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**Title: Essay that argue children allow to use social media**

Starting around the age of 15 or 16, children should be permitted to use social media. Although it will vary based on the social networking site, the average age should be between 15 and 16 years old. Any younger youngster could not possibly be able to handle social media. Children under the age of 15 using social media raises a number of issues, including the potential for cyberbullying. I now realise that, at the age of 13, I could not have managed the responsibility of using social media securely because I was a young person without access to it. Part of the responsibility that comes with using social media is learning how to keep safe and deal with the numerous issues that it brings.

One may argue that the benefits of letting kids under 15 to use social media outweigh the risks since it can teach them more about the world. The kids may also improve their social skills due to their connections to their friends. However, because of this, they are also more prone to endure cyberbullying. As per 2018 insights (comparitech.com), 56.4% of guardians with kids between the ages of 11 and 13 guaranteed that their children were being tormented. Online amusement is the third most conventional region for kid pestering, behind school and the vehicle. One-fifth of all bullying occurs online (Montiel 19.12, 7364). Despite being done online, it may still have an effect on a person's private life. While just 25% of teens utilised Instagram in the autumn of 2020, 42% of youngsters there reported having experienced cyberbullying. A 2018 study found that young people under 25 who experienced cyberbullying had a twofold increased risk of suicide or other types of self-harm. A 2019 study found that teens who encounter cyberbullying are also more likely to have trouble sleeping and feel hopeless.

In addition, a 2019 study by the Cyberbullying Research Centre found that 36% of 12- to 17-year-olds in the US had been the victim of cyberbullying in the preceding 30 days. Notwithstanding the way that utilizing parental controls might help forestall cyberbullying, only 43.4% of guardians do as such. Most parents only talk to their children about online safety. Teenagers are particularly susceptible to online bullying. Children who have access to social media have the extra danger of being more vulnerable to frauds like identity theft.

**Works Cited**

Henares-Montiel, Jesús, et al. "Cyberbullying and associated factors in member countries of the European Union: a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies with representative population samples." International journal of environmental research and public health 19.12 (2022): 7364.