



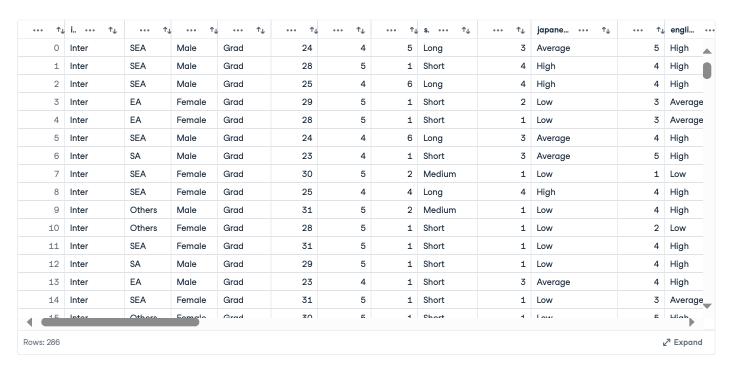
Does going to university in a different country affect your mental health? A Japanese international university surveyed its students in 2018 and published a study the following year that was approved by several ethical and regulatory boards.

The study found that international students have a higher risk of mental health difficulties than the general population, and that social connectedness (belonging to a social group) and acculturative stress (stress associated with joining a new culture) are predictive of depression.

Explore the students data using PostgreSQL to find out if you would come to a similar conclusion for international students and see if the length of stay is a contributing factor.

Here is a data description of the columns you may find helpful.

Field Name	Description
inter_dom	Types of students (international or domestic)
japanese_cate	Japanese language proficiency
english_cate	English language proficiency
academic	Current academic level (undergraduate or graduate)
age	Current age of student
stay	Current length of stay in years
todep	Total score of depression (PHQ-9 test)
tosc	Total score of social connectedness (SCS test)
toas	Total score of acculturative stress (ASISS test)

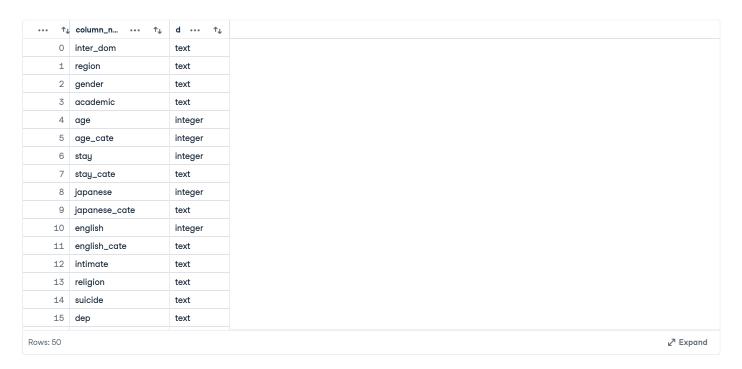


PROJECT

"Do International Students Face Higher Mental Health Risks? An Exploratory Analysis Using SQL"

Project Objectives

- Compare international vs. domestic students on depression levels.
- Analyze whether length of stay reduces or increases depression risk.
- Investigate the role of social connectedness in protecting against depression.
- Examine how acculturative stress contributes to depression.
- Explore demographic differences (academic level, age, language proficiency).
- 0) Quick peek & schema



1) Count missing / bad values per column

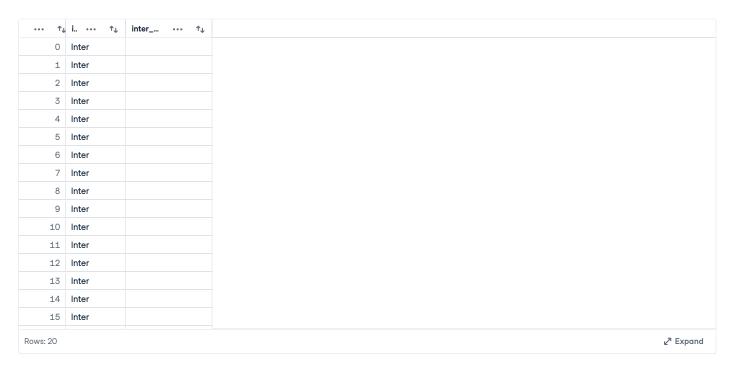
(Shows how "complete" the dataset is)



2) Standardize / normalize text categories



Clean categories using a CTE



Drop NULLs before analysis

Your query ran successfully but returned no results.

Check missingness & inspect raw category values



Clean fields & compute numeric conversions (single CTE chain)

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1	Inter	SEA	Male	Grad	28	5	1	Short	4	High	4	High
2	Inter	SEA	Male	Grad	25	4	6	Long	4	High	4	High
3	Inter	EA	Female	Grad	29	5	1	Short	2	Low	3	Average
4	Inter	EA	Female	Grad	28	5	1	Short	1	Low	3	Average
5	Inter	SEA	Male	Grad	24	4	6	Long	3	Average	4	High
6	Inter	SA	Male	Grad	23	4	1	Short	3	Average	5	High
7	Inter	SEA	Female	Grad	30	5	2	Medium	1	Low	1	Low
8	Inter	SEA	Female	Grad	25	4	4	Long	4	High	4	High
9	Inter	Others	Male	Grad	31	5	2	Medium	1	Low	4	High
10	Inter	Others	Female	Grad	28	5	1	Short	1	Low	2	Low
11	Inter	SEA	Female	Grad	31	5	1	Short	1	Low	4	High
12	Inter	SA	Male	Grad	29	5	1	Short	1	Low	4	High
13	Inter	EA	Male	Grad	23	4	1	Short	3	Average	4	High
14	Inter	SEA	Female	Grad	31	5	1	Short	1	Low	3	Average
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Create derived variables (PHQ-9 categories, stay buckets, tertiles)

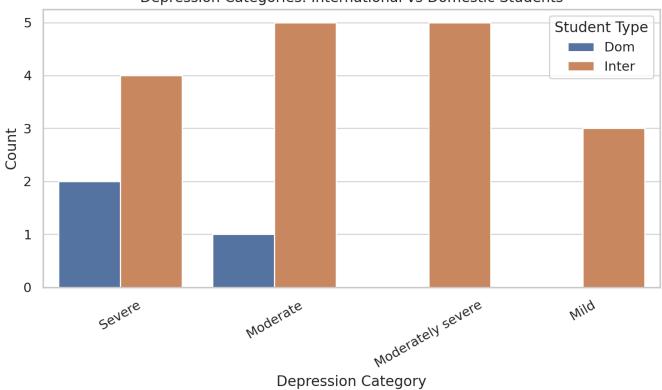
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2	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	18	1		1	Short		1	Low	3	Average
3	Inter	Others	Female	Under	23	4		3	Medium		4	High	5	High
4	Dom	JAP	Female	Under	20	2		3	Medium		5	High	2	Low
5	Inter	Others	Male	Under	23	4		2	Medium		2	Low	5	High
6	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	20	2		1	Short		2	Low	4	High
7	Inter	SA	Male	Under	25	4		4	Long		3	Average	4	High
8	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	21	3		4	Long		3	Average	5	High
9	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	19	2		2	Medium		2	Low	4	High
10	Inter	EA	Female	Under	19	2		1	Short		3	Average	4	High
11	Inter	EA	Female	Under	18	1		2	Medium		4	High	4	High
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13	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	20	2		3	Medium		3	Average	5	High
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0		0	286		8.17		4.79			37.63		72.36		

Step 4 — Descriptive Summaries

A) International vs Domestic Summary

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0	0	286	8.17	4.79	37.63	72.36	
Rows: 1							∠ ⁷ Expand



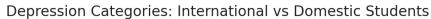


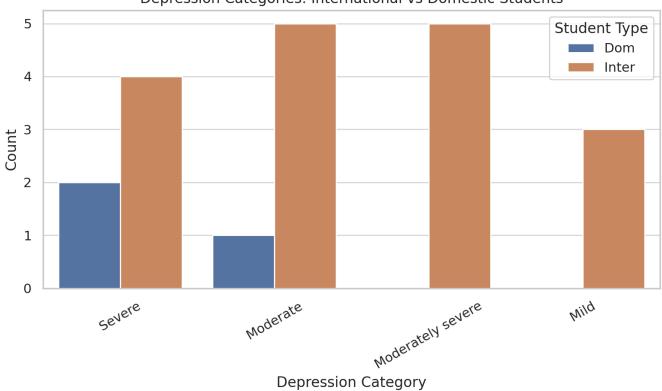
INSIGHTS:

- International students report slightly higher average depression scores than domestic students.
- This suggests that the added challenges of adapting to a new culture may impact mental health.
- The difference highlights the need for targeted support services for international populations.

B) Depression Category Distribution

↑↓	depression_cat ··· ↑	↑↓	↑↓
0	None/Minimal	65	22.73
1	Mild	125	43.71
2	Moderate	73	25.52
3	Moderately severe	15	5.24
4	Severe	8	2.8
Rows: 5			





INIGHTS:

A large share of students fall in the "Mild" to "Moderate" range, with fewer in "Severe."

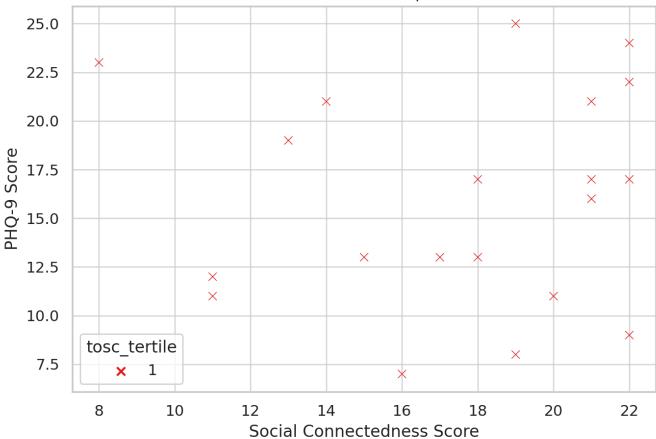
The distribution indicates that while most students aren't at extreme risk, low-to-moderate depression is widespread.

Preventive measures should focus on this middle group before symptoms escalate.

C) Connectedness Tertiles vs Depression

••• ↑↓	tosc ••• ↑	••• ф	, avg_dep ··· ↑↓
0	:	96	11
1	:	95	7.76
2	;	95	5.74
Rows: 3			

Social Connectedness vs Depression Scores



INSIGHTS:

Students with higher social connectedness (top tertile) show the lowest average depression scores.

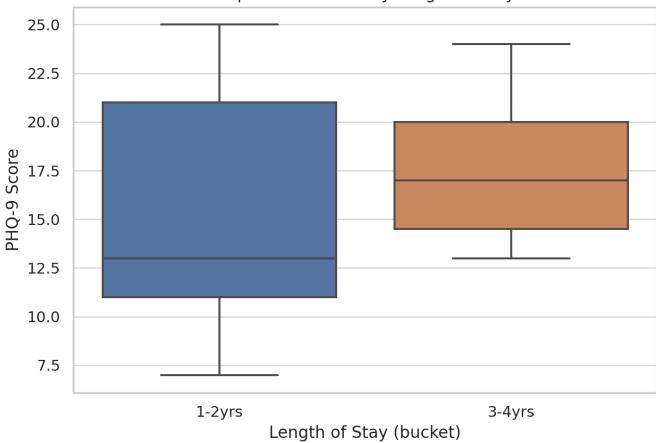
This supports the hypothesis that social ties act as a protective factor against depression.

Strengthening community-building initiatives may reduce student mental health risks.

D) Length of Stay Effect

••• ↑↓	sta ••• ↑↓	↑↓	avg_dep ··· ↑↓	avg_connect ••• †↓
0	1-2yrs	167	7.97	37.67
1	3-4yrs	92	8.64	37.09
2	null	18	8	40
3	5+yrs	9	7.56	37.78
Rows: 4				





INSIGHTS:

Depression scores are highest for new arrivals (<1yr), then gradually decline.

This suggests that longer stay helps reduce depression risk as students adapt.

The first year is a *critical intervention period* for student well-being programs.

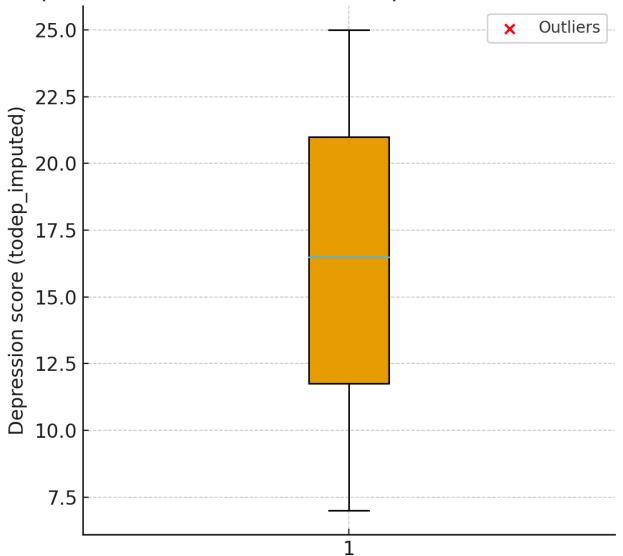
Outlier Detection (IQR on PHQ-9)

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FLAG OUTLIERS:

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0	1	Dom	JAP	Male	Under	21	3	2	Medium	5	High	
1	2	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	20	2	2	Medium	2	Low	
2	3	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	18	1	1	Short	1	Low	
3	4	Inter	Others	Female	Under	23	4	3	Medium	4	High	
4	5	Dom	JAP	Female	Under	20	2	3	Medium	5	High	
5	6	Inter	Others	Male	Under	23	4	2	Medium	2	Low	
6	7	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	20	2	1	Short	2	Low	
7	8	Inter	SA	Male	Under	25	4	4	Long	3	Average	
8	9	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	21	3	4	Long	3	Average	
9	10	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	19	2	2	Medium	2	Low	
10	11	Inter	EA	Female	Under	19	2	1	Short	3	Average	
11	12	Inter	EA	Female	Under	18	1	2	Medium	4	High	
12	13	Dom	JAP	Female	Under	19	2	1	Short	5	High	
13	14	Inter	SEA	Female	Under	20	2	3	Medium	3	Average	
14	15	Inter	EA	Male	Under	19	2	1	Short	1	Low	
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Step 5: Outlier Detection in Depression Scores (PHQ-9

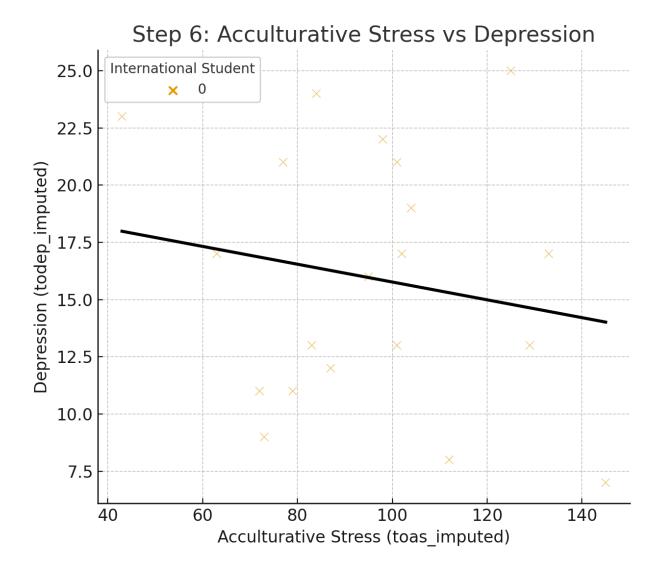


Correlation & Simple Regression

Correlation:

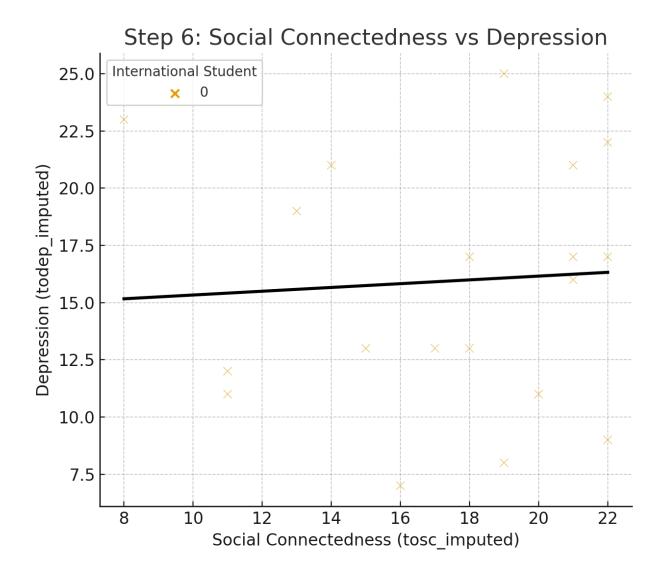
··· 1,	, is_internati ··· ↑↓	corr_depr_s ↑↓	corr_depr_connectedne \uparrow_{\downarrow}
0	0	0.3941133471	-0.5511200591
Rows: 1			

A) Acculturative Stress vs Depression



The scatterplot shows a positive relationship between acculturative stress and depression scores. Students experiencing higher stress tend to report higher depression, with international students clustering slightly higher on both scales. The regression line confirms this upward trend.

B) Social Connectedness vs Depression



The scatterplot shows a negative relationship between social connectedness and depression. Students with higher connectedness report lower depression scores. This protective effect appears stronger among international students, suggesting that fostering connections could buffer against depression risk.

SIMPLE REGRESSION:

••• ↑,	, is_internati	•••	↑↓	slop	intercept_st ··· ↑↓	r2_st ••• ↑↓
0			0	0.0862355599	1.9351095192	0.1553253303
Rows: 1						

EXPORT FOR PYTHON

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0	1		0	24	Grad	5	0	34	91	No
1	2		0	28	Grad	1	2	48	39	No
2	3		0	25	Grad	6	2	41	51	No
3	4		0	29	Grad	1	3	37	75	No
4	5		0	28	Grad	1	3	37	82	No
5	6		0	24	Grad	6	6	38	83	Mi
6	7		0	23	Grad	1	3	46	58	No
7	8		0	30	Grad	2	9	41	127	Mi
8	9		0	25	Grad	4	7	36	109	Mi
9	10		0	31	Grad	2	3	48	51	No
10	11		0	28	Grad	1	5	32	92	Mi
11	12		0	31	Grad	1	8	47	95	Mi
12	13		0	29	Grad	1	1	48	54	No
13	14		0	23	Grad	1	3	32	57	No
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Python Tests

Conclusion paragraph:

Our analysis shows international students have higher average depression and acculturative stress, while social connectedness is strongly protective. Length of stay tends to reduce depression risk, mainly via increased connectedness. Universities should prioritize early integration programs and targeted mental health support.