

Drug Consumption Analysis



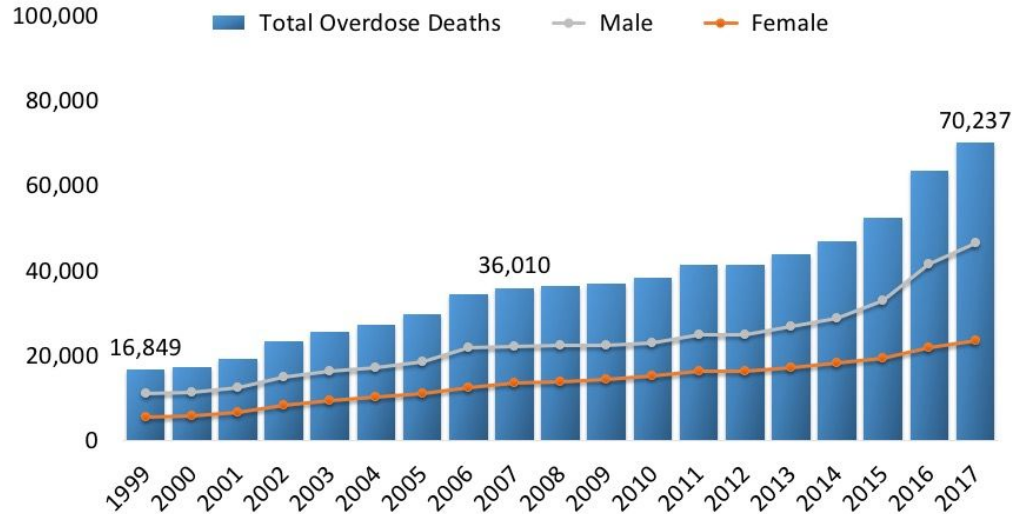
Andrea Koltai and Sharon Kwak

The drug abuse related costs are annually \$740 billion*

Costs arise from:

- related crime
- health care
- lost of work productivity

National Drug Overdose Deaths
Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2017



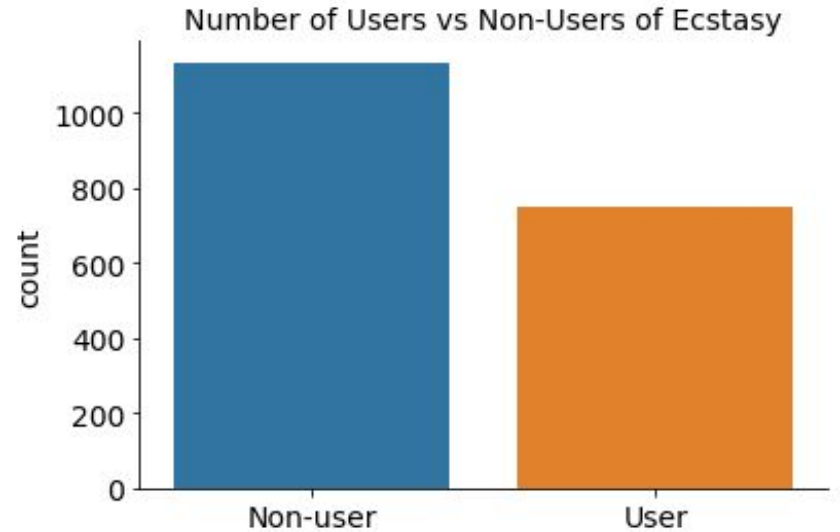
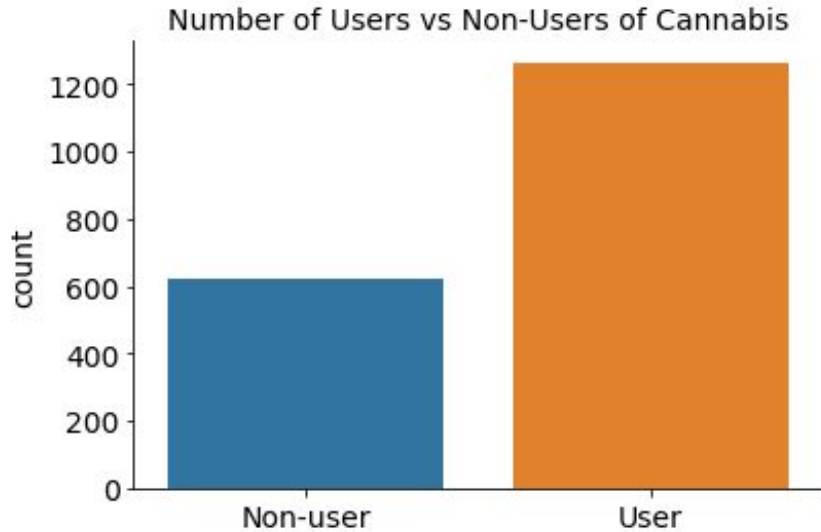
*National Institute of Drug Abuse Statistics: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics>

Is it possible to predict cannabis and ecstasy usage based on demographic and personality features?

Data

- UCI Dataset
- Age (18-65+)
- Gender
- Level of education
 - Ranges from 'left school before age 16' to 'Doctorate degree'
- 7 personality traits

Number of Users vs Non-Users for Cannabis and Ecstasy



Cannabis: prediction accuracy is 80%

Confusion Matrix for Cannabis

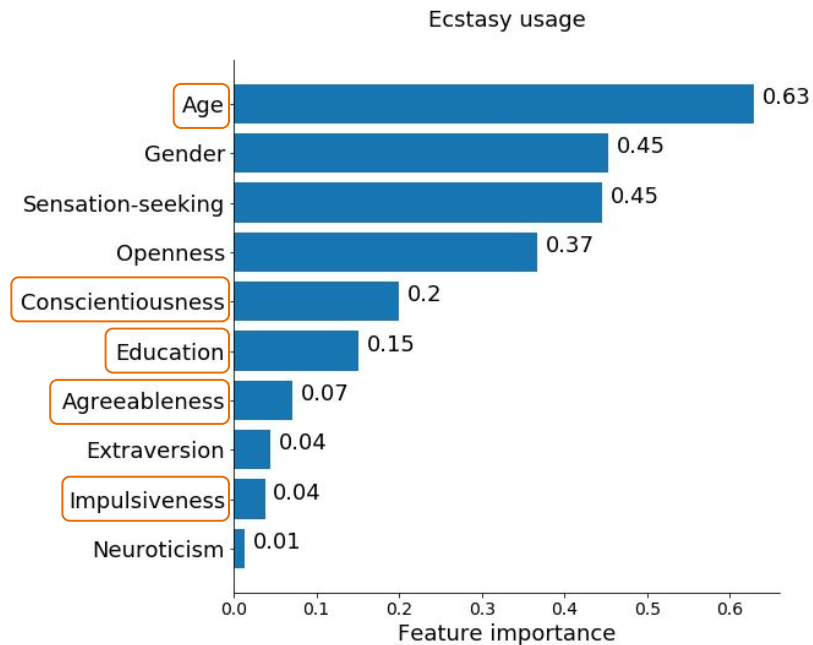
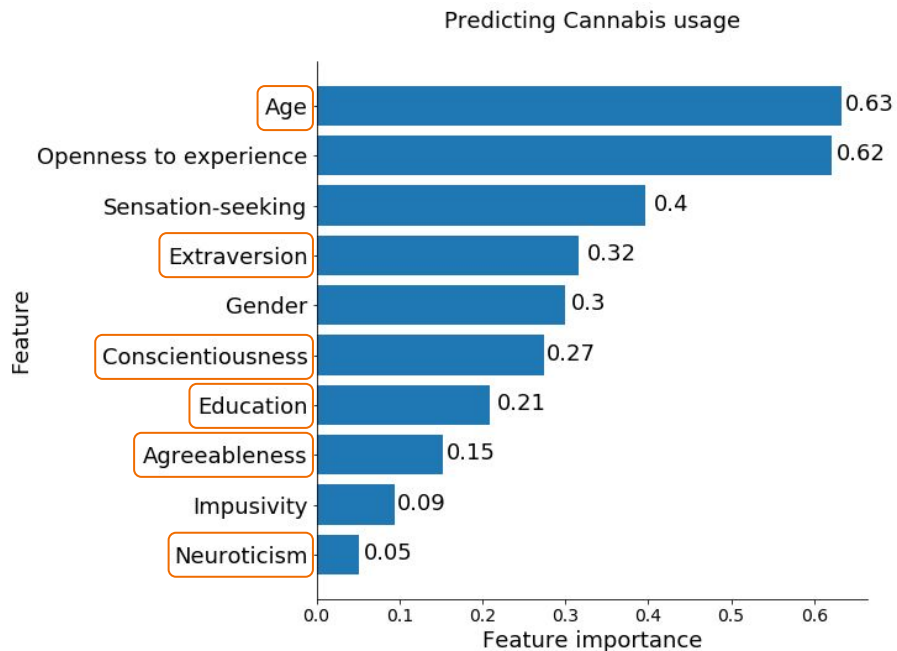
actual non-user	20%	12%
actual user	7%	60%
	predicted non-user	predicted user

Ecstasy: prediction accuracy is 72%

Confusion matrix for Ecstasy

actual non-user	47%	14%
actual user	14%	26%
	predicted non-user	predicted user

Findings: the most predictive features



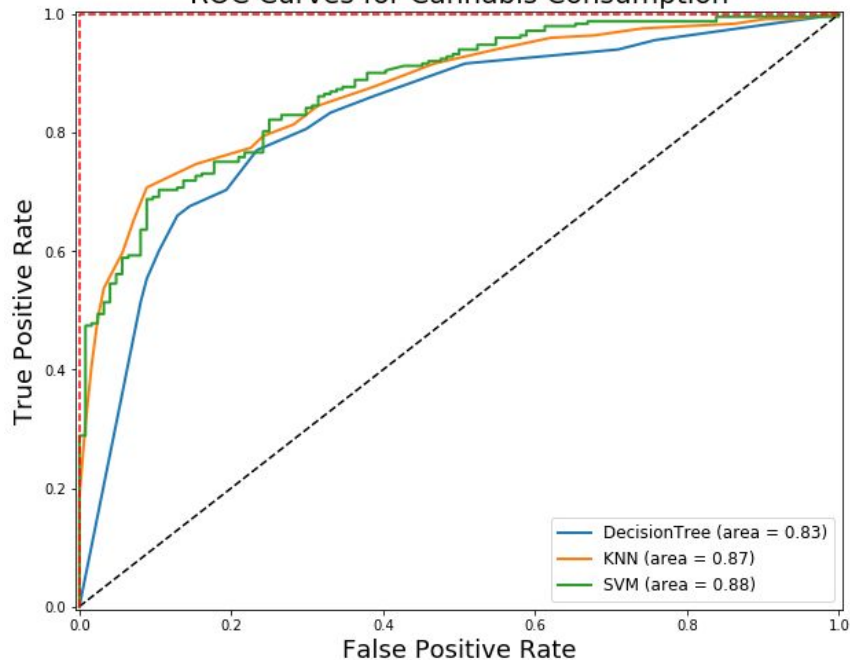
Negative relationship

Next Steps

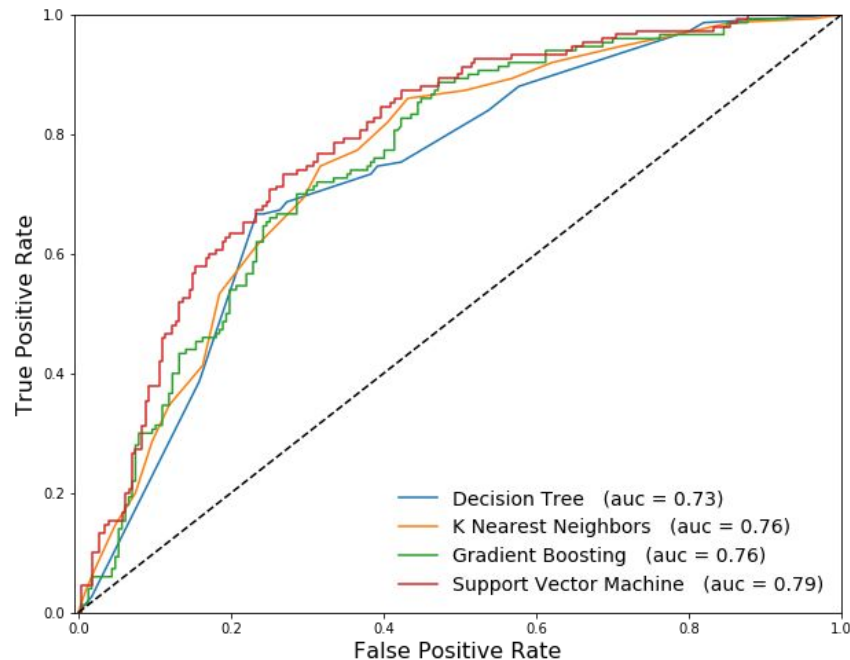
- Run models on other drugs:
 - alcohol, amphetamines, amyl nitrite, benzodiazepine, chocolate, cocaine, caffeine, crack, heroin, ketamine, legal highs, LSD, methadone, mushrooms, nicotine and volatile substance abuse (VSA) and a fictitious drug (Semeron)
- Collect more data: from non-users and more countries and ethnicities
- Multi-class classification

Methodology

ROC Curves for Cannabis Consumption



ROC Curve for Ecstasy Consumption



7 Personality Traits

- Big 5 Personality Trait (OCEAN model)*:
 - **O**penness to experience
 - **C**onscientiousness
 - **E**xtraversion
 - **A**greeableness
 - **N**euroticism
- Impulsivity
- Sensation seeking

* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revised_NEO_Personality_Inventory