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STREET PROSTITUTES: THE EXPERIENCED COMPULSION AND PHOBIAS

Abstract. Pursuant to the data of the research the article analyses compulsions and phobias of street prostitutes as a specific socially excluded group. It also analyses the trends and forms of compulsion used toward street prostitutes by separate groups of clients (law enforcement officers (policemen), pimps, street-walkers, competitors). Besides, the article analyses the phobia of professional and unprofessional prostitutes regarding a possible kidnap/exportation (trafficking), and the difference in evaluating the consequent dangers. According to the research, compulsion and injustice experienced by street prostitutes, as well as painful communication with people around and the negative attitude of the society toward prostitution as a criminal act prosecuted by the law reduces their determination to inform law enforcement institutions on facts of violence. This increases their risk to suffer from violence in the future.

Keywords: prostitution, professional prostitution, unprofessional prostitution, pimps (traffickers), street prostitutes, compulsion, phobias, law enforcement institutions.

Introduction

Prostitution is considered one of the oldest professions. Although in many countries it is illegal, in reality it does exist as a social phenomenon. Representatives of this profession form a separate socially excluded group with its own hierarchic structure. Besides the elite prostitutes working in public houses, striptease clubs and having limited social guarantees, there are a lot of provides of sexual services working in the streets. This is the most socially unsecure, exploited and vulnerable group; moreover it is most visible and condemned by the society. At the same time it attracts more and more attention of media and various researchers: sociologists, psychologists and lawyers.

Extensive research on the above subject was carried out in the West. It was aimed at identifying the reasons of the emergence of this phenomenon (Rooph 1955), self-perception and differentiation of street prostitutes (Bennet, Perkins Robert 1985, Hart 1998; Wooley, Bowman, Kingthorn 1988 ), economic aspects of the activity of street prostitutes (income and spending) (Reinolds 1985, Bryzan 1965), value related attitudes and communication peculiarities (Wardell, 1965), possibilities of social control and regulation of their activities (Decker 1985), relations with pimps.
(traffickers) and criminal structures (Carmen, Moddy 1985.) and various phobias (Bennet, Perkins Robert 1985). In order to apply effective preventive measures, the efforts are made to better understand this phenomenon.

In Lithuania street prostitution is still an under-investigated phenomenon. During the Soviet times this phenomenon was concealed since was not in accordance with the norms of the lifestyle of the socialist society, and the research on this subject was not encouraged. Therefore there is no major theoretical input and research experience in the country. Meanwhile the current street prostitution in Lithuania is a real fact, although prohibited by the law. It is difficult to identify the precise number of prostitutes working in streets, but it is assumed that this number in Vilnius amounts to 1000, in Klaipėda – 400, in Kaunas – 350 (Prostitution in Lithuania 2006:10). Although some women providing these services left for the EU countries because of the economic situation, new and younger prostitutes joined their ranks. Thus the young age of street prostitutes has become a serious challenge not only for law enforcement but also for education institutions.

From the sociological point of view street prostitutes are attributed to the category of "marginals" (drug abusers, chronic alcoholics) as a socially excluded group. Formally they are social individuals having human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the international law. On the other hand, they are related to the activity which is perceived by the society as socially problematic since it endangers its moral social sustainability.

The attitude of clients towards prostitutes is also ambivalent. One the one hand they consider street prostitutes as an easily accessible and convenient tool for satisfying their own sexual needs. On the other hand they treat them as persons who lost their dignity and, thus deserved disrespect, rough and even aggressive behaviour. Prostitutes are forced to conciliate with such behaviour, since for the majority of them this is the only source of living. Such a dual approach reflects the ambivalence of their status in the society.

The relationship of street prostitutes with the socium and street also differs. Some of them have a profession, job, the others used to work in the past but lost job because of different reasons, and the third have never worked at all. For some of them the street is just a possibility to earn additional money and add to their small wages, for others it is a permanent and nearly the only source of living.

Reasons and circumstances bringing them to street also differ. However, there is no doubt that street prostitutes are a distinctive social exclusion group. According to A.Giddens, a group consists of material things, symbols, values, behaviours, social
positions of members, relations etc. (Giddens 2002:641). Specifically, group members perceive and relate themselves to other members, they feel belonging to the same group since perform similar roles. They recognise themselves in other people because of the same aims. The common aim of street prostitutes is to find a client and to be well paid for services.

Although the aim is common, the success of its realisation is differently perceived by different representatives of this profession. It means that street prostitutes is not a homogeneous category.

Many researchers (e.g. Wooley, Bowman, Kingthorn, 1988, 64:391-394) divide prostitutes into two groups – professional and unprofessional – according to two main criteria: the income for the sexual services necessary for subsistence, and permanent work in the street.

Professional prostitution means systematic relations for the material reimbursement which is the only or one of the main sources of living; as well as the use of pimps (traffickers’) services and payment of duties to criminal structures for the involvement in prostitution activity.

Unprofessional prostitution means non-systematic relations with various partners for the material reimbursement with a view to earning additional income.

The above too concepts could also be applied to street prostitutes.

Usually professional street prostitutes have no families and are usually free from commitments to co-habitants who are frequently replaced by the others. They don’t have permanent place of residence, home, and prefer to stay at friends, acquaintances and clients. The majority of them have no education and profession or have lost profession because of the long-term unemployment; therefore for them it is very difficult to find job. They don’t even look for a job since don’t feel capable of any. The majority of them are drug and alcohol addicts (this requires substantial funds). Therefore they are permanent providers of street sexual services. The street is their constant and main place of presence. The reward for sexual services is their main source of living. Thus, they are not especially selective toward clients and are ready to satisfy any sophisticated fantasies for a good reward.

Meanwhile unprofessional street prostitutes usually have families (a spouse or co-habitant, children), they live at home, have profession and job; however, the job is low paid and they cannot sustain family and (this is often the case) a drinking husband. This situation forces them to earn additional money by working in the streets from time to time (often with the same victims as they are). Reward for work in the street is not the main but makes major part of income. Usually they work in the street
only under necessity or when facing financial difficulties. They don’t avoid alcohol, but don’t use drugs and condemn street prostitutes who are hooked on drugs. They usually have permanent and reliable clients and thus escape from the “support” of the street pimps. They also avoid youngsters who are often rude and cruel.

Theoretical mobility between these groups is possible. But in practice they move toward one direction. Having lost their jobs, guzzling away their homes and getting involved into the street life, unprofessional prostitutes eventually become professional. Both groups are at the risk of street work, compulsion and phobias of being kidnapped/exported to foreign public houses.

In the Dictionary of International Words the concept phobia (gr. phobos – fear) means a persistent fear of a specific thing or situation that compels one to avoid it, the inability to adapt, low ability to socialize (Dictionary of International Words 2001:163). Phobias might be imaginary (conceivable). Most often this is a consequence of a mental disorder. At the same time phobias might have solid grounds (they might be the consequence of actual experiences).

Usually phobias of street prostitutes are realistic, i.e. they are not imaginary but the result of painful experiences (Marcinkevičienė, Praspalauskienė 1999). Unfortunately, Lithuania has no substantial theoretical research on the subject (except several articles in the press), as well as a more extensive research on compulsion and phobias of street prostitutes. In fact B. Palavinskienė (2004) presented the criminological analysis of street prostitution in Vilnius City (A. Acus (2001) also analysed the reasons and pecularities of street prostitution. The psychologist A. Valuckas analysed the attitude of young people toward street prostitutes (Valuckas 1993).

Nearly the most extensive work so far is the research “Prostitution in Lithuania“ (2006) under the request of the Association of HIV and AIDS Affected Women and their Relatives. During the research 200 women and young girls of the biggest cities (Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda) were interviewed. The focus was given to the general analysis of prostitutes’ work conditions (the prostitutes working in streets, massage salons, hotels, strip clubs etc.), their family status, reasons of prostitution, relations with parents, bad habits and the attitude to legalisation of prostitution (Prostitution in Lithuania, 2006).

However, there is still no substantial analysis on compulsion experienced by street prostitutes (professional and unprofessional), its sources, as well as the evaluation of their kidnap/trafficking to foreign countries for work purposes.
In order to identify the sources and forms of compulsion experienced by street prostitutes, as well as their phobias, a pilot research was carried out by applying the random sampling.

A sample of 200 respondents was used in the research (n=200). During the questionnaire survey and interviews a total of 100 professional and 100 unprofessional prostitutes working in Vilnius City were interviewed. According to the statistical data and practical knowledge of police officers and social workers the above forms of street prostitution mostly prevail in Vilnius City (in comparison to other towns).

The age of respondents varied from 16 to 45 years.

The breakdown of respondents by age groups: among the 15–18 year-olds, professional prostitutes comprised 11 percent, unprofessional 6 percent; aged 19–22 - respectively 39 and 31 percent; aged 23–26 – respectively 29 and 24 percent; aged 27–30 – respectively 11 and 26 percent; aged 31–34 – respectively 8 and 6 percent; aged 35–38 – respectively 3 and 8 percent; aged 39–42 – respectively 2 and 7 percent; in the group of 43 year-olds and senior – respectively 5 and 7 percent.

Breakdown by education: there were no professional prostitutes with higher education; unprofessional prostitutes with higher education comprised 3 percent; with high education: professional prostitutes – 2 percent, unprofessional – 6 percent; with special secondary education (vocational school): professional prostitutes – 11 percent, unprofessional – 17 percent; with secondary education (12 grades): professional prostitutes – 7 percent, unprofessional 20; with basic education (10 grades): professional prostitutes – 16 percent, unprofessional – 32; with primary education: professional prostitutes – 4 percent, unprofessional – 6 percent.

By family status: widows: professional prostitutes – 3 percent, unprofessional – 5 percent; not registered marriage: professional prostitutes – 3 percent, unprofessional – 11 percent; divorced: professional – 12 percent, unprofessional – 19 percent; married: professional – 4 percent, unprofessional – 10 percent; unmarried: professional – 63 percent, unprofessional – 71 percent.

By the number of raised children: 1 child: professional prostitutes – 12 percent, unprofessional – 27 percent; 2 children: professional prostitutes –5 percent, unprofessional –28 percent; 3 children: professional prostitutes – 2 percent, unprofessional – 3 percent.

Certainly, the research data does not allow to make general conclusions, however, it helps to identify the types and sources of compulsion experienced by professional
and unprofessional prostitutes, as well as behavioural differences with respect to phobias of being kidnapped/exported.

The aim of the article is to reveal (referring to the research) peculiarities of compulsion experienced by street prostitutes, and phobias related to kidnap/trafficking.

In order to reach this goal the following tasks were defined:
• To identify forms and sources of compulsion experienced by street prostitutes.
• To reveal differences in evaluating the kidnap/trafficking for work in foreign public houses.

Forms and sources of compulsion experienced by street prostitutes. Compulsion against street prostitutes is quite a frequent phenomenon. According to the majority of respondents, they have experienced different forms of compulsion (not only when providing sexual services but also while “hunting” clients in the street). Many of them indicated that they experienced all forms of compulsion: psychological, physical and sexual. They also identified main sources of compulsion: clients, policemen, street-dwellers (tramps and loafers), traffickers (pimps) and competitors (See: Table 1).

Clients. Most frequently forms of compulsion – slap, hit, kick, and blow – were used more often toward unprofessional then professional prostitutes. Apparently, clients quickly evaluate the situation and behave with unprofessional prostitutes with no scruple. Physical power seems to be more effective to clients pursuing their goals. Unprofessional prostitutes are more often raped, forced for oral sex or robbed. Probably such behaviour is the result of a stereotype attitude of clients that paid prostitutes shall do everything. Such an attitude is formed by prostitutes themselves when they get acquainted with the client (“I can do everything... You’ll be fully satisfied...You’ll get relaxed...“).

There is no wonder that after “buying“ a prostitute a client believes that he can do everything with her. However, the reality is different. Unprofessional prostitutes occasionally working in the street have not lost their dignity and are not inclined to satisfy all whims of the client. They resist and by doing this increase the client’s sexual aggressiveness, i.e. excites him even more.

Clients usually choose younger prostitutes with no experience who actually are not able to satisfy clients’ needs. Besides, younger prostitutes resist more actively, they defend themselves and suffer more. They are hurt and sometimes even seriously injured.
### Table 1

Forms and sources of compulsion (responses of street prostitutes, in percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of compulsion</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Unprofessional</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clients</td>
<td>Police officers</td>
<td>Street dwellers (homeless, rovers)</td>
<td>Pimps</td>
<td>Competitors</td>
<td>Clients</td>
<td>Police officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slap in the face, punch, kick</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of physical force</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt to rob</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strangulation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat with gun</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape attempt</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnap / trafficking under compulsion</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced oral sex</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape (vaginal)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt to kidnap / export</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape (anal)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow, hit, stab</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, the forms of compulsion used against prostitutes depend on the type of clients. For instance, aggressive clients can use compulsion against a prostitute without any reason (in this case compulsion is part of the expected delight). According to respondents, former convicts are especially cruel, as well as young people related to criminal structures who “buy” prostitutes in order to have a group...
(brigade) fun, the offspring of rich parents requiring unusual sexual services from a prostitute (viewed in porno films).

Professional street prostitutes are easier to deal with. Permanent work in the street and painful experience in resisting the whims of the client make them more accessible and submissive. However, this doesn’t safeguard them from clients’ compulsion, but it is more rare a case than with unprofessional street prostitutes.

**Police officers.** According to the research, professional prostitutes experience more compulsion from police officers than unprofessional street prostitutes. Especially the physical compulsion (including threatening): slap, punch, kick (twice more than unprofessional prostitutes).

On the one hand this demonstrates higher insecurity and vulnerability of professional prostitutes, on the other hand a selective attitude of police officers toward prostitutes and their activity. In fact some officers try to take the advantage of their position and get sexual services from prostitutes for free. According to professional street prostitutes, officers detain them in the street without any reason, bring to a remote place and require sexual services (usually oral sex). They are not inclined to inform about the compulsion of officers, or complain and make their life in the street impossible (partially this is because of their bad reputation (“Who will believe me…?”). Relevant institutions usually are sceptical toward such complaints.

Compulsion used by police officers toward unprofessional street prostitutes is a rarer phenomenon. Most probably they are afraid of resistance and possible claims. Moreover, that prostitutes who appear in the street occasionally are not well known by the police and policemen can expect anything from them. Therefore, police officers are inclined to threaten them rather that use actions. Rape cases are mostly related to the psychological pressure, i.e. threats that information on street prostitution will be sent to the workplace, husband, parents etc.

**Street dwellers** (homeless, tramps, loafers). Street has its own life. It is the home of many homeless people, tramps and loafers (Vosyliūtė, Kasparavičienė, Kocaj, Miniotaitė, 2004). Sometimes they are very aggressive and angry. They don’t have permanent place of residence and are constantly whirling in the street. They watch and are aware of all street news and inhabitants (including street prostitutes, their life stories, habits, lifestyle etc.). Possession of this information allows them to better feel in the street which becomes not only their home-breadwinner, but also the place where they can satisfy unrealised dreams, fantasies and needs. Thus, there is no wonder that prostitutes become the target of their sexual needs. Both professional and unprofessional street prostitutes were subject to their compulsion.
Unprofessional prostitutes are more often robbed and threatened than professional prostitutes. They simply have more things (items) attracting street dwellers. Besides they don’t protect these items as professional prostitutes do. Frequent robberies of unprofessional prostitutes demonstrate that they appear in the street occasionally, thus there is little probability to meet a victim. On the other hand, the victims also don’t want to apply to police for help. If so, they will have to explain the reasons of their appearance in the street, and this is not what they want. Moreover, that they are sure that street-dwellers have already sold that item and that it is unreal and time consuming to wait until he compensates damage.

Professional street prostitutes experience more sexual abuse, they are more often raped. Again, the “clients“ make use of their vulnerability. The so called “free prostitutes, i.e. independent, “without a roof“ prostitutes are subject to sexual assault most frequently. Probably street dwellers are encouraged by criminal structures controlling street prostitution. They don’t like the independence of free prostitutes and possibly want to neutralise them through street dwellers.

**Pimps (Souteneurs).** Their key function is to protect own territory and own prostitute from dangers, and to ensure security. Therefore they don’t’ trust unprofessional prostitutes, which usually compete with the patronised professional prostitutes. To competitors they usually apply active forms of compulsion. Physical violence (hit, slap, threatening etc.) is a usual practice. Robberies and gun threats are also frequent.

Souteneurs rarely use rape as a means of deterrence toward unprofessional prostitutes; they do that only in cases when all other measures have been used.

Professional prostitutes are subject to physical violence of souteneurs twice as much as unprofessional prostitutes. According to the majority of respondents, usually physical violence is used for poor work results (the requirement to fulfil the “plan“, i.e. to provide services to at least 5–7 clients per day). They are also physically punished for disobedience (retreat from the territory – workplace), refusal to satisfy clients’ needs, etc.).

Family members performing functions of souteneurs are not so mean to prostitutes, i.e. husbands and brothers who usually are drug and alcohol abusers. For them the most important thing is to make a prostitute earn money for a dose of drugs or alcohol. Therefore they offer a prostitute to a client for smaller price.
Competitors. Compulsion prevails among the street prostitutes themselves: they fight for their place in the street and for the client. However, there is a slight difference between professional and unprofessional prostitutes.

Physical violence among professional prostitutes – hits, punch, blow, threatening etc. – is more prevalent than among unprofessional prostitutes, including robberies. The use of the above means demonstrates their spiritual state and reflects hopelessness and disbelief in other ways of defending own rights and interests.

While explaining their relations, unprofessional street prostitutes are more reserved. In fact, physical violence is also used toward them half as much as toward professional prostitutes. The attempts to rob are also rare. Maybe that’s due to their higher socialisation and better relations with the world, life experience outside the street (in the family) and family rules and norms.

Despite different behaviour in explaining mutual relations, there is a threat bothering both professional and unprofessional prostitutes. This is a phobia of being kidnapped/exported for work abroad; evaluations of this phobia differ.

Evaluation of the kidnap/exportation for work abroad. According to the research, both, professional and unprofessional prostitutes evaluate the possibility of being exported and sold (by using violence or deceit) for work in Western public houses quite realistically. They are afraid not only of the new cultural environment with unknown traditions, manners, behavioural norms, but also of the dangers related to the above work.

Table 3 presented below demonstrates major fears of street prostitutes who were kidnapped/exported for work in another country.

According to the data presented in the Table, the kidnapped/exported for work abroad unprofessional prostitutes (76 percent) are more afraid than professional prostitutes (24 percent).

Unprofessional prostitutes are also more afraid of a probability to provide services to numerous clients (respectively 14 and 8 percent), to catch sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS (respectively 8 and 5 percent), to get injured (respectively 10 and 8 percent), to be murdered (respectively 12 and 9 percent).

Professional prostitutes are less afraid of the above dangers than unprofessional prostitutes. But they are more afraid of being injured and deprived of a possibility to work in the street (respectively 29 and 12 percent). This could be explained by the factor that prostitutes cannot imagine themselves elsewhere but in the street, as well as a possibility to earn for living by other means (“What I’ll do? How I will earn for living? I don’t know any other possibility...“ (Marta, 27 years).
Professional prostitutes are less afraid of the possibility to provide services to big number of clients than unprofessional prostitutes. According to respondents, there were cases when they had to serve 15–20 clients per day and that they were used to that (although this was unusual). The majority of them indicated that on average they served 4–5 clients per day.

For unprofessional prostitutes a probability to serve big number of clients seemed more threatful. They were especially afraid of the aggressive adolescents. Professional prostitutes also dislike them.

Unprofessional street prostitutes are also more afraid to get infected of AIDS. Probably this is related to the information in the media about huge incidence of AIDS in Western countries and about the death of AIDS infected famous people. The above develops relevant attitudes among the street prostitutes.

A new danger was also identified: to be deprived of a possibility to return to the homeland, not to see the close ones and to disappear in the network of prostitution.

Table 3
Evaluation of kidnap/exportation for work in foreign public houses (responses of street prostitutes, in percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fears</th>
<th>Un-professional</th>
<th>Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kidnap/exportation for work in another country</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of services to large number of clients/day</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of services to aggressive clients with sophisticated fantasy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body injures preventing from further work</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Body (face) injures</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Physical compulsion</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Murder</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Health disorders</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Higher possibility to catch sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More probability to disappear in the prostitution network and get disconnected from the close ones.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Without any doubt this phobia is natural and is substantiated by the news on missing Lithuanian citizens working abroad.

For professional prostitutes this phobia doesn’t seem so frightening. According to the research data, they are twice less worried about that than unprofessional prostitutes (respectively 5 and 11 percent).

It is assumed that professional prostitutes are more inclined to risk, they are tempted by the stories about a possibility to earn a lot of money. They believe that clients there are richer and less aggressive (including better conditions).

Dangers and threats do not seem so huge and overwhelming. Not only because life in the street made them stronger. Assistance provided by social institutions does not seem to be effective or sufficient; however, they do not expect major support and understanding from relevant institutions: too big is the gap between the everyday life and real possibility to get assistance from the above institutions. They do not expect support from the close ones, moreover that social ties and relationships with them have been broken. They do not see their future in own country. However, the future outside the country is also vague. But there is hope and it is stronger than all phobias.

Conclusions

1. According to the research, prostitutes experience all forms of compulsion: physical, psychological and sexual. The sources of compulsion: clients, law enforcement officers (policemen), street dwellers, souteneurs and competitors.

2. Clients use compulsion (slap, hit, kick, and blow) more toward professional prostitutes who accept their situation than toward unprofessional prostitutes who have more possibilities to choose a client.

3. Professional prostitutes experience more compulsion from police officers then unprofessional prostitutes. Policemen are afraid of their resistance and possible claims. Therefore they rather threaten then take actions. On the one hand this demonstrates high insecurity and vulnerability of professional prostitutes, on the other hand – selective attitude toward prostitutes and their activity.

4. Both, professional and unprofessional prostitutes experience compulsion from street dwellers, but unprofessional prostitutes are robbed more frequently (they have valuable things/items), besides, they appear in the street occasionally, thus there is little probability to meet a victim.
5. While defending their interests in the street, professional prostitutes use physical violence twice as much as unprofessional prostitutes. Probably this is determined by their better socialisation, contacts with the external world, life experience outside the street (in the family) and family rules and norms.

6. Unprofessional prostitutes evaluate the threat of being kidnapped/exported to foreign public houses three times more than professional prostitutes. Unprofessional street prostitutes are more afraid of a possibility to be murdered than professional prostitutes (respectively 12 and 9 percent), the requirement to serve big number of clients (respectively 14 and 8 percent), to be subject to physical violence (respectively 11 and 9 percent) and to catch sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS (respectively 11 and 5 percent). Professional prostitutes are more concerned about a possibility to be injured which could prevent from further work in the field of sexual services (respectively 29 and 12 percent) and to injure/damage face or body (respectively 17 and 10 percent).

7. On the one hand conciliation of street prostitutes with compulsion indicates the conciliation with their situation and the acceptance of this situation; on the other hand, the attitude of society to prostitution as a criminal activity punished by the law reduces their desire to inform law enforcement institutions on facts of compulsion. This increases the risk of further compulsion.

Prostitution leads to social, psychological and spiritual degradation of a person.

Therefore relevant institutions shall direct their activities toward preventing and neutralising the factors fostering prostitution, and help street prostitutes to get out of this vicious circle.

Recommendations

To education institutions:

- In order to reduce prostitution among the young people, it is necessary to provide extensive information about its consequences during the lessons in education institutions (special courses).
- To pursue active and purposeful activity with a view to protecting the youth from drugs developing dependence and making them search for easy ways of earning for drugs through sexual services.
- To pursue active education activities by demonstrating the risk related to sexual services provided by street prostitutes and by applying all possible means of
information (media, the Internet, etc.) among the risk groups (youth, young servicemen).

**To social workers**

- To accumulate and analyse information on addictions and leisure time of children from risk families, as well as on their street friends and acquaintances who are already involved (or could be involved) in street prostitution.
- To quickly respond to facts of violence against children in families so as not to make them forced runaways looking for friends and easy source of living by becoming victims of street prostitution.
- Since the majority of street prostitutes are drug and alcohol addicts, have many health and psychological problems, are jobless, raise children alone, it is necessary to prepare active social programmes which could stipulate alternative activities, facilitate acquisition of marketable professions and, consequently help to find a job and housing.

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