



Predicting Depression

Ting Ting | Data Science Part-Time Capstone Project



Problem Statement

According to the World Health Organization, "**Depression is one of the leading causes of disability. Suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15-29-year-olds.** People with severe mental health conditions die prematurely – as much as two decades early – due to preventable physical conditions.



Project Goal

This project seeks to use information from an **online assessment** which includes test scores on the **Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale, Ten Personality Item Scale** and demographic information to **predict depression** in an individual and **explore possible interactions between personality, demographic and depression.**



Approach and Process

- Computing scores on the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale and Ten-Personality Item Scale
- Cleaning Data
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Modelling and model evaluation
- Interpreting the results

Table 2. Severity levels.

	Anxiety	Depression	Stress
Normal	0-7	0-9	0-14
Mild	8-9	10-13	15-18
Moderate	10-14	14-20	19-25
Severe	15-19	21-27	26-33
Extremely severe	20+	28+	33+

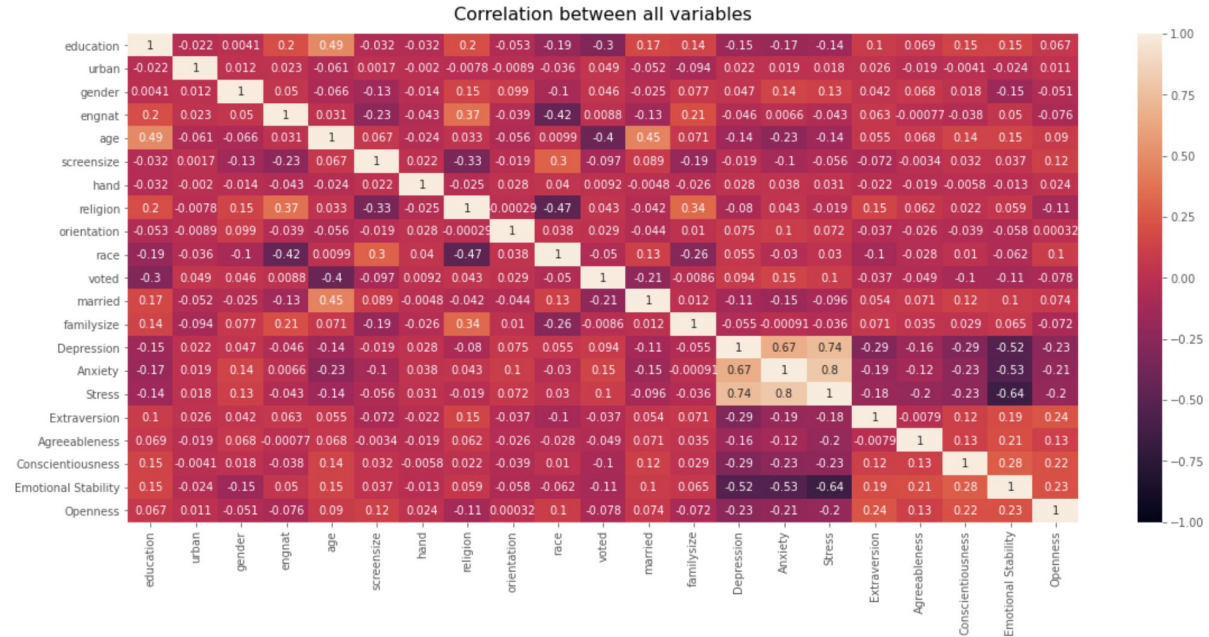


Cleaning Data

- Data source was from an **online assessment** with 3 different components
- Only included data where **test takers marked that the results can be used for research**
- Data set was relatively clean and required **minimal data cleaning** (removing outliers and null values were in features that are inconsequential to our target e.g. major)

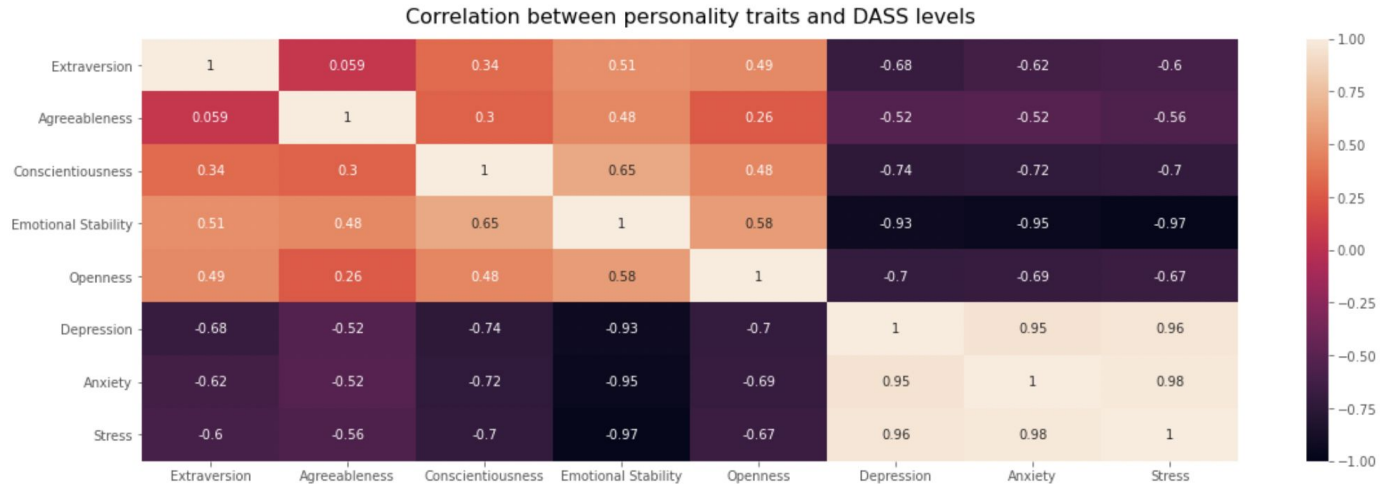
Exploratory Data Analysis

- None of the independent variables saw particularly high correlation with another independent variable

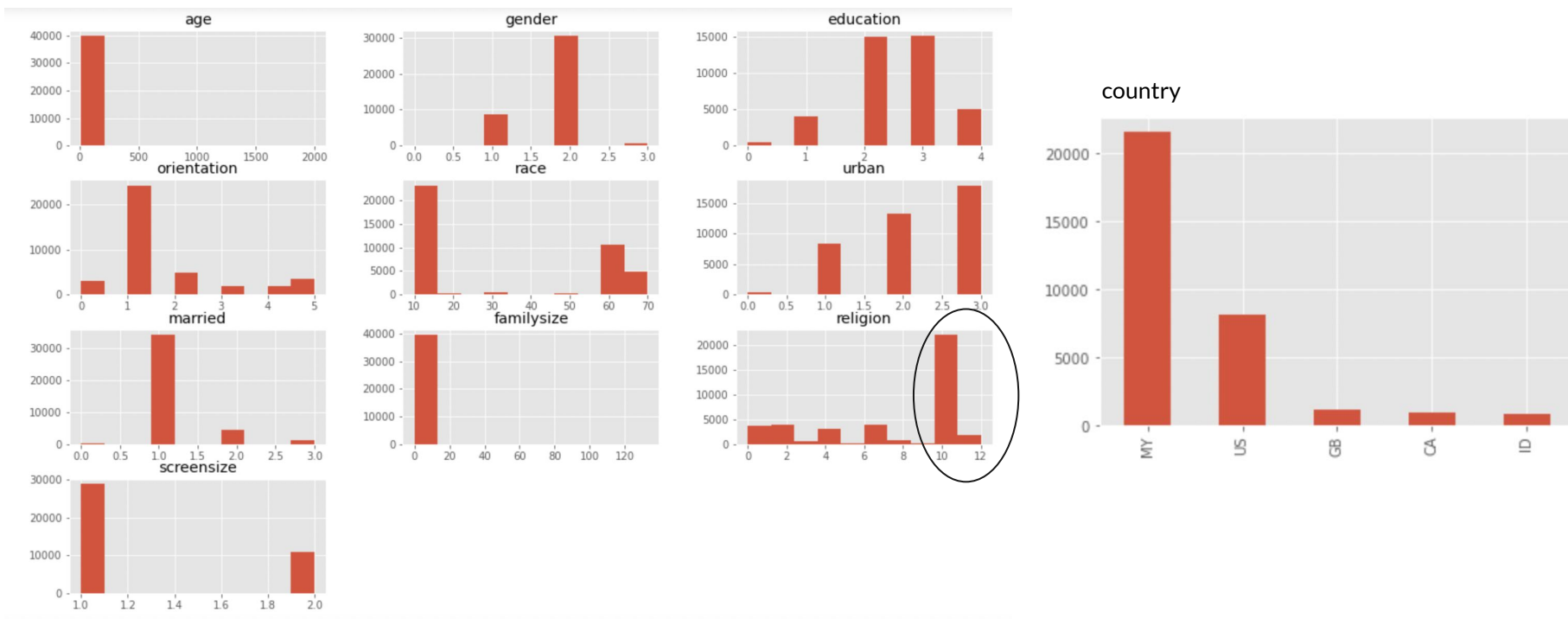


Exploratory Data Analysis

- Isolating personality traits and depression, anxiety and stress levels, anxiety and stress correlates strongly with depression and emotional stability negatively correlates with all 3

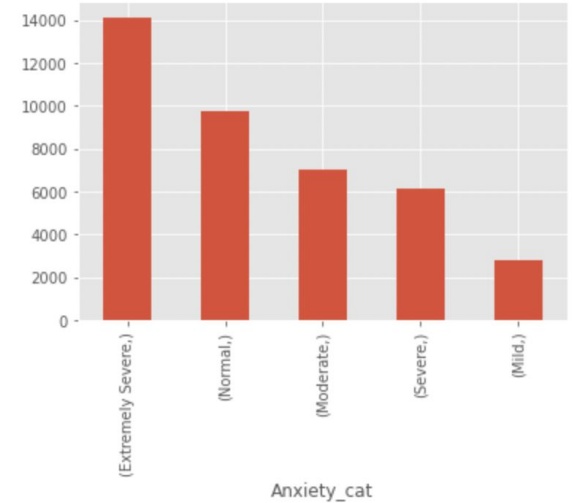
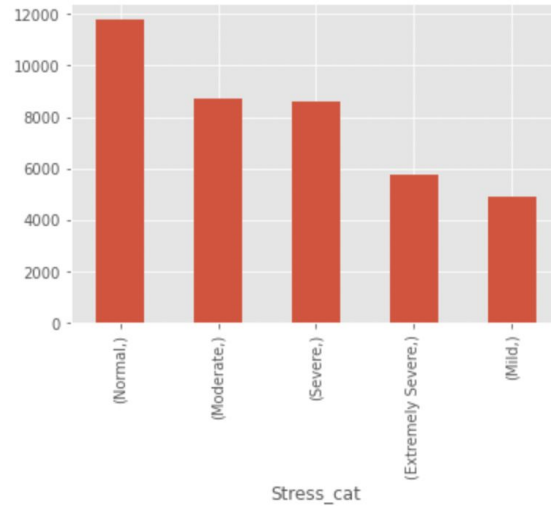
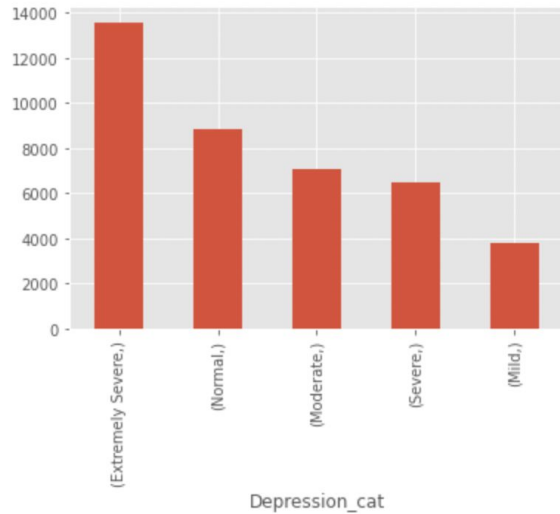


Who were the test takers?

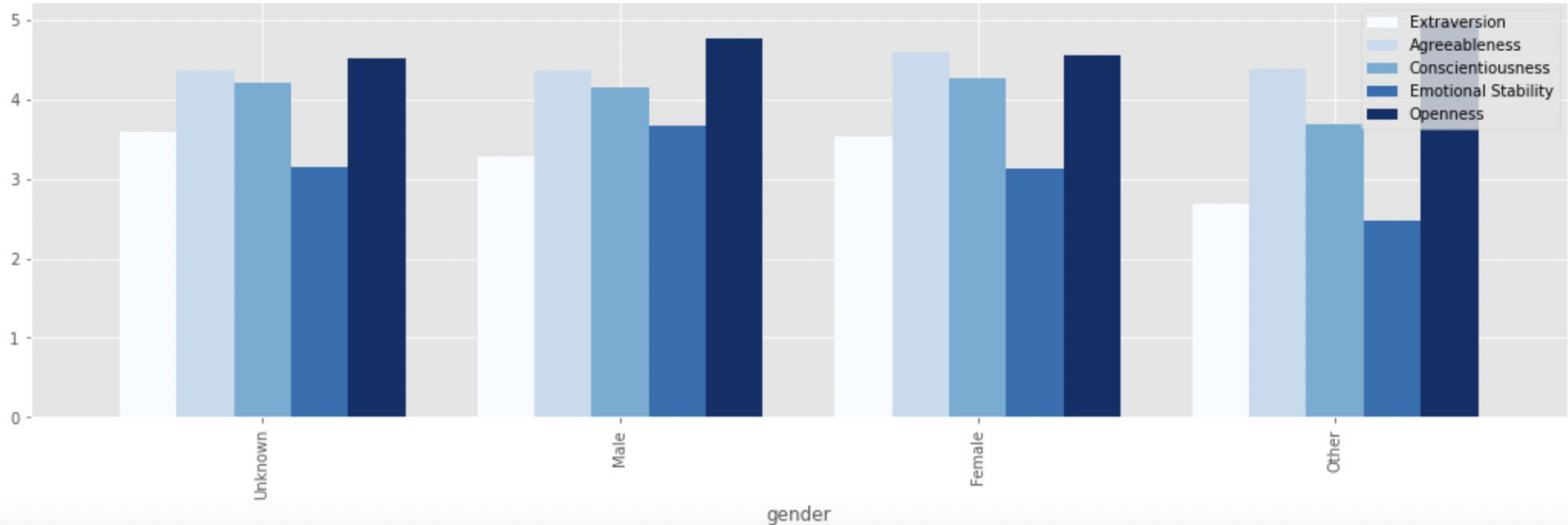




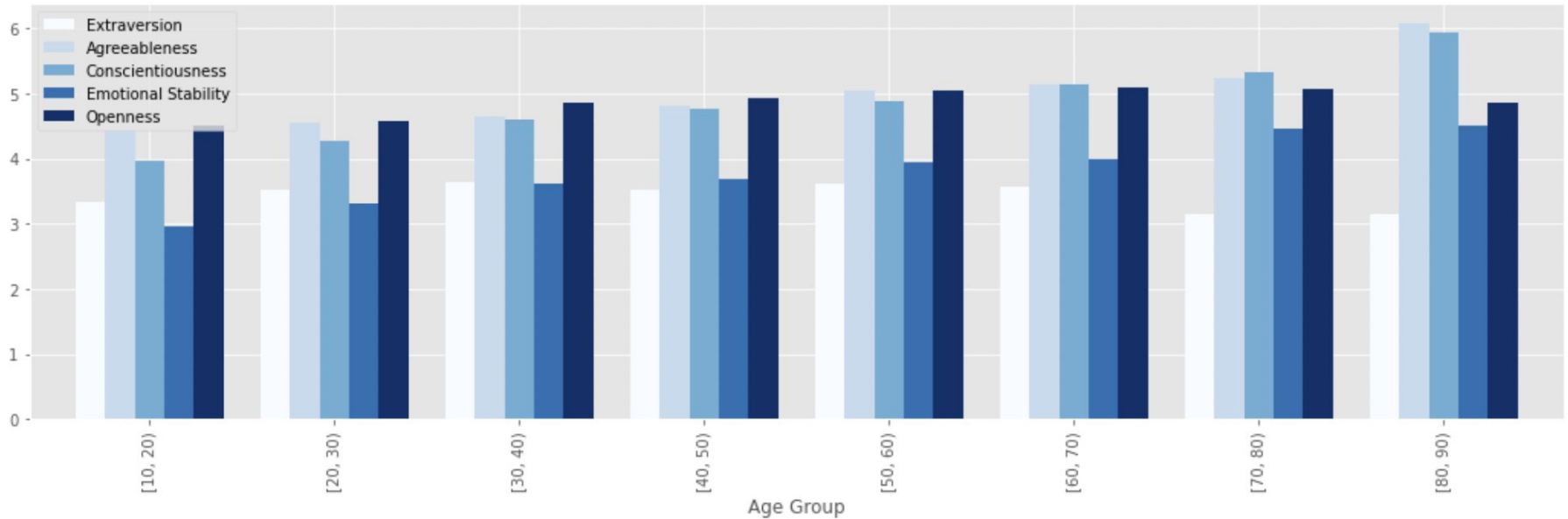
How participants scored on the DASS



How participants scored on the Personality Scale by gender



How participants scored on the Personality Scale by age



Model and solution



List of models I applied before parameter hypertuning and their corresponding accuracy and f1 scores

Model	Before SMOTE	After SMOTE
Random Forest Classifier	0.51, 0.35	0.67, 0.67
Support Vector Classification	0.52, 0.33	-
Logistic Regression	0.52, 0.33	0.49, 0.47
K Nearest Neighbors Classifier	0.45, 0.36	0.65, 0.64
XGBoost	0.51, 0.37	0.55, 0.54
Dumb Classifier	0.34 Zero Rate, 0.23 Random Weight Guessing	

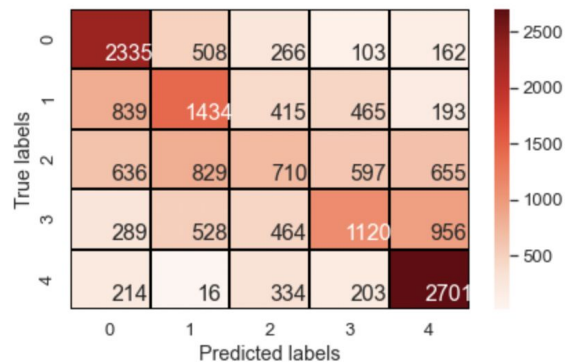


Performance evaluation

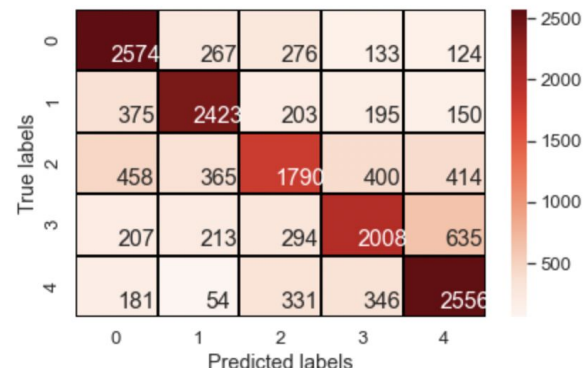
- SVC scored similarly to other models but needed 35X more run time. Dropped after the first round of model evaluation
- Through randomized search and hyperparameter tuning, we found the best model (**Random Forest Classifier**) and improved f1 score by 5% (from 0.67 to 0.7)

Confusion Matrix

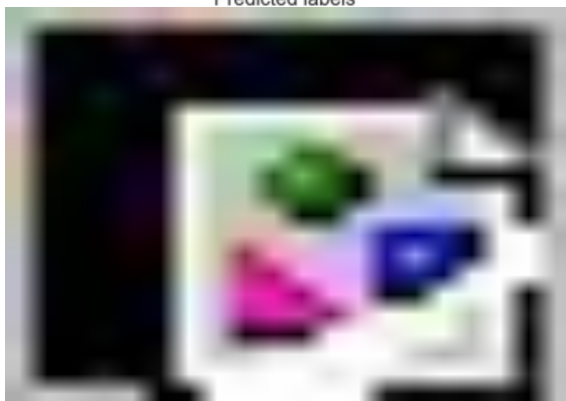
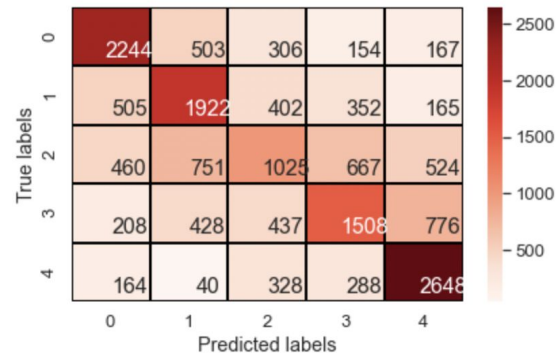
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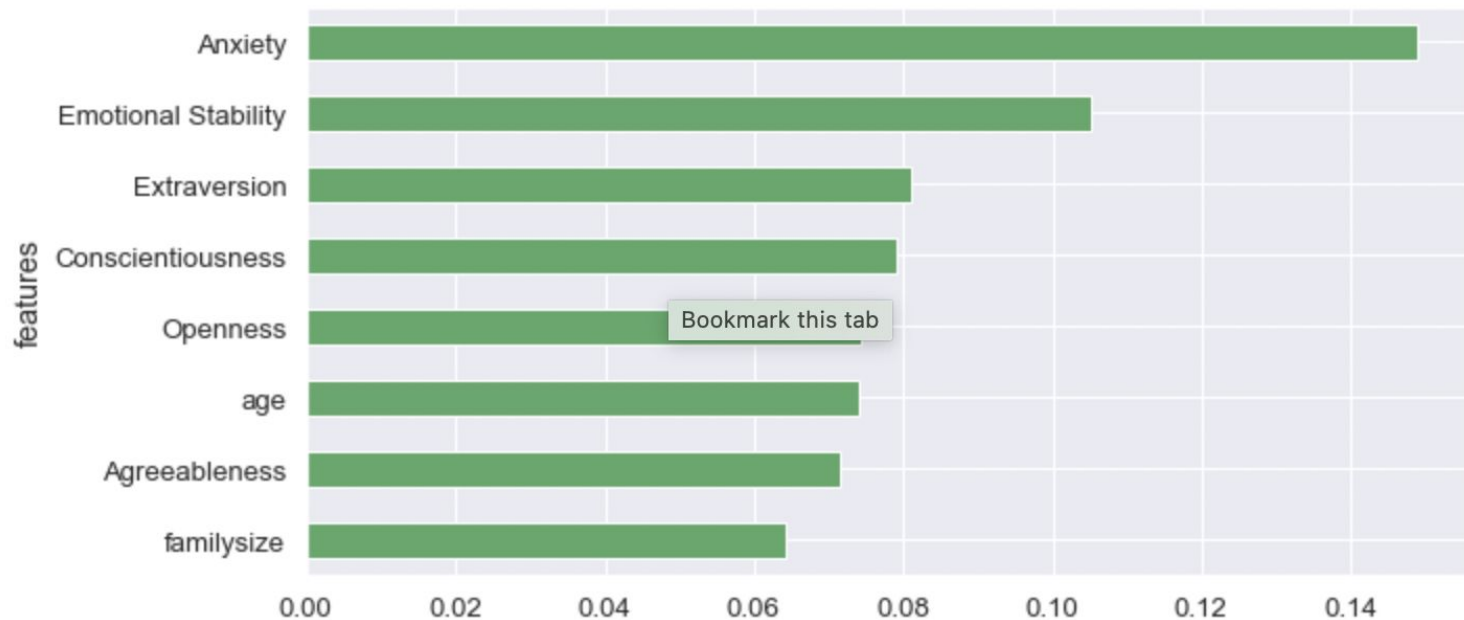


XGB





Feature Importance





Findings

- **Personality traits, particularly Emotional Stability**, are strong predictors of depression. They take precedence over test takers' background (e.g. gender, education received etc.)
- **Younger people on average scored lower on emotional stability**, males in general scored higher on emotional stability
- **Stress and anxiety levels had the largest effects on predicting depression**. They were also strongly positive correlated.



Limitations

- Data collected was skewed to test takers in one country, gender, age, marriage status and religion
- Classes were imbalanced: online assessments can be biased due to self-selection



Recommendations

- Collecting more data and model improvement: **diversify dataset** to include test takers in other countries, genders and age so that the model will be more representative of the general population
- Address class imbalance by administering test to a target group of people through random sampling or representative sampling instead