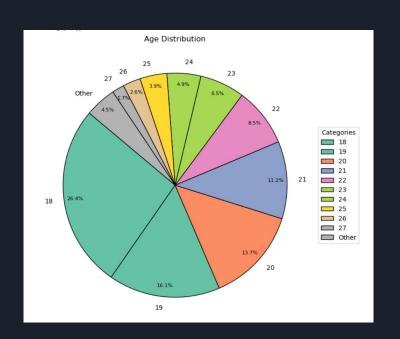
## **Methodology for Analysis**

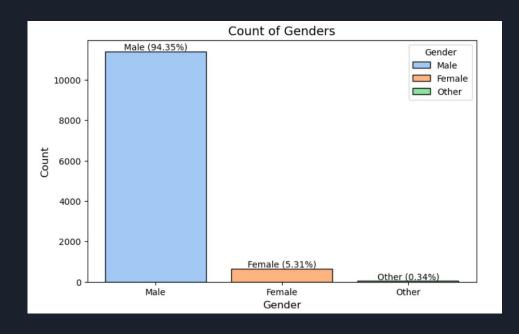
- Analysed attributes and data distribution in the primary database.
- Understood the target audinece for the survey conducted and how that might affect data gathered.
- Found trends among key attributes, such as mental health scores.
- Combined this with analysis of the secondary dataset to take a closerlook at key factors influencing student stress and anxiety.



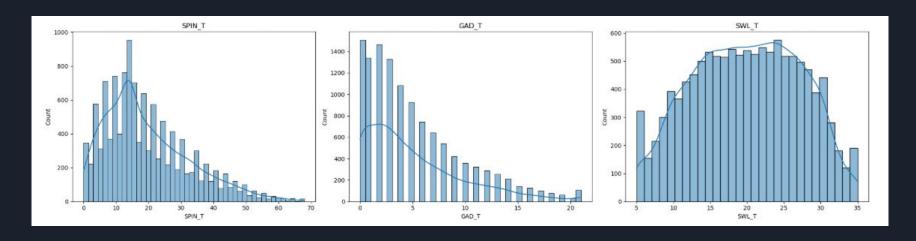
## **Attributes in Primary Dataset**







## Density Distribution for SPIN, GAD and SWL scores



- A small proportion of individuals exhibit high SPIN scores (>40), suggesting severe social phobia.
- A long tail suggests a few individuals with severe anxiety (>15)
- SWL scores follow a bell-shaped distribution, with most individuals scoring between 20–30, indicating neutral to slightly satisfied life satisfaction.

## **Anxiety (GAD) vs Satisfaction with Life**

## Interpreting the GAD score as follows:

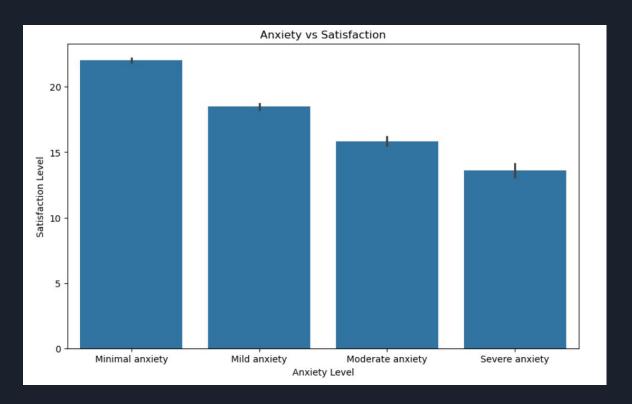
0-4: Minimal anxiety

5-9: Mild anxiety

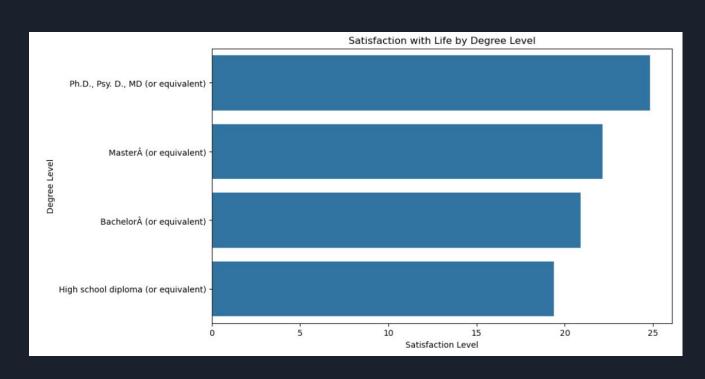
10-14: Moderate anxiety

15-21: Severe anxiety

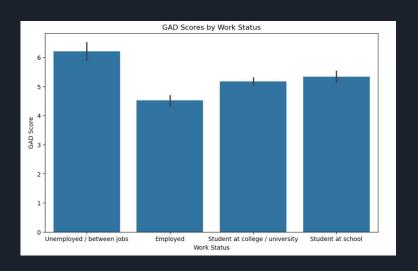
Individuals with minimal anxiety report the highest satisfaction (~20), while those with severe anxiety report the lowest (~12).

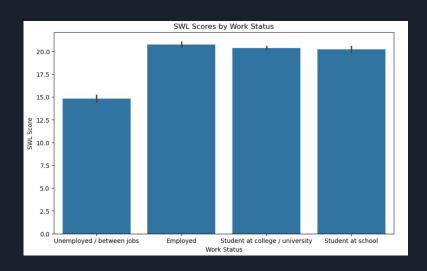


## Satisfaction with Life (SWL) Distribution by Degree



## What's the relation between work status and GAD & SWL scores?





Employment and education positively impact life satisfaction.

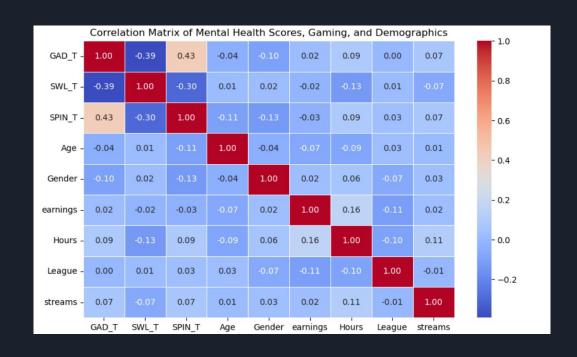
### **Correlation Matrix:**

## GAD\_T (Generalized Anxiety Disorder) and SPIN\_T (Social Phobia Inventory):

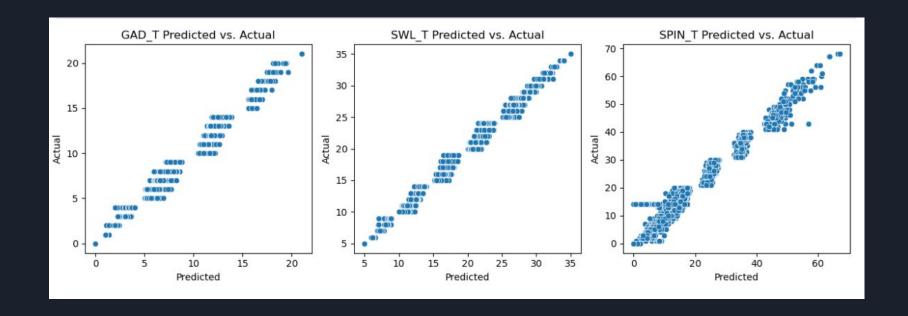
Strong positive correlation (0.43), indicating that higher social anxiety is associated with higher generalized anxiety.

## SWL\_T (Satisfaction With Life) and GAD\_T:

Negative correlation (-0.39), showing that higher anxiety is associated with lower life satisfaction.



## **Prediction System**



## **Student Stress Factors Analysis**

**Psychological** 

'anxiety\_level', 'self\_esteem', 'mental\_health\_history', 'depression',

Health

'headache', 'blood\_pressure', 'sleep\_quality', 'breathing\_problem

**Environmental** 

noise\_level', 'living\_conditions', 'safety', 'basic\_needs',

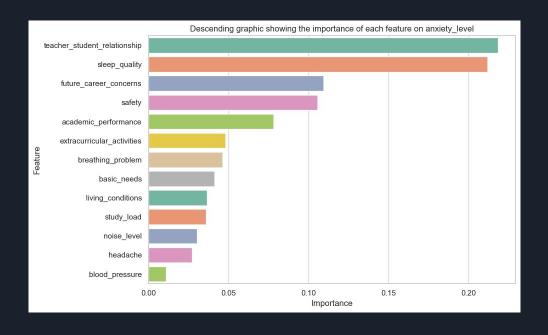
Academic

'academic\_performance', 'study\_load', 'future\_career\_concerns'

Social

social\_support', 'peer\_pressure', 'extracurricular\_activities', 'bullying'

## Importance of Factors on Anxiety\_Level



- Teacher-student relationship:
   Most important factor,
   highlighting the role of
   supportive relationships in
   reducing anxiety.
- **Sleep quality**: Second most important factor, emphasizing the importance of good sleep hygiene for mental health.
- Future career concerns:
   Significant contributor to anxiety, especially among students

# Thank you!

Any questions?

