

Recommendations for Implementing an
Ideal Rehabilitation Program for Prostitutes

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Recommendations for Implementing an
Ideal Rehabilitation Program for Prostitutes

Abstract

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Under the Supervision of Dr. Susan Hilal

Statement of the problem

Across the United States, the phenomenon of prostitution is problematic for individuals in the sex trade industry. According to the Bureau of Justice of Statistic (BJS) (2010), over 56,000 individuals have been arrested for the crime of prostitution. According to Edlund and Korn (2002), prostitution is considered a multibillion dollars business. The prostitution business increases crime and fear of crime in the communities (Chamard, 2006). Prostitution is a crime associated with human trafficking, pornography, drug trafficking, pimping, physical assault, rape, tax evasion and many other crimes punishable by law.

Under current laws, in most states, sex workers are arrested for prostitution and taken to jail without any other course of action, such as rehabilitation. New and effective methods to control this illegal practice need to be implemented. The criminal justice system needs to find more effective alternative rehabilitation. By examining prostitutes as “victims” of abuse instead of criminals in the community, this study will show how the rehabilitation of arrested prostitutes can raise the standards of communities and the people living in it (Procon, 2009).

Methods of Approach

This study presents data from various international researchers who have researched the effects of incarcerating prostitutes and how the rehabilitation programs can change the negative outcomes of prosecuting them as criminals. Sources include academic journals, criminal justice and psychology text books, and government and other credible internet sources like the National Criminal Justice Resource Service (NCJRS). In this study, two criminological theories, the social bond theory (Hirschi, 1969) and strain theory (Merton, 1938) are used to help ground recommendations for an ideal response for prostitutes.

Findings

The review of the programs for the rehabilitation of prostitutes indicated that this matter is a large and complicated issue. The findings from this study have revealed that there are many programs that have been developed to combat this problem; the Prostitution Diversion Initiative, the Prostitution Diversion Program and the Phoenix Prostitution Diversion Program. The results from this research indicated that although most programs are effective and can be used as a model in struggling communities, there is further research needed of the programs, some reconstruction in the design of the programs needs to be implemented, policies must be changed and a stronger relationship between prostitutes and society needs to be formed to combat this phenomenon. A partnership between law enforcement agencies, criminal justice systems, municipalities, organizations, and communities could reduce or annihilate the prostitution phenomenon. The Prostitution Diversion Initiative Program could be followed as a model program that could be the answer to the communities in need of lower costs and shorter rehabilitation time.

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Recommendations for Implementing an Ideal Rehabilitation Program for Prostitutes

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

In the United States, prostitution has had two periods of adjustment: enforcement and tacit acceptance. Some people see sex as a medium to defy the morality, manners, customs and traditions belonging to a society while others see prostitution as a profession that can bring millions of dollars in profit. Today, the majority of people disclose the attitudes of audiences for whom sexuality is a problem. They consider sexual encounters to be too intimate and too "secret" to be a topic of common interest.

Prostitution is a phenomenon that cannot be ignored. Although it is a profession that still makes profits and is a competitive market, it is seen as a problem in the social, economic, moral, religious, medical, legal and cultural aspects. In the United States, prostitution has been criminalized for several reasons. The first reason prostitution is because people's moral beliefs and values have them believing that sex outside the marriage or relationship is wrong. The second reason is that prostitution tends to bring in more criminals and questionable people to the area (Solomon, 2012). The third reason is because prostitutes are usually drug abusers and alcoholics; they bring these behaviors to the community, which then spreads throughout the community (Walters, 2005). The fourth reason is that prostitution is considered a high health risk because it contributes to spread of sexually transmitted diseases, such as AIDS, which has caused millions of deaths every year. The last reason is that some religious people believe sex outside of

marriage in general is considered inappropriate, especially if money or other favors are exchanged. For example, in the Catholic faith, the act of sex must be practiced by couples in love or married. In the religious doctrine, it is recognized that marriage is monogamous and any deviation by this rule is considered a sin.

Prostitution is a crime associated with human trafficking, pornography, drug trafficking, pimping, physical assault, rape, tax evasion and many other crimes punishable by law. Despite sanctions imposed by the government, the considerable number people who practice prostitution and the profits to be made has not diminished.

In 2011, in the U.S. over 12,215 people were arrested for violations of prostitution (FBI-NIBRS, 2011). The work done by prostitutes leads to the increase of crime in the area and fear of crime in the community. This activity has a great impact on business districts and neighborhoods of the area where it takes place.

Purpose of Seminar Paper

This research presents the challenges, strategies, and support system regarding the rehabilitation and reintegration process for people engaged in prostitution. To present these issues that surround the rehabilitation and reintegration of prostitutes, it is very important to understand the complexity of the prostitution industry in a broader sense. This research provides a detailed analysis of prostitution and gives information of the rehabilitation program, by presenting a brief assessment of rehabilitation strategies as well as recommendations for how the existing effort could be more effective. Recommendations for the program evaluations and policy applications are provided to help present an effective response to eliminate prostitution.

Recommendations are grounded in theoretical (social bond theory and strain theory) ideas and empirical studies.

Prostitution is criminalized by law and the judicial system tries to utilize multidisciplinary approach to treat the prostitute. In most cases the prostitutes are treated as criminals but many organizations, which help and support them, want the prostitutes to be considered as victims. To help them and eliminate the communities' strains and health concerns, law enforcement agencies, communities, and courts initiated prostitution rehabilitation programs (Jannetta & Lachman, 2011).

The target for many rehabilitation programs is for prostitutes to stop working the streets and establish themselves back in society. Street prostitutes endure physical abuse, arrests and drug use (Arnold, Stewart, & McNeece, 2000). In order for prostitutes to change, the judicial system needs to support them instead of constantly pushing them back into the vicious cycle of arrests, jail time, and working the streets. According to Anderson (1993), "an individual has two types of identities, one is personal and another is social. In this personal identity, street prostitutes have a high view of themselves". In terms of social identity street prostitutes have a high stigmatization and are considered low statuses (Anderson, 1993). Becker, Wilson and Winebarger (2004) presented in their research and underlined this label as being "deviants of the identity" and often this identity is internalized. According to Brown (1991), individuals utilize this deviant as "helping them to transition to other identity and role".

Another program that rehabilitates prostitutes to find better employment and leave the streets was initiated by the Dallas Police Department. They worked in collaboration with multiple organizations in Dallas to radically change the face of the city. This program would approach prostitutes in a manner in which they are victims and offering them opportunities to

gain access to a multistep treatment program. This program initiated by law enforcement agencies is an alternative to further victimization and the “revolving door” of the criminal justice system. This vulnerable group of prostitutes is recognized by violence, substance abuse, the criminal justice system, social services and the public health department. Often these people are placed in jail which limits the prostitutes’ access to education and physical and mental health services. The program developed by the Dallas Police Department has the advantages of bringing resources to the communities. Because these prostitutes are treated as victims and they will avoid serving time in jail.

Other programs were developed and implemented as an alternative sentencing program for adult and juvenile prostitution offenders and non-offenders (The Prostitution Intervention Project -PIP). All these programs of rehabilitation have been successful in one way, to keep prostitutes from returning to the streets. These programs are not designed to prevent the presence of prostitutes or to prevent new prostitutes from entering into the business, but to stop recidivism.

Methods of Approach

This study uses a secondary data on how sex workers associate behavior, how recidivism rates extend treatment methods and suggested improvements to treatment programs. Sources include journal articles, textbooks, and multiple internet sources like the National Criminal Justice Resource Service (NCJRS), and the Department of Bureau Justice of Statistics (BJS). In this analysis, theoretical motivation such as social bond theory (Hirschi, 1969) and strain/anomie theory (Merton, 1938) are used to support recommendations which help the rehabilitation of prostitutes.

Limitations of Research

There are not many studies conducted on the outcome of rehabilitation programs for prostitutes because of the barriers that prevent programs from being licensed or endorsed. The Dallas Police Department, Arizona's Prosecutors Office, Salt Lake City's Prosecutors Office, and New York City are some of the only law enforcement agencies and judicial systems that have implemented research studies on this topic.

Society and the justice system believe prostitutes are criminals not victims. These beliefs prevent programs from being implemented. Some people are afraid to let ex-prostitutes into the community because of the reputation they exude and the reputation the community wants to uphold.

In this study, the limitation is in the data used which was secondary. Each project was initiated and developed in different areas of the United States. Although each program tried to dissolve prostitution hot spots in the community, they were not able to stop newly employed prostitutes from joining the business. There are certain limits that can never be removed when trying to prevent prostitution from developing in an area. The limit is the samples in which the study was done on and the values of the people involved. Researchers do not have control over all participants' behaviors. The variables that limit the research are behaviors and values such as particular personality types, alcohol and drugs abuse and previous exposures to high risks. These factors are difficult to measure and this leads to limitations in the secondary data.

Section II: Literature review

Introduction

This section will be divided into six sections. The first section presents definitions than types of prostitution and effects of prostitution. The second section explores the scope of the problem. The third section presents the history of prostitution in the United States compared with different places around the world. The fourth section will explain the structure of the legislation that controls prostitution. The last two sections present areas where the criminalization and decriminalization of prostitution occur.

Definitions

The Department of Justice (2012) defines prostitution as “the unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities, including attempted acts, for profit and to solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution”.

People have called prostitution “the oldest profession in the world” because it is inextricably linked to the earlier times when male domination in the world, otherwise known as patriarchy, allowed the business to build and continue to thrive (Pateman, 1999). Prostitution is one of the best examples to analyze the time evolution of the definitions in terms of "sexual deviance". Any conduct labeled as deviant depends on the norms and traditions of the people

who are classifying the conduct. There are some beliefs that the social practice of prostitution is inevitable and any efforts to eradicate it will prove useless.

The majority of employees in prostitution consists of women and has for hundreds of years. Clients have mainly been heterosexual men. None of this can provide insight into the prostitution world where gender equality and equity is expected to become the reality of everyday life. The problem's conceptualization, regulation and politicization in prostitution have always been present, given the social dimension of this phenomenon. The number of people involved in its development and the major risks involved in commercial sex has always altered how it is delivered. Prostitution is identified in reference to the mode of soliciting and practice and is grouped as direct prostitution or indirect prostitution (Harcourt, Van Beek, Heslop, McMahon, & Donovan, 2001).

Types of prostitutes

There are many types of prostitution practices and are classified by the area in which prostitutes practice sex (street, brothels, hotels, clubs, bars, karaoke bars, dance halls, trains, ships, truck stops, or internet). These types of prostitution are known as direct prostitution. The indirect form of prostitution includes bondage and discipline, lap dancing, massage parlors, traveling entertainer, beer girls, street vendors and traders, "femme libre", geishas, sex for drugs, beach boys, busters and gigolos.

Direct Prostitution

Direct prostitution is where prostitution activities take place. A street prostitute can be found on the city streets, in parks, or other public areas like in a client's vehicle. This type of prostitution is wide spread in almost all countries of Eastern Europe, parts of Africa, Asia and

South America. Prostitutes in brothels provide sexual acts inside the establishment and have conducted and established strict rules and regulations. These prostitutes have more security and they work under a licensed government. These prostitutes work in countries where prostitution is decriminalized and the brothels are permitted (the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Czech Republic, South America, and a few counties in the state of Nevada in the United States).

The third type of prostitution, escorting, takes place in hotels or in the client's home. In the United States, clients contact escorts by phone called "call girls" or "call men". The services provided by these people are very expensive. The next type of prostitution is private prostitution, where the clients are contacted by phone as an escort type and sex occurs only if the worker permits it. This type of prostitution has spread in the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom. In some cities like Amsterdam and Hamburg where prostitution is decriminalized, prostitutes are displayed in windows and doors. Club prostitution is considered another type. Clients are served with alcohol in a club setting and they can solicit sexual services. These clubs are everywhere (omnipresent) in the world.

Other places where prostitutes' services are solicited are barber shops, bathhouses, saunas, and minicamps. Some sex workers are found in terminal stations, truck stops, or ships. In the United States, sex workers use CB radio along the highways and they use jargons with their truck driver's clients to let them know they are offering sexual services (Harcourt et al., 2001). The acts are performed at the truck stops or in rest areas.

The methods of soliciting sex include T.V., newspapers, advertisements, mobile phones and internet. Ads for sexual encounters can be found everywhere. In countries such as the United

Kingdom and Sweden, where some forms of advertising are limited, sex workers use the internet and mobile phones because it is not limited by the government (Harcourt et al., 2001).

Indirect prostitution

The indirect form of prostitution includes types of prostitution such as bondage and discipline, lap dancing, massages, traveling party entertainer, beer girls, street vendors and traders, “femme libre”, geishas, sex traded for drugs, beach boys, busters and gigolos. Bondage and discipline are apparently unique to wealthier countries and involve many levels of pain and discipline. Lap dancing is the newest form of prostitution that involves erotic dances without sexual contact. This type of prostitution is practiced often in hotels and clubs. In Europe, South Asia and Australia massage parlors provide services in the form of a “sexual massage”.

Sex traded for drugs is a very wide spread form of prostitution known in the U.S. These are unique because it has been associated with the presence of crack houses. Women provide sexual services for crack cocaine in the crack houses. In Western countries, homosexual men provide services for drugs. In these cases they are paid with substances, which are illegal, rather than money. Another type of indirect prostitution is survival sex, which is practiced in refugee camps. These prostitutes trade sex for food and security for their family.

Men and boys who are hired by women for their company and social purposes are called gigolos or busters. These prostitutes meet with the same client several times and engage in sex frequently (Harcourt et. al., 2001).

Scope of the Problem

In the United States, thousands of women and men (including juveniles) are arrested for prostitution. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (2012), more than 10,000 people were arrested for prostitution and 40% of these arrests were in the western states alone.

The big costs that communities suffer from by having prostitutes in the neighborhoods is the negative effects it has on businesses, property devaluation costs, and the rise of law enforcement and prison costs. According to Roe-Sepowitz, Hickie, Loubert, and Egan (2011), the cost of arresting a prostitute is very high. One research study completed in Chicago in 2001 by the Sentencing Project estimated the cost to be \$1,554 per arrest, and the total cost for the year was estimated to be \$ 9 million.

Prostitution is a problem for communities in the United States. According to Dalla (2000), prostitutes have emotional and physical problems. Cimino (2012) presented in his research of how this phenomenon of prostitution occurs in communities and how problems have risen against the prosecution of prostitutes from the criminal justice system. The criminal justice system is responsible for policing, prosecuting and incarcerating the people who practice sex trade. Because prostitution is a secretive service for selling sex, it is difficult to identify the participants. They use different places to solicit sex: the streets, in cars, motels, truck stops, brothels, massage parlors and through the internet (Williamson & Folaron, 2003; McCabe, 2008).

Effects of prostitution

A major problem with prostitution in the U.S. is the social stigma which is associated with women prostitutes. In society, prostitution is considered a stain in the communities. According to Farley (2004), the stigmatization is the first harm in society. People working under

the criminalization policy are treated unequal at many levels, such as the public, health care personnel, and the criminal justice system (lawyers and police officers). Several women reported that they were coerced to have sex with police officers and in a study done by Nixon, Tutty, Downe, Gorkoff and Ursel (2002), the women prostitutes were abused verbally and physically, harassed, or sexual assaulted. Prostitutes believe violence is a part of their job. The street prostitutes are at the higher risk of victimization. Prostitutes reported problems of violence such as being beaten, threatened with or without a weapon, or raped. Brents and Hausbeck (2005), in their study argued that the only way to protect the prostitutes from violence is to allow them to sell sex for money so the monetary exploitation is not in the hands of other people.

History of prostitution

According to Tomura (2009) the origin of prostitution is unknown. Davis, Stoner, Norris, George, and Masters (2009) states the existence of prostitution began with the existent of civilization, but it was not always illegal under British or American law (Miller, Romenesko & Wondolkowski, 1993). Before the First World War, prostitution was regulated through enforcement and vagrancy laws. Miller, Cowan, Cowan, Hetherington and Clingempeel (1993), presented this regulation as being designed to control vagrancy adultery in the early United States history. This behavior was often condemned publicly and it was associated with social afflictions such as poverty, crime, degradation, and disease (Davis, Stoner, Norris, George, & Masters, 2009)

Prostitution is wide spread all over the world and it remains criminalized in most areas like the U.S. Many people consider and argue that prostitution is a dangerous occupation. Brents and Hausbeck (2005), presented in their research constructed alternatives to prostitution. One

constructed alternative is that the decriminalization of prostitution and it has more support in a public health perspective. According to Morash (2006), prostitution is viewed by three conceptualizations such as the prostitute as a victim and the prostitute as a sex worker. In this conceptualization, Morash (2006) found the relationship between the conceptualization and the legal system: prostitutes' criminalization is associated with prostitutes; decriminalization is associated with prostitutes as victims, and between the legalization and sex workers, when this conceptualization makes reference to the public health, the more logical conceptualization is legalization. According to Morash (2006) many women enter in prostitution because they do not have alternatives to gain their needs for living. If prostitution is decriminalized, pimps and customers are punished for their behavior.

In Brazil, prostitution is decriminalized and a feminist program assists the sex workers with their health and studies showed that few people were infected with STDs (Chacham, Diniz, Maia, Galati & Mirim, 2007). According to Masenior and Beyrer (2007), Brazil is one of the countries which lost the economical help of the U.S. after it approved the President's Pregnancy Plan for AIDS Relief. Prostitution is wide spread in some areas of the world like Asia and the U.S. According to Procon (2009), in the study "100 Countries and Their Prostitution Policies" analyzed prostitution appearances in 100 countries all over the world, the results showed that 50% of these countries had legal prostitution, 11% had limited prostitution legalization, and 39% of these countries had illegal prostitution. The countries in Europe where prostitution is legalized are the Netherlands, Germany, France, Demark, Austria, Greece, Czech Republic, Latvia, Kyrgyzstan, Hungary and Poland. In the South America, the countries where prostitution is legalized are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Indonesia. In North America, prostitution is

allowed in Canada and Mexico. Other countries where the prostitution is legalized are New Zealand, Ethiopia, Singapore, and the United Kingdom (Procon, 2009)

In Colonial America, prostitution was legal, but the leaders at that time discouraged its practice. Vagrancy and disobedience lead to ordinances, but not to the extent of declaring prostitution illegal. The prostitute was charged with sexual misconduct and charged fines.

In the United States, prostitution was practiced in saloons and brothels in western American land in the nineteenth century (Deady, 2011). The industry was growing in America quickly and the population began to move. Many land lenders started to rent their property to the prostitutes. These prostitutes were better paid than the laborer class. This practice was encouraged by a lack of law enforcement that considered this phenomenon as vagrancy. In 1880, the United States was famous for the red light districts in New York, San Francisco New Orleans and Chicago. After 1890, prostitution met the opposition of the anti-prostitution movements. Between 1900 and 1918, a movement unfolded and commissions were appointed that eliminated the red lights districts (Chan, Leung, Chloe Ng, & Chow, 2005).

In 1909, the first state in the United States to close brothels was Iowa. Iowa passed a law to allow citizens to have an injunction and gained the right to close the brothels. The Mann Act, which is known as the White Slave Traffic Act of 1910, is any person who transports, aids or assists in the transportation of women or girls for a profitable purpose with the intent of interstate or foreign commerce in any territory or in the District of Columbia is punishable by law. This emerged into the “white slave trade” because the people involved were young girls and women held captive and forced to into prostitution (Balos & Fellows, 1999). Other acts such as: the Standard- Vice-Repression Act the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act and the Williams Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2008 were passed by Congress

and still are enforced today. It gives the United States an abolitionist position on prostitution. These acts are explained in the next subsection.

Legislation

In the United States, prostitution is regulated by federal laws, state laws in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Prostitution Law in Nevada. Under federal laws, prostitution is punished for inadmissible aliens that are engaged in prostitution, immoral purpose of aliens, practice prostitution near the military and naval units, tourism transportation, coercion and enticement or registration determinations.

In the Mann Act, the first federal court criminalizes the actual transportation of people with bad intentions and inappropriate destinations. This act has been in effect for seventy years and was used to prosecute men for driving their girlfriends across the state lines for a sexual romance (Deady, 2011). This White Slave Traffic Act was changed in 1986 by removing some paragraphs and introduce new amendments made the full act gender neutral as to victims of sexual exploitation and any other decadent purpose were replaced by the phrase "any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense" .

In 1919, another legal model law was passed by Congress known as the Standard- vice Repression Act. This act criminalized prostitution. After this new law was passed, each state passed a law that criminalized prostitution in some way or another, by prohibiting the solicitation of sex, banning the commercialization of sex or stigmatizing the people who are convicted of prostitution (Policy and regulation in new media, 2008). Some Nevada counties were permitted to decide if prostitution would be outlawed or legalized.

In 2000, another federal act was passed, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA). It was passed due to the great number of persons trafficked across the international borders (TPVA, 2013). The first part of VTPVA is defined as combating the trafficking of women and children that are currently enslaved. This law punishes the traffickers and protects the victims. This act was reauthorized in 2003 and 2005 as the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) and again in 2008 as the Williams Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2008 which enhances procedures to combat trafficking in persons, and for other purposes. The Wilberforce Act was in effect until 2011.

TVPA was criticized by scholars, because its views of prostitution as being similar to human trafficking. Some countries took an anti-prostitution pledge in order to receive non-humanitarian aid. This aid ignores the validity of alternate methods of combatting sex trafficking and it did not help the organizations that worked to decrease the spread HIV/AIDS and decriminalize prostitution.

The United States legislation is based more on sex trafficking than in comparison with the United Nations legislation, which offers equal legislation for human trafficking and sex trafficking (Deady, 2011). The United States emphasizes the correlation between human trafficking and prostitution and criticizes the countries that have decriminalized prostitution. The United States encourages these countries to increase the measures that discourage prostitution.

In 2008, San Francisco introduced to the ballot the measure Pro K, where public resources must be used to deprive prostitutes from their rights or of the chance to negotiate their status as sex workers. Pro K did not pass, but the number of voters was high (41%), and the most arguments against this measure came from the anti-prostitutes group that considered the increase of number of instances trafficking sex in San Francisco occurred (Deady, 2011).

In Rhode Island, prostitution is considered a felony (Rhode Island General Law, paragraph §11-34-5) compared with all other states where prostitution is considered a misdemeanor. In 1976, the COYOTE group defended the right of prostitution and challenged the constitutionality of this law. Because of COYOTE the law was changed and reduced to a misdemeanor. In the new amended law, if sex is solicited on the street or in a car, it is a crime, but if sex is exchanged for money in private then it is no longer a criminal act.

In 2009, the Rhode Island General Assembly presented a law that criminalized all aspects of prostitution. Tara Harley, who is a documentarian, presented local data about massage parlor workers and asked the Senate Judiciary Committee to testify against the bill before being voted on. People who criminalized prostitution presented the danger of clandestine prostitution and the spread of sex trafficking and the law was passed on November 3, 2009 (Rhode Island General Law §11-34-1, 2009). The law was criticized by the Sex Workers Project at the Urban Justice Center of New York City. The Sex Workers Project is an organization that defends the rights of prostitutes outside of New York City. It did not create an adequate safe status for the persons who come in as trafficking victims from massage parlors and are discovered in the police raids.

Prostitution is criminalized in the United States and the victims of prostitution are arrested or fined (Deady, 2011). One example of how a state criminalizes this is in Texas where prostitution is considered an offense that is established in other sections: a Class B misdemeanor and a Class A misdemeanor if the participants are recidivism up two times and if the state jail felony of the participants commits this act two to three times. If the participants committed this action three times or more they received a felony for the third and a second degree charge if the

persons are between 14 and 18 years old or under 14 years old (Texas Penal Code § 43.02, 2013).

In the state of Georgia, prostitution is punished under the state law titled Crime and Offense, Chapter 6 for a “sexual offense”, “A person commits the offense of prostitution when he or she performs or offers or consents to perform a sexual act, including but not limited to sexual intercourse or sodomy for money or other items of value” (O.C.G.A. § 16-6-9, 2013). These persons are punished with a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. According to Georgia laws, prostitutes can have a penalty of up to one year in prison or \$1000 fine. Customers can receive up to one year in prison and/or a \$1000 fine and is considered a misdemeanor. Pimps are charged with up to one year in prison and/or up to a \$5000 fine and the crime is misdemeanor of a high and aggravated assault. Brothel owners are charged in the same class as pimps, up to one year in prison and/or a fine of \$5000. Overall, prostitution is wide spread and to decide which argument is better criminalization, decriminalization, or legislation is complicated because each have historical and cultural assumption.

Criminalization of prostitution

The criminalization of prostitution refers to all criminal laws related to the operation of the sex industry. The criminalization of prostitution makes this industry illegal and working under the illegality, the sex workers are punished by law.

The anti-prostitution advocates saw the effects of prostitution in the communities. They saw it as a high level of harassment and intimidation on the streets (Mathews, 2005). Some researches argue that prostitution lead to the degradation and oppression of women (Primoratz, 1993). Another reason communities criminalize prostitution is because of the involvement of

children. Willis and Levy (2002) examined in their study, the involvement of children in prostitution, and found that a reduction in adult prostitution has a direct impact in the reduction children prostitution. According to Curtis, Terry, Dank, Dombrowski and Khan (2008), there were 4,000 children involved in prostitution or had experiences with sexual exploitation. They found that 95% of these children entered in prostitution for money and lack of employment. Also, they noted in this study that 2 million children contracted STDs, 6.7 million experienced symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and 5 million experienced rapes or physical assault. Several times, these prostitutes are offered more money to have sex without a condom. This service has a higher market value, but at the same time, the risk to contract a venereal disease is high (Raymond, 2004). Britain passed the Contagious Disease Act in 1864 which give the power to law enforcement agencies to arrest prostitutes and to test them for venereal diseases (Procon, 2012). If they found women with venereal disease they were hospitalized and threatened that they were not going to be released to the community. According to Morash (2006) many women enter in prostitution because they do not have alternatives to gain their needs for living.

Prostitutes are exposed to everyday violence, which includes threats with weapons, physical assault, rape, and experiences with drug addiction (Surratt, Inciardi, Kurtz, & Killey, 2004). These sex traders are isolated from their friends and family, from positive support, and they begin to be vulnerable to coercion and exploitation (Kennedy, Klein, Bristowe, Cooper & Yuille, 2007). According to Valera, Sawyer, and Schiraldi (2001), prostitutes suffer from declining health issues, they experience trauma, and they are at risk of having psychological problems. The prostitutes are not protected by laws in their work and are exposed to many criminal acts such as rape, kidnapping and sexual assault. Because their work is illegal, the

prostitutes cannot report their victimization. Illegal jobs do not give workers access to health services.

Prostitutes take other risks (poverty, limited education, and limited employment skills) when entering into prostitution (Williamson & Cluse-Tolar, 2002; Williamson & Folaron, 2003). According to Monroe (2005), these problems are the main factors for continued street prostitution. This indicates cause for people to gain assistance in exiting from prostitution. Communities and convicted prostitutes can benefit from rehabilitation programs and sentencing. Stieler (2009) argued in his research about the criminalization of prostitution activities as being the result of a source for political goals. In the Regan era, crime policy making increased and was implemented as a process to develop ideological preference, to place fear in communities and to serve to their electoral needs (Janneta & Lachman, 2011). Researcher Stieler (2009) showed the criminalization of prostitution had varying effects on solving crime and it had a vast opinions and feelings of society and politicians. Bassham (2012) presented in his study that some crimes are equitable to treason. According to Schechter (2009), the criminalization of prostitution is based on the preference of the majority of the people. Over the time, society's members have different opinions and in some topics they add their legislation according to the majority (Quinney, 1970). The majority group will implement different laws which will claim some behaviors to be immoral and so society must punish them as criminals.

In 2003, Sharp presented the communities opinions and views on prostitution were on the level of "decency". He showed the level of some issues of prostitution and pornography and how these are seen by the members of community. The "decency" community which is more likely to criminalize the vice crime (prostitution), have strong attachments with the church. According to Primoratz (1993), this sex vice is a morality problem and this is attributed to Western views. In

the early days of the legalization of prostitution, activists focused on immigration and the Mann Act of 1910. The Mann Act focused on forced prostitution, harboring prostitution, and in transportation of prostitutes across states lines (Procon, 2012). The regulation of prostitution is decided at state level rather than at federal level. However, in the U.S, except for a few cities in Nevada where prostitution is monitored at city level, is considered illegal (Procon, 2012).

Decriminalization of prostitution

Through decriminalization of prostitution, sex work could be regulated. The sex workers would benefit from police protection and they would have rights as any workers. Decriminalization could permit sex workers to negotiate with their customers and would make it much safer for the sex workers. These people would not be scared to answer the phone or emails because they think it might be an undercover police officer. Also, the decriminalization of prostitution could erase the stigma. All sex workers would not be seen by others as criminals but as businessmen and women. According to Procon (2009), the study analyzed prostitution appearances in 100 countries all over the world and the results showed that 50% of these countries had legal prostitution, 11% had limited prostitution legalization, and 39% of these countries had illegal prostitution.

Decriminalization of prostitution will eliminate penalties and legal restrictions. Under decriminalization, prostitution would not be a criminal offense; it would be treated as an independent business (Brents & Housbeck, 2005). The people that work in the sex industry have problems with exploitation, stigma, abuse and criminalization. One of the root causes of decriminalization and the legalization of prostitution is sex trafficking.

When the Netherlands legalized prostitution, the principal objective was to stop the exploitation for the immigrant women who were trafficked for sex (Chuang, 2010). Research done in the Netherlands showed that 80% of the people that work in brothels were trafficked from other countries such as Central and Eastern European countries (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 1995). The Netherlands' government explained many cons in trafficking policies and programs and it removed the legal obstruction to pimping, procuring, and brothels. In 2000, the Dutch government recognized prostitution as an economic activity and helped these workers obtain a permit as sex workers in their country as long as they could demonstrate that they were self-employed.

Non-governmental organizations in Europe reported that the Dutch sex industry permitted the trafficking of sex workers from other countries to work there. They were coached to call themselves independent migrant sex workers (Personal Communication Representative of the International Human Rights Network, 1995). In the same year, when prostitution was legalized in the Dutch, some victims that supported the organization had reported an increasing the number of victims of trafficking. Sullivan and Jeffreys (2005) remarked in their study, that legalization of prostitution brought other forms of sexual exploitation such as table top dancing, bondage and discipline centers, peepshows, phone sex, and pornography.

One of the goals of some European countries in the legalization of prostitution was to move the prostitutes inside brothels and clubs. The efforts made showed little effect and there are now more people who are prostituting on the streets because they do not like to be controlled by "pimps" which are considered sex businessmen (Raymond, 2003). Even if prostitution was legalized and decriminalized, the stigma for these people who work in the sex industry will not erase. These people are registered, they lose their anonymity, and they are more likely to be

called and stigmatized as “whores”. This identity is like a stamp on their forehead (Daley, 2001). According to Daley (2001), the government wanted to liberate women of this exploitation and the legalization only reinforced the oppression of women.

Brothels have cameras for security, but these protect more the customers than the prostitutes. According to Raymond, Hughes, and Gomez (2001), women’s protection is the second most important thing in this sex industry. Sullivan and Jeffreys (2005) examined prostitution and analyzed sexual services requested by men. They found that these women are engaging in sex without condoms, bondage and domination, and some men demand breast milk in their sexual encounters with pregnancy women. Raymond (2003) presented in his study that prostitutes are many times forced by the punters to have unprotected sex and often perform anal and oral sex. Researchers presented in their studies on prostitution and found that even if it is legalized, the health issues prostitutes are not solved because the system does not check the health of the buyers. The system monitors the prostitutes but it does not protect them for STD’s or HIV/AIDS. These prostitutes are not controlled or forced to use condoms. A study in the U.S. showed that 47% of women in U.S. prostitution did not use condoms, 73% of women reported that men pay more for sex without condoms, and 45% of women admitted to being involved in abusive situations (Raymond, Hughes, & Gomez, 2001).

Prostitution is legalized in many countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, France, Denmark, Austria, Greece, Canada and Mexico, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, etc. The legislation of prostitution is different in each country. Some places (France, Germany, the Netherlands, etc.) have regulated this act by only permitting government monitored prostitution businesses. Individual business owners are not permitted to own brothels in some countries. In

Belgium pimping is illegal, but has limited laws for pimping in other countries like India, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

In the U.S. prostitution has limited prostitution laws in eleven counties in Nevada. They require prostitutes to be registered and have monthly health checks. In the United States, each state has the power to establish the laws and legal statuses. Advocates who sustain the legalization of prostitution, state that “Johns” or pimps should be punished because they exploit women (Morash, 2006). The state could regulate prostitution by taxing the businesses and its employees, placing restricted zones and requiring monthly health checks.

SECTION III: Theoretical framework

Introduction

This section presents two theories that explain the motivation of prostitution. Social bond theory and strain theory give insight into the motivation for individuals to engage in prostitution. These theories present a link from their application to the topic of prostitution.

Social Bond Theory

Travis Hirschi (1969) wrote the Social Bond Theory, which explains why people engage in criminal acts when others chose to respect the norms and laws. Without control everyone can commit criminal acts. Hirschi's social bonds are represented by four elements; attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. The stronger these bonds are for a person, the least likely somebody would become delinquent. Hirschi (1969) considered that parents, schools, and peers are an important social institution for a person (Tibbets & Hemmens, 2010).

In the attachment element people are in relationships with people who are important to them, so they will act responsibly, take into account the opinions, feelings, concerns of their peers, and their relationship between individuals and their community is strong. The commitment element is the social actors engaged in certain relationships (family, professional); they are satisfied with their social statutes and are more interested in maintaining the system than to change it. They tend to conform to the norms and values of society and temper any deviant inclinations. The involvement element is when people are involved in activities with people, are more resistant or reluctant to display deviant actions, respect the legal system and share the same beliefs, views, and rules. The belief element entails people who respect laws and the institution in accordance to the laws. People who live in the same environments have similar human values. If these beliefs are absent, a person is more likely to engage in delinquent acts. People who consider laws unfair have a higher probability to have a deviant behavior rise (Tibbets & Hemmens, 2010).

Application of the Social Bond Theory to Prostitution

According to Tibbets and Hemmens (2010), Hirschi presented that females are more close to their family, love more, and have more attachments to parents than males. Females are

more sensitive and more likely to have the opinion about ideas and subjects. One major factor that predicts the delinquency for females is the lack of communication that can be present or develop with their parents. Other factors that predict delinquency in females are the disapproval of peers or tenuous parental support (Zahn, Agnew, Fishbein, Miller, Winn, Kruttschnitt, Giordano, Gottfredson, Payne, Feld, & Chesney-Lind, 2010). In their teenage years, females need more supervision than their male counterparts (Dalla, 2000).

In their adolescences period, family bond is a strong factor into whether or not they will make irrational decisions. Females need to hear their family's opinions and beliefs before they have peers influencing them (Agnew, Brezina, Wright, & Cullen, 2002). According to Hirschi (1969), bonds with friends are extremely influential in female delinquent activities such as prostitution. A person who has a stronger attachment to their family than with their friends is less likely to participate in delinquent activities. The more time spent with family members, the more supervision they have to protect them from making bad decisions (Tibbets & Hemmens, 2010).

To explain the relationship between bond theory and prostitution one must explain how a person with a low attachment to their family members becomes sexually abused and turns to prostitution to secure a means of love and affection from another person. If a person is abused by a family member, this person feels less attached to the family. They reach out to others for security but are likely to find others that take advantage of them. The cycle can continue until that girl runs away and finds herself in a predicament that can only be solved by selling sex for money (Zahn et al., 2010).

Family members who are already enrolled in the prostitution business and sleep with different people every day teach their children a certain way of life. Children who see this type of display of affection and livelihood can only determine that this is how they must live or they try

to run away from it but end up right where they started. The bond they had between their parents is broken if the parents permit the abuse and they do not give the child proper attention or report the abuse. A broken bond with parents is a sequence of abuse and can cause children to run away from home and engage in prostitution to support themselves (Zahn et al., 2010).

According to Zahn et al. (2010), girls who are close to the family member or peer who works in prostitution sees the normality of this activity and is more likely to sleep with a stranger for money or other valuable objects. The risk of becoming a prostitute is higher if they have a delinquent family member or friend. The prostitutes who have pimps receive a bonus from them if they can find more girls to work for him. They may exaggerate their way of life in order to entice other girls to join because in return, their pimp will give them extra money. The attachment element with people that use drugs is that they are at risk of becoming a prostitute later because of their addiction. Attachment to one delinquency activity will cause a person to turn to a second delinquency. For example if a person is addicted to crack cocaine, and cannot afford to support his/her own habit, he/she will become a prostitute because of the need for money.

Strain Theory

The strain theory, formulated by Robert Merton, creates an explanatory background for behavioral responses caused by living contradictions between social norms and social reality. They are structured in certain types of human behavior: conformists, ritualists, innovators, retreatists, and rebels. Under the pressure of experiences, some people adopt as a way of life temporarily to make the practice of multiple sexual relationships. The economic factor is often cited in social investigations on prostitution behavior. Poverty, self-maintenance, obligations to

the family of a luxurious life aspiration and the ambition to reach the desired social positions are some of the motives for prostitution. It is true that where poverty is concerned, favoring conditions cause prostitution lifestyles.

According to Tibbets and Hemmens, (2010), Merton tried to explain the differences in crime between the social classes. In this area two social structures are involved. The first structure is the goals and aspirations of the individual. In this structure, all people can have goals of what they want to get out of life, whether it is materialistic or not. In the second structure, people who want to achieve these goals and aspirations must obey the laws and society's norms. According to Merton, society must balance the aspirations and those who fulfill these aspirations. If the goal is not equally lead, the illegitimate course is used to achieve the goal. For many citizens, the aspirations to lead them to their goal may not be achieved and they consider it a lack of opportunity. This leads individuals to step from the laws to reach their goals.

According to Merton (1938), in this phase crime occurs during the process of attaining personal and financial goals. He explains that any lack of opportunity leads to crime. In the Western Countries, one's value is placed on people that have material wealth and power. The people who do not have the wealth and power are not respected. This lack of respect leads people to find some opportunities to satisfy their aspirations. People use faster opportunities, stealing and using violence, to achieve their aspirations. Merton defines the gap between successful and unsuccessful people is a culturally induced aspiration for money and has structurally distributed possibilities to lead it to "anomie". This theory explains a fairly uniformed economics and it postulates that crimes are distributed to lower classes. With this acceptance, this lower class is more vulnerable to strain. Their aspirations are too high and many times they remain unfulfilled and untouched, which causes these people to be frustrated and unmotivated. Society helps the

winner rather than supporting the emotional satisfaction and the stress or strain toward anomie. Prostitution is explained using this anomie (Tibbets & Hemmens, 2010).

Application of Strain Theory to Prostitution

The main goal in the practice of prostitution is for people to earn money to achieve their personal and financial goals. They will use any available opportunity to make money and they do not care if they are morally right or wrong. According to the anomie theory, a small group of individuals actually forget all of society's norms to achieve their monetary success. The prostitutes need not to be condemned nor pitied (Albert, 2002). These people have limited success opportunities. The researcher found that prostitutes are at the lower levels of social stratification system. Prostitution is considered a vice, and this vice became a legitimate and big business (Albert, 2002). According to Legge and Davidov (2008), prostitution is a taboo topic for the population and Merton analyzed the anomie theory of deviance only on subgroups not for individuals. According to Albert (2002), the anomie theory is available to the brothel prostitutes. The main reason that these people are engaged in prostitution is because they want financial freedom (Albert, 2002). These people need money to survive so they lose their minds and begin a vice against the norms of society. In the "American Dream", the key goal is to attain wealth and this is not a reality available for the minority group. In some rural areas of Nevada, there are a limited number of job opportunities which leads to financial strains (Albert, 2002).

These theories could be combined and prostitution can be better explained and supported. The Anomie theory explains the delinquency of prostitution as a response to the "American Dream"; the social bond theory supports the explication of the strong bonds with family members or peers that keep these individuals from delinquency activities such as prostitution.

People who have a strong attachment to family, friends, and loved ones are concerned with family values and with the expectations to follow the rules and laws imposed by society. One that does not have these will lose friendly relations and desires. The bond that can be created between the “victims” or prostitutes and the communities’ members may stop their deviant behaviors.

SECTION IV: Rehabilitation Program

Introduction

This section is structured in six subsections. The first subsection presents a rehabilitation program for prostitutes developed by the Dallas Police Department called the Prostitution Diversion Initiative (PDI). In the second subsection, the design of the logical model used in this

program is presented. The third subsection explores the demographics of the participants in the PDI, the budget for the programs and the outcomes of the PDI program. The fourth subsection explains the results of the effects the programs had the communities. The fifth subsection presents the rehabilitation of prostitutes as an alternative to incarceration in similar programs around the country. Finally, the sixth subsection discusses the findings and evaluation of the program so it can be further explored.

Discussion of Prostitution Diversion Initiative Programs

In order to prevent and combat prostitution, the Dallas Police Department created the Prostitution Diversion Initiative (PDI). It was initially designed to help people who engage in sex trade at trucks stops. During arrest and prosecution, prostitutes are treated as criminals. The Dallas Police Department created this program to try and change the laws on the criminalization of victimization in prostitution. This would offer arrested prostitutes the opportunity to gain a multi-level treatment programs and the help of criminal justice system. This program is designed to be versatile in which it can be used in any city or community with a high number of arrests for prostitution.

The Prostitution Diversion Initiative Program – New Life (PDI-NLO) was launched in September 2007 by the Dallas Police Department and had the support of many services and organizations who wanted to clean the truck stops of the sex workers. PDI had gained the support of the Courts, Misdemeanor Prostitute Diversion Court (PRIDE Court), and the Substance Abuse/Mental Health Department. The program went in and offered treatment to those prostitutes with no subsequent arrests for prostitution (Felini, Cantu, Brown, Hampton, Felini, & Breazeale, 2007-2008).

The operation of finding prostitutes had to begin with the Dallas Police Department placing Mobile Command Posts to gain intelligence on prostitutes and the way they operate in their area. The organization of the unit was very efficient. The second step in the operation triage was finding prostitutes on the street who are screened and recommended to the Parkland Home Mobile Unit for Emergency Care. The third step is supported by the Dallas County Health Department. It provides screening for sexuality transmitted diseases (STD's) and alerts the law enforcement agents on the case in order to provide medication. Voicemail Community is responsible for the next step, in which it provides communication for participants of PDI-NL with law enforcement agents and the Dallas County Health Department. The last step is from the Sheriff's Department Mobile Command Post. It is where court judges might offer a deal of a class C, A, or B misdemeanor or a state jail felony to the prostitutes that accept treatment (Felini et al., 2007-2010).

The prostitutes arrested by uniformed patrol officers in the street are diverted to PDI based on a social service's recommendation, as a second chance to avoid jail during the pretrial release to enter into program or walking in voluntary (Felini et. al.,2012). Most of the participants in the program walk in voluntary and 31% of them followed the direction to the program after being arrested. Once in the program, prostitutes are educated on personal safety and receive all the treatment recommendation basis of the Association Psychological Association DSM, in physical health, mental health and transmitted disease.

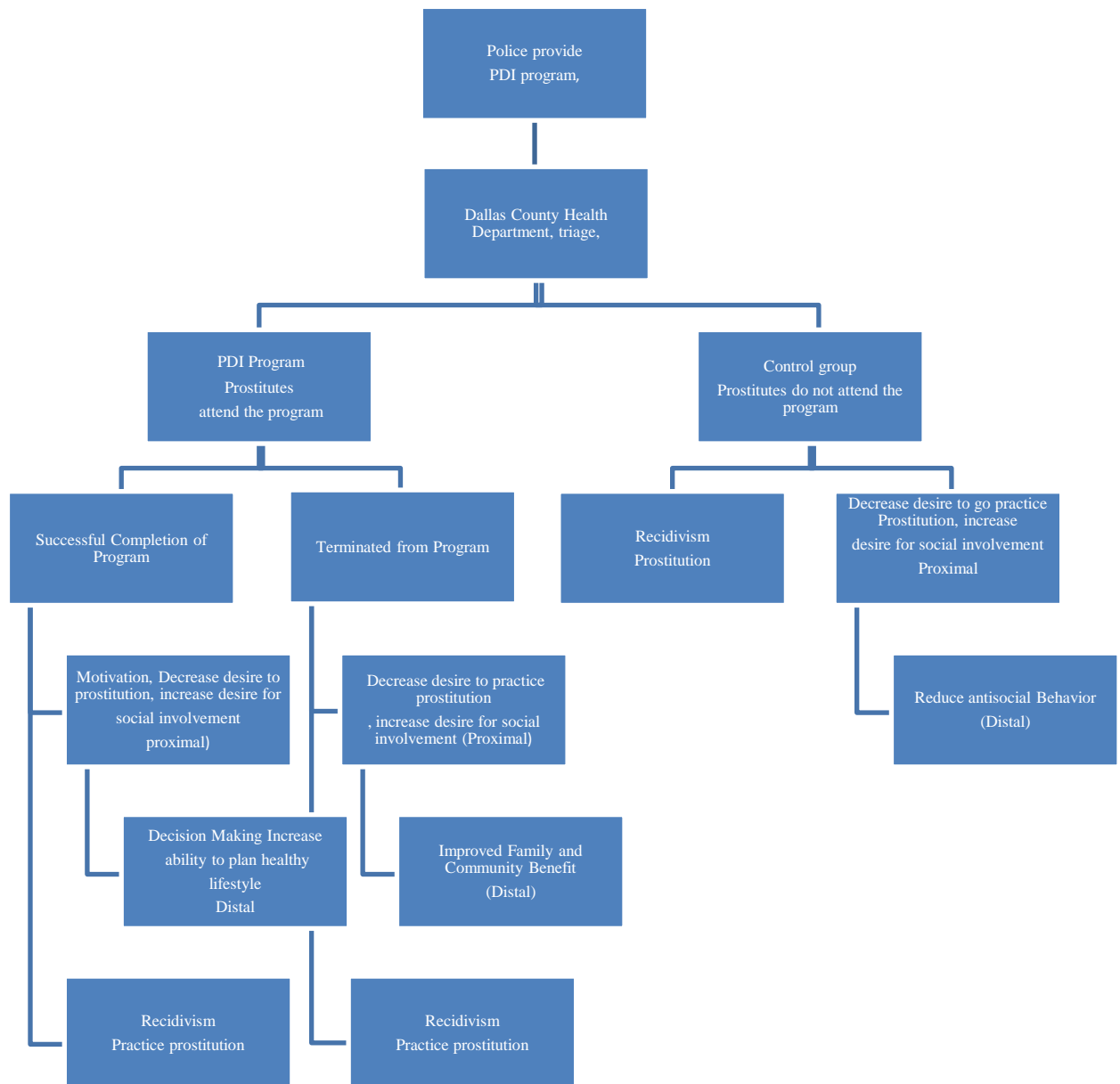
The participants are placed into a 45 day treatment program. The program consists of eight hours daily (8am to 5pm) where the participants have intensive psychotherapy, medical intervention and services (nurse care medication management), group psychotherapy, recovery

counseling and addiction awareness counseling. They are encouraged to discuss the lessons received in the program with their friends and family.

PDI-NL offers services that satisfy the needs of every participant. The participants have many different addictions that need different types of interventions (Felini, Talari, Ryan, & Hampton, 2012). The Health Department offers many treatment options and each participant has an individual prescription. PDI-NL is able to offer food and clothes for participants in program with the support of other organizations.

The participants must write a self-report, or pretest, that includes the frequency of their sex work, drug use, health disorders, transmitted diseases, sexual abuse encounters, and the physical abuse encounters by peers or pimps, over the past month. At the end of the 45 days, participants complete another self-report, or posttest. Data collection during this program in reference to gender, race, ethnicity and minority are analyzed separately (Felini et al., 2007-2010).

A logic model for PDI program looks like the following:



During the development of this program, the Dallas Police Department changed how they addressed street prostitution and approached these people as victims instead of criminals. According to Potterat, Brewer, Muth, Rothenberg, Woodhouse, Muth, Stites, Brody, and Stuart

(2004), the rate of prostitute mortality is over 200 times the rate of women who work in socially accepted work places and are with similar age and race. Also, they are more likely to be murdered than their counterparts. Farley, Baral, Kiremire and Sezgin (1998), Roxburgh, Degenhardt, and Copeland (2006) showed that people suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and according to Potterat et al., (2004) 46% of the prostitutes have attempted suicide. Other cross-sectional studies showed a high prevalence of drug dependency, domestic violence, and sexual/physical abuse in women in this program. Prostitution diversion programs have helped, over time, in the reduction of some of these problems (El-Bassel, Witte, Wada, Gilbert, & Wallace, 2001).

In the first year, community mail voice (CMV) was a very important part of the operation however it lacked in quick screenings of participants. In the second year, the program provided participants with STD screenings on the night of registration with the help of the Court Health Department. The PDI initiative was more organized and many prostitutes were able to know the results of their health before they were leaving the area for treatment, jail or home. CMV helped the women to receive voicemail from their family members or their friends. After the first year of using of this program, 10 of the 52 participants finished and complete treatment and have not returned to the streets and the repeat offenders was decreased (Felini et al., 2007-2008).

In the second year (October 2008- September 2009) of the PDI, the protocol changed to aid in the increase of efficiency. The unit established itself in the hot spots of prostitution and law enforcement agents worked to check and make sure prostitutes received more support. This raised the quality of the check points in the supervision of all services and the data collected. In the first year, the goal was to help the community clean the hot spots in their area, and in the second year the goal was to obtain more information about criminal activity, which included

juvenile prostitution and human trafficking (Felini, Abraham, Mendoza, Felini & Breazeale, 2008 – 2009).

PDI continued into the third year (2009-2010) with increased support of over 30 social services and faith-based organizations. One of the top social services was Homeward Bound and Nexus (Felini, Ryan, Frick, Bangara, Felini & Breazeale, 2009-2010). Data was collected and evaluated by the University of North Texas Health Science Center's Epidemiology Department. In their effort to evaluate the results much better than in the first two years, this university had the support of other researchers from three other universities to demonstrate the efficiency of this program (Felini et. al, 2009-2010). In 2010, PDI implemented a new DNA program and it was established by the Board of Directors. The PDI program, with the help of the University of North Texas Center for Human Identification (UNTCHI), developed and implemented experiments with voluntary DNA samples, which helped in the identification of mental illnesses such as Post-Partum Depression (Felini et al., 2009-2010).

In 2011, the PDI-NL launched the school The Dallas Offender Program for Exploitation. It was developed in order to target rehabilitation of “the johns” or male clients. The funds collected by the school (each participant had to pay a fee of \$250 to attend) helped the PDI new life treatment program (Aguilar, D.O.P.E., 2013). The PDI-NL became more organized and had more support in their goals to help the community and the prostitutes too. The Hope Spring Project launched in 2010 and provided long term housing on a campus for the women in transition from the treatment services. The data in the fourth year of the program showed that the repeat offenders were more likely to succeed in comparison with the onetime participants (Felini, Talari, Ryan, & Qualls-Hampton, 2011-2012).

PDI continued into its fifth year between October 2011 and September 2012. The program did not experience any big changes and ran as smoothly as it had in past years. The majority of the participants wanted to receive treatment, especially in substance abuse. To assess the recidivism, for the participants in the PDI, law enforcement agents check the status of all individuals to see if they were re-arrested since their first date of entry into the program. At the end of the fifth year of PDI-NL, the measures for success were presented by stakeholders and community organizations that were supporters of this program although, it is difficult to determine the success of this program in the long term. The Dallas Police Department will continue its efforts to rehabilitate prostitutes in order to overcome the negative effects the business has in them and the community (Felini et. al, 2011 – 2012).

Demographics of PDI

Data regarding age, gender and race were collected by self-reports and checked with police records for accuracy. Each year, the majority of participants were 37 year old African Americans with a percent varied between 70-80%. The PDI report for the year 2011-2012 shows a little decrease in the participation of African Americans (70%), and of the same age. The majority of participants (97%) were women between the ages of 18 to 63. There were children (75%) who also participated in the program. 41% of the children were 17 or older. The level of education participants had did not show an effect. Almost half of the participants had a high school education level or less. 40% of these participants reported to have least three children and the majority of the minor children were in foster care. Among these participants, 57% of these reported mental health issues or addiction to one or more drugs. The success on an individual level requires more and adequate funding for a long term utilization program. Statistics showed

that people who were diverted to the program had many physical health problems such as mental illness and behavior problems. In the city courts participants had minor offenses such as speeding citations, warrant statuses, warrant fines (\$1,979,109) and a six year back log on citations that were signed into warrants (Felini et. al, 2011 – 2012).

The Budget of PDI

This program was developed with low cost in comparison to the cost of arresting people and keeping them in jail. For each person in jail, it costs taxpayers \$57.41 a day (Fellini et al., 2010). During the first year the cost for each day spent in jail was \$35 per person. The next years had a cost increase to \$56 per day and finally it is currently \$57.41. The additional cost for court fees is \$500 per person.

Each year there are thousands of prostitutes arrested. For a Class C misdemeanor, a person is required to spend 21 days in jail. Class A misdemeanors are in for 69 days. In 2010 – 2011 the average number of days spent in jail was 2.481 per arrestee. The total cost for one person per day would be \$284.868. This does not include the court costs, which is estimated to \$500 per person. The cumulative cost for a whole day spent in jail with court costs for 104 people is \$7,970. In 2010-2011, Dallas diverted 112 people into the program, which saved the city \$62,000. During the first year of the program a big amount of money in warrant fines that was not collected (\$1,979,109), and the city did not realize they had not collected this city income (Felini et. al, 2011 – 2012).

Opportunities of PDI

The representatives of stakeholders and community organization who supported the PDI–NL program provided recommendations based on the research team’s data. The support of all the organizations involved allowed participants to succeed in the completion of the substance abuse treatments. It improved the quality of life in the neighborhoods with visible prostitution. It decreased the crime rate in these areas, decreased the cost of incarcerations for the city, and created better education in the community. Over the five years of service the PDI provided, 860 sex worker participants got another chance at life. It provided specialized assistance and treatments so they may overcome personal challenges that prevented them from rising above life on the streets. In Dallas there are now at least three court systems that provide prostitution diversion: Dallas Community Courts, the PRIDE Courts Positive Recovery Intensive Divert Experience and the STAR Court (Strength Transition and Recovery). In addition, the Dallas Police Department, after six years of implementing the PDI, was honored that the Texas Senate Committee introduced legislature using the PDI. The Chairman of the city, John Whitere, made PDI – NL a mandatory program for counties with 200,000 or more residents (Felini et. al, 2011 – 2012). This program had an indirect success in various communities where in which the quality of life was improved. Criminality in this area decreased and the city had some money saved for their budget.

How the evaluation was done in similar programs

According to Wahab (2006), in the United States, thirteen states have rehabilitation programs for men and women who are arrested on prostitution charges. The other program used in this research paper is the Prostitution Diversion Program (PDP), developed in Salt Lake City, Utah. This program was conducted in 2003 – 2004 and provides offenders alternatives outside of

the traditional incarceration of prostitutes. The Salt Lake City PDP makes some exceptions from the diversion program, because the clients are diverted from jail, but cannot get away from the legal system. To enter into this program, sex workers must follow the same protocol when arrested by the Salt Lake City Prosecutor's office. They will be offered the opportunity to enroll in this program during the time of their arrest and prosecution. Others can walk into the prosecutor's office and sign up or they can be recruited by an outreach group or referred to by an agency. This program has three phases and each phase has different operational times. The first phase is 16 weeks long and the second and third phases are 12 weeks long. The total sample has 31 participants where 12 were sex workers and 19 were non-sex offender's service providers. The participants must have been at least 18 years old and speak English or Spanish.

According to Wahab (2006), data was collected by the Salt Lake City Prosecutor's office from February 2003 to August 2003. The participants were interviewed up to two hours and these discussions were recorded. Some participants were contacted by phone, but the phone calls were not recorded. The members of primary investigation took some notes for some cases and all of this information was entered to the Atlas TI (database). This program is similar to a therapy program, where they receive information, resources, and referrals for substance abuse, domestic violence, rape, self-defense, housing, welfare, living assistance, self-esteem issues, and vocational rehabilitation (Wahab, 2006). There is not much known about the programs' efficacy. In 2006, Wahab demonstrated the usefulness of a PDP in Salt Lake City. He claims this program helped women to avoid jail time.

In Arizona, in 2009, another program was initiated as an answer to the large number of people arrested (900) and charged with commercialized vices (Roe-Sepowitz, Hickie, Loubert & Egan, 2011). This program is a multifaceted diversion program and its target is assisting

participants to understand the risk of their life choices and behaviors and take care of their psychological and physical abuse issues. The first goal of this program was to reduce the number previously convicted prostitutes from being arrested on second charges. The second goal of this diversion program was to reintegrate these people back into their community. This program requested their participants to sign a plea agreement with the City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office.

The Prostitution Diversion Program has three levels that participants must complete and they must be evaluated during this study. 448 individuals, 34 men and 414 women, were tested between 2004 and 2006. This program involved all prostitution; they did not reveal what type of sex workers were involved. There are many areas that prostitutes can be arrested; brothels, on the streets, massage parlors, online, call outs, and hotels (Roe-Sepowitz et al., 2011).

The data collected identified the participants as being of different races and ethnicities; 177 Caucasians, 151 African Americans, 82 Hispanics, and 30 various ethnicities. These participants ranged in the ages between 18 to 64 years old with an average age of 32. The number of years the participants in this program have been in prostitution was from 8 to 64 years which averaged out to be about 25 years. The duration of time offenders were in prostitution was from one month to 46.3 years. The data was collected by Arizona State University Institution Review Board and data was entered into the SPSS for a statistical analysis (Roe-Sepowitz et al., 2011).

Comparing with PDI where the participants were almost all African American; this study had the majority of participants as Caucasian. This study did not differ from the PDI by gender. In all programs, the majority of participants are women whom have one to five children. In all

programs, the prostitutes' ages ranged between 17 years old to 64 years old. The length of time participants worked in prostitution varied from one month to 34 years (Felini et al., 2007-2012).

SECTION V: Recommendations and conclusions

Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to underline that the funding supplied to the rehabilitation programs provides positive effects to the communities. To accomplish this program it is necessary to contribute the assessment of this with an efficiency assessment. The programs had positive effects on prostitutes who attended the program and people should permit the program to continue and show all benefits of this investment.

In this study, the stakeholders are the prostitutes who took a pre and posttest and were surveyed before the program and in each phase over a 45 day time period. To know the impact of this program on prostitutes' lives, the steps and data of the program was analyzed each year. The survey was submitted every year for months. The evolution of the program was combined with many of the prostitutes' activities outside of program. To demonstrate the positive effects in the program, the program hypothesized that there would be a reduction in street prostitutes, more support for different organizations, and a higher reduction in street prostitution (recidivism) if it is running for a longer period of time.

Each research program must have an impact on the participants' quality of life. The rehabilitation programs compared the data of the pretest response with the posttest response. This

comparison was very simple for this evaluation, but for a better explanation, multivariate analysis shows the influences of independent variables such as gender, race, and demographics and the quality of life. It shows how prostitutes change their perception after they finished the program. The test showed different results when data is compared between the pretest and posttest.

Results showed the proportion of African Americans (69%), ages 35 and up (76%) attained a lower education (100%). In comparison with the non PDI diversion women counterparts (Caucasians (54%), younger (55%, age 35 and above) they had a higher education (12%, some college). The program demonstrated that it could be implemented successfully for a long time as a treatment for co-occurring disorders.

PDI had five years of successful relationships built with the prostitution community, police departments, family courts, and supporting organizations. The stakeholders have a vision to support this program by conducting more assessments and including more elements that are important for stakeholders. Police officers saw stakeholders' support as an asset to the community, policing activities and efforts in keeping good relationships between the police and community (Felini et al., 2011). Communities found the program to have had positive effects and influences on prostitutes and have formed good relationships between the police and them.

The Prostitution Diversion Project (PDP) is another program which has proven its effectiveness in the rehabilitation of prostitutes, even though the participants in this program were not diverted from the legal system they did not have to serve time in jail. The PDP created a support system for sex workers that have limited accessibility to support groups, but the stakeholders recommended more clearly defined individual roles and responsibilities. Another recommendation for this program is for the managers to established a standardize protocol for

the different phases of the PDP process. Assuming more funding, PDP considered having a counselor hired full time rather than student interns to provide the program intervention. Some stakeholders recommended giving more attention to sex workers than the drug diversion program, even if these two work together. This program works only 2.5 years because the two stakeholders in the Harm Reduction Project (HRP) and Court Criminal Justice Services wanted it this way. They did not have a good collaboration team and each recommended working more in the theory and methodology of operations and services. Future research may present how these criminal justice stakeholders harm reductionist work and the objectives for the program.

The Phoenix Prostitution Diversion Program developed in Arizona, between 2004 and 2006, is an example of a community involvement in the initiative. Law enforcement, the prosecutor social services agencies and the community's members collaborated to help rehabilitate prostitutes. They were in need of a non-incarceration option for the individuals that were arrested for prostitution. Their goal was to exit these people from prostitution by providing services and support and to reduce the city's cost for incarceration. After 16 years, the Phoenix prostitution program served as a model for programs in other cities around the country where prostitution is intersected with domestic violence and human trafficking. This program, called the Dignity Program was improved and a study was conducted in 2004 and showed 26 percent of the women who had completed the program re-offended. A 2008 report showed an increase in efforts where only 14% of the participant re-offended. The success of this program was in serving cost for Phoenix City. 1414 people completed the diversion program and the city kept \$3.5 million in jail costs in the city. The Dignity Program is an option for sex workers to get services that help them to make better life choices and not be a victim of terrible circumstances. The involvement of services at the city levels indicated that communities were the beneficiary of

safety in the community. Another recommendation is to use the best program currently being used and extend it country wide.

Finally, it is very important to have the diversion programs to help individuals build a better life for themselves and their family. These programs are proven to decrease the number of repeat offenders of prostitution, prevent the spread of STDs and provide support in a higher education, addiction to drugs, and abuse counseling.

Recommendations

This research paper presented that there are many programs that are currently being used to help prostitutes for their rehabilitation to leave the streets and using drugs so they may return to their communities as respected members of the community. Most of these programs have been successful in their mission. The scope of problem was the abundance of street prostitutes in certain areas. The programs wanted to help the communities to reduce the number of street prostitutes, but in order for this to be achieved more efforts are needed.

People who have a strong attachment to family, friends, and loved ones are want to exude family values and participate in activities that will cause them to more likely follow the rules and laws imposed by society. One that does not have these will lose friendly relations and desires. The aid granted by the company through these rehabilitation programs can convince people to see prostitution as a life jacket for sinking men and women who need legal and medical help and guidance. The bond that is created between “victims” and the workers at the public institutions involved in their rehabilitation may end their deviant behaviors. It takes devoted time and effort from the institutions to give each victim attention, friendship, guidance, and help in identifying problems and the endeavor to resolve them. In these programs, victims are encouraged to go to

school and get a good education. This will help them gain respect in society and overcome barriers and stigma.

Commitment is the rational dimension of the social bond. From this perspective, the victims must calculate and think carefully in weighing their options. A rational calculation, or a cost-benefit analysis, where in the one hand you have the investments of conventional behavior (money, status, time) and on the other hand, they have to understand the losses that will be incurred by continuing or adopting the deviant behavior.

Victims will understand through this program that the violation of social norms has had bad consequences that have affected their life and interests. The program will teach them that they must educate their minds in order to save themselves. It will help them understand that in the society, people with positive and morally right behaviors will gain appreciation, prestige and a good reputation. Victims in the program are involved in different activities that will change their way of thinking and help them to respect the rules. The different activities help occupy their time so they stop deviant behaviors.

These programs require people in the program to acquire a social value system promoted by the company. These people will learn how to change their way of life back to the social norms of society. It is known as a social structure and it requires the same achievement levels of its members in terms of morality. The prostitutes need to learn that committing crimes leads to their stigmatization. They need to know that the reward in an educational program is learning how to do honest work and achieve something positive. The prostitutes who face poverty do not have to see prostitution as the only way to get out of it. In the program they will learn how getting an education and finding a job can increase their health and improve relationships with family and

peers. Our recommendation is to increase the budget for local funded programs such as the Prostitution Diversion Initiative (PDI).

Conclusions

Street prostitution is a major concern for law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system. The evidence that supports this fact is that many local law enforcement agencies and courts have developed and implemented different programs to try and rehabilitate prostitutes. The goal of this study was to present the problem of prostitution and how the rehabilitation program helps these people avoid jail time and reduces the number of prostitutes in the area.

These programs are implemented by law enforcement agencies and communities to reduce the number of sex workers on the streets and to reduce the costs spent to incarcerate prostitutes. This program was evaluated because it used local funds to be implemented and the city wanted to see the efficacy of the program and if money was being used in the right way.

PDI, the program implemented in Dallas Police Department provided support and rehabilitation for the truck stops prostitutes. This program introduced a new approach to collect DNA from the prostitutes that entered into the treatment for the High Risk Victim Database. Because they collected DNA samples, to prevent and solve crimes, it is important to establish one secured system for DNA collection to respect the privacy and confidentiality of the participants. Because DNA collection was an important step in the PDI program, one recommendation was to increase the utility of the High Risk Victims Database and to identify when the data must be used and who received that information.

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