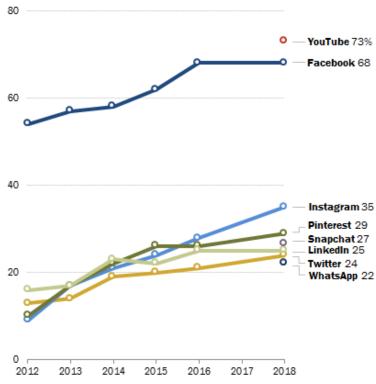


### Munmun De Choudhury

Assistant Professor | School of Interactive Computing | Georgia Tech munmund@gatech.edu | http://www.munmund.net | June 2018

#### Majority of Americans now use Facebook, YouTube

% of U.S. adults who say they use the following social media sites online or on their cellphone



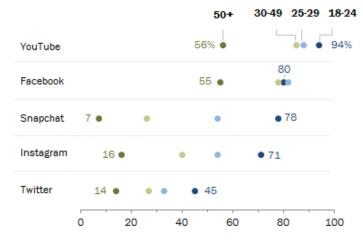
Note: Pre-2018 telephone poll data is not available for YouTube, Snapchat or WhatsApp. Source: Survey conducted Jan. 3-10, 2018. Trend data from previous Pew Research Center surveys.

"Social Media Use in 2018"

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER

#### Social platforms like Snapchat and Instagram are especially popular among those ages 18 to 24

% of U.S. adults in each age group who say they use ...



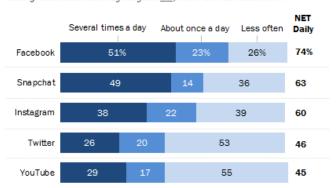
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 3-10, 2018.

"Social Media Use in 2018"

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER

#### A majority of Facebook, Snapchat and Instagram users visit these platforms on a daily basis

Among U.S. adults who say they use \_\_\_, the % who use each site ...



Note: Respondents who did not give answer are not shown. "Less often" category includes users who visit these sites a few times a week, every few weeks or less often. Source: Survey conducted Jan. 3-10, 2018. "Social Media Use in 2018"

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER



# Treatment/care

# Social media as a data source

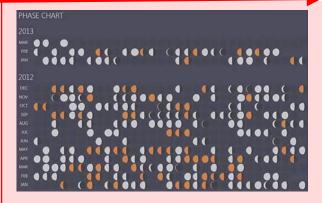
# Social media to intervene

diagnosis

volume replies NA activation 1st pp.

(agruph 24-1) - Time (in days) →

[CSCW'13; CHI'13; ICWSM'13;
WebSci'13; CSCW'14; CHI'16]



[PH'13; CSCW'16; CHI'17; IMWUT]

150 0 0.8 0 0.6 0 0.4 0.2 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0

[ICWSM'14; WWW'15; ICWSM'17; PACM]

Why does no one like me? (self.depression)

9 submitted 13 hours ago by

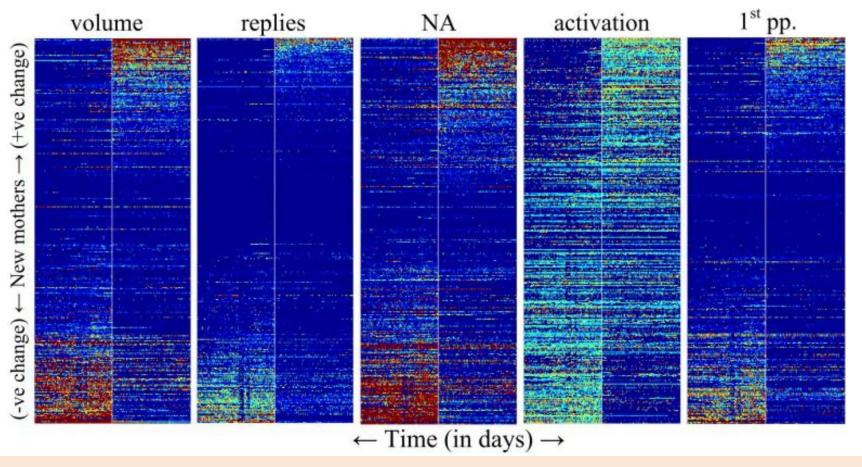
I feel invisible so often; like an extra in a movie, always on the sidelines. I don't have any genuine friends, just acquaintances. And not even just friends, I haven't had a genuine conversation with anyone of the opposite gender in years. The worst part is that I delude myself into thinking I have a chance with people who are out of my league. I just feel so alone.

6 comments share

[JMIR; Psych Services; PACM; CHI'17]

# Diagnosis and Detection

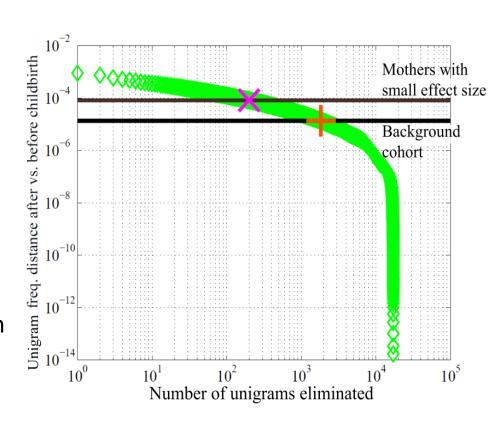
# Social Media Derived Behavioral and Affective Markers Predict Postpartum Changes



376 users (new mothers); 40,426 posts between March 2011 and July 2012

## **Greedy Differencing Analysis**

- determine the number of unigrams whose change in usage frequencies renders the mothers with large effects significantly different
- the deviations for certain new mothers captured by a rather small number of unigrams:
  - 1.16% compared to mothers with small effects
  - 10.73% with respect to the background cohort



## Model Fitting/Prediction

#### Penalized logistic regression:

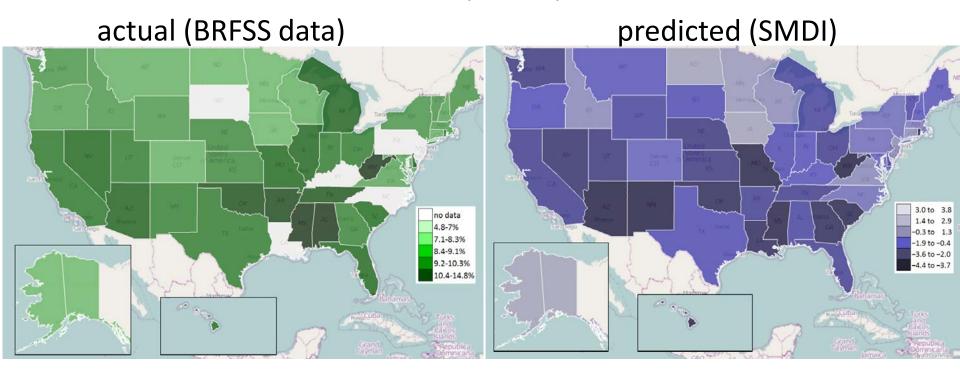
	Prenatal	+10d	+20d	+30d	Postnatal
Dev.	61.32	57.39	52.58	46.61	58.15
LL	-30.668	-26.3	-20.34	-17.24	-28.84
psd. R <sup>2</sup>	0.355	0.383	0.439	0.484	0.372
S <sub>fit</sub>	0.72	0.68	0.62	0.57	0.703
N	156	156	156	156	156
Error df	100	100	100	100	100

- The prenatal period does provide PPD-predictive information together with a brief period of postnatal observations.
- Aligns with findings in the clinical literature where prepartum depression is known to be a good indicator of PPD (Beck 2001).

## Social media depression index

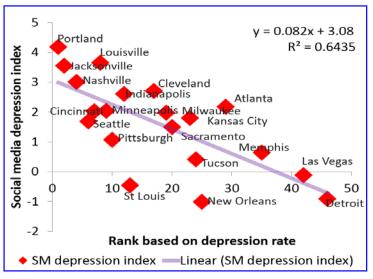
$$SMDI(t) = \frac{n_{d}(t) - \mu_{d}}{\sigma_{d}} - \frac{n_{s}(t) - \mu_{s}}{\sigma_{s}}$$

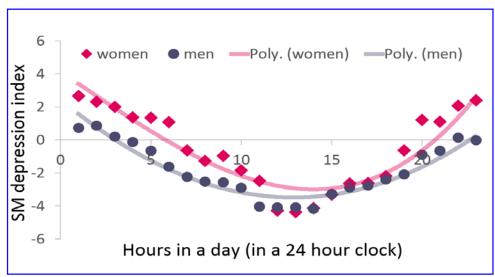
standardized difference between frequencies of depression-indicative and standard posts, compared to a period before between k and t-1 ( $1 \le k \le t$ -1)

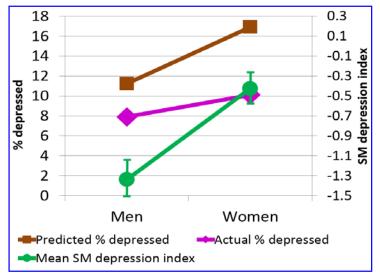


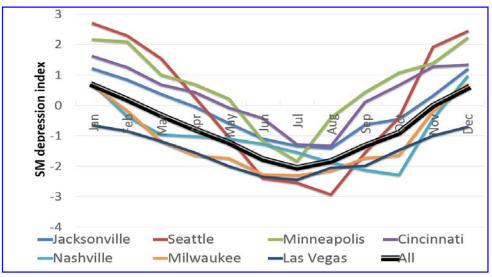
least squares regression fit yields correlation of 0.52

# Social Media Language Predicts Prevalence of Depression in the U.S.





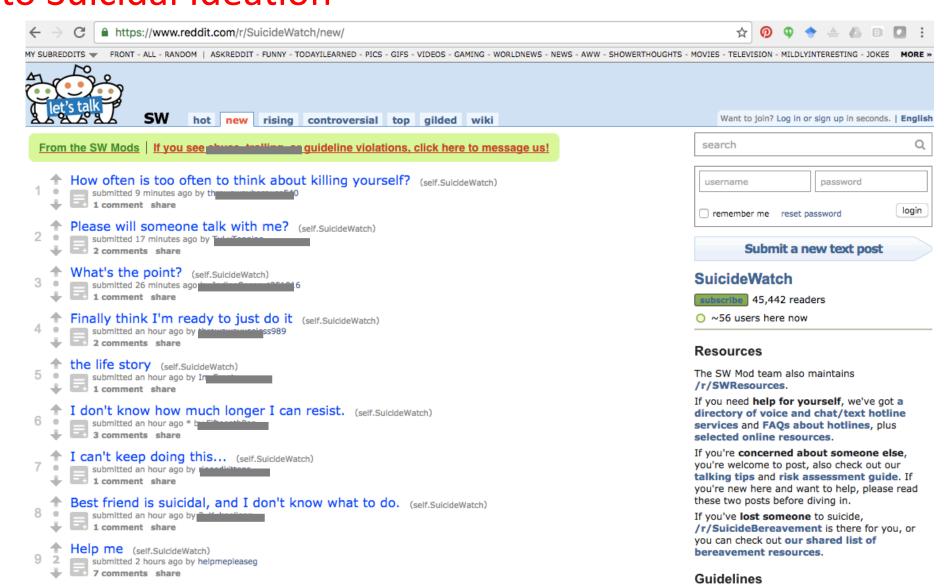




## Beyond correlational methods...

(De Choudhury, Kiciman, Dredze, Coppersmith, Kumar CHI 2016)

# Media Health Discourse in Social Media Predicts Shifts to Suicidal Ideation

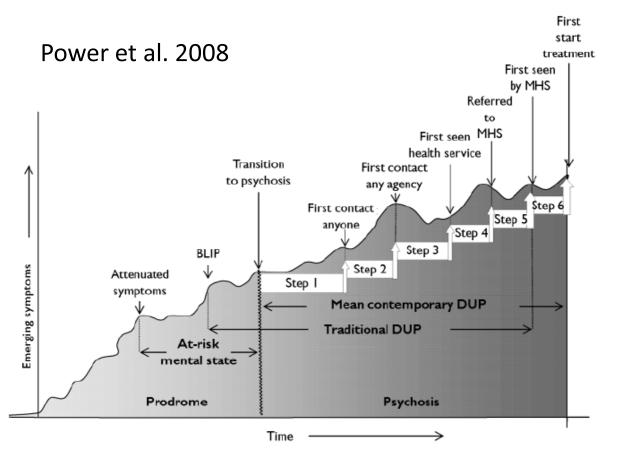


# Patterns of Mental Health Discourse on Social Media Predict Future Suicidal Ideation

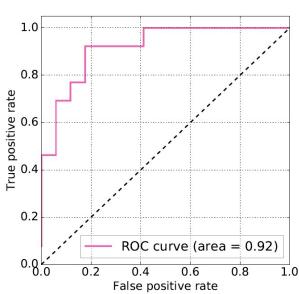
depression	+30%	differences	-57%
useless	+51%	always a	-56%
suicidal	+34%	be working	-56%
medicine	+52%	keep your	-56%
locked	+51%	preferred	-56%
no friends	+51%	awesome l	-56%
loneliness	+50%	and enjoy	-55%
alone I	+34%	it work	-55%

## Treatment and Care

# Reducing DUP (Duration of Untreated Psychosis) with Social Media



Machine
Learning
+
Clinical
Appraisals



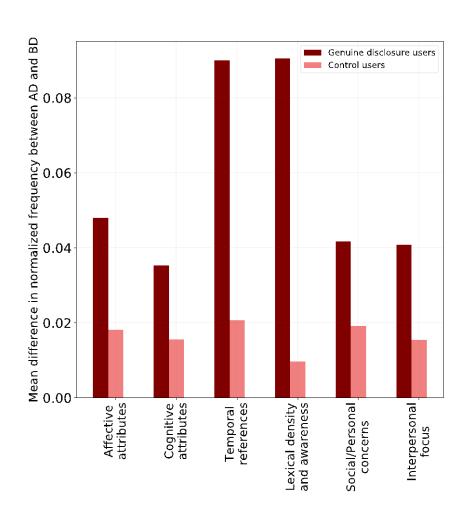
## Social Media for Relapse Prevention

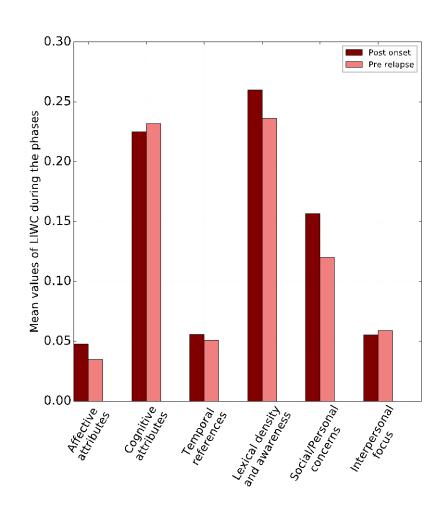
- Facebook and Google data of young adult early psychosis patients (so far N = 86).
- Relapse events/hospitalization information.
- Psychosis vs. healthy control 5-fold cross validation
  - Average Precision (= 0.86), Recall (=0.83), Accuracy (=0.77), AUROC (0.81)
  - Significant predictors (PA, Sadness, Conjunction, 1st person plural, 2nd person etc.)

lacktriangle

- Psychosis vs. mood disorder 5-fold cross validation
  - Average Precision (= 0.78), Recall (=0.72), Accuracy (=0.75), AUROC (0.82)

## Social Media for Relapse Prevention





## Some Open Challenges

- Platforms' Terms of Service and other policies
- Data challenges
  - Different platforms, different affordances
  - Different usage
  - Usage evolves over time
- Modeling challenges
  - "Black box" models
  - Sensitive inferences from otherwise benign information
  - Usability/transparency/trust
- User expectations of privacy
  - Challenges of public data/consent/IRB
  - Who owns the data?
  - Data not created for health use

## Thanks!

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