

Peterborough Sex Trade Worker Outreach Program

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present project is to aid the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service's Victim Services Unit in identifying and informing sex trade workers of the legal and social services available in Peterborough and the surrounding area. The project was executed in three key steps: first, literary research was completed to develop a foundation of knowledge surrounding the sex trade in Ontario and more specifically, Peterborough; second, interviews were completed with the Toronto Police Service's Special Victims Section as well as key social service providers in Peterborough to explore their programs in detail; third, a brochure and a business card were created for sex trade workers in Peterborough and the surrounding area. The business card contained contact information for PLCPS Victim Services Unit. The brochure contained contact information for counselling services, harm reduction programs, temporary housing and other services available to sex trade workers in Peterborough and the surrounding area.

Through the literary research and interview aspects of the project the presence of the sex trade in Peterborough was confirmed and some emerging issues were identified. These emerging issues include the growth of the sex trade, the connection between drug use and the sex trade, and the presence of the sex trade among youth in Peterborough. Additionally, key resources available to sex trade workers in Peterborough and surrounding areas were identified and explored in detail. The present project exemplifies the need for these key resources and provides a means for informing sex trade workers of these important services.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Key Words	1
Introduction	
I. Project Purpose	2
II. Overview of the Sex Trade	2
III. Sex Trade Stigma	5
IV. Sex Trade and Drugs	7
Methods	
I. Research	9
II. Interviews	9
III. Information Distribution	10
Results	
I. Peterborough Sex Trade Data	12
II. Peterborough Service Findings	13
III. Interviews	18
IV. Information Distribution	27
Discussion	
I. Peterborough Sex Trade	28
II. Emerging Issues	29
III. Current Initiatives	30
IV. Recommendations	31
V. Conclusions	33
Literature Cited	35
Appendices	
I. Provisions of Criminal Code	36
II. Toronto Special Victims' Section Poster 1	38
III. Toronto Special Victims' Section Poster 2	39
IV. Toronto Special Victim's Section Brochure	40
V. Peterborough Craig's List 2012 Listings	41
VI. Brochure Deliverable	43
VII. Business Card Deliverable	44

KEY WORDS

Bawdy House: a place that is kept or occupied, or resorted to by one or more persons, for the purpose of prostitution or to practice acts of indecency (1).

Prostitution: when all three of the following are present - provision of sexual services, indiscriminate nature of these services (soliciting rather than choosing clients) and some form of payment (2).

Sex trade: also known as prostitution, see definition above (3).

Stigma: severe social disapproval of personal characteristics or beliefs that are perceived to be against cultural norms often causing marginalization (3).

Victim: a person who, as a result of the commission of a crime by another, suffers emotional or physical harm, loss of or damage to property or economic harm (3).

INTRODUCTION

I. Project Purpose

The purpose of the present project is to assist the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Services' (PLCPS) Victim Services Unit in the development of an effective method to identify and inform sex trade workers in Peterborough of the legal and social services available to them. Additionally, it focuses on breaking down the communication barrier between sex trade workers and Peterborough police officers, with the intended purpose of increasing the reporting rate of crimes against victimized sex trade workers.

The Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service (PLCPS) is composed of approximately 200 individuals including uniformed, civilian and volunteer staff members. The Peterborough Lakefield Police Service began serving the communities of Lakefield and Peterborough in January of 1850, eventually implementing the Victim Services Unit in January of 1995. The Victim Services Unit commissions to provide post incident, long term information and referral needs to victims of crime, to maintain high quality services to crime victims by reinforcing officer awareness of victim's concerns, to maintain liaison with the Peterborough community support network and, lastly, to implement and maintain a comprehensive program to address the broad needs of victims (4).

II. Overview of the Sex Trade

Outreach to sex trade workers from many facets of the population has been occurring since sex trade work began. The methods employed during such

outreach attempts have vastly changed over time, from the evangelical desires of the mid-1800s to the belief that women should control their own bodies and sexuality held by many Western societies today. Regardless, the purpose of outreach to sex trade workers has remained constant over time, that being to help; the difference lies in the methodology utilized in such attempts (5).

In current day society, the methods employed by Canadian outreach organizations vary greatly. Such variation is often a reflection of the type of sex trade being targeted during an outreach. At its most basic definition, the sex trade is simply the trading of sexual favours for something of value - often money or drugs. Therefore, much variation exists within the sex trade, from street-level sex trade workers, to escorts, to massage parlour workers, to teenagers trading sexual favours for drugs at parties. All of these “types” of sex trade come with their own levels of danger for workers, impact on the general public and require a need for varying types of outreach; to be explored further in the present research project (6).

When it comes to Canadian law the type of sex trade is irrelevant when a charge is being laid, as depicted in sections 210 to 213 of The Criminal Code. The Criminal Code refers to sex trade work as “prostitution”, however, the act of prostitution itself, is not illegal. Section 210 refers to the act of operating or being found in a bawdy house, often known by the general public as a brothel. Section 211 identifies the act of transporting someone to a bawdy house as illegal. Section 212 illegalizes the act of influencing a person to practice prostitution or living, completely or partially, from the revenues of prostitution. Section 213

pertains to the act of communicating with another person, in public, with the objective of practicing prostitution. These provisions of the Criminal Code are outlined in Appendix 1. Additionally, many other pieces of legislature affect sex trade workers including, but not limited to, the Highway Traffic Act, municipal zoning, municipal by-laws, Occupational Health and Safety Act, Trade Union Legislation, and the Canada Pension Plan (1).

The push to decriminalize the sex trade all together has gained considerable momentum over the last decade. Many believe that the current legislature hinders the ability of sex trade workers to protect themselves, pushing them into back alleys to perform their work and hindering their ability to assess their dates prior to agreeing to services (7). Sex trade workers often feel animosity towards law enforcement officials as they enforce the current legislature. This acrimony stems not only from the fear of being charged by police, but also negative experiences that sex workers have had with police officers and the stigma around the sex trade. This project strives to inform sex trade workers that the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service is a non-threatening resource to utilize.

The importance of communication and crime reporting by sex trade workers to police is immense. It is general knowledge that the sex trade can be an extremely dangerous industry. As shown time and time again, by the media and first-hand accounts throughout research studies, sex trade workers are subjected to sexual abuse, physical abuse and increased risk of kidnapping and homicide. If sex trade workers do not report sexual and physical abuse,

dangerous individuals are often left to reoffend and escalate their crimes against sex trade workers (6). The police are there to protect sex trade workers, as they are to protect all other citizens, however, it is impossible to perform this duty when crimes go unreported. By opening the lines of communication between sex trade workers in Peterborough and the police, the present project aims to increase crime-report rates.

III. Sex Trade Stigma

The power of stigma is immense, permeating all aspects of sex trade workers' lives. The "whore" stigma, perpetuated by both the law and society as a whole, fuels discrimination and isolation of both men and women working within the sex trade. Previous research has shown the connection between sex worker stigma and increased depression, suicide, relationship difficulties, homelessness, isolation and underemployment. Even more alarming, previous research has demonstrated the connection between stigma and a reluctance to seek support from social workers, outreach organizations and law enforcement (8).

At the ground level, sex trade workers must alter the way that they perform their work as a result of the attached stigma. In an attempt to disguise their work, sex trade workers often frequent disreputable locations adding to the dangerous nature of their work and fuelling the stigma further. For this reason, the breakdown of the stigma surrounding sex work is essential in combating many of the issues of the sex trade including the protection of the workers themselves (9).

Due to the nature of the sex trade, workers are at high risk for both physical and sexual abuse. Those not involved in the sex trade would usually turn to the police in a situation of sexual or physical abuse, yet due to stigma and fear of prosecution, sex trade workers often do not report crimes against them. By breaking down the stigma that exists between sex trade workers and the police, crime report rates should increase. This can be validated by previous research, which shows that stigma prevents sex trade workers from seeking support. In fact, sex trade workers often perceive themselves as being outside the protection of the legal system. This viewpoint is not only held by sex trade workers, but also by the perpetrators who victimize them. In situations of abuse, the public and the police must view sex trade workers as victims first, not individuals unworthy of legal aid. Lawyers and judges must do the same as victimized sex trade workers enter the legal system. If the stigma is removed or at least reduced, sex trade workers can and will seek legal support (11).

Stigma is not a tangible construct, simply a mindset often fuelled by language and terms. Terms like streetwalker, whore, hooker and slut are obviously inappropriate due to the stigma attached to them. The term prostitute, though used in legal and violence literature, will not be used in this research paper, again because it fuels a particular stigma. The term “sex trade worker” has been and will continue to be the term used throughout this paper, as it is the term frequently used by individual sex trade workers (10). Additionally, the word “date” has and will continue to be used to describe customers of sex trade workers, also often known as “johns”.

IV. Sex Trade and Drugs

The connection between the sex trade and drug use is undeniable, as supported by a bountiful supply of research. That being said, not all sex trade workers are also drug users. There are different levels of drug use. Some sex trade workers abstain from drug use, some use these substances in a recreational manner, and some deal with addiction. Additionally, the reason for this drug use varies from sex trade worker to sex trade worker (8).

A study completed in Ottawa, by the organization POWER (Prostitutes of Ottawa-Gatineau Work, Educate and Resist), found that some sex trade workers choose to abstain from drug use as a protective method, with the reasoning that they are more able to protect themselves while sober. This belief has been supported through research showing that sex trade workers who are not under the influence of illicit drugs are able to identify a potentially dangerous date more easily than those under the influence. Furthermore, research suggests that sex trade workers not under the influence of drugs are able to escape dangerous situations more successfully than those under the influence (8). For this reason, identification of counselling services within Peterborough for sex trade workers battling drug addiction is an important aspect of this project. Many counselling services in Peterborough are outlined in Table 4 of the results section below.

The same study in Ottawa, noted above, found that some sex trade workers use drugs and/or alcohol to cope with being a sex trade worker while others work in the sex trade to support a drug addiction. Unfortunately, sex trade

workers who are supporting a drug addiction are often unable to transition out of the sex trade industry. They frequently work longer hours and are apt to face more risk by agreeing to increasingly unsafe work conditions. Additionally, these individuals not only face the stigma attached to being a sex trade worker, they also face the stigma attached to being addicted to drugs. This has been found to cause further discrimination from the public and increased attention from the police (8).

Along with drug addiction comes an increased risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C and other viruses. For this reason, many outreach initiatives are in place across Canada offering safe drug paraphernalia such as crack pipes and syringes. Unfortunately, many cases of destruction of such paraphernalia by police were documented by the POWER study in Ottawa. Specifically, police officers reportedly took safe drug paraphernalia from sex workers, refused to give it back and/or destroyed it even when told that it came from an outreach initiative. This is a significant issue due to the health risks associated with drug use and the further marginalization and vulnerability of these individuals (8). Thus, educating police about the importance of this harm reduction paraphernalia and how to identify this paraphernalia as coming from a harm reduction program is essential. Additionally, identifying the organizations within Peterborough offering harm reduction paraphernalia and communicating this to sex trade workers is a key part of this project. Some of these organizations are outlined in Table 5 of the results section below.

METHODS

I. Research

To begin the present project, a foundation of information had to be created through literary research. This research was based on the history of the sex trade in Canada, a description of the federal and provincial laws that relate to the sex trade, the stigma surrounding the sex trade and its effects, current outreach programs in Canada, and the connection between the sex trade and drug use.

It was also important to research the sex trade in other cities within Ontario to identify possible issues in these cities and compare those to the current situation in Peterborough. Literary research was completed to identify such problems in Ottawa while the “Not In My Backyard” forum was attended to identify sex work realities in the Durham Region. The “Not In My Backyard” forum provided its attendees with information about the abundance of sex work in the Durham Region and the programs/initiatives currently in place to aid sex trade workers. The forum provided a stage for the exchange of knowledge between social service providers, health care professionals, law enforcement officers, students, and self-identified sex trade workers.

II. Interviews

It was essential to look at a similar police-based outreach program to identify best practices and discover what does and does not work in other jurisdictions. Unfortunately, no similar programs were identified in smaller communities comparable to Peterborough; however, a similar program was

identified in Toronto. Thus, a telephone interview was completed with Detective Paul Gauthier at the Toronto Police Service's Special Victims Section. The Toronto Special Victims Section aims to create a safer work environment for members of the sex trade.

Next, in order to create a network of services available to sex trade workers in Peterborough, a scan of the Peterborough service agencies had to be completed. The goal of this scan was to identify exactly what agencies exist and what services they provide to sex trade workers in the area. Once the agencies were identified, interviews were completed with representatives from each. These agencies included Peterborough AIDS Research Network (PARN), Peterborough Northumberland Victim Services (PNVS), John Howard Society (JHS), and the Kawartha Sexual Assault Center.

III. Information Distribution

The last step involved in this outreach project was to provide the gathered information to sex trade workers in Peterborough. A pocket-sized contact card was created with contact information for PLCPS Victim Services Unit. Additionally, a small brochure was created with a breakdown of services available to sex trade workers in Peterborough. These brochures and contact cards were provided to PLCPS for distributed to organizations in Peterborough with known contact with sex trade workers. To target street-level sex trade workers, the contact cards were given to PLCPS for distribution to taxi drivers as a means of providing them to workers. Taxi drivers are known to have contact with street-

level sex trade workers in Peterborough and are often witnesses of crime. The contact cards were also given to PLCPS for police officers, also for distribution.

RESULTS

I. Peterborough Sex Trade Data

For the current project, it is first important to establish the presence of sex trade workers in Peterborough and surrounding areas. When the collection of statistics began in 2004, police knew of 3 to 4 street-level sex trade workers in Peterborough. In 2008, police were aware of 26 street-level sex trade workers. This number is approximately the same as of 2012, according to Inspector Tim Farquharson of the PLCPS. Of these workers, both men and women, some are as young as 14 years of age and most have admitted to having drug addictions (11). Though these are the known sex trade workers, it is important to note that more street-level sex trade workers may be working in Peterborough not yet identified by the PLCPS.

In addition to street-level sex trade work, both escort services and massage parlours exist in Peterborough. Though escort services do not always offer sexual services for money, many reportedly do (2). A list of escort services in Peterborough are outlined in **Table 1**, below:

Escort Service Name	Contact Information
Jessi & Friends	705-768-1381
Kays Escorts	705-876-8420
Beth's Escort Services Inc	705-742-3193
Ace's Escorts	705-868-1160
Almost Angels	705-745-9745
Emerald	705-927-3333

Table 1: Escort Services in Peterborough

(12)

It is important to note, almost no charges under sections 210 to 213 of The Criminal Code, dealing with prostitution, were laid in Peterborough in 2011

according to Christie Christie of PLCPS Victim Services. However, in March 2012 the first human trafficking charge ever to be laid in Peterborough occurred. A man named Christopher McCall was charged with human trafficking, procuring to become a prostitute, and procuring for gain. McCall was also charged with assault causing bodily harm, assault with a weapon, four counts of assault of a spouse, possession of a weapon for dangerous purposes, uttering death threats, overcoming resistance to commit an indictable offence and two counts of breach of probation. The 20-year-old woman McCall was accused of trafficking was not charged with any prostitution related offences (13). The significance of this charge will be addressed in the discussion section below.

II. Peterborough Service Findings

As stated above, the purpose of the present project was to assist the PLCPS Victim Services Unit in the development of an effective method to identify and inform sex trade workers in Peterborough of the legal and social services available to them. The services available to sex trade workers are summarized in Tables 2 through 5.

Table 2, below, summarizes services/organizations available to sex trade workers within Peterborough and surrounding areas who are victims of crime.

Organization Name	Contact Information	Services
The Victim Support Line	1-888-579-2888	Province-wide support for victim's of crime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and referral to support services • Pre-recorded information about the criminal justice system • Information about provincially sentenced offenders

Victim Witness Assistance Program	705-755-5150	Respond to the needs of victims and witnesses after charges have been laid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on criminal justice system • Courtroom orientation • Court accompaniment • Referrals for further support • Assistance with Victim Impact Statements
Peterborough Northumberland Victim Services (PNVS)	1-888-822-7729 support@vcars.on.ca www.vcars.on.ca	Support Link Program geared toward individuals at high risk of personal danger due to domestic violence, sexual assault and/or criminal harassment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help develop a personal safety plan • Cell phone pre-programmed to dial 911 • On-going follow up support Victim Quick Response Program geared toward victims of violent crime. Provides financial assistance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime scene clean up • Emergency home repairs • Transportation costs • Emergency care for children and elderly • Emergency Accommodation & meals • Funeral Costs
Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service Victim Services Unit	705-876-1122 ext 268 www.peterboroughpolice.com	Provide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the justice system • Emotional support • Referrals to community agencies • Family court information and support • Place to report crime
Correctional Service of Canada – Victim Services	1-866-875-2225 www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims-victimes/index-eng.shtml	Provide information to victims of federally-sentenced offenders including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender’s name • Offence which offender was convicted of • Date and length of sentence • Eligibility and review dates for offender’s parole
BOOST	1-877-322-8977 www.courtprep.ca www.corysCourthouse.ca	Respond to the needs of victimized YOUTH in Peterborough, Lindsay, Brighton, Cobourg, and Port Hope. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on criminal justice system/process • Courtroom orientation • Court accompaniment • Referrals for further support • Assistance with Victim Impact Statements
Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA)	705-743-3526 www.ywcapeterborough.org	For women currently or previously experiencing abusive situations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis and support counselling • 24-Hour Crisis and Support Line (1-800-461-7565)

Kawartha Sexual Assault	705-748-5901 www.kawarthasexualassaultcentre.com	For victims of sexual assault. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-Hour Crisis and Support Line (1-866-298-7778) • Individual and group counselling • Outreach services • Advocacy
Women's Health Care Centre Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Program	1-800-419-3111	For victims of sexual assault and/or domestic abuse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurses provide medical care, document injuries and photograph injuries upon request. • Nurses provide medicine to prevent sexually transmitted infections, HIV and pregnancy • Social workers offer counselling

(14)

Table 2: Services available for victims of crime in Peterborough.

Table 3, below, summarizes services/organizations available to sex trade workers within Peterborough and surrounding areas who have been charged with an offence.

Organization Name	Contact Information	Services
Peterborough Community Legal Centre	705-749-9355 www.peterboroughcommunitylegalcentre.org	Provides confidential, free legal help for low-income residents in Peterborough.
Northumberland Community Legal Centre	1-800-850-7882 www.thehelpcentre.ca	Provides confidential, free legal help for low-income residents in Northumberland County.
BOOST	1-877-322-8977 www.courtprep.ca www.corysCourthouse.ca	Respond to the needs of YOUTH in Peterborough, Lindsay, Brighton, Cobourg, and Port Hope who are charged with an offence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on criminal justice system/process • Courtroom orientation • Court accompaniment • Referrals for further support
Legal Aid	705-743-5430	Promotes access to justice for low-income residents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding for private lawyer • Provide Duty Counsels for those needing immediate legal assistance in court
John Howard Society of Peterborough	705-743-8331 www.jhsptbo.com	Provide counselling for men and youth within the court system.

Elizabeth Fry Society of Peterborough	1-800-820-7384 www.efryptbg.org	For women in the criminal justice system. Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court support • Counselling • Pre-release programs • Anger management Sexual assault treatment
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(14)

Table 3: Services available to individuals charged with an offence in Peterborough.

Table 4, below, summarizes organizations available to sex trade workers within Peterborough and surrounding areas who are seeking counselling services.

Organization Name	Contact Information	Services
Peterborough AIDS Research Network (PARN)	1-800-361-2895 getinfomed@parn.ca www.parn.ca	Provide counselling for people living with HIV, affected by HIV, or at risk for contracting HIV.
Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA)	705-743-3526 www.ywcapeterborough.org	Connect with women currently or previously experiencing abusive situations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis and support counselling • 24-Hour Crisis and Support Line (1-800-461-7565) Programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Counselling Program • Women’s Individual Counselling • Children’s Counselling Program Child Witness Program
Northumberland Community Counselling Centre	1-800-748-5720 info@northumberlandcc.com www.northumberlandccc.com	Support for victims of abuse including men, women, youth and children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and group counselling Programs Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Living Without Violence • Teens Living Without Violence • Women Survivors or Childhood Sexual Abuse • Managing Change Effectively • Moving Beyond Anger
Community Counselling and Resource Centre	705-742-4258 www.ccrcc-ptbo.com	Support for victims of domestic abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and group counselling Programs Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choices and Changes • Peaceful Families • Women’s Personal Growth Groups • Managing Change Effectively

John Howard Society of Peterborough	705-743-8331 www.jhsptbo.com	Provide counselling for men and youth within the court system. Provide counselling for men who are victims of sexual abuse. Provide counselling for self-identified youth with anxiety, poverty, sexual promiscuity, behavioural, and family issues. Programs Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner Assault Response • Youth Program • Quantum Program
Nijkiwendidaa Anishnaabekwewag Services Circle	1-800-663-2969 www.nijki.com	For those who have been abused or are at risk of being abused. Provide traditional indigenous healing and counselling.

(14)

Table 4: Counselling services available in Peterborough.

Table 5, below, summarizes services/organizations who provide food, shelter, and harm reduction materials to sex trade workers within Peterborough and surrounding areas.

Organization Name	Contact Information	Services
Anishnaabe Kwewag Gamig Inc.	1-800-388-5171 www.akgshelter.com	SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stays up to 120 days • Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal women and their children (under 16 years) who have experienced family violence • Services include advocacy, referrals, court accompaniment, confidential crisis intervention, emergency transportation, children's programs
Rural Outreach Centre	1-866-844-7622 roc@nexicom.net www.ruraloutreachcommittee.ca	SHELTER; FOOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term emergency shelter for women and when possible, for men • Supply food and food coupons • Services include court accompaniment, free transportation to appointments, counselling, referrals, supply of clothing and toiletries
Crossroads Shelter	705-743-4135 www.ywcapeterborough.org/crossroads.html	SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter in Peterborough for women and their families leaving an abusive situation • Provide counselling 24 hours a day
Haliburton Emergency Rural Safespace (HERS)	1-800-461-7565 www.ywcapeterborough.org/HERS.html	SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter in Haliburton for women and their families leaving an abusive situation

Northumberland Services for Women	1-800-263-3757 www.nsfw.ca	SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter for women and youth • Transitional housing • 24-Hour Crisis and Support Line (905-372-0746) • Services include counselling, referrals, free legal advice, emergency transportation, accompaniment to court
Transition House	905-377-0378 www.transhouse.ca	SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter in Cobourg for homeless and those at risk of losing housing including men, women, youth and children • Provide money management advice
Youth Emergency Shelter (YES)	705-748-3851 general@yes-shelter.org www.yes-shelter.org	SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency and transitional shelter in Peterborough for youth, women and their families, men and their families
Brock Mission	705-748-4766 www.brockmission.ca	SHELTER, FOOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter for men in Peterborough • Provide meals, snacks, personal items, clothing
Cameron House	705-748-4766 ext. 2 www.brockmission.ca	SHELTER, FOOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter for women in Peterborough • Provide meals, snacks, personal items, clothing
Peterborough County-City Health Unit	705-743-1000	FOOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on collective kitchens, food boxes and other programs in Peterborough and surrounding area
Peterborough AIDS Research Network (PARN)	1-800-361-2895 getinfomed@parn.ca www.parn.ca	FOOD, HARM REDUCTION MATERIAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food, condoms, needles and safe inhalation devices

(14)

Table 5: Organizations providing food, shelter, and harm reduction materials in Peterborough.

III. Interviews

Detective Paul Gauthier:
Toronto Police Service Special Victims' Section
January 9th, 2012

A telephone interview was completed with Detective Paul Gauthier at the Special Victims' Section of the Toronto Police Service.

Detective Gauthier provided a brief explanation of the Special Victim's Section (SVS) stating that the section is made up of five investigators all dedicated solely to investigating crimes against sex trade workers in the Toronto area. Gauthier stated that the SVS usually receives two main types of cases. First, crimes by dates/johns against sex trade workers such as sexual assault, physical assault and robbery. Second, crimes by pimps against sex trade workers such as physical assault, and "pimping out" of the individual for profit. Gauthier made it very clear that the SVS does not investigate any crimes where a sex trade worker is the subject of the investigation.

When asked how the SVS gained the trust of sex trade workers within Toronto, Gauthier first stated that the SVS has been in place since 2006. Gauthier explained that the SVS established relationships with agencies in Toronto to reach sex trade workers through business cards and referrals. Gauthier stated that it took time to build rapport with a small number sex trade workers, who then told other sex trade workers about the SVS. Gauthier further stated that a lot of the sex trade workers in Toronto are youth, causing the SVS to target group homes and children's aid to inform sex trade workers of the services which the SVS provides. Additionally, when the SVS was first developed, posters were put up in Toronto with information about the SVS. These posters are attached as Appendices 2 and 3. More recently, the Toronto SVS has been using brochures that have been placed at agencies throughout Toronto who are in contact with sex trade workers. A copy of the most recent brochure is attached as Appendix 4.

When asked about the Bad Date Line maintained by the SVS, Gauthier stated that the Bad Date Line is completely anonymous and can be helpful for preventing crime. Tips reported to the Bad Date Line may give specific information about a john who is assaulting sex trade workers; for example, a tip may identify a particular type of vehicle, for which the police can then be looking. Gauthier also noted that unfortunately, the Bad Date Line cannot be used for prosecution purposes.

When asked about stigma surrounding sex trade workers in Toronto, Gauthier stated that the stigma amongst the community has been broken down over time and is far less of an issue today. As for the stigma held by sex trade workers towards police, Gauthier noted that the stigma towards the SVS in particular is also being broken down over time through word of mouth amongst workers.

Sarah Dykeman:
Peterborough AIDS Research Network (PARN)
January 19th, 2012

To obtain a comprehensive understanding of the key services available to sex trade workers in Peterborough, interviews were completed with three prominent service providers including Peterborough AIDS Research Network (PARN), Peterborough Northumberland Victim Services (PNVS), and John Howard Society of Peterborough (JHS). The first interview completed was with Sarah Dykeman, a Women and HIV Community Outreach Worker at PARN.

During this interview, Dykeman provided a general outline of the services that PARN offers to Peterborough and the surrounding community.

The first service Dykeman explained was the Harm Reduction Program. The Harm Reduction Program provides free needles and safe inhalation kits for individuals in Peterborough, Lindsay and Port Hope. Satellite sites are set up in Lindsay and Port Hope where needles and safe inhalation kits can be retrieved. In Peterborough, needles and safe inhalation kits are given out right from the PARN office. When asked about issues with anonymity, Dykeman explained that the name of the individual retrieving the needles and/or inhalation kits is not required and that often one person will come to the office or satellite sites to collect needles and/or inhalation kits for a large group of individuals. Additionally, Dykeman described the Peer Program, which also exists within the Harm Reduction Program. The Peer Program is simply when peer distributors walk around the streets of Peterborough, Lindsay and Port Hope to distribute needles and safe inhalation kits directly to those seeking them. Dykeman remarked on the connection between the sex trade and drug use, as explained in the introduction section above. Thus, the Harm Reduction Program may be of use to some sex trade workers.

The second service Dykeman explained was the Prison Support Program. In this program a prison support worker provides support for transitioning in and out of prison as well as counselling regarding safer sex and harm reduction methods. PARN provides this type of support to both Warkworth Institution and

Central East Correctional Facility. This program may be of interest to sex trade workers who are currently within the prison system.

The third service Dykeman explained was the Condom Distribution Program. Another method of harm reduction, condoms are distributed right from the PARN office and through educational events. In 2011, PARN ran out of condoms completely, indicating the necessity for this program. Due to the nature of sex trade work, a supply of free condoms may be of great use to sex trade workers.

Dykeman also briefly touched on many other services provided by PARN. In addition to the programs described above, PARN offers one-on-one counselling for women coping with HIV/AIDS, a co-ed drop in on Thursdays when men and woman can come to the PARN office for breakfast and coffee, and a food cupboard stocked with food from Kawartha Food Share. All of these services may be of use to some sex trade workers in Peterborough and surrounding areas.

When asked about next steps for PARN, Dykeman spoke briefly about the Bad Date Line, which PARN may implement in the future. Dykeman stated that PARN possesses the technology necessary for a Bad Date Line that sex trade workers could anonymously call, however, further research is necessary before the Bad Date Line could be implemented. Sex trade workers could then report instances of poor treatment from dates along with a physical description of those involved in the date.

Alice Czitrom:
Peterborough Northumberland Victim Services (PNVS)
February 24th, 2012

Alice Czitrom, the SupportLink Coordinator for Peterborough Northumberland Victim Services was interviewed regarding the services that PNVS provides for the community.

When asked, “What services does PNVS offer to the community?” Czitrom explained that PNVS provides 24/7 emotional and practical support for victims of crime and/or tragedy. As the SupportLink Coordinator, Czitrom helps individuals develop a safety plan to either better their current situation or to escape from their current situation, for example, safely leaving an abusive relationship. Additionally, Czitrom often provides referrals for these individuals. Czitrom went on to explain that PNVS is funded by the Ministry of the Attorney General and is not affiliated directly with the police even though their office is located in an Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) detachment.

When asked, “Specifically, do you work with sex trade workers or offer sex trade workers any particular services?” Czitrom replied that it is sometimes difficult to identify these individuals. The biggest barrier with working with sex trade workers is that they are often not self-identified or will not easily disclose the fact that they work in the sex trade. Additionally, Czitrom explained that though sex trade workers are often victims of sexual and domestic violence and therefore could benefit from PNVS, these workers often do not have permanent addresses and are hard to keep in contact with.

Czitrom noted that some sex trade workers might benefit from the Victim Quick Response Program that PNVS runs. This program provides financial assistance to victims of violent crimes, including human trafficking. The Victim Quick Response Program will cover costs such as safety expenses, for example new locks, new doors, and/or cell phone replacement. Additionally, the Victim Quick Response Program can cover crime scene clean up costs, emergency accommodation and food costs, transportation costs, counselling costs, and emergency care for children.

When asked, “Does PNVS have any steps in mind to aid sex trade workers in the future?” Czitrom explained that training awareness for police officers on identifying and helping sex trade workers is something that she would like to see in the future. Czitrom also noted that OPP training occurs centrally in Orillia thus, it would have to be a provincial initiative. Czitrom also remarked on the major issues she has seen in rural communities and on the high risk of the minorities within these communities. Czitrom stated that part of the PNVS objective for 2012/2013 is to reach out to Aboriginal communities and execute initiatives focusing on the prevention of drug use and crime.

Kathy Neill:
John Howard Society of Peterborough (JHS)
February 24th, 2012

Kathy Neill, the Executive Director for the John Howard Society of Peterborough was interviewed regarding the services that JHS provides for the community.

When asked, “What services does JHS of Peterborough offer to the community?” Neill first talked about the Partner Assault Response (PAR) Program. The PAR program is a program created for men and women who are charged with domestic abuse offences. Neill explained that the aim of the PAR program is to address the perpetrator and deal with the root causes of their anger and aggression. Individuals are court ordered into the PAR program, which is run by 13 JHS staff members. The PAR program is a 16-week program where individuals come to JHS to meet once per week. Approximately 210 low to medium risk clients utilize the PAR program every year. Neill remarked that the majority of the individuals that come through the PAR program are victims themselves.

Neill also spoke about a new program at JHS, which focuses on men who have been victims of sexual abuse. This program began because of the number of men in the PAR program identifying themselves as victims of sexual abuse. Now, JHS is providing one-on-one counselling and group sessions to help these men cope with the emotional repercussions of the sexual abuse they endured.

Neill described several court diversion/crime prevention programs including youth being diverted from the courts and Quantum a program that focuses on supporting youth throughout high school. The aim of all of these programs is to support and encourage prosocial behaviours through counselling, social and physical activities and educational supports.

When asked specifically about sex trade workers in Peterborough and how this related to JHS’s work, Neill brought up some emerging issues she has

seen while working at JHS. The first issue Neill spoke about was the presence of sex trade amongst youth. Neill provided numerous examples of teenage girls trading oral sex and/or intercourse for drugs and/or alcohol at parties and high school dances. Neill noted that many youth are seeing their parents dating multiple partners over time, causing a lack of stability and a misconstrued understanding of sex.

The second issue Neill addressed was the easy access to sexual partners on sites such as Craig's List. Though many listings on Craig's List Peterborough do not explicitly advertise the exchange of sex for money or drugs, the indication is often there. As a result of Neill's remark, Appendix 5 consists of some recent listings from Craig's List Peterborough.

When asked "Does JHS Peterborough have any steps in mind to aid sex trade workers in the future?" Neill stated that JHS's focus is on the prevention of the sex trade. Neill said that the sex trade requires a supply of sex trade workers and a demand for their services. JHS hopes to reduce the demand for the sex trade in Peterborough by further educating men and possibly implementing a John School. A John School is a one-day diversion program for men who have been arrested for soliciting the services of sex trade workers. When men attend the John School, their first charge is usually dropped. This type of program is already successful in Toronto, with only 2% of men who attend the John School reoffending (3).

IV. Information Distribution

As outlined in the methods section, above, a brochure and business card was created as part of the present project. The brochure is attached as Appendix 6 and the business card is attached as Appendix 7.

DISCUSSION

I. Peterborough Sex Trade

At the local level, the Peterborough sex trade, though small in comparison to larger cities such as Toronto or Ottawa, has grown substantially over the last decade. With this growing industry, the need for outreach programs and resource coordination has intensified. The present research has shown that there are 26 sex trade workers identified by police in Peterborough and likely many others who have not yet been identified. By informing sex trade workers of the services available to them, the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service may lessen the communication barrier between workers and police. It is necessary to open communication and emphasize the intentions of the PLCPS to prevent victimization of sex trade workers and catch the offenders doing so.

Recently, the first sex trafficking charge was laid in Peterborough. This further calls attention to the need for sex trade workers to know that the PLCPS is a resource they can use to protect themselves. Women or men who are being trafficked must know that the PLCPS is focused on stopping them from being victimized and providing referrals to organizations that can help them. By not charging the actual sex trade worker and only the trafficker in this case, the PLCPS sent a strong message that they recognize sex trade workers as victims and are focused on stopping those who are victimizing them. The recent trafficking charge also brought the sex trade into the public eye, raising awareness to citizens of its presence in Peterborough.

II. Emerging Issues

Service providers and police officers in Peterborough identified two key emerging issues. The first was the connection between drug use and the sex trade. Kathy Neill of JHS, Alice Czitrom of PNVS and Sarah Dykeman of PARN all spoke about the connection between drug use and the sex trade. Additionally, Inspector Farquharson of PLCPS identified the increase in street based sex trade workers addicted to crack cocaine and prescription drugs (11). Often sex trade workers are forced to participate in prostitution related activities to support their drug habits (3). This again exemplifies the need for sex trade workers to be aware of the counselling services available to them in Peterborough. By combatting the drug addiction issues of these sex trade workers, the necessity for these workers to be part of the sex trade is, at the least, partially removed. Additionally, this illustrates the need for the Harm Reduction Program provided by PARN to decrease the spread of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C. It is still important to note, however, not all sex trade workers are also drug users. Some sex trade workers abstain from drug use, some use these substances in a recreational manner, and some deal with powerful addiction (8).

The second emerging issue, identified by police officers in Peterborough as well as Kathy Neill of JHS, is that of high school students trading sexual favours for drugs at parties; another form of the sex trade. This type of sex trade requires very different methods of outreach than street level sex work. Such methods are beyond the scope of the current project. However, it is still important to make note of the trading of sex for drugs at teenage parties, as further

research into this topic is necessary. A possible method of intervention for teenagers participating in this form of sex trade would be education by police in high schools. Some PLCPS officers are already assigned to working with the community, including high schools, to educate community members on crime prevention and risks of criminal activity. By providing an educational presentation to high school students about the health risks and consequences associated with the trading of sex for money, alcohol and/or drugs, police officers may be able to reduce the frequency of its occurrence.

III. Current Initiatives

The Sex Work Action Network (SWAN) was created through the joint efforts of PLCPS, JHS, and PARN in the beginning of 2012. The goals, terms of reference, vision and scope of SWAN are currently being developed and possible members of the network have been identified and contacted. At present, these members include Peterborough AIDS Research Network (PARN), Peterborough Northumberland Victim Services (PNVS), John Howard Society (JHS), Kawartha Sexual Assault Center, and individual members of the community. The overall objectives of SWAN are to: create a framework so that organizations in Peterborough can work together effectively; educate the community about the sex trade and prevent more members of the community from entering it; and reaching out and supporting current members of the sex trade. On a more tangible level, SWAN hopes to provide the following deliverables: community forums to educate the community about the sex trade; a Bad Date Line, which

may be implemented by PARN in the near future; a support group for sex trade workers; a John School, as mentioned by Kathy Neill at JHS; and outreach through information cards and drop-in sessions.

The creation of SWAN and the recent human trafficking charge laid by PLCPS illustrates advancements in outreach towards sex trade workers. It demonstrates that organizations and the police recognize the presence of the sex trade in Peterborough and are trying to come up with new initiatives to help the men and women involved in it. The present project is another means of confirmation that the PLCPS wants to reach out to sex trade workers in Peterborough and keep them safe.

IV. Recommendations

Based on the research presented in the current paper, recommendations can be made regarding the sex trade in Peterborough and surrounding areas.

- a) Education – Education of police officers, community members, and sex trade workers is essential. As mentioned by Alice Czitrom at PNVS, the education of police officers in addressing and helping sex trade workers is a necessary step. Educating officers in this manner could break down the communication barrier between these officers and sex trade workers allowing sex trade workers to feel safe reporting crimes to police.

Educating community members about the presence of the sex trade would bring awareness to the need for funding and outreach initiatives.

Additionally, educating youth within the community about the criminal and

health related consequences of the sex trade might prevent some of these youth from getting involved in the sex trade. Lastly, educating sex trade workers about the services available to them may help to reduce drug use amongst sex workers, prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C if the Harm Reduction Program is utilized, and increase the probability that these workers will report crimes to police.

- b) Prevention – As noted by Alice Czitrom of PNVS and Kathy Neill of JHS, prevention initiatives are essential in reducing the number of workers entering the sex trade. The goal of PNVS to counsel and educate troubled individuals in Aboriginal communities in 2012/2013 is an example of prevention. Addressing the root issues causing men and women to enter the sex trade would potentially prevent the sex trade in Peterborough from growing so quickly. The Quantum Program for youth at JHS is a great example of such a method. Additionally, the counselling services provided by so many organizations in Peterborough, listed in Table 4, are great examples of both prevention and intervention.
- c) Networking – Many exceptional organizations focused on helping marginalized members of the community exist in Peterborough. It is essential that these organizations have a thorough understanding of what each other offers the community. These organizations must be able to work together towards a common goal, that of helping the community. By pooling knowledge and resources, these organizations can have an even greater impact than they already do. Through the creation of SWAN, this

- recommendation has already started to be fulfilled. Once SWAN is fully established, it should reach out to more organizations in the community to expand its resources and thus its capability of helping the community.
- d) Research – Much research has already been completed about the marginalized individuals in Peterborough, including sex trade workers. More is necessary. Specific research into each type of sex trade would provide tailored recommendations and implementation of customized outreach initiatives for workers in each kind of sex trade. Research into causal factors that render individuals more likely to enter the sex trade and methods of combating these factors would also be extremely useful in impeding the growth of the Peterborough sex trade.

V. Conclusions

It is clear that many remarkable organizations exist in Peterborough with the capability of helping sex trade workers in many capacities. That being said, interviewees from PNVS, PARN and JHS did not state that they work with a lot of members of the Peterborough sex trade. This may be because these sex trade workers are not identifying with the organizations, but if that is not the case, then why are sex trade workers not utilizing available resources? Either this is because sex trade workers do not require these resources, they do not know that these resources exist, or they are afraid that there will be consequences if they utilize these resources. It is essential that men and women in the sex trade are aware of the impressive amount of resources that Peterborough organizations

have to offer and that utilizing these resources will not bring about any consequences. The present project is only a small step in reaching out to sex trade workers and educating them about Peterborough's resources, specifically those that PLCPS Victim Services Unit offers.

Considerably more research and outreach initiatives must be completed to help the men and women safely remain in or break out of the sex trade.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Criminal Code Sections 210 to 213

210. (1) Every one who keeps a common bawdy-house is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(2) Every one who

(a) is an inmate of a common bawdy-house,

(b) is found, without lawful excuse, in a common bawdy-house, or

(c) as owner, landlord, lessor, tenant, occupier, agent or otherwise having charge or control of any place, knowingly permits the place or any part thereof to be let or used for the purposes of a common bawdy-house,

is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1), the court shall cause a notice of the conviction to be served on the owner, landlord or lessor of the place in respect of which the person is convicted or his agent, and the notice shall contain a statement to the effect that it is being served pursuant to this section.

(4) Where a person on whom a notice is served under subsection (3) fails forthwith to exercise any right he may have to determine the tenancy or right of occupation of the person so convicted, and thereafter any person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) in respect of the same premises, the person on whom the notice was served shall be deemed to have committed an offence under subsection (1) unless he proves that he has taken all reasonable steps to prevent the recurrence of the offence.

211. Every one who knowingly takes, transports, directs, or offers to take, transport or direct, any other person to a common bawdy-house is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

212. (1) Every one who

(a) procures, attempts to procure or solicits a person to have illicit sexual intercourse with another person, whether in or out of Canada,

(b) inveigles or entices a person who is not a prostitute to a common bawdy-house for the purpose of illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution,

(c) knowingly conceals a person in a common bawdy-house,

(d) procures or attempts to procure a person to become, whether in or out of Canada, a prostitute,

(e) procures or attempts to procure a person to leave the usual place of abode of that person in Canada, if that place is not a common bawdy-house, with intent that the person may become an inmate or frequenter of a common bawdy-house, whether in or out of Canada,

(f) on the arrival of a person in Canada, directs or causes that person to be directed or takes or causes that person to be taken, to a common bawdy-house,

(g) procures a person to enter or leave Canada, for the purpose of prostitution,

(h) for the purposes of gain, exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person in such manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or

compelling that person to engage in or carry on prostitution with any person or generally,

(i) applies or administers to a person or causes that person to take any drug, intoxicating liquor, matter or thing with intent to stupefy or overpower that person in order thereby to enable any person to have illicit sexual intercourse with that person, or

(j) lives wholly or in part on the avails of prostitution of another person,

is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

(2) Despite paragraph (1)(j), every person who lives wholly or in part on the avails of prostitution of another person who is under the age of eighteen years is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years.

(2.1) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(j) and subsection (2), every person who lives wholly or in part on the avails of prostitution of another person under the age of eighteen years, and who

(a) for the purposes of profit, aids, abets, counsels or compels the person under that age to engage in or carry on prostitution with any person or generally, and

(b) uses, threatens to use or attempts to use violence, intimidation or coercion in relation to the person under that age,

is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years but not less than five years.

(3) Evidence that a person lives with or is habitually in the company of a prostitute or lives in a common bawdy-house is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, proof that the person lives on the avails of prostitution, for the purposes of paragraph (1)(j) and subsections (2) and (2.1).

(4) Every person who, in any place, obtains for consideration, or communicates with anyone for the purpose of obtaining for consideration, the sexual services of a person who is under the age of eighteen years is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of six months.

(5) [Repealed, 1999, c. 5, s. 8]

213. (1) Every person who in a public place or in any place open to public view

(a) stops or attempts to stop any motor vehicle,

(b) impedes the free flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic or ingress to or egress from premises adjacent to that place, or

(c) stops or attempts to stop any person or in any manner communicates or attempts to communicate with any person

for the purpose of engaging in prostitution or of obtaining the sexual services of a prostitute is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(2) In this section, "public place" includes any place to which the public have access as of right or by invitation, express or implied, and any motor vehicle located in a public place or in any place open to public view.

Appendix 2 – Toronto Special Victims' Unit Poster

HAVE YOU BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED BY A CLIENT?

IT'S A CRIME...AND IT MUST STOP!

The Toronto Police Sex Crimes Unit has a Special Victims Section that was developed specifically to investigate and pursue offenders who prey on sex trade workers. In the first year of operation, 19 offenders have been arrested for sexual assault



THERE IS HELP



To make a report, and/or seek more information, call:

SPECIAL VICTIMS SECTION, TORONTO POLICE SEX CRIMES UNIT

(416)456-7259 – 24 Hours
(416)808-7446 – Detective Wendy LEAVER
(416)808-7290 – Detective Constable Nathan DAYLER

OR

If you have information and wish to remain anonymous,
Call



www.222tips.com

If you have been **SEXUALLY ASSAULTED** by your **CLIENT...**

THERE IS HELP!

The Toronto Police Service Sex Crimes Unit's Special Victims Section was specifically developed to investigate and pursue sexual predators who prey on sex workers.

If you have been victimized, we can help.

If you want more information, or want to report a crime...



24 Hour Hotline **416.456.7259**

Det. Wendy LEAVER 416.808.7446

D/C Eduardo DIZON 416.808.7468

If you wish to remain anonymous...



Crimestoppers **416.222.TIPS**

Bad Date Line **416.808.0000**

"No" means "No"...

IT IS A CRIME



Appendix 4 – Toronto Special Victims' Brochure



Special Victims Section

Protection for Sex Workers

In May 2006, The Toronto Police Service developed The Special Victims Section to investigate *criminal offences, which occur AGAINST sex workers.*

Making a difference

Since this time, the Special Victims Section has conducted hundreds of criminal investigations, involving not only sexual assaults, but a variety of other criminal offences, which have led to dozens of arrests and **criminal convictions**. Many more, are currently before the courts.

Victims First!

Your complaint will be thoroughly investigated.

We will not judge you.
We are here to help you.
We are here to investigate your offender.

We will always treat you as a Victim First.

We know you are vulnerable

We recognize that as a sex worker, you are vulnerable to be victimized. We focus on offences committed against you. We are here for you.

Pimping investigations

Our other investigative focus is the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children involved with pimps.

Recognizing the sensitivity and safety concerns often associated with these investigations, we will always:

Treat you with dignity and respect.

Conduct the investigation in a professional and confidential manner.

Assist you with your safety concerns.

We can help.

Please call us ...when you're ready.

To find out more, please call us.



Special Victims Section

24 Hour Hotline

416.456.7259

Bad Date Line (Anonymous)

416.808.0000

Website

www.torontopolice.on.ca/sexcrimes/

Note: This brochure has been made possible by a grant from the Attorney General of Ontario from funds forfeited to the Crown under the Civil Remedies Act. The views expressed in this material are the views of the Toronto Police Service, Special Victims Section and do not reflect those of the Attorney General.

Have you met a guy who...

- Swept you off your feet?
- Said he'd take care of you?
- Gave you everything you needed, no strings attached ...at first?
- Told you about an easy way to make quick money?

After a while, did things change? Does he now...

- Frighten you?
- Tell you when/where to work?
- Tell you how to dress?
- Tell you what to say?
...what NOT to say?
- Take all your money?
- Control everything?

Is he abusive?

...emotionally, physically or sexually?



If you answered "yes" to any of these questions and are looking for help, please call us.

**We understand.
We can help.**



**We don't judge.
We don't preach.**

We're just here to help you make an informed decision,
Give us a call.



Special Victims Section
24 Hour Hotline

416.456.7259

**Sex workers
DESERVE
to be heard!**

If you're looking for a way out, or just someone to talk to ...please call us.

Special Victims Section
416.456.7259



You are worth it.

Appendix 5 – Peterborough Craig’s List 2012 Listings

[peterborough craigslist](#) > [personals](#) > [casual encounters](#)

[email this posting to a friend](#)

Struggling Student - w4m - 25 (Peterborough)

Date: 2012-03-13, 11:08AM EDT

Reply to: 96knn-2899775226@pers.craigslist.org

Hi there, my name is Stacey. I am in classes all this week till three. Looking for some great fun any time after that in exchange. I am 5'9, 115lbs, hazel eyes, long brown hair with blonde streaks. Send me an e-mail if you wish.

- Location: Peterborough
- it's NOT ok to contact this poster with services or other commercial interests

PostingID: 2899775226

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Melony** - w4m - 19 (peterborough)

Date: 2012-03-10, 8:38PM EST

Reply to: rsxhd-2895703459@pers.craigslist.org

hey there im mel, im looking for an exchange. i have an outgoing personality. I have long hair, hazel eyes accompanied by long eyelashes. I'm tall and fit.

- Location: peterborough
- it's NOT ok to contact this poster with services or other commercial interests

PostingID: 2895703459

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mdma fun - m4w - 18 (west end)

Date: 2012-02-20, 5:48PM EST

Reply to: 44r4c-2861864051@pers.craigslist.org

who wants to get high and fuck? email me for pics

- Location: west end
- it's NOT ok to contact this poster with services or other commercial interests

PostingID: 2861864051

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RMT With Benefits? - m4w - 49 (Peterborough)

Date: 2012-02-17, 12:17PM EST

Reply to: mkc78-2856264330@pers.craigslist.org

I'm looking for a good massage. Actually, I'm looking for more than just a massage. However, the quality of the massage part counts too. Are there any of the RMTs in or around Peterborough that offer "extra" services? Obviously I am willing to pay more than the standard rate, within reason. If I enjoy your services, this would become a somewhat regular event.

If you're an actual, honest-to-goodness Registered Massage Therapist (RMTs need not apply) who is interested in my proposal, please contact me. A photo would be nice, but not mandatory. I can supply a photo back.

- Location: Peterborough
- it's NOT ok to contact this poster with services or other commercial interests

PostingID: 2856264330

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please flag with care: [?]
[miscategorized](#)
[prohibited](#)
[spam/overpost](#)
[best of craigslist](#)

please flag with care: [?]
[miscategorized](#)
[prohibited](#)
[spam/overpost](#)
[best of craigslist](#)

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[best of craigslist](#)

please flag with care: [?]
[miscategorized](#)
[prohibited](#)
[spam/overpost](#)
[best of craigslist](#)

Leafs/Rum/Fun - m4w - 23 (Peterborough)

Date: 2012-02-04, 4:38PM EST
Reply to: 9bcw5-2834927858@pers.craigslist.org

It is Saturday night and I have a bottle of rum , The leafs are playing Ottawa tonight..

I am looking to kick back with a nice cute girl and drink some rum and just have some casual fun..

- Location: Peterborough
- it's NOT ok to contact this poster with services or other commercial interests

PostingID: 2834927858

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petite asian have fun with you - w4m - 34

Date: 2012-03-08, 3:42PM EST
Reply to: wngm-2891698633@pers.craigslist.org

only today ~ ask for pic
\$\$\$

- it's NOT ok to contact this poster with services or other commercial interests

PostingID: 2891698633


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Appendix 6 – Brochure Deliverable

Organization Name	Contact Info	Services
Anishnaabe Kwegaw Gamig Inc.	1-800-388-5171 www.akqshelter.com	SHELTER (Roseneath) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal women and their children (under 16 years) who have experienced family violence
Crossroads Shelter	705-743-4135	SHELTER (Peterborough) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and their families leaving an abusive situation Counselling 24/7
HERS	1-800-461-7565	SHELTER (Haliburton) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and their families leaving an abusive situation
Northumberland Services for Women	1-800-263-3757 www.nsfw.ca	SHELTER (Northumberland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter for women and youth/transitional housing 24-Hour Crisis and Support Line (905-372-0746)
Youth Emergency Shelter (YES)	705-748-3851 general@yes-shelter.org	SHELTER (Peterborough) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency and transitional shelter for youth, women/men and their families
Brock Mission	705-748-4766 www.brockmission.ca	SHELTER, FOOD (Peterborough) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter for men Provide meals, snacks, personal items, clothing
Rural Outreach Centre	1-866-844-7622 roc@nexusm.net	SHELTER, FOOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter for women and when possible, for men Supply food and food coupons
Cameron House	705-748-4766 ext. 2 www.brockmission.ca	SHELTER, FOOD (Peterborough) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter for women Provide meals, snacks, personal items, clothing
Peterborough County-City Health Unit	705-743-1000	FOOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on collective kitchens, food boxes and other programs in the area



VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

We are here to HELP you.

We will NOT judge you.

We will investigate crimes AGAINST you.

*If you are a victim of crime...
Or simply want to talk
Call us, visit us, email us!
We can help!
We will always treat you as
a VICTIM FIRST.*

PLCPS Victim Services Unit

500 Water Street, Peterborough
705 876 1122 ext. 268
clee@peterborough.ca

PARN

1-800-361-2895

159 King Street, Suite 302

FREE Condoms ☿ FREE Needles ☿ FREE Stems, Push-Sticks, Screens

Counselling for people with HIV, affected by HIV or at risk of contracting HIV

Resources for you...

Organization Name	Contact Info	Services
Victim Witness Assistance Program	705-755-5150	Victims or witnesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Info on criminal justice system, courtroom orientation, court accompaniment, referrals
PNVS	1-888-822-7729 support@vcars.on.ca www.vcars.on.ca	Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and/or criminal harassment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help develop a personal safety plan, provide cell phone pre-programmed to dial 911, financial assistance
Women's Health Care Centre Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence Program	1-800-419-3111	Victims of sexual assault and/or domestic abuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurses provide medical care, document/photograph injuries; medicine to prevent sexually transmitted infections, HIV and pregnancy
YWCA	705-743-3526	Victims of abuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counselling 24-Hour Support Line (1-800-461-7565)
Kawartha Sexual Assault	705-748-5901 www.kawarthasexualassaultcentre.com	Victims of sexual assault: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24-Hour Crisis and Support Line (1-866-298-7778) Individual and group counselling, advocacy
Northumberland Community Counselling Centre	1-800-748-5720 info@northumberlandccc.com	Victims of abuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual/group counselling.

Organization Name	Contact Info	Services
John Howard Society of Peterborough	705-743-8331 www.jhsptbo.com	Provide counselling for men and youth within the court system. Provide counselling for men who are victims of sexual abuse.
Nijkiwendidaa Anishnaabekweg Services Circle	1-800-663-2969 www.nijki.com	Traditional indigenous healing and counselling for victims.
BOOST	1-877-322-8977 www.courterep.ca	Youth who have been charged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Info on criminal justice system, courtroom orientation, court accompaniment, referrals
Legal Aid	705-743-5430	If you cannot afford a lawyer this program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides funding for a private lawyer Provides Duty Counsels for those needing immediate legal assistance in court
Community Counselling Resource Centre	705-742-4258	Victims of abuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual/group counselling
Elizabeth Fry Society of Peterborough	1-800-820-7384 www.efryptbq.org	Women in the criminal justice system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court support Counselling Pre-release programs

Appendix 7 – Business Card Deliverable

**We are here for
you...**

Call Christie.

Victim Services
Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service

**WE WILL NOT JUDGE YOU.
WE ARE HERE TO HELP YOU.
WE WILL INVESTIGATE YOUR OFFENDER.**

**705-876-1122 ext. 268
clee@peterborough.ca**