

# STUDENT COUNT ANALYSIS USING TABLEAU

A Data-Driven Approach to Understanding Student Trends

# STUDENT DEPRESSION STATISTICS

- According to WHO, around 35% of students globally experience mental health issues, with depression being a major concern.
- A study by the American College Health Association found that 60% of college students feel overwhelming anxiety, and 40% struggle with depression.
- Research indicates that academic pressure, lack of social support, and uncertainty about the future are key contributors to student depression

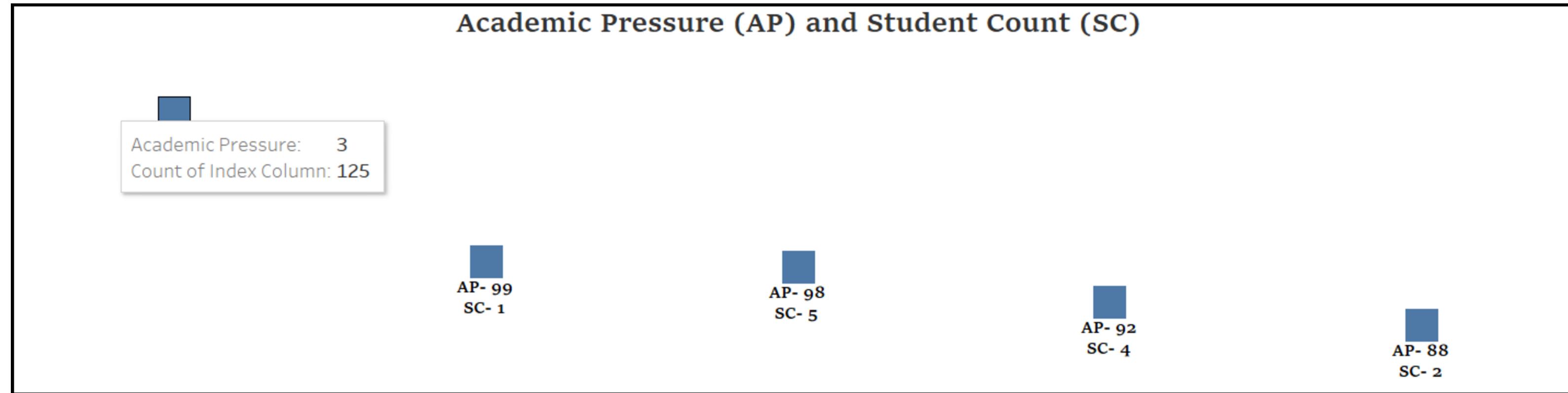
# MOTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- This project aims to analyze how various factors such as academic pressure, financial stress, sleep duration, study hours, and study satisfaction impact student count. Understanding these relationships helps in identifying patterns that may contribute to student well-being and academic performance. By visualizing these trends, educational institutions can make informed decisions to improve student support systems and learning environments. The analysis also sheds light on the importance of balancing academic workload and personal well-being to enhance student retention and success.

# OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

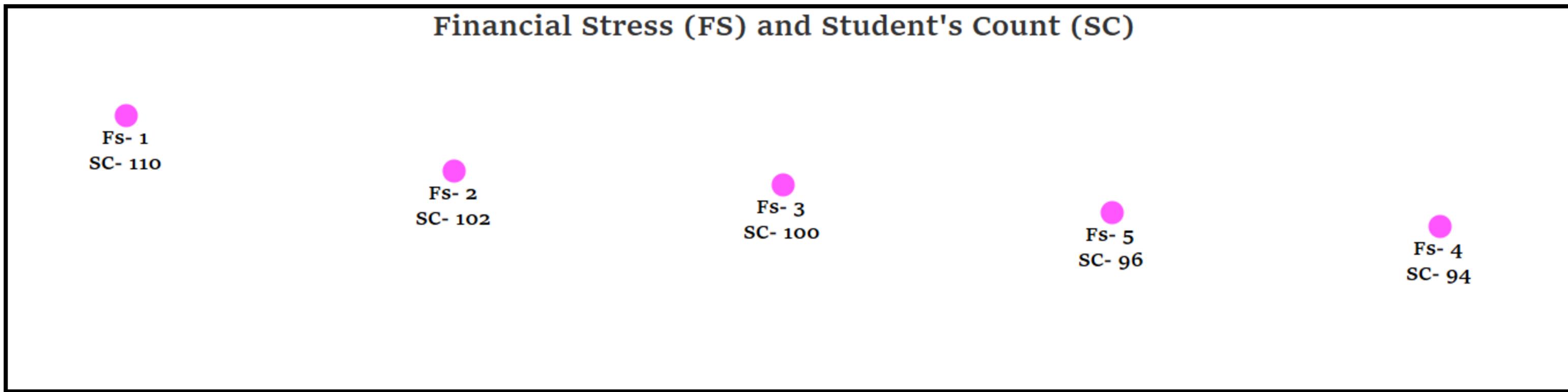
- Examine the impact of academic pressure on student count and overall engagement.
- Analyze financial stress levels and their effect on student enrollment and dropout rates.
- Understand sleep duration trends and how they correlate with student performance and retention.
- Evaluate study hours vs student count to determine optimal learning patterns.
- Assess study satisfaction levels and their influence on academic success and student motivation.

# ACADEMIC PRESSURE VS STUDENT COUNT



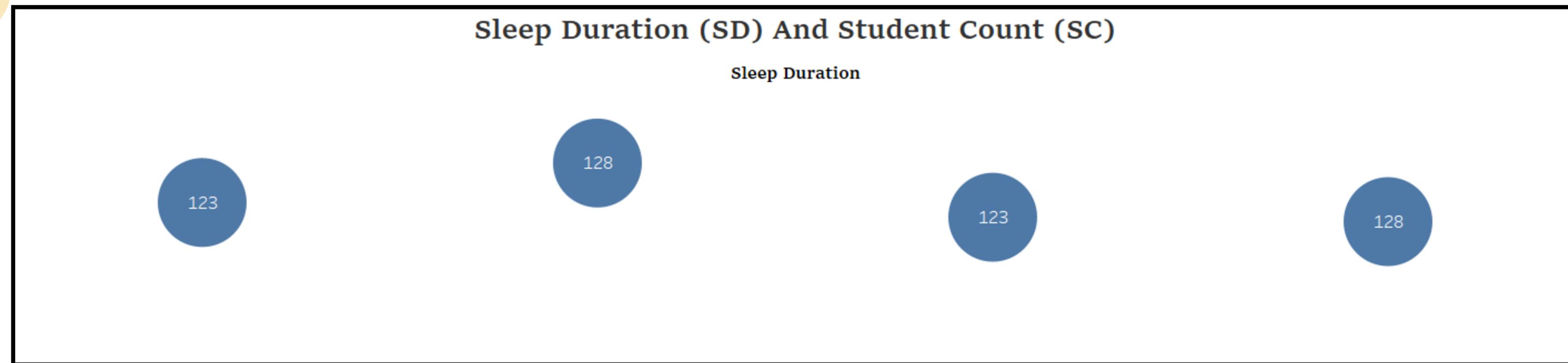
Academic pressure plays a crucial role in student retention and performance. High academic stress can lead to burnout, decreased motivation, and even dropouts, affecting overall student count. Analyzing this relationship helps identify whether increased workload impacts enrollment trends and student well-being. Institutions can use these insights to implement balanced academic policies that promote both learning and mental health.

# FINANCIAL STRESS VS STUDENT COUNT



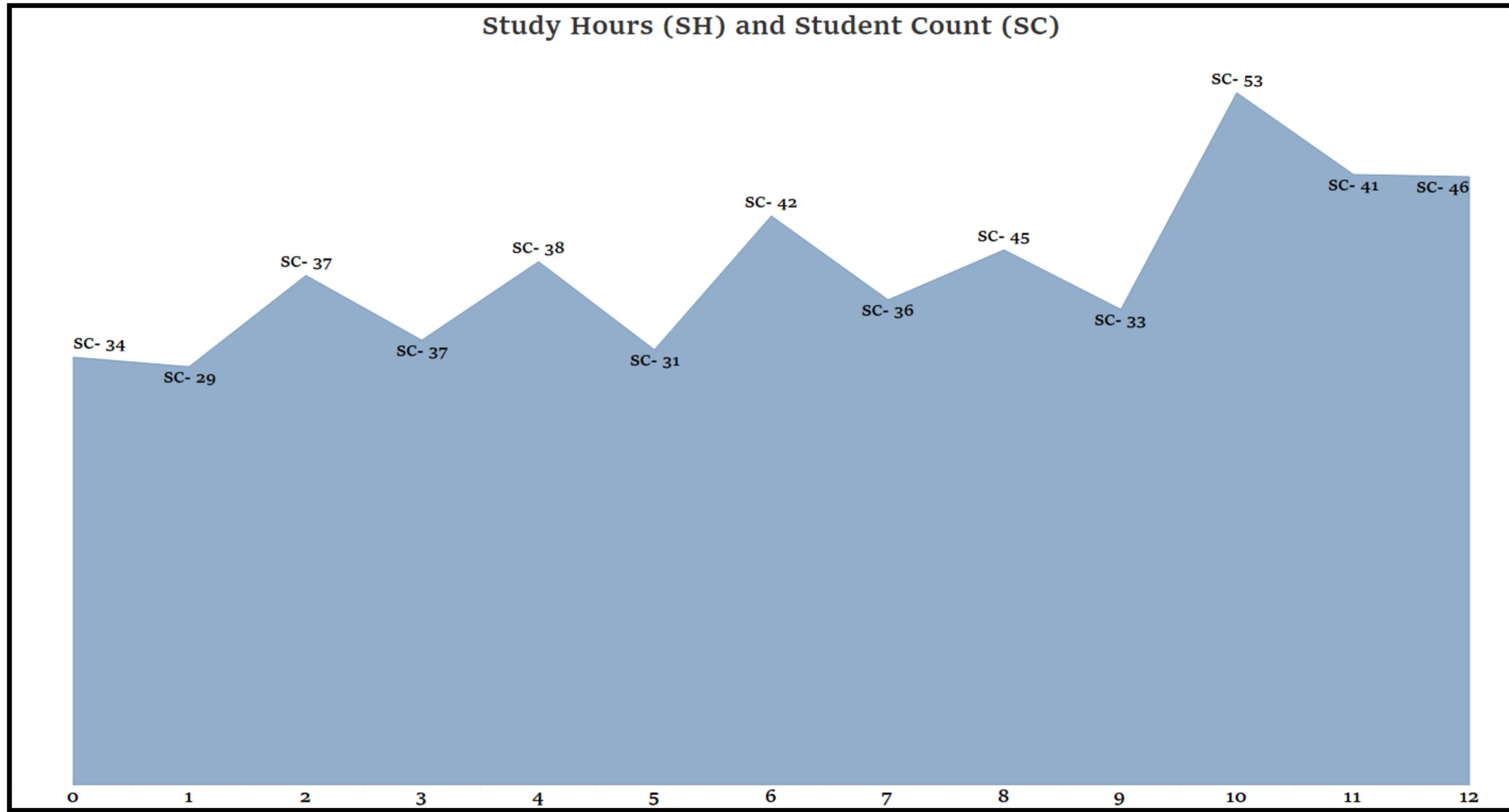
Financial stress is a significant factor affecting student enrollment and retention. High tuition fees, living expenses, and lack of financial aid can lead to increased dropout rates or lower enrollment numbers. Students facing financial difficulties may take on part-time jobs, impacting their academic performance and well-being. By analyzing this relationship, institutions can explore ways to provide better scholarships, financial aid programs, or flexible payment options to support student success.

# SLEEP DURATION VS STUDENT COUNT



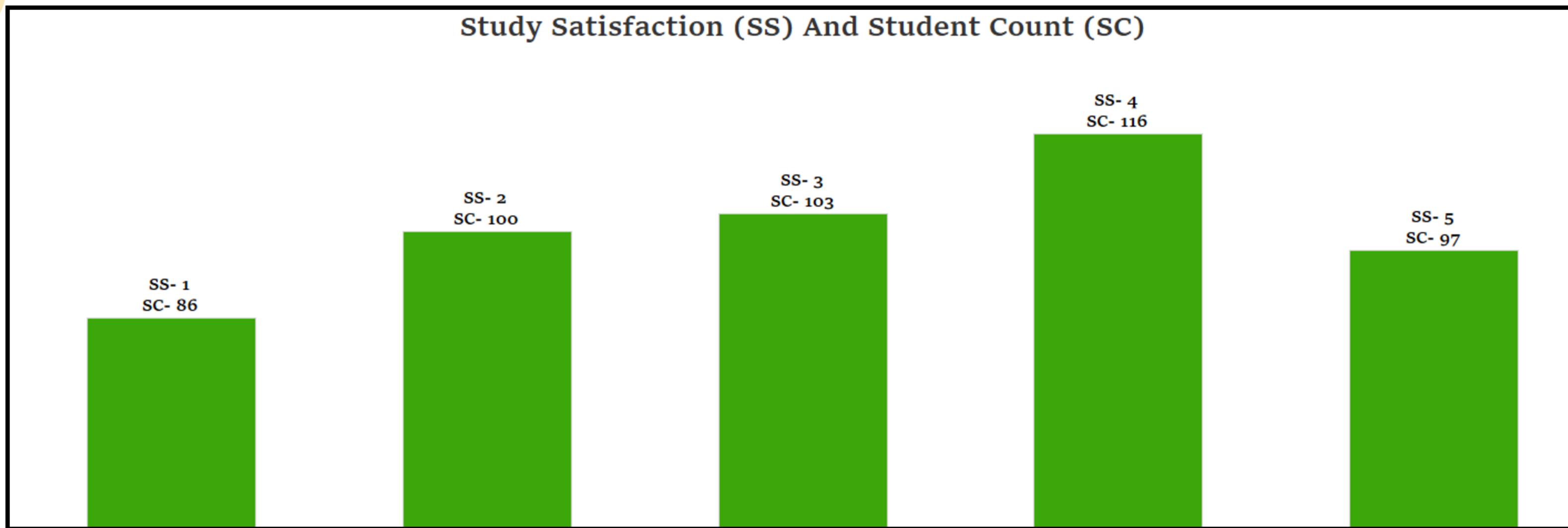
Sleep duration directly impacts students' cognitive performance, concentration, and overall well-being. Lack of sleep due to academic pressure or irregular schedules can lead to decreased student engagement and higher dropout rates. On the other hand, students with adequate sleep tend to perform better academically and maintain consistent attendance. Understanding this correlation can help institutions promote healthy study habits, flexible schedules, and mental health awareness programs to improve student retention and success.

# STUDENT HOURS VS STUDENT COUNT



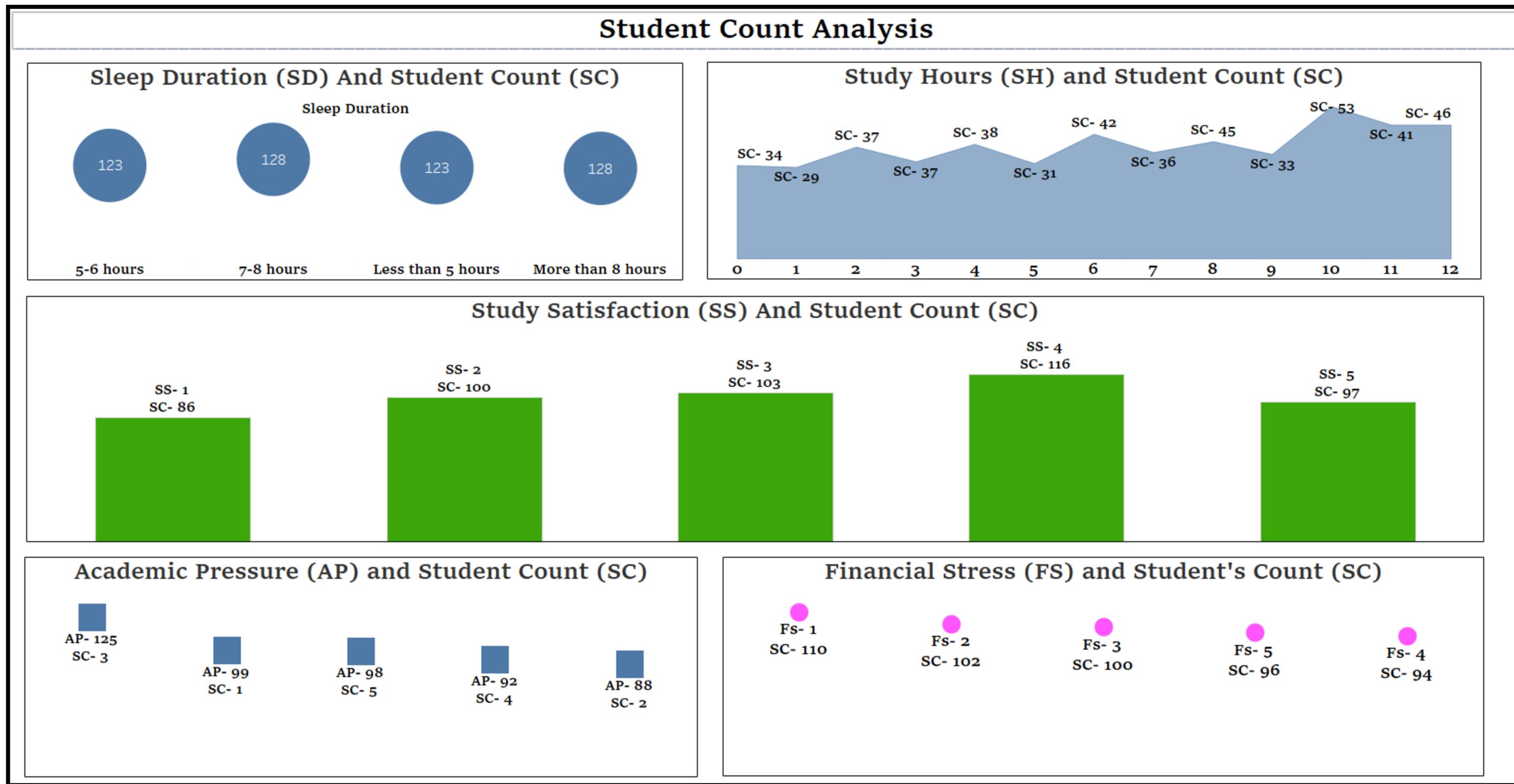
- Long study hours may increase academic performance but can also lead to burnout, while balanced study schedules are often linked to better student retention and overall well-being.

# STUDY SATISFACTION VS STUDENT COUNT



- Higher student satisfaction is directly linked to better retention rates and academic performance. Dissatisfied students are more likely to drop out or switch institutions, impacting overall student count. Factors such as curriculum quality, faculty support, and learning resources play a crucial role in student satisfaction. Analyzing this relationship helps institutions enhance educational experiences, ensuring long-term student engagement and success

# DASHBOARD



# KEY TAKEAWAYS AND LEARNINGS

- **Impact of Academic Pressure:** High academic stress can negatively affect student retention and well-being, highlighting the need for balanced workloads.
- **Financial Stress & Enrollment:** Economic difficulties influence student count, emphasizing the importance of scholarships and financial aid programs.
- **Sleep & Performance Correlation:** Adequate sleep improves academic performance and retention, stressing the need for better time management strategies.
- **Study Hours & Productivity:** Excessive study hours can lead to burnout, while a balanced schedule enhances learning efficiency.
- **Student Satisfaction & Retention:** Higher satisfaction leads to better engagement and lower dropout rates, encouraging institutions to focus on student-centric improvements.
- These insights can help educational institutions create better policies, improve student well-being, and optimize academic environments for success. 

**THANK YOU**