

ASSESSING AND REDESIGNING THE OUTREACH SERVICES WITH STREET-BASED PROSTITUTES IN COIMBRA, PORTUGAL

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Abstract

Traditional studies tend to research on sex workers and to focus on the relationship between prostitution and epidemiology. Prostitutes are rarely involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of projects that concern them. Usually, these are run by NGOs and focus mainly on harm reduction and HIV prevention. We aim to assess and understand their opinions about the service, and any inherent discrimination, provided by the outreach teams. As the first, planning, step of an action research project, this study has adopted a descriptive and analytic qualitative methodology to answer the following research questions: 1) What is the prostitutes' opinion about the traditional epidemiological services provided by outreach teams? 2) How may their opinion be a factor of empowerment? Data were collected through participant observation, informal interviews (field notes), and 12 semi-structured interviews. We concluded that outreach is essential for the respondents, who emphasize the need to control STI. The intervention suggestions made by the respondents reveal the empowering effect of including them in socio-educational projects. More participatory research with the target public of support projects is required, as a way of empowering individuals and taking action on their priorities.

Keywords: Prostitution, outreach, non-formal education, empowerment; stigma

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1. Introduction

Although increased and diversified research is being carried out on sex work (Weitzer, 2009), the existing literature still tends to focus on the relationship between prostitution and epidemiology (Day & Ward, 2004; Vanwesenbeeck, 2001). Despite studies as Lopes (2006); O'Neill and Campbell (2006); O'Neill (2010); van der Meulen (2011a, 2011b) or Wahab (2003), little research has been done with sex workers. Traditional studies tend to research on sex workers and emphasize the relationship between prostitutes and pathology, with the women seen as victims and unable to make choices about their life and work (Chapkis, 1997; Magalhães & Silva, 2008; Oliveira, 2011; van der Meulen, 2011a).

Political, social and hygiene discourses have been largely responsible for the social construction of the prostitute stereotype. In ancient societies, sex work was occasionally accepted (Roberts, 1996), but, generally, it is most associated with deviant behavior and crime. Society still consider prostitutes to be deviants, since they defy the gendered rules of honour/dishonour (Pheterson, 1993) imposed by patriarchal discourses (Bourdieu, 1999) and the social construction of gender (Bourdieu, 1999; Piscitelli, 2005; Scott, 1995). These discourses make prostitutes vulnerable to exclusion, discrimination and stigmatization. To date, numerous studies (Day, 2007; Lazarus et al., 2012; Levin & Peled, 2011; Ross, Crisp, Mansson, & Hawkes, 2011; Scambler, 2007; Weitzer, 2010) have shown a relationship between stigma and sex work and the consequences of this for the wellbeing of sex workers. Stigma and stigmatization are linked to the reproduction of inequality, discrimination and exclusion (Scambler, 2007), and is even present in countries where sex work is a legal job (Abel, 2010; Weitzer, 2010).

According to Goffman (1963, p. 3), stigma refers to “an attribute that is significantly discrediting”. It is the result of an interactive social process, which involves the relationship between an attribute and a stereotype. In Goffman's point of view, stigmatized persons hold the same beliefs about themselves as society does, so they manage the information in order to preserve their spoiled identity. Scambler (1998, 2004), in his studies of health issues, distinguished enacted stigma (internal stigma or self-stigmatization) from felt stigma (external stigma). The former refers to actual discrimination or unacceptability, the second to the fear of being discriminated against. Link and Phelan (2001), however, re-conceptualized stigma as the co-occurrence of five components: labeling, stereotyping, separating, status loss and discrimination. Working in conjunction with social, economic and political power, these components generate stigma. Unlike Goffman, Link and Phelan (2001) state that stigma is dynamic, meaning that stigmatized persons could be empowered. Resistance is seen as a way of producing social change, so people living with stigma should not be seen as

passive, helpless or submissive victims (Link & Phelan, 2001; Riessman, 2000). However, stigma is difficult to eradicate because of the discrimination it engenders. Link and Phelan (2001) argued that a range of aspects and mechanisms need to be taken into account if stigma is to be changed. Thus, they proposed a multifaceted multi-level approach, designed to: 1) produce fundamental changes in attitudes and beliefs; or 2) change the power relations that enable dominant groups to act according to those of their attitudes and beliefs that lead to stigmatization.

In this context, the concepts of power and empowerment require a brief discussion. Generally, power is conceptualized as an instrument of dominance, control and oppression in an unequal relationship. Foucault (2008) understands power as a diffuse historical construction, exercised in context and not possessed by some social classes. In fact, as power is linked to the social, political and economic context, it can be changed. Consequently, it makes sense to conceive empowerment as “a process, a mechanism by which people, organizations, and communities gain mastery over their affairs” (Rappaport, 1987, p. 122). For Rowlands (1995) empowerment cannot be understood without reference to power itself. She saw empowerment as being about the participation of those who are excluded from the decision-making process. It should “lead people to perceive themselves as able and entitled to occupy that decision-making space” (Rowlands, 1995, p. 102).

It can be difficult to empower sex workers because of enacted stigma. Symbolic violence (Bourdieu, 1989) and hegemonic discourses explain the internalized oppression and domination. Symbolic power legitimizes power inequalities, therefore stigmatized individuals or groups can find it difficult to resist (Parker & Aggleton, 2003). Moreover, the “helping” services provided to sex workers may actually trigger dependence, instead of promoting any effective participation (Agustin, 2007). Abel (2010), writing about harm reduction services, states that numerous studies have indicated that programs work best when sex workers are involved as decision makers and actors.

We intend to apply this theoretical framework to help us understand the prostitutes' opinions about the support services provided to them. As this is an action research project, we also aim to find out how can we mobilize the dynamics of non-formal education, understood as a process of liberation and emancipation (Freire, 1972), to combat stigmatization.

2. Problem Statement

The services provided by NGOs to sex workers (SW) concentrating mostly on health promotion and STI prevention, as shown in Agustin (2007); Cooper, Kilvington, Day,

Ziersch, and Ward (2001); Crosby (1998); Day and Ward (2004); Mckeganey and Barnard (1996); Pitcher (2006); Sanders, O'Neill, and Pitcher (2011); Spice (2007); Weiner (1996), and others. These services follow guidelines from such organizations as the UK Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP), (2008), or TAMPEP (2012). In Portugal, the situation is quite similar. In the city (Coimbra) where this study takes place, several outreach teams provide harm reduction services to hard-to-reach populations. Despite the fact that the advantages of outreach have been widely documented (Mikkonen, Kauppinen, Houvinen, & Aalto, 2007; National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 2002; Needle et al., 2005; Porter & Bonilla, 2010; Rhodes, 1996; UK Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP), 2008), prostitutes are rarely involved in designing, implementing and evaluating projects that concern them.

3. Research Questions

For this study, we designed the following research questions:

- 1) What is the prostitutes' opinion about the traditional epidemiological services provided by outreach teams?
- 2) How may their opinion be a factor of empowerment?

4. Purpose of the Study

The study discussed in this paper is embedded in an ongoing PhD action research project¹. Our purpose is to understand the needs of a group of street-based female prostitutes, in terms of the mechanisms of social exclusion, prejudice and stigma that can lead to discrimination and hence compromise their fundamental human rights. We aim to encourage all stakeholders (SW, outreach staff members and researchers) to participate in the construction of a socio-educational model of intervention, through critical thinking, reflection, decision-making, responsibility and co-construction. Stakeholder contribution is important since it may enable a shift in the perspectives presented in traditional research.

5. Research Methods

For this study, we adopted the socio-critical paradigm, since it seems the most appropriate to produce pragmatic knowledge and because of its ability to generate praxis or action (Denzin & Lincoln, 2006; Freire, 1972). As the first, planning, step of an action research project, this study has adopted a descriptive and analytic qualitative methodology.

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We contacted 49 street-based female SW and formally interviewed 12 of them. Most of them work in the city center at night (Coimbra, Portugal) but some of them work along main roads during the day. Our inclusion criteria for the interviewees were as follows: 1) being a street-based female sex worker; 2) being available and interested in cooperating with the ongoing research.

Data were collected from September 2012 to September 2013, through informal interviews, participant observation, recorded in a field diary, and semi-structured interviews. The interviews were recorded, with the permission of the SW, and transcribed. We used content analysis to analyze the data, following the principles and procedures described in the specialist literature on this technique (Amado, Costa, & Crusoé, 2013; Bardin, 2004; Ghiglione & Matalon, 2005; Strauss & Corbin, 2007; Vala, 1986). We sorted the data into a range of categories, as reported below. We also took care to ensure that the respondents were not identified. We also used the WebQDA software, because of its potential for online collaborative work (Neri de Souza, Costa, & Moreira, 2011) and the size of the corpus being analyzed.

6. Findings

This section presents our data, with formal interview and fields note (FN) data differentiated. We also include field notes relating to other sex workers (other SW). Quotes from respondents' were translated in a way that preserves meaning, so are not necessarily *ipsis verbis*.

6.1. Evaluation of outreach services

In answering our research questions, we began by trying to understand how SW assess outreach and what their perception of it is. The results of this are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluation of outreach services

Evaluation of outreach services	Respondents		Other	Total
	Interviews	FN	SW	
Service available				
Positive	11	1	1	13
Negative	0	1	2	3
Adequacy of service				
Meets needs	9	0	0	9
Meets some needs	1	2	1	4
Relationship with staff members				

Positive	11	1	2	14
Depends on the professional	2	1	4	7
Usefulness of various teams				
Overlap	4	3	6	13
Complementarity	4	2	3	9

The service provided by all the outreach teams is widely regarded as positive. The respondents claim that it is good, useful and important:

“I think, in my opinion, your work is great, but I don’t know the others’ opinion” (Carina). “It’s helpful. It is useful in many ways” (Liliana).

“I think outreach teams should never stop providing services on the streets, right? At least in the places where women work” (Rute).

The three negative opinions are related to the fact that some teams do not respect the sex workers’ setting, interfering with their activity. This is corroborated by observation, since we found that most teams approach the SW when they are with other teams or negotiating with clients. Respondents have pointed out the need for teams to coordinate, to avoid overlap.

From the SW point of view, the service is satisfactory but sometimes unresponsive to certain needs. Examples of these are the provision of more preventive material and the services for drug users, including the discontinuation of harm reduction projects:

“Some days we have to buy the condoms” (Sara).

“I think that is not enough, I think you should do something else [with the drug addicts]” (Patrícia).

“She told us that the [institution] had closed and now they don’t know where they can pick up new and clean syringes. We asked about the pharmacies, but she said that government had ended the needle exchange program” (FN n.18| 08.01.2013).

The relationship with the outreach staff members is described as friendly, empathic, even-handed and respectful, as exemplified by the following statements:

“[I see my relation with the outreach staff] as friendship” (Cristina).

“I like talking to you, being with you. You people listen and also give your opinion” (Margarida).

“First, I think you are super polite, you treat everyone in the same way, you treat them all without discrimination, even if it is a whore or drug addict, you deal in the same way, you treat them in the same way” (Carina).

“I never thought about it, but I think so [that you respect me]. You leave your home, whether it is cold or hot, or even if it is raining, to meet us, so I believe that you respect our profession, you know? [...] I believe that you respect us. If it was me, honestly, I wouldn't do that, do you understand me?” (Raquel).

However, not all the relationships are of equal value, there are some outreach workers they feel closer to, as a respondent noted: *“We have those whom we feel more comfortable talking” (Sandra).* Other respondents pointed out that there are outreach workers they avoid because they are judgmental and show no respect or empathy:

“One of them really sucks, he looks like he is talking to us and always judging. It seems that we are being criticized” (Liliana).

“The [staff member] stopped the car by her side. It was on a Friday night, many people were at the bus stop. She tossed the condoms and wondered aloud if Raquel wanted them. Raquel did not like this attitude, because there were many people around and she was embarrassed” (FN n. 75| 24.09.2013).

“Mafalda said that when she told the [professionals from another agency] about her economic difficulties, they told her to go ask her employer for an advance payment or to ask the church to pay her room. She was outraged, thinking the staff members could never understand her, because they have no idea of her difficulties or of the hard reality of life. ‘They only say stupid things’. Sometimes she pretends not to see them so she doesn't have to talk to them” (FN n.24| 28.02.2013).

The differing relationships with the outreach workers is mentioned a number of times. Conversational content also varies and seems to depend on the outreach worker's gender, as the following example illustrates:

“Helena called me aside to say that she had shaved everything down below but still had lice'. She got crabs and she asked me for Quitoso [a medicine used to kill head lice]” (FN n. 6 | 30.10.2012).

As regards the usefulness of the various outreach teams in Coimbra, we have found, through participant observation, that some agencies complement each other as they distribute

other types of support, such as food. However, there is overlap and the SW notice it at the following levels:

- 1) They all provide condoms, but none of them offers syringes:

“Before they [the outreach teams] came one after the other. All of them delivering the same stuff” (Liliana).

“[...] But there are many offering condoms, there are too many” (Patrícia).

- 2) They work to the same timetable and in the same areas:

“Today the other [institution] team has already been here, and now it’s your turn” (Rute).

“There are others like you that come here. Your team is not the only one that comes here” (Sara).

6.2. Perception of the outreach service

The outreach service is perceived by the SW as a condom delivery service. In some cases, though, they mentioned aspects relating to emotional support and education.

The perception of the outreach service as a condom distribution service is a simplistic one. This is confirmed through direct contact, with the SW referring to teams as "condom girls or ladies" and often only speaking to them to request condoms: *“Bring the bag [of condoms], I have to work” (FN n.68 |27.08.2013).*

This idea is reinforced in the formal interviews, when we asked the SW to assess the outreach service, with answers like the following:

“Are you talking about the job of delivering condoms?” (Patrícia).

“Even the condoms I can pick elsewhere, therefore I have no need of an outreach service” (Raquel).

Although this is a somewhat reductive view of outreach, SW justify its importance as being a way of saving money:

“It’s important because if you don’t come we have to buy it and spend our money, don’t we? And sometimes we don’t have money, so I think it is good you showing up” (Carolina).

It is worth mentioning here that SW often do not want or need condoms, but do want to engage in conversation with the outreach workers. This suggests that the condom

dimension is not as important as it may appear to be from their speech. It is in this way that outreach plays an emotional support role:

“It is a way of saving money and occasionally having also a word from you, sometimes the right word, sometimes a certain comfort is also good, isn’t it? Sometimes I need to get it off my chest” (Carolina). “[...] sometimes we are tired, we need to talk and when they [outreach teams] come to us, we can let off steam and get some relief, because when we talk to your team, or another one, we always feel relieved” (Sandra).

Additionally, we observed SW appreciation for this emotional support, through their gratitude at being able to let off steam (FN n.61 |09.07.2013) or for having received counselling (FN n.24| 28.02.2013).

The SW who said they did not need outreach services for condoms appreciated the company and emotional support offered by the team, as in:

“This way we can have interaction with different kinds of people and listen to their opinion, can’t we?”(Sara)

Simultaneously they see outreach staff as part of their social network and something they can rely on. They fulfil social, instrumental and companionship functions, which all seem to be very important:

“You are always present. If we call you, you are always available and I think that is very good” (Rute).

We also found evidence of an educational aspect to outreach:

“When I talk to you that is very good because I learn a lot” (Margarida)

“[About the HIV] You warn the people, don’t you? But they [drug addict SW] don’t accept your advice, do they?” (Susana).

6.3. Proposals for improving the outreach service

As for potential improvements to the outreach service, we distinguish those that are intended to directly benefit the respondent (for yourself) from those that are of indirect benefit (for others). As Table 2 shows, the respondents emphasized their satisfaction with the service provided, so no improvement is required. This finding is consistent with their assessment of the service.

Table 2. Proposals for improving the outreach service

Proposals for improving	Respondents		Other	Total
	Interviews	FN	SW	
For yourself				
Increasing team visit frequency	3	0	0	3
Family support	2	0	0	2
Extra support (other context)	2	1	0	3
None	7	0	0	7
For others				
Intervention with drug users	3	0	0	3
More health education	2	0	0	2
Hygiene and health control	1	0	0	1
Outreach hard-to-reach SW	2	0	1	3
Combating pimping	2	0	0	2
Citizenship education	1	0	0	1
Perception about staff limitations				
Imposed	4	0	0	4
Voluntary	1	0	0	1

The proposed “for yourself” improvements included the need to increase the frequency of visits and develop support in a different environment off the streets, as a complement to the outreach services. These are associated with the request for emotional support and social companionship, as well as support for other difficulties and needs, as can be seen from the following statement:

“At the beginning when I first came here, we had an outreach team that provided food products, helped us with the Social Integration Income [Portuguese Governmental measure], and other things, even when we had difficulties with our children they helped. Nowadays we do not have any of that, they just come and provide us with condoms, talk to us, but nobody asks if we need any help, right? Some teams should help us more. Maybe if there were more people helping there wouldn’t be so many women working on the streets” (Sara).

As regards indirect benefits (for others), most of the proposed improvements relate to the prevention, detection and control of STI, especially HIV/AIDS. SW mention the need for syringes and for the treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts; the encouraging of regular condom use; HIV testing and intervention with hard-to-reach SW, who use drugs and avoid contact with the outreach workers. These proposals are justified by the SW argument that drug users do not use condoms in commercial sex and apply lower prices. Some clients are

also reported to offer more money for unsafe sex, thus distorting service prices. SW make the following claims: 1) if drug addicts start using condoms they will expose the other SW to lower STI risks, as they say the clients tend to be the same and the condoms sometimes break; 2) more health monitoring and the establishment of prices could make competition fairer; 3) on another level, the fight against drug abuse decreases the lack of safety in the workplace (assaults). This is how they want to protect themselves and their business.

At the same time, they also believe that pimping, violence or coercion should be curtailed:

“Can you try to understand why she is so submissive? Then ask her why. Because you could show her that she could practise prostitution in another way, you know? She does not need to be with him” (Raquel).

They suggest the involvement of the outreach teams in these situations:

“Oh there is another thing that you should check! There is a guy who is taking girls from their parents’ home. You know Leonor, she is a mother, has a son, and he put her on the streets to earn money, and also threatened her, see? That’s why you have to do something” (Patrícia).

As for citizenship, we have identified references to the allocation of responsibility. Raquel believes that the other SW do not value the outreach team efforts, as they only demand things and never show gratitude. She states that, in their opinion, the government is obliged to provide this service:

“Some [SW] think that you have the obligation, and that you and the government are required to do it. But it’s not like that! People do not work like this! Because if you stop to think it’s a profession that yields a lot [...] they don’t have to be demanding. I think they have to raise their both hands and thank you for it. I think that if you do something like this : “look, we will give you help and in exchange you do some volunteer job or something like cleaning a school or helping some old ladies doing their fingernails” I think that’s how it should be, you know? I think if it was like that, people would value it more” (Raquel)

They explain that most of the proposals are difficult to implement, because the outreach workers already do everything they can (enforced). However, one respondent noted that they are not willing to make changes (voluntary), such as combating pimping.

Finally, we tried to understand why they had agreed to participate in the study. Responses show the SW wished to fulfill their commitment to the researcher. Three main reasons were given: 1) because the researcher asked and it was a form of repayment; 2) it was an opportunity to let off steam; and, most commonly, 3) SW believe their contribution

could make a difference and play a key role in the process of change. This reveals the empowering that can occur when SW are included in socio-educational projects:

“That's how I think, people should also hear a little bit from us, because there are people who think and say 'she is there just to make money and they are there and it's easy' isn't easy, isn't easy. If people think it's easy, isn't easy. People also have to listen to some of our ...(pause) it's hard, it's a bit difficult” (Sandra).

7. Conclusions

These findings suggest that street-based sex workers are satisfied with the services provided by outreach teams. Respondents consider outreach important, because staff members provide condoms and emotional support. They report a positive affective and educational relationship with these workers, who they consider part of their social network. They do not believe many improvements need to be made to the service, although they suggest more intervention with drug addicts; coordination between teams to avoid overlap; more health and citizenship initiatives; combating pimping and violence against prostitutes. This urgent need for intervention with drug users is possibly associated with long-standing disputes between addicts and non-consumers (McKeganey & Barnard, 1996; Porter & Bonilla, 2010). Although SW suggestions seem to reflect both types of stigma proposed by Scambler (2004), these reveal the empowerment involved in including SW in socio-educational projects. Additionally, SW perceive themselves as social actors and are aware of their own capacity for improvement. These findings are consistent with literature that argues for sex work choice and agency (Chapkis, 1997; Delacoste & Alexander, 1998; Pheterson, 1993) and the importance of empowerment (Rowlands, 1995; van der Meulen, 2011a).

Outreach is described, in a simplistic way, as condom distribution. However, it is also a way to obtain emotional support and has a health education component, mainly focused on STI. This study suggests that traditional interventions focused on epidemiology do not make prostitutes feel stigmatized or discriminated against, on the contrary, they consider these essential and emphasize the need for the control of STI. These findings differ from other studies that claim SW refuse to be labeled and controlled in this way (Mak, 2004). We questioned whether this position reflects the enacted stigma, reproduces the hygienist and moralistic discourse or is a simply health concern.

One limitation of this study is that we were unable to interview any drug user, since they avoid contact. This limitation reinforces the sex workers' suggestion that action should be taken with such people, since they are the hardest to reach.

Regarding the action research aspect, these findings suggest that both theoretical and practical interventions are required at the following levels:

1) SW should be more enlightened about the purpose of outreach, otherwise this will easily be reduced to being seen as a charity-based condom delivery service;

2) SW suggestions for improvements should be applied and evaluated by all stakeholders;

3) Outreach workers also have an important role as educators in different areas, such as promoting health and empowerment or combating discrimination, stigma and social exclusion. As they operate on the street, where non-formal education is poorly studied, we propose that future research should concentrate on adapting educational needs to this particular context;

4) More participatory research with the target public of support projects is required, as a way of empowering individuals and taking action on their priorities.

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