

**DETERMINANTS OF CHILD SEX EXPLOITATION BY TOURISTS IN KENYA:
A CASE STUDY OF MOMBASA NORTH COAST**

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Abstract

Kenya is synonymous with Safari destination in tourism circles internationally because of its main two products namely; wildlife and Coastal beach. However, cultural and sex tourism products are becoming prevalent to tourist, such that the tourism industry is facing different challenges towards child sex exploitation by tourists (CSET) in Kenya. The purpose of this research was to find the determinants of CSET in Mombasa North Coast, Kenya (MNCK). The research adopted descriptive design. The target population was 108,778 (County government of Kilifi and Mombasa, 2017) children involved in sex tourism industry and sample size of 384 children were selected using Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970). The study used both purposive sampling and stratification methods in sampling the children. Convenient method was used to select 22 tourist hotels out of 44 tourist hotels (KAHC, 2018) in MNCK. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study with the use of Purposive sampling method to sample the population both primary and secondary data which was collected by use of questionnaire survey and direct observation. and Descriptive analysis was used to analyse the data collected. With help of statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) whereby chi-square (χ^2), ANOVA and descriptive tests were performed. The researcher conducted a Correlation analysis to investigate the existence and nature of relationship between dependent variable (CSET) and in dependent variable (poverty, illiteracy, culture, modern technology, peer pressure). The study established that CSET is strongly influenced

by poverty, illiteracy, culture, modern technology, peer pressure respectively as indicated by a Pearson correlation coefficient of .726** .4311** .648** and .618** This relationship was found to be statistically significant as the significant value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05 threshold. The study concluded that poverty is the major factor leading to the widespread of CSET in MNCK followed by peer pressure, illiteracy, modern technology and finally culture. This study recommends that In order to eradicate CSET at Mombasa North Coast, there is need to adopt deterrent measures apart from curative measures and may be adopted at different levels. The government should have a tourism policy on sustainable tourism to local community focusing on children which is tourism sustainability and intendeds to involve and improve the living standard of the children by generating and retaining revenue in the local community through employment. There should be skills training and entrepreneurship activities within the community to the children by assisting them to go back to learning schools/institutions and have programs to retain them for future life. Further research should be done to establish the relationship between child drug abuse and child sex exploitation; entrepreneurship opportunities for children at Mombasa North Coast; and, development of tourist education/learning programmes for the children at Mombasa North Coast.

Keywords: Children, Sex, Tourists, Tourism, Determinants, Mombasa North Coast

INTRODUCTION

Tourism and travel industry is one of the largest sector in terms of revenue and people are involved in both occupation and participation (WTO, 2012), whereby people travel from one place to another to do different activities for business and leisure, but not consecutively year around. It is estimated by United Nations World Tourism Organisation that tourism and travelling sector will have created 107 million jobs and supported directly or indirectly 284 million jobs, equivalent to one job in every 11 jobs in the world (WTTC,2015), therefore, linkages are connected between tourism organizations along the global value chain. The tourism and travelling sector in Kenya improved its performance in 2018 as compared to 2017. International visitor arrivals increased by 14.0 per cent from 1,778.4 thousand in 2017 to 2,027.7 in 2018. The number of hotel bed-nights increased by 20.1 per cent from 7,174.2 thousand in 2017 to 8,617.9 thousand in 2018. International conferences held expanded by 6.8 per cent to 204 in 2018 compared to 191 in 2017. visitors to national parks and game reserves rose by 20.3 per cent to 2,868.9 thousand in 2018. overall, total tourism earnings increased from KES 119.9 billion in 2017 to KES 157.4 billion in 2018 (Economic survey, 2019). This remarkable recovery in the tourism sector was due to improved security, successful conference tourism and aggressive marketing in the domestic and international markets (Economic survey, 2018) and also withdrawal of travel advisories from foreign countries which lead to investors' confidence.

According to Sindiga (1996), tourism in Kenya is partially concentrated in parts of the country. Wildlife tourism is based in the country's hinterland like national parks and game reserves while beach tourism at the coast which makes it the leading tourism regional attraction according to hotel bed- night occupancy indicators (43.1%) in the whole country (Economic survey, 2018). The orientation of tourism in Kenya is both international and domestic. However, of recent domestic tourism is doing well because most of the local people have started to embrace travelling to parts of the country to see the scenery and have relaxation. International tourists come from Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Italy (Economic survey, 2018). Tourists are taken to urban towns due to tourism facilities and nightlife's, however, at the coast most of such areas are adjacent to rural communities who are extremely poor whereby the youth move to such areas in search of jobs as tour guides and other related tourism activities (Mwakisha, 1995). According to Mwakisha (1995), the youths are employed in lowly jobs and do menial jobs leading them to loiter around the tourist facilities. In such a case, the parents send their children to such areas and meet the tourists who start engaging them in sex in return they get something for their upkeep and for their parents who are old such that they cannot do any income generating activities. According to Mwakisha (1995), this is one way of introducing children to sex tourism at the coast. Therefore, there is migration of children from rural to urban areas who exhibits antisocial behaviours towards community's social behaviours. Children who are born out of wedlock some becomes street children who are subjected to sexual tourism. The result of this migration leads to more illegal structures or informal settlements are set up like more bars, nightclubs and hotel and restaurants which have no regard to social impacts in the community and attracts more tourism.

MNCK is congested by settlers which is unattractive to some tourists, furthermore is a gate way to Lamu and Tana River counties which have security challenges, therefore, in this regard more tourists are heading to the South Coast of Kenya (Economic survey, 2018). In such a situation, there is a conflict of resources between the locals and the tourists at the North Coast. Such scenario which was witnessed in 1839 during the famine (Spear, 1978), whereby daughters and wives were surrendered to Arabs for the exchange of foods, it is now still flourishing between the local community and the tourists. According to Wojcicki (2002), prostitution in Kenya dates back to early 20th century. In the 1930s, the Bahava women migrated to urban areas to practice such illegal trade and they benefited by buying and building houses and paying school fees. The Haya women migrated to Nairobi and Mombasa to practise prostitution in 1920s in Nairobi to help their fathers who had no finance and later they became household heads and property owners (White, 1991). Prostitution practiced in towns is seen as of economic value and the local community have no problem with it if practiced in urban areas (Wojcicki, 2002). According to Dzoro (2001), Christianity and Muslim which was introduced to Mijikenda by Kraft and Rebman and the Arabs respectively did not support child sex exploitation. Also, the Mijikenda would not propose to underage girl for marriage which was traditionally wrong (Corat, 1993). The tourists at the coast

are involved in child sex exploitation (UNICEF, 2001; Onyango, 2002). The first study on CSET in Kenya was conducted in 2004 and highlighted children's involvement in sex tourism (Onyango, 2004). According to Wong-grunwald (2005) the study on child sex exploitation by tourists was disturbing. The study revealed that by enforcing various laws and code of conduct, CST is regarded as anti-tourism and some government officials tolerated the vice, although they understand the effects of child sex tourism (CST) which is manifested as child sex exploitation by tourists (CSET) (world vision, 2004).

Problem Statement

Kenya's tourism started from the colonial era when settlers travelled to Kenya to partition the country for their own economic reasons and also for the coastal strip for relaxation by enjoying sand, sea, sun and sex. However, the coast has continued to attract more tourists (43%) than any other region in the country and performed commendably well in 2018 with annual bed capacity of 43.1% countrywide, however, domestic tourists, Europeans and Asians are the major sources of tourists to the Coast (Economic survey, 2018). Despite the growth of tourism sector, the coastal people still are among the poorest in the country with the poverty index of 61% (CBS,2015), with no employment opportunities for the community this has led to children dropping out of school to assist their parents to make a living, they engage in sex with tourists to assist them. Although, tourism contributes positively to the economy its impact is on local community whereby it transforms the social - economic set up of the local culture which includes sex exploitation of children by tourists, whereby the product is increasingly accepted by tourists (Kasati, 2003). According to Dzoro (2001), the study which was done at Kaloleni revealed that Coastal beaches affects children socially and they drop from schools to migrate to the Coastal towns. According to Amref (2006), girls aged between 12 and 14 years are lead to tourist hotels and villas whereby they are being exploited sexually by tourists with the promise of economic benefits and some kind. According to UNDP report (2018), it finds that the overwhelming majority of Kenyans, almost 80%, are either income poor or near the poverty line. In reference to the above, it is therefore imperative to explore the determinants that contributes to tourists to exploit children sexually in Kenya at Mombasa North Coast tourist circuit, since the previous studies done did not come up with adequate factors leading to CSET.

Objective of the study

The purpose of this research was to find the determinants of child sex exploitation (CSET) in Mombasa North Coast, Kenya (MNCK).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Child sex exploitation is rising in most developing countries which depends on tourism like the Caribbean, Thailand and Cambodia (UNICEF, 2017) offering this emerging product due to

competitiveness in tourism industry. Tourism and travel is whereby people move from one place to another for a particular period for leisure among others. In leisure places tourists meet the locals and engage in anti-social behaviours (Schwab, 2005). According to Tepelus (2004), sex tourists are adult male from developed countries who moves to developing countries where laws and regulations on child sex are not enhanced by law enforcers. American worldwide contributes 25% of sex tourism (Tepelus, 2004). The tourism sector in Kenya improved performance in 2018 by total earnings increasing by 31.3 per cent to 157.4 billion in 2018 (Economic survey, 2019).

Domestic tourists

Domestic tourists are Kenyan nationals and foreigners working or living in Kenya who visit tourist attraction destinations. According to Economic survey (2019), bed-night occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses by Kenyan residents occupied more than half of the total bed-nights in 2018. The hotel bed nights' capacity grew by 19.5 per cent to 26,500.6 thousand in 2018, showing the significance of domestic tourism (Economic survey, 2019).

Tourism products and attractions in Kenya

Kenya is recognized in tourist products namely; wildlife tourism and beach tourism and of late cultural tourism like the Maasai culture. The most visited areas are the Coast, wildlife parks and reserve (Economic survey, 2019). In this regard most of investors have undertaken to develop tourism and hospitality facilities at the Mombasa North Coast which has long term effect in the socio-economic impacts to the local communities especially the child. Kenya is divided into tourism circuits to be visited by tourists (Wanyama, 2006), namely Coastal circuit which consists of north coast and south coast with various tourist products in the parks and reserves and beaches. Other tourist's circuits include; Western Kenya, Northern Kenya; South Rift: North Rift and Central Kenya, in in all these circuits, according to Wanyama (2006), children under age are involved in sex tourism and most of them are heading to the Coast for the vice.

Global child sex exploitation

Child sex tourism is a global problem and it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of children and tourists involved in sex tourism (Raven, w.2009). The CSE is a global challenge to tourist stakeholders which has a big effect to the children. The most affected children are from dysfunctional families and previous victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse, children affected by migration, children with disabilities and children of sex workers (Eurochild, 2011). The USA military servicemen far from home are considered to have sexual services from the local population especially from Asian countries (Alexis, 2009). Thailand, Cambodia, India, Brazil and Mexico have been identified as the leading countries in child sex tourism (Rogers, 1989). In Thailand 90% are female while in Sri Lanka 90% are male, and in Philippines, young boys account for 60% of child prostitutes. In South East Asia women are subjected to become concubines and bonded according to the society. In North African countries it is argued that prostitution of children in Algeria, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia is due to temporary child marriages where offenders reportedly

offers high prices for virgins as the culture values chastity and/ or purity highly, same applies to some parts of the Kenyan society (Hall, 1991).

Kenya child sex exploitation

In Kenya the protection of children from sexual exploitation is found in the Children's Act 2001 and the sexual offence Act 2006, which criminalizes child prostitution. In a recent study by UNICEF, the Coastal towns of Malindi, Mombasa, Kilifi and Diani are reported to have 10,000 to 5,000 underage girls exploited by tourists and an estimated 30,000 girls aged from 2 to 4 are sexually exploited in beaches, hotels and private villas (UNICEF and GOK (2006). According to this study, the figures cited above have doubled due to poverty and immigration to towns. The UNICEF study ranks Italians, Germans, Swiss, Ugandans and Tanzanians as most involved in CSET, whereby 30% are residents and 70% are foreigners.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Mombasa North Coast tourism circuit from Nyali to Mtwapa in Mombasa and Kilifi Counties in Kenya (Appendix 1). The Coastal strip is a mixture of different ethnic communities: Mijikenda estimated to be 2.48 million (CBS, 2019) (the Wagiriana, Wadigo, Wachonyi, Wakauma, Wajibana, Waribe, Warabai, Waduruma And Wakambe) (Sindiga, 1996); Waswahili; Asians; Arabs; European residents and Kenyans from upcountry (Spear, 1978) who stays in urban areas. The other ethnic groups at the coast are Ormas, Pokomos, Bonis, Munyuyayas, Wailwanas, Malokotes, Sanyes, Watas, Bajunis and Taitas (Janmohamed, 1976)

Economical activities

The Coastal strip of Kenya, the national poverty index stands at 57.6% and the socio-economic indicators reveal that more than half of the population lives in absolute poverty for example, Kilifi and Malindi poverty level is more than 65%, furthermore, less than 13% of the population is in wage labour (Kilifi district development plan, 2002). The major economic activities at the coastal strip is tourism and its related activities with few formal employments at Bamburi and Vipingo industries and in the government circles. In such a case unemployment and poverty may lead children to engage in child sex tourism. Therefore, children have adopted the foreign lifestyle affecting and influencing their behaviours, although, elders have tried to keep their identity without success (Mwakisha, 1995).

Popular tourist areas at the coast

The coastal strip of Kenya is popular to tourists because of its proximity to various attractions which include: National parks and Game reserves, the Tsavo East and Tsavo West national parks, tropical forests in Africa "the Arabuko Sokoke, and the Shimba Hills game reserve; Marine parks include Watamu, Malindi, Mombasa and Kisite Mpunguti; Museums, fort Jesus Museum, Gede ruins, Shimoni slave caves and Vasco da Gama's pillar. This has increased the number of tourists

to the coastal strip and making children to become beach boys and girls and also tour guides. In such situation, children are involved in anti-social activities including CSET (Jacobson, 1995).

Research Design

Descriptive research design was applied for quantitative approach to determine associations between the variables used in the study (Chissim, 1996). The descriptive survey research was utilized to allow the researcher to undertake the insight of the phenomenon under study and also provides accurate descriptive analysis of the characteristics of a sample which can be used to make inferences about populations (Kerlinger, 1973). The target population of the children consisted of 271 for the study from 22 tourist hotels (KAHC, 2016). The area was selected due to its rapid growth in tourism and hospitality infrastructure put in place (Economic survey, 2018).

Purposive sampling method was used for the study. According to Maxwell (1996) purposive sampling is a strategy in which particular persons or events are selected intentionally in order to provide vital information that cannot be received from other choices. The method was used to recruit key informants for the interviews and where all possible samples have same probability of being selected, free of biasness. The approach was used since there was no list of the children of the study population (Fowler, 2013). In this case targeting children's who had the desired information about sex tourism and who were willing to share with the researcher.

The targeted population was all the 102,712 children (CBS 2004) who had the knowledge of CSET activities so that to establish their perception about CSE. A sample size of 271 was selected using convenient sampling to 115 male and 156 female children, since even using a 10% representation was high to select the sample. Majority of the children came to hotels to look for tourist's other places like beaches. 10% of employees in tourist hotels, 20 females and 15 males were selected using purposive sampling method to assist in identifying the children who comes to the hotels. According to KAHC (2018) Coastal region has 44 registered tourist's hotels, therefore, by using convenient sampling 22 hotels were selected for the study (Appendix II).

Descriptive analysis test was used which includes means, percentages and frequency distributions. Inferential analyses comprise of chi-square, exploratory factor analysis, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (kmo) and Bartlett's test of Sphericity and ANOVA test. However, quantitative data were entered and analysed using SPSS (version 21.0). Chi-square (χ^2) and ANOVA tests were performed at 95% confidence limit and the p-value of statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 0.05$), which is the accepted level of confidence. Data were organized into various headings like summarizing, consolidating, merging and harmonizing information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Educational Level for children

Out of the 271 children respondents, 54.2% (n=147) had secondary education. Those with primary education accounted for 17.3% (n=47) and A level holders of education accounted for 22.1% (n=60) while those with education none at all accounted for 6.3%. Specifically, 42.4% (n=115) children interviewed were male and 57.6% (n=156) were female (Figure 6.3). However, there was no significant difference in the levels of education in the gender ($\chi^2 = 3.546$; $df = 3$; $p = 0.019$) (Table. 1).

Table 1. Children’s background information and determining factors for CSET

Children’s background and sex exploitation		Gender				χ^2	df	p-value
		Male		Female				
		f	%	f	%			
Citizenship	Kenya	41	35.7	152	97.4	3.098	1	0.001
	Non-Kenyan	74	64.3	4	2.6			
	None	13	11.3	4	2.6			
Education Level	Primary	15	13.1	32	20.5	3.546	3	0.019
	Secondary	59	51.3	88	56.4			
	A level	28	24.3	32	20.5			
Age in years	1-5	2	1.7	5	3.2	7.164	3	0.017
	6 – 10	25	21.8	36	23.1			
	11 – 15	30	26.1	35	22.5			
	16 – 18	58	50.5	80	51.2			
Determinants that contribute to tourists’ exploit children sexually.	Poverty	58	50.5	70	44.9	7.342	4	0.012
	Illiteracy	17	14.8	23	14.7			
	Culture	6	5.2	11	7.0			
	Modern technology	8	7.0	15	9.6			
	Peer pressure	22	19.1	32	20.6			
Other, specify	4	3.4	5	3.2				

Factors Contributing to CSET

Majority of children respondents the factors that contribute to tourists exploiting children sexually are poverty (47.2%, n=128) followed by peer pressure, illiteracy, modern technology, culture and other factors who accounted for 19.9%(n=54) , 14.8%(n=40), 8.5%(n=23), 7.0%(n=19) and 3.3%(n=9), respectively (Figure 6.1).. Female gender contributed more to poverty factor (54.7%, n=70) than male gender which contribute only 45.3% (n=58) for poverty factor ($\chi^2 = 12.7$; $df = 5$; $p = 0.04$). Peer pressure for sexual exploitation accounted for 59.3% and 40.7% by female and male gender, respectively ($\chi^2 = 2.782$; $df = 1$; $p = 0.671$). Illiteracy factor accounted for 54.5% (n=23) for female gender and 42.5% (n=17) male gender ($\chi^2 = 6.125$; $df = 1$; $p = 0.02$). As for modern technology factor, constituted 65.2% (n=15) and 34.8% (n=8) of children respondents by female and male gender respectively ($\chi^2 = 5.981$; $df = 1$; $p = 0.28$). While, culture factor accounted for 64.7% (n=11) for female gender and 35.3% (n=6) for male gender ($\chi^2 = 11.562$; $df = 1$; $p = 0.672$). Five respondent (55.6%) by female and 44.4% (n=4) by male gender contributed other factors ($\chi^2 = 1.641$; $df = 1$; $p = 0.041$) (Table 1; Figure 1).

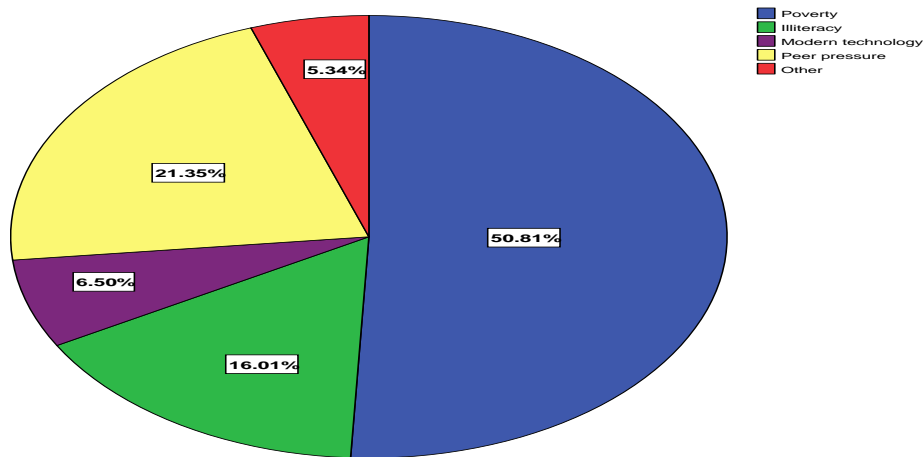


Figure 1: Factors contributing to CSET

Inferential Statistics

Correlation Analysis: The study conducted a correlation analysis to investigate the existence and nature of relationship on the factors that contribute to tourists exploiting children sexually and CSET (Table2)

Table 2. Summary of the findings

		CSET	Poverty	Illiteracy	Culture	Modern technology	Peer Pressure
CSET	Pearson correlation	1	.726**	.431**	.611**	.748**	.444**
	sig. (2-tailed)	-	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003
	n	271	271	271	271	271	271
Poverty	Pearson correlation	.726**	1	.321**	.352**	.324**	.324**
	sig. (2-tailed)	.000	-	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001
	n	271	271	271	271	271	271
Illiteracy	Pearson correlation	.431**	.321**	1	.343**	.223**	.223**
	sig. (2-tailed)	.001	0.003	-	0.004	0.003	0.001
	n	271	271	271	271	271	271
Culture	Pearson correlation	.611**	.352**	.343**	1	.312**	.312**
	sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.002	.004	-	0.015	0.001
	n	271	271	271	271	271	271
Modern Technology	Pearson correlation	.648**	.354**	.323**	.311**	1	.342**
	sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.001	.003	0.000	-	0.000
	n	271	271	271	271	271	271
Peer Pressure	Pearson correlation	.618**	.324**	.223**	.312**	.342**	1
	sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.001	.003	0.001	0.002	0.00
	n	271	271	271	271	271	271

Source: researchers' data (2018)

From the study findings shown in table 2 above there was a positive relationship between CSET and poverty as indicated by a Pearson correlation coefficient of .726**. This relationship was found to be statistically significant as the significant value was 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Moreover, a Pearson correlation coefficient of .431** and .611** indicate a strong and positive relationship between CSET, poverty and culture and modern technology respectively. This relationship was found to be statistically significant as the significant value was 0.001 which is less than 0.05. There

is a positive relationship between CSET, modern technology and peer pressure as indicated by a Pearson correlation coefficient of .648** and .618** respectively. This relationship were found to be statistically significant as the significant value was 0.000 which is less than 0.05.

Regression Analysis

To establish individual effect of independent on dependent variable the resercher conducted a regression analysis.

The results are summarized in tables 3, 4 and 5. Table 3 shows the coefficient of the constants and regression equation $Y = a + Bx_1 + Bx_2 + Bx_3 + Bx_4 + e$

Where

Y= Dependent variable (CSET).

A= Constant.

B= Coefficient/Change.

X=Independent variable(poverty, illiteracy, culture, modern technology, peer pressure)

E=Error

Table 3. The Coefficients of the constants and regression equation. Source: research data (2018)

Coefficients model	unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	t	sig.
	b	std. error	beta		
1 (constant)	.106	.117	-	-	.002
Poverty (x1)	.487	.087	.211	4.480	.001
Illiteracy (x2)	.591	.143	.196	4.116	.000
Culture (x3)	.395	.118	.211	3.001	.003
Modern technology	.423	.099	.261	4.222	.004
Peer pressure					

From table 3, the study established the following regression equation.

$$y = 0.106 + 0.487x_1 + 0.591x_2 + 0.395x_3 + 0.423x_4 + 0.37290 + e$$

Holding other factors constant then CSET would be 0.106. A unit change in poverty results to a 0.487unit increase in CSET, holding other factors constant. A unit change in illiteracy leads to a 0.591 change in CSET, a unit increase in culture results in a 0.395-unit increase in CSET. a unit increase in modern technology results to a 0.487-unit increase in CSET, holding other factors constant. a unit increase in peer pressure results to a 0.487-unit change in CSET, holding other factors constant table 3 also indicates that the all the predictors are statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$

since p values are less than 0.05(poverty (p=0.00), illiteracy (p=0.00), culture (p=0.003) modern technology (p=0.003). peer pressure (p=0.003).

Model Summary

The Researcher further tested the model to determine whether the independent variables can be used to predict the dependent variables. Model summary table 4.3 indicates an r2 of 0.669. This implies that 66.9% of the variations in the dependent variable y are explained by the variations in the independent variables x1, x2, x3 and x4. This means that they can be used to predict CSET, and therefore a multiple regression model is an efficient predictor.

Table 4. Model summary

Model	R	r square	adjusted r square	std. error of the estimate
1	.818a	.669	.652	.37290

a. predictors: (constant) CSET, poverty, illiteracy, culture, modern technology, peer pressure

Source: research data (2018)

ANOVA

The study further tested the significance of the model by use of analysis of variance (ANOVA) technique. The findings are tabulated in table below. From the ANOVA statistics, the review set up the relapse demonstrate had a significance level of 0.2% which means that the data was sufficient and the results are reliable in making a conclusion on the population parameters as the estimation of significance level (p-value) was fewer than 5%.

The ANOVA table 5 reports an f test value of 78.333 which is significant at p value $0.002 < 0.05$. This is an indication that poverty, illiteracy, culture, modern technology and peer pressure have a significant effect on CSET. The significance value was less than 0.05 indicating that the model was significant.

Table 5. ANOVA

ANOVA						
Model		sum of squares	df	mean square	f	sig.
1	Regression	18.861	6	3.14352	58.213	.002b
	Residual	14.31	265	.054		
	Total	12.0952	271			

a. dependent variable: CSET

b. predictors: (constant), poverty, illiteracy, culture, modern technology, peer pressure

Source: research data (2018).

DISCUSSION

Factors contributing to children's involvement in CSET

It became necessary to identify the factors that influence child sex exploitation by tourists in Mombasa North Coast tourism circuit. The children were therefore asked to state the factors that they considered as contributors to child sex tourism. In this regard interaction with tourists was considered contributors to CSET activities alongside other factors that were mentioned by the children as discussed below. The findings revealed that poverty is the main factor of CSET. Accordingly, literature reviewed revealed that the poverty index estimates that the proportion of people living in poverty in Mombasa North Coast has increased rapidly resulting to worsening of some key social indicators including child sexual exploitation. It was argued that the community members consider the school environment as the place where the children learn about CSET activities from their pressure as second contributor to CSET.

Illiteracy was also mentioned as a factor that contributes to CSET. A majority of the respondents had achieved primary level of education and above, this seems to suggest that the children of Mombasa North Coast do not have illiteracy problem, or that the type of illiteracy mentioned as a factor in CSET is not a matter of attaining basic education in primary and post primary levels of education. another possibility is that since only 15% of the interviewed acknowledged being direct participants in CSET, probably most of CSET victims are uneducated. However, Deb (2006), is of the opinion that considering illiteracy as a cause of child sex abuse is a myth but he argues that all children from all backgrounds are equally vulnerable to child sex exploiters. His opinion can however be contested by arguing that parental illiteracy plays a great role in a child's predicaments. Herath and Sharma (2007) contend that most children who have been reported to experience child abuse and exploitation are found to experience acute poverty, low literacy among parents, inadequate education facilities, and non-enforcement of child protection and criminal laws. This shows that the initial cause of child sex exploitation is parental illiteracy rather than the child's literacy levels. this can be supported by the fact that the interaction between the children and the tourists becomes more likely for children with upper primary and secondary levels of education, that is, between tourists and children who have some basic level of education rather than children who have not gone to school or are in lower primary.

Another important factor that contributes to CSET is modern technology. When one of the children who acknowledged being active in CSET was asked to provide the research enumerators with her contacts, she instead gave them her names and requested them to find her details in 'Facebook'. Discussions with children revealed that modern smart phones with internet are avenues by which the tourists get in touch with the children. Most children with phones will communicate with the tourists via mobile phone chat features such as to go and safari chats in addition to the normal sms (small message send) chat services. Thus, the contribution of modern technology to activities such

as CSET cannot be over emphasized. A few children also mentioned culture as a factors contributing to CSET.

In summary, the study revealed the fundamental factor influencing CSET is poverty followed by illiteracy and peer pressure. The government officials also not enforcing the laws in place due to corruptions and no political goodwill to eradicate the CSET in Mombasa North Coast. The consequences of CSET include school drop outs, unwanted pregnancies, diseases like HIV&AIDS and child drug abuse among others. This continued trend makes the region lag behind in terms of development and increase in poverty level among the local community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussions, the following has been concluded; first, the local community at Mombasa North Coast often tolerates inappropriate or even illegal tourist behaviour because of the ‘hand-outs’ they receive from tourists. Children involved in CSET are victims of circumstances including poverty which stakeholders take advantage to promote CSET. since there are many children at Mombasa North Coast who are in vulnerable to CSET there are readily available for cheap sexual activities and also they can be used to an illegal activity like drug abuse among others. In such circumstances tourists have no respect to the cultural and traditional values of the local community. On the other hand, since tourists are positioned to spend relatively large amount of money, their motives are rather based on acquaintance and leisure. Finally, the government officials fail to enforce laws to prohibit the CSET at Mombasa North Coast as required by the law. However, to formulate the child sex policy strategy the government should invite professional body in tourism to inject professionalism in tourism like Tourism Professional Association (TPA).

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to eradicate CSET at Mombasa North Coast, there is need to adopt deterrent measures apart from curative measures and may be adopted at different levels. The government should have a tourism policy on sustainable tourism to local community focusing on children which is tourism sustainability and intendeds to involve and improve the living standard of the children by generating and retaining revenue in the local community through employment. There should be skills training and entrepreneurship activities within the community to the children by assisting them to go back to learning schools/institutions and have programs to retain them for future life. For further research, there is need to conduct research in the relationship between child drug abuse and child sex exploitation; entrepreneurship opportunities for children at Mombasa North Coast; and, development of tourist education/learning programmes for the children at Mombasa North Coast.

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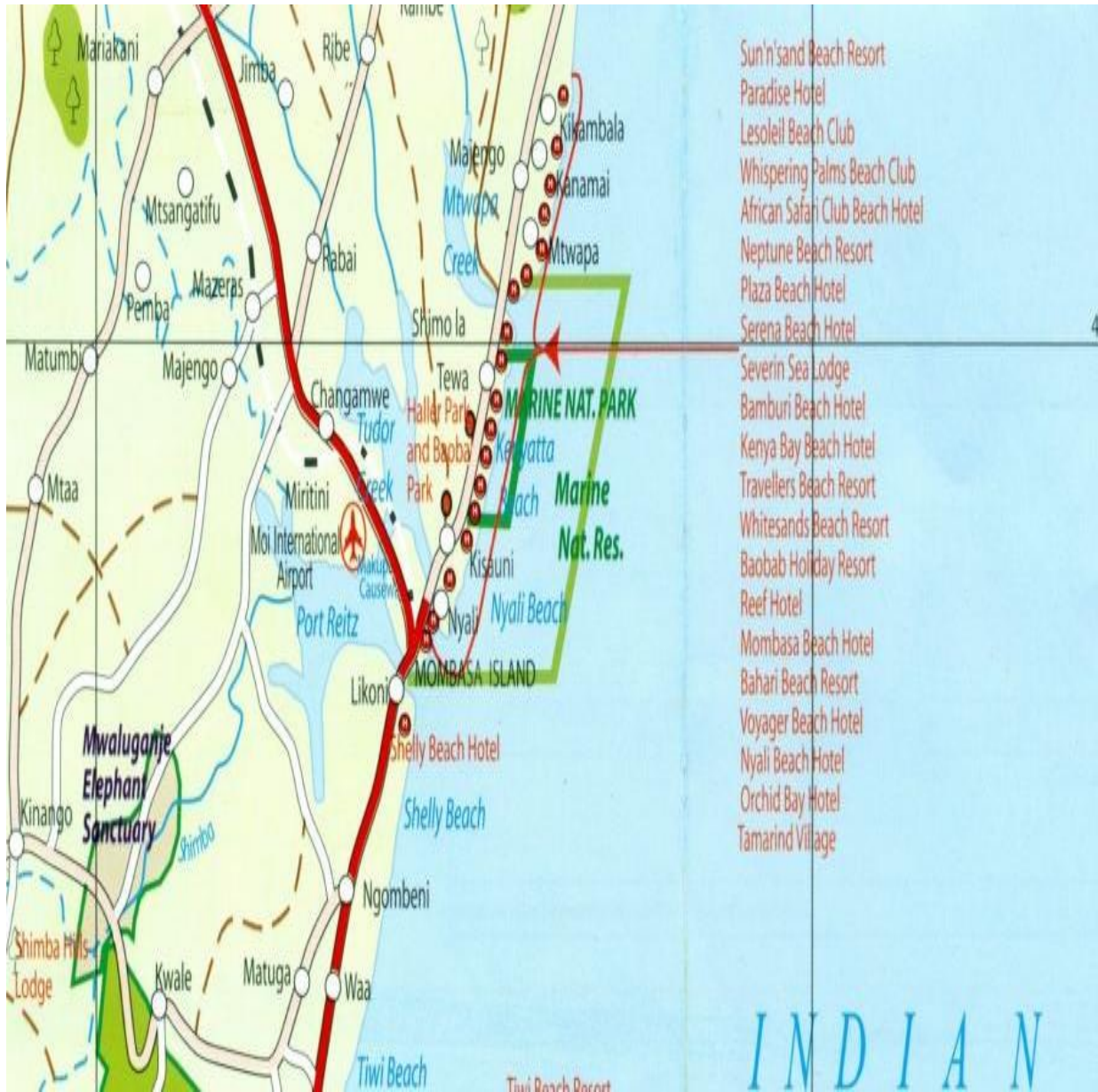
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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Tourist map of Kenya: Mombasa North Coast, Kenya



Source: Tourist map of Kenya

Appendix II: Mombasa North Coast, Kenya: Tourist Hotels

	Tourist Hotels	Employees
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Serial number		Male	Female	Total
1	White Sands Beach Resort	8	11	19
2	Sai Rock Beach Resort	2	4	6
3	Milele Beach Hotel	3	4	7
4	Dolphin Beach Hotel	3	6	9
5	Flamingo Beach Hotel	5	12	17
6	Mombasa Continental Hotel	6	10	16
7	Paradise Beach Hotel	3	5	8
8	Coral Beach Hotel	3	5	8
9	Palm Beach Hotel	3	6	9
10	Nyali Beach Resort	8	14	22
11	Voyager Beach Hotel	7	11	18
12	Salama Beach Resort	5	7	12
13	Le Solei Beach Club	2	4	6
14	Mombasa Paradise	5	13	18
15	Sun N Sand Resort	6	10	16
16	Travellers' Beach Club	15	36	51
17	Bamburi Beach Hotel	8	19	27
18	Kahama Hotel	5	10	15
19	Severin Sea Lodge	8	13	21
20	Neptune Beach Hotel	5	11	16
21	Bahari Beach Hotel	3	6	9
22	Mombasa Beach Hotel	2	4	6
Totals		115	221	336

Source: KAHC 2018

Appendix III: Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970)

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)