

**Bullying, Cyberbullying, Anxiety, and Depression in a Sample of Youth during the  
Coronavirus Pandemic by Elizabeth Englander**

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This research publication examines how the coronavirus pandemic and its effects on children and teenagers' mental and emotional health, including social isolation and loneliness, loss of educational interactions, excessive screen usage, and economic hardship. The scant research that has been conducted actively with young people to evaluate emotional and social aspects during the disease outbreak and in its direct aftereffects has been presented in this article. The most considerable contributors of stress, according to many subjects who revealed them in this paper, were social exclusion, lost educational possibilities, and loss of employment. There were pandemic-related causes of stress in the research, such as substantial morbidity and mortality, but they were not the main cause of depression.

This study found that females and LGBTQ participants were more susceptible to both online bullying and depression or anxiety, demonstrating that participants' levels of resilience differed. LGBTQ people are more susceptible, according to other pandemic studies. These children experience a higher level of cyberbullying, according to a Canadian study that has not yet been published. Due to a potential decline in interpersonal skills over the previous years, social issues involving children, like harassment and cyberbullying, may require special consideration. By comparing increment in harassment, fighting, cybersex, online bullying, and depression or anxiety to rises in these other societal issues, the present research adds to the body of publications on this discussion.

### References

Englander, E. (2021). Bullying, cyberbullying, anxiety, and depression in a sample of youth during the coronavirus pandemic. *Pediatric reports*, 13(3), 546-551.