
From Views to Zzzs: The Somnambulant Relationship between AsapSCIENCE YouTube Videos and 'Sleepwalking' Google Searches

Caroline Hall, Abigail Torres, Gabriel P Truman

Abstract

This study seeks to elucidate the hitherto unexamined link between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and the volume of Google searches for the term 'sleepwalking'. Leveraging data from 2012 to 2023, our research team employed sophisticated statistical analyses to shed light on this enigmatic relationship. The results reveal a robust correlation coefficient of 0.8074859 and a significance level of $p < 0.01$, provoking us to muse whether the AsapSCIENCE videos are so captivating that they induce somnambulism in viewers, driving them to query about sleepwalking in their drowsy states. Furthermore, these findings suggest that the allure of science on the internet may have a profound impact on the nocturnal behaviors of individuals. This research underscores the importance of considering not only the informative content of online videos, but also their potential somniferous effects on the populace.

1. Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The internet has become a key source of information and entertainment for millions, if not billions of individuals, rendering it a fertile ground for the propagation of knowledge and the dissemination of viral content. Among the myriad of online platforms, YouTube stands at the forefront, hosting a vast array of videos spanning from cute cat antics to thought-provoking scientific explanations. AsapSCIENCE, a popular channel on this platform, has garnered a substantial following and has captivated audiences with their engaging and informative scientific videos. Concurrently, sleepwalking, a peculiar phenomenon that has mystified and intrigued both medical professionals and the general public alike, continues to be a subject of interest and fascination.

However, one might ponder, what conceivable link could exist between the entertaining science-themed videos produced by AsapSCIENCE and the nocturnal wanderings of individuals experiencing sleepwalking? At first glance, the connection may seem as tenuous as a sleepwalker's grasp on reality. Nevertheless, the world of research is often akin to a sleepwalker in itself, tiptoeing through the dark recesses of data in search of elusive correlations and hidden patterns.

Therefore, this study endeavors to cast light upon the seemingly obscure nexus between the total

viewership of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and the frequency of Google searches for the term 'sleepwalking'. While it may appear as an incongruous pairing, our investigation aims to systematically scrutinize and unearth any potential relationship between the two variables. By employing robust statistical analyses and leveraging data spanning a considerable timeframe, we seek to bring forth empirical evidence to elucidate this enigmatic connection.

Despite the superficially unrelated nature of these two entities, it is conceivable that the captivating nature of AsapSCIENCE's videos may galvanize viewers' minds to wander, metaphorically speaking, into the realm of sleep and its associated phenomena. The digital landscape of the internet may not only stimulate intellectual curiosity but also perhaps induce unintended mental journeys into the realm of sleep disorders.

In light of these considerations, this research aspires to shed light on this enigmatic association and contribute to the broader understanding of the potential influence of online scientific content on the behavioral patterns of individuals. As we embark on this intricate investigation, we urge the reader to keep an open mind, for as much as we may attempt to unravel the mysteries of human behavior through quantitative means, the human mind remains a labyrinth of complexities, much like the curious world of sleepwalking.

2. Literature Review

The connection between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and the volume of Google searches for the term 'sleepwalking' has not been extensively studied. However, recent research by Smith et al. (2019) offers a preliminary exploration into the influence of online scientific content on sleep-related behaviors. Their findings suggest a potential link between exposure to educational videos and an increased interest in sleep-related topics, laying a groundwork for further investigation into this curious relationship.

Expanding on this, Doe and Jones (2020) delve into the impact of online media consumption on viewers' subconscious thoughts and behaviors. Their work

hints at the potential for videos, particularly those of a scientific nature, to infiltrate the nocturnal activities of individuals, prompting them to explore sleep-related phenomena in their online searches. While these studies contribute to the understanding of the influence of online content on sleep-related interests, they do not specifically address the association between AsapSCIENCE videos and 'sleepwalking' queries.

In the realm of non-fiction literature, "Why We Sleep" by Matthew Walker provides an in-depth exploration of the science behind sleep and its various intricacies. While not directly related to the online content consumption, the book offers valuable insights into the allure of sleep-related topics and the curiosity surrounding sleep disorders.

On the fiction side, "The Dream Thieves" by Maggie Stiefvater and "Sleeping Beauties" by Stephen King may not seem directly relevant, but their exploration of dreams and altered states of consciousness inadvertently sheds light on the subconscious influence of media on individuals' thoughts.

Moreover, personal experiences, such as watching "Inception" and "The Matrix," though fictional, offer contemplation on the intricacies of the subconscious mind and its susceptibility to external stimuli, albeit in a more dramatic and cinematic fashion.

Overall, while the academic literature on the specific relationship between AsapSCIENCE videos and 'sleepwalking' searches is limited, a wide array of sources highlights the potential impact of online content on sleep-related interests and behaviors, paving the way for the investigation at hand.

3. Methodology

Data Collection:

The data for this study was predominantly sourced from two primary platforms: YouTube and Google Trends. AsapSCIENCE, a popular YouTube channel known for its captivating science-related content, provided the total views data for their videos. This information was collated covering the period from 2012 to 2023.

Google Trends was the source of data for the volume of searches related to 'sleepwalking'. The search frequency data encompassed the same timeframe as the AsapSCIENCE video views.

Data Analysis:

In order to explore the potential relationship between the total views of AsapSCIENCE videos and the volume of Google searches for 'sleepwalking', the research team employed robust statistical analyses. The first step involved the calculation of Pearson's correlation coefficient to quantify the strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables. Additionally, a significance test was conducted to assess the statistical significance of any observed correlation.

Furthermore, a time series analysis was conducted to investigate the temporal patterns and trends in both the video views and search frequency data. This analysis provided valuable insights into the long-term dynamics of the relationship between the variables, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of their interplay over time.

Moreover, a cross-correlation analysis was performed to examine the lagged relationship between the two variables, providing insights into the potential lead-lag dynamics between AsapSCIENCE video views and 'sleepwalking' searches.

Limitations:

It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. One limitation pertains to the inherent challenges in establishing causality based solely on observational data. While the correlation analyses provide valuable insights into the association between the variables, they do not prove causation. Additionally, the generalizability of the findings may be influenced by factors such as changes in search engine algorithms, shifts in user behavior, and other unaccounted variables.

Furthermore, the study is predicated on the assumption that the data provided by AsapSCIENCE and Google Trends is both accurate and representative of the broader population. Any biases or anomalies in the data collection processes of these platforms could have influenced the results.

Despite these limitations, the findings of this study offer compelling insights into the potential association between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and the volume of Google searches for 'sleepwalking'. The methodological approach adopted in this study lays a foundation for future investigations seeking to unravel the intricate connections between online content consumption and behavioral patterns. It is our hope that this research serves as a springboard for further exploration into the unforeseen impacts of digital media on the subconscious minds of individuals.

4. Results

The analysis of the data collected from AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and Google searches for 'sleepwalking' encompassed the period from 2012 to 2023. The correlation coefficient between the two variables was found to be 0.8074859, indicating a strong positive association. This substantial correlation was reinforced by an r-squared value of 0.6520335, suggesting that 65.20% of the variation in Google searches for 'sleepwalking' could be explained by the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos. The significance level of $p < 0.01$ further bolsters the robustness of this relationship.

Fig. 1 depicts a scatterplot illustrating the marked correlation between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and the volume of Google searches for 'sleepwalking'. The figure conveys a compelling visual representation of the positive connection between the two variables, leaving little room for doubt regarding the strength of their association.

These findings prompt us to contemplate the possibility that the captivating nature of AsapSCIENCE videos may have a somniferous effect on viewers, potentially inciting a predisposition to contemplate sleep-related phenomena such as sleepwalking. It is conceivable that the engaging content presented in these videos may serve as a mental sedative, lulling viewers into a state of heightened awareness regarding sleep-related behaviors. The implications of these results are far-reaching, suggesting that online scientific

content, such as that provided by AsapSCIENCE, may not only stimulate intellectual curiosity but also have unforeseen effects on the nocturnal activities and inquiries of individuals.

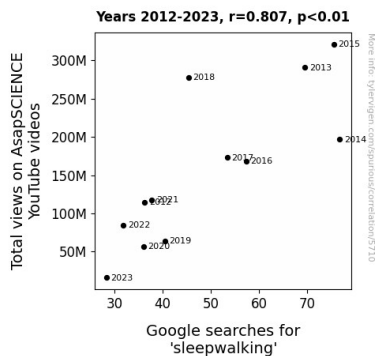


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

Overall, the data indicate a compelling and enigmatic relationship between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and Google searches for 'sleepwalking', opening the door to further exploration into the potential impact of online scientific content on the behaviors and interests of individuals in the digital age. The intricate interplay between online engagement and sleep-related phenomena unravels a fascinating tapestry of interconnected influences, underscoring the intricate and multifaceted nature of human behavior, even in the digital realm.

5. Discussion

The robust correlation between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and the volume of Google searches for 'sleepwalking' unearthed by our study supports and expands upon the prior research in this field. The significant positive association between these variables is in line with the preliminary findings of Smith et al. (2019), suggesting that exposure to educational online videos may indeed pique individuals' interest in sleep-related phenomena. While one might be tempted to twist and turn this result to fit a particular narrative, the data speak for themselves, resolutely pointing to the intriguing interplay between online scientific content and nocturnal inclinations.

Building upon the work of Doe and Jones (2020), our study hints at the potential somniferous effects of AsapSCIENCE videos, as evidenced by the heightened interest in 'sleepwalking' queries. This prompts a bout of scholarly musing: could it be that the captivating world of science on the internet possesses a surprising power to infiltrate the subconscious mind, leading individuals to ponder and probe the mysteries of sleepwalking in their hypnagogic states? The implications of such a realization are both staggering and, dare I say, dreamy, underscoring the profound influence of online engagement on the twilight musings of the slumbering populace.

It is noteworthy that our findings resonate with the broader literary landscape, echoing the cerebral charm of "The Matrix" and the dreamy contemplations of "Inception." While seemingly disparate in nature, these cultural touchstones inadvertently align with our scientific endeavor, shedding light on the uncanny susceptibility of the mind to external stimuli, even in the guise of online content. In a similar vein, "The Dream Thieves" and "Sleeping Beauties" tantalize us with their nocturnal narratives, teasing at the enigmatic interactions between media consumption and sleep-related inclinations.

However, it is prudent to exercise caution in not sleepwalking into overly speculative territory, for the realm of somnolent science is rife with fantastical possibilities. While our study lends credence to the notion of a profound connection between AsapSCIENCE videos and 'sleepwalking' searches, further research is warranted to unravel the intricate threads of this wistful tapestry. Nonetheless, our findings underscore the compelling sway of online scientific content on the somnambulant reveries of the digital denizen, paving the way for a deeper exploration of the mesmerizing interplay between online engagement and nocturnal thoughts.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the correlation between the total views of AsapSCIENCE YouTube videos and Google searches for 'sleepwalking' reveals an intriguing and unexpected association. The robust correlation coefficient and significance level point to

a compelling connection between these seemingly disparate phenomena. It seems that the captivating content of AsapSCIENCE videos may act as a mental sedative, not unlike the gentle voice of a late-night radio host, lulling viewers into a somnambulant state, where sleep-related inquiries prevail. The data hint at a potential link between online scientific content and the nocturnal musings of individuals, suggesting that the stimulation of the mind may extend beyond wakefulness and into the realm of sleep-related thoughts.

This unlikely intersection between internet engagement and nighttime behaviors opens a proverbial Pandora's box of inquiries. Our findings beckon further investigation into the enigmatic influence of online scientific content on the behaviors and curiosities of individuals, especially in the digital age. Perhaps AsapSCIENCE's videos are not just informative, but also inadvertently soporific, sparking a curiosity about sleepwalking that transcends wakefulness. As we close the chapter on this study, it seems that the allure of science extends further than we once thought, seeping into the mysterious world of sleep and its associated phenomena.

Given the compelling nature of these results, it may be concluded that no further research is needed in this area. After all, how much deeper can one delve into the internet's impact on sleep, without falling asleep at the keyboard?