



**Cape Peninsula
University of Technology**

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN CAPE WITH SPECIFIC
REFERENCE TO AN FET COLLEGE**

By

Franchesca Lorraine Dixon

Presented in fulfillment of the degree

Magister Technologiae

In

Tourism and Hospitality Management

Faculty of Business

At the

CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Supervisor: Prof. W Ferreira

Co-Supervisor: Dr. R Ismail

17 August 2009

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS'
PERCEPTIONS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN
CAPE WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO AN FET COLLEGE**

“The exploitation of human beings in any form, particularly sexual, especially when applied to children, conflicts with the fundamental aims of tourism and is the negation of tourism, as such”.

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (1999)

Franchesca Dixon

Student Number: 204224012

MTech Tourism Management

Cape Peninsula University of Technology

DEDICATION

To my parents who have supported me through tough times over the past two years and never stopped believing in my dream. I appreciate your help, love and support. Without you both, I would never have been able to achieve success and be the individual that I am today.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work, that all sources used and quoted have been cited and acknowledged by means of complete references and that this thesis has not previously been submitted by me or any other person at any other university for any degree.

SIGNATURE

DATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr Ferreira. His input, guidance, time and support during this year have been immensely appreciated.

I would like to thank Mrs. Corrie Uys and Mrs. Ann Bytheway for their valued input and assistance.

I would like to thank the Deputy Director Mrs. Minette De Jager and social worker Mrs. Louw from the Department of Social Works for their valued help and input.

I would like to thank Miss. Sabrina Ortner for the provision of information on life orientation and her ongoing support during this year.

I would like to thank Miss. Chantel van Wyk for her input and help.

I would like to thank Miss. Swart for her assistance in distributing the questionnaires.

I would like to thank Professor Slabbert for his assistance and guidance with the final draft.

ABSTRACT

The potential for the sex tourism industry to become legalised in South Africa with the upcoming 2010 FIFA World Cup is an issue which has raised much controversy and is now at the top of the agenda for debate within government, the business sector and civil society.

The study investigates perceptions of students at a Further Education & Training College towards the sex tourism industry, together with selected components of that industry. The study is undertaken to better understand student's perceptions of the sex tourism industry. In order to achieve this, the researcher set out to better understand the sex tourism industry as a whole; as well as to investigate selected socio-cultural impacts that the sex tourism industry can have upon society in order to explore the positive and negative impacts that sex tourism can have upon the youth.

In terms of South African legislation, prostitution is illegal under the Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957, and the study examines current calls for the sex tourism industry to be legalised or decriminalised in light of the forthcoming 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup.

The study further examines life orientation for learners and sex education for sex workers. Life orientation is examined as it may have an effect on students' perceptions towards the sex tourism industry. The training of tourism and hospitality staff is seen as a vehicle for combating one of the components of the sex tourism industry, namely, child sex tourism and, thus, it is necessary to examine a number of its other components.

The study briefly touches on life orientation, as a key element in ensuring that learners become competent members of society, and as a tool which assists in providing them with essential life skills. Sex education is seen as necessary for both learners and sex workers in order to enable them to comprehend their rights and choices in life.

For the purposes of the empirical study, the researcher makes use of first year tourism students at an FET College to gain insight into a student's perspective of the sex tourism industry. The

researcher makes use of students in order to obtain a varied perspective as the students hail from different walks of life and have diverse views and opinions.

Entry into prostitution comes as a result of one or more of a number of contributing factors such as poverty and human trafficking. The contributing factors are researched and are explained in the literature review.

The need to conduct the study emanates from the fact that the sex industry forms a large part of the tourism industry and it is a growing industry in South Africa. The research focuses on two areas: the students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry and the social impacts that the sex tourism industry can have upon society.

The research methodology includes a literature search followed by the data collection for the empirical survey. The data collection procedure is explained in detail in the relevant chapter.

A combination of the qualitative and quantitative approaches are followed for the empirical survey. Such an approach is also known as a "triangulative approach". The empirical survey together with the ensuing statistical analysis are conducted in collaboration with the CPUT registered statistician.

The responses to the questionnaire are statistically analysed by the statistician, after which the results are described and interpreted by the researcher. The study finds that the majority of students do not want the sex tourism industry to become legalised and perceive the sex industry as immoral. The social impacts of the sex tourism industry can be harmful to society and the study found that the majority of students understood the impact the industry can have and the role that education plays in reducing a few of these selected impacts.

Finally, a set of recommendations and a number of concluding remarks are made.

A comprehensive bibliography is included.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	i
Declaration	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	iv

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.2.1	Sub-problem	3
1.3	Key questions pertaining to the research	3
1.4	Research Objective	3
1.5	Delimitation of the research	5
1.6	Research Methodology	5
1.6.1	Literature Review	6
1.6.1.1	Normative Criteria	6
1.6.2	Empirical Survey	7
1.6.2.1	Total possible research population	7
1.6.2.2	Target Population	7
1.6.2.3	Response Population	8
1.7	Statistical Analysis	9
1.7.1	Expression and interpretation of findings	9
1.7.2	Recommendations	9
1.8	Glossary	9
1.8.1	Acronyms	11
1.9	Reference List	13
1.10	Summary	13

CHAPTER TWO COMPONENTS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY

2.1	Introduction	14
2.2	Defining Sex Tourism	15
2.2.1	Commercial and voluntary transactions	20
2.3	Tiers of the sex industry	22
2.4	Defining sex tourists	26
2.5	The relationship between sex and tourism	30
2.5.1	Tourism as a facilitator for sex tourism	32
2.6	Sex Tourism throughout the World	35

2.7	Tourism, Sex and HIV/AIDS	39
2.8	The child sex tourism industry	44
2.8.1	Supporting factors of child sex tourism	49
2.8.2	Victimisation of children	51
2.9	Tiers of the child sex industry	54
2.10	Categorising child sex tourists	55
2.11	Trafficking of children and women for the sole purpose of sex tourism	58
2.11.1	Defining human trafficking	58
2.12	International efforts to eradicate child sex tourism and human trafficking	64
2.12.1	South African law and legislation	69
2.13	Sex education in South Africa	73
2.14	Life orientation for learners	74
2.14.1	National curriculum	77
2.14.2	Grades 7-9	78
2.14.3	Grades 10-12	80
2.15	Perceptions of higher education students	81
2.15.1	Human perception	81
2.15.2	Defining culture	82
2.15.3	Cultural diversity	83
2.15.4	Macroculture and Microculture	83
2.15.5	Cultural factors influencing individual ideals and views	84
2.16	Training of tourism and hospitality staff	85
2.17	Summary	88

CHAPTER THREE

AN OVERVIEW OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY ON SOUTH AFRICAN TOURISM

3.1	Introduction	89
3.2	Selected socio-cultural impacts of the sex tourism industry	89
3.3	Possible future developments in the South African Sex Tourism Industry	94
3.3.1	Decriminalising prostitution	95
3.4	Sex education for sex workers	109
3.4.1	Work programmes	110
3.5	Summary	115

CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: A BRIEF THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

4.1	Introduction	117
4.2	Literature Review	118
4.2.1	Normative Criteria	125
4.3	Empirical Survey	126
4.3.1	Total possible research population	131
4.3.2	Target Population	132
4.3.3	Response Population	134
4.4	Statistical Analysis	135
4.5	Summary	136

CHAPTER FIVE
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND ARTICULATION OF FINDINGS

5.1	Introduction	137
5.2	Statistical Analysis	137
5.2.1	Dependent variables: Demographic details	137
5.2.1.1-	Expression and interpretation of findings	137
5.2.1.4		
5.2.2	Independent variables	138
5.2.2.1-	Expression and interpretation of findings	139
5.2.1.20		
5.2.3	Interpretation of the findings	164
5.2.3.1	Key findings	165
5.2.3.2	Research questions and Research objectives	165
5.2.3.3	Normative Criteria	170
5.4	Summary	172

CHAPTER SIX
CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1	Introduction	173
6.2	Recommendations	173
6.3	Concluding Remarks	180

REFERENCES

186

FIGURES

2.1	Model depicting sex tourism encounters	18
2.2	Model depicting the paradigms of sex tourism	19
2.3	Model depicting the relationship between sex and tourism	31
2.4	Sex worker pyramid	39
2.5	Education for human sexuality	76
3.1	Model depicting the social impacts of tourism	93
3.2	Opinions on legislative challenges	99
3.3	Opinions on red light districts and mandatory health testing	105
4.1	Process for extracting normative criteria	126
4.2	Model depicting the classification of market research data	127
4.3	Table: Depicting the difference between qualitative and quantitative research	131
4.4	Model depicting the sampling process	133

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Questionnaire	194
Annexure B: Case Study of a sex worker	198

AN INVESTIGATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN CAPE WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO AN FET COLLEGE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ryan and Hall (2001: 9) found that the sex industry and tourism reinforce one another as they both promote certain representations of sexuality, gender and social relationships. The research focuses on students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in South Africa, the relationship between sex and tourism as well as the activities associated with sex tourism. To achieve this, the research examines the components of the sex tourism industry which include child sex tourism, human trafficking and HIV/AIDS. It is essential to discuss tourism and HIV/AIDS as the AIDS virus claims 1000 lives a day in this country which is a tremendous social problem and can be associated with the sex tourism industry (<http://wap.mg.co.za/story.php?id=38891>, 2009). The youth need to be educated on safe sex practices and create tools to discover preventative measures to combat the HIV/AIDS virus. Human trafficking and child sex tourism are both components of the sex tourism industry as they are seen as activities associated with sex work (Bird & Ronaldson, 2009:39). Child sex tourism can create a stigma for a tourism destination and therefore it is essential that the education and training of tourism and hospitality staff is increased in order to combat this problem (Beddoe, 2003: 204-205). An interview showed that it is imperative for both learners and sex workers to receive constructive sex education, in that this can help the fight against AIDS and offer alternative options in life (Ortner, 2008).

The research examines the social impacts that the sex tourism industry plays upon society; especially the next generation and the possible negative implications that can be associated with this particular industry.

The need to conduct the study emanates from the fact that sex tourism forms a large part of the tourism industry worldwide and it is becoming an even increasing industry in South Africa.

South Africa is fast becoming known as one of the leading sex tourism destinations in the World (<http://www.frontline.org.za>, 2008). More awareness needs to be created within the academic community in order to help deter child sex tourism and the negative consequences that sex tourism can have upon society (Tepelus, 2009: 1).

The research methodology included a thorough literature review, followed by data collection in the form of an empirical survey. The data collection procedure is discussed in careful detail in order to fully explain how it was achieved and how anonymity and discretion were ensured.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The main research problem underpinning this research can be encapsulated as follows:

- The problem to be researched asserts that the activities associated with the sex tourism industry can place negative social impacts upon the youth.

The research investigated the selected socio-cultural impacts which prostitution can have on society; especially the youth. The research examined what is taking place within the structures of the sex tourism industry, through which the selected components of the sex tourism industry are investigated.

The study examined what is taking place within the structures of the sex tourism industry in terms of abuse, child sex tourism, human trafficking and sexual diseases. All these factors are known across the world and for this reason it is imperative that studies of this nature be carried out. The research includes individuals working within the structures of the sex tourism industry who may be without representation. This lack of representation may well necessitate the enforcement of measures and regulations within the industry.

Child sex tourism, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases can all place negative impacts upon the youth and that is the reason as to why the researcher examined students perceptions with regards to these issues.

1.2.1 Sub-Problem

The following sub-problem stems from the above main problem statement:

- Insufficient emphasis is placed on educating youth, tourism and hospitality staff and sex workers.

The research focused on education as the vital key that can add value to the lives of the sex workers. The research examines what is being achieved through governmental and non-government organisations to lobby and provide sex worker education. In light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup when several hundred thousand soccer fans are set to arrive, the youth which may be vulnerable and subject to sexual abuse need to receive sex education in order to combat sexual abuse. Sex workers need to receive sex education in order to curb abuse and health issues. The sex tourism industry can have negative impacts on society; however education can help prevent these negative aspects. Training staff in the tourism and hospitality industry helps to prevent abuse and deter child sex tourism (Beddoe, 2003: 204-205).

1.3 KEY QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE RESEARCH

- Are the selected components of sex tourism understood by Higher Education students?
- Can something be done to reduce the negative societal impacts that sex tourism can have on society and especially the youth?

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The aim of the research is to gain insight into and understanding of the reasons behind an individual's entry into the sex tourism industry with specific reference to selected components of the sex tourism industry in Cape Town; and what effects these components place upon the youth.

The research aimed to examine issues such as poverty, lack of education, limited employment opportunities and human trafficking in order to assess the reasons why certain individuals find themselves working in the sex tourism industry.

The research objectives of this research are as follows:

- To gain a better understanding of students perceptions of the sex tourism industry as a whole.

The research focused on students perceptions of the sex tourism industry from a holistic perspective in order to establish an improved understanding of the sex tourism industry in Cape Town. In order to accomplish this, the researcher examined selected components of sex tourism. The components comprised of information about the definition of sex tourism, the different tiers of prostitution, defining sex tourists, the relationship between sex and tourism, sex tourism globally and sexually transmitted diseases. Within these components human trafficking and child sex tourism in the context of the sex tourism industry in Cape Town were examined.

- To investigate what methods are being used to provide sex education to both learners and sex workers.

In addition, the research describes the respective roles of government and non-governmental organisations and what measures are being taken to provide the necessary assistance and education to the sex worker. As part of the study, the extent of the education which is being provided by government and the education department to the youth in order to equip them with the essential life skills needed to become more contributive members of society was investigated. The researcher examined the role of government due to the fact that they are the head of the country and are the existing role models for the youth and need to spread awareness and provide education for the next generation.

The focus of the study is to investigate student's perceptions of the sex tourism industry. In order to better understand the sex tourism industry, the researcher examined the components of the sex

tourism industry in extensive detail. The link which exists between the research problems and research objectives is that the sex tourism industry can have negative consequences on society; however education can help reduce these negative aspects. By educating the general public on the various aspects of child sex tourism, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, one is providing the key by which these issues can be better addressed. Sex education is vital for both learners and sex workers, in that it helps the fight against sexually transmitted diseases, highlights abuse and provides information on basic human rights. Training staff in the tourism and hospitality industry helps to prevent abuse and deter child sex tourism (Beddoe, 2003: 204-205). By fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as the child sex tourism industry, South Africa is promoting a healthy tourism industry. This is particularly relevant to this investigation of selected components of the sex tourism industry in Cape Town.

1.5 DELIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

The research area targeted for the literature review examined the sex tourism industry in South Africa, with specific reference to Cape Town. Research conducted on the sex tourism industry in general is limited.

For the purposes of the empirical study, the researcher made use of tourism students to gain insight into a student's perspective of the South African sex tourism industry.

The above approach was regarded as essential for this study, which focused on an investigation into the perceptions that higher education students have of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology entailed a literature review, empirical survey and statistical analysis pertaining to the research. Methodology refers to the theory which underpins the research methods.

1.6.1 Literature Review

The literature search for the thesis was undertaken by consulting books, internet sources, articles in newspapers and magazines, journal articles, legislation, annual reports and interviews with experts in the field (Ferreira, CPUT: 2005:2). The researcher focused on and explained the availability and relevance of the literature which was consulted.

In the literature, a number of normative criteria were identified that were used as the basis of the questionnaire as well as being a source document for the eventual recommendations.

The researcher followed a descriptive approach to the research whereby information was gathered surrounding the object of the study. The objective of following a descriptive approach was to determine the present state of affairs and how things have been in the past. The descriptive approach allowed the researcher to gather descriptions, opinions and explanations surrounding the research subject (<http://www2.uiah.fi>, 2007).

1.6.1.1 Normative Criteria

This step focuses on and concretises the essence of what was found in the literature in a coherent and comprehensive description of selected normative criteria as found in the literature. Such normative criteria, extracted from the literature, indicate that the researcher has a knowledge and understanding of the research topic, the research problem and other relevant matters.

In the literature search, cognisance was taken of a number of normative criteria pertaining to the study, which were tested against practice when the results of the empirical survey were finalised.

When following a normative approach, the researcher attempts to explain how things should be. This is significant when researchers find themselves compelled to add to the body of knowledge by changing the current state of things. The research focuses on the theoretical process followed when extracting normative criteria from the literature (<http://www2.uiah.fi>, 2007).

1.6.2 Empirical survey

The empirical survey was undertaken, with the assistance of a qualified statistician by designing a questionnaire that was distributed to the target population. This questionnaire consisted of dependent and independent variables which were structured in a quantitative research approach and predetermined in collaboration with the registered statistician.

The results of the empirical survey were analysed by the researcher and the findings were described.

1.6.2.1 Total possible research population

The total possible research population represents the entire number of people who could have participated in the research. The total possible research population consists of all FET Colleges.

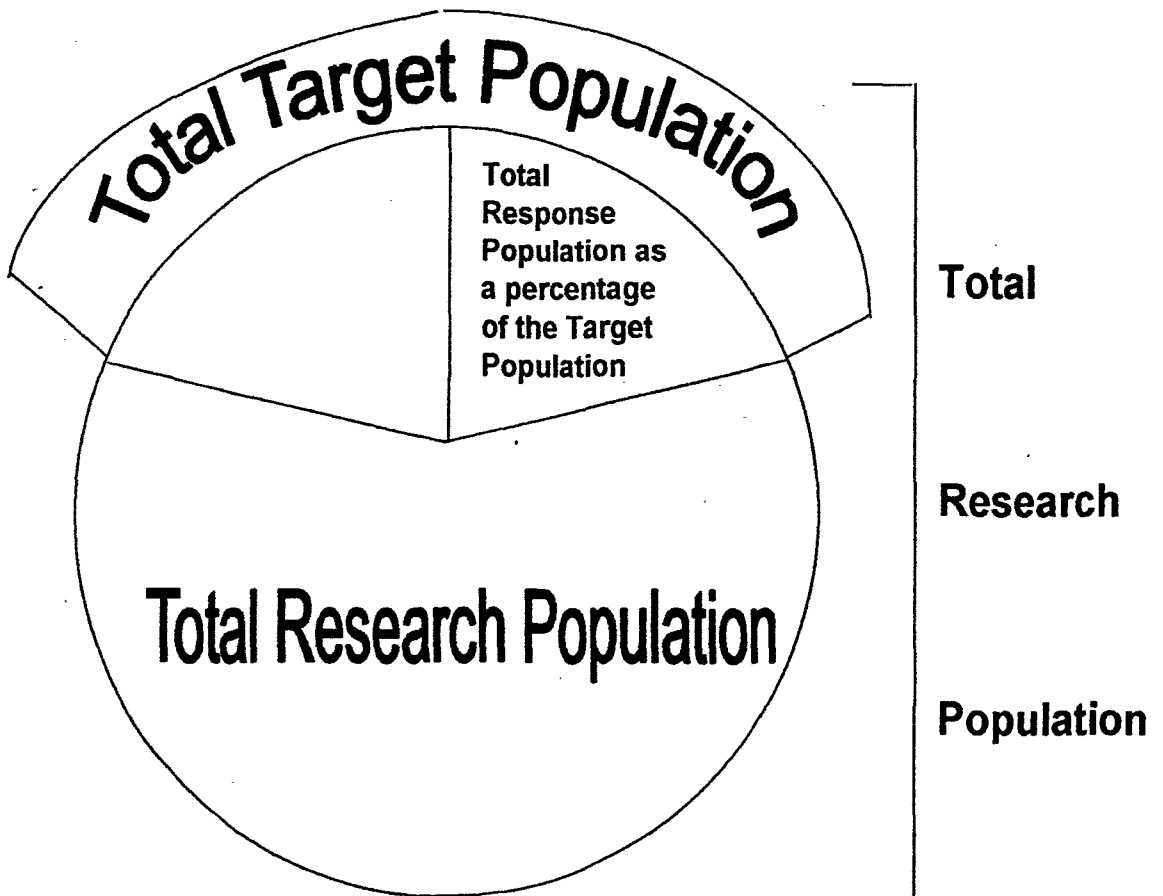
1.6.2.2 Target Population

An empirical survey was conducted among the target population, which according to the supervisor and the statistician can be any predetermined percentage of a scientifically acceptable representative sample of the total research population. The target population consisted of students from an FET College in the Western Cape. For the purposes of the empirical study, the researcher made use of these students to gain an insight into a student's perspective of the sex tourism industry.

Due to ethical, legal and sensitive issues, the researcher was unable to conduct surveys in the field as had been intended. Conducting surveys in the field might have had legal implications for both the researcher and the academic institution. For this reason, the researcher only obtained data legally in order to maintain ethical clearance on the subject matter.

1.6.2.3 Response Population

The response population figure which will represent a given percentage of the target population was decided on in collaboration with the supervisor and a statistician. The response population consists of all of the respondents who participated in the survey.



Source: Bayat (CPUT: 2008: 52)

1.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The statistical analysis drew upon appropriate response percentages which were determined in collaboration with a registered statistician by determining relative values from the empirical data and transferring such values in a coded form to a computer database. Once the data was analysed, it was interpreted by utilising selected statistical methods and analytical instruments.

1.7.1 Expression and interpretation of the findings

After the statistical analysis of the empirical data had been analysed by the statistician, the results were interpreted and the findings expressed and described.

1.7.2 Recommendations

A number of recommendations were given pertaining to the research and these are found at the end of the research project.

1.8 GLOSSARY

The following concepts have been identified for further clarification and were obtained through the use of The Oxford Study Dictionary and Webster's Online Dictionary:

- **ad hoc** For a specific purpose
- **Data verification** It is necessary to prevent errors occurring in data. Verification is used to prevent errors occurring when data is copied from one medium to another.
- **Ethics** Involving morals, moral principle or a set of principles
- **Expatriate** To withdraw from one's native country and live abroad
- **Exploitation** To take full advantage of, to use for

- **Generalisation of data** one's own advantage and to someone else's disadvantage
- **Indiscriminate** To draw a general conclusion from the data
Showing no discrimination, doing or giving things without making a careful choice
- **Individuality** Characteristic of one particular person or thing
- **Liminal** On the sensory threshold; between levels of an intermediate state, phase or condition
- **Muti** Traditional medicine
- **Neophyte** Sex tourist experiencing their first tourism encounter
- **Normative criteria** Criteria extracted from literature depicting how things should be
- **Ostracism** To refuse to associate with, to cast out from a group or from society
- **Pimp** Someone who procures customers for whores
- **Public Relations** Communication that a tourism and hospitality industry carries out to improve or maintain favourable relations with other companies and individuals
- **Repatriate** To send or bring back a person to his/her own country
- **Sentient** Capable of perceiving and feeling things
- **Sex Tourism** Trips that are organised from within the tourism sector, or from outside the tourism sector but using its structures and networks,

- **Tourism** with the primary purpose of carrying out a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination
Activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes
- **Trafficking** Trading, especially when illegal or morally wrong
- **Validity** The extent to which the research findings accurately represent what is really happening in the situation
- **Venereal** Disease or infection contracted chiefly by sexual intercourse with a person who is already infected
- **Xenophobia** Strong dislike or distrust of foreigners

1.8.1 Acronyms

The following acronyms are found in the study:

- **ACDP** African Christian Democratic Party
- **AIDS** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- **CEO** Chief Executive Officer
- **CPU** Child Protection Unit
- **CTRU** Cape Town Routes Unlimited
- **CTT** Cape Town Tourism
- **ECPAT** End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and the Trafficking of

- **FEDHASA** Children for Sexual Purposes
Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa
- **FET** Further Education Training
- **FTO** Foreign Travel Orders
(<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2008)
- **FTTSA** Fair Trade in Tourism South Africa
- **HIV** Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- **HSRC** Human Sciences Research Council
- **IFTO** International Federation of Tour Operators
- **ILO** International Labour Organisation
- **IOM** International Organisation for Migration
- **IPEC** International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
- **Molo** Molo Songololo (Cape Town based children's rights advocacy group)
- **NICRO** National Institute for Crime Prevention
- **NGO** Non-governmental organisation
- **PPASA** Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa
- **RHRU** Reproductive Health Research Unit
- **SAACI** Southern African Association for the Conference Industry
- **SABCOHA** South African Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS
- **SAPA** South African Press Association
- **SAPS** South African Police Services
- **SATSA** Southern African Tourism Services Association
- **Sswehso** Swartland Sex Workers Education Health

- **STI**
- **SWEAT**
- **UK**
- **UNICEF**
- **UNWTO**

and Safety Organisation
 Sexually transmitted infection
 Sex Worker Education and Advocacy
 Taskforce
 United Kingdom
 United Nations Children’s Fund
 United Nations World Tourism
 Organisation

1.9 REFERENCE LIST

The references and resources used in gathering information pertaining to the research are listed at the end of the research project. The Harvard method of bibliographic citation and the referencing style approved by the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT, 2006) are employed in this study.

1.10 SUMMARY

In this chapter a brief overview of the research report has been given. This chapter helps to give guidelines as to how the following chapters proceed and what lies ahead with regards to the research undertaken.

The following chapter examines the components of the sex tourism industry. Aspects concerned with the relationship between sex and tourism are examined, together with the activities associated with sex work, such as human trafficking, child sex tourism, and tourism and HIV/AIDS. The following chapter examines the importance of educating the youth on life orientation and will examine how culture can influence higher education student’s perceptions. The following chapter will examine what is being done to educate tourism and hospitality staff on various aspects of the sex tourism industry.

CHAPTER 2

COMPONENTS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Kibicho (2005: 256) claims that tourism is prostitution; as poor countries sell their products and themselves to wealthy tourist-generating countries in order to earn a living. The poor nations are seen as being penetrated for money whereas the tourists of powerful nations are cast in the male role due to them being the outgoing, pleasure seekers. The poor nations are encouraged to open their homes and arms to the foreign tourist and engage in commercial transactions in which they offer their traditions, culture, heritage and certain members of their population (Kibicho, 2005: 256).

Tourism as it is known today has exploded into a phenomenal industry, providing job opportunities and the excitement of exploring the unknown. In this context, it can come with a price to the more unfortunate members of society who have been drawn into the darker side of tourism, such as sex tourism, also commonly known as the sex tourism industry. Sex tourism itself may not pose that big a threat, but there are negative attributes that can be associated with it such as child sex tourism, human trafficking, sexually transmitted diseases and more commonly HIV/AIDS. Katerere (<http://www.iol.co.za/index.php>, 2007) explains that female sex tourism which has fast become a lucrative industry in a number of the world's top destinations has found its way into Cape Town. Recent figures released by Cape Town Routes Unlimited, claims that it attracted an estimated 2.8 million domestic and international tourists to South Africa's shores during the summer of 2007-2008.

Martens, J., Pieczkowski, M., van Vuuren-Smyth, B (2003: 20) explain that the Mother City, Cape Town has had a long history of human trafficking and prostitution, with a record of a register being discovered dated October 1868 which indicated that there were 213 female prostitutes who hailed from different backgrounds who were working and living in bars and brothels in Cape Town at that particular time.

The current law in South Africa states that selling sex and related sexual activities such as soliciting and brothel keeping (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) are seen as crimes under The Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957. On the other hand, it is not a crime for the sex tourist to buy sex or require the services of a sex worker.

For the purpose of this research this chapter has relevance to sex tourism in most of its forms; it is also concerned with a number of aspects surrounding it.

The chapter describes and defines what sex tourism is, and investigates the different types of sex tourist. The research attempts to determine to what extent sex tourism is voluntary on the part of the sex worker.

The study focuses on developments within the sex tourism industry abroad as well as what is taking place in South Africa in that regard. In order to understand sex tourism, it is recommended that selected components of the sex tourism industry be investigated which include human trafficking and child sex tourism. The link which has been established between sex tourism and education is also relevant to this chapter. Cultural diversity is examined in order to determine what affects the perceptions of higher education students. In addition, the sex education of learners and training of tourism and hospitality staff is explored in this chapter.

2.2 DEFINING SEX TOURISM

Katerere (www.iol.co.za/index.php, 2008) explains that The United Nations World Tourism Organisation defines sex tourism as being trips that are organised from within the tourism sector, or from outside the tourism sector but using its structures and networks, with the primary purpose of entering into a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination.

Rao (1999: 96) suggests that sex tourism is a physical encounter whereby one sexual partner is seen as no more than an animated object.

The statement by Rao (1999:96) suggests that all sexual partners involved in sex tourism are seen as animated objects, which is apparently not the case when one examines that a number of

tourists do travel seeking love, romance and long term relationships. Certain tourists have travelled abroad and had short term romantic relationships with locals at the destinations that they have visited, and a number of tourists that have met individual's abroad and formed relationships have ultimately become married to these partners.

In the following statement, Hall (1996: 182), points out that there is a broader scope to sex tourism. Sex tourism is not solely about sex but is also a response to the complexities of class, cultural, gender, sexual and power relations in both the sex worker's and the tourist's societies which sanction the trade in certain human relationships (Hall, 1996: 182).

The statement by Hall (1996: 182) examines the relationships that exist between government, the wealthy and poor, various cultures and different genders; whereas Rao (1999:96) suggests that the definition of sex tourism is only a physical encounter and, in that context, does not examine the broader picture of the components of the sex tourism industry.

“To regard sex tourism as some form of deviance, as something that is foreign to the intrinsic nature of tourism, is a mistake” (Ryan and Kinder, 1996: 516).

Ryan (2000: 37) points out that any examination of sex tourism that investigates exploitation but ignores any positive statement of femininity is incomplete. To explore sex tourism as separate from prostitution, the homosexual and heterosexual relationships that occur in homes and the backstreets of an individual's locale are also incomplete. The issues that arise through sex tourism; being the need for sexual adventure, pair bonding, sexual exploration, gratification, fantasy and exploitation; do not begin in foreign countries but in an individual's home and place of work, and within themselves.

Clift and Carter (2000: 8) explain that sex tourism, like other types of tourism, is often motivated by a desire to discover unspoilt new destinations and find new experiences. Sex is seen as one of the world's most universal forms of pleasure together with travel. To separate sex tourism from other forms of tourism and travel, which involves sex, is to generalise an intricate set of interactions and interrelations. Commercial organisations across the World promote various forms of tourism and business travel with erotic images and the allure of sexual activity. When one examines the marketing of business seats on international airlines and the use of red light

districts as tourist attractions, then the line between tourism and commercial sex can become distorted (Clift and Carter, 2000: 8).

Sex work management, red light districts and sex tourism are unexplored areas when referring to urban scholarly work found in South Africa. Prostitution is seen as the world's oldest profession, although not much is understood or supported by solid research in this subject field (Luiz and Roetz, 2000: 21).

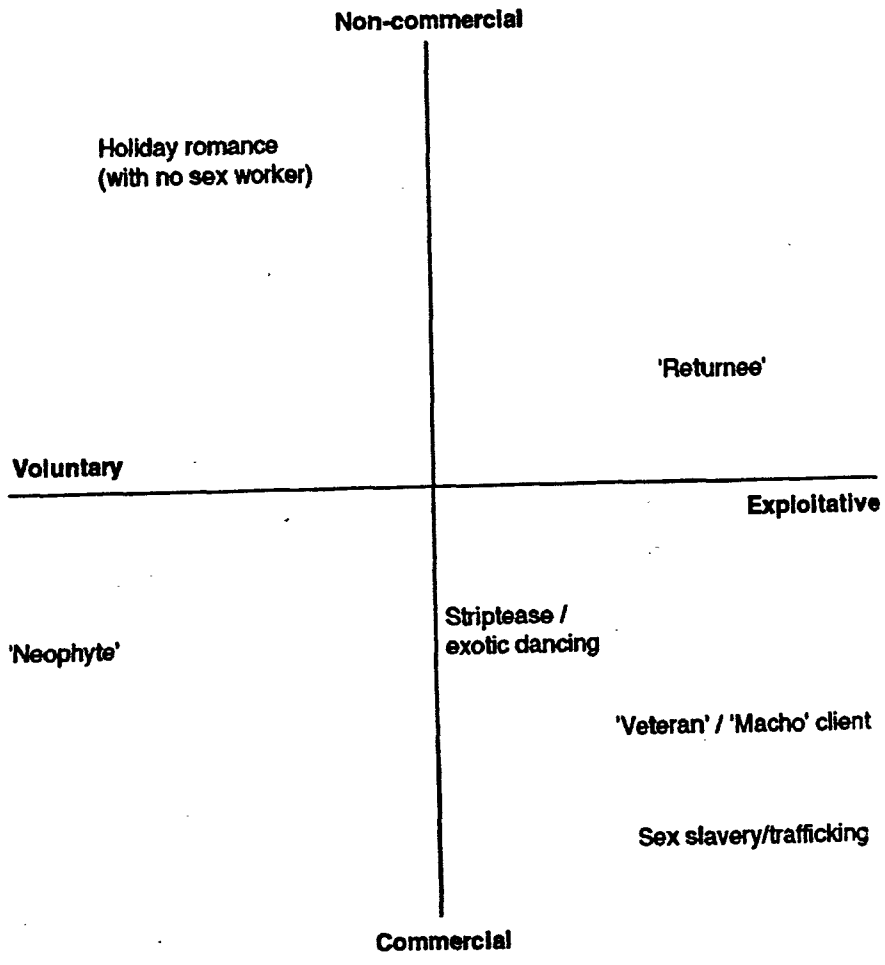
Rao (1999:99) makes a similar point by saying that not enough attention has been given by the academic institutions to sex tourism.

Clift and Carter (2000: 8) found that there are three interrelated but distinct dimensions that are used to examine sex and tourism, namely:

- Non-commercial versus commercial.
- Voluntary versus non-voluntary.
- Confirmation of identity versus an assault on identity.

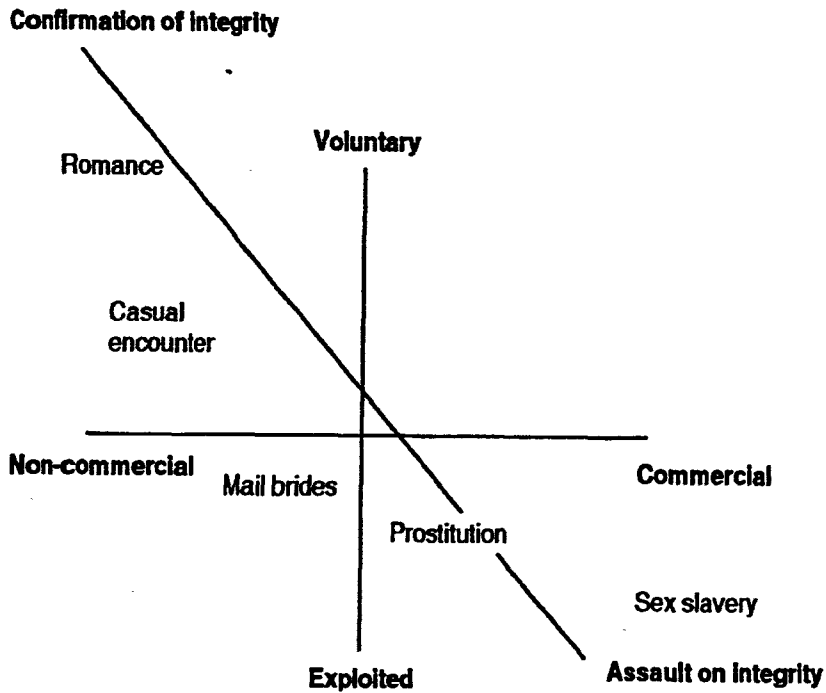
The following model by Ryan and Hall (2001: 62) shows four aspects of sex tourism encounters. The model depicts how sex tourism encounters can be. These are: voluntary, non-commercial, exploitative and commercial.

Figure 2.1 Model depicting sex tourism encounters (Source: Ryan, C., Hall, C.M., 2001: 62)



The model depicts the different sex tourism encounters that take place which shows that the sex tourist can experience a voluntary transaction whereby a holiday romance can take place. The sex worker in various cases experiences involuntary transactions whereby they have possibly been trafficked into the industry or are seen as animated objects (Rao, 1999: 96). The model also depicts how sex tourists can be neophytes (first time sex tourists) or return sex tourists.

Figure 2.2 Model depicting the paradigms of sex tourism (Source: Ryan and Hall, 2001: 100)



Ryan and Hall (2001: 100) include a model similar to the sex tourism encounters model (Figure 2.1) in which the paradigms of sex tourism are displayed. The model displays how sex workers can be bound or forced into their profession due to their own unfortunate circumstances or through the sexual needs that others exhibit. A number of women that fall into the paradigms of sex tourism may be hoping for brighter futures (mail brides) while a selected number experience chance encounters or romance.

Ryan and Hall (2001: 65) explain that one type of sex tourism, which is not often mentioned, is sex tourism of cyberspace. Web pages that have adult-based themes are popular. Sex tourists report about their sexual encounters, giving advice on prices and practices. Sex on the internet consists of both the interactive and the passive. The passive means that the tourist is well catered for in terms of secrecy, sex on the internet allows apparent safety and private intimacy. It helps to permit a form of relaxation and the assurance of being there without the risk of travel. Sex

tourism of cyberspace ensures no risk of a sexually transmitted disease. The use of chat rooms is another sex tourism experience where anonymity is used by clients to be more explicit and direct than they perhaps would be in normal society. The women and men that make use of these chat sites may be as direct as they would be with their requests to sex workers (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 65).

Ryan and Hall (2001: 65) included information about sex tourism of cyberspace in order to show that sex tourism can take place over the internet without individuals having to travel.

2.2.1 Commercial and voluntary transactions

(Ryan and Hall, 2001: 50) explain that questioning how voluntary the work is from the standpoint of the prostitute is debatable. It can be argued that no person who enters the sex industry does so on a voluntary basis, as in most cases it is a choice made out of economic necessity.

Gould and Fick (2008: 154) suggest that although sex workers in Cape Town may have to work in abusive and exploitative working conditions, only a small number are forced by other individuals to sell sex, the majority of sex workers are not coerced or tricked into selling sex. A number of sex workers have chosen to enter the industry as they can earn a substantial amount of money.

Bell (1994: 103) points out that the most prevalent causes of prostitution in large cities are due to a lack of work and insufficient or very low wages.

Gould and Fick (2008: 23) found that seventy six percent of sex workers in Cape Town refer to money as their reason for entering the sex work industry.

Ryan and Hall (2001: 51) explain that sex workers in general refer to money as the main reason for their entry into sex work; like all people in employment, it is not so much the money, but what money permits. Money permits various motives and wants to exist, for a number of people money is a means by which a self-indulgent lifestyle can be obtained. Work in the sex industry is the way that single women provide a home, food and clothes for their families. For certain older women, it is a way to provide themselves with extra comforts and for a minority it could mean a passport to safety.

Ryan and Hall (2001: 51) explain that this passport to safety can refer to a way of avoiding other forms of violence or rape in a woman's life generally. In most countries a hierarchy of prostitution exists and while women who work in parlours may prosper, those prostitutes that work on the street still face the risk of being attacked. For a minority of women who escape from violent marriages, there is still a prevalence of violence for those working on the street; but it continues to be less than that previously experienced in a violent marriage or otherwise. Other motives exist for a continued existence in the sex industry, the motive is not always to escape financial marginality but a means by which women can prosper and get ahead (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 51).

Gould and Fick (www.iss.co.za, 2008) jointly put together a report called "Selling Sex in Cape Town". The report is the first survey and analysis of the sex industry in the city of Cape Town and was undertaken to examine the extent to which sex workers have power over their working environment in an industry that is full of crime. The report recognises that a large majority of sex workers are trafficked into sex work and it highlights the degree to which human trafficking has become a serious issue within the South African sex work industry. The report found that a number of sex workers prefer to work inside rather than on the streets due to the unsafe conditions. The report found that almost seventy five percent of sex workers in Cape Town are not from South Africa and that twenty five percent of the total population of sex workers are vulnerable to abuse, drug addiction and exploitation. The report found that the main reasons sex workers end up in the sex work industry were due to socio-economic constraints such as lack of employment and poverty in the majority of local communities. Sex workers have noted that they have the opportunity to earn three to five times more working in the sex industry than in the formal employment sector. The report identified unemployment, child prostitution and poverty as some of the contributing factors to the pressing financial needs of prostitutes (www.iss.co.za, 2008).

Gould and Fick (www.iss.co.za, 2008) have touched on a number of the social impacts which play a part in encouraging prostitution, which are significant when investigating the perceptions students have of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape, as the younger generation needs to understand the difficult circumstances in which a vast majority of South Africans, not only sex workers, can find themselves in.

(Ryan and Hall, 2001: 54) found that the recognition of sex work as a job could also mean that the sex worker is no longer working on the boundaries of society, but can also be a contributor and recognised tax payer.

This statement by Ryan and Hall (2001: 54) is echoed by a majority of individuals and government in the light of the impending 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, who suggest that the legalising of prostitution could perhaps lead to the taxation of the industry whereby sex workers and businesses involved in the sex tourism industry would contribute positively to the South African economy.

This may not be the case though, when one examines Gould and Ficks' study (2008: 33). The researchers estimate that the sex work industry in Cape Town at any point in time only consists of approximately 1209 sex workers, which shows that the sex tourism industry is not as large as a number of individuals would like to think, so it would not contribute vast sums to the economy.

The existence of pimping reduces the degree to which the work is voluntary on the part of the prostitute. Studies have shown that a majority of sex workers have reported that a variety of forms of abuse played a part in their decision to become a prostitute, and of the ones on the streets, most have been victimised by both pimps and clients. Women who are in relationships with pimps are generally damaged both psychologically and physically (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 55).

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 10) point out that commercial sexual exploitation is constructed as a form of commodity exchange where sexual access to a particular sexual service or a prostitute's body is sold and bought in a market where a monetary value is attached to them.

2.3 TIERS OF THE SEX INDUSTRY

In order to better understand the sex tourism industry, it is relevant to examine the various tiers of prostitution.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 4) found that prostitution is divided into various units or tiers. These tiers of the sex tourism industry are as follows:

- **Entrepreneurial Prostitution**

In cities such as Durban and Cape Town there are a select number of men and women who prostitute themselves entrepreneurially and profit from their own businesses. These entrepreneurs rent the property from which they work and solicit by inserting advertisements in small local newspapers. Entrepreneurial prostitutes often cater for a specific market, are generally white and typically over the age of eighteen. Entrepreneurial prostitutes are relatively economically privileged as they need a certain amount of capital in order to independently set up a business. These sex workers charge first world prices and cater mostly to clientele that consist of locals, foreign and domestic businessmen (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 4).

Gould and Fick (2008: 25) found that the number of sex workers working independently was estimated to be around eleven percent of the total population of sex workers found in Cape Town. This is approximately 110 sex workers.

- **Independent Bar/Club based prostitution**

There are a number of nightclubs and bars which serve a clientele of locals, tourists, seamen, domestic and foreign businessmen. The owners of these establishments benefit financially from prostitution by charging clients and in certain cases sex workers an entrance fee and by selling alcoholic beverages at high prices. The establishment owners try not to involve themselves in client-prostitute transactions, though in a number of instances they employ women on a casual basis to perform striptease shows. The prostitutes involved in such establishments are normally independent working women and teenagers who do not usually have the financial means needed to set up their own businesses. These sex workers do not always rely upon prostitution as their sole source of income. A number of these sex workers are being used by pimps to go into these specific clubs or bars in order to solicit custom.

There is a degree of control exercised by these teenagers and women who identify themselves as prostitutes, because they can charge prices that can increase or decrease the supply of and demand for their services. Older sex workers are forced to charge less so that they can compete with the younger prostitutes. The older prostitutes are sought out by clients who desire to carry out abusive acts as they know the older sex workers are desperate enough to submit to such abuse (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 4).

- Escort Agencies, Hostess Clubs, Massage Parlours and Brothels

In Cape Town, sex workers working for agencies make up the majority of the total population of sex workers. The number of sex workers found in brothels, massage parlours and agencies is estimated to be a total of 854 sex workers. The estimated total number of brothels and agencies found in Cape Town is believed to be around 103 (Gould and Fick, 2008: 25). It can be stated that the figures are not static.

(O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 5) suggest that there is not much risk of prosecution in South Africa if one wants to openly advertise and supply a sexual service which means that third party involvement in prostitution can take quite direct and visible forms. Due to this, there are a growing number of escort agencies, brothels, hostess clubs and massage parlours which make a profit from directly organising transactions between clients and prostitutes. A number of agencies involved in this sector offer a call girl service which send women to service clients in hotels. Clients can also visit clubs or parlours to select a woman from those that are offered on display and take them to a cubicle on the premises for a short period of time. In both of these cases, the client pays the agency rather than the prostitute, who is later paid by the agency. This sector relies mostly on regular clients and it is essential to establish who the regular clients are in order to create an ongoing relationship.

(O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 5) point out that agency owners build up client lists or steal them by encouraging managers from other clubs to work for them, thereby bringing their competitor's client list with them. These agencies are normally small scale businesses that rely heavily upon sex workers who work on an ad hoc basis. The agency owners have no

incentive to provide regular or permanent positions with a business which has such a small turnover, new clients have no preference as to who is working there and regular clients favour variety. It is vital that agency owners secure a certain number of employees so as to avoid a situation where no women turn up for work because there is good money to be made elsewhere. In order to avoid this, owners lure girls from outside the city, place them in expensive accommodation and then inform them that they owe the club owner for their fare and rent. This then bonds the sex worker to the owner and their isolation in a new town makes it difficult for them to seek work in other nightclubs or work independently. An increasing number of prostitutes are dependent on drugs and agency owners can exercise control over them by supplying drugs in order to keep them further dependent on and indebted to the owner.

The study conducted by Gould and Fick (2008: 34) found that brothel owners in Cape Town do not tolerate the use of drugs by the sex workers, though drug use is on the rise and is becoming a problem in the sex work industry.

Gould and Fick (2008: 25) found 854 sex workers in and around Cape Town that were working for brothels and agencies. The number of sex workers found in brothels was higher than that of the street prostitutes. This is most likely due to the fact that it is safer to work indoors and the sex workers in brothels are more anonymous than they would be on the streets. The study conducted also found that the sex workers found in brothels tend to have a higher level of education than the sex workers found on the streets.

- Street Prostitution

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 6) suggest that the commercial trading of men's, women's and children's bodies through street prostitution is organised in a similar way to other parts of the world and it has its own hierarchy of how intensively prostitutes are exploited. At the higher level of street prostitution, are the independently working transvestite men and adult women who earn moderately good money. They work at night in areas known to be cruising grounds for clients who use prostitutes. At the lower level of street prostitution

are the teenage girls and adult women who are worked by gangs or pimps who take all or a proportion of the money earned by the sex workers in exchange for drugs or protection.

Most of the women working as street prostitutes in Cape Town do keep all of the money that they receive from clients for offering a service and are not subject to control by pimps which is the common perception (Gould and Fick, 2008: 50).

However, street prostitutes are under the constant threat of violence from pimps, police and clients. Those involved in providing support services for street prostitutes in South Africa report that sex workers are often picked up by corrupt police who either rape them or extort money from them; and that a number of prostitutes are subject to intimidation and repeated violence from gang members, clients and pimps (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 6).

Gould and Fick (2008: 20) report that the largest numbers of sex workers in Cape Town are found in the area running from Salt River to Belville and that a number of these sex workers are operating in areas that are close to their homes. The street prostitutes are more visible than those sex workers found in brothels, which make them more vulnerable to acts of abuse. The number of street prostitutes found in Cape Town is estimated to be around 245 sex workers. The majority of street prostitutes found in Cape Town are black women, inadequately educated and hailing from poor backgrounds. Generally, they only stay in the sex work industry for up to six and a half years.

2.4 DEFINING SEX TOURISTS

Rao (2003: 155) suggests that a sex tourist is defined as a man currently going through a midlife crisis and tired of taking a politically correct position on his preferences towards sex.

Rao (1999, 2003) suggests that sex tourism and a sex tourist only fall into one category, and does not examine these two subjects in a broader perspective. To suggest that a sex tourist is a man going through a midlife crisis is naïve as sex tourists fall into various different categories by which that definition does not apply. Nor does Rao take any account of female sex tourists.

Hansen (www.bravenewtraveler.com, 2007) further suggests that sex tourists are defined as those who travel to various countries for the sole purpose of having sex.

Ryan and Hall (2001: 57-58) explain that a number of sex tourists wish to deny that they are sex tourists and if that role is recognised then the sex tourist prefers to be seen either as a mercenary or a manipulator. The attitude of the sex tourist has been identified as being exploited or exploitative. There are two main reasons as to how it can be exploitative which are: either no payment is made to the partner, or there can be instances where the partner may not want to engage in sexual intercourse. This latter situation can often lead to rape or end up at a point where one partner may feel guilt, remorse or have a feeling of being used.

(Ryan and Hall, 2001: 62) point out that sex tourists are so caught up in their own world that they claim they are the victims, and not the girls whose services they make use of. Sex tourism for a number of men can become like a drug and thus they repeat their visits, spend their money and repeat their cycles of disillusionment. The men that are observed in this repeat cycle speak openly about their weakness. Men are uncomfortable with feeling weak, rejected or useless; and in a number of cases react by using force or intimidation.

The acknowledgment of female sex tourists (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 58) raises a number of similar issues that relate to the voluntary-involuntary nature of sex tourism. Four types of female sex tourists have been identified:

- The first timers or neophytes as they are referred to.
- The situation sex tourists (those who do not travel with the intention of engaging in sex tourism but take the opportunity when it arises).
- The veterans (those who only travel for sex and have multiple partners).
- The returnee (those who repeat their visit to specifically be with one person that they have met on a previous trip).

Phillips (1999: 190-191) identifies three types of female sex tourist:

- The situationer- those that emphasise romance.

- The repeat situationer- those that deny the remunerative nature of the relationship.
- The one nighters- those that travel for fun and a one night stand.

Ryan and Hall (2001), as well as Philips (1999) acknowledge that there are also female sex tourists where Rao (1999) only defines sex tourists as being male.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 13) found that there are a number of key groups that fall into the category of sex exploiters found within Cape Town and Durban:

- Seamen

One substantial group of prostitute users are seamen who enjoy visiting bars and nightclubs where independent prostitutes work. A large majority of the clients that use prostitutes, and who dock in Cape Town and Durban, hail from the Philippines, Europe and Taiwan. The attitudes expressed by seamen towards sexuality and gender were similar to those expressed by a majority of prostitute users, in that they adhered to a view of male sexuality as natural and a strong biological need. Seamen prefer not to go through a third party and each ethnic group has their preferred preference towards what type of prostitute they want to exchange services with. White prostitutes are particularly favoured by the South East Asian seamen who specifically seek out white sex workers. The Japanese and Filipino seamen attach a particular sexual value to youth and favour to be in the company of underage prostitutes (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 13).

- International and Domestic Business Travellers

In South Africa there are large numbers of domestic and international business tourists with a number of these men staying in one area for up to seven months. Not all of these businessmen should be considered as prostitute users; yet the majority do make use of prostitutes and have been known to sexually exploit women and teenagers. Businessmen who are away from home for a long period of time justify and rationalise their use of prostitutes as a biological need (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 14).

- Tourists

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 15) point out that South Africa is marketed as a world in one country.

This statement still rings true today as South Africa is seen as a rainbow nation whereby various different cultures all live in the same country side by side.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 15) point out that the majority of sex tourists enjoy being surrounded by the exotic and the familiar which can be found in South Africa's major cities though these sex tourists cannot enjoy the life of a playboy as they would in destinations such as Thailand and Indonesia, as South Africa can be quite expensive for the average traveller. Unless a tourist ventures outside the main cities, they cannot enjoy the economic power they yield in cheaper destinations. South Africa does not yet attract large numbers of sex tourists from across the world. Seamen and domestic tourists form a large part of the sex tourism industry in South Africa. The whole year round, locals, businessmen and seamen form the core of demand for commercial sex.

Gould and Fick (2008: 65) found that the majority of foreign tourists visit brothels during the tourist season or peak season in Cape Town, but that they do not make up the bulk of the business for brothel owners.

Sex tourists who do visit South Africa fall into three categories:

- Wealthy western men who combine luxury vacations with the sexual exploitation of teenagers and women working as hostesses, escorts and independent prostitutes.
- Less wealthy men who combine the sexual exploitation of local people with an adventure or backpacking holiday.
- Paedophiles who spend their holiday in South Africa due to the fact that they know their sexual interest in children can be satisfied (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 15).

- Locals and expatriates

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 16) found that both street children and prostitutes report that most of their business comes from local men, with a number of these clients being expatriates. It is more likely that the majority of demand for younger children's services comes from the local men and expatriates, as these children are generally found in cheaper and less visible brothels. Most sex tourists would not be able to find their way to such establishments unless they were specifically interested in, and focused on, sexually abusing minors. Local sexual exploiters explain that their need to use prostitutes is a biologically rooted need for sex and claim that South African men are hot blooded and driven to use prostitutes by their wives who cannot sexually satisfy them.

One brothel owner claimed that almost ninety eight percent of clients are married and that if half of the men that visited brothels and clubs were not married, then the sex workers would be unemployed (Gould and Fick, 2008: 63).

2.5 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX AND TOURISM

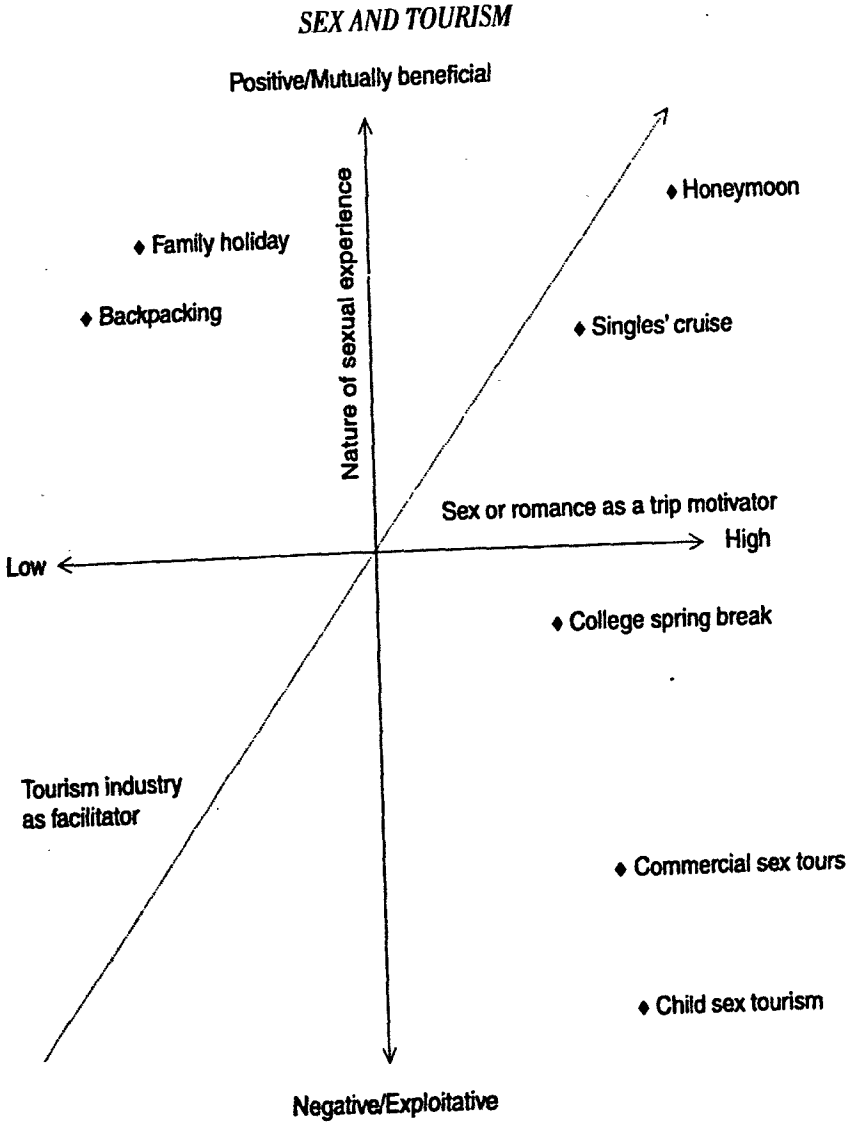
McKercher and Bauer (2003: 5) suggest that the relationship that exists between tourism and sex can be divided into three dimensions:

- The role that sex plays as a motivation for a tourist to travel.
- The nature of the encounter.
- The role that tourism plays as a facilitator of sexual and romantic encounters.

McKercher and Bauer (2003: 5) point out that the centrality of the search for sex as a motivator for travel can be seen as existing along a scale with contrasting extremes, which range from the pursuit of sex being the only or main reason to travel, to sex playing little or no role in the motivating factors. The nature of the encounter could also be seen as existing along a continuum with one end indicating a satisfying, positive and mutually rewarding experience for both partners, to the other end representing a detrimental, exploitative and negative experience for one or both partners.

(McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 5) further suggest that tourism can play various roles as a facilitator for sexual encounters. Tourism can have a direct role through the provision of services, facilities, opportunities and partners, or an indirect role through the very nature of tourism as a liminal experience whereby it represents a break from one's normal existence and daily life. The role that sex plays in the initial decision to travel is the first element that needs to be considered as it can range from one extreme where it is the main focus of a trip where sexual encounters are assured to the other extreme where it can play no role in an individual's decision to travel. Sex can be seen as an expected outcome, anticipated outcome or an aspirational outcome.

Figure 2.3 Model depicting the relationship between sex and tourism
 (Source: McKercher, B., Bauer, T., 2003: 6)



The model (Figure 2.3) depicts the relationship between sex and tourism. The top part of the grid displays positive/mutually beneficial encounters. In the top left hand corner of the grid, the sexual encounters are low: this represents the tourists travelling on family vacations and backpacking, who will mostly experience encounters of a sexual nature by accident. These particular sexual encounters may be very intense. The top right hand corner of the grid displays encounters whereby tourism plays a large role in facilitating sexual activity such as honeymoons or singles' cruises. The bottom part of the grid displays negative/exploitative sexual encounters. The bottom right hand corner of the grid displays sexual encounters which can have negative consequences (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 6).

The model (Figure 2.3) displays "college spring break" which can be closely identified with South Africa's matric rage which takes place at the end of each year. Certain students anticipate or hope for a sexual encounter, a number of these encounters can be induced through alcohol and drugs. In certain cases these encounters can lead to rape.

Due to an increased demand for sex tourism, businesses have capitalised on this market niche by promoting activities which attract sex tourists. A number of the tour operators are promoting sexual encounters that involve children (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 7).

The model (Figure 2.3) is essential to the study of investigating the perceptions that higher education students' have of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape, as a number of students may have experienced such sexual encounters either during family vacations, matric rage or backpacking during their gap year.

2.5.1 Tourism as a facilitator for sex tourism

McKercher and Bauer (2003: 9) provided a sex tourism framework which consists of six parameters, and includes the nature of the sexual encounter. They are as follows:

- Tourism as a state of liminality.
- Tourism as a provider of the setting.
- Tourism as a facilitator of the provision of partners.

- Tourism as a provider of the context.
- Tourism as a provider of the venue.
- Tourism as a facilitator of encounters.

- **Tourism as a liminal state**

McKercher and Bauer (2003: 13) explain that the most significant role that tourism can play is that it offers a liminal environment which is far away from the constraints from home, which provides increased opportunities for sex and helps to reduce inhibitions. Many people live an ordinary life in an economic, political and social structure that determines their everyday behaviour. Away from home such a person is separated from that structure and is forced to integrate into another social structure. Travelling represents a liminal process where the tourist leaves their familiar place (separation) to another destination (liminality) and then the tourist returns back to their familiar place (reintegration). Through travelling to another destination or unfamiliar place, a tourist can get the opportunity to express things that they would otherwise suppress and they can also act with a degree of anonymity and freedom. Tourism provides the opportunity for freedom to be experienced as this factor is high on the list of what tourists look for when travelling.

A tourist can escape normal social, gender and racial constraints when they travel; this can leave the tourist feeling invigorated and liberated (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 13).

- **Tourism as a provider of a setting**

A number of destinations have based their image around an aura of romantic and sexual excitement. For the most part, these images have been fostered or created by destination marketers or this image has evolved over years due to a result of tourist behaviour. Today certain destinations associate their holiday packages with providing the setting for a wide range of sexual encounters and romance. Certain destinations are so closely associated with sex tourism that the mere mention of them raises assumptions that male tourists are travelling to that destination for one reason (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 13).

- **Tourism as a facilitator of the provision of partners**

The range of possible partners is almost as diverse as the array of potential encounters that the tourist may expect to have. This is in part due to the relaxed and liminal nature of tourism which provides the setting for sex and romance. The encounter can take place with existing or new partners. New partners can include guides, tour leaders, other tourists, tourism industry workers, accommodation and hospitality staff, local men and women, as well as full or part time sex industry workers. Existing partners can include extramarital partners, spouses, lovers who are continuing an existing relationship, or the holiday maker may hope to find a new partner with the hope of creating a long term relationship. The majority of the encounters with new partners occur for a short duration and are a single event. A number of the encounters are episodic, meaning that they occur at regular intervals and over a period of time. Chance encounters between tourists can often lead to a more meaningful relationship than just a holiday romance. If a holiday romance does not lead to a long term relationship, there are little or no consequences for the parties involved (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 12).

- **Tourism as a provider of the context**

Tourism provides the environment for romance tourism and tourism images are cleverly created with this specific goal. The images of various types of romantic holidays are carefully crafted within the context of providing the consumer with more than a short vacation. The nature of customer contact experiences between hospitality industry staff and tourists further emphasise the sexual environment that is underlying within a number of jobs. In a number of cases it is considered as part of the job to be sexy, and flirting is often encouraged, so that it is seen as part of the service. There can be adverse consequences when encouraging a setting such as this with sexual harassment being rife within the hospitality industry (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 14).

- **Tourism as a provider of the venue**

The tourism sector, or accommodation sector to be more exact, provides the setting or physical venue for sexual activities to take place. Accommodation providers help to assist sexual activities in a number of ways. Staff can either be discreet or allow for anonymous check in procedures. They can help to facilitate romance by providing services and facilities that one would perhaps not have access to at home such as room service, romantic packages and spas. Facilitation can be more unconcealed with services that provide adult movie channels or through the arrangement of commercial sex services and escorts (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 15).

- **Tourism as a facilitator of encounters**

There are certain fundamentals of the tourism industry that help to play a direct role in facilitating encounters that can ensure the provision of sexual opportunities. Role players that help to facilitate these encounters have a commercial and vested interest in providing sex which can be either legal or illegal. These facilitators can include licensed members of the tourism industry that specialise in sex tours and also underground tour operators which offer products that are evidently different in their focus from tour products offered by other members in the travel trade. These facilitators can also include commercial businesses found in the destination such as escort services, brothels, sex shows and massage parlours (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 15).

2.6 SEX TOURISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Prostitution is one of the world's oldest professions. Leung (2003: 185) found that sex means big business and the sex industry provides services that satisfy one of the basic physiological human needs.

Hansen (www.bravenewtraveler.com, 2007) points out that sex tourism is present throughout the world and particularly prevalent in South East Asia, where the connected problems of HIV/AIDS, poverty and human trafficking flourish and claim lives at unprecedented rates.

The circulation of sex workers in the economy brings profits to industries such as airlines and hotels. Taxi drivers, business owners, hotel managers and various other intermediaries traffic the women in order to secure a cut of their earnings. The authorities, state and local enterprises all realise the potential market value that sex holds, whilst they proclaim that prostitution is immoral (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 9).

Ryan and Hall (2001) have explained in this statement that sex tourism holds a value which government and businesses in South Africa have also recognised. The moral ethics of legalising the sex tourism industry have come to light with the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup approaching. The debate is whether to legalise the sex tourism industry for this mega-event and what consequences it may hold for the future.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 4) suggest that prostitution often has a distinct hierarchy and apartheid geographically segregated the strata of this hierarchy in South Africa. Although interracial sex and prostitution had been outlawed, white men still had limited access to an elite selection of coloured and white prostitutes in cities and ports. These clients also had unlimited access to abused and vulnerable black prostitutes if they were willing to cross the borders of Bophuthatswana and Swaziland. Despite the activities that are associated with prostitution still being illegal, prostitution can be found in major cities such as Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Slaughter (www.wsws.org/articles, 2008) reports that Cape Town has set out to promote sex tourism with the marketing organisation Cape Town Tourism (CTT). Cape Town is well known as South Africa's main holiday destination with well over 1.2 million foreign visitors a year. The CTT made plans to boost its share of the world tourism market by promoting the city as a top class destination for sex. The initiative that the CTT focused on was to advise visitors to the city about the services of prostitutes. The previous manager of CTT and previous CEO of CTRU claimed that the organisation only tried to manage a service that already exists. The CTT office drew up guidelines which would focus on hygiene checks, regular medical tests and fair conditions for those that are employed in the sex industry. By doing this, the fight against AIDS would be assisted as sex tourism outlets would have to abide by the guidelines. In spite of the

fact that prostitution in South Africa is a criminal offence under Act 23 of 1957, provincial and national governments gave their blessing to Cape Town's plan to promote the sex industry. The Western Cape Tourism Business Council and CTT worked closely to achieve a partnership between the provincial government and the tourist sector.

The claim that this initiative has anything to do with addressing the fight against AIDS is not audible, where in South Africa, the epidemic is spreading faster than anywhere else in the World. Almost a quarter of a million South Africans die each year from this infection and in 2008 the figure was predicted to reach half a million per year (www.wsws.org/articles, 2008). A survey that was conducted in Pretoria, found that more than fifty percent of the prostitutes there were carrying the HIV/AIDS virus.

Slaughter (www.wsws.org/articles, 2008) also adds that during the apartheid regime, South African tourists needed to travel to Swaziland and Mozambique in order to seek out the services of prostitutes. Today, in South Africa there is no shortage of sex workers within the country. With the unemployment rate being so high, poverty has driven young men and women into the sex industry in all big cities.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 7) points out that the commercial sex trade around the world is parasitic upon human misery. The vast majority of sex workers in both economically underdeveloped and developed countries have been forced into prostitution by a combination of an abusive background and economic desperation. The job of being a prostitute has the characteristics of being demeaning, tedious as well as intrusive, and at worst; involves the repeated experience of personal pain, violation and degradation. South Africa's sex industry is still made more unpleasant by the legacy of the apartheid regime as the sex trade feeds off the human suffering caused by the old regimes cruel image of sexism, homophobia and racism. South Africa's sex industry is visibly segregated by barriers with women that are working in the least repressive settings being exclusively coloured or white (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 7).

In economically developed countries research (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 7) indicates that a high percentage of sex workers are in the same position due to a number of similar reasons, these being:

- Sex workers have endured physical, emotional or sexual abuse in childhood.
- Sex workers have been victims of rape and a small number to multiple rapes.
- Most sex workers enter the industry under the age of eighteen.
- A high percentage of prostitutes are addicted to drugs.

In North America and Europe there are more female than male sex workers and variable numbers of black women and working class women found in the sex industry. The factors which push women, children and men into prostitution are a lack of alternative earning opportunities and poverty combined with a history of neglect or abuse and the low self esteem that results from it (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 25).

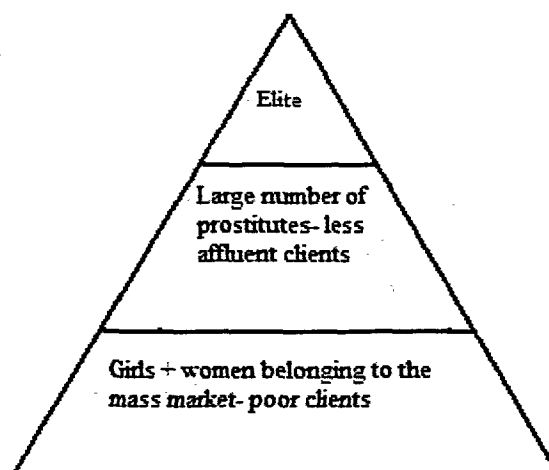
Brown (2000: 17) suggests that the hierarchy of prostitution is shaped like a pyramid. What one needs to take note of is that the further one descends in the prostitution hierarchy, the less meaningful and less real the element of choice becomes. There are a small number of elite prostitutes at the top where the majority have chosen their particular work due to the fact that they earn a substantial amount of money in a short period of time. These sex workers only service a limited number of clients and select clientele. The prostitutes working at the top of the pyramid are relatively well educated, usually beautiful and can speak English. Elite prostitutes tend to be from middle class or upper class families and do well financially, servicing businessmen and tourists. These women are not like the prostitutes found at the bottom of the pyramid and do not represent the majority of women found in the sex industry (Brown, 2000: 17).

The middle section of the pyramid holds a larger number of prostitutes who cater for the less affluent clients and the majority of the women in this section have not made a positive choice to sell their bodies and services. The majority of sex workers found in this category have entered the sex industry because of economic hardship (Brown, 2000: 17).

Brown (2000: 17) further points out that at the base of the pyramid are the women and girls who provide services to the mass market and constitute the largest proportion of prostitutes. These sex workers serve society's poor clients and a number of these prostitutes have freely decided to become a sex worker. Most of these women have been forced into the sex industry by severe poverty and restricted chances for a better life. A number of these women have been coerced physically or sold into the trade through human trafficking. Here is a proposed model by the researcher for the pyramid:

Figure 2.4 Sex worker pyramid

(Source: Dixon, CPUT: 2008)



2.7 TOURISM, SEX AND HIV/AIDS

Forsythe (n.d.) suggests that tourism will most definitely be affected by HIV/AIDS due to the reliance that many countries have on the revenues that tourism produces, the presence of sex tourists, the mobility of the labour force and the nature of the industry.

Clift and Carter (2000: 273) suggest that the research interest in the interconnection between sex and tourism has only been in recent years; in spite of the fact that the link between sexually transmitted diseases and travel has been known for centuries. The reasons as to why greater attention has been given to sexual behaviour and travel is firstly due to the emergence of the

HIV/AIDS pandemic and the mobility of its geographic spread and, secondly, the recognition that mass leisure travel and tourism has grown in such extraordinary proportions in such a short period.

Agrusa (2003: 168) explains that travellers have had a long history of spreading diseases. Through the movement of tourists, there is not only a larger potential for the spreading of viruses but also more life threatening diseases such as AIDS. Evidence also points out that the rate at which sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS have spread is closely related to the behaviour of tourists. Tourism thrives on the new opportunities and experiences that it can offer to people. This alone can account for the recurrent identification of travel and tourism with sexual adventure. Tourism as an industry and as a personal experience helps to create the environment where AIDS can and does thrive. The HIV/AIDS virus is currently without a vaccine or cure and this is the reason that it poses such a threat to millions of people across the world. The AIDS epidemic has had a colossal impact on the sex tourism industry. When sex and tourism are sold together, it can become a risky business for both the host country and visitors. Tourism and sex have always been associated with each other to some degree, and for certain destinations sex tourism plays an essential key factor in the tourist industry. Tourists can spread sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS in three different ways: into a country, out of a country and into the remainder of the country from tourist areas (Agrusa, 2003: 168).

There are a number of common conclusions (Forsythe, n.d.) with regards to the relationship between HIV/AIDS and tourism which include:

- The consumption of alcohol has an impact upon the sexual behaviour of tourists.
- The use of condoms between the host population and tourists is inconsistent.
- The youth tend to make new friends and build relationships on holiday which can lead to sexual contacts which are, to a certain degree, unsafe.
- The sexual activity that takes place between fellow tourists as well as that with the local population occurs frequently when individuals are on holiday.

Hart and Hawkes (2000: 168) suggest that sex is one of the most widespread forms of pleasure, together with travel. Most of the time, these two activities can overlap. There are various risks

that unsafe sexual practices can carry such as sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned pregnancies. Sexual activity between two consenting adults is a positive part of human existence and for a number; it can far outweigh the potential risks that unsafe sex holds.

This statement by Hart and Hawkes (2000: 168) explains how sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS can travel across borders as a growing number of sex tourists do not see the potential risk that unsafe sex presents.

Gould and Fick (2008: 80) found that the majority of clients who use the services of sex workers in Cape Town seek unprotected sex which also proves that awareness campaigns and sex education should be targeted at the clients as well as sex workers. This just shows that educating youth at a young age about the dangers that unsafe sex holds, is vital, and can help reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

Rao (2003: 157) suggests that the attention and exposure given to trafficking has come from the need to contain AIDS through the identification of a high- risk group being the sex worker or prostitute.

Research suggests that there is potential for disaster in the future as a high percentage of prostitutes feel that their chances of contracting AIDS (Rao, 2003: 178) is low and, in that context, become involved in risky behaviour by having unprotected sex with clients. Countries have the opportunity to set a precedent for tourism by determining the role the sex industry and prostitution can play in the future course of tourism development. By decriminalising the sex industry, it is highly possible to establish standards of worker health through regular health checks and the licensing of individuals and premises involved in the sex industry. This effort can enable a country to reduce the incidents of the spread of AIDS to its citizens, but can also help to prevent the spread of this disease to foreign visitors. If the problem is ignored, the large amounts of money made available through the sale of illegal sex, has every possibility of corrupting officials and contributing to the spread of AIDS both internationally and domestically. This creates an unfavourable image in various market sectors of the tourist industry, especially the family market (Rao, 2003: 178).

Brown (2000: 210) explains that a successful career for a prostitute does not last long, which goes hand in hand with the fact that the life of the young women providing the sexual service does not last long either. HIV/AIDS has taken a terrible toll on sex workers across the globe where whole generations of sex providers are being wiped out due to this horrific disease. It is not difficult to contract this disease in countries where certain practices take place under unhygienic conditions and the medical practitioners follow unethical procedures.

Brown (2000: 210) continues to explain that in order to avoid young women from becoming pregnant, they are administered contraceptive pills. In certain countries such as India, the brothels are visited by a medical practitioner in order to give the sex workers a contraceptive injection; the only negative side to this is that in most cases the same needle is utilised on all of the girls.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has given new meaning to sex work. It has become an issue of international concern (Brown, 2000: 218) and without HIV/AIDS, the issues of human trafficking and prostitution would not be addressed. The majority of countries have begun HIV/AIDS programmes in order to spread awareness and information on how AIDS is spread and what safe sex practices can be used in order to prevent contracting this disease. The problem is not that the women in countries, Asia specifically, do not understand the message that is being conveyed to them, but rather that they may not be able to act upon it. In order to combat AIDS, women need to understand the equality of power within relationships and not just about the awareness of safe sex practices. Certain HIV programmes address the issue of encouraging women to demand their rights and to have a sense of empowerment. HIV/AIDS programmes have tended to focus on improving sexual behaviour instead of altering it. The majority of the campaigns that are run through these programmes do not concentrate on providing the means through which men can question their prostitute use and what effects it may have (Brown, 2000: 218).

Brown (2000: 221) points out that the women who really need to receive information and help through these programmes are not being reached due to their circumstances. These women are the ones who have been forced into the industry, either through coercion or human trafficking

and are held in captivity or speak a foreign language so it is difficult for the intervention programmes to reach these sex workers.

Brown (2000: 222) further suggests that even if the message does get through to the women concerning the negative consequences of HIV/AIDS and unsafe sex practices, it is still not certain that these sex workers will insist upon the use of condoms. There are various reasons for this due to the fact that clients may often be adamant that they do not use condoms and the sex worker then loses trade as the client goes elsewhere. Sex workers in brothels often have favoured clients and as a special act of kindness to these clients, they do not insist upon the use of condoms. Other sex workers fail to insist upon the use of condoms due to the fact that they are experienced. Some young prostitutes do not enjoy customers wearing condoms due to the pain of condom friction. These sex workers are usually recruits that have to service numerous clients on a day to day basis.

Statistics released by the HSRC, concerning a study conducted in South Africa (www.sabcoha.org, 2008) found that young people between the ages of 15 and 24 have an HIV prevalence estimated at ten percent. The study also found that about 40 percent of children in school had already had sex. The Department of Education understood and acknowledged that it had a part to play in the fight against HIV/AIDS in 1997. Only in 2002, five years later, did the Department of Education introduce South Africa's first life orientation curriculum.

These statistics are significant when investigating higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape, because the survey can determine how imperative the subject of life orientation is and if the students felt it played a positive role in providing them with essential life skills.

The Department of Education looked at what was being done in other countries to address this problem with regards to life skills, career skills and HIV/AIDS in order to develop the new curriculum. The majority of South African pupils know how HIV is contracted, how to use a condom and how you get pregnant, but in underprivileged families they also realise it is difficult

for an individual who is feeding their family to demand safe sex from a client (www.sabcoha.org, 2008).

2.8 THE CHILD SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY

South Africa is fast becoming known as one of the leading sex tourism destinations in the World, mainly due to the fact that access to children's bodies is cheap and plentiful. With this in mind, it is also a common fact that South Africa is a world leader in spreading HIV/AIDS which increases when sex tourism is added into the equation (<http://www.frontline.org.za>, 2008).

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) points out that the international tourism industry is booming and since the 1960's, international travel has increased seven-fold. As tourists eagerly travel to distant lands to enjoy new cultures and landscapes, economically developing countries have welcomed the expansion of the international tourism industry as a much-needed source of income within their own nations due to the fact that these countries are poverty stricken and socially unstable. With the exponential growth in the tourism industry, comes the growth of a darker, more concealed phenomenon: child sex tourism.

The Films and Publication Act 65 was passed in 1996, which meant that pornography became legal; since then rapists, paedophiles and child abusers have been given access to all the material they want. SAPS records show that child rape has increased considerably since then (<http://www.frontline.org.za>, 2008). The exploitation of children has flourished due to a number of reasons, these include the fact that some government officials are ignorant of the problem, laws are inadequate or absent, there is collusion and corruption, and some law enforcement personnel are not sensitive to the harm inflicted on children if they are commercially exploited. This is a growing problem especially where 1 out of every 12 prostitutes found in South Africa is younger than 17. The National Institute for Crime Prevention (NICRO) estimates that the rape cases in South Africa are approximately 380,000 every year. While the rape rate increases, convictions are decreasing with less than 7% of reported rapists being convicted (<http://www.frontline.org.za>, 2008).

This statistic is one of the numerous reasons why education for both sex workers and the youth is essential, as it can provide much needed information with regards to understanding basic human rights. This understanding could help to lead to more convictions of child sex tourists and rapists.

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) explains that sex tourism is a lucrative industry that spans the globe with the International Labour Organisation reporting its calculations in 1998 that between 2-14 % of the gross domestic product of Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia had been derived from sex tourism. In the above context, Asian countries including the Philippines, Thailand and India, have been prime destinations for child sex tourists for a long time; in recent years, tourists have started travelling to Central America and Mexico for their sexual exploits too. Child sex tourists are individuals that travel to foreign countries in order to engage in sexual activities with children. The non-profit organisation End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and the Trafficking of Children (ECPAT) estimates that more than one million children across the World are drawn into the sex trade every year.

“While much of the initial international attention on sex tourism of children focused on Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia, there is no hemisphere, continent, or region unaffected by this trade” (<http://www.missingkids.com>, 2008)

Every year; more than a million children are exploited (<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>, 2005) in the global commercial sex trade. Child sex tourism is an assault on the dignity of children and a form of cruel child abuse. The commercial sexual exploitation of children has overwhelming consequences for these minors which may include issues such as long lasting psychological and physical trauma, disease, unwanted pregnancy, possible death, malnutrition, drug addiction and social ostracism. Tourists, who engage in child sex tourism, more often than not travel to developing countries looking for anonymity and the availability of children that are involved in prostitution. Weak law enforcement, the Internet, corruption, poverty and ease of travel help fuel this crime and sexual offenders hail from all socio-economic backgrounds and may hold positions of trust. Child pornography is frequently involved in cases of child sex tourism and drugs may be used to control or solicit the minors (<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>, 2005).

Statistics were produced in 2008 (<http://www.missingkids.com>, 2008) which give an estimate as to the problem the world faces with child sex tourism:

- In 1995 in Cambodia a survey was conducted. It found that minors between the ages of 13-17 comprised about 31 percent of sex workers.
- In 1994 in China a local newspaper the, Peking Peoples Daily, reported that more than 10,000 children and women were abducted and sold every year in the Sichuan province alone.
- San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica is home to more than 2000 child prostitutes.
- In 1995 in India, 20 percent of Bombay's brothel population was composed mostly of girls who were younger than 18, at least half of whom were HIV positive.
- In Sri Lanka, 5000 children between 10 and 18 are working in tourist areas and 100,000 children between the ages of 6 and 14 are kept in brothels.
- In Taiwan, the number of children working in the sex industry is estimated to be around 100,000.

Statistics gathered in South Africa to provide a comparison with statistics of child sex tourism across the world are the following:

- In South African cities, the average age of child sex workers is estimated to be approximately 14 years (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 144).
- In Cape Town, it is estimated that almost twenty five percent of sex workers are under the age of 18 (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 144).
- In Cape Town, 25% of street children engage in sex work (<http://www.proudlysouthafrican.co.za>, 2007).
- One out of every twelve prostitutes found in South Africa is younger than 17 (<http://www.frontline.org.za>, 2008).

Hoose et al. (2000: 78) suggest that the various routes by which children come to be caught up in prostitution vary within countries and from country to country. In a number of instances, children are sold into prostitution by family members seeking a monetary exchange, while others may be abducted forcibly and held in a form of sex slavery. The children may be coerced by family or friends to engage in prostitution and be tied to venues or controlling pimps. However, the majority of children prostitute themselves independently, seeking money to support their families

and this is found mostly outside of commercial sex establishments, such as beaches and around hotels. Children may be referred to as child prostitutes, but humanity and society must recognise that the majority are prostituted children.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 9) point out that it is not always the case that sexual access to children's bodies is for commercial gain or a wage; rather that access is traded for simple survival or mere subsistence. This is commonly referred to as survival sex and the children who fall into this trade are predominantly coloured and black children who hail from poverty stricken rural areas or the city streets. While there is income support for poor families and single parents in South Africa, there is still no guarantee that poor children are not vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Figures reported by the SAPS (1996) show that the number of reported rapes of children under the age of eighteen rose from under 5000 cases in 1993 to 10,037 cases in 1995, with 2,321 cases of child rapes in the first month of 1996. Child prostitution does not adequately describe the nature of a large deal of sexual exploitation of children in South Africa. There are a large number of children whose day to day survival is secured through surrendering to acts of violence and sexual abuse.

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 9) further add that people in poverty exchange almost anything in order to survive and obtain basic necessities. In most cases the only thing that can be traded is sexual access to their children's bodies. Teenage girls go voluntarily to shebeens where migrant workers and local men drink in order to prostitute themselves for a small amount of money. Pre-pubertal and post-pubertal girls are sent to shebeens by their parents and grandparents, with the understanding that men who rape them there, or on their way home pay for their services in alcohol, money or goods. There are numerous reports of girls aged between 14 and 18 who become taxi queens; this involves the girl being chosen for adoption by a taxi driver who not only sexually abuses the girl but also prostitutes her. The growing incidence of child sexual abuse and rapes is believed to be linked to the AIDS epidemic in two main ways. Firstly, people think that venereal diseases can be cured if the man has sexual intercourse with a partner whom is thought to be uncontaminated and so men who know that they have AIDS seek out children in the hope that they can rid themselves of the disease. Secondly, men who are not infected or do not believe they are, select young children in the hope that the risk of contracting this disease is thereby reduced (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 9).

Higson-Smith and Richter (2004: 144) explain that there has been little research done on child sex tourism in Southern Africa, nevertheless they suggest from previous investigative journalism that forty percent of sex workers found on Johannesburg streets are children. The average age of child sex workers in South African cities is estimated to be approximately 14 years. SWEAT (Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce) estimates that almost twenty five percent of sex workers in Cape Town are under the age of 18. There are no official statistics on child sex workers as the SAPS (South African Police Service) does not record the ages of children in child sex abuse cases nor of people arrested for prostitution. In 2003 a study was conducted at the Atlantis schools in Cape Town and fifty one percent of the respondents claimed to know of a child prostitute. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Pretoria issued a press release in 2003 on child trafficking in South Africa and found that the problem is more prevalent than was assumed and that the issue takes a variety of forms; ranging from the illicit trade in human beings to individually perpetrated exploitation.

Although SWEAT claims that almost twenty five percent of sex workers in Cape Town are under the age of eighteen, according to Gould and Fick (2008: 23) there are not as many underage sex workers in Cape Town as is often assumed. Gould and Fick only encountered five underage street prostitutes whilst conducting their research in Cape Town, and these had not been coerced or forced to engage in sex work, but had become sex workers due to poverty or because they hailed from a dysfunctional family setting.

On the 23 August 2007, the CTT committed itself (www.travelwires.com, 2009) to becoming involved in the fight against the child sex tourism industry. The CTT made this announcement at a workshop which was being held at the FTSA (Fair Trade Tourism South Africa). The Chief Director of ECPAT, Mechtild Maurer, pointed out that South Africa is a destination to which sex offenders' travel in order to avoid detection. Together ECPAT and the United Nations World Tourism Organisation have developed The Code which is an international code of conduct. The Code was developed to make the tourism and hospitality industry aware and vigilant, thereby encouraging the tourism industry to help prevent child sex tourism. The Code has been adopted by various countries in Asia, the Americas and Europe. Kenya and South Africa are the only countries in Africa which have introduced The Code.

The current CEO of CTT, Mariëtte du Toit-Helmbold, stated that the issue of sex tourism is a taboo subject which the majority only whisper about. Du Toit Helmbold went on to say that unconfirmed reports have shown that Cape Town is rated below the top ten sex tourism destinations. In order for a barrier of entry to be established, Cape Town Tourism needs to assist in driving the implementation of the Code of Conduct in the city. In light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, South Africa needs to take action and protect the vulnerable from those visitors seeking to perpetrate abuse (www.travelwires.com, 2009).

This statement shows that an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape is relevant in that educating the tourism and hospitality staff and youth is an essential key in helping to prevent child sex tourism during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup.

The evil that lurks not only destroys the lives of innocent children but also prevents the acquisition of a favourable tourism legacy. Tourism has never been given such an opportunity as now, yet at the same time; tourism has never before been faced with such an urgent need to address issues which may arise with the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. It is imperative that the tourism and hospitality industry invest in firm, practical and solid principles of ethical management, behaviour and lifestyle (www.travelwires.com, 2009).

2.8.1 Supporting factors of child sex tourism

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) suggests that the most significant societal factor that encourages or pushes children into the sex tourism industry is poverty as the majority of nations that have the most flourishing sex tourism industries are nations that suffer from widespread poverty resulting from unstable economies and turbulent politics. With poverty, a community is often rife with illiteracy, uncertain financial circumstances for families and limited employment opportunities. The children that hail from these families easily become targets for procurement agencies in search of young children. Procurement agents lure children away from their families and fill them with false promises of employment opportunities in the city and then force these children into prostitution. In a number of cases families themselves prostitute their children or sell them into the sex trade in order to obtain desperately needed money.

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) also suggests that gender discrimination goes hand in hand with poverty; in some countries, female children have fewer prospects or educational opportunities for ample employment than their male counterparts. This, in turn, forces female children to seek another means of earning a living.

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) further points out that the internet has played, and facilitated, a large role in the recent rise of child sex tourism by providing a convenient marketing channel. Websites provide child sex tourists with accounts of pornographic detail written by other child sex tourists. These websites provide details of sexual exploits with children and help to supply information on prices of sex establishments in various destinations, including information on how to specifically acquire child prostitutes. Sex tour travel agents have also been known to publish guides and brochures on the internet that specifically cater for child sex tourists. In the year 1995, there were more than twenty five businesses in America that offered and arranged sex tours. One of these websites promised countless nights of sex with two young Thai girls for a price that was equivalent to that of a tank of petrol. Information on the internet is easily available and this may generate interest in child sex tourism and facilitate child sex tourists in making their travel plans abroad. A selected number of foreign governments may indirectly or directly encourage child sex tourism, as national governments, in countries which are struggling economically, have become increasingly geared towards attracting tourists to their country in order to create profitable sources of income. These national governments may turn a blind eye to the sex tourism industry in order to encourage tourism in their country, thus allowing sexual exploitation of their youth (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007).

A study was conducted by Maree and van der Merwe in 1999 (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 147) which estimated that there were about one million internet users in Africa, 700 000 of whom were living in Southern Africa. At that time there were eighty thousand pornographic sites on the internet and approximately 200 being set up every day.

There are still an abundant number of small travel companies throughout the World that promote child sex tourism (<http://www.missingkids.com>, 2008) by identifying destinations and resorts where such prostitution is prevalent. These companies are small enough to avoid drawing

attention to themselves from law enforcement agencies, and so they avoid prosecution and can continue plying their unlawful and immoral trade.

Children continue to be victims of sex offenders (<http://www.missingkids.com>, 2008) for a number of reasons which include:

- Availability.
- Affordability.
- Anonymity.
- Low risk of detection.
- Lack of laws protecting children in foreign countries.

As countries develop their economies and the tourism industry strengthens, child sex tourism always finds a way of surfacing. As long as there are economic difficulties, poverty, displacement of refugees and civil unrest in the world, then child sex tourism will be a growth industry (<http://www.missingkids.com>, 2008).

2.8.2 Victimization of children

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) found that child sex tourism makes its profits through the exploitation of child prostitutes in developing countries and the majority of these children are illegally brought into the sex trade through human trafficking. In Thailand recruiters illegally smuggle Burmese girls as young as thirteen across the border and sell them to brothel owners. The lives of child prostitutes are almost too horrendous to confront as studies indicate that child prostitutes can serve between two and thirty clients a week which leads to an estimate of between 100 to 1500 clients every year. This industry sees even younger children being drawn in to the sex tourism industry to serve tourists, the majority being below the age of ten.

An interview conducted with Mrs. De Jager (2008) brought to light that the majority of the abused children involved in prostitution that are brought into Tygerberg Hospital, are very young and suffer both psychologically and physically for the rest of their lives.

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) points out that child prostitutes live in fear of being apprehended by the police, beaten up by pimps who control the sex trade and having sadistic acts performed on them by clients. Child prostitutes are victims of the sex industry and can often suffer from feelings of hopelessness, low self-esteem and depression. The victims of child sexual exploitation also suffer from physical ailments such as exhaustion, tuberculosis, infections and physical injuries. The child prostitutes often contract venereal diseases and they rarely receive medical treatment until they become seriously or terminally ill. The conditions within which child prostitutes live are more often than not poor, and meals are inadequate and irregular. Children that fail to earn enough money through their clients are punished severely, often through starvation or through beatings by their pimps or the brothel owners. The majority of children fall victim to drug abuse or commit suicide. These are common attributes among child prostitutes across the world.

Hoose, J., Clift, S., Carter, S. (2000: 88) suggest that the sexual exploitation of children is a global problem with the more impoverished developing countries falling victim to its grip. It has nevertheless become more widespread and an issue in the United States and Europe. In just a short period of time, a child sex industry has arisen in countries across the world which ECPAT in Australia claims can be paralleled with the growth of the tourism industry in these countries. ECPAT Australia does not claim that tourism is responsible for children being sexually exploited; nonetheless tourism provides an environment where vulnerable children are easily accessible.

Duffett (Carte Blanche: 1 June 2008) explained that in Cape Town there are sex rings that take school girls, sex workers and heroine addicts off the streets, drug them and then force them to partake in extended sex sessions which are filmed. A young boy who hailed from Zimbabwe was lured by a pimp to Cape Town in the hope of making money from sex work. Over a period of two days, he was drugged and plied with alcohol, and then he was raped continuously by twelve men. This young boy was then dumped on the streets and had to seek shelter. Thereafter he notified a social worker of his plight. This young boy had no access to legal resources at the time; nor did he have legal documentation to be in South Africa. There are several sex rings or networks operating in Cape Town. The sex rings in South Africa prey on the approximately 40 000 or more child sex workers in South Africa, these being children under the age of 18.

Gallinetti (2004: 217) points out that a number of the practical and procedural problems in the South African criminal justice system are widely acknowledged to lead to further victimisation of children who have been sexually abused. Gallinetti goes on to highlight a number of strategies to ensure a systematic change of ethic and work method that should help to ensure that children are not victimised, which are:

- Strategy for a multidisciplinary approach

The National Prosecuting Authority, social welfare services, The South African Police Services, and civil society need to be co-ordinated in a manner that leads to the expeditious and proper management of the investigation and prosecution of child sexual offences. There are presently protocols, guidelines and policy documents that are available; though they are not consistently implemented. One of the reasons for this is that there is no accountability for non-implementation and they are not legally enforceable. A coherent and multidisciplinary system needs to be established with protocols and clearly enforceable guidelines that govern the prosecution of offenders and the management of child victims of sexual abuse (Gallinetti, 2004: 217).

- Police Investigation

The majority of the sexual abuse cases are not proceeded with, not recorded as a complaint nor reported to the police. Police need to be granted the discretion to determine whether or not to proceed with a case, so as to alleviate the problems caused by police not proceeding with cases. Together with this, a new review procedure needs to be developed in order to recognise false reports, a methodology needs to be established to ensure proper communication between the police and victims, and a docket monitoring system needs to be standardised and developed throughout South Africa (Gallinetti, 2004: 219).

- Training

Presiding officers and judges should undergo sensitisation to child victims of sexual abuse. This specific training is currently being offered at the University of Cape Town under the Law, Race and Gender Unit. This training that is being offered is nonetheless only on a voluntary basis so there is no consistent training of this nature. The training ranges from competence of witnesses,

issues of suggestibility, propensity to lie or be truthful, general legal issues and memory recall (Gallinetti, 2004: 221).

2.9 TIERS OF THE CHILD SEX INDUSTRY

There are various tiers found within the sex industry that cover child sex tourism to the same degree, they are as follows:

- **Massage parlours, hostess clubs, brothels and escort agencies**

The high class clubs and agencies can be involved with the prostitution of younger girls and can arrange deals with regular clients. For clients that are in search of pre-pubertal children (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 6) or young teenagers, child sex workers are more likely to be found in the cheaper end of the prostitution sector. The brothels where child sex workers are normally found are not only cheaper but much less visible to the average person in order to avoid being caught on the wrong side of the law. There can be several layers of third party involvement in child prostitution and child prostitutes are often found in rooms at cheap hotels or tenement blocks. This type of child prostitution often involves a pimp or madam that works with two to three children from a tenement block or rented flat.

These children can be sent out onto the street to look for clients (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 6) or the madam relies solely on word of mouth or connections to attract clientele. These connections can include taxi drivers, escort agency owners or hotel staff. The children involved in this industry are normally street children or runaways with a number being kept in these brothels against their will, while the majority have been subjected to such long term damage through sexual and physical abuse that they stay with their madam voluntarily. The role that the madam plays is that of mother, providing these children with pocket money, clothes and drugs. These abused children in most cases often trust their madam and, in that context, if they are put into places of safety; they often run away again and return to their madam (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 6).

- **Street Prostitution**

O'Connell Davidson and Taylor (1995: 7) points out that there are a growing number of children, especially girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen that are soliciting on the dock areas and streets of Durban and Cape Town. Through research coordinated with SWEAT (Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce) it has been noted that the girls working on the streets in Cape Town have run away either from poverty or abuse found in the squatter camps or peri-urban areas surrounding Cape Town. The majority of these children or teenagers have boyfriends or friends which belong to gangs and they seek protection from these gangs. These children are controlled by older gang members and through these gangs; they often resort to street prostitution and drug use. The majority of the street prostitutes are closely protected and under surveillance by gang members while they are working the streets. This offers them protection from clients that may be violent, nevertheless it also keeps them far away from older sex workers that could provide them with advice and support. It is essential to note that not all sexual activities between street children are violent, as this interaction can at times be the only kind of positive human touch that they experience in their lives. The need for physical affection and interaction may encourage street children to engage in sexual acts.

Gould and Fick (2008:23) only found five sex workers on the streets that were underage and did not meet any whilst investigating the brothels and clubs. The researchers also felt that no underage children or victims of human trafficking were being hidden from them by brothel owners (Gould and Fick, 2008: 34).

(Please refer to Annexure B for a case study of a sex worker in Cape Town.) A case study has been included in Annexure B, this case study depicts the everyday life of a prostitute living and working in Cape Town.

2.10 CATEGORISING CHILD SEX TOURISTS

“The majority of sex tourists who use child prostitutes are first and foremost prostitute users who become child sexual abusers through their prostitute use, rather than the other way about.” (O'Connell Davidson, 2000: 69)

Nair (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007) points out that child sex tourists are typically males whom are from nations in Western Europe and North America and hail from all income brackets. There are a number of tourists that are paedophiles who specifically seek out children for sexual relationships, but the majority of child sex tourists are situational abusers meaning these individuals do not constantly seek out children as sexual partners but do engage in sexual acts occasionally with child prostitutes when the opportunity arises. The disheartening and distorted rationales for sex offenders who engage in child sex tourism are plentiful, with a number of offenders rationalising their sexual encounters with children with the notion that they are not only helping these children financially but also their families. Through paying a child for their services, child sex tourists allow themselves to avoid feeling guilty as they are convinced that they are helping the child and their family to escape economic hardship. Other child sex tourists justify their behaviour by believing that the country they are visiting does not have the same social prohibitions against having sex with children as their own country, and that the children in foreign countries are less sexually repressed. Perpetrators are drawn towards child sex tourism while travelling overseas due to the fact that these child sex tourists can enjoy the anonymity that comes with being in a foreign land. This anonymity provides child sex tourists with freedom from all of the moral restraints found in their home country that would curb their immoral behaviour. The anonymity can also allow a number of tourists to feel that they can ignore accountability and discard their moral values when travelling. Certain child sex tourists are racist and, in that context, view the wellbeing of children in third world countries as being unimportant (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html>, 2007).

Child sex offenders come from all socioeconomic structures and hail from all walks of life. When focusing on previous child sex tourism cases, there is no evidence of one common single profile that can be used to determine or describe a child sex offender (Beddoe, 2003: 201).

Hoose et al. (2000: 76) point out that those individuals who take part in the sexual exploitation of children hail from almost anywhere in the world and span all ages, cultures, occupations and social classes. However, child sex offenders who are involved in sex tourism generally fall within three categories such as:

- Paedophile- This refers to an adult who suffers from a personality disorder which involves a focused and specific interest in pre-pubertal children.
- Preferential child sex abuser- This refers to those individuals whose favoured sexual objects are children who have passed or reached puberty.
- Situational child sex abuser- This refers to those individuals who do not intentionally or constantly seek out children as sexual partners, but who do on occasion have sex with children.

Hoose et al (2000: 76) suggest that the first two categories are characterised by persistent and long term patterns of behaviour which often result in sophisticated illegal networks that provide access to victims of child abuse. Child abusers often deny knowledge of what harm is caused to these children. Situational sex abusers who engage in sex with a child say that it is acceptable for the following reasons:

- They are sexually and morally indiscriminate and desire to experiment with child sexual partners.
- They have entered into situations in which children who meet their standards of physical attractiveness are easily accessible to them.
- There are certain disinhibiting factors that are present and which allow the sex abuser to delude themselves about the child's real age or about the nature of the child's consent.
- The sex abuser has the opportunity to delude themselves that their immoral behaviour is acceptable in the country they are visiting (Hoose et al, 2000: 76).

Townsend and Dawes (2004: 84) explain that in comparison to other criminal groups, the adults that assault children sexually appear securely attached. Those paedophiles who have been incarcerated tend to have vulnerable body images and a fragile self esteem. Child sex offenders whose victims are male also have noticeably weaker ego strength and identity than those whose

victims were female. In comparison to adult molesters, paedophiles make more guilt attributions, suggesting that they have feelings of guilt about their actions; yet they tend to blame external factors such as the victim or society for their actions.

Townsend and Dawes (2004: 85) further add that paedophiles tend to avoid interpersonal relationships and social responsibilities; they avoid contact and exhibit little interest in other people. Incarcerated child molesters report lower sex drives, have less accurate sexual information, higher levels of psychological distress and more conservative attitudes towards sex. This evidence suggests that a paedophile's actions may not be solely sexually driven and that they are more sexually naïve.

With reference to the preceding paragraph, paedophiles show sexual deviance with a stronger preference for male children, exhibitionism, toucheurism, voyeurism, rape and sadism rather than normal intercourse. This is slightly different from incest offenders who show a preference for pre-pubertal children (Townsend and Dawes, 2004: 85).

2.11 TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF SEX TOURISM

Human trafficking is a component of the sex tourism industry and, in that context, it is essential to examine this industry closely (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39).

2.11.1 Defining Human Trafficking

Ryan and Hall (2001: 117) suggest that trafficking in persons is the highly profitable and illegal sale and transport of human beings for the sole intention of exploiting their labour. Trafficking of human beings is a profound human rights abuse; and women are more prone and vulnerable due to the persistent inequalities they face in opportunity and status. The sexual slavery of females is present in all situations where the current conditions of women and girls cannot be changed.

Rao (2003: 160) divides trafficking into two categories: soft or family based encouragement and hard or coercive. The hard trafficker lures a girl with stories of the world outside her village or friendship. The trafficker traps the girl with gifts, glamour and attention. Once the trafficker has gained the trust of the victim, he then offers her a job or other endless opportunities. The majority

of the girls are naïve and illiterate and do not know how far away they are being taken. Another method used by traffickers is a fake marriage where money is offered to the parents, or the girl elopes with the pimp, without informing her parents. In a number of cases, older relatives of orphaned girls sell them in exchange for money rather than having to pay for their upkeep. In the suburbs, drugs are used to ensure that the girls do not resist in public places such as bus stands, on trains and border crossing points. Traffickers do not often work alone but with networks or syndicates that are operated by border policemen, politicians and government officials.

Soft trafficking operates with family participation and although there is little documentation surrounding this issue, as it is secretive, it has become an accepted social norm to sell children for money. Families can be both greedy and impoverished. Families are enticed by the prospect of easy money instead of having to provide a dowry for an arranged marriage. Poverty is not the only push factor in trafficking as poverty is the result of tradition and custom, as much as of economic forces. Virginity, youthfulness and beauty are other visible indicators that push the age of trafficked girls lower each year (Rao, 2003: 160).

Kreston (2007: 3) points out that it is estimated that almost 12.3 million people are trafficked across the world per annum. It is also estimated that 1.2 million children are exploited for all purposes through trafficking worldwide annually. The countries that are involved in trafficking are divided into three categories:

- Countries of origin.
- Countries of transit.
- Countries of destination.

South Africa is seen as falling into all three categories. The research that has been done on trafficking in children in South Africa has been carried out by three organisations: The International Organisation on Migration (IOM), Molo Songololo (Molo), and UNICEF. The study carried out by Molo Songololo (2000: 30), reported that there were between 28000 and 38000 child prostitutes in South Africa. The report also stated that 25% of the sex worker population in Cape Town was made up of children. This study found that the primary traffickers in children were the children's mothers. The study conducted by IOM found that South Africa

was the main destination for children being trafficked from other parts of Southern Africa. The UNICEF study found that children were trafficked at twice the rate of grown women (Kreston, 2007: 3).

Gould and Fick (2008: 84) suggest that the report by Molo Songololo (2000: 30) is an overestimation of the number of child prostitutes in South Africa. The estimation may create public awareness though it does not create a sound foundation for resource allocation and policy-making.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a set of international measures and standards which signatory countries agree to adopt and incorporate into their laws (Vittachi, 1989: 14). These measures and standards have been drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights and state that:

- Children shall be protected from the illegal use of drugs and involvement in drug production or trafficking.
- Efforts will be made to eliminate the abduction and trafficking of children.

Vitacchi's work is relevant to this study due to the fact that educating the youth and training tourism and hospitality staff, can aid in preventing abuse and child sex tourism which is a key element in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The International Labour Organisation produced figures in 1995 (Ryan and Hall, 2001:126) stating that there were estimates of at least one million children in Asia that are forced into different forms of sexual exploitation and that this problem is particularly disturbing in these seven Asian countries: Korea, Vietnam, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Cambodia and the Philippines. Children that hail from these countries can rarely be reached nor can they seek help as child prostitution is hidden from public view due to it being criminal in nature. The majority of the child sex workers speak of a trauma so deep that they are not capable of returning to a normal life.

The majority of these children suffer from psychological and mental trauma and the extent to which these children become pimps themselves indicates how the cycle of abuse continues (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 127).

Ryan and Hall (2001) explain the extent to which children suffer both mentally and psychologically due to child sex tourism. South Africa needs to analyse what efforts are being taken in countries where child sex tourism is prevalent in order to set up more preventative measures and policies. This is why training tourism and hospitality staff (Beddoe, 2003: 204), and educating the youth in the essential skills needed to deter sexual predation, are vital tools in preventing child sex tourism.

The trafficking of women and sexual slavery are two separate issues, yet they are interrelated because trafficked women are the easiest targets for the sex industry and provide the industry with its most reliable supply of sex slaves (Brown, 2000: 21).

The girls that are trafficked and work in brothels are exposed to physical and psychological brutality such as mass rapes and beatings in order to suppress rebellion and individuality. These sex workers are financially cheated due to the fact that they have to pay back the owner of the brothel the sums already given to traffickers and families. They are forced to consume alcohol and drugs and to live in unhygienic conditions. These women and girls have no freedom of movement and no access to medical treatment (Rao, 2003: 162).

The roots of trafficking run deep and the attitudes towards prostitution and trafficking are only just beginning to change. The word prostitute used to be a term of abuse, but today society is realising that the prostitute is the abused. The constant abuse of women, trade in human beings and the commercialisation of women's bodies have all been taken up as human rights issues (Rao, 2003: 164).

This statement by Rao (2003: 164) is relevant to the study of an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape as educating the youth in schools on life orientation helps to provide the learners with information on their basic human rights.

Higson-Smith and Richter (2004: 143) suggest that there are vital differences between child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children; yet they are usefully tackled together as the majority of child victims of trafficking end up being sexually exploited despite being trafficked initially for the sole purpose of child labour. Child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children have not received as much attention in research literature and popular media as other forms of child abuse. This can reflect the marginalisation of child sex workers and children from rural areas. A large number of children trafficked in Southern Africa hail from rural areas. In the public eye, trafficking in child prostitution and children are associated with countries that have international reputations for child prostitution and sex tourism such as Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Higson-Smith and Richter (2004:143) pointed out that the sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking have not received much attention in the media, yet over the past year in South Africa, these topics together with sex tourism have been receiving much more media coverage than before.

Both the trafficking in children and the commercial sexual exploitation of children are significant and growing problems in Southern Africa. Sex tourism is one aspect of the problem although the underlying causes of the sexual exploitation of children are firmly rooted in corruption, gender discrimination, social inequalities, poor educational opportunities and cheap labour practices. With increasing social issues such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and the escalating adult mortality rate associated with the AIDS illness, children are forced to prematurely engage in livelihood gaining activities such as sex (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 143).

Higson-Smith and Richter (2004:143) point out that one of the reasons why children are prematurely forced into activities such as sex is poor educational opportunities. This is one of the reasons why education is so essential and makes this study so relevant.

Higson-Smith and Richter (2004: 143) found that the trafficking in human beings is now the third largest source of profit for organised crime with a global estimate of US\$7 billion per year, with only weapons and drugs being more profitable. It is estimated that in 2000, two million people were trafficked. The first reports of the trafficking of women and children in Africa was in 1990 whereby Mozambican traffickers were taking orders for wives for men living in South African

townships and witchdoctors were ordering children's vital organs to make muti. The trade has become more formalised since then with Mozambicans being trafficked for prostitution by international crime syndicates from Russia, Nigeria, China and South Africa. South Africa has also become a destination for the trafficking of women for sex from China and Cambodia. Within South Africa, women are primarily trafficked from the regions of the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.

Children in South Africa are trafficked for a number of reasons which include illegal adoption, prostitution, illegal marriage and child labour (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 143). The first study conducted on trafficking in South Africa was published by Molo Songololo and stated that child trafficking took place mostly within the country and children were being moved from rural communities in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape to metropolitan areas such as Cape Town, Pretoria and Johannesburg. The primary targets were girls aged between four and seventeen. The major contributing factors for trafficking in South Africa were the economic situation in the country, the demand for sex with children and changes in cultural attitudes (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 143).

Higson-Smith and Richter (2004: 170) suggest that trafficking is not a criminal offence in South Africa and no provision is made for victims of trafficking internationally. The children that are rescued from international paedophile networks are not seen as refugees. Refugees are primary targets for trafficking as they tend to have a small number of networks or contacts, they are subject to xenophobic attacks and exclusion, they feel insecure and they desperately need to find accommodation and a means of support. Refugees can disappear into human trade without trace and no one would be able to find them, hence refugees become easy pickings for traffickers. The children of refugees are also vulnerable and can easily be separated from their parents on false pretences.

Brown (2000: 98) points out that a high degree of cruelty is needed in order to supply the large number of women and girls required by the mass market. These sex slaves need to be re-educated in order to turn an average woman into a willing prostitute. This thorough process is called seasoning which can take anything from a period of weeks to years to achieve. At the end of this process the woman or girl accepts sex work as her profession. Seasoning is achieved in different

ways, and depends not only on how the girl arrived there, but also the sex establishment and her own personal character traits. Seasoning almost always involves various forms of force or coercion. A number of girls are tortured in order to make them compliant or physically forced to sell sex. If they resist, the girls or women are raped repetitively by numerous men until their will to resist is broken.

One of the major problems is the porous borders between African countries, as it is a known fact that South Africa is a major destination for illegal immigrants. Due to these conditions, it is difficult to determine when a person is a victim of trafficking. All forms of trafficking are likely to increase as family units are weakened with the impact of the AIDS pandemic and as the economy becomes more unstable. Apart from children being trafficked for labour and sex, children are also likely to be sought as donors, as the international demand for organs rises (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 170).

Prostitutes that are victims of trafficking are normally recruited for the brothel sector. These sex workers cater to consumers who have the least spending power and they are used in the poorest parts of the sex industry (Brown, 2000: 99).

2.12 INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ERADICATE CHILD SEX TOURISM AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking and child sex tourism are negative components of the sex tourism industry (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39) and, in that context, it is important that what is being undertaken to prevent these practices is examined.

The special provisions of the Human Trafficking Act of 1996 in Nepal (Rao, 2003: 162) provides for punishment by imprisonment for ten to twenty years but then assumes to transfer the burden of evidence to the victim because it is the sex worker or child prostitute who would have initiated the grievance. There is no provision for victim protection from threats by the trafficker, when the victim has no community or family support. The sex worker, in most cases, is illiterate and unsure of how the legal system works, so it becomes a losing battle for the victim. A girl's life can be under threat, if they attempt to struggle through the process of the law to seek justice as no

attempt is made to bring the perpetrator to justice and they may seek revenge. The *Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 104 of 1956* in India sees the prostitute as the criminal as they entice the customer into immorality through their presence.

The prevention of human trafficking can only succeed if activists and local women's groups campaign among the vulnerable age group and their parents. Although it would be easier to police women and girls in the target areas, it is perhaps better to tackle the issues that lie behind the danger of trafficking. These issues include training and non-formal education, prevention camps in border districts, scholarships for girls to study at schools, and awareness programs to ensure that every girl realises that nobody is immune to trafficking. Media plays a large role in projecting sexuality as women and sexuality play an essential role in promoting demand. The media needs to monitor promotions of sexist advertising, tourist brochures, travelogues, television shows and films, so that the issue of trafficking prevents demand just as various agencies are preventing supply (Rao, 2003: 164).

Rao (2003: 164) has pointed that in order to assist the prevention of child sex tourism and human trafficking, it is imperative that education and awareness programs form part of basic education which is relevant to this study of an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape.

Hoose et al. (2000: 78) suggest that in recent years, much media attention has been given to the extra-territorial legislation which allows tourists to be prosecuted in their country of origin for sexual offences they may have committed against children whilst abroad. ECPAT which initially stood for End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism has been particularly active in campaigning for the establishment of extra-territorial legislation, and against the commercial exploitation of children. The original campaign focused on law reforms, political action, media coverage and education; and the link between prostitution of children and tourism. ECPAT then broadened its scope to include all the children that are exploited in the commercial sex industry. ECPAT which now stands for 'End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes' has the fundamental aim to call for informed action and raise awareness to ensure that children across the world enjoy their fundamental rights secure and free from all

forms of commercial sexual exploitation, namely child pornography, child prostitution and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

Martens et al. (2003: 17) found that various countries within Southern Africa have yet to approve the Trafficking Protocol. There is an absence of domestic anti-trafficking legislation which gives law enforcement little reason to track the criminal syndicates responsible for human trafficking.

No matter how large the scale of sexual exploitation of children by tourists, it should be noted that child sex tourism is only one portion of the wider problem of the sexual exploitation of children (Hoose et al, 2000: 81) and this is but one aspect of the more extensive phenomenon of child labour in the developing world. Efforts made to reduce child labour and its causes, which include the reduction of sexual exploitation of children, also calls into question the sexual exploitation of children by tourists. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) proposed new international labour standards in 1998 which were aimed at abolishing all forms of economic exploitation of children. ILO has set up an International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) which has organised several programmes across the world in order to fight child prostitution. These initiatives have used local community involvement to help prevent children entering prostitution and to rehabilitate and rescue those victims that have already experienced sexual exploitation (Hoose et al, 2000: 81).

Hoose et al. (2000: 86) state that the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) has been at the forefront of international efforts to fight child sex tourism for a number of years and adopted a resolution in 1995 on the prevention of organised sex tourism which they define as trips organised from within the tourism sector, or from outside this sector but using its networks and structures to enable clients to create a commercial sexual relationship with the residents at the destination. The UNWTO rejects such activity as being subversive and exploitative to the essential objectives of tourism in promoting human rights, peace, mutual understanding, sustainable development, respect of all cultures and peoples, and it condemns child sex tourism. Any violation in terms of child sex tourism is a breach of Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and requires strict legal action by tourist receiving and generating countries.

Hoose et al (2000: 86) further add that the UNWTO has requested that all governments undertake a wide range of actions which include, the gathering of evidence of organised sex tourism,

issuing guidelines to the tourism sector and establishing administrative and legal measures to eradicate and prevent child sex tourism; and encouraging education on the adverse effects of sex tourism. The legal and administrative measures are those that facilitate, in particular, bilateral agreements which prosecute tourists that engage in any unlawful sexual activity involving juveniles and children. The UNWTO statement also appealed directly to the travel and tourism industry to co-operate with non-governmental organisations and governments in eliminating organised sex tourism, by educating tourists and staff about the harmful consequences of sex tourism by developing industry self-regulation and professional codes of conduct against sex tourism, and by undertaking measures that ban commercial sex services involving children on any contracted tourism premises (Hoose et al, 2000: 86).

This request to the governments made by the UNWTO proves how vital it is to educate the youth on the negative effects that sex tourism can place upon them. This is why the education of youth and the training of tourism and hospitality staff are relevant to the study of an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape.

There are a variety of international umbrella organisations (Hoose et al, 2000: 87) within the travel and tourism industry which represent travel agencies, tour operators, hotels and airlines which have also adopted policy positions that highlight the issues involved in sex tourism for their members across the world. One such organisation, the International Federation of Tour Operators (IFTO) which has 25 member organisations across the world has adopted a Code of Conduct against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, recommending that all tour operators do the following:

- Help to deter suppliers, staff and customers from taking part, condoning or encouraging the exploitation of children.
- Help to inform suppliers, staff and customers about the problem of child sexual exploitation and its unacceptability.
- Cease to use any supplier that engages in or knowingly condones child sexual exploitation.

- Co-operate with the appropriate authorities in all countries to investigate and identify sexual abusers of children and those perpetrators who seek to benefit from child sexual abuse (Hoose et al, 2000: 87).

The UNWTO proposed the establishment of a taskforce in August 1996, which would consist of tourism industry groups, non-governmental organisations, governments and Child Prostitution and Tourism Watch. This taskforce would mount an international campaign to uncover, prevent, eradicate and isolate the exploitation of children in sex tourism (Hoose et al., 2000: 87).

On the 14th July 2008, the new rules of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 came into force. These rules help to ensure that sex tourists hailing from Britain face prosecution for the abuse of young children anywhere in the world, even if their actions may be deemed legal in the country they are visiting. In certain countries, it is not illegal to possess offensive images of children and the age of consent can be lower than sixteen. The current laws that are in place only provide powers to prosecute a sex tourist or offender, abroad, if their actions are illegal in that country. The Home Office Minister, Vernon Coaker stated that he hoped this new law would help to deter and send a strong message to travelling sex tourists (<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2008).

There are still loopholes that allow sexual abusers and sex tourists to fly off and abuse children in other countries. Sex offenders need only notify authorities of the first country they intend visiting when travelling abroad, which ultimately allows the offender to travel freely from Europe and then on to other countries which have a weaker child protection system (<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2008).

ECPAT UK has urged the British government to start restricting the travel rights of child sex offenders. Since 1997, there have only been five sex offenders prosecuted for abusing children abroad. Comparing these statistics with the Australian authorities who have prosecuted 25 sex offenders and the US authorities prosecuting 65 sex offenders; ECPAT states that the UK government are not using the tools applicable to protect children abroad. ECPAT went on to say that between 2006 and 2008, there have been approximately 15 British nationals that have been charged in Thailand for the sexual abuse of children. Other sexual offenders from Britain have been prosecuted in Ghana, Vietnam, India, Cambodia and Albania. ECPAT UK urges British

ministers to return sexual offenders to the UK after they have been sentenced so that they can be risk assessed, managed and then put on the sex offenders register. The government should also restrict the future foreign travel of these offenders (<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2008).

The British government can make use of Foreign Travel Orders (FTO) to restrict the travel of sex offenders. By issuing an FTO, the sex offender is required to notify the authorities if he/she intends to travel abroad and then the authorities share that information with the police at the destination. If the police then have any information or evidence that the specific sex offender has intentions to commit an offence while abroad, they can prevent them from travelling or visiting that country (<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2008).

ECPAT issued a report (<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2008) that made the following recommendations for the UK government:

- Stronger bilateral co-operation relationships must be developed with relevant countries
- The development of joint investigation teams with other national law enforcement agencies must be created
- Foreign Travel Orders should be reviewed to determine their use and effectiveness to restrict travel for high-risk sex offenders
- The UK should formulate agreements with foreign governments in order to chaperone and deport convicted offenders back to the UK so that they can be placed on the Sex Offenders Register

2.12.1 South African law and legislation

The White Paper produced in 2001 (The sustainable tourism development and promotion of tourism in the Western Cape) suggests that one of the proposals is to manage the potentially negative effects that tourism can yield. The strategic objectives in response to this statement are the following:

- Partnerships need to be created in order to address sex tourism, substance abuse, exploitative violence and sex and other problems facing children, men and women on the streets

- The implementation of training to address the negative social impacts of tourism is required for a number of stakeholders such as the women in the industry, tourists and role players in the tourism industry
- Ongoing advocacy and lobbying is required on the rights, protection and needs of local communities, especially focusing on children
- The tourism industry must honour the constitutional rights of the country's commitment to protecting the rights of children and South Africa's citizens
- Harsh and stringent legislation exists in certain countries with regards to human trafficking of women and children. Such legislation should be implemented, executed and monitored in South Africa to help prevent abuse
- The fight to limit the spread of HIV/AIDS is a complementary and essential key in promoting a healthy tourism industry (White Paper, 2001)

The Films and Publications Act 65 was passed in 1996 (Higson-Smith and Richter, 2004: 147) in South Africa which makes the possession, production, importation and distribution of child pornography an offence in South Africa. In 1998, new legislation was passed which extended the coverage of the law to the internet.

South African legislation that deals with offences that are applicable to child sexual abuse is the Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957 (Gallinetti, 2004: 215). The Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957 is in place to amend and consolidate the laws relating to unlawful carnal intercourse, laws relating to brothels and other acts in relation thereto. A number of these offences are procurement and sexual offences with youths:

- Procurement

Procurement consists of any act by which a girl or woman is obtained to have unlawful carnal intercourse with a third person or become a prostitute. The victim can only be a female while the procurer can be a male or female. Sections 10, 11 and 12 deal with procurement while Section 9 provides that a guardian or parent of a child shall be found guilty of an offence if they permit, or attempt to procure a child to have unlawful carnal intercourse, to reside in or frequent a brothel, or to commit a moral or indecent act. The Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957 only covers the

abduction of a child or women for the purpose of unlawful carnal intercourse (Gallinetti, 2004: 215).

- Sexual offences with youths

Section 14 is used in order to prosecute offenders who engage in sexual intercourse with children under a particular age, even in those cases when the child has consented. This is more commonly referred to as statutory rape. The offence is committed when a male either attempts to, or has unlawful carnal intercourse with a girl under the age of sixteen. The offence is also committed if the male commits or attempts to commit an indecent or immoral act with either a girl or a boy under the age of 19 years. This offence also extends to a female perpetrator who engages in the same unlawful acts (Gallinetti, 2004: 216).

The only issue with Section 14 is that the perpetrator is not adequately identified. There is no mention as to whether the perpetrator can be a child or must be an adult. There is also a conflict between the different ages that are set for heterosexual and same sex relationships (Gallinetti, 2004: 216).

Kreston (2007: 40) found that there is no current law that South Africa has in place in order to address the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation. There are, nevertheless, statutory offences that can be applied to trafficking. South Africa is under obligation to protect child victims of trafficking under its existing international agreements. These laws which are, the Optional Protocol to the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children have both been ratified and signed by South Africa. There are also three pieces of pending legislation that have been created; two of these include trafficking in children. The current legislation does not specifically address trafficking in children but criminalises trafficking in persons, these being in the context of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual grooming. The sexual exploitation refers to prostitution and pornography.

Kreston (2007: 11) found that there are three types of legislation that can be looked at with regards to the trafficking of children:

1) Children's Act 38 of 2005

The Children's Act 38 of 2005 is in place to help provide for the administration of justice in the children's courts and holds detailed provisions for child abduction, trafficking and children that are in need of protection and care. The only shortcoming of the act is that there is no prevention provision and there are no recommendations for eliminating the causes, raising awareness strategies or providing education. The sanctions in the act allow for imprisonment which may not exceed 20 years, a fine, or a combination of both. Extra-territorial jurisdiction is also asserted over permanent residents or citizens who may commit an act outside of the country. Children who are victims of trafficking and do not come from South Africa are either sent back to their country of origin, kept in South Africa if it is not in their best interest to return home, or they can seek asylum under the Refugee Act 130 of 1998 (Kreston, 2007: 11). Chapter eighteen found within the Children's Act 38 of 2005 criminalises child trafficking (Gould and Fick, 2008: 88).

2) Sexual Offences Amendment Bill (B50B/2003) of 2006

The Sexual Offences Bill states that its clauses that deal with trafficking are only temporary provisions until other legislation has been passed. This bill sees trafficking as a crime, yet there is no specific sanction for violation of this crime. This means to say that the person held responsible for the trafficking of another, may only be sent to prison for a minimum sentence of three years. The victim who has been trafficked is not liable to stand trial for any criminal offence; yet there is no assistance for the reintegration of the victim or repatriation (Kreston, 2007: 12).

3) Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill

The Combating of Trafficking in Persons bill begins by identifying unemployment and poverty as the main causes of trafficking. This bill has a prevention component, which addresses educating and informing the persons at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. The bill calls for state action to help reduce the demand that fosters the exploitation of people for trafficking. The bill criminalises trafficking and includes circumstances such as debt bondage, the concealment or destruction of travel documentation

and identification papers. The Combating of Trafficking in Persons bill provides for monetary awards to the victim and there is a selection of victim services provided. These services include the protection and identification of victims, and special provision is made for child victims. The issue of repatriation is dealt with, as well as the legal status of the victim (Kreston, 2007: 14).

Gould and Fick found that there are several laws that exist which can aid in prosecuting the individuals involved in human trafficking in South Africa (Gould and Fick, 2008: 88).

Arnott and Macquene (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) found that the non government organization SWEAT fully supports the criminal sanctions that are held against adult perpetrators who engage in the commercial exploitation of young children. SWEAT actively contributes their expertise and knowledge towards this goal, and has been deeply concerned about the lack of service rendering and active intervention by organisations that have been established expressly to work with children. SWEAT has been engaging in task groups and forums where they have called upon organisations to intervene with non-judgemental services whereby the child sex workers can be counselled to enable them to exit the sex industry. SWEAT has also called for intervention by the Child Protection Unit, the Police and Social Services to seek out children who are at risk and who must be dealt with under the Children's Act 38 of 2005.

2.13 SEX EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Life orientation is an essential key in a learner's education. Life orientation which deals with sex education assists learners in understanding their choices, responsibilities and rights in life with regards to sexual issues. The majority of youth do not receive sex education at home due to a range of factors.

Ortner (2008) explained that life orientation is compulsory for all learners in all schools and must be passed in order to progress to the next grade. Life orientation provides learners with life skills to ensure that each learner leaves school as a competent member of society. This subject helps learners no matter how diverse their background is, and is in place to make learners aware of their rights and choices in life whatever their cultural backgrounds and beliefs.

Gadebe (<http://www.southafrica.info/about/education/curriculum>, 2005) explained that the new curriculum requires learners to do extensive writing and reading in all subjects. The new curriculum requires pupils to be aware of the moral, social, ethical and economic issues that face South Africans and citizens across the world.

The link which exists between the research problems and research objectives is that the sex tourism industry can have negative consequences on society; yet education can help prevent these negative aspects. The need to educate youth against the negative consequences that sex tourism can place upon them is echoed by statements given from the UNWTO, Hoose et al. (2000), Higson-Smith and Richter (2004) and Rao (2003).

Sex education is necessary for both learners and sex workers in that it helps the fight against AIDS and offers alternative options in life. Training staff in the tourism and hospitality industry helps to prevent abuse and deter child sex tourism (Beddoe, 2003: 204).

The White Paper produced in 2001 (The sustainable tourism development and promotion of tourism in the Western Cape) suggests that fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as the child sex tourism industry, enables South Africa to promote a healthy tourism industry.

2.14 LIFE ORIENTATION FOR LEARNERS

The definition of life orientation provided by the Western Cape Education Department (<http://www.curriculum.pgwc.gov.za>, 2004) is:

“Life orientation is the study of self in relation to others and to society. It applies a holistic approach. It is concerned with the personal, social, intellectual, emotional, spiritual, motor and physical growth and development of the learners, and the way which these dimensions are interrelated and expressed in life. This subject addresses knowledge, values, attitudes and skills about the self, the environment, responsible citizenship, a healthy and productive life, social engagement, recreation and physical activity, and career choices”.

The purpose of life orientation, according to the Western Cape Education Department (<http://www.curriculum.pgwc.gov.za>, 2004) is to provide learners with the skills to engage on psychological, personal, moral, spiritual, constitutional, neuro-cognitive, and cultural socio economic levels to help them respond to the demands that the world presents. Life orientation helps learners to respond to the challenges that are ahead of them and confront them.

Ferguson (<http://www.web.wits.ac.za>, 2008) suggests that life orientation is about growing good citizens that will buy into what it means to be law abiding and morally responsible citizens in South Africa.

Greathead (ed.) (1998: xii) found that the PPASA (The Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa) has been established since the 1930's and is a non-governmental organisation which was founded to provide training, education and services to the underserved communities. The PPASA has developed four specialised training and education programmes in order to provide essential training and education in reproductive and sexual health. The PPASA has been training teachers in sexuality and life skills education since 1994. Through the evaluation of this programme and feedback that has been received from learners and teachers, this programme has proven that this subject is a necessary addition to the school curriculum.

Greathead (ed) (1998: xii) also explains that the PPASA has developed a Peer Education Programme to help assist youth with problems and adolescent related needs. Peer educators help both in and out of school youth with peer pressure and educate them on reproductive and sexuality health. The Peer Education Programme also strives to enhance the youth's decision making skills and knowledge in areas of sexual responsibility and self esteem. The PPASA's philosophy is to enable South Africans irrespective of their ages, to make informed decisions regarding their reproductive health and give them access to health care services. Through life orientation, learners are being educated about the life skills that they require in order to make responsible decisions about their future and their sexuality.

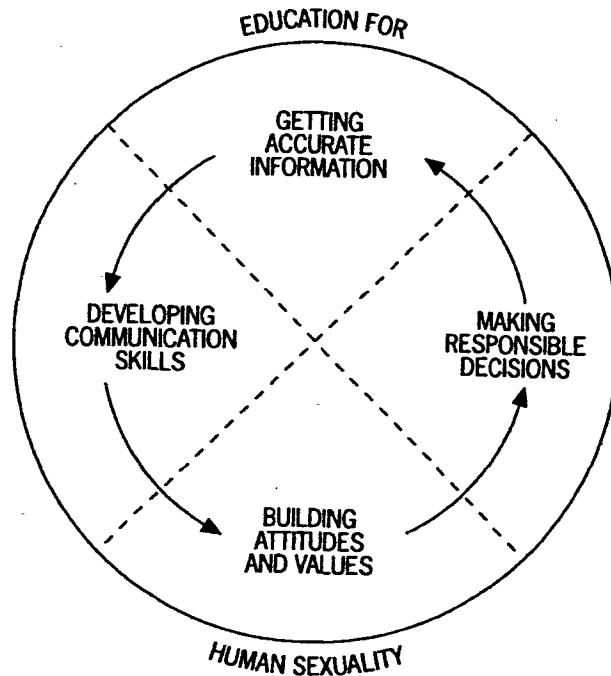
Educator facilitators have two main tasks. The first is to provide youth with the accumulated wisdom of the past and the second is to prepare the youth for an unknown future. When educating the present generation on responsible sexual behaviour, it is essential for the educator to include factual information, problem solving, negotiation skills, decision making skills and the

development of value clarification. It is necessary that sexuality education is not seen in isolation, but as an essential key in life skills training [Greathead (ed.) (1998: xiv)].

The following diagram depicts what information and life skills are taught in life orientation with regards to sex education.

Figure 2.5 Education for human sexuality

Source: Greathead (ed.) (1998: xvi)



The model (figure 2.5) depicts the areas that are being covered within the Department of Education.

Greathead (ed.) (1998: xiv) found that a number of common questions were recorded, and the grades in which they were frequently asked. Grades 8-11 frequently asked the question: Why do people become prostitutes? Grades 11 and 12 asked on a regular basis: Do prostitutes enjoy their work? In the manual Responsible Teenage Sexuality by PPASA for educator facilitators, the following information is provided to them:

- That prostitution is illegal in South Africa
- There are different types of prostitutes

- That prostitution is legal in certain countries, yet a licence and medical examination need to be obtained
- Child prostitution is on the rise in all countries and that certain families sell their children into prostitution in order to earn money for the family.

2.14.1 National Curriculum

The South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996 provides the basis for development (Department of Education, 2002:1) and curriculum transformation. The Constitution states that its aims are as follows:

- Establish a society which is based on democratic values, essential human rights and social justice; thereby healing the divisions of the past.
- Free the potential of each person and improve the quality of life for all citizens.
- In the family of nations, ensure the building of a democratic and united South Africa which is able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state
- Lay the building blocks for an open and democratic society in which government equally protects every citizen by law and is based on the will of the people

The curriculum and education have a significant role to play in helping to realise these aims. The outcomes envisaged by following this curriculum include that it will produce learners who are able to demonstrate a better understanding of problem solving and who understand that the world is a set of related systems where problems do not exist in isolation (Department of Education, 2002:1).

The developmental outcomes of the national curriculum envisage learners (Department of Education, 2002: 2) who are able to participate as responsible citizens in the life of global, national and local communities; as well as be aesthetically and culturally sensitive. Issues such as race, gender, disability, poverty, inequality, age and challenges such as HIV/AIDS shall be addressed as they can influence the way in which learners participate in their school career. Life orientation is in place to create an awareness of the relationship between human rights, social justice and a healthy environment. Through life orientation, learners are encouraged to develop an understanding and deeper knowledge of the rich diversity in South Africa with respect to the

religious, cultural and ethnic components that this diversity holds. The promotion of values is necessary for personal development as well as knowing that national South African identity is built on values that inspire learners to act in the interests of the rest of society (Department of Education, 2002: 2).

Life orientation enables learners to gain life skills that allow the learner to make informed decisions on health promotion, personal development and social development. The purpose of life orientation is to empower learners to make informed, accountable and morally responsible decisions regarding their environment and health by exercising their constitutional responsibilities and rights. The content in Life Orientation is guided by the personal challenges that learners may have to face in society (Department of Education, 2002: 4).

Health promotion helps to address issues such as safety, abuse, violence, environmental health and diseases, including HIV/AIDS and STD's (Department of Education, 2002: 5).

2.14.2 Grades 7-9

The learning outcome of health promotion is to enable learners to acquire skills to make informed decisions (Department of Education, 2002: 37) in regards to risky situations that they may encounter. Sensitive issues such as lifestyle choices with regards to sexuality are crucial for these age groups. In Grade 7 the learner should be equipped to:

- Describe strategies that help to live with diseases such as HIV/AIDS
- Evaluate actions that help to address environmental health problems
- Explain community norms, social pressures and personal feelings that are associated with sexuality
- Explain how to deal with sexism and gender stereotyping
- Investigate human rights
- Evaluates the media and other influences that may have an effect on personal lifestyle choices
- Explore strategies to enhance own self image and others through positive actions

In Grade 9 the learner should be equipped to:

- **Reflect and analyse on their own personal positive qualities**
- **Critically explore their own responsibilities and rights in interpersonal relationships**
- **Appropriately respond to their emotions when faced with challenging situations**
- **Reflect on their own behaviour when faced by a challenging personal interaction and then reflect on what they have learnt from it**
- **Debate issues with regards to personal choices and citizens rights**
- **Explore social relationships that occur in a variety of situations**
- **Evaluate resources in health services, health information and treatment options including HIV/AIDS**
- **Take an investigation into the social and personal factors that contribute to substance abuse and what rehabilitation options are available, including the suggestion of appropriate responses to substance abuse**

Life Orientation focuses on the diverse nature of human beings and enables learners to address changes during adolescence and puberty, personal safety, responsible sexual behaviour, substance abuse and risky adolescent behaviour. One of the key areas that life orientation addresses is personal well-being which is central to fulfilling one's potential and enables learners to engage efficiently in community life, society and interpersonal relationships. Personal well-being addresses issues and focuses on HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, diseases of lifestyle and sexuality (Department of Education, 2002: 10).

The three most essential learning outcomes (Department of Education, 2002: 12) that life orientation can achieve through these grades are as follows:

- **The learner is able to maintain and achieve personal well-being**
- **The learner is able to show an appreciation and understanding of the rights and values that support the Constitution so that they can practice being a responsible citizen**
- **The learner is able to make informed decisions and demonstrate self knowledge regarding career fields, career pathing and further studies.**

2.14.3 Grade 10-12

The Department of Education (2002: 14) explains that in Grade 10 the learner should be equipped to:

- **Apply a variety of strategies to enhance self-esteem and self awareness, while respecting and acknowledging the uniqueness of others and self.**
- **To make responsible decisions regarding lifestyle choices and sexuality in order to optimise one's own personal potential**
- **Describe power relations and power, and what effect they have on relationships among and between genders**
- **Identify environmental and social issues such as abuse**

The Department of Education (2002: 17) explains that in Grade 12 the learner should be equipped to:

- **Take the Bill of Rights into account and evaluate one's own position when dealing with human rights violations and discrimination**
- **Debate and analyse the role that media plays in a democratic society**
- **Investigate the matter of how unequal power relations between the sexes can influence well-being and health; by applying this understanding to cultural, social and work contexts**

The Department of Education (2002: 33) suggests that the learning outcomes that can be achieved through these grades are as follows:

- **The learner is able to identify stressors such as life crises, abuse and social pressure**
- **The learner is able to identify, develop and implement their own strategies**
- **The learner is able to identify various management techniques and coping mechanisms**
- **The learner is able to communicate with family, peers and friends with regards to various situations**
- **The learner is able to understand their rights in a relationship and make their own decisions regarding equality and their own body**

- The learner is able to understand their rights and responsibilities in sexual relationships
- With regards to lifestyle diseases, the learner is able to identify diseases, the contributing factors that cause these diseases; and learn more about the preventative steps that need to be taken in order to control these diseases

2.15 PERCEPTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

It is necessary to understand that individuals see, understand and react to certain issues in different ways. Each individual and culture abides by substantially different rules. Every individual has their own integrity, and a set of morals which they follow, all of which are influenced by what they have learned throughout their life. The researcher does not intend to disregard the fact that each individual has his/her own values, but it is important to realise that human beings are living in a rapidly varying world whereby, in order for change to be well managed, it is important for countries to come to a similar way of thinking. This is not to say that countries need to conform, but rather adapt their individual acts, policies and management systems, however they see fit, to enrich the lives of their citizens. The youth are so important to a nation, due to the fact that they are tomorrow's leaders, and can make crucial decisions and changes to a country's standing in the world. This is why education is so vital and can make that all-important difference when it comes to solving human conflicts and issues.

2.15.1 Human perception

Human perception is the process of understanding sensory information or attaining awareness. What a human perceives is a combination of interpretations that one has received, one's own culture and past experiences. Humans are not capable of understanding new information, without the intrinsic bias gained from their previous knowledge of similar information. A preconception of something can influence how a human perceives the world. In order to better understand how higher education students perceive issues such as sex tourism, the research will focus on culture as one of the underlying influences by which the youth determine or perceive their surroundings. (Wikipedia, 2009).

2.15.2 Defining culture

The term culture is still a misunderstood concept and can be a complex human phenomenon which is not fully comprehended. Most individuals view culture as a term associated with artefacts, music, food, dress, literature, art, material goods and the term is often used in place of the word 'society'. One of the earliest definitions provided on culture stated that culture was a complex whole which included morals, law, custom, knowledge, beliefs and the capabilities acquired by a member of society (Lemmer, EM., Meier, C., van Wyk, J.N., 2006: 15).

Culture is a set of learned patterns that can be shared within a group so that information can be utilised in order to create meaning. Culture cannot be seen as one single definition but rather as collection of interrelated and significant factors. These factors:

- Are created by people.
- Change continuously over time.
- Influence the way people feel, behave and think.
- Consists of material artefacts.
- Consist of unique non-verbal and verbal patterns of communication.
- Embrace a body of knowledge.
- Are creative, continuous and dynamic processes.
- Are processes of human and social interactions.
- Have their own systems of beliefs, values, attitudes and norms.
- Are learned and shared.

Lemmer et al. (2006: 16) suggest that culture can be both hidden from public view (implicit) and visible (explicit) to others. Explicit culture can refer to visible aspects such as dress, language and food. Implicit elements within culture are hidden and discreet, such as values, beliefs and attitudes.

2.15.3 Cultural diversity

Lemmer et al. (2006: 14) explain that factors such as colonisation, immigration, war and migration have contributed towards demographic shifts across the world. Human beings stemming from various backgrounds have settled in specific geographic areas over time, and this situation makes diversity archetypal in all societies. South Africa has a unique composition which makes it a multicultural society. Diversity is not only comprised of groups such as race, ethnicity, religion and language. The individuals that are found within each of these groups differ from one other in various ways, for example, within each race or ethnic group, different viewpoints are developed due to factors such as socioeconomic class, gender and geographic origins. Diversity constitutes any kind of multiplicity in humankind, and this also includes disability, sexual orientation, nationality, educational level, marital status, parental status, learning preferences and age.

George (2001: 134) points out that culture can affect various social groups in that it can determine the behaviour and motives which are seen as being acceptable or not. Therefore culture can determine how the higher education students perceive sex tourism or prostitution, and whether or not they see it as acceptable.

2.15.4 Macroculture and microculture

Lemmer et al. (2006: 17) suggest that a country which is culturally diverse consists of a macroculture. The macroculture is a dominant culture of the nation which is commonly shared by all. Only when the dominant culture is altered in ways that will reflect the diverse racial, language, religious and ethnic communities, will it be viewed as justifiable by all its members.

In addition to being part of a macroculture, individuals may belong to several microcultures, whose members share a belief in certain roles, values, rules and modes of behaviour. Micro- and macro- experiences help to shape people's views on the world and their interactions with other groups and individuals. Examples of microcultures which can influence an individual's attitude or moral values towards sexual behaviour include the following:

- **Gender**

The term gender describes femininity and masculinity with regards to the feelings, behaviour and thoughts that identify a person as female or male. There are many similarities which exist between females and males, however it is important to note that there are vast differences too, which need to be acknowledged and recognised.

- **Socioeconomic class**

Socioeconomic factors play an important role in influencing how an individual lives, thinks, acts and relates to others. George (2001: 135) suggests that social class can be determined by the education that an individual receives, this is one of the reasons why education is so important and can influence the way that individuals perceive others and live their own lives.

- **Family structure**

How an individual relates to sexual issues can be determined by their family background and the type of structure in which they were raised (Lemmer et al., 2006: 17).

2.15.5 Cultural factors influencing individual ideals and views

Lemmer et al. (2006: 20) found that there are various cultural factors that can influence an individual's view or opinion on a specific issue. These cultural factors include:

- **Socialisation**

Socialisation refers to the process whereby an individual acquires the language, values, knowledge and social skills needed to enable them to become an integrated member of society. Culture is strongly linked to the way in which children are raised.

- **Social values**

Social values are ideals or beliefs about how individuals should or should not behave in society. Social values are acquired from the culture and social system in which a human being grows up. Core values are those morals which are commonly and generally held by all individuals. However, values can differ between each and every culture and this can cause conflict if the particular values are not shared or understood.

- **World-view**

The term world-view refers to the manner in which a cultural group perceives events and people. Those who share similar social values, experiences and beliefs are likely to view reality in the same light or way. These cultural groups are also more inclined to develop similar ways of conceiving, learning, interpreting, recognising and reasoning. When individuals hold different world-views, it can lead to misunderstandings and conflict. When an individual fails to consider the world-views of other groups and individuals, it can lead to the assumption that everyone views reality in the same way and the foremost world-view is taken for granted (Lemmer et al, 2006: 20).

2.16 TRAINING OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY STAFF

Child sex tourism can be detrimental to a destinations image. The tourism sectors in various countries have initiated guidelines and declarations to aid in the prevention of the child sex tourism industry; however, there are still a number of issues with regards to the implementation of these guidelines. One of the largest problems in the tourism and hospitality industry is that the staff working in destinations where the child sex tourism industry is emerging or prevalent are not adequately trained (Beddoe, 2003: 204).

Beddoe (2003: 205) points out that one of the issues adding to this problem is that there is little or no opportunity provided for tourism and hospitality staff to meet with the community groups that work on child protection. The front office staff and tour guides are often approached by foreign tourists seeking information on where they would encounter young or underage prostitutes.

Often tourism and hospitality companies do not have policies in place that deal with issues such as child abuse, and, in that context, staff members may feel confused as to how they should deal with or act in such a situation. In a number of cases, the problem goes undetected or unreported as staff are trained to ensure customer satisfaction in order to encourage tourists to return to the establishment or attraction (Beddoe, 2003: 205).

The Code (Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism) originally began in the United States in 1998. As of 2005, The Code was adopted by South Africa. The main topic which was addressed was the targeted populations which were deemed vulnerable and the main insight addressed was to raise awareness through communities and mobilise peer groups (Tepelus, 2009: 1).

The Code provides the tourism industry with an operational tool which can combat and help prevent the child sex tourism industry (Tepelus, 2009: 1). The same sentiment is echoed through Beddoe's (2003) work where he maintains that the tourism and hospitality industry needs to take the initiative and help to deter the child sex tourism industry.

It is imperative that in order for the tourism and hospitality industry to overcome this problem, they build partnerships amongst the key role players in the tourism industry and those that are closely involved with the sex tourism industry. Local communities and government must also be included in order to create awareness. If the tourism industry, locals and government build awareness and initiate training programs then change can be brought to a destination (Beddoe, 2003: 205).

Once a company signs The Code, they commit themselves to ensuring that the implementation of the following six core measures is undertaken:

- 1) Describing in detail the corporate ethical policies whereby the child sex tourism industry is rejected
- 2) Training staff in travel destinations and the country of origin
- 3) The company needs to introduce clauses in their contracts with suppliers stating their mutual rejection of child sex tourism
- 4) Providing information to tourists through brochures, catalogues, internet, in flight videos and ticket slips
- 5) Providing information to local key role players in the destination such as the authorities, law enforcement, community leaders and customs officials
- 6) Producing an annual report on the implementation of the above five core measures (Tepelus, 2009: 1)

It is clear that The Code introduces measures for both the supply and demand side of tourism and encourages the building of partnerships throughout the tourism industry.

UNICEF reports that every year, over two million children fall victim to child trafficking, sex tourism and pornography. The Code encourages the private sector to raise awareness and cooperate with local communities in educating youth and training key role players. The Code has three partners which include the UNWTO, UNICEF and ECPAT. These three partners assist with the expansion and implementation of The Code due to their knowledge and expertise on sustainable tourism development and children's rights. The child sex tourism industry is a sensitive topic to which a positive approach needs to be adopted by the tourism industry, an approach which also benefits the local community (Tepelus, 2009: 2).

The main barriers that The Code faces with regards to achieving or creating the impact that they hope for are the following:

- There is not enough awareness within the tourism sector with regards to the child sex tourism industry
- It is difficult to address the child sex tourism industry as this topic is of a sensitive cultural and social nature
- There is a lack of trained tourism professionals that can address the topics of human trafficking and child sex tourism
- The criminal networks that are behind human trafficking hold powerful economic interests

In terms of training there have been over 2000 tourism students and tourism staff in Asia, Europe and North and Latin America that have been trained to help deter child sex tourism. Tourism companies do not often want to learn about the child sex tourism industry and they are afraid to be associated with it as the public may associate their brand with the industry (Tepelus, 2009:3).

On the opposite side of the scale Beddoe (2003) found that tourists do not want to travel to destinations that do not have policies or plans in place to prevent the child sex tourism industry, so it may be of the utmost importance that companies deal with the negative connotations that the destinations they promote may be associated with due to the child sex tourism industry.

Most tourists do not want to plan trips to destinations where child sex tourism is flaunted or tolerated by the government or the local tourism industry (Beddoe, 2003:205).

2.17 SUMMARY

This chapter focused on the components of the sex tourism industry. The relationship that exists between sex and tourism was examined. The child sex tourism industry and human trafficking were assessed as they are components of the sex tourism industry, and, in that context, it was imperative to see what is being done to prevent these two industries.

The education of youth and the training of tourism and hospitality staff was examined as they can help discourage the child sex tourism industry. Life orientation was examined which is a necessary component to the new curriculum that is being used in the education of learners. Life orientation is in place not only to provide essential life skills to the youth but also to educate them about the realities of people working and living on the streets. Through life orientation, the learners are educated on their rights and responsibilities as citizens of South Africa and that they do have choices. Cultural diversity was examined in order to determine how it affects the perceptions of higher education students.

The following chapter examines selected impacts of the sex tourism industry on South African tourism. The decriminalisation of the sex industry is examined and the steps the tourism industry would have to take in order to manage the sex tourism industry if it were to become legal, are assessed. The education which is being provided to sex workers is also examined.

CHAPTER 3

AN OVERVIEW OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY ON SOUTH AFRICAN TOURISM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines selected socio-cultural impacts that the sex tourism industry can place upon South African tourism and society. Socio-cultural impacts can place negative effects on society and it is significant to assess what impacts prostitution places on the South African tourism industry.

The research examines the implications that could arise if prostitution were to be decriminalised or legalised before the influx of tourists that will occur during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The South African tourism industry would need to implement management strategies to deal with the sex tourism industry if it were to become decriminalised or legal, so it is essential to examine what implications would arise, so that the government as well as the tourism industry can become better equipped to deal with such a situation.

This research examines what is currently being done to provide education to sex workers. If the sex work industry were to become decriminalised then the issue of health testing could become a key element in managing sex tourists and sex workers and, in that context, it is necessary to examine what government and non-government organisations are doing to provide sex education to sex workers. This chapter examines what is being done to enable sex workers to educate themselves so that they become empowered through self knowledge. Although prostitution is illegal, it is still vital that organisations reach out to sex workers. If the sex tourism industry were to become legalised or decriminalised and health testing became mandatory, then the tourism industry would have to work closely with NGO's in order to protect sex tourists as well as sex workers.

3.2 SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY

Cultural and social impacts of tourism are the means by which tourism is instrumental in causing changes in family relationships, moral conduct, value systems, safety levels, traditional

ceremonies, creative expressions, collective lifestyles and community organisations. They are impacts that affect people in the host community directly whether they have an indirect or direct association with tourists (Mathieson and Wall, 1992: 133).

One of the least desirable and most significant by-products of tourism is the effect that it can have on the moral standards of the host community (Archer, 1978: 129).

Alberts (2009: 15) points out that one of the tourism impacts on the cultural and social environment is sex tourism. The sex tourism industry is on the increase, although there are only a small number of substantiated figures available to prove this, results from qualitative research conducted at nightclubs report that sex workers point out that there is an increase in the demand by sex tourists.

Prostitution may not be caused by tourism; however tourism contributes to the proliferation of prostitution. The impact that this may have on society can be horrendous, particularly with the increase in occurrence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS (George, 2001:44)

Bennett (1995: 374) points out that prostitution and crime are not endemic in tourism; however they are strongly related to tourism. When an individual visits attractions and tourist destinations that are popular in South Africa, it is clear that there is a distinct relationship between sex and tourism, as prostitutes seek out hotel guests as their main targets. The social effect that prostitution can have on the family, individual and society is seen as a negative effect. With the arrival of HIV/AIDS, sex workers are at risk of contracting as well as spreading the disease. The general public has cried out against prostitution and a small number of groups have lobbied for its legalisation so that the industry can be better controlled. Tourism and prostitution support the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS (Keyser, 2002: 352).

Similarly, Keyser (2002: 350) points out that although tourism cannot be held responsible for prostitution it can help to sustain this societal problem. The relationship which exists between sex and tourism has become a growing concern internationally, whereby the UNWTO has started a programme to help highlight the relationship due to the increase in child sex tourism.

As Mathieson and Wall (2006: 244) suggest, it may not be a positive social position to take if a country bans prostitution as this may create further hardship for those sex workers involved in the sex tourism industry.

In regards to prostitution, an individual's values are not universally based but culturally. In Thailand, the sex tourism industry is tolerated whereas in South Africa it is seen as a societal problem (George, 2001: 44).

A number of the most noted socio-cultural impacts of tourism are prostitution and crime, nevertheless (Hashimoto, 2002: 224), points out that the sex tourism industry is a valuable source of foreign exchange for countries although its negative effects are associated with STD's and illegal drugs (Beech and Chadwick, 2006: 477).

The growth of the sex tourism industry has been referred to as one of the evils of tourism development. Mathieson and Wall (1992: 149) developed four hypotheses to help explain the increase in prostitution in any known tourist destinations:

- The tourism processes have created environments and locations which attract sex workers and their clients
- Tourism allows individuals to escape from normality, where they are anonymous and use their money to spend on activities that they may not normally use. These circumstances that tourists find themselves in whilst travelling allow for the expansion and survival of prostitution
- Tourism creates a variety of employment opportunities for women which will in turn increase their economic status. This can lead to their liberalisation which may lead to their involvement in prostitution as they seek to acquire or maintain new economic levels
- Tourism may be seen or used as a means for losing one's general morals

Mathieson and Wall (2006: 242) went on to add another two hypotheses:

- Certain destinations which are beautiful lead to the promotion and liberalisation of prostitution in the destination which in consequence develops the sex tourism industry

- Disadvantaged people with little or no economic opportunities are forced into sex work for mere survival and see tourists as opportune clientele

When comparing the works of Mathieson and Wall (1992) and Mathieson and Wall (2006), it is clear that no apparent relationship between sex and tourism was seen in 1992 whereas in the later work, they explain the complex relationships which exist between the commercial sex industry and tourism.

Sex tourism has increased the economic development of certain destinations. If the standard of living were increased, it is not clear whether the dependency on sex tourism would be reduced or whether the sex tourism industry would be maintained to fuel the growth of consumerism (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 243).

Mathieson and Wall (2006: 244) further suggest that there are a number of socio-cultural impacts that sex tourism has which include the following:

- The increase of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV/AIDS and the costs associated with education/training programmes and treatment for these STD's (Cohen, 1988c: 475)
- Denying individuals their human rights through the commercialisation of women, exploitation of children and forced prostitution. The sex tourism industry reaffirms and shapes gender roles. (Leheny, 1995: 381)
- The questioning of religious laws which prohibit prostitution (Hong 1985 cited in Hall 1992b:67)
- The involvement of young individuals in prostitution can have an effect on the traditional family structure (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244)
- The responses from local residents to tourists in the host destination due to sex tourism may discourage any repeat visits from the tourists (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244)

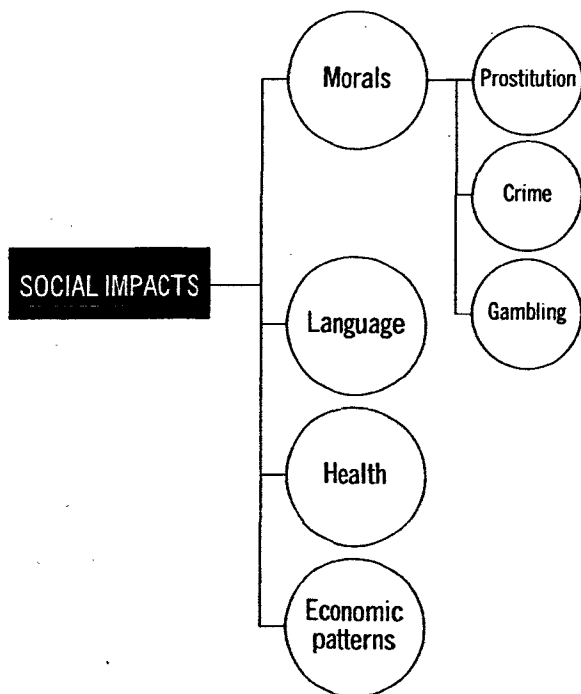
The above selected socio-cultural impacts are regarded as essential for this study which focuses on an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape as the youth will need to find ways to help counteract these impacts if the sex tourism industry were to become decriminalised or legalised. In order to accomplish this, higher

education students need to be made more aware and gain knowledge of the sex tourism industry in order to find preventative measures to lessen the impacts that the industry can have upon society.

Sex tourism can create social and psychological damage to a host community, so if a country were to weigh the economic gains of the sex tourism industry against these negative aspects it could be quite a difficult task and would require a political, social and emotional debate (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244).

One of the downsides to legalising or decriminalising prostitution is that it may lead to social disintegration as a result of disadvantaged individuals being persuaded to enter the sex tourism trade (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39).

Figure 3.1 Model depicting the social impacts of tourism (Source: Keyser, 2002: 350)



Tourism is a dominant agent of change, however all changes that occur in society cannot be linked to tourism (Keyser, 2002: 349).

3.3 POSSIBLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY

Ryan and Hall (2001: 138) argue that any objection raised against sex tourism is ultimately a resistance against tourism in general. The idea of a cheap holiday is part of the whole concept of cheap labour, cheap goods and cheap sex.

The majority of South Africans oppose any future possible developments in the sex tourism industry (<http://www.acdp.org.za>, 2001). When assessing the Cape Town City Council debate on sex tourism held on the 30th May 2001, clear evidence is shown that the African Christian Democratic Party is completely against any changes taking place within the sex tourism industry. The ACDP stated that sex work is morally indefensible and creates serious safety and social impacts for society. Prostitution is making the HIV/AIDS situation worse in all of the cities in South Africa. The ACDP also noted that prostitution is drawn into organised crime, gangs and has been the basis for distributing drugs in Cape Town. Poverty is seen as the leading cause of prostitution and unemployment issues need to be addressed. The ACDP council recognised that prostitution had become a matter of serious concern in Cape Town and that authorities were not taking the initiative to deal with it. The motion that the ACDP put forward was rejected, yet a number of the main objectives that they put forward was that the Cape Town City Council should dissociate its selves from any form of implied sex tourism or the sex tourism industry. This included the marketing of sex tourism by the city's tourism campaign. Their second motion was that the City Council of Cape Town should dissociate itself from attempts made to legalise prostitution or create red light districts (<http://www.acdp.org.za>, 2001).

In light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, much debate has arisen around the subject of decriminalising the sex work industry. Studies have shown that the demand for sexual services increases when large numbers of people gather together for any major event (Craggs et al. 2006: 7).

Opperman (1999) similarly suggests that mega-events, especially soccer, attract large numbers of tourists. Host cities experience an influx of prostitutes during mega-events.

An increasing number of cities (Carter, 2000: 151) across the world have adopted strategies to develop the economies of tourist consumption, to take advantage of increasingly cheap travel and to respond to their own declining industries. It is possible that as cities develop as tourist destinations, the provision of sexual services will increase.

The management of sex tourism and sex workers for the duration of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup is a controversial topic which has come to light within the media and the issue has sparked the need for an academic debate (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 34).

3.3.1 Decriminalising prostitution

In South Africa the relationship between tourism and sex is a reality which is not going to disappear just because certain individuals may be uncomfortable with the link due to their personal morals (Orlik, 2007:8).

Much debate has arisen concerning sex tourism, sex workers and their management in light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. It is essential that government together with NGO's and key role players in the tourism industry come up with a solution regarding both the possible decriminalisation of prostitution and the setting up of measures to prevent the child sex tourism industry. As the tourism industry grows, city managers, the general public, law enforcement agencies and tourism marketing organisations will need to find a way to deal with and manage the influx of sex workers (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 35).

The tourism and hospitality industries may lobby against the sex tourism industry if they feel that it would create a negative image. Lobbying involves the tourism and hospitality industry dealing with government officials and legislators to either defeat or promote regulation and legislation (Kotler et al. 2006: 593).

George (2001: 262) points out that the tourism and hospitality industry can be greatly affected by government policy and any changes made to the law, and the tourism industry may have to

influence government officials and politicians. The tourism and hospitality industry would need to do this in order to see what impacts the legalisation of the sex tourism industry could have upon their companies.

Internationally, governments have been rather unsuccessful in restricting prostitution. Even so, a number of these governments do have legislation and policies in place to serve, protect, regulate, obstruct or encourage the sex tourism industry. Legislation does not entirely protect women, where the decriminalisation of the sex work industry turns brothels, buyers and pimps into entrepreneurs (<http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643>, 2007).

The current legislation found in South Africa is known as the Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957. Up until the year 1957, the Sexual Offences Act did not see prostitution as illegal. Since 1988 the Sexual Offences Act has seen individuals who sell sex for remuneration as criminals (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 37).

The legalisation of prostitution has failed to protect sex workers in countries such as Australia, Germany and the Netherlands. It has also failed in curbing child sex tourism, controlling the sex tourism industry, preventing HIV/AIDS and trafficking of women and children from other countries (<http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643>, 2007).

During the period leading up to the World Cup of 2006 in Germany, one brothel owner said that sex and football belong together (Craggs et al. 2006: 6).

This same response is being expressed in South Africa as a number of politicians, NGO's and sex workers prepare for the mass of tourists during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup.

Bird and Ronaldson examined a poll which was conducted in 1998 (Wojcicki, 2003: 83-109) to determine the racial difference when it came to opposing the decriminalisation of the sex work industry. The results were as follows:

Blacks- 83 %

Whites- 70%

Asians- 73%

Coloureds- 73%

The reason that blacks were against the decriminalisation of prostitution was due to the fact that they said their indigenous cultures do not accept the sex industry or sex work. This poll produced interesting results as the majority of sex workers found in Cape Town are black women (Gould and Fick, 2008: 20).

A study was conducted (Bird and Donaldson, 2009: 35) whereby six key role players in Cape Town were identified and asked to participate in providing qualitative information regarding the sex worker industry. Their interviews covered three main domains:

- 1) An acknowledgement of the sex tourism industry
- 2) The possible increase of prostitutes entering Cape Town during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup
- 3) Their opinions regarding management strategies for the sex tourism industry for the upcoming 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup

All of the respondents, with the exception of one participant, agreed that the sex tourism industry in South Africa will increase in the time leading up to and during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The sex work industry has been criminalised for seventeen years; the Sexual Offences Act and other legislation have had little or no impact on the sex industry. In light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, South Africa should assess the current system of criminalisation in place and come up with suitable alternatives for managing the sex tourism industry. Key policy issues that need to be addressed when examining the decriminalisation of prostitution include managing the sex tourism industry, taxation, health and security services for sex workers and enabling sex workers to take advantage of their human rights and become regarded as business persons. Legalising or decriminalising the sex work industry would allow sex workers the confidence to speak up about child abuse and abuse that they themselves have endured (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39).

South Africa is planning a consultation session during 2009 whereby key role players and government will decide whether or not businesses in the sex work industry can operate. So far no national discussions or White Paper have been produced on the matter (De Boer, 2008: 3).

The majority of the key role players interviewed are in favour of legalising/decriminalising prostitution, however they identified possible negative consequences that may increase in the advent that sex work is decriminalised (Figure 3.2). The negative aspects of decriminalising or legalising prostitution is that child sex tourism, human trafficking, gang activities, drug trafficking, social collapse, violence, crime, abuse and the number of sex workers would definitely increase (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39).

The tourism industry would need to invest substantial amounts of money in control mechanisms within entertainment establishments and hotels if prostitution were to become legal and the country would need to improve law enforcement which would be an additional cost (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244). One of the most visible benefits that tourism offers is the direct employment in industries such as hotels and transportation, both of which would create employment if the sex tourism industry were to become legal (Kotler et. al, 2006: 727). There is one positive aspect to this situation and that is that there would be job creation for a number of South Africans, nevertheless Cape Town and other cities would need to weigh this against the potential negative consequences that the sex tourism industry could place upon society. An investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape is significant in that it reveals the perceptions that the youth have with regards to the sex tourism industry, as they would need to be able to deal with these potential negative consequences, if the sex tourism industry were to become decriminalised or legalised.

Figure 3.2 Opinions on legislative challenges (Source: Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 40)

Table 1 Summary of legislative challenges opinions

Key role player	Opinion on legislation	
	Criminalize/legalize/ decriminalize	Pro (a) and cons (b) of legalizing
City of Cape Town: Health Department	Decriminalize	(a) Direct access to sex workers; distribution of condoms; education on safe sex practices; establishment of non-judgmental clinics (b) Child prostitution; drugs; trafficking of women
City of Cape Town Tourism Department	Either legalize or decriminalize	(a) Create a safer environment for sex workers; protection of sex workers; management strategies such as operation hours; minimum wage; health access (b) Trafficking, child prostitution
City of Cape Town: Environment and Development Department	Legalize	(a) Taxing; more control over STDs; safer environment for sex workers; assist police in providing leads to where child prostitution and trafficking are occurring (b) Social collapse; unhappy residents; increase in the amount of sex workers
Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce (SWEAT)	Decriminalize	(a) Enable sex workers to access services; prevent the exploitation of women and men in the industry, to contain the spread of STDs; less reliant on services provided by persons involved in organized crime (b) None mentioned
Victoria & Alfred Waterfront Tourism Management	Legalize	(a) Taxing; health checks; improve stigma in generations to follow (b) Child prostitution; trafficking; violence/crimes such as robbery, abuse
Community Law Centre: University of Western Cape	Decriminalize	(a) Taxing; rights to prostitutes; mandatory health testing; direct information to police who can then manage crimes associated with prostitution better (b) Child prostitution; trafficking; social breakdown
Cape Town Routes Unlimited	Legalize	(a) Greater safety (health) and security for sex workers and clients; improve working conditions; small businesses to be established (b) Child prostitution
The City of Cape Town Metro Police Service	Criminalize	(a) None mentioned (b) Selling your body, takes out of your soul, it detracts from a person's being

When examining the table (Figure 3.2) it is evident that three of the participants in the study identified taxation as a positive outcome of the sex tourism industry being either decriminalised or legalised. One of the benefits of tourism is the government and local revenue which may be derived as a result of taxation on tourism businesses, hence the sex tourism industry could provide extra revenue (Kotler et. al, 2006: 727).

The planning of a red-light district in Cape Town is a possible way to manage prostitution and protect sex tourists. To suggest a specific area for a red-light district would raise arguments with regards to spatial issues around the specific location and would need the participation of sex workers, so that their attitudes on the establishment of such an area could be canvassed. An area set aside for the sex tourism industry would be easier to regulate. The control of, crimes such as muggings, drugs and robbery that is associated with sex work, would be facilitated and it would be easier for organisations such as SWEAT to establish services and clinics to help protect sex workers (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39).

Evidence has shown that there is a strong spatial relationship between the provision of commercialised sexual services and the provision of tourism services. The existence of urban prostitution and tourism services must question the idea of sex tourism being a separate, distinct and deviant activity. If one examines sex tourism from the viewpoint of tourism urbanisation, the availability of sexual services from a commercial perspective is just one of a number of ways in which sexuality has been integrated into the tourist and travel industries. The spatial organisation of sexual services has vast implications for the safety and health of prostitutes (Carter, 2000: 150).

The identification of a red-light district in Cape Town could be challenging as a number of residents would suffer from the NIMBY (Not in my backyard) phenomenon. The impact on family life and the feared decline in property prices would be a number of the concerns raised that would need to be addressed. Areas that have been identified for the sex work industry are already zoned for industrial use. If a district is designated for adult entertainment, then it must be conveniently located. Legislation needs to be implemented in such a way that the sex workers do not feel that their freedom of movement has been violated. (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 39).

Bird and Ronaldson (2009: 40) have noted that Cape Town is under resourced to implement a red-light district and South Africa should first take the step to decriminalise the sex work industry. If this does not happen, then migrant sex workers will fall vulnerable to abuse, and, by being forced to work deeper underground, they will be in even greater danger than before. These sex workers would also have little or no access to police, legal, health or social services.

Cape Town is not the only city in South Africa considering setting up a red-light district, the Durban city council met up with role players at the end of the month of July 2008 to formulate a plan of action, as well as to gain public comment with regards to decriminalising the sex tourism industry. By setting up these red light districts, the safety of soccer fans and cleaner access to prostitutes would be ensured. The city of Hamburg in Germany made exactly the same plans during the Soccer World Cup in 2006 and brought in extra prostitutes to satisfy soccer fans. The boom in the sex industry in Hamburg brought about an extra 4000 additional sex workers, yet a number of the sex workers say they were forced into the industry against their will. Prostitution was legalised in Germany in 2002, earning an estimated 14 billion euro's annually (De Boer, 2008: 3).

The sex tourism industry may have earned a substantial amount in Germany; however it has come with its negative implications. The sex work system has drawn sexual exploiters and due to this it is the destination of choice for human traffickers in Europe (<http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643>, 2007).

The Durban eThekweni municipality is considering setting up red light districts in the city's upmarket areas. This issue was sparked by a suggestion made by the former police commissioner Jackie Selebi, when he suggested that prostitution and public drinking be legalised during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The former police commissioner stated that by legalising prostitution, police officers would be free to deal with more pressing matters during the World Cup. The Durban eThekweni municipality has taken Jackie Selebi's words to heart and plans to establish 5-10 formalised red light districts. The municipality plans to execute several land use, entertainment and tourism node strategies whereby pubs, restaurants and entertainment venues would be regulated. Once these strategies have been implemented, only then will the eThekweni

municipality focus on all aspects of the sex work industry, from escorts to prostitutes. (De Boer, 2008: 3).

Bird and Ronaldson (2009:34) also commented on Jackie Selebi being the most vocal with regards to legalising prostitution, saying that the former South African Chief of Police commented on the fact that government would need to find a way of controlling and regulating prostitution as the number of sex workers would greatly increase in anticipation of the upcoming World Cup. Child and human rights organisations warn that the negative attributes associated with Jackie Selebi's calls are that the trafficking of children and women could increase. In contrast to this, other experts in the field suggest that the only way to counteract trafficking is to decriminalise prostitution and to proclaim anti-trafficking laws (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 34).

Durban's municipality could earn tax revenue from the formalisation of the sex industry whilst also creating safe entertainment zones for soccer fans. Moral and ethical issues have been raised and debates have taken place between religious groups, businesses, local residents and the sex industry. The idea is to mix the sex industry with bars, restaurants and nightclubs but the majority do not want such activities near their businesses, due to the fact that they see it as a way of using women and children as merchandise to cash in on the world cup, or they think that government will set a bad example for children. On the other hand, a number of individuals claim that this new development will create job opportunities for the unemployed and may help to legalise prostitution which will ensure a safer and healthier environment for sex workers (De Boer, 2008: 3).

Bird and Ronaldson (2009: 41) point out that the success of a red-light district relies mostly on the attitude to and compliance of sex workers with the proposal, on the part of sex workers. Yet there is still the issue that a number of sex workers may not conform to the idea of a red-light district, such as migrant sex workers, who do not meet the statutory requirements. Such people will end up operating outside the demarcated area.

Various strategies must be incorporated for the different sectors found in the sex industry and it is of extreme importance that not only are prostitutes involved in the decision making process, but

also that the support of the local community is gained. It is imperative that Cape Town gains the support and involvement of all the parties (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 42).

In order to better understand how other countries deal with prostitution during mega-events, Majendie and Blanchard (<http://www.women24.com>, 2008) found that China hoped to ensure that as a country, they were seen as portraying a clean image for visitors during the Beijing Olympics. For this reason, they provided strict guidelines and rules for businesses. Prostitution has been illegal in China since 1949 after the Communist Revolution banished this profession. The Chinese government asked entertainment venues to ensure that their staff dress tastefully and that they had to install windows in private rooms to make certain that there were measures in place to prevent prostitutes having the opportunity to entertain guests or customers. The Ministry of Public Security went on to decree that all entertainment venues had to install transparent partitions between their rooms so that the guest's entertainment area was visible to all. Sex workers stated that they looked forward to the end of the Olympic Games as business had never been as bad due to the preventive actions being taken against their profession.

Internationally, a number of cities have adopted strategies that will develop their economies to take advantage of increased tourist expenditure. This may arise as a way to take advantage of cheap travel or in order to compensate for the countries own declining industries. A number of European cities have adapted their tourism services to include the provision of sexual services to travellers in response to local pressures (Clift and Carter, 2000: 151).

While the legalisation of prostitution benefits the government and the sex work industry, as they enjoy the benefits of increased revenue; there is no proof that the legalisation of prostitution benefits the sex workers (<http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643>, 2007).

The government ultimately plays a role when it comes to supporting sex tourism and they need to take a stance whereby they are either for or against the sex tourism industry. Beech and Chadwick (2006: 53) point out that the Canberra tourism industry is providing tours which other organisations are making use of. These tours provide guided trips to brothels and take tourists to the video distribution establishments and sex supermarkets. The Canberra tourism industry have

capitalised on the sex industry and used it to their advantage. The government has recognised the role that the sex industry has within the tourism industry and supports it.

This is one way of capitalising on the sex tourism industry and this method would help create job opportunities; nevertheless the tourism industry would need to have management strategies in place to deal with the negative socio-cultural impacts that the sex tourism industry could have on society. That is why an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape is so essential as the youth are the individuals that may have to deal with the socio-cultural impacts if the sex tourism industry were to become decriminalised or legalised.

The Canberra tourism industry may have capitalised on the sex tourism industry, however since prostitution was made legal in the State of Victoria in Australia, more illegal brothels have been established. The adult entertainment industry has acknowledged that the illegal sex work industry has spun out of control. The State of Victoria has the highest rate of child sex tourism in Australia as a result of not managing the sex tourism industry with the correct strategies (<http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643>, 2007).

It should be pointed out that the decriminalization of prostitution in certain areas of Australia has been a success. This stems from the fact that decriminalization of prostitution is easier than legalising prostitution, as it helps to prevent abuse towards the sex workers from police and it avoids the regulations that may accompany the legalisation of prostitution (<http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643>, 2007).

During the research conducted by (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 42) they intended to investigate whether health testing should be made mandatory in an attempt to achieve a health city strategy. In South Africa it is illegal to force any individual to partake in an HIV/AIDS test, however it was pointed out that health tests would ultimately benefit the sex workers and help to prevent controversy during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup as it would aid in preventing an HIV/AIDS debacle in the international media. SWEAT argued that the strategy of forcing both the sex tourist and the sex worker to practice safe sex, should be adopted, and if either party refuses they should be fined and reported. SWEAT agrees that this strategy would empower the sex worker to

take a stand against abuse (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 42). The following table depicts the results from Bird and Ronaldson's interviews with key role players with regards to mandatory health testing and red-light districts (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Table: Opinions on red-light districts and mandatory health testing (Source: Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 41)

Table 2 Opinions on mandatory health testing and dedicated red-light districts

Key role player	Opinions on red-light districts	Opinions on mandatory health testing
City of Cape Town: Health Department	Anti-red-light district, as there will be those sex workers who will not conform and again there will be an illegal sector of sex workers	Pro-mandatory health testing as this allows the Health Department a direct line to sex workers
City of Cape Town Tourism Department	Anti-red-light district. Affects the property prices of the area, geographic location problematic	Pro-mandatory health testing to have more control STDs and HIV/AIDS
City of Cape Town: Environment and Development Department	A red light district is not a bad suggestion, but one would need to find out from the NGO that represents sex workers what the best option is-you need different strategies to manage the different levels of the sex industry	Pro-mandatory health testing
Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce (SWEAT)	Anti-red-light districts stating safety, saturation, convenience, stigma, compliance are reasons and as a result these sex workers will continue to work outside of these zones	Against mandatory health testing, saying that it places all the responsibility on the sex worker to make sure safe sex is practiced
Victoria & Alfred Waterfront: Tourism Management	Anti-red-light district as there will be difficulties in finding a geographical location that everyone agrees on. Mentions a different management strategy-the idea of permit system	Pro-mandatory health testing
Community Law Centre: University of Western Cape	Anti-red-light district stating that there are better ways to manage sex workers	One cannot force any in this country to participate in any form of health testing
Cape Town Routes Unlimited	Not the best way to manage prostitution and sex tourism	Pro-mandatory health testing
The City of Cape Town Metro Police Service	Red-light districts make policing easier. But no-one wants an official district in their area; property values decrease	Pro-mandatory health testing saying that sex workers want to be seen as service providers so their product needs to be of a certain standard

South Africa and Cape Town have been placed on an alert for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, as the country is being seen as a child sex tourism destination. This statement comes to light as Cape Town is increasingly being seen as a sex tourism destination and has been warned that an event such as the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup can have negative social consequences. Sex workers are preparing for the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup and South Africa needs to find ways to limit the harmful consequences of sex tourism, specifically child sex tourism. There will never be any grey areas when it comes to child sex tourism; it is just not acceptable (www.proudlysouthafrican.co.za, 2007).

Cape Town Tourism has forged strong partnerships (www.travelwires.com, 2009) with industry bodies such as SAACI, FEDHASA and SATSA in a joint initiative to fight child sex tourism. Cape Town Tourism has committed themselves to the following practical actions:

- To adopt The Code, where thereafter CTT will develop a written company policy for CTT (The Code being an international code of conduct which is created for the tourism and hospitality industry, in order to fight and help prevent child sex tourism)
- To work together with tourism partners and members to create an ethical policy which incorporates practical guidelines with regards to sex tourism, this policy will particularly focus on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and women
- To train and educate the staff working at CTT on the Code of Conduct and the ethical policy, as well encouraging members to take the same action
- To incorporate these principles into CTT's code of good practice and membership criteria
- To incorporate these principles into the CTT Membership Safety Forum and Safety Plan with specific reactive and proactive programmes; and build up initiatives with other relevant organisations, police and social authorities
- To provide tourists with information in the CTT visitor safety pamphlets, visitor collateral, network of 20 VICs and website
- To develop and coordinate awareness campaigns in partnership with local and international stakeholders
- To incorporate the principles into the 2010 visitor and planning strategy
- To report to stakeholders on progress and jointly monitor the results from such an initiative

South Africa needs to incorporate initiatives such as The Code of Conduct and other similar policies, if as a promising country, they are going to stand up and fight child sex tourism. South Africa is set to become a magnet for paedophiles (www.travelwires.com, 2009) when they host the FIFA Soccer World Cup in 2010. Thousands of children in poor countries fall prey to sex offenders every year. Africa has been seen as the new Thailand where the high levels of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment provide fertile ground for the child sex tourism industry to flourish. The SAPS has not identified child sex tourism as a potential threat during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, however prevention is better than cure and that is why it is so vital that South Africa adopts The Code of Conduct. When adopting The Code, a country agrees to train tourism and hospitality staff in helping to prevent the exploitation of children and to spot potential dangers (www.travelwires.com, 2009).

During the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, the policing of both illegal and legal sex work will need to take place and the easing of laws during the mega-event may lead to long term consequences such as the police seeing their authority being undermined. The current law is seen as insufficient for South Africa to adequately police the sex work industry. South Africa has one of the most liberal constitutions in which a management strategy for sex tourists and sex workers is absent. Cape Town city managers must see the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup as an opportunity whereby a focus on the integration of tourism and the urban economy must be a part of the planning structure and urban management of the city (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 45).

Gould and Fick (<http://www.iss.co.za>, 2008) point out that if the sex work industry is decriminalised, the government will have more power to regulate the industry through the same labour legislation that governs other sectors of the economy. Through the decriminalisation of the sex industry, brothel owners and the police will have no room to exploit or abuse sex workers.

A selected number of positive and negative impacts that the sex tourism industry may have on the tourism industry as well as society have been examined, nevertheless if the sex tourism industry were to become legal and South Africa capitalised on the sex tourism industry; destination marketers would need to do damage control in terms of the negative consequences that could occur such as child sex tourism or an increase in sex tourists contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

Destination marketers would need to change the perceptions of the area or destination that they are marketing which can be difficult if negative images have been created in the media of the tourist generating countries. Destination marketers would need to apply careful techniques with regards to public relations. They would also need the assistance and support of tourism stakeholders, police and the local community within the destination. Any marketing department found within a tourism and hospitality company needs to promote safety and security for the tourists that are using their services (George, 2001: 44).

Public relations within a tourism and hospitality company has a key role to play when developing support and understanding for a particular event or cause, such as a new tourism offering (George, 2001: 260) or niche market, such as sex tourism, if it were to become legal.

An interview was conducted by the researcher with (van Wyk, 2009) who has been working in the tourism industry for seven years and is the manager of a well known and established tourism and hospitality company in Cape Town. The interviewee provided information on tourism management strategies for the sex tourism industry if it were to become legal. The tourism establishment and the company for which the interviewee works, does not currently have in-house training for tourism and hospitality staff to deal with any situation in which a guest requests the services of a sex worker. The company would implement in-house training so that if a sex tourist were to request the services of a sex worker, the staff would know how to deal with such a situation and report any untoward behaviour. The tourism establishment as well as other branches within the company have received such requests for sex workers in the past. Miss. van Wyk suggested that if the sex tourism industry were to become legal, then the tourism establishment would warn sex tourists about sexually transmitted diseases, though this might be difficult when you cannot identify sex tourists individually as they cannot be stereotyped. The interviewee suggested that control mechanisms and extra security would need to be implemented in order to avoid creating a negative image or specific image, such as the one Thailand has created. Health testing would need to be made mandatory for both sex tourists and sex workers and the interviewee suggested that if businesses such as brothels were to become registered then they could insist on health tests for their sex workers. By achieving this, the businesses could

advertise as being HIV/AIDS free and the tourism establishment would then consider utilising their services for guests if the sex tourism industry were to become legal and guests requested such a service. The interviewee agreed that sex education for both the youth and sex workers is essential as it could aid in the prevention of youth becoming involved in the sex tourism industry and decrease the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The interviewee mentioned that the taxation of the sex tourism industry would be a positive step for the economy (van Wyk, 2009).

3.4 SEX EDUCATION FOR SEX WORKERS

Non-governmental organisations working with prostitutes in South Africa have found that dealing with the limited sex education that has been provided to sex workers is a fundamental aspect when addressing marginalised groups such as sex workers (Alexander, 2002:14).

SWEAT (Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce) is a non-profit organisation working in Cape Town which enables sex workers to understand their rights and has developed outreach programmes to teach sex workers about sex education and health. SWEAT has a team of seven who work on three programmes that SWEAT has developed which focus on advocacy, outreach and research. Since 1992, SWEAT has also focused on reaching sex workers on a national level to engage in discussions on issues relating to legal reform and health (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006).

SWEAT's vision and mission (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) are as follows:

Their vision is to create a respected and legitimate sex work industry where empowered, informed, safe sex workers are able to make decisions about their career options and working lives.

Their mission is to target adult sex workers through the following:

- Lobbying and Advocacy.
- Work and life skills training.
- Service providers that offer training.

Arnott and Macquene (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) point out that the only Non Government Organisation which focuses solely on sex workers in South Africa is SWEAT. The recently established Sswehso (Swartland Sex Workers Education Health and Safety Organisation) is a new organisation which has similar objectives and aims and provides services to sex workers in the Swartland area. There are other NGO's that incorporate health based interventions and work with sex workers such as PPASA (Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa) and RHRU (Reproductive Health Research Unit). There are a number of peer education programmes which have enabled sex workers to be trained to work with other sex workers around safety and health issues; thereby empowering the sex workers to educate and protect themselves. These sex worker projects are involved mostly with outdoor sex workers. In the corporate sector, a number of mining companies have recognised the need to extend interventions to sex workers and have introduced health education programmes to their workers. There are currently no sex worker led organisations in South Africa (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006).

3.4.1 Work programmes

The three work programmes that SWEAT has developed (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) focus on research, training and support services, as well as on lobbying and advocacy.

- The training and support services programme

The training and support services programme focuses on interventions that concentrate on the direct safety and health needs of sex workers as well as targeting sex workers as a group with workshops dealing with general health, life-skills and safer sex. SWEAT has developed customised safer sex educational materials for male and female sex workers and the organisation produces a newsletter every second month that they distribute to sex workers. The outreach approach allows for work that tackles social and legal issues jointly, and fosters good working relations. This direct contact informs the organisations intervention strategies including their lobbying and advocacy work. The training and support services programme also includes supporting the development of a sex worker, and providing training to service providers with a focus on primary health care providers and the nationwide networking with sex work projects.

- The advocacy and lobbying programme

During the past three years, the advocacy and lobbying programme has developed considerably and has established SWEAT as a knowledgeable and credible organisation that helps to provide input for the legislative reform processes on a local and national government level. SWEAT has strived to utilise the media in order to influence political and public attitudes towards sex work and to raise public awareness. The advocacy and lobbying programme works in close contact with sex workers locally, particularly with regards to the infringement of legal rights, and enables and encourages a number of sex workers to take their cases forward in order to make an impact on, and help to change, the current laws.

- The research programme

The research programme began in 2003 to address the need for a useful and credible research base that would serve the interests of sex workers. The programme has helped to improve the effectiveness of SWEAT's interventions and provides factual information to support their work around human and health rights (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006).

Prostitutes do not only have abuse to fear, but the dreaded and incurable HIV/AIDS pandemic is a threat to all of those who work in the sex industry. It is clear that only a small number of sex workers have access to health care and, in consequence, are not treated for a number of infections or diseases that they may pick up from locals or tourists. That is why these programmes that SWEAT offer are of such importance.

The training and support services programme (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) is in place in order to address sexual health issues:

- Sexually transmitted infections- The programme explains the ways in which STI's are transmitted, the signs that are associated with contracting STI'S and how to rid yourself of an STI.
- HIV/AIDS- The programme explains what HIV is, how it is contracted, how to tell if someone has AIDS and how to protect yourself from the disease

- Safer sex and contraception- The programme not only explains what male and female condoms are, but also explains the use of other contraceptives, such as the pill, which is available at no cost at the SWEAT main office

The programme also produces tips on how to stay safe on the streets and indoors with regards to clients and what to do in the case of an emergency.

The advocacy and lobbying programme deals with human rights issues and has developed a handbook for sex workers which is known as the Workwise handbook. It gives tips on rights and responsibilities, and is available at SWEAT. Sex workers come into contact with the law quite often so it is essential that they know what to do if they get arrested and what their rights are (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006). The following are a number of the issues that the programme deals with:

- Community and public nuisance complaints

The programme explains how police often arrest sex workers when they are accused of causing a public nuisance. Sex work is seen as a low priority crime and police will usually not target sex workers if there are other crimes to solve and, in that context, they will normally just ask the sex worker to stop what they are doing (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006). A number of the common complaints that the community make against sex workers are:

- Littering by throwing used condoms on the floor
- Defecating and urinating in public places
- Public indecency by wearing skimpy clothing
- Loitering by standing around for long periods of time

It can be difficult for sex workers, as one complaint that could consistently be made against one individual, may well lead to all sex workers in the area being arrested.

- Arrest procedures

The Constitution states that everyone has rights (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) and a number of these rights relate to how a person should be treated if they are arrested:

1. You have a right to be visited while you are in jail,
2. You have a right to be held in decent conditions,
3. You have a right not to be forced to make a confession,
4. You have a right to remain silent,
5. You have a right to be told what you are being arrested for,
6. You have a right to an attorney,
7. You have a right to appear in court within 48 hours of being arrested

- Complaints against the police

It is imperative that if a sex worker is mistreated by the police, that they lay a charge against that officer. The first step is to inform the Station Commander and if the Station Commander refuses to accept the complaint, then the sex worker must contact the Independent Complaints Directorate. The sex worker must keep a record of the police officers name, the date and time of the incident, where the police station is situated that refused to accept their complaint and the names of any witnesses that may have seen the incident (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006).

Bird and Ronaldson (2009: 43) have pointed out that in order for the sex tourism industry to be legalised, the police would still have to ensure that sex workers are working within the parameters that have been set for the sex work industry. The prostitutes working on the streets have reported that police have raped and abused them, and on certain streets sex workers have been expected to entertain the police so that the pimps and brothel owners do not receive fines or get arrested.

As a long term management solution, it is argued that the state will achieve more through concentrating on the health needs of sex workers than to invest resources in criminalising sex workers by prosecuting and policing the prostitutes (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 43).

The South African Law Commission (2002) disagrees with statements that the sex work industry is being harassed by police as they claim that the sex work industry is already decriminalised in the sense that the police do not interfere with the prostitutes unless there have been complaints made against them by the public.

The tourism industry has identified hotspots where prostitutes conduct business and a number of these private tourism businesses may have their own policing strategies. The V & A Waterfront does not currently have a management strategy in place which prevents prostitutes from conducting their business on the premises. They have surveillance cameras in place which are used to identify potential sex workers, whereby a security guard is sent down to encourage the sex worker to leave the premises (Bird and Ronaldson, 2009: 44).

The situation above is essential for the study, an investigation into higher education students' perceptions of the sex tourism industry in the Western Cape as the future tourism students would need to have knowledge of new control mechanisms for both sex tourists and sex workers if the sex tourism industry were to become decriminalised or legalised.

- Legal aid and going to court

The sex worker, if fined or arrested, can either pay the fine or go to court. When a sex worker goes to court, they can apply for legal aid which is made available at each Magistrates Court. Legal Aid is free and allows the sex worker the right to a lawyer (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006).

On the 21st April 2009, the Western Cape High Court ruled against the Cape Town municipal police from arresting sex workers. A number of the prostitutes that are arrested do not get prosecuted. A consequence of this is that, the police force have been told only to arrest sex workers that must face prosecution. The city of Cape Town has been accused of encouraging an

industry that is linked to HIV/AIDS transmission, abuse of women and human trafficking (SAPA, 2009:6).

- Human rights

According to the internet site (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) there are certain rights that apply to each South African citizen and cannot be taken away, which are:

- 1 the right to freedom,
- 2 the right to dignity,
- 3 the right to equality,
- 4 the right to privacy,
- 5 the right to security of the person,
- 6 the right to freedom of trade, profession and occupation

The sex workers human rights need to be respected and in a court of law, sex workers find it difficult to defend themselves.

Arnott and Macquene (<http://www.sweat.org.za>, 2006) found that there is another programme called the Grassroots Development which SWEAT has developed. This programme has the following aims:

- Run workshops aimed at sex workers to educate them on safety and health issues including a life skills component
- Mobilise and organise sex workers to be open about their concerns and become involved with issues which relate to working and health conditions
- Provide training to other service providers

3.5 SUMMARY

The chapter examined the socio-cultural impacts that the sex tourism industry can have upon South African society; these selected impacts can have negative consequences such as HIV/AIDS, forced prostitution by means of human trafficking and a change in the family structure.

The chapter explained what could occur if the sex tourism industry were to be legalised or decriminalised and set out the negative and positive effects that the sex tourism industry could have in South Africa, especially Cape Town. The chapter examined the pros and the cons of decriminalising/legalising prostitution, health strategies and red-light districts. Certain countries have taken steps to either decriminalise or legalise the sex tourism industry and an examination of the impacts that these moves have had in those countries is mentioned in order to better understand both the negative effects, such as an increase in child sex tourism, and the positive effects, such as increased revenue.

The chapter examined the provision of sex education to sex workers and what non-governmental organisations are doing to enable sex workers to educate themselves so that they become empowered through self knowledge. Although prostitution is illegal, it is still imperative that organisations such as SWEAT reach out to sex workers so that they are not exploited and that their voices can be heard.

The following chapter examines the research methodology which describes in more detail, the theoretical overview of the literature search, the empirical survey and the statistical analysis used to obtain the information pertinent to the research. The methods and measures utilised to attain the information necessary for the successful completion of a thorough literature search are also examined. The empirical survey, more commonly known as data collection, is an essential step to ensuring that the researcher is supporting what information has been gathered in the literature review.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: A BRIEF THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Welman, C., Kruger, F., Mitchell, B (2005: 2) suggest that the main purpose of research methodology is to explain the process and nature of research. Research is conducted so that answers can be found for specific research problems. Research involves acquiring scientific knowledge by way of various procedures and objective methods. The term objective indicates that these procedures and methods do not rely on opinions or personal feelings, and that specific methods are utilised at each stage of the research process in order to obtain a more objective view on the issue or matter. Research methodology explains and considers the logic behind research techniques and methods. Proper and accurate scientific research and the methodology applied are significant to the success of a research project.

In the preceding chapters the theoretical framework was discussed by focusing on underpinnings relating to the research topic. The chapter is divided into sub-sections, that have already been dealt with briefly in Chapter one. These sub-sections are: the literature search, the empirical survey, statistical analysis, interpretation of findings, and articulation of findings. A number of recommendations can be made in light of these findings. Finally the problem that has been identified and described, can be addressed, reduced or eliminated completely. The last mentioned actions and the recommendations represent additions by the researcher to the existing body of knowledge on the research topic.

The aim of this chapter is to describe the process of the empirical investigation in this research project. In this chapter a theoretical overview of the research process is explained in more detail.

4.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Welman et al. (2005: 13) point out that it is necessary to identify a research problem before commencing on the literature review. Through the identification of a research problem, the researcher is then able to set research questions.

Welman et al. (2005: 38) suggests that in academic research, the way to identify a research problem is acquired easily through conducting a literature search. It is necessary for a prospective researcher to accustom themselves with previous research in order to obtain more knowledge on a specific topic before embarking on such research. When researchers are compiling a literature review of research findings on a particular subject, researchers tend to become aware of gaps or inconsistencies that may perhaps justify a further investigation into the matter. If a literature review is seen as an evident addition to the greater body of knowledge, then this may persuade other researchers to investigate the particular topic as well. A literature search is important for a number of reasons:

- When reviewing related literature, background information and important facts are provided to the researcher about the subject that is being studied.
- A literature review enables the researcher to steer clear of duplicating earlier research.
- When previous studies on the subject have been conducted, the information obtained through the review helps the researcher to see aspects of the problem that have either not been explored or investigated before.
- A literature search can help the researcher to develop various sections of the study.
- An insight can be obtained in regards to the problems and weaknesses of previous studies.
- The researcher can obtain ideas on how to continue with the literature review.
- In exploratory and relational studies, the literature review provides a researcher with a foundation in order to determine measurement, types of relationships and variable relationships.
- The conclusions and findings of previous studies can be examined which the researcher can then relate to his own conclusions and findings.
- A literature review often helps to provide motivation (Welman et al, 2005: 38).

A literature review is undertaken by the researcher to inform and educate him or herself about the existing literature on the research topic.

Hague and Jackson (1998: 24) explain that desk research is the procedure of accessing secondary research data.

Cant, M., Gerber-Nel, C., Nel, D., Kotzé, T (2006: 66) explain that secondary data is data that was compiled or gathered for other research purposes, however a researcher can utilise secondary data to resolve existing research problems. The researcher must analyse secondary data to determine whether the existing information fits with the specific research problem. In order to evaluate the secondary data, the researcher needs to be aware of the limitations and advantages that existing data bears. The advantages of secondary data are as follows:

- The availability of secondary data is easily accessible.
- Secondary data can be collected faster than primary data.
- Secondary data can be collected with less effort and can cost the researcher less than primary data.
- Secondary data helps to enhance the collection of primary data.
- Secondary data tends to be more accurate than primary data.

Cant et al. (2006: 67) explain further that the limitations of secondary data are as follows:

- The research from which the secondary data was obtained is not intended to meet the required needs of the researcher.
- The secondary data may not be applicable to the population that is utilised in the research.
- Secondary data can become outdated fairly quickly.
- Secondary data may be inadequate or inaccurate.

A literature review is undertaken by the researcher to inform and educate him or herself about the existing literature on the research topic.

Hague and Jackson (1998: 24) explain that desk research is the procedure of accessing secondary research data.

Cant, M., Gerber-Nel, C., Nel, D., Kotzé, T (2006: 66) explain that secondary data is data that was compiled or gathered for other research purposes, however a researcher can utilise secondary data to resolve existing research problems. The researcher must analyse secondary data to determine whether the existing information fits with the specific research problem. In order to evaluate the secondary data, the researcher needs to be aware of the limitations and advantages that existing data bears. The advantages of secondary data are as follows:

- The availability of secondary data is easily accessible.
- Secondary data can be collected faster than primary data.
- Secondary data can be collected with less effort and can cost the researcher less than primary data.
- Secondary data helps to enhance the collection of primary data.
- Secondary data tends to be more accurate than primary data.

Cant et al. (2006: 67) explain further that the limitations of secondary data are as follows:

- The research from which the secondary data was obtained is not intended to meet the required needs of the researcher.
- The secondary data may not be applicable to the population that is utilised in the research.
- Secondary data can become outdated fairly quickly.
- Secondary data may be inadequate or inaccurate.

Cant et al. (2006: 69) point out that there are five basic steps for searching secondary data sources:

- Step 1: The researcher must recognise what is already known about the particular research topic and what information is needed to learn more about the topic.
- Step 2: The researcher must develop a list of key names and terms.
- Step 3: The researcher must begin by using several secondary data sources. The researcher can consult the Internet, books, journals etc.
- Step 4: The theory or literature that is compiled through consulting the secondary data sources must be evaluated in order to establish its relevance to the study.
- Step 5: The researcher must approach experts in the field if the secondary data compiled was insufficient.

Welman et al. (2005: 41) found that there are three categories of literature sources utilised in order to gain an insight and understanding of previous research. These are: primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

- 1) Primary literature sources- Primary sources include published sources such as planning documents, central and local government publications and reports.
 - 2) Secondary literature sources- These sources include journals and books and are easier to locate due to the fact that they are aimed at a wider audience.
 - 3) Tertiary literature sources- These sources are intended to help a researcher locate primary and secondary literature or to begin a topic. These tertiary sources include abstracts, indexes, bibliographies and encyclopaedias.
- To complete the literature search, the researcher conducts desk research. This involves a study of relevant books, journal articles, academic papers, official reports, government policy, such as legislation and subordinate legislation, minutes of meetings, official publications and other policy documents, newspaper articles, unpublished research and other applicable published and unpublished material (Ferreira, CPUT: 2005:2).

- For the purposes of this study, the researcher used secondary data collection as the framework from which the literature review could be undertaken. A study was conducted of available data relating to sex tourism which included:
 - Defining sex tourism.
 - The relationship between sex and tourism.
 - Components of sex tourism which included human trafficking and child sex tourism.
 - Training of tourism and hospitality staff.
 - Selected socio-cultural impacts of sex tourism.
 - Decriminalising or legalising prostitution in light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup.
 - Sex education and life orientation.

These topics were investigated in order to determine the relevance and usefulness of such information for the purpose of conducting such a research project. Various forms of literature were extracted from books compiled by different authors, which gave much insight into sex tourism and the practices surrounding it such as the interrelationship between sex and tourism, human trafficking, child sex tourism, sex education, the selected socio-cultural impacts and 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup.

- Articles in newspapers and journals were consulted so that topics for investigation and further research could be identified. Unpublished and published materials from internet sources were examined to broaden the scope of the research topic under investigation. During the months of June and July in 2008, there were various television programmes featuring issues such as sex tourism, sexual abuse and trafficking of men, women and children for sex work. These television programmes were broadcast on Carte Blanche, Special Assignment and Fokus and gave much insight into what the current situation in South Africa is with regards to sex tourism.
- The researcher made contact with SWEAT (Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce) who were able to provide relevant information concerning the work that the social workers and the team undertake. All of their resources are available on their website and at the resource centre located at the main office in Salt River. SWEAT's

resources were able to give the researcher the most current information with regards to sex work in Cape Town.

- The relevance and the availability of the data obtained by the researcher for the purpose of the literature review is an important aspect to any research. The researcher found the data easily accessible, however the availability of South African books pertaining specifically to the issue of sex tourism in Cape Town were difficult to find as some were out of print. The researcher found that the book “Selling sex in Cape Town” by Gould and Fick was useful in providing relevant research material in regards to Cape Town’s sex work industry. Five journals were consulted which provided information pertinent to the study:
 - Journal of Business and Management Dynamics.
 - Journal of Urban Forum.
 - Journal of Sustainable Tourism.
 - Journal of Contemporary African Studies.
 - International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management.

- The researcher consulted the libraries and searched through their sources, but these only came up with overseas articles and documents on the matter in question. The work provided by McKercher and Bauer was the only research material to point out the role that tourism plays as a facilitator in the sex tourism industry. This could have caused a problem as there was little research that has assessed the role that tourism plays as a facilitator, in spite of the fact that this information is necessary to better understand sex tourism as a whole. Many studies and documentation on the current situation in South Africa could be found on the World Wide Web. This was helpful in providing the researcher with the necessary information to conduct the study.

- Personal interviews were conducted with experts in the field such as the Deputy Director for the Department of Social Works and social workers at the Tygerberg Clinic. The interview conducted with Mrs. Minette De Jager and social worker Mrs. Louw (2008) from the Department of Social works were helpful in the sense that they aided the researcher in understanding the complex and sensitive issues that are dealt with when

dealing with children that have been abused. Mrs. Louw and Mrs. De Jager were also able to provide the researcher with previous studies conducted on child abuse and the report on how to conduct interviews with adolescent victims. Mrs. De Jager and Mrs. Louw could not divulge too much information as they both work in a sensitive environment where privacy is of the utmost importance. They were however able to provide a study by Susan Kreston, a researcher who worked with them and produced a paper entitled "Trafficking in children in South Africa: An analysis of pending legislation". They also provided a study titled "Dynamics of forensic interviews with suspected abuse victims who do not disclose abuse", in addition to the report, already mentioned, on investigative techniques to be used with adolescent victims.

- An interview was held with an educator facilitator, Miss. S Ortnier who teaches life orientation, so that a better understanding could be obtained with regards to sex education. The interview yielded worthwhile results as Miss. Ortnier was able to provide much insight and present information with regards to the importance of life orientation. The new curriculum that the Department of Education has developed was consulted so that the subject Life orientation could be investigated and the researcher could determine to what degree sex education is incorporated into the curriculum.
- An interview was conducted with a tourism manager, Miss. C van Wyk who has been involved in the tourism and hospitality industry for approximately seven years. The interviewee provided information on management strategies and personal opinions with regards to the sex tourism industry. The interviewee was not against the sex tourism industry being legalised, though she was cautious about predicting whether or not the tourism and hospitality industry would receive a negative image if sex work were legalised.
- The researcher approached a number of police departments in order to conduct an interview; however this yielded unfavourable results as they were unwilling to discuss the subject matter. The researcher then contacted SWEAT to obtain advice with regards to approaching the police and they explained that they too have difficulty conducting

interviews and were unable to assist the researcher. This may be due to the negative light that police officials are being seen in with regards to sex workers.

- The researcher attended the Sexpo held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre during May 2008 in order to obtain a clearer understanding of how South Africans perceived sexual issues and matters. This observational method allowed the researcher to determine how many individuals attended this event and to what extent South Africans were interested in matters regarding sexual issues. According to (George, 2001: 86) one observational method which can be utilised by a researcher is the method of counting how many parking spaces are not occupied by cars which then allows the researcher to determine how popular the attraction is and what the usage rate is. It was expected that up to 40 000 visitors would attend the Sexpo from the period 14th- 17th May of 2009 (No offence, 2009: 3). The researcher attended the Sexpo in May 2009 and spoke with SWEAT who set up a stall. SWEAT had already aided the researcher by providing research material (Gould, C., Fick, N. 2008. *Selling Sex in Cape Town*) which gave relevant information pertaining to sex work in Cape Town; and much needed advice. There was much controversy with regards to the Sexpo being held in Cape Town with many church groups and activists protesting against the convention. The Sexpo billboard found along the N2 highway was also defaced by vandals and the Christian Action Group explained that they would protest against the event (No offence, 2009: 3). If the sex tourism industry were to become legal, then the researcher presumes that there would be a number of groups and activists protesting against such a change in legislation.
- In order to enhance the qualitative information, the researcher included a study conducted by Bird and Ronaldson (2009) entitled: "Sex, Sun, Soccer": Stakeholder-Opinions on the Sex Industry in Cape Town in Anticipation of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The study included in-depth interviews with key tourism role players and assessed their personal opinions towards the sex tourism industry, health tests and red-light districts.

The study aided the researcher in that it provided information to an extent that the researcher could not have achieved due to restrictions.

4.2.1 Normative Criteria

This step focuses and concretises the essence of what was found in the literature in a coherent and comprehensive description of selected normative criteria as found in the literature. Such normative criteria are extracted from the literature, indicating knowledge and understanding on the part of the researcher of the research topic, the research problem and other relevant matters. In the literature search, relevant and applicable normative criteria pertaining to the study are identified and utilised for the purpose of finding guidelines for the evaluation of sex tourism. These normative criteria are then tested against practice when the results of the empirical survey have been finalised.

The selected normative criteria are:

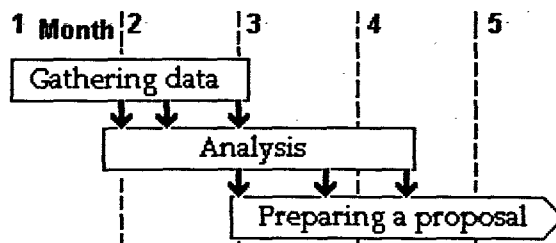
- The provision of employment opportunities and higher wages is a solution to reduce prostitution in large cities (Bell, 1994: 103).
- Extensive training for tourism and hospitality staff working in destinations where child sex tourism is widespread, is a solution to helping prevent child sex tourism (Beddoe, 2003: 205).
- Awareness of health and safety issues, as well as safe sex practices, is a solution to help reduce the spreading of AIDS (Agrusa, 2003: 177).
- Life orientation is a solution which enables learners to become responsible South African citizens who through this subject gain essential life skills that are necessary to face everyday challenges (Department of Education, 2002).
- Decriminalising or legalising the sex tourism industry is a solution for creating a more favourable environment for sex workers (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244).

When following a normative approach, the researcher attempts to explain how things should be, this is important when researchers finds themselves compelled to add to the body of knowledge by changing the current state of things. The research focuses on the theoretical process followed when extracting normative criteria from the literature (<http://www2.uiah.fi>, 2007).

The theoretical process by which the researcher extracts normative criteria (<http://www2.uiah.fi>, 2007) from the literature involves phases such as the following:

- The researcher needs to objectively record the existing state of affairs by utilising methods such as the recording of descriptive data. The researcher followed a descriptive approach for recording the data obtained for the study.
- The researcher needs to gather various opinions regarding the present situation with regards to the subject matter.
- The researcher then provides recommendations in the proposal to help improve the present state of affairs (<http://www2.uiah.fi>, 2007).

Figure 4.1 Process for extracting normative criteria Source: (<http://www2.uiah.fi>, 2007)

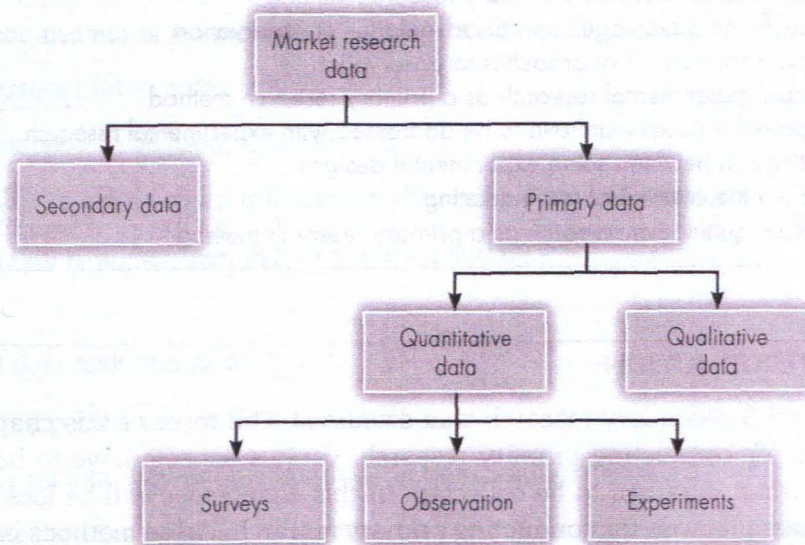


4.3 EMPIRICAL SURVEY

Cant et al. (2006:88) explain that an empirical survey involves collecting primary data, this being data that does not exist prior to the research. The researcher can collect or gather primary data through quantitative or qualitative research. The model (Figure 4.2) depicts how primary data is acquired through quantitative or qualitative data.

Figure 4.2 Model depicting the classification of market research data

Source: Cant et al. (2006: 88)



For the purposes of this study, the word “empirical” is understood to mean “knowledge based on experiment or observation”. An empirical survey constitutes a second data stream in a research project. A research project is augmented by an empirical survey of a representative sample of a given research population, where the practical area pertaining to the research is investigated by various means of data collection such as a questionnaire.

According to George (2001: 81) when conducting research in the tourism and hospitality industry for research projects, the survey is the most frequently used method. When conducting an empirical survey, the researcher collects descriptive information through the technique of interviews. This is a quantitative research technique and usually consists of a questionnaire that is designed so that answers to the questions aid the researcher in solving the problems under investigation. The survey is usually distributed to the target population by means of personal interviews, through the mail, conducting an in house survey or via the telephone. The method of

distribution can depend on, and be influenced by cost, personnel, facilities, availability of time and accessibility to the respondents (George, 2001: 81).

George (2001: 83) explains that personal interviews can be conducted with people in their homes, offices, in shopping centres or on the street.

Advantages of personal interviews:

- Have a tendency to be more flexible.
- It is possible to obtain more information through a personal interview.
- Response rate is higher than that of a mailed survey.

Disadvantages of personal interviews:

- Personal interviews can be time consuming.
- There may be interviewer bias involved in questioning.
- The samples tend to be small as the interviewer cannot interview all those concerned.

Hague and Peterson (1998: 52) suggest that there are four purposes of questionnaires:

- Their main role is to draw precise information from respondents.
- Questionnaires provide more structure to interviews.
- Questionnaires provide a standard form on which comments, attitudes and facts can be written down.
- They help to facilitate data processing.

The empirical survey is conducted with the assistance of a qualified statistician by designing a questionnaire that will be distributed to the target population. This questionnaire consists of both dependent and independent variables which are structured in a quantitative research approach and predetermined in collaboration with the statistician (Please refer to Annexure A to see the questionnaire that was distributed to the target population).

Berkeley Thomas (2004: 95) explains that participants in some fields of research may risk exposure to social and psychological harm. Due to this, the researcher is expected to minimise such risk by taking the necessary steps to protect the participants from this potential danger.

Due to ethical and sensitive issues, the researcher was unable to conduct surveys in the field as was intended. It is necessary to understand that only those who are qualified and have vast experience can conduct such research, as results can be difficult to obtain. Conducting surveys in the field could have had legal implications for both the researcher and the academic institution. For this reason, the researcher had to obtain data in other ways in order to maintain ethical clearance on the subject matter. The researcher chose to conduct the empirical survey on first year tourism student's perceptions for the following reasons:

- The students hail from different backgrounds.
- The students have different religious, social and cultural views.
- Students have a fresh outlook on life and are inevitably the next generation.
- If the sex tourism industry were to become legalised, then it would be the current youth who would need to market and manage this industry, and find preventative measures for human trafficking and the child sex tourism industry.

The researcher did attempt to conduct surveys with various NGO's and SWEAT in order to carry out a survey in the field, however this was unproductive as many organisations conduct their own research and, in that context, do not appreciate inexperienced researchers submitting questionnaires due to the sensitivity of the subject matter. Many tourism and hospitality businesses declined to become involved in such a study.

Berkeley Thomas (2004: 95) suggests that it is necessary for the researcher to obtain informed consent from the participants and the subjects should volunteer freely.

The researcher obtained a consent letter from the head of tourism at the FET College giving the researcher full permission to distribute the questionnaires within the college. The researcher wanted to obtain a perspective on the youths personal opinions and awareness with regards to the sex tourism industry. The researcher was not involved in the distribution of the questionnaires.

The participants were given the opportunity to participate if they were interested and were not influenced in any way. The participants were kept anonymous and the researcher did not know the identity of any of the subjects. The questionnaires were distributed at an FET College through the assistance of the head of tourism and colleagues who are involved in the tourism faculty. The

researcher explained the aims of the research and the questionnaire so that the head of tourism could clarify any misunderstandings or difficulties that might have been experienced by the students while completing the questionnaire.

The data collection procedure also involved personal interviews and the empirical survey, all of which were conducted by the researcher. The quantitative research was supplemented and supported by qualitative research obtained from the personal interviews. Personal interviews were conducted with Mrs. De Jager and Mrs. Louw from the Tygerberg Clinic and Department of Social Works; Miss. Ortner who is an educator facilitator at York High School in George and Miss C van Wyk who is a tourism and hospitality manager of a tourism establishment in Cape Town.

Cant et.al (2006: 123) point out that personal interviews are advantageous in that the respondents feel freer to express their opinions.

The researcher followed a quantitative methodology and, in that context, measured count occurrences and variables of an observable fact or phenomenon. When a quantitative methodology has been followed, the collected data is given numerical values. Such data must be analysed quantitatively through the use of selected statistical or quantitative techniques.

According to Welman et al. (2005: 8) some of the characteristics of following a quantitative methodology are for the following:

- Quantitative research helps researchers to evaluate objective data which consist of numerical data.
- Researchers use complex structured methods in order to analyse quantitative data.
- Quantitative research allows researchers to deal with an abstraction of reality.
- Researchers who conduct a survey through quantitative research use an outsider's perspective in order to try to comprehend the facts of a research investigation.
- The researcher needs to keep the research process as stable as possible and focuses on the collection of facts and the causal aspects of behaviour.

- In order to isolate and identify variables, the researcher controls the structure and investigation of the research situation.
- Quantitative research aims to achieve valid and reliable results.
- The analysis of the results from quantitative research is mostly based on statistical significance. Quantitative research allows the researcher to aim for larger numbers of cases.

Figure 4.3 Table depicting the difference between qualitative and quantitative research

Source: (Bothma et al. 2003: 35)

Dimension	Qualitative research	Quantitative research
Type of question	Probing	Limited probing
Sample size	Small	Large
Information per respondent	Much	Varies
Administration	Interviewers with special skills	Fewer special skills required
Type of analysis	Subjective, interpretive	Statistical, summarisation
Ability to replicate	Low	High
Type of research	Exploratory	Descriptive or causal

4.3.1 Total Possible Research Population

Welman et al. (2005: 52) explains that the population of any research includes every individual that is likely to be affected by what is being investigated. The population is usually large and not

always manageable for research purposes. In unique instances, the population can be small and in such cases the researcher is encouraged to utilise the entire population for his/her research purposes. The reason for this is that if the researcher were to use a smaller number from such a small population then the outcome would be meaningless. If the population is too large, it is advisable that the researcher draw a sample. The total research population is the Western Cape with special emphasis on an FET College. This area was focused on for two reasons: it was easily accessible for the researcher and would yield viable responses. The researcher conducted the survey in order to assess the perceptions of students with regards to the sex tourism industry. This is the reason why the area focused on would yield viable responses as it consisted entirely of students.

4.3.2 Target Population

The identification of the target research population, which was conducted in collaboration with the supervisors and the statistician, can be any pre-determined percentage of a scientifically acceptable representative sample of the total research population.

Cant et al. (2006: 163) suggests that the sampling process (Figure 4.4) consists of five steps, as follow:

- The researcher needs to define the target population

The target population is a set of objects or elements through which the researcher gathers information that is to be used in solving a research problem. The target population for the study were a group of volunteer students from an FET College in the Western Cape.

- The researcher needs to determine the sample frame

The sampling frame is useful in instances when the population is unknown or unwieldy. The sampling frame is simply a means of determining the population that is applicable to a particular research. The researcher contacted the head of tourism from the FET College to find out how many first year tourism management students were enrolled in the course. The researcher was informed that there were 102 students.

- The researcher needs to select a sampling technique

The researcher must determine the method in which the sample is drawn. According to Welman et al. (2005:56) there are two broad methods of sampling, which are probability sampling and non-probability sampling. The researcher used non-probability sampling which means that not every individual has an equal chance of being included in the sample. The researcher has discretion over who to include or not to include in the final sample. There are different types of non probability sampling:

- Quota Sampling
 - Judgemental sampling
 - Opportunity/incidental sampling
 - Self-selection sampling
 - Snowball sampling
- The researcher needs to determine a sample size

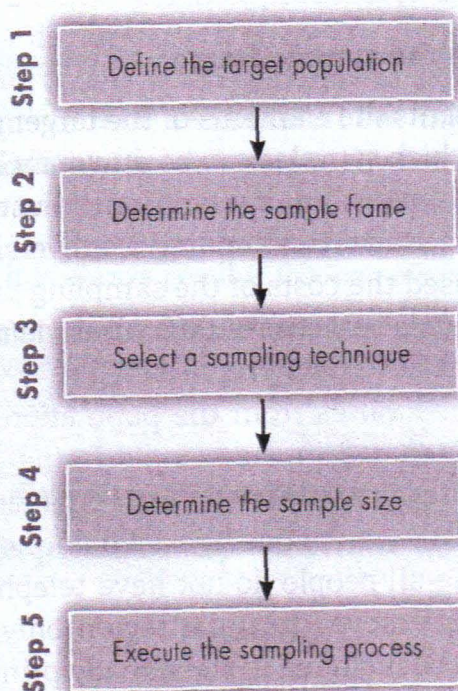
The sample size refers to the fact that it is important that the number of people that are used in the actual research is large enough so that the findings of the research can be generalised to the population from which the sample is drawn.

- The researcher needs to execute the sampling process

The researcher needs to understand the importance of how the sample should be drawn and that the sample needs to be correctly selected. The researcher must then head into the field to gather the information that is required to complete the study.

Figure 4.4 Model depicting the sampling process

Source: Cant et al. (2006: 163)



Opportunity sampling was utilised to identify the target population. Welman et al (2005: 68) points out that opportunity sampling is when the researcher draws the sample from those individuals who are available and are willing to participate in the research. Examples of opportunity sampling are students who have registered at an institution to study a particular course and are present in class on a particular day.

The target population for the surveys consisted of 100 first year tourism students from an FET College. A sample was drawn from this target population by choosing those students who had a particular interest in sex tourism and could give a more personal view with regards to life orientation. An empirical survey was conducted among the target population by means of a questionnaire consisting of dependent and independent variables, structured, in a quantitative research approach, and predetermined in collaboration with a registered statistician.

Opportunity sampling is a useful tool when the researcher wants to obtain insight and ideas into the subject matter and can be seen as an exploratory phase of the research project (De Wet, 1994:62). Opportunity sampling offers a convenient method by which to collect data and involves little effort and cost. The disadvantages to this method are that some respondents may refuse to cooperate and the survey can include bias responses (Bothma et al. 2003: 57).

4.3.3 Response Population

A final response population figure was decided on in collaboration with the supervisors and the statistician, which, at the time, represented a given percentage of the target population, whose responses were the subject of the statistical analysis.

Welman et al. (2005: 73) suggests that it is always possible that non-responses will occur, with the most common reasons for not responding being that the participant refuses to answer or to be involved in the research.

The questionnaire was distributed to the first year tourism students and the response rate was very good in that 100 students from the target population responded. There were 102 students in the

first year tourism management course. The researcher distributed 110 questionnaires during the study period for exams so it was expected that not all of the students would be present to fill in the questionnaires. The head of tourism was able to have 100 questionnaires completed for the researchers study.

4.4 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Welman et al. (2005: 224) explains that data analysis in research involves employing appropriate techniques to help the researcher make sense of the disparate pieces of data collected in the course of the researcher's investigation.

The process involved in the data analysis is as follows:

- Collate the raw data.
- Clean/filter the raw data.
- Categorise the data according to how the research has been designed.
- The data are tabulated to give the researcher a visual picture of the emerging patterns.
- The data are then analysed by allocating weights to the variables or responses and then they are subjected to a chosen technique applicable to quantitative data analysis.
- The researcher presents the results/ findings from the research in one or more of these three ways:
 - a) A table of the results according to the variables.
 - b) Graphs/charts depicting the results.
 - c) Narrative discourse of the results.
- The researcher undertakes a discussion of the findings and ultimately comes to a conclusion. At this stage, the researcher makes use of literature and theory to support the findings.

An attitude scale was constructed so that a disposition towards a particular issue could be determined. According to Welman et al. (2005: 156) the disposition towards a particular issue is known as an attitudinal object. The attitudinal object can refer to an economical, political or social issue which in this case referred to issues such as:

- Sex tourism industry.
- AIDS and narcotics in the sex tourism industry.
- The relationship between sex and tourism.
- Child sex tourism.
- Health testing.
- The 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup.
- Life orientation
- Sex education.

Welman and Kruger (2001: 155) explain that there are four variants of the attitude scale, in this particular case, the researcher made use of the Likert scale. The Likert scale is a collection of statements whereby the respondents have to indicate the degree to which they may disagree or agree with statements, which can be either negative or positive.

The empirical data, once determined and analysed by the statistician, is then expressed and articulated into findings. From these findings, recommendations can be formulated along with the normative criteria.

The researcher made use of additional resources acquired through SWEAT in order to obtain relevant and up to date statistics regarding sex tourism, this enabled the researcher to include applicable information pertaining to the research which was collected through experienced and professional researchers.

4.5 SUMMARY

The theoretical underpinnings as well as the actual data collection procedure pertaining to the research methodology that was followed by the researcher were examined in this chapter. This chapter examined the research methodology utilised to achieve the research goals and objectives. The researcher followed a quantitative research methodology which emphasised the descriptive nature of the research. The chapter focused on the process and nature of research. This chapter described the nature of the empirical investigation and described the literature search, empirical survey and statistical analysis. The following chapter gives details of and explains the findings of the statistical analysis.

CHAPTER 5

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND ARTICULATION OF FINDINGS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the findings that were obtained through the empirical survey. The results of these findings are explained in detail in order to indicate the target population's disposition towards certain issues. Appropriate response percentages were determined in collaboration with a registered statistician by determining relative values from the empirical data and transferring such values in a codified form to a computer database. The data thus analysed were interpreted by utilising selected statistical methods and analytical instruments. As a quantitative survey approach is used, the relevant numerical evaluation scale is fully described.

The key findings from the empirical survey that was distributed to the target population are identified in this chapter. The extent to which the research questions, research objective and normative criteria have been answered or achieved is explained.

(Please refer to Annexure A for the questionnaire that was distributed to the target population)

5.2. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

5.2.1 Dependent variables: Demographic Details

The demographic details of the respondents are given (5.2.1.1-5.2.1.4) in order for the reader to better understand the backgrounds of the respondents that participated in the survey.

5.2.1.1 Gender

The female respondents made up seventy one percent of the target population. The reason for this is that the majority of tourism management students are females. Only twenty nine percent of the target population consisted of male respondents.

5.2.1.2 Language

The area in which the respondents came from is a predominantly Afrikaans speaking town. The home language of eighty percent of the respondents' was Afrikaans, fifteen percent spoke English and five percent spoke other home languages such as German and Xhosa.

5.2.1.3 Age group

The students attending the first year tourism management course were predominantly under the age of twenty; however as was explained, the students had to be over the legal consenting age of eighteen, in order to complete the survey. Sixty five percent of the respondents were under the age of twenty. Thirty five percent of the respondents were between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

5.2.1.4 Race

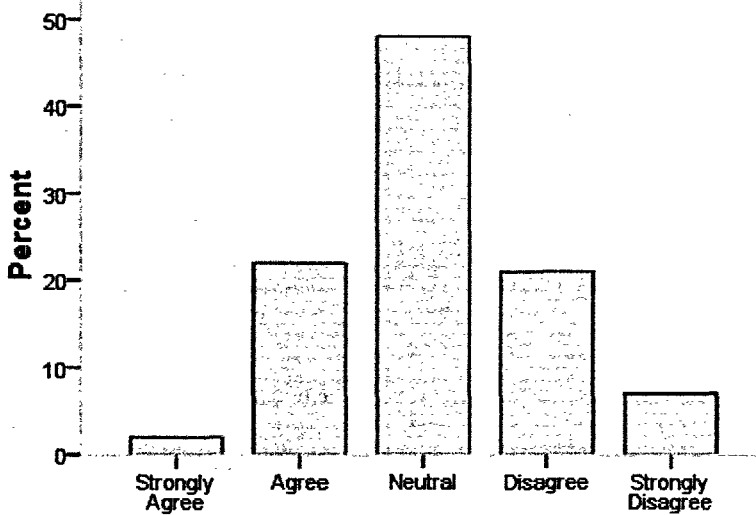
Individuals of all races have enrolled to enter into the tourism industry. The majority of the respondents were white and made up seventy one percent of the target population. Twenty five percent of the respondents were coloured and four percent were black.

5.2.2 Independent Variables

The following independent variables are expressed in order for the reader to assess the responses to the statements posed in the questionnaire.

5.2.2.1 Statement: There is a strong relationship between tourism and sex

There is a strong relationship between tourism and sex



There is a strong relationship between tourism and sex

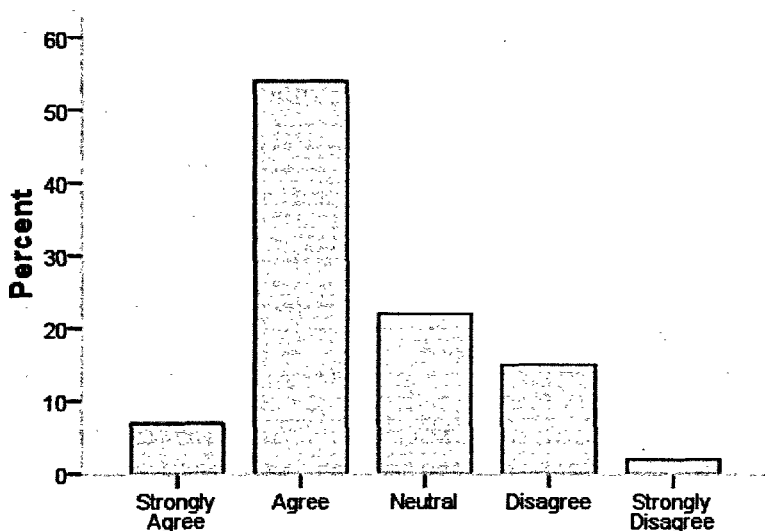
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Agree	22	22.0	22.0	24.0
	Neutral	48	48.0	48.0	72.0
	Disagree	21	21.0	21.0	93.0
	Strongly Disagree	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Forty-eight percent of the respondents were neutral on this issue. This shows that these respondents may not have understood that sex tourism takes many forms, which was one of the key features of this study. The finding is essential in that the researcher was trying to determine the student’s awareness of the sex tourism industry. Twenty-eight percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement and twenty-four percent agreed.

There is a strong relationship between sex and tourism, especially when tourism is a facilitator for sexual encounters and sex becomes a motivation for tourists to travel (McKercher and Bauer, 2003: 5).

5.2.2.2 Statement: Certain destinations use sexual connotations to advertise and sell their tourism product

Certain destinations use sexual connotations to advertise and sell their tourism product



Certain destinations use sexual connotations to advertise and sell their tourism product

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Agree	54	54.0	54.0	61.0
	Neutral	22	22.0	22.0	83.0
	Disagree	15	15.0	15.0	98.0
	Strongly Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

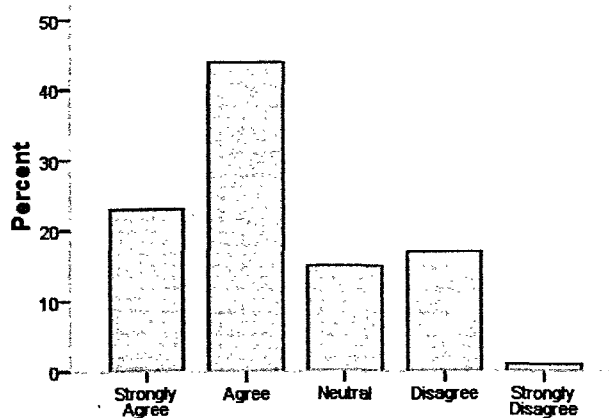
Sixty-one percent of the respondents agreed with the statement that certain destinations use sexual connotations to advertise and sell their tourism product. This result shows a significant tendency in favour of certain tourism destinations advertising their products with images that promote sexual enjoyment. The researcher believes that sixty-one percent of the respondents agreed with the statement as they may have seen brochures or advertisements on destinations where couples or women in bikinis are normally seen as the main focus of the promotion for tourism products.

The sex industry and tourism support one another as tourism promotes certain representations of sexuality, gender and social relationships (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 9).

Clift and Carter (2000: 8) explain that commercial organisations across the World promote a number of various forms of tourism and business travel with erotic images and the allure of sexual activity. When an individual looks at the marketing of business seats on international airlines and the use of red light districts as tourist attractions, then the line between tourism and commercial sex can become distorted (Clift and Carter, 2000: 8).

5.2.2.3 Statement: Prostitution is encouraged due to a lack of working opportunities and insufficient wages

Prostitution is encouraged due to a lack of working opportunities and insufficient wages



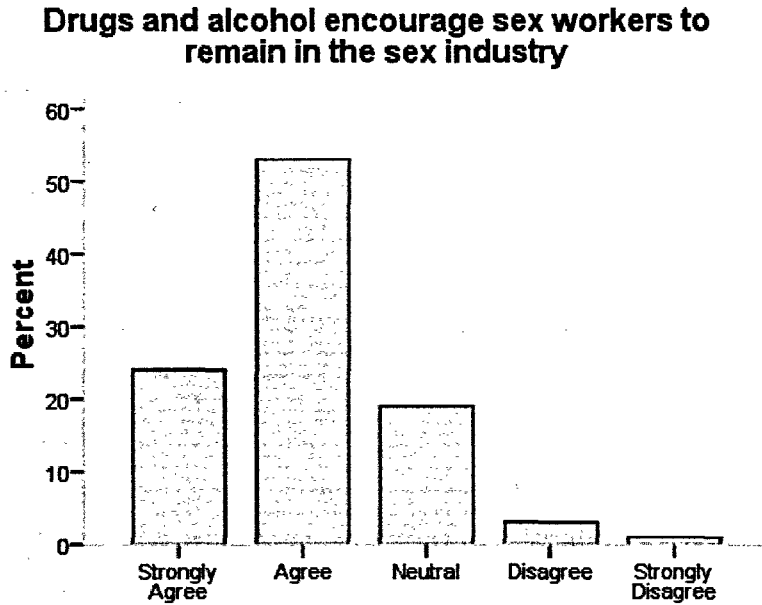
Prostitution is encouraged due to a lack of working opportunities and insufficient wages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	23	23.0	23.0	23.0
	Agree	44	44.0	44.0	67.0
	Neutral	15	15.0	15.0	82.0
	Disagree	17	17.0	17.0	99.0
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The most commonly observed causes of prostitution in large cities are a lack of work and insufficient wages (Bell, 1994: 103). Sixty-seven percent of the respondents agreed, which shows that they knew that South Africa has a high unemployment rate; low education levels and a number of the citizens suffer from poverty.

Sex workers in Cape Town have noted that they have the opportunity to earn three to five times more, working in the sex industry, than in the formal employment sector. The report identified unemployment, child prostitution and poverty as a number of contributing factors to the pressing financial needs of prostitutes (www.iss.co.za, 2008).

5.2.2.4 Statement: Drugs and alcohol encourage sex workers to remain in the sex industry



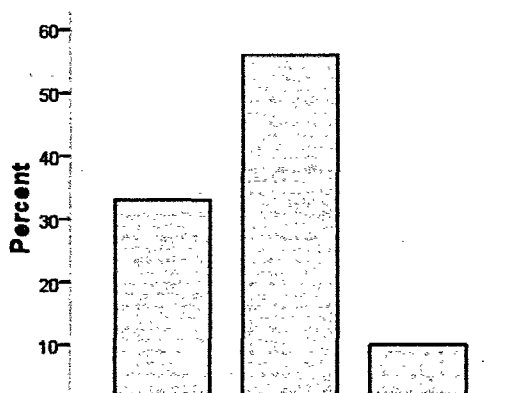
Drugs and alcohol encourage sex workers to remain in the sex industry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	24	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Agree	53	53.0	53.0	77.0
	Neutral	19	19.0	19.0	96.0
	Disagree	3	3.0	3.0	99.0
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Seventy-seven percent of the respondents agreed that drugs and alcohol encourage sex workers to remain in the sex industry. It is interesting to see that drugs and alcohol addiction can have such a hold on individuals that they find it almost impossible to leave an industry that on its own is so detrimental to their own safety and well-being. Twenty-five percent of the total population of sex workers in Cape Town are vulnerable to drug addiction (www.iss.co.za, 2008).

5.2.2.5 Statement: Street prostitution is extremely dangerous for the sex workers

Street prostitution is extremely dangerous for the sex workers



Street prostitution is extremely dangerous for the sex workers

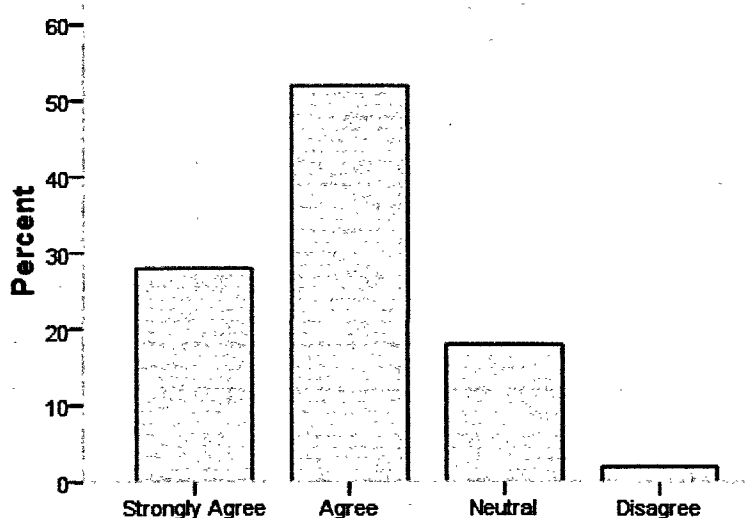
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	33	33.0	33.0	33.0
Agree	56	56.0	56.0	89.0
Neutral	10	10.0	10.0	99.0
Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Eighty-nine percent of the respondents agreed that street prostitution is extremely dangerous for the sex workers. The researcher believes that eighty-nine percent of the respondents agreed with the statement due to the fact that they have heard that street prostitutes have suffered from abuse. It is clear from news articles and TV documentaries on prostitution, that certain sex workers on the street suffer abuse, become victims of drug and alcohol abuse and contract HIV/AIDS.

The existence of pimping reduces the degree to which the work is voluntary on the part of the prostitute. Studies have shown that a number of sex workers reported that different forms of abuse played a part in their decision to become a prostitute and once on the streets, many of these have been victimised by pimps and clients (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 55). Prostitutes do not only have abuse to fear, but the dreaded and incurable HIV/AIDS pandemic is a threat to all of those who work in the sex industry. HIV/AIDS has taken a terrible toll on sex workers across the globe where whole generations of sex providers are being wiped out due to this horrific disease (Brown, 2000: 210).

5.2.2.6 Statement: Street prostitution results in abuse and intimidation from pimps, clients and police

Street prostitution results in abuse and intimidation from pimps, clients and police



Street prostitution results in abuse and intimidation from pimps, clients and police

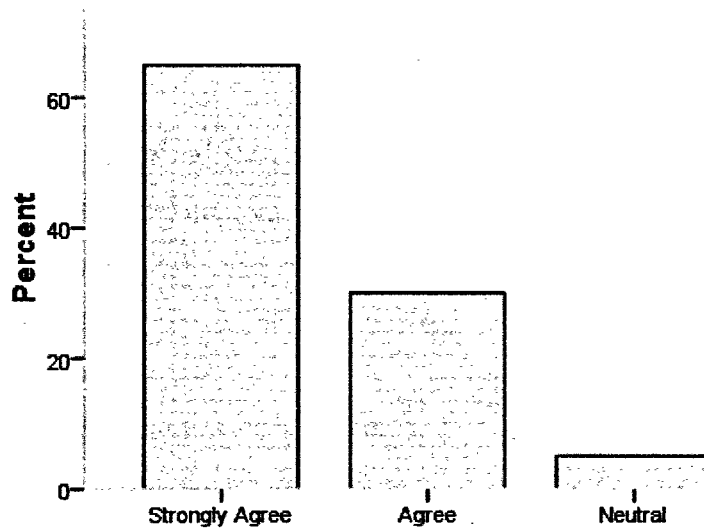
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	28	28.0	28.0	28.0
Agree	52	52.0	52.0	80.0
Neutral	18	18.0	18.0	98.0
Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Eighty percent of the respondents agreed that street prostitution may result in abuse and intimidation from pimps, clients and police. It is unfortunate that sex workers have to suffer abuse at the hands of others however it is a harsh reality. It is also difficult for sex workers to protect themselves as the laws that exist do not empower sex workers to defend their constitutional rights. The researcher believes that eighty percent of the respondents agreed with the statement as they may have heard about such abuse on the news, radio or in newspapers.

Street prostitutes are under the constant threat of violence from pimps, police and clients. Those involved in providing support services for street prostitutes in South Africa report that sex workers are often picked up by corrupt police who either rape them or extort money from them; and that a number of prostitutes are subject to intimidation and repeated violence from gang members, clients and pimps (O'Connell Davidson and Taylor, 1995: 6).

5.2.2.7 Statement: It is important that sex workers insist that clients use protection when engaging in sexual intercourse

It is important that sex workers insist that clients use protection when engaging in sexual intercourse



It is important that sex workers insist that clients use protection when engaging in sexual intercourse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	65	65.0	65.0	65.0
Agree	30	30.0	30.0	95.0
Neutral	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Ninety-five percent of the respondents agreed that it is unsafe and dangerous to engage in unprotected sex. This response emphasises just how essential education is and poses one of the sub-problems that the researcher stated which is that there is not enough emphasis being placed on education for the sex worker. The researcher believes that ninety percent of the respondents

agreed with the statement as they know the dangers that unprotected sex holds with the increase of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Even if the message does get through to women and men in the sex industry concerning the negative consequences of HIV/AIDS and unsafe sex practices; it is still not certain that these sex workers will insist upon the use of condoms. There are various reasons for this, one is the fact that clients may be adamant that they do not use condoms and the sex worker will lose trade if the client goes elsewhere. Sex workers in brothels often have favoured clients and as a special act of kindness to these clients, they do not insist upon the use of condoms (Brown, 2000: 222).

The majority of brothel owners and sex workers in Cape Town have spoken about the fact that a number of their clients demand unprotected sex. The clients pose the largest threat when it comes to spreading HIV/AIDS (Gould and Fick, 2008: 73). This response emphasises how vital education is for the youth, if there is to be a decrease in the rate that HIV/AIDS is spread.

5.2.2.8 Statement: Prostitutes have no legal rights



Prostitutes have no legal rights

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Agree	13	13.0	13.0	27.0
	Neutral	41	41.0	41.0	68.0
	Disagree	20	20.0	20.0	88.0
	Strongly Disagree	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

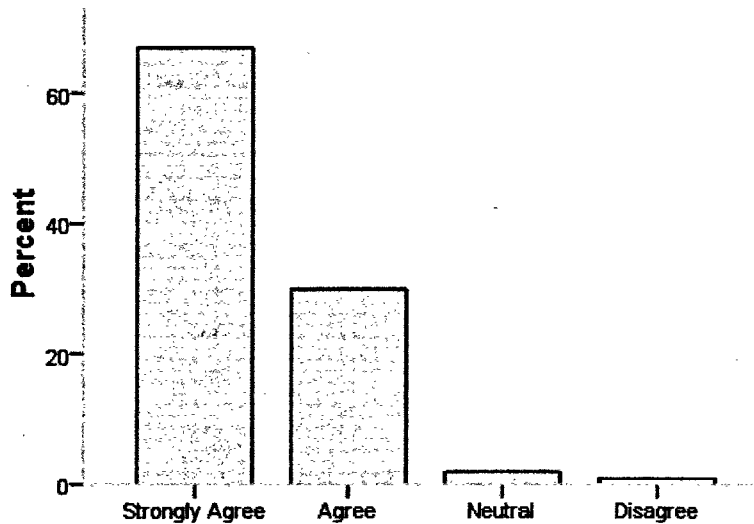
The results were interesting as forty-one percent of the respondents were neutral on the issue and thirty two percent of the respondents disagreed that prostitutes have no legal rights. The researcher inferred that a number of the respondents may be unsure about the legal standing of prostitution as it may not be an issue they discuss. The response may be a result of the question as the respondents may have assumed that since prostitutes are human beings than they must have some basic rights under the law.

The statement was posed since the researcher wanted to determine the number of students that knew that prostitution is illegal and that the sex workers do not have a substantial number of legal rights.

Prostitution in South Africa is a criminal offence under Act 23 of 1957 and a number of cases brought before the court of justice are overlooked (<http://www.wsws.org/articles>, 2008).

5.2.2.9 Statement: Hygiene checks and medical tests are important in the sex industry

Hygiene checks and medical tests are important in the sex industry



Hygiene checks and medical tests are important in the sex industry

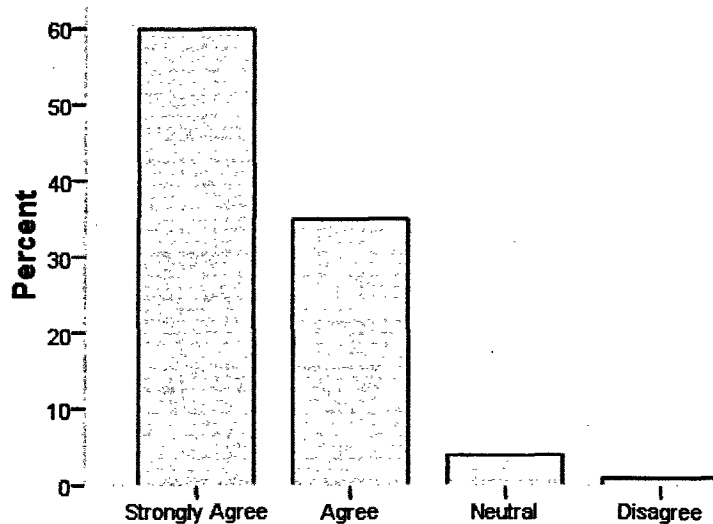
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	67	67.0	67.0	67.0
	Agree	30	30.0	30.0	97.0
	Neutral	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Ninety seven percent of the respondents agreed that hygiene checks and medical tests are imperative in the sex industry. It is essential that not only the well-being of the sex worker be looked after but also that of the client, so that is why it is imperative for sex workers and their clients to go for hygiene checks and medical tests. In South Africa, no individual may be forced to be tested for HIV/AIDS; however in light of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, it may become a necessary step for both the sex worker and sex tourists to have their status checked.

The CTT office has drawn up guidelines which would focus on hygiene checks, regular medical tests and fair conditions for those that are employed in the sex industry. By doing this, the fight against AIDS would be assisted as sex tourism outlets would have to abide by the guidelines (<http://www.wsws.org/articles>, 2008).

5.2.2.10 Statement: AIDS is one of the largest threats to the sex tourism industry

AIDS is one of the largest threats to the sex tourism industry



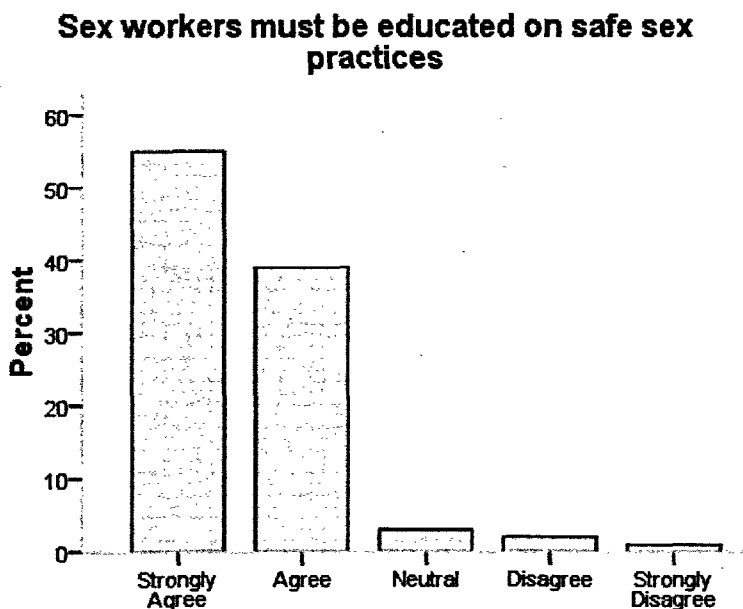
AIDS is one of the largest threats to the sex tourism industry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	60	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Agree	35	35.0	35.0	95.0
	Neutral	4	4.0	4.0	99.0
	Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Ninety five percent of the respondents agreed that AIDS is one of the largest threats to the sex tourism industry. Sex without the use of protection is a dangerous activity for anyone to take part in. Sex workers that sell sex without the proper protection are facilitating the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The researcher believes that ninety-five percent of the respondents agreed that HIV/AIDS is dangerous as they understand the dangers of the virus.

The AIDS epidemic has had a colossal impact on the sex tourism industry. When sex and tourism are sold together, it can become a risky business for both the host country and visitors (Agrusa, 2003: 168).

5.2.2.11 Statement: Sex workers must be educated on safe sex practices



Sex workers must be educated on safe sex practices

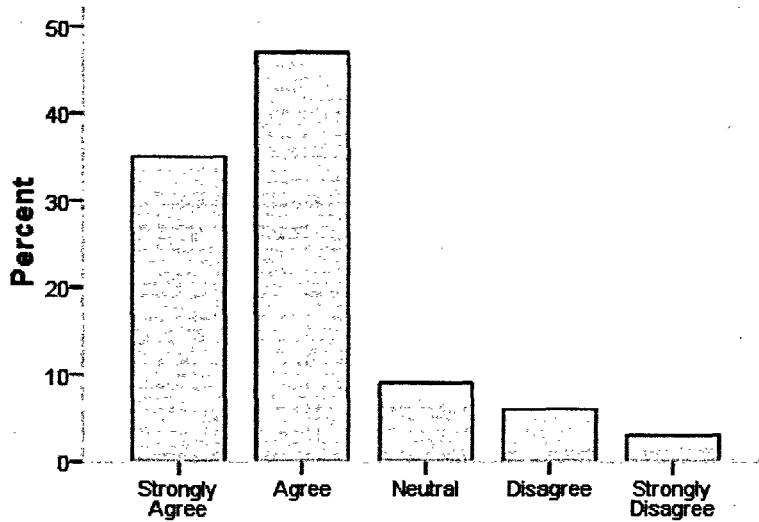
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	55	55.0	55.0	55.0
	Agree	39	39.0	39.0	94.0
	Neutral	3	3.0	3.0	97.0
	Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Ninety four percent of the respondents agreed that sex workers should be educated on safe sex practices. In order for South Africa to take the initiative and start reducing the spread of AIDS, it is vital that education becomes a key focus.

A number of countries have begun HIV/AIDS programmes in order to spread awareness and information on how AIDS is spread and what safe sex practices can be used in order to prevent contracting this disease (Brown, 2000: 218).

5.2.2.12 Statement: Sex education enables learners to understand their rights and choices in life

Sex education enables learners to understand their rights and choices in life



Sex education enables learners to understand their rights and choices in life

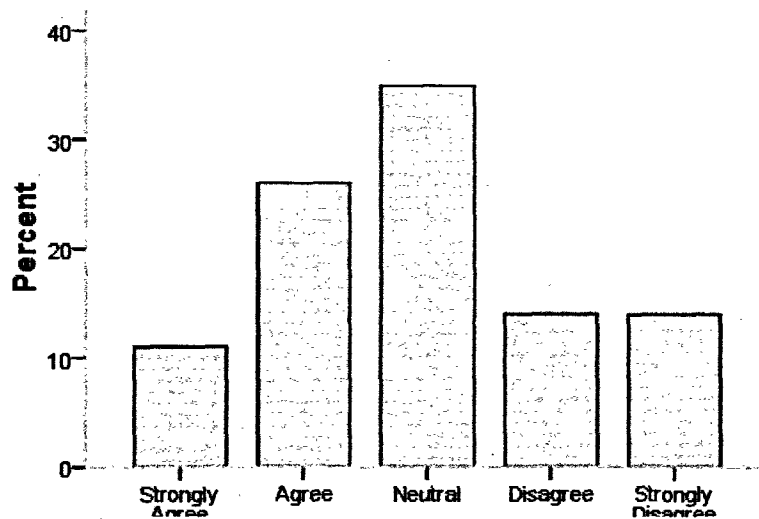
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	35	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Agree	47	47.0	47.0	82.0
	Neutral	9	9.0	9.0	91.0
	Disagree	6	6.0	6.0	97.0
	Strongly Disagree	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Through life orientation, learners are being educated about the life skills that they require in order to make responsible decisions about their future and their sexuality [Greathead (ed.) (1998: xii)]. Eighty two percent of the respondents agreed that sex education enables learners to understand their rights and choices in life. The education that learners receive from life orientation is a giant stepping stone in their school career as they receive vital information that they might be unable to

converse about comfortably at home. There should be no pressure in a school environment, thus learners can discover the answers to their questions without being accused of being sexually active or ridiculed at home.

5.2.2.13 Statement: The sex tourism industry will play an important role for the Soccer World Cup in 2010

The sex tourism industry will play an important role for the Soccer World Cup in 2010



The sex tourism industry will play an important role for the Soccer World Cup in 2010

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	11	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Agree	26	26.0	26.0	37.0
	Neutral	35	35.0	35.0	72.0
	Disagree	14	14.0	14.0	86.0
	Strongly Disagree	14	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

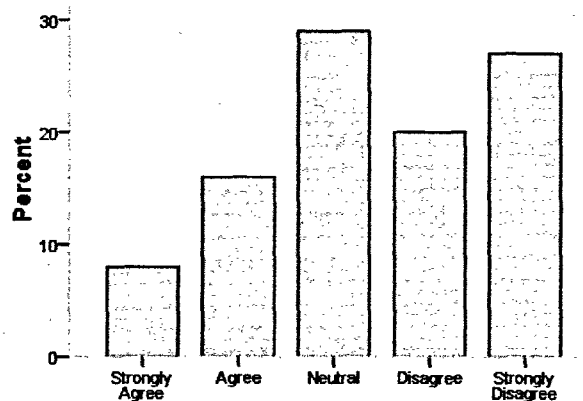
Thirty seven percent of the respondents agreed that the sex tourism industry may play an essential role for the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. Thirty-five percent of the target population were neutral on this issue. Respondents may have no opinion on this particular issue due to the fact

that South Africa has never hosted an event of such magnitude and the issue of the sex tourism industry has never been raised in such a debate.

Sex can play a motivating role when attracting tourists to a destination. With the 2010 Soccer World Cup heading to South Africa's shores, it would be in the countries best interest to legalise prostitution as a number of soccer fans and tourists seek recreational activities whilst in the country. The city of Hamburg in Germany set up red light districts during the Soccer World Cup in 2006 and brought in extra prostitutes to satisfy soccer fans (De Boer, 2008: 3).

5.2.2.14 Statement: The Soccer World Cup in 2010 is important for the growth of the sex tourism industry

The Soccer World Cup in 2010 is important for the growth of the sex tourism industry



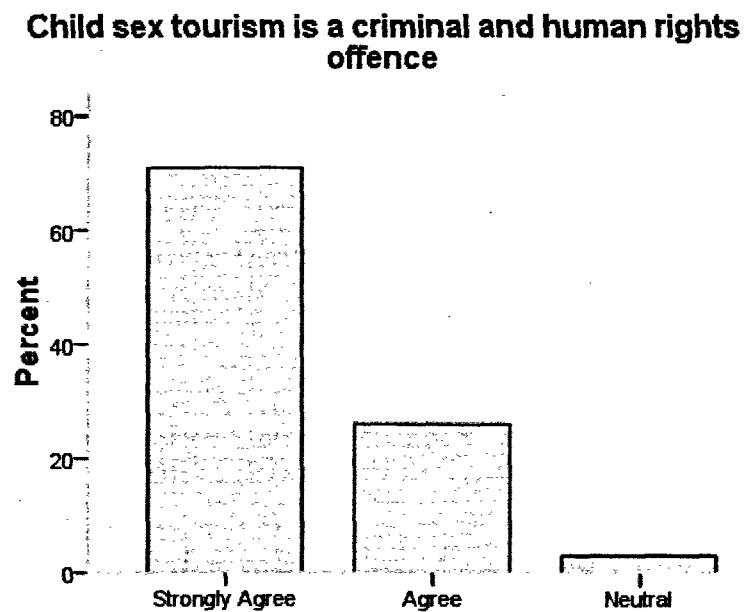
The Soccer World Cup in 2010 is important for the growth of the sex tourism industry

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agree	8	8.0	8.0	8.0
Agree	16	16.0	16.0	24.0
Neutral	29	29.0	29.0	53.0
Disagree	20	20.0	20.0	73.0
Strongly Disagree	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Twenty-nine percent of the target population were neutral on the issue and forty seven percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement. Respondents may have no opinion on this particular issue due to the fact that South Africa has never hosted an event of such magnitude. Respondents may disagree due to the negative consequences that would follow such an event.

The city of Hamburg in Germany brought in an extra 4000 prostitutes to satisfy the 2006 soccer fans, which resulted in a boom in the sex industry (De Boer, 2008: 3). A growth in the sex tourism industry creates more employment for locals, however once the tournament has left and the hype dies down, there are a number of issues that South Africa may need to face. The rate of unemployment, reported cases of rape, abuse and diseases are likely to increase.

5.2.2.15 Statement: Child sex tourism is a criminal and human rights offence



Child sex tourism is a criminal and human rights offence

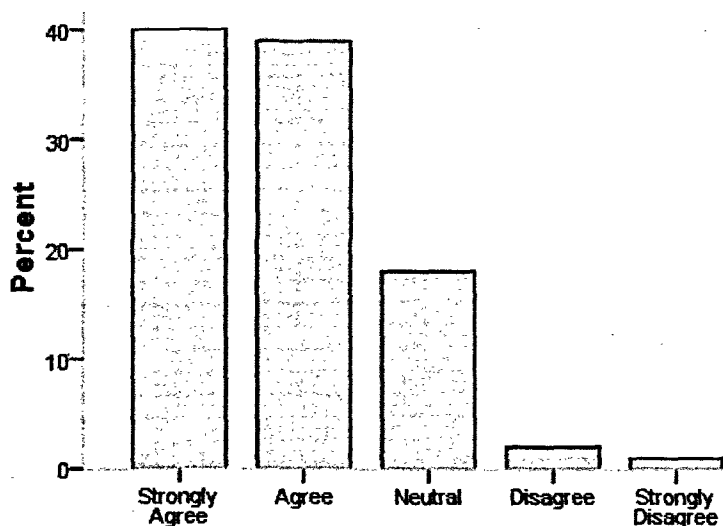
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	71	71.0	71.0	71.0
	Agree	26	26.0	26.0	97.0
	Neutral	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Ninety seven percent of the respondents agreed that child sex tourism is a criminal and human rights offence. The researcher included the statement in order to investigate the student's awareness of child sex tourism as it is a component of the sex tourism industry. The respondents agreed that it is an immoral act and that child sex tourism is not an acceptable activity among human beings.

Every year; more than a million children are exploited in the global commercial sex trade. Child sex tourism is an assault on the dignity of children and a cruel form of child abuse. The commercial sexual exploitation of children has overwhelming consequences for these minors (www.state.gov/g/tip, 2005).

5.2.2.16 Statement: Extensive training should be given to learners in order to enable them with essential life skills

Extensive training should be given to learners in order to enable them with essential life skills



Extensive training should be given to learners in order to enable them with essential life skills

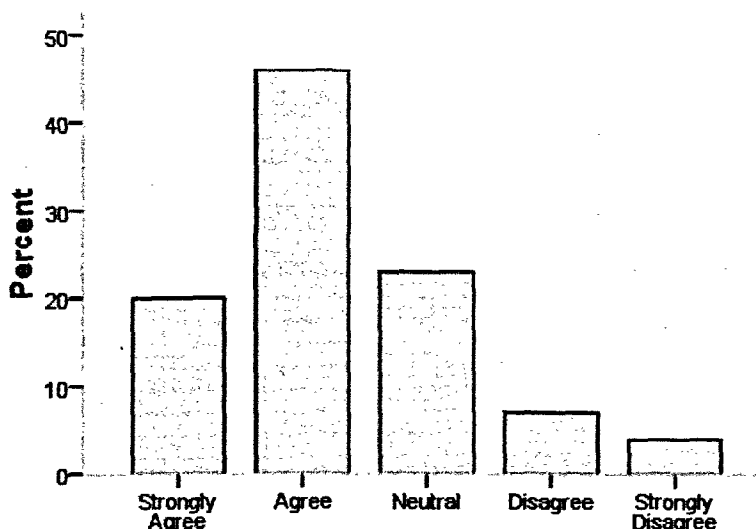
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Agree	39	39.0	39.0	79.0
	Neutral	18	18.0	18.0	97.0
	Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Seventy nine percent of the respondents agreed that extensive training should be given to learners in order to enable them to acquire essential life skills.

It is necessary that sexuality education not be seen in isolation, but as an essential key in life skills training [Greathead (ed.) (1998: xiv)]. It is essential to provide learners with life skills that they can carry with them throughout their lives, which will make society as a whole a safer environment for all. Learners should understand their basic human rights and that abuse in any form is against the law.

5.2.2.17 Statement: Sex education forms an integral part of a learner's school career

Sex education forms an integral part of a learners school career



Sex education forms an integral part of a learners school career

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Agree	46	46.0	46.0	66.0
	Neutral	23	23.0	23.0	89.0
	Disagree	7	7.0	7.0	96.0
	Strongly Disagree	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Sixty six percent of the respondents agreed that sex education forms an integral part of a learner's school career.

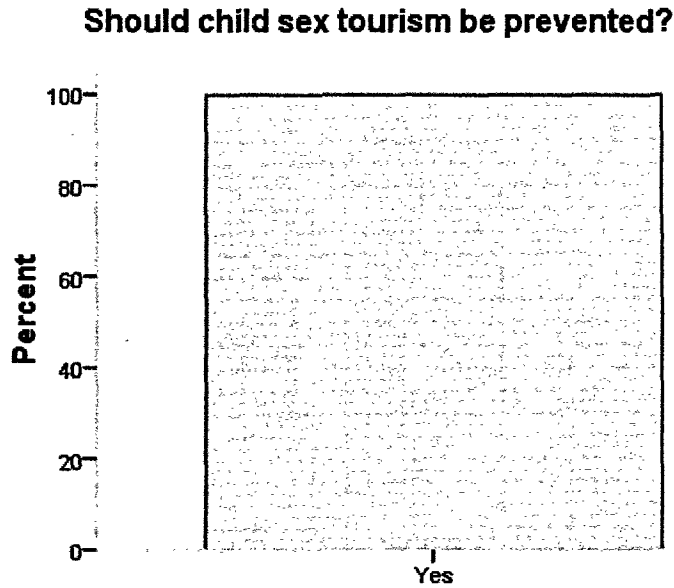
The respondents agreed that sex education is essential in that it informs the youth on vital issues pertaining to this subject matter. Twenty three percent of the respondents were neutral on the issue; the researcher inferred that these students may have received the necessary sex education from peers, youth groups and parents.

According to the Western Cape Education Department (2004) the purpose of life orientation is to provide learners with the skills to engage on psychological, personal, moral, spiritual, constitutional, neuro-cognitive, and cultural socio economic levels, in order to help them respond to the demands that the world presents. Life orientation helps learners to respond to the challenges that are ahead of them and confront them.

According to Ferguson (2008) life orientation is about growing good citizens that buy into what it means to be law abiding citizens and morally responsible in our multifaceted country.

Issues such as race, gender, disability, poverty, inequality, age and challenges such as HIV/AIDS must be addressed as they can influence the way in which learners participate in their school career. Life orientation is in place to create an awareness of the relationship between human rights, social justice and a healthy environment (Department of Education, 2002: 2).

5.2.2.18 Question: Should child sex tourism be prevented?



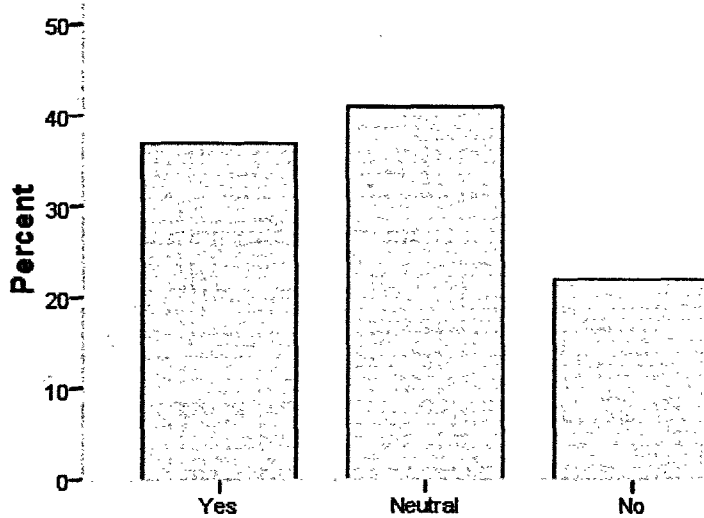
Should child sex tourism be prevented?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

The researcher wanted to determine if the students knew that child sex tourism is immoral and preventative measures should be implemented to put an end to the child sex tourism industry. All respondents from the target population agreed that child sex tourism should be prevented. All of the respondents agreed that from a moral standpoint, child sex tourism is unethical.

5.2.2.19 Question: Should stronger laws be enforced to protect the rights of sex workers?

Should stronger laws be enforced to protect the rights of sex workers?



Should stronger laws be enforced to protect the rights of sex workers?

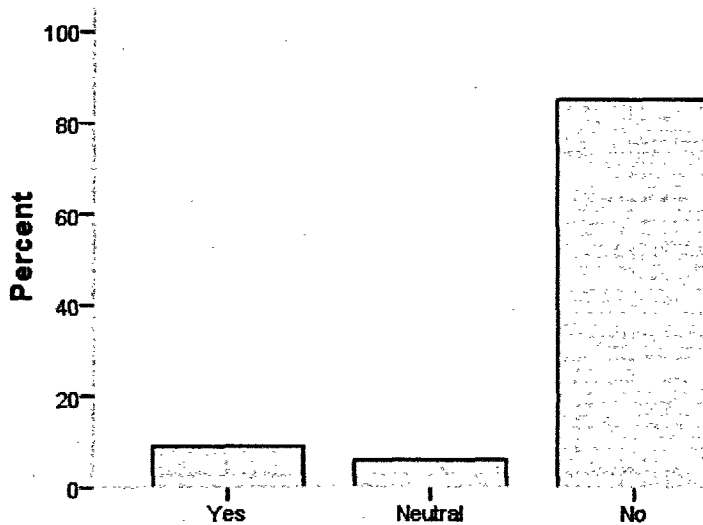
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	37.0	37.0	37.0
	Neutral	41	41.0	41.0	78.0
	No	22	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Thirty five percent of the respondents agreed that stronger laws should be enforced to protect the rights of sex workers. The respondents that felt neutral and disagreed with the question felt that the industry is immoral and sex workers should not be protected as they may have chosen to work in the sex industry by choice.

Female sex tourism has fast become a lucrative industry in a number of the world's top destinations and has found its way into Cape Town; and according to recent figures released by Cape Town Routes Unlimited, is attracting an estimated 2.8 million domestic and international tourists each summer to South Africa's shores (Katerere, 2007). Prostitution is one of the oldest professions in the World and by enforcing stronger laws than those at present in South Africa; the country is only managing a service which already exists and protecting citizens whom have constitutional rights to be protected.

5.2.2.20 Question: Should prostitution become legal in South Africa?

Should prostitution become legal in South Africa?



Should prostitution become legal in South Africa?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Neutral	6	6.0	6.0	15.0
	No	85	85.0	85.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Every respondent has the right to voice their own opinion. To change the mindset of every individual would be impossible. A number of respondents felt that prostitution is the moral downfall of a society and that the sex tourism industry should not exist at all. Eighty-five percent of the target population disagreed that prostitution should become legal in South Africa. The researcher inferred that a large number of the youth may have the same opinion with regards to legalising prostitution as the sex work industry can have negative socio-cultural impacts on society and goes against certain cultural and religious beliefs.

5.2.3 Interpretation of the findings

When interpreting the findings of this questionnaire, it is essential to understand that a few respondents had a neutral disposition towards certain statements. The researcher found it difficult to determine the meaning of such findings, however the researcher understood that the respondents have different backgrounds and due to this fact they may have found a few of the questions difficult to answer. The researcher was informed that a number of respondents felt that the study was immoral and went against their religious and social beliefs; however they also felt the need to participate in such a study in order to voice their opinions. The neutral disposition towards certain statements with regards to sex tourism does show that the youth may not understand sex tourism as a whole. This provides a valuable insight into one of the key questions posed.

It is imperative to understand that South Africa has a unique composition which makes it a multicultural society. Diversity is not only comprised of groups such as race, ethnic, religious and language, but is found within all these groups, since individuals differ from each other in many and various ways. Within each race or ethnic group, different viewpoints are developed due to factors such as socioeconomic class, gender and geographic origins. Diversity constitutes any kind of multiplicity in humankind which also includes disability, sexual orientation, nationality, educational level, marital status, parental status, learning preferences and age (Lemmer et al., 2006: 14).

The personal interview with Miss. S Ortner, the educator facilitator provided much insight into the subject matter of life orientation which enabled the researcher to address this issue in the

survey. It was clear from the interview how vital life orientation is for learners and the respondents understood the statements posed in the questionnaire, by reflecting similar attitudes.

5.2.3.1 Key findings

- The sex tourism industry and the relationship which exists between sex and tourism may not be understood as a whole.
- The respondents from the empirical survey did not agree that prostitution should be legalised. The majority of individuals interviewed by the researcher and those that participated in independent studies thought that the sex tourism industry should either be decriminalised or legalised.
- Sex education is essential for sex workers.
- Life orientation is essential for the youth.
- Health tests and engaging in safe sex help to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- Further research needs to be conducted after the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup has taken place, with regards to the possible increase of sex tourism and what impacts the sex tourism industry may have on society and the tourism industry.

5.2.3.2 Research questions and research objectives

It is essential for the researcher to ascertain the extent to which the research questions were answered and the research objectives achieved.

- Are the selected components of sex tourism understood by Higher Education students?

The researcher undertook the study in order to better understand sex tourism and how higher education students perceive the sex tourism industry. Weighing up the results from the empirical survey, it is clear that a number of respondents do not understand sex tourism in all of its forms. Forty-eight percent of the target population felt neutral on the issue that sex and tourism have a strong relationship. This result can be seen when posing the question of stronger laws being

enforced to protect sex workers. A number of respondents may not know what sex workers have to go through each and everyday in order to carry out their profession, the abuse and ridicule that they may suffer from society; and the fact that a number of these women did not enter into the sex work industry freely or by choice. A number of individuals may not perceive the relationship which exists between sex and tourism which is completely understandable as sex tourism is a taboo activity which is hidden behind closed doors. Society may not recognise the important role which education plays in such matters. They may not feel that sex education should start at such a young age even though its aim is to help develop the youth into citizens who are then able to make responsible choices and decisions later in life. From the results of the survey it is interesting to see that the respondents agreed that tourism destinations do use sexual connotations to advertise. Sex tourism in all its forms is not completely understood and the youth need to be made aware of what role sex tourism plays in society and how large a role the industry could play alongside the FIFA 2010 Soccer World Cup. South Africans need to understand what negative consequences arise with the sex tourism industry, such as child sex tourism and human trafficking and what they as citizens can do to stand up and help to deter these industries.

- Can something be done to reduce the negative societal impacts that sex tourism can have on society and especially the youth?

In order to determine whether this question has been answered, it is essential to list all of the selected negative socio-cultural impacts of sex tourism that have been investigated in the research:

Negative impacts:

- The spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.
- Reduces the moral standards of the host community.
- Increase in child sex tourism.
- Increase in human trafficking.
- Increase in illegal drugs.
- Cost of education and training programmes to spread awareness with regards to STD's and HIV/AIDS.

- The commercialisation of women denies individuals their human rights.
- Going against religious and cultural beliefs.
- Social effect on the family structure especially if young women become involved in the sex tourism industry.
- The negative image that may be associated with sex tourism may discourage tourists from visiting.

The results from the survey made it clear that respondents understand that South Africa does suffer from a high unemployment rate and that insufficient wages can encourage prostitution. The majority of the respondents agreed that sex education is vital for sex workers. Most respondents understood how essential the fight against HIV/AIDS is and how sex workers need to protect themselves and clients. Respondents understood how immoral child sex tourism is and that South Africans need to fight the child sex tourism industry. A number of students felt strongly that the sex tourism industry is immoral and goes against their cultural and religious beliefs.

It is clear from the results of the survey that the respondents understood how education is a fundamental building block for both learners and sex workers. Education for both learners and sex workers help fight the AIDS pandemic. Life orientation empowers students with the knowledge needed to make informed decisions and choices in life. Education on safe sex practices empowers sex workers to protect themselves as well as clients such as tourists visiting our shores, who will in turn not be spreading diseases back into their country of origin. Something can be done about the negative impacts that sex tourism plays on society, however in order to accomplish these tasks, it is essential that the youth are educated and that society as a whole is made aware of the issues that it faces. The tourism and hospitality industry needs to implement in-house training for their staff in order for these individuals to better understand how to report abuse cases and in order to deal with sex tourists in the correct manner. The government needs to enact more laws against human trafficking and child sex tourism in order to clamp down on these practices and create an environment in which human traffickers find it difficult to conduct their business and supply their trade.

The aim of the research can be encapsulated as follows:

The aim of this research is to gain insight into and understanding of the reasons behind an individual's entry into the sex tourism industry with specific reference to selected components of the sex tourism industry in Cape Town, and what affects these components place upon the youth.

It is clear from the study that there a number of reasons why sex workers may end up in the sex tourism industry:

- Poverty.
- Higher wages being offered in the sex tourism industry than in the formal business sector, thereby offering a few women a more secure lifestyle in which to care for family members; or a more indulgent lifestyle. Sixty eight percent of the respondents from the empirical survey agreed that prostitution is encouraged due to a lack of working opportunities and insufficient wages.
- Drugs and alcohol.
- Human trafficking which can increase the child sex tourism industry.
- Poor education levels.

The research objective of this research is as follows:

- To gain a better understanding of students perceptions of the sex tourism industry as a whole.

The researcher felt that the study definitely produced a well-rounded approach to the sex industry and sex tourism and the relationship which exists between the two. The research focused on sex tourism from all different angles and discovered what needed to be accomplished in order for the tourism industry to be able to play a more prominent role in the fight against the negative impacts which sex tourism can have. The researcher focused on the sex tourism industry by looking into the life of a sex worker thereby trying to correct misconceptions that individuals may have. The sex tourism industry is always going to exist and, in that context, South Africans need to accept that reality and gain knowledge so that a better understanding of the subject can be achieved

rather than condemn it. Examining the results from the empirical survey, it is clear that the relationship between sex and tourism is not fully understood. The students did however understand that child sex tourism needs to be abolished and that education is a tool by which this industry can be eradicated.

- To investigate what methods are being used to provide sex education to both learners and sex workers.

Through the resources available from SWEAT's website and the interview with Miss.S Ortner (2008) regarding life orientation, the investigation into the methods utilised to provide sex education to both learners and sex workers were obtained. The researcher achieved the objective by gathering data compiled by the Western Cape Department of Education and SWEAT. Government has put in action, initiatives and workshops to provide education to the previously disadvantaged sex worker which helps to alleviate the growing problem of low education levels. Non-governmental organisations such as SWEAT have also taken the initiative to reach out to sex workers on a mass scale, however one NGO cannot reach all of the sex workers and it is imperative that other NGO's start joint initiatives in order to assist in the campaign of fighting AIDS, unemployment, low education levels and child sex tourism. The training of tourism and hospitality staff is also imperative as it can help prevent child sex tourism so the tourism and hospitality industry needs to implement extensive training programmes; together with the assistance of the government.

The link which exists between the research problems and research objectives is that the sex tourism industry can have negative consequences on society; however education can help reduce these negative aspects. By educating the general public on the various aspects of child sex tourism, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases; one is providing the key by which these issues can be better addressed. Sex education is vital for both learners and sex workers, in that it helps the fight against sexually transmitted diseases, highlights abuse and provides information on basic human rights. Training staff in the tourism and hospitality industry helps to prevent abuse and deter child sex tourism (Beddoe, 2003: 204-205). By fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as the child sex tourism industry, South Africa is promoting a healthy tourism

industry. This is particularly relevant to this investigation of selected components of the sex tourism industry in Cape Town.

5.2.3.3 Normative criteria

When following a normative approach, the researcher attempts to explain how things should be and tests them against practice in terms of how things really are.

The selected normative criteria are:

- The provision of employment opportunities and higher wages is a solution to preventing prostitution in large cities (Bell, 1994: 103).

South Africa faces a high unemployment rate, and a large number of South Africans who do have work are receiving low wages. A number of sex workers have stated that prostitution provides them with a higher income than would be received in other sectors of the South African workforce and this extra money provides them and their families with a better lifestyle. Prostitution will never be eliminated as long as there is a demand, which there always will be. This is the reason why education is so essential in that it provides the youth with the essential life skills in order to empower them with the right tools in life to make the decisions and choices that benefit them. Sixty-seven percent of the respondents from the sample agreed that prostitution is encouraged due to a lack of working opportunities and insufficient wages.

- Extensive training for tourism and hospitality staff working in destinations where child sex tourism is widespread; is a solution to helping prevent child sex tourism (Beddoe, 2003: 205).

Not enough training is being provided to tourism and hospitality staff to combat this problem. South Africa has adopted The Code (Page 102), however the researcher inferred that only a small number of tourism and hospitality companies have set the provisions and policies in place in order to make training staff in such issues a reality. Training should even begin with tourism and hospitality students so that they are prepared to handle situations that deal with child sex tourists.

- Awareness of health and safety issues, as well as safe sex practices is a solution to help reduce the spreading of AIDS (Agrusa, 2003: 177).

There are various programmes made accessible by government, NGO's and youth groups to provide vital information to all South Africans regarding the pandemic of HIV/AIDS. South Africans understand and are aware that health and safety issues, as well as safe sex practices are means towards providing a solution to help reduce the spreading of AIDS. That is why a number of initiatives aimed at combating this problem have been implemented. Ninety-four percent of the respondents agreed that sex workers must be educated on safe sex practices. A number of respondents from the sample agreed that sex education is essential for youth and sex workers.

- Life orientation is a solution in enabling learners to become responsible South African citizens who through this subject gain essential life skills that are necessary to face everyday challenges (Department of Education, 2002).

The Department of Education has realised the potential advantages that life orientation can yield, and for this reason they implemented the subject into the learner's course of education. The Department of Education realised the need for a programme that would empower the youth and enable them to make the right choices and decisions in life. Sixty-six percent of the respondents from the target population agreed that sex education forms an integral part of a learner's school career.

- Decriminalising or legalising the sex tourism industry is a solution for creating a more favourable environment for sex workers (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244).

Decriminalising the sex tourism industry would provide sex workers with the tool to protect themselves from abuse and intimidation. The sex workers would be better equipped to exercise their basic human rights.

5.4 SUMMARY

In this chapter the findings from the empirical survey were explained and articulated with the assistance of a registered statistician. The raw data was utilised in order to obtain the statistics that were found in this chapter. The key findings from the empirical survey were compared with the results that were achieved through the investigation of the student's perceptions of the sex tourism industry. The researcher argued the extent to which the research questions and research objectives were answered and achieved. The chapter explained the normative criteria that were identified in the literature review.

The following chapter examines the recommendations which are formulated from focusing on the normative criteria as well as the findings from the empirical survey. The following chapter also contains the concluding remarks to the research.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on recommendations which are formulated from a combination of the normative criteria identified in the literature search, the results of the statistical analysis from the empirical survey and from the findings that were deduced from the responses made in the questionnaires. The normative criteria are fixed as guidelines on how things are supposed to work, as opposed to the empirical data which emerged from the questionnaires and show how things actually work in practice. Recommendations are given so that the normative aspects are brought closer to the empirical aspects because there is usually a gap between the normative criteria and the empirical situation. This chapter also contains the concluding remarks to the study.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 Recommendation 1

Increase the Awareness of Sex Education and Life Orientation

The youth are a vital key to improving the lives and situation of others. If South Africa wants to ensure that the spread of HIV/AIDS is to be reduced then it is necessary to educate learners. Most learners and youth are aware of the situation; however it is imperative that they receive education on the subject of sexuality as well as HIV/AIDS so as not to replicate mistakes made in the past. Young females need to be taught that no matter what their background and circumstances, they are equal to boys and should not feel inferior or unduly influenced by them. The same principle goes for young boys, who should be taught to have and show respect for girls; and they themselves should be made to feel that nobody can pressure them into anything. All children need to know that they are significant and that no one can take away their independence, whether it is friends or family. More emphasis needs to be placed on sex education in the sense of informing minors of what is happening in the outside world and how they can prevent themselves from becoming victims. With regards to that, it is necessary to inform learners in higher grades

about prostitution and what sort of life sex workers lead. Education is key to ensuring that learners know that there are other options in life with regards to a career and how not to be exploited into a life where everyday could be their last. Most career paths in sex work are not done by choice, but rather due to grim circumstances that the sex workers found themselves in before turning to prostitution. The Department of Education has really triumphed by incorporating life orientation as a compulsory subject, though learners might not see the benefits that it holds while they are in school, in years to come it may have provided them with worthwhile knowledge and insight. Some men have sex with young girls in the hope that they do not get infected with HIV, and this practice is a very real danger for girls in many communities which is why educating them is so vital. Eighty two percent of the target population agreed that sex education enables learners to understand their rights and choices in life. Seventy nine percent of the target population agreed that extensive training should be given to learners in order to enable them with essential life skills. Sixty six percent of the target population agreed that sex education is an integral part of a learner's school career.

Sex education is necessary for sex workers and they need to know what their rights and responsibilities are in a world where their profession is under scrutiny. They should be informed that they are just as significant as any other tax paying citizen in South Africa, and that they are entitled to capitalise on their rights as a South African. Organisations such as SWEAT are so vital in that they provide much needed care, advice and help to those who need it. SWEAT produces a newsletter each month for sex workers as well as holding workshops where issues and complaints can be aired. More non-governmental organisations such as this one need to be set up so that extensive help can be provided to sex workers. Information on safe sex practices is essential in that it gives sex workers the basic educational building blocks that are essential in promoting an AIDS free future.

Non-governmental organisations not only provide sex education but also initiatives and programmes that may help to get sex workers off the streets and into another career as a number of these programmes teach them other life skills so that the previously disadvantaged have a choice as to what they want to do with their lives. These programmes are essential and necessary, in that they give youth the opportunity to discover and believe that they can do what ever it is that

they put their minds to and do not need to depend on sex work as their only source of income. Ninety four percent of the target population agreed that sex workers must be educated on safe sex practices. Ninety five percent of the target population agreed that HIV/AIDS is one of the largest threats to the sex tourism industry

6.2.2 Recommendation 2

Increase the Training of Higher Education Students

Students enrolled in the tourism and hospitality industry should be made more aware of new niches in the tourism industry such as sex tourism. If students were to discuss a subject such as sex tourism, then they would have an increased awareness of the industry and be able to come up with preventative measures for the negative effects that the industry imposes upon society. If the sex tourism industry were legalised, students who ended up in management positions would need to be able to manage and perhaps even market the sex tourism industry. Including a niche market/sector such as sex tourism in the curriculum would provide students with an added advantage as they would have gained knowledge on the matter and be better equipped to deal with sex tourists.

6.2.3 Recommendation 3

Increase the Training of Tourism and Hospitality Staff

Tourism and hospitality staff deal with tourists everyday and cater to their wants and needs. For those staff who work in areas or destinations where child sex tourism takes place, it is essential that they receive the adequate training in order to deal with tourists that may be seeking encounters with sex workers that are underage. This is necessary due to the fact that there have been cases where sex tourists have asked tourism and hospitality staff where it would be possible to find child prostitutes. If this occurs then it is vital that staff know how to deal with the situation in the best possible manner.

Tourism and hospitality staff need to meet with groups such as SWEAT and other NGO's that deal with child protection in order to better understand what to do in situations where they may

encounter a tourist that approaches them for young prostitutes. Companies that work in the tourism industry must ensure that they have policies in place that deal with this sort of child abuse so that the staff members do not feel confused when faced with such an issue. By incorporating such policies, in the event that such a problem occurs, the staff can report the incident and it won't go undetected. The government, tourism industry and NGO's need to build partnerships with each other so that they can bring about change and awareness at the destination by encouraging staff to report cases of abuse towards child and adult sex workers. Child sex tourism can turn a country into an unfavourable tourism destination which may be detrimental to a number of other areas that are solely dependent on tourism.

The tourism and hospitality staff that are involved in the accommodation sector should also report any untoward behaviour within their facilities such as unaccompanied minors or sex workers that are constantly using their amenities to entertain clients. This can help deter pimps from using the facilities for underage sex workers as they will know that they are being closely monitored. The more that the tourism and hospitality industry tries to stop these activities, the harder it will be for these criminals to continue with their heinous acts on children. The only negative attribute is that these criminal activities could be driven underground. Tourism and hospitality staff, organisations such as SWEAT and the SAPS need to work together in order to fight abuse and exploitation.

6.2.4 Recommendation 4

Make Special Provision for the Training of Legal and Law Enforcement Personnel

For front line staff members who deal with sex workers of all ages and from various backgrounds on a daily basis, it is necessary that they know exactly how to take care of matters in a responsible and ethical manner. For a number of sex workers, going to the police station for help or to report incidents of abuse or exploitation, is not an option due to the relationship that exists between the SAPS and sex workers. The SAPS and other law enforcement officials must be deterred from corruption and abuse in the sex work industry as this is the main reason why sex workers fear and have little respect for the law.

When police officials are being trained, there should be special courses which educate them on how to deal with and handle sex workers. This is especially significant when it comes to sex workers that are underage, the right protocol needs to be followed with regards to underage prostitutes and the organisations that deal specifically with children must be contacted so that they may intervene. When sex offenders are in court, law officials need to enforce harsh penalties and not just give out fines or short term jail sentences as this is not going to deter offenders from committing the same assault. The SAPS needs to keep records and details of young sex workers so that they can pass these details on to the child protection agencies such as the CPU or the Teddy Bear Clinic, instead of just letting these innocent children back onto the streets. All respondents from the target population agreed that child sex tourism should be prevented.

The SAPS have a vital role to play, especially for sex workers on the streets. They can help fight child sex tourism by detaining known and unknown offenders. If they come across abuse or receive complaints from sex workers against abusive clients, they are the individuals that can take action and prevent such harassment instead of turning a blind eye. Eighty percent of the target population agreed that street prostitution results in abuse and intimidation from pimps, clients and police.

According to Gould and Fick (<http://www.iss.co.za>, 2008) eleven members of the SAPS appeared in the Johannesburg magistrate's court on the 11th July 2008 for allegedly assaulting sex workers by insulting, kicking and punching them.

6.2.5 Recommendation 5

Decriminalise the sex work industry

If massage parlours, escort agencies, sex shops and strip clubs are legal in South Africa, then there is no reason why prostitution should not be decriminalised. It is imperative that prostitution is decriminalised to ensure the safety and health of sex workers, but more importantly to give prostitutes legal rights so that they are no longer scrutinised and abused. It is just a matter of changing South African attitudes and making the general public feel more comfortable around the term 'sex industry'.

Whether South Africans approve or not, the sex tourism industry has and is always going to exist; that human need will never go away whether the industry is legal or not. The only person who suffers at the hand of this industry is the sex worker who can not always speak out due to the judicial system. Twenty seven percent of the target population agreed that prostitutes have no legal rights. If the sex industry was decriminalised, this might help a number of sex workers to feel more comfortable about the work that they do and seek help from the social workers and the law without feeling ashamed or afraid. Through the decriminalisation of the sex work industry, the abuse and exploitation of sex workers would be minimised. Through the decriminalisation of prostitution, sex workers would be able to use their rights to defend themselves, just as any other South African, which would give them full justice when it comes to working hours, abuse from clients and police, and payment from clients or brothel owners. Thirty-seven percent of the target population agreed that stronger laws be enacted to protect the rights of sex workers.

One of the biggest complaints that sex workers have is that the social workers do not reach out to them and give them the assistance that they are seeking, however this is probably not true, rather it is that the social workers cannot reach everyone due to financial constraints and fear of treading on dangerous grounds with pimps. For this reason, government should incorporate a state department that only specialises in the needs of sex workers. Government should join forces with NGOs such as SWEAT and other organisations across South Africa to help them reach sex workers everywhere and in every situation. The Department of Health have developed programmes to ensure that education is provided with regards to HIV/AIDS for sex workers and everyday employees. The Department of Social Works helps to deal with traumatised children and adult sex workers that have been abused. However, there is no department that specifically deals with just sex workers and their needs; including issues such as labour law, exploitation and human trafficking. Instead of having numerous departments dealing with different issues, there should be one joint department that caters for all needs and complaints. This department could also incorporate initiatives and programmes that help sex workers find other career paths if they wish, through programmes that help to develop their skills.

The 2010 FIFA World Cup is fast approaching and it would make matters easier if the sex work industry were decriminalised, not only for the sex workers but for the tourists visiting South Africa's shores. The same debate came up with the Rugby World Cup in 1995 and has arisen in other countries where events of such magnitude are held. A number of tourists that visit such events look for personal entertainment and this includes prostitutes. If government set out specific guidelines and controlled the sex work industry in the correct manner, then it should not cause or pose any problems. Brothels and other agencies would have to apply for permits or licences to work in the sex industry; and this would put more money in the governments coffers. As Jackie Selebi said in his statement, the SAPS would be able to concentrate on more pressing matters and not have to worry about the personal interaction between tourists and sex workers. Thirty seven percent of the target population agreed that stronger laws be enacted to protect the rights of sex workers. Thirty seven percent of the target population agreed that the sex tourism industry will play an essential role for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Twenty four percent of the target population agreed that the 2010 FIFA World Cup is vital for the growth of the sex tourism industry. Only nine percent of the respondents thought that prostitution should become legal.

The researcher can never see the sex industry or sex tourism industry being legalised due to the negative socio-cultural impacts that they have upon society and a national uproar against the sex industry. But, it is still essential that the tourism and hospitality industry implement control mechanisms and procedures to deal with sex tourists and the sex tourism industry as the industry will never cease to exist and tourism and hospitality staff should be better equipped to deal with any situation that they could possibly face.

6.2.6 Recommendation 6

Further research

Further research needs to be undertaken with regards to the following issues:

- The extensive marketing of the sex tourism industry, if prostitution were to become legal.
- The tourism management strategies that would need to be implemented if prostitution were to become legal.
- Governments role in the sex tourism industry.

- The 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup and the role that the sex tourism industry plays during a mega-event.
- The impacts that the sex tourism industry has had after the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup has taken place.
- The impact and cost that HIV/AIDS can have on the tourism and hospitality industry. It is important that sex tourists understand the personal risk that they take by travelling for sexual purposes. They need to be made more aware of the fact that they can both contract and spread sexually transmitted diseases. The tourism and hospitality industry can incur financial burdens when staff become ill with HIV/AIDS.

6.3 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Tourism: Sun, surf, sand and sex? These are what are better known as the four S's of tourism (Ryan and Hall, 2001: i). Governments, the police and tourism enterprises all know that the sex tourism industry attracts international and local revenue, whilst they scrutinise the profession. A number of sectors benefit from the sex tourism industry such as accommodation, airlines, tour operators, taxis and various other businesses. A number of businesses capitalise on this fact by welcoming sex tourists to their establishments. Various hotels across the world have added in house facilities to accommodate sex tourists such as blue movies, vibrating beds, spa units and ceiling mirrors above the bed.

Sex tourism is a larger and more lucrative industry than most would think and brings in a substantial amount of money to a country. The relationship between sex and tourism cannot be denied as tourism is a facilitator for the sex industry. Sex tourism may not provide the tourism industry with the majority of its clients or tourists; nevertheless it still plays a big part. When certain individuals think of sex tourism, they automatically conjure up images of red light districts and seedy motels. This however is not always the case as sex tourism can involve a lot more than these images. Tourism promotes sexuality, gender and relationships through advertisements that embrace romance, couples and sexy females lying on beaches and in romantic settings. Tourists are not always seeking different and unknown destinations but rather a

chance to experience romantic and sexual opportunities that are not available to them in their own country.

The majority of studies that examine tourism and gender reveal that the relationship between tourism and sex is complicated. Sex tourism can take a number of forms, prostitution is but one component (Mathieson and Wall, 2006: 244).

Tourism attracts foreign and local revenue. Tourist expenditure leads to the multiplier process whereby employment and higher wages are created, thereby benefiting all involved, in a domino effect. Tourism allows tourists to drop their guard and take part in recreational activities that they may not be able to do at home. Tourism and sex have a close relationship; it is just more obvious in certain destinations where prostitution is accepted and thus more visible. Unfortunately this does not mean that the life of a prostitute is easy and liberating. A number of sex workers suffer physical and verbal abuse at the hands of their clients, pimps and police. Nor can it be said that all these women and men have become prostitutes voluntarily. A high percentage of sex workers have been forced or coerced into prostitution through drugs or human trafficking, and in a number of cases through a combination of both.

In order to provide the child sex industry with its victims, human trafficking is born. Human trafficking is very cruel in a number of ways, poor families give up their children just so that they can survive a few more days or they are tricked into believing that their young children are being promised opportunities in other countries that they would never be able to give them. A number of young women are also kidnapped and taken across borders where they neither speak the language, nor know where they are. This happens in South Africa, with young girls and boys being brought across the border either by force or coercion. These young females and males are given the false promise that they will be heading to a country where there are more opportunities for making money for themselves and their family. This however is not the case in most circumstances, so they are forced to sell their bodies in order to pay back the brothel owners or pimps for food, clothes and accommodation. Campaigns against human trafficking and child sex tourism have created a global awareness that sex tourism may not be beneficial for an attractive tourist destination. Child sex tourism is a human rights offence and should not be tolerated in any

country. This industry can take the innocence and youth from a child in an instant, just for the sake of satisfying the pleasure needs of criminals seeking young prostitutes. All of the respondents from the sample agreed that child sex tourism should be prevented. A number of offenders in South Africa who have committed a child sex offence have evaded prosecution, only being given 'a slap on the wrist'. As a proud and strong nation, South Africa needs to gather its resources and fight this industry, not just for the sake of its image as a world class destination but for the youth who are being robbed of their innocence. When it comes to child sex tourism, there are no words that can explain how horrific this practice can be for the child and the law needs to deal with offenders to the best of its ability. From previous research a number of sex workers have claimed that they are against the child sex industry and would like to see it abolished. So it is important for them to join forces and lobby the authorities, when it comes to child sex tourism. Sex workers who see local clients or tourists seeking out young prostitutes should try to get as much information as possible on the client, such as his car registration or physical appearance and report this to the necessary authorities such as the SAPS.

With the new Sexual Offences Amendment Act 32 of 2007 being passed, there should be no reason why sexual offenders should be allowed to evade justice. As was explained previously, South Africans, the SAPS and the judicial system need to work together to put away such criminals and help prevent future incidents from occurring.

From the research it is clear to see that poverty is the predominant factor in forcing children into the sex tourism industry. In most cases this is due to families selling their children in order to make a profit or merely for survival purposes. A small number of children, for example those with younger siblings but no parents, voluntarily seek work in the sex industry in order to support their families and make a living, as they have no other alternatives. The internet is one of the facilitators of the industry as it has encouraged and supported the rise of the child sex tourism industry. The internet provides easy access to other sex tourist's experiences and accounts of their activities in foreign countries. With the lack of laws protecting children in many countries, there is a low risk of detection for sex tourists. The categorisation of child sex tourists shows that there are a number of different types of abusers; as they may have different motives for their intent.

With there being such a huge demand for children in the sex industry and tourists travelling to other countries to satisfy their needs with underage prostitutes, it seems that this industry will

never be eradicated. Stronger laws and measures need to be enforced in order to help deter this industry.

Sex work does not differ much across the world; it is just legal in certain countries or regions, whereas in South Africa it is not. This can cause legal issues for the sex workers' rights and leave them with no option but to give up in most abuse cases as they have no other legal choice (Slaughter, 1999).

Sex education is so vital to sex workers as they need to be educated about the high risks that their industry can hold if safe sex practices are not followed. The danger is that a number of sex workers are told that if a client insists that protection is not used, that it is not acceptable to go against the client's wishes. Every sex worker should know that it is their right to refuse a client when being faced with such an unsafe situation.

When it comes to educating the youth, it is so important that they receive life orientation education in school, so that they are better prepared should they be faced with someone who wants to abuse them. Life orientation is so essential for the youth and enables them to determine their own mindset and choices from a young age. Life orientation provides education on sexuality and gender equality, this is more vital when the youth are not receiving this education at home which is the case in most households where parents are either too shy to explain sexual issues or just don't want to bring up the subject. Life orientation enables learners to realise their full potential as a South African citizen and inform them of what they can accomplish through education and determination.

It has been proposed that prostitution should become decriminalised, as at the end of the day it is just another job being performed. Such a change in legislation would allow those sex workers who suffer exploitation to have better recourse to the law. In its present state, the sex tourism industry can alter an individual's life completely, leaving a number of sex workers alone and with life threatening diseases. In contrast, for those who have chosen to work in the sex industry, and this applies mostly to the elite prostitutes, the industry can provide them with the freedom to do what they want and can make them financially independent and comfortable for life.

The research shows that not all sex workers are forced into prostitution but find it an alternative means of living due to their country's economic instability and lack of work opportunities. Prostitution, if done through legal organisations, can provide a sex worker with a fair amount of money and a better lifestyle than they would otherwise have had (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 51).

There are a number of various tiers to the sex industry and different levels of prostitution that sex workers can enter into. One of the negative aspects is the type of sex tourist that a prostitute may encounter. A number of sex tourists are normal individuals that are only seeking comfort and companionship, whereas others may have deep or dark issues with their sexuality that they need to fulfil and, in that context, inflicting these on the sex worker can have harmful consequences (Ryan and Hall, 2001: 62).

Tourism and sex will always be interlinked in one way or another, whether it is directly or indirectly. People across the world need to deal with this fact and find mechanisms or procedures to ensure that sex tourism takes place without incurring any damage or harm to women, men and children. The tourism industry will always use sexual connotations in their advertising for certain destinations, to attract a particular type of tourist and appeal to a specific market segment.

The sex tourism industry can have various negative socio-cultural impacts upon South African society and further research needs to be conducted on whether Cape Town and South Africa should be marketed as a sex tourism destination. The government, together with the tourism and hospitality industry, need to weigh the negative impacts of the sex tourism industry with the positive impacts of decriminalising prostitution, against each other and come up with control mechanisms and procedures to address these impacts.

The FIFA Soccer World Cup is coming closer and researchers need to address the issue of sex tourism and its implications on society as a whole.

Marketing South Africa as a sex tourism destination would be a difficult issue for any government to address as it could raise serious problems for the underage, uneducated and poor citizens of the country. Marketing South Africa as a sex tourism destination would not only attract normal sex tourists, but also rapists and paedophiles that would inflict harm upon the

vulnerable. The relationship between the person who would profit from marketing sex tourism and the person or persons who would be exploited by it would need to be examined. The marketing of sex tourism would see a growth in the sex tourism industry which would in turn see STDs and HIV/AIDS increase proportionally.

Through the research that Bird and Ronaldson (2008) conducted, it is clear that prostitution in Cape Town is not as large an industry as a number of individuals would like to think. It can be stated that these statistics are not static and the researchers may not have had the necessary resources available to reach all of the sex workers in Cape Town. The South African government may need to conduct further research if they decide to legalise the sex tourism industry, as they may not reap the financial rewards that they are currently suggesting. A number of businesses in Cape Town are preparing to capitalise on the sex tourism industry in 2010, whilst a number of businesses feel that the 2010 FIFA World Cup is not likely to increase their clientele or financial capital.

The perceptions that higher education students have of the sex tourism industry are interesting in that they feel overall that the industry is immoral and should not exist. If prostitution were to become legalised, then all ambassadors of the tourism industry would need to address certain impacts by creating preventative measures for the components of the industry such as human trafficking and child sex tourism. They would also need to be able to manage and market the industry in such a way as to not create an unfavourable image of South Africa. This can only be achieved through education and gaining more knowledge of the industry.

Sex in all its various guises is endemic to mankind, and sex tourism is but a by-product of this environment and as long as there are humans on earth with specific wants and needs, then the sex tourism industry will exist and flourish. It is how one responds to this rapidly changing industry, not how one condemns it, that counts.

REFERENCES

- ACDP. 2001. Transcript of Cape Town City Council debate on Sex Tourism. In *ACDP* [Online]. Available: <http://www.acdp.org.za> [26 January 2009].
- Alberts, N.F. 2009. *The environmental footprint of tourism*. Pretoria: University of Pretoria.
- Alexander, HM. 2002. The need to link safer sex education amongst sex workers in South Africa to broader empowerment and mobilisation programmes. In *NLM Gateway* [Online]. Available: <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/MeetingAbstracts/ma?f=102258708.html> [19 April 2009].
- Archer, B. H. 1978. Domestic tourism as a development factor, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5, 126-41.
- Arnott, J., Macquene, A. 2006. Submission to the South African Law Commission Project 107 Sexual Offences Act Issue Paper 19. In *Publications* [Online]. Available: <http://www.sweat.org.za>. [31 August 2008].
- Agrusa, J. 2003. AIDS and Tourism: A Deadly Combination. In *Sex and Tourism: Journeys of Romance, Love and Lust*. McKercher, B., Bauer, T. (Eds). New York: The Haworth Hospitality Press. 167-180.
- Bayat, MS. 2008. A brief taxonomy of academic research with special reference to the research proposal at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT). *Journal of Business and Management Dynamics*, 1(1): 45-56.
- Beddoe, C. 2003. Ending Child Sex Tourism: A Vision for the Future. In *Sex and Tourism: Journeys of Romance, Love and Lust*. McKercher, B., Bauer, T. (Eds). New York: The Haworth Hospitality Press. 197-207.
- Beech, J., Chadwick, S. 2006. *The Business of Tourism Management*. Pearson Education Limited: England.
- Bell, S. 1994. *Reading, Writing and Rewriting the Prostitute Body*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.
- Bennett, J.A. 1995. *Managing Tourism Services*. 2nd Edition. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Berkeley Thomas, A. 2004. *Research Skills for Management Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Bird, R., Ronaldson, R. 2009. "Sex, Sun, Soccer": Stakeholder-Opinions on the Sex Industry in Cape Town in Anticipation of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. *Journal of Urban Forum*, 20 (1): 33-46.

Bothma, C., du Toit, M., Gerber Nel, C., Machado, R., Sassenberg, A., Stanford, C., Theron, D., Tshivhase, T. 2003. *Marketing Research*. Pretoria: University of South Africa.

Brown, L. 2000. *Sex slaves: the trafficking of women in Asia*. Virago Press: London.

Cant, M., Gerber-Nel, C., Nel, D., Kotzé, T. 2006. *Marketing Research*. 2nd Edition. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.

Cape Tourism to fight child sex tourism. 2009. In *Travelwires* [Online]. Available: <http://www.travelwires.com> [23 January 2009].

Carter, S. 2000. Sex in the tourist city: the development of commercial sex as part of the provision of tourist services. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 131-153.

Clift, S., Carter, S. 2000. Tourism, international travel and sex. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 1-19.

Clift, S., Carter, S. 2000. Tourism and sex: critical issues and new directions. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 265-286.

Cohen, E. 1988c. Tourism and AIDS in Thailand. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15:467-486.

Collecting normative data. 2007. In *Planning an empirical study* [Online]. Available: <http://www2.uiah.fi/projects/metodi/144.htm> [23 January 2009].

CPUT. 2006. Quick Harvard Citation Style. In *Training and Guides* [Online]. Available: <http://www.cput.ac.za/library/quickharvard.php> [7 May 2005].

Crackdown on 'sex tourists' urged. 2008. In *BBC News Uk* [Online]. Available: <http://www.news.bbc.co.uk> [16 August 2008].

Craggs, S., Hennig, J., Laczko, F., Larsson, F. 2006. *Trafficking in human beings and the 2006 World Cup in Germany* [Online]. Available: <http://www.lastradainternational.org> [16 April 2009].

Data verification. 2009. In *The Teacher* [Online]. Available: <http://www.theteacher99.btinternet.co.uk> [23 January 2009].

Debating Legalized Prostitution. 2007. In *A web resource for combating human trafficking* [Online]. Available: <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/643> [22 April 2009].

De Boer, H. 2008. Red light control is the way to go. *The Daily News*. 14 July, 3.

Department of Education. 2002. *Revised National Curriculum Statement Grades R-9 Policy: Life Orientation*. Department of Education.

- De Wet, A. 1994. *Marketing Research*. Cape Town: Future Managers (Pty) Ltd.
- Dixon, F. 2008. *Sex worker pyramid*. Cape Peninsula University of Technology: Cape Town Campus.
- Duffet, M. 2008. *Sexual abusers in Cape Town*. Cape Town: Carte Blanche. Television: MNET [1 June 2008- 20:00].
- Dworkin, A. 1988. *Letters from a War Zone: Writings 1976-1987*. London: Martin Secker and Warburg.
- Farlex. 2008. Toucheurism. In *Sex Lexis.com by Farlex* [Online]. Available: <http://www.sex-lexis.com/Sex-Dictionary/toucherism> [2 July 2008].
- Ferguson, R. 2008. Life orientation: What's it all about? In *Education in South Africa Today* [Online]. Available: <http://www.web.wits.ac.za> [22 August 2008].
- Ferreira, I.W. 2005. *Generic Checklist And Guide For Chapter One Of A Research Report*. Cape Town: Cape Peninsula University of Technology.
- Forsythe, S. (N.D.). AIDS Brief for sectoral planners and managers. In *Tourism Sector* [Online]. Available: <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/heard/publications/AidsBriefs/sec/Tourism.pdf> [29 June 2009].
- Gadebe, T. 2005. New Curriculum focuses on Africa. In *Education* [Online]. Available: <http://www.southafrica.info/about/education/curriculum> [27 August 2008].
- Gallinetti, J. 2004. Legal definitions and practices in child sexual abuse. In *Sexual abuse of young children in southern Africa*. Richter, L and Dawes, A and Higson-Smith, C. (Eds). HSRC Press: Cape Town. 209-226.
- George, R. 2001. *Marketing South African tourism and hospitality*. First Edition. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.
- Goodman, N., Marx, G. 1978. *Society today*. New York: Random House.
- Gould, C., Fick, N. 2008. *Selling Sex in Cape Town*. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies.
- Gould, C., Fick, N. 2008. Selling Sex in Cape Town. In *Institute for Security Studies* [Online]. Available: <http://www.iss.co.za> [27 August 2008].
- Greathead, E. (ed.) 1998. *Responsible Teenage Sexuality*. 2nd Edition. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Hague, P., Jackson, P. 1998. *Do your own market research*. 3rd Edition. London: Kogan Page Limited.

- Hall, C.M. 1992b. Sex tourism in South East Asia, pp.65-74 in Harrison, D. (ed.) *Tourism and the Undeveloped Countries*. Belhaven: London.
- Hall, C.M. 1996. Tourism Prostitution: the control and health implications of sex tourism in South-East Asia and Australia. In S.Clift and S.J. Page (Eds), *Health and the International Tourist*. London: Routledge.
- Hammond, P. 2008. The criminalization of South Africa. In *Frontline Fellowship* [Online]. Available: <http://www.frontline.org.za> [26 January 2009].
- Hanks, P. (ed.) 1990. *Collins Paperback Thesaurus*. 2nd Edition. England: HarperCollins Publishers.
- Hansen, E. 2007. The Shameful Truth About Sex Tourism. In *Brave New Traveler* [Online]. Available: <http://www.bravenewtraveler.com/2007/11/02/the-shameful-truth-about-sex-tourism/> [25 March 2008].
- Hart, G., Hawkes, S. 2000. International travel and the social context of sexual risk. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 168-178.
- Hashimoto, A. 2002. Tourism and Sociocultural Development Issues, in R.Sharpley and D.J. Telfer (eds) *Tourism and Development: Concepts and Issues*, 202-230. Channel View Publications: Clevedon.
- Hawkins, M.J., Weston, J., Swannell, J.C. 1991. *The Oxford Study Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Higgs, P., Smith, J. 2000. *Rethinking our world*. South Africa: Juta & Co, Ltd.
- Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L. 2004. Commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. In *Sexual abuse of young children in southern Africa*. Richter, L and Dawes, A and Higson-Smith, C. (Eds). HSRC Press: Cape Town. 143-175.
- Hoose, J., Clift, S., Carter, S. 2000. Combating tourist sexual exploitation of children. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 74-90.
- Katerere, F. 2008. Cape Town on world sex-tourism map. In *Independent Online* [Online]. Available:<http://www.iol.co.za/index.php> [25 March 2008].
- Keyser, H. 2002. *Tourism Development*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.
- Kibicho, W. 2005. Tourism and the Sex Trade in Kenya's Coastal Region. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 13 (3): 256-280.

- Kotler, P., Bowen, J.T., Makens, J.C. 2006. *Marketing for Hospitality and Tourism*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Incorporated.
- Kreston, S. 2007. *Trafficking in children in South Africa: An analysis of pending legislation*. South Africa: South African Professional Society on the Abuse of Children.
- Leheny, D. 1995. The political economy of Asian sex tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 22(2): 367-385.
- Lemmer, EM., Meier, C., van Wyk, J.N. 2006. *Multicultural Education: An educator's manual*. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Leung, P. 2003. Sex Tourism: The Case of Cambodia. In *Sex and Tourism: Journeys of Romance, Love and Lust*. McKercher, B., Bauer, T. (Eds). New York: The Haworth Hospitality Press. 181-195.
- Luiz, J.M., Roetz, L. 2000. On prostitution, STDs and the law in South Africa: the state as pimp. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 8(1): 21-38.
- Majendie, P., Blanchard, B. 2008. Sex in Beijing forbidden. In *Women24* [Online]. Available: <http://www.women24.com>. [09 August 2008].
- Mangxamba, S.2007. Help curb child sex tourism in 2010, hospitality industry urged [Online]. In *CT: 20070815 Cape Argus*. Available:<http://www.proudlysouthafrican.co.za> [26 January 2009].
- Maree, A., & van der Merwe, E. 1999. Exposure to child pornography on the Internet. *Acta Criminologica*, 12 (3), pp. 59-66.
- Martens, J., Pieczkowski, M., van Vuuren-Smyth, B. 2003. *Seduction, Sale & Slavery: Trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation in Southern Africa*. 3rd Edition. Pretoria: International Organisation for Migration.
- Mathieson, A., Wall, G. 1992. *Tourism: economic, physical and social impacts*. Longman Group Limited: England.
- Mathieson, A., Wall, G. 2006. *Tourism: Change, Impacts and Opportunities*. Pearson Education Limited: England.
- McKercher, B., Bauer, T. 2003. Conceptual Framework of the Nexus Between Tourism, Romance, and Sex. In *Sex and Tourism: Journeys of Romance, Love and Lust*. McKercher, B., Bauer, T. (Eds). New York: The Haworth Hospitality Press. 3-19.
- Molo Songololo. 2000. *The trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation-South Africa*. Cape Town: Molo Songololo.
- Molo Songololo. 2003. *Child sexual exploitation in Atlantis*. Cape Town: Molo Songololo.

- More 'sex tourists' face UK law. 2008. In *BBC News Uk* [Online]. Available: <http://www.news.bbc.co.uk> [10 July 2008].
- Nair, Sowmia. 2007. Child exploitation and obscenity section (CEOS). In *U.S. Department of Justice* [Online]. Available:<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/sextour.html> [25 March 2008].
- No offence. 2009. *People's Post*. 12 May, 3.
- O'Connell Davidson, J. 2000. Sex Tourism and child prostitution. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 54-73.
- O'Connell Davidson, J., Taylor, J. 1995. *Child Prostitution and Sex Tourism: South Africa*. Thailand: ECPAT International.
- Opperman, M. 1999. Sex Tourism. *Annals of tourism research*, 26(2): 251-266.
- Orlik, J. 2007. Sex and Travel. *The Big Issue*, April 2007: 8.
- Phillips, J.L. 1999. Tourist-orientated prostitution in Barbados: the case of the beach boy and the white female tourist. In K. Kempadoo (ed.) *Sun, Sex and Gold- Tourism and Sex Work in the Caribbean*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers Inc., pp. 183-200.
- Pimp. 2009. In *Webster's Online Dictionary* [Online]. Available: <http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org/definition/Pimp> [27 May 2009].
- Pretorius, F., Lemmer, E. 2004. *Teaching in South African Schools*. Braamfontein: Macmillan South Africa.
- Rao, N. 1999. Sex Tourism in South Asia. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 11(2/3): 96-99.
- Rao, N. 2003. The Dark Side of Tourism and Sexuality: Trafficking of Nepali Girls for Indian Brothels. In *Sex and Tourism: Journeys of Romance, Love and Lust*. McKercher, B., Bauer, T. (Eds). New York: The Haworth Hospitality Press.
- Ryan, C. 2000. Sex Tourism. In *Tourism and Sex: Culture, Commerce and Coercion*. Clift, S and Carter, S. (Eds). London: Pinter. 23-37.
- Ryan, C., Hall, C.M. 2001. *Sex Tourism: Marginal people and liminalities*. New York: Routledge.
- Ryan, C., Kinder, R. 1996. Sex, tourism and sex tourism: fulfilling similar needs? *Tourism Management*, 17(7): 507-518.

- SA warned on World Cup child sex tourism. 2009. In *Travelwires* [Online]. Available: <http://www.travelwires.com> [23 January 2009].
- SABCOHA. 2008. Sex Education- the ugly stepchild in teacher training. In *SABCOHA* [Online]. Available: <http://www.sabcoha.org/media-features/sex-education-the-ugly-stepchild-in-teacher-training.html> [27 August 2008].
- SAPA. 2009. City looking for a new way to deal with prostitutes. *Cape Times*, 22 April, 6.
- SAPA. 2009. In SA's thriving democracy politics has become ordinary. In *Mail and Guardian Online* [Online]. Available: <http://wap.mg.co.za/story.php?id=38891> [19 April 2009].
- Slaughter, B. 2008. Cape Town promotes sex tourism. In *World Socialist Web Site* [Online]. Available: <http://www.wsws.org/articles> [7 May 2008].
- South Africa. 2005. *The Childrens Act 38 of 2005*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South Africa. 1996. *The Films and Publications Act 65 of 1996*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South Africa. 1998. *The Refugee Act 130 of 1998*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South Africa. 1957. *The Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South African Law Commission. 2002. Project 107 on Sexual Offences, *Issue Paper 19* [Online]. Available: <http://www.doj.gov.za> [7 May 2009].
- South Africa. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. 2001. *White Paper: The sustainable tourism development and promotion of tourism in the Western Cape*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- SWEAT. 2006. Work Programmes. In *About Sweat* [Online]. Available: <http://www.sweat.org.za> [24 August 2008].
- Tepelus, C. 2009. Empowering the travel industry to prevent child sex tourism. In *Changemakers* [Online]. Available: <http://www.changemakers.net/node/8549> [20 April 2009].
- The Facts About Child Sex Tourism. 2005. In *State Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons* [Online]. Available: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip> [25 March 2008].
- The Western Cape Education Department. 2004. Life orientation curriculum. In *National Curriculum Statement* [Online]. Available: <http://www.curriculum.pgwc.gov.za> [22 August 2008].
- Townsend, L., Dawes, A. 2004. Individual and contextual factors associated with the sexual abuse of children under 12: a review of recent literature. In *Sexual abuse of young children in*

southern Africa. Richter, L and Dawes, A and Higson-Smith, C. (Eds). HSRC Press: Cape Town. 55-94.

Vittachi, A. 1989. *Stolen childhood: In Search of the Rights of the Child*. Polity Press: Cambridge.

Webster, M. 2008. Liminal. In *Merriam Webster's Online Dictionary* [Online]. Available: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/liminal> [2 June 2008].

Webster, M. 2008. Paedophilia. In *Merriam Webster's Online Dictionary* [Online]. Available: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/paedophilia> [2 July 2008].

Webster, M. 2008. Voyeurism. In *Merriam Webster's Online Dictionary* [Online]. Available: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/voyeurism> [2 July 2008].

Welman, JC., Kruger, SJ. 2001. *Research Methodology*. 2nd Edition. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.

Welman, C., Kruger, F., Mitchell, B. 2005. *Research Methodology*. 3rd Edition. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.

What is Sex Tourism of Children. 2008. In *National Center for missing and exploited children* [Online]. Available: <http://www.missingkids.com> [25 March 2008].

Wikipedia. 2009. Human perception. In *Human Perception* [Online]. Available: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanperception> [25 June 2009].

Wojcicki, J.M. 2003. The movement to decriminalise sex work in Gauteng Province, South Africa, 1994-2002. *African Studies Review*, 46 (3): 83-109.

Interviews

De Jager, M. 2008. *Child prostitution*. Interviewed by F.Dixon. Tygerberg Hospital, South Africa.

Ortner, S. 2008. *Life orientation*. Interviewed by F.Dixon. George, South Africa.

van Wyk, C. 2009. *Tourism Management*. Interviewed by F.Dixon. Cape Town, South Africa.

ANNEXURE A

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

The questionnaire attached has been designed to assist the researcher with a tourism project titled:

AN INVESTIGATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN CAPE WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO AN FET COLLEGE

As the questionnaire is for internal, academic purposes only, the anonymity of each respondent is guaranteed. Your kind willingness to participate in this matter is highly esteemed.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you seek further information or are unsure of anything. My contact details are as follows:

E-mail address: franchesca.dixon@yahoo.co.uk

Cell-phone number: 074 1025 651

Your co-operation is appreciated.

Kind Regards,

Franchesca Dixon
MTech Researcher

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Section A: Demographic details

1.1. Gender		
A	Male	
B	Female	

1.2. Language Group		
A	English	
B	Afrikaans	
C	Other (please specify)	

1.3. Age Group		
A	Under 20	
B	21-30	
C	31-40	

1.4. Ethnic Group		
A	White	
B	Coloured	
C	Black	
D	Other (please specify)	

2. Section B

Please indicate your opinion to the statements posed

		SA *	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	SD *
2.1	There is a strong relationship between tourism and sex					
2.2	Certain destinations use sexual connotations to advertise and sell their tourism product					
2.3	Prostitution is encouraged due to a lack of working opportunities and insufficient wages					
2.4	Drugs and alcohol encourage sex workers to remain in the sex industry					
2.5	Street prostitution is extremely dangerous for the sex workers					
2.6	Street prostitution results in abuse and intimidation from pimps, clients and police					
2.7	It is important that sex workers insist that clients use protection when engaging in sexual intercourse					
2.8	Prostitutes have no legal rights					
2.9	Hygiene checks and medical tests are important in the sex industry					
2.10	AIDS is one of the largest threats to the sex tourism industry					
2.11	Sex workers must be educated on safe sex practices					
2.12	Sex education enables learners to understand their rights and choices in life					
2.13	The sex tourism industry will play an important role for the Soccer World Cup in 2010					
2.14	The Soccer World Cup in 2010 is important for the growth of the sex tourism industry					
2.15	Child sex tourism is a criminal and human rights offence					
2.16	Extensive training should be given to learners in order to enable them with essential life skills					
2.17	Sex education forms an integral part of a learners school career					

* SA: Strongly Agree

* SD: Strongly Disagree

		Yes	Neutral	No
2.18	Should child sex tourism be prevented?			
2.19	Should stronger laws be enforced to protect the rights of sex workers?			
2.20	Should prostitution become legal in South Africa?			

ANNEXURE B

Case study of a sex worker

Molo Songololo, 2000, 2003; Perschler-Desai, 2001; Unicef, 2001), this case study is of a white boy who worked as a prostitute to gay men. 'Paul' is able to articulate both his history and his feelings very clearly.

After knowing the first author of this chapter for several months, Paul (then 20 years old), agreed to do an in-depth interview with the purpose of guiding research on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and so assisting other young people. From the age of 16, Paul has worked as a sex worker in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town, offering services to men in those cities.

Paul's case is not intended to be read as typical or representative – it is unlikely that such a case exists. However, this young man's story does provide insight into some of the processes by which children become vulnerable to commercial exploitation, the factors that maintain this situation, and possibilities for escaping from it. Furthermore, there are relatively few opportunities for children's voices to be heard on this topic and so, for the most part, this highly articulate boy's words are recorded unedited.

Paul is a young, white, English-speaking man who was raised and educated in Pretoria, South Africa. He failed to complete secondary school despite claiming to have obtained good grades throughout his school career. Paul is articulate in both English and Afrikaans, is skilled in computer programming, and has worked on an informal basis in administrative and computer positions. Paul identifies himself as gay and has done so since the age of 15. Paul has had several (non-commercial) sexual relationships with other boys and men, but none has lasted more than a few months. He presents as a tough, streetwise boy who is afraid of nothing. However, when he is with somebody that he trusts, the more vulnerable inner person comes through.

Entry into sex work

Interviewer: What got you into the scene in Pretoria?

Paul: I needed the money fast to put myself and my sister through school, and I got sucked in.

Interviewer: OK, how old is your sister?

Paul: Eighteen, turning 19 in July. [She would have been 14 when Paul began sex work.]

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 148)

Interviewer: Were you schooling at the time?
Paul: Uhuh. [yes]
Interviewer: And you did this at night?
Paul: Uhuh, my school marks took a drastic hit.
Interviewer: Did anyone know what you were doing?
Paul: No, no one at all.
Interviewer: Not even your sister?
Paul: Not a single person, until... midway through 1999, then everyone started knowing.
Interviewer: How old were you when you started?
Paul: I was just 16.
Interviewer: You were in matric? Standard nine?
Paul: Uhuh, standard nine.
Interviewer: Where were you living?
Paul: Living with my parents, but they never knew where I was.
Interviewer: So you could be out every night and that wasn't an issue?
Paul: They didn't know.
Interviewer: They didn't know?
Paul: They didn't know.
Interviewer: Did you sneak out?
Paul: No, I just never came home. They'd go to bed. I'd come home at about two or one o'clock in the morning and go to sleep, wake up at six and go to school.
Interviewer: Where did they think you were?
Paul: Studying.
Interviewer: Studying?

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 149)

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: I'm surprised by that. You don't think they had suspicions?

Paul: I don't know.

Interviewer: You don't know, and you've never spoken to them about it?

Paul: My mother knows that I used to do it though.

Interviewer: You told her?

Paul: Ja.

Interviewer: OK, so you're in school, you're 16, you need to pay for school. Your parents weren't paying?

Paul: They wanted to get us subsidised.

Interviewer: What does that mean?

Paul: That the State pays for it.

Interviewer: OK. And...

Paul: And... I didn't... I wanted to prove to my parents that I could do it, and prove myself to them, so I went and I did that.

In Paul's case, a personal and conscious choice was made to enter commercial sex work. It was not forced on him by an adult. In fact, he made some effort to deceive his parents by letting them believe that he was out at night studying. It was never made clear whether Paul used the money that he earned to pay school fees. By Paul's own admission he would often return home at one or two in the morning and have to go to school the next morning. His parents did not prevent this pattern of behaviour. Paul's schoolteachers apparently did not observe changes in Paul, and despite a noticeable drop in his school marks, no one seems to have addressed or been alerted to the problem.

Sex work through agencies

Interviewer: You worked in Cape Town as a prostitute?

Paul: Yes.

Interviewer: How did you get there?

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 150)

Paul: I started in Pretoria and the season changed and I went down to Cape Town and I went to [agency name removed] which is *in Moulle Point, an agency there, and then after two weeks I got fired and then I went to [agency name removed] and worked there.*

Interviewer: What do you mean the season changed?

Paul: It all works in seasons. If it's winter up here in Pretoria or Jo'burg then it gets cold, the boys don't like going standing on the streets and they go down to Cape Town and Durban because it's a warmer climate. It's holiday season down in Cape Town and Durban.

Interviewer: What about the people who want to buy their services up in Jo'burg and Pretoria? Do they just...

Paul: They suffer.

This short interchange is quite revealing. Firstly, it is clear that this group of boys move fairly regularly around the country. Although not made explicit in the interview, it is likely that they rely on hitchhiking and shared lifts to travel extensive distances. Further, the mobility of these children makes it very difficult to assess the prevalence of some forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children when assessed in one place.

Interviewer: OK. What is that like? [working in an agency]

Paul: Um... that's one... two... three... four bedroom house. Three upstairs, one downstairs, lounge, kitchen, anteroom, which has a pool table and that in, and then there's between two... four... six... eight... in the backroom at the bottom there's about eight guys on average living. Eight to 12 boys stay in rooms at the back in bunk beds... um and they pay set rent weekly. Last time I was there it was R350 rent a week and that included one meal a day that everyone helps cook together. Upstairs there were three studios where massages or whatever took place. Um... then during the day we weren't allowed to go out. We had to sit in the lounge all day every day and just bore ourselves to death. Um... if we did want to go out, we were only allowed one out at a time for a maximum of ten minutes.

And then there was a lot of politics in the house. If you weren't friends with like the owner or the manager, then your name got ruined, you didn't make bookings... Then you don't make bookings and eventually you get chased out of the agency because you're not making any money. Or you get fired...

Interviewer: Which is what happened to you?

Paul: Yes, I stood up to them.

Interviewer: OK, so you're paying 350 bucks a week?

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: You're getting fed one meal, but other than that it's pretty much like a prison by the sounds of it.

Paul: Uhu.

Interviewer: You're only allowed... only alone for ten minutes maximum.

Paul: Yup.

Interviewer: That's pretty hectic. Um... how much could you make?

Paul: On a good night, a grand and a half, two grand.

Interviewer: A grand and a half, two grand! So 350 wasn't such a lot of money to pay for the week?

Paul: But the problem is getting those bookings.

Interviewer: On a bad night?

Paul: On a bad night, 150.

Interviewer: So you could always make enough to pay the rent.

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: How much of what you made in a night was yours?

Paul: Um...

Interviewer: Or was that what you made?

Paul: No, it... say for instance it was just oral, then it was 150 for an hour...

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 152)

Interviewer: Mmm.

Paul: And if they wanted penetration then that was whatever you felt like, but the going rate was 250 an hour. The agency took 80 and you kept 70.

Interviewer: Of the 150?

Paul: Uhu.

Interviewer: So you got about half.

Paul: Less.

Interviewer: A little bit less than half.

Paul: Yes.

Interviewer: And the same for if you got fucked?

Paul: Yes.

Interviewer: They took 80 so that means you made a lot more. So they took 80 an hour and you got the rest.

Paul: Ja.

Interviewer: OK.

Paul: And then some clients also gave tips, so you get extra.

Interviewer: What kinds of tips?

Paul: Extra 50 bucks, extra 100 bucks.

Interviewer: Sounds quite generous.

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: If you've got ten boys bringing in 80 bucks a time... plus paying rent... sounds like you can make quite a lot of money from owning the agency?

Paul: Yes. You've just got to keep your name right.

Interviewer: What does that mean?

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 153)

Paul: If for instance you get a reputation of having bad boys, drug addicts and stuff like that, then the agency dies, like [agency name removed]. It died recently.

Interviewer: Um... tell me about the other boys in the agency... at [agency name removed] I mean.

Paul: They were very friendly in the beginning because I was new, and from Jo'burg. It was two days before my birthday so they took me out clubbing. After a while they wanted to do more drugs and I didn't want to buy them drugs and then they became bitches and made my life hell.

Interviewer: How?

Paul: When they bitch me... when they go through friends who do a short interview with the clients they drop hints like don't choose this person, don't choose that person... stuff like that.

Interviewer: So you made less money.

Paul: Lots of politics in those agencies.

Interviewer: How old were they?

Paul: Um... they ranged from 18 to... wait I lie there was a 17 year old there. Seventeen to.... [name removed] was 28.

Interviewer: All boys?

Paul: There was two drag queens slash transvestites... um... one's name was Deana, his real name was Dean, and then there was another one named Chi Chi.

Interviewer: Lot of call for them?

Paul: Ja, they got a lot of business. A specialist thing.

Interviewer: Racial mix?

Paul: In Cape Town there is a lot of coloureds, well at [agency name removed] there was because [agency name removed] was just taking anyone off the street because they were losing business. At [different agency name removed] there are no coloureds

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 154)

allowed. It's very upmarket and at [third agency name removed] I think they've got one or two.

Interviewer: Do boys often move around between the agencies?

Paul: They move around a lot. Very much so. You've got a lifespan in the agency of a certain amount of time and then you die. You don't make any money.

Interviewer: Why?

Paul: Clients get bored of you. You're old meat, not fresh meat.

Interviewer: So each agency then has its own set of clients?

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: I see. OK, so what was [agency name removed] like?

Paul: [Agency name removed] was much different. There were three studios, a bar at the end of the passage, um [name removed] room just in to the right and the boys' room slash lounge just in to the left. And in the lounge there were one... two... six... wait... seven beds and... um... seven boys. There were cupboards and TV. We were allowed out as long as... any time we wanted, half-an-hour at a time. If we went out for half-an-hour, two hours after that we were only allowed to go out again. Um... you had days off... like 150 rent a week and we all pulled together and made munchies every night. It didn't cost more than about ten rand each.

Interviewer: Sounds like you were a hell of a lot happier there.

Paul: Mmm. And after a while I became manager and started making all the bookings.

Interviewer: Same sort of money arrangements?

Paul: Um... what would happen is that the agency would take 50 and the boy would keep whatever else he made, depending on what kind of booking. If it was an overnight the agency would take 500 from one-five, 50 from normal bookings. Chi Chi made... Chi Chi gave 60 to the agency and kept the rest.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 155)

Interviewer: Chi Chi was at [agency name removed] though...

Paul: Ja.

Interviewer: Moved to [agency name removed] as well?

Paul: Mmm.

[Much later the interviewer realised that Paul was telling him that Chi Chi and Paul were the same person.]

This excerpt reveals something of how the agencies work. Clearly these companies make a substantial amount of money from the boys, taking both a weekly rental as well as approximately half of what they earn. The boys are strictly controlled and success depends largely upon keeping in the manager's favour, a work environment fraught with economic abuse. At the same time it seems possible for boys to earn a substantial amount of money for themselves, too. It seems that the boys move regularly between agencies as well as between cities.

The question of age of entry into sex work is problematic as some young people are probably not frank about their age at the time of their first commercial transaction. Early in his relationship with the author, Paul lied about when he had started working as a sex worker. Only when inconsistencies in his story were pointed out did he reveal the actual age at which he started sex work. In this interview he is at some pains to hide the fact that some of the boys are younger than 18 years. Whether this is to protect the agency in question is not clear.

Finally, the question of cross-dressing was raised. (Neither the term 'drag-queen', which implies dressing for performance, nor 'transvestism', which implies dressing to meet a personal desire or need, seems appropriate.) Boys presenting themselves as females are able to command higher fees and are apparently more in demand. Paul has some interesting thoughts on why this is the case:

Interviewer: What are the most commonly requested services?

Paul: Bottom boys.

Interviewer: Bottom boys?

Paul: Mmm. Passive. Or she-males... they make lots of money.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 156)

Interviewer: What do you think it is about she-males?

Paul: The clients want... don't want to accept the fact that it's a boy, so they go for a she-male because it's dressed like a girl. It looks like a girl, and it's passive, it takes it like a girl.

Interviewer: But there are girls?

Paul: But they want something that's a boy, but they don't want to accept their sexuality.

Sex work on the streets

Interviewer: Alright... what's the difference in terms of one's life in working from an agency or working on the street?

Paul: Way different. In the agency you know you at least have a roof over your head, a place to call home. In the street you don't have that... joy. And it makes you feel like shit being on the street. You scrounge around trying to make money for food. Trying to make rent.

Interviewer: Did you spend some time on the street?

Paul: Three months.

Interviewer: Three months. Where did you sleep in that time?

Paul: Um... once I slept in a park, and the rest of the time I was able to make rent. I was in a new room every night.

[Paul is becoming visibly upset.]

Interviewer: That was a bad time?

Paul: Yes. I always had something interesting to eat though.

Interviewer: What was that?

Paul: Slap chips on bread with tomato sauce. Weird things.

Interviewer: In terms of safety?

Paul: The streets are dangerous.

Interviewer: Tell me about it.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 157)

- Paul: Gay bashers, cops... um... security guards, homophobic people, other rent boys themselves, muggers.
- Interviewer: Did you ever get attacked?
- Paul: I got attacked once. I ran away. A friend of mine got killed that night.
- Interviewer: Also a rent boy?
- Paul: Yes.
- Interviewer: What was your experience of the police?
- Paul: Very empty... they don't like the boys standing on the streets. They say it brings more crime, which I can believe because a lot of those boys used to rob clients.
- Interviewer: Were you ever picked up by the police?
- Paul: Mmm-mmm. [no] Never let them.
- Interviewer: Sorry?
- Paul: I'd never let them.
- Interviewer: So you'd run away?
- Paul: You get very strong legs when you live on the streets. You run like the wind.

Although the situation within agencies might be abusive, it is clearly preferred by the boys to life on the street. Thinking about his life on the street and the violent death of an acquaintance, Paul becomes visibly distressed, but wishes to continue with the interview. His remarks suggest that police patrols are viewed more as a threat than protection, since the police associate the boys with crime. Paul comments that some boys do sometimes rob the clients. Finally, life on the street is seen as degrading in a way that working from the agencies is not. Living on the streets, struggling to find shelter and food, made him feel terrible.

Dangers of commercial sex work

- Interviewer: Drugs?

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 158)

Paul: Ooo... lots of those.

Interviewer: Lots of drugs.

Paul: Main drugs on the streets are heroine and crack and everyone uses them. Um... an upper and a downer. With all these boys who overdose on the streets they're always taking heroin and crack together... and the drugs mix, it blurs reality, and everything is easier to deal with. You get clients who want to do other drugs – ecstasy, acid, 'shrooms', coke, crystal, cat, ice, dope... ephedrine, whatever.

Interviewer: What are the boys doing on the drug scene? Are they just users, or are they selling, or both?

Paul: Users.

Interviewer: Users, and not selling?

Paul: Dealers won't let them sell because they know that the boys will take all of it and use it themselves. They don't have a very good reputation.

Interviewer: From what you're saying it sounds like the reputation is deserved.

Paul: Mmm.

Drug abuse is common among young male sex workers. No doubt much of the money that these boys earn is spent on drugs and feeding their addiction. Many children are paid in drugs by pimps and receive little cash money. The interviewer looked for links between the sex work and drug use that are both part of many boys' lives.

Interviewer: In the beginning you said it was like a trap. What stopped you leaving at any time?

Paul: Drugs.

Interviewer: Drugs.

Paul: You get stuck in a rut. Drugs are your only escape to make you feel better about life. And unless you get out of that rut, you're stuck there for the rest of your life. You'll end up on the streets and you die.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 159)

Interviewer: Are you saying you are an addict?
Paul: Not any more.
Interviewer: Are you saying that you were?
Paul: I was an addict.
[Paul is visibly upset again.]
Interviewer: This is upsetting you. Do you want to carry on?
Paul: It's fine.
Interviewer: How many of the boys who are working are addicts?
Paul: Ninety per cent.
Interviewer: Heroin?
Paul: Heroin, ecstasy, acid, crack, coke, cat, dope.
Interviewer: And that's why they keep working?
Paul: It's what they have. The reason that they take it is to feel better about life and it's one big vicious circle.

The links between substance abuse and sex work are well documented and supported by Paul's testimony. He is insightful enough to see that drugs are used to dull the emotional pain resulting from commercial exploitation. This pain emerged in the part of the interview which focused on how Paul felt about the people who paid him for sex.

Interviewer: Are most of the clients fairly decent?
Paul: Mmm.
Interviewer: Do you feel like people treated you well?
Paul: [Shakes head.]
Interviewer: Not.
Paul: I was always on display... wanted to be perfect.
Interviewer: What does that mean?
Paul: I was just like a piece of meat in a butchery... Find the nicest one, choose it, buy it! That's all that life was.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 160)

Interviewer: And the people that bought you?

Paul: Most of them were married men, had wives, problems with their sexuality, lonely... um... you get some weird guys. Generally they're just lonely.

Interviewer: Sounds like you almost feel sorry for them.

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: Sorry for them, but angry with them as well.

Paul: Sorry because they live such a sad life that they need to pay for someone's company, and angry because they went and bought... they treated me the way they did.

Interviewer: Did you ever feel that you were being treated well by anyone?

Paul: I had a few clients that did treat me well.

Interviewer: What did they do?

Paul: Um... they knew how much I didn't like sex and they wouldn't have sex with me. They would just rent me for the hour or whatever, and we would just sit and talk. Drive around, go to lunch or something. Treat me like a human being.

Interviewer: Is that quite rare?

Paul: Yeah.

Paul's feelings about his clients are a mix of pity and anger, both very clearly motivated. Pity because for various reasons they are forced to buy intimacy; anger because in the process Paul was turned into a commodity. What also comes through is this young man's dislike for sex. Clearly the impact upon Paul's self-esteem has been profound.

Sexual violence was another danger that emerged from the interview with Paul.

Interviewer: What happened?

Paul: I was raped. Basically raped. A client did his thing, forced me and didn't pay and then just dropped me off on the side of the street.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 161)

Interviewer: How common is that?

Paul: Not very.

This and other experiences have left Paul with a healthy instinct for self-preservation.

Interviewer: Any... is there call for other kinds of sex?

Paul: Mmm... S and M, um... watersports [sex involving urine], there is one guy who phoned once for scat [sex involving faeces], they want bisexual guys to have sex with women while they watch, um...

Interviewer: The woman would be another prostitute?

Paul: Ja, or it would be the guy's wife. Or there would be calls for orgies, which if any came in I would just hang up the phone. Those are dangerous, they're too suspect.

Interviewer: What makes them particularly dangerous?

Paul: More clients than there is a boy. They want one boy for like four guys.

Interviewer: Wow.

Paul: I'm sorry but no one deserves that. Not from an agency.

Interviewer: So it is dangerous.

Paul: There are also calls for hermaphrodites. Male and female sexual organs. There is only one of those in Cape Town. She made a killing.

Interviewer: To what extent can boys and girls choose what they say yes to and what they say no to?

Paul: If the money is right and they don't have will power, they'll do anything. If they've got will power, and they've got morals so to speak, they won't do anything for money. You get people who are strictly active, who won't go passive no matter how much. Um... there's boys that will do anal without condoms for the right price. Um... when you actually describe yourself to the

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 162)

client you actually set your limits, what you do and what you don't do.

Interviewer: Ja.

Paul: Um.

Interviewer: Do clients obey those?

Paul: To a certain degree they do. Sometimes they don't. They make a little 'slip up' or something. But that's easily fixed. You just make them cum within five seconds...

Paul's mention of condom use created an opening to ask some more questions about sexual protection.

Interviewer: Condoms?

Paul: Very freely available at agencies.

Interviewer: Commonly being used?

Paul: Um... as far as my knowledge yes, they were used a lot. But I know of boys who didn't use them.

Interviewer: By choice?

Paul: Mmm, by choice.

Interviewer: Do you know what makes that their choice?

Paul: No. Most probably they just like the feeling of closeness.

Interviewer: Are there clients that...

Paul: Yes there are clients that ask to bareback.

Interviewer: And?

Paul: Either you can tell them to fuck off or to choose another boy.

Interviewer: Or charge them more?

Paul: Mmm-mmm! [No!] I never. There were boys who would do it for more money.

Interviewer: That wasn't your choice?

Paul: No.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 163)

Interviewer: How common is it?

Paul: Two in ten.

Interviewer: Two in ten?

Paul: Ja.

Interviewer: So the majority of clients want to use condoms?

Paul: Mmm.

Paul's rape as well as his drug addiction precipitated a crisis, which ironically resulted in him finding a way out of the trap in which he found himself.

Ways out

Interviewer: Looking back at your time...

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: What would have prevented you from going down that road?

Paul: Myself.

Interviewer: So it was your choice?

Paul: Yes. If I'd had more faith in myself I wouldn't have done it.

Interviewer: So it felt like the only way you could make money?

Paul: [Paul is weeping.]

Interviewer: Is there anyone you could have spoken to at that time in your life?

Paul: I'm sure there was but I didn't acknowledge it. I was seeing a shrink at the time. She was useless so I didn't tell her. I used to rock up to sessions stoned out of my bracket and not bother with her... just sit there staring. [30 second silence... Paul weeping... then recovers himself.] On the lighter side it was a learning experience.

Interviewer: What did you learn?

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 164)

Paul: I learned how to deal with life. I went through a lot of shit, but I know how to handle situations now a lot easier. I worked out what people I can trust now and who I can't trust. You learn to read people. And if you get out of it you eventually learn to relax. Take life a lot easier.

Interviewer: While you were working... what kind of intervention might have helped you?

Paul: A normal job...

Interviewer: A normal job?

Paul: And a place to stay. Those are the two biggest factors that are problems in that line of work.

Interviewer: So if the fairy godmother had come along and said here's a room you can stay in, or a room that you can afford, and here's some work that will enable you to earn a living and pay your rent, would you have left prostitution then?

Paul: I would have. People who want to get out but can't will leave.

Interviewer: They will leave?

Paul: Yes.

Interviewer: Even if the money is less than they can make as a prostitute?

Paul: Life as a prostitute isn't a happy life. Every day is another suicide attempt.

Interviewer: So they would. They'd take it. How many want to get out of it?

Paul: Out of all the boys... 40 per cent maybe, if not less.

Interviewer: The others? Are they having a good time, or what?

Paul: They're too fucked on drugs to even realise.

Interviewer: Really?

Paul: They'll wake up in the morning and take a line of coke just to wake up.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 165)

Paul's tears during this section of the interview seem to flow from his regret at entering commercial sex work at a young age, and not making use of the opportunities for care that were provided for him. He feels that the most realistic intervention to help young men leave sex work is to offer decent employment.

As it happens, Paul manages to leave sex work through the very route that he describes, although the alternatives come not from an external social intervention, but from a friend that he had met over the Internet.

Interviewer: What enabled you to get out?

Paul: I cracked. I couldn't handle life any more. I tried to commit suicide and a friend stopped me. I left the agency and went to go live with a friend in Bergvliet... he knew the situation I was in and that I wanted to get out and that I was close to cracking, and so... um... I was supposed to go out with him one Saturday morning at two o'clock to the clubs. And he came to the agency to pick me up and I wasn't there, and [name removed] told him I had gone walking. So he went driving around looking for me and he found me... I was about to jump... splat...

Interviewer: Sounds like he saved your life.

Paul: Mmm. Suppose so.

[In fact just over a year after Paul left the agencies, several young male prostitutes were murdered at one of the agencies in Cape Town. Several of these boys were known to Paul, and he was greatly distressed by the reporting of the case in the electronic media. Had Paul continued as a sex worker in Cape Town he might well have been one of the young men killed.]

Interviewer: Does it always take an outside person to rescue?

Paul: Don't know. From personal experience I'd say ja. From all the boys that have been saved by clients. Clients have actually taken them home and made them a housewife or something, they've been saved by an outside influence.

Interviewer: So sometimes a relationship starts and the boy gets rescued by the person who started out as their client?

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 166)

Paul: Mmm.

Interviewer: Does anyone ever get rescued by a welfare officer?

Paul: No, in the entire time that I worked in agencies or on the streets not once did I see a welfare person. SWEAT never came to the agencies in Cape Town once.

Interviewer: So you know about SWEAT. What do they do?

Paul: They're an organisation that goes around distributing condoms for the rent boys and trying to point out that it is not the only choice, that there are other choices out there.

Interviewer: So they never came to the agencies?

Paul: No.

Paul is not very positive about the benefit of actions by the Department of Social Development personnel, or non-government workers, such as those from SWEAT. For this boy, at least, the enormous effort put into existing strategies to assist both child and adult sex workers, has not produced the desired effect. To people who wish to leave prostitution, these agencies are not seen as offering viable alternatives.

Methodological comments

This case study reveals how much can be learned from a single forthright interview with an articulate young sex worker. Although a fair amount has been written about the problem, a great deal has been somewhat superficial in nature, and lacks the clear voices of young people who have been sexually exploited for commercial gain. Where children's voices are heard they tend to be used to record the terrible circumstances in which the child finds him or herself, but do not trace the paths by which children enter sexually exploitative situations, how they manage to survive, and what avenues out might be most successful.

Source: Higson-Smith, C., Richter, L (2004: 167)