











RESEARCH ARTICLE

Rape incidence among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the incidence of rape among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities in Nigeria. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design to describe the experiences of children and teenagers purposively selected from the six geopolitical regions of Nigeria. 445 participants between the ages of 9 and 19. Results revealed 10.7% rape incidence and 32.8% sexual experience two years before the study for respondents. Age, ethnicity, and community variations were found for rape incidence with 11.8% higher among teenagers aged 13 and above, 7.4% higher in urban communities and a high percentage of 27.2% among the Hausas. Advocating for strict legislative reforms to address the stringent procedures in establishing rape incidents in Nigerian law, comprehensive sexuality education programs in schools to promote awareness and healthy relationships, and preventive counselling interventions were recommended. The study provided an understanding of rape incidence among children and teenagers in Nigeria.

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INTRODUCTION

The harrowing reality of rape incidence among children and teenagers in both rural and urban communities globally underscored pervasive social issues with far-reaching impacts. Rape, according to Amnesty International (2018), is sex without consent. It is an unlawful sexual activity, most often involving sexual intercourse, against the will of the victim through force or the threat of force or with

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an individual who is incapable of giving legal consent because of minor status, mental illness, mental deficiency, intoxication, unconsciousness, or deception (Barstow, 2024). In the United States, an average of 463,634 individuals aged 12 or older are victims of rape and sexual assault (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2020). Globally, one out of every six females are victims of rape or attempted rape (Statista Research Department, 2022). Indah (2022) reported 13,509 rape cases for the year 2020 only, and a high incidence of rape was reported in Europe, Africa, and Asia (Selengia, 2020; Abeid et al., 2014). Selengia (2020) found a high rate of child sexual abuse in Africa and Asia, while Abeid et al. (2014) reported a 4% higher percentage of forced sexual intercourse for girls below the age of 18 than boys. Globally, more females than males were victims of rape; 8-70% of females must have experienced a form of sexual violence from either a relative, acquaintance, or stranger in their lifetime (WHO, 2021), one in five (Gravelin, 2019), one in eight (Eze, 2013) will be sexually assaulted, and 100 in every 100,000 are raped yearly with a higher index of 300 per 100,000 in South Africa (Idoko et al., 2020). Kann et al. (2018) assert that 10.3% of lassies and 3.1% of lads were forced to have sexual relations against their will. Chinawa et al. (2013) reported 93.9% of sexual violence among females and 6.1% among males in Nigeria.

Rape incidence makes life difficult for females, especially those in secondary school (Adegoke et al., 2022). Rape is a gender-based vice which, occurred to anyone, regardless of race, ethnic or geopolitical background, religious affiliations, family, educational level, sex, and or socioeconomic status, but most victims, 88%, are females (Nigeria Spotlight Initiative, 2022). The Nigerian government has a zero-tolerance policy on rape; the Criminal Code Act section 357 states that the punishment for any rape perpetrator is life imprisonment, and section 218 emphasizes the disapproval of minor rape and its punishment, notwithstanding, Nigeria as a community is not proactive to the eerie behavior, which may consume the country. Nigeria plays lip service in ensuring victims get justice and perpetrators are punished according to the laws. Sulaiman (2021) asserts that in addition to delaying justice for rape victims, the procedure of establishing rape incidence in Nigerian law is too stringent for victims to comply with. Hence, perpetrators were, in most cases, left unpunished. To establish rape in Nigerian law, the victim must: (1) get a police report, which is often very difficult, as stringent as pushing a camel through the eye of a needle, (2) get a medical report from a recognized hospital to establish that penetration occurred, and (3) establish that consent was not given; another stringent demand, which is usually very difficult to be proven. In the Northern part of the country where Sharia is practiced, a rape victim could still be imprisoned for a year or be given 100 strokes of a cane under the Sharia Penal Code Law, section 127, if she is not able to establish rape based on the identified conditions of rape.

Rape incidence in Nigeria keeps flaunting on prints and electronic media with various captions. Amnesty International (2021) asserts that there was an upsurge in rape cases in Nigeria during and after the COVID-19 lockdown; the Nigerian police recorded 717 rape cases within six months; January to May 2020, the Minister of Women Affairs reported 3,600 cases during the lockdown and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) reported 11,200 cases for the year 2020 only. Pathetically, minors are becoming more victims of rape in Nigeria. The case of a six-year-old and an 11-year-old who were brutally violated to death and many other cases were reported by Amnesty International (2021). Earlier, Gbemileke and Oladepo (2015) reported the case of a pastor in Oyo state who was arrested for rapping a seven-year-old girl in the church. Several cases of rape were reported in different states in Nigeria: Ogun, Abia, Anambra, Abuja, Oyo and Adamawa. In Oyo state, teenagers were reported to gang-rape a girl to death (Infoguide, 2022). Within 12 months in Abuja and Adamawa, 1172 cases of sexual violence were recorded (Kwen, 2022). Averred that teenagers experience various kinds of rape incidences; close to 335 females were victims of sexual violence in

the first four months of the year 2022 (Adedigba, 2022). Adeleke et al. (2019) reported 17.8% and 11.0% incidences of rape in Nigeria, with 15.2% in rural and 13.9% in urban communities.

Perpetrators were categorized into strangers and non-stranger; hence, culprits could be any of the following: (1) teachers, (2) friends, (3) classmates or seniors in school, (4) intimate relations (5) peer groups (5) parents (especially father or stepfather) (6) security men (7) housemaids (8) neighbors and (9) caregivers and guardians (Sulaiman et al., 2021).

Four major risk factors, individual, relationship, community, and societal, were identified for rape. Individual risk factors of rape are age, poverty, being unaccompanied, having a history of rape or sexual abuse, disability, using alcohol or illicit drugs, and mental health issue, which render victims vulnerable (Abeid et al., 2014; Adeleke et al., 2019; Alkan & Tekmanli, 2021; Hassan et al., 2016; Idoko et al., 2020; Rudolph et al., 2017; Sulaiman et al., 2019). The most vulnerable are female children and teenagers. Hassan et al. (2016) reported that children aged 12 years and below were 61.8% of assault cases documented at Usman Danfodio University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto. Abeid et al. (2014) Children below the age of 15 were found to be more at risk of rape than older ones. Adeleke et al. (2019) added that children in disadvantaged and socially excluded groups are vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation. Vulnerability is motivated by poverty, poor parental care, and social norms (Olusegun & Idowu, 2016). However, Miller et al. (2018) excluded poverty as a risk factor for rape based on the high incidence of rape reported within high social economic status households and communities. Adolescents aged 13 to 17 with high economic status were 1.81 times more likely to report experiences of sexual violence than children in low economic status households.

Notwithstanding, poverty could make a victim vulnerable. Rudolph et al. (2017) reported the significant role of parenting in rape incidence. Children of parents with appropriate parenting practices, who monitored their children's activities and were conscious of the risk factors of rape, were protected from being victims of rape. In contrast, children of parents who adopted the *laissez-faire* parenting style, who were not conscious of the risk factors of rape and were not monitoring their children, were at risk of being victims of rape. Olusegun and Idowu (2016) added that rape cases happened in single-headed families where the family heads were female. Female-head households are frequently absent from home, leaving behind their children with elderly siblings or caregivers or were left to attend to themselves, hence, their vulnerability. Teenagers are also more at risk of being rape victims because of the risky behaviors of adolescence, such as drug, alcohol, and substance abuse coupled with poverty and sociocultural factors. Ogunwale et al. (2019) added poor knowledge of sexual rights and the inability to negotiate or reject sexual demands to the list of factors accounting for rape incidence among teenagers. Omorodion and Olusanya (2008) reported 83% of 396 rape cases for teenagers aged 13 - 19 years in a police clinic in Benin City, Nigeria.

Relationship risk factors include separation from family, the presence of men other than the biological father in a family, and peer influence- adolescence factor (Bhochibhoya, 2019). Peers are important social support during adolescence; peers set standards of conduct and are role models, negative or positive. Negative models usually influence their peers negatively into several antisocial behaviors, including the abuse of alcohol, drugs, and rape. Peçi (2017) found that teenagers are more influenced into sexual behaviors by their peers; they are more likely to have sex if their best friends and peers do or have permissive values about sex. This explains why dating rape and gang rape is common among teenagers. They are responding to group approval and acceptance among peers.

Community risk factors include the living conditions, environmental ambiance, situational conditions such as staying in overcrowded apartments, high levels of crime areas, isolated areas in the school, places of worship, offices, subways, or playgrounds, which gave perpetrators opportunities to

abuse or exploit their victims without being caught (Parkinson & Cashmore; 2017). Also, Ceccato et al., 2018 argued that three significant factors, accessibility, opportunity, and anonymity, promote rape within the community. Rape thrives in communities where (1) perpetrators have unlimited access to victims without being caught, (2) victims are vulnerable because of their living conditions, such as militarized communities like Boko Haram in Borno State and security personnel in Ogoniland, Niger Delta, Nigeria, the unaccompanied women to various destinations, schools, work, leisure, single parents, drugs and alcohol outlets, and (3) perpetrators could get away with their illicit acts because the community is porous, lack electricity, has many isolated areas, poor natural surveillance, women are blamed for being raped, and rape within relationships; acquaintances, intimate, partners are not recognized as rape (Aborisade, 2014; Vicente et al., 2018). According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF, 2018), Boko Haram terrorist group in Borno State, Nigeria, has abducted over 7000 women and girls since 2014 who were forced into early marriage, raped, and sexually abused in Ogoniland, Niger Delta, girls under the age of 18 years were molested and raped by security forces (Amnesty International, 2006).

Societal factors are associated with the norms and values of the society, such as early marriage, the patriarchal male superiority concept, which supports male dominance and tolerates female oppression, pressure on youths to be financially responsible to the family, lack of or failure to implement laws and policies on sexual violence, high level of crime, the stigma and discrimination faced by victims and lack of stringent sanctions for perpetrators (Abeid et al., 2014; Adeleke et al., 2019). Early marriage remains a global societal practice despite the restrictive laws/policies and the consequences. UNICEF (2022) reported 43% early marriage prevalence in Nigeria, despite the existence of the Nigerian Child Rights Acts, which puts the minimum age of marriage at 18 years. Anyone who marries a child below age 18 is liable to 7 years imprisonment and a fine of 500,000 Naira (Buzome et al., 2019). Buzome et al. (2019) and Karlyn et al. (2007) assert that early marriage is practiced in various parts of Nigeria but is higher in the Northern parts of Nigeria among Muslims. Sulaiman (2013), however, argued that early marriage contradicts Islamic principles; the Quran (Q4: 4:6) specifies reaching a marriageable age and sound judgment; there is a difference between attaining puberty and maturity. Maturity is the ability to manage the challenges of marriage and life. In addition, one of the prerequisites for a valid marriage in Islam is consent. The prophet of Islam gave women the power to annul their marriages if they were married against their consent. Nevertheless, early marriage is a form of sexual abuse because the child bride is prone to constant marital rape and intimate partner violence (Buzome et al., 2019). Varga (2016) asserts that girls who marry early are at higher risk of sexual violence than those who marry at a later age.

Geographically, individuals in urban communities were expected to be well informed than those in rural communities due to the availability and access to social amenities, which would promote better understanding and disposition towards rape. Reports were, however, conflicting; some reported differences between communities while others reported similarities. Living in rural areas was found to correlate positively with sexual assault (Alkan & Tekmanli, 2021; Sulaiman, 2021). Rural communities lack access to health care services, particularly those needed after assault. Adeleke et al. (2019) reported that rural women are more vulnerable to multiple assaults and suffer non-genital injuries than urban women. This could be the effect of rape cases not being reported or not having prompt access to treatment and judgment from the community.

Nevertheless, the prevalence of attempted and completed rape was higher in urban than in rural communities. According to Hynes (2017), not reporting subject victims to further abuse. However, higher reporting of rape cases by rural respondents than by urban was documented by Tella (2020). The unimaginable consequences of rape affect the gamut of the society. On the individual level,

victims are prone to experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder in addition to other physical and psychological effects (Gluck, 2021; UNICEF, 2020). Physical effects include bruises and contusions, urinary infections, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (Fisher et al., 2017), unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and sexual dysfunction; victims often experience infertility, pelvic pain, and pelvic inflammatory disease. The psychological effects of rape on victims are sometimes detrimental and permanent; victims may require interventions/treatments for the rest of their lives (Gluck, 2021). Some identified psychological effects (Gluck, 2021; UNICEF, 2020) are self-blame, often resulting in guilt, feelings of personal powerlessness; sleep disorders, eating disorders, dissociative identity disorder, rape trauma syndrome, increased substance use or abuse; depression; avoidance symptoms, flashbacks - victim having memories of abuse, which often lead to sexual dysfunction and suicidal behavior. The effect of this trauma affects victims physically and emotionally (Gov.UK., 2022)

On the societal level, the consequences are interrelated. Stigmatization is a significant effect of rape on victims and their families. The victim is blamed for being raped, and the family bears the rejection, punishment, and shame; consequently, rape incidents were not reported, and perpetrators were eventually not reprimanded. The psychological knock-on effect is debasing the society, and this is leading to the social withdrawal of the victim(s), developing suicidal ideation, agonizing in silence, and seeing herself as incompatible with the environment she lives in as a resultant effect on the trust and feeling of safety. Its product is based on destructive human behavior that is unacceptance of social behavior, such as the victim experiencing a physical injury, bleeding, depression, psychological as well as physiological disturbance, and no desire for a sexual relationship later in life (Ibekwe et al., 2018).

Hence, the prevalence of rape incidence, particularly for females, and the responsiveness in getting justice for victims in Nigeria necessitated this study. As earlier noted, establishing rape incidents in Nigerian law is like a Carmel through the hole of a needle, yet rape incidence is constantly reported, especially during and after COVID-19 and for minors (Ekine, 2020; Idoko et al., 2020; Selengia et al., 2020; Sulaiman et al., 2021). Although several studies have explained the incidence of rape in communities, few have focused on a comparative analysis of the incidence across communities in Nigeria. This study aimed at explaining rape incidents among children and teenagers in Nigerian communities with the hope of presenting the victims' voices and providing counseling interventions.

The purpose of this study was to (a) ascertain the incidence of rape cases among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities in Nigeria, (b) compare the incidences of rape cases among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities across regions in Nigeria, (c) determine the influence of age on rape incidence among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities in Nigeria.

METHOD

The study employed the use of a cross-sectional survey design to describe rape incidence among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities in Nigeria. A cross-sectional survey design is appropriate for the study because the group has the characteristics required to generate adequate data for this study once.

The study population consists of all female children and teenagers in Nigeria. The data analyzed in this manuscript was a component of a more extensive national cross-sectional survey of respondents from rural and urban communities in the six geopolitical regions in Nigeria. The multistage sampling technique was employed to purposively select a sample of 445 participants between the ages of 9 and 19 ($M=15.8$, $SD=3.07$). The multistage sampling started with randomly selecting two states from the six geopolitical zones. One rural and one urban Local Government area (LGA) were randomly selected

in selected states. Subsequently, five percent of the major streets and villages were selected. Households in selected streets and villages were listed, and eligible females chosen were interviewed using the questionnaire. The selection of households and participants was purposive. Criteria for selection were being a resident of the community, familiarity with rape cases, being raped, or knowing a raped victim.

The instrument titled “Rape Incidence Questionnaire” (RIQ) was used for data collection. It is an electronic questionnaire developed by the TETFUND-LASU Rape Project (2022) via Questionnaire Easily Done (QED) solution platform. The questionnaire has two sections, A and B. Section A sought responses on the personal biodata of participants – age, sex, and place of residence; Section B sought the participants' responses on social and demographic background 59 question items, including level of education. Respondents responded verbally face to face from listed options (such as category and code), and the researcher entered the responses directly into Questioning Easily Done (QED) Solutions Online. The instrument went through registered ethical considerations (LREC/06/10/1865), and a pilot study was conducted to test the validity and reliability of the instrument. In addition, experts reviewed the instrument to ensure its validity. The study team relied on the pretest procedure to ascertain its reliability. The data gathered were initially cleansed to identify missing data. Afterward, the raw data was imported into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis using frequency counts, percentages, and crosstabulation.

RESULT

Results displayed in Table 1 showed the respondents' responses to the critical questions on rape incidence among children and teenagers in Nigerian communities. Respondents for the study were 445, 47.6% rural participants and 52.4% urban, representing all ethnic groups in Nigeria: the three major groups- Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, and other groups. Most of the respondents, 38.2%, resided in households with 5 to 7 occupants, with 12% residing in a room/room self-contained apartments, and sexual molestation was higher for the same household type at 21.1% in two-bedroom apartments. Further, results revealed that 36.4% of the respondents had experienced different forms of sexual molestation, with touching the breast at 18.4%, while acts of rape; someone fingered the vagina, someone forcing the penis into the vagina, pushing the penis into the anus and fingering the anus was 10.7%. In addition, results revealed that two years before the study, 32.8% of the respondents had been sexually engaged. Variations were found in the sexual experiences of respondents across age, location, and ethnicity, with 38.7% of children aged 13 years and above being sexually molested and more than 26.9% of those below age 13. Rape incidence in urban communities was 39.9% which is 7.4% higher than 32.5% in rural communities in Nigeria. Rape incidence was equally higher at 27.2% within the Hausa community than in the other two major ethnic groups: Igbo and Yoruba.

DISCUSSION

The ability to categorically select 445 children and teenagers, 47.6% from rural and 52.4% from urban communities, using the selection criteria of being familiar with rape cases, being raped, or knowing a rape victim is a strong indicator of rape incidence in Nigeria. The percentage of actual penetration recorded in the study was 10.7%, the prevalence of 36.4% of different forms of sexual molestation, and the fact that 32.8% of the respondents had been sexually engaged two years before the study, further confirmed rape incidence among children and teenagers in rural and urban communities in Nigeria. Several studies reported rape incidents in Nigeria, particularly during and after the COVID-19 lockdown (Amnesty International, 2021; Ekine, 2020; Idoko et al., 2020; Selengia et al., 2020; Sulaiman et al., 2021).

Table 1. Distribution of responses by characteristics

Characteristic	%	%	%	%	%	%
Residence		Sexual Molestation	No-Sexual Molestation			
Rural	47.6	32.5	67.5			
Urban	52.4	39.9	60.1			
Ethnicity		Sexual Molestation	No-Sexual Molestation			
Hausa	33.9	27.2	37.8			
Igbo	13.7	18.5	11.0			
Yoruba	14.8	12.7	12.7			
Others	37.5	38.5	38.5			
Number of persons in the household		A room	A room self-	Two bedrooms	Three or more	Duplex
<=4	33.3	12.0	9.4	5.4	5.4	0.9
5-7	38.2	12.0	6.8	11.1	7.5	0.7
8 and above	28.5	6.4	3.5	9.9	8.3	0.5
Accommodation Type	No in Household/Sexual Molestation					
	<=4	5-7	8 and above			
A room	6.6	10.5	5.9			
A room self-contained	7.9	2.6	3.9			
Two-bedroom	9.9	21.1	5.9			
Three or more-bedroom	2.0	11.8	9.2			
Duplex	0.7	2.0	0.0			
Age		Sexual Molestation	No-Sexual Molestation			
Below 13	26.3	26.9	73.1			
Above 12	73.7	38.7	61.3			
Molestation Experienced		Below 13	Above 12			
Someone touched your breast	18.4	2.0	16.4			
Someone kissed you emotionally	7.2	1.6	5.6			
Someone fingered your vagina	5.6	2.0	3.6			
Someone forced the penis into your vagina	4.9	0	4.0			
Someone pushed the penis into your anus	0.2	0	0.2			
Someone fingered your anus	0.2	0	0.2			
None	63.6	13.9	49.7			
Sexual encounter in the last 2years						
No	67.2					
Yes	32.8					

However, contrary to previous findings and the assertion that there was an alarming increase in minor or children's rape (Agbo, 2019; Ekine, 2020; Idoko et al., 2020; Selengia et al., 2020; Sulaiman et al., 2021), this study found that 38.7% of teenagers aged 13 and above were victims of sexual molestation than 26.9% children aged 12 and below. This disparity in findings, as argued by Sulaiman (2020), was due to the social consequences of reporting; rape victims are ridiculed for either not dressing well or appearing vulnerable to being preyed upon, and the family bears the stigma. That teenagers were the major victim of rape in this study is not surprising; studies (Adedigba, 2022; Bouchrika, 2022; Kwen, 2022; Peçi, 2017) earlier reported the prevalence of rape among teenagers and young adults in Nigeria. Within 12 months in Abuja and Adamawa States, 1172 cases of sexual violence were recorded (Kwen, 2022). Bouchrika (2022) and (Adedigba, 2022) reported that teenagers, 335 females in the first four months of 2022 experienced different forms of sexual abuse. Peçi (2017) found that teenagers were influenced into sexual behaviors by their peers, and they were more likely to have sex if their best friends did.

Rape incidence was situational to the respondents' residences, some of the respondents' residents were overcrowded, and respectively 38.2% of respondents were residents of households with 5-7 occupants, with 12% and 11.1% residing in a room and two-bedroom apartments. Hence, the 21.1% highest level of sexual molestation in two-bedroom apartments compared to the 2.0% prevalence in a duplex. Thereby confirming Parkinson and Cashmore's (2017) assertion that overcrowding correlates effectively with rape. Overcrowded residence, according to Parkinson and Cashmore (2017) is an enabling environment for perpetrators to abuse and exploit their victims without being caught. Most of the respondents in this study were residing in overcrowded apartments. The number of occupants in each household was not proportional to the house type. Although 33.3% of the respondents were residents of households with less than 4 occupants, the highest percentage, 38.2%, was in households with above four occupants. Having a lower 5.9% of sexual molestation in two-bedroom apartments where occupants were more than 8 suggests other risk factors of rape than overcrowding. The disparity in rape incidence between rural and urban communities in Nigeria suggests the influence of other community factors such as high levels of crime, often associated with urban than rural communities, and societal factors such as stigmatization and cultural beliefs, which blamed the women for being raped and not recognizing other non-consensual forms of rape in relationships as rape (Aborisade, 2014; Vicente et al., 2018). The higher incidence of rape found within the Hausa community when compared with the two other prominent groups, Igbo and Yoruba, confirmed Buzome et al. (2018) and Karlyn et al. (2007) assertions of higher incidence of rape in the northern part of Nigeria, which is associated with early marriage and sociocultural norms. The UN (2021) already reported 39% of early marriage prevalence in Nigeria. Children and teenagers who marry early are prone to marital rape and intimate partner violence. Varga (2016) asserts that girls who marry early are at higher risk of sexual violence than those who marry at a later age.

Rape incidence was higher at 39.9% in urban communities than 32.5% in rural communities. As argued elsewhere (Sulaiman et al., 2021), reporting could be a geographical differential factor. Urban participants may have developed positive attitudes and a better understanding of the practical details of rape and are willing to report to get justice. On the other hand, rural victims may still be afraid of the social consequences of reporting, hence the disparity. Geographically, Sulaiman et al. (2021) argued that individuals in urban communities should be well informed due to exposure, availability of, and access to social amenities, which would promote better understanding and disposition towards rape than those in rural communities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study highlights the critical issue of rape incidence among children and teenagers in both rural and urban communities in Nigeria, emphasizing the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to combat this pervasive problem. The findings call for the Nigerian community to adopt a zero-tolerance policy toward all forms of sexual violence, with the government enforcing existing laws that classify sexual violence as a criminal act. Public education campaigns through various media channels are essential to dismantle myths surrounding rape and clarify its profound impacts on victims and society. Moreover, ensuring offender accountability through prompt justice administration and public condemnation is crucial. Comprehensive sex education for young individuals is imperative to provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate sexual issues responsibly. Counselors must collaborate with educational institutions, media, law enforcement, and community leaders to create a safe environment for vulnerable populations. Additionally, establishing reporting mechanisms within counseling programs is vital to encourage victims to seek assistance promptly. Finally, integrating sex education into school guidance programs is key to fostering healthy attitudes, teaching self-protection strategies, and empowering children and teenagers to refuse unwanted advances, thus promoting a safer society assertively.

DECLARATION

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Author contribution statement

Each team member of the research group participated in data collection, analysis, and reporting of the study.

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Data access statement

Authors agree to make data and materials supporting the results or analyses presented in their paper available upon reasonable request.

Declaration of interest's statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Additional information

No additional information is available for this paper.

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