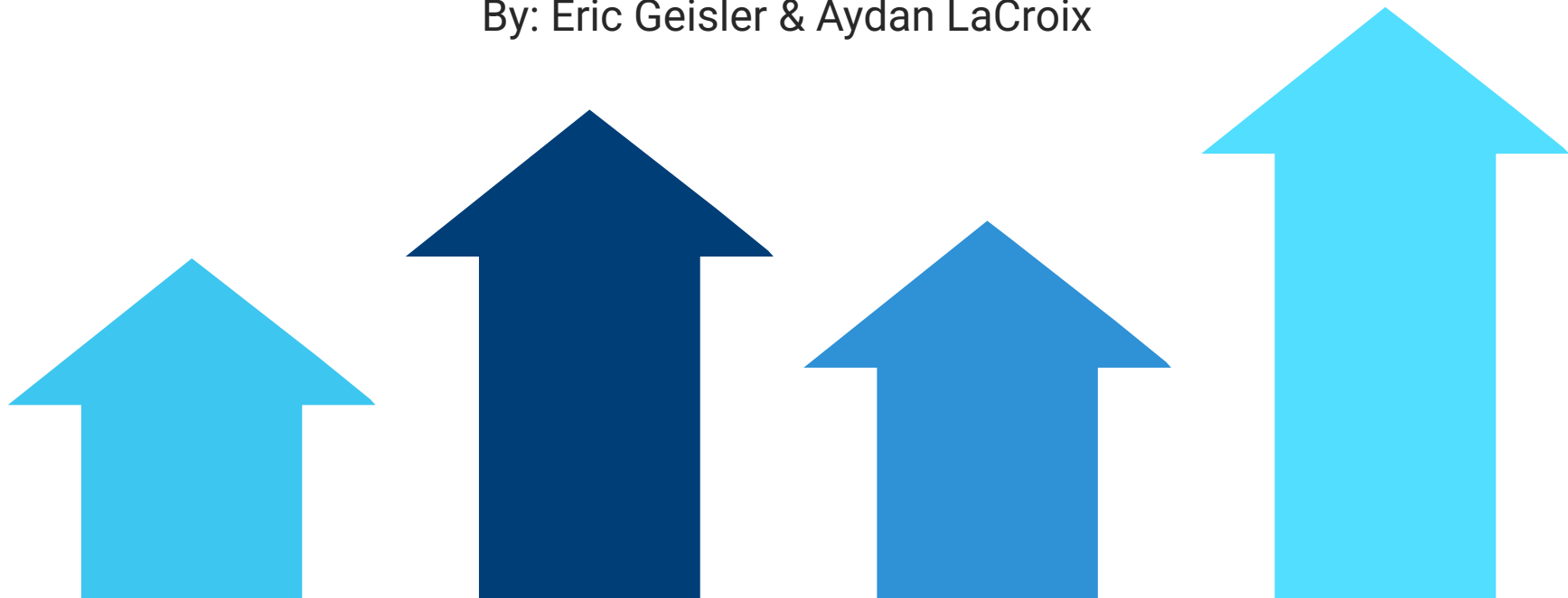# Internet Usage and Happiness
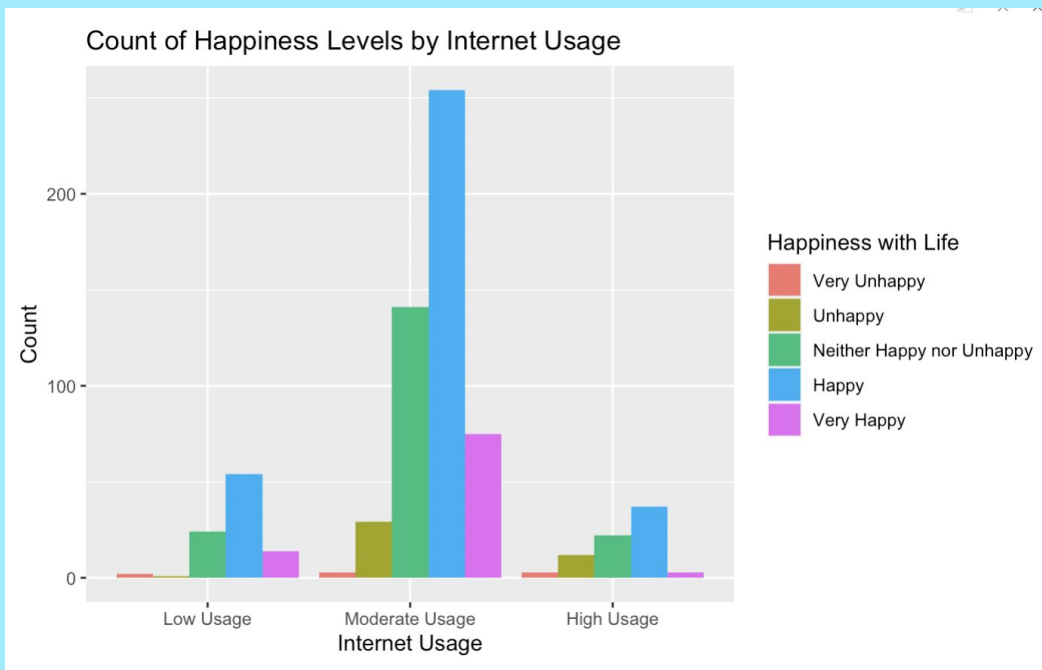
By: Eric Geisler & Aydan LaCroix

What is the relationship between internet usage habits and self-reported happiness with youth?

Cleaned Data

Count of Happiness Levels by Internet Usage

	Very Unhappy	Unhappy	Neither Happy nor Unhappy	Happy	Very Happy
Low Usage	2	1	24	54	14
Moderate Usage	3	29	141	254	75
High Usage	3	12	22	37	3

CMH Test Results

Null Hypothesis: There is no linear association between internet usage and happiness among youth.

Conclusion: At the 0.05 level of significance, there is evidence in these data to reject the null hypothesis that there is no linear trend/association between internet usage and happiness with life, as the p-value of .0002 is below .05.

	AltHypothesis <chr>	Chisq <dbl>	Df <dbl>	Prob <dbl>
cor	Nonzero correlation	13.31783	1	2.628936e-04
rmeans	Row mean scores differ	18.55511	2	9.349962e-05
cmeans	Col mean scores differ	18.43981	4	1.012262e-03
general	General association	29.01457	8	3.152362e-04

Residuals

	Very Unhappy	Unhappy	Neither Happy nor Unhappy	Happy	Very Happy
Low Usage	0.8917109	-2.2529949	-0.5828643	1.1897341	0.3329528
Moderate Usage	-2.4135534	-0.8340403	0.3396148	-0.5229155	1.6670253
High Usage	2.3323871	3.6075637	0.1721351	-0.5847598	-2.6488914

Partitioned Results

Null: levels of internet usage are independent of happiness

Low vs Moderate

```
                    X^2 df P(> X^2)
Likelihood Ratio 7.4481  4  0.11402
Pearson          6.5525  4  0.16151

Phi-Coefficient   : NA
Contingency Coeff.: 0.104
Cramer's V        : 0.105
```

At the 0.05 level of significance, there is no evidence in these data to reject the null hypothesis that internet usage is independent of happiness with life, as the p-value of .11 is above .05.

Moderate vs High

```
                   X^2 df  P(> X^2)
Likelihood Ratio 19.939  4 0.00051333
Pearson          22.214  4 0.00018170

Phi-Coefficient   : NA
Contingency Coeff.: 0.192
Cramer's V        : 0.196
```

At the 0.05 level of significance, there is evidence in these data to reject the null hypothesis that internet usage is independent of happiness with life, as the p-value of .0005 is below .05.

Low vs High

```
                   X^2 df  P(> X^2)
Likelihood Ratio 20.290  4 0.00043775
Pearson          18.204  4 0.00112591

Phi-Coefficient   : NA
Contingency Coeff.: 0.309
Cramer's V        : 0.325
```

At the 0.05 level of significance, there is evidence in these data to reject the null hypothesis that internet usage is independent of happiness with life, as the p-value of .0004 is below .05.

Odds Ratio Results

Low & Moderate:

Unhappy: estimated odds for low internet usage about .48 times estimated odds for moderate usage

Happy: estimated odds for low internet usage about 1.32 times estimated odds for moderate usage

Low & High:

Unhappy: estimated odds for low internet usage about .13 times estimated odds for high usage

Happy: estimated odds for low internet usage about 2.33 times estimated odds for high usage

Moderate & High:

Unhappy: estimated odds for moderate internet usage about .28 times estimated odds for high usage

Happy: estimated odds for moderate internet usage about 1.75 times estimated odds for high usage