University of Huddersfield Repository

Jones, Adele

The Transactional Sexual Abuse of Children in the Caribbean

Original Citation


This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/9608/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
The Transactional Sexual Abuse of Children in the Caribbean

Dr. Adele Jones
Professor of Childhood Studies
Director,
The Centre for Applied Childhood Studies
University of Huddersfield, UK

Caribbean Studies Association Annual Conference, May 2010
Barbados
Literature review – the context

- *CSEC in the Caribbean is a persistent and growing problem* (IOM, 2005).
- *Child abuse is a problem in both Latin America and the Caribbean* (PAHO, 2001).
- *Sexual abuse and exploitation is one of the more common types of abuse in the Caribbean* (PAHO, 2001).
• Increasing use of sex among children and young people as a commodity for material exchange (Ahmed, 2003; Phillips, 2006).
Inequality

• The Caribbean has many of the negative social and economic characteristics generally associated with CSEC, (high unemployment rates, poor levels of education in deprived communities, social class & gender inequalities and social deprivation) (UNICEF, 2007).
ECONOMIC, POLICY & LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

• Globalisation, trade liberalisation, tourism, economic recession, travel, computer technology and industrial development (ECPAT, 2008, Kempadoo, 1999).

• Weak domestic, regional and extra-territorial legislation (ECPAT, 2008)

• Poor infrastructure, surveillance and investigative systems

• Ineffective implementation of international agreements
CSEC especially serious for several key reasons

- Children increasingly targeted for sex
- Number of children involved on increase.
- CSEC does not have a distinct pattern - constantly changing. Difficult for legislators to keep pace with the activities of child exploiters.
- The most vulnerable of children at greatest risk (poor children, street children, child refugees, orphans) are key targets for traffickers and paedophiles.
- Linked to other global phenomena such as HIV-AIDS and poverty, CSEC threatens to set back developmental progress especially in relation to human rights and the creation of healthy societies.
- Effects are profound for the individual – entrapment often includes use of violence & drugs
CSEC includes:

- Street Prostitution
- Pornography
- Stripping
- Erotic/nude massages
- Escort services
- Phone sex lines
- Private parties
- Gang-based prostitution
- INTERFAMILIAL PIMPING
- Forms of internet-based exploitation
TRANSACTIONAL CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
First Comprehensive Study of Child Sexual Abuse in the Caribbean

Commissioned by UNICEF & carried out in partnership with:
Action for Children
DfID
Governments of Anguilla, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat and St. Kitts and Nevis

July 2008-July 2009

*Principle Investigators:*
Professor Adele Jones
Ena Trotman Jemmott
Methods

• **Multiple mixed methods participative approach** (Community survey, Focus Groups, Policy-focused Interviews, Practice-focused Interviews, Narrative Interviews with Survivors, Legislative & Policy Analysis)

• **Wide-ranging** – Caribbean researchers working in six countries gathered data from over 1,400 men and women from all social backgrounds and levels of education
Main forms of CSA

• Intra-familial abuse (including incest)
• Non-family abuse
• Transactional sexual abuse

Findings both universal and specific
Transactional child sexual abuse

*Transactional child sexual abuse is the sexual abuse of a minor which involves the exchange of money, goods, or favours in return for sex*

Commercial sexual exploitation more usually applies to persons who make money or derive income from the sexual exploitation of children. In transactional sexual abuse men do not make money out of sex with children, it is the young people themselves or their families (mothers) who derived income or goods through the prostituting of children. It is important to ensure that primary responsibility for this form of abuse is laid at the feet of the abuser. ‘Transactional sexual abuse’ places the responsibility for this behaviour with the men who engage in sex with girls (and boys) in return for material goods while ‘commercial sexual exploitation’ focuses attention also on those who derive material benefit.
Key features

• Committed by men at all levels of society, including politicians and senior professionals.
• Primarily older men and teenage girls
• Increasingly boys are involved
• Isolated examples of women targeting young girls and boys
• High rates of transactional sex *between* young people mirroring adult behaviour and also making children more vulnerable to being targeted by adult men
An Open Secret

• Often happens with the full knowledge of parents, communities and officials.

• A firmly entrenched and established pattern of behaviour that does not need to be hidden since it is very common and is considered unlikely to attract penalty or even disapproval.
... a lot of older men are taking advantage of our little boys, they are very young children aged 13-14 years being paid $100.00 to have sex and then the child walks away to buy a pair of shoes or something else.

Bus drivers and persons with vehicles use young girls a lot. Particularly young girls going to school who can’t afford to pay for bus fare. They trade in transportation for sex.

Man bulling little boys. These boys getting sex for shoes and Ipods...Some older boys bulling to get work (Focus Group Participants)
Sex for money

“Where prostitution is concerned, them girls ain’t easy. The child may not see it as such, having sex for material gains...to get mobile telephones, brand name things or top-up may not be seen as prostitution but it is...” (Focus Group participant)
Some parents allow their children to be with an older man because the man is giving the mother money.

Some parents know that their children are engaging in sex with an adult and may be gaining or getting things for themselves from the same relationship.

Children and teenagers appear over-sexed...and it’s not from interaction with their peers...this must be coming from the home.
Mothers seen as contributing to the transactional sexual abuse of their children by protecting the abuser in order to ensure the financial survival of the family. Silence, denial or encouragement of abuse by mothers was a frequently stated problem. Although not limited to transactional sexual abuse, the collusion of women in men’s abuse of their children was regarded as very common.
Interlocking Factors

Sexual objectification of women
Gendered assignment of sexual roles
Internalisation of norms

Status of children
Sexualising of girls
Social legitimisation of CSA to mark transition to womanhood

Gender inequality
Poverty
Patriarchal values
Commodification
Connections between sex, sexuality, sexual coercion and sex exploitation within the context of Caribbean cultures, gender and social inequality help to explain the circumstances in which the sexual exploitation of children in the Caribbean occurs (Carr, 2003; Chevannes, 2001; Phillips, 2002; Barrow, 2005).
Consequences

- Teen pregnancy and associated consequences
- Abortion complications *
- Drug and alcohol abuse *
- Transmission of STIs and HIV *
- Crime and violence *
- Cycle of devastation
- Economic consequences of the above- major problem for fragile economies *

- Emotional, psychological, behavioural problems
- Physical problems: injuries to reproductive organs; STIs, HIV, abortion and associated risks
Recommendations

www.unicef.org/barbados

Thank You

Dr. Adele Jones
Professor of Childhood Studies
Director,
The Centre for Applied Childhood Studies
University of Huddersfield, UK


IOM (2005) Exploratory Assessment of Trafficking in Person In the Caribbean Region. Geneva: ILO


UNICEF/ECLAC (2002). La probeza en América Latina y el Caribe aún tiene nombre de infancia. Mexico City and Panama City: