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 really feel meet your needs. Engaging in sexual relations in exchange for payment Several terms redirect here. For other uses, see Prostitute (disambiguation), Whore (disambiguation), Harlot (disambiguation), Harlot (disambiguation), Whore (disambiguation), Whore (disambiguation), Erumpet (film) and Hookers (song).
industryDescriptionRelated jobsStripper, Porn actor Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sexual activity requiring physical contact (e.g. sexual intercourse, non-penetrative sex, oral sex, etc.) with the customer.[3] The
requirement of physical contact also creates the risk of transferring diseases. Prostitution is sometimes referred to euphemistically as "the world's oldest profession" in the English-speaking world.[4][5] A person who works in this field is called a prostitute, or more
inclusively, a sex worker. Prostitution occurs in a variety of forms, and its legal status varies from country to a regulated, to a regulated profession. It is one branch of the sex industry, along with pornography, stripping, and
erotic dancing. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. In escort prostitution, the act may take place at the client's residence or a hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort (in-call). Another form is street prostitution. There are about 42 million
prostitutes in the world, living all over the world, living all over the world (though most of Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa lack data, studied countries in that large region rank as top sex tourism destinations).[6] Estimates place the annual revenue generated by prostitution worldwide to be over $100 billion.[7] The majority of prostitutes are female and have male
 clients.[citation needed] The position of prostitution and the law varies widely worldwide, reflecting differing opinions. Some view prostitution as a form of exploitation of or violence against women,[8] and children,[9] that helps to create a supply of victims for human trafficking.[10][11] Some critics of prostitution as an institution are supporters of
the "Nordic model" that decriminalizes the act of selling sex and makes the purchase of sex illegal. This approach has also been adopted by Canada, Iceland, Ireland, Ireland,
is one of the notable groups calling for the decriminalization of prostitute c. 1890 Prostitute c. 1890 Prostitute is derived from the Latin prostitute as a composition of "pro" meaning "up front" or "forward" and "stituere", defined as "to offer up for sale".[14] Another explanation is that
prostituta is a composition of pro and statuere (to cause to stand, to station, place erect). A literal translation therefore is: "to put up front for sale" or "to place forward". The Online Etymology, which rather suggests one 'exposed to lust' or sex 'indiscriminately offered.'"[15]
[16] The word prostitute was then carried down through various languages to the present-day Western society. Most 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.[17][18] The Procuress by Dirck van Baburen (1622) A variety of terms are used for those who engage in prostitution, some of which distinguish between different types of prostitution or imply a value judgment about them. Common alternatives for prostitute include escort and whore; however, not all
professional escorts are prostitutes. The English word whore derives from the Proto-Germanic *hōrōn (prostitute), which derives from the Proto-Indo-European root *keh2- meaning "desire", a root which has also given us Latin cārus (dear), whence the French cher (dear, expensive) and the Latin cārutās (love, charity).
 Use of the word whore is widely considered pejorative, especially in its modern slang form of ho. In Germany, however, most prostitute is a bureaucratic term. 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, a Union general in the American Civil War, the word more likely comes from the concentration of prostitutes around the shipyards and ferry terminal of the
Corlear's Hook area of Manhattan in the 1820s, who came to be referred to as "hookers".[19] A streetwalker solicits customers on the streets or in public places, while a call girl makes appointments by phone, or in recent years, through email or the internet. Correctly or not, the 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 offering services to male customers are hustlers or rent boys. Procuring Main article: Procuring (prostitution) Organizers of prostitution, may be
known colloquially as pimps if male or madams if female. More formally, one who is said to practice procuring is a procurer, or procuress. [20] They may also be called panderers or brothel keepers. Examples of procuring include: deriving financial gain from the prostitution of another. operating a prostitution business; trafficking a person into a
country for the purpose of soliciting sex; transporting a prostitute to the location of their arrangement; Clients Main article: Client (prostitutes, most often men by prevalence, are sometimes known as johns or tricks in North America and punters in Britain and Ireland. These slang terms are used among both prostitutes and law
enforcement for persons who solicit prostitutes.[21] The term john may have originated from the frequent customer practice of giving one's name as "John", a common name in English-speaking countries, in an effort to maintain anonymity. 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.[22][23][24] Other meanings The word "prostitution" can also be used metaphorically to mean debasing oneself or working towards an unworthy cause or "selling out".[25] In this sense, "prostituting oneself" or "whoring oneself" the services or acts
performed are typically not sexual. For instance, in the book The Catcher in the Rye, Holden Caulfield says of his brother ("D.B."): "Now he's out in Hollywood, D.B., being a prostitute; Holden feels that his job writing B-movie screenplays are
morally debasing. 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.[26] One of the famous insults of Leon Trotsky made by Vladimir Lenin was calling him a "political prostitute".[26] Leon Trotsky
used this epithet himself, calling German Social Democracy, at that time "corrupted by Kautskianism", a "political prostitution disguised by theories".[27] In 1938, he used the same description for the Comintern, saying that the chief aim of the Bonapartist clique of Stalin during the preceding several years "has consisted in proving to the imperialist
 'democracies' its wise conservatism and love for order. For the sake of the longed alliance with imperialist democracies [Stalin] has brought the Comintern to the last stages of political figures, the term is used in relation to organizations and even small countries, which "have no choice but to sell
themselves", because their voice in world affairs is insignificant. In 2007, a Russian caricature depicted the Baltic states as three "ladies of the money".[26] Usage of the "political prostitute" moniker is by no means unique to the Russian political lexicon, such as
when a Huffington Post contributor expressed the opinion that Donald Trump was "prostitute" gradually took on a Christian moralist
tradition, as being synonymous with debasement of oneself or of others for the purpose of ill-gotten gains".[30] History Main article: History of prostitution is indicated by the coin purse above the figures In the Ancient Near East along the
Tigris-Euphrates 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 Histori
temples and replaced them with Christianity.[33] As early as the 18th century BC, ancient Mesopotamia recognized the need to protect women's property rights. In the Code of Hammurabi, provisions were found that addressed inheritance rights of women, including female prostitutes.[34] Ancient Greece Main article: Prostitution in ancient Greece
Both women and boys engaged in prostitution in ancient Greece. [35] Female prostitutes could be independent and sometimes influential women. 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 was legal, public, and widespread. A registered prostitute was called a
meretrix while the unregistered one fell under the broad category 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.[36] Enslavement into prostitution was sometimes used as a legal punishment against criminal-free women. 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. An oiran preparing herself for a client,
ukiyo-e print by Suzuki Haronubu (1765) Asia According to Shia Muslims, Muhammad sanctioned fixed-term marriage—muta'a in Iraq and sigheh in Iran—which has instead been used as a legitimizing cover for sex workers, in a culture where prostitution is otherwise forbidden.[37] Sunni Muslims, who make up the majority of Muslims worldwide,
believe the practice of fixed-term marriage was abrogated and ultimately forbidden by either Muhammad, or one of his successors, Umar. Sunnis regard prostitution. [38] and Nikah misyar [39] Julie Parshall writes that mut'ah is legalised prostitution as sinful and forbidden.
 which has been sanctioned by the Twelver Shia authorities. She quotes the Oxford encyclopedia of modern Islamic world to differentiate between marriage (nikah) and mut'ah, and states that while nikah is for procreation, mut'ah is just for sexual gratification. [40] According to Zeyno Baran, this kind of temporary marriage provides Shi'ite men with a
religiously sanctioned equivalent to prostitution.[41] According to Elena Andreeva's observation published in 2007, Russian travellers to Iran consider mut'ah to be "legalized profligacy" which is indistinguishable from prostitution.[42] Religious supporters of mut'ah argue that temporary marriage is different from prostitution for a couple of reasons
including the necessity of iddah in case the couple have sexual intercourse. It means that if a woman marries a man in this way and has sex, she has to wait for a number of months before marrying again and therefore, a woman cannot marry more than 3 or 4 times in a year. [43][44][45][46][47][48] Köçek troupe at a fair. Recruited from the ranks of
colonized ethnic groups, köçeks were entertainers and sex workers in the Ottoman Empire. French prostitutes being taken to the police station. In the early 17th century, there was widespread male and female prostitution throughout the cities of Kyoto, Edo, and Osaka, Japan. Oiran were courtesans in Japan during the Edo period. The oiran were
considered a type of yūjo (遊女) "woman of pleasure" or prostitute. Among the oiran, the tayū (太夫) was considered the highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available only to the wealthiest and highest rank of courtesan available onl
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 1761. 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. Yoshiwara has a large number of soaplands that began when explicit prostitution in Japan became illegal, where women washed men's bodies. They were originally known as toruko-buro, meaning Turkish bath. The Mahabharata and the Matsya Purana mention fictitious accounts of the origin of Prostitution. Although
Later Vedic texts tacitly, as well as overtly, mention Prostitutes, it is in the Buddhist literature that professional prostitutes are noticed. [49] A tawaif was a courtesan who catered to the nobility of the Indian subcontinent, particularly during the era of the Mughal Empire. These courtesans danced, sang, recited poetry and entertained their suitors at
mehfils. 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.[50] Middle Ages Main article: Courtesan Throughout the Middle Ages the definition of a 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 prostitutes, which included a chapter entitled De meretricibus ("regarding prostitutes").[51] The Marseillais
designated prostitutes as "public girls" who, day and night, received two or more men in their house, and as a woman who "did business trading [their bodies], within the confine[s] of a brothel."[52] A fourteenth-century English tract, Fasciculus Morum, states that the term prostitute (termed 'meretrix' in this document), "must be applied only to those
women who give themselves to anyone and will refuse none, and that for monetary gain".[52] In general prostitution was not typically a lifetime career choice for women. Women usually alternated their career of prostitution was not typically a lifetime career choice for women.
who became prostitutes often did not have the familial ties or means to protect themselves from the lure of prostitution, and it has been recorded on several occasions that mothers would be charged with prostitution, and it has been recorded on several occasions that mothers would be charged without question the fact of prostitution, it was a
necessary part of medieval life.[55] Prostitutes subverted the sexual tendencies of male youth, just by existing. With the establishment of prostitution, men were less likely to collectively rape honest women of marriageable and re-marriageable a
bring lust into all aspects of the world."[57] Meaning that without prostitutes to subvert male tendencies, men would go after innocent women instead, thus the prostitutes were actually doing society a favor. In urban societies there was an erroneous view that prostitutes were actually doing society a favor. In urban societies there was an erroneous view that prostitutes were actually doing society a favor.
proven that prostitution was more rampant in cities and large towns.[58] Although there were wandering prostitutes in rural areas who worked according to the calendar of fairs, similar to riding a circuit, in which prostitutes stopped by various towns based on what event was going on at the time, most prostitutes remained in cities. 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. [58] Furthermore, in both urban and rural areas of society, women who did not live under the rule of male authority were more likely to be suspected of prostitution than their
oppressed counterparts because of the fear of women who did not fit into a stereotypical category outside of marriage or religious life.[54] Secular law, like most other aspects of prostitution in the Middle Ages, is difficult to generalize due to the regional variations in attitudes towards prostitution.[59] The global trend of the thirteenth century was
toward the development of positive policy on prostitutes and included making courtesans "wear a shoulder-knot of a particular color as a badge of their calling" to be
 able to easily distinguish the prostitute from a respectable woman in society. [60] The color that designated them as prostitutes could vary from different earth tones to yellow, as was usually designated as a color of shame in the Hebrew communities.
appearances were almost indistinguishable from noble women.[62] In the 14th century, London prostitutes were only tolerated when they wore yellow hoods.[63] Although brothels were still present in most cities and urban centers and could range from private bordelages run by a procuress from her home to public baths and centers established by
municipal legislation, the only centers for prostitution legally allowed were the institutionalized and publicly funded brothels from thriving. Brothels theoretically banned the patronage of married men and clergy, but it was sporadically enforced and there is evidence of clergymen present in brawls that were
documented in brothels.[65] Thus the clergy were at least present in brothels at some point or another. Brothels at some point or another in brothels were not cloistered like that of nuns and "only some lived permanently in the streets assigned to
them."[67] Prostitutes were only allowed to practice their trade in the brothel in which they worked.[68] Brothels were also used to protect prostitutes and their clients through various regulations. For example, the law that "forbid brothel keepers [from] beat[ing] them."[69] However, brothel regulations also hindered prostitutes by forbidding
According to the medieval Jewish literary works of Zohar and the Alphabet of Ben Sira, there were four angels of sacred prostitution, who mated with archangel Samael. They were the queens of the demons Lilith, Naamah, Agrat Bat Mahlat and Eisheth Zenunim.[2] Brothel scene; Brunswick Monogrammist, 1537; Gemäldegalerie, Berlin Prostitutes
on display in Yoshiwara during the Meiji Period, Japan 16th-17th centuries By the end of the 15th-century attitudes seemed to have begun to harden against prostitution. An outbreak of syphilis in Naples 1494 which later swept across Europe, and which may have originated from the Columbian Exchange, [72] and the prevalence of other sexually
transmitted diseases from the earlier 13th 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 was also used to
prostitution was three-fold: "acceptance of prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profiting from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profiting from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profiting from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profiting from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profiting from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profiting from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profit from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profit from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profit from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation of those profit from this commerce, and encouragement for the prostitution from the prostitution as an inevitable social fact, condemnation from the profit fact, condemnation from the profit fact, and the profit fac
a lesser evil."[78] However, prostitutes were to be excluded from the Church as long as they practiced.[79] Around the twelfth century, the idea of prostitute saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of the most popular saints took hold, with Mary Magdalene being one of 
repent and mend their ways.[80] Simultaneously, religious houses were established with the purpose of providing asylum and encouraging the reformation. 'Magdalene Homes' were particularly popular and peaked especially in the early fourteenth century.[81] Over the course of the Middle Ages, popes and religious communities made especially in the early fourteenth century.
various attempts to remove prostitutes had to distinguish themselves by particular signs, sometimes wearing very short hair
or no hair at all, or wearing veils in societies where other women did not wear them. 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. 18th century According to Dervish Ismail Agha, in the
Dellâkname-i Dilküşâ, the Ottoman archives,[84][85] in the Turkish baths, the masseurs were traditionally young men, who helped wash clients by soaping and scrubbing their customers to orgasm, and the
details of their sexual practices. During the East India Company's rule in India from 1757 until 1857, it was initially fairly common for European soldiers serving in the presidency armies to solicit the services of Indian prostitutes, and they frequently paid visits to local nautch dancers for purposes of a sexual nature.[87] As European females began
arriving to the Indian subcontinent in large numbers from the early to mid-19th century, it became increasingly uncommon for European soldiers to visit Indian Rebellion in 1857.[88] 19th century In the 19th century, legalized prostitution became the
center of public controversy as the British government passed the Contagious Diseases Acts, legislation mandating pelvic examinations for suspected prostitution, began to view prostitution as a necessary evil for society to function. French
politicians chose to regulate prostitution, introducing a "Morals Brigade" onto the streets of Paris.[89] A similar situation did in fact exist in the Russian Empire; prostitutes operating out of government-sanctioned brothels were given yellow internal passports signifying their status and were subjected to weekly physical exams. 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 prostitution in 19th-century Russia. 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.[91] One of the more successful madams was Belle Cora, who inadvertently got involved in a scandal involving her husband, Charles Cora, shooting US Marshal William H. Richardson.[92] This led to the rise of new statutes
against prostitution, gambling and other activities seen as "immoral".[91] Women in an early San Francisco bordello in 1870 De Wallen red-light district in Amsterdam 20th century The leading theorists of Communism opposed prostitution.
always persisted. In contemporary Communist countries, it remains illegal but is nonetheless common.[93] The economic decline brought about by the collapse of the Soviet Union led to increased prostitution was made
illegal in almost all states between 1910 and 1915 largely due to the influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. On the other hand, prostitution for the U.S. military.[95][96] In 1956, the United Kingdom introduced the Sexual
Offences Act 1956. 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 Sexual Offences Act 2003 and the Policing and Crime Act 2009. Beginning in the
late 1980s, 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 tourism emerged in the late 20th century as a controversial aspect of Western tourism and globalization. 21st century
Prostitute in Mexico, 2009 In the 21st century, Afghans revived a method of prostituting young boys which is referred to as "bacha bazi".[97] Since the break up of the Soviet Union, thousands of eastern European women end up as prostitutes in China, Western Europe, Israel, and Turkey every year. Some enter the profession willingly; many are
tricked, coerced, or kidnapped, and often experience captivity and violence. [98] There are tens of thousands of women from eastern Europe and Asia working as prostitutes in Dubai. Men from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates form a large proportion of the customers.
 themselves to the Hindu goddess Renuka. The BBC wrote in 2007 that devadasis are "sanctified prostitutes".[100] Historically, and currently, church prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist, and the practice may be legal or illegal, depending on the country, state or province.[101] Economics Prostitutes exist.
of their respective countries. Prostitutes who usually have foreign clients, such as business travelers, depend on good foreign economic conditions. [102] Payment may vary according to regulations made by pimps, brothel keepers, madams, and procurers, who usually take a slice out of a prostitute's income. [103] Prices may further depend on demand;
popular, high-end prostitutes can earn significant amounts of money (upwards of $5,000 per client),[104] and virgins may receive even higher payments. Laws This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification.
2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) A detail from plate 1 of William Hogarth's (1697–1764) The Harlot's Progress, showing brothel-keeper Elizabeth Needham, on the right, procuring a young woman who has just arrived in London Attitudes Further information: Feminist views on prostitution Roughly speaking, the possible and the right, procuring a young woman who has just arrived in London Attitudes Further information: Feminist views on prostitution Roughly speaking, the possible and the right, procuring a young woman who has just arrived in London Attitudes Further information: Feminist views on prostitution Roughly speaking, the possible and the right, procuring a young woman who has just arrived in London Attitudes Further information Roughly speaking, the possible and the right an
attitudes are: "Prostitution should be tolerated by society": decriminalization: "prostitution is labor like any other. 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 of prostitution. [106][13][107] legalized and
regulated: prostitution may be considered a legitimate business; prostitution and the employment of prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, Germany,[108] most of Australia and parts of Nevada (see Prostitution in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands, prostitutes are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated; the current situation in the Netherlands are legal, but regulated a
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 in the Netherlands), while in Nevada, the regulations are very strict (see Prostitution in the Netherlands), while in Nevada, the regulations are very strict (see Prostitution in Nevada). "Prostitution in the Netherlands" are illegal, in an attempt to make it more difficult to engage in
prostitution, prostitution is heavily discouraged and seen as a social problem): prostitution (the exchange of sexual services for money) is legal, but the surrounding activities such as public solicitation, operating a brothel and other forms of pimping are prohibited. This is to some extent the current situation in Great Britain, where prostitution is
considered "both a public nuisance and sexual offence", and Italy among others.[109] neo-abolitionism ("prostitutes are not prosecuted, but their
clients and pimps are, which is the current situation in Sweden, France, Norway and Iceland (in Norway the law is even more strict, forbidding also having sex with a prostitute abroad).[111] prohibitionism (both prostitutes and clients are criminalized and are seen as immoral, they are considered criminals): the prevailing attitude nearly everywhere
in the United States, with a few exceptions in some rural Nevada counties (see Prostitution in Nevada) In some countries, there is controversy regarding the laws applicable to sex work. 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 and discrimination of prostitutes. These groups generally oppose Nevada-style regulation and oversight, stating that
prostitution should be treated like other professions. In the United States of America, one such group is COYOTE (an abbreviation for "Call Off Your Old Tired Ethics") and another is the North American Task Force on Prostitutes' rights
 organizations include the International Committee for Prostitutes' Rights and the Network of Sex Work Projects.[114] Other groups, often with religious backgrounds, focus on offering women a way out of the world of prostitution while not taking a position on the legal question. 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 that is the result of the existing patriarchal 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 must be differentiated from forced prostitution, and feminists should support sex worker activism against abuses by both
the sex industry and the legal system. In February 2014, the members of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution, (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions), in favor of the European Parliament voted in a non-binding resolution (adopted by 343 votes to 139; with 105 abstentions).
 - No criminal penalties for prostitution Abolitionism - prostitution is legal, but organized activities such as brothels and pimping are illegal; prostitution is not regulated Neo-abolitionism - prostitution is legal, but organized activities such as brothels and pimping are illegal to sell sex Prohibitionism - prostitution illegal Legality varies with local laws Main articles: Prostitution
law and Prostitution by country The position of prostitution and the law varies widely worldwide,[116] reflecting opinions on victimhood and exploitation, inequality, gender roles, gender equality, ethics and morality, freedom of choice, historical social norms, and social costs and benefits. Legal themes tend to address four types of issues:
victimhood (including potential victimhood), ethics and morality, freedom of choice, and general benefit or harm to society (including harm arising indirectly from matters connected to prostitution). Prostitution may be considered a form of exploitation (e.g., Sweden, Norway, Iceland, where it is illegal to buy sexual services, but not to sell them—the
client commits a crime, but not the prostitute), a legitimate occupation (e.g., Metherlands, Germany, where prostitution is regulated as a profession) or a crime (e.g., many Muslim country, from being legal and considered a profession to being
punishable by death.[117] Some jurisdictions outlaw the act of prostitution (the exchange of sexual services for money); other countries do not prohibit prostitution itself, but ban the activities typically associated with it (soliciting in a public place, operating a brothel, pimping, etc.), making it difficult to engage in prostitution without breaking any
law; and in a few countries prostitution is legal and regulated. In 1949, the UN General Assembly adopted a convention stating that "prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person",[118] requiring all signing parties to punish pimps and
brothel owners and operators and to abolish all special treatment or registration of prostitutes. As of January 2009, the convention was ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 97 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and not ratified by another 98 member nations including France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and Italy, Denmark, Italy, 
 affixed to a payphone in São Paulo, 2006 Advertising In countries where prostitution is legal, advertising it may be legal (as in the Netherlands) or illegal (as in India). Covert advertising for prostitution can take a number of forms: by cards in newsagents' windows by cards placed in public telephone enclosures: so-called tart cards by euphemistic
 advertisements in regular magazines and newspapers (for instance, talking of "massages" or "relaxation") in specialist contact magazines via the Internet In the United States, massage parlors serving as a cover for prostitution may advertise "full service", a euphemism for coitus.[119] In Las Vegas, prostitution is often promoted overtly on the Las
Vegas Strip by third party workers distributing risque flyers with the pictures and phone numbers of escorts (despite the fact that prostitution in Nevada). The way in which prostitution is illegal in Las Vegas and Clark County, see Prostitution in Nevada). The way in which prostitution is illegal in Las Vegas and Clark County, see Prostitution in Nevada).
posters with "model" written on them to lure potential customers inside. Others advertise by putting numbers or locations in phoneboxes or in online or newspaper ads. In more sexually restrictive societies, prostitutes can advertise by putting numbers or locations in phoneboxes or in online or newspaper ads. In more sexually restrictive societies, prostitutes can advertise in public view, such as through display windows. In sexually restrictive societies it may occur through word-of-mouth of the sexually restrictive societies.
 and other means.[120] Socio-economic issues Illegal immigration Main article: Illegal immigration A difficulty facing migrant prostitutes in many developed countries is the illegal residence status of some of these women. They face potential deportation, and so do not have recourse to the law. Hence there are brothels that may not adhere to the usua
 legal standards intended to safeguard public health and the safety of the workers. The immigration status of the persons who sell sexual services is—particularly in Western Europe—a controversial and highly debated political issue. Currently, in most of these countries, most prostitutes are immigrants, mainly from Eastern and Central Europe; in
Spain and Italy 90% of prostitutes are estimated to be migrants, in Austria 78%, in Switzerland 75%, in Sw
were foreigners and 70% had no immigration papers.[122] Survival sex Main article: Survival sex Survival sex Survival sex trade and by aid workers
although some practitioners do not regard the act as exploitative. Use of children Main article: Prostitution of children Main article: Prostitution of children the laws on prostitution as well as those on sex with a child apply. If prostitution, in general, is legal there is usually a minimum age requirement for legal prostitution that is higher than the
general age of consent (see above for some examples). Although some countries do not single out patronage of child prostitution as a separate crime, the same act is punishable as sex with an underage person. In India, the federal police say that around 1.2 million children are believed to be involved in prostitution. [123] A CBI statement said that
 studies and surveys sponsored by the ministry of women and child development estimated that about 40% of all India's prostitutes are children.[123] In Bangladesh, child prostitutes are known to take the drug Oradexon, also known as dexamethasone. This over-the-counter steroid, usually used by farmers to fatten cattle, makes child prostitutes look
larger and older. Charities say that 90% of prostitutes in the country's legalized brothels use the drug. According to social activists, the steroid can cause diabetes, high blood pressure and is highly addictive. [124][125][126] Thailand's Health System Research Institute reported that children in prostitutes in Thailand. [127]
citizens who engage in sex with minors in other countries. As the crime usually goes undiscovered, these laws are rarely enforced.[131][132][133] Among low socio-economic status Kisaeng women from outcast or slave families. Castes are largely hereditary social classes often emerging around certain professions. Lower castes are associated with
professions considered "unclean", which has often included prostitution. In pre-modern Korea, women from the lower caste Cheonmin, known as Kisaeng, were trained to provide entertainment, conversation, and sexual services to men of the upper class.[134] In South Asia, castes associated with prostitution today include the Bedias,[135] the Perna
ends meet. State pensions of about \vec{\pi}200,000 (US$168) provide a basic income but are often not enough to cover the rising medical bills of old age. It first arose after the 1997 Asian financial crisis when it became more difficult for children and grandchildren to support their elders. Clients tend to be more senior. The use of erection-inducing
injections with reused needles has contributed to the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.[140][141] Violence Main article: Violence against prostitutes are at higher risk of violent crime than brothel prostitutes are at higher risk of violence against prostitutes are at higher risk of violence against prostitutes are at higher risk of violence against prostitutes.
per 100,000.[144] There are substantial differences in rates of victimization between street prostitutes and indoor prostitutes and indoo
One view maintains that this results from prostitution being stigmatized or illegal, or both.[148] Another, however, believes that legalizing and regulating prostitution industry, and failing to dissociate the legal part of the sex trade from crime.[149][150]
[151][152] The White Slave by Abastenia St. Leger Eberle Sex trafficking Main article: Sex trafficking is defined as using coercion or force to transport an unwilling person into prostitution or other sexual exploitation. [153] The United Nations stated in 2009 that sex trafficking is the most commonly identified form of human trafficking
and estimates that about 79% of human trafficking reported is for prostitution (although the study notes that this may be the result of statistical bias and that sex trafficking tends to receive the most visible).[154] Sex trafficking has been described by Kul Gautum, deputy executive director of UNICEF, as "the largest slave
trade in history."[155] It is also the fastest growing criminal industry, predicted to outgrow drug trafficking.[156][157][158] While there may be a higher number of people involved in slavery today than at any time in history, the proportion of the population is probably the smallest in history.[159][160] "Annually, according to U.S. Government."
 sponsored research completed in 2006, approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders, which does not include millions trafficked within their own countries. Approximately 80 percent of transnational victims are women and girls and up to 50 percent are minors", estimated the US Department of State in a 2008 study, in
reference to the number of people estimated to be victims of all forms of human trafficking, the actual extent of women and children forced into prostitution is unknown. A statistical analysis of various measures of trafficking found that the legal status of prostitution did not have
a significant impact on trafficking.[11] Children are sold into the global sex trade every year. Often they are kidnapped or orphaned, and sometimes they are sold by their own families. According to the International Labour Organization, the occurrence is especially common in places such as Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Cambodia,
 been facilitated by factors such as porous borders and advanced communication technologies and has become increasingly transnational in scope and highly financially lucrative. The most common destinations for victims of human trafficking are Thailand, Japan, Israel, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Turkey, and the US, according to a
report by the UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime).[164] Major sources of trafficked persons include Thailand, China, Nigeria, Albania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine.[164] Illicit uses See also: Extortion and Blackmail Prostitution, often when it is illegal, is used in extortion and blackmail, which always involves extortion, where the
 extortionist threatens to reveal information about a victim or their family members that is potentially embarrassing, socially damaging, or incriminating unless a demand for money, property, or services is met. The subject of the extortion may be manipulated into or voluntarily solicit the use of prostitution which is then later used to extort money or
for profit otherwise. The film The Godfather Part II famously depicts the role of Senator Geary who is implicated in the use of prostitute talking to a potential customer in Turin, Italy, 2005 Street Main article: Street prostitution In street prostitution, the prostitute solicits
customers while waiting at street corners, sometimes called "the track" by pimps and prostitutes are often called "street walkers" while their customers are referred to as "tricks" or "johns." Servicing the customers is described as
to a so-called "tochka" (usually located in alleyways or carparks), where lines of women are paraded for customers in front of their car headlights. The client selects a prostitute, whom he takes away in his car. Prevalent in the late 1990s, this type of service has been steadily declining in recent years. A "lot lizard" is a commonly encountered special
case of street prostitution.[165] Lot lizards mainly serve those in the trucking industry at truck stopp and stopping centers. Prostitutes will often proposition truckers using a CB radio from a vehicle parked in the non-commercial section of a truck stopp parking lot, communicating through codes based on commercial driving slang, then join the driver in
his truck. Window prostitution A prostitution A prostitution A prostitution at fairly common in the Netherlands and surrounding countries. [166] The prostitution article: Window prostitution that is fairly common in the Netherlands and surrounding countries.
of time, often per day or part of a day.[167][168][169] The prostitute is also independent and recruits her own customers and also negotiates the price and the services to be provided.[167][168][169] Brothels Main articles: Brothel in Europe.[170] During the 2006 FIFA
World Cup, the poster with the Saudi Arabian flag and Iranian flag blacked out after protests and threats. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution, often confined to special red-light districts in big cities. Other names for brothels include bordello, whorehouse, cathouse, knocking shop, and general houses. Prostitution also
occurs in some massage parlours, and in Asian countries in some barber shops where sexual services may be distinguished from prostitution or other forms of
prostitution in that sexual activities are often not explicitly advertised as necessarily included in these services; rather, payment is often an implicit assumption that sexual activities are expected. In escort prostitution, the act takes place at the customer's residence or
hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort's residence, or in a hotel room rented for the occasion by the escort (called in-call). The prostitute may be independent or working under the auspices of an escort agency. Services may be advertised over the Internet, in regional publications, or in local telephone listings. Use of the Internet by
prostitutes and customers is common.[171] A prostitute may use adult boards or create a website of their own with contact details, such as email addresses. Adult contact sites, chats, and online communities are also used. This, in turn, has brought increased scrutiny from law enforcement, public officials, and activist groups toward online
prostitution. In 2009, Craigslist came under fire for its role in facilitating online prostitution, and was sued by some 40 US state attorneys general, local prosecutors, and law enforcement officials. Reviews of the services of individual prostitutes can often be found at various escort review boards worldwide. These online forums are used to trade
information between potential clients, and also by prostitutes to advertise the various services available. Sex workers, in turn, often use online forums of their own to exchange information on clients, particularly to warn others about dangerous clients. Sex tourism Main articles: Sex tourism and Child sex tourism is travel for sexual
intercourse with prostitutes or to engage in other sexual activity. The World Tourism organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations defines sex tourism as "trips organization, a specialized from within the tourism sector, or from outside this sector but using its structures and networks, with the primary purpose of effecting a commercial sexual relationship
by the tourist with residents at the destination".[172] As opposed to regular sex tourism, which is often legal, a tourist who has sex with a child prostitute will usually be committing a crime in the host country, under the laws of his own country (notwithstanding him being outside of it) and against international law. Child sex tourism (CST) is defined
as travel to a foreign country for the purpose of engaging in commercially facilitated child sexual abuse.[173] Thailand, Cambodia, India, Brazil, and Mexico have been identified as leading hotspots of child sexual exploitation.[174] Virtual sex, that is, sexual acts conveyed by messages rather than physically, is also the subject of commercial
transactions. Commercial phone sex services have been available for decades. The advent of the Internet has made other forms of virtual sex available for money, including computer-mediated cybersex, in which sexual services are provided in text form by way of chat rooms or instant messaging, or audiovisually through a webcam (see camgirl).
Prevalence A political cartoon from 1787 jesting about the notion of taxation affecting prostitutes Statue to honor the sex workers of the world. Installed March 2007 in Amsterdam, Oudekerksplein, in front of the Wallen. Title is Belle, the inscription says "Respect sex workers all over the world."
According to the paper "Estimating the prevalence and career longevity of prostitute women",[175] the number of full-time equivalent prostitutes in a typical area in the United States (Colorado Springs, CO, during 1970–1988) is estimated at 23 per 100,000 population (0.023%), of which some 4% were under 18. The length of these prostitutes
working careers was estimated at a mean of 5 years. According to a 2012 report by Fondation Scelles there are between 40 and 42 million prostitute, compared to one in 300 in London.[177] The number of men who have used a prostitute at
least once varies widely from country, from an estimated low of between 7%[178] and 8.8%[179] in the United Kingdom, to a high of between 59% and 80% in Cambodia.[180] A study conducted by ProCon – a nonpartisan nonprofit organization – estimated the percentage of men who had paid for sex at least once in their lives, and found
the highest rates in Cambodia (between 59 and 80% of men had paid for sex at least once) and Thailand (an estimated 75%), followed by Italy (16.7–45%), Spain (27–39%), Japan (37%), the United States (15.0–20.0%), and China (6.4-20%).[180] Nations with higher rates of prostitution clients display much more positive
attitudes towards commercial sex.[180] In some countries, such as Cambodia and Thailand, it has been reported that about 75% of men have visited a prostitute at least once in their lifetimes. In
Cambodia, that figure is 59% to 80%.[180] In the United States, a 2004 TNS poll reported 15% of all men admitted to having paid for sex at least once in their life.[181] However, a paper entitled "Prostitution and the sex discrepancy in reported number of sexual partners" concluded that men's self-reporting of prostitutes as sexual partners provides a
serious underestimate.[182] In Australia, a survey conducted in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in their life, and 1.9% had done so in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 15.6% of men aged 16-59 reported paying for sex at least once in the early 2000s showed that 2000s showed the early 2000
percentage of men engaging in commercial sex in the United States has declined significantly in recent decades: in 1964, an estimated 69-80% of men had paid for sex at least once.[180] Some have suggested that prostitution levels have fallen in sexually liberal countries, most likely because of the increased availability of non-commercial, non-commercial sex in the United States have fallen in sexually liberal countries, most likely because of the increased availability of non-commercial, non-commercial sex in the United States have fallen in sexually liberal countries, most likely because of the increased availability of non-commercial sex in the United States have fallen in sexually liberal countries, most likely because of the increased availability of non-commercial sex in the United States have fallen in sexually liberal countries.
marital sex[184] or, for example in Sweden, because of stricter legal penalties. [185] Other reports suggested as the cause. As Norma Ramos, executive director of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women says "The more the commercial sex
industry normalizes this behavior, the more of this behavior, the more of this behavior you get".[187] Prostitutes have long plied their trades to the military in many cultures. For example, the British naval port of Portsmouth had a flourishing local sex industry in the 19th century, and until the early 1990s there were large red-light districts near American military bases in the
Philippines. The notorious Patpong entertainment district in Bangkok, Thailand, started as an R&R location for US troops serving in the Vietnam War in the early 1970s. Washington D.C. itself had Murder Bay which attracted the military of the Civil War. The village of Vadia, India is known locally as the village of prostitutes, where unmarried women
are involved in prostitution. Mass weddings for children of prostitutes in the village are held to protect them from being pushed into prostitution. [188] Medical situation In some places, prostitution may be associated with the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Lack of condom use among prostitutes and their clients has been cited as a
factor in the spread of HIV in Asia: "One of the main reasons for the rapid spread of HIV in Asia: "One of the main reasons for the rapid spread of HIV.[190] One of the
sources for the spread of HIV in Africa is prostitution, with one study finding that encounters with prostitutes produced 84% of new HIV infections in adult males in Africa has been attributed to the mobility of farmers who visit sex workers in cities, for example in Ethiopia
[192] Some studies of prostitution in urban settings in developing countries, such as Kenya, have stated that prostitution completely educating prostitution in urban settings in developing countries, such as Kenya, have stated that prostitution acts as a reservoir of STDs within the general population. [193] Typical responses to the problem are: banning prostitution completely educating prostitution in urban settings in developing countries, such as Kenya, have stated that prostitution acts as a reservoir of STDs within the general population.
interaction with health care introducing a system of registration for prostitutes that mandates health checks and other public health measures Some think that the first two measures are counter-productive. Banning prostitutes
makes the state complicit in prostitution and does not address the health risks of unregistered prostitutes. Both of the last two measures can be viewed as harm reduction policies. In countries and areas where safer sex precautions are either unavailable or not practiced for cultural reasons, prostitution is an active disease vector for all STDs,
including HIV/AIDS, but the encouragement of safer sex practices, combined with regular testing for sexually transmitted diseases, has been very successful when applied consistently. As an example, Thailand's condom program has been largely responsible for the country's progress against the HIV epidemic.[189] It has been estimated that
successful implementation of safe sex practices in India "would drive the [HIV] epidemic to extinction" while similar measures could achieve a 50% reduction in Botswana.[194] In 2009, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged all countries to reaching
key populations with HIV services". In 2012, the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, which was convened by Ban Ki-moon, and which is an independent body, was established at the request of the UNAIDS, and supported by a Secretariat based at the UNDP,[195] reached the same conclusions, also recommending decriminalization of brothels and
procuring.[196][197][198][199] Nevertheless, the report states that: "The content, analysis, opinions and policy recommendations contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme." [195] The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on sex work. During the COVID-19 pandemic, contact
professions (which includes prostitution, amongst others) had been banned (temporarily) in some countries. This has resulted in a local reduction of the Rights of Whores Barbary Coast, San Francisco Brothel Common prostitute Drugs and
prostitution Empathy and Prostitution Fallen woman Index of prostitute articles International Day to End Violence Against Sex Workers International Day to E
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