CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE.
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Richens (1994) indicated the prevalence of STDs, little knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the part played by sex in exchange for favours, in terms of goods and money among street children. Other studies also emphasized the need for more research that focuses on cultural and contextual understanding of the circumstances in which street children pursue and engage in sex (UNAIDS, 1999). A South African study on street children noted the inadequacy of rational choice models of risk assessment and decision making (like the Health Belief Model and the theory of Reasoned Action) in the face of coercive sexual contexts, pointing to social conditions of risk taking beyond the control of the individual (Swart-Kruger and Richter, 1997). That study further noted that “fear of HIV infection did not appear in a list of day-to-day priorities constructed by the children, a list dominated by survival concerns with food, money and clothes”. Ruiz (1994) stressed the importance of understanding street life as a culture that contextualizes risk-taking behaviour in Colombia. Raffaelli et al (1993), using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, have described the integrated nature of sex in exchange for goods, services, and sexual pleasure (an important and often neglected aspect) in street life in a study of the early and diverse sexual experiences of street children in Brazil. Overall, these and other
studies underlined the importance of understanding sexual behaviour among street children, not as isolated and individual risk-taking, but as aspects of collective behaviour deeply embedded in their way of life (UNAIDS, 1999).

Available data showed that HIV sero-prevalence rates for street children are 10-25 times higher than other groups of adolescents in many countries. This is because street children are reported to become sexually active earlier than most other groups of adolescents (Rotheram-Borus et al., 1991 in Swart-Kruger and Richter, 1997), engage in sex with many sexual partners (Luna and Rotheram- Borus, 1992 in Swart-Kruger and Richter, 1997), are likely to be raped or forced into sexual relationships to ensure their survival, use condoms infrequently and inconsistently and get inadequate information about sexuality and protection due to illiteracy and non-attendance of school (Filgueiras, 1993 in Swart-Kruger and Richter, 1997).

In Ethiopia, almost all studies on sexuality and HIV/AIDS have been conducted among high school and college students. The less accessible group of young people (out of school and street children) have been neglected (Fanaahun and Chala, 1996; Taffa, 1998). In Africa in general and in Ethiopia in particular, where the proportion of school-aged youth enrolled in school is only about one-third of that age group, out-of-school adolescents are overlooked and deserve more attention. To date,
little is known about the sexuality of street children and youth, how HIV affects this group, whether they have access to AIDS prevention information and, if so, to what extent (Carballo & Kenya, 1994). This study aims at filling this lacuna.

Raza Hussnain (2003), reported that as poverty continues to grip Pakistan, the number of urban street children grows and has now reached alarming proportions - demanding far greater action than presently offered. Urbanization, natural catastrophe, diseases, war or internal conflict, economic breakdown causing unemployment and homelessness has forced families and children in search of a "better life" often putting children at risk of abuse and exploitation. To reduce drug use on the streets in particular injectable drug use and prevent the transmission of STDs/HIV/AIDS among vulnerable youth. Launching a Peer Education program, which includes awareness of self and body protection focusing on child sexual abuse and STDs/HIV/AIDS, life skills, gender and human rights/children rights awareness, preventive health measure, and care at work.

Hussnain R (2006), an estimated 40 million people worldwide were living with HIV at the end of 2001 and more than 900,000 of those were in the United States. Although the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 aimed to provide legal protection for people living with HIV and AIDS,
subsequent court rulings have reduced the scope of this law. Meanwhile, state laws vary widely in protecting the rights of people with HIV/AIDS, or, conversely, discriminating against them. NASW believes that factors, such as poverty, community disinvestment, and interpersonal violence must be addressed to curtail the spread of HIV/AIDS. More specifically, NASW advocates policies and practices in three major areas—prevention, testing, and service delivery—to assist people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS or at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

Boyer DK (1986), in his study he demonstrate how adolescent male prostitutes have linked the meaning of a personal homoerotic preference and subsequent homo-social identity with the social action of prostitution. In several major studies, a homosexual identity for male prostitutes was disclaimed. Prostitution was explained using socio-economic factors or perspectives of individual pathology. A recent study suggested that male prostitution has become "gayer," but does not describe the relationship of homosexuality to male prostitution in theoretical terms. Many of these studies are weakened by a Western perspective of homosexuality that is concerned with etiology and pathology. By contrast, he examined homosexuality as a symbolic construct whose expression is shaped by the dominant sex and gender system of American culture. The research approach taken was shaped by my view of homosexuality as one of a
variety of permutations of social-sexual behavior to be found in various types of social organization and not the result of individual or social pathology. The research process included a combination of quantitative and qualitative procedures. The quantitative data permitted an analysis of conditions and constraints common to male prostitutes. These included: (1) sexual identity, (2) sexual exploitation, and (3) family rejection. He has argued that these factors bounded their perceptions and alternatives. Using an interactionist perspective, he developed an interpretive model to demonstrate the interplay of objective and subjective factors from which male prostitutes construct social definitions and subjective meanings linking homosexuality and prostitution.

In summary, he tries to demonstrate how behavior classed as deviant is a socio-cultural phenomenon produced from cultural constructions of sex and gender. From this perspective one can begin to understand how prostitution makes sense to an adolescent gay male who is trying to understand what it means to be homosexual in American culture.

Calhoun TC (1988), reported that most research on male street prostitutes has focused on predisposing variables, while failing to link this behavior to sociological theory. The major theoretical frameworks used in this study include: Goffman's dramaturgical approach with emphasis on two concepts - "passing" and "covering"; Rosenberg's works on self concept
development including "reflected appraisals," "self attribution," and "social comparisons"; and some elements of Sutherland and Cressey's Differential Association Theory. Data were obtained from 18 males aged from 13 to 22, most of whom lived in homes with two adult guardians, using semi-structured interviews, direct observations and talking with these and other hustlers daily. These data affirm that existing sociological theories can be used to enhance our knowledge of the factors which cause some young males to enter and remain active participants in this criminal activity. There was tremendous support for Rosenberg's principles of self concept development. These young males perceived themselves as heterosexual primarily and held negative views of homosexuals prior to becoming involved in street hustling. They make concerted efforts to protect their identity as heterosexual by adhering to the values, attitudes, and behaviors of people whose evaluation of them they cherish. Additionally, they maintain their identity as heterosexual by boasting love and preference for sex with women and by limiting the sexual roles they perform in homosexual encounters. Furthermore, they report that it is money that primarily influences their participation in this behavior.

Erickson RA (1986), he was to present a psychosocial study of male adolescent prostitutes working in the Minneapolis area. Data collection was organized around a qualitative research strategy consisting of an
extensive guided interview, and interpretation of three tests which included the MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory), the MAPI (Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory), and the TSCS (Tennessee Self Concept Scale). Detailed case studies are included for all participants. The methodology involved a two-part recruiting campaign wherein prostitutes were sought to participate in the study. The first method involved advertising for adolescent male prostitutes in a local gay newspaper. 81 inquiries came (over a seven week period) in response to that ad, and 10 of those responders qualified and were selected for participation. The remaining participants, another 10 young people, were recruited off the streets by the researcher who cruise a known prostitution area and approached the hustlers in a manner similar to that of active "Johns". The interviews took place between March 1985, and January, 1986. The data indicated that the overwhelming majority of these young men had been sexually and/or physically abused as youngsters. It also spelled out significant and clearly contrasting low levels of self-esteem and estrangement from families of origin in comparison to the so-called normal population. All participants seemed to be either naive or unconcerned about the life and death factors surrounding AIDS. Most seemed to be driven by the illusion of easy money, while at the same time, caught up in the problems of drug dependency and mental psychopathology.
Implications for the organization of community services to this population were suggested.

Galligar FB (1994), in this study, the lives of Filipino adolescent subjects, who have been exposed to the lifestyle of prostitution, either actively or indirectly, were examined as a way to look into the concept of the objectification of a human life to a point of impairing or corrupting psychosocial well-being (i.e. the concept of commodification). For purposes of this research, the concept of commoditization was explored in relation to the Philippine situation of juvenile prostitution. On modification was characterized by children selling their bodies to feed themselves and/or their families. Participants in this investigation consisted of four female prostitutes, four male prostitutes, four female non-prostitutes, and a male non-prostitute who were raised by poor families and resided close to a 'red light district' in Metropolitan Manila where this study was conducted. All subjects volunteered as participants in a dream workshop facilitated by the investigator. Another aspect of this research was an exploration of the value of dream reports as a tool in gathering information. The dream reports were dream recollections related by the subjects. The subjects' comments or interpretations about their dream statements were noted. Additional research tools included the use of projective tests, interview questionnaires, and observations gathered by the
author and the project assistants. An ethnographic approach which utilized a content analysis of the psychosocial variables that emerged in this research was employed. The most common themes that emerged from the data included the family structure (intact, disintegrated, harmonious, and/or disharmonious), presence of parental marital infidelity, parenting style of father and mother (authoritarian, authoritative or permissive), quality of parental care of father and mother (caring, adequate, neglectful, or abusive), school involvement, educational goal (stay out of school, stay in school, earn degree beyond high school, earn a college degree), sexual attitudes of the subjects' and their social environment, self-concept, and feelings of hostility and depression. The subjects' feelings and perceptions about prostitution were also noted.

Kamel GWL (1983), this is a study of the dramaturgical imaging practices used by male street prostitutes to accomplish successful prostitution encounters. Imaging practices are courtship strategies that entice customers with a particular presentation of self. They are based on Erving Goffman's "defensive practices" discussed in The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life (1959). Male prostitution has a long tradition, but systematic data has only been collected over the last 40 years. He gathered data for this report during 30 months of field observations, participant-observation, and conversational interviewing with street hustlers in downtown San Diego,
California. The socio-cultural context in which hustling occurs is one of greater sexual awareness, a new acceptance of gay people, and economic hard times. The physical settings are the downtown "beats;" certain sidewalk areas where hustlers stage popular homoerotic images of maleness. Seven distinct images are identified. These images are categorized as "trade," "jocks," and "chicken," and are analyzed as a social accomplishment involving interaction between the hustler on the street and the client in his car. Prostitution images neutralize the disruptive features of redevelopment construction, overlapping communities of others, and special audiences such as the police. The capacity to image is acquired in phases of discovering prostitution, learning popular images, image selection, and fitting into an image. Images are based on the erotic components of age, sexual orientation, gender-related mannerisms, and sexual role preference. Each image is analyzed as a case study based largely on the experiences of one or two hustlers and then rounded out with data from others. This method insures anonymity and enhances representative-ness. Twenty-nine informants are represented in 7 analyses entitled, "Chuck the Sadist," "Straight James," "Brad the Suburbanite," "Mike the Urban Cowboy," "Butch the Gay Clone," "Dave and Len: Partners," and "Bobby the Handsome Fem." As the last intrusion of age encroaches on these images, image disassembly and later life problems may occur. This study contributes to Goffman's constructionist perspective
in contemporary social psychology. It is evident from this study that hustlers ought to be given official sanction to operate in a safe and legitimate environment. An appendix and afterward presents and critiques the major methodological features of this study.

Mannino JV (1989), reported that there has been little research devoted to the etiology of male prostitution. This is especially noteworthy in light of the fact that substantial research has been done regarding female prostitution. The relationship between physical and sexual abuse and female prostitution is well documented. The current study examined the relationship of child abuse (sexual, physical, emotional and neglect), and other characteristics as predisposing factors of entry into young adult male prostitution. An eight part questionnaire with 101 questions and 375 items was developed and administered to 20 young adult male prostitute volunteers. Survey interview techniques were utilized. Nine areas were examined: demographic characteristics, family constellation, religious characteristics, criminal background, abuse characteristics (emotional abuse and neglect, sexual abuse, domestic violence, and physical abuse), substance abuse, male prostitute behavioral profile, AIDS awareness levels, and mental health characteristics. The findings demonstrated strong relationships between child abuse histories and entry into male prostitution. The research supported similar findings among female
prostitutes. Mental health issues were significant and substance abuse substantial. Though AIDS awareness levels were high; there was little behavioral change to safer sexual practices by male prostitutes in the study. The nine areas examined had significant interplay and several of these were indicated as predisposing factors for entry into the male prostitute lifestyle among the study's participants.

Mathews RF (1986), his conventional view sees involvement in prostitution as a symptom of personal maladjustment. This study examines the phenomenon of adolescent involvement in prostitution as an economic activity occurring in a social context. Radical social theory is used as a meta-theory to conceptualize entrance into and maintenance in prostitution, the social service agency/prostitute relationship, and the society/prostitute relationship, along 4 fundamental dimensions - employment need material need, personal resources, and social power. Entrance into and entrenchment in prostitution is described in terms of 5 interrelated categories (needs, skills, values, models, sub culture) external to the individual and evolving out of social relations and broader cultural values. A triangulation of participant observation, field work, file study, surveying, and personal interviewing was used to elicit data from a wide range of information sources. Confidential interviews were conducted with 19 adolescent male and female prostitutes under the age of 19 years, 2 adult
female prostitutes, one former adolescent female prostitute, 11 social workers, and 3 police officers. Confidential surveys were completed by 24 social workers. A file study was conducted on 88 male and female adolescents involved in prostitution in the city of Toronto. Central to the investigation were the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of young people involved in prostitution concerning their work on the streets, and the social service delivery system. Their comments as conscious actors in a social setting when combined with social worker and police opinions and preliminary research, allowed the study's model to evolve in an ongoing dialogical manner. There is strong consensual validity in terms of the perceived aim of the study and the applicability and appropriateness of the model. Data from interviews suggests that social work agencies, social workers, and police, and the schools have a role to play in the process of entrance into and entrenchment in prostitution. Their contribution to the process is seen in terms of intimidating and bureaucratic structures of practice, restrictive service mandates, inadequate professional preparation, and complicity with status quo notions of order and morality.

Panajian AY (1983), the purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between male prostitution and personality development. Method. Twenty male prostitutes ranging in age from 19 years to 29 years were selected from the Hollywood area. Only those volunteering to be
interviewed were used as subjects. A structured interview was constructed that allowed the investigator to study the personality development of each male prostitute. Some of the data obtained was easily coded. For example, age, years of schooling and years as male prostitute; other data was easily transformed into percentages. Clinical description of early parent-child relationships was obtained in most cases. The case descriptions were given to two psychiatric residents. They read each case description and then independently placed each into discrete categories. The categories were constructed to measure the degree to which the parent-child relationships were reported by the male prostitute. The results indicated that 19 fathers were in the categories of detached, absent, weak and inadequate, or unknown. One father was in the category of close-binding. On the other hand, 17 out of 20 mothers were in the categories of close-binding intimate or controlling-dominating. The other 3 mothers were all seen as detached.

The study also revealed the following results: 96 percent of the subjects reported having unhappy childhoods; 4 percent of the subjects described their childhood as satisfactory. A "lone wolf" pattern of childhood behavior was noted in 86 percent of the subjects. Seventy-eight percent of the subjects reported having had a good education during childhood. Ninety percent of the subjects reported no incidence of seduction in childhood. The mean income as a prostitute was $8,900 per year. The
mean working hours was seventeen hours per week. Ninety percent of the subjects had never experienced full or part-time employment. None of the subjects had attempted suicide. Twenty percent of the subjects reported being addicted to LSD, heroin, or alcohol. Forty percent were involved in offenses such as robbery or violence. All subjects were involved in self-masturbation. Ninety percent of the subjects indicated discomfort in pursuing their current profession.

Peniston WA (1997) this dissertation is about the male homosexual subculture of Paris in the 1870s. It was composed of a group of men, whose relationships with one another provided them with various means of financial and emotional support, and whose behavior defied cultural norms. It was not unique to Paris, nor was it new to the 1870s. It had existed in one form or another for quite some time, and it had much in common with other homosexual subcultures in other European cities. Through its contact with the police, the courts, the medical profession, and the intellectual elites, it had a profound, widespread, and lasting influence upon the development of modern sexual identities. Based upon a ledger of arrests for public offenses against decency, which was kept by the Prefecture of the Police in Paris during the early years of the French Third Republic, this dissertation will first examine the methods and attitudes of the police, which led them to instigate a policy of surveillance and
harassment against the male homosexual subculture of nineteenth-century Paris. I will then attempt to analyze the subculture in terms of its composition, its relationships, its behavior, and its geographical distribution.

He has demonstrate that, despite the activities of the police, which went beyond their charge of simply enforcing the law, the subculture managed to establish its own particular way of life. Most of the men involved in the subculture were in their twenties and thirties, working in unskilled, skilled, clerical, or service positions, having immigrated from the provinces. They were struggling to make a living and to form friendships and relationships in a difficult urban environment. Sometimes they resorted to prostitution and thievery in order to support themselves, but at other times they were just pursuing their own sexual pleasures.

Rocke MJ (1990), studied the social significance of male homosexuality and its control in the republic of Florence. Based on records of a special fifteenth-century magistracy that prosecuted sodomy, plus other judicial, legislative, demographic, and narrative sources, this dissertation offers new evidence and perspectives on the regulation of sex, sexuality, gender, and male bonding and sociability in late medieval urban society. The policing of sodomy, which generally meant male homosexual acts, was an abiding public concern in Florence. Its forms varied considerably, however, a
reflection of the problematic place of sodomy in local life. The most telling shift occurred in the fifteenth century when authorities moved from punishing only Sodomethe rape or child-abuse cases with exemplary penalties, to penalizing widespread non-violent homosexual acts with low fines under the administration of an apposite magistracy. This pragmatic strategy allowed the state to extend its effective controls over sodomy. From 1432 to 1502, this office prosecuted some 12,000 individuals implicated in homosexuality and convicted well over 2,000, impressive proof that homosexual behavior flourished in Florence. This study also seeks to comprehend how homosexuality functioned and what roles it played in the lives of ordinary Florentines. It finds that life stages, marital status, and notions of gender had determining influences on homosexual experience, and that homosexuality was rarely exclusive. Sexual relations normally involved an adult "active" partner with a "passive" adolescent. This pattern reflected and reinforced gender expectations, for receptive boys were castigated as females, while the act of sexually dominating boys helped define masculinity. It also fostered sexual violence, abuse of dependent boys, and teenage prostitution. Adults who engaged in sodomy were mostly unmarried youths or older bachelors, so same-sex relations may have served as alternatives to marriage. This study also finds that rather than creating an autonomous subculture, homosexual relations implicated other social networks and bonds such as family, neighborhood,
work, youth groups, friendship and patronage, making homosexuality an integral part of Florentine male culture.

Saniel OP (1996), street prostitutes are at high-risk of HIV infection. In the Philippines, they are probably one of the most difficult-to-teach groups of sex workers for purposes of HIV surveillance activities. This study attempted to estimate the prevalence of HIV infection and the prevalence of high-risk behaviors among a sample of street prostitutes in Metro Manila. A total of 322 male and 316 female street prostitutes were recruited between February and April 1994 to participate in this study. The prevalence of HIV infection was determined using saliva testing for HIV antibodies. Information on socio-demographic characteristics, sexual practices, condom use, drug and alcohol use, knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, and perception of HIV/AIDS risk was elicited from the subjects using a structured interview schedule. No subject tested positive on the saliva test probably because of technical problems with the laboratory testing. The characteristics and prevalence of high-risk behaviors were compared between the male and female sex workers. Logistic regression analysis was performed to describe the correlates of condom use among these subgroups of sex workers, namely, male prostitutes who serve both male and female clients; male sex workers who serve male clients only; and female prostitutes who serve primarily male
clients. The prevalence of 'often' use of condoms among these subgroups of sex workers was 38%, 22%, and 63%, respectively. Male prostitutes, who used condoms were younger, had higher income and had exclusively-male clientele compared to male sex workers who never or seldom used condoms. Condom use was more likely among female prostitutes who had more clients, had foreign clients, had higher income and had been in prostitution work for a longer time. The findings of the study demonstrate that the potential for rapid spread of HIV infection among street prostitutes in the Philippines exists because of the low levels of condom use, the connection between heterosexual and homosexual populations through male prostitutes who serve both males and females, and the high prevalence of illicit drug use among this high-risk group.

Simon PM (1990), reported that a sample of 211 male street prostitutes were interviewed and tested for antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Based on the constructs of the Health Belief Model, subjects' perceptions of susceptibility to HIV infection, severity of HIV infection, benefit to engagement in preventive health behavior to avoid infection, and barriers to the reduction of HIV-related risk behaviors were examined. Serological data from the study confirms an HIV point prevalence rate of (175 per 1,000) among the sample. Sexual behaviors associated with increased risk of HIV infection were, engagement in anal sex and oral-
genital sex, history of syphilis, and a self-defined sexual orientation of homosexual. Based on previous research and the theoretical framework suggested by the Health Belief Model, it was expected that increased HIV-related risk behavior among the male street prostitutes would be inversely related to perceived severity of HIV infection, perceived susceptibility to HIV infection and perceived benefit to prevention of HIV infection and positively related to an increased perception of barriers to preventive health behavior. The findings partially support this model. Increases in perceived susceptibility and benefit to HIV prevention were significantly related to reduce risk. However, prostitutes' level of perceived severity of HIV infection was not significantly associated with risk behavior. Three lifestyle factors were found to function as barriers to engaging in risk reduction behavior. Subjects who were more economically dependent on prostitution, perceived less control over the hustling encounter and reported increased pleasure from sexual activity with their customers were more likely to engage in HIV-related risk behaviors. The data suggest that male prostitutes engage in numerous unprotected sexual acts placing them at high risk for not only the acquisition of HIV infection but the transmission of HIV to other partners. Further research focusing on HIV-related risk behaviors of both male prostitutes and their customers is recommended. Utilization of the findings from this study in the design and
implementation of future HIV-related preventive health education programs is discussed.

Simpson AE (1984), the subject of this study is the nature of attitudes toward sexuality and gender relations in society, in the criminal law, and in the criminal courts in London during the 18th and early 19th centuries. A short analysis of the unusual situation of migrants to the Metropolis early in the period is used to support the application of the principal explanatory construct used here: This is the notion of the emergence of an 'ethos of masculinity' as a cultural value based within the lower classes. Masculinity, as so defined, is used to provide some explanation for increasing conflict between the sexes, denigration of the role of women, and antagonism toward homosexuals, as embodiments of a strong prohibition against male effeminacy. Justification of the existence of these attitudes, and their forms of expression, is provided through data from contemporary sources which include newspapers and other periodicals, novels and personal memoirs. It is, however, the law which is the major social institution studied. Documentation of attitudes is provided through an examination of the statue- and case-law affecting three particular areas of the law. In addition, patterns of prosecution for each have been studied. The three areas include rape, sodomy and blackmail. The sources consulted include legal treatises, commentaries, and collections of reported
cases. Prosecution patterns have been analyzed through an examination of all cases heard in the Old Bailey between 1730 and 1830, and all heard by the City of London Quarter Sessions between 1740 and 1830. Court records examined include the Old Bailey Proceedings, and the City of London Quarter Sessions Minute-Books and Sessions Files for the entire period. Most of the few surviving petty session's records of the City have also been examined. These have been used to provide tentative support for conclusions relating to the attitudes of the courts and society toward prostitution, and to the commanding importance of the magistrate in a theoretically private system of prosecution.

Visano LA (1986), his is a study of the social organization of a form of deviant work - male street prostitution. Primary emphasis is placed on understanding the meaning of work as interpreted by the actor and on comparing occupational contingencies, stages and affiliations. This study offers overwhelming support for the thesis that male prostitutes organize their street activities according to an occupational perspective. In general, they structure their experiences according to occupational perspectives and skills. A major contention of this study is that the development of work does not occur independently of the context of social relations in which actors are embedded. Work is shaped by the larger contexts within which actors interpret their accomplishments. Non-work influences are more
salient in individualistic, autonomous, non-institutional work settings and
develop and transform aspects of the larger culture in the career
movement, commitment, and identity of actors. Secondly, occupational
relations in non-institutional settings are problematic. In general, these
work relations are short-term, instrumental, and fraught with conflict.
Conflict characterizes the occupational relationships actors develop with
colleagues, consumers of service, and official agents. The above
contributions depart from conventional schemes which depict relations at
work as normative responses to organizational criteria. Moreover,
traditional approaches understate the importance of negotiations, struggle,
and change in understanding work and work relations. Substantively, this
study contributes to an understanding of a form of dirty work that is only
beginning to be explored - homosexual prostitution. To date, there has
been no systematic examination of boys involved in different stages of
prostitution. Additionally, little information exists which documents the
informal interface between dirty work and formal agencies of intervention.
Although exploratory, this study suggests the ways in which the concepts
of deviance and occupation are directly implicated and highly integrated in
dirty work. Qualitative methods are particularly well-suited to a sensitive
appreciation of the meanings of work constructed by actors. Thirty-three
boys were studied through participant observation, group discussions, and
case histories for a five month field period. Follow-up on twelve of these

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boys was conducted for another twelve months. Data were also collected from interviews with five police officers, three clients, and seven social service agency representatives.