**Gaming Analysis**

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generatedOur analysis of gaming hours and mental health status showed an interesting, albeit weak, connection. We found a correlation coefficient of about 0.177, suggesting that people who spend more time gaming may report slightly poorer mental health. The p-value was incredibly small (2.00×10−712.00 \times 10^{-71}2.00×10−71), meaning this result is statistically significant and not due to chance. However, it’s important to note that while the data shows some link between gaming and mental health, the weak correlation hints that gaming isn’t the main factor affecting mental health. There are likely many other influences at play, and digging deeper into those would help paint a more complete picture of this complex relationship.

**Combined Usage by Age and Gender Analysis**

**General Trends Across Age**:

* Younger age groups (e.g., teens and early 20s) tend to have higher combined usage hours for both genders, likely reflecting increased engagement with social media and gaming platforms.
* As age increases, combined usage hours generally decrease, indicating a possible shift in priorities (e.g., work, family) or lower interest in technology-intensive activities.
* Peaks of usage can be observed in certain younger age brackets, suggesting specific life stages (e.g., high school or college years) when technology usage is at its highest. The tapering of usage for older adults is consistent with broader studies on technology adoption and usage patterns.

**Gender-Based Differences**:

* At most ages, males show slightly higher combined usage hours than females. This might be attributed to higher gaming activity among males, as gaming often contributes significantly to combined usage.
* The disparity between genders appears more pronounced in younger age groups and less significant in older age groups, where overall usage is lower.

**Implications for Stress Levels**:

* While this heatmap does not directly correlate usage with stress levels, the observed high usage hours among younger populations may align with higher stress levels seen in separate analyses. This could be explored further to understand whether heavy technology usage contributes to stress or serves as a coping mechanism.

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**Gender-Specific Differences**:

* For each mental health category, males generally have higher combined usage hours compared to females.
* The disparity is particularly pronounced in the "Poor" mental health category, suggesting that males with poor mental health tend to engage more heavily in activities like social media and gaming.

**Mental Health Trends**:

* For both genders, individuals with "Poor" mental health exhibit the highest combined usage hours, while those with "Good" mental health show the lowest.
* This trend aligns with the general assumption that excessive screen time correlates with poorer mental health.

**Smaller Differences in "Good" Category**:

* In the "Good" mental health category, the difference in combined usage hours between males and females is smaller, suggesting more balanced usage among individuals with better mental health.

A graph with orange lines

Description automatically generated