Welcome to the News

Welcome to the Sex Work Research Hub Newsletter, July, 2019. There is so much exciting research taking place around the country that it has been hard to keep up with it all. Thank you to everyone who contributed to this edition, it was a real privilege to showcase all the achievements in a newsletter.

Research Projects
What is going on at the moment? A round up of some of the projects underway.

Events
A look back at recent events and a heads up to what is coming your way.

Publications
Books, chapters, journal articles, newspaper articles and everything else you have been producing.

Other Stuff
Any other business?
Current Research Projects from Hub Members
The English Collective of Prostitutes report that conditions for EU-migrant sex workers have worsened dramatically since the EU Referendum. There has been an increase in xenophobic hate crime and an increase in the arrest, detention and deportation of migrant sex workers. In collaboration with the ECP and Fez Endalaust (SWARM), Dr Laura Connelly is beginning to document the experiences of EU-migrant sex workers post-EU Referendum via an online survey. This is a unfunded project and any help to share the survey via your networks would be greatly appreciated. The survey is available in both English and Romanian language versions, and paper copies of the survey and/or advertising leaflets can be posted upon request.
Belinda Brooks-Gordon

February 22nd 2019, Belinda gave oral evidence in a speech at the General Discussion on Trafficking – 1667th Meeting, 72nd Session Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Conference Room XV, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

UN Webcast at 2.47.30:

Written submission of speech on UN Website:

February 18th 2019 Belinda gave written evidence (co-authored with Marjan Wijers on behalf of Sex Work Research Hub) to the United Nations Committee of the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) for inclusion into General Recommendations (GR) on Trafficking in women and girls. Written Evidence on UN website:


List of Evidence Givers:
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/DiscussionOnTrafficking.aspx
I am undertaking doctoral research that is providing a critical analysis of the way full-service sex workers use photographic self-representation in online spaces. To civilians situated outside of the Institute of sex work, the posting of visual content by sex workers on social media platforms may appear to simply be the posting of pornographic content in order to attract male buyers of sex, the danger in categorising the photographs of sex workers posted online as nothing more than sexually explicit marketing content is that it leads to the misunderstanding of complex intentions as to why full-service sex workers post self-portraits and portraits online rendering sex workers vulnerable to online censorship and persecution by those who seek to deny sex workers the right to participate in online visual platforms. The visual stereotyping through art, media and cinema acts as a blindfold that enables people to forget that sex workers are individual human beings like everyone else. Through my research, through my research, I wish to provide an alternative visual discourse and challenging that response to the visual landscape of sex work that sees sex workers as ripe for ‘rescue’. I am looking for sex workers with current or past lived experience of full service sex work who would like to participate in my research endeavour, Whoretography: Sex Workers as Image-Makers. There are many ways to be involved, from being interviewed to submitting photographs or just putting into words the way you use photography. Get in touch if you'd like to know more!

More information
Follow on twitter @PhDPhotographer or for sex workers only @Whoretography
www.whoretography.com
Teela Sanders has been awarded a Leverhulme Research Fellowship until 2021 for a restudy/ethnography with the title: ‘Revisiting the Brothels: Capturing Change and Continuity Over Two Decades’. "Revisiting the brothels" is an innovative ethnography which uses the frame of time to explore and document the stories of change and continuity across twenty years of intense political, social and economic flux that has re-shaped the organisation and characteristics of the sex industry. As a researcher I will develop a unique longitudinal ethnographic lens enabled by my engagement over the past twenty years. I will compare data from the original ethnography in 2000 whilst contextualising the present with newly collected data. Core themes to investigate are quasi-legal work/conditions; migration; violence and safety; citizenship; gender; equality; policing and regulation.

AND

Professor Sanders has been appointed to the ESRC Strategic Advisory Network for a period of three years https://esrc.ukri.org/about-us/governance-and-structure/strategic-advisory-network/
As part of my post-doc research (under the excellent supervision of Teela Sanders), I'm researching sex tourism in the Middle East. I'm conducting now an online survey among sex industry clients (whether they are current clients or used to be in the past). The survey is suitable for all genders, sexual orientations and preferences. The survey focus is on purchasing sex while being abroad. The purpose of this research study is to learn and expand knowledge about Internet-based sex markets, especially in the Middle East.

Participation in the survey will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. Of course, participants can withdraw at any time and are free to omit any questions regarding the purchase of commercial sex. The results are anonymous, and no identifying information collected, including no IP addresses.

I will be very grateful if you can forward the survey link to anyone who it might be relevant to. Since there is hardly any literature regarding commercial sex in the Middle East, nor there is quantitative data, the aim is to get as many respondents as possible.

If you have any other idea regarding platforms suitable for publication, I will be happy to hear. I opened a twitter page: https://twitter.com/PurchasingSex?lang=en which you can follow and share.

If you are familiar with relevant Facebook groups or mailing lists—please let me know.

https://leicester.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/purchasing_commercial_sex_while_abroad
In July 2019 I am starting a three-year international comparative project on stigma, discrimination and sex work laws, which is funded by a Royal Society of New Zealand Marsden Fast Start grant. The overall research questions focus on exploring how stigma is perceived and experienced by sex workers, and what its implications are each context; examining how stigma may be reduced or exacerbated with the changing of laws associated with sex work; and considering whether and how stigma operates differently between each context and what this might indicate more broadly about the relationship between stigma and legal structures. These questions are explored through a qualitative feminist participatory methodology which includes in-depth interviews, solicited participant diaries, researcher observation and media analysis.

The research will be carried out in New Zealand, Scotland, the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. These are particularly important and interesting jurisdictions to compare due to their (now) divergent approaches to sex work law, the legal changes and debates that have occurred in recent years, and their relatively similar population sizes. While I will not start the Scotland or Republic of Ireland/Northern Ireland based research until 2020, I visited in May 2019 and had initial meetings with Hub members and other representatives of sex worker led organisations who very generously spent time with me to have initial conversations about the project and share their knowledge on the local contexts. I am looking forward to coming back to this part of the world in 2020 following completion of the New Zealand based fieldwork and greatly appreciated the guidance people have provided to help me prepare for this. Thank you very much to all the people who have advised me so far, and I am looking forward to more discussions and collaboration over the next few years.
Since the death of author and sex worker rights activist Roberta Perkins in June 2018, I’ve been working with SWOP NSW and other individual sex work activists in applying to have Roberta’s archive accepted by the NSW State Library. The good news for sex work researchers is that this has been successful! Roberta’s archive joins four other complimentary sex work archives at the NSW State library, including those of a former NSW Attorney General who worked towards the decriminalisation of sex work from 1983-1995, feminist Jan Aitkin one of the very early sex work researchers (1970’s and 80’s) and sex worker rights activist Julie Bates. Pictured below with Roberta Julie was (along with Catherine Healy from NZPC) awarded a Queens Birthday Award for her services to sex workers and the Australian Community earlier this year.

Roberta was one of the founders of the Australian Prostitutes Collective, the Prostitutes Rights Organisation for Sex Workers, the author of five books on sex work (all based on original research) and the founder of Tiresias House, the first government funded refuge for trans. Roberta’s trans archive has been deposited in the Australian Lesbian and Gay archive in Melbourne. Together these archives cover the period of around 1981 till about 2000 and much of the material chronicles the process of decriminalisation of sex work in NSW. In that respect alone, these papers should be of enormous interest to researchers. There is correspondence between Roberta and the English Collective of Prostitutes, other US based sex worker rights organisations and individual activists and academics plus other material. This is an archive that demonstrates the globalisation of the sex workers rights movement from the 1980s. Associate Professor Penny Crofts and I have recently written a paper from Roberta’s archive (forthcoming 2019) but there is a lot more to explore.

I hope to encourage sex worker and trans movement historians, as well as researchers, to think about publishing research originating from these collections. The NSW State Library has a generous fellowship program and doesn’t precludes non Australian residents.
In this summary, I offer an overview of the first empirical study about sexual minority young men who agreed to sell sex online, without advertising or identifying as sex workers. The full text is now available to read at: http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/13098/

Drawing on 50 in–depth interviews with young gay, bisexual, and queer men, alongside a survey of 1,473 Grindr users aged between 18 and 28, I introduced the term ‘incidental sex work’ to describe casual, occasional, unplanned forms of commercial sex. Participants were recruited online, from major cities across England and Wales including London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle, Southampton, Cardiff and Swansea. Of the survey respondents, 14.6% said they had sold sex at least once, 2.3% professionally and 8.2% incidentally (4.1% did not respond to follow–up questions), suggesting that incidental sex work may be a more common practice than previously thought.

Interview participants described being paid for sex 358 times with 125 older men (aged between 19 and 69), where 19 sold sex only once, 25 fewer than a dozen times, and 6 who had more regular clients. Ten participants also performed occasional webcam shows on sites such as Cam4. Incidental sex work included direct and indirect, vanilla and kinky behaviours, alongside forms of emotional labour. For example, Ethan said, ‘He wanted a kind of boyfriend simulation, which is why he wanted to kiss and cuddle in front of the TV, and that’s why he wanted to get the payment aspect out of the way at the start’. However, rather than framing the emotional dimensions of their paid sexual encounters in terms of ‘work’, participants felt that connecting with clients enhanced their experiences.

In total, participants made almost £50,000 from incidental sex work, which was used to purchase both ‘essential’ and ‘luxury’ goods and services. Economic motivations included low or insecure incomes, student debts, and the cost of living. For example, Niall said, ‘I’m in full–time education, I’m looking for a part–time job, but still, I felt that the money would be great for me because sometimes I’m just living off microwave meals’. Other motivations included sexual boredom, opportunity, or a desire to experiment. For example, Paul said, ‘It gave me an excuse to try it out. I was curious to see if being paid for sex would turn me on, would be a bit of a thrill... He was an attractive guy, someone I would have slept with anyway’. A further 21 participants described the money as an ‘added bonus’ rather than an imperative for agreeing to meet clients.

When asked to compare, most participants thought there were few—if any—differences between their casual and commercial sexual encounters. For example, Luke said, ‘It was kind of like a general hook–up’ and Jeremy said, ‘It was no different, apart from the money’. The main differences described were based on the age, attractiveness, and lack of authentic emotional connection with clients. While socio–economic inequalities between clients and participants were highlighted, they rejected or reversed ‘abuse’ and ‘exploitation’ narratives. For example, Robin said, ‘Our generation has been fucked over financially, we’re not going to own houses, so I don’t really feel bad for extorting money from older people’, and Will said, ‘As a black person who experiences being fetishized by white men, I thought, “I hate white men, they do all this kind of shit, so why don’t I get something out of being fetishized?”’ Some participants associated such inequalities with forms of discrimination routinely encountered on Grindr, including profiles that state: ‘No fats, no fems, no Asians’.

All participants distanced themselves from conventional labels such as escort, rent boy, or sex worker given that their behaviours were not ‘regular’ or ‘professional’ enough to ‘count’, alongside a desire to avoid association with stigmatising stereotypes. For example, Dan said, ‘If you only do it once, to try it out, I don’t think that really defines you’, Freddy said, ‘You think of people working on the street corner, the red–light district. You think of webcam shows, rent boy websites, stuff like that. You don’t think of a 19–year–old boy on Grindr meeting two random people for £20 and £50’, and Alex said, ‘If you did people’s hair every now and again, you wouldn’t call yourself an incidental hairdresser. It’s just a thing that you do’. Placing emphasis on actions over labels, these narratives support a queer critique of identity categories constructed by academic, legal, and political discourses. This even raised questions about whether my use of terms such as ‘clients’ or ‘sex workers’ was appropriate.

The majority, 39 participants, believed that selling sex was illegal in England and Wales, but viewed state interventions as ‘pointless’ or ‘impossible’, suggesting that criminalisation would make little difference to participation in incidental sex work. Even if they described having sex in public places or below legal age limits, such behaviours were considered beyond police powers. Given that incidental sex work was arranged on both ‘sexual’ social media (e.g. Cam4, Gaydar, Grindr, Squirt) and ‘general–purpose’ platforms (e.g. Facebook, Gumtree, Skype, Whatsapp), this study suggests the internet has created unregulated spaces in which young people can experiment with selling sex as a form of play, rather than work.

The emergence or expansion of incidental sex work in digital spaces disrupts longstanding assumptions within sex work activism, policy, and research. This study shows that significant numbers of young men are selling sex online without advertising or identifying as sex workers, and their narratives blur traditional boundaries between public/private space, forms of labour/leisure, and casual/commercial sex.
I have been a member of the hub for a few years. I have always wanted to be more active and I would like to share this project with you because there are obvious links. The aim of my website, www.r4womeninprison.net/, is to be able to be used as a platform to start a charity. I have spent my time writing and now I am in a position to ask for anyone who is interested in volunteering to be on a steering committee. This will involve using social media at first.

Research for Women in Prison is a website that has free resources, access to research and charities about many subjects. These are indexed using five main categories:

1. Around the World
Each nation report provides data about the population of women in prison, details about the female prison estate, an overview of important research and links to other organisations. The World Prison Population list shows that there has been a higher growth in the number of women, compared to men and this is estimated to be 5.4% of the total prison population. There can be a lot to be learned from sharing information and access to research around the world.

2. Health and Wellbeing
Research for Women in Prison has links with charities, universities and others who are researching many aspects of health for women in prison. Information about health is central for the empowerment of women. You can access details about these topics on our Health Information Page.

3. Human Rights
Human Rights are moral rights of the highest order. They can be used as a last resort when everything else has tried and failed to change existing institutions, practices or behaviors. Human rights are important because they protect offenders when they are held to account by criminal justice systems.

When research has been conducted there is an ethical obligation for people to have access to the results. The organization, promotion and access to research about women in criminal justice systems and prisons are recognized by international human rights (Bangkok Rules, 67 / 68 / 69). Universities, charities and other organisations conduct research about women in prison, publish results, and this information is accessible on their websites or within libraries. Research for Women in Prison aims to organize, promote and give public access to research that has been conducted about women in prison and criminal justice systems.

4. Active Women
We encourage women to be active and provide information, advice and research results about topics that will boost their activity levels. Female offenders and women in prison are not all the same, however it is known they often have had a lifetime of discrimination and abuse. It is recognized that increasing your activity either on a personal, social or work level can help with health and well-being. Research for Women in Prison believes it is essential that information is accessible. The following topics will help women in prison or who are involved with the criminal justice system.

5. Family Support
Research for women in prison aims to support families by providing accessible information that will be useful. We recognize that understanding the role of the family is not straightforward. For a more in-depth understanding and other research issues please go to our Definitions of The Family page. We have access to a large amount of Research that has been carried out about family issues and have a library of information.

I realize that you might find the work I have done unusual. I have also published an academic chapter within a publication that has demonstrable international impact. I have been lucky to have been supported, since 2016, by scholars within the International Society of Therapeutic Jurisprudence, in particular Emeritus Professor Michael Perlin from the New York Law School.

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Personal Profile (Brief Bio):
http://www.r4womeninprison.net/helen-crewe/
Research for Women in Prison website: http://www.r4womeninprison.net/
Research for Women in Prison on Facebook:
https://www.facebook.com/groups/1454319871537907/?ref=bookmarks
Book: Research for Women in Prison
Research: ‘What’s a Nice Girl Like You Doing in a Job Like This?’

In March 2019, at a packed event in Parliament, hosted by Labour Party MP and Shadow Women & Equalities Secretary Dawn Butler, the ECP launched its report ‘What’s a Nice Girl Like You Doing in a Job Like This?’ comparing pay and conditions in sex work with other jobs commonly done by women. The research has successfully framed sex work in the context of other “women’s work”, helping to break through the mystification and the divisions between sex workers and other women and other workers. By exposing the exploitation and abuse common in other jobs held by women, it strengthens the demand for sex work to be assessed by the same standard, but with the increased safety afforded by decriminalisation. This research is pertinent to both the crisis of criminalisation under the present legislation which has seen thousands of women arrested, raided and prosecuted, and the crisis of poverty, low wages, homelessness and destitution which drives women, particularly mothers, into prostitution to survive.

Research: ‘Sex Workers are Getting Screwed by Brexit’

As the clock ticks down to Brexit and with sex work unrecognised as work in the UK, EU sex workers living and working in the UK are fighting for the right to stay in the country. The ECP has recently published a dossier ‘Sex Workers Are Getting Screwed by Brexit’ which compiles 20 case studies of some of the women in its network who have been targeted by the police and immigration officials over the last five years, and who in some cases have successfully defeated attempts to deport them.

Giving evidence to parliamentarians

In June, the ECP was invited to give evidence to the parliamentary Work and Pensions Committee which held an inquiry into the connection between the benefit universal credit and increases in prostitution. For years the ECP has been highlighting how austerity cuts, 86% of which target women and specifically benefit sanctions, have caused massive increases in prostitution. So it was gratifying that the government was forced, as a result of hearing evidence from sex workers, to drop “its hardline refusal to accept that destitution caused by five-week waits for universal credit payments has been a major factor in forcing some women to turn to sex work.”

Educating funders

In April the ECP was invited to the Ariadne European Funder Meeting in Belfast to participate in a session to highlight the different work undertaken by migrant women and to inform and educate funders about sex work.

All the reports can be found on ECP’s website at: www.prostitutescollective.net
Rachael Brennan

Even though I’ve not yet conducted the research (currently in stage 2), I am sharing my research plans widely for a number of reasons.

1. I want to contribute to breaking down myths and stereotypes about sex workers, and "sex workers are all young" is one of those myths. Accordingly, I’m sending my research plan not just to sex worker organisations, but also to potentially relevant government and non-government organisations in Australia even prior to doing the research in order to have multiple contacts to start them thinking and potentially generate interest and funding for further research.

2. As part of my literature review, I’d really like to hear about any other research that has explored the experiences of ageing or older sex workers, anywhere in the world.

3. I’d like to hear from any bilingual sex workers who have qualifications/experience with translation of academic papers, as I would prefer to pay a sex worker to conduct any translations I need (currently in Spanish, and Brazilian Portuguese).

4. I believe it is useful for sex worker organisations and interested sex workers to have access to academic research. If anyone is interested, I’m happy to send copies of papers I’ve found that explore sex worker ageing globally (there aren’t very many), or provide updates on my own research.

Angelika Strohmayer and Jenn Clamen

Jenn and Angelika have published a report on their collaboration to explore the use of digital technologies for Stella l'amie de Maimie's service delivery in Montreal. It's called 'Stella, l'amie de Maimie: reflecting on the use of technologies and the Bad Client and Aggressor List. download link is here: http://tinyurl.com/StellaTechReport

Based on the same work, they also published a paper which received an Honourable Mention award from the Association of Computing Machinery at the Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI) 2019 in Glasgow, Scotland. download and HTML link:

https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=330088

2. And finally, Angelika successfully defended her PhD at Newcastle University with minor corrections! The title is: Justice-Oriented Ecologies: Working to Design Digital Technologies with Sex Work Support Services'. Huge congratulations to Angelika!
Alison Phipps
Alison Phipps is Professor of Gender Studies at the University of Sussex. A chapter from her new book that looks at how feminism has become hostile to marginalised groups has been excerpted in Red Pepper, and you can read it here - https://www.redpepper.org.uk/the-political-white-ness-of-metoo/

Gemma Ahearne
Dr Gemma Ahearne is an activist, freelance researcher, performer, and a Visiting Lecturer in Sociology at LJMU. Gemma has been commissioned by FACT Liverpool and Arts Council England to deliver guided walks of Sexual Entertainment Venues in Liverpool. The walks are on Aug 10th and 17th and coincide with the 'Sweat' series by South African artist Candice Breitz.

Simanti Dasgupta
Simanti Dasgupta is an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Dayton. Her recent article, 'Of Raids and Returns: Sex Work Movement, Police Oppression and the Politics of the Ordinary" was published in the Anti-Trafficking Review as part of their special issue on 'Sex Work'. The Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women also made an accompanying video, which you can see here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I15vrAbZOEO&t=1s
https://doi.org/10.1111/jols.12155  OPEN ACCESS


7. 2018 (with Lynzi Armstrong) ’Removing the fear of crime: The role of regulation in creating safer spaces for sex workers’ in The International Handbook on Fear of Crime edited by Gabe Mythen & Murray Lee

https://www.crimejusticejournal.com/article/view/955
The Irish Sex Work Research Network warmly welcomed Dr Lynzi Armstrong to a networking event at University College Cork hosted by Maggie O’Neill (new member of ISWRN and the board) in the Dept Sociology on 20th May. Lynzi presented her current research on stigma, law and sex work.

PhD students joined network members including SWAI and practitioner representatives for the event and support was offered by ISWRN for Lynzi’s current research. The ISWRN looks forward to Lynzi’s return.

The Irish Sex Work Research Network (ISWRN) emerged in 2017 against a backdrop on the island of Ireland towards the so-called ‘Nordic model’ that criminalises sex purchase. Dr Sharron FitzGerald co-chairs the network with Dr Kathryn McGarry. The AGM was held directly after the event at UCC.

CHRYSALIS CDP launched the stay safe work wise website developed for Sex Workers and Practitioners (funded by the Social Innovation Fund) on Friday 7th June in Dublin. This important event was very well attended. Chaired by Miriam Ryan speakers on the day at both the launch and a follow on workshop included Dr Rosie Campbell, Shelley Stoops, David Knox and Lucy Smythe.
Paul Ryan
Paul Ryan’s book Male Sex Work in a Digital Age: curated lives was recently published by Palgrave. Well Done to Paul and a must for SWRH and colleagues readings lists! Paul is a board member of ISWRN and is based at the National University of Ireland at Maynooth.

Paul Ryan and Kathryn McGarry
A PAR study led by Dr Paul Ryan and Dr Kathryn McGarry a collaboration between HIV Ireland and the ISWRN that seeks to “identify sex workers health, well-being and safety issues after Irish legislative change, and to co-produce peer led strategies for addressing their health risks. Reflecting the objectives set out by HIV Ireland in their OSF funding application this project seeks to constructively inform health and well being initiatives and policy for sex workers, with a particular emphasis on migrant sex workers”.

Graham Ellison and Caoimhe Ni Dhonnail and Erin Early
Prof. Graham Ellison and Dr Caoimhe Ni Dhonnail and Erin Early, Queen’s University, Belfast are “researching the impact of Northern Ireland's sex purchase legislation for the Department of Justice and the report will be due by Summer 2019”.

Billie Stoica
Billie Stoica who is based at GOSHH, Gender Orientation Sexual Health HIV, Limerick is conducting innovative participatory research with sex workers. More on this soon!
Events
The CRN 6 Sex work stream running for the third year was another major success thanks to the organizing committee of Menaka Raguparan, Raven Bowen, Tamara O’Doherty, and Kate Hausbeck Korgan. The pre-conference at HIPS NGO in DC (titled Day of Dialogue on Criminalization of Online Sex work, impacts and strategies) was a real chance to learn from the local project about the work happening in the city and the formidable movement that has brought about the writing of a decriminalisation bill going forward in DC. Check out the decrimnow.org website to learn more. We also heard more about NUM and what they are doing relating to the digital and taking the Beyond the Gaze resources and findings forward.

The first day of the conference was packed with XX sessions showcasing some fantastic ground-breaking research from sex work researchers across disciplines – drawing on law, public health, sociology, criminology, social policy, geography and of course sexuality studies. Themes ran over male sex work, impacts of SESTA/FOSTA, harms of anti-trafficking and neo-abolitionist discourses and access to justice within criminalised legal regimes.

The second day focused on third parties criminalisation, with the third day looking further into the path to decriminalisation in the US – movements and dialogues that are shaking the criminalised frameworks and anti-sex work discourses which are so prevalent. The final session on day 4 looked in more detail at the stream theme around Dignity, this time in the context of racialized difference. Stigma management and care was the final session of the stream. A bonus session on professional development was presented on public and policy outreach through media, with Dr Belinda Brooks-Gordon sharing her long standing knowledge.

The conference was packed with hub members, with excellent papers from Laura Graham, Lynzi Armstrong, Emily Cooper, John Scott, Gilliam Abel, Barb Brents, Debbie Jones, Niina Vuolajarvi, Julie Ham, Isabel Crowhurst, Belinda Brooks-Gordon, Thomas Crofts, Alice Orchiston, and colleagues from the SexHum project. We are hoping more UK based and hub members can make the next conference in Denver, USA in May 27th 2020. This is by far the most focused sex work stream of any large international conference on the scene and welcomes panels from all parts of the sex work community. This was a fantastic well organised, well thought out and careful stream with an inclusive principle which carries through the ethos of CRN6 going forward. A big thank you to the organising team!

- Teela Sanders