Proposal #1:

Time spent on social networking apps compared to the sense of loneliness of isolation.

I plan to create a regression analysis, checking if there are any correlations between time spent on social networking apps and their sense of loneliness of isolation. I’d like to plot their time spent on apps on the X-axis, and their sense of loneliness on the Y-axis. For every additional hour on social media, participant’s feeling of loneliness could increase or decrease by a certain amount. I’d also like to add some control variables in ages and more to make my study more focused.

A possible result of this study is Positive Correlation, I predict that with excessive time spent on social networking apps, participants will spend less time to connect with people in person and find less meaningful connections, thus feeling increasingly depressed and feeling isolated.

This topic explores how does social networking apps impact a person’s meaningful connections. Does spending time on social networking apps building more meaningful connections? Or does excessive time spent on those apps in fact limit people’s ability to find actual connections in real life.

Proposal #2:

How pet provides companionship (1-5) and how people feel loneliness

I plan to create a correlation analysis, checking if there are any correlations between how much people agree that pets provide companionship, and their sense of loneliness of companionship. I will put the degrees of how people agree that pets provide companionship on X-axis, and how they feel loneliness and lack of companionship on Y-axis. Then, I will create a line of best fit to find any patterns between the two statistics.

A possible result of this study is Negative Correlation, I predict that as participants find pets that provide them with companionship, their degree of loneliness will decrease. As pet’s presence and participant’s connection with pets contributed a positive impact in participant’s well-being.

This study aims to research on the roles of pets in reducing participant’s loneliness. Most participants answering this question is expected to own a pet, but see them and treat them differently. Where we want to find how a positive relationship with their pet can help reduce loneliness and become a source of emotional support.

Proposal #3:

Invite people or groups to spend time and the feeling of loneliness of left out.

I plan to create a correlation analysis, check if increase in how open they invite people or groups to spend time and how often they feel the sense of being left out. I’d like to plot how often they invite others to spend time on X-axis, and how people feel loneliness of being left out on the Y-axis. Then, I will overlay a trend line to observe the general direction of the relationship. A downward-sloping trend line would indicate a negative correlation, supporting my hypothesis.

A possible result is that people who often invite others to spend time, being proactive in social engagement could mitigate feelings of isolation will feel less lonely, thus causing a Negative correlation.

However, If the correlation is weak or non-significant, it could suggest that simply inviting others to spend time does not have a significant impact on participant’s feelings of loneliness and left out. We might conclude that there exist many other factors that plays a more significant role, such as the quality of social interactions or personal attitude.

As fitting the objective of the study, this proposal aims to discover how people who are comparatively more outgoing, with more social orientation and proactive social behaviors, could have a more positive attitude toward the world.