

## Left on Read:

Reply Latency for Anxiety & Depression Screening

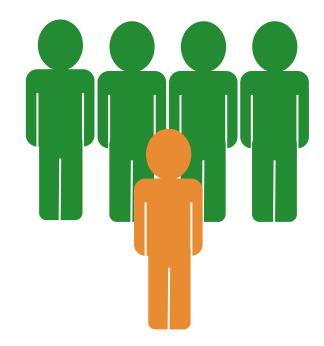
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#### Mental Illnesses are Prevalent and Costly

Annually, more than

1 in 5

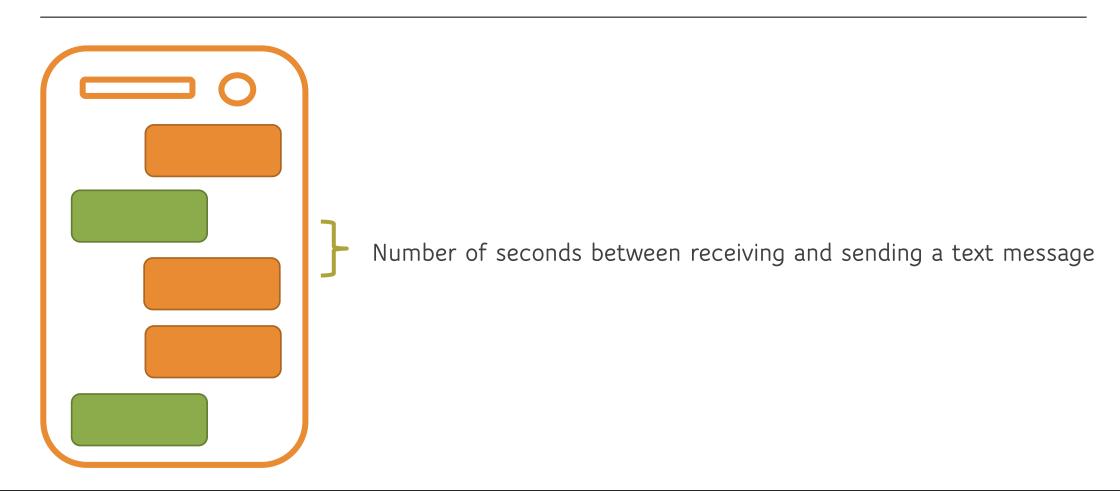
U.S. **adults** experience mental illnesses



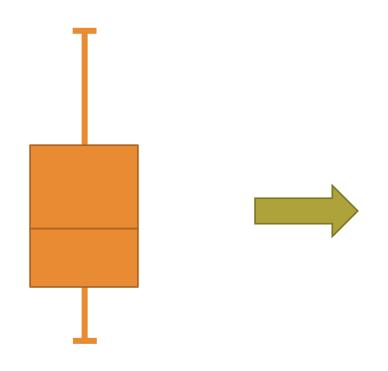
### Mental Illness Screening Options



#### Reply Latency for Mental Illness Screening



#### Reply Latency Distribution & Features



- 1. Number of contacts
- 2. Number of replies
- 3. Minimum latency
- 4. 10% quantile latency
- 5. 25% quantile latency
- 6. 50% quantile latency
- 7. 75% quantile latency
- 8. 90% quantile latency
- 9. Maximum latency

#### Crowd-Sourced Datasets

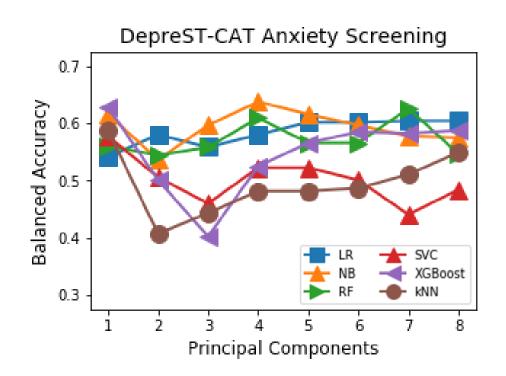
Dataset	Collected	Data Labels	Participants with 7+ replies
DepreST-CAT	After COVID-19	PHQ-9 (depression), GAD-7 (anxiety)	49
Moodable/EMU	Before COVID-19	PHQ-9 (depression)	46

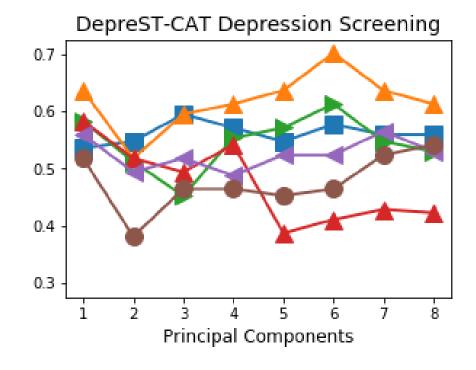


Data References:

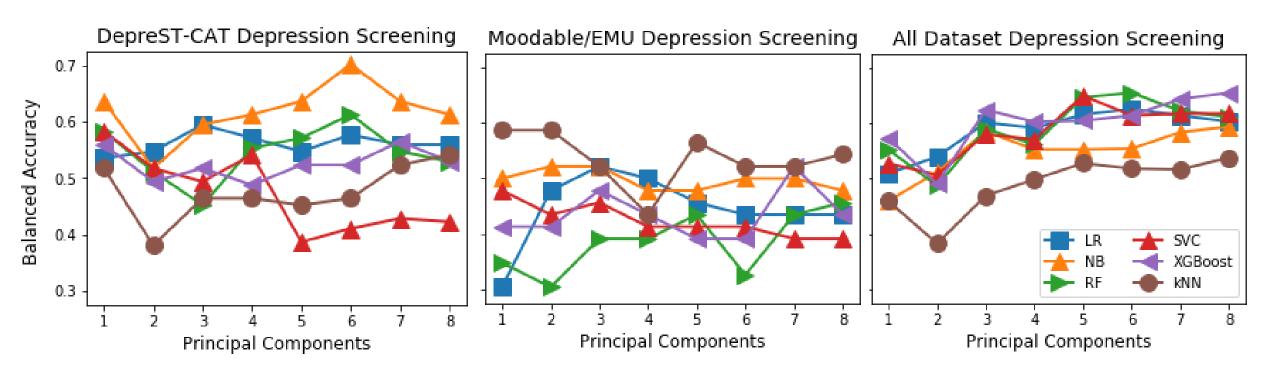
Tlachac et al, "DepreST-CAT", IMWUT, 2022 Tlachac et al, "EMU", ICMLA, 2021 Dogrucu et al, "Moodable", Smart Health, 2020 At scores for moderate depression and anxiety, classes are relatively balanced

#### DepreST-CAT Modeling Results





#### Depression Modeling Results



#### Takeaways of Using Reply Latency Features

- 1. Reply latency preserves privacy when mental illness screening
- 2. Screened for anxiety with a balanced accuracy of 0.62
- 3. Screened for depression with a balanced accuracy of 0.70 with the same participants
- 4. Comparable results when combining datasets collected before and after COVID-19
- 5. Reply latency features demonstrate generalizability for mental illness screening
- 6. Future digital phenotype research should consider adding reply latency features

# Thank You! Questions? mltlachac@bryant.edu



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