

Student

Mental

Health

EDA

- MENTAL HEALTH INTRODUCTION
- MENTAL HEALTH FACTORS

■ IMPORT DATA AND LIBRARIES

DATA WRANGLING

DATA VISUALIZATIONS

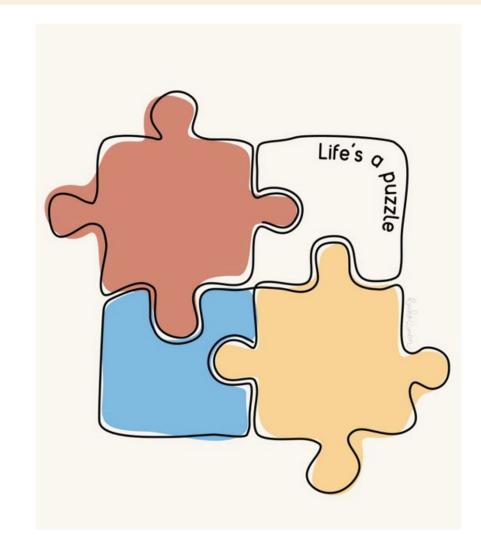
CONCLUSION

What is Mental Health?

• Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being.

• It affects how we think, feel, and act as we cope with life. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices.

 Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood and aging.



Why should it be prioritized?

Academic Performance



Social Development

Reduces Risk Behaviors



Improves
Attendance &
Gradi LL lates

Future S----s Healthy School Environment



Reduces Stigma



Improved Quality of Life & .★





Chronic Illness

Students with chronic health conditions tend to show high levels of depression and stress.



Social Support

The level of perceived support from others significantly influences mental health, with those lacking support exhibiting higher stress.



Counseling Service Use

Students who regularly use counseling services report notably different levels of stress, depressing, and anxiety compared to those who never use them.



Diet Quality

A good diet is associated with better mental well-being, with poor diet quality linked to higher depression and stress.



Physical Activity

Activity levels correlate with better mental health; students with higher physical activity tend to report lower mental health issues.

Factors



Import Libraries & Data

Libraries

import pandas as pd import numpy as np import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Explore the Data

df.head()
df.shape
df.info()
df.describe()
df.columns.tolist()
df.dtypes

Unique Values

df.nunique ().sort_values (ascending=Tr
ue)

Load Data

file_path =

'students_mental_health_survey.cs
v'

df =

pd.read_csv ('students_mental_heal
th_survey.csv')

Missing Values

df.isnull().sum()

Duplicate Values

df.duplicated ()

```
# Clean the Data

for col in df.select_dtypes(include='object'):
    df[col] = df[col].astype(str).str.strip().str.title()

# Drop rows with missing CGPA or Substance_Use (small count)
df = df.dropna(subset=['CGPA', 'Substance_Use'])

# Handle outliers (e.g., CGPA capped at 4.0)
df = df[df['CGPA'] <= 4.0]</pre>

df.drop_duplicates()
```



Data

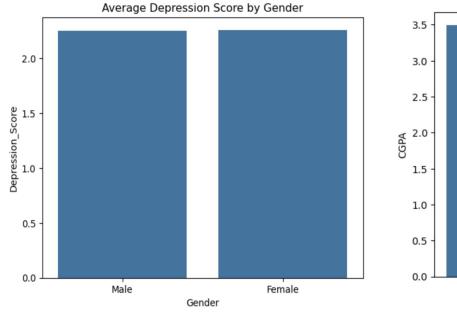
Wrangling

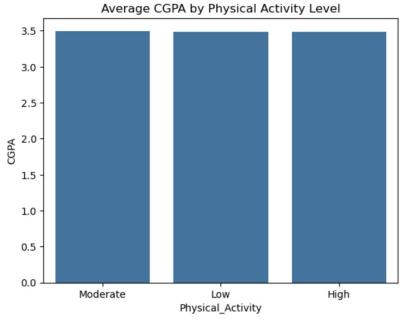
Data Visualizations

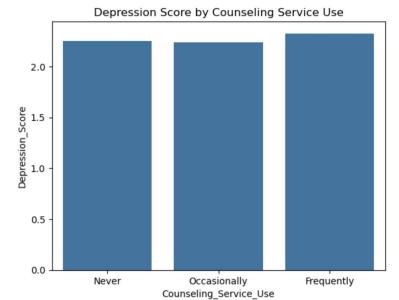


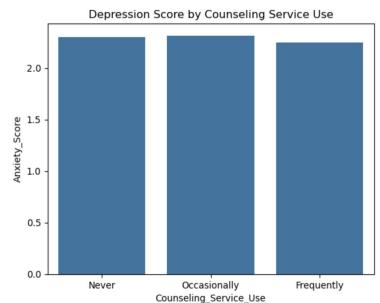
- Data visualizations play a crucial role in transforming complex information into clear, accessible insights.
- Allows us to detect patterns, spot outliers, and communicate findings in a way that's more impactful than raw numbers alone,
- Visualizations help bridge the gap between individual experiences and broader trends.

Bar Graphs

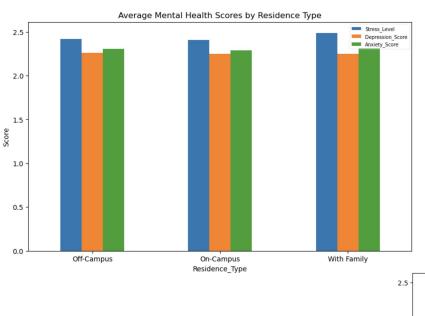


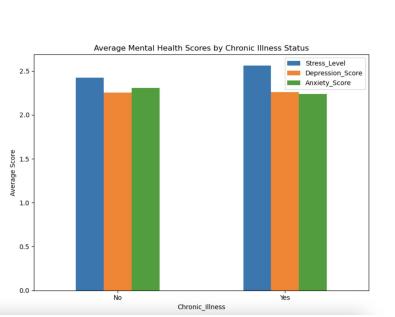


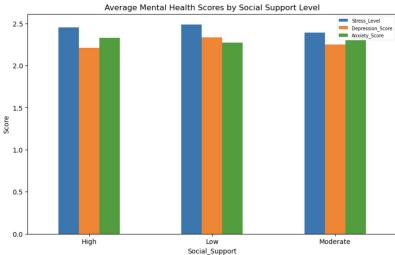


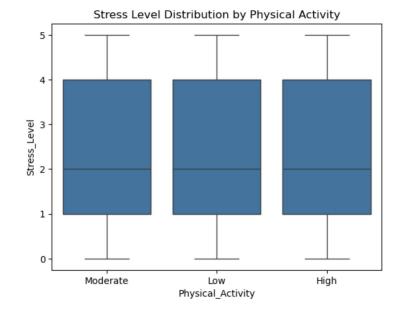


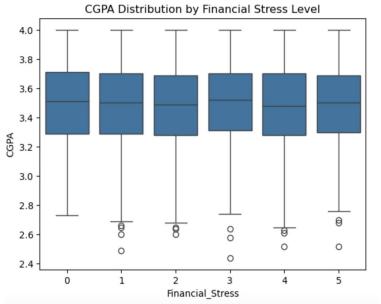
Bar Graphs (groupby)

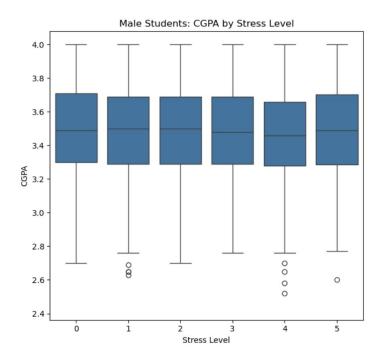


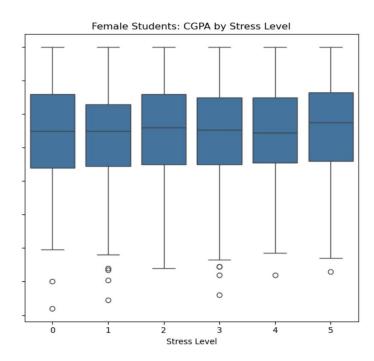






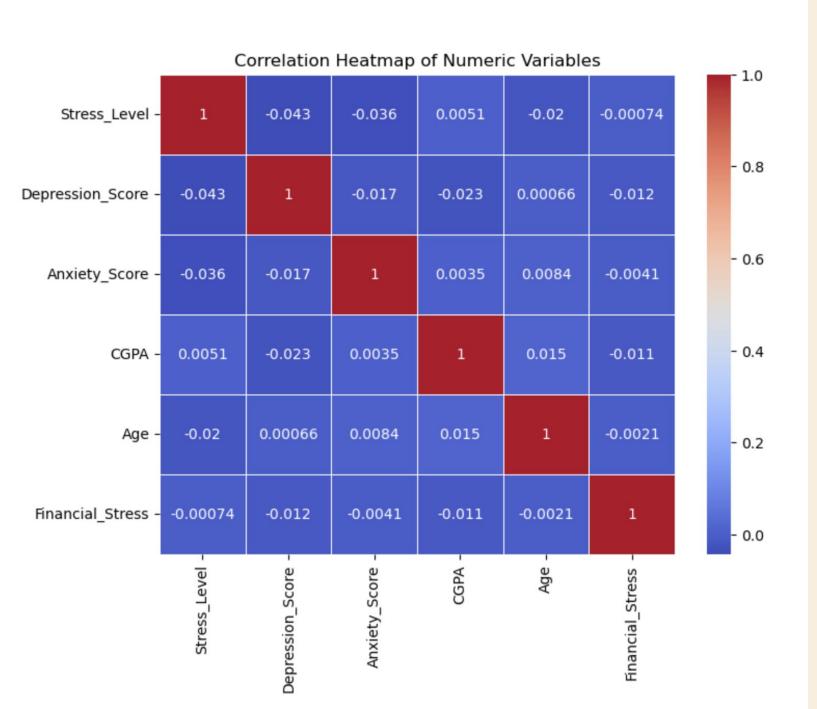






Box

Plots



Correlation Heatmap



Conclusion:

Student Mental

Health

EDA

- Students with chronic illness, low social support, or who don't use counseling services report high levels of stress, anxiety, and depression.
- Physical activity and healthy diet are linked to better mental health outcomes.

- Financial stress and academic pressure negatively impact both GPA and emotional well-being.
- Differences in mental health are also observed across gender and residence type.
- The correlation heatmap revealed subtle relationship between CGPA, financial stress, and mental health scores.
- Findings highlight the need for holistic student support systems that address both mental and academic challenges..