Impact of Parenting on children's academic performance

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MSC Data Science

OVERVIEW

1.Introduction

5.Objectives

9.Conclusion

2.Abstract

6. Hypothesis

3. Methodology

7.Data Anyalsis

4.Literary Review

8.Result

INTRODUCTION



This research explores the impact of parenting practices on academic performance, focusing on parental involvement, emotional support, and the home environment as crucial factors.

Parenting styles and socioeconomic status (SES) influence a child's early academic foundation, study habits, and motivation. Previous studies suggest that high parental involvement and a supportive emotional environment enhance academic outcomes, while SES affects access to resources and, consequently, learning opportunities. This study utilizes survey data from 170 students across various education levels to analyze the relationship between these parenting factors and academic success. By examining the role of family dynamics, this research aims to identify key contributors to students' academic motivation, focus, and overall performance.

ABSTRACT

This study examines how parenting practices—particularly parental involvement, emotional support, and the home environment—impact children's academic success. It aims to reveal how these factors affect students' motivation, focus, and performance. A quantitative survey was conducted with 170 responses from secondary, undergraduate, and postgraduate students to assess the relationship between academic outcomes and reported parenting practices. Findings indicate that high parental involvement and a supportive emotional climate correlate strongly with better academic performance and study habits. Family socioeconomic status (SES) and parenting stress also play critical roles; high SES often provides resources that enhance early academic skills, while lower SES families face constraints that increase stress, negatively affecting home learning environments. Parenting stress impacts parent-child interactions essential for early learning. Finally, parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, neglectful) significantly influence children's emotional, social, and behavioral development

Objective

First Objective

To examine the relationship between parental involvement and students' academic performance.

Second Objective

To explore the role of home-related factors (e.g., parental support, physical space, and resources) in influencing educational outcomes.

Third Objective

To identify strategies for parents to balance emotional support and stress management to benefit their children's overall development.

Literature Review

Parenting Styles, Emotional Well-Being, and Academic Activities of Senior High School Students in Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa District Gabriel Amponsah Adu, Charity Amoah Nyasapoh, Emmanuel Kobina Kakra Arkorful

Parenting styles play a critical role in children's emotional well-being and academic performance. The four main types identified by Baumrind (1967)— authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful—differ in their impact. Authoritative parenting, which balances support and independence, is linked to higher self-esteem, emotional stability, and academic motivation (Steinberg, 2001).

Pathways Among Family Socioeconomic Status, Parenting Stress, Home Learning Environment, and Toddlers' Early Academic Skills - Zhong, Yeung, Caldwell, and Cheung's study examines the interplay of family socioeconomic status (SES), parenting stress, and the home learning environment on toddlers' early academic skills. Higher SES is associated with better access to resources that support early learning, while lower SES can limit resources and heighten parenting

The Impact of Parenting Styles and Socio-Economic Status on Adolescents' Academic and Emotional Outcomes -Pandey Mangesh, Krishna Dwivedi, Behera Narayan

stress. Thus, SES, stress, and learning resources in the home collectively shape early academic outcomes.

performance, emotional health, and behavior. Authoritative parenting, marked by warmth and structure, is linked to Research shows that parenting style and socioeconomic status (SES) significantly influence adolescents' academic positive academic and emotional outcomes.high SES can buffer negative effects of less supportive parenting, while SES may worsen them, underscoring the need for a nurturing and resourceful environment for holistic adolescent development.

Literature Review

Association of Preschool Children's Behavior and Emotional Problems with the Parenting Behavior of Both Parents -Su-Mei Wang, Shuang-Qin Yan, Fang-Fang Xie, Zhi-Ling Cai

Study explores how different parenting styles and impact preschool children's emotional and behavioral well-being. Warm, responsive parenting is associated with fewer behavioral issues and better emotional regulation, while harsh or inconsistent approaches can increase anxiety and aggression in children.parenting practices show potential for reducing children's emotional and behavioral problems, highlighting the importance of supportive resources for parents.

Relationship Between Single Parenting Attributes and Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students in Ranchi Keerti Singh, Ankit Halder

study examines the impact of single parenting on the academic performance of higher secondary students in Ranchi. Findings reveal that single-parent households often face challenges like limited financial resources, time constraints, and emotional stress, which can hinder students' academic success. However, active parental involvement, even with time limitations, can help mitigate these challenges. Socioeconomic status is also a critical factor, as lower-income singleparent families may struggle to access essential educational resources, further affecting academic outcomes.

Methodology

- 1. Data Cleaning

- Checked for missing, duplicate, and inconsistent entries
 - Standardized data types
 - Renamed columns for consistency

- 2. Data Transformation

- Encoded categorical variables
- Created new variables (e.g., SES levels)

- 3. Data Splitting
Split into training and testing sets (e.g., 80/20 split)

- 4.Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Descriptive statistics and distribution analysis
- Visualized relationships (histograms, bar charts, box plots)
 - Correlation analysis

- 5. Statistical Analysis and Modeling

- Regression analysis
- Hypothesis testing

- 6. Result Interpretation

- Summarized key findings

Google Form Made for Collecting the response from Students

11/16/24, 5:37 PM Impact of Parenting on Children's Academics Performance Impact of Parenting on Children's **Academics Performance** 1. This Survey is done for studies purpose of our academic year of Master in Datascience. The Questions has ask here is only to note your Parental Behaviour and experience which has been recorded as responce though questionnaire in this form. Your Email and personal information are not stored and not asked in this survey. * Indicates required question Gender ? * Mark only one oval. Female) Male 2. What's your age? * Mark only one oval.

/16/24, 5:37 PM	Impact of Parenting on Children's Academics Performance
3.	What is the highest level of education you have completed ? (e.g., high school, * college, graduate degree)
	Mark only one oval.
	Secondary school(8 - 9 std)
	10th
	12th
	Bachelor's degree
	Master's degree
	P.H.D
	No education
	Other:
4.	How much time do you spend on self-learning every day in hour? *
	Mark only one oval.
	Less than 1 hour
	1 - 2 hour

Data Gathered from Google Formthis data contain 170 rows and 36 column

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2	Male	19-22	Bachelor's More th	nan Student	Urban(city	A+	90 Le	ess than 1	blended fa	4	6Lakh - 10	My parent	They dont	More than	5	5	5	5	Everyday	No		1 No, I dor	nâ A
3	Male	19-22	Bachelor's More th	nan Student	Rural (villa	Α	65 le	ss than 1	Joint famil	5	6Lakh - 10	Dont expe	They dont	Less than 1	3	3	4	3	Everyday	Yes		1 Yes, but I	I s A
4	Female	19-22	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Urban(city	Α	70 Le	ess than 1	Joint famil	5	Less than	My parent	They expe	More than	2	3	3	3	Everyday	Yes		2 Yes, I hav	ve Bc
5	Female	19-22	Master's c 2-3 hou	r Student	Suburban	0	84 D	ont play	Individual	4	Less than	My parent	They expe	More than	4	4	4	4	Everyday	Yes		1 No, I dor	nâ A
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7	Male	19-22	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Rural (villa	Α	64.64 le	ss than 2	Joint famil	14	Less than	My parent	They expe	More than	4	5	4	4	Everyday	Yes		3 Yes, I hav	ve Bc
8	Female	19-22	Master's c 2-3 hou	r Student	Urban(city	A+	86 le	ss than 2	Joint famil	3	More tha	n My parent	They expe	Less than 1	5	5	4	5	Everyday	No		0 Yes, I hav	ve A
9	Male	15-18	Bachelor's Less tha	an 1Student	Suburban	Α	80 D	ont play	Joint famil	6	6Lakh - 10	My parent	They expe	More than	5	5	4	5	Everyday	Yes		2 No, I dor	nâ A
10	Male	19-22	Master's (More th	nan Student	Urban(city	Α	64 le	ss than 2	Joint famil	13	Less than	My parent	They expe	Less than 1	4	4	3	4	During a w	Yes		3 Yes, but I	I s All
11	Female	23-26	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Urban(city	Α	80 N	lore than	blended fa	5	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	no time	3	2	3	1	Everyday	Yes		3 Yes, but I	I s A
12	Male	19-22	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Full-Time	e Urban(city	A+	91 Le	ess than 1	Individual:	3	2Lakh - 6l	Dont expe	They expe	Less than 1	4	4	4	5	Everyday	Yes		2 Yes, but I	I s Bc
13	Male	23-26	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Urban(city	В	65 le	ss than 2	Joint famil	19	More tha	n My parent	They expe	More than	5	4	4	5	Everyday	Yes		5 Yes, I hav	ve Bc
14	Male	15-18	12th 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Urban(city	В	67.17 le	ss than 2	blended fa	4	6Lakh - 10	My parent	They expe	Once in a v	3	3	2	3	Everyday	Yes		1 Yes, I hav	ve A
15	Female	15-18	12th 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Urban(city	В	55 D	ont play	Joint famil	3	More tha	n My parent	They expe	More than	3	5	1	5	Everyday	No		0 Yes, I hav	ve A
16	Male	19-22	Bachelor's Less tha	an 1Student	Urban(city	Α	70 N	lore than	with one p	4	Less than	My parent	They expe	no time	4	3	3	4	Everyday	Yes		2 No, I dor	nâ A
17	Female	15-18	12th Less tha	an 1 Student	Urban(city	В	62 N	lore than	Joint famil	6	6Lakh - 10	My parent	They expe	no time	3	2	2	4	Everyday	Yes		1 Yes, I hav	ve Bc
18	Male	15-18	12th Less tha	an : Student	Urban(city	Α	60 N	lore than	Joint famil	4	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	More than	4	4	4	5	Everyday	Yes		1 I study a	ro A
19	Female	23-26	Master's cLess tha	an 1Student	Suburban	Α	70 Le	ess than 1	blended fa	5	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	no time	3	3	3	3	Sometime	Yes		2 Yes, I hav	ve All
20	Female	19-22	Bachelor's 2-3 hou	r Full-Time	e Rural (villa	0	89 Le	ess than 1	Joint famil	8	Less than	My parent	They expe	More than	2	3	2	2	Everyday	Yes		2 Yes, I hav	ve A
21	Female	19-22	12th More th	nan Student	Urban(city	A+	76 N	lore than	Joint famil	9	Less than	My parent	They expe	no time	3	3	2	4	During a w	Yes		1 No, I dor	nâ Bc
22	Male	19-22	Bachelor's More th	nan Full-Time	e Urban(city	Α	73.8 Le	ess than 1	Joint famil	4	Less than	My parent	They expe	no time	4	4	4	4	Everyday	Yes		1 Yes, but I	I s A
23	Male	19-22	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Urban(city	A+	89 N	lore than	Joint famil	9	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	no time	4	4	2	5	Everyday	No		3 Yes, I hav	ve All
24	Male	19-22	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Student	Rural (villa	A+	70 N	lore than	Joint famil	14	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	Less than 1	4	4	3	4	Sometime	Yes		1 Yes, but I	I s A
25	Male	15-18	12th 2-3 hou	r Student	Urban(city	Α	89 Le	ess than 1	blended fa	4	Less than	My parent	They expe	Once in a v	4	4	4	5	Everyday	Yes		1 No, I dor	nâ All
26	Female	19-22	Master's c 2-3 hou	r Student	Urban(city	В	86 le	ss than 2	Joint famil	4	6Lakh - 10	My parent	They expe	no time	5	5	5	5	Everyday	Yes		1 Yes, but I	I s A
27	Male	15-18	12th 2-3 hou	r Student	Urban(city	О	84 N	lore than	Joint famil	4	6Lakh - 10	Dont expe	They dont	More than	4	4	3	3	Sometime	Yes		1 Yes, I hav	ve A
28	Female	19-22	Master's c 2-3 hou	r Student	Urban(city	A+	80 le	ss than 2	blended fa	5	More tha	n My parent	They expe	Once in a v	4	4	4	4	Everyday	Yes		1 No, I dor	nâ A
29	Male	19-22	Master's (More th	nan Student	Rural (villa	С	55 le	ss than 2	Joint famil	5	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They dont	Less than 1	3	2	3	3	Everyday	No		0 Yes, I hav	ve A
30	Male	23-26	Bachelor's 1 - 2 ho	ur Unemplo	y Urban(city	A+	89 le	ss than 2	with one p	4	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	no time	1	1	4	1	Everyday	No		0 I study a	ro A
31	Male	19-22	Bachelor's Less tha	an : Full-Time	e Urban(city	A+	83 Le	ess than 1	Joint famil	4	More tha	n My parent	They expe	More than	4	4	4	4	Everyday	Yes		1 Yes, I hav	ve A
32	Male	19-22	Bachelor's 2-3 hou	r Full-Time	e Urban(city	Α	80 Le	ess than 1	Joint famil	8	2Lakh - 6l	My parent	They expe	no time	2	2	2	3	Everyday	No		0 I study a	ro Bc
33	Male	19-22	12th 1 - 2 ho	ur Full-Time	e Urban(city	В	50 le	ss than 2	with one p	2	Less than	Dont expe	They expe	no time	2	2	2	2	Sometime	No		0 I study a	ro Bo
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35	Male	30+	Master's (More th	nan Bussiness	Urban(city	В	59 N	lore than	Joint famil	7	More tha	n My parent	I don't	more than	3	3	3	3	Sometime	Yes		3 Yes, but I	I s Bc
36	Male	27-29	Master's cLess tha	an : Full-Time	€ Suburban	Α	80 le	ss than 2	Individual	3	More tha	n My parent	They expe	more than	3	4	4	4	Everyday	ye sVinda	DWS	2 Yes, I hav	ve All
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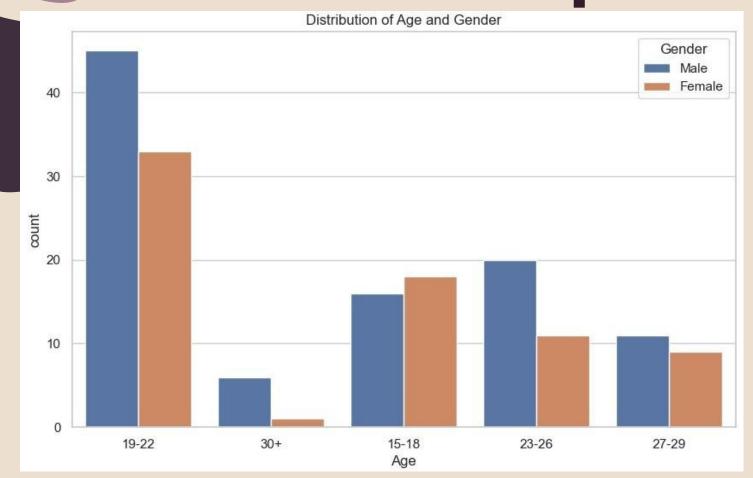
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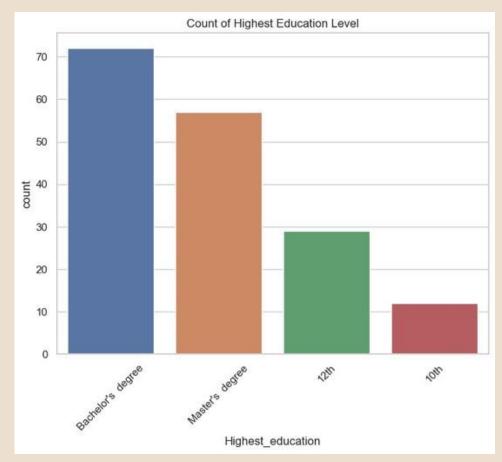
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4	Yes, I have	Books	secure	Often	The enviro	Not at all:	Often	Supportive	Increases	Anxiety		
5	No, I donâ	A compute	secure	Always	The enviro	Not at all:	Always	Supportive	Increases	Anger or Fi	rustration	
6	Yes, I have	All above	very secur	Never	The enviro	Significant	Never	Very Suppo	All of abov	Sadness		
7	Yes, I have	Books;edu	very secur	Never	The enviro	Not at all:	Sometime	Very Suppo	All of abov	Anger or Fi	rustration	
8	Yes, I have	A compute	very secur	Rarely	The enviro	Moderatel	Rarely	Very Suppo	Increases	Fear of Fai	lure	
9	No, I donâ	A compute	very secur	Sometime	The enviro	Moderatel	Rarely	Neutral	Increases	Stress		
10	Yes, but I s	All above	secure	Never	The enviro	Moderatel	Never	Supportive	Increases	Sadness		
11	Yes, but I s	A compute	secure	Often	The enviro	Completel	Sometime	Supportive	Helps me r	Anxiety		
12	Yes, but I s	Books;edu	secure	Sometime	The enviro	Slightly: I n	Often	Supportive	Increases	Anxiety		
13	Yes, I have	Books;edu	secure	Sometime	The enviro	Moderatel	Sometime	Neutral	Helps me r	Anger or Fi	rustration	
14	Yes, I have	A compute	very secur	Often	The enviro	Moderatel	Rarely	Supportive	Increases	Anger or Fi	rustration	
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16	No, I donâ	A compute	very secur	Sometime	The enviro	Moderatel	Sometime	Neutral	All of abov	Fear of Fai	lure	
17	Yes, I have	Books;edu	moderatel	Sometime	The enviro	Significant	Sometime	Supportive	Increases	Loneliness		
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20	Yes, I have	A compute	Not Secure	Always	The enviro	Not at all:	Always	Very Suppo	Increases	Sadness		
21	No, I donâ	Books;edu	secure	Always	The enviro	Completel	Sometime	Very Suppo	Increases	Anger or Fi	rustration	
22	Yes, but I s	A compute	very secur	Sometime	The enviro	Not at all:	Always	Unsupport	Increases	Stress		
23	Yes, I have	All above	very secur	Rarely	The enviro	Not at all:	Rarely	Supportive	Increases	Stress		
24	Yes, but I s	A compute	very secur	Sometime	The enviro	Significant	Sometime	Supportive	All of abov	Anger or Fi	rustration	
25	No, I donâ	All above	very secur	Often	The enviro	Slightly: I n	Sometime	Supportive	All of abov	Sadness		
26	Yes, but I s	A compute	very secur	Sometime	The enviro	Moderatel	Rarely	Very Suppo	All of abov	Stress		
27	Yes, I have	A compute	secure	Sometime	The enviro	Significant	Rarely	Neutral	All of abov	Fear of Fai	lure	
28	No, I donâ	A compute	secure	Often	The enviro	Completel	Often	Supportive	All of abov	Stress		
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31	Yes, I have	A compute	very secur	Often	The enviro	Moderatel	Sometime	Very Suppo	All of abov	Fear of Fai	lure	
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34	Yes, but I s	A compute	very secur	Sometime	The enviro	Moderatel	Rarely	Supportive	Helps me r	Fear of Fai	lure	
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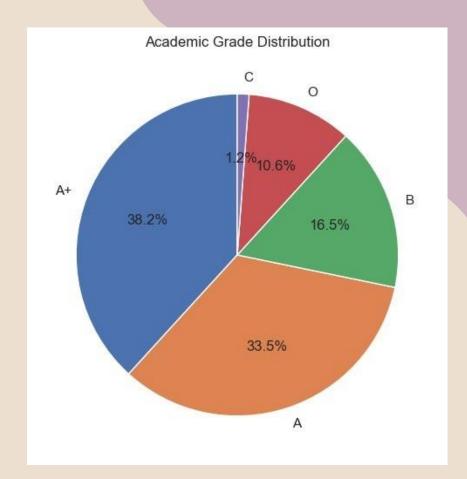


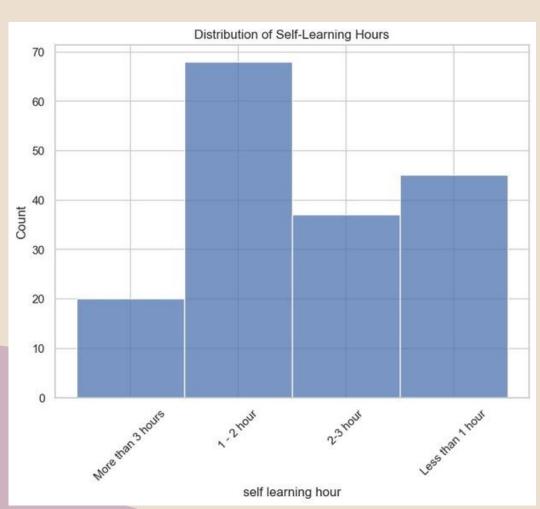
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            'Stay', 'Academic Grade', 'Percentage', 'playing time',
            'What type of family you stay?', 'family members', 'Annal income',
            'parenting act', 'parent expect acedemic performance ',
            'time of parent communiocation\n', 'proud to acedemic result',
            'positive feedback to parents acedemic result',
            'academic performance satisfaction', 'parents performance motivates',
            'communication', 'siblings help', 'Sibling', 'study area ',
            'study resources', 'secure family environment',
            ' Home distracted by noise', 'ability to concentrate\n \n',
            'stressed level', 'emotionsl stress\n', 'level of emotional support',
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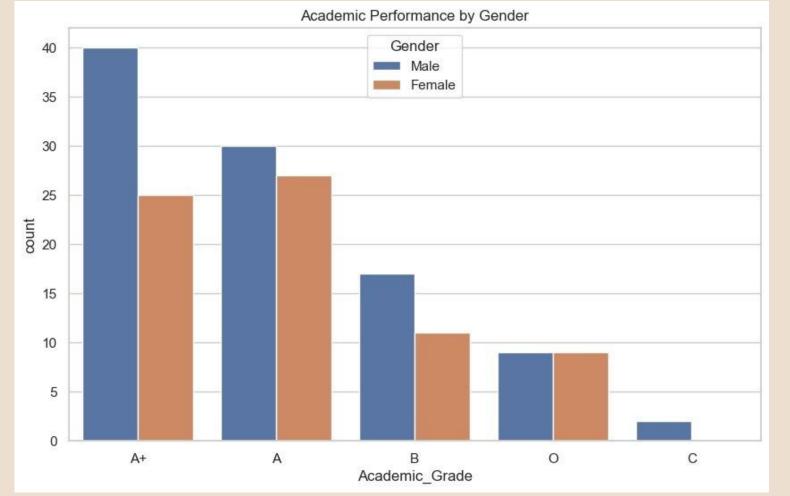
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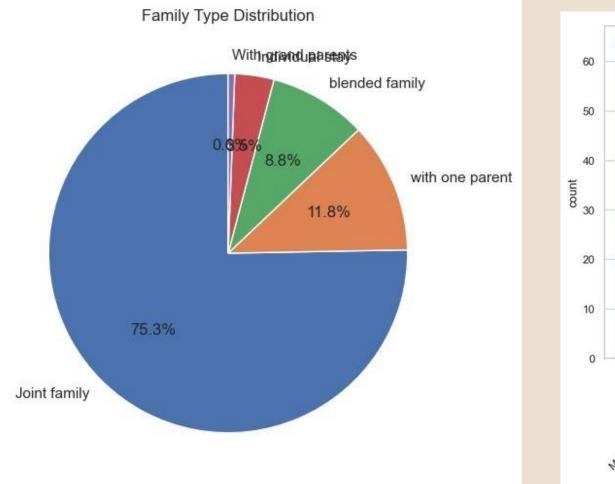


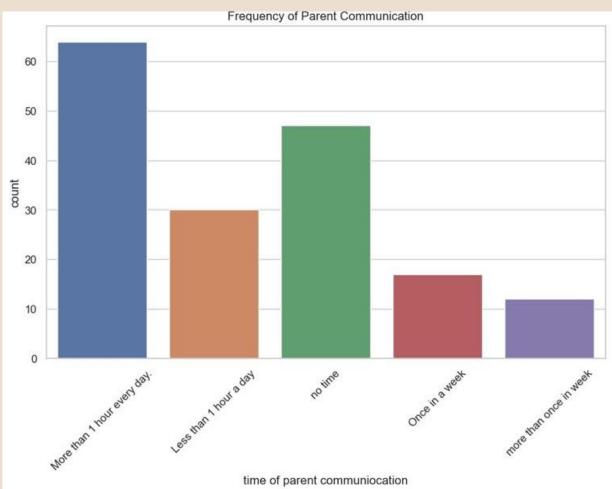


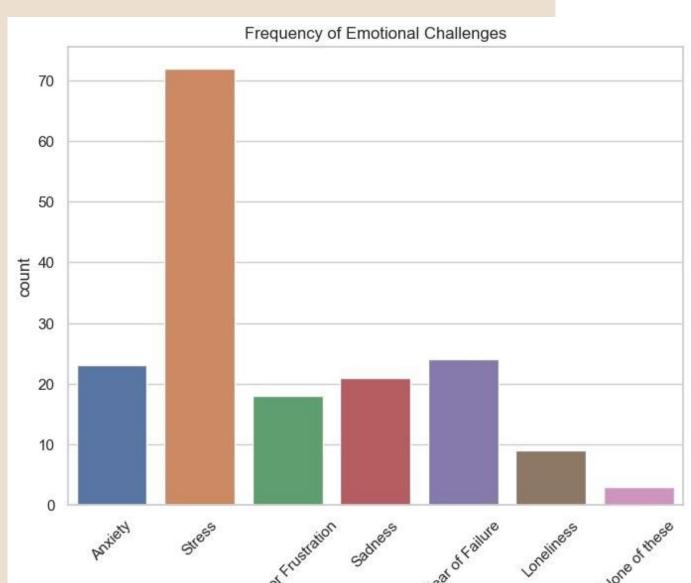


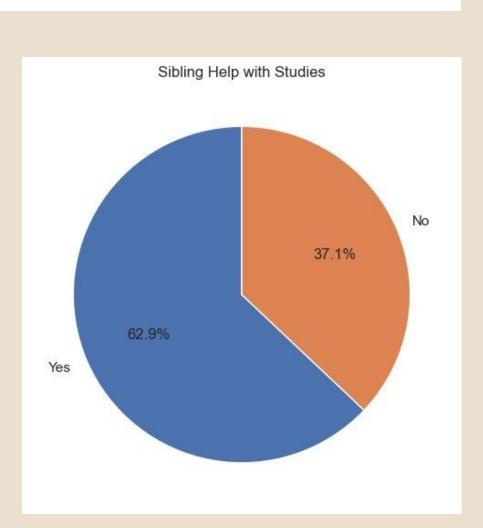


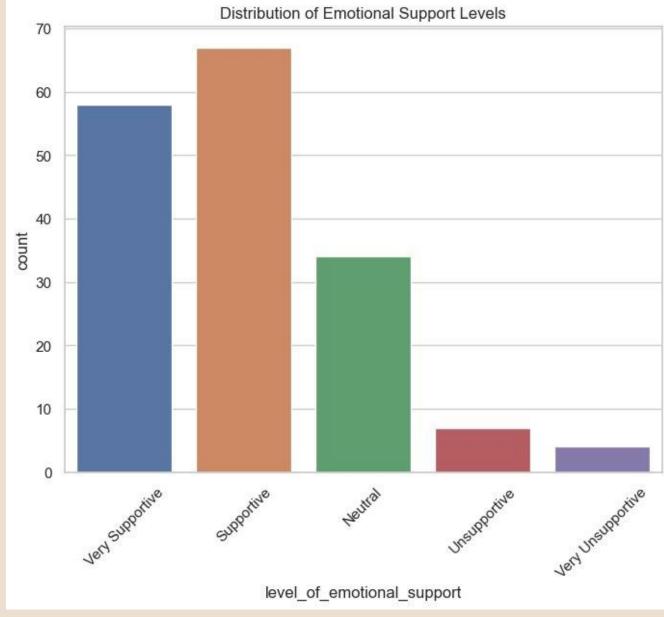


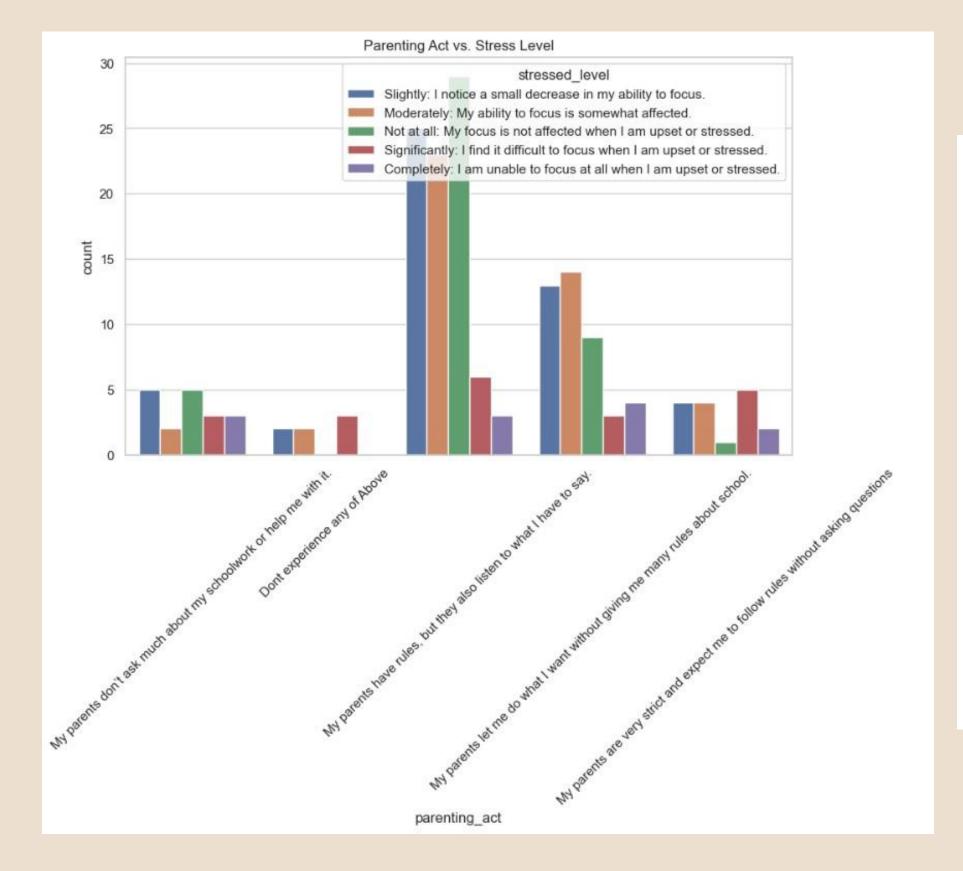


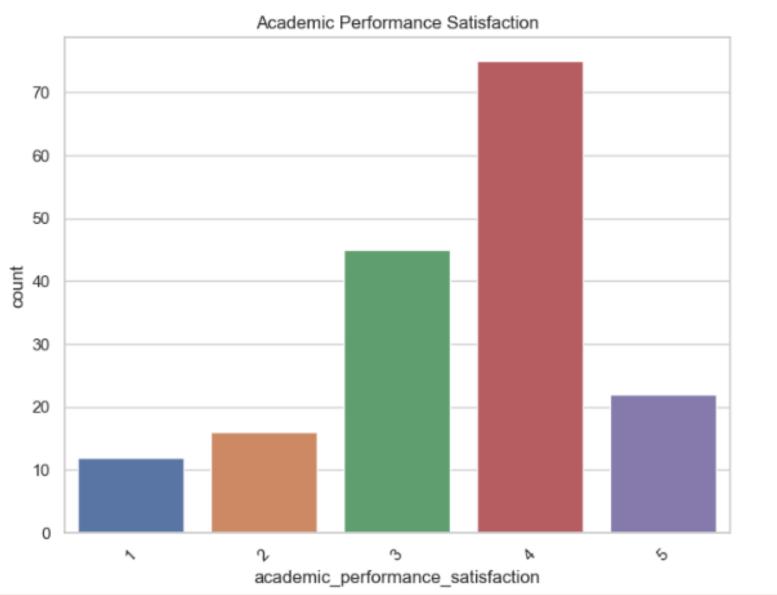


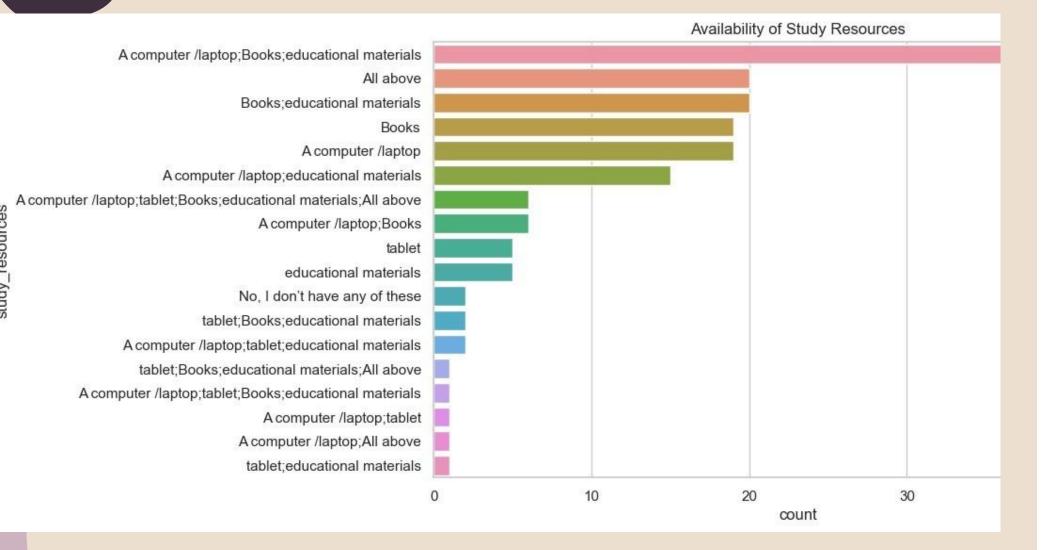


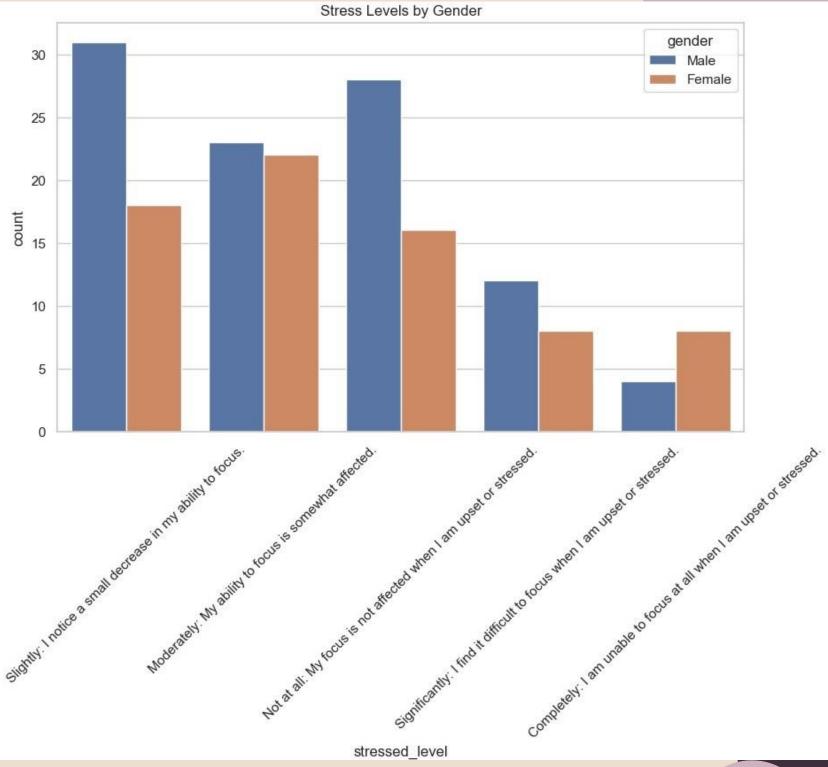


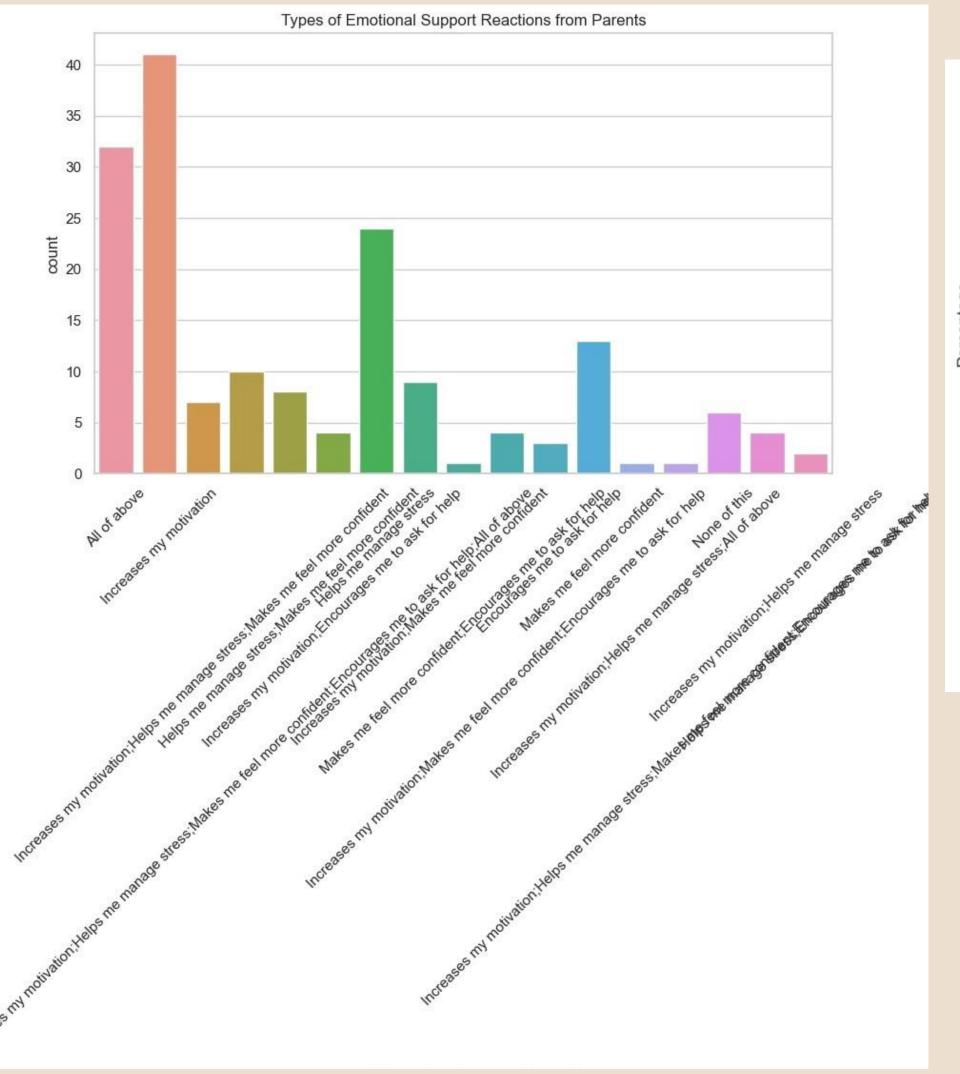


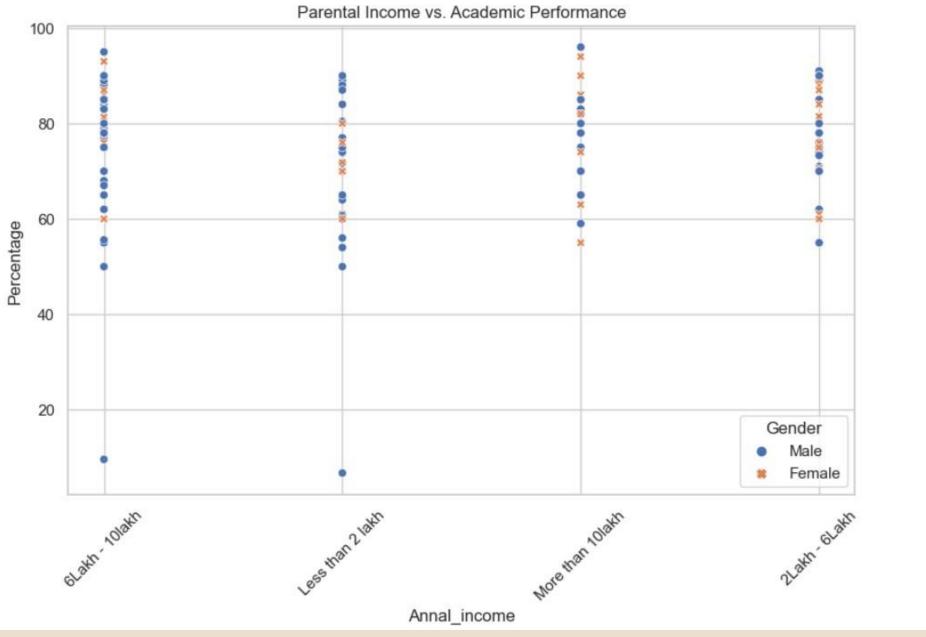


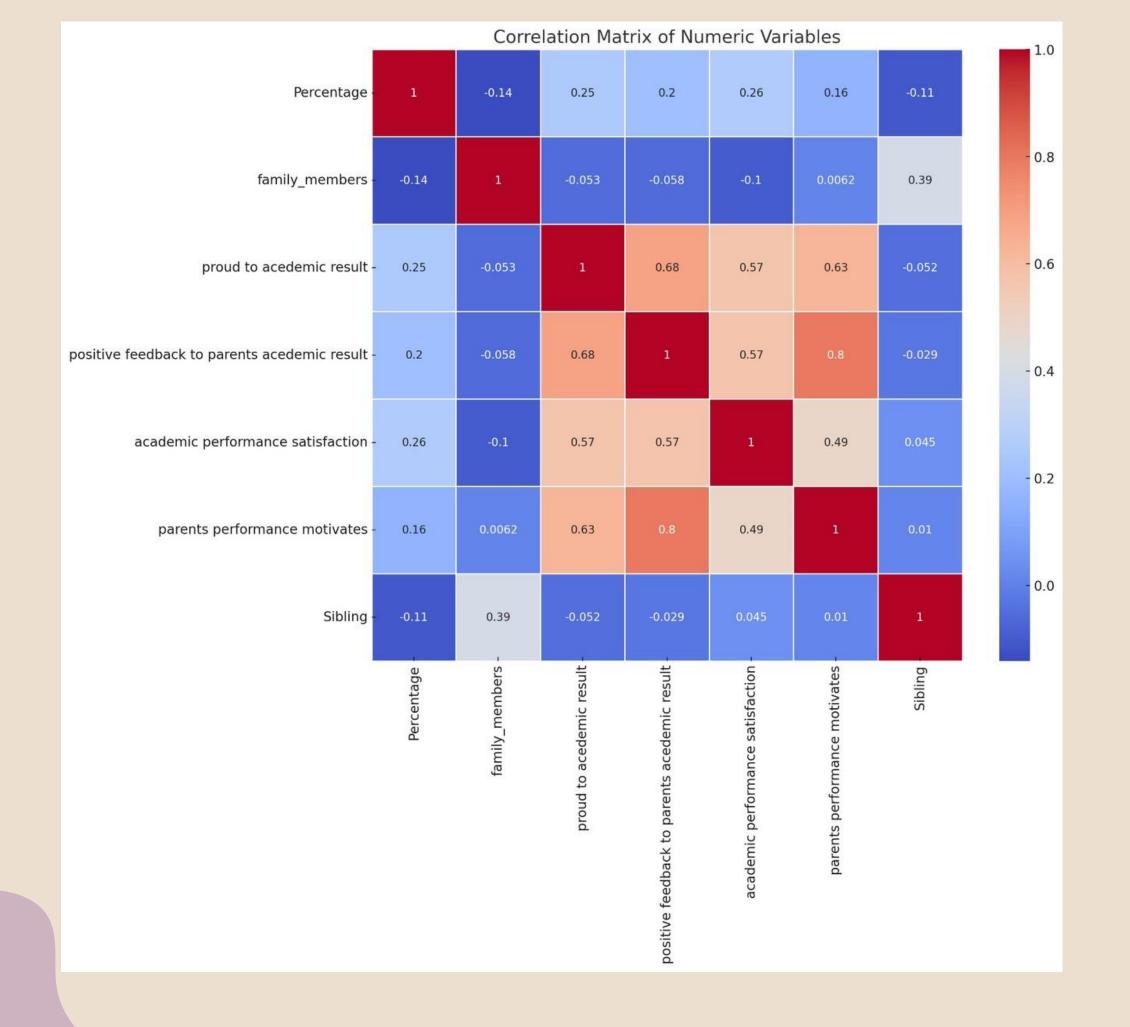






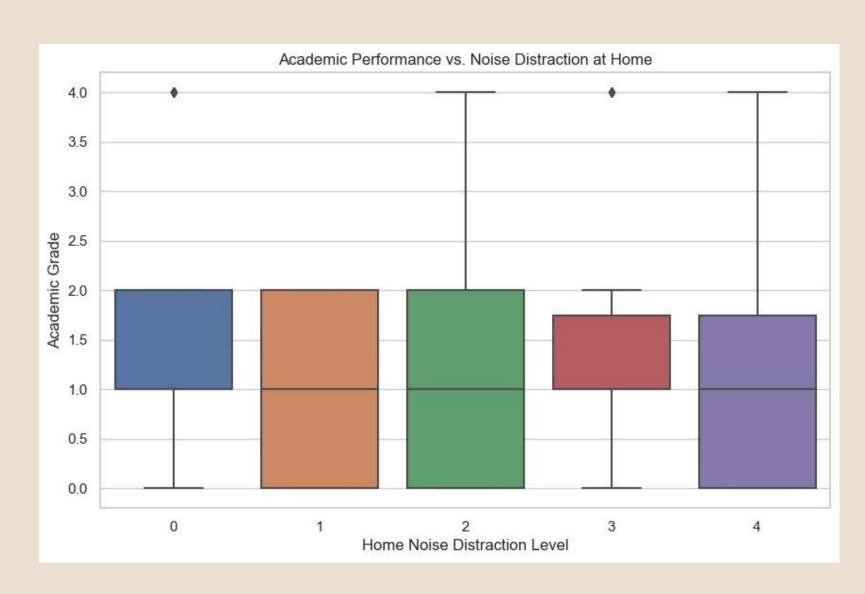


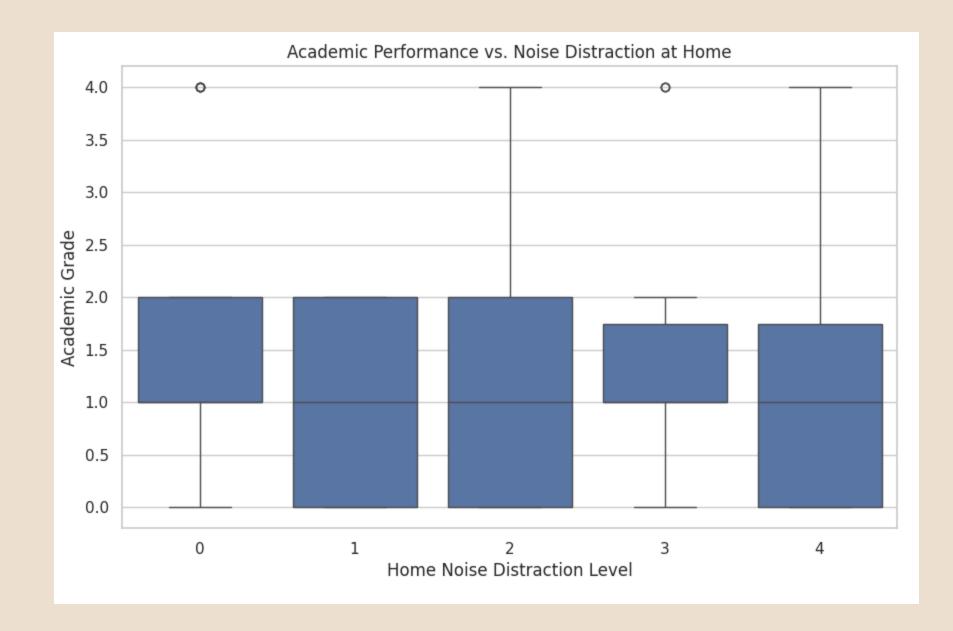


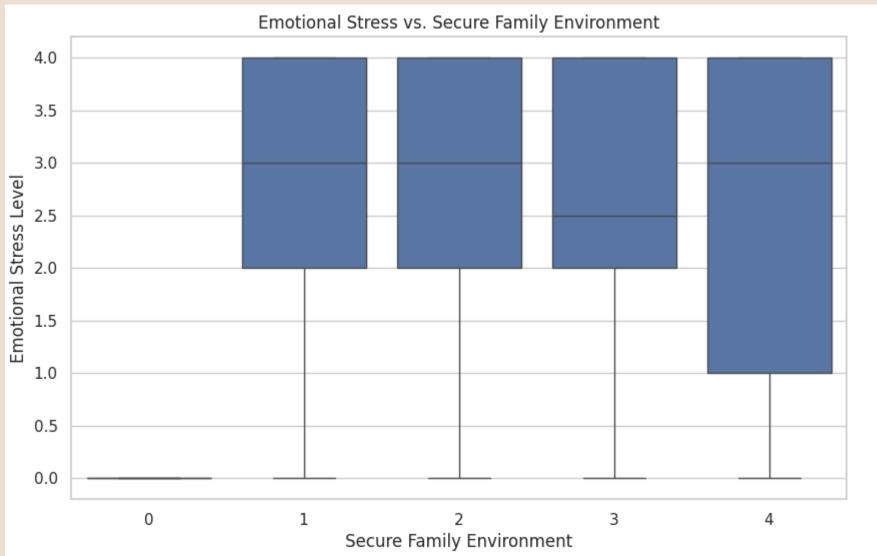


Distribution of Home Distraction by Noise across Secure Family Environment Levels Home Distracted by Noise Often Sometimes 25 Always Never Rarely 20 Toonut 15 10 5 slightly secure moderately secure very secure Not Secure secure

Secure Family Environment







Analysis ANOVA

(Anaylsis of Varience)

1.ANOVA - Effect of Number of Children on Academic Performance (Group data by number of siblings)Hypothesis-

Null Hypothesis (H₀): The number of siblings has no effect on academic performance (mean percentage score).

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): The number of siblings has a significant effect on academic performance (mean percentage score)

Test Results:

test Statistics: 1.10 P-

value:0.0324 p<0.05

Then reject ho.

Conclusion:

If the p-value is significant, we can conclude that the number of siblings has a meaningful impact on academic performance, which might suggest that more slibings impact children's grades (positively or negatively depending on family dynamics).

2.ANOVA - Emotional Stress vs. Academic Satisfaction # Assuming 'academic_performance_satisfaction' is ordinal

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference in academic satisfaction across different levels of emotional stress.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference in academic satisfaction across different levels of emotional stress.

Test Results:

F=2.65

p-value=0.0353

Interpretation: If significant, this result suggests that lower satisfaction with academic performance may correlate with higher stress levels, potentially showing the emotional impact of academic expectations.

3.ANOVA -Relationship between Home Environment and Academic Performance

ANOVA for Home Noise Distraction Effect on Academic Grades

Null Hypothesis (H_0): The level of noise distraction at home has no significant effect on academic performance. Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): The level of noise distraction at home has a significant effect on academic performance.

Results

F=0.42, p-value=0.7945

Since the p-value (0.7945) is much higher than the common significance level (e.g., 0.05), we fail to reject the null hypothesis.

This means there is no statistically significant evidence to suggest that different levels of home noise distraction have an effect on academic performance. In other words, the variation in academic performance cannot be attributed to differences in the level of noise distraction at home based on this dataset.

#4. ANOVA for Secure Family Environment Effect on Emotional Stress

Null Hypothesis (H_o): The level of security in the family environment has no effect on emotional stress levels. Alternative Hypothesis (H_i): The level of security in the family environment has a significant effect on emotional stress levels.

Since the p-value (0.0002) is much smaller than the common significance level (e.g., 0.05), we reject the null hypothesis. This indicates that there is a statistically significant effect of the level of security in the family environment on emotional stress levels.

Conclusion

The results suggest that differences in the perceived security of the family environment are associated with varying levels of emotional stress. In other words, the level of security in a family environment appears to have a significant impact on emotional stress.



Chi-Square

Chi-Square Test - Effect of Parental Support on Academic Performance # Cross-tabulate between parental support and academic performance, assuming 'parent_expect_acedemic_performance' and 'academic_grade'

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no association between parental support (expectations) and academic performance. Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant association between parental support (expectations) and academic performance

Chi2=26.75, p-value=0.0443

Since the p-value (0.0443) is less than the common significance level (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis. This indicates a statistically significant association between parental support and academic performance.

Decision Tree

ecision Tre	e Classificati	on Report	:	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.46	0.30	0.36	20
1	0.47	0.44	0.46	18
2	0.42	0.56	0.48	9
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	0.38	0.75	0.50	4
accuracy			0.43	51
macro avg	0.34	0.41	0.36	51
weighted avg	0.45	0.43	0.43	51

43% of observation is correctly predicted who's actaully decided correctly.

In conclusion, a 43% accuracy indicates that the current features and model might not be capturing the complexity of academic performance well. Enhancing feature quality, adding more relevant data, or trying more complex models like Random Forests or Gradient Boosting could improve the predictive performance.

Modeling Random Forest

Random Forest Accuracy: 0.49019607843137253
Random Forest Classification Report:
 precision recall f1-score

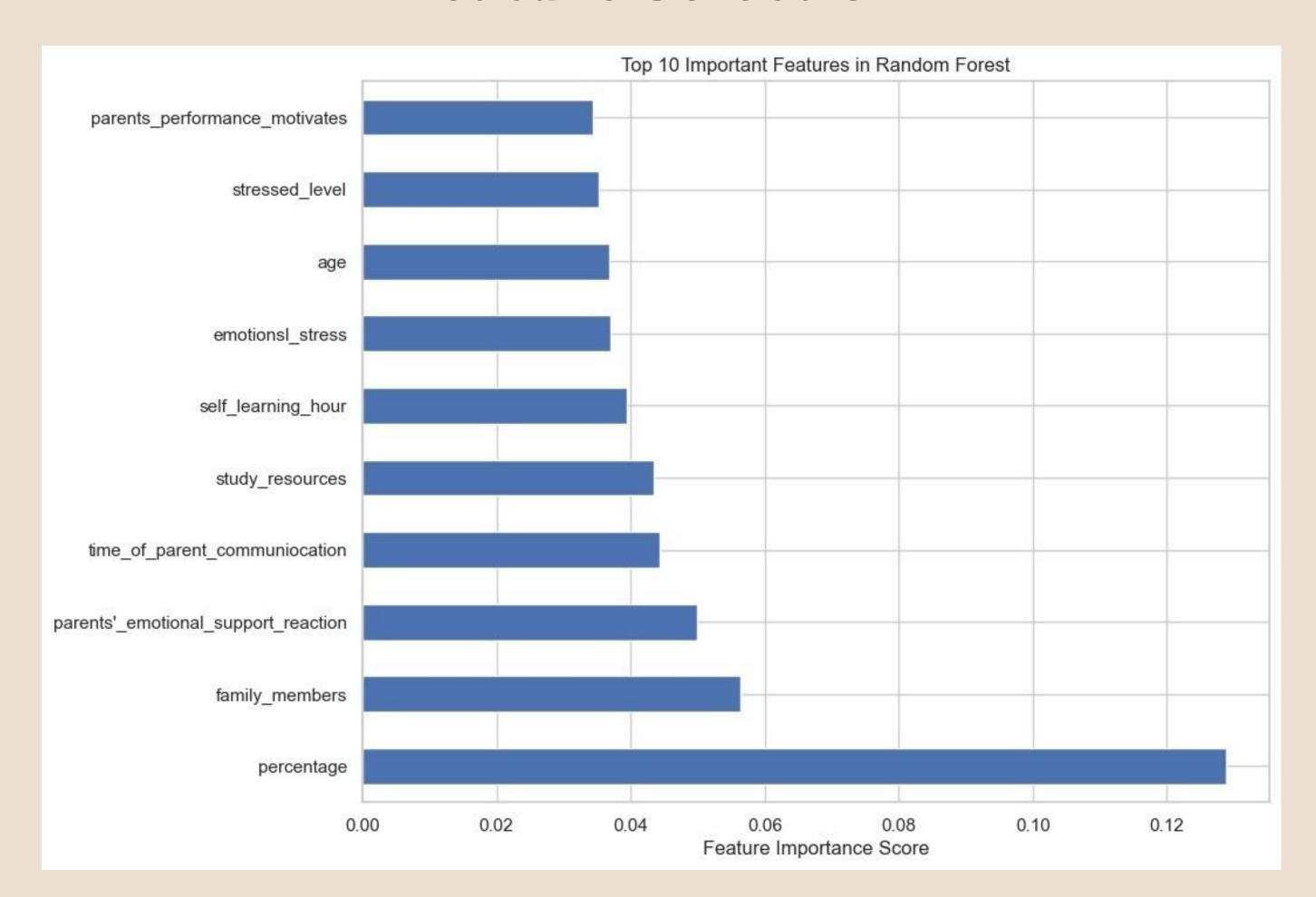
					(1.000 PER 2011 10 TO ACT)
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.47	0.45	0.46	20
	1	0.48	0.67	0.56	18
	2	0.50	0.33	0.40	9
	4	1.00	0.25	0.40	4
accurac	y			0.49	51
macro av	/g	0.61	0.42	0.45	51
weighted av	/g	0.52	0.49	0.48	51

1. Hyperparameter Tuning

```
In [38]: # increase accuracy
In [39]: from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
         # Define the parameter grid for Random Forest
         param grid = {
             'n estimators': [100, 200, 300],
             'max depth': [10, 20, 30, None],
             'min samples split': [2, 5, 10],
             'min samples leaf': [1, 2, 4],
             'max features': ['auto', 'sqrt', 'log2']
         # Initialize Grid Search
         grid search = GridSearchCV(estimator=RandomForestClassifier(random state=42),
                                    param grid=param grid,
                                    cv=5, n jobs=-1, verbose=2, scoring='accuracy')
         # Fit Grid Search
         grid search.fit(X train, y train)
         best rf model = grid search.best estimator
         # Evaluate the tuned model
         y pred best rf = best rf model.predict(X test)
         print("Tuned Random Forest Accuracy:", accuracy score(y test, y pred best rf))
         print("Best Parameters:", grid search.best params )
                                                                                                                             Go to
```

Using hyperparamater(grid search) tuning I performed random forest model get 49% accurancy which can correctly classified observation to be model.

Feature Selection



Sentiment Anyalsis

```
# Select columns for sentiment analysis
text_columns = ['stressed_level', 'emotional challenges', 'level of emotional support', "parents' emotional support reaction"]
# Preprocess and analyze sentiment
sentiment results = {}
for col in text columns:
   # Drop nulls, lowercase and apply TextBlob
   data[col] = data[col].astype(str).str.lower()
   data[f'{col} sentiment'] = data[col].apply(lambda x: TextBlob(x).sentiment.polarity)
   # Categorize sentiment scores into positive, neutral, negative
   data[f'{col} sentiment label'] = data[f'{col} sentiment'].apply(
       lambda x: 'positive' if x > 0 else ('negative' if x < 0 else 'neutral')
   # Save sentiment distribution for each column
   sentiment results[col] = data[f'{col} sentiment label'].value counts()
# Display sentiment analysis results for each column
                                                                                                             Activate Window
sentiment results
```

```
sentiment results|col| = data|f'{col} sentiment label'|.value counts()
         # Display sentiment analysis results for each column
         sentiment_results
Out[11]: {'stressed_level': neutral
                                       89
          negative 81
          Name: stressed level sentiment label, dtype: int64,
          'emotional challenges': neutral 128
          negative
          Name: emotional challenges_sentiment label, dtype: int64,
          'level of emotional support': positive 129
          neutral
          Name: level of emotional support sentiment label, dtype: int64,
          "parents' emotional support reaction": neutral
          positive
          Name: parents' emotional support reaction sentiment label, dtype: int64}
```

1. Stressed Level Sentiment (stressed_level_sentiment_label):

Neutral: 89 instances

Negative: 81 instances

Interpretation:

A significant portion of the data indicates a neutral stance regarding stress levels (89 instances). This suggests that many respondents neither express high nor low stress, possibly indicating a more stable emotional state.

The negative sentiment (81 instances) indicates that 81 individuals feel stressed or under strain, which might point to some emotional challenges or external stressors that have been identified in the data.

2. Emotional Challenges Sentiment (emotional_challenges_sentiment_label):

Neutral: 128 instances

Negative: 42 instances

Interpretation:

The neutral sentiment (128 instances) is dominant, suggesting that most respondents do not view their emotional challenges as severe or overwhelming.

However, negative sentiment (42 instances) still reflects that a subset of respondents perceive significant emotional challenges, which could indicate personal or psychological struggles.

The majority of people might not label their emotional challenges as severe, but there is a noticeable group facing struggles.

3.Level of Emotional Support Sentiment (level_of_emotional_support_sentiment_label): Positive: 129 instances

Neutral: 41 instances

Interpretation:

A majority of respondents (129 instances) feel they receive positive emotional support, which may indicate a supportive environment or healthy relationships that help maintain emotional stability.

A smaller group (41 instances) feel neutral, meaning they do not experience a strong positive or negative emotional support environment.

This could suggest that emotional support plays a significant role in maintaining well-being for most individuals.

4. Parents' Emotional Support Reaction Sentiment (parents' emotional support reaction_sentiment_label): Neutral: 117 instances

Positive: 53 instances

Interpretation:

The neutral sentiment (117 instances) suggests that many respondents feel their parents' emotional support reactions are neither particularly supportive nor unsupportive. It could reflect a more indifferent or distant emotional response from parents.

The positive sentiment (53 instances) indicates a smaller group who feel their parents are emotionally supportive, which could be a valuable insight into how family dynamics impact emotional well-being.

Conclusion

- 1. Result suggests that lower satisfaction with academic performance may correlate with higher stress levels, potentially showing the emotional impact of academic expectations.
- 2. The different levels of home noise distraction have an effect on academic performance. In other words, the variation in academic performance cannot be attributed to differences in the level of noise distraction at home based on this dataset.
- 3. The data reveals varying emotional experiences, with many respondents indicating neutral sentiments across various emotional challenges and stress levels, suggesting a relatively stable emotional state.
- Negative sentiments, though less frequent, still point to a notable portion of individuals facing emotional difficulties or stress.
- 4.Emotional support appears to be a key factor in overall well-being, with a majority of respondents reporting positive emotional support, particularly from broader social networks, though some still experience emotional challenges or a lack of strong support from family (as seen in the parents' emotional support reaction).
- 5.The differences in the perceived security of the family environment are associated with varying levels of emotional stress. In other words, the level of security in a family environment appears to have a significant impact on emotional stress.

- 6. Single Parenting Challenges: Students from single-parent families face unique challenges, often due to limited resources or time constraints, impacting academic performance. However, active parental engagement can help mitigate some of these effects.
- 7. Home Environment: A stable home environment, free from excessive noise and distractions, supports students' concentration and study habits. Secure family dynamics are linked to lower emotional stress in students.
- 8. Gender Differences in Stress Response: Females tend to report higher levels of stress that interfere with academic focus, whereas males generally report lower stress-related disruption. This suggests a need for targeted support strategies to address these differences.
- 9. Supportive Sibling Influence: Sibling support positively affects students' academic resilience, particularly when both parental support and siblings' involvement are present.
- 10. Emotional Challenges: Stress is the most commonly reported emotional challenge impacting academic focus, followed by fear of failure and anxiety. Effective stress management and emotional support are essential to mitigate these issues.

THANKYOU