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The topic of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on young adults' reliance on electronic devices, social media usage, loneliness, social isolation, and cyberbullying falls within the purview of social sciences, specifically psychology, sociology, and communication studies. The research questions or hypotheses of the study likely revolved around understanding the relationship between COVID-19 pandemic-induced changes in social media use, perceived social isolation, and cyberbullying victimization among young adults. The study aimed to investigate whether increased social media use due to the pandemic contributed to feelings of social isolation and whether this, in turn, influenced experiences of cyberbullying.

The study most likely employed survey research methods, gathering data through structured questionnaires administered to a sample of adults. The surveys likely included questions about participants' social media usage patterns before and during the pandemic, their perceived levels of social isolation, experiences of cyberbullying, and other relevant variables. In terms of data analysis, the study would have involved quantitative methods, such as statistical analyses to compare differences in social media use, social isolation levels, and cyberbullying victimization before and during the pandemic. Regression analyses may have been used to explore the predictive relationship between perceived social isolation and cyberbullying experiences during the pandemic.

Concepts from social science PowerPoint presentations that could relate to this article include theories of socialization, social identity, and social support. These concepts help understand how individuals adapt their behavior in response to societal changes, such as increased reliance on technology during the pandemic, and how social interactions impact psychological well-being. Regarding marginalized groups, the study's findings may suggest that certain groups, such as those already marginalized or socially vulnerable, could be more susceptible to increased social isolation and cyberbullying during periods of heightened reliance on technology. For example, individuals from low-income backgrounds may face additional challenges accessing support networks or dealing with cyberbullying incidents.

Overall, the study contributes to society by highlighting the potential negative consequences of increased social media use and social isolation during the pandemic, particularly among young adults. The findings underscore the importance of addressing mental health issues, promoting healthy online behaviors, and implementing measures to prevent cyberbullying, especially in educational and social support settings.

Work cited

.Neuhaeusler, N. (2024, February 29). *Bridgew*. International Journal of Cybersecurity Intelligence and Cybercrime.

<https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=ijcic>

