

**Sex Work
Population
Project**

Digital Desirability: Analyzing Client Preferences and Success Metrics in Canadian Classified Ads for Sex Work

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Overview

- **About Me**
 - Background + Theoretical approach
- **What is the Sex Work Population Project?**
 - Data is available!
 - Published research
- **The Study: Playing the Name Game**
 - Anatomy of the site
 - Ad views
 - Effect of demographic variables: race/ethnicity, age, service type, etc.
 - What do successful advertisers say in ads?
 - Who spends the most on advertising?
 - Conclusions

About Me



Image source: <https://liartownusa.com/>

About Me



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About Me



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What is the Sex Work Population Project?

- Started in 2021 to process, analyze and possibly publish articles on **two large collections of online classified ads**
- Added **new datasets** in 2022 and 2023
- Published three **peer reviewed articles**, two **preprints** and one **conference paper**
- Goals:
 - **Collaborate** with other researchers (still waiting ...)
 - Make data **available**
 - **Involve industry participants** in research

Data is Available!

All papers have publicly available data. (Replication is important!)

Anonymized Canadian Classified Ads 2007-2023.

<https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/ZG9HP>

- Contains **all ad texts** used in our studies
 - Includes **full database** used for *Playing the Name Game*
- Cleaned text with available **demographic information**
 - Age, hourly rate, province, date range, ethnicity
- **Identifying information is removed**
- Use the link above to connect to the **osf.io project** and request access

Papers: The Silent Majority

The silent majority: The typical Canadian sex worker may not be who we think. PLOS ONE 17(11): e0277550.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0277550>

- **Best known paper** (over 8000 views so far)
- At least **a dozen people contributed** (mostly editorial comment)

Main conclusions:

- Advertisers **do not typically advertise for long periods**
- Over time this means that **many more have industry experience than we would think** looking at short term population estimates
- There is a **significant problem with sampling** in research
 - Previous studies are **likely not representative** of the industry

Papers: Estimating Turnover and Industry Longevity

Estimating turnover and industry longevity of Canadian sex workers. PLOS ONE, 19(3), e0298523.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0298523>

Corrected PDF: <https://populationproject.ca/Turnover>

- Provides the **most compelling evidence** that the majority worker is **not in the industry for long periods of time**
- Used **random sampling** to identify relevant advertisers
- Traced **3545 workers** associated with **76 collectives** over a year
- **12%-16% turnover** monthly
- Workers were **associated with collectives mean 5.5 months** (SD 4.5)

Papers: The Changing Meaning of “No”

The changing meaning of “no” in Canadian sex work. PLOS ONE 19(4): e0301600. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0301600>

Corrected PDF: <https://populationproject.ca/No>

- Considered the history of the **usage of the word “no” over a 15 year period** in classified advertising
- Showed that **attitudes of advertisers had changed significantly** from the earliest period (2007-2009) to the latest (2022)
 - Advertisers were **much more likely** in later periods **to restrict clients** based on behavior, services offered, and client race
 - **Race restrictions were overwhelmingly directed at Black clients**
 - Why has this not been discussed before in the literature?

Papers: Power Users

Power users: Technology, trust, and the social networks of Canadian sex workers. SocArXiv. <https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/u5kd2>

- Qualitative **companion study** to the “Estimating Turnover” study
- Identified the themes: **security, health, identity, and social networks**
- Many advertisers expend considerable effort **building relationships** with prospective clients
 - Is this an example of **bridging social capital**?
- Main conclusions:
 - **Social capital = Safety**
 - Policy **interfering with the development of social capital** in the industry **endangers both workers and clients**

Papers: What was the Effect of End Demand Legislation?

What was the effect of end demand legislation on Canadian sex worker populations? SocArXiv. <https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/87u29>

- **Did the the PCEPA significantly reduce the number of people in the industry?**
 - Number of **charges were miniscule** compared to worker estimates
 - In **2016** there was a **significant increase** in the number of workers
 - In **2023 fewer workers were seen**: 87736 (95% CI 87288 – 88184)
 - 10% reduction from 2015, 20% reduction from 2016
- **More (and larger) collectives**
- **Increases** in BIPOC, Trans workers
- **Online** services were common but did not replace in person

Current Study: Playing the Name Game

Playing the Name Game: A review of advertising practices and success of Canadian sex workers. <https://populationproject.ca/NameGame>

- During July 2023 **calculated daily views** from a “Viewed ... times” field in over 62,000 ads from one prominent Canadian classifieds site
- Compared **daily views** to various **demographic variables**:
 - **Ethnicity, Service Type** (massage, escort etc.), **Age, Gender**
 - **Also considered**: Hourly rates, image use, number of ads, BMI
- **Content analysis** of ads with few views or many views
- Lastly, **what did advertisers spend?**

Playing the Name Game: Anatomy of the Site

The site studied is a classifieds site that has been in existence for **over a decade**

It is one of the **main venues** where sex workers advertise in Canada

- The site is a **collection of listing pages** with links to ads
- Listing pages are distinguished by ***Service Type*** and ***Region***
- *Service Type* can be one of **Female Escorts, Female Massage, Shemale Escorts, Male Escorts, and Dom-Fetish**
- Advertisers pay to “**bump**” ads to the top their respective listing page

Playing the Name Game: Anatomy of the Site

When analyzing classified sites we distinguish between **3 entities**:

- **Ads**: actual downloaded content (what we mostly studied here)
- **Advertisers**: authors of ads as identified in ad content
- **Workers**: subjects of the ads (can also be advertisers)

Heuristics:

- The **number of Advertisers** is **greater** than the number of **authors**
- The number of **advertised Workers** is **less** than the number of **actual workers**

Playing the Name Game: Daily Views

Daily views were calculated by keeping **daily copies of ads** when they appeared in the main page and recording the “Viewed ... times” field

- The **main pages** for each **region** and **service type** were checked **every 10 minutes** from July 9, 2023 to August 10, 2023

Statistics:

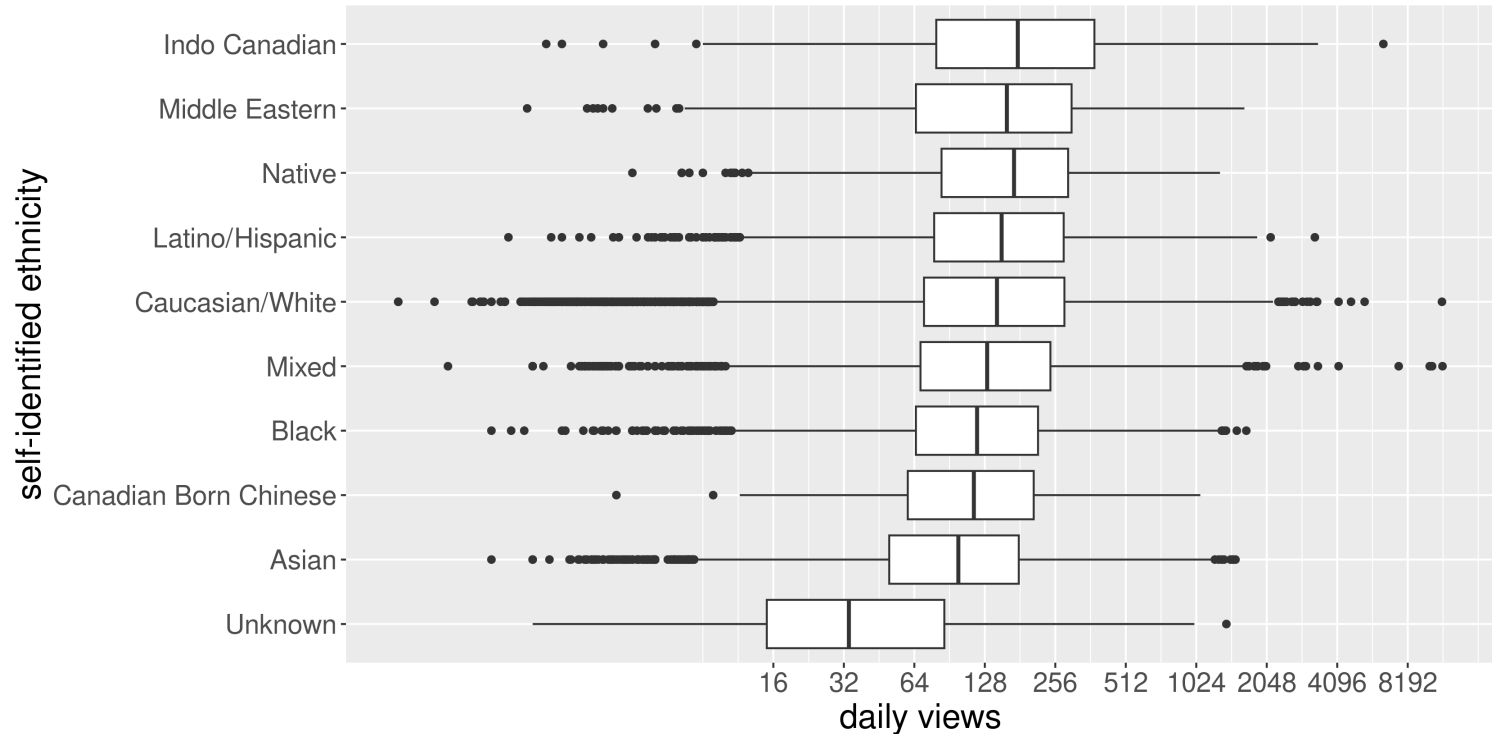
- **Median daily views:** 128 (IQR 64-128)
- **Mean daily views:** 195 (SD 234)
- All distributions of ad view statistics are **long tailed**
 - Some ads could have **thousands of daily views**

Playing the Name Game: Demographic Variables

- All demographic variables studied were significant but only *Service Type* showed a **large effect size**.
- Ethnicity was the most surprising: popularity of ads for people of color were divided
 - Some groups (East Indian, First Nations, Hispanic) typically **had more views than White** (the majority) and some, especially Asian and Black had less ...
- There were **significant interaction effects** between *Service Type*, *Ethnicity*, and *Age Group*

Playing the Name Game: Ethnicity

Ethnicity vs Daily Views



Playing the Name Game: Ethnicity

Why do ads for some ethnic groups tend to get **fewer views**?

Some possible reasons:

- Ads for **Black** workers had the **highest median hourly rate** (\$280)
- **Asian** advertisers **bought more ads** per advertiser (too many ads?)
- The **second** most common *Service Type* for **Asian** ads was **Female Massage**; for **Black** ads was **Male Escorts**

Playing the Name Game: Other Variables

Previous research had shown that there were **significant associations** between **some variables** and **hourly rates**

- We attempted to **replicate some of these results**:
 - **BMI** correlation with **hourly rates**: **-0.18**
 - However, correlation weakens w.r.t. **daily views**: **-0.05**
 - **Age** correlations: **-0.09** (daily views) **-0.06** (hourly rates)
 - All correlations were significant ($p < 0.001$)

In general **we did not find strong support** for the findings of previous studies.

Playing the Name Game: Other Variables

Daily views and other variables

- **Hourly rates** and **daily views** were **weakly positively correlated** (0.02, $p < 0.001$)
- Having **face images** was **weakly positively correlated** with daily views (0.02, $p < 0.001$)
- Having **more images** was **weakly negatively correlated** with daily views (-0.02, $p < 0.001$)
- Advertisers having **more ads** was **weakly negatively correlated** with average daily views (-0.2, $p < 0.001$)

Playing the Name Game: Male Advertisers

Male advertisers who cater to **women and couples**

- Out of **1210 male escorts** advertisers:
 - **593** catered to **women** (median views 64, IQR 27 – 113)
 - **261** catered to **couples** (median views 76, IQR 31 – 128)
- Estimated that up to **5900 prospective clients** viewed ads for **male workers who catered to women or couples** in any given day
- Advertised in **Ontario** (200), **Quebec** (121), **Alberta** (97), and **BC** (96)

Playing the Name Game: Content Analysis

How do the more successful ads contrast with less successful ads?

- Used **log likelihood** to identify unique terms (Dunning 1993, Rayson 2003, 2008)
- Sampled ads from the top 7% (**584 or more daily views**) and bottom 7% (**32 or fewer daily views**)
- Terms were selected from the **top 50** unique terms

Playing the Name Game: Content Analysis

a) High daily views

b) Low daily views

- “**black**” generally means the advertiser won’t accept Black men
- “**party**” getting high as a service (GHAAS)
- **Low view ads** tended to be for **online** or **massage** services

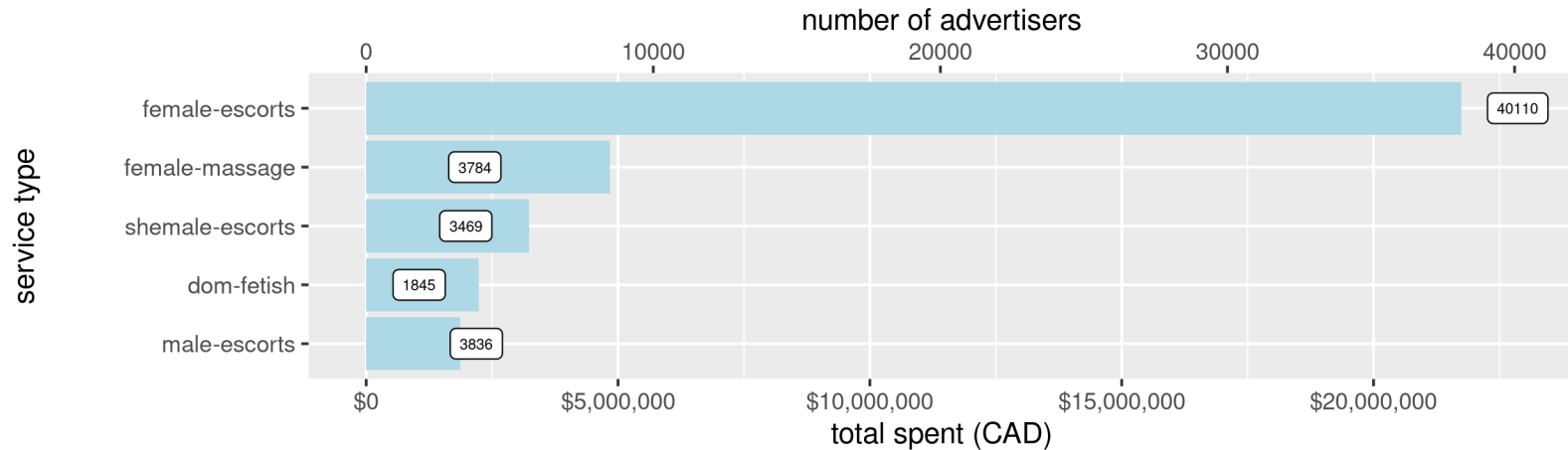


Playing the Name Game: Who Pays the Most for Advertising?

Ad spending was estimated by **counting the number of days** an ad was visible in 2023 and multiplying days by the base **cost to bump** the ad

Per Capita spending by Service Type (most vs least):

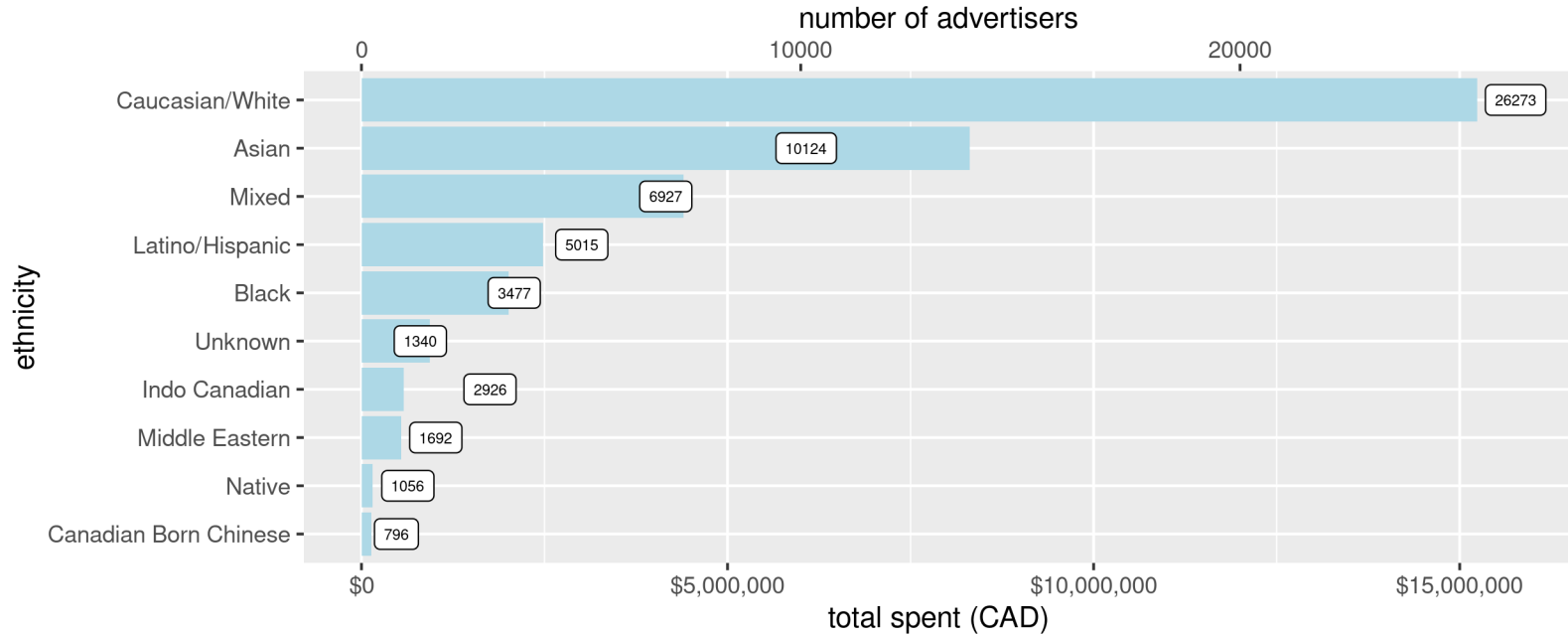
Female Massage \$1280, Female Escorts \$542, Male Escorts \$486



Playing the Name Game: Who Pays the Most for Advertising?

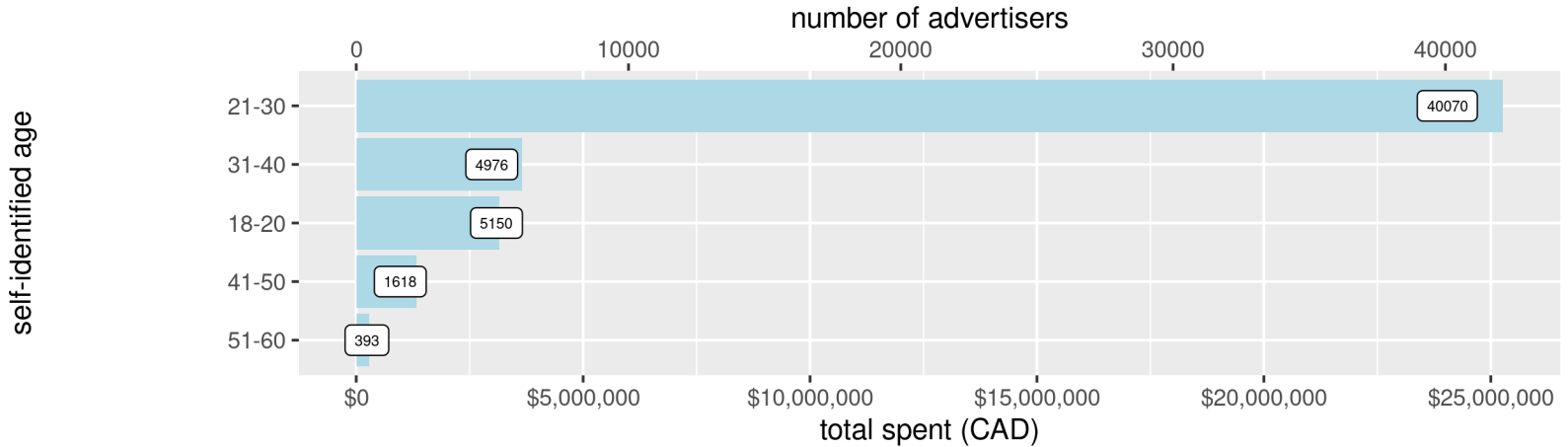
Per Capita spending by Ethnicity (most vs least):

Asian \$820, Indo Canadian \$197, Canadian Born Chinese \$170



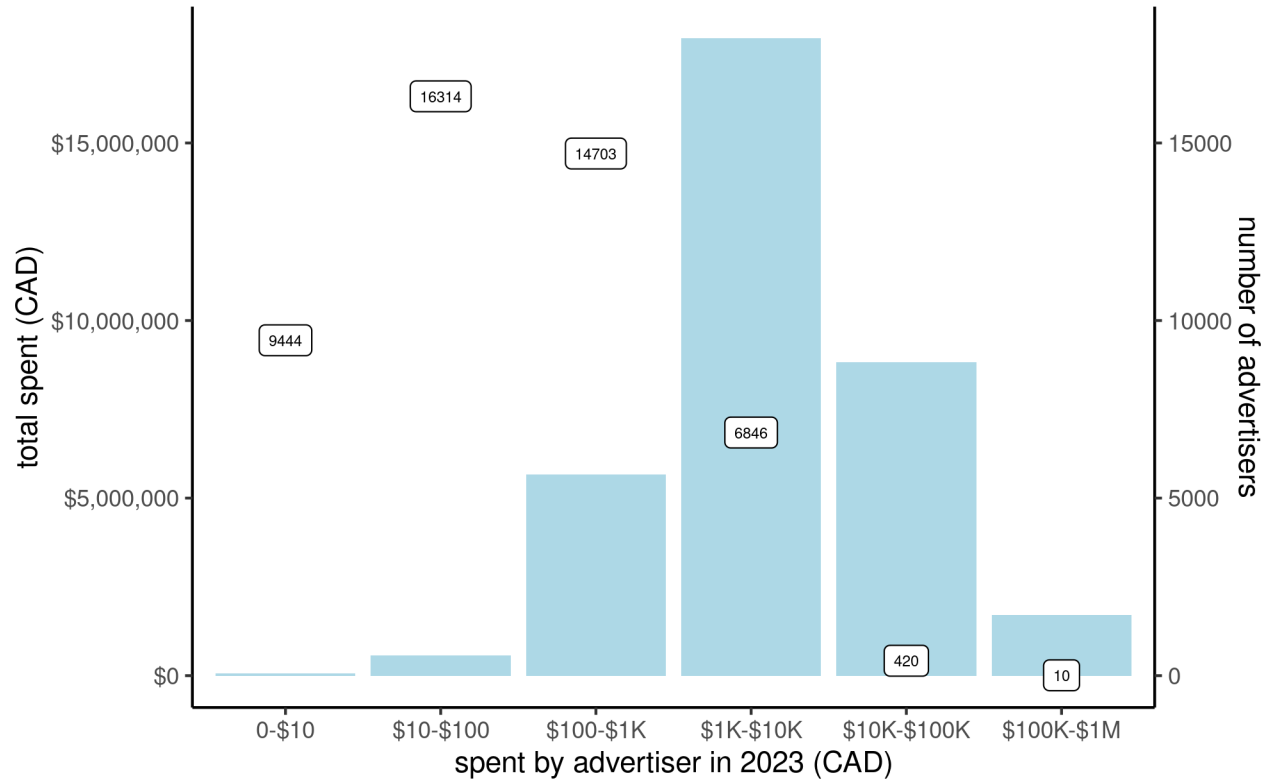
Playing the Name Game: Who Pays the Most for Advertising?

Per Capita spending by Age Group (most vs least):
41-50 \$819, 21-30 \$630, 18-20 \$613



Playing the Name Game: Who Pays the Most for Advertising?

Ten advertisers spent over \$100k with the top spending over \$350k



Playing the Name Game: Conclusions

What were my **take-aways** from this study?

- Like sex workers, clients represent **many different backgrounds**
- Some client groups experience **significant discrimination** (Why?)
- Relationships between variables relating to **sexual fitness** described in previous work **did not appear to be strong**
- Using hourly rates as a metric of desirability **may not be valid:**
 - **Based on hourly rates, Black workers would appear to be the most successful** but their ads get **fewer views**
- **Future work:** investigate the **relationship between views and actual contacts** with workers

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Thank You!

More information:

<https://populationproject.ca/>