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A REPORT ON PROSTITUTION IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

by
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POLICY, PROGRAMS
AND RESEARCH BRANCH
RESEARCH AND
STATISTICS SECTION

Canada

PROSTITUTION IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

by

NIKITA CROOK

Submitted to the
Department of Justice
June 30, 1984

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I would like to thank certain people who cooperated in the creation of this report.

I wish to thank those women who work in the business of prostitution, especially Margie, Angie and Cindy, who shared confidential information about their lives with me.

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I would like to thank Margaret Crook, who above and beyond a forty hour work week, typed the initial drafts into a readable copy.

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those of the Justice Department or those of official
institutions contacted unless quoted as such.

Others whose advice and cooperation were indispensable include Theresa Zanatta, ULTRA Word Processing, David Kent, Bill McLeod and Frank Barclay of the Halifax Police Department, students at Mount St. Vincent University, and Daniel Sansone of the Airline Department.

And last but not least, I am especially grateful to Glyn, who unselfishly gave up his space and time in order that this report be completed.

Marla Crook
Toronto, Ontario
June 30, 1984

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And last but not least, I am especially grateful to Glyn, who unselfishly gave up his space and time in order that this report be completed.

Nikita Crook
Toronto, Ontario
June 30, 1984

PREFACE

My commitment to the subject of prostitution is an extension of my dedication to two seemingly unrelated fields of study, that is, the Canadian Justice system and human sexuality. No where do these areas cross-over more visibly than within the present day public debate surrounding prostitution.

My research work prior to this study has taken me from Davie Street in Vancouver to Water Street in Newfoundland where I spoke with social workers, police officers, local residents and most importantly with both juveniles and adults involved in prostitution. It became evident to me that a growing Canadian sub-culture existed necessitating exploration.

The current debate in Canada centres on the role of the prostitute while the customers, pimps and police officers simply continue to be perceived as "indirect participants". It is my intention to illustrate the integral part each participant plays in the "game".

Unanswered and new questions are raised with every new person spoken to. For every prostitute, customer or pimp that supports one hypothesis, there is another's experience that challenges it. The list of questions is endless and cannot even begin to be answered without the essential groundwork of both quantitative and qualitative data. I would be remiss therefore to suggest that this work is comprehensive. My social conscience dictates that I ask the reader to be aware of the limitations of this research and at the same time note the need for further investigations into the "why" of prostitution, how it operates and how we as Canadians will choose to deal with it both socially and legally.

Nikita Crook
Toronto, Ontario
June 30, 1984.

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INTRODUCTION

Why study prostitution in the Atlantic provinces? My past experience provided me with a number of insights as to why the Atlantic provinces merited specific attention. To date, the study of prostitution in Canada has primarily focused on three urban centres: Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. National discussion on social issues have in the past often excluded the Atlantic provinces and their unique characteristics.

I saw some of the unique characteristics related to the subject of prostitution to be:

- the proximity of the provinces to large American cities such as Boston and New York
- the existence of a large international traffic of men through three major seaports of St. John's, Saint John and Halifax
- the largest investigation in Canada of the procuring of juveniles by pimps took place in Halifax in 1980
- the historical significance that the oldest and most recognized madam in Canada resides and has operated "houses" and an escort service in Halifax since WWII.
- the role of the street prostitute as a pawn for policing pimps and their related criminal activities in Halifax.
- the fact that the Halifax and St. John's public tend to ignore the existence of male prostitution in their cities
- the high cost of living and unemployment in St. John's which had led to the common exchange of sexual favours for minimal money and goods. This activity is not identified by the participants or the public as prostitution but rather solely as a means of survival, and
- the receptiveness of community agency respondents and in particular the Halifax Police Department to a study of prostitution.

The major theoretical perspective of the assigned mandate was to speak with the participants. This deviates from the past as research on prostitution has relied primarily on secondary sources rather than direct contact with the participants. The formal mandate was:

"... to collect and analyze the

- a) data describing the business of prostitution and its related activities,

- b) data describing those who engage in or facilitate prostitution; namely, the prostitutes, customers, pimps and the service network, and
- c) data describing the social control attempts and results of those attempts of the past recent years.
 - to conduct interviews with prostitutes, customers and pimps using pre-tested survey guides; reporting the numbers surveyed as well as the socio-demographic characteristics of each.
 - to provide texts of by-laws or legislation, and
 - to report official policies of police departments where applicable."

As one can see, the mandate was open-ended, allowing me the freedom to speak with any willing participants. However, the time frame severely limited the range of data collected. I feel the summary of major findings speaks for itself. The reader is asked to assimilate the data. Only at this point will future analysis be possible.

METHODOLOGY

I. Introduction

The methodology plan was initially to be determined when all existing written data was identified. The undertaking began with investigations of archives, libraries, and various university research departments (See Appendix 1) in Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland for written information on prostitution. The goals of this first step were to develop hypothesis on prostitution unique to the East Coast and to implement research tools that could compare the new findings with past studies. This initial search resulted in the finding of three papers written on the history of prostitution in Halifax.¹ To date, no empirical studies have been done on conditions specific to prostitution in the Atlantic provinces. In 1982-83, research was conducted on the involvement of juveniles in prostitution across Canada, including some east coast cities.² However, the results of this study have not yet been published.

Upon the completion of the initial investigation it became apparent that this research would be laying the groundwork for future investigations. Consequently, the research methodology is exploratory in nature.

II. Limitations

The inherent difficulties of researching a subject as complex as prostitution combined with fiscal, geographic and temporal restrictions have determined the quality and quantity of the data collected and contained in this report. The research grant provided by Justice Canada was issued in February 1984 with a completion date of June 30, 1984. The first month was spent conducting the literature review, making initial contacts with agencies and hiring field research assistants.

The most difficult obstacle was time. The actual data collection took place from March through May 1984. Researchers travelled to five cities during this time, including Halifax, Dartmouth, St. John's, Gander and Moncton. Informal and formal contacts were made with police and other agencies and were restricted to daylight working hours. Conversely, observations and interviews with prostitutes, customers, and middle-persons necessitated working late in the evenings. Consequently, many hours were spent on this stage of the study.

Time restraints determined the type of prostitutes who could be interviewed. Street prostitutes were very easy to contact and interview. However, escort service prostitutes were very skeptical of our intentions, and remained much more difficult to contact. Due to the limitation of time, we were unable to attain the trust of these women and consequently were unable to interview them. Thus, our major source for firsthand information on prostitution was the street prostitute.

As in many research endeavours, budgetary considerations restricted the scope of our research, for example, those escort service prostitutes who did agree to speak to us expected to be paid their regular hourly rate for an interview. This

ranged from \$60 - \$200 for an hour. Street prostitutes, on the other hand, were usually satisfied with the exchange of coffee or cigarette money. Budgetary restrictions also determined the number of assistants that were employed to assist in this study and the amount of travel that could take place.

Weather conditions were particularly harsh in the Atlantic provinces during the time of this study and presented another obstacle to our research. On several occasions, airports and major transportation routes were closed due to weather, resulting in delays and in some cases, cancellation of travel plans. Subsequently, interviews with prostitutes, customers and middle-persons came only from Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland.

Public visibility of the Special Committee On Pornography and Prostitution was concentrated during the period of time the data was collected. The media coverage was found to have adverse affects on our research in many instances. Public dialogue surrounding the Committee and its mandate caused a reluctance on the part of some potential respondents to be involved. In some cases, they perceived a threat to their livelihoods, were concerned about confidentiality or were skeptical that the research would contribute to any significant change.

A final limitation in this study was the inadequacy of file sources whereby data was collected. Reviews of documented material included Halifax Police Occurrence Files, Prothonotary Court Records, newspaper articles and the three unpublished papers on the history of prostitution in Halifax. Without exception, each of these sources contained enormous gaps of missing or unclear information.

The reader is requested to keep all of these limitations in mind. The following report should be seen as preliminary and exploratory in nature. It acts more as a forum to raise rather than answer questions. The subject of prostitution in Atlantic Canada deserves greater in-depth investigation and analysis.

III. Data Sources/Research Methods

The exploratory nature of this research necessitated a "triangulation" approach using a combination of various research methods and data sources. This was implemented in order to present the most complete picture possible of prostitution in the Atlantic provinces.

1. Written Sources

a) Police Files

Halifax police allowed researchers to complete a review of all charges laid involving prostitution-related offences over an eight-year period (1976-1984). The files represent only those reports of charges laid and in most cases no information on the outcome of each case was recorded. (See Appendix 2) There was no need to review police files in St. John's because the Criminal Intelligence Unit knew of no charges that had ever been laid there.

b) Prothonotary Court Transcripts

All cases relating to prostitution that were heard over a three-year period (1980-1983) were reviewed. Most of these cases involved procuring and pimping activities. These files included partial transcripts of the trials. The review was limited to a period of three years because recording systems before 1980 required the name of the accused and corresponding date to search the files. That information was not available from police records. All of the data from this data source is included in the Pimp Case Studies.

c) Halifax City Solicitor Records on Charges Laid
Under the Halifax Street Ordinance and Dartmouth City By-law

Official files stating numbers and background information for those persons charged under the Halifax Street Ordinance and the Dartmouth City By-law did not exist. Our information for this section consisted of interviews with individual police officers who laid the charges as well as a synthesis of several files located at the City Solicitor's Office. (See Appendix 3)

d) Newspaper Review

A two year review of articles written pertaining to prostitution in five newspapers was conducted. There was no one source for these clippings. Articles were taken from City Solicitor's files, Y.W.C.A. files, library files, individual resident's collections and one reporter's collection. The review was conducted to give researchers an overall idea of the climate surrounding the issue. (See Appendix 4)

e) Yellow Pages Directories Review

A review of Halifax and St. John's Yellow Pages directories from 1925-1984 was conducted. The purpose of this was to assess the evolution of escort and massage services in these cities. The results of this review are incorporated in the section entitled "The History of Escort and Massage Services in Halifax and St. John's."

2. Interviews with Community Agency Respondents

Initially, a survey guide was sent out to social services and women's groups in all of the Atlantic provinces (see Appendix 5). The response to this mailing was limited and slow in coming. Community agencies primarily in Halifax and St. John's were then contacted in person. A list of the agencies can be found in Appendix 6. The survey guides were used as a general framework for questioning. Interviews were often taped and then transcribed, taking anywhere from 20 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the degree of involvement the respondents had had with prostitution. This approach proved quite useful; overall most respondents welcomed the idea of research on this topic. In some cases, respondents gave us referrals to prostitutes who agreed to be interviewed.

3. Interviews with "Middle-Persons"

Taxi drivers and desk clerks in Halifax, St. John's and Moncton were also interviewed with a survey guide (see Appendix 7). These interviews were almost all done in the evening. In some instances taxi-drivers introduced us to prostitutes who agreed to be interviewed.

4. Interviews with Police

Formal questionnaires were used to elicit information from eight police forces including Halifax, Dartmouth, Summerside, Charlottetown, Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, and St. John's (see Appendix 8). In some cases, the questionnaires were filled in by officers in Morality and Criminal Intelligence Units and then mailed in to us; and in other cases, the officers were interviewed in person. Because prostitution was only seen as a "problem" in Halifax, the responses to the questionnaires have large discontinuities which prohibit quantifiable results. Thus, the answers and opinions elicited from these formal interviews were often reinforced by informal interviews.

Informal conversations and time spent with police officers, particularly in Halifax, yielded more information than the formal interviews. Field notes were taken and then used to form the basis of supporting quotes used throughout this report.

5. Newspaper Advertisements

Newspaper advertisements were placed in the Globe and Mail and the Halifax Chronicle - Mail Star to make contact with customers of prostitutes. (See Appendix 9) Two customers and two prostitutes responded. The customers left a forwarding address and subsequently one of them, who was from Dartmouth, agreed to complete the Customer Survey.

6. In-depth Interview With Participants

a) Interviews with Prostitutes

Before direct contact was made with prostitutes the researchers spent some time conducting participant observation on the street, in bars, and in strip clubs known to be frequented by prostitutes in Halifax and St. John's. In Halifax, some time was spent with plainclothes police officers on shift driving through the areas.

In some cases, prostitutes were approached directly and in other cases they were introduced to researchers by a third party such as a taxi driver, a police officer or a social worker. In all cases, the respondent was allowed to read the questionnaire beforehand and was told s/he could refuse to answer any of the questions. The interviews most often took place late at night in coffee shops and bars near the downtown areas of Halifax and St. John's. They took on average two hours.

A structured questionnaire consisting of open and closed-ended questions was used (see Appendix 10). Forty-seven prostitutes female and male, were interviewed in total. The results of this questionnaire are documented in Section A of the report. In all cases where "the sample" is quoted, percentages or raw numbers, it refers to this sample of forty-seven prostitutes.

b) Interviews with Customers

Interviews with customers were also based on a snowball method. It was the only alternative because prostitutes would not ask their customers to speak with researchers, and the newspaper advertisement, as mentioned earlier, was not productive. Therefore, students at the Mt. St. Vincent University were used to conduct a small study on prostitution. Other respondents were contacted by researchers on the street during the data collection with prostitutes. These students referred acquaintances to us and in this manner more interviews were acquired. It is because of this student population that the average age of customers in our sample is somewhat lower than the estimates given by prostitutes and police. Some customers were approached directly at strip clubs, and yet others made contact with researchers after hearing about the research through taxi drivers.

The interviews were conducted at various hours of the day and in various locations such as the researcher's home or hotel rooms, restaurants, and in one case, over the telephone. They took, on average one hour.

A structured questionnaire was developed similar in set-up to the prostitute questionnaire. (See Appendix 11) In total, eighteen customers were interviewed. The results of the questionnaires are documented in Section C of the report. In all cases where "the sample" is quoted in reference to customers, it refers to this sample of eighteen customers.

c) Interviews with Management of Escort Services

Several informal interviews with two escort service madams in Halifax were conducted. They took place in the home of one madam, and over dinner in a hotel dining room with the other madam. Each of the interviews took an average of three hours. Neither of the women would allow the interview to be recorded by tapes or notes. These women said they would ask their "girls" to contact the researchers, but this did not happen. Subsequently, no escort service prostitutes were interviewed.

Attempts to talk to the male owners of massage establishments yielded negative results.

d) Interviews with Pimps

After preliminary inquiries with police and several prostitutes in Halifax, it was decided not to approach known pimps on the streets of Halifax. Their reputation for violence and manipulation forewarned the researchers.

Advertisements asking for volunteers were consequently placed in Dorchester Penitentiary in N.B. and Her Majesty's Penitentiary in Newfoundland (See Appendix 12). This yielded no results. Specific requests were made to speak with Pimp #1 and Pimp #4 (see Section D) in separate institutions. Researchers were told this was not possible. Data on pimps therefore includes Prothonotary court transcripts and third party information from police and prostitutes.

7. Summary

A triangulation approach of data collection included:

1. A review of existing written information sources including:
 - . Police Files
 - . Prothonotary Court transcripts
 - . Halifax City Solicitor Files on Charges Laid Under the Halifax Street Ordinance and the Dartmouth City By-Law Newspaper Review
 - . Yellow Pages Directories Review
2. Formal and informal interviews with community agency respondents, middle-persons and police,
3. Newspaper advertisements, asking participants to write in,
4. Formal interviews with prostitutes and their customers using structured questionnaires,
5. Informal interviews with management of escort services,
6. Advertisements placed in penitentiaries.

IV. Selection of Cities

In the preliminary stages of the research, information was sought from various community agencies and police departments in nine cities. These cities were chosen because they had the highest populations in the Atlantic provinces.

Early in this process, it was determined that there was no current visible street prostitution per se in Summerside, Charlottetown, Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, Dartmouth, or Gander. Some of these cities however, do have escort services or massage establishments which were examined. At that time, it was decided to collect firsthand data only in those cities where prostitution was a visible reality.

Halifax and St. John's both had visible street prostitution. In addition to this, they were both major port cities with international sea traffic occupying their harbours and were centres for business conventions in their respective provinces. These factors maximized the likelihood of making contact with prostitutes and their customers. A smaller though still relevant consideration was the fact that research assistants resided in each of these cities and this facilitated the collection of data within a short period of time.

FOOTNOTES

¹ C. Ball, "Women, The Law, and the Grip of Tradition: Victorian Notions of Prostitution and Their Impact on Twentieth Century Law." (Unpublished abstract, 1983).

J. Fingard, J, "The Social Evil in Halifax in the Mid-Nineteenth Century." (Unpublished paper available from Prof. F. Fingard, c/o History Department, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1977).

K.M. Morrison, "The Social Evil in Halifax in the Late Nineteenth Century (1880-1900)." (Unpublished Undergraduate paper published for the History Department, Dalhousie University, April 17, 1979).

² R. Badgley, "Report of the Federal Justice Committee on Sex Offences Against Children". (Unpublished report to be made public in summer, 1984).

A. STREET PROSTITUTION

I. Location and Description of Street Prostitution

1. **Halifax**

Street prostitution is visible in four areas of Halifax; these areas are known as Barrington Street, Gottingen Street, the "Triangle", and Citadel Hill. The Barrington and Gottingen St. areas are known primarily for female prostitution, while the "Triangle" and Citadel Hill are known primarily for male prostitution. In this section, each of these four areas will be reviewed.

a) Barrington Street

This first area is bordered by Barrington Street to the west, Hollis Street to the East, Duke Street to the north and Cornwallis Park and the CN Rail Station to the south. The Barrington Street area is the most well-known of the four areas for prostitution; it is the largest, most visible and has the greatest number of prostitutes present at any one time. The southern tip of this area has the greatest density of prostitutes; it is often referred to as "the South End", "the Barrington Strip" or the "Stroll".

The Barrington Street area contains a mixture of apartment buildings, old and new residential homes, rooming houses, corner stores and restaurants. There is a Y.W.C.A., a Women's Resource Centre and a secretarial school which is bordered by a hospital and a university. Before the mid-1970's, this area remained underdeveloped and populated mainly by low-income families. Since that time a resurgence of developmental activities has occurred. Individuals and groups have recognized the economic potential of this area which is located in close proximity to the downtown core of Halifax. Several new businesses have been opened. Younger residents have been moving in to renovate old homes or build new ones. It is "in this largely residential area, (that) a street prostitution scene - which continues seven days a week, all year long - has been established".¹

Historically, this area of Halifax has been known for prostitution activity since the late 1880's however, during that time most transactions took place indoors in "whore houses" and "parlours" located along Hollis, Bishop, Grafton and Brunswick Streets.²

The only nuisance associated with the prostitution was the amount of noise made by loud drunken soldiers who frequented the area. As researcher Debi Wells noted in her study, the visibility of the prostitutes was much lower than it is today.³

Researchers asked residents, local store-owners and police about the increase of visible street prostitution. There was a consensus that street prostitution

had increased dramatically over recent years; with estimates of this increase ranging from 1977 to 1981.

Opinions from police, taxi-drivers and local residents have been combined with the observations of our researchers to conclude that 50 female prostitutes work in this area. Of this total, 1/3 of the prostitutes work only part-time. In the summer months of 1983, as many as 35 prostitutes at once were observed working this area on different occasions.

b) Gottingen Street

The second area designated for female prostitution is the southern end of Gottingen Street, south of Brunswick and Maitland Streets. Segregated from the downtown area, Gottingen Street is a predominately low-rental residential area with a few commercial businesses. The majority of the black population in Halifax live in this area.

In-depth research did not occur in the Gottingen area due to its reputation for being excessively dangerous at night. As well, documented historical information on prostitution in this area was non-existent. Information sources were limited to interviews with police and area residents.

Several of the residents interviewed had been living in this area for more than thirty years. They commented that prostitution had been there for "a... as long as we can remember". Estimates made on the number of female prostitutes working in this area ranged from 12-20. Many of these women work in front of the many bars and taverns, which are also frequented by pimps and bikers.

c) "The Triangle"

Male prostitution is predominant in "The Triangle". As its name implies, this area is triangular in shape. It is bordered by Spring Garden Road, Dresden Row and Artillery Place. The prostitutes in this area work in back lanes and alleys and in front of well-lit restaurants on Spring Garden Road.

"The Triangle" is a commercial area although its northern tip remains isolated due to its proximity to Citadel Hill. Local business people estimate that male prostitution has existed in this area for 5-7 years. Halifax police recently estimated that only 3-5 males were working as prostitutes in this area however, research findings based on discussions and interviews with male prostitutes conclude that the actual number of male prostitutes is at least four times as large as the police estimate.

d) Citadel Hill

Citadel Hill also is the final area for prostitution for males in Halifax. It is the designated "cruising" area for homosexual men in Halifax. "The Hill" is

an historical landmark in central Halifax, which overlooks the harbour, the downtown area and the police station.

Male prostitutes stand along the roadway which circles "The Hill"; customers drive through in their cars and signal to the prostitute of their choice with their headlights. As with "The Triangle" it is difficult to access the exact number of male prostitutes because several men go to this area for free homosexual involvements as well as for paid sexual encounters. On several evenings researchers recorded four to eight males seen on foot after midnight and working as prostitutes.

2. St. John's

a) Water Street/Duckworth Street

Street prostitution in St. John's is confined to the eastern section of the city on Water and Duckworth Streets. The majority of prostitutes who work in that area are female. They usually work alone standing on street corners, in commercial business entrances or sitting on public property. Occasionally, these women work in pairs. The far eastern section of Water Street is the designated territory for male street prostitution.

The Water and Duckworth Street area is predominantly a business and commercial area; these streets are the main streets of downtown St. John's. The peripheral areas contain a mixture of small businesses and residential units.

Prostitution is not new to downtown St. John's. According to one taxi driver, "You could get a bottle of rum, a room and a female during the 50's for \$15.00". Several taxi drivers noted that a greater percentage of "whorehouses" and "houses of ill-repute" existed 30 years ago than do at present. They also noted that several bars along Water Street have been long recognized for their clientele of "hookers and sailors". As few as five years ago, one house in the area was reported to have six females who provided sexual services regularly to foreign seamen.

While a number of "houses" seem to have decreased, the women working visibly on the street has increased in the past five years. Based on conversations with police, community agency respondents and researcher's observations, an estimated twenty-five women work as prostitutes on the street and in bars; this number includes those women who work part-time. Approximately 8-10 male prostitutes work on the street in St. John's; most work part-time. Neither female nor male street prostitution is considered a "problem" by local residents or the police in St. John's, however, all agree it is increasing.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Letter from Halifax Downtown Residents' Association to City Council, March 24, 1984.

² Morrison-Chapter 1, Footnote 33: The Acadian Recorder, Dec. 6, 1897, p.3.

³ Debi Wells, "The Social History of Prostitution in Canada", (A paper prepared for C.A.C.S.W., February 1983), p. 3.

II. Data Collected On Street Prostitution

1. Individual Profile of Prostitutes

a) Sex

Of the 47 prostitutes interviewed, 34 (72.3%) were female and 13 (27.6%) were male.

In the review of Halifax police files from 1976-1984, 59 prostitutes were documented, all of whom were female. Of these 59, 49 prostitution-related charges were laid.

Eighteen charges were laid against prostitutes under the Halifax Street Ordinance. Seventeen were female and 1 a transvestite.

In all cases of "procuring" and "living on the avails of prostitution" reviewed at the Prothonotary Office in Halifax, the prostitutes were female. As well, all newspaper accounts reported only females charged with prostitution.

b) Age

The ages of the prostitutes interviewed ranged from 17 to 37 with an average age of 21.6 years.

The majority of both females and males fell into the 18 to 21 year old age range. Broken down by gender this represents 76.9% of the males and 61.7% of the females. (See Table, p. 17)

The prostitutes whose ages were documented in the police file review ranged from 13 to 31 years, with the average age being 20.

The average age for prostitutes charged with the Halifax Street Ordinance was 22 (age range: 17 to 29 years).

Three separate community agency respondents knew of girls as young as 11 years old involved in prostitution. Police in both major cities estimated the average age of female prostitutes to be 20 years old. In Halifax, police noted male prostitutes were all "adults".

c) Race

80.8% of the sample were caucasian.

Halifax police estimated that, "80% of street prostitutes are white -with the remaining 20% being non-white."

d) Citizenship Status

95.7% of the prostitutes were Canadian citizens.

e) Birthplace

93.6% of the sample were born in Canada. Of these, 81.8% were born in East Coast provinces.

The majority of taxi drivers interviewed in Halifax and St. John's felt that the street prostitutes were usually local women, whereas escort service or massage establishment prostitutes were from out of the province. Discussion with police confirmed the latter.

f) Education

85.1% of the prostitutes were not high school graduates. 30.7% (41/13) males completed high school, compared to 2.9% (1/34) of the females. (See Tables, p. 18)

g) Marital Status

23.5% of the females were married or had been married at one time. All of the males were single.

h) Number of Children

65.9% (31/47) of the sample had no children.

35.2% (12/34) of the females and 30.7% (4/13) of the males had at least 1 child.

One community agency respondent knew of 8 part-time prostitutes in Halifax with 3 to 5 children.

i) Sexual Self-Definition

63.8% of all prostitutes interviewed defined themselves as heterosexual.

82.3% (28/34) of the female prostitutes defined themselves as heterosexual compared to only 15.3% (2/13) of the males.

Of the remaining females 17.6% (6/34), 1 defined themselves as homosexual or bisexual, 1 did not know and 1 did not report.

The remaining males (11/13) defined themselves as either homosexual or bisexual.

The sample contained no prostitutes who defined themselves as transsexuals or transvestites.

TABLE OF PROSTITUTES' GENDER BY AGE

Gender	Age														Total
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	30	32	37	
Female	1 2.13	4 8.51	7 14.89	4 8.51	6 12.77	2 4.26	2 4.26	0 0.00	2 4.26	1 2.13	1 2.13	1 2.13	2 4.26	1 2.13	34 72.34
Male	0 0.00	2 4.26	5 10.64	2 4.26	1 2.13	1 2.13	0 0.00	1 2.13	1 2.13	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	13 27.66
Total	1 2.13	6 12.77	12 25.53	6 12.77	7 14.89	3 6.38	2 4.26	1 2.13	3 6.38	1 2.13	1 2.13	1 2.13	2 4.26	1 2.13	47 100.00

TABLE OF PROSTITUTES' GENDER BY EDUCATION

Gender	Education				Total
	Still Attending School	Not High School Graduate	Completed High School	Some College or University	
Female	2 4.26	31 65.96	1 2.13	0 0.00	34 72.34
Male	0 0.00	9 19.15	3 6.38	1 2.13	13 27.66
Total	2 4.26	40 85.11	4 8.51	1 2.13	47 100.00

j) Principal Residence

51% of the sample lived in rental dwellings. 10.5% lived in government subsidized units.

The remaining 38.4% lived in a combination of different living arrangements.

k) Location of Principal Residence

85.2% of the prostitutes lived in the city in which they were interviewed or in a suburb close to the city.

l) Co-occupants of Principal Residence

25.5% of the sample lived with a spouse or mate. 21.2% lived with their parents. 53.3% lived with various combinations of friends and acquaintances. 30.7% (4/13) of the males lived with their parents compared to only 17.6% (6/34) of the females. Interviews with police in Halifax indicated that many of the prostitutes who work for support "boyfriends", also reside with them.

m) Total Annual Income

34% of the prostitutes estimated their income to be less than \$10,000 in 1983.

27.6% estimated their income at \$10,000 to \$19,999.

An additional 27.6% estimated it at \$20,000 or more. We received no information on the other 10.6% of the prostitutes.

n) Employment Status other than Prostitution

68% of the sample were not employed in a job other than prostitution at the time of the interview.

19.1% (9/47) were employed in another job besides prostitution. This percentage broke down to 8.8% (3/34) of the females and 46.1% (6/13) of the males.

The kinds of jobs were blue collar and included: motor cycle mechanic, shampoo girl, bartender, carpenter's apprentice, waiters and labourer.

Community agency respondents were not asked directly about prostitutes' employment status. However, when they were asked what factors determine their initial entrance into street prostitution as well as what factors have contributed to the overall increase of street prostitution in Halifax, most answered, "unemployment".

o) Prostitution Status

25.5% of all the prostitutes interviewed were retired and no longer working on the streets.

All of the police officers and most community agency respondents who were interviewed knew of at least one retired prostitute. All of these women were over 40 years old.

2. **Family Background of Prostitutes**

a) Location Where Childhood Was Spent

70.2% of the sample grew up in an urban area with a population of 15,000 or more, or in a suburban area on the outskirts of the city.

26.6% lived in a rural community with a population of 15,000 or less.

b) Parental Figures

57.4% of the prostitutes grew up with both parents. 31.9% came from single parent families. The remaining 10.7% grew up in foster homes or institutions. 46.1% (6/13) of the males came from single parent families. 26.4% (9/34) of the females came from single parent families.

c) Sibling Rank

40.5% of the sample fell into the mid-ranks of their siblings. 38.2% were first-born children. Two prostitutes had no siblings. 21.2% were the last child to be born in their family.

d) Occupation of the Parental Figures

78.7% of the prostitutes' mother-figures were in a low socio-economic class. That is to say, they were homemakers in low income families, sporadically employed in low-paying occupations, such as: waitress, hospital workers, sales clerks and bartenders. 72.3% of the prostitutes' father figures were also in a low socio-economic class. That is to say they were unemployed or fell into low-paying occupations such as: labourers, fishermen, lumber cutters, maintenance workers, cooks and miners.

e) Childhood Memories

Prostitutes were asked to recall their strongest childhood memories. They could choose one or more from a list provided. (See Appendix 10, #21). 57.4% of all prostitutes interviewed remembered continuous fighting and arguments between family members.

51% remembered alcohol/drug abuse involving one of their family members; in over half of these cases (54.1%) it was the father, and in 37.5% of the cases it was the mother.

TABLES OF PROSTITUTES' STRONGEST CHILDHOOD MEMORIES
ACCORDING TO GENDER

Continuous Fighting/Arguments Between Family Members			
Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	15 31.91	19 40.43	34 72.34
Male	5 10.64	8 17.02	13 27.66
Total	20 42.55	27 57.45	47 100.00

Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse			
Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	17 36.17	17 36.17	34 72.34
Male	6 12.77	7 14.89	13 27.60
Total	23 48.94	24 51.06	47 100.00

**TABLES OF PROSTITUTES' STRONGEST CHILDHOOD MEMORIES
ACCORDING TO GENDER (Cont'd)**

Physical Abuse			
Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	18 38.30	16 34.04	34 72.34
Male	10 21.28	3 6.38	13 27.66
Total	28 59.57	19 40.43	47 100.00

Sexual Abuse			
Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	22 46.81	12 25.53 (35.2% of females)	34 72.34
Male	12 25.53	1 2.13 (7.6% of males)	13 27.66
Total	34 72.34	13 27.66	47 100.00

**TABLES OF PROSTITUTES' STRONGEST CHILDHOOD MEMORIES
ACCORDING TO GENDER (Cont'd)**

Gender	Neglect		Total
	No	Yes	
Female	29 61.70	5 10.64	34 72.34
Male	12 25.53	1 2.13	13 27.66
Total	41 87.23	6 12.77	47 100.00

Gender	Happy Family		Total
	No	Yes	
Female	24 51.06	10 21.28	34 72.34
Male	7 14.89	6 12.77	13 27.66
Total	31 65.96	16 34.04	47 100.00

**TABLES OF PROSTITUTES' STRONGEST CHILDHOOD MEMORIES
ACCORDING TO GENDER (cont'd)**

Gender	No Particular Memories		
	No	Yes	Total
Female	34 72.34	0 0.00	34 72.34
Male	12 25.53	1 2.13	13 27.66
Total	46 97.87	1 2.13	47 100.00

40.4% of the prostitutes recalled physical abuse in their pasts. By gender this broke down to 47.1% (16/34) of the females, and 23% (3/13) of the males.

27.6% of the prostitutes recalled sexual abuse. By gender this broke down 35.2% (12/34) of the females and 7.6% (1/13) of the males.

In many cases physical abuse accompanied sexual abuse.

12.7% of all prostitutes interviewed recalled neglected as children in some way or another; physically, psychologically and/or emotionally.

34% simply answered they had a happy family life.

2.1% answered that they had no childhood memories. (See Tables pp.22-24)

f) Physical Abuse During Childhood

Out of the 19 prostitutes who experienced physical abuse in their past, 12 (63%) recalled it as an ongoing experience. Some examples of these responses are:

"I used to defend my mother against my dad who used to beat her when he was drinking."

"I was beaten by both parents all the time. I always had bruises."

"I was locked in the closet without food, sometimes, beaten with sticks and threatened with a shot gun."

g) Sexual Abuse During Childhood

Out of the 13 prostitutes who experienced sexual abuse, 8 (61.5%) remembered it as an ongoing experience. All 8 were female. Some examples of their responses were:

"When I was 7 years old I was living with my dad and my mother's boyfriend would come and pick me up and tell me we were going to see my mom, but she was never there. He used to tell me that he loved me and that we were going to play a game. He would tie me to the bed in the basement for hours. At first he would just touch me, but after a few times he started to lick me and forced me to have (intercourse). Sometimes he'd show me his collection of real nude ladies. When I was 16 I told a police officer about it and he said, 'What did you do, sit on him and rub his bird?'"

"When I was 8 years old my girlfriend's father followed me to the outhouse. He forced me to blow him and then gave me a quarter. I ran home and told my dad, but he didn't

believe me. That guy kept coming on to me for years. This has nothing to do with what I am today."

"My mom was in and out of mental hospitals when I was growing up. My older brother took care of me. All the guys in my family would always have sex with me and my sisters. I think it started when I was 8 years old."

h) Runaway History

74.4% of the sample had run away from home at least once as an adolescent. 40% of those who ran away described themselves as "constantly running".

i) Sexual History

i) The Sexual Act

Prostitutes were asked to describe their first sexual experience with a partner. The sexual acts included oral sex, coitus, anal sex, fondling and masturbation.

ii) Age of First Sexual Experience

The average age of their first sexual experience was 12.6 years (age range: 6-18 years). 65.9% fell into the 12 years and above range.

iii) Consent

23.4% of all the prostitutes did not consent to their first sexual experience. Of those who did not consent, 90.5% were female and their average age was 9.1 years (age range: 6-14 years).

iv) First Sexual Partner

80.9% of the partners were boyfriends/girlfriends, friends or acquaintances.

The remaining 19.1% included incestuous relationships and one experience with a stranger.

3. Entrance to Prostitution

a) Method of Introduction

57.4% of the prostitutes in this sample were introduced to prostitution by an acquaintance who was a prostitute or by a person acting as a recruiter for a pimp. 14.8%, all females from Halifax, were directly procured to work as prostitutes by pimps. 12.7%, 3 females and 3 males, were first introduced to prostitution by a stranger offering them money in exchange for sex.

Community agency respondents in Halifax cited 3 cases where young women first became actively involved with theft rings and drug dealings. These activities in turn became the basis of blackmail which forced them into prostitution.

Police interviewed in 4 major cities believed that many women came to the street as young runaways and were introduced by acquaintances who were prostitutes or were procured directly by pimps. Examples substantiating this were found in the Police files as well. All police and community agency respondents interviewed in St. John's believed that women being introduced to prostitution by recruiters or pimps appeared to be non-existent in Newfoundland.

b) Age of First Trick

The average age when the prostitutes turned their first trick was 16.7 years. (age range: 11-27 years). When broken down according to gender, 50% (19/34) of the females in contrast to 30.7% (4/13) of the males, turned their first trick when they were 16 years old or younger.

Most community agency respondents from both St. John's and Halifax believed that prostitutes turned their first trick when they were 16 years or younger. These respondents also noted that this first trick was not necessarily followed by an immediate and regular pattern of prostitution. Police estimates of the age when prostitutes turned their first trick ranged from 14 to 25 years old with the average age being 18 years old.

c) Initial Motivation

80.8% of the sample described money as the motivating factor in their entrance to prostitution. These answers fell into 4 categories:

- needed money to support children
- needed money to support drug habit
- were unable to find employment
- desired quick cash

19.1% of all the prostitutes said they had no initial choice and were forced to work by a pimp or recruiter. All of these prostitutes were female. The manner in which they were coerced was divided into 4 categories:

- actual physical coercion, i.e., beatings
- abduction to another city where no other form of income was available to them
- confrontations with threats of violence
- manipulation by emotional control mechanisms such as, "If you love me, you'll work for me".

When asked what they thought motivated other prostitutes to enter prostitution, 42.5% said economic necessity, 29.7% said they were forced by pimps, 8.5% said they had to make money to support a drug habit. The other 19.3% did not know.

d) Types of Prostitution Involvement

89.3% of the sample started working in street prostitution. Since then, 68% had worked in other types of prostitution such as escort services, massage establishments and out of bars. However, at the time of the interviews, most were working on the street.

The prostitutes were asked what type of prostitution they would prefer to be involved in if given the choice. Of those who answered this question, 50% (13/26) chose escort services. The reasons given included:

- privacy
- less danger than on the street
- more money
- less exposure to police harassment.

One Halifax police officer noted that it is much easier to "go down than to go up" in the prostitution hierarchy.

4. **Working Conditions**

a) Hazards

i) Physical Assault

63.8% of the prostitutes had experienced some form of physical assault while working. Of these, 80% (24/30) were females and 20% (6/30) were males. Customers represented 46.6% of all the assailants. The following scenarios were reported:

"The guy couldn't get off so he asked for his money back. I told him 'no' and then he started to bang my head against the dashboard."

"I took this guy in a truck out. He wanted me to lay him after I blew him but he didn't want to pay more money. When I tried to get out, he grabbed me and started to choke me. That's when I saw the knife."

One police officer knew of several incidences where prostitutes had been assaulted by customers. None of these assaults were officially reported and in most cases the customer could not be identified. 36.6% were assaulted by pimps or other prostitutes. Some examples of this were:

"I was drinking in a bar and he came in and told me to get working and pushed me out on the street."

"He used to threaten me and one day he came at me with a knife and cut my leg. Another time he beat me so bad that he wouldn't let me leave the hotel because of my bruises."

25.5% of prostitutes carried a weapon. The weapon most frequently used for protection was a knife. The Halifax police file review reported 6 cases of physical assault by pimps.

ii) Sexual Assault

29.7% of the prostitutes had experienced some form of sexual assault while working.

More than twice the number of females 35.2% (12/34) to males 15.3% (2/13) were assaulted.

Customers represented 85.7% of all the assailants who sexually assaulted prostitutes. For example, one female prostitute stated that one of her customers "wanted a blow, but when they got to the side road, he took back the money and raped her."

Informal interviews with Halifax police and community agency respondents support the existence of both physical and sexual assault among prostitutes working the street.

iii) Sexually Transmitted-Diseases

74.5% (35/47) of the sample, provided information on their experience with sexually transmitted diseases. Of these, 25.7% (9/35) contracted gonorrhea, hepatitis or pubic lice as a result of working on the street.

The spread of sexually transmitted diseases is viewed by both police and community agency respondents as the major issue associated with street prostitution.

iv) Gynaecological Problems

52.9% of the female prostitutes had gynaecological problems as a result of working on the street.

These problems included yeast and bladder infections, cystitis, dysmenorrhea and polyps. One woman reported a recurring gland problem. Informal conversation with researchers also revealed that several of the women experienced severe vaginal irritation from lubricants used in condoms.

One health agency respondent knew of cases of young women involved in prostitution having torn vaginal linings from repeated intercourse with customers. The same health worker had encountered both prostitutes and non-prostitutes who had contracted chlamydial infections. This can lead to nongonococcal urethritis (N.G.U.) and sometimes co-exists with gonorrhea.

Eight women became pregnant while working; the outcome of these pregnancies was not reported.

v) Alcohol and Drug Use

46.8% of the sample used drugs or alcohol while working. An additional 14.8% said that they used drugs or alcohol occasionally while working. Their reasons for doing so included the following:

"to escape, to avoid thinking about what I do."

"I have to or I couldn't work. I didn't go into prostitution to support a drug habit. It came after as a way of dealing with what I had become."

"I have no choice. He (her pimp) shoots me up every night."

38.2% of the sample did not use drugs or alcohol while working. The predominant reason these prostitutes gave for not using drugs or alcohol was as one prostitute put it:

"I want to be straight and in control. That way I know what I'm doing if someone messes with me."

Interviews with Halifax police indicated that "pushers" and drug dealers are an integral part of street prostitution in Halifax.

b) Nuisances

Prostitutes reported witnessing the following disturbances on the street:

- loud, verbal arguments amongst prostitutes, and arguments between prostitutes and their pimps
- physical assault of prostitutes by pimps
- female residents mistaken as prostitutes
- curious onlookers causing traffic tie-ups
- onlookers throwing objects and yelling at the prostitutes (male prostitutes call this harassment "fag bashing").

Some community agency respondents as well as the Halifax Residents' Association confirm the existence of all of the above, adding to this list "a

substantial drop in patronage of businesses and the verbal abuse towards the female residents by the prostitutes."

c) Perceived Changes in the Street Scene

Of the 70.2% (33/47) of prostitutes who provided information on perceived street scene changes. 24.2% (8/33) said that there were more prostitutes on the street. 21.2% (7/33) said that the street was noisier, more violent and

involved more police harassment. 18.1% (6/33) said that prices on the street had dropped. 12.1% (4/33) felt that pimps had much more control of prostitutes. While 24.2% (8/33) perceived no changes on the street.

Most community agency respondents and police in both Halifax and St. John's reported an increase in the overall number of female prostitutes as well as the visibility of pimps on the street.

d) Medical Services

46.8% of the prostitutes use community health facilities. 40.4% see private doctors. 12.7% use no medical services at all.

According to several community agency respondents in Halifax, there are two free medical clinics which are frequented by prostitutes.

e) Territories

82.9% (39/47) of the prostitutes reported that there is a "silent understanding" between prostitutes regarding their particular corner or block. If any problem arise regarding territory they would "physically take care of themselves".

10.6% (5/47) of all female prostitutes reported their area to be protected by pimps or a third party. In these cases it meant that the pimps were physically present while the prostitutes worked.

In Halifax, researchers observed pimps watching prostitutes from restaurants, video shops or from their car. On two occasions a regular transference of money from a prostitute to her pimp was recorded. Prostitutes told us informally that, unlike some cities in Canada, the blocks within the prostitution areas in Halifax and St. John's were not yet firmly designated according to sexual act available, the price ranges or the race of the women, although older prostitutes appeared to work towards the south end of Barrington Street or on Gottingen Street. These women worked free-lance and tended to charge less than prostitutes who worked for pimps.

f) Work in Other Cities

48.9% (23/47) of the sample had worked in cities other than those in which they were interviewed.

91.3% (21/23) of these cities were Canadian and included:

St. John's (Halifax prostitutes)	Edmonton
Halifax (St. John's prostitutes)	Sydney
Calgary	Toronto
Montreal	Winnipeg
Hamilton	Vancouver
Dartmouth	Moncton

8.6% (2/23) had worked in New York.

The Police file review documented several cases whereby pimps directed the movement of street prostitutes between cities, including Montreal and Toronto.

g) Job Satisfaction

53.1% of all the prostitutes stated that they did not like their work. Researchers recorded comments from prostitutes such as:

"I hate it. I only do it for the money."

"It's stressful, violent and rough."

42.5% of the prostitutes sometimes like their work.

Of those who like their work, researchers recorded comments such as:

"I like the money."

"Good time, lots of friends, good money."

When prostitutes were asked what advice they would give to anyone else thinking of going into prostitution, the overwhelming response was "Don't". The advice included:

"It's not all it's cracked up to be - too many risks."

64.7% (22/34) of the females said that they did not like their work in comparison to 23% (3/13) of the males.

69% (9/13) of the males sometimes like their work as compared to 32.4% (11/34) of the females.

These responses were somewhat different according to the gender of the prostitute as outlined in the following table:

TABLE OF JOB SATISFACTION BY GENDER

	Female (N=34)	Male (N=13)	Total
Do Not Like Work	22 64.7%	3 23%	25 53.2%
Sometimes Like Work	11 32.3%	9 69.3%	20 42.6%
Other	1 3%	1 7.7%	2 4.3%
Total	34 100%	13 100%	47 100%

"There's no protection. Once you're involved with a pimp there's no way out. I wouldn't do it again if I had my life to live over."

"Don't start. Once you get into it, it's too hard to get out. Talk to some people about whether you should be on the street; they'll all say 'No'."

5. The Nature of the Transaction

"Into this anonymous pit they climb...prepared to exchange for twenty dollars for no more than ten minutes of animal sex, untouched by a stroke of their common humanity."

Gail Sheehy, 1971

a) Method of Negotiation

i) Initial Contact

Typical contact between the prostitute and the customer occurred in the following manner: The prostitute walked slowly around the block or stood on a corner in a well-known prostitution area. The customer approached in a vehicle and circled the block several times before making his selection. The prostitute and the customer exchanged eye contact and one or the other motioned with their hands or head. Then the customer drove up to the curb and rolled down the passenger window. The prostitute initiated social conversation and the customer asked how much or stated a price. The negotiation took place with the prostitute leaning into the car or sitting in the passenger seat. When the price was agreed upon, they went to another location where the sexual act took place.

The Halifax police file review and the review of charges laid under the Halifax Street Ordinance confirm the above pattern as the common mode of contact between customers and prostitutes.

ii) Reasons for Rejection of a Customer

19.1% of the prostitutes in the sample refused to take a customer on the basis of his appearance. One prostitute said "If he looks dirty or ugly I won't go with him."

15.9% rejected a customer if he refused to pay the quoted price or refused to pay before the sexual act.

14.8% rejected a customer if something in his "look" or behaviour appeared suspicious.

One prostitute answered, "If he scares me or if he's been watching me for hours, or acts strange, I won't even talk to him."

8.5% would not go with a customer if he refused to wear a condom.

An additional 8.5% refused to go with a customer who requested unusual sex acts.

14.8% refused to go with a customer for various other reasons.

10.6% of the prostitutes did not answer this question.

b) Location of the Sexual Act

63.8% of the prostitutes stated that the most common location for the sexual act was in the customer's vehicle parked on a dark side street near the prostitution area.

17% of the prostitutes stated that they often used the customer's hotel or motel room. Of those who turned a trick in a hotel or motel, the room was paid for by the customer 86.6% of the time.

14.8% of the prostitutes go to the customer's residence. Of these, 46.1% of the males go to the customer's residence compared to 2.9% of the females.

The remaining 4.2% take the customer to their residence.

c) Sexual Acts

57.4% of the prostitutes report oral sex as the sexual act requested most often.

One police officer claimed, "from conversation with various prostitutes, it was learned that oral sex is the predominant encounter." Another officer in a separate city involved in a long term surveillance of a massage establishment said, "95% of the customers want oral sex."

19.1% of the prostitutes report coitus as the next most requested act. The remaining 23.4% report other acts in various combinations such as: masturbation, coitus, oral sex and anal intercourse.

Other less frequently requested acts are:

- Sado-masochistic acts performed on the customer by the prostitute; and in rare cases sado masochistic acts performed on the prostitute by the customer.
- Group sex
- Coprophilia - "spatting" or defecating on the customer
- Golden Showers - urinating on the customer

- Purchase of female prostitute's underwear
- Photographs of the prostitutes in the nude
- Voyeurism - customer watching the prostitute masturbate
- Cross-dressing of the customer.
- Dressing of the prostitute or customer in children's clothing.

d) Time of Payment

87.2% of the sample were paid before the sexual act took place.

e) Regulars

76.5% of the prostitutes had regular customers. The average number of regulars per prostitute was 8.5.

f) Use of Birth Control

Of the female prostitutes, 38.2% (13/34) used birth control. Of those who used birth control, 76.9% (10/13) used the pill.

23% (3/13) used the I.U.D.

68% of the sample reported a constant use of condoms for reasons other than birth control, protection from sexually transmitted diseases and as a physical barrier between the prostitutes and customer, and an additional 10.6% reported an occasional use of condoms.

g) Use of Pornography During the Sex Act

When questioned on how many of their customers used pornographic material during the sexual act, 38.2% of the prostitutes replied "none", 29.7% said "some", 27.6% said "very few" and 4.2% said "quite a few." Of the female prostitutes, 52.9% said "none", 23.5% said "very few", 17.6% said "some" and 5.8% said "quite a few."

Of the male prostitutes 61.5% said "some" and 38.4% said "very few".

When pornography was used the customer provided it.

It was used for the following purposes:

- to arouse the prostitute prior to the acts
- to arouse himself prior to the acts
- as an additional stimulus during the act
- as a guide for the prostitute to imitate the sexual acts of pornographic material.

h) Involvement in the Making of Pornography

72.3% of the prostitutes in this sample had, at some time while working, been asked to pose for pornographic pictures.

In the majority of the cases the prostitutes refused.

The types of photography requested included:

- movies
- videos
- still pictures

The sexual acts requested to be filmed were:

- strip-tease
- bestiality
- lesbian scenes
- coitus

In one case, a prostitute's pimp photographed her while having sex under the influence of drugs. He threatened to use the pictures if she did not continue working for him.

6. The Economics of the Transaction

- a) Prostitutes workload and Income of All Participants - Including Escort Service Prostitutes and Madams - see Table p. 39.

b) Female Prostitutes Who Work for Pimps

61.7% of the female prostitutes had worked for a pimp at sometime.

12 (57%) turned over 100% of the money to their pimps.

6 (28.5%) turned over 50% of the money to their pimps.

3 (14.2%) were not expected to turn over a specific percentage, i.e., the amount of money turned over to the pimps varied each day.

When these females were asked what the pimp provided in return, the responses were categorized as follows:

- love
- protection by his presence in the area where she worked or simply by being known as "his lady"
- management of their combined living expenses such as rent, food and drugs
- a small amount of cash to cover the costs of cigarettes, coffee and condoms for the next day.

In 5 reported cases in the Halifax Police file review the average nightly turnover to the pimps was \$121.00.

c) Breakdown by Cities

i) Halifax

On average, prostitutes in Halifax worked 5.7 hours, turned 4.7 tricks and made \$155.00 per night.

ii) St. John's

On average, prostitutes in St. John's worked 4.1 hours, turned 2.4 tricks and made \$81.00 per night.

d) Type of Payment

27.6% of the sample were sometimes paid in goods or favours such as drugs or alcohol. A few male prostitutes were occasionally taken out for drinks or dinner. Informal discussions with taxi drivers revealed instances that they sometimes referred customers and exchanged free rides with prostitutes for sexual acts.

e) Income Tax

93.6% of the prostitutes in this sample had never filed income tax on the money they earned from prostitution.

4.2% did not answer

1 said he had filed income tax.

**TABLE OF PROSTITUTES
WORKLOAD AND INCOME OF ALL PARTICIPANTS INCLUDING
ESCORT SERVICE, PROSTITUTES AND MADAMS**

Participant	Hours per Night	Average Total # Tricks per Night	Average Amount per Trick	Hourly Rate	Average Nightly Income	Annual Gross Income
1. Female Street Prostitute with Pimp	7	5.5	\$ 4.58	\$ 3.60	\$ 25.22	\$ 7,868.00
2. Street Pimp	-	-	-	-	251.56	78,488.00
3. Female Street Prostitute without a pimp	6.3	5	18.00	14.28	90.00	28,080.00
4. Male Street Prostitute	3.6	2.4	41.67	27.77	100.00	31,200.00
5. Escort Service Prostitute	13	15	28.00	32.30	420.00	144,060.00
6. Madams/Management	-	-	-	-	1,200.00	438,000.00

(For calculations, See Appendix 13.)

7. The Law

a) Criminal Record of Prostitutes

61.7% of the prostitutes had a criminal record. The offences that the prostitutes were convicted of varied from minor offences such as "breaking and entering" (Section 306 C.C.) and "shoplifting", to more serious offences such as "fraud" (Section 320) and "drug" charges (Sections 3/4 The Narcotics Control Act) and to those involving personal harm such as "assault" (Sections 244-246 C.C.) and "possession of a weapon" (Section 895/87 C.C.).

b) Charges Laid Against Prostitutes for Prostitution-Related Offences

19.1% of the prostitutes had been charged with a prostitution-related offence at least once. These included:

- "loitering" (Section 171(1) (c) C.C.)
- "indecent act" (Section 169 C.C.)
- "counselling to commit an indecent act" (Section 169 C.C.)
- "gross indecency" (Section 157 C.C.)
- "soliciting" (Section 195.1 C.C.)
- "found-in in a common bawdy house" (Section 193.2(b) C.C.)

One of the prostitutes in the sample, was charged under the Montreal by-law and one was charged under the Halifax by-law.

Of the 25 female inmates at Sackville Correctional Centre during the month of April, 1984 none had a criminal record for prostitution-related offences. However, workers there believe that the "majority" of these women had at some time been involved with prostitution.

c) Charges Laid Against Customers

6.3% (3/47) of the prostitutes had known of customers who had been charged. The offences were not noted.

d) Charges Laid Against Pimps

Of those females who worked for pimps, 9.5% (2/21) of their pimps had been charged.

In the Halifax police file review it was reported that from January 1976 to February 1984, 24 prostitutes were charged with "soliciting"; 14 pimps were charged with "procuring" (Section 195 C.C.); 6 pimps were charged with "living on the avails" (Section 195 (i)(j) C.C.) and 3 other people were charged with "keeping a bawdy house" (Section 193 C.C.).

e) Relationship with the Police

Prostitutes were in contact with both uniform and plainclothes police. 34% of them said they experienced no problems with the police. 27% reported "minor hassles" including such things as verbal abuse. 23.4% of the prostitutes did not give any information on this question. 12.6% routinely avoided them and 2.1% shared information with the police.

In Halifax, both uniform and plainclothes officers patrol the Barrington Street area. The Morality squad consists of two men who are well-acquainted with most of the female prostitutes by name. They do not patrol the male prostitution areas routinely. The annual cost of policing all forms of prostitution in Halifax is estimated at \$104,398.25. (See Appendix 14). In St. John's only uniform officers patrol the Water Street area. No policing costs were available from St. John's Police Department.

f) Knowledge of Prostitution Laws

51% of the prostitutes in this sample had incorrect information - while 36% had no evidentiary information whatsoever - regarding the evidentiary requirements to convict someone for "soliciting". In most cases, the prostitutes believed that a police officer simply had to witness the exchange of money or witness them engaging in a sexual act with a customer in order to charge them.

12.7% specifically mentioned the necessary component of "pressing and persisting".

76.5% of the prostitutes had no knowledge of the evidentiary requirements to convict someone of "living on the avails".

23% of the prostitutes knew of the evidentiary requirements such as the prostitutes' testimony, the proof of money turned over to the man, and the proof that living expenses were paid out of the prostitute's earnings.

8. **General Attitudes**

a) Definition of Prostitution

40.4% of prostitutes defined prostitution as "sex for money", 25.5% saw it as "a way to make a living", 12.7% saw it as "a service for men". The remaining 21.4% of the responses varied in attitudes from "It's a game you've gotta be ready to play all the way" to "It's scared girls trying to make some man happy." Police definitions included:

"sex for sale"

"the criminal code definition"

"a person who performs physical contact sex acts for a living"

"a prostitute is one who by way of lifestyle derives some type of monetary gain from sexual acts"
"one who sells themselves to another person, offering sexual services in exchange for monetary gain."

b) Opinions Regarding Differences
Between Female and Male Prostitution

42.5% had little or no knowledge of prostitution involving the opposite sex, 29.7% believed there was no difference and 27.6% believed there was a difference. Of those who believed there was a difference, explanations given fell into two general categories: the first noted a greater degree of danger for women on the street; the second noted a difference in the amount of money earned.

Community agency respondents had no information on male prostitution in their cities, however, these respondents were aware that it existed. Interviews with police yielded the same results. It should be noted that one Halifax police officer was aware of the existence of male prostitution as far back as 15 years ago.

c) Opinions on Legislative Change

i) Stricter Criminal Sanctions

None of the prostitutes favoured stricter criminal sanctions nor did they favour keeping the offence of soliciting in the Criminal Code. None of the community agency respondents supported stricter criminal sanctions. The negative aspects cited included:

- prostitutes rather than customers would continue to be punished and they would become more vulnerable to pimps
- more serious criminal activity would evolve - it would force more prostitutes underground.
- seen as a paternalistic law entrenching the double standard by charging only the prostitute.

Police in five cities favoured stricter criminal sanctions in order to better control the nuisances associated with street prostitution. Two officers from these cities would be in favour of a provincial or municipal by-law as long as it would be flexible enough to control the problems unique to each city.

ii) Decriminalization

23.4% of the prostitutes favour decriminalization. Some of their reasons included:

- "It would give most street people a break."
- "Legalization would be bad for business; prices would go down."
- "It would cut down on hassles from cops."
- "If you legalize it, it'll be nuts out there - it'll be like legalizing drugs."

Decriminalization was seen as the best option by most of the community agency respondents for the following reasons:

- it would result in equal treatment of prostitutes and customers
- it is the least costly option.

Two positive reactions from community agency respondents regarding decriminalization were:

- that it would control sexually-transmitted diseases
- that it would free prostitutes from pimps.

The majority of the taxi drivers interviewed informally, felt that legalization would be the best option, allowing the government to finally collect taxes on "the oldest profession in the world". The negative aspect of incipient residential neighbourhood problems could

be solved according to one respondent, by traffic re-routing, charging harassing drivers and pedestrians with "causing a disturbance" and repeal of "Keeping a Common Bawdy House" Section 193.

One community agency respondent expressed concern for the lack of control of sexually-transmitted diseases if decriminalization is implemented.

iii) Legalization

61.7% of the prostitutes favoured some form of legalization. Some of the reasons included:

- "It would stop police harassment."
- "If the girls could work out of houses, it would be safe."
- "If it was legalized., the tricks wouldn't be scared to sue the escort service. We'd make our money and the government would make some, too."
- "It would get us protection from pimps."

Most community agency respondents were against legalization, citing these reasons:

- a possible increase in crime
- that it would be open to government corruption
- the high cost factor.

Both madams interviewed felt that prostitution should be discreet and out of the public view. They believed that "houses" should be set up in order that the state, management and prostitutes share in the profits.

d) Juveniles

93.6% of the prostitutes were against persons younger than 16 years old working as prostitutes. This sentiment was expressed in the following ways:

- "I'm against it; it will mess them up for the rest of their lives."
- "Customers want young girls so pimps pick them up and work them; then they get so far in, they've had it."
- "Once a prostitute, always a prostitute."

Community agency respondents felt that children under 16 years are not emotionally equipped to be professional prostitutes and should be protected by law. They felt juveniles should not be criminally sanctioned, but rather sanctions should be imposed on men who purchase or seek to purchase sex from juveniles.

e) Need for Social Services

78.1% of the sample thought that some kind of social services should be set up to address the needs of prostitutes. The type of services that were recommended included:

- emergency clinics or hot lines
- hostels or alternate housing
- job training programs
- general counselling services
- drug addiction programs

All but one community agency respondent felt that there was a need for more social services for prostitutes. The types of services recommended were:

- individual and group counselling
- employment counselling - training and re-training programs
- transition houses which would encourage integration back into society for those who wish it
- increased social assistance
- health services
- supportive groups and agencies specifically for juveniles.

f) Prostitution as a Problem

42.5% of the prostitutes in the sample said that prostitution was a problem in one way or another. Some of them saw it as a problem for the following reasons:

- "The pimps are getting away with too much."
- "Some girls get into it and can't get out."
- "It's a rough, tough and dangerous life."
- "Too many are too young."

46.8% did not see prostitution as a problem. They gave two of the following reasons:

- "Because it provides a service in demand."
- "Life on the street is what you make it."

The remaining 10.5% did not know whether they saw it as a problem or not.

Several community agency respondents felt that prostitution was a problem. Some examples were:

- proliferation of sexually-transmitted diseases
- the violence that accompanies street prostitution
- the social isolation of the prostitute

According to community agency respondents in St. John's, prostitution does not seem to be a serious problem. However, they are aware that it exists and is becoming more visible and may at some time become a problem.

g) Future Aspirations of the Sample

All of the prostitutes who were working during the time they were interviewed 74.4% (35/47) had intentions of leaving prostitution. When asked what they would do when they no longer worked as prostitutes, the answers included:

- "Settle down with some man who'll take care of me."
- "Get my head together and go back to school."
- "Get a normal job."
- "Pimp other girls and live off them."

Only 20% (7/35) of these prostitutes had any concrete ideas regarding what would make this possible for them. All 7 said, "A steady job."

¹ G.A. Forbes, Paper prepared for Vancouver Police Board and Vancouver City Council. "Street Prostitution In Vancouver's West End." (September 7, 1977).

III. Prostitute Case Studies

The following case studies are not composites but are actual accounts of individuals who were interviewed. Their names have been changed to maintain their anonymity.

1. Female

Individual Profile

Laura is a nineteen year old ex-prostitute. She worked the streets for seven months, but is now attending the Dartmouth Work Activity Program through Probation services, where she is upgrading her clerical skills in order to get a job. She is separated, has no children and lives by herself in a rooming house.

Family Background

Born in Halifax, her early childhood was spent in a rural setting. From the time she was eight years old she lived in Halifax and Dartmouth, spending the summers in the country. During this period she was adopted, for reasons unknown to her, into a very large family, where the father was a building superintendent. The mother, who was an invalid, was described by Laura as "her best friend". She recalls arguments between her adoptive parents, at which time she would physically defend her mother against her father. She also remembers being sexually abused at the age of ten when her eighteen year old nephew threatened to beat her up if she did not have intercourse with him. This was her first sexual experience. Her adoptive mother was supportive by banishing the nephew, following the sexual assault. However, Laura felt that both parents were very restrictive and this is the reason she gave for constantly running away.

Introduction to Prostitution

It was during one of these escapades that she met Pimp No. 1 on Gottingen Street (See Pimp Case Studies Section D). "He knew I was scared and had no place to go. He asked if I was hungry and if I needed a place to sleep. So I said O.K." She lived at his girlfriend's house and was forced to earn her keep by prostituting. Pimp No. 1 initiated and then encouraged her dependency on drugs to keep her working for him. She was fourteen when she turned her first trick.

Working Conditions - Hazards

Laura worked on the street with all the hazards inherent to that type of prostitution. She remembers being "hassled" by several pimps, being physically abused by a customer who wanted more than he had paid for and having treatment for gonorrhea at a community clinic.

Nature of the Work

She would work for an average of five hours a night. During this time she would see six or seven customers who were predominantly "white collar" workers

and whose average age she estimated at fifty years. At one point she had ten or twelve regular customers. The act that was most requested of her was oral sex. On occasion she was also called upon to perform unusual acts, for example, spitting (defecating on the customer) and various S and M acts. She had also posed for nude photographs for a customer for \$150.00. Laura did not like her work; she was continuously stoned on speed, mescaline or cocaine in order to forget what she was doing.

Income

She was expected to make at least \$150.00 per night for Pimp No. 1. She turned it over nightly. In return for the money she was given cigarettes and drugs.

After some time on the street, Pimp No. 1 sold Laura to Pimp No. 4 (see Pimp Case Studies Section D). Despite this, she "... fell in love with him". One night, when she held back some of the money from Pimp No. 4, she was locked in the living room, beaten and given no food for a long period of time.

Laura commented about Pimp No. 4 who was in jail at the time of the interview; "I was scared to death of him and his violence. If he comes back to Halifax, he's coming for me".

Contact with the Law

Laura has a criminal record for such offences as: shoplifting, disturbing the peace and impeding other persons.

She has some knowledge of the evidentiary requirements needed to convict someone for soliciting and living on the avails of prostitution.

After a severe beating when Pimp No. 4 broke her nose and ribs and "drove a bullet in the wall above her head", she decided (with encouragement from another prostitute) to charge and testify against him. She remembers the Halifax morality officers as being very supportive. The support she received from the other prostitute and the police enabled her to leave prostitution.

General Attitudes

As an ex-prostitute Laura feels that legalization would bring about cleaner and safer conditions for the girls and would eliminate pimps.

She also feels that there is a need for more social services such as, counselling, job training and protection from pimps, to allow young women who have a low self-esteem and no financial resources to leave the street and look forward to a different future.

2. Male

Individual Profile

Charles is a nineteen year old street prostitute, born in New Brunswick and now living in Dartmouth, N.S. He is single and describes himself as bisexual. He does part-time body-work in a garage and lives with his mother, who pays the rent.

Family Background

His childhood was spent in Dartmouth. He was the second in a family of three children. His father was a vending machine repair man and his mother worked on a fish and chip truck. When he was seven his parents separated and he stayed with his mother.

His strongest childhood memories are of hating school and of his father hitting him with a belt. He ran away from home once but soon returned home again. His first sexual experience was oral sex with a girl at school. He was thirteen at the time.

Introduction to Prostitution

His introduction to prostitution was through a friend who was also a "hustler" on the street. Charles was eighteen and made \$80.00 from his first transaction.

Working Conditions - Hazards

Some of the hazards he describes on the street are: "fag beaters", loud prostitutes and rude comments by detectives. He would prefer the privacy and convenience of the telephone/escort system of prostitution but says no such service for males exists at this time.

Nature of the Work

He works two to three hours a night and sees about two customers. He estimates their average age as thirty-five and that most of them are professionals. Though they are married, he feels that they are "closet" homosexuals. Oral sex performed on him by the customer is the most requested act. He will give anal sex but will not receive it. He has also performed unusual requests such as, ejaculating in the customer's face and allowing his body to be squirted with lotions while the customer masturbates.

Charles has been physically assaulted by customers who do not want to pay for extra services, but he himself, has admitted to stealing money and drugs from customers. He does not drink while working in order to be in control. However, he does take drugs after working saying, "I'd live on acid if I could".

He finds the work enjoyable "when the customer is good-looking". He goes to Dartmouth General Hospital for check-ups every two months.

Income

He charges \$30.00 for oral sex and \$50.00 for anal sex on the customer. A good night's financial intake would be \$70.00 which he spends on food, clothing and V.C.R.s.

Contact with Law

He has no criminal record. His contact with the police is limited to rude comments on their part and their telling him to "move on". His knowledge of soliciting laws consists of: "They can't convict me because I don't go up to the car and offer. I suppose if they saw money exchanged I could be charged with something".

General Attitudes

Decriminalization is his preferred option in changes to the Criminal Code, but he does not state any reasons why he chose this. He feels that people under 16 should be allowed to work the streets if they want to, but reflected, "If I caught my (younger) brother doing it I'd beat him up".

The only social service he sees a need for is counselling for homosexual boys. Occasionally, he looks for other work but the easy availability of money on the streets takes away that incentive. He does not see prostitution as a problem and feels that it serves a need in Halifax.

B. ESCORT and MASSAGE SERVICES

1. Introduction

Throughout the Atlantic provinces prostitution occurs under the auspices of escort services, health clubs and massage establishments. In some cities such as Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton these establishments are the major source of available prostitution. In St. John's and Halifax a combination of both street prostitution and various services exists.

The sources used to compile data for the following section are predominantly third party; the exceptions are interviews with two Halifax madams. The remainder of the information came from newspapers, Halifax police files, interviews with police in Halifax, St. John's, Moncton, Fredericton and Saint John, informal discussions with desk clerks and taxi drivers, and a 60 year review of Yellow Pages directories in Halifax and St. John's.

As of May 1984, at least fourteen escort and massage services were operating in East Coast cities. Of these fourteen, seven were in Halifax. Researchers were able to collect some information on eight of the fourteen services including five in Halifax, two in St. John's and one in Moncton. Additional information was collected on a Fredericton/Saint John service that had been raided and closed down by police in 1982. In order to include accurate and specific details about these businesses, several names and locations have been deleted in order to protect the participants.

The eight services studied for this section have been broken down into two groups: the "off premise" and the "on premise" services. The former consists of five actual services and the latter consists of three.

2. History of Escort Services in Halifax and St. John's

Official archives include no information on the early escort services in Halifax and St. John's. Yellow Pages directories were located in the local archives however, and a brief review was completed.

The oldest directory available was a 1925 Halifax publication. The review for Halifax therefore, includes the years 1925 to 1984. The review for St. John's includes the years 1970 to 1984.

a) Halifax

The first service was listed in a Halifax directory in 1930. One private masseuse advertised under the heading "massage". This same advertisement was listed each year until 1944. As many as three other massage advertisements accompanied this first advertisement during the years 1944 to 1973. Each advertisement contained one or two lines of print stating the name of the masseuse with no gender specified.

During the period 1939 to 1974 a "Health Studio" was advertised by the same advertisement each year. No information was given on its facilities or services. No information regarding the legitimacy of any of these massage services was available.

From at least 1954 an on-premise "whorehouse" was run by a madam called "the grand old dame of the Halifax call-girl trade" by one newspaper reporter. Her business was so well-known throughout the Atlantic provinces she did not have to advertise. Over the period from 1954 to 1977 her business changed location three times yet she managed to keep the same telephone number. To this date she remains listed under her real name and address in the Halifax/Dartmouth White Pages directories.

The year 1974 (just one year after the vagrancy provision was replaced by Section 195.1 of the Criminal Code) noted an important change in the advertising of escort and massage services in Halifax. One of the two advertisements listed this year was more visible, covering a space of 1/2" x 3" and included the slogan "Relaxing" in addition to the standard name, address and telephone number. This same service has advertised every year up to and including 1984, gradually increasing in size with its printed information becoming more explicit. The type of service had increased from "Massage" to a "Massage Hotel Service".

By 1979, six competitive services were listed. These advertisements ranged in size from 2 1/2" by 2 1/2" to 3" by 6" and were usually paired with lengthy slogans and in some cases, explicit lists of services. In 1980, one massage service listed a full page advertisement promoting such services as "massage in complete privacy", "baths" and "beauty consultants available to all sexes". In 1982, "exotic dancers" were added to this same list. Another service advertised with slogans like "I'll be extra nice . . ." and "Ask the man who's had one".

All of the services listed in the directories had Halifax addresses except one which listed a Saint John telephone number. Many of the Halifax services were cross listed with other East Coast city directories since 1980. Three of these businesses that advertised from 1979-1984 were located on Gottingen Street, an area known for its visible street prostitution well before this time period.

Only one of the services listed actually classifies itself as an "escort service". Its first advertisement as such appeared in 1984 and consisted of an illustration of an embracing couple bordered by a telephone number including the digits "6969".

b) St. John's

The first service was listed in St. John's in 1979 and again in 1980. It contained only a woman's name and number under the general heading "massage". In 1981, two similar services were listed. By 1982 the number had doubled to four which have remained consistent to 1984. These four advertisements are in actuality only two businesses. These advertisements increased in size from 2" by 2 1/2" to 5" by 2". They include such phrases as "Discreet, courteous service" and "The Ultimate . . . In Relaxation."

It appears then, from our information that "call-girl" operations have been operating in Halifax since at least the end of WW II. Since then, advertisements for escort and massage services have increased in numbers, size of advertisements and the degree of explicitness in the language used.

3. Description of Services Presently Operating

Of the eight services that have been studied for this section, five dispatch the prostitutes directly to the customer's hotel room or residence. These have been categorized as "off premise" services. Potential customers can find the telephone number of any of these services in two ways: first, through the telephone directory under "Massage" or "Escort"; and secondly, through an indirect person giving referrals; for example, one service in Halifax has informal connections with bell-hops, desk clerks or taxi drivers who will provide its number in exchange for \$5.00. Our research lead to the finding that some services are incorporated and advertised under several different names. Upon receiving the call, the management contacts the prostitute at her residence with instructions regarding her next client. In most services a customer can request a particular escort by name or ask for a specific type, i.e., "a blonde". Usually details of the services provided are not disclosed over the telephone. The most explicit statement routinely made by one service was, "All muscles are massaged". Calls for these five services are received between 12 noon and 3 A.M., seven days a week. Each of these "off premise" services were run by women.

The other three businesses included in this study offered predominantly "on premise" services; that is, the customer makes an appointment or comes in off the street to have a "massage". On rare occasions, these services will agree to send women to a customer's hotel room. This usually involves groups of customers who are in the city for conventions or stags. This type of arrangement must be booked ahead of time with the service.

The three "on premise" massage services usually have a male bouncer on hand in case customers get "rough". Their locations are equipped with security systems and in one case, a German Shepherd watchdog sits at the front door. The three services are believed to have intercom facilities between the rooms, as well. One service is known to have speciality rooms such as S and M, Teddy Bear and Hawaiian rooms. In these services the women stand in the entrance area and the customer chooses which he would like. These massage services are also open seven days a week from 12 noon to 3 A.M. but unlike the telephone/escort services, all are managed by men.

4. General Profile of Escort Service Prostitutes

"Actually, if my business was legitimate, I would deduct a substantial percentage for depreciation of my body."

Xaviera Hollander, 1972

Available data on the prostitutes does not make relevant distinctions between those who work for escort services and those who work for massage services. All of the prostitutes are female ranging in age from 20 to 43 years although many of

the women are in their early twenties. They are predominantly caucasian Canadian citizens. Most of these women are not from the East Coast provinces and tend to come from Toronto, Montreal and Thunder Bay. Many are full-time prostitutes, however, exceptions have been noted by one police officer who knew of "university students working during the summer to save enough money for the following year's tuition". Two Halifax madams told researchers that in order to work on the East Coast prostitutes had to be referred by past employers. In most cases, this meant having worked in established Ontario and Quebec services.

It has been noted that street prostitutes rarely move into escort services unless they are, as one police officer has stated, "well connected or extremely attractive". Indeed, managements of these services are known to carefully "screen" women, looking for any previous affiliation with the street or with pimps. If the woman was known to be involved with either of these it would be unlikely that she would be hired.

A lot remains unclear about the women who work as prostitutes in these services. Their motivation and actual entrance into escort/massage prostitution remains a question for further research.

5. General Profile of Escort Service Management

"No one sets out to be a madam; but madams answer the call of a well-recognized and very basic human need. Their responsibilities are thrust upon them by the fundamental nitwittedness and economic shortsightedness of most hustling broads. And they become tempered and sharpened and polished to the highest degree of professional awareness by constant intercourse with men devoutly dedicated to the policy of getting something for nothing."

Sally Sanford, 1966

Several attempts to gain personal interviews with massage service managers proved futile, however, some biographical information was obtained. The female managers of escort services ranged in age from 32 to 74 years. They were all caucasian and Canadian citizens.

In two Halifax services family members assisted in the management of the business. All of the women running these escort services had at one time worked as prostitutes themselves in a "house", massage or escort service before beginning their own businesses. One madam claimed she learned how to manage a business from past experience working in a well-known "house" in Thunder Bay in the 1930's. Investigation as to how these women began their businesses has lead to the finding that one particular East Coast man is believed to be responsible for acting as a "management consultant" for escort services. It is believed that this man received an initial fee of \$1,000-\$2,000 as well as a later share in profits for assisting some of these women with the opening of their businesses.

It is also known that each of these service managers have continued to work part-time, providing "direct customer services" when the demand is high or when customers request them in particular. One madam is, in fact, her own business. Although she advertises as two services with different names, she is the only employee.

6. Working Conditions for the Escort Prostitute

a) Circuits

Two to six prostitutes work with each service for short-term contracts of 2 to 8 weeks duration, which are sometimes booked months in advance. They work in a circuit of services between Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, St. John's, New York, Montreal and Toronto. Management in these services are rarely in direct contact with one another. They communicate primarily through the prostitutes.

Most services provide one or two apartments for the prostitutes and pay their medical expenses. In rare cases, the management pay for living expenses including food, cosmetics and hygiene items.

b) Control by Management

One madam gives out a sheet of instructions to each new prostitute who comes to work for her. Some of the advice given therein includes: hygiene tips, general rules of behaviour with customers, and ways to handle difficult situations with customers. Prostitutes are expected to visit a physician weekly, be well-groomed and are not allowed to socialize with customers outside of work. The telephone lines in the apartments where prostitutes reside are connected to the main business phone, thereby allowing management to monitor all outgoing calls. In a recent case where a service was investigated, it was found that the prostitutes were forbidden to make outside calls.

Money is routinely turned over to management once or twice a week. One prostitute caught stealing from a Halifax madam in 1982, was fired from that service and was unable to obtain employment in any other escort establishment. In another case, the prostitute was physically escorted to the airport.

Prostitutes working for escort and massage services face similar hazards to those faced by street prostitutes but to a lesser degree. These hazards include physical and sexual assault and sexually transmitted disease. There are less reports and seemingly less incidence of assault by customers in massage establishments because a male bouncer is usually on the premises; as well, the service takes the customer's name and hotel room number over the telephone. There is also a well-established myth among of customers that most services are affiliated with the "mafia" and if they tried anything with a prostitute they would in turn be punished for it. An informal "bad trick list" exists which consists of prostitutes spreading the word about customers to be avoided amongst the network of prostitutes.

Due to the fact these women have multiple sexual partners, they always face the risk of sexually transmitted disease and related gynaecological problems.

However, unlike street prostitutes they are more likely to detect it at an early stage because of regular medical check-ups. On average, these prostitutes see a doctor once a week or every 105 customers (15 x 7 days). In Halifax one particular doctor is known to examine all of the "escort girls".

Another reason they are more likely to avoid disease is because the management gives more direction than, for example, the pimp as to what warning signals to look for in a man's appearance and in their own bodies. Escort service prostitutes are instructed to always use a condom if they detect rashes, sores, discharge or strange odour from a man's genitals. And lastly, because the sexual act takes place in a hotel room or on the premises of a business, the prostitutes have full bathing facilities available to them after each customer.

c) The Nature of the Work

Escort and massage prostitutes work equally long hours the only difference being that massage prostitutes stay on the premises. Escort prostitutes travel by taxi to several hotels or residences in one evening.

Escort service prostitutes are on call for twelve to fifteen hours a day, seven days a week. Depending upon the service, the day of the week and the season, they see an average of fifteen customers per night for twenty minutes to half an hour with each. This figure seems to be slightly lower for massage prostitutes who may see eight to ten customers a night but spend on average, one hour with each.

Prices vary from service to service but the range seems to be \$35-\$69 for one half hour in the customer's hotel room. In some cases the customer pays her taxi and in all cases he pays for the hotel room. During the half hour, the customer has a choice of oral sex, coitus, or masturbation. Anything outside of these sexual acts usually costs more and would be arranged by the customer asking for an hour instead of a half hour. One Halifax service claims to provide "any fantasy a man could think of". The madam of this service will arrange just about anything as long as the prostitute and customer are consenting and the prostitute is not put in extreme danger. This same madame is reputed as having an "S & M kit from which customers can choose their pleasure", with an estimated value of \$3,000.

Massage prostitutes tend to have less of a sexual repertoire because of the greater risk of being caught by police on the premises. Most massage services are limited to oral sex and masturbation. One Halifax "health club" allows the customer to choose the style of dress the prostitute will wear and she will provide the service in a corresponding location. For example, in the Teddy Bear Room, the prostitute may dress up as a little girl, in the Hawaiiin Room as a hula dancer. Another Halifax service is reputed to offer the customers video tapes of his encounter if he requests this beforehand.

Escort and massage prostitutes turn between one third and one half of all their earnings over to management depending on the service. Except in the cases where the customer pays for the taxi, escort prostitutes pay for their own taxi's as well as the tip to bell boys or desk clerks who referred the customers to the

service. One Halifax service uses one taxi company exclusively and provides a good part of their evening shift business. One massage service advertises competitively that it will "pay your taxi from anywhere in Halifax".

The average escort/massage prostitute then services 15 customers over a thirteen hour period at an average of \$50 per customer. She grosses \$750.00 in one night. On average she turns over \$300.00 (40%) to management and pays out \$120.00 in tips and taxi (\$8.00 per customer). This leaves her with a net daily income of \$330.00. If the prostitute takes off three weeks per year she would gross, not including tips \$113,520.00 per year.

The average madam or manager of a service employs on average four prostitutes at one time. S/he would receive a net daily income of \$1,200.00. The average annual income of escort/massage service management (based on 365 working days per year) is \$438,000.00. The overhead costs of the business would include telephone, advertising, medical check-ups for prostitutes, rental on apartments for prostitutes, in some cases food and living expenses for prostitutes, and an accountant and lawyer's fees.

One Halifax madam claims that Revenue Canada, aware of the nature of her business, requested her to keep books and file income tax since 1971. Since that time she has been fined six times for income tax evasion to a total of approximately \$180,000.00. In some cases, she was also charged with criminal offences but often "a deal was struck" to drop the criminal charges if she agreed to pay the back taxes to Revenue Canada.

d) Legal Control of the Activities of Escort Services

Investigations over the past years into these services appear to be instigated by complaints from the public regarding the visibility of the services, information regarding related criminal activity such as drug trafficking or as a joint effort with Revenue Canada to confiscate unpaid taxes. Overall, police forces in the Atlantic provinces tolerate the existence of this type of prostitution for the following reasons:

1. there is no soliciting on streets or in bars,
2. services are available only on request,
3. prostitutes are all of legal age,
4. rarely are there complaints of robberies or assaults.

Six of the eight services we collected information on have been investigated at least once over the last five years. In all cases where criminal charges were laid the madams and/or management pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay fines ranging from \$300.00 to \$5,000.00 and in some cases short jail terms ranging from one day to nine months. The charges included:

Procuring (Sec. 195(1)(a)).

Living On the Avails (Sec. 195(1)(j)).

Keeping a Common Bawdy House (Sec. 193(1)).

Inmate of a Common Bawdy House (Sec. 193(2)).
Aiding, Abetting or Compelling a Person to Engage in Prostitution
(Sec. 195(1)(h)).

The charges have never been laid in P.E.I. due to the fact there are no formal escort services. The first charges against escort services in Fredericton and Saint John were in 1982, in Moncton in 1978, and in Halifax in 1965. The first major investigation of an escort service in St. John's occurred during the course of this research. On June 2, 1984, five people were charged with twenty-five prostitution-related offences. Two out-of-province prostitutes pleaded guilty to "inmate of a common bawdy house" and received \$300.00 fines. The outcome of the other charges are still pending.

Unlike street prostitution in some cities, escort and massage services are not perceived as a "problem" by police or the community. This, combined with the expense involved in an investigation could explain why there have been so few charges laid against East Coast escort and massage services.

C) CUSTOMERS OF PROSTITUTES

I. Data Collected on Customers of Prostitutes

1. **Individual Profile**

a) Sex

All of the 18 customers interviewed were male.

b) Age

The ages of the customers interviewed ranged from 23 to 55 with an average age of 29.6 years.

82.9% of the prostitutes estimated their customers to be between 30 and 45 years old.

The average age of the 5 customers charged under the Halifax Street Ordinance was 46 years.

Madams of escort services estimated their customers average age to be 40 years.

Most police who were interviewed said the average customer is over 30 years old. Halifax police report that "it would appear the customers of these females (prostitutes) are generally in the age group of thirty-five to sixty-five years."

c) Race

100% of the customers were caucasian.

d) Citizenship Status

94.4% (17/18) were Canadian citizens.

5.6% (1/18) had landed immigrant status.

e) Birthplace

88.9% 16/18 were born in Canada.

11.1% (2/18) were born outside of Canada.

Of those born in Canada, 38.9% (7/18) of the customers were born in Nova Scotia, 16.7% (3/18) of the customers were born in Newfoundland, and 44.4% (6/18) of the customers were born in cities outside of the East Coast provinces.

f) Education

66.7% (12/18) had some college and university education.

22.2% (4/18) were not high school graduates.

11.1% (2/18) had completed high school.

g) Marital Status

50% (9/18) of the customers were single.

27.8% (5/18) of the customers were separated or divorced.

22.2% (4/18) of the customers were married.

Police who were interviewed believed that customers were predominantly married men with families. The exception noted to this in both St. John's and Halifax were seamen who take the female prostitutes to hotels or ships.

h) Number of Customers with Children

22.2% of (4/18) of the customers had children.

i) Sexual Self-Definition

94.4% (17/18) of the customers defined themselves as heterosexual.

5.6% (1/18) defined himself as bisexual.

30.7% (4/13) of the male prostitutes thought their customers were usually "out of the closet" homosexual men.

46.1% (6/13) thought their customers were "in the closet" married homosexual men.

15.3% (3/13) said they had a mixture of different types of customers and count not specify anyone type.

j) Principal Residence

55.5% (10/18) of the customers rented apartments or duplexes.

33.3% (6/18) of the customers lived in privately owned homes.

22.2% (2/18) of the customers had other living arrangements.

k) Location of Principal Residence

94.4% (17/18) lived in the city in which they were interviewed or in a suburb close to the city.

5.6% (1/18) lived outside the province in which they were interviewed.

Madames of escort services and taxi drivers told researchers; customers were predominantly "from out of town" and hire prostitutes when on business trips.

l) Co-occupants of Principal Residence

72.2% (13/18) lived alone or with friends.

27.8% (5/18) lived with a spouse or mate.

m) Total Annual Income

50% (9/18) of the customers estimated their income to be \$10,000 to \$19,999 last year.

An additional 38.9% (7/18) estimated their income to be \$20,000 or more.

5.6% (1/18) estimated the income at less than \$10,000 and 5.6% (1/18) did not report this income.

n) Employment Status

11.1% (2/18) of the customers reported that they were unemployed at the time they were interviewed.

50% (9/18) of all the customers were white collar workers. Their occupations included: banker, manager, air-force officer, school teacher.

27.8% (6/18) of the customers were blue collar workers. Their occupations included: auto salesman, hairdresser, truck driver, carpenter, night auditor at a hotel.

16.6% (3/18) of the customers were university students.

70.2% (33/47) of the prostitutes interviewed knew the occupation of some of their customers. From these answers it was determined that 68.2% were white collar workers and 31.9% were blue collar workers. The white collar occupations included: doctor, teacher, bank manager, lawyer, politician, engineer, computer programmer.

The blue collar occupations included: electrician, off-shore boatman, trucker, farmer, labourer.

2. Introduction to Prostitution

a) Customer's Assessment of the First Experience with a Prostitute

Of those 88.9% (16/18) who gave a description of their first experience with a prostitute, 62.5% (10/16) described it as positive. An example of this was a customer who said, "It was a rewarding experience; better than most forms of entertainment".

The remaining 37.5% (6/16) described it as a negative experience; one customer commented, "It was lousy; too clinical and lacked emotion".

b) Gender of First Prostitute

94.4% (17/18) of the customers had their first experience with a female prostitute.

The other 4.6% (1/18) had his first experience with both a female and male prostitute.

c) Type of First Prostitute

72.2% (13/18) of the customers made their first contact with a prostitute on the street or at downtown local bar where many street prostitutes worked.

27.8% (5/18) of the customers made their first contact with a prostitute through an escort service.

d) Age of the Customer and Prostitute At the Time of the Customer's First Experience

The average age of the customer at the time of his first experience with a prostitute was 21.5 years (age range: 15-31 years).

88.9% (16/18) of the customers reported the ages of the prostitute with whom they first had sex. The average age of these prostitutes was 30 years (age range 19-43 years). The prostitutes were, on average, 8.5 years older than the customer on his first encounter.

e) The First Sexual Act Requested of a Prostitute

33.3% (16/18) of the customers requested coitus.

22.2% (4/18) requested a combination of coitus and oral sex.

11.1% (2/18) requested oral sex.

The remaining 33.4% requested varieties of the above, combined with anal sex and masturbation.

f) Prices Paid for First Experience with a Prostitute

The price paid for the first sexual encounter with a prostitute ranged from \$5.00 at a "Halifax service in the 1940's" to \$500.00 at an "upper class brothel in Germany." Excluding both extremes and the 3 customers who could not remember how much they paid, the customers paid an average of \$67.00 for their first encounter with a prostitute.

g) Continued Experience with Prostitutes

16.7% (3/18) of the customers had only the one encounter with a prostitute.
38.9% (7/18) had their second encounter within a month.
22.2% (4/18) had their second encounter within a year.
11.1% (2/18) of the customers did not go to a prostitute until several years later.

The remaining 11.1% (2/18) customers did not answer this question.

h) Initial Motivation

i) First Sexual Experience

27.8% (5/18) of the customers said that this was their first sexual experience.

ii) Reasons for First Hiring a Prostitute

33.3% (6/18) of the sample said they first went to a prostitute because they could not find sexual fulfillment elsewhere.

An additional 33.3% (6/18) said they were curious.

27.8% (5/18) said they were lonely and seeking companionship.

5.6% (1/18) said he wanted a different sexual experience.

3. The Nature of the Transaction

"the encounter with the prostitute is completely client centered, and every effort is made to fulfill his needs."

Vera and Bonnie Bullough, 1978

a) Age of Prostitutes

The average age of the prostitutes whom the customers went to was 21.1 years (age range: 15-43 years).

66.7% (12/18) of the customers preferred prostitutes over 20 years old and younger than 40 years, with a preferred average age of 24 years.

33.3% (6/18) of the customers did not specify an age preference.

b) Type of Prostitute Most Often Used

38.9% (7/18) of the customers most often went to street prostitutes or prostitutes working in downtown bars.

Of an additional 38.9% (7/18) most used escort services or went to massage establishments.

The remaining 22.2% (4/18) did not specify which service they used the most.

c) Frequency of Encounters with Prostitutes

61.1% (11/18) of the customers frequented prostitutes at least monthly.

22.2% (4/18) of the customers went approximately twice a year.

The other 16.7% (3/18) of the customers had gone to a prostitute only once.

d) Use of Prostitutes in Other Cities

All of the customers were interviewed in Halifax or St. John's.

66.7% (12/18) of them had gone to prostitutes in cities other than the one in which they had been interviewed.

73.3% (11/15) of the these cities were in Canada. They included:

- Calgary, Alta
- Dartmouth, N.S.
- Edmonton, Alta.
- Halifax, N.S. (St. John's customers)
- Hamilton, Ont.
- Moncton, N.B.
- Montreal, P.Q.
- Sydney, N.S.
- Toronto, Ont.
- Vancouver, B.C.
- Winnipeg, Man.

The remaining 26.7% (4/15) included European cities, American cities and unspecified cities in New Zealand and Bermuda.

e) Activities Engaged in Prior to Contact with Prostitutes

83.3% (15/18) of the customers described their activities prior to engaging in prostitution.

Of these, 60% (9/15) were drinking and socializing in bars or smoking marijuana just prior to making contact with a prostitute.

The other 40% (6/18) were working or alone in their hotel rooms just prior to making contact with a prostitute.

31.9% (15.47) of the prostitutes interviewed said that their customers had usually been drinking or taking drugs prior to making contact with them.

f) Method of Negotiation

i) Initial Contact

Customers in this sample either approached the prostitutes in vehicles in the manner described in Part II., Section 5(a)(i), called the escort service and arranged for the prostitute to come to their hotel room, went directly to a massage establishment or approached a woman in a bar who was believed to be a prostitute.

ii) Reason for Rejection of a Prostitute

61.1% (11/18) of the customers would not go with a prostitute if they were not attracted to her overall appearance or if she looked "dirty" to him.

22.2% (4/18) of the customers would not go out with street prostitutes. The reasons customers gave for this included:

"They're sleazy . . ."

"They're blatant and painted up . . ."

g) Location of Sexual Act

38.9% (7/18) of the customers usually engaged in the sexual act in a hotel room.

38.9% (9/18) of the customers said that they most often experienced the encounter at their own residence.

16.7% (3/18) usually engaged in the sexual act in cars.

5.6% (1/18) usually went to a massage establishment.

h) The Sexual Act

i) Types of Sexual Acts Requested

66.6% (12/18) of the sample reported the sexual act they usually requested.

Of these, there appeared to be no particular trend in the acts they requested. The sexual acts included: coitus, oral and anal sex, masturbation, combinations of the above and group sex.

ii) Types of Payment

The price paid by the customer for the sexual acts range from \$10.00 to \$300.00.

The average price per sex act that the customers paid was \$140.00. Most of the men paid cash for the services of the prostitute.

27.8% (5/18) reported exchanges of goods or favours for sex. One customer gave a prostitute "computer programming information" in exchange for oral sex.

iii) Time of Payment

66.6% (12/18) of the customers paid the prostitutes before they had sex.

16.7% (3/18) of the sample paid the prostitute after they had sex.

The remaining 16.7% (3/18) of the sample paid some money before and the remaining amount after the sexual act.

i) Regulars

55.6% (10/18) of the customers interviewed reported that they did not visit particular prostitutes regularly.

44.4% (8/18) of the customers had two or three regular prostitutes.

One customer commented: "My two girls are like best friends to me. They perform things that my mate won't even try."

j) Use of Pornography During the Sexual Act

83.3% (15/18) of the sample reported that they did not use pornographic materials during the sex act.

k) General Use of Pornography

55.5% (10/18) of the customers interviewed said that they purchase pornographic magazines.

Playboy and Penthouse were the most frequently cited examples.

l) Motivation

The most consistent reason customers gave for engaging in prostitution was "sexual enjoyment". This was the response from 44.5% (8/18) of the sample. One customer responded:

"I enjoy being able to spend time with someone and experience a variety of sexual experiences."

Other reasons customers gave included:

- . sexual problems at home
- . curiosity
- . loneliness
- . preference of non-committal sex
- . discreet-secretive homosexual sex.

25.5% (12/47) of the prostitutes said that their customers were sexually unfulfilled in their personal lives.

19.1% (9/47) felt that the customers simply wanted sex with no commitment or "... simple, easy sex".

17% (8/47) felt that the customers were lonely men.

14.9% (7/47) stated that they were motivated by curiosity.

10.6% (5/47) (all males) said that their customers were "closet homosexuals".

The remaining 12.8% (6/47) did not know what motivated their customers.

m) Hazards

i) Physical Assault

5.6% (1/18) of the sample had been robbed by a prostitute.

Police from two cities said they knew of rare cases when customers reported being robbed by prostitutes.

ii) Sexually-Transmitted Diseases

5.6% (1/18) of the sample had contacted gonorrhea as a result of being with a prostitute.

27.7% (5/18) of the customers reported that they had regular medical check-ups.

n) Nuisances

83.3% (15/18) of the customers did not notice nuisances or public disturbances on the streets known for prostitution.

o) Perceived Changes in the Street Scene

83.3% (15/18) of the customers did not comment on any changes in the street scene of the city in which they were interviewed.

4. **The Law**

a) Criminal Record of Customers

66.7% (12/18) of the customers interviewed had no criminal record.

22.2% (4/18) of the sample reported having a criminal record. The charges included obscene phone calls, possession of marijuana and dangerous driving.

There is no information on the remaining 11.1% (2/18).

b) Charges Laid Against Customers' for Prostitution-Related Offences

No customers in the sample had been charged with a prostitution-related offence.

c) Relationship with Police

None of the customers had had any relations with police regarding their prostitution-related activities.

d) Knowledge of Soliciting Law

Only one customer understood the conditions surrounding the present soliciting law. His comment was:

"As I understand it, the girl must be shown to be over-zealous in her solicitation before she can be charged. Prostitution is legal provided the girls stay within the bounds of the law."

Most men reported that they did not know what evidence was required to convict someone of soliciting.

Some customers believed that a visible exchange of money between the customer and the prostitute would be sufficient evidence for the police to lay a soliciting charge.

5. General Attitudes

a) Customers' Definition of Prostitution

88.8% (16/18) of the sample provided definitions of prostitution.

Of these, 75% (12/16) defined prostitution as "sex for money".

Some of these definitions included:

"Physical gratification for cash remuneration."

"Fucking for money."

"A lady who sells her body for a price."

Other definitions were:

"A person doing a job."

"A woman trying to make a living."

"Someone used unwillingly or coerced."

b) Opinions on Male and Female Prostitution

50% (9/18) of the customers felt that there was no difference between male and female prostitution.

16.7% (3/18) felt that there was a difference.

One of the customers stated:

"Female prostitution is much more popular."

33.3% (6/18) said that they did not know if there was a difference between male and female prostitution.

c) Opinions on Legislative Change

i) Stricter Criminal Sanctions

11.1% (2/18) of the customers interviewed favoured stricter criminal sanctions.

The reasons for wanting stricter criminal sanctions included the association of prostitution with crime and drug-related activities and the involvement of minors.

ii) Decriminalization

33.3% (6/18) of the sample favoured decriminalization.

The main reasons given for favouring decriminalization combined the idea of prostitution as a social service that would be best kept discreet and outside of government controls with the issue of allowing the prostitute to make her/his own career choice.

Some of the comments were:

"It would be more discreet."

"It would give more freedom to people who benefit from prostitution."

"I wouldn't like to see the government have any control over prostitution."

"I don't think women should have to conduct their business in fear of penalization -they are providing a social service. It would also mean the woman could make her own choice."

"It would make it what it could be - a question of choice (for both the prostitute and the customer) with no controls."

iii) Legalization

55.6% (10/18) of the sample favoured legalization.

The main reasons given for favouring legalization included greater accessibility, less crime, less sexually transmitted disease and less rape.

Some of these reasons were expressed in the following ways:

"If it was legal, rape wouldn't happen as much."

"Prostitution has been around for a long time . . . the oldest profession in fact. I feel legalization would result in less crime and V.D."

"Girls are doing a job service; keeping a rapist off the street."

"It would be better controlled, more sure of what you are getting "not as likely to run in to disease."

d) Juveniles

77.8% (14/18) of the sample did not agree with people under 16 working as prostitutes. The majority stated people under 16 were too young and

immature and generally felt they didn't know what they were getting into. The remaining 22.2% (4/18) of the customers did not see problems associated to people under 16 working as prostitutes. Some comments were:

"If the person can handle it, it's O.K. with me."
"Doesn't bother me, it's their life."

e) Opinions on Why Males and Females Enter Prostitution

77.8% (14/18) of the customers felt that "easy money" was the primary motivation for people entering prostitution. Some comments were:

"Money, easy money, non-taxable money."
"Predominantly money; they have a saleable item."
"Easy money, they get paid for something they enjoy."

Some of these customers felt the money factor was combined with unstable family backgrounds and a lack of available alternative work. These comments included:

"Because of bad family background,"
"Broken home . . . to make a living,"
"Money . . . they have no other avenues open to earn an above average income."

There is no information on the remaining 22.2% (4/18).

f) Opinions of the Prostitutes' Need for Social Services

66.7% (12/18) of the sample did not think prostitutes needed social services set up for them.

The remaining 33.3% (6/18) suggested prostitutes had a need for medical services, protective services, job training and counselling services.

Some suggestions were:

"Along the lines of protection."
"Medical clinics to assure that sexually-transmitted diseases are not spread."
"Job retraining programs - especially for juveniles."

g) Prostitution as a Problem

88.8% (16/18) of the sample commented on whether or not prostitution was a problem.

56.25% (9/16) of the customers said that prostitution was a problem. They stated the involvement of young girls, the relationship with crime and drugs,

and the stigma that mainstream society and politicians attach to the profession as the most important associated problems.

Some of the customers' comments were:

"The problem stems from the inability of our society to handle prostitution.

"It's a problem with respect to young girls getting involved. Also drug and crime related offenses that pertain to young girls who don't know what they are getting into - need some control other than pimps."

"The only problem is the fuss that governments make over prostitution -they should legalize it and then leave the profession alone."

43.75% (7/16) said prostitution was not a problem and stated that, in fact, it was a necessary social service.

Some of their comments were:

"It's a required service and is as necessary as the three meals we eat every day."

"I think they provide a necessary service."

"I don't see any problem - the only reason everyone complains is because the government isn't making any money from prostitution."

II. Customer Case Studies

The following case studies are not composites but are actual accounts of individuals who were interviewed. Their names have been changed to maintain their anonymity.

Customer Case Study No. 1

Individual Profile

Arthur is a 34 year old, single, heterosexual auto salesman. Born in Nova Scotia, he lives alone, in a rental apartment in Halifax. He attended university for two years and his income, last year, was between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Experience with Prostitution

His first experience with prostitution occurred when he was 25 years old, with a street prostitute who was 19. He recalls it as a positive experience and has subsequently hired a prostitute monthly. He usually requests coitus combined with oral sex. Although he has been with prostitutes as young as 15 years old, he prefers prostitutes who are 20 to 25 years old. He does not like the "sleaziness" of street prostitutes, so he frequents those who are in hotel bars. They usually go to his residence. He reports that, once, while sleeping, he was robbed of his wallet by a prostitute. His motivation for going to prostitutes is to experience sexual acts which his girlfriend will not perform. He has also hired prostitutes in Moncton and Miami.

The Law

Arthur has a criminal record for possession of drugs. He has no knowledge of the soliciting laws and feels they do not affect him in any way. He favours legalization, feeling that this would result in lower prices and easier access to prostitutes.

General Attitudes

He does not see prostitution as a problem and does not think that social services are needed for prostitutes. He does not have strong opinions regarding juveniles working as prostitutes on the contrary, he commented "I like young fluff".

Customer Case Study No. 2

Individual Profile

Dick is a 39 year old, heterosexual truck driver. A native of Nova Scotia, he has a grade 10 education and lives with a common-law partner in a rented flat in Halifax. Last year his income was between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Experience with Prostitution

His first experience with a prostitute was also his first sexual experience with a partner. He was 31 years old and the street prostitute was 23 years old. At that time he requested a "hand job" for \$30.00 and he continues to ask for this same act on his infrequent visits. He went to a prostitute because he was lonely and had difficulty socializing with women. The youngest prostitute he has ever used was 17 years old. He prefers street prostitution for its convenience and efficiency. Appearance is very important in his choice of a prostitute. He used to pay for the service with a taxi ride when he drove taxis. He has contracted gonorrhea as a result of being with a prostitute. Dick has two nieces, 16 and 18 years old, who are working for a pimp.

The Law

He has no knowledge of soliciting laws, but favours legalization because he sees prostitution as a service where "sex crazed maniacs can get relief".

General Attitudes

For this customer, prostitution is seen as a problem because of the present legal situation. He feels that prostitutes should be at least 21 years old; that they do not require social services and that they service a need for men who can not have normal relations with non-prostitute women.

D) PIMPS

I. Data Collected on Pimps

1. Introduction

The existence of pimping in the Atlantic provinces is limited to Halifax. Police and community agency sources in other major East Coast cities all stated that organized pimping was not a problem in their cities. Halifax and Dartmouth police, Halifax community agency respondents and Halifax prostitutes however, all concur that the majority of female prostitutes (with estimates ranging from 75% to 100% of all prostitutes) working the Barrington and Gottingen Street areas turn a large portion of their earnings over to a pimp. There is no pimping activity involving male prostitutes in Halifax at this time.

Many prostitutes told researchers, that "You can't work the Stroll without a man". Based on police estimates and numbers of pimps identified by name over a five month period by researchers, there are 28-35 men presently working as pimps in Halifax. That is, these men are actively collecting and living solely off the earnings of 1 to 3 prostitutes each, and identify themselves and are known by prostitutes as "pimps".

It should be noted that the relatively low percentage of female prostitutes found to be working for pimps (see the survey results) can be explained by the following:

1. The prostitutes were reluctant to discuss their pimp/prostitute relationship with a stranger. Information was elicited more easily about other women and their pimps. In many instances the respondents seemed to answer in the socially acceptable ways to try and win the respect of the interviewer.
2. The prostitutes were reluctant to discuss their pimp/prostitute relationship for fear the information would be passed on to the Morality Division of the Halifax police to be used to charge them or their pimps.
3. The number of retired prostitutes who were interviewed contributed to the low percentage of female prostitutes working for a pimp because they had worked independently (without pimps) for most of their careers. Organized pimping is relatively new to Halifax; by the time pimps gained control of the street the women were older, and therefore considered less appealing by these pimps.

2. Case Studies

"The degree to which a pimp, if he's clever can confuse and delude a prostitute is very nearly unlimited."

Polly Adler, 1953

The following case studies of convicted pimps have been compiled from a collection of data including: police files, Prothonotary court transcripts, field notes from interviews with community agency respondents, police officers who knew these pimps, as well as anecdotal contributions by prostitutes who were involved with these men. It was ill-advised for researchers to approach pimps in person due to their reputation for violence and manipulation. Attempts were made to speak directly with incarcerated pimps but administrative barriers and time restraints stood in the way.

All of the pimps referred to in this section continue to be part of a large underground "organization" involving other activities such as drug trafficking, theft, the "running" of stolen goods and bootlegging. Pimps No. 1 and No. 4 are presently incarcerated but both are due to come before the Parole Review Board this year. Although incarcerated, both of these men continue to have contact with other pimps. In one instance a pimp continued to terrorize women who worked for him by sending threatening letters to them from the penitentiary. The reputations of these pimps on the streets alone act as a measure of control and ensures their easy re-entrance to "the life".

The most well-known pimp, who will be called Pimp No. 1, headed the Halifax Street "organization" until his conviction in 1980. Consequently, his case study remains the most detailed and complex of those documented in this section. Several of the case studies are limited in terms of factual details. This limitation is a direct result of the data that was available within the data collection time frame. Only where factual detail was clear and concise was it included, which will explain the discontinuity in some of the information. The study of pimps merits further in-depth investigation because of their essential part in the manifestation of prostitution in Halifax.

PIMP No. 1

The investigation of Pimp No. 1 was conducted as a joint effort between the Halifax and Dartmouth police forces and the Nova Scotia R.C.M.P. over a two-year period from 1978 to 1980. It was only after investigations were well into the second year that police became aware of the extent of the operation. It was discovered that No. 1's operation existed on an international level and involved, in addition to the procuring of female juveniles for prostitution, other illegal activities such as drug use and trafficking, theft rings and bootlegging.

No. 1 is a black Halifax born resident and was 34 years old at the time of his first trial in 1980. The estimates of the number of girls No. 1 had control over at one time, ranged from 40 (based on interviews with Halifax police officers) to 66

(based on R.C.M.P. files). The ages of the girls ranged from 11 to 17 years. No. 1 controlled these girls directly although six other pimps worked under him, (three of whom were his brothers). These pimps were known to have transported girls from Halifax to Toronto, Montreal and as far as Los Angeles to work as prostitutes and act as messengers with drugs. No. 1 had connections with other pimps in each of these cities.

No. 1 first appeared in court in February 1980. No. 1 was tried on thirteen different charges during a lengthy and intense trial. All of the charges were laid in connection with the operations of his prostitution activities. Of the thirteen charges laid against No. 1, Prothonotary records show that he was convicted on nine of them. He was originally sentenced to fourteen years in Dorchester Penitentiary, New Brunswick. He appealed the sentence and subsequently it was reduced to nine years. Once in Dorchester Penitentiary, No. 1 had to be moved into protective custody in Kingston Penitentiary in Ontario in order to be segregated from the other inmates who knew of No. 1's reputation with juveniles.

The following discussion includes the specific charges laid against No. 1 and segments of the corresponding evidence heard against him. Names of the prostitutes have been changed to ensure their anonymity.

No. 1 was charged with four offences involving two girls who were sisters. The charges were:

1. "Living on the avails of prostitution (Sec. 195(1)(j)) of a female person (by the name of Lana)";
2. "Aiding, abetting and compelling (Lana) to engage in or carry on prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(h));
3. "Procuring (Lana) to have illicit sexual intercourse with another person or persons unknown to her" (Sec. 195(1)(h));
4. "Attempting to procure (Marjorie) to have illicit intercourse with another person or persons unknown to her" (Sec. 195 (1)(a)).

Testimony given by Lana revealed that she was 16 years old when she was procured by No. 1. She admitted that she had been sniffing contact cement glue and working as a prostitute before meeting No. 1. Lana knew female prostitutes who were acting as "recruiters" for No. 1. They had tried to persuade her to work for No. 1 on prior occasions. This was a common and effective ploy of No. 1.

One night No. 1 approached Lana directly in a tavern. They had a few drinks and then No. 1 invited her to his home where he gave her marijuana and more alcohol. He persuaded her to bath, curl her hair and choose something new to wear from a collection of clothing he kept for this purpose in his basement. Other young women working for No. 1 were present and helped Lana to apply her make-up. He then persuaded her to work for him against her will at the same local tavern where they had met. Over the period of the following week she worked each night with one of No. 1's other prostitutes. When she was not working she was not allowed to

leave No. 1's home, and on several occasions No. 1 used physical force to prevent her from leaving. She was expected to turn all of her earnings over to him nightly.

During this same time No. 1 was also trying to procure Marjorie, Lana's 18 year old sister, to work for him. She refused to and No. 1 assaulted both women. Soon afterwards the two sisters ran away from No. 1 with no means of supporting themselves. They called the police on a subsequent day when they were frightened after seeing No. 1 drive past them on a downtown street. The Halifax police laid charges against No. 1 at this time.

The family background of Lana and Marjorie revealed that their parents were separated and their mother was an alcoholic. The Nova Scotia Family Court had already sent Lana to Truro School for Girls Under 16 because she was "unmanageable". Marjorie had also admitted to prior glue sniffing. When Marjorie appeared in court to testify against Pimp No. 1, she was 8 1/2 months pregnant. Both girls stated they had been influenced by peer pressure to become involved in prostitution.

Three additional charges were laid against No. 1, involving his relationship with Terry. The charges were:

1. "Unlawfully procuring a female person (Terry) to have illicit sexual intercourse with male persons" (Sec. 195(1)(a));
2. "Unlawfully for the purposes of gain, exercising control, direction, or influence over the movements of (Terry) in such a manner as to show that he was aiding, abetting or compelling her to engage or carry on in prostitution with any person" (Sec. 195(1)(h)); and
3. "Unlawfully living wholly or in part on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)).

When Terry first met No. 1, she was unemployed and 17 years old. Her home life was quite unstable. Sometimes she lived with her mother and other times she lived with the family of her previous boyfriend. Terry would "hang out" on the downtown streets and knew people who worked as prostitutes, but there is no indication in the data sources as to whether she had worked as a prostitute prior to meeting No. 1. As in the case of Lana, No. 1 also used female recruiters to persuade Terry to go to his home. The two recruiters gave her some marijuana and told her there was more at No. 1's house. Once there, a party evolved and she had sex with No. 1. No. 1 talked her into working for him, gave her new clothes and provided her with more drugs and alcohol. He also gave her false identification so she could work in the tavern with his "other women". Terry turned one trick for which she was paid \$20. This money was turned over to No. 1 who subsequently gave her \$5 back for spending. Terry was arrested in the tavern for presenting the false identification and afterwards agreed to testify against him. The Crown argued that No. 1 provided the "means of prostitution" for both Lana and Terry, i.e., the clothing, the drugs, transportation to the tavern, and the false identification. This was crucial to No. 1's convictions involving both of these women.

A third set of charges laid against No. 1 involved Bridget, a young girl of 14 years. The three charges included:

1. "Unlawfully procuring (Bridget) to have illicit sexual intercourse" (Sec. 195(1)(a));
2. "Unlawfully aiding, abetting and compelling (Bridget) to engage in or carry on prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(h); and
3. "Unlawfully living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)).

Bridget first met No. 1 in Halifax when she was 13 years old. He offered her a ride in his car, gave her some marijuana and induced her to go to California to work as a prostitute. Fascinated by No. 1, she agreed. Once in California working for No. 1's brother, she was arrested by police and placed in a juvenile facility. Halifax police were sent to California to pick Bridget up and take her back to Halifax where she was placed in another adolescent shelter.

While Bridget was in the adolescent shelter she continued to work as a prostitute for No. 1 "out of her love for him". He would pick her up after school, take her to his place to change her clothes and then drive her to a local hotel to work as a prostitute. After work he would pick her up again, take all of the money she earned minus \$5 she received back for spending, and bring her back to the shelter. When this activity was discovered by the staff of the shelter Bridget was moved to a group home with greater supervision. However, she continued to work for No. 1 although on a less frequent basis.

No. 1 attempted to take Bridget to Montreal to work, but he became nervous when two prostitutes and another pimp who were under his control were arrested. Instead, he took Bridget to Saint John, N.B., put her up in a motel, and gave her false identification so that she could work. When No. 1 realized that police were following them, he returned to Halifax leaving Bridget alone in Saint John. She then hitch-hiked back to Dartmouth where she rented a room and attempted to work independently in Halifax. No. 1 soon became aware she was back. He located her and beat her. She was forced to continue working for him out of fear.

No. 1's accelerated his physical abuse of Bridget in order to keep her working for him. On one occasion he fractured two of her ribs. On another night No. 1 gave her several "mickeys" of alcohol to consume while working. Later that same night he forced her to perform fellatio on him and a dog in the presence of other pimps. Pimp No. 2 took flash pictures, which were used as blackmail to keep Bridget working for him.

It was during the course of these events that Dartmouth and Halifax police and R.C.M.P. were following Pimp No. 1 closely. Electronic devices were used to listen in and observe No. 1's actions in order to collect evidence against him. Both No. 1 and his brother, No. 2, were also charged with "inducing (Bridget) to fellate a dog" (Sec. 305(1)). The files did not record which two charges No. 1 or No. 2 were actually convicted of. It is likely that both No. 1 and No. 2 were found guilty of

the last two charges, "living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)), and "inducing (Bridget) to fellate a dog" (Sec. 305(1)), based on the amount of evidence brought forth regarding the corresponding acts.

The judge's concluding remarks in the trial noted that there was an age disparity of 14 years between Bridget and No. 1. He went on to say, that although she was not a "lily-white virgin", she was still "... a human being subject to the fear of being beaten," as well as "... the fear of exposure of film or photographs showing her in a compromising position with a german shepherd ... which was done under the duress of the accused (No. 1)".

The fourth and final set of charges involved Roberta. Roberta was 15 years old when she testified in court against No. 1 on 2 charges. The first charge was "unlawfully, with intent to gain by threats, menances or by violence attempted to induce (Roberta) to work for him as a common prostitute" (Sec. 305(1)). The second charge was "unlawful confinement of (Roberta)" (Sec. 247(2)).

Roberta was 13 years old and working as a part-time model when she first encountered No. 1. At the age of 14 she quit school after being charged with truancy by the R.C.M.P. She came from an unstable family background living in several different places; with friends, her parents and her boyfriend's parents. It was suspected that she may have been battered as a young child or witnessed her mother being battered because of her familiarity with the staff at a local battered women's shelter. As in the other cases, No. 1 had a female recruiter bring Roberta to his home. Once there, he threatened to burn her with a hot curling iron on the back of her neck when she refused to work as a prostitute for him. Beth, another young woman working for No. 1, intervened and Roberta was able to escape. No. 1 beat Beth for intervening and she was later seen with facial bruises and a black eye.

No. 1 was found guilty on both counts. Roberta's testimony included that No. 1 had stated "that, he could make a lot of money off her " and commanded her to work by the words "You're going to do what I want you to do whether I have to force you or not". The court found that confinement had been proven beyond a reasonable doubt based on the argument that Roberta could not have escaped had Beth not intervened.

Police investigation of this case was drawn out over a two year period. The R.C.M.P. covered most costs and provided the surveillance equipment. Halifax police estimate that the Halifax police force contributed between \$100,000 and \$125,000 towards the investigation over and above their annual budget for prostitution.

PIMP No. 2

Pimp No. 2 was a younger brother to Pimp No. 1 and was actively involved in No. 1's organization. There was limited background information available about No. 2 or about the women involved in his offences. He was between 22-26 years old at the time of the first trial. He was charged with two counts of "living on the

avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)). No. 2 appeared in court on the first charge in February of 1981 and on the second charge in May of 1981.

He pleaded not guilty to the first charge, but was found guilty and sentenced to one year. He pleaded guilty on the second charge and was sentenced to six consecutive months in a correctional centre plus a fine of \$2,500.

On the first charge, the defence maintained that there was no actual evidence that No. 2 received the proceeds of prostitution, stating that he never transported the woman to or from work. However, the prosecution proved that No. 2 was aware that the woman was a prostitute. This information combined with police and other prostitutes' testimonies that they were living together and were parents of a child secured a conviction.

Two other charges involving another female were laid against No. 2 along with his brother, No. 1. The circumstances of these charges were documented earlier in No. 1's case study.

PIMP No. 3

Pimp No. 3 was also involved with the organization of Pimp No. 1. His age was not documented but he was of black racial background and born in Halifax.

He was charged with "procuring (Cindi) to have illicit sex with (Pimp No. 1)" (Sec. 195(1)(a)) as a result of the investigation of Pimp No. 1. Cindi, an 18 year old female, first encountered No. 3 on a night in June, 1979. She had just been thrown out by the man she was living with and was on her way to her sister's place. On the street, a vehicle drove up and stopped beside her. At first, Cindi was not worried because she recognized one of the passengers, a mutual friend to her and No. 3. However, when No. 3, a stranger to her at this time, jumped out and grabbed her arm, she became very frightened. He forced her into the vehicle and proceeded to drive on to Dartmouth to the home of No. 1.

Once there, No. 3 forced Cindi to fellate him and then told her to bathe and change her clothes. She was given new dresses to try on and another woman who was present cut her hair. No. 1 paid No. 3 a sum of \$1,000 in exchange for Cindi. No. 3 then handed Cindi over to No. 1, stating to Cindi, "Either he's your king or treat him like your king". No. 1 then disrobed and inspected Cindi before forcing her to have sex with him. With the aid of drugs and alcohol, she was induced to work for him as a prostitute at a downtown bar for the following 2 1/2 months.

No. 3 came before the Supreme Court in February of 1981 for this charge. A stay of proceedings resulted in May of that year because Cindi, the main witness, left the province and could not be located. Given her initial willingness to testify against No. 3, police believe threats of violence to her or her family from No. 1 likely caused her to leave. Two other charges were laid against No. 3 at this time. The first was for "willfully attempting to obstruct justice" by paying \$1,000 to Katie so that she would not testify against No. 1 as a victim of "rape" (Sec. 127(2)(a)). He was found guilty of this charge and sentenced to 12 months in a correctional centre.

The second charge involved the kidnapping of Didi with "the intent to confine her against her will" (Sec. 247(1)). No records regarding the outcome of this charge were available.

PIMP NO. 4

Pimp No. 4 was 24 years old at the time of the trial. He is a black resident of Halifax. He was charged with "living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)). No. 4's criminal background included sixteen prior convictions on various offences including "trafficking of narcotics". He had already been incarcerated for a 2 1/2 year period. No. 4 lived on the earnings of 17 year old Barbara from January to June 1982. During this six month period Barbara earned approximately \$15,000. She worked six hours a night, 7 days a week, and earned between \$150 and \$200 a night, which she always turned over to No. 4. With this money, No. 4 paid for food, rent and her meagre clothing. The surplus was spent on his car, drugs and alcohol.

Barbara testified that she was often physically abused by No. 4. He would beat her if she did not earn enough money. She reported four particularly severe beatings in which No. 4 whipped her legs with a leather belt, hit her in the face, kicked her in the ribs and caused her nose to bleed. Barbara finally went to the police because she was afraid of further beatings and wanted to get away from No. 4.

Throughout the trial, No. 4 maintained that he had not been living with Barbara and that he had his own income from "junking". No. 4's mother gave supporting testimony that he had not been living with Barbara. The judge, however, noted that he "thought the mother was lying". The Court's decision that No. 4 was guilty of "living on the avails of prostitution" was based on stronger evidence that he indeed was living with her and had no other source of income. No. 4 was sentenced to 2 1/2 years in Federal penitentiary.

One social worker who was personally familiar with No. 4 provided background information for this case study. She stated that No. 4 came from a family of known "women haters". Several of his brothers and uncles had been pimps also. His father hated women and taught his sons to call all women by derogatory names such as "whore", "cunt" and "bitch". No. 4's mother was beaten regularly by her husband and her sons. They lived in an apartment building in a poverty stricken area of Halifax where they often went without heat and food.

No. 4's pimping tactics involved "hanging out at roller skating rinks, bowling alleys and shopping centres, preying on young children, most often with behavioural problems and unstable family backgrounds". The social worker further stated that she had treated female children who had been physically abused by No. 4. He had in the past brought children as young as eleven years old to a room where he was known to conduct his beatings. These children continued to live in fear of being brought there even after communication was broken with him. In some cases he prostituted the same children and even went as far as to bring the customers to his

apartment to avoid the children being seen in public in the prostitution areas of Halifax.

PIMP NO. 5

Pimp No. 5 was a 17 year old black youth originally from Toronto. He was charged with "living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)). He had been living in Halifax for one year when he met Marg. Very little information on Marg's background was available. She had had a baby just prior to meeting No. 5, who procured her to work for him as a prostitute. His method of procuring was not documented. The court records indicated that Marg worked for No. 5 for a period of three weeks. During this time, Marg earned \$1,500, all of which was turned over to No. 5, who would visit her daily to collect the money. Marg worked in fear of physical repercussions if she did not bring in money for No. 5 each night. Eventually, an old boyfriend helped Marg to get away from No. 5 and convinced her to go to the police. The trial was in November of 1981 but there was a stay of proceedings because Marg, who was the main witness, left Nova Scotia and could not be located.

PIMP NO. 6

Pimp No. 6 was charged with two offences. The first was the "willful attempt to obstruct the cause of justice by paying \$1,000 to prevent (Kory, a female witness) from testifying against No. 1 on a charge of rape" (Sec. 127(2)(a)). The second charge was for "living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)). No. 6 pleaded not guilty to both charges. There was no background information available for No. 6 or the women involved in his offences.

In January of 1981, a preliminary inquiry was held to determine whether there was sufficient evidence for a trial. The defence tried to quash the first charge by challenging the application of the law. He argued that Kory was an accessory to the crime for willingly accepting the bribe of \$1,000 not to testify and it remained "inequality before the law in that one party to the offence (No. 6) was charged and not the other". The court ruled that sufficient evidence did exist and the defendant went to trial. He was found guilty on the first charge and sentenced to 12 months in the Halifax County Correctional Centre.

In relation to the second charge, the prosecution presented taped evidence obtained by police who were keeping surveillance on No. 6 in connection with the case of No. 1 at that time. They noted that a certain prostitute, Kim, frequented a local downtown tavern. It was discovered that this woman was living common-law with No. 6 and they had two children. Proof that the woman was working as a prostitute was obtained by police who listened outside the door of a room in the Citadel Inn where she and another prostitute were with a client. Further evidence included the testimony of another prostitute who once worked for No. 1. She testified that she had seen No. 6 take money from the woman with whom she lived. And, finally, No. 6 could not prove he had any other source of income.

No. 1 was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500 within one year. No. 6 was given direction to pay the fine through community service work on the Y.M.C.A. maintenance crew. However, he defaulted on the payment and consequently served six extra months in a correctional centre.

PIMP NO. 7

Pimp No. 7 also worked for Pimp No. 1. He was a black Halifax resident and 22 years old at the time of the first charge. He was charged with two offences. The first was laid in August of 1980 and was for "living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195(1)(j)). He pleaded guilty to this charge and was sentenced to three months at the Halifax Correctional Centre. Evidence submitted throughout the trial revealed that Joan had been living with No. 7 from March to July of 1980. Before this time she had lived with another pimp who had introduced her to No. 7. During the four month period she worked for No. 7 she earned \$10,000, all of which was turned over to him. He used the money to pay the rent on their shared apartment and on drugs and alcohol for himself. Her sister testified that she often saw No. 7 take money from Joan. Joan testified that when she suggested she go to work at a regular day time job, No. 7 used physical and mental abuse to keep her working as a prostitute for him. When she came home with less money than he required, he would physically force her to go out and earn more. His brutal treatment towards her caused her to have a miscarriage. When Joan finally left No. 7, he threatened to slice her throat.

The second charge was laid against No. 7 in January of 1982 for "unlawful sexual intercourse with a female person not his wife (Mona), without her consent which was exhorted by threats of bodily harm" (Sec. 143(b)(i)). He went to court in June of 1982 for this charge and pleaded not guilty. The result was a hung jury. No. 7 appeared before the Supreme Court a second time in January of 1983 on the same charge and was found not guilty.

Evidence submitted indicated that Mona, the woman involved, had been drinking at a tavern one night in January 1982, No. 7, an acquaintance, offered her a ride home and she accepted. When they reached her house, he drove past claiming they were "just going for drive". Shortly afterwards, he stopped the car in a wooded area and tried to kiss Mona. She resisted but he climbed on top of her attempting to have intercourse with her. She opened the car window and screamed, but no one heard her.

Afraid that No. 7 would hurt her, Mona agreed to remove her pants and he had intercourse with her. After it was over, No. 7 started back for Dartmouth and Mona persuaded him to stop at a store where she could buy cigarettes. In the store, she asked the female clerk to call the police. The condition of her jeans and crumpled coat were presented as evidence of the forced intercourse.

No. 7's defence against this charge was based primarily on the nature of Mona's past sexual conduct. The fact that Mona had been involved with three other men of the same age and race as No. 7 was deemed pertinent to the case. In his

concluding statements, the judge said that "(Mona) therefore show(s) a predilection for bestowing her favours on a particular class of males which includes the accused". After saying this he went on to find No. 7 not guilty.

3. Summary Of Pimp Case Studies

Several patterns in the nature of pimp-prostitute relationships in Halifax are evident from a review of police files, Prothonotary court records, and interviews with individual police officers and community agency respondents.

First, in regards to the nature of the women procured for prostitution, all ranged in age 11 to 18 years when they were first procured. The majority of these women were caucasian and came from unstable family backgrounds. For example, they were runaways, came from broken homes, had alcoholic parents, had problems at school or had developed drug addictions at an early age. These young women reflected a sense of vulnerability easily recognized by a pimp.

The pimps also shared common attributes. Most had little or no high school education and were young (17-22 years old) when they first starting pimping. One social worker spoke to a 15 year old male youth who was already planning to "be a pimp when he grew up". All of the pimps documented in the court and police records were from local black families in Halifax. From discussions with various social workers it was found that they all grew up in the same lower class area of town often living in city housing. Without exception, all of these men have only known an impoverished, violent and criminal way of life. They have never seen positive role models for male/female relationships which likely explains "their sadistic sexual behaviour towards women" as one community agency respondent put it.

Pimps in Halifax use various ploys to procure and keep young women working for them. As the Supreme Court judge noted in the trial of Pimp No. 1, a "scheme of control" soon develops after the pimps make contact with women. The pimps provide the girls with alcohol, drugs, and new clothes, all under the guise of "love". In return, the women are expected to work as prostitutes, handing over all of their earnings. Some of these women come to believe they are in love with their pimp, thereby feeling committed to him emotionally.

If for some reason the condition should change, i.e., the level of control is diminished because a woman threatens to stop working for him, pimps often resort to threats of violence and coercion. If this does not result in compliance on her part he will not hesitate to carry out his threats. R.C.M.P. files cite several instances where women have been assaulted by their pimps with heated coat hangers, beer bottles, lit cigarettes and hot curling irons.

Another tactic of control used by the pimps in the case studies, was to drug the women and then take pictures of them in sexually compromising positions. These pictures were then used as blackmail to keep them working as prostitutes.

Instances of rape and abduction were also documented where women were locked in rooms, drugged and gang-raped.

Pimp No. 1 and the others in his organization knew no limitations to the means by which they procured a woman to work for them. An example of this is the extent to which No. 1 tried to maintain control. One Halifax police officer stated that they had been told by No. 1 that he had procured the daughter of his landlord to work as a prostitute. When the landlord tried to evict No. 1 in an effort to isolate him from the daughter, No. 1 took the landlord to the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission claiming that he had in fact been racially discriminated against. No. 1 originally won the case but it was reviewed and overturned after No. 1 was convicted on the nine charges related to prostitution.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

I. Profile Of Prostitutes

- . There is an estimated three female prostitutes to every one male prostitute working on the streets in Halifax and St. John's.
- . All of the prostitutes in escort and massage services are women.
- . The average age of street prostitutes is 21.6 years.
- . The average age range of escort and massage service prostitutes is 20-25 years.
- . Most prostitutes are caucasian.

Most street prostitutes are from the city they work in compared to escort and massage prostitutes who are predominantly from out of the province.
- . Male street prostitutes have attained a higher degree of education than female street prostitutes.
- . Some female street prostitutes are married and support children on their earnings. This is rarely the case with male street prostitutes.
- . The majority of female prostitutes define themselves as heterosexual whereas the majority of male prostitutes define themselves as homosexual or bisexual.
- . Twice as many male prostitutes as compared to females prostitutes in the sample were living with their parents while they were working as prostitutes..
- . Over half of the street prostitutes estimated they made less than \$20,000 in 1983.
- . Most street prostitutes were not employed at other jobs.
- . Of those street prostitutes who were employed, the majority were male.
- . Most street prostitutes grew up in one location over their childhood years.
- . More than half of the street prostitutes grew up with both parents.
- . Nearly two times the percentage of male street prostitutes of female street prostitutes are from single parent families.
- . The majority of street prostitutes come from low socio-economic backgrounds.

- More than half of the street prostitutes recall continuous fighting in the family when growing up.
- More than half of the street prostitutes recall alcohol or drug abuse by their fathers while growing up.

One third of the female street prostitutes compared to less than one tenth of the male street prostitutes, recalled sexual abuse as part of their childhood.

- Most of the female street prostitutes who were sexually abused as children experienced it on a continuous basis compared to male street prostitutes who were sexually assaulted on one occasion.
- One third of the prostitutes only recall happy childhood memories.
- Most of the street prostitutes had run away from home at least once as adolescents.
- The average age of the street prostitute's first sexual experience with a partner is 12 years.
- More than half of the street prostitutes were first introduced to prostitution by a prostitute acquaintance or recruiter for a pimp.
- The average age of street prostitutes when they turned their first trick was 16 years.
- The majority of street prostitutes who turned tricks before the age of 16 were female.
- The majority of both female and male street prostitutes described economic necessity as the motivating factor in their entrance to prostitution.
- More than half of the street prostitutes had a criminal record for offences other than prostitution related charges.
- Less than one in five of the prostitutes had been charged with a prostitution-related offence.
- The majority of the prostitutes in the sample had incorrect or no knowledge at all of the evidentiary requirements necessary to convict them of soliciting.
- All of the street prostitutes had intentions of leaving the life of prostitution, yet only one-fifth had any concrete ideas as to how to accomplish this.

II. Profile Of Customers

- . Customers of both female and male prostitutes are predominantly male.
- . Customers range in age from 21 years to 55 years. Customer's average age is 40 years.
- . Customers are predominantly caucasian.
- . Customers of street prostitutes are predominantly local men.
- . Customers of escort service prostitutes are predominantly out of town business men.
- . Local customers have mixed educational backgrounds.
- . Customers from other cities travelling on business tend to have completed high school and often have attended college or university.
- . Customers working on foreign ships often have not completed high school, attended college or university.
- . Most customers are married.
- . Most customers are believed to have children.
- . Local customers are a mixture of white collar and blue collar workers.
- . Customers from foreign ships are blue collar workers.
- . Customers in the city on business are white collar workers.
- . Customers who hire female prostitutes predominantly define themselves as heterosexual.
- . Customers who hire male prostitutes fall into two categories: one, those who lead a homosexual lifestyle, and two, those who lead a heterosexual lifestyle but are privately homosexual.
- . The customers in the sample had their first sexual encounter with a prostitute at an average age of 21.5 years.
- . The initial motivation of the customers in the sample was loneliness, curiosity or the inability to make sexual contact with non-prostitute women.
- . Most customers do not have a criminal record.
- . No customers had been charged with a prostitution-related offence.

- The average customer does not differ demographically from the average man who does not hire prostitutes.
- The majority of the customers in the sample had incorrect or no knowledge at all of the evidentiary requirements necessary to convict someone of soliciting.

III. Profile of the Controllers of Prostitutes

- . Street pimps and managers of on-premise massage services are all male.
- . Madams of off-premise escort services are all female.
- . Pimps range in age from 17-34 years.
- . Madams and managers of escort and massage services range in age from 32-74 years.
- . All of the pimps who were identified were black.
- . All of the madams and managers of escort and massage services are caucasian.
- . The majority of controllers of prostitutes originate from the area they work in.
- . Only in Halifax, do street pimps play a major role in prostitution.
- . Madams and managers of escort and massage services live apart from the prostitutes they employ whereas pimps often reside with one or more of the prostitutes working for them.
- . All of the madams of escort services were at one time prostitutes.
- . Madams of escort services work full-time at running the services and in all cases have continued to work as prostitutes in their own businesses.
- . Less than 10% of the pimps who controlled the female prostitutes in the sample had been charged with a prostitution-related offence.

IV. The Business Of Prostitution

1. Working Conditions

- Almost two thirds of all street prostitutes had been physically assaulted while working.
- Pimps pose the greatest threat of physical assault to female street prostitutes.
- Customers pose the greatest threat of physical assault to male street prostitutes and the second greatest threat to female street prostitutes.
- Customers pose the greatest threat of sexual assault to female street prostitutes.
- Female prostitutes are in greater danger of being physically and sexually assaulted than male prostitutes.
- The majority of street prostitutes had not contacted a sexually transmitted disease as a result of their work.
- More than half of the female street prostitutes had some gynaecological problems resulting from working.
- Less than one third of all street prostitutes reported harassment by police.
- Almost half of the street prostitutes use alcohol or drugs while working to cope with the work.
- Escort and massage service prostitutes are required by management to refrain from drinking or using drugs while working.
- There are very few nuisances associated with street prostitution in St. John's.
- There are several nuisances associated with street prostitution in Halifax. These include:
 - a) noise by participants,
 - b) female residents mistaken by customers as prostitutes,
 - c) public assaults of prostitutes,
 - d) traffic problems.
- There has been a substantial increase in the number of visible female street prostitutes in both Halifax and St. John's.
- Street prostitutes utilize both community health facilities and private doctors.
- Most female street prostitutes do not use any form of birth control.

- . Escort service prostitutes use private doctors.
- . Half of the street prostitutes have worked in other cities.
- . All escort and massage service prostitutes have worked in several cities on a circuit.
- . The majority of the female street prostitutes did not like their work.
- . The majority of the male street prostitutes liked their work.
- 2. The Nature of the Transaction**
- . Customers actively approach prostitutes for their services whether by telephone, in bars, in massage establishments or on the street. The prostitute, except in rare cases on the street - remains passive and waits for the customer to approach her.
- . Half of the customers drink or smoke marijuana immediately prior to hiring a prostitute.
- . Customers base their selection of prostitutes primarily on their appearance.
- . Prostitutes refuse or agree to take customers on the basis of their appearance and their ability to pay.
- . Customers from out of the city usually have a hotel room and hire escort service prostitutes to come to their rooms.
- . The sexual encounter between street prostitutes, local customers and customers off foreign ships, takes place in vehicles or on the ships.
- . Oral sex is the most frequently requested act of both street, escort and massage prostitutes.
- . The most common explanation given by customers and prostitutes for why customers routinely buy sex is that they are unfulfilled in their personal sex lives.
- . Some customers use pornography during sexual encounters with prostitutes to stimulate themselves, the prostitute, or to act as a guide for the act itself.
- . Most of the street prostitutes had been approached to pose for pornographers.
- . The vast majority of all prostitutes are paid before the sexual act takes place.
- . More than three quarters of street prostitutes had an average of eight regular customers.

- Most customers frequented prostitutes on a monthly basis.
- Customers who travel hire prostitutes in several cities.
- It is rare for female street prostitutes to move into escort or massage service prostitution.

3. The Economic Transaction

- The annual income of female street prostitutes who work for pimps is less than one third of that of female freelance street prostitutes.
- Female freelance street prostitutes work twice as many hours on an average night as male street prostitutes.
- Female freelance street prostitutes turn twice as many tricks on an average night as male street prostitutes.
- Female freelance street prostitutes make .51¢ for every \$1.00 their male counterparts make.
- Street pimps have an average of two prostitutes working for them.
- Street pimps take over 4/5 of the earnings of each prostitute they have working for them.
- Street pimps make ten times the annual income of the female prostitutes who work for them.
- Escort service prostitutes work twice as many hours and turn three times the number of tricks that the female freelance street prostitutes do.
- Male street prostitutes make twice as much per trick as the highest paid female prostitutes who are in escort services.
- Madams and managers of escort and massage services have an average of four prostitutes working for them.
- Madams and managers of escort and massage services take 2/5 of the earnings of each prostitute they have working for them.
- Madams and managers of escort and massage services make three times as much as the prostitutes who work for them.
- Pimps take twice as much of the earnings of their prostitutes as madams and managers of escort and massage services take.
- On average, street prostitutes in Halifax work longer hours and turn more tricks per night than street prostitutes in St. John's.

- . The average hourly income of Halifax street prostitutes is one third higher than that of St. John's street prostitutes.
- . Street prostitutes sometimes accept goods or favours as payment for their sexual services.
- . Street prostitutes do not file income tax on their earnings from prostitution.

V. THE LEGAL CONTROL OF THE BUSINESS OF PROSTITUTION

- An average of six prostitution-related charges were laid by police per year in Halifax from 1976-1984.
- No prostitution-related charges have been laid prior to 1984 in St. John's, Newfoundland.
- Charges of soliciting have steadily decreased over the last three years in Halifax.
- Halifax and Dartmouth had municipal by-laws in place for a three week period over 1982-1983. No charges were laid in Dartmouth. The majority of charges laid in Halifax were against prostitutes. No convictions resulted due to the precedence of the Westendorp case.
- All charges, both criminal and municipal have been laid solely against female prostitutes in Halifax.
- There is no major evidence of street prostitution in Dartmouth, Saint John, Fredericton, Moncton, Charlottetown, Summerside or Gander. For this reason, legal control initiatives have not been necessary in these cities.
- Escort and massage services have been steadily increasing in number in Halifax since 1974 and in St. John's since 1979. Investigations into these services by police have been prompted by complaints from the public, information that they have involvement with other criminal activities or the involvement of Revenue Canada. Otherwise, this form of prostitution is tolerated by formal control agencies in the Atlantic provinces.

**VI. THE GENERAL ATTITUDES OF THE PARTICIPANTS,
THE PUBLIC AND THE CONTROL AGENCIES**

- . Prostitutes and customers alike define prostitution as "sex for money".
- . Prostitutes and customers alike saw the conditions surrounding street prostitution such as sexually-transmitted disease, violence, and drug addiction and the involvement of juveniles as major problems.
- . Community agency respondents and police saw prostitution as a problem in Halifax, but those in St. John's did not.
- . The majority of prostitutes and customers favoured legalization.
- . The majority of community agency respondents favoured decriminalization.
- . Police in most cities favoured stricter criminal sanctions or decriminalization. Of those who favoured decriminalization they felt an enforceable municipal by-law would be effective in controlling the nuisances associated with street prostitution.
- . The vast majority of prostitutes and customers were firmly against juveniles working as prostitutes.
- . Community agency respondents and police in Halifax and St. John's all knew of juveniles participating in prostitution and felt this to be one of the primary issues that has to be addressed in the public debate on prostitution.
- . All of the participants and informants knew of instances when services set up to suit the needs of prostitutes would have been useful. The types of services suggested were emergency hot lines, emergency medical/drug clinics, hostels set up for protection against pimps, job training and counselling.

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"Whether our reformers admit it or not, the economic and social inferiority of women is responsible for prostitution."

Emma Goldman, 1911

APPENDIX

4-1

LITERATURE REVIEW

HALIFAX, 1981

Atlantic Institute of Criminal Justice, Halifax

City Council and City Solicitor's Archives, Halifax

Dalhousie University, Halifax

- University Library

- Law Library

- Psychology Department

- Sociology Department

Department of Social Services, APPENDIX

- Library

- Child Abuse Registry

- Family and Children's Services Division

Halifax City Library, Halifax

Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax

Memorial University Library, St. John's

Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax

- Library

- Women & Studies Department

- Social Anthropology Department

Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax

St. Mary's University, Halifax

- Library

- Psychology Department

- Sociology Department

LITERATURE SEARCH
HALIFAX/ST. JOHN'S

Atlantic Institute of Criminology, Halifax

City Council and City Solicitor's Archives, Halifax

Dalhousie University, Halifax

- University Library
- Law Library
- Psychology Department
- Sociology Department

Department of Social Services, Halifax

- Library
- Child Abuse Registry
- Family and Children's Services Division

Halifax City Library, Halifax

Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax

Memorial University Library, St. John's

Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax

- Library
- Women's Studies Department
- Social Anthropology Department

Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax

St. Mary's University, Halifax

- Library
- Psychology Department
- Sociology Department

St. John's Public Library, St. John's

Women's Information, Resource and Referral Service

HALIFAX POLICE OCCURRENCE FILE REVIEW OF

PROSTITUTION RELATED OFFENCES

January 1976 - February 1984

1976

DATE

OFFENCE

KNOWN OUTCOME

DETAILS

Feb 15 Procuring
(Sec. 195(1) (a))

Released on bail, pled
guilty next day
1 charge against 1
woman

Six female prostitutes, average age 22,
were watched and followed by police from
their homes to various private addresses,
businesses, hotels and motels in the Hal-
ifax/Dartmouth area. They were driven by
same taxi company and the accused's son.

Nov 23 Report of a prosti-
tution ring.
Recorded for infor-
mation only.

Case concluded

- Inmate of common
bawdy house
(Sec.193(2) (b))

No information available

1977

- Procuring
(Sec.195(1) (a))

No information available

1978

Sept 19 Keeping a common
bawdy house
(Sec.193(2) (c))

Charges laid

Male plainclothes officer requested a room
at a local hotel suspected of having an
involvement with prostitution. Clerk at
the desk said it would take awhile, but
that a woman could be arranged waiting for
him in the room at a specified time. The
officer agreed, a room receipt was made out,
the clerk made a phone call and marked bills
were transferred. A percentage of the cost
of the room went to the clerk. The prostitute
came in half an hour at which time the
charges were laid.

APPENDIX 2

1978, CONT'D

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Sept 15	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid	19 year old female was watched by officers as she walked a block known for prostitution. She stopped and sat in a doorway. A male plainclothes officer approached her, sat down with her and after some conversation, "she propositioned him."
Sept 15	Soliciting (Sec. 195.1)	Charges laid	17 yr. old female was seen with 2 others standing on corner "attempting to attract male passersby in cars." The accused approached a plainclothes officer who was in a parked car. She opened the passenger door and asked if he was a police officer. He replied "No" and asked her if she would go for a drive. She agreed if he would pay "\$25 for a blow." He asked for intercourse and she refused, saying it "was too cold."
Sept 15	Soliciting (Sec. 195.1)	Charges laid	Similar to the above scenario.
Sept 18	Soliciting (Sec. 195.1)	Both charged	Two females, one 18 years old and the other whose age is not documented, were sitting on a fence. Male plainclothes officer drove up in his car. One female came to the car, opened the passenger door and "solicited him". (The report does not elaborate.) The other female came over a little later and did the same. One female said, "I'll have to pay the fine by the same way I got it."
Sept 20	Soliciting (Sec. 195.1)	Charged, pled guilty, received \$100 fine or 20 days)	22 year old female sitting in a downtown bar overheard decoy police officers say the "Shriners were in town and there was a lot of money to be made." The accused approached one of the officers by asking him if "he wanted to go out" and said the price was \$50. He told her where he was staying and arranged to meet her there a short time afterwards.

(1978, CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Sept 20	Inmate of a common bawdy house (Sec. 193.2)	Charges dropped. No information available	22 year old female arrived at the hotel room of a waiting plainclothes officer who had already pre-arranged the deal with the desk clerk. She was arrested after beginning to disrobe.
Sept 20	Soliciting (Sec. 195.1)	Charges withdrawn	Male plainclothes officer sitting in a stopped car motioned a 19 year old female over to the vehicle by a motion of his head. She came over and got into the car. She asked him to go out and quoted "\$20 for a blow." She also offered her phone number for further encounters. Report mentioned she had condoms in her possession .
Sept 20	Soliciting (Sec. 195.1)	Charges laid	Similar scenario to above, but accused female was 17 years old.
Oct 21	Procuring (Sec. 195(1)(a))	Charges laid against one female and three males	Long term investigation took place. No details available in files. Seven female prostitutes were brought in for questioning.
-	One "other prostitution related offence"	No information available	
<u>1979</u>			
July 07	Report for information only of taxi drivers taking various men to a female's residence outside Halifax.	Case closed	

(1979 CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Sept 03	Procuring (Sec.195(1)(a))	No information available	Father of 16 year old female reported his daughter was approached by 56 year old man for whom she baby sat to "pose for magazines." He told her she would make \$250-\$300 a week because of her body, which he said was "like a 25 year old." Daughter reported hearing telephone conversation between accused and unidentified party in N. Y. about her. He told her not to tell anyone because he worked for people who would kill her. Later he openly asked her to become a prostitute and work for him.
-	Procuring (Sec.195(1)(a))	No information available	From this point, only the age of the prostitute will be given. The scenarios are all similar to 1978 Sept 20, soliciting charge cited above.
Sept 06	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid	18 year old female
Sept 07	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid, pled not guilty	21 year old female
Sept 08	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid, pled not guilty	18 year old female
Sept 10	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid	No information available
Sept 13	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid	16 year old female

1980

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
-	Procuring (Sec.195(1) (a))	No information available	
Apr 25	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	Charges laid	21 year old female
Apr 26	"	" "	21 year old female
Apr 26	"	" "	24 year old female
Apr 26	"	" "	23 year old female
Apr 27	"	" "	18 year old female
Apr 29	"	" "	-
Apr 29	"	" "	27 year old female
Apr 30	"	" "	19 year old female
Apr 30	"	" "	19 year old female
May 01	"	" "	24 year old female
May 02	"	" "	21 year old female
July 29	Report for information only on escort service	Case closed	Man complained that after requesting a "legitimate" dinner escort from an escort service, the female escort propositioned him for sex.
Dec 10	Living off the avails (Sec.195(1) (j))	No information	18 year old prostitute requested to talk to police. She told them she had been working for a pimp from Oct. 26 to Nov. 01 of that year. During this 6 day period, she made \$1500, all of which went to him. He had threatened to hurt her if she left him. She became scared and told police.

(1980 CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Dec 10	One "other prostitution related offence"	No information available	
<u>1981</u>			
Feb 04	Report for information only of disturbance	No charges laid	Hotel in area known for prostitution complained of pimps and prostitutes frequenting lobby bar and threatening the staff.
Oct 13	Keeping a common bawdy house (Sec.193.2 (c) & directing the movement of women (Sec. 195.1) (h))	Charges laid. Fined \$300 & \$100	Local motel was investigated.
Oct 16	Keeping a common bawdy house (Sec.193.2)	Charges laid - fines	Local motel was investigated.
Oct 21	Procuring (Sec.195(1) (a))	2 charges laid against one female & one male	Five prostitutes, average age 23 years, were watched and followed.
Oct 13	Procuring (Sec.195(1) (a))	Charges laid	Local hotel was investigated.
<u>1982</u>			
Jan 13	Living off the avails of prostitution (Sec.195(1) (j))	Charged	20 year old prostitute reported she had been assaulted and threatened with a gun by her pimp when she had tried to leave him. Over a 3 month period, she made \$4000 most of which went to him. He claimed she could be free if she paid him \$3000. The woman reported all of this to police when she began to fear for her three children.

(1982 CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Mar 25	Procuring (Sec.195(1) (a))	Cleared otherwise. No charges laid	A local high school principal reported three grade 8 girls had been approached by a 15 year old male to "work for him". When they refused, he followed them and threatened them with a knife.
Jun 09	Living off the avails of pros- titution (Sec.195(1) (j))	Charges laid. Found guilty. Sentence was 2½ years in a Federal penitentiary.	After some time, police convinced a 17 year old female to press charges against her 24 year old pimp. Over a six month period, she estimated she made \$15,000, all of which went to him. Once in awhile, he would buy her a piece of clothing. On several occasions, she was beaten with a belt for not bringing in enough money for him.
Sept 29	Procuring (Sec.195(1) (a))	No information available	20 year old female brought into emergency ward after being attacked by two pimps. One attacked her with a knife and the other had slapped and choked her in an effort to force her to make \$300 that night. She was threatened that she would "be in the harbour by the end of the night" if she didn't agree.
Nov 03	Living off the avails of prosti- tution (Sec.195 (1) (j))	Charges laid	As a result of a missing persons report made in Halifax and circulated throughout the east coast and Quebec, it was found that a Halifax pimp had sent 2 young females (ages unspecified, one of whom was the missing person) to Montreal to work for another pimp as repayment of a \$3000 debt he had with him. The Montreal pimp was charged in Montreal of six counts of living off the avails of prostitution and the two girls were sent home to Halifax.

(1982 CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Nov 25	Living off the avails of prosti- tution (Sec.195(1) (j))	Charges of common assault were laid	Two plainclothes officers witnessed a well- known Halifax pimp assaulting a female pros- titute in a public area on the street. The woman would not give evidence or agree to lay charges. On another separate occasion, after hearing her screams, officers took her to the station. The pimp followed and was taken into custody. That night she had left him and he wanted her back.

1983

Mar 01	Living off the avails of prosti- tution (Sec.195(1) (j))	Charges laid. Dismissed in court.	21 year old prostitute made contact with Morality officers because she wanted to "turn in" her 20 year old pimp. She had met him in Montreal in their Grade 9 class and they had moved to Halifax together the year before. She had been working for him for approximately 10 months and during this period, she made \$20,000, all of which she turned over to him. He had been unemployed and living off her earnings. On several occasions, she had received beatings for not bringing in her quota.
Aug 12	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	No charges laid	Male plainclothes officer in a parked car was approached by a 31 year old female prostitute to "have some fun". She was arrested. Police were advised by the Crown Prosecutor to lay no charges because there was insufficient evidence of persistence present.
Oct 14	Procuring (Sec.195(1)(a))	Charges laid. Owner got \$1503.00 fine or 1 month. Employee got \$1003.00 or 1 month.	Local escort service owned by a 38 year old woman was investigated. One woman working for her was also charged.

(1983 CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>KNOWN OUTCOME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
Nov 14	Attempting to procure (Sec.195(1))	No charges laid. Insufficient evidence.	Young female prostitute reported another female prostitute trying to procure her for her man. When she refused, she was threatened with being beat up. The accused offered her protection and an apartment in return for half of all her earnings. Still refusing, she was told to stay out of the area.
Dec 12	Procuring (Sec .195(1) (a))	Charges laid.	Two pimps, aged 20 and 17, forced the complainant to work and give all her money to them. Over a 3 week period, this was estimated to be \$2000. This information was found as the result of an investigation into another similar case.
<u>1984</u>			
Jan 09	Soliciting (Sec.195.1)	No charges laid	A female, not working as a prostitute, reported being approached by a man in a car who had circled the block several times. He asked her if she wanted to make \$50.
Jan 12	Report of Soliciting for information only.	No charges laid. Insufficient evidence.	Complaints were received by hotel staff from patrons that a local escort service had been slipping cards under hotel room doors with handwritten phone numbers on them. It was suggested by police that if the prostitute were found on the premises, she could be charged under the Protection of Properties Act.
49 charges laid in total			
59 female prostitutes documented in total			

APPENDIX 3

A-12

HALIFAX STREET ORDINANCE #3

The Halifax City Solicitor's Office provided the following information in March 1984.

The by-law was in effect from December 20, 1982 to January 14, 1983. During this time 23 charges were laid; 5 were against customers and 18 were against prostitutes (15 females and 1 transexual). 10 guilty pleas were entered and the earliest trial date set was February 14, 1983. No cases ever reached the court because of the Westendorp decision in Calgary in January, 1983 which rendered a similar municipal by-law unconstitutional.

Of the five customers charged, four were from the Halifax and Dartmouth area and one was from Ontario. The average age of these men was 46 years. All were married and none of them had criminal records.

Of the 16 prostitutes charged, all were from the Halifax and Dartmouth area and were known to the police as prostitutes. The average age was 22 years. The following case study describes a typical scenario involving the charging of a customer:

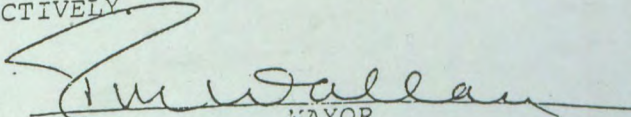
A plainclothes policewoman, wired with a body pack so that her co-officers could listen in on her conversations, was walking slowly along "the stroll" on Barrington Street. At 10:30 p.m. the accused driving a van, circled the block and came back and stopped the vehicle beside her along the curb. He leaned down to look at her out the passenger window. She walked over to the car and he said, "Hi" and she responded by saying "Hi" back and opening the door. He asked "How much?". She quoted prices and he offered her \$20.00. At this time, the police officer identified herself and brought him to the station. His statement was, "I was just driving around."

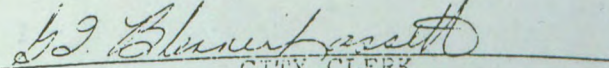
BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of Halifax that Ordinance 3, the Streets Ordinance for the City of Halifax as enacted and approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs on November 29, 1976 and subsequently amended, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 61 of Ordinance 3 is amended by deleting the word "ten" in the fifth line thereof and substituting therefor the words "five hundred".
2. Ordinance 3 is amended by renumbering Section 61 to Section 62.
3. Ordinance 3 is hereby amended by adding a new Section 61 as follows,
 - (1) In this section
 - (a) "offering" includes but is not limited to the holding out, proposing, making available or expressing willingness to participate in a sexual service with a person for payment
 - (b) "prostitution" means the sale or offering for sale of sexual services and includes the purchase or offering to purchase sexual services
 - (c) "sexual services" include but are not limited to activities of a sexual nature for amusement, gratification, pleasure, stimulation, titillation or otherwise of any person.
 - (2) No person shall be or remain on a street for the purpose of prostitution.
 - (3) No person shall approach another person on a street for the purpose of prostitution.

NOTICE OF MOTION: July 15, 1982
 FIRST READING: July 29, 1982
 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: August 18, 1982
 SECOND READING: August 26, 1982
 APPROVAL OF MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS: November 26, 1982

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE NUMBER 3 OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX, RESPECTING "STREETS" WAS READ AND PASSED A FIRST AND SECOND TIME AT CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS HELD ON JULY 29, 1982 AND AUGUST 26, 1982, RESPECTIVELY.


 MAYOR


 CITY CLERK

ORDINANCE NUMBER 3STREETSOPENING IN STREETS

Deposit on
Permit for
Excavation

1. Every person to whom any permit is granted to make any opening or excavation in any street, shall first deposit with the City Treasurer the sum of ten dollars, the receipt for which shall be delivered to the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer before the permit is issued. Such deposit shall be retained as a guarantee that the applicant will properly perform and complete the work for which the permit is granted and keep the surface of the street where such work is done in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, for six months from the date of the permit. If the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer is of the opinion that the work is not being properly performed, or the surface of the street not kept in good condition, he may, without notice to the applicant, perform such work in respect to the work or street as he considers necessary and the cost of any such work so done by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer shall be deducted by him from the amount deposited, and the balance (if any) returned to the owner at the end of six months. If the cost of such work exceeds the amount deposited, the balance may be recovered from the applicant by the City by action.

Emergency
Permit

2. The Commissioner of Works and City Engineer may issue to any gas company or other company for a case of emergency, an emergency permit which shall permit excavation to be made on such conditions as the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer specifies on the permit.

Excavation
Under
Sidewalk

3. Every excavation under a sidewalk shall, after one week's notice to that effect given by the Committee on Works (In this ordinance referred to as the Committee) be closed and filled up by the owner or occupier of the premises abutting on such sidewalk, and if not so closed and filled up within ten days after such notice, may be closed and filled up by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer at the expense of the owner or occupier.

Excavations
to be
granted

4. Every person obtaining a permit to make any excavation or opening in or near any street shall at night sufficiently and continuously light the same and shall in addition, enclose or secure the same by a fence or barrier at least three feet in height, and sufficient to protect the public from injury.

Limit of
Excavation

5. No person shall make any permanent excavation under the surface of any street, the movable covering of which extends further into the street than to a line three feet from the street line, and then only by permission in writing from the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer and on such conditions as he names in the permit: Provided, however, that coal-hole tops may be located near the curb and that transparent coverings used for purposes of lighting only and permanently secured may extend five feet from the street line.

6. (a) The owner of any property situated within the Building District as defined in the City Charter, in front of which any permanent excavation is made, shall pay to the City therefore on the first day of May in each year an annual rental of ten (10) cents for each square foot of the area of the street occupied by the excavation and not in any case less than five dollars for each year.

(b) In any other part of the City, the owner of the property in front of which such excavation is made shall pay an annual rental for such excavation of five (5) cents per square foot of the area of the street occupied and not in any case less than \$2.50 for each year. Such rental shall be payable in advance on the first day of May in each year.

Trap Door

7. No person shall build or place any movable trap or door in any street for the purpose of entrance to a cellar or other premises, without first obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer.

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- Apertures
Permit for 8. No person shall make any opening in any street for the purpose of a coal-hole or other receptacle, or for light or air, or for entrance to any building or other purpose whatever, without a permit from the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer and upon the terms set out therein, and such permit shall be exhibited on request to any police officer, or to any other person authorized by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer in writing, to demand inspection of the permit.
- Engineer 9. The Commissioner of Works and City Engineer may, upon the application of any person, construct any coal-hole, grating or aperture, in any sidewalk in such manner and of such material as he deems suitable, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the applicant.
- Gratings 10. No person shall place or maintain a grating in any street unless the location plan and material thereof, have been approved by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer.
- Descending
slips 11. No person shall maintain any entrance to any property by steps descending immediately from or near to a street unless the same is securely guarded.
- Apertures
to be
guarded 12. (1) Every owner or occupier of any building having connected therewith any aperture in any street shall keep such aperture securely covered or guarded in such manner and with such material as the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer directs, and every such cover or guard shall be constantly kept on a level with the sidewalk and in good repair, and every such aperture shall be kept closed except when in immediate use, and such use shall be only in the daytime; and such aperture when open shall be in charge of some competent person to warn passers by.

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(2) If any such owner or occupier fails to keep any such aperture securely guarded and in good repair, and level with the sidewalk, the engineer may, at his option, close the said aperture, or may put the same in good condition and repair and the cost of so doing may be recovered from him by the City by action and in addition thereto, he shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter provided.

Penalty.

13. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance with respect to openings in streets, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

OBSTRUCTION ON STREETS

Obstruc-
tions
Prohibited

14. Except as is by the City Charter or this Ordinance otherwise provided, no person shall place or cause to be placed any encumbrance or obstruction upon any street whereby the public are prevented from free and uninterrupted use of the same.

Engineer
may close
street tem-
porarily

15. The Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, may temporarily close any street or part thereof, while any work is being done thereon, or when it is advisable for other reasons to close the same, and may for that purpose erect bars or other impediments to traffic.

Barriers
not to be
inter-
fered with

16. Whenever the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer puts up any bars or fences to close any street for any purpose, no person shall interfere with the same, or travel or attempt to travel, or drive any vehicle along the street so closed without permission of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, and every person who so travels or attempts to travel, or drives any vehicle shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter provided.

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Encroach-
ments
Prohibited

17. Except as is hereinafter otherwise provided, no person shall place on any street, any step, porch, bay window, balcony, fence, railing, or other structure which in any way encroaches on such street, and any such structure so placed shall be removed by the owner of the property to which the same is attached within ten days after notice to that effect from the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer and on failure to make such removal the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer may remove the same and the cost of removal may be recovered from such owner by the City by action, and in addition, the owner shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter provided.

Buildings
not to be
moved on
street
without
permit

18. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed any building upon any street without having first obtained permission in writing of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer and such permission shall be upon such terms as the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer determines.

Building
Materials
On Streets

19. Any person may by permission of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, place on any street materials for building, and erect an enclosure to protect the same and may continue such enclosure for such period as the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer directs. Every person placing such materials or erecting such enclosure without such permission or otherwise than as therein directed, or continuing the same for a longer period than therein prescribed, or after being directed to remove the same shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter prescribed.

Passage
required
round
obstruction

20. Every person receiving a permit to occupy part of a street for building purposes, or for repairing any building or making any excavation, or for any other purpose, shall provide a safe and convenient passage around, under or over the obstruction so placed satisfactory to the Commissioner

of Works and City Engineer and shall be responsible for any injuries sustained by any person in consequence of his neglect so to do, and shall at any time, when requested by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, exhibit his permit to make such obstruction or excavation.

Scaffold-
ings

21. Any person may, by permission of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, erect a scaffolding for repairing any building. Such permission shall be in writing and shall specify the terms and conditions on which such scaffolding without having first obtained such permission or otherwise than as is therein directed, or continues the same for a longer period than is therein prescribed, or after being directed to remove the same shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter prescribed.

Signs

22. No person shall place or maintain any sign-post or sign, which extends over any street to an extent greater than permitted by law.

Awnings

23. No person shall place or maintain any awning which extends over any street unless a plan of the same is first submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, and the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, may at any time revoke such permission. No such awning shall be less than seven feet from its lower edge above the street. If the owner or occupier of any premises upon which any such awning has been placed without such permission and approval fails to remove the same after fourteen days' notice from the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer may cause the same to be removed. Any person placing any such awning without such permission and approval

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or failing to remove the same when so directed or obstructing any civic official removing the same or any projecting sign-post or sign shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter provided.

Goods and
Signs on
Streets
Prohibited

24. No person shall place upon any street for sale or show any goods, wares or merchandise, or any signboard or advertising board.

Suspended
Goods

25. No person shall place, suspend, or expose from any building, any goods wares or merchandise so that the same extend from the wall or such building more than six inches towards or into any street.

Limit for
Instructions

26. No person shall place on any street any article or permit the same to remain thereon, so as to obstruct the free passage of such street for a longer period than is necessary to remove the same to or from any building or premises fronting on such street.

Penalty

27. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance in respect to obstructions on streets, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

THE MAINTENANCE & CARE OF STREETS

Vehicles,
etc. pro-
hibited
on Side-
walks

28. (1) No person shall intentionally and unnecessarily drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk, or roll or place any heavy articles over the same, to the injury or obstruction thereof.

(2) Where any street has been partly covered with sod by the City, no person shall walk upon the part of the street so covered.

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(3) Where any sidewalk has been in part covered with sod, the occupier of the premises adjoining such sidewalk or if the property is not occupied, the owner thereof, shall keep the part of the sidewalk so sodded close clipped, clean and in good order.

Horses not
to go on
Sidewalks

29. The driver or rider of a horse shall not permit the horse to go upon any sidewalk or on any portion of a street which has been covered with sod or grass and in any prosecution, the burden of proof that the horse was not so permitted or that he could not have been prevented from so going by proper action on the part of the driver or rider, shall be on the accused.

Injuries
to
Sidewalks

30. Whenever any sidewalk has been broken or otherwise injured in consequence of the erection of any building, or any repairs to a building, the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer may serve notice in writing upon the owner of the Building requiring him to repair such injury within forty-eight hours from service of the notice; and if the owner fails to make such repairs within such time the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer may cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner and the cost thereof may be recovered by the City by action.

Sidewalks
to be
protected

31. No person shall dump, unload, deposit or move any coal or heavy articles upon any concrete or asphalt sidewalk unless such sidewalk has been first protected by boards not less than one inch thick, and placed close together over the surface where such coal or heavy article is to be deposited.

Sidewalks
and Gutters
to be Kept
Clean

32. Every occupier of any premises shall keep the sidewalk and gutter in front of the same free from dirt and nuisance of every description.

Handbills
not to be
scattered

33. No person shall distribute any handbills or other papers by scattering the same on any street.

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Transportation of
loose
Materials

34. No person shall cart or transport in any way, on any street, any sand, stone, earth, dirt, manure, or rubbish, or any loose fluid or semi-fluid in such a manner that any portion of the same may be spilled or scattered on the street, and no person shall draw on any street any timber or other heavy article in such a way that the same, or any part thereof, drags on the street.

Lime-slaking

35. No person shall slake, riddle, mix with sand, or otherwise prepare lime on any street, except by permission in writing from the Commissioner of Works or City Engineer.

Hoisting
or Lowering of
Goods
Prohibited

36. No person shall, on any street raise or hoist, any goods into any door or window or any upper store, or lower or throw down any goods from such door or window.

Waste
Matter to
be
Deposited
in Boxes

37. No person shall deposit any paper, shavings, or other waste material, ashes, garbage, or rubbish of any description upon any street except in a barrel, box or other receptacle, so as to prevent the same being scattered there to remain until removed by the ash carts. No such barrel, box or other receptacle shall be placed in the street otherwise than at the edge of the sidewalk nearest the gutter, or at any time after the time at which, by direction of the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer, the ash carts are to call for the same. No such barrel, box or other receptacle shall be filled higher than four inches below the level of its top.

Materials
not to be
thrown from
Roofs

38. No person shall throw any shingles, boards, slats, sand, gravel, tar or other material whatsoever from any roof or scaffolding upon any street, but the same shall be lowered in chutes or by a tackle in such manner as not to affect the safety and convenience of the public.

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Washing
Windows

39. Repealed; M.M. Affairs Approval March 16, 1982 (1st Reading: Jan. 25, 1962; 2nd Reading Feb. 15, 1962.

Private
Bridges
Permit
Required

40. No person shall construct across any drain, gutter or watercourse on any street a bridge of any description without having first obtained a permit in writing therefore from the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer specifying the nature of the bridge and the other terms and conditions on which the same may be constructed. A permit to construct on any such bridge may be refused in any case in which a curb and gutter have been placed in front of the premises intended to be reached by the bridge and any bridge at any time constructed may be directed by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer to be removed when a curb and gutter have been so placed.

40A. Wherever a building or any premises is used for the purpose of a garage or stable, the owner shall provide a driveway thereto, constructed of such materials and in such manner as is approved by the Commissioner of Works and City Engineer across any parked sidewalk in front of such premises.

Penalty

41. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the maintenance and care of streets shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

REMOVAL OF SNOW & ICE

Snow
Removal

42. The owner, agent, lessee or occupier of any premises in the City of Halifax, shall remove from the sidewalk which lies upon any side of the lot upon which such premises are situated and

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from any pathway leading from such sidewalk to the gutter, and if there is no sidewalk lying upon a side or sides of such lot but the lot upon which such premises are situated is bounded on any side by a street, than from the portion of such street abutting upon such lot to a width of five feet from the boundary line of such lot, any snow which may have fallen thereon as hereinafter provided. In the case of any unoccupied lot such snow shall be removed by the owner or the person having charge of such lot.

City to
Remove
Snow from
City Property

43. The City shall remove the snow from the sidewalk which lies upon any side of any lot upon which is situated premises owned or occupied by the City and if there is no such sidewalk, then from the portion of any street which abuts upon the lot which such premises are situated in the manner provided in the preceding section thereof.

Ten Feet
only to be
cleared

44. If the sidewalk is of greater width than twelve feet, it should not be necessary to clean a space wider than ten feet from the front line of the property, exclusive of the gutter.

Times for
Removal

45. The snow which falls or accumulates during the day (except Sunday) before four o'clock in the afternoon shall be removed within two hours after the same has fallen or accumulated. The snow which falls or accumulates on Sunday and after four o'clock of the afternoon and during the night on other days, shall be removed before ten o'clock on the following morning.

Snow from
Roof

46. No person shall throw into any street the snow from the roof of any building without proper precautions to prevent injury to persons on the street and any snow so thrown shall be properly levelled on the street so as not to interfere with traffic.

Or from
Yards

47. Every person who removes any snow from any yard or other premises on to any street shall properly level the same so as not to interfere with traffic.

Icicles

48. No person shall permit icicles to accumulate on the eaves or gutters of any building owned or occupied by him as to become dangerous to persons passing on the street.

48A. The owner, agent, lessee, or occupier of any premises in the City of Halifax, shall, whenever the sidewalk which lies upon any side of such premises is in a dangerous condition arising from the presence of ice thereon, place ashes, sand, calcium chloride, common salt or a mixture of these materials upon such sidewalk. The amount to be so placed shall not exceed the minimum quantity required to remedy the dangerous condition.

Penalty

49. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance respecting the removal of snow or ice shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days. Every day that snow is allowed to remain after the first twenty-four hours shall constitute a fresh offence.

PREVENTION OF DISORDER OR IMPROPRIETY

Immoral
Posters
Prohibited

50. No person shall post up or exhibit in any street any indecent or immoral placard, writing or picture, or shall put up or exhibit any picture of the human form in the nude or semi-nude condition, or shall perform any indecent immoral or lewd play or other representation on any street.

Dog Fights
Prohibited

51. No person shall set, urge or encourage dogs to fight on any street.

Rope-
walking,
etc.

52. No person shall perform rope-walking or other gymnastic or athletic feat, or assist at the same in any street.

- Crowding 53. Persons shall not stand in a group or near to each other in any street in such a manner to obstruct a free passage for foot passengers, and no person shall crowd or jostle foot passengers on any street so as to cause discomfort, disturbance or confusion.
- Coasting 54. No person shall coast, toboggan, or skate or slide on any street and any sleigh, sled or toboggan found in use or about to be used for coasting or tobogganing on any street, may be seized by any police officer and forfeited to the City.
- Games 55. No person shall play football, cricket, baseball or other game or pastime or throw stones or snowballs on any street.
- Improper Language 56. No person shall, on any street, or in any doorway, window or other opening into such street openly use any profane, obscene, lewd or lascivious language or behaviour and any person so using such language or behaviour may be forthwith taken into custody by any police officer and taken to the police station and there detained for not more than one hour for the purpose of identification.
- Challenging to fight 57. No person, shall, on any street, or in any doorway, window or other opening leading into any street, openly challenge any person to fight, or use abusive or provoking language so as to disturb any person in his shop or house, or when proceeding on the street, and any person so challenging or using such language may be forthwith arrested by any police officer.
- Theatre Queues 58. Persons waiting in any street in attendance for the opening of any theatre or other place of amusement or public meeting or any other place open to the public shall do so in an orderly manner so as not to obstruct the use of the street nor the approach to any adjacent premises; and every person so attending shall obey the instructions of any police officer as to where he shall stand or take a following place in any queue or line of persons so in

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attendance, and any person failing to obey any such instructions shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter provided.

Loitering

59. Persons shall not stand or loiter in the doorway of any place, or in any private alley, or other private place opening on to any street, unless they are standing or loitering for the purpose of obtaining access to such place, or for some other purpose of business requiring their presence in that place, and the burden of proving such purpose shall be on any person so standing or loitering, and any person failing to satisfy a police officer that he is so standing or loitering from some purpose of business, and failing to depart from such place when so directed may be arrested.

**Nuisance
Prohibited**

60. No person shall commit any nuisance on any street.

61. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance with respect to the prevention of disorder and impropriety, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

Latest Amendments:

Section 13, 27 and 49

Notice of Motion to Introduce: September 30, 1976

First Reading: October 14, 1976

Committee of the Whole Council: October 20, 1976

Second Reading: October 28, 1976

Approval of Minister of Municipal Affairs:

November 29, 1976

DARTMOUTH CITY BY-LAW C-439

The Dartmouth Police investigated the possibility of using a by-law similar in kind to Halifax when prostitutes appeared to be working over in Dartmouth as a result of the Halifax Police charging them in Halifax. No charges were ever laid under by-law C-439 against prostitutes or their customers.

On the following page is a copy of the Dartmouth City By-law C-439.

DARTMOUTH CITY BY-LAW C-439

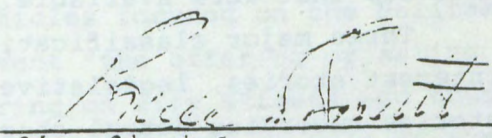
Being a by-law of the City of Dartmouth to amend By-law C-326 with respect to loitering.

The Council of the City of Dartmouth enacts as follows:

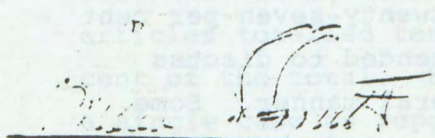
1. Section 2 of By-law C-326 is repealed and the following substituted therefor.
 - (1) No person shall stand or loiter on or about the doorways, steps or entrances of buildings or on or about school property or on any roads, street, walkways, or alleys in the City of Dartmouth;
 - (2) No one shall stand or loiter in the common areas of Shopping Centres, Shopping Malls or Shopping Complexes in the City of Dartmouth.

Done and passed this 4th day of August A.D. 1981


Mayor


City Clerk

I, Bruce S. Smith, City Clerk-Treasurer of the City of Dartmouth do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of By-Law C-439 of the City of Dartmouth, duly passed by City Council on August 4, 1981.


City Clerk-Treasurer

BSS:jib

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Recommended for
approval of the Minister

Departmental Seal

APPROVED this day
of 1981

Minister of Municipal Affairs

ATLANTIC NEWSPAPER REVIEW

A study of newspaper articles pertaining to issues and events of prostitution in Halifax has also been conducted as part of this study. Thirty-seven articles printed in five newspapers from January 1982 to March 1984 are the basis of this review. The articles came from the following five newspapers: the Ottawa Citizen, the Montreal Gazette, the Halifax Chronicle-Mail Star, the St. John's Daily News and the national edition of the Globe and Mail. A search of various libraries and archives in the Maritimes resulted in rather poor and incomplete findings. The actual number of articles collected does not represent all articles written over this time period due to the lack of accurate records of newspaper articles in Halifax. Nonetheless, an attempt has been made to draw observations and conclusions from the articles that were available.

Three major classifications were distinguished: social interest stories, legislative and law-oriented stories, and stories recording actual charges and convictions of persons. Observations and comparisons within these classifications will be noted and explained below.

The first classification of social interest stories consisted of ten articles representing twenty-seven per cent of the collected data. These articles tended to discuss the issue of prostitution in a very general manner. Some case histories of people and events were noted; however, actual names and details were rarely reported. These articles were usually written as special features focussing on the numerous problems surrounding prostitution. Many articles represented the female prostitute as an unfortunate victim of economic and social circumstance. They tended to focus on the reality of life for female street prostitutes and

community services offered to them. These stories also examined community attitudes towards prostitution which saw it as an undesirable evil. With the exception of one article featured in the Halifax-Chronicle/Mail Star in February 1983, none of the newspapersexamined the role of the pimp in prostitution. This article ran with the headline "Man Behind the Girl Real Culprit." As well, not one of the articles focused on the customers or the existence of male prostitution.

The second classification of articles included the legal issues surrounding prostitution. These articles number seventeen in total, representing forty-six per cent of the total number of collected stories. They tended to be written in a more exact and straightforward language and contained more detail than those in the first classification. All of these articles examined the legal dilemmas the current "soliciting" provisions in the Criminal Code present, tending to ignore personal and social details regarding the participants. Seventy-one per cent of these articles focused on the Halifax by-law which was created to prevent "the offering or asking of sexual favours" from transpiring on city streets and thus made it possible for a customer to be charged as well as the prostitute.

The last classification included reports of actual charges laid and convictions for prostitution-related offences. These articles totalled ten in number, representing twenty-four per cent of the total. However, two of these were duplicates of a single case as reported in different newspapers. In all, fifteen individuals were reported as having been charged with prostitution-related offences. Thirteen of the fifteen charged were female prostitutes. The other two were customers charged with the Halifax Street Ordinance when it was in effect. No convictions arose from the latter two charges because of the Westendorp case in Calgary which set a precedent for declaring such a by-law unconstitutional.

In all, only three actual convictions were recorded. Two of these involved raids on escort/massage services in Halifax. One case remains infamous for its seventy-four year old madam and her son, charged with tax evasion. The article revealed that this service had been a successful establishment since WWII. This same case was reported by four different newspapers, all expressing a degree of sympathy for the woman whom the Montreal Gazette described as "a hard-working, well-mannered madam suffering from bronchitis, arthritis and hypertension." This treatment by the press seems to be a carry-over from the attitude of the court which dismissed the charges of "living on the avails of prostitution" (Sec. 195 (1) (j)) and "procuring" (Sec. 195 (2) (a)) because the pair pleaded guilty to tax evasion.

In comparing the different newspapers, it is worthy to note that all of them, with the exception of one paper, reported the issue of prostitution accurately and in a responsible manner. The Daily News differed by treating the subject of prostitution as it does its other subjects, with a sensational approach. An example of this is the use of slang such as "hooker" and "girl" instead of "prostitute" and "woman" in the stories it prints. Story headlines were often visually sensationalized by using large capital letters as opposed to the much smaller print used in other newspapers. In one instance, it included the picture of a female prostitute charged with assault, while other newspapers limited the identification to a name.

A caveat should be reiterated, in summary; that the above observations remain general due to the fact that the research was limited by incomplete data sources.

COMMUNITY AGENCY SURVEY

NAME OF GROUP
CONTACT PERSON
CITY

1. Is prostitution an issue your group ever addressed specifically?
If yes, in what capacity and what motivated you to become involved?
2. What problems/harms do you perceive are associated with prostitution in your city?
3. Do you feel that these problems/harms are being adequately dealt with under present legislation? Explain.
4. What are the unique characteristics of prostitution in your city as opposed to other cities in Canada?
5. Based on your own perception, estimate the number of prostitutes working visibly in your city.

Total number	% under 16	% males
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6. Do you see an increase in the visibility of prostitutes over the last five years?
7. Whom do you perceive to be the customers of prostitution?
(Socio-economic class, age, motivations, etc.)
8. There are generally three options proposed as solutions to the related problems of prostitution: (Decriminalization, legalization, criminalization explained in detail)
What do you perceived to be the strengths and weaknesses of each?
How would the various persons involved be affected by these legal approaches?
9. Does your opinion on the latter question differ concerning children (under 16)? How?
10. Do you feel there is a need for increased social services?
11. If yes, which kinds of services would best address the needs of prostitutes?
12. Other comments.

COMMUNITY AGENCY RESPONDENTS

HALIFAX

Social Services

Family S.O.S.
Halifax Department of Social Services
Halifax Children's Aid
Ad-Sum House
Coverdale Trust
Halifax Y.W.C.A.
Byrony House for Battered Women
Home of the Guardian Angel (Salvation Army)
John Howard Society
Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Service for Sexual Assault Victims
Help Line
Elizabeth Frye Society
Gay Alliance/Gay Line
Halifax School Board - Social Work Department
Bethany Home for Women
Veith House
Child Abuse Registrar's Office
St. Leonard's House
Collins House

Correctional Services

Spryfield Probation Office
Halifax Adult Probation Office
Nova Scotia Correctional Services
Halifax County Correction Centre

Correctional Services cont'd

R.O.P.E (Real Opportunities for Prison Employment)
National Parole Service

Educational Institutions

St. Mary's University
Mount St. Vincent University - Psychology Department
- Faculty of Human and Professional Development
Dalhousie University - Department of History
- Department of Law
- Institute of Criminology

Legal Services

Halifax Prothonotary Office
City Solicitor's Office
Dalhousie Legal Aid Clinic

Media

The Daily News
The Chronicle Herald and the Mail Star
C.B.C. Halifax

Medical Services

I.W. Killam Hospital for Children
Nova Scotia Health and Welfare Department
Atlantic Health Unit
Victoria General Hospital - VD Clinic
Atlantic Child Guidance Centre
North End Medical Centre

Medical Services cont'd

Planned Parenthood of Nova Scotia
Grace Maternity Hospital

Middle Persons

Hotel Clerks: The Citadel Inn
The Barrington Inn
The Holiday Inns
Chateau Halifax

Don's Tax Service
Casino Taxi Service

ST. JOHN'S

Social Services

The Salvation Army - Correctional Services
Newfoundland Status of Women Council
Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Roman Catholic Office of Social Action
N.A.S.W. Special Interest Group on Pornography

Medical Services

Alcohol and Drug Dependency Commission
Canadian Mental Health Association Social Centre
Association of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland

Educational Institutions

Memorial University of Newfoundland - Faculty of Medicine
- Department of Sociology

Correctional Services

Her Majesty's Penitentiary

NEW BRUNSWICKSocial Services

New Brunswick Department of Social Services

Moncton Y.W.C.A.

Crossroads for Women Inc. - Moncton

Project Unwed Mothers - Moncton

John Howard Society - Moncton

Correctional Services

West Moorland Penitentiary

Atlantic Region Bureau of Correctional Services Canada - Moncton

Programme des délinquents - Moncton

Middle Persons

Hotel Clerks: The Beausejour - Moncton

The Holiday Inn - Moncton

New Brunswick Liquor Licensing Board

TAXI DRIVER/DESK CLERK SURVEY

1. How long have you been employed as a taxi driver/desk clerk?
2. Have you been employed with the same company?
3. If not, how long have you been with the same company?
4. Do you usually work the day or evening shift?
5. Have you met prostitutes through your work? How many?
6. From your experience, how would you describe a prostitute?
7. Have the women talked with you about their work?
Do they work for themselves or are they employed by some agency?
How much money do they make?
Do they work out of hotels, their own apartments, bars, streets?
Are the women local or from outside the province?
Are the majority of customers local men or men from outside the province?
Could you describe the average customer, i.e., age, occupation, etc.?
From your experience, do you think prostitution has increased in St. John's during the past five years?
If yes, what do you think has contributed to the increase?
9. Do you think prostitution should be legalized, criminalized or decriminalized?
Why?

POLICE QUESTIONNAIRE

I. LOCATION AND INCIDENCE

1. Are there known areas of street prostitution in your city?

(If no, go to #9)

Describe these areas by streets and type of area, (i.e., industrial, residential, small business, etc.)

2. Do different types of prostitution occur in different areas?

Describe

3. If yes, how are these boundaries maintained?

4. How many prostitutes would you estimate are working on the streets of your city IN TOTAL?

What percentage of these are 16 and younger?

What percentage of these are males?

5. How do seasonal conditions effect the location of prostitution?

6. Does any police action contribute to defining the location of prostitution?

Explain

7. If prostitutes change their location within a city, how frequently does this happen & why would they move around?

8. Are you aware of street prostitutes moving from one city to another to work?

Describe

9. Describe the other forms of prostitution in your city (i.e., escort services, massage parlours, etc.) (If none, go to #14)

10. Are they located in the same areas as the street prostitution scene or elsewhere?

11. How many prostituted would you estimate are working out of these arranged businesses?

What percentage of these are 16 and younger?

What percentage of these are males?

12. Does any police action contribute to defining the location of these businesses?

Explain

13. Are you aware of any of these prostitutes moving from one city to another in a circuit to work?

Describe

II. DEFINITION OF PROSTITUTION

14. What is your definition of prostitution?
15. Is prostitution a problem?
16. Describe the different types of prostitution you know of overall and their similarities/differences.
17. Is there any type of prostitution any more problematic than another? Which one? Why?

III. NATURE OF PROSTITUTION

Please answer the following to the best of your knowledge based on your experience. If questions do not apply to your city, leave them blank. Wherever possible, specify whether you are referring to street prostitution or off-the-street prostitution.

18. How do individuals enter prostitution?
What is the average age they enter?
19. Why do they get into it?
20. If they do it for a man, what do they perceive to get in return?
21. Is it possible for an individual to enter for example, at street level and move up? Explain.
22. Are most prostitutes from this city?
If no, where do they come from? (rural communities, other urban centres)
23. What is the average age of prostitutes?
On the street
In off-the-street prostitution
24. Are alcohol and drug abuse a factor in prostitution with any of the people involved? To what degree and how?
25. To what degree is violence involved with street prostitution and between whom?

26. What do you see as the major health issues surrounding prostitution?

27. Are there both full-time and part-time prostitutes on the street and involved in off-the-street prostitution?

If yes, what are the differences between these individuals?
Do many of these individuals have other jobs?

If yes, name some occupations you know they have

28. What is the most common act requested?

29. Why do think this is so?

30. Give a list of all the acts you have ever heard about and the average cost of each.

Do these costs vary within different types of prostitution?
How?

31. Is there a minimum price beneath which prostitutes are not supposed to accept?

What happens if a prostitute undercuts?

32. Are you aware of prostitutes exchanging sex for goods or favours?

Describe

33. Do prostitutes specialize in particular services?

Explain

34. How does a customer make contact with a prostitute?
(Specify for each type of prostitution)

35. Where does the act most often take place?
If a hotel/motel, who pays for the room?

36. Are sex magazines or films/videos often used?

Explain

37. How do prostitutes exit from the occupation.

38. Do you know of any prostitutes who have left the occupation?

If yes, describe

39. What obstacles do they face when they leave?

40. On average, how long do they usually stay in the occupation?
(Explain if this varies for on the street, off-the-street or for males)

41. What do they do after they leave the occupation?
42. Are you aware of any attempt by prostitutes to organize themselves in your city?

If yes, explain

IV. CUSTOMERS

43. Who are the customers of prostitutes? (on and off-the-street, age, sex, marital status, etc.)
44. Are they generally from your city and surrounding areas?
If no, where do they come from?
45. Why are they buying sex?
46. Under what circumstances would you have contact with a customer?
47. Have you ever received complaints from customers?

If yes, what type of complaint?
How do you respond to these complaints?

V. PIMPS

48. What is your definition of a pimp?
49. What percentage of street prostitutes hand their earnings over to a pimp?
50. How does a pimp get a woman to work for him?
51. What is it that keeps her working for him?
52. Do you know of any pimping activities with male prostitutes?
If yes, describe
53. Describe the organizational structure between pimps. Do they share or trade women, work as family units, gangs?
54. Under what circumstances does a woman change pimps?
55. Can a work work independently of a pimp on the streets?

If yes, how do other prostitutes view her?
If no, what would happen if a woman tried to get away from her pimp?

56. How many women do most pimps have working for them at one time?
57. Do pimps in your city work close by to the areas the prostitutes work in?
58. Do they have women working for them in other cities?
Explain
59. Do most pimps have other sources of income?
If yes, give examples
60. Is there a relationship between prostitution and organized crime?
Describe, using examples if possible
61. To what extent does the pimp play a role in off-the-street prostitution?

VI. OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION

62. Do bellboys, taxi drivers and bartenders act as facilitators in prostitution?
If yes, how?
What is the pay-off for them?
What is the risk for them ?
63. What is the community's reaction to prostitution?
(Business community, residential, City Council)
64. Do you receive complaints regarding prostitution from the community?
If yes, from whom? (What group of people?)
What types of complaints?
How do you respond to these complaints?
65. Which participants are complaints most often directed toward?

VII. THE LAW AND CONTROL OF PROSTITUTION

66. In light of the Debra Hutt decision defining soliciting as "pressing and persistent" and "in a public place", what laws are used in your city to control prostitution on and off-the-street?

67. What is problematic about these laws?
68. How has the Hutt decision affected your job?
70. Describe the processes involved in actually charging prostitutes, from the collection of evidence to the laying of the charge. (Your criteria for placing charges, etc.)
71. Describe the processes involved in actually charging pimps, from the collection of evidence to the laying of the charge. (Your criteria for placing charges, etc.)
72. Describe the processes involved in actually charging customers, from the collection of evidence to the laying of the charge. (Your criteria for placing charges, etc.)
73. Describe the processes involved in actually charging persons running a bawdy house, from the collection of evidence to the laying of the charge. (Your criteria for placing charges, etc.)
74. Whom do you most often charge?
Prostitutes Pimps Customers
75. Do the charges generally proceed through the courts for prostitutes?

pimps?
customers?
76. Do these generally result in convictions for prostitutes?

pimps?
customers?
77. If yes, for any of the above (#75), what types of sentences /fines are generally levied?
for prostitutes
for pimps
for customers
78. Does the force keep records of the charges laid?

If yes, include this in this package if possible.
79. Has your city ever used a by-law to control prostitution before the Calgary by-law decision was rendered?

If yes, name it and the year it was enacted.
80. What was the effect of this by-law on the control of prostitution in your city?

81. Do prostitutes provide information about other types of illegal activity?

If yes, is there any protection afforded the prostitute?

If yes, in what form?

82. What incentives are there for prostitutes to co-operate with the police?

83. How should the law be changed in order to assist you in carrying out your job?

Please add any additional comments.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT
PLACED IN THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE AND
MAIL STAR AND THE
THE NATIONAL EDITION OF THE GLOBE AND MAIL

HAVE YOU EVER BOUGHT OR SOLD
SEX FOR MONEY OR FAVOURS?

If so, we'd like to hear from you. We are
a research team collecting information on
the following:

1. Who are you? (age, sex, occupation,
marital status, etc.)
2. Why do you buy or sell sex?
3. What do you think are the related
problems, if any?
4. What are some solutions to these
problems?
5. Does or should the law restrict
such activities?

We also welcome letters and briefs from
concerned individuals regarding these issues.
Feel free to remain anonymous.

PROSTITUTE SURVEYI. INDIVIDUAL PROFILE

1. Sex
2. Date of birth
3. Race
4. Citizenship status
5. Place of birth
6. Education
7. Marital status
8. Number of children
9. Sexual self-definition
10. Type of principal residence
11. Location of principal residence
12. Co-occupants of principal residence
13. Total annual income (last year)
14. Employment status
- 15A. Occupation (other than prostitution)
- 15B. Presently working: Retired prostitute

II. FAMILY BACKGROUND

16. Where did you spend the majority of your childhood?
17. With whom was the majority of your childhood spent?
18. Sibling rank
19. Number of brothers, sisters
20. Occupation of parental figures
21. What are your strongest childhood memories?

22. Describe the extent of the physical, sexual abuse
23. Was it reported?
24. If yes, how did it come to be reported?
(Who reported it, to whom was it reported, duration since onset)
25. If reported, what was the outcome?
(Charges laid, effect on family)
26. Did you ever run away?
27. If yes, how many times?
28. What was your first sexual experience?
29. How old were you?
30. With whom was it?

III. INTRODUCTION TO PROSTITUTION

31. What is your definition of prostitution?
32. Do you think there is a difference between male and female prostitution?
33. How were you introduced to prostitution?
34. How old were you when you turned your first trick?
35. What form of prostitution did you begin in?
36. Did anyone force you into prostitution?
37. If yes, whom?
38. How did she/he force you?
39. If no, what motivated you to start?

IV. WORKING CONDITIONS

40. Name all forms of prostitution in which you have been involved
41. If you had a choice with which form to be involved, which would it be?
42. Why?

43. (If respondent works on the street, ask:)

What nuisances or public disturbances have you noticed on the streets?

44. What do you think could be done about these?

45. How has the street scene changed since you were first involved?

46. How do you keep your own territory on the street?

47. Do you like your work? Explain

48. Have you worked in other cities?

49. If yes, name the two most recent cities

50. Have you ever (or are you presently) worked for or supported someone?

51. If yes, how much did she/he expect from you daily?

52. What would happen if you could not make the quota?

53. What did she/he offer you in return?

V. AN AVERAGE DAY AT WORK

54. How many hours do you work per day?

55. How many customers do you see?

56. How much money do you make on a good day? On a bad day?

57. Are you ever paid in goods or favours? Explain

58. How do you spend your money?

59. Have you ever filed income tax as a prostitute?

60. Do you use alcohol and/or drugs while working?

61. Why/why not?

62. Do you carry a weapon?

63. If you have children, what arrangements do you make
for them while you are working?

VI. CUSTOMERS AND TRANSACTION

64. (Describe an average customer)

Age

65. Occupation
66. (If subject is male, ask:)
What is the sexual orientation of the customers? Explain
67. Is he usually drinking or on drugs?
68. Why do you think he is buying sex?
69. How do you make contact with the customers?
70. What sexual acts do they ask for most often?
71. How many customers use or refer to pornography during the act?
72. Explain (type, why, how used)
73. Have you ever been asked to pose for still photos or films?
74. If yes, explain (how much was offered, what were you expected to do)
75. Where do you usually go?
76. (If hotel/motel, ask:) Who pays for the room?
77. When are you paid?
78. Name two reasons you would reject a trick
79. How many regulars do you have?
80. Have you ever been approached by a woman wanting to buy sex?
81. If yes, why was she buying sex?
82. What did she ask for?
83. Have you confronted any of the following while you were working?
(Physical abuse, sexual assault, venereal disease)
(If subject is male, ask:) How has the recent alarm about AIDS
affected your work?
(gynecological problems, pregnancy, other hazards)

VII. HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS

84. (If subject is female, ask:) Do you use birth control?
85. If yes, what kind?

86. Do you use condoms while working, in addition to birth control?

87. What medical services do you use?

VIII. THE LAW

88. Do you have a Canadian criminal record?

89. If yes, name the two most serious offences

90. If the above offences are not prostitution-related, have you ever been charged with prostitution-related offences in Canada?

91. If yes, name two and the outcome

92. Were you represented by a lawyer?

93. If yes, how did you obtain his services?

94. Who paid the legal expenses?

95. Have any of your customers ever been charged?

96. If yes, what were the charges?

97. (If subject ever supported someone, ask:) Has she/he ever been charged?

98. If yes, what were the charges?

99. With what branch of the police are most often in contact?

100. What kind of relationship/problems do you have with them?

101. What evidence do the police require to convict for soliciting?

102. What evidence do the police require to convict someone of living on the avails?

IX. GENERAL OPINIONS

103. The government is currently discussing changes to the Criminal Code. Three options are: (Described to respondent)

Which do you favour? Why?

104. How do you feel about persons younger than sixteen working as prostitutes?

105. Do you think you or other prostitutes you know, need any type of social services set up for them?
106. Why do you think other women get into prostitution?
107. (If respondent is presently working, ask:)
Do you intend to quit someday? If no, why?
108. What would you do?
109. (If respondent is retired, ask:) How did you manage to quit?
110. What are you doing now?
111. Is prostitution a problem?
112. What advice would you give to someone who was considering getting into prostitution?
113. Would you be willing to talk to other prostitutes about me and ask them if they would be willing to be interviewed?

CUSTOMER SURVEYI. INDIVIDUAL PROFILE

1. Sex
2. Date of birth
3. Race
4. Citizenship status
5. Place of birth
6. Education
7. Marital Status
8. Number of children
9. Sexual self-definition
10. Type of principal residence
12. Co-occupants of principal residence
13. Total annual residential income
14. Employment status
15. Occupation

II. FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH PROSTITUTION

16. In your own words, describe your first experience with a prostitute
17. Sex of the prostitute
18. Type of prostitute
19. Age of the prostitute
20. How old were you?
21. What did you ask for?
22. How much did you pay?

- 23. How long was it before you went again?
- 24. Was this your first sexual experience?
- 25. Why did you go?

III. GENERAL QUESTIONS

- 26. What is your definition of prostitution?
- 27. Is there a difference between male and female prostitution?
- 28. What is the age of the youngest prostitute you've ever had sex with?
- 29. What age range do you prefer?
- 30. What form of prostitute do you most often use?
- 31. How often do you go to a prostitute?
- 32. Have you gone to prostitutes in other cities?
- 33. (If respondent is from out of province, ask:)
How often are you in this city?
- 34. How do you make arrangements with the prostitute?
- 35. What are you usually doing just prior to going with a prostitute?
(If drinking or smoking drugs, ask:)
What does the alcohol/drugs do for you?
- 36. What do you usually ask for?
- 37. What is the going rate for this?
- 38. When do you pay?
- 39. Instead of paying in cash, do you ever exchange goods or favours for sex?
- 40. Where do you usually go?
- 41. (If hotel/motel, ask:) Who pays for the room?
- 42. Do you ever use sex magazines or films/videos when you're with a prostitute?

43. Generally, do you buy sex magazines or films/videos?
What types?
44. What kind of prostitutes DON'T you like?
45. Do you have a regular prostitute that you see?
46. Why do you go to prostitutes?
47. (If subject has a spouse/mate, ask:)
Does she/he know you go to prostitutes?
48. Have you ever had VD as a result of being with a prostitute?
49. (If respondent goes to prostitutes regularly, ask:)
Do you have regular check-ups?
50. Have you ever been assaulted or robbed by a prostitute?
51. (If respondent hires prostitutes off the street, ask:)
What nuisances or public disturbances have you noticed on the streets?
52. What do you think could be done about these?
53. How has the street scene changed since you were first involved?

V. THE LAW

54. Have you ever been charged with a prostitution-related offence?
55. How did these charges affect you?
56. Do you have any other criminal record?
57. Are you in contact with police at all?
58. What kind of relationship/problems do you have with them?
59. What evidence do the police require to convict someone of soliciting?
60. The government is currently discussing changes to the Criminal Code. Three options are: (listed)
Which do you favour? Why?

61. How do you feel about people under sixteen working as prostitutes?
62. Do you think the prostitutes you know need any type of social services set up for them?
If yes, what types?
63. Why do women (boys, in case of homosexual customers) get into prostitution ?
64. Is prostitution a problem?

ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN PENITENTIARIES FOR RESPONDENTS

TO: INMATES OF DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY
NEW BRUNSWICK
VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Are you in for procuring, living off the avails or do you have friends who are into prostitution? If so, I would like to talk to you for about one hour. I am a researcher who is doing work on prostitution. If you think you have something to talk about, tell a guard to put your name on the list and I will set up an appointment to see you. Thanks.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO: ALL INMATES OF HER MAJESTY'S PENITENTIARY
NEWFOUNDLAND

I am researching prostitution in St. John's. The work involves structured interviews with prostitutes, customers and management. For the purposes of the research, a prostitute is defined as a person who provides sex for money; a customer is defined as a person who pays money for sex; management is defined as a person or persons who lives off the financial benefits of prostitution. I am looking for men to volunteer for interviews of approximately 20-30 minutes duration. All information is strictly confidential. I do not need names or addresses & the interviews will be arranged on a private, one-to-one basis. If you would like to volunteer, please approach your classification officer.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE TRANSACTION
CALCULATIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS GROSS INCOME

1. FEMALE STREET PROSTITUTE WITH A PIMP:

\$151 average nightly income
x 6 nights per week

\$906
x 52 weeks per year

\$47,112
- 39,244 83.3% turned over to pimp

\$ 7,868 TOTAL

2. STREET PIMP:

\$39,244 83.3% of one prostitutes' annual earnings
x 2 prostitutes

\$78,488 TOTAL

3. FEMALE STREET PROSTITUTE WITHOUT A PIMP:

\$90 average nightly income
x 6 nights per week

\$540
x 52 weeks per year

\$28,080 TOTAL

4. MALE STREET PROSTITUTE:

\$100 average nightly income
x 6 nights per week
\$600
x 52 weeks per year = \$31,200

5. ESCORT/MASSAGE SERVICE PROSTITUTE:

\$420 average nightly income

x 7 nights per week

\$2940

x 49 weeks per year (estimated 3 week holiday
per year)

\$144,060 TOTAL (before expenses)

6. MADAMS AND MANAGERS OF ESCORT/MASSAGE SERVICES:

\$1200 average nightly income from 4 prostitutes (40%)

x 7 nights per week

\$8,400

x 52 weeks per year

\$436,800 TOTAL (before expenses)

AVERAGE HOURLY RATE= $\frac{\text{AVERAGE NIGHTLY INCOME}}{\text{AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS}}$

AVERAGE AMOUNT PER TRICK= $\frac{\text{AVERAGE NIGHTLY WAGE}}{\text{TOTAL NUMBER OF TRICKS}}$

**ANNUAL COST ESTIMATE OF POLICING PROSTITUTION
HALIFAX POLICE DEPARTMENT**

A. PERSONNEL COST

The Morality Division consists of one Detective and one Constable.

Detective:	\$36,662.20 ('84 salary) + 4,033.00 (fringe benefit @ 11%)	\$ 40,695.00
Constable:	\$31,051.00 ('84 salary) + 3,416.00 (fringe benefit @ 11%)	<u>34,467.00</u>
	TOTAL ANNUAL SALARIES	\$ 75,162.00
Percentage of annual time devoted to policing prostitution		<u>x 50%</u>
	SALARY COST RE: policing prostitution	<u>\$ 37,581.00</u>

B. VEHICLE UTILIZATION

One vehicle \$10,000.00/5 years useful life	\$ 2,000.00
Operating costs (gas, oil, maintenance) - 87 x \$23 =	2,000.00
Occasional car rental (special operations)	<u>500.00</u>
TOTAL VEHICLE COST	<u>\$ 4,500.00</u>

C. CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT UTILIZATION

Primarily geared to organized prostitution, the annual cost is estimated. Cost includes: salary, fringe benefits, over-time, auto rental, special equipment. (Based on MacCallum case, 1981.)

Note: Most years have not utilized C.I.U. to this degree.	<u>\$ 50,000.00</u>
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D. UNIFORM PATROLS

Patrol Time:	2 hours per night x \$31,051/2,080 x 365	\$ 10,898.00
Plus:	uniform/equipment costs (one policeman) 1,079 x 1/6	<u>179.00</u>
	TOTAL UNIFORM PATROLS	<u>\$ 11,077.00</u>

**ANNUAL COST ESTIMATE OF POLICING PROSTITUTION
HALIFAX POLICE DEPARTMENT (cont'd)**

E. MISCELLANEOUS DATA

a)	Booking Procedure Cost:	1 Corporal's salary and fringe benefits \$38,080.00 x time involved 1/2,808 =	\$ 18.00
	Plus other Processing Charges:	Finger printing (based on public charge)	5.00
		Document Cost	<u>.50</u>
	TOTAL BOOKING COST		<u>\$ 23.50</u>
b)	Lock-Up Cost:	one night	<u>\$ 100.00</u>
	Lock-Up Overhead Rate:	per night, including one meal (\$3)	<u>\$ 100.00</u>
c)	Ambulance Trip:	Estimated 1.5 hour @ Constable rate of 14.72	<u>\$ 22.00</u>
d)	Court Time:	Estimated 4.5 hours pay @ Constable rate 14.72/case	<u>\$ 80.00</u>
	SUB-TOTAL		225.50
	Multiply this by 5.5 cases per year (based on 1976-1984 Police Occurrence Records)*		<u>x 5.5</u>
	TOTAL		<u>\$ 104,398.25</u>

* Note: These figures were provided by the Accounting Department of the Halifax Police Department, March 27, 1984.