

# Global Mental Health

## An Examination of Mental Health Disorders Across Populations

Social Research Final Project

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# INTRODUCTION

Definition: Mental health encompasses the emotional, psychological, and social aspects of well-being. It involves how we think, feel, and behave.

Importance: Mental health significantly impacts how we manage stress, form relationships, and make decisions. It affects our thoughts, feelings, and actions, playing a crucial role in our overall quality of life.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Research: Research has consistently shown a strong correlation between mental and physical health.

Key Findings: Common mental health disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders have a significant global prevalence.

This revision maintains the essence of the information while presenting it in a more concise and impactful manner for your presentation.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the prevalence rates of different mental health disorders?
2. How do these rates vary across demographic factors such as age, gender, and geographical location?

# METHODOLOGY

Dataset Overview: Our dataset spans from 1990 to 2019, encompassing the prevalence of mental illnesses across various countries.

Variables: Key variables include country entities, identification codes, years of observation, and prevalence rates for mental health conditions such as schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders.

## Analysis Techniques:

Descriptive Statistics: We utilized descriptive statistics to summarize the prevalence rates of mental health disorders over time and across different countries.

# DATA AND ANALYSIS

## Key Variables

1. Entity: Represents different geographical regions or demographic groups.
2. Year: Indicates the year in which prevalence rates were recorded.
3. Disorder types: Specifies the types of mental health disorders studied.

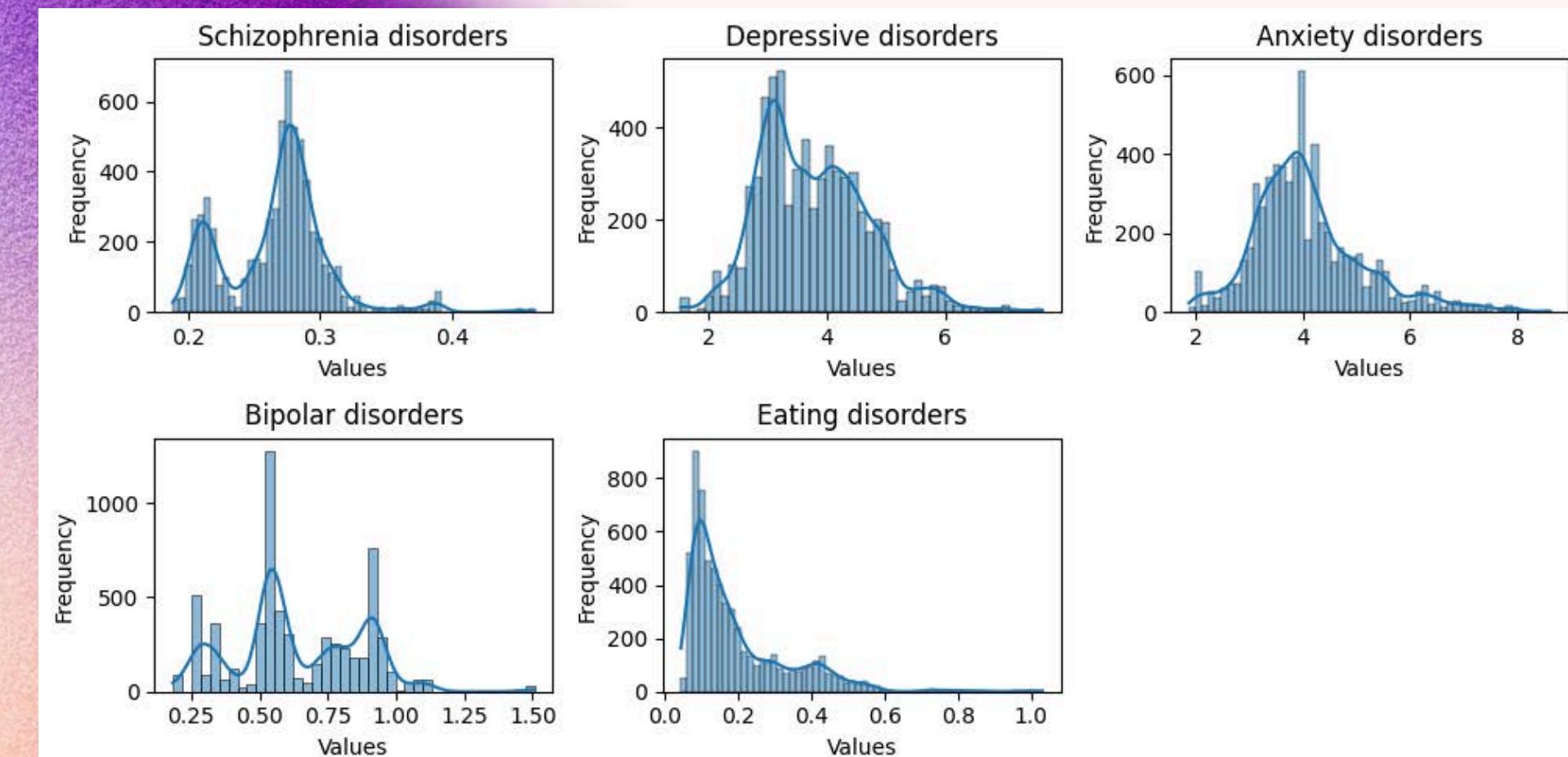
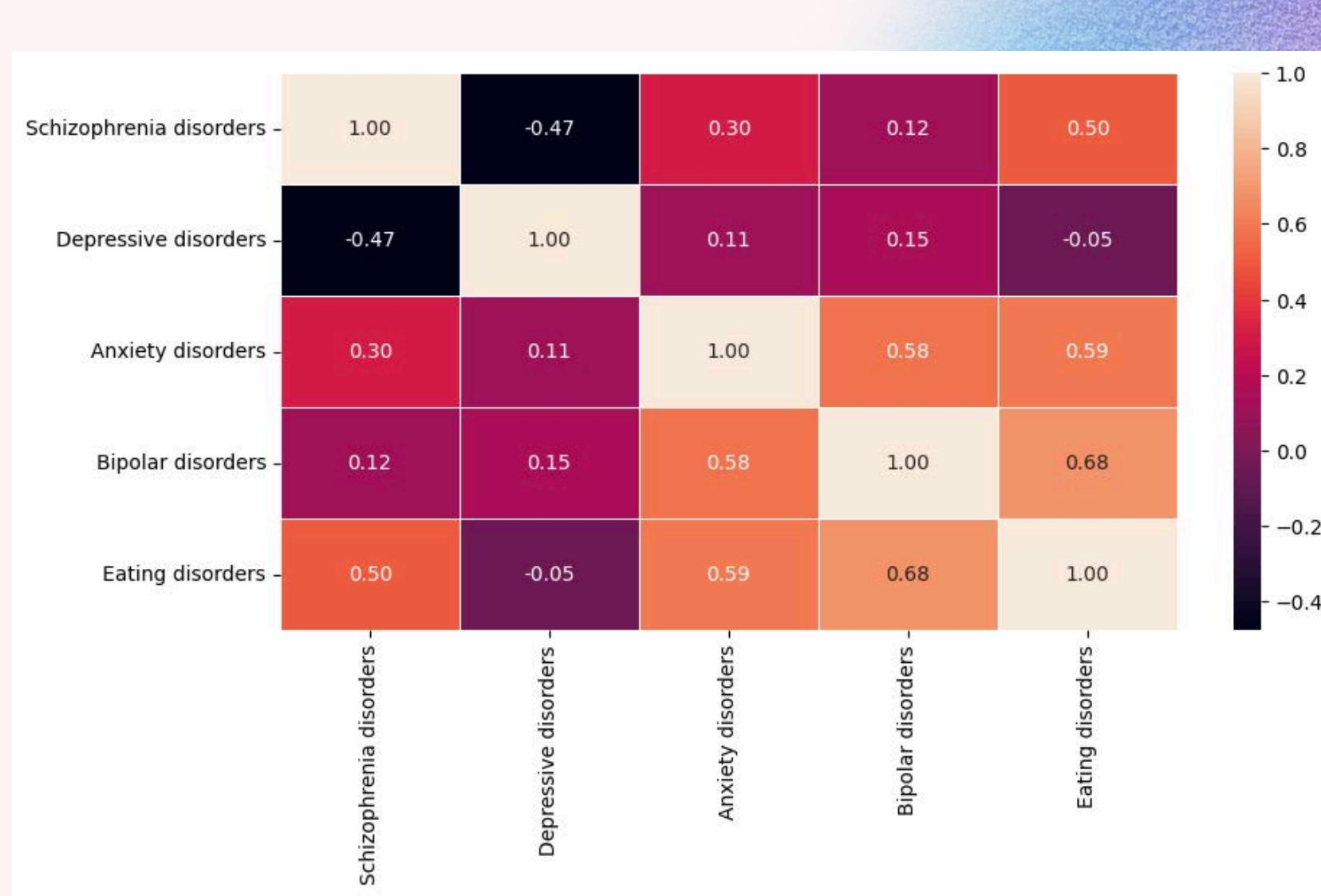
## Initial Observations

Upon analysis, notable findings include:

Regional Disparities: High prevalence rates are evident in specific geographic regions.

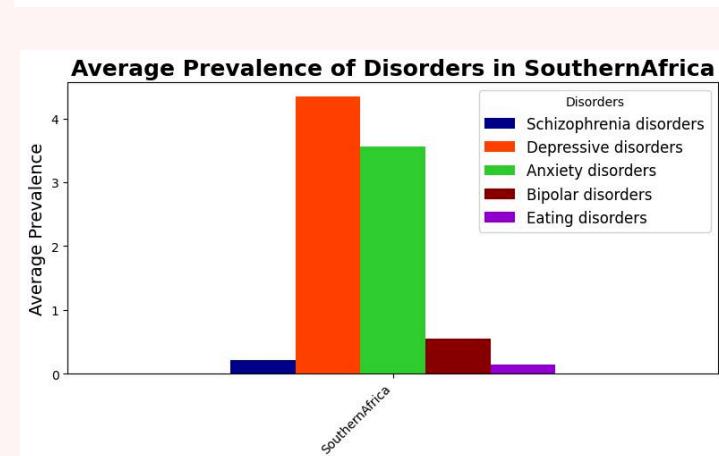
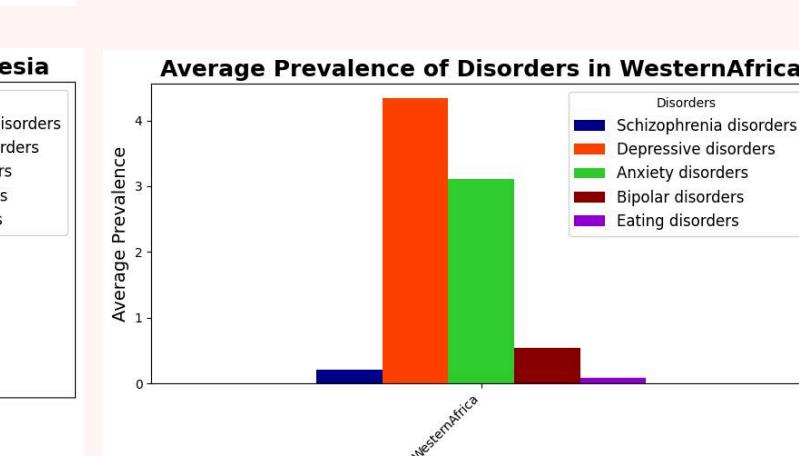
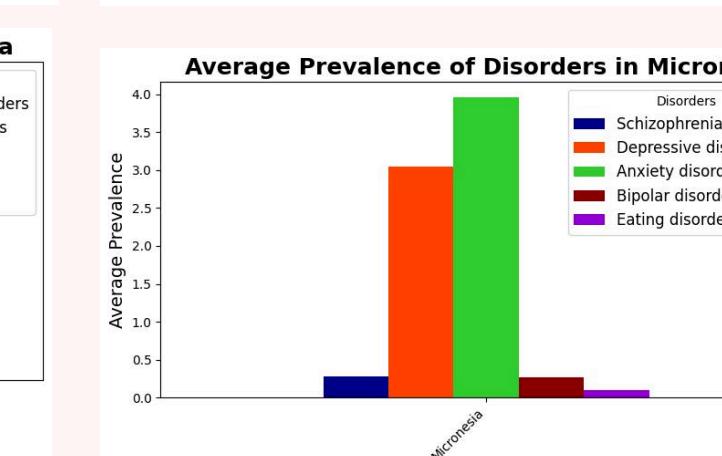
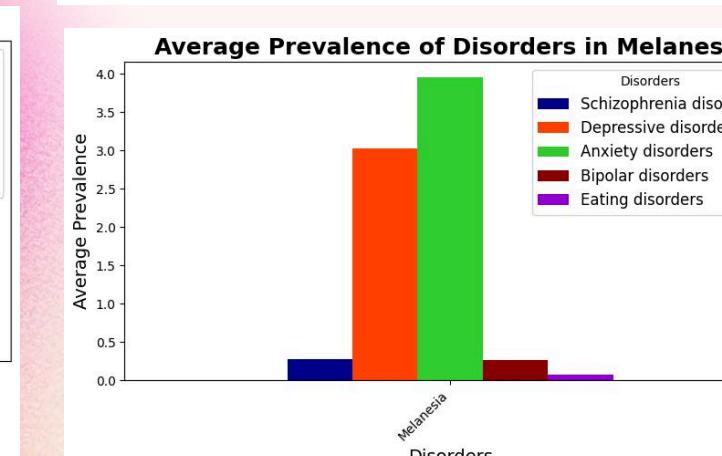
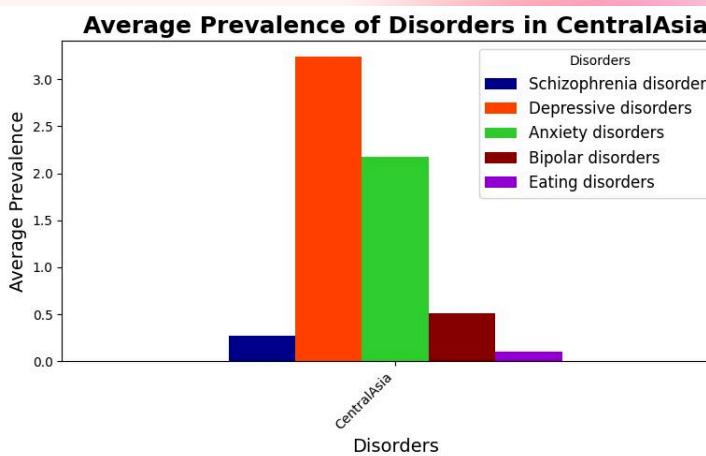
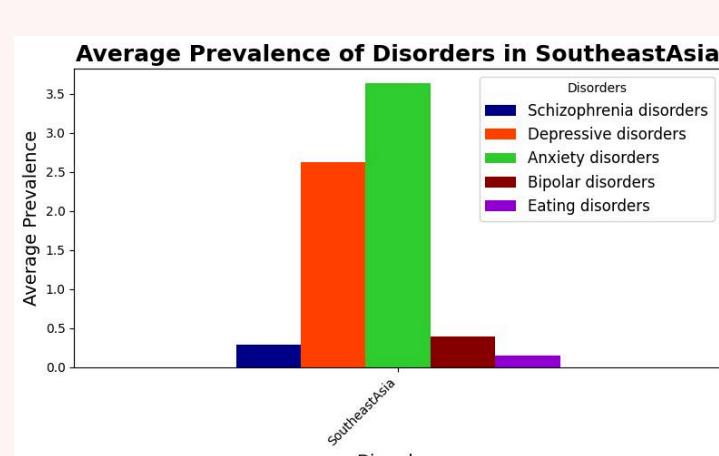
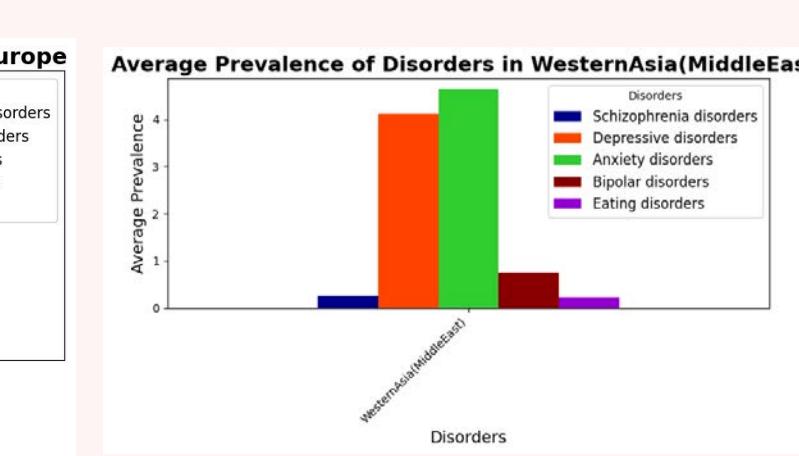
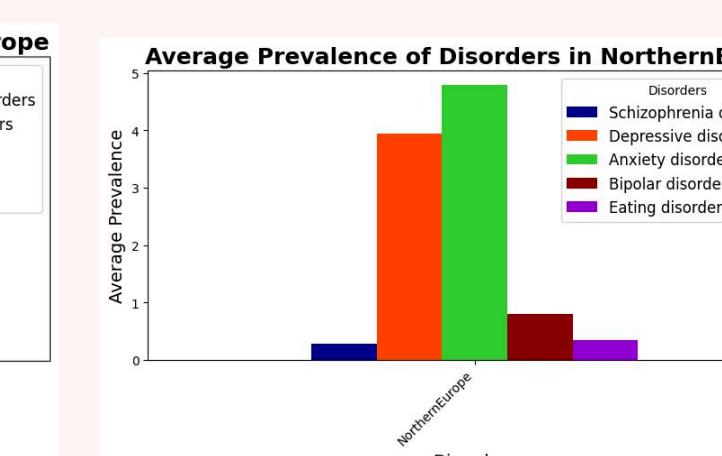
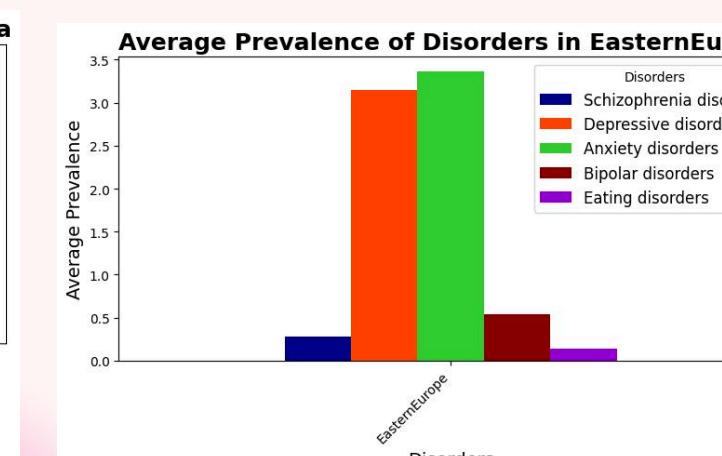
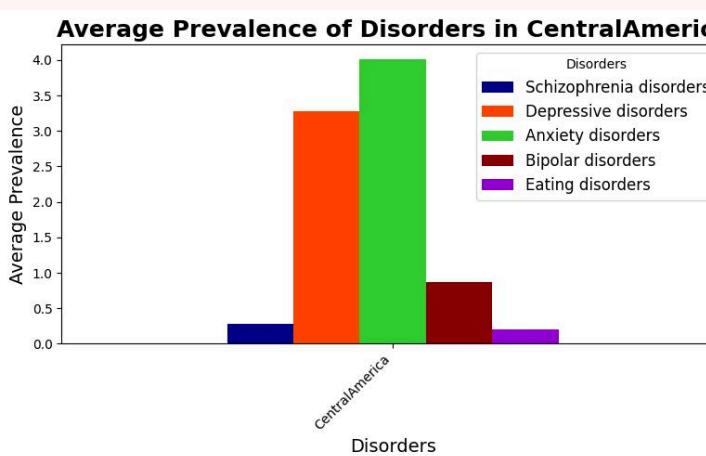
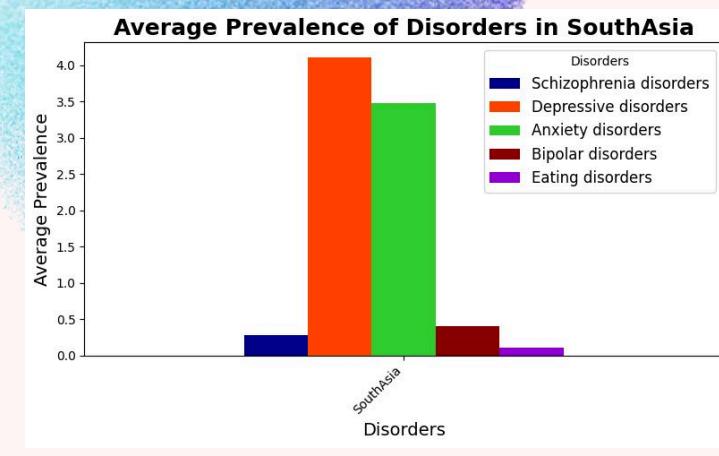
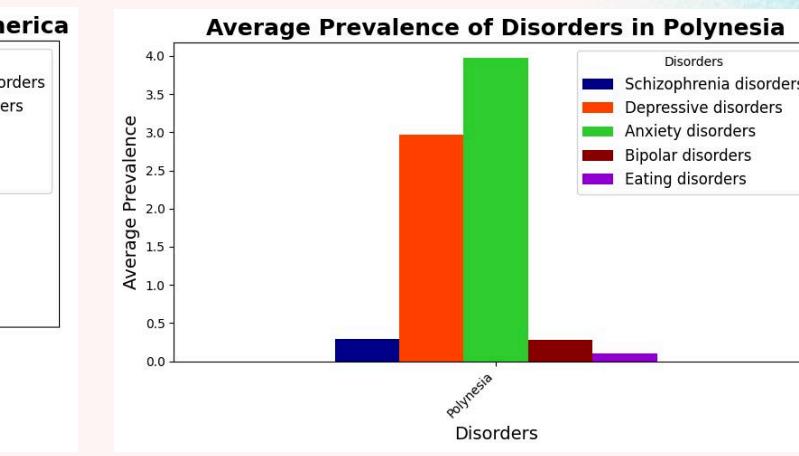
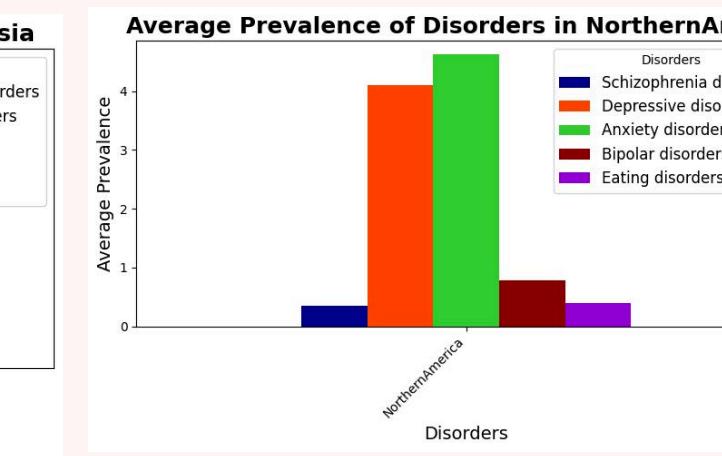
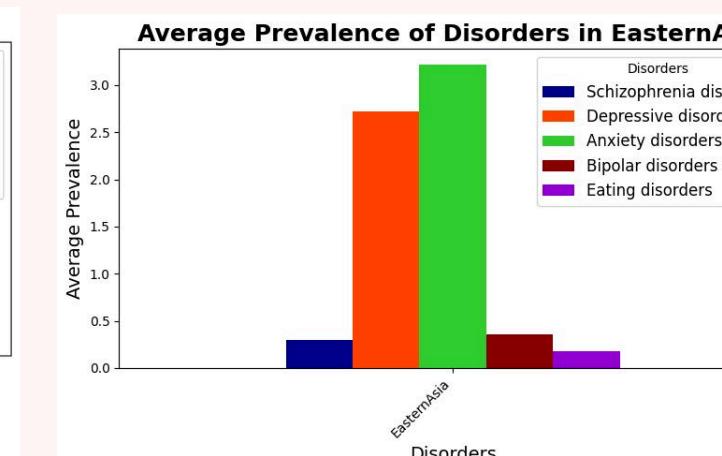
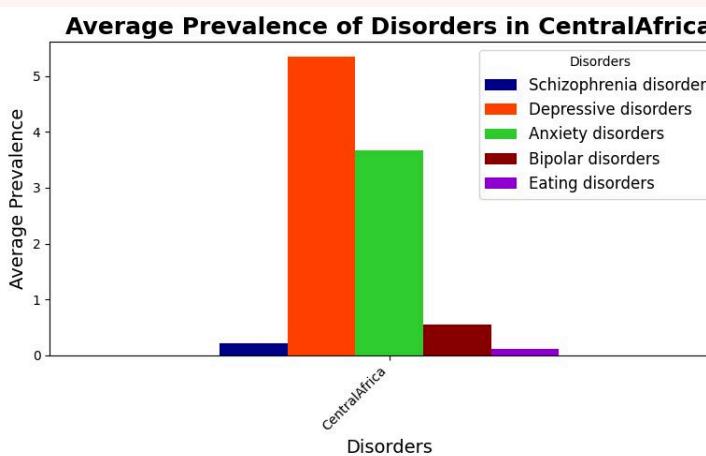
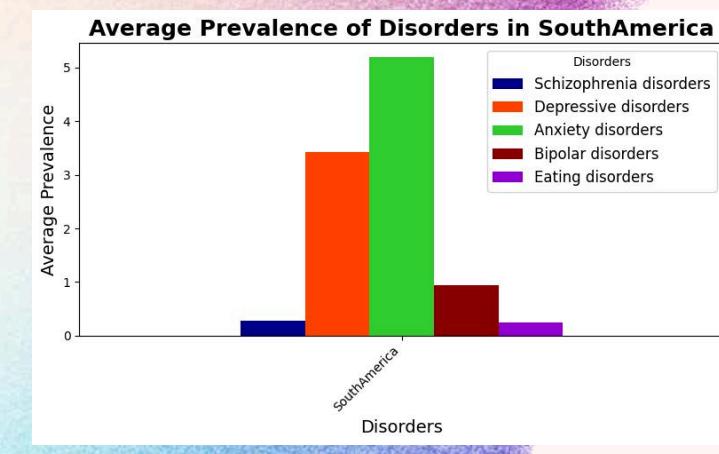
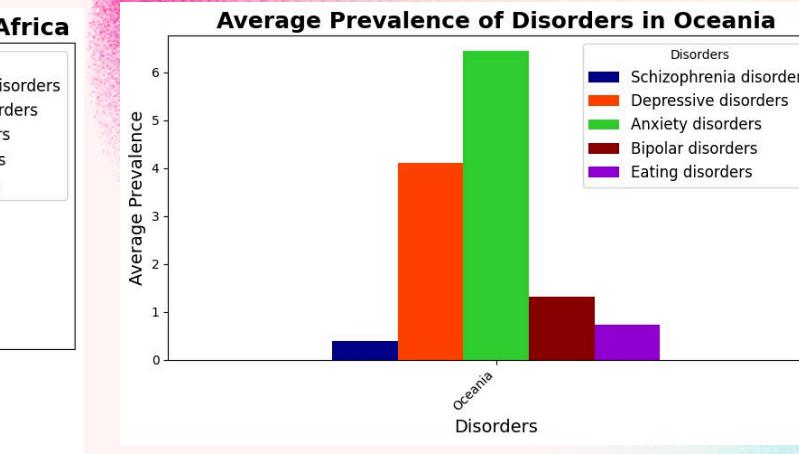
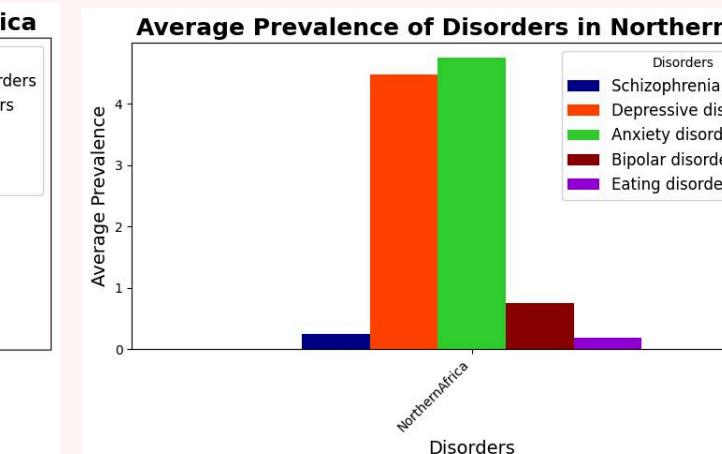
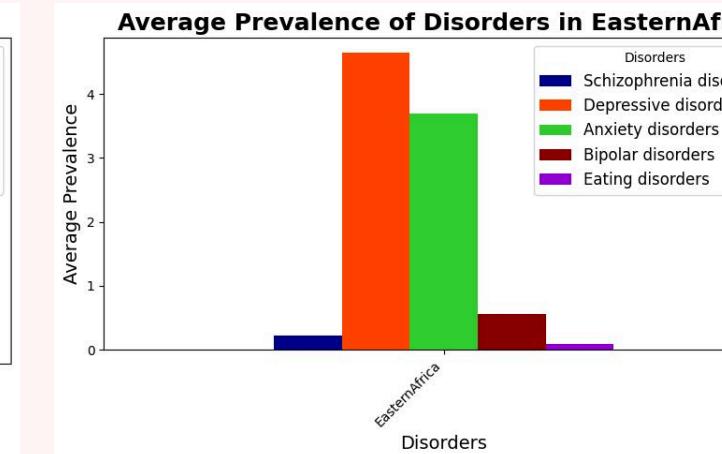
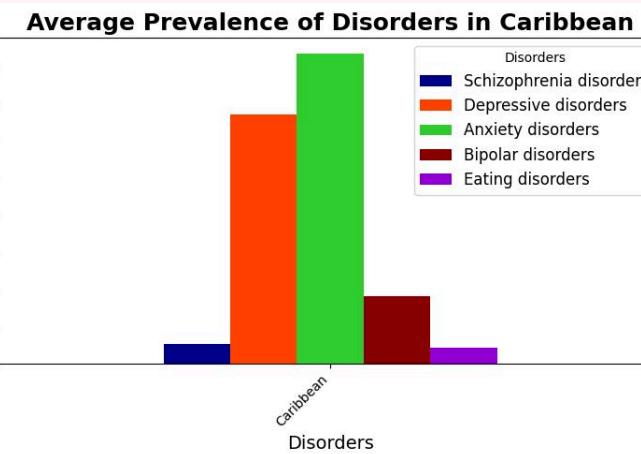
# PLOTS ABOUT DISORDERS

## Distribution plot

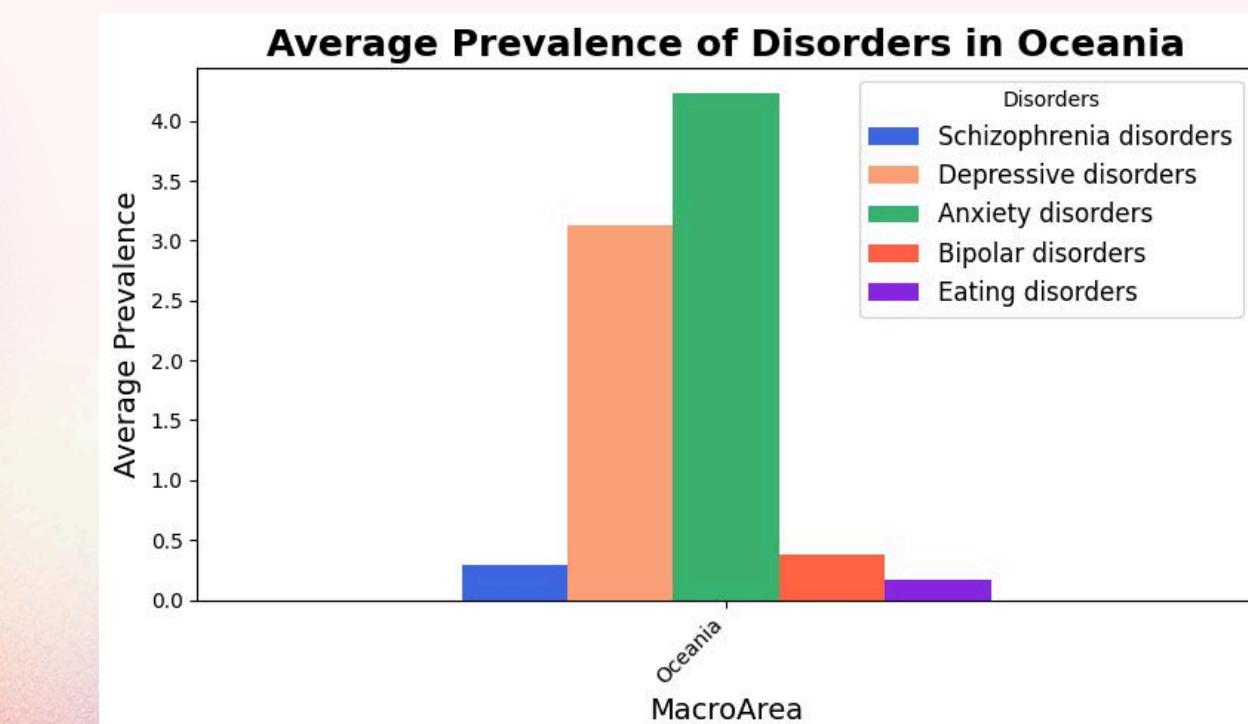
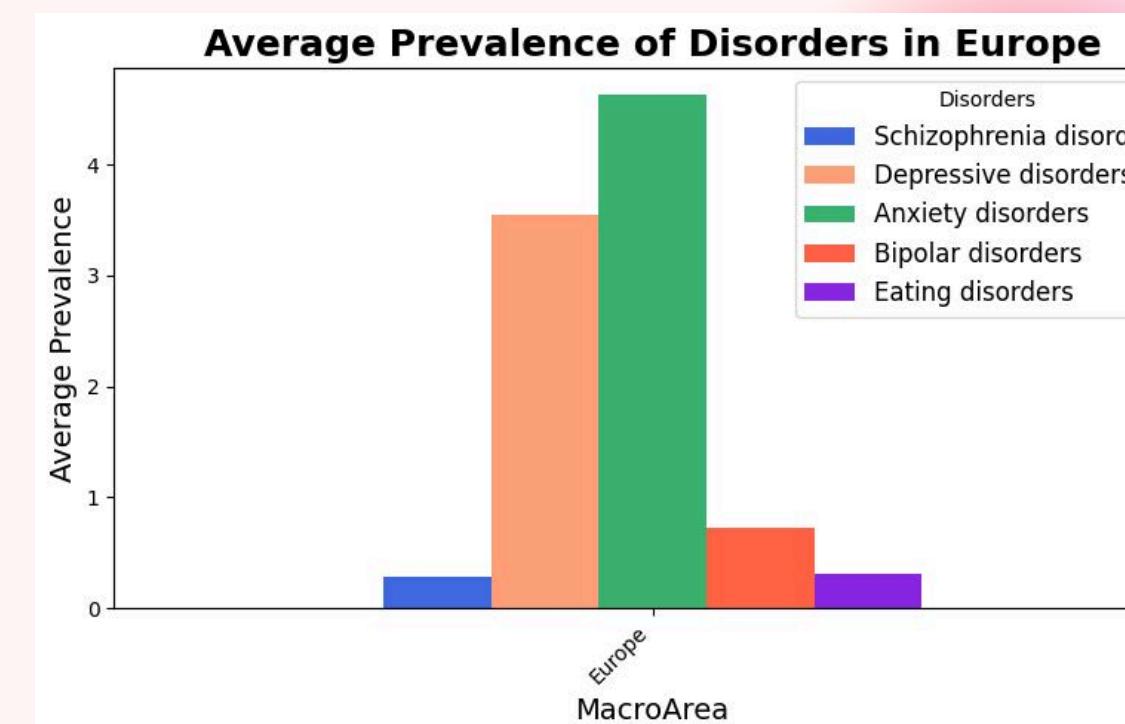
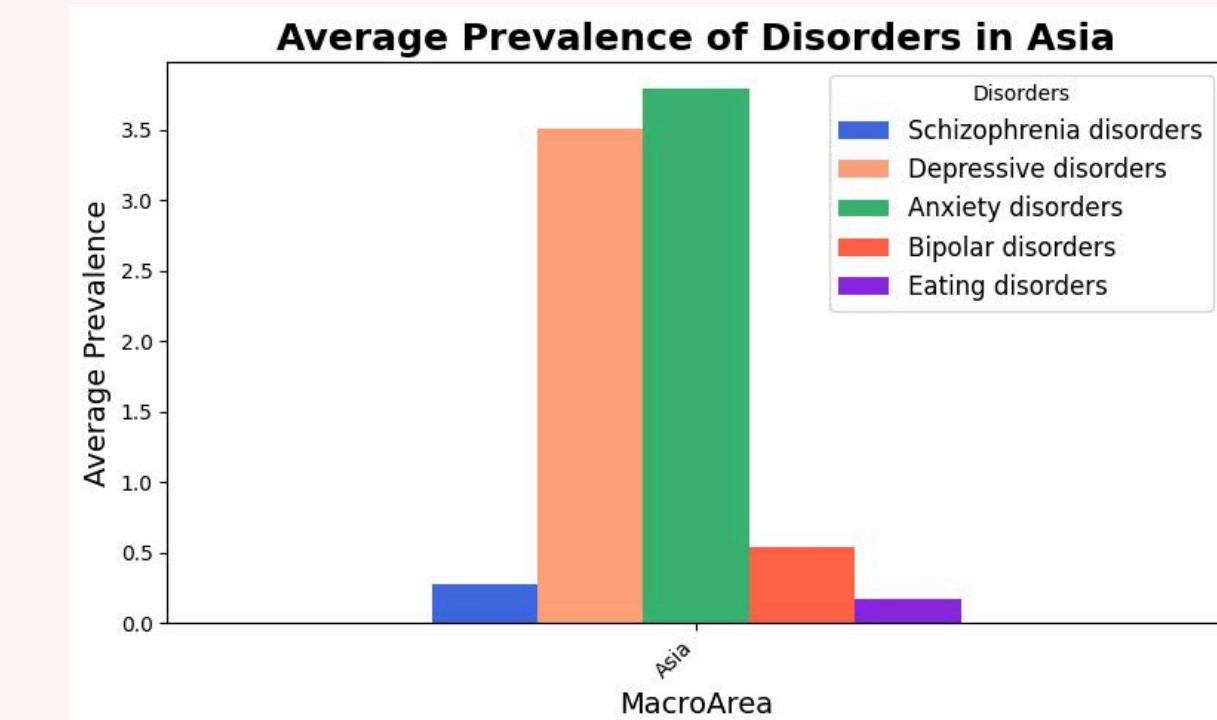
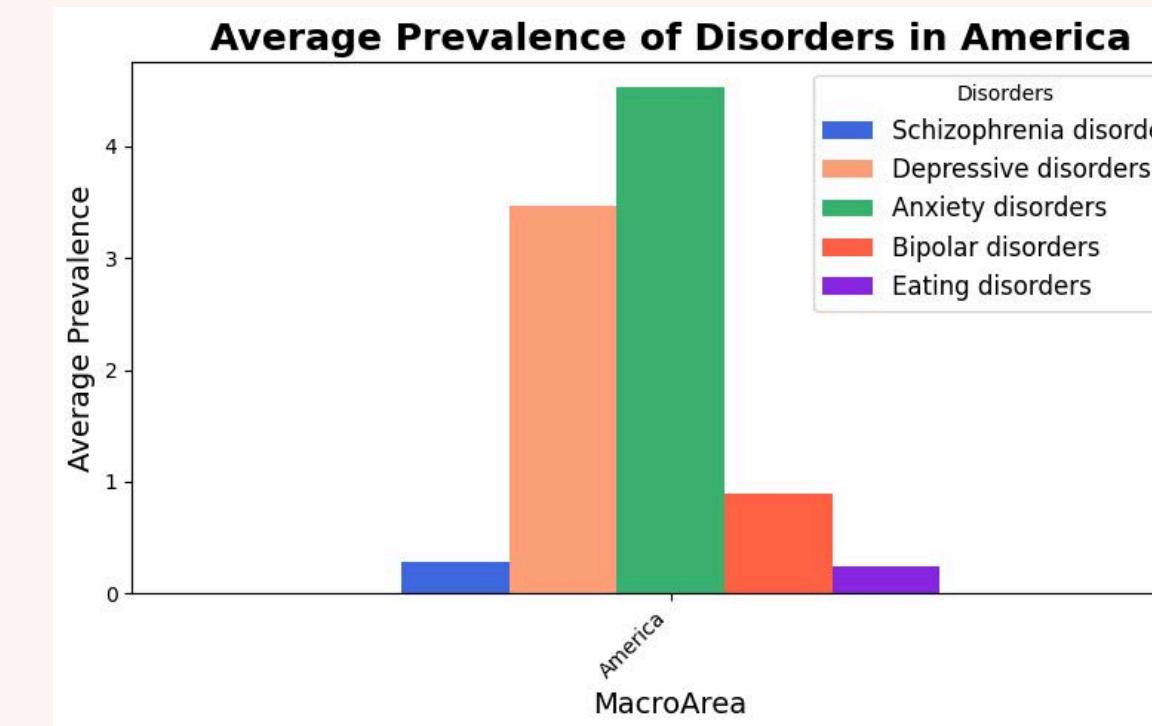
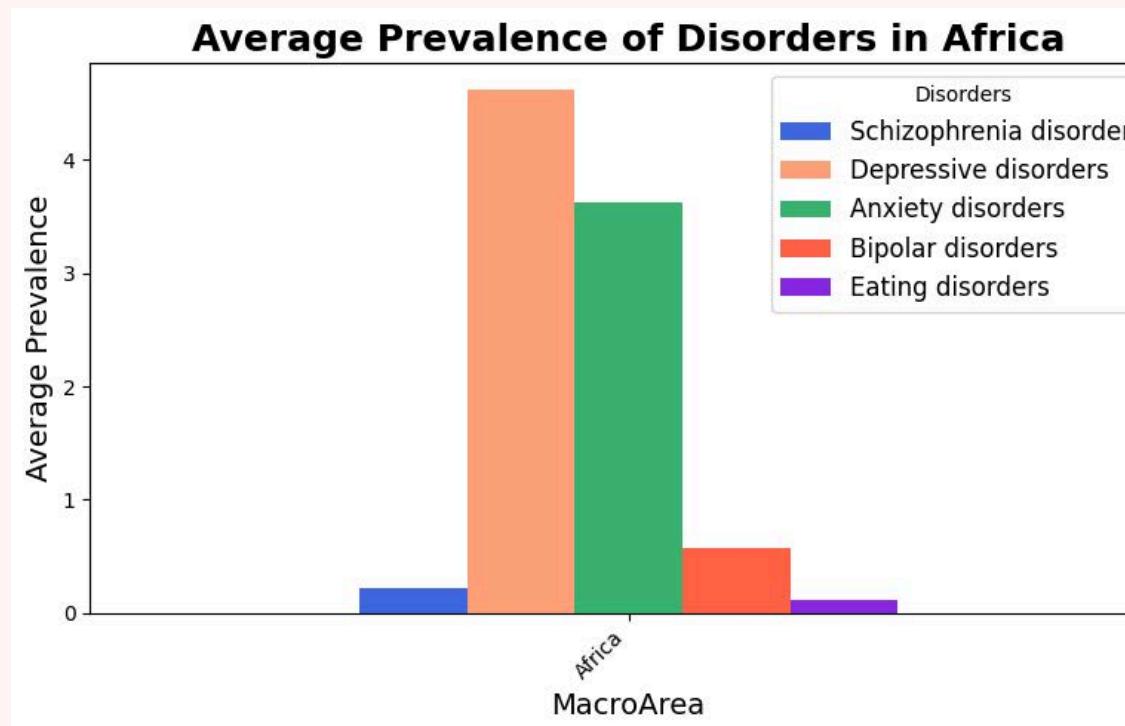


## Correlation plot

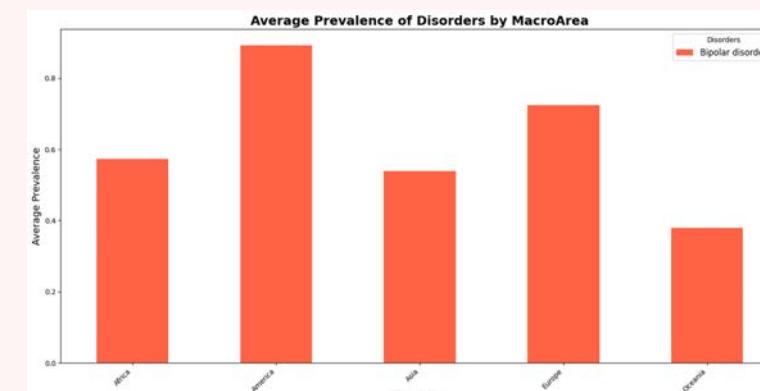
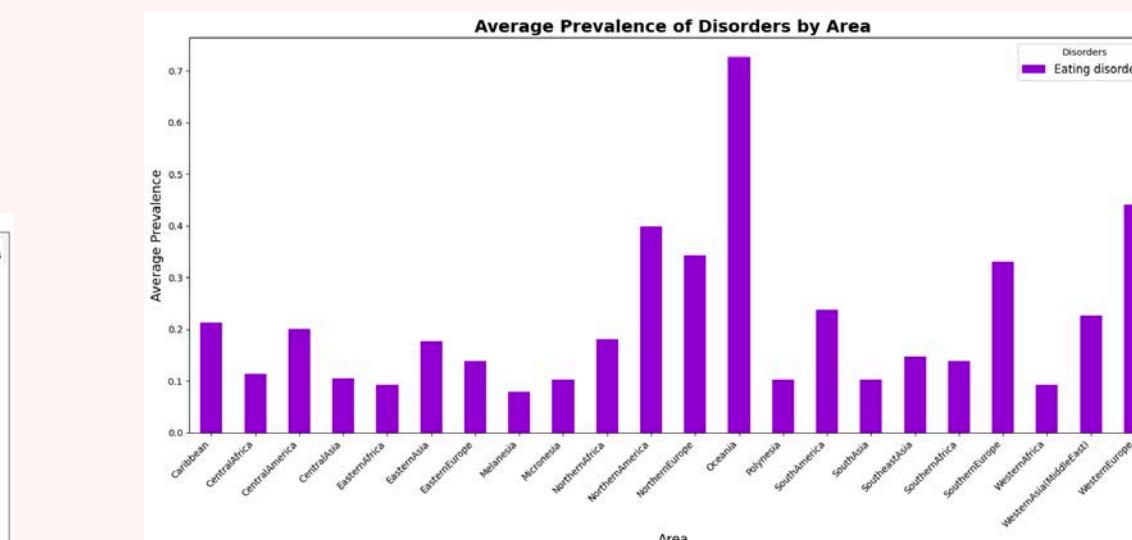
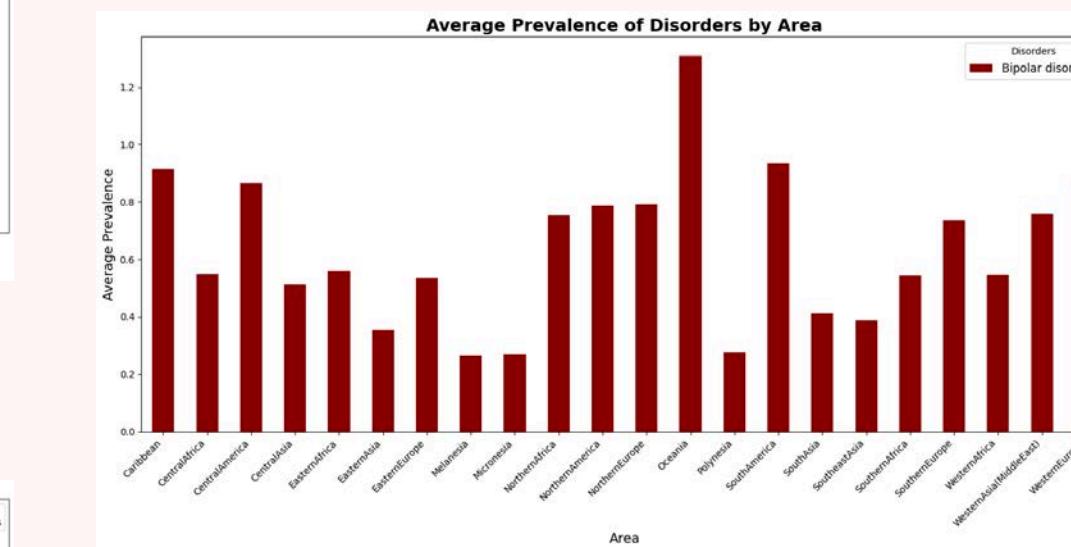
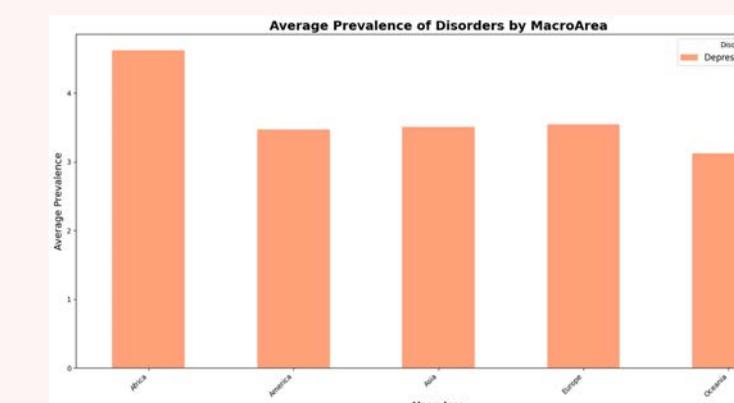
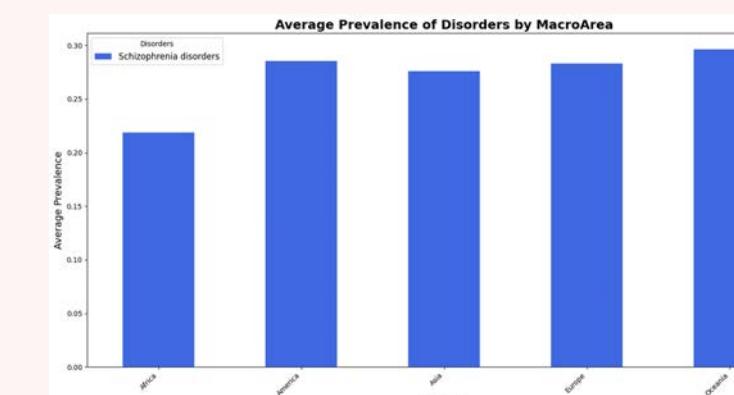
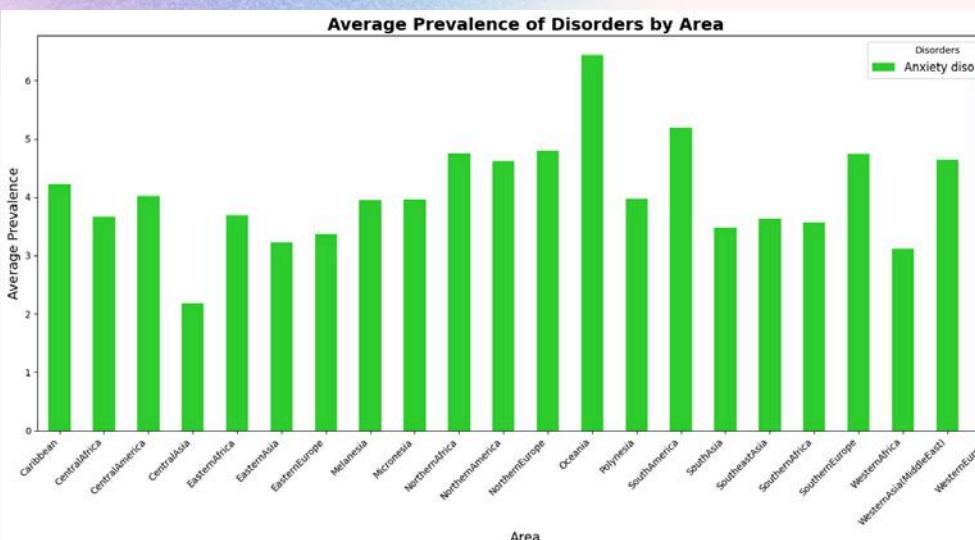
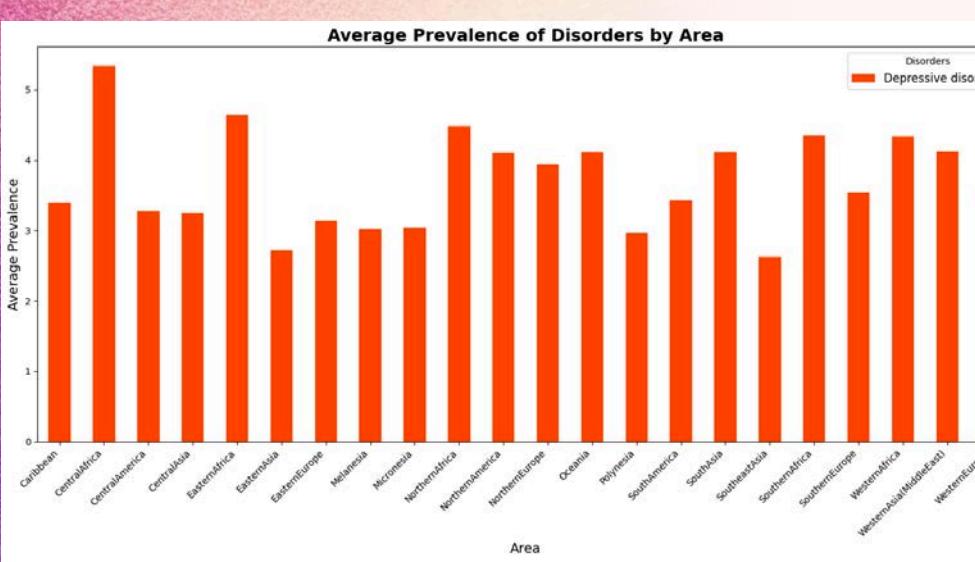
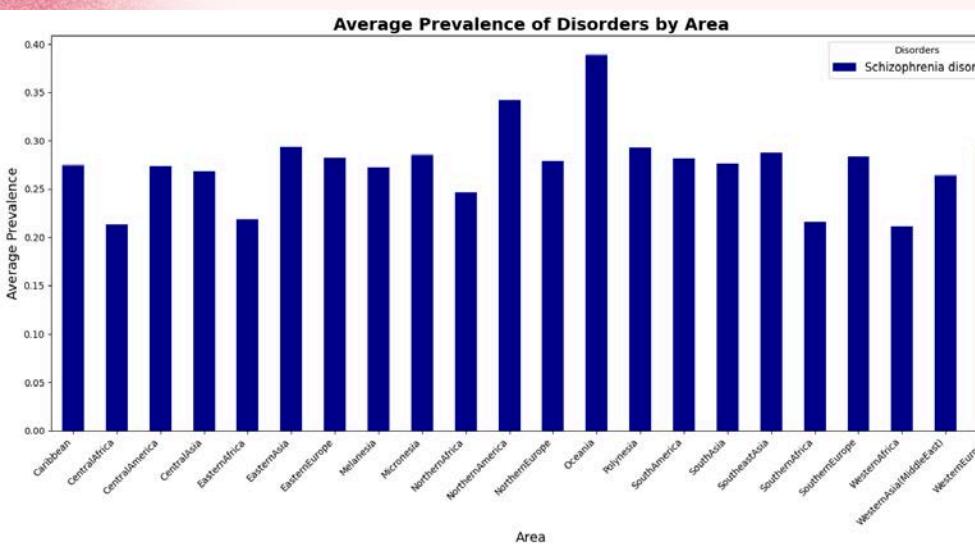
# SOME PLOTS ABOUT DISORDERS IN AREAS



# SOME PLOTS ABOUT DISORDERS IN MACROAREAS



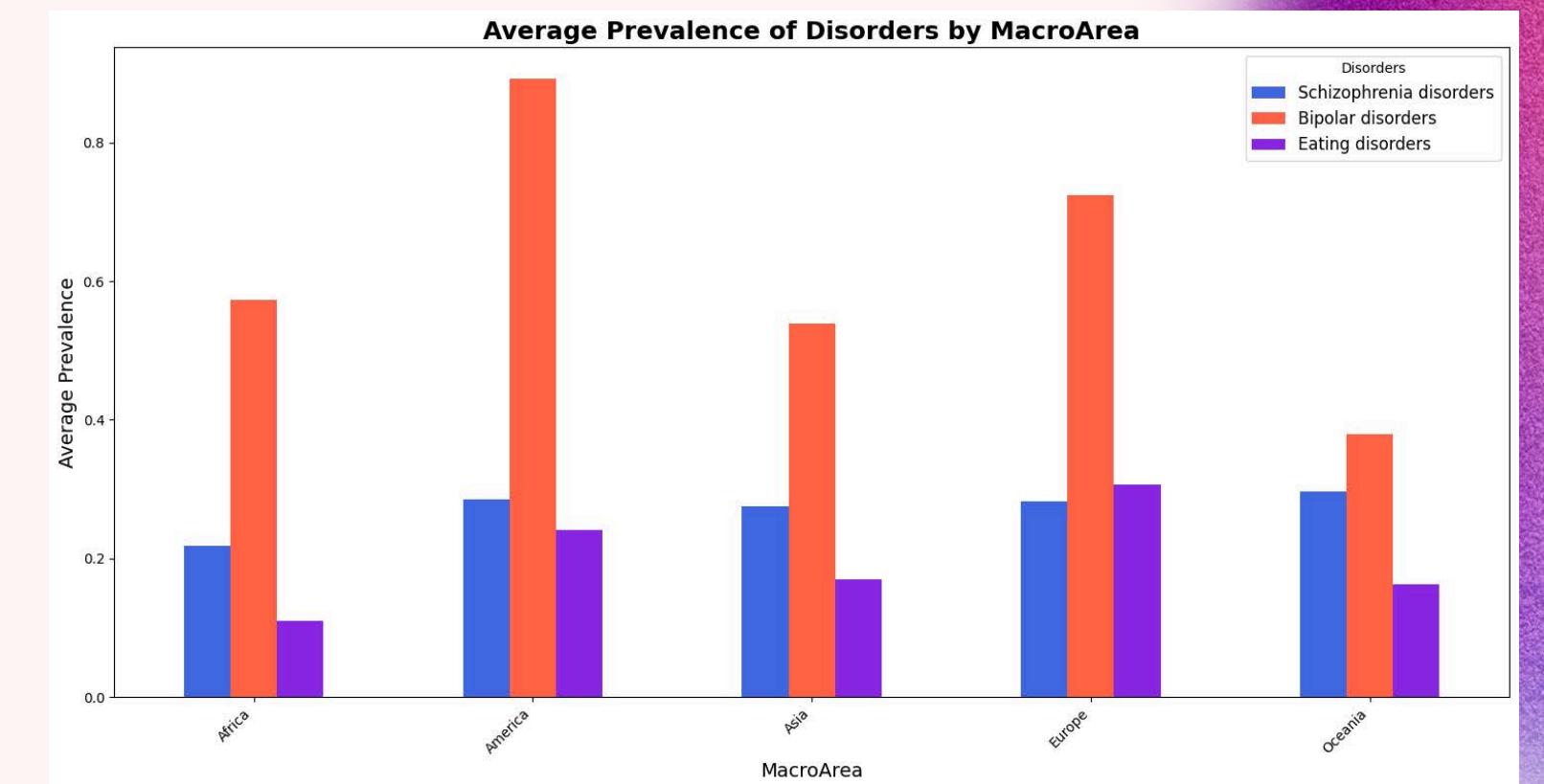
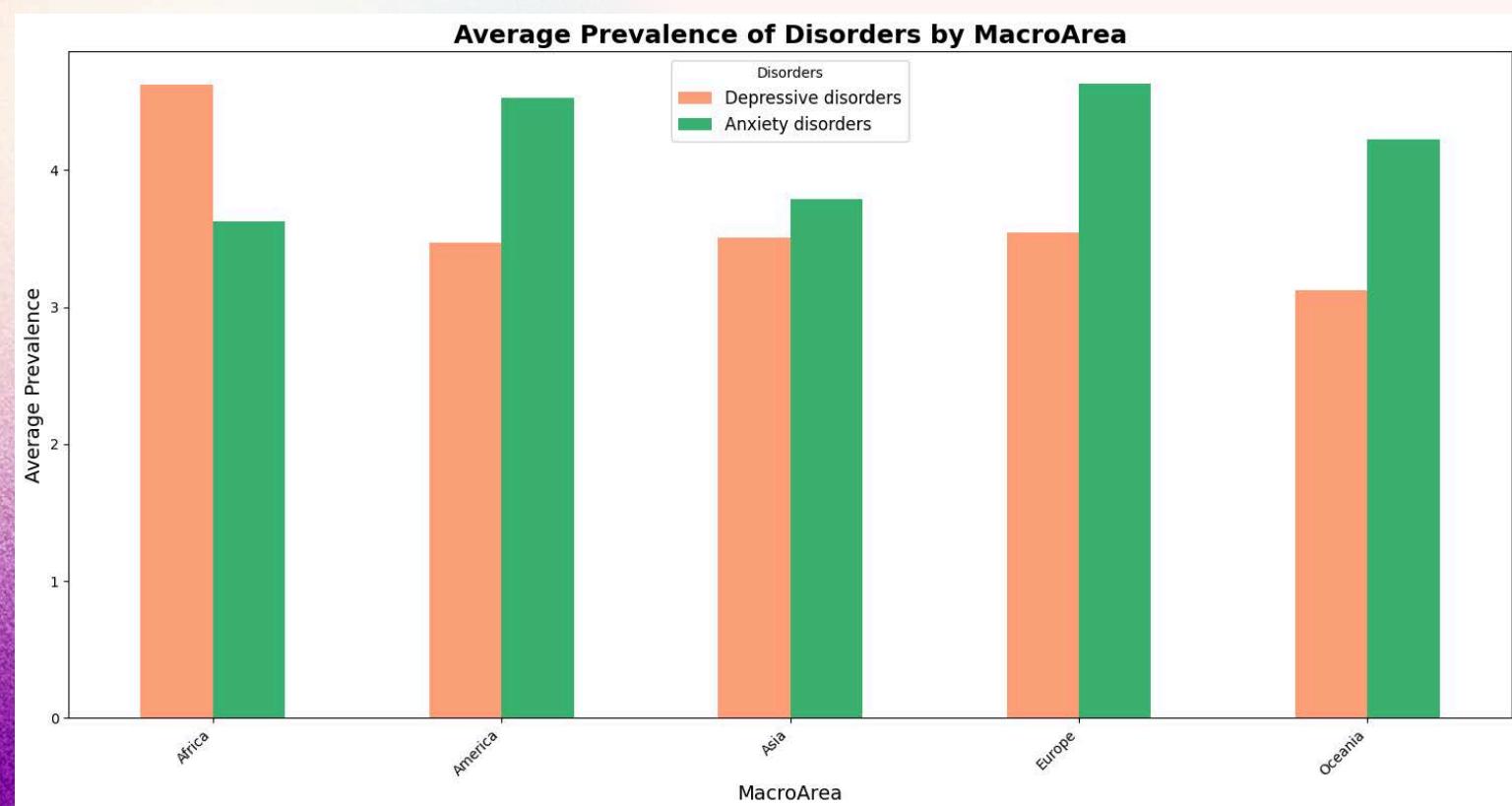
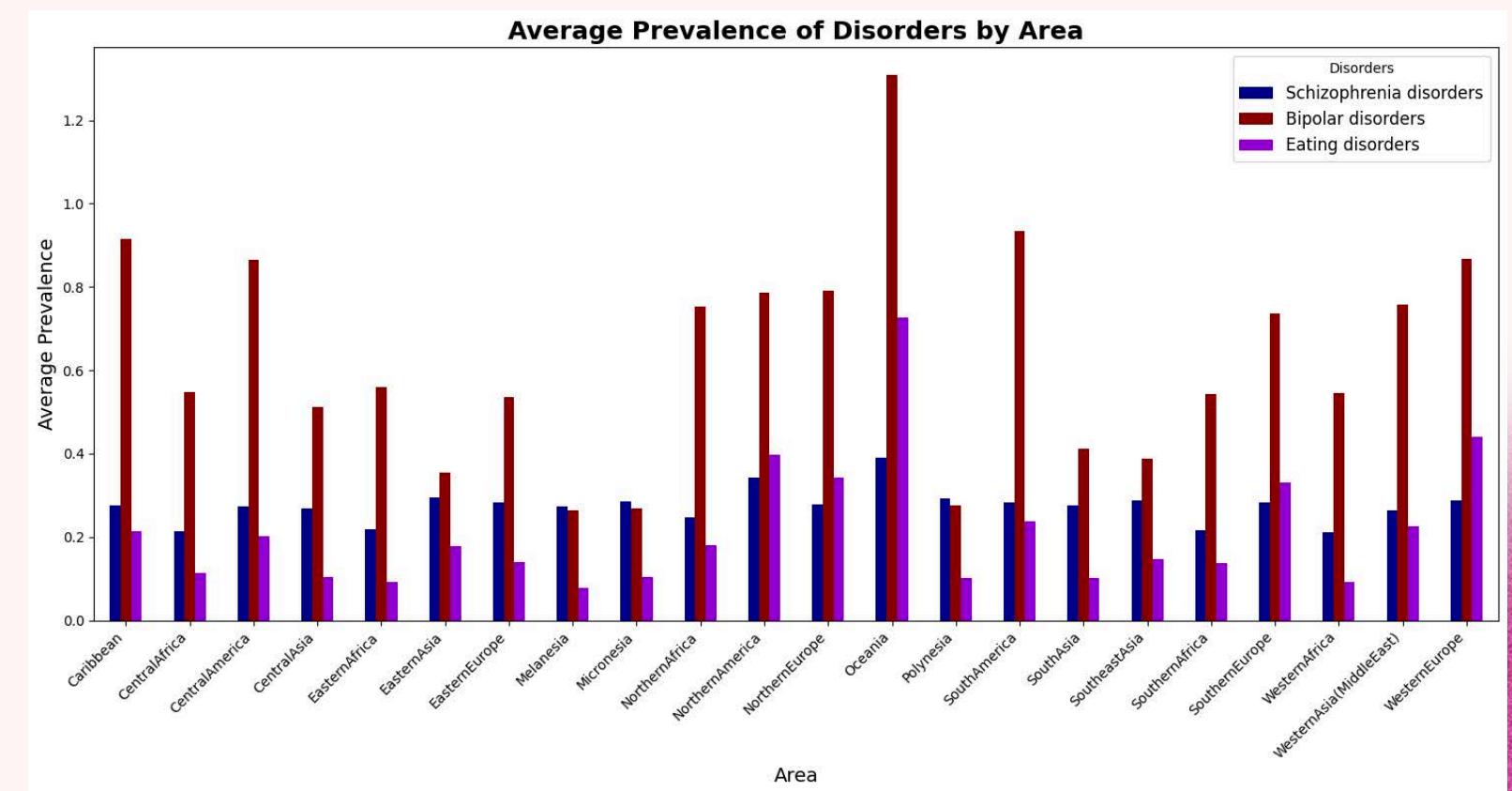
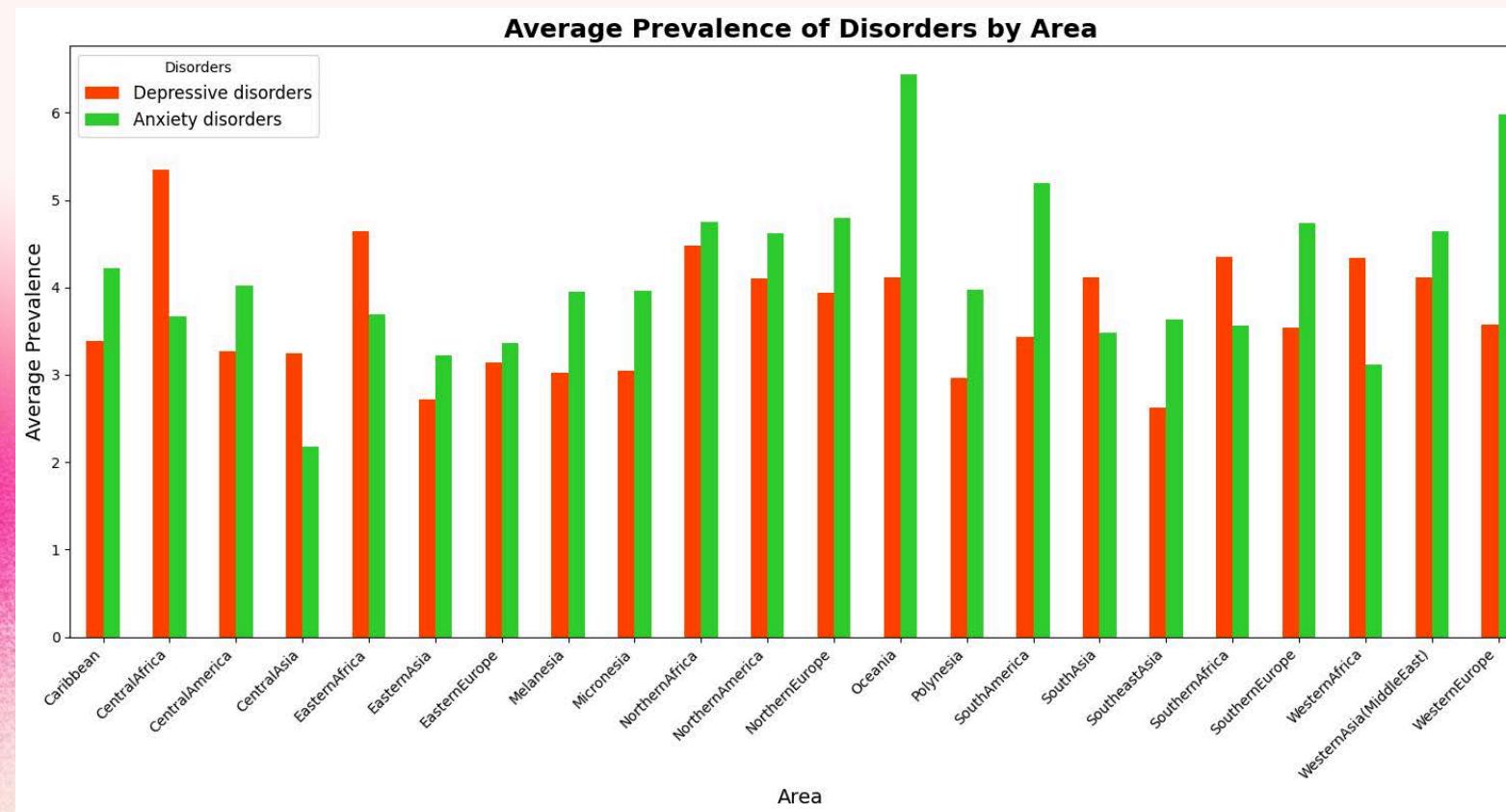
# UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS IN AREAS AND MACROAREAS



# BIVARIATE & TRIVARIATE ANALYSIS IN AREAS AND MACROAREAS

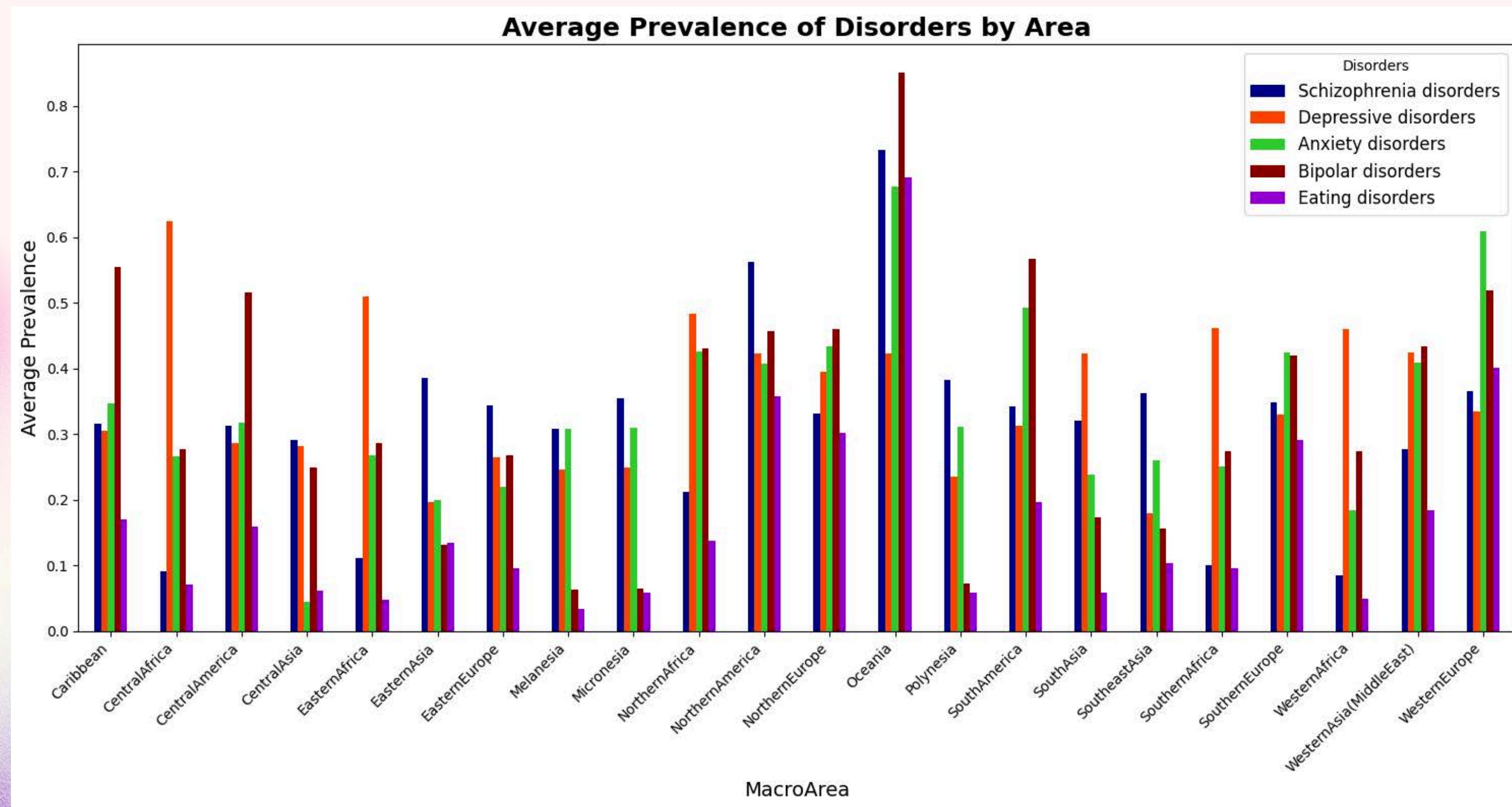
## BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

## TRIVARIATE ANALYSIS



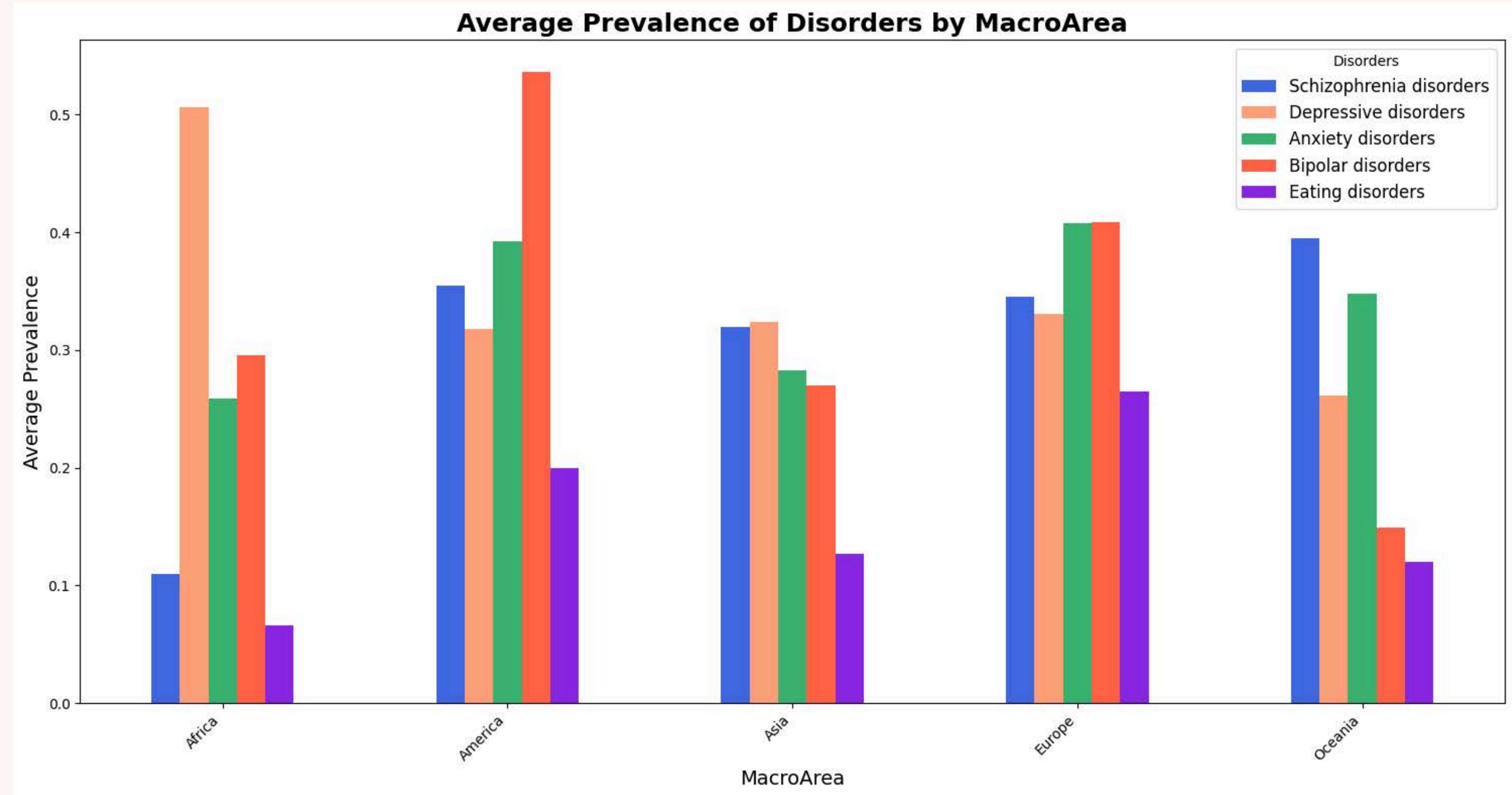
# CONCLUSIONS

## COMPARISON BETWEEN AREAS – NORMALIZED DATA



# CONCLUSIONS

## COMPARISON BETWEEN MACROAREAS – NORMALIZED DATA



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