

Chapter 4

Analysis and interpretation of data

4.1 Introduction

The Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model (see Figure 2.1) was used as a basis for the analysis of the data collected. In the study, attention was directed at the experience of the victim of child sexual abuse and the role it played in the involvement in prostitution. According to Silbert and Pines (1982:486) the motivation behind the entrance into prostitution when ascribed to child sexual abuse is dependent upon not only the experience of the abuse, but also the presence or absence of social support systems in the dealing with of the trauma. These social support systems assume positions wherein conventional behaviour is reinforced, yet where deficient ties to the social order can lead to criminal elements. Thus the attachment to, commitment to, involvement in and belief in these institutions proposes a responsibility for the individual's choices and should culminate in conformity (Brown, 1996:309). The impact of significant institutions among the respondents could also be viewed from their perspective with reference to their experience of labelling, either from social support systems or through their involvement with the administrators of justice. Researcher thereby sought to gain respondent's experiences with the law as well as any impact it may have had on their choices. In order to acquire the greatest possible degree of objectivity, data was coded and analysed by computer whilst working according to the framework as set out by the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** (see Figure 2.1). The results were evaluated in accordance with the research expectations (see

paragraph 2.4.7) and interpreted according to the model as follows:

- The impact of child sexual abuse on the respondent (see paragraphs 2.4.7.1.1 to 2.4.7.1.3)
- The roles played by significant institutions and social bonds in counter-acting the effects of child sexual abuse (see paragraph 2.4.7.2)
- The effect labelling had on the decision to remain within prostitution (see paragraphs 2.4.7.3.1 to 2.4.7.3.2).

4.2 The impact of child sexual abuse on the respondent

Different factors were taken into consideration when determining the impact child sexual abuse had on the respondent. Factors such as the age of onset were taken into account in order to categorise the abuse within certain phases of development, as in accordance with the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model**. Secondly attention was accorded to the situation wherein the abuse occurred, with particular reference to the abuser and the frequency of the abuse. Finally the impact of this abuse upon the respondents was measured in conformance with initial and long-term effects as experienced by the victim. Herewith follows an explanation, of the aforementioned in concurrence with the interpretation of the questionnaires and interviews.

4.2.1 Phases of development

In order to determine whether the phase of development wherein the child sexual abuse occurred in any way contributed to the effects and the entrance into prostitution, various questions were included in the interview schedule in order to grant the researcher the opportunity to determine the impact of child sexual abuse within these phases of development.

In order to determine the phase of development wherein the sexual abuse

occurred, Question 18 of the interview schedule required a response from the respondent as to the age at which the abuse commenced as well as an age at which it ceased (see Question 30 in Annexure A). Renzetti (1994:100-101) delineated the four stages of psychosexual development according to Freud and in concurrence with the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** as being: the oral stage (birth to one year of age), the anal stage (age one to one and a half), the phallic phase (age two to five) and the latency phase (age five to age 12). According to the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** sexual abuse within any of the aforementioned phases can be detrimental to the victim. In particular, the phallic stage where sexual abuse can motivate the girl's penis envy, which develops upon first sight of the male genitalia, to culminate not only in a sense of incompleteness and disdain as she realises she does not possess one, but in a realisation that through intercourse she can acquire power over the penis and control it as this may be what she experienced when she was abused.

Of the 20 prostitutes interviewed, 13 (65 percent) reported having been sexually abused. Figure 4.1 (page 96) gives a schematic representation of the age of commencement as well as cessation of the sexual abuse as pertaining to these 13 (65 percent) respondents who had reported having been sexually abused.

According to the phases of psychosexual development, no respondents were abused prior to three years of age, which constitutes the oral and anal phases of development. However, of the 13 respondents who reported being sexually abused eight respondents (62 percent) were abused during the phallic stage (between the ages of two to five). A further four respondents, constituting 31 percent of the sample, reported sexual abuse first occurring within the latency stage (ages five to 12) of psychosexual development. Only one respondent (7 percent) reported sexual abuse commencing after the age of 12.

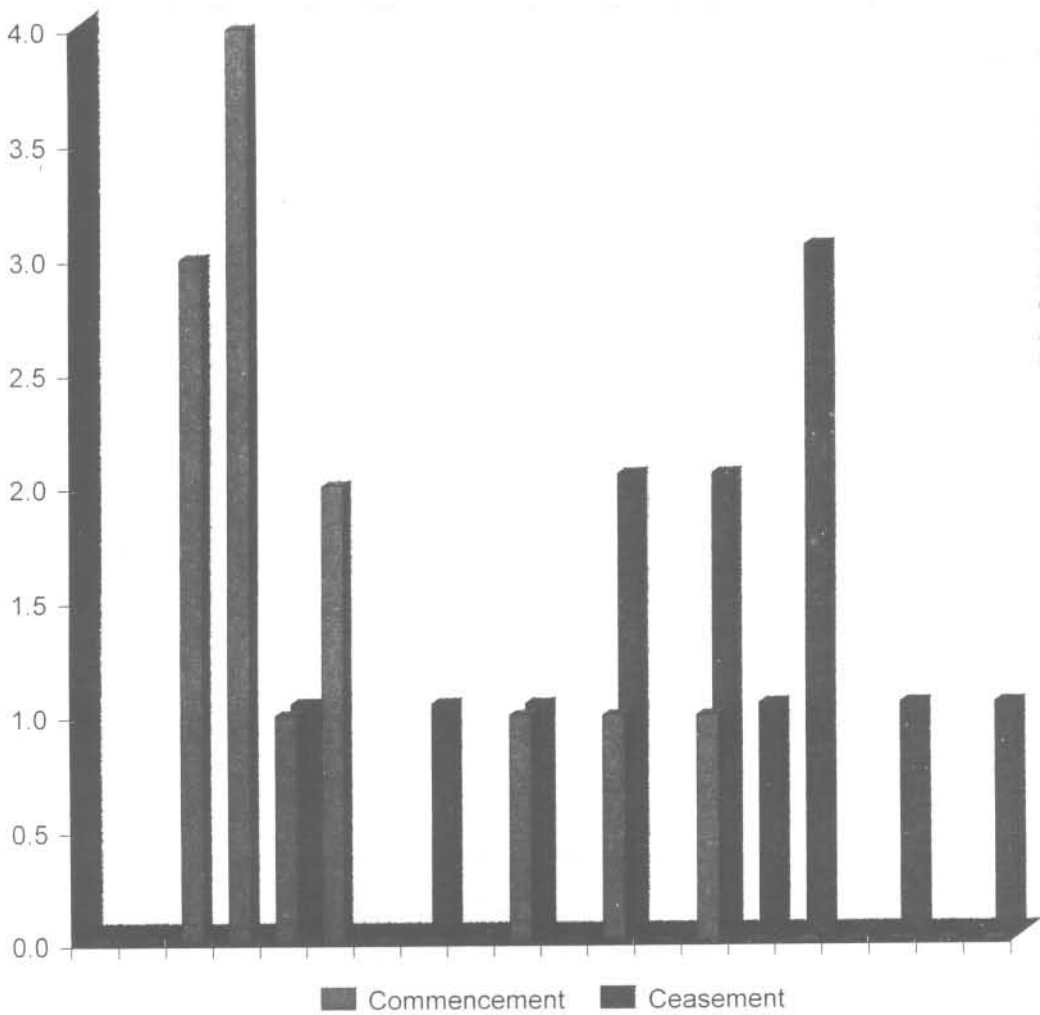


Figure 4.1 Age of respondents during time of sexual abuse

Renzetti (1994:102) is of the opinion that any form of trauma during any one of the stages mentioned, can manifest itself as a problem in adulthood. Thus these conflicts which occur in early childhood are of the greatest importance, as one's personality is established by the age of six and undergoes little change thereafter.

Should the respondent thus report any effects culminating from this abuse it could manifest within the individual's personality and thus be a contributing factor to the choice to enter into prostitution. Ten of the aforementioned respondents, culminating in 77 percent of the sample were abused during the time period wherein their personality formation was still to undergo changes and the sexual abuse could be attributed as a possible cause to their entrance into prostitution. In order to make a correlation between one age and the corresponding psychosexual development phase, Figure 4.2 diagrammatically represents the age of onset of the sexual abuse, in accordance with the relevant phase of psychosexual development.

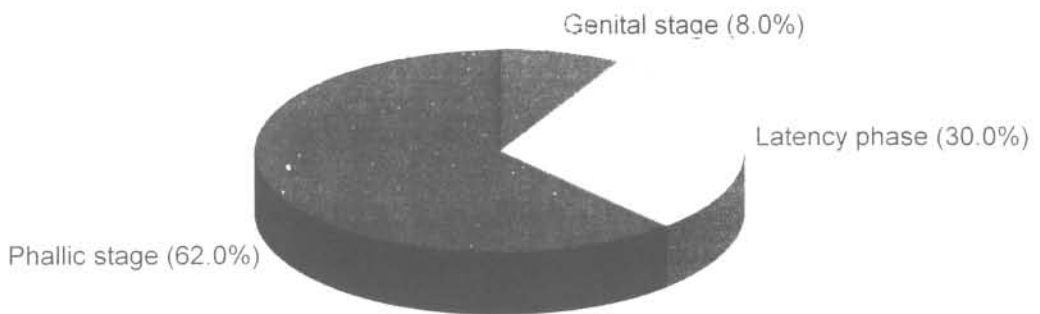


Figure 4.2 Phases of psychosexual development wherein sexual abuse commenced

4.2.2 Situation surrounding the child sexual abuse

The impact child sexual abuse holds for the victim is pre-determined by the situation wherein the child finds herself (Esterhuizen, 1990:40). Thus the final outcome of the abuse, the possible entrance into prostitution, can be assessed in accordance with certain factors contributing to this choice. Therefore the effect child sexual abuse has on the victim can be ascribed to those situations surrounding the abuse namely the frequency of the abuse, the identity of the abuser and the place where the abuse took place (see Questions 23-25, in Annexure A). Of the 13 respondents who reported having been sexually abused, two (15 percent) had been abused on only one occasion. Likewise, a further two, (15 percent) reported being abused on two occasions, while the remaining nine respondents (70 percent) reported being sexually abused on three or more instances. Of this 70 percent, 60 percent described the abuse as being a regular occurrence. Figure 4.3 serves to diagrammatically represent these findings.

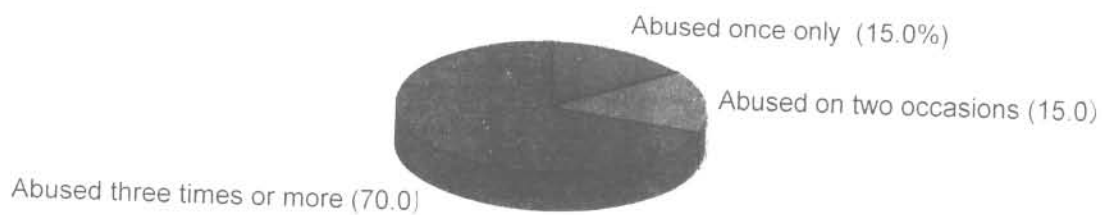


Figure 4.3 Frequency of abuse

In accordance with the number of times the victims were sexually abused, the relationship between that of the victim and the individual responsible for the sexual abuse can be inferred.

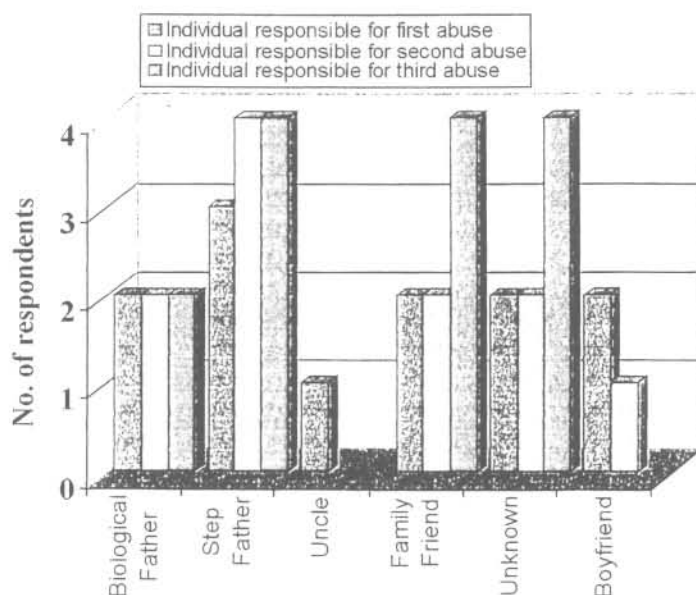


Figure 4.4 Relationship of victim to individual responsible for the abuse

From Figure 4.4, it can be deduced that from the 37 separate instances of child sexual abuse reported during the interview, 29 assailants were known to the victims while eight were abused by unknown aggressors. Of the 29 known assailants, 18 (62 percent) were family members.

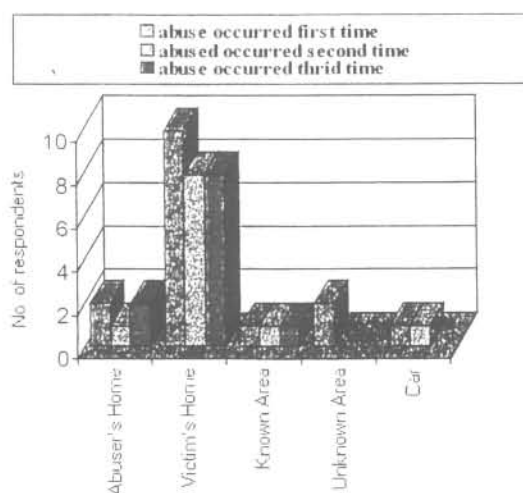


Figure 4.5 Place where abuse occurred

Figure 4.5 represents the place where the abuse occurred, thus indicating the victim's home as a primary area for child sexual abuse to occur. Should the abuser and the victim live in the same home, the abuse is ascribed to being in the victim's home, thus the five reports (14 percent) of sexual abuse occurring in the abuser's home did not occur between the victim and an abuser who lived in the same place.

4.2.3 The effects of child sexual abuse

In order to establish the extent of the effects of child sexual abuse, a yes, no response was incited from respondents with regards to initial effects experienced as well as effects still experienced after one year after the abuse. The initial effects were divided into emotional effects (see Questions 31-40 in Annexure A), physical effects (see Questions 41-46 in Annexure A) and the impact on social functioning (see Questions 47-49 in Annexure A). Further emotional effects as well as social effects culminated in the experiences still present a year after the initial abuse (see Questions 50-54).

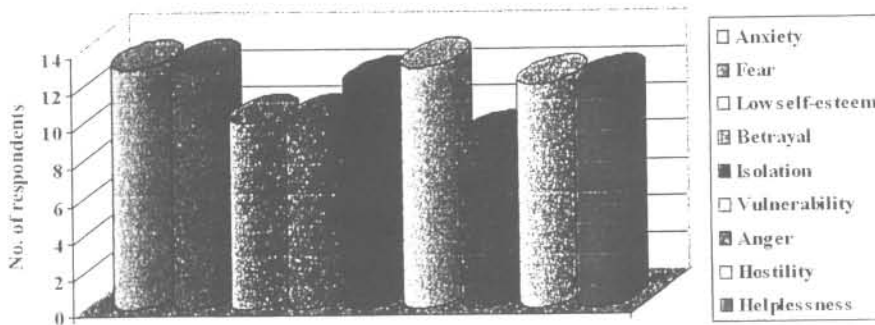


Figure 4.6 Initial Emotional Effects

Figure 4.6 schematically represents the total number of respondents who respectively experienced each initial emotional effect as attributed to child sexual abuse. According to Guggenbühl-Craig (1995:63), any kind of sexual experience between a child and an adult can be viewed as being damaging. To this viewpoint Burchard, (1985:122) adds that the physical, emotional and social impairment experienced due to this abuse can be directly associated with the individual's later adaptation in life. Thus all 13 respondents who reported experiencing child sexual abuse, recorded having endured anxiety, fear, a feeling

helplessness, hostility and vulnerability were experienced by 12 (92 percent) of respondents, while ten (77 percent) endured feelings of detachment and a low self-esteem. A feeling of isolation was experienced by nine respondents culminating in 69 percent of the sample. Physical effects were less reported amongst the respondents with 12 (92 percent) having experienced sleeping problems as well as injury to their genitalia, while only three (23 percent) reported injury to other parts of their body. Falling pregnant due to the abuse, catching a sexually transmitted disease and developing an eating disorder were reported as being an initial physical effect of child sexual abuse by two (15 percent) victims respectively.

With respect to social functioning, 13 respondents (100 percent) who reported child sexual abuse described themselves as promiscuous. Twelve (92 percent) experienced mood disturbances while ten (77 percent) withdrew from social contact and functioning as attributed to the sexual abuse. Emotional and social effects experienced a year after the initial abuse were extensively reported by respondents with 13 (100 percent), experiencing depression and a feeling of stigmatisation, while ten respondents (77 percent) reported emotional withdrawal, social discomfort and as having attempted some form of self damaging behaviour.

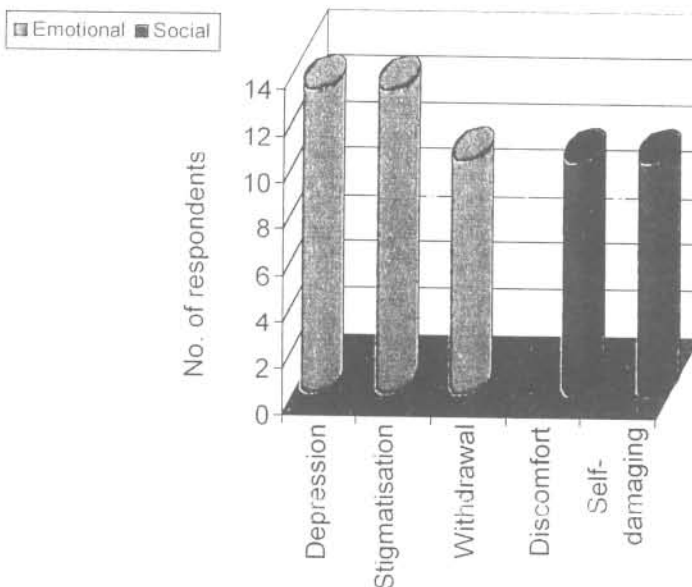


Figure 4.7 Effects a year after initial abuse

Respondents were then asked whether any negative effects that they could directly attribute to their experience of child sexual abuse (see Question 55 in Annexure A) were still experienced, of which eleven (85 percent) respondents reported yes. Thus, although a time of span of an average of 192 months (16 years) had passed since the initial abuse of these respondents, negative effects were still evident. To postulate as to whether these respondents negative effects experienced in any way contributed to the respondents entrance into prostitution, Question 56 (see Annexure A) directly posed the question as to whether a correlation existed between the abuse and the entrance into prostitution as per respondents personal opinion. Furthermore an explanation was requested as to why this opinion was forthcoming, of which the findings are tabulated below in Figure 4.8. Thus Figure 4.8 represents the reasons given by prostitutes who had experiences child sexual abuse, as to why they had entered into prostitution.

Number of respondents	Attributing Reasons		
	Sex is viewed as being meaningless	See prostitution as a form of revenge	See self as worthless
			1
10			
		2	

Table 4.1 Reasons attributed to the entrance into prostitution

Of the respondents who were prompted or given by interviewer, however only the tabulated three responses were given as reasons for the entrance into prostitution by the respondents. According to the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** (see Figure 2.1) sexual abuse in particular within the phallic stage of psychosexual development may lead the girl to view the penis with not only envy (penis envy), attributed to the awareness of her deprivation of having one, but also to see it as having power over her as it is the instrument used in the employment of the unwanted sexual attention. Therefore in order to gain a sense of power over the penis, the individual may in turn enter into prostitution, thereby receiving compensation, in the form of money for sexual favours, whereby she can now view herself as being control as she views the exchange of money for the sexual favour as her being in a position of dominance. This is reflected in Figure 4.8 where two respondents (15 percent) view prostitution as a form of revenge. In accordance with the interview schedule both these respondents were initially sexually abused within the phallic stage of psychosexual development. Likewise, the abused may develop an overview of the sexual experience as being meaningless, which could be attributed to the lack of social a bonds as all ten respondents who reported sex as holding no meaning for them were abused by family members on at least one occasion (see paragraph 4.2.2). The one respondent (8 percent) who attributed the entrance into prostitution due to viewing herself as being worthless, furthermore attributed this view to her being made felt insignificant during the period of the sexual abuse by the abuser. The abuse for this particular respondent commenced within the phallic stage of psychosexual development and the entrance into prostitution, according to the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** can be attributed to the penis envy, as experienced by the victim, culminating in a feeling of being submissive and worthless which was in turn culminated in the verbal acknowledgment of these sentiments by the abuser.

4.2.4 Conclusion

The research findings of this study indicate that the circumstances surrounding the child sexual abuse, namely the phase of psychosexual development wherein the sexual abuse occurred as well as the situation wherein the abuse occurs contributes to the entrance into prostitution. In accordance with the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** (see Figure 2.1) those respondents abused within the four phases of psychosexual development reported the effects thereof as having a contributory role in their choice to enter into prostitution, likewise the frequency, relationship between the abuser and the victim, as well as the environment in which it took place proved to play a determining role in the initial as well as long-term effects as attributed to child sexual abuse.

Herewith follows a discussion pertaining to Research Expectation 2.4.1 which deals with the circumstances surrounding the child sexual abuse, namely :

- Research Expectation 2.4.1.1 postulates that sexual abuse within any stage of the child's psychosexual development may lead to the entrance into prostitution. This is verified by 13 (65 percent) of the respondents who acknowledged having been sexually abused before entering into prostitution. This finding thus fully supports the supposition that the child sexual abuse plays a role in the involvement in prostitution. According to the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** (see Figure 2.1) the phase wherein the abuse occurs, especially the phallic phase plays a contributory role in the choice to become involved in prostitution. Of the respondents interviewed, eight (62 percent) reported being initially abused during this psychosexual phase of development and the remaining five respondents, (38 percent) during the succeeding phases. According to Mrazek and Mrazek (1981:39), normal child development is hampered by sexual abuse

and the moulding of developmental issues and thinking skills can be directly ascribed to this abuse. Thus sexual abuse during the child's formative psychosexual development has been proven to play a role in the entrance into prostitution.

- Research Expectation 2.4.7.1.2 proposes that the effect of child sexual abuse is influenced by the identity of the abuser the frequency of the abuse as well as the environment in which it took place. All 13 respondents (100 percent), according to Questions 31-54, reported experiencing initial effects as well as negative effects a year after the initial abuse. Of these respondents nine (70 percent) had been abused on three or more occasions and two were abused on two occasions and the remaining two were abused only once. Thus a correlation can be drawn in the effect the abuse had on the victim and the times the abuse occurred in that the majority namely nine respondents (69 percent) experienced child sexual abuse on three or more occasions. According to Questions 31-54 (see Annexure A) of the nine respondents abused three times or more the "yes" response was noted a minimum of 80 percent in all these instances to an indication of a particular effect being experienced by the victim. Likewise of the 37 instances of child sexual abuse reported by the respondents, 29 were known to the victim of which 62 percent of these were family members. According to Everstine and Everstine (1993:25) this may lead the victim to assume self blame as the absence of a social bond is imminent, in that the abuser is in a position of trust and authority. Questions 55-57 (see Annexure A) required a yes or no response in order to rate the abuses effect dependent on the identity of the abuser. All 13 respondents (100 percent) reported that the sexual abuse by a family member either was or would have held the most detrimental effects for the victim. In accordance with Questions 58-59 (see Annexure A) the interviewer requested the victim to indicate whether an area known or unknown to them would influence the effects of child sexual abuse detrimentally, to which 92 percent responded that a known area would.

Thus research expectation 2.4.7.1.2 was completely supported by the research findings.

- Research Expectation 2.4.7.1.3 sought to determine whether any initial effects in emotional, physical or social functioning could be ascribed to child sexual abuse as well as other emotional and social effects after one year of the initial abuse. This research expectation was completely supported by the 13 respondents who experienced child sexual abuse in that all 13 (100 percent) reported initial effects as well as effects a year after the initial abuse, attributed directly to the sexual abuse. Questions 58-59 (see Annexure A) furthermore sought a response from the respondent as to whether in their opinion, an area known or unknown to them would influence the effects of child sexual abuse detrimentally, to which 92 percent responded that a known area would. Thus research expectation 2.4.7.1.3 was fully supported by research findings.

4.3 Roles played by significant institutions

According to McCaghy and Hou (1994:251), family disaffiliation, the need to dissociate oneself from your family, from the victim's perspective, attributed to negative sexual experiences and plays a contingent role in the entrance into prostitution. In order to infer the role played by significant institutions in preventing the entrance into prostitution, respondents were asked to identify any persons or institutions to whom the abuse was disclosed, as well as the action taken by each respectively (see Questions 55-58, Annexure A). Researcher then, by postulating a yes, no response furthermore inquired as to why the abuse had not been disclosed (see Questions 59-65, Annexure A) should this be appurtenant to the respondent. Of the 13 respondents who reported having been sexually abused as a child only one (8 percent) reported the abuse. The abuse was reported to the respondent's biological mother, of whom the abuser was her third husband. The respondent reported no further action being taken as the mother was reluctant to believe the victim. This respondent furthermore, added that future

reporting did not occur and that she resented disclosing the abuse in the first place.

Thus, of importance to researcher is the reasons attributed to the choice to not disclose the abuse.

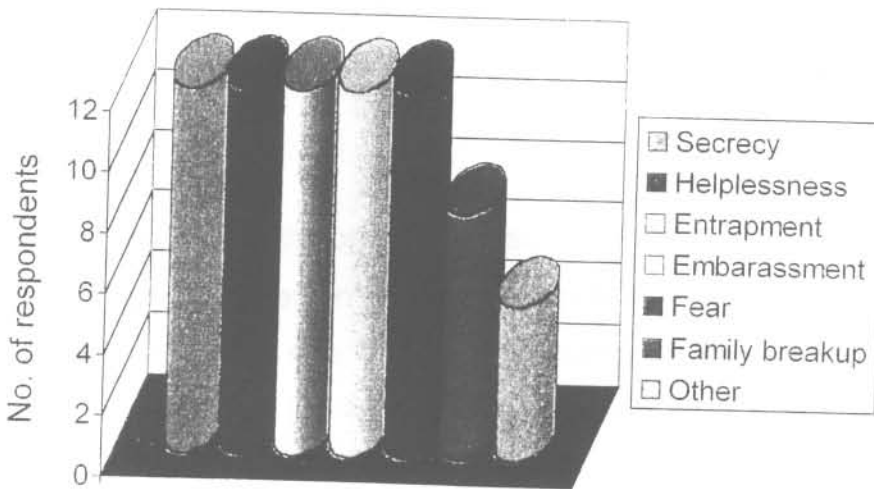


Figure 4.8 Reasons why abuse was not disclosed

Of the 12 respondents who reported a failure to disclose the abuse or seek help from an institution, 12 (100 percent) attributed this to a general fear of the perpetrator, by being made to feel helpless, embarrassed or trapped or for being sworn to secrecy. Eight of the respondents, (67 percent) feared a disintegration of their family structure should the abuse be reported. Five (42 percent) respondents furthermore attributed their reluctance to disclose the abuse under "other" reasons namely: a fear of retribution, a fear of physical harm, being told they were the cause of the abuse and a fear of the abuser killing them.

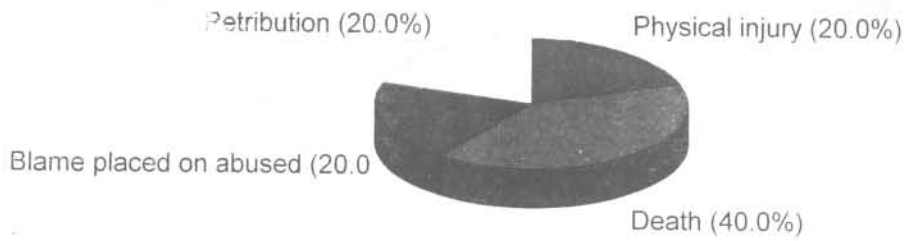


Figure 4.8 Other reasons for not disclosing abuse

4.3.1 Conclusion

The analysed data pertaining to the presence of social bonds and the feelings of attachment, commitment, involvement and belief instilled within the victim was interpreted to determine their role in the prevention of the entrance into prostitution as in accordance with the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model**. (see Figure 2.1). Individuals and institutions to whom the abuse was disclosed were identified as well as the actions taken by them were analysed. In accordance with Figure 2.1 the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** proposes that action taken by a significant individual or institution could play a positive role in counter-acting the effects of child sexual abuse and ultimately the choice to enter into prostitution.

Herewith follows an explanation of the research findings as pertaining to Research Expectation 2.4.7.2 which deals with the influence social bonds have on the prevention of the entrance into prostitution, namely:

- Research Expectation 2.4.7.1 proposes that the presence of social bonds instills in the child a feeling of attachment, commitment, involvement and belief and may thus prevent the entrance into prostitution. This proposition was fully supported by the research, in that counter-actively, should significant others not play a contributory role in preventing the child sexual abuse from occurring the entrance into prostitution is inevitable. Of the 13 respondents who reported having been sexually abused as children, only

one (8 percent) had reported the abuse. This particular respondent received no help after the report and was not believed to be telling the truth thus the significant individual to whom the abuse was reported did not play a part in counter-acting the entrance into prostitution as set out in the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** (see Figure 2.1). Thus should significant others or institutions have knowledge of the abuse and action is taken on behalf of the victim, against the perpetrator, then the entrance into prostitution could possibly have been prevented. Therefore as the majority of respondents either did not make significant individuals or institutions aware of the abuse, or in the case where the abuse was reported but no acknowledgment or help was forthcoming, the conclusion can be drawn that the possibility that significant individuals and institutions hold to counter-act the effects of child sexual abuse and prevent the entrance into prostitution were not present amongst these respondents.

4.4 The role played by labelling in the choice to enter into and remain in prostitution

In order to determine the effect labelling had on the respondents choice to remain a prostitute, questions regarding both formal as well as informal labelling were posed. Formal labelling, by institutions in a position of power, was determined by asking the respondents whether they had ever been arrested, tried in a court or been found guilty of prostitution (see Questions 7-12, Annexure A). Informal labelling, constituting any other individual or institution labelling, was ascertained by asking the respondent whether anyone had negatively reacted to either their choice of career or to their being arrested (see Questions 13 -16, Annexure A) as well as how these reactions affected the respondent (see Question 17, Annexure A). Of the prostitutes interviewed four (20 percent) had been arrested on at least one occasion while two (ten percent) had been arrested twice. Of these six respondents only one (17 percent) had been tried in a court of law, but none (0 percent) had ever been convicted for prostitution. However, informal labelling directed at the choice of prostitution as a career occurred in 16 (80 percent) of the

respondents. The remaining four (20 percent) respondents attributed their not being labelled, to the fact that no family members or friends were aware of what they did as none of them had previously been arrested. Respondents were furthermore requested to identify those individuals or institutions responsible for the informal labelling and this is set out in Figure 4.10.

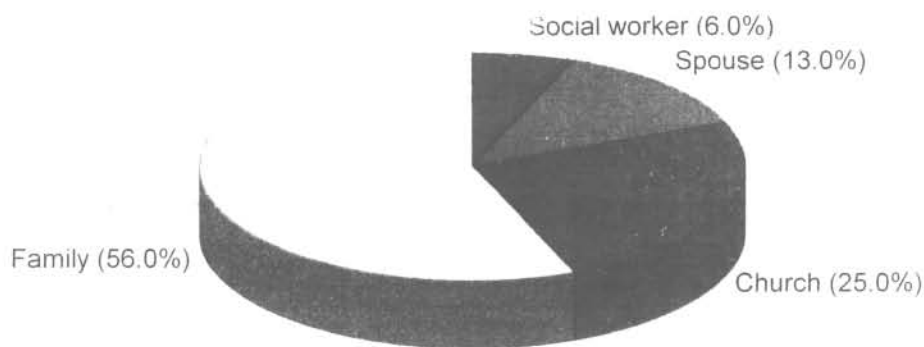


Figure 4.10 Informal labelling

Of the four (25 percent) respondents identifying the church as playing a role in labelling, it is of importance to note that this 25 percent of respondents were interviewed in the same area, thus it was pointed out by respondents that one individual had approached all four of these respondents, thus prostitutes interviewed in other areas had not been exposed to this particular type of labelling. In both occasions where the spouse had been identified as the individual informally, yet negatively labelling the respondent, the marriage had ended in a divorce. Only one respondent (six percent) had been approached by a social worker, however this could be attributed to the fact that the respondent in question had been given a suspended sentence, not related to prostitution and visits by a social worker were court appointed. The majority, eight (56 percent) of the respondents reported family members, other than their spouses as having a negative reaction to their choice of career. The remaining six respondents who

reported receiving no negative reaction could be attributed to five of them purposively keeping it a secret and one attributing it to the fact that no one knows her as she is working in an area where she is a stranger to everyone.

Of the six respondents (30 percent) who had been arrested two (33 percent) had been labelled after their arrests, one by a spouse and the other by a court official however the remaining four respondents (67 percent) had managed to keep their arrests a secret, thus no significant institutions were aware of it. In order to determine whether the aforementioned labels had any effect on the respondents, inquiry was made into the specific reactions experienced by each respondent with respect to Questions 13-16 (see Annexure A). Of the 16 respondents (80 percent) who indicated that a negative reaction had been present either directed at their choice of career or at their being arrested, only four (25 percent) reported that the negative reactions had no effect on them. Of the remaining twelve (75 percent) of respondents who did affirm that the negative reactions had affected them, none, despite other reactions, were prepared to leave prostitution. Of these twelve respondents (60 percent), the negative affect the reactions had on them could be attributed to those elements as set out in Fig. 4.11.



Figure 4.11 Reasons attributed to others' negative reactions affecting respondents

Two respondents (17 percent), due to others' negative reactions, were affected by means of their awareness of the dangers of AIDS being heightened. A further three (25 percent) respondents reported others' negative reactions as culminating in guilt feelings, however the remaining seven respondents (58 percent) reported that others had labelled them as being motivated by monetary gain, however the respondents attributed their need for money as a necessity for their survival.

4.4.1 Conclusion

The research findings of this study indicated that the role played by labelling is indeed a contributory factor in the choice to either enter into and to remain in prostitution. Research Expectation 2.4.7.3 refers to the influence labelling has on this choice, namely:

- Research Expectation 2.4.7.3.1 proposes that labelling by a formal institution, one responsible for the administration of justice, if responded to positively could lead to the withdrawal from prostitution. Six respondents,

constituting 30 percent of the sample had been arrested and thus labelled by a formal institution. Thus the majority of the respondents had never been arrested, tried in a court of law or been found guilty of prostitution. Of those respondents who had come into contact with the administrators of justice, not one respondent felt that these institutions had played a positive role and they were therefore not prepared to leave prostitution. Thus an absence of positive counteractive steps on the part of these institutions was present and this Research Expectation was fully supported.

- Research Expectation 2.4.7.3.2 postulates that labelling by an informal institution or individual, if negatively responded to, may lead to secondary labelling and to the individual remaining within prostitution. This research expectation was fully supported in that 16 (80 percent) of the respondents reported having been exposed to informal labelling by others. All these respondents experienced the labelling as being condescending in nature and a negative response was culminated. The remaining four (20 percent) who had not been labelled, attributed this to the fact that their choice of career had been kept secret and that no one knew what their occupation was, thus labelling could not take place. Of the 16 respondents (80 percent) who reported informal labelling 12 (60 percent), reported that the negative labelling had had an effect on them either making them felt guilty, fearing AIDS or that they were made to appear as if they were money hungry, however none felt that these labels contributed to rehabilitating them and they were not prepared to leave their profession.

4.5 Conclusion

The data collected during the study was analysed and interpreted with reference to the research expectations as postulated in Chapter 2. The research findings thus confirm the practicality as well as the applicableness of the **Child Sexual Abuse Counter-Active Model** (see Figure 2.1) in explaining the role child sexual abuse plays in the involvement in prostitution.

From the aforementioned discussion and interpretation of the data accumulated, it appears clear that each respondent subjected to child sexual abuse, irrespective of the psychosexual developmental phase they may have found themselves in, exhibited initial as well as long term effects. Although each respondent manifests different responses, the effects of child sexual abuse are evidently harmful. The absence of significant institutions and individuals in attempting to prevent the entrance into prostitution was apparent in the study. This culminated in respondents developing poor social attachments, commitments, involvements and beliefs in any social institution and thus facilitating the choice to enter into prostitution. Once involved in prostitution, formal labelling by institutions such as the Criminal justice system, as well as informal labelling done by the community at large, may lead to the individual becoming aware of the negative label placed upon them. This in turn may lead to an internalization of this label, and may culminate in the individual remaining within the field of prostitution as a show of acceptance towards this label. Thus an interaction between child sexual abuse, the absence of significant institutions and the process of labelling could account for the influence on an individual to become involved in prostitution.

These research findings thus extend the possibility of drawing conclusions and recommendations with respect to this study.