

Effects of household income level and country purchase power on depression

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Introduction

Motivation and Goal



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- Rise in cases of depression
- Social Media and Capitalist Setting Pressure

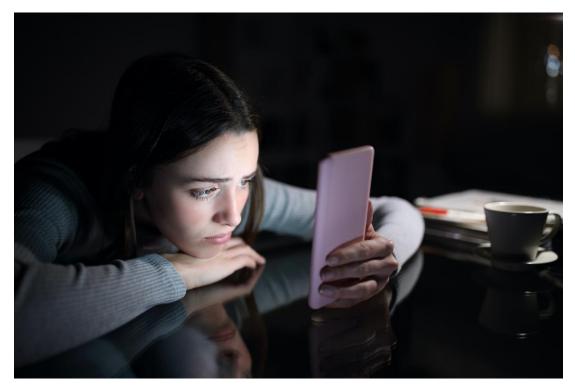


Image: https://penntoday.upenn.edu/news/Penn-research-language-of-loneliness-depression-on-social-media

Methods

Datasources



Datasource1: Purchase Power in Europe

• Metadata URL: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/sdg 10 10 esmsip2.htm

• Data URL: <u>datalink1</u>

Data Type: CSV

Datasource2: Depression Level in Europe

•Metadata URL: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth det esms.htm

•Data URL: <u>datalink2</u>

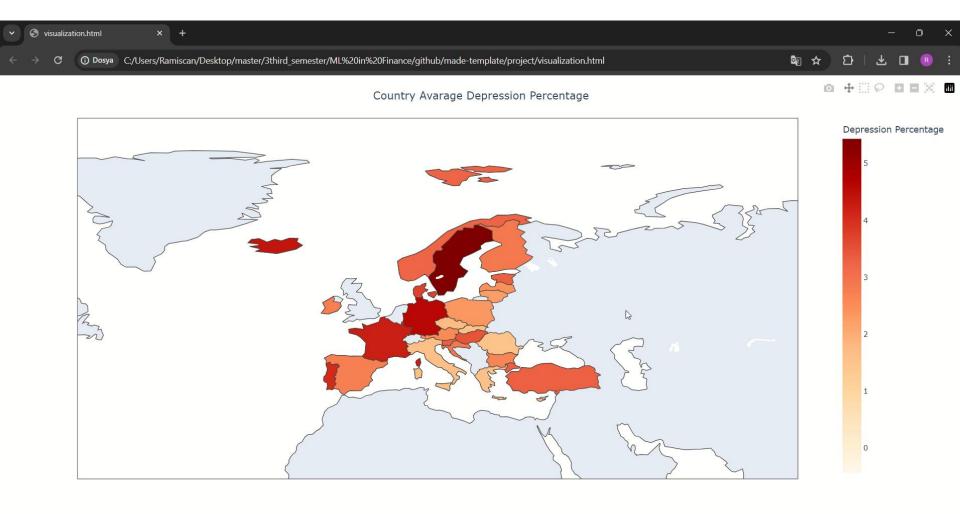
Data Type: CSV

	country	year	purchase_power	depression_level	income_quantile	sex	age	depression_percentage
0	AT	2014	35000	DPR_MJR	Poor	F	Y15-24	0.6
1	AT	2014	35000	DPR_MJR	Poor	F	Y15-64	2.2
2	AT	2014	35000	DPR_MJR	Poor	F	Y25-34	1.9
3	AT	2014	35000	DPR_MJR	Poor	F	Y35-44	2.4
4	AT	2014	35000	DPR_MJR	Poor	F	Y45-54	4.6

Methods

Analysis

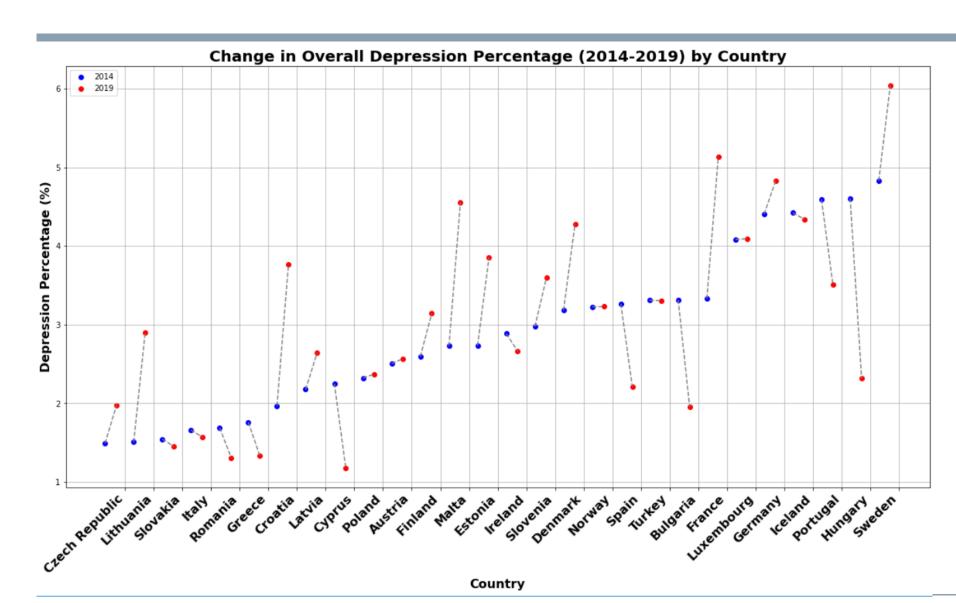




Methods

Analysis

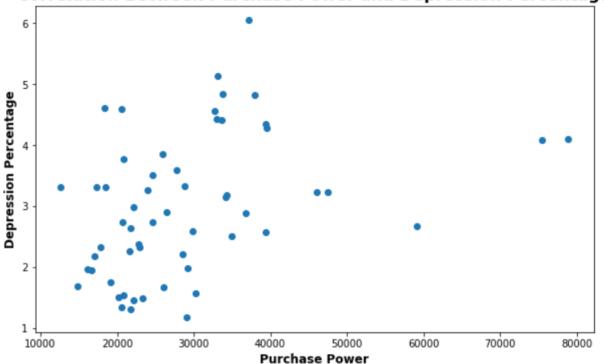




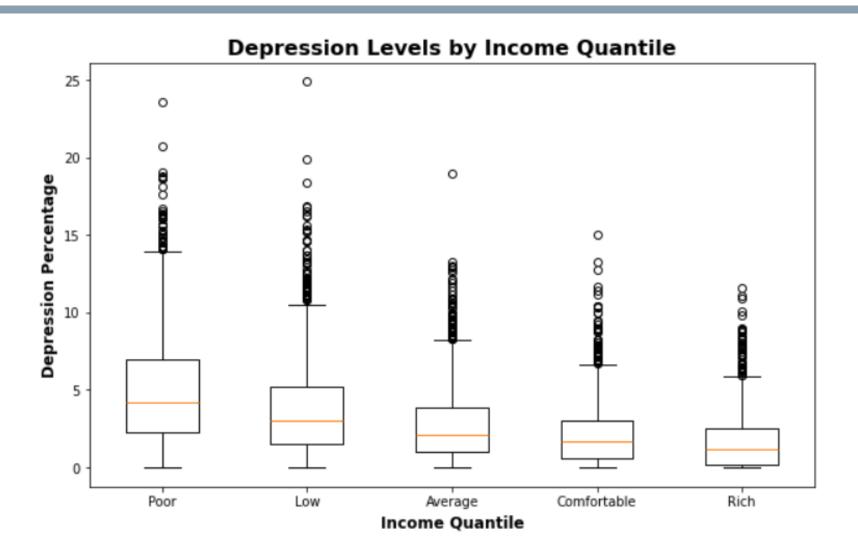


Pearson correlation coefficient: 0.3786608636347642

Correlation Between Purchase Power and Depression Percentage







Conclusion



- noteworthy correlation between depression and individual economic situation
- country's purchase power did not exhibit a significant role



https://www.indiatimes.com/worth/news/money-cannot-buy-you-happiness-reveals-harvard-study-592415.html