

Annotated Bibliography: Cyberbullying

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July 22nd, 2022

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

This study is focused on a review of cyber victims during the coronavirus pandemic. The article writer discussed the widespread social and cognitive implications on young individuals. Teenagers and children are inclined to undergo psychologically as a result of the lockdown, double screen usage, loss of school - based activities, and economic hardships. This narrow study was conducted closely with children to examine sentimental and social factors all through and after the disease outbreak. Two hundred and forty youthful respondents were interviewed between March 2020 and April 2021 regarding their experiences with harassment, online bullying, fighting, depression, anxiety, and cybersex.

Disagreements, cybersex, bullying, and online bullying all showed little to no growth, whereas anxiety and depression rates were considerably higher than they were prior corona virus outbreak. With this development control showing that LGBTQ people and females victims were more susceptible to cyberbullying, depression, and anxiety, the writer has demonstrated that there were still variations in perseverance among the participants. According to earlier global pandemic research findings, LGBTQ people are more susceptible. This research confirms that the coronavirus itself may have been (or might be) the main cause of child's anxiety and depression. Most of the studies that has been done leads one to believe that the virus itself can cause children depression. The virus as well presented children with a third source of anxiety and problems, forcing them and their family members into severe social isolation and loneliness.