UofT Tri-Campus Datafest 2021

Can Money Buy Happiness?

Prospective Analytics team:

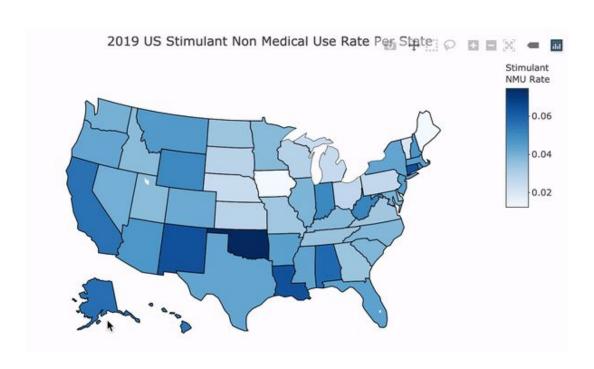
Jing Yuan Zhang Eric Zhu Muhammad Tsany Sergio Steven Zheng Zhou

Motivation

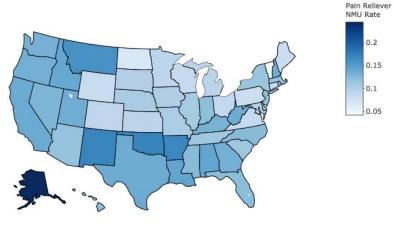
Note: Data sourced from online survey conducted by the Survey of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Program from the United States in 2019 Prospective Analytics was interested in analyzing how:

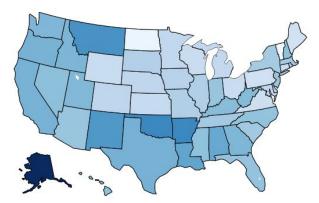
- 5 Medical drug categories are misused based on 5 different income brackets.
 - O Drug categories:
 - Pain relievers
 - Opioids
 - Stimulants
 - Sedatives
 - Cannabinoids (THC)
 - Income Brackets (USD):
 - Less \$25,000
 - **\$25,000 \$49,999**
 - **\$50,000 \$74,999**
 - **\$75,000-\$99,999**
 - **\$100,000** or more

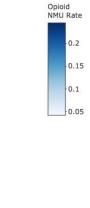
Data Exploration



2019 US Opioid Non Medical Use Rate Per State







Sedatives

2019 US THC Non Medical Use Rate Per State

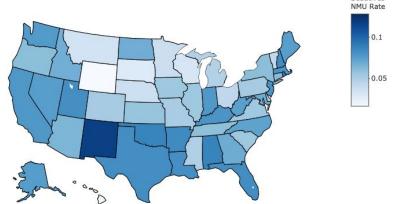
THC NMU Rate

0.1

0.05

2019 US Sedatives Non Medical Use Rate Per State





Research Question

What are the effects of income and behavioural/social factors on 2019 drug misuse in the USA?

Methodology

- Logistic regression models
 - Used non medical use in each drug category (binary response) as response variable
 - Used income bracket as the explanatory variable
- Further explored relationship between
 DAST-10 (screening test) answers for each logistic model's significant coefficients (significant income brackets)
- All analysis was performed using Rstudio with standard R packages

Analysis and Interpretations

Income brackets and NMU

Statistical significance of income brackets and NMU of drug categories

| | Less than | Between 25,000 and | Between 50,000 and | Between 75,000 and | 100,000 or |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 25,000 | 49,999 | 74,999 | \$99,999 | more |
| Pain Relievers | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Stimulants | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Sedatives | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Cannabinoids | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Opioids | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |

Note: baseline statistical significance of 0.05

Pain relievers

Estimates and 95% Confidence Interval for Probability of Pain Reliever NMU

| | Estimate | 2.5% | 97.5% | pval |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Less than 25k | 0.1301 | 0.1213 | 0.1393 | 0.0000 |
| 25k-49.9k | 0.1199 | 0.1017 | 0.1406 | 0.0785 |
| 50k-74.9k | 0.1158 | 0.0977 | 0.1365 | 0.0173 |
| 75k-99.9k | 0.1168 | 0.0974 | 0.1391 | 0.0475 |
| 100k+ | 0.0982 | 0.0818 | 0.1171 | 0.0000 |

Note: p-values correspond to those of log-odds

Opioids

Estimates and 95% Confidence Interval for Probability of Opioid NMU

| | Estimate | 2.5% | 97.5% | pval |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Less than 25k | 0.1219 | 0.1133 | 0.1308 | 0.0000 |
| 25k-49.9k | 0.1148 | 0.0969 | 0.1353 | 0.2114 |
| 50k-74.9k | 0.1113 | 0.0935 | 0.1320 | 0.0739 |
| 75k-99.9k | 0.1131 | 0.0939 | 0.1354 | 0.1825 |
| 100k+ | 0.0935 | 0.0775 | 0.1121 | 0.0000 |

Note: p-values correspond to those of log-odds

Stimulants

Estimates and 95% Confidence Interval for Probability of Stimulant NMU

| | Estimate | 2.5% | 97.5% | pval |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Less than 25k | 0.0443 | 0.0390 | 0.0500 | 0.0000 |
| 25k-49.9k | 0.0399 | 0.0298 | 0.0531 | 0.2136 |
| 50k-74.9k | 0.0415 | 0.0308 | 0.0556 | 0.4557 |
| 75k-99.9k | 0.0449 | 0.0328 | 0.0608 | 0.8914 |
| 100k+ | 0.0348 | 0.0253 | 0.0474 | 0.0113 |

 $Note: p\text{-}values\ correspond\ to\ those\ of\ log\text{-}odds$

Sedatives

Estimates and 95% Confidence Interval for Probability of Sedatives NMU

| | Estimate | 2.5% | 97.5% | pval |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Less than 25k | 0.0725 | 0.0658 | 0.0797 | 0.0000 |
| 25k-49.9k | 0.0631 | 0.0502 | 0.0787 | 0.0315 |
| 50k-74.9k | 0.0720 | 0.0573 | 0.0898 | 0.9020 |
| 75k-99.9k | 0.0687 | 0.0537 | 0.0871 | 0.4630 |
| 100k+ | 0.0565 | 0.0442 | 0.0717 | 0.0007 |

Note: p-values correspond to those of log-odds

Cannabinoids (THC)

Estimates and 95% Confidence Interval for Probability of THC NMU

| | Estimate | 2.5% | 97.5% | pval |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Less than 25k | 0.0140 | 0.0111 | 0.0174 | 0.0000 |
| 25k-49.9k | 0.0139 | 0.0083 | 0.0232 | 0.9643 |
| 50k-74.9k | 0.0179 | 0.0107 | 0.0297 | 0.0917 |
| 75k-99.9k | 0.0231 | 0.0137 | 0.0384 | 0.0009 |
| 100k+ | 0.0175 | 0.0103 | 0.0293 | 0.1460 |

 $Note: p\text{-}values\ correspond\ to\ those\ of\ log\text{-}odds$

| | Number of Significant DAST-10 Questions Per Each Drug Category in Each Income Bracket | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Question | Less than 25k | 25k-49.999k | 50k-74.999k | 75k-99.999k | 100k or more |
| 1. Have you used drugs other than those required for medical reasons? | DAST_1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. Do you abuse more than one drug at a time? | DAST_2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 3. Are you able to stop using drugs when you want to? | DAST_3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | DAST_4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Do you ever feel bad or guilty about your drug use? | DAST_5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | DAST_6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | DAST_7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DAST_8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 9. Have you ever experienced withdrawal symptoms (felt sick) when you stopped taking drugs? | DAST_9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | DAST_10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Modified Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10)

Conclusion

Overall:

- Less than \$25,000 and \$100,000+ brackets show hidden behavioural motives
- Pain relievers affect the most income levels (4/5 levels have significant coefficients)

Limitations:

DAST-10 insufficient adequacy

Next steps:

- Look into substance abuse for more than one drug
- Create questionnaire to ask more in depth about the degree of consequences related to drug misuse

Potential Question:

 Have you ever had to stop medical treatment as a result of your drug misuse due to financial constraints?

$$\circ$$
 Yes = 1

$$\circ$$
 No = 0