

## **5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA**

### **5.1. INTRODUCTION**

This chapter focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from the research participants in PLCC. Since Creswell's dominant-less-dominant model of combination guided this study, two different methods of data analysis will be used. For the qualitative methodology, the researcher made use of content analysis and the following process was followed: Firstly the researcher had to understand the meaning of each participant's response to a question, and thereafter develop themes that include these meanings. The second step in the process was to assign codes to the main themes. This was done by hand instead of using a computer software programme. Having identified the themes the researcher classified the responses according to the different themes. The last step in this process was to integrate the themes and responses in the text. For this the researcher included the verbatim responses to keep the "feel of the responses" (Kumar, 2005:241).

Regarding the quantitative methodology the researcher made use of the services offered by the Statistics Department of the University of Pretoria. After the data was gathered the researcher prepared the data for analysis by giving numerical values to variables. Hereafter the questionnaires were sent to the Statistics Department, where a frequency distribution of the data was done. The researcher opted to consolidate the data per variable into table format, indicating the differences or similarities between the five different participant categories.

As indicated in Chapter 4, the questionnaire was divided into six sections, with Section A being the biographical information, covered in the previous chapter. In this chapter information concerning the offence and sentence, the nature of sex in the correctional centre, the participants' experience of sexual assault and rape in the correctional centre, gang involvement and general comments will be described. Since only 100 participants of approximately 4 000 inmates have been interviewed the results cannot be generalised, but the information gathered will give an indication of the nature and the extent of sexual practices in this correctional centre.

## 5.2. SECTION B: OFFENCE AND SENTENCE

Section B of the questionnaire consisted of questions regarding the offence for which the participant is awaiting-trial or sentenced, as well as in which section of the correctional centre the respondent was housed during the interview. The rationale for this was to determine whether there is any correlation between the type of offence committed and the person's involvement in sexual victimisation, either being a victim or a perpetrator. Furthermore the researcher wanted to establish whether there is a correlation between the period of incarceration and the person's knowledge of sex in the correctional centre.

Although the interviews were conducted in an awaiting-trial facility, the sentenced offenders that were interviewed were awaiting-trial for additional charges against them. This could be for crimes that they had committed before they started serving their sentence in another correctional centre, or they have been sentenced for one of the crimes that they have committed and are awaiting the legal process for the other crimes they have been accused of. Thus a person can be accused of committing three separate crimes and have been sentenced for one of the crimes but not yet for the other two crimes.

### 5.2.1. Quantitative analysis

In Table 10 an exposition is given of the type of offence(s) the research participants are awaiting trial or sentenced for.

**Table 10: Type of offence awaiting-trial or sentenced for**

Type of offence	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Economical	3	6	9	5	4	27
Aggressive	17	13	7	12	15	64
Sexual	1	1	4	3	2	11
Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>102</b>

\*Note: Some of the detainees and offenders are incarcerated for more than one offence

The majority of the participants who were interviewed (64%) are awaiting-trial or were sentenced for aggressive offences. These include crimes against the person such as murder, attempted murder, assault and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The figures displayed in Table 10 are in line with the figures set out in the Annual Report of the DCS. On 31 March 2006, 85 911 offenders were serving time for aggressive offences, 36 963 for economic crimes, 25 003 for sexual offences, 7 578 for other crimes and 2 794 offenders were incarcerated for narcotic crimes (Annual Report of the Department of Correctional Services 2005/2006:16). A cause for concern is the number of children awaiting trial for aggressive offences. According to the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO), the number of violent offences in which children are involved in has increased from nine percent in 2001 to more than fifteen percent in 2003 (Benghiat, 2004:98).

The second highest category of offences (27%) is economic offences, such as theft, fraud, shoplifting and housebreaking. The adult awaiting-trial detainees show the highest percentage for these offences, namely 9%.

Lastly, 11% of participants are incarcerated for sexual offences, which include rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, incest and paedophilia. The majority are the awaiting trial group (child, juvenile and adult detainees, who make up 9%) and only 2% of sentenced juveniles and adults fall in this offence category.

In Table 11 the awaiting-trial period of the research participants is set out.



**Table 11: The awaiting-trial period in the correctional centre**

Period in the cc	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
0-6 mths	4	8	7	10	8	37
6-12 mths	2	6	7	6	6	27
12-24 mths	4	4	3	1	4	16
24 mths – 3 yrs	3	2	2	3	2	12
3-5 yrs	1	0	1	0	0	2
5-7 yrs	1	0	0	0	0	1
7-10 yrs	4	0	0	0	0	4
10-15 yrs	1	0	0	0	0	1
15 yrs to life	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of participants (37%) have been awaiting-trial for less than six months, followed by 27% that have been incarcerated for 6 – 12 months. The third highest (16%) are those awaiting trial for 12 – 24 months, and 12% are awaiting-trial for two to three years. Seven percent of the participants have been awaiting trial for a minimum of three years and a maximum of ten years and one participant, although sentenced, has been awaiting trial for 10 – 15 years for other crimes.

Table 12 refers to the section in which the research participant was housed during his awaiting-trial period.

**Table 12: Section of the correctional centre where the respondents were housed**

Section	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
A section (hospital)			1	1		2
B section (single cells)		11				11
D section (adults)			7			7
E & F section (adults)	11					11
E & F section (juveniles)		9				9
G section (adults)			12			12
G section (juveniles)				8		8
G section (children)					20	20
H section (juveniles)				11		11
Reception	9					9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

When the interviews were conducted during 2004 and 2005, the correctional centre was divided into the sections as represented in the above table. The two participants interviewed in the A section, which is the hospital section of the correctional centre, are awaiting-trial transsexual inmates and are housed in the hospital for their own protection. They did, however, indicate during the interview that the DCS wanted to place them in the general correctional population. Both have submitted letters to the then Head of the Correctional Centre asking him for permission to remain in the hospital. The initial rationale for interviewing inmates in this section of the correctional centre was to possibly interview rape victims, however no victims received any medical treatment for sexually related injuries during the days on which the researcher conducted interviews in the hospital.

The sentenced juveniles were housed in B section, which are the single cells. This is to keep them out of harms way from the adult awaiting-trial detainees and adult sentenced offenders. The adults were incarcerated in four sections, namely D section, E and F section as well as G section. This however brought the adults into close proximity with child and juvenile detainees who were also housed in these sections. A concern with this housing arrangement is that the chances of sexual exploitation of minors by adults increase.

Since the last interview date, the DCS has restructured the lay-out of PLCC. The children and juvenile awaiting-trial detainees are currently housed in G section. Children are now separated further from the juveniles and are staying in a cell separate from them and the adults. The children are also served their meals before the juveniles and the adults, after which they return to their section before the juveniles and adults go to the dining hall to be served their meals (personal observation while working as an IPV in this correctional centre). The awaiting-trial adults are now housed in sections C, D, E and F. Sentenced adults are currently housed in H section and reception, while the sentenced juveniles remain in B section.

### **5.3. SECTION C: SEX IN THE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE**

Section C of the questionnaire deals with a participant's perception of sexual activities in the correctional centre. The researcher wanted to establish whether the adults knew more about the practice of sex in the correctional centre than the children or juveniles. The researcher also wanted to gain information on how inmates practice sex in the correctional centre (i.e. types of sex) as well as the participant's knowledge of STI's and HIV/Aids in the correctional centre.

#### **5.3.1. Quantitative analysis**

In Table 13 an exposition of the ways in which sexual activities are practiced in PLCC is presented.

**Table 13: Ways in which sex is practiced in the correctional centre**

Types of sex	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Masturbation	3	7	5	3	3	21
Inter-femoral sex	13	11	8	18	14	64
Oral sex	6	4	3	6	4	23
Anal sex	15	14	14	19	16	78
Don't know	1	3	4	0	1	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>195</b>

\*Note: Some of the detainees and offenders mentioned more than one way in which sex can be practiced in the correctional centre.

The majority of the research participants (78%) reported that anal penetration is practiced in PLCC. This includes both rape (one-on-one and gang rape) and consensual sex between two inmates. A significant finding is that this type of sex is mentioned across the research sample. If one considers the work of researchers in this field (discussed in Chapter 2), which states that HIV/Aids spreads more easily by means of anal sex, the practice of this type of sex should be addressed vigorously within this correctional centre.

Sixty-four percent (64%) of the participants reported that inmates practice inter-femoral sex, as stated in a previous chapter, inmates refer to this as “between the legs” or “thigh sex”. This entails one man placing his penis between the thighs of another man, often with lubrication, and thrusting back and forth to create friction. Participants mentioned that saliva, margarine, Vaseline, body lotion or yogurt could be used as lubrication.

The third type of sex that is practiced in the correctional centre is oral sex (23%), followed by masturbation (21%). Many of the participants replied that the type of sex (anal, inter-femoral, oral or masturbation) is often agreed upon by both parties.

Only nine of the participants replied that they do not know how sex is practiced in the correctional centre. These nine participants had been in this correctional centre for less than two years, with one participant only being in the centre for three days when the researcher conducted an interview with him.

In Table 14 the research participants' perceptions regarding the occurrence of rape in PLCC are illustrated.

**Table 14: Occurrence of rape in the correctional centre**

Have you ever heard of rape in prison?	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Yes	20	17	16	17	14	84
No	0	3	4	3	6	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority (84%) of the research participants affirmed that they had heard of rape occurring in the correctional centre. Only sixteen percent stated that they had never heard of rape in this correctional centre.

Table 15 is an exposition of inmate's awareness of STI's.

**Table 15: Inmates awareness of STI's in the correctional centre**

Are you aware of STI's in the cc?	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Yes	15	11	15	8	8	57
No	5	9	5	10	12	41
Don't know	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Fifty seven percent (57%) of the participants responded that they were aware of inmates with STI's in the correctional centre, forty one percent (41%) reported that they were not aware of any inmates with STI's and only two percent did not know what STI's were. In contrast with the majority of research participants who reported that they were aware of inmates with STI's, the nursing staff at PLCC at the same period reported that "STI's is skaars" [STI's are rare]. This discrepancy could be due to the fact that inmates are not likely to report to correctional staff if they have a STI, possibly due to the stigma that one is engaging in sexual activities and could therefore be either homosexual or a rapist.



The 57 research participants who answered that they were aware of inmates with STI's in the correctional centre were asked a follow-up question, namely: What do you think are the causes of STI's in the correctional centre? Their responses are illustrated in Table 16.

**Table 16: The causes of STI's in the correctional centre**

Causes of STI's in the cc	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Come from the outside	5	0	5	3	1	14
Sex in prison	6	7	5	8	3	29
Don't wash after sex	2	2	1	0	0	5
Don't use a condom during sex	2	2	1	2	1	8
Don't know	0	2	3	0	3	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>

\*Note: Some gave more than one response to the causes of STI's in the correctional centre.

Twenty nine (29%) of the fifty seven percent research participants who were aware of STI's, believed that the cause of STI's in the correctional centre is sex that takes place between inmates. The research participants believed that all types of sex could cause STI's, namely anal sex, inter-femoral sex and oral sex. Two of the participants described the transmission of STI's as follows:

- "Mense wat seks het is vuil" [People that have sex are dirty].
- "Sleep with another man on his ass it is dirty there, more dirty than the legs".

The second significant group are those (14%) who were of the opinion that people do not get STI's in the correctional centre, but that they already have the infections when they are arrested. The following two responses support this finding:

- "Others come from outside with that disease and then transmit it when they have sex".

- “Can’t get it in prison come from the outside and steamfood (this is how the inmates refer to the food in the correctional centre) brings out the sickness”.

Thirdly, eight percent (8%) respectively, are those who are of the opinion that STI’s are transmitted in the correctional centre by those who do not use condoms during sex and those who do not know how STI’s are transmitted. They said:

- “No condoms, the only way they can do it is straight”.
- “Seksuele transaksie sonder kondome” [sexual transaction without condoms].

Five percent (5%) of the participants believe that inmates who contracted STI’s did not wash after having sex. One participant expressed it as follows:

- “Sex with someone don’t wash then next morning have sex with someone else”.

In Table 17 an exposition is given of inmate’s awareness of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre.

**Table 17: Awareness of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre**

Is HIV/Aids a problem in the cc?	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Yes	15	19	16	19	17	86
No	5	0	3	0	3	11
Don’t know	0	1	1	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Eighty six percent (86%) of the participants were of the opinion that HIV/Aids is a problem in the correctional centre, with only eleven percent who did not think it was a problem and three percent who did not know whether it was a problem or not.

A follow-up question to the above information relates to the causes of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre. The respondents were asked the following question: What do you think are the causes of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre? Their responses are highlighted in Table 18.



**Table 18: The causes of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre**

Causes of HIV/Aids in the cc	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Come from the outside	3	2	3	3	2	13
Sex in prison	12	13	10	12	14	61
Fights	4	4	1	4	2	15
Don't use a condom during sex	1	3	1	1	2	8
Making tattoo's	3	0	2	2	0	7
Using clipper/razor blade	3	2	1	3	2	11
Using drugs – sharing needle	2	0	1	0	0	3
Lack of education	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hygiene	0	0	2	0	0	2
Don't know	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>

\* Note: Some of the detainees and offenders gave more than one response

Similar to the major cause of STI's the majority of participants, namely 61%, believe that the cause of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre is due to sex between inmates.

Research participants commented as follows in this regard:

- “People practicing anal sex”.
- “Jump op daai man” [Jump on that man].
- “Sleep with another man and to make oral sex”.
- “Those who have intercourse and know they have Aids, know they are going to be sentenced so don't care about others. This can be compared to murder outside”.
- “Sleep with him from the ass, cause there you find the blood, no blood on the legs”.

This is followed by fifteen percent (15%) who believe that HIV/Aids is contracted when inmates fight and an inmate who is not infected with the disease, comes into contact with an infected person's blood. One inmate made the following comment in this regard:

- "When you are fighting with big guy blood of another person mix with own blood".

Thirteen percent (13%) believe that inmates with HIV/Aids had already had the disease before their incarceration. Some participants responded in the following way:

- "Get Aids from outside but because of sex HIV is going all over the place".
- "Got it from the outside, steamfood shows the disease". (Some research participants believe that inmates are already HIV positive or have full blown Aids when they enter the correctional centre, but their status remains unknown until they eat the prison food. The participants noted that the steamfood [prison slang for the food they receive in the correctional centre] makes the disease "visible" because the person will lose weight, and suffer hair loss and skin rashes).
- "Kom van buite vat ander man naai hom, vat hom by die been" [Come from the outside take another man have sex with him, take him at the leg].

Eleven percent (11%) believes that one can get HIV/Aids by using the same clipper or razor blade. The following responses highlight their concerns:

- "Cut our hairs, pimple on head or blood and if you have pimples the blood mix".
- "Cut hair with one razor and cut hair of all the prisoners. If one have pimples he will bleed and then they cut your hair you will get that blood".

Eight percent (8%) of those interviewed were of the opinion that HIV/Aids is spread in the correctional centre when those who have sex do not use condoms. One respondent said the following in this regard:

- "Have sex without a condom because we don't have".

Prison tattoo's were mentioned by 7% of the participants. One respondent thought that the needle that they used for tattoos should be regarded as a cause of HIV/Aids. He made the following comment:

- “Gebruik naalde om mekaar te tattooër” [Use needles to tattoo each other].

Lastly the use of drugs (3%), lack of education (2%) and hygiene (2%) were also mentioned as causes of HIV/Aids. Only 2% of the research participants did not know the causes of HIV/Aids in the correctional centre.

### 5.3.2. Qualitative interpretation

In the following section the qualitative descriptions of the following themes will be addressed: The reasons why inmates participate in sexual acts, the nature of rape and the reasons why inmates are raped while awaiting-trial in this correctional centre.

#### 5.3.2.1. Reasons why sex is practiced in the correctional centre

In Table 19 the reasons why sex is practiced in the correctional centre are set out according to four categories, namely the need for emotional sex, participating in survival sex, compliance sex and forced sex (i.e. rape).

**Table 19: Qualitative description of the reasons why sex is practiced in the correctional centre**

Participant category	Qualitative interpretation			
	Emotional sex	Survival sex	Compliant sex	Forced sex
<b>Sentenced adult</b>	<p>“After food, give cigarettes, ganja, make house and touch each other and kissing. Use petroleum jelly between legs and then put it in. Others do it between the legs other in the bum – it is how you like it”</p> <p>“Sex in men’s mind and no women but something lead you to that feeling, want to touch somebody”</p>	<p>“People that do not get visits do not have money to buy at the shop. Others that get visits will give those that do not get visits phone cards, cigarettes and this is the start of sex”</p>	<p>“A transaction takes place, the perpetrator promises cigarettes and dagga in exchange for sex”</p>	<p>“Maak die jonges soldate van die tronk as hulle nommer gevat het. Steek ander met ‘n mes, as jy nie bloed wil maak nie sal hulle seks met jou hê”</p> <p>[Make the young ones soldiers of the prison if they take a number. Stab others with a knife, if you don’t want to make blood they will have sex with you]</p> <p>“As een dit nie soek nie dan word hy verkrag, hoor hom skreeu, slaan die deur dat bewaarder kom. Die verkragter</p>



				word na isolasie gevat” [If one doesn’t want it he will be raped, hear him scream, hit the door for warder to come. The rapist is taken to isolation]
<b>Sentenced juvenile</b>	“Wit en kleurlinge met ‘n maksimum vonnis kry laaitie, maak vas (trou) met hom” [Whites and coloureds with a maximum sentence get a young boy, tie (marry) with him]	“Fat man give you everything and then ‘eet die bene’ (thigh sex) daarna gaan was. Tell you – ‘jy is my laaitie’” [Fat man gives you everything and then eats the legs (thigh sex) go and wash after that. Tell you – you are my young boy]  “If he (juvenile) doesn’t have anything, if another man get stuff from the tuck shop/dagga do sex for these commodities”	“Boy come to G section to sleep with a man – an agreement takes place – sex for dagga/cigarettes”	“Give you the number, before they give you the number they sleep with you. Someone was raped because he didn’t want to sleep with the guys (members of 26 gang)”
<b>Adult detainee</b>	No responses	“Mense wat niks het nie verkoop hulleself” [People who have nothing sell themselves]  “Others that don’t get besoek (visit) will go to another man and say if you give me food or cigarette I will give you sex”	“Groter ouens wat jonges beïnvloed, jonges bly by hulle vir kos, sigarette, dagga in ruil vir seks” [Older guys that influence young ones, young ones stay with them for food, cigarettes, dagga in exchange for sex]	“What makes them to do this is the chubb (tattoo). With a new one first give him the chubb and then after sodomy”
<b>Juvenile detainee</b>	“In prison long time without sex and then your mind goes crazy and you see the boys. Create your life inside jail take a man and make him a women,	“Seks met jou maak as jy iets wil hê of honger is” [Make sex with you if you want something or if you are hungry]	“If someone give you his food he want to have sex with you and then he will give you everything you want”	“Others forced by numbers” (gangs)



	<p>make it in a secret way”</p> <p>“Long trials – here too long and need to have sex”</p> <p>“We watch TV and think about our girlfriends and if I have a guy I can have sex with a guy, all about the feeling”</p>	<p>“Others don’t have food or clothes – will have sex even if they don’t like it they do it”</p>		
<p><b>Child detainee</b></p>	<p>No responses</p>	<p>“Some like food too much – especially those who don’t get visits and have sex to get this”</p> <p>“Give you food if you didn’t have ‘besoek’, (visit) midnight come to you said I gave you something today what do you give me now?”</p>	<p>“Parents don’t visit – at night you feel hungry and tell someone give me food I am going to have sex with you”</p>	<p>“Before you become a member of the gang I will chubb (tattoo) you and then you have to sleep with me”</p> <p>“New ones get raped by gangs. First give you number (tattoo) and then explain what you have to do”</p>

In view of the abovementioned the interpretation of the reasons why a man will have sex with another man in the correctional centre are as follows:

**Emotional sex:** Men who have emotional sex tend to be awaiting-trial inmates in the centre for a long period of time (more than a year). From the participants’ point of view, it seems as though relationships develop with younger detainees and a “domestic” life is created inside the correctional centre. Furthermore, it appears as though a courtship takes place where the one partner will give the other person food, cigarettes or dagga. Usually after this they will start to kiss (foreplay) and then have sex. In the emotional sex category it seems as though the sensory element of touch is yearned for.

**Survival sex:** Inmates who engage in survival sex can be compared to prostitutes, because they sell their bodies in exchange for commodities. Many of the participants are in agreement that it is the detainees who are not visited, and thus do not receive cigarettes, extra clothes or food from the outside, who will engage in survival sex.

**Compliance (agreement) sex:** Sex for this reason occurs after an agreement is reached by both parties, and one could argue that this is the same as consensual sex. However, it differs from survival sex in that both parties can be viewed as equal as they agree to the sex, whereas in survival sex one party is being exploited.

**Forced sex:** From the responses given by the research participants it appears as though the gangs in the correctional centre are responsible for forced sex (i.e. rape). This type of sex goes hand-in-hand with deceit, as a young person or a new detainee is given the tattoo of a gang, often with the promise that the gang will protect him. Only after a couple of days it is explained to the new member that he must have sex with a senior member of the gang because he has their number. If they do not comply they are usually raped.

**5.3.2.2. The nature of the rape**

Those research participants who acknowledged that rape does occur in the correctional centre can be placed into three categories, namely those who witnessed the act, actual victims of rape and those who have committed the act of rape in the correctional centre.

A qualitative description of the participants’ knowledge of the nature of rape in PLCC follows. Three aspects are addressed, namely the time of the rape, the place where the rape occurred and the modus operandi of the perpetrator(s).

**Table 20: Qualitative description of the nature of rape in the correctional centre**

<b>The nature of the rape</b>	<b>Responses from the research participants</b>
Time of the rape	<p>“During the night, first threaten the boy and then take him to the shower”</p> <p>“When they master” (In a correctional setting this means after the correctional officials have counted all the inmates in the centre and confirmed that no one is missing, they lock all the offenders up for the night – master refers to the master key and is symbolic of the lock-up process)</p> <p>“Happen after they master, when prison is closed because warder don’t get in the cell only walk in the passage”</p> <p>“Forced sex takes place at night when the lights are off, between 22:00 and 04:30 with the most rapes between 00:00 and 01:00”</p>





Place where the rape took place	<p>“In die nag in eie bed” [At night in own bed]</p> <p>“In die stort, kombors oor my kop gegooi en ses oortreders wat hulleself bevredig het” [In the shower, threw blanket over my head and six perpetrators that satisfied themselves]</p> <p>“Gangster call new inmate ‘she’, take him to the shower switch off the light and next thing you are raped”</p> <p>“Rape in the shower at night, put a sheet over their heads so you don’t see them”</p> <p>“Jong man deur twee in die shower verkrag en as gevolg daarvan HIV positief” [Young man raped by two in the shower and as a result of this HIV positive]</p>
Modus operandi of the perpetrator(s)	<p>“Explain to a new gang member the rules, but he doesn’t understand, gang member say they will beat him on the chest if he doesn’t want to be beaten he will have sex with them”</p> <p>“One of us wanted to rape a new one catch him and take off his clothes. Only new ones because the old ones they know what happens”</p> <p>“Give him cigarettes or kaalkoppe (slices of bread), at night ask for sex, and if you refuse call gangster to rape him”</p> <p>“First time in prison, you have no friends, they tell you to come and live with them they give you food and cigarettes. At night they say you ate our food and smoke our cigarettes we want it back. If you like other people’s things they will have sex to get it”</p> <p>“Twee perpetrators maak mond toe en ander trek broek af” [Two perpetrators close the mouth and the others pull down your pants]</p>

The abovementioned qualitative data can be interpreted as follows:

**Time of the rape:** According to many of the research participants most of the rapes occurred at night. Possible reasons why perpetrators would target victims at night include: The centre will be under-staffed (with only half the officials working the night shift). Correctional officials are also not allowed to enter the cell without permission of the Director of the Centre and only after additional officials from other sections have arrived at the cell where the sexual assault is taking place. Thus at night there is an absence of capable guardianship.

**Place where the rape occurred:** Research participants reported that some of the rapes occurred in the shower, which is adjacent to the cell. It is suggested by the researcher that a reason for this could be that the shower area offers some privacy for

the perpetrator(s), and also there are no witnesses to the sexual act. Other participants heard of cases where the victim was raped in his own bed.

**Modus operandi of the perpetrator:** From the responses of the participants the researcher identified three methods perpetrator(s) will use to rape another inmate. Firstly the involvement in gangs, where a young man or new inmate will be approached by a gang, given the tattoo of the gang and only after the person agrees to be a member of the gang will it be explained to him that he must have sex with senior members of the gang. Secondly the perpetrator(s) will make use of deception where food, dagga or cigarettes will be offered to a new inmate. No mention will be made of the fact that these commodities will be expected back in the future. After a couple of days the perpetrator(s) expect the potential victim to give back the commodities, knowing that the person is not able to, and in return sex will be demanded from the person. Thirdly the victim is taken by force by the perpetrator(s) and in some cases tied to the bed and threatened with a weapon (e.g. sharpened spoon or toothbrush).

### 5.3.2.3. Reasons why inmates are raped in the correctional centre

The participants offered the following reasons for the occurrence of rape in this correctional centre, namely not reaching an agreement, corruption by correctional officials, gang involvement, and deception.

**Table 21: Qualitative description of the reasons why men are raped in the correctional centre**

Participant category	Qualitative interpretation			
	Not reaching an agreement	Corruption by correctional officials	Gang involvement	Deception
<b>Sentenced adult</b>	“Roep by hulle plek. Een wat wil verkrag sal die wat nie saamstem in die sel, jammer vir ongerief maar ek gaan met julle baklei. Praat met gevangene indien nie saamstem sny in die gesig. Steeds nie ingee word dit ‘n bakleiery. Oortreders meer as die slagoffer, maak rondtes met gevangene. As aanmeld	“Betaal bewaarder om jong outjie te stuur en bewaarder gaan op lunch en maak of niks gebeur nie” [Pay official to bring a young boy and the official goes on lunch and pretends that nothing happened]	“If you join the gang, offered sex (not forced to do sex because you belong to them). Before you get Medal (moving up in the gang) you can’t refuse sex or else be assaulted and even death”	“New inmate with no food, someone provide for him with the intention of having sex, but the young man is not informed of this”



	<p>sal steeds niks gebeur nie. Word verskuif na ander sel of niks gebeur nie”</p> <p>[Call by their place. One that wants to rape will tell those that do not agree in the cell, sorry for the inconvenience but I am going to fight with you. Talk with prisoner, if not agree, cut the face. Still no compliance it becomes a fight. Perpetrators more than the victim, take turns with the prisoner. If report still nothing will happen. Taken to another cell or nothing happens]</p> <p>“Talk to boy and boy denies and late at night jump in boys bed”</p>			
<p><b>Sentenced juvenile</b></p>	<p>“Voor die tyd gepraat, as hy nie verstaan, ek kan hom rape”</p> <p>[Talked before the time, if he didn’t understand, I can rape him]</p> <p>“Victim was the wife of another man that went to court, asked him before to have sex but he refused and raped him when his man wasn’t in the cell”</p>	<p>“Polisieman (korrektiewe beampte) bring jeugdige na volwasse vir R10,00”</p> <p>[Policeman (correctional official) brings juvenile to adults for R10,00]</p>	<p>“Man was sleeping, poured something (sleeping pills) in his tea and in the morning found out he was raped by a group of 26 gang members”</p> <p>“... two men raped him, one was the RAF 4 (gang)”</p>	<p>“Smoked and ate their things and then raped him”</p> <p>“Trek hom in gedagte’ rook saam met ons dagga en eet saam met ons maar in ruil vir seks”</p> <p>[Pull him in the mind, smoke dagga and eat with us but in exchange for sex]</p> <p>“Het iets vir hom gegee, niks gehad om terug te gee en toe verkrag”</p> <p>[Gave him something, nothing to give back so he was raped]</p>



<p><b>Adult detainee</b></p>	<p>“On Sunday an attempted rape in the cell because the man did not agree to have sex”</p> <p>“Offer jou brood en tee, jy moet by my slaap, sê ek gaan jou aanrand om jou sag te maak en doen dan die ding met geweld” [Offer you bread and tea, you must sleep with me, say I will assault you to make you soft and do the thing (rape) with violence]</p>	<p>No responses</p>	<p>“Jeugdige of eerste oortreder word ‘n wyfie gemaak. Kan nie ‘n saak maak nie, word met aanranding of die dood gedreig” [Juvenile or first offender is made a wife. Can’t make a case, threatened with assault or death]</p> <p>“Bendes wat dit forseer, hulle werf jou en moet eers met iemand seks hê voordat jy aan die bende behoort” [Gangs that force it, they recruit you and must first have sex with someone before you can belong to the gang]</p>	<p>No responses</p>
<p><b>Juvenile detainee</b></p>	<p>No responses</p>	<p>“Bewaarder wat betaal word om juveniles soontoe (volwasse seksie) te vat. Dit is hoekom geld nie meer in die tronk toegelaat word nie” [Official that gets paid to take juvenile there (adult section). This is why money is no longer allowed in the prison]</p>	<p>No responses</p>	<p>“Start from a smoke or food and ask to give those things back if they don’t they rape you”</p> <p>“Give you bread or cigarettes at night I want my thing, if you don’t have it then have the sex”</p>
<p><b>Child detainee</b></p>	<p>“Tell a guy they want sex if he doesn’t want to do it take him to the shower and rape him”</p> <p>“An agreement with the young ones because they</p>	<p>No responses</p>	<p>“Most (rapists) are gangsters – take to shower, switch lights of and next thing you are raped”</p> <p>“New ones get raped by groups (gangs)”</p>	<p>“Seduce with food and cigarettes (those that don’t get visits) and at night ask for it back”</p>



	<p>don't fight back. May I have sex with you if guy refuse he force himself to that guy"</p>		<p>"When you are in a gang especially 28 but also 26 – talk about wives that doesn't listen, make sheets to punish wife"</p>	
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The researcher interpreted the reasons why men are raped in the correctional centre as follows:

**Not reaching an agreement:** This reason entails an inmate approaching a potential victim and attempting to get the man to agree to have sex with him. If the potential victim does not agree to this, the perpetrator will rape him.

**Corruption by correctional officials:** Participants revealed cases where juveniles were sold to adult detainees by correctional officials. In the general section of the questionnaire this was also a concern raised by many participants, and some proposed that if corruption can be curbed, sexual assault will decrease.

**Gang involvement:** Reference was made especially to the 26 gang and the 28 gang as perpetrators of sexual assault. According to the respondents, many young first time offenders first get the tattoo of the gang and only afterwards is it explained to them that they must engage in sexual acts. Some participants also mentioned that men who try to fight off the gangs may become victims of gang rape.

**Deception:** With deception the potential victim is offered commodities and the perpetrator acts as a friend to the new inmate. However after a couple of weeks or even months the perpetrator will approach the potential victim and ask him to give back the commodities. When the perpetrator handed the commodities over to the victim for the first time, he knew that this person would not be able to give him back the food, clothes, cigarettes or dagga and sex would be demanded in return. The victim was never informed that he would have to engage in sexual acts if he has nothing to give back to the perpetrator, whom he at first regarded as a friend.

In summary Section C of the questionnaire dealt with the quantitative and qualitative description of sexual practices in this correctional centre. A description of the research participants' personal experience of sexual assault follows.

## 5.4. SECTION D: EXPERIENCE OF ASSAULT

Section D of the questionnaire relates to the research participant's experience of assault in the correctional centre. Although this section was included in the questionnaire to determine the extent of the victims of sexual abuse, many research participants revealed that they sexually victimised others. As a result of this, the researcher deemed it important to also describe cases where participants were perpetrators of sexual assault in the correctional centre.

### 5.4.1. Quantitative analysis

In Table 22 an exposition of the nature and extent of sexual assault and rape is presented, followed by information gathered from victims who were raped.

**Table 22: The nature and extent of sexual assault and rape in the correctional centre**

Participant category	Sentenced adult			Sentenced juvenile			Adult detainee			Juvenile detainee			Child detainee		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	<b>Frequency of assault</b>														
<b>Type of assault</b>	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>A</b>	10	0	10	9	1	10	10	0	10	5	1	14	8	0	12
<b>B</b>	19	0	1	20	0	0	19	0	1	20	0	0	20	0	0
<b>C</b>	13	4	3	13	5	2	14	1	5	11	7	2	14	3	3
<b>D</b>	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	19	1	0	19	1	0
<b>E</b>	19	0	1	19	1	0	19	0	1	19	1	0	20	0	0
<b>F</b>	18	0	2	20	0	0	19	0	1	17	1	2	18	0	2
<b>G</b>	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
<b>H</b>	17	1	2	19	1	0	19	0	1	19	1	0	20	0	0
<b>I</b>	20	0	0	19	1	0	17	1	2	19	1	0	18	1	1
<b>J</b>	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0

Keys to the table:  
Frequency of assault:  
1 = Never  
2 = Once  
3 = Twice/more



Type of assault

- A = Verbal sexual assault
- B = Physical abuse during sex
- C = Assaulted with a weapon
- D = Forced to masturbate others
- E = Others masturbate the participant against his will
- F = Thigh sex
- G = Forced to perform oral sex
- H = Participant forced to receive oral sex
- I = Sodomised
- J = Sodomised with an object

More than half of the participants (57%) revealed that they had had sexual insults directed at them, some were insulted every day. However they do not recognise this as a form of sexual victimisation, rather as a part of prison life.

Two research participants also reported physical abuse during their sexual victimisation. Regarding assault with a weapon, 35% of the research participants reported physical abuse with a weapon. In this regard they commented as follows:

- “I was stabbed twice in one day”.
- “Warders attack me with a broom”.
- “Gesteek met glas van die venster” [Stabbed with glass from the window].
- “Hit with a lock”.
- “Het met die een wat boude verkoop in die sel baklei omdat hy tissue mors. Hy het ‘n tandeborsel skerp gemaak en my probeer steek” [Had a fight with the one who sell bums in the cell because he wasted the tissue. He sharpened a toothbrush and tried to stab me].
- “Beaten by fellow prisoner and threatened to be cut with a razor”.

Only two participants had been forced to masturbate others, while four had been masturbated against their will. Eight of the participants had been forced to participate in inter-femoral sex. None of the participants reported that they had been forced to perform oral sex on another inmate, but seven of the research participants had been forced to receive oral sex from another inmate. None of the participants had ever been sodomised with an object.

Six of the participants revealed that they had been victims of sodomy (rape). A description of their experiences follows in the next section.

#### **5.4.2. Qualitative interpretation**

This section comprises a description regarding the characteristics of inmates that had been sexually victimised as well as a description of inmates who had sexually violated another inmate.

##### **5.4.2.1. A description of inmates who had experienced rape**

Six of the research participants revealed during the interview that they had been victims of rape in PLCC. After a description of their ordeal is given a summary of the general risk factors that all six the victims share is presented.

##### **Victim 1**

A black 21-year old single heterosexual juvenile, sentenced for housebreaking. The participant was attacked by a white inmate who did not use a weapon. He was sexually assaulted two months after his arrival at PLCC. The attack took place in the cell because he did not honour a transaction in which he was given cigarettes and food, but could not give it back. The incident was not reported to anyone, he did not receive any medical treatment or counselling or therapy after the incident.

##### **Victim 2**

A black 14-year old single heterosexual awaiting-trial child detainee, incarcerated for an aggressive offence (murder and armed robbery). He was attacked three days after arriving at PLCC by a black fellow inmate who did not use a weapon. The victim was asleep when his attacker climbed on top of him and anally penetrated him while the other detainees were asleep. The victim told the sodomy committee (a committee established only in this section of the correctional centre by the detainees), who were sensitive and helpful and did not regard this incident as a normal occurrence in prison life. No medical attention was required after the incident and the victim did not go for counselling or therapy.



### **Victim 3**

A black 33-year old single heterosexual adult awaiting trial for an economic offence (fraud). The participant reported being attacked by a black fellow inmate who did not make use of a weapon. The incident occurred two to three weeks after his arrival at PLCC while he was asleep in his bed. He reported the incident to a correctional official who was sensitive, professional and helpful towards him. The official did not see this as a normal occurrence in prison life. After the reporting and opening of a SAPS docket, the perpetrator was moved to another section of the correctional centre. According to the participant, he was not the first victim of this particular perpetrator. The participant did not receive medical attention, counselling or therapy after the incident.

As the incident happened two days before the researcher interviewed the participant, he was still in shock and could not believe that this had happened to him. The researcher arranged for him to immediately consult with a social worker since he mentioned that he was considering suicide.

### **Victim 4**

A white 29-year old single homosexual adult awaiting-trial for an economic offence (fraud). This detainee had been raped twice in the same section while awaiting trial in this centre. He briefly mentioned the first incident when he was raped in his bed at night in a communal cell by six perpetrators. Prior to this, he had never had sex with anybody and was still a “virgin”. He stated that the perpetrators “het iets kosbaars van my gevat” [took something precious from me]. The researcher also gathered information about the second and most recent incident. He had been raped by a coloured fellow inmate who did not make use of a weapon. Again the incident happened at night in his bed while he was asleep. The participant reported the incident to the Head of the Section who were sensitive, professional and helpful. Although the participant did need medical attention after the incident, he requested not to discuss the detail of the treatment. He also requested to see a social worker, because at the time of the interview he had still not been debriefed by a professional. The researcher suggested that he follows the official route to lodge a complaint and entered his request in the G365 (DCS official complaints and request register). During the course of the

research in the same section where this inmate was housed, the researcher encountered him a few days later and he indicated that he was seeing a social worker.

#### **Victim 5**

A white 35-year old single heterosexual adult awaiting-trial for a sexual offence (indecent assault). This participant had been raped by a group (6-10) of black and white fellow inmates who made use of ropes and sharpened spoons to overpower him. The incident took place two months after his incarceration. It took place in his bed where he was tied down and threatened with the sharpened spoons. According to the participant his attackers did not show any emotion during the sexual attack. The rape was reported to the Head of the Section and the victim was removed from the communal cell and taken to a single cell. The correctional official he reported the incident to was sensitive, professional and helpful. No medical treatment was sought by the victim. He also had not received any counselling or therapy since the time of the interview, although he had requested to see a social worker.

#### **Victim 6**

A white 17-year old single heterosexual child detainee, awaiting-trial for a sexual offence (indecent assault). This particular participant had repeatedly been sexually abused in the correctional centre. According to him, he would always first negotiate to rather have inter-femoral sex, but on many occasions he had been anally penetrated. His first sexual encounter occurred on his first day in the centre.

An account of his most recent sexual victimisation follows. He was anally penetrated by two coloured inmates who did not use a weapon. It happened in his bed in the communal cell at night while the other detainees were asleep. He did not report the incident to anyone, he did not receive any medical attention, although he stated that it was very painful and felt as if his anus is going to tear (“voel of dit wil skeur”). He also did not receive any counselling or therapy after any of the incidents.

The following can be deduced from the information provided by the six victims of rape: Five of the victims were heterosexual males, one was a homosexual male, thus the finding is in contrast with the myth that real men do not get raped and that you have to

be homosexual to be targeted. A finding that does correlate with the current research is the offence type and the likelihood of becoming a victim. Because only six victims came forward the information cannot be generalised, however it is noteworthy that three of the victims committed economic offences (a non-violent crime), two committed sexual offences against minors and one committed an aggressive offence. All the participants were victimised within days or weeks after their arrival at PLCC.

In one of the cases the perpetrators used ropes and sharpened spoons as weapons whereas in the other five cases the perpetrators used the element of surprise and overpowered the victims in their beds. All the incidents took place at night in the victim's bed inside a communal cell.

Two of the victims did not report the incident, while two reported the rape to the Head of the Section, one reported the incident to a correctional official on duty and one reported the incident to the sodomy committee. An important finding is that the victims reported that the DCS officials who received the complaint from the victims were sensitive and helpful and did not regard this as a part of prison life. Five of the victims did not seek medical attention and only one went to the correctional hospital, where he was admitted, treated and prescribed ARV's. None of the victims received counselling or therapy after the rape. Three of the victims had previously been raped in this particular correctional centre.

#### **5.4.2.2. A description of inmates who had sexually assaulted a fellow inmate**

As mentioned previously, the researcher unintentionally also interviewed perpetrators of sexual abuse. A description of five participants who stated that they had forced inmates to engage in sexual acts follows:

##### **Perpetrator 1**

A black 18-year old single heterosexual awaiting-trial child detainee, incarcerated for an aggressive offence (armed robbery). During the interview he had already been awaiting trial for more than 6 months in this correctional centre. He forced other detainees to perform oral sex on him and in his words: "New ones give me the blow job". He is currently a member of the 26 gang.

## **Perpetrator 2**

A black 18-year old single heterosexual juvenile awaiting-trial for an aggressive offence (robbery). During the interview he had been in the correctional centre for less than six months. This perpetrator had forced another juvenile inmate to participate in inter-femoral sex where the perpetrator put his penis between the legs of the young inmate. He had also sodomised a new inmate during the night because “I don’t want others to see. I gave him 20 cigarettes”. Thus, according to this participant, an agreement had taken place before the sexual act where the other partner received cigarettes in exchange for anal penetration.

## **Perpetrator 3**

A black 19-year old single bisexual awaiting-trial juvenile, detained for an aggressive offence (robbery). This participant had sodomised another inmate, and his reasoning is as follows: “... main thing is the visit if they don’t get it I will give them the food or cigarette but for the sex”. He also remarked that other inmates masturbate him and perform oral sex on him.

## **Perpetrator 4**

A black 19-year old single heterosexual juvenile awaiting trial for a sexual offence (rape). This particular participant had both performed a sexual act (masturbation) on another inmate, which occurred with consent in exchange for a cigarette, and also forced inter-femoral sex on a detainee. Next is a description of the inter-femoral sexual act: “Did it with another boy. Choose one that is beautiful, stimela (this is prison slang for a new inmate), fat or big bums and a light skin. I will give you a cigarette and then judge him, see what he likes. Come at night and touch him. Know he will not say anything because I give him cigarette. Make an agreement. Must first wash and give him Vaseline, put towel on the bed for the sperms not to fall on the bed, not in the ass but between the legs”.

## Perpetrator 5

A black 23-year old single, homosexual awaiting-trial juvenile detainee, incarcerated for an aggressive offence (armed robbery). He had been participating in inter-femoral sex with different “boys”. The modus operandi of this participant was as follows: “Make agreement with them, I give him cigarette, talk to him nice and tell him not to go to chief (correctional official). I choose the new ones because they don’t know about jail”. This participant is a member of the 26’s gang.

The following can be deduced from the information provided by the five perpetrators of sexual abuse. All five of the perpetrators were black, but this must be viewed with caution and should not be generalised. Since the participants voluntarily took part in this research, it could be that perpetrators from other races did not wish to participate in the study, and therefore there is no information on them. Three of the five perpetrators were heterosexual, one was homosexual and one was bisexual. Although this is a small sample, it does correlate with the research discussed in Chapter 2, paragraph 2.2., which states that it is mostly heterosexual men who engage in homosexual acts. This finding also supports the notion that sexual abuse in a correctional centre is not about sex, but about power and control. Four of the participants were awaiting trial for aggressive offences and only one for a sexual offence. The participants had forced their victims directly or indirectly to engage in oral sex, inter-femoral sex and anal sex.

In Table 23 the research participants were asked to comment on whether they had ever seen another inmate being sexually assaulted.

**Table 23: Witnessing another detainee or offender being sexually assaulted**

Have you ever seen another inmate being sexually assaulted?	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Yes	12	12	5	13	11	53
No	8	8	15	7	9	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Fifty three percent (53%) of the participants had witnessed another inmate being sexually assaulted, while forty percent (47%) had never witnessed someone being

sexually assaulted. Some responses of those who have witnessed a sexual assault are as follows:

- “Al twee keer gesien, maak tent in die aand” [Saw it twice, make tents at night] (When probed the participant remarked that a “tent” is when sheets are draped around the beds to give the inmates privacy while engaging in sexual acts. It is an unwritten rule in the correctional centre that no one will interfere while the people are inside the “tent”).
- “In die aand nuwe een word geroep om agter in die sel te slaap. Gee hom dagga of geld of sigarette. Maak tent en vra die nuwe een vir seks. As hy nie seks wil hê sal hulle hom force” [At night new one is called to sleep at the back of the cell. Give him dagga or money or cigarettes. Make tent and ask new one for sex. If he doesn’t want sex they force him].
- “Inside cell after lock-up. Not against their will because of food, protection or cigarettes. Warden knows about this and bring juveniles in exchange for money”.
- “Three guys put one guy, who doesn’t have a number, in the shower and forced him to have sex. I gave him the advice to go to the member in charge of the section and lay a charge. Perpetrators taken to B Section (single cells)”.

The participants were also asked to comment on whether they had ever heard another inmate being sexually assaulted. In Table 24 an exposition is given of their responses.

**Table 24: Hearing another detainee or offender being sexually assaulted**

Have you ever heard another inmate being sexually assaulted?	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Yes	18	13	13	15	11	70
No	2	7	7	5	9	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Seventy percent (70%) of the participants had heard an inmate being sexually assaulted, while thirty percent (30%) had never heard an inmate being assaulted.

Some of the research participants commented as follows:

- “Happens a lot in prison”.
- “Talk loud when they don’t want to do it”.

- “Scream for help but we can’t help, don’t follow your numbers”.
- “Some scream others can’t because they (attackers) have dangerous weapons”.
- “Hear men scream, don’t do it between the legs, do it in the ass and it is very painful”.

## 5.5. SECTION E: GANG INVOLVEMENT

In this section of the questionnaire, the researcher wanted to establish whether any of the respondents belonged to a prison gang and if sex was allowed between gang members or with members of another gang.

### 5.5.1. Quantitative analysis

In Table 25 an exposition is given of the extent of gang membership amongst the research participants.

**Table 25: Membership to a prison gang**

Do you belong to a gang?	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
Yes	3	4	3	4	3	17
No	17	16	17	16	17	83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority (83%) of the participants do not belong to a prison gang. They are referred to as “Franse” or “one-one”, and as one participant put it “you are nothing and you don’t have a say”. Only seventeen percent (17%) of the research participants reported that they do belong to a prison gang.

The participants that do belong to a gang had to answer a follow-up question, namely the type of gang they belong to. This information is presented in Table 26.

**Table 26: Gang to which the participant belong to**

Gang	Sentenced adult	Sentenced juvenile	Adult detainee	Juvenile detainee	Child detainee	%
26	1	2	1	3	1	8
27	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	1	0	0	2	3
Big 5	1	0	1	0	0	2
Airforce 23 (RAF 3)	0	0	1	0	0	1
Airforce 24 (RAF 4)	1	1	0	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>

The majority of the participants, namely 8 out of 17, are members of the 26 gang. None of the participants belong to the 27 gang (the reason for this is set out in the paragraph below). Three of the research participants who indicated that they are gang members, belong respectively to the 28 gang and Airforce 24 gang. This is followed by two participants who are members of the Big 5 gang and one research participant who belongs to the Airforce 23 gang.

The research participants offered the following information regarding the six gangs: The 26 gang work with money, they like to steal and rob new inmates of their belongings. The 27 gang does not exist in this correctional centre *per se*, as they have merged with the 26 gang and act as the hit men of this gang. One participant referred to them as “messtekers” (knife stabbers). Members of the 28 gang are involved in sexual acts and respondents put their function in the correctional centre as follows: “naai by die tronk” [sex at the prison] and “they fuck in prison”. An ex-member of the 28 gang put it as follows: “28’s like to have sex with anybody, but especially the young boys. They don’t care about anything”. The members of the Big 5 gang like food and some work in the correctional centre’s kitchen. They also co-operate (“pimp”/“snitch”) with the “police” (correctional officials). Lastly the Airforce 23 and 24 gang members plot their escape from the correctional centre because “everything is outside”. This information provided by the participants’ correlates with the literature as set out in Chapter 2, paragraph 2.3.1. of this thesis.

The last two questions in this section pertain to whether gang members are allowed to have sex with members of their own gang and/or if they are permitted to have sex with



members of another gang. Descriptions from research participants regarding these two questions follow.

**The 26 gang:**

The members of this gang are adamant that they are not allowed to have sex with fellow members of the gang.

- “If they do sex they take the work of the 28’s and the 28’s will fight”.
- “They don’t do sex they like the money and to smoke dagga”.
- “Not allowed to have sex in 26 gang, rob other people in prison or smoke dagga”.

However, a member of the 26 gang is allowed to have sex with a non-gang member. In this regard one 26 gang member said:

- “Sex with someone who doesn’t have a number”.

**The 28 gang:**

Regarding the question of whether sexual acts are allowed between gang members, the three participants from this gang gave the following answers:

- “28’s do all things” (This means that the 28’s members have thigh sex, engage in sodomy, gang rape, masturbation, oral sex and consensual sex).
- “I have the girls that eat the legs at the jail”.
- “28 use bums only”.

Regarding the question whether they are allowed to have sex with non-gang members or members from other gangs, one of the respondents described a transaction that takes place when you want to have sex with a member from another gang.

- “Sleep with ‘stimela’ or with those who doesn’t belong to the gang”.

- “Are allowed to have sex with 26, RAF 4 (Airforce 24) and Big 5”.
- “Give 26 blades (rolls of dagga) and then after “slaan die plek” [hit the spot] (between the legs). With RAF 4 I give 24 blades of dagga and Big 5 gee my rantsoen vir hom en dan hy kom hier om bene te gee” [...give my ration to him and then he comes here to give legs]

#### **Airforce 24 (also known as RAF 4):**

The three members of this gang all agreed that sex between gang members or with non-gang members is not allowed. The reason is that it is against the rules of this gang. Some of the punishments meted out to those who do engage in sexual acts include the following:

- “Hit four times on the chest”.
- “Forced to drink 24 litres of water”.
- “Give you four days to escape, don’t want to see you in prison”.

#### **The Big 5:**

The two members of this gang agreed that sex between gang members or with non-gang members was not allowed, as it is against the rules of the gang. As one of the participants put it: “Don’t have the law that you can sodomise each other”. However the same participant did acknowledge that sex is allowed with a non-gang member after an agreement had been reached, and the other members of this gang “must see what you are doing when you have sex”.

The researcher therefore concludes from this that forced sex (rape) is not allowed, but a member of the Big 5 is allowed to take part in a transaction if he has provided something, for example food, in exchange for sex.

### **Airforce 23 (also known as RAF 3):**

This member of the Airforce 23 gang acknowledged that sex between gang members or non-gang members is not allowed. The reason he gives for this is: “Ons het niks in die tronk, alles is buite” [we have nothing in prison, everything is outside]. These inmates do not have any relationships in the correctional centre or engage in sexual activities as their wives, girlfriends and families are waiting for them on the outside.

## **5.6. SECTION F: GENERAL COMMENTS**

Participants were given the opportunity to add any relevant information they thought were omitted in the questionnaire. Participants used this opportunity to raise issues that they felt should be addressed in this correctional centre. Some of the participants opined on how sexual victimisation can be prevented. The researcher identified 11 categories that needed to be addressed in this correctional centre according to the research participants.

### **i. Corruption by correctional officials.**

Research participants made the following comments in this regard:

- “Korrupte bewaarders bring jeugdige na volwasse seksie. Verhuur jeugdige vir twee ure. Jeugdige en bewaarder word betaal om stil te bly” [Corrupt officials bring juvenile to adult section. Rent juvenile for two hours. Juvenile and official are paid to keep quiet].
- “Jeugdige slaap die aand in die volwasse seksie. Vir R20,00 sal hy (korrektiewe beampte) ‘n jeugdige na die volwasse seksie bring” [Juveniles sleep in the adult section at night. For R20,00 he (correctional official) will bring the juvenile to the adult section.
- “Polisiemanne (korrektiewe beamptes) is korrup, vat jeugdige na volwassenes. Verkoop jeugdige aan volwassenes vir dagga” [Police men (correctional officials) are corrupt, take juveniles to adults. Sell juvenile to adults for dagga].
- “Some warders are corrupt. I can give him money or dagga and he can bring a young man to me”.

**ii. Lack of rehabilitation programmes in PLCC.**

One research participant stated that “no rehabilitation is the cause of everything”. With this he implied that the lack of rehabilitation programmes is the cause of gangsterism, sexual assault and rape, as well as physical assaults.

**iii. Address the issue of manhood.**

A research participant stated the following:

- “In prison have to show you are a man, even if the perpetrator is bigger you have to fight back, hit him with a lock or stab him. You have to show them that you are a soldier (man). If you cannot stand the pressure you will become a woman”.

**iv. Raise awareness amongst new inmates, children as well as juvenile detainees.**

Research participants responded as follows:

- “In reception (admission section) they (correctional officials) tell you that rape can happen, but do not tell you how to prevent it”.
- “Make a project which will teach those that do not know about prison, make them aware”

**v. Introduce a classification system where hardened violent criminals are separated from non- violent offenders.**

The following comments were made in this regard:

- “Segregate wetslaners (gang members) from non-gang members”.
- “Separate hardened criminals from first time non-violent offenders”

**vi. Address the existence of gangs in this correctional centre.**

The research participants opined the following regarding the involvement of gangs in sexual assault and rape:

- “Majority who do this (rape) are those who ‘slaan wet’ (gang members)”
- “If they chubb (tattoo mark) you for gangster, you must sleep with them if you want to be a strong gang member”.
- “People with numbers who do this thing”.

**vii. Implement a system where offenders or detainees who do not get visits can receive phone cards, cigarettes, and clothes.**

Research participants stated the following in this regard:

- “Meestal mense wat nie besoeke kry nie (wat gesodomiseer word)” [Mostly people that do not get visits (that get sodomised)].
- “I said if he want food, dagga or cigarette he must come to me. I tell boy here at jail when I give you iets (something) you must give me iets (something). At night every day I take that young boy to sleep with me”.
- “Tekort aan commodities, gee hom dagga, kos of sigarette. Lok hom na sel as hy gaan is hy klaar joune” [Lack of commodities, give him dagga, food or cigarettes. Lure him to cell if he comes he is yours].
- “Boys that do not get visits are the one’s that get raped. Give them food or cigarettes in exchange for sex”.

**viii. Establish a sodomy committee such as the one in the awaiting-trial children section.**

**ix. Two research participants were of the opinion that conjugal visits should be explored by the DCS as a preventative mechanism.**

**x. Address the cycle of violence, where an inmate who had previously been a victim of sexual assault may now become a perpetrator.**

In the awaiting-trial section one research participant told of a young man that had once been a victim of prison rape and after that incident he became a perpetrator. In one week he sodomised four new inmates.

Another research participant made the following comment in this regard:

- “Most of the time it is a cycle of violence. Fucked once and now do it to others”.
- xi. Utilising the law to address sexual assault, including involving the SAPS in the taking of statements and follow-up on the case if the perpetrator of rape in the correctional centre has been released on bail.**

Research participants suggested the following:

- “The law must take its own course about the people who do this thing. Take it to the outside court”.
- “Perpetrator charged with male rape, same as for female rape”

Many of these issues raised by the research participants are incorporated in the Offender Sexual Assault Protocol. However, the researcher is of the opinion that as long as three of the issues mentioned by the participants, namely corrupt correctional officials, prison gangs, and inmates who do not receive visits, exists in this correctional centre, the sexual assault and rape of vulnerable inmates will continue.

## **5.7. CONCLUSION**

Although the information provided in this chapter cannot be generalised, important issues had been raised. It is clear from the above that sexual assault does occur in this correctional centre and that many of the participants know of someone who had been a victim or has heard of someone who had been raped. A cause of great concern for the researcher is that the majority of the participants listed anal penetration as one of the main ways in which people have sex in this correctional centre. The fact that the victim can be infected with a STI or contract HIV/Aids through anal sex should be addressed by means of awareness campaigns in all the sections of this centre.

The researcher identified four reasons why inmates engage in sex, namely the need for emotional attachment (emotional sex), the need to survive (survival sex), the need to have access to resources (compliance sex) and the need to be in control (forced sex). Those who engage in emotional sex are the long-term inmates who long to be touched by someone, those who engage in survival sex, sell themselves, similar to a street prostitute, because they want something that others have. Compliance sex is an option for those who do not receive visits and as a result do not have any clean clothes, toiletries or extra food. They will use sex so that their basic needs can be fulfilled. Those who force others to have sex are mainly the members of the number gangs present in the correctional centre. They usually want to show their dominance in the correctional centre.

The researcher is of the opinion that it was brave of the six victims who were willing to share their encounter of sexual assault, since this (male-on-male rape) is usually a taboo subject in correctional centres. It is clear from the data that the victims experienced the sexual assaults differently. Their treatment by the system was similar, namely fair and professional. The correctional officials who were the first to deal with the victims all showed compassion and respect.