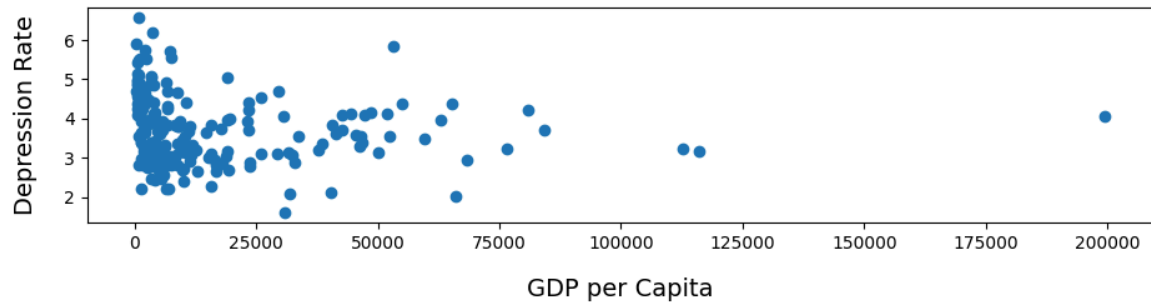
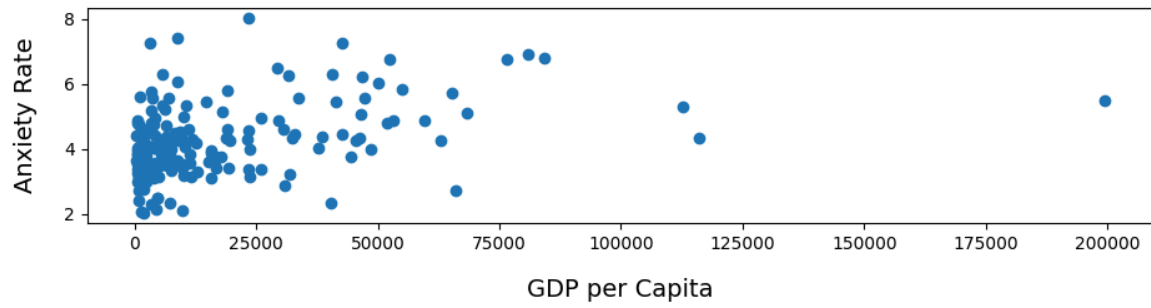
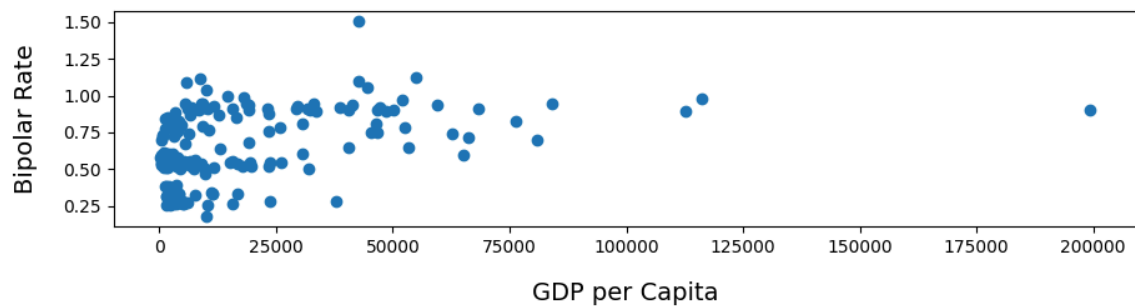
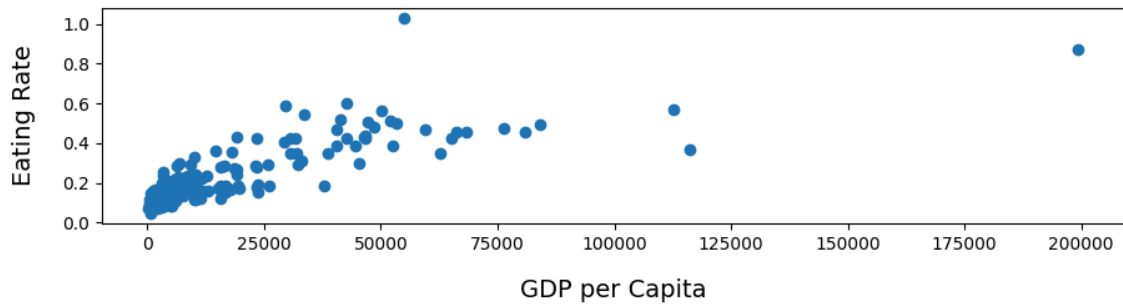


In the graphs above, we compared each mental disorder to see if there was a correlation between them. When looking at these graphs, the mental disorders that appear to have the strongest correlation are Schizophrenia along with having an Eating disorder, Anxiety along with Bipolar disorder and Bipolar disorder along with an Eating disorder, each having a positive correlation with each other. A positive correlation between Schizophrenia and having an Eating disorder could be due to the fact that people with schizophrenia use food in an unhealthy way to deal with their schizophrenic symptoms, this could also be the case for the positive correlation between Bipolar disorder and an Eating disorder. The positive correlation between Anxiety and having Bipolar Disorder could be due to the fact that there are a lot of common symptoms between the two. Although these graphs show the slightest positive correlation between two symptoms, it is important to remember that correlation does not imply causation meaning that there could be other factors that cause these correlations that do not include having these disorders.

Correlations Between Prevalence of Mental Disorders Across All Countries and their GDP per capita in 2019 (%)



Correlations Between Prevalence of Mental Disorders Across All Countries and their GDP per capita in 2019 (%)



Another aspect that we were interested in was to see if there was a link between countries GDP per capita and the prevalence of each disorder. We got the countries GDP per capita from The

World Bank Open Data and compared it with the data given to us to generate the graphs above. The only mental disorder that we observed to have a correlation with GDP per capita is having an eating disorder. Although there was not a strong correlation between the other mental disorders and a country's GDP per capita, we noticed that countries with a higher GDP per capita tended to have more people with these disorders. One reason for this could be due to the fact that countries with a higher GDP per capita have better access to healthcare, which could mean that even though some countries aren't reporting relatively high rates of these mental disorders, it could be due to the fact that they are not diagnosed as frequently due to their health care system and not because they are not prevalent in that country.

## Other Graphs Generated:

Maps for each disease's prevalence across the world were also made but due to their structure need to be opened from our git repository so please refer to that to see the maps.

