



# ALLIANCE UNIVERSITY

*Private University established in Karnataka State by Act No.34 of year 2010  
Recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi*

## **Project Report**

### **Statistics for Data Science**

#### **Semester – 2**

#### **“Youth Smoking And Drugs”**

**By**

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**GitHub link:**

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**April 2025**

## Project Overview

In this project, we looked into the serious issue of youth smoking and drug use. We used a dataset from SAMHSA (the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration), which gave us information about teenagers—things like their age, gender, and whether they used substances like cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs. The goal was to dig into this data to find patterns and better understand what might influence young people to start using these substances.

## Challenges

Working with real-world data always brings some hurdles. First, we had to clean up the dataset—some parts were missing, and others needed to be reformatted. We also noticed that some types of drug use were much less common in the dataset, which made it harder to build accurate models. On top of that, figuring out which features were actually meaningful and translating technical findings into real-world insights wasn't always easy.

## Introduction

Teen substance use is something that affects not just individuals, but families, schools, and communities. It's often linked with long-term health problems, both mental and physical. That's why understanding the “why” behind these behaviors is so important. By using data and some basic machine learning tools, this project set out to uncover the key factors behind youth smoking and drug use.

## Project Goals

We set out to do a few key things with this project:

- Clean up and organize the data so we could actually work with it.
- Use charts and graphs to spot trends—like whether substance use increases with age, or differs by gender.
- Try out some predictive models to see what factors might help us tell if someone is likely to use drugs or smoke.
- And most importantly, pull out insights that could help inform school programs, awareness campaigns, or health policies aimed at prevention

## **Conclusion**

In the end, we learned a lot. Age, peer pressure, and gender all seemed to play a role in whether someone might start using substances. The models we used, like logistic regression and decision trees, helped highlight these patterns. Overall, this project showed how data can shine a light on social issues and hopefully be used to build smarter, more effective ways to protect young people from the dangers of drug and tobacco use.

*#data set of youth smoking and drug*

**import** pandas **as** pd

**import** seaborn **as** sns

**import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt

df=pd.read\_csv(r"C:\Users\abung\Downloads\Youth smoking SDS.csv")

df

	Year	Age_Group	Gender	Smoking_Prevalence	Drug_Experimentation	\
0	2024	15-19	Both	18.85	32.40	
1	2024	Oct-14	Female	34.88	41.57	
2	2023	Oct-14	Both	42.00	56.80	
3	2024	40-49	Both	33.75	42.90	
4	2023	15-19	Male	47.90	39.62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
9995	2023	15-19	Male	49.17	10.21	
9996	2020	80+	Female	48.00	30.85	
9997	2021	25-29	Both	47.62	39.54	
9998	2022	40-49	Male	9.37	11.64	
9999	2023	Oct-14	Male	43.77	21.95	

	Socioeconomic_Status	Peer_Influence	School_Programs	Family_Background	\
0	High	5	Yes	1	
1	High	6	Yes	10	
2	High	6	Yes	2	
3	Middle	10	No	9	
4	High	1	No	2	
...	...	...	...	...	
9995	Low	7	Yes	4	
9996	Middle	8	Yes	8	
9997	High	1	No	7	
9998	Low	7	No	10	
9999	High	4	Yes	3	

	Mental_Health	Access_to_Counseling	Parental_Supervision	\
0	5	No	4	
1	5	No	9	
2	7	Yes	2	
3	7	Yes	2	
4	4	Yes	4	
...	...	...	...	
9995	5	No	7	
9996	8	No	4	
9997	2	Yes	1	
9998	1	No	2	
9999	4	Yes	1	

	Substance_Education	Community_Support	Media_Influence
0	No	3	1
1	Yes	9	3

2	No	5	1
3	No	10	9
4	No	10	3
...	...	...	...
9995	Yes	2	9
9996	Yes	8	9
9997	No	5	10
9998	Yes	10	4
9999	No	6	3

[10000 rows x 15 columns]

df.tail()

	Year	Age_Group	Gender	Smoking_Prevalence	Drug_Experimentation \
9995	2023	15-19	Male	49.17	10.21
9996	2020	80+	Female	48.00	30.85
9997	2021	25-29	Both	47.62	39.54
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9995	Low	7	Yes	4
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	Mental_Health	Access_to_Counseling	Parental_Supervision \
9995	5	No	7
9996	8	No	4
9997	2	Yes	1
9998	1	No	2
9999	4	Yes	1

	Substance_Education	Community_Support	Media_Influence
9995	Yes	2	9
9996	Yes	8	9
9997	No	5	10
9998	Yes	10	4
9999	No	6	3

df.head()

	Year	Age_Group	Gender	Smoking_Prevalence	Drug_Experimentation \
0	2024	15-19	Both	18.85	32.40
1	2024	Oct-14	Female	34.88	41.57
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4 2023 15-19 Male 47.90 39.62

	Socioeconomic_Status	Peer_Influence	School_Programs	Family_Background	\
0	High	5	Yes		1
1	High	6	Yes		10
2	High	6	Yes		2
3	Middle	10	No		9
4	High	1	No		2

	Mental_Health	Access_to_Counseling	Parental_Supervision	\
0	5	No		4
1	5	No		9
2	7	Yes		2
3	7	Yes		2
4	4	Yes		4

	Substance_Education	Community_Support	Media_Influence
0	No	3	1
1	Yes	9	3
2	No	5	1
3	No	10	9
4	No	10	3

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999

Data columns (total 15 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Year	10000 non-null	int64
1	Age_Group	10000 non-null	object
2	Gender	10000 non-null	object
3	Smoking_Prevalence	10000 non-null	float64
4	Drug_Experimentation	10000 non-null	float64
5	Socioeconomic_Status	10000 non-null	object
6	Peer_Influence	10000 non-null	int64
7	School_Programs	10000 non-null	object
8	Family_Background	10000 non-null	int64
9	Mental_Health	10000 non-null	int64
10	Access_to_Counseling	10000 non-null	object
11	Parental_Supervision	10000 non-null	int64
12	Substance_Education	10000 non-null	object
13	Community_Support	10000 non-null	int64
14	Media_Influence	10000 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(6)

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

df.describe()

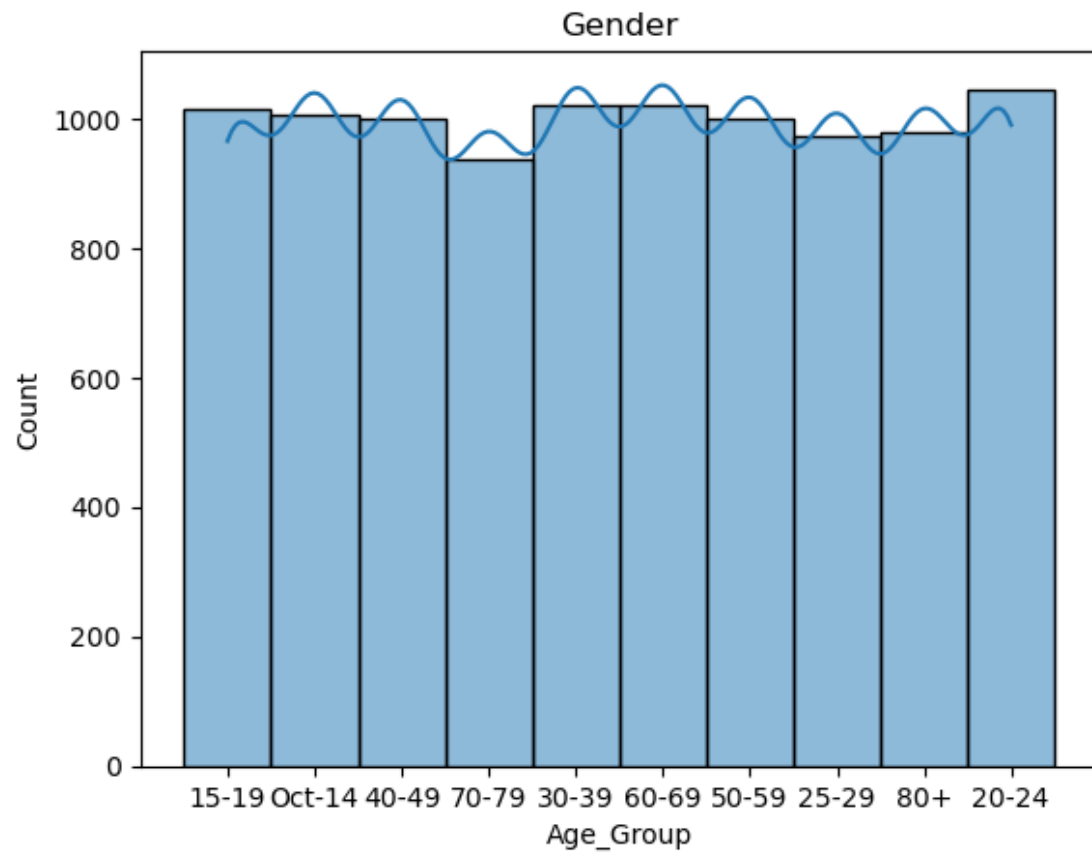
	Year	Smoking_Prevalence	Drug_Experimentation	Peer_Influence
\				
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	2022.000500	27.439257	40.150182	5.440100
std	1.425027	12.975528	17.515917	2.863151
min	2020.000000	5.000000	10.000000	1.000000
25%	2021.000000	16.160000	24.920000	3.000000
50%	2022.000000	27.355000	40.100000	5.000000
75%	2023.000000	38.672500	55.462500	8.000000
max	2024.000000	50.000000	69.990000	10.000000

	Family_Background	Mental_Health	Parental_Supervision	\
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	5.513300	5.469800	5.528000	
std	2.865038	2.879326	2.891514	
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
25%	3.000000	3.000000	3.000000	
50%	6.000000	5.000000	6.000000	
75%	8.000000	8.000000	8.000000	
max	10.000000	10.000000	10.000000	

	Community_Support	Media_Influence
count	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	5.544600	5.506200
std	2.870302	2.872836
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	3.000000	3.000000
50%	6.000000	6.000000
75%	8.000000	8.000000
max	10.000000	10.000000

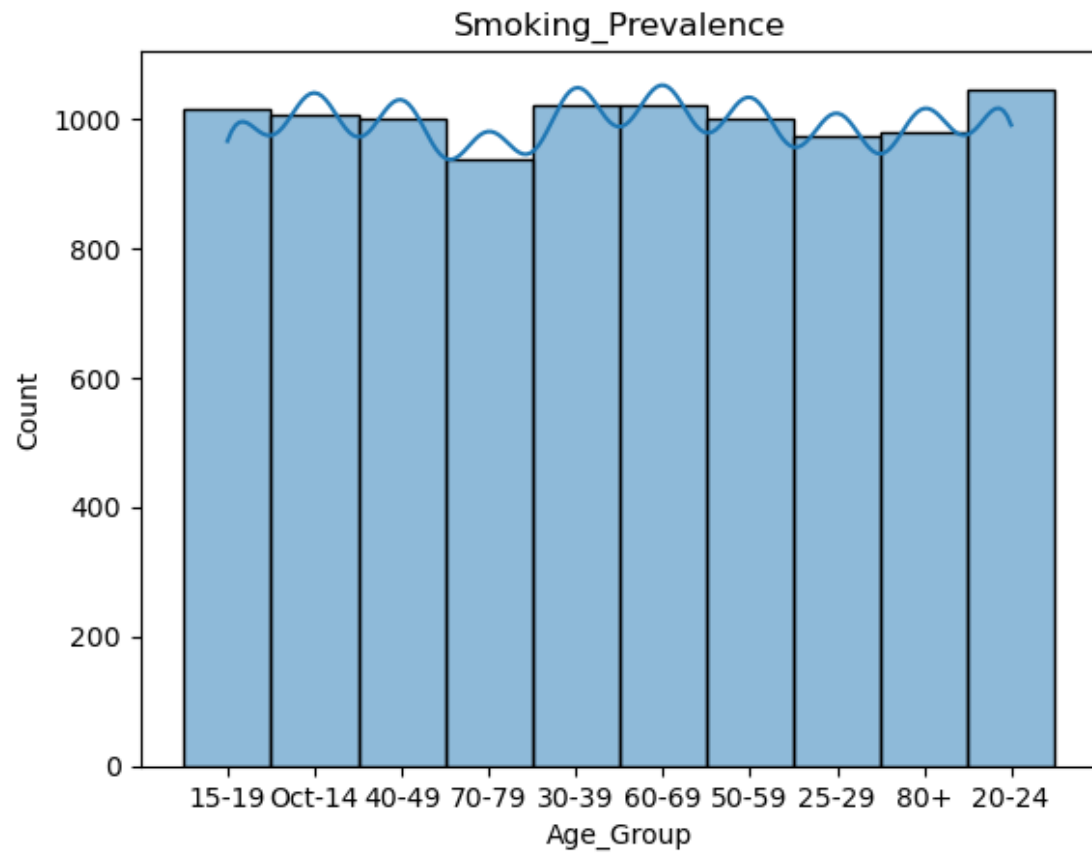
*# Univariate Analysis: Numerical*

```
sns.histplot(df['Age_Group'], kde=True).set_title('Gender')
plt.show()
```



```
# Univariate Analysis: Numerical
sns.histplot(df['Age_Group'], kde=True).set_title('Smoking_Prevalence')
plt.show()
```



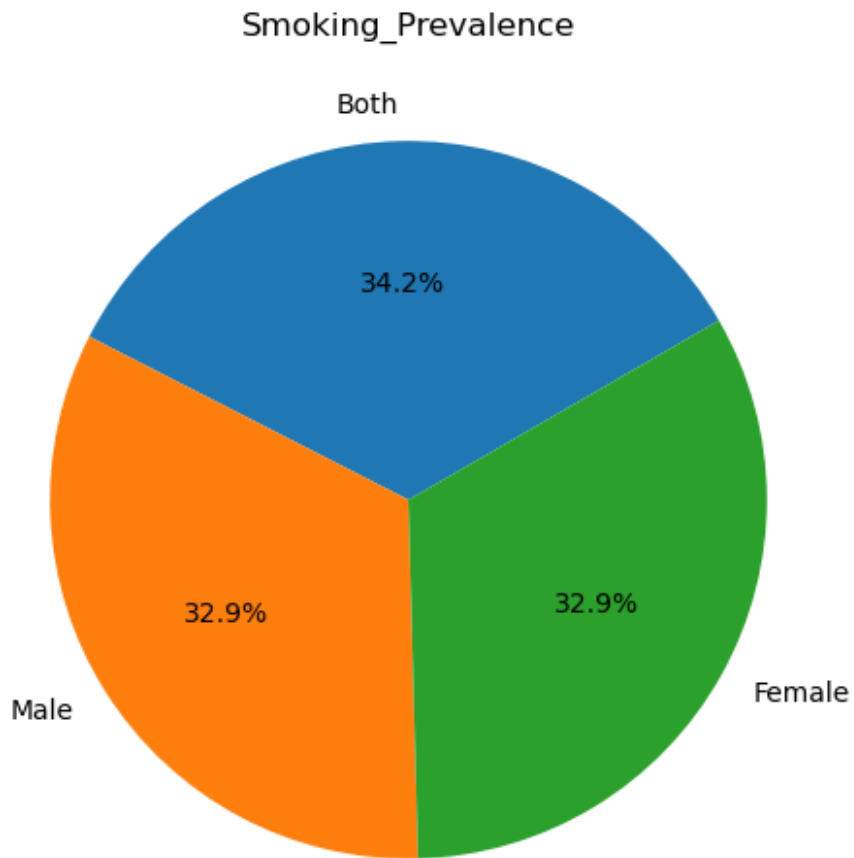


*# Univariate Analysis: Categorical*

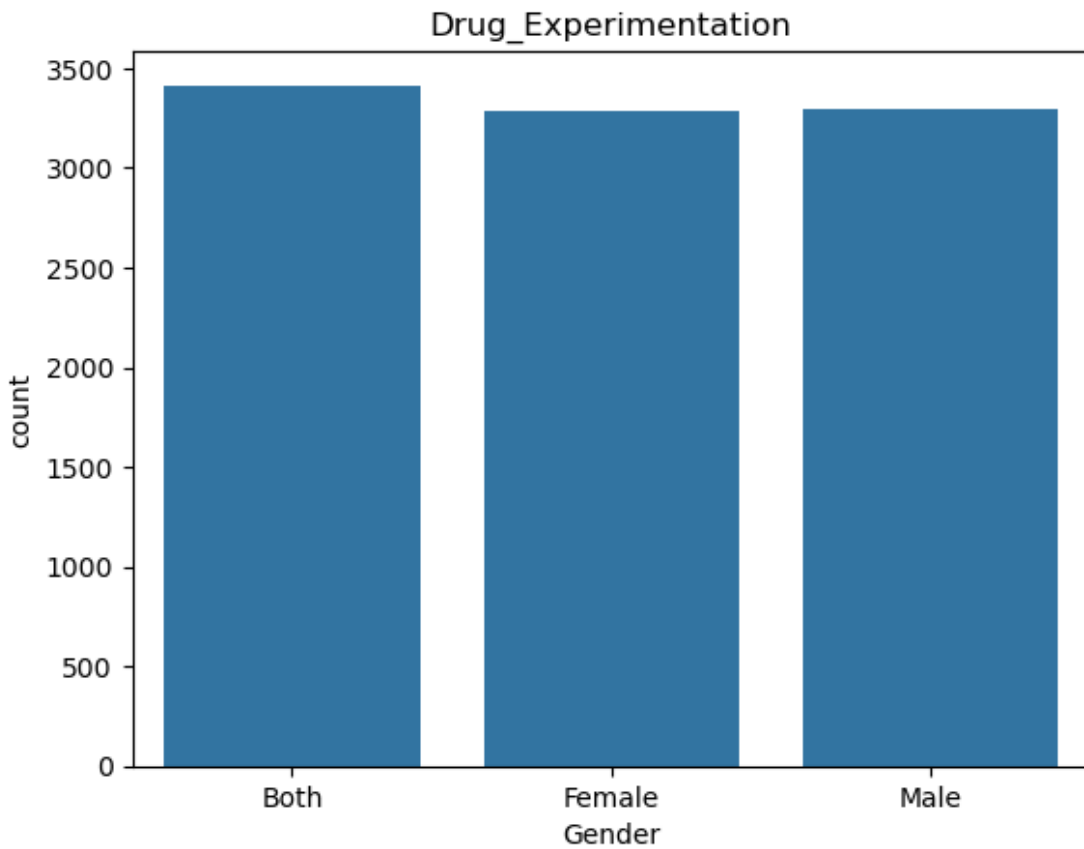
```
sns.countplot(x='Gender', data=df).set_title('Drug_Experimentation')  
plt.show()
```



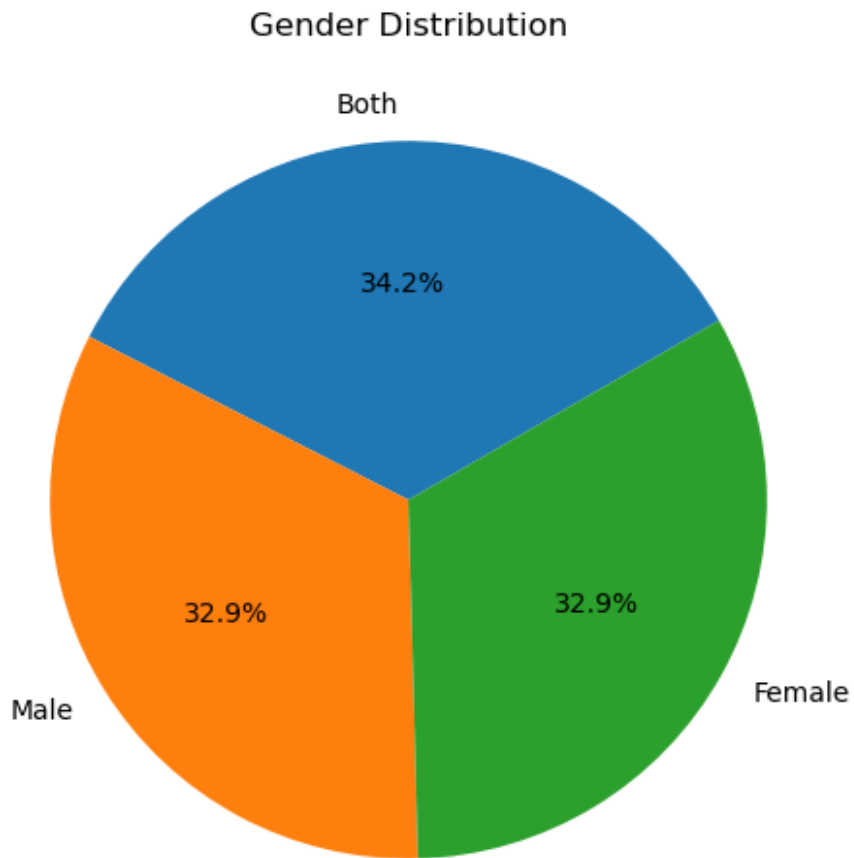
```
# Univariate Pie Chart: Gender distribution  
Smoking_Prevalence= df['Gender'].value_counts()  
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))  
plt.pie(Smoking_Prevalence, labels=Smoking_Prevalence.index,  
autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=30)  
plt.title('Smoking_Prevalence')  
plt.show()
```



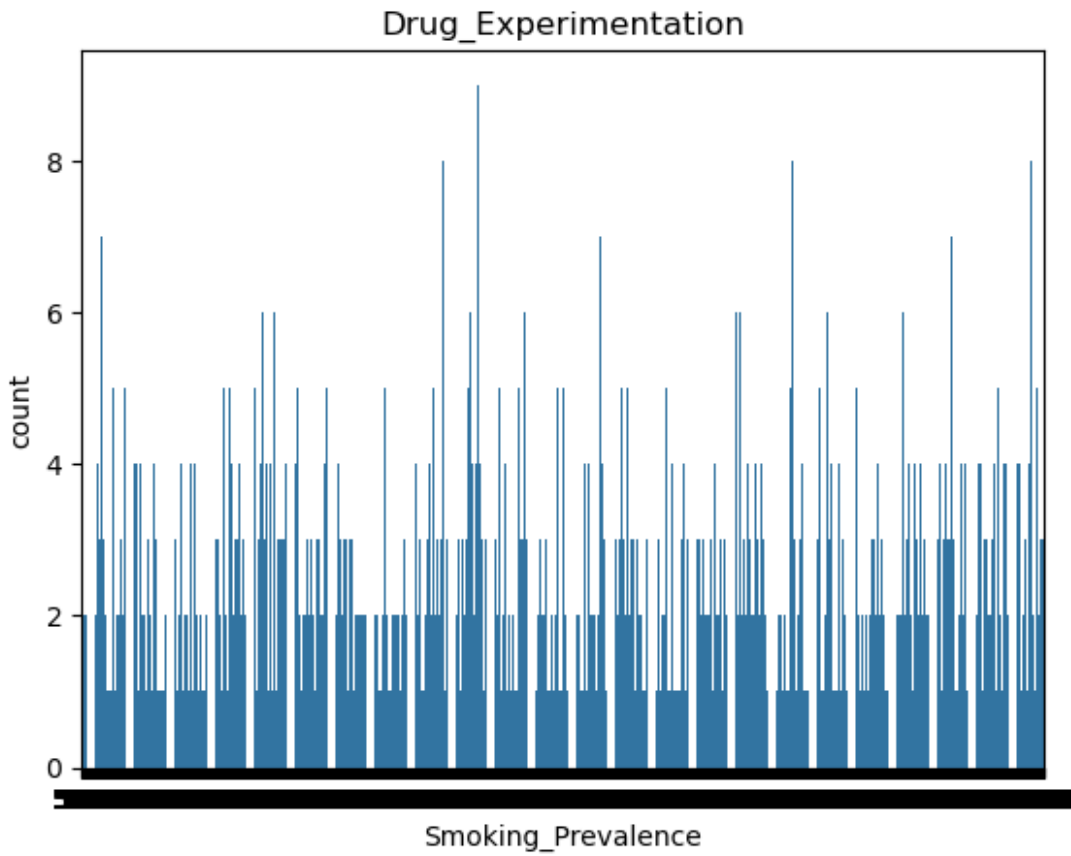
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\abung\Downloads\Youth smoking SDS.csv")
sns.countplot(x='Gender', data=df).set_title('Drug_Experimentation')
plt.show()
```



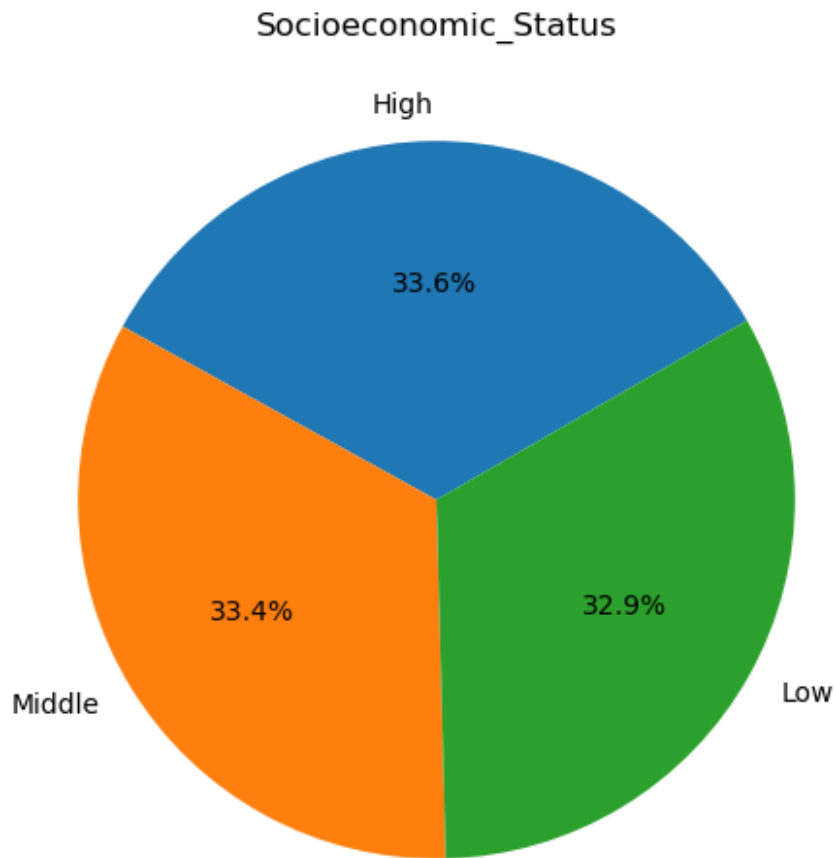
```
gender_counts = df['Gender'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(gender_counts, labels=gender_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=30)
plt.title('Gender Distribution')
plt.show()
```



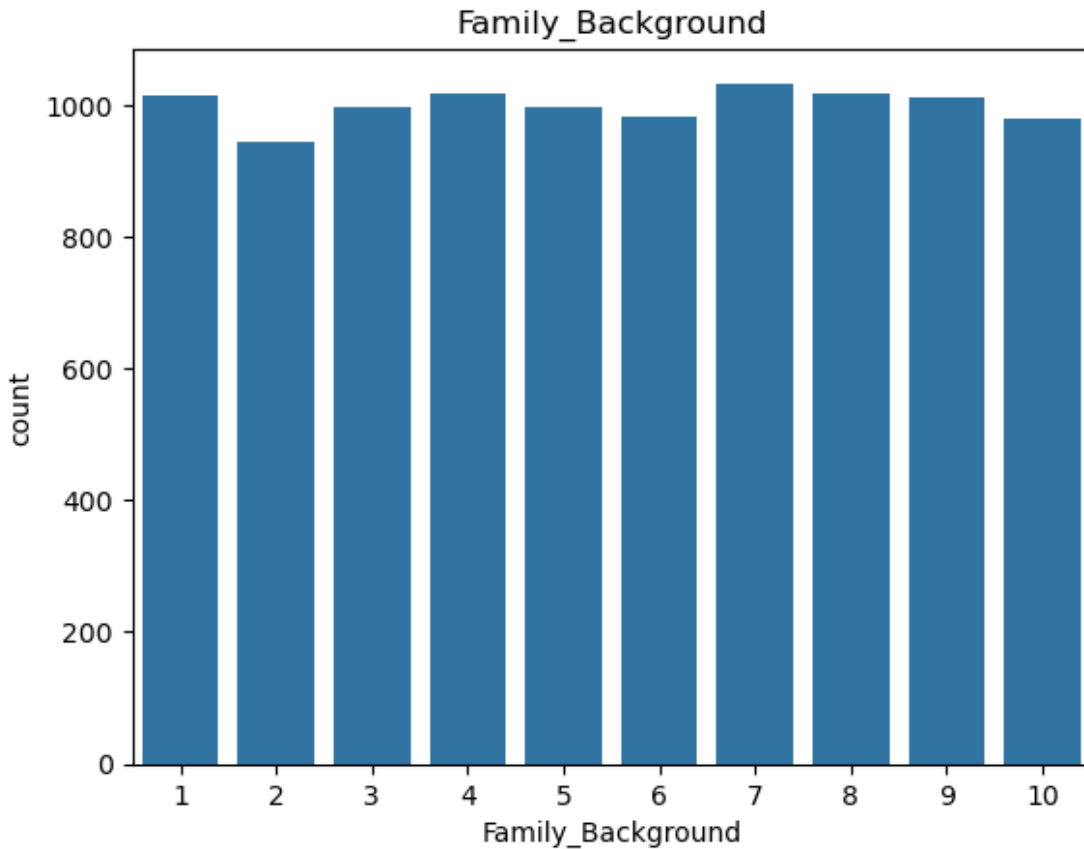
```
sns.countplot(x='Smoking_Prevalence',data=df).set_title('Drug_Experimentation')  
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Add this if not already done
Smoking_Prevalence_counts = df['Socioeconomic_Status'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(Smoking_Prevalence_counts, labels=Smoking_Prevalence_counts.index, auto
pct='%1.1f%%', startangle=30)
plt.title('Socioeconomic_Status')
plt.show()
```

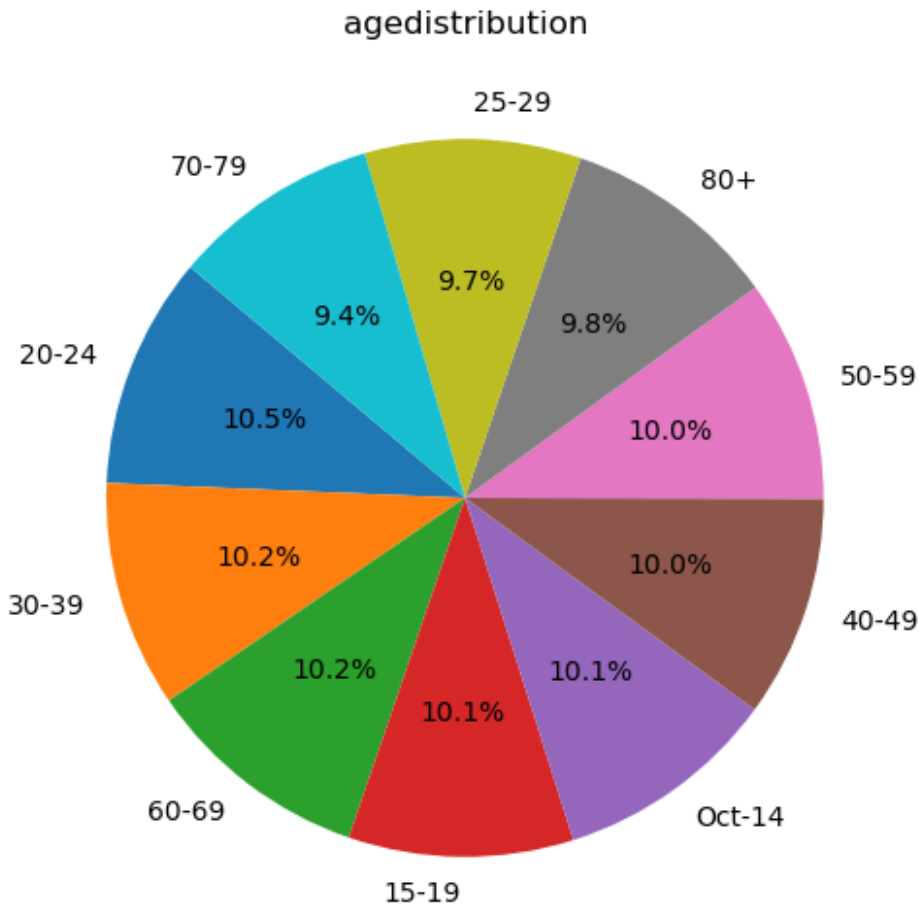


```
# Univariate Analysis: Categorical  
sns.countplot(x='Family_Background', data=df).set_title('Family_Background')  
plt.show()
```

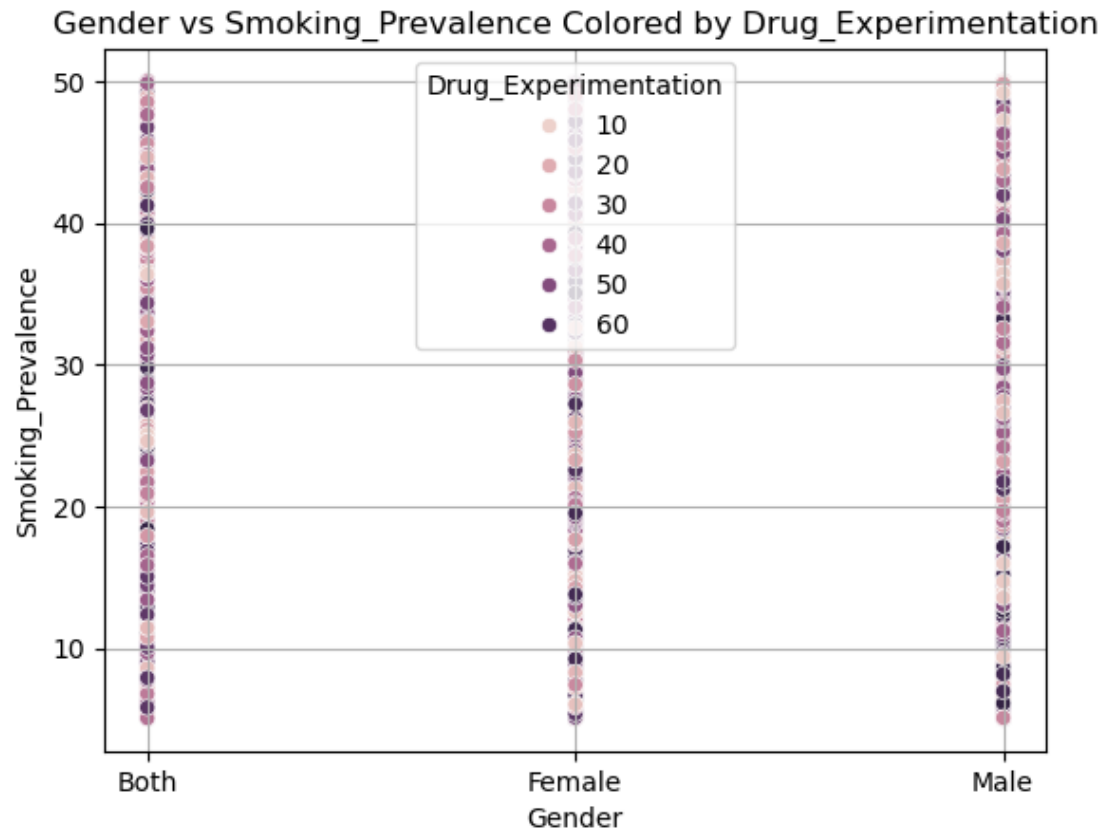


```
# Univariate Pie Chart: Dietary Habits  
age_count = df['Age_Group'].value_counts()  
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))  
plt.pie(age_count, labels=age_count.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140)  
plt.title('agedistribution')  
plt.show()
```





```
# Age vs Academic Pressure Colored by Dietary Habits scaatter plot
sns.scatterplot(x='Gender',
y='Smoking_Prevalence',hue='Drug_Experimentation',data=df)
plt.title('Gender vs Smoking_Prevalence Colored by Drug_Experimentation')
plt.xlabel('Gender')
plt.ylabel('Smoking_Prevalence')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
# Scatter plot colored by Mental_Health
```

```
sns.scatterplot(x='Smoking_Prevalence', y='Drug_Experimentation',  
hue='Mental_Health',data=df, alpha=0.7)
```

```
plt.title('Smoking_Prevalence vs Drug_Experimentation Colored by  
Mental_Health')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Smoking_Prevalence')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Drug_Experimentation')
```

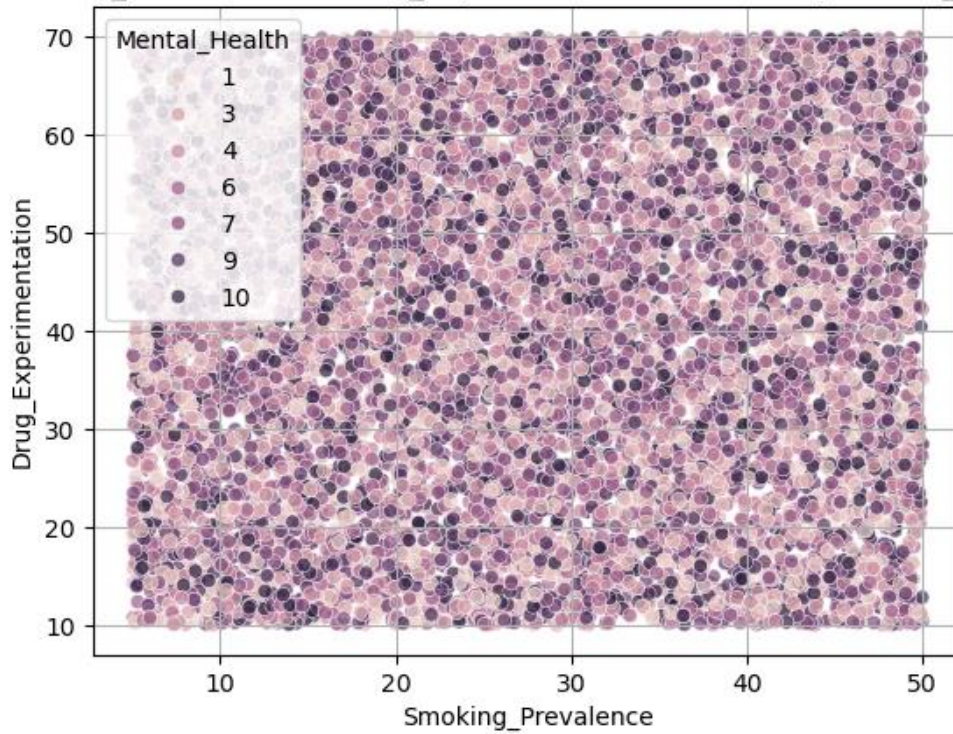
```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

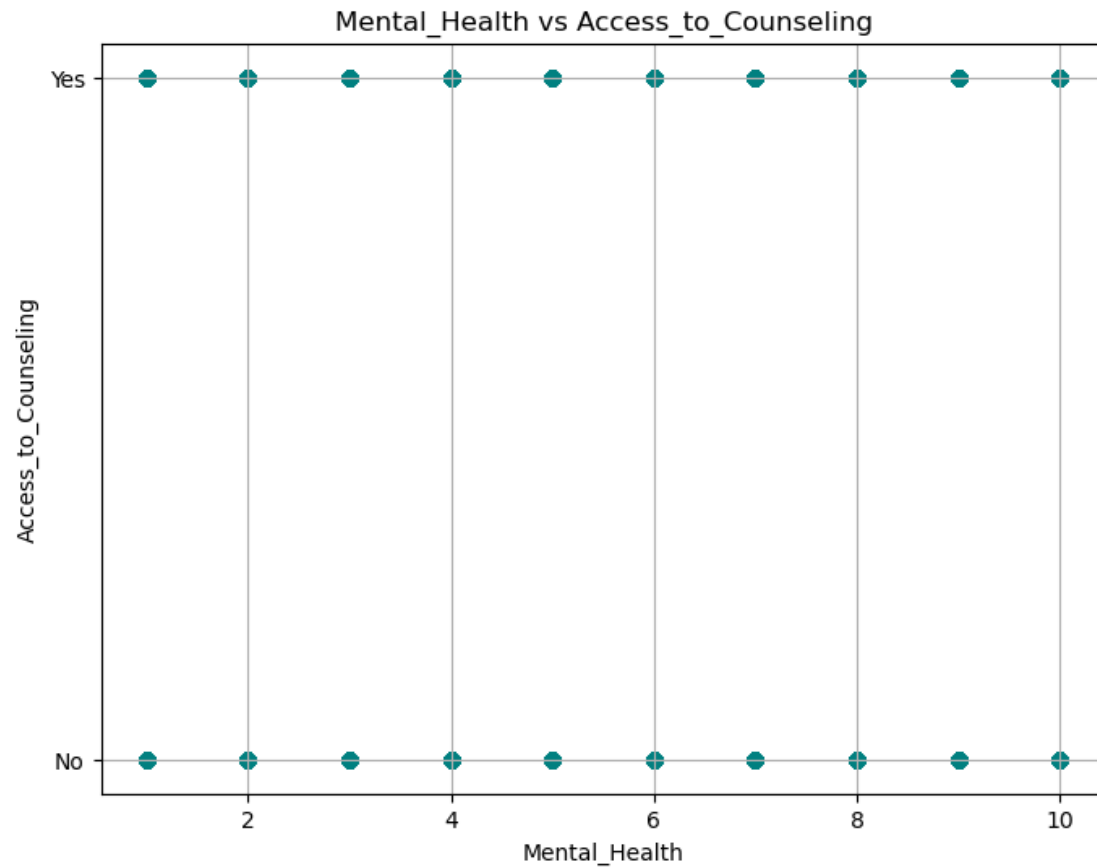
C:\Users\abung\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:170: UserWarning: Glyph 9 ( ) missing from current font.

```
fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```

Smoking\_Prevalence vs Drug\_Experimentation Colored by Mental\_Health



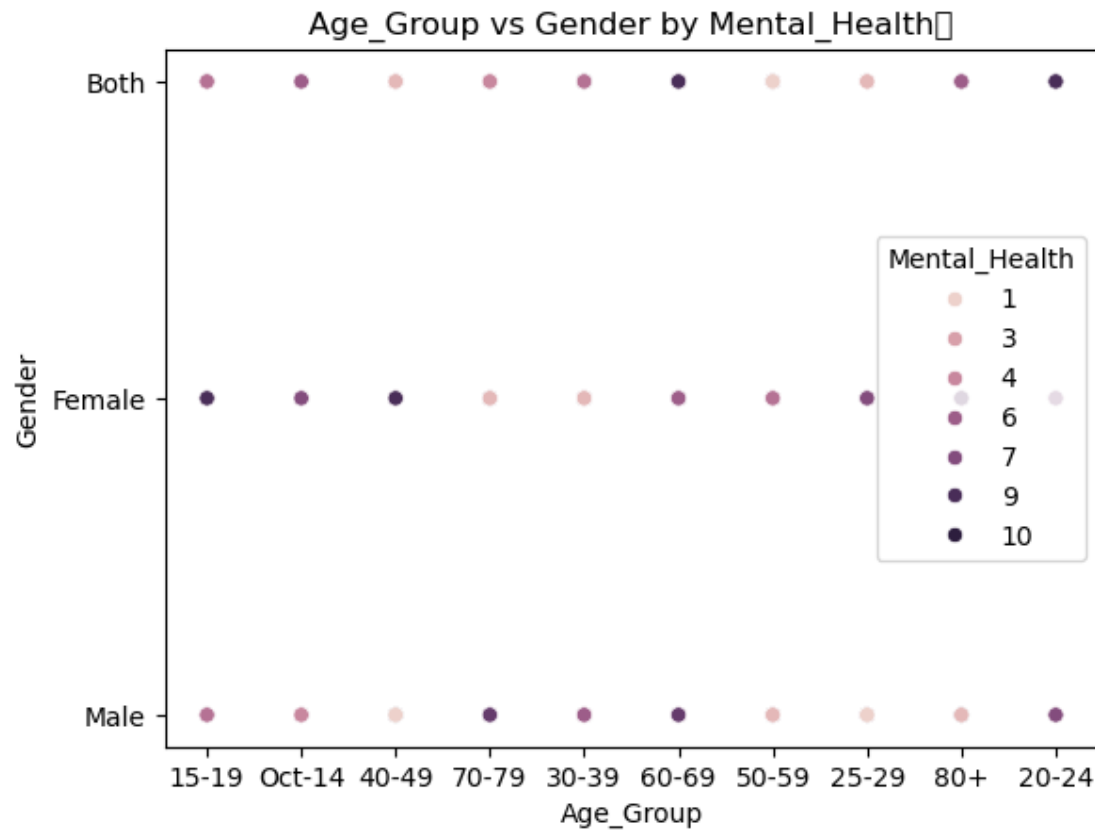
```
# Mental_Health vs Access_to_Counseling scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Mental_Health'], df['Access_to_Counseling'], color='teal',
alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Mental_Health vs Access_to_Counseling')
plt.xlabel('Mental_Health')
plt.ylabel('Access_to_Counseling')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



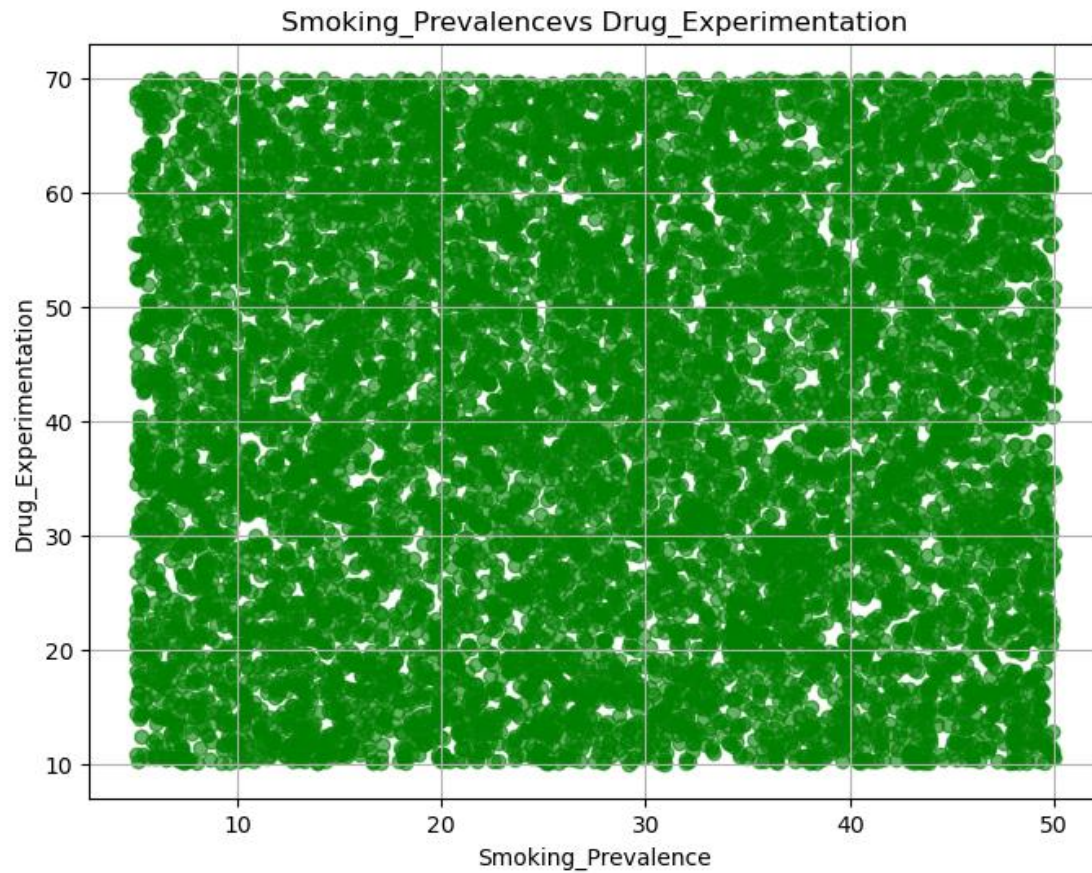
```
# Scatter plot with hue based on Mental_Health
sns.scatterplot(x='Age_Group', y='Gender', hue='Mental_Health', data=df)
plt.title('Age_Group vs Gender by Mental_Health ')
plt.xlabel('Age_Group')
plt.ylabel('Gender')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\abung\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:170: UserWarning: Glyph 9 ( ) missing from current font.

```
fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```

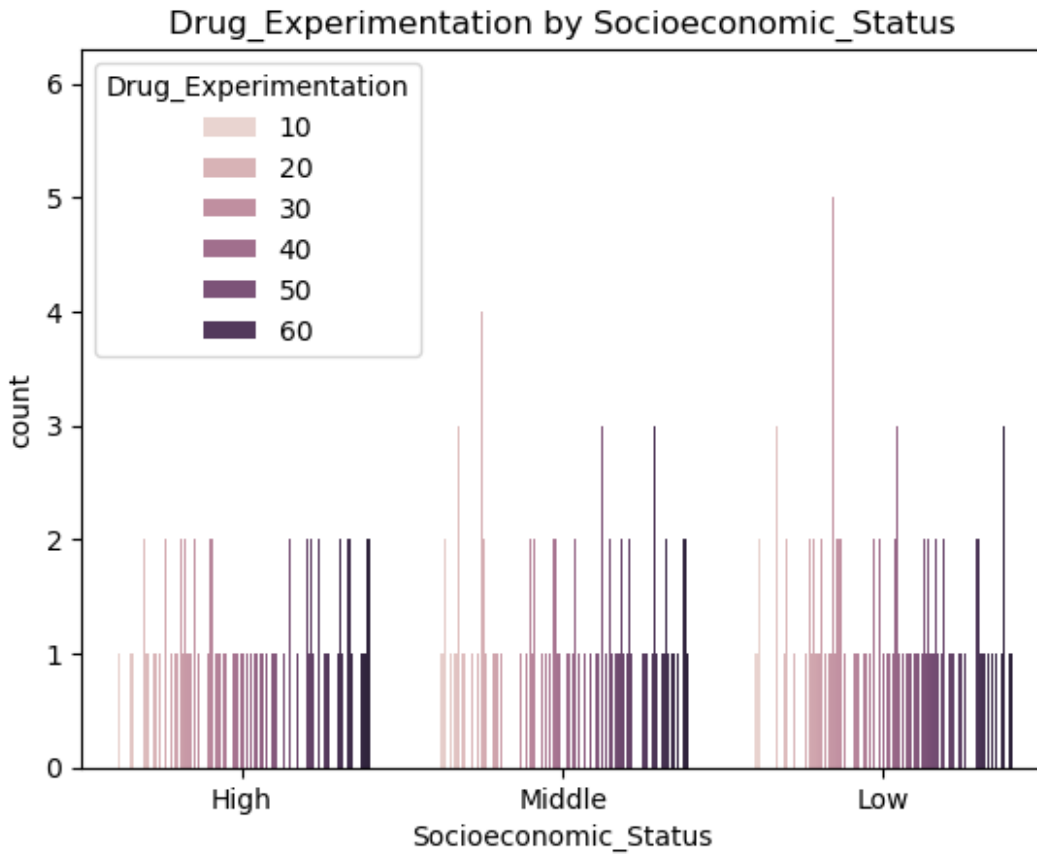


```
# Scatter plot(Smoking_Prevalence vs Drug_Experimentation)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Smoking_Prevalence'],df['Drug_Experimentation'], alpha=0.6,
c='green')
plt.title('Smoking_Prevalencevs Drug_Experimentation')
plt.xlabel('Smoking_Prevalence')
plt.ylabel('Drug_Experimentation')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

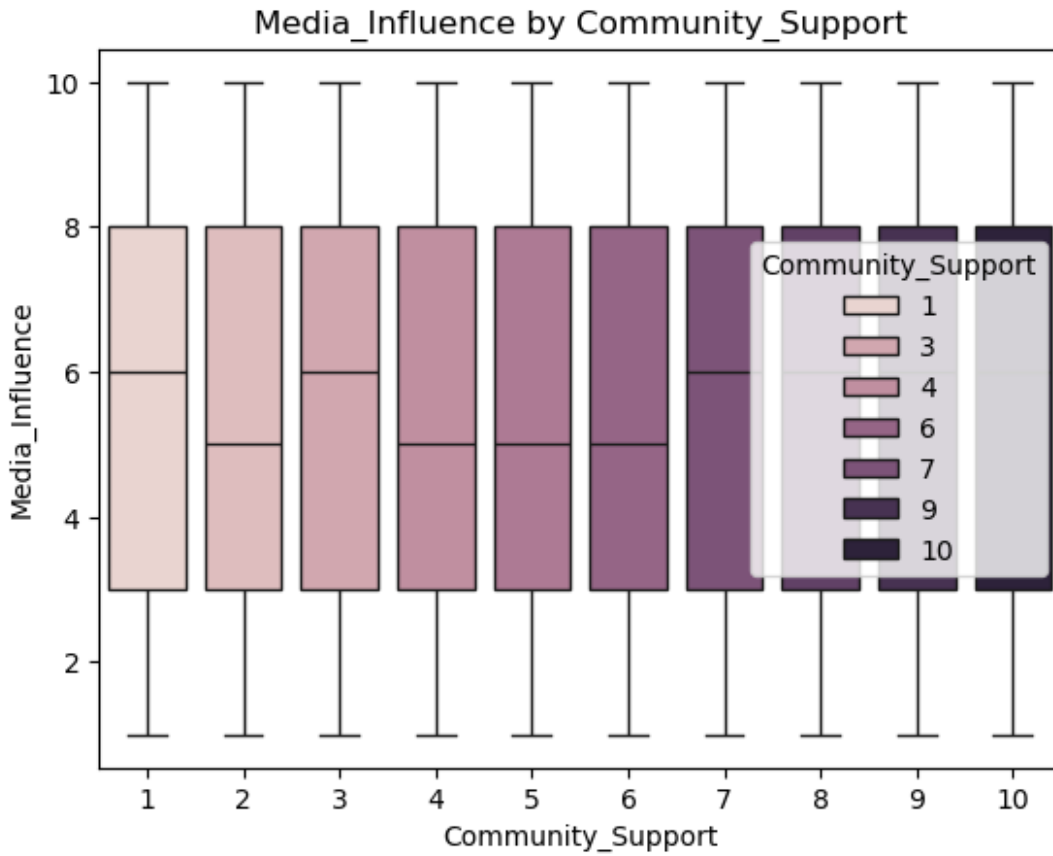


```
# Bivariate Socioeconomic_Status vs Socioeconomic_Status
sns.countplot(x='Socioeconomic_Status', hue='Drug_Experimentation', data=df)
plt.title('Drug_Experimentation by Socioeconomic_Status')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\abung\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-
packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:170: UserWarning: Creating legend with
loc="best" can be slow with large amounts of data.
  fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```

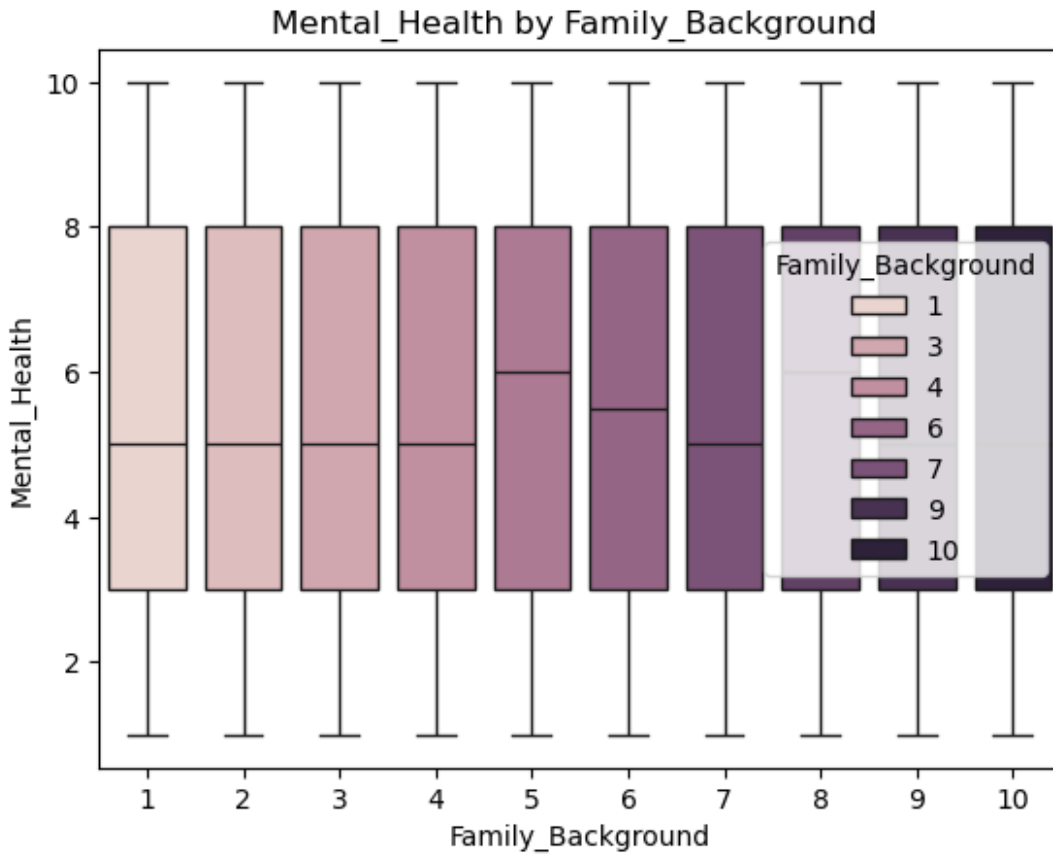


```
# Bivariate Analysis Community_Support vs Media_Influence
sns.boxplot(x='Community_Support',
y='Media_Influence',hue='Community_Support', data=df)
plt.title('Media_Influence by Community_Support')
plt.show()
```

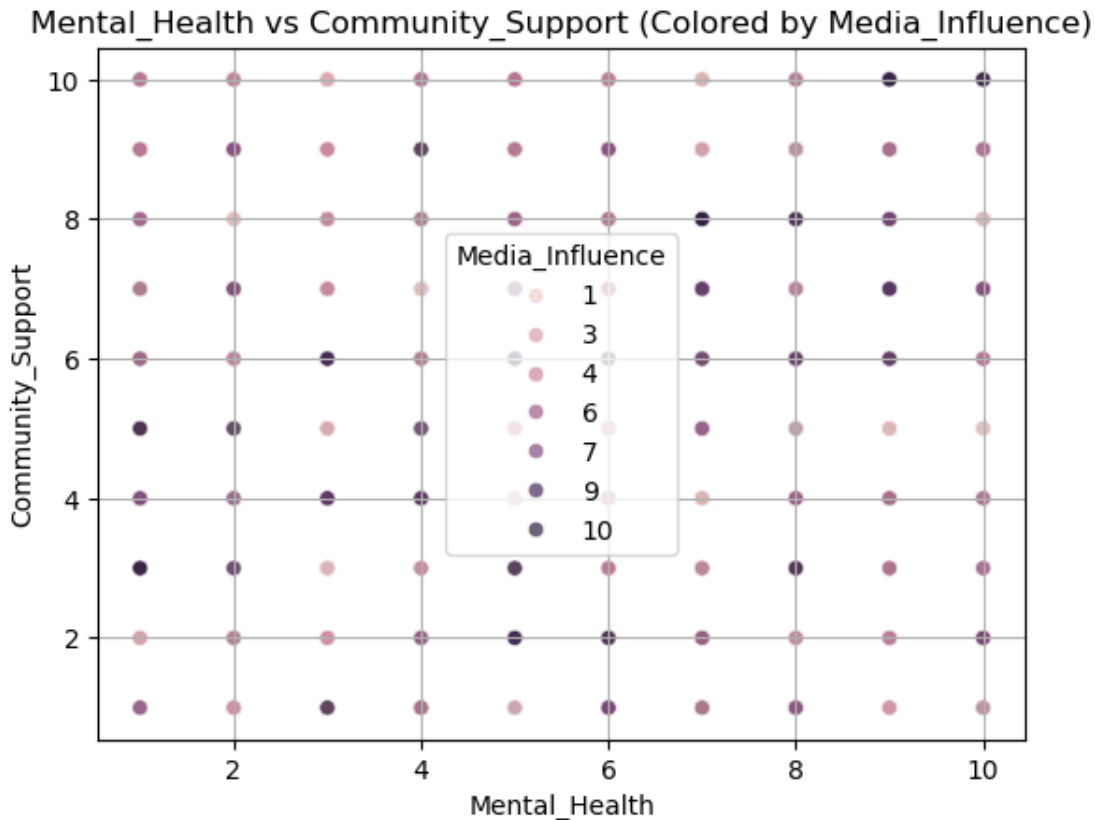


```
# Bivariate Analysis Family_Background vs Mental_Health
sns.boxplot(x='Family_Background',
y='Mental_Health',hue='Family_Background',data=df)
plt.title('Mental_Health by Family_Background ')
plt.show()
```





```
# Scatter Plot (Bivariate): Mental_Health vs Community_Support, colored by Media_Influence
sns.scatterplot(x='Mental_Health',y='Community_Support',hue='Media_Influence',data=df,alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Mental_Health vs Community_Support (Colored by Media_Influence)')
plt.xlabel('Mental_Health')
plt.ylabel('Community_Support')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



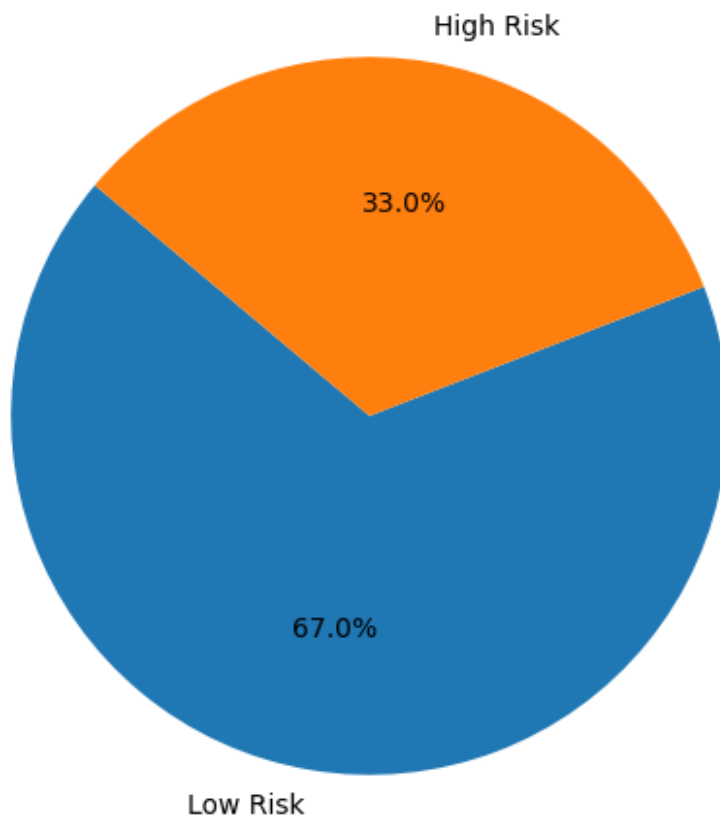
```
male_df = df[df['Gender'] == 'Male']
female_df = df[df['Gender'] == 'Female']

# Use 'Drug_Experimentation' as a risk indicator
# Define: >= 50 as High Risk (1), < 50 as Low Risk (0)
male_risk = (male_df['Drug_Experimentation'] >=
50).astype(int).value_counts()
female_risk = (female_df['Drug_Experimentation'] >=
50).astype(int).value_counts()

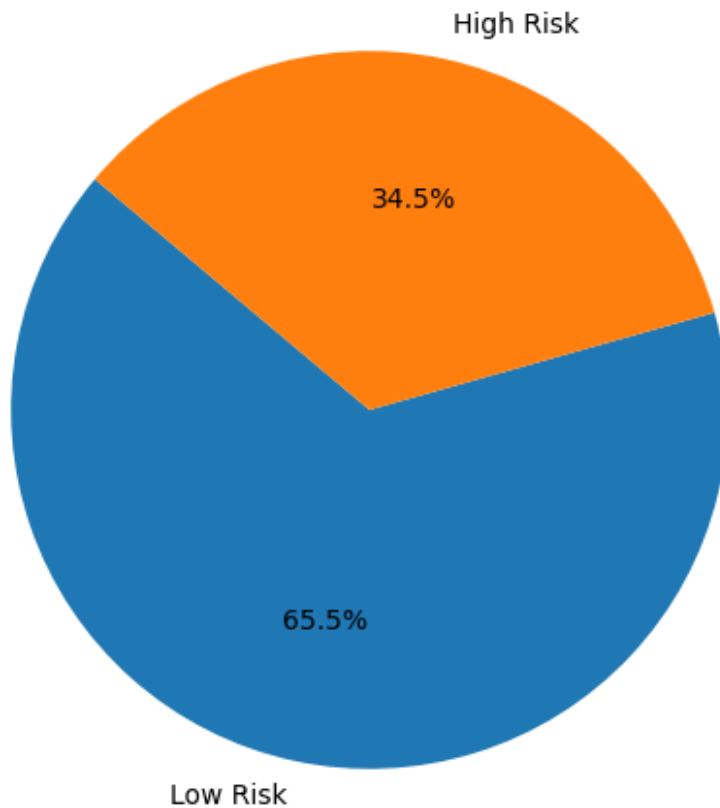
# Plot Male Risk Pie Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(male_risk, labels=['Low Risk', 'High Risk'], autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=140)
plt.title('Drug Experimentation Risk in Male Youth')
plt.show()

# Plot Female Risk Pie Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(female_risk, labels=['Low Risk', 'High Risk'], autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=140)
plt.title('Drug Experimentation Risk in Female Youth')
plt.show()
```

## Drug Experimentation Risk in Male Youth



## Drug Experimentation Risk in Female Youth



```
# Define selected numeric columns for multivariate analysis
selected_columns = [
    'Smoking_Prevalence',
    'Drug_Experimentation',
    'Peer_Influence',
    'Family_Background',
    'Mental_Health',
    'Parental_Supervision'
]

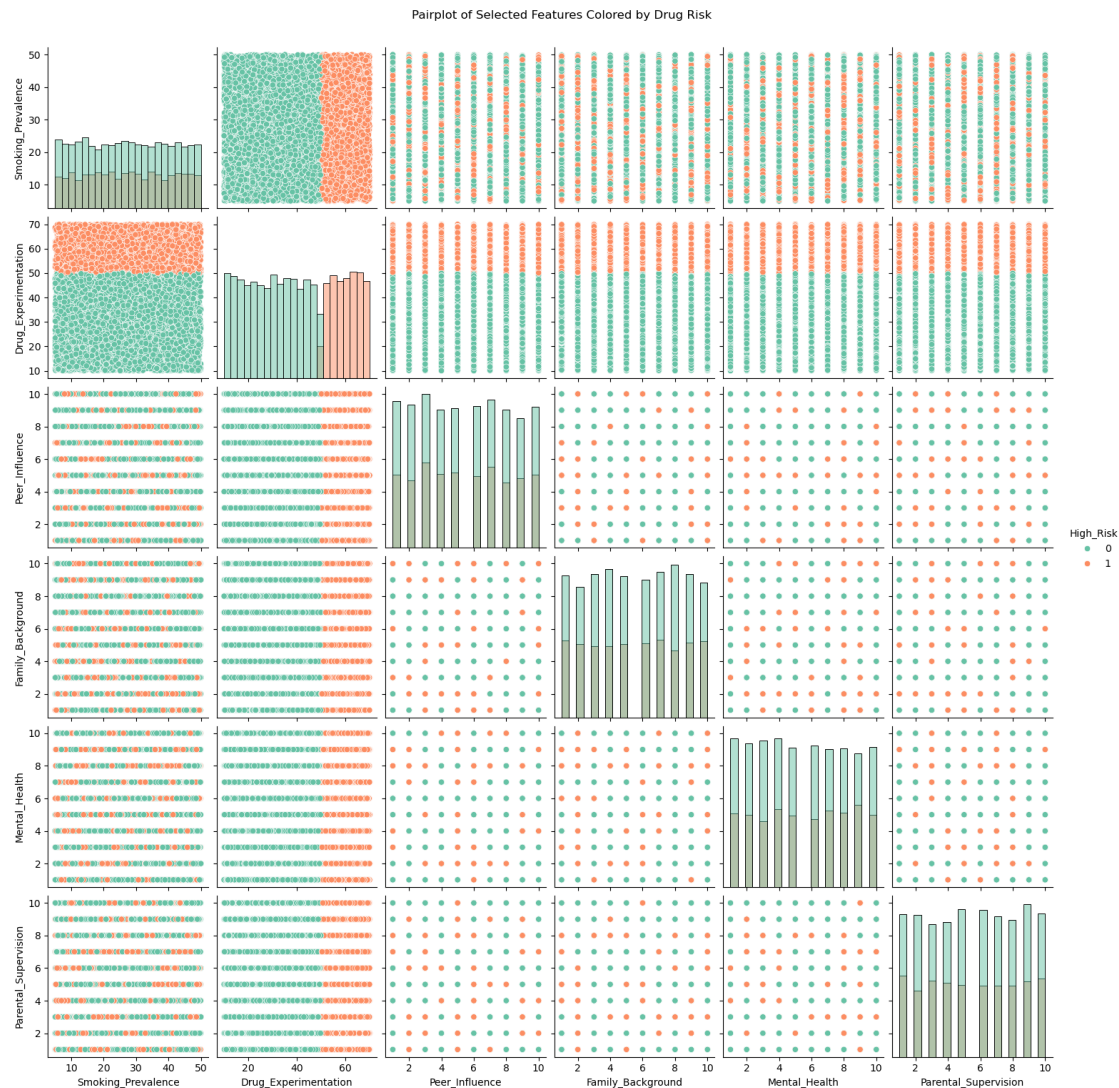
# Rename the dataset variable
df = df.rename(columns=str.strip) # Optional cleanup, if needed

# Create a proxy binary Label for Drug Risk
df['High_Risk'] = (df['Drug_Experimentation'] >= 50).astype(int)

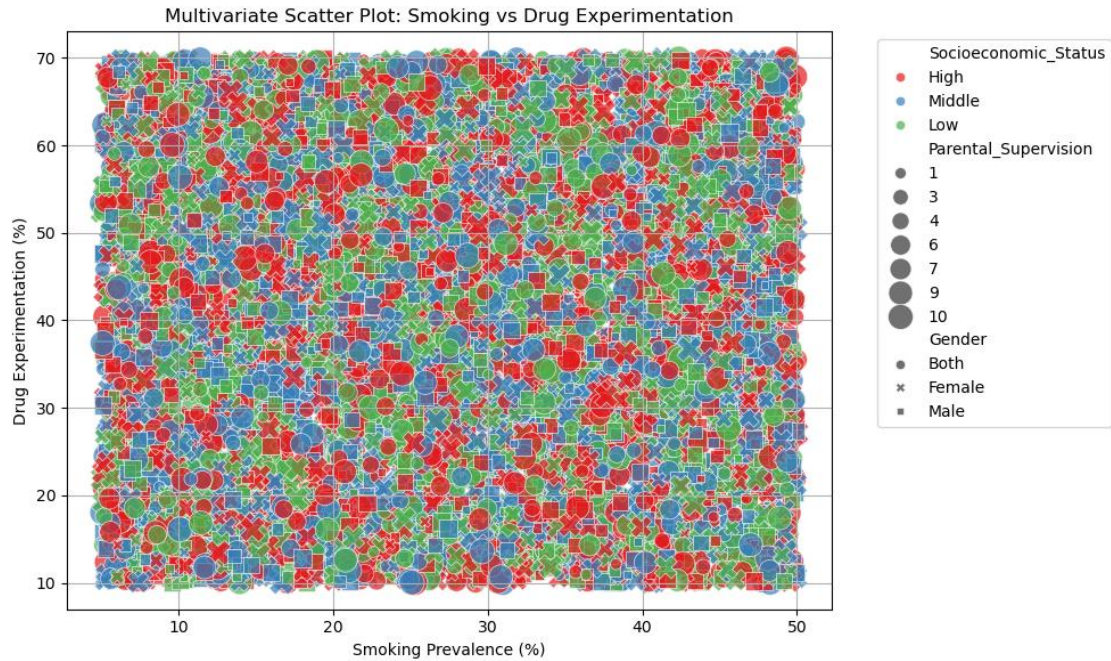
# Drop missing values from selected columns and 'High_Risk'
plot_data = df[selected_columns + ['High_Risk']].dropna()

# Pairplot with hue based on drug risk
```

```
sns.pairplot(plot_data, hue='High_Risk', diag_kind='hist', palette='Set2')
plt.suptitle("Pairplot of Selected Features Colored by Drug Risk", y=1.02)
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot( x='Smoking_Prevalence',y='Drug_Experimentation',
hue='Socioeconomic_Status', size='Parental_Supervision', style='Gender',
data=df, palette='Set1', sizes=(50, 250),alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Multivariate Scatter Plot: Smoking vs Drug Experimentation')
plt.xlabel('Smoking Prevalence (%)')
plt.ylabel('Drug Experimentation (%)')
plt.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
corr_matrix = df.corr(numeric_only=True)
```

```
# Plot heatmap
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
```

```
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt=".2f",  
linewidths=0.5)
```

```
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap (Youth Smoking & Drug Use)')
```

```
plt.show()
```

