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A Qualitative Study of Recent and Existing Research into the Problem of Prostitution to
Determine Whether Sufficient Research has been done to Analyze Steps that can be
Developed to Successfully Reduce the Demand of Prostitution Among Men in the 25 to
40 Age Range.

By
Amber D. Avery

A Research Project Proposal Presented in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Masters of Criminology
MSCR 696 X71 Capstone Project

REGIS UNIVERSITY

August 27, 2017

A Qualitative study of Recent and Existing Research into the Problem of Prostitution to
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Amber D. Avery

Has been approved

October 2017

APPROVED:

/s/ John Giduck, JD, PhD, Faculty Facilitator

/s/ John Giduck, JD, PhD, Thesis Advisor

Professor Vincent C. Wincelowicz, Faculty Chair

ABSTRACT

This research examines the existing data in order to determine if there is sufficient criminological, sociological, and academic research done that can develop way to reduce the demand of prostitution. Seeking to use different ways to reduce the demand for prostitution, it is found that legalization, strict enforcement of legal norms, and a number of public shaming ideas could very well be useful. Men between the ages of 25 to 40 are the highest solicitation age group, these men make up a majority of the statistics. Survey information from StatisticBrain (2016) and Roeben (2015) are utilized to demonstrate the attitudes of sexually adventurous men who solicit prostitutes no matter what their relationship status may be.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This master Capstone began as my effort to conduct exhaustive research into the criminological, sociological and moral phenomenon of prostitution in the United States. My original intent was to delve deeply into this social problem, and examine what I hoped to be a significant body of research toward any efficacious solutions designed to reduce demand among the consumer base for this service (referred to in the industry and academia, both, as “johns”). Anticipating that various studies would exist, each testing a different possible remediation of demand, my plan was to assess them as a group and develop an aggregate and optimal set of solutions to reduce that demand. However, the further I looked, the less I found. Ultimately, the focus of my study shifted to an examination of all available research, studies and expert opinions, to determine whether enough data has ever been developed for anyone in the fields of sociology or criminology to offer any realistic, efficacious and viable solutions; or whether the reality is that much more work on that aspect of the problem of prostitution must be done.

From that introduction, then, I begin with the recognition that there has been an ageless struggle to control and end prostitution. For communities, it makes the areas unsafe, unstable, and lowers their image, due to the evidence left behind such as used condoms from sexual activities that may take place in the vehicle. According to Shively, Kliorys, Wheeler, and Hunt (2012) “immediate safety problems are used condoms, syringes, and other health hazards left in public areas where prostitution occurs”. Prostitution is also found to impact the community in a number of ways. “Prostitution is associated with higher

crime rates and other forms of community degradation” (Shively et al., 2012). According to Raymond (2004), many put the majority of the blame on the women and girls who are prostituting and not on the ‘Johns’ who are paying for the services. Focusing on the ‘Johns’ brings us to a bigger problem: the demand for prostitution. There can be thousands of girls on street corners, online services, in brothels, however, they cannot bring in money if there are not people willing to pay for their services.

Men who solicit the services of prostitutes do so for a number of reasons. According to Shively et al. (2012), the categories as well as reasons include “a military man stationed in another state, lack of sexual knowledge, lack of sexual activity in a marriage, wanting to be adventurous, and even getting excitement from just soliciting a prostitute”. Men who solicit think that they do not have a high risk of getting caught when it comes to prostitution. According to Shively et al., (2012) men and their decision to pay for sex is the reason that the demand for prostitution is high. “A substantial portion of men in the U.S admits to having purchased sex at some point in their lives, with most surveys finding between 10% and 20% to admit to this crime” (Shively et al., 2012). There are a list of reasons as to why men solicit prostitutes, a few mentioned from the list are: to engage in sex acts that few other women are willing to engage in, experience sex with women with a variety of physical traits, satisfy the desire for sex and/or intimacy that they are unable to meet in other ways, satisfy a need for emotional support that they are not receiving from others, and to provide them with sex that requires little or no emotional involvement. Shively et al. (2012) notes that Nevada is one of the few states that lack in punishment for johns, only one or two of Nevada’s cities and counties have used 7 out of 10 tactics as punishment.

Throughout Nevada's Clark County, prostitution has been legalized. To be exact, any county in Nevada looking to open a brothel must have a population under 700,000 people according to leg.state.nv.us (2017). Efforts to reduce the demand of prostitution in Las Vegas Nevada must start with strict enforcement of the relevant laws. Legalizing the practice of prostitution across the whole state would allow the government to adopt strict rules making it harder for underage girls to work.. An age limit, along with providing legal credentials to work makes it harder to supply under age prostitutes. Shaming could also be an effective way to reduce the category of individuals seeking to be publicly known for soliciting prostitution.

There are many reasons why men solicit the services of prostitutes. It may very well be illegal throughout the United States but that does not mean it is not happening. Clark County is indeed the only place to have legalized prostitution in the US (Nelson, 2014). Nelson also notes that "legalization is only within the brothels, but is illegal everywhere else" (Nelson, 2014). By using programs from other states, such as New York City's Safe Harbor Act or Chicago's National Day of Johns Arrest, a change can be made in the attempt to dismantle prostitution. However, looking into suggestions that have recently been given by Shivley et al. (2012) with regard to the punishment of men who solicit prostitution. These suggestions could be a way to make prostitution less desirable therefore dismantling prostitution as an illicit, and even licit, service and social service.

Statement of Problem

This study examines the existing data in order to determine if there is sufficient criminological, sociological, and academic research done that can develop ways to reduce the demand of prostitution in Las Vegas, Nevada in the age group of men between 25-40 years of age in Las Vegas. Las Vegas, Nevada is the most known place within the United States that has legal prostitution. However, prostitution is only legal within brothels and not on the streets. Brothels, also called *sex houses*, are places where men can come and engage in sexual activities with prostitutes. Because of this legalization, it is somewhat hard to collect data on prostitution in the Las Vegas area, not because there is not data to collect, but many are not willing to open up on the topic of prostitution if they take part in soliciting. Prior studies and crime statistics have shown that men in the age group 25 to 40 comprise the largest single group percentage of those soliciting the services of female prostitutes. By using statistics from within the United States along with an examination of relevant prostitution laws makes this study valid; it also demonstrates the effectiveness (or otherwise) of efforts to reduce the demand for prostitution within the age group of 25 to 40 years old.

Overview of the Problem

Prostitution has been around for centuries. Prostitution is common in some areas, and serves as a way of survival for some women and children. The men who solicit prostitutes

have, in many ways, contributed to the high demand for the practice. Without the demand for prostitution, this business would not thrive as it has for so many years, regardless of its legality. Those individuals providing the women rely on the men who patronize them to keep coming back and keep spending money.

Purpose of the Project

The purpose of this study is to analyze the existing data in order to determine if there is sufficient criminological, sociological, and academic research done that can be used to develop ways to reduce the demand of prostitution in Las Vegas, Nevada in the age group of men between 25-40 years of age. If the demand for prostitution can be reduced in Las Vegas, where fundamentally it is legal and those soliciting the service face fewer adverse consequences, then those efforts might offer the basis for additional research in their efficacy in other parts of the country where prostitution is both a social and criminal problem.

Definitions and Keywords

Brothel: According to Shared Hope (2017), a brothel is also known as a “cathouse” or a “whorehouse”. This may come in the form of apartments, houses, trailers, or any facility where sex is sold on the premises. It could be in a rural area or a suburban neighborhood. Most brothels have security measures in place to prevent attacks by criminals or provide a warning if law enforcement agents are nearby.

Solicitation: According to the Las Vegas Defense Group LLC (2017), solicitation is proposing to engage in prostitution or accepting an offer to engage in prostitution

Prostitution: According to Merriam-Webster Incorporated (2017), prostitution is the act or practice of engaging in promiscuous sexual relations especially for money.

Johns: known as a “buyer” or “trick”. According to Shared Hope (2017), a John is an individual who pays for or trades something of value for sexual acts.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this literature review, I will be introducing background information that will support and examine how online prostitution and legalization play roles in reducing the demand for prostitution. The work of Farley, Franzblau and Kennedy (2014) is used as background information into the motivational factors of why men in the age group of 25-40 solicit prostitutes. Nelson (2014), on the other hand, addresses the legalization of prostitution. Legalization can possibly be one way in which the demand could be reduced; fewer women on the streets means less crime and arrest rates in prostitution. Online prostitution makes it easier for men to solicit the services, causing an increase in demand as consumers feel less risk in getting caught. Legalization can play a role in both demand and reduction. In regards to demand, legalization can be seen as being able to engage in sexual activities with these women without risk. Yet, when seeking to reduce the demand for prostitution, legalization could mean that minimum age limit is legally mandated, causing the demand to be reduced as specific ages will be illegal.

Regarding the demand for prostitution, Raymond (2004) notes “Legislators often advance legalization proposals because they think nothing else is successful in legally addressing prostitution”. Overtime, research shows that not all legislators and law enforcement agencies are ready to put a stop to prostitution, neither are they willingly to take the issue head on. Although men are the backbone of the industry in terms of demand, Raymond (2004) does not rule out the fact that women play a part. Instead, he acknowledges that women play a role, but men have a bigger role in keeping the business running. Raymond (2004) further lists a number of myths that are used as motivational factors as to why men solicit prostitutes.

A few of these include: “Men who use women in prostitution are sexually frustrated men who do not get what they need/want/demand from the women in their lives, prostitution protects ‘good’ women, and prostitution is a needed sexual service for men without women, whether temporarily or more long term” (Raymond, 2004). Although these are considered myths, these excuses are used everyday by average men to justify their crime of solicitation.

Raymond (2004) considers the men who buy or solicit prostitutes as “invisible”. These men are seen as invisible due to society looking at the prostitutes as the real problem and not the men who solicit them. However Raymond (2004) takes a look around the world as to the statistics behind these invisible men. He noted that “75% of Thai men were prostitution buyers and that almost 50% had their first sexual intercourse with women in prostitution, 10% of London’s male population buys women for the sex of prostitution” (Raymond, 2004). Raymond (2004) even notes that in the United States, “as early as 1948, it was estimated that one half of the adult male population was frequent prostitute-users, and that 69% of the same population had purchased women for sexual activities at least once”. The main demographic group in the United States according to Raymond (2004) to be the main consumer of prostitution is White married men, who live in suburban areas.

This study shows that prostitution is not just happening on the streets. Prostitution is hiding throughout the Internet and can be found online. People allow their children to be on the Internet thinking that in some way it is safer. Farley et al., (2014) digs into online prostitution services that are used and how many times legal actions have been taken

against these sites in order to bring insight on what is happening online. The authors further note that “You are not safer because you work indoors. Craigslist is just the ‘internet streets,’ where the same predators and hustlers are meeting you with the same intentions except they look like straight people who go to medical school and have Blackberrys” (Farley et al., 2014).

There are prosecutorial challenges that are to be faced according to Farley, et al., (2014). “This newly developing field include the anonymity of the Internet, blurred jurisdictional boundaries, reluctance to prosecute prostitution cases where there is no evidence of physical coercion, and a very slowly increasing number of cases brought using existing legislation, in part because of the need for special training of criminal justice personnel” (Farley et al., 2014).

Although the Internet is forever changing and evolving, sometimes it makes it difficult to put an end to the ongoing prostitution online. According to Farley et al., (2014) “Online prostitution provides greater anonymity for johns and pimps and it blurs jurisdictional boundaries since Internet content can be accessed and published anywhere”. Many know that social media and social networking media have changed how websites such as Facebook, Myspace, and even older websites like Black planet have been used very maliciously. “Classified advertising websites such as Backpage, message boards, and dating sites all provide platforms for prostitution marketing with relative anonymity”(Farley et al., 2014). Farley et al., (2014) point out that “The truth is that a lot of deep marketing-thought goes into the sex industry, whether the entity being sold is an

independent escort's companionship or couples' porn". Knowing that there are so many people out here whose minds actually put thought into marketing women and children is somewhat unconscionable.

Interestingly enough, "In 2011, the companies who attempted to control prostitution pled guilty to money laundering and agreed to pay \$6.4 million for developing and operating *escorts.com*, which was subsequently shut down" (Farley et al., 2014). Farley et al., (2014) quotes a study done by Silbert and Pines, which reported "70% of women suffered rape in prostitution with 65% having been physically assaulted by customers and 66% assaulted by pimps". Farley et al., (2014) brings insight to Nevada, specifically, Las Vegas and how not only prostitution but also online prostitution are becoming entangled into one conglomerate business making it hard to pin point one specific area of the crime.

A 2007 study of 12,444 Las Vegas online classified advertisements found that 90% advertised escort prostitution. Ethnicity was specified 92% of the time, 237 reflecting the importance to johns of choosing the race/ethnicity of the women to be used for sex. Photos were included in 96% of the posts. A phone number was included in the ad 83% of the time. (Farley et al., 2014).

The authors used a vast amount of research, looking into the numerous sites and classifieds ads to show that there are dangerous ads on every social media site, message board and even newspapers in the classified sections.

The study conducted by Nelson is very enlightening. Nelson (2014) looks into the legalization of prostitution, although in Las Vegas prostitution is legal only in brothels, it was very interesting to see such research on the legalization of prostitution. The reduction

of prostitution is the central theme in this study and Nelson (2014) believes “prostitution will expand the sex services market, which is likely to include both voluntary and coerced labor”.

Legalizing this market means more women could possibly enter into the business willingly. Others may be released from slavery if the correct legal mechanisms are in place to prevent involuntary work. Both voluntary and involuntary workers from other nations may migrate to the area where prostitution is legal. One must understand that Nelson is not talking about just the legalization of prostitution in places such as brothels but even on the streets. He noted that “Overall, supply will probably increase. The demand for sex services in general will likely increase as the risk of arrest for solicitation disappears” (Nelson, 2014). There are two empirical studies cited by Nelson in his study. “The scale effect increases the amount of human trafficking by expanding the prostitution market. As demand for sex work increases due to legalization, trafficking will increase to fill the demand” (Nelson, 2014).

Legalization of prostitution brings more revenue and fewer arrests. However, it also means taking a risk of having women who are being trafficked to look as if they are voluntarily prostituting themselves because law enforcement and consumers see no difference. Nelson (2014) concludes that legalizing prostitution has effects that are unclear and specific to certain situations.

This project covers the demand of prostitution along with other areas of trafficking. The literature was prepared for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Shively et al., (2012) focus on the supply and demand aspect of the prostitution ring. The authors note that “The stronger the demand, the greater the economic motivation to obtain and deliver a supply” (Shively et al., 2012). This is very true within prostitution; when Johns are looking for a specific type, relevant pimps or madams will do their best to supply the specific demands in order to keep their consumer (the johns) coming back and spending even more money.

Shively et al., (2012) lists a number of ways besides legalization that could very well help to reduce the demand of prostitution. The list includes: Reverse stings, street-level, web-based, shaming – publicizing identities, shaming – “Dear John” letters, seizing autos used to solicit sex, and suspending driver’s license. The authors believe using this list of ideas could very well help to reduce the demand for prostitution or potentially end it Shively et al., (2012).

The state of Nevada has laws in place when it comes to prostitution, especially in brothels. In order to even open a brothel one must go through several legal processes. According to the Nevada legislators (2017) the law NRS 244.345 deals with dancing halls, escort services, entertainment by referral services and gambling games or devices; limitation on licensing of houses of prostitution. Nevada legislators (2017) state that “In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, the license board shall not grant any license to a petitioner for the purpose of operating a house of ill fame or reputé or any other business employing

any person for the purpose of prostitution”. This law is in place for anyone filing for a license in any of the businesses and industries listed previously.

In order to further understand the law, two definitions were also inserted into the statute. “Entertainer for an entertainment by referral service” means “a natural person who is sent or referred for a fee to a hotel or motel room, home or other accommodation by an entertainment by referral service for the purpose of entertaining the person located in the hotel or motel room, home or other accommodation” (Nevada Legislators, 2017). The second definition is as follows “entertainment by referral service” means “a person or group of persons who send or refer another person to a hotel or motel room, home or other accommodation for a fee in response to a telephone or other request for the purpose of entertaining the person located in the hotel or motel room, home or other accommodation” (Nevada Legislators, 2017).

Ko (2015) believes that “police harassment and incarceration can subject these women to further injustice, violence, and abuse”. The author also thinks that there needs to be a shift in who the real targets should be. Instead of going for the women and the girls it should be the johns. A mixture of methods are believed to be a useful way to reduce the demand for prostitution, such as New York’s method of “punishing pimps and johns under sex trafficking charges, expanding the definition to include intimidation and threats of violence, johns could face up to one year in jail, rather than 90 days” (Ko, 2015).

Even the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation as cited by Ko (2015) stipulate that “increased jail time and public exposure could deter them from soliciting prostitutes”. Brooklyn uses the method of [john schools](#), “survivor-led treatment programs for men

who've been arrested for purchasing sex, prioritize rehabilitation over more punitive measures"(Ko, 2015). Ko (2015) cited a Brooklyn program with having more than 2,000 attendees, yet only 9 cases of recidivism.

Martinez (2016) state that "sex workers do business in every state, but only in Nevada is prostitution legalized, specifically in brothels. Although illegal today in Las Vegas, according to Martinez (2016), "the city remains renowned for its ongoing sex trade as well as its slogan of what happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas." Martinez (2016) cites the Las Vegas Review Journal as stating that "nineteen brothels operate in Nevada, down from 36 in the peak years of the mid-1980s. Martinez (2016) goes on to note that the brothels are "open for business in eight counties, though four more counties allow brothels but don't have any". Also a University of Nevada, Las Vegas study was cited, where it was found that there are three kinds of brothels "the small frontier brothel along remote stretches of highway, the small brothel in an isolated small town, and the large, urban-like bordellos outside Las Vegas, Reno, Lake Tahoe and Carson City" (Martinez, 2016).

Nevada is very strict on its prostitutes within the legal brothels. According to Martinez (2016) "brothels cannot employ prostitutes until test results do not show the presence of infectious syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia trachomatis or infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)". There must also be required monthly blood testing for HIV and syphilis, the women must also require patrons to use condoms, and brothel business applicants must disclose financing and management and also undergo a background investigation. Although legal in specific areas of Nevada, these stipulations can also deter a

person from opening such an establishment especially if it means that they have to show their finances to the state, when most of the time the money is coming in illegally.

Chapter 3

METHODS

This study utilized qualitative and quantitative methods. Responses to interview questions were subsequently analyzed and compiled into a list of percentages.

Questionnaire

The study relied on a questionnaire survey conducted by Roeben (2015), who is with the Vital Vegas blog, a online blog for Las Vegas. The questionnaire was administered to 688

men online, to have a better understanding of the sexual habits of men who travel to Las Vegas. Roeben (2015) stated that the number of men who answered the questions give “the survey a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ 99 times out of 100, which is based on the total amount of visitors to Las Vegas”. Generally, some strengths and weaknesses were part of the online questionnaire. Regarding the strengths of the survey, Roeben (2015) allowed participants to complete the survey online; participants were also able to give their own answers rather than just picking from an established series of possible answers. By allowing the participants to feel more comfortable with giving their answers and not feel as though they were being judged, they were more inclined to share their experiences. When it comes to the weakness of this survey, it should be noted that this was the first time a survey of this nature was given through this blog. Although websites such as the New York Post and Survey Monkey have surveys based on sexual activity none are based on sexual encounters, they are based on sexual preferences. Doing a survey like this every year can demonstrate if there is an increase or decrease in the sexual activity of men over a period of time when they come to Las Vegas. Although this survey ultimately used men only, it would have also been better if they asked for the ages of the participants, to show the result of each age group alongside the overall results. This type of survey is relevant as it shows that men who come to Las Vegas, Nevada seem to be adventurous and some seek out prostitution while visiting.

Survey

Regarding the second survey, mainly most of the information relied on data from the U.S. Department of Health along with the Delancey Street Foundation. Statistic Brain Research

took all the information and compiled it into a list of percentages broken down by category, such as: days of the week, protection, and even ethnicity of the client. Given that this information emanates from the U.S. Department of Health, we only know that ages, gender and ethnicities are used in order to categorize this information. The strengths of this particular survey is that they were very detailed in collecting all the data used. Another strength relates to credibility – this data comes from the U.S. Department of Health as its first source. It should however be noted that, the U.S. Department of Health is not the only source that was used to gather this information; also, this is the only information that was found during research that shows this type of listing. Although there is possibly more information like this around, for this type of research however, this is the only information found for this topic of research. As stated earlier, if the U.S. Department of health used the same type of survey as with this information and did a six month to a year update, there would be more information as to an increase or decrease in the activity of soliciting prostitution. Another weakness is that the survey questions are not listed online, only the percentages from the answers were indicated. It would have been better if the questions asked were listed so that there could be a review of the survey as a whole.

Chapter 4

RESULTS

The results from the first survey were not listed in any particular form (Refer to Appendix B). From the 688 men who took the Vital Vegas blog survey administered by Roeben (2015), many of the men were sexually adventurous (57%) either with a significant other

or by themselves. Most of the men who took the survey (52%) admitted to going to strip clubs while 16% admitted to going to a brothel at some point during their Las Vegas trip.

The results taken from the second survey were compiled into list form, some by “tricks” performed, days of the week, ethnicity, and age (Refer to Appendix A). For the purpose of this research, the focus fell upon the age group of 25 to 40 years old, as it constituted the highest percentage from the age category. The age group of 25 to 40 being the main focus with the highest percentage means that the higher percentages from other categories contain most of the answers from this specific age group. About 45.81% of men paid for oral sex to be performed, this would include the 31.49% within the ages of 25 to 40.

Even more, 79.37% of men had unprotected sex, it exceeds the 31.49% from the age group 25 to 40 years old. Men seem to have a lack of concern for their own health; 20% of female prostitutes have an STD/STI (sexually transmitted disease/infection). The busiest day for men to solicit prostitution was Friday at 21.86%. The age group of 25 to 40 also makes up for the highest ethnicity to solicit, which is African Americans at 56.07%, while whites only make up 26.94%. Although oral sex seemed to be the highest performed act, vaginal penetration comes second at 17.24.

Chapter 5

DISCUSSION

In Las Vegas, Nevada, men in the age group of 25 to 40 years old make up the majority of men who solicit prostitution. The types of services performed and which day of the week is the best to solicit , were the top indicators that added to the reasons men decided to solicit. These men believe that they will not get caught, believing the reasons that they give are acceptable to why they go out and solicit. The reasons given throughout this research are stepping stones in helping to reduce the demand within the given age group. Using such methods can motivate the thinking that the risk is greater than losing their family, and friends due to solicitation. Shaming publicly would be the best way to deter these men from making these choices. These men will think twice when getting a letter sent to their homes about their activities, having their cars impounded or license suspended because they chose to solicit prostitutes.

Although the prior research is a sound basis for this topic it lacks in answering the major question of this research in reducing the demand within the given age range of 25 to 40 years old. The needs to be more in depth research from criminologists, and sociologists to look deeper into the problem to the reasons behind the solicitation and even prevention methods to keep men from soliciting prostitutes. Shively et al. (2012) has come up with a list of ways to be very beneficial if implemented to the reduction of the demand on prostitution. Public shaming, suspension of license and even John schooling will help to decrease prostitution demand. Other suggestions that could be highly successful are surveys given to both the John and the prostitute as to what incites the desire for a prostitute. Another suggestions that could aide in furthering research would be to simply asking men what would actually help them to keep from soliciting prostitutes.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, all prior research brings importance to the issue of the demand of prostitution. However although this information digs into prostitution around the world and in Nevada, it does not focus enough on the demand and how to successfully reduce the demand within the age range of 25 to 40 years old. Although legalization is stated throughout the works cited, it does not explain in depth if legalization plays a role in the reduction of prostitution. Surveying both Johns and prostitutes can help to validate both prior and new research while offering a look into the desires of soliciting prostitution. Criminological, and sociological research is not present when dealing with the demand side of prostitution. By increasing criminological, sociological, and academic research on the topic of reducing the demand of prostitution in the age range of men 25 to 40 years old not only is there an increase in the research of the topic, but there is also validation to the prior research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

*This information is taken from StatisticBrain (2016).

Statistic	Data
Estimated number of prostitutes in the world	40 Million
Average annual income of a U.S. prostitute	\$290,000
Number of countries that prostitution is completely legal and regulated	22
Percent of men who have purchased a prostitute	10%
Thailand has the largest sex industry	\$35 Billion

Number of American citizens arrested annually for soliciting sex	80,000
Percent of arrests that are female prostitutes	70%
Percent of arrests that are male prostitutes	20%
Percent of arrests that are the customer	10%
Cost to tax payers annually in court and jail fees	\$200 Million
Murder rate for an American prostitute	204 per 100,000
Average age of a customer	39.5
Percent of customers who paid for services they never receive	40%
Percent of customers who were robbed by the prostitute	20%
Average times each year a prostitute has unprotected sex	300
Percent of prostitutes who were abused as children	75%
Female Prostitution Statistics (U.S.)	
Average age a female becomes a prostitute	14
Percent who reported assaults	58%
Percent with STDs	20%
Percent who want to quit but can't due to lack of money	92%
Stat	Data
Average price per trick	\$49.45
Percent of Prostitutes who found customer attractive	27.22 %
Percent of clients under 25	25.24 %
Percent of clients 25 to 40	31.49 %
Percent of clients 41 to 60	18.20 %
Percent of clients over 60	11.05 %
Percent of customers who paid in drugs	6.04 %
Percent that were new customers	52.57 %
Percent that were repeat customers	47.43 %
Type of Trick Performed	Percent
Manual	14.51 %
Oral	45.81 %

Vaginal	17.24 %
Anal	9.40 %
Other	4.03 %
Protection	
Condom	20.63 %
No Condom	79.37 %
Ethnicity of Client	
Black	56.07 %
White	29.64 %
Hispanic	14.29 %
Day of the Week	
Sunday	9.52 %
Monday	8.29 %
Tuesday	12.13 %
Wednesday	16.08 %
Thursday	15.49 %
Friday	21.73 %
Saturday	16.76 %

APPENDIX B

*This information was taken from Roeben (2015), From the Vital Vegas Survey

On average, how many times do you have sex during a Las Vegas visit?

12% said they had none during a typical visit

63% had sex 1-3 times

20% had sex once, 22% had sex twice and 21% had sex three times

16% of male Vegas visitors have sex five or more times during a Sin City visit.

The typical male Vegas visitor has sex 2.7 times during their stay.

Who do you have sex with?

69% of respondents said they have sex with their significant other

15% have sex with strangers.

11% of the men had sex with their significant other and strangers.

**cross-tabulating frequency with who visitors are having sex with

(39%) of respondents reported hooking up with a stranger at least once during their trip.

25% of men had sex four or more times with their significant other during their Las Vegas trip.

Were you more sexually adventurous while in Las Vegas?

57% of men say they're more sexually adventurous during a Las Vegas visit.

**the reported activity of these men correlated to their claims of greater sexual boldness.

what kinds of adventure men are having here, so we asked about various activities for which Vegas is known.

52% of men have visited a Las Vegas strip club.

Have you been with a prostitute while in Las Vegas?

16% of male visitors have paid for the services of a Las Vegas prostitute at some point.

5% of male visitors have visited a legal Nevada brothel.

4% of male visitors have been to a swingers club in Las Vegas.