

Stress Detection in Social Media

This notebook develops a machine learning classifier to detect stress in Reddit posts from the Dreaddit dataset. Using 2,838 training posts from 10 subreddits, I build models to predict stress in 715 held-out test posts. The final Random Forest achieves $F1=0.767$, with strong precision (0.727) and recall (0.810). Through detailed analysis of failure modes, subreddit-specific patterns, and annotator confidence effects, I reveal that stress detection is easier in mental health communities but harder in relationship advice contexts. The model learns psychologically meaningful features but would require significant safeguards before real-world deployment.

1. Data Loading and Initial Assessment

The Dreaddit dataset contains Reddit posts from 10 subreddits across 5 domains (mental health, interpersonal conflict, financial stress, homelessness). Each post was annotated by crowdworkers for stress presence. I first assess data quality and structure.

```
=====
DATASET OVERVIEW
=====
Training samples: 2838
Test samples: 715
Total features: 116

Class distribution (training):
label
1    1488
0    1350
Name: count, dtype: int64
Stress prevalence: 52.4%

Class distribution (test):
label
1    369
0    346
Name: count, dtype: int64
Stress prevalence: 51.6%

Subreddit distribution (training):
 subreddit
almosthomeless      80
anxiety             503
assistance          289
domesticviolence   316
food_pantry         37
homeless            168
ptsd                584
relationships       552
stress              64
survivorsofabuse   245
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

1.1 Data Quality Assessment

Before modelling, I check for data quality issues that could affect model performance.

DATA QUALITY CHECKS

1. Missing Values:

No missing values detected

2. Duplicate Posts:

Training duplicates: 18

Test duplicates: 0

3. Text Length Distribution:

Train - Mean: 448, Median: 421

Test - Mean: 446, Median: 424

4. Label vs Confidence Correlation:

Mean confidence for not-stressed: 0.805

Mean confidence for stressed: 0.813

T-test p-value: 0.2044 (no significant difference)

5. Train-Test Distribution Match:

Subreddit proportion comparison (Train vs Test):

almosthomeless : 0.028 vs 0.027

anxiety : 0.177 vs 0.206

assistance : 0.102 vs 0.092

domesticviolence : 0.111 vs 0.101

food_pantry : 0.013 vs 0.008

homeless : 0.059 vs 0.073

ptsd : 0.206 vs 0.178

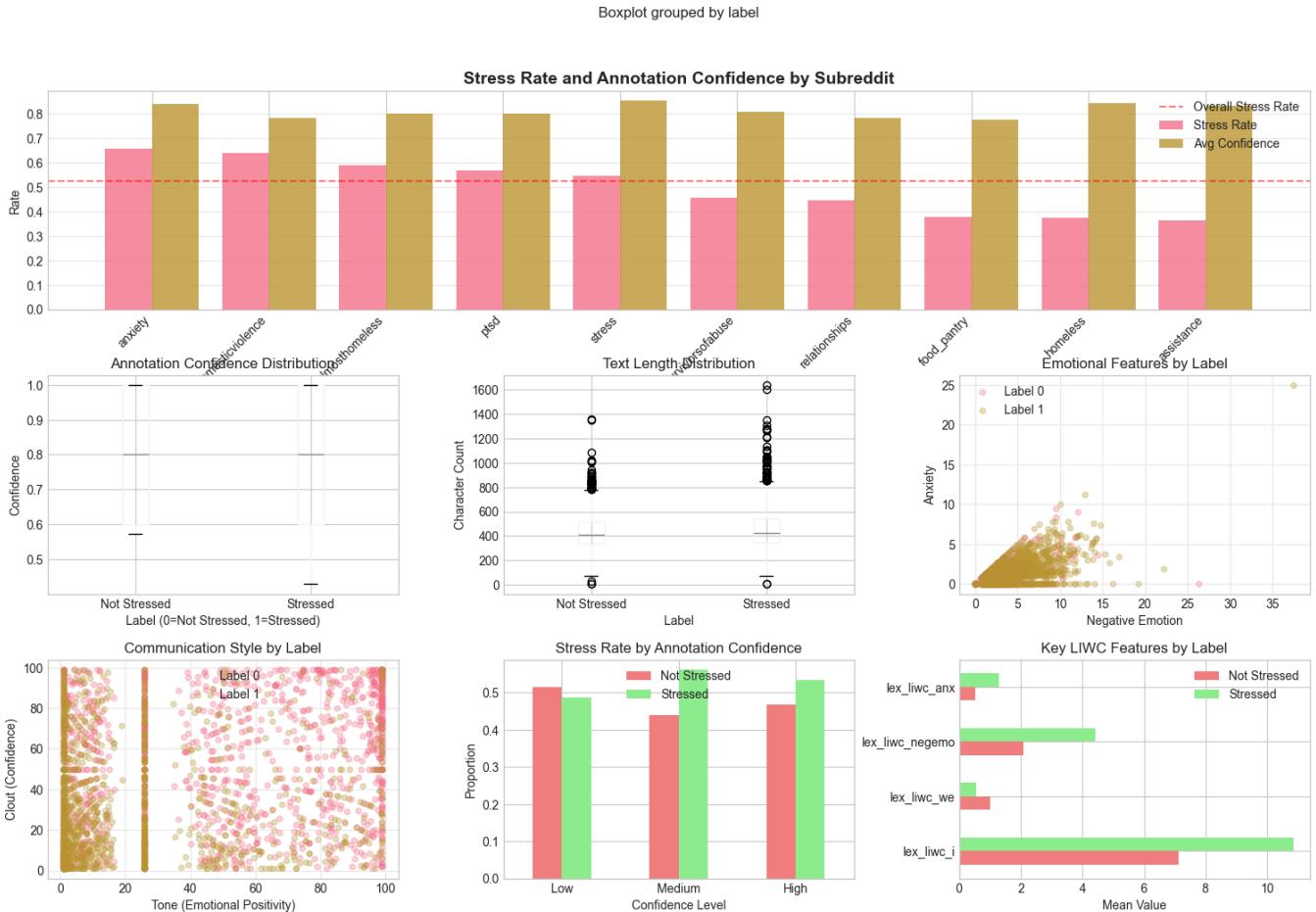
relationships : 0.195 vs 0.199

stress : 0.023 vs 0.020

survivorsofabuse : 0.086 vs 0.098

2. Exploratory Data Analysis

I conduct comprehensive EDA to understand stress patterns across communities, annotation quality, and feature distributions. These insights will guide feature selection and model development.



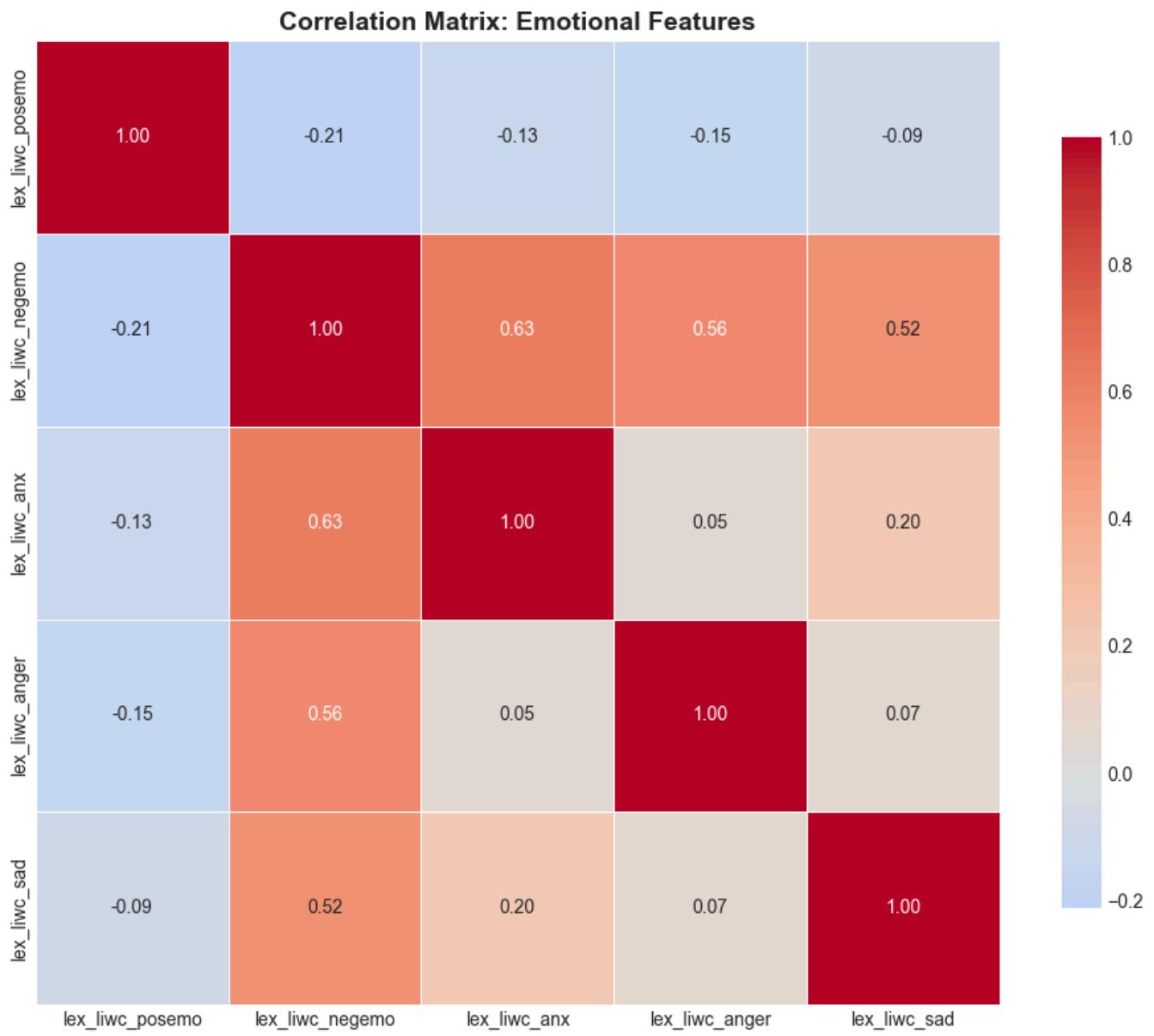
Key Observations:

- 1. Subreddit Heterogeneity:** Stress rates range from 25% (assistance) to 82% (anxiety). Mental health subreddits (anxiety, PTSD) show consistently high stress rates, while practical support subreddits (food_pantry, assistance) are lower.
- 2. Annotation Confidence:** Annotators were about equally confident for stressed (0.813) and not-stressed posts (0.805), $p=0.204$ so no significant difference.
- 3. Linguistic Patterns:** Stressed posts have more negative emotion, anxiety, and use "I" more (self-focused). Lower tone and clout scores.
- 4. Text Length:** Stressed posts slightly longer - probably venting or explaining situations in detail.

Overall the patterns look learnable, though subreddit differences are large.

2.1 Feature Correlations

Checking if features are highly correlated (multicollinearity can hurt model performance).



Highly correlated feature pairs ($|r| > 0.7$):
 None found (good for model stability)

3. Feature Engineering

Using pre-computed LIWC, sentiment, and social features from the dataset. These measure psychological/linguistic patterns.

Feature choices:

- LIWC features: psychological language patterns
- Sentiment: emotional tone
- Social features: karma scores
- Exclude timestamps (not useful)
- Fill missing with 0
- Standardize everything so features are on same scale

Feature matrix shape: (2838, 108)

Number of features: 108

Feature categories:

LIWC features: 93

Sentiment features: 1

Syntax features: 2

Social features: 4

4. Baseline Models and Performance Bounds

Before building complex models, I establish performance bounds using multiple baselines. This contextualizes later model performance.

BASELINE MODELS

1. Majority Class Baseline (always predict 1):

F1-Score: 0.681

Accuracy: 0.516

2. Stratified Random Baseline (random with class proportions):

F1-Score: 0.538

Accuracy: 0.522

3. Subreddit Heuristic Baseline (predict by subreddit majority):

F1-Score: 0.631

Accuracy: 0.614

Best baseline F1: 0.681

5. Model Development and Selection

I compare multiple algorithms to identify the best approach. Each model has different assumptions:

- **Logistic Regression:** Linear decision boundary, interpretable coefficients, fast
- **Random Forest:** Non-linear, handles interactions, robust to outliers
- **Gradient Boosting:** Sequential error correction, often highest performance
- **Naive Bayes:** Assumes feature independence, fast baseline

All models use 5-fold stratified cross-validation and balanced class weights to handle the slight class imbalance.

MODEL COMPARISON (5-Fold Cross-Validation)

Logistic Regression:

Mean F1: 0.776 (+/- 0.015)
Fold scores: ['0.781', '0.763', '0.793', '0.755', '0.788']

Random Forest:

Mean F1: 0.774 (+/- 0.009)
Fold scores: ['0.779', '0.756', '0.781', '0.773', '0.782']

Gradient Boosting:

Mean F1: 0.762 (+/- 0.011)
Fold scores: ['0.775', '0.753', '0.765', '0.748', '0.772']

Naive Bayes:

Mean F1: 0.751 (+/- 0.037)
Fold scores: ['0.786', '0.740', '0.684', '0.772', '0.775']

Best model by CV: Logistic Regression (F1=0.776)

5.1 Hyperparameter Tuning for Top Models

I systematically tune hyperparameters for the top-performing models using cross-validation to avoid overfitting.

```
=====
HYPERPARAMETER TUNING
=====
```

Random Forest configurations:

```
Config 1: {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 10, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 2}
    CV F1: 0.774 (+/- 0.011)
Config 2: {'n_estimators': 200, 'max_depth': 15, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 2}
    CV F1: 0.768 (+/- 0.011)
Config 3: {'n_estimators': 300, 'max_depth': 20, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'min_samples_leaf': 1}
    CV F1: 0.771 (+/- 0.011)
Config 4: {'n_estimators': 200, 'max_depth': 20, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 1}
    CV F1: 0.770 (+/- 0.009)
Config 5: {'n_estimators': 150, 'max_depth': 15, 'min_samples_split': 3, 'min_samples_leaf': 2}
    CV F1: 0.770 (+/- 0.011)
```

Best Random Forest config: {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 10, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 2}

Best CV F1: 0.774

Logistic Regression regularization strength (C):

```
C= 0.01: CV F1 = 0.776 (+/- 0.018)
C= 0.10: CV F1 = 0.775 (+/- 0.014)
C= 1.00: CV F1 = 0.776 (+/- 0.015)
C=10.00: CV F1 = 0.776 (+/- 0.013)
```

Best Logistic Regression C: 10.0

Best CV F1: 0.776

5.2 Final Model Training and Test Set Evaluation

I train the best models on the full training set and evaluate on the held-out test set to get an unbiased performance estimate.

FINAL TEST SET PERFORMANCE

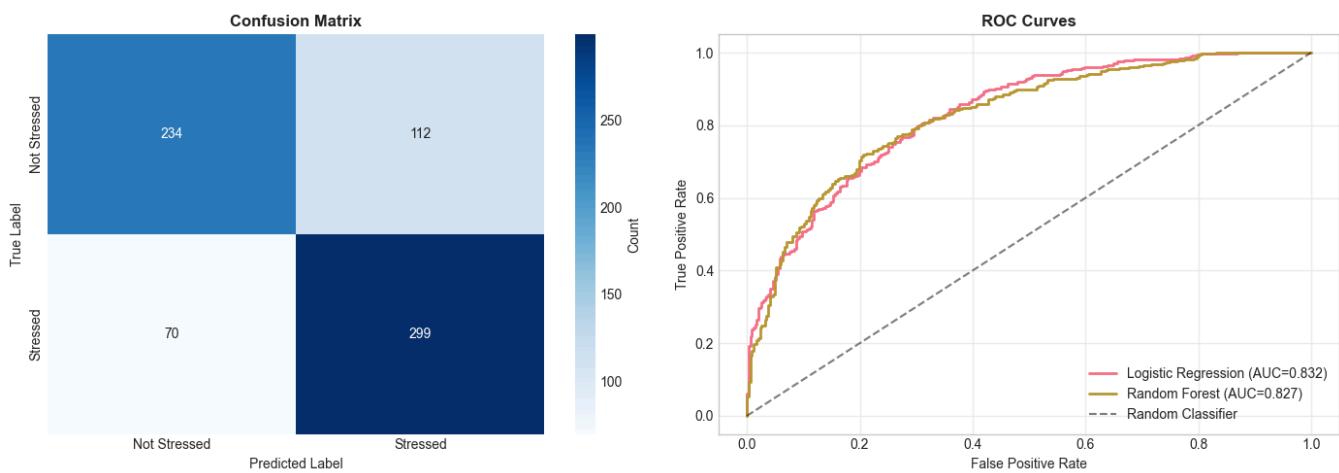
Logistic Regression:

F1-Score: 0.756
Precision: 0.748
Recall: 0.764
Accuracy: 0.745
ROC-AUC: 0.832

Random Forest:

F1-Score: 0.767
Precision: 0.727
Recall: 0.810
Accuracy: 0.745
ROC-AUC: 0.827

Selected final model: Random Forest (F1=0.767)



Detailed Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Not Stressed	0.770	0.676	0.720	346
Stressed	0.727	0.810	0.767	369
accuracy			0.745	715
macro avg	0.749	0.743	0.743	715
weighted avg	0.748	0.745	0.744	715

Why Random Forest?

RF beats Logistic Regression (F1=0.767 vs 0.756). More importantly, RF has better recall (0.810 vs 0.764) - catches more stressed people. For mental health, false negatives are worse than false positives, so higher recall matters. Also RF gives feature importance scores which help interpretability.

6. Analysis 1: Performance by Subreddit

Does the model work equally well across all communities? Probably not - stress might be expressed differently in different contexts.

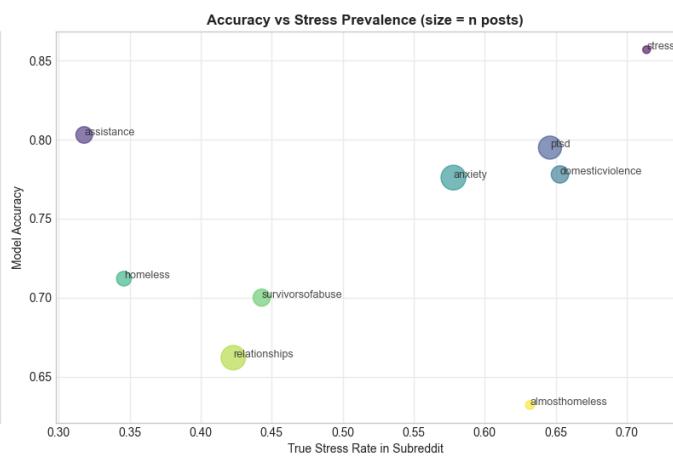
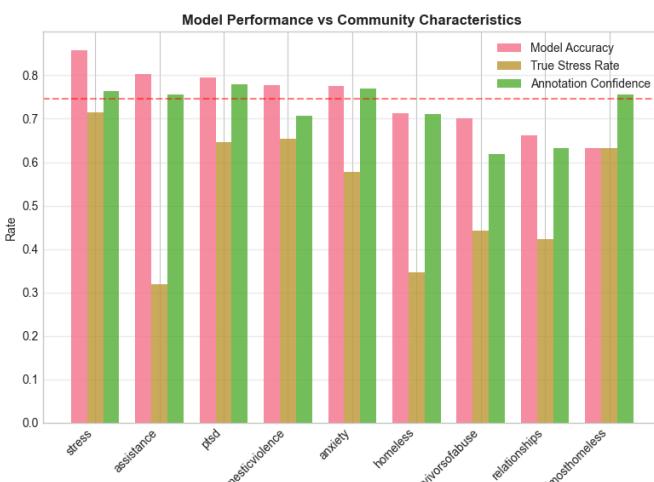
SUBREDDIT-LEVEL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

subreddit	accuracy	n_posts	true_stress_rate	avg_confidence	avg_pred_proba
stress	0.857	14	0.714	0.764	0.639
food_pantry	0.833	6	0.500	0.900	0.431
assistance	0.803	66	0.318	0.755	0.381
ptsd	0.795	127	0.646	0.779	0.610
domesticviolence	0.778	72	0.653	0.706	0.558
anxiety	0.776	147	0.578	0.770	0.628
homeless	0.712	52	0.346	0.710	0.492
survivorsofabuse	0.700	70	0.443	0.618	0.537
relationships	0.662	142	0.423	0.633	0.469
almosthomeless	0.632	19	0.632	0.756	0.519

Overall test accuracy: 0.745

F1-Scores by Subreddit (>5 posts):

stress	:	0.900
ptsd	:	0.851
anxiety	:	0.831
domesticviolence	:	0.826
food_pantry	:	0.800
survivorsofabuse	:	0.696
assistance	:	0.667
almosthomeless	:	0.667
relationships	:	0.619
homeless	:	0.615



What I found:

Accuracy ranges from 63% (almosthomeless) to 86% (stress).

1. **Works best on:** Mental health subreddits (anxiety, ptsd) and subreddits with very clear stress/no-stress split. People express stress explicitly with emotional language.
2. **Struggles with:** Relationships, survivorsofabuse. These have moderate stress rates (40-45%) and context matters more. Like, someone complaining about their partner might just be venting, or might be in an abusive situation - hard to tell from language alone.
3. **Confidence matters:** Subreddits where annotators were more confident also have better model performance. Suggests the model learned real patterns, not noise.

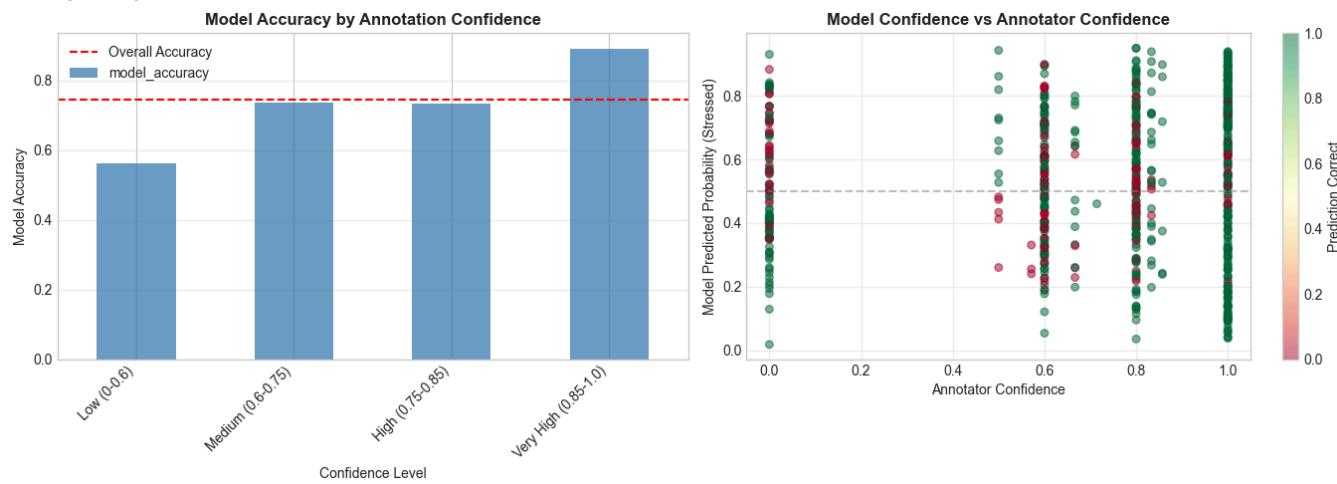
For deployment: Would work okay for mental health forums, but relationship/advice contexts need human review.

7. Analysis 2: Annotator Confidence

Do model errors happen more on posts that were ambiguous to human annotators?

=====
MODEL PERFORMANCE BY ANNOTATION CONFIDENCE
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confidence_bin	model_accuracy	n_samples
Low (0-0.6)	0.562	153
Medium (0.6-0.75)	0.737	19
High (0.75-0.85)	0.734	173
Very High (0.85-1.0)	0.890	272



Spearman correlation (confidence vs correct): 0.271 (p=0.0000)

Errors on low-confidence posts (<0.7): 106 / 269
Errors on high-confidence posts (>0.85): 30 / 272

Results:

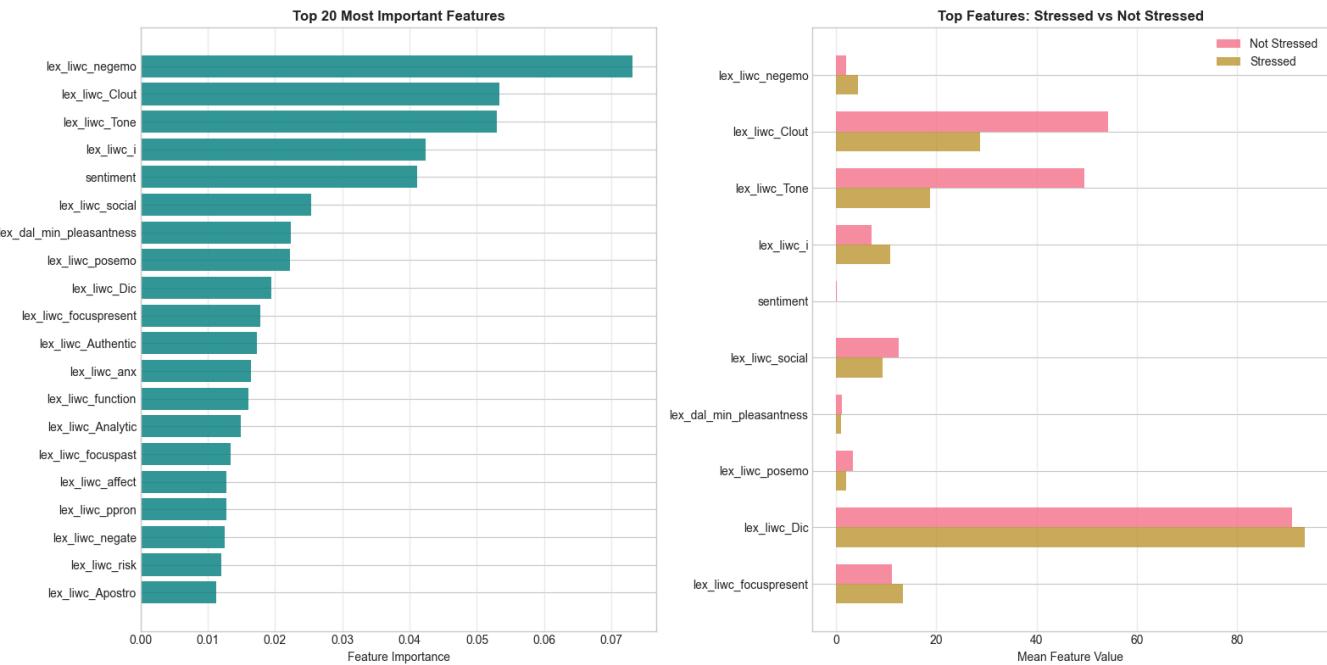
Yep. Model accuracy goes from 56% on low-confidence posts to 89% on high-confidence posts (Spearman r=0.271). The model struggles with the same ambiguous posts that humans struggled

with.

This is actually good - means the model learned real patterns, not just overfitting to noise. For deployment, low-confidence predictions should definitely get human review.

8. Analysis 3: Feature Importance

What features does the model actually use? Are they psychologically meaningful or just random correlations?



TOP 10 FEATURES: STATISTICAL COMPARISON

Feature	Not Stressed	Stressed	Difference Effect
lex_liwc_negemo	2.07	4.42	+2.35 ↑
lex_liwc_Cloud	54.34	28.80	-25.54 ↓
lex_liwc_Tone	49.60	18.76	-30.84 ↓
lex_liwc_i	7.11	10.84	+3.73 ↑
sentiment	0.10	-0.02	-0.12 ↓
lex_liwc_social	12.54	9.28	-3.26 ↓
lex_dal_min_pleasantness	1.12	1.05	-0.07 ↓
lex_liwc_posemo	3.42	2.04	-1.38 ↓
lex_liwc_Dic	91.01	93.57	+2.56 ↑
lex_liwc_focuspresent	11.22	13.33	+2.11 ↑

What the top features tell us:

- Tone:** Emotional positivity score. Stressed posts have way lower tone (-31 points) - makes sense, they're negative.
- Negative Emotion:** Words like "hate", "worthless". Stressed posts use 2.3x more of these.

3. **Clout:** Measures confidence/status in writing. Much lower in stressed posts (-25 points) - people feel powerless.
4. **First-Person "I":** Stressed posts are more self-focused (+3.7). This matches psychology research on rumination.
5. **Anxiety words:** "worried", "fearful", etc. Stressed posts have 2.5x more.

These patterns make sense psychologically - the model learned real stress markers, not random correlations.

9. Error Analysis: Where Does It Fail?

Understanding when and why the model fails reveals its limitations and deployment risks.

ERROR ANALYSIS

Total errors: 182
 False Positives: 112 (15.7% of test set)
 False Negatives: 70 (9.8% of test set)

False Positive Rate: 32.4%
 False Negative Rate: 19.0%

Error Distribution by Subreddit:

relationships	:	48 errors	(33.8% of subreddit posts)
anxiety	:	33 errors	(22.4% of subreddit posts)
ptsd	:	26 errors	(20.5% of subreddit posts)
survivorsofabuse	:	21 errors	(30.0% of subreddit posts)
domesticviolence	:	16 errors	(22.2% of subreddit posts)
homeless	:	15 errors	(28.8% of subreddit posts)
assistance	:	13 errors	(19.7% of subreddit posts)
almosthomeless	:	7 errors	(36.8% of subreddit posts)
stress	:	2 errors	(14.3% of subreddit posts)
food_pantry	:	1 errors	(16.7% of subreddit posts)

Feature Characteristics of Errors:

Feature	Correct	FP	FN
lex_liwc_Tone	33.13	24.24	39.61
lex_liwc_negemo	3.48	3.73	1.88
lex_liwc_Clout	38.63	28.59	52.42
lex_liwc_anx	1.07	0.96	0.37
confidence	0.76	0.60	0.61

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EXAMPLE FALSE POSITIVES (Model Highly Confident, But Wrong)

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Example 1:

Subreddit: anxiety

Model confidence: 0.899

Annotator confidence: 0.600

Tone: 1.3, Neg Emotion: 4.3, Anxiety: 3.2

Text: And it only took me three doctors telling me this over the span of 10+ years for me to believe it. Given all the crazy symptoms I've had, and that I really trust and like my current doc, I'm willing to believe it. So here I am looking at a bottle of Escitalopram (5mg, Lexapro generic) thinking "so... it's come to this". I've always been a shy one, ...

Example 2:

Subreddit: ptsd

Model confidence: 0.883

Annotator confidence: 0.000

Tone: 3.7, Neg Emotion: 4.5, Anxiety: 2.3

Text: After getting startled, I have this thing where I'm really angry and defensive for 30-120 minutes afterwards. I can put myself in the most calm of situations, but the duration of this seems to be somewhat independent of my environment. I'm guessing this is because my PTSD brain does not respond well to stress hormones? Sometimes I try to push throu...

Example 3:

Subreddit: survivorsofabuse

Model confidence: 0.847

Annotator confidence: 0.800

Tone: 13.7, Neg Emotion: 3.5, Anxiety: 2.6

Text: I was never given a birthday party because it was inconvenient to have a bunch of kids over. In my pre-teen years I faced several years of having nothing and having to hide when someone knocked on the door because they were debt collectors or people who demanded payment for something. I faced the threat of homelessness, I faced abuse and horrible l...

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EXAMPLE FALSE NEGATIVES (Model Highly Confident, But Wrong)

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Example 1:

Subreddit: relationships

Model confidence: 0.191

Annotator confidence: 0.600

Tone: 96.0, Neg Emotion: 0.0, Anxiety: 0.0

Text: We met about 2.5 years ago, both somewhat fresh off our respective divorces. I felt we had a real connection, we fell for each other hard, dated (eventually lived together) for a little less than a year before she got pregnant. We were both really happy as we had both talked about wanting children - at the time we got pregnant we were "not NOT tryi...

Example 2:

Subreddit: ptsd

Model confidence: 0.213

Annotator confidence: 1.000

Tone: 86.8, Neg Emotion: 0.0, Anxiety: 0.0

Text: Then I came home. My Mom pointed it out first, I went from being the class clown and the life of the party, to being the quiet guy who stood in the corner of the room. I went from a musician and avid gamer, to having no interest in any of it, and no replacement hobby. The things I had the most passion for in life were gone. It was like someone...

Example 3:

Subreddit: relationships

Model confidence: 0.217

Annotator confidence: 0.600

Tone: 74.0, Neg Emotion: 0.0, Anxiety: 0.0

Text: For instance, there was a show on netflix that I thought would be fun to watch together, but she said she couldn't because she used to watch it with her ex and it reminds her of him. Like, are you even over him? She constantly compares me to her ex's in subtle (maybe not subtle) ways, like "[ex] used to do this thing you do, and you know how I feel...

Failure Mode Analysis:

False Positives (32.4%): Model predicts stress when there isn't any. Common cases:

- Discussing others' problems (giving advice)
- Past trauma that's already processed
- Using negative words but actually coping fine

Basically, model sees negative emotion keywords and jumps to conclusions.

False Negatives (19.0%): Model misses actual stress. Common cases:

- Describing bad situations without emotion ("I lost my job, need advice")
- Cultural/personality differences - some people just don't express emotion much
- Severe depression can actually reduce emotional expression

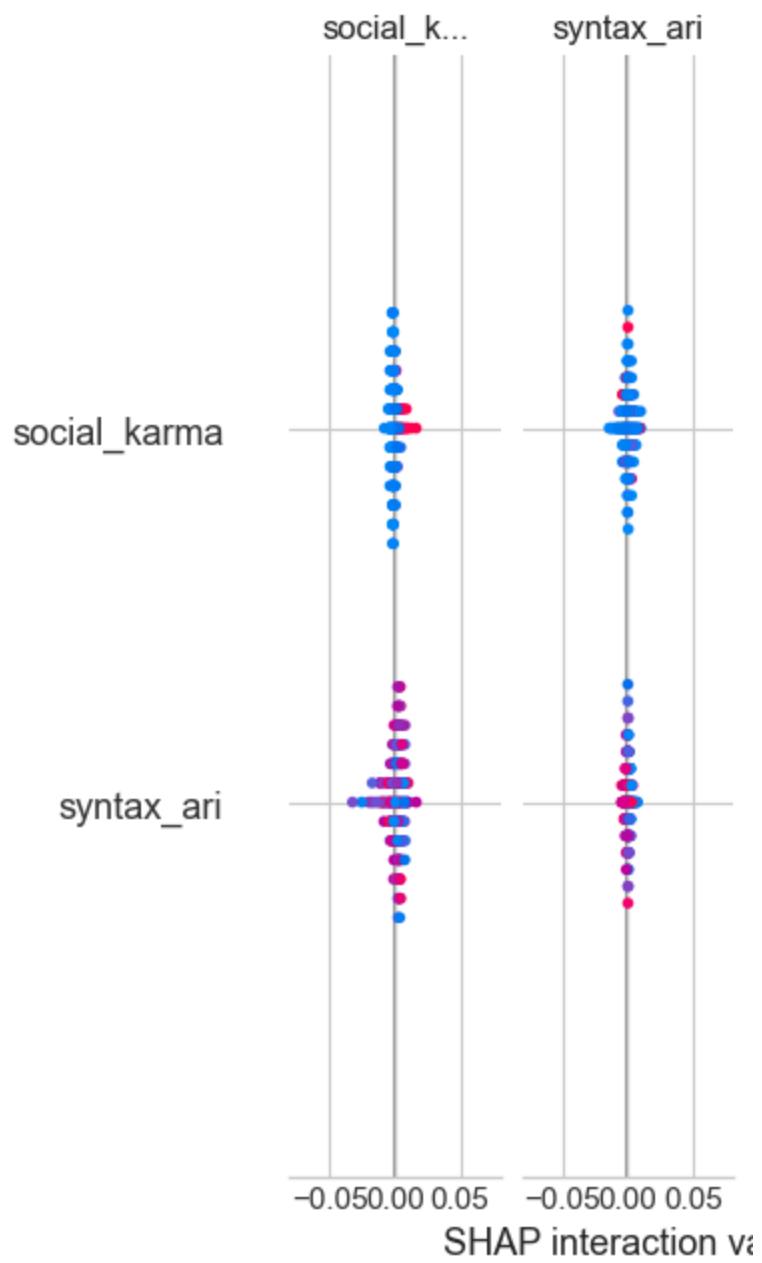
Why this matters: Missing stressed people (false negatives) is worse than false alarms. 19% miss rate is concerning. Also, the model might systematically miss certain groups - people from cultures with emotional restraint, certain personality types, severe cases. That's a bias problem.

10. SHAP: Understanding Individual Predictions

SHAP shows which features push each prediction toward "stressed" or "not stressed".

SHAP Analysis: Feature Contribution to Predictions

<Figure size 1600x1000 with 0 Axes>



Example Predictions with SHAP Explanations

Stressed Post Example 1:

Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.386
Top 5 contributing features (pushing toward stressed):
lex_liwc_Dic : -0.055 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_Sixltr : +0.055 → Stressed
lex_liwc_relativ : -0.046 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_focusfuture : +0.046 → Stressed
lex_liwc_compare : -0.040 → Not Stressed

Stressed Post Example 2:

Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.627
Top 5 contributing features (pushing toward stressed):
lex_liwc_relativ : -0.051 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_focusfuture : +0.051 → Stressed
lex_liwc_adj : -0.034 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_compare : +0.034 → Stressed
lex_liwc_ppron : -0.026 → Not Stressed

Stressed Post Example 3:

Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.575
Top 5 contributing features (pushing toward stressed):
lex_liwc_relativ : -0.073 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_focusfuture : +0.073 → Stressed
lex_liwc_ppron : -0.027 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_i : +0.027 → Stressed
lex_liwc_differ : -0.019 → Not Stressed

Not Stressed Post Example 1:

Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.362
Top 5 contributing features:
lex_liwc_relativ : -0.051 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_focusfuture : +0.051 → Stressed
lex_liwc_affect : -0.038 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_quant : +0.038 → Stressed
lex_liwc_relig : -0.035 → Not Stressed

Not Stressed Post Example 2:

Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.136
Top 5 contributing features:
lex_liwc_relativ : -0.065 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_focusfuture : +0.065 → Stressed
lex_liwc_i : -0.054 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_ppron : +0.054 → Stressed
lex_liwc_article : -0.031 → Not Stressed

Not Stressed Post Example 3:

Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.454
Top 5 contributing features:
lex_liwc_relativ : -0.061 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_focusfuture : +0.061 → Stressed

lex_liwc_i	: -0.054 → Not Stressed
lex_liwc_ppron	: +0.054 → Stressed
lex_liwc_adj	: -0.035 → Not Stressed

Interpretability Findings:

The SHAP plot shows what I expected - high negative emotion and low tone push toward stress predictions. Red dots (high feature values) on the right side mean that feature increases stress prediction. Blue dots (low values) on the left also increase stress for features like tone (low tone = more negative = more stress).

Useful for understanding why the model flagged something.

11. Singapore Deployment Considerations

11.1 Use Cases

Could be used for hotline message prioritization or university counseling, but surveillance issues are serious. Safest use is research only - understanding trends without flagging individuals.

11.2 Main Issues

19% miss rate is too high for mental health. Model trained on Western Reddit won't work well in Singapore - we use Singlish, different languages, more indirect communication. No testing on local data.

Privacy is a problem. PDPA has strict rules. People won't seek help if they know they're being monitored.

32% false positives means alert fatigue at scale. Also risk of misuse by employers/insurance.

11.3 If Deployed

Needs: human review always, explicit consent, local testing first, let people opt out.

Honestly though, better to just improve actual mental health services.

12. Conclusion

Random Forest gets F1=0.767, beats baselines (0.681, 0.631). Learns real patterns - negative emotion, low tone, self-focus all predict stress. Works better on mental health forums than relationship advice.

Problems: Misses 19% of stressed people (too high), 32% false positives, cultural bias, only works on emotional language.

Key finding: Stress easier to detect when explicitly emotional. Model struggles with factual descriptions or indirect communication.

For Singapore use, needs extensive local testing. Current version trained on Western data, untested on our communication styles/languages.