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Chapter 1 : Stigma: How We Treat Outsiders - Gerhard Falk - Google Books

In an effort "to put an end to the exploitation of people for the purposes of prostitution: human trafficking," the Netherlands introduced legislation in , which legalized prostitution. For the last 13 years, the world has watched this important experiment to reduce stigma and violence.

These populationsâ€”comprising men who have sex with men MSM , transgender people, people who inject drugs, and commercial sex workersâ€”are most likely to be exposed to HIV or to transmit it. Reliable figures on a nationwide scale are not available. HIV prevalence was 31 percent among Dar es Salaam female sex workers compared to 10 percent among women in the general population, according to a NACP study; [12] A staggering 70 percent of female sex workers in Mbeya were HIV positive, according to a study; [13] HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men in Dar es Salaam is as high as 40 percent, according to preliminary results from a recent study; [14] An estimated 35 percent of people who inject drugs in Dar es Salaam have HIV. According to government estimates, The criminalization of people who are at higher risk of infection, such as men who have sex with men, sex workers, transgender people and people who use drugs, drives them underground and away from HIV services. This increases their vulnerability to HIV, as well as to stigma, discrimination, marginalization and violence. Discriminatory laws, and both unhelpful policies and regulatory frameworks, have had a negative bearing on some of the key sub populations limiting their access to services. Engaging in sex work is illegal in both mainland Tanzania and in Zanzibar, and sex workers are frequently arrested in both places. A former health official in Arusha, in northern Tanzania, confirmed that the criminalization of same-sex conduct made it more difficult to reach MSM in public health campaigns: The representative of an Arusha-based organization that conducts sensitizations on HIV and safer sex told Human Rights Watch and WASO that she had thought about trying to reach out to men who have sex with men, but had been afraid to do so, thinking that it was illegal to conduct workshops for MSM and that she would run into problems with the government. The police are a problem. They need to know you, to build trust. They may think we want to chase them from this town. Joyce Nyoni, a lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam who is carrying out research among men who have sex with men, told Human Rights Watch that criminalization complicates academic research on key populations: It would be easier to find a platform to do so if it were legal. People are afraid to come to us. Just for doing the research I had an office outside the university. We had to do things in a low-key way, not have groups comeâ€” The main challenge is, how do we reach them? They [the government] can track people. It could be harder to do this programing now. It would be against the framework that is in place. Some believe the anus is hot and can kill the virus; some believe they can flush it out afterwards. There is nothing specific for MSM in terms of public awareness campaigns. I had sexual relations with a guy the other day. He wanted me to have sex with him, so I did it. I did not use a condom. I did not know you could get AIDS from anal sex. These organizations cannot operate with complete openness, as they are afraid of being shut down by the government, but they have established working relationships with government health institutions such as TACAIDS and the Zanzibar AIDS Commission. There are no harm reduction programs for people who use drugs outside of Dar es Salaam. There is currently no organization of any kind working with sex workers in Arusha, a tourist hub, despite the sizable sex worker population there. As noted above, some mainstream human rights organizations hesitate to reach out to key populations out of fear that programming for these marginalized groups may be illegal. The criminalization of key populations poses a challenge to human rights defenders. For the small but burgeoning community of self-identified human rights defenders in Tanzania, a lack of clarity regarding the legality of work with LGBTI people and sex workersâ€”combined with intolerant attitudes on the part of some human rights defendersâ€”poses a barrier to collaboration between LGBTI and sex worker activists and mainstream human rights groups. One human rights activist told Human Rights Watch that if the government were to demonstrate greater tolerance toward LGBTI people and sex workers, his network would feel safer in reaching out to

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marginalized groups and collaborating with them on addressing basic human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, torture, and denial of access to health care and justice. Nyerere established Kiswahili as the national language to promote national identity and prevent ethnic conflict. The model of national unity and non-discrimination has, in many regards, been effective. Tanzania is the only East African country that has not suffered vicious cycles of ethnic and political violence. For a country with large Christian and Muslim populations, religiously motivated violence is rare, although recent attacks on churches have raised concerns. Due to either their immutable characteristics or their general social status, there have always been outsiders in Tanzania. Law enforcement authorities probably need to learn how to deal with this [new] kind of expression. When we started to talk about human rights, for many in Tanzania, it was a strange thing. This section provides an overview of the particular ways in which the law, discriminatory application of the law, and social stigma combine to reinforce the marginalization of each group. The three stories highlighted in text boxes demonstrate how members of marginalized groups are victims of multiple, compounded violations. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex LGBTI People Tanzania has one of the most stringent anti-homosexuality laws in the world, with penalties in the mainland of 30 years to life in prison for consensual sex between men. The status of LGBTI people in Tanzania was rarely discussed openly until the last decade, and the initiation of public discussion on the subject has met with backlash. In , about Tanzanians protested a planned visit to Dar es Salaam by a gay tour group from the United States. The visit was subsequently canceled. I was getting into a dala dala [public minibus] and the conductor started to beat me. Then everyone started beating me. Participants told Human Rights Watch that at least six MSM lost their jobs or were forced to change their residence after the festival, some because they had been seen on television, others simply because the debate provoked by the Gender Festival led to a witch hunt in which suspected gays were publicly accused by family members, neighbors, and employers. While donor countries linking human rights to aid is not a new concept, the specific mention of human rights for LGBTI people produced a backlash. Our moral values and culture will always prevail even if we remained poor. What I do is my personal life. Of the three transgender Tanzanians Human Rights Watch and WASO were able to identify and interview in the course of this research, two had experienced human rights abuses at the hands of the police, documented in Section III. However, the many documented cases of discriminatory treatment on the basis of sexual orientation in the Tanzanian health care system suggest intersex people may experience discrimination as well. No research has been published on HIV among transgender or intersex people in Tanzania. In other countries, stigma against transgender and intersex people has been found to significantly impede prevention and treatment efforts. In December [], I was in a place where I look for clients. I met a client, but [it turned out] it was not a normal person, it was a police officer. We went to a guest house. Suddenly the guy had a tape recorder and a video camera. We are going to a bar. They were five police. They had SMG [submachine] guns. The police put out a lot of drinks. I called five friends. All of them came. Some of them were in skirts, some were wearing make-up. Police came and put them in the Defender [police vehicle]. Our country does not allow homosexuals. They beat us with our belts. The police undressed us and started to beat us with sticks. They beat us everywhere on the body. They took us to the lock-up at Central Police Station. The other detainees gave us problems. On the fourth day, those guys decided to rape us. We refused, but they were bigger and older than us and used force. There were about 50 other detainees, and five of them were raping us. Three of them raped me personally. I got a lot of pain. The following day, the five men were taken to Sitakishari Police Station. A female police officer interrogated them, and seemed sympathetic when they said they had been raped: After bribing the police, we were releasedâ€¦. It took a long time for my mom to pay that money back. While they are occasionally prosecuted and serve prison sentences, sex workers are often simply beaten or raped by police and then return to the streets, as documented in Section III. By driving sex work underground, criminalization is also counterproductive to community mobilization efforts to strengthen sex workers rights and promote autonomy. Sex workers who suffer violence, at the hands of both police and civilians, rarely report the crimes against them. If they go to the police, the police just become their customers

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for that night. As a sex worker in a small mining village put it: This happened to me here in Itumbi. I decided to have sex without a condom because I was afraid. All the men here carry knives. Girls engaged in sex work, or otherwise sexually exploited, are significantly more likely to experience sexual, physical, and emotional violence, according to a national study on violence against children in Tanzania. The use of children in sex work is punishable by a prison term of up to 20 years under Tanzanian law. According to the US State Department, no one was prosecuted in Tanzania in for sexual exploitation of children. When Human Rights Watch interviewed her in Mbeya, she was 14 and had a one-year-old child. She was expelled from school in Form 3 after becoming pregnant. Rosemary is a child under international and Tanzanian law, but to the Tanzanian police, she is also a criminal. She is also easy prey for sexual predators within the police force.

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Chapter 2 : Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation | calendrierdelascience.com

Women in many parts of the world are especially likely to be stuck at a low level of mechanical functioning, whether as agricultural laborers, factory workers or prostitutes.

Copyright notice See other articles in PMC that cite the published article. Human trafficking, also referred to as trafficking in persons, is a crime typically hidden within communities and societies. According to the U. Human trafficking can include a wide variety of forced labor, including commercial sex work prostitution, exotic dancing, and pornography , personal service domestic or sexual servitude , forced labor in sweatshops, manual labor at agricultural or construction sites, forced employment in nail salons, and various jobs within the hotel and food service industries. The underreporting of sex trafficking among this population makes it difficult to understand the specific nature of the crimes and the total number of people affected. Taking this into consideration, this article summarizes some of the limited data available regarding the challenges and issues affecting LGBT victims of sex trafficking. While a majority of victims of human trafficking are domestically trafficked, i. LGBT individuals are effectively prevented from accessing the outside world. Due to the hidden nature of same-sex prostitution and the stigma associated with being LGBT, LGBT sex trafficking is even less likely than trafficking in heterosexuals to be reported to local authorities. In addition, immigration status and the anti-immigration rhetoric in the local jurisdiction add to public health and legal concerns of victims. As a result, LGBT individuals fall into political and social traps that require focused attention from legal and health professionals. Many companies may be unwittingly enabling human trafficking and related forms of exploitation. The trafficking of gay men is a serious issue with its own particular set of difficulties. Because sexual violence against males is considered taboo in most societies, many male victims are constrained by societal barriers from reporting their ordeals. Environmental factors contribute to the lack of reporting, including the absence of services available for men. LGBT victims face unique and distinct health challenges. These challenges include physical trauma from torture and daily mental abuse, which results in profound depression and anxiety; substance abuse problems; physical and domestic violence; and exposure to tuberculosis and communicable diseases, including HIV. This link has important consequences for individuals and overall public health policies. Forced into commercial sex work, LGBT individuals who are trafficked are at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, which increases the risk for contracting HIV. Sex trafficking victims are also often subject to violent or dangerous sex practices that allow the virus to more easily enter the body. Sex trafficking has additionally been associated with contributing to new strains of the virus that are resistant to treatment. More research, health promotion, and awareness are needed to address the wide range of health disparities affecting LGBT victims of sex trafficking. As prostitution is illegal in most countries, adolescents may initially be labeled as criminals. However, since sex trafficking and prostitution involve the sale of sex and sexual acts, adolescents are actually, according to the legal criteria, the victims of criminal activity, i. Specifically, adolescents who are forced into commercial sex acts through the use of coercion, fraud, or threats are considered victims of sex trafficking regardless of their age, and any person younger than age 18 involved in any form of commercial sexual exploitation e. The legal criteria or definitions, which provide additional legal protection to victims, are provided under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, which was adopted by the U. Congress in and reauthorized and revised in , , and Crimes committed against child trafficking victims e. Minors are targeted more frequently because they are easy to manipulate and unable to protect themselves. LGBT minors who are homeless are at the highest risk for sex trafficking and sexual exploitation. National Coalition for the Homeless www. This is a much higher rate than the Lack of reporting limits the ability to protect LGBT youth. A Call for Action A call for action is needed in the legal and public health fields in order to effect change. In particular, there is a need to address the issues described above in all communities that are vulnerable and targeted for sex traffickingâ€”including LGBT communities. Legal professionals and public health providers need to educate victims and the broader public

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about the resources and referrals available for LGBT victims of sex trafficking. These resources and referrals can serve as empowerment mechanisms for victims of sex trafficking. In particular, in the United States, there are several potential immigration protections and remedies available for victims of crimes and trafficking, including T and U visas and asylum claims. The T visa is for persons who have suffered severe forms of human trafficking, who have assisted in the investigation or prosecution of traffickers, and who would suffer extreme hardship upon being forced to leave the United States. The U visa protects material witnesses to a wide range of local, federal, or state crimes, including trafficking and other sexual crimes. Asylum claims based on LGBT status may be successful if they are based on a well-founded fear of persecution in the country of origin. The significance of the U visa among those who are victims of domestic violence and crime in the United States merits particular attention. LGBT sex trafficking is commonly overlooked and rarely reported by local and national governments. Nation states should abide by and promote the current global legal protections for victims of sex trafficking: In addition, local law enforcement agencies should implement a variety of policies to encourage the reporting of sex trafficking of LGBT individuals, emphasize the criminal nature of these offenses, and address the code of silence and stigma associated with the crimes. Public health policy and legal strategies must be implemented in order to reach those nations that still criminalize homosexuality or same-sex behaviors. Examples of such nations include Jamaica and many African countries, where there might be less reporting and less criminalization of LGBT sex trafficking. The criminalization of homosexuality coupled with the state-sanctioned stigma and the harassment of vulnerable elements of the population, has not been effective in addressing critical issues. For instance, Jamaica has the second highest rate of HIV infection in the Caribbean, with a high HIV prevalence rate among men who have sex with men; the infection rate now stands at 38 percent. Rates of infection in Jamaica are also high among sex workers and transgender people, although little is known about the latter population. In general, an inclusive agenda to promote awareness, criminalization of traffickers, and service provision for sex trafficking victims will channel resources toward hidden networks of sexual exploitation. Global legal and health agencies could lead initiatives to increase the awareness and promotion of health services and targeted resources that address the growing health needs of LGBT victims of sex trafficking.

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Chapter 3 : Legalized prostitution has not reduced stigma or exploitation - Woman News Network (WNN)

Contempt and hate is so clearly central to the whole operation. You can't "destigmatize" prostitution because that stigma is necessary for men who want to buy sex without having to consider.

There are six sources cited in this paper. Sociological Theories and the Deviance of Prostitution This 5 page paper provides an overview of the issue of deviance and prostitution. Prostitution, or the exchange of sexual acts for money, can be considered a form of deviant behavior because it is a criminal act that is also defined by a level of social rejection and marginalization. This paper outlines this supposition. Bibliography lists 6 sources. Adolescent Case Study This six page paper provides an overview of a case study of an adolescent who was sexually abused as a child. This paper outlines the basic factors that occur as a result of child sexual abuse and the risk factors for other negative life indicators, including substance abuse. There are seven sources listed. Historically, the connection between borderline personality disorder and general abuse has been duly noted, however, the specific component of sexual abuse has been discovered more and more frequently in contemporary research findings that indicate how sexual abuse may serve to modify or sensitize the stress system in a detrimental manner. Bibliography lists 10 sources. Description and Impact A 10 page overview of the societal problem of child abuse. Defines child abuse as either an act of commission or omission which can take the form of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect. Delineates the role of the community health nurse in combating such abuse. Bibliography lists 5 sources. Sexual Abuse and the Disabled People with disabilities may be easy targets for sexual abuse. There is surprisingly little known about the prevalence of abuse among children and adults with disabilities. Unfortunately, the abuse may exacerbate the disability. It is believed that intellectual attainment, learning, and memory, as well as emotional and psychological well being may be adversely affected by sexual abuse, as may personality development and the ability to form and sustain adult relationships. This 5 page paper addresses current literature specific to prevention, disclosure and treatment for disabled victims of sexual abuse. The four types of child abuse: In the past decade, it has been found that over 3 million suspected cases are reported each year. Perpetrators of the abuse are parents, caregivers, babysitters, relatives, and foster parents among others. While the rates of male and female children are around the same, female children suffer four times the rate of sexual abuse than males. Each year new prevention and treatment programs are developed on national and state levels in order to lessen the incidence of child abuse through support programs and education. Statistics regarding child sexual abuse and rape are also included as are discussions of these two specific crimes. Bibliography lists 4 sources.

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Chapter 4 : Prostitution - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Etymology and terminology Prostitute c. Some sources cite the verb as a composition of "pro" meaning "up front" or "forward" and "stituere", defined as "to offer up for sale". A literal translation therefore is: Most sex worker activists groups reject the word prostitute and since the late s have used the term sex worker instead. However, sex worker can also mean anyone who works within the sex industry or whose work is of a sexual nature and is not limited solely to prostitutes. Common alternatives for prostitute include escort and whore; however, not all professional escorts are prostitutes. Use of the word whore is widely considered pejorative , especially in its modern slang form of ho. Those seeking to remove the social stigma associated with prostitution often promote terminology such as sex worker , commercial sex worker CSW or sex trade worker. Another commonly used word for a prostitute is hooker. Correctly or not, use of the word prostitute without specifying a sex may commonly be assumed to be female; compound terms such as male prostitution or male escort are therefore often used to identify males. Those offering services to female customers are commonly known as gigolos; those offering services to male customers are hustlers or rent boys. Procuring prostitution Organizers of prostitution may be known as pimps if male and madams or Mama-san if female. More formally, one who is said to practice procuring is a procurer, or procuress. Clients "Mongering" redirects here. For those who monger, see Monger disambiguation. Clients of prostitutes, most often men by prevalence , are sometimes known as johns or tricks in North America and punters in the British Isles. These slang terms are used among both prostitutes and law enforcement for persons who solicit prostitutes. In some places, men who drive around red-light districts for the purpose of soliciting prostitutes are also known as kerb crawlers. Female clients of prostitutes are sometimes referred to as janes or sugar mamas. The prostitution metaphor, "traditionally used to signify political inconstancy, unreliability, fickleness, a lack of firm values and integrity, and venality, has long been a staple of Russian political rhetoric. For the sake of the longed alliance with imperialist democracies [Stalin] has brought the Comintern to the last stages of political prostitution. In , a Russian caricature depicted the Baltic states as three "ladies of the night", "vying for the attentions of Uncle Sam, since the Russian client has run out of money". Trump was "prostituting himself to feed his ego and gain power" when he ran for President of the United States. History of prostitution Ancient Near East Customer and a prostitute illustrated on an ancient Greek wine cup ; an act of prostitution is indicated by the coin purse above the figures In the Ancient Near East along the Tigris&E"Uphrates river system there were many shrines and temples or "houses of heaven" dedicated to various deities documented by the Ancient Greek historian Herodotus in The Histories [28] where sacred prostitution was a common practice. In the Code of Hammurabi , provisions were found that addressed inheritance rights of women, including female prostitutes. They were required to wear distinctive dresses and had to pay taxes. Some similarities have been found between the Greek hetaera , the Japanese oiran , and also the Indian tawaif. Some prostitutes in ancient Greece, such as Lais were as famous for their company as their beauty, and some of these women charged extraordinary sums for their services. Ancient Rome Fresco from the Pompeii brothel Prostitution in ancient Rome was legal, public, and widespread. A registered prostitute was called a meretrix while the unregistered one fell under the broad category prostibulae. There were some commonalities with the Greek system, but as the Empire grew, prostitutes were often foreign slaves , captured, purchased, or raised for that purpose, sometimes by large-scale "prostitute farmers" who took abandoned children. Indeed, abandoned children were almost always raised as prostitutes. Buyers were allowed to inspect naked men and women for sale in private and there was no stigma attached to the purchase of males by a male aristocrat. Sunnis regard prostitution as sinful and forbidden. French prostitutes being taken to the police station. In the early 17th century, there was widespread male and

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female prostitution throughout the cities of Kyoto , Edo , and Osaka , Japan. Oiran were courtesans in Japan during the Edo period. To entertain their clients, oiran practiced the arts of dance, music, poetry, and calligraphy as well as sexual services, and an educated wit was considered essential for sophisticated conversation. Many became celebrities of their times outside the pleasure districts. Their art and fashions often set trends among wealthy women. The last recorded oiran was in 1889. Although illegal in modern Japan, the definition of prostitution does not extend to a "private agreement" reached between a woman and a man in a brothel. They were originally known as toruko-buro, meaning Turkish bath. A tawaif was a courtesan who catered to the nobility of South Asia, particularly during the era of the Mughal Empire. These courtesans danced, sang, recited poetry and entertained their suitors at mehfil. Like the geisha tradition in Japan, their main purpose was to professionally entertain their guests, and while sex was often incidental, it was not assured contractually. High-class or the most popular tawaifs could often pick and choose between the best of their suitors. They contributed to music, dance, theatre, film, and the Urdu literary tradition. Courtesan Throughout the Middle Ages the definition of a prostitute has been ambiguous, with various secular and canonical organizations defining prostitution in constantly evolving terms. Even though medieval secular authorities created legislation to deal with the phenomenon of prostitution, they rarely attempted to define what a prostitute was because it was deemed unnecessary "to specify exactly who fell into that [specific] category" of a prostitute. Women usually alternated their career of prostitution with "petty retailing, and victualing," or only occasionally turning to prostitution in times of great financial need. With the establishment of prostitution men were less likely to collectively rape honest women of marriageable and re-marriageable age. In urban societies there was an erroneous view that prostitution was flourishing more in rural regions rather than in cities, however it has been proven that prostitution was more rampant in cities and large towns. Cities tended to draw more prostitutes due to the sheer size of the population and the institutionalization of prostitution in urban areas which made it more rampant in metropolitan regions. Furthermore, brothels theoretically banned the patronage of married men and clergy also, but it was sporadically enforced and there is evidence of clergymen present in brawls that were documented in brothels. Brothels also settled the "obsessive fear of the sharing of women" and solved the issue of "collective security. For example, the law that "forbid brothel keepers [from] beat[ing] them. An outbreak of syphilis in Naples which later swept across Europe, and which may have originated from the Columbian Exchange , [56] and the prevalence of other sexually transmitted diseases from the earlier 16th century may have been causes of this change in attitude. By the early 16th century the association between prostitutes, plague, and contagion emerged, causing brothels and prostitution to be outlawed by secular authority. Ancient codes regulated in this case the crime of a prostitute that dissimulated her profession. In some cultures, prostitutes were the sole women allowed to sing in public or act in theatrical performances. They also worked as sex workers. This legislation applied not only to the United Kingdom and France, but also to their overseas colonies. France, instead of trying to outlaw prostitution began to view prostitution as an evil necessary for society to function. France chose to regulate prostitution, introducing a Morals Brigade onto the streets of Paris. A major work, *Prostitution, Considered in Its Moral, Social, and Sanitary Aspects* , was published by William Acton in 1857, which estimated that the County of London had 80,000 prostitutes and that 1 house in 60 was serving as a brothel. During this period, prostitution was also very prominent in the Barbary Coast, San Francisco as the population was mainly men, due to the influx from the Gold Rush. Communist governments often attempted to repress the practice immediately after obtaining power, although it always persisted. In contemporary Communist countries, it remains illegal but is nonetheless common. On the other hand, prostitution generated much national revenue in South Korea, hence the military government encouraged prostitution for the U. While this law did not criminalise the act of prostitution in the United Kingdom itself, it prohibited such activities as running a brothel. Soliciting was made illegal by the Street Offences Act 1959. Beginning in the late 1970s, many states in the US increased the penalties for prostitution in cases where the prostitute is knowingly HIV-positive. Penalties for felony prostitution vary, with maximum sentences of typically 10 to 15 years in prison. Sex

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tourism emerged in the late 20th century as a controversial aspect of Western tourism and globalization. The BBC wrote in that devadasis are "sanctified prostitutes". Prostitutes who usually have foreign clients, such as business travelers, depend on good foreign economic conditions. Attitudes Roughly speaking, the possible attitudes are: Sex industry premises should not be subject to any special regulation or laws", the current situation in New Zealand; the laws against operating a brothel, pimping and street prostitution are struck down, but prostitution is hardly regulated at all. Proponents of this view often cite instances of government regulation under legalization that they consider intrusive, demeaning, or violent, but feel that criminalization adversely affects sex workers. The degree of regulation varies very much; for example, in the Netherlands, prostitutes are not required to undergo mandatory health checks see Prostitution in the Netherlands , while in Nevada , the regulations are very strict see Prostitution in Nevada "Prostitution should not be tolerated": For instance, the legal stance of punishing pimping while keeping sex work legal but "underground" and risky is often denounced as hypocritical; opponents suggest either going the full abolition route and criminalize clients or making sex work a regulated business. Prostitution Information Centre, in Amsterdam Many countries have sex worker advocacy groups which lobby against criminalization and discrimination of prostitutes. These groups generally oppose Nevada-style regulation and oversight, stating that prostitution should be treated like other professions. Prostitution is a significant issue in feminist thought and activism. Many feminists are opposed to prostitution, which they see as a form of exploitation of women and male dominance over women, and as a practice which is the result of the existing patriarchal societal order. These feminists argue that prostitution has a very negative effect, both on the prostitutes themselves and on society as a whole, as it reinforces stereotypical views about women, who are seen as sex objects which can be used and abused by men. Other feminists hold that prostitution can be a valid choice for the women who choose to engage in it; in this view, prostitution must be differentiated from forced prostitution , and feminists should support sex worker activism against abuses by both the sex industry and the legal system.

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Chapter 5 : Competing Discourses about Youth Sexual Exploitation in Canadian News Media

Whore stigma exists everywhere under all prostitution laws. But Sweden's law can be said to have given whore stigma a new rationality for social workers and judges, the stamp of government.

See other articles in PMC that cite the published article. Abstract Media holds the power to create, maintain, or break down stigmatizing attitudes, which affect policies, funding, and services. To understand how Canadian news media depicts the commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth, we examined Canadian newspaper articles from 1990-2010 using a mixed methods critical discourse analysis approach, comparing representations to existing research about sexually exploited youth. Despite research evidence that equal rates of boys and girls experience exploitation, Canadian news media depicted exploited youth predominantly as heterosexual girls, and described them alternately as victims or workers in a trade, often both in the same story. Few news stories over the past two decades portrayed the diversity of victims, perpetrators, and venues of exploitation reported in research. Health care providers and researchers can be advocates for accuracy in media coverage about sexual exploitation; news reporters and editors should focus on exploiters more than victims, draw on existing research evidence to avoid perpetuating stereotypes, and use accurate terms, such as commercial sexual exploitation, rather than terms related to business or trade. Canada ratified the UN convention in 1991, which has led to an entire generation having grown up under these policies and recommendations UNICEF, Article 2 of the Second Optional Protocol provides definitions for the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. Section 1 of the Criminal Code of Canada defines sexual exploitation as the betrayal of trust between an adult and a youth up to age 18 through invitation of direct or indirect sexual touching Department of Justice Canada, a , b. Sexually exploited youth follow multiple pathways to exploitation, and face significant life challenges and health issues resulting from exploitation and the stigma associated with it. The variety of terms used in the research literature for explaining sexual exploitation is a testament to the complexity of the issue. These include but are not limited to: This paper uses commercial sexual exploitation to describe the issue, recognizing that it encompasses any exchange of sexual activity with a child or youth for money, food, transportation, drugs, housing, or any other good or service. Gender is not a factor in vulnerability to sexual exploitation: Sexual orientation, on the contrary, has been associated with greater risk of exploitation Saewyc et al. Similarly, both male and female sexual minority street-involved youth in British Columbia were two to five times more likely to be sexually exploited compared to heterosexual youth Saewyc et al. Based on interviews with Canadian grassroots organizations working with sexually exploited youth, Aboriginal youth are likely to be trafficked for sexual exploitation within Canada, following a rotational pattern of cities Sethi, Walls and Bell suggested these ethnic vulnerabilities may be due to fewer opportunities or lower socioeconomic status of racial minority youth Sethi suggested that Aboriginal youth are over-represented due to effects of colonization and residential schools, leading to poverty, isolation, drug abuse, and gang involvement, all of which also contribute to higher rates of sexual exploitation. Youth who experience sexual abuse by family members are more likely to be sexually exploited Saewyc et al. In BC, more than 1 in 3 street-involved and marginalized youth have been sexually exploited Saewyc et al. Many researchers have examined the link between sexual exploitation and substance use. Based on narratives of 58 sexually exploited youth in Toronto, Kidd and Liborio suggested that substance abuse can be both a pathway to sexual exploitation and a coping mechanism for the trauma of sexual exploitation. Stigmatization of sexually exploited youth can lead to isolation and lack of access to support. Sexual exploitation has been associated with suicidal ideation and internalizing behavior problems, including anxiety and depression, as reported in a prospective study of college women Gidycz et al. The words used by empirical research and popular media hold significant power to create, maintain, or break down stigma. On the contrary, a youth victimization lens considers these same relationships as sexual abuse, where childhood and adolescence is corrupted or ruined by the abuse Kitzinger, Critical Analysis of Media Discourses of Youth

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Sexual Exploitation The news media wield the power of words to catch the attention of the community, and their word choices can create or challenge stereotypes about young people who have experienced exploitation Walker, News media can draw public attention to the issues and raise awareness about the complex situations exploited teens are trying to survive; or, they can tell the stories in ways that sensationalize the issues, minimize the exploitation, and further stigmatize the teens who experience this abuse Fairclough, b. This is not a trivial power; the news media help shape community attitudes and understanding, and this in turn can affect policies, funding, and the existence of services Walker, Media actively shapes subject focus, debate, and communications strategies for issues such as sexual exploitation Dorfman, So how accurately do news media across Canada depict the lives and issues facing sexually exploited youth in our country? Our study sought to answer this question by examining newspaper stories throughout Canada and comparing them to existing research about sexually exploited youth, focusing on what is depicted, how those stories are told, what language is used, and who is missing from the depictions in news media. Our research about street-involved and incarcerated youth in British Columbia, Canada provides one of the largest studies of sexually exploited youth in Canada Saewyc et al. The purpose of this study was to identify the extent to which empirical findings contradict or affirm dominant media representations of sexual exploitation. **Methods** **Data Sources** News articles in national, regional, and local newspapers published between and in Canada were retrieved using the Canadian Newsstand Complete index. The terms related to sexual exploitation that were used for this search are outlined in Table 1. We considered the search complete when the articles that we had already identified began to reappear and we reached data saturation. Articles with duplicate content but published in different papers across the country were included as separate articles; these articles were understood to represent a unique media exposure for a particularly geography, as well as to reflect a larger audience and wider distribution for a key story. Thus, a total of Canadian newspaper articles published between and were retained for our discourse analysis. **Content and Critical Discourse Analysis** A mixed methods approach was used in this large study of Canadian news articles: Critical discourse analysis examines context and process in the interpretation of text, with the intent to uncover multiple discourses on a particular topic; in this case, the sexual exploitation of youth was the focus of the discourse analysis Fairclough, This method acknowledges the discursive nature of power relations, which mediate the relationship between text and society; it posits discourse as a vehicle for social action. Texts were viewed as social actions that normalize identities, and both inform and are informed by sociopolitical structures. Coding was conducted using the software NVivo version 8, which allowed us to examine the frequency of terms within the data. A codebook was developed to ensure consistency in coding across the large number of news articles, and to help categorize data for both quantitative and qualitative analyses. We identified the following primary categorical codes: Analyses first involved identifying the frequencies of articles in which various terms or content were present, noting particularly when the preponderance of news articles did not include some key information or made statements that was contradicted in the existing research. We then examined individual articles and types of articles for the tone and word choices they used to describe sexual exploitation, victims and perpetrators, contexts of exploitation and reasons for the phenomenon, and considered the extent to which these reflected potential stereotyping, were affirmed or countered by the research evidence, or offered a value-laden perspective on the situation that might influence public perceptions. Finally, we considered the full set of articles from the most recent 10 years in exploring how the repetition of various elements across many of the stories and the choice of details included or excluded in the news articles might shape the discourse about sexual exploitation, especially in ways that contradicted or ignored key findings from the research evidence. **Findings** The number of articles published within this period increased dramatically from articles in the first decade to articles published between and see Figure 1. The largest number of articles was published in the year , with This may have been due in part to the series of media company mergers that occurred during that year, which consolidated newspapers and other media, and created greater availability of articles through the news wires. Figure 2 shows the proportion of articles by province and territory; most stories were published in

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British Columbia

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Chapter 6 : SEXUAL ABUSE AND PROSTITUTION - Research Database

Hence, homosexuals, mental patients, prostitutes, drug abusers (including alcoholics), and ex-convicts know that they cannot reveal their condition without running the risk of rejection. Knowing this, they must "pass" as conventional people lest they be the victims of scorn and contempt.

She had been stabbed multiple times by Noor Mohammad, who is now serving time in prison. Kalaci was a sex worker, one of the estimated 70,000 people mainly women who sell sex in the UK. She was working alone. Under current UK law, that was her only legal option. No single piece of legislation will make the world perfect. Male violence is endemic, our society still deeply racist. Closed borders create the conditions in which migrants make risky choices, when they have choices at all. Decriminalisation of sex work will not undo centuries of stigma any more than the criminalisation of marital rape instantly redressed gender inequality or ended sexual violence. What legislation can do is offer recourse, the backing of the criminal justice system; it makes a crime visible by drawing a line between what is and is not morally acceptable. Adequate working conditions in the sex industry become discrete from forced sexual labour and exploitation. She broke her leg but did not go to the police. Her assailants have not been caught. Another woman told the Guardian: It is that stigma that makes their murders seem inevitable. In a climate of fear, few sex workers are open about what they do. But these figures should exist, they should be recorded. Why is this industry at once the subject of such unforgiving scrutiny and yet still so shrouded in the unknown? Why, of the 70,000 sex workers in the UK, can I count on one hand those willing to stand up in public and talk about their work? The level of shame is so telling. Why prostitution should never be legalised Julie Bindel Read more We urgently need an honest conversation about "and with" the tens of thousands of people who sell sex in the UK. Yet chances keep slipping by. Monday 18 December is the closing date for this inquiry, and for that reason we will be standing outside parliament, both mourning the dead and demanding that MPs listen to those who, today and tomorrow, continue to sell sex. Many of my sex-working friends have experienced violence and harassment at work, few have gone to the police. This International Day to End Violence Against Sex Workers we ask politicians to speak with us outside parliament and take seriously their role in ending the violence.

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Chapter 7 : Sex Trafficking of LGBT Individuals

economic exploitation and sexual abuse of prostitutes by men. Customers, pimps, police, and many other men exploit and abuse prostitutes. 6 Prostitutes are the victims of prostitution.

International human rights organization, Equality Now , has launched a campaign calling on the United Nations to listen to survivors and address the root causes of sex trafficking and exploitation. Nor has it reduced stigma or made things safer, as was originally intended. Misguided attempts to reduce stigma through legalization means governments benefit financially from sex trafficking at the expense of people in prostitution. My friend Rachel Moran describes in her book, *Paid For*, how she was taken into state custody at 14 and within a year, was homeless, hungry and vulnerable. Her lack of choice fed her into the belly of prostitution. For the next seven years, she lived through repeated rapes from buyers and relentless violence. But physical harm and exploitation were not all she endured. For Rachel and countless survivors worldwide, societal stigma is a concept that they have faced all too often. It arises because society dehumanizes people in prostitution, treating them as second class citizens at best. Stigma prevents prostituted people from accessing adequate health care and places them at higher risk of violence by abusers who often act with impunity. To some, the solution is simple “ legalize the commercial sex industry and stigma will vanish. But experts, government reports and academic publications are increasingly confirming what survivors have been saying for a long time “ that the legalization or decriminalization of the commercial sex industry does not reduce stigma, does not eliminate violence and fails to make things safer for people in prostitution. For the last 13 years, the world has watched this important experiment to reduce stigma and violence. The Netherlands is a known destination for sex tourism and continues to experience the commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking in both its legal and illegal sectors. And yet, only a small number of women actually register. Rachel Moran describes the reasons for this in her book, *Paid For*: I understand exactly why many reject that and work illegally to avoid it, because if I had been forced to choose between working in secret or being officially tagged a prostitute, I would have done exactly the same thing. The only ill-effects I was suffering from were the ill-effects of prostitution. In New Zealand, where prostitution and activities surrounding it were decriminalized in , Prime Minister John Key has said this has not resulted in significant reductions in street and underage prostitution. Neither legalization nor decriminalization cures the inherent gender inequality that arises when a buyer purchases the body of a woman or girl. The secrecy demanded by these buyers to conceal the harm they cause creates an especially devastating form of stigma: But they are not the only ones to benefit. In an effort to prioritize the human rights and safety of people in prostitution, Sweden, Norway and Iceland have adopted the Nordic Model , an approach that criminalizes the purchase of sex, decriminalizes the sale of sex and provides exit strategies for those who are being purchased. After courageously exiting the commercial sex industry, Rachel Moran explains what is fundamentally wrong about government attempts to legalize prostitution rather than focus on demand: It is an agonizing insult. Prior to that, Ms. Hersh worked as a Senior Trial Attorney, handling domestic violence homicides, rapes and assaults. In , she received the U. Anthony Award for her work to improve the lives of women and girls and advance equality. In the United States Ms. Hersh is a graduate of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri and Brooklyn Law School.

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Chapter 8 : Prostitution law - Wikipedia

Gerhard Falk, Ph.D. (Kenmore, NY), professor of sociology at the State University of New York College in Buffalo, NY, is the author of Sex, Gender and Social Change: The Great Revolution; Ageism, The Aged and Aging in America; and five other books.

Often the sex trade is seen as a violation of human dignity, moral or religious beliefs. Russia [27] Also known as "criminalization". Solicitation is also often prohibited. Whilst this model recognises prostitutes may chose work in the trade, it is morally wrong. Laws are designed to stop prostitution impacting on the public. England [26] Neo-abolitionism Neo-abolitionists believe there is no free choice for people entering prostitution, it violates their human rights and that prostitution is the sale and consumption of human bodies. Whilst prostitutes themselves commit no crime, clients and any third party involvement is criminalised. Sweden [26] Also called the " Swedish model " or "Nordic model". The Netherlands [26] also called "regulationist". Decriminalizing sex work The decriminalization of sex work is the removal of criminal penalties for sex work. Removing criminal prosecution for sex workers creates a safer and healthier environment [32] and allows them to live with less social exclusion and stigma. In Vienna , in April , there were 1, female and 21 male prostitutes officially registered. Thus, it is a fact that more women than men are arrested, and the true extent of the crime is underreported. James reports that, in the United States, the arrest ratio of women to men was 3: With particular reference to children, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child creates specific obligations. Article 34 stipulates that: State Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, State Parties shall, in particular, take all appropriate national, bilateral, and multilateral measures to prevent: The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity. The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices. The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials. As of , twenty four countries had enacted legislation criminalising child sex tourism , e. Laws with extraterritorial application are intended to fill the gap when countries are unwilling or unable to take action against known offenders. The rationale is that child-sex offenders should not escape justice simply because they are in a position to return to their home country. There is little research into whether the child sex tourism legislation has any real deterrent effect on adults determined to have sex with children overseas. It may be that these people are simply more careful in their activities as a result of the laws. There are three obvious problems: Views of prohibitionists See also: Feminist views on prostitution and International Abolitionist Federation In most countries where prostitution is illegal, the prohibition of the sex trade is subject to debate and controversy among some people and some organizations, with some voices saying that the fact that prostitution is illegal increases criminal activities and negatively affects the prostitutes. Those who support prohibition or abolition of prostitution [35] argue that keeping prostitution illegal is the best way to prevent abusive and dangerous activities child prostitution , human trafficking etc. They argue that a system which allows legalized and regulated prostitution has very negative effects and does not improve the situation of the prostitutes; such legal systems only lead to crime and abuse: In these jurisdictions, there is a specific law, which explicitly allows the practice of prostitution if certain conditions are met as opposed to places where prostitution is legal only because there is no law to prohibit it. The degree of regulation, however, varies very much by jurisdiction. Such approaches are taken with the stance that prostitution is impossible to eliminate, and thus these societies have chosen to regulate it in an attempt to increase transparency and therefore reduce the more undesirable consequences. Goals of such regulations include controlling sexually transmitted disease , reducing sexual slavery, controlling where brothels may operate and dissociating prostitution from crime syndicates. In countries where prostitution is legal and regulated, it is usual for the practice to be restricted to particular areas. In countries where prostitution itself is legal, but associated activities are outlawed, prostitution is generally not regulated. In Nevada , state law requires that registered brothel prostitutes be checked weekly for several sexually

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transmitted diseases and monthly for HIV; furthermore, condoms are mandatory for all oral sex and sexual intercourse. Brothel owners may be held liable if customers become infected with HIV after a prostitute has tested positive for the virus. Labour laws The regulation of prostitution is problematic because standard labor regulations cannot be applied to prostitution. The typical relation between employer and employee where the employer is in a position of authority over the employee is, in the case of prostitution, viewed by many as contrary to the physical integrity of the prostitute. It is forbidden to order a person to have sex on a given moment at a given place. Many sex operators also do not want to pay social security contributions, which comes with paid labor. Therefore, many prostitutes, in countries where prostitution is regulated, are officially listed as independent contractors. Sex operators typically operate as facilitators only and do not interfere with the prostitutes. Status of unregulated sex work The existence of regulated prostitution generally implies that prostitution is illegal outside of the regulated context. For example, Nevada has laws prohibiting the following: The punishment for prostitution varies considerably: