

## Report: Correlation Between Study Time and Exam Performance

This report analyzes the relationship between the amount of time students spend studying and their resulting exam scores. The data is grouped into four categories of study duration: 1–2 hours, 3–4 hours, 5–6 hours, and 7+ hours. For each group, the average exam score was calculated based on student performance across multiple classes and exam periods.

The data reveals a clear upward trend in exam scores corresponding to increased study time. Students who studied for only 1–2 hours achieved an average score of **62%**, indicating a base level of preparedness. As study time increased to 3–4 hours, the average score rose to **72%**, showing a noticeable improvement. Students in the 5–6 hour range scored an average of **81%**, while those who studied for 7 or more hours reached an impressive average of **89%**.

These results suggest a strong positive correlation between study time and exam performance. While it's important to note that exam scores are influenced by other factors (such as prior knowledge, sleep, test anxiety, and course difficulty), the data supports the idea that more consistent and prolonged studying is linked to better academic outcomes.

This pattern could be effectively visualized in a bar or column chart, with each study range on the x-axis and the corresponding average exam score on the y-axis. The rising bars would provide a clear and immediate understanding of the benefit of increased study time.

In summary, students aiming to improve their academic results should consider extending their study sessions, especially into the 5+ hour range. This approach appears to offer the greatest return on effort while reinforcing the value of structured study habits.