

CBA 2- Statistical Investigation

Question:

Does gender affect the time spent on social media in teenagers per day? Do females tend to spend longer?

Data collection plan:

I will take a series of 6 steps for my data collection plan during this investigation to make sure it is thorough and well planned, as follows:

- 1. Specify hypothesis
- 2. Create a survey on Microsoft forms for both girls and boys asking them how much time they spend on the following social media platforms:
- Snapchat
- Instagram
- Tik tok

(I am using these social medias as they are currently the most used by the teenage population)

Note: the answers will differ depending on 2 things:

- Firstly, the gender (possible assumption: Girls use snapchat more than boys)
- Secondly, the day the survey is being answered (e.g. weekdays= busier, weekends= more relaxed, therefore social media usage will depend on the time the person spends on their phone)

As my survey is only being handed out to a sample of teenagers in my local area, it will not be 100% reliable and will not speak for the whole teenage population.

- 3. Share the survey to a sample of people of each gender and try to gather an audience of over 30 people in total (15 of each gender or more if possible as that is the minimum number of people needed to collect fair data)
- 4. After receiving the data, I will process it and represent on a histograms and tables.
- 5. Interpret the results using my primary & secondary research.

Poses a question that anticipates variability and plans to collect data appropriate for the question posed



6. Make a conclusion referring to the question that is being asked.

Variables and measuring strategy:

These are the following variables in the investigation:

Independent variable- Gender

Dependent variable- Time spent on each social media by the two genders (variable that is being measured)

Constant variable- Number of people asked (30 girls and 30 boys). It is important for these numbers to stay the same to make sure the data is reliable and fair.

Measuring strategy:

This is the strategy I used when I surveyed people. I asked them:

 How much time they spent on the social media platforms of Instagram, snapchat and TikTok

and

Their gender

For them to be able to give me accurate data, I suggested them to check their screen time for that app through their settings.

To make sure that my data was reliable I ensured that all respondents had filled out the survey on a weekday because if some people completed it on a weekend, I assume they spent more time on the social medias compared to the ones who filled it out on a weekday. As a weekend is typically more relaxed, it could possibly cause a decrease in productivity and an increase un usage of social media.

Data displays + Measures of spread:

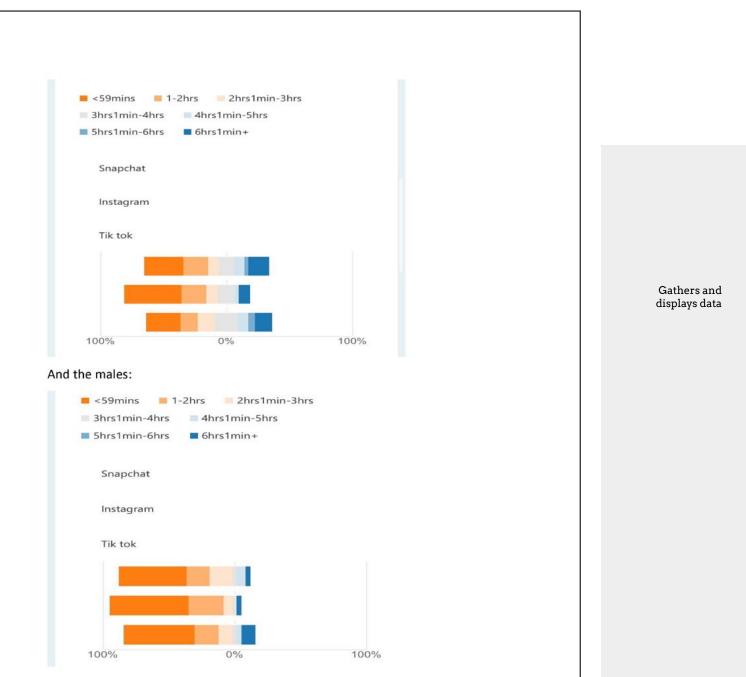
After receiving responses to the created survey, I thought it would be suitable to represent my finding on a histogram:

These were the results for the females:

Identifies variables and develops a measuring strategy for dependent and independent variables

Shows awareness of how variability affects the validity and reliability of the findings.





Here are the results in percentages:



| Females | <59 | 1-2hrs | 2hrs1 | 3hrs | 4hrs 1 | 5hrs 1 | 6hrs 1 |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | mins | | min- | 1min- | min- | min- 6 | min+ |
| | | | 3hrs | 4hrs | 5hrs | hrs | |
| Snapchat | 31.4% | 20% | 8.6% | 11.4% | 8.6% | 2.9% | 17.1% |
| Instagram | 45.7% | 20% | 8.6% | 14.3% | 2.9% | 0% | 8.6% |
| TikTok | 27% | 13.5% | 13.5 | 18.9% | 8.1% | 5.4% | 13.5% |
| | | | % | | | | |

I felt that the most appropriate measure of spread to calculate would be the mean as it is the most reliable for this investigation and would give me the most accuracy. Although I did find out the range and the mode too.

This is the mean amount of time females spent on:

Snapchat = 166 mins = 2hrs 46min

Instagram = 118mins =1hr 58mins

TikTok = 178mins = 2hrs 58mins

I created frequency tables to get my answer as you can see below.

Here are my calculations:

| Line (hous) | 9 | Nedpoint, X 30 mins | 270 |
|---------------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| 1-2 | 6 | 90 mins | 540 |
| 2hrs Imin - 3his | 3 | 150 mins | 450 |
| Shis Imin - 4-his | 3 | 210 mins | 630 |
| 4 hrs 1 min - 5 hrs | 3 | 270 mins | 810 |
| 5hrs Imin-6hrs | | 330mins | 330 |
| Chrs Imin + | 5 | 390mins | 1950 |
| 4980 - 30 = | 166 mins | | |
| = 2.76 hrs | | | |

Displays data in a way that allows patterns to be identified



| lime (hours) | second second second president second s | lidpoint, x | f x 360 |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|------------|
| < 59 mins | 12 | 30 mins | 630 |
| 1-2 hrs | 73 | 90mins | 450 |
| this Imin - 3his | | 150 mins | 1050 |
| Bhis min - 4hrs | 5 | 210 mins | 270 |
| thrs Imin - 5his | 1 | 270 mins | 0 |
| | O | 330 mins | 780 |
| Shrs Imin - 6his 6his Imin+ | 2 | 390 mins | rau |
| 3540 - 30 | = 118 mins | | |
| | | | |
| = 196 hrs | | | |
| = 1 96 hrs | A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY. | mates | E FR |
| Time (hours) | Frequency. | + Midpoint | ne curo |
| | A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY. | A HIDDONAL | NS 270 |

| <mark>Males</mark> | <59 mins | 1-2hrs | 2hrs1 min- 3hrs | 3hrs 1min- 4hrs | 4hrs 1 min- 5hrs | 5hrs 1 min- 6 hrs | 6hrs 1 min+ |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Snapch at | 51.7% | 17.2% | 17.2% | 3.4% | 6.9% | 0% | 3.4% |
| Instagr am | 60% | 26.7% | 6.7% | 3.3% | 0% | 0% | 3.3% |
| TikTok | 53.6% | 17.9% | 10.7% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 0% | 10.7% |

178 mins

The mean for the males was:

Garslmin +

5340 - 30 = 2.96 hours

Snapchat =96mins = 1hr 36mins

Instagram =72mins = 1hr 12mins

TikTok = 107mins = 1hr 47mins

And again, here are my calculations:

Attempts to describes data in terms of measures of centre and spread



| | Snapinet - Males | Lidpoint x | fx |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Time (hours) | Trequency f | 30mins - | 450 |
| 459min | 15 | gomina | 450 |
| 1 - 2hes | 5 | 150 mins | 150 |
| 2hrs Imin - 3hrs | 5 | ajomins | 210 |
| Shrs Imin 4ho | 1 | 270 mins | 540 |
| this Imin-Shis | 2 | 330 mins | 0 |
| 5 rus Imin - 6kis 6hrs Imin + | 0 | 390mins | 390 |
| envision t | | | |
| 2790 - 29 = | 91 | | |
| | 96 mins | | |
| = 1.60 hrs | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ++++ |
| | | | |
| | Instagram - rides Grequency, f | Nidpoint, X | fx |
| Jime (hours) | Grequency, F | somins | 540 |
| 4 59 mins | 18 | 90 mins | 120 |
| 1 - 2415. | 8 | 150 mins | 300 |
| 2hs Imin 3hrs | 2 | 210 mins | 210 |
| phrslmin - 4hrs | 1 | | 210 |
| this imin - 5his | 0 | 270 mins | the second se |
| Shis Imin - 6hus | O | 330 mins | 0 |
| Ghusimin + | | 390 mins | 390 |
| | | | |
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| = 1.2h5. | TICICS | 10 and 10 miles | |
| and the | | | |
| | | | 11171 |
| Time (hows) | TikTok - Males | Kudpoint x | fr |
| <59 mins | Frequency, f | Bomins | 450 |
| 1-2hs | 5 | 90 mins | 450 |
| 2hrs 1 min - 3hrs | 3 | 150 mins | 450 |
| Shis Imin - 4hrs | P | alominy | 210 |
| this min - Dris | | 270 mins | 270 |
| Shis Imin-6hrs | 0 | 330mins | 0 |
| Chrs Imin + | 2 | Balomina | 1170 |
| Sin Simin T | 2 | | |
| 3000 - 28 - | | | |
| . 28 - | 101 mins | | |

The data ranged between 6 hours. (midpoint of 6hrs+, which was 390 mins midpoint of <59 mins, which was 30 mins) 390-30=360 which is 6 hours. It doesn't quite give me an accurate average which is why I chose to select mean as my main measure of spread instead of the range.

The mode (most common answer) for both genders was < 59 mins spent on the social media platforms of Snapchat, Instagram and TikTok per day. Although, a

Attempts to describe data in terms of measures of centre and spread



higher percentage of females than males spent longer than 1 hour, as seen in the histograms.

Conclusion:

The percentage of girls who responded saying that they spent 1 hour, or more was higher than the percentage of boys who said that they spent the same time as them. This leads me to my conclusion that gender does affect the amount of time spent on social media and teenage girls do tend to spend more time on Snapchat, Instagram and TikTok compared to teenage boys.

I also researched online to see if there were any more official statistics to back this conclusion, and I found out that:

· Girls are somewhat more likely than boys to say they spend too much time on social media (47% vs. 35%). By contrast, boys are roughly four times as likely to say they spend too much time playing video games (41% of boys and 11% of girls say this).

Source: https://smra-

global.org/news/7957194#:~:text=Girls%20are%20somewhat%20more%20like ly,%25%20of%20girls%20say%20this).

 A study, titled "Social Media, Social Life: Teens Reveal Their Experiences" done in September of 2018, revealed that women tend to use social media more than men. The report found that 81 percent of female teenagers use social media daily, compared to 66 percent of teenage males.

Source: https://azbigmedia.com/business/business-and-social-media/howage-and-gender-can-impact-social-media-usage/

By carrying out this investigation I have gained a lot of insight on the teenage social media usage and how it is differs between genders and ages. My primary research helped me understand the usage of social media of people around me and the secondary research helped me back up this CBA.

Reports the findings and conclusion refers to the original question

Overall judgement: In line with expectations