



**IT'S COOL... TO KNOW MORE**

**INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND THE RISKS  
OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

**LA STRADA CZECH REPUBLIC**

**Petra Burčíková, Petra Kutálková, Daniel Hůle a kolektiv**



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La Strada Czech Republic

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- 01 | Introduction
- 02 | The Prostitution of Underage Girls  
in the Context of Institutional Care – research report
- 03 | La Strada CR recommendations resulting from the research



## FOREWORD

The publication **It's cool... to know more** is one of the outputs from the project **The Prevention of Human Trafficking among at Risk Groups with Special Emphasis on Institutional Care in the Czech Republic and Slovakia**, which was implemented by La Strada Czech Republic (hereinafter "La Strada CR") in collaboration with the Slovak branch of the People In Need foundation between April 2006 and March 2008.

La Strada CR has worked for over ten years in the Czech Republic on the issue of human trafficking. Like the other eight member organisations of La Strada International, it focuses on preventing human trafficking, providing social services to trafficked persons, and influencing public policy on behalf of trafficked and exploited persons and persons at risk from those phenomena.

The impulse behind the conception of this project was La Strada CR's experience in prevention of human trafficking and the provision of social services to trafficked persons. As part of mapping the situation, in 2005 we received case studies of Czech girls with experience of institutional care who had been exploited in prostitution or trafficked abroad. In our ordinary working contacts there were repeated warnings about the great vulnerability of those girls to the aforementioned phenomena. We therefore decided to devote special attention to prevention among that target group.

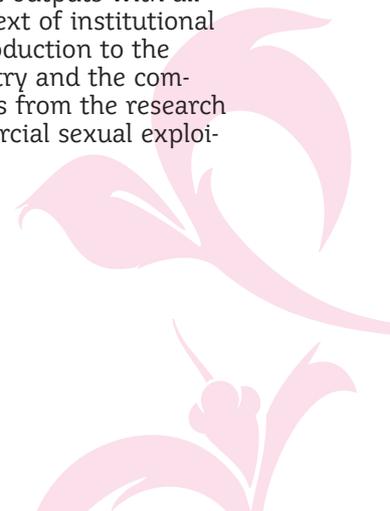
The project has two basic parts: practice and research. The practical part was aimed at the implementation of preventative and educational activities targeting girls, i.e. clients, and the staff of institutional care facilities in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Those activities included preventative sessions, counselling, training and the production of materials on methodologies and preventative measures.

The key part of the research focused on collecting information on girls who have experience of institutional care and also of the provision of paid sexual services, on the circumstances that may influence the girls' strategies, and on the workings and characteristics of the institutional care system, which can have a significant impact on those strategies. Such information is essential if preventative activities targeted at that specific group in the specific context of institutional care are to be based on reliable information, be capable of implementation, and extend the opportunity for independent and informed decision-making as an alternative to the often ineffectual approach of providing simplistic (moral) imperatives.

**It's cool... to know more**, the title of which relates to the slogan used in the preventative materials produced as part of the project, has been published with the aim of sharing its most important outputs with all who are interested in the issue of preventing commercial sexual exploitation in the context of institutional care. It is divided into three parts, each of which is independent. The first part is an introduction to the issue, and clarifies terms such as human trafficking, prostitution / work in the sex industry and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The second part features a report and conclusions from the research conducted. The final, third part offers recommendations for the prevention of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking in the context of institutional care.

We hope this publication will be inspirational and useful for its readers.

Petra Burčíková  
Director La Strada CR





## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**Human trafficking** is a term that, put simply, means the moving of persons using some form of coercion including false promises or fraud, with the aim of exploiting those persons. An internationally recognised and highly complex definition of human trafficking can be found in the Palermo Protocol of 2000. In that document the United Nations defines trafficking in persons as the *“recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”*. The document speaks of the trafficking of children if there is the recruitment, transportation, transfer or receipt of someone under 18 years of age for the purposes of exploitation. Unlike adults, there need be no element of coercion (according to the definition e.g. the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, etc.).

Human trafficking takes many forms. Exploitation, which is the consequence of human trafficking, may occur in the sex industry, including prostitution, in domestic work, in sectors such as agriculture, construction, the food industry, the manufacturing industry, services, in marriages where the man “buys” a bride either directly from the family or via an advertisement, and in other settings (begging, petty crime, etc.).

In Czech and Slovak legislation human trafficking is itself a crime, governed in both countries by the Criminal Code. The essence of the crime of human trafficking in the Czech Republic and Slovakia corresponds to the international definition in the aforementioned Palermo Protocol.

The Czech Republic is at present both a destination country and a transit country for international trafficking in persons. It still remains, however, a country from which people are trafficked abroad — in recent years e.g. to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Germany and other countries. According to the experience of non-governmental organisations in the Czech Republic people are also trafficked within the country.

According to the data available Slovakia is primarily a source country. Cases have been recorded of people being trafficked from Slovakia to e.g. Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, Italy and the Czech Republic. In view of its location Slovakia is an important transit country, and to a lesser extent it is also a destination country. As human trafficking and forced prostitution are crimes, it is very difficult to acquire hard data. The data available consists either of estimates or of figures that capture only part of the true situation (e.g. the number of cases known to the law enforcement authorities, the number of clients of aid organisations, etc.).

According to data from the International Labour Office a minimum of 2.45 million persons globally are subject to human trafficking at any given time. To date there has been no research in the Czech Republic or Slovakia that would establish qualified figures for trafficked persons, or persons forced into prostitution. On the basis of the information available, however, it can be assumed that hundreds of persons are trafficked or exploited in both countries.

The fight against human trafficking is an important objective of international organisations such as the United Nations and the European Union. These and other agents in the international field point to the violation of human rights in the course of human trafficking. They also emphasise the need to protect the rights of victims of crime, and to allow those rights to be exercised in practice. In view of the complexity and the frequent international dimension of human trafficking, documents are written and cooperation established that goes beyond national and continental borders. Also important, however, is the existence of national strategies that facilitate conceptual and systemic solutions at the national level.

Since 2003 government-approved two-year national strategies have covered conceptual and analytical aspects of the fight against human trafficking in the Czech Republic. At present the third such strategy is being drafted, and will cover the period from 2008 to 2010. In Slovakia the first National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking was approved by the government for 2006 and 2007.

The national action plan and strategies both include a description of the current situation, the relevant legislation, and measures to be implemented in the area of prevention, prosecution and assistance to trafficked persons. An important aspect of these plans is the tasks the government sets for individual departments for the period in question. The documents do not overlook cooperation with the non-governmental sector. Non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations play an irreplaceable role in the provision of social services for trafficked persons and the implementation of preventative measures, and also as centres of expertise that generate vital impetus for measures by state institutions.

## **PROSTITUTION / WORK IN THE SEX INDUSTRY**

Among the public the terms “prostitution”, “forced prostitution” and “human trafficking” are often used interchangeably. While with human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, or with forced prostitution, there are serious violations of the rights of exploited persons, with prostitution as such there need be no such violation of the rights of persons providing sexual services. It may be – and in some countries’ legislation it is – viewed as work and a legitimate means of subsistence. That view is based on the conviction that people have the right to decide about their bodies and how they earn their living. Adults providing paid sexual services have a right to dignified working conditions and to be able to stand up to exploitation and violence. However, there are also opinions, and policies applied on the basis thereof, that regard every woman who provides paid sex as a victim of male violence.

In Europe and around the world there are many organisations representing workers providing paid sexual services. These organisations are often founded by members of the group (women, men and transsexuals) that they represent and seek to eradicate prejudices concerning work of that kind. The moralistic attitudes, stereotypes and prejudices surrounding work in the sex industry can, and in practice, do influence decisions on whether a person who has, for instance, been forced into prostitution applies for assistance or not. Fear – of condemnation, of distrust from institutions, of the ascription of guilt for their plight – then plays a negative role in that decision-making process.

For the prevention of human trafficking it is crucial to distinguish between whether an adult works in the sex industry based on informed consent, or whether he or she is exploited. For persons under 18 years of age it is always a matter of exploitation. However, it is unnecessary to take a moralistic attitude to adults or children who provide or have provided sexual services. Punishment and condemnation must apply solely to the perpetrators of crimes associated with the commercial sexual exploitation of children, exploitation in prostitution, or human trafficking.

## THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

The issue described in the research project in part II of this publication goes beyond human trafficking. The essence of the issue and the age range of the target group corresponds to a broader category, that of the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

**The commercial sexual exploitation of children** can be understood as any use of a child for sexual purposes in return for financial or other remuneration. “Child” here refers to a person under 18 years of age.

The fundamental document for children’s rights in general is the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, which also speaks about protecting children from various forms of exploitation and violence. However, an internationally recognised definitional framework of the issue was set out in the first UN World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm in 1996. The congress also presented an action plan to coordinate the fight against that crime. Another key document on the commercial sexual exploitation of children is the Second Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. The Protocol includes the following definitions:

- a | Sale of children means any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration*
- b | Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration*

*c / Child pornography means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes*

In connection with the sale of children, the Protocol also talks about the transfer of the organs of the child for profit and the engagement of the child in forced labour and illegal adoption.

In the commercial sexual exploitation of children there are irreversible impacts on the healthy development of the individual, and any action that involves the commercial sexual exploitation of children is exceptionally grave. As with human trafficking, it is in countries' interests to effectively and systematically combat this phenomenon.

Since 2000 the **Czech Republic** describes national policies against commercial sexual exploitation of children in the government-approved National Plans to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The current National Plan is the fourth of its kind, and covers the years 2006 to 2008. As in strategies to combat human trafficking, the National Plans include a general description of the current situation, a report on the discharge of the tasks from the previous plan, and a dividing of work between individual departments for the period in question. To tackle the issue, cooperation between the Ministries of Education, Youth and Sports, Labour and Social Affairs, and also the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Justice is crucial. The issue of the commercial sexual exploitation of children is also reflected in other government strategies covering family policy, crime prevention, policies for children and young people, etc.

In Czech legislation the issue is covered by several provisions of the Criminal Code, especially those provisions concerning sexual abuse, procurement, soliciting for sexual intercourse, human trafficking and the distribution, possession and use of child pornography. The Acts on the Social and Legal Protection of Children and on the Family are also relevant to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

In dealing with individual cases of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, professionals from the fields of psychology, social work, education and medicine, the law enforcement authorities and many others come together (or should come together). Protection and assistance for children at risk of and affected by commercial sexual exploitation is provided in the Czech Republic by state authorities for the social and legal protection of children, institutional care facilities, medical facilities and non-governmental, non-profit organisations.

**Slovakia** does not yet have a national strategy that would comprehensively and exclusively cover the commercial sexual exploitation of children. If the issue is mentioned, it is in conjunction with other issues concerning the rights of children. Regarding measures that concern the situation of children, the issue of commercial sexual exploitation is very briefly mentioned by the National Action Plan for Children (2002), especially in conjunction with measures against other forms of sexual violence and crime committed on young people. Human trafficking in general, including the trafficking of persons under 18 years of age, is covered in the aforementioned National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking for 2006 and 2007 (2005), but specific attention is not devoted to children. In January 2008 comment proceedings for a draft National Programme for the Care of Children and Adolescents in Slovakia for 2008 to 2015, designed by the Ministry of Health, will be completed. The draft document is to date the only document that covers the commercial sexual exploitation of children in more detail. It includes specific proposals for tasks that are essential in the prevention of the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

As in the Czech Republic, the commercial sexual exploitation of children is not defined in Slovak legislation. In the Criminal Code such conduct is covered by the crimes of sexual abuse, jeopardising the moral development of young people, human trafficking, procurement and corrupting morals. The production, distribution and possession of child pornography are also crimes.

As in the Czech Republic, protection and assistance for children is provided by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family (the Department for the Social and Legal Protection of Children and Young People), institutional care facilities and medical facilities. Children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation also receive services from non-governmental organisations.

Like human trafficking, the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a highly latent phenomenon, and there is no data that covers its full extent in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Increasing awareness among the lay public, professionals and children may however help prevent child prostitution, human trafficking and child pornography, as well as facilitating the rapid identification of children affected or at risk.

Human trafficking, the commercial sexual exploitation of children and exploitative prostitution are highly undesirable phenomena. Their existence affects not only persons who have had such experience, their families and communities, but also society as a whole. Effective prevention is therefore a necessity.

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**02 / THE PROSTITUTION  
OF UNDERAGE GIRLS IN THE CONTEXT  
OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE – RESEARCH REPORT**

**RESEARCH PROJECT › THE PROSTITUTION  
OF UNDERAGE GIRLS IN THE CONTEXT  
OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE**

**Daniel Hůle et al**

JANUARY 2008  
DEMOGRAFICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ CENTRUM o.s.  
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## **1. RESEARCH ARCHITECTURE**

### **1.1. INTRODUCTION**

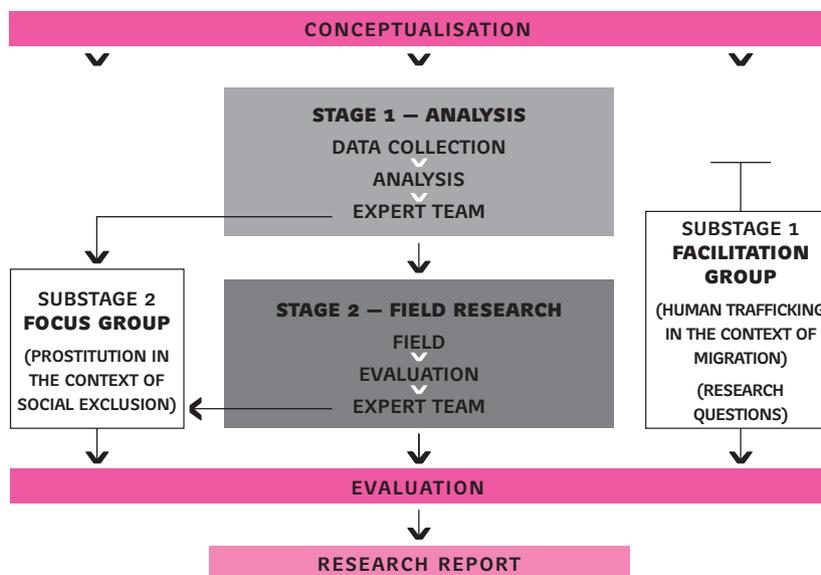
As part of the research report we present the implementation of a combined research project conducted in 2006 and 2007. The fundamental purpose of the project was to map in detail the issue of underage prostitution in the context of institutional care in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In the report you can find a detailed description of the individual stages of the research project, with the relevant outputs and summaries. Those results are elaborated in more detail in the chapters directly relating to the individual stages. In the conclusion there are chapters that comprehensively review the findings from all the relevant stages. The Modelling chapter presents a general model, submitted to various analytical approaches. The Summary chapter summarises the main and key outputs from the individual stages of the research project, but primarily from stages A and B. The final chapter is Recommendations, which summarises the fundamental recommendations for preventative measures. The research project does not set out any recommendations for application concerning e. g. legislation, etc., as the issue is a reflection of society, and the problems presented are less a matter of legislation than of the overall state of society.

### **1.2. CONCEPT**

The conception for the implementation of the research project involves the application of various research methods, and is in essence a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The research project has been divided into individual stages for clarity. Those stages are depicted in diagram 1. The basis of the entire architecture is the conceptualisation on which the fundamental research architecture was based. The initial stage involved a quantitative analysis of data that had already been collected (stage A). Subsequent stages (that primarily stage B and substage 2) were formulated on the basis of the outputs from the initial stage. Substage 2 was in fact only included in the architecture on the basis of those outputs, following the first review of the entire concept for implementation, conducted after an evaluation of the quantitative analysis. The stage A was followed by the implementation of the key stage of the research project, field research. Substage 1 was implemented as a complementary activity for the research project, in line with the original plan, at the same time as the field research. The output from that activity is a number of proposals for research projects that it would be appropriate to implement in the foreseeable future if we want to better understand the issue of forced labour in the context of migration and its potential impact outside that context.

Stage A was implemented solely on the basis of data from a Czech diagnostic institute, while stage B was implemented in institutional facilities in Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Stage A was only implemented in one country primarily because no comparable data was available for any institute in Slovakia, and it was not possible to collect that data during the research project itself. It was used to test the statistical dependencies found in Czech and Slovak institutional facilities.

Diagram 1 > Conception for the implementation of the research project



### 1.3. TIMETABLE

The timetable for implementing the research project comprises a number of stages, as is evident from diagram 1. The blocks in the diagram do not correspond exactly to the actual time framework. Nevertheless they show how the individual stages were related to one another. The backbone of the research project was comprised of stages A and B, which were supplemented with substages that were implemented in parallel. The overall duration of the research project was approximately one and a half years, while for the analysis in stage A data was used that had been collected before the implementation of the research project, as part of other research work.

### 1.4. EXPERT GROUPS

Several types of expert groups were used during the implementation of the research project. Those groups are for the most part described in the individual chapters, i.e. stages of the research project. The basic, relatively narrow, expert group met regularly throughout the implementation of the research project, and other groups were created either by modifying the expert group, or an independent group (e. g. a focus group) was set up as required. Those groups played an important role throughout implementation, both in interpreting results and in reviewing the conception of the entire research project.

## 1.5. TERMINOLOGICAL OPERATIONALISATION

- › **Institutional care** – in the report this term is used to cover both institutional care and girls in protective care.
- › **Prostitution** – in the great majority of instances this term appears in the context of the prostitution of underage girls. In stage A the term is defined by research workers on the basis of interaction with the expert team. In stage B the term “prostitution” represents the subjective opinion of the individual respondents.
- › **Exploitative prostitution** – the term is used in two contexts in the report. The first context relates to underage persons (below 18 years of age) as part of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The second context concerns young adults (18–26 years of age), on condition that they cannot choose or influence the conditions of the provision of paid sexual services.
- › **Social pathology** – this term may be viewed differently in different contexts. For the purposes of this research report it is used primarily in relation to exploitative prostitution and represents a broad range of activities. It cannot be automatically applied to any kind of prostitution without distinguishing the age of the persons and the context in which prostitution is conducted.
- › **Social exclusion** – this term is used primarily in the context of the special status of Roma girls in relation to prostitution. It is also true that where the word “Roma girl” appears in the text it is automatically presumed that the girl comes from a socially excluded community, or is at risk of social exclusion.
- › **Disadvantaged family** – the term used in the text has various kinds of usage. In the report it does not occur in a financial context, i.e. a disadvantaged family does not mean a family with a low level of financial capital, but a family whose members are for various reasons on the margins of society, i.e. families at risk of dysfunction. In the text the category is used for the purposes of a broader definition of the background from which clients of institutional facilities who engage in prostitution may come.
- › **Dysfunctional family** – represents a family that does not fulfil its basic functions properly and appropriately. In the text the expression is used primarily in the context of the neglect of educative and psychological functions, and may also cover the neglect of social and economic functions.
- › **Soft drugs** – the soft drugs category was established for the purposes of the research project. That division is in essence based on the risks of a particular drug in terms of the probability of addiction, medical complications (mental and physical), etc., and is based on the definition on the website [www.drogovaporadna.cz](http://www.drogovaporadna.cz). Soft drugs primarily include marijuana and hashish.
- › **Hard drugs** – as with soft drugs, for hard drugs the definition on [www.drogovaporadna.cz](http://www.drogovaporadna.cz) is used. Hard drugs primarily cover heroin, methamphetamine, LSD, ecstasy, hallucinogenic mushrooms, etc.

## 2. STAGE A – QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Stage A of the research project consisted of the statistical analysis of data that had been collected under a one-year research project in a diagnostic institute in the Czech Republic. A diagnostic institute for girls over 15 years of age was judged to be the optimal institute for the research. In the course of a year several hundred girls pass through such a facility, which unlike children's homes and educational institutes, permits the application of standard statistical methods. Moreover, almost all the girls aged over 15 in the Czech Republic who have any kind of problems will pass through a diagnostic institute. That allows the categorisation of problems and identification of key dependencies, which can then be statistically tested. In addition to girls who come directly from their families, girls from children's homes are also placed here for a rediagnostic residential stay.

The outputs from this stage of the research project form the basis of the second stage of the research project, field research. The results also provided necessary data for the implementation of a focus group that examined the prostitution of girls in institutional care in the context of social exclusion.

### 2.1. DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES

Data on all clients was collected over a year, covering all girls who commenced diagnostic and rediagnostic residential stays in that year. Girls who were placed in the facility temporarily because they had run away from other institutional facilities were filtered out (excluded from the data). Data on clients was collected entirely anonymously, using coding that ensured that no girl featured in the database more than once. It was possible to ensure anonymity as data was entered into the database, as there was no need for retrospective identification. From the start the data was intended solely for the quantitative analysis.

Approximately 60 items of data were monitored for each client, and that data was revised during the recording process in two stages to ensure the maximal data optimisation for the purposes of statistical analysis. Optimisation was always implemented with regard to maintaining the continuity of data that had already been collected. The primary source of data consisted of individual interviews with each client entering the institute, and the secondary source of data consisted in the client's anamnesis.

### 2.2. OBJECTIVES

**The objectives for the first stage can be divided into two basic objectives**

- › The identification of key variables (factors) for girls in institutional care in the context of prostitution (objective 1)
- › A more detailed specification of clients from backgrounds of social exclusion, primarily Roma girls in the context of institutional care (objective 2)

**Re objective 1** > the results defined by this objective were subsequently verified in stage B, as part of field research.

**Re objective 2** > this theme was further elaborated in the focus group, which primarily examined the issue of prostitution by persons at risk of social exclusion in the context of institutional care. The issue of the prostitution of girls in institutional care can be investigated in various contexts. We have devoted particular attention to social exclusion in the research project as socially excluded Roma comprise a very substantial subset in institutional care. Due to the characteristics typical of social exclusion, such as broad family ties, specific models of behaviour, etc., they comprise a relatively homogenous subpopulation throughout the entire spectrum of institutional care, from children's homes to children's homes with schools to educational institutes. The proportion of socially excluded Roma is more marked in Slovakia than in the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic the proportion of Roma is often in the order of several tens of percentage points of all clients. In Slovakia there are many institutes where Roma comprise the majority of clients.

### **2.3. HYPOTHESES (ALL DATA RELATES TO INSTITUTIONAL CARE))**

**On the basis of the existing data and the experience of experts from their work with clients, the following hypotheses were identified**

- > Socially excluded Roma girls have lower education on average (H1) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.1.*)
- > There are more girls with experience of prostitution among socially excluded Roma girls than among other girls (H2) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.1.*)
- > Members of subcultures (punk, anarchism and techno) have almost no experience of prostitution (H3) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.1.*)
- > Girls living with stepmothers more frequently have experience of prostitution (H4) (*not confirmed – see chapter 2.6.2.*)
- > Girls who have experienced violence in their families or sexual abuse are less frequently at risk of prostitution (H5) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.2.*)
- > Girls who have more siblings have experience of prostitution more often than other girls (H6) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.2.*)
- > Girls with experience of prostitution commit theft more often than other girls (H7) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.3.*)
- > Girls with experience of prostitution commit robbery more often than other girls (H8) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.3.*)
- > Girls with experience of prostitution use soft and hard drugs more often (H9) (*confirmed – see chapter 2.6.3.*)

## 2.4. OPERATIONALISATION OF FACTORS IN THE ANALYSIS

- › **Roma ethnicity** — an informal, subsidiary category defined in the course of collecting data, regardless of a client's formal nationality. A client would be asked if she was a Roma, and if she said yes that category was subsequently used in her records. In almost all cases such girls came from socially excluded backgrounds.
- › **Education** — it was recorded whether girls had completed primary education; no other education was recorded (e. g. vocational training, etc.). The education category therefore means that a girl has at least completed primary education.
- › **Membership of subcultures** — clients in institutional facilities relatively frequently identify themselves with various alternative trends in society and belong to subcultures (punk, techno, anarchism).
- › **Experience of prostitution** — a girl who has had experience of prostitution, or has at some time provided sexual services for remuneration.

## 2.5. METHODOLOGY (STATISTICAL ANALYSIS)

The set of data was processed using SPSS statistical software, employing basic statistical methods. In this statistical analysis several groups of variables were monitored, relating to sociodemographic characteristics, family background, region, the incidence of antisocial phenomena, drug addiction, the circumstances of entering and leaving the facility, and the duration of residence in the facility.

A chi-square test of independence, logistic regression and dispersion analysis (the use of which was dictated by the character of the data used) monitored the connections between a client's incidence of prostitution and other variables (qualitative or quantitative). Connections with a 5% significance level were regarded as statistically significant.

## 2.6. OUTPUTS

Data concerning a total of 269 girls was analysed. Some of those girls appeared more than once in the records according to how often they ran away from the facility. In total there were 410 records. All of those outputs were divided into three basic categories. The first category (**general characteristics**) includes various characteristics such as education, nationality, etc. The second category includes **characteristics that are more associated with family background** as such. The final category includes characteristics that directly concern **antisocial behaviour** such as theft, robbery and the use and sale of drugs.

The following chapters present various connections, and under each connection is a note in italics as to whether that dependency was confirmed as statistically significant. More connections are listed here than just those that were the subjects of the hypotheses defined above. For the most part those connections complement the connections that were tested on the basis of the hypotheses, or were tested as supplementary dependencies.

### 2.6.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

A number of important conclusions of a general nature about girls in the institutional facility emerge from the results of the statistical analysis. Some of those conclusions presented no great surprises, such as the influence of social exclusion on prostitution. An interesting and to some extent new finding **is the fact that girls are at risk of prostitution to various degrees depending on their membership of various subcultures**. According to the analysis, members of subcultures only engage in prostitution in exceptional cases. That finding can, with a certain degree of interpretation, be explained by the fact that subcultures offer girls fulfilment, and in essence give meaning to their lives.

The issue of **social exclusion** represents a broad complex of contingencies, determining correlations and the ultimate impasse. Such contingencies are illustrated by the relation between **education and prostitution**. The analysis revealed that almost 40% of girls who had experience of prostitution were Roma girls, although Roma girls were only 20% of the total number of girls examined. It was also found that approximately 70% of Roma girls had not completed primary education. Insufficient education is one of the key determining factors for social exclusion.

#### **Summary of the results of the statistical analysis**

- › **Roma girls versus education** — **47%** of girls with no education were Roma, while Roma girls accounted for just **9.8%** of girls with education. Of the total number of Roma girls, **69%** of them did not have primary education (among other girls only **21%** did not have primary education) *The difference is statistically significant (H1)*
- › **Roma girls versus prostitution** — **8%** of Roma girls have experience of prostitution (in total 58 Roma girls were examined); among other girls only **14%** had such experience. Of those girls with experience of prostitution, **38%** were Roma girls. Among Roma girls the probability of prostitution is approximately 3.6 times greater than among other girls. *The difference was confirmed as statistically significant (H2)*
- › **Subculture versus prostitution** — almost no girls who were members of subcultures (anarchism, punk, techno) had any experience of prostitution (only one of 39 had minor experience of prostitution; moreover that girl became a member of a subculture in the institutional facility under the influence of other girls). *The difference was confirmed as statistically significant (H3)*

## 2.6.2. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Family characteristics, at least according to the results of the statistical analysis, presented a number of surprises. As in the preceding chapter we analysed three statistical dependencies, and here too there are three phenomena. All of those phenomena relate to the character and size of the family, or to dysfunction within the family. The first surprise, especially for the research team, was that **the influence of whether a girl grew up in a family with her own mother or a stepmother was not confirmed**. That dependency was defined as a hypothesis (no. 4) but was not confirmed by the statistical analysis. If we were to assume that the set of data examined is sufficiently representative, we would have to conclude that the relation between daughter and (step)mother does not have an influence on the girl's future prostitution career.

Another surprise, this time more in the context of the general discourse, was the finding that **a girl who had experienced some form of physical or psychological violence has a significantly lower probability of experience of prostitution in the future**. Or more precisely, that she would acquire such experience as a minor, as the analysis concerned a sample of data on underage girls in institutional care. On the basis of the individual experience of several members of the expert team, that dependency was defined as a hypothesis (no. 5) and subsequently confirmed by the test. Great attention was subsequently devoted to that issue as part of field research.

The third finding with regard to the character of the family is the fact that **girls who had some experience of prostitution came from families of above-average size**. That finding may again be associated, at least marginally, with the issue of social exclusion, as socially excluded Roma have nuclear families of above-average size. According to estimates by the demographer Professor Pavlík<sup>1</sup> ([www.demografie.info](http://www.demografie.info)) the total fertility rate of Roma woman is around three children per woman, while among the majority population it is currently around 1.3 children. Roma families are therefore on average more than twice the size of families in the majority society. However, prostitution also affects girls who have no siblings.

### Summary of the results of the statistical analysis

- › **Stepmother versus prostitution** – the relation between daughter and mother (stepmother) was not identified by the statistical analysis as a factor that influenced the prostitution of girls in institutional facilities. Of 52 girls with experience of prostitution, **28%** of girls had stepmothers; among other girls that was **12%**. Although that appears to be a marked difference, the correlation was not confirmed. *The difference was not confirmed as statistically significant (H4)*
- › **Violence in the family and prostitution** – among girls who had experience of prostitution there were markedly fewer where violence appeared in the family (only **7%** of girls who had experienced some form of violence in the family had experience of prostitution; **21%** of other girls had experience of prostitution). *The difference was confirmed as statistically significant (H5)*

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1 PAVLÍK, Zdeněk: O identitě Romů (online): 2006-04-02.  
Available from [http://www.demografie.info/?cz\\_detail\\_clanku&artclID=301](http://www.demografie.info/?cz_detail_clanku&artclID=301)

› **Family size and prostitution** — irls who had experience of prostitution came from nuclear families of above-average size. Siblings and stepsiblings were included in a family. *The difference was confirmed as statistically significant (H6)*

### 2.6.3. SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

While some surprising dependencies were discovered in the preceding two chapters, in the field of social pathology there were no findings that were not generally well-known and anticipated facts. Underage prostitution is potentially a very dangerous phenomenon in social terms, and in many cases that form of prostitution has close ties with a broad range of illegal activities. This chapter summarises the findings from the analysis that investigated the dependencies between various antisocial phenomena. Due to its very nature the institutional care environment features a very high concentration of minors who have personal experience of antisocial behaviour. It is therefore not surprising to find that **girls who had experience of prostitution more often committed theft than girls who did not have experience of prostitution**. As with theft, **there is also an evident dependency concerning robbery**. Being a violent crime, robbery is a more serious crime than other types of theft. The danger to society presented by such a criminal offence is not negligible.

**The most powerful dependency was however identified for drug use. That dependency was highest for soft drugs, but even with hard drugs there was a high dependency between experience of prostitution and hard drug use.** According to the statistical analysis, experience of using drugs and experience of prostitution were identified as factors with a high degree of interdependency, and it was not possible to identify from the analysis which factor influenced the other. Attention was devoted to a more detailed account of that dependency in subsequent field research.

#### **Summary of the results of the statistical analysis**

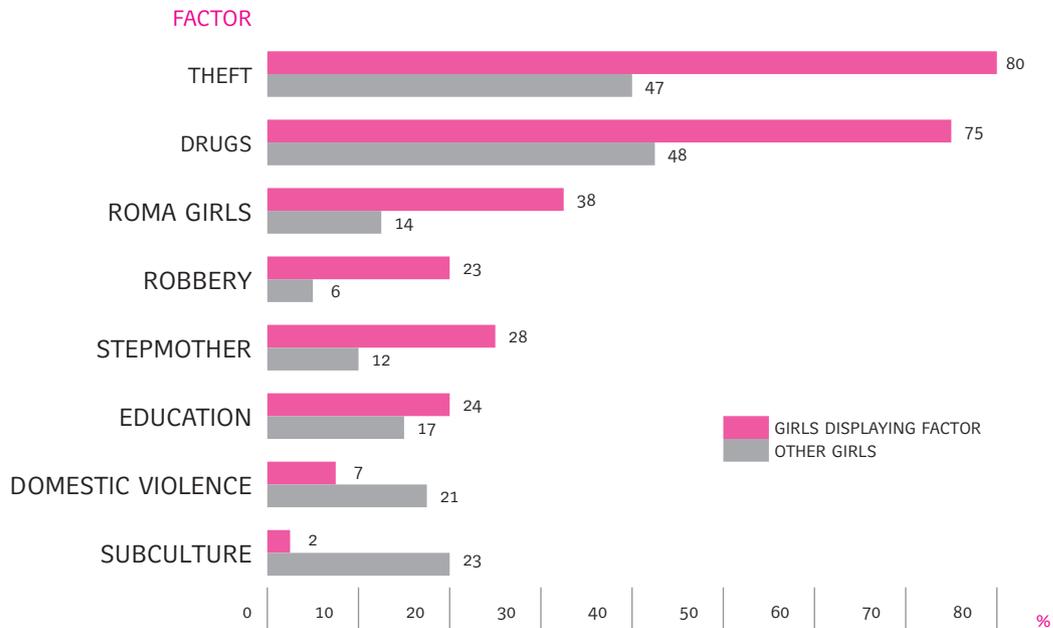
- › **Theft** — among girls with experience of prostitution there are significantly more girls who had committed theft in the past. **80%** of those girls had committed theft, while among other girls the figure was only **47%**. Girls with experience of prostitution committed theft four times more often than other girls. *The difference is statistically significant (H7)*
- › **Robbery** — **23%** of those girls with experience of prostitution had committed robbery, while among other girls only **6%** had committed that violent crime. Girls with experience of prostitution committed robbery three times more often than other girls. *The difference is statistically significant (H8)*
- › **Drugs** — **94%** of girls with experience of prostitution had experience of soft drugs, while among other girls that figure was **82%**. For hard drugs the difference was substantially greater. **75%** of girls with experience of prostitution had experience of hard drugs, while among other girls that figure was just **48%**. *The difference is statistically significant (H9)*

## 2.7. PARTIAL SUMMARY

Of the nine hypotheses tested, the statistical analysis confirmed eight and rejected one. The results of the dependencies discovered are summarised in Graph 1. A green circle on the vertical axis shows that a hypothesis was confirmed, and a red circle shows that the hypothesis was not confirmed. The individual factors are listed in descending order from the greatest difference to the least difference. The exception is the final two factors, representing “positive factors”, and girls with those factors are less at risk of prostitution than other girls.

The individual factors are analysed in detail in chapter 2.6. and its subchapters. The majority of confirmed dependencies present little that is new, other than that those apparent dependencies have been confirmed by statistical analysis. A result that may not seem obvious at first sight is the finding that girls who have experienced some form of violence in the family have experience of prostitution significantly less often than other girls. Another interesting finding is that girls who belong to a subculture have almost no experience of prostitution.

**Graph 1 > Difference in the proportion of girls with experience of prostitution among girls displaying various factors and other girls**



### 3. STAGE B – FIELD RESEARCH

Stage B represents the largest and most important part of the entire research project. It was implemented in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Although the implementation drew on the earlier findings from stage A, it extended those findings, and therefore represents a comprehensive and in essence independent research project.

#### 3.1. CONCEPT

This chapter will summarise the characteristics of the institutional facilities in which the research was undertaken to offer at least a brief idea of the breadth of the spectrum of those institutes. For easier orientation the individual types of institutional facilities in the individual countries will be described in detail, and there will be an account of the mechanism for selecting individual facilities. As a large quantity of information was collected during the implementation, the most significant information is summarised in this chapter. This also concerns information that was found in multiple instances.

#### 3.2. OBJECTIVES

**The objectives for stage B were ›**

- › To verify the validity of the dependencies discovered in quantitative research (objective 1).
- › To identify whether differences exist in the issue of prostitution in the context of institutional care in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (objective 2)
- › To map the needs for possible preventative activities for the staff of institutional facilities and the clients themselves (objective 3)

#### 3.3. LOCATIONS

Research was carried out in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In the Czech Republic greater emphasis was placed on Bohemia, as educational institutes in that region are governed by the same diagnostic institute, allowing a more accurate typology of the individual institutional facilities. As is evident from map 1, the exception is a children's home with school in Moravský Krumlov, which is in South Moravia. That institute was selected as a replacement for the children's home with school in Liběchov, where the research was not implemented. In Slovakia there is in map 1 a clear disproportion concerning the geographical distribution of individual institutes. The greatest concentration of institutes where research was carried out is in East Slovakia, where there is also a large number of Roma settlements, which represent the preservation of specific forms of culture. A large number of children placed in institutional facilities come from Roma settlements. The exceptions are the institutes in Malacky and Bratislava.

### 3.3.1. TYPES OF INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES

In recent years the typology of institutional facilities has undergone a comprehensive change in consequence of changes to the relevant legislation. Moreover, the typology is different for the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In the Czech Republic there are the following types of institutional facilities, whose founder is the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) >

- > **Diagnostic Institute (DI)** – an institutional facility where minors are placed on the basis of a court decision for the purposes of a diagnostic residential stay, or they are placed from individual institutional facilities for a rediagnostic residential stay. In some cases children can be placed in a diagnostic institute at the behest of their guardians. Diagnostic institutes are divided according to age (up to 15 and over 15 years of age). There are separate institutes for girls and boys for clients over 15 years of age. For instance, for girls over 15 years of age there is just one facility in Bohemia, in Prague. There are two such facilities in Moravia. There are more facilities for boys, as various forms of antisocial phenomena are more frequent among boys.
- > **Children's Home (CH)** – a classic institutional facility where clients are generally placed without regard for sex and age. Among the institutes examined in the research project there are only two children's homes, as those facilities only exceptionally have clients with experience of prostitution. If such problems arise, the client is usually placed in a diagnostic institute for a rediagnostic residential stay.
- > **Children's Home with School (CHS)** – a new form of institutional care that primarily involves renaming: children's homes with schools have replaced children's educational institutes (CEI). Problematic children are placed in such facilities on the basis of a diagnosis from a diagnostic institute. Like children's homes, children's homes with schools are coeducational facilities. Children in these institutions are mostly aged up to 15; when they become older than that, a decision is taken on their subsequent fate in institutional care. There were five such institutional facilities among the institutes where the research was conducted.
- > **Educational Institute (EI)** – like children's homes with schools, this type of institutional facility is also aimed at children with educational problems. Institutes are divided according to sex and age. In the institutional education system they continue from children's homes with schools. Clients are mostly placed in such institutes from the age of 15 onwards. Research was conducted in four educational institutes, all of them for girls.

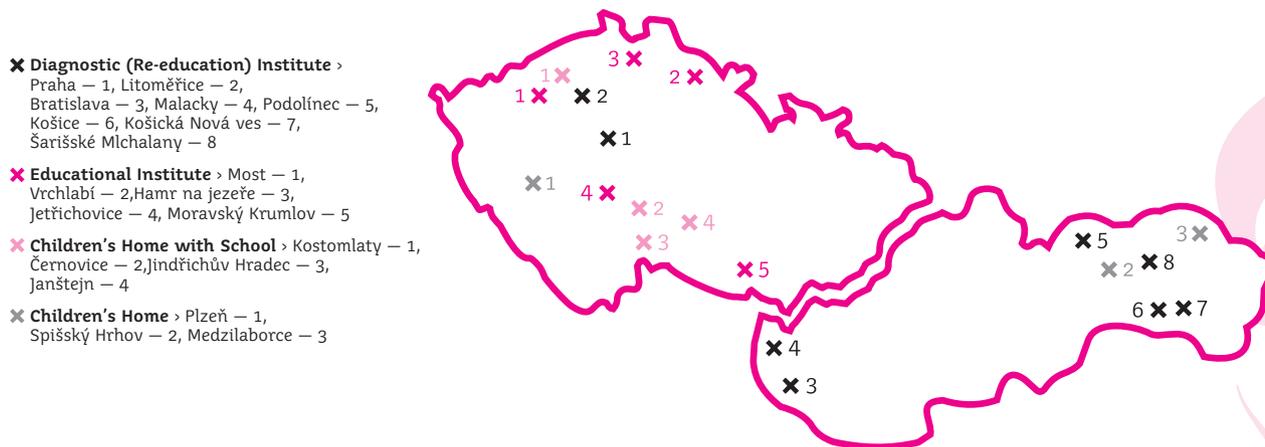
The typology of institutional education is different in Slovakia. There is also a difference in founders. While in the Czech Republic the founder of the great majority of children's homes and all CHS and EI is MEYS, in of the majority of children's homes is the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MLSAF), of re-education homes is the Slovak equivalent of the Czech MEYS. Another important difference is the existence of church-run children's homes. According to interviews with the staff of those facilities, there is a very conservative approach to education in those institutes. In comparison with the other institutes where research was conducted, the issues of prostitution, safe sex, etc. are very much taboo. Compared with other institutes, that atmosphere is less favourable for the application of any preventative methods. Under the research project interviews were conducted in the following institutional facilities >

- › **Re-education Home for Young People (RHYP)** — a facility that in Czech terminology corresponds to an educational (re-educational) institute, or, for children up to 15 years of age, a children’s home with school, or an alternative to a diagnostic institute. Under the research project interviews were conducted in one facility of this type (Spišský Hrhov)
- › **Children’s Home (CH)** — Unlike the Czech of the majority of these facilities is the MLSAF. Children are for the most part placed in children’s homes without regard to age or sex. Under the research project, interviews were conducted in eight facilities of this type. The church is a founder for a minority of this type of institutional facilities.

### 3.3.2. EXPERT SELECTION

The selection of institutional facilities for the research project was made by an expert group, in a number of stages. The group was composed of institutional care experts and analysis and research specialists. It also included people with long-term experience of the issue of underage prostitution. For the final selection it was necessary first to map the difference between individual institutional facilities of the same type. In the Czech and Slovak institutional education systems there are various informal criteria for placing clients in facilities. That approach has been categorised, with three basic levels (1, 2 and 3), and concerns CHS and EI (see table 1). From the diagnostic institute, girls are placed in the appropriate institutes on the basis of the results of their diagnoses. There are institutes for less problematic clients (e. g. EI Černovice) and institutes for highly or pathologically problematic clients (e. g. EI Kostomlaty). That categorisation is not formulated anywhere, but is strictly adhered to when placing girls in individual facilities. An awareness of that differentiation is very important to ensure that the research project was not carried out in very similar facilities. Thanks to the experts who were able to identify that informal categorisation, it was possible to carry out research in a relatively small number of institutional facilities, yet to cover the full spectrum of institutional care.

**Map 1 › Distribution of individual institutional facilities in the Czech Republic and Slovakia**



Map 1 shows the institutes in which research was ultimately conducted. In some cases the institutes proposed had to be replaced with others, as the facilities selected were not interested in assisting with research. The map also shows the individual types of institutional facilities.

### 3.3.3. CZECH REPUBLIC

In the Czech Republic research was conducted in twelve institutes. Originally more interviews in children's homes were planned in the Czech Republic, but those plans had to be cut back as there was for the most part only minimal experience with the issue of prostitution in that type of facility. Some CHS and EI facilities were unwilling to assist with research, and those facilities had to be replaced with alternative facilities of a similar category (see table 1)

**Table 1** > List of institutional facilities where research was conducted in the Czech Republic

FACILITY TYPE	NAME	CATEGORY *	NOTES
DI	1 DI Plzeň		
EI	2 EI Černovice	2	
	3 EI Janštejn	2	
	4 EI Jindřichův Hradec	3	
	5 EI Kostomlaty	3	
CHS	6 CHS Hamr na Jezeře	3	
	7 CHS Jetřichovice	2	
	8 CHS Moravský Krumlov	2	
	9 CHS Most	1	odd. pro matky s dětmi
	10 CHS Vrchlabí	1	
CH	11 CH Dolní Počernice		
	12 CH Litoměřice		
* the category represents the informal division of individual CHS and EI from 1 (least problematic clients) to 3 (most problematic clients)			

### 3.3.4. SLOVAKIA

In Slovakia research was carried out in eight institutional facilities, of which the majority were children's homes. The selection of institutes was influenced by the recommendation of an educationalist in a re-education home. Institutional education experts in Slovakia did not identify any informal categorisation of individual institutes as found in the Czech Republic, which may be influenced by different controlling authorities for individual institutes, or by their different, less uniform management.

**Table 2 › List of institutional facilities where research was conducted in Slovakia**

FACILITY	NAME	CATEGORY
RHYP	1 RHYP Spišský Hrhov	
RCH	2 RCH sv. Nikolaja Medzilaborce	
CH	3 CH Bratislava (Pohoda)	
	4 CH Košice	
	5 CH Košická Nová Ves	
	6 CH Malacky	
	7 CH Podolíneč	
	8 CH Šarišské Michalany (SLON)	

### 3.3.5. CHARACTER OF INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES

Regardless of whether an institute was in the Czech Republic or in Slovakia, there were many fundamental differences between individual institutional facilities. Whether they concerned a different founder, programme focus, capacity, the children who were in the institute at that particular time, etc., it is impossible to describe a typical institute as the subject of field research. What is important is that regardless of other specific features, the atmosphere in facilities, as observed during individual interviews, was often very different. Some institutes where there was a relative large number of girls with experience of prostitution tried to offer them a broad spectrum of preventative instruments, or paid particular attention to the issue, but there were also institutes where the issue of prostitution was very pressing, yet the staff knew almost nothing about the issue and were not interested in preventative activities. Some institutes in Slovakia where the founder is the church were a special case: prostitution is considered a sin, and girls with experience of prostitution were stigmatised as sinners.

In the Czech Republic it was interesting to observe how the atmosphere in individual educational facilities, or in children's homes with schools, differed according to the character the girls placed in those facilities. As chapter 3.3.2. described, girls are placed in those educational institutes on the basis of diagnoses in the diagnostic institute. There are therefore (informally) institutes for highly problematic children, such as El Jindřichův Hradec, and educational institutes where less problematic girls are found (see table 1).

In Slovakia the character of institutes is most influenced by the founder. The atmosphere in church-run institutes is very different from other institutes. The atmosphere in institutes also varies according to their locality. In institutes in East Slovakia there are very high proportions of Roma children, and the staff approached as part of the research project made no secret of their opinions on the need to separate Roma and non-Roma children. In some cases respondents described the practice of segregating children on the basis of ethnicity. That approach can be understood in the broader context of relations between non-Roma inhabitants of East Slovakia and the Roma minority. In municipal bulletins, records of various demographic data are common, as is data on crime and other issues according to ethnicity, and that common practice may be one of the causes, according to some respondents, of the open practice of segregation when children are placed in individual institutional facilities.

### 3.4. QUESTIONS

For field research two basic questions were defined and the researchers focused on them during interviews with the staff of individual institutional facilities.

- › **What experiences and potential needs do individual institutes have regarding the prevention of exploitative prostitution and human trafficking?** The question was aimed at gaining information on the issue of prostitution in the context of institutional care, and above all to get an idea of the deficit of preventative activities, both in terms of their content and the failure to implement those activities in specific institutes. On the basis of those findings it will be possible to optimise the strategy for preventative activities to avoid exploitative forms of prostitution or human trafficking.
- › **What are the main factors that determine the prostitution of underage girls in the context of institutional care?** That question in part verified the outputs from the quantitative analysis, from which there are a number of factors relating to prostitution, or which exclude prostitution. The aim was also to gain knowledge of the broader context of those factors.

### 3.5. OPERACIONALIZACE

The majority of terms used in this part of the research project have already been defined in earlier chapters (see chapters 1.5., 2.4. and 3.3.1.). General terms have been defined in chapter 1.5. Terms that describe and define certain factors are presented in chapter 2.4., which mainly concerned factors that

were identified by stage A of the research project, i.e. they are the outcome of the quantitative analysis. Another essential conceptual apparatus is the definition of the individual types of institutional facilities elaborated in chapter 3.3.1. The term “Roma girl”, used in other stages, is significant here in another context. In chapter 3.7.3.5. this category is used by the persons questioned as a subjective designation for a client of an institutional facility who displays the characteristics of Roma nationality. That fact is not supported by any formal self-identification by the client or her parents.

### **3.6. METHODOLOGY (SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS)**

In field research in individual institutes a semi-structured interview was used as the key method. The staff of the individual institutional facilities was questioned. They were most often instructors, educationalists, psychologists, or managers. In addition to the introductory paragraphs, which looked at the atmosphere of the visit and the conduct of the interviews, and the paragraph that described the specific institutional facility, the interview was divided into two main parts. The first part looked at information that could be used to plan a strategy to support prevention in individual facilities the second part of the interview covered the key themes of the research project, i.e. factors that have some connection with the prostitution of girls in institutional care. Those two parts have the following sub themes >

#### **Prevention methods**

- > Awareness of the issue of the prostitution of children and young people in institutional care
- > Experience of specific preventative methods in this field
- > Ideas on optimal preventative methods and instruments as viewed by staff
- > Specific needs for prevention (training, prevention materials, lectures, the target group for education – children, teachers, the level of involvement – lecture/seminar)

#### **Factors**

- > the proportion of clients in an institute with experience of prostitution
- > age (when girls have their first experiences)
- > recidivism
- > influence of the place of origin (the regions mostly involved)
- > usual place where prostitution is performed (the regions mostly involved)
- > family/institutional background (the possible influence of violence against children, family size, the completeness or incompleteness of the family)
- > an accumulation of additional antisocial phenomena (theft, robbery, drugs, etc...)

- › girls' subsequent criminal career
- › the influence of nationality and ethnicity
- › the influence of education
- › the influence of subcultures (e. g. punk, anarchism, techno, etc.)
- › sexually transmitted diseases – their potential impact on institutional care
- › the issue of contraception – early pregnancy – the issue of abortion, etc.
- › the human trafficking context

Information from the individual interviews was recorded and subsequently a report covering 4–10 pages was compiled for each visit where there had been an interview. Reports from all the institutes visited, covering approximately 150 pages, formed the basis for this report.

### 3.7. VÝSTUPY

In the following chapters we summarise the conclusions. In many cases the text consists of a list of unconnected information that captures the opinions of individual respondents on the themes raised.

**Those opinions represent the subjective views of the persons questioned, and do not necessarily express the opinions of the research team or the implementing organisations.** Some particularly “problematic” terms are placed in inverted commas. They include e. g. the expression “underclass”, etc. Where possible, and where opinions did not differ greatly, the individual chapters consist of more or less coherent sentences. Particularly important are chapters that cover the typology of the forms of prostitution (see chapter 3.7.2.) and the categorisation of factors that significantly influence prostitution (see chapter 3.7.3.).

#### 3.7.1. PROSTITUTION IN GENERAL

The incidence of prostitution among the clients of individual institutional facilities varies greatly. It differs according to various factors (see below), the form prostitution takes, etc. The incidence of prostitution also varies according to the type of institutional facility. For instance, the incidence of prostitution in children's homes in the Czech Republic tends to be exceptional, while in some children's homes with schools and educational institutes it involves as many as 70% of girls.

According to those questioned, the staff of those institutional facilities, in many cases girls have resorted to prostitution before entering the institutional facility if they came directly from their home settings (CHS and EI).

Often prostitution takes place during escapes from those institutes, when girls have to obtain money for food and the journey home. Sometimes permits (when girls return to their natural environment for a limited period, usually just a few days) are also problematic: girls who engaged in prostitution in the past due to the influence of that dysfunctional setting usually take up prostitution again. However, prostitution most frequently occurs during short excursions of just several hours. Here clients for the most part engage in “light” prostitution (see chapter 3.7.2.5.). This mostly involves oral sex in return for a packet of cigarettes, a ride in a car, etc. In many cases girls leaving institutional care resort to prostitution, which they see as a way of reliably obtaining the money they need.

Concerning the age at which girls have their first experience of prostitution, the persons questioned more or less agreed that girls were most often in the age range “between 13 and 14”. In CHS and EI in the Czech Republic and in RHYP in Slovakia cases of girls who have had “continuous experience of prostitution since the age of 11” are not exceptional. Nevertheless, that is not the dominant age, which remains within the aforementioned range.

### 3.7.2. TYPES AND FORMS OF PROSTITUTION

The typology of the forms of prostitution in the following chapters does not aim to be an exhaustive description and definition of the issue, but it simply tries to map the issue of prostitution in the context of institutional care. The social reality of institutional care is a very complicated setting, and all generalisations are therefore inexact and simplistic. Nevertheless, the basic types of prostitution are defined on the basis of the results of interviews in individual institutional facilities and consultation in the expert team.

#### 3.7.2.1. Forced, organised

A girl is forced into prostitution by a “pimp”, is part of an organised group or gang that had noticed her earlier and taken her somewhere where she was forced into prostitution. This form only occurs in a small number of cases. Most cases of that kind appear among girls from CHS Hamr na Jezeře, which has led to problems with organised gangs that seek girls out (they know where they go and where to find them), and they can use individual girls to draw in other girls (in an extreme form a girl “sells” her “friends” to a gang). In other facilities organised prostitution was only encountered rarely, if at all. Also very rare is exploitative prostitution or another form of human trafficking, ending in involuntary residence and prostitution abroad.

#### 3.7.2.2. In the home setting – a means of subsistence

Girls engage in prostitution to acquire money, not just for themselves but above all for their families. The family “fits out the girl and sends her into”. Either her mother sends her to bring home money, or often the girl goes on her own initiative (or her father makes her), which occurs especially in families that lack a mother and where the girl has lots of younger siblings. It is not the exception for prostitution to be

linked to drug use (not only by the girl, but possibly by the whole family). Many girls consent to that way of earning a living, and in time they become the fourth case, girls engaging in prostitution entirely voluntarily. This form of prostitution is very common before children enter institutional care. It includes child prostitution, where children are sold by their parents.

### **3.7.2.3. Emergency means of subsistence (during escape from a facility)**

After escaping from an institute, girls have no money, no documents, nothing. They need to provide for themselves. Once the girl leaves the institutional facility “mostly without a penny, she needs to get somewhere, sleep somewhere, eat something, get some clothes”: she needs money to survive and is not allowed to work. The girl is reported as missing, she has to hide in risky places: it is a vicious circle. Girls most often go home, or to other relatives and acquaintances. Children on the run very often help one another, and are in contact. An individual in need contacts a friend who is on the run and gets tips and contacts. They may include places where prostitution and people connected with it are found. Children in institutes encourage one another to escape, they often run away in pairs, they exchange experience and contacts. They go to the home of one of them, on their next escape one uses that contact, or hides with the other girl’s acquaintances or family. In that setting it is often easy to encounter people connected with prostitution. Sometimes children who had no previous experience of prostitution, and who would perhaps otherwise not come into contact with it, engage in prostitution while on the run. Some facilities record a very high number of escapes. For instance at the time of visiting CHS Vrchlabí 57% of children were recorded as having run away, sometimes for as much as half a year.

### **3.7.2.4. Entirely voluntary prostitution**

Girls make a living through prostitution for themselves, on their own initiative, voluntarily. In the majority of cases that is a continuation of the previous two types, although exceptionally a girl may start in this way. But there are also cases where girls happen to try this way of earning a living, like it and stay with it. Other girls also begin in this way, e. g. if their parents throw them out of home. It may involve becoming part of an organised group, although entirely voluntarily. The highest level of this form of prostitution is a professional career, where a girl starts working in a night club or other venue, is well paid and has certain “benefits”. Again, this is very exceptional. According to the persons questioned, most girls today work “on the street”, i.e. with no support. They are among the “underclass”.

### **3.7.2.5. “Light” prostitution**

“Light” prostitution involves offering minor sexual services in return for a specific, often very small reward: money or a reciprocal service, such as a ride in a car, etc. This form of prostitution most often takes place during excursions from an institute, or during escapes, where hitchhiking is usually essential. A girl will usually offer a driver e. g. oral sex in return for a lift. A special phenomenon is sex between male and female clients, which mainly takes place in children’s homes with schools or in some children’s homes, as they are almost always coeducational facilities. Heterosexual relations do not occur in educa-

tional institutes, as clients there are separated according to sex. In institutes where such sex does take place it sometimes involves sex in return for a reciprocal service. A considerable proportion of girls have experience of such “light” prostitution.

### 3.7.2.6. Homosexual prostitution (boys)

Homosexual prostitution is a very significant phenomenon that is very widespread in some localities. Homosexual prostitution is not quite the exact expression, as many boys with experience of prostitution who offer such services are themselves heterosexual. For the most part it involves very young boys who are hired by paedophiles. They are often 10, 11 or 12 years old, which represents a significant risk for the client. This kind of prostitution is therefore often associated with a sophisticated, organised setting, and with larger towns and cities such as Prague or Brno. Experience of this type of prostitution was mainly recorded among the clients of some children’s homes with schools.

The research project was not however aimed at that form of prostitution, but it is a phenomenon that deserves a more detailed account. It is described in more detail in the study Homosexual Prostitution among Juveniles<sup>2</sup>. The research project did not visit educational institutes for boys aged between 15 and 18, where there is probably a large number of clients with experience of homosexual prostitution.

### 3.7.3. FACTORS IN THE INCIDENCE OF PROSTITUTION

As with the typology of the forms of prostitution, it is important to define the factors that lead minors to offer sexual services for remuneration. The individual factors defined below are not disjunctive but create hierarchical links. For instance, the dysfunctional family factor may be a determining factor for another factor, drug addiction. Of the factors listed below, the most significant factor is the dysfunctional family, which encompasses many more factors.

#### 3.7.3.1. Dysfunctional family

**A poor family background was regarded by all those questioned as the key factor and main trigger for prostitution. The following phenomena were considered to present the greatest risks**

- › Parents are not interested in their children, in their upbringing and problems, which leads to emotional deprivation, Incomplete families
  - › Where the father is absent; the family lacks authority
  - › The family cannot cope with the child, the parents (often the mother) are ineffectual; upbringing is neglected
  - › If the mother is absent; girls lack security

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<sup>2</sup> HŮLE, Daniel: Homosexuální prostituce mladistvých (online): 2004.  
Available from <http://www.demografie.info/user/documents/byznys.zip>

- › The absence of the family background (prostitution then offers children support; someone takes care of them, even if he or she uses and “trades” them)
- › An aggressive, conflict-ridden setting
- › The incidence of antisocial phenomena in the family (alcoholism, drugs, criminogenic environment)
- › If girls’ mothers are sex workers their daughters observe that behavioural model during childhood, and sometimes begin under their mothers’ guidance, using their contacts
- › There is another bad role model with which children identify
- › Parents are of low intelligence, mentally retarded, incompetent, unable to work and provide for their family
- › Insufficient love in the family
- › The lowest layers of society

### **3.7.3.2. Financial pressures**

In many cases girls have to provide for their entire families and themselves, especially if they return from institutional care to their “natural environment” (an important factor is that prostitution can earn significantly more than standard work).

### **3.7.3.3. Drug addiction**

For the most part drug addiction is a factor influencing the beginning of prostitution (the girl must earn money for drugs, and therefore starts working in prostitution), but sometimes drugs are the consequence of prostitution (in the case of involuntary or forced prostitution the girl will take drugs that dull the senses). The majority of those questioned believed that drugs go hand in hand with prostitution; a minority pointed out that there may not be any connection.

### **3.7.3.4. Negative phenomena associated with institutional care**

- › The social and physical isolation of children leads girls to try to run away (the greater the degree of isolation and the stricter the regime in the facility, the more escapes there are).
- › The emotional isolation of children. Children are for instance restricted by the staff in their natural contacts with the other sex, despite being in puberty and sexually maturing.
- › An accumulation of problematic children increases the risk associated with their negative influence on one another, the exchange of information and contacts, incitement to engage in antisocial behaviour and/or prostitution. That setting is particularly dangerous for submissive individuals. Such an accumulation also contributes to a deviating scale of values.
- › In many cases institutional care leads to the increasing deprivation of individuals.

- › Institutional care is often repeated in subsequent generations. A child's parents were in the same or another institutional facility. Children born to underage mothers in an institutional facility often end up in institutes themselves.

### 3.7.3.5. Other significant factors

In interviews with respondents there were many opinions on facts that influence to some degree the prostitution of clients in institutional care, or before or after institutional care, or in intervals between periods of institutional care. Those factors include ›

- › **Place of origin** — the majority of those questioned agreed that children from large cities are more at risk than children from smaller municipalities. Problematic regions in the Czech Republic were identified as the Teplice region, the Most region, the border regions of North and North-West Bohemia, Prague (identified as a centre of homosexual prostitution, amongst other things) and the Ostrava region. It emerged, however, that children throughout the Czech Republic are at risk from prostitution, and that it probably occurs in all regions of the Czech Republic. According to respondents the place where prostitution is performed is often the same as a girl's place of origin or home. In Slovakia the most critical regions were Bratislava and its environs, and regions in West Slovakia. In East Slovakia prostitution is less common, occurring mainly in cities such as Košice. Girls in Slovakia travelled abroad (primarily to the Czech Republic) to work in prostitution more often than girls from the Czech Republic.
- › **Nationality / ethnicity** — The proportion of Roma children in the institutes examined range from approximately 15 to 100% of the total number of children. There are significant differences between the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In the Czech Republic the greatest proportion is in Jetřichovice, where on average 80% of girls are of Roma origin. In total Roma girls accounted for 30% at most in the institutional facilities examined. In Slovakia institutes where Roma children comprise almost 100% of the total are common (e. g. Šarišské Michalany). On the other hand there are apparently institutes in Slovakia with no or almost no Roma children. According to respondents, children are placed in certain institutional facilities on the basis of whether they are Roma or not.

#### Respondents' opinions on Roma ethnicity as a potential risk factor for prostitution were split into two groups ›

- › The Roma setting is a risk factor, Roma children are more at risk, mainly large families, the high absorption capacity, the mix of various criminal elements, they comprise an "underclass" where a variety of antisocial phenomena are involved (theft, drugs, prostitution, procurement...). There were also the stereotypes of the lower intelligence of Roma, high levels of promiscuity and incest.
- › Functional Roma families place great emphasis on chastity, girls are instructed to be faithful, and are raised very strictly. If the family functions there is no prostitution. But where the family / community is dysfunctional, this is a catastrophe, and the above paragraph applies.

- › **Antisocial phenomena** – the majority of those questioned did not see any connection between prostitution and antisocial phenomena, mostly claiming that different types of children turned to theft or robbery than to prostitution (the former is often the domain of boys, whereas prostitution is the domain of girls). According to respondents the only antisocial phenomenon where there is a link is drugs, see above.
- › **Education attained** – for the most part is not directly proportional, although according to respondents it is often the case that individuals of “lower intelligence” are more susceptible to prostitution.
- › **Membership of subcultures** – membership of a subculture emerged as a factor that in most cases appears among girls who reject prostitution. However, there are very few members of subcultures in institutional facilities. Moreover, members of subcultures (primarily punk, techno, etc.) are placed in just a few institutional facilities (e. g. Jindřichův Hradec).
- › **Family size** – according to those questioned this factor is not conclusive. There are large families where everyone has their place, everyone has to take care of the others, everything works, and there are also families where a child is isolated and neglected. In contrast families with just one child may display a large number of dysfunctional and risk factors. The number of children is therefore not important, although other family factors are – see above.
- › **Abused children** – in many cases these girls are afraid of sex, are very introverted and for the most part are at little risk from prostitution (there are of course exceptions – some abused children seek sex, sometimes violent sex).

#### 3.7.4. RISKS

During the interviews there were many opinions on the individual factors that are risks for girls in relation to prostitution. The following factors represent opinions that were often repeated in individual interviews, both in the Czech Republic and Slovakia ›

- › In most cases the staff do not know girls' family backgrounds and communities well, and cannot predict what may happen to a child who goes home. That situation is usually due to limited communication with parents; sometimes no communication at all is possible.
- › The dangers of the influence of the collective, which may significantly influence the individual strategies of girls in institutional care.
- › Organised groups of criminals, procurers, whose members may approach girls, or may be approached by girls themselves.
- › The internet presents a broad spectrum of risks. It is, however, an important phenomenon that girls cannot be entirely denied without influencing their futures. The most dangerous factors on the internet are a wide range of dating and chat sites, etc. Organised gangs focus on internet chat sites, using them to enlist new “prostitutes”. Girls in institutions are particularly vulnerable here, as for them the internet is a very significant communication channel and a link with another world, where they can operate without restrictions.

### 3.7.5. AWARENESS OF THE ISSUE AND PREVENTION

Regardless of the differences between individual facilities, on the question of preventing the prostitution of girls in institutional care there was very marked agreement on all four issues that were raised during interviews with staff. Although ideas on significant factors varied significantly in individual conversations, here all respondents gave almost identical answers >

- > **Awareness of the issue of the prostitution of children and young people in institutional care** —  
— The majority of those questioned agreed that awareness of prostitution and human trafficking is poor or very poor. The staff of CH, CHS, EI and RHYP did not know of any specialist literature or films on the theme. At best there was only an awareness of several chapters in books covering the issue of young people at risk. Institute staff do not have any worksheets or leaflets they could use as promotional materials. Only two institutes were familiar with the La Strada organisation, but neither of them had tried to offer children the La Strada infoline and other services.
- > **Experience of specific preventative measures in this field** — In the majority of facilities the staff had no experience of prevention in the field of human trafficking and underage prostitution. Typically the only form of prevention is a conversation of an intimate nature on the subject between a girl and a staff member, or in a small group with an intimate atmosphere. In those cases girls are deterred, warned and motivated to lead “better lives”. Some facilities the research project visited had experience of prevention, but it tended to be marginal. That primarily concerns the institutes in Jenštejn and Spišský Hrhov.
- > **Ideas of staff of institutional facilities on optimal preventative methods and instruments**—  
— As with the question concerning experience of specific preventative methods, in many cases the staff questioned had no idea on optimal preventative methods. In some cases they gave as the optimal method an individual interview with the client, with which they most often have experience. Those questioned often expressed the desire that any preventative methods be aimed at boys as well, as they also face serious risks from the issue in question. That primarily concerned children’s homes with schools. Another frequent wish was that prevention was not aimed at girls alone, but also at the staff who are in daily contact with girls at risk.
- > **Specific needs for prevention** — as in the previous questions, there was significant agreement on the identification of specific needs for prevention. A demand for the following instruments was identified in almost all the facilities visited >

**Preventative sessions** — The emphasis should be placed on interactive preventative sessions, and almost all agreed that they should not be a “finished” product, but should be tailored as far as possible to individual institutes (in line with clients’ ages and experience, etc.). An important factor is that the individual institutes change over time depending on the number and character of the girls placed in the institute. Another repeated request was that the sessions be continued; they should not be just one-off visits

**Worksheets** — there was interest in materials of this kind in almost all institutes where the research was conducted, but there were no specific requirements for the materials.

**Media** — this category could be divided into several subsections. An interesting activity, one much in demand, would be to create a database of films, literature, internet portals, etc. on the issue. Films and literature would be annotated to give a clearer idea of their content. Ideally there would be a “library” for the needs of the staff of institutional facilities.

### 3.7.6. COMPARISON — THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA

In the preceding chapters findings have been presented regardless of whether they were outputs from interviews in Czech or Slovak institutional facilities, or any differences found were listed in the appropriate place. This chapter presents the opinions of the individuals questioned which differed primarily in whether they were the staff of Czech or Slovak institutional facilities.

Differences between the Czech Republic and Slovakia are influenced by various factors. The main ones include fewer foreign tourists in Slovakia; in many cases they affect the problem of prostitution, as some staff in institutions in East Slovakia commented. Further, the Catholic church has a significantly different and stronger status in Slovakia. In some cases the church operates children’s homes, where the issue of prostitution is a powerful taboo, as are all issues associated with sex, etc. A significant factor is the different degree of urbanisation in the two countries. In Slovakia a smaller proportion of the population lives in towns and cities, this influences the status of villages, which remain bearers of conservative values. In relation to the issue of prostitution among socially excluded people, an important factor is the significantly different numbers of socially excluded inhabitants, predominantly Roma, in the two countries. Moreover, in the Czech Republic the phenomenon of Roma settlements is almost non-existent, while in Slovakia it is very common. In Roma settlements some cultural models have been preserved for centuries, and they must be adhered to and respected regardless of the society of which the inhabitants of settlements are citizens.

According to information from those questioned, the two countries differ to some extent in the approach to Roma clients in institutional facilities. According to respondents, in Slovakia some children’s homes are segregated on the basis of ethnicity. There are some purely “Roma” institutes, and at least one largely “non-Roma” institute, and that fact is not concealed, even though the institutes are in the same region. In the Czech Republic any informal division between Roma and non-Roma clients is not admitted as openly as in Slovakia, although the majority of respondents were able to estimate, at least approximately, the proportion of Roma clients. The key differences can be summarised in the following thesis >

- > According to Slovak respondents, in some cases there is in Slovakia an openly different approach to Roma and non-Roma clients — the consequence of that approach may aggravate ethnic divisions.
- > In the majority of church-run CH visited in Slovakia the issue of prostitution and safe sex is taboo.
- > In the Czech Republic there are more opportunities for prostitution than in Slovakia, in the form of larger numbers of foreign tourists.

### **3.8. PARTIAL SUMMARY**

The field research confirmed a number of findings from stage A, the quantitative analysis of data. That primarily concerns the identification of the key factors that may directly or indirectly influence the prostitution of girls in institutional care. The factors identified were elaborated in more detail during field research. A basic typology of the individual forms of prostitution was established, and the most serious risks facing girls with experience of prostitution in the context of institutional care were identified. Finally potential prevention in relation to the issue of prostitution in institutional care was mapped out in detail.

## **4. SUBSTAGES – CONTEXTUAL GROUPS (THE FACILITATION GROUP AND THE FOCUS GROUP)**

During the implementation of the research project a number of themes closely associated with prostitution in institutional care became increasingly apparent during the individual stages. The first theme was the issue of human trafficking in the context of migration. That field has a significant impact on the issue of prostitution, but the expertise of the persons questioned during the main parts of the research project did not cover that area. We therefore decided to examine that issue to a limited extent, and identify the problems for which answers need to be found in any related research.

The second theme, which we integrated into the implementation of the entire research project, is the issue of prostitution in the context of social exclusion, above all by young Roma girls. That phenomenon was evident during the first stage, when Roma ethnicity was confirmed as a statistically significant factor influencing the future prostitution career of the institution's clients. In the second stage of the research project that dependency was confirmed in a number of cases, although it was stressed that the issue depends more on the social status of a client, or rather her family, than on ethnicity. That issue was elaborated in more detail in the focus group.

### **4.1. FACILITATION – HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION**

From the research carried out it emerged that girls with experience of institutional care often come into contact with prostitution under pressure of circumstances (e. g. when they escape, if their families rely on their income) or other persons (e. g. peers with experience of prostitution). Like migrants, they are in a situation in which they are vulnerable and come into contact with prostitution, in which the aspect of migration is significantly present. Moreover, during the implementation of the research project in the Czech Republic there were cases of underage Bulgarian girls who were caught committing petty crimes and placed in institutional care facilities. The circumstances of those cases gave rise to the suspicion that human trafficking may have been involved. That combination of reasons led to a decision to examine, at least to a limited extent, the issue of human trafficking in the context of migration.

#### **4.1.1. OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this substage was primarily to map out the questions raised by professionals concerning the issue in question. The objective included identifying areas where there is a significant lack of information, where remedying that deficit could influence progress in the discourse and a deeper understanding of the issue and any links it may have with similar phenomena outside the context of migration. A working group (see below) was set up to implement that task, and with the assistance of facilitators it worked on defining the questions, research themes, that would need to be implemented.

### 4.1.2. COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP

The working group was carefully structured to cover the broadest possible spectrum of information, and to identify areas that had already been investigated to avoid any duplication of work. An important aspect was the involvement of people with experience of practice (NGO workers, the police, etc.), theory (NGO workers), analysis and research (government officials, academics, etc.). Emphasis was also placed on ensuring that the professional experience of the individual members of the working group covered migration, forced labour, exploitation and human trafficking. As an experiment a person who had been trafficked into the sex industry was invited to join the working group, which proved worthwhile, as she was able to contribute practical experience that no one else in the group had. Ten members were selected from a large number of candidates, in a way that ensured the aforementioned specialisations were equally represented in the group (see diagram 2).

**Diagram 2 > Orientation of individual members of the facilitation group**



### 4.1.3. OUTPUTS

The main outputs from this activity were specific proposals for research projects. To implement them a partnership between various organisations would be optimal, and for the majority of those projects that partnership should have flexible parameters. In total six research projects were elaborated, with a uniform structure that included a description of the problem, the objective of research, operationalisation, hypotheses, the proposed methodology and implementation. The content of the individual research projects looks from the perspective of the basic theme, human trafficking in the context of migration, at legislation, the migration process, the needs of migrants and the responses to the issue in the Czech Republic. The identification of individual research projects was important, but what was unique and especially fruitful was the opportunity for informed discussion on the operationalisation of individual con-

cepts and methodologies to ensure the maximum possible participation of the target groups investigated, and the diversity of views on individual issues. In that respect the care devoted to selecting the members of the working group proved to be extremely productive.

Secondary but highly significant outputs were the frequent and valuable exchange of information between the members of the working group, and the forging of links between various professions, which has significant potential for future cooperation going beyond the research themes identified.

## **4.2. FOCUS GROUP – PROSTITUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

A strong statistical dependency emerged from the analysis in stage A between the factors of prostitution and ethnicity. In those cases ethnicity is merely a category identical with the category of social exclusion. Why do girls from socially excluded backgrounds resort more often to prostitution than other girls in institutional care? That has perhaps been answered in part in chapter 2.6., where it is evident that prostitution in institutional care has strong links to a whole range of antisocial phenomena.

### **4.2.1. OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this research method was to find answers to questions that naturally appeared following an evaluation of the two main stages (A and B) of the research project. The main questions are >

- > Does prostitution, so frequent among older Roma girls in institutional care, have any close connection with their natural environment?
- > What are the broader contingencies of prostitution in social exclusion?
- > What role does institutional care play in a socially excluded setting?

### **4.2.2. COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP**

The group for the needs of the focus group was composed of five young inhabitants of socially excluded localities in Smíchov in Prague. The place of origin may influence the resulting information on the issue, as the issue may take various forms in different localities. To include the issue of homosexual prostitution, the group included a boy who has long-term experience of that type of prostitution. The girls in the group all had some experience of antisocial behaviour. Two girls had experience of “classic” prostitution and the other two girls made a living by “bogus” prostitution (see chapter 4.2.3.3.). All members of the group also had long-term experience of drug use. At the time of implementation all members of the group were aged between 18 and 22. The interview was largely focused retrospectively, covering reflections on the participants’ experience of institutional care. Of the five members of the group, three girls and one

boy had been in some kind of institutional facility. The group was composed on the basis of a researcher's long-term contacts with the Roma socially excluded locality, which facilitated a more open atmosphere during the implementation of research, and in an atmosphere of trust the participants spoke openly on the theme of prostitution.

### 4.2.3. OUTPUTS

For a socially excluded environment, a high level of risk of the inception of crime is typical. Although the prostitution of adults is not a crime, in view of the character of the environment it may be associated with other crimes such as human trafficking, sexual exploitation and various forms of fraud. The background of social exclusion is also typified by the existence of broad social networks based on family ties, which may be used for criminal activities such as procurement, a combination of prostitution and drug dealing, or the very common "swindling" (in the clients' argot, the false offering of sexual services). Prostitution takes various forms that change with the age of the girls (boys) involved and also over time, depending on the existence of short-lived distribution networks (especially for homosexual – paedophile – prostitution).

#### 4.2.3.1. Heterosexual prostitution

The prostitution of girls under 15 years of age tends to be the exception in the localities from which the members of the group came. It occurs almost solely in the families of Olach Roma. Here the girls are sold directly by the family and there is no connection with other procurement networks.

Young girls aged around 14–16 generally begin with "bogus prostitution" (see chapter 4.2.3.3.) and only in exceptional cases are they motivated by drug addiction to true prostitution. A specific role in the issue of prostitution is played by partners: almost all young girls (drug users) have partners who are able to earn large sums of money, and the girls themselves tend to play the role of lookouts (during theft), or they play a more active role, but if arrested their partners take responsibility in the great majority of cases. That situation changes as they get older. After various suspended sentences their partners begin to go to prison at around 18 years of age, often for several years, and the girls have to take provide for themselves. In those cases sexual services are offered more frequently, as the girls no longer have partners for "swindling" who would intimidate the robbed tourist. That happens, however, after the age of 18, and often after the age of 20. The transition from "swindling" to the real provision of sexual services is nevertheless a minority phenomenon that is mainly found among drug users.

Taxi driver gangs are a special chapter in prostitution. A large number of crimes and other antisocial phenomena are associated with that "profession". In addition to selling drugs by telephone, taxi drivers also offer girls as prostitutes. For the most part the prostitutes are mothers who earn money in that way more or less voluntarily and who are in the same social networks as the taxi drivers. Those women do not usually work on the street but are taken by the taxi drivers directly to their customers. They are not

usually involved in other antisocial behaviour, and merely earn extra money through prostitution. Family ties play an important role in that process, especially when enlisting, a taxi driver will know in advance who to approach, who will probably agree, who is in financial difficulties, etc.

According to the information gathered it is possible that some girls in institutional facilities who are listed as having experience of prostitution do not have experience of true prostitution, and that it is merely a matter of bogus prostitution, which is a very significant phenomenon in socially excluded localities. It is interesting that unlike homosexual prostitution, which does not influence the social status of boys in the community other than in exceptional cases, the prostitution of girls has a significant influence on their status.<sup>3</sup>

#### 4.2.3.2. Homosexual prostitution

Homosexual prostitution, or more accurately the prostitution of young boys, is a specific phenomenon. It occurs in large cities, and the Czech Republic primarily concerns Prague and perhaps Brno. The fact that it is not significantly widespread in the border regions of North-West Bohemia, although often supply and probably demand exist there, is influenced by the highly demanding nature of organising such prostitution. While classic heterosexual prostitution is primarily conducted through individual procurement networks, “homosexual prostitution” is much more organised. One reason is that it is a much more serious crime, as sexual services are predominantly provided by boys aged 10–14, and therefore more systematic “protection” against any detection by the police is required.

Homosexual prostitution has a number of key features

- › The great majority of boys with experience of prostitution are themselves heterosexual.
- › For the most part boys aged 10–14 are attractive. They are then replaced by younger boys.
- › Procurers are peers of similar age, and the majority of boys working as prostitutes soon become intermediaries (procurers) too.
- › Boys are usually motivated to work as prostitutes by their female partners, if they have them.
- › Some boys are able to earn between CZK 7 000 and 10 000 a day, which is incomparable with classic prostitution.
- › Anal and oral sex are only rarely performed. It is usually a matter of companionship, nude photography, or watching clients as they masturbate.

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<sup>3</sup> HŮLE, Daniel: Homosexuální prostituce mladistvých (online): 2004.  
Available from <http://www.demografie.info/user/documents/byznys.zip>

This kind of prostitution depends strongly on the current capacity of paedophile networks. After a major police raid it sometimes takes several months before those networks can be revised and brought into operation again.

Boys around the age of 14 or more usually cease to be attractive for paedophiles, and in the majority of cases they are left with the role of intermediaries, which they also lose in time as new generations appear. The fact that it is possible to earn as much as CZK 10 000 a day at the age of 12 reduces boys' motivation to seek legal employment in the future, and from prostitution they continue with crimes such as pickpocketing, robbery, etc.

An interesting phenomenon related to homosexual prostitution is families' awareness of the issue. Although parents are often informed by curators for young people, or they are alerted by non-governmental, non-profit organisations, parents do not admit the reality of the issue. The situation recalls two entirely isolated parallel realities with a generational divide between them.

#### 4.2.3.3. Bogus prostitution (swindling)

The term "swindling" is used in the localities from which the group participants come to refer to a certain type of fraud. In addition to bogus prostitution, it is also used for various forms of selling bogus drugs, e. g. selling tea instead of marijuana to foreign tourists. The term is, however, most often used to refer to cheating a customer while seemingly offering sexual services. Bogus prostitution takes a number of forms >

- > In the first case the customer pays for sex in advance, and the "prostitute" then runs away. Or, if money changes hands in public, she starts shouting for help, saying "this man wants to kidnap her", etc.
- > The second case is similar to the first, but in addition the customer is robbed completely. In such cases the customer is usually lured into the entrance of a building, where his wallet, mobile phone, etc. are stolen. This type of swindling is similar to robbery, as the "client" is often threatened with violence.

Bogus prostitution is frequently undertaken by girls below 15 years of age, which increases the probability that the incident will not be reported to the police. The "client" fears that he may have to pay the consequences of his behaviour. This activity is relatively widespread among girls when there are insufficient opportunities to earn money in other ways. It is undertaken by girls under 15 years of age, but also by women well over 20.

#### 4.2.3.4. Criminality

As was described in the two preceding chapters, the two types of prostitution described are very closely related to various criminal activities, even if they themselves are not crimes. Even "classic" (heterosexual) prostitution may be linked to organised crime. In the majority of cases "homosexual prostitution" involves significantly more sophisticated forms of organised crime (see chapter 4.2.3.2.).

## 5. CONCLUSION

The following chapters cover three main themes. The first is a general model, based on the findings, followed by the application of that model through various analytical perspectives. The next theme is a summary of the most important information gathered during the research project. More detailed information is presented in the relevant stages, where it is also elaborated in a broader context. The final theme is recommendations that came out of the field research in individual facilities, i.e. it concerns the specific demand for preventative activities.

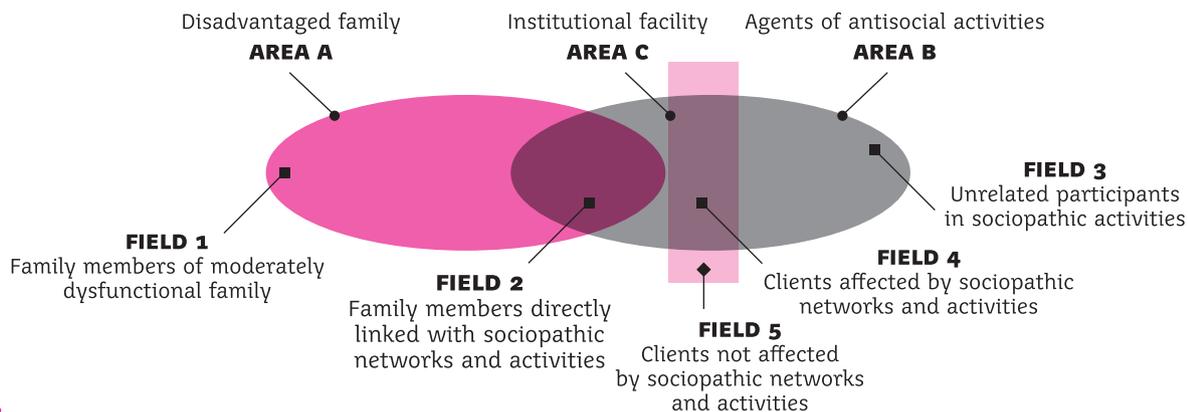
### 5.1. MODELLING

The following chapters present an overview of the majority of information acquired in various stages of the research project. Individual models present various analytical approaches, which include the aspect of time (the longitudinal model), and the aspect of the contemporaneous (cross-section) constellation of connections between individual roles in the system (the transversal model). All of the following models were produced on the basis of the findings and represent the most comprehensive view of the issue in question in this research report. The graphical display of the relations and interactions between individual roles is one of the ways of simplifying the interpretation of the results.

#### 5.1.1. DEFINITION OF THE INITIAL MODEL

The diagrammatic presentation of the issue of prostitution among the clients of institutional facilities is a relatively difficult task that requires a high degree of reduction and simplification. However, the existence of such a model facilitates the presentation of the knowledge gained from the research project. To understand the longitudinal and transversal models a careful study of the general model, depicted in diagram 3, is essential.

**Diagram 3** > Model ústavní výchovy ve vztahu k přirozenému prostředí klientek

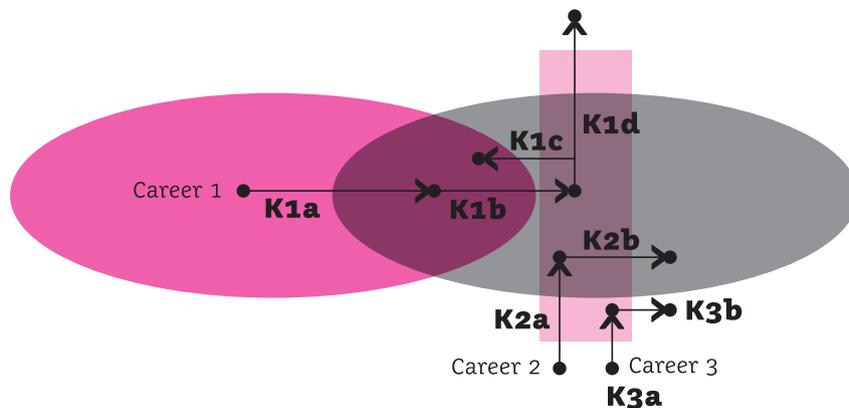


- › **Area A** — This area includes the disadvantaged or moderately dysfunctional family of the client, and family members who are directly part of various sociopathic networks. The condition for inclusion in this set are family or other close ties with an underage girl who is potentially at risk from prostitution. Relations with other members of the set have a fundamental influence on the client's choice of life strategy.
- › **Area B** — This area represents various agents of antisocial behaviour who are primarily connected with the issue of exploitative prostitution. They need not always be other girls with experience of prostitution or their “pimps”, but also e. g. drug dealers, etc. A large proportion of clients in various institutional facilities is recruited from this set.
- › **Area C** — This set includes all the clients in a model institutional facility. The proportion of light and dark areas does not express the specific proportion of problematic and unproblematic clients. It is merely a general model, and the true situation may differ from the model in many respects. While the individual “area” is represented by complete geometrical forms (ellipses, a rectangle), the term “field” only refers to an area of uniform colour. Each intersection, which creates geometrical shapes, represents a subset of people. The individual fields are defined in the diagram itself.

### 5.1.2. LONGITUDINAL MODEL — CAREER

The longitudinal model is directly based on the general model described in the previous chapter. Diagram 4 shows three basic careers, which in reality are often repeated — in effect four careers are involved. These careers again attempt to taken into account as much of the information gained as possible.

**Diagram 4** › Longitudinal model capturing model careers for girls in prostitution



**Career 1** › The starting point of this career is membership of a disadvantaged family that displays certain signs of dysfunction, representing a potential risk for the girl almost from birth onwards. In this career we trace the following stages, which will be demonstrated using a specific case study ›

- › **Stage K1a** — Sylva is raised by her grandmother in Prague. Her grandmother earns extra money by providing accommodation for men in her small apartment, and therefore since childhood Sylva has often spent evenings in the presence of strangers. When she is 13 years old and her grandmother is asleep, a man staying there, Petr, asks her if she would like to keep him company for a while, and in return he will invite her to a restaurant for lunch the next day. After a while Sylva agrees and performs oral sex on Petr (**K1a — Sylva, until now “merely” a member of a dysfunctional family, begins providing sexual services in interaction with persons from the family’s social setting**).
- › **Stage K1b** — Sylva, affected by that experience, begins providing sexual services in her immediate surroundings more frequently without her grandmother knowing about it. The case is brought to a curator who, in view of Sylva’s low age, proposes a preliminary ruling for the imposition of institutional care. The court agrees and Sylva is placed in a diagnostic institute (**K1b — Sylva is taken out of the family setting, which is significantly affected by antisocial phenomena, and becomes a client in institutional care**).
- › **Stage K1c** — During her diagnostic residential stay specialists conclude that as her grandmother did not know of the situation, the best solution is to return Sylva to her family, on the condition that the situation is remedied. Sylva goes home but continues her prostitution career (**K1c — from institutional care she again becomes involved in a sociopathic network of relatives and acquaintance and her role of “prostitute” becomes institutionalised in the family**).
- › **Stage K1d** — This is a hypothetical version, as in reality the above situation resulted. Sylva is placed in institutional care, as her family has been identified as high risk. After some time Sylva’s grandmother dies, and when Sylva leaves institutional care at the age of 19 she has nowhere to return to. In the meantime she completed a vocational course in the institute, so she starts working and a new life begins (**K1d — despite the initial problems and risks, Sylva manages to get out of her earlier lifestyle and after leaving the facility she does not work as a prostitute**).

**Career 2** › In this case too we will demonstrate this model career using a specific example ›

- › **Stage K2a** — After stealing in her children’s home, Lucka was transferred to a diagnostic institute for a rediagnostic residential stay. Here Lucka became part of a gang of problem girls (**K2a — a client who was only moderately affected by antisocial phenomena becomes a “seriously problematic” client due to the influence of other clients**).
- › **Stage K2b** — Lucka and one of her friends manage to escape from the diagnostic institute. They have no contacts and have to take care of themselves. They become part of a sociopathic network (**K2b — as she comes from a children’s home and has no social network outside the institute, she has to become part of an alternative social network, which is a sociopathic network**).

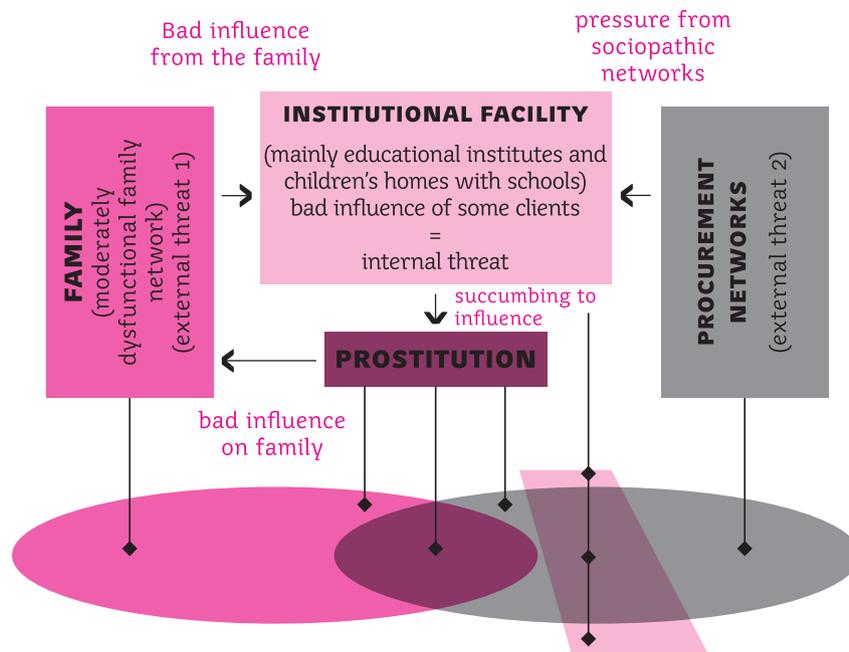
**Career 3** > The final model career represents the ideal, although it does not occur very often in reality >

- > **Stage K3a** – Petra had been placed in custody of her mother who died. As she has no father, on the basis of a preliminary ruling she is placed in a diagnostic institute (**K3a – although the client has committed no offence, she is placed in a facility where she comes into contact with girls for whom antisocial behaviour is normal**)
- > **Stage K3b** – Petra’s uncle applies to take her into care. He was abroad at the time Petra’s mother died and Petra is placed in his care, so she is able to leave the institutional facility and lives on unaffected by antisocial phenomena (**K3b – after a brief experience with girls at risk of antisocial phenomena, Petra gets out of this environment**)

### 5.1.3. TRANSVERSAL MODEL – PROSTITUTION AS A THREAT

With a transversal model we can present the relations between individual agents in the process, which can eventually lead girls to prostitution. In diagram 5 the entire system is based on a general model so that the relations between individual agents, activities and roles is evident in the general model.

**Diagram 5** > Comprehensive model of the process leading to the prostitution of girls in institutional care



- › **Block – Institutional facility** – This block in the system depicts the theoretical position of the facility in relation to the potential threats faced by girls in the system. The block represents facilities that are aimed at clients with educational problems. They are primarily children’s homes with schools and educational institutes. The main risk facing the clients in the institute is the antisocial behaviour of some clients, who in essence represent an internal threat for the other clients.
- › **Block – Family** – After entering institutional care girls often face pressure from their own, often dysfunctional, families. That pressure may ultimately influence their return to prostitution. The negative influence of family members may be unconscious: the majority of family members are unaware of the potential risk a dysfunctional family presents for its relatives. For clients the family may represent a significant external threat.
- › **Block – Procurement networks** – This block represents a serious threat for clients, whether they were in contact with certain procurers in those networks before entering institutional care or not. Procurers target girls in institutional care and are practically a daily risk. They make contact with girls through various dating sites on the internet, or they take advantage of girls’ unaccompanied excursions in the vicinity of the institute. This phenomenon is particularly dangerous when combined with the internal threat. If a client makes contact, she can lead other girls to those contacts. These networks are another large external threat for girls in institutional care in terms of the risk of prostitution.
- › **Block – Prostitution** – This is a situation in which the clients of institutional facilities in various situations provide various kinds of sexual services. Such prostitution may take a number of basic forms that are highlighted in the following general scheme. They may engage in prostitution as part of a dysfunctional family, with no connection to other sociopathic networks, or they may (again) become part of those family sociopathic networks, or they may be entirely isolated from the family. In the first two cases (in the context of the general model) the girl’s prostitution has to some degree a negative influence on her own family. That influence may be apparent in the girl’s influence on her sisters, who she may steer towards similar behaviour, or if the girl is already a mother the influence may be reflected in the raising of her children in the form of the role model she provides.

## 5.2. SUMMARY

The conclusions from the entire research project can be divided into several parts. The first part concerns the key factors identified that are connected with the prostitution of girls in institutional care. The second part presents a concise summary of the proposed typology of prostitution on the basis of the interviews in the individual facilities. The final part summarises the conclusions reached concerning the prevention of this issue, i.e. awareness of various preventative methods, awareness of the issue as such in institutional care, and an identification of specific preventative methods.

### 5.2.1. FACTORS

The most important conclusions are those that come out of the conclusions from stages A and B. As those stages are related, the implementation of stage B was aimed in part at verifying the conclusions from stage A. The conclusions that came out of the quantitative and qualitative analyses included the finding that underage girls who have been victims of domestic violence have experience of prostitution much less frequently than other girls. Any interpretation of that finding would be excessively speculative, but nevertheless this conclusion partially contradicts the general psychological discourse.

Another interesting finding was the dependency between membership of a subculture and experience of prostitution. Again, the results of stages A and B lead to the conclusion that where girls are members of a subculture, be it punk, anarchism or techno, their experience of prostitution is very significantly less than other girls. It may be that adherence to an ideology is for girls a kind of immunity against the risk of prostitution, which other underage girls often face. In any event, both violence in the family and membership of a subculture represent very specific “protective” factors in relation to prostitution.

In contrast, the other conclusions, which describe dependencies on factors concerning social exclusion, education, family size, crime and the substance abuse, present no particular surprises. Of those factors the greatest emphasis was placed on drugs as the basic factor for experience of prostitution. The conclusions from stages A and B agree on that. There was disagreement, however, concerning the size of the family, where field research found no support or explanation for the findings from stage A, i.e. that girls from large families are more at risk of prostitution. That discord may result in part from the fact that the staff of institutional facilities is only in minimal contact with clients’ families, and in that case more weight can be placed on the results of the quantitative analysis.

There is an interesting discord between the results of stages A and B for the factor of theft. Although there was evident agreement between the field research and the quantitative analysis on the connection between drug use and prostitution, there was no such accord for theft and robbery, although crime is closely linked with drug use. While the quantitative analysis showed a very strong dependency between theft and experience of prostitution, in field research that connection was not confirmed in interviews with the staff of the individual facilities.

#### **The most significant factors determining the prostitution of underage girls**

- › Socially excluded Roma girls in institutional care are more affected by prostitution than other clients in institutional care. Confirmed in stages A and B. (*chapters 2.6.1. and 3.7.3.5.*)
- › Members of various subcultures such as punk, techno or anarchism have only minimal experience of prostitution. Confirmed in stages A and B. (*chapters 2.6.1. and 3.7.3.5.*)
- › Among girls who have experienced violence in the family, the incidence of prostitution is less frequent than among other girls in institutional care. *Confirmed in stages A and B. (chapters 2.6.2. and 3.7.3.5.)*

- › Girls working as prostitutes come from above-average sized families (they have more siblings). That dependency was confirmed by the statistical analysis, but was not confirmed by field research. *(chapter 2.6.2.)*
- › Drugs were identified as the most significant factor — girls with experience of prostitution use soft and above all hard drugs much more often than other clients in institutes. Confirmed in stages A and B. *(chapters 2.6.3. and 3.7.3.3.)*
- › Like drugs, theft and robbery were identified as significant factors determining a career as a prostitute. That dependency was confirmed by the statistical analysis, but was not confirmed by field research. *(chapter 2.6.3.)*

## 5.2.2. A TYPOLOGY OF PROSTITUTION

During the research project the following types of prostitution were identified. This typology was in part confronted in the interviews with teachers and other staff at the end of the research project. The individual types and forms of prostitution are described in more detail in chapter 3.7.2.

### Basic types of prostitution ›

- › Forced, organised
- › In the home setting — a means of subsistence
- › An emergency means of subsistence (following escape from an institute)
- › Entirely voluntary prostitution
- › “Light” prostitution
- › Homosexual prostitution

## 5.2.3. SIGNIFICANT THREATS

The entire issue of the prostitution of girls in institutional care is determined by various potential threats. The research project identified a number of basic threats, some of which are very closely linked or overlap, while others remain separate. The most important threats identified were the following ›

- › **Internal threat** — the threat comes from problematic clients in institutes, who may influence the individual behaviour of girls who are not already affected by antisocial behaviour. The phenomenon may be strengthened by the existence of an internal hierarchical structure in a facility, where problematic girls are often at the head of that structure, and due to the high degree of hierarchical sensitivity in relation to the staff, may appear to be well-behaved clients.
- › **External threat 1** — organised groups of criminals, procurers whose members seek to approach and contact girls in institutional facilities, may be a particularly dangerous influence. To make contact they

often use modern technology, such as various dating sites and chat rooms on the internet. At the same time the internet often represents one of the few opportunities for clients in institutional facilities to discover the world around them. These gangs often use other girls, who have been contacted earlier, to arrange contacts.

- › **External threat 2** – the family itself, in the narrower or broader sense of the word, may present a certain form of threat for the clients of institutional facilities. Some families are unable to recognise behavioural models that have a negative effect on a girl's psyche, or there may be someone in the family who represents a significant threat for the girl in the context of prostitution.

#### 5.2.4. PREVENTION

The most important finding from field research concerning the mapping experience and needs in the field of preventing prostitution in the context of institutional care is that experience of various forms of prevention tends to be the exception. Awareness of the issue investigated is also very low. The responses perhaps agreed most on this point. Although individual respondents admitted that some form of prevention was important and could be of benefit for their work, in most cases they were unable to identify and describe that need more precisely. If they had any experience of prevention in their facilities, in most cases that concerned preventing HIV, campaigns promoting safe sex, etc.

During a debate on specific methods for prevention, those questioned most often requested that any preventative programmes be "tailored" as far as possible. **According to the findings, it is not possible to define a uniform product aimed at prevention and then apply it in institutional facilities.** That solution would probably be largely ineffective.

You can find a more detailed elaboration of the individual theses concerning prevention in chapter 3.7.5. Here we merely outline the features of the individual contexts that were identified. More detail is given for the fourth question, aimed at identifying specific preventative methods, for which there was broad demand in the majority of institutes visited.

- › **Awareness of the issue of the prostitution of children and young people from institutional care**  
Here the response was almost uniform, and the staff of the individual institutional facilities has almost no information on the issue.
- › **Experience of specific preventative methods in this field** – Those questioned also had very limited experience of specific preventative methods. In the majority of cases they agreed that more or less the only preventative method used was an individual interview with a client in an intimate atmosphere.
- › **Ideas for optimal preventative methods as viewed by staff** – An individual interview with a client, something most staff had experienced, was often given as the optimal preventative method. Also mentioned was the need to promote prevention among staff, and the issue of prostitution among boys, which is often overlooked in preventative programmes, was raised.

› **Specific needs in the field of prevention** — The basic methods identified during the research project by the staff of the individual institutional facilities include

**Preventative sessions** — The emphasis should be placed on interactive Preventative sessions, and almost all agreed that they should not be a “finished” product, but should be tailored as far as possible to individual institutes (in line with client’s ages and experience, etc.). An important factor is that the individual institutes change over time depending on the number and character of the girls placed in the institute. Another repeated request was that the sessions be continued; they should not be just one-off visits.

**Worksheets** — there was interest in materials of this kind in almost all institutes where the research was conducted, but there were no specific requirements for such materials.

**Media** — this category could be divided into several subsections. An interesting activity, one much in demand, would be to create a database of films, literature, internet portals, etc. on the issue. Films and literature would be annotated to give a clearer idea of their content. Ideally there would be a “library” for the needs of the staff of institutional facilities.

## **SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF SLOVAKIA WITH REGARD TO PREVENTION**

Any implementation of preventative activities in Slovakia must take into account the following findings ›

- › Similar preventative activities have already been implemented in Slovakia by the organisation IOM, and in that case it is necessary to focus on younger clients who were not in institutional facilities when those earlier activities were implemented.
- › Church-run institutes are often very conservative. It is almost unacceptable to talk openly about sex, contraception, prostitution, etc., and everything must be consulted with a priest and the content of talks sent in advance to the management of an institute for approval. Such taboos are particularly problematic for the implementation of preventative activities. Activities of that kind should probably be preceded by an in-depth analysis focusing on a more detailed knowledge of that aspect.





**03 / LA STRADA CR RECOMMENDATIONS  
RESULTING FROM THE RESEARCH**

## LA STRADA CR RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM THE RESEARCH

The research project “The Prostitution of Underage Girls in the Context of Institutional Care” (hereinafter “project”) confirmed that girls with experience of institutional care are a group at risk from the commercial sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking (hereinafter “commercial sexual exploitation”). The predicament of this vulnerable group requires focused and comprehensive attention.

The following recommendations were elaborated in connection with the results of the project, and on the basis of the experience of La Strada CR. The recommendations do not seek to present a proposal for a comprehensive prevention strategy, but present ideas for planning measures at various levels. However, the varying degrees of the generalness or specificity of the individual recommendations allows them to be used immediately by various agents. A link to existing preventative instruments in Czech or Slovak for immediate usage is provided in conclusionend.

### GROUP AT RISK

#### › Project outputs

- › Roma girls from socially excluded settings are the group most at risk.
- › The average age at which girls have their first experience of providing sexual services for remuneration is between 13 and 14.
- › In many cases girls arrive at institutional care facilities having already had experience of providing sexual services for remuneration.
- › The provision of sexual services for remuneration is often associated with the substance abuse.

#### › Recommendations

- › *At all types of primary and secondary schools, enhance the social skills children need to avoid risks.*
- › *Include information on commercial sexual exploitation in teaching at all types of primary and secondary schools.*
- › *Implement a prevention campaign in localities where there is a socially excluded subpopulation, aimed at a target group aged up to 13 years of age.*
- › *In preventative activities use the established social services in the localities that know the target group – e. g. a low-threshold facility for children and young people, community schools, field programmes.*
- › *Improve measures in the primary and secondary prevention of the abuse of addictive substances among the project's target group.*
- › *Plan and implement a prevention campaign on the risks of commercial sexual exploitation (especially child prostitution) among users of addictive substances, including information on where to seek help.*
- › *Education on commercial sexual exploitation (especially the identification of children at risk from and affected by child prostitution) for professionals who in their work encounter children who use addictive substances.*

## RISK SITUATIONS IN INSTITUTIONAL CARE

### › Project outputs

#### Girls placed in institutional care face internal and external threats ›

- › “Internal threats” include the negative influence of clients with risk experiences on other girls they meet in institutional care.
- › “External threats” include the influence of criminal groups or individuals who try to contact girls from institutional care facilities. They use existing contacts with certain girls and the internet to make contact. Another threat may be the influence of a dysfunctional family (e. g. a family that benefitted from prostituting its children).
- › Sexual services are most often provided for remuneration during escapes or excursions by girls outside the facilities, and while they are released on permits.
- › In some facilities in Slovakia subjects connected with sexuality and sex are taboo. It is then problematic to talk openly and professionally about contraception, sexually-transmitted diseases and the risks of child prostitution.

### › Recommendations

- › *Seek ways to avoid the identified risks and minimise the consequences of their occurrence both, at the systemic level and in specific facilities.*
- › *Include the information collected by the project in prevention campaigns and in teaching work with the target group.*
- › *Seek to eliminate the influence of girls with risk experiences on other girls.*
- › *Improve cooperation between individual facilities and the law enforcement authorities to promote the exchange of information on threats from criminal networks and individuals.*
- › *Include in teaching for girls the rules for the safe use of the internet and information on the risks of commercial sexual exploitation.*
- › *In the daily functioning of a facility, give girls access to information that may help minimise the consequences and risks associated with the provision of sexual services for remuneration (e. g. field programmes for persons providing paid sexual services and children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation, services for trafficked and exploited persons, safe sex, medical examinations, crisis lines, etc.)*
- › *Remove the taboo on subjects concerning sexuality. Allow girls access to professional information on commercial sexual exploitation and health*

## AWARENESS AMONG THE STAFF OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE FACILITIES

### › Project outputs

- › The majority of staff questioned did not have sufficient theoretical information on commercial sexual exploitation – there is low awareness of the phenomenon.
- › Staff mostly welcomed the opportunity to learn about this field.

- › Although in many facilities there are prevention programmes and activities in other fields, it would be difficult for many of them to formulate proposals for prevention strategies and instruments to avoid commercial sexual exploitation.

### › **Recommendations**

- › *Train and regularly inform professionals working in institutional care on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation (definition, current situation in the field, services for trafficked and exploited persons, legislation, options for cooperation, etc.)*
- › *Educate and improve the existing knowledge of methods, options and instruments for preventing risk phenomena, emphasising the option of modifying them for the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation.*
- › *Provide information on the existing guidelines available in print or on the internet, share examples of good practice among facilities and other organisations*
- › *Include a sufficient range of information on commercial sexual exploitation in the professional training and life-long education of staff.*

## **NEEDS OF THE STAFF OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE FACILITIES**

### › **Project outputs**

**Staff identified the following instruments as useful and appropriate ›**

- › Talks on the subject in question
- › The publication of guidelines for staff
- › The option of using the media for prevention

### › **Recommendations**

***Organise talks that will be ›***

- › *interactive*
- › *a cycle of meetings, not one-off activities*
- › *based on a knowledge of the issue and options for help*
- › *designed on the basis of awareness of the situation in the specific facility*
- › *implemented for groups structured according to age (younger/older)*
- › *implemented by a non-governmental organisation, the police, or both*
- › *implemented with attractive prevention materials (e. g. mirrors, lip balm, etc.)*

***Publish guidelines that staff can use to implement prevention activities during a facility's daily routine. Guidelines should satisfy the following requirements ›***

- › *flexible for longer-term work*
- › *offer a broad range of activities that can be implemented during the facility's standard operation*

- › include educational activities that present information on the broader framework of the issue (e. g. human rights, the rights of the child, sex education, etc.)
- › include links to other relevant sources
- › designed on the basis of effective prevention methods
- › available on the internet, especially from specialised portals

**Facilitate the use of media technology and films, e. g. by ›**

- › establishing an archive/database of suitable films for prevention and raising awareness (with annotations and if required guidelines for working with films)
- › using the existing options for borrowing films (e. g. travelling film festivals)
- › creating internet/electronic games relating to the issue for the target group

**OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

- › Concentrate on systematic research and conceptions for prevention in fields other than commercial sexual exploitation where children are trafficked and exploited.
- › In designing and implementing prevention strategies, pay special attention to unaccompanied children – foreigners.

**Preventative measures to be designed on the basis of the following considerations ›**

- › Awareness of the issue and the needs of the target groups
- › An emphasis on objectivity and openness, without moralising
- › An emphasis on human dignity, rights and freedoms
- › Empowerment of the target group
- › Interactive approach
- › Gender sensitivity and balance
- › Democratic principles
- › Openness to cultural diversity and the role it plays in the lives of individuals and groups
- › Non-discrimination
- › Solidarity
- › Solutions-oriented
- › Sustainability

On the La Strada CR website [www.strada.cz](http://www.strada.cz) there are guidelines with contacts for the relevant organisations and institutions, which are aimed at institutional care professionals, and other relevant information and materials that are suitable for institutional care workers and other professionals.

