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Student Sex Work in the Netherlands

Motivations, Experiences and Needs

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DOI

[10.1080/19317611.2019.1661941](https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2019.1661941)

Publication date

2019

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

van Stempvoort, M. P. (2019). *Student Sex Work in the Netherlands: Motivations, Experiences and Needs*. 217. Abstract from World Association of Sexual Health, Mexico City, Mexico. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2019.1661941>

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While 13 women with genito-pelvic pain disorder, 19 women with Sexual Desire Disorder, and 22 for problems reaching orgasm conform the dysfunctional group. All of them answered a sociodemographic scale and the FSFI with the Sexual Desire Inventory, Sexual Inhibition/Excitation Brief Scale, and the Massachusetts General Hospital Sexual Functioning Questionnaire. Evaluation for test-retest and discriminant (functional vs dysfunctional) was made face to face, the main 925 women were web-based interviewed. Reliability indices are appropriate (minimum Cronbach alpha = .84). Factorial Confirmatory Analysis confirmed the six subscales (Desire, Arousal, Lubrication, Orgasm, Overall Satisfaction and Pain). External validity in relation to

other measures showed significant relationships. Discriminant analysis revealed significant and large differences between the functional and dysfunctional groups of women. The Spearman correlation was high for the majority of the test domains, and for the test total at 4 weeks ($r = 0.83^{**}$). COR curves will be presented depending of what extent we can increase the dysfunctional sample size from now to October 2019. A valid and reliable scale for assessing female sexual functioning in Spanish was need, here we will present our proposal.

Keywords: FSFI, Sexual function, Evaluation

Conflict of Interest and Disclosure Statement: None

Student Sex Work in the Netherlands: Motivations, Experiences and Needs

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Introduction and objectives: Research shows that students in western countries undertake labour in the sex industry to finance their education. This is also the case in the Netherlands. While the Dutch government enables Dutch and EU students to work in a regulated sex industry, student sex workers are largely invisible in the country. Consequently, insight in the motivations, experiences and needs of student sex workers in the Netherlands is lacking. This study fills this gap.

Method and sample: This qualitative study is undertaken from a sex workers' rights perspective. To ensure relevance, 3 sex workers gave feedback on the interview schedule. Data collection took place by means of semi-structured interviews with 3 male and 8 female student sex workers and 3 female students who consider entering the industry. Six participants are undergrad students, 8 study at postgrad level. Ten participants are Dutch, 2 are European citizens and 2 are non-European citizens. All participants have access to the Dutch labour market.

Findings: In addition to a high level of flexibility and a high money-to-time ratio, students undertake labour in the sex industry for intrinsic reasons. Three main motivations emerged. Sex work provides the opportunity to develop social skills, politically engaged students use sex work to subvert gender roles and sex work can be intellectually stimulating for students who like to connect theory with their work and vice versa. The biggest downside of sex work is stigma. This leads to secrecy and isolation and limits students' access to support. Another urgent problem is the students' lack of labour rights that is caused by a policy framework that fails to address their needs.

Recommendations: To improve the well-being of student sex workers, their voices should be heard by policy makers. In addition to this, measures should be taken to diminish stigma.

Keywords: Sex work, Students, The Netherlands

Conflict of Interest and Disclosure Statement: None