

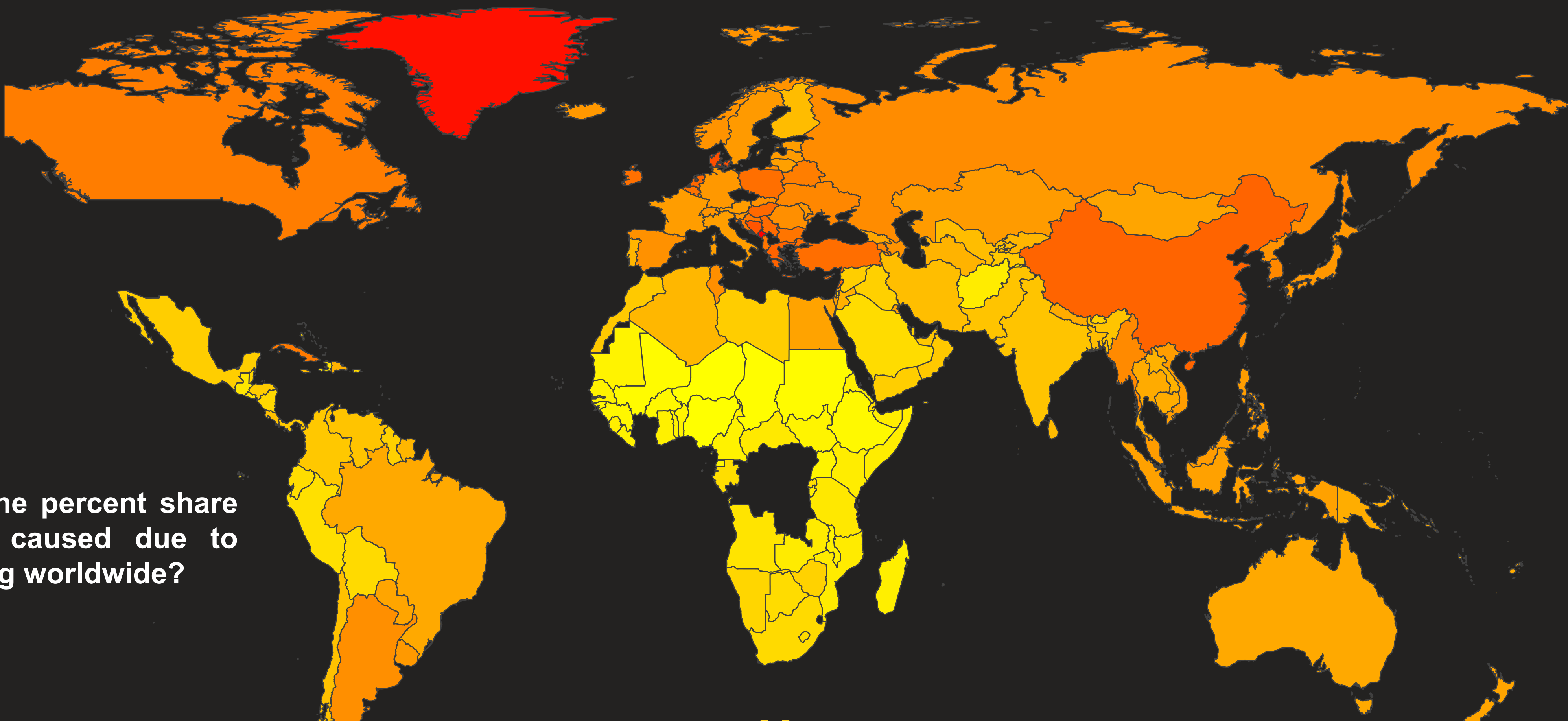
# Quit

BEFORE IT KILLS YOU

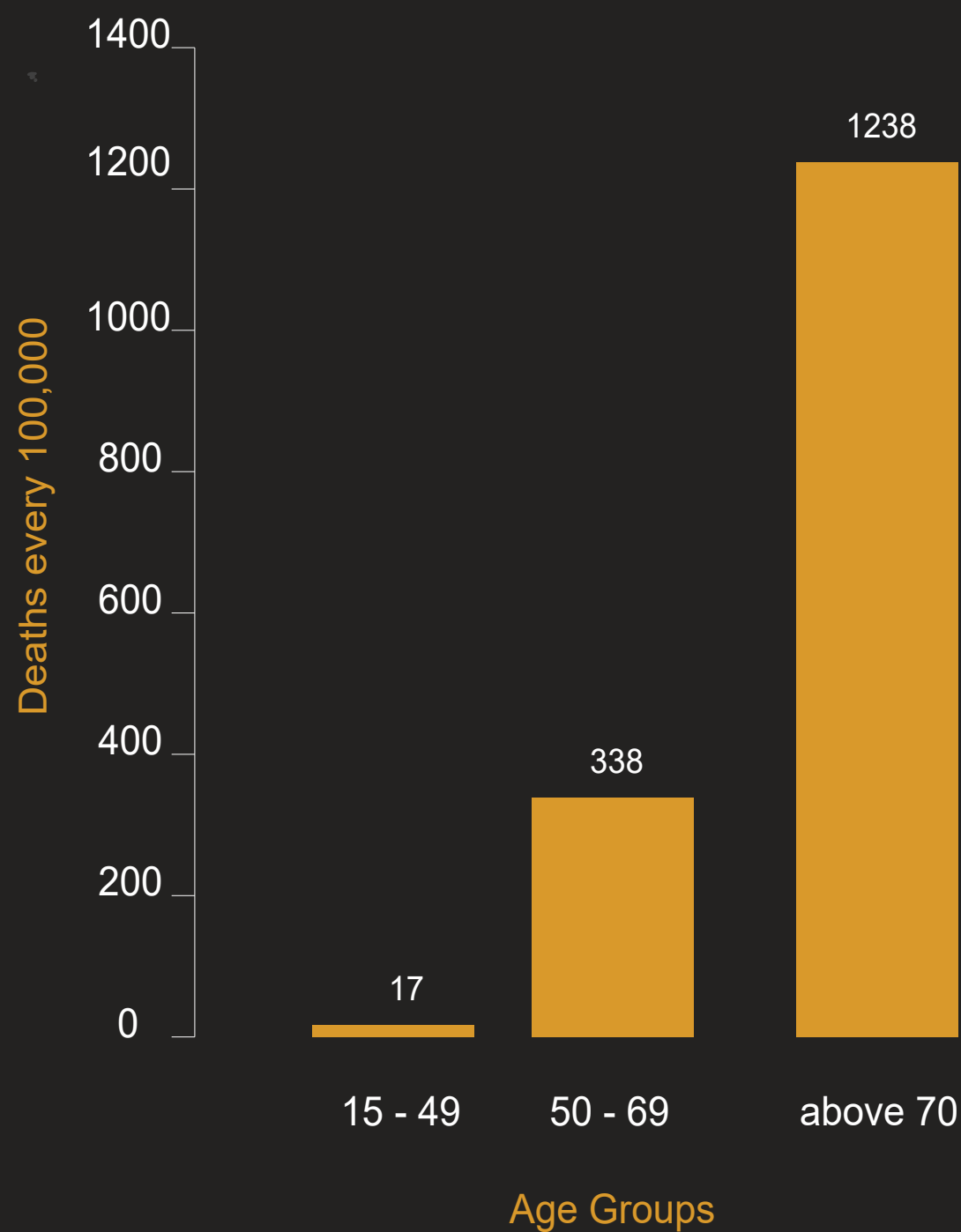
By Shripad Laddha for IST 719, Spring 2021

It's never too late to quit smoking. Quitting smoking now, will improve your health and reduces your risk of heart diseases, cancer, lung disease, and other smoking related illnesses. This poster will give relevant information on deaths due to smoking and how insurance varies for smokers vs non smokers. It also discusses how countries restrain smoking.

The targeted audience is smokers, doctors and policy makers who want to keep close eye on smoker's data and want to spread awareness as well. Lets dive in !

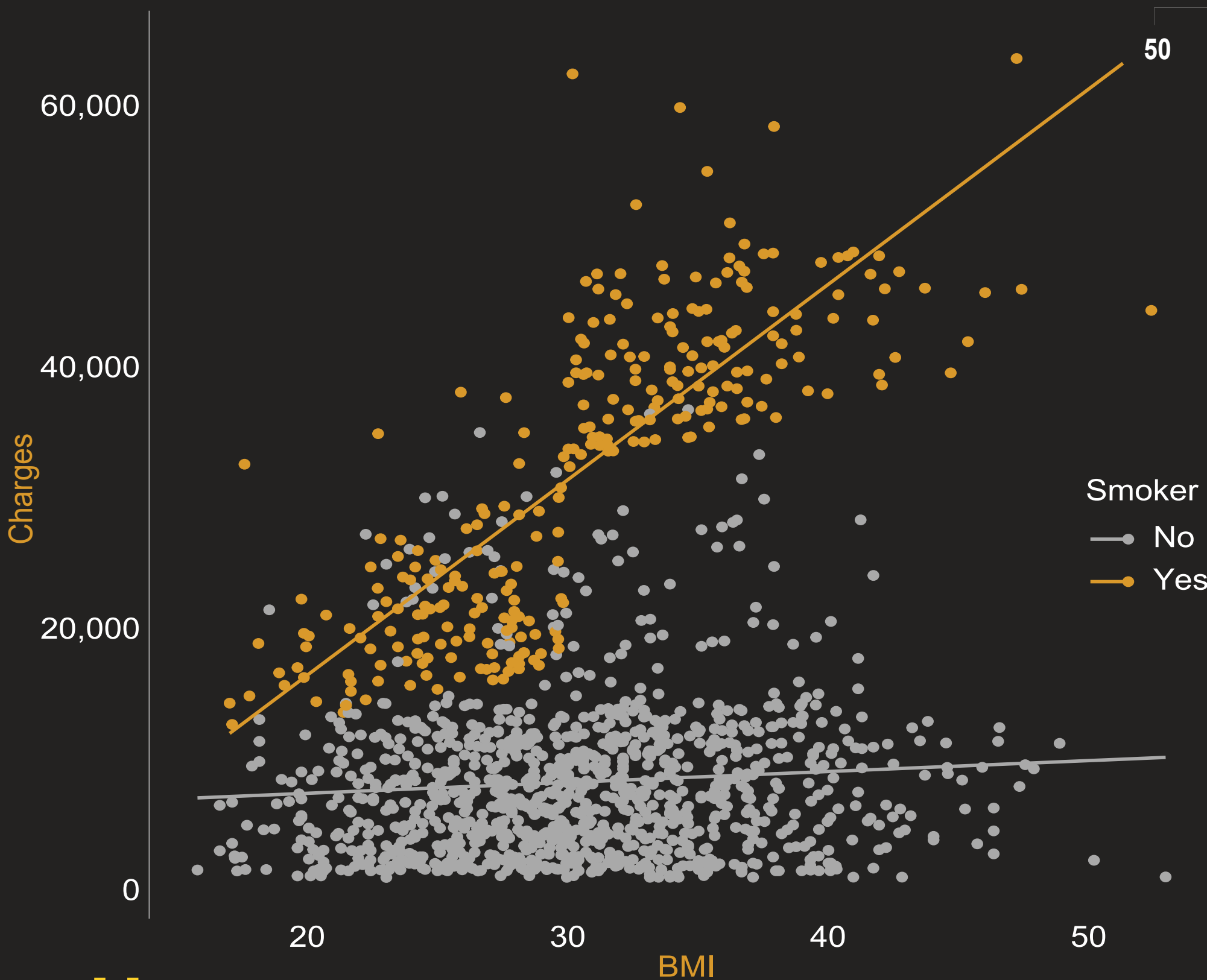
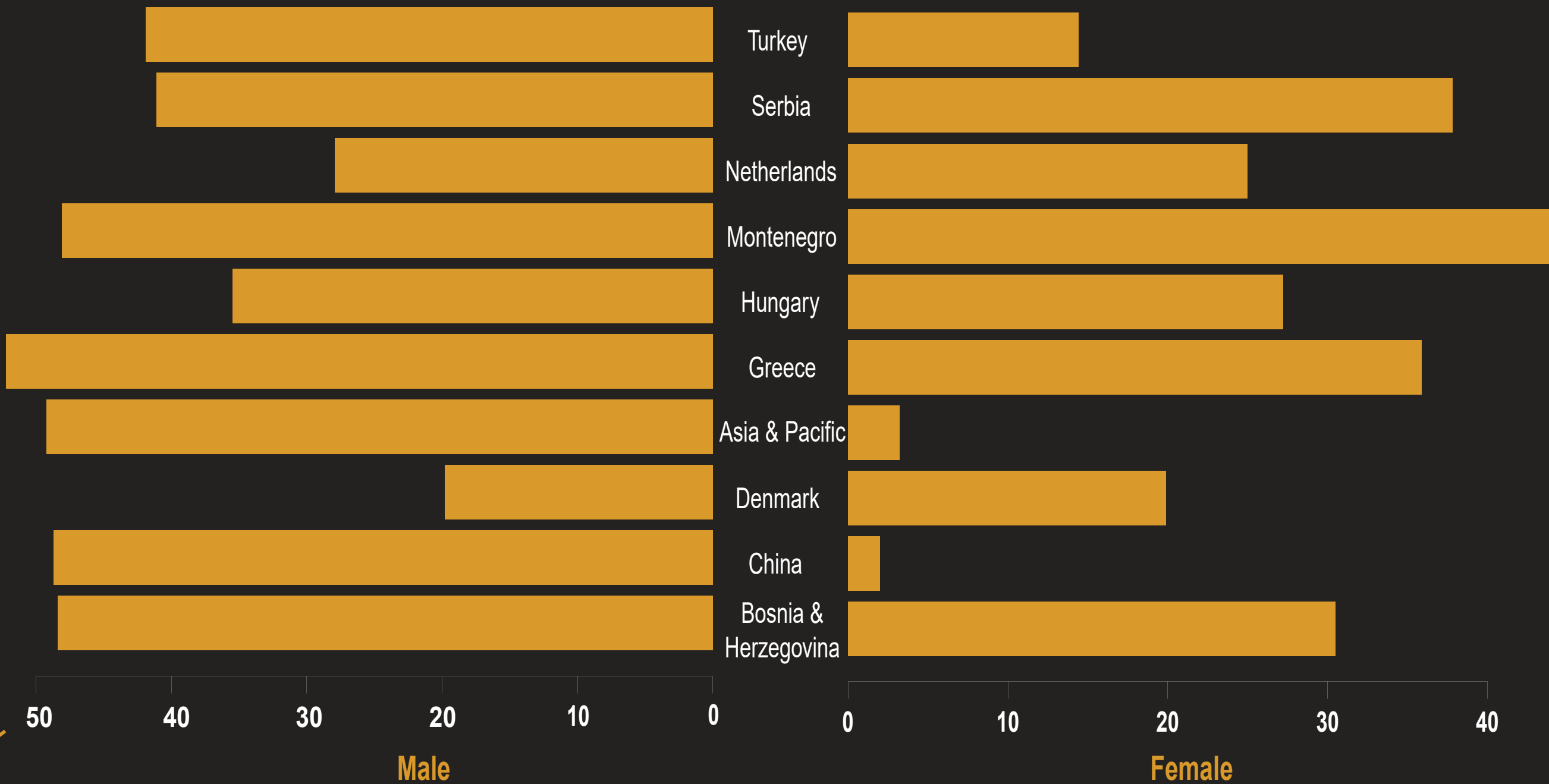


What is the percent share of deaths caused due to smoking worldwide?



What is the age group of people belonging to top 10 countries by death in 2015?

How does death vary with respect to gender for top 10 countries in 2015?



How are charges affected by BMI and smoker status?

## INSIGHTS:

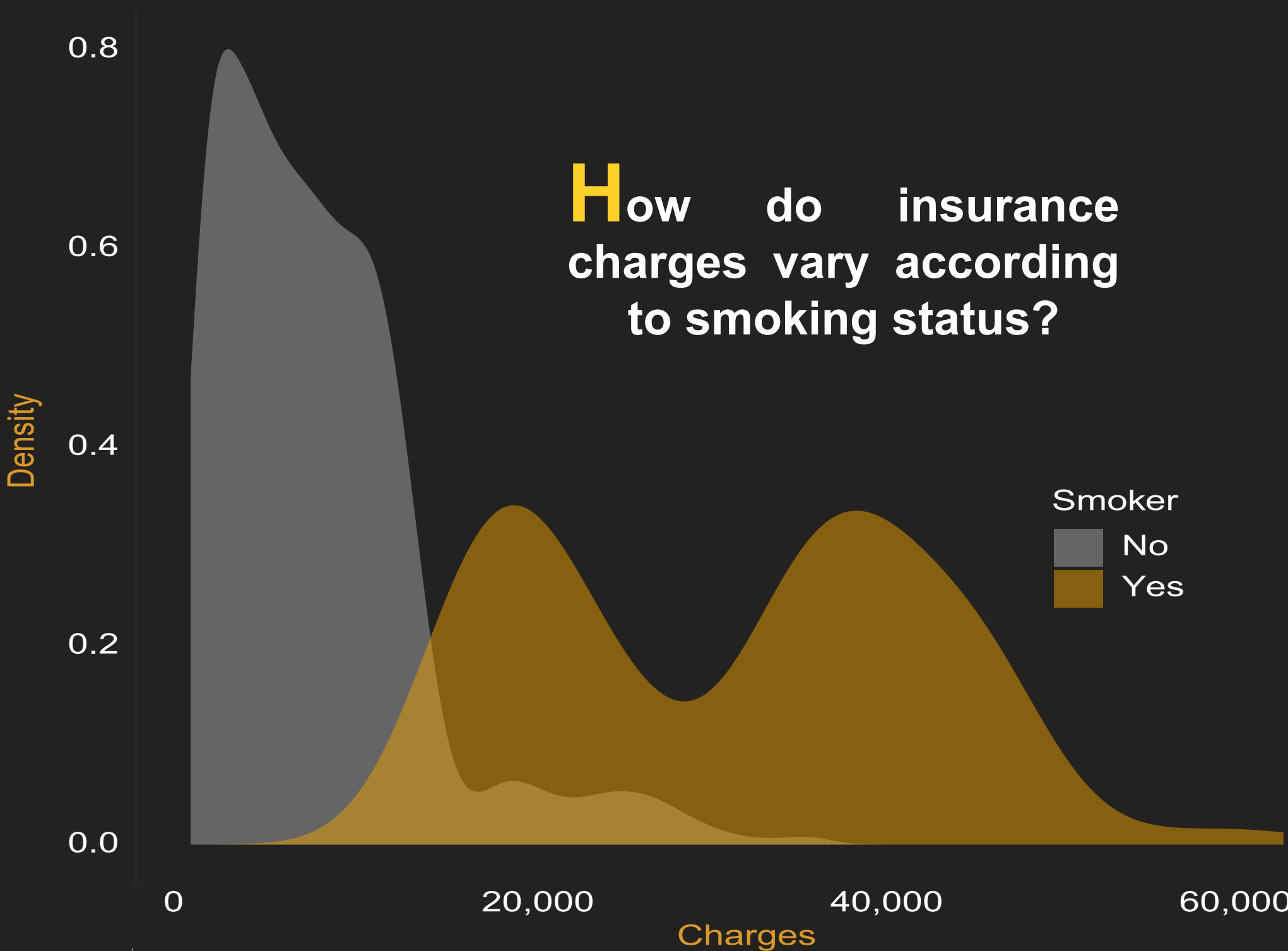
- People above 70 years have high risk of death due to smoking.
- Death rate of females due to smoking is comparatively less.
- For smokers, BMI and insurance charges are directly proportional but for non-smokers, charges remain almost constant even if BMI increases.
- Insurance charges for smokers is high, i.e 20k to 40k.
- To reduce the use of cigarettes, countries impose heavy taxes.

## ABOUT DATA:

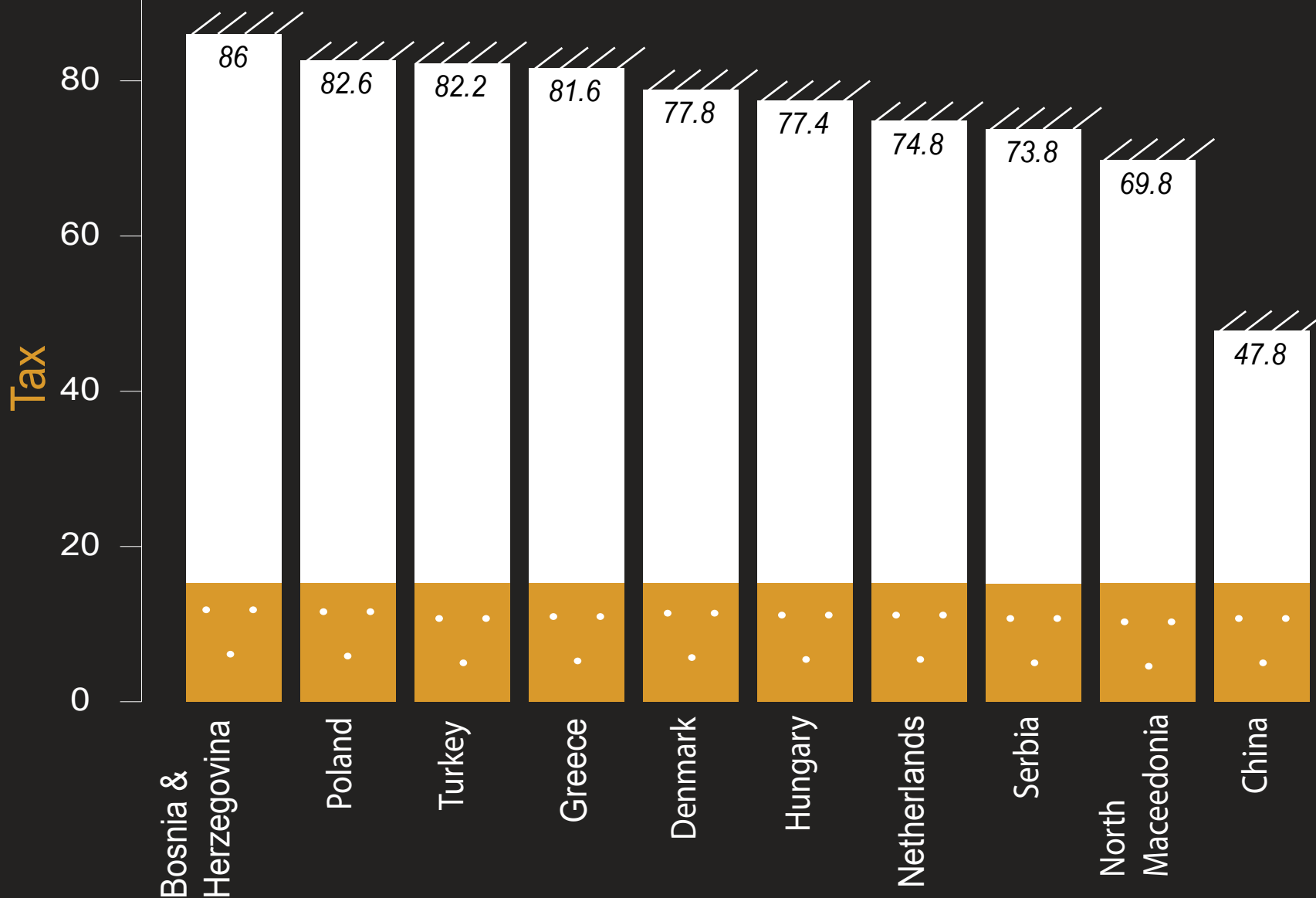
**Data description:** I have used multiple sources of data to make plots. All combined they add to 31 attributes and 61,710 tuples. Some of the main columns were year, country, death rate, gender, charges and tax percent. Performed aggregations at different levels to develop charts.

**Data Source:** ourworldindata.org and Kaggle

**R - Packages used:** ggplot2, dplyr and maps



How do insurance charges vary according to smoking status?



What are the taxes as a percent of cigarette price, laid upon by 10 highest death countries in 2016?