Student Performance Insights Dashboard

Uncovering What Drives Student Success

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Iniroduciion

Objective:

This dashboard provides insights into how various behavioral, academic, and lifestyle factors affect student performance. It helps educators and analysts make informed decisions to support students better.

Why This Mailers:

Student performance is influenced by more than just classroom instruction—factors such as sleep, stress, screen time, and learning style play a major role. By identifying these influences, institutions can create more effective, data-driven strategies to enhance student success and wellbeing.

Daia Preparation

- Data Extraction: Loaded raw CSV file into Power BI
- Cleaning: Removed nulls, duplicates, and corrected data types
- Transformation: Applied calculated columns, grouped values, and created categories
- Tool Used: Power Query Editor

KPI Overview

Title: Key Academic & Lifestyle Metrics Visual: 5 KPI Cards

- Avg Final Grade Score: 2.54
- Avg Study Hours Per Week: 27.13
- Avg Sleep Hours Per Night: 6.98
- Avg Time Spent on Social Media: 14.94 hours/week
- Avg Exam Score: 70.19%

These KPIs summarize the overall trends among students and act as quick indicators of academic health and balance in lifestyle.

Charis:

1. Study Time vs Final Grade

Chart: Scatter Chart with Trend Line

This chart shows a positive correlation between weekly study hours and final grades. Students who study more tend to achieve higher final grades.

2. Stress Level vs Exam Score

Chart: Donut Chart (High, Medium, Low Stress)

Contrary to common expectations, students with high stress levels scored the highest on exams, while medium-stress students scored the lowest. Low-stress students scored slightly better than medium-stress peers. This suggests that a certain level of stress might enhance performance, while moderate stress may reflect inconsistent habits or poor stress management.

3. Sleep & Academic Performance

Chart: Clustered Column Chart

X-Axis: Sleep Hours per Night

Y-Axis: Average Final Grade Score

There is a relatively flat but slightly positive trend showing that 6–8 hours of sleep per night aligns with slightly better performance.

4. Learning Styles & Final Grades

Chart: Line & Clustered Column Chart

X-Axis: Preferred Learning Style

Y-Axis: Count of Student ID

Visual and Kinesthetic learners are more prevalent, and their grade distribution shows some performance variation across learning preferences.

5. Social Media vs Exam Score

Chart: Line Chart

X-Axis: Time Spent on Social Media (hours/week)

Y-Axis: Average Exam Score

The chart illustrates fluctuation in exam scores with increased social media usage. Heavy use appears to slightly reduce average exam performance.

6. Assignment Completion vs Exam Score Chart: Scatter Chart with Final Grade as Legend

Students with higher assignment completion rates generally perform better in exams. There's a cluster of high performers with 75-80% completion rates.

7. Discussion Participation & Final Grades

Chart: Clustered Column Chart

X-Axis: Final Grade

Y-Axis: Count of Student ID

Legend: Participation in Discussion (Yes/No)

Students who participate in discussions are more likely to earn higher final grades. Engagement is positively correlated with outcomes.

Interactive Slicers

- Gender
- Final Grade

Recommendation

- Promote balanced sleep routines (6–8 hours)
- Encourage regular study habits
- Support students experiencing high stress
- Cater to dominant learning styles (visual/kinesthetic)
- Encourage participation in class discussions
- Monitor and reduce excess social media use

Conclusion

This dashboard reveals that academic success is not determined by a single factor. It results from a combination of good study habits, sleep quality, stress management, participation, and the right use of technology. Data-driven decisions can empower educators to create supportive learning environments tailored to each student's needs.