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# Preliminary validation of an Attitudes Towards Prostitution Scale

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PRELIMINARY VALIDATION OF AN ATTITUDES

TOWARDS PROSTITUTION SCALE

by

Nicole Andrea Pucci

Bachelor of Arts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
2005

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the

**Master of Arts in Criminal Justice**
**Department of Criminal Justice**
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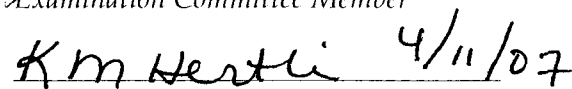
Master of Arts in Criminal Justice

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# ABSTRACT

**Preliminary Validation of an Attitudes Towards Prostitution Scale**

By

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The purpose of this thesis was to examine the quality of the Attitudes Towards Prostitution (ATP) Scale while conducting a preliminary validation. A total of 325 participants completed the research for this study. Prior to the study, a portion of the ATP scale had been used in a diversion program for men arrested for soliciting prostitution, the Prostitution Offender Program of British Columbia (POPBC). An exploratory factor analysis identified multiple factors underlying the items included. The vast majority of the ninety items tested loaded significantly in the factor analysis suggesting that they were measuring the same underlying construct. To improve the clarity of the measure, forty-two of the ninety items were dropped from the original scale. The factors in the forty-eight item analysis revealed salient coefficients on three factors.

iii

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## LIST OF TABLES

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Intrinsic Violence

The author's personal purpose for conducting research in the area of street

prostitution was due to the violence these women experience. Furthermore, the author

wanted to know what are the attitudes towards this vulnerable and unique population.

We instinctively know that some occupations carry more risk than others. In Las Vegas,

policing seems like a potentially high risk occupation, particularly after the death of Sgt.

Prendes last year. It had, however, only been the first police death on the job for Metro in

17 years. Researchers have compared rates of on the job deaths and found that while

police officers are often noted as putting their lives on the line everyday, rates of death

for officers are relatively low at one per year (Lowman 2000). In Lowman's study he

identified two high-risk occupations: taxi drivers and prostitutes. However, even the

death rates in these occupations differ significantly. For example, from 1993-1995,

eighteen taxi drivers were murdered compared to thirty-four women that were working in

prostitution. An earlier publication reported that twenty-two prostitutes were murdered

during the course of their work between 1991-1992, thereby bringing the total to fifty-six

victims of homicide from 1991-1995 in Canada alone.

Past studies have had discrepancies in how many prostitutes are victims to

homicide. For example, Duchesne (1997) reports that from 1993-1995, there were forty-

1

one prostitutes murdered (Lowman, 2000). However, these discrepancies are due to the measures used in each report. Duchesne includes all murders of prostitutes whereas Fedorowycz (as cited in Lowman 2000) only considered homicides that occurred while on the job. Therefore, the number of prostitutes killed each year is probably higher. Fedorowycz, states that the number of prostitutes reported killed under represents the actual figure, since only those incidents where the police are certain that the victim was killed in the course of prostitution are counted. There are no statistics available prior to 1991.

According to Belcher and Herr (2005) women who work in street prostitution live their lives amidst violence. Various studies have examined the prevalence of violence experienced among women working in prostitution. For example, a study by Farley and Kelly (2000) in San Francisco found that out of 130 prostitutes, 82 percent had been physically assaulted, 68 percent had been raped, and 68 percent met the criteria for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. Furthermore, research has shown high incidence of physical assault among women working in prostitution, especially among those who work in street prostitution rather than indoors (Romero-Daza, Weeks, and Singer 2003). Silbert and Pines (1981-1982) found that 70 percent of the women in their study suffered rape in prostitution, 65 percent had been physically assaulted by customers, and 66 perecnt had been assaulted by pimps. Not to mention that murders of sex workers are not treated the same way as other killings because the victims are 'throwaway people" (Lowman 2000). Vanwesenbeeck's (1994, as cited in Farley and Kelly 2000) study in the Netherlands found that 60 percent of women working in prostitution suffered physical assaults, 40 percent had reported sexual violence, and 40 percent reported having been

2

forced into prostitution by an acquaintance. These reports show only a 5 percent difference in physical assaults experienced by women working in illegal versus legal prostitution. Experiencing violence leaves women working in prostitution with a sense of hopelessness and degradation. In 2001, Vanwesenbeeck indicated that 17 percent of prostitutes in San Francisco were HIV positive. Furthermore, most women working in prostitution indicated that they never enjoyed their commercial sex.

According to Romero-Daza (2003, 246), all the women interviewed expressed a common theme articulated here by Sonia:

> I don't want to have to go out and keep selling my body like this anymore. It's degrading. . .I'm afraid if I keep doing this that I'm going to get to a point so low that I won't want to bring myself back. . .It's very degrading, it makes you feel like you are nothing.

Furthermore, serial killers may use prostitutes as "practice" for learning things such as how to tie someone up, how long it takes to strangle someone and how loud a person can scream. Robert "Willy" Pickton is a serial killer currently on trial for the murder of twenty-seven women who were working in prostitution in Vancouver, BC. A total of sixty-nine women went missing during his killing spree and he confessed to an undercover police officer that he had killed at least 49 prostituted women (Clarke 2007). Another well-known example of men preying on prostitutes is Antonio Buono and Kenneth Bianchi also known as the Hillside Stranglers. These two men started a prostitution ring (circle of prostitutes which work for a group of pimps) in which they would beat and torture the women working for them. They soon escalated into serial killing in which they murdered ten prostitutes in a matter of four months (Everitt, 1993).

These researchers have suggested that the vulnerability of women working in prostitution may be in part due to the marginalization they experience working in a non-

socially acceptable occupation. Studying attitudes toward women working in prostitution may begin to address this issue.

4

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will outline various components of the research in the area of

prostitution. First, street prostitution will be distinguished from different forms of

prostitution such as indoor prostitution. Then the theoretical background to prostitution

research will be considered. The next section outlines the importance of measuring

attitudes, what is know about the men who solicit sexual services, and summaries of

previous research on their attitudes toward prostitution. Limitations of previous research

will conclude this chapter.

Street vs. Indoor Prostitution

A distinction between women working in street prostitution and those working in

indoor prostitution (e.g., massage parlors, brothels, escorts, and "call girls") needs to be

discussed because these jobs are inherently different. Indoor and street prostitution differ

in social status, control over working conditions, experiences at work, adjustment to

work, and the impact on the community. Furthermore, women working in street

prostitution are more at risk of legal intervention and arrest than other sex workers

(Vanwesenbeeck 2001). A study by Church et al. (2001) revealed that women working

in street prostitution were younger, got involved in sex work at an earlier age, used more

drugs, and experienced significantly more violence than women working indoors.

5

Furthermore, women working in street prostitution indicated higher frequencies of being punched, slapped, kicked. In addition, 25 percent of those working street prostitution had been raped vaginally, 6 percent had been raped anally, and 32 percent indicated attempted rape vaginally/anally. Furthermore, 20 percent had been forced to give the client oral sex, and 29 percent had been held against their will (Church et al. 2001).

There is a status hierarchy in the sex work trade as well as in prostitution itself. These hierarchies are recognized by researchers as expressed by women working in different forms of prostitution. Both hierarchies view street prostitution as the lowest strata and those women working at this level are more marginalized and carry most stigma. The hierarchy within street prostitution is stratified by race, age, appearance, and locale. All these factors affect the potential earnings of the worker. The hierarchy for indoor prostitution starts at massage parlors and then advances to brothels, and ending with escorts(an indoor form of prostitution where the women are often referred to as call girls), are at the top of the strata (Weitzer 2000). Furthermore, it should be noted that this hierarchy is known inside and outside of the sex industry (Romero-Daza et al. 2003).

Street prostitutes often do not have the freedom to refuse clients, as indoor prostitutes do. Indoor prostitution offers much more protection to the workers and these women have more resources available to them. Workers ability to leave sex work is greatly affected by the work environment, whether it is indoor or street prostitution. Women working in different types of prostitution differ in the amount of exploitation and victimization that they experience through work (Weitzer 2000).

6

Assault and rape are considered occupational hazards for street prostitutes, but occur less frequently in indoor prostitution (Weitzer 2000). Women working in indoor prostitution are tested for sexually transmitted diseases, whereas those working on the street only are tested if they themselves want to be. Furthermore, legal indoor prostitution usually involves strict condom regulations, whereas women working in the streets can earn an extra buck for the 'condomless lay'. At times indoor prostitution can "resemble dating experiences with conversation, flirtation, and gifts and that may even include workers 'receiving' sexual services from clients" (Weitzer 2000, p. 4). However, research has found that women working in all forms of prostitution, including indoor prostitution, have been subjected to violence (Farley and Kelly 2000). For example, Vanwesenbeeck (2001) found one-quarter of the indoor sex workers in The Netherlands interviewed in his study had experienced one or more episodes of physical or sexual violence in the last year.

Working in prostitution has different effects on the women's psyches and self-images. For example, one study found that women working in street prostitution exhibited significant psychological problems, such as Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (Farley 2005a). However, women working in indoor prostitution (in this study: call girls, brothel workers, and massage parlor workers) were capable of handling themselves well, exhibited emotional control, held traditional values, and were doing well in the occupation of their choice (Weitzer 2000). Indoor prostitutes' positive sense of well being and of providing a valuable service as reported by Weitzer, are seldom expressed by women working in street prostitution. In contrast, some studies have found that

7

"women who prostituted in strip clubs had higher rates of disassociative and other psychiatric symptoms than those in street prostitution" (Ross et al. 1990).

Finally, street and indoor prostitution have different consequences for the community at large. Street prostitution is much more visible in the community than indoor prostitution since solicitation essentially occurs on the street rather than behind closed doors. According to Weitzer (2000), indoor prostitution has little, if any, negative impact on the locale, and, if discreet, there is typically little public awareness or opposition to it. However, it is possible that the "social invisibility of indoor prostitution may actually increase its danger" (Farley 2005b, 955).

Prostitution Theory

"In no area of social sciences has ideology contaminated knowledge more pervasively that in writings in the sex industry" (Weitzer 2005a, p. 934). Weitzer has emerged as a forceful critic of the research conducted on street prostitution. He criticizes that current research is shaped by political agendas. Prostitution research is often dominated by advocates who wish to abolish prostitution or social feminists who promote sex work because it is a woman's choice to sell her body.

There are many opposing views on the nature and effects of prostitution. Fundamental Christians view sex work as a danger to society and the "moral fabric of society" (Weitzer 2000, 2). Radical feminist often view prostitution as the "ultimate expression of gender oppression or 'sexual slavery" (Weitzer 2000, 3). According to Weitzer (2005b), radical feminists have sponsored the creation of many anti prostitution organizations. One example, The Counsel for Prostitution Alternatives in Portland, Oregon states that "prostitution is bought and sold rape" (Raymond 1995). Radical

8

feminist theory suggest that all forms of prostitution exploit women, support male dominance, and perpetuate gender inequality. These theorists also highlight that violence is intrinsic to prostitution suggesting prostitution is really rape that is paid for. Theorists in this camp prefer terms such as prostituted women rather than prostitutes which describes their situation rather than categorizing the individual. Critics portray this word choice as conveying the idea that prostitution is something that is done to the women, not something that can be chosen. The only time they make their own choice in when they decide to leave. Weitzer criticizes researchers such as Melissa Farley quoting her statements that "violence is intrinsic to the very nature of prostitution, so there can be no prostitution without violence" (Weitzer, 2005a). Another criticism of radical feminist literature according to Rubin (1993, 36), is that radical feminist literature on sex work is filled with "sloppy definitions, unsupported assertions, and outlandish claims."

Social feminist theory views prostitution differently than radical feminism. Social feminists assume that sex work is controlled by the sex-worker, from the beginning to the end (Jeffreys 2005). They also support sex work and suggest that it is a woman's right to sell her body. Therefore, they believe women make rational choices to become prostitutes and can leave prostitution at any time. These theorists connect prostitution to a working class society where clients are referred to as "jobs" (Jeffreys 2005). Jeffreys further suggests that working in prostitution exposes the free labor that the family structures may take away from the women over her lifetime. Weitzer (2005b) refers to this view as the sex-as-work perspective.

According to Weitzer (2000), other liberals categorize prostitution and commercial sex services as legitimate and worthy occupations. Farley and Kelly (2000)

9

assert that presenting prostitution as a vocational choice legitimizes harassing behavior that in any other context would be described as sexual harassment, exploitation or abuse. They further state that if prostitution is known as "sex work, then the brutal exploitation of those prostituted by pimps becomes an employer-employee relationship and the predatory, pedophiliac purchase of a human being by the john becomes just one more business transaction" (Farley and Kelly 2000, 52). These fundamentally different views create different images of the women involved, ranging from victims or sex objects to sex workers or agents who choose their work lives. According to Weitzer, research on prostitution is often written by researchers who explain prostitution using extreme radical feminist theory.

Prostitution researchers such as Dr. Melissa Farley state that violence is intrinsic to the very nature of prostitution, and prostitution cannot exist without violence. Weitzer criticizes this position because simply denoting prostitution as violence is theoretically unjustifiable because such a proclamation is neither verifiable nor falsifiable. Farley (2005), in defense, argues that all scientific research is infused with values. According to Farley, the researchers with whom she works make their standpoint and hypothesis apparent. For example, they write before presenting their quantitative findings:

> We initiated this research in order to address some of the issues that have
> arisen in discussion about the nature of prostitution. In particular, is
> prostitution just a job or is it a violation of human rights? From the authors'
> perspective, prostitution is a form of violence against women: it is an act
> which is intrinsically traumatizing to the person being prostituted (Farley,
> Baral, Kiremire, and Sezgin 1998).

10

Therefore, some researchers tend to make their beliefs known while others choose not to. Furthermore, it seems that research in prostitution tends to be subjective rather than objective.

## Why Attitudes on Prostitution are Important

Comparisons between intimate partner violence and prostitution have been made which may explain why women suffer through the intrinsic violence of working in prostitution. For example, Giobbe (1993) found similarities in the behavior of pimps and batterers. Both pimps and batterers used similar tactics to control and abuse women. These behaviors included: threats and intimidation, social isolation, minimization, denial, and emotional, sexual, and physical abuse (Giobbe 1993). According to Farley, Lynne, and Cotton (2005), consumers of prostitution are similar to pimps and batterers since they are responsible for the majority of abuse (physical and sexual) prostitutes' experience. Stark and Hodgson (2003) found further similarities between prostitution and intimate partner violence. For example, high rates of child abuse preceding both domestic violence and prostitution. In both situations, women are afraid to leave. Furthermore, batterers, pimps, and consumers exert economic control over the women (Stark and Hodgson 2003). Women and men in abusive intimate relationships have been found to possess attitudes and cognitions that appear to promote, maintain, and/or justify abuse. Due to the similarities that exist between prostitution and intimate partner violence, women and men's attitudes about prostitution should be assessed to see if attitudes are the same as those in abusive relationships. Women and men in abusive intimate relationships have been found to possess attitudes and cognitions that appear to promote,

11

maintain, and/or justify abuse. Women and men's attitudes about prostitution should be assessed to see if attitudes are the same.

## Men Who Solicit Sexual Services

In the past decade, considerable research has been conducted on women working in prostitution, especially those working on the streets. Recently there has been a shift of focus to the clients of sexual services, since these men are no longer an anonymous entity but are viewed as criminals. However, due to the underground nature of the sex trade, finding consumers to survey can be difficult. Therefore, there is still relatively little empirical data on this population.

A national poll in 1994 found that 18 percent of men answered affirmatively when asked if they had "ever had sex with a person you paid" (Weitzer 2000, 2). Furthermore in Britain, "one-tenth of men under the age of thirty-five said they had bought sex from a prostitute, and in Canada 7 percent of men reported that they had paid for sex" (Weitzer 2000, 2). Little research has been conducted on why men pay for sex (Pitts et al. 2004; Sawyer 2001-02; Freund 1991). Pitts et al. (2004) found that clients did not differ from non-clients in their sexual orientation. However, clients were much more likely to have gonorrhea and significantly more likely to have pubic lice or crabs. Furthermore, clients' most recent sexual partners were significantly more likely to be casual rather than regular. Researchers in this study found that 43.8 percent stated the reason they paid for sex was "for relief." The second most common response was that "paying for sex was less trouble (36.4 percent) followed by "it would be entertaining (35.5 percent). The least common response was "for a specific service that another

12

partner would not provide" (8.3 percent). Furthermore, vaginal sex was the most frequently purchased practice (80.5 percent).

Sawyer (2001-02) also found that 76 percent of his sample purchased vaginal intercourse with anal intercourse being the least common sexual act (13 percent). Reasons reported in this study include: wanted to engage in sexual acts denied by their partners, because partners were pregnant, temptation from strip clubs, rather use a prostitute than have an affair, and some had become impotent with their regular partners. This study found few men who desired unusual sexual behaviors such as bondage. However, they did find an important risk factor, drugs and alcohol. From their sample 29 percent of the men reported alcohol use proximate to purchasing services from a prostitute.

Freund (1991) found out of 101 clients forty-two were married. There were multiple types of sexual contact reported. For example, thirty-six men reported kissing and the majority of these men meet with the same prostitute at least once a month. Contrary to other studies, oral sex was most frequently purchased (34.8 percent) whereas vaginal intercourse was purchased 27.6 percent of the time. Once again a low anal intercourse rate was found with only 2.4 percent of the men purchasing this activity. This suggests that men might not go to prostitutes for sexual desires that they cannot get from a regular partner.

<center>Previous Research on Attitudes</center>

Recent work has begun to assess the beliefs, attitudes and experiences of male sex trade consumers towards women working in prostitution, consensual and coercive sex, and liberal versus conservative attitudes towards women (Monto and Hotaling 2001;

<center>13</center>

Sawyer, Hinds, and Brucker 2001-02; Sawyer, Rosser, and Schroeder 1998). In response to an increase in prostitution-related activity in various cities, the "John School" diversion school model was developed in North America (Wortley and Fischer 2002). Founders of the San Francisco John School indicated that 98 percent of the 2,300 men going through the program had been rehabilitated (Wortley and Fischer 2002; Jerome and Rowlands 1998).

In 1996 a San Francisco-modeled John School was initiated in Toronto, Canada (Wortley and Fischer 2002). An evaluation of the Toronto John School found that 80 percent of the johns indicated the program had changed their opinion about prostitution (Wortley and Fischer 2002). A similar John School was started in Vancouver, Canada named the Prostitution Offender Program of British Columbia (Kennedy et al. 2004). This program identifies pre and post program attitudes towards prostitution. A study by Kennedy et al. (2004) found that there was a significant change in attitudes following a john school diversion program, the Prostitution Offender Program of British Columbia.

Since men who solicit sex cause a "demand" for prostitution it is important to create diversion/treatment programs for them. Past diversion programs have been created to aid in the prevention of re-offending and to anticipate changing solicitors' attitudes towards prostitution "through education about the reality of the commercial sex industry and its impact on the prostituted women, on their families, and on communities" (Kennedy et al. 2004).

Limitations of Past Research

The debate just outlined highlights a major criticism of prostitution research in that it may be biased. Prostitution research is often dominated by advocates who wish to

14

abolish prostitution or feminists who promote sex work because it is a woman's choice to sell her body.

A validated scale to facilitate data collection from diverse populations is needed. Researchers to date have all used personally developed and self-validated scales (e.g., Sawyer and Schroeder 1998; Cotton, Farley and Baron 2002). Data collected with a validated measure could then be used to properly inform legislation, policy, and program decisions.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

A survey was created and conducted, where attitudes were polled and then examined though a variety of statistical analyses. A factor analysis was conducted to examine the number and nature of factors in the ATP scale. A comprehensive description of the participants, procedures and measures is included in the following section.

## Research Question

The primary research question of this study is to explore if the items currently on the ATP scale are measuring the same underlying construct or factor. Furthermore, the study will consider whether the items being used are worded in a biased way or are they balanced in biasness.

## Protocol

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas Social/Behavioral Sciences Institutional Review Board via the Office for the Protection of Research Subjects approved the use of data involving human subjects on approval on January 24, 2006 protocol number 0601-1848. Copies of the approval notification are included under Appendix I.

Participants

The 325 participants were Criminal Justice 104 students from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV). This is considered a convenience sample, since all participants are university students. One unique feature of using UNLV students is that they are older and often work full time. This may lead to more diverse attitudes than using a younger student body. In this study 2 percent of the sample indicated that they had been employed in the commercial sex industry and 3 percent disclosed they had purchase sex or some service from a prostitute. Furthermore, 2 percent had participated in a swingers club.

Of the participants, 60 percent were female and 40 percent were male. The minimum age was eighteen and the maximum age was forty-eight. The mean age was twenty-one with a standard deviation of four. A large majority (68 percent) of the participants were single. Marital status is shown in table 1. There were four participants that did not respond to this item.

Over a quarter of the participants (27 percent) were born in Las Vegas or Henderson. Participants region of birth is shown in table 2. Most of the participants (36 percent) were in their first year of college. Data for year in college may be viewed in table 3.

Language abilities were considered and just one participant indicated that they were only somewhat comfortable reading English. All other participants were comfortable/extremely comfortable reading English. English was the first language for the majority of the population (88 percent), while 12 percent indicated that English was not their first language.

Table 1          Marital Status

| Marital Status | Percentage | N |
|---|---|---|
| Single | 67.3% | 217 |
| Married | 8.4% | 27 |
| Committed Relationship | 22.4% | 72 |
| Divorced/Widowed | 1.5% | 5 |

Table 2          Region of Birth

| Region | Percentage | N |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Southwest | 58.8% | 191 |
| Las Vegas/Henderson | 26.8% | 87 |
| Outside the U.S. | 9.8% | 32 |
| Other | 8% | 26 |
| Midwest | 7.7% | 25 |
| Southern | 6.2% | 20 |
| Northeast | 5.8% | 19 |
| Northwest | 3.7% | 12 |

[a] Southwest includes those from Las Vegas/Henderson

Table 3        Year in College

| Year in College | Percentage | N |
| --- | --- | --- |
| First Year | 36.0% | 117 |
| Third Year | 22.2% | 72 |
| Second Year | 18.5% | 60 |
| Forth Year | 16.9% | 55 |
| Fifth/Sixth Year | 6.5% | 21 |

20

The majority of the participants (58 percent) indicated that there ethnicity was Caucasian. All categories that were reported for ethnicity are shown in table 4. Data on ethnicity was missing for two participants. The majority of the participants self reported their religion to be Christian. The following categories were used to describe religion are shown in table 5. Data from one participant was missing.

Participants were asked if they were a religious person and the majority of participants (31 percent) reported being somewhat religious. Religiosity of participants is presented in table 6. Data from two participants was missing.

The vast majority of the population reported their sexuality as heterosexual (95 percent). Only 3 percent of the population indicated that they are bisexual and 2 percent are homosexual. The lower end of the range for age of first time engaging in sexual intercourse was thirteen[1] and the maximum was twenty-seven. The mean age was sixteen with a standard deviation of two. Participants age a first intercourse is shown in table 7. A large portion (82 percent) of the population indicated that they have had sexual intercourse, while 18 percent have not. Only one individual did not respond. This is reported in table 8.

Overall, 25 percent of the population had engaged in sexual intercourse by age fifteen, 50 percent of the population had engaged by age sixteen, and 75 percent had engaged by age eighteen. These percentages are from 264 participants since sixty-one people failed to answers this question. Currently, 22 percent of the population has sex two to three times a week while 21 percent do not engage in sexual intercourse. Frequency of intercourse (and other types of sexual activities) is shown in table 9.

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[1] Five people indicated their age of first intercourse to be during childhood (two reported age one, one reported age eight and two reported age twelve). Eleven people indicated age thirteen so it was reported as the start of the range.

21

Table 4          Ethnicity

| Ethnicity | Percentage | N |
|---|---|---|
| Caucasian | 57.9% | 187 |
| Black/African American | 15.4% | 50 |
| Hispanic | 11.7% | 38 |
| Pacific Islander/Asian | 10.8% | 35 |
| Other | 2.5% | 8 |
| Middle Easter/Persian | 0.9% | 3 |
| Mulatto | 0.6% | 2 |

22

Table 5          Religion

| Religion | Percentage | N |
|---|---|---|
| Christian | 53.7% | 174 |
| None | 21.9% | 71 |
| Catholic | 13.0% | 42 |
| Mormon | 5.6% | 18 |
| Islamic/Muslim | 1.9% | 6 |
| Jewish | 1.5% | 5 |
| Other | 1.5% | 5 |
| Buddhist | 0.9% | 3 |

23

Table 6           Religiosity

| Strength of Religiosity | Percentage | N |
|---|---|---|
| Somewhat religious | 31.1% | 101 |
| Quite a bit religious | 22.2% | 72 |
| A little religious | 18.2% | 59 |
| Very religious | 16.0% | 52 |
| Not at all religious | 12.3% | 40 |

Table 7          Age at First Intercourse for Sexually Active Participants

| Age | Cumulative Percentage | N |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 13 | 5% | 16 |
| 14-15 | 25% | 68 |
| 16 | 50% | 61 |
| 17-18 | 75% | 89 |
| 19-27 | 100% | 30 |

Table 8          Sexual Activity (n = 324)

| Sexual Activity | Percentage | N |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sexually Active | 81.8% | 266 |
| Not Sexually Active | 17.5% | 58 |

Table 9        Sexual Frequency (n = 325)

| Type of sexual activity | Not at all | Less than 1 time a month | 1-2 times a months | 1 time a week | 2-3 times a week | 4-6 times a week | 1 time a day | 2-3 times a day | 4 or more times a day | Did not respond |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intercourse | 20.0% | 12.3% | 15.7% | 8.6% | 21.2% | 10.5% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 1.2% | 4.6% |
| Masturbation | 28.3% | 19.1% | 10.2% | 12.6% | 9.2% | 6.5% | 4.9% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 7.4% |
| Kissing & Petting | 8.9% | 11.1% | 11.7% | 5.2% | 11.1% | 11.1% | 10.2% | 12.9% | 12.6% | 5.2% |
| Sexual Fantasies | 19.1% | 16.6% | 8.0% | 10.8% | 9.2% | 6.5% | 8.3% | 6.2% | 6.5% | 8.9% |
| Ideal Frequency of sexual intercourse | 14.2% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 11.1% | 20.0% | 12.6% | 9.2% | 4.6% | 5.2% | 9.5% |

27

Other questions (How often do you engage in kissing & petting and How often do you engage in sexual fantasies) from the Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory (DSFI) were asked to measure participant's sex drive. An individual's sex drive is described as their "level of interest or investment in sexual activities and relationships," (DSFI Manual 1978). Drive is measured by five items which reflect rates of intercourse, masturbation, kissing and petting, sexual fantasies, and the ideal or favored frequency of intercourse specified by the participant. The norm for males and females is a score of seventeen (Derogatis 1996). When drive was measured the mean for females was eighteen with a standard deviation of eight, while the mean for males was twenty-four with a standard deviation of eight. The means for the men in this population was more than one standard deviation above the norm for the male population estimates. The women were above but less than one standard deviation above the female norms. Drive was measured to see if the participants were sexually active or if they had unusually high sex drives since the questionnaire is about sexual topics.

<div align="center">Procedures</div>

As part of the undergraduate Criminal Justice 104 class, students are required to experience research. This is done either by summarizing two empirical studies or participating in a research experiment. Students freely choose which study they would like to participate in if they chose that option. All students are informed that the study may take up to one hour to complete. The initial contact occurred at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. An undergraduate research assistant passed out all materials and explained the study. The participant entered the lab and was asked to sit down. They were handed a credit slip, which asks the participant for identifying information. This

<div align="center">28</div>

slip was kept separate from all other materials and was used as proof that the participant completed their class requirement. Then they were given a consent form. The participants were told that their participation in the study was completely voluntary and at anytime during the study they were allowed to leave with no penalty (they would still receive credit). Furthermore, they were made aware that the study was anonymous, their name would not be associated with their responses in any way, and they should not write any identifying information on their materials. These forms were collected and the questionnaire containing the above mentioned materials was passed out. Once the participant completed the questionnaire, the research assistant placed the questionnaire into a sealed drop box. Then the participant was handed their credit slip and an experiment informational form (debriefing form).

## Measures

The following instruments were administered: the Attitudes Towards Prostitution scale, the Attitude Item Evaluations, and a basic demographics sheet including information about sexual activity. The Attitudes Towards Prostitution (ATP) scale (Appendix I) consists of ninety items measuring attitudes and perceptions about women working in street prostitution. These items are rated on a five-point agreement scale.

The ATP scale items being examined in this study were primarily compiled from items used in previously published research. The first source of items were scale items published by Sawyer, Rosser, and Schroeder (1998). These items have been used by other researchers (e.g., Cotton, Farley, and Baron 2002; Kennedy et al. 2004). Additional items were created by Kennedy et al. for use in a diversion program, known as the Prostitution Offender Program of British Columbia (POPBC; Kennedy, et al. 2004).

29

Items published by Kennedy et al. were modified by the original authors with input from other experts in prostitution research. Revisions were made to pre-existing items by adding the word "street" which was added to all items in an attempt to distinguish between street and indoor prostitution, something that has previously been ignored in research.

Some new items were created and added. For example, items which attempt to measure attitudes toward indoor prostitution were added (e.g. item thirty-five, "women working as escorts are really working as prostitutes"). More items polling moral attitudes about women working in street prostitution were added such as, item forty-four, "I believe stay at home mothers have the same moral standards as women working in street prostitution." Furthermore, items assessing participants' beliefs that prostitution research is biased were added (e.g. item eighty-one, "worrying about women working in street prostitution is a moral panic fueled by feminists"). All of these revisions were proofed by experts in the field.

The Attitude Items Evaluations (AIE) (Appendix I) was used to examine perceptions of biases in the ATP items. The Attitude Item Evaluations consist of follow up questions about the wording of ten items from the ATP Scale. A random number sequence was used to determine which ten items each participant would be asked to comment on. This was a double-blind study, in which neither the research assistant nor the participant knew which form of the Attitude Item Evaluations the participant received. The Attitude Item Evaluations were used to measure what the participant thought about the items used to measure opinions towards street prostitution in the ATP Scale. The participants were asked the following questions: (Do you think this item is

30

biased?); (Do you think this item supports prostitution or criticizes prostitution?); and, (Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?).

A basic demographics sheet (Appendix I) including information about sexual activity and experience in the sex work industry was administered at the end of the questionnaire.

## Variables

The variables used in the factor analysis were the ninety items from the ATP Scale. The variables were continuous and use an ordinal level of measurement. The variables that were used for the content analysis of each ATP item were the three items from the Attitude Item Evaluations (Do you think this item is biased, Do you think this item supports prostitution or criticizes prostitution? Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?). Demographic information (e.g., gender, age, experience working in the sex industry) was collected for future analyses.

31

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

Exploratory Factor Analysis

To determine the number and nature of factors underlying the ATP Scale, a

principle components analysis (PCA) with multiple factors was conducted. Factor

analysis is generally the most used psychometric method (Velicer 1976a). The first step

was to determine the number of factors underlying the items created. The following five

criteria were used:

1. Best guess at the number of factors

2. Kaiser- Guttman Rule

3. Scree Test

4. The Map Test

5. Decision based on meaningfulness

Previous research on scale validation generally used only two criteria: the Kaiser-

Guttman Rule and the Scree Test (Wang et al. 2003; Floyd and Widaman 1995). Five

criteria were used because each method of factor analysis contains some level of error.

For example, due to its simplicity and objectivity (and perhaps as it is the default factor

analysis in SPSS), the Kaiser-Guttman Rule (Guttman 1953) is most widely used (Wang

et al. 2003; Floyd and Widaman 1995; Wood, Tataryn, and Gorsuch 1996). This analysis,

however, usually overestimates the number of factors so it should not be the sole analysis used in deciding the number of factors (Fabrigar et al. 1995). Although Scree Tests are the second most frequently used method in determining the number of factors (Cattell 1966), scatter plots are quite subjective for interpreting results which causes problems such as inter-rater reliability. Despite being subjective, the Scree Test usually approximates close to the true number of factors (which may be a little higher or lower then the generated number). Furthermore, the Scree Test is simple to use (Zwick and Velicer 1986). The Minimum Average Partial test (MAP test), has been shown to be one of the best methods of determining the number of factors (Zwick and Velicer 1982,1986; Wood Tataryn, and Gorsuch 1996). Furthermore, the MAP test is more accurate that either K1 or the Bartlett test rule in finding the number of components (Zwick and Velicer 1986, 1982). Velicer (1976a) identifies that the method is accurate, may be used with any covariance matrix, and is "logically related to the concept of factors as representing more than one variable" (Zwick and Velicer 1986).

When the author used her best guess to determine how many factors there are in the ATP Scale, she initially estimated there was one factor, since this is an attitudes scale which theoretically would be measuring the factor of attitudes towards prostitution. However, the author's past experience with such measures persuaded her to think that there would be different factors within the ATP Scale. Furthermore, theory would dictate that the items used were measuring slightly different concepts since there are different constructs about prostitution that people may have attitudes about. For example, attitudes towards the women working in prostitution, what the job/experience was like, attitudes towards consumers or pimps, and attitudes about the social consequences of the sex trade.

33

In turn, the preliminary step in this analysis was to conduct an exploratory factor analysis in order to establish the number of factors in the ATP scale. Exploratory factor analysis seeks out a small set of simply interpreted factors (Bryant and Yarnold 1995).

According to the Kaiser-Guttman Rule, there were twenty-six factors identified in the ATP scale because there were twenty-six factors with Eigenvalues over one. Eigenvalues indicate the amount of variance accounted for or the variance of the factor (Bryant and Yarnold 1995).

A visual examination of the Eigenvalues in the Scree Test indicated that four primary factors may exist because the plot line evened out after four factors (see figure 1). The Scree Test has been found to be generally accurate but erratic (Zwick and Velicer 1986). Scree tests are used in conjunction with other tests due to the subjective nature of the examination.

Figure 1 - 90 ATP Item Scree Test

**Scree Plot**
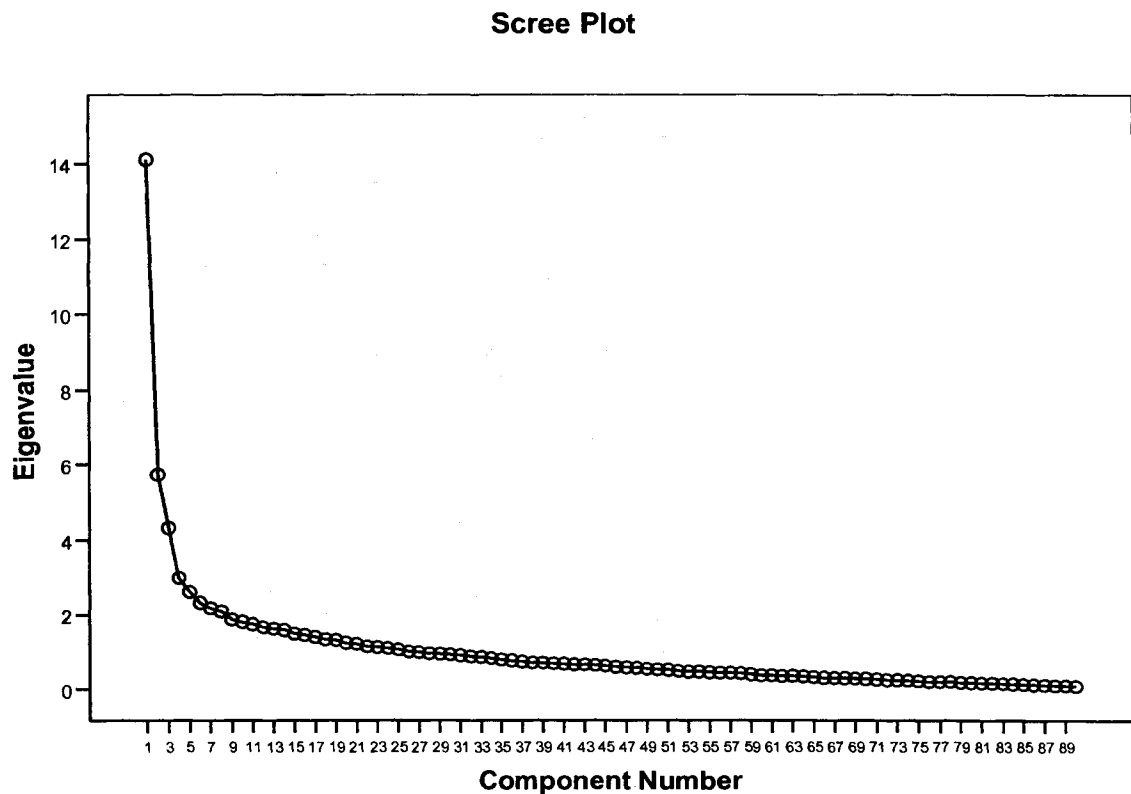


The MAP test involves the assessment of matrices of partial correlations, after the principle components have been partialled out (Velicer 1976b). For this method, the number of factors is determined by the number of components that minimizes this average squared partial correlation. When the MAP test was conducted on the ATP scale it indicated that the smallest average squared correlation was 0.007308 which was at the eighth component indicating that there was eight factors within the ATP scale (see Appendix II).

The next step in the exploration was to look at loadings while setting the number of factors. Four different extractions were created with four, five, six and eight factors

35

(see factor loadings in Appendix II). Since the Scree Test indicated four factors, four were extracted first. Since the Scree Test is subjective, five and six factors were extracted to see if more factors represented the items in a better way. Finally, eight factors were extracted since the MAP test indicated eight factors.

With each additional factor added (e.g. four factors extracted, then five extracted), only one or two of the items that failed to load on the four factor analysis loaded in the more complex model. For example, when four factors were extracted, fifteen items failed to load (6, 13, 16, 32, 41, 54, 58, 69, 70, 75, 76, 77, 83, 87, and 89) whereas, when eight factors were extracted ten items still failed to load (6, 32, 41, 58, 66, 69, 70, 83, 87, and 89).

Although item thirteen did load on an eight factor model, it was a borderline loading at .298. Furthermore, with an eight factor extraction, factors five and six were both Singletons and factors seven and eight were Doublets. A Singleton is a factor that has only one salient factor pattern coefficient. The singleton items were item seventy-six (*Decriminalizing street prostitution will not increase the number of men purchasing sex on the streets*) for factor five and item sixteen (*Most men prefer young (aged 22 or below) street prostitutes*) for factor six. A Doublet is a factor that has only two salient factor coefficients. There were two doublet factors. These four doublet items were seventy-five (*I believe men will choose to go to street prostitutes more often if it is decriminalized*) and seventy-seven (*I believe people who conduct research on prostitution are biased against male customers*) for factor seven and items thirty-four (*I believe that if a man cheats, it's better that he has sex with a prostitute than having an affair*) and fifty-four (*I think teenagers and pop stars dress in a trashy way these days*)

36

for factor eight. Typically, the occurrence of Singletons or Doublets indicates that you have extracted too many factors. Although three items are listed under factor seven and eight in the factors loadings presented in Appendix II, not all six items were dropped. Item five was not dropped as it loaded on factor three in previous extractions in addition to loading on factor seven. Item thirteen (*Women work on the streets as prostitutes because they feel that they have no other job choices*) was dropped because it only loaded on factor eight but not in the other extractions. Previous research on factor analysis has indicated that under best conditions, it is critical to have at least three variables per factor (Velicer and Fava 1998).

When all criterions do not agree with each other it may be necessary to decide the number of factors based on meaningfulness. The different statistical analyses used here indicated different numbers of factors, therefore, a decision was made to force four factors. This decision was based on the Scree Test and the factor loading. Although the MAP test is more accurate then the Scree Test, the items loading on factors five-eight were Singletons or Doublets and were not measuring something based on a theoretical construct. When extracting eight factors only 40 percent of the variance was explained while four factors explained 35 percent of the variance. Although eight factors did explain more of the variance, four factors were more parsimonious.

Due to the weak loadings of the items which loaded on factors five, six, seven, and eight, these items were dropped from the original ATP scale, except for item 5 as described above. Furthermore, all items that failed to load under the four factor extraction were removed. There was a total of eighteen items that were removed from the original scale (Table 10). Therefore, the new analyses of the ATP items included only seventy-two items.

Table 10        Preliminary Items Removed From Original ATP Scale (n=325)

| Item Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased[a] | Not Biased[a] | Pro- Prostitution[a] | Anti- Prostitution[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q 6. Often times street prostitutes benefit from the protection of pimps. | 3.00 | .998 | 41% (46) | 59% (67) | 84% (93) | 16% (18) |
| Q. 13 Women work on the streets as prostitutes because they feel that they have no other job choices. | 3.34 | 1.034 | 28% (13) | 72% (33) | 59% (25) | 41% (17) |
| Q. 16 Most men prefer young (aged 22 or below) street prostitutes. | 3.64 | .915 | 52%(24) | 48%(22) | 47% (18) | 53% (20) |
| Q. 30 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are either drugged or coerced into prostitution. | 3.07 | 1.024 | 71% (53) | 29% (22) | 24% (18) | 76% (56) |
| Q. 32 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are faking their sexual enjoyment while with customers. | 4.07 | .750 | 36% (10) | 64%(18) | 11% (3) | 89% (24) |
| Q. 34 I believe that if a man cheats, it's better that he has sex with a prostitute than having an affair. | 1.74 | 1.046 | 64% (18) | 36% (10) | 75% (21) | 25% (7) |
| Q. 41 I think being a prostitute is a physically demanding job. | 3.58 | 1.107 | 13% (4) | 87% (26) | 78% (21) | 22% (6) |
| Q. 54 I think teenagers and pop stars dress in a trashy way these days. | 3.50 | 1.080 | 72% (23) | 28% (9) | 33% (10) | 67% (20) |
| Q. 58 Street prostitutes willingly provide a valuable service to men. | 2.86 | 1.166 | 47% (17) | 53% (19) | 81% (35) | 19% (8) |
| Q. 66 Being able to purchase sex on the streets helps prevent those men from turning to sexual assault or rape. | 2.14 | 1.027 | 78% (62) | 22% (18) | 96% (77) | 4% (3) |
| Q. 69 The media glamorizes the life of prostitutes. | 2.80 | 1.194 | 37% (10) | 63% (17) | 39% (11) | 61% (17) |
| Q. 70 Children under 14 are unable to get AIDS from sexual act. | 1.32 | .810 | 20% (9) | 80% (35) | 36% (15) | 64% (27) |
| Q. 71 If a woman is not paid after performing an act of prostitution, she has been raped. | 2.37 | 1.127 | 27% (9) | 73% (24) | 31% (10) | 69% (22) |
| Q. 75 I believe men will choose to go to street prostitutes more often if it is decriminalized. | 3.44 | 1.009 | 77% (37) | 23% (11) | 62.5%(30) | 37.5%(18) |
| Q. 76 Decriminalizing street prostitution will not increase the number of men purchasing sex on the streets. | 2.40 | .927 | 26% (8) | 74% (23) | 69% (20) | 31% (9) |
| Q. 77 I believe people who conduct research on prostitution are biased against male customers. | 2.39 | .863 | 30% (10) | 70% (23) | 45% (13) | 55% (16) |
| Q. 83 I think attending a program explaining the realities of street prostitution will change men's behaviors. | 3.21 | 1.138 | 27% (8) | 73% (22) | 24% (7) | 76% (22) |
| Q. 89 I think no matter what society tries to do, street prostitution will always exist. | 4.05 | .786 | 19% (6) | 81% (26) | 36% (12) | 64% (21) |

[a] Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.

A second Scree Test was created with the remaining seventy-two items. Once again this test indicated four factors (see Figure 2). At this point a judgment call was made to run the analysis with four factors. This was done based on the two Scree Tests and the factor loadings. The factor loadings are presented in Table 11a-b.

Figure 2 - 72 Item Scree Test

**Scree Plot**

Table 11a     Factor Analysis of the 72 ATP Items

| Item | Factor | | | | $h^2$ |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Q. 56 Men able to buy sex | **.82** | .04 | .21 | -.19 | .76 |
| Q. 18 Legal right earn money for sex | **.79** | -.11 | .19 | -.20 | .71 |
| Q. 82 Legal buy sex indoor prostitution | **.76** | .02 | .22 | -.22 | .68 |
| Q. 3 Street prostitution should be legal | **.75** | -.14 | .18 | -.12 | .63 |
| Q. 1 Nothing wrong w/ street prostitution | **.73** | -.09 | .17 | -.15 | .59 |
| Q.10 Gov't shouldn't criminalize street prostitution | **.72** | -.11 | .15 | -.12 | .57 |
| Q. 90 Need tougher laws to deal w/ street prost. | **-.69** | .15 | -.12 | .22 | .56 |
| Q. 42 Street prostitution is immoral | **-.69** | .09 | -.21 | .04 | .53 |
| Q. 55 Just another job choice | **.65** | .09 | .14 | -.01 | .45 |
| Q. 84 Serious problem in our society | **-.65** | .00 | .00 | .19 | .45 |
| Q. 59 Street prost. causes urban decay | **-.65** | .04 | -.01 | -.14 | .44 |
| Q. 43 Prostitutes have low moral standards | **-.60** | .39 | .17 | -.07 | .55 |
| Q. 45 Teachers have same moral standards as prost. | **.59** | -.27 | -.06 | .13 | .44 |
| Q. 20 OK for son to purchase sex | **.57** | .07 | .26 | -.19 | .43 |
| Q. 86 Not exploited | **.55** | .26 | .22 | .13 | .44 |
| Q. 53 Most are decent women | **.53** | -.23 | -.09 | .12 | .36 |
| Q. 85 Juvenile prost. is concern, not adult prost. | **.53** | .04 | .23 | -.01 | .34 |
| Q. 52 Prostitutes are trashy or disreputable | **-.53** | .28 | .23 | -.16 | .43 |
| Q. 8 Should be decriminalized | **.51** | -.01 | .26 | -.14 | .35 |
| Q. 67 Red light districts reduce harmful effects | **.51** | .07 | .27 | -.11 | .35 |
| Q. 44 Mothers have same moral standards as prost. | **.51** | -.26 | .04 | .14 | .35 |
| Q. 62 Most are alcoholics | **-.50** | .08 | **.48** | -.08 | .50 |
| Q. 50 Negative effect on neighborhood/community | **-.49** | .06 | -.17 | -.29 | .36 |
| Q. 79 Sex trafficking would not increase if legal | **.48** | -.01 | .08 | .20 | .28 |
| Q. 64 Most have psychological problems | **-.48** | .12 | .27 | -.26 | .38 |
| Q. 38 Empowers women finical independence | **.46** | **.33** | .23 | .12 | .38 |
| Q. 78 Legalizing prostitution encourage pimps | **-.46** | .16 | .14 | .04 | .26 |
| Q. 37 Provides out let for men rather than affairs | **.43** | .24 | .22 | .18 | .33 |
| Q. 11 OK if daughter was prostitute | **.42** | .08 | .05 | -.01 | .18 |
| Q. 15 No harm to a marriage if man purchases sex | **.41** | .12 | .19 | -.03 | .22 |
| Q. 88 Most got off to a bad start in life | **-.41** | -.11 | **.35** | .05 | .31 |
| Q. 60 Should be prohibited in residential areas | **-.40** | .14 | -.05 | -.23 | .20 |
| Q. 57 Most have STDs | **-.39** | .19 | **.39** | -.08 | .35 |
| Q. 27 Most are ashamed of what they do | **-.39** | -.28 | .19 | .28 | .35 |
| Q. 47 OK to have sex w/ juvenile under 16 | **.38** | .04 | .06 | -.04 | .15 |
| Q. 74 Decriminalizing, more acceptable job | **.38** | .26 | .09 | .11 | .23 |
| Q. 68 Harmful, used condoms | **-.38** | .17 | .13 | -.01 | .19 |
| Q. 65 Most had normal happy childhood | **.35** | .31 | -.18 | .29 | .33 |
| Q. 61 Reduces property values | **-.32** | -.04 | -.02 | -.22 | .15 |
| Q. 25 Majority are scared to go to work | **-.32** | -.17 | .22 | **.30** | .27 |
| Q. 2 Would marry a prostitute | **.30** | -.22 | .07 | -.04 | .14 |

*Continued on the next table*

40

Table 11b        Factor Analysis of the 72 ATP Items

| Item | Factor 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $h^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 21 Men who go have broken marriage vows | **-.30** | -06 | .04 | -.07 | .10 |
| Q. 17 Most enjoy their work | .17 | **.63** | -.06 | -.14 | .44 |
| Q. 14 Freely choose their career | -.06 | **.61** | .10 | -.14 | .40 |
| Q. 22 Most enjoy sex w/ costumers | .08 | **.56** | .03 | -.00 | .32 |
| Q. 12 Prostitutes because they want to/their choice | -.04 | **.56** | .10 | -.11 | .36 |
| Q. 40 Lazy, easier than a "real job" | -.36 | **.53** | **.33** | .03 | .52 |
| Q. 48 Enjoy the attention they get | -.01 | **.49** | .04 | -.17 | .28 |
| Q. 9 Financially well off | .14 | **.48** | -.13 | **.38** | .41 |
| Q. 46 Easy way to make money | -.05 | **.48** | .10 | .12 | .26 |
| Q. 26 Could easily find other work | -.28 | **.45** | .10 | .01 | .30 |
| Q. 7.Make a lot of money | .07 | **.43** | -.06 | **.31** | .29 |
| Q. 51 Most live in poverty | -.31 | **-.40** | .27 | -.07 | .33 |
| Q. 73 Do not experience violence on the job | .29 | **.39** | -.21 | .27 | .36 |
| Q. 33 Afraid of physical safety while at work | -.17 | **-.37** | .26 | .02 | .23 |
| Q. 39 Victims of a sexist society | .07 | **-.37** | .05 | .29 | .23 |
| Q. 49 Dislike physical act (PR) | .02 | **-.37** | .04 | .29 | .22 |
| Q. 63 Most are drug addicts | **-.48** | .13 | **.55** | -.16 | .57 |
| Q. 4 Most are physically abused by their pimp | -.28 | -.19 | **.47** | .13 | .35 |
| Q. 24 Men purchase sex at some time | .12 | .04 | **.45** | .14 | .24 |
| Q. 5 Pimps victimize by taking their money | -.28 | -.22 | **.40** | -.03 | .28 |
| Q. 28 Beaten regularly by customers or pimps | **-.38** | **-.30** | **.40** | .07 | .39 |
| Q. 81 Worrying is moral panic by feminist | .16 | .20 | **.36** | .21 | .24 |
| Q. 23 Men go to a prostitute once awhile | .05 | .14 | **.36** | **.33** | .26 |
| Q. 19 They are exploited by pimps/traffickers | **-.33** | -.24 | **.34** | .05 | .28 |
| Q. 31 No other way of making money | -.20 | -.28 | **.33** | .25 | .29 |
| Q. 72 Cannot be raped on the job | -.14 | .26 | -.11 | **.40** | .25 |
| Q. 71 If a women is not paid, she has been raped | .10 | .04 | .24 | **.36** | .20 |
| Q. 35 Escorts are really prostitutes | -.18 | -.04 | .25 | **-.34** | .21 |
| Q. 29 Drugged or coerced into prostitution | -.19 | -.22 | **.32** | **.33** | .30 |
| Q. 36 Massage parlors are really prostitutes | -.02 | -.02 | .25 | **-.33** | .17 |
| Q. 80 Legal prostitution eliminates exploitation | .29 | .29 | .24 | **.30** | .31 |

*Note.* Salient factor pattern matrix coefficients are in boldface. Factor 1 = title. Factor 2 = Title. Factor 3 =. Factor 4 =. $h^2$ = communality.

41

An examination of the content of the items loading onto the four factors was conducted. There were forty-six items on the first factor when a loading cut off of .30 was used. These items covered a number of seemingly disparate topics including community standards, legality, morality, diseases, and sex with juveniles. The second factor had fifteen items loading on it. These items seemed to cover ideas related to the benefits of the job, financial status, decision to work in prostitution, and job enjoyment. The third factor had nine items loading on it. These items focused on risks of the job, victimization, and frequency with which men solicit sex. The final factor had six items and was measuring many diverse ideas including different forms of prostitution (e.g. indoor prostitution), rape of women working in street prostitution, and being forced into prostitution. All four factors appeared to be multifaceted.

In order to improve the clarity of the factors, the cut off loading was increased from .30 to .40. With this change, factor one decreased to having thirty-two significantly loading items, factor two had eleven items, and factor three had five items. All items but one (item seventy-two) from factor four failed to load with the new cut off. Since one item creates a Singleton, factor four was dropped from further analysis. The items that were dropped can be found in Table 12a-b.

A third Scree Test was examined for the remaining forty-eight items. This Scree Test indicated three factors (see Figure 3). At this point a judgment call was made to run an analysis with three factors. The factor loadings for this data reduction are presented in Table 13a-b. This three factor analysis explained 40 percent of the variance.

42

Table 12a                    Secondary Items Removed From Original ATP Scale (n=325)

| Item Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased[a] | Not[a] Biased | Pro-[a] Prostitution | Anti-[a] Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 57 Most street prostitutes have transmittable sexual diseases. | 3.91 | .942 | 53% (17) | 47% (15) | 17% (5) | 83% (24) |
| Q. 27 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are ashamed of what they do | 3.41 | .914 | 31%(10) | 69%(22) | 13% (4) | 87% (27) |
| Q. 47 It is ok to have sex with a juvenile under the age of 16 | 1.26 | .562 | 17% (8) | 83% (38) | 23% (9) | 77% (30) |
| Q. 74 Decriminalizing street prostitution will make it a more acceptable job for women. | 2.32 | 1.093 | 63% (75) | 37% (45) | 86%(101) | 14% (17) |
| Q. 68 Street prostitution is harmful to neighborhoods because of the used condoms left lying around. | 3.24 | 1.165 | 55% (18) | 54% (15) | 6% (2) | 94% (30) |
| Q. 65 Most women who choose to be prostitutes had a normal, happy childhood. | 2.12 | .822 | 46% (13) | 54% (15) | 58% (15) | 42% (11) |
| Q. 61 Street prostitution reduces property values | 4.02 | .873 | 44% (12) | 56% (15) | 0% (0) | 100%(28) |
| Q. 25 I believe the majority of women in prostitution are scared to "go to work." | 3.12 | .997 | 36%(16) | 64%(28) | 16% (7) | 84% (37) |
| Q. 2 If I were thinking about getting married I wouldn't mind marrying a woman who had worked in street prostitution. | 1.38 | .795 | 39%(13) | 61%(20) | 42% (14) | 58% (19) |
| Q. 21 Men who go to prostitutes have broken their marriage vows. | 4.43 | .990 | 52%(47) | 48%(43) | 8% (7) | 92% (78) |
| Q. 73 Most women working in street prostitution do not experience violence on the job. | 1.57 | .657 | 39% (13) | 61%(20) | 50%(16) | 50% (16) |
| Q. 33 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are regularly afraid for their physical safety while working. | 3.87 | .811 | 26%(26) | 74%(75) | 19% (19) | 81% (82) |
| Q. 39 I believe prostitutes are victims of a sexist society. | 3.05 | 1.157 | 58%(15) | 42%(11) | 44% (11) | 56% (14) |
| Q. 49 Street prostitutes enjoy the attention they get from their customers. | 3.12 | .815 | 57% (46) | 43%(35) | 17% (17) | 83% (83) |
| Q. 81 Worrying about women working in prostitution is a moral panic fueled by feminists. | 2.71 | 1.002 | 71%(67) | 29%(27) | 60% (53) | 40% (36) |
| Q. 23 Most men go to a prostitute once in a while. | 2.53 | .992 | 55%(18) | 45%(15) | 65% (22) | 35% (12) |
| Q. 19 Women who sell their bodies are usually being exploited by pimps and traffickers. | 3.76 | .891 | 52%(14) | 48%(13) | 18% (5) | 82% (23) |

43

44

Table 12b       Secondary Items Removed From Original ATP Scale (n=325)

| Item Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased[a] | Not[a] Biased | Pro-[a] Prostitution | Anti-[a] Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 31 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution see no other way of making a living | 3.50 | .918 | 51%(41) | 49%(39) | 51% (37) | 49% (36) |
| Q. 71 If a woman is not paid after performing an act of prostitution, she has been raped | 2.37 | 1.127 | 27% (9) | 73%(24) | 31% (10) | 69% (22) |
| Q. 35 Women working as escorts are really working as prostitutes. | 3.67 | 1.019 | 41%(18) | 59%(26) | 24% (10) | 76% (31) |
| Q. 29 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are either drugged or are coerced into prostitution. | 3.21 | 1.005 | 42%(14) | 58%(19) | 9% (3) | 91% (29) |
| Q. 36 Women working in massage parlors are often really working as prostitutes. | 2.96 | 1.044 | [b] | [b] | [b] | [b] |
| Q. 80 Areas with legalized prostitution, like Nevada, have eliminated the exploitation of women in street prostitution. | 2.34 | .998 | 35%(11) | 65%(20) | 77% (23) | 23% (7) |

[a] Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.
[b] Due to random assignment of items in the AIE, this item missed being presented to participants.

Table 13a    Factor Analysis of the 48 ATP Items

| Item | Factor | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | h² |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q. 56 Men able to buy sex | **.83** | .16 | .18 | .75 |
| Q. 18 Legal right earn money for sex | **.81** | .01 | .21 | .70 |
| Q. 82 Legal buy sex indoor prostitution | **.77** | .14 | .24 | .74 |
| Q. 3 Street prostitution should be legal | **.77** | -.03 | .21 | .78 |
| Q. 1 Nothing wrong w/ street prostitution | **.75** | .03 | .18 | .69 |
| Q.10 Gov't shouldn't criminalize street prostitution | **.75** | .00 | .17 | .59 |
| Q. 90 Need tougher laws to deal w/ street prost. | **-.72** | .07 | -.18 | .66 |
| Q. 42 Street prostitution is immoral | **-.70** | -.03 | -.15 | .63 |
| Q. 55 Just another job choice | **.65** | .18 | .03 | .57 |
| Q. 84 Serious problem in our society | **-.65** | -.03 | -.04 | .42 |
| Q. 59 Street prost. causes urban decay | **-.64** | -.01 | .04 | .54 |
| Q. 43 Prostitutes have low moral standards | **-.63** | .37 | .17 | .73 |
| Q. 45 Teachers have same moral standards as prost. | **.62** | -.24 | -.15 | .84 |
| Q. 20 OK for son to purchase sex | **.58** | .19 | .21 | .74 |
| Q. 86 Not exploited | **.54** | .31 | .12 | .70 |
| Q. 53 Most are decent women | **.54** | -.19 | -.17 | .73 |
| Q. 85 Juvenile prost. is concern, not adult prost. | **.53** | .10 | .21 | .55 |
| Q. 52 Prostitutes are trashy or disreputable | **-.54** | .28 | .31 | .77 |
| Q. 8 Should be decriminalized | **.53** | .10 | .27 | .68 |
| Q. 67 Red light districts reduce harmful effects | **.51** | .15 | .18 | .48 |
| Q. 44 Mothers have same moral standards as prost. | **.55** | -.21 | -.07 | .86 |
| Q. 62 Most are alcoholics | **-.48** | .14 | **.52** | .75 |
| Q. 50 Negative effect on neighborhood/community | **-.50** | -.00 | -.08 | .60 |
| Q. 79 Sex trafficking would not increase if legal | **.47** | -.01 | .09 | .66 |
| Q. 64 Most have psychological problems | **-.47** | .17 | .32 | .56 |
| Q. 38 Empowers women finical independence | **.44** | **.41** | .08 | .70 |
| Q. 78 Legalizing prostitution encourage pimps | **-.46** | .16 | .08 | .53 |
| Q. 37 Provides out let for men rather than affairs | **.40** | .30 | .12 | .68 |
| Q. 11 OK if daughter was prostitute | **.42** | .12 | .02 | .61 |
| Q. 15 No harm to a marriage if man purchases sex | **.40** | .20 | .11 | .70 |
| Q. 88 Most got off to a bad start in life | **-.38** | -.04 | **.36** | .59 |
| Q. 60 Should be prohibited in residential areas | **-.38** | .09 | -.03 | .77 |

*Continued on the next table*

45

Table 13b     Factor Analysis of the 48 ATP Items

| Item | Factor | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | $h^2$ |
| Q. 17 Most enjoy their work | .12 | **.63** | -.20 | .74 |
| Q. 14 Freely choose their career | -.08 | **.63** | .02 | .75 |
| Q. 22 Most enjoy sex w/ costumers | .05 | **.58** | -.15 | .70 |
| Q. 12 Prostitutes because they want to/their choice | -.10 | **.60** | -.00 | .74 |
| Q. 40 Lazy, easier than a "real job" | -.39 | **.56** | **.21** | .65 |
| Q. 48 Enjoy the attention they get | -.05 | **.49** | -.10 | .54 |
| Q. 9 Financially well off | .09 | **.48** | -.35 | .72 |
| Q. 46 Easy way to make money | -.09 | **.53** | -.12 | .66 |
| Q. 26 Could easily find other work | -.32 | **.45** | .01 | .61 |
| Q. 7.Make a lot of money | .03 | **.45** | -.27 | .62 |
| Q. 51 Most live in poverty | -.26 | **-.37** | **.45** | .56 |
| Q. 63 Most are drug addicts | **-.46** | .22 | **.58** | .77 |
| Q. 4 Most are physically abused by their pimp | -.25 | -.07 | **.51** | .78 |
| Q. 24 Men purchase sex at some time | .13 | .17 | **.27** | .56 |
| Q. 5 Pimps victimize by taking their money | -.23 | -.09 | **.47** | .73 |
| Q. 28 Beaten regularly by customers or pimps | **-.32** | **-.19** | **.44** | .64 |

*Note.* Salient factor pattern matrix coefficients are in boldface. Factor 1 = title. Factor 2 = Title. Factor 3 =. Factor 4 =. $h^2$ = communality.

Figure 3 - 48 ATP Item Scree Test

**Scree Plot**
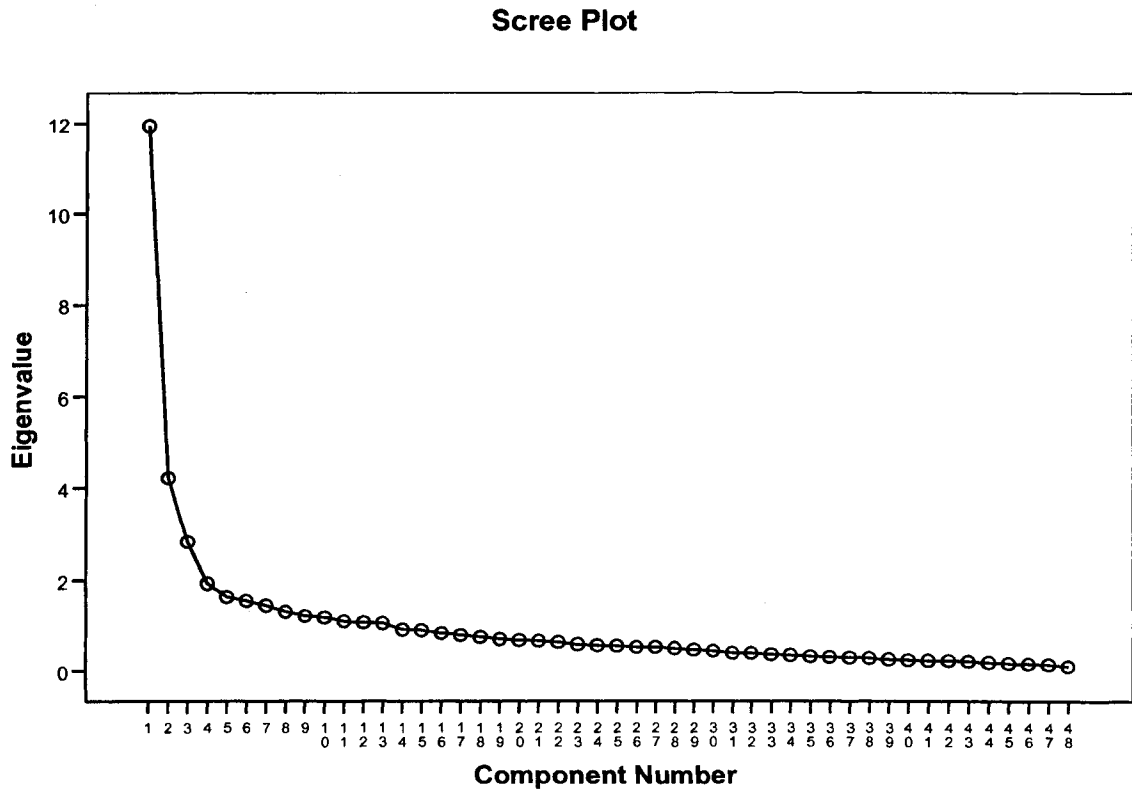


Factors

The four factors including mean responses and standard deviations are presented in the Tables below. Factor One has thirty-two items (see Table 14a-14c) loading. The items cover three major concerns about prostitution: community standards, the legality, and the morality of prostitution.

Over half of the thirty-two items on Factor One were identified as being pro-prostitution (seventeen out of thirty-two items received agreement levels over 60 percent). For example, item three (*I believe street prostitution should be legal*), was perceived by all participants as a pro-prostitution item. Item eighty-two (*I believe*

47

Table 14a    Factor One – Community Standards, Legality and Morality

| Item Number | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitution | Anti-Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 1 I believe there is nothing wrong with street prostitution. | 325 | 1.94 | 1.066 | 31% (9) | 69%(20) | 85% (23) | 15% (4) |
| Q. 3 I believe street prostitution should be legal. | 325 | 2.13 | 1.221 | 53%(27) | 47%(24) | 100% (51) | 0% (0) |
| Q. 8 I believe street prostitution should be decriminalized. | 323 | 2.56 | 1.155 | 33% (9) | 67%(18) | 69% (18) | 31% (8) |
| Q. 10 I believe the government should not criminalize street prostitution. | 324 | 2.22 | 1.150 | 57%(43) | 43%(32) | 84% (63) | 16% (12) |
| Q. 11 It would be ok if my daughter grew up to be a street prostitute if she wanted to. | 325 | 1.10 | .402 | 45%(15) | 55%(18) | 41% (13) | 59% (19) |
| Q. 15 As long as a man's wife doesn't know about it, there is no harm done to a marriage if a man goes to a street prostitute. | 325 | 1.26 | .609 | 62%(16) | 38%(10) | 88% (22) | 12% (3) |
| Q. 18 Women should have the legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services. | 325 | 2.49 | 1.263 | 42%(44) | 58%(61) | 92% (95) | 8% (8) |
| Q. 20 It would be ok if my son purchased sexual services on the street. | 325 | 1.39 | .731 | 66%(19) | 34%(10) | 59% (17) | 41% (12) |
| Q. 37 I believe sex trade workers provide an outlet that helps preserve marriages and intimate relationships by keeping men from having affairs. | 325 | 1.80 | .931 | 55%(17) | 45%(14) | 87% (27) | 13% (4) |
| Q. 38 I think street prostitution empowers women by giving them financial independence | 325 | 1.92 | .951 | 31%(13) | 69%(29) | 86% (36) | 14% (6) |
| Q.42 I believe street prostitution is immoral. | 324 | 3.90 | 1.124 | 61%(17) | 39%(11) | 0% (0) | 100% (27) |
| Q. 43 I believe women who work in street prostitution have low moral standards. | 325 | 3.76 | 1.038 | 48%(15) | 52%(16) | 13% (4) | 87% (27) |
| Q. 44 I believe stay at home mothers have the same moral standards as women working in prostitution. | 325 | 1.74 | .945 | 62%(63) | 38%(38) | 66% (64) | 34% (33) |

48

**Table 14b**      Factor One – Community Standards, Legality and Morality

| Item Number | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitution | Anti-Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 45 I believe a working woman like a school teacher would have the same moral standards as a street prostitute. | 325 | 1.71 | .928 | 62% (18) | 38% (11) | 46% (13) | 54%(15) |
| Q. 50 Street prostitution has a negative effect on the neighborhood or community. | 324 | 4.32 | .772 | 32% (9) | 68% (19) | 4% (1) | 96% (26) |
| Q. 52 I believe most street prostitutes are trashy or disreputable. | 323 | 3.53 | 1.049 | 63% (29) | 37% (17) | 5% (2) | 95% (41) |
| Q. 53 I believe most street prostitutes are decent women. | 324 | 2.67 | 1.031 | 35% (9) | 65% (17) | 68% (17) | 32% (8) |
| Q. 55 I believe street prostitution is just another job choice. | 322 | 2.45 | 1.113 | 22% (10) | 78% (36) | 85% (35) | 15% (6) |
| Q. 56 Men should be able to buy sexual services from street prostitutes. | 323 | 2.09 | 1.125 | 63% (64) | 37% (37) | 92% (92) | 8% (8) |
| Q. 59 Street prostitution causes urban decay. | 323 | 3.80 | .911 | 48% (14) | 52% (15) | 0% (0) | 100% (27) |
| Q. 60 I think street prostitution should be prohibited in residential areas. | 323 | 4.37 | .898 | 29% (8) | 71% (20) | 19% (5) | 81% (22) |
| Q. 62 Most street prostitutes are alcoholics. | 325 | 3.37 | .820 | 40% (20) | 60% (30) | 3% (1) | 97% (28) |
| Q. 64 Most street prostitutes have psychological problems. | 323 | 3.70 | .870 | 34% (15) | 66% (29) | 14% (6) | 86% (36) |
| Q. 67 I believe red light districts would reduce the harmful effects of street prostitution on neighborhoods. | 323 | 3.14 | 1.065 | 10% (4) | 90% (37) | 66% (27) | 34% (14) |
| Q. 78 Legalizing prostitution would encourage more pimps. | 325 | 3.53 | 1.115 | 27% (12) | 73% (33) | 37.5% (15) | 62.5% (25) |
| Q. 79 Sex trafficking would not increase if prostitution were legalized. | 325 | 2.27 | .956 | 35% (11) | 65% (20) | 80% (24) | 20% (6) |

Table 14c     Factor One – Community Standards, Legality and Morality

| Item Number | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitution | Anti-Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 82 I believe it should be legal to buy sexual services through indoor prostitution (e.g., escort services, massage parlors). | 325 | 2.49 | 1.231 | 24% (8) | 76% (25) | 93% (27) | 7% (2) |
| Q. 84 I believe street prostitution is a serious problem in our society. | 325 | 3.70 | .985 | 51% (53) | 49% (50) | 9% (9) | 91% (93) |
| Q. 85 Juvenile prostitution is cause for concern but adult prostitution is not. | 324 | 2.15 | 1.090 | 45% (15) | 55% (18) | 42% (13) | 58% (18) |
| Q. 86 I believe women who have a successful life working as a street prostitute are not exploited. | 287 | 2.14 | .870 | 22% (10) | 78% (35) | 73% (30) | 27% (11) |
| Q. 88 I believe most street prostitutes got off to a bad start in life. | 325 | 3.63 | .899 | 56% (15) | 44% (12) | 57% (16) | 43% (12) |
| Q. 90 I believe we need tougher laws to deal with street prostitution. | 325 | 3.68 | 1.083 | 33% (10) | 67% (20) | 7% (2) | 93% (27) |

Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.

*it should be legal to buy sexual services through indoor prostitution*) also scored high as pro-prostitution but was considered to be not-biased. Also, item eighteen (*Women should have the legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services*) was perceived as a pro-prostitution item.

Eleven (items 42, 43, 50, 52, 59, 60, 62, 64, 78, 84, and 90) of the thirty-two items were identified as being anti-prostitution. All participants indicated that item forty-two (*I believe street prostitution is immoral*) and item fifty-nine (*Street prostitution causes urban decay*) were anti-prostitution items. Interestingly, neither of these items was identified as either strongly biased or not biased. The remaining four items (11, 20, 45, and 85) were closely balanced on whether they were pro or anti prostitution. These items did not receive 60 percent for either response.

Only seven items (15, 20, 42, 44, 45, 52, and 56) were identified as biased (over 60 percent of participants indicated that the item was biased). Participants reported that, item twenty (*It would be ok if my son purchased sexual services on the street*), item fifty-six (*Men should be able to buy sexual services from street prostitutes*) and item fifty-two (*I believe most street prostitutes are trashy or disreputable*) were the most biased items in Factor One.

Fifteen of the thirty-two items were considered not biased by the participants (over 60% of participants described the item as not biased). For example, item sixty-seven (*I believe red light districts would reduce the harmful effects of street prostitution is harmful to neighborhoods*), item fifty-five (*I believe street prostitution is just another job choice*), , and item eighty-six (*I believe women working who have a successful life*

*working as a street prostitute are not exploited*) were identified as not biased. An additional nine items were considered to be balanced, neither being identified as not biased nor biased by the majority of participants.

Of the eleven items in Factor two (see Table 15), eight items were considered pro-prostitution. Item forty-six (*Street prostitution is an easy way to make money*), item eighteen (*Women should have a legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services*), and item seven (*Most street prostitutes make a lot of money*), received the highest percentages.

Three items were considered anti-prostitution. These were items forty (*I believe most prostitutes are lazy and work in prostitution because it's easier than getting a "real" job*), twenty-six (*I believe the majority of women in street prostitution could easily find other work if they wanted to*), and item fifty-one (*I believe most street prostitutes live in poverty*) scored highly as anti-prostitution. The remaining item twelve (*Women are street prostitutes because they want to be. It's their choice*) was considered balanced.

Seven of sixteen Factor Two items were considered biased. For example, item fourteen (*I believe the majority of women working in prostitution freely choose prostitution as a career*), item twenty-six (*I believe the majority of women in street prostitution could easily find a job if they wanted to*), and item twenty-two (I believe the majority of women in street prostitution enjoy sex with their customers) were viewed as biased.

Only two items on Factor Two were considered not-biased. These were item seventeen (*I believe most women who work in street prostitution enjoy the work they do*),

52

Table 15      Factor Two- Benefits of Job

| Item Number | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitution | Anti-Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 7 Most street prostitutes make a lot of money. | 325 | 2.85 | 1.068 | 63%(48) | 37%(28) | 88% (64) | 12% (9) |
| Q. 9 I believe the majority of women working in street prostitution are well off financially. | 321 | 2.02 | .917 | 57%(16) | 43%(12) | 76% (19) | 24% (6) |
| Q. 12 Women are street prostitutes because they want to be. It is their choice. | 325 | 2.92 | 1.284 | 63%(19) | 37%(11) | 48% (14) | 52% (15) |
| Q. 14 I believe the majority of women in prostitution freely choose prostitution as a career. | 325 | 2.80 | 1.157 | 66%(100) | 34%(52) | 63% (95) | 37% (55) |
| Q. 17 I believe most women who work in street prostitution enjoy the work they do. | 325 | 2.16 | .928 | 30% (14) | 70%(32) | 75% (31) | 24% (10) |
| Q. 18 Women should have the legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services. | 325 | 2.49 | 1.263 | 42%(44) | 58%(61) | 92% (95) | 8% (8) |
| Q. 22 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution enjoy sex with their customers. | 325 | 2.23 | .894 | 64%(51) | 36%(29) | 73% (53) | 27% (20) |
| Q. 26 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution could easily find other work if they wanted to. | 324 | 3.68 | 1.042 | 66% (67) | 34%(35) | 13% (13) | 87% (89) |
| Q. 40 I believe most prostitutes are lazy and work in prostitution because it's easier than getting a "real" job. | 325 | 2.93 | 1.191 | 61% (17) | 39%(11) | 4% (1) | 96% (27) |
| Q. 46 Street prostitution is an easy way to make money. | 325 | 3.21 | 1.131 | 38% (11) | 62%(18) | 96% (26) | 4% (1) |
| Q. 48 Street prostitutes enjoy the attention they get from their customers. | 324 | 2.94 | .939 | 64% (72) | 36%(40) | 61% (68) | 39% (43) |
| Q. 51 I believe most street prostitutes live in poverty. | 325 | 3.50 | .935 | 43% (20) | 57%(26) | 14% (6) | 86% (36) |

and item forty-six (*Street prostitution is an easy way to make money*). The remaining two items (item eighteen, *Women should have the legal right to make money in exchange for sexual services* and item fifty-one, *I believe most street prostitutes live in poverty*) were balanced.

The majority of Factor Three items were considered anti-prostitution since four of the five items scored over 60 percent (see Table 16). These included, item twenty-eight (*I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are beaten regularly by customers or pimps*), item sixty-three (*Most street prostitutes are drug addicts*), item four (*Most street prostitutes are physically abused by their pimps*), and item five (*Most pimps victimize prostitutes by taking the money they earn*).. None of the items on Factor Three scored over 60 percent on pro-prostitution. The remaining item (item twenty-four, *Most men purchase sex sometimes in their lives*) was considered balanced.

Only one of the five Factor Three items (Item sixty-three, *Most street prostitutes are drug addicts*) was considered biased. Two items were perceived as not biased. These were items four (*Most men purchase sex sometimes in their lives*) and items twenty-eight (*I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are beaten regularly by customers or pimps*). The other two items (item five *Most pimps victimize prostitutes by taking the money they earn* and item twenty-four *Most men purchase sex sometimes in their lives*) were considered balanced

In the first exploratory factor analysis, there were four factors. After a new cut off of .40 was established only one item loaded on factor four (table 17). Since it was a Singleton it was dropped from further analysis.

Table 16        Factor Three-Risks of Job

| Item Number | N | Mean | Std. Devia tion | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitu tion | Anti-Prostitu tion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 4 Most street prostitutes are physically abused by their pimps. | 323 | 3.93 | .896 | 23% (10) | 77% (33) | 10% (4) | 90% (37) |
| Q. 5 Most pimps victimize prostitutes by taking the money that they earn. | 325 | 4.07 | .808 | 48% (43) | 52% (46) | 13% (14) | 87% (90) |
| Q. 24 Most men purchase sex sometimes in their lives. | 323 | 2.96 | 1.133 | 44% (15) | 56% (19) | 56% (18) | 44% (14) |
| Q. 28 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are beaten regularly by customers or pimps. | 325 | 3.69 | .843 | 32% (10) | 67% (21) | 6% (2) | 94% (29) |
| Q. 63 Most street prostitutes are drug addicts. | 325 | 3.62 | .805 | 60% (18) | 40% (12) | 7% (2) | 93% (27) |

Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.

Table 17        Factor Four (Singleton Which was Dropped)

| Item Number | N | Mean | Std. Devia tion | Biased | Not Biased | Pro- prostitu tion | Anti- Prostitu tion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 72 I believe women working in street prostitution cannot be raped on the job. | 325 | 1.67 | .912 | 43% (26) | 57%(34) | 40%(23) | 60% (35) |

Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.

56

Some of the items on the ATP scale came from items created by Sawyer and his colleagues (Sawyer, Rosser, and Schroeder 1998). The Sawyer derived ATP items are listed shown in Table 18. The majority of the Sawyer Items that did load were on Factor One. The remaining items loaded on Factor Two and Factor Three. Although there has been no prior validation of the Sawyer items, it appears that they are measuring the desired underlying construct of attitudes toward prostitution as only four items failed to load on the three-factor analysis. However, they are loading on three different factors which suggest that they are measuring different types of attitudes or perception about women working in street prostitution. Furthermore, the wording used in the original Sawyer items were modified in order to distinguish between different forms of prostitution and the attitudes that may be associated with women working as street prostitutes. Since this study focuses on female prostitutes, the word women was added to most items to distinguish between the women and men that work in prostitution. The distinction between men and women working in prostitution has previously been ignored in research.

## Factor One Analysis

Considering the large number of items (thirty-two) that loaded on Factor One an exploratory factor analysis was used to determine if Factor One was possibly measuring multiple constructs. The initial exploratory analysis indicated eight factors since eight factors had Eigenvalues over one. Eight underlying factors would explain 65 percent of the variance

57

Table 18 ATP Sawyer Items

| ATP Items | Factor One | Factor Two | Factor Three | Factor Four |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 3 I believe street prostitution should be legal. [a,b] | **.75** | -.14 | .18 | .12 |
| Q. 1 I believe there is nothing wrong with street prostitution. [a,b] | **.73** | -.09 | .17 | -.15 |
| Q. 20 It would be ok if my son purchased sexual services on the street. [e] | **.57** | .07 | .26 | -.19 |
| Q. 8 I believe street prostitution should be decriminalized. [a,b] | **.51** | -.01 | .26 | -.14 |
| Q. 11 It would be ok if my daughter grew up to be a street prostitute if she wanted to. [b] | **.42** | .08 | .05 | -.01 |
| Q. 15 As long as a man's wife doesn't know about it, there is no harm done to a marriage if a man goes to a street prostitute. [b] | **.41** | .12 | .19 | -.03 |
| Q. 21 Men who go to prostitutes have broken their marriage vows. | **-.30** | -.06 | .04 | -.07 |
| Q. 17 I believe most women who work in street prostitution enjoy the work that they do. [d] | .17 | **.63** | -.06 | -.14 |
| Q. 12 Women are street prostitutes because they want to be. It is their choice. [b] | -.04 | **.56** | .10 | -.11 |
| Q. 7 Most street prostitutes make a lot of money. [b] | .07 | **.43** | -.06 | **.31** |
| Q. 4 Most street prostitutes are physically abused by their pimps. [c] | -.28 | -.19 | **.47** | .13 |

[a] The phrase "I believe" was added to the start of the original item. [b] "Street prostitution" was substituted for "prostitution." [c] The original wording was "Prostitutes are victims of pimps." [d] The original wording was "Prostitutes enjoy the work they do." [e] The original wording was "It would be OK if my son went to prostitutes."

for the thirty-two items included from Factor One. However, according to the Scree Test, three factors seemed to be more appropriate. A second factor analysis with three underlying factors indicated that 47 percent of the variance in the items from Factor One was explained in these three factors. These factor loadings are shown in Appendix II. Future use of these thirty-two items are discussed in the next chapter. It is more likely that all thirty-two items are measuring a similar construct as the original exploratory factor analysis could have split the factor one items into groups as well.

Although in this analysis the majority of the items loaded on factor one, the items that loaded on the other two factors were reasonably related to each other. The four items that loaded on factor two all related to the morality of women working in prostitution. The two items that loaded on the final factor were related to the violence these women experience on the job. Caution should be used in interpreting these last two sub-factors as they have so few items loading on them with the last sub-factor being a doublet. Future research might see additional items created to measure the constructs which may be underlying these six items to see if they are truly independent sub-factors.

Bias

All items were considered for bias and whether they promoted or condemned prostitution. The results of these enquiries are presented in Tables 19 and 20. The first table presented the fifteen items that were considered the most pro-prostitution. Item three (*I believe street prostitution should be legal*) (100 percent of participants) and item forty-six (*Street prostitution is an easy way to make money*) (96 percent of participants) were the items considered by the participants to be the most pro-prostitution.

59

The next table presents the fifteen items that were considered the most anti-prostitution. Participants indicated that items forty-two (*I believe street prostitution is immoral*) and fifty-nine (*Street prostitution causes urban decay*) were the most anti-prostitution (100 percent of participants felt that these items were anti-prostitution

Some items were not considered either pro or anti. Four items (items 45, 12. 24, and 88) were almost equally pro or anti- prostitution. It is possible that the participants in this study may not have understood how to respond to the bias question. A few items, as mentioned above, were considered very biased but neither pro nor anti prostitution.

Table 19        Pro-Prostitution Items

| Item Number | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitution | Anti-Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 3 I believe street prostitution should be legal. | 53%(27) | 47%(24) | 100% (51) | 0% (0) |
| Q. 46 Street prostitution is an easy way to make money. | 38% (11) | 62%(18) | 96% (26) | 4% (1) |
| Q. 82 I believe it should be legal to buy sexual services through indoor prostitution (e.g., escort services, massage parlors). | 24% (8) | 76% (25) | 93% (27) | 7% (2) |
| Q. 18 Women should have the legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services. | 42%(44) | 58%(61) | 92% (95) | 8% (8) |
| Q. 56 Men should be able to buy sexual services from street prostitutes. | 63% (64) | 37% (37) | 92% (92) | 8% (8) |
| Q. 7 Most street prostitutes make a lot of money. | 63%(48) | 37%(28) | 88% (64) | 12% (9) |
| Q. 15 As long as a man's wife doesn't know about it, there is no harm done to a marriage if a man goes to a street prostitute. | 62%(16) | 38%(10) | 88% (22) | 12% (3) |
| Q. 37 I believe sex trade workers provide an outlet that helps preserve marriages and intimate relationships by keeping men from having affairs. | 55%(17) | 45%(14) | 87% (27) | 13% (4) |
| Q. 38 I think street prostitution empowers women by giving them financial independence | 31%(13) | 69%(29) | 86% (36) | 14% (6) |
| Q. 55 I believe street prostitution is just another job choice. | 22% (10) | 78% (36) | 85% (35) | 15% (6) |
| Q. 1 I believe there is nothing wrong with street prostitution. | 31% (9) | 69%(20) | 85% (23) | 15% (4) |
| Q. 10 I believe the government should not criminalize street prostitution. | 57%(43) | 43%(32) | 84% (63) | 16% (12) |
| Q. 79 Sex trafficking would not increase if prostitution were legalized. | 35% (11) | 65% (20) | 80% (24) | 20% (6) |
| Q. 9 I believe the majority of women working in street prostitution are well off financially. | 57%(16) | 43%(12) | 76% (19) | 24% (6) |
| Q. 17 I believe most women who work in street prostitution enjoy the work they do. | 30% (14) | 70%(32) | 75% (31) | 24% (10) |

Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.

61

Table 20          Anti-Prostitution Items

| Item Number | Biased | Not Biased | Pro-prostitution | Anti-Prostitution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 42 I believe street prostitution is immoral. | 61%(17) | 39%(11) | 0% (0) | 100% (27) |
| Q. 59 Street prostitution causes urban decay | 48% (14) | 52% (15) | 0% (0) | 100% (27) |
| Q. 62 Most street prostitutes are alcoholics. | 40% (20) | 60% (30) | 3% (1) | 97% (28) |
| Q. 40 I believe most prostitutes are lazy and work in prostitution because it's easier than getting a "real" job. | 61% (17) | 39%(11) | 4% (1) | 96% (27) |
| Q. 50 Street prostitution has a negative effect on the neighborhood or community. | 32% (9) | 68% (19) | 4% (1) | 96% (26) |
| Q. 52 I believe most street prostitutes are trashy or disreputable. | 63% (29) | 37% (17) | 5% (2) | 95% (41) |
| Q. 28 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are beaten regularly by customers or pimps. | 32%(10) | 67%(21) | 6% (2) | 94% (29) |
| Q. 90 I believe we need tougher laws to deal with street prostitution. | 33% (10) | 67% (20) | 7% (2) | 93% (27) |
| Q. 63 Most street prostitutes are drug addicts. | 60%(18) | 40%(12) | 7% (2) | 93% (27) |
| Q. 84 I believe street prostitution is a serious problem in our society. | 51% (53) | 49% (50) | 9% (9) | 91% (93) |
| Q. 4 Most street prostitutes are physically abused by their pimps. | 23%(10) | 77%(33) | 10% (4) | 90% (37) |
| Q. 5 Most pimps victimize prostitutes by taking the money that they earn | 48%(43) | 52%(46) | 13% (14) | 87% (90) |
| Q. 26 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution could easily find other work if they wanted to. | 66% (67) | 34%(35) | 13% (13) | 87% (89) |
| Q. 43 I believe women who work in street prostitution have low moral standards. | 48%(15) | 52%(16) | 13% (4) | 87% (27) |
| Q. 51 I believe most street prostitutes live in poverty. | 43% (20) | 57%(26) | 14% (6) | 86% (36) |

Percentages are followed by the n count in parentheses.

62

# CHAPTER 5

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This research study was a strong first step towards creating a balanced scale that measures attitudes toward prostitution. Three factors were identified while items that did not measure one of those three constructs were removed from the scale. Other items that were poorly worded were removed. Once this research is complete the ATP scale will contain one solid construct. It should be a measure with strong factors and a balanced combination of biased/non-biased and pro/anti prostitution items.

The exploratory factor analysis confirmed that many of the items were related and appear to be measuring the same underlying construct of attitudes towards prostitution. However, further analysis of items split individual factors into multiple factors. These factors had different numbers of items and due to the large number of items in Factor One it may be appropriate to drop some of them.

While exploratory factor analysis of Factor One items showed a strong correlation between items, consideration of individual items should be the next step. Some items that do not match the desired construct could be dropped. One item that may be dropped is item fifteen (*As long as a man's wife doesn't know about it, there is no harm done to a marriage if a man goes to a street prostitute*), because this item is not actually measuring attitudes towards prostitution but rather issue of fidelity and loyalty to marriage. The three main factors that emerged will be discussed in more detail next.

63

# What Were the Three Factors Measuring?

Factor One (from the original three factor analysis) appears to measure ideas that prostitution is bad, that the women themselves are bad, and prostitution causes problems in society. For example, participants strongly disagreed when asked item one, *I believe there is nothing wrong with street prostitution.* Participants also disagreed with item forty-four, *I believe stay at home mothers have the same moral standards as women working in prostitution.* Furthermore, these participants indicated that they do not think prostitution should be legalized. For example, the participants agreed with item eight *I believe the government should not criminalize street prostitution*, meaning they feel street .should be illegal. It is interesting that items relating to morality and legalism were so closely related. This suggests that laws reflect society's attitudes towards crime or certain population (e.g. prostitutes). In turn, this Factor One was named *Community Standards, Legality, and Morality.*

Factor Two seems to assess beliefs about the life of a prostitute including their financial status, job enjoyment, and decision to work in prostitution. Participants do not believe that women working in street prostitution make a lot of money as indicated by their responses to multiple items including items seven, nine, and fifty-one. The participants indicated that they do not believe women working in street prostitution enjoy their job or sex with their clients. For example, participants disagreed with item twenty-two, *I believe the majority of street prostitutes enjoy sex with their customers.* Participants leaned toward neutral when asked questions about a women's decision to enter prostitution however, they still disagreed with these statements. For example, the mean response for item twelve, *Women are street prostitutes because they want to be. It's*

*their choice,* was 2.95. Since all these items are generally related to the job of prostitution, Factor Two was named Benefits of Job.

Factor Three appears to be related to victimization and frequency that men go to prostitutes. Participants indicated that women working in prostitution are victimized by both their clients and their pimps. For example, participants agreed with item four, *Most street prostitutes are physically abused by their pimps.* This shows that, generally individuals know that women working in street prostitution are victimized as suggested in the above introduction. The participants responded neutrally when asked about men going to prostitutes. For example, the mean response for item twenty-four (*Most men purchase sex sometimes in their lives*) was 2.96. In future research this item may be dropped from Factor Three since it does not relate to the main concept of this factor.

These factors clearly identify different categories of attitudes towards prostitution. More items should be written for each factor and the data collection and analysis should be repeated

It is clear that writing unbiased items is difficult. Therefore, counterbalancing items is a feasible option to balance the scale. The goal would be to have an equal number of biased an un-biased items, pro and anti-items.

<center>Sawyer Items</center>

It was interesting to find that not all fifteen of the Sawyer items loaded on a Factor. Furthermore, the items that did load were on multiple factors. This suggests that his items are not measuring a single construct. The analysis of his items is limited by the fact that some of them were reworded. It is possible that all items would have loaded if

<center>65</center>

they had not been altered from their original wording. However, this analysis confirms

the idea that the current invalidated scales are problematic and need to be revised.

## Violence Items

The author had a particular interest in three of the ATP items (item seventy-one,

seventy-two, and seventy-three) because these items specifically pertain to violence

experienced on the "job." The mean responses and standard deviations for these items

were reported (see Table 9 in Appendix II). Item seventy-three (*Most women working in

street prostitution do not experience violence on the job*) is a negatively keyed item.

Therefore, when interpreting these results agreement with the item indicates that women

working in prostitution do not experience violence and disagreement indicates that

women do experience violence. 93 percent of participants disagreed with this item, 7

percent were neutral, and 1 percent agreed. Therefore, participants believe that women

working in street prostitution do experience violence on the job.

Item seventy-two (*I believe women working in street prostitution cannot be raped

on the job*) is also negatively keyed. Therefore, agreement indicates that women working

in prostitution cannot be raped on the job, while disagreement with the item indicates

women working as prostitutes can be raped on the job. 87 percent disagreed, 6 percent

were neutral, while 7 percent agreed with this statement. Therefore, the majority of

participants feel that women working in prostitution can be raped on the job.

Finally, item seventy-one (*If a women is not paid after performing an act of

prostitution, she has been raped*) is positively keyed. Therefore, agreement indicates that

the participants agree with the statement. A large portion (62 percent) disagreed with this

statement. Therefore 62 percent of the participants do not consider this act as rape

66

although they previously indicated that prostitutes could be raped. 21 percent remained neutral on this question while only 17 percent agreed with the statement.

All three of these items were dropped during the three-factor analysis either because they did not meet the .40 loading or one was a Singleton. It is possible that these items are their own factor. In future research, more items should be drafted to test this hypothesis.

## Limitations of Research

While university students are often used in research, this will limit the generalizability of the findings therefore this research should be replicated among more diverse populations. Due to the highly sexual atmosphere associated with Las Vegas (e.g. slogans like "What happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas"), it is possible that native Las Vegans may hold different attitudes towards prostitution. Therefore, this study should be replicated with a population outside of Las Vegas. Furthermore, participants responses may be hiding their true biases. In future studies, participants' social desirability could be looked at in an effort to control for hidden biases. Another issue to consider is whether or not participants understood the biases question. This is a potential problem when interpreting such results.

Development of scales and scale validation using the general population may be a limitation since this tool is meant to be used in diversion programs for johns. However, it is interesting to see attitudes of the general population. Furthermore, it is possible that johns are like general population in that they hold similar attitudes about prostitution.

Many studies have warned about the issue of sample size when conducting factor analysis (Floyd and Widaman 1995; Guadagnoli and Velicer 1988; and Velicer and Fava

67

1998). In the past the general rule for the desired sample size for factor analysis was "the more participants, the better" (Floyd and Widaman 1995, p. 289). Previously, sample size guidelines were passed down orally from other factor analysts. Traditionally, analysts indicated sufficient subjects-to-variables ratios were 4:1 and 5:1 (Floyd and Widaman 1995). The sample size in the current study falls slightly short of this rule and could be considered a limitation for this project. A different rule suggested a sample size of at least 200 participants and at least five participants per variable would be ideal (Floyd and Widman 1995). Moreover, five participants are recommended if there are at least one hundred participants and ten participants per variable if there are less than one hundred participants (Floyd and Widaman 1995). The sample in this study does follow these rules. However, other studies have challenged these rules because there is no solid theoretical or empirical basis for these participants-to-variables ratios (Guadagnoli and Velicer 1995; and Velicer and Fava 1998).

Another limitation in this study is the low percentage of variability being explained. Only 40 percent of the ATP scale variability is being explained using four factors. The current study should be considered a preliminary step and future research should be able to explain a greater percentage of the variability.

This was just the first step in the validation of the ATP scale. Further analysis of the psychometrics of the scale is necessary. Therefore, another study with the revised scale is necessary. Poorly written items should be re-written and re-analyzed. Furthermore, additional items should be dropped to keep the scale from being unruly. For example, Factor One may be measuring multiple constructs. New items should be created for all four factors presented in this paper to help balance each factor with an

68

equal number of positively and negatively skewed items, biased and unbiased items, and pro and anti-prostitution items.

Previous scale development, such as that done by Steenbergh et al. 2002, required five separate studies in order to validate their questionnaire. The first study produced the factor analysis. The remaining studies emphasize on internal consistency, the relationship between the full scale and the factor scores, and test re-test, construct, and discriminate validity. It is suggested that these analyses are conducted for the ATP scale.

Other scale development studies have indicated similar processes. Including internal consistency, comparisons of rotated factors, comparison across demographic groups, comparisons of factors with other measures, cross validation of scales, and test-retest reliability, concurrent validity, criterion-related validity, and normative information (Myers et al. 1996; Neal and Carey 2005; Wang et al.2003). The main message across studies is the necessity of replication.

Further analysis needs to be run focusing on the demographics and personal characteristics of the participants. For example, do men and women differ in their attitudes on these items, does sex drive, religiosity or ethnicity change response patterns. There is more analysis that can and will be done with the data collected but this thesis is only focusing on the factor development.

Recommendations For Future Research

The new Attitudes Toward Prostitution Scale could be used by all researchers. This would create research results that could be comparable across populations. Since the new ATP Scale will be validated, it will be able withstand criticism. Most

importantly this tool can be used in future diversion programs for men who solicit sexual services.

This study should be replicated with a different population in order to generalize the findings. Further examination of the factors is needed. Construct validity of each factor should be assessed. Gender, age, race, and experience working in the sex industry should be compared between group responses on the ATP items.

The new ATP Scale is a potentially useful tool. It could be used in initial screening of participants in diversion programs designed to reduce illegal prostitution. This would create a pre and post test basis for later analysis of change in attitude. This tool could assist in determining program effectiveness. In turn, these findings may possibly help foundations receive allocations of additional funding for further empirical research.

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# Social/Behavioral IRB – Expedited Review

# UNLV
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS

## Approval Notice

### NOTICE TO ALL RESEARCHERS:
*Please be aware that a protocol violation (e.g., failure to submit a modification for any change) of an IRB approved protocol may result in mandatory remedial education, additional audits, re-consenting subjects, researcher probation suspension of any research protocol at issue, suspension of additional existing research protocols, invalidation of all research conducted under the research protocol at issue, and further appropriate consequences as determined by the IRB and the Institutional Officer.*

**DATE:**   January 24, 2006

**TO:**   **Dr. Margaret Alexis Kennedy**, Criminal Justice

**FROM:**   Office for the Protection of Research Subjects

**RE:**   Notification of IRB Action by Dr. Paul Jones, Co-Chair
Protocol Title: **Attitudes Toward Street Prostitution**
Protocol #: 0601-1848

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This memorandum is notification that the project referenced above has been reviewed by the UNLV Social/Behavioral Institutional Review Board (IRB) as indicated in Federal regulatory statutes 45 CFR 46. The protocol has been reviewed and approved.

The protocol is approved for a period of one year from the date of IRB approval. The expiration date of this protocol is January 24, 2007. Work on the project may begin as soon as you receive written notification from the Office for the Protection of Research Subjects (OPRS).

**PLEASE NOTE:**
Attached to this approval notice is the **official Informed Consent/Assent (IC/IA) Form** for this study. The IC/IA contains an official approval stamp. Only copies of this official

75

IC/IA form may be used when obtaining consent. Please keep the original for your records.

Should there be *any* change to the protocol, it will be necessary to submit a **Modification Form** through OPRS. No changes may be made to the existing protocol until modifications have been approved by the IRB.

Should the use of human subjects described in this protocol continue beyond January 24, 2007, it would be necessary to submit a **Continuing Review Request Form** *60 days* before the expiration date.

If you have questions or require any assistance, please contact the Office for the Protection of Research Subjects at OPRSHumanSubjects@ccmail.nevada.edu or call 895-2794.

# SECTION 1 – Attitudes toward prostitution

Below are a series of statements about prostitution. We would like to know to what extent you agree or disagree with each one. Please indicate how much you **agree** or **disagree** with each statement by circling the appropriate letters alongside the statement. Please do not skip any statements.

| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. I believe there is nothing wrong with street prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 2. If I were thinking about getting married I wouldn't mind marrying a woman who had worked in street prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 3. I believe street prostitution should be legal. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 4. Most street prostitutes are physically abused by their pimps. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 5. Most pimps victimize prostitutes by taking the money that they earn. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 6. Often times street prostitutes benefit from the protection of pimps. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 7. Most street prostitutes make a lot of money. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 8. I believe street prostitution should be decriminalized. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 9. I believe the majority of women working in street prostitution are well off financially. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 10. I believe the government should not criminalize street prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 11. It would be ok if my daughter grew up to be a street prostitute if she wanted to. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 12. Women are street prostitutes because they want to be. It is their choice. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 13. Women work on the streets as prostitutes because they feel that they have no other job choices. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 14. I believe the majority of women in prostitution freely choose prostitution as a career. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 15. As long as a man's wife doesn't know about it, there is no harm done to a marriage if a man goes to a street | SD | D | N | A | SA |

77

prostitute.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. Most men prefer young (aged 22 or below) street prostitutes. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 17. I believe most women who work in street prostitution enjoy the work that they do. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 18. Women should have the legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 19. Women who sell their bodies are usually being exploited by pimps and traffickers. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 20. It would be ok if my son purchased sexual services on the street. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 21. Men who go to prostitutes have broken their marriage vows. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 22. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution enjoy sex with their customers. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 23. Most men go to prostitutes once in a while. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 24. Most men purchase sex sometime in their lives. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 25. I believe the majority of women in prostitution are scared to "go to work." | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 26. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution could easily find other work if they wanted to. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 27. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are ashamed of what they do. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 28. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are beaten regularly by customers or pimps. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 29. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are either drugged or are coerced into prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 30. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are not drugged or coerced into prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 31. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution see no other way of making a living. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 32. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are faking their sexual | SD | D | N | A | SA |

78

enjoyment while with customers.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are regularly afraid for their physical safety while working. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 34. I believe that if a man cheats, it's better that he has sex with a prostitute than having an affair. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 35. Women working as escorts are really working as prostitutes. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 36. Women working in massage parlors are often really working as prostitutes. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 37. I believe sex trade workers provide an outlet that helps preserve marriages and intimate relationships by keeping men from having affairs. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 38. I think street prostitution empowers women by giving them financial independence. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 39. I believe prostitutes are victims of a sexist society. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 40. I believe most prostitutes are lazy and work in prostitution because it's easier than getting a "real" job. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 41. I think being a prostitute is a physically demanding job. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 42. I believe street prostitution is immoral. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 43. I believe women who work in street prostitution have low moral standards. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 44. I believe stay at home mothers have the same moral standards as women working in prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 45. I believe a working woman like a school teacher would have the same moral standards as a street prostitute. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 46. Street prostitution is an easy way to make money. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 47. It is ok to have sex with a juvenile under the age of 16. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 48. Street prostitutes enjoy the attention they get from their customers. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 49. Street prostitutes dislike the physical acts of prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |

79

50. Street prostitution has a negative effect    SD    D    N    A    SA
    on the neighborhood or community.

51. I believe most street prostitutes live in    SD    D    N    A    SA
    poverty.

52. I believe most street prostitutes are trashy    SD    D    N    A    SA
    or disreputable.

53. I believe most street prostitutes are    SD    D    N    A    SA
    decent women.

54. I think teenagers and pop stars dress in a    SD    D    N    A    SA
    trashy way these days.

55. I believe street prostitution is just another    SD    D    N    A    SA
    job choice.

56. Men should be able to buy sexual    SD    D    N    A    SA
    services from street prostitutes.

57. Most street prostitutes have transmittable    SD    D    N    A    SA
    sexual diseases.

58. Street prostitutes willingly provide a    SD    D    N    A    SA
    valuable service to men.

59. Street prostitution causes urban decay.    SD    D    N    A    SA

60. I think street prostitution should be    SD    D    N    A    SA
    prohibited in residential areas.

61. Street prostitution reduces property    SD    D    N    A    SA
    values.

62. Most street prostitutes are alcoholics.    SD    D    N    A    SA

63. Most street prostitutes are drug addicts.    SD    D    N    A    SA

64. Most street prostitutes have    SD    D    N    A    SA
    psychological problems.

65. Most women who choose to be    SD    D    N    A    SA
    prostitutes had a normal, happy
    childhood.

66. Being able to purchase sex on the streets    SD    D    N    A    SA
    helps prevent those men from turning to
    sexual assault or rape.

67. I believe red light districts would reduce    SD    D    N    A    SA
    the harmful effects of street prostitution
    on neighborhoods.

68. Street prostitution is harmful to    SD    D    N    A    SA
    neighborhoods because of the used
    condoms left lying around.

69. The media glamorizes the life of    SD    D    N    A    SA
    prostitutes.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70. Children under 14 are unable to get AIDS from sexual activity. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 71. If a woman is not paid after performing an act of prostitution, she has been raped. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 72. I believe women working in street prostitution cannot be raped on the job. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 73. Most women working in street prostitution do not experience violence on the job. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 74. Decriminalizing street prostitution will make it a more acceptable job for women. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 75. I believe men will choose to go to street prostitutes more often if it is decriminalized. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 76. Decriminalizing street prostitution will not increase the number of men purchasing sex on the streets. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 77. I believe people who conduct research on prostitution are biased against the male customers. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 78. Legalizing prostitution would encourage more pimps. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 79. Sex trafficking would not increase if prostitution were legalized. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 80. Areas with legalized prostitution, like Nevada, have eliminated the exploitation of women in street prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 81. Worrying about women working in prostitution is a moral panic fueled by feminists. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 82. I believe it should be legal to buy sexual services through indoor prostitution (e.g., escort services, massage parlors). | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 83. I think attending a program explaining the realities of street prostitution will change men's behaviors. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 84. I believe street prostitution is a serious problem in our society. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 85. Juvenile prostitution is cause for concern but adult prostitution is not. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 86. I believe women who have a successful life working as a street prostitute are not | SD | D | N | A | SA |

81

exploited.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87. I believe prostitution exists because of the demands of customers. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 88. I believe most street prostitutes got off to a bad start in life. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 89. I think no matter what society tries to do, street prostitution will always exist. | SD | D | N | A | SA |
| 90. I believe we need tougher laws to deal with street prostitution. | SD | D | N | A | SA |

## SECTION 2 – Attitude Item Evaluations (randomly generated 10 items from section 1)

Thank you for providing your opinions through the previous items. We would like to know what you think about the items being used to measure opinions toward street prostitution. Please place a ([ √ ]) in the space below which indicates how you feel about the research item listed. Please do not skip any statements.

"Q. 5 Most pimps victimize prostitutes by taking the money that they earn."

1. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

2. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

3. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

_____

"Q. 14 I believe the majority of women in prostitution freely choose prostitution as a career."

4. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

5. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

6. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

_____

"Q. 18 Women should have the legal right to earn money in exchange for sexual services."

7. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

8. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

9. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

_____

83

"Q. 26 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution could easily find other work if they wanted to."

10. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

11. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

12. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

"Q. 33 I believe the majority of women in street prostitution are regularly afraid for their physical safety while working."

13. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

14. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

15. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

"Q. 44 I believe stay at home mothers have the same moral standards as women working in prostitution."

16. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

17. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

18. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

"Q. 49 Street prostitutes dislike the physical acts of prostitution."

19. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

20. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

_____

21. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

84

"Q. 56 Men should be able to buy sexual services from street prostitutes."

22. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

23. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

____

24. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

"Q. 74 Decriminalizing street prostitution will make it a more acceptable job for women."

25. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

26. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

____

27. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

"Q. 84 I believe street prostitution is a serious problem in our society."

28. Do you think this item is biased?     YES____     NO____

29. Do you think this item supports prostitution _____ OR criticizes prostitution?

____

30. Is there a way that you think this question could be better worded?

---

## SECTION 3 Demographics

| Please answer each question. This is a completely anonymous survey, so please honestly answer as many questions as possible. |
| --- |

1. Age:_____          Gender: Male _____          Female
   _____

2. Year in University:          1     2     3     4        other:_____

3. City of Birth:_____

4. If born outside of Las Vegas, how long have you been living here?_____

5. What is your first language? _____

6. On a scale of 1 to 5, how comfortable are you at READING/UNDERSTANDING English? (*Please circle one*)

| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| not at all comfortable | | somewhat comfortable comfortable | | extremely comfortable |

7. What do you consider BEST describes your ethnic origin? (*Please circle one*)

Caucasian          Hispanic          Black/African-American
                   Other:_____

8. What religion do you belong to? (*Please circle one*)
1. None          2. Christian          3. Mormon

4. Jewish          5. Islamic          6. Other (please specify):

_____

9. Do you think of yourself as a religious or spiritual person? (*Please circle one*)

| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Not at all* | *A little* | *Some* | *Quite a bit* | *Very much so* |

10. What is your sexual orientation? (*Please circle one*)
          Heterosexual          Bisexual          Homosexual

11. What is your current relationship status? (*Please circle one*)

Single          Married          Divorced          Separated          Widowed

In a committed relationship          Common-Law

86

12. What is the combined yearly income of your parents (or guardians)? (*Please circle one*)

$0-$10,000        $11,000-20,000        $21,000-30,000        $31,000-50,000

$51,000-70,000        $71,000-100,000        $101,000-150,000        $150,000 +


13. Have you ever been employed in the commercial sex industry? YES ___        NO

____


14. Have you ever participated in a swingers' club? YES ___        NO ____


15. Have you ever purchased sex (or some other service) from a prostitute? YES ___

NO ___


16. Have you had sexual intercourse?        YES ____        NO ____


At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? _____


| Please place a ([ √ ]) in the space below which indicates how often you usually engage in the following activities during the past year: | | | | | | | | | 4 OR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NOT AT 2-3 ALL DAY | LESS THAN 1 MORE MONTH DAY | 1-2 MONTH | 1 WEEK | 2-3 WEEK | 4-6 WEEK | 1 DAY | | |
| 17. Intercourse | [ ] | [ ] | [ . ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] |
| 18. Masturbation | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] |
| 19. Kissing & Petting | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] |
| 20. Sexual Fantasies | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] |
| 21. Ideal frequency of sexual intercourse | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] |

87

Do you have any additional comments about this survey?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

88

# UNLV

## INFORMED CONSENT

**TITLE OF STUDY:** Attitudes Towards Prostiution

## Purpose of the Study
You are invited to participate in a research study. The purpose of this study is to gain knowledge about perceptions of criminal behavior and street prostitution. These questions focus on specific behaviors in the commercial sex industry and may be explicit, for example "Women working in massage parlors are often really working as prostitutes."

## Participants
You are being asked to participate in the study because previous research has shown that college level students share similar attitudes with other adults in the community at large.

## Procedures
If you volunteer to participate in this study, you will be asked to do the following: complete an anonymous self-report questionnaire package consisting of questions about perceptions of criminal behavior and street prostitution. You will be asked to provide some demographic information (e.g., age, sex, and ethnic background). Your name will not be associated with or linked to the data, and your consent form will be stored separately from the data.

## Benefits of Participation
There may be a direct benefit to you as a participant in this study. You may benefit from gaining direct knowledge about the process by which psychological data is collected in a university setting. We hope to learn more about the effectiveness of measuring attitudes towards prostitution.

## Risks of Participation
There are risks involved in all research studies. This study may include only minimal risks. You might be uncomfortable answering some of the questions asked. You may choose not to answer any questions that make me feel uncomfortable. Participation is completely voluntary and you have the right to refuse to participate and withdraw from the study without jeopardizing your course grade. If you exercise your right to withdraw from the study before it is completed, you will still receive your research credit points.

## Cost /Compensation
There will not be a financial cost to you to participate in this study. The study will take approximately 60 minutes of your time. You will not be compensated financially for your time. You will receive two (2) research credit points for CRJ 104 for your participation.

89

# UNLV

## INFORMED CONSENT

### Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns about the study, you may contact Dr. Alexis Kennedy at **895-5122.** For questions regarding the rights of research subjects, any complaints or comments regarding the manner in which the study is being conducted you may contact **the UNLV Office for the Protection of Research Subjects at 702-895-2794.**

### Voluntary Participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate in this study or in any part of this study. You may withdraw at any time without prejudice to your relations with the university. You are encouraged to ask questions about this study at the beginning or any time during the research study.

### Confidentiality

All information gathered in this study will be kept completely confidential. No reference will be made in written or oral materials that could link you to this study. All records will be stored in a locked facility at UNLV for 3 years after the completion of the study and publication of the results. After the storage time the information gathered will be destroyed.

### Participant Consent:

I have read the above information and agree to participate in this study. I am at least 18 years of age. A copy of this form has been given to me.

_____          _____
Signature of Participant                                             Date


_____
Participant Name (Please Print)


*Participant Note: Please do not sign this document if the Approval Stamp is missing or is expired.*

90

# EXPERIMENT INFORMATIONAL FORM

| * PLEASE READ * |
| --- |

Principal Investigator, Dr. Alexis Kennedy (895-5122)

Survey on attitudes toward street prostitution. This survey included items designed to measure attitudes towards street prostitution. These new items are being pilot tested in an effort to create a new measure that is less biased than existing scales. Research in this area has found that attitudes are primarily assessed through unvalidated and often biased measures (Weitzer, 2004).

Some of the questions asked today are personal and may have been unsettling. If you would like to talk further about any issues raised here, the following is a resource available to you:

**Student Counseling & Psychological Services at UNLV**          **895-3627**
✓ **Confidential counseling on any topic**

## References
Weitzer, R. (2005). Flawed Theory and Method in Studies of Prostitution.

Violence Against Women, 11, 934-949.

91

# APPENDIX II ANALYSES

## Map Analysis

Run MATRIX procedure:

MGET created matrix CR.
The matrix has 90 rows and 90 columns.
The matrix was read from the record(s) of row
type CORR.

Velicer's Minimum Average Partial (MAP) Test:

Eigenvalues
14.111531
5.734940
4.318194
2.985387
2.611947
2.323542
2.175933
2.089726
1.874783
1.810764
1.742722
1.668811
1.629747
1.589193
1.491522
1.453563
1.404453
1.336043
1.325603
1.244945
1.222878
1.155374
1.125940
1.101499
1.066288
1.012217
.992445
.962778
.941221
.930055
.905175
.871641
.857066

.824550
.787830
.764056
.734144
.709645
.706064
.687298
.675357
.659292


.652672
.636257
.619611
.596154
.579843
.560902
.531659
.513517
.508204
.483760
.458859
.457434
.441796
.432385
.424822
.411680
.390051
.361864
.359611
.348516
.341741
.329720
.308662
.299079
.289863
.284951
.272082
.267742
.252449
.235512

.229039

.226388

.208636

.195002

.190689

.187854

.173039

.166455

.156669

.152191

.141047

.129312

.122420

.112537

.099520

.087364

.082155

.072124

Velicer's Average Squared Correlations

| | |
|---|---|
| .000000 | .030535 |
| 1.000000 | .012134 |
| 2.000000 | .009739 |
| 3.000000 | .008164 |
| 4.000000 | .007728 |
| 5.000000 | .007406 |
| 6.000000 | .007350 |
| 7.000000 | .007329 |
| 8.000000 | .007308 |
| 9.000000 | .007374 |
| 10.000000 | .007406 |
| 11.000000 | .007483 |
| 12.000000 | .007571 |
| 13.000000 | .007659 |
| 14.000000 | .007750 |
| 15.000000 | .007843 |
| 16.000000 | .008007 |
| 17.000000 | .008115 |
| 18.000000 | .008158 |
| 19.000000 | .008218 |
| 20.000000 | .008410 |
| 21.000000 | .008550 |
| 22.000000 | .008775 |
| 23.000000 | .008997 |
| 24.000000 | .009224 |
| 25.000000 | .009389 |
| 26.000000 | .009648 |
| 27.000000 | .009867 |
| 28.000000 | .010150 |
| 29.000000 | .010441 |
| 30.000000 | .010738 |
| 31.000000 | .011042 |
| 32.000000 | .011345 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 33.000000 | .011665 |
| 34.000000 | .012020 |
| 35.000000 | .012422 |
| 36.000000 | .012770 |
| 37.000000 | .013202 |
| 38.000000 | .013688 |
| 39.000000 | .014171 |
| 40.000000 | .014720 |
| 41.000000 | .015166 |
| 42.000000 | .015680 |
| 43.000000 | .016160 |
| 44.000000 | .016545 |
| 45.000000 | .017050 |
| 46.000000 | .017595 |
| 47.000000 | .018183 |
| 48.000000 | .018742 |
| 49.000000 | .019430 |
| 50.000000 | .020204 |
| 51.000000 | .020879 |
| 52.000000 | .021699 |
| 53.000000 | .022604 |
| 54.000000 | .023556 |
| 55.000000 | .024369 |
| 56.000000 | .025414 |
| 57.000000 | .026395 |
| 58.000000 | .027404 |
| 59.000000 | .028712 |
| 60.000000 | .030051 |
| 61.000000 | .031528 |
| 62.000000 | .033163 |
| 63.000000 | .034750 |
| 64.000000 | .036384 |
| 65.000000 | .038022 |
| 66.000000 | .040129 |
| 67.000000 | .042382 |
| 68.000000 | .044876 |
| 69.000000 | .047339 |
| 70.000000 | .050127 |
| 71.000000 | .053138 |
| 72.000000 | .056501 |
| 73.000000 | .060292 |
| 74.000000 | .064224 |
| 75.000000 | .068831 |
| 76.000000 | .073991 |
| 77.000000 | .081412 |
| 78.000000 | .088907 |
| 79.000000 | .098897 |
| 80.000000 | .109873 |
| 81.000000 | .122251 |
| 82.000000 | .135001 |
| 83.000000 | .151881 |
| 84.000000 | .177519 |

```
85.000000    .211891
86.000000    .266554
87.000000    .364689
88.000000    .552517
89.000000   1.000000
```

The smallest average squared correlation is
   .007308

The number of components is
   8

------ END MATRIX -----

90 item Factor Loadings

**Factor Loadings**

**Extraction=4 Factors**

<u>Factor 1</u>
1, (2), 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, (34), 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, (66), 67, 68, 74, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90

<u>Factor 2</u>
7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, 33, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 51, 73

<u>Factor 3</u>
4, 5, 19, 23, 24, 28, 31, 63, 81

<u>Factor 4</u>
29, 30, 35, 36, 71, 72, 80

<u>The items that failed to load – 15 Items</u>
6, 13, 16, 32, 41, 54, 58, 69, 70, 75, 76, 77, 83, 87, 89

**Extraction=5 Factors**

<u>Factor 1</u>
1, (2), 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, (34), 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90

<u>Factor 2</u>
7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, (32), 33, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 51, 73

<u>Factor 3</u>
4, 5 19, 23, 24, 28, 31, 63, 81

<u>Factor 4</u>
29, 30, 35, 36, 71, 72, 80

<u>Factor 5</u>
75, 76

<u>The items that failed to load – 14 Items</u>
6, 13, 16, 32, 34, 41, 54, 58, 69, 70, 77, 83, 87, 89

95

**Extraction=6 Factors**

<u>Factor 1</u>
1, (2), 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, 34, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 74, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90

<u>Factor 2</u>
7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, 33, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 51, 73,

<u>Factor 3</u>
4, 5 19, 23, 24, 28, 31, 81

<u>Factor 4</u>
29, 30, 35, 36, 71, 72, 80

<u>Factor 5</u>
75, 76

<u>Factor 6</u>
16

<u>The items that failed to load – 12 Items</u>
6, 13, 32, 41, 54, 66, 69, 70, 77, 83, 87, 89

**Extraction=8 Factors**

<u>Factor 1</u>
1, (2), 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90

<u>Factor 2</u>
7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, 33, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 51, 73

<u>Factor 3</u>
4, 19, 23, 24, 28, 31, 63, 81,

<u>Factor 4</u>
29, 30, 35, 36, 71, 72, 80

<u>Factor 5</u>
76

<u>Factor 6</u>
16

Factor 7
5, 75, 77

Factor 8
(13), 34, 54

The items that failed to load – 10 Items
6, 32, 41, 58, 66, 69, 70, 83, 87, 89

72 Items Factor Loadings

Factor 1
1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 74, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90 (42 Items)

Factor 2
7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, 33, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 51, 73 (15 Items)

Factor 3
4, 5, 19, 23, 24, 28, 31, 63, 81 (9 Items)

Factor 4
29, 35, 36, 71, 72, 80 (6 Items)

Table 21 Exploratory Factor Analysis of Factor One

| Item | Factor | | | h² |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Q. 56 Men able to buy sex | **.85** | .22 | -.06 | .77 |
| Q. 18 Legal right earn money for sex | **.81** | .13 | -.02 | .67 |
| Q. 82 Legal buy sex indoor prostitution | **.78** | .23 | -.02 | .66 |
| Q. 3 Street prostitution should be legal | **.78** | .14 | -.08 | .63 |
| Q. 1 Nothing wrong w/ street prostitution | **.76** | .15 | -.05 | .60 |
| Q.10 Gov't shouldn't criminalize street prostitution | **.75** | .14 | -.20 | .62 |
| Q. 90 Need tougher laws to deal w/ street prost. | **-.72** | -.14 | .24 | .60 |
| Q. 42 Street prostitution is immoral | **-.70** | -.01 | -.00 | .49 |
| Q. 55 Just another job choice | **.65** | .02 | .03 | .43 |
| Q. 84 Serious problem in our society | **-.65** | -.11 | .07 | .44 |
| Q. 59 Street prost. causes urban decay | **-.63** | .05 | .08 | .41 |
| Q. 43 Prostitutes have low moral standards | **-.61** | **.52** | -.10 | .65 |
| Q. 45 Teachers have same moral standards as prost. | **.61** | **-.49** | .19 | .64 |
| Q. 20 OK for son to purchase sex | **.60** | .23 | .46 | .62 |
| Q. 85 Juvenile prost. concern, not adult prost. | **.56** | .16 | -.21 | .38 |
| Q. 86 Not exploited | **.54** | .21 | -.09 | .34 |
| Q. 53 Most are decent women | **.54** | **-.47** | .11 | .53 |
| Q. 44 Mothers have same moral standards as prost. | **.56** | **-.42** | .22 | .54 |
| Q. 8 Should be decriminalized | **.55** | .26 | -.14 | .39 |
| Q. 67 Red light districts reduce harmful effects | **.53** | .19 | -.01 | .32 |
| Q. 52 Prostitutes are trashy or disreputable | **-.50** | .57 | -.04 | .57 |
| Q. 50 Negative effect on neighborhood/community | **-.49** | .13 | .18 | .29 |
| Q. 79 Sex trafficking would not increase if legal | **.48** | .07 | -.27 | .31 |
| Q. 62 Most are alcoholics | **-.43** | **.39** | .05 | .34 |
| Q. 78 Legalizing prostitution encourage pimps | **-.45** | .08 | .31 | .30 |
| Q. 38 Empowers women finical independence | **.45** | **.30** | **.27** | .37 |
| Q. 64 Most have psychological problems | **-.43** | **.42** | .01 | .36 |
| Q. 37 Provides out let for men rather than affairs | **.42** | .30 | .49 | .50 |
| Q. 11 OK if daughter was prostitute | **.41** | .06 | .23 | .23 |
| Q. 88 Most got off to a bad start in life | **-.36** | .27 | -.02 | .20 |
| Q. 60 Should be prohibited in residential areas | **-.37** | .02 | .26 | .21 |
| Q. 15 No harm to a marriage if man purchases sex | **.41** | .19 | .57 | .53 |

Table 22    Violence Items

| Item | N | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Q. 71 If a women in not paid after performing and act of prostitution, she has been raped. | 325 | 2.37[a] | 1.127 |
| Q. 72 I believe women working in street prostitution cannot be raped on the job. | 325 | 1.67[a] | .912 |
| Q. 73 Most women working in street prostitution do not experience violence on the job | 325 | 1.57[a] | .657 |

[a] The items were answered with a five-point response scale where one was strongly disagree, three was neutral, and five was strongly agree

100

VITA

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Thesis Title: Preliminary Validation of an Attitudes Towards Prostitution Scale

Thesis Committee:
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    Committee Member, Dr. Joel Lieberman, Ph.D.
    Committee Member, Dr. Jane Gauthier, Ph.D.
    Graduate Faculty Representative, Dr. Katherine Hertlein, Ph.D.

101