Explore the concept of 'risk' and 'resilience' within the context of your group, consider how barriers to full engagement in society affect the likelihood of their integration into the community.

The 'term hard to reach groups' describes a range of groups that are excluded by society. They include teenagers, gypsy travelers, refugees, illegal immigrants, asylum seekers, the disabled, elderly people, victims of domestic abuse, prostitutes and sex workers, transgenders, females who have had female genital mutilation (FGM) and many more. These groups or little communities of people all face risk and resilience from other people for being different. They often have something or someone who has power or control of them whether it be on a personal level, cultural level or a structural level. A personal level means for an individual to have power and to use it to achieve their own ends or goals. Cultural means it is based on socialized behaviors, values and beliefs. Structural means you are controlled by the government, police, laws and legislations.

This assignment is about prostitution and sex work, which describes and provides the offering and provision of sexual services for a financial gain. Many people sell sex in order to be able to afford to live on a day to day basis. ''Our understanding of prostitution is often coloured by simplicity and generalisation. Film and television have left many with a sanitised, even a romanticised idea of what sex work actually looks like. We tend to see prostitution as being a simple matter of unusual consent. A man who wants to have sex and a prostitute (usually a woman) who is willing to have sex with that man for a price. This is a naive understanding and it permits the public to accept three critical errors in reasoning made by activists. First among these is the claim the sex industry is safe'' (Blake Young (2017)) In the United Kingdom (UK), prostitution itself is not illegal but there are many criminal offences linked to it. Some of these offences include controlling a prostitute for gain or to keep a brothel. Prostitution and sex work are linked to other social issues such as drink, drugs, poverty and health. Firstly, we will look a bit at the history of prostitution and then we will look at who

works in that line of industry and where it takes place. Some statistics from publications parliament UK website say, around eleven percent of British men aged sixteen to seventy four have paid for sex on at least one occasion, which equates to two point three million individuals, the number of sex workers in the UK is estimated to be around seventy two thousand and eight hundred with about thirty two thousand working in London. Sex workers have an average of twenty-five clients per week paying an average of seventy-eight pounds per visit. In 2014–15, there were four hundred and fifty-six prosecutions of sex workers for loitering and soliciting. An estimated one hundred and fifty-two sex workers were murdered between 1990 and 2015. Forty nine percent of sex workers (in one survey) said that they were worried about their safety. • There were one thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in 2014, and two hundred and forty-eight in April to June 2015 following implementation of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Prostitution was first looked at closely in the UK in the legal regulation of prostitution and was set out in the Sexual Offences Act 1956, the results were reflected on an investigation into prostitution and homosexuality that took place around that time. The investigation that took place was the Wolfenden Report led by Sir John Wolfenden which was published after a succession of well-known men were convicted of homosexual offences. The committee of three women and twelve men had the job of listening to people in power in order to decide how and when people will be punished for their crimes. In 2003 the Home Office decided that they needed to review the laws on prostitution that were still dated in the 1956 Act. Some of the changes include in it now is it is an offence to cause or inciting prostitution for gain, it is an offence to keep a brothel used for prostitution and it is an offence for extension of gender specific prostitution.

Prostitutes and sex workers salaries in fluctuate according to the economy and what country they are in at the time. Their salaries depend on whether they are working for themselves on the streets, for a pimp or in a brothel. If working for a pimp or brothel they will always take a slice out of the prostitute's salary for the work they put in e.g., finding punters, protecting them and paying the costs to keep the brothels going. Prostitutes can charge whatever they feel the going rate is at that time and the area of

the world they are in. High end prostitutes will charge more, virgin prostitutes will also charge more even though they can only use that description once.

Prostitutes and sex workers come in many different shapes and sizes and do this line of work for many different reasons. Some of the reasons are mentioned and explained here. Illegal immigration is one reason many individuals find themselves in this line of work, due to the fact they are in the country illegally they face potential deportation if they go to the law for help, so they stay well-hidden, keep quiet and carry on working in illegal brothels and for pimps as it's a better life than they had in their home countries. Survival sex is another reason that people turn to prostitution and sex work. The increasing pressure of the cost of living today has left many without enough money to be able to afford the basics or the essentials to live. Being in poverty can lead to people having to use survival sex as a necessity. If the individual is pimped out or works in a brothel, they get paid less than the customer or client pays so they must work more to make up the difference. The use of children is also a big issue in this kind of industry. Some people enjoy and have fantasies about having sex with children and young people. Although this is illegal and there are laws and legislations to protect these individuals, child prostitution still happens everywhere in the world. A country like Cambodia is notorious for sex with children, with people travelling from all over to be allowed to fulfill their fantasies. Human trafficking is another reason for people working as prostitutes and sex workers. The percentage of people being trafficked for this line of work is higher than any other reason. Because they are brought into the country illegally, they are unable to ask for help amid fears of possible deportation, so they work without any hesitation in some of the most horrendous conditions. In some country's children are sold by their own families, others are kidnapped or orphaned and some even go unmissed altogether and that's how they end up in the sex trade. Prostitution among the elderly is another reason that people pay for sex. For some sex with an elderly person is a fantasy, but for the elderly they are normally driven to it because the state or government don't pay them enough to be able to afford to live on a daily basis, there are the slight few who do it purely because they want to and they enjoy it.

Prostitutes and sex workers will either work on the street, in a brothel, as an escort or by having virtual sex. Street prostitutes work mainly at night on the streets, waiting

on street corners, usually dressed in the skimpiest and most provocative of outfits, once they get picked up by a customer, they will have sex in a car, a motel, hotel or a rented room. These type of prostitutes or sex workers are most at risk of being hurt, raped or even murdered. They have no protection what so ever and nobody knows where they will end once they have got into car. “A sex worker who is living precariously or in poverty, who is at risk of criminalization or police violence, or who is being exploited by a manager or lacks negotiating power is not likely to be particularly 'sex positive' at work. These factors are structural, not a function of the worker's state of enlightenment.” (Molly Smith (2018)). If working in a brothel, it is usually an established business may still be illegal though, in a red-light district or a quiet back street so it is well hidden. It is usually a little bit safer than working on the street as you tend to work with others and have a madam on the door, this is not always the case though. An escort service is distinguished from prostitution in the way that sexual activities are not explicitly advertised, they are often paid for companionship even though in most cases sexual activities do take place and are expected. Again, this is not very safe, the prostitute put themselves at risk going to meet strangers in unknown places with nobody knowing where they are if something goes wrong. Virtual sex is another form of prostitution and a way to make money, it is usually done in the comfort of your own home or bed, so it is a lot safer than being on the street working or in a brothel. Virtual sex can be done through sending explicit messages to each other, voice calls other or using a web camera for cybersex. Payment is usually done through the bank as you don’t get to meet you client or customer in person.

Prostitution and the laws that cover it varies around the world. Some countries which have legalized prostitution include New Zealand, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada and Denmark, along with many more. ‘’Our understanding of prostitution is often coloured by simplicity and generalisation. Film and television have left many with a sanitised, even a romanticised idea of what sex work actually looks like. We tend to see prostitution as being a simple matter of unusual consent. A man who wants to have sex and a prostitute (usually a woman) who is willing to have sex with that man for a price. This is a naive understanding and it permits the public to accept three critical errors in reasoning made by activists. First among these is the claim the sex industry is safe’’ (Jeannette Angell (2005)). These countries all have different

regulations in order to keep control and look after the workers and the clients. Some countries have restricted laws when it comes to prostitution such as South Australia, Congo, Iceland, India, Japan, Napel and a few others. These restricted laws differ in each country but most of them are that, forced prostitution or prostitution on anyone under the age of eighteen is illegal but prostitution by choice is legal. Other countries such as Croatia, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, Jamaica, Libya, Tunisia, Zimbabwe and many more have made it illegal and prosecutions will and have been made to help prevent it. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 is ''an Act to make new provision about sexual offences, their prevention and the protection of children from harm from other sexual acts, and for connected purposes [20th November 2003]''. The Policing and Crime Act 2009 is an Act to provide and supply the police with powers to make provision about prostitution, sex offenders, sex establishments and other premises that are involved in this line of work. The Act gives more powers relating to the United Kingdom's boarders and to help prevent crime and disorders connected to prostitution and sex workers. The Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 is an Act to also protect prostitutes and sex worker it is described in the Act as the prosecution of those who force others into prostitution, exploit, abuse and harm them. Our joint approach with the police, with the support of other agencies, is to help those involved in prostitution to develop routes out. Another form of protection is the Modern Slavery Act 2015 which is ''An Act to make provision about slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and about human trafficking, including provision for the protection of victims; to make provision for an Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner; and for connected purposes''. [26th March 2015]. The Serious Crime Act 2015 protects prostitutes and young people by replacing anachronistic references to child prostitution and child pornography in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduces a new offence of sexual communication with a child and restricts the offence of loitering or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution to adults. There are many other Acts and legislations that protect the hard to reach groups with in prostitution and sex work, even though these laws exist the industry is still thriving.

Whether you are a prostitute or sex worker by choice, through survival sex or being made to do it against your will, admitting to it to other people, friends and family can be very embarrassing. Admitting that Is your line of work will always lead to some kind of stigma and people changing their views of you once they found out. Before people know

about you, you are just another mum at the school, or dad at the football pitch but once they know you are called names like a ‘slag’, ‘hooker’, ‘whore’, ‘street walker’ or ‘bender’. Being treated like this by people in society in this day and age is discrimination and makes people feel embarrassed and an outcast. Being labelled by people who do not understand what you work as or why you do that job can be very hurtful and throw you into depression or give you anxiety making your whole situation worse than it already is.

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