

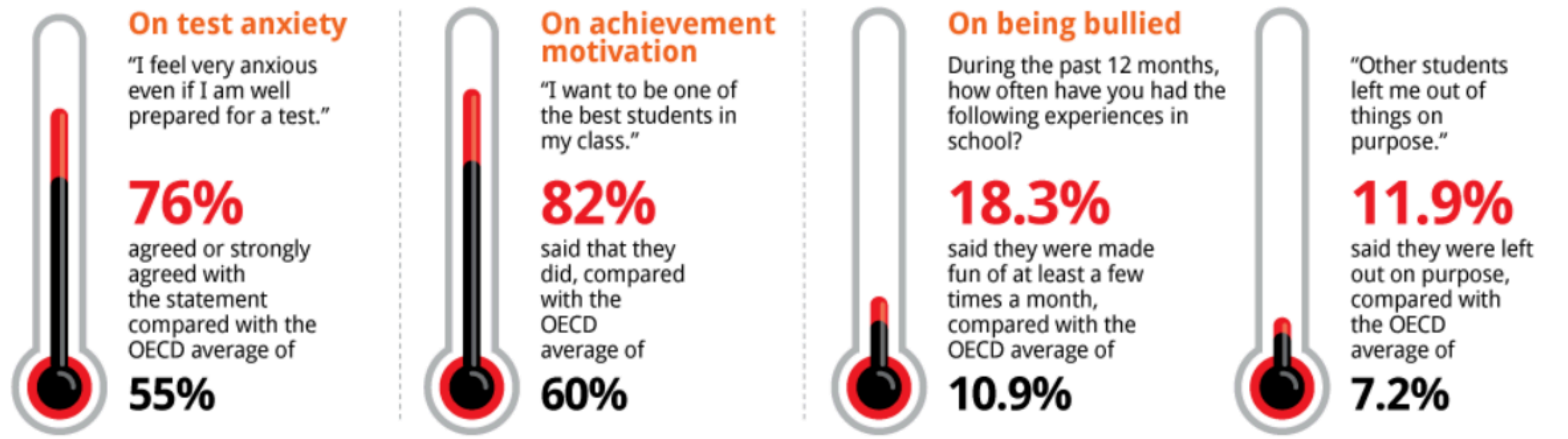
Integrating AI to assess Students Well-being.

Nguyen Le Hoang, Dinh Hoang Nam, Tan Yong Xiang

Problems

- Hard to recognise stress for the students
- Hard to evaluate students' stress level
- Many signs of stress are quantitative, it is harder to recognise the severity of stress

How Singapore students responded



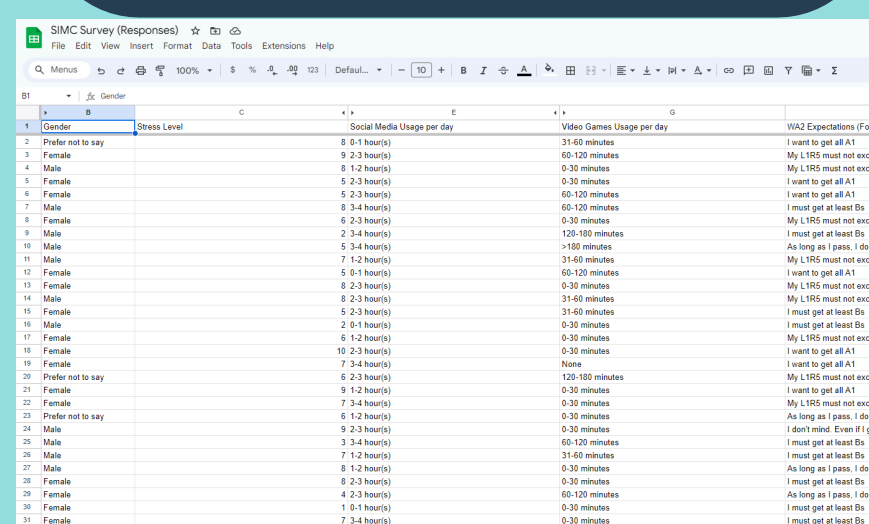
Source: PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT STUDENTS' WELL-BEING STUDY 2015

Methodology

Overview:

- Collect data from students
- Pre-processing data
- Split data
- Create a model to predict the stress level based on given features using Random Forest Classifier with GridSearchCV
- Train the model

Data Collection



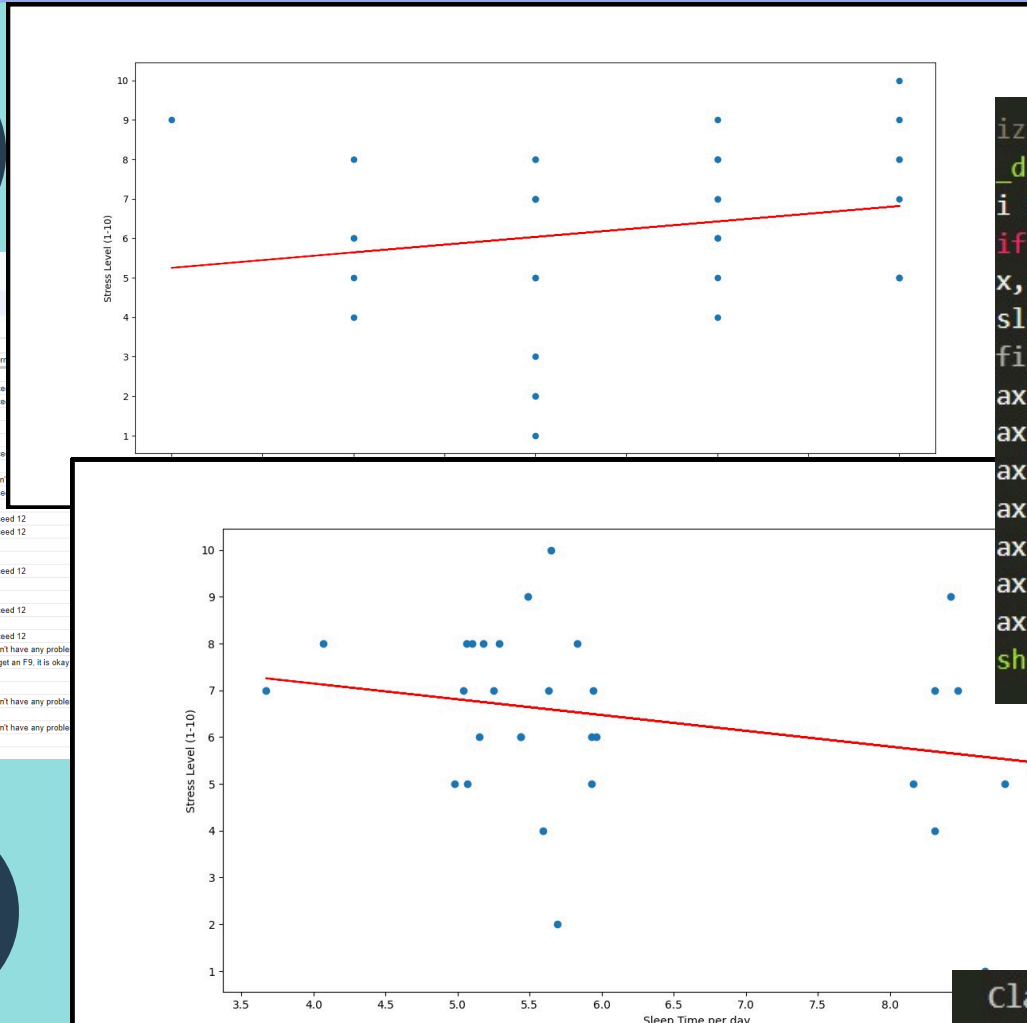
Model Training

```
# GridSearchCV
def tuning():
    param_grid = {'n_estimators': [1, 1000],
                  'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log', 'max'],
                  'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy', 'log_loss']}
    model = RandomForestClassifier()
    cv_model = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=param_grid, cv=5, scoring='accuracy', n_jobs=-1)
    cv_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    print(cv_model.best_params_)

# Training and testing
model = RandomForestClassifier(criterion='gini', max_features='sqrt', n_estimators=1000, n_jobs=-1)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
predicted = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluation Metrics
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, predicted))
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, predicted))
```

Stress Level	Screen Time per day	WAZ Expectations	Outdoor Time per day	Sleep Time per day	Socializing frequency	gender_male	gender_female	gender_prefer not to say
0	0.55380	1.38202	0.76451	0.80244	0.80244	0.80244	0.80244	0.80244
1	0.21128	0.45668	0.76451	1.52869	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.49502	0.45668	0.67968	0.28096	0.28096	1.0	1.0	0.0
3	0.14118	1.38202	2.11893	-0.44720	-0.44720	1.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.92729	1.38202	-0.96452	0.50669	0.50669	1.0	0.0	0.0
5	1.76967	-0.51216	0.80177	-0.71055	1.76979	0.0	1.0	0.0
6	0.19861	0.45668	-0.96452	0.40192	0.28096	1.0	0.0	0.0
7	2.15805	-0.51216	1.15794	-0.60863	0.18973	0.0	1.0	0.0
8	2.50515	1.40609	1.62626	1.10780	0.28096	0.0	1.0	0.0
9	-0.92589	0.45668	-0.11377	1.05480	-0.28096	0.0	1.0	0.0
10	-0.68112	1.38202	0.76451	1.12190	1.12190	1.0	0.0	0.0
11	-0.80895	0.45668	-0.96452	-0.51861	-0.28096	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.80895	0.45668	-0.96452	1.22629	-0.28096	0.0	1.0	0.0
13	0.19861	-0.51216	-0.80895	-0.67724	0.28096	1.0	0.0	0.0
14	-0.19861	-0.51216	-0.80895	0.28096	1.76979	0.0	1.0	0.0
15	1.15794	0.45668	-0.96452	0.80244	0.28096	1.0	0.0	0.0
16	-0.59788	1.38202	-0.96452	-0.55281	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.80895	1.38202	0.80244	0.28096	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
18	1.57975	0.45668	0.76451	-0.48385	0.18973	0.0	0.0	1.0
19	-0.80895	1.38202	0.80244	1.76979	1.76979	1.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.40177	0.45668	1.80895	-1.76979	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
21	-0.50501	-1.40609	0.80244	0.50669	0.28096	1.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.28096	-2.48783	2.50515	-0.80895	-2.50515	0.0	1.0	0.0
23	1.15794	-0.51216	-0.60863	1.12190	1.12190	0.0	1.0	0.0
24	0.55501	-0.51216	-0.60863	-0.76817	0.18973	0.0	1.0	0.0
25	0.19861	1.40609	-0.96452	0.80244	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
26	-0.19861	-0.51216	-0.59991	1.07793	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.19861	-0.51216	-0.96452	0.80244	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
28	1.15794	-0.51216	0.66666	1.52869	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.28096	-0.51216	-0.59991	1.50768	1.76979	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	-0.80895	0.45668	-0.80895	0.80244	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
31	-0.80895	0.45668	-0.80895	0.80244	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0
32	0.40177	1.40609	-0.96452	0.71628	0.18973	0.0	1.0	0.0
33	0.40177	0.45668	-0.96452	-0.42137	-0.40177	0.0	1.0	0.0
34	0.30860	-0.51216	-0.96452	0.50669	1.76979	0.0	1.0	0.0
35	0.15981	-0.51216	1.80895	-0.43102	1.76979	1.0	0.0	0.0
36	0.75776	1.38202	1.50666	-0.76817	0.18973	1.0	0.0	0.0



```
ization
data():
for i in data.columns:
    if i in ['gender', 'Stress Level']: continue
    x, y = data[i], data["Stress Level"]
    slope, intercept = np.polyfit(x.astype(float).to_numpy(), y.astype(float).to_numpy())
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    ax.plot(x, y, marker="o", ls="")
    ax.plot(x, slope*x + intercept, color="red", label="Best Fit Line")
    ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(mpl.ticker.MultipleLocator(0.5))
    ax.yaxis.set_major_locator(mpl.ticker.MultipleLocator(1))
    ax.set_aspect('auto')
    ax.set_xlabel(i)
    ax.set_ylabel('Stress Level (1-10)')
    show()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	6
7	1.00	1.00	1.00	7
8	1.00	1.00	1.00	4
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	4
10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1

	accuracy	macro avg	weighted avg
	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00

Confusion Matrix:									
[[2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]									
[[0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]									
[[0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]									
[[0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0]									
[[0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0]									
[[0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0]									
[[0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0]									
[[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0]									
[[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0]									
[[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]									

Preprocessing

```
# Preprocessing
encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse_output=False)
one_hot_encoded = encoder.fit_transform(data[['gender']])
one_hot_df = pd.DataFrame(one_hot_encoded, columns=encoder.get_feature_names_out(['gender']))
data = pd.concat([data, one_hot_df], axis=1)
data = data.drop(['gender'], axis=1)

columns_to_scale = ['Social Media Usage per day', 'Video Games Usage per day', 'WAZ Expectations', 'Outdoor Time per day']
data[columns_to_scale] = StandardScaler().fit_transform(data[columns_to_scale])

pca_columns = ['Social Media Usage per day', 'Video Games Usage per day']
pca = PCA(n_components=1).fit_transform(data[pca_columns])
pca_df = pd.DataFrame(pca, columns=['Screen Time per day'])
data = pd.concat([data, pca_df, data.loc[:, 'WAZ Expectations']], axis=1)
print(data)
```

Split data

```
# Input data
data = pd.read_csv('D:/Office files/SIMC/src/SIMC Survey Responses.csv')
data = data.drop(columns=['WAZ Expectations (form)'])
data = data.fillna(0)

ref = ['Social Media usage per day': ['0-1 hour(s):(0,1)', '1-2 hour(s):(1,2)', '2-3 hour(s):(2,3)', '3-4 hour(s):(3,4)', '4-5 hour(s):(4,5)', '5-6 hour(s):(5,6)', '6-7 hour(s):(6,7)', '7-8 hour(s):(7,8)', '8-9 hour(s):(8,9)', '9-10 hour(s):(9,10)'],
       'Video Games Usage per day': ['0-30 minutes:(0,30)', '31-60 minutes:(0,30)', '60-120 minutes:(1,2)', '120-180 minutes:(1,2)', '180-240 minutes:(2,4)', '240-300 minutes:(2,4)', '300-360 minutes:(3,5)', '360-420 minutes:(3,5)', '420-480 minutes:(4,6)', '480-540 minutes:(4,6)', '540-600 minutes:(5,8)', '600-660 minutes:(5,8)', '660-720 minutes:(6,10)'],
       'Outdoor Time per day': ['<1 hour(s):(1,2)', '1-2 hour(s):(1,2)', '2-4 hour(s):(2,4)', '4-6 hour(s):(2,4)', '6-8 hour(s):(2,4)', '8-10 hour(s):(2,4)'],
       'Sleep Time per day': ['<5 hours:(3,5)', '5-6 hours:(5,6)', '6-7 hours:(6,7)', '7-8 hours:(6,7)', '8-9 hours:(6,7)', '9-10 hours:(6,7)']]

for label, content in data.items():
    if label in ref:
        for i in range(len(content)):
            content[i] = ref[label]
            x, y = ref[label][content[i]]
            content[i] = round(uniform(x,y), 2)
print(data)
```

Reflection

- The model was trained pretty well according to expectation, when it is able to predict the stress level based on given factor
- What we can improve is the breadth of the data set, that is we should collect more responses so that resembling artificial sample is not necessary.
- What we learn from the project is to create a model that can perform our prompt - and we were able to somehow train it!

References

- SIMC Workshop Resources
- Scikit-learn Resources
- The Strait Times, "Study says Singapore students suffer from high levels of anxiety"