

Final Project: Music vs Mental Health Analysis

Calvin, Vy, Karen

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Executive Summary

We aim to explore how music impact mental health by analyzing relevant data. This will help us determine how music is the most beneficial for mental health. We'll compare this to the amount of people suffering from certain mental conditions.

Importing the dataset

```
data <- read.csv('mxmh_survey_results.csv')
head(data)
```

```
##           Timestamp Age Primary.streaming.service Hours.per.day While.working
## 1 8/27/2022 19:29:02  18                Spotify             3.0         Yes
## 2 8/27/2022 19:57:31  63                Pandora             1.5         Yes
## 3 8/27/2022 21:28:18  18                Spotify             4.0         No
## 4 8/27/2022 21:40:40  61            YouTube Music             2.5         Yes
## 5 8/27/2022 21:54:47  18                Spotify             4.0         Yes
## 6 8/27/2022 21:56:50  18                Spotify             5.0         Yes
## Instrumentalist Composer Fav.genre Exploratory Foreign.languages BPM
## 1           Yes      Yes          Latin          Yes          Yes 156
## 2           No      No          Rock          Yes          No 119
## 3           No      No Video game music          No          Yes 132
## 4           No      Yes          Jazz          Yes          Yes 84
## 5           No      No          R&B          Yes          No 107
## 6           Yes      Yes          Jazz          Yes          Yes 86
## Frequency..Classical. Frequency..Country. Frequency..EDM. Frequency..Folk.
## 1           Rarely          Never          Rarely          Never
## 2           Sometimes          Never          Never          Rarely
## 3           Never          Never Very frequently          Never
## 4           Sometimes          Never          Never          Rarely
## 5           Never          Never          Rarely          Never
## 6           Rarely          Sometimes          Never          Never
## Frequency..Gospel. Frequency..Hip.hop. Frequency..Jazz. Frequency..K.pop.
## 1           Never          Sometimes          Never          Very frequently
## 2           Sometimes          Rarely Very frequently          Rarely
## 3           Never          Rarely          Rarely          Very frequently
## 4           Sometimes          Never Very frequently          Sometimes
## 5           Rarely          Very frequently          Never          Very frequently
```

```
## 6          Never          Sometimes Very frequently Very frequently
## Frequency..Latin. Frequency..Lofi. Frequency..Metal. Frequency..Pop.
## 1 Very frequently          Rarely          Never Very frequently
## 2          Sometimes          Rarely          Never          Sometimes
## 3          Never          Sometimes          Sometimes          Rarely
## 4 Very frequently          Sometimes          Never          Sometimes
## 5          Sometimes          Sometimes          Never          Sometimes
## 6          Rarely Very frequently          Rarely Very frequently
## Frequency..R.B. Frequency..Rap. Frequency..Rock. Frequency..Video.game.music.
## 1          Sometimes Very frequently          Never          Sometimes
## 2          Sometimes          Rarely Very frequently          Rarely
## 3          Never          Rarely          Rarely          Very frequently
## 4          Sometimes          Never          Never          Never
## 5 Very frequently Very frequently          Never          Rarely
## 6 Very frequently Very frequently Very frequently          Never
## Anxiety Depression Insomnia OCD Music.effects Permissions
## 1          3          0          1  0          I understand.
## 2          7          2          2  1          I understand.
## 3          7          7         10  2      No effect I understand.
## 4          9          7          3  3      Improve I understand.
## 5          7          2          5  9      Improve I understand.
## 6          8          8          7  7      Improve I understand.
```

```
require('tidyr')
```

```
## Loading required package: tidyr
```

```
require('dplyr')
```

```
## Loading required package: dplyr
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
## filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
require('ggplot2')
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

Making categories for Anxious, Depressed, and Insomniac

```

# mark people as anxious (1) if anxiety > 5, not anxious (0) otherwise
data$Anxious = ifelse(data$Anxiety > 5, 1, 0)
# mark people as depressed (1) if anxiety > 5, not anxious (0) otherwise
data$Depressed = ifelse(data$Depression > 5, 1, 0)
# mark people as insomniac (1) if anxiety > 5, not anxious (0) otherwise
data$Insomniac = ifelse(data$Insomnia > 5, 1, 0)

```

```
head(data)
```

```

##      Timestamp Age Primary.streaming.service Hours.per.day While.working
## 1 8/27/2022 19:29:02 18 Spotify 3.0 Yes
## 2 8/27/2022 19:57:31 63 Pandora 1.5 Yes
## 3 8/27/2022 21:28:18 18 Spotify 4.0 No
## 4 8/27/2022 21:40:40 61 YouTube Music 2.5 Yes
## 5 8/27/2022 21:54:47 18 Spotify 4.0 Yes
## 6 8/27/2022 21:56:50 18 Spotify 5.0 Yes
## Instrumentalist Composer Fav.genre Exploratory Foreign.languages BPM
## 1 Yes Yes Latin Yes Yes 156
## 2 No No Rock Yes No 119
## 3 No No Video game music No Yes 132
## 4 No Yes Jazz Yes Yes 84
## 5 No No R&B Yes No 107
## 6 Yes Yes Jazz Yes Yes 86
## Frequency..Classical. Frequency..Country. Frequency..EDM. Frequency..Folk.
## 1 Rarely Never Rarely Never
## 2 Sometimes Never Never Rarely
## 3 Never Never Very frequently Never
## 4 Sometimes Never Never Rarely
## 5 Never Never Rarely Never
## 6 Rarely Sometimes Never Never
## Frequency..Gospel. Frequency..Hip.hop. Frequency..Jazz. Frequency..K.pop.
## 1 Never Sometimes Never Very frequently
## 2 Sometimes Rarely Very frequently Rarely
## 3 Never Rarely Rarely Very frequently
## 4 Sometimes Never Very frequently Sometimes
## 5 Rarely Very frequently Never Very frequently
## 6 Never Sometimes Very frequently Very frequently
## Frequency..Latin. Frequency..Lofi. Frequency..Metal. Frequency..Pop.
## 1 Very frequently Rarely Never Very frequently
## 2 Sometimes Rarely Never Sometimes
## 3 Never Sometimes Sometimes Rarely
## 4 Very frequently Sometimes Never Sometimes
## 5 Sometimes Sometimes Never Sometimes
## 6 Rarely Very frequently Rarely Very frequently
## Frequency..R.B. Frequency..Rap. Frequency..Rock. Frequency..Video.game.music.
## 1 Sometimes Very frequently Never Sometimes
## 2 Sometimes Rarely Very frequently Rarely
## 3 Never Rarely Rarely Very frequently
## 4 Sometimes Never Never Never
## 5 Very frequently Very frequently Never Rarely
## 6 Very frequently Very frequently Very frequently Never
## Anxiety Depression Insomnia OCD Music.effects Permissions Anxious Depressed
## 1 3 0 1 0 I understand. 0 0

```

```
## 2      7      2      2      1      I understand.      1      0
## 3      7      7     10      2      No effect I understand.      1      1
## 4      9      7      3      3      Improve I understand.      1      1
## 5      7      2      5      9      Improve I understand.      1      0
## 6      8      8      7      7      Improve I understand.      1      1
##  Insomniac
## 1      0
## 2      0
## 3      1
## 4      0
## 5      0
## 6      1
```

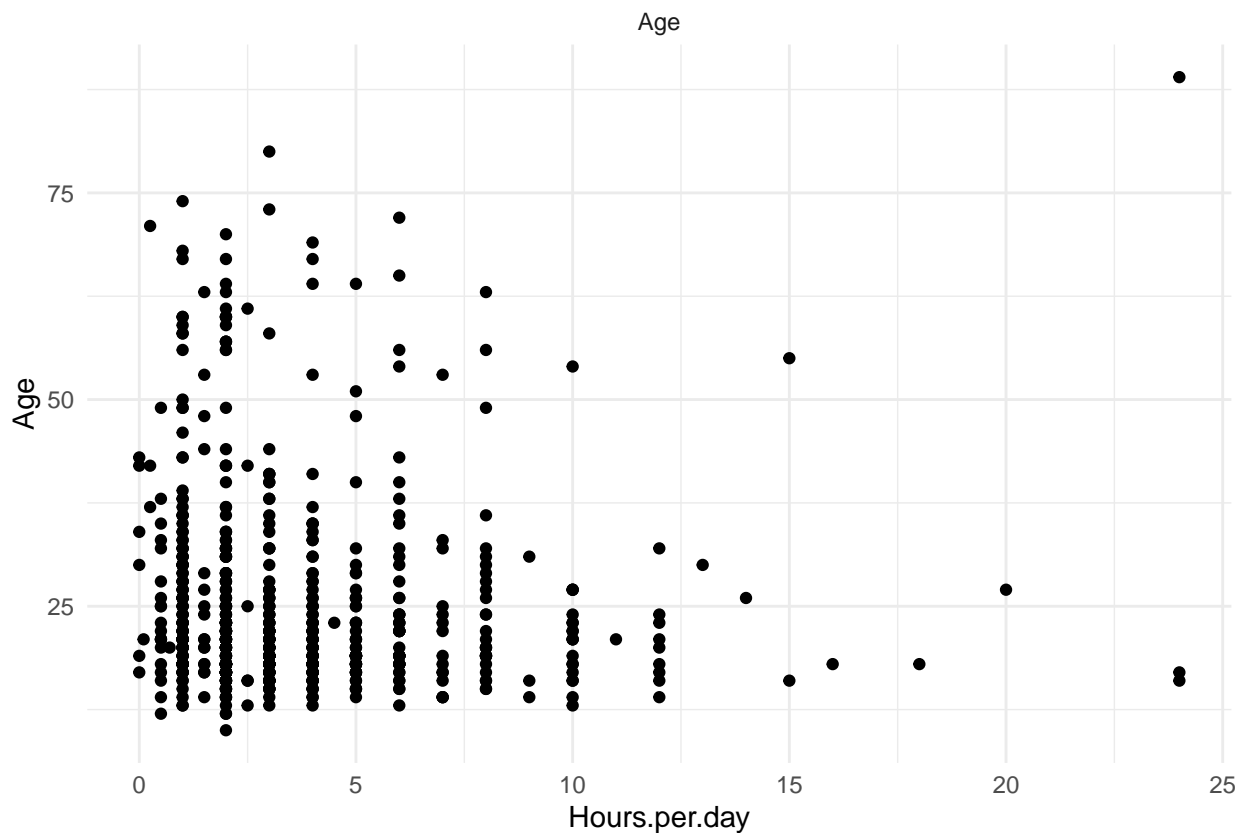
```
attach(data)
```

Testing Non-linearity

We don't need to test for non-linearity for categorical variables so we will only test for non-linearity on the continuous variables, namely age.

```
ggplot(pivot_longer(data = data, 2), aes(Hours.per.day, Age)) +
  theme_minimal() + geom_point() + facet_wrap('name', scales = 'free')
```

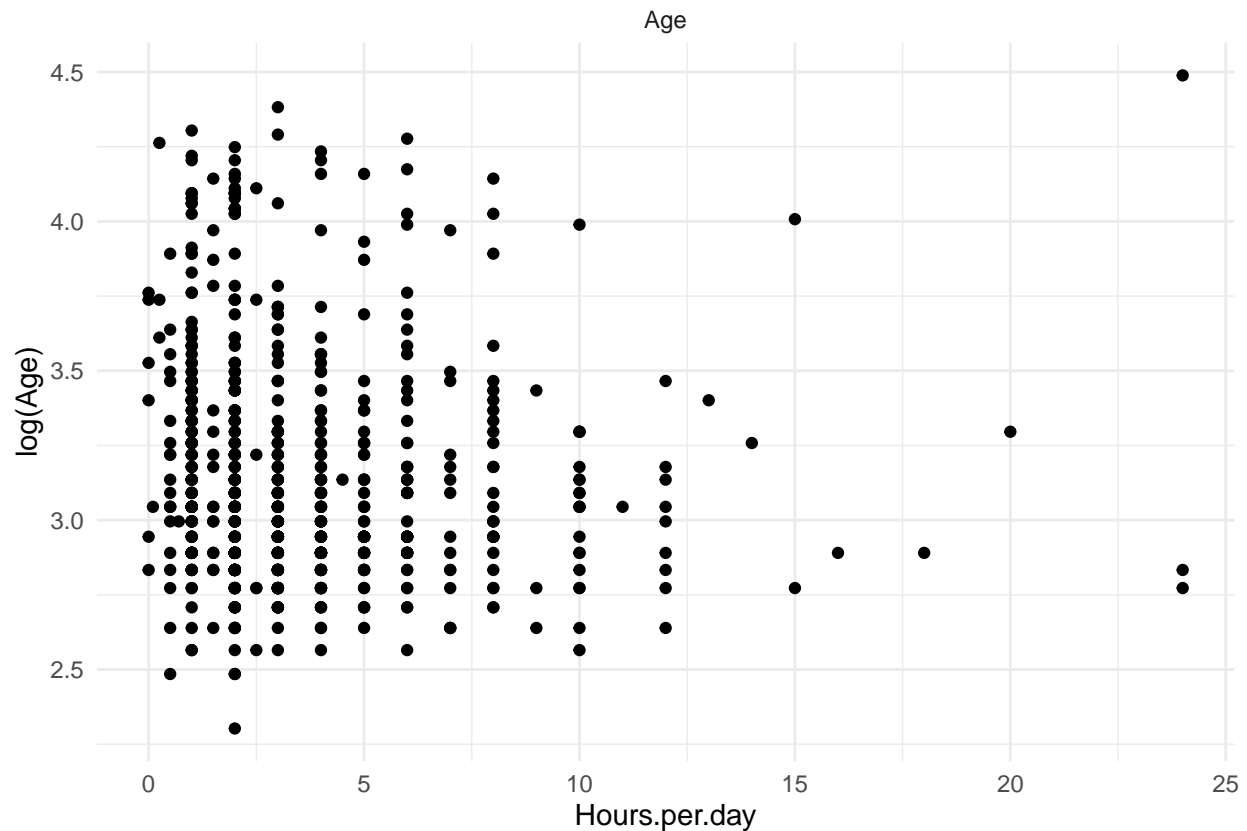
```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing missing values ('geom_point()').
```



Plotting the covariate age against hours per day, it doesn't seem that there is a linear relationship between the 2. To try to fix this, let's take the log of age. With log age:

```
ggplot(pivot_longer(data = data, 2), aes(Hours.per.day, log(Age))) +  
  theme_minimal() + geom_point() + facet_wrap('name', scales = 'free')
```

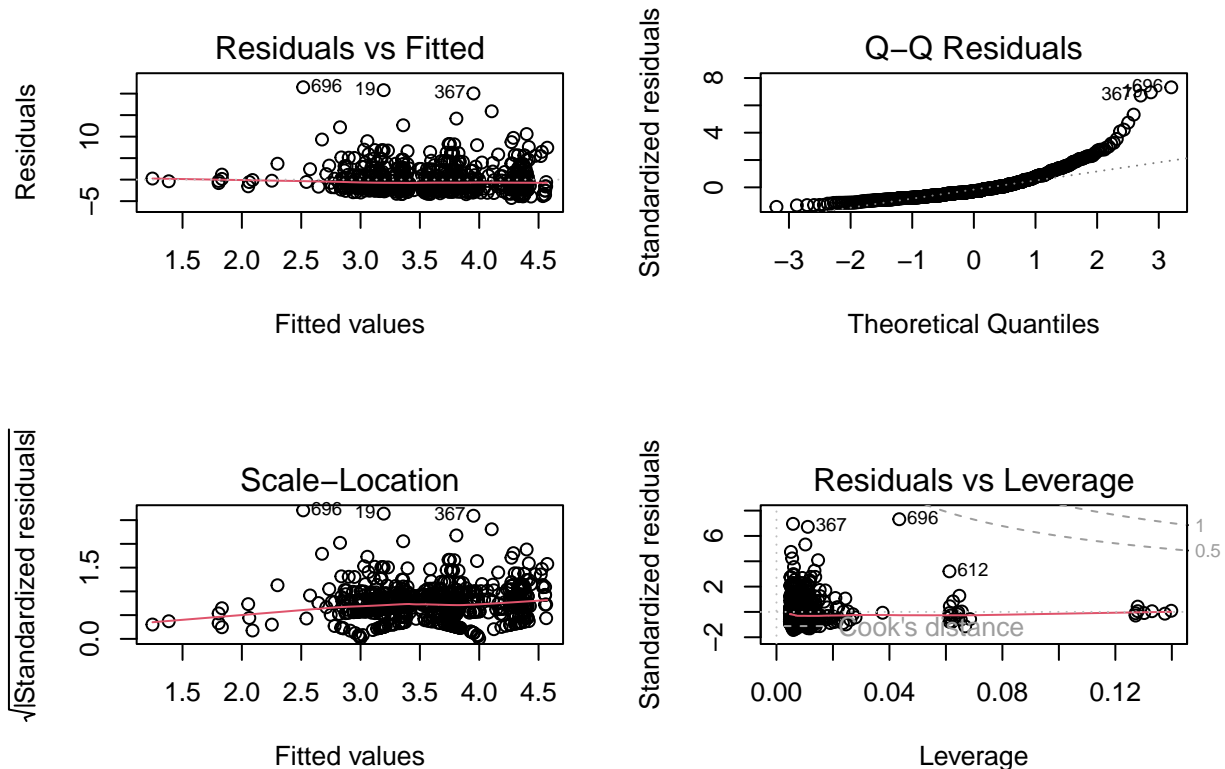
```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing missing values ('geom_point()').
```



```
# Fitted model
```

```
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed +  
##      data$Insomniac + data$Music.effects)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max   
## -4.2717 -1.8169 -0.8077  0.8563 21.4835   
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)      
## (Intercept)   1.996420   1.107135   1.803   0.0718 .    
## data$Age      -0.009144   0.009348  -0.978   0.3283      
## data$Anxious  -0.173814   0.247245  -0.703   0.4823      
## data$Depressed  0.622019   0.244447   2.545   0.0111 *    
## data$Insomniac  0.573701   0.248678   2.307   0.0213 *  
```

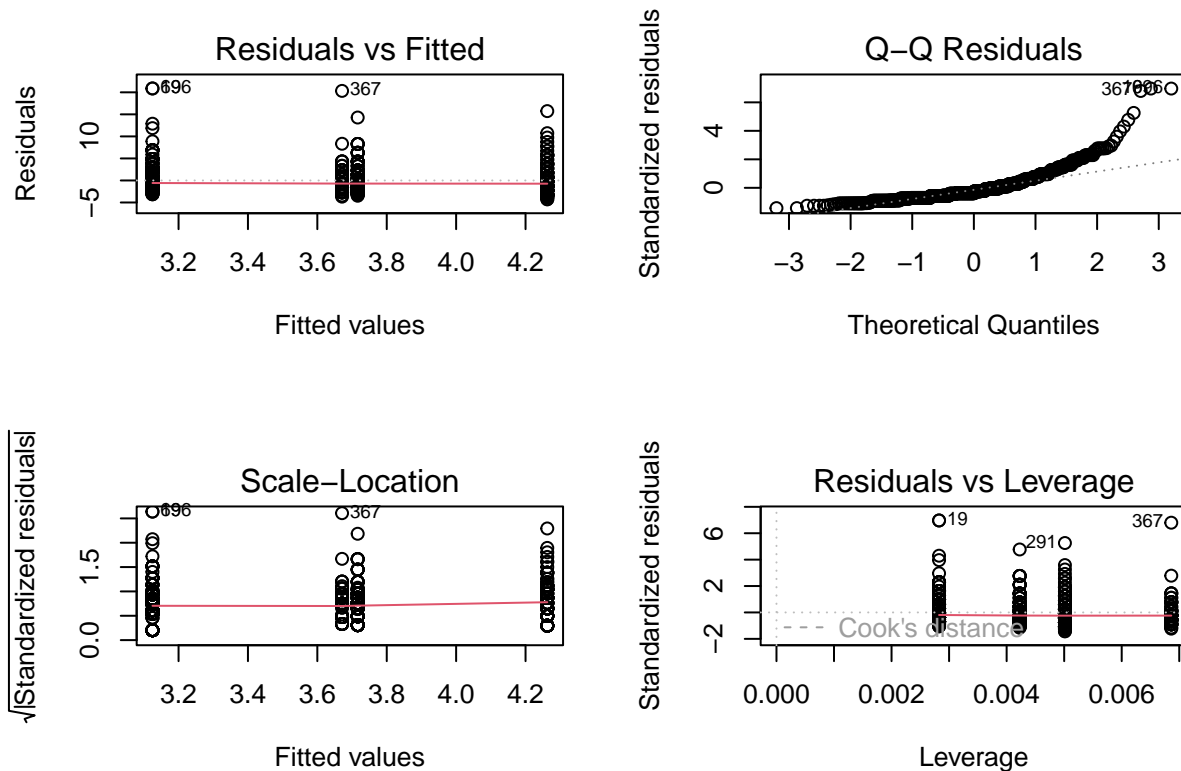
```
## data$Music.effectsImprove    1.527684    1.072628    1.424    0.1548
## data$Music.effectsNo effect  1.333873    1.087927    1.226    0.2206
## data$Music.effectsWorsen     0.422756    1.293733    0.327    0.7439
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.001 on 727 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.02839,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.01903
## F-statistic: 3.034 on 7 and 727 DF,  p-value: 0.003758
```



FitA is not normal as shown in the Q-Q Plot where the error points are rising off the normal line which show a right skew. Additionally, FitA does have a constant variance which was evident in Residual VS Fitted plot where there is no clear pattern however, there appear to be many outliers.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Depressed + data$Insomniac)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4.2627 -1.7163 -1.1248  0.8752 20.8752
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      3.1248     0.1595  19.591  <2e-16 ***
```

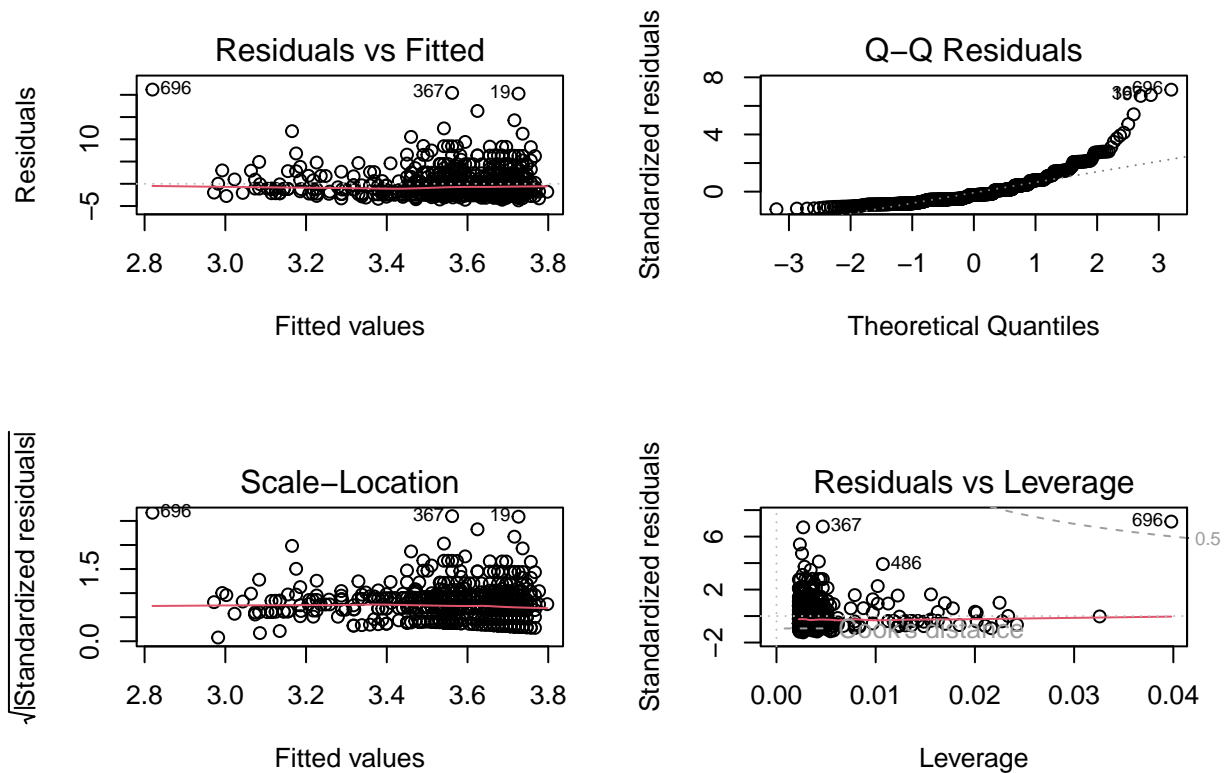
```
## data$Depressed    0.5914    0.2295    2.577    0.0102 *
## data$Insomniac    0.5464    0.2467    2.215    0.0271 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.001 on 733 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.02075,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.01808
## F-statistic: 7.767 on 2 and 733 DF,  p-value: 0.0004594
```



FitB is not normal as shown in the Q-Q Plot where the error points are rising off the normal line which show a right skew. Additionally, FitB does have a constant variance which was evident in Residual VS Fitted plot where there is no clear pattern however, there appear to be many outliers.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Age + data$Anxious)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.7264 -1.7264 -0.7162  1.2634 21.1805
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   3.724573   0.312308  11.926  <2e-16 ***
## data$Age      -0.010169   0.009381  -1.084    0.279
## data$Anxious   0.174711   0.230953   0.756    0.450
```

```
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.03 on 732 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.002772,    Adjusted R-squared:  4.744e-05
## F-statistic: 1.017 on 2 and 732 DF,  p-value: 0.362
```

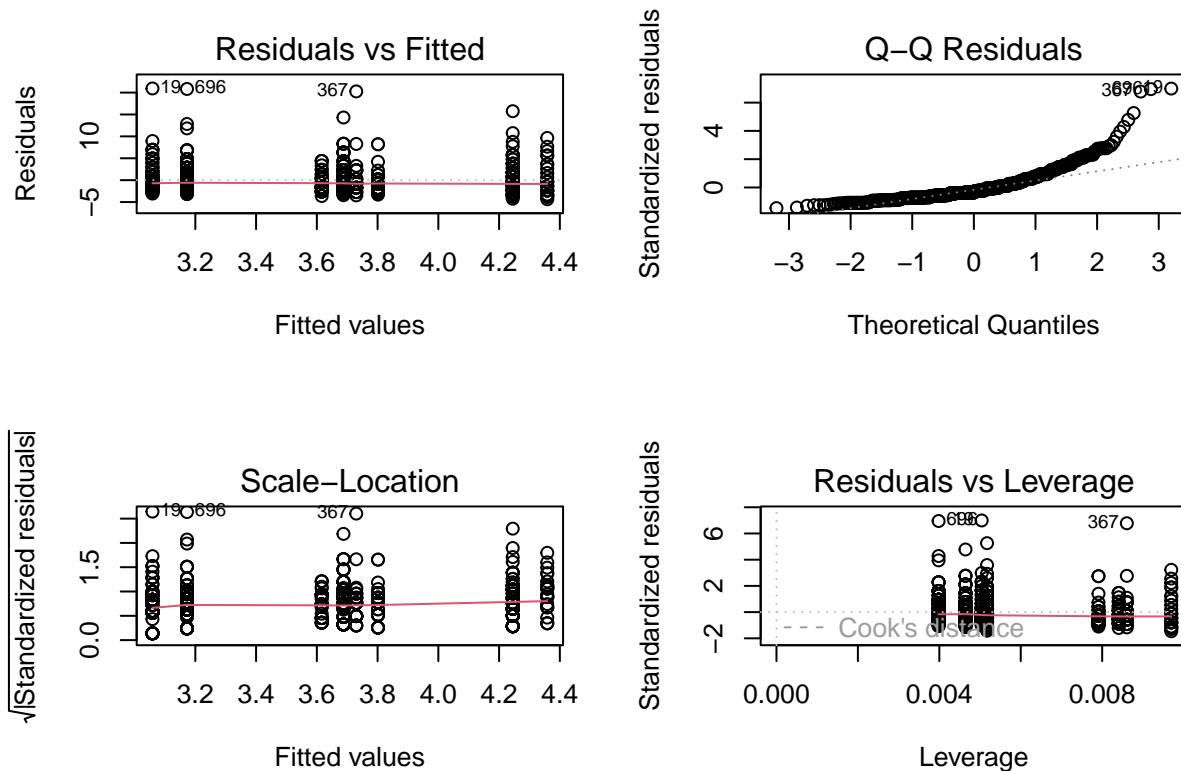


FitC is not normal as shown in the Q-Q Plot where the error points are rising off the normal line which show a right skew. Additionally, FitC does have a constant variance which was evident in Residual VS Fitted plot where there is no clear pattern however, there appear to be many outliers. The outliers can be clearly seen in Residuals vs Leverage plot where point 696 is outside of the Cookline.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Anxious + data$Depressed +
##     data$Insomniac)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4.3586 -1.8013 -1.0589  0.8275 20.9411
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      3.1725     0.1895  16.744 <2e-16 ***
## data$Anxious     -0.1137     0.2434  -0.467  0.6407
```



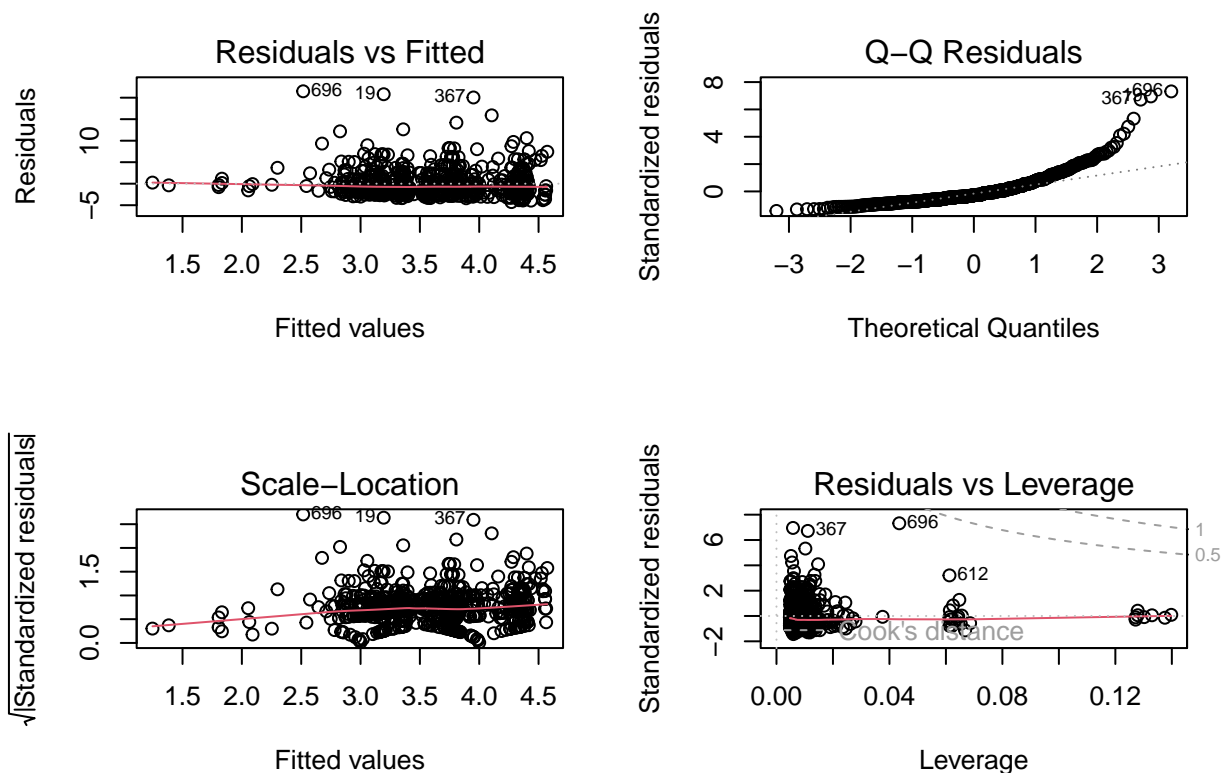
```
## data$Depressed    0.6288      0.2432    2.586    0.0099 **
## data$Insomniac    0.5573      0.2480    2.247    0.0249 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.002 on 732 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.02104,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.01703
## F-statistic: 5.245 on 3 and 732 DF,  p-value: 0.001383
```



FitC is not normal as shown in the Q-Q Plot where the error points are rising off the normal line which show a right skew. Additionally, FitC does have a constant variance which was evident in Residual VS Fitted plot where there is no clear pattern however, there appear to be possible outliers.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = data$Hours.per.day ~ -1 + data$Age + data$Anxious +
##     data$Depressed + data$Insomniac + data$Music.effects)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4.2717 -1.8169 -0.8077  0.8563 21.4835
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## data$Age      -0.009144   0.009348  -0.978  0.32835
## data$Anxious  -0.173814   0.247245  -0.703  0.48228
```

```
## data$Depressed          0.622019    0.244447    2.545    0.01115 *
## data$Insomniac          0.573701    0.248678    2.307    0.02133 *
## data$Music.effects      1.996420    1.107135    1.803    0.07177 .
## data$Music.effectsImprove 3.524104    0.326790   10.784   < 2e-16 ***
## data$Music.effectsNo effect 3.330293    0.376545    8.844   < 2e-16 ***
## data$Music.effectsWorsen 2.419176    0.791330    3.057    0.00232 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.001 on 727 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.5939, Adjusted R-squared:  0.5895
## F-statistic: 132.9 on 8 and 727 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```



```
anova_result <- anova(fitA, fitE, test = "LRT")
anova_result
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed +
##       data$Insomniac + data$Music.effects
## Model 2: data$Hours.per.day ~ -1 + data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed +
##       data$Insomniac + data$Music.effects
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq Pr(>Chi)
## 1      727 6548.3
## 2      727 6548.3  0 9.0949e-13
```

ANOVA test

```
anova(fitA, fitE)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed +
##       data$Insomniac + data$Music.effects
## Model 2: data$Hours.per.day ~ -1 + data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed +
##       data$Insomniac + data$Music.effects
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)
## 1      727 6548.3
## 2      727 6548.3  0 9.0949e-13
```

AIC

```
AIC(fitA)
```

```
## [1] 3711.35
```

```
AIC(fitB)
```

```
## [1] 3711.172
```

```
AIC(fitC)
```

```
## [1] 3720.476
```

```
AIC(fitD)
```

```
## [1] 3712.953
```

```
AIC(fitE)
```

```
## [1] 3711.35
```

BIC

```
BIC(fitA)
```

```
## [1] 3752.749
```

```
BIC(fitB)
```

```
## [1] 3729.577
```

```
BIC(fitC)
```

```
## [1] 3738.876
```

```
BIC(fitD)
```

```
## [1] 3735.959
```

```
BIC(fitE)
```

```
## [1] 3752.749
```

- fitB has the best fit according to AIC and BIC because it has the lowest AIC and BIC.
- For the AIC, fitA, fitB, and fitE have very similar AICs but, as noted, fitB has the lowest.

Analysis and Conclusion

Code Appendix:

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
data <- read.csv('mxmh_survey_results.csv')
head(data)
require('tidyr')
require('dplyr')
require('ggplot2')
# mark people as anxious (1) if anxiety > 5, not anxious (0) otherwise
data$Anxious = ifelse(data$Anxiety > 5, 1, 0)
# mark people as depressed (1) if anxiety > 5, not anxious (0) otherwise
data$Depressed = ifelse(data$Depression > 5, 1, 0)
# mark people as anxious (1) if anxiety > 5, not anxious (0) otherwise
data$Insomniac = ifelse(data$Insomnia > 5, 1, 0)

head(data)
attach(data)
ggplot(pivot_longer(data = data, 2), aes(Hours.per.day, Age)) +
  theme_minimal() + geom_point() + facet_wrap('name', scales = 'free')
ggplot(pivot_longer(data = data, 2), aes(Hours.per.day, log(Age))) +
  theme_minimal() + geom_point() + facet_wrap('name', scales = 'free')
fitA <- lm(data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed + data$Insomniac + data$Music.)
summary(fitA)

par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(fitA)

fitB <- lm(data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Depressed + data$Insomniac )
summary(fitB)

par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(fitB)

fitC <- lm(data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Age + data$Anxious )
summary(fitC)

par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(fitC)

fitD <- lm(data$Hours.per.day ~ data$Anxious + data$Depressed + data$Insomniac)
summary(fitD)

par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(fitD)
fitE <- lm(data$Hours.per.day ~ -1 + data$Age + data$Anxious + data$Depressed + data$Insomniac + data$Music.)
summary(fitE)

par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(fitE)
```

```
anova_result <- anova(fitA, fitE, test = "LRT")
anova_result
anova(fitA, fitE)
AIC(fitA)
AIC(fitB)
AIC(fitC)
AIC(fitD)
AIC(fitE)
BIC(fitA)
BIC(fitB)
BIC(fitC)
BIC(fitD)
BIC(fitE)
```