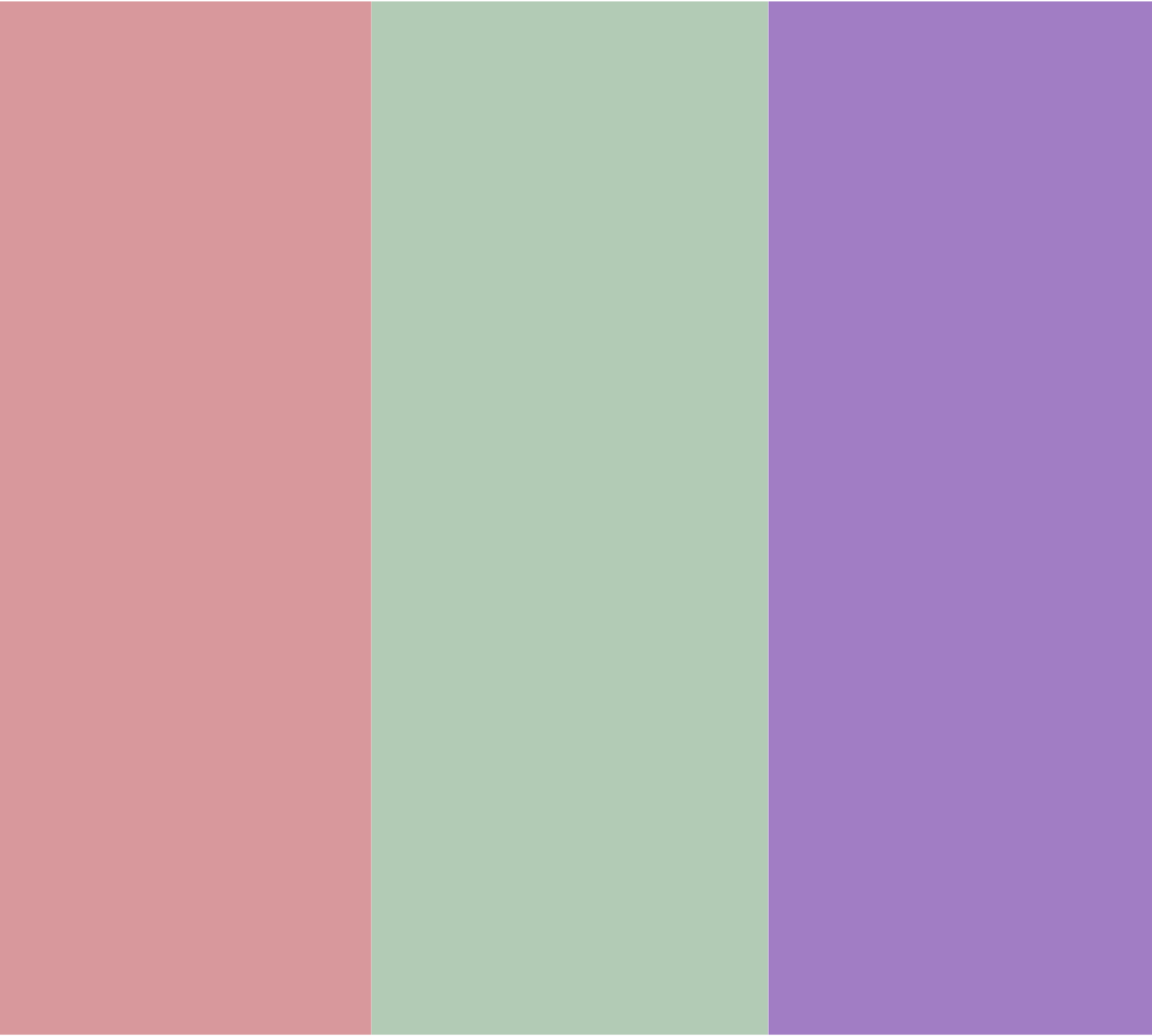


# Good Practice Guidance – Identifying and Responding to Commercial Sexual Exploitation



## 1. What is Commercial Sexual Exploitation?

The national [Equally Safe Strategy](#) is Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls. It recognises that violent and abusive behaviour directed at women and girls because they are women and girls is carried out predominately by men. It is an abuse of power and stems from deep rooted and systemic gender inequality. Equally Safe includes Commercial Sexual Exploitation within its definition of Violence Against Women and Girls.

Activities such as pornography, prostitution, stripping, lap dancing, pole dancing and table dancing are forms of commercial sexual exploitation. These activities have been shown to be harmful for the individual women involved and have a negative impact on the position of all women through the objectification of women's bodies. This happens irrespective of whether individual women claim success or empowerment from the activity. It is essential to separate sexual activity from exploitative sexual activity. A sexual activity becomes sexual exploitation if it breaches a person's human right to dignity, equality, respect and physical and mental wellbeing. It becomes commercial sexual exploitation when another person, or group of people, achieves financial gain or advancement through the activity.<sup>1</sup>

[Public Health Scotland](#)<sup>2</sup> further define Commercial Sexual Exploitation as "sexual activities which objectify and harm others (usually women), such as prostitution, phone sex, stripping, internet sex/chat rooms, pole dancing, lap dancing, peep shows, pornography, trafficking sex tourism and mail order brides".

We recognise that people of any gender can be involved in selling or exchanging sex, however as most people who sell sex are women, this document will reference women throughout.

## 2. What is the purpose of this guidance?

This guidance is intended to assist practitioners (staff and volunteers) across East Lothian and Midlothian to respond effectively, consistently and safely to people involved in commercial sexual exploitation including:

- Early identification of Commercial Sexual Exploitation cases.
- Reducing the risk once these cases are identified.
- Initiating proportionate and effective joint short-, and longer-term plans, to support those who sell or exchange sex and deal effectively with those who exploit them.
- Maintaining and enhancing public confidence in the partner agencies, to respond safely and proportionately to Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

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<sup>1</sup> [Safer Lives: Changed Lives - COSLA and Safer Scotland](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Commercial Sexual Exploitation NHS Scotland](#)

- Facilitating the effective use of legislative powers, national guidance, and best practice, to protect those living in East Lothian and Midlothian from harm.

*Note: If the person selling or exchanging sex is believed to be under the age of 18, the Edinburgh and the Lothians Multi-agency Child Protection Procedures will apply. In such circumstances, we would use the term Child Sexual Exploitation.*

### **3. East Lothian and Midlothian Public Protection Statement on Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

Our position statement supports East Lothian and Midlothian Public Protection Committee’s vision that *“everyone has a right to be safe and protected from harm and abuse. We will protect our children, young people and adults in East Lothian and Midlothian by working together and upholding our values. Our core values of respect, integrity and commitment underpin our work in supporting and protecting all people who may be at risk of harm in our communities.”*

#### **Our Position Statement**

We believe that Commercial Sexual Exploitation is a form of gender-based violence caused and perpetuated by gender inequality in society and that this causes harm to the people selling or exchanging sex, to their families and our communities.

We will provide non-judgemental and trauma informed support around Commercial Sexual Exploitation for anyone whilst involved or when wanting to move on and exit.

### **4. Policy**

Equally Safe is the national strategy which aims to work collaboratively with key partners in the public, private and third sectors to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls. It provides a national gendered analysis and definition of gender-based violence.

The priorities of Equally Safe are:

- Achieving greater gender equality.
- Intervening early and effectively to prevent violence and maximising the safety and wellbeing of women, children, and young people.
- Tackling perpetrators.

In February 2024 the Scottish Government published its strategy to challenge and deter men’s demand for prostitution and support those with experience of it. The Strategy seeks to enable women to safely, and sustainably, exit from prostitution, and to raise awareness

and educate the public, relevant service provisions and mainstream public services to recognise that women with experience of selling/exchanging sex are victims of exploitation.<sup>3</sup>

This is a Framework to challenge men's demand for prostitution and support policy and practice for those with experience of prostitution. The six principles are explained below:

- **A National approach:** A strong, consistent, and unambiguous national message that is understood and promoted throughout policy and practice on national and local levels that reinforces that there is no place for commercial sexual exploitation of any individual in Scotland. It will make plain that prostitution and wider Commercial Sexual Exploitation are a form of violence against women and girls, and that this will not be tolerated in Scotland. Those perpetrating exploitation (such as sex buyers and profiteers) will be held to account.
- **Victims of exploitation, not criminals:** A legal and societal framework that understands the specific circumstances associated with those involved in prostitution and acknowledges this group as victims of exploitation, and not perpetrators of crime. Those involved in exploiting, recruiting, managing, coercing and/or forcing individuals into prostitution, forms of human trafficking, and those who commit violent and sexual offences against this group receive punishment proportionate to their crime.
- **Promote social inclusion and address stigma:** Wider societal awareness of the harms associated with prostitution, with services and communities supporting those involved. There will be a focus on changing attitudes around the purchase of sexual activity.
- **Preventative approach:** A collective response across government, and the wider public and third sector, and civic society, to tackle the systemic societal and economic disadvantages and circumstances that can foster sexual exploitation. Supported by educational and public awareness initiatives to deter demand.
- **Supporting recovery and sustainable exit:** Ensuring that all adults with experience of prostitution can access both emotional and practical trauma informed support, at any stage, and that there is a pathway of tangible long-term and consistent support when ready and preparing to exit. Support should be available for those who continue to be affected after they exit.
- **Learning from lived experience:** Ensuring that our approaches are informed by those with lived experience of Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Our Position Statement and guidance on Commercial Sexual Exploitation corresponds with this policy framework.

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<sup>3</sup> [Scotland's strategic approach to challenging and deterring men's demand for prostitution and supporting the recovery and sustainable exit of those involved in prostitution](#)

## 5. How prevalent is Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Scotland?

Commercial Sexual Exploitation is a national issue as it happens in all areas of Scotland. In our cities there have been recognised areas where street prostitution has historically been focused but the number of women involved has reduced over the years due to the growth of the internet and online advertising websites. It is however not isolated to our big cities and takes different forms in different areas, including more rural areas like we have in East Lothian and Midlothian. It can happen where vulnerable women access services such as substance use, homelessness or mental health and are approached and offered money, drugs, a lift, or a roof above their head in exchange for sexual activity. Across Scotland, sex is exchanged or sold indoors in homes, in hotels, in holiday lets or in brothels. The internet and the increase in online advertising sites and escort services has meant that wherever there are possible sex buyers, there will be Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

The internet has also led to new developments such as producing pornographic content for newer forms of the online 'sex industry' such as image selling platforms where sexual images or filmed clips are exchanged for money along with personalised content and contact. On any day in East Lothian and Midlothian there will be women openly advertising sex on the internet. Our proximity to Edinburgh is also important - men and women will travel to the city both to buy and sell or exchange sex, so the true extent of Commercial Sexual Exploitation will be 'hidden'.

Officially, there is no exact data on how many people sell or exchange sex in Scotland. This is due to the hidden nature of selling or exchanging sex and is reflected globally. Published statistics from Police Scotland<sup>4</sup> reported that crimes associated with prostitution accounted for a very small proportion of sexual crimes, at less than 1%. Over the ten-year period from 2013-14 to 2022-23, these crimes have seen a large fall of 87%. There has been a decrease in the most recent year, from 80 crimes recorded in 2021-22 to 62 in 2022-23 (23% decrease). 78% of those crimes recorded were in Glasgow City and Aberdeen City areas.

Police data is limited in relation to Commercial Sexual Exploitation: there are many activities which are not criminal offences, many who are involved in criminal activity will not have been charged or prosecuted for various reasons, and the online sale of sex has proliferated in the last decade which makes it significantly harder to police or track.

## 6. Who is at risk of becoming involved?

The factors that lead individuals into involvement in the 'sex industry' are often about survival in situations where choices can be severely limited. Those involved are often vulnerable because of:

- Living in poverty or with financial difficulties.
- Feeling they have few realistic or viable alternatives.
- Having addiction or substance use issues.
- Experiences of other forms of violence or abuse.

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<sup>4</sup> [Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2022-23](#)

- Having difficult family backgrounds with little or no support.
- Being a migrant.
- Having no recourse to public funds.

Women who become involved in Commercial Sexual Exploitation will often be on low income, with experience of various forms of abuse and trauma, and often face a lack of other realistic alternatives. Selling and exchanging sex becomes a survival behaviour and a vicious circle, where their vulnerabilities are further entrenched and exiting becomes more and more difficult. Calling Commercial Sexual Exploitation ‘sex work’ legitimises an industry that is sustained by gender-based violence, and we therefore should avoid referring to it in this way.

The [Encompass Network](#) conducts snapshot surveys of people accessing specialist services on a yearly basis. A survey completed during one week in October 2023 reached 53 women who had been involved in selling or exchanging sex and accessed support services. Many women may not be able or willing to access these services, so this data still only represents a fraction of the scale of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Scotland. The snapshot provides a useful overview of the characteristics of the woman who have been involved in selling or exchanging sex of images.

## 7. How can we tell if someone is involved?

The presence of some of these indicators is not a guarantee that a woman is involved in Commercial Sexual Exploitation, however practitioners should be alert to these and be professionally curious when they observe a combination of the signs listed below.

As selling and exchanging sex may happen in different contexts, the signs to look out for will also vary. A woman who is exploited by a controlling partner or may be escorted everywhere, receive calls during appointments, not have access to her finances, whilst a woman working in a sauna may have long working hours and struggle to make appointments in the day, or present with sexualised clothing, etc.

Potential signs that women may be involved in CSE include:

- Sofa surfing/unstable accommodation.
- Being main provider financially for a partner.
- Shows signs of physical or psychological abuse, look malnourished or unkempt, anxious/agitated or appear withdrawn, depressed, and neglected. They may have untreated injuries (including from self-harm).
- May show signs of physical abuse, including bruising, scarring and cigarette burns.
- There may be presentations in sexual and reproductive care with vaginal and urinary tract infections, STIs, pelvic pain injury to the genitals, unplanned pregnancies, and repeated terminations of pregnancies.
- Sexual debris such as condoms, used tissues or calling cards.
- Method of payment for substances and/or alcohol – is sex being exchanged for them?

- Difficulty getting to appointments during normal working hours.
- Working long hours or having no or few days off.
- Male callers day and night but only for a short time.
- Evidence to suggest control or domination by a partner or pimp.
- They may have no access to their own money.
- They are regularly being picked up by men in cars or being met by men loitering outside the accommodation they are in.
- Being escorted from where they live to where they work and back and appear never to go out socially.

## 8. What influences the choice to disclose the selling or exchanging of sex to mainstream services?

Research<sup>5</sup> conducted on the lived experience of people who sell or exchange sex highlighted a number of factors that influence whether someone will tell services about their involvement in Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Motivators to disclose to services	Barriers to disclosing to services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service asked</li> <li>• Specialist services were able to facilitate contact</li> <li>• They felt they would not be judged</li> <li>• There were clear tangible benefits to disclosure (e.g., for asylum claims, sexual health)</li> <li>• To share with others or help others through group work/peer support</li> <li>• They were having a good day</li> <li>• They were at crisis point or felt they had to out of desperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service did not ask</li> <li>• Having a tough day</li> <li>• They felt there was nothing to gain by sharing with that service or felt it not relevant</li> <li>• They feared stigma and judgement</li> <li>• They were accompanied by someone who does not know about their involvement</li> <li>• Negative experiences of disclosure in the past have put them off</li> <li>• They do not trust the service</li> <li>• There were concerns about the impact on other service provision (e.g., Social Work)</li> <li>• They never talk about it with anyone and do not want anyone to know</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Lived Experience Engagement: The experiences of people who sell or exchange sex and their interaction with support service (July 2022)

## 9. How should we respond?

Women involved in Commercial Sexual Exploitation are not a homogenous group – they may be parents, students, have other employment, be highly educated, have substance use issues or have been trafficked. They are a very diverse group. The level of choice, agency and autonomy women have over their involvement will also vary, from those who see themselves as sex workers and see themselves as having freely chosen to be involved to those who are forced into this due to the issues above. It is therefore important that practitioners use a non-judgemental and trauma informed approach when working with them.

This means considering the individual circumstances and priorities of the woman when creating a care/support plan and focusing on providing support to increase the woman's safety, maximise her income and independence and reduce any risk of harm.

Using a person-centred and trauma informed approach is crucial in building a positive relationship with the person which will then allow to create a robust support plan.

Remember that exiting may not be possible for the person at the present time. They may have many practical considerations which may need to be addressed first and feeling pressured to stop selling or exchanging may push them away from your service. If you have immediate concerns about the level of risk, ask the woman if she would like the Police to be contacted.

## 10. Good Practice Guidance for Workers on specific support needs

The following section is taken from the [CSE Aware](#) website, which is a dedicated website for workers in Scotland to find information about the needs of women who sell or exchange sex, and resources to improve their response to them. We have brought this together into our guidance document for ease of reference.

### How to respond sensitively to women's housing needs



- Understand that 'survival' might lead women to sell or exchange sex.
- Recognise the links between 'sex for rent' and sofa-surfing – be aware that women who sofa-surf can be coerced into exchanging sex for a roof for the night.
- Ask the question – if you suspect a service user is selling/exchanging sex, ask her. It shows that you have an awareness of the issue and are open to listening.
- Consider appropriateness of accommodation – the accommodation provided must feel safe and supportive, which includes assessing the risk of further exploitation from other tenants.



- Recognise the links between other forms of abuse or violence – usually women have experienced multiple forms of abuse, such as domestic abuse, stalking, childhood sexual abuse, etc.
- Be non-judgemental and trauma-informed – remember that women understandably may not disclose they sell or exchange sex due to fear of stigma or discrimination.

For more information go to [Housing – CSE Aware](#)

## How to respond sensitively to women’s safety needs



- Have a non-judgemental approach – be clear that being involved in selling or exchanging sex in no way justifies any abuse or violence she has experienced in the past or present.
- Recognise that women have developed and already use a variety of coping strategies and tools so encourage her to identify and build on those.
- Ensure that women are aware of their rights – let her know she has a right to report abuse and violence if she chooses to but avoid putting pressure on her to report. Give them enough information so she can make a decision about what feels best for her. Organisations like the [Scottish Women’s Rights Centre](#), [Rape Crisis Scotland](#) and [Scottish Women’s Aid](#) can help explain justice processes.
- Become informed about the risks and ways women can reduce harm – the [Encompass’ Safety Planning leaflet](#), [WRASAC’s Think Safety page](#) and [Beyond the Gaze safety and privacy tips](#) have great safety information for women selling/exchanging sex in different settings.
- Have an open conversation about mitigating risks and help her create a safety plan – if a woman discloses she sells sex, support her to consider potential risks and any harm reduction strategies she could use. It is important to allow the woman to identify these based on her own resources and circumstances. She can use the above leaflets and tips for her own safety planning.
- Consider suggesting women to use apps which other women have found useful to report or record abusive behaviour - the [National Ugly Mugs](#) and [Client Eye](#) can be used to report buyers/ client’s behaviour. The [FollowIt App](#) can be used to record instances of stalking and [Hollie Guard](#) is a free personal safety app.
- Inform women of specialist support services in Scotland and check if they would like any information or guidance – [Encompass is a network of organisations](#) that offer non-judgemental support for women who sell or exchange sex.

For more information, go to [Safety - CSE Aware](#)

## How to respond sensitively to women's mental health needs



- Do not be afraid to ask the question – if a woman has not disclosed but you suspect that she might be involved in selling or exchanging sex, ask and let her know she is not being judged.
- Establish a comprehensive picture of a woman's circumstances – including her financial situation, housing, safety, sexual health, and social support. Whilst she may not address them explicitly, they can be a contributor to her mental health.
- Explore women's coping strategies and aspects of resilience – if a woman identifies maladaptive behaviours such as substance misuse, self-harm or risky behaviours, acknowledge their validity and explore their function (for example, self-confidence, soothing or connection).
- Be transparent and honest – this helps to tackle the secrecy that pervades the lives of women who sell or exchange sex.
- Do not make promises that you can't keep – this can have a negative impact on the trust-building process.
- Keep consistent support – even if you have referred her on to other services, check in to see how she is getting on.
- Anonymity - offer opportunities to remain anonymous – some women choose not to disclose for fear of being judged or outed. Where possible, give her the option to give a different name or to keep her camera off if meeting via video call.
- Pay attention to power and control dynamics – for many women who sell or exchange sex, their sense of control (over their body, feelings and reactions) has been compromised.
- Establish boundaries, including limits of confidentiality, the remit of the service, duration and length of sessions, and contactable persons.
- Recognise that women's mental wellbeing is connected to other needs and they might need a variety of interventions to achieve or maintain better mental health.

For more information, go to [Mental Health - CSE Aware](#)

## How to respond to women in a trauma-informed way



- Develop an awareness of Commercial Sexual Exploitation: the risk factors, dynamics, and associated physical and psychological effects which can manifest during and after their involvement in the 'sex industry.' Being informed will enable you to identify and appropriately assess women involved.
- Be mindful of the physical environment and its effects on the women you support: inadequate physical space can cause distress and prevent women from feeling safe and in control. Trauma-informed design includes a clear spatial layout, cool colours which are uplifting, easy to clean furniture arranged in a way that promotes collaboration, natural light and displayed plants.
- Be mindful of your body language: women who have experienced trauma can be hyper vigilant about staff's body language and look to read cues, which is why it is important to establish good communication and build trust.
- Acknowledge symptoms and behaviours that women develop through their experiences, circumstances and trauma: these can include anger, dissociation, isolation, substance use and self-destructive behaviours. Viktor Frank, a survivor of a concentration camp stated "An abnormal reaction to an abnormal situation is normal behaviour." Acknowledge symptoms as valid adaptations that helped women to survive trauma and manage its effects.
- Gradually build a reliable and trustworthy relationship: trust has many facets so it can be helpful to, for example, turn up on time and maintain consistency between what is promised and delivered. Place appropriate boundaries which would help manage women's expectations: clarify the length of each session or appointment and how many women can access in total, explain the limits of confidentiality, and provide details of how to make contact with the worker and other organisations outside of the woman's individual support sessions.
- Try to maximise women's choice. Janina Fisher, Psychotherapist states "when choices are limited or when there is a feeling of being trapped, the autonomic nervous system senses danger and enacts a survival [fight or flight] response." Where possible, provide women with opportunities to exercise choice. For instance, asking her where she would like to sit, and what she would like to focus on that day or what are her priorities.

- Work collaboratively with women: this includes checking their reaction to what you have said to ensure that there is a shared understanding; reflecting on your assumptions about what the woman’s needs are; being open about your relevant actions; and inviting women to focus on their own plans and strategies.

For more information, go to [Trauma Informed Support - CSE Aware](#)

## How to respond sensitively to women's substance use



- Harm reduction approaches prioritise pragmatic goals and are more focused on reducing or alleviating immediate harms than longer term behavioural change. In the context of selling or exchanging sex, it may involve providing a “warm drink, clean clothes, access to toiletries and shower facilities, free condoms, sexual health testing, needle exchange services, advice about safer sexual or injecting practices, and the availability of someone to talk to.” Women can also receive support in relation to reporting sexual violence and safety planning.
- In addition to the above, the Encompass Network advocates for “comprehensive harm reduction services to support women.” Many women selling or exchanging sex indoors are migrant women who are moved around the country, face language barriers, and do not know what local services are available. Online outreach and engagement could be one method of providing this. Further to this, information and advocacy for housing, health, offending, finance and welfare and independent living should be available. Women also benefit from group activities and support in informal settings.
- It is important to recognise women’s different needs simultaneously. This would include access to emergency food, furniture, and other essentials; access to emergency accommodation or domestic abuse refuge; fast track drug treatment; and intensive one-to-one support while receiving drug treatment. It also emphasises the importance of having a consistent support worker, treating individuals who sell sex away from other problematic substance users, and developing holistic approaches that offer treatment to partners and family members.
- The following points can help when supporting women who sell or exchange sex who use substances:
  - Recognise that the substance use of a woman, of her partner or associates can push her to sell or exchange sex. Women’s personal use and that of others connected with her should be considered.
  - Be aware that women can be forced and coerced into selling sex by dealers and pimps and that such control should be regularly assessed.

- Recognize that women also use substances as a means of coping with what they must do sexually to get money, but that it may also prevent them from exiting the 'sex industry.'
- Provide women-only spaces and services given women's experiences of trauma, prior abuse and exploitation, and ensure clear links are in place with local Violence Against Women support services.
- Be mindful of the interconnected needs of women selling or exchanging sex who use substances. Establish referral pathways and prioritise multi-agency collaboration – it is essential given the multi-layered nature of women's needs.
- Be aware that women could start selling sex at any time given poverty and pressures, and so this should be included in reviews and ongoing work.
- Provide clear assurances about confidentiality and recording, so the woman can retain control of her information and disclosures about selling sex.
- Provide compassionate and non-judgemental response – women need positive relationships in their lives.
- Provide accessible information on the effects of drugs, safe injecting practice and how to safety plan.
- Recognise that using substances can increase individuals' vulnerability and that punters will exert pressure to have sex without condoms. Help women to access sexual health screenings and safer sex advice.
- Ensure that you have a way of maintaining contact with women, particularly if there are waiting lists for accessing services.
- Work with the women to identify practical barriers to accessing services, i.e., is the location difficult to get to, can they afford to pay for transport, do they have access to Wi-Fi/technology, and looking at how these can be overcome.
- Try to be flexible in how you work with women and recognise that women may disengage and re-engage and should not be penalised for this.

For more information, go to [Substance Use - CSE Aware](#)

## How to respond sensitively to women's sexual health needs



- Understand that women may feel reluctant to discuss their sexual health because of underlying reasons such as trauma, sexual violence, stigma and shame and that it might take some time before they talk about those other issues.
- Recognise that women do their best to protect their health but at times this might not be possible – particularly due to pressure and coercion from pimps, clients and partners.

- Be aware that women might decide to continue selling sex even if they are experiencing health issues.
- Normalise talking about sexual health and create safe spaces for women to open up about their health and wellbeing.
- Provide accessible information about harm reduction services, such as testing and treatment for STIs, blood borne viruses and HIV, contraception, smear tests, sexual health check-ups, and period products.
- When discussing harm reduction services, always present different options and allow women to make their own choices.
- Identify what sexual health services are available and find ways to link women in – e.g., check if the local clinic can provide outreach visits to the women in your service.
- Advocate for women’s health and help reduce barriers – even if women have been open with you about their health concerns, they may feel apprehensive about talking to medical staff. Listen to their concerns and discuss ways in which women can express their health needs to health care providers.

For more information go to [Sexual Health - CSE Aware](#).

### How to respond sensitively to women’s money and financial needs



- Understand that a woman may be driven to start selling sex as a way to get quick cash to cover immediate needs and essentials.
- If a woman you support was previously experiencing money issues and suddenly comes into money, be curious and explore where the money came from – ask if she has ever considered selling sex.
- If a woman discloses that she is selling sex, take a harm reduction approach – discuss safety planning and explore alternatives to alleviate some of her money issues.
- Ask about any specific financial issues and make sure she is getting advice around this – for example, how to deal with debt.
- Discuss other funds that may be able to assist her aside from benefits – e.g., food banks, support to pay for children’s expenses, crisis funds.
- Consider discussing budgeting with the woman to find ways to ensure her money stretches to cover all her needs.

- Be mindful of the dynamics of money – check whether the woman you are supporting is able to keep the money she is getting from selling sex or if others are taking the earnings.
- Make sure to tap women into the [Emergency Assistance Fund](#) for crisis money – women involved in selling or exchanging sex may be eligible.
- Recognise that, even if a woman is OK with her involvement, there can be long term negative impacts – keep checking in with her to see if she needs support around this at any point.

For more information, go to [Money & Poverty - CSE Aware](#)

## 11. Useful Resources for Practitioners

[Encompass Network](#) - Encompass shares and develops good practice in preventing Commercial Sexual Exploitation, in supporting those involved in selling or exchanging sexual activity and in supporting those planning to exit.

[CSE Aware](#) - CSE Aware is a website for staff in services across Scotland to increase their knowledge and skills around the needs of women who sell or exchange sex. It includes the Building Bridges resources which is a set of resources developed to support staff in any type of service to feel more confident in responding to women's disclosures of selling sex. There is a Resource Pack of training materials that can be used by services.

[Safer Scotland](#) - Scottish Government Safer Scotland website includes information about Commercial Sexual Exploitation and where to get supports. -

The [Women's Support Project](#) - Based in Glasgow, they work across Scotland to raise awareness of the root causes, extent, and impact of male violence and for improved services for those affected. There are two specific resource packs that provide more information and guidance:

[Money and Power Supporting Materials](#)

[Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Scotland - A Training and Resource Pack](#)