

CODING SHEET FOR QUALITATIVE AND MIXED STUDIES

Explanation

Tables represent supplementary material for the file Sex work globally, 2022. Table 1 explains the coding of reviewed qualitative and mixed methods studies. Table 2 shows the identified stigma-related occupational risks in sex work and their grouping in main domains.

Reference

Markelj, L., Šori, I., Bajt, V., Bolko, B., Hrženjak M. in Učakar, T. (2023). **Sex work globally, 2022: A systematic review of the international literature on the impact of stigma on occupational risks** [Data file]. Ljubljana: University of Ljubljana, Slovenian Social Science Data Archives. ADP - IDNo: SDSLO22. https://doi.org/10.17898/ADP_SDSLO22_V1

Table 1: Coding sheet for qualitative and mixed studies.

CATEGORY	CODE	EXPLANATION
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA		
Nr.	[Nr.]	Entrance number according to the alphabetical order of the author.
Author, year	[Surname, year]	Surname of the first author; et all if several authors. The year of publishing of the study.
Country	[Name of the country]	The name of the country where the study was conducted.
Legislation model	[Name of the model]	Legislation model in place in country when the study was conducted: - Full criminalization (FC) means criminalizing all aspects of sex work, including the sale and purchase of sexual services and all related activities. - The criminalization of clients (CP) model criminalizes the purchase of sex but omits punitive measures against the sellers. - Partial criminalization (PC) model, criminalizes only some aspects of sex work, e.g. soliciting or advertising sexual services, collective work, or third party involvement. - Regulatory model (RM) regulates or permits some, but not necessarily all, forms or settings of sex work. - Full decriminalization (FD) removes all punitive measures against selling, buying, or organizing commercial sex. (Phoenix, 2009)
METHODOLOGY		
Methods	[Type of study/methods]	Type of the study (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed) and research methods used.

Sample	[Nr. (gender)]	The number of sex workers included in the sample and their gender. FSW – female sex workers, MSW – male sex workers, TSW – trans sex workers.
VIOLENCE		
POLICE		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on police violence.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	Stigma type(s) impacting this occupational risk(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anticipated stigma is the expectation or fear of discriminatory attitudes and behaviours from society (e.g. family, community, medical professionals) if sex work is disclosed; this often leads to avoidance of disclosure (Jain & Nyblade, 2012; Lekas, Siegel & Leider, 2011). - Experienced or enacted stigma refers to the experiences of discrimination that result from the stigmatizing attribution of sex work (Lekas et al., 2011). - Internalized stigma refers to a form of self-stigma, wherein SWs accept or internalize negative judgements, stereotypes, or attitudes of others regarding sex work, e.g. by feeling guilt or shame (Jain & Nyblade, 2012). - Layered stigma refers to the experience of multiple stigmas (e.g. due to sex work and drug use, HIV, or homosexuality) (Reidpath & Chan, 2005). - Perceived stigma means SWs' awareness of their devalued social status as a result of engaging in sex work (Wu et al., 2015). - Secondary stigma is the stigma experienced by people associated with the stigmatized persons, e.g. SWs' family members or clients (Smit et al., 2012).
CLIENTS		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on client violence.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
SW		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risks arising from the impact of stigma on violence by sex workers.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
PRIVATE LIVES		
GENERAL		
Occupational risk	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on private lives in general.

Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
FAMILY		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on families.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
PARTNERSHIPS		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on partnerships.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
FRIENDSHIPS		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on friendships.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
BUSINESS AND CAREER		
CAREER		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on careers.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
HEALTH		
MENTAL		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on mental health.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
ALCOHOL & DRUGS		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on alcohol and drug use.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
SEXUAL		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on sexual health.

Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
ACCESS TO SERVICES		
SERVICES		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on access to services.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.
HOUSING		
Occupational risk(s)	[Occupational risk]	Occupational risk(s) arising from the impact of stigma on housing.
Main domain	[Main domain]	The main domain in which occupational risk is placed. See the table below with occupational risks and main domains.
Stigma type	[Stigma type]	See above.

Table 2: Grouping of stigma-associated occupational risks in main domains.

OCCUPATIONAL RISKS	MAIN DOMAIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leading double lives 	double life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional costs for treatment • children of sex workers receive poor treatment • denied or delayed services • denied or limited job opportunities • difficulties with obtaining secure housing • discriminatory treatment (services) 	discrimination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulties with maintaining relationships • feelings of guilt (towards partner) • inability to form friendships outside the industry • negative consequences of disclosure (private lives) • negative impact on friendships • negative impact on relationships (in the family) • social isolation • termination of relationships 	negative effect on relationships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate services • prejudiced or biased services 	prejudiced or inadequate treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disclosure by professionals • increased vulnerability to violence • source of intimate partner violence • harassment, surveillance or eviction (from neighbourhoods) • targeted raids • threat of disclosure by intimate partner • violence and harassment (by the police or clients) 	violence and harassment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stigma as a barrier to utilization of services 	barriers to utilization of services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mental distress • psychological vulnerability 	mental distress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (drugs and alcohol) as form of self-medication 	self-medication with drugs and alcohol
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fear for children custody 	role conflict

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role conflict (motherhood) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endorsement of client's behaviour • normalization of client violence • normalization of discrimination • stigma as a barrier to leaving unhealthy relationship 	normalization of discrimination and violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower job aspirations • negative impact on sense of self/self-esteem 	negative impact on sense of self/self-esteem
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased vulnerability for STI • threat of HIV increases stigma 	STIs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stigmatization of children • stigmatization of partners 	stigmatization of close persons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intra-industry hierarchies 	intra-industry stigmatization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negative impact on job satisfaction 	lower job satisfaction