



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
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YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

THE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE OF MALE OFFENDERS AND AWAITING-TRIAL DETAINEES

by

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Dedicated to all male sentenced offenders and awaiting-trial detainees who have ever suffered sexual assault and rape while being incarcerated in a correctional centre

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TITLE: The sexual assault and rape of male offenders and awaiting-trial detainees

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DEPARTMENT: Social Work and Criminology

DEGREE: Doctor Philosophiae

SUMMARY

In this study the nature and extent of the sexual assault and rape of male sentenced offenders and awaiting-trial detainees in Pretoria Local Correctional Centre were investigated. Prison gangs, overcrowding of correctional centres, the involvement of correctional officials and the sexual orientation of the potential victim were highlighted as risk factors in the sexual assault and rape of male offenders and awaiting-trial detainees. As this study focused on both the victim and the offender of male-on-male sexual assault and rape, both victimological and criminological theories were used as a theoretical basis.

Creswell's dominant-less-dominant model of combination was used in this study, with the dominant model being the qualitative methodology, and the less-dominant model the quantitative methodology. Non-purposive sampling was used, as the researcher could not identify the victims and/or perpetrators of male-on-male sexual assault and rape individually. In order to obtain in-depth information on the research participants' experiences of sexual activities and rape in the correctional centre, face-to-face structured interviews were conducted with one hundred research participants.

After the analysis and interpretation of the data, it became evident that male-on-male sexual assault and rape, as well as consensual sexual activities, do occur in this correctional centre. Research participants highlighted four types of sexual engagements in this correctional centre, namely the need for emotional sex, survival sex, compliant sex and forced sexual acts. The reasons offered for the occurrence of



rape in this correctional centre include that an agreement had not been reached between inmates and because of that the rape will take place, corruption by correctional officials, the involvement of prison gangs and the use of deception by the perpetrators. Six research participants revealed that they had been the victims of rape. All the victims were raped within days or weeks after their arrival at the correctional centre. Five of the victims did not receive medical treatment after the rape, and none of the victims received counselling or therapy after the rape. Five of the research participants reported that they had sexually assaulted and/or raped other inmates. Four of the perpetrators were awaiting trial for an aggressive offence (armed robbery) and one for a sexual offence (rape). The perpetrators forced their victims to engage in oral sex, inter-femoral sex and anal sex.

The aims of the study were reached and recommendations for further research were also made. Emanating from the feedback of the participants as well as the literature review, the researcher developed an Offender Sexual Assault Protocol. The Department of Correctional Services can use this protocol to reduce and manage sexual assault and rape in male correctional facilities.

KEY TERMS

Sexual assault, rape, sodomy, masculinity, sentenced offender, awaiting-trial detainee, prison gangs, corruption, correctional official, HIV/Aids.

TITEL: Die seksuele aanranding en verkragting van manlike oortreders en verhoorafwagtende aangehoudenes

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PROMOTOR: Doktor Christiaan Bezuidenhout

DEPARTEMENT: Maatskaplike Werk en Kriminologie

GRAAD: Doctor Philosophiae

OPSOMMING

In hierdie studie word die aard en omvang van die seksuele aanranding en verkragting van manlike gevonnise oortreders en verhoorafwagtende aangehoudenes in Pretoria Lokaal Korrektiewe Sentrum ondersoek. Gevangenisbendes, oorbevolking van korrektiewe sentrums, die betrokkenheid van korrektiewe beamptes en die seksuele oriëntasie van die potensiële slagoffer word as moontlike risikofaktore vir die seksuele aanranding en verkragting van manlike oortreders en verhoorafwagtende aangehoudenes uitgelig. Aangesien hierdie studie op beide die slagoffer en die oortreder van man-op-man seksuele aanranding en verkragting fokus, word sowel viktimologiese as kriminologiese teorieë vir die teoretiese onderbou gebruik.

Creswell se dominante-minder-dominante model van kombinasie word in hierdie studie gebruik. Die kwalitatiewe metodologie dien as die dominante model, en die kwantitatiewe metodologie as die minder-dominante model. Nie-doelgerigte steekproeftrekking is gebruik, aangesien die navorser nie die slagoffers en/of oortreders van man-op-man seksuele aanranding en verkragting individueel kon identifiseer nie. Ten einde in-diepte inligting rakende die navorsingsdeelnemers se ervarings met betrekking tot seksuele aktiwiteite en verkragting in die korrektiewe sentrum te verkry, is aangesig-tot-aangesig gestruktureerde onderhoude met een honderd navorsingsdeelnemers gevoer.



Na die ontleding en interpretasie van die data het dit duidelik geword dat man-op-man seksuele aanranding en verkragting, asook seksuele aktiwiteite tussen mans wat tot die daad instem, wel in hierdie korrektiewe sentrum plaasvind. Die navorsingsdeelnemers het vier tipes seksuele kontak geïdentifiseer wat in hierdie korrektiewe sentrum voorkom, naamlik die behoefte aan emosionele seks, oorlewingseks, meegaande seks en geforseerde seksuele handeling. Die redes wat vir die voorkoms van verkragting in die korrektiewe sentrum aangevoer word is dat 'n ooreenkoms nie tussen gevangenes bereik kon word nie en as gevolg daarvan sal die verkragting plaasvind, korrupsie deur korrektiewe beamptes, die betrokkenheid van bendes, en misleiding deur die oortreders. Ses van die navorsingsdeelnemers het onthul dat hulle die slagoffers van verkragting was. Al dié slagoffers is binne dae of weke na hulle aankoms by die korrektiewe sentrum verkrag. Vyf van die slagoffers het geen mediese behandeling na die verkragting ontvang nie, en geeneen van die slagoffers het berading of terapie na die verkragting ontvang nie. Vyf van die navorsingsdeelnemers het aangedui dat hulle ander gevangenes seksueel aangerand en/of verkrag het. Vier van die oortreders was verhoorafwagtend vir 'n aggressiewe misdaad (gewapende roof) en een vir 'n seksuele oortreding (verkragting). Die oortreders het hulle slagoffers gedwing om aan orale seks, inter-femorale seks en anale seks deel te neem.

Die doelwitte van die studie is bereik en aanbevelings rakende verdere navorsing is ook gemaak. Voortspruitend uit die terugvoer van die navorsingsdeelnemers asook die literatuuoroorsig wat gedoen is het die navorser die Oortreder Seksuele Aanranding Protokol ontwikkel. Die Departement Korrektiewe Dienste kan hierdie protocol gebruik vir die vermindering en bestuur van seksuele aanranding en verkragting binne manlike korrektiewe fasiliteite.

SLEUTELWOORDE

Seksuele aanranding, verkragting, sodomie, manlikheid, gevonnise oortreder, verhoorafwagtende aangehoudene, gevangenisbendes, korrupsie, korrektiewe beampte, MIV/Vigs.