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In conclusion, these influences point to risk factors being associated with the maturational stage of the child, his family and the community, and the unique ways in which these interact in the lives of children abusing other children. Single-factor theories are not sufficient; hence a combination of expansive multi-factor theories may be more useful in understanding this complex phenomenon. This also points to the need for a more integrated and generalist practice framework that will allow the social worker to draw on specialist knowledge on sexual offending, strengths and empowerment perspectives to inform assessment and intervention on multiple levels involving the child, his family and the wider community (Kirst-Ashman & Hull, 2002). More specifically, strategies are needed to assist parents and teachers in responding appropriately to the maturational needs of children, especially boys in the pubescent phase, as a preventive intervention. There is also need for engagement with the media about what constitutes appropriate social programming for children, and for public education for parents and children about sex and sexuality are also important.

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