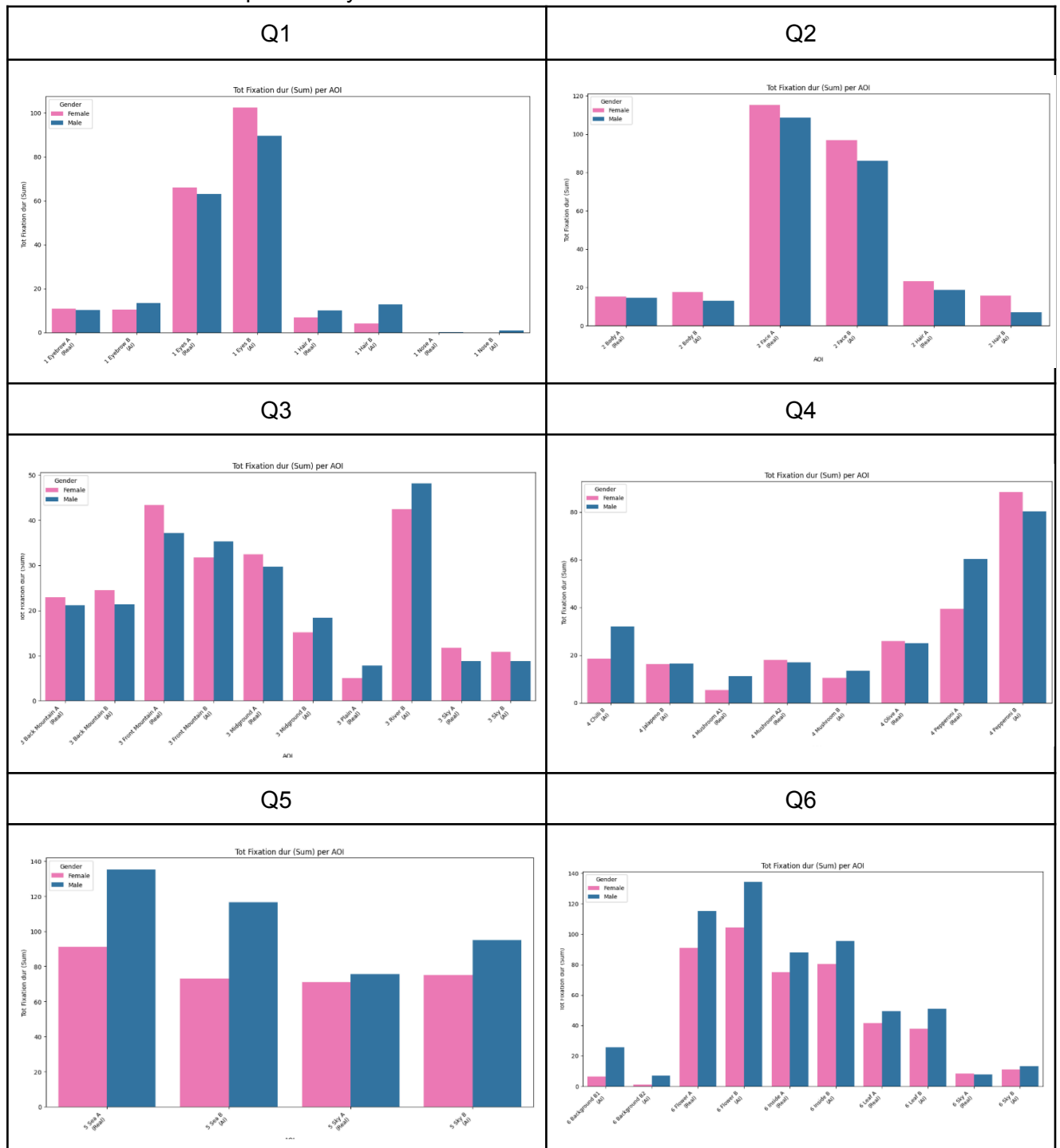


Visualization 1

Bar Plot:

Total Fixation Duration per AOI by Gender



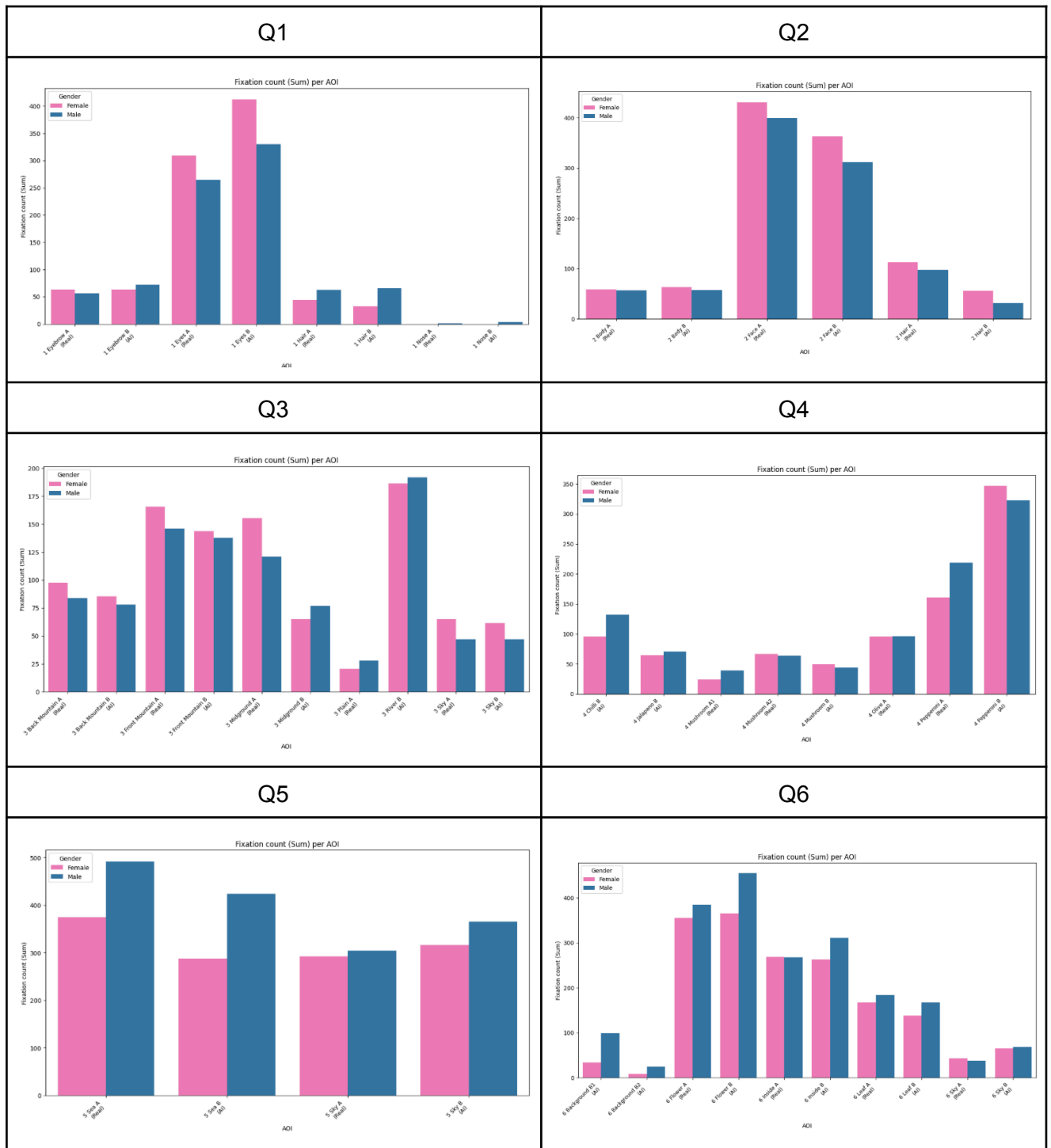
Summary:

Females showed longer fixation durations on certain AOIs (Q2), while males had higher durations in others like Q5 and Q6. This suggests that gender differences in visual attention depend on the content.

Visualization 2

Bar Plot:

Fixation count per AOI by Gender



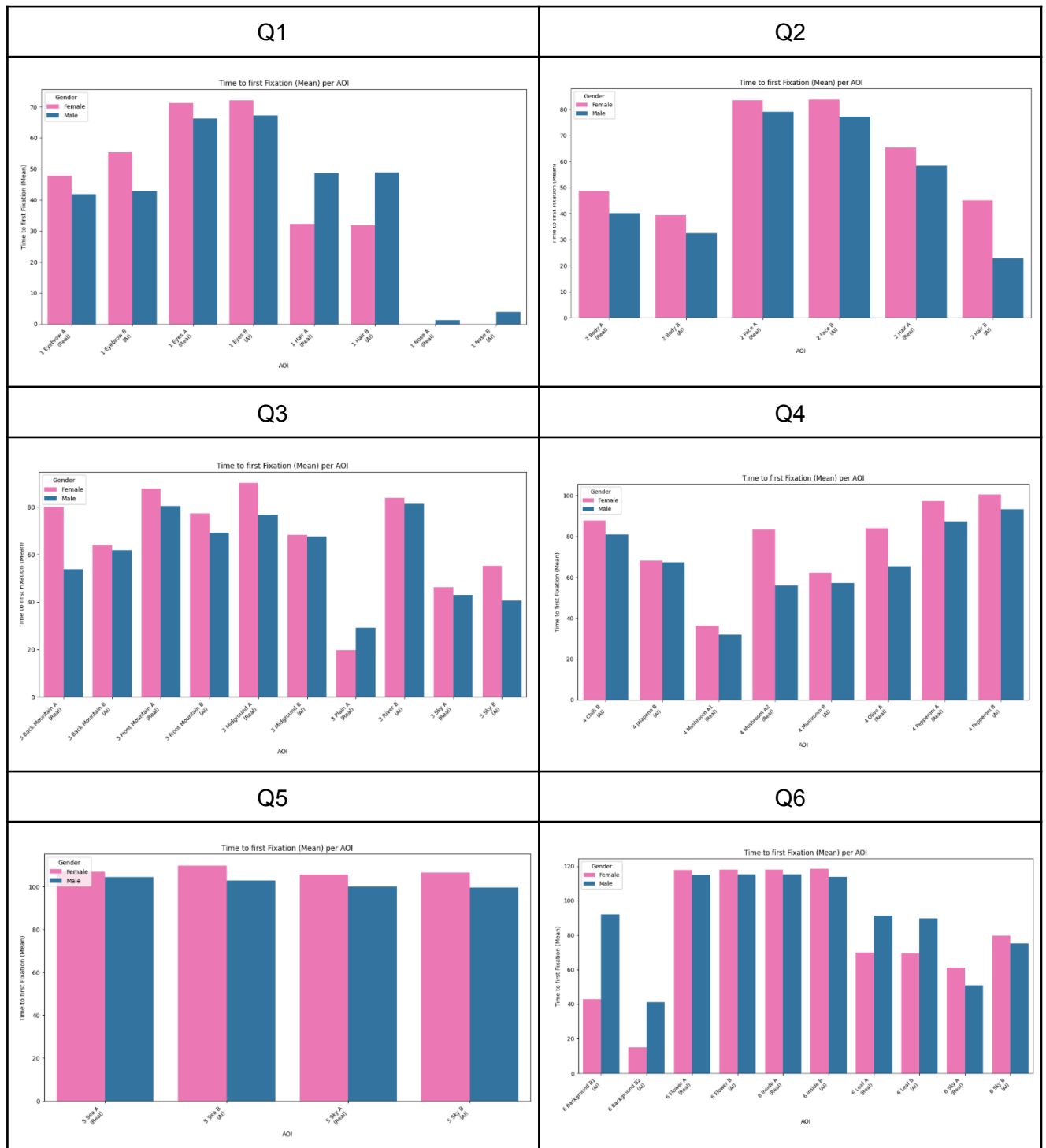
Summary:

Fixation counts varied by gender across questions. Females had more fixations in some images, while males led in others. This shows that gender differences in visual attention are content-dependent.

Visualization 3

Bar Plot:

Time to First Fixation per AOI by Gender



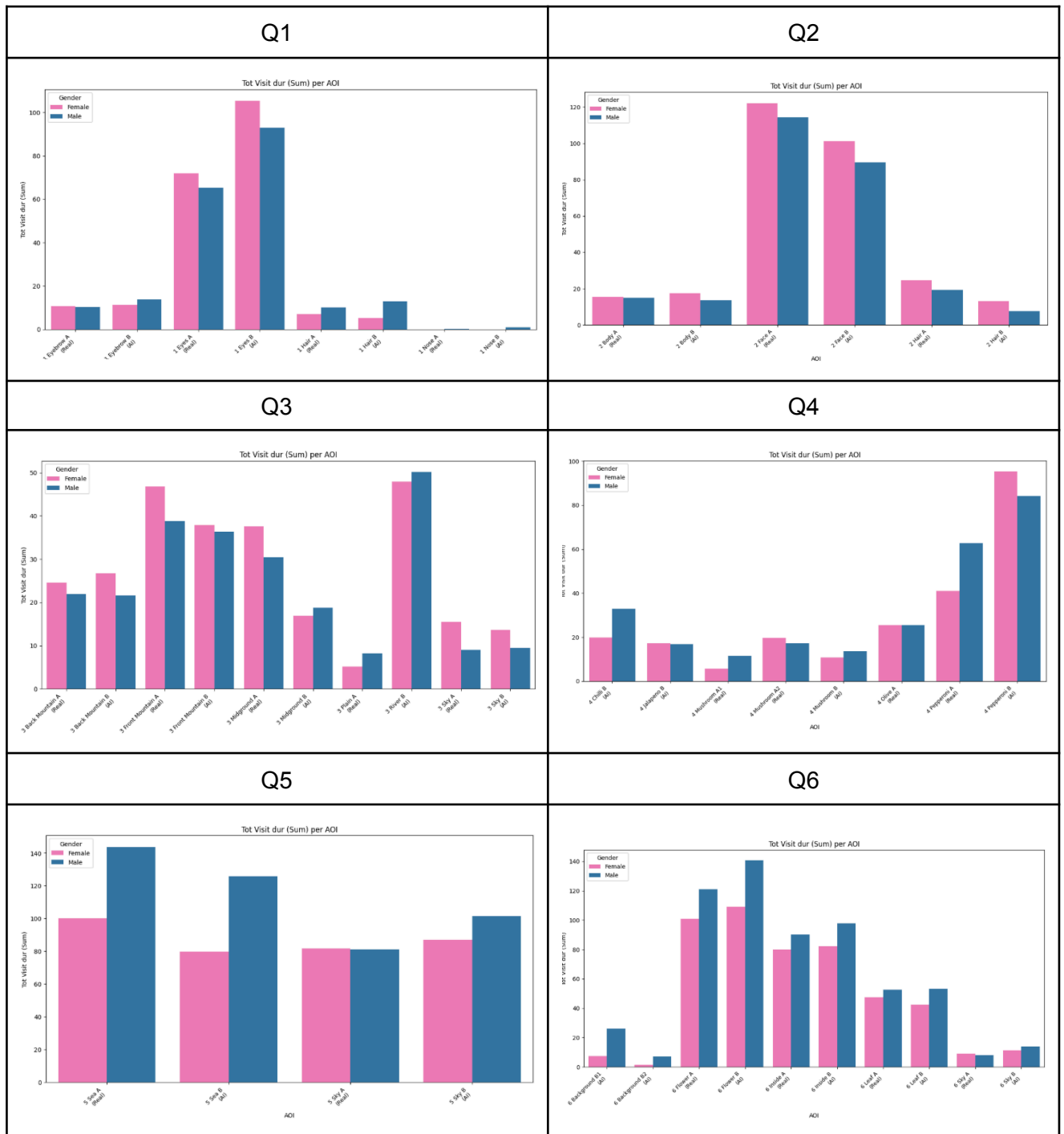
Summary:

From the visualisations above, in most cases, females had a longer time to first fixation compared to males, indicating they tended to direct their attention to AOIs more quickly across several images.

Visualization 4

Bar Plot:

Total Visit Duration per AOI by Gender



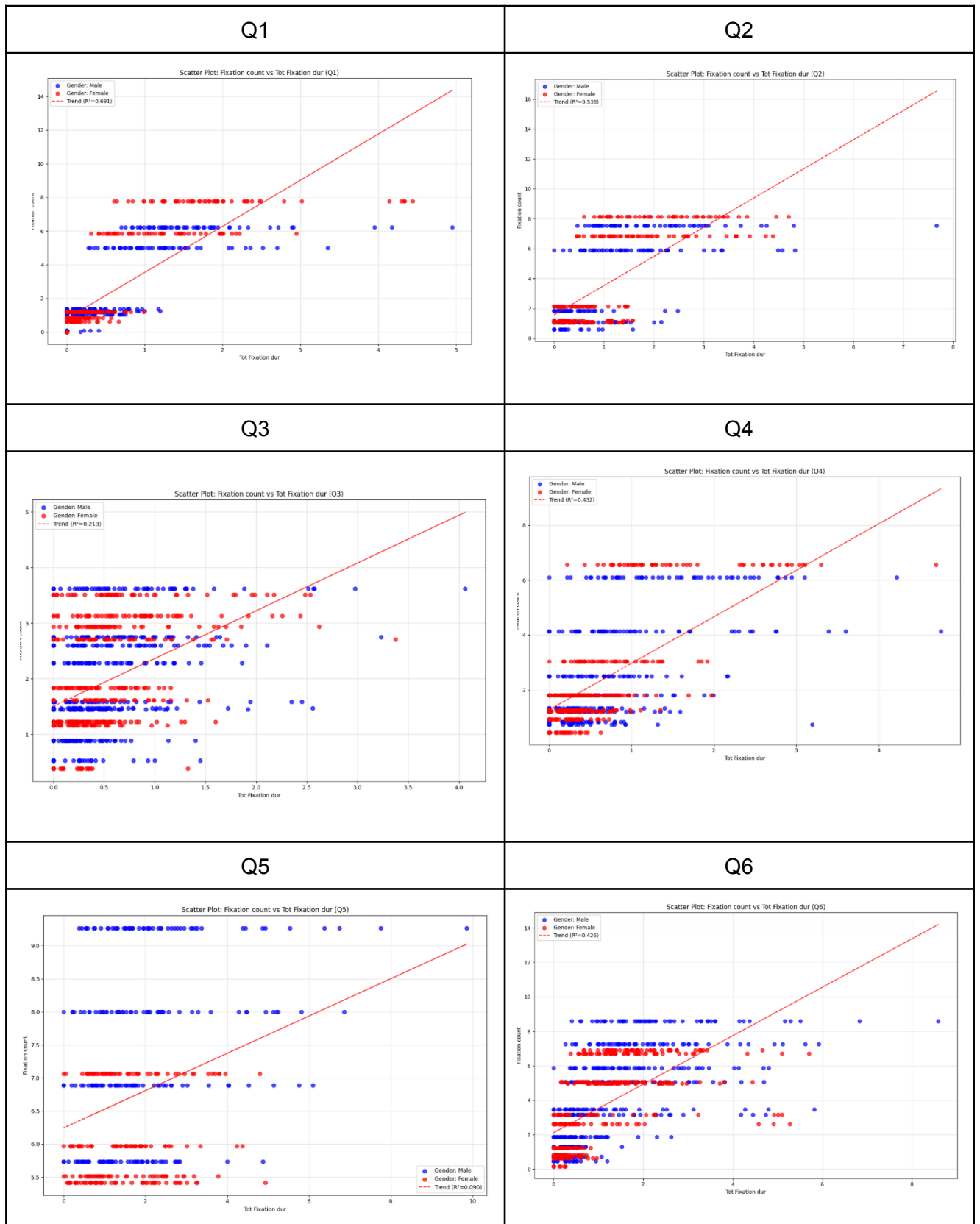
Summary:

Females spent more total time revisiting AOIs in certain questions , while males

Visualization 5

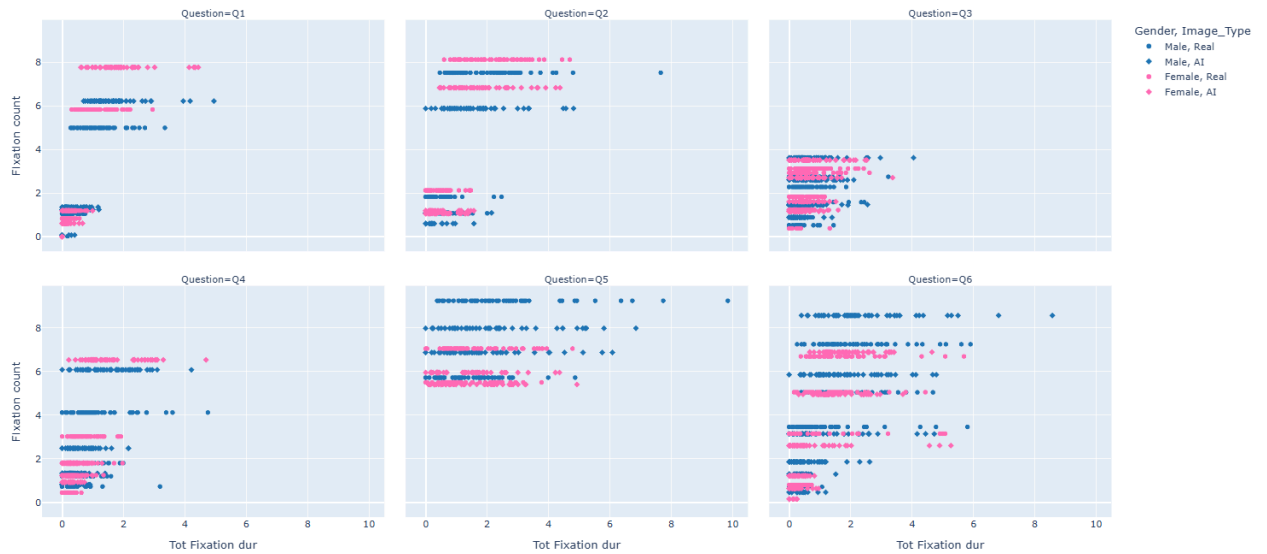
Scatter Plot:

Relationship Between Fixation Count and Total Fixation Duration



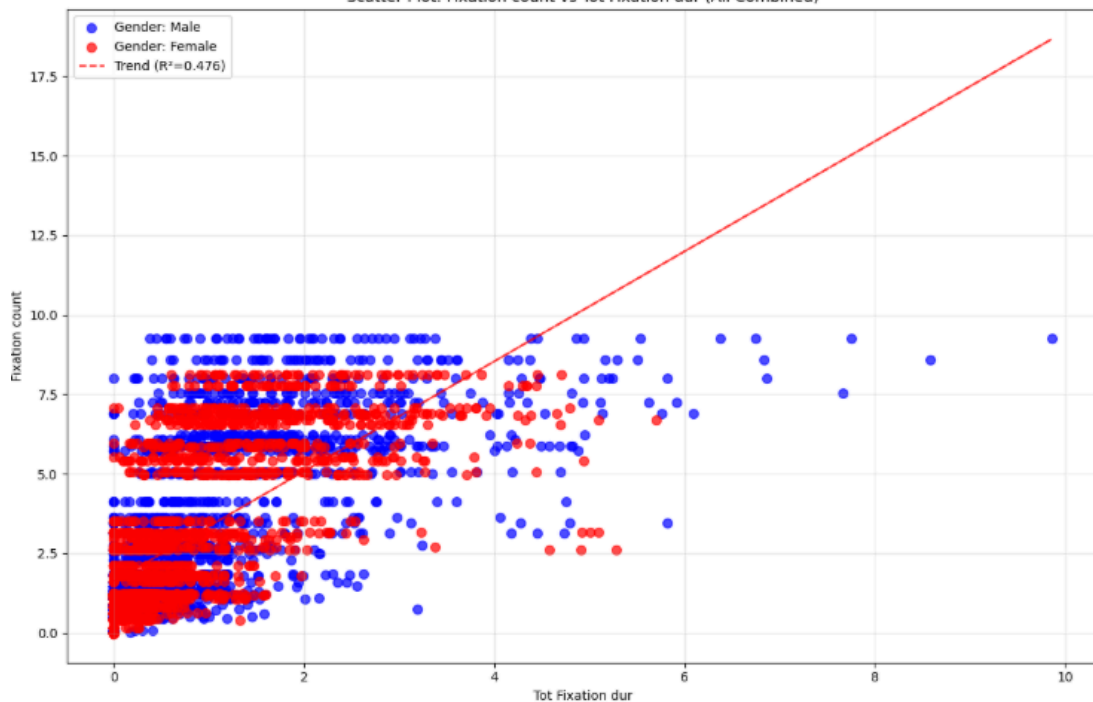
Summary

Fixation Count vs. Total Fixation Duration (All Questions)



Overall

Scatter Plot: Fixation count vs Tot Fixation dur (All Combined)



Summary:

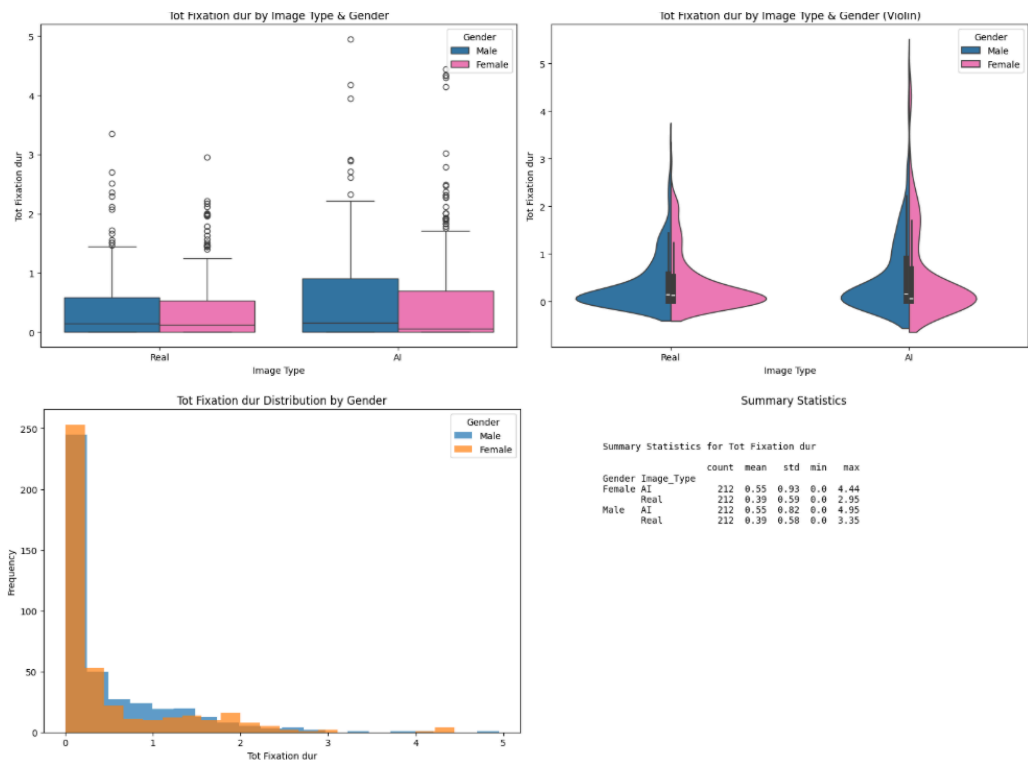
Both genders showed a positive relationship between fixation duration and count, which means longer fixation durations tend to accompany higher fixation counts. The overall spread was often similar across all questions with some questions revealed subtle gender differences in the dispersion of data points, suggesting that the consistency of this duration-count relationship could occasionally vary between males and females depending on the visual stimuli.

Visualization 6

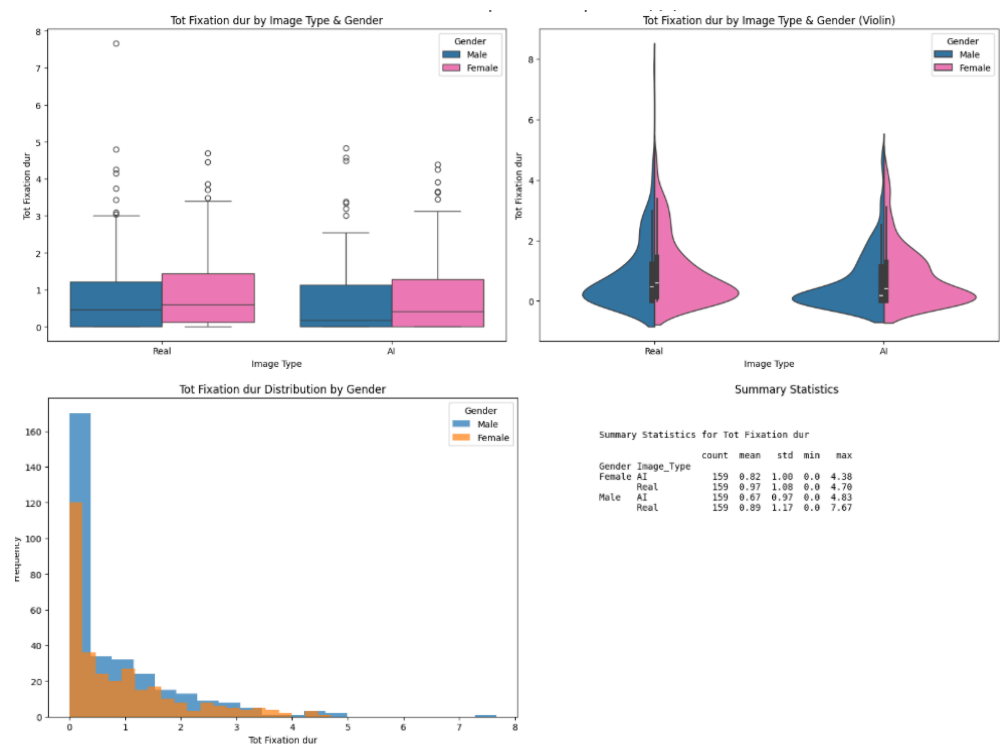
Distribution Comparisons:

Total Fixation Duration By Image Type and Gender

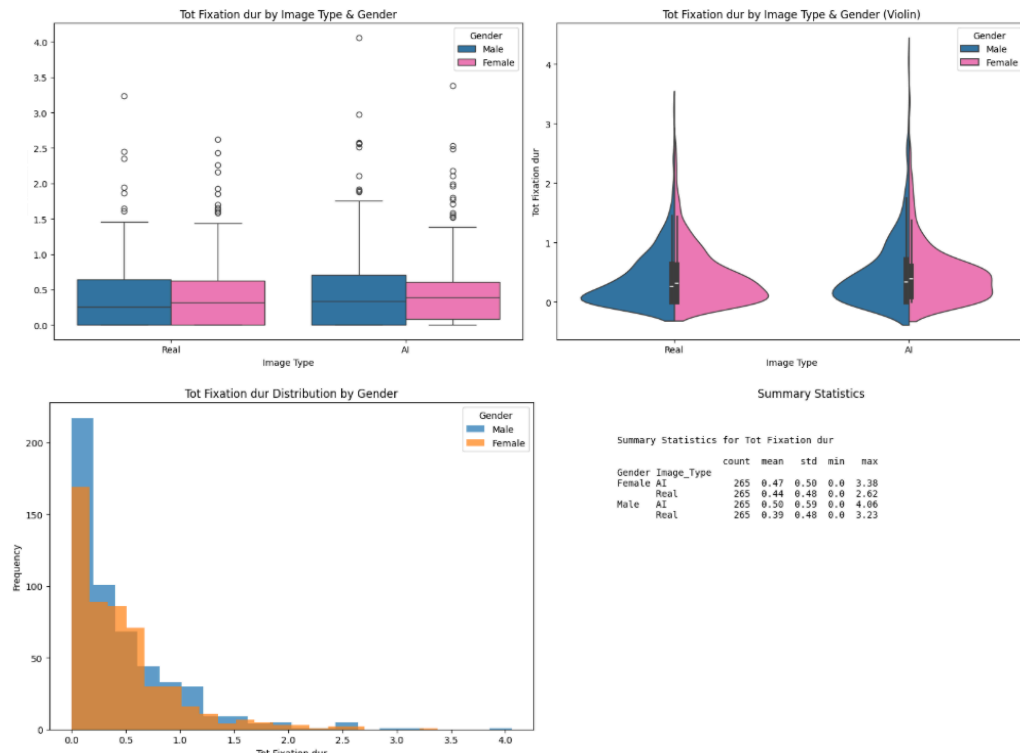
Q1



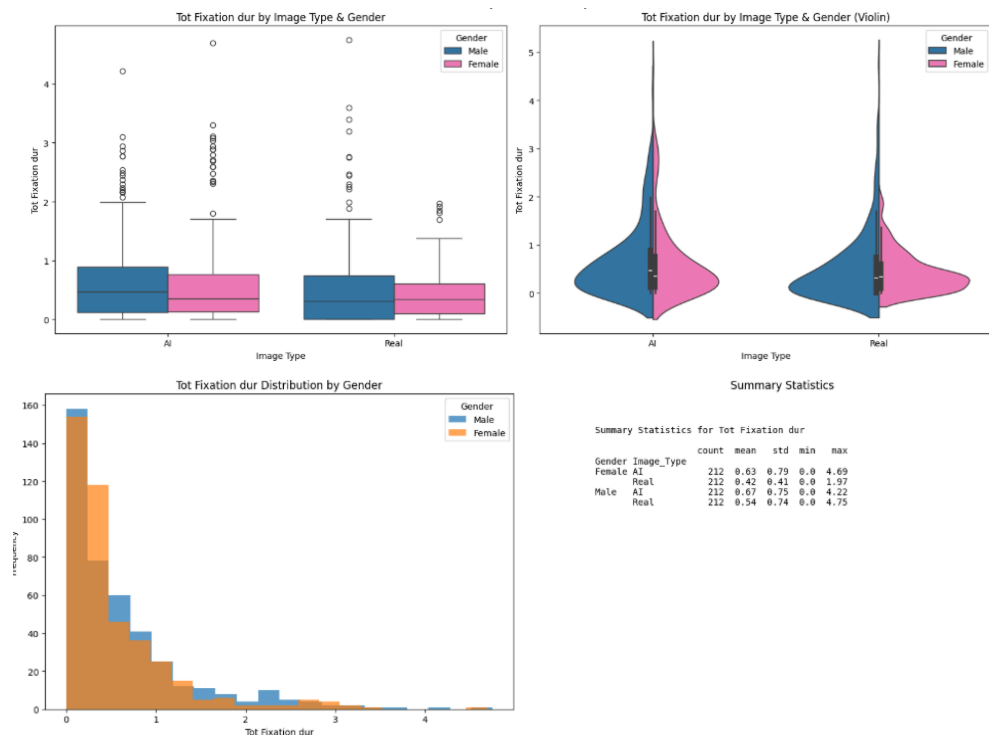
Q2



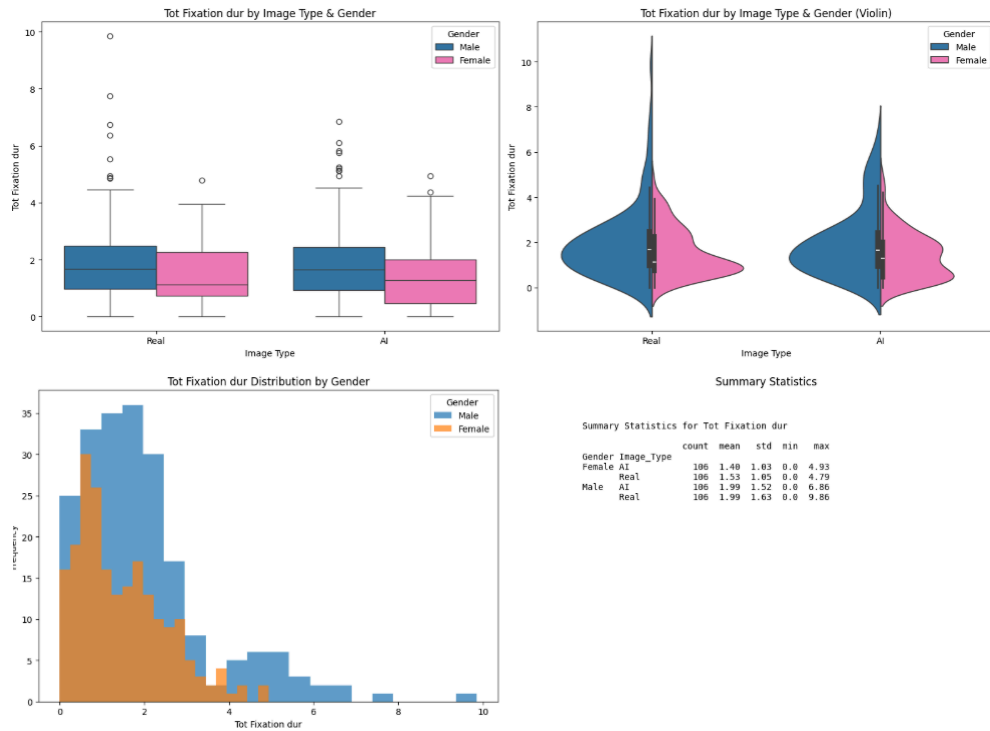
Q3



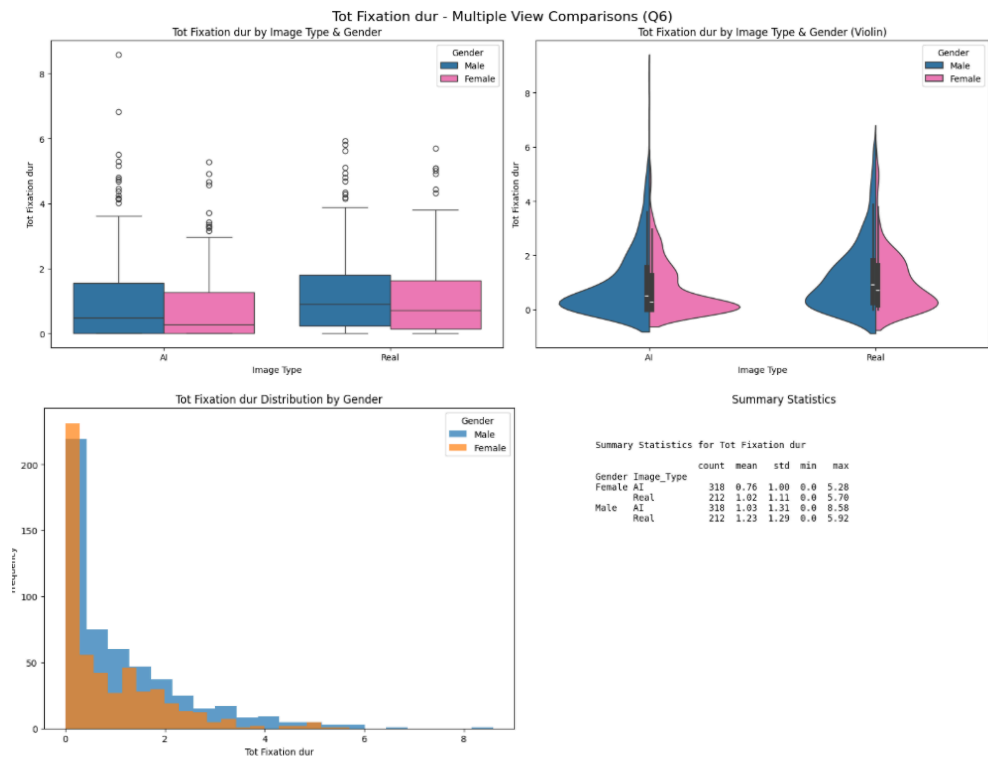
Q4

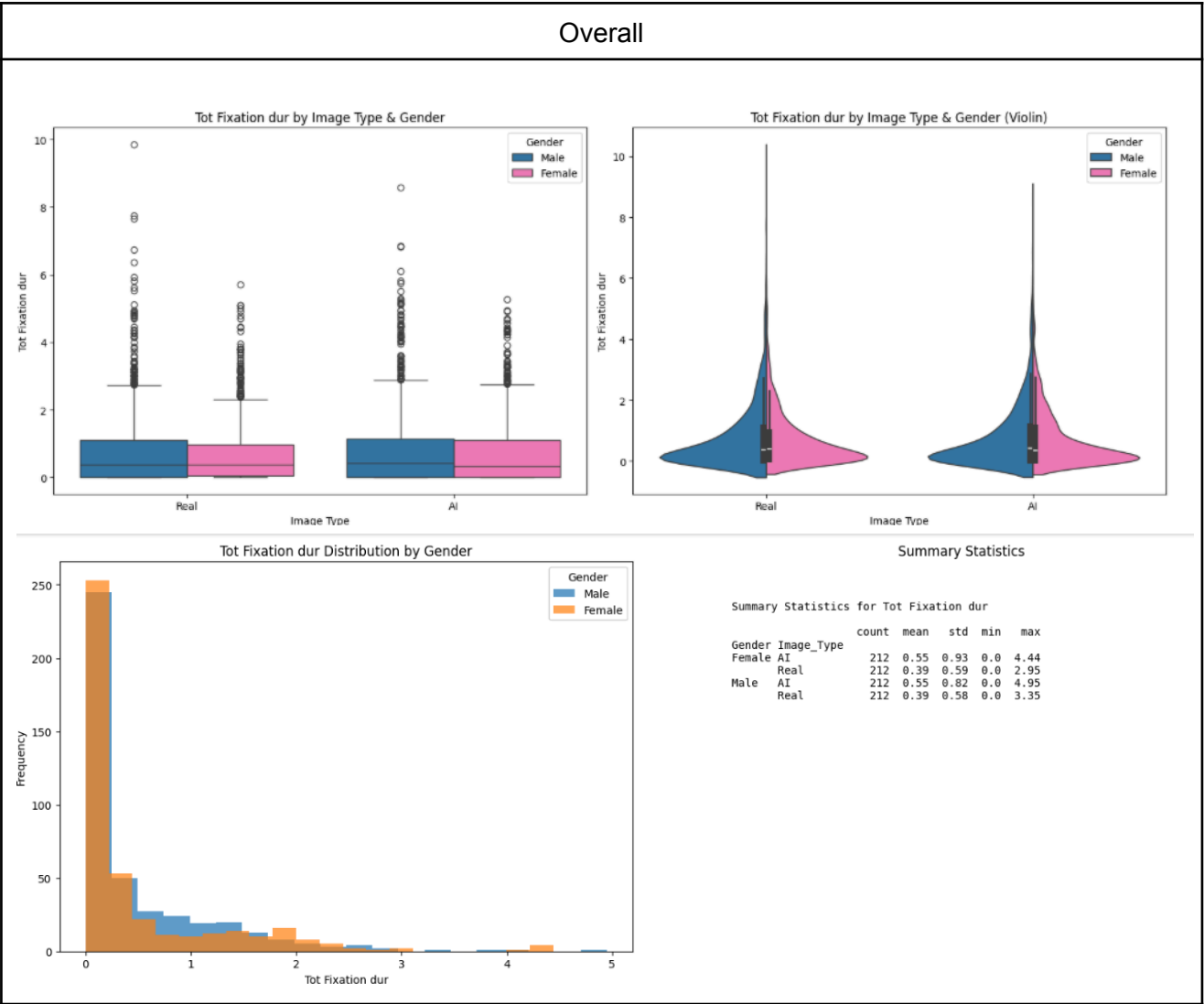


Q5



Q6



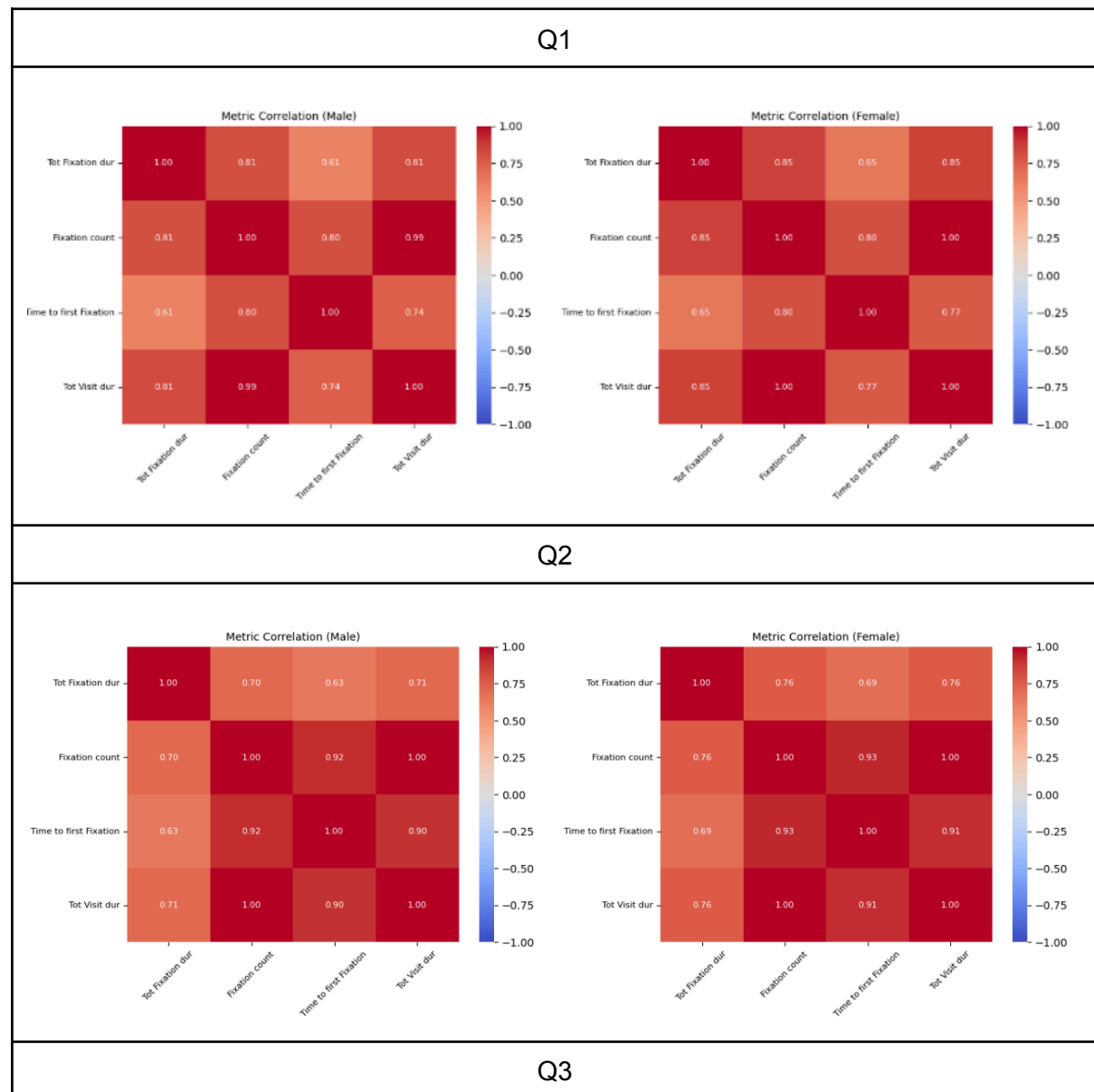


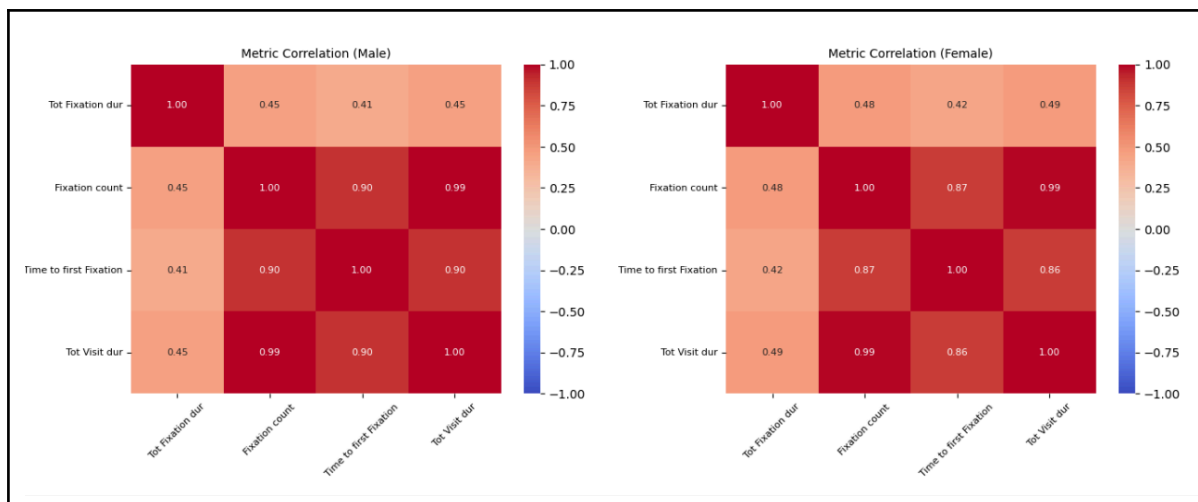
Summary:

Fixation patterns differed by image type. In some cases, females focused more on AI images and males showed a corresponding tendency towards real images. This suggests that gender-influenced attention is based on image authenticity.

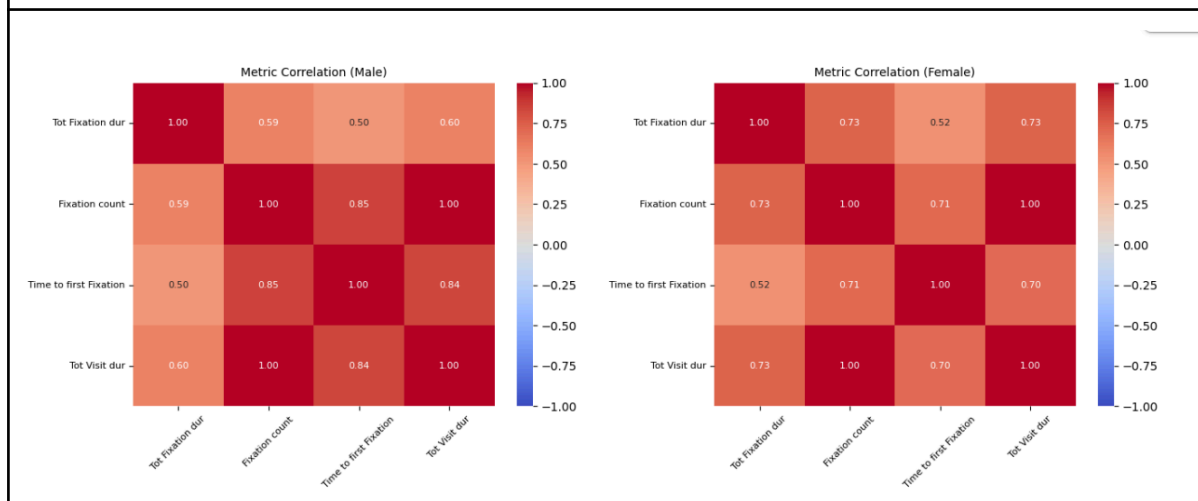
Visualization 7

Correlation Heatmaps by Gender

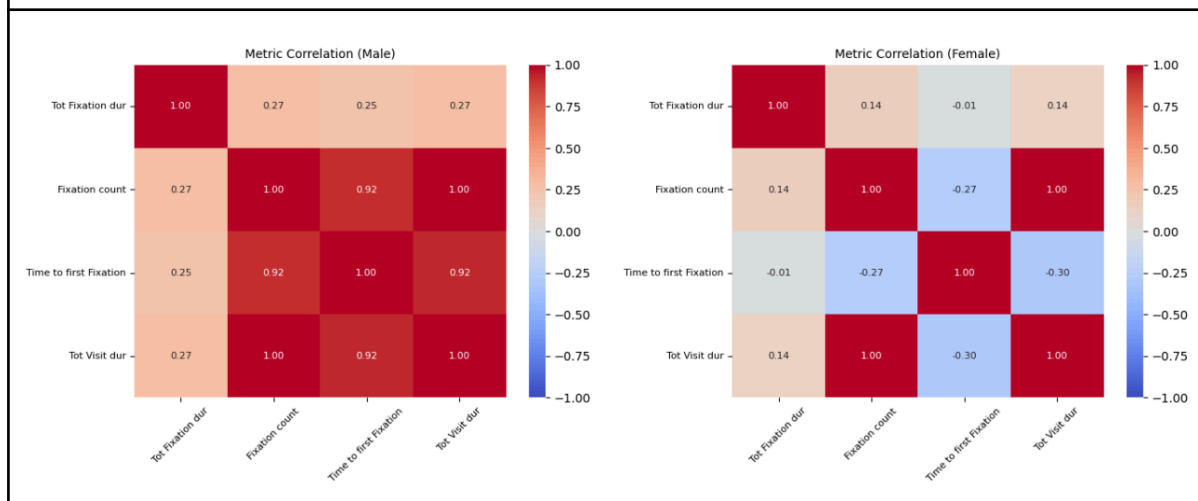




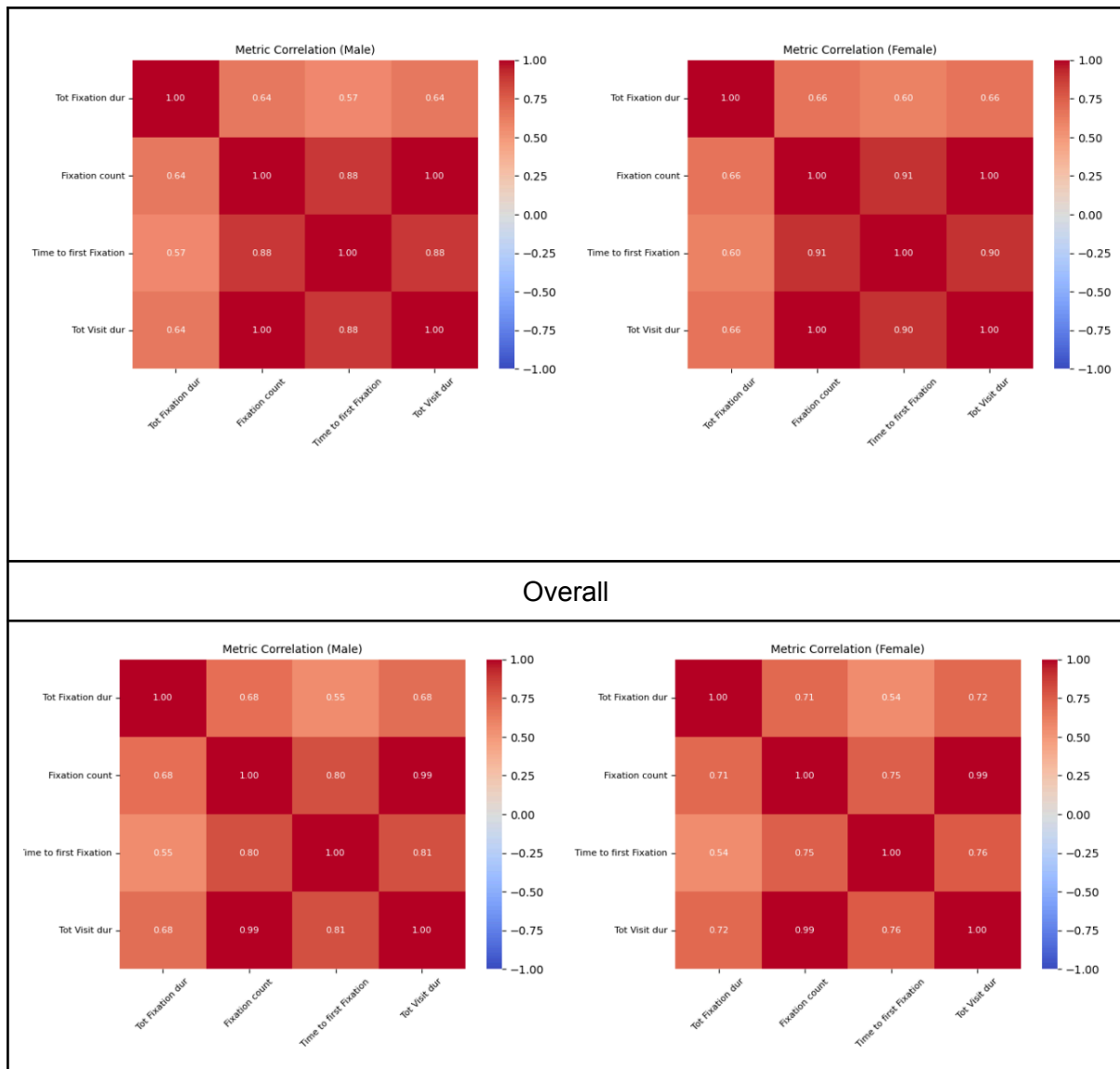
Q4



Q5



Q6



Summary:

Correlation heatmaps for each gender across eye-tracking metrics show varying degrees of inter-metric relationships. Total Visit Duration and Fixation Count had the strongest correlation, particularly among males whereas females have more balanced relationships across all metrics. These patterns indicate different cognitive strategies in image assessment.