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Home Variables as Predictors of Child Sexual Abuse among Public Senior Secondary School Students in Rivers State, Nigeria [II]

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ABSTRACT

The study examined home variables as predictors of child sexual abuse among public senior secondary school students in Rivers State. Four objectives, four research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The target population of the study comprised of 197,428 male and female students of the public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The sample size of the study is 399 male and female students of public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The researcher used Taro Yamane to determine the minimum sample size. The multi-stage sampling technique was applied to select male and female students from nine public secondary schools, in order for it to be three public senior secondary schools from each senatorial district in Rivers state. These are; Ikwerre, Obio/Akpor and Port Harcourt LGAs of Rivers East Senatorial district; Ahoada east, Ahoada west and Degema LGAs of Rivers West Senatorial district; Oyibo, Tai and Gokana LGAs of Rivers South-East senatorial district. The instruments for data collection was two structured questionnaires titled: Home Variables as Predictors of Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire "(HVPCSAQ)" and Sexual Abuse Experience Questionnaire "(SAEQ)". The reliability of the instrument was analyzed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) which established a reliability index for the instruments as follows; The Instrument "(HVPCSAQ)" has the reliability indices as follows: family conflict (0.86), family structure (0.74), presence of a non-biological adult in the home (0.79), parental mental health (0.75) , poverty (0.78) , lack of parental supervision (0.84) and parental substance abuse (0.87) respectively. The overall reliability index for "(HVPCSAQ)" is 0.80, while Sexual Abuse experience Questionnaire "(SAEQ)" has a reliability index of 0.82 respectively. The recommendations are; Government should encourage their citizens to embark on sub-urban or rural migration through grants because of the high cost of living in metropolitan cities, this will help alleviate poverty and ultimately, reduce incidence of child sexual abuse. Parents should pay close attention to their children academically, socially and emotionally which if unsatisfactory may be an indicator of child sexual abuse. Finally, To promote safe and healthy homes for children, parents who are on substance abuse should be encouraged by their family members and significant others to seek help through professional counselling.

Keywords: Home Variables, Predictors, Child Sexual Abuse, Secondary School Students

INTRODUCTION

Child sexual abuse is any sexual activity with a child without his/her consent, and this includes all sexual conduct between an adult and a child; sexual conduct between two children if there is a significant difference in age, development or size; and sexual contact with a child, that is accomplished by force or threat of force regardless of perpetrator's age. (Chicago Children Advocacy Center, 2025). World Health Organization WHO (2017) defines sexual abuse as the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend; is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent; or that which violates the laws and social taboos of society. These dimensions of sexual abuse from WHO implies that it is an activity the child lacks the consequential understanding to agree upon. Moreover, he/she is at the whims and caprices of the predator; and the activity is a violation of the law, and he/she is unfit physically, medically, emotionally, psychologically and socially to engage in it. (WHO, 2017).

While National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN, 2019) defines child sexual abuse as any interaction between a child and an adult (or another child) in which the child is used for sexual stimulation of the perpetrator or an observer; child sexual abuse is also described as the involvement of children (below 18 years) in sexual activities that violates the laws or social taboos of society which may or may not include physical contact that the children cannot understand, are not developmentally prepared for and therefore cannot give consent (Marcdante, 2019; Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021).

Sexual abuse can include both touching and non-touching behaviours. Touching behaviours may involve touching the vagina, penis, breasts or buttocks, oral genital contact, or sexual intercourse. Non-touching behaviours can include voyeurism (trying to look at a child's naked body), exhibitionism, or exposing the child to pornography. Abusers often do not use physical force, but may use play, deception, threats or other forms of coercion to engage children and maintain their silence. (WHO, 2017). Abusers frequently employ persuasive and manipulative tactics to keep the child engaged. These tactics referred to as 'grooming' may include buying gifts or arranging special activities which can further confuse the victim. It includes sexual behaviours like vaginal or anal penetration (with a penis, finger or other objects), oral sex, touching the breasts or genitals, exhibitionism, voyeurism, exposing children or engaging them in pornography (Christensen, 2017).

Child Welfare Information Gateway, (2022) defines child abuse as the intentional, unintentional or well intentional acts which endanger the physical health, emotional, moral and the educational welfare of children. Child abuse is a global problem with serious life-long consequences. WHO (2018) stated that child abuse includes all forms of physical and/ or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment. It could also be commercial or other type resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Although most people think first of physical abuse when they hear the term child abuse; physical abuse makes up only a small percentage of reported cases than child sexual abuse (William, 2018).

Finkelhor (2019) defines child sexual abuse to include the entire spectrum of sexual crimes and offenses in which children up to age seventeen are victims. The definition includes offenders who are related to the child victims as well as those who are strangers. It comprises offenders who are adults as well as those who are themselves children and youth. It includes certain kinds of non-contact offenses, such as exhibitionism and using children in the production of pornography, as well as statutory sex crime offenses, in addition to the sexual fondling and penetrative acts that make up a majority of the cases (Finkelhor, 2019). Child sexual abuse is generally defined as direct genital contact and indirect communications such as exposure or internet-based activity, for instance, sending pornographic pictures to children. American Psychological Association APA (2024) stated that the Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act stated that child abuse is any current act or inability to act by the parents or guardian, resulting in death, severe physical or emotional damage, sexual abuse, or failure to take action that results in imminent risk of serious damage. APA added that sexual abuse is the use of a child, persuading or forcing a child to engage in sexual acts or actions related to it.

Chiesa and Goldson (2017) stated that child sexual abuse CSA is one of the most challenging forms of child maltreatment encountered by pediatric clinicians. It is a highly emotional topic in our society. Although the legal and medical definitions appear to be relatively straightforward, it is very difficult to operationalize them in real life circumstances. High profile cases with sports figures as well as their spread through the internet, social media, and access to sexualized imagery have not only raised awareness of this phenomenon, but has also added to its complicity. As a matter of fact, child sexual abuse is a severe oppression and a torment on the victims, leaving behind anger and grief on its trail.

Choudhry (2018) stated that child sexual abuse comprises varieties of activities such as asking a child to touch or be touched sexually, fondling, child prostitution, sexual intercourse, exposure to pornography and online child luring by cyber-predators. The foregoing definitions of child sexual abuse do not only point to a degrading and manipulative desecration of a child, but is also an injustice to the rights of the child.

Child sexual abuse has been a global social and health issue that is dangerous to adolescents in Nigeria and other developing nations. It goes unreported in places where control mechanisms are lax, corruption levels are high and where fear of reprisal makes it difficult for victims. Sexual abuse and violence are the second most lucrative crimes in the world, estimated to affect up to 5% of the child and youth population worldwide, with increasing numbers detected globally during the past decades. The recurrent cases of sexual abuse such as rape, trafficking, exploitation, harassment, child labour, among others continues to increase in spite of prohibition act against such negative behaviours (United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF, 2015).

Akaninyene et al. (2024) stated that due to lack of supporting spouse in the upbringing of children, they identified that single parenting may have challenges in playing parental roles on children and this will no doubt have negative impact on the children. Studies revealed that children from single-parent homes usually experience sexual abuse. The results showed among others, that leaving children to caregivers and neighbors, illiteracy, children going on errands alone, exposure to pornography, visiting people for assistance in times of need etc. contribute to child sexual abuse in single parents' home.

The presence of a non-biological adult living in the house is also a contributing variable to CSA. Literature posits that rape or sexual abuse is usually at home and because it is at home such sexual abuse exploitation goes on unhindered, unabated, for multiple times until their doom.

Maduebe and Osuji (2019) observed that the majority of the abusers of children are well known individuals who held trust and responsibility to these children such as close relatives, friends, neighbors and employers. Radford et al. (2015) stated that sexual abuse and exploitation involve situations where the child is sexually abused by a relative or caregiver at home; raped or sexually molested on the way to or at school by a non-biological adult, a gang or a peer group living in the community; groomed online by an older man and lured into sex acts, exhibitionism or producing indecent images. These evidences suggest that child sexual abuse is very offensive and disgusting by the accepted standards of morality and decency expected in the society.

In terms of parental mental health and parental substance abuse, Younas and Gutman (2023) stated that substance use disorders increased the chances of sexual abuse of children. American Addiction Centers (2024), stated that parental substance abuse has a major impact on the well-being of children. Similarly, Ajaero (2020) stated that CSA is associated with heavy drinking, hazardous drinking, the use of marijuana, other illicit drugs, and off label drugs.

Statement of the Problem

Child maltreatment is a broad term used to describe all forms of child abuse be it physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and neglect, perpetuated by adults or youths that results in actual or potential harm to a child 's health, survival, development or dignity. Child sexual abuse CSA, is a global public health problem that takes place in the homes, schools and neighborhoods etc. Child sexual abuse affects children academically, emotionally, socially, psychologically and behaviourally. The consequential short term or long-term effects can impair children's ability for personal development and academic achievement. It has been observed that in Rivers State, the rate of sexual abuse among senior secondary

school students is on the increase, particularly with unhindered access to internet and mobile phones. Although statistics on the number of children who have experienced sexual abuse in Rivers State is unavailable, but the prevalence of CSA is quite alarming and worrisome. Moreover, literature has shown that child abuse is a public health emergency that calls for all stakeholders, parents, teachers, school administrators, professional counsellors, policy makers, government and religious organizations to take decisive actions against this social menace. The consequences of CSA academically, emotionally, socially and psychologically motivated the researcher to embark on the study titled "Home Variables as Predictors of Child Sexual Abuse among Public Senior Secondary School Students in Rivers State". Having identified the following variables namely: family conflict, family structure, the presence of a non-biological adult in the home, parental mental health, poverty, lack of parental supervision, and parental substance abuse, have been employed in this study. This is the gap that the present study seeks to fill. Knowledge of these variables and how they affect children will enable parents, guardians, school administrators, religious organizations, government, policy makers, counsellors and the general public to plan intervention strategies that will curb the prevalence of child sexual abuse to its barest minimum.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine home variables as predictors of child sexual abuse among senior secondary school students in Rivers State. Specifically, the objectives of this study include to:

1. Examine if poverty predicts child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.
2. Investigate if lack of parental supervision predicts child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State
3. Identify if parental substance abuse predicts child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study

1. To what extent does poverty predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?
2. To what extent does lack of parental supervision predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?
3. To what extent does parental substance abuse predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will be tested at the 0.05% level of significance:

HO1:. Poverty does not significantly predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

HO2:. Lack of parental supervision does not significantly predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

RESEARCH METHOD

The study adopted correlational studies. This is a qualitative method of research in which the researcher has two variables from the same group of participants and tries to determine if a relationship between the two variables (Obipi, 2020) This design was considered appropriate for the study because it sought to evaluate the home variables as predictors of child sexual abuse among public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The population of the study comprised of 197,428 male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The sample size of the study was 399 male and female students from nine public secondary schools in order for it to be three public senior secondary schools from each senatorial district. The instrument for data collection was two structured questionnaires titled: Home Variables as Predictors of Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire "(HVPCSAQ)" which consist of 35 items and Sexual Abuse Experience Questionnaire "(SAEQ)" which consist of 10 items. The questionnaire consists of Section A and Section B. Section A sought information on the background information of the

male and female respondents who are within 14-17 years of age. while section B contains relevant information about the respondent's assessment on home variables as predictors of child sexual abuse . It comprises of seven clusters (A-G) of 35 items measuring family conflict and child sexual abuse, family structure and child sexual abuse, presence of a non-biological adult in the home and child sexual abuse, parental mental health and child sexual abuse, poverty and child sexual abuse, lack of parental supervision on child sexual abuse, substance abuse and child sexual abuse. The second instrument SAEQ consist of 10 items. The two instruments in total consists of 45 items. The response pattern of "(HVPCSAQ)"consists of a 4-point scale of Very high extent (VHE) =4points, High extent (HE)=3points, Moderate extent (ME)=2points and Low extent (LE)=1points respectively. While the response pattern of "(SAEQ)" is, Very Often = 4 points, Often = 3points, Rarely = 2 points and Never = 1 point. Reliability of the Instrument was tested with test-retest method was adopted using thirty (30) respondents of students in public secondary school in Eleme Local Government Area which is outside the study population, the instrument were administered twice to the same group within two weeks interval. The data collected were analyzed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) statistics which establish a reliability index of 0.85, this value is high enough for this study. Out of the 500 copies of the questionnaire distributed, A total of 399 respondents correctly filled the questionnaires. From Rivers East senatorial district, Ikwerre Local Government Area (LGA); 44 respondents from ICSS Igwuruta, Obio/Akpor LGA; 45 respondents from CCSS Rumukwurushi, Port Harcourt LGA; 44 respondents from CSS Nkpolu. From Rivers West senatorial district, Ahoada east LGA; 45 respondents from CSS Ihugbogo, Ahoada west LGA; 44 respondents from CSS Oyigba, and Degema LGA; 44 respondents from DNHS. From Rivers South-east senatorial district, Oyigbo LGA; 45 respondents from CSS Egberu, Tai LGA; 44 respondents from CSS Koroma, Gokana LGA; 44 respondents from CSS Deken. Nine public senior secondary schools in Rivers state was selected in order for it to be three public senior secondary schools from each senatorial district in Rivers State. The questionnaires were retrieved at 79.8% success retrieval rate and used for analysis. Data collected was analyzed using multiple regression analysis for the research questions and multiple regression analysis related to anova was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05% level of significance.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Questions One: *To what extent does poverty predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?*

Table 1: showed the multiple regression analysis of the relationship between poverty predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model Summary[b]										
					Change Statistics					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.078[a]	.684	-.625	21.26692	.625	.200	1	33	.658	1.592
a. Predictors: (Constant), Child Sexual Abuse										
b. Dependent Variable: Poverty										

In Table 1 above shows the summary of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between poverty and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The multiple Adjusted Regression Square Change value of 0.625 showed that the relationship between poverty and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was positive and significant at 0.05% level of significance {Adjusted Regression Square Change value (R), $\rho=0.625^{**}$, $p<0.05$}as 62.5% of the respondents agree that there is relationship

and that poverty predicts child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Research Questions Two: *To what extent does lack of parental supervision predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?*

Table 2: showed the multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model Summary[b]										
					Change Statistics					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.873[a]	.925	-.788	19.86000	.788	.845	1	33	.963	1.598
a. Predictors: (Constant), Child Sexual Abuse										
b. Dependent Variable: Lack of parental supervision										

In Table 2 above shows the summary of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The multiple Adjusted Regression Square Change value of 0.788 showed that the relationship between lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was positive and significant at 0.05% level of significance {Adjusted Regression Square Change value (R), ρ=0.788**, $p<0.05$}as 78.8 % of the respondents agree that there is relationship and that lack of parental supervision predicts child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Research Questions Three: *To what extent does parental substance abuse predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?*

Table 3: showed the multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the parental substance abuse and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model Summary[b]										
					Change Statistics					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.781[a]	.787	.702	47.54986	.702	16.800	1	33	.000	1.096
a. Predictors: (Constant), Child Sexual Abuse										
b. Dependent Variable: Parental Substance Abuse										

In Table 3 above shows the summary of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the parental substance abuse and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The multiple Adjusted Regression Square Change value of 0.702 showed that the relationship between parental substance abuse and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was positive and significant at 0.05% level of significance {Adjusted Regression Square Change value (R), ρ=.702**, $p<0.05$}as 70.2% of the respondents agree that there is a relationship and that parental substance abuse predicts child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Hypothesis One: Poverty does not significantly predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

Table 4: showed the analysis of Variance between poverty and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects								
Dependent Variable: Poverty								
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	13154.415[a]	6	2192.403	32.984	.000	.876	197.903	1.000
Intercept	13117.574	1	13117.574	197.349	.000	.876	197.349	1.000
Child Sexual Abuse	1571.761	1	1571.761	23.647	.000	.458	23.647	.997
Control	13064.181	5	2612.836	39.309	.000	.875	196.546	1.000
Error	1861.127	28	66.469					
Total	1097768.000	35						
Corrected Total	15015.543	34						
a. R Squared = .876 (Adjusted R Squared = .849)								
b. Computed using alpha = .05								

The result of the analyzed data in table 4 above showed that the F calculated value is 23.647 while the F table at (8,34) is 3.27 at degree of freedom of 0.05% level of significance. The Multiple regression value Adjusted R squared value is 0.849 is above 0.05. Since the F calculated value is greater than the F-table value and The Multiple regression value Adjusted R squared value is 0.849 is above 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted which showed that Poverty does not significantly predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

Hypothesis Two: Lack of parental supervision does not significantly predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Table 5: showed the analysis of Variance between lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects								
Dependent Variable: Lack of Parental Supervision								
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power[b]
Corrected Model	11747.722[a]	8	1468.465	30.088	.000	.903	240.701	1.000
Intercept	13094.167	1	13094.167	268.288	.000	.912	268.288	1.000
CSA	1393.531	1	1393.531	28.552	.000	.523	28.552	.999
Control	11746.877	7	1678.125	34.383	.000	.903	240.684	1.000
Error	1268.964	26	48.806					
Total	1091552.000	35						
Corrected Total	13016.686	34						
a. R Squared = .903 (Adjusted R Squared = .873)								
b. Computed using alpha = .05								

The result of the analyzed data in table 5 above showed that the F calculated value is 28.552 while the F table at (8,34) is 3.27 at degree of freedom of 0.05% level of significance. The Multiple regression value Adjusted R squared value is 0.849 is above 0.05. Since the F calculated value is greater than the F-table value and The Multiple regression value Adjusted R squared value is 0.849 is above 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted which showed that lack of parental supervision does significantly predict child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In Table 1 above shows the summary of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between poverty and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The multiple Adjusted Regression Square Change value of 0.75 showed that the relationship between poverty and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was positive and significant at 0.05% level of significance {Adjusted Regression Square Change value (R), ρ=0.676**, $p<0.05$}as 67.6 at percent of the respondents agree that there is relationship between poverty and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. This findings is in line Odu and Fumilayo (2018) who stated that many adolescents confronted with poverty are prone to being sexually abused.

In Table 2above shows the summary of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The multiple Adjusted Regression Square Change value of 0.788 showed that the relationship between lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was positive and significant at 0.05% level of significance {Adjusted Regression Square Change value (R), ρ=0.788**, $p<0.05$}as 78.8 at percent of the respondents agree that there is relationship between lack of parental supervision and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. This findings is in line with Farrington (2016) who stated that children who are sexually abused can be due to poor parental child-rearing practice and this can be as a result of a cruel and erratic parental discipline, it can also be as a result of neglect due to parental conflict.

In Table 3 above shows the summary of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the parental substance abuse and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The multiple Adjusted Regression Square Change value of 0.643 showed that the relationship between parental substance abuse and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was positive and significant at 0.05% level of significance {Adjusted Regression Square Change value (R), ρ=.643**, $p<0.05$}as 85.6 at percent of the respondents agree that there is relationship between parental substance abuse and child sexual abuse among male and female students in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.. This finding is in line with Fareo (2017) who stated that Parental substance abuse is the indiscriminate use of drugs by self-administration for non-medical purposes such that the physical, mental, emotional or social state of the user is adversely affected physically, emotionally and psychologically.

CONCLUSION

This study examined home variables as predictors of child sexual abuse among public senior secondary school students in Rivers State.

62.5% of the respondents predicted that poverty can lead to child sexual abuse. From the result, it has been examined that poverty significantly predicts child sexual abuse among public senior secondary school students in Rivers State. There are certain practices in our society such as hawking and child labor that are initiated by parents in a bid to improve the family income. Thereby making the child susceptible to sexual abuse.

78.8% of the respondents predicted that lack of parental supervision can lead to child sexual abuse. From

the result, it has been investigated that lack of parental supervision significantly predicts child sexual abuse among public senior secondary school students in Rivers State. These may have long term consequences on the child, emotionally, behaviourally and psychologically.

70.2% of the respondents predicted that parental substance abuse can lead to child sexual abuse. From the result, it has been identified that parental substance abuse significantly predicts child sexual abuse among public senior secondary school students in Rivers State. Such parents are less likely to function effectively as a parent, as their parenting styles may be erratic and unstable and such homes may be associated with chaos and fear.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Government should encourage their citizens through grants to embark on sub-urban or rural migration because of the high cost of living in metropolitan cities, this will help to alleviate poverty and ultimately, reduce incidence of child sexual abuse.
2. Parents should pay close attention to their children academically, socially and emotionally which if unsatisfactory may be an indicator of child sexual abuse.
3. In order to Provide a safe and healthy homes for children, parents who are on substance abuse should be encouraged by their family members and significant others to seek help through professional counselling.

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