

An Investigation Into 'John's Schools'



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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 adopted in reference to several demand deterrence strategies, including “john” schools. 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.¹

Introduction

Historically, law enforcement agencies have focused on controlling prostitution by arresting and charging prostituted women. This method of dealing with prostitution is increasingly viewed as ineffective for several reasons: recidivism rates remain high for those selling sex; there is a greater acknowledgement of victimization experienced by those in prostitution; the arrested individual is typically charged a fine they cannot pay which often leads them back into prostitution; and arresting prostituted individuals does not address the underlying issue of the reasons why prostitution exists. In the mid-1990s, the “john” school concept was developed in an attempt to address prostitution by focusing on the demand for commercial sex. Research conducted by Monto (1998) suggests that men who purchase sex are not necessarily malicious, but often just unaware of the risks and societal implications. While a variety of “john” schools exist, each program is built on a similar fundamental model. In counties where “john” schools are offered, the offender may be given the opportunity to participate in a class (i.e. “john” school) as a diversion program or part of a criminal sentence. “John” schools educate men about the risks associated with prostitution and aim to deter men from purchasing commercial sex in the future. This report describes various “john” schools and details research on the efficacy of such programs.

John Schools: Profile of Participating Offenders

Research based on arrest records and interviews indicates that men who purchase sex are not dramatically different from the general population, but they do possess some unique characteristics. An analysis of men attending “john” schools in San Francisco, Portland, Las Vegas, and Santa Clara revealed that men who buy sex were more likely than the general population to have attended at least some college, tend to be in their late 30’s, and are racially representative of the area in which they live (Monto, 2000; Monto, 2004). Additional research suggests that “johns” think about sex and masturbate more frequently than men in national samples. Offenders also often reported feeling guilty when thinking about sex. Additionally, men participating in

¹ Willoughby, Michelle. (2008). Demand Deterrence Strategies: International Initiatives to Eliminate Demand for the Sex Trade. Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation.

“john” schools were less likely to be married, less happy if married, and less happy overall than the general population (Monto & McRee, 2005).

“Johns” report a variety of reasons for why they purchase sex including the feeling that buying sex is an addiction. Interviews with “johns” revealed that 83 percent of participants identified buying sex as an addiction (Durchslag & Goswami, 2008). Additionally, research suggests that men who participate in the commercial sex industry often view women as commodities and feel a sense of entitlement to sex. Interviews revealed that men who did not have a regular sexual partner also legitimized purchasing sex (Monto, 2000).

John Schools: A Program Model

A review of “john” schools both nationally and internationally indicates that while there are many differences, several key features exist. “John” schools fulfill various legal requirements including diversion from the criminal justice system or a component of a criminal sentence. Program fees are always paid by participating offenders in the form of fines, but the amount varies. Similarly, curriculum varies across programs but content areas are often similar.

One of the first “john” schools, the First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP), was developed in San Francisco in 1995. The FOPP acts as a diversion program. The curriculum includes six main content areas, including legal consequences, health education, the effect of prostitution on prostitutes, dynamics of pimping, effects on the community, and sexual addiction (Shively, et al., 2008). The vast majority of “john” schools include many of the same topics in their curriculum with legal consequences and health education being the most prevalent. Individuals arrested for the first time for attempting to purchase commercial sex have the option of paying a fine and attending a “john” school or being prosecuted. As with most “john” schools, the fines paid by offenders participating in the FOPP cover all operating costs of the “john” school, contribute to related police operations, and sometimes are used to pay for social services for prostituted women. Given the efficacy of this program, it serves as a model to other communities developing “john” schools. While the amount of fines and the legal purpose of “john” schools depends almost entirely on the county of operation, program curriculum is frequently based on the FOPP model. A review of existing programs revealed that at least 25 “john” schools have been developed based on the FOPP.

John Schools: Efficacy

Funded in 2008 by the National Institute of Justice, Abt Associates Inc. in Boston conducted a study of San Francisco’s First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP.) The program assessment focused on three key elements; the effectiveness of the program, the program’s return on investment, and the transferability of the program. Data collection efforts included site visits, police “ride-alongs,” interviews, reviews of program documents and administrative data, structured observations of classes, pre- and post-

class surveys of participants, and assembly of criminal history data regarding men arrested for soliciting individuals in prostitution in San Francisco and throughout California.

The evaluation of the FOPP found the program to be successful in all aspects. The deterrence program has been well conceived and it is based upon a logically sound model. In addition to being implemented as intended, it is organizationally stable and sustainable. The program is transferable; having been successfully replicated at 12 other U.S. sites and having been adapted at over 25 additional domestic sites in the past decade. In regards to financial responsibility, the FOPP has also been proven effective. It has been operating for over 12 years at no cost to taxpayers and generating nearly \$1 million to benefit recovery programs for survivors.

Most importantly, the program was found to be effective in reducing recidivism rates of participating offenders. Analyzed data taken 10 years prior to the program's implementation and 10 years after shows a significant decrease in recidivism in San Francisco following FOPP's creation and maintained in the subsequent years. There being no other statewide shift that would explain this decline, the evidence strongly supports the reduced recidivism due to the FOPP program.

John Schools: International Perspective

Canada

Wortley, Fischer, and Webster (2002) analyzed program evaluation responses from participants in a "john" school in Toronto. Although research concerning this program was inconclusive, the analysis revealed interesting findings. After participation in the program, offenders were more likely to accept responsibility for their actions and question if their sexual behavior is an addiction. Participants also increased their knowledge of Canadian laws on prostitution and the reality of the lives of those in the sex trade. The majority of the men claimed that they would not buy sex again, but one out of ten stated that they still will buy sex in the future. Results from the study were impacted by a language barrier as nine percent of participants could not complete evaluations in English. Wortley et al. (2002) concluded that the Toronto "john" school is not a significant deterrent and that recidivism is not a good measure for evaluation of the program. Additionally, they conclude that the "john" school program does not seem to have a large impact on an offender's future relations with individuals in prostitution.

Given the legal differences across countries, some "john" school principles are not viewed as an effective means of addressing the demand for commercial sex in other countries. Van Brunschot (2003) suggests that fining customers is not an effective deterrent because individuals who choose to purchase sex typically have enough money that the small fines are not a significant consequence. Critics of the "john" school programs in Canada address the fact that the overall focus of the program is on participation in prostitution when the act of prostitution itself is not illegal in that country. Men arrested for attempting to purchase sex in Canada are legally charged with

“communication of prostitution.” “John” schools do not address the illegal aspect of communication, but rather they focus on the legal intent to purchase sex.

United Kingdom

The Kerb Crawler Rehabilitation Programme (KCRP) is another type of “john” school that was piloted in Leeds, West Yorkshire, in the late 1990s. The KCRP received a great deal of positive publicity and brought greater public attention to the role that demand plays in prostitution. In this diversion program, male offenders were offered the option of completing KCRP or facing a criminal sentence.

Criticisms also surround “john” schools in the United Kingdom. *Cause for Concern*, a network of organizations questioning the implementation of “john” schools, has raised questions about the effectiveness of KCRP and the language used to describe men who buy sex as stereotypical. Researchers also criticize “john” schools because the sting operations that result in the increased arrest of men purchasing sex also result in an increase of prostituted women being arrested (Campbell & Storr, 2001).

Future Research

Although Abt. Associates declared “johns schools” to be successful, they do offer several suggestions for program improvement. These include adding curriculum elements that build skills necessary for men to meet their needs by means other than commercial sex and making refinements to john school curriculum that would provide more practical guidance and skill development for participants. Additionally, adding aftercare and having police engage in web-based reverse stings to respond to changes in the commercial sex trade would increase the effectiveness of “john” schools. In regards to community involvement, Abt. Associates recommend adapting core program messages for broader public awareness and education campaigns, exploring collaborative efforts with nearby communities so that more offenders can participate in the class at one time, and expanding beyond first-time offenders and pre-trial diversions to include a wider range of offenders. Lastly, the evaluation recommends initiating a data collection program that supports program performance monitoring and future evaluation.

Existing research indicates that “John” schools are a cost-effective method of positively changing attitudes and reducing recidivism (Shively et al., 2008). Additional research is needed to improve understanding and effectiveness of these programs (Jungles, 2007). A reliable method for measuring effectiveness, including a consistent definition of recidivism is needed. It is also critical that researchers and program developers understand the effectiveness of “john” schools. To improve program outcomes, program developers must understand the factors driving the demand for commercial sex. More research is needed to understand why some men choose to buy sex, when others do not. Research investigating johns’ relationships with women in prostitution and non-prostituted women including their level of violent behavior in these relationships is also an important aspect of eliminating sexual exploitation (Busch, Bell, Hotaling, & Monto, 2002). Monto & Garcia (2001) suggest that longitudinal studies

tracing the sexual activity of men who buy sex regardless of arrest may contribute to a greater understanding of how to reduce demand. Further investigation of the factors contributing to demand and the characteristics of men who purchase sex will serve to better inform the development of "john" schools and increase the overall effectiveness of these programs.

Conclusion

"John" schools are one method of reducing sexual exploitation by focusing on demand. Numerous programs exist in the United States and abroad, with the First Offender Prostitution Program in San Francisco being modeled as an effective program. However, a greater understanding of the reasons why men purchase sex and a consistent method of measuring effectiveness are needed. Additionally, a means of adapting the model when applying the "john" school concept in countries with different prostitution laws would reduce criticism and improve effectiveness internationally. While some aspects of "john" schools may warrant further research, the benefit of these programs on prostituted women cannot be denied. In addition to providing education and increasing awareness, fines paid by offenders participating in "john" schools contribute to programs providing critical resources to help women exit prostitution.

References

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Appendix A: U.S. "John" Schools

Location	Phoenix, AZ
Name	Diversion Program
Website	Offenders Program for Persons Soliciting (OPPS)
Contact	dignityprograms@diocesephoenix.org Kate Royal 602-258-2785 at Catholic Charities
Date Program Originated	2005
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	There are 10-15 participants in each class. The class is not limited to first time offenders but participants cannot complete the program twice. Third time offenders go to prison. The charge is dismissed after the completion of the class but will still appear as an arrest on their record.
Who Designed the Program	Catholic Charities
Revenue	\$827 program fee which can be paid in installments. Most funds go to programs for women who have been sexually exploited at the Dignity House.
Main Tenants of Program	The program is an eight-hour Friday class. Speakers include a health educator, licensed counselor, City of Phoenix Prosecutor, Vice Officer, community members, speaker on human trafficking, and prostitution survivors. Participants are expected to take an active role in the class.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office
Entity in Charge of Program	Catholic Charities Dignity Program
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Recidivism rate is not being evaluated at this time.

ECPAT-USA. (2006). Schools for johns: Addressing the demand for commercial sex. Retrieved September 23, 3007, from http://www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=289&Itemid=43&mode=view

Hansen, L. (2007, June 14). Founder of Catholic Charities' DIGNITY retires: Kathleen Mitchell honored for leadership, vision and dedication to prostitution

rehabilitation program. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.catholiccharitiesaz.org/Kathleensretirement.aspx>

K. Royal. (2007, November). Personal communication.

Mascaro, C. (2007, July 12). A way out for adult prostitutes. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.azcentral.com/12news/arizonaschildren/articles/carrielynmascaro07122007-CR.html>

Location	Tucson, AZ
Name	Counseling instead of jail for individuals buying and selling sex
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	January 2007
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$510 for counseling and staff monitoring
Main Tenants of Program	The offenders must participate in 12 group therapy sessions and check in with a staff member for six months. Upon completion of the program, the participants will have the charge removed from their record.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	Southwestern Intervention Services
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Meltzer, E. (2006, December 10). No-jail option for prostitutes' johns: Men who solicit women for sex can pay for counseling, clear their record. *Arizona Daily Star*. Retrieved September 23, 2007, from <http://www.azstarnet.com/news/159707.php>

Location	Tucson, AZ
Name	Safety through Deterrence (STD)
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	

Main Tenants of Program	Education program on STD's, crimes associated with prostitution, and how buying sex can affect a man's reputation. If the participants re-offend they are arrested.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	In five weeks, at least 217 men were contacted.

Wallace, J.D. (2004, May 23). Tucson police use education to drive away prostitution. *Kold News*. Retrieved September 10, 2007, from <http://www.kold.com/Global/story.asp?S=1888941>

Location	Fresno, CA
Name	Project Prostitution Abatement/Rehabilitation (PAR)
Website	Refer to "Project PAR" by the Fresno Police Department
Contact	robert.melton@ci.fresno.ca.us
Date Program Originated	July 1998
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Men who have a limited criminal record are eligible. As of March 2007, there were 1,330 participants.
Who Designed the Program	Fresno Police Department; Central California AIDS Foundation/Central Valley AIDS Team; California School of Professional Psychology; Fresno County District Attorneys Office; Fresno County Public Defenders Office; Eleventh Hour Rehabilitation Program; National Organization for Women; Fresno County Detention Facility and County Courts.
Revenue	Men pay a \$500 program fee which goes to the cost of the program. The Central Valley AIDS Team manages the funds.
Main Tenants of Program	This program is modeled after the FOPP program in San Francisco. The program is one day divided into six sessions. Speakers include an Assistant District Attorney, a Fresno Police Officer, a STD educator, prostitution survivors, a sex addiction counselor, and community members. If participants do not commit another crime within one year, the offense is reduced to a detention. If they re-offend, both arrests go

	forward for prosecution.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Fresno Police Department; Central California AIDS Foundation/Central Valley AIDS Team; California School of Professional Psychology; Fresno County District Attorneys Office; Fresno County Public Defenders Office; Eleventh Hour Rehabilitation Program; National Organization for Women; Fresno County Detention Facility and County Courts.
Entity in Charge of Program	Fresno Police Department
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Though most responses about the program were positive, some participants wrote that they now learned how to avoid arrest. Community satisfaction increased and there was a decrease in police calls related to prostitution.

Fresno Police Department. (1999). Project PAR: Prostitution abatement/rehabilitation. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/1999/99-20.pdf>

Location	San Diego, CA (Mid-City)
Name	Mid-City Prostitution Impact Panel
Website	
Contact	Kristen Beattie at KBeattie@saniego.gov
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	The program is reserved for first time offenders.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	The fee is \$200. Money goes to supplies and equipment for the panel meetings, a small fee for the regular presenter, and for Prostitution Task Force meetings.
Main Tenants of Program	The program is a three hour session offered monthly. In the session, a video is presented about a commercially sexually exploited child. Participants obtain information on social services offered in the area. Speakers include: health educator, concerned community members, prostitution survivors. STD testing is not required unless mandated by the court.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Mid-City Community, San Diego City Attorney's Office

Entity in Charge of Program	City Attorney's Office
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Records show that only three participants have reoffended.

Fobian, D. (2004, August 4). Fighting prostitution with education. *San Diego Union Tribune*. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20050804/news_lz4e4fobian.html

K. Beattie. (2008, January 9). Personal communication.

Rowe, P. (2004, March 25). New tack by 'peacemaker' battles oldest profession. *San Diego Union Tribune*. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20040325/news_1c25rowe.html

San Diego Police Department & City Attorney's Office. (2003). Addressing quality of life issues through the formation of the Mid-City Neighborhood Prosecution Team. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2003/03-38.pdf>

Location	San Francisco, CA
Name	First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP)
Website	
Contact	info@sagesf.org
Date Program Originated	March 1995
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	There have been more than 5,300 participants as of March 2007. Men are arrested and not jailed if a first time offender. The individual is offered the option of enrollment into FOPP in lieu of being changed and a possible criminal conviction.
Who Designed the Program	FOPP is designed and facilitated by former women in prostitution.
Revenue	To enroll, men pay an administrative fee on a sliding scale with the maximum cost of \$500). Class fees are used for programs for prostituted women and girls (treatment, recovery, and exit services)
Main Tenants of Program	The program is a one day eight hour class. Group interventions are led by women who have survived
Collaborative Partners in Programs	The Justice System The Health Department (STD/HIV Education Unit) Domestic violence and therapeutic community

	Concerned neighborhood groups Prostitute survivors
Entity in Charge of Program	San Francisco Office of the District Attorney
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Of the 1,512 male participants in the program between March 1995 and March 1998, only 14 re-offended. The recidivism rate is 1%. A recent analysis of the program found it to be effective in reducing recidivism and to be a cost effective model. This program has been used as a model or adapted for more than thirty other "john" schools across the U.S. and abroad.

ECPAT-USA. (2006). Schools for johns: Addressing the demand for commercial sex. Retrieved September 23, 3007, from http://www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=289&Itemid=43&mode=view

Shively, M., Jalbert, S.K., Kling, R., Rhodes, W., Finn, P., Flygare, C., et al. (2008, March 7). Final report on the evaluation of the First Offender Prostitution Program. Abt Associates. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.abtassociates.com/reports/FOPP_Evaluation_FULL_REPORT.pdf

Location	Denver, CO
Name	Diversion Program for Public Indecency & Soliciting
Website	http://www.denverpsychotherapy.com/Diversion.html
Contact	holtby@denverpsychotherapy.com
Date Program Originated	June 1998
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	In order to be eligible for the program, the individual must admit guilt, no previous convictions outside of traffic violations, and want the charge removed from the record.
Who Designed the Program	Dr. Michael Holtby
Revenue	\$65 for one session or \$130 for both.
Main Tenants of Program	Dr. Holtby meets each participant for two sessions and makes recommendations/referrals for each individual client. It is up to the client to go through with the recommendations or referrals. Some of the topics covered in the two sessions include family history, sexual history, mental health status, substance abuse history, self-esteem, and interpersonal relationships.

Collaborative Partners in Programs	City Attorney's Office
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Holtby, M.E. (2001, November 15). Diversion program for public indecency & soliciting. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from <http://www.denverpsychotherapy.com/Diversion.html>

Location	Hillsborough & Pinellas Counties in FL
Name	Project HOPE: "Johns" Awareness, Diversion, and Education (J.A.D.E.)
Website	http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/monitor/reports/pdf/0450rpt.pdf
Contact	sromeo@tampacrossroads.com
Date Program Originated	Fiscal Years 2002-05
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Participants were referred by judges, state attorneys, public defenders, probation officers, and jail staff. The men are eligible if they have one or two prostitution solicitation arrests. They must complete six educational sessions within a six month period.
Who Designed the Program	Department of Corrections
Revenue	Men paid a \$350 program fee. The two pilot projects were also granted \$100,000 by the State of Florida for Fiscal Years 2002-05.
Main Tenants of Program	The program was intended to serve those in the sex trade and men who buy sex.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Local law enforcement, public defenders, state attorneys, and judges.
Entity in Charge of Program	Tampa Crossroads (Hillsborough) and Operation PAR (Pinellas)
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	The program implementation was delayed three months in Hillsborough and eight months in Pinellas due to contracting difficulties. Hillsborough served four times as many johns as Pinellas and collected more fees. Hillsborough had a pre-existing johns' treatment program. No participants of the program have been rearrested as of January 2004 and overall, participants responded positively to the program. The OPPAGA report recommended that a statewide analysis of arrests be used rather than countywide.

Newborn, S. (2001, June 26). 'Johns school' attacks prostitution demand side. WUSF. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.publicbroadcasting.net/wusf/news.newsmain?action=article&ARTICLE_ID=139189

Non-residential programs. (2007). Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://www.tampacrossroads.com/default.asp?url=services/non-resident.htm>

Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability. (2004, August). OPPAGA report. Report No. 04-50. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/monitor/reports/pdf/0450rpt.pdf>

Location	West Palm Beach, FL
Name	(Prostitution Impact Prevention Education) P.I.P.E. program
Website	http://www.wpbpolice.org/pipe.php
Contact	
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	After arrest, the offender's vehicle is impounded. The offender must pay a \$500 administrative fee. The owner is charged for the towing and storage of the vehicle. The offender is released from jail when the cash bond is paid. If the defendant pleads "Not Guilty" the case is taken to court. The defendant can plead "Guilty" and enroll in the P.I.P.E. school. If the defendant completes the P.I.P.E. program, then he does not have to undergo the 60 day prison sentence.
Who Designed the Program	City of West Palm Beach Police Department
Revenue	\$500 paid to the city. The offender must also pay for towing charges and lab testing for STD's.
Main Tenants of Program	The program has mandatory HIV, STD, and hepatitis testing.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	State Attorney, Gun Club Road Office
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

ECPAT-USA. (2006). Schools for johns: Addressing the demand for commercial sex. Retrieved September 23, 2007, from http://www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=289&Itemid=43&mode=view

Ferrera, M., & Bennett, M. (2008). Prostitution impact prevention education. Retrieved September 7, 2007, from <http://www.wpbpolice.org/pipe.php>

Location	Chicago, IL
Name	Amend Program
Website	
Contact	Tricia Ford tricia.ford@cchc-rchm.org
Date Program Originated	2006
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	Cost is on a sliding scale (\$100-\$500)
Main Tenants of Program	The one day, eight hour class is held twice a month. Topics for the program include stories from prostitution survivors, sex addiction, domestic violence, STD transmission, and the legal consequences of buying sex. A segment of the film, "Turning a Corner" about prostitution in Chicago is shown in the class.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	Christian Community Health Center
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

A. Dinschel. (2008, May). Personal communication.

Location	Indianapolis, IN
Name	Red Zone Program
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	November 1999
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Men cannot have a prior criminal history in order to be eligible for the program. After completion of the class, their case is dismissed.
Who Designed the Program	Marion County Prosecutor and Concerned Citizen
Revenue	
Main Tenants of Program	Defendants must return to the community where the crime was committed and complete community service. Community members supervise the working of the defendant. Then the Court issues a mandate

	that the defendant must stay at least one mile away from the place of arrest. If defendant is arrested up to two years after the initial arrest, both charges are pursued in court. Syphilis testing is required as part of the program.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Concerned community members, police department, health department
Entity in Charge of Program	Marion County Prosecutor
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Between November 1999 and March 2004, there were 157 participants and 95% had not been arrested for further criminal activity. In 2002, a second surrounding area implemented the program.

American Prosecutors Research Institute. (2004, August). Unwelcome guests: A community prosecution approach to street level drug dealing and prostitution. *Special Topic Series*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.popcenter.org/Problems/Supplemental_Material/Prostitution/APRI_prostitution_2004.pdf

Marion County Prosecutor's Office. (2004, December 23). Red zone. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from <http://www.indygov.org/eGov/County/Pros/Prevent/CommPros/RedZone/home.htm>

Location	Wyandotte County, KS
Name	Offenders Accountability Re-education Program (OAR)
Website	http://www.veronicasvoice.org/restorativejustice.htm
Contact	safecenter@veronicasvoice.org
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Participants are either voluntary or court ordered.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	Fees support Veronica's Voice for programs serving victims of sexual exploitation.
Main Tenants of Program	This program is modeled after FOPP in San Francisco. It is an intensive one day class.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	Veronica's Voice
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Veronica's Voice. (n.d.) Restorative justice. Retrieved September 23, 2007, from <http://www.veronicasvoice.org/restorativejustice.html>

Location	Worcester, MA
Name	Community Action to Reduce Demand (CARD)
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	October 2007
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$200 fee for self sustainability.
Main Tenants of Program	The one day eight hour class is held at the Worcester Police Department.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	YWCA of Central Massachusetts/Daybreak, City Department of Health and Human Services, Central District Court Probation Department, Worcester police
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Croteau. S.J. (2007, September 17). Sex education lesson for johns; Pitfalls of paying for prostitutes. *Telegram & Gazette*. Retrieved April 22, 2008, from http://www.thefreelibrary.com/_/print/PrintArticle.aspx?id=168714202

Location	Ann Arbor, MI
Name	L.E.A.P. Program (Learning Every Aspect of Prostitution)
Website	http://www.homeofnewvision.org/leap.php
Contact	Elizabeth Reader (734) 975-1602
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Participants must be 18 and older and a first time offender.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$500 fee which goes to the Sex Outreach Workers Program.
Main Tenants of Program	The program is held four times per year.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

L.E.A.P. program. (n.d.). Retrieved May 5, 2008, from <http://www.homeofnewvision.org/leap.php>

Location	Minneapolis, MN
Name	Midtown Community Restorative Justice Program
Website	http://www.ppna.org/rj.html
Contact	ppna@ppna.org
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	After the offender is charged, he is referred to the Midtown Community Restorative Justice Program or goes to court. If the participant fails to complete the sentencing, he is referred back to court. If there is no re-arrest in one year, the offense is taken off his record.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	
Main Tenants of Program	Midtown Community Restorative Justice Program accepts referrals for misdemeanor crimes including solicitation of prostitution. The men meet with community groups rather than go to court. The offender has input in the sentencing procedure. The sentence could be community service, self-help services, HIV testing, or sending a spouse an apology letter. Men have given over 2,000 hours of community service and \$11,000 in donations. The offenders are also mandated to publicly admit their commitment of the crime.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Hennepin County Court, Minneapolis Police Department, Phillips Weed & Seed, Corcoran Neighborhood Organization
Entity in Charge of Program	Midtown Community Restorative Justice Program (part of Powderhorn Park Neighborhood Association)
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Three percent recidivism rate.

Dornfield, J. (2002, April 4). Local groups battle prostitution. *The Minnesota Daily*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.mndaily.com/articles/2002/04/09/31084?print>

Minneapolis Midtown Community Restorative Justice. (n.d.). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.ppna.org/rj.html>

Location	St. Paul, MN
Name	Offenders' Prostitution Program ("John" School)
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	July 1999
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	The participants are court ordered. As of March 2007, there were 700 participants.
Who Designed the Program	The program is modeled after FOPP in San Francisco.
Revenue	The men must pay court fees and fines.
Main Tenants of Program	The "john" school is a one day, seven hour educational program. Speakers include: the City Attorney, prostitution survivors, concerned community members, a police officers, a sex addiction counselor, and a health educator. There is also HIV testing.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Judge Lawrence Cohen, Sue Alliegro, District Court Administrator, Second Judicial District, Saint Paul City Attorney, Ramsey County Public Defender, Ramsey County Community Corrections, Court Administration, Frog Town Community Group, Saint Paul Police, Breaking Free
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Pre and post testing reveals shifting attitudes.

Breaking Free (2006). Offenders' prostitution program (john school) & community court. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.breakingfree.net/19.html>

Location	Las Vegas, NV
Name	First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP)
Website	
Contact	Las Vegas Municipal Court (702) 229-2251
Date Program Originated	December 1997
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	As of 2005, there were 1,628 participants . The program is limited to first time offenders only. The offender must be arrested in Las Vegas. After completion of the class, the charge is changed to a misdemeanor.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$450 fee.
Main Tenants of Program	The one day, eight hour class is held one Saturday per month. Topics for the class include STD's, prostitution laws, and the social

	effects of prostitution. The goal of this program is to reduce recidivism and the rate of STD infection, and to educate the participants on the realities behind prostitution. Spanish translation is available.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	Las Vegas Municipal Court
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	As of 2005, 1,628 participants with three re-offending.

First Offender Prostitution. (2007). Retrieved May 5, 2008, from <http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/TextOnly/Find/4895.htm>

Garske, M. (Ed). (2002, December). Western States Vice Investigators Association Newsletter . Retrieved November 20, 2007, from <http://www.wsvia.com/newsletter%20Dec%202002%20.htm>

Sayre, M. (2006, Nov. 28). City of Las Vegas says, jail or a day in 'john school.' Retrieved November 20, 2007, from <http://www.lasvegasnow.com/Global/story.asp?s=5736221>

Location	Brooklyn, NY
Name	Project Respect "John" School
Website	http://www.brooklynda.org/project_respect/project_respect.htm
Contact	718-250-3170
Date Program Originated	August 2002
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	As of August 2002, there were 1,943 participants. After completion of the program, if the participants are not arrested for six months, the charge is dismissed. If first time offenders refuse to participate, the case will go to court and they could spend 90 days in jail.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$250 program fee goes to "Teens at Risk" program for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.
Main Tenants of Program	The program is a one day, five hour course offered every six to eight weeks on Tuesday nights. There are 75-90 participants per class. Speakers include a prosecutor, sex addiction

	therapist, Dept. of Health representative, NY Police Officer, and prostitution survivor. They watch a video created by Girls Educational and Mentoring Services (GEMS), a NYC organization whose mission is to assist the needs of girls who are sexually exploited. There are five language translations.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	GEMS
Entity in Charge of Program	Brooklyn District Attorney's Office
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Since August 2002, there were 2218 participants, only 12 were rearrested.

ECPAT-USA. (2006). Schools for johns: Addressing the demand for commercial sex. Retrieved September 23, 2007, from http://www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=289&Itemid=43&mode=view

Hunter, A. (2005, May 10). School for johns. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.villagevoice.com/news/0519,hunter,63812,5.html>

Project Respect. (n.d.). Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.brooklyn.org/project_respect/project_respect.htm

Location	Buffalo, NY
Name	"John" School
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	1997
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	This program is for first time offenders.
Who Designed the Program	District Attorney's Community Prosecutor, along with the courts and the Prostitution Task Force. It was modeled after FOPP and the Toronto "John" School.
Revenue	There is a \$100 fee but the participant can negotiate for a lower fee if he is unable to pay. Each session costs \$1200 to run. Twelve participants cover the \$1200 cost. Costs of the session include salary for the director and speakers, and facility charges. Profits go to the TRY house (residential center helping women and girls under the age of 25 who are at-risk or currently in the sex trade)
Main Tenants of Program	The "john" school is an eight hour program

	once or twice a month. There are fifteen participants or less per class. Upon completion of the program, arrest is taken from record. Speakers include: health educator, counselors, concerned community members, and prostitution survivors. Referrals are made for HIV/STD testing, drug/alcohol treatment services, and other counseling services
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Buffalo Prostitution Task Force includes Buffalo Police Department, Erie County District Attorney's Office, courts, local social service providers, University of Buffalo, former prostitutes, concerned community members. Magdalene Program
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	One percent recidivism rate. From 1997- 2000, there were 600 participants with five rearrested.

Buffalo Police Department. (2001). Workable solutions to the problem of street prostitution in Buffalo, NY. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from [http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2001/01-08\(F\).pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2001/01-08(F).pdf)

Buffalo Police Department (n.d.). Grant program. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.copsreportsfromthefield.org/reports/NY-PSP-Buffalo.pdf>

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.calgary-clc.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Location	Orange County, NY
Name	Orange County "John" School
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	November 2003
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Men arrested on solicitation of prostitution charges are referred by the courts to attend the John School. Charges can be reduced or dismissed upon completion of the session.
Who Designed the Program	District Attorney's Office
Revenue	The "john" school is self-sustaining through the enrollment fee.
Main Tenants of Program	Speakers include health professionals, law enforcement officers, and community members. Topics for the one day class include drug and

	sex addiction, sexually transmitted diseases, laws on prostitution, and their effect on the community.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Department of Health, Newburgh Family Health Center, Inc., the City of Newburgh Police Department, and the District Attorney's Office
Entity in Charge of Program	Sessions are held at the Newburgh Family Health Center.
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Between November 2003 and 2007, eleven "john" school sessions were held with 110 individuals completing.

Phillips, F.D. (2008, April). Orange County District Attorney's Office 2007 Annual Report. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from <http://www.co.orange.ny.us/documentView.asp?docID=2382>

Location	Cincinnati, OH
Name	"Johns" Education Program
Website	http://www.cincinnatiunionbethel.org/
Contact	Kari Kester, Off the Streets Program Manager kkester@cinunionbethel.org
Date Program Originated	2006
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	First year: 70 participants Goal: 275 participants in the first 3 years. 130 men enrolled in the class to date. (November 2005) Program is not limited to first time offenders but the majority is first time offenders. Men are referred from the Diversion program and the Probation department
Who Designed the Program	Based on FOPP in San Francisco Designed by the Off Streets Planning Team.
Revenue	Three year grant by the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. \$500 fee for the class with payment plans available.
Main Tenants of Program	The "john" school is an eight hour class. Speakers include: Cincinnati Police Department representative, Central Vice representative, City Prosecutor, STOP AIDS representative, a community member, sex addictions counselor, and two prostitution survivors.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Diversion program. Probation program
Entity in Charge of Program	Cincinnati Union Bethel

Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Zero percent recidivism rate. The arrestees' records are Tracked for six months and one year after the offense.
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Cincinnati Union Bethel Johns' Education Program (n.d.). Retrieved from personal communication.

K. Kester. (2007, November 5). Personal communication.

Location	Columbus, OH
Name	
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	July 2007
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	The "john" school is held in the Franklin County Courthouse. The class must be completed on top of probation, jail, or a fine. Convicted offenders can be penalized through: 180 days in jail, a \$1,000 fine, or a possible suspension of his driver's license.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	
Main Tenants of Program	In the eight hour weekend class the participants learn about STD's and other related neighborhood crimes. Prostitution survivors talk about their experiences in the sex trade.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Ferenchik, M. (2007, June 10). City hopes 'john school' will curb prostitution: Saturday classes will give men insight into their crime. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.apria.com/common/aw_cmp_printNews/1,2762,632506,00.html

Futty, J. (2007, October 7). Sex trade sullies sections of city. *Columbus Dispatch*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.dispatch.com/live/content/local_news/stories/2007/10/07/problem_ART_ART_10-07-07_B1_JM84ACQ.html?sid=101

Location	Portland, OR
Name	Sexual Exploitation Education Project (SEEP)
Website	
Contact	

Date Program Originated	1995 -1997
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Convicted offenders were either invited or mandated to attend.
Who Designed the Program	Stopping Violence Against Women Portland's Council for Prostitution Alternatives (CPA) Portland Women's Crisis Line
Revenue	
Main Tenants of Program	Three day-17 hr weekend workshop with the expectation that the men will hesitate the next time they consider buying sex. Three goals of SEEP are framing prostitution as violence against women, showing the impact that socialization has on men and its relationship to violence against women, and teaching the men that they have to make the choice to create healthy relationships with women. "SEEP argues that men must become accountable for their own behavior and recognize the ways it contributes to the oppression of women" (Monto, 1998, p. 516).
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Multnomah County District Court
Entity in Charge of Program	NGO Council for Prostitution Alternatives and the Multnomah County District Court
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	No statistically significant difference in recidivism rate of those who attended SEEP and those who did not. Recidivism rate was 1.4%. SEEP ended in 1997, because the district attorney's office no longer supported the program.

ECPAT-USA. (2006). Schools for johns: Addressing the demand for commercial sex. Retrieved September 23, 2007, from http://www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=289&Itemid=43&mode=view

Monto, M. (1998). Holding men accountable for prostitution: The unique approach of the Sexual Exploitation Education Project (SEEP). *Violence Against Women, 4*(4), p. 505-517

Monto, M., & Garcia, S. (2001). Recidivism among the customers of female street prostitutes: Do intervention programs help? *Western Criminology Review, 3*(2).

Location	Portland, OR
Name	Prostitution Offender Program
Website	http://www.prostitutionrecovery.org/our_work.html
Contact	contact@prostitutionrecovery.org
Date Program Originated	Mid-2003
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Court screens eligibility for the class by looking at offender's criminal records.
Who Designed the Program	Lola Greene Baldwin Foundation
Revenue	\$82.50 class fee.
Main Tenants of Program	There is a six-hour class approximately every six weeks with a ten person limit on each class. The conviction stays on the offenders' record after attending "john" school. Upon completion of the "john" school course, the offender's community service requirement is reduced from 24 to 16 hours. The speakers focus on providing the men with information on stopping the fantasies they have when buying sex. Speakers discuss the laws of commercial sex, STD information, information on strip clubs and pornography and how that relates to prostitution, background on the issue of prostitution, risks the clients face when purchasing sex, sexual disorders and possible need for treatment, outside agency referrals. Guest speakers could include prostitution survivors and/or concerned community members. Also, the goal of the program is not to reduce recidivism but to raise awareness and education.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Portland District Attorney, Multnomah County Community and Circuit Courts
Entity in Charge of Program	Lola Greene Baldwin Foundation
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Offenders complete a questionnaire by Dr. Melissa Farley of Prostitution Research and Education about their beliefs on prostitution.

Barrera, P. (2003). Our work with johns. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from http://www.prostitutionrecovery.org/our_work.html

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.calgary-cljc.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Location	Pittsburgh, PA
Name	
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	1999
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	The offender must pay court costs and fines.
Main Tenants of Program	Offenders must attend six eight hour sessions. The offense can be taken off their record after completion of the course. Speakers include prostitution survivors.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Meinzer, M. (20006, Jan. 12). Street wise: Pittsburgh experiments with a more humanitarian approach to curtailing prostitution. December 12, 2007, from <http://www.pittsburghcitypaper.ws/gyrobase/Content?oid=oid%3A27758>

Location	Nashville, TN
Name	"John" School
Website	
Contact	Kenneth Baker at Behavioral Treatment Providers at (616)668-2229
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	As of 2007, there were more than 1000 participants.
Who Designed the Program	Working Group on Prostitution
Revenue	\$250 fee goes to Magdalene House, a residential facility for recovering prostitutes.
Main Tenants of Program	There is an eight hour course held every six weeks. The men undergo a six month probationary period. There is mandatory HIV/STD testing. Speakers include a mental health worker, health educator, public defender, prostitution survivor, and sex addiction therapist.
Collaborative Partners in	

Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	Behavior Intervention Programs
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Colmenares, C. (2002, December). No soliciting: The john school goes after prostitution demand, not supply. *Nashville Scene*. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.nashvillescene.com/Stories/News/2002/12/05/No_Soliciting_/index.shtml

Frey, D. (1999, November 29). Nashville program helps prostitutes. *Associated Press*. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from <http://www.aegis.com/news/ap/1999/Ap991111.html>

Location	Salt Lake City, UT
Name	"John's" Offender Program
Website	
Contact	Chris Kirkman (801) 799-8404 Karen Stokes (801) 595-4008
Date Program Originated	November 1999
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	If the offender successfully completes the program the case is dismissed. The program encourages the participants to learn the consequences of their prostitution-seeking behavior and to lead them to make better decisions.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$350 fee.
Main Tenants of Program	Topics include safe sex, the effects of prostitution on the women involved and the community, healthy relationships, effective communication, self esteem, gender roles, and a panel of individuals once involved in the sex trade. Classes are interactive and the participants are encouraged to engage in the discussions. The program lasts one night per week for ten weeks. The sessions run from 5:30 – 7:30 p.m. The participants are expected to complete homework assignments every week. If participants miss a class, they are expected to make up the class in approximately ten weeks when the next class will be held. HIV testing is required.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	City Prosecutor, Salt Lake County Criminal Justice Services and UMOJA
Entity in Charge of Program	

Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Of the more than 600 men that have completed the program, the recidivism rate is around 10% which is the lowest it has ever been in the Salt Lake valley.
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Salt Lake City's Prosecutors Office. (n.d.). Programs offered through the Salt Lake City Prosecutors Office. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from <http://slcgov.com/Prosecutor/programs.htm>

Untitled document (n.d.). Retrieved May 5, 2008, from <http://www.umojatraining.com/services-default.html>

Location	Norfolk, VA
Name	Prostitution Intervention Program and "John" School
Website	http://www.norfolksheriffsoffice.com/communitycorrections.html
Contact	757-664-4705
Date Program Originated	September 2001
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	As of August 30th, 2002, 99 Johns have been enrolled in this program. Ninety-four participants completed the program. Four of the five participants who did not complete the program received jail time.
Who Designed the Program	Anti-Prostitution Coalition Task Force comprised of the Police, Second Chances Treatment Program, PACE, Health Department, Civic Leaders, Ministers, Women's groups, Commonwealth Attorney's Office, and the Norfolk Sheriff's Office.
Revenue	\$1,500 fine.
Main Tenants of Program	Modeled after the FOPP program in San Francisco and the program in Muncie, Indiana. The goal of the Prostitution Intervention Program is to reduce street prostitution in Norfolk. The weekend program on Saturday (class) and Sunday (Community Service Day) is held six times a year. On Sundays, the offenders return to the community and complete community service projects assigned by Civic leaders in the community. Participants receive HIV and STD testing which is paid for by the offenders. The Health Dept educates the participants about HIV/STD's. The Civic League representatives discuss the

	effects of prostitution in the community. The offenders watch a video about prostitution. Survivors of prostitution also share their experiences with the participants. The majority of the participants have to complete 40 community service hours and pay a \$1,500 fine. The Sheriff's Office supervises the community service.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Norfolk Commonwealth Attorney's Office, Department of the Navy, General District Court Judges, Second Chances Program, Norfolk Police, Health Department, Civic Leaders, Norfolk Health Department
Entity in Charge of Program	Norfolk Sheriff's Office
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	262 offenders completed a total of 22 sessions. 0% recidivism rate. In 2001-2002, 128 arrests for solicitation and 111 were sent to john school, and 17 had other sanctions.

Civic Connection (2004, April 22). Retrieved October 16, 2007, from http://www.norfolk.gov/civic_connect/issues/april_22_04.pdf

Norfolk Sheriff's Office. (n.d.). Community corrections. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from <http://www.norfolksheriffsoffice.com/communitycorrections.html>

Schaefer, G. (2001). The fight against prostitution: John school and the prostitution intervention program. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://www.norfolk.gov/commatty/Fight_Against_Prostitution.asp

Location	Lakewood, Tacoma, and Fife, WA
Name	"John" School
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	2005
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Men that are ineligible are those that have a history of sexual exploiting children and/or violence against women. 130 johns have completed the class.
Who Designed the Program	Based on the "John" School in Norfolk, VA
Revenue	There is a \$600-\$700 fee for the class. Money is given to housing for women in prostitution and other services that help women in street prostitution. Money is also put into more sting operations.
Main Tenants of Program	If the offender does not have another

	prostitution charge for the next year, the offense is taken from the record. This program is an eight- hour Saturday course. Speakers include a health educator, prostitution survivors, and concerned community members. HIV/STD testing is required. Pierce County sheriff department has created a vice task force which will manage sting operations, and will also place greater efforts on pursuing pimps.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Metropolitan Development Council of Tacoma/Pierce County, Lachman & Laing Public Affairs (program facilitator), Pierce County Sheriff's Department
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	0% recidivism rate

Leventis, A. (2005). A new approach to stop the oldest profession. *News Tribune*. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from http://www.lpublicaffairs.com/prostitution_article.html

Staley, D. (2007, November 16). 'John school' a new approach to fight an age old problem. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from <http://www.king5.com/blcS.sc?cat=all&order=R&search=%22john+school%22>

Location	Washington, D.C.
Name	"John" School
Website	
Contact	Caroline Nicholl of the MPDC's Office of Organizational Development Ph 212-727-5029
Date Program Originated	2001
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	
Who Designed the Program	U.S. Attorney's Office for D.C.
Revenue	\$300 fine paid by participants. Revenue goes to a diversion program for women in prostitution in the D.C. area.
Main Tenants of Program	Participants attend a one day, eight hour john school session. Speakers include a sex addiction counselor, survivors of prostitution, health care workers, police, prosecutors and community members. There is voluntary and confidential testing for HIV/STD's.
Collaborative Partners in	Office of the U.S. Attorney, Metropolitan

Programs	Police Department, D.C. Department of Health, Eleuthera Institute, Fulton House of Hope, Community Members
Entity in Charge of Program	U.S. Attorney's Office for D.C.
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	

Metropolitan Police Department. (2001, July 23). Unique 'john school' targets prostitution problem in DC. *What's New in the MPDC*. Retrieved September 5, 2007, from <http://newsroom.dc.gov/show.aspx/agency/mpdc/section/8/release/6317/year/2001/month/7>

United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. (2007, August 7). Prostitution programs. Retrieved September 5, 2007, from http://usdoj.gov/usao/dc/Community_Prosecution/Prostitution_Programs?index.html

Appendix B: International "John" Schools

Location	Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA
Name	Prostitution Offender Program
Website	www.paafe.org
Contact	paafeofs@telusplanet.net
Date Program Originated	May 1996
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Between 30 and 40 men are enrolled in each session which runs an average of seven times annually. Between 1996 and 2003, there were 1,642 participants in the program.
Who Designed the Program	Edmonton Police Services & the Safer Cities Prostitution Working Group Modeled after SF program.
Revenue	Prostitution Awareness and Action Foundation of Edmonton (PAAFE) monitors and disburses

	the funds. The money collected from the participants supports services for women in prostitution in Edmonton. Men pay the \$400 program fee.
Main Tenants of Program	One day, eight hour session. Speakers include a representative from the Prosecutor's office, Alberta Justice, Police Officers, a STD Educator, Sex Addiction Counselor, a Community Member, and a Prostitution Survivor. The session includes two video presentations titled "Butterfly Collectors" (about pimps) and "Stolen Lives: Children in the Sex Trade."
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Safer Cities Prostitution Working Group, Communities for Changing Prostitution, Edmonton City Council, Edmonton Police Services, Capital Health Authority, Alberta Ministry of Justice, Safedmonton, Catholic Social Services, Prostitution Research & Education, Concerned Community Members
Entity in Charge of Program	PAAFE
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Between 1996 and 2003, the recidivism rate was 1.2%. In 2003, the rate raised to 4% which is attributed to the reduced number of police sting operations.

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.calgary-cljc.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Prostitution offender program. (n.d.). Prostitution Awareness & Action Foundation of Edmonton. Retrieved September 5, 2007, from <http://www.paafe.org/Reports/POP%20Course%20Outline.pdf>

Location	Kitchener, Ontario, CANADA
Name	Kitchener "John" School
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	Late 1990's
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	The program is for first time offenders for solicitation charges. There have been more than 500 participants.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	\$500 fee is paid by participants. Most of the money goes to women's outreach programs.
Main Tenants of Program	The one day, eight hour session earns a

	certificate for participants and charges are dismissed.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Less than 1% recidivism rate. It was found that the majority of participants are married.

Ward, M. (2007, April 4). Johns solicit second chance. *Waterloo Chronicle*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.waterloochronicle.ca/wat/viewpoint/viewpoint_756847.html

Location	Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Name	Toronto "John" School Diversion Program
Website	http://www.streetlightsupportservices.com/john_school.html
Contact	john@streetlightsupportservices.com
Date Program Originated	1996
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	In court, offenders can choose to enroll in the program or follow through with court proceedings. The offender is required to sign a guilty plea and sign a diversion agreement. Between 1996-2004, there were 4,800 participants. This program is post charge, pretrial for first time offenders. Criminal charge can be removed after completion of the program
Who Designed the Program	Ontario Attorney General Office Mayor's Task Force on Prostitution Toronto Police Service Salvation Army
Revenue	Participants pay a \$400 fee. Streetlight Support Services fund the money to programs that help women exit the sex trade.
Main Tenants of Program	This program was modeled after FOFP. The one day educational session is usually held one Saturday per month. The class size is between 25 and 45 participants. The speakers use shame and scare tactics to educate the participants. Speakers include a police officer, crown attorney, health educator, community member, prostitution survivors, and former "johns."
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Streetlight Support Services
Entity in Charge of Program	Ontario Attorney General Office

	Mayor's Task Force on Prostitution Toronto Police Service Salvation Army
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	The recidivism rate for the "john" school is less than 2% In June 2004, 90% of 206 men arrested for solicitation of prostitution, were sent to "john" school. After completion of the program participants were more likely to accept responsibility for their actions, and question if their sexual behavior is an addiction. Participants also increased their knowledge on Canadian laws on prostitution and the reality of the lives of women in prostitution. The majority of the men claimed that they would not buy sex again but one out of ten stated that they still will buy sex. "Sex Trade Veterans" who participate in the program are most likely to purchase sex again. Also, the "john" school is not able to meet the needs of every participant due to language barriers. Nine percent of the participants in the "john" school could not complete these evaluations due to the language barrier. The results of the evaluations suggest that recidivism is not a good measure to evaluate the program. Also, the "john" school program does not seem to have a large impact on a john's future relations with women in the sex trade.

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.calgary-clic.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Streetlight Support Services. (n.d.). First offenders prostitution diversion program (john school). Retrieved September 23, 2007, from http://www.streetlightsupportservices.com/john_school.html

Wortley, S., Fischer, B., & Webster, C. (2002). Vice lessons: A survey of prostitution offenders enrolled in the Toronto John School Diversion Program. *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, 369-402.

Location	Hintonburg, Ottawa, CANADA
Name	Ottawa "John" School
Website	
Contact	

Date Program Originated	April 1996
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	In order to be eligible for the program, the participant must be older than 18 years, with no criminal record, a first time offender, and must exhibit feelings of remorse for solicitation. If the offender attends the one day "john" school session, he is not charged.
Who Designed the Program	Modeled after FOPP in San Francisco.
Revenue	\$200 fee. Subsidies are made available for those who cannot come up with the money.
Main Tenants of Program	The program is usually run once a month but is offered more often when needed. Speakers include a representative from the Attorney's Office, health educator, prostitution survivor, representative of the Regional Police, representative from the Forensic Psychiatry Unit, concerned community members, and a speaker whose marriage was ruined by her husband's prostitution-seeking behavior.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Hintonburg Community Association, Regional Police Services, Chief Crown Attorney's Office
Entity in Charge of Program	Salvation Army
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	As of 1998, no participants were rearrested. The pilot program showed that 43% of the participants were married. There have not been any female participants.

Boddy, S. (1998, November). John school helps break the cycle of prostitution. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from <http://www.perc.ca/PEN/1998-11/s-boddy.html>

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 200, from <http://www.calgary-clc.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Location	Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
Name	
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	1997
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	In the first five years there were 283 participants.
Who Designed the Program	Modeled after FOPP in San Francisco.
Revenue	
Main Tenants of Program	The one day program seeks to educate

	<p>participants on the reality behind the sex trade.</p> <p>Goals of the program: for clients to see prostitutes as people, the consequences of their actions, education around the risks of participation in the sex trade, how prostitution affects their community,</p>
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	Salvation Army
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	<p>In the first five years, there were 283 participants, with three rearrests.</p> <p>Seventy-five percent of participants were referred to other agencies for help after the course (ie. sex addiction counselor, churches, or other counseling services)</p>

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.calgary-cljc.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Location	Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA
Name	Prostitution Offender Program of BC (POPBC)
Website	http://www.jhslmbc.ca/?main_page=services&secondary_page=prostitution_offender
Contact	popbc@jhslmbc.ca 604-872-5651 Ext. 305
Date Program Originated	September 1999
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	<p>This is a "pre-charge" diversion program. The offenders are screened before offered the option of the "john" school program. Between 1999-2005, there were 950 participants who completed the program.</p> <p>Referrals are made by the police, court, and the Alternative Measures Program</p> <p>In order to be eligible the offender cannot have a related criminal record, cooperates during arrest, and take responsibility for his actions. The offender must attend a two hour session in order to determine eligibility.</p>
Who Designed the Program	Modeled after Edmonton program.
Revenue	\$500 fee. The extra money goes to social service organizations who work with women leaving the sex trade. Other money goes back to the referring jurisdiction.
Main Tenants of Program	The purpose is the eight hour class is education rather than shaming the participants. Speakers

	include concerned community members, prostitution survivors, police officers, health educators, and the mother of a woman in prostitution. Topics include legal issues and diversion, health issues and prevention, the consequences of having a permanent police file, education about pimps, the impact on communities, stories of prostitution survivors, parents' perspectives, and healthy relationships.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	Vancouver Police Board
Entity in Charge of Program	John Howard Society of the Lower Mainland of BC
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	Vancouver Police use DISC (Deter and Identify Sex trade Consumers) database to track offenders in western Canada and U.S.

John Howard Society of the Lower Mainland BC. (n.d.). Prostitution offender program British Columbia Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.jhslmbc.ca/?main_page=services&secondary_page=prostitution_offender

Kennedy, M.A., Gorzalka, B.B., & Yuille, J.C. (2004, February). Men who solicit prostitutes: A demographic profile of participants in the Vancouver Police Department's Prostitution Offender Program.

Lyons Venini and Associates, Ltd. (2005, March 8). Reducing street prostitution by influencing demand: An alternate measures program for Bill 206. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from <http://www.calgary-clc.ca/Bill206.pdf>

Location	Hampshire, England
Name	Change Program
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	304 attendees.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	200 pounds per person. The program funds itself
Main Tenants of Program	The program explores how prostitution affects communities. Role plays are used as a teaching tool.

Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	304 attendees and four re-offended.

Home Office. (2006, January). A coordinated prostitution strategy and a summary of responses to Paying the Price. Retrived January 25, 2008, from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/cons-paying-the-price/>

Location	Nottingham, ENGLAND
Name	Respect for Nottingham Change course
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	When arrested, men can either go to court or take the course. More than 400 men have completed the Change program.
Who Designed the Program	
Revenue	The fee is 150-200 pounds.
Main Tenants of Program	The program address the effect that kerb crawling has on their families and community, and their future. The program focuses on the lives of those involved in the sex trade.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	More than 400 men have completed the Change program with three reoffending.

Respect for Nottingham. (2003, October). Retrieved February 9, 2007, from <http://www.hlg.org.uk/respect%204%20Nottm.doc>

Location	Leeds, West Yorkshire, ENGLAND
Name	Kerb Crawler Rehabilitation Programme (KCRP)
Website	
Contact	
Date Program Originated	Piloted in 1998-1999.
Number of men who have attended the program/ How men are enrolled in the program	Based on the concept of the "john" school, male offenders were offered the option of completing KCRP or taking the case to court.
Who Designed the Program	Leeds Metropolitan University and the West Yorkshire Police. The program is based on

	FOPP in San Francisco.
Revenue	The fee for the programme was 85 pounds.
Main Tenants of Program	Speakers included a police officer, a health care educator, a community resident, a mother of a woman in prostitution, and a prostitution survivor. The one day class was held monthly with a maximum class size of 20 participants.
Collaborative Partners in Programs	
Entity in Charge of Program	
Recidivism Rate/Evaluation	The Programme received a great deal of positive publicity which brought greater public attention to the role that demand plays in prostitution. Campbell & Storr (2001) questioned whether or not the "language used to describe clients in reportage associated with the KCRP was helpful in enabling the discussion about clients to move beyond mythology and stereotypes." (p. 97).

Campbell, R., & Storr, M. (2001). Challenging the kerb crawler rehabilitation programme. *Feminist Review*, 67, 94-108.

Kliman, L. (1998, August 3), Kerb-crawlers offered aversion therapy course. Retrieved April 22, 2008, from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4158/is_19980803/ai_n14167432/print