

THE STUDENT EQAUTION

UNPACKING THE FACTORS THAT ADD UP TO SUCCESS

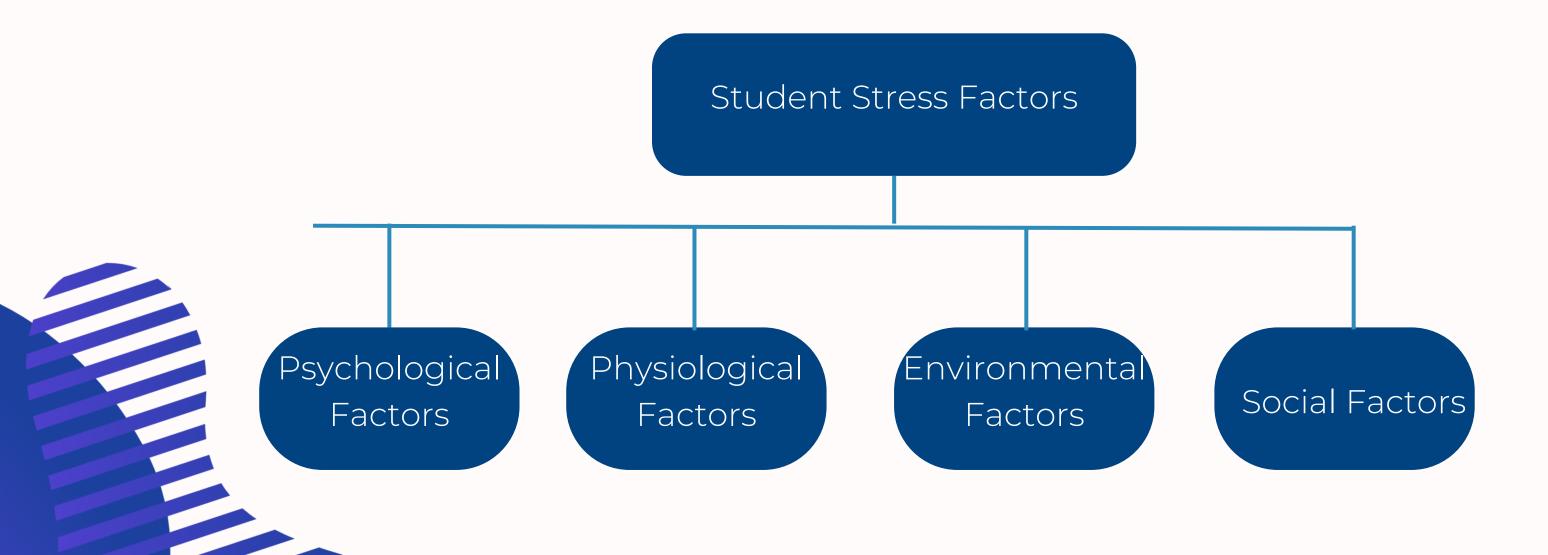


This study explores the complex relationship between various factors, including anxiety, sleep, and social support, and their impact on students' academic performance. It aims to inform targeted interventions to improve student well-being and academic achievement.

Specifically, the study examines how these factors influence academic outcomes through four dimensions: social, environmental, physiological, and psychological. The findings reveal that academic performance is significantly affected by certain key factors, such as anxiety level, bullying, and sleep quality. Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the complex interplay between various factors and their influence on student academic success. It highlights the importance of addressing academic factors and social, emotional, and physical well-being to support students' holistic development and academic achievement.

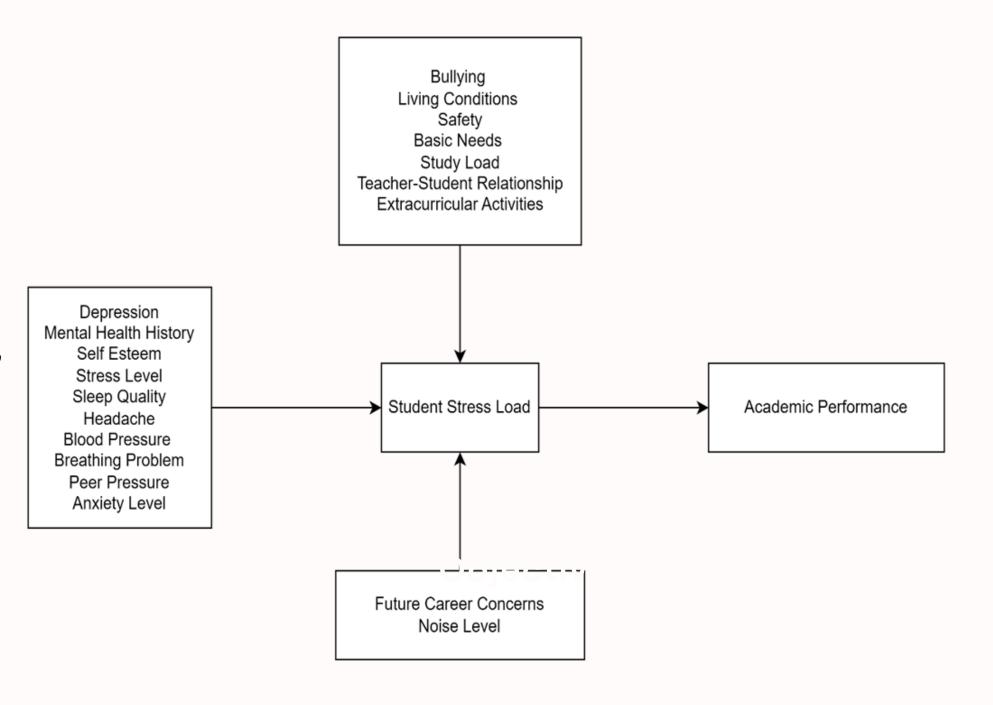
METHODOLOGY

The system under investigation involves a comprehensive examination of various factors affecting students, organized into four distinct dimensions: social, environmental, physiological, and psychological. This system encompasses a multitude of variables, each representing a crucial aspect of the student's experience.



P-DIAGRAM

- Inputs: Depression, Mental Health History, Self Esteem, Stress Level, Sleep Quality, Headache, Blood pressure, Breathing Problem, Peer Pressure, Anxiety Level
- Control Factors: Bullying, Living Conditions, Safety, Basic Needs, Study Load, Teacher-Student Relationship, Extracurricular Activities
- **Noise Factors:** Future Career Concerns, Noise Level
- Output: Academic Performance



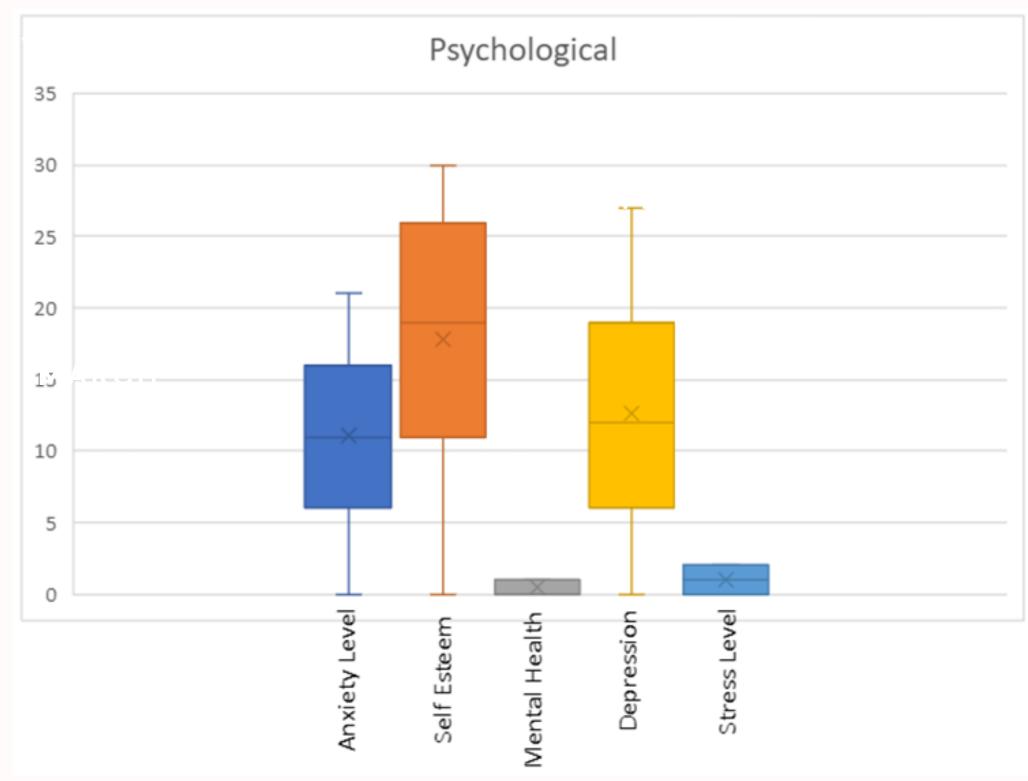


	Academics	academic_performance	3	1	2	2	4	2	5	1	3	2	1	1	5	1	4	3	5	4	2	1	5	2	4	1
		anxiety_level	14	15	12	16	16	20	4	17	13	6	17	17	5	9	2	11	6	7	11	21	3	18	7	20 :
		self_esteem	20	8	18	12	28	13	26	3	22	8	12	15	28	23	28	21	28	25	23	1	27	1	27	5 2
	Psychological	mental_health_history	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		depression	11	15	14	15	7	21	6	22	12	27	25	22	8	24	3	14	1	3	12	25	0	21	5	26
		stress_level	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2
Exploring the		headache	2	5	2	4	2	3	1	4	3	4	4	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	3
Impact of Social, Environmental,	Physiological	blood_pressure	1	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	3
Physiological, and Psychological Factors on Students' Academic	Filysiological	sleep_quality	2	1	2	1	5	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	4	4	2	1	4	1	4	1
		breathing_problem	4	4	2	3	1	4	1	5	4	2	3	5	2	0	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	4
		noise_level	2	3	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	0	4	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	4
Performance	safety	living_conditions	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	5	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	1	3	1	3	2
		safety	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	1	6	12	1	1	5	4	4		5	5	3	2	5	1	5	1
		basic_needs	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	5	3	4	2	4	4	3	1	4	2	5	2
		social_support	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	1
	Social	peer_pressure	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	4	3	5	4	5	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	4	1	5
	Social	extracurricular_activities	3	5	2	4	0	4	2	4	2	3	4	5	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	4

DESCRIPTIVE STATISITICS

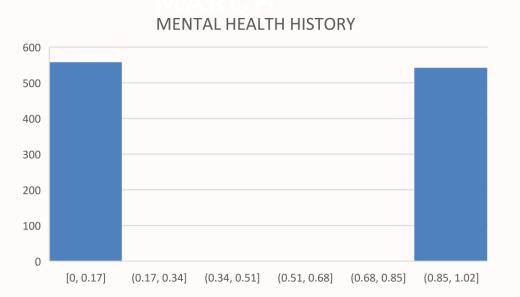
We dug deep into each factor, using stats like mean, standard deviation, and even box plots to understand how data is spread. We found outliers in noise, living conditions, and study load, meaning some students were way outside the norm on these.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR

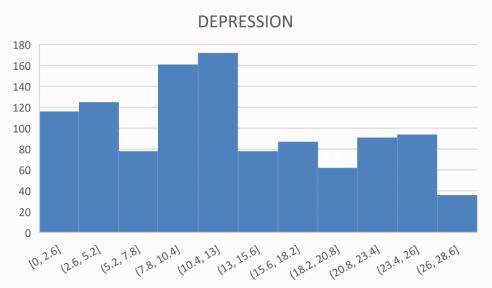


PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR

ANXIETY LEVEL 180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 (2.1, 4.2] (6.3, 8.4] (10.5, 12.6] (14.7, 16.8] (18.9, 21] [0, 2.1] (4.2, 6.3] (8.4, 10.5] (12.6, 14.7] (16.8, 18.9)

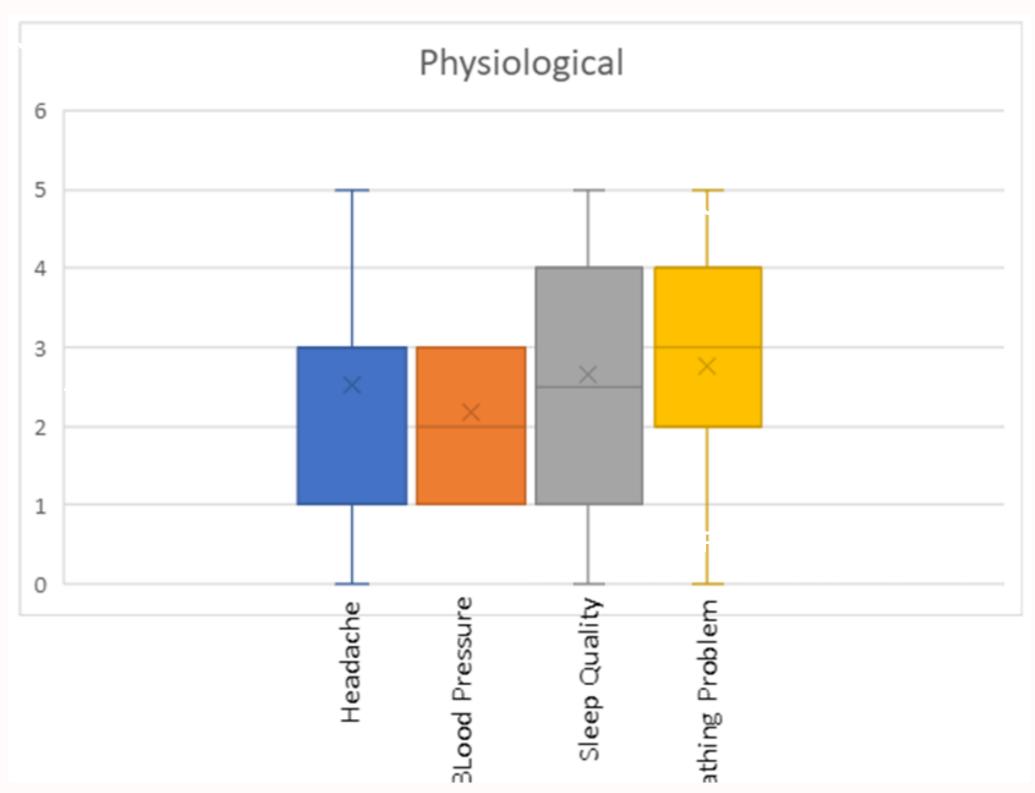






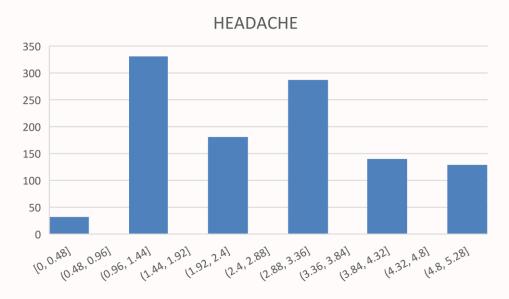
PHYSIOLOGICAL

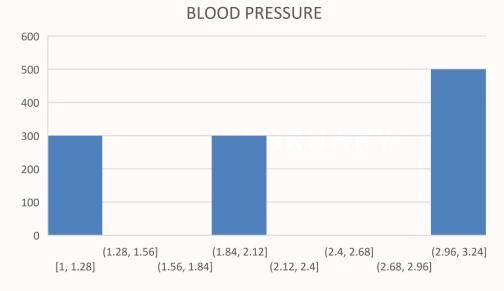


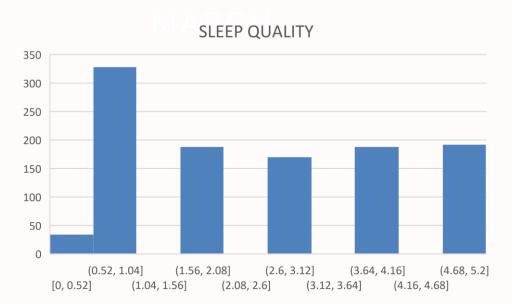


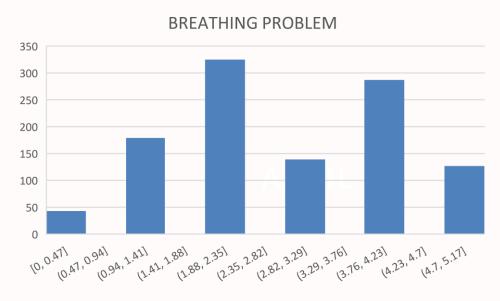
PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTOR

JANUARY

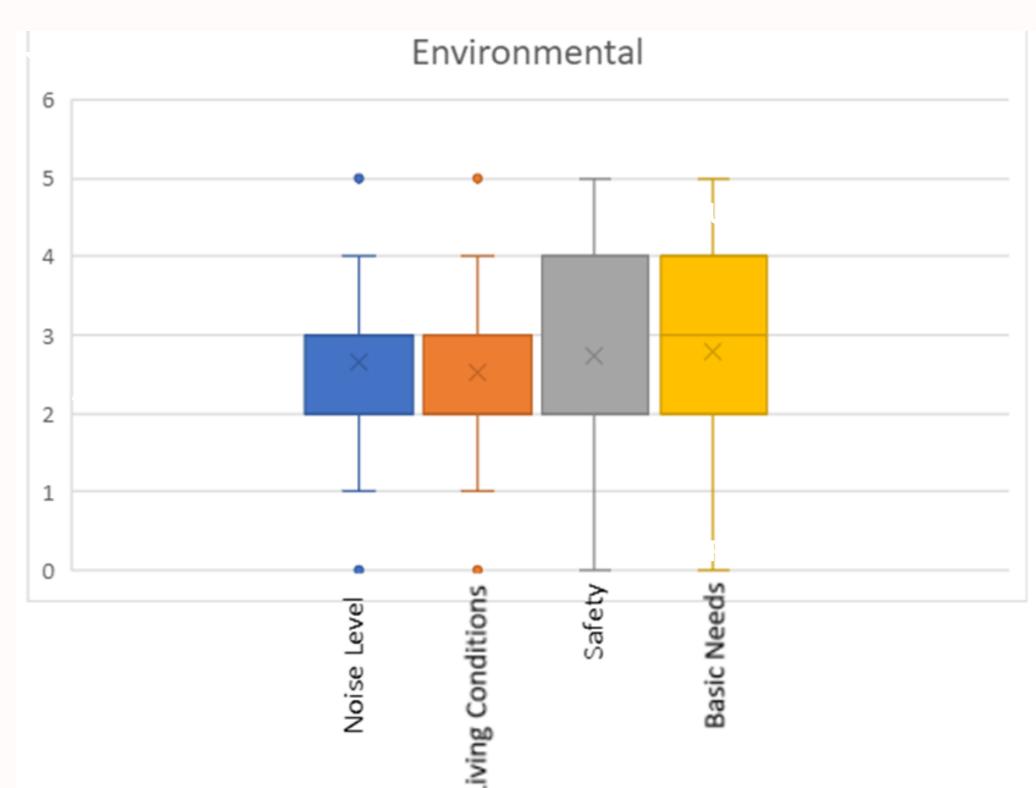






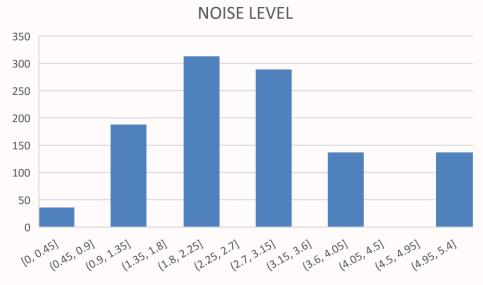


ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR

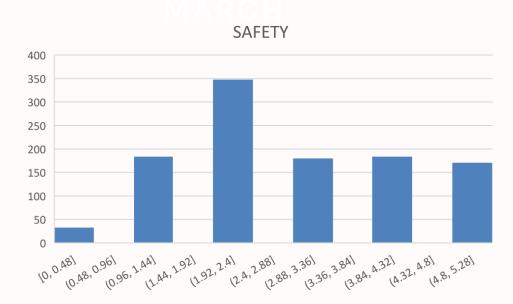


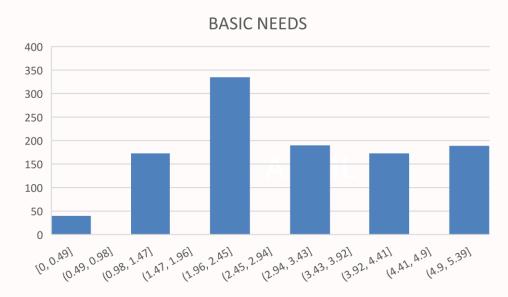
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR

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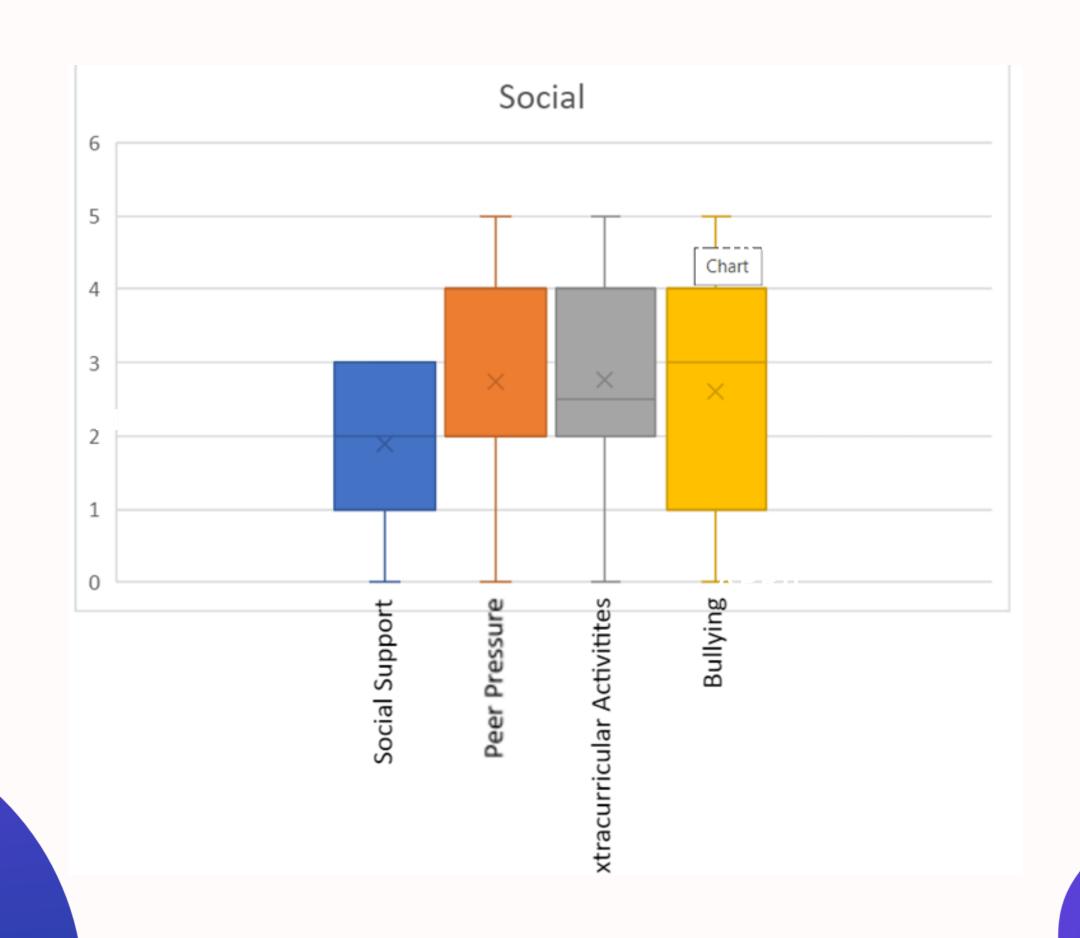


LIVING CONDITIONS



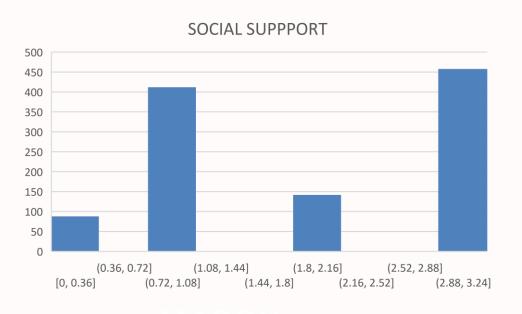


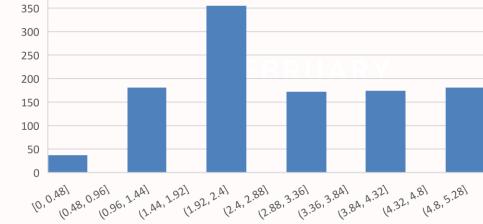
SOCIAL FACTOR



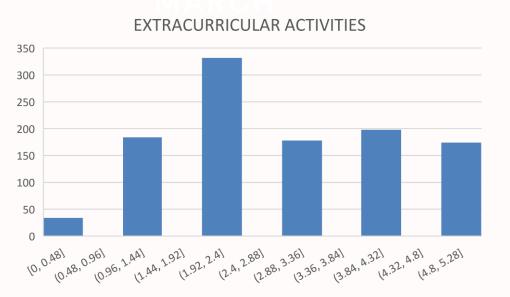
SOCIAL FACTOR

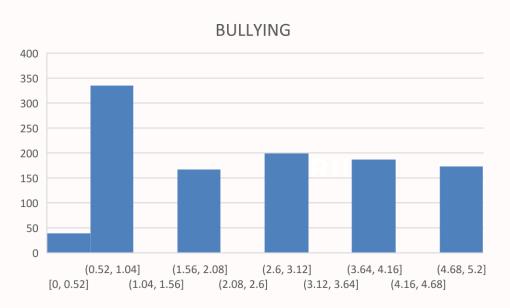
JANUARY





PEER PRESSURE





INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

Statistical Question:

Ho: r=0

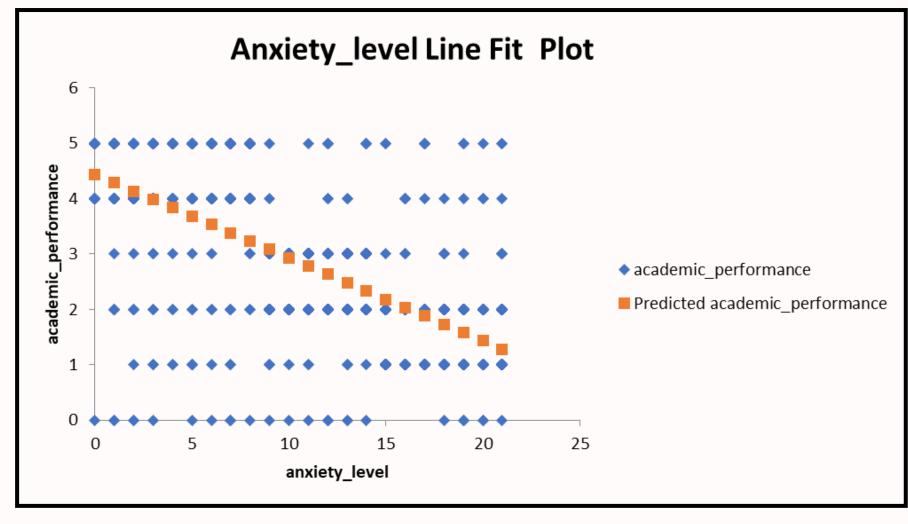
H1: r≠0

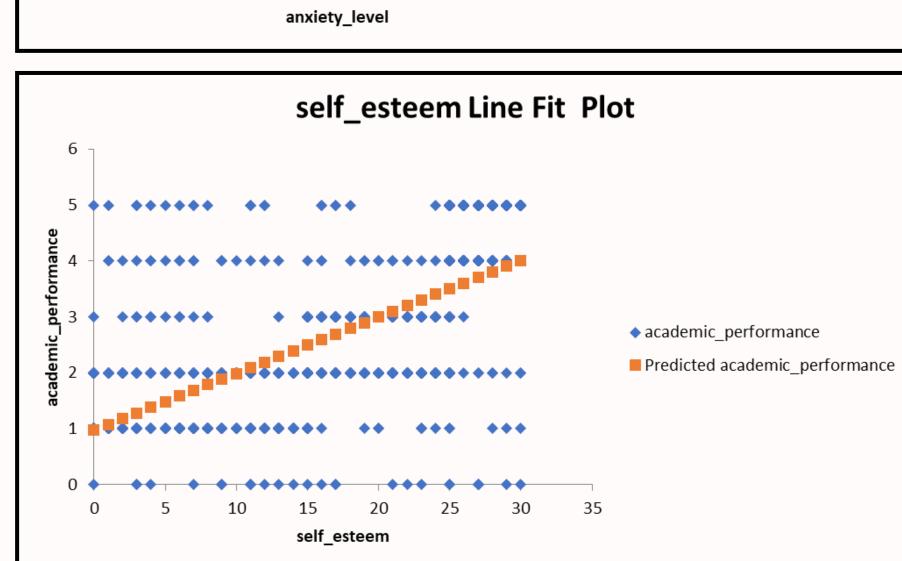
In this case, we determined that the hypothesized correlation coefficient for 16 factors should be zero.

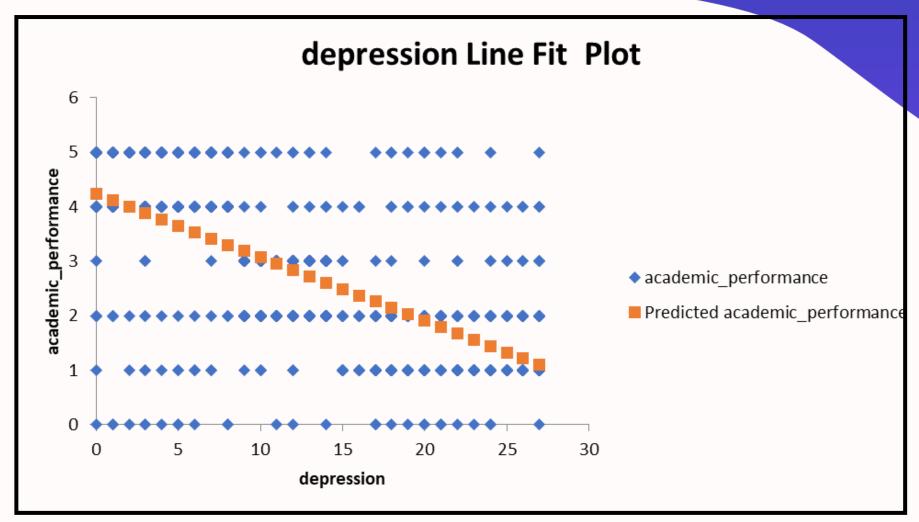
DO = O

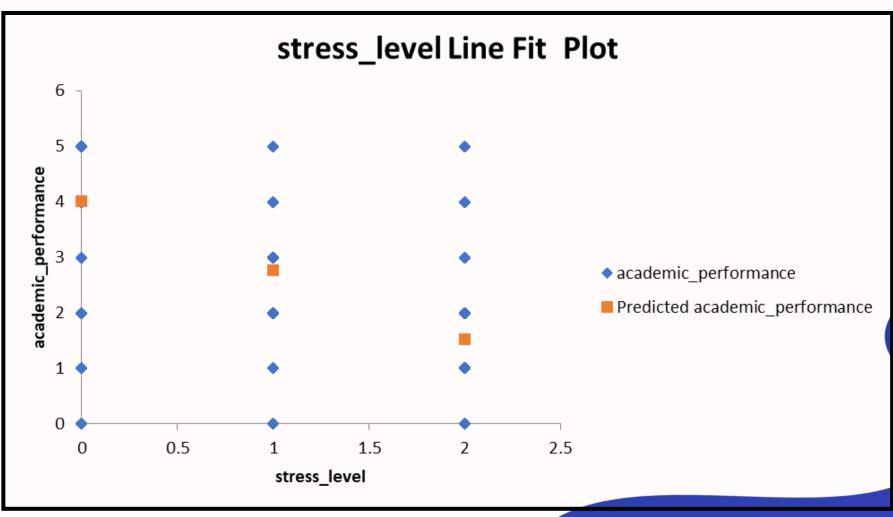
If we do not reject the hypothesis this indicates that factor has no impact on academic performance, and both the variables are independent. If we

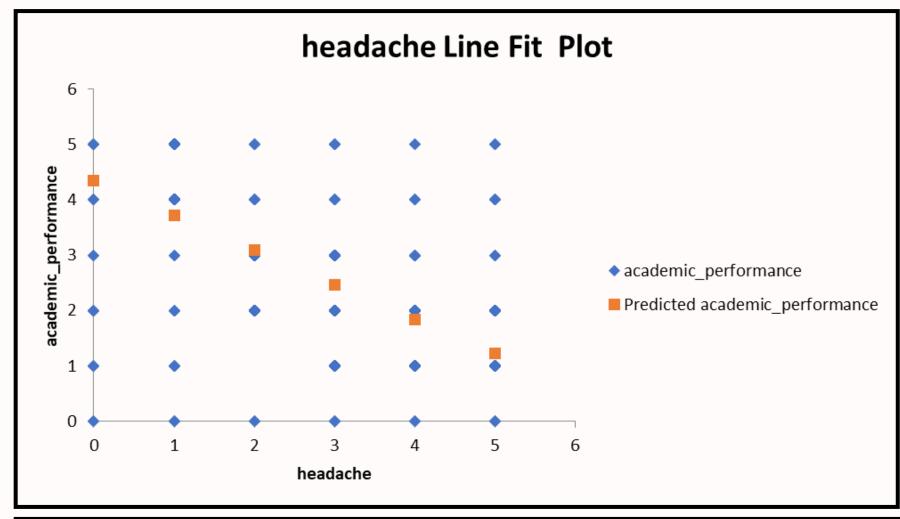
reject the hypothesis this indicates that that factor has significant impact on academic performance, and both the variables are dependent. Factor can positively/negatively affect academic performance of student.

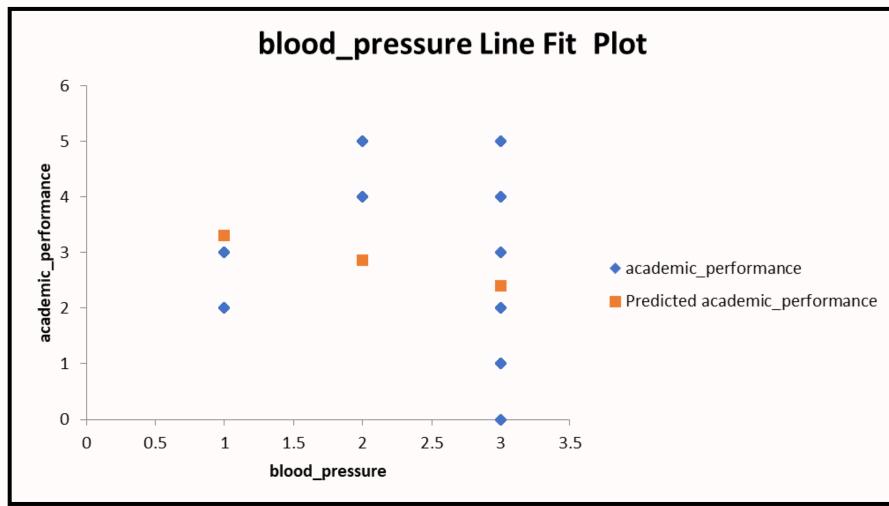


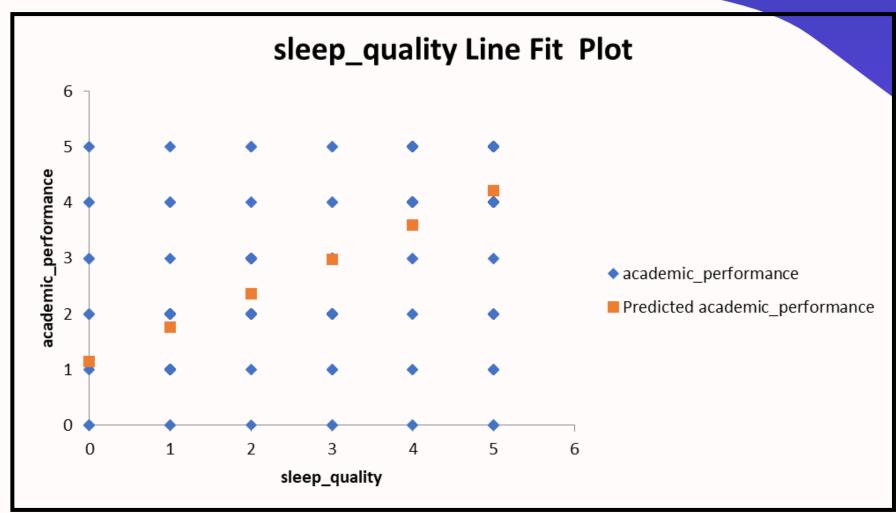


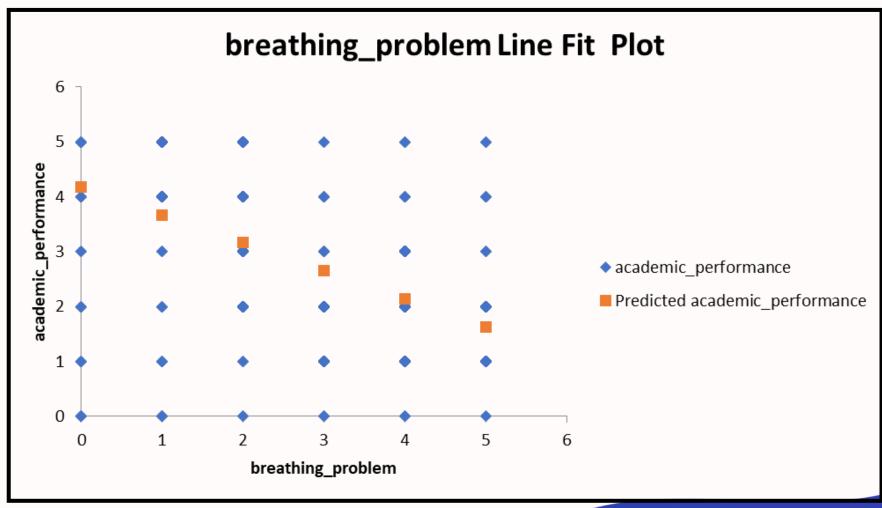


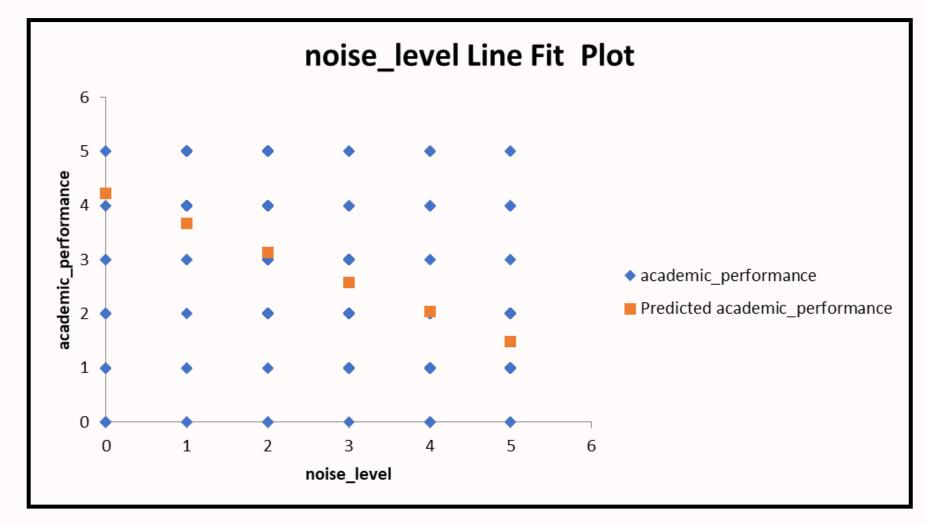


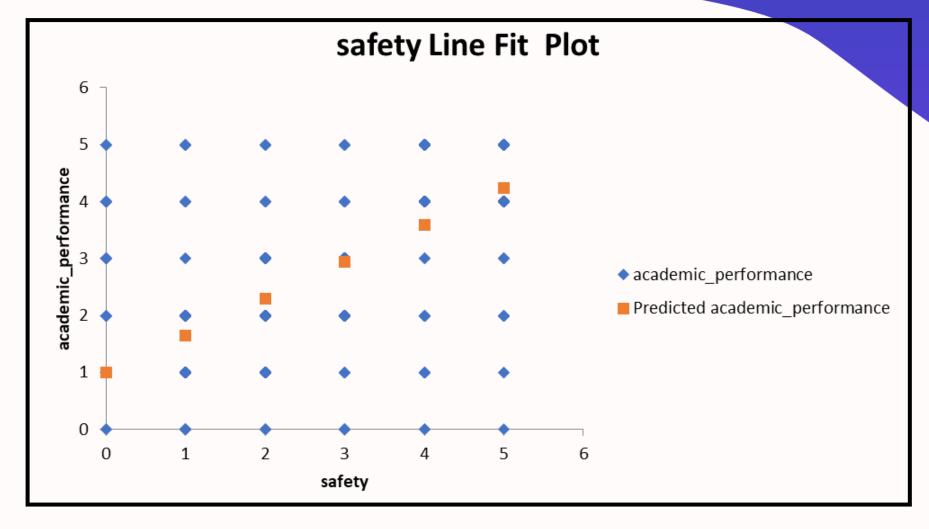


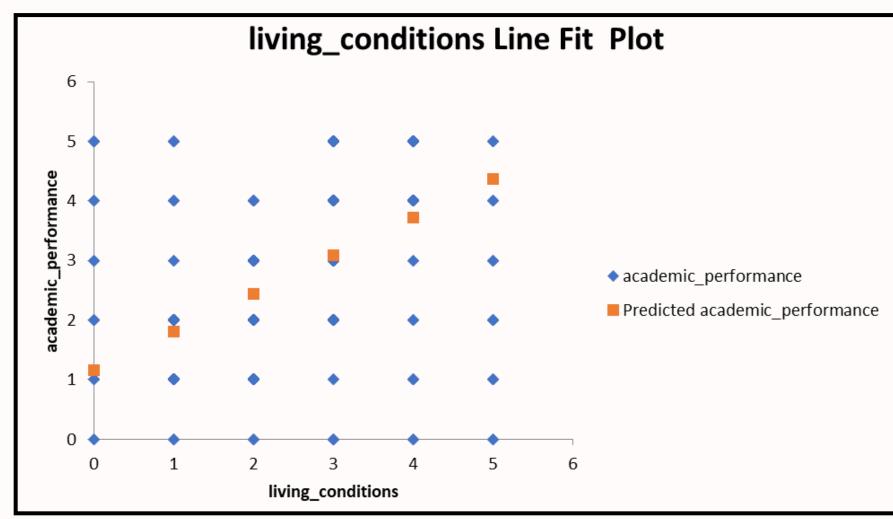


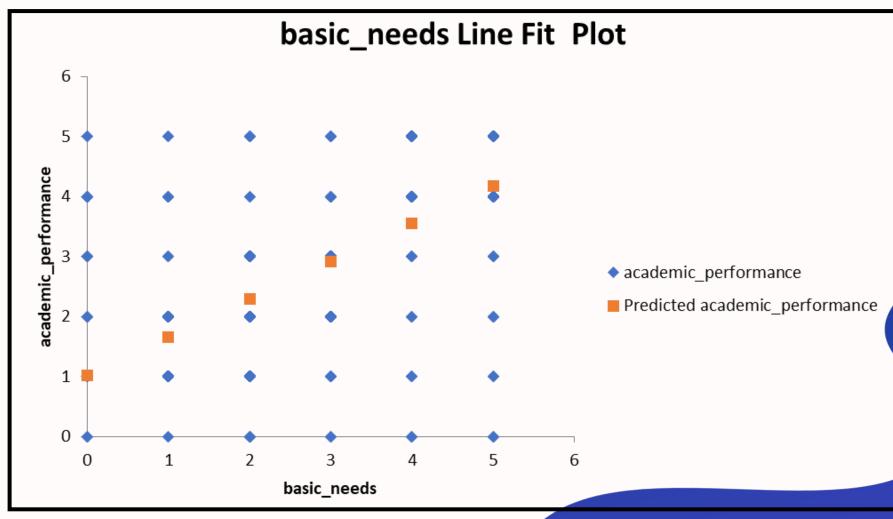


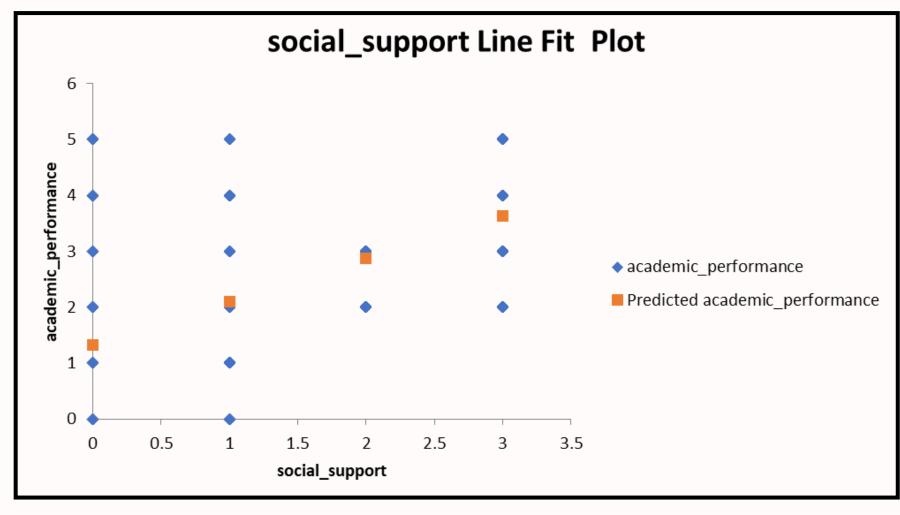


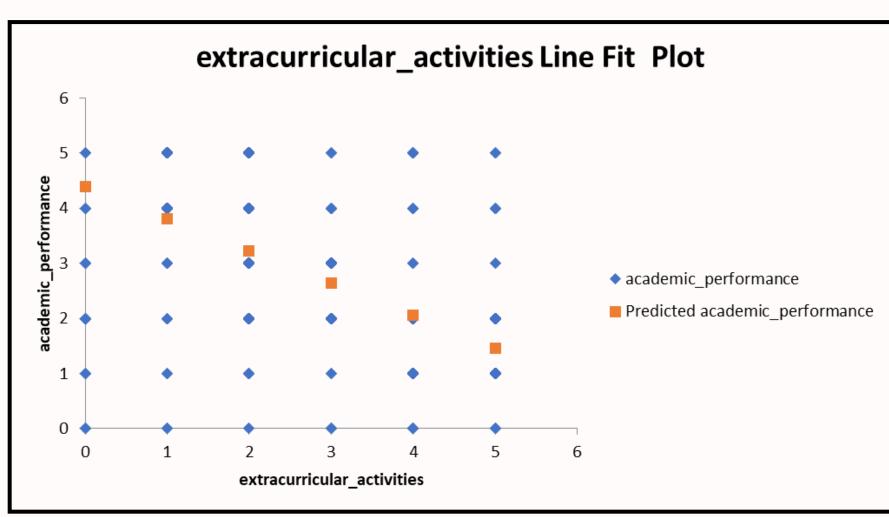


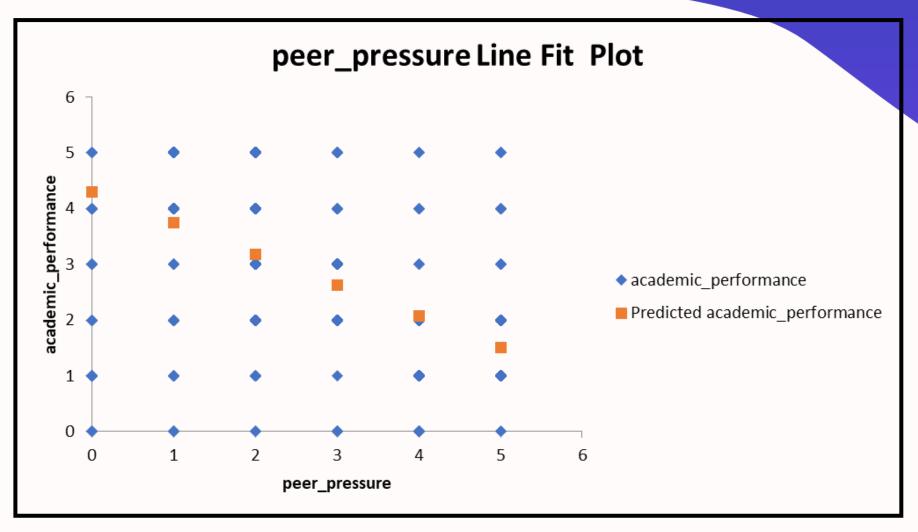


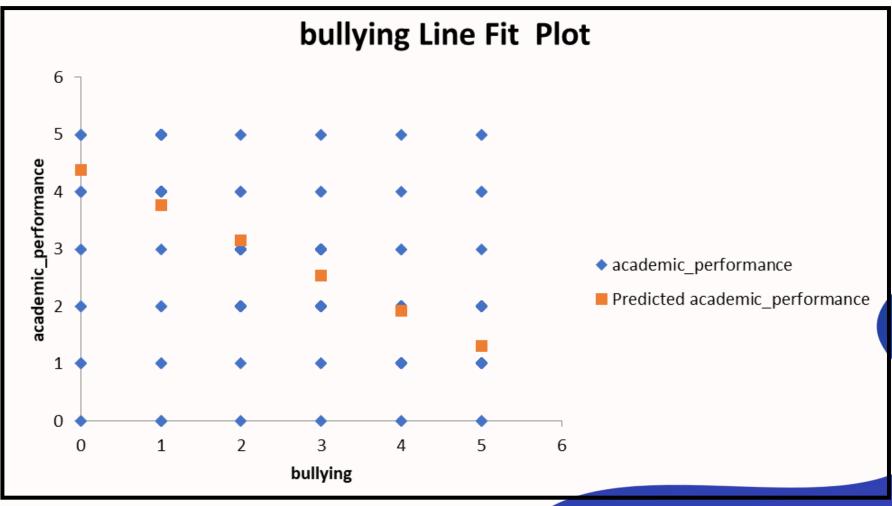












Factor Name	p-value	Coefficient	Result			
Anxiety Level	7.48714039095952x10-133	-0.150210532132398	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Self Esteem	Self Esteem 2.67587583770562x10-127		Correlated and Positively Affected			
Mental Health	1.69899047362653x10-102	-1.65787141742383	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Depression	2.64650961657943 x10-124	-0.115916070710445	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Headache	8.31140506351876 x10-119	-0.624370371881962	Correlated and Negatively Affected			

Factor Name	p-value	Coefficient	Result			
Blood Pressure	7.86613496794322 x10-19	-0.445952380952393	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Sleep Quality	5.23248916392227 x10-145	0.613319973888354	Correlated and Positively Affected			
Breathing Problem	5.6317970354532 x10-73	-0.512277500475373	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Noise Level	4.09346660584719 x10-75	-0.547175863485526	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Living Conditions	5.76139623679818 x10-73	0.641088291619892	Correlated and Positively Affected			

Factor Name	p-value	Coefficient	Result			
Safety	2.8388404197178 x10-129	0.646696611708852	Correlated and Positively Affected			
Basic Needs	1.78165663456395 x10-127	0.630839805239226	Correlated and Positively Affected			
Study Load	2.26986095532146 x10-77	-0.559498964138555	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Teacher Student Relationship	6.28283957514316 x10-144	0.683982220734055	Correlated and Positively Affected			
Future Career Concerns	8.92668048097906 x10-130	-0.595486496694728	Correlated and Negatively Affected			

Factor Name	p-value	Coefficient	Result			
Social Support	8.94508324063265 x10-95	0.766141791607016	Correlated and Positively Affected			
Peer Pressure	Peer Pressure 5.73568393397004 x10-93		Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Extracurricular Activities	5.73568393397004 x10-93	-0.587379551995996	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Bullying	4.6047422398357 x10-142	-0.615590343816514	Correlated and Negatively Affected			
Stress Level	4.56326937006714 x10-177	-1.2411417033414	Correlated and Negatively Affected			

CONCLUSION

Physiological:

- Breathing problems and headaches negatively impact academic performance.
- Sleep quality significantly boosts academic performance.
- Blood pressure's influence is statistically relevant, but requires cautious interpretation.

Psychological:

- Anxiety, depression, and mental health history negatively impact academic performance.
- Self-esteem exerts a positive influence.
- Models for all factors are statistically robust.

Environmental:

- R-squared values are relatively high, suggesting environmental factors are important predictors of academic performance.
- Interventions aimed at improving environmental factors can positively impact student outcomes.

Social:

- R-squared values are relatively high, suggesting social factors are important predictors of academic performance.
- Interventions aimed at improving social factors can positively impact student outcomes.

Overall, the study suggests that all four dimensions (physiological, psychological, environmental, and social) play a role in academic performance. Interventions aimed at improving any of these factors can have a positive impact on student outcomes.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- **Longitudinal studies:** Conduct longitudinal studies to track changes in the dependent variable over time and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.
- Mediation and moderation analysis: Investigate potential mediating factors (e.g., coping mechanisms) and moderating factors (e.g., personality traits) that might influence the relationships observed.
- Multi-level analysis: Consider incorporating data at individual, social, and environmental levels to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the factors at play.
- Personalized interventions: Develop personalized intervention plans that address the unique needs and challenges of everyone.