

Playground

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Motivation

According to the CDC, suicide was the 10th leading cause of death in the US in 2015, and the 2nd leading cause of death among adolescents and young adults. Psychological disorders, particularly depression, are a significant risk factor for suicide especially when they go untreated. There is no reliable way to predict who is at risk for committing suicide, because most screening approaches depend on self-report information and people contemplating on suicide would often deny it when asked. However, even if someone wouldn't tell the truth on a questionnaire, they will often tell Google. Using suicide rate and mental health treatment facilities data as well as Google search term data, our project aims to map the demand for and supply of mental health treatment in California cities.

- use result/visualization as hook

Playground

```
require(gtrendsR)

## Loading required package: gtrendsR

require(ggplot2)

## Loading required package: ggplot2

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(zipcode)

## Loading required package: zipcode

data("zipcode")
require(ggmap)

## Loading required package: ggmap
```

Making Dataframes

This gives us a master dataframe of search frequencies of “depression” over the past 12 months in the US which relate for sure to mental health. We can take different dataframes using “\$”: see the dataframe for details.

```
trend<-gtrends("suicide",c("US"),time="today+5-y")
trend$interest_by_region
```

| ## | location | hits | keyword | geo | gprop |
|-------|----------------------|------|---------|-----|-------|
| ## 1 | Wyoming | 100 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 2 | Alaska | 100 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 3 | New Mexico | 99 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 4 | Nevada | 97 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 5 | Utah | 96 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 6 | Montana | 95 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 7 | Arizona | 93 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 8 | Indiana | 93 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 9 | West Virginia | 92 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 10 | Idaho | 91 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 11 | Vermont | 91 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 12 | Colorado | 90 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 13 | Maine | 89 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 14 | South Dakota | 89 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 15 | California | 88 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 16 | Delaware | 88 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 17 | New Hampshire | 88 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 18 | Nebraska | 88 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 19 | Kentucky | 88 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 20 | Arkansas | 87 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 21 | Missouri | 87 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 22 | Oklahoma | 86 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 23 | Pennsylvania | 86 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 24 | Washington | 86 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 25 | Michigan | 86 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 26 | Iowa | 85 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 27 | North Dakota | 85 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 28 | Ohio | 85 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 29 | Texas | 84 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 30 | Rhode Island | 83 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 31 | Illinois | 83 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 32 | New Jersey | 83 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 33 | Connecticut | 82 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 34 | District of Columbia | 82 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 35 | Tennessee | 82 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 36 | Alabama | 81 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 37 | Massachusetts | 81 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 38 | Hawaii | 81 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 39 | Maryland | 81 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 40 | Kansas | 80 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 41 | Wisconsin | 80 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 42 | Louisiana | 79 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 43 | South Carolina | 78 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 44 | North Carolina | 78 | suicide | US | web |
| ## 45 | Minnesota | 77 | suicide | US | web |

```
## 46      Mississippi  76 suicide US    web
## 47      New York    76 suicide US    web
## 48      Georgia     76 suicide US    web
## 49      Florida     75 suicide US    web
## 50      Virginia    70 suicide US    web
## 51      Oregon      70 suicide US    web
```

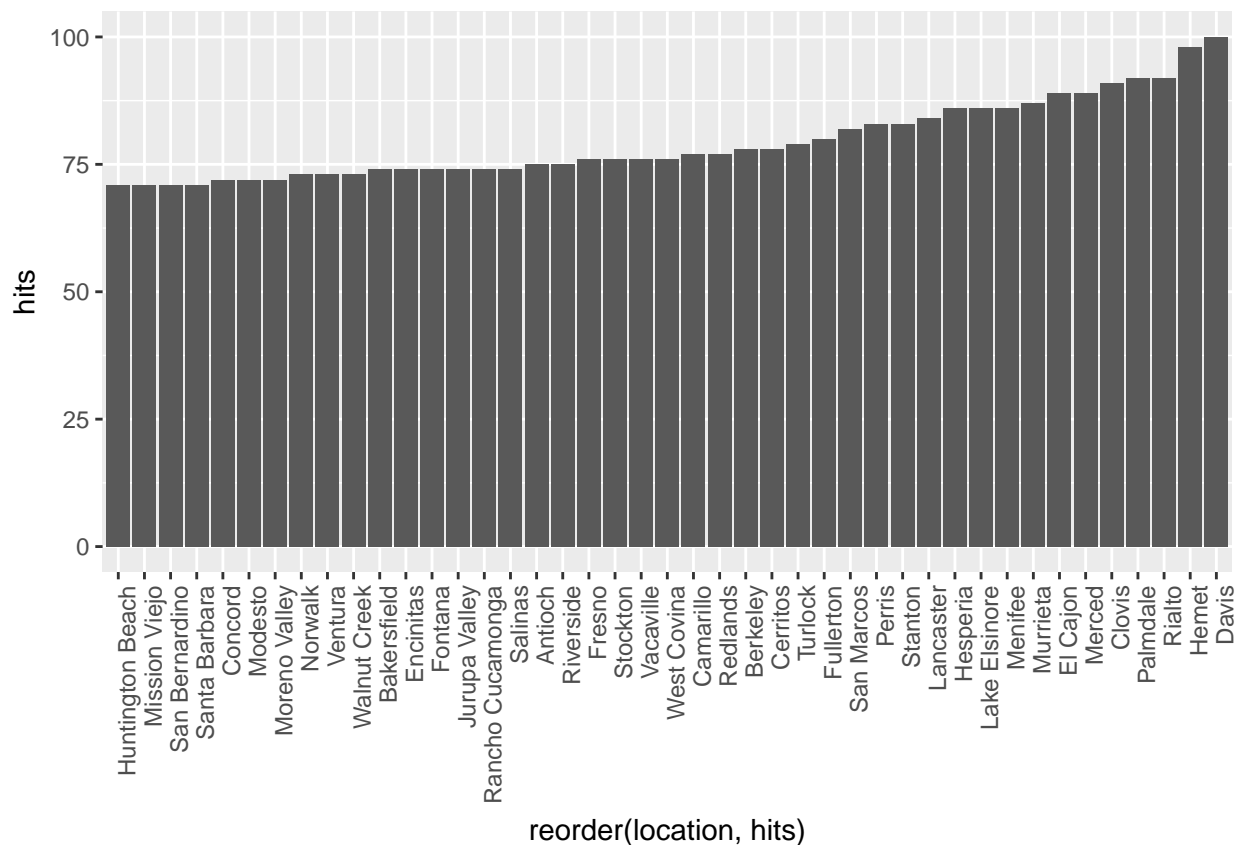
For example, this gives us search frequencies by cities in CA in the U.S.

```
cities_longlat<-read.csv("cal_cities.csv",header=TRUE) %>% select(c(location,Latitude,Longitude))
cities_dep<-gtrends("depression",c("US-CA"),time="today 12-m")$interest_by_city
cities_dep<-cities_dep %>% inner_join(cities_longlat,by="location")

write.csv(cities_dep,file="cities_top49.csv")
```

This plots cities_dep.

```
ggplot(cities_dep,aes(x=reorder(location,hits),y=hits))+geom_bar(stat="identity")+theme(axis.text.x = e
```



```
# for (i in 1:length(cities_dep$location)) {
#   place=geocode(cities_dep$location[i],output="latlon",source="dsk")
#   cities_dep$lat[i]=as.numeric(place[1])
#   cities_dep$lon[i]=as.numeric(place[2])
#   print(place)
# }
cities_dep$keyword<-NULL
cities_dep$geo<-NULL
cities_dep$gprop<-NULL
```

```
# center=as.numeric(geocode("United States",source="ask"))
# mappy<-get_map(c(-119.4179,36.7783),zoom=6,scale=2,mptype = "terrain",source="google")
# p=ggmap(mappy,extent="device",ylab="Latitude",xlab="Longitude")
# p=p+geom_point(data=cities_dep,aes(x=lat,y=lon),size=(cities_dep$hits/50)^2)
# p
```

```
suis<-read.csv(file="death.csv",header=TRUE) %>% filter(Causes.of.Death=="SUI") #>% filter(Year >= 2010)
colnames(suis)[2]<-"zip"
suis$zip<-as.character(suis$zip)
city_suis<-inner_join(zipcode,suis,by="zip")
city_suis<-city_suis %>% group_by(city) %>% summarise(suicides=sum(Count))
colnames(city_suis)[1]<-"location"
```

```
citydem<-read.csv("citydems.csv",header=TRUE)
citydem2<-read.csv("citydems2.csv",header=TRUE)
citydem2$Name<-gsub(".*","",citydem2$Name)
citydem$Name<-gsub(".*","",citydem$Name)
citydem$FIPS<-NULL
citydem2$FIPS<-NULL
colnames(citydem)<-c("location", "male", "female","healthcare","bluecollar","whitecollar","nonfamily","medAge","AmInd","whiteNonHispanic","hispanic","white","black","asian","medIncome")
colnames(citydem2)<-c("location","healthcarepp","activities","socialRec","entertainment","pov","presdrugs","suicides")
logtable<-inner_join(citydem,cities_dep,by="location") %>% inner_join(city_suis,by="location") %>% inner_join(cities_dep,by="location")
#logtable$hiRate<- ifelse(logtable$suicides>median(logtable$suicides),1,0)
logtable_crop<-logtable[,-c(1,23,24)]
```

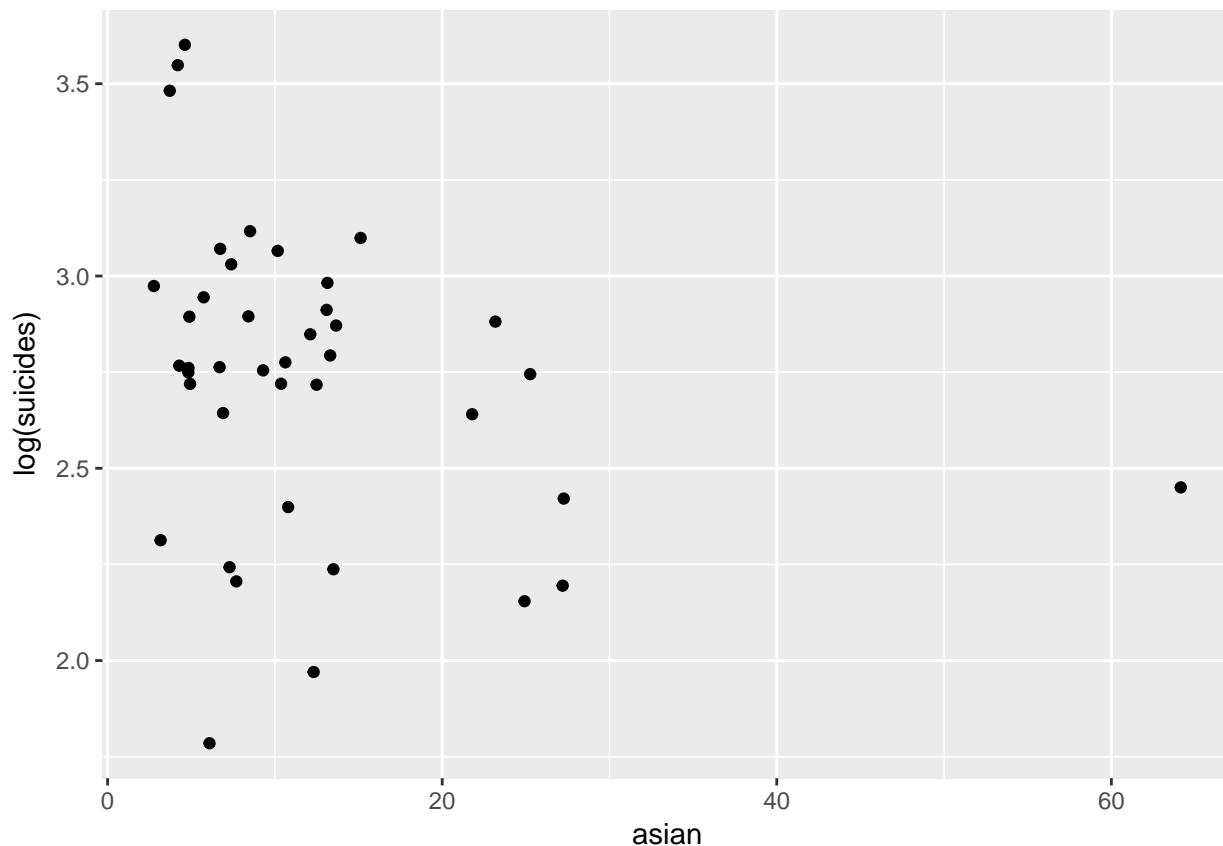
```
set.seed(1)
model<-lm(log(suicides)~.,data=logtable_crop)
summary(model)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log(suicides) ~ ., data = logtable_crop)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.41775 -0.10836 -0.02047  0.12064  0.43289
##
## Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   8.624e+00  1.288e+01   0.669   0.5150
## male         -1.575e-02  1.193e-01  -0.132   0.8970
## female                NA             NA      NA      NA
## healthcare    1.248e-03  2.311e-03   0.540   0.5982
## bluecollar    3.702e-02  3.063e-02   1.209   0.2484
## whitecollar   1.013e-02  3.374e-02   0.300   0.7688
## nonfamily    -6.737e-02  5.662e-02  -1.190   0.2554
## medAge        6.324e-02  1.704e-01   0.371   0.7166
## AmInd         6.623e-01  3.216e-01   2.059   0.0601
## whiteNonHispanic -8.485e-02  9.629e-02  -0.881   0.3942
## hispanic     -9.116e-02  7.601e-02  -1.199   0.2518
## white        5.638e-03  5.322e-02   0.106   0.9172
## black       -1.393e-01  8.974e-02  -1.553   0.1445
## asian       -1.014e-01  7.398e-02  -1.371   0.1936
## medIncome   -6.197e-05  6.804e-05  -0.911   0.3790
```

```
## lessHS      -1.256e-02  6.180e-02  -0.203  0.8422
## HS          3.020e-02  5.219e-02   0.579  0.5727
## Bachelors   -5.092e-02  5.797e-02  -0.879  0.3956
## pop         -4.125e-08  9.893e-07  -0.042  0.9674
## unmarriedMpop -8.753e-02  6.230e-02  -1.405  0.1835
## unemployed  -1.732e-01  8.386e-02  -2.065  0.0595 .
## hits        6.830e-03  1.404e-02   0.486  0.6348
## healthcarepp -1.150e+02  5.725e+01  -2.010  0.0657 .
## activities   1.985e+03  7.714e+02   2.574  0.0231 *
## socialRec    -5.849e+02  2.691e+02  -2.174  0.0488 *
## entertainment 9.931e+01  5.551e+01   1.789  0.0969 .
## pov          4.340e-02  3.422e-02   1.268  0.2269
## presdrugs    7.137e+02  3.464e+02   2.061  0.0599 .
## healthcarebiz 1.441e-01  1.619e-01   0.890  0.3895
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.2977 on 13 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8153, Adjusted R-squared:  0.4317
## F-statistic: 2.125 on 27 and 13 DF,  p-value: 0.07725
```

Variables significant in this regression are poverty rate (+), density of healthcare businesses(+), and black/Asian population percentwise (-) in the city. Variables which also should be considered according to this regression are percentage of white-collar workers (-), searches of “depression” (+), median income (+), hispanic population (-), and white non-Hispanic population (-).

```
ggplot(logtable_crop,aes(x=asian,y=log(suicides)))+geom_point()
```



```

library(caret)

## Loading required package: lattice
modelrf<-train(suicides~.,method="rf",tuneGrid=data.frame(mtry=c(2,3,4,5,6)),data=logtable_crop)

## randomForest 4.6-12
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
##
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##      combine
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##      margin
modelrf$finalModel

##
## Call:
## randomForest(x = x, y = y, mtry = param$mtry)
##              Type of random forest: regression
##              Number of trees: 500
## No. of variables tried at each split: 4
##
##              Mean of squared residuals: 38.53013
##              % Var explained: 11.58

facilities data
# facilities <- read.csv("filtered_licensed-healthcare-facility-listing-june-30-2017.csv")
# facilities <- filter(facilities, LICENSE_CATEGORY_DESC == "Acute Psychiatric Hospital"/LICENSE_CATEGO
# View(facilities)
# write.csv(facilities, file="facilities.csv")
# # more facilities
# facilities.2 <- read_csv("facilities.csv")
# View(facilities.2)
# write.csv(facilities.2, file = "facilities_2.csv")

```