

Background

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a significant social problem and it has gained public attention especially since 1970s. CSA has increasingly been recognized as deeply damaging to children and thus unacceptable for society as a whole. While adults at different times in history have been sexually abusing children, CSA has only become the object of significant global attention in recent times. Children are in danger of experiencing CSA across multiple settings (home, community and society at large) in their lives. Their insecurity has accounted, in part, to their increasing vulnerability to this menace. Consequently, CSA has been on the increase globally.

A meta-analysis of child abuse prevalence in 65 countries, shows that 20 percent women and 8.3 percent men reported suffering some forms of sexual abuse before the age of 18 (Finkelhor & Ormrod, 2001). This is similar to the study conducted by Pereda et al (2009), which put global CSA to 19.7 percent for females and 7.9 percent for males. Although there is inaccurate estimation of CSA due to its under-reporting, its prevalent rate remains high in many regions of the world. In the United State of America, 9.2 percent victimized children had been sexual abused (The U. S. Department of Healthcare and Human services' Children's Bureau Report, 2010). In the United Kingdom, it was estimated that 4.8 percent children had been sexually abused only through physical contacts (Radford et al, 2011). Earlier study in the North America revealed that 15 percent to 25 percent women and 5 percent to 15 percent men were sexually abused when they were children (Gorey and Leslie, 1997).

CSA is considered to be a significant problem in many African countries, yet few studies actually document incidence or prevalence rates, or examine the unique dynamics in specific

African cultures. In South Africa, for instance, Madu & Peltzer, (2000) suggests that 54% of the respondents had experienced CSA with a person at least 5 years their senior. An earlier study on female street adolescents in Nigeria found that more than 15.4 percent female adolescent hawkers had procured abortion at least twice; had been pregnant without knowing who was responsible; had experienced rape and also contracted sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) (Osinowo, 1992). A more recent study showed that 30% of the violence experienced by girls on the street is sexual in nature (Fawole, Ajuwon and Osungbade, 2003). This indicates the spread of CSA, and this is an issue of great importance because in the traditional Nigerian society, the concept of sexuality is enshrouded in secrecy. Then (with poorly developed social network and intervention), many of the girls accept it as their lot and fear of being stigmatized if they should report (Fawole, Ajuwon and Osungbade, 2004).

This incident rate however depends on what researchers consider to be the definition of CSA. According to Satcher (2001) and World Health Organization (1999), CSA refers to the involvement of a child in a sexual activity that he/she does not fully comprehend to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and give consent, or that violate the laws of the social taboos of society. This study however defines CSA in a very broad sense and it defines it as any act that involves inviting or requesting a child to do something sexual, watching sexual movies with a child, kissing or hugging a child in a sexual way, showing sexual organs to a child, making a child to touch others in a sexual way, attempting or having sexual intercourse with a child, as well as touching or fondling a child's private part. From this definition, it can be deduced that CSA ranges from physical intrusiveness to non-physical contact.

Findings have revealed that some of the causes of CSA are family dysfunctions and breakdown, gender discrimination, globalization, poverty, new communication technology, presence of relatives or acquaintances and lack of confidence and self-esteem in a child (UNICEF, 2001; Finkelhor, 1994). CSA has great and lasting consequences on all stakeholders in the family, community and broader society. According to some findings, women who are sexually abused as children have been found to be more likely to experience various sexual acts and diseases compare to those who are not (Chen, Dunne & Han, 2006; Jejeebhoy & Bott, 2003; Olsson et al, 2000; Heise, 1994). Some of the sexual acts and diseases include early (voluntary) sexual activity, unintended pregnancy, multiple sex partners, depression, reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted infections. All these therefore call for immediate prevention and management of this menace especially at the home front in order to protect the posterity. Consequently, the study aims to assess the prevalence of CSA among in-school adolescents; inquire the level of teacher-parents' involvement in the prevention and management of CSA; examine the factors that teachers, parents and adolescents believe to be responsible for CSA; and finally investigate various practices that can be adopted in the prevention and management of CSA.

Theoretical Framework

There have been various explanations of why and how children are sexually abused and also why people (perpetrator of sexual abuse) find delight in committing such a 'crime'. The theories underpinning this study (attribution theory, social constructionism, and family system theory) are derived mainly from sociological and psychological explanations of the causes of and reasons for human behaviour as well as how it can be controlled.

Attribution theory was first proposed by Fritz Heider. The theory proposes that we all have a need to explain the world, both to ourselves and to other people (Heider, 1958). In the process of attributing causes to the events around us, we tend to gain greater sense of control. This attribution affects the standing of the people within a group (especially ourselves). Therefore, when the perpetrator of child sexual abuse (CSA) will explain the action of the victim, he/she will often use internal attribution, saying it is due to internal personality factors (for instance, because she is beautiful or the way she dresses). However, when explaining his/her action, external attribution is adopted (for instance, it happened because she came to my house). We will attribute our successes internally and our failure or regret to an external factor. This theory has helped in explaining why perpetrator of child sexual abuse (CSA) often attributes the cause to external or situational factors.

Moreover, social constructionism is based on how social reality is constructed through day to day interaction (with people and/or environment). According to this theory, there is no meaning in the world until we construct it; and that both understanding and meaning are developed through relation with other human beings (Leed-Hurwitz, 2009). This theory emphasizes that children interact with more knowledgeable others in order to find meanings of social phenomena, e.g. love and care. In the process of finding meanings to social phenomena, children engage in social activities. Their engagements make them susceptible to any dangerous activities like fondling genitals or genital exposure that might be presented to them in the process. Hence, without engaging in social activities (which is not possible for the human being, even a day old child interact through 'crying' to gain mother's attention), children cannot be sexually abused.

Family systems theory is a theory of human behaviour which sees family as a systemic unit that consists of interacting members. This theory was originated by a Psychiatrist, Dr. Murray Bowen. According to him, the interaction that exists among members of the family is so strong that it affects all aspects of individual life including religious, economic and sexual life (Bowen, 1966). In fact, such interaction influenced individual thoughts, emotions, behaviour and actions. This has brought about strong emotional ties among members of the family. However, this strong relationship and cooperation has created other negative experiences such as CSA among members of the family system. For instance, a study demonstrated that all the sexually abused children who participated in the study (22 children in 20 families) were described as having close emotional ties to the suspected offenders (Jensen et al, 2005).

Methodology

This research work is both cross-sectional and exploratory in nature. As a result, it adopts a mixed method of research. This is with the view that mixed method supports the research objectives and that it helps to view social reality from different research paradigms. Self-administered questionnaire was distributed among 450 in-school adolescents (of which 443 were returned for analysis) and in-depth interview was conducted with 10 teacher-parents selected from 8 secondary schools in two Yoruba communities. The selection of these eight secondary schools was decided purposively after all the secondary schools in the communities have been stratified into eight strata (one selected from each stratum). Furthermore, from each selected secondary school, a number of between 50 and 70 respondents (in-school adolescents) were selected; this was based on the number of students in each school as well as the size of their halls so as to provide enough accommodation that will help affirm their confidentiality. Moreover, in selecting 10 teacher-parents, a non-probability purposive sampling technique was adopted.

Although some of the teachers claimed to be very busy, the attentions of others were eventually gained.

Questionnaire was used because of its ability to make inferences and to gather a vast amount of data within a short period. Also, in-depth interview was conducted in order to bring to light the hidden experiences of teacher-parents which might not be obtained through other methods. These instruments were purposely developed and designed by the researcher based on the information derived from the literature. Pilot test was conducted to enhance the quality of the questions. On the one hand, the questionnaire consisted five sections; section one aimed at generating respondents' socio-demographic data, section two was to measure the standard of living of the respondents, section three was devoted at investigating the prevalence and nature of CSA among in-school adolescents as well as the knowledge of the perpetrators, section four sets to inquire the prevalence and nature of how respondents had victimized others as well as the knowledge of the victims, and the final section (section five) was designed to examine adolescents' perceptions of CSA. On the other hand, in-depth interview guide was used as a complementary to the quantitative method of data collection in order to check and balance its deficiencies. Also, the interview guide was structured in such a way that the objectives of the research study will be achieved.

The study population consisted in-school adolescents and teachers who are also parents. Forms four, five and six in-school adolescents and parents who are teaching in secondary schools were included in the study. The study was carried out between September and December, 2011 in eight different secondary schools (both private and public) in two Yoruba communities, Southwest Nigeria. Ile-Ife, one of the two Yoruba communities, is believed to be the source or the origin of the entire Yoruba race, and it is referred to as the religious home of the Yoruba

people throughout the world. On a general note, there is a somewhat slow rate of socio-economic and infrastructural development in the two Yoruba communities considering its (Ile-Ife) position as the cradle of the Yoruba race.

Method of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, cleaned, coded, and scored; they were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The researcher determines the level of standard of living using variables that have a direct effect to it. These variables were given value from '0' upward depending on the scale of each variable. The final result grouped respondents into low, medium or high standard of living. In addition, cross tabulations of CSA with socio-demographic characteristics were analyzed so as to determine the prevalence of CSA among in-school adolescents across socio-demographic data. Furthermore, Pearson Correlation Analysis was performed so as to find out the level (high or low) of the correlation between CSA and standard of living.

Moreover, in organizing and analyzing the results of the participants from in-depth interview session, content analysis was adopted. The results of the findings were interpreted in line with the objectives of the research work. The researcher broke each participant's responses into smaller component units before developing relevant categories for analyzing the data. The units were coded in line with each category and the frequency with which these units occurred were counted. The participants' responses were finally analyzed in term of the frequency of the units and their relationship with other units. The presentation of participants' responses was looked into carefully and proper selection as to which particular response(s) best explain(s) the question at hand was/were selected for presentation in the main study. This was done in order to avoid haphazard work and to remove irrelevant responses that are not in line with the aims and objectives of the research study.

Informed Consent and Confidentiality

Full informed consent was given to the respondents and participants about the research objectives. In doing this, a period of between three and six minutes was set aside to give detail information about the research objectives and its essence to this generation and generations to come. In addition, looking at the sensitivity of this research topic, the respondents and participants were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. To support this assurance, no respondent or participant was asked to respond to any of the questions under duress and any respondent or participant that did not feel safe to disclose any (relevant) information was allowed (at his/her choice) not to do so. This means that the autonomy of the respondents and the participants were put into consideration, and the researcher was honest to abide by this.

Results

1 Socio-economic characteristics

The ratio of female to male is 3:2 and the average age of the respondents is 15 years. Only Christianity and Islam are the dominant religions in the communities and two-third of the respondents are of medium standard of living. A little below half (46.7%) claimed that they had relatives living with them. The summary of socio-economic characteristics of the respondents can be seen in table 1.

Table 1: Selected socio-economic characteristics of the survey respondents (n = 443)

Variables	N	%
Gender		
Male	178	40.2
Female	265	59.8
Age (years)		
9-12 years	14	3.2
13-16 years	359	81.0
17-20 years	70	15.8

Religion		
Christianity	330	74.5
Islam	111	25.1
Traditional	2	0.5
Father's Level of Education		
None	1	0.2
Primary	46	10.4
Secondary	233	52.6
Tertiary	163	36.8
Mother's Level of Education		
None	1	0.2
Primary	58	13.1
Secondary	247	55.8
Tertiary	137	30.9
Father's Monthly Income		
Below ₦10, 000	145	32.7
₦10, 000 – ₦49, 999	123	27.8
₦50, 000 – ₦99, 999	81	18.3
₦100, 000 and above	81	18.3
I do not know	13	2.9
Mother's Monthly Income		
Below ₦10, 000	207	46.7
₦10, 000 – ₦49, 999	131	29.6
₦50, 000 – ₦99, 999	45	10.2
₦100, 000 and above	42	9.5
I do not know	18	4.1
Amount of pocket money received		
No pocket money	76	17.2
Below ₦1, 000	239	54.1
₦1, 000 – ₦4, 999	53	12.0
₦5, 000 – ₦9, 999	21	4.8
₦10, 000 – ₦19, 999	25	5.7
₦20, 000 and above	28	6.3
Accommodation		
Room & parlor	174	39.3
Self contain	88	19.9
Flat	165	37.2
Duplex	16	3.6

Level of Standard of living

Low standard of living	160	36.1
Medium standard of living	263	59.4
High standard of living	20	4.5

2. Prevalence of child sexual abuse

Sexually abused children (59.8%) are more than non-sexually abused children (40.2%), and 60.7% claimed that they knew of friends who had been sexually abused. Inviting or requesting children to do something sexual is the most-common form of CSA (52.8% out of 265 respondents who had been sexually abused) while the least among these forms (32.8%) was an attempt to have or having sexual intercourse with the respondents. Kissing or hugging in a sexual way (41.9%), watching sexual movie (40.4%), fondling of the private part (39.6%), showing of sex organ (36.2%), and touching in a sexual way (34.7%) are other forms of CSA identified in this study. Majority (28.3%) of the sexually abused children met the perpetrator in schools and at the same time had a kin relationship with them. While 65.3% first experienced this sexual abuse act between ages 12 and 16 years, almost half (48.7%) had experienced it in less than six months ago. The study shows that there is a weak but positive relationship between standard of living and CSA using Pearson Correlation analysis (0.085). The P value (2-tailed) at 5% level of significance is 0.073. The prevalence of CSA across socio-demographic data is summarized in table 2:

Table 2: Child sexual abuse according to respondents' socio-demographic data

Variables	Total	Sexually abused	%
Gender			
Male	178	117	65.7
Female	265	148	55.8
Age			
9-12 years	14	11	78.6
13-16 years	359	203	56.5
17—20 years	70	51	72.9
Religion			
Christianity	330	188	57
Islam	111	75	67.6
Traditional	2	2	100
Standard of living			
Low	160	108	67.5
Medium	263	143	54.4
High	20	14	70

3. Parental Involvement

Parents are involved but negatively in the sexual issues affecting their children. In expressing the participants' view on the involvement of parents, a male teacher (above 40 years) with a child claimed as follows:

“... in our society, some parents use their children for businesses. Look at those who sell “akara,” “moimoi,” fruits, those who sell palm wine, etc. where people rush to for cafeteria. Instead of sending them to school, they engage them in their own business and from there, those who are coming to buy have interest. By and by, you know, ladies under pressure can succumb at any time and those that really want to have the canal knowledge of these ladies will only want to come in the name of buying something.”

Sharing a similar view, a 40 years old male teacher with three children affirmed as follows:

“Parents are the most cause of this problem (child sexual abuse). ... some parents indulge their children in this kind of habit.... When the parents saw his/her child and caught him/her in that kind of habit, they need to be very furious about the action and counsel him/her very well, but they will just treat it with delicate hand....”

Another male participant (between 33- and 35 years old) with a year old child however stated as follows:

“There are some parents that give sexual education to their children but some parents do not do that. Some parents see it [sex education] as an eye-opener, that is, when you give a child sex education, that will expose the child to it [CSA]. So some parents are not in support of this sex education...”

In investigating the roles that teachers play in the prevention and management of child sexual abuse (CSA). Majority of the teachers affirmed that they often give their students sex education while very small percentage claimed that they had limited time to give them adequate sex education. From the majority perspective, a man (above 40 years) with a child claimed as follows:

“Teachers should sermonize the students often; moral instruction should be entrenched into the curriculum of the school. School management should take it upon themselves to make sure that students are channeled in line with God's will

and let them know the penalty of committing such offence. ... Yes (we do that), assembly period is devoted to that. So we do that."

Sharing slightly different opinion, a male interview (45 years old and above) stated as follows:

"Teachers have limited role to play, you see, most often, the society always see the teachers as the almighty when it comes to the moulding and taking proper care of the children. However, in the actual fact, it is never so."

One of the participants was able to declare that they were not permitted to teach sex education aside their main duty; he, however stated that moral instructions were usually told. He (a 33-year old male informant with one child) expresses himself as follows:

"We are not allowed [to give sex education], so we can only counsel them to live godly life, live a holy life, and they should not use their bodies to be an instrument of the devil. So we sermonize them that's the only thing we have been doing – just to sermonize them."

4. Responsible factors for child sexual abuse

The findings reveal that low standard of living was the major factor responsible for child sexual abuse. Table 3 reveals the factors that are responsible for child sexual abuse

Table 3: Responsible factors for child sexual abuse

Variable	N	%
Low standard of living	118	26.6
Sexual desire	103	23.3
Insecurity of children	96	21.7
Lack of love and care	86	19.4
Facial outlook	9	2.0
Lack of sex education	2	0.5
Multiple choices	29	6.5

“Many factors can contribute to that. ... for example, ...it depends on what society define as right (or wrong) sexual acts, if sexual offense is not forbidden in society, children might take it as a normal thing. Moreover, it depends on communication media. If the TVprogrammes are not benefiting the society, what is in there then, the children might take it as part of life. Especially, the films that do not contribute to the society rather creating negative effects on the children. Also, the parenting, if parents is wayward, there is no way the children will not be wayward.”

5. Preventing and managing child sexual abuse

Majority (43.1%) suggested that sexually abused children should go for counseling while minority (7.2%) advised that they should expose the perpetrator. A summary is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Managing child sexual abuse

Variables	N	%
Go for counselling	191	43.1
Inform parents	102	23.0
Keep it to himself/herself	60	13.5
Inform friends	52	11.7
Expose the perpetrator	32	7.2
Multiple choices	6	1.4

All the participants gave various suggestions concerning the practices that can be put in place for the prevention and management of child sexual abuse (CSA) in Nigeria. Among these are the inclusion of sex education in the school curriculum, enforcement of severe punishment for the perpetrators, organize enlightenment programmes through media, matrimony should be more institutionalized, children should be made to be God-fearing, youth should be encouraged by providing jobs for them, etc. For instance, a male teacher (40 years old) with three children said:

“Government should bring out laws on mode of dressing especially in our institutions. If that is done, it can, to a large extent, reduce the occurrence of child sexual abuse Then, prohibition of abortion in private hospitals because they are encouraged by having hope of aborting pregnancy in private hospitals aside public hospitals.... Government should increase the numbers of girls’ and boys’ only schools and mix schools should be discouraged.... The use of the handset by adolescents should be discouraged in secondary schools. Most of these students communicate with perpetrators far beyond our thoughts.”

Suggesting other practices, a male participant (33 years old) with a one year child puts forward as follows:

...there should be enactment of laws against child sexual abuse Severe penalty should also be put in place to deal with sexual abusers or perpetrators. Then, whosoever that is caught in such act should be dealt with according to the law.... Government and parents should also educate and enlighten their children on sexual abuse; dangers involve and how to prevent it. Children should also be protected adequately from sexual abusers. In this case, parents have a lot to do. Parents should make sure that there is adequate protection."

Identifying the major practice that should be adopted, a Christian male interviewee (above 40 years of age) with a child stated as follows:

"I think the major practice is on the parents, they said charity begins from home. So, the way you behave at home is what these children will display outside. If you behave well, a child who comes from a cultured home – whether Christian or Muslim –, that will radiate out to mix with others. So parents have a lot to do. The same thing with community too, every member of the society should be carried along to make sure that this issue is something that has to be nailed in the bud."

6. Ways to recognize a child that has been sexually abused

All the participants claimed that there are ways to identify a child that has been sexually abused. In supporting this position in terms of social and psychological factors, a Christian adult female (53 years old with four children) living in Ile-Ife said:

“A child that is sexually abused psychologically, you will know in her behaviour. She will isolate herself among others because the feeling will be affecting her.... She will have to stay away from them a little bit, sit alone, do all sorts of things alone....”

Another male interviewee (45 years and above) with three children explained comprehensively while combining physical, psychological and social factors altogether, he stated as follows:

“Physically, you can recognize a child who is sexually abused especially at that very moment whereby you see the child maybe the child could appear harass, I mean in the child’s appearance, may be a cloth, especially the underwear, could be torn. Then if one goes into a private area, there could be some element of some forceful entry because the manhood would be much bigger than what the child has as a female private part. There could be lots of evidences that could show that there have been a sought of sexual abuse either in term of rape or manhandling of the child.

Furthermore,

Psychologically, you will see the child will be having inferiority complex whenever she is in the midst of her colleagues and at times verbally, she could be altering some words that are beyond her reasoning or even exhibiting such while in the midst of her colleagues. Then, most often, you will see a child crying or weeping by the time the child recollects whatever things that could have transpired between her (the victim) and adult.

In addition,

“Socially, the child could be a sought of spoil child in the midst of her colleagues, having been exposed to such negative acts, she could be exhibiting such”

Findings and Discussions

CSA is one of the major world problems especially in South West Nigeria and it needs urgent attention and remedy. One of the most-striking findings involved the gender and living standard of those respondents who indicated that they had been victims of CSA. The study demonstrates that the prevalence of CSA in the two Yoruba communities in the South-Western part of Nigeria is 59.8% bringing the ratio of those who have been sexually abused to that of those who have not to 3:2. Males (66%) are more likely to be sexually abused than females (56%) and people with low and high living standard (68%) are more prone to experience CSA than those with medium living standard (54%). The findings further reveal that although teachers sometimes sermonize the students, parents negatively contribute to the sexual issues affecting their children. Further questioning revealed that participants were contributing positively to their children's lives. As a result, the question is how come CSA is escalating in our contemporary society. In addition, some of the factors responsible for CSA are poverty, children insecurity, sexual desires and negative media influence. Suggesting various practices to prevent and manage CSA, counselling/sex education, child security, discouragement of the use of handsets among in-school adolescents and severe punishment to offenders were emphasized. Sexually abused children can be recognized psychologically (isolation and inferiority complex), physically (harass in appearance and bigger manhood due to forceful entry in the private area of the body) and socially (exhibiting such negative acts in the midst of their colleagues).

Over half (59.8%) of the adolescents in the two Yoruba communities reported to have been sexually abused, a prevalence that is considerably higher than the one-third prevalent rate found in previous studies (Romero et al, 1999; Wyatt et al, 1999). The results of the current study are consistent with another study (Madu & Peltzer, 2000) which found higher prevalent rate of CSA among South Africans (54.3%). Many past studies have established that incidence of CSA are significantly higher for females than for males (Driver & Droisen, 1989; Lovett, 1989; De Jong, Hervada, & Emmett, 1983). As a result, preventive measures should be more directed to females. However, this study reveals that 66% of males and 56% of females have been sexually abused. This might be as a result of the neglect of male children in addressing CSA issues. Also, battered female relatives might see male children as instruments of satisfying their sexual desires. Consequently, this study advocates balanced attention to both male and female children as both have the capacity of been sexually abused. This will help to prevent and manage child sexual abuse adequately.

Majority (65.3%) of the respondents under study first experience sexual abuse between ages 12 and 16 years; this confirms two past studies (Finkelhor, 1980; Russell, 1983) which reported that the onset of CSA were before the age of 13 and 14 accordingly.

Negative parental involvement in the sexual issue affecting their children is a pressing issue that needs to be addressed especially by the government. A law should be enacted on the prosecution of parents who engage their children in unwanted acts or unacceptable businesses. This will help to curb this menace. Also, since low standard of living is the main cause of CSA, more priority should be given to education and its standard should be raised. Also, given birth to too many children should be discouraged. All these will contribute to increasing family income

and providing better accommodation. Furthermore, the study reveals that parents as well as community as a whole have vital roles to play in the process of preventing and managing CSA.

The generalizability of the results certainly has limitations. First, the prevalence of CSA may be under-reported; although respondents were highly assured of their confidentiality and were well separated from one another during the data collection, they may still have been reluctant to identify themselves as victims. Second, lack of consensus on what constitute CSA is another limitation to this study; however, this study considers not only physical contact such as penetration through sexual intercourse, but also non-physical contact such as watching of sexual movies and invitation to do something sexual. Third, the sample was predominantly in-school adolescents of senior secondary schools one, two and three in the two Yoruba communities. Finally, respondents may not have experienced any sexual abuse highlighted in the research instruments used, but could have experienced another. The extent to which the respondents have experienced what constitute CSA in the study was not estimated because any respondents that signify being a victim of any of these kinds of sexual abuse (both physical and non-physical contact) was considered as being sexually abused.

The implication of this study is that the high prevalent rate of CSA among adolescents' males and females in the two Yoruba communities under study emphasize the need to intervene both at the family and community levels. The issue of gender as a risk factor needs further exploration to determine whether or not the experience of male victims of CSA substantially differs from the experience of female victims. Irrespective of which is more however, preventive measures should be equally directed to both females and males. These findings further contribute to the body of knowledge by confirming the family system theory which proposes that emotional system that evolved over several billion years governs human relationship system; however, this

emotional system which brought about cohesiveness and cooperation have created other negative consequences like CSA.

Conclusion

The need to intervene both at macro, meso and micro levels is expedient in order to combat the high prevalent rate (59.8%) of CSA among in-school adolescents. Looking at the nature of CSA and this high prevalent rate in the two Yoruba communities in Osun State, Southwest of Nigerian, the research findings confirm the need for government, parents and stakeholders to perform their roles in the areas that concern them for proper prevention and management. Therefore, there should be change of parents' orientations to contributing positively rather than negatively to the sexual issues affecting their children, and that matrimony should be well entrenched in the Southwest Nigerian society and in the world as a whole.

REFERENCES

- Bowen, Murray (1966). *The Use of Family Theory in Clinical Practice*. United States of America.
- Chen, J. Q, Dunne, M. P, & Han, P. (2006). Child sexual abuse in Henan province, China: Association with sadness, suicidality, and risk behaviors among adolescent girls. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 38*, 544–549.
- De Jong, J. P, Hervada, A. R., & Emmett, G. A. (1983). Epidemiological variations in childhood sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 7*, 155–162.
- Driver, E., & Droisen, A. (1989). *Child sexual abuse, feminist perspective*. London: Macmillan.
- Fawole O. I., Ajuwon A. J, Osungbade K. O. (2003). Interventions for violence prevention among female workers in motor parks in South Western Nigeria: a review of effectiveness. *African Journal Reproductive Health 7*(1): 71-82.
- Fawole O. I., Ajuwon A. J, Osungbade K. O. (2004). Violence and HIV/AIDS prevention among female out of school youth in South Western Nigeria: lessons learned from interventions targeted at hawkers and apprentices. *African Journal Medical Science 33*(4): 347-353.
- Finkelhor, D. & Ormrod, R. (2001). Child Abuse Reported to the Police. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention).
- Finkelhor, D. (1980). Risk factors in the sexual victimization of children. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 4*, 265–273.

- Finkelhor, D. (1994). Current Information on the Scope and Nature of Child Sexual Abuse. *Future of Children* 4(2): 31–53.
- Gorey K. M, Leslie D. R, (1997). The prevalence of child sexual abuse: integrative review adjustment for potential response and measurement biases. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 21 (4): 391–8.
- Heider, Fritz (1958). *The Psychology of Interpersonal Relations*. New York. Wiley.
- Heise, L. L. (1994). Gender-based violence and women's reproductive health. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 46, 221–229.
- Jejeebhoy, S., & Bott, S. (2003). Non-consensual sexual experiences of young people: a review of the evidence from developing countries. *Regional Working Paper*, (16). New Delhi, India: Population Council.
- Jensen, T. K. et al (2005). *Reporting possible sexual abuse: A qualitative study on children's perspectives and the context for disclosure*. University of Oslo, Norway.
- Leed-Hurwitz W. (2009). *Social Construction of Reality*. In Littlejohn S. and Foss K. (Eds).
- Levett, A. (1989). *Psychological trauma: discourse of childhood sexual abuse*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Cape Town.
- Madu S. N. & Peltzer K (2000). Risk Factors and Child Sexual Abuse among Secondary School Students in the Northern Province (South Africa). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 24(2): 259–268.

- Olsson, A., Ellsberg, E., Berglund, S., Herrera, A., Zelaya, E., Pena, R., Zelaya, F., & Persson, L. A. (2000). Sexual abuse during childhood and adolescence among Nicaraguan men and women: a population-based anonymous survey. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 24, 1579–1589.
- Osinowo O. A (1992). Street children and psychological consequences. *International Journal of Rep. Health*, 4; 101–108. 119.
- Pereda, N. Guilera G, Forns M, and Gomez-Benito J. (2009). “The Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse in Community and Student Samples: A Meta-Analysis”. *Clinical Psychology Review* 29(4) 328-338.
- Radford L. et al (2011). *Child Abuse and Neglect in the UK today*.
- Romero, G. J., Wyatt, G. E., Loeb, T. B., Carmona, J. V., & Solis, B. M. (1999). The prevalence and circumstances of child sexual abuse among Latina women. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 21(3), 351–365.
- Russell, D. (1983). The incidence and prevalence of intrafamilial and extrafamilial sexual abuse of female children. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 7, 133–146.
- Satcher, D. (2001). *The Surgeon General’s call to action to promote sexual health and responsible sexual behavior*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved 2007, from www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/sexualhealth/call.htm.
- The U.S. Department of Health Services’ Children’s Bureau Report (2010). *Child Maltreatment*. Pg. 24.

Tichatonga J. Nhundu&AlmonShumba (2001). The Nature and Frequency of Reported Cases of Teacher Perpetrated Child Sexual Abuse in Rural Primary Schools in Zimbabwe. *Child Abuse and Neglect*.

UNICEF (2001). *Profiting from abuse: An investigation into the sexual exploitation of our children*. Division of Communication, New York, NY 10017, USA.

World Health Organization (1999). *Social Change and Mental Health: Violence and Injury Prevention*. Report of the Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention, Geneva, Switzerland. pp. 13-17.

Wyatt, G. E., Loeb, T. B., Solis, B., Carmona, J. V., & Romero, G. (1999). The prevalence and circumstances of child sexual abuse: Changes across a decade. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 23(1), 45–60.