Comparison of Machine Learning Methods to Predict Sleep Quality from Daytime Activity and Nightly Bedroom Environmental Conditions



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Models

Logistic Regression

K-Nearest Neighbor

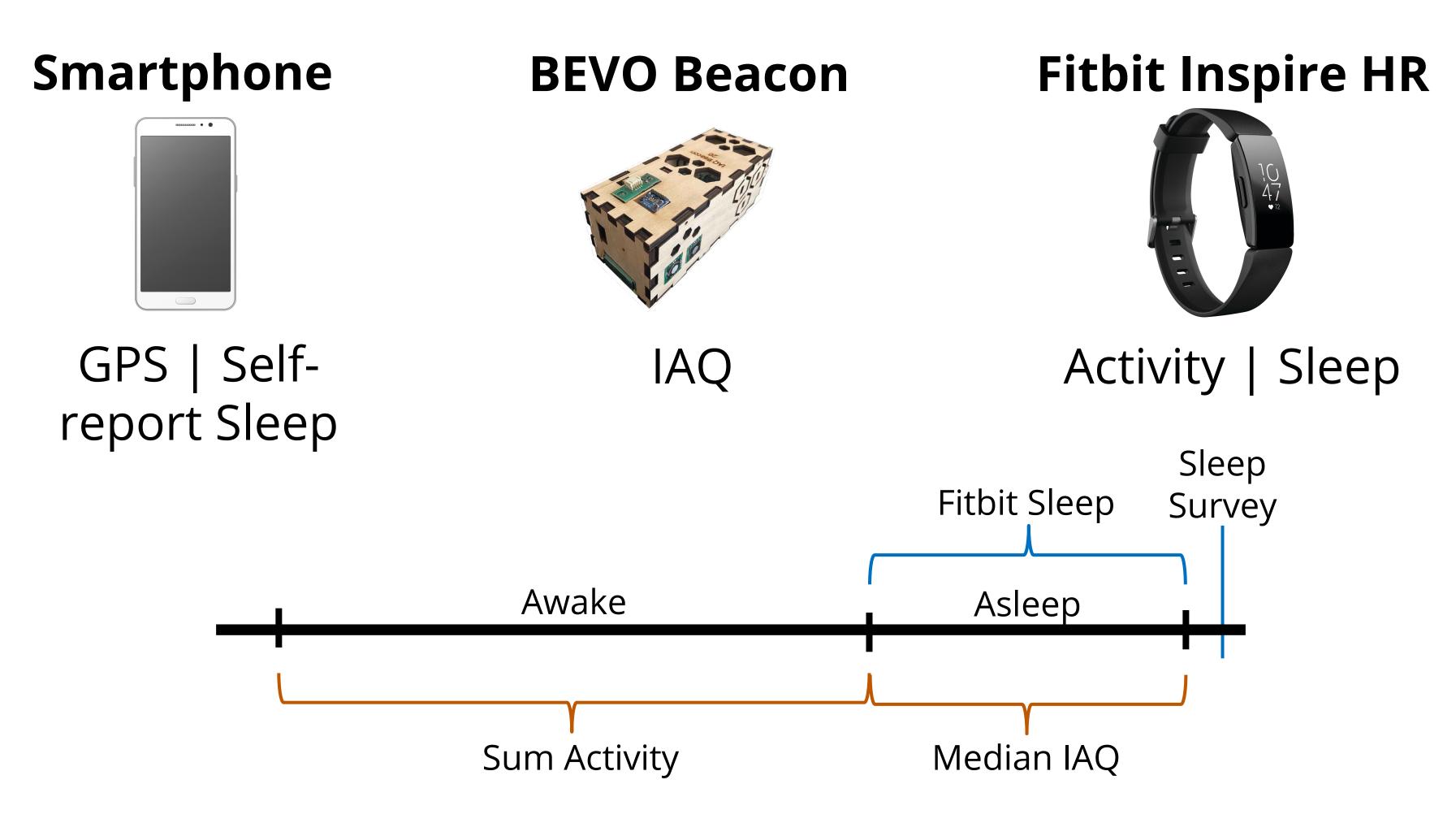
k=7, Euclidean

Random Forest

trees=10, depth=1

Objective: Assess relationship between IAQ/activity with sleep by predicting 7 sleep metrics.

Methods



Features

PM_{2.5} > 1000 Steps CO₂ > 30 Minutes TVOCs Activity CO T

Targets

Sleep Efficiency (SE) % Rapid-Eye-Movement (REM) Total Sleep Time (TST)

TST
Sleep Onset Latency (SOL)
Number of Awakenings (NAW)
Restfulness

Results

	Madal	Accuracy			F1 (threshold)		Feature Importance	
	Model	Train	Test	Dummy	Test	Dummy	LR (coefficient)	RF (impurity)
SE	LR kNN RF	0.79 0.82 0.79	0.78 0.74 0.79	0.79	0.89 (0.45) 0.89 (0.26) 0.89 (0.71)	0.89	RH- T-	Steps- TVOC-
% REM	LR kNN RF	0.64 0.69 0.64	0.63 0.60 0.64	0.64	0.54 (0.28) 0.53 (0.09) 0.53 (0.34)	0.53	Active - PM _{2.5} -	Active - PM _{2.5} -
TST (Fitbit)	LR kNN RF	0.65 0.70 0.65	0.64 0.59 0.65	0.65	0.52 (0.25) 0.52 (0.17) 0.52 (0.32)	0.52	Active - TVOC -	Active - RH-
SOL	LR kNN RF	0.60 0.67 0.58	0.51 0.54 0.53	0.56	0.71 (0.33) 0.72 (0.23) 0.71 (0.5)	0.71	T- Steps-	Active - CO ₂ -
NAW	LR kNN RF	0.59 0.69 0.57	0.43 0.47 0.40	0.52	0.67 (0.36) 0.69 (0.23) 0.68 (0.48)	0.69	CO -	CO ₂ -
Restful	LR kNN RF	0.83 0.82	0.82 0.79 0.82	0.82	0.9 (0.53) 0.9 (0.46) 0.9 (0.75)	0.90	CO- RH-	CO- RH-
TST (Survey)	LR kNN RF	0.69 0.70 0.64	0.61 0.61 0.64	0.64	0.78 (0.42) 0.78 (0.26) 0.78 (0.56)	0.78	Active - RH-	Active - RH-

Conclusion: IAQ/activity are related to and can predict sleep quality better than a dummy model that assumes the majority outcome.