

International and Municipal Scan

Municipal

- An online survey was sent to 51 municipalities across Canada with a population of 100,000 or greater (as per Statistics Canada 2016). The survey comprised five multiple choice questions and five descriptive questions. The focus of the survey was to understand how street harassment is defined, what the different enforcement tools are, how street harassment is reported, and what kind of programs and initiatives are being undertaken by other municipalities to address street harassment. **50 per cent (25/51) of municipalities responded and, of those 25 respondents, seven have indicated they are addressing street harassment in some form.** The following is a summary of municipalities that are addressing street harassment in some way.

Municipality	Legislation	Reporting	Victim Support
London, ON	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Nuisance Bylaw 2. <i>No person shall, in a Public Place, unnecessarily interfere with another person's use and enjoyment of the Public Place by using abusive or insulting language as a personal invective.</i> 3. <i>"Public Place" is defined as: "Public Place" includes a Highway, public park, or other lands to which the public has access as of right or by invitation and includes private property that is exposed to public view.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service London Call Centre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plain clothes officer program 2. Community watch 3. Awareness/education campaigns
Edmonton, AB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Nuisance Bylaw 2. <i>In this section, "communicate" and "communication" includes but is not limited to words spoken, written, or recorded electronically or electro-magnetically or otherwise as well as gestures, signs or other visible representations.</i> 3. <i>A person shall not, in a public place, communicate, cause or permit communication, with any person in a way that causes the person, reasonably in all the circumstances, to feel harassed.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 311 2. 911 3. Police non-emergency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund civic partners but don't operate programs themselves when providing street harassment victim supports or resources.

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Brampton, ON	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Nuisance Bylaw 136-2019 2. In Brampton, street harassment would be defined under this existing Bylaw and the actions would fall under one of the Public Nuisance activities: <i>“screaming, spitting, yelling, shouting or using profane or abusive language or gestures”</i>. 3. Successfully using an Administrative Monetary Penalty System when enforcing this bylaw. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 311 2. Police non-emergency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rely on external agencies in providing street harassment victim supports or resources.
Oshawa, ON	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nuisance Bylaw 2. Although street harassment is not defined specifically, the following wording in Nuisance Bylaw includes: <i>“(iii) fighting, screaming, yelling or using profane or abusive language or gestures;”</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal Call Centre without 311 designation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rely on external agencies in providing street harassment victim supports or resources.
Winnipeg, MB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panhandling Bylaw 2. This is City of Winnipeg’s primary tool against public harassment with the focus on targeting people who harass for money. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 911 2. Police non-emergency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community watch 2. Awareness/education campaigns 3. Uniformed beat patrol program 4. Rely on external agencies in providing street harassment victim supports or resources. 5. Working with Winnipeg Business Improvement Zone and Downtown Community Safety partners.
Hamilton, ON	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City of Hamilton’s Police Service addresses any street harassment issues. 2. The City of Hamilton uses Licensing Bylaw to address an issue of harassment by licensed business owners. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customer Contact Centre 	
Sherbrooke, QC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City of Sherbrooke is in the process of looking into a municipal bylaw and enforcement tools for police. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 911 2. Police non-emergency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directly fund and operate victim supports/resources. 2. Community watch 3. Awareness/education campaigns

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International Bylaws & Legislation

Country	Legislation	What does it do?
USA	Most states draw on the following categories of law to address the enforcement and regulation of street harassment: Disorderly conduct/Disturb the peace/Nuisance laws; Harassment laws; Loitering laws; Menacing/Stalking/Following/Intimidation laws; Prostitution & Sexual extortion laws; Voyeurism/Unlawful filming/photography laws; Profanity laws (swearing) etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many of these laws separate out verbal, physical and biased harassment experiences. 2. There is little to no mention of gender and/or race for harassment unless specifically referring to hate crime laws. 3. All of the laws are enforced with criminal proceedings (all statutory) and punishment involving either fines, jail time or both.
France	Loi Schiappa (2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First example of legislation that recognizes and punishes sexism in French Law. 2. Enables police officers and transportation officers to ticket and fine individuals that they see sexually harassing. 3. Mechanism to reprimand the behavior 4. Suggests that sexism is unacceptable 5. It has two components – establishes an ability to punish perpetrators and raises awareness 6. Fines can be doled out on the spot, no legal proceedings for victims and no need to report it.
UK	Harassment Act 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a lot of work to try to amend the law to make it more applicable and accessible to supporting women feeling safe in public
Belgium	Loi Sexisme (2014)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminalizes sexual harassment if perpetrators are caught in the act. 2. Can be fined 1000 euros, with potential for imprisonment. 3. Evidence not required for the complaint to be filed with the courts.
Italy	Article 609 bis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Covers stalking, sexual harassment and sexual assault 2. A 'crime against moral freedom' to manage an individual's right to feel safe and secure in their community.

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New Zealand	Human Rights Act 1993 - A lengthy legal process of mediation – with outcomes noted of compensation, apologies, or training.	1. Protects people from sexual harassment in employment (including unpaid work), education and vocational training, provision of goods and services, land, housing, and accommodation, access to public places, vehicles, and facilities, government services.
Chile	Sexual Harassment Law (2020)	1. Enacted after statistics said $\frac{3}{4}$ women were publicly harassed, protests following #MeToo in 2018, other jurisdictions acting similarly.
Australia	Sex Discrimination Act 1984 , Racial Discrimination Act 1975 , Disability Discrimination Act 1992 , Age Discrimination Act 2004	1. Each Act distinguishes between different root causes of discrimination, but they are all nestled under an Anti-discrimination Framework.
Philippines	Safe Spaces Act (Bawal Bastos Law)	1. Gender-based sexual harassment committed in public spaces, training, public institutions, workplaces, and online spaces.

Enforcement

Country	Enforcement? (Y/N)	How do they enforce?
France	Y – Euro110-885 on 1 st offence Repeat = Euro 3500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police and transportation officers have the power to ticket on the spot.
UK	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police and courts are required to enforce.
Australia	Y – with possible imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must go through the Human Rights commission.
New Zealand	Y – with possible imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be formally brought forward via the Human Rights commission.
United States	Y – it ranges from State to State and the degree of offense committed but all can have either fines and/or jail time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require police reporting and charges to be upheld in courts systems.
Philippines	Y – only for 2 nd and 3 rd offence (possible imprisonment) 1 st = gender sensitivity training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers can enforce on the spot with tickets.

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Belgium	Y - fined 1000 euros, imprisonment as a potential for committing the act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officers enforce and it goes through the court system, as it is a criminal offence.
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