

Associations between ecological momentary assessment and passive sensor data in a large student sample

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Digital Phenotyping in Mental Health Research

- Many **promises** of wearable sensor data: Scalable forms of assessment, high temporal resolution, more “objective”(?) measurements

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 - **Stress** (transdiagnostic marker)
 - **Sleep** (common in DSM-5, robust contributor to psychopathology)
 - **Tiredness** (indicator of sleep problems, related to depression and other disorders)

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- 3-month EMA phase

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Passive Sensing

- Smartwatch: Garmin vivosmart 3

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- Continuous physiological monitoring

Sensor-EMA Features

Self-report variable	Sensor variable
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Self-reported sleep quality <i>"Last night, I slept well"</i>	Sensor total sleep duration Total sleep duration in hours

Note: All self-report variables measured on 1-7 Likert scale ("not at all" to "very much")

Multilevel models in `nlme` with maximum likelihood estimation:

Methods

Multilevel models in `nlme` with maximum likelihood estimation:

The diagram shows the equation $y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i) + \beta_2 \bar{x}_i + \beta_3 d_{it} + u_{0i} + u_{1i} (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i) + e_{it}$ with arrows pointing from descriptive labels to specific terms. The labels are: 'Fixed intercept' points to β_0 ; 'WP effect' points to $\beta_1 (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)$; 'Time-of-day' points to $\beta_3 d_{it}$; 'Random slope' points to $u_{1i} (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)$; 'Sensor outcome' points to y_{it} ; 'BP effect' points to $\beta_2 \bar{x}_i$; 'Random intercept' points to u_{0i} ; and 'Error' points to e_{it} .

Fixed intercept

WP effect

Time-of-day

Random slope

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Sensor outcome

BP effect

Random intercept

Error

Additional Analyses

Analysis	Stress	Tiredness	Sleep
Interaction with Age, Gender, Depression, Cohort	✓	✓	✓
Change of Residual Correlation Structure	✓	✓	✓
Informed “Binning” of Outcome	✓	✓	✗
Alternative Outcome Operationalization	✓	✓	✗
Different Lags & Aggregations	✓	✓	✗

Main Results: EMA-Sensor Associations

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	Stress	Tiredness	Sleep
WP association	0.49	-1.55	0.33
95% CI	(0.35, 0.63)	(-1.68, -1.42)	(0.31, 0.35)
R² (conditional)	0.22	0.42	0.28
RMSE	21.66	20.46	1.33

Main Results: EMA-Sensor Associations

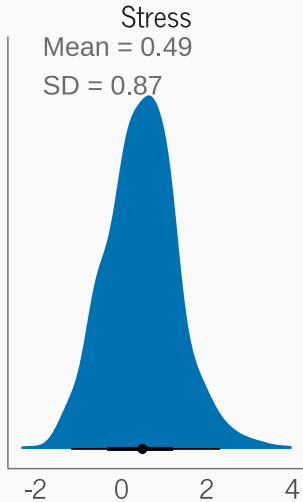
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Additional Findings

Cohort Differences: Stress weaker in cohorts 2 & 4 (summer); Tiredness & Sleep stronger in cohorts 2 & 4

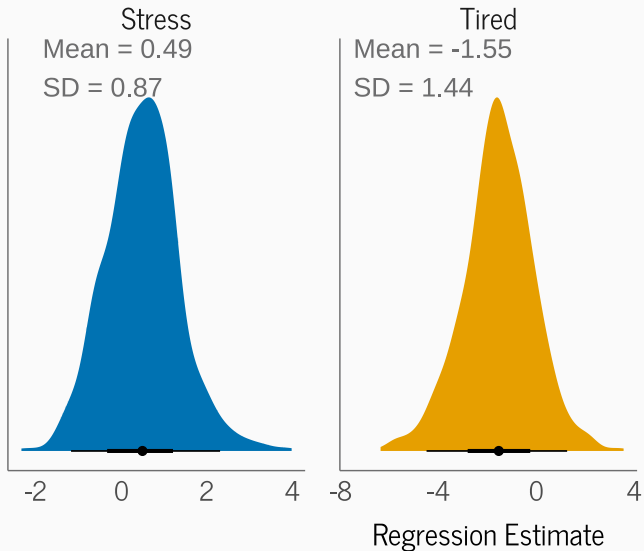
Demographics: No significant effects of age, gender, or depression on associations

Individual Estimates

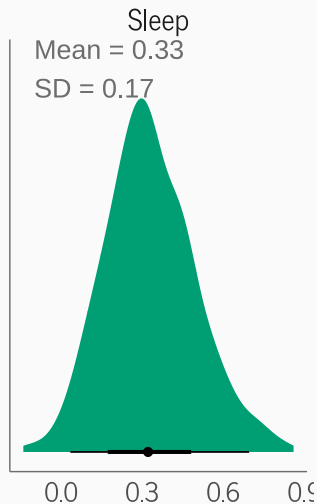
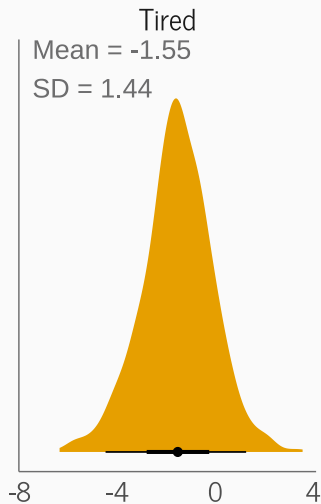
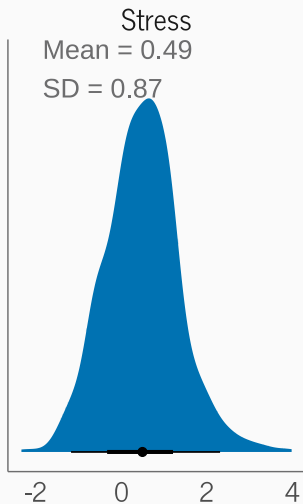


Regression Estimate

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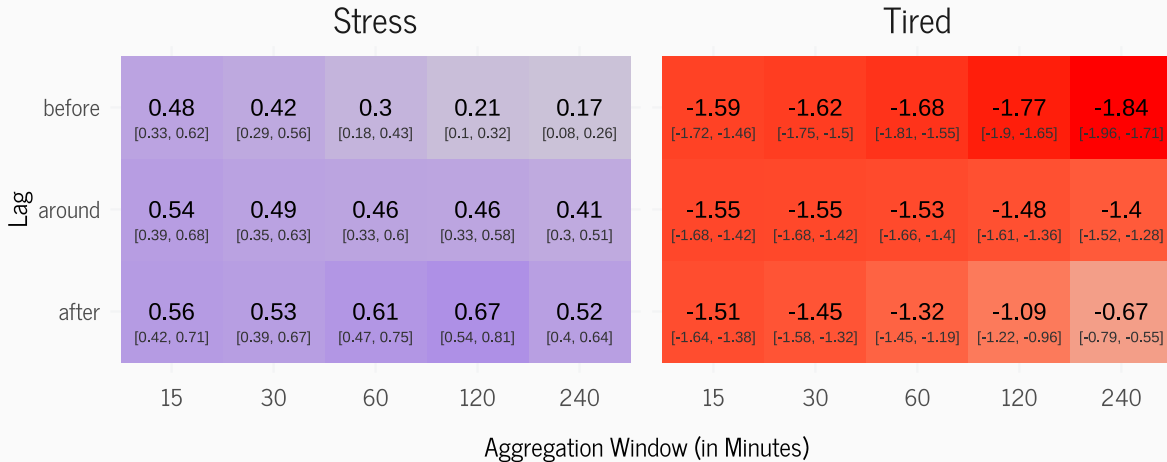


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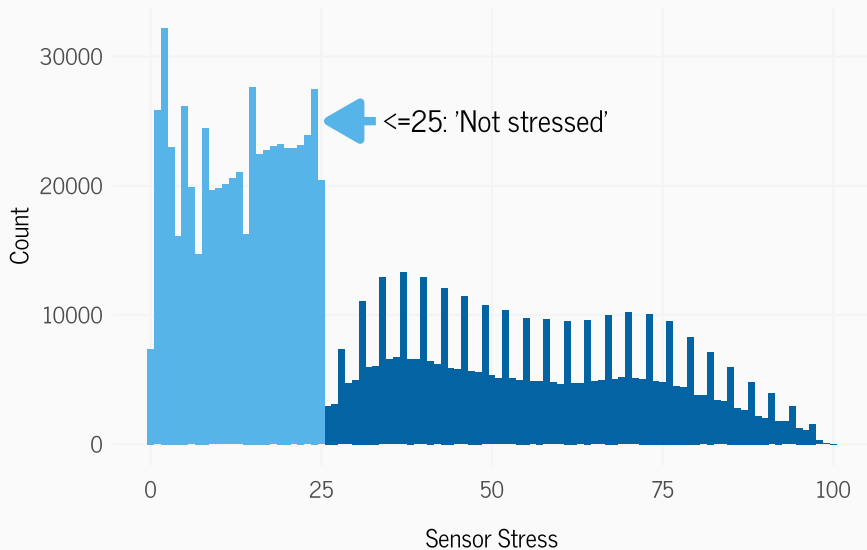


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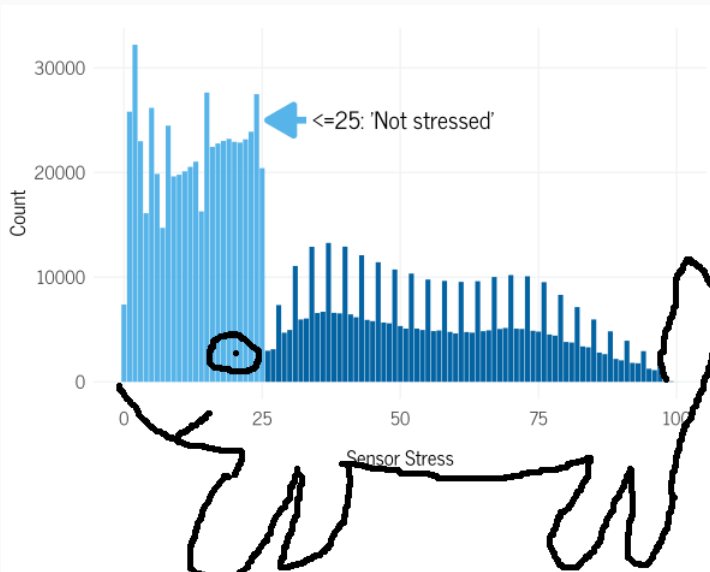
Sensitivity Analysis



Raw Stress Distribution



Stress Dinosaur



Key Takeaways

Findings:

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Image credit: Advnture/Future

Thank you



-  bjoern.siepe@uni-marburg.de
- BlueSky: bsiepe
-  <https://bsiepe.github.io/>

Paper & Slides

References i

Garmin Watch:

<https://www.adventure.com/news/>

[if-your-garmin-watch-is-giving-you-strange-stress-warning-dont-ignore-them](https://www.adventure.com/news/if-your-garmin-watch-is-giving-you-strange-stress-warning-dont-ignore-them)