

Demand Deterrence Strategies: International Initiatives to Eliminate Demand for the Sex Trade

**Michelle Willoughby
Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation
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Introduction

Today’s research on prostitution largely focuses on the women selling sex rather than on the men who buy sex.¹ The rule of supply and demand highlights the significant role that the buyers play in maintaining prostitution. If there was not a demand for prostitution, then prostitution simply would not exist. In recent years, communities worldwide have started to acknowledge this perspective and have begun implementing demand deterrence strategies. This report highlights such strategies and may be used as a best practice guide for deterring the demand for prostitution around the world. CAASE does not necessarily endorse the strategies outlined in this report. Rather, CAASE has chosen to compile this listing as a resource for future demand deterrence initiatives. Some of the approaches enumerated here are insensitive to those in the sex trade and misrepresent their experiences. In order for any of these strategies to be effective, the culture can no longer view women in prostitution as perpetrators of a crime, nor can we blame them for the exploitation and violence perpetrated against them.

The first section of the report offers a description of the most common and the most successful demand deterrence strategies utilized worldwide. The two appendixes that follow enumerate specific strategies in greater detail and are organized alphabetically, according to location. Some of the strategies listed are no longer in effect. In such cases, their activities are described in the past tense. They remain a part of the report, however, to preserve any potential usefulness that may arise from knowledge of such programs in the future. The report will be continually updated to reflect changes in community responses to the demand for prostitution.

A Note On Language

The word, “John,” is a slang term referring to a man who purchases sex. While “John” is admittedly an informal term, it has been widely adapted to name several demand deterrence strategies (i.e. “John” School, “John” TV, etc.) For simplicity’s sake, the term is used here to reflect existing deterrence programs. CAASE explicitly refrains from referring to a buyer of sex as a “customer,” so as not to equate commercial sexual exploitation with a simple economic transaction. This choice reflects CAASE’s belief that the purchase of sex cannot exist as an equal transaction within a patriarchal society. Some programs described here use the term “kerb crawler,” which is the phrase used in the UK to refer to men who purchase sex from their cars.

Demand Deterrence Strategies Addressed In This Report

Some of the most common deterrence strategies include: “john” websites, “john” TV, newspaper listings, “dear john” letters, public awareness campaigns, vehicle impoundment, zoning areas/probation areas, “report a john” programs, and road changes.

¹ CAASE acknowledges that men, children, and teens—like women—are often prostituted. CAASE further acknowledges that some women do buy sex. Nonetheless, few refute the notion that women are highly overrepresented in the prostitution industry and that men are the dominant consumers of the sex trade. This report therefore focuses on the women impacted by commercial sexual exploitation and the deterrence strategies aimed at the men who demand it.

These strategies primarily focus on reducing street level prostitution rather than indoor prostitution.²

Demand Deterrence Strategies: Criminalizing the Demand

Sweden is the first country to create legislation which criminalizes the purchase of sex but not the sale of sex (Gould, 2001). On January 1, 1999 the purchasing of sex was criminalized in Sweden (Ministry of Industry, 2005). The law on the prohibition of the purchase of sexual services states that “the person who, for payment, obtains a casual sexual relationship is penalized—unless the action entails punishment in accordance with the Penal Code—for the purchase of sexual services with fines or imprisonment for a maximum of six months” (“Purchasing,” 2004, p. 16). Since the implementation of the law, the number of women in street prostitution has dropped 41% (“Purchasing,” 2004). In 2002, a survey revealed that approximately 80% of the Swedish public was content with the law on prostitution, including the majority of law enforcement and social service providers (Ministry of Industry, 2005; “Purchasing,” 2004). One year after the implementation of the law, the arrest rate for those purchasing sex increased 300% (Ekberg, 2004). The National Criminal Investigation Department believes that the law has also discouraged traffickers from bringing victims to Sweden (Ministry of Industry, 2005).

Currently, other cities are looking at the Swedish model when identifying best ways to deal with issues of the sex trade. South Korea has implemented similar policy and England is debating the passage of similar legislation.

Demand Deterrence Strategies: Naming and Shaming Tactics

Nations and cities worldwide have been implementing various strategies to deter the demand for the sex trade. Some of these strategies seek to “name and shame” men suspected or convicted of purchasing sex, in the hope that they will be deterred from future buying. Naming and shaming tactics typically include publicizing the name, photo, date of birth, and city of residence of men convicted for solicitation of prostitution though some cities publicize the information of men *arrested* for solicitation of prostitution. Publicizing the names and faces of men who have not been convicted has created some controversy in cities such as Oakland, CA. Venues for naming and shaming include newspaper listings, police department websites, community websites, television, and billboards. Supporters of naming and shaming tactics consider them to be an effective deterrent. Critics often state that these strategies have a negative impact on the offenders’ family. Furthermore, some believe the damage to one’s reputation or the very act of shaming may actually incite one who purchases sex to continue his behavior. Yet another criticism is that naming and shaming tactics “serve to reinforce conservative sexual mores that reduce rather than increase sympathy for women in prostitution” (Monto, 2004, p.182). Some also view public shaming as a civil rights violation, especially when shaming occurs after arrest instead of conviction.

² Indoor prostitution refers to prostitution that occurs indoors, such as through escort services, within bars, strip clubs, or other indoor venues.

“John” Websites

“John” websites list identifying information of men arrested or convicted for solicitation of prostitution. In the United States, links to these websites are often found on the city police website. Some websites include the photos of those in the sex trade, which further victimizes those being prostituted. “John” websites are being utilized in cities such as Chicago, IL and Arlington, TX.

Other “john” websites in the U.S. and in Canada use different approaches. Instead of publicizing the photos and names of the men caught soliciting for the purpose of prostitution, the Canadian websites publicize photos of vehicles and license plate numbers of men observed soliciting sex. Unlike websites that explicitly address the problem of demand as a social issue, many “john” websites in Canada focus on traffic congestion rather than the fact that these men are soliciting sex. The Canadian websites are typically community run and depend on the involvement and support of the community. These websites will often use terminology such as “hooker” and “ho” when describing those in the sex trade, which leads to further marginalization of women who are prostituted. Some websites go so far as to include jokes made at the expense of women in the sex trade.

Another important criticism of “john” websites is that they often disproportionately shame men of color. Though many studies have shown that Caucasian men are purchasing sex, men of color are overrepresented in the number of men arrested.

“John” TV

“John” TV is a naming and shaming tactic that typically displays the photo, name, and date of birth of men arrested for solicitation of prostitution. The segments are aired on the city’s cable channel once or twice a week. Cities such as Detroit, Charlotte, and Fort Worth use “john” TV as a means to deter men from buying sex. Like “john” websites, “john” TV reflects the overrepresentation of minorities arrested for solicitation.

Newspaper Listings

Newspaper listings are utilized similarly to “john” TV and “john” websites. Countries including Zimbabwe and England have listed the names of men arrested for solicitation of prostitution. Photos of the offenders are not posted.

“Dear John” Letters

Some cities send “Dear John” letters to the homes of those suspected of soliciting prostitution. In many cases, the letter is sent once the claim that a driver was seen soliciting prostitutes has been substantiated. In other cases, letters can be sent without proof of solicitation; engaging in conversation with a woman in prostitution is enough evidence to establish probable cause.

Letters often overemphasize the health risk to the “john” by making a connection between women in the sex trade and Hepatitis C, HIV transmission, and drug use and therefore further marginalize those in the sex trade by portraying them as “diseased women”. Many advocates of those in the sex trade assert that focusing on women in the sex trade as contaminants further demeans them.

Demand Deterrence Strategies: Public Awareness Campaigns

Omaha, Oakland, and Atlanta have launched campaigns to raise awareness of sexual exploitation and to deter men from buying sex. In Atlanta, posters raise awareness about the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and attempt to deter future buyers. The city also released three public service announcements, including one of Mayor Shirley Franklin addressing CSEC, another depicting a child victim of commercial sexual exploitation, and the last depicting a “john” who buys sex (City of Atlanta, 2008).

Demand Deterrence Strategies: Vehicle Seizure

Some cities are seizing the vehicles of individuals arrested for solicitation of prostitution. In Denver, authorities have identified a vehicle used as a means to commit a solicitation of prostitution an offense, and the Denver City Attorney’s Office files civil lawsuits against the owners of such vehicles. The vehicle is seized, and if the County Court determines that the vehicle is a public nuisance, it is impounded for six months to one year. The vehicle is returned to the owner when the impounding and storage fees as well as a civil fee of \$2,000 have been paid in full (American Prosecutors Research Institute, 2004). In Cincinnati, the city charges \$500 to release the vehicle (City of Cincinnati, 2006).

Demand Deterrence Strategies: Zoning and Prohibition Zones

Zoning and probation areas are assigned to men convicted of solicitation charges. The offender is restricted from certain geographical locations so that the offender cannot enter designated areas of prostitution activity. Cities such as Wichita and El Cajon have implemented zoning and probation areas to reduce prostitution related activity in a specified area.

Road Changes

Certain cities such as Preston and Streatham in England have implemented road changes to redirect traffic with the purpose of reducing prostitution related traffic. Road changes include the creation of one-way roads, cul de sacs, road barriers, and road bumps (“Prostitution and kerb crawling” n.d.).

Driving Bans

As of January 2004, the United Kingdom Home Office has declared that any person caught using a vehicle for kerb crawling risk an indefinite driving ban (Home Office, 2004).

Demand Deterrence Strategies: “Report A John” Programs

Cities such as Edmonton and Winnipeg have “Report a John” programs on police websites where people can report offenders in their communities. These programs typically require a license plate number, type of vehicle, the location and time of the incident, and a description of the suspected offender. “Report a John” signs in Edmonton list a police phone number community members can call to report prostitution activity.

Demand Deterrence Strategies: Anti-Social Behavior Orders/Acceptable Behavior Contracts

In the United Kingdom, Anti Social Behavior Orders/Acceptable Behavior Contracts are used with those caught buying or selling sex. Anti Social Behavioral Orders are court orders that prohibit an offender from committing further anti-social behavior and can also prohibit the offender from going to designated areas related to their crime. Anti Social Behavior Orders are in effect for at least two years and must be followed under threat of prison time. Acceptable Behavior Contracts are written agreements intended to encourage the offender to address their criminal behavior and its impact on the community. Acceptable Behavior Contracts are typically used with youth but can be used with adult offenders. These contracts typically are in effect for six months and list the anti-social behavior that the individual agrees to discontinue and the consequences if the contract is broken. Unlike Anti-Social Behavior Orders, the Acceptable Behavior Contracts are not legally binding documents (Home Office, 2008).

Most Successful Strategies

The most successful demand deterrence strategy appears to be legislation implemented by Sweden, which decriminalizes the selling of sex, but raises the criminal penalties for purchasing sex. Sweden’s law overtly acknowledges the presence of sexism and violence against women in the sex trade industry. It is based on the belief that if communities and governments cannot identify the connection between prostitution and gender inequality, meaningful change will never take place.

Critiques of the Swedish law include that it does not help institutionalize a cultural shift away from a patriarchal structure and that it potentially pushes prostitution activity further underground, consequently putting women in greater physical danger. Legislative changes in other parts of the world are also often faulted for moving prostitution underground, without implementing initiatives aimed at reducing demand for men who purchase sex indoors.

In general, community support is crucial before beginning to implement demand deterrence strategies. Communities that have taken a comprehensive and holistic approach to prostitution have had more success in reducing prostitution related activity than those communities implementing a single strategy. Most importantly, demand deterrence strategies should always be coupled with exit and support services for those in the sex trade-



Evaluation Procedures

Though many cities have implemented these websites and television segments, a shortage of research exists evaluating the effectiveness of these strategies. Evaluation techniques that are used focus on recidivism rates, community satisfaction surveys, number of complaints called into the police department, the number of prostitution arrests, number of hits on the website, numbers of supportive letters versus unsupportive letters, reduction of traffic in the area, a reduction in the number of men who buy sex visiting the area, a decrease of women entering prostitution in the area, a reduction in crime rates, a reduction in the fear of crime, improved communication between police and the public, achievement of benign displacement, an increase in public expectations and confidence, and an increase in community cohesion.

Conclusion

Strategies for reducing the demand for prostitution have already been implemented across the globe. While this is an important first step, much more research is needed in order to maximize the effectiveness of such strategies. Furthermore, the importance of advancing the culture's awareness of the harms women in prostitution face cannot be underestimated. Understanding why men buy sex is important when developing deterrence strategies. More research is needed on men's reasons for purchasing sex and potential deterrents. Evaluations are also necessary to determine the effectiveness of public awareness and education campaigns. CAASE recommends that communities be educated on the dynamics and harms of the sex trade when implementing strategies that target demand. Without that cultural shift, and without the support of community members, no demand deterrence strategy can gain optimal results.

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Appendix A: UNITED STATES RESPONSES

Location	UNITED STATES
Type of Strategy	National Legislation Against Male Buyers National Legislation Against the Sexual Abuse of Children Media Campaign Targeting Sex Tourists Military Ban
Summary	<p>The first national legislation to combat domestic trafficking was passed. This law directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to publicize best practices to prosecute buyers and to establish a grant program to improve the investigation and the prosecution of buyers for state and local law enforcements.</p> <p>Prosecution of citizens for the sexual abuse of children while outside the country describes the national legislation against the sexual abuse of children.</p> <p>The government has funded a media campaign that targets sex tourists in Cambodia, Costa Rica, Thailand, Mexico, and Brazil to deter sex tourism. It also addresses the possible prosecution and conviction in the U.S. for the participation in the purchase of women for sex abroad.</p> <p>To theoretically ensure that troops do not exploit women while serving in the countries' armed forces, the military is banned from visiting prostituted women.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Anchorage, AK
Type of Strategy	Seizing vehicles
Summary	A vehicle can be impounded for a solicitation of prostitution charge. Fees for vehicle impoundment vary depending on the age of the vehicle, previous convictions, and the present charge.

Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.
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Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska. (2004). Retrieved January 23, 2008, from <http://www.muni.org/legal/impound.cfm>

Location	El Cajon, CA
Type of Strategy	“John” Website http://www.elcajonpolice.org/Probation/solicitation_for_prostitution.html Seizing vehicles
Summary	Photos of offenders convicted of solicitation charges are placed on the internet. Photos of women convicted of prostitution are also posted. Geographic restrictions are placed on convicted offenders. They cannot attempt to contact female pedestrians in a designated area or offer rides. Loitering is prohibited. The offender can also have restrictions on cell phone, pager, and beeper use in the restricted area. Community members can call the police if they see the convicted persons in this area. El Cajon police seized vehicles of men arrested for soliciting of prostitution.
Evaluation/Response	In July 2007 the California Supreme Court ruled that police can no longer seize vehicles after the driver is arrested. Cities cannot pass legislation with harsher punishments than state and federal laws for drug and prostitution charges.

El Cajon Police Department. (n.d.) Retrieved February 12, 2008, from http://www.elcajonpolice.org/Probation/solicitation_for_prostitution.html

Hazle, Brian. (2004, January 29). El Cajon begins seizing vehicles for solicitation of prostitution. Retrieved January 20, 2008, from http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/metro/20040129-9999_7m29johns.html

Location	North County, CA
Type of Strategy	“John” Website http://www.oceansidepolice.com/plist.pdf
Summary	The website lists the name, date of birth, city of residence, and the charges against women in prostitution and “johns.” No photos are included.

Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.
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Prostitution related convictions January 2007 through September 2007. (2007, December 3). Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.oceansidepolice.com/plist.pdf>

Location	Oakland, CA
Type of Strategy	<p>Seizing Vehicles Shaming Campaign Operation Shame including: Video surveillance Beat Feet Photos of arrested “johns” on billboards</p>
Summary	<p>If found soliciting or buying women in prostitution, the vehicle of the offender is seized and impounded. For example, the buyer is fined \$900 to retrieve the vehicle. If the buyer is not the owner, a spouse or family member must accompany the buyer to reclaim the vehicle. The police hopes to deter the purchase of women for prostitution using this method.</p> <p>In June 2005, large billboards with blurred photos of convicted buyers were posted in the city. These billboards also provided a help line for women in prostitution. The message on these billboards read, “How much clearer do we have to make it? Don’t john in Oakland.” This campaign utilized surveillance cameras from local businesses to obtain evidence for convictions of soliciting women in prostitution. Future modifications include an actual photo of the buyer to eliminate obscurity of their identity.</p> <p>Businesses use video surveillance cameras to capture sex trade activity and the tapes are given to the police and prosecutors.</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>The billboards were implemented for eight months only because photos included men arrested and not necessarily convicted. Critics of the billboards asserted that “johns” could sue because the actions suggest that the men are guilty before a trial. Many critics maintain that these efforts have not made a significant impact on the demand in Oakland.</p> <p>In July 2007, the California Supreme Court ruled that the police can no longer seize vehicles after the driver is arrested. Cities cannot pass legislation with harsher punishments than state and federal laws for drug and prostitution charges.</p>

Allen-Taylor, J.D. (2006, January 18). Dear Johns: For Shame. AlterNet. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from <http://www.alternet.org/module/printversion/30942>

Lee, H. (2005, February 25). City promises billboard to shame johns. San Francisco Chronicle. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2005/02/25/BAG4DBGN951.DTL&hw=billboard+fame+to+johns&sn=004&sc=884>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Riverside, CA
Type of Strategy	“John” Website http://www.riversideca.gov/rpd/press/2005releases/nov1105.htm
Summary	The website includes photos, name, age, city of residence, and charges pending against men arrested for solicitation.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Riverside Police Department. (2005, November 2). Riverside police department official press release. Retrieved February 29, 2008 from <http://www.riversideca.gov/rpd/press/2005releases/nov1105.htm>

Location	Denver, CO
Type of Strategy	“John” TV “John” Website www.denvergov.org/johnstv Public Nuisance Abatement Program (vehicle impoundment)

<p>Summary</p>	<p>The “john” TV and website publicizes the names and photos of convicted buyers. In some cases, the buyers have been charged but not convicted. Its purpose is to “out” and make public of those who buy women for prostitution and to serve as a deterrent for these men and others. These mediums also provide information regarding social services for prostituted women.</p> <p>The “john” TV (2002) airs twice daily. The program is 15 minutes long and includes photos of men convicted of solicitation of prostitution.</p> <p>The “john” website posts the name, photo, birth date and date of conviction for men convicted of solicitation of prostitution.</p> <p>Public nuisance abatement program: if the court judges the vehicle to be a public nuisance, the vehicle is impounded for a time period of six months to one year, and the vehicle is released only if impoundment and storage costs have been paid. A \$2,000 civil judgment fee must also be paid.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>A report by Denver officials indicate that solicitation by buyers decreased by 40%.</p> <p>Since 1997, 40-50% of vehicle owners have not responded to civil action and the vehicle has been abandoned to be sold at public auction.</p>

American Prosecutors Research Institute. (2004, August). Unwelcome Guests: A community prosecution approach to street level drug dealing and prostitution. Special Topics Series. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.ndaa.org/pdf/unwelcome_guests_04.pdf

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Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

<p>Location</p>	<p>Orlando, FL</p>
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Type of Strategy	“Busted” (John) Website http://www.cityoforlando.net/police/vice/vice.htm
Summary	“Busted” website posts photos of those arrested for drug, prostitution, and lewd acts charges. Identifying information includes name, DOB, date of arrest, location of arrest, and criminal charge.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Orlando Police Department. (n.d.). Busted. Retrieved February 25, 2008, from <http://www.cityoforlando.net/police/vice/vice.htm>

Street crimes unit project. (2002). Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2002/02-39.pdf>

Location	Atlanta, GA
Type of Strategy	Public awareness campaign (PSA's) “John” Website http://www.atlantapd.org/index.asp?nav=vicearrests
Summary	Three Public Service Announcements (PSAs) are available for viewing through youtube.com. “Dear John” posters are available at http://www.atlantaga.gov/mayor/dearjohn_111006.aspx Photos and names of “johns” and women in prostitution on the Internet for 3-6 months. Includes the name, photo, and arrest type. Fines for “johns” were increased from \$50 to \$10,000 from a misdemeanor to a felony, and minimum sentences were implemented for “johns” convicted of CSEC charges.
Evaluation/Response	The City of Atlanta won a World Leadership Award for their efforts. The World Leadership Forum based in London gave the award. The “Dear john campaign” also received an Emmy Award from the Southeast National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and a Bronze Anvil from the Public Relations Society of America.

Atlanta police department. (nd). Vice arrests. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from <http://www.atlantapd.org/index.asp?nav=vicearrests>

City of Atlanta. (2008). Dear John campaign. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from http://www.atlantaga.gov/mayor/dearjohn_111006.aspx

“Dear John” Wins World Leadership Award. (2008). Retrieved February 11, 2008, from http://www.atlantaga.gov/media/nr_dearjohn_121207.aspx

Location	HAWAII
Type of Strategy	House Bill 2020 Legislation
Summary	The House Bill 2020 declared the promotion of travel for the purpose of prostitution a felony crime on the grounds for revoking a travel agent’s license. It protects women and girls exploited by sex tourists and agencies that arrange for these tours.
Evaluation/Response	This action pronounces Hawaii’s unequivocal opposition to any form of sex tourism.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Chicago, IL
Type of Strategy	Car Seizures “John” website http://www.chicagopolice.org/ps/list.aspx
Summary	Website includes name, photo, sex, age, residence, location and date of arrest, statute, and if their vehicle was impounded. Photos remain on website for 30 days from time of arrest.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Chicago Police Department (2005). Prostitution patron arrests. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from <http://www.chicagopolice.org/ps/list.aspx>

Location	Wichita, KS
Type of Strategy	“John” Website http://www.wichitagov.org/CityOffices/Police/FieldServices/North/Prostitution+Page.htm Loitering ordinance Zoning Billboards

<p>Summary</p>	<p>On the “john” website, photos of arrested “johns” and women in prostitution are posted for 30 days from date of arrest. Identifying information includes name, photo, charges, arrest date, and city of residence.</p> <p>Police ordinances were created so that police could arrest “johns” with loitering for the purpose of soliciting prostitution. Before this ordinance, women could be arrested for loitering for the purpose of committing an act of prostitution, but the person purchasing could not be arrested.</p> <p>“Anti-prostitution emphasis zones” were established in which fines and jail time was increased if the act took place within the designated zone. A second conviction within the zone would mean a prison sentence of at least 30 days.</p> <p>“Mapping area” is a more concentrated area within the “anti prostitution emphasis zones.” This area had the heaviest concentration of prostitution activity. A convicted offender who was arrested in the “mapping area” was not allowed to return to the “mapping area.”</p> <p>“10 Most Wanted List” included names of women in prostitution, pimps, “johns”, and drug dealers active in the area. Law enforcement officials requested high bonds from prosecutors and judges and also longer prison sentences upon conviction.</p> <p>“Broadway Reference Guide” contained a list of known offenders in the area. The list had photos which were put in patrol cars.</p> <p>Community billboards showed S.T.O.P signs (Stand Tough on Prostitution). Several local businesses helped fund the billboards.</p> <p>Police gave motel owners pictures of convicted women in prostitution and encouraged owners to refuse service to those involved in prostitution.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>Evaluation showed a 47% decrease in prostitution. 75% of businesses saw a decrease of prostitution activity. 90% of businesses felt that police efforts had a direct effect on reducing prostitution.</p> <p>26 people were charged in the “Anti-prostitution zone.” Fines increased from \$200 to \$1,000. Seven women in prostitution and two “johns” fell under the mapping ordinance. Displacement of prostitution occurred, and the number of escort services increased in the area.</p>

Wichita Police Department. (2008). Anti prostitution campaign. Retrieved February 12, 2008, from <http://www.wichitagov.org/CityOffices/Police/FieldServices/North/Prostitution+Page.htm>

Wichita Police Department. (1996). South Central Prostitution, Project Wichita Police Department. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from [http://www.popcenter.org/Library/Goldstein/1996/96-59\(F\).pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/Library/Goldstein/1996/96-59(F).pdf)

<p>Location</p>	<p>Frederick, MD</p>
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Type of Strategy	Prostitution Business Records
Summary	City released 82 pages of prostitution business records including the names of 500 men who bought women in prostitution. The names of public officials and other prominent citizens were included. Records were seized in a brothel raid by the police. The release of names was the in response to newspapers who sought access to the documents amid allegations that the customers included public officials.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Detroit, MI
Type of Strategy	“John” TV “John” Website Seizing Vehicles
Summary	<p>The “john” TV and website publicizes the names and photos of convicted buyers. Photos and names of convicted “johns” appear on TV once a week. In some cases, the buyers have been charged but not convicted. Its purpose is to “out” and make public of those who buy women for prostitution and to serve as a deterrent for these men and others.</p> <p>If found soliciting or buying women in prostitution, the vehicle of the offender is seized and impounded. For example, the buyer is fined \$900 to retrieve the vehicle. If the buyer is not the owner, a spouse or family member must accompany the buyer to reclaim the vehicle. The police hope to deter the purchase of women for prostitution using this method.</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>A report by Detroit officials found that 53% of the vehicles seized were owned by buyers of sex from the suburbs.</p> <p>Business owners in areas of prostitution are supportive but the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan is un-supportive, stating that the “show could take us back to medieval times.”</p>

Fowler, B. (2003, March 3). Prostitute solicitors to go on Detroit TV. Associated Press. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from <http://www.redorbit.com/news/display?id=4260>

Prosecutor wants 'Johns TV' in metro Detroit. (2002, November 15). Retrieved November 17, 2007, from <http://www.clickondetroit.com/print/1788561/detail.html>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Minneapolis, MN
Type of Strategy	Seizing vehicles "John" Website http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/prostitution-convictions/convictions.asp
Summary	Information of those convicted for the solicitation of prostitution will be posted for six months. Identifying information includes name, photo, residence, age, height, date of conviction, and vehicle license number.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Minneapolis Police Department. (2008). Prostitution solicitation conviction photos. Retrieved January 22, 2008, from <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/prostitution-convictions/convictions.asp>

Location	St. Paul, MN
Type of Strategy	"John" Website http://www.stpaul.gov/depts/police/prostitution_photos_current.html
Summary	The "john" website publicizes the names and photos of arrested buyers and also of prostituted women. Identifying information includes name, hometown, age, weight, height, vehicle description, license plate number, date of arrest, and location of arrest. It is also updated to provide the conviction of an individual, if convicted.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Saint Paul Police Department. (2008). Prostitution arrests photos. Retrieved January 22, 2008, from http://www.stpaul.gov/depts/police/prostitution_photos_current.html

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390

Location	Asheville, NC
Type of Strategy	Asheville Police Blotter includes: “John” Website http://www.ashevillenc.gov/departments/police/default.aspx?id=10428 “John” TV
Summary	Prostitution and solicitation arrests include name, photo, and date of offense. The information will be posted for up to 2 months. The Asheville Cable Channel features recent prostitution and solicitation arrest reports.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Asheville Police Department. (n.d.). Asheville police blotter. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from <http://www.ashevillenc.gov/departments/police/default.aspx?id=10428>

Location	Charlotte, NC
Type of Strategy	Shame TV (“John” TV)
Summary	Names and photos of convicted “johns” are shown on TV.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Baldas, T. (2005, August 1). Posting of ‘johns’ on the web raises rights issue. *The National Law Journal*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.law.com/jsp/article.jsp?id=1122627913185>

Location	Raleigh, NC
Type of Strategy	“Prostitution Dragnet” “Dear John” letter “John” Website http://www.raleighnc.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_0_306_202_0_43/http://pt03/DIG_Web_Content/category/Resident/Police/Cat-2CA-2005126-124221-Current_Prostitution_Rel.html “John” TV

<p>Summary</p>	<p>A cautionary letter was sent home to those suspected of soliciting. Individuals are identified through police and resident surveillance. Community members logged information on suspected “johns” and gave information to the police. If the information gathered was confirmed, a letter was sent home. The logs included date/time, location, type of vehicle, and description of those in the vehicle, license plate number, state, and the resident’s observations.</p> <p>Photos of arrested offenders were put on the police website and cable television. Photos on the TV and website were shown for three weeks. Photos of women in prostitution are not shown on either medium. There are no current listings.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>Community participation in reporting “john” activity decreased as the visibility of prostitution in the area decreased.</p> <p>From June 2003 thru 2006, only five of 470 “johns” had been re-arrested. Raleigh police credit the low recidivism rate to Dragnet TV.</p>

Raleigh Police Department. (2006, June 30). Operation Dragnet: Reducing the visibility of street prostitution in Raleigh, NC. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2006/06-42.pdf>

Weisel, D.L. (2004, August). Street prostitution in Raleigh, North Carolina: A final report to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services on the field applications of the Problem Oriented guides for police project. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/researcherprojects/streetProstitution.pdf>

<p>Location</p>	<p>Omaha, NE</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>Billboards</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>“Spotlight on Prostitution” - Billboards including the names and faces of convicted “johns” in five locations. The billboards contain six to 12 names each. The billboards read, “If you are convicted of Soliciting a Prostitute. . You WILL see your NAME here!”</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>No known evaluation exists.</p>

Billboard names anger some. (2004, August 6). WOWT. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from <http://www.wowt.com/home/headlines/910892.html>

Hughes, D. (2004). Best practices to address the demand side of sex trafficking. University of Rhode

Island. Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/demand_sex_trafficking.pdf

Location	Brooklyn, NY
Type of Strategy	“John School” Programs
Summary	First-time offenders of men who purchase women for prostitution attend a one day “John School” to learn why they should not buy sex from prostituted women, including information about sexually transmitted diseases and the impact on the local community. Some programs have survivors of prostitution “teach” the offending men about the harm of prostitution to women, to themselves, to neighborhoods, and to society. This program enables offenders to avoid a criminal record.
Evaluation/Response	<p>Preliminary studies in cities with “john schools” indicate that offenders are rarely re-arrested in those areas.</p> <p>Some women’s organizations against violence against women believe that “john schools” act as diversions for men from the criminal justice system and allows men to escape responsibility for the sexual abuse of women in prostitution.</p> <p>Some women’s groups advocate that men who purchase women in prostitution should attend “john schools” as part of a rehabilitation program following a conviction.</p>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Rochester, NY
Type of Strategy	“Dear John” Billboard
Summary	The billboard project was spearheaded by a grassroots group called Lyell 230. The message read, “Dear ‘John,’ your relationship with this neighbor is over.” More billboards to target johns are expected to go up on Lyell Ave.

Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists. However, there are diverse responses from its community. Some believe that this action will make a difference. Other's think that it brings negative attention to the neighborhood and the business in the area.
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“Dear John” Billboards Slated for Lyell Ave. (n.d.). Retrieved October, 9, 2008, from http://www.13wham.com/news/local/story.aspx?content_id=1b4919b0-a526-4d28-bd3f-0cf577e339ac

Location	Akron, OH
Type of Strategy	“John” Be Gone (12/03) includes: Seizing vehicle “John” Website http://publicsafety.ci.akron.oh.us/police/departments/operationjbg/newobj.html Loitering legislation
Summary	The name, age, address, conviction date, and photo of convicted “johns” and women in prostitution are posted on the website. Legislation prohibiting loitering to engage in solicitation is used to arrest women in prostitution and “johns.”
Evaluation/Response	According to the John Be Gone website, since December 2003, 291 persons have been posted 428 times. 223 photos of women in prostitution have been posted, but only 68 photos of “johns” have been posted.

Akron Police Department. (2003). Operation John Be Gone. Retrieved February 22, 2008, from <http://publicsafety.ci.akron.oh.us/police/departments/operationjbg/newobj.html>

Akron Police Department. (n.d.). Press release. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://gozips.uakron.edu/~evert/johnbegone.html>

Location	Cincinnati, OH
Type of Strategy	Seizing vehicles
Summary	Police seize the vehicles used for soliciting prostitution. A \$500 fine is charged in order to release the vehicle.

Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.
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City of Cincinnati. (2006, December 1). Retrieved April 28, 2008, from http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/mayor/downloads/mayor_pdf15036.pdf

Location	Dayton, OH
Type of Strategy	Newspaper listing "John" Website http://www.cityofdayton.org/departments/police/Documents/prostitutionad09-07.pdf
Summary	Name, age, and address of "johns" convicted of loitering to solicit prostitution are posted in the newspaper and on the website. Offenses include soliciting for prostitution and loitering to solicit for prostitution. There are no photos posted.
Evaluation/Response	In October 2007, city officials stated that the "john" website and newspaper listing has had some success.

Ambrose, P. (2007, October 8). Dayton proposed new prostitution crackdown law. Indiana News Center. Retrieved December 5, 2007 from <http://www.indianasnewscenter.com/news/local/10311762.html>

Smith, W. (2007, September). Advertisement public record. Retrieved January 22, 2008, from <http://www.cityofdayton.org/departments/police/Documents/prostitutionad09-07.pdf>

Location	Oklahoma City, OK
Type of Strategy	"John" TV-Video Vigilante "John" Website http://www.videovigilante.com/

<p>Summary</p>	<p>Brian Bates is a resident of Oklahoma City who has been taking action to impact street prostitution in the area. Since 1996, he has been using his video camera as a tool to raise awareness of the issue. Bates runs a website entitled “John TV” which exposes the faces of men caught buying sex on his video camera.</p> <p>Brian Bates states that the goals of his website are:</p> <p><i>“ 1.) To educate the public to the graphic realities of street prostitution in an effort to spur a continued dialogue on the subject. 2.) To expose and identify those who have preyed upon women lost to drug addiction and street prostitution. 3.) Use those caught and published here as an example to hopefully dissuade others. 4.) Expose the inability and/or unwillingness of certain city leaders, police, and prosecutors to positively impact street prostitution. 5.) To provide solutions to positively impact everyone affected by street prostitution based on my over 10-years experience. 6.) To persuade city leaders and law enforcement that continued policies of incarceration over rehabilitation are counterproductive and often further victimize women lost to street prostitution. 7.) To forward the ideology of decriminalization of 100% private, consensual and non-organized prostitution so that our limited resources can be focused on street, forced and organized prostitution and trafficking.”</i></p> <p>Photos and videos of “johns” are available on the website. The videos highlight prostitution activity with specific focus on the johns. The videos tend to shame the men caught buying sex and emphasizes this activity on children in the neighborhood. The website is linked to youtube.com</p> <p>Arrests and convictions for prostitution charges of women in prostitution and “johns” are listed on the website. The website just recently removed women’s photos and full names.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>No known evaluation exists.</p>

Bates, B. (2006). JohnTV.com. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.videovigilante.com/>

<p>Location</p>	<p>Portland, OR</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>Car Seizure</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Portland police can seize the cars of “johns.” The ordinance does not include pimps.</p>

Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.
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Portland to seize cars in drive on drinking. (1989, December 8). The New York Times. Retrieved February 22, 2008 from <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=950DEED8123BF93BA35751C1A96F948260>

Location	Reading, PA
Type of Strategy	“Dear John” Letter Undercover Enforcement Activity
Summary	The Reading police department implemented a new strategy to combat prostitution in June 2007. It is a multifaceted plan that involved “Dear John” letters and an undercover enforcement action plan. The letter’s intentions are to educate rather than accuse johns. The letters list the date and time the police observed the particular vehicle in the enforcement area and states that the officer observed solicitation. The letter appeals to the vehicle owners to help curtail prostitution and elicits no response or consequence for the observed action.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Henshaw, S. (2008, September 1). Letters to suspected johns remain part of anti-Prostitution efforts in Reading. Reading Eagle. Retrieved September 3, 2008, from <http://readingeagle.com/article.aspx?id=104302>

Location	Philadelphia, PA
Type of Strategy	“John” TV “John” Website
Summary	The “john” TV and website publicizes the names and photos of convicted buyers. “Mug shots” of the men are posted on the government access cable television channel (64) when they are booked and charged, and before they appear in court. In some cases, the buyers have been charged but not convicted. Its purpose is to “out” and make public of those who buy women for prostitution and to serve as a deterrent for these men and others.

Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.
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Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Nashville, TN
Type of Strategy	“John” Website http://www.police.nashville.org/ppa/default.htm
Summary	The website posts information on arrested “johns” and women in prostitution. Identifying information includes a photo, name, and city or residence. Information is posted for 60 days from the date of arrest.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Nashville Police Department. (2008). Patronizing prostitution arrests. Retrieved March 20, 2008, from <http://www.police.nashville.org/ppa/default.htm>

Location	Arlington, TX
Type of Strategy	“John” Website http://www.arlingtonpd.org/index.asp?nextpg=Prostitution/index.asp “Dear John” letters
Summary	“John” websites include arrested “johns” and women in prostitution. Identifying information includes a photo, name, date and location of arrest. Postings remain for 90 days. “Dear John” letters are sent home to men arrested for solicitation. The letters include the photo of the “john” and a link to the CDC website information on STD’s.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Arlington Police Department. (2007). Arlington police department prostitution-related arrests. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://www.arlingtonpd.org/index.asp?nextpg=Prostitution/index.asp>

Police send ‘Dear John’ postcards to dissuade prostitution. (2007, June 7). Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://search.yahoo.com/search;_ylt=A0geu5o2D.1H68IAxzhXNyoA?p=Police+send+%E2

Location	Dallas, TX
Type of Strategy	<p>“John” TV “John” Website http://www.dallaspolice.net/index.cfm?page_ID=3716&subnav=57&openid=7</p>
Summary	<p>The “john” TV and website publicizes the names, photos, birth dates, and hometown of convicted buyers. Identifying information also includes height, weight, and the date of arrest and charge. In some cases, the buyers have been charged but not convicted. Its purpose is to “out” and make public of those who buy women for prostitution and to serve as a deterrent for these men and others.</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>In the first 24 hours of operation, the site was visited by 4,100 viewers.</p>

Dallas Police Department. (2008, February). Arrests for prostitution and public indecency-related charges in the city of Dallas. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from http://www.dallaspolice.net/index.cfm?page_ID=3716&subnav=57&openid=7

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Fort Worth, TX
Type of Strategy	<p>“John” TV (2007) “John” Website http://www.fortworthpd.com/johntvarrests.htm</p>
Summary	<p>Photos on “John TV” can appear up to 16 times weekly and are updated monthly. Posting of photos do not require a conviction, only an arrest. Identifying information includes birth date, name, date and place of arrest, and last known city of residence and the charge. Information is posted for 90 days.</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>No known evaluation exists.</p>

City of Fort Worth. (n.d.). John TV debuts on cable show, web. Retrieved February 22, 2008, from <http://www.fortworthgov.org/generic/default.aspx?id=45342&terms=john%20tv&searchtype=1&fragment=False>

Fort Worth Police Department (n.d.). Prostitution and indecent exposure arrests. Retrieved February 22, 2008, from <http://www.fortworthpd.com/johntvarrests.htm>

Miles, D. (2007, August 14). FW launches 'John TV' in prostitution battle. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.wfaa.com/sharedcontent/dws/wfaa/localnews/news8/stories/wfaa070813_mojohntv.34686935.html

Location	Waco, TX
Type of Strategy	"John" Website http://www.waco-texas.com/city_depts/police/prostitution-sting.htm
Summary	The website includes names and photos of arrested "johns." It was last updated in June 2006.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Waco Police Department. (2005). Prostitution sting. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.waco-texas.com/city_depts/police/prostitution-sting.htm

Location	Richmond, VA
Type of Strategy	"John" TV "John" Website http://www.richmondgov.com/departments/police/Prostitution/Prostitution.aspx Modified Anti-Cruising Ordinance

Summary	<p>The “john” TV and website publicizes the names and photos of convicted buyers. In some cases, the buyers have been charged but not convicted. Its purpose is to “out” and make public of those who buy women for prostitution and to serve as a deterrent for these men and others.</p> <p>No current lists are listed.</p> <p>A proposed amendment to charge motorists up to a \$100 traffic infraction for passing by the same point in the same direction more than twice in a three-hour time span between 9 pm and 3am is pending. This amendment would extend the time span for an existing anti-cruising ordinance (1994).</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Richmond Police Department (2008). Recent arrests for engaging in or soliciting prostitution. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://www.richmondgov.com/departments/police/Prostitution/Prostitution.aspx>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Seattle, WA
Type of Strategy	<p>“John” Fee</p> <p>“John” Counseling</p>
Summary	<p>In addition to a misdemeanor punishable up to \$1,000 and 90 days in jail, johns could face a fine of \$150 and counseling classes for patronizing a prostitute. This new legislation updates legislation which was passed in 1994, which required people convicted of prostitution to take a class on sexually transmitted diseases. This new fee could provide counseling classes modeled on a program in San Francisco for johns and also fund a successful peer-counseling program for prostitutes to exit the trade. This legislation is part of the Safer Streets initiative that was proposed in 2008.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Chan, S. (2009, March 23). Seattle tap to slap \$150 fee on prostitute patrons. Seattle Times. Retrieved March 23, 2009, from dignity@listserv.uri.edu

Appendix B: INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

CANADA

Location	Calgary, Alberta, CANADA
Type of Strategy	<p><u>Vehicle Seizure</u> <u>Calgary Ho Down!</u> Website http://www.geocities.com/calgaryhodown/index.htm (created in 1999)</p>
Summary	<p>Persons arrested for solicitation of prostitution can have their vehicles impounded.</p> <p>The goal of the website is to: <i>“obtain a reasonable level of safety for the people who live in the area by reducing sex related traffic and its accompanying problems. Our approach against the prostitution in our area does not directly involve the prostitutes as much as the men who pick them up. We believe that if we are able to adequately reduce the customer base that the prostitutes will either find a different line of work (ideal solution) or they will move to another area.”</i></p> <p>The community members running the website post the vehicle license numbers of “johns,” record individuals picking up or dropping off women in prostitution via a camera, contact employers if a commercial vehicle with visible stenciling is seen being used to purchase sex, and encourage neighborhood residents to contact the police to report prostitution activities.</p> <p>The website states that traffic flow is their main concern which is why there has not been a push to concentrate on the pimps and women in prostitution. It is also stated that pimps have not been targeted due to safety issues. The website also states “post-prostitute reform programs” are not one of the community’s “immediate goals.”</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>The website has received support from the community. Since August 1999, the website has received 31,000 hits and more than one hundred emails. In 24 hours of the website being launched 45 supportive e-mails were received. The site was last updated in May 2001.</p> <p>Prostitution has decreased significantly in the community. The website credits the media for much of their success. Radio stations, television stations, and newspapers have requested interviews with the founder of the site.</p>

Calgary Ho Down! (2001, May). Retrieved November 3, 2007, from <http://www.geocities.com/calgaryhodown/index.htm>

White, T. (2007, August 28). Calgary Police seize 64 john cars. The Calgary Sun. Retrieved December 27, 2008, from <http://cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2007/08/28/4451825-sun.html>

Location	Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA
Type of Strategy	<p>“Report-a-John” program http://www.police.edmonton.ab.ca/Pages/Prostitute/reportjohn.asp</p> <p>“Dear John” letter</p> <p>Seizing vehicles</p>
Summary	<p>Community members can access the EPS website or telephone if they wish to report a “john” in their neighborhood. Information requested by the police includes the location, date, description of the car, the license plate number, and description of the activity. Reports can be anonymous. The reported data goes to an EPS crime analyst. There is a similar process entitled “Report-a-Prostitute.”</p> <p>“Report-a-John” signs were placed along 118th Street and included a telephone number. Signs stated, “This community does not tolerate prostitution.”</p> <p>A “Dear John” letter is only sent to the home of the owner of the vehicle if reported information can be confirmed. They are rarely sent out. The “Dear John” letter states that the owner of the vehicle was seen interacting with a woman in prostitution. Health concerns in conjunction with prostitution are also addressed in the letter.</p> <p>Bill 206 was passed in the Alberta province on 10-31-06 allowing police to impound the cars of those individuals caught soliciting women in prostitution.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Barlow, E. (2007, May 24). EPS adds online tool to john snitching program. Edmonton Sun. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from <http://edmontonsun.com/News/Edmonton/2007/05/24/4205630.html>

Edmonton Police Service. (n.d.). Report a john. Retrieved March 29, 2008, from <http://www.police.edmonton.ab.ca/Pages/Prostitute/reportjohn.asp>

Haydu, C. (2007, September 9). Edmonton leads in prostitution fight. Edmonton Sun. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from <http://edmontonsun.com/News/Canada/2007/09/09/4481204-sun.html>

Location	Nanaimo, British Columbia CANADA
Type of Strategy	“Dear John” blog http://www.dearjohnnanaimo.blogspot.com
Summary	Residents in Nob Hill designed a website in 2007 to combat prostitution in their neighborhood. The website allowed the community to submit license plate numbers, digital photos of johns and their vehicles, and other pertinent information to ‘name and shame’ these suspected johns. However, it has recently gone offline due to libel issues and lack of interest by residents.
Evaluation/Response	Compared to a year ago, the amount of criminal activity related to prostitution has decreased. However, it is unknown what role the blog played in helping the reduction of prostitution.

Walker. D. (2009, January 13). Controversial ‘Name and Shame’ Anti-Prostitution Website Goes Offline. Daily News. Retrieved January 13, 2009 from <http://www.canada.com>

Location	Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
Type of Strategy	“John” Website (community website) http://www.geocities.com/wccia/johns.html Operation Snapshot (website no longer available) Seizing vehicles Report Prostitution Activity

<p>Summary</p>	<p>The “john” website was modeled after the <u>Calgary Ho Down!</u> Website and lists partial license plate numbers of vehicles in which the driver is suspected of engagement in prostitution activity. The listing includes the description of the car, the partial license plate number, the date, location, and description of the situation. The website warns viewers that many of the women have TB and it can be transmitted to another person without engaging in sexual acts. The website also lists dangerous “johns.” Website states that the community realizes that it is not always the owner of the car that is engaging in illegal activity. Making the information public also lets the car owners know how their cars are being used.</p> <p><u>Operation Snapshot</u>- post videos of men soliciting for prostitution on the internet with the goal of reducing the demand.</p> <p>Community members can report prostitution activity through the Winnipeg police website. Information requested is the complainant’s name and address, date and location of the incident, and the physical description of the “john” and women in prostitution.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>No known evaluation exists.</p>

West End Community Improvement Association. (n.d.). Do you know whose license plate this is? Retrieved February 25, 2008, from <http://www.geocities.com/wccia/johns.html>

Winnipeg cops’ john-cam raises privacy concerns. (2004, August 25). Retrieved November, 13, 2007, from http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/1093471181426_36?hub=Canada

Winnipeg Police Service. (2006). Prostitution is a crime. Retrieved March 29, 2008, from <http://www.winnipeg.ca/police/MoralsUnit/prostitution.stm>

Winnipeg police service prostitution complaint form (n.d.). Retrieved February 25, 2008, from <http://www.winnipeg.ca/police/MoralsUnit/mailform.asp?Recipient=wps-morals-unit&Title=Winnipeg%20Police%20Service%20Prostitution%20Complaint%20Form&Subjects=Prostitution%20Complaint&Message=Still%20need%20help?%20Please%20call%20the%20Winnipeg%20Police%20Service%20Non-Emergency%20Line%20at%20986-6222>

<p>Location</p>	<p>Centretown Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>“John” Website http://geocities.com/centretownjohns/</p>

Summary	The goal of the website is to raise awareness about prostitution in the area. The website provides enough identifying information for “johns” to be able to recognize themselves. The website designers only include license plate numbers of those vehicles that they see and cannot post the observations of other community members. Community members can e-mail the website and let them know to be aware of certain vehicles. Descriptions include the date, description of the car, partial license plate number, and the location of the activity.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Centretown john list. (n.d.). Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://geocities.com/centretownjohns/>

Location	Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA
Type of Strategy	“Dear John” letter (10/07) http://cbc.ca/news/interactives/letters/community-safety-letter/index.html Ottawa West “John” Website (last updated May 2005) http://www.geocities.com/ottawajohns/johnpagehome.html
Summary	<p>The “Dear John Letters” is a one-year pilot program. An estimated 40-50 letters will be sent. The letter informs the recipient of that there is a correlation between street prostitution and drug use, HIV and Hepatitis C. Letters can be sent without solicitation. Speaking with a woman in prostitution is enough to send a letter home. A sample “Dear John letter” is available online.</p> <p>The goal of the website is to “reduce street level prostitution in our community.” The website does not seek to explicitly identify those purchasing sex. Identifying information includes the time, date, location, vehicle description, and partial license plate number. In order for the car to be posted on the website, the car must have been seen interacting with a woman in prostitution who is visibly soliciting.</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>There is criticism that the letter is discriminatory to women in prostitution and further marginalizes them. The letter makes a connection between women in prostitution and Hepatitis C and HIV transmission as well as drug use.</p> <p>Further criticisms find that these letters are an infringement on privacy rights.</p>

Community safety letter. (n.d.). CBC News. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from <http://cbc.ca/news/interactives/letters/community-safety-letter/index.html>

Elayoubi, N. (2007, October 4). Dear John letter comes under fire. Sun Media. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from <http://ottsun.canoe.ca/News/OttawaAndRegion/2007/10/04/4548421-sun.html>

Ottawa sex trade customers, you've got mail. (2007, October 2). CBC News. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/ottawa/story/2007/10/02/ot-johns-071002.html>

The Ottawa West "John" Website. (2005, May). Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.geocities.com/ottawajohns/johnpagehome.html>

Willing, J. (2007, November 17). City's 'dear john' letters draw fire. Sun Media. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from <http://ottsun.canoe.ca/News/National/2007/11/17/4662679-sun.html>

Location	Toronto, Ontario CANADA
Type of Strategy	"John School" Programs
Summary	First-time offenders of men who purchase women for prostitution attend a one day "John School" to learn why they should not buy sex from prostituted women, including information about sexually transmitted diseases and the impact on the local community. Some programs have survivors of prostitution "teach" the offending men about the harm of prostitution to women, to themselves, to neighborhoods, and to society. This program enables offenders to avoid a criminal record.
Evaluation/Response	<p>Preliminary studies in cities with "john schools" indicate that offenders are rarely re-arrested in those areas.</p> <p>Some women's organizations against violence against women believe that "john schools" act as diversions for men from the criminal justice system and allows men to escape responsibility for the sexual abuse of women in prostitution.</p> <p>Some women's groups advocate that men who purchase women in prostitution should attend "john schools" as part of a rehabilitation program following a conviction.</p>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Location	Vanier, Ontario, CANADA
Type of Strategy	“John” Website www.geocities.com/vanier_johns/ (last updated in 2004)
Summary	Website includes links to other “john websites.” The goal of the website is to reduce prostitution activity in the area by focusing on “johns.” The site lists the date of occurrence, a description of the car, and a partial license plate number.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Vanier john website. (2004, March). Retrieved November 19, 2007, from www.geocities.com/vanier_johns/

Location	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CANADA
Type of Strategy	Saskatoon “Ho” Train Website http://members.shaw.ca/sk-ho-train/sk-ho-train.htm
Summary	Saskatoon “Ho” Train is sponsored by the Renew our Community Committee (R.O.C.C.) of Saskatoon and is modeled after the Calgary Ho Down! Website. <i>“ R.O.C.C. began to patrol the streets at night, recording the license plate numbers of johns’ vehicles cruising the area, looking for prostitutes. These plate numbers were delivered to the vice department of the police service for their attention. R.O.C.C. is now patrolling both day and night and co-operating with the police service in reporting these johns. Our hope is to discourage the prostitution and the associated anti-social activities and return our community to its former safe and peaceful condition. “</i>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Saskatoon “Ho”Train. (n.d.). Retrieved December 3, 2007, from <http://members.shaw.ca/sk-ho-train/sk-ho-train.htm>

UNITED KINGDOM


Location	UNITED KINGDOM
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<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>Anti Social Behavior Orders (ASBO's) Acceptable Behavior Contracts (ABC's) Driving ban National Legislation Against Male Buyers Public Awareness campaign- Posters available at http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/kerb-crawling-marketing-material/ http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/publicity_catalogue/pdf/KCBM%20-%20Kerb%20Crawling%20Costs%20More%20Than%20You%20Think%20BEERMAT.pdf?osCsid=015b0ab727988f76a2d638cb43fb7700</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>ASBO's are given to women in prostitution and kerb crawlers. Consistently breaching the order could lead to five years imprisonment. The stipulations of an ABC prohibit the kerb crawler from entering a designated area and from purchasing sexual services in the future. ABC's are not legally binding and are less serious than an ASBO. As of January 2004, a court can disqualify convicted kerb crawlers from driving.</p> <p>A proposal was made by the Solicitor General to draw up national legislation criminalizing men who buy sex from women who are trafficked internationally.</p> <p>"Kerb crawling costs more than you think" is a public awareness campaign with the objective that spreading deterrence messages will get men who buy sex to think about consequences of their actions. The marketing strategy focused on legal consequences upon arrest and also social effects. Radio advertising was also implemented in seven pilot areas.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>Far more ASBO's are being given to women in prostitution instead of kerb crawlers who are receiving ABC's or just getting away with a caution from the police. Kerb crawlers are more likely to receive ABC's rather than ASBO's.</p>

Bindel, J., Atkins, H. (2007). Streets apart: Outdoor prostitution in London. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.eaves4women.co.uk/POPPY_Project/Documents/Recent_Reports/StreetsApart_14Jun07doc.pdf

Home Office. (2007). Campaign to deter kerb crawling. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/kerb-crawling-marketing-material/>

Home Office. (2004, January 7). Vehicle Crime. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/vehiclecrime/vehiclecrime39.htm>



Location	Middlesbrough District/Cleveland Police, ENGLAND
Type of Strategy	M.A.P. Project (Multi-agency Action Against Prostitution) “Dear John” letter Anti-Social Behavior Orders (ASBO’s) Newspaper listings Road changes Undercover Cameras by police (2003-2004)

Summary

The M.A.P. Project focused on reducing prostitution, kerb crawling, and other antisocial behavior in Middlesbrough. The UK Home Office describes anti-social behavior as falling into three different categories of street crime, environmental crime, and bothersome neighbors.

In August 1998, 1,000 community members signed a petition indicating more policing efforts were needed to address prostitution in their area. The Multi-agency Prostitution Task Group was formed to implement an action plan to tackle prostitution. In October 1998, police prosecuted kerb crawlers in cases with ample evidence. Letters were sent home in cases where there was insufficient evidence. These efforts were somewhat successful. All kerb crawling offenders were scheduled to report to court on the same day each month so that the Magistrates could raise awareness about prostitution activity as a problem in their area. The intention was to deter repeat kerb crawling offenders, to prevent further kerb crawling activity, raise awareness about the issue in the community, and to make the communities safe. Anti-Social Behavior Orders were made for those repeat offenders which resulted in banning the individual from the town centre. Any female age 17 or under would not be arrested for prostitution charges unless the multi-agency group decided that arrest was necessary in order for the individual to exit the sex trade. Arrests of women in prostitution proved to be an ineffective deterrent. Media was used to raise the public's awareness of the violence involved in prostitution. The media strategy included publicity around the twelve court dates for kerb crawling offenders and for police operations. The media attention given to the twelve court days is credited by police for assisting in few repeat offenders. Social data questionnaires were given to kerb crawlers who reported for summons. The questionnaires were meant to give police a further understanding of the kerb crawler and how to lower recidivism rates. Streets were also redesigned to discourage kerb crawling activity (i.e. Improving lighting, road closure, and addition of street signs).

The “Kerb the Crawler” campaign began in February 2003 and involved the Middlesbrough police in collaboration with the Evening Gazette to name and shame convicted kerb crawlers in the newspaper. Undercover surveillance cameras were used to record license plate numbers of vehicles used for kerb crawling activities in areas of high prostitution.

Evaluation/Response	<p>The project has been successful in reducing the number of women in the sex trade. The publicity and media surrounding the project acted as a deterrent for those considering kerb crawling activity.</p> <p>The Social Data Questionnaires were to be analyzed by the University of Durham in 2000.</p> <p>The head of the Middlesbrough Vice Team, Gary Gamesby, stated that “the Gazette’s Kerb the Crawlers campaign shows that we can make a difference by working together with the media.”</p> <p>The UK Home Office national prostitution strategy is modeled after the strategies implemented in Middlesbrough. Since the beginning of the Kerb the Crawlers campaign, kerb crawling arrests have decreased from approximately 250 each year to 100 in 2005. The number of women in the sex trade has decreased from 250 in 1998 to 60 in 2005.</p>
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McKenzie, S. (2004, January 8). Let’s drive them out. Evening Gazette. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from <http://www.gazettelive.co.uk/news/teesside-news/2004/01/08/let-s-drive-them-out-84229-13794026/>

Home Office. (2008). Types of ASB. Retrieved June 30, 2008, from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/anti-social-behaviour/types-of-asb/?version=3>

Strange, G. (2000). Middlesbrough police district multi-agency action against prostitution project. Retrieved February 20, 2008, from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/tilley/2000/00-05.pdf>

Underwood, M. (2003, July 8). Brake on sex travel. Evening Gazette. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from <http://www.gazettelive.co.uk/news/teesside-news/2003/07/07/brake-on-sex-travel-8422913155168/>

Underwood, M., & Doult, B. (2006, January 17). Nation follows Tees lead. Evening Gazette. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from <http://www.gazettelive.co.uk/news/teesside-news/2006/01/17/nation-follows-tees-lead-84229-16594694/>

Location	London, ENGLAND
Type of Strategy	Acceptable Behavior Contracts (ABC’s)
Summary	Four day pilot was implemented by the Westminster Council. Drivers circling Sussex Gardens had their photo taken and had to sign an Acceptable Behavior Contract. If the offender does not uphold their end of the contract, an officer will go to their home. The pilot is being implemented by the Westminster Council.

Evaluation/Response	The Westminster Council plans to implement eight similar operations monthly if the pilot project is successful.
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Kerb crawlers sign pledge to quit. (2006, March 17). BBC News. Retrieved March 20, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/london/4815864.stm

Location	Hampshire, ENGLAND
Type of Strategy	CCTV and increase of arrests for kerb crawlers “Dear John” letter
Summary	In October 2002, police focused their efforts on arresting kerb crawlers. This operation ran for six nights a week for one month. CCTV cameras were at the scene during the arrests.
Evaluation/Response	During this operation almost 100 men were caught kerb crawling. 10 men received a summons to court and 78 received letters of warning. Men were informed that if convicted, they could be sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Kerb crawlers targeted by vice squad. (2002, October 31). BBC News. Retrieved March 20, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/2383127.stm

Location	Streatham, South London, ENGLAND
Type of Strategy	Road change and increase of arrests for kerb crawlers
Summary	Residents associations united to form Streatham Against Kerb Crawlers in 1987. STKC modeled their project after the Finsbury Park multi-agency approach which involved better traffic management, more policing, and participation of residents in the area.

Evaluation/Response	<p>The number of arrests increased dramatically especially for those in prostitution. Road closures appeared to deter kerb crawlers. The multi-agency approach resulted in a reduction of traffic in the area, a reduction in the number of kerb crawlers visiting the area, few new women in prostitution working in the area, a reduction in crime rates, a reduction in the fear of crime, improved communication between police and the public, achievement of benign displacement, an increase in public expectations and confidence, and an increase in community cohesion.</p> <p>The residents reported that prostitution and kerb crawling was reduced in their area. Their level of victimization by crime had decreased and they stated that they were more likely to report crime to the police. Problems associated with the multi-agency approach included lack of coordination, agencies having different priorities and serving different commitments, the pressure to compromise, and the issues of accountability and responsibility to each other.</p>
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Matthews, R. (1993). Kerb-crawling, prostitution and multi-agency policing. Crime Prevention Unit Series. Retrieved March 20, 2008, from http://www.popcenter.org/problems/street_prostitution/PDFs/fcpu43.pdf

Location	Nottingham, ENGLAND
Type of Strategy	<p>Increased surveillance Media campaign Plate number recording and warning system Engaging community to report problems Naming and shaming johns Active enforcement of detailed action plans Prioritization of enforcement against pimps ASBO's/injunctions sought in all persistent cases Establish 'change' programs for johns Implement drug treatment programs for prostitutes Create safe houses Prioritization of established protocol to deter child prostitution</p>

Summary	The kerb-crawler is the central focus in this approach to reduce prostitution. Increased surveillance and a policy of naming and shaming those convicted was implemented. In addition, intervention programs such as the 'change' program for those charged with prostitution and drug treatment services for prostitutes was provided. Lastly, the Vice Squad and the Police Community Support Officers/Neighborhood Wardens began to prioritize the issue of prostitution at every angle, especially child prostitution. These actions began in December 2004 under the title 'Respect for Nottingham' due to significant financial investment by the City Council to clean up Nottingham.
Evaluation/Response	The 'Respect for Nottingham' Steering Group monitors and measures the performances of these strategies. They, then, report the progress to the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership board. The Area Committee also plays a role in evaluating the success of this program; their role is at the local level. It is a joint agency operational evaluation plan. No known evaluation exists.

Nottingham's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. (2004). *Respect for Nottingham*. Nottingham, United Kingdom: Author

Location	Preston, Lancashire, ENGLAND
Type of Strategy	<p>OPERATION KERB (Jan. 2002-Dec. 2002)</p> <p>Road Change</p> <p>Acceptable Behavior Contracts (ABC's)</p> <p>"Dear John" letter</p> <p>"Dear John" letter (Jan. 2003)</p>

<p>Summary</p>	<p>With <u>Operation Kerb</u>, a local radio station (Rock FM) related messages that would deter kerb crawlers. During this initiative offenders reported to court on the same day each week. Letters were sent to the homes of vehicle owners seen frequently in the area of high prostitution activity. All arrested offenders signed an ABC and up to the writing of this report, there were no breaks in the contract. The police department collaborated with the Preston City Council community safety department to redirect traffic through road changes in order to redirect traffic.</p> <p>In 2003, prostitution related problems still existed and there was a lack of funding. Complaints of prostitution activity were reduced but residents still felt there was a problem. “Dear John” letters were sent home. If a vehicle owner was seen in the area after being sent a letter, the officer would give the owner a verbal warning.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>At the release of the <u>Operation Kerb</u> report, 425 letters were sent home with 37(8.7%) repeat offenders. From 2001-2002, the number of prostitution related complaints were reduced 47%. At the outset of the project there were 70 regular women in prostitution and that number was reduced to 20. No known displacement of prostitution has occurred and prostitution has been greatly reduced.</p> <p>In 2003, there were only two kerb crawling arrests and no arrests in 2004. Eighty-nine percent of the vehicle-owners who were sent letters were not seen again in the problem area. “Dear John” letters were viewed as a success by the police force. The number of women in prostitution decreased by 76% to 17 women in prostitution and there was a reduction in the residents’ complaints about kerb crawlers.</p>

Operation Kerb: Multi-agency problem solving approach to street prostitution in Preston. (2003). Retrieved February 23, 3008, from [http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2003/03-56\(F\).pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2003/03-56(F).pdf)

Pearson, G., & Armes, S. (2005). Safer sex works: Don’t drop the POP. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from [http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2005/05-08\(F\).pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2005/05-08(F).pdf)

<p>Location</p>	<p>SCOTLAND</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>Prostitution (Public Places) (Scotland) Act 2007 Advertising/Posters Anti Social Behavior Order (ASBO’s) Acceptable Behavior Contract (ABC’s)</p>

Summary	<p>The Prostitution (Public Places) Act criminalizes solicitation for the purpose of prostitution and loitering for the purpose of prostitution punishable by fines up to 1000 pounds.</p> <p>A four week campaign entitled “Kerb crawling – it’s criminal” began in January 2008 to publicize the new kerb crawling legislation. The campaign involved advertising indoors including bathrooms and outdoors in the four Scottish cities in which prostitution has been identified as a severe problem (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee).</p> <p>Tayside police have created leaflets in four languages for the purpose of educating men on the new law under which kerb crawlers could be made to sign acceptable behavior contracts (ABC’s) These contracts could be sent to their homes. Offenders could also be given anti social behavior orders (ASBO’s) if they are caught again soliciting or loitering for the purpose of prostitution.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Bynorth, J. (2007, October 6). Kerb-crawlers face crackdown as new law gives the police greater powers. Sunday Herald. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from [http://www.sundayherald.com/search/display.var.1741558.0.kerbcrawlers face crackdown as new law gives the police greater powers.php](http://www.sundayherald.com/search/display.var.1741558.0.kerbcrawlers+face+crackdown+as+new+law+gives+the+police+greater+powers.php)

Smith, K. (2008, January 12). Government moves to curb kerb crawlers. Sunday Herald. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from [http://www.sundayherald.com/news/heraldnews/display.var.1961716.0.government moves to curb kerb crawlers.php](http://www.sundayherald.com/news/heraldnews/display.var.1961716.0.government+moves+to+curb+kerb+crawlers.php)

Location	Glasgow, SCOTLAND
Type of Strategy	Prostitution (Public Spaces) (Scotland) Act 2007 Advertising/Posters Anti Social Behavior Order (ASBO’s) Acceptable Behavior Contract (ABC’s)

<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Prostitution (Public Spaces) Act criminalizes solicitation for the purpose of prostitution and loitering for the purpose of prostitution punishable by fines up to 1000 pounds. The legislation could also ban kerb-crawlers from driving. The law is aimed to reduce the demand and make men accountable for their actions</p> <p>A four week campaign entitled “Kerb crawling – it’s criminal” began on January 2008 to publicize the new kerb crawling legislation. The campaign involved advertising indoors including bathrooms and outdoors in the four Scottish cities in which prostitution has been identified as a severe problem.</p> <p>Tayside police have created leaflets in four languages for the purpose of educating men on the new law under which kerb-crawlers could be made to sign acceptable behavior contracts (ABC’s). These contracts could be sent to their homes. Offenders could also be given anti social behavior models (ASBO’s) if they are caught again soliciting or loitering for the purpose of prostitution.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>No known evaluation exists.</p>

Byworth, J. (2007, October 6). Kerb-crawlers face crackdown as new law gives the police Greater powers. Sunday Herald. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from [http://www.sundayherald.com/search/display.var.1741558.0.kerbcrawlers face crackdown as new law gives the police greater powers.php](http://www.sundayherald.com/search/display.var.1741558.0.kerbcrawlers%20face%20crackdown%20as%20new%20law%20gives%20the%20police%20greater%20powers.php)

Smith, K. (2008, January 12). Government moves to curb kerb crawlers. Sunday Herald. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from [http://www.sundayherald.com/news/heraldnews/display.var.19617176.0.government moves to curb kerb crawlers.php](http://www.sundayherald.com/news/heraldnews/display.var.19617176.0.government%20moves%20to%20curb%20kerb%20crawlers.php)

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

<p>Location</p>	<p>Leith, SCOTLAND</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>Volunteer Patrols Anti Social Behavior Orders (ASBO’s)</p>

Summary	<p>Volunteers divided into three patrol units to monitor the streets for kerb crawlers. Additional volunteers monitored from their vehicles. Patrollers used placards that read, “You Can’t get No Satisfaction in Leith” and “Get Back to Where you Once Belonged.”</p> <p>Use of “Antisocial Behavior Orders” were issued to women in prostitution and kerb crawlers. Undercover police concentrated more of their efforts on kerb crawlers.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Halstead, S. (2003, January 25). Citizens are ready to curb crawlers. *Edinburgh Evening News*. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from <http://www.edinburghnews.scotsman.com/ViewArticle.aspx?articleid+2396601>

Location	Strathclyde, SCOTLAND
Type of Summary	“Dear John” letters
Summary	<p>To discourage buyers, a proposal was made by the local police to distribute “Dear John” letters to warn buyers who are found repeatedly driving in areas known for prostitution.</p> <p>Local police is also proposing the establishment of support services to aid prostituted women exit the trade.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

FINLAND

Location	FINLAND
Type of Strategy	Law prohibiting the purchase and selling of sex in public places.

Summary	In 2003, a law was put into effect prohibiting the purchase or selling of sex in public places. The previous law only prohibited the selling of sex.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Sex buyers fined in Helsinki - police want prostitution off streets (2004, February 13). Retrieved February 12, 2008 from <http://www2.hs.fi/english/archive/news.asp?id=20040213IE1>

Location	Helsinki, FINLAND
Type of Strategy	Phone Tapping
Summary	The police propose the tapping of phones of suspected pimps to uncover prostitution rings, which they also believe will deter buyers. The possibility of being recorded and the transparency is believed to be a deterrent for buyers to engage in commercial sexual exploitation.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

FRANCE

Location	FRANCE
Type of Strategy	National Legislation Against Male Buyers Pledge Campaign

Summary	<p>The criminalization of buyers of minors under the age of 18 was passed in 2002.</p> <p>The criminalization of solicitation was passed in 2003. This law also applies to buyers.</p> <p>A campaign urged men to sign a statement recognizing prostitution as violence and encouraged them to pledge to not engage in rape and prostitution. The statement, which has been signed by a number of prominent men, stressed that men recognize that masculinity was found in mutual respect, not in domination.</p>
Evaluation/Response	<p>Prior to this law, buyers used the age of consent as defense for buying children between 16 and 18. This law now protects these children.</p> <p>Only a few have been arrested for solicitation</p>

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Location	Nantes, Bordeaux, Strasbourg, FRANCE
Type of Strategy	Legislation: Prohibition of Sexual Exhibition in Public Spaces
Summary	Men have been arrested for performing a sexual act in their car under a law prohibiting sexual exhibition in public spaces.
Evaluation/Response	This law has raised the issue of whether a car is a public or a private place. Since any act in a car can be seen in a public space, this law can be effective.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

ITALY

Location	15 km Outside Perugia, ITALY
Type of Strategy	Road Blocks Anti-Slavery Law

Summary	Road blocks were implemented to deter men from buying sex. An old slavery law punishing an individual who “reduces anyone to a state of slavery” to up to 20 years in prison was utilized.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Widmann, L. (2004, May 29). In Italy, a new approach to tackling prostitution. International Herald Tribune. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.ihf.com/articles/2004/05/24/women_ed3_.php

PHILIPPINES

Location	PHILIPPINES
Type of Strategy	National Legislation Against Male Buyers
Summary	Legislation to eliminate trafficking in persons by criminalizing the act of “maintaining or hiring a person to engage in prostitution or pornography” was passed in 2003.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists

SPAIN

Location	Madrid, SPAIN
Type of Strategy	Poster Campaign Increased Police Enforcement Social Services for Prostitutes

<p>Summary</p>	<p>In 2004, the city issued a plan of action that increased the presence of the municipal police and enabled them to ask buyers for their I.D. card to eliminate anonymity. Transparency is used to serve as a deterrent to men who buy women for prostitution.</p> <p>The poster campaign is also part of the city’s plan of action to discourage the demand of prostitution. It also serves to educate the public. The poster reads, “Prostitution exists because you pay for it. Don’t contribute to the exploitation of human beings.”</p> <p>Social programs and informative centers are also utilized to help former prostitutes exit the trade by providing legal assistance and social services.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>No known evaluation exists</p>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

SOUTH KOREA

<p>Location</p>	<p>SOUTH KOREA</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>Act on the Punishment of Procuring Prostitution and Associated Acts, & the Act on the Prevention of Prostitution and Protection of Victims Thereof</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>In 2003, the Act on the Punishment of Procuring Prostitution and Associated Acts, & the Act on the Prevention of Prostitution and Protection of Victims were introduced. Prostitution is illegal and the law gives harsher punishments to traffickers, pimps, and brothel owners.</p>

Evaluation/Response	<p>More than 90% of those convicted of violating the law only received minor punishments (fines, educational training, community service, warnings). There is evidence that more buyers are turning to the internet and phones. Activities in these venues have quadrupled since 2005. According to the National Police Agency records, red light districts in South Korea have dropped 42% since the implementation of the law. The sex trade at karaoke bars, barber shops, and massage parlors increased 26%.</p> <p>There is criticism that the law does not take into account the cultural shift that needs to take place such as more rights for women in the workplace and more economic opportunities for women. The law had support by female legislators and the public.</p> <p>Some people blame the closing of brothels as the reason for the economic recession. In general the media has not been supportive of the laws. Evidence has shown that Korean men are traveling abroad to buy sex. In December 2004, 70% of the public found the new laws to be necessary.</p>
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Anti-prostitution law makes South Koreans buy sex online. (2007, October 8). Pravda. Retrieved January 17, 2008, from <http://english.pravda.ru/news/world/08-10-2007/98370-prostitution-0>

Hughes, D. (2005, June). The demand for victims of sex trafficking. University of Rhode Island. Retrieved on February 12, 2008, from <http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/pubtrfrep.htm>

Kim, H. (2007, October 7). Koreans resort to Internet to buy sex. Retrieved January 17, 2008, from <http://www.macon.com/274/v-print/story/157040.html>

SWEDEN

Location	SWEDEN
Type of Strategy	<p>National Legislation Against Male Buyers National Legislation Against the Sexual Abuse of Children National Campaign in Stockholm Poster Campaign</p>

<p>Summary</p>	<p>Legislation defining prostitution as a form of male violence against women and criminalizing the purchase and attempt to purchase “sexual services” was passed in January 1, 1999. In this law, the prostitute is also free of criminal sanctions.</p> <p>Prosecution of citizens for the sexual abuse of children while outside the country describes the national legislation against the sexual abuse of children.</p> <p>Solvalla racetrack in Stockholm dedicated its first race of the evening to dedicate the national campaign against prostitution and trafficking. Margareta Winberg, Minister of Gender Equality at that time, addressed the issue of demand for prostitution amongst 5,000 spectators. The racetrack was used to launch this campaign because it is commonly known to provide men with rides from the track to the sex clubs. It served to increase public awareness and to create a spotlight on the men who buy women for sex.</p> <p>The poster campaign was displayed in transportation centers throughout Sweden. One poster depicted well-dressed Swedish sex tourists wearing wedding bands who travel to the Baltic countries with the message: “Time to flush the johns out of the Baltics.”</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>Dramatic decrease in street prostitution</p> <p>The campaign attracted much public attention within and outside Sweden.</p>

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

<p>Location</p>	<p>SWEDEN</p>
<p>Type of Strategy</p>	<p>National Legislation Against Male Buyers</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Legislation defining prostitution as a form of male violence against women and criminalizing the purchase and attempt to purchase “sexual services” was passed in January 1, 1999. In this law, the prostitute is also free of criminal sanctions.</p>
<p>Evaluation/Response</p>	<p>Dramatic decrease in street prostitution</p>

ZIMBABWE

Location	ZIMBABWE
Type of Strategy	<u>Operation No to Prostitution</u> (newspaper listings)
Summary	<p>The goal of <u>Operation No to Prostitution</u> was “to eliminate the public nuisance caused by sex workers.”</p> <p>Most clients caught by the police paid fines but their names were also being printed in two government-run daily newspapers.</p> <p>Sting operations were also conducted.</p>
Evaluation/Response	This action was criticized as merely being a way for law enforcement to build more credibility among the public. No known evaluation exists.

Johwa, W. (2004, August 18). Zimbabwe: Time's up for the “Kerb Crawlers.” Inter Press Service. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from <http://www.aegis.com/news/ips/2004/IP040809.html>

Appendix C: INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES RESPONSES

Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (DPKO)
Type of Strategy	UN DPKO Policy Code of Conduct for UN Staff
Summary	<p>The UN DPKO policy on human trafficking recognizes that the use of the prostituted women in mission areas is exploitative. The DPKO thus prohibits the purchase of sex by UN peacekeeping personnel, and also prohibits the patronage of bars, nightclubs, brothels or hotels where sexual exploitation and prostitution are present. Even if prostitution is not a crime in the jurisdiction in which the peacekeepers operate, this policy still prohibits participation in the purchase of sexual services. However, this policy does not distinguish its prohibition of the purchase of sexual services between locally prostituted women and those who are trafficked internationally.</p> <p>The code of conduct labeled as “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” prohibits staff members from exchanging “money, employment, goods or services for sex, including sexual favors.” This code also requires staff to report a co-worker suspected of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse.</p>
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Agency	ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE) – Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Type of Strategy	Code of Conduct for OSCE Staff

Summary	A code of conduct for all mission members entitled “Prohibiting the Promotion or Facilitation of Prostitution and Trafficking in Persons” precludes mission members from visiting an establishment which facilitates prostitution or which has nude or partially nude “dancers”. Mission members are also prohibited from affiliating with anyone who is suspected of sex trafficking.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Agency	Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Asia Pacific
Type of Strategy	Educational Project Targeting Young Boys and Men
Summary	The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Asia Pacific has initiated an educational project targeting young boys and men in communities known for prostitution. The project challenges men in recognizing their role as buyers of women in prostitution and educates men and boys in harm of prostitution and trafficking. This project conducts workshops for men and boys in 12 regions and reaches out to hundreds of men and boys.
Evaluation/Response	No known evaluation exists.

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>

Appendix D: MILITARY RESPONSES

Military	NATO
Type of Strategy	Agreement
Summary	An agreement was made between 26 countries that their troops would not facilitate sex trafficking by going to prostituted women known to be controlled by traffickers.
Evaluation/Response	The distinction between trafficked and prostitution is unclear. Also, a question remains, “Do the NATO forces ask the women if they have been trafficked?”

Kryszko, B. & Raymond, J. (2006). Good practice for Targeting the Demand for Prostitution and Trafficking. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved March 28, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/publications/390>