

Significant numbers of scientific and peer-reviewed research have reported extremely high levels of violence against people in prostitution, across countries and legal regimes, including data which suggests higher levels of violence in regimes where purchasing sex has been decriminalized. See Melissa Farley et al., *Prostitution and Trafficking in Nine Countries*, *supra* n. 4, at 34 (the majority of people in prostitution suffer severe violence; specifically, 70% to 90% of prostituted individuals surveyed were physically assaulted, and 60% to 75% were raped); Susan Kay Hunter, Council for Prostitution Alternatives Annual Report, Portland, Oregon (1991) (78% of people in prostitution were raped, 48% by pimps an average of 16 times per year, 78% by buyers an average of 33 times per year); Melissa Farley, *Prostitution, Trafficking, and Cultural Amnesia: What We Must Not Know in Order To Keep the Business of Sexual Exploitation Running Smoothly*, 18 Yale J.L. & Feminism 109, 112- 17 (2006) (almost all sex trafficking victims suffer physical violence, including rapes and beatings); Devon D. Brewer, et al., *Extent, Trends, and Perpetrators of Prostitution-Related Homicide in the United States*, 51 J. of Forensic Sciences 1101 (2006) (women in prostitution have “the highest victimization rate of any set of women ever studied.”); John J. Potterat et al., *Mortality in a Long-term Open Cohort of Prostitute Women*, 159 Am. J. Epidemiol. 778, 783 (2004) (prostitution in the U.S. has a workplace homicide rate 51 times that of the closest other occupation); Canada Dep’t of Justice, *Pornography and Prostitution in Canada: Report of the Special Committee on Pornography and Prostitution* (1985), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/131616NCJRS.pdf> (rate of death of prostituted women was 40 times greater than that of general population); *National Legislation on Prostitution and the Trafficking in Women and Children*, *supra* n. 5, at xi, 131 (data indicated that legal regimes in which prostitution was decriminalized witnessed higher levels of violence against trafficked persons during the years studied); *Prostitution Law Reform in New Zealand*, New Zealand Parliament Report (July 2012) (concluding that violence continued after the law changed and prostitution was decriminalized, and the number of underage girls in prostitution “does not appear to have significantly changed”); *Report of the Prostitution Law Review Committee on the Operation of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003*, New Zealand Ministry of Justice, at 46, 57 (2008) (35% of interviewed women in the sex industry reported having been coerced to provide sex to a given buyer in the past 12 months, and a majority of respondents felt that decriminalization made no difference with respect to the violence of sex buyers—they felt that it was inevitably a part of the sex industry); Tooru Nemoto et al., *HIV Risk among Asian Women Working at Massage Parlors in San Francisco*, 15(3) AIDS Educ. & Prevention 245, 248 (2003) (62% of women surveyed in a San Francisco study reported they being beaten by sex buyers).