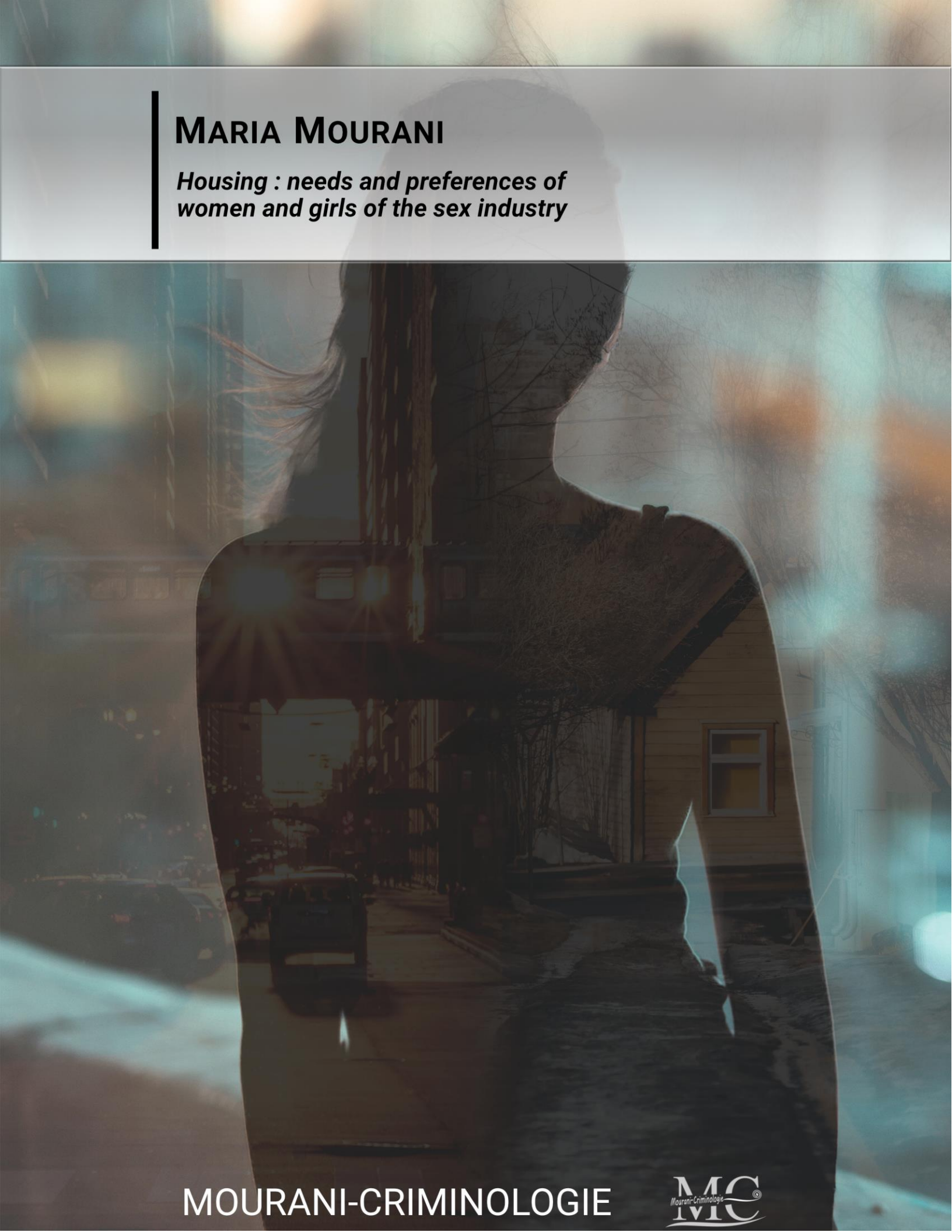


The background of the entire page is a composite image. It features a dark silhouette of a woman's head and shoulders in profile, facing right. Inside the silhouette, a city street scene is visible, showing buildings, trees, and a car. The overall color palette is muted, with blues, greys, and soft oranges from the background image.

MARIA MOURANI

*Housing : needs and preferences of
women and girls of the sex industry*

MOURANI-CRIMINOLOGIE



**Housing: Needs and Preferences of Women and Girls of the
Sex Industry**

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HIGHLIGHTS

Geographical Distribution

- Although there are geographic disparities, the sex industry exists in almost every administrative region of Quebec.
- Of all those who responded, 54% live in the Montreal census metropolitan area (CMA), while 46% live elsewhere in Quebec. Of those currently in the sex industry, 63% live in the Montreal CMA and 37% elsewhere in Quebec; as for those no longer in the sex industry, 45% live in the Montreal CMA and 55% elsewhere in Quebec.

Socio-demographic Profile

- The majority of the respondents that are in the sex industry are young: 51% are 25-35 years old and 22% are under 25.
- The majority of the respondents that are in the sex industry are single and do not have children.
- Women and girls who are no longer in the sex industry have a higher level of education (college) than other respondents.

Income

- Women and girls in the sex industry have higher incomes than those who have left.
- The incomes of almost all women and girls (over 90%) in the sex industry come from this trade.
- Over 40% of the women and girls who have left the sex industry received welfare as a source of income, while over 30% of them declared employment.

Prostitutional Situation

- Excluding those who refused to disclose their situation, 55% of the respondents who participated in this study were in the sex industry at the time of completing the questionnaire while 45% were no longer involved.
- The majority of women and girls are active in the sex industry for 2 to 5 years. A minority practice occasional prostitution or are active less than a year.
- The most practiced activity is escorting, at over 50%. The second most practiced is strip dancing.
- The majority of respondents practice (90%) or have practiced (84%) one to (a maximum of) three prostitution activities

Incentives for Entry into the Sex Industry

- Of all those who responded, the two most common reasons for getting into the sex industry were the need for money (70%) and housing (46%).
- Over 40% of respondents cited the necessity to meet a basic need (food, transportation, etc.) and pay off debt.

- Two thirds of women who claim to have taken a break from the sex industry (67%) mentioned the need for money as being the motivating factor in wanting to go back. Debt was the second most common reason at 39%.

Obstacles to Exiting the Sex Industry

- Women and girls who have considered leaving the sex industry were dissuaded at the thought of their need for money (64%), their debt (51%), the cost of their basic needs (45%) and housing (34%).
- Women and girls who have unsuccessfully tried leaving the sex industry identified the need for money (70%) and housing (53%) as the two primary obstacles in leaving.
- Women and girls who left the sex industry after many attempts identified the need for money (75%) as the main obstacle in leaving. However, over 50% identified, respectively and in order of importance, the following obstacles: loss of trust in public institutions, the need to pay for basic needs other than housing, and addiction (alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc.).

Incentives to Exiting the Sex Industry

- Moving away/ leaving the prostitutional milieu (53%), not wanting to feel judged and wanting to be believed and heard (53%), wanting to feel safe (45%), having access and support for obtaining housing or shelter (42%) and having access and support for basic needs (40%) are the five most cited incentives for respondents who permanently left the sex industry.
- Among respondents who say they have taken a break from prostitution, 42% report the need to feel safe as one of the reasons for leaving and 38% mention having moved and left *the prostitutional* environment.

Housing Situation

- Slightly over half (51%) of women and girls in the sex industry and 37% of those who are no longer part of it, say they have spent one night in their own apartment or house without rent subsidy in the last six months.
- Women and girls who left the sex industry are more likely to have spent one night with a family member or partner in the last six months; whereas those who are still involved in prostitution are more likely to have spent a night with a john or stranger in exchange of sexual services.
- A very small minority of women and girls out of the sex industry reported having spent at least one night with a john (3%) or a stranger in exchange of sexual services (2%) in the last six months.
- Women and girls in the sex industry are more likely to have spent at least one night in a hospital (18%) in the last six months.
- The majority of respondents do not live in their own apartment, house or subsidized housing (66% of respondents outside the sex industry and 84% of those still in the sex industry) and more than half of them do not live in their own apartment or house without rent subsidy; respondents outside the sex industry stay with family or a partner, while those who are

currently in the sex industry tend to stay with a friend, a sugar daddy or other people also involved in the sex industry.

- Over a third of the women and girls surveyed have lived in the same place for less than six months.
- More than 60% of the women and girls surveyed do not live alone. The majority of them permanently live with one or two people, most often with their children (under 18 years of age), or with friends or acquaintances.

Satisfaction of Housing Situation

- Women and girls in the sex industry generally have a neutral opinion (47%) of their current housing situation, but are less satisfied than those who are no longer involved in prostitution.
- Respondents, who are in the sex industry are much more likely to report the cost of housing as being too high (18%) and being in an inadequate environment (13%).
- Respondents who left the sex industry were more likely to report feeling comfortable (17%) and having a healthy environment (15%) in their current home.
- The most common reasons given for being “satisfied” to “very satisfied” with one’s housing situation are the appearance of the apartment, feeling safe and comfortable, low cost and a healthy environment.
- The most common reasons given for being “dissatisfied” to “very dissatisfied” with one’s housing situation are the high cost, inadequate location and environment and not feeling at home.

Housing Preferences

- Women and girls currently in the sex industry have a preference for subsidized housing (33%) or rent subsidy (26%), while those who are no longer involved in prostitution prefer to have access to permanent housing in a building designated for women and girls who have been involved in prostitution (22%). Nevertheless, subsidized housing (19%) or rent subsidy (16%) are also desirable options for women and girls who have left prostitution.
- The majority of respondents rejected housing models involving a restriction of their autonomy and those that put them in cohabitation with women who have issues different from their own.
- Respondents who are or have been strip dancers (42%) or escorts (38%) are more likely to want subsidized housing, while those who are or have worked in pornography are the least interested in this type of housing (10%).
- Over half of the women and girls surveyed would like to live alone; the majority of them citing the desire for privacy/peace (over 70%) and independence (over 50%).
- Of the respondents who did not want to live alone, over 40% of those currently in the sex industry mentioned that they preferred to live with others to have companionship, share costs, safety, and for love and parental responsibility. These same responses were also given by over 50% of women and girls who are no longer in the sex industry.
- Of the respondents who did not want to live alone, around 40% said they wanted to live with their children, with friends, or roommates. Meanwhile, 45% of respondents who left

the sex industry reported wanting to live with a partner or spouse compared to only 22% of those still involved in prostitution.

- The majority of respondents who are or have been in the sex industry would like to have secure access to their building (intercom, security camera, etc.) and a security guard.

Accessibility and Service Preferences

- The services that were the most used in the six months prior to the completion of the questionnaire are physical health services (74% of those who are no longer in the sex industry vs. 56% of those who are) and psychological and/or psychiatric health services (57% of those who are no longer in the sex industry vs. 20% of those who are).
- 31% of respondents currently in the sex industry reported that they had not used any services in the six months prior to the completion of the questionnaire.
- Respondents who have spent more than 10 years in the sex industry are much more likely to use multiple services (psychological/psychiatric, food, legal or administrative, related to sexuality and children services).
- Respondents who are or have worked in brothels (84%) are more likely to use physical health services, while those who are or have been in pornography have most used psychological/psychiatric health services (50%).
- Respondents who are or have been involved in street prostitution are the most likely to use services relating to food, drugs and alcohol.
- Respondents no longer involved in the sex industry are more likely to use services than those who are still involved.
- Over 50% of all respondents claimed that they would like to have access to physical and psychological/psychiatric health services in the next six months. The second most requested category of services involves meeting basic needs—mainly food (more than 40%).
- Respondents who are or have been involved in street prostitution are the most likely to seek alcohol-related services (23%) in the next six months.
- Respondents, who are or have been in pornography, strip dancing, have or had sugar daddies, are the most likely to desire access to education-related services, legal, administrative, financial, sexuality, and housing security services over the next six months.

INTRODUCTION

Mourani-Criminologie is a criminology firm based in Quebec. We offer various services, including research. In October 2017, we were commissioned by The Way Out - an organization whose objective is to provide housing and support for victims of sexual exploitation - to carry out a study on the housing needs of people wanting to leave the sex industry, and with the results, to develop housing intervention models.

In an effort to improve the services offered to victims of sexual exploitation, The Way Out applied for and was awarded a grant by Public Safety Canada in order for us to conduct a study that would allow for a better understanding of housing needs and to develop intervention models for such clientele in Quebec. This study meets the research objective within the framework of The Way Out's project, called Horizon.

This report is therefore the result of the research conducted by Mourani-Criminologie. It is divided into different sections: the first part addresses the existing knowledge about women in the sex industry and the process of leaving; the second part describes the steps of the research process; the third part reveals and discusses the results; and the last part concludes with proposals for housing intervention models.

PROBLEMATIC AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

1. Sex Trade: A Powerful, Booming Industry

Over the last 50 years, there has been a frenzied industrialization of the sex trade and its transnationalization. These industries, which generate billions of dollars and whose activities consist in selling and buying sex (objects, humans and services), can be divided into several areas: pornography², sex tourism, prostitution in all its forms (escorts, massage parlors, strip clubs, sugar daddy/sugar baby, street prostitution, student, casual or survival prostitution, brothels, peep-shows, etc.), erotic cinemas, swinger clubs, sex shops, sexy waitresses, sex lines (web/video and phone), marriage agencies, etc. (RCMP & HTNCC, 2010; Poulin, 2004, 2017).

Depending on state legislation, the activities of these industries are classified as legal or illegal. Many countries make massive profit and thus contribute to the growth of these sex industries. In Canada, 11% of men have reportedly paid for sex. In the Netherlands, the number is 60%; in Germany, 66%; in Cambodia, 65% and in Sweden, 8.5%. These marked differences could largely be explained by the legalization and the trivialization of prostitution in some of these countries (Poulin, 2017).

The porn industry alone is worth about \$100 billion a year (Eriksson, 2004). In 2006, it generated worldwide profits of more than US \$97 billion; a sharp increase compared to 2002 (estimated profits of about US \$60 billion) (Poulin, 2017). The United States is the world's largest producer of pornography, generating US \$7-10 billion per year (Flowers, 2006). Since the advent of the Internet, pornographic sites have exploded, especially child pornography. "The progression has been astounding: in 1997, there were approximately 22,000 pornographic sites on the Web; 280,000 in 2000 and 4.2 million in 2006³". According to Poulin and Claude (2008), in 2006, 25% of search requests on the Web were for pornography. Data from 1994 already showed that "... child pornography or pseudo kiddie porn on the Internet constitutes 48.4% of all downloads on commercial sites for adults⁴. They use children as young as three years old⁵".

From 2008 to 2015, Cybertip, a platform administered by the Canadian Center for Child Protection (CCCP), reportedly received 151,762 reports related to child pornography. Of the 46,859 children identified in pornographic content, 49.64% (21,640 victims) appeared to be under 8 years of age; 28.66% (12,493 victims) aged 8 to 11; 15.39% (6,710 victims) aged 11 to 12 for girls and 12 to 14 for boys; 6.02% (2,626 victims) aged 12 to 16 for girls and 14 to 15 for boys; 0.29% (128 victims) aged 16 to 17 for girls and 15 to 16 for boys. Furthermore, 50% of the images

² Although pornography is prostitution, it will be considered its own category in this paper.

³ Poulin, 2017, p. 198 (Free translation).

⁴ Study done by Rimm Marty over a 7 day period (September 21-27, 1994) on the Web: Marketing Pornography on the Information Superhighway, <http://groups.csail.mit.edu/mac/classes/6.805/articles/pornscare/rimm-study/mrtext.html#note122>

⁵ Poulin, 2002, p.117-118 (Free translation).

and videos reviewed involved explicit and serious aggression. This type of assault applied to 59% of involved toddlers and babies (CCCP, 2016).

While pornography is a booming sector, prostitution is also a very lucrative market. However, the prostitution industry, like that of pornography, has never fully been quantified. In Quebec, as in the rest of Canada, places of prostitution and services, are subject, among other things, to the vagaries of clandestinity, market demands, police operations and major events. Attempting to assess the size of these industries is therefore quite difficult. However, some data collected, by police organizations and groups working with women and girls in prostitution in particular, are very telling.

In a study conducted between November 2010 and June 2013, Szczepanik et al. (2014a) identified 1077 places offering sexual services in the Greater Montreal area and 218 places elsewhere in the province of Quebec. In November 2013 in Quebec City, La Maison de Marthe (2013) reported the existence of 86 physical prostitution sites (bars, motels, massage parlours, etc.), 55 sites on the Internet and 11 sections in newspapers offering sexual services. In and around Sherbrooke, Whitlock (2018) identified four strip clubs, two massage parlours and four escort websites. In 2011 alone, the *Service du renseignement criminel du Québec* (2013) reported the presence of more than 1,500 active pimps in Quebec; over 2.6 million prostitution-related transactions; 200 erotic massage parlours; 65 strip clubs and 38 escort agencies operating in the city of Montreal alone—figures that the SRCQ considered to be very conservative! According to data from the *Sûreté du Québec* obtained by the *Conseil du statut de la femme* (2002), 80% of Quebec's strip clubs are places offering sexual services. During the Formula 1 Grand Prix of Montreal and the G7 Summit in Charlevoix in 2018, a company specializing in computer forensics reported that the offers of prostitution on the Internet for Greater Montreal and Quebec City had doubled since May with almost 8000 entries (phone numbers, postings, emails); 55% of the listings were for Montreal, Laval and the South Shore. Quebec City alone accounted for 16% of the offers⁶, which shows that big events are a major factor in the fluctuation of the supply and demand of prostitution. It is therefore understandable that the data on prostitution sites, the number of pimps and victims as well as the offers of services, paint a picture, both temporal and spatial, of the sex industry, revealing merely the tip of the iceberg.

Other data commonly used to assess the magnitude of the sex industry and its economic strength are those about the human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The sexual form of human trafficking is used to provide the sex industry with “goods”. This transnational criminal activity, as with drugs and arms trafficking, generates billions of dollars (RCMP & HTNCC, 2010; UNODC, 2016). According to estimates⁷ by the International Labour

⁶ Journal de Montréal, June 7, 2018 (<https://www.journaldemontreal.com/2018/06/07/deux-fois-plus-doffres-sexuelles>).

⁷ Data for human trafficking are estimates. This is partially because of the clandestine nature of this activity and the difficulty of identifying victims, who are often hesitant to accuse their aggressors or prefer to keep quiet about their sexual exploitation for fear of being judged by others. These challenges are compounded by the various interpretations and ambiguities surrounding the

Organization (2017), two-thirds of the profits⁸ generated by “forced labour⁹” come from sexual exploitation. This results in profits of about \$99 billion a year. In Canada, the average profits made by a trafficker who sexually exploits a victim ranges from \$168,000 to \$336,000 a year (RCMP & HTNCC, 2013).

Trafficking people for the purpose of sexual exploitation represents an important economic source for the sex industries and despite the underground nature of this shifting activity (instability of networks, emergence of the Internet, difficulty in identifying victims, variability of demand etc.), estimates of victim data on both international and national levels are alarming. What does this illegal trade consist of on an international level? What is the situation in Canada and Quebec? Who are the victims?

2. Sex Trafficking: A Cash Cow for the Sex Industry

Before exploring this phenomenon any further, it should properly be defined. According to the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁰” (November 15, 2000), trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons: “... by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs¹¹”.

This Protocol was ratified by Canada on May 13, 2002. In 2005, the Criminal Code was amended to legislate human trafficking and exploitation offenses. Inspired by the Protocol, Canada criminalizes anyone who “...recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation¹²”. Exploitation is causing a person “to provide, or offer to provide, labour or a service by engaging in conduct that, in all the circumstances, could reasonably be expected to cause the other person to believe that their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened if they failed to provide, or offer to

terms “prostitution” and “sexual exploitation”, which in themselves, become significant barriers to identifying victims who need services, or worse, have no access (Thorburn, 2017).

⁸ These profits from “forced labour” amount to \$150 billion USD per year (ILO, 2017).

⁹ The International Labour Organization (ILO) categorizes trafficking for sexual exploitation as forced labour. This position is explained by the ILO's vision of sex-work (ILO, 2017; Poulin, 2004). However, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) makes a distinction between forced labour and sexual exploitation, and prostitution as a chosen profession, also known as sex work.

¹⁰ Commonly known as Palermo Protocol.

¹¹ United Nations, 2005, art. 3.a, p.344.

¹² Criminal Code, article 279.01 (1).

provide, the labour or service¹³”; or “by means of deception or the use or threat of force or of any other form of coercion, to have an organ or tissue removed¹⁴”.

Human trafficking can be international or domestic. Its international form necessarily involves crossing a border while the domestic form is to exploit a person inside the country without necessarily moving the victim. Globally, domestic trafficking is increasingly being detected, rising from 17% in 2007 to 31% in 2010 (UNODC, 2012). Although organ trafficking, child soldiers, the sale of babies and forced begging are also important aspects of human trafficking, sexual exploitation, marriage and forced labour are the predominant forms of trafficking on a global scale (UNODC, 2009, 2014, 2016).

Of the 40.3 million victims of modern slavery¹⁵ identified in 2016 by the International Labour Organization, 24.9 million were forced to work against their will, 15.4 million had been forced into marriage and 4.8 million were sexually exploited (ILO, 2017). Women and children, especially girls, are the main victims of forced marriages and sexual exploitation. From 2012 to 2014, 71% of victims of trafficking were women (51%) and girls (20%). In 2014, 72% of women and girls were trafficked for prostitution in one of its forms (UNODC, 2016). In 2016, of the 4.8 million people sexually exploited, 1 million were children (ILO, 2017). “The vast majority of victims (99 per cent) were women and girls¹⁶”. This is an increasing trend, especially for children, who in 2004 accounted for 13% of victims compared to 28% (20% girls and 8% boys) in 2014. Nearly one third of identified victims are children, with two thirds of these being girls. By way of indication, in 2004, 74% of victims of trafficking were women and 10% were girls (UNODC, 2014, 2016). The female population therefore remains the largest contingent of victims, and the market for girls (children and teenagers) seems to be increasingly apparent given augmented detection (UNODC, 2014, 2016).

In Quebec and the rest of Canada, the most common form of trafficking is committed within Canada's borders for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It is interprovincial and interregional. Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta are the hubs. In Quebec, victims are found in several cities (Laval, Longueuil, Gatineau, Sherbrooke, Quebec City, etc.), but Montreal remains its most prostitutional city and is identified as a major destination for sex tourism, in addition to being a hub for the online pornography industry (RCMP & HTNCC, 2013; Mourani 2009; SRCQ, 2013; US Department of State 2016). “Montreal, sometimes called Western Bangkok, is considered by many to be Canada's prostitution capital. Tourists mostly come from neighboring Canadian provinces and the United States. Information obtained from the Sûreté du Québec reveals that strip clubs that offer sexual services beyond contact dances are mainly located in the border regions of Quebec. This indicates that the clientele comes largely from outside Quebec. It is also known that Americans come to Montreal to use the services of prostitutes through escort

¹³ Criminal Code, article 279.04 (a).

¹⁴ Criminal Code, article 279.04 (b).

¹⁵ The International Labour Organization (ILO) predominantly uses the term *modern slavery* for forced marriage and labour.

¹⁶ ILO, 2017, p.11.

agencies. These American sex tourists boast rates considered to be very low in exchange for a high quality service¹⁷”.

However, even though domestic trafficking is the most prevalent form in Canada, foreign women and girls are also imported, often under false pretenses, in order to supply the Canadian sex industry (RCMP & HTNCC, 2010, 2013). In an unpublished 2005 report, the RCMP reported that approximately 600 women and children were illegally imported into Canada for sexual exploitation each year (Oxman-Martinez et al., 2005). Canada is recognized as a country of recruitment, transit to the US, and a sex tourism hub and destination (adults and minors) (RCMP & HTNCC, 2010, 2013; Mourani, 2009; US Department of State, 2009, 2016, 2018). It is estimated that approximately 1,500 to 2,200 people are trafficked from Canada to the United States each year (Oxman-Martinez et al., 2005). The victims are not only foreign women, but also Canadian women, most notably from Montreal, Calgary, Toronto, Vancouver and Niagara. They are shipped to many cities in the United States, such as Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Las Vegas, Boston, Los Angeles and New York for the purpose of prostitution (RCMP & HTNCC, 2010). Foreign victims mainly come from Asia and Eastern Europe, as well as the Caribbean, Latin America and Africa (Langevin et al., 2004; U.S. Department of State, 2009, 2016, 2018).

In Canada, the sex market is not just controlled by criminal organizations. Many individuals start their own enterprises by setting up their own harems. It is difficult to assess the proportion of the market held by criminal groups versus independents. However, “Quebec and Ontario are the two provinces in Canada where human trafficking is highly related to street gangs¹⁸”. In approximately 70% of human trafficking cases in Quebec, traffickers are members or associates of a street gang. Moreover, it is known that 80% of strip dancers in Quebec claim to be or have been under the control of a pimp (SRCQ, 2013). So who are the people targeted by these traffickers and pimps?

Much like the international data, the majority of Canadian victims are women and girls aged 14 to 22 years. In Canada, about 80% of adult prostitutes started when they were minors (Poulin, 2008). Moreover, it was noted that about 40% of identified victims were minors between 2007 and 2013 (RCMP & HTNCC, 2013). An RCMP estimate reported by Hawke and Raphael (2016) reports 1,300 Canadian children trafficked for sexual exploitation each year in Canada. “Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto are the main points of entry and exit for cross-border child trafficking in Canada. These cities are also important destinations for the internal traffic of children¹⁹”. Minors are therefore specifically targeted by traffickers who must supply a pedophilic and hebephilic sex industry. This finding is no different from global evidence of an over-representation of female victims of sexual exploitation and an increase in the percentage of adolescent girls (RCMP & HTNCC, 2013; UNODC, 2016).

¹⁷ CSF, 2002, p. 64 (Free translation).

¹⁸ RCMP & HTNCC, 2013, p. 28.

¹⁹ Langevin et al., 2004, p. 18.

Using minors in the sex industry, particularly in prostitution and pornography, is not a new phenomenon in Quebec. A Montreal-based organization working with youth estimated that approximately 4,000 young people (girls and boys) aged 12 to 25 were involved in Montreal's prostitution industry back in 2002 (Durocher et al., 2002). A study conducted from September 2002 to October 2003 identified 379 minors—356 being girls—who were victims of sexual exploitation in Montreal (Ricci et al., 2012). In 2004, the Montreal police had a count of approximately 488 sexually exploited minors in the city (Poulin, 2007). In 2015, Laval Police Service identified 117 victims of sexual exploitation, more than a third of them being minors²⁰. Another study conducted by Fortin and Fournier (2006) revealed that over a period of more than two years (November 2002 to May 2005), the Director of Youth Protection (DYP) took in 84 children (76 girls and 8 boys aged 11 to 17) in connection with prostitution activities. Of this sample, 91.7% were young people aged 14 to 18 with an average age of 15 for both girls and boys. In Quebec, the average age of entry into prostitution is around 14-15 years.

Furthermore, data on trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Canada reveal an overrepresentation of Native women and children in proportion to their demographic population (Barrett 2010; Ricci et al., 2012; Sikka 2009; US Department of State, 2016). Cities considered as hubs for the trafficking of Native women and children include Vancouver, Winnipeg and Ottawa. In street prostitution, Native women and children account for 14-63% of victims and in some Canadian cities, 90%! In Quebec, this figure is estimated at 8% (Farley et al., 2005; Oxman-Martinez et al., 2005; Pierce, 2012; Ricci et al., 2012). In Winnipeg, there are approximately 400 sexually exploited children and teens on the streets every year, 70-80% being of Native descent (Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, 2010). In Vancouver, 52% of a sample size of 100 women in prostitution was First Nations. Native people make up only 1.7%-7% of Vancouver's population (Farley et al. 2005). “In a qualitative study with 22 Aboriginal communities across Canada, informants in some areas estimated that 90% of children in the local sex trade were Aboriginal²¹”. The situation is of great concern for this demographic.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation continues to be a major problem in Canada. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre (HTNCC) confirm that human trafficking “exists and is widespread in Canada²²”. This activity contributes to supplying the sex industry with human goods, and Quebec is no exception. Prostitution and pornography are among the most prosperous industries in this global market. The majority of those targeted are the most vulnerable; faced with multiple challenges, including economic, social, psychological, legal and even physical problems. What do we know about these people? What are the challenges they face? Is it possible to escape this sex market where money, power, violence, luxury and glamour are plentiful?

²⁰ Except from the PowerPoint presentation: L'exploitation sexuelle des mineurs : pistes d'action du programme prévention jeunesse de Laval, November 30, 2017.

²¹ Pierce, 2012, p.38-39.

²² RCMP & HTNCC, 2013, p. 3.

3. Exiting the Sex Industry: A Path Laden With Pitfalls

The majority of women in prostitution claim they want to exit, and several studies confirm it (Farley et al., 1998, 2004, 2005; Hardman, 1997). In a study of 475 prostituted women in South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, the United States and Zambia, Farley et al. (1998) reveal that 92% of them had expressed the desire to leave prostitution. In another, more recent survey of 854 people in 9 countries, namely Canada, Colombia, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, and Zambia, Farley et al. (2004) report that 89% of respondents would have wanted to “escape prostitution, but did not have other options for survival²³”. In Vancouver, 95% of the 100 women interviewed by Farley et al. (2005) wanted a way out of prostitution. Studies conducted in Quebec, particularly by organizations working with people in prostitution, report that between 67% and 90% of women want to leave the sex industry (Boissonneault, 2015; Côté et al., 2016; *La Maison de Marthe*, 2016; Szczepanik et al., 2014b; Whitlock, 2018).

Since the vast majority of women in these industries claim to want to leave, the desire in itself is not enough to do so, as it does not necessarily lead to a real commitment when strong support is not present. This desire is nevertheless a necessary first step, which is common for all those who want to leave the sex industry (Baker et al., 2010; Cimino 2013; Vinet-Bonin, 2013). Leaving is, in fact, a long and complicated process that often follows a winding and chaotic path in which various factors (individual, social, systemic, cultural, legal, economic, etc.) contribute to remaining in or leaving the industry (Ayerbe et al., 2011; Baker et al., 2010; Matthews et al., 2014).

This process is not defined by a specific event and does not necessarily lead to success. It occurs over several stages (exit, re-entry, exit) before one gets out for good. Sanders (2007) likens it to a yoyo effect, which may take several years to stabilize. The length of true departure can be explained, in part, by the multiplicity of problems encountered throughout the process and their strong entanglement. These women have to juggle a series of challenges (housing, safety, health, income, addiction, employment, etc.) simultaneously and often in a state of emergency (Rabinovitch and Strega, 2004; Trinquart, 2002; Vinet-Bonin 2013).

Field observations attest to difficult paths. The certainty of having reached a milestone is often far from guaranteed. The sequence of steps is neither chronological, nor systematic, nor linear. Departure may only be complete after many attempts. According to Cimino (2013), only 20-25% of people participating in exit programs actually manage to leave the sex industry and for many, only after more than five attempts. Many cases indicate the risk of return, after months or even years outside the sex industry (Bindel et al., 2012; Cimino 2013; Szczepanik et al., 2014b). Impediments to departure are numerous and persistent for some women: substance abuse, incest, sexual assault, poverty, post-traumatic stress, depression, attempted suicide, physical and

²³ Farley et al., 2004, p. 34.

psychological abuse²⁴, isolation, physical and mental health issues, homelessness, feelings of shame and guilt, loss of self-esteem, legal, discrimination, etc.

Getting out of the sex industry involves social, relational and cognitive changes (Cimino, 2013). This consists in passing from a marginal to a normalized environment and requires a certain transformation. The person then makes an internal change, which can be the cause of intense anxiety and discouragement, as she is confronted with the unknown and many obstacles. In fact, the desire to leave can only become a reality through concrete actions when she receives the help necessary to overcome such obstacles. The momentum towards departure only progresses if each obstacle can be overcome, which leads to empowerment. Therefore, if the possibility of having socio-economic alternatives other than the sex industry remains an essential driving force, decent and safe housing away from the prostitutional environment, family and peer support, access to psychological services, etc., are just as important.

According to Roe-Sepowitz et al. (2012), poor management of trauma can lead to abandonment during the exit process. Furthermore, a departure will not be successful without an ontological transition. “To get out of prostitution is first to enter into oneself²⁵”, as Rose Dufour (2018) so aptly states. Services must therefore meet the multiple needs of these women through intensive, effective and holistic support programs, especially since the departure cannot be reduced to the individual's singular trajectory without including a set of social, cultural, legal, economic, and even political factors (Law, 2011; Mansson and Hedin, 1999; McNaughton and Sanders, 2007; Roe-Sepowitz et al., 2012; Sagar, 2009; Steffan et al., 2015; Whitlock, 2018).

In light of the complexity and the multitude of needs, several studies present the need for support, not only holistic, but also being specific and tailored to each individual with a possibility for another try in case of failure (Desai, 2012; Macy and Johns, 2011; Ponice et al., 2011; Twigg, 2017). Both scientific and grey literature emphasize the importance of providing a continuum of tailored and personalized services that meet the various needs²⁶ of an individual for the long term, to the point of a complete healing (NWAC, 2014; Beddoe, et al., 2015; Cascio, 2017; Muraya and Fry, 2016). Moreover, establishing a relationship of trust and proximity with a key practitioner is a positive factor for resilience and leads to perseverance and success in the exit process.

²⁴ People in the sex industry are regularly victims of physical and psychological abuse. According to the Conseil du statut de la femme (2012), in Quebec, 71% of women in prostitution had been victims of physical violence and 63% were victims of rape. Lederer and Wetzel (2014) report that 95% of victims of sexual exploitation experience all kinds of violence: 81% were raped, 68% were beaten, 54% strangled, 66% threatened with a firearm, etc. Moreover, for many women in prostitution, the violence began in childhood or adolescence. According to Dufour (2005), 85% of the female prostitutes she met had been sexually assaulted during childhood. In a study of 361 street youth in Vancouver, 23% of whom were in prostitution, only 2% reported no physical, sexual, psychological or neglect abuse (Stoltz, 2007). In Vancouver, 82% of women in prostitution reported having been sexually abused as children by an average of four offenders, and 72% reported of physical abuse. Furthermore, 90% reported being physically assaulted and 78% being raped while in prostitution (Farley et al., 2005). An international study of 854 people in nine countries, including Canada, found that 63% had been raped, 71% physically assaulted, and 68% had symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Farley et al., 2004).

²⁵ Dufour, 2018, p.142 (Free translation).

²⁶ Basics needs (housing, food, security, etc.); those related to psychological health (trauma support and resilience building) and social reintegration (Dufour, 2018; Muraya & Fry, 2016; Twigg, 2017).

Accessibility and welcoming without judgment contribute to the development and maintenance of this bond of trust (Mayhew and Mossman, 2007; Preble et al., 2015).

With the perspective of adaptation to the particularities of individuals, cultural and spiritual aspects are elements that keep coming up in certain studies. According to Szczepanik et al. (2014b), this spiritual need is also present among French Canadians of Quebec at a rate of 30.8%; this jumps to 66.7% for visible minorities and 73.3% for Native women. Services that take these aspects into account would counteract the vulnerability factors specific to these women and enhance their sense of security while providing them well-being (Barrett 2010; Desai 2012; Ferland et al., 2012; TCRI, 2017).

The exit process is a path full of obstacles. While health (physical and mental), money, social isolation, employability, poverty, exclusion, lack of education (dropping out of school), lack of security, drug abuse, etc., are obstacles identified by women in the sex industry, housing affordability remains the first or the second most important (Baker and Grover, 2013; Bindel et al., 2012; Farley et al., 2005; Rabinovitch and Strega, 2004). Consequently, access to housing, or lack thereof, may become a factor in exiting or remaining the sex industry (McNaughton and Sanders, 2007; Sagar, 2009; Whitlock, 2018).

4. Housing: A Key Incentive for Leaving the Sex Industry

In the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, housing is identified as one of the key elements in the protection of victims. It states that States Parties “shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims... and, in particular ... appropriate housing²⁷”. In the 2016 and 2018 reports on human trafficking in Canada, the US Department of State identified safe, sustainable, affordable housing that allows for freedom of movement for people, in addition to accommodations specifically dedicated to victims of sexual exploitation, as essential to the protection of victims.

In Quebec, as in the rest of Canada, the difficulty of finding and keeping housing must be taken into consideration by any program that supports an exit from the sex industry. In addition to respite centers and specialized services, having access to safe, affordable and sustainable housing is a fundamental need of the upmost importance, as many women have expressed. The need for housing is not only an obstacle in leaving, but for many women, is one of the reasons they entered into the sex industry in the first place (Ayerbe et al., 2011; Bindel et al., 2012; Bowen et al. 2015; CSF, 2012; McNaughton and Sanders, 2007; Szczepanik, 2014b; Whitlock, 2018). Women who have access to shelter and/or housing that is safe and adapted to their complex and multiple realities, are more likely to get out of prostitution (Mayhew and Mossman, 2007).

²⁷ United Nations, 2005, art. 6.3.a, p.345.

Findings reveal a link between insecurity in housing and entry into prostitution or remaining in it. Without a stable, affordable and secure place, these women and girls are left at the mercy of abusers (landlord, pimp, john, family) who, in exchange for sex, offer them accommodation or shelter. Essentially, it is end-of-month or survival prostitution. This need for housing is even greater for homeless women and girls, where prostitution truly becomes a survival practice (Baker and Glover 2013; Farley et al., 2003; Gerassi 2015; Roos 2013; Whitlock, 2018).

In Vancouver and Prince George, British Columbia, prostitution is a means for Native women to obtain housing (Jongbloed, 2015). In fact, nearly 88% of women involved in prostitution in Vancouver experienced periods of homelessness and 86% identified access to housing as a priority and urgent need (Farley et al., 2005). In a more recent study by Duff et al. (2011), 43.3% of women involved in street prostitution in Vancouver have been homeless. In Nunavut, 88% of Native women reported exchanging sex for shelter—many of them being minors (Roos, 2013).

In Abitibi-Témiscamingue, housing is also a fundamental need to exiting the industry, particularly since the most prevalent form of prostitution in this region is street and end-of-month prostitution. The majority of women interviewed by Boissonneault (2015) reported using prostitution to pay for rent, drugs and alcohol. Moreover, 53% of them reported having difficulty paying their rent. A finding shared by the *Centre d'amitié autochtone de Val d'Or* (2009) regarding Montreal states women experiencing homelessness alternate namely between couchsurfing²⁸ and prostitution (Ménard-Dunn, 2017).

In summary, even if it is not the only path leading to the sex industry, homelessness - situational, cyclical or chronic - as well as economic instability remain situations of vulnerability that can bring a person to prostitution or represent an obstacle to a way out. Housing involves much more than just having a place to live, but encompasses other important needs. Escaping violence from pimps or partners, regaining custody of children, feeling free, breaking away from a setting of prostitution and/or drugs, having a break, healing of one's hurts, rebuilding oneself, relearning to function, having a home; a place with a sense of emotional and physical well-being, peaceful and respectful social relations, etc. can develop: these are reasons often cited by women in prostitution or in an exit process (Clawson and Goldblatt Grace, 2007; Farley et al., 2005; Rabinovitch and Strega, 2004; Whitlock, 2018).

However, housing alone cannot meet all the needs of women in this industry, who often have to deal with a variety of interrelated challenges that can interfere with one another. For example, economic uncertainty, stigma, social isolation, mental health problems and substance abuse can also complicate housing stability and can contribute to a continuous re-entry and exit from the sex industry (Baker and Grover, 2013; McNaughton and Sanders, 2007; Sagar, 2010). Moreover, in the majority of studies of the needs of women in prostitution, housing is important, but not the

²⁸ "The practice of sleeping on the couch of a friend, family member, or client as a result of not having a place of one's own." (Ménard-Dunn, 2017, p.10). Free translation.

only need. As a result, intervention models for these women are varied and attempt to address their multiple needs, which includes housing. Still, current services “are lacking, inadequate, fragmented and polarized between different ideologies²⁹”.

In Quebec, there are several types of housing and lodging: shelters and emergency centres³⁰, safe houses (1st and 2nd stage³¹), housing with rent subsidy, non-profit housing, transitional housing, housing cooperatives, supervised apartment, etc. However, many organizations offering housing services are geared towards clients who are homeless, women who are victims of domestic and family violence and people who are addicted to drugs and/or have mental health problems. Even though some shelters³² (for women who are victims of domestic violence or homelessness) or halfway house (criminal offenders) can accept women involved in prostitution, the housing resources dedicated to such a clientele are rather embryonic in Quebec³³, as well as the rest of Canada³⁴.

The fact remains that social workers do not agree on the use of existing resources where services adapted to the needs of this clientele would be offered or opt for the creation of specialized shelters. For example, in the case of women's shelters, there is still a lot of debate as to how to deal with women who are in prostitution, given their specific needs and the prejudices surrounding their activities. It must also be noted that the underfunding of shelters does not help to deal with a clientele of prostituted women. As is, existing facilities require an additional \$5.3 million per year to provide services tailored to immigrant women, and if they want to provide services to Native women, it will cost an additional \$1.6 million per year (Fortier and Sully, 2017). On its own, a women's shelter cannot adequately care for women in the sex trade without additional funding specifically for this clientele.

When the victims of sexual exploitation are minors, they are under the jurisdiction of the Director of Youth Protection (DYP). Accommodation and methods are managed by the DYP and there do not seem to be any spaces specifically dedicated to these young people. That being said,

²⁹ Lancôt et al., 2018, p. 9. Free translation.

³⁰ A women's emergency center is a "short-term (1-21 days) facility for women and their children", while an emergency shelter offers "short-term housing (1-3 days) to a diverse, broader population in an emergency housing situation" (Beattie and Hutchins, 2015, p.4, free translation).

³¹ A 1st stage shelter is a facility offering "short-term or medium-term accommodation (1 day to 11 weeks) in a safe place for abused women with or without children", while a 2nd stage shelter is a facility "providing long-term (3 to 12 months) secure accommodation with support and referral services designed to assist women while they seek permanent housing" (Beattie and Hutchins, 2015, p.4, free translation). It can also be seen as temporary housing.

³² Here are some examples: La rue des femmes, a Montreal-based organization providing shelter and support for women in prostitution in several homes, as does the Maison d'hébergement Pour Elles des deux vallées in the Outaouais, which takes women who consider their pimps to be romantic partners. The Native Women's Shelter of Montreal is a shelter for Native women and their children. PECH, a Quebec organization working with people facing multiple issues (addiction, homelessness, mental health, etc.) can also offer transitional housing to women in prostitution. In Alberta, Act Alberta (Action Coalition on Human Trafficking Alberta) provides access and accommodation to their clients through shelters dedicated to women who are victims of domestic violence. In Edmonton, the Elisabeth Fry Society does the same for women in prostitution that are criminal offenders.

³³ Ex: As of September 2018, the organization The Way Out has set up an autonomous residence with 5 beds and 24/7 accompaniment for women involved in prostitution.

³⁴ Ex: Deborah's Gate in Vancouver is an organization provides a high-security shelter for victims of sexual exploitation experiencing severe trauma.

it would be important to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of such a space before implementing them. There has yet to be a study that examines these issues or the services and accommodations offered by the DYP for this type of clientele. Such girls are sent to units that best meet their needs, depending on availability. These units consist of heterogeneous populations in relation to the problems they face. In the case of accommodation outside of youth centers, stakeholders can refer young people to youth organizations for housing according to their expertise and lodging availability; this, happens in accordance with the needs of the young person in question. These units consist of heterogeneous populations. In the case of accommodation outside of youth centers, stakeholders can refer young people to youth organizations for accommodation according to their expertise and availability; this, always in accordance to the needs of the young person. It is the Court that rules on the placement into an organization and the DYP oversees the follow-up procedure. As is the case with the adults, the housing resources specifically designed for young people in prostitution are embryonic and clearly insufficient. The organization 2159, which has been in existence since 2015, is a rare example of a place that does meet this need. It provides short-term housing for youth aged 15 to 25 who are at risk of homelessness and sexual exploitation. In this case, the DYP of Montérégie does placement and follow-up.

While housing appears to be a near unanimous component in terms of driving factors to leave prostitution, few studies have specifically focused on the housing needs and preferences of these women and girls. This study aims to further explore this issue from their point of view.

OBJECTIVE

Given the mandate entrusted to us and taking into account the reality of the situation, we wanted to further clarify the purpose of this study. At first, it was decided that we would focus the study only on women. Later, we deemed it important to expand our pool of women to include those who were no longer in the sex trade.

This study focuses on the housing needs and preferences of women and girls who are or have been in the sex industry. We were also interested in the services they have used and as well as which ones they would like to have access to. Moreover, in order to have a better perspective of all the needs of these women and girls, we deemed it important to identify the factors that contributed to the entry, exit and continuance in prostitution.

The specific questions are:

- What are the needs that contribute to entry and return into the sex industry?
- What are the needs that become obstacles to leaving the sex industry?
- What is the housing situation of the respondents? How satisfied are they?
- What are their preferences in terms of housing?
- Which services have they used?
- Which services would they like to use or have access to?

For some of these questions, we will try to differentiate results by age, prostitutional activities and time spent in the industry.

METHODS

In order to meet the objectives for our research, we chose to conduct a descriptive survey and used a quantitative approach. Identifying housing needs and preferences was carried out through a questionnaire that we developed in collaboration with women who had been in the sex industry or who were still active in the industry at the time of the study. The questionnaire was also developed with stakeholders from organizations providing services to this clientele. This portion of the study was conducted using a qualitative approach, by means of a focus group.

Women and girls who were active in the sex industry or left the industry then answered the questionnaire. The recruiting process was performed by stakeholders from organizations involved in the study, as well as through the snowball effect. Other respondents were identified through online advertisements for sexual services and informal sources. The questionnaire was available online and in paper form. The majority of women and girls completed the questionnaire³⁵ without help, but there were some who much more unstable that were helped by their stakeholders.

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed over several stages. First, we created a draft questionnaire based on our knowledge of the field, taking into account the realities of women in the sex industry and the way said industry operates. The first draft was subsequently improved using a housing questionnaire developed by Latimer et al. (2018). This first stage of creating the questionnaire took place over a few weeks.

The next step was presenting the draft questionnaire to people in the field in order to make it accessible to the participants while ensuring it would accurately represent their multiple realities. We then conducted focus groups to refine and develop the questionnaire. This phase of the project took place during the month of March 2018. Two types of groups were formed: one of women aged 18 and over who were active in the sex industry or who have left it; and the other, stakeholders working with such clientele. The focus groups were held in Montreal and Quebec City. Four focus groups (two in Quebec and two in Montreal) were led by the head researcher and assisted, depending on the location, by a (female) member of her team. In addition to fees required for basic courtesies such as coffee, tea, water, cookies, the women who participated in the focus groups received a financial compensation of \$25. Stakeholders from remote areas (ie: Abitibi-Témiscamingue/Val d'Or) or those unable to participate to these focus groups (ie: Outaouais, Estrie) received the questionnaire via e-mail so that they too could give their input. This was also the case for youth workers, seeing as how no focus group was set up for minors, mainly for logistical reasons.

³⁵ Auto-administered questionnaire.

Participant selection was done through the network of partner organizations that offer services to women and girls who are or have been in the sex industry. The focus groups were recorded with the consent of all participants. A consent form was signed for this purpose and was available in English and French. These audio recordings were not transcribed and were only used for reference with the purpose of modifying and improving the questionnaire. Records are retained by the head researcher for up to seven years from the end of the project. All information collected during the focus groups is strictly confidential.

During the focus groups, the questionnaire was not only tested for clarity, length, accuracy, etc., but also on the themes that were addressed, the choice of answers, whether or not any potential answers were missing, etc. The women and social workers participated in filling it out. Only the French version was reviewed in focus groups. At the express request of the participants, all the modifications and the requests expressed during the focus groups, as well as those of individuals who were absent and received the questionnaire by email, were retained in order to reach a final questionnaire anchored in the field. The last step was to translate the questionnaire into English and put both versions online for data collection. This was done at the end of April 2018.

The final questionnaire ultimately contains 47 questions³⁶, including the sub-questions; those concerning consent and eligibility. While the questionnaire contains some closed-ended questions, the majority are multiple-choice, with some having 38 choices of possible answers. During the focus groups, we mentioned to the participants (women and stakeholders) that the questionnaire could be lengthy in light of all their requests. They then expressed the importance of having a questionnaire that best reflected their realities, the complexity of which we have already discussed. We chose to take into account all requests for changes in spite of having a lengthy questionnaire. Still, the average response time for the online questionnaire is 20 minutes and in paper form, takes about 30 minutes, according to the participants.

The questionnaire addresses six components: socio-demographic profile, prostitutional situation, income, housing, desired housing and services (those obtained and those desired). We were specifically asked by participants to use the term "prostitution" in lieu of "sex industry" for certain questions. It is therefore put in parentheses for many questions.

2. Data Collection

Data collection is contingent on the completion of a paper or electronic questionnaire administered to women 17 years of age or older who are or were in the sex industry. It took place over the course of more than 7 months, from May 8 to December 26, 2018. Many participants took part in this collection of data, which initially aimed to reach 200 women. However, we exceeded our objectives (see section on the sample). For the online questionnaire, we ensured

³⁶ See Appendix 1.

participant anonymity. No nominal questions were asked and IP addresses were not detectable. As for the paper version, only the stakeholders knew the participants and no information allowed the research team to identify them. The collected data will be kept for up to seven years after the end of the project by the head researcher and will then be destroyed.

As previously mentioned, part of the collection was conducted by stakeholders whose role was to identify women aged 17 and over, to gauge their interest in participating in the study and to provide them with a paper or online (via Internet link) questionnaire. The women received \$10 for their participation. Additionally, a list of non-exhaustive resources³⁷ (in French and English) was made available to those who requested it. The amount of data collected by organizations was not entirely equal. Some organizations managed to collect more than others. Difficulties in data collection were mainly due to staff turnover, organizational constraints and psychological instability of the clientele. Such was the case of the youth organizations involved that could not carry out a significant collection. We also believe that restricting collection to 17 years did not help in expanding our pool of prospects.

Though we expected to complete the data collection by the end of August, this phase had to be extended to the end of December 2018. In light of the challenge we faced in recruiting a suitable number of respondents, we had to be creative by soliciting our casual network of sources within the sex industry and by collecting information online. These two methods allowed us to double our sample size. Recruitment via casual sources was made possible through word of mouth. The selected women confirmed their consent with the individual that recruited them before receiving the online questionnaire. It is worth noting that before being able to answer questions consent was re-validated online. Participants then received \$10 via Interac transfer.

While the online search proved to be an interesting operation, it did not live up to our expectations in spite of the fact that it enabled us to recruit a few participants. This operation took place over two periods of time: one from March to May, and the other from June to July, both in 2018.

March to May 2018

Phase 1:

In March 2018, we identified websites on which women in Quebec offered their sexual services. Through conversations with local sources and previous knowledge of well-known sites, we identified the following major websites: Quebec backpage.ca (this site was shut down by the FBI in early April 2018 and no longer exists), Reseauscorte.ca, 911escorte.com, Advertintime.com, Humpchies.com. We then focused on the ads of women aged 17 and over in the province of Quebec on these sites in order to analyze their composition and extract

³⁷ See Appendix 2.

information³⁸. This data, a total of 6363 ads, was exported to a CSV³⁹ file (for use in Microsoft Excel). From our total, 362 of these ads were removed because we suspected they were published by pimps. Such an ad can often be detected by finding the same phone number for many ads. Therefore, at this stage, we had a total of 6001 phone numbers that we believed could potentially belong to women 17 years and over in the sex industry. This does not mean these women did not have pimps. We now needed to know if they wanted to participate in our study, which became the second phase in our collection of data.

Phase 2:

This second phase of data collection was rather complex with regard to ethical considerations. We could not simply send the questionnaire to the 6001 people whose phone numbers we had without first validating their consent to participate in the study. Therefore, the week of May 14, we sent a mass text to the 6001 phone numbers using an Android application. The following message was sent in French and English :

« Souhaitez-vous contribuer à une Étude sur les besoins en logement des femmes dans l'industrie du sexe ou voulant en sortir ? Pour en savoir plus: <https://sondage1.wordpress.com/> Si oui, textez O. Would you like to contribute to a Study of Housing needs of women in sex industry or wishing to way out? To know more: <https://sondage1.wordpress.com/> If Yes, text Y. »

An Internet link was even added to the message to allow interested individuals to learn the details of the study on the Mourani-Criminologie website. We received 64 positive responses over a period of one week. This represents approximately 1% of the total pool of valid data collected. These people subsequently received the link to the online questionnaire. However, we have no way of knowing if they all actually answered the questionnaire.

June to July 2018

The operation was renewed during the summer period. This time, after identifying 1242 ads, we selected 500 at random. On June 28, 2018, we sent out 500 text messages, each with a distinct code and worded the following way:

Gagnez 10\$ en 15 minutes en remplissant ce sondage sur les besoins en logement des femmes dans l'industrie du sexe ! Cliquez sur ce lien <https://sondage.som.ca/pw18077v1/indexF.html?mp=46385945>. Earn \$ 10 in 15 minutes by completing this survey on the housing needs of women in the sex

³⁸ Analysis of website composition consists of looking at the ads and listing the relevant information that characterizes the ad in question. For example, name, city, mention of being “independent”, phone number, etc.

³⁹ CSV being an acronym for: Comma-Separated Values.

industry! Click on this link:
<https://survey.som.ca/pw18077v1/indexA.html?mp=46385945>

A second wave of texts was sent on July 3, 2018 to 478 telephone numbers. Of these sent text messages, 22 people responded and completed the questionnaire. It is important to note that the questionnaire includes a section on consent, which allowed for authorization.

3. Sample

Our sample consists of women 17 years of age and over who are currently in or have been in the sex industry. Despite the attempted collection of data online, our pool is a convenience sample. This sample, albeit probabilistic, was minimal and is barely of significance. We therefore chose to include it in our convenience sample. Of the total 548 women that responded, 257 reported they were still in the sex industry and 212 were no longer involved. However, 79 women refused to state their current situation. Consequently, of a sample of 469 respondents, 55% of the women and girls surveyed were in the sex industry compared to 45% who were no longer involved.

Moreover, given the targeted demographic of this study, it was not possible to use a probability sample. We attempted to do so through our online project, but the results were rather disappointing. It's important to bear in mind that the groundwork has never been laid for the sampling of women and girls in or wanting to leave the sex industry and there is no existing database relating to the sex industry, meaning no list of phone numbers or email addresses from which we could randomly select. It would likely be very difficult to have one made, given the clandestine nature of this activity, network instability and the structures associated with prostitution (clubs, massage parlours, burner phones, advertisements, etc.).

With regards to our sample of minors, we made the choice to include 17 year-old girls in the under-25 categories in light of the difficulties experienced by the youth organizations in charge of recruitment. The inadequate numbers of this specific group did not allow for a separate analysis.

4. Data Processing

Given the lack of socio-demographic data for the group being studied, no weighting was applied to the results. Only bivariate analyses were performed. The data was processed using MACTAB⁴⁰, a software package that allows cross-tabulation and statistical tests (Chi-squared and Student) to identify significant differences. The maximum margin of error for all respondents is 2.1% at a confidence level of 95%. Note that margin of error applies in a probabilistic sampling context, which is not the case with this study. Nevertheless, we have provided these numbers, but they should only be used as guidelines.

⁴⁰ MACTAB is a software package that generates charts. It allows tables to be printed directly from the database that was built during the survey, avoiding transcriptional errors. It calculates margin of error, taking into account the sample design, and has an unlimited potential for growth.

The results for each of the questions are presented in form of a banner that includes all the variables relevant to the analysis of the results, in this case the region, amount of time spent in the sex industry, sexual services (amount and types), current situation regarding the sex industry, current housing, marital and family status, age, ethnicity and sex, education and income. Questionnaires that were incomplete were not retained and non-responses were excluded from the final results.

The breakdown of the results will be shown in part, for all respondents, then for women and girls currently in the sex industry, and also for those who are no longer involved. In addition, if there are significant differences between these two groups, they are presented and analyzed. In order to make this report easier to read, we will establish the following acronyms to differentiate respondents currently in the industry from those who are no longer in the industry: Respondents In the Sex Industry (RISI) and Respondents Out of the Sex Industry (ROSI). One should bear in mind that, given the convenience sample, the results of this study cannot be generalized to all women and girls who are or have been in the sex industry. However, with 548 respondents, non-negligible trends are highlighted.

RESULTS

1. Socio-demographic Profile

1.1 Location and Age of Respondents

First, the respondents lived in the following administrative regions at the time of the survey: Bas-St-Laurent, Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean, Quebec Metropolitan Area, Mauricie, Estrie, Montreal, Outaouais, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec, Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Chaudière-Appalaches, Laval, Lanaudière, Laurentians, Montérégie and Central Quebec. Geographically, 54% (n=284) of respondents came from the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area⁴¹ and 46% (n= 245) from elsewhere in Quebec (Table 1).

A breakdown by city is shown in Table 2. Of the respondents in the Montreal CMA, 27% lived in Montreal, 9% in Laval, 7% in Longueuil, 8% in Montreal East, 6% in Montreal West, 6% in Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, 4% in Beauharnois and 33% lived elsewhere (Other). Of those who identified themselves as living outside the Montréal CMA, 20% were from Quebec City, 7% from Sherbrooke, 5% from Gatineau, and 3% from Trois-Rivières, while 65% lived elsewhere.

In the RISI subgroup, 63% lived in the Montreal CMA - 28% in Montreal, 12% in Laval, 9% in Longueuil, 9% in Montreal East, 4% in Beauharnois, 4% in Montreal West, 4% in Salaberry-de-Valleyfield and 30% lived in other cities - and 37% elsewhere in Quebec; namely, 24% in Quebec City, 9% in Gatineau, 7% in Joliette, 5% in Sherbrooke and 55% elsewhere. While in the ROSI subgroup, 45% lived in the Montreal CMA - 23% in Montreal, 7% in Montreal East, 5% in Beauharnois, 9% in Montreal West, 10% in Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, 5% in Ile-Perrot, 4% in Laval and 37% in other cities - and 55% elsewhere in Quebec; namely 19% in Quebec, 10% in Sherbrooke, 4% in Trois-Rivières, 4 % in Val d'Or and 63% elsewhere.

TABLE 1 - Regions

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
REGION (base excluding non-responses)	(n : 529)	(n : 248)	(n : 206)
Montreal CMA	54	63 ↑	45 ↓
Elsewhere	46	37 ↓	55 ↑

Table 1 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area. Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

⁴¹ Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is a geostatistical entity defined by Statistics Canada. It usually consists of several municipalities around a core. It must have a population of at least 100,000 and a core population of at least 50,000. The Montreal CMA is made up of 82 municipalities divided into 5 sectors (Laval, Montreal, Longueuil and the North and South shores) and represents nearly 48% of the province's population (Transport Québec and Statistics Canada website).

TABLE 2 - Breakdown by City

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
Cities (base excluding non- responses and "Other" category)	(n : 529)	(n : 248)	(n : 206)
Montreal	27	28	23
Laval	9	12 ↑	4 ↓
Longueuil	7	9	-
Montreal East	8	9	7
Montreal West	6	4	9
Salaberry-de- Valleyfield	6	4 ↓	10 ↑
Beauharnois	4	4	5
Quebec	20	24	19
Sherbrooke	7	5 ↓	10 ↑
Gatineau	5	9	-
Trois-Rivières	3	-	4
Joliette	-	7	-
Ile-Perrot	-	-	5
Val d'Or	-	-	4

Table 2 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

In Table 3, we see that the majority of respondents are in the 25-35 age group (43%). This majority is also true in RISI (51%) and ROSI (34%). There are significant differences for the 25-35 age group and the over 45-age group between RISI and ROSI. In fact, those who are no longer in the industry tend to be older than RISI. 22% of ROSI are over 45 compared to 6% of RISI. Regarding the under-25 age group, there are no significant differences, but they do represent 24% of all respondents; 22% of RISI and 25% of ROSI.

TABLE 3 - Ages

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
AGE	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
Under 25 years	24	22	25
25-35 years	43	51 ↑	34 ↓
36-45 years	18	21	19
Over 45 years	14	6 ↓	22 ↑
No response	1	-	-

Table 3 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

1.2 Marital Status and Family Situation

A large majority of respondents, whether currently in the sex industry or not, are single (75% of RISI and 60% of ROSI) and without children (70% of RISI and 59% of ROSI). Although the majority of ROSI do not have children, 39% of them do have children compared to 28% of RISI. Of those with children, 20% of ROSI and 7% of RISI have a single child. There is no big difference between these two subgroups when there are two or more children. However, RISI tend to have larger families when they do have children: 19% of them have 2 to 3 children. Additionally, 33% of ROSI identify themselves as something other than “Single” compared to 21% of RISI. In fact, 12% of RISI and 15% of ROSI declared themselves to be in a “Common-law relationship”. Following the response of “Single”, this was the next most selected option. Significant differences can be observed in the “Widow” and “Divorced” categories. There are more widows and divorced respondents in the ROSI subgroup (5% widows and 5% divorced) than RISI (2% divorced and 1% widowed). These results are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - Marital Status and Family Situation

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
MARITAL STATUS	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
Single	66	75 ↑	60 ↓
Married	2	-	02
Common-law	14	12	15
Divorced	3	2 ↓	5 ↑
Separated	5	6	06
Widowed	4	1 ↓	5 ↑
No response	6	4	7
PARENTAL SITUATION	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
No children	65	70 ↑	59 ↓
1 child	13	7 ↓	20 ↑
2-3 children	18	19	16
4-6 children	2	2	3
No response	2	2	2

Table 4 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

When the age of respondents and their marital status are combined (Table 5), we find that among RISI, 63% of those under 25 are single and 24% are in a common-law relationship. These results are somewhat similar for ROSI, with only a slight increase in single persons (69%) under 25 years of age, and a decrease in common-law unions (15%). Compared to other age groups, there are more common-law respondents in the under-25 age group among RISI.

In the 25-35 age group, the vast majority of RISI are single (83%), as are ROSI (64%). In fact, the highest percentage of single RISI is within this age group. The 17% of common-law and 14% of divorced/separated women in the ROSI subgroup explains this disparity. The 36-45 year-olds follow the same trend as those aged 25-35: 74% of RISI and 59% of ROSI are single. Again, ROSI are in more varied situations than respondents currently in the sex industry: 18% are common-law/married, 9% are divorced/separated and 7% are widowed. Finally, in the over-45 age group, percentages for single respondents are down slightly for both RISI (62%) and ROSI (45%). This drop is more pronounced among ROSI. The majority of widows are also found within this age group, being 19% of RISI and 17% of ROSI.

TABLE 5 - Marital Status in Relation to Age

Marital status												
ÂGES	Currently in the sex industry (RISI)						No longer in the sex industry (ROSI)					
	(%) (n : 256)						(%) (n : 212)					
	Single	Married	Common law	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Single	Married	Common law	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Under 25 years	63 <	-	24 >>	-	4	-	69	-	15	-	2	-
25-35 years	83 >>	-	8	1	6	-	64	1	17	7	7	-
36-45 years	74	2	7	6	9	-	59	3	15	2	7	7
Over 45 years	62	-	13	-	6	19	45 <	6	11	9	6	17 >>

Table 5 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

The symbols > (greater than) and < (less than) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. When the symbol is doubled, it indicated a confidence level of 99%, while a single symbol represents a confidence level of 95%.

1.3 Income

Table 6 shows the respondents' income. The majority of ROSI (69%) earn \$500 to \$1499 per month: 35% of them have an income of \$500 to \$999 per month and 34% of them make \$1,000 to \$1499 per month. Comparatively, 30% of RISI have monthly incomes ranging from \$500 to \$1499: 14% earn \$500 to \$999 per month and 16% make \$1,000 to \$1,499 per month. Additionally, 28% of RISI have monthly incomes ranging from \$2,000 to over \$3,000, 7% of which are in the over \$3,000 category. In comparison, only 2% of ROSI have a monthly income over \$3,000, and 5% fall in the \$2,000 to \$ 3,000 range. At the opposite end of the spectrum, 5% of RISI and 11% of ROSI earn less than \$500 per month. Overall, ROSI have much lower incomes than those currently in the sex industry. 80% of them earn less than \$1,500 per month while 43% of RISI make more than \$1,500 per month.

A note on the refusal to answer this question: it is higher among RISI (22%) than ROSI (3%). This can be explained in part by the fact that women in the sex trade are more reluctant to talk about their finances, given their sources of income. Nevertheless, Figures 1 and 2 show the sources for the income earned in the last six months and in the last month, respectively.

At face value, one perceives that the income of RISI in the last six months (92% of respondents) and in the last month (89% of respondents) comes mainly from the sex industry. While the ROSI receive most of their income from welfare (45% in the last six months and 46% in the last month) and declared employment (34% in the last six months and 35% in the last month). Among RISI, social assistance still ranks second (49% in the last six months and 47% in the last month) as a source of income and only 15% reported an income from declared employment. Finally, 13% of ROSI reported having earned income from sex work in the last 6 months, and 6% of them in the last month.

TABLE 6 - Income

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
MONTHLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
Under \$500	8	5 ↓	11 ↑
\$500-\$999	24	14 ↓	35 ↑
\$1000-\$1499	25	16 ↓	34 ↑
\$1500-\$1999	13	15	10
\$2000-\$3000	14	21 ↑	5 ↓
Over \$3000	5	7 ↑	2 ↓
No response	11	22 ↑	3 ↓

Table 6 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

FIGURE 1 - Income Over the Last 6 Months

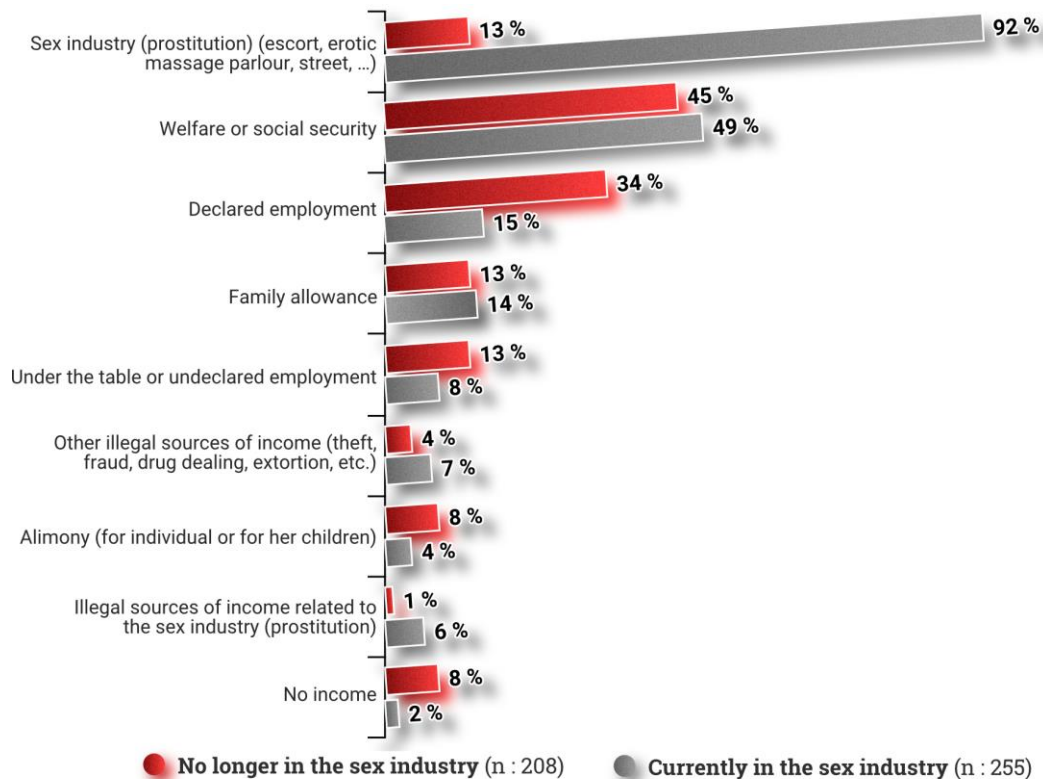
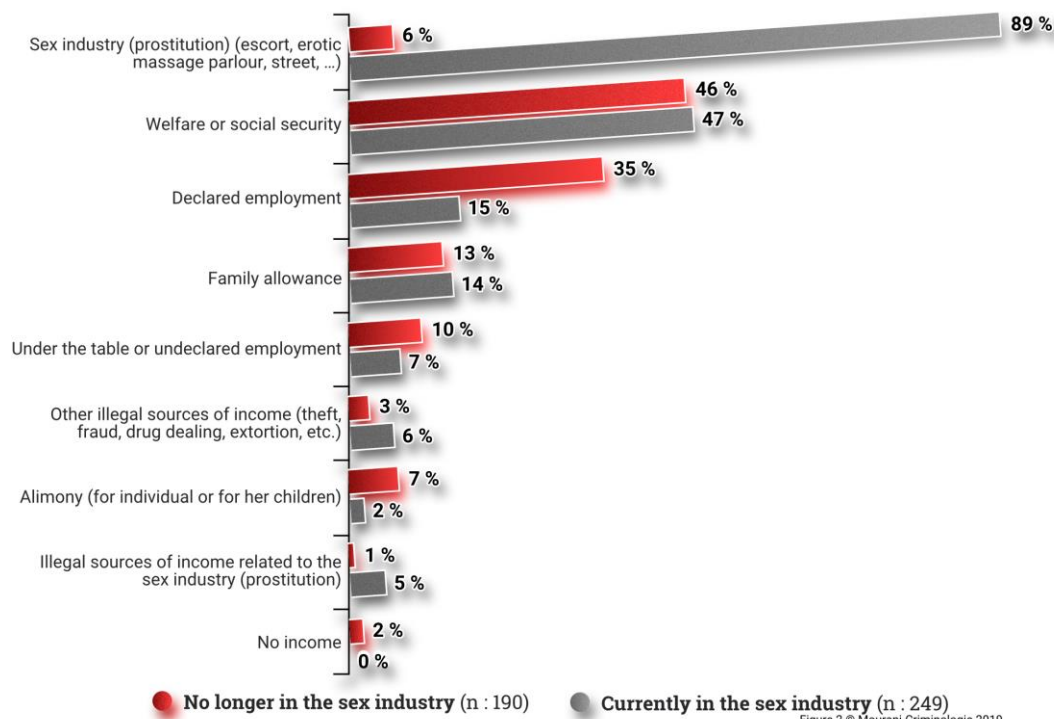


Figure 1 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.
Possibility of more than one choice (Total exceeds 100%).

FIGURE 2 - Income Over the Last Month



Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.
Possibility of more than one choice (Total exceeds 100%).

1.4 Education

The vast majority of respondents (93%) are not in school. 95% of RISI are not in school, while the same is true of 92% of ROSI. In terms of education level, the majority of respondents (65%) say they have completed high school, 23% completed their Diploma of Vocational Studies/CEGEP/College and 7% completed university (maximum level of Master's). Respondents having completed high school increased to 76% among RISI and 59% among ROSI. Additionally, 29% of ROSI and 15% of RISI say they have completed their Diploma of Vocational Studies/CEGEP/College. As for the university level the ROSI are prominent with a rate of 9%.

Overall, ROSI are more likely to be in school and to have completed a higher level of education than RISI. They are more likely to have a college or university level of education while the majority of RISI have merely completed high school.

TABLE 7 - Education

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
Elementary	2	2	1
High School	65	76 ↑	59 ↓
College/CEGEP/Diploma of vocational studies (DVS)	23	15 ↓	29 ↑
University	7	4	9
No response	3	3	2
ARE YOU CURRENTLY STUDYING? (Base excluding non-response)	(n : 543)	(n : 256)	(n : 209)
Yes	7	5	8
No	93	95	92

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

Table 7 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

1.5 Legal Status, Languages and Identity Referents

The vast majority of women and girls who participated in this study are Canadian citizens, 91% in the RISI subgroup and 98% in the ROSI subgroup. However, there is a slightly higher number of permanent residents among RISI (8%) compared to ROSI (2%). Of the total sample, 15% of women and girls identified themselves as Native; 9% say they have a disability, 14% report being part of a visible minority and 25% identify as LGBTQ+. In proportion to their population, which is 2.3% in Quebec, Native women and girls are overrepresented (15%) in the sample, as is the case with LGBTQ+ (25% of sample), as they represent only 13% of the Canadian population according to a CROP survey conducted in 2017 on behalf of the Jasmin Roy Foundation, and less than 2% according to Statistics Canada (Canadian Community Health Survey, 2014).

If there are no significant differences between the subgroups with respect to visible minority status (16% of RISI and 11% of ROSI) and the LGBTQ+ community (22% of RISI and 25% of ROSI), it is not the case for the other two categories. In fact, 17% of ROSI and 10% of RISI identify as Native. Moreover, 13% of ROSI and 6% of RISI say they have a disability.

Almost all of the respondents reported speaking French, 99% among RISI and 98% among ROSI. English comes second, with nearly half (51% of RISI and 50% of ROSI) saying they speak English. Spanish and Amerindian languages also emerged from the data, but with very low representation.

TABLE 8 - Status, Language and Identity

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
LEGAL STATUS	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
Canadian citizen	94	91 ↓	98 ↑
Refugee	-	1	-
Permanent resident	5	8 ↑	2 ↓
No response	1	-	-
LANGUAGE(s) SPOKEN (possibility of more than one choice – total exceeds 100%)	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
French	98	99	98
English	52	51	50
Spanish	4	2	5
Amerindian language	4	2	3
Other	4	3	3
IDENTITY PROFILE (Proportion of YES answers)	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
LGBTQ+	25	22	25
Native	15	10 ↓	17 ↑
Disabled	9	6 ↓	13 ↑
Visible minority	14	16	11

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

Table 8 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

2. Leaving the Sex Industry: Obstacles and Incentives

Excluding non-responses, of 469 respondents, 29% have thought about leaving the sex industry; 26% tried to leave; 13% left on their first attempt and 20% left after numerous attempts;

12% took a break but are tempted to return. In light of all these different paths, we will try to bring out the elements contributing to the entry and return into the sex industry, as well as the obstacles and the incentives to exit.

2.1 Practiced Activities and Time Spent in the Sex Industry

At the time of the survey, 42% of women in the RISI subgroup reported being active in the sex industry for 2 to 5 years; 15% for 1 or 2 years; 20% for 6 to 10 years; 14% for more than 10 years; 5% for less than one year, and 4% say they perform acts of prostitution on occasion (Figure 3). As for ROSI, 34% of them report having been in the sex industry for 2 to 5 years; 14% from 6 to 10 years; 22% 1 or 2 years; 13% over 10 years; 8% less than one year and 9% have been involved in occasional prostitution (Figure 4). Thus, the majority of respondents are or have been in the sex industry for 2 to 5 years. A minority have been casually involved or involved less than a year.

FIGURE 3 - Number of Years in the Sex Industry (RISI)

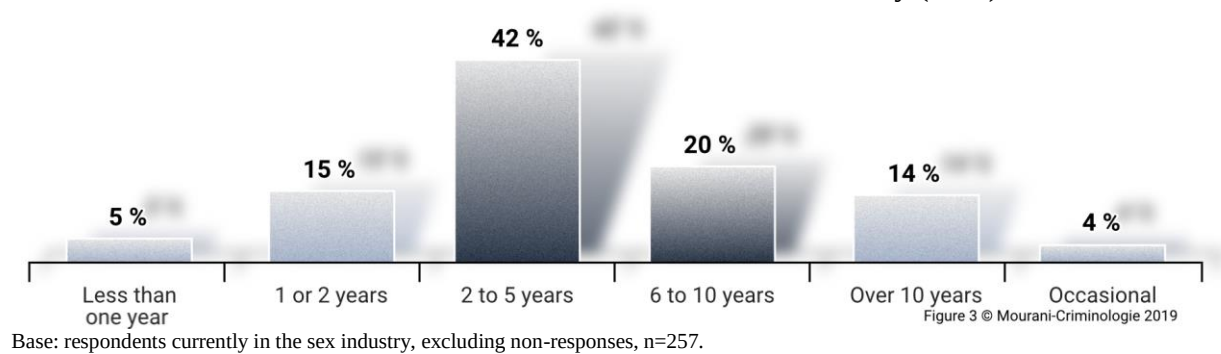
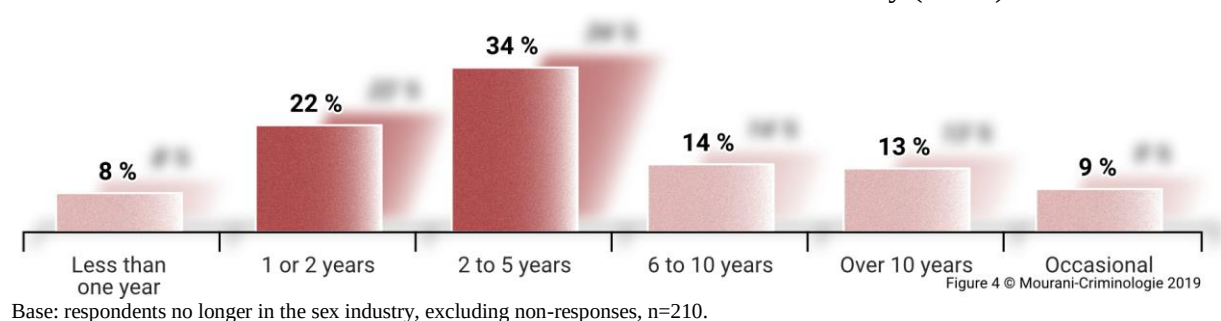


FIGURE 4 - Number of Years in the Sex Industry (ROSI)



We see in Table 9 that regarding prostitutional activities, five stand out: escorting, strip dancing, masseuse in an erotic massage parlour, sugar daddy and street prostitution. Escorting is the most common activity among the respondents: 53% of RISI and 54% of ROSI were escorts. The 2nd most common is strip dancing (*bars à gaffe*), with 30% of RISI and 37% of ROSI. The activity of erotic massage is 3rd most common: 28% among RISI and 24% among ROSI. Finally, 22% of RISI and ROSI had sugar daddies and 20% of women currently in and out of the sex industry reported street prostitution.

Furthermore, there are significant differences between RISI and ROSI regarding strip dancing in either private venues and professional or amateur cam shows. ROSI are more likely to have reported dancing in private venues (20%) and cam shows (15%) than RISI (10% private dancing and 9% cam shows). Note that pornography is in 8th place with 13% among ROSI and 8% among RISI.

TABLE 9 - Activities Within the Sex Industry

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
Activities within the sex industry	(n : 544)	(n : 257)	(n : 210)
Escort (in call, out call, with or without an agency)	50	53	54
Strip dancer (bars à gaffe)	32	30	37
Masseuse (erotic massage parlour)	26	28	24
Sugar daddy	23	22	22
Street prostitution	19	20	20
Strip dancer (strip club, private party, etc.)	15	10 ↓	20 ↑
Professional or amateur camgirl	14	9 ↓	15 ↑
Professional or amateur pornography	10	8	13
Brothel prostitution	7	7	8

Table 9 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents excluding non-responses. Total is made up of women that have left the sex industry, that are currently in it and those who preferred not to divulge information regarding their situation; n= 544. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%). Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

In Table 10, we grouped similar activities together. The part of escort, strip dancer, masseuse and that of having a sugar daddy are always the 4 main ones. Escorting remains the most practiced activity and the data is identical to that of the previous table. As for other activities (strip dancer, masseuse, sugar baby), the variations are slight. However, pornography ranks 5th and street prostitution ranks 6th. Still, escorting and strip dancing seem to be the most popular activities with or without grouping (Tables 9 and 10).

TABLE 10 - Activities Within the Sex Industry(Grouping of Similar Activities)

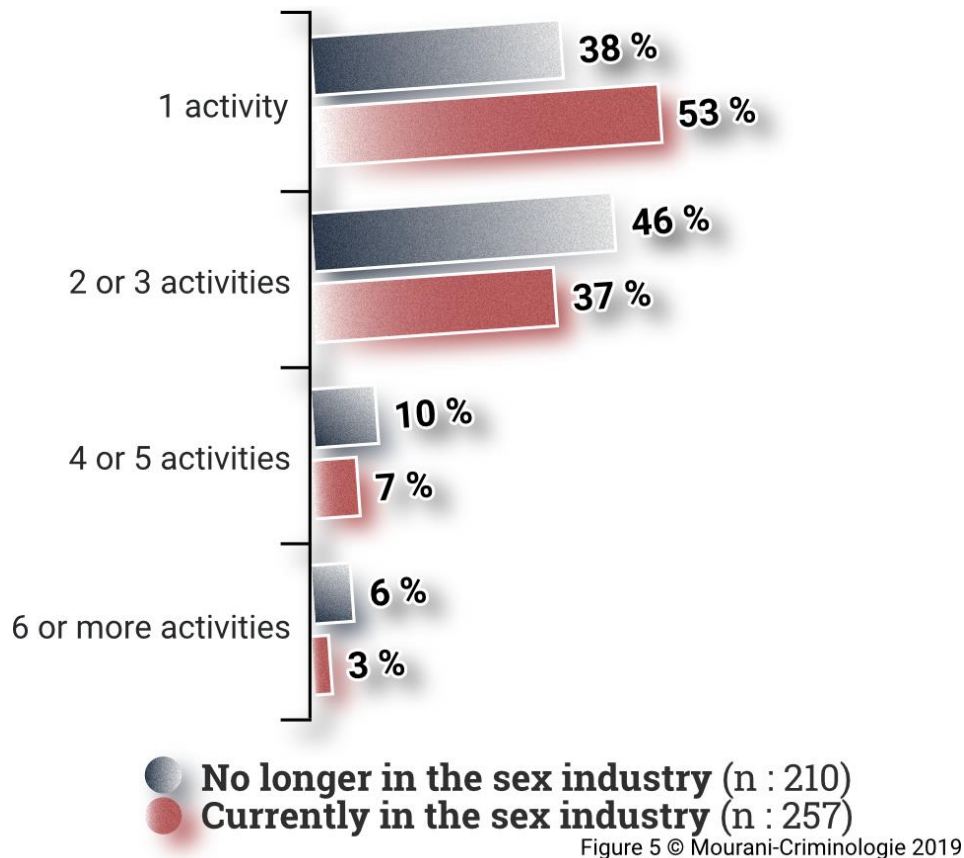
	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
Activités dans l'industrie du sexe	(n : 544)	(n : 257)	(n : 210)
Escort	50	53	54
Strip dancer	40	35	47
Masseuse	26	28	28
Sugar daddy	23	22	26
Pornography	23	20	22
Street prostitution	19	16	20

Table 10 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents excluding non-responses. Total is made up of women that have left the sex industry, that are currently in it and those who preferred not to divulge information regarding their situation; n= 544. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

The majority of respondents in our study were practicing (90%) or had practiced (84%) one to (a maximum of) three prostitutional activities. 53% of RISI and 38% of ROSI report a single activity while 46% of ROSI and 37% of RISI report 2 or 3 activities. Women and girls that practice 2 or 3 activities tend to focus more on escorting, strip dancing and sugar daddy. It is only a minority of respondents that practice or had practiced four or more activities (16% of ROSI and 10% of RISI). Of this minority, ROSI - 10% practiced 4 or 5 activities and 6% practiced 6 or more activities - outnumbered RISI, of which 7% practiced 4 or 5 activities and 3% practiced 6 activities or more. The findings are shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5 - Number of Practiced Activities



Base: total respondents, excluding non-responses.

2.2 Entry Into the Sex Industry

Table 11 shows that for all respondents, the two main incentives for entering the sex industry are the need for money (70%) and housing (46%). Money remains the primary cause for both RISI (70%) and ROSI (73%). In terms of housing, 53% of RISI and 44% of ROSI identify it as a reason for entering the sex industry. However, attention must be given to two other pull factors: paying for basic needs and debt. In fact, the variation in rates between paying for housing and these two other incentives is minimal. Among RISI, 46% report that costs related to their basic needs were an incentive to enter prostitution, and this was also the case for 47% of ROSI. In addition, debt was an incentive for 52% of RISI and 31% of ROSI.

Upon examining the data, four factors appear to be primary incentives: the need for money (with rates significantly higher than the other three factors), pay rent, pay for basic needs and debt. For the purposes of this study, we chose not to put housing and other basic needs in the same category. Housing is, nevertheless, a basic need. This makes debt the third most named incentive after basic needs, including housing.

Addiction (alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc.) is ranked 5th among respondents (26%). RISI and ROSI alike identify this as an incentive at a rate of 28% but would be ranked 4th if all basic needs, including housing, are combined. Close behind is the desire for a luxurious lifestyle, which is

cited by 26% of respondents, with significant differences between RISI (20%) and ROSI (29%). This is followed by inability to find a job (21% of RISI and 28% of ROSI). We therefore consider all these incentives as noteworthy.

As for other causes of entry into the sex industry, they can be grouped into four broad categories: violence, providing for a loved one (children, spouse, other family members), the trivialization of prostitution (among one's peers and/or family) and elements related to identity (self-confidence, low self-esteem, need for validation, etc.). Several respondents attributed their entry into prostitution to the violence they experienced: physical/psychological violence during childhood or adolescence (24% of ROSI and 14% of RISI), rape (gangbang or not) (12% of RISI and 23% of ROSI), incest and sexual assault in the family (15% of RISI and 22% of ROSI). Others cite the trivialization of prostitution by one's friends and peers (18% of RISI and 26% of ROSI) or by one's family (9% of RISI and 22% of ROSI), as one of the incentives for their entry into the sex industry. 121 women and girls attributed their entry into prostitution to the trivialization of prostitution by their friends and peers, and 83 others to its trivialization by their family (see Appendix 3). Such trivialization is expressed too as unbridled sexuality (pornography, orgies, etc.) within the family (6% of RISI and 12% of ROSI) and having a family member in prostitution (6% of RISI and 12% of ROSI). A total of 52 women and girls report having a family member in prostitution (see Appendix 3). Moreover, the lack of self-esteem and self-confidence is cited by 28% of ROSI and 10% of RISI as elements that contributed to their entry into prostitution, while the need for validation is cited by 22% of ROSI and 11% of RISI.

Finally, some listed incentives should not be ignored, even if the rates are low: 7% of respondents say they entered prostitution to pay for their schooling (total number of 40 women and girls - see Appendix 3); 15% responded to a misleading job posting (83 women and girls have been duped - see Appendix 3); 15% entered after dropping out of school and 11% were seeking excitement or a thrill.

TABLE 11 - Incentives for Entry into the Sex Industry

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
Incentives for entry into the sex industry	(n : 548)	(n : 257)	(n : 212)
Need money	70	70	72
Pay housing/rent	46	53	44
Pay for basic needs (food, transportation, etc.)	45	46	47
Debt	40	52 ↑	31 ↓
Drugs, alcohol, or some other form of addiction (gambling)	26	28	28
Desire for a luxurious, expensive lifestyle	26	20 ↓	29 ↑
Unable to find a job	23	21	28
Trivialization of prostitution in one's entourage (friends, peers)	22	18 ↓	26 ↑
Physical/psychological violence during childhood or adolescence	18	14 ↓	24 ↑
Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence	18	10 ↓	28 ↑
Incest/sexual assault within the family	18	15	22
Rape, gang rape	17	12 ↓	23 ↑
Seeking validation	16	11 ↓	22 ↑
Dropped out of school	15	22 ↑	10 ↓
Trivialization of prostitution in one's family	15	9 ↓	22 ↑
Responded to a false or misleading job ad	15	11 ↓	21 ↑
Supporting children	15	14	18
Isolation	15	10 ↓	22 ↑
Supporting a spouse or partner or participating in a common life project	12	8 ↓	18 ↑
Seeking excitement or a thrill	11	9	14
No access to psychological and/or psychiatric services	10	8	13
Family member involved in prostitution	9	6 ↓	12 ↑
Unbridled sexuality within the family (pornography, orgies, etc.)	9	6 ↓	12 ↑
No access to health services	8	6	10
Pay for schooling	7	7	9
Support another family member (mother, father, aunt, etc.)	6	4	7

Table 11 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents excluding non-responses; n= 548. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

2.3 Women and Girls that Have Thought About Leaving the Sex Industry

We asked the women and girls who were currently in the sex trade at the time of the questionnaire who told us that they had already thought about getting out, what had dissuaded them. Of this total, 64% mentioned the need for money as a disincentive to leaving; 51% debt, 45% basic needs (food, transportation, medication, etc.) and 34% housing. Addiction only comes in 4th place (24%) and the desire for luxury (13%) in 8th place. Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence ranks 6th (15%). In this case, there are also new elements, which we did not include among the causes of entry into prostitution: the loss of trust toward public institutions (14%) and the rigidity of government service administrations (11%). The reader should refer to Figure 6. It is important to note that this category of respondents thought of leaving the sex industry without actually taking any action to do so. In fact, the mere thought of the above-mentioned factors prevented them from taking any action.

FIGURE 6 - Obstacles to Exiting the Sex Industry

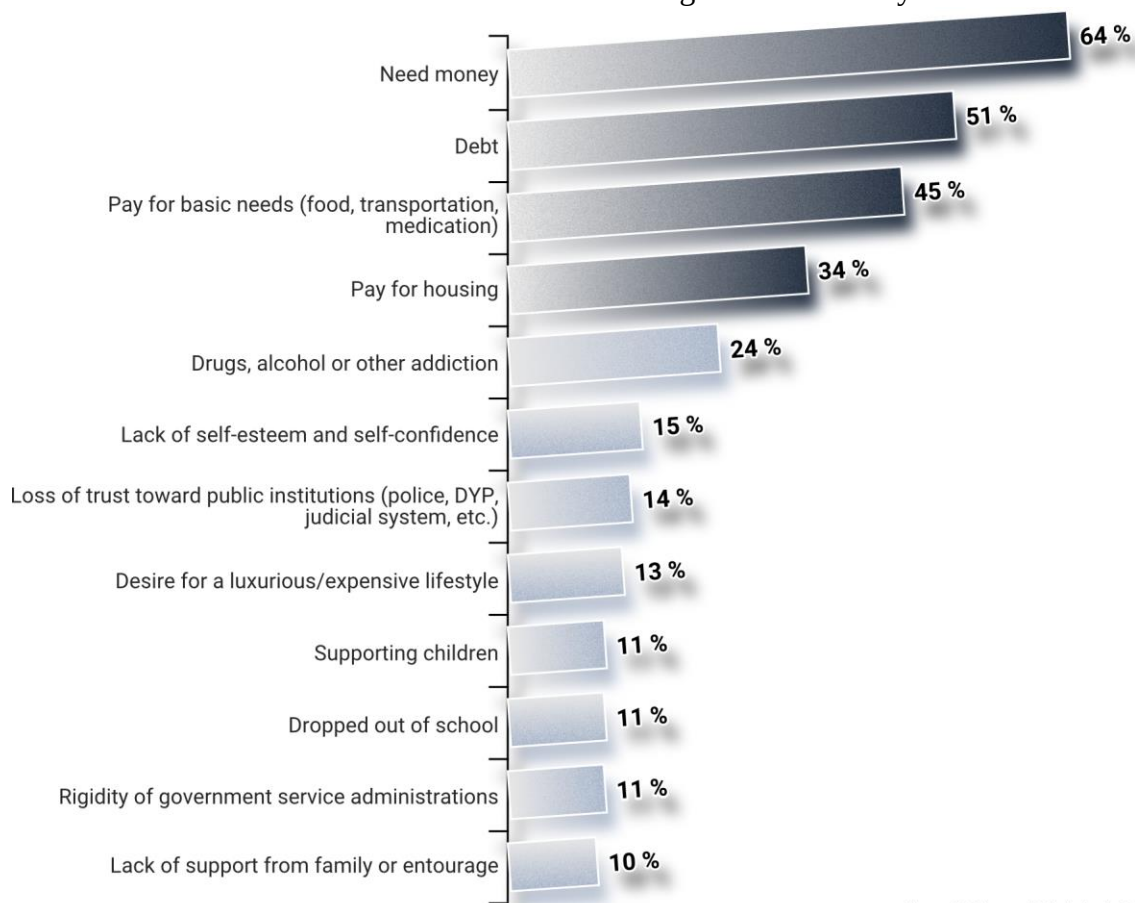


Figure 6 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: respondents that have considered leaving the sex industry, excluding non-responses; n= 135.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

2.4 Women and Girls that Have Tried Leaving the Sex Industry

Of the women and girls who reported being in the sex trade, 119 of them reported trying to leave when the questionnaire was administered. In this case, the respondent claims to have attempted actions that ultimately did not result in a real exit. Five main barriers stand out: the need for money (70%), housing (53%), debt (49%), paying for basic needs other than housing (46%) and dependency problems (40%). Again, 25% of respondents cited the loss of confidence in public institutions as a barrier to leaving, and 21% of them reported the rigidity of the administrative framework of government services. The lack of support from family and friends (21%) and the inability to find a job (18%) are also significant elements mentioned by these respondents. We invite the reader to consult Figure 7.

FIGURE 7 - Obstacles to Exiting the Sex Industry

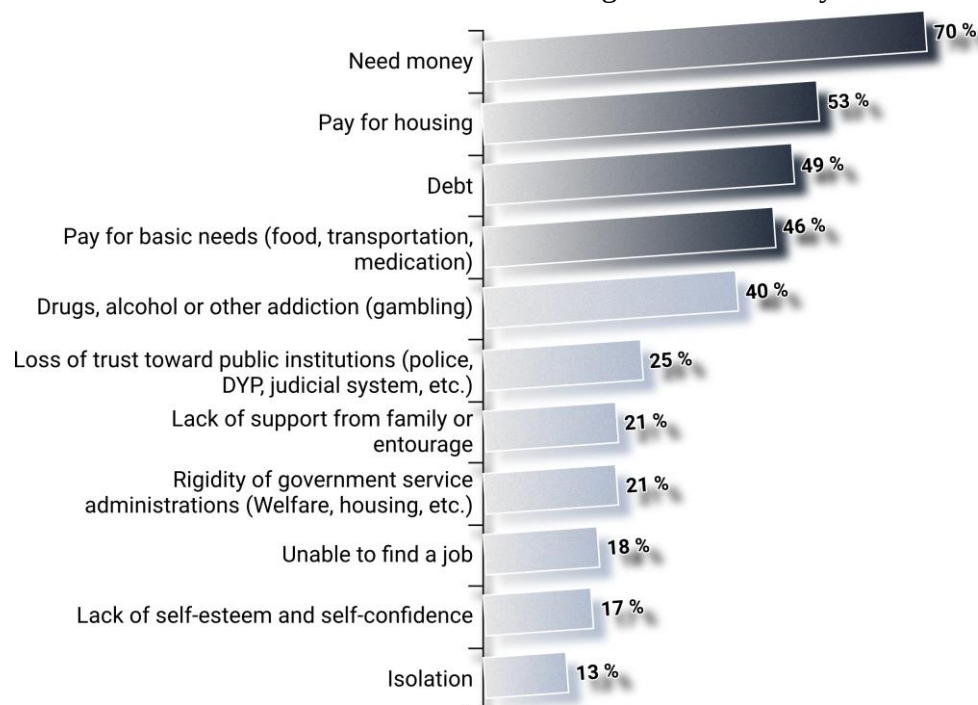


Figure 7 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: respondents that have tried leaving the sex industry, excluding non-responses; n= 119.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

2.5 Women and Girls that Have Permanently Left the Sex Industry After One or Multiple Attempts

Figures 8 (first attempt) and 9 (multiple attempts) show the breakdown of the various incentives to quitting prostitution as identified by the respondents who left the sex industry. Figure 10 displays the results for the two cases mentioned above. In order to facilitate the analysis of this section, we will give different acronyms to these two subgroups of the ROSI subgroup: those who succeeded in leaving on the first attempt will be identified by ROSI1; those whose departure required multiple attempts will be ROSI2.

For all respondents who left the sex industry (ROSI1 and ROSI2), five push factors stand out: being heard, believed and not feeling judged (53%); moving away or leaving one's environment (53%); the need to feel safe (45%); access to and support for housing/lodging/accommodation (42%) and access to and support for basic needs (40%). In the case of ROSI2, despite slight variations in percentage, there is no difference in the order of the first 4 incentives for all respondents (Figure 9): to be heard, believed and not feeling judged (56%); moving away or leaving one's environment (51%); the need to feel safe (49%); access to and support for housing/accommodation (45%). However, revulsion of johns (43%) ranks fifth before access to and support for basic needs (41%). With ROSI1, leaving one's environment ranks first (57%) ahead of being heard, believed and not feeling judged (48%). As for the other three major incentives, they do not differ much from the total base of respondents in terms of importance: the need to feel safe (40%); access to and support for housing/accommodation (37%) and access to and support for basic needs (37%). Revulsion of johns is only cited by 25% of ROSI1 and ranks ninth.

Other incentives for exit are shown in Figures 8 and 9, namely the awareness of an alternative way of living (41% of ROSI2 and 27% of ROSI1), finding a job (33% of ROSI2 and 23% of ROSI1), support from family and entourage (31% of ROSI2 and 28% of ROSI1), recognizing her own needs and accepting help (33% of ROSI2 and 22% of ROSI1) and living within her means (32% of ROSI2 and 25% of ROSI1). Again the variation of incentives in leaving the sex industry highlights the complexity of such a process.

FIGURE 8 - Incentives to Exiting the Sex Industry (1st attempt)

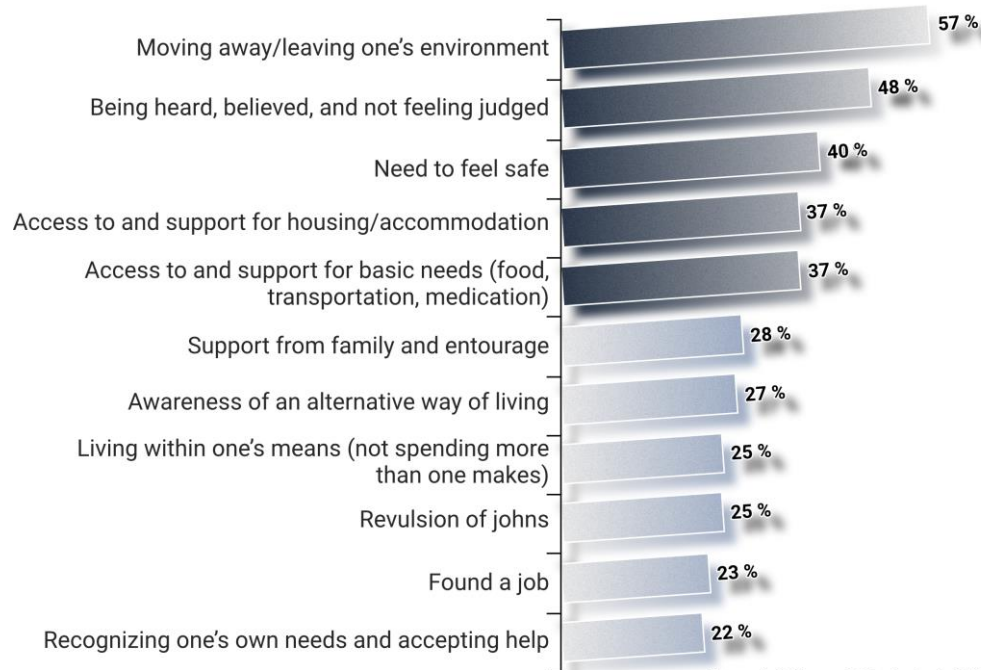


Figure 8 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: respondents that left the sex industry in a single attempt, excluding non-responses; n= 60.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

FIGURE 9 - Incentives to Exiting the Sex Industry (Multiple Attempts)

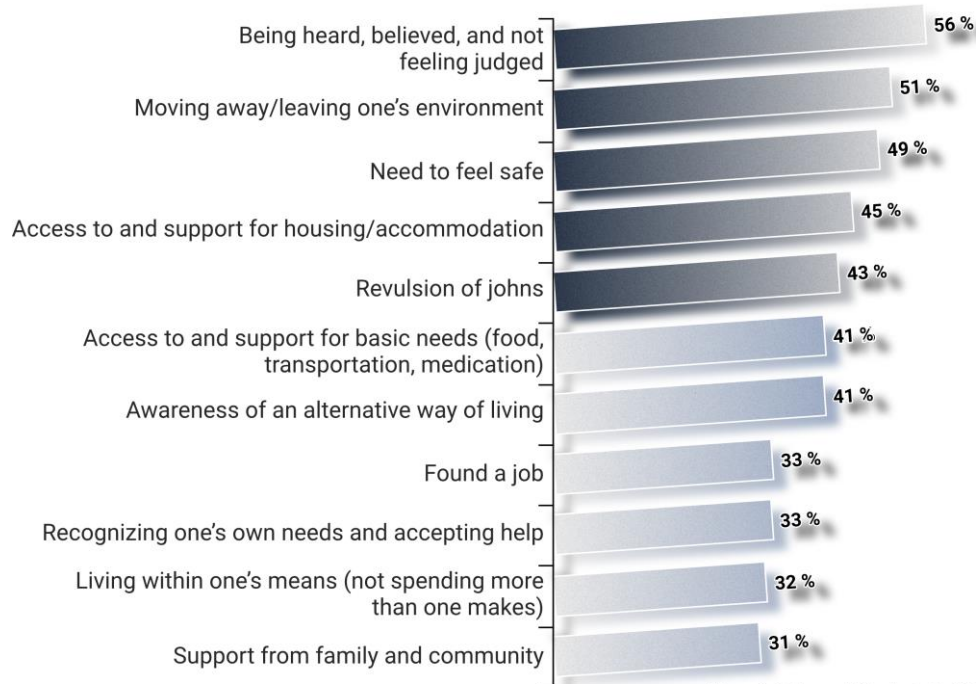


Figure 9 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: respondents that left the sex industry after multiple attempts, excluding non-responses; n= 94.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

FIGURE 10 - Incentives to Exiting the Sex Industry (1st and Multiple Attempts)

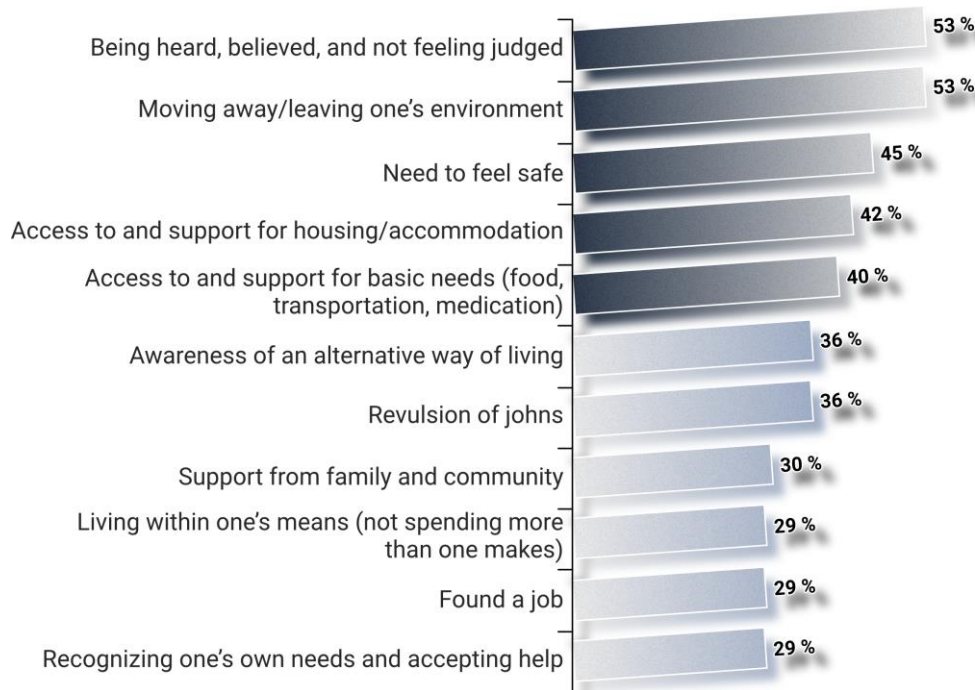


Figure 10 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

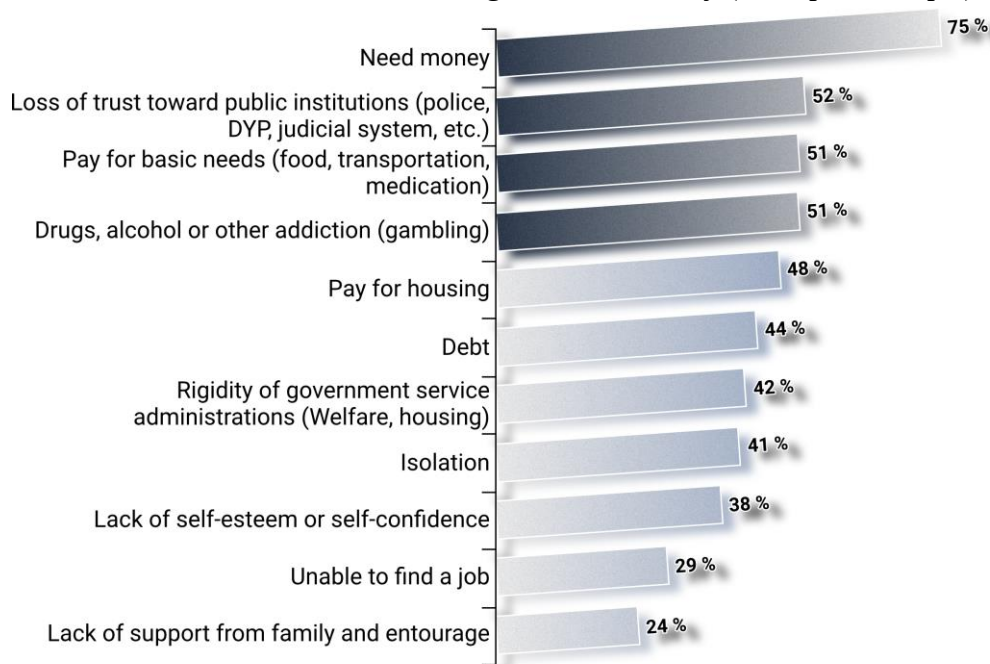
Base: respondents that left the sex industry after a single or multiple attempts, excluding non-responses; n= 154.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Of the 93 women and girls who left the sex industry after multiple attempts in our sample (excluding non-responses), 75% named the need for money as the primary obstacle. More than

50% of them cite the loss of trust in public institutions and need to pay for basic needs other than housing and addiction as obstacles. Housing followed, being cited by 48% of respondents, followed closely by debt (44%), the rigidity of government service administrations (42%) and isolation (41%). There is no great disparity between these obstacles in terms of percentage. Only the need for money stands out significantly.

Moreover, lack of self-esteem and self-confidence, was an obstacle cited by 38% of respondents who managed to conclusively leave the sex industry after multiple attempts but is only cited by 17% of those who unsuccessfully tried leaving. In our opinion, this difference can be explained, in part, by the personal growth and self-reflection in relation to respondents' experience in the sex industry, particularly by those who have permanently left it. Finally, 29% of respondents cite the inability to find a job as an obstacle while 24% cite the lack of support from family and entourage. The reader could consult Figure 11.

FIGURE 11 - Obstacles to Exiting the Sex Industry (Multiple attempts)



Base: respondents that left the sex industry after multiple attempts, excluding non-responses; n= 93.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Figure 11 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

2.6 Women and Girls that Have Taken a Break, but Consider Returning

Girls and women in this category were not in the sex industry at the time of the questionnaire. However, they still considered themselves at risk of returning. Among the exit incentives cited by these women (Figure 12), strangely, housing is not present, but it is, however, an incentive to return to prostitution (Figure 13). The five most cited departure incentives are: the need to feel safe (42%), moving away/ leaving one's environment (38%), being disgusted of johns (34%), being heard, believed and not feeling judged (30%) and finding a job (28%). In addition, 26% of respondents cited living within their means, having access to and support for basic needs, and

being disgusted of sex as incentives. Finally, 24% of them said that having bad john experiences was an incentive for leaving; 22% cited awareness of an alternative way of living as well as recognizing their own needs and accepting help.

FIGURE 12 - Incentives to Exiting the Sex Industry

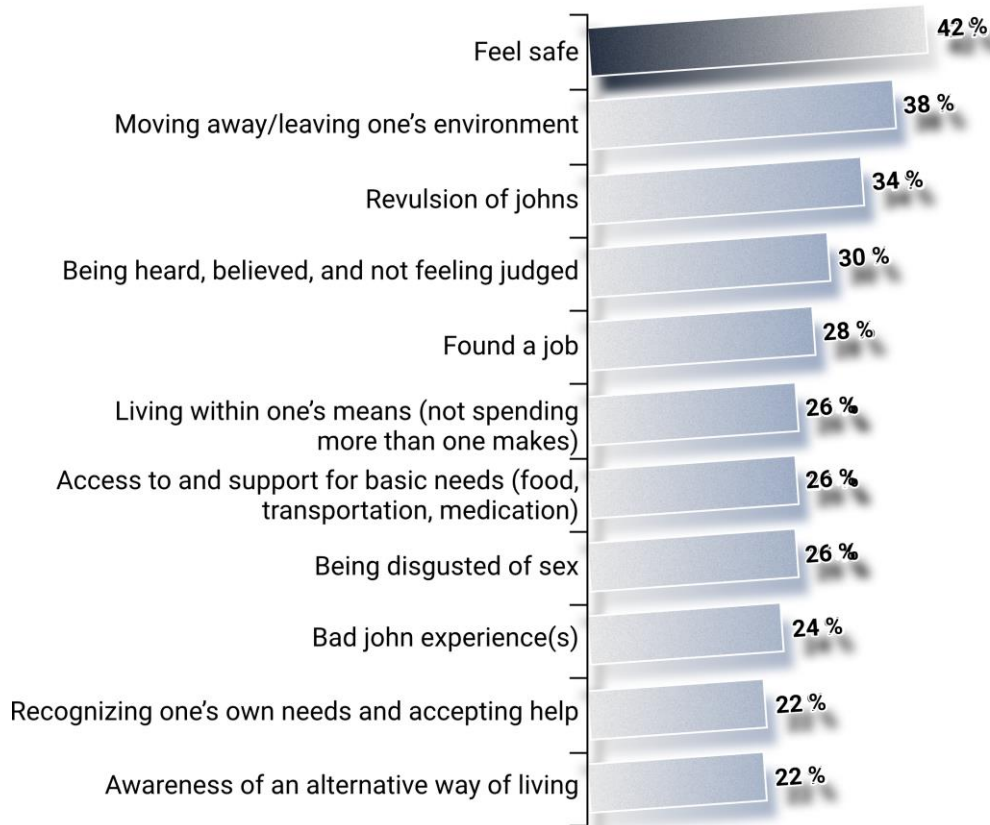


Figure 12 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: respondents that have taken a break but are tempted to return, excluding non-responses; n= 50.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Figure 13 shows that of all respondents who left the sex industry but report having taken a break and consider a return, 67% cited the need for money as one of the reasons for considering a return to prostitution and 39% mentioned debt. 30% of the women and girls cite a desire for a luxurious lifestyle, the rigidity of government service administrations and the loss of trust in public institutions as incentives to return to prostitution. Housing is only cited by 22% of respondents and the cost of basic needs is mentioned by only 24% of these women and girls.

Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence is named as an incentive to return to prostitution by 22% of respondents in this subgroup; 20% cite their inability to find a job; 17% cite isolation and 15% claim that their positive opinion regarding prostitution is an incentive to return to the industry.

FIGURE 13 - Incentives for Returning to the Sex Industry

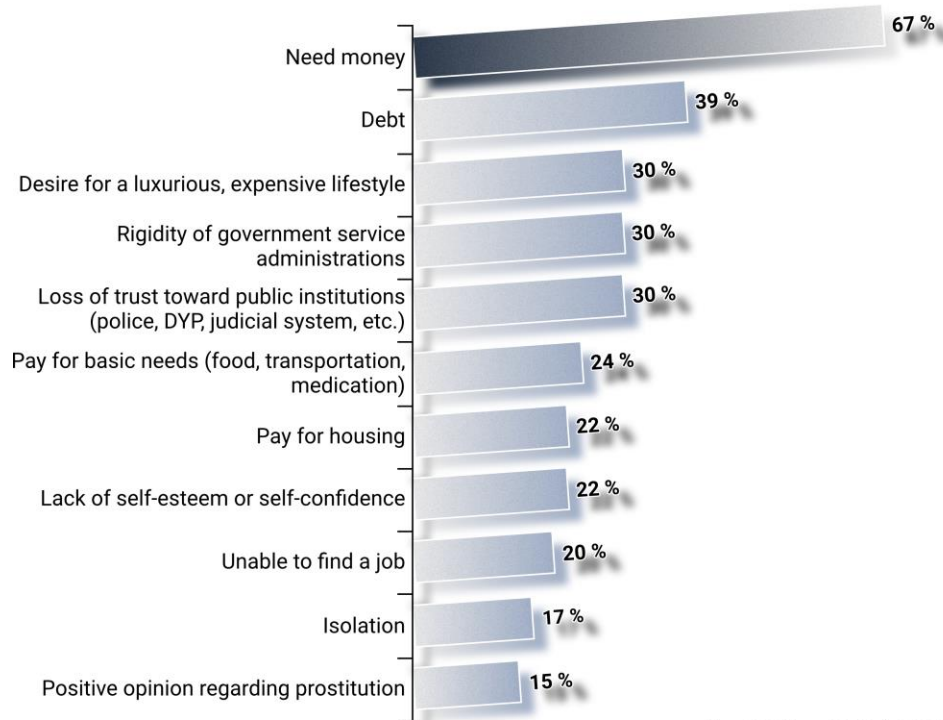


Figure 13 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: respondents that have taken a break but are tempted to return, excluding non-responses; n= 54.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

3. Housing Situation

3.1 Types of Housing

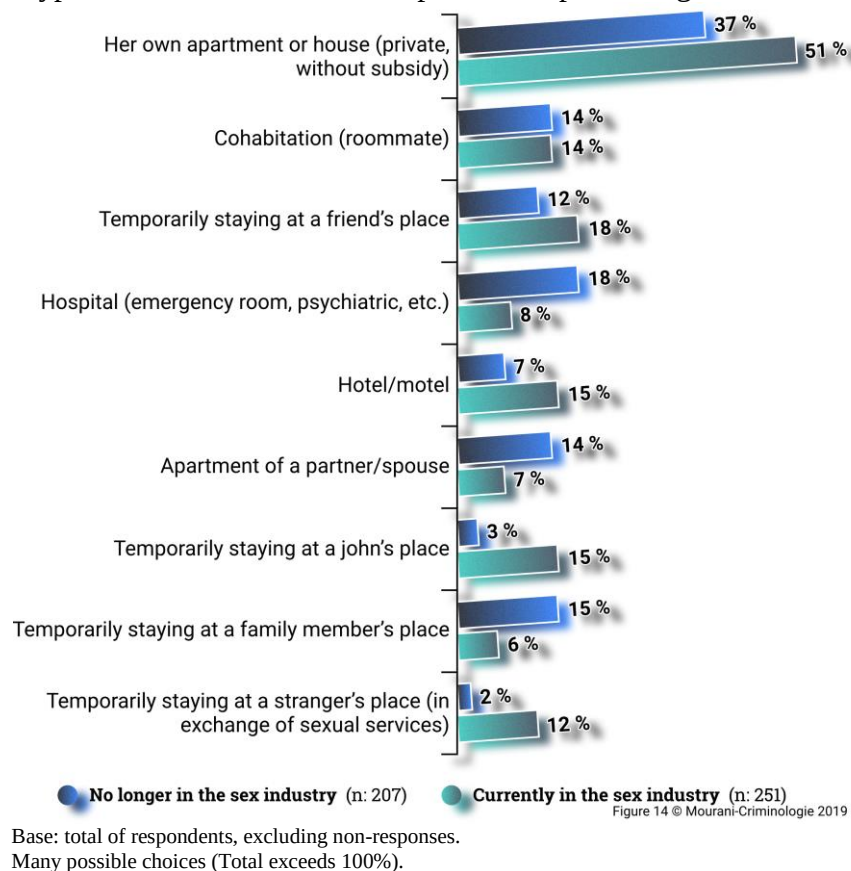
In order to understand the respondents' living situation, particularly regarding the type of housing, we asked them to list the places where they had spent at least one night during the last six months (Figure 14).

At the time of the questionnaire, the majority of respondents reported spending at least one night in the last six months in their own apartment or house without subsidy (37% of ROSI and 51% of RISI). The proportion is higher among respondents who were in the sex industry during our data collection period. In terms of shared housing (roommate) and temporary accommodation with a friend, the proportions are relatively the same, with very little variation between the two subgroups. 14% of ROSI and RISI alike report having spent at least one night with a roommate and 12% of ROSI and 18% of RISI say they have spent at least one night with a friend.

When it comes to sleeping at a john's or a stranger's place in exchange for sexual services, however, RISI answered at a higher rate than ROSI. Still, women and girls claiming to be out of the sex industry also reported having spent one night with a john (3%) or a stranger (2%) for sex. Furthermore, RISI (15%) were more likely to have spent a night in a hotel/motel than ROSI (7%).

On the other hand, women and girls who have left the sex industry will be more likely to live with a family member or partner. 15% of ROSI compared to 6% of RISI report having spent at least one night in the last six months with a family member; and 14% of ROSI and 7% of RISI reported spending a night in a partner or spouse's apartment. Finally, there is a greater presence of ROSI (18%) in hospitals than RISI (8%).

FIGURE 14 - Types of Places Where the Respondents Spent a Night Over the Last Six Months



In Figure 15, we see the proportions of the two subgroups (RISI and ROSI) living in their own apartment, house or subsidized housing (OMHM, FOHM⁴²). It can be seen that the vast majority of respondents (66% of ROSI and 84% of RISI) do not live in their own apartment, house or subsidized housing. This proportion is even greater for women who were in the sex industry at the time of data collection.

Among respondents who did not live in their own apartment, home or subsidized housing, Figure 16 shows the breakdown of the types of housing where these people resided at the time of the questionnaire and Table 12 displays this information according to prostitutional activities. It is important to note the high rate of non-responses (do not know/refusal to answer), 32% of all respondents; escorts (37%) and masseuses (38%) having the highest rate. We believe that this non-response rate is somewhat related to the open question asked of participants, in this case

⁴² FOHM : Fédération des OSBL d'habitation de Montréal.

"Where do you live?" It is likely that some respondents have considered this issue sensitive, given the clandestine nature of prostitutional activities and the possible embarrassment of those without their own homes. This could, in part, explain the disparity in rates between Figure 14 and Figure 16 for respondents currently in the sex industry. Figure 16 shows that the majority of ROSI were living in their own non-subsidized apartment (20%), compared to 11% of RISI, and in a rented or purchased house (15%), while only 9% of RISI live in such housing. Therefore, in Figure 14, 51% of RISI say they have spent at least one night in their own apartment or house without subsidy in the last six months. This difference is due to the non-response rate, which can be expected to be higher in RISI.

In the share of respondents not living in their own apartment, home or subsidized housing (Figure 16), 13% of ROSI lived with family, 12% with a spouse or partner and 5% with a friend. By comparison, RISI tend to be less likely to reside with their family (7%) or partner (9%) and prefer to stay with a friend (10%). Additionally, ROSI (10%) are more likely to reside in a women's shelter than RISI (2%) and do not appear to practice couchsurfing (0%) while RISI (9%). RISI are also more likely to find housing with people in the sex industry (pimps, prostitutes, etc.) and a sugar daddy (6%) compared to ROSI (2%). Finally, the proportions of RISI and ROSI in a roommate situation are somewhat similar at around 6%.

Furthermore, respondents who are or have been escorts (4%) are the least likely to stay with a family member, unlike those who are or have worked in pornography (13%). They are also the most likely to have their own non-subsidized apartment (19%). Those who most practice couchsurfing are the respondents who have been or currently are in street prostitution (12%). Those who say they have or had a sugar daddy tend to be the most numerous to sleep over at such an individual's (10%). Finally, respondents who are or have been in pornography are more likely to live with others in the sex industry (10%).

Figure 17 shows the time spent in the place inhabited by all respondents. At the time of the questionnaire, most of them had been living at the place where they were staying for less than six months. The percentages between RISI (31%) and ROSI (37%) do not differ significantly. The same is true for those who say they lived in their residence for six months to one year (23% of ROSI and 23% of RISI), as well as one to two years (16% of ROSI and 20% of RISI). Only a minority of respondents say they have resided in the same place for more than five years (10% of ROSI and 5% of RISI).

FIGURE 15 - Proportion of Respondents Living in their Own Apartment, House or Subsidized Housing (OMHM, FOHM)

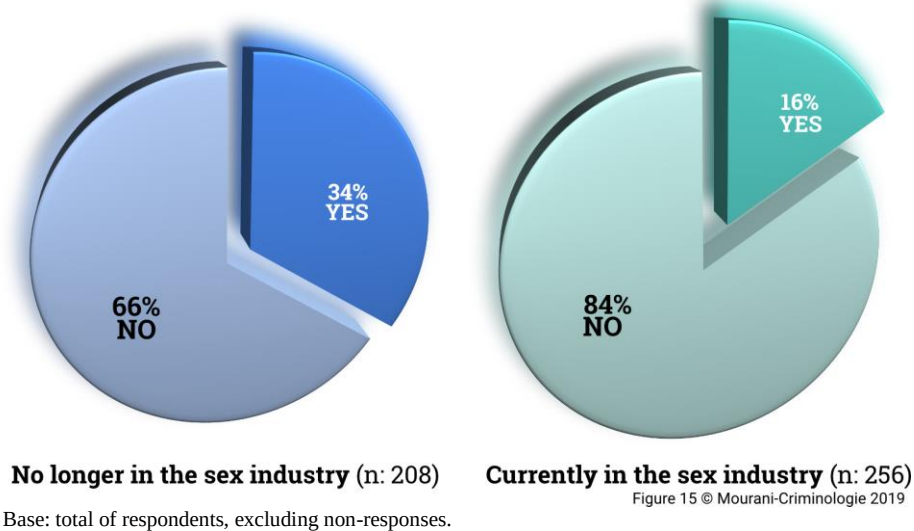


FIGURE 16 - Inhabited Housing

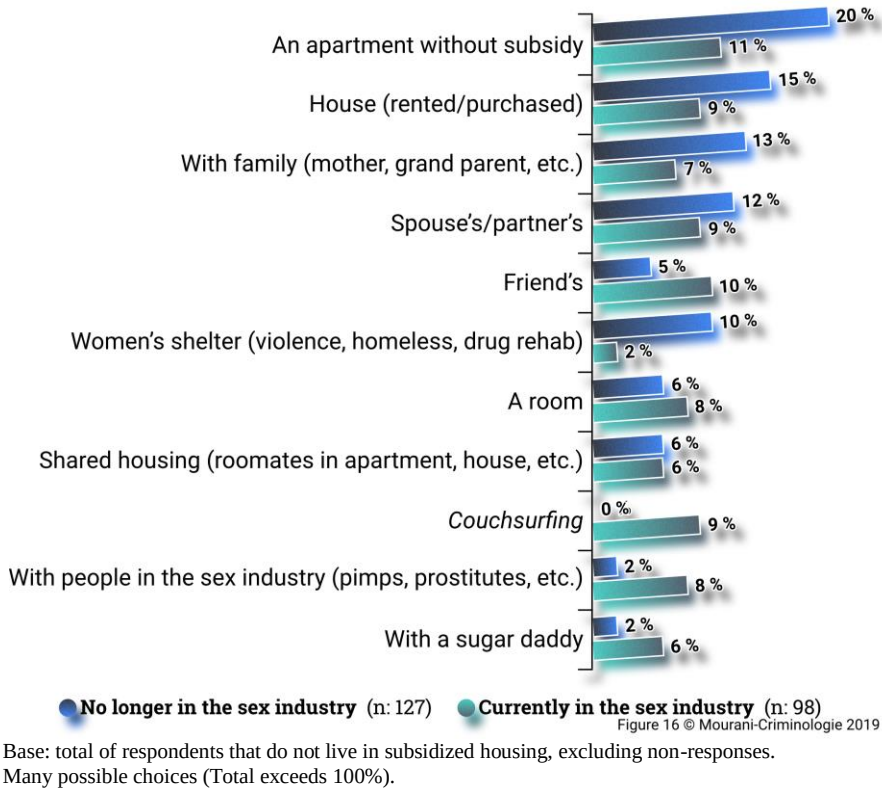


FIGURE 17 - Amount of Time at Current Residence

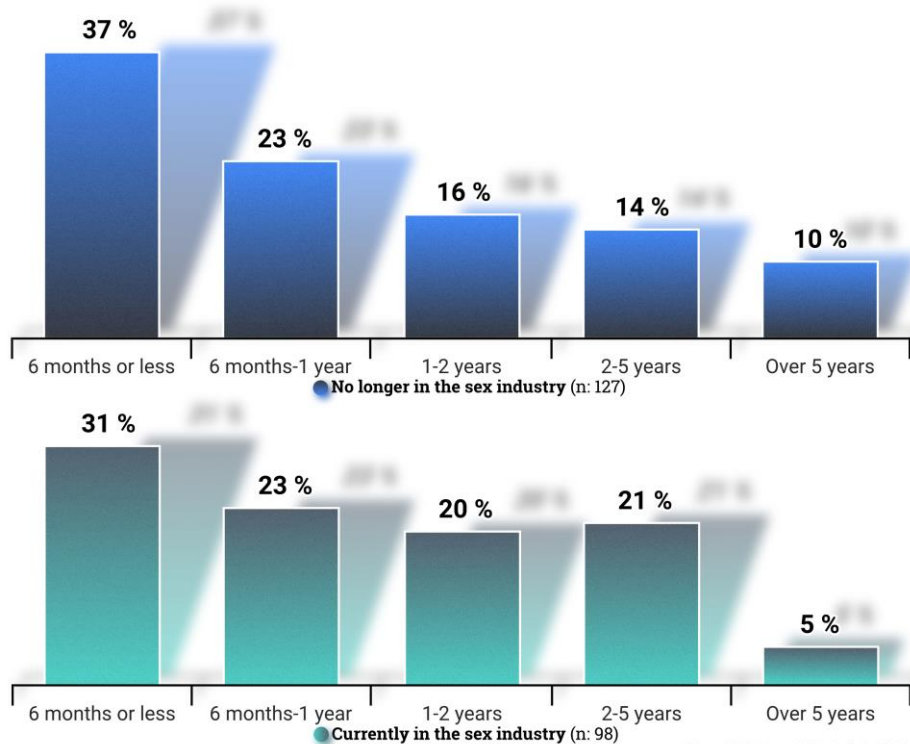


Figure 17 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.

TABLE 12 - Type of Living Arrangement According to Prostitutional Activity

	Total	Escort	Strip dancer	Masseuse	Sugar daddy	Porn	Street
Type of living arrangement according to prostitutional activity	(n : 425)	(n : 198)	(n : 156)	(n : 105)	(n : 97)	(n : 91)	(n : 76)
Apartment without subsidy	11	11	10	13	11	19 ↑	7
House (rented/purchased)	8	10	8	8	8	7	5
With family (mother, grand parents, etc.)	7	4 ↓	5	6	8	13 ↑	5
Spouse's/partner's	6	5	8	6	8	9	9
Friend's	6	6	8	2	4	5	9
Women's shelter (violence, homeless, drug rehab, etc.)	5	3	4	3	6	7	7
A room	4	6	5	7	6	5	4
Shared housing (roommates in apartment, house, etc.)	4	5	5	4	2	7	7
Couchsurfing (unspecified locations)	3	2	4	6	6	5	12 ↑
With people in the sex industry (pimps, prostitutes, etc.)	3	4	3	2	4	7 ↑	4
Sugar daddy	3	1	1	2	10 ↑	2	-
Do not know/Prefer not to answer	32	37 ↑	31	38	18 ↓	7 ↓	18 ↓

Table 12 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents that do not live in subsidized housing, excluding non-responses. Total is made up of women that have left the sex industry, those that are currently in it, and those that preferred not to disclose, n= 425. Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

3.2 Living arrangements

The majority of respondents surveyed do not live alone: 63% of women who have left the sex industry and 60% of those who are currently in it (Figure 18). Figure 19 shows that they typically live with one or two people (40% of ROSI and 43% of RISI). The proportions between those living with one other person (ROSI 21%, RISI 21%) and two other people (ROSI 19%, RISI 22%) are rather similar. Only a minority of respondents live with three or more people. Nevertheless, ROSI tend to be more likely than RISI to live with three people (ROSI 12%, RISI 9%) or four or more people (ROSI 11%, RISI 7%).

FIGURE 18 - Number of Respondents that Live Alone

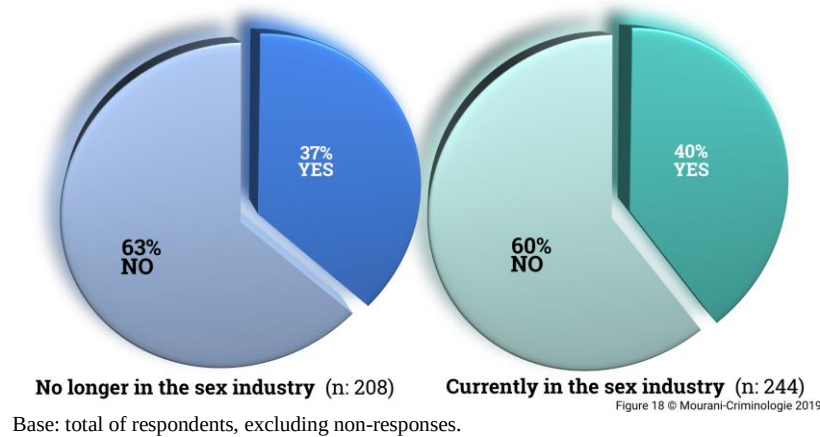
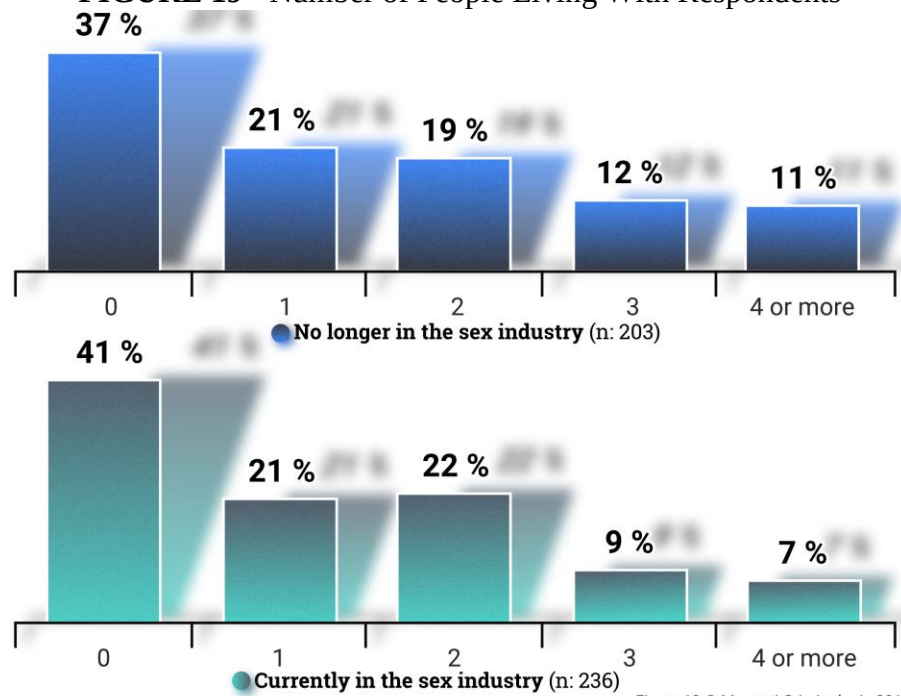
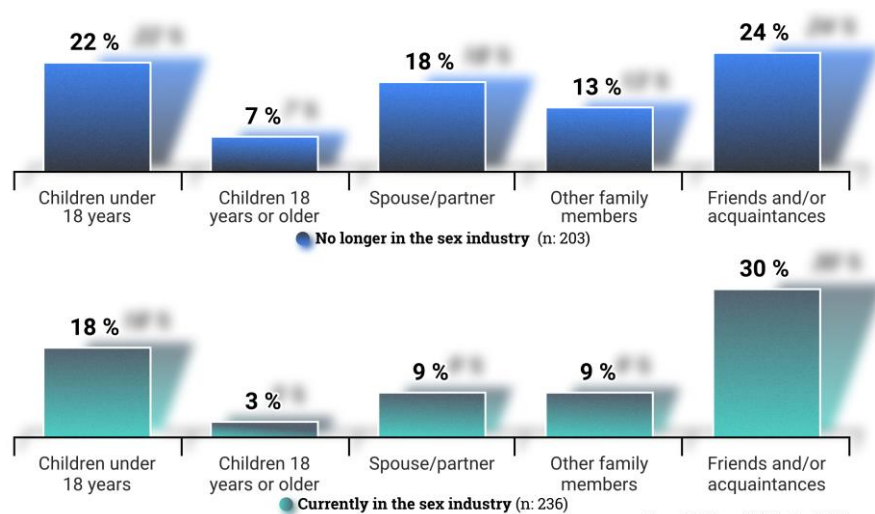


FIGURE 19 - Number of People Living With Respondents



Respondents most often live with their children under 18 (22% of ROSI and 18% of RISI) or friends/acquaintances (24% of ROSI and 30% of RISI). Women and girls currently in the sex industry tend to be more likely to live with friends and/or acquaintances. However the majority of both subgroups live with friends and/or acquaintances. Still, more ROSI live with their children. Finally, the vast majority of respondents (90% of ROSI and 68% of RISI) say that people living with them are not residing with them temporarily. The minority of those who offer temporary accommodation usually do so for one person. The reader could consult Figures 20 and 21.

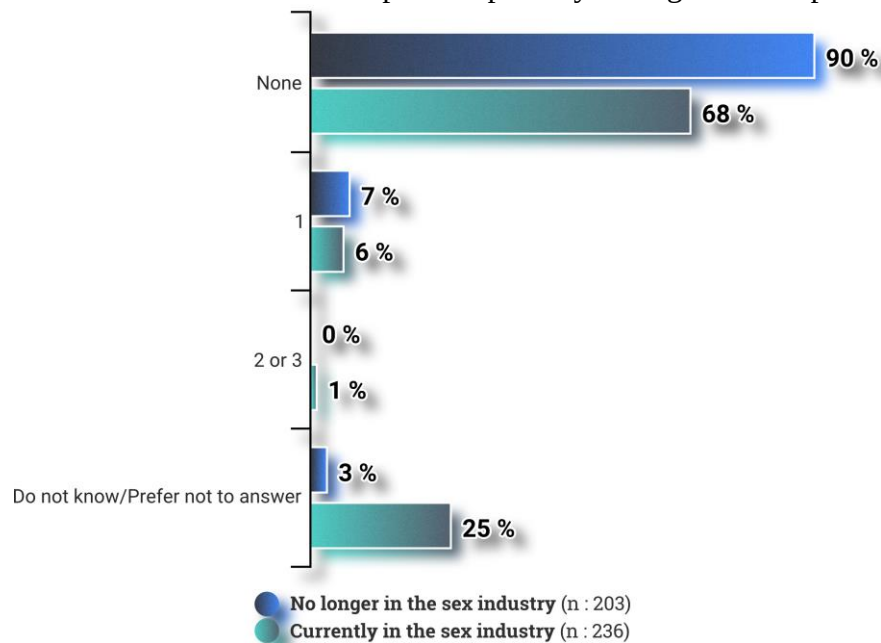
FIGURE 20 - Types of People Living With Respondents



Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.

Figure 20 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

FIGURE 21 - Number of People Temporarily Living With Respondents



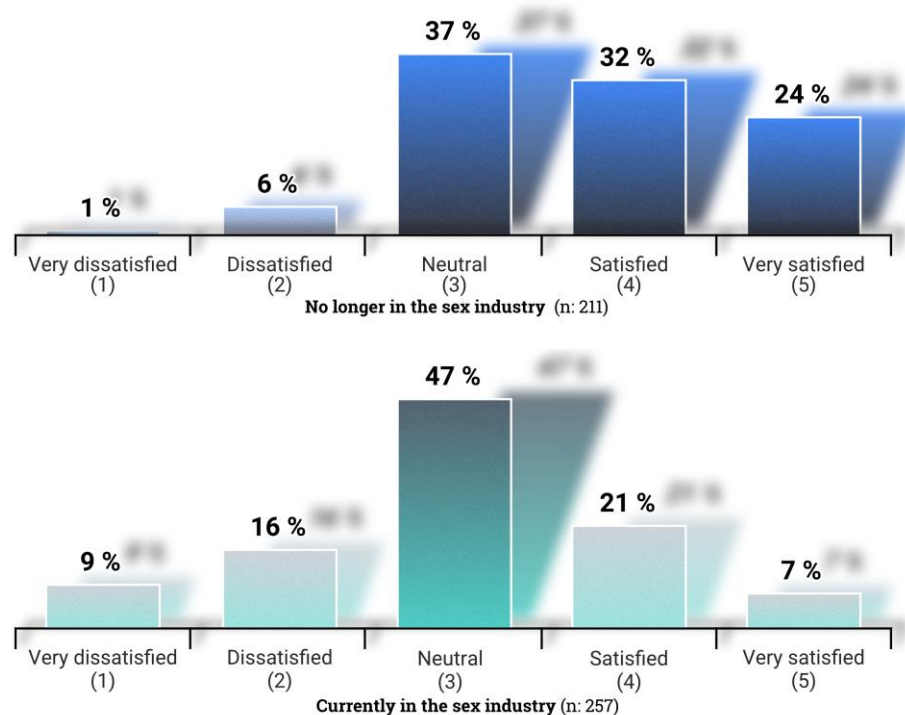
Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.

Figure 21 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

3.3 Satisfaction With Housing

Figure 22 shows respondents' satisfaction with their current residence. The majority of all respondents have a neutral opinion. RISI are more likely to have this neutral opinion (47%). Although the majority of ROSI have a neutral opinion (37%), more of them are satisfied (32%) or very satisfied (24%), as only 21% of RISI are satisfied and 7% are very satisfied. In fact, more RISI are dissatisfied (16%) or very dissatisfied (9%) with their housing.

FIGURE 22 - Level of Satisfaction With Current Housing



Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.

Figure 22 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

The reasons given by the separate subgroups to explain their level of satisfaction can be found in Tables 13 and 14. First of all, the subgroup of respondents who left the sex industry reported a sense of wellbeing/comfort in their home (17%) and having a healthy environment (15%), while those who are currently in prostitution are less likely to report feeling comfortable in their home (6%) and having a healthy environment (5%). While 10% of ROSI do not like the location of their home, only 3% of RISI feel this way. Additionally, ROSI (4%) are less likely than RISI (13%) to deem their environment to be inadequate and the cost of housing to be too high (10%). Indeed, 18% of RISI find the cost of their housing too high.

Among respondents who say they are very satisfied with their housing, four key reasons emerge: the appearance of the apartment, feeling safe and comfortable, the low cost of rent and a healthy environment. ROSI, who say they are very satisfied with their housing, cite the cost of housing (26%), a healthy environment (28%), feeling safe and having a nice apartment (19% for both). 28% of ROSI report being satisfied with their housing because they feel good there

(comfortable, quiet, at peace, etc.). RISI who say they are very satisfied with their housing, also cite the appearance of their apartment (20%) and the cost of rent (over 25%).

On the other hand, respondents who have a rather neutral opinion of their housing, explain their assessment with the following reasons: the high cost of housing, an unsatisfactory location, an inadequate environment and the sense of not feeling at home. 20% of RISI with a neutral opinion cited an inadequate environment as a reason for their assessment and 16% said they did not feel at home, as did 15% of ROSI. 18% of ROSI feel that housing is too expensive and 16% do not like the location (isolated, neighbourhood, etc.).

The most common reasons cited by respondents for being dissatisfied to very dissatisfied were the high cost of housing, lack of comfort, inadequate environment, and the sense of not feeling at home.

TABLE 13 - Reasons Given by ROSI for Level of Satisfaction
Satisfaction with housing

	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Reasons given by ROSI	(n :185)	(n :1)	(n :9)	(n :67)	(n :61)	(n :47)
Feels good (comfortable, at peace, etc.)	17 ↑	-	-	4 ↓	28 ↑	23
Inexpensive housing (reasonable price, etc.)	15	-	-	4 ↓	21	26 ↑
Healthy environment (support, no risk of relapse)	15 ↑	-	-	4 ↓	18	28 ↑
Housing is too expensive	10 ↓	-	22	18 ↑	7	-
Dissatisfied with location (neighbourhood, isolated)	10 ↑	-	-	16 ↑	11	-
Feels safe	9	-	-	1 ↓	11	19 ↑
Does not feel at home (not at ease, uncomfortable, etc.)	9	-	22	15 ↑	7	-
Apartment is nice (well furnished, clean, etc.)	9	-	-	1 ↓	10	19 ↑
Residence is uncomfortable (small, not soundproof)	8	-	44	9	7	2
Did not find better/Not good or bad/Can't ask for much better	6	-	-	4	8	9
Inadequate environment (risk of relapse, bad relationships, etc.)	4 ↓	-	11	9	-	-

Table 13 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents that are no longer in the sex industry, excluding non-responses. Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

TABLE 14 - Reasons Given by RISI for Level of Satisfaction

Reasons given by RISI	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%) (n : 117)	Satisfaction with housing				
		Very dissatisfied (n : 15)	Dissatisfied (n : 12)	Neutral (n : 49)	Satisfied (n : 30)	Very satisfied (n : 11)
Housing is too expensive	18 ↑	-	8	24	23	9
Inadequate environment (risk of relapse, bad relationships, etc.)	13 ↑	13	25	20 ↑	-	-
Inexpensive housing (reasonable price, etc.)	12	-	-	6	23 ↑	36 ↑
Does not feel at home (not at ease, uncomfortable, etc.)	9	-	17	16 ↑	3	-
Did not find better/Not good or bad/Can't ask for much better	9	-	17	8	7	18
Apartment is nice (well furnished, clean, etc.)	8	-	-	2	20 ↑	18
Residence is uncomfortable (small, not soundproof)	6	7	-	10	3	-
Feels good (comfortable, at peace, etc.)	6 ↓	-	-	4	7	27
Healthy environment (support, no risk of relapse)	5 ↓	-	-	-	17	9
Feels safe	4	-	-	2	10	9
Dissatisfied with location (neighbourhood, isolated)	3 ↓	7	-	2	7	-

Table 14 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents that are currently in the sex industry, excluding non-responses. Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups

4. Housing Preferences

4.1 Types of housing

Figure 23 illustrates the housing preferences of RISI and ROSI. In the case of women and girls currently in the sex industry, there is a clear preference for subsidized housing (33%) or rent subsidy (26%). While, women and girls who have left the sex industry have a preference for permanent housing in a building designated for women that have been in the sex industry (22%). It should be noted, however, that 19% of them mention a preference for subsidized housing or with rent subsidy (16%).

Still, there seems to be a degree of unanimity as shown in Figure 23. RISI and ROSI have, for the most part, rejected accommodations that could lead them to cohabit with women with other problems (women shelters, permanent housing in a building with accessible services designated for women) and places where their autonomy is restricted (room in a boarding house, supervised community housing).

FIGURE 23 - Housing Preferences

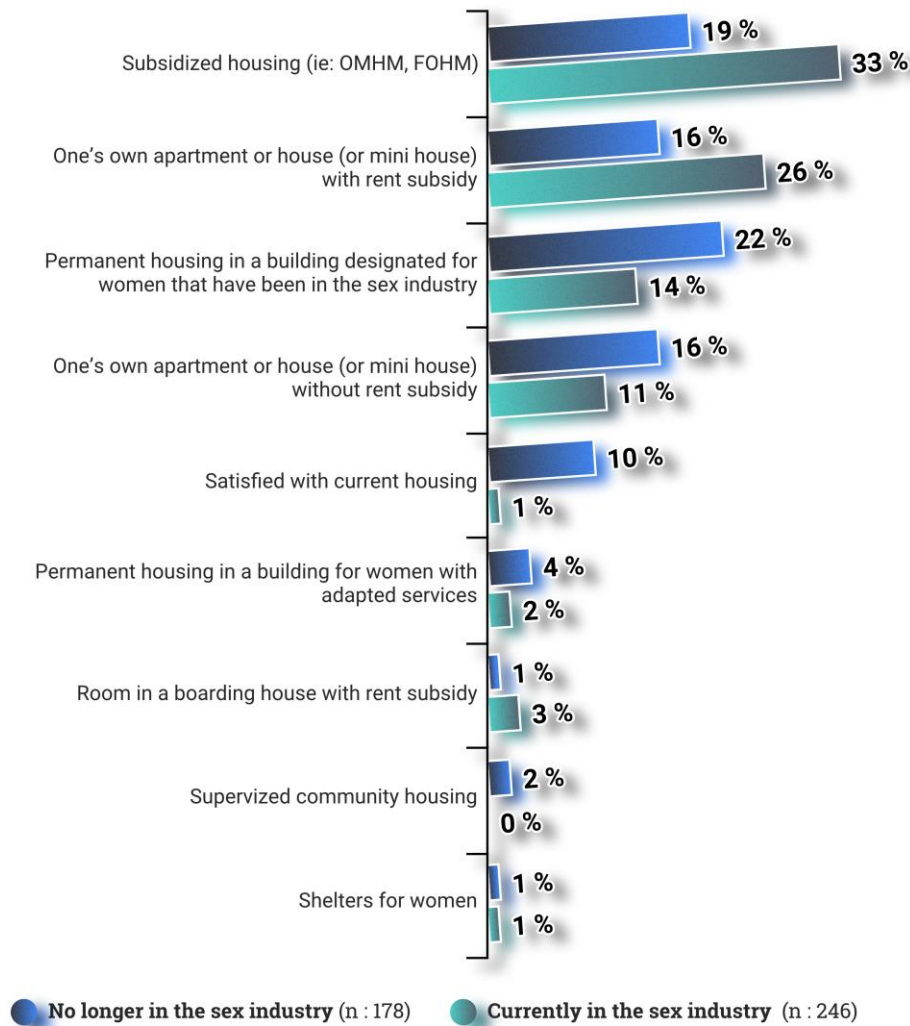


Figure 23 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.

Table 15 presents a breakdown of preferences according to prostitutional activity, excluding non-responses. The following results therefore concern RISI and ROSI. Escorts (38%), strip dancers (42%), masseuses (29%), street prostitutes (25%) and those with a sugar daddy (25%) primarily prefer subsidized housing, while those involved in pornography are an exception (10%) as they prefer to have their own apartment or house without rent subsidy (19%). An apartment or house with rent subsidy ranks second among all respondents, while permanent housing in a building designated for women that have been in the sex industry ranks third.

Significant differences can be observed when it comes to subsidized housing. Escorts and strip dancers chose this type of housing the most. Escorts are also the most likely to want housing with rent subsidy, followed closely by those with a sugar daddy.

TABLE 15 - Housing Preferences According to Prostitutional Activity

	Escort	Strip dancer	Porn	Masseuse	Street	Sugar daddy
Housing preferences	(n : 136)	(n : 89)	(n : 42)	(n : 73)	(n : 51)	(n : 56)
Subsidized housing (ie: OMHM, FOHM)	38 ↑	42 ↑	10 ↓	29	25	25
One's own apartment or house (or mini house) with rent subsidy	22	19	17	23	18	20
Permanent housing in a building designated for women that have been in the sex industry	13	16	17	16	14	14
One's own apartment or house (or mini house) without rent subsidy	11	11	19 ↑	12	10	14
Room in a boarding house with rent subsidy	2	2	2	3	2	4
Permanent housing in a building for women with adapted services	3	1	5	3	6	2
Prefer not to answer	6	1	7	7	10 ↑	7

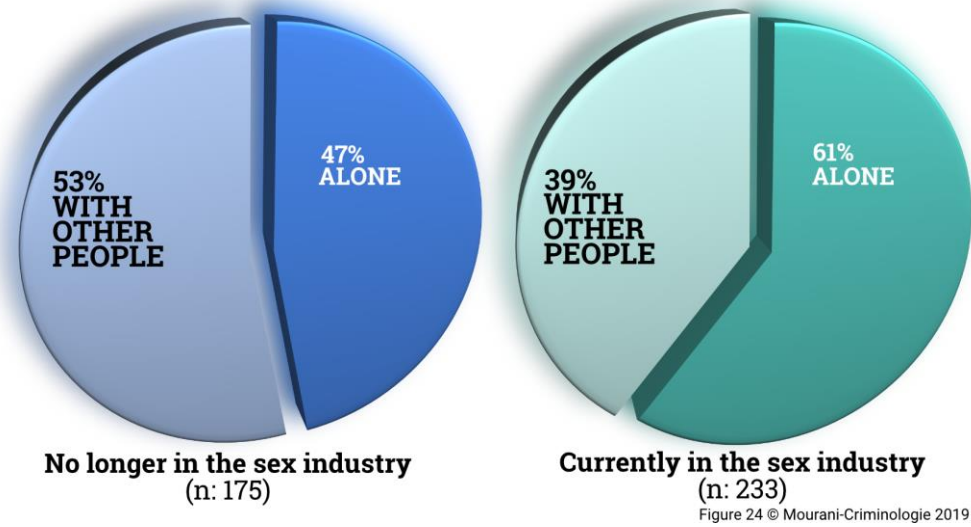
Table 15 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses. Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

4.2 Living arrangements

More than half of respondents would like to live alone (Figure 24); 47% ROSI and 61% of RISI. Women and girls currently in the sex industry are therefore more likely to want to live alone. The majority of respondents preferring to live alone mention the need for privacy and serenity (85% of ROSI and 73% of RISI) as well as the desire to be independent and free (74% of ROSI and 55% of RISI) as the main reasons (see Figure 25). A minority of respondents say they want to live alone for security reasons (16% of ROSI and 10% of RISI) and to no longer experience violence (9% of ROSI and 11% of RISI).

FIGURE 24 - Live Alone or with Others



Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.

FIGURE 25 - Reasons Given by Respondents that Prefer to Live Alone

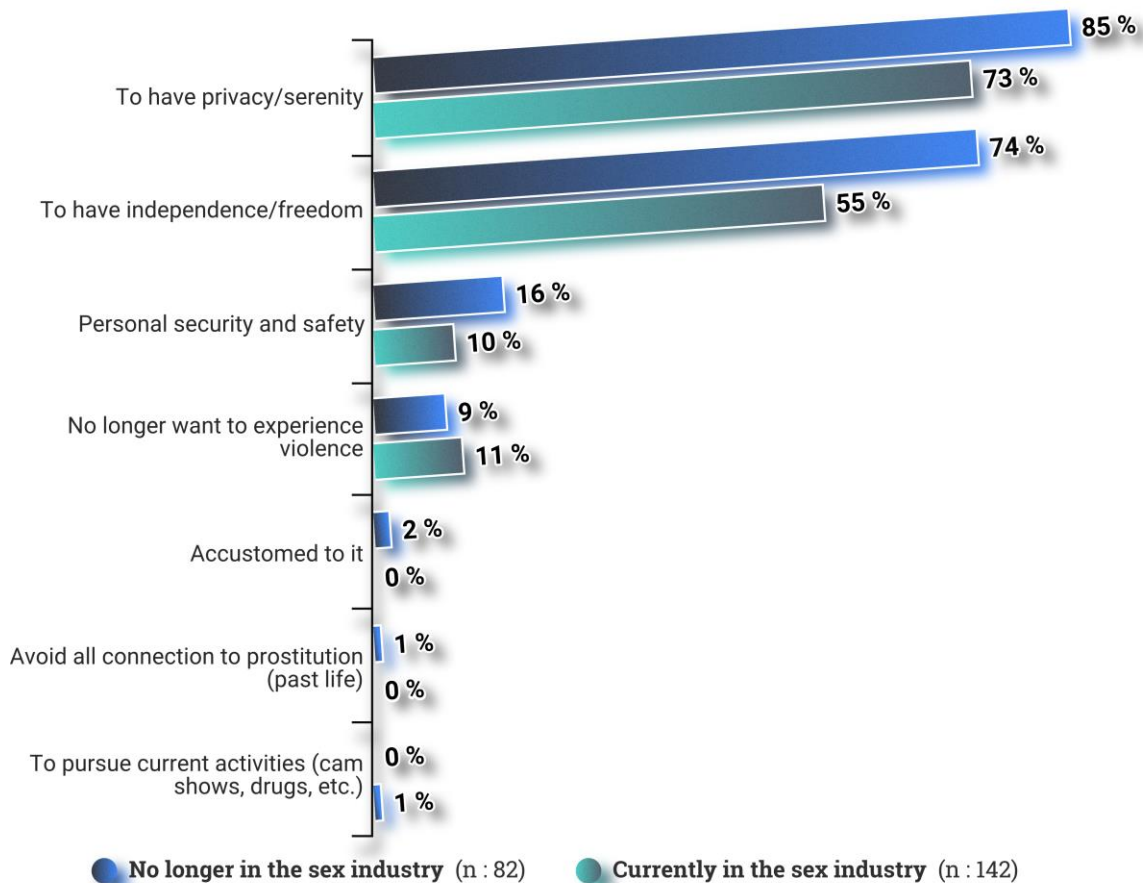


Figure 25 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

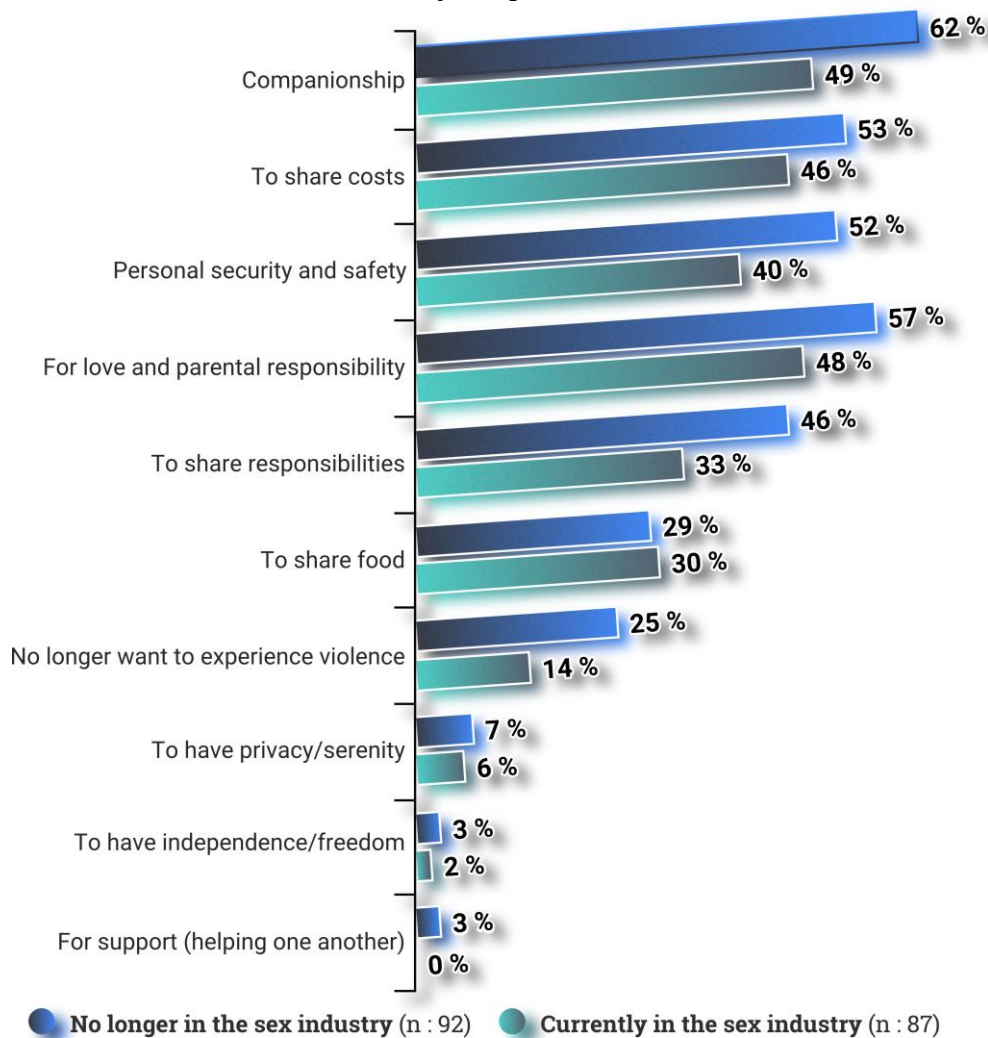
Base: total of respondents that prefer to live alone, excluding non-responses.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Conversely, the reasons for not wanting to live alone are many and the variation in percentages is not so great between the responses (Figure 26). Essentially, the reasons given by the respondents

affect different spheres: sharing costs and responsibilities, avoiding isolation and meeting a need for security. More than 50% of ROSI and more than 40% of RISI mentioned these different elements- companionship (62% of ROSI and 49% of RISI), sharing costs (53% of ROSI and 46% RISI), safety and protection (52% of ROSI and 40% of RISI), love and parental responsibility (57% of ROSI and 48% of RISI) - and for good measure, the sharing of food (29% of ROSI and 30% of RISI) and non-parental responsibilities (46% of ROSI and 33% of RISI) are also important.

Among all respondents preferring not to live alone, 41% would like to live with their children, 40% with friends or a roommate and 33% with a partner or spouse. There is a significant difference between RISI and ROSI with respect to partners or spouses. In fact, while the rates are relatively the same for living with their children (45% of RISI and 43% of ROSI), they vary greatly with respect to a partner or spouse. 45% of ROSI want to live with a partner or spouse, while this is true of only 22% of RISI. The reader should consult Table 16.

FIGURE 26 - Reasons Given by Respondents that Prefer Not to Live Alone



Base: total of respondents that prefer to live with other people, excluding non-responses.

Figure 26 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

TABLE 16 - People With Whom Respondents would Like to Live

	Total (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)
People with whom respondents would like to live	(n : 209)	(n : 88)	(n : 92)
One or more children	41	45	43
Roommate(s)/Friend(s)	40	41	36
A partner/spouse	33	22 ↓	45 ↑
Family member(s)	12	15	10
Other women	2	3	1
Health specialist (caregiver)	1	-	1
Stakeholders	1	2	1
Compatible people (get along well)	1	1	2
Neighbours (unspecified)	1	-	2

Table 16 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents that would like to live with other people, excluding non-responses. Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

4.3 Services Associated With Housing

In Figure 27, we have a breakdown of the different housing services desired by respondents. Two services stand out as a majority by the two sub-groups: secure access (78% of ROSI and 77% of RISI) and the presence of a security guard (69% of ROSI and 75% of RISI). Having access to a financial assistance program, be it for housing or any other need, is desired by 76% of ROSI, while only 43% of RISI mentioned such a service.

Other services, such as a community kitchen (50% of ROSI and 63% of RISI) or a community or cultural space (46% of ROSI and 26% of RISI) as well as the presence of stakeholders (63% of ROSI and 44% of RISI) were also cited. It should be noted that ROSI are more likely to request the services of stakeholders and community or cultural spaces.

FIGURE 27 - Desired Types of Housing Services

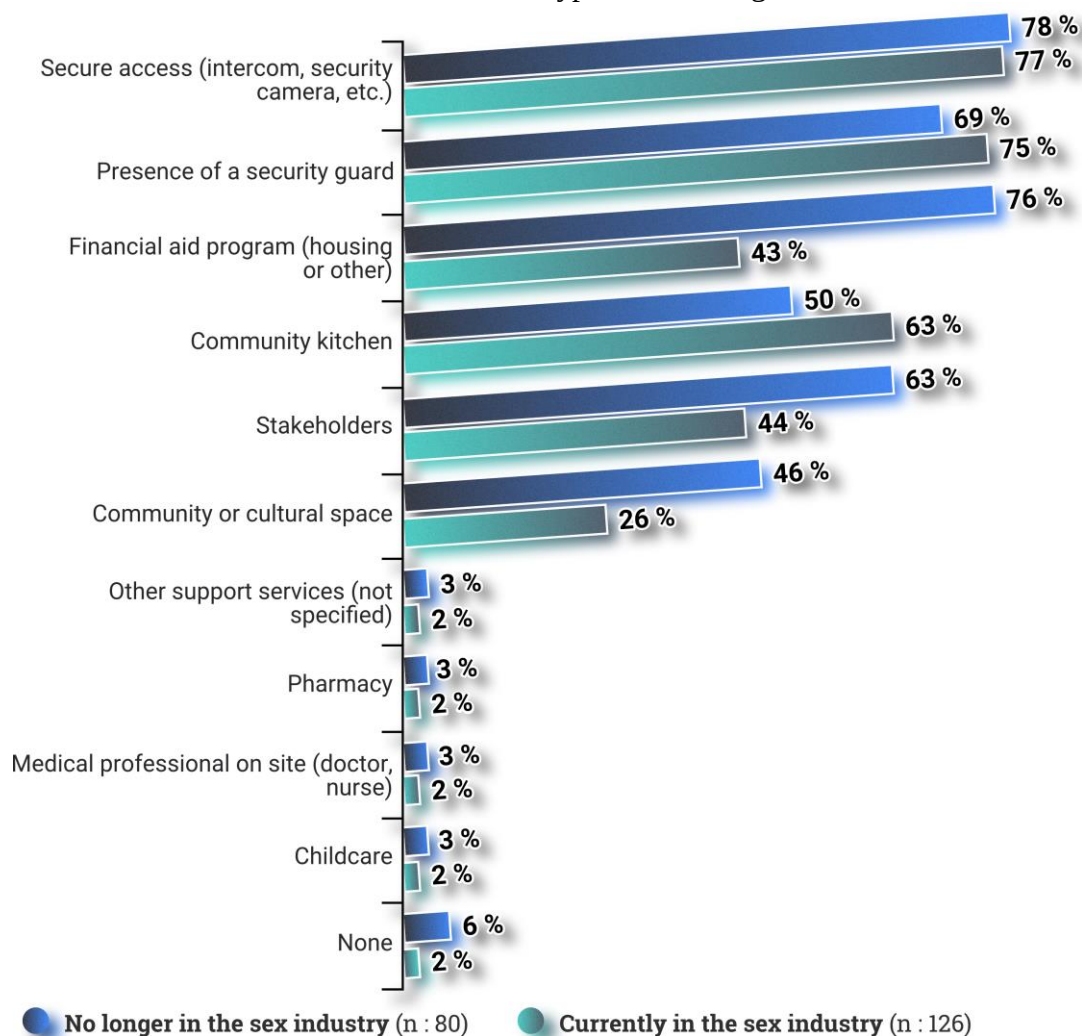
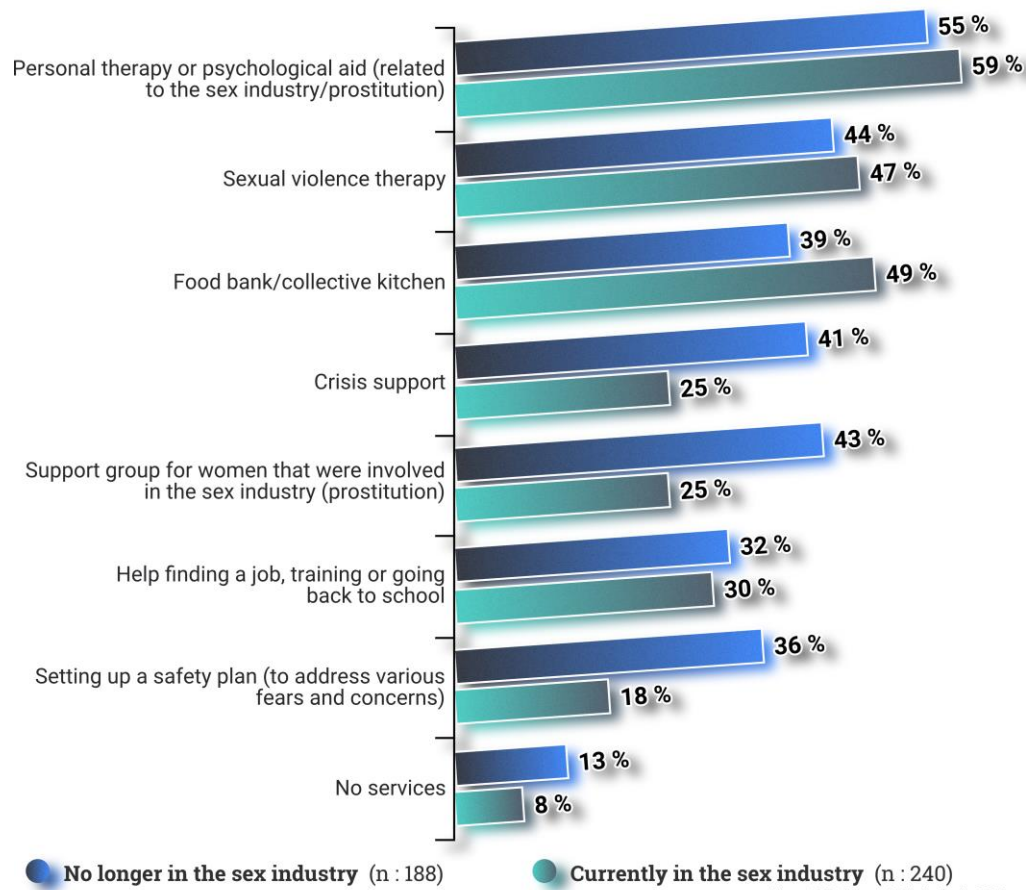


Figure 27 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.
 Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

In addition to the services mentioned above relating to housing and home security, respondents made other requests (Figure 28). Individual therapy or psychological support services related to the sex industry (55% of ROSI and 59% of RISI) and sexual violence (44% of ROSI and 47% of RISI) top the list. Respondents currently in the sex industry were the most likely to seek help in having access to food banks or collective kitchens (39% of ROSI and 49% of RISI), while those who were no longer in the sex industry were more likely to focus on crisis support (41% of ROSI and 21% of RISI) and setting up a safety plan (36% of ROSI and 18% of RISI) as well as access to support groups for women that were in the sex industry (43% of ROSI and 25% of RISI). Finally, nearly as many respondents currently in the sex industry (30%) as those who are no longer involved (32%) say they need help finding a job, receiving training or going back to school.

FIGURE 28 - Other Desired Services



Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Figure 28 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

5. Accessibility to and Preferences in Services

5.1 Services Used Over the Last Six Months

Figure 29 shows the list of services used by respondents in the last six months. In Table 19, we show these services in relation to the number of years spent in the sex industry and in Table 20, according to prostitutional activity.

At the time of the questionnaire, the respondents reported having most used services related to physical health (74% of ROSI and 56% of RISI) and psychological/psychiatric health (57% of ROSI and 20% of RISI) in the last six months. Other services, however, are worthy of attention, particularly among female respondents who have left the sex industry: 30% report having received clothing services; 28%, food services and 26%, services related to legal or administrative issues. Few women and girls currently in the sex industry (less than 14%) received these types of services.

As for services related to sexuality (STBBI, post-trauma, etc.), education (training, school, etc.), alcohol (detox, harm reduction, AA, etc.) and for children (youth worker, daycare, etc.),

they were used by less than 18% of ROSI and less than 11% of RISI. Ultimately, 31% of RISI did not use any services at all. It appears that more ROSI use services. The reader should consult Figure 29.

FIGURE 29 - Services Used Over the Last Six Months

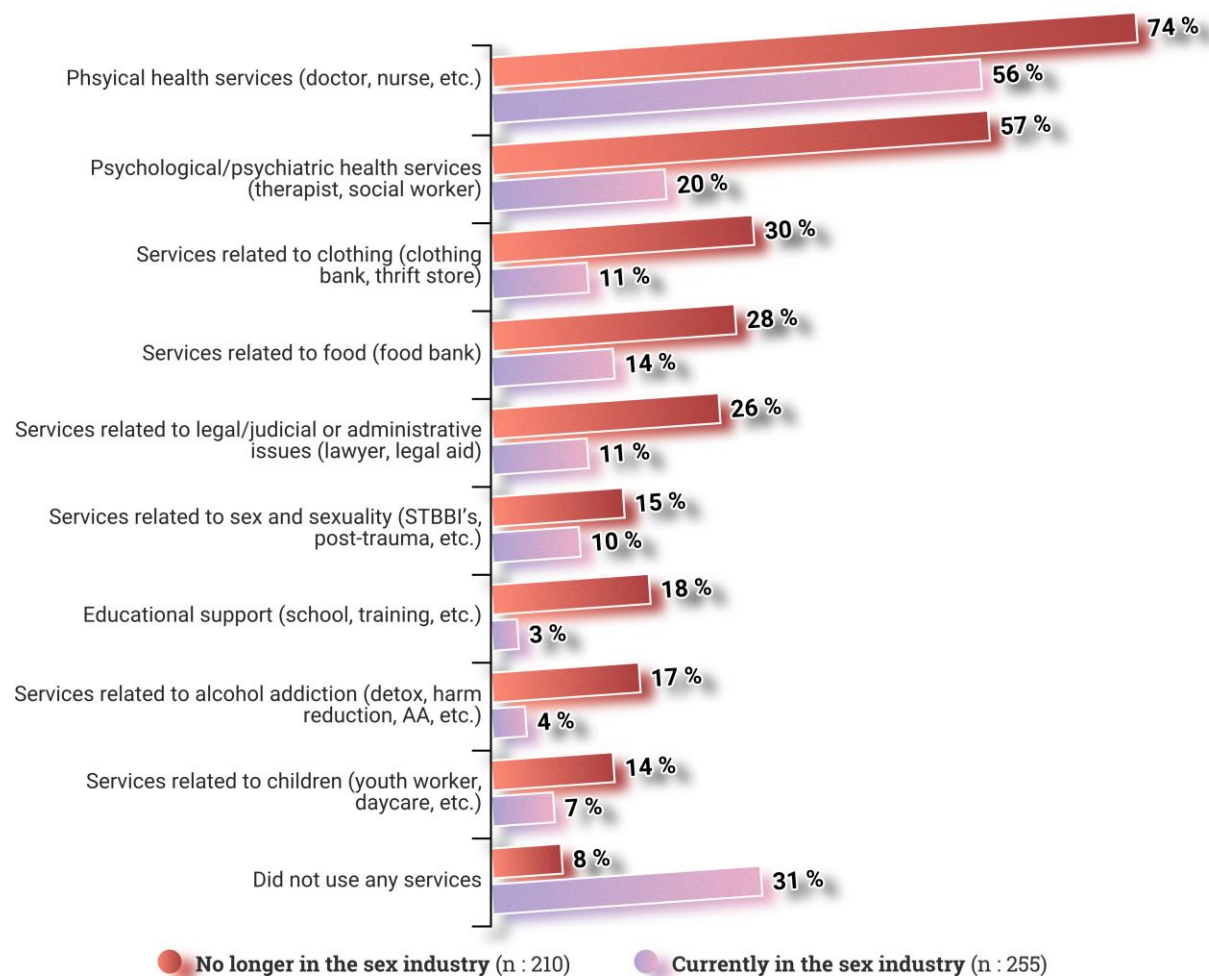


Figure 29 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

Tables 17 and 18 confirm the trend of ROSI using services at a higher rate and the prevalence of the use of physical, psychological and psychiatric health services by all respondents, regardless of the number of years spent in prostitution or prostitutional activity. However, respondents who are or have been active in the sex industry for more than 10 years are much more likely to use various offered services (psychological and/or psychiatric, food, legal or administrative, sexual services and child services). ROSI and RISI that are or have been active for 2 to 5 years, are the least likely to use psychological/psychiatric, food, legal, administrative and sexual health services. However, they were the least likely to use no service whatsoever. Finally, respondents who are or have been involved in occasional prostitution showed the highest rates of utilizing drug and food services, while those who had or have been involved in prostitution less than one year were proportionally the highest to use services related to alcohol consumption.

In Table 18, we have more details on the use of services according to prostitutional activity. Respondents, who are or have been active in brothels (place of sexual service other than a massage parlour or strip club), have the highest use of physical health services (84%). Those who are or have been active in pornography show the highest use of psychological and psychiatric health services (50%). They were also the highest proportionally to use clothing services (31%).

Respondents, who are or have been involved in street prostitution, have the highest use of services related to food (31%), drugs (18%) and alcohol (16%). They are the least likely to have used child-related services (4%), unlike those who are or have been escorts (12%). Note that for all respondents, a minority used services related to drugs (8%), alcohol (9%) and children (9%). Education-related services were used more by respondents who were or had been in pornography (15%) as well as those who have or have had a sugar daddy (14%). The latter group (18%), along with those who are or have been masseuses (17%), were also the most numerous in using services related to sexuality. Finally, respondents who are or have been escorts (21%), in pornography (26%) and working in brothels (34%), were proportionally the highest to use services related to legal, judicial or administrative issues. Finally, respondents who are or have been strip dancers (15%), in pornography (8%), sugar daddy (12%) and working in brothels (0%) are least likely to not use any services whatsoever.

TABLE 17 - Services Used Over the Last Six Months According to the Number of Years in the Sex Industry

	Total	Current Situation		Number of Years in the Sex Industry					
		No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)	Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	Less than one year	1 or 2 years	2-5 years	6-10 years	Over 10 years	Occasional
Services used over the last six months	(n : 544)	(n : 210)	(n : 255)	(n : 46)	(n : 105)	(n : 193)	(n : 84)	(n : 70)	(n : 44)
Physical health services (doctor, nurse, etc.)	63	74 ↑	56 ↓	70	63	64	64	63	50
Psychological/psychiatric health services (therapist, social worker)	34	57 ↑	20 ↓	37	41	28 ↓	25	47 ↑	36
Services related to clothing (clothing bank, thrift store)	21	30 ↑	11 ↓	24	29	28	19	27	27
Services related to food (food bank)	20	28 ↑	14 ↓	22	23	16 ↓	12 ↓	30 ↑	39 ↑
Services related to legal/judicial or administrative issues (lawyer, legal aid, etc.)	17	26 ↑	11 ↓	22	20	15 ↓	14	36 ↑	25
Services related to sex and sexuality (STBBI's, post-trauma, etc.)	13	15	10	22	20	12 ↓	15	27 ↑	9
Services related to education (school, training, internships, etc.)	10	18 ↑	3 ↓	20	13	10	11	19	9
Services related to alcohol addiction (detox, harm reduction, AA, etc.)	9	17 ↑	4 ↓	22 ↑	8	7	10	10	11
Services related to children (youth worker, daycare, etc.)	9	14 ↑	7 ↓	2	9	8	10	19 ↑	7
Services related to finances (financial aid, budgeting, etc.)	8	12 ↑	4 ↓	7	7	8	15 ↑	10	5
Services related to drug addiction (detox, harm reduction, NA, methadone, etc.)	8	11 ↑	6 ↓	11	7	7	6	9	16 ↑
No services used	20	8 ↓	31 ↑	9	10	4 ↓	10	11	11

Table 17 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses. Total is composed of women that are no longer in the sex industry, women that are currently in the sex industry and of those who prefer not to divulge information regarding their current situation; n= 544. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%). Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

TABLE 18 - Services Used Over the Last Six Months According to Prostitutional Activity

	Total	Escort	Strip dance	Porn	Masseuse	Street	Sugar daddy	Brothel
Services used over the last six months	(n : 544)	(n : 271)	(n : 215)	(n : 127)	(n : 144)	(n : 106)	(n : 125)	(n : 38)
Physical health services (doctor, nurse, etc.)	63	63	67	69	62	62	67	84 ↑
Psychological/psychiatric health services (therapist, social worker, etc.)	34	34	37	50 ↑	38	40	36	47
Services related to clothing (clothing bank, thrift store, etc.)	21	19	21	31 ↑	26	26	26	29
Services related to food (food bank, etc.)	20	17	21	25	23	31 ↑	24	39
Services related to legal/judicial or administrative issues (lawyer, legal aid, etc.)	17	21 ↑	17	26 ↑	21	22	19	34 ↑
Services related to sex and sexuality (STBBI's, post-trauma, sexual violence, etc.)	13	13	15	15	17 ↑	15	18 ↑	13
Services related to education (school, training, internships, etc.)	10	10	11	15 ↑	12	08	14 ↑	13
Services related to alcohol addiction (detox, harm reduction, AA, etc.)	9	9	9	13	9	16 ↑	6	13
Services related to children (youth worker, daycare, etc.)	9	12 ↑	10	10	08	4 ↓	7	13
Services related to finances (financial aid, budgeting, etc.)	8	8	9	9	10	10	9	11
Services related to drug addiction (detox, harm reduction, NA, methadone, etc.)	8	8	5	6	6	18 ↑	10	11
No services used	20	19	15 ↓	8 ↓	22	22	12 ↓	0 ↓

Table 18 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses. Total is composed of women that are no longer in the sex industry, women that are currently in the sex industry and of those who prefer not to divulge information regarding their current situation; n= 544. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%). Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

5.2 Preference of services

Figure 30 shows the list of services respondents would like to receive in the next six months. In Table 19, these services are displayed in accordance with the number of years in the sex industry and in Table 20, according to prostitutional activity.

Similarly to the services that were used in the six months prior, the majority of respondents want access to physical health services (64% of RISI and ROSI) and psychological/psychiatric services (68% of ROSI and 70% of RISI). The second most requested category of services is clearly that which addresses basic needs, mainly food (40% of ROSI and 42% of RISI) and clothing (46% of ROSI and 26% of RISI). Educational services (34% of ROSI and 29% of RISI), employment services (29% of ROSI and 22% of RISI), legal or administrative issues (33% of ROSI and 17% of RISI) and finances (30% of ROSI and 19% of RISI) also have significant proportions, particularly among ROSI.

FIGURE 30 - Desired Services Over the Next Six Months

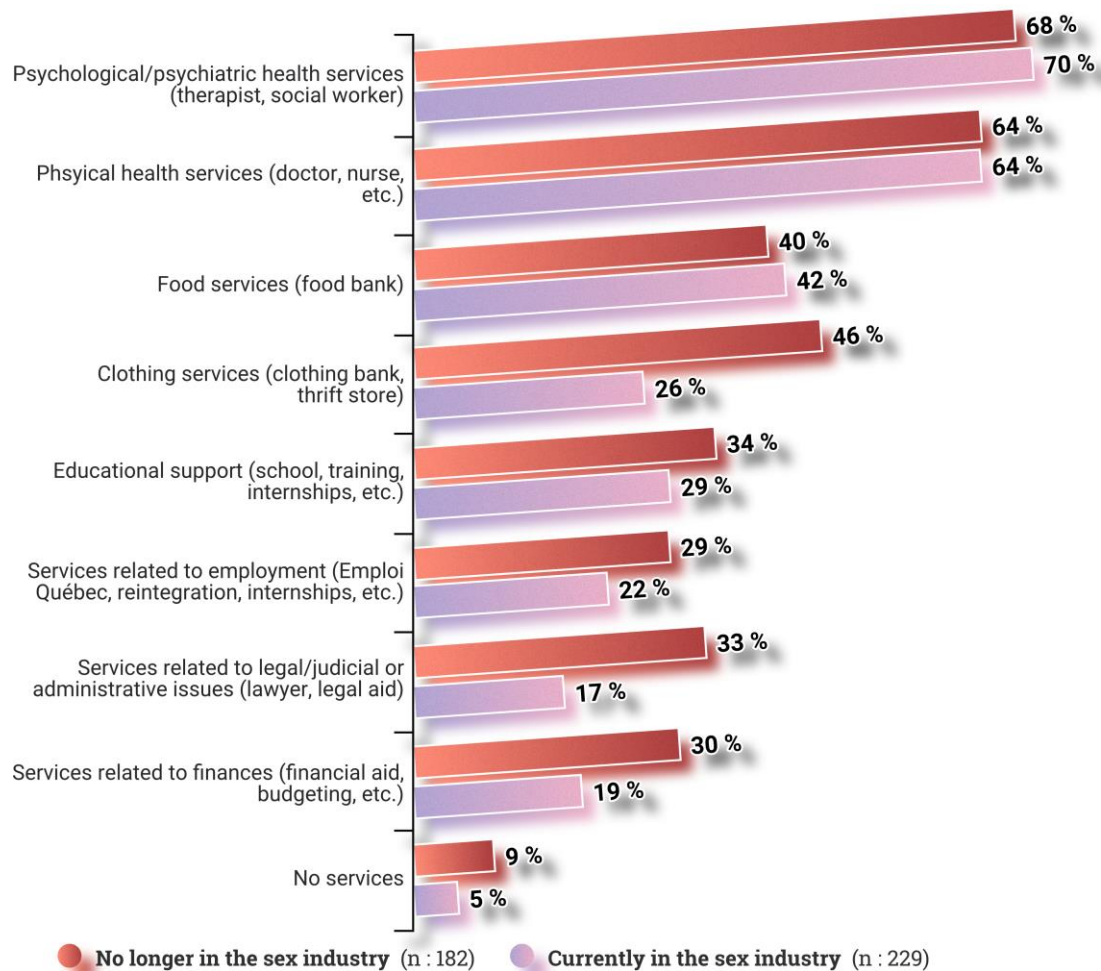


Figure 30 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses.
Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%).

In Tables 19 and 20, the trend in preference for psychological, psychiatric and physical health services as well as for basic needs (food and clothing) is shown. Respondents most interested in education-related services are those who are or have been in the sex industry over a two to five year period (37%). Those who are most likely to use employment-related services are those who have been in prostitution less than one year (39%). Respondents who have been in the sex industry more than 10 years are the most likely to employ legal or administrative services (36%). Finally, those who are or have been involved in casual prostitution are the most likely to want financial services (39%).

Table 20 shows that psychological/psychiatric (57%), physical (55%), food (35%) and clothing (30%) services are the most sought after by all respondents. Services related to legal or administrative issues, finances and housing safety are more desirable for respondents who are or have been in the following prostitutional activities: erotic massage, pornography and sugar daddy. Additionally, those who are or have worked as masseuses, as well as those who are or have been strip dancers are the most likely to want to have services related to education (33%), as opposed to those who have worked in the street (17%) who prefer to have alcohol-related services (23%).

Note that respondents, who are or have been masseuses, are also the most likely to want services related to sexuality (26%).

TABLE 19 - Desired Services Over the Next Six Months According to the Number of Years in the Sex Industry

	Total (%)	Current situation		Number of years in the sex industry					
		Currently in the sex industry (RISI) (%)	No longer in the sex industry (ROSI) (%)	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-5 years	6-10 years	Over 10 years	Occasional
Desired services over the next six months	(n : 480)	(n : 229)	(n : 182)	(n : 38)	(n : 90)	(n : 172)	(n : 81)	(n : 61)	(n : 36)
Psychological/psychiatric health services (therapist, social worker, etc.)	65	70	68	53	61	69	72	61	61
Physical health services (doctor, nurse, etc.)	63	64	64	55	69	65	63	59	61
Services related to food (food bank, etc.)	40	42	40	39	31	40	47	48	36
Services related to clothing (clothing bank, thrift store, etc.)	34	26 ↓	46 ↑	37	29	36	28	39	39
Educational support (school, training, internships, etc.)	30	29	34	24	27	37 ↑	27	20	33
Services related to employment (Emploi Québec, reintegration, internships, etc.)	26	22	29	39 ↑	28	24	21	21	31
Services related to legal/judicial or administrative issues (lawyer, legal aid, etc.)	25	17 ↓	33 ↑	26	26	22	19	36 ↑	33
Services related to finances (financial aid, etc.)	24	19 ↓	30 ↑	32	26	23	10 ↓	30	39 ↑
Services related to sex and sexuality (STBBI's, post-trauma, etc.)	22	23	23	29	19	25	17	20	28
Services related to housing (responding to various fears or concerns)	15	10 ↓	21 ↑	21	13	15	9	23	17
Services related to alcohol addiction (detox, harm reduction, AA, etc.)	14	14	15	16	10	11	19	21	8
No services	8	5	9	11	9	6	6	8	14

Table 19 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses. Total is composed of women that are no longer in the sex industry, women that are currently in the sex industry and of those who prefer not to divulge information regarding their current situation; n= 480. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%). Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

TABLE 20 - Desired Services Over the Next Six Months According to Prostitutional Activity

	Total	Escort	Strip dancer	Porn	Masseuse	Street	Sugar daddy	Brothel
Desired services over the next six months	(n : 548)	(n : 271)	(n : 215)	(n : 127)	(n : 144)	(n : 106)	(n : 125)	(n : 38)
Psychological/psychiatric health services (therapist, social worker, etc.)	57	60	55	54	63	58	54	63
Physical health services (doctor, nurse, etc.)	55	55	54	53	60	58	52	68
Services related to food (food bank, etc.)	35	39 ↑	35	36	36	42	34	45
Services related to clothing (clothing bank, thrift store, etc.)	30	34	29	35	33	36	29	39
Educational support (school, training, internships, etc.)	26	30	33 ↑	29	33 ↑	17 ↓	26	18
Services related to employment (Emploi Québec, reintegration, internships, etc.)	23	24	24	23	27	19	22	24
Services related to legal/judicial or administrative issues (lawyer, legal aid, etc.)	22	21	19	33 ↑	28 ↑	26	36 ↑	24
Services related to finances (financial aid, etc.)	21	21	20	28 ↑	29 ↑	21	28 ↑	21
Services related to sex and sexuality (STBBI's, post-trauma, etc.)	20	20	18	19	26 ↑	22	23	18
Services related to housing (responding to various fears or concerns)	13	13	11	19 ↑	19 ↑	17	19 ↑	18
Services related to alcohol addiction (detox, harm reduction, AA, etc.)	12	10	10	13	8	23 ↑	9	16
No services	7	7	6	9	6	6	6	5

Table 20 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

Base: total of respondents, excluding non-responses. Total is composed of women that are no longer in the sex industry, women that are currently in the sex industry and of those who prefer not to divulge information regarding their current situation; n= 548. Many possible choices (Total exceeds 100%). Arrows (↑ or ↓) indicate a significant difference between certain subgroups of respondents. ↑↓ indicate that the proportion is higher or lower (respectively) for the other subgroups.

DISCUSSION

The sex industry⁴³ is widespread throughout the province of Quebec. Notwithstanding a geographical distribution mainly concentrated in large urban centres, it exists at the national, regional and local level. Although the results of the respondent's geographical distribution appear to us, in part, related to the disproportion of data collection - as mentioned above, some organizations were more active than others and some sources in the milieu were more present in certain regions than others depending on their respective networks - three facts cannot be ignored: 1) respondents that are active in the sex industry are spread out across Quebec, despite geographical disparities. This leads us to believe that no administrative region can claim to be free of prostitution; 2) the majority⁴⁴ of respondents in the sex trade reside in the Montreal CMA, mainly in Montreal (28%), Laval (12%), Longueuil (9%) and Montreal East (9%); those who live elsewhere in Quebec, are predominantly in Quebec City (24%); 3) Respondents who left the sex trade are more likely to reside outside the Montreal CMA (55%) than those who are currently involved (37%). This prevalence of women and girls in the sex industry living in Montreal, and, to a certain extent, Quebec City, seems to follow in the direction of much literature⁴⁵ that claims Montreal to be one of the most popular cities for prostitution in Quebec and a sexual tourism destination in North America. When discussing prostitution on this scale, we cannot ignore Quebec City, particularly in light of its touristic importance. The principle of supply and demand.

This sex industry of Quebec appears to be predominantly made up of women and girls, young, single, and without children, with an overrepresentation of Native and LGBTQ + people. The breakdown of age groups raises serious questions regarding the presence of minors. We find that 24% of respondents are under 25 years of age. However, it was not possible for us, given the disparity in collection and the age restriction at age 17, to establish convincing results for minors, but we assume that this figure would be significant in the proportion of under-25's in our sample, also knowing that in Canada, about 80% of adult prostituted individuals started at a younger age (Poulin, 2008). Moreover, according to studies and the individual provinces within Canada, the proportion victims of sexual exploitation that are minors ranges from 30% to 40% (RCMP & HTNCC, 2013; Ricci et al., 2012). This is hardly surprising since the clientele is constantly seeking women and girls that are younger and younger. Therefore, specific research on minors and their needs would provide important additional insights.

The majority of respondents in the sex industry are active for 2 to 5 years. They practice from one to three prostitutional activities, mostly escorting, strip dancing (strip club) and sugar daddy. A minority of them engage in occasional prostitution or for less than one year. Other popular activities are: masseuse in erotic massage parlours and street prostitution. In general, these prostitution activities involve much more than dancing, a simple massage or

⁴³ In the context of this study, we did not consider men in prostitution. We therefore specify that use of the term "sex industry" is restricted to females in this case.

⁴⁴ Excluding the "Other" category.

⁴⁵ CSF, 2002; RCMP & HTNCC, 2013; Mourani, 2009; SRCQ, 2013; U.S. Department of State, 2016.

accompaniment/dating and lead to prostitution in order to make more money. Women and girls in the sex trade have higher monthly incomes than those who are no longer involved. The vast majority of their income is generated from the sex industrie (more than 85%), while women and girls who have left prostitution mainly live on welfare (about 45%) and declared employment (approximately 35%). For a small minority of this subgroup, prostitution remains a last resort source of income; due to adversity they take a road they would prefer not taking, despite knowing better. Indeed, 6% of respondents who say they left the sex industry claim that they nevertheless had income from the sex industry during the last month at the time of completing the questionnaire. This number jumps to 13% when considering the last six months. This recourse to prostitution as a last resort is also used for housing: 3% of women and girls no longer in the sex industry say that they have spent at least one night with a john in the last six months and 2% have done so with a stranger in exchange of sexual services.

The reasons for entering the sex industry or the obstacles to exiting are many. However, regardless of the unique circumstances of these women and girls, several trends can be observed. First, entry into prostitution is usually motivated by one's needs; four main ones in particular: money, housing, basic needs (food, transportation, etc.) and debt. These elements that contributed to one's entry into prostitution subsequently become obstacles to exiting, or even incentives for returning to this environment. The need for money remains the most cited by all respondents, as much a reason for entering prostitution as an obstacle to departure. In the case of being tempted to return to the sex industry, the need for money and debt are the reasons most often cited by the respondents. Housing ranks second for entry into the sex industry and an obstacle to exiting. That being said, the difference in percentages between housing and debt is minimal.

Secondly, the analysis of respondents' needs highlights a series of other incentives for entry into prostitution, some of which become obstacles to exiting: addiction (alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc.), the desire for a life of luxury (142 mentioned this as an incentive - see appendix 3), the inability to find a job, violence (physical/psychological violence during childhood or adolescence, incest and sexual assault in the family, rape, gang rape, etc.), providing for a loved one (children, spouse/partner, other family members), the trivialization of prostitution (among one's friends/peers or family, unbridled sexuality and prostitution in the family), elements related to identity (self-confidence, low self-esteem, need for validation, etc.), paying for education, responding to a false or misleading job posting (deceit), dropping out of school and seeking excitement or a thrill.

If money, housing, debt and basic needs are the primary incentives for entry into the sex industry, addiction (26%), desire for a luxurious lifestyle (26%) inability to find a job (23%) and violence (more than 15%) are among the most cited in a series of secondary incentives. 144 women and girls reported addiction as an incentive for entering prostitution (see Appendix 3). However, there are significant variations in rates between women and girls currently in the sex industry and those who are no longer involved concerning other incentives. For example, 26% of

respondents who are no longer in prostitution identify the trivialization of prostitution among their friends/peers as an incentive for entry, while only 18% of those who are currently in the sex industry mention it. This is also the case regarding a lack of self-esteem and confidence. Women and girls no longer in the sex industry mentioned this incentive at a rate of 28% compared to 10% of those who are currently involved in prostitution. These changes in rates can, in part, be explained by respondents' level of understanding of their history in prostitution. One can presume that women and girls who have been successful in getting out of the sex industry may have had to face much introspection and for some, had the help of organizations providing services to prostitutes. It's important to remember that several respondents were recruited by such organizations. As a result, despite the variation in rates, which are low for some, we believe that the incentives mentioned above are also important to consider in any assistance program and they can come up during a departure process.

As previously mentioned, the need for money, housing, paying debt and basic needs are the most cited obstacles to exiting. However, addiction is cited by almost 40% of respondents who tried leaving the sex industry and by more than 50% who permanently left after multiple attempts. While the need for money stands out significantly, being cited by over 70% of respondents, variation in the rates of other obstacles (housing, debt, basic needs and addiction) are minimal. This leads us to believe that they are of equal importance to the respondents.

Just as the respondents told us about the incentives for entry into prostitution, they also told us about the obstacles to its departure, other than those previously reported: the lack of support from family and friends, isolation, the lack of self-esteem and self-confidence, the inability to find a job, a loss of trust in public institutions (police, DYP, judicial, etc.) and the rigidity of government service administrations (welfare, housing, etc.). Once again, the respondents who left the sex industry show significant differences from those who are currently involved. More ROSI (38%) cited low self-esteem and self-confidence as an obstacle to departure compared to 17% of RISI. These differences are even more pronounced with respect to isolation, which is cited as an obstacle by 41% of ROSI and 13% of RISI. This is also the case for rigidity of government service administrations and the loss of trust in public institutions. Indeed, respondents that have left the sex industry are much more likely to report these two obstacles to a departure than RISI. Moreover, the loss of trust in public institutions is ranked as the second obstacle (after the need for money) by women and girls who have left the sex industry after multiple attempts. Respondents who are no longer in prostitution have possibly dealt with public institutions more than those currently in the industry, hence the variation in rates. Moreover, we know that they used public services over the last six months at the time of the data collection more than other subgroups, while 31% of the RISI had not used any at all. This not only raises concerns regarding the accessibility of services, but of their quality and adaptability to the complex state of affairs of women and girls in the sex industry.

A little aside on violence: first, the purpose of this study was not to assess the significance of violence in the entry or the exit of prostitution, but rather the needs and preferences of housing. However, through the response choices of specific questions regarding the process of entering or leaving, we find a prevalence of violence. Again, there are variations in rates between respondents who are currently in the sex industry and those who are no longer involved. As mentioned above, this can be explained by the respondents' understanding of their personal history (in prostitution), but in this case, can also reflect their struggles in talking about it. Violence was, in fact, a sensitive point addressed during the discussion groups. Participants commented that it might be difficult for respondents to recognize, identify or even accept the violence they experienced, especially among those who are still involved in prostitution. They told us that it could take years to admit that the man one once thought was her partner was, in fact, a pimp. Notwithstanding the rate changes in Table 11, Appendix 3 is somewhat indicative of the underlying violence within the realm of prostitution. 97 of 548 women experienced physical or psychological violence during childhood or adolescence (Appendix 3) and 96 reported incest or assault in the family. Furthermore, 93 women and girls reported being raped, several of them in a gang bang, and 15 were reportedly sold to pimps by family members.

In light of these obstacles to exiting and incentives for entry into prostitution, it seems important to us that any reintegration or rehabilitation program should initially help these women solve their issues regarding housing, addiction and above all, money. Helping with the latter would allow them to meet their basic needs (food, transportation, etc.) and pay their debt. On the other hand, providing a safe environment free of prostitution, even if it means having to move away, remains one of the most cited incentives for departure. To that point, the geographic distribution of respondents shows a higher number of women and girls who are no longer in the sex industry living outside the Montreal CMA (55%). This leads us to believe, notwithstanding limited sampling, that these women may have had to move to escape a toxic environment of prostitution. Leaving prostitution sometimes means leaving everything behind in order to live in safety and to rebuild one's life on a new foundation; a return to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Every woman and girl can then build a personalized intervention plan to meet her specific needs (psychological, psychiatric, employability, violence, etc.), while taking into account the obstacles and judgments that can be shaped by public systems and by the trivialization of prostitution. Note that 121 women and girls considered the trivialization of prostitution by their friends and peers to be an incentive for entry into the sex industry 83 claimed this trivialization came from within their families, and 52 respondents reported having a family member in the sex industry.

In the focus groups, several women expressed that being heard, believed and not judged, having the support of family and friends, and a strong disgust of johns have been important incentives for departure. These elements are also reported to be significant by respondents who left the sex industry after one or multiple attempts. They also mention the realization of an alternative lifestyle, recognizing one's own needs, accepting help and living within one's means. These elements being used in intervention are just as significant as the identification of pivotal moments

in one's departure (disgust of clients). Obviously successful counselling necessarily implies goodwill and an open mind, free of judgment. Additionally, leaving the sex industry implies a change in thinking, even a completely new outlook, on prostitution itself; hence the importance of not only fighting the trivialization of prostitution, but also of allowing these women and girls to consider and experience alternative lifestyles that will allow them to flourish. A holistic approach seems appropriate in order to take into account not only individual issues and capacities, but the social, legal, cultural, economic, systemic and political forces and limitations that can influence one's journey, as well.

Back to the issue of housing, a crucial need and one identified as one of the primary obstacles to leaving prostitution and one of the reasons for entry. In terms of the respondents' current housing situation, a few important points emerge. First, the vast majority of respondents (more than 65%) do not have access to subsidized housing (apartment or house). Over half of them do not have their own (subsidy-free) apartment or house. Consequently, women and girls involved in prostitution tend to live with other sex workers (especially those who are in pornography), a john, a friend, a sugar daddy, a stranger in exchange of sexual services or couchsurfing (mainly those who take part in street prostitution). Those who are no longer in prostitution tend to stay with a family member, a partner/spouse or at a women's shelter. It should be noted that women and girls who are escorts are less likely live with family compared to those who work in pornography. This difference may, in part, be explained by the very nature of prostitutional activities. Knowing that escorting sometimes consists of welcoming the john into her home (in call), living with a family member is rather complicated, especially if she desires secrecy.

Moreover, over one third of the women and girls surveyed reported living in the same place for less than six months. Additionally, the majority of respondents did not live alone and lived with one or two people on a permanent basis, most often with their children (under 18 years old), friends or acquaintances. Their level of satisfaction regarding their accommodation is generally neutral, but leans towards dissatisfaction. Essentially, the high cost of rent, unhealthy environment, inadequate location and the sense of not feeling at home, are the main reasons mentioned for their dissatisfaction. As for those who say they are satisfied, they cite the appearance of their apartment, a sense of security, a healthy environment and a low cost. Therefore, respondents tend to appreciate their housing when they feel safe (healthy surroundings, adequate location, sense of security) and the rent is affordable. Overall, the housing situation of those surveyed seems rather precarious and unstable.

Consequently, we were not surprised by the majority preference of women and girls in the sex industry for subsidized housing (OMHM, FOHM) or with a rent subsidy. A financial assistance program is desired by more than 40% of respondents. They would like live in their own apartment or house with an affordable rent and with financial aid, or at least, to have subsidized housing. The other preference is for permanent housing in a building designated for women who have been in the sex industry. On the other hand, opinions are divided in terms of living alone or with others.

It seems obvious that both options should be considered, since a good proportion of women wish to live alone, essentially to have privacy, serenity and independence; while many wish to live with their children, a partner/spouse, friends or roommates, to have companionship, to share the costs, to avoid isolation, out of love and parental responsibility and for personal safety. Housing models should therefore consider these various needs.

Finally, regardless of the type of housing, a large majority of respondents want to live in a building with secure access (intercom, security camera, etc.) and a security guard. This is yet another reflection of safety being a fundamental element for these women. Other services related to housing also came to light, including access to a kitchen and a community or cultural space. Respondents also expressed the desire to have stakeholders on site for support during times of crisis, to help them set up a safety plan and to obtain the following services: personal therapy or psychological aid related to prostitution and sexual violence, support groups, access to food banks, help finding a job, receiving training and returning to school. Despite the desire for the presence of stakeholders, it is important to note that the respondents did, however, reject the housing models involving a restriction of their autonomy as well as those putting them in cohabitation with women who had not been involved in prostitution.

In terms of services, we find that at the time of the questionnaire, women and girls of the sex industry mostly used services related to physical, psychological and psychiatric health over the last six months. Other services, those related to basic needs (food and clothing), legal or administrative issues, sexuality, education, children and alcohol, were also used by all respondents, although less so among the RISI subgroup. Respondents, who are or have been involved in street prostitution are the most likely to have used food services, as well as drug and alcohol addiction services. Physical health services were most used by respondents who are or have been active in brothels (place of sexual service other than a massage parlour or a strip club). Psychological and/or psychiatric and clothing services have especially been used by women and girls who are or have worked in pornography. Many of them also used services related to legal or administrative issues, as did escorts and those who are or have worked in brothels. Escorts are most likely to employ services for their children. Education-related services were used most by respondents who are or have worked in pornography and those who have or have had sugar daddies. The latter have also been major users of services relating to sexuality, as have masseuses. Moreover, those who are or have been in the sex industry for more than 10 years tend to use multiple services (psychological/psychiatric health services, food, legal or administrative, related to sexuality and child), unlike those who are or have been involved 2 to 5 years. Respondents that have spent a short amount of time in the sex industry (occasional or less than one year) are the most in need of services relating to addiction (alcohol and drugs) and food.

Prostitutional activity and time spent in prostitution highlight the importance of offering a variety of services. Women and girls in the sex industry are not a monolithic block. Depending on their time spent in prostitution, their activities and even their family/personal situation, the

services used, and therefore requested, differ and for some, tend to address multiple and intricate needs. A long stretch in prostitution seems to be associated with the use of multiple services. This is hardly surprising since prostitution is a practice tends to keep women in economic and social instability, while causing them significant psychological damage, often leading to post-traumatic stress. Moreover, the disparity in rates between respondents who are active in prostitution and those who are no longer involved raises serious questions as to the accessibility of services. This is especially concerning since for many women, prostitution can become a means of survival.

Remember that 31% of respondents in the sex industry told us that at the time of the questionnaire, they had not used any services over the last six months, whereas many were able to mention different services they would like to receive in the following six months⁴⁶. In fact, 70% of women and girls in the sex industry would like access to psychological and psychiatric health services. 64% want physical health services and more than 40% would like food and clothing services. While the majority of these women and girls are most interested in physical, psychological and psychiatric health services, their demands are, however, many and varied. Indeed, the other primary category of desired services relates to basic needs, mainly food and clothing. Having an affordable and subsidized home is important, but having something to eat and wear is just as important. Next is access to services related to education, employment, legal or administrative issues and finances. Respondents who are or have been involved in street prostitution are the most likely to wish for alcohol-related services, while those who are involving or have involved in pornography, strip dancing, or that have or had sugar daddies, are most interested in services related to education, legal or administrative issues, finances, sexuality and housing safety.

In conclusion, despite a sampling of convenience that does not allow the results to be generalized, this study has nevertheless revealed the point of view of 548 women and girls that have been or are currently in the sex industry. This constitutes a meaningful sample. These women and girls expressed their needs and preferences for housing and services. The results of this study reveal trends that can contribute to building response models of housing (intervention models) and develop service options aimed at female clients who are active, are in the process of leaving or have already left in the sex industry.

⁴⁶ All of this is from the time the questionnaire was completed.

WHAT MODELS FOR QUEBEC?

In light of the results of this study, two models of housing intervention should be excluded for women and girls in the sex industry: those restricting their autonomy (ie: supervised community housing) and those requiring them to cohabit with women with problems other than prostitution (shelter or permanent housing in a building designated for female victims of domestic violence, with adapted services). What do these women and girls want?

The preference of the majority of these women and girls in the sex industry is for subsidized housing (OMHM, FOHM) or housing with a rent subsidy. They want to live in their own apartment or house at an affordable rate and have financial assistance. They are therefore looking for low-cost stability. Note that temporary housing was not selected by a single woman or girl in this study, even if it was part of the choices of this questionnaire. Therefore, these individuals wish to live in their own apartment or house permanently (or at least long term).

The other response model of housing used is that of permanent housing in a building designated for women or girls that have been or are currently in the sex industry. Such a clientele desires access to security measures in their buildings (security guard, intercom, etc.) as well as various services associated with their multiple needs. Note that women and girls who prefer to live in subsidized housing or housing with rent subsidy also wish to have access to these services. The reader should refer to the sections of the report that relate to this. Regardless of the model, housing should be safe and aimed at single women and girls as well as families. Particular attention should also be paid to the environment; in other words, to the location of these residences, since these women and girls are looking for places that are safe and free of prostitution.

The “Housing First” approach seems to be appropriate for women in the sex industry. It consists of offering people a permanent home quickly without setting requirements or restrictions. The “At Home” (*Chez-Soi*) project is a variant of the “Housing First” approach, which allows clients to choose their type of housing. In most cases, these people are housed in apartments with a rent subsidy⁴⁷ and a mobile team provides support to help with maintenance of the residence. Another variant of this approach favours group housing. In other words, a building designated for housing people struggling with the same difficulties with support from the staff on site. This corresponds to the requirement for permanent housing in a building designated for women and girls in prostitution. This type of approach can found in situations of domestic violence and homelessness (Goering et al., 2012; Latimer et al., 2014).

⁴⁷ “The Rent Supplement Program helps low-income households to live in private-sector rental dwellings or dwellings belonging to housing cooperatives or non-profit organizations (NPO’s), and to pay a rent similar to that for low-rental housing, i.e. rent equal to 25% of their income.” (Société d’habitation website: http://www.habitation.gouv.qc.ca/english/detail_du_programme_english/programme/rent_supplement.html).

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ANNEXE 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

A1.1. Version française

Besoins et préférences en matière de logement des femmes et des filles souhaitant quitter ou ayant quitté l'industrie du sexe

Vous avez été sélectionnée pour remplir ce questionnaire parce que vous êtes ou avez été dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution). Il n'y a PAS de MAUVAISE réponse, vous êtes l'experte de votre vécu. Votre démarche est anonyme et toutes vos réponses sont confidentielles.

Il est possible que certaines questions viennent créer des questionnements ou des malaises en vous. Si tel est le cas, n'hésitez surtout pas à communiquer, à tout moment, avec l'organisme avec lequel vous êtes en contact ou à consulter la liste des ressources mise à votre disposition avec ce questionnaire.

Remplir ce questionnaire vous prendra environ 20 minutes. Votre participation à cette étude pourrait contribuer à une plus grande connaissance des besoins en matière de logement des femmes et des filles souhaitant quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ainsi qu'au développement de programmes de logement adaptés aux besoins de ces femmes.

CONSENTEMENT

Q0. Acceptez-vous de remplir ce questionnaire ?

- ☐₁ Oui → Vous pouvez passer à la question suivante.
- ☐₂ Non → Ne remplissez pas ce questionnaire et remettez-le à votre intervenante. Merci de votre intérêt.

QUESTIONS D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

Q1. Au cours des dernières semaines, avez-vous participé à une étude sur les besoins en logement des femmes et des filles souhaitant quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ?

- ☐₁ Oui → Ne remplissez pas ce questionnaire et remettez-le à votre intervenante. Merci de votre intérêt.
- ☐₂ Non → Vous pouvez passer à la question suivante.
- ☐₉₈ Je ne sais pas → Vous pouvez passer à la question suivante.
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre → Vous pouvez passer à la question suivante.

Q2. Vous identifiez-vous comme une femme de 17 ans ou plus dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ou ayant déjà été dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) (occasionnellement ou pas) ?

Note : La prostitution est d'offrir des services sexuels (escorte, salon de massages érotiques, rue, porno, Sugar Daddy, ligne érotique, show cam, danseuse, prostitution étudiante, etc.) contre une rétribution (argent, nourriture, logement, drogue, etc.).

- ☐₁ Oui → Vous pouvez passer à la question suivante.
- ☐₂ Non → Ne remplissez pas ce questionnaire et remettez-le à votre intervenante. Merci de votre intérêt.
- ☐₉₈ Je ne sais pas → Ne remplissez pas ce questionnaire et remettez-le à votre intervenante. Merci de votre intérêt.
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre → Ne remplissez pas ce questionnaire et remettez-le à votre intervenante. Merci de votre intérêt.

QUESTIONS

Q3. Dans quelle ville habitez-vous actuellement ?

☐₈ Je ne sais pas

☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q4. Au cours des 6 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous reçu des revenus de l'une de ces sources ? Cochez toutes celles qui s'appliquent.

☐₁ Aide sociale ou solidarité sociale

☐₂ Rente d'invalidité

☐₃ Pension de vieillesse

☐₄ Emploi déclaré

☐₅ Emploi sous la table non déclaré

☐₆ Industrie du sexe (prostitution)

☐₇ Quête

☐₈ Allocation des centres jeunesse

☐₉ Allocation familiale

☐₁₀ Pension alimentaire

☐₁₁ Sources de revenus illégales liées à l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) (proxénétisme, recrutement, chauffeuse, propriétaire d'agence, réceptionniste, etc.)

☐₁₂ Autres sources de revenus illégales (vol, fraude, trafic de drogues, extorsion, etc.)

☐₁₃ Assurance-emploi (chômage)

☐₁₄ Assurance salaire (maladie longue durée)

☐₁₅ CNESST (CSST)

☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)

☐₉₅ Aucune source de revenus

☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q5. Au cours du DERNIER MOIS SEULEMENT, avez-vous reçu des revenus de l'une de ces sources ? Cochez toutes celles qui s'appliquent.

☐₁ Aide sociale ou solidarité sociale

☐₂ Rente d'invalidité

☐₃ Pension de vieillesse

☐₄ Emploi déclaré

☐₅ Emploi sous la table non déclaré

☐₆ Industrie du sexe (prostitution)

☐₇ Quête

☐₈ Allocation des centres jeunesse

☐₉ Allocation familiale

☐₁₀ Pension alimentaire

☐₁₁ Sources de revenus illégales liées à l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) (proxénétisme, recrutement, chauffeuse, propriétaire d'agence, réceptionniste, etc.)

☐₁₂ Autres sources de revenus illégales (vol, fraude, trafic de drogues, extorsion, etc.)

☐₁₃ Assurance-emploi (chômage)

☐₁₄ Assurance salaire (maladie longue durée)

☐₁₅ CNESST (CSST)

☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)

☐₉₅ Aucune source de revenus

☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q6. Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution), ou pendant combien de temps l'avez-vous été ? Veuillez calculer cette période EN EXCLUANT les temps d'arrêt au mieux de votre mémoire.

- ☐₁ Moins d'un an
- ☐₂ 1 an ou 2 ans
- ☐₃ 2 à 5 ans
- ☐₄ 6 à 10 ans
- ☐₅ Plus de 10 ans
- ☐₆ Occasionnelle (de temps en temps pour arrondir les fins de mois)
- ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q7. Quelles sont (ou quelles ont été) vos activités dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- ☐₁ Escorte (in-call, out-call, avec ou sans agence)
- ☐₂ Danseuse (bar à gaffe)
- ☐₃ Danseuse (bar, party privé, *bachelor's party*, domicile, etc.)
- ☐₄ Ligne érotique (téléphonique)
- ☐₅ Salon de massage érotique
- ☐₆ La rue
- ☐₇ Porno professionnel ou amateur dans un but ou un gain dans la prostitution (film, vidéo, photo, Snapchat, Instagram, réseaux sociaux)
- ☐₈ Show Cam professionnel ou amateur dans un but ou un gain dans la prostitution
- ☐₉ Sugar Daddy
- ☐₁₀ Prostitution dans les bordels
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q8. Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels ont contribué à votre ENTRÉE dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Besoin d'argent | ☐ ₁₁ Subvenir aux besoins d'un autre membre de votre famille (mère, père, tante, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Goût du luxe/gros train de vie | ☐ ₁₂ Besoin de « Thrill » |
| ☐ ₃ Payer votre logement | ☐ ₁₃ Besoin de valorisation |
| ☐ ₄ Payer vos besoins de base (nourriture, transport, médicaments) | ☐ ₁₄ Payer vos études |
| ☐ ₅ Problèmes de drogue, d'alcool ou d'autres dépendances (jeu) | ☐ ₁₅ Incapacité à trouver un emploi |
| ☐ ₆ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé physique (avoir à payer pour des services non couverts par la RAMQ) | ☐ ₁₆ Mère, grand-mère, tante ou autre membre de votre famille dans la prostitution |
| ☐ ₇ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé psychologique ou psychiatrique | ☐ ₁₇ Inceste/agressions sexuelles dans la famille |
| ☐ ₈ Pression de votre famille à faire de la prostitution | ☐ ₁₈ Viol, viol collectif (gang bang) |
| ☐ ₉ Subvenir aux besoins d'un(e) conjoint(e) ou participer à un projet de vie commun avec un(e) conjoint(e)/partenaire ou un pimp (ramasser de l'argent) | ☐ ₁₉ Violence physique ou psychologique vécue dans l'enfance ou l'adolescence |
| ☐ ₁₀ Subvenir aux besoins de vos enfants | ☐ ₂₀ Menaces, craintes pour la vie et la sécurité de vos parents, frères, sœurs |
| | ☐ ₂₁ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité d'autres membres de votre famille |
| | ☐ ₂₂ Dettes |
| | ☐ ₂₃ Décrochage scolaire |

- ☐₂₄ Manque d'estime de soi et de confiance en soi
- ☐₂₅ Sexualité débridée dans la famille (pornographie, partouzes, etc.)
- ☐₂₆ Isolement
- ☐₂₇ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos enfants
- ☐₂₈ Banalisation de la prostitution dans votre famille

- ☐₂₉ Banalisation de la prostitution dans votre entourage
- ☐₃₀ Famille dans un groupe criminel (motards, mafia, gangs de rue, etc.)
- ☐₃₁ Vendue à un pimp par votre famille
- ☐₃₂ Répondre à une fausse annonce d'emploi
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q9. Quelle formule se rapporte LE MIEUX à votre situation ? Cochez seulement une réponse.

- ☐₁ J'ai déjà pensé à quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) → Allez à la question Q10A puis à Q11
- ☐₂ J'ai déjà essayé de quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) → Allez à la question Q10B puis à Q11
- ☐₃ J'ai quitté l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) et je n'y suis plus retournée dès ma première tentative → Allez à la question Q10C puis à Q11
- ☐₄ J'ai quitté l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) et je n'y suis plus retournée après plusieurs tentatives → Allez à la question Q10B, puis à Q10C, puis à Q11
- ☐₅ J'ai pris un « break » mais je suis tentée d'y retourner → Allez à la question Q10D, puis à Q10E, puis à Q11
- ☐₆ Je préfère ne pas répondre → Allez à la question Q11

Q10A. Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels vous ont dissuadé de quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁ Besoin d'argent | ☐ ₁₄ Payer vos études |
| ☐ ₂ Goût du luxe/gros train de vie | ☐ ₁₅ Incapacité à trouver un emploi |
| ☐ ₃ Payer votre logement | ☐ ₁₆ Être sous le contrôle ou amoureuse d'un pimp, d'un souteneur, d'un proxénète |
| ☐ ₄ Payer vos besoins de base (nourriture, transport, médicaments) | ☐ ₁₇ Être sous le contrôle d'un(e) conjoint(e) |
| ☐ ₅ Problèmes de drogue, d'alcool ou d'autres dépendances (jeu) | ☐ ₁₈ Menaces, crainte pour votre vie, votre sécurité |
| ☐ ₆ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé physique (avoir à payer pour des services non couverts par la RAMQ) | ☐ ₁₉ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos enfants |
| ☐ ₇ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé psychologique ou psychiatrique | ☐ ₂₀ Menaces, craintes pour la vie et la sécurité de vos parents, frères, sœurs |
| ☐ ₈ Manque de soutien de votre famille ou de votre entourage | ☐ ₂₁ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité d'autres membres de votre famille |
| ☐ ₉ Subvenir aux besoins d'un(e) conjoint(e) ou participer à un projet de vie commun avec un(e) conjoint(e)/partenaire ou un pimp (ramasser de l'argent) | ☐ ₂₂ Dettes |
| ☐ ₁₀ Subvenir aux besoins de vos enfants | ☐ ₂₃ Décrochage scolaire |
| ☐ ₁₁ Subvenir aux besoins d'un autre membre de votre famille (mère, père, tante, etc.) | ☐ ₂₄ Manque d'estime de soi et de confiance en soi |
| ☐ ₁₂ Besoin de « Thrill » | ☐ ₂₅ Se sentir jugée (honte) par les employés des services (de santé, juridiques, financiers, etc.) |
| ☐ ₁₃ Besoin de valorisation | ☐ ₂₆ Isolement |
| | ☐ ₂₇ Mère, grand-mère, tante ou autre membre de votre famille dans la prostitution |

- ☐₂₈ Pression de votre famille pour rester dans la prostitution
- ☐₂₉ Bonne opinion de la prostitution
- ☐₃₀ Besoin d'affection
- ☐₃₁ Besoin d'appartenance relationnelle
- ☐₃₂ Rigidité du cadre administratif des services gouvernementaux (aide sociale, logement, aide juridique, assurance sociale, service de santé physique psychologique, service d'employabilité, etc.)

- ☐₃₃ Perte de confiance envers les institutions publiques (police, DPJ, justice, etc.)
- ☐₃₄ Famille dans un groupe criminel (motards, mafia, gangs de rue, etc.)
- ☐₃₅ Pas de statut légal au Canada (résidence permanente, réfugiée, etc.)
- ☐₃₆ Pas de permis de travail
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q10B. Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels ont constitué des obstacles dans votre démarche pour quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- ☐₁ Besoin d'argent
- ☐₂ Goût du luxe/gros train de vie
- ☐₃ Payer votre logement
- ☐₄ Payer vos besoins de base (nourriture, transport, médicaments)
- ☐₅ Problèmes de drogue, d'alcool ou d'autres dépendances (jeu)
- ☐₆ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé physique (avoir à payer pour des services non couverts par la RAMQ)
- ☐₇ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé psychologique ou psychiatrique
- ☐₈ Manque de soutien de votre famille ou de votre entourage
- ☐₉ Subvenir aux besoins d'un(e) conjoint(e) ou participer à un projet de vie commun avec un(e) conjoint(e)/partenaire ou un pimp (ramasser de l'argent)
- ☐₁₀ Subvenir aux besoins de vos enfants
- ☐₁₁ Subvenir aux besoins d'un autre membre de votre famille (mère, père, tante, etc.)
- ☐₁₂ Besoin de « Thrill »
- ☐₁₃ Besoin de valorisation
- ☐₁₄ Payer vos études
- ☐₁₅ Incapacité à trouver un emploi
- ☐₁₆ Être sous le contrôle ou amoureuse d'un pimp, d'un souteneur, d'un proxénète
- ☐₁₇ Être sous le contrôle d'un(e) conjoint(e)
- ☐₁₈ Menaces, crainte pour votre vie, votre sécurité
- ☐₁₉ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos enfants

- ☐₂₀ Menaces, craintes pour la vie et la sécurité de vos parents, frères, sœurs
- ☐₂₁ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité d'autres membres de votre famille
- ☐₂₂ Dettes
- ☐₂₃ Décrochage scolaire
- ☐₂₄ Manque d'estime de soi et de confiance en soi
- ☐₂₅ Se sentir jugée (honte) par les employés des services (de santé, juridiques, financiers, etc.)
- ☐₂₆ Isolement
- ☐₂₇ Mère, grand-mère, tante ou autre membre de votre famille dans la prostitution
- ☐₂₈ Pression de votre famille pour rester dans la prostitution
- ☐₂₉ Bonne opinion de la prostitution
- ☐₃₀ Besoin d'affection
- ☐₃₁ Besoin d'appartenance relationnelle
- ☐₃₂ Rigidité du cadre administratif des services gouvernementaux (aide sociale, logement, aide juridique, assurance sociale, service de santé physique psychologique, service d'employabilité, etc.)
- ☐₃₃ Perte de confiance envers les institutions publiques (police, DPJ, justice, etc.)
- ☐₃₄ Famille dans un groupe criminel (motards, mafia, gangs de rue, etc.)
- ☐₃₅ Pas de statut légal au Canada (résidence permanente, réfugiée, etc.)
- ☐₃₆ Pas de permis de travail
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q10C. Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels vous ont aidé à quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) et à NE PLUS Y RETOURNER ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Vivre selon vos moyens (être réaliste et ne pas dépenser plus que vous gagnez) | ☐ ₁₉ Problème de santé physique (maladie grave, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Accès et soutien à l'obtention d'un logement/d'hébergement | ☐ ₂₀ Menaces, craintes pour votre vie, votre sécurité |
| ☐ ₃ Accès et soutien à l'obtention des besoins de base (nourriture, transport, médicaments) | ☐ ₂₁ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos enfants |
| ☐ ₄ Vous trouver un emploi | ☐ ₂₂ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos parents, frères et sœurs |
| ☐ ₅ Être entendue, être crue, ne pas vous sentir jugée | ☐ ₂₃ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité d'autres membres de votre famille ou d'autres proches |
| ☐ ₆ Vous retrouver placée ou suivie par les centres jeunesse | ☐ ₂₄ Reconnaître vos besoins et accepter de l'aide |
| ☐ ₇ Ne plus entretenir de liens avec votre famille | ☐ ₂₅ Prise de conscience d'une autre alternative de vie |
| ☐ ₈ Soutien de votre famille et de votre entourage | ☐ ₂₆ Vieillesse |
| ☐ ₉ Soutien de votre conjoint(e), ou être avec un chum/un amoureux ou une blonde/une amoureuse qui n'est pas un(e) pimp ou dans le milieu criminel ou de la prostitution | ☐ ₂₇ Ce n'était plus payant |
| ☐ ₁₀ Arrestation du pimp, souteneur ou proxénète | ☐ ₂₈ Écœurée des clients |
| ☐ ₁₁ Arrestation d'un(e) conjoint(e) violent(e) ou l'avoir quitté(e) | ☐ ₂₉ Écœurée du sexe |
| ☐ ₁₂ Déménager/sortir du milieu | ☐ ₃₀ Avoir arrêté pour votre ou vos enfant(s) |
| ☐ ₁₃ Accès aux services en toxicomanie et autres dépendances (jeu) | ☐ ₃₁ Régularisation de votre statut légal au Canada (résidence permanente, citoyenneté, etc.) |
| ☐ ₁₄ Accès aux services de santé physique | ☐ ₃₂ Obtention d'un permis de travail |
| ☐ ₁₅ Accès aux services de santé psychologique et psychiatrique | ☐ ₃₃ Accès à de l'aide juridique |
| ☐ ₁₆ Maternité (tomber enceinte) ou devenir parent | ☐ ₃₄ Accès à de la formation professionnelle |
| ☐ ₁₇ Mauvais client | ☐ ₃₅ Services de francisation — cours de français |
| ☐ ₁₈ Découverte de votre prostitution par un tiers (enfant, parent, famille, voisin, etc.) | ☐ ₃₆ Retour aux études |
| | ☐ ₃₇ Vous sentir en sécurité |
| | ☐ ₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous) |
| | ☐ ₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre |

Autre : _____

10D. Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels vous ont aidé à quitter l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ ₁ Vivre selon vos moyens (être réaliste et ne pas dépenser plus que vous gagnez) | ☐ ₇ Ne plus entretenir de liens avec votre famille |
| ☐ ₂ Accès et soutien à l'obtention d'un logement/d'hébergement | ☐ ₈ Soutien de votre famille et de votre entourage |
| ☐ ₃ Accès et soutien à l'obtention des besoins de base (nourriture, transport, médicaments) | ☐ ₉ Soutien de votre conjoint(e), ou être avec un chum/un amoureux ou une blonde/une amoureuse qui n'est pas un(e) pimp ou dans le milieu criminel ou de la prostitution |
| ☐ ₄ Vous trouver un emploi | ☐ ₁₀ Arrestation du pimp, souteneur ou proxénète |
| ☐ ₅ Être entendue, être crue, ne pas vous sentir jugée | ☐ ₁₁ Arrestation d'un(e) conjoint(e) violent(e) ou l'avoir quitté(e) |
| ☐ ₆ Vous retrouver placée ou suivie par les centres jeunesse | ☐ ₁₂ Déménager/sortir du milieu |

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁₃ Accès aux services en toxicomanie et autres dépendances (jeu) | ☐ ₂₄ Reconnaître vos besoins et accepter de l'aide |
| ☐ ₁₄ Accès aux services de santé physique | ☐ ₂₅ Prise de conscience d'une autre alternative de vie |
| ☐ ₁₅ Accès aux services de santé psychologique et psychiatrique | ☐ ₂₆ Vieillesse |
| ☐ ₁₆ Maternité (tomber enceinte) ou devenir parent | ☐ ₂₇ Ce n'était plus payant |
| ☐ ₁₇ Mauvais client | ☐ ₂₈ Écœurée des clients |
| ☐ ₁₈ Découverte de votre prostitution par un tiers (enfant, parent, famille, voisin, etc.) | ☐ ₂₉ Écœurée du sexe |
| ☐ ₁₉ Problème de santé physique (maladie grave, etc.) | ☐ ₃₀ Avoir arrêté pour votre ou vos enfant(s) |
| ☐ ₂₀ Menaces, craintes pour votre vie, votre sécurité | ☐ ₃₁ Régularisation de votre statut légal au Canada (résidence permanente, citoyenneté, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂₁ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos enfants | ☐ ₃₂ Obtention d'un permis de travail |
| ☐ ₂₂ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos parents, frères et sœurs | ☐ ₃₃ Accès à de l'aide juridique |
| ☐ ₂₃ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité d'autres membres de votre famille ou d'autres proches | ☐ ₃₄ Accès à de la formation professionnelle |
| | ☐ ₃₅ Services de francisation — cours de français |
| | ☐ ₃₆ Retour aux études |
| | ☐ ₃₇ Vous sentir en sécurité |
| | ☐ ₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous) |
| | ☐ ₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre |

Autre : _____

Q10E. Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels font en sorte que vous êtes tentée de retourner dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁ Besoin d'argent | ☐ ₁₄ Payer vos études |
| ☐ ₂ Goût du luxe/gros train de vie | ☐ ₁₅ Incapacité à trouver un emploi |
| ☐ ₃ Payer votre logement | ☐ ₁₆ Être sous le contrôle ou amoureuse d'un pimp, d'un souteneur, d'un proxénète |
| ☐ ₄ Payer vos besoins de base (nourriture, transport, médicaments) | ☐ ₁₇ Être sous le contrôle d'un(e) conjoint(e) |
| ☐ ₅ Problèmes de drogue, d'alcool ou d'autres dépendances (jeu) | ☐ ₁₈ Menaces, crainte pour votre vie, votre sécurité |
| ☐ ₆ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé physique (avoir à payer pour des services non couverts par la RAMQ) | ☐ ₁₉ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité de vos enfants |
| ☐ ₇ Ne pas avoir accès à des services de santé psychologique ou psychiatrique | ☐ ₂₀ Menaces, craintes pour la vie et la sécurité de vos parents, frères, sœurs |
| ☐ ₈ Manque de soutien de votre famille ou de votre entourage | ☐ ₂₁ Menaces, crainte pour la vie et la sécurité d'autres membres de votre famille |
| ☐ ₉ Subvenir aux besoins d'un(e) conjoint(e) ou participer à un projet de vie commun avec un(e) conjoint(e)/partenaire ou un pimp (ramasser de l'argent) | ☐ ₂₂ Dettes |
| ☐ ₁₀ Subvenir aux besoins de vos enfants | ☐ ₂₃ Décrochage scolaire |
| ☐ ₁₁ Subvenir aux besoins d'un autre membre de votre famille (mère, père, tante, etc.) | ☐ ₂₄ Manque d'estime de soi et de confiance en soi |
| ☐ ₁₂ Besoin de « Thrill » | ☐ ₂₅ Se sentir jugée (honte) par les employés des services (de santé, juridiques, financiers, etc.) |
| ☐ ₁₃ Besoin de valorisation | ☐ ₂₆ Isolement |

- ☐₂₇ Mère, grand-mère, tante ou autre membre de votre famille dans la prostitution
- ☐₂₈ Pression de votre famille pour rester dans la prostitution
- ☐₂₉ Bonne opinion de la prostitution
- ☐₃₀ Besoin d'affection
- ☐₃₁ Besoin d'appartenance relationnelle
- ☐₃₂ Rigidité du cadre administratif des services gouvernementaux (aide sociale, logement, aide juridique, assurance sociale, service de

santé physique psychologique, service d'employabilité, etc.)

- ☐₃₃ Perte de confiance envers les institutions publiques (police, DPJ, justice, etc.)
- ☐₃₄ Famille dans un groupe criminel (motards, mafia, gangs de rue, etc.)
- ☐₃₅ Pas de statut légal au Canada (résidence permanente, réfugiée, etc.)
- ☐₃₆ Pas de permis de travail
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q11. Au cours des 6 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous passé une nuit dans les endroits suivants ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- ☐₁ À l'extérieur, y compris dans une tente
- ☐₂ Refuge (1 nuit)
- ☐₃ Hébergement d'urgence (2-3 nuits)
- ☐₄ Bâtiment abandonné ou vacant
- ☐₅ Véhicule
- ☐₆ Hébergement temporaire chez un(e) ami(e)
- ☐₇ Hébergement temporaire chez la famille
- ☐ Hébergement temporaire chez un client
- ☐₉ Hébergement temporaire chez un vendeur de drogue
- ☐₁₀ Hébergement temporaire chez un inconnu (moyennant des services sexuels)
- ☐₁₁ Chambre dans une maison de chambres avec subvention
- ☐₁₂ Chambre dans une maison de chambres sans subvention
- ☐₁₃ Maison de transition (pour les personnes qui sortent de prison)
- ☐₁₄ Centre jeunesse (DPJ)
- ☐₁₅ Hôpital (urgence, psychiatrie, etc.)
- ☐₁₆ Centre de détention (prison provinciale ou pénitencier fédéral)

- ☐₁₇ En colocation
- ☐₁₈ Appartement de votre conjoint(e)
- ☐₁₉ Hôtel/motel
- ☐₂₀ Maison d'hébergement ou d'hébergement transitionnel pour femmes (maximum 1 an)
- ☐₂₁ Maison d'hébergement pour femmes 2^e étape (maximum 2 ans)
- ☐₂₂ Logement temporaire dans un programme (maximum 5 ans)
- ☐₂₃ Logement subventionné (ex. : HLM, FOHM)
- ☐₂₄ Votre propre appartement ou maison (privé(e), sans subvention au loyer)
- ☐₂₅ Votre propre appartement ou maison (privé(e), avec subvention au loyer)
- ☐₂₆ Résidence pour aîné(e)s
- ☐₂₇ Poste de police
- ☐₂₈ Foyer de groupe
- ☐₂₉ Famille d'accueil
- ☐₃₀ Logement communautaire supervisé
- ☐₃₁ Logement communautaire autonome
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q12. Vivez-vous actuellement dans VOTRE PROPRE appartement, maison ou logement subventionné (HLM, FOHM) ?

- ☐₁ Oui → Allez à la question **Q14**
- ☐₂ Non → Allez à la question **Q13** puis allez à **Q14**
- ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre → Allez à la question **Q13** puis allez à **Q14**

Q13. Où vivez-vous (p. ex. : chambre chez une amie, chez un client, dans un centre, etc.) ?
(ATTENTION : Répondez à cette question SEULEMENT si vous avez répondu « Non » ou « Je ne sais pas » à la question Q12.)

- ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q14. Habitez-vous seule ?

☐₁ Oui

☐₂ Non

☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q14A. En vous excluant, avec combien de personnes habitez-vous en ce moment, en incluant les enfants qui seraient en garde partagée ?

___ personne(s)

Q14B. Ces personnes se répartissent de quelle façon ?

Vos enfants âgés de moins de 18 ans ou ceux de votre conjoint(e) : ___

Vos enfants âgés de 18 ans ou plus ou ceux de votre conjoint(e) : ___

Votre conjoint(e) : ___

D'autres membres de la famille : ___

Des amis, des connaissances : ___

Q14C. Combien de personnes hébergez-vous de manière temporaire ?

___ personne(s)

Q15. Depuis combien de temps habitez-vous à cet endroit ? Inscrivez « 1 » si c'est depuis moins d'un mois ou moins d'une année.

___ mois

___ année(s)

☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q16. Sur une échelle de 1 à 5, 1 étant le pire et 5 le meilleur, comment vous sentez-vous par rapport à votre logement actuel ?

	1 (très insatisfaite)	2 (insatisfaite)	3 (neutre)	4 (satisfaite)	5 (très satisfaite)	Je préfère ne pas répondre
						
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Veuillez choisir une des émotions ci-contre.

Q16A. Pouvez-vous expliquer votre réponse en quelques mots ?

Q17. Quel type de logement préféreriez-vous habiter ? Cochez seulement une réponse.

- ☐₁ Logement subventionné (p. ex. : HLM, FOHM)
- ☐₂ Logement temporaire (similaire à un logement subventionné, mais avec une limite de temps pouvant aller jusqu'à 5 ans)
- ☐₃ Logement permanent dans un immeuble réservé aux femmes ayant été dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution), avec services adaptés
- ☐₄ Logement permanent dans un immeuble réservé aux femmes, avec services adaptés
- ☐₅ Maison d'hébergement pour femmes

- ☐₆ Un refuge
- ☐₇ Logement communautaire autonome
- ☐₈ Logement communautaire supervisé
- ☐₉ Votre propre appartement ou maison (ou minimaison) avec subvention au loyer
- ☐₁₀ Votre propre appartement ou maison (ou minimaison) sans subvention au loyer
- ☐₁₁ Une chambre dans une maison de chambres avec subvention au loyer
- ☐₁₂ Une chambre dans une maison de chambres sans subvention au loyer
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q17A. À quels types de services aimeriez-vous avoir accès dans votre immeuble ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ ₁ Présence de gardiens de sécurité | ☐ ₄ Cuisine communautaire | ☐ ₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous) |
| ☐ ₂ Présence d'intervenantes | ☐ ₅ Programme d'aide financière (logement ou autre) | ☐ ₉₅ Aucun |
| ☐ ₃ Espace communautaire ou culturel | ☐ ₆ Accès sécurisé (intercom, caméra, etc.) | ☐ ₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre |

Autre : _____

Q18. Aimeriez-vous vivre... ?

- ☐₁ Seule → Allez à la question **Q18C** puis à **Q19**
- ☐₂ Avec d'autres personnes → Allez à la question **Q18A**, puis à **Q18B**, puis à **Q19**
- ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre → Allez à la question **Q19**

Q18A. Avec qui aimeriez-vous vivre ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique. (ATTENTION : Répondez à cette question seulement si vous avez répondu « Avec d'autres personnes » à la question Q18.)

- ☐₁ Avec un(e) partenaire/conjoint(e)
- ☐₂ Avec un ou plusieurs enfant(s)
- ☐₃ Avec des colocataires/des amis
- ☐₄ Avec des membres de ma famille
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q18B. Pourquoi préférez-vous vivre avec d'autres personnes ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique. (ATTENTION : Répondez à cette question seulement si vous avez répondu « Avec d'autres personnes » à la question Q18.)

- ☐₁ Pour avoir de la compagnie
- ☐₂ Pour la sécurité et la protection

- ☐₃ Pour partager les responsabilités
- ☐₄ Pour partager les coûts
- ☐₅ Pour partager la nourriture
- ☐₆ Pour ne plus vivre de la violence

- ☐₇ Pour avoir de l'intimité/de la tranquillité
- ☐₈ Pour avoir mon indépendance/ma liberté
- ☐₉ Par amour et responsabilité parentale
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q18C. Pourquoi préférez-vous vivre seule ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique. (ATTENTION : Répondez à cette question seulement si vous avez répondu « Seule » à la question Q18.)

- ☐₂ Pour la sécurité et la protection
- ☐₆ Pour ne plus vivre de la violence
- ☐₇ Pour avoir de l'intimité/de la tranquillité
- ☐₈ Pour avoir mon indépendance/ma liberté
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q19. Auriez-vous besoin que des intervenant(e)s vous fournissent de l'aide dans les domaines suivants ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁ Tâches quotidiennes/aide à domicile (ménage, cuisine, épicerie, etc.) | ☐ ₁₁ Entretien du logement (plomberie, électricité, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Gestion des médicaments | ☐ ₁₂ Service de gardiennage/répit |
| ☐ ₃ Thérapie individuelle ou soutien psychologique (en lien à l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) ou pas) | ☐ ₁₃ Soutien en cas de crise |
| ☐ ₄ Aide au niveau du budget | ☐ ₁₄ Banque alimentaire/cuisine collective |
| ☐ ₅ Garder le logement, gérer les relations avec le propriétaire | ☐ ₁₅ Établir un plan de sécurité (pour répondre à différentes peurs ou craintes) |
| ☐ ₆ Problème de santé physique particulier (maladie chronique, handicap, etc.) | ☐ ₁₆ Soutien dans la gestion des relations avec le voisinage, gestion de conflits |
| ☐ ₇ Gestion de questions administratives ou juridiques/légales | ☐ ₁₇ Prévention des ITSSS |
| ☐ ₈ Obtenir un emploi, de la formation ou retourner à l'école | ☐ ₁₈ Groupe de soutien pour femmes ayant vécu dans l'industrie du sexe (prostitution) |
| ☐ ₉ Gestion de problèmes liés à la drogue, à l'alcool ou au jeu | ☐ ₁₉ Thérapie sur les dépendances (affective, à l'alcool, aux drogues, au jeu, etc.) |
| ☐ ₁₀ Aide au niveau des responsabilités/habilités parentales | ☐ ₂₀ Thérapie sur les violences sexuelles |
| | ☐ ₂₁ Aide au paiement du loyer (gel du montant au loyer fait par un organisme) |
| | ☐ ₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous) |
| | ☐ ₉₅ Aucun service |
| | ☐ ₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre |

Autre : _____

Q20. Dans les 6 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous utilisé ces services ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Services de santé physique (médecin, infirmière, etc.) | ☐ ₄ Services liés aux drogues (désintox., réduction des méfaits, NA, méthadone, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Services de santé psychologique/psychiatrique (intervenante, travailleuse sociale, thérapeute, psychiatre, psychologue, groupe de soutien, etc.) | ☐ ₅ Services liés à d'autres dépendances (affective, au jeu, etc.) |
| ☐ ₃ Services liés à l'alcool (désintox., réduction des méfaits, AA, etc.) | ☐ ₆ Services liés à l'emploi (Emploi-Québec, réinsertion, stage, programme d'accompagnement, etc.) |
| | ☐ ₇ Services liés à l'éducation (formation, école, stage, etc.) |

- ☐₈ Services liés aux habiletés parentales (groupe de parent, suivi avec intervenante, DPJ, etc.)
- ☐₉ Services liés à la sexualité (ITSSS, post-trauma, conséquences de l'agression sexuelle, problèmes de santé sexuelle, violences sexuelles, etc.)
- ☐₁₀ Services pour vos enfants (intervenante jeunesse, garderie, etc.)
- ☐₁₁ Services liés à des questions juridiques/légales ou administratives (avocat, aide juridique, demande de pardon, etc.)

- ☐₁₂ Services liés aux finances (aide financière, gestion du budget, etc.)
- ☐₁₃ Services liés à la violence conjugale
- ☐₁₄ Services liés au logement (pour répondre à différentes peurs ou craintes)
- ☐₁₅ Services alimentaires (banque alimentaire)
- ☐₁₆ Services vestimentaires (Comptoir vestimentaire, friperie)
- ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
- ☐₉₅ Je n'ai utilisé aucun service
- ☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q20A. Dans les 6 PROCHAINS MOIS, aimeriez-vous avoir accès à ces services ? Cochez tout ce qui s'applique.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Services de santé physique (médecin, infirmière, etc.) | problèmes de santé sexuelle, violences sexuelles, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Services de santé psychologique/psychiatrique (intervenante, travailleuse sociale, thérapeute, psychiatre, psychologue, groupe de soutien, etc.) | ☐ ₁₀ Services pour vos enfants (intervenante jeunesse, garderie, etc.) |
| ☐ ₃ Services liés à l'alcool (désintox., réduction des méfaits, AA, etc.) | ☐ ₁₁ Services liés à des questions juridiques/légales ou administratives (avocat, aide juridique, demande de pardon, etc.) |
| ☐ ₄ Services liés aux drogues (désintox., réduction des méfaits, NA, méthadone, etc.) | ☐ ₁₂ Services liés aux finances (aide financière, gestion du budget, etc.) |
| ☐ ₅ Services liés à d'autres dépendances (affective, au jeu, etc.) | ☐ ₁₃ Services liés à la violence conjugale |
| ☐ ₆ Services liés à l'emploi (Emploi-Québec, réinsertion, stage, programme d'accompagnement, etc.) | ☐ ₁₄ Services liés au logement (pour répondre à différentes peurs ou craintes) |
| ☐ ₇ Services liés à l'éducation (formation, école, stage, etc.) | ☐ ₁₅ Services alimentaires (banque alimentaire) |
| ☐ ₈ Services liés aux habiletés parentales (groupe de parent, suivi avec intervenante, DPJ, etc.) | ☐ ₁₆ Services vestimentaires (Comptoir vestimentaire, friperie) |
| ☐ ₉ Services liés à la sexualité (ITSSS, post-trauma, conséquences de l'agression sexuelle, | ☐ ₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous) |

Autre : _____

Q21. Quel est votre état matrimonial ?

- ☐₁ Célibataire (ne vivant pas avec un(e) conjoint(e) de fait)
- ☐₂ Mariée (non séparée)
- ☐₃ En union libre (conjoint(e) de fait)
- ☐₄ Divorcée (ne vivant pas avec un(e) conjoint(e) de fait)
- ☐₅ Séparée (ne vivant pas avec un(e) conjoint(e) de fait)
- ☐₆ Veuve (ne vivant pas avec un(e) conjoint(e) de fait)
- ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q22. Avez-vous des enfants ? Si oui, notez combien.

- ☐₁ Oui, ____ enfant(s)
☐₂ Non
☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q23. Vous identifiez-vous comme autochtone, c'est-à-dire membre des Premières Nation, Métis ou Inuit ?

- ☐₁ Oui ☐₂ Non ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q24. Vous identifiez-vous comme une personne LGBTQ+ (lesbiennes gays, bisexuelles transsexuelles ou transgenres ou +) ?

- ☐₁ Oui ☐₂ Non ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q25. Vous identifiez-vous comme une personne issue des groupes ethnoculturels ou d'une minorité visible ?

- ☐₁ Oui ☐₂ Non ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q26. Quel est votre statut actuel au Canada ?

- ☐₁ Citoyenne canadienne
☐₂ Réfugiée/demandeuse d'asile
☐₃ Résidente permanente
☐₄ En parrainage
☐₅ Aide familiale
☐₆ Visa de long séjour — étudiante
☐₇ Visa de long séjour — travailleuse
☐₈ Visa de court séjour — touriste
☐₉ Visa de court séjour — affaires
☐₁₀ Sans-papiers/entrée illégale au Canada
☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q27. Vous identifiez-vous comme une personne handicapée ?

- ☐₁ Oui ☐₂ Non ☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q28. Quel âge avez-vous ?

- ____ ans
☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q29. Quelle(s) langue(s) parlez-vous ?

- ☐₁ Anglais ☐₂ Français ☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)
☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Autre : _____

Q30. Êtes-vous aux études ACTUELLEMENT ?

☐₁ Oui

☐₂ Non

☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q30A. À quel niveau d'études êtes-vous?

☐₁ Primaire

☐₂ Secondaire 1

☐₃ Secondaire 2

☐₄ Secondaire 3

☐₅ Secondaire 4

☐₆ Secondaire 5

☐₇ École professionnelle de métiers (DEP)

☐₈ Collège/cégep (DEC, AEC)

☐₉ Université (Certificat)

☐₁₀ Université (Baccalauréat, 1^{re} année)

☐₁₁ Université (Baccalauréat, 2^e année)

☐₁₂ Université (Baccalauréat, 3^e année)

☐₁₃ Université (Maîtrise)

☐₁₄ Université (Doctorat)

☐₁₅ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)

☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q31. Quel niveau d'études avez-vous COMPLÉTÉ jusqu'à présent?

☐₁ Primaire

☐₂ Secondaire 1 (ou 7^e année)

☐₃ Secondaire 2

☐₄ Secondaire 3

☐₅ Secondaire 4

☐₆ Secondaire 5

☐₇ École professionnelle de métiers (DEP)

☐₈ Collège/cégep (DEC, AEC)

☐₉ Université (Certificat)

☐₁₀ Université (Baccalauréat, 1^{re} année)

☐₁₁ Université (Baccalauréat, 2^e année)

☐₁₂ Université (Baccalauréat, 3^e année)

☐₁₃ Université (Maîtrise)

☐₁₄ Université (Doctorat)

☐₉₀ Autre (précisez ci-dessous)

☐₉₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Q32. Quel est votre revenu INDIVIDUEL par mois (TOUTES les sources de revenus, légales et illégales) ? Sélectionnez une seule réponse.

☐₁ Moins de 500 \$

☐₂ Entre 500 \$ et 999 \$

☐₃ Entre 1 000 \$ et 1 499 \$

☐₄ Entre 1 500 \$ et 1 999 \$

☐₅ Entre 2 000 \$ et 3 000 \$

☐₆ Plus de 3 000 \$

☐₉ Je préfère ne pas répondre

Merci beaucoup pour votre précieuse collaboration !

Une liste non exhaustive de ressources est à votre disposition sur demande.

Housing Needs and Preferences of Women and Girls wishing to leave or having left the Sex Industry

You have been selected to fill out this online questionnaire because you are currently in or have been in the sex industry. There are NO WRONG ANSWERS. You are the expert when it comes to your own personal experiences. Your identity will remain anonymous and your email address, IP address, or any other personal information that can identify you cannot be uncovered as a result of your completion of the questionnaire.

It is possible that some questions could make you feel uncomfortable. If this is the case, do not hesitate to consult the list of resources available to you at the end of the questionnaire.

Filling out the questionnaire in its entirety will take about 20 minutes. Your participation in this study could contribute to a better understanding of the housing needs of women and girls wishing to leave the sex industry (prostitution). It could also help with the development of housing programs adapted to the needs of these women.

CONSENT

Q0. Do you agree to answer this questionnaire?

☐₁ Yes → You may proceed to the next question.

☐₂ No → Do not fill out this questionnaire and return it to your social worker. Thank you for your interest.

SCREENING QUESTIONS

Q1. In the last few weeks, have you participated in a study about the housing needs of women and girls wanting to leave the sex industry (prostitution)?

☐₁ Yes → Do not fill out this questionnaire and return it to your social worker. Thank you for your interest.

☐₂ No → You may proceed to the next question.

☐₉₈ I do not know → You may proceed to the next question.

☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer → You may proceed to the next question.

Q2. Do you identify yourself as being a woman, 17 years of age or older, that is or has been involved in the sex industry (prostitution) (occasional or not)?

Note: Prostitution consists of offering sexual services (escort, callgirl, erotic massage, street prostitution, pornography, Sugar Daddy-Sugar Baby, phone sex line, camgirl, stripping/exotic dancing, student prostitution, etc.) in exchange for compensation (money, food, housing, drugs, etc.).

☐₁ Yes → You may proceed to the next question.

☐₂ No → Do not fill out this questionnaire and return it to your social worker. Thank you for your interest.

☐₃ I do not know → Do not fill out this questionnaire and return it to your social worker. Thank you for your interest.

☐₄ I prefer not to answer → Do not fill out this questionnaire and return it to your social worker. Thank you for your interest.

QUESTIONS

Q3. In what city do you currently live?

- ☐₈ I do not know
☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q4. In the PAST 6 MONTHS, have you had any revenue from one of the following? Select all that apply.

- ☐₁ Welfare or social security
☐₂ Disability pension
☐₃ Old age pension
☐₄ Declared employment
☐₅ Under the table or undeclared employment
☐₆ Sex industry (prostitution)
☐₇ Panhandling (begging)
☐₈ Youth centre allowance
☐₉ Family allowance
☐₁₀ Alimony (for you or your children)
☐₁₁ Illegal sources of income related to the sex industry/prostitution (pimping, recruiting, driver, owner of an agency, receptionist, etc.)
☐₁₂ Other sources of illegal income (theft, fraud, drug dealing, extortion, etc.)
☐₁₃ Employment insurance
☐₁₄ Income protection insurance (long term illness or disability)
☐₁₅ CSST
☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
☐₉₅ No source of revenue
☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q5. Over THE LAST MONTH ONLY, have you received revenue from one of the following sources? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁ Welfare or social security | ☐ ₁₁ Illegal sources of income related to the sex industry/prostitution (pimping, recruiting, driver, owner of an agency, receptionist, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Disability pension | ☐ ₁₂ Other sources of illegal income (theft, fraud, drug dealing, extortion, etc.) |
| ☐ ₃ Old age pension | ☐ ₁₃ Employment insurance |
| ☐ ₄ Declared employment | ☐ ₁₄ Income protection insurance (long term illness or disability) |
| ☐ ₅ Under the table or undeclared employment | ☐ ₁₅ CSS |
| ☐ ₆ Sex industry (prostitution) | ☐ ₉₀ Other (specify below) |
| ☐ ₇ Panhandling (begging) | ☐ ₉₅ No source of revenue |
| ☐ ₈ Youth centre allowance | ☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer |
| ☐ ₉ Family allowance | |
| ☐ ₁₀ Alimony (for you or your children) | |

Other: _____

Q6. How long have you been (or were you) involved in the sex industry? Please calculate how long this has been EXCLUDING any time off, to the best of your memory.

- ☐₁ Less than a year
- ☐₂ 1 to 2 years
- ☐₃ 2 to 5 years
- ☐₄ 6 to 10 years
- ☐₅ Over 10 years
- ☐₆ Occasional/casual involvement (for extra income)
- ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q7. Which of the following sex industry activities are/were you involved in? Select all that apply.

- ☐₁ Escort (in call, out call, with or without an agency)
- ☐₂ Strip dancer (strip club with prostitution)
- ☐₃ Strip dancer (bar, private parties, bachelor parties, in-home, etc.)
- ☐₄ Phone sex line
- ☐₅ Erotic massage parlour
- ☐₆ Street prostitution
- ☐₇ Professional or amateur pornography for a purpose or gain in prostitution (films, videos, photographs, Snapchat, Instagram, social networks)
- ☐₈ Professional or amateur camgirling for a purpose or gain in prostitution
- ☐₉ Sugar Daddy-Sugar Baby
- ☐₁₀ Brothel prostitution
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q8. Of the following, which contributed to your INTRODUCTION into the sex industry/prostitution? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ In need of money | ☐ ₁₄ To pay for your studies |
| ☐ ₂ Desire for a luxurious, expensive lifestyle | ☐ ₁₅ Unable to find a job |
| ☐ ₃ Pay rent/housing | ☐ ₁₆ Mother, grandmother, aunt, or other family member involved in prostitution |
| ☐ ₄ Paying for basic needs (food, transportation, medication) | ☐ ₁₇ Incest or sexual assault within the family |
| ☐ ₅ Drug, alcohol, or some other form of addiction (gambling) | ☐ ₁₈ Rape, gang rape (gang bang) |
| ☐ ₆ Not having access to health services (having to pay for services not covered by public Medicare – RAMQ) | ☐ ₁₉ Physical or psychological violence experienced during childhood or adolescence |
| ☐ ₇ Not having access to psychological or psychiatric health services | ☐ ₂₀ Threats causing fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of parents, brothers, sisters. |
| ☐ ₈ Pressure from family to do prostitution | ☐ ₂₁ Threats causing fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other members of your family |
| ☐ ₉ To support a spouse or partner or to participate in a common life project with a spouse or partner, or with a pimp (to make money) | ☐ ₂₂ Debt |
| ☐ ₁₀ To support your children | ☐ ₂₃ Dropping out of school |
| ☐ ₁₁ To support another family member (mother, father, aunt, etc.) | ☐ ₂₄ Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence |
| ☐ ₁₂ Seeking “excitement” or a “thrill” | ☐ ₂₅ Unbridled sexuality within the family (pornography, orgies, etc.) |
| ☐ ₁₃ Seeking appreciation or validation | ☐ ₂₆ Isolation |
| | ☐ ₂₇ Threats causing fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your children |

- ☐₂₈ Banalization of prostitution in your family
- ☐₂₉ Banalization of prostitution in the entourage (friends, peers)
- ☐₃₀ Family involved in a criminal organization (bikers, mafia, street gang, etc.)

- ☐₃₁ Sold to a pimp by a family member
- ☐₃₂ Responded to a false or misleading job ad
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q9. Which statement BEST describes your situation?

- ☐₁ I have considered leaving the sex industry (prostitution) → Proceed to question Q10A then Q11
- ☐₂ I have tried leaving the sex industry (prostitution) → Proceed to question Q10B then Q11
- ☐₃ In my first attempt, I was able to permanently leave the sex industry (prostitution) (I have not returned to it) → Proceed to question Q10C then Q11
- ☐₄ After multiple attempts, I was able to permanently leave the sex industry (prostitution) (I have not returned to it) → Proceed to question Q10B, then Q10C, then Q11
- ☐₅ I took a “break” but I am tempted to get back into it → Proceed to question Q10D, then Q10E, then Q11
- ☐₆ I prefer not to answer → Proceed to question Q11

Q10A. Of the following, which discouraged you from leaving the sex industry/prostitution? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ ₁ In need of money | ☐ ₁₈ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for your wellbeing and even for your life |
| ☐ ₂ Desire for a luxurious, expensive lifestyle | ☐ ₁₉ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your children |
| ☐ ₃ Need to pay rent/housing | ☐ ₂₀ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your parents, brothers, sisters |
| ☐ ₄ Need to pay for basic needs (food, transportation, medication) | ☐ ₂₁ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other members of your family |
| ☐ ₅ Drug, alcohol, or some other form of addiction (gambling) | ☐ ₂₂ Debt |
| ☐ ₆ Not having access to health services (having to pay for services not covered by public Medicare – RAMQ) | ☐ ₂₃ Dropping out of school |
| ☐ ₇ Not having access to psychological or psychiatric health services | ☐ ₂₄ Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence |
| ☐ ₈ Lack of support from your family and/or friends and peers | ☐ ₂₅ Feeling judged (ashamed) by the employees of available services (health, judicial, financial, etc.) |
| ☐ ₉ Need to support a spouse or partner or to participate in a common life project with a spouse or partner, or with a pimp (to make money) | ☐ ₂₆ Isolation |
| ☐ ₁₀ Need to support your children | ☐ ₂₇ Mother, grandmother, aunt, or other family member involved in prostitution |
| ☐ ₁₁ Need to support another family member (mother, father, aunt, etc.) | ☐ ₂₈ Pressure from family members to continue prostitution |
| ☐ ₁₂ Wanting to experience “excitement” or a “thrill” | ☐ ₂₉ You have a positive opinion regarding prostitution |
| ☐ ₁₃ Seeking appreciation or validation | ☐ ₃₀ Need for affection |
| ☐ ₁₄ Need to pay for your studies | ☐ ₃₁ Need for relational belonging |
| ☐ ₁₅ Unable to find a job | ☐ ₃₂ Government service administrations are too rigid (social aid, housing, legal aid, social insurance, physical and psychological health services, employment services) |
| ☐ ₁₆ Being controlled or manipulated by or in love with a pimp | |
| ☐ ₁₇ Being controlled or manipulated by a spouse or partner | |

- ☐₃₃ Loss of trust towards public institutions (police, justice system, Director of Youth Protection, etc.)
- ☐₃₄ Family involved in a criminal organization (biker gang, mafia, street gang, etc.)

- ☐₃₅ No legal status in Canada (permanent resident, refugee, etc.)
- ☐₃₆ No work permit
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q10B. Of the following, which of these have proven to be obstacles in your effort to leave the sex industry (prostitution)? Select all that apply.

- ☐₁ In need of money
- ☐₂ Desire for a luxurious, expensive lifestyle
- ☐₃ Need to pay rent/housing
- ☐₄ Need to pay for basic needs (food, transportation, medication)
- ☐₅ Drug, alcohol, or some other form of addiction (gambling)
- ☐₆ Not having access to health services (having to pay for services not covered by public Medicare – RAMQ)
- ☐₇ Not having access to psychological or psychiatric health services
- ☐₈ Lack of support from your family and/or friends and peers
- ☐₉ Need to support a spouse or partner or to participate in a common life project with a spouse or partner, or with a pimp (to make money)
- ☐₁₀ Need to support your children
- ☐₁₁ Need to support another family member (mother, father, aunt, etc.)
- ☐₁₂ Wanting to experience “excitement” or a “thrill”
- ☐₁₃ Seeking appreciation or validation
- ☐₁₄ Need to pay for your studies
- ☐₁₅ Unable to find a job
- ☐₁₆ Being controlled or manipulated by or in love with a pimp
- ☐₁₇ Being controlled or manipulated by a spouse or partner
- ☐₁₈ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for your wellbeing and even for your life
- ☐₁₉ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your children

- ☐₂₀ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your parents, brothers, sisters
- ☐₂₁ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other members of your family
- ☐₂₂ Debt
- ☐₂₃ Dropping out of school
- ☐₂₄ Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence
- ☐₂₅ Feeling judged (ashamed) by the employees of available services (health, judicial, financial, etc.)
- ☐₂₆ Isolation
- ☐₂₇ Mother, grandmother, aunt, or other family member involved in prostitution
- ☐₂₈ Pressure from family members to continue prostitution
- ☐₂₉ You have a positive opinion regarding prostitution
- ☐₃₀ Need for affection
- ☐₃₁ Need for relational belonging
- ☐₃₂ Government service administrations are too rigid (social aid, housing, legal aid, social insurance, physical and psychological health services, employment services)
- ☐₃₃ Loss of trust towards public institutions (police, justice system, Director of Youth Protection, etc.)
- ☐₃₄ Family involved in a criminal organization (biker gang, mafia, street gang, etc.)
- ☐₃₅ No legal status in Canada (permanent resident, refugee, etc.)
- ☐₃₆ No work permit
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q10C. Of the following, which have helped you leave the sex industry/prostitution PERMANENTLY (not go back to it)? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ ₁ Staying within your means (being realistic and not spending more money than you make)
☐ ₂ Access and support for housing/accommodation
☐ ₃ Access and support for basic needs (food, transportation, medication)
☐ ₄ You found a job
☐ ₅ Being heard - those who hear you believe you and take you seriously and you don't feel judged
☐ ₆ You found yourself placed in or followed by youth centres
☐ ₇ Cutting ties with your family
☐ ₈ Support from your family or friends and peers
☐ ₉ Support from a spouse or partner, or being in a romantic relationship with a boyfriend or girlfriend or lover that is not a pimp or is not involved in crime or prostitution
☐ ₁₀ Pimp was arrested
☐ ₁₁ Violent spouse or partner was arrested or you left him/her
☐ ₁₂ Moving away or leaving your environment
☐ ₁₃ Access to detox services or services for other addiction (gambling)
☐ ₁₄ Access to physical health services
☐ ₁₅ Access to psychological and psychiatric health services
☐ ₁₆ Pregnancy or becoming a parent
☐ ₁₇ Bad client
☐ ₁₈ A third party found out about your prostitution (child, parent, family member, neighbour, etc.) | ☐ ₁₉ Physical health issue (serious illness, etc.)
☐ ₂₀ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for your wellbeing and even your life
☐ ₂₁ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your children
☐ ₂₂ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your parents, brothers, sisters
☐ ₂₃ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other members of your family or loved ones
☐ ₂₄ Recognizing your needs and accepting to receive help
☐ ₂₅ Awareness of an alternative way of living
☐ ₂₆ Old age
☐ ₂₇ No longer profitable
☐ ₂₈ Sick and tired of clients
☐ ₂₉ Sick and tired of sex
☐ ₃₀ Stopped for the sake of your child/children
☐ ₃₁ Your legal status in Canada was finalized (permanent resident, citizen, etc.)
☐ ₃₂ Received a work permit
☐ ₃₃ Access to legal aid
☐ ₃₄ Access to vocational training
☐ ₃₅ French integration services – French lessons
☐ ₃₆ Return to studies/school
☐ ₃₇ Feeling safe
☐ ₉₀ Other (specify below)
☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer |
|---|--|

Other: _____

Q10D. Of the following, which have helped you leave the sex industry (prostitution)? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ ₁ Staying within your means (being realistic and not spending more money than you make)
☐ ₂ Access and support for housing/accommodation
☐ ₃ Access and support for basic needs (food, transportation, medication)
☐ ₄ You found a job | ☐ ₅ Being heard - those who hear you believe you and take you seriously and you don't feel judged
☐ ₆ You found yourself placed in or followed by youth centres
☐ ₇ Cutting ties with your family
☐ ₈ Support from your family or friends and peers
☐ ₉ Support from a spouse or partner, or being in a romantic relationship with a boyfriend or |
|---|---|

- girlfriend or lover that is not a pimp or is not involved in crime or prostitution
- ☐₁₀ Pimp was arrested
 - ☐₁₁ Violent spouse or partner was arrested or you left him/her
 - ☐₁₂ Moving away or leaving your environment
 - ☐₁₃ Access to detox services or services for other addiction (gambling)
 - ☐₁₄ Access to physical health services
 - ☐₁₅ Access to psychological and psychiatric health services
 - ☐₁₆ Pregnancy or becoming a parent
 - ☐₁₇ Bad client
 - ☐₁₈ A third party found out about your prostitution (child, parent, family member, neighbour, etc.)
 - ☐₁₉ Physical health issue (serious illness, etc.)
 - ☐₂₀ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for your wellbeing and even your life
 - ☐₂₁ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your children
 - ☐₂₂ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your parents, brothers, sisters
 - ☐₂₃ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other members of your family or loved ones
 - ☐₂₄ Recognizing your needs and accepting to receive help
 - ☐₂₅ Awareness of an alternative way of living
 - ☐₂₆ Old age
 - ☐₂₇ No longer profitable
 - ☐₂₈ Sick and tired of clients
 - ☐₂₉ Sick and tired of sex
 - ☐₃₀ Stopped for the sake of your child/children
 - ☐₃₁ Your legal status in Canada was finalized (permanent resident, citizen, etc.)
 - ☐₃₂ Received a work permit
 - ☐₃₃ Access to legal aid
 - ☐₃₄ Access to vocational training
 - ☐₃₅ French integration services – French lessons
 - ☐₃₆ Return to studies/school
 - ☐₃₇ Feeling safe
 - ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
 - ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q10E. Of the following, which cause you to tempted or seriously consider going back into the sex industry/prostitution? Select all that apply.

- ☐₁ In need of money
- ☐₂ Desire for a luxurious, expensive lifestyle
- ☐₃ Need to pay rent/housing
- ☐₄ Need to pay for basic needs (food, transportation, medication)
- ☐₅ Drug, alcohol, or some other form of addiction (gambling)
- ☐₆ Not having access to health services (having to pay for services not covered by public Medicare – RAMQ)
- ☐₇ Not having access to psychological or psychiatric health services
- ☐₈ Lack of support from your family and/or friends and peers
- ☐₉ Need to support a spouse or partner or to participate in a common life project with a spouse or partner, or with a pimp (to make money)
- ☐₁₀ Need to support your children
- ☐₁₁ Need to support another family member (mother, father, aunt, etc.)
- ☐₁₂ Wanting to experience “excitement” or a “thrill”
- ☐₁₃ Seeking appreciation or validation
- ☐₁₄ Need to pay for your studies
- ☐₁₅ Unable to find a job
- ☐₁₆ Being controlled or manipulated by or in love with a pimp
- ☐₁₇ Being controlled or manipulated by a spouse or partner
- ☐₁₈ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for your wellbeing and even for your life
- ☐₁₉ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your children
- ☐₂₀ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of your parents, brothers, sisters
- ☐₂₁ Experiencing threats resulting in fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other members of your family
- ☐₂₂ Debt

- ☐₂₃ Dropping out of school
- ☐₂₄ Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence
- ☐₂₅ Feeling judged (ashamed) by the employees of available services (health, judicial, financial, etc.)
- ☐₂₆ Isolation
- ☐₂₇ Mother, grandmother, aunt, or other family member involved in prostitution
- ☐₂₈ Pressure from family members to continue prostitution
- ☐₂₉ You have a positive opinion regarding prostitution
- ☐₃₀ Need for affection
- ☐₃₁ Need for relational belonging

- ☐₃₂ Government service administrations are too rigid (social aid, housing, legal aid, social insurance, physical and psychological health services, employment services)
- ☐₃₃ Loss of trust towards public institutions (police, justice system, Director of Youth Protection, etc.)
- ☐₃₄ Family involved in a criminal organization (biker gang, mafia, street gang, etc.)
- ☐₃₅ No legal status in Canada (permanent resident, refugee, etc.)
- ☐₃₆ No work permit
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q11. Over the LAST 6 MONTHS, have you spent a night in any of the following places? Select all that apply.

- ☐₁ Outdoors; this includes a tent
- ☐₂ Shelter (1 night)
- ☐₃ Emergency housing (2-3 nights)
- ☐₄ Abandoned or vacant building
- ☐₅ Vehicle
- ☐₆ Temporarily staying at a friend's place
- ☐₇ Temporarily staying at a family member's place
- ☐₈ Temporarily staying at a client's place
- ☐₉ Temporarily staying at a drug dealer's place
- ☐₁₀ Temporarily staying at a stranger's place (in exchange for sexual favours)
- ☐₁₁ Room in a boarding house with subsidy
- ☐₁₂ Room in a boarding house without subsidy
- ☐₁₃ Halfway house (for people coming out of prison)
- ☐₁₄ Youth centre (Director of Youth Protection)
- ☐₁₅ Hospital (emergency room, psychiatric, etc.)
- ☐₁₆ Correctional facility (prison or penitentiary)
- ☐₁₇ Shared housing (roommate)
- ☐₁₈ Spouse or partner's apartment

- ☐₁₉ Hotel/motel
- ☐₂₀ Shelter or transitional women's shelter (maximum 1 year)
- ☐₂₁ Second stage women's shelter (maximum 2 years)
- ☐₂₂ Temporary housing as part of a program (maximum 5 years)
- ☐₂₃ Subsidised housing (i.e.: low rent, HLM, FOHM)
- ☐₂₄ Your own apartment or house (privately owned without subsidy)
- ☐₂₅ Your own apartment or house (privately owned with subsidy)
- ☐₂₆ Retirement or seniors residence
- ☐₂₇ Police station
- ☐₂₈ Group home
- ☐₂₉ Foster family
- ☐₃₀ Supervised community housing
- ☐₃₁ Autonomous community housing
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q12. Are you currently living in YOUR OWN apartment, house, or subsidised housing (HLM, FOHM)?

- ☐₁ Yes → Proceed to question Q14
- ☐₂ No → Proceed to question Q13 then Q14
- ☐₉ I prefer not to answer → Proceed to question Q13 then Q14

Q13. Where do you live? (For example, room at a friend's place, at a john's place, in a centre, etc.).
(ATTENTION: Answer this question ONLY if you answered "No" or "I prefer not to answer" at question Q12.)

☐ I prefer not to answer

Q14. Do you live alone?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ I prefer not to answer

Q14A. EXCLUDING YOURSELF, how many people are you currently living with, including children that are in shared custody?

___ person(s)

Q14B. What is the makeup of these people?

Children under the age of 18 either belonging to you or your spouse/partner: ___

Children 18 years or older either belonging to you or your spouse/partner: ___

Spouse or partner: ___

Other family members: ___

Friends or acquaintances: ___

Q14C. How many persons do you temporarily host?

___ person(s)

Q15. How long have you lived there? Please write "1" if it's less than one month or less than one year.

___ month(s)

___ year(s)

☐ I prefer not to answer

Q16. On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the worst and 5 being the best, how do you feel about your current living arrangement?

	1 (very unsatisfied)	2 (unsatisfied)	3 (neutral)	4 (satisfied)	5 (very satisfied)	I prefer not to answer
--	----------------------------	--------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------

Please select the appropriate emotion.

					
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q16A. Can you explain your answer in a few words?

Q17. What type of housing would you most want to live in? Choose only one answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Subsidized housing (i.e.: HLM, FOHM) | ☐ ₈ Supervised community housing |
| ☐ ₂ Temporary housing (similar to subsidized housing, but with a time limit of up to 5 years) | ☐ ₉ Your own apartment or house (or mini-house) privately owned with subsidy |
| ☐ ₃ Permanent housing in a building with adapted services specifically for women who were in the sex industry (prostitution) | ☐ ₁₀ Your own apartment or house (or mini-house) privately owned without subsidy |
| ☐ ₄ Permanent housing in a building with adapted services specifically for women | ☐ ₁₁ A room within a boarding house with subsidy |
| ☐ ₅ Maison d'hébergement pour femmes | ☐ ₁₂ A room within a boarding house without subsidy |
| ☐ ₆ Shelter | ☐ ₉₀ Other (specify below) |
| ☐ ₇ Autonomous community housing | ☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer |

Other: _____

Q17A. What types of services would you like having access to in your building? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁ Security guard | ☐ ₆ Secure access (intercom, cameras, etc.) |
| ☐ ₂ Social worker services | ☐ ₉₀ Other (specify below) |
| ☐ ₃ Community or cultural space | ☐ ₉₅ None |
| ☐ ₄ Community kitchen | ☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer |
| ☐ ₅ Financial aid program (housing or other) | |

Other: _____

Q18. Would you like to live...?

- ☐ ₁ Alone → Proceed to question Q18C then Q19
- ☐ ₂ With other people → Proceed to question Q18A, then Q18B, then Q19
- ☐ ₉ I prefer not to answer → Proceed to question Q19

Q18A. Who would you like to live with? Select all that apply. (ATTENTION: Answer this question ONLY if you answered "With other people" at question Q18.)

- ☐ ₁ With a partner or spouse
- ☐ ₂ With one or more children
- ☐ ₃ With roommates or friends
- ☐ ₄ With family members
- ☐ ₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q18B. Why would you prefer living with other people? Select all that apply. (ATTENTION: Answer this question ONLY if you answered "With other people" at question Q18.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ ₁ To have company | ☐ ₅ To share food |
| ☐ ₂ For safety and protection | ☐ ₆ To avoid experiencing violence |
| ☐ ₃ To be able to share responsibilities | ☐ ₇ To live in privacy and/or peace |
| ☐ ₄ To be able to share costs | ☐ ₈ To have my independence/freedom |

☐₉ For reasons of love and parental responsibility

☐₉₀ Other (specify below)

☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q18C. Why would you prefer living alone? Select all that apply. (ATTENTION: Answer this question ONLY if you answered “Alone” at question Q18.)

☐₂ For safety and protection

☐₈ To have my independence/freedom

☐₆ To avoid experiencing violence

☐₉₀ Other (specify below)

☐₇ To live in privacy and/or peace

☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q19. Would you need social workers to help you with any of the following? Select all that apply.

☐₁ Daily tasks and domestic help (cleaning, cooking, groceries, etc.)

☐₁₂ Babysitting or alleviation services

☐₂ Management of medication

☐₁₃ Crisis support

☐₃ Personal therapy or psychological aid (either related to the sex industry/prostitution or not)

☐₁₄ Food bank or community kitchen

☐₄ Help with budgeting

☐₁₅ Setting up a safety plan (to address various fears and concerns)

☐₅ Retain housing and/or manage relations with the owner or landlord

☐₁₆ Support in relationship management with neighbours and conflict resolution

☐₆ Specific health issues (chronic illness, disability, etc.)

☐₁₇ Prevention of STBBI's (Sexually Transmissible and Blood-Borne Infections)

☐₇ Managing administration and legal questions or difficulties

☐₁₈ Support group for women that were involved in the sex industry (prostitution)

☐₈ Finding a job, receive training, or going back to school

☐₁₉ Addiction therapy (emotional, alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc.)

☐₉ Managing problems related to drugs, alcohol, or gambling

☐₂₀ Sexual violence therapy

☐₁₀ Help in relation to parental responsibilities and skills

☐₂₁ Help with rent payments (rent freeze paid for by an organization)

☐₁₁ Maintenance (plumbing, electrical, etc.)

☐₉₀ Other (specify below)

☐₉₅ None

☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q20. Have you used any of the following services in the LAST 6 MONTHS? Select all that apply.

☐₁ Physical health services (doctor, nurse, etc.)

☐₈ Services related to parenting skills (parenting group, follow-up with social worker, Director of Youth Protection, etc.)

☐₂ Psychological or psychiatric health services (social servant/social worker, therapist, psychiatrist, psychologist, support group, etc.)

☐₉ Services related to sex and sexuality (STBBI's - Sexually Transmissible and Blood-Borne Infections, post-trauma, consequences of sexual assault, sexual health problems, sexual violence, etc.)

☐₃ Services related to alcohol addiction (detox, harm reduction, Alcoholics Anonymous, etc.)

☐₁₀ Service for your children (child/youth social worker, daycare, etc.)

☐₄ Services related to drug addiction (detox, harm reduction, Narcotics Anonymous, methadone, etc.)

☐₁₁ Services related to legal/judicial or administrative issues (lawyer, legal aid, request for a pardon, etc.)

☐₅ Services related to other addictions (emotional, gambling, etc.)

☐₁₂ Financial services (financial aid, budget management, etc.)

☐₆ Employment-related services (Emploi Québec, reintegration, internship, support program, etc.)

☐₁₃ Services related to domestic violence

☐₇ Educational support (training, school, internship, etc.)

- ☐₁₄ Housing related services (to respond to various fears or concerns)
- ☐₁₅ Food services (food bank)
- ☐₁₆ Services related to clothing (clothing bank, thrift store)

Other: _____

- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₅ None
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Q20A. In the NEXT 6 MONTHS, which of the following services would you like to receive? Select all that apply.

- ☐₁ Physical health services (doctor, nurse, etc.)
- ☐₂ Psychological or psychiatric health services (social servant/social worker, therapist, psychiatrist, psychologist, support group, etc.)
- ☐₃ Services related to alcohol addiction (detox, harm reduction, Alcoholics Anonymous, etc.)
- ☐₄ Services related to drug addiction (detox, harm reduction, Narcotics Anonymous, methadone, etc.)
- ☐₅ Services related to other addictions (emotional, gambling, etc.)
- ☐₆ Employment-related services (Emploi Québec, reintegration, internship, support program, etc.)
- ☐₇ Educational support (training, school, internship, etc.)
- ☐₈ Services related to parenting skills (parenting group, follow-up with social worker, Director of Youth Protection, etc.)
- ☐₉ Services related to sex and sexuality (STBBI's - Sexually Transmissible and

Other: _____

- Blood-Borne Infections, post-trauma, consequences of sexual assault, sexual health problems, sexual violence, etc.)
- ☐₁₀ Service for your children (child/youth social worker, daycare, etc.)
- ☐₁₁ Services related to legal/judicial or administrative issues (lawyer, legal aid, request for a pardon, etc.)
- ☐₁₂ Financial services (financial aid, budget management, etc.)
- ☐₁₃ Services related to domestic violence
- ☐₁₄ Housing related services (to respond to various fears or concerns)
- ☐₁₅ Food services (food bank)
- ☐₁₆ Services related to clothing (clothing bank, thrift store)
- ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
- ☐₉₅ None
- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Q21. What is your marital status?

- ☐₁ Single (not living with a spouse or common-law partner)
- ☐₂ Married (not separated)
- ☐₃ Common-law union (actually a spouse)
- ☐₄ Divorced (not living with an actual spouse)
- ☐₅ Separated (not living with an actual spouse)
- ☐₆ Widowed (not living with an actual spouse)
- ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q22. Do you have children? If yes, how many?

- ☐₁ Yes, ____ child(ren)
- ☐₂ No
- ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q23. Do you identify as a Native person, meaning you are a member of First Nations, Metis, or Inuit?

- ☐₁ Yes ☐₂ No ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q24. Do you identify as an LGBT+ member (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender, or+)?

- ☐₁ Yes ☐₂ No ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q25. Do you identify as a person from an ethnocultural or visible minority group?

- ☐₁ Yes ☐₂ No ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q26. What is your current status in Canada?

- ☐₁ Canadian citizen
☐₂ Refugee/Refugee claimant
☐₃ Permanent resident
☐₄ In sponsorship
☐₅ Live-in caregiver
☐₆ Long term student visa
☐₇ Long term work visa
☐₈ Short term tourist visa
☐₉ Short term business visa
☐₁₀ No papers or status/illegal immigrant into Canada
☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Q27. Do you identify as a disabled person?

- ☐₁ Yes ☐₂ No ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q28. How old are you?

_____ years old

- ☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Q29. What language(s) do you speak?

- ☐₁ English ☐₂ French ☐₉₀ Other (specify below)
☐₉₉ I prefer not to answer

Other: _____

Q30. Are you CURRENTLY studying?

- ☐₁ Yes ☐₂ No ☐₉ I prefer not to answer

Q30A. What is your current educational level?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Elementary | ☐ ₉ University (Certificate) |
| ☐ ₂ Secondary 1 | ☐ ₁₀ University (Bachelor's, 1st year) |
| ☐ ₃ Secondary 2 | ☐ ₁₁ University (Bachelor's, 2nd year) |
| ☐ ₄ Secondary 3 | ☐ ₁₂ University (Bachelor's, 3rd year) |
| ☐ ₅ Secondary 4 | ☐ ₁₃ University (Master's) |
| ☐ ₆ Secondary 5 | ☐ ₁₄ University (Doctorate) |
| ☐ ₇ Vocational or trade school (Diploma of Vocational Studies) | ☐ ₁₅ Other (specify below) |
| ☐ ₈ College/CEGEP (Diploma of College Studies, Attestation of College Studies) | ☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer |

Other: _____

Q31. At this point, what educational level have you COMPLETED?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ ₁ Elementary | ☐ ₉ University (certificate) |
| ☐ ₂ Secondary 1 (or grade 7) | ☐ ₁₀ University (Bachelor's, 1st year) |
| ☐ ₃ Secondary 2 | ☐ ₁₁ University (Bachelor's, 2nd year) |
| ☐ ₄ Secondary 3 | ☐ ₁₂ University (Bachelor's, 3rd year) |
| ☐ ₅ Secondary 4 | ☐ ₁₃ University (Master's) |
| ☐ ₆ Secondary 5 | ☐ ₁₄ University (Doctorate) |
| ☐ ₇ Vocational or trade school (Diploma of Vocational Studies) | ☐ ₁₅ Other (specify below) |
| ☐ ₈ College/CEGEP (Diploma of College Studies, Attestation of College Studies) | ☐ ₉₉ I prefer not to answer |

Other: _____

Q32. What is your monthly INDIVIDUAL income (ALL sources of income; legal and illegal)? Select only one answer.

- ☐ ₁ Less than \$500
- ☐ ₂ Between \$500 and \$999
- ☐ ₃ Between \$1000 and \$1499
- ☐ ₄ Between \$1500 and \$1999
- ☐ ₅ Between \$2000 and \$3000
- ☐ ₆ Over \$3000
- ☐ ₉ I prefer not to answer

Thank you very much for your precious collaboration!
A non-exhaustive list of resources is available on demand.

ANNEXE 2

LIST OF RESOURCES

French version

Veillez prendre note que cette liste n'est pas exhaustive.

RESSOURCES AU QUÉBEC

INFORMATION SUR LES SERVICES COMMUNAUTAIRES, PUBLICS ET PARAPUBLICS

Site Internet : <http://www.qc.211.ca/>

AIDE JURIDIQUE

Service gratuit ou tarifs adaptés au budget. Les personnes à l'extérieur de la grande région de Montréal seront dirigées vers leur bureau régional, s'il en existe un.

Droit de l'immigration. Téléphone : 514 849-3671

Droit de la jeunesse. Téléphone : 514 864-9833

Droit criminel/pénal. Téléphone : 514 842-1970

ÉCOUTE ET RÉFÉRENCE

AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES : 1 888 933-9007

S.O.S. VIOLENCE CONJUGALE : 1 800 363-9010

SUICIDE ACTION (personne suicidaire ou proche) : 1 866 277-3553

TEL-JEUNES : 1 800 263-2266

FEMMES AUTOCHTONES DU QUÉBEC

Site Internet : <https://www.faq-qnw.org/>

Téléphone : 450 632-0088

URGENCE CLSC :

Téléphone sans frais : 1 800 361-397

CENTRE INTÉGRÉ DE SANTÉ ET DE SERVICES SOCIAUX (VICTIMES AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES)

Site Internet : <http://sante.gouv.qc.ca/systeme-sante-en-bref/cisss-ciuuss>

Téléphone sans frais : 1 877 644-4545

Région de Québec. Téléphone : 418 644-4545

Région de Montréal. Téléphone : 514 644-4545

Personnes sourdes ou muettes (ATS) sans frais : 1 800 361-9596

CENTRE LOCAL DE SERVICES COMMUNAUTAIRES (CLSC)

Site Internet : <http://sante.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire-ressources/clsc/>

Téléphone sans frais : 1 877 644-4545

Région de Québec. Téléphone : 418 644-4545

Région de Montréal. Téléphone : 514 644-4545

Personnes sourdes ou muettes (ATS) sans frais : 1 800 361-9596

**SERVICE D'AIDE MÉDICALE ET PSYCHOLOGIQUE AUX PERSONNES VICTIMES
D'AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES.**

Téléphone : 1 888 933-9007

Région de Montréal. Téléphone : 514 933-9007

**REGROUPEMENT QUÉBÉCOIS DES CENTRES D'AIDE ET DE LUTTE CONTRE
LES AGRESSIONS À CARACTÈRE SEXUEL (RQCALACS)**

Site Internet : <http://www.rqcalacs.qc.ca/calacs.php>

Région de Montréal. Téléphone : 514 529-5252

Extérieur de Montréal sans frais : 1 877 717-5252

RESSOURCES DE MONTRÉAL ET DE LA RIVE SUD

**INFO-LIGNES MULTILINGUES DU BOUCLIER SUR LA VIOLENCE SEXUELLE ET
LES RESSOURCES**

Téléphone : 514 270-2900

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DES FEMMES DE MONTRÉAL

Site Internet : www.csfmontreal.qc.ca

Téléphone : 514 270-6110

CALACS de l'Ouest de l'île – West Island CALACS

Site Internet : www.calacsdelouest.ca/

Téléphone : 514 684-2198

CENTRE POUR LES VICTIMES D'AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES (24/7)

Site Internet : www.cvasm.org

Téléphone : 514 934-4504

LE FOYER POUR FEMMES AUTOCHTONES DE MONTRÉAL

Site Internet <http://www.nwsm.info>

Téléphone : 514 933-4688 ou sans frais : 1 866 403-4688

LA SORTIE (soutien)

Site Internet : <http://www.lasortie.org/>

Téléphone : 514 236-7255

LA RUE DES FEMMES

Site Internet : <http://laruedesfemmes.org/>

Téléphone : 514 284-9665

LE 219 — VOLET JEUNESSE D'ACTION NOUVELLE VIE

Site Internet : <https://actionnouvellevie.com/actualite/le-2159-une-nouvelle-adresse-pour-les-jeunes-en-difficulte/>

Téléphone : 450 646-5815

MISSION BON ACCUEIL

Site Internet : <https://missionbonaccueil.com/>

Téléphone : 514 523-5288

STELLA

Site Internet : <http://chezstella.org/>

Téléphone : 514 285-8889

AUBERGE MADELEINE

Site Internet : <http://www.aubergemadeleine.org/>

Téléphone : 514 597-1303

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/montreal/accueil.html>

Centre, téléphone : 514 277-9860

Est, téléphone : 514 645-9333

Ouest, téléphone : 514 744-5048

Para servicios en español: 514 277-9860, poste 2235

TRÊVE POUR ELLES

Site Internet : www.trevepourelles.org

Téléphone : 514 251-0323

CONCERTATION DES LUTTES CONTRE L'EXPLOITATION SEXUELLE (CLES).

Site Internet : <http://www.lacles.org/>

Téléphone Jour : 514 750-4535

Pour premier contact, soirs (18 h à 22 h) et fins de semaines (12 h à 18 h) : 514 601-4536

Y DES FEMMES

Téléphone : 514 866-9941

Site Internet : <http://www.ydesfemmesmtl.org/>

RESSOURCES DE LAVAL**CENTRE DE PRÉVENTION ET D'INTERVENTION POUR VICTIMES D'AGRESSION SEXUELLE (CPIVAS). Ligne d'urgence 24 h/7 j**

Téléphone : 450 669-9053 ou sans frais : 1 888 933-9007

Site Internet : <http://www.cpivas.com/>

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/laval/organisation.html>

Téléphone : 450 688-4581

LA MAISON D'ATHÉNA

Site Internet : www.shieldofathena.com

Téléphone : 450 688-2117

INFO-LIGNES MULTILINGUES DU BOUCLIER SUR LA VIOLENCE SEXUELLE ET LES RESSOURCES

Téléphone : 450 688-2117

RESSOURCES DES LAURENTIDES

CALACS LAURENTIDES

Site Internet : <http://www.rqcalacs.qc.ca/calacs.php#region-lanaudiere>

Téléphone : 450 565-6231

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/laurentides/accueil.html>

Téléphone : 450 569-0332 ou sans frais : 1 800 492-2822

L'ÉLAN CALACS

Site Internet : <http://www.lelan.org/>

Téléphone : 819 623-2624 ou sans frais : 1 866 431-2624

CENTRE LIBER'ELLES

Site Internet : <http://www.liberelles.org/>

Téléphone : 450 594-0556

SIGNÉE FEMMES

Site Internet : <http://www.signeefemmes.com/>

Téléphone : 819 275-5 455

RESSOURCES DE LANAUDIÈRE

CALACS — COUP DE CŒUR

Site Internet : <http://www.calacscoupdecœur.com/>

Téléphone : 450 756-4999 ou sans frais : 1 866 756-4999

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/lanaudiere/accueil.html>

Téléphone : 450 755-6127

CENTRE INTERFEMMES

Site Internet : <http://www.interfemmes.ca/>

Téléphone : 450 654-9621

REGARD EN ELLE

Site Internet : <http://www.regardenelle.org/ree/accueil.html>

Téléphone : 450 582-6000 ou sans frais : 1 888 582-6005

RESSOURCES DE QUÉBEC — LEVIS

VIOL SECOURS (CALACS)

Site Internet : <http://www.violsecours.qc.ca/>

Téléphone : 418 522-2120

CALACS Rive Sud.

Site Internet : <http://calacsrivesud.org/>

Téléphone : 418 835-8342 ou sans frais : 1 866 835-8342

ALLIANCE JEUNESSE — CHUTES-DE-LA-CHAUDIÈRE

Site Internet : <http://www.alliancejeunesse.com/>

Téléphone : 418 834-9808

COLLECTIF D'AIDE AUX FEMMES EXPLOITÉES SEXUELLEMENT (CAFES)

Facebook : <https://fr-ca.facebook.com/lecafes/>

Courriel : contact@lecafes.com

Téléphone : 450 822-6359

PROJET LUNE (Drop-in)

Site Internet : <http://www.projet-lune.org/>

Téléphone de jour : 418 704-5863

Téléphone de nuit : 418 914-1298

PECH — MAISON D'HÉBERGEMENT (santé mentale)

Téléphone : 418 524-4757

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/capitale/accueil.html>

Téléphone : 418 648-2 190 ou sans frais : 1 888 881-7192

LA MAISON DE MARTHE

Site Internet : <http://www.maisondemarthe.com/>

Téléphone : 418 523-1798

PROJET INTERVENTION PROSTITUTION DE QUÉBEC (PIPQ).

Site Internet : <http://www.pipq.org/index.php>

Téléphone : 418 641-0168

MAISON MARIE-ROLLET

Site Internet : <http://www.maisonmr.com/>

Téléphone : 418 688-9024

Y DES FEMMES

Site Internet : <http://www.ywcaquebec.qc.ca/>

Téléphone : 418 683-2155

LA MAISON COMMUNAUTAIRE MISSINAK

Site Internet : <http://www.missinak.com/>

Téléphone : 418 627-7346 ou sans frais : 1 866 927-7346

LA MAISON POUR FEMMES IMMIGRANTES

Site Internet : www.maisonpourfemmesimmigrantes.com

Téléphone : 418 652-9761

RESSOURCES DE GATINEAU

CALACS DE L'OUTAOUAIS

<http://www.calas.ca/>

Téléphone : 819 771-1773 ou sans frais : 1 866 757-7757

BUREAU RÉGIONAL D'ACTION SIDA (BRAS)

<http://lebras.qc.ca/>

Téléphone : 819-776-BRAS/ 776-2727

Sans frais : 1-877-376 — BRAS/2 727

MAISON D'HÉBERGEMENT POUR ELLES DES DEUX VALLÉES (services offerts avec ou sans hébergement)

Site Internet : <http://maisondeuxvallees.com/a-propos/>

Téléphone : 819 986-8286

24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7

CARREFOUR JEUNESSE EMPLOI DE L'OUTAOUAIS (soutien en employabilité)

Téléphone : 819 561-7712

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/outaouais/accueil.html>

Téléphone : 819 778-3555 ou sans frais : 1 800 331-2311

ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES IMMIGRANTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (AFIO)

Site Internet : <http://www.afio.ca/afio.php>

Téléphone : 819 776 -6764

CLINIQUE DES FEMMES DE L'OUTAOUAIS

<http://www.cliniquedesfemmes.com/>

Téléphone : 819 778-2055

RESSOURCES DE SHERBROOKE

AGRESSION ESTRIE (CALACS)

Site Internet : <http://www.calacsestrie.com/>

Téléphone : 819 563-9999 ou sans frais : 1 877 563-0793

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

Téléphone : 819 820-2822 ou sans frais : 1 877 822-2822

CENTRE POUR FEMMES IMMIGRANTES DE SHERBROOKE

Site Internet : <https://www.facebook.com/centre.pourfemmesimmigrantes>

Téléphone : 819 822-2259

L'ESCALE DE L'ESTRIE

Site Internet : <http://www.escaleestrie.com>

Téléphone : 819 569-3611

RESSOURCES DE TROIS-RIVIÈRES

CALACS de Trois-Rivières

Téléphone : 819 373-1232

CENTRE D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS (CAVAC)

<http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/mauricie/accueil.html>

[Téléphone : 819 373-0337 ou sans frais : 1 888 552-2822](tel:8193730337)

MAISON DE CONNIVENCE

Téléphone : 819 379-1011

<http://www.deconnivence.ca/>

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DES FEMMES DE LA MAURICIE

Téléphone 819 378-1661

<https://www.csfmauricie.ca/>

RESSOURCES DE VAL D'OR

ASSAULT SEXUEL SECOURS/VAL-D'OR. (CALACS)

Site Internet: <http://www.assautsexuelsecours.com>

Téléphone : 819 825-6968 ou sans frais : 1 877 855-6968

CENTRE D'AMITIÉ AUTOCHTONE DE VAL-D'OR

Site Internet : <https://www.caavd.ca/>

Téléphone : 819 825-6857

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DE KITCISAKIK (Première ligne)

Site Internet : <http://www.kitcisakik.ca/sante.php>

Téléphone : 819 736-3001

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DU LAC SIMON

Téléphone : 819 736-2152

CLSC — PIKATEMPS (Service multidisciplinaire de prévention, de relation d'aide et de dépistage des ITSS)

Téléphone : 819 825-5858

CENTRE POUR LES VICTIMES D'AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES

Site Internet : <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/abitibi/accueil.html>

Téléphone : 819 797-5599 ou sans frais : 1 866 335-5599

MAISON D'HÉBERGEMENT LE NID

Téléphone : 819 825-3865

MAISON MIKANA

Téléphone : 819 732-9161

RESSOURCES DU SAGUENAY

CALACS ENTRE ELLES (Saint Jean)

Site Internet : <http://www.calacsentreelles.com/>

Téléphone : 418 275-1004 ou sans frais : 1 866 666-1004

LA MAISON ISA (CALACS)

Site Internet : <http://www.maisonisa.com/>

Téléphone : 418 545-6444

CENTRE FÉMININ DU SAGUENAY (hébergement ouvert aux femmes immigrantes et autochtones)

Site Internet <http://fedec.qc.ca/maison/centre-feminin-saguenay>

Téléphone : 418 549-4343

SÉJOUR MARIE FITZBACH

Site Internet : <https://www.cdcduroc.com/membres/sejour-marie-fitzbach>

Téléphone : 418 690 3679

Version anglaise

Please note: This list is not exhaustive.

RESOURCES IN QUEBEC

INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY, PUBLIC AND PARAPUBLIC SERVICES

Website: <http://www.qc.211.ca/en>

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Free or reduced rates according to one's budget. Those outside the greater Montreal area will be directed to their regional office if there is one.

Immigration law. Phone #: 514-849-3671

Youth law. Phone #: 514-864-9833

Criminal/Penal law. Phone #: 514-842-1970

SUPPORT AND REFERENCE

SEXUAL ASSAULT: 1-888-933-9007

S.O.S. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: 1-800-363-9010

SUICIDE ACTION (for individuals, family members, close friends): 1-866-277-3553

TEL-JEUNES: 1-800-263-2266

QUEBEC NATIVE WOMEN

Website: <https://www.faq-qnw.org/en>

Phone #: 450-632-0088

CLSC EMERGENCY:

Toll free phone: 1-800-361-397

INTEGRATED HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES CENTRES (SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS)

Website: <http://sante.gouv.qc.ca/systeme-sante-en-bref/cisss-ciusss>

Toll free phone: 1-877-644-4545

Quebec City area. Phone #: 418-644-4545

Montreal area. Phone #: 514-644-4545

Deaf and mute people. Toll free: 1-800-361-9596

CENTRE LOCAL DE SERVICES COMMUNAUTAIRES (CLSC)

Website: <http://sante.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire-ressources/clsc/>

Toll free phone: 1-877-644-4545

Quebec City area. Phone #: 418-644-4545

Montreal area. Phone #: 514-644-4545

Deaf and mute people. Toll free: 1-800-361-9596

MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

Phone #: 1-888-933-9007

Montreal area. Phone #: 514-933-9007

QUEBEC COALITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTERS (CALACS)

Website: <http://www.rqcalacs.qc.ca/calacs.php>

Montreal area. Phone #: 514-529-5252

Outside Montreal area. Toll free phone: 1-877-717-5252

RESOURCES IN MONTREAL AND THE SOUTH SHORE

INFO-LIGNES MULTILINGUES DU BOUCLIER SUR LA VIOLENCE SEXUELLE ET LES RESSOURCES

Phone #: 514-270-2900

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DES FEMMES DE MONTRÉAL (MONTREAL CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH)

Website: www.csfmontreal.qc.ca

Phone #: 514-270-6110

CALACS de l'Ouest de l'île – West Island CALACS

Website: www.calacsdelouest.ca/

Phone #: 514-684-2198

MONTREAL SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRE (24/7)

Website: www.cvasm.org

Phone #: 514-934-4504

NATIVE WOMEN'S SHELTER OF MONTREAL

Website: <http://www.nwsm.info>

Phone #: 514-933-4688 Toll free phone: 1-866-403-4688

THE WAY OUT (support)

Website: <http://www.lasortie.org>

Phone #: 514-236-7255

HERSTREET

Website: <http://laruedesfemmes.org/en>

Phone #: 514-284-9665

LE 2159 — VOLET JEUNESSE D’ACTION NOUVELLE VIE

Website: <https://actionnouvellevie.com/actualite/le-2159-une-nouvelle-adresse-pour-les-jeunes-en-difficulte>

Phone #: 450-646-5815

WELCOME HALL MISSION

Website: <https://missionbonaccueil.com>

Phone #: 514-523-5288

STELLA

Website: <http://chezstella.org>

Phone #: 514-285-8889

AUBERGE MADELEINE

Website: <http://www.aubergemadeleine.org>

Phone #: 514-597-1303

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/montreal/index.html>

Centre, phone: 514-277-9860

East, phone: 514-645-9333

West, phone: 514-744-5048

Para servicios en español: 514-277-9860, extension 2235

TRÊVE POUR ELLES

Website: www.trevepourelles.org

Phone #: 514-251-0323

CONCERTATION DES LUTTES CONTRE L’EXPLOITATION SEXUELLE (CLES)

Website: <http://www.lacles.org>

Weekday Phone #: 514-750-4535

For initial contact: Evenings (6 – 10 pm) Weekends (noon – 6 pm): 514-601-4536

YWCA

Website: <http://www.ydesfemmesmtl.org/en>

Phone #: 514-866-9941

RESOURCES IN LAVAL

CENTRE DE PRÉVENTION ET D'INTERVENTION POUR VICTIMES D'AGRESSION SEXUELLE (CPIVAS). Emergency line 24/7

Website: <http://www.cpivas.com>

Phone #: 450-669-9053 or Toll free: 1-888-933-9007

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/laval/organization.html>

Phone #: 450-688-4581

SHIELD OF ATHENA

Website: www.shieldofathena.com

Phone #: 450-688-2117

INFO-LIGNES MULTILINGUES DU BOUCLIER SUR LA VIOLENCE SEXUELLE ET LES RESSOURCES

Phone #: 450-688-2117

RESOURCES IN THE LAURENTIANS

CALACS Laurentians

Website: <http://www.rqcalacs.qc.ca/the-calacs.php>

Phone #: 450-565-6231

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/laurentides/index.html>

Phone #: 450-569-0332 or Toll free: 1-800-492-2822

L'ÉLAN CALACS

Website: <http://www.lelan.org>

Phone #: 819-623-2624 or Toll free: 1-866-431-2624

CENTRE LIBER'ELLES

Website: <http://www.liberelles.org>

Phone #: 450-594-0556

SIGNÉE FEMMES

Website: <http://www.signeefemmes.com>

Phone #: 819-275-5455

RESOURCES IN LANAUDIÈRE

CALACS — COUP DE CŒUR

Website: <http://www.calacscoupdecœur.com>

Phone #: 450-756-4999 or Toll free: 1-866-756-4999

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/regions/lanaudiere/accueil.html>

Phone #: 45-755-6127

INTERFEMMES CENTRE

Website: <http://www.interfemmes.ca>

Phone #: 450-654-9621

REGARD EN ELLE

Website: <http://www.regardenelle.org/ree/accueil.html>

Phone #: 450-582-6000 or Toll free: 1-888-582-6005

RESOURCES IN QUEBEC CITY – LEVIS**VIOL SECOURS (CALACS)**

Website: <http://www.violsecours.qc.ca>

Phone #: 418-522-2120

CALACS (SOUTH SHORE)

Website: <http://calacsrivesud.org>

Phone #: 418-835-8342 or Toll free: 1-866-835-8342

ALLIANCE JEUNESSE — CHUTES-DE-LA-CHAUDIÈRE

Website: <http://www.alliancejeunesse.com>

Phone #: 418-834-9808

COLLECTIF D'AIDE AUX FEMMES EXPLOITÉES SEXUELLEMENT (CAFES)

Facebook: <https://fr-ca.facebook.com/lecafes>

Email: contact@lecafes.com

Phone #: 450-822-6359

PROJET LUNE (DROP-IN)

Website: <http://www.projet-lune.org>

Daytime phone #: 418-704-5863

Night phone #: 418-914-1298

PECH - MAISON D'HÉBERGEMENT (MENTAL HEALTH)

Phone #: 418-524-4757

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/capitale/index.html>

Phone #: 418-648-2190 or Toll free: 1-888-881-7192

LA MAISON DE MARTHE

Website: <http://www.maisondemarthe.com>

Phone #: 418-523-1798

PROJET INTERVENTION PROSTITUTION DE QUÉBEC (PIPQ).

Website: <http://www.pipq.org/index.php>

Phone #: 418-641-0168

MAISON MARIE-ROLLET

Website: <http://www.maisonmr.com>

Phone #: 418-688-9024

YWCA

Website: <http://www.ywcaquebec.qc.ca>

Phone #: 418-683-2155

LA MAISON COMMUNAUTAIRE MISSINAK

Website: <http://www.missinak.com/>

Phone #: 418-627-7346 or Toll free: 1-866-927-7346

IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S SHELTER

Website: http://www.maisonpourfemmesimmigrantes.com/ang_accueil.html

Phone #: 418-652-9761

RESOURCES IN GATINEAU**CALACS DE L'OUTAOUAIS**

Website: <http://www.calas.ca>

Phone #: 819-771-1773 or Toll free: 1-866-757-7757

BUREAU RÉGIONAL D'ACTION SIDA (BRAS)

Website: <http://lebras.qc.ca>

Phone #: 819-776-BRAS (2727)

Toll free: 1-877-376-BRAS (2727)

MAISON D'HÉBERGEMENT POUR ELLES DES DEUX VALLÉES (TEMPORARY HOUSING AND OTHER SERVICES)

Website: <http://maisondeuxvallees.com/english/>

Phone #: 819-986-8286 (24/7)

CARREFOUR JEUNESSE EMPLOI DE L'OUTAOUAIS (EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE)

Phone #: 819-561-7712

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/outaouais/index.html>

Phone #: 819-778-3555 or Toll free: 1-800-331-2311

ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES IMMIGRANTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (AFIO)

Website: <http://www.afio.ca/afio.php>

Phone #: 819-776 -6 764

CLINIQUE DES FEMMES DE L'OUTAOUAIS

Website: <http://www.cliniquedesfemmes.com/en/>

Phone #: 819-778-2055

RESOURCES IN SHERBROOKE**AGRESSION ESTRIE (CALACS)**

Website: <http://www.calacsestrie.com>

Phone #: 819-563-9999 or Toll free: 1-877-563-0793

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Phone #: 819-820-2822 or Toll free: 1-877-822-2822

CENTRE POUR FEMMES IMMIGRANTES DE SHERBROOKE

Website: <https://www.facebook.com/centre.pourfemmesimmigrantes>

Phone #: 819-822-2259

L'ESCALE DE L'ESTRIE

Website: <http://www.escaleestrie.com>

Phone #: 819-569-3611

SÉJOUR LA BONNE ŒUVRE

Website: <http://ressourcesestrie.com/ressource/sejour-la-bonne-oeuvre>

Phone #: 819-569-3611

RESOURCES IN TROIS-RIVIÈRES**CALACS DE TROIS-RIVIÈRES**

Phone #: 819-373-1232

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/mauricie/index.html>

Phone #: 819-373-0337 or Toll free: 1-888-552-2822

MAISON DE CONNIVENCE

Phone #: 819-379-1011

Website: <http://www.deconnivence.ca>

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DES FEMMES DE LA MAURICIE

Phone #: 819-378-1661

Website: <https://www.csfmauricie.ca>

RESOURCES IN VAL D'OR**ASSAULT SEXUEL SECOURS/VAL-D'OR (CALACS)**

Website: <http://www.assautsexuelsecours.com>

Phone #: 819-825-6968 or Toll free: 1-877-855-6968

VAL-D'OR NATIVE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE

Website: <https://en.caavd.ca/>

Phone #: 819-825-6857

CENTRE DE SANTÉ DE KITCISAKIK (Frontline)

Website: <http://www.kitcisakik.ca/sante.php>

Phone #: 819-736-3001

LAC SIMON HEALTH CENTRE

Phone #: 819-736-2152

CLSC — PIKATEMPS (MULTIDISCIPLINARY SERVICE FOR THE PREVENTION, AID, AND SCREENING OF STI'S)

Phone #: 819-825-5858

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE CENTRE (CAVAC)

Website: <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/english/network/abitibi/index.html>

Phone #: 819-797-5599 or Toll free: 1-866-335-5599

MAISON D'HÉBERGEMENT LE NID

Phone #: 819-825-3865

MAISON MIKANA

Phone #: 819-732-9161

RESOURCES IN SAGUENAY

CALACS ENTRE ELLES (SAINT JEAN)

Website: <http://www.calacsentreelles.com>

Phone #: 418-275-1004 or Toll free: 1-866-666-1004

LA MAISON ISA (CALACS)

Website: <http://www.maisonisa.com>

Phone #: 418-545-6444

CENTRE FÉMININ DU SAGUENAY (HOUSING FOR NATIVE AND IMMIGRANT WOMEN)

Website: <http://fede.qc.ca/maison/centre-feminin-saguenay>

Phone #: 418-549-4343

SÉJOUR MARIE FITZBACH

Website: <https://www.cdcduroc.com/membres/sejour-marie-fitzbach>

Phone #: 418-690-3679

ANNEXE 3

TABLE 21 - Elements Contributing to One's Entry Into the Sex Industry (Detailed Cross-tab)

Elements contributing to one's entry into the sex industry	Freq.	With DNK		Without DNK	
		%	% cum.	%	% cum.
Need for money	382	69,7	69,7	70,0	70,0
Pay rent/housing	251	45,8	115,5	46,0	115,9
Pay for basic needs (food, transportation, medication)	246	44,9	160,4	45,1	161,0
Debt	220	40,1	200,5	40,3	201,3
Drug, alcohol or other form of addiction (gambling)	144	26,3	226,8	26,4	227,7
Desire for a luxurious, expensive lifestyle	142	25,9	252,7	26,0	253,7
Unable to find a job	126	23,0	275,7	23,1	276,7
Trivialization of prostitution in her entourage (friends/peers)	121	22,1	297,8	22,2	298,9
Physical or psychological violence experienced during childhood or adolescence	97	17,7	315,5	17,8	316,7
Lack of self-esteem/self-confidence	97	17,7	333,2	17,8	334,4
Incest/sexual assault within the family	96	17,5	350,7	17,6	352,0
Rape, gang rape (gang bang)	93	17,0	367,7	17,0	369,0
Need for validation	90	16,4	384,1	16,5	385,5
Dropped out of school	84	15,3	399,5	15,4	400,9
Trivialization of prostitution in her family	83	15,1	414,6	15,2	416,1
Responded to a misleading job posting	83	15,1	429,7	15,2	431,3
To support her children	82	15,0	444,7	15,0	446,3
Isolation	81	14,8	459,5	14,8	461,2
To support a spouse/partner or participate in a common life project	67	12,2	471,7	12,3	473,4
Seeking excitement or a thrill	62	11,3	483,0	11,4	484,8
No access to psychological or psychiatric health services	56	10,2	493,2	10,3	495,1
Mother, grandmother, aunt or other family member is in prostitution	52	9,5	502,7	9,5	504,6
Unbridled sexuality within the family (pornography, orgies, etc.)	47	8,6	511,3	8,6	513,2
No access to physical health services	42	7,7	519,0	7,7	520,9
Pay for schooling	40	7,3	526,3	7,3	528,2
To support another family member (mother, father, aunt, etc.)	35	6,4	532,7	6,4	534,6
Pressured by her family to engage in prostitution	25	4,6	537,2	4,6	539,2
Family involved in a criminal organization (bikers, mafia, street gang, etc.)	25	4,6	541,8	4,6	543,8
Sold to a pimp by a family member	15	2,7	544,5	2,7	546,5
Threats causing fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of her parents, brothers, sisters	14	2,6	547,1	2,6	549,1
Threats causing fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of other family members	13	2,4	549,5	2,4	551,5
Threats causing fear for the wellbeing and even for the lives of her children	9	1,6	551,1	1,6	553,1
Forced into prostitution (kidnapped, manipulated, etc.)	7	1,3	552,4	1,3	554,4
Interest in the realm of prostitution (curiosity, felt like trying)	5	0,9	553,3	0,9	555,3
Family problems (death in the family, irresponsible parents)	4	0,7	554,0	0,7	556,0
Pressured by a cult	4	0,7	554,7	0,7	556,8
Homelessness (ran away from home, nowhere to go)	3	0,5	555,3	0,5	557,3
Positive opinion of prostitution	3	0,5	555,8	0,5	557,9
Gradual entry into the industry	3	0,5	556,4	0,5	558,4
Desire for independence	2	0,4	556,8	0,4	558,8
Desire to travel	2	0,4	557,1	0,4	559,2
Influenced by the media/pop culture	2	0,4	557,5	0,4	559,5
Lifestyle leading to the sex industry	2	0,4	557,8	0,4	559,9
Threats causing fear for her own wellbeing and even for her life (harassment, etc.)	2	0,4	558,2	0,4	560,3
Breakup	1	0,2	558,4	0,2	560,4
Unable to be autonomous	1	0,2	558,6	0,2	560,6
Prefer not to respond	2	0,4	558,9		
Total	548	100,0		100,0	

Table 21 © Mourani-Criminologie 2019

DNK=Does not know.

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