

# Statistical Data Analysis of Student Goals

Mateusz Zaremba

November 4, 2019

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Abstract</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1	Initial Data . . . . .	2
3.2	Cleaning the Data . . . . .	3
3.3	Clean Data . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Interpretation . . . . .	5
4.2	Confidence Interval for a Proportion . . . . .	9
<b>5</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1	Mastery Approach . . . . .	10
5.2	Interest . . . . .	11
5.3	Enjoyment . . . . .	12
5.4	Confidence Interval for a Proportion Interpretation . . . . .	13
<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusion / Discussion</b>	<b>13</b>

## 1 Abstract

*This should be a very brief explanation of your research paper (around 150 words). It normally includes information about the issue, why you are interested in that issue, your method/model, analysis results, discussions and conclusions.*

This paper analyses the data gathered from surveying 625 undergraduate students. The authors of the survey tried to prove two hypothesis: 1) During students' junior years, they tend to primarily focus on getting good grades while during their senior years, the focus shifts towards a deep-understanding of the subject and 2) students' enjoyment and interest

tends to deteriorate as they progress through their studies. It is not obvious why this might be the case and if the student's sex or studied subject has any bearing. This is why the survey has 15 questions and probes 7 assessment categories. Each category consists of 3 to 1 questions and because the order of the questions is randomised, the student should not know the categories nor notice any patterns.

The data manipulation was done using R and tidyverse packages. A full analysis will be presented, including data: preparation, analysis, exploration and interpretation; calculation of confidence interval for a proportion, interpretation of the results using different kinds of graphs and an explanation of the methods used.

## 2 Introduction

*This section should explain the topic, why it is important, and how you approach the issue*

It is interesting how undergraduate students' goals change through-out their studies. They often experience various syndromes like: burnout, impostor, disheartening or even attempt a suicide. A Harvard graduate, Alex Chang, in his TEDx talk titled "The Unspoken Reality Behind the Harvard Gates" speaks about the pressure of getting the best grades; how he was called for a jasmine tea to his tutor and asked if he couldn't give it his all, while he already was doing the best he could. He also recalls one tragic night when he and his roommates were woke up at 4am, to be informed that one of his friend has taken his own life.

Because this paper is going to be talking about student's course enjoyment, expectations and his or her focus on grades vs. understanding I would like to give it another, less visible shade for there might be a lot more to say about a student who is at the bottom of the scale. A student who is not enjoying the course, finds it not interesting but still primarily aims to perform better than others and is led by the fear of performing poorly. We will try to find such students and calculate the confidence-interval-for-a-proportion of finding a student-at-risk, and test the hypotheses.

## 3 Data

*Explain your dataset and how the data was collected – e.g. your sampling strategy or information given by the project information.* The data we will be analysing was originally sourced from Elliot, A. J. and McGregor, H. A. (2001). A 2 x 2 achievement-goal framework. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 80, 3, 501-519.

### 3.1 Initial Data

The data was converted from the original .xlsx format to .csv using *Microsoft Excel for Mac* and then it was loaded to R script using the *tidyverse* package - *readr*.

The initial number of students was also saved in a variable for later calculations.

This is how the data looked like after loading it into the R script and before cleaning:

seq	year	age	sex	subject	q1	q2	q3	q4	q5	q6	q7	q8	q9	q10	q11	q12
6	3	19	1	1	7	2	2	6	7	6	7	7	5	5	7	5
7	3	20	2	1	7	2	1	7	7	6	4	4	1	6	5	2
8	3	21	1	1	1	1	5	4	7	6	1	2	3	3	7	1
9	3	NA	2	1	4	2	3	3	5	4	3	7	2	2	7	2

interest	enjoy	mastgrad
7	7	1
6	6	4
7	7	1
7	7	4

## 3.2 Cleaning the Data

### 3.2.1 Dropping

First, the *seq* column was dropped since it does not serve any purpose. Second, rows with empty cells were dropped because they could falsify the results.

### 3.2.2 Coding

The following coding informations was applied to the data:

Sex	Code
Male	1
Female	2

Subject	Code
Management	1
Law	2
Tourism	3
General Economics	4
Accounting	5
Statistics	6

E.g., the code for **Male** was 1, so the cells in the **sex** column containing 1 were replaced with a **Male** string; the code for **General Economics** was 4, so the cells in the **subject** column containing 4 were replaced with a **General Economics** string. This is how the **sex** and **subject** columns looked like after applying the coding information:

sex	subject
Male	Management
Female	Management
Male	Management
Female	Management

### 3.2.3 Renaming and Derandomizing

The students were presented with the questions in a randomized order. Because the random order was known, it was assumed that the collected data was put into a table in the The random order was known and the questions were derandomised in the data set, i.e., *question 6* from the *Performance avoidance* category is numbered *1* in the survey. In the data set results for *question 1* were renamed to results for *question 6*. *question 12* from the *Mastery avoidance* category is numbered *2* in the survey, etc. *Table 1* presents this mapping.

Table 6: In the survey, questions from 1 to 12 were ordered randomly; questions 13, 14 and 15 remained in the same order.

Survey order	6	12	11	1	7	2	10	8	5	3	9	4	13	14	15
Category mapping	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

### 3.3 Clean Data

This is how the data looked like after cleaning:

year	age	sex	subject	q6	q12	q11	q1	q7	q2	q10	q8	q5	q3	q9	q4
3	19	Male	Management	7	2	2	6	7	6	7	7	5	5	7	5
3	20	Female	Management	7	2	1	7	7	6	4	4	1	6	5	2
3	21	Male	Management	1	1	5	4	7	6	1	2	3	3	7	1
3	19	Female	Management	7	5	7	4	7	4	6	7	3	1	5	3

ir	ej	mg
7	7	1
6	6	4
7	7	1
6	6	1

## 4 Methodology

*This section explains the statistical methods and/or your model. It is also a common practice to present the statistical model structure (i.e. equation) here as well.*

The data was manipulated using R programming language and **tidyverse** packages:

- **ggplot2** - data visualisation
- **dplyr** - data manipulation
- **tibble** - data reimagining
- **readr** - data reading
- **tidyr** - data cleaning
- **purrr** - syntax simplification

Around 625 students were surveyed. They answered on a 7-level scale; 1 meaning the student feels the statement asked in the question is ‘Not true of him/her’ and 7 meaning the student feels it is ‘Very true of him/her’. See the table below for a graphical explanation:

Not true of me	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very true of me
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------

### 4.1 Interpretation

*Table 10* presents the category, its interpretation (Based on the category’s questions) and the questions’ numbers.

Table 10: Table Test

Category	Label	Interpretation	Question
Performance approach	m1	Importance of doing better than others?	1, 2, 3
Performance avoidance	m2	Motivation based on the fear of performing poorly	4, 5, 6
Mastery approach	m3	Prevalence of mastery approach	7, 8, 9
Mastery avoidance	m4	Student’s fear of not mastering the course	10, 11, 12
Interest	ir	Student expects the course to be interesting	13
Enjoyment	enjoy	Student expects the course to be enjoyable	14

Category	Label	Interpretation	Question
Importance focus	mg	Student's importance focus on understanding vs. grades	15

Because *Interest*, *Enjoyment* and *Importance focus* categories consisted only of 1 question, no further computation was required to interpret the data from these categories. For the remaining categories, which number of questions was equal to 3, a mean for each assessment category was computed, and saved for each individual student. This resulted in 4 extra columns added to the original data set. An example of these can be seen below:

	m1	m2	m3	m4
4.666667	4.333333	6.000000	3.333333	
2.333333	2.333333	5.000000	2.000000	
3.666667	1.333333	5.666667	1.333333	
3.666667	3.666667	6.000000	5.333333	
3.333333	3.333333	7.000000	4.000000	

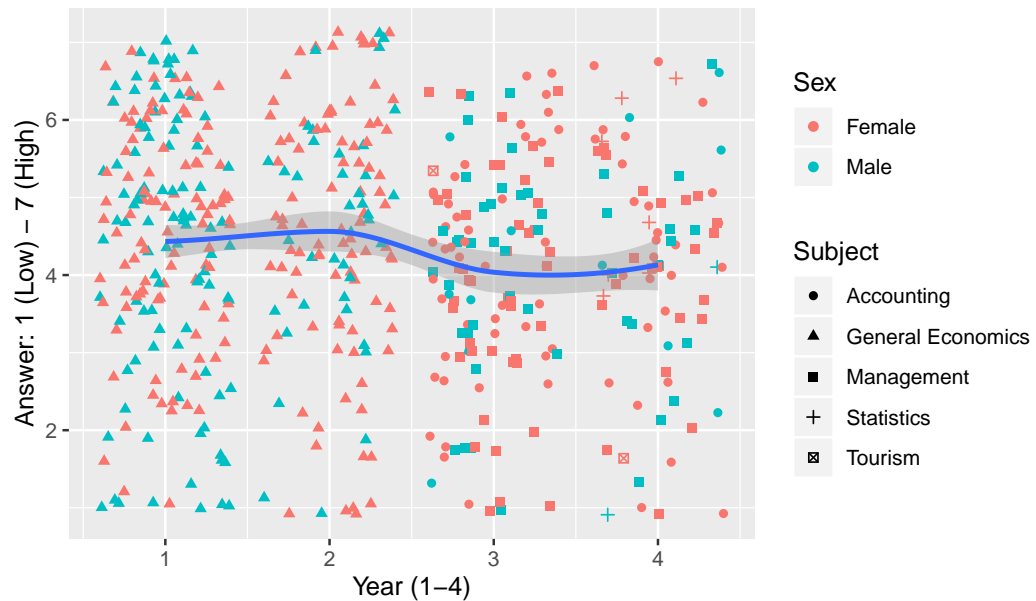
#### 4.1.1 4 Assessment Categories

As a way of data exploration, the means from the 4 assessment categories were labeled: *Performance approach*, *Performance avoidance*, *Mastery approach* and *Mastery avoidance* were plotted on basis of sex and subject

m1

Student's grade-orientation focus set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

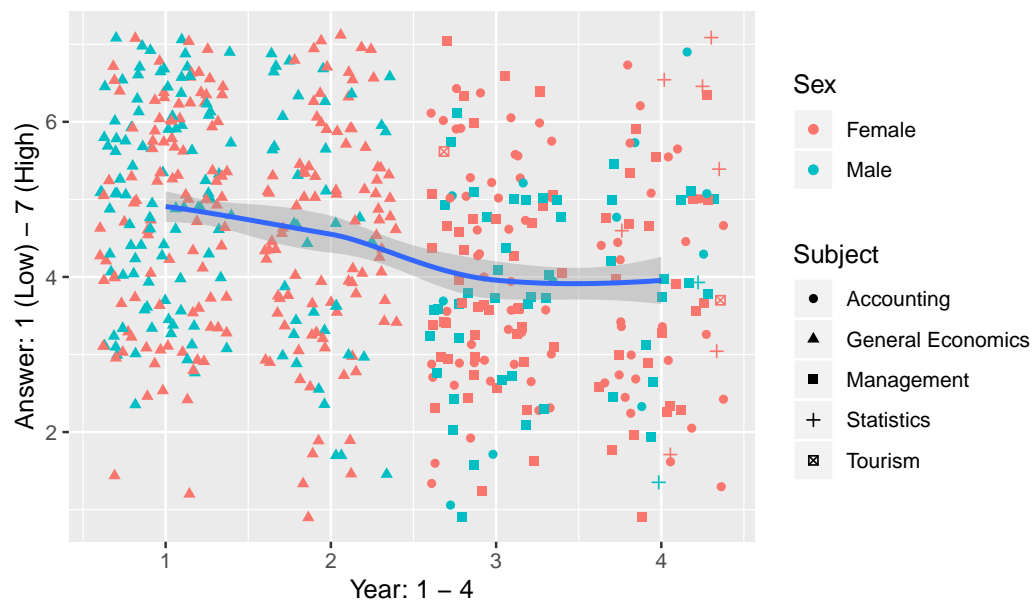
How important it is to students to do better than others?



m2

Student's grade-orientation focus set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

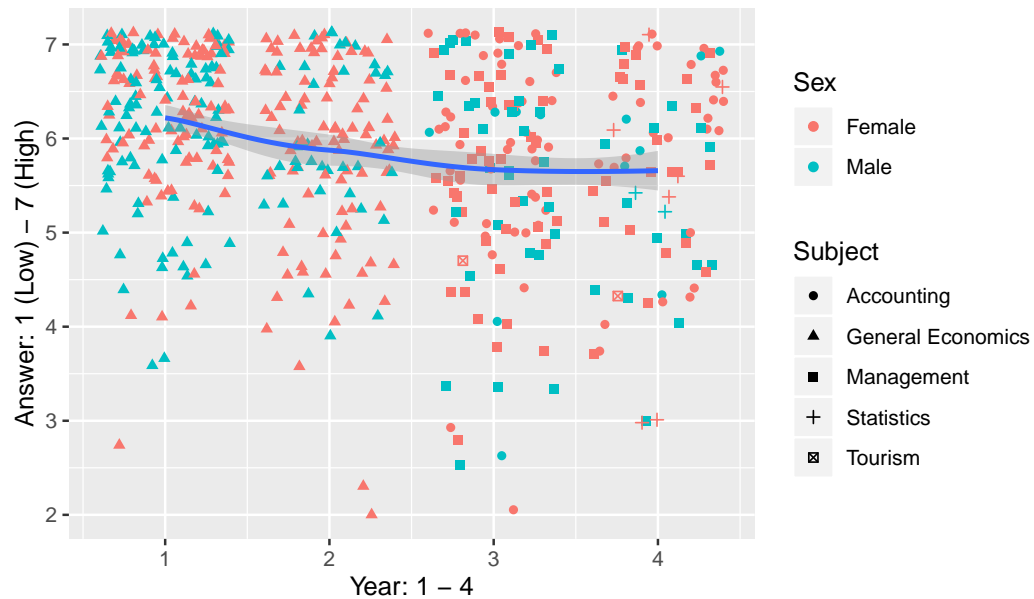
How motivated are students by fear of performing poorly?



m3

Student's focus on understanding set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

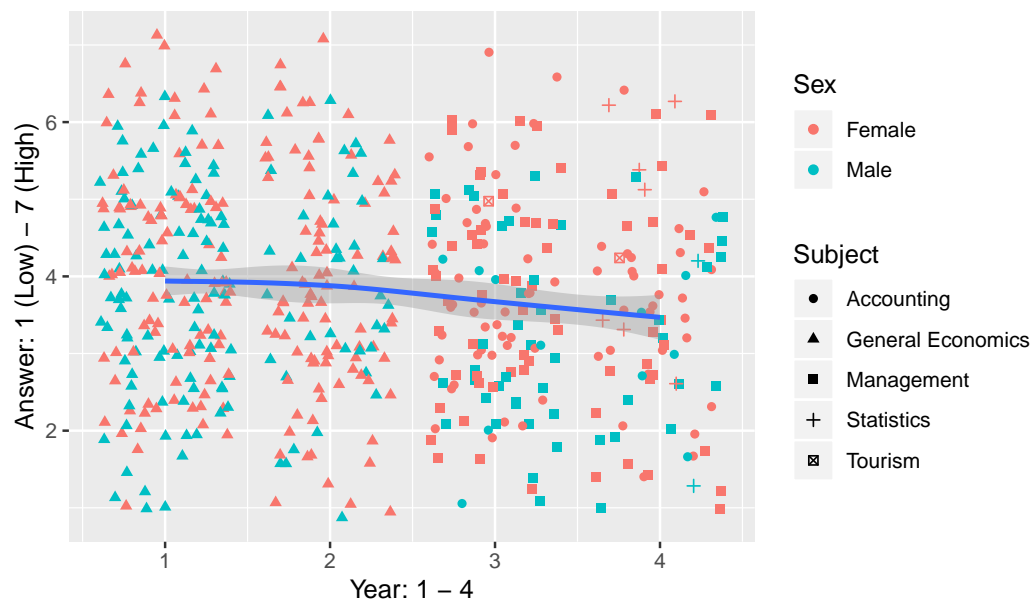
Prevalence of mastery approach.



m4

Student's focus on understanding set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

Student's fear of not mastering the course.





## 4.2 Confidence Interval for a Proportion

### 4.2.1 Equations

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{events}{trials}$$
$$Z = 1.96$$

$$\hat{p} \pm Z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$$

### 4.2.2 Calculations

Calculating a 95% confidence interval for the student-at-risk population proportion.

$$\hat{p} = \frac{2}{625} = 0.0032$$

$$\hat{p} \pm Z = 0.0032 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.0032(1 - 0.0032)}{625}} = 0.0032 \pm 0.0044$$

## 5 Results

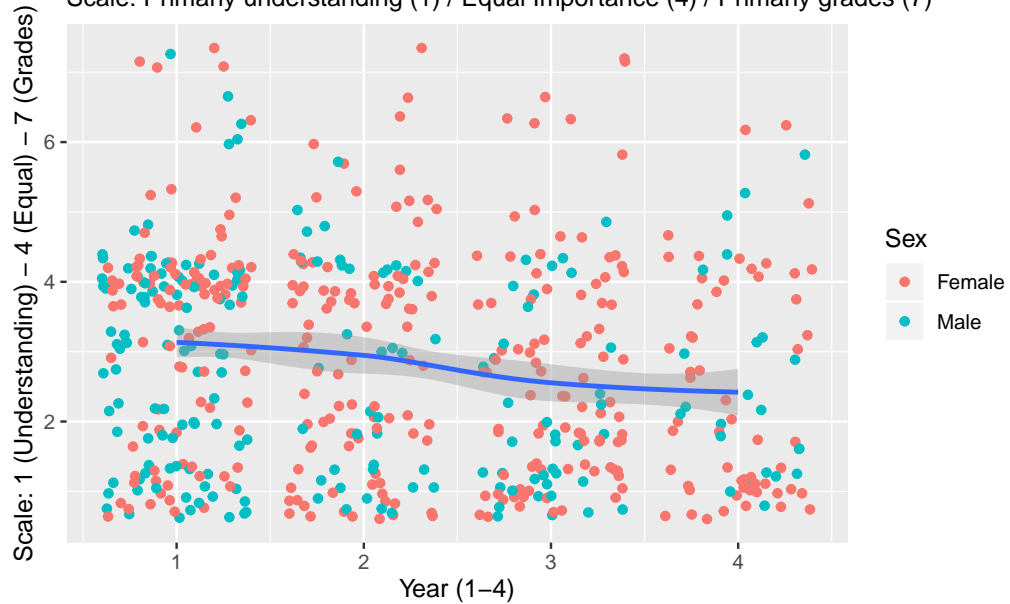
*Present both your informal and formal analyses.* We are going to test the hypothesis 1) and 2) on basis of sex and subject and we are going to find out if, and how many students are at risk of developing mental health issues.

## 5.1 Mastery Approach

mg

Student's importance scale between understanding and grades set on basis of different years of study, sexes and subjects.

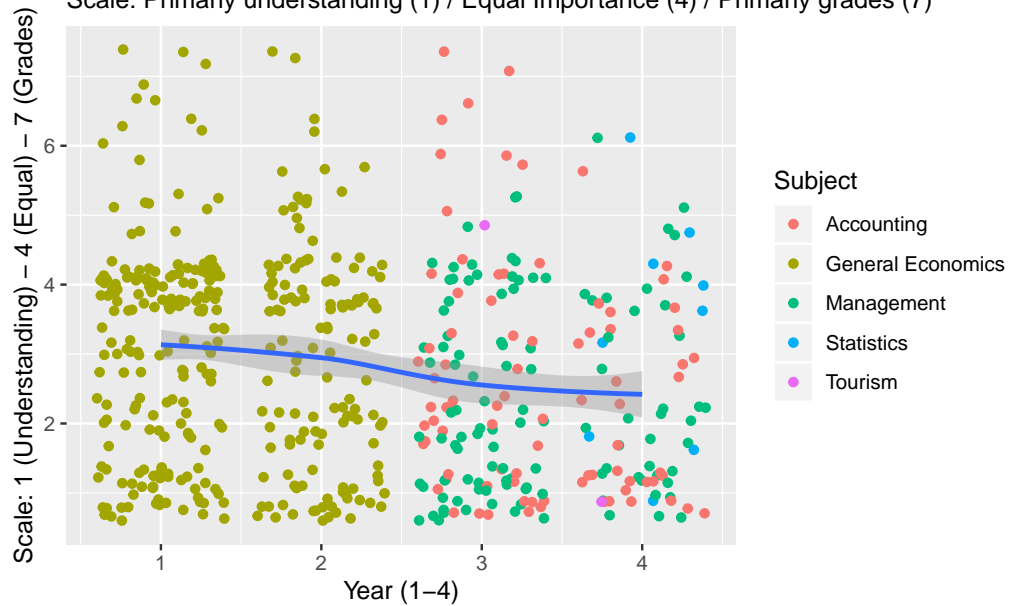
Scale: Primarily understanding (1) / Equal Importance (4) / Primarily grades (7)



mg

Student's importance scale between understanding and grades set on basis of different years of study, sexes and subjects.

Scale: Primarily understanding (1) / Equal Importance (4) / Primarily grades (7)

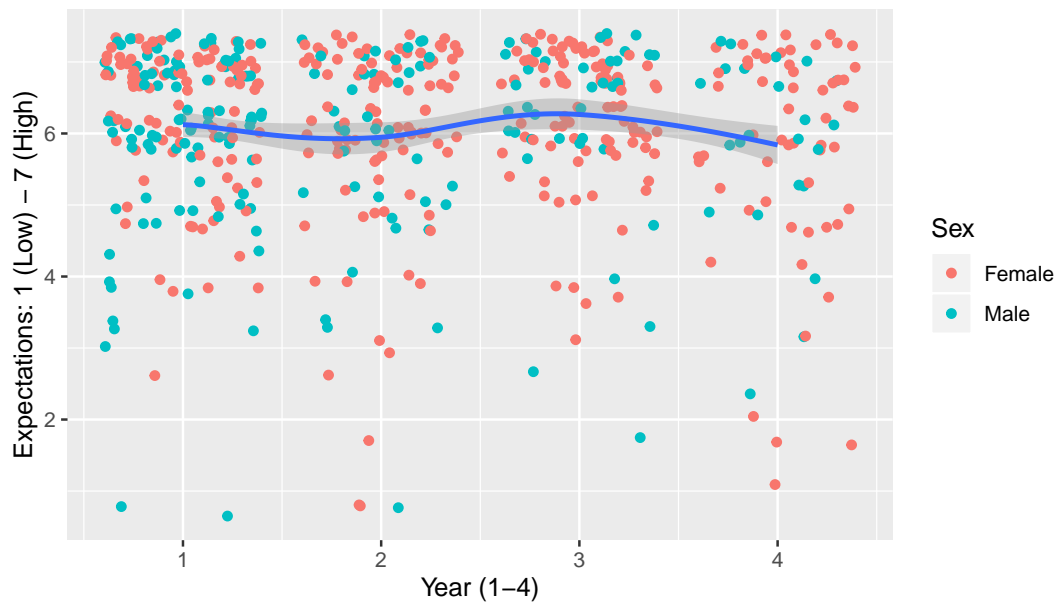


## 5.2 Interest

ir

Student's course interestedness expectations set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

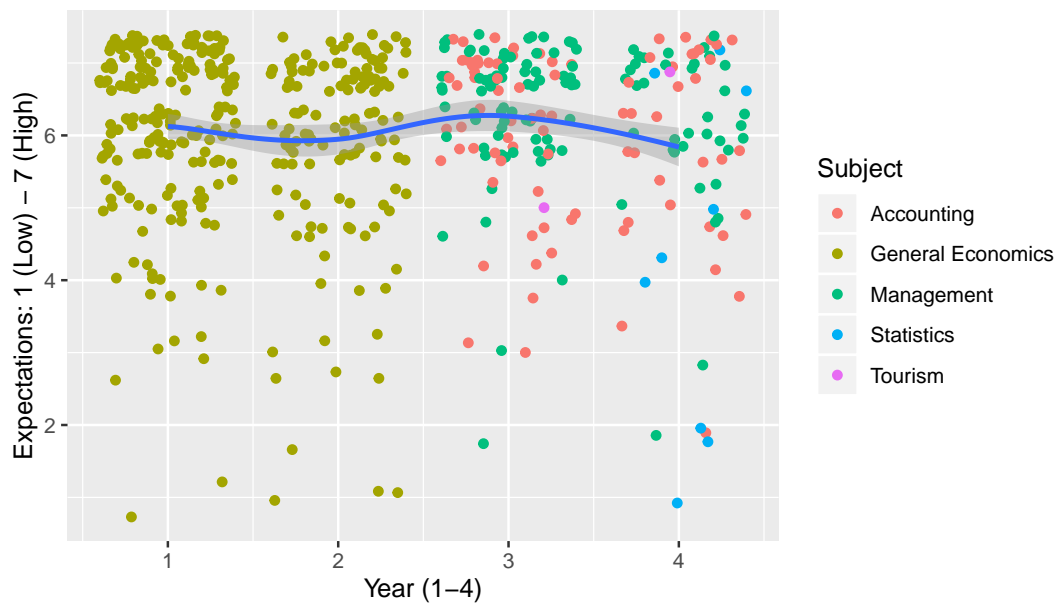
Student response: 'I expect my courses this semester to be very interesting'



ir

Student's course interestedness expectations set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

Student response: 'I expect my courses this semester to be very interesting'

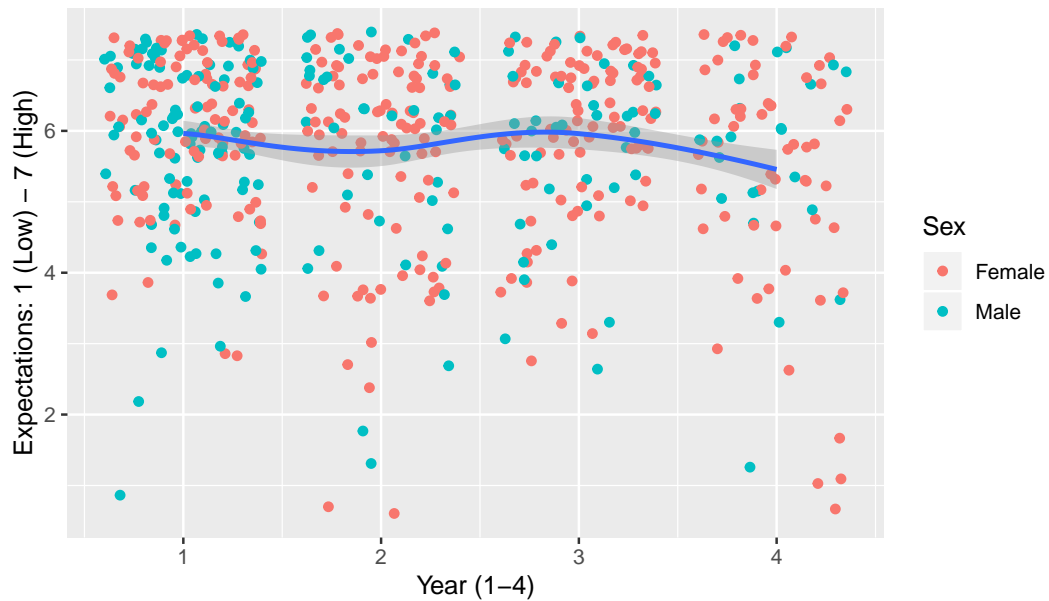


### 5.3 Enjoyment

ej

Student's course interestedness expectations set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

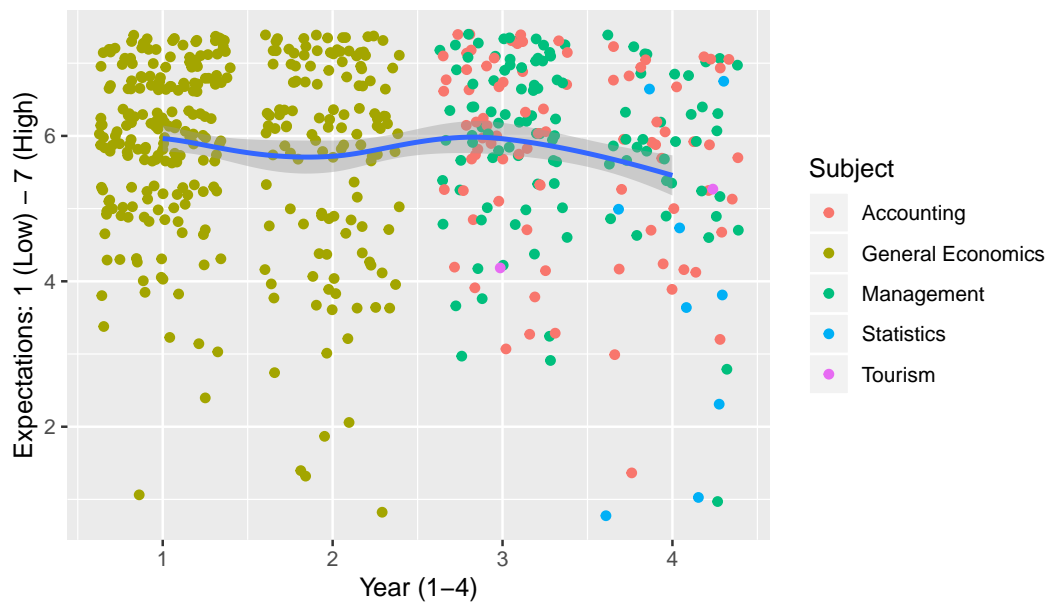
Student response: 'I expect my courses this semester to be very interesting'



ej

Student's course enjoyment expectations set on basis of:  
different years of study, sexes and subjects.

Student response: 'I expect my courses this semester to be very enjoyable'



## 5.4 Confidence Interval for a Proportion Interpretation

age	sex	subject	ej	ir	mg	m1	m2
18	Female	General Economics	1	1	7	6	7
18	Female	General Economics	1	1	4	7	7

The upper confidence interval for a proportion is 0.0076279, and the lower is -0.0012279, which gives us a confidence interval, for proportion of finding a student-at-risk as: CI = (0.00762, -0.00122). This mean we could say with 95% confidence the percentage of the times we should expect to find a student at risk is between 0.7% and 0%.

## 6 Conclusion / Discussion

*You need to conclude your project, discuss the results, discuss any reservations that you have about the study and list any future work.*

The hypothese turned out to be true/false?

This might not seems like a lot but we have the actual data to back it up. We know that there are 2 students who might be at risk of developing mental health problems: they are both female, aged 18 years old and study general economics at their sophmore year. Wheter this data should be used directly to try to find these students is a different debate. What could be definietly done is try to announce this fact that there have been found students who might be at risk and that there is help available. Most universities offer counseling for students but the problem is to have already troubled and lonely students reach out for help. Maybe a university could develop their own programmes for sutdents which they can use to self-diagnose and if the system would detect that they might be experiencing mental health problems they could direct them towards a councelor at their univeristy. Such tests already exists but the reason why I think they should be university specific is for the fact that it makes the student feels that their university cares about their mental health and they do not need to feel ashamed to ask for help becasue it was their home institution who has made the first step.

**Univerity should be the one reaching out, not the other way around.**

so, what conclusions do you have bruh? Could analyse AGE