# Report Title*

# (COMP3125 Individual Project)

*Note: Do not used sub-title

Given Name Surname
*dept. name of organization*

***Abstract*—This project investigates factors influencing procrastination among students. Using a custom dataset collected via surveys, we analyze how variables like workload, stress, time management, and academic major impact procrastination. Statistical tests and machine learning models are applied to uncover patterns, determine relationships, and build predictive tools to help students manage and overcome procrastination.**

***Keywords—Procrastination, Students, Stress, Workload, Time Management, Machine Learning***

## I. Introduction (*Heading 1*)

Procrastination is the intentional delay of tasks despite knowing the negative consequences. Among students, it is often driven by factors like stress, heavy workload, poor time management, and lack of motivation. This project explores these determinants and seeks to provide practical recommendations to reduce procrastination. We aim to answer four central questions using a mix of qualitative and quantitative analysis.

## II. Datasets

### A. *Source of dataset (Heading 2)*

The dataset was created by surveying students. The survey collected responses about workload, stress levels, time management skills, procrastination frequency, academic major, and year level.

### B. *Character of the datasets*

- Features**:** Courses taken, hours on assignments, stress levels (1-10), use of planners, missed deadlines, procrastination behaviors, academic major, year level.
- Format**:** CSV file with structured responses.
- Preprocessing: Cleaned missing data, encoded categorical variables, normalized numerical fields.

## III. Methodology

Key Questions

1. What are the most common reason for procrastination among students? (Qualitative)
2. What is the relationship between workload and procrastination? (Quantitative)
3. Can we predict procrastination based on stress levels and time management skills? (Machine Learning)
4. Are there differences in procrastination between majors or year levels? (Statistical Testing)

Model Selection

For prediction, we used a Random Forest Classifier from Scikit-learn.

Steps Taken

- Preprocessed data: imputed missing values, encoded variables.
- Split data into training/test sets.
- Trained Random Forest model to classify procrastination levels (low, medium, high).
- Evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
- Analyzed feature importance.

## IV. Results.

## V. Discussion

Every method/project has its shortage or weakness. Please discuss the unsatisfied results in your project. And discuss the feasible suggestions of future work to revise/improve your result.

Example: xxx

## VI. Conclusion

Example: xxx

## Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this text box.

## References

Use the IEEE format for the citation. The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...” Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for

979-8-3315-0993-4/25/$31.00 ©2025 IEEE

publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.


[1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*

[2] J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.

[3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.

[4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.

[5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.


We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord “Format” pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.


[6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].

[7] M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.


**IEEE conference templates contain guidance text for composing and formatting conference papers. Please ensure that all template text is removed from your conference paper prior to submission to the conference. Failure to remove template text from your paper may result in your paper not being published.**