

# DEPRESSION PREDICTION

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# Plan

**01**

**Depression**

**02**

**Social media and artificial intelligence**

**03**

**Dataset**

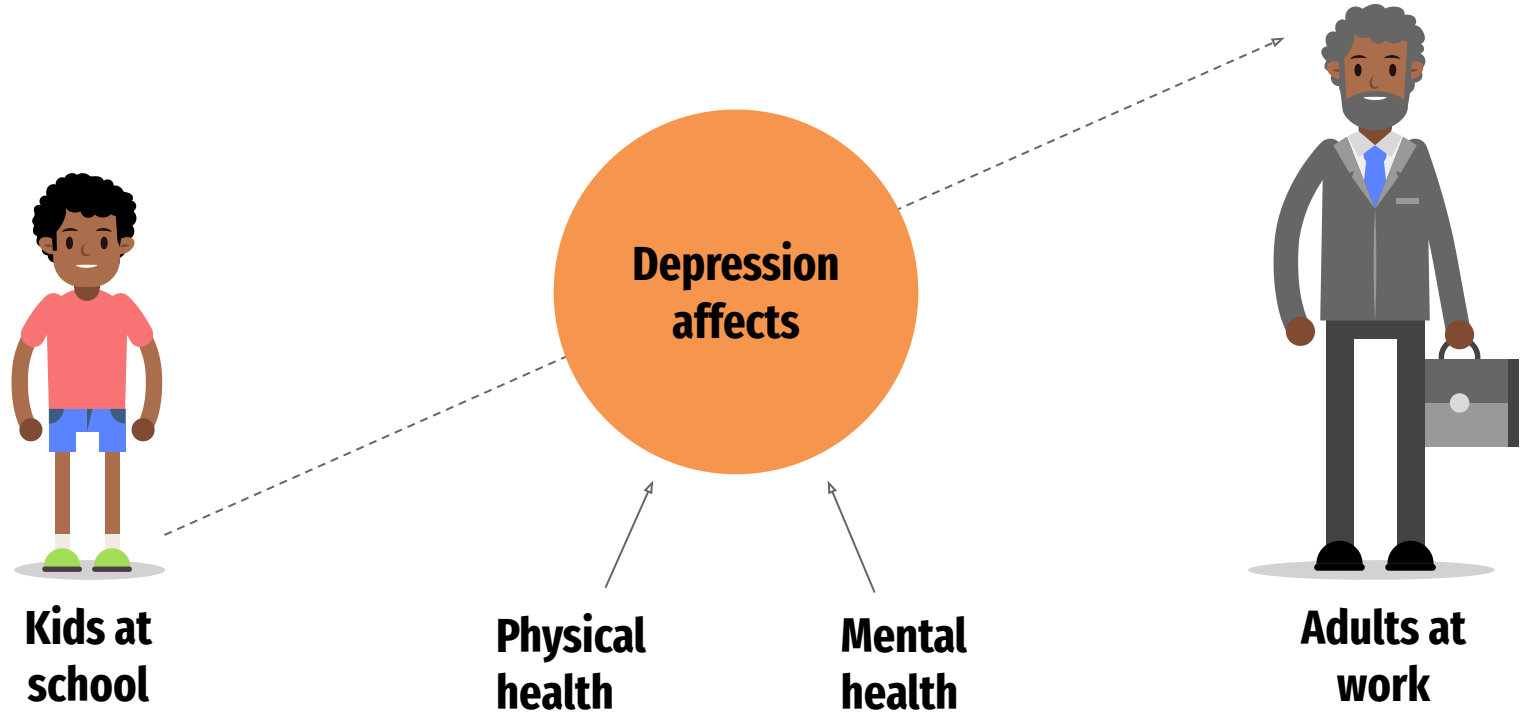
**04**

**Steps of the project**

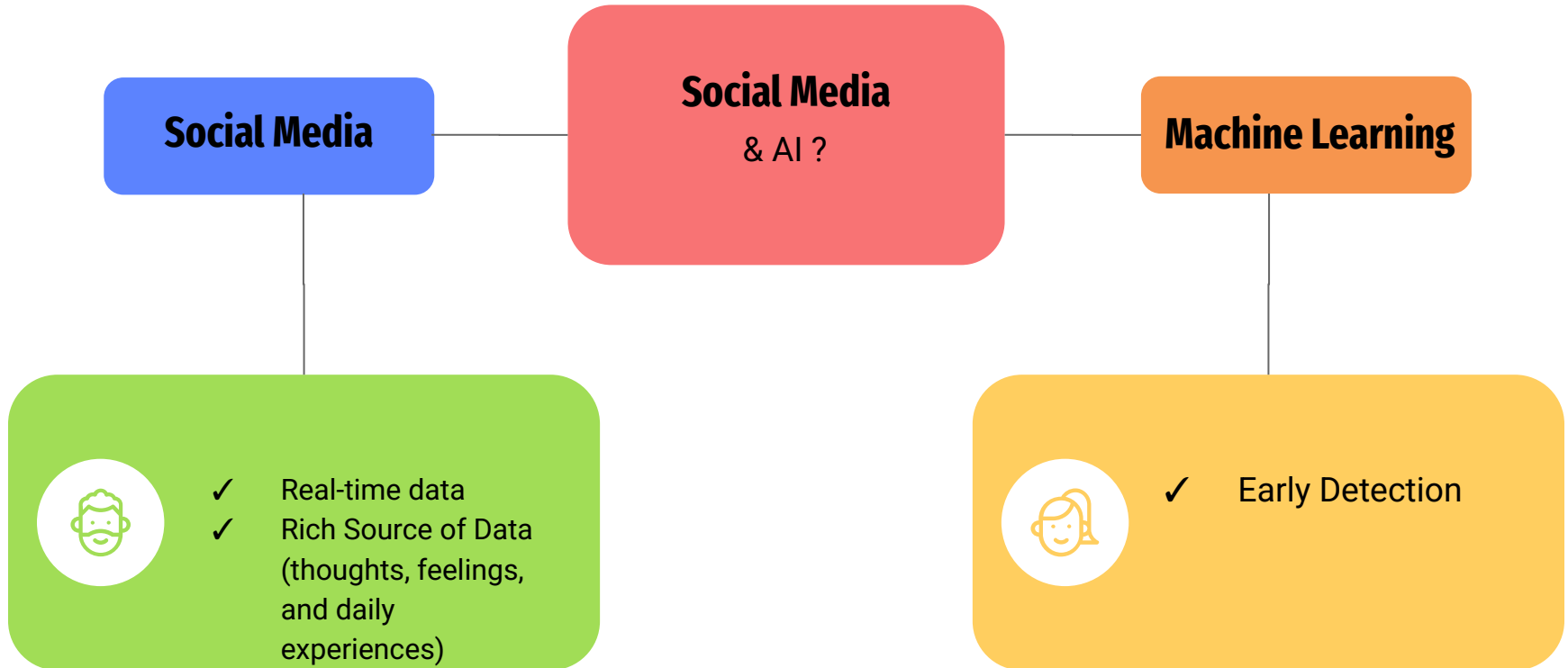
**05**

**Detailed Steps**

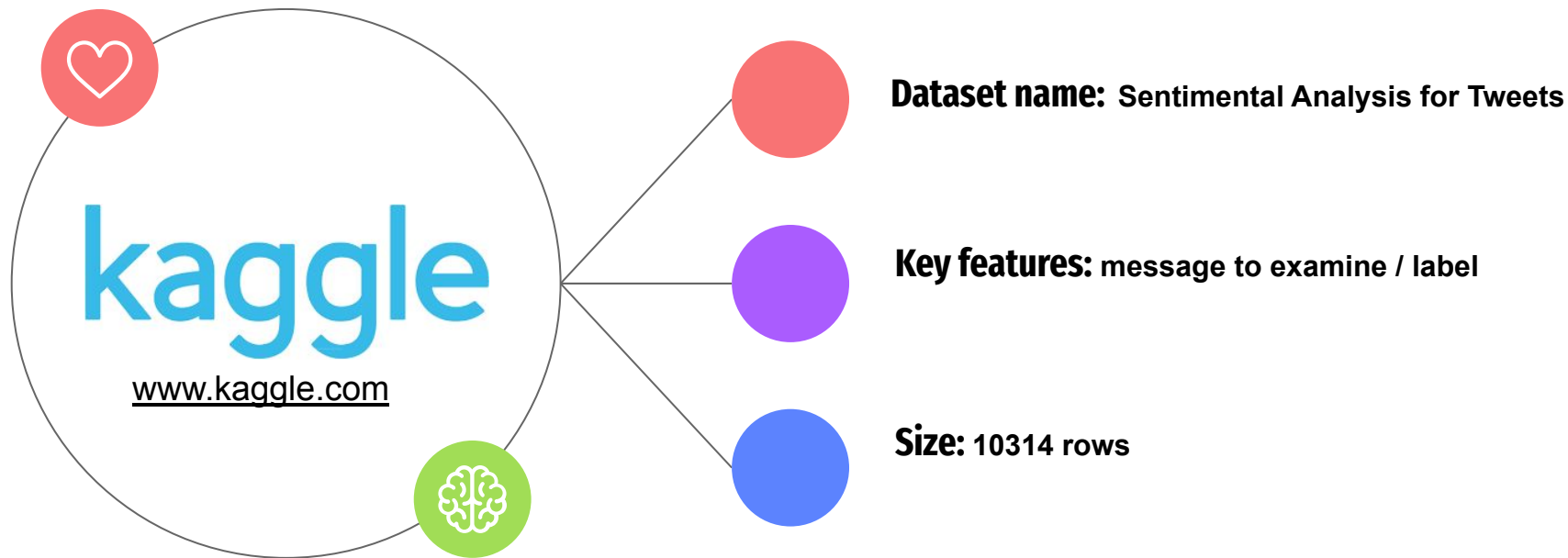
# Depression



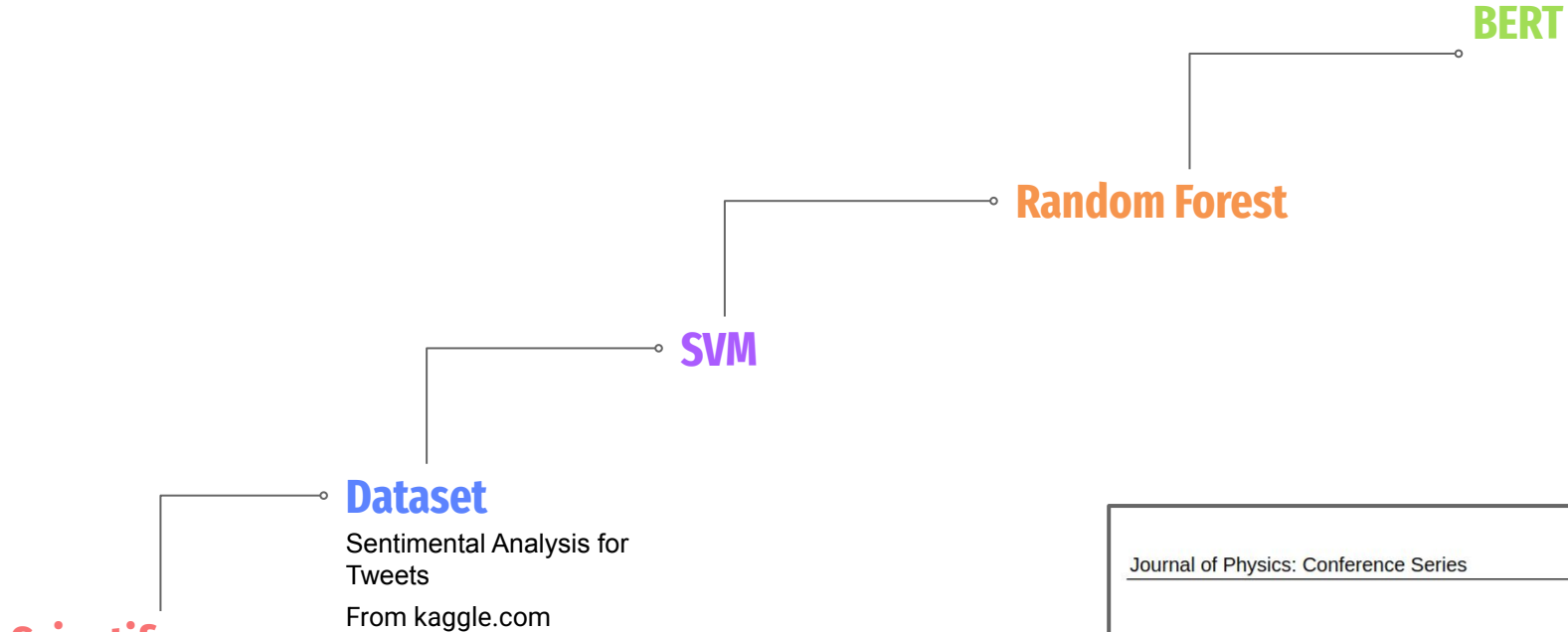
# Social Media & AI



# Dataset



# Steps of the project



## Scientific paper

“Depression and Suicide Analysis Using Machine Learning and NLP”

By Pratyaksh Jain, 2022

Journal of Physics: Conference Series

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Depression and Suicide Analysis Using Machine Learning and NLP

To cite this article: Pratyaksh Jain et al 2022 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **2161** 012034

# Scientific Paper

## Pre-processing

Lowercasing / Tokenization  
Remove : punctuation, numbers  
Remove stop words / Stemming

## Metrics

Precision  
Recall  
f1-score

## Naïve bayes



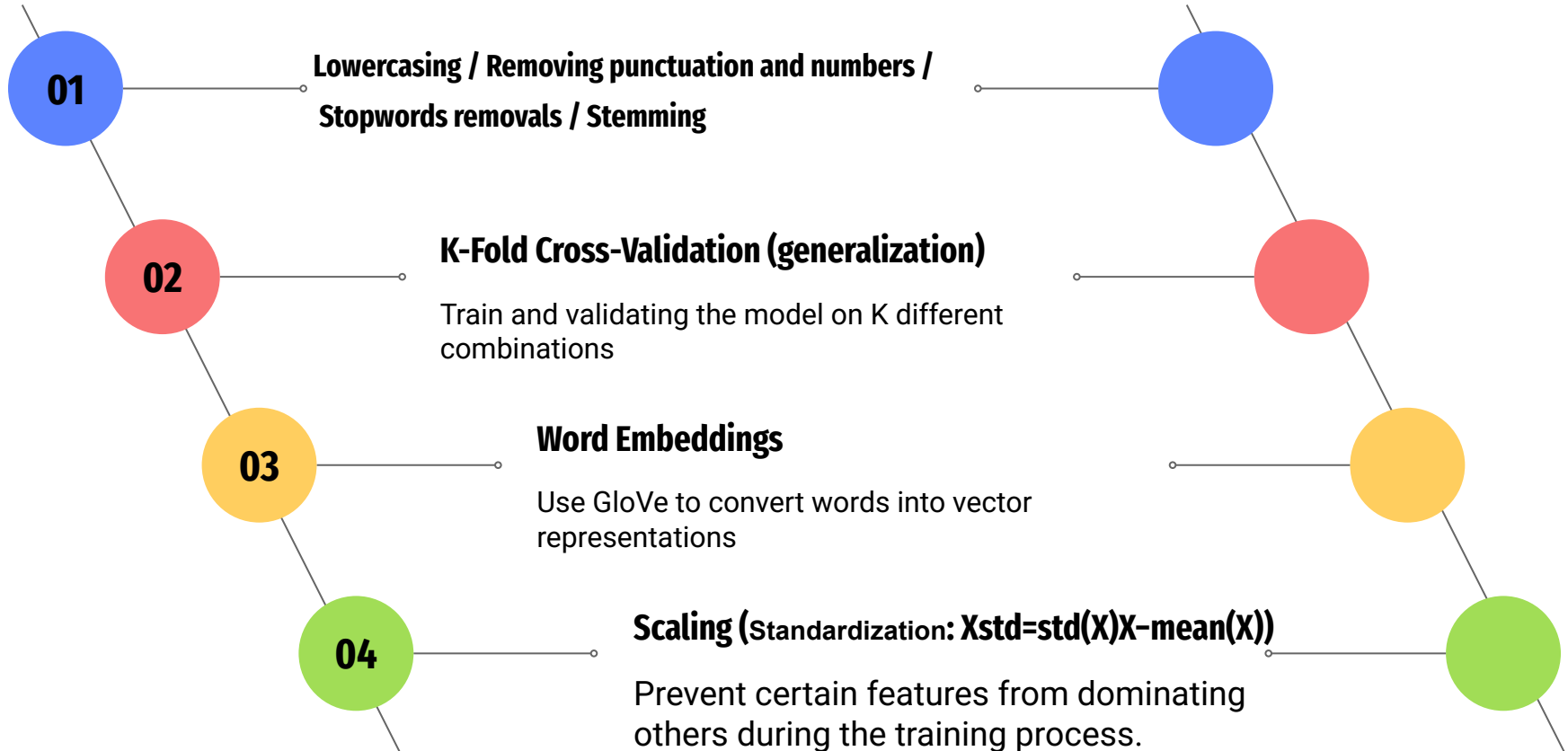
**“Depression and  
Suicide Analysis  
Using Machine  
Learning and NLP”**

## SVM

## Random Forest

## Logistic Regression

# Preprocessing





# Model 1

## SVM

### Objective:

Find the optimal **hyperplane** that best **separates** the data into different classes.

Kernel = 'Linear'

Kernel = 'RBF'

non-linear

**Kernel** : transform the input data into a higher dimensional space. The choice of kernel determines the decision boundary of the SVM model.

**Kernel = 'Linear'**

**Kernel** : transform the input data into a higher dimensional space. The choice of kernel determines the decision boundary of the SVM model.

**Kernel = 'RBF'**

## Model 1



# Model 2

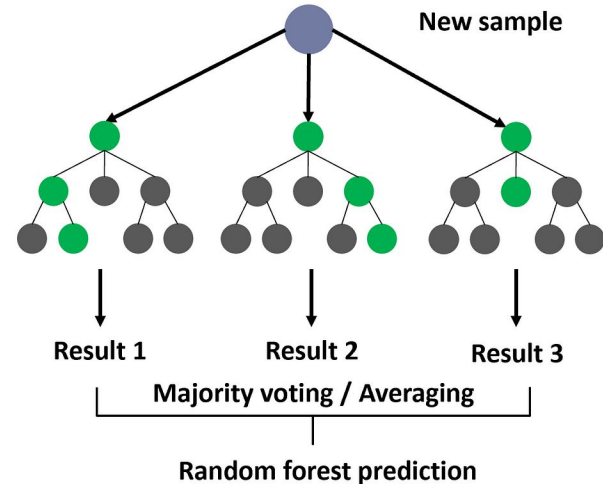
## Random Forest

### Objective:

builds multiple decision trees during training and outputs the **majority voting** of the classes

## Decision Tree

partitions the data into subsets based on the values of input features



# Hyperparameters

`n_estimators=100`

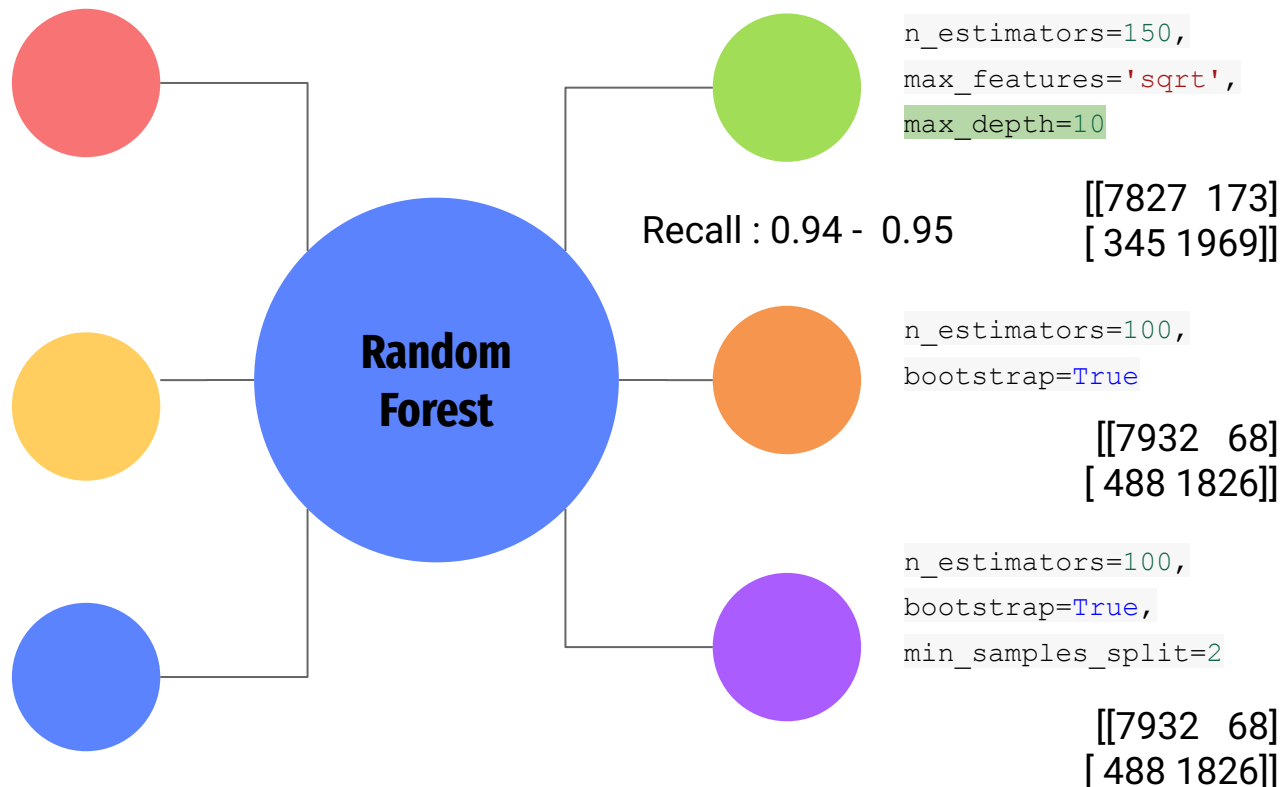
[[7932 68]  
[ 488 1826]]

`n_estimators=100,`  
`max_features='sqrt',`  
`n_estimators=150`

[[7925 75]  
[ 487 1827]]

`n_estimators=150,`  
`max_features='sqrt',`  
`max_depth=20`

[[7915 85]  
[ 460 1854]]



# Using a pre-trained BERT model without fine-tuning

BERT, or Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

BERT is built on the Transformer architecture, which uses self-attention mechanisms to weigh the importance of different words in a sentence. This architecture allows BERT to capture long-range dependencies and relationships in text.

We used BERT to analyze and understand the sentiment in tweets.

Loading a pre-trained BERT model along with its tokenizer. The model we chose is specifically designed for sentiment analysis, which aligns well with our task

Created functions to predict the depression probability **for a given tweet** and to calculate the overall accuracy of our model.

To illustrate how our model works, we randomly selected a tweet predicted its depression probability, and compared it with the actual label.



Dataset link :

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/gargmanas/sentimental-analysis-for-tweets/data>

Article link :

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/2161/1/012034/pdf>

**Thank you for your attention**

