

RIGHTS GUIDE

GUIDE

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RIGHTS



STELLA BY AND FOR SEX WORKERS

Rights Guide, 1th edition, 2012

This booklet is part of a collection of tools produced by Stella including:

XXX Guide

Striptease Guide

Hepatitis C

Dear John

Dope Guide

Most Guides are available at www.chezstella.org

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NOTICE

This pamphlet contains legal information only. Every case depends on its particular circumstances. Please contact a lawyer if you require advice about your current legal situation. In the Resource section of this booklet, you will find phone numbers for organizations that can refer you to lawyers.

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INTRODUCTION
YOU HAVE RIGHTS!

This booklet was created to let you know what your rights are when you are negotiating with the system: be it court, prison, immigration or with youth protection.

It was designed by sex workers specifically for sex workers who are facing repression and discrimination for the nature of their work but most of its contents apply to other workers who are facing repression, in particular, for their immigration status.

We hope the information in this booklet is helpful to you. We know that negotiating the system is not easy, particularly if you are part of a marginalized or stigmatized group. Don't hesitate to ask us for support or an accompaniment along the way.

If you are a sex worker and would like to know more about your right to safe, healthy and fair working conditions, we invite you to read Stella's "Guide XXX" and "Constellation: Working Conditions"

If you are a worker who purchases sexual services, we invite you to read Stella's "Dear Client".

Most guides are available at www.chezstella.org

SILENCE!

SILENCE!

SILENCE!

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW A POLICE OFFICER'S NAME AND BADGE NUMBER

YOU CAN SAY "NO" WHEN THE POLICE ASK TO SEARCH YOU OR YOUR THINGS. SAYING "NO" DOES NOT MEAN YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO HIDE

YOU HAVE RIGHTS!

No matter who you are and why the police are interacting with you

You can report a police officer who abuses you, swears at you or violates your rights.

YOU CAN LEAVE UNLESS YOU ARE BEING DETAINED OR ARRESTED

YOU CAN ONLY BE STRIP-SEARCHED IN PRIVATE AND BY OFFICERS OF THE SAME SEX

IF YOU ARE BEING DETAINED OR ARRESTED, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHY AND A RIGHT TO SPEAK PRIVATELY TO A LAWYER WITHOUT DELAY-EVEN IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO PAY

SILENCE!

SILENCE!

SILENCE!

1. TICKETS

YOUR RIGHTS
YOUR OBLIGATIONS
YOUR OPTIONS

1.1 GETTING A TICKET

You've just been stopped by a police officer. In order for them to give you a ticket they must:

1. INFORM YOU OF THE CHARGE AGAINST YOU

2. IDENTIFY THEMSELVES by wearing or showing you their badge or telling you who they are.

They will ask you to identify yourself and then give you a ticket. Please note: you should give the name indicated on your I.D. because they can ask you to see your I.D. if they suspect the name you gave them is fake.

1.2 WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

Once you've been given a ticket, you have 30 days to respond. You have 3 options. Each option has different consequences. The options are:

A. PAY IT (online at <http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/pay>, in the mail, or at the locations identified on the back of the ticket)

B. CONTEST IT (in court, by notifying them online, in the mail, or at the locations identified on the back of the ticket)

C. DO NOTHING

A. PAYING IT

You can pay the ticket you were given. You can pay the ticket in full by one of the methods listed on the back of the ticket (online, in the mail, at a location listed), this ends the process.

If you need to, you can also go to the city collection agent (303 Notre-Dame Est) and work out a payment plan or work compensation program.

Please note: by paying the ticket, you are pleading guilty to the infraction with which you were charged. This means that you're admitting that you did whatever the police officer said you did. But you don't get a criminal record!

B. CONTESTING THE TICKET

You can contest the ticket you were given. This means that you do not admit that you did what the police officer said you did (you “plead not guilty”) and that you want the chance to tell your side of the story to a judge. In order to contest the ticket, you can:

1. **Go online** to the website on the back of the ticket and indicate that you wish to contest it.
2. **Fill out the back of the ticket**, indicating that you want to contest it. Send it by mail to the address on the back of the ticket.

You will be sent a court date for around 6 months later (or more). You must go to court on that day and tell the judge that you are not guilty.

You can request to see the proof that the city has against you in order to prepare your case. You can make this request with the municipal prosecutor’s office once you receive your court date. You can also email the Bureau des infractions et amendes (BIA) at amendes@justice.gouv.qc.ca and ask for a “disclosure of evidence”. Don’t forget to include your name and the number on your statement of offence in the email! You can also call the BIA at 1-877-263-6337 and ask for the disclosure of evidence. They’ll send it to you for free!

If the judge agrees with you at trial and acquits you of the charge, this ends the process. If the judge disagrees with you, he or she will find you guilty and decide that you have to pay the fine, plus the fees for the court case. If you don’t have much money, you can ask the judge for: 1) more time to pay your fine and 2) to waive the court costs. If you don’t show up to your hearing or don’t pay the amount of the judgment, the consequences are the same as “doing nothing”. See the flip side!

C. DOING NOTHING

If you do nothing about your ticket for 30 days, you will be assumed to want to contest it. However, unlike the situation in which you actively contest it, the city will not advise you of your court date. Once you do not show up to your court date (because you don’t know about it), there will be a default judgment against you (i.e. you will be found guilty in your absence). The court will order you (still without your knowing) to pay the amount of the ticket, plus the court fees. If you do not pay this amount, the court can do three things:

1. **Seize your stuff** to pay the amount of the ticket
2. **Issue a summons for you to appear before a collection agent.** This means that a police officer who stops you can bring you in to the station

and order you to appear before a collection agent either to pay the ticket, work out a payment plan, or a compensatory work program. If you don’t show up, the court will then:

3. **Issue a warrant for your arrest.** This means that a police officer who stops you can bring you directly to jail.

Please note: At any time when you have a summons or a warrant for your arrest in your name for not paying your ticket, you can go see the collection agent and pay the fines (or create a payment plan) and the warrants will be removed from the system. Also note: Even if you serve time in jail for not paying your tickets, getting a ticket never gives you a criminal record.

1.3 I’VE BEEN IGNORING MY TICKETS – WHAT CAN I DO?

Even if you’ve been letting your tickets pile up, this doesn’t mean you’re out of luck.

1. You can contest: If you don’t think your court date has passed (i.e. it’s been less than approximately six months since you got it), why not call the municipal court to find out when your court date is? Then you can go defend yourself. You have a chance of being acquitted; if you are charged, at least you will know what the court orders you to do as a result. You can call CLINIQUE DROIT DEVANT at 514-603-0265 for help contesting multiple piled-up tickets!

2. You can pay: You can call the municipal court and set up a meeting with the collection agents. You can go see a collection agent either to pay the tickets all at once or work out a payment plan. If you don’t have a big income, you could see if you are eligible for a compensatory work program. In a compensatory work program, you work off your tickets by logging hours doing stuff for the city.



IN ORDER TO HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR TICKETS, YOU CAN CALL THE MUNICIPAL COURT. JUST DIAL 514-872-2964!



2. ARREST AND AFTER

INTRO

This is a brief introduction to the Court of Quebec's adult criminal justice process. If you're accused of a crime, here's what you can expect...

2.1 AFTER THE ARREST

Police must release a person as soon as possible after their arrest.

They can issue an "appearance notice" at the police station, which may be subject to release conditions, or a "summons" some time after your release. These documents will outline the alleged offence as well as the time and place of your scheduled court appearance.

Police can keep you in custody if there are identification problems, if you lack a permanent address, if they're concerned you won't come to court when summoned, or if you have prior convictions. If you're kept in custody for one of these reasons you must be brought before a judge within 24 hours, but this can be extended, as you cannot appear before a judge on a Sunday. The bail hearing must happen within three days of your arrest.

IMPORTANT: When you first meet with a lawyer before your release, be sure to talk about the conditions that could be placed on your release and see if your lawyer can negotiate better conditions for you. Sex work-related charges often come with a "red zone" or "quadrilatère" a part of the city you are no longer allowed to be in. Ask your lawyer to avoid such conditions or to negotiate the area for which they will apply. Let your lawyer know what parts of town you need to go to therapy, to go to a medical appointment, to get support from community groups, etc. You can also try to negotiate if they give you a curfew (for example, you can try and request to be allowed out between 8 AM and 8 PM). You may not be able to get your conditions removed, but you lose nothing by trying to improve them at the very least.

Finally, you'll need to know where you can and cannot go according to the terms of your release. If you break a condition, you can be arrested on a separate charge.

2.2 COURT APPEARANCE

At your first appearance in court, a clerk will read a document that outlines the alleged offence(s) and the related charge(s), unless your lawyer chooses to bypass this step. Any relevant evidence is then brought forward, and your lawyer pleads either guilty or not guilty to each charge on your behalf. A plea of guilty will result in conviction and then sentencing, while a plea of not guilty will give you and your lawyer more time to decide whether a trial should be pursued, if possible.

A plea of not guilty can be changed at any time before the judgment.

2.3 SUMMARY CONVICTION OFFENSES

Summary conviction offenses are less serious than indictable offences and involve a simpler—and shorter—legal procedure. If you're accused of summary conviction offences, you simply are seen before a judge; there is no preliminary inquiry and there is no trial before a jury. ***You cannot be fingerprinted for a purely summary conviction offence unless you have prior convictions. If you're found guilty, you will be eligible for a pardon three years after the completion of your sentence.***

If you're doing sex work on the street, you can be charged with "communicating for the purposes of prostitution," an offence that is punishable on a summary conviction under section 213 of the Criminal Code.

If you are doing sex work indoors, you can be charged with "being found in a bawdy house," an offence that is also punishable on a summary conviction under section 210 of the Criminal Code. Under the law, a "common-bawdy house" is a place regularly used for prostitution or indecent acts. It doesn't have to be a house and doesn't have to involve more than one worker. The law is unclear right now on what exactly is considered "prostitution": In Québec, stripping is legal but oral sex and hand jobs for payment have been considered prostitution.

2.4 SENTENCING FOR SUMMARY CONVICTION OFFENSES

Summary conviction offences are punishable by a maximum prison term of six months or by a fine of up to \$5000. Know that if you are found in possession of drugs or carrying a knife or gun, your sentence may be more severe.

In Montreal, charges of "communicating for the purposes of prostitution" tend to result in fines around \$200 - \$300 for a first conviction, \$500 - \$600 for a second

conviction, and so on, increasing with the number of previous convictions. The amount of the fine will depend on a number of factors. If you're unable to pay or it is a repeat conviction, you may have to serve time in prison. Terms generally range from a day to a month and vary, like fines, according to different factors, including previous convictions.

2.5 INDICTABLE AND HYBRID OFFENSES

An indictable offence is more serious than a summary conviction offence. Conviction of an indictable offence exposes you to greater penalties. If you are prosecuted by indictment, you are entitled to trial by jury for most offences. Many offences can be prosecuted either by summary conviction or indictment. The Crown chooses the mode of prosecution.

Keeping (owning, managing or assisting in the management of) a "common-bawdy house" is considered a more serious offence than communicating. To be guilty of "keeping," you have to have some level of control over the management and care of premises used regularly for prostitution. There is a grey area around what exactly is included under "prostitution". At the moment, if you're working as a receptionist or a booker, a manager, or as an in-call escort or erotic masseuse from your home or at another specific location, you can be charged with "keeping".

In the Criminal Code, "keeping" is a criminal act and carries a maximum prison sentence of two years. Each sentence is determined case by case. In 2010, the conservative government introduced new regulations to the Criminal Code making "keeping a bawdy-house" a "serious crime" punishable by up to 5 years in prison when individuals are linked to "criminal organizations". The definition of criminal organizations is pretty slippery: 3 or more people involved in "serious crimes" for profit constitute organized crime. We have yet to see how these new regulations will be applied.

2.6 APPEAL

A judge's decision can be appealed. Under appeal, the judge's decision is either maintained or reversed. Decisions go to appeal when there is a chance that the first judge made an error in their application of the law. ***Sex work-related convictions do not often go to appeal.***

For sex workers who would like more information about the law, your rights, and the criminal justice system or if you would like to be accompanied through the process, contact Stella at 514-285-8889. Stella accepts collect calls from women and trans who are in jail.

3. ARREST AND IMMIGRATION

3.1 ARREST IN CANADA AND YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS

If you were arrested for a summary offence (such as many sex work-related charges), here is how it can affect your refugee status, permanent residency or application for citizenship.

It is always preferable to avoid a criminal record. But, even if you are found guilty of “communication in a public place for the purposes of prostitution” (Article 213 of the Criminal Code) or being found in a “bawdy house” (Article 210 of the Criminal Code), it does not necessarily mean that you will be deported. As mentioned above, these are “summary” offences, which means that they are less serious than other types of offences.

→ IF YOU APPLIED FOR REFUGEE STATUS:

If your refugee status is accepted, you are still considered a refugee, even if you are found guilty of a summary offence. If your refugee claim has not yet been accepted, being found guilty of a summary offence does not mean that your claim is no longer admissible.

However, even if your refugee claim can be processed and accepted with a minor criminal record, the same is not true of an application for permanent residence.

→ IF YOU APPLIED (OR HOPE TO) FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE:

If you are applying for permanent residence, or if you hope to apply for residence in the future (e.g. if your refugee claim is accepted), then you must try to avoid getting a criminal record of any kind.

Many criminal lawyers either don't know about or don't understand the immigration consequences of criminal convictions. (They may for example counsel you to plead guilty in exchange for a fine, without knowing that the conviction will be detrimental to your immigration file). It's always a good idea to consult an immigration expert before taking any steps in your criminal case—and certainly before pleading guilty.

→ IF YOU ARE CHARGED AND FOUND GUILTY OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE:

You or your lawyer need to ask for a “discharge” (“absolution” in French) on sentencing. For immigration purposes in Canada, getting either a conditional or an absolute discharge is sufficient to protect yourself from the negative consequences of a criminal record on your immigration status. The judge must take into account your immigration status and should for these reasons, give you a discharge. A discharge means that even if you are convicted, you will not have a criminal record.

There are legal references that can help your lawyer to argue that you should get a discharge because of your immigration status. You can refer your lawyer to the following cases to make this argument:

R. v. Shokohi-Manesh (1992 BCA)
Mason (1978 ON CA)
Elberhdad (1994 AC CA)
Abouabedallah (1996 QC CA).

→ EVEN IF YOU RECEIVE A SENTENCE OTHER THAN A DISCHARGE AND HAVE A CRIMINAL RECORD, ALL IS NOT LOST...

A criminal record normally leads to a rejection of permanent residency but it is possible to ask Immigration Canada for an exemption. These exemptions are, however, relatively rare and it is a good idea to consult a lawyer for help in preparing this type of request.

→ IF YOU ARE ALREADY A PERMANENT RESIDENT AND APPLIED (OR HOPE TO APPLY) FOR CITIZENSHIP:

Your application for citizenship will not be refused based on being found guilty of one of the offences mentioned above, because they are “summary infractions”.

If you are facing more serious criminal charges, your citizenship application will be suspended and your citizenship request could be refused if you are found guilty.

3.2 IMMIGRATION RAIDS IN MY WORKPLACE

→ WHO ARE IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES?

Officers from Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) are in charge of enforcing immigration law. The CBSA has the power to arrest and detain people who are not Canadian citizens.

→ WHEN CAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES ARREST AND DETAIN ME?

If you are not a citizen in Canada you can be arrested and detained for a number of reasons. The following are examples of situations that may lead to arrest and detention by immigration authorities:

- You have missed a meeting with an immigration officer.
- Your visitor visa has expired and you did not leave Canada when you were supposed to.
- You have told immigration authorities that you refuse to return to your home country.
- You do not have any identity documents to prove who you are.

→ HOW CAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES ENTER MY WORKPLACE?

Immigration officials can enter your workplace and arrest you with or without a warrant, depending on your status in Canada. In the context of immigration, a warrant is a document from an immigration agent that allows for your arrest.

→ IF YOU ARE A PERMANENT RESIDENT OR A “PROTECTED PERSON”

Someone who has been found to be a Convention Refugee or has been granted a positive decision on a Pre-Removal Risk Assessment (PRRA): Immigration authorities can only arrest you and detain you if they have a warrant for your arrest.

→ IF YOU DO NOT HAVE STATUS IN CANADA, OR IF YOU ARE IN CANADA ON SOME TYPE OF TEMPORARY PERMIT:

You may be arrested and detained with no warrant for your arrest.

→ IF IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES COME INTO MY WORKPLACE, WHAT CAN THEY SEARCH?

If no arrests have taken place, immigration authorities cannot search you, your belongings or the premises unless you agree to this.

If you have been told that you are under arrest, immigration authorities can search you, your belongings and your immediate surroundings even if you do not agree.

If they have a search warrant, (immigration officers can ask a judge to give them a search warrant, a document that gives them permission to enter and search your workplace) they can search your workplace but do not necessarily have the right to search you or your personal belongings if you have not been placed

under arrest. They also do not necessarily have the right to search your personal locker. They may have the right to ask others in your workplace about information relating to you or documents relating to you.

You can tell the immigration officer that you do NOT agree to a search of your person, your locker or your belongings. Be aware that you they may search you anyway. Even if you think you are being illegally searched, DO NOT physically resist by fighting them or stopping them from searching you. If the officer is specifically asking you about your identity, you may want to voluntarily give the officer identity documents that prove who you are.

→ **WHAT DO I DO IF I AM ARRESTED AND DETAINED?**

The law on what is considered “detention” in the immigration context is complex.

1. If you are not sure if you are being detained:

You should ask the officer if you are free to go.

2. If the officer says that you are not free to go:

You should ask to speak to a lawyer as soon as possible. If you do not speak English, ask for an interpreter right away. You can refuse to answer questions until you have spoken to a lawyer.

3. If you are arrested:

You will be taken to an immigration detention holding centre or a jail. This means you are “in custody.” When in custody you can speak to a lawyer over the phone at anytime by calling legal aid at 1-800-842-2213 or 514-842-2233 (this is a free call). Interpreters are also available through this service. The lawyers you speak to over the phone may not specialize in immigration law and you should make sure that you do not make any decisions about your case until you have met a lawyer in person who specializes in immigration law.

Legal aid lawyers specialized in immigration law are available for free at the immigration detention holding centres and jails. These lawyers are not always available, however. The immigration department of legal aid can be reached at 514-849-3671.

You should wait before making any serious decisions for the opportunity to discuss your case with a lawyer specialized in immigration law. Be insistent on your right to see a legal aid lawyer. You may have to ask staff at the jail or holding center several times for your right to see a lawyer.

→ **WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I AM ARRESTED AND DETAINED?**

Within 48 hours of your arrest, you must be brought for a detention review hearing where a judge of the Immigration Division will review the decision to arrest and detain you. If you are not released, another detention review will take place in seven days, and then every month after, unless an earlier review is requested and scheduled.





4. JAIL IN QUEBEC

WOMEN
AND
TRANS

4.1 IN JAIL FOR THE FIRST TIME?

If you are sentenced to jail, here is some information to guide you. This information is for provincial jails (sentences of less than two years)

→ ARRIVING IN JAIL

All inmates sent to provincial jail face a strip-search upon entering jail. Your belongings are usually put in a locker and given back to you when you are released.

At Bordeaux men's prison, you will share a room with another inmate while at Tanguay women's prison, you may room on your own, room with another inmate or even with two others when the prison is over-crowded!

If you had medication in your purse or on your person when you were arrested, these are usually taken away with your belongings to be put in the locker until you are released. If it is dangerous or has serious consequences for you to go without your medication for a few days, mention this to the guards and police. There is a small chance that they will let you take the medications you had on you until your prescription is filled by Health Services.

→ ACCESSING YOUR PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION

If you need to access your medications, including methadone treatment, and you have a valid and up-to-date prescription from a Canadian doctor, speak to the nurses at the infirmary who work for CSSS Ahuntsic and they will help you to access these. It is helpful if you can provide them with the name of your pharmacy and the name of your medications. There may however be delays. If you have had a prescription in the past year but it has run out, the nurses can sometimes try and contact your doctor to get it renewed. **All prescription medication is paid for by the government in provincial prisons.**

If you do not have a prescription, it is difficult to get methadone in provincial jails unless you are pregnant.

If you had an appointment with a specialist doctor scheduled before you were sent to jail, you can tell the health services team and they will try and ensure you are still able to go.

4.2 PROTECTING YOURSELF FROM HIV AND HEPATITIS C

If you are considering injecting drugs or getting a tattoo in jail, know that sharing needles in jail puts you at extremely high-risk of contracting or transmitting HIV or Hepatitis C. Always use your own needle (if it is not possible to use your own needle, see Stella's "Dope Guide" for information on how to reduce transmission as much as possible using bleach). Sniffing or smoking (using your own material) instead of injecting, also reduces your risks a lot.

Unprotected sex also puts you at high risk of contracting HIV and other STIs, particularly if it is unprotected penetration (penis in vagina or penis in anus). Condoms should be available at the infirmary or with the STI-prevention team. In some jails, there are also condoms in the toilets or public spaces. Neat trick: You can also cut a condom length-wise and place it over the anus or vagina for safer oral sex.

If you would like to be tested for STIs by the CSSS health team, you can write a memo requesting this. Your results will be confidential. You can undergo a blood test to find out if you have HIV, Hepatitis A, B or C. People with a penis can undergo a urine test to find out if they have syphilis or gonorrhea.

If you have been in a situation that puts you at very serious risk of being exposed to HIV through an exchange of blood, semen or vaginal fluids with someone who is HIV+, you can try and request accessing PEP at the infirmary. PEP (post-exposure prophylactic treatment) reduces the chances of being infected with HIV. To be effective, it must be started within 72 hours of having been exposed to HIV. It can be prescribed by a doctor who has evaluated your situation. It consists of taking anti-HIV medications for a month. This treatment does not guarantee that you will be protected from HIV-infection and it does not replace safer sex or safe injection.

At Tanguay and Joliette (federal prison), keep your eyes out for Stella's workshops and activities in prison. Our phone number is also on the phones in Tanguay. We accept collect calls from all sex workers in prison. We can support you with any problems you are facing or help you plan your release. However, we cannot relay messages to people on the outside.

4.3 JAIL: INFORMATION FOR TRANS PEOPLE

This section is also about provincial jail in Quebec (sentences of 2 years minus a day).

→ WHO WILL THEY IMPRISON ME WITH?

If you're trans and have been arrested, you will most likely be assigned to a male or female prison according to your genitalia. So, if you're pre-op male to female, you'll probably be placed in a men's institution such as Bordeaux: this is true even if you have had a legal name change and have female ID cards.

If you are tempted to try and pass even though you have not had bottom surgery, you should know that all inmates face a strip search before entering jail. It may be safer and cause you less problems in the long run to alert police to the fact that you are trans.

→ HOW CAN I STAY SAFE ?

Trans sex workers have very different experiences of being in jail: some people have had very negative and painful experiences, while others were treated respectfully.

If you experience harassment or abuse for being trans or don't feel safe, you can request Protective Custody ("under protec"). Before making a decision about requesting protective custody, it is important to consider how safe you feel, how you feel about isolation and about getting out less and how you feel about the stigma associated with being "under protection".

→ PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AT BORDEAUX (PROVINCIAL MEN'S PRISON IN MONTREAL):

If you sign that you wish to be put under protective custody, you will be transferred to the "Protection Wing". You are not in isolation, but usually mixed in with a group of 15-20 prisoners. This includes any prisoners who don't feel safe, have committed very serious crimes or may be attacked by other inmates (i.e. pedophiles, people who have "stooled" on other inmates). You rarely get to get out and off the wing when you are on the protection wing. If you have requested to be put under protection, but the protection wing is full, you will be put in lockdown in your cell (inside 23 hours out of 24) until you are transferred. There is a very large stigma particularly in men's prison associated with being tagged as someone under protective custody: it is often associated with pedophilia and not being able to get along with everyone else.

→ **PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AT TANGUAY (PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S PRISON IN MONTREAL):**

All prisoners under protective custody are sent to the psychiatric ward at Tanguay. You are not in isolation in the psychiatric ward, but usually mixed in with a group of 10 or so prisoners. This includes any prisoners who don't feel safe, have mental illness, have committed very serious crimes or may be attacked by other inmates (i.e. women who have committed crimes against children). Even though, being in protective custody means you are on the psychiatric ward, this does not mean you have to see a psychiatrist (only prisoners court-ordered to do so must). Under protective custody, you get to go out and off the wing a lot less than when you are with the general population of inmates. Otherwise, you can request to be in lock-down in your own cell (in your cell 22 hours out of 24), however, this can feel very lonely and boring.

If you are experiencing harassment or abuse from prisoners or guards, you can always call Stella or ASTTeQ and we can discuss together what your options and recourses are.

→ **ACCESSING HORMONES AND OTHER MEDICATIONS IN JAIL**

If you take hormones that have been legally prescribed to you by a doctor in Canada, you can contact the infirmary where a nurse working for the CSSS Ahuntsic can help you obtain these and your other medical prescriptions. If you have a prescription on file you're legally entitled to treatment, but there may be administrative delays. If you have had a prescription in the past year for hormones but it has run out, the nurses can sometimes try and contact your doctor to get it renewed. ***All prescription medication is paid for by the government in provincial prisons.***

If you were taking black-market or street hormones and have no prescription, you won't be able to access hormones through the prison infirmary.

In federal prisons (sentences of over two years), The Correctional Service of Canada's policy on transitioning prisoners allows initiation or continuation of treatment, such as hormone treatment, if approved by the institutional psychiatrist.

If you are having any problems while in detention, are scared or just want to plan your release, feel free to call Stella (514) 285-8889 (for trans sex workers) or Action Santé Transvesti(e)s & Transsexuel(le)s du Quebec (ASTTeQ) (514) 847-8850 for trans people in general. Collect calls are accepted.



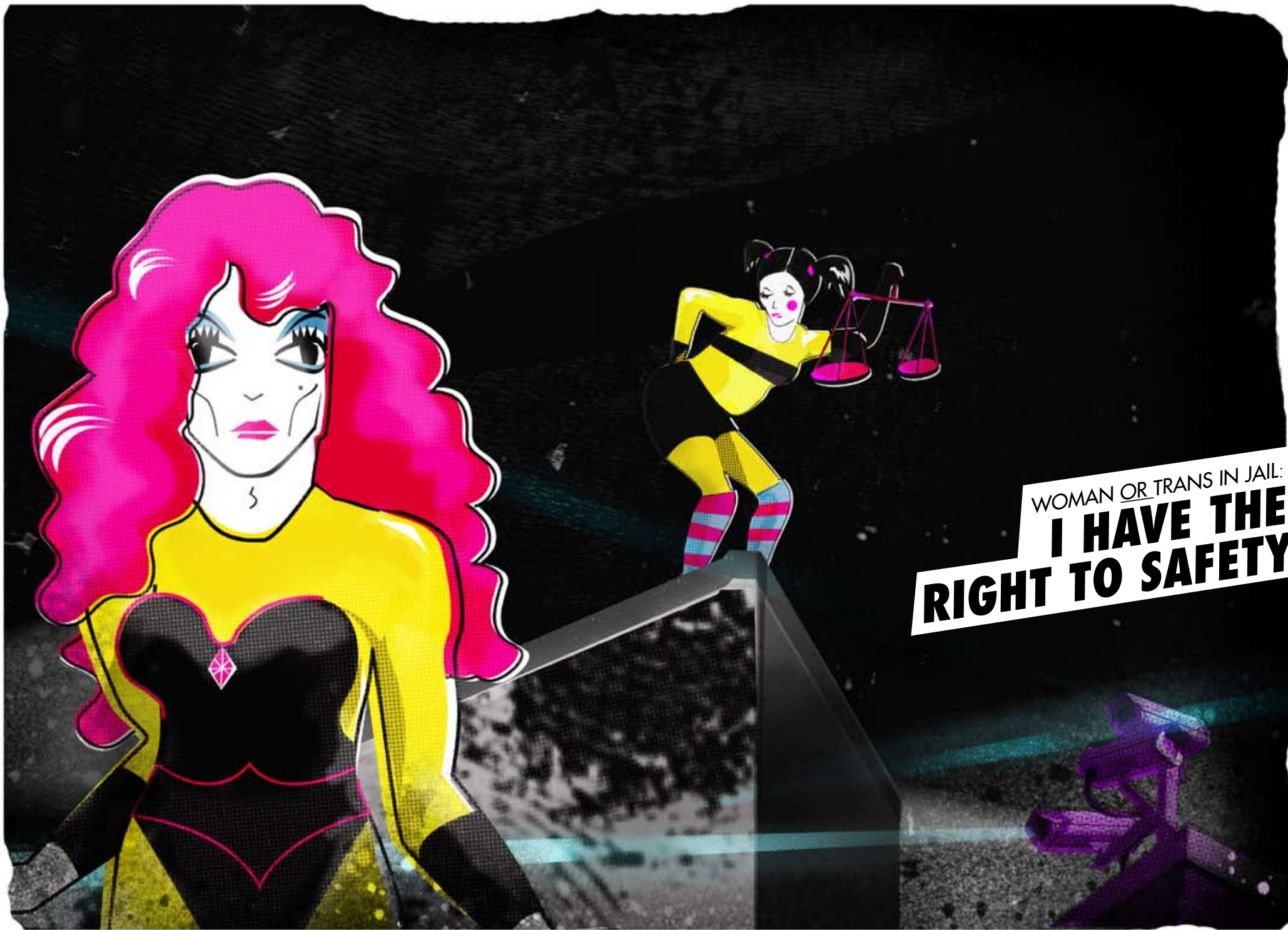
AT TANGUAY AND JOLIETTE (FEDERAL PRISON), KEEP YOUR EYES OUT FOR STELLA'S WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITIES IN PRISON. OUR PHONE NUMBER IS ALSO ON THE PHONES IN TANGUAY. WE ACCEPT COLLECT CALLS FROM ALL SEX WORKERS IN PRISON.

**SEX WORKER:
I KNOW
MY RIGHTS**





MIGRANT AND ARRESTED:
I CONSULT AN ATTORNEY SPECIALIZING IN IMMIGRATION.



WOMAN OR TRANS IN JAIL:
**I HAVE THE
RIGHT TO SAFETY**



5. YOUTH PROTECTION AND CHILD CUSTODY

A GUIDE TO YOUTH
PROTECTION PROCEDURES
FOR PARENTS

5.1 WHAT IS YOUTH PROTECTION?

The Director of Youth Protection (DYP, also called Direction de la protection de la jeunesse or DPJ in French) is responsible for making sure that children are safe. If someone reports a child is not safe, social workers from DYP are in charge of trying to find out that whether this concern is true. Their investigation can involve interviewing a number of people involved in the child's life, including: teachers, doctors, daycare workers, friends, co-workers and family members.

5.2 MEETING WITH SOCIAL WORKERS

When a social worker wants a meeting with you, it generally means you are being investigated by child protection authorities. If possible, you should bring with you an outreach worker, a lawyer or someone who can offer you moral support during the meeting. Various community groups can refer you to lawyers.

Although the social worker will not be able to tell you who reported you to Youth Protection you should ask them to explain their concerns to you. The social worker can also arrange to meet with your child.

5.3 GETTING LEGAL HELP

Before meeting with a social worker you should call legal aid at the Community Legal Center of Montreal (Centre communautaire juridique de Montréal) (514) 842-2233 and tell them you are being investigated by child protection authorities. You may be able to receive free legal aid depending on your income level. If you are not eligible for free legal aid, the cost of legal services is based on your income level. Legal aid lawyers can provide legal advice, even if your child has not been taken from you. If you are not eligible for free legal advice from the Community Legal Center of Montreal, you can still receive legal information from lawyers through the Inform'elle phone line (450)-443-8221.

Being a sex worker is not, in and of itself, a reason for Youth Protection (DYP) to take your children away.

5.4 IF YOUR CHILD IS REMOVED

If a report of mistreatment is made to DYP, they may decide to take your child away immediately for his or her protection. Such a measure is called an “emergency measure” or “immediate protection measure” (“mesure d’urgence” or “mesure de protection immediate”). When Youth Protection authorities remove your child, they will ask you to go to court on a specific date and at a specific time when they will present the request for an emergency measure. The hearing must take place in the following 48 hours but normally takes place the following day. It is important to find out the date right away and where to show up.

During the hearing, the DYP will ask the court for permission to take emergency measures, which means to place the child somewhere other than in your custody. It is important to have a lawyer for this hearing. You can have lawyers referred to you at the courthouse the day of your trial (duty lawyers or other lawyers present) for a fee. If you are eligible for legal aid you can get a lawyer for free. To do so, you must bring your welfare card or a proof of low income or lack of income to the legal aid office at the courthouse. Due to the short delay (48 hours), it is not always possible to get the services of an interpreter for such hearings. During the hearing, you will be able to confirm or deny Youth Protection’s accusations. If you wish to keep custody of your child, it is important that you ask for access to your child at your first court date.

If the court judges that your child is in danger, the child will generally be placed within its extended family or in a foster family for 30 days, after which another hearing will take place to determine a more permanent solution.

5.5 IF YOU WANT TO KEEP CUSTODY OF YOUR CHILD OR CHILDREN

Even though Youth Protection does evaluations on a case by case basis, and the results depend on the case manager you deal with, here are a few suggestions for those who wish to keep custody of their children.

First of all, you need a safe place to live. Make sure that nothing could put your child in danger and that your neighbours, parents, friends and acquaintances have no reason to contact the DYP about you.

Keep in contact. After a certain time without contact with a child in the custody of the DYP, you risk losing custody for good. You should also know that if the DYP take away custody of one child, they won’t give you very many chances if you have another one.

Even when you’re struggling not to yell at the people you are dealing with, stay calm. It is best not to try to go through this alone. You’ll increase your chances of getting through such a difficult time if you ask for support, either with Stella or elsewhere.



BEING A SEX WORKER IS NOT, IN AND OF ITSELF, A REASON FOR YOUTH PROTECTION (DYP) TO TAKE YOUR CHILDREN AWAY.

6. VIOLENCE

6.1 VIOLENCE

Violence is a reality that, sadly, many sex workers experience. If you have experienced or are experiencing violence from someone you love, your living environment or your work environment, here are some tips to help you find the peace and safety you deserve.

→ DOES IT EVER HAPPEN THAT YOU:

- Feel dominated;
- feel controlled (he or she controls your money, your dope, when you can and cannot work, where and with who you can work);
- are told you can't...work, see your friends or your family;
- are forced to work;
- can never say your opinion;
- are isolated;
- are ashamed;
- are afraid he or she will call the police on you;
- feel guilty;
- are afraid of being beaten, hurt or killed;
- are afraid he or she could hurt your children or people you care about?

If you are in a relationship or an environment with one or many of these elements, they could be signs that you are in an abusive situation.

→ DOES IT EVER HAPPEN THAT YOUR MAN, YOUR BOYFRIEND, YOUR HUSBAND, YOUR GIRLFRIEND, YOUR LOVER OR SOMEONE YOU KNOW:

- Threatens to hit you;
- threatens to call the cops on you;
- controls your money;
- pushes you;
- forces you to do sex work;
- pins you up against a wall;
- slaps you;
- beats you if you do sex work;
- pulls your hair;
- punches or kicks you;
- insults you, humiliates you and puts you down (calls you a whore, a slut, racist names);
- throws things at you;
- forces you to be a mule, to stock or to deal;
- threatens to take your kids or call the DYP on you;
- threatens to kill or harm your kids, your pets or your family members?

- threatens to kill you;
- forces you to have sex with them or with someone else;
- forces you to do sex acts you don't want to do;
- force you to take risks you don't want to?

These are all violent acts, even if they don't leave physical marks.

→ **SOMETIMES, WHEN SOMEONE IS VIOLENT, THEY – OR OTHERS – WILL SAY:**

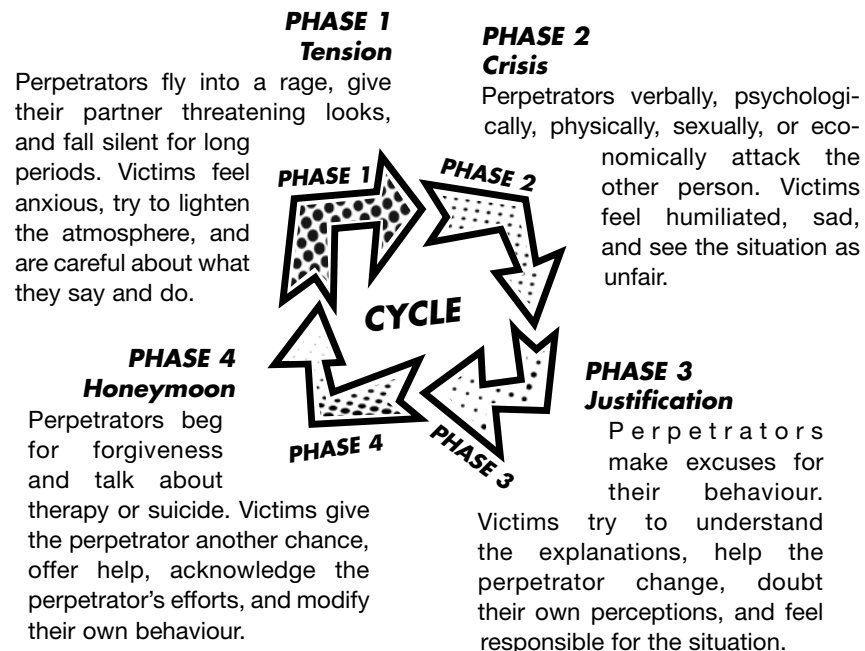
- That's life in the street.
- You owe me money, that's what you get.
- Shup up about it, the law of silence rules here.
- Get over it, it's no big deal, everyone has shit.
- It's your fault / You ran after it.
- You sleep with other men.
- You asked for it. You provoked me.
- You'll never another boyfriend/girlfriend. You're a whore, no one will ever love you.
- You'll never find better than me.
- I was drunk...I was high...
- You know how I get...
- You need me. You won't be able to survive without me.

When people say these kinds of things, it can make you feel like you deserve violence or like nothing else is possible. But it is not true. It is not because you are trans, have mental health issues, do sex work, use drugs, sleep with other people, owe money or have stolen that you deserve violence. You do not deserve violence, even if you defend yourself in a fight. Nobody ever deserves violence.

→ **WHEN VIOLENCE COMES FROM THOSE CLOSE TO US**

Violence often takes place in the context of intimate relationships. Violent or controlling behaviour can come from your boyfriend, your girlfriend, your husband, your wife or your lover. Conjugal violence does not only take place in traditional relationships.

It can feel confusing to experience violence from someone you love, especially when the abusive person can be nice at times or apologizes. Conjugal violence often plays out in a cycle that repeats itself and that often accelerates and gets worse over time. This cycle allows the abusive person to maintain the other person in fear and under their control, even when things are going better.



Source http://www.violenceconjugale.gouv.qc.ca/comprendre_cycle.php

If you do not want to leave your relationship: Make sure that you find someone that you trust to talk to about what you are experiencing, how you feel and what you would like. Take some time to decide what you will accept and what you will not accept in your relationship. Allow yourself to take breaks to take care of yourself when you need them, whether these are for a few hours, a few days or a few weeks. If you do not know where to go to take a break, Stella or other organizations can support you to come up with places that suit you.

If you would like to leave the relationship, but you are scared that you will not be able to live independently, that you will be in worse danger or scared of feeling lonely and sad, talk about these feelings to someone you trust. Don't hesitate to call Stella's help line. Even if you decide to return to the relationship after having left it, Stella is always there to support you without judgement. Getting out of a violent situation can take time...Do not blame yourself if you do not feel ready or able to leave. Whatever you decide, take time to take care of yourself.

6.2. HAVING AN ACTION PLAN

Whether you want to leave a violent relationship, situation or work environment, don't want to leave, or are unsure, it can be very important and reassuring to have a plan ready just in case you need it. Stella can help you to make your own action plan. Even if you are not sure you want to leave the person, it is helpful to know what you can do to prepare if the situation becomes urgent and you need to leave quickly.

- If you don't have one, open a bank account that only you have access to (make sure that the bank does not send any statements or promotional material by mail).
- Hide enough money to be able to take a taxi.
- Hide the phone number for a shelter or SOS Conjugal Violence (514) 873-9010. You can always think about where you might like to stay if you need to and call them to better know their services.

→ IF YOU NEED TO LEAVE QUICKLY AND ARE ABLE TO DO SO SAFELY, TRY TO TAKE THE MONEY FOR THE TAXI THE PHONE NUMBER AND:

- Your cell or quarters to make phone calls (a call costs 50 cents).
- All the important papers you may need (identification papers, your children's papers).
- A change of clothes.

→ IF YOUR MOVEMENTS ARE CONTROLLED OR LIMITED, THERE ARE A NUMBER OF MOMENTS THAT CAN BE OPPORTUNITIES TO GET AWAY.

- When you are at a medical clinic, you can inform the nurse or doctor.
- You can try to leave with a client or with the money you have made from a client.
- You can contact Stella by email (stellalaison@videotron.ca) if you cannot freely make phone calls or move around.

6.3. IF YOUR LIFE IS IN DANGER... DO WHAT YOU NEED TO SURVIVE: LEAVE AND/OR CALL THE POLICE.

→ LEAVING WITH NOTHING

In certain situations, you may not have the time to prepare yourself to leave. If you have nowhere to go and no numbers for shelters, you can go to Stella or another community group during their opening hours.

→ AT NIGHT OR ON THE WEEKENDS, you can go to a hospital emergency room or to organizations open at night (CACTUS is open until 4 AM, Dopamine's Night Center is open until midnight). If you are far from everything and in danger, ask anyone for help.

→ CALL 911

Even if you have problems with the police, your life is most important! If you had to leave your children behind, or if someone else is in danger, call the police. They can go and get them. If you wish, the police can accompany you to safely go get your belongings.

6.4. IF YOU HAVE BEEN ATTACKED ...FIRST THINGS FIRST

Your first priority should be your health and safety. If you've been attacked, get to the hospital. If it's an emergency, call 911 and the police or paramedics will bring you to the hospital.

If you've been sexually assaulted, ask at the hospital about preventative treatment for HIV infection (called PEP which must be taken in the 72 hours following an attack, the sooner, the more effective). Remember to also get tested for all STIs as soon as possible. Don't be afraid to ask questions!

If you need to sleep somewhere other than your house or somewhere safe, you can call Stella during our opening hours, call SOS Conjugal Violence (514) 873-9010 or speak to the social worker in the hospital emergency room. Know that there are some shelters that accept women who use drugs, have mental health issues, do sex work or are trans. Someone from Stella can try and help you find a shelter that works for you.

It is important not to go through such difficult events alone, don't hesitate to call us if you need to talk, would like us to come see you or accompany you throughout all of the above and anything that may come after.

6.5. AND AFTER ?

Experiencing violence can affect your life on many levels. You have the right to support to be able to negotiate any of the impacts that violence can have on your emotional and psychological well-being, your work and your life overall.

Stella can support you in taking steps to get medical care, shelter or victims' compensation. If you choose to report the incident to the police, we can accompany you to ensure that you are welcomed and treated respectfully. We can offer you long-term support and can also help you find referrals to qualified counsellors, therapists and other professionals.

Longer term, we can help you find housing, local food banks, and support you with work. We also accompany sex workers throughout all of their dealings with the justice system.

6.6. REPORTING VIOLENCE TO POLICE WHEN YOU'RE A SEX WORKER

More and more sex workers in the Montreal area are coming forward and reporting incidents of physical and sexual violence to police. In the past few years, a number of attackers and serial attackers of sex workers have been found guilty. The police, lawyers and judges increasingly recognize that violence is not part of our job!

→ THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

It is extremely important to be completely and fully honest about the context in which the attack took place. Tell the investigator if you were selling sexual services or buying or selling drugs or were drunk or high. If you hide this information, it can be used to attack your credibility later. Do not be afraid to explain that the attack took place in the context of your sex work: violence is not a part of our job!

Even if you are not sure you want to press charges, Go see a doctor so there is a medical file of your physical injuries. Take photos of your injuries in front of the doctor with a cell phone, a camera or a disposable camera: that way, he or she is a witness and can reference the photos in your file. This way you have evidence should you need it. (You can also provide the police with doubles).

If you have been sexually assaulted, you can ask the hospital to do a "sexual assault kit" (This is a file that contains a doctor's medical report about any traces of a sexual assault). The hospital can keep the information in it for up to two weeks (14 days), during which time you can decide whether or not you wish to file a report with police. Meanwhile, the evidence is there if you need it. If you wish to

do a sexual assault-kit, it is important not to wash off after the assault, in order to preserve evidence.

If you are able to, try and keep any evidence and try not to touch it: objects belonging to the perpetrator, a kleenex he came on, your underwear, his phone number, his license plate number, etc.

It's not too late to file a report. Several sex workers filed reports several years later when they saw that their attacker had assaulted other women.

Even if you file a report with the police, there may not be enough evidence for the police to press charges. Please note: this does not mean that the prosecutors do not believe you. It just means they don't have enough evidence to continue with the case. However, all is not lost! The suspected perpetrator is in police's files as are the descriptions of events. In some cases, police have brought suspected perpetrators to trial years later, after they have gone on to assault other sex workers- or other women and the combined evidence is enough to press charges. In some cases, simply the opening of a report can put the perpetrator on notice that he is on the police's radar and keep him from contacting the victim. Should the perpetrator try to harm you again, it is easier for the police to respond more quickly when they already have a file and background information.

6.7. YOUR RIGHTS

All victims of crimes have "the right to be treated with courtesy, fairness and understanding, and with respect for their dignity and privacy". You have these rights regardless of your line of work!

→ COMPENSATION

As a person injured (physically OR mentally) by a crime, you have the right to compensation for that injury under the Crime Victims Compensation Act. Compensation can help you to pay for psychotherapy, physiotherapy or other services that can support you in healing and recovering from the violence you have experienced. You cannot be refused this compensation for being a sex worker.

To apply for compensation you have to fill out an application form. Stella can help you to prepare an application ! The application for compensation has to be submitted in the year following the commission of the crime to a government agency called the IVAC. You can get an application through Stella, through CAVACs (Centres for the support of victims of criminal acts) or directly from IVAC).

6.8. TESTIFYING AS A SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM OR WITNESS

Information for people who are called to court

→ WHAT IS TESTIMONY?

Testimony is the retelling in a courtroom of what you saw, heard, or happened to you in connection with a case at trial. Witnesses who are called to testify are issued a document called a *subpoena*, which specifies the date, time, and place they are obliged to appear in court. If you are issued a subpoena and do not appear on the specified date, a warrant may be issued for your arrest.

→ FOR VICTIMS, BEFORE THE TRIAL...

Usually, a police officer will meet with you before you give your testimony, so that you will understand what kinds of questions the lawyers will ask you in court. The Crown prosecutor is the lawyer who represents your side. He or she will meet you before the trial. Ask him or her any questions you have about what will happen in the courtroom (like, the kinds of questions that may be asked, whether your name might be published by the media, and whether your friends can watch the trial to give you support). If you feel that some of your questions went unanswered, you can always ask Stella to put you in contact with another lawyer. With the Crown prosecutor, you will review any statements you previously made to the police. You should take this time to refresh your memory about the events of which you have first-hand knowledge (e.g., whether you saw the aggressor grabbing, hurting, stalking, following, or threatening the victim, etc; also details of the incident you saw or heard such as conversations, people there, times, distances), as you may have to repeat these details when you appear in court. Don't worry if you can't remember things. Just be honest about what you do remember.

The aggressor may be conditionally released until the trial. He might be prohibited from going to your home or from contacting you or other people. If the aggressor fails to respect these conditions, he may be arrested or put in detention until the end of the proceedings.

→ AT THE COURTHOUSE...

If the aggressor is not detained during the trial, you may run into him in the hallways of the courthouse. Police are on hand to ensure you will not be harmed. If you fear violence from the aggressor, contact the courthouse and inquire as to whether they have special room in which you can wait until testifying.

You can ask close friends or relatives to accompany you to the court. You can always ask someone at Stella to help find someone to accompany you. In general, trials are open to the public. Therefore, there is no ban on people talking

about what was said in the courtroom (including what you said and what was said about you) and the media may publish information about you. You can take the following measures:

If you don't want your identity published, tell the Crown prosecutor. The judge will almost always grant a restriction on publishing the names of victims in sexual assault cases. You can also request that the crown prosecutor ask for a publication ban. This prohibits the media from reporting victims' names or anything that is said in court. If you fear appearing in front of the public in the courtroom, ask the Crown prosecutor and he or she may be able to get the courtroom "closed", so that the public will not be present during your testimony. This measure is quite rare. If you fear appearing in front of the accused, ask the Crown prosecutor and he or she may be able to get a screen installed to screen you from the accused. If you have a mental or physical disability, tell the Crown as this increases the likelihood that you might be hidden from view.

You are not allowed to discuss your testimony with other witnesses unless the judge says it is okay. In some instances (like if the witness is under 18 years old), there may be a ban on media publication. In that rare case, the judge will decide that the trial is closed and he will inform you of it. You are not allowed to go listen to others' testimony until after you testify.

→ IN THE COURTROOM...

If you feel you need assistance on the stand, please ask the Crown Prosecutor or judge. Remember, if you don't understand the questions, you can ask the lawyer to repeat himself/herself or request an interpreter.

→ THE PROCEDURE...

Before you are called to testify, the court clerk will ask you to promise to tell the truth. They will then ask you to state your name and address. You can ask not to give your address aloud, but to write it down instead.

→ THREE STAGES TO THE TESTIMONY:

1) Examination (the Crown will ask questions),

2) Cross-examination (the other lawyer might ask you confusing questions or test your trustworthiness – remember, it's not personal; it may feel like an attack, so try to relax. Their job is to make you feel uncomfortable – your job is to remember what you saw and to be honest when you're not sure about something; you're there to help, so try not to get upset about it),

3) Re-examination (if the judge allows it, the Crown may ask you more questions).

At any point, a judge may ask you questions. Always tell the truth and if you get confused, it's okay to correct yourself, but do so as soon as you realize your error.

→ **WHAT CAN THEY ASK?**

- Anything relevant to the case.
- Description of the event in detail.
- Description about yourself (including your sex work and your substance use).
- Questions about your past criminal acts.

→ **WHAT USUALLY CAN'T THEY ASK?**

- About your private, non-work related sexual behaviour (even if with the accused).
- About what's in your medical or psychological records/files (unless the judge gives permission).
- About unrelated crimes for which you were found not guilty, or crimes that you have not been charged with yet.

Remember, if the judge tells you that you must answer a question, answer it truthfully. The judge or Crown prosecutor will interfere if you are asked something you don't have to answer.

According to article 12 of the Canadian Charter and article 5 (2) of the Canada Evidence Act, you cannot incriminate yourself while testifying about another crime, unless you commit perjury (lying).

→ **MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND PERSONAL RECORDS**

In general, an aggressor and his lawyers will not be allowed access to a witness' medical or psychological records, personal diary, or files from centres that assists victims of sexual assault. In rare cases, with the permission of a judge, records may be reviewed.

→ **BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE COURTHOUSE**

Go to the cash counter (caisse) or witness compensation service. You will be reimbursed up to a specific amount for certain expenses you incur for the time you spent in court. Keep receipts for any necessary hotel, bus, or gas costs, and ask the Crown prosecutor or court clerk what you can be reimbursed for.

Remember to stay positive about the outcome of the case! In Canada, a person can be found guilty of sexual assault on the basis of the victim's testimony alone. But still, you are only one piece of the puzzle; so don't worry if you feel it didn't "go well". You are helping by being open and honest.

For more information about your rights as a witness and the criminal justice system, or if you need any legal information or want someone to accompany you to court, ask Stella (514 285 8889 - stellapp@videotron.ca) or call 1-866-LE-CAVAC (free & confidential hotline)



IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REPORT AN INCIDENT TO THE POLICE, THERE ARE SOME INVESTIGATORS WHO ARE RESPECTFUL OF SEX WORKERS AND WHO WILL DISREGARD WARRANTS YOU HAVE (UNLESS THEY ARE WARRANTS FOR MURDER). A STELLA WORKER CAN ACCOMPANY YOU THROUGH THE WHOLE PROCESS.

SAMPLE STATEMENT FOR THE POLICE

HERE IS A SAMPLE STATEMENT FROM THE PIVOT LEGAL SOCIETY THAT YOU CAN GIVE OR SAY TO POLICE DURING A POLICE INTERVENTION

OFFICER, IF I AM UNDER ARREST OR
BEING DETAINED, **PLEASE TELL ME SO**

OFFICER, IF I AM UNDER ARREST OR
BEING DETAINED, **PLEASE TELL ME SO**

IF I AM **FREE** TO GO, **PLEASE TELL ME** SO. IF I AM **NOT**
FREE TO GO, **PLEASE TELL ME WHY.**

I WISH TO EXERCISE ALL MY LEGAL RIGHTS INCLUDING MY RIGHT TO SILENCE AND MY RIGHT TO SPEAK TO A LAWYER
BEFORE I SAY ANYTHING TO YOU. I **DO NOT CONSENT TO BE SEARCHED**. I WISH TO BE RELEASED WITHOUT DELAY.
PLEASE DO NOT ASK ME QUESTIONS, BECAUSE I WILL NOT WILLINGLY TALK TO YOU UNTIL I SPEAK TO A LAWYER.

THANK YOU FOR RESPECTING **MY RIGHTS**

RESOURCES

FOR HELP

Stella

Community group by and for sex workers

514 285 8889

stellaliaison@videotron.ca

Rézo

Male Sex Workers's Project

514 222 2222

Action Santé Sexuelle Transsexuelles et Travesti-es du Québec (ASTT(e)Q)

514 847 8850

Cactus Montréal

514 847 0067

Immigrant Workers' Centre

514 342 2111

LEGAL AID

Montreal Bar

A half-hour consultation with a lawyer costs 30\$

514 954 3400

Community Legal Centre of Montreal (Legal Aid)

Criminal law office:

514.842.2233 or 1-800-842-2213

Immigration law office:

514 849 3671

Montreal Women's Centre

Free half-hour consultation with a lawyer

514 842 4780

Clinique droits devants

Specializing in the rights of people on the street

514 603 0265

Inform'elle

Free hotline for information about family law

450 443-8221

VIOLENCE

CAVAC

514 277-9860

www.cavac.qc.ca

IVAC

Crime Victims Compensation Act

514 906 3019

ivac@csst.qc.ca

S.O.S. Violence Conjugale

514 873 9010

OTHER PUBLICATIONS BY STELLA

Stella's publications are available at our drop-in center and most are online at www.chezstella.org

Stella's Monthly Bulletin

Health and Working tips, Aggressors and Bad Trick List, Stella's activities and more.

ConStellation Working Conditions

Working Safe and with Dignity

Dear John

For sex workers' clients

Stella Stay Strong

Violence and Your Rights

The XXX Guide

Working Safely and with Dignity

And many more!!!

RIGHTS GUIDE

RIGHTS GUIDE RIGHTS

RIGHTS GUIDE RIGHTS GUIDE

