

APPENDIX H

Equality Impact Assessment

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Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation

Approved

Approved by Johnston Annemarie

MAKE CHANGES TO THE FORM

Equality Impact Assessment

Introductory Information

Reference number
569

Proposal type
 Budget Project

Project name
Sexual Entertainment Venue Renewal Application – Spearmint Rhino

Decision Type

Type of decision

- Cabinet
- Cabinet Committee (e.g. Cabinet Highways Committee)
- Leader
- Individual Cabinet Member
- Executive Director/Director
- Officer Decisions (Non-Key)
- Council (e.g. Budget and Housing Revenue Account)
- Regulatory Committees (e.g. Licensing Committee)

Lead Cabinet Member

Dannall Lewis (LAB-CLLR)  

Entered on Q Tier

Yes No



Year(s)

14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
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EIA date

01/05/2019



EIA lead

Johnston Annemarie  

EIA contact

Craig Harner  

Lead officer

Crofts Michael  

Lead Corporate Plan priority

Thriving Neighbourhoods and Communities

Portfolio, Service and Team

Cross Portfolio

Yes No

Portfolio

Place

Place service(s)

- Business Strategy and Regulation
- City Growth
- Culture and Environment
- Housing and Neighbourhoods Service
- Major Projects
- Repairs and Maintenance Service
- Transport and Facilities Management

Place team(s)

Licensing

Is the EIA joint with another organisation (eg NHS)?

No Yes

Brief aim(s) of the proposal and the outcome(s) you want to achieve

On the 6th April 2010, the Policing and Crime Act 2009 came into force, amending Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. Sexual Entertainment Venues were added as a category of establishment, enabling local authorities to regulate (administer and enforce) such premises.

On the 30th April 2019, the Licensing Authority received an application for a sexual entertainment venue, under the trading name, Spearmint Rhino. Spearmint Rhino provides entertainment in the form of lap-dancing in booths, pole dancing on stage, stage strip-tease and anything of a like kind. Performances are undertaken by both male and females; however, it is understood that the majority of performances are by females for males.

The Council recognises that Parliament has made it lawful to operate sexual entertainment venues and that such businesses are a legitimate part of the recreation, entertainment and night-time economy and provide an additional appeal to residents, tourists, visitors and the students that attend the two universities. It is the City Council's role as the Licensing Authority to regulate such premises in accordance with the law, and doing so will aim to promote:

- High Management Standards
- Public safety of staff, performers and patrons
- Safeguarding of staff, performers and patrons
- Safeguarding vulnerable persons in the locality

Applicants making an application for a sexual entertainment venue licence are expected to have read the Council's Sexual Entertainment Venue Licensing Policy 2011 in conjunction with relevant pieces of legislation before making such an application. The policy, legislation and other such relevant materials will be considered and referred to when the Council is making a decision on applications, renewals and other such matters that are relevant.

Valid representations to the application will be considered by the Licensing Sub-Committee at a hearing to consider the application. Applicants and those making representations will be given an equal opportunity to state their case in accordance with the Licensing Committee's procedure for such hearings.

The outcome of the process is that the application will be decided on its own merits, with the Licensing Committee ensuring all relevant factors are considered and given proper attention. The Licensing Committee will give clear reasons for its decision.

It is important to note that within this EIA the term 'customer' is not limited to patrons of the establishment but rather any and all persons that could potentially be impacted - the general public.

Impact

Under the Public Sector Equality Duty we have to pay due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- advance equality of opportunity
- foster good relations

More information is available on the Council website including the Community Knowledge Profiles.

Note the EIA should describe impact before any action/mitigation. If there are both negatives and positives, please outline these - positives will be part of any mitigation. The action plan should detail any mitigation.

Overview

Overview (describe how the proposal helps to meet the Public Sector Duty outlined above), Supporting Evidence (Please detail all your evidence used to support the EIA)

The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended) provides a framework to assist applicants and decision makers in considering applications, ensuring all relevant factors are given proper attention.

The Equality Act legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society. This includes the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), which means that the Council must thoroughly consider, in the discharge of its licensing functions, the need to:

- promote equality of opportunity;
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- promote good relations.

This applies to the consideration and determination of applications for sex establishments. The EIA seeks to address issues that are explicit to the application being considered, in this case, Spearmint Rhino.

In order to help facilitate decision making, Licensing Committee members undertake a range of training, including equality and diversity. This is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure their knowledge and understanding is of a standard in order to help them make decisions.

Impacts

Proposal has an impact on

Health	Age	Disability	Pregnancy/Maternity	Race	Religion/Belief
Sex	Sexual Orientation	Transgender	Carers		
Voluntary/Community & Faith Sectors		Cohesion	Partners		
Poverty & Financial Inclusion			Armed Forces	Other	

Health

Does the Proposal have a significant impact on health and well-being (including effects on the wider determinants of health)?

Yes No

Staff

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

A report titled "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary", by the Health Improvement Principal from the Office of the Director of Public Health, Sheffield City Council in January 2018 provides an evidence summary of peer reviewed journals from the past 5 years using the terms sex industry + health and sexual entertainment venues + health. The evidence summary is attached to this EIA.

Customers

- Yes No

Comprehensive Health Impact Assessment being complete

- Yes No

Please attach health impact assessment as a supporting document below.

Public Health Leads has signed off the health impact(s) of this EIA

- Yes No

Health Lead

Hird, Susan



Age

Staff

- Yes No

Impact

- Positive Neutral Negative

Level

- None Low Medium High

Details of impact

There is a potential negative impact whereby persons under the age of 18 are employed or are able to gain work in a self-employed capacity in such an establishment. However, Spearmint Rhino, does not employ, nor does it allow entrance to persons under the age of 18.

The Licensing Authority carry out inspections of currently licensed premises and have not had reason to believe that under 18's are employed by Spearmint Rhino.

The Licensing Authority has not received any substantiated complaints regarding underage access to the premises.

The Sheffield Children's Safeguarding Partnership has not received any formal complaints relating to persons under the age of 18 accessing the Spearmint Rhino premises for any purpose (to work or as patrons or for any other reason).

Similarly, the Licensing Authority has not received any information from South Yorkshire Police or any other such organisation informing of complaints or issues in relation to access to the premises by persons under the age of 18.

The "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health summary" report found evidence by Sanders and Hardy (2015) suggesting that most people start work in Sexual Entertainment Venues under the age of 25 (73.5%), with the average age of entry into the sex industry being 23 years. Students are a key source of temporary labour for SEVs, particularly undergraduates and part-time students. Financial pressure is the main driving force for entering the industry including student debt, debt from benefit changes, and broader economic pressures. However, those working in the industry also perceived relatively high pay, shorter hours and job flexibility as positive factors compared to other employment sectors such as retail.

Customers

- Yes No

Impact

- Positive Neutral Negative

Level

- None Low Medium High

Details of impact

In Sheffield, the age group that has increased the most from 2001 to 2011 is the 16-24 group; 16.7% of our population is in this group. The factors which are having the most impact on this changing city profile are increasing numbers of university students and the inward migration of households with young families.

There are premises and other establishments within the local vicinity that cater for a younger audience, such as the Students' Union Hub and other such university buildings. It maybe that the proximity of the premises could have a negative impact on the young people that attend these premises; however, the operational hours of these premises differ to those of the establishment in question. The majority of these premises are not substantially used by persons solely under the age of 18.

The "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health summary" report found that students were also key consumers of SEV and sex industry services and debt and illicit drug use were predictive of consumption. However, there is no available evidence to suggest that students of the universities are key consumers of the premises.

Furthermore, the "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health summary" report found that there is a reasonable consensus of sensitive land use where SEVs would not be appropriate which includes residential areas, near schools, near universities or colleges, near religious sites, near shops or high streets, sexual trauma services amongst other places. Where land use changes they may no longer be "fit".

The area in which Spearmint Rhino is located is changing, this includes the expansion of Sheffield Hallam University.

Spearmint Rhino does not employ, nor does it allow entrance to persons under the age of 18. The Licensing Authority has not received any complaints regarding underage access to the premises.

Similarly, the Licensing Authority has not received any information from South Yorkshire Police informing of complaints or issues in relation to access to the premises by persons under the age of 18.

The Licensing Authority has carried out inspections at the premises and no issues in relation to age have been identified.

The following comments have been received by the Sheffield Safeguarding Children's Board and Safeguarding Adults Partnership in regards to the 2019 renewal application:

- During the last 12 months, neither the Safeguarding Children Board nor the Safeguarding Adults Partnership has received complaints about the premises;
- Visits to the premises were undertaken on 22.05.19 to establish (i) what measures are in place to prevent young people under the age of 18 accessing, or working at the premises and (ii) what existing safeguarding practice is, to support self-employed performers, venue staff and vulnerable customers. Observations and findings, in the attendance of Director John Specht and Manager Peter Mercer are that:
 - o Safeguarding measures were consistent with other licensed premises of this nature and no unusual practice was observed;
 - o Challenge 25 age verification scheme was evidenced and records maintained. Door staff were responsible for enforcing the scheme and other security measures are SIA registered and trained. CCTV is extensive, however does not cover private dance booths, which are monitored by designated security staff. [CCTV is now in place in all private dance booths].
 - a. There is a male and female manager on site, to support self-employed performers with welfare issues. Arrangements and guidance for safe transport were evidenced, including the provision of taxi telephone numbers. However general welfare information was not easily accessible to performers; welfare managers contact details are not on display in staff areas for performers to use, nor is information available to help performers who may wish to access welfare support. No training available to general managers, to help them recognise and respond to vulnerability. Welfare provision for self-employed performers and other staff should be improved and an agreement was made that managers will (i) attend vulnerability training and (ii) display welfare information for self-employed performers and other staff to access, should they wish.

Where the premises should advertise or exhibit inappropriate materials and/or such articles on the premises, in premises windows, on walls or in the immediate surrounding areas, there may be seen to be a negative impact. However, Sexual Entertainment Venue Standard Conditions prohibit licensees from advertising outside the premises, in the immediate vicinity, or elsewhere within the city using photographs or images that indicate or suggest that relevant entertainment takes place on the premises.

Staff

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

There is a potential negative impact on people with a disability if premises not meet the standards and make reasonable adjustments (as required under the Equality Act 2010) to ensure disabled people are not at a substantial disadvantage. This can require changing practices, policies and procedures and providing auxiliary aids, or in the case of a physical feature, it includes removing or altering it.

Due to this being a renewal application, the Council's Health Protection Service (Health and Safety) will have already worked with and advised the applicant regarding accessibility to the premises in line with the Equalities Act 2010.

The Licensing Authority is unaware of any substantiated complaints received in relation to the treatment of disabled people or in relation to the access to the premises of disabled people.

Disability encompasses a wide range of factors as set out under the Equality Act 2010 definitions. There may be impact on the mental health of people working in the venues, with the "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary" indicating that the most prevalent mental health conditions are anxiety, depression, PTSD and substance misuse disorders.

Customers

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

Disability encompasses a wide range of factors as set out under the Equality Act 2010 definitions.

The most notable is a potential negative impact on people with a disability if a premises does not meet the standards and make reasonable adjustments to the physical barriers to access throughout the building.

Due to this being a renewal application, the Council's Health Protection Service (Health and Safety) will have already worked with and advised the applicant regarding accessibility to the premises in line with the Equalities Act 2010.

The Licensing Authority is unaware of any substantiated complaints received in relation to the treatment of disabled people or in relation to the access to the premises of disabled people.

Race

Staff

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

The Licensing Authority is unaware of the make-up of staff who work within the premises, and there is no expectation on Spearmint Rhino to record this.

The "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary" highlights a report that details there are more prosecutions for trafficking in the sex industry than other industries such as garment, agriculture and domestic service which have a much higher prevalence of trafficking.

The report does not provide any evidence, nor has there been any evidence of trafficking in Sheffield's licensed sex establishments, including Spearmint Rhino. However, ensuring staff, customers and management know how and where to report a safeguarding concern regarding potential trafficking or coerced involvement in the industry will help mitigate this risk.

Comments, objections and other such information received in conjunction to representations to past applications have not highlighted or brought about negative connotations in relation to Race.

Customers

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

Sheffield is a diverse city and the ethnic profile continues to change. The proportion of residents classifying themselves as BAME has grown from 11% in 2001 to 19% in 2011. BAME adults make up 17% of the population.

There is no breakdown of ethnicity of direct customers, and we have no evidence from particular ethnic communities in relation to potential impact in the city.

Comments, objections and other such information received in conjunction to representations to past applications have not highlighted or brought about negative connotations in relation to Race.

Religion/Belief

Staff

Yes No

Customers

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

In the 2011 Census, 53% of Sheffield people said they were Christian, 31% had no religion and 8% were Muslim.

It is understood that Sexual Entertainment Venues are such that they may offend or are contrary to certain faiths and beliefs.

However, the Council recognises that Parliament has made it lawful to operate sexual entertainment venues and that such businesses are a legitimate part of the leisure industry. It is the Council's role as the Licensing Authority to set policy and regulate such premises in accordance with the law. This particular EIA is in relation to a licensing application within the context of the current policy.

There is reasonable consensus of sensitive land use where SEVs would not be appropriate which includes near religious sites. The Licensing Authority is not aware of any religious buildings in the immediate vicinity of the premises, however, previous representations from Sheffield Hallam University refers to Spearmint Rhino being sited near to the university's Prayer Rooms and Multi-Faith Chaplaincy which attracts "a large number of students seeking a place of worship, spirituality, meditation or reflection, including Muslim Prayer Rooms".

Paragraph 3.23 of the Home Office guidance on licensing for sexual entertainment venues states explicitly that "objections should not be based on moral grounds/values and local authorities should not consider objections that are not relevant to the grounds set out in paragraph 12".

Sex

Staff

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

Representations submitted by action groups, interested parties and members of the public contend that sexual entertainment venues, in particular, contribute to the "normalisation of the sexualisation and objectification of women".

Women's groups such as Object and the Fawcett Society have led campaigns against lap-dancing, arguing that limiting SEVs will help to improve gender equality by reducing the objectification of women (Colosi, 2013).

Perspectives to be considered include:

- In the long term, the closure of lap dancing clubs will result in the unemployment of women, particularly problematic in a time of recession, leading to issues of poverty where ex-dancers are unable to find employment (Colossi, 2013).

- Additionally, Colosi (2013) states that "this also risks pushing the stripping industry underground, with more women opting to work in unregulated environments as erotic dancers, where the physical dangers can be considerable" (p.9).

Working in a regulated environment that is subject to controls, licence conditions and visits from different organisations, including, but not limited to, the Licensing Authority, Police, Health Protection, Trading Standards etc. may have an increased positive impact for staff.

As part of the Sex Establishment Policy consultation (2017), the views of female performers (the predominant workforce in this area) at Spearmint Rhino were sought. In the main, the results reveal that the vast majority of dancers work in Spearmint Rhino to earn extra money and enjoy the flexibility in hours. The results also reveal that dancers feel safe and that the management and security staff are approachable should issues arise. The Licensing Authority has carried out quarterly inspections over the past 12 months and no issues have been raised in this regard.

Customers

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

Representations submitted by action groups, interested parties and members of the public contend that sexual entertainment venues, in particular, contribute to the "normalisation of the sexualisation and objectification of women".

Additionally, previous and current representations have paid attention to:

- objectification of women
- gender inequality
- that SEVs are part of the sex industry and not retail and leisure
- the meaning of moral objections
- sexual harassment and violence against women and girls in Sheffield.

Women's groups such as Object and the Fawcett Society have led campaigns against lap-dancing, arguing that limiting SEVs will help to improve gender equality by reducing the objectification of women (Colosi, 2013). However, Colosi (2013) argued that: "This view is far too simplistic. In the long term, the closure of lap dancing clubs will result in the unemployment of women, particularly problematic in a time of recession, leading to issues of poverty where ex-dancers are unable to find employment" (p.9).

Additionally, Colosi (2013) states that "this also risks pushing the stripping industry underground, with more women opting to work in unregulated environments as erotic dancers, where the physical dangers can be considerable" (p.9).

There is no legislative bar or policy objective preventing a sexual entertainment venue being predominantly male in its workforce, or being visited primarily by females - sexual entertainment venues are open to all sexes. Spearmint Rhino holds both female and male nights and is visited by both male and females - there is no bar to entry for either sex, save those under the age of 18. However, the consensus in the "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary" is that the overwhelming majority of those working in the sex industry including SEVs are women, and that the majority of customers are men.

The "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary" shows research where an authors' study revealed that SEVs were not a major cause of distress to local residents, but a significant minority (1 in 10) claimed to always avoid walking near such venues: women were significantly overrepresented in this group, suggesting the presence of sexual entertainment in the night-time city does have important gendered effects. The study found women were more likely to note, and comment on, the presence of lap dance clubs than men but that this was more related to questions of morality and disgust than fear, with SEVs contribute to criminal and antisocial behaviour deemed less significant than that of clubs, pubs or takeaways.

The Council recognises that Parliament has made it lawful to operate sexual entertainment venues and that such businesses are a legitimate part of the leisure industry. It is the Council's role as the Licensing Authority to set policy and regulate such premises in accordance with the law. This particular EIA is in relation to a licensing application within the context of the current policy.

The Licensing Authority has carried out inspections on the premises and there were not issues regarding this characteristic. Additionally, Sexual Entertainment Venues in particular are highly regulated, and subject to multi-agency intervention and review, strict controls and conditions, and must operate within the remit of the legislation, government guidance and

Sexual Orientation

Staff

Yes No

Customers

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

- None
- Low
- Medium
- High

Details of impact

Although there is no detailed local data, based on national government estimates there is approx 5-7% of people who are lesbian, gay or bisexual - 28,000 to 39,000 LGB people in the city (see LGBT Community profile).

Information provided by Spearmint Rhino states that patrons do include the LGBTQ community. However, there is no evidence to show a disproportionate impact on this group.

There is no barrier to performers in SEV premises nor customers of any sex establishment in respect of sexual orientation and no concerns have been raised with the Licensing Authority in respect of this characteristic.

Transgender

Staff

- Yes
- No

Customers

- Yes
- No

Impact

- Positive
- Neutral
- Negative

Level

- None
- Low
- Medium
- High

Details of impact

There is no specific local data, however the Gender Identity Research and Education Society estimates that about 0.6% of people are trans, so approximately 3,000 people in the city (see LGBT Community Knowledge profile).

There is no bar to legal entry, save that for those under the age of 18.

There is no perceived disproportionate impact in regards to this characteristic.

Voluntary/Community & Faith Sectors

Staff

- Yes
- No

Customers

- Yes
- No

Impact

- Positive
- Neutral
- Negative

Level

- None
- Low
- Medium
- High

Details of impact

H11

The legislation gives Local Authorities discretionary grounds to refuse sex establishment licences on the grounds that the grant or renewal of a licence would be inappropriate, having regard to the character of the relevant locality and use of other premises in the vicinity, amongst other things.

There is a potential for a premises to have a negative impact based on its location; this may include:

- (a) a school, nursery or other premises substantially used by or for children under 16 years of age;
- (b) a park or other recreational area used by or for children under 16 years of age;
- (c) a church or other place of religious worship;
- (d) a Hospital, Mental Incapacity or Disability Centre or similar premises;
- (e) the Cultural Hub of the City (i.e. close to the Peace Gardens and Tudor Square etc.); and/or
- (f) a central gateway to the city or other city landmark, historic building or tourist attraction

The Licensing Authority is aware of buildings in close proximity to the premises, which include, but are not limited to:

- Sheffield Hallam Students' Union
- Site Gallery
- Other such buildings of a sensitive nature

The Licensing Authority is also aware that the premises is located within the Cultural Industries Quarter.

There is no bar to legal entry for people of a particular voluntary, community or faith organisation/sector at any time.

Comments from Public Health, received in the consultation period, state that the site is no longer suitable for such an establishment due to the changed use and regeneration of the area, in particular nearby sensitive locations, including:

- The Sheffield Hallam University buildings adjacent to the site;
- The University Technology College City Centre for children aged 13-18, a short distance away on Matilda Street;
- The Site Gallery, now expanded as part of the Cultural Industries Quarter, opposite;
- The substance misuse treatment services a short distance away on Sidney Street.

The Health Evidence describes that young age or being a student, illicit drug use and mental ill health are predictive of participation in or consumption of sex industry products, which include sexual entertainment. A particular concern of proximity to student venues is that student impoverishment was seen to drive female students into working in the industry and being in debt is predictive of being both a worker and a consumer in the industry.

A representation from Sheffield Hallam University states that the premises is sited near to the Sheffield Hallam University Prayer Rooms and Multi-Faith Chaplaincy, which regularly attract a large number of students seeking a place of worship, spirituality, meditation or reflection. Also nearby are the Counselling and Wellbeing services available for staff and students of Sheffield Hallam University. The services provide specialist support, including

Cohesion

Staff

Yes No

Customers

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

It is the belief of some people that sexual entertainment venues contribute towards a decline in societal cohesion, and that such premises objectify women.

The "Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary" highlights a study whereby participants associated SEVs with undesirable characteristics such as binge drinking, drug use, loitering, noise and other anti-social behaviour. The authors discuss views of customers of SEVs being threatening and risky and contrast this with the low number of reports of serious sexual assault.

It is also the belief that sexual entertainment venues contribute towards prostitution and/or crime and disorder. However, there is no evidence in Sheffield, in so much that South Yorkshire Police (who are invited to make comments as part of the application) have never and continue not to make representations in regards the application.

The Licensing Authority notes that it is lawful to operate such businesses.

The Sheffield Safeguarding Board has confirmed that no complaints have been made in relation to the premises.

See Section on Sex with regard to impact on women.

Poverty & Financial Inclusion

Staff

Yes No

Impact

Positive Neutral Negative

Level

None Low Medium High

Details of impact

Representations received as part of the consultation and in support of the venue, assert that closing the club will take away waged positions (door, bar, management and cleaning staff) which provide for many families across Sheffield. Furthermore, representations state that failure to licence the club will take away jobs for many women working as dancers, many of whom are also parents or have caring responsibilities.

Additionally, comments suggest that the closure of the club will inevitably mean a move towards riskier, unregulated or higher contact forms of erotic dancing and sex work that they would not otherwise choose; leading to a negative impact on workers, their mental health and their financial wellbeing

Customers

Yes No

Supporting Documentation

[Click here to attach a file](#)

SEV Evidence Summary v5.docx

Public Health_SEV Evidence Summary v2.docx

Cumulative impact

Proposal has a cumulative impact

Yes No

Cumulative impact

- Year on Year
- Across a Community of Identity/Interest
- Geographical Area
- Other

Details of cumulative impact

The licensing of sexual entertainment venues attracts wide objection from Women's Groups about the potential and perceived negative impact on women and that these venues contribute to the "normalisation of the sexualisation and objectification of women".

Proposal has geographical impact across Sheffield

- Yes
- No

Details of geographical impact across Sheffield

City Centre Location

Local Partnership Area(s) impacted

- All
- Specific

- Central
- East
- North
- North East
- South
- South East
- South West

Action Plan and Supporting Evidence

Action plan

Health

Reports suggest that workers in sex establishments, particularly SEVs, face higher levels of physical and sexual violence, mental health disorders and substance misuse addiction.

The Licensing Authority is not aware of any incidents related to any of these issues but, in order to mitigate this, the policy states:

We would encourage holders of SEV licences to display and make available, without charge, literature on matters relating to sexual health as may be published by the FPA (formerly the Family Planning Association) and other similar organisations, the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, and information about local health services.

Age

Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 makes it an offence for a licence holder to:

- without reasonable excuse, knowingly permit a person under the age of 18 to enter the establishment; and
- employ a person known to them to be under 18 years of age in the business of the establishment.

The legislation gives discretionary grounds for refusal where the grant or renewal of a licence would be inappropriate to the character of the relevant locality or to the use to which any premises in the vicinity are put.

The policy states that the authority will have regard to premises that are in close proximity to:

- a) a school, nursery or other premises substantially used by or for children under 16 years of age;
- b) a park or other recreational area used by or for children under 16 years of age;
- c) a church or other place of religious worship;
- d) a Hospital, Mental Incapacity or Disability Centre or similar premises;
- e) the Cultural Hub of the City (i.e. close to the Peace Gardens and Tudor Square etc.); and/or
- f) a central gateway to the city or other city landmark, historic building or tourist attraction.

External signage must be considered by the applicant and a scheme showing the exterior design must be submitted on application for a licence.

The policy states the following also states the following:

It is a standard condition of any licence granted that consent of the licensing authority be sought for a advertisement, photograph or imagery that indicates or suggests relevant entertainment takes place on the premises. This includes the frontage and any other signage on the premises itself.

It is the policy of the licensing authority not to give such consent for any such advertisement or display which has any visual depiction or suggestion of relevant entertainment or nudity whether such visual depiction be by photograph or any other type of image.

Where any consent is sought for an advertisement or display that may contravene this part of the policy it will be referred to the licensing committee for determination.

It is therefore in the interest of the operator to consider what advertisements, photographs or images they intend to use at an early stage so that this consent can be considered at the same time as the application for grant or variation of a licence as appropriate.

The licensing of premises will allow for regulation and the ability to carry out inspections and checks in order to establish that such premises are operating correctly and within the terms of licence conditions. Inspections will be carried out periodically by the Licensing Authority and, where appropriate, jointly with other responsible services such as the Police, Trading Standards and Sheffield Children's Safeguarding Partnership.

Enforcement and monitoring of licensed premises will be undertaken periodically in order to ensure that licence conditions are being adhered to. All visits, inspections, complaints, and compliments will be logged. Where there is evidence that legislation and conditions are not being adhered to or there are issues of non-compliance, appropriate and measured action will be undertaken.

Disability

The Council will do everything possible to ensure premises are conforming to the Equality Act 2010 in relation to disability. The Council has undertaken quarterly checks over the past 12 months and has not had any cause for concern.

The Equality Act 2010 states that reasonable adjustments should be made in order that disabled people can access such places that are ordinarily accessible by the public. Spearmint Rhino as a Sexual Entertainment Venue falls under this category.

The Licensing Authority will encourage licensees to:

- use an equality policy to help them check that they have thought about equality in the way they plan what they do and how they do it
- provide training on equality and diversity to develop staff understanding, including the legal context and expected behaviours in the workplace.

There is a potential negative impact on people with a disability if premises do not meet required standards and make reasonable adjustments (as required under the Equality Act) to ensure disabled people are not at a substantial disadvantage, this can require changing practices, policies and procedures and providing auxiliary aids, or in the case of a physical feature, it includes removing or altering it.

Race

To help mitigate any potential negative impacts, the Licensing Authority will administer and enforce the licensing regime in accordance with the law.

Religion/Belief

The Licensing Authority is not aware of any religious buildings in the immediate vicinity of the premises other than those mentioned earlier in this document.

The Act permits that applications can be refused whereby they would be inappropriate having regard to the character of the relevant locality and where the grant would be inappropriate having regard to other premises in the vicinity. In this regard, the Sexual Entertainment Venue Licensing Policy states that the Licensing Authority will not licence a premises that it feels is in close proximity to a church or other place or religious worship.

The law pertaining to the licensing of sexual entertainment venues empowers the local and wider community to be involved in the licensing process and provides the ability to raise representations in respect of applications, specifically in regard to location.

Sex

It is recognised that there may be a disproportionate negative impact on women, however, the Licensing Authority will ensure a regulated environment that is subject to controls, licence conditions and visits from different organisations, including, but not limited to, the Licensing Authority, Police, Health Protection, Trading Standards etc.

In order to safeguard staff, Spearmint Rhino has in place rules for customers and dancers. Rules and regulations can be found within the report.

Voluntary/Community & Faith Centres

The Licensing Authority is aware of premises of a sensitive nature within Sheffield City Centre; however, it is for Members to determine the level of impact of these premises - attention should be paid to character of the relevant locality contained in the Sexual Entertainment Venue Licensing Policy, in that:

The Licensing Authority will have regard to, but not limited to, the following:

- a) a school, nursery or other premises substantially used by or for children under 16 years of age;
- b) a park or other recreational area used by or for children under 16 years of age;

Supporting Evidence (Please detail all your evidence used to support the EIA)

Documents in the writing of this EIA are listed below.

Sheffield City Council's Sexual Entertainment Venue Licensing Policy

Boo, M (2017). Sex Industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary

Colosi, R. (2013). Over 'Sexed' Regulation and the Disregarded Worker: An Overview of the Impact of Sexual Entertainment Policy on Lap-Dancing Club Workers. *Social Policy and Society*, 12(2), 241-252.

Kolvin, P. (2010). Sex Licensing. Institute of Licensing, 2010.

Office, H. (2010). Sexual Entertainment Venues.

Sanders, T., Hardy, K., & Campbell, R. (2015). Regulating Strip-Based Entertainment: Sexual Entertainment Venue Policy and the Ex/Inclusion of Dancers' Perspectives and Needs. *Social Policy and Society*, 14(01), 83-92.

Whur, P. (2011, March 3). Close Encounters. Retrieved 05 15, 2017, from Local Government Lawyer: http://www.localgovernmentlawyer.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6002:close-encounters&catid=61:licensing-article

Sheffield City Council Licensing Authority Complaints Database

South Yorkshire Police

Sheffield Children's Safeguarding Service

Sheffield City Council Community Knowledge Profiles

Consultation

Consultation required

Yes No

Consultation start date

30/04/2019

Consultation end date

11/06/2019

Details of consultation

The application has been dealt with in line with legislative requirements as set out in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended).

This consultation process involves the following and allows representations to be made in respect of the application:

The applicant must, within seven days after the date of the application, publish an advertisement in a local newspaper circulating in the local authority's area.

The applicant must display a notice of the application on or near the premises where it can be conveniently read by the public. The notice must be displayed for 21 days starting with the date of application.

The applicant must send a copy of the application to the Chief Officer of Police no later than 7 days after the date of the application.

A copy of the full consultation results is an appendix in Committee Report that is being submitted for a decision.

Are Staff who may be affected by these proposals aware of them

Yes No

Are Customers who may be affected by these proposals aware of them

Yes No

If you have said no to either please say why

Summary of overall impact

Summary of overall impact

The Licensing Authority realises that sexual entertainment venues are legally in existence by Act of Parliament and it is lawful to operate these. In order to safeguard staff, Spearmint Rhino has in place rules for customers and dancers.

Overall it is considered that there may be some potential negative equality impacts, in particular regarding young people, women and community cohesion. This is in part due to the location of the premises and its proximity to premises that are frequented by young and vulnerable adults. To help mitigate any potential negative impacts, the Licensing Authority will administer and enforce the licensing regime in accordance with the law.

There are also some perceived potential negative impacts in regards to health (mainly linked to the mental health of dancers) and disability. In this respect the Licensing Authority will ensure that the licensing regime is administered and enforced in accordance with the law and policy conditions.

This EIA has been reviewed and updated following the closing date of the consultation. This EIA will be reviewed and updated, if required, to reflect any conclusions from the current investigation, which is due to close at the end of June 2019.

Summary of evidence

See Above

Changes made as a result of the EIA

Escalation plan

Is there a high impact in any area?

Yes No

If there is a high impact this EIA will be escalated to Adele Robinson for corporate consideration

Overall risk rating after any mitigations have been put in place

High Medium Low None

Review date

Review date

03/07/2019

If a review date is specified, it will appear in the 'Upcoming Reviews' view when the EIA review is within 30 days.

Approved

Sex industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary

Introduction

This brief and pragmatic evidence summary is intended to support the use of evidence in determining policy on the commercial sex industry, including sexual entertainment venues and/or to facilitate policy makers in placing conditions on operations that are evidence based and/or known to work.

This evidence review can aid the development of Equalities Impact Assessments or Health Impact Assessments.

Public Health does not make moral judgements on sex work or the sex industry but concerns itself with the best evidence and best practice for protecting public health.

Methodology

A literature search was conducted by Public Health using the University of Sheffield Starplus system.

Two search terms were used:

- Sex industry + health
- Sexual entertainment venues + health

For some authors, sexual entertainment is included in the term "sex industry" and for this reason this search term has been used to broaden the available literature as there is only a narrow selection on sexual entertainment. Where sex industry, as opposed to sexual entertainment, articles are considered careful consideration has been given to key messages, if any, that are transferable to wider sexual entertainment.

Only peer reviewed journals, in the English Language from the past 5 years were selected.

No priority was given to quantitative over qualitative or mixed methods approach or over study design.

Articles from the top 50 most relevant articles were considered.

The articles selected for further review were from a similar regulatory context – UK and Europe – or from a similar cultural setting in resource rich countries – North America and Australia. However, similar is not the same and where research is very context specific caveats have been noted about transferring knowledge and applying findings more generally.

Much of the commercial sex industry research is centred in resource poor countries in the Asia-Pacific region. These articles were excluded from further review as it was the view that findings from these articles were less transferable to a UK context.

The literature search was limited by time, access and skill; what is presented is a pragmatic response to consider a fair sample of peer reviewed literature to inform a public health view. This is not a systematic review or critical appraisal of the literature.

In the table below, the articles are coded "SEV B" for 9 articles sourced under the terms "Sexual entertainment venues + health" and SEV for 25 articles sourced under the search terms "Sex industry + health". Full text of the articles is available on request. Duplicates are shown in the table.

The conclusions drawn from the articles considered ("key messages" and "findings from the literature for policy makers") are those of the author of this paper. The thematic groupings/codes used are those of the author of this paper. Generally, the notes for policy makers are based on where there appears to be a consensus across the literature, rather than a claim made in a single study. Although the aim has been to objectively present knowledge and evidence, bias is always possible and those intending to use the source are encouraged to explore the full text of articles.

Findings from the literature for policy makers

Joined up government – Planning and Licensing both have a role in regulating the environment in which sexual entertainment and sex work takes place and may take differing views. Timings of operation, discreet operation, the local environmental context in terms of sensitive land uses and "fit" of venues within that context are key considerations for Local Authorities. A lack of a joined up approach between Planning and Licensing can make it difficult for sexual entertainment venues to invest and develop their premises (SEV B1, SEV B2).

Sensitive land use – There is a reasonable consensus of sensitive land use where SEVs would not be appropriate which includes residential areas, near schools, near universities or colleges, near religious sites, near shops or high streets, sexual trauma services amongst other places. Where land use changes there may no longer be "fit", for example the opening of the Olympic Legacy Park School in Attercliffe post-dates the proliferation of the sex industry in that area but may make it no longer suitable. Sensitive land use and suitability to the local setting can be used as reasons for refusing a license or limiting hours of operation. (SEV B1-4).

Young People and students - Evidence suggests most people start work in the SEV under the age of 25 (73.5%) with the average age of entry into the sex industry being 23 years. Students are a key source of temporary labour for SEVs, particularly undergraduates and part-time students. Financial pressure is the main driving force for entering the industry including student debt, debt from benefit changes, and broader economic pressures. However, those working in the industry also perceived relatively high pay, shorter hours and job flexibility as positive factors compared to other employment sectors such as retail. Students were also key consumers of SEV and sex industry services and debt and illicit drug use were predictive of consumption. (SEV B8, SEV B9, SEV 3)

More venues/performers increase risk - The literature suggests that the greater the number of premises and performers/workers, the greater the risks that may be taken to secure

sufficient remuneration. The type of risk taking behaviour included provision of “extras” in Sexual Entertainment Venues in private spaces, arrangements to meet clients outside of SEV for the purpose of selling sex, and in the wider sex industry, agreement to condomless sex. The literature also suggests that burnout and turnover in health and welfare professions supporting the industry is high and resources are limited and overstretched. This is pertinent for policy makers in terms of the expansion of SEV and sex industry as to whether support services and staff will stretch to cover a greater number of venues or geographical spread of venues. In one study, dancers were concerned that an increase in venues lowered the quality of such venues, whereas in another study more venues meant more choice about where to work and greater ability to move away from exploitative venues (SEV B6, SEV B8, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 19)

Workers rights, self-organisation and self-advocacy – Those working in the industry are well placed to make recommendations to improve their working conditions and health and safety. Those involved in sexual labour are a marginalised and stigmatised workforce and although advocacy, rights and self-organised workers’ groups do exist, policy makers may need to work hard to ensure these voices are heard. Work with sex workers on rights based work is seen as a key mechanism for addressing HIV transmission but is underfunded globally. Workers human rights and social justice approaches rather than punitive, rehabilitate or rescue approaches are considered most appropriate in this space and investment in sex worker self-organisation is viewed as crucial. Workers are concerned about basic health and safety at work such as adequate heat, light, ventilation, access to drinking water as well as industry specific concerns such as the way abusive customers are dealt with and safety measures in private areas of premises. (SEV B6, SEV B7, SEV11, SEV 20)

Physical and Sexual Violence – those working in the SEV industry and wider sex industry face high levels of workplace violence, including physical and sexual violence. Regulation of such workplaces should include health and safety measures to reduce the risk of violence to staff (SEV B7, SEV 4, SEV 9, SEV 11, SEV 14)

Historic childhood abuse – a number of articles note the association between historical childhood abuse and working in the sex industry. In one study, almost 1/3 of a sample of sex workers had prior sexual abuse histories (SEV 4, SEV 14, SEV 18)

Mental Health – just over 1/3 of participants in one qualitative study had mental health difficulties prior to entering the industry. Another study described the most prevalent mental health conditions to be anxiety and depression, PTSD and substance misuse disorders with PTSD linked to violence in the industry or historical childhood abuse. Those working in the sex industry reported strain on personal relationships and inability to sustain personal relationships. 1 in 3 sex workers within one study sample of sex workers had prior suicide attempts and 72.3% were unhappy with life (SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 12, SEV 14)

Sexual Health – Sex work globally is an important driver of sexual transmission of HIV due to high partner change. Decriminalisation has the best evidence for HIV prevention and is recommended by a number of global actors on health and human rights. A key policy measure should be not to use condom carrying as evidence against sex workers for criminal prosecution. Partnerships between the sex industry, police and health are key. Working in the sex industry can negatively impact on romantic relationships with non-paying partners

and this can impact on condom use in those relationships and therefore transmission risks for STIs and HIV (SEV 5, SEV 6, SEV 12, SEV 17, SEV 21, SEV 22, SEV 24)

Drug use – in one study 53.1 % of the sex worker sample reported crack use and 19.2% reported heroin as their drug of choice. Illicit drug use was also predictive of consumption of sex industry services. Sex working women were considered to require more intensive and tailored substance misuse treatment services. Drug using clients may have lower earning power, may be limited to outdoor work, and may take greater risks (SEV 14, SEV B9, SEV 24)

Debt and financial inclusion – debt and financial factors were the main driving force to work in the sex industry in one large study. In other studies, performers were prepared to take risks for higher remuneration. In one study, dancers detailed how “house fees” for performers and fines meant starting their shift out of pocket. In another study, student impoverishment was seen to drive female students into working in the industry and being in debt was predictive of being both a worker and a consumer in the industry. (SEV B8, SEV B7, SEV B9, SEV 2, SEV 3)

Indoor versus outdoor sex work – there is a consensus of evidence that indoor environments are safer and where police and health professionals provide supportive in-reach to working women, these conditions are the safest. (SEV 9)

Human Trafficking – there is a consensus in the literature that sex trafficking is conflated with commercial sex work against the best available evidence. Although the prevalence of trafficking for sex work is high at around 25%, the majority of those trafficked globally are in domestic and agricultural roles. However, 92% of prosecutions for trafficking are for sex trafficking. There is no disagreement in the literature that sex trafficking is an abuse of human rights and should be rightfully prosecuted, but there are concerns that this focus on the sex trade is used to justify excessive surveillance of immigrant women who are already marginalised, working in this stigmatised and marginalised industry. There is a clear consensus that distinction must be made between non coerced sex work and trafficking. Sex workers have in some settings taken a role as peers in screening trafficked women. Resources and rights rather than criminalisation and rescue are recommended (SEV 7, SEV 10, SEV 11, SEV 16, SEV 20, SEV 23)

Decriminalisation - decriminalisation provides the optimal conditions and best evidence for HIV prevention, access to police protection, safe working conditions and access to health services and is supported by global health organisations such as UNAIDS. Zones of tolerance and legalisation have flaws, as do “end demand” policies. However, geographically compact zones of tolerance can facilitate inreach by support services such as health. Conversely, crackdowns and fines and excessive regulation such as mandatory registration can displace the sex industry to less populous, more isolated areas which are more risky for workers (SEV 5, SEV 11, SEV 16, SEV 21, SEV 24).

Peers – peer educators were seen as helpful for both sexual health interventions, empowerment, and anti-trafficking interventions (SEV 21, SEV 22, SEV 7)

Conclusion

An evidence based health approach to the sex industry and sexual entertainment venues should be based on:

- Workers' rights and empowerment of sex workers
- Decriminalisation and geographically compact zones of tolerance
- Partnership between criminal justice, health agencies and venues/sex workers
- Tailored in-reach of drugs, alcohol, sexual health, mental health, financial inclusion services to this stigmatised and vulnerable workforce using peer-peer where possible
- Sensitive land use considerations to manage the impact of the sex industry on the wider population
- Sensible limits on the number of venues and zones in proportion to the local resource of support services (addiction, sexual health, mental health, criminal justice and regulatory services)

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January 2018

Code	Source	Summary of article	Key messages for policy makers
SEV B1	Prior, J. and Hubbard, P. (2017) Time, space, and the authorisation of sex premises in London and Sydney, <i>Urban Studies</i> Special issue article: Sex, Consumption and the City 2017, Vol. 54(3) 633–648 Urban Studies Journal Limited 2015 DOI: 10.1177/0042098015612057 journals.sagepub.com/home/usj	<p>This paper considers the different regulatory context in Sydney and London and the role of licensing, planning and environmental control departments in trying to legislate for legal land use for sex premises of various kinds.</p> <p>The authors point to the zoning of land for sex premises by "minor bureaucrats" instead of the police and often acting in silos from the police and each other.</p> <p>The authors refer to a social mainstreaming of sex as a legitimate leisure activity being mirrored in its inclusion in legal land use and therefore its movement from the urban periphery to commercial centres.</p> <p>There is discussion of "time" as well as "space" as many of these premises operate in the night time economy which may be out of kilter with other urban uses nearby. How SEVs should co-exist with other land uses is discussed in the context of a lack of reliable evidence on impact of such venues on their localities.</p> <p>Refers to LB Camden and Hackney which have nil limit SEV policies meaning no more SEVs can be opened despite in Hackney's case there being no local objections. Refers to other Local Authorities restricting siting of SEVs near other areas of sensitive land use e.g. schools, housing, high street.</p> <p>The authors cite an example from North London of licensing and planning contradictorily awarding and refusing permission within a 2 week period for the same venue for a lap dancing club – planning approved, licensing refused.</p> <p>(The authors' standpoint is that the legislation is imperfect and this leaves the regulation of SEVs open to "street level bureaucrats" as well as the state.)</p>	<p>Time use of SEVs may conflict with other local land uses and limits can be set of opening SEVs near areas of sensitive land use (Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p> <p>There is a lack of reliable evidence of impact of lap dancing clubs on their localities (Hubbard, 2015 cited in Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p> <p>Local Authorities may set a nil limit despite no local objections (Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p> <p>The legislation is imperfect and unclear and there may be differences of view between, for example planning and licensing (Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p>
SEV B 2	Hubbard, P. and Colosi, R. (2015) Respectability, morality and disgust in the night-time economy: exploring reactions to 'lap dance' clubs in England and Wales, <i>The Sociological Review</i> , Vol. 63, 782–800 (2015) DOI: 10.1111/1467-954X.12278	<p>The authors explore attitudes and reactions to a 'lap dance club'. The authors suggest that rather than criminal behaviour this type of premise engenders moral disgust and that judgements are subject to social class and gender.</p> <p>The authors' study revealed that SEVs were not a major cause of distress to local residents, but a significant minority (~1 in 10) claimed to always avoid walking near such venues: women were significantly overrepresented in this group, suggesting the presence of sexual entertainment in the night-time city does have important gendered effects. The study found women were more likely to note, and comment on, the presence of lap dance clubs than men but that this was more related to questions of morality and disgust than fear, with SEVs' contribution to criminal and</p>	<p>Women may be more aware of lap dancing clubs than men and may consciously choose walking routes to avoid this type of premise.</p> <p>There is a reasonable consensus about sensitive sites where SEVs should not be placed. Not near schools/nurseries 83% Not near universities/colleges 46% Not near religious sites 65% Not near shops 45% Not in residential areas 97%</p>

		<p>antisocial behaviour deemed less significant than that of clubs, pubs or takeaways.</p> <p>The authors debate views about lap dancing and links to gender based violence and exploitation of women versus narratives of female empowerment and social class.</p> <p>The authors debate whether the clubs add to or take away from vibrancy and discuss a "moral geography" of appropriate sites for SEVs. Signage and names were significant here with a view that clubs should be "low key". However, blacked out windows can also make passers-by feel uncomfortable.</p> <p>Study participants associated SEVs with undesirable characteristics such as binge drinking, drug using, loitering, noise and other anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The authors discuss views of customers of SEVs being threatening and risky and contrast this with the low number of reports of serious sexual assault.</p> <p>The authors discuss views of staff (dancers) in SEVs as being motivated to work there by necessity or coercion versus it being emancipatory. There were also concerns that women would be asked or pressurised to go beyond dancing and perform sexual acts. There were further concerns about human trafficking associated with SEVs. There was a consensus of opinion that SEVs were exploitative of women.</p> <p>(The authors' standpoint appears to be that the views of participants are motivated by traditional views of class, masculinity and femininity and "othering" of customers and staff in SEVs).</p>	<p>Signage and names (particularly more explicit) can have a particular impact with a preference for these being low key and discreet.</p> <p>SEV customers behaviour outside the clubs may cause concerns regarding anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>SEV customers may be viewed as threatening and risky. Within the context of very low reporting of sexual assault, the lack of reporting of serious sexual assault may not be significant to dispute this fear.</p> <p>There was a consensus of opinion from participants in the research that SEVs were exploitative of women.</p>
SEV B3	<p>Hubbard, P. (2015) Law, sex and the city: regulating sexual entertainment venues in England and Wales, <i>International Journal of Law in the Built Environment</i> 2015 - Volume 7/Issue 1, 1 April, 5-20</p>	<p>This article deals with the planning and licensing powers held by local authorities which allow discretion to prevent SEVs operating in specific localities, particularly those undergoing, or anticipated to be undergoing, redevelopment and regeneration.</p> <p>This is usually based on site sensitivity/sensitive land uses or future land uses e.g. a university building <i>will be</i> built in this area in future. This can mean that license renewal for an SEV can be refused if local land use changes.</p> <p>Refers to LA s choosing to set a 'nil limit' on SEVs through policy due to a view that there are no localities where SEVs are suitable or choosing to limit SEV proximity</p>	<p>Locality suitability and sensitive land use can be reasons for refusing a license.</p> <p>Suggestion that higher rate of criminality around SEVs is due to their location in high crime neighbourhood's rather than the presence of the SEV per se and ditto being sited in lower value areas rather than directly contributing to lower house prices.</p> <p>A change in the nature of a locality can make</p>

		<p>near areas of sensitive land use such as schools, religious facilities, shopping districts, "family" housing and any facilities which might routinely be used by children. (Hubbard and Colosi, 2015).</p> <p>Refers to the use of licensing conditions to limit the hours of opening and general operation of the club.</p> <p>Refers to SEVs not being defined in the Use Classes Order in England and Wales therefore a change of residential to business use as an SEV will require planning permission.</p> <p>Licensing and planning are not concerned with morality, but instead only with valid material considerations (i.e. the visual appearance of a development, its impact on the setting and potential environmental nuisance).</p> <p>SEVs are being removed from particular localities where they are "out of place", not because the local authority is opposed to sexual entertainment <i>per se</i>.</p> <p>(The author's standpoint appears to be that legitimate businesses are being de-prioritised for land use compared to other land uses such as universities and that this is unfair. The author's standpoint appears to be that SEVs do not impact land values any more than treatment services for drugs and alcohol for example and therefore are being unfairly targeted. The author is concerned about how elected members on Licensing Committees may be influenced by the views of local people.)</p>	<p>nuisance more likely to be experienced by local residents for example a new school being built in an area with existing SEVs and this can be a reason to refuse license renewal.</p> <p>Licensing conditions can be used to limit hours of opening and general operation – what the author describes as creating a "restrictive environment" for SEVs.</p> <p>Change of use class requires planning permission – an HIA screen should be completed on a request for change of use to an SEV.</p>
SEV B 4	<p>Hubbard, P., Collins, A., Goman-Murray, A., (2016) Introduction: Sex, consumption and commerce in the contemporary city <i>Urban Studies</i> 2017, Vol. 54(3) 567–581 <i>Urban Studies Journal Limited</i> 2016 DOI:10.1177/0042098016682685journals.sagepub.com/home/usj</p>	<p>The authors argue that attitudes have changed over past decade of how "sexual consumption" is visible in the city and describe how views about what belongs where in urban space can shape local policy. They cite examples of SEV businesses being refused because of wanting to enter into new urban territory with no tradition of SEVs. The authors explore the mainstreaming of sex retailing and emergence of female oriented "high street" shops for lingerie and sex toys.</p> <p>(Authors' standpoint is that sexuality impacts on perceptions of urban space and shapes orientation to urban space)</p>	<p>Makes economic arguments for SEVs etc as legitimate businesses which may struggle to break into urban territory where they are seen as not rightly belonging but notes that social attitudes change over time.</p>
SEV B5	Duplicate of SEV B4		
SEV B6	<p>Sanders, T., Hardy, K., Campbell, R. (2015) <i>Regulating Strip-Based</i></p>	<p>The authors explore how the voices of other stakeholders (community and campaign groups) have been given precedence over the dancers in SEVs and how by involving dancers in policy development and regulation can lead to better inclusion of dancer welfare and safety.</p>	<p>Dancers need to be consulted as key stakeholders and informants on the industry.</p>

SEV B7	<p>Entertainment: Sexual Entertainment Venue Policy and the Ex/Inclusion of Dancers' Perspectives and Needs, <i>Social Policy & Society</i> (2015) 14:1, 83–92C <i>Cambridge University Press</i> 2014 doi:10.1017/S1474746414000323</p>	<p>The authors aim is to explore everyday practices in the stripping industry to inform the policy agenda. The authors state that former dancers experience – particularly those with negative experiences of exploitation and degradation in the industry – have informed policy development but that current dancers or collectives of dancers have not been involved. This lack of user involvement is at odds with other arenas of policy development work and further excludes and marginalises dancers.</p> <p>The comments from the dancers include feelings that those making policy were at arm's length from and had no understanding of the industry, concern over the loss of employment/earnings from those who depend on the industry if nil policy is set, and concerns that dancers would be viewed/labelled as sex workers and this would impact on future prospects. There were concerns about clubs/dancers offering "extras" of sexual services which increases pressure on dancers at legitimate SEVS and concerns that the proliferation of clubs would lower quality.</p> <p>The project detailed some financial exploitation of dancers by SEV management – fines for chewing gum, mobile phone use, fees for missing a shift and house fees per shift which left dancers out of pocket.</p> <p>The project sought to ensure that safety and welfare concerns raised by dancers were included in licensing policy with some success, the types of measures requested included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No penalty for sickness, domestic emergencies of dancers - Limit on the number of dancers per club (due to dancers concerns that too many were employed to charge "house fees" where there were not enough customers to earn back house fees) - Adequate changing and kitchen facilities for dancers, heating and air conditioning - Provision of free water - Booths for private dances to have safety measures such as not being entirely screened off, managers having line of sight to booths and having panic buttons; - Measures for dancers safety at the end of late night shifts such as escort to own vehicle or taxi contract with reputable firm; <p>Some of these measures – particularly measures on booths, fines and changing facilities – were adopted by Local Authorities including Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham and London Boroughs.</p>	<p>Dancers express concerns that some clubs/dancers offer "extras" and this increases pressure on dancers from customers.</p> <p>Dancers express concerns that a proliferation of clubs will lower quality (bad management, bad practice).</p> <p>Dancers requested welfare measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No penalty for sickness, domestic emergencies of dancers - Limit on the number of dancers per club (due to dancers concerns that too many were employed to charge "house fees" where there were not enough customers to earn back house fees) - Adequate changing and kitchen facilities for dancers, heating and air conditioning - Provision of free water - Booths for private dances to have safety measures such as not being entirely screened off, managers having line of sight to booths and having panic buttons; - Measures for dancers safety at the end of late night shifts such as escort to own vehicle or taxi contract with reputable firm; <p>Some were adopted by Local Authorities.</p> <p>The project created a resource for dancers is available through an Iphone App and website: http://www.dancersinfo.co.uk/. Key 'top tips' written by dancers has been translated into Romanian, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish and Russian. This resource has been used by Local Authorities including Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds.</p> <p>In this US cross sectional study, over 1/3 of young</p>
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	<p>Lim, S., Footer, K., Davis, W., Sherman, S. G., (2017) Client and Partner Violence Among Urban Female Exotic Dancers and Intentions for Seeking Support and Justice, <i>Journal of Urban Health</i> 94:637-647 DOI 10.1007/s11524-017-0195-5,</p>	<p>relation to female exotic dancers who have been dancing for 6 months or less. 36% reported IPV and 16% client violence. Both forms of violence were correlated with arrest, sex trade, substance use, and childhood abuse.</p> <p>In the multivariate model, sex trade was the only factor significantly associated with recent client violence (AOR 4.45, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.59, 12.41).</p> <p>In the multivariate model, sex work history was the only factor significantly associated with recent IPV (AOR 3.13, 95% CI 1.08, 9.03)</p> <p>Female exotic dancers preferred to seek help from the venue management than from police or helplines (mean score 4.51 with a range of 1 to 5; higher score indicative of more likely to seek help from a given source). The study stratifies variations in help seeking behaviour across substance misuse, sex trade, arrest histories and childhood abuse.</p> <p>"Trading sex may enable client-perpetrated abuse in EDC settings in which sex work is illegal. Women who trade sex may be in more intimate and isolated situations with clients in which violence may emerge more privately, as compared with the public spaces within venues where dancers entertain clients without sexual services".</p> <p>"The regulation of the exotic dance industry makes violence in this setting an occupational health and safety issue".</p> <p>"Within the work environment, women may make difficult safety trade-offs in the context of economic need or to sustain the biological demands of addiction".</p> <p>Caveats about transferability of this research to Sheffield: the study is conducted in Baltimore, MD, an urban setting characterized by a high HIV burden [30], a robust drug economy, entrenched poverty, and historic and sustained constraints on accessing justice [31].</p>	<p>female exotic dancers working for 6 months or less 36% reported intimate partner violence and 16% reported client physical or sexual violence in the 6 months prior to the survey.</p> <p>Survey participants preferred to seek help regarding client violence from within venues from club management than from criminal justice agencies and helplines</p> <p>Workplace violence is a health and safety issue and regulators could engage and support club management to know about local resources and allow in-reach and develop violence prevention strategies.</p> <p>"Regulation for exotic dance venues may be able to include provisions for staff training on available violence support resources and passive strategies such as posting relevant information."</p> <p>"The high prevalence of recent violence in our sample, coupled with the low intentions to seek help, argue for dedicated outreach to adult women involved in the sex industry as exotic dancers for safety promotion and access to prevention and care, particularly those who are also involved in the sex trade".</p>
<p>SEV B8</p>	<p>Sanders, T., & Hardy, K., (2015) Students selling sex: marketisation, higher education and consumption, <i>British Journal of Sociology of Education</i>, 36:5, 747-765, DOI: 10.1080/01425692.2013.854596</p>	<p>A large Mixed methods study of striptease industry in UK, in two cities one North and one South covering 20 SEVs and survey with 197 dancers (some interviewer-administered and some via striptease website) with a further 70 qualitative interviews with a range of staff including security and managers as well as regulatory staff.</p> <p>1/3 of dancers were under the age of 25 and 73.5% were under 25 when they started dancing.</p> <p>Changing attitudes and the rise of 'respectability' in sexual commerce; the 'pleasure dynamic' amongst students; and changes in the higher education structure were all factors explored by the authors.</p>	<p>Financial factors were the main driving force to work in the sex industry.</p> <p>A key finding of the study indicated that students were a core supply source providing dancers into the adult entertainment/stripping industry due to the ability to combine stripping work with the demands of educational courses, due to the flexibility it offered.</p> <p>The industry depends on students as temporary</p>

		<p>Cites research from Cardiff, Wales in 2011 of more than half of "escorts" being students and 1/6 of those in off street sex trade</p> <p>Although undergraduate students made up the largest proportion of dancers in education, others were pursuing qualifications and career plans by taking private courses e.g. beauty.</p> <p>The survey found that 34% of dancers reported working in another area of the sex industry (including other dance roles such as freelance and agency dancing).</p> <p>"The empirical work discussed in this paper supports these ideas that students are increasingly part of a culture of sexual consumption: both as providers in the form of sex workers and as consumers in the form of purchasing sex and other forms of sexual consumption through fashion, media, leisure and consumer goods. Stripping as a form of consumption and labour is increasingly acceptable because there is arguably less stigma attached to the industry".</p>	<p>workers who provide a key source of labour when clubs are at their busiest.</p> <p>The competition between dancers, because there were so many compared with the level of custom, meant that dancers were reducing the standards and breaking the rules persistently. More clubs/dancers could lead to pressure on women to provide extras. This is a pertinent finding in relation to issues of caps on the number of SEV premises licenses in any area.</p>
SEV B9	<p>Ron Roberts , Amy Jones & Teela Sanders (2013) Students and sex work in the UK: providers and purchasers, Sex Education, 13:3, 349-363, DOI: 10.1080/14681811.2012.744304</p>	<p>A cross sectional survey of a sample of 200 full and part time students (predominantly full time students) from 29 UK universities indicated that around 6% (2.7%–9.3%) of the sample was currently working in the sex industry – in erotic dancing, stripping or escorting, with significant numbers of both male and female students also involved in purchasing and using sexual services.</p> <p>Students engaging in sex work as a flexible income generator whilst studying has increased over the past decade.</p> <p>Small numbers from the sample were involved in sex work of any type with sexual entertainment (pole/lap/table/topless/erotic dancing) 4% (n=8) being the most common occupation followed by stripping 2.5% (n=5). Of the 12 respondents who reported engaging in some kind of sex work, all but one were female. The male responder reported stripping.</p> <p>There was some indication that those involved in sex work were more likely to have experienced childhood sexual abuse and to have a current alcohol problem.</p> <p>Prior debt was statistically significant to predict engagement with sex work of any kind after controlling for variables.</p> <p>A logistic model, comprising full-/part-time status, debt status, amount of debt and degree of illicit drug use, was constructed to predict sex-work consumption. This model was significant and had an acceptable fit with the data.</p>	<p>There is agreement that student debt and impoverishment is contributing to the growing involvement in the sex industry. The study adds weight to previous studies which show financial factors as being a major driving force behind student participation in the sexual economy. Those engaged in sex work were more likely to be in debt prior to their studies and to be part-time students, with part-time status once again no longer significant with debt controlled for.</p> <p>"Findings from studies of students and the sex industry have implications for policy, which must take seriously the relationship between debt in students and supply routes into the sex industry". The authors reiterate the role of those that have a duty of care and benefit from their presence (the universities)'. Debt and illicit drug use were predictive of student consumption of sex work.</p>
<p>SEV 1-25 below are sourced from search terms "sex industry + health" through Starplus</p>			

SEV 1	Christina Mancini a,11, Amy Reckdenwald b, Eric Bearegard c, Jill S. Levensond (2014) Sex industry exposure over the life course on the onset and frequency of sex offending Journal of Criminal Justice	<p>"Broadly, results suggest that adolescent exposure to the sex industry was associated with a younger age of onset sex offending among sex offenders. Findings indicate less consistency for the models examining the frequency of sex offending; some adult exposures influenced greater frequency in offending, but three were not predictive. Not least, results from an ancillary set of models suggest that adolescent exposure affected the "start" of sex offending careers, but not necessarily the duration of offending".</p> <p>"In short, two competing bodies of scholarship examining the sex industry exist. One finds support for the social learning theory, or the "imitation" effects of the sex industry. The other literature suggests null or cathartic impacts. To be clear, both bodies of research are underdeveloped."</p> <p>Caveat: US Context – may not be directly transferable to Sheffield or UK. This was a retrospective design with convicted male sex offenders (n=616)</p>	Exposure to the sex industry is associated with a younger age of onset of sex offending but not necessarily frequency or duration of offending.
SEV 2	Gillian M. Abela* and Lisa J. Fitzgeraldb 'The street's got its advantages': Movement between sectors of the sex industry in a decriminalised environmentHealth, Risk & Society Vol. 14, No. 1, February 2012, 7–23	<p>This article deals with perceptions of risk and trade offs between risk and earnings in choosing street work/unmanaged sex work with higher earnings possible through street work. The article advises that stringent regulatory practices on street work are unrealistic and will place this vulnerable segment of the sex worker population at greater risk.</p> <p>Caveats: The findings are drawn from a survey of 772 sex workers and in-depth qualitative interviews with 58 sex workers in New Zealand. New Zealand, where prostitution is decriminalised may not be transferable to Sheffield or UK context</p>	Article excludes sexual entertainment and focuses on direct sex work so has less to offer in terms of key messages. However, motivation for street work of maximising income retained may be relevant in understanding motivation for outdoor work compared to indoor work. Further, the incentives of higher income through riskier practice in a competitive market is transferable in the context of lifting the cap on the number of SEVs. The preference of some workers for higher earnings in a deregulated market is also notable for policy makers.
SEV 3	Fairleigh Evelyn Gilmour (2016) Work Conditions and Job Mobility in the Australian Indoor Sex Industry Otago University Sociological Research Online, 21 (4), 14 < http://www.socresonline.org.uk/21/4/14.html > DOI: 10.5153/sro.4166	<p>This study conducted 14 in depth interviews with female sex workers and former sex workers. The article focuses on indoor direct sex industry – brothel work.</p> <p>The study explores the concepts of job flexibility and mobility in the sex industry and argues that the availability of increased options in a decriminalized setting leads to greater potential for workers to negotiate improved working conditions.</p> <p>Financial need was the main reason for entering the industry.</p> <p>The average age of entry into sex work was 23.</p> <p>Women valued what they perceived as better pay and working conditions from sex work compared to traditional job roles for women.</p> <p>5/14 participants (just over 1/3) in the study had mental health difficulties prior to entering sex work and saw flexibility of the job as a benefit.</p>	<p>Job mobility and flexibility within the industry emerge as the key benefits with single parents and students particularly viewing flexibility of working hours as key. Mobility allows staff to move away from poor working conditions with relative ease.</p> <p>Financial need (due to benefit changes and broader economic pressures) was the main reasons for entering the industry with more traditional jobs such as nursing, hospitality and retail being either unavailable because of lack of experience and references or conditions considered to be poor.</p> <p>The average age of entry into sex work was 23.</p>

		<p>Participants perceived the rise in high-risk services (no condom) being offered as being due to increasing competition of both more women and more brothels.</p> <p>There was some discussion about self-employed status of women being a means of brothel managers avoiding employer responsibility for superannuation and sick pay.</p> <p>There was some discussion of pressure to perform unsafe practices by managers and the difficulties in refusing particularly for migrant women or drug using women.</p> <p><i>Caveats:</i> The study is set in Australia in the direct sex industry and therefore is not completely transferable to SEV in the UK.</p>	<p>1/3 of study participants (n=5) had mental health difficulties prior to entering the industry.</p> <p>Participants perceived that competition between premises and individual workers for income led to more high risk services.</p>
SEV 4	<p>ANKLESARIA, A., and GENTILE, J.P (2012) Psychotherapy with women who have worked in the sex industry <i>Innov Clin Neurosci</i>. 2012;9(10):27–33</p>	<p>This article focuses on the use of psychotherapy with women working in the sex industry, whether indoor (such as strip clubs and cabarets) or outdoor (such as prostitution and escort services).</p> <p>The authors describe the most widely prevalent mental health conditions to be anxiety, depression, PTSD and substance misuse disorders. The authors describe the literature of violence against indoor and outdoor workers in the context of sex industry trauma related PTSD.</p>	<p>The most prevalent mental health symptoms of women working in the industry (including SEV) were anxiety and depression (mood disorders) alongside substance misuse addiction. PTSD is widespread in this group and linked to childhood abuse or sex industry trauma.</p>
SEV 5	<p>Victoria Powell and Eva Karlsen (2017) Sex industry regulation, Sex Worker Health and STI/HIV prevention, <i>Sex Transm Infect</i>. 93: A6 doi: 10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.14</p>	<p>Decriminalisation of the sex industry provides optimal conditions for STI/HIV prevention.</p> <p>Under decriminalisation New South Wales sex workers have better access to healthcare and STI/HIV education and prevention tools including free, confidential and anonymous sexual health services as well as peer-led services. Higher rates of safer sex, lower rates of STIs and improved Workplace Health and Safety were also evident, while in other jurisdictions sex workers continue to face barriers to treatment and other health services and often work outside legal frameworks.</p>	<p>Decriminalisation of the sex industry provides optimal conditions for STI/HIV prevention and improves workplace health and safety and access to health services. Peer led services were positive in this context.</p> <p>Decriminalisation is the optimal regulatory model and is supported by the UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO and Amnesty International as critical to HIV prevention and for human rights.</p>
SEV 6	<p>A Reeves, S Steele, D Stuckler, M McKee, A Amato-Gauci and JC Semenza (2017) Gender violence, poverty and HIV infection risk among persons engaged in the sex industry: cross-national analysis of the political economy of sex markets in 30 European and</p>	<p>Using income data and violence data from 30 countries in Europe and Central Asia to test the theory that poverty and fear of violence were structural drivers for HIV transmission. The violence data was for violence against women as most sex workers are female and included partner and non-partner physical, sexual and psychological abuse.</p> <p>The countries with the highest violence against women had the highest HIV rates amongst sex workers and those with the lowest violence against women had the lowest HIV rates amongst sex workers.</p> <p>"Our results are consistent with the theory that reducing poverty and exposure to violence may help reduce HIV infection risk among persons engaged in the sex industry."</p>	<p>Reducing poverty and exposure to gender violence may help reduce HIV infection amongst people involved in the sex industry.</p> <p>Countries with higher violence against women may have higher HIV rates amongst female sex workers (there is an association between the two). HIV prevalence among sex workers was most closely associated with the experience of violence in the last 12 months.</p>

	Central Asian countries DOI: 10.1111/hiv.12520 HIV Medicine (2017), 18, 748–755, © 2017 British HIV Association	The authors look beyond individual factors and interventions e.g. educating and empowering sex workers to carry and use condoms, to structural factors e.g. condom carrying being used as evidence that a crime is being committed or economic pressures impacting on condom use as condomless sex carries a higher price.	HIV prevalence amongst sex workers was lower in countries where the income of the poorest was comparatively higher.
SEV 7	Kathleen Ja Sook Bergquist, (2015) Criminal, Victim, or Ally? Examining the Role of Sex Workers in Addressing MinorSex Trafficking, Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work, Vol. 30(3) 314-327	"This article explores the silencing effect of conflating prostitution with sex trafficking, the ways in which sex workers might contribute to addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children as "allies," and the ethical responsibility of social workers in anti-trafficking work." Caveats: The article is from a US context	Notes the importance of distinguishing between forced involuntary prostitution and voluntary commercial sex work. Notes the positive role of peers in screening for trafficking. The takeaway message for policy makers is to be clear about what type of activities in the commercial sex industry your policy is designed for and be clear when using evidence from one context about whether it is transferable – particularly, not to use evidence of sex trafficking when speaking of all commercial sex work.
SEV 8	Sharon Pickering and Julie Ham (2014) HOT PANTS AT THE BORDER <i>Sorting Sex Work from Trafficking</i> BRIT. J. CRIMINOL. (2014) 54, 2–19 Advance Access publication 29 October 2013	Not relevant to SEV and Sheffield as predominantly focussed on interactions of immigration staff at the border and women.	
SEV 9	Andrea Krüsi, MSc, Jill Chettiar, Amelia Ridgway, BSW, Janice Abbott, BA, Steffanie A. Strathdee, , and Kate Shannon, Negotiating Safety and Sexual Risk Reduction With Clients in Unsanctioned Safer Indoor Sex Work Environments: A Qualitative Study American Journal of Public Health June 2012, Vol 102, No. 6	This article concerns the use of a supported housing programme for women which included an approach of harm reduction for women in the sex trade, including the ability to use the building to see clients during managed hours of operation as well as health in-reach services including for addiction and ARVs. "Women's accounts indicated that unsanctioned indoor sex work environments promoted increased control over negotiating sex work transactions, including the capacity to refuse unwanted services, negotiate condom use, and avoid violent perpetrators. Despite the lack of formal legal and policy support for indoor sex work venues in Canada, the environmental-structural supports afforded by these unsanctioned indoor sex work environments, including surveillance cameras and support from staff or police in removing violent clients, were linked to improved police relationships and facilitated the institution of informal peer-safety mechanisms. This study has drawn attention to the potential role of safer indoor sex work environments as venues for public health and violence prevention interventions and has indicated the critical importance of removing the sociolegal barriers preventing the formal implementation of such	This study supports other studies which demonstrate that indoor work environments are safer and that indoor environments where police and health professionals are allies to working women provide the best structural support for women's safety. The takeaway message for policy makers is that indoor work environments where in reach from police and health can take place are generally safer than outdoor sex work.

		programs." (Caveat: Canadian policy and cultural context may be different from UK)	This study is interesting because the indoor environment is a supported housing complex for working women rather than a sex industry setting.
SEV 10	Lerum, K., Brents, B. G., (2016) <i>Sociological Perspectives on Sex Work and Human Trafficking, Sociological Perspectives</i> 2016, Vol. 59(1) 17–26 © The Author(s) 2016 Reprints and permissions: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/0731121416628550 spx.sagepub.com	Discussed the evidence about the sex industry and policies on sex work and human trafficking and urges activists and policy makers to listen. The article argues not to conflate sex work with trafficking and to view sex work, like all paid employment as a complicated continuum of power, coercion and agency. "One quarter (~25%) of estimated trafficking victims globally are in the sex industry, but constitute nearly all of the convictions (92%) for human trafficking" – prosecutions over-represent sex industry victims compared to the 8% convictions concerned with the 75% working in domestic or agricultural labour. The authors argue that this is an anti-sex work bias. Argues that any form of criminalisation and aggressive policing can lead to harm for those in the sex trade. Argues for resources and rights rather than rescue and criminalisation.	The authors explore the evidence base around trafficking and are concerned by the lack of rigour of some studies – the takeaway message for policy makers is that not all evidence is equally valid, reliable and robust, and that over-generalisations particularly should be avoided. Sex work is over-represented in trafficking convictions compared to its prevalence (25% of trafficking prevalence and 92% of convictions). Argues that policy should focus on resources and rights for workers and sex work be viewed in the same moral space as other paid work, avoiding a moral bias.
SEV 11	<i>Michele R Decker, Anna-Louise Crago, Sandra K H Chu, Susan G Sherman, Meena S Seshu, Kholi Buthelezi, Mandeep Dhaliwal, Chris Beyrer</i> (2015) Human rights violations against sex workers: burden and effect on HIV <i>Lancet</i> 2015; 385: 186–99 Published Online July 22, 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60800-X	The authors reviewed evidence from more than 800 studies and reports on the burden and HIV implications of human rights violations against sex workers. There were widespread abuses of human rights perpetrated by both state and non-state actors and these directly and indirectly increase HIV susceptibility, and undermine effective HIV-prevention and intervention efforts. "Violations include homicide; physical and sexual violence, from law enforcement, clients, and intimate partners; unlawful arrest and detention; discrimination in accessing health services; and forced HIV testing". Abuses occur across all policy regimes – the article looks at both Iran where selling sex carries the death penalty, partial criminalisation in Brazil and "end demand" policies in Sweden - although most profoundly where sex work is criminalised through punitive law. Where sex work is legalised this is associated with mandatory testing regimes for STIs and some workers evade these and resist registration creating a two tier system where only registered workers can access health and support	Criminalisation of sex work provides "ideal conditions" for human rights violations to occur and the least desirable conditions in which to address HIV transmission. However legalisation and zones of tolerance also have flaws. Rights based responses for sex workers provide the best conditions for HIV work with this marginalised group. The article refers to reforms to policy and practice to assure safe working conditions, access to police protection instead of abusive and discriminatory treatment, and equality and non-discrimination in accessing health

		<p>services. Legalisation does not assure rights-based law enforcement practices and does not eliminate violence against sex workers (examples of Switzerland). Zones of tolerance approaches in Hungary facilitated police abuse of sex workers.</p> <p>New Zealand and New South Wales in Australia are the only jurisdictions that operate under full decriminalisation— ie, where sex work is not penalised through punitive laws, and regulation is premised on worker health and safety, and comparable to that for similar forms of labour. Decriminalisation improved police attitudes towards sex workers, and prompted them to notify sex workers of potential attackers. Police liaisons designated to work with sex workers on abuse issues also improved safety.</p> <p>The article warns against the conflation of sex work with trafficking – in global settings this has led to human rights abuse such as mass incarceration. Sex worker rights and anti-trafficking are not oppositional and an example from Calcutta (sic) is given of the involvement of sex workers in screening for trafficked women.</p> <p>Protection of sex workers is essential to respect, protect, and meet their human rights, and to improve their health and wellbeing. Research findings affirm the value of rights-based HIV responses for sex workers, and underscore the obligation of states to uphold the rights of this marginalised population”.</p> <p>Sex worker organising generates some of the most crucial and effective work on health and human rights, yet is severely underfunded. Less than 1% of funding on HIV prevention is spent on HIV and sex work, and even less is directed towards sex workers’ organisations.</p> <p>Caveats: This article takes a global perspective and findings may not be generalizable to the UK or Sheffield.</p>	<p>services. However, Sex worker self-organisation is severely underfunded from global HIV funding.</p> <p>Conflation of sex work with trafficking is inconsistent with the best available evidence.</p>
SEV 12	<p>Bellhouse C, Crebbin S, Fairley CK, Bilardi JE (2015) The Impact of Sex Work on Women’s Personal Romantic Relationships and the Mental Separation of Their Work and Personal Lives: A Mixed-Methods Study. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0141575. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0141575</p>	<p>Research conducted to understand impact of sex work on women’s personal romantic relationships.</p> <p>“Most women (78%) reported that, overall, sex work affected their personal romantic relationships in predominantly negative ways, mainly relating to issues stemming from lying, trust, guilt and jealousy. A small number of women reported positive impacts from sex work including improved sexual self-esteem and confidence. Just under half of women were in a relationship at the time of the study and, of these, 51% reported their partner was aware of the nature of their work. Seventy-seven percent of single women chose to remain single due to the nature of their work. Many women used mental separation as a coping mechanism to manage the tensions between sex work and their personal relationships”.</p> <p>Findings very pertinent to health professionals, such as the distinction between work-sex and private sexual relationships meaning most women did not use condoms in personal sexual relationships. Other findings of relevance to mental health concern separation of work and home life through manufactured identity, ritual and emotional distance.</p>	<p>Study concerns indoor sex work in brothels, massage parlours and as call girls rather than sexual entertainment so findings may not be transferable but the main finding is that overall sex work had a negative impact on the personal sexual relationships of working women.</p>
SEV 13	<p>Wahab, S., and Panichelli, M. (2013) Ethical and</p>	<p>The article deals specifically with prostitution and diversion from prostitution using forms of coercion such as criminal justice community sentences or orders and access to health services being contingent</p>	<p>Those who develop “exit programmes” from sex work should not make access to</p>

	<p>Human Rights Issues in Coercive Interventions With Sex Workers <i>Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work</i> 28(4) 344-349 * The Author(s) 2013 Reprints and permission: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/0886109913505043 aff.sagepub.com</p>	<p>on participation in exit programmes. The article argues that this is not ethical for social workers to be involved in and is a form of structural violence against minorities.</p>	<p>health and support services contingent upon exit.</p>
<p>SEV 14</p>	<p>Patton, R., Snyder, A., Glassman, M., (2013) Rethinking substance abuse treatment with sex workers: How does the capability approach inform practice? <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> 45 (2013) 196–205</p>	<p>Article argues that sex workers need a different approach to substance misuse treatment than non sex workers.</p> <p>1710 (25.5%) of the sample of 6716 had a history of sex work.</p> <p>20% of the whole sample reported ever having attempted suicide which rose to 30.7% for sex workers (SW).</p> <p>22.2% (44.7% SW) of respondents reported ever experiencing sexual violation and 32.6% (49.8 % SW) stated they had ever experienced physical violation. Within the sample, 64.2% of participants reported they were very unhappy or somewhat unhappy with life which rose to 72.3% of sex workers.</p> <p>Among the sample, 15.7% reported a history of child sexual abuse (30.2 %SW) and 18.8% answered affirmatively to ever experiencing child physical abuse (24.8 %SW)</p> <p>For the subsample of sex workers , 53.1% of the respondents reported that crack/ cocaine was their DOC, 19.2% reported that heroin was their DOC, and 12.4% stated that alcohol was their DOC.</p> <p>"These findings suggest that certain capabilities differentiate between sex workers and non-sex workers within a substance abusing sample; challenges to life, bodily health, bodily integrity, emotions, practical reason, and control over one's environment were all found to be significantly associated with sex work involvement."</p>	<p>The article is concerned with prostitution rather than SEV but some findings are similar to other studies in terms of mental health and historical childhood abuse.</p> <p>Addiction in-reach commissioned into SEV and other sex industry should be tailored to the cohort, "they may need more intensive or different services compared to other substance abusers".</p> <p>Mental health and suicide prevention staff should be aware of the high prevalence of prior suicide attempts (1 in 3) amongst this sample which are three times as high as attempted suicide in the general population of 1 in 15 (mental health.org.uk).</p> <p>Domestic abuse and sexual violence organisations should note the higher prevalence of sexual violation, physical violation and historic childhood abuse amongst female sex workers in this sample.</p>

SEV 15	<p>Minichiello et al. BMC Public Health (2015) 15:282 DOI 10.1186/s12889-015-1498-7</p> <p>Minichiello, V., Scott, J., and Callander, D. (2015) A new public health context to understand male sex work, BMC Public Health (2015) 15:282</p>	<p>Article takes a global view of male sex work, STIs and HIV, and the role of technology in particular online communities. Considers transactional sex in some economies e.g. wealthy women tourists forming romantic attachments with local men where the men do not consider themselves to be sex workers and women do not consider themselves to be sex tourists as well as the predominantly MSM MSW in global contexts.</p> <p>Information technology has changed the way the sex industry is organised and this can include online negotiation and forums for riskier sexual practices (condomless sex) as well as more co-ordinated affiliations of sex workers in rights advocacy.</p>	<p>Not directly transferable to a Sheffield SEV context other than as regards the use of information technology as a positive means of linking workers with peers for rights advocacy as well as possible negative uses e.g. male customers online reviews of female sex workers' performance or use of online forums to seek riskier sexual practices for STIs.</p>
SEV 16	<p>Roxana Baratosy a, Sarah Wendt (2017) "Outdated Laws, OutspokenWhores": Exploring sex work in a criminalised setting Women's Studies International Forum 62 (2017) 34–42</p>	<p>This article explores the experiences of sex workers living and working in South Australia under laws that criminalise their profession.</p> <p>It was found that working in a criminalised setting raised particular concerns for sex workers including an erosion of workplace protections, outreach services, access to health service and increased policing.</p> <p>Sex workers advocate for decriminalisation as it has a growing evidence base showing it supports and maintains sexual health programs and has an effect on the course of HIV and other STI transmissions for sex workers when compared to other regulatory models.</p> <p>The Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS in their Guidance Note on HIV and Sex Work (UNAIDS, 2012) concluded that countries should move away from criminalising sex work and promote the decriminalisation of sex work.</p> <p>Criminalisation can displace sex work into less populous areas which are perceived as less safe.</p> <p>Confiscation of condoms as evidence by police still occurs in Australia and this can lead to reluctance to carry condoms or have them on site. Police also take away condoms from street based sex workers to encourage them to stop working.</p> <p>It has been argued by sex worker groups that decriminalisation and the removal of criminal laws relating to adult sex work is the most effective legislative approach.</p> <p>The authors' literature review revealed that within a criminalised setting sex worker organisations experience difficulties in accessing sex workers on 'outreach' because the industry moves underground due to stigma and fear.</p> <p>The most prominent theme extracted from the interviews was police intervention within the</p>	<p>This article argues that criminalising sex work leads to human rights violations, therefore sex work should be decriminalised to ensure workers are protected. This is in line with sex workers' advocacy organisations views and the best evidence for HIV prevention (UNAIDS). The most common theme was police abuse of power when sex work is criminalised.</p> <p>Article warns about conflation of sex work and trafficking which has shifted attention away from other sectors such as the garment industry.</p>

		<p>industry, where each interviewee expressed concern with the 'policing' of the industry. As sex work is criminalised police enforce laws and it is common for police to take advantage of their power.</p> <p>This article articulates different ways in which the criminalisation of sex work disrupts sex worker safety and rights to health care.</p>	
SEV 17	<p>*Jennifer L. Syvertsen a,1, Angela M. Robertson a,1, Maria Luisa Rolón a,b,2, Lawrence A. Palinkas c,3, Gustavo Martinez d,4, M. Gudelia Rangel e,5, Steffanie A. Strathdee a,*Eyes that don't see, hear that doesn't feel": Coping with sex work in intimate relationships and its implications for HIV/STI Social Science & Medicine . 87 (2013) 1e8 prevention</p>	<p>" Using qualitative data from a social epidemiology study of risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among female sex workers and their intimate, non-commercial male partners along the Mexico - U.S. border, we examined both partners' perspectives on sex work and the ways in which couples discussed associated HIV/STI risks in their relationship.</p> <p>Couples employed multiple strategies to cope with sex work, including psychologically disconnecting from their situation, telling "little lies," avoiding the topic, and to a lesser extent, superficially discussing their risks. While such strategies served to protect both partners' emotional health by upholding illusions of fidelity and avoiding potential conflict, non-disclosure of risk behaviors may exacerbate the potential for HIV/STI acquisition. Our work has direct implications for designing multi-level, couple-based health interventions.</p> <p>Caveats: US-Mexico border context, may not be directly transferable to Sheffield.</p>	<p>This article is of importance to those providing sexual health services to SW and non-SW partners of SW around STI risk.</p> <p>The article is specifically exchange of sex for money sex work so not directly transferable to SEVs.</p>
SEV 18	<p>Lutnick,A., Harris J., Lorvick,J., Cheng,H,.. Wenger, L.D.,Bourgois, P., Kral, A.H., (2015) Examining the Associations Between Sex Trade Involvement, Rape, and Symptomatology of Sexual Abuse Trauma <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> 2015, Vol. 30(11) 1847–1863 DOI: 10.1177/0886260514549051 jiv.sagepub.com</p>	<p>The high prevalence of rape and sexual trauma amongst women involved in the sex industry is well established. This article looks at a rape and sexual trauma experience amongst women who do and do not trade sex in a community based sample of 322 substance mis-using women (methamphetamine) in San Francisco, California, 61% of whom were involved in the sex trade.</p> <p>The authors found that urban poor women, regardless of sex trade involvement, suffer high levels of rape and related trauma symptomatology.</p> <p>Caveats: article focuses on a very specific sub sample of substance misusing women in the US.</p>	<p>This article deals with a very specific sample, of substance misusing women and found higher levels of rape and related trauma amongst this group regardless of sex trade involvement.</p>
SEV 19	<p>Rachel Phillips1, Cecilia Benoit1,2, Helga Hallgrimsdottir2 and Kate Vallance1 Courtesy stigma: a hidden health concern among</p>	<p>Article explores how stigma associated with vulnerable and marginalised groups can attach itself with those who work or volunteer with those groups, and how this influences turnover in those professions. The article deals with adult sex workers as a specific group and those who work with them and their experience of this form of stigma.</p> <p>Issues such as underfunding of the work and defending the value of the work were key issues of stress</p>	<p>This article provides insight into the role of paid and volunteer staff working with adult sex workers. The difficulty of providing meaningful services with limited resources is a key source of stress for staff and</p>

	front-line service providers to sex workers Sociology of Health & Illness Vol. 34 No. 5 2012 ISSN 0141-9889, pp. 681-696 doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9566.2011.01410.x	for staff and volunteers whereas meaningful engagement was a key positive. Underfunding of other services which created barriers when referring women for other support was also a source of stress. Not being able to talk openly with family and friends about their job for fear of disapproval or a reluctance to burden others with the tension that surrounds the work resulted in a sense of isolation for some workers. While the participants described the emotional rewards associated with providing front-line services, as well as a high degree of skill discretion and autonomy, the work was also described as very stressful, with stress and fatigue being commonly associated with a decision to leave the organisation. High levels of emotional exhaustion and a low sense of personal accomplishment were recorded.	volunteers and the role is isolating and stigmatised. This is pertinent for policy makers in terms of the expansion of SEV and sex industry and whether those involved in supporting those working in the industry are consulted as to whether services and staff will stretch.
SEV 20	Jackson, C.A., (2016) Framing Sex Worker Rights: How U.S. Sex Worker Rights Activists Perceive and Respond to Mainstream Anti-Sex Trafficking Advocacy Sociological Perspectives 2016, Vol. 59(1) 27-45 DOI: 10.1177/0731121416628553 spx.sagepub.com	Interviews with sex worker rights activists which (1) contest the labelling of sex workers as victims and (2) contest the accuracy and emotionality of stories and statistics used in mainstream anti-sex trafficking efforts. Argues that moral position of US policy is anti-sex work which creates a hostile environment for sex labour rights activism. The article argues that the dominant moral positions in the US are to incarcerate, rescue, rehabilitate or protect women working in the sex industry rather than invest in social welfare empowerment or public health programmes. Rights based activists argue that criminalising and stigmatising prostitution is a greater social problem than sexual labour itself.	Self-organised labour rights groups for sex workers (including sexual entertainment workers in this sample) may be disadvantaged as against other labour rights organisations due to moral views about the industry. Sex workers are marginalised workers in a stigmatised industry. Policy makers should ensure that the voice of workers in the industry is heard. The rights articulated include: the right to work safely—free from arrest, police harassment, and violence; free to report violence or theft; free to remain as a primary caretaker for a child/children; the right to leave sex work without identifying as a victim. Activists insist on the separation of sex work and coerced sex work through trafficking arguing that choice and agency make the difference in consensual sex work.
SEV 21	Tenni B, Carpenter J, Thomson N (2015) Arresting HIV: Fostering	The article argues that criminalisation and regulatory control of sex work, and in particular certain negative police practices, can inhibit progress in combating the spread of HIV globally.	Partnerships between public health, the police and the sex industry are key to preventing the spread of HIV. The

	<p>Partnerships between Sex Workers and Police to Reduce HIV Risk and Promote Professionalization within Policing Institutions: A Realist Review. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0134900. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0134900</p>	<p>"Decriminalisation is widely regarded as the evidence-based model of sex industry regulation that best supports effective health promotion, public health outcomes, the human rights of sex workers and is the best practice model for the prevention of HIV and STIs."</p> <p>"The decriminalisation of sex work, particularly legalising the possession of condoms and the provision of managed sex work zones facilitate more effective HIV prevention programs."</p> <p>The example was given of the Asia Pacific region where apart from NSW and New Zealand, sex work is criminalised and police are often perpetrators of violence against sex workers, using criminalisation to extract bribes or free sexual services or targeting sex workers for arrest to fill arrest quotas.</p> <p>The need to promote partnerships between sex workers and police is also encouraged by various UN political declarations including UNESCAP Resolutions 66/10 and 67/9 but there is limited evidence of good practice in this area. The Ugly Mugs programme is a good case study of joint work between police and the industry to protect workers from abusive clients.</p> <p>"The review found that political and police leadership, civil society strengthening and police reform in relation to HIV, are critical factors and key ingredients in changing the enabling environment in which sex work takes place to ensure that HIV prevention, individual and public health as well as HIV prevention and the promotion of human rights are the number one priority. Further research into this relationship is needed to provide evidence for effective HIV programming with police."</p> <p>Caveats: global and HIV/selling sex focus</p>	<p>regulatory framework around sex work can inhibit efforts to halt the spread of HIV such as the possession of condoms being used as evidence for arrest for sex work. The decriminalisation of sex work is currently regarded as the best practice model. This can include "zones of tolerance" for sex work where inreach of sexual health services is more easily facilitated. Crackdowns have been demonstrated to displace rather than eliminate sex work and increase risk by pushing sex work into more isolated, less populous areas and away from health services. Fining women was shown to increase debt and increase frequency of sex work. The use of peer educators is viewed as positive in a number of global settings and a good relationship between peer educators and the police.</p>
SEV 22	<p>Steen R, Wheeler T, Gorgens M, Mziray E, Dallabetta G (2015) Feasible, Efficient and Necessary, without Exception – Working with Sex Workers Interrupts HIV/STI Transmission and Brings Treatment to Many in Need. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0121145. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0121145</p>	<p>"High rates of partner change in sex work—whether in professional, 'transactional' or other context—disproportionately drive transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections." Decades of empirical evidence, extended by analyses in this collection, argue that protecting sex work is, without exception, feasible and necessary for controlling HIV/STI epidemics."</p> <p>The disproportionate burden of HIV borne by sex workers (globally) calls for expedited and facilitated access to appropriate services.</p> <p>Direct interventions should include peer-based outreach, condom programming and appropriate clinical services, and should be supported by structural interventions to reduce vulnerability, facilitate condom use and promote participation and ownership by sex workers. Programmes should prioritise coverage of overt, high-volume sex work as a first step to interrupting transmission and controlling epidemics.</p> <p>(Caveats: this paper takes a global view and generally focuses on countries which are resource poor and have a high HIV prevalence. The article focuses on selling sex rather than "no touch" SEV)</p>	<p>Sex work is an important driver of sexual transmission of HIV.</p> <p>Direct interventions should include peer-based outreach, condom programming and appropriate clinical services, and should be supported by structural interventions to reduce vulnerability, facilitate condom use and promote participation and ownership by sex workers.</p>
SEV 23	<p>Elena Shih (2016) Not in My "Backyard Abolitionism":</p>	<p>This article explores a faith based <i>vigilante rescue</i> anti-sex trafficking programme for human trafficking in South Carolina, US. The author argues that "moral panic" about sex trafficking justified surveillance</p>	<p>Conflation of sex work and trafficking can lead to disproportionate surveillance of</p>

	<p>Vigilante Rescue against American Sex Trafficking <i>Sociological Perspectives</i> 2016, Vol. 59(1) 66–90 DOI: 10.1177/0731121416628551 spx.sagepub.com</p>	<p>and policing of working class immigrant women in the state. The use of racial profiling and assumptions about criminal behaviour on the basis of race were noted.</p> <p>The author notes that moral positions about the legitimacy of sex work can assume that all commercial sex work is exploitative and non-consensual and that moral concern about the sex trade has led to a disproportionate focus on sex trafficking compared to other forms of trafficked human labour; this has led to punitive approaches to migrant women.</p> <p>The author raises concern that such non-state organisations as this acting in the state's interest draw resources away from labour rights, social welfare and social housing.</p>	<p>migrant women involved in the sex trade (including SEV) and further marginalise these women. Social welfare responses are preferred.</p>
SEV 24	<p><i>Stefan David Baral, M Reuel Friedman, Scott Geibel, Kevin Rebe, Borche Bozhinov, Daouda Diouf, Keith Sabin, Claire E Holland, Roy Chan, Carlos F Cáceres (2015) HIV and sex workers Male sex workers: practices, contexts, and vulnerabilities for HIV acquisition and transmission Lancet</i> 2015; 385: 260–73</p>	<p>"Male sex workers, irrespective of their sexual orientation, mostly offer sex to men and rarely identify as sex workers, using local or international terms instead. Growing evidence indicates a sustained or increasing burden of HIV among some male sex workers within the context of the slowing global HIV pandemic."</p> <p>This group as a key population is underserved by current HIV prevention, treatment, and care services (globally). Men who sell sex represent a subset of individuals who have been mostly ignored to date in the context of the global response to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Commercial heterosexual sex probably encompasses a small proportion of all commercial sex offered by men. HIV acquisition and transmission risks for men who sell sex only to women are also probably much lower than those affecting other male sex workers.</p> <p>Not defining as a sex worker can be a barrier to male sex workers accessing sex worker specific health services.</p> <p>Male sex workers may have lower HIV prevalence than other MSM due to a higher propensity to use condoms with non-paying partners – but this is a mixed picture globally. In one study male sex workers in Sydney, Australia had lower HIV prevalence than other MSM due to lower propensity for unprotected sex with non-paying partners. In China, similar lower HIV prevalence amongst "money boys" than other MSM is noted.</p> <p>Police abuse of male sex workers and evidence of condoms being used to prosecute complicates safer sex work with male sex workers.</p> <p>Caveats: this paper takes a global view, so findings although applicable and generalizable in global terms may not be specifically applicable to Sheffield or the UK. This paper is focussed on selling sex rather than sexual entertainment.</p>	<p>Evidence-based and human rights affirming services dedicated specifically to male sex workers are needed to improve health outcomes for these men and the people within their sexual networks.</p> <p>Decriminalisation of sex work and access to protective public health and legal structures would probably improve understanding of health issues specific to male sex workers, increase service uptake, and—from an occupational health perspective—foster better working conditions.</p>
SEV 25	<p><i>Maia Rusakova, Aliya Rakhmetova, *Steffanie A Strathdee (2014) Why are sex workers who use substances at risk for HIV?</i></p>	<p>Sex workers who inject drugs can acquire HIV through unprotected sex or syringe sharing.</p> <p>Sex workers who are alcohol or drug dependent are more likely to engage in transactions while under the influence of substances and might earn less per transaction.</p>	<p>Although empowerment of sex workers has been pivotal to HIV prevention successes in many countries, such programmes have tended not to focus on</p>

	<p>www.thelancet.com Vol 385 January 17, 2015 Published Online July 22, 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61042-4</p>	<p>Drug users may feel more pressure to acquiesce to clients' demands for unprotected sex, especially if offered more money or drugs.</p> <p>Sex workers' intimate male partners and clients often engage in behaviours with high risk of HIV infection.</p> <p>Drugs may be used as a form of coercion or control of sex workers.</p> <p>Injecting drug users are more likely to work outdoors exposing them to greater risks as injecting drug use is stigmatised in indoor venues.</p> <p>Injecting drug use is associated with elevated HIV risks in sex workers. In 20 countries worldwide, HIV prevalence was higher in female injectors than male injectors. There is high prevalence of injecting drug use amongst female sex workers in some Eastern European countries (e.g. Russia).</p> <p>(Caveat: article deals with onward sexual transmission of HIV and therefore selling sex rather than non-touch sexual entertainment)</p>	<p>sex workers who inject or use drugs, in part because they are even more marginalised.</p> <p>Policy makers should consider the particular health and support needs of sex workers who inject drugs.</p>
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Report Title: Sex industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary			
Report Author: Magdalena Boo Health Improvement Principal – Environment, Transport, Planning & Sustainability			
Contact Number: 0114 273 4152		Portfolio: Office of the Director of Public Health	
Purpose: To provide a brief and pragmatic review of the literature on Sexual Entertainment Venues, the sex industry and health.			
For Decision		Progress Update	
For Steer		Other (for information)	x
<p>Report Summary:</p> <p>Attitudes to the sex industry – including sexual entertainment – may dictate local policies, but ideological rather than evidence based health approaches can increase health and personal safety risks.</p> <p>An evidence based health approach to the sex industry and sexual entertainment venues should be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers' rights and empowerment of sex workers • Decriminalisation and geographically compact zones of tolerance • Partnership between criminal justice, health agencies and venues/sex workers • Tailored in-reach of drugs, alcohol, sexual health, mental health, financial inclusion services to this stigmatised and vulnerable workforce using peer-peer where possible • Sensitive land use considerations to manage the impact of the sex industry on the wider population • Sensible limits on the number of venues and zones in proportion to the local resource of support services (addiction, sexual health, mental health, criminal justice and regulatory services) <p>Ideologically driven approaches such as crackdowns, fines, excessive regulation such as mandatory registration can displace the sex industry to less populous, more isolated areas or can encourage a two-tier system with the most marginalised and socially excluded workers being placed at increased risk.</p>			
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying an evidence based health approach, as set out above, provides the safest environment for staff working within the industry; 			

Sex industry and Sexual Entertainment Venues and health evidence summary

Introduction

This brief and pragmatic evidence summary is intended to support the use of evidence in determining policy on the commercial sex industry, including sexual entertainment venues and/or to facilitate policy makers in placing conditions on operations that are evidence based and/or known to work.

This evidence review can aid the development of Equalities Impact Assessments or Health Impact Assessments.

Public Health does not make moral judgements on sex work or the sex industry but concerns itself with the best evidence and best practice for protecting public health.

Methodology

A literature search was conducted by Public Health using the University of Sheffield Starplus system.

Two search terms were used:

- Sex industry + health
- Sexual entertainment venues + health

For some authors, sexual entertainment is included in the term “sex industry” and for this reason this search term has been used to broaden the available literature as there is only a narrow selection on sexual entertainment. Where sex industry, as opposed to sexual entertainment, articles are considered careful consideration has been given to key messages, if any, that are transferable to wider sexual entertainment.

Only peer reviewed journals, in the English Language from the past 5 years were selected.

No priority was given to quantitative over qualitative or mixed methods approach or over study design.

Articles from the top 50 most relevant articles were considered.

The articles selected for further review were from a similar regulatory context – UK and Europe – or from a similar cultural setting in resource rich countries – North America and Australia. However, similar is not the same and where research is very context specific caveats have been noted about transferring knowledge and applying findings more generally.

Much of the commercial sex industry research is centred in resource poor countries in the Asia-Pacific region. These articles were excluded from further review as it was the view that findings from these articles were less transferable to a UK context.

The literature search was limited by time, access and skill; what is presented is a pragmatic response to consider a fair sample of peer reviewed literature to inform a public health view. This is not a systematic review or critical appraisal of the literature.

In the table below, the articles are coded "SEV B" for 9 articles sourced under the terms "Sexual entertainment venues + health" and SEV for 25 articles sourced under the search terms "Sex industry + health". Full text of the articles is available on request. Duplicates are shown in the table.

The conclusions drawn from the articles considered ("key messages" and "findings from the literature for policy makers") are those of the author of this paper. The thematic groupings/codes used are those of the author of this paper. Generally, the notes for policy makers are based on where there appears to be a consensus across the literature, rather than a claim made in a single study. Although the aim has been to objectively present knowledge and evidence, bias is always possible and those intending to use the source are encouraged to explore the full text of articles.

Findings from the literature for policy makers

Joined up government – Planning and Licensing both have a role in regulating the environment in which sexual entertainment and sex work takes place and may take differing views. Timings of operation, discreet operation, the local environmental context in terms of sensitive land uses and "fit" of venues within that context are key considerations for Local Authorities. A lack of a joined up approach between Planning and Licensing can make it difficult for sexual entertainment venues to invest and develop their premises (SEV B1, SEV B2).

Sensitive land use – There is a reasonable consensus of sensitive land use where SEVs would not be appropriate which includes residential areas, near schools, near universities or colleges, near religious sites, near shops or high streets, sexual trauma services amongst other places. Where land use changes there may no longer be "fit", for example the opening of the Olympic Legacy Park School in Attercliffe post-dates the proliferation of the sex industry in that area but may make it no longer suitable. Sensitive land use and suitability to the local setting can be used as reasons for refusing a license or limiting hours of operation. (SEV B1-4).

Young People and students - Evidence suggests most people start work in the SEV under the age of 25 (73.5%) with the average age of entry into the sex industry being 23 years. Students are a key source of temporary labour for SEVs, particularly undergraduates and part-time students. Financial pressure is the main driving force for entering the industry including student debt, debt from benefit changes, and broader economic pressures. However, those working in the industry also perceived relatively high pay, shorter hours and job flexibility as positive factors compared to other employment sectors such as retail. Students were also key consumers of SEV and sex industry services and debt and illicit drug use were predictive of consumption. (SEV B8, SEV B9, SEV 3)

More venues/performers increase risk - The literature suggests that the greater the number of premises and performers/workers, the greater the risks that may be taken to secure

sufficient remuneration. The type of risk taking behaviour included provision of “extras” in Sexual Entertainment Venues in private spaces, arrangements to meet clients outside of SEV for the purpose of selling sex, and in the wider sex industry, agreement to condomless sex. The literature also suggests that burnout and turnover in health and welfare professions supporting the industry is high and resources are limited and overstretched. This is pertinent for policy makers in terms of the expansion of SEV and sex industry as to whether support services and staff will stretch to cover a greater number of venues or geographical spread of venues. In one study, dancers were concerned that an increase in venues lowered the quality of such venues, whereas in another study more venues meant more choice about where to work and greater ability to move away from exploitative venues (SEV B6, SEV B8, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 19)

Workers rights, self-organisation and self-advocacy – Those working in the industry are well placed to make recommendations to improve their working conditions and health and safety. Those involved in sexual labour are a marginalised and stigmatised workforce and although advocacy, rights and self-organised workers’ groups do exist, policy makers may need to work hard to ensure these voices are heard. Work with sex workers on rights based work is seen as a key mechanism for addressing HIV transmission but is underfunded globally. Workers human rights and social justice approaches rather than punitive, rehabilitate or rescue approaches are considered most appropriate in this space and investment in sex worker self-organisation is viewed as crucial. Workers are concerned about basic health and safety at work such as adequate heat, light, ventilation, access to drinking water as well as industry specific concerns such as the way abusive customers are dealt with and safety measures in private areas of premises. (SEV B6, SEV B7, SEV11, SEV 20)

Physical and Sexual Violence – those working in the SEV industry and wider sex industry face high levels of workplace violence, including physical and sexual violence. Regulation of such workplaces should include health and safety measures to reduce the risk of violence to staff (SEV B7, SEV 4, SEV 9, SEV 11, SEV 14)

Historic childhood abuse – a number of articles note the association between historical childhood abuse and working in the sex industry. In one study, almost 1/3 of a sample of sex workers had prior sexual abuse histories (SEV 4, SEV 14, SEV 18)

Mental Health – just over 1/3 of participants in one qualitative study had mental health difficulties prior to entering the industry. Another study described the most prevalent mental health conditions to be anxiety and depression, PTSD and substance misuse disorders with PTSD linked to violence in the industry or historical childhood abuse. Those working in the sex industry reported strain on personal relationships and inability to sustain personal relationships. 1 in 3 sex workers within one study sample of sex workers had prior suicide attempts and 72.3% were unhappy with life (SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 12, SEV 14)

Sexual Health – Sex work globally is an important driver of sexual transmission of HIV due to high partner change. Decriminalisation has the best evidence for HIV prevention and is recommended by a number of global actors on health and human rights. A key policy measure should be not to use condom carrying as evidence against sex workers for criminal prosecution. Partnerships between the sex industry, police and health are key. Working in the sex industry can negatively impact on romantic relationships with non-paying partners

and this can impact on condom use in those relationships and therefore transmission risks for STIs and HIV (SEV 5, SEV 6, SEV 12, SEV 17, SEV 21, SEV 22, SEV 24)

Drug use – in one study 53.1 % of the sex worker sample reported crack use and 19.2% reported heroin as their drug of choice. Illicit drug use was also predictive of consumption of sex industry services. Sex working women were considered to require more intensive and tailored substance misuse treatment services. Drug using clients may have lower earning power, may be limited to outdoor work, and may take greater risks (SEV 14, SEV B9, SEV 24)

Debt and financial inclusion – debt and financial factors were the main driving force to work in the sex industry in one large study. In other studies, performers were prepared to take risks for higher remuneration. In one study, dancers detailed how “house fees” for performers and fines meant starting their shift out of pocket. In another study, student impoverishment was seen to drive female students into working in the industry and being in debt was predictive of being both a worker and a consumer in the industry. (SEV B8, SEV B7, SEV B9, SEV 2, SEV 3)

Indoor versus outdoor sex work – there is a consensus of evidence that indoor environments are safer and where police and health professionals provide supportive in-reach to working women, these conditions are the safest. (SEV 9)

Human Trafficking – there is a consensus in the literature that sex trafficking is conflated with commercial sex work against the best available evidence. Although the prevalence of trafficking for sex work is high at around 25%, the majority of those trafficked globally are in domestic and agricultural roles. However, 92% of prosecutions for trafficking are for sex trafficking. There is no disagreement in the literature that sex trafficking is an abuse of human rights and should be rightfully prosecuted, but there are concerns that this focus on the sex trade is used to justify excessive surveillance of immigrant women who are already marginalised, working in this stigmatised and marginalised industry. There is a clear consensus that distinction must be made between non coerced sex work and trafficking. Sex workers have in some settings taken a role as peers in screening trafficked women. Resources and rights rather than criminalisation and rescue are recommended (SEV 7, SEV 10, SEV 11, SEV 16, SEV 20, SEV 23)

Decriminalisation - decriminalisation provides the optimal conditions and best evidence for HIV prevention, access to police protection, safe working conditions and access to health services and is supported by global health organisations such as UNAIDS. Zones of tolerance and legalisation have flaws, as do “end demand” policies. However, geographically compact zones of tolerance can facilitate inreach by support services such as health. Conversely, crackdowns and fines and excessive regulation such as mandatory registration can displace the sex industry to less populous, more isolated areas which are more risky for workers (SEV 5, SEV 11, SEV 16, SEV 21, SEV 24).

Peers – peer educators were seen as helpful for both sexual health interventions, empowerment, and anti-trafficking interventions (SEV 21, SEV 22, SEV 7)

Equality Act 2010 Protected Characteristics and SEV/Sex Industry	
Protected Characteristics	Evidence from the literature
Age	Evidence suggests most people start work in the SEV under the age of 25 (73.5%) with the average age of entry into the sex industry being 23 years
Disability	Just over 1/3 of participants in one qualitative study had mental health difficulties prior to entering the industry. Another study described the most prevalent mental health conditions to be anxiety and depression, PTSD and substance misuse disorders.
Gender reassignment	-
Marriage or civil partnership (in employment only)	-
Pregnancy and maternity	-
Race	The prevalence of trafficking for sex work is around 25% globally. Consensual sex work should not be conflated with trafficking, or this can lead to excessive surveillance of migrant women.
Religion or belief	There is a reasonable consensus of sensitive land use where SEVs would not be appropriate which includes near religious sites.
Sex	The consensus in the literature is that the overwhelming majority of those working in the sex industry (including SEVs) are women and the majority of customers are men.
Sexual Orientation	Male Sex Workers may sell sex to men regardless of their own sexual orientation. The male heterosexual commercial sex work market is a very small proportion of the overall sex work market. Men who have sex with men (MSM) may be involved in technology enabled "transactional sex" and may not view themselves as being sex workers.

Conclusion

An evidence based health approach to the sex industry and sexual entertainment venues should be based on:

- Workers' rights and empowerment of sex workers
- Decriminalisation and geographically compact zones of tolerance
- Partnership between criminal justice, health agencies and venues/sex workers
- Tailored in-reach of drugs, alcohol, sexual health, mental health, financial inclusion services to this stigmatised and vulnerable workforce using peer-peer where possible
- Sensitive land use considerations to manage the impact of the sex industry on the wider population
- Sensible limits on the number of venues and zones in proportion to the local resource of support services (addiction, sexual health, mental health, criminal justice and regulatory services)

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January 2018

Evidence-based Checklist for Regulatory & Welfare Visits to Sexual Entertainment Venues/Sex Industry				
Name & organisation of person completing checklist:				
Date of visit:				
	Not evidenced (+/✓)	Partially evidenced (+/✓)	Evidenced (+/✓)	Comments
Welfare information is displayed in staff areas (e.g. sexual health, mental health, addictions, debt, immigration, domestic abuse)				
Under 25s – welfare information regarding young people, including college and university welfare services, is displayed in staff areas.				
Dancers info information is displayed in staff areas http://www.dancersinfo.co.uk				
Trade Union and/or peer support information is available in staff areas.				
Occupational health contact information is displayed in staff areas.				
Venue welfare and/or safeguarding contact person information is displayed in staff/customer areas.				
Information is displayed regarding complaints of abusive staff/customers and how these will be managed/contact person.				
Private or more secluded areas of the premises have appropriate measures in place for protection of staff/customers e.g. line of sight from venue management, panic buttons, mirrors.				
Staff changing areas are adequately heated and ventilated.				
Staff changing areas are of adequate size for the number of staff.				
Staff changing areas have locked storage (e.g. lockers) for staff personal belongings.				
Staff changing areas are smokefree.				
Staff changing areas have access to drinking water and facilities to make hot, cold drinks and prepare basic snacks.				
Stocked First aid kits (including plasters) are available in staff areas.				
Staff/customer toilets have condom machines in working order.				
Licensed taxi firm numbers displayed for staff transport in late evening.				

Code	Source	Summary of article	Key messages for policy makers
SEV B1	Prior, J. and Hubbard, P. (2017) Time, space, and the authorisation of sex premises in London and Sydney, <i>Urban Studies</i> Special issue article: Sex, Consumption and the City 2017, Vol. 54(3) 633–648 Urban Studies Journal Limited 2015 DOI: 10.1177/0042098015612057 journals.sagepub.com/home/usj	<p>This paper considers the different regulatory context in Sydney and London and the role of licensing, planning and environmental control departments in trying to legislate for legal land use for sex premises of various kinds.</p> <p>The authors point to the zoning of land for sex premises by "minor bureaucrats" instead of the police and often acting in silos from the police and each other.</p> <p>The authors refer to a social mainstreaming of sex as a legitimate leisure activity being mirrored in its inclusion in legal land use and therefore its movement from the urban periphery to commercial centres.</p> <p>There is discussion of "time" as well as "space" as many of these premises operate in the night time economy which may be out of kilter with other urban uses nearby. How SEVs should co-exist with other land uses is discussed in the context of a lack of reliable evidence on impact of such venues on their localities.</p> <p>Refers to LB Camden and Hackney which have nil limit SEV policies meaning no more SEVs can be opened despite in Hackney's case there being no local objections. Refers to other Local Authorities restricting siting of SEVs near other areas of sensitive land use e.g. schools, housing, high street.</p> <p>The authors cite an example from North London of licensing and planning contradictorily awarding and refusing permission within a 2 week period for the same venue for a lap dancing club – planning approved, licensing refused.</p> <p>(The authors' standpoint is that the legislation is imperfect and this leaves the regulation of SEVs open to "street level bureaucrats" as well as the state.)</p>	<p>Time use of SEVs may conflict with other local land uses and limits can be set of opening SEVs near areas of sensitive land use (Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p> <p>There is a lack of reliable evidence of impact of lap dancing clubs on their localities (Hubbard, 2015 cited in Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p> <p>Local Authorities may set a nil limit despite no local objections (Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p> <p>The legislation is imperfect and unclear and there may be differences of view between, for example planning and licensing (Prior and Hubbard, 2017)</p>
SEV B2	Hubbard, P. and Colosi, R. (2015) Respectability, morality and disgust in the night-time economy: exploring reactions to 'lap dance' clubs in England and Wales, <i>The Sociological Review</i> , Vol. 63, 782–800 (2015) DOI: 10.1111/1467-954X.12278	<p>The authors explore attitudes and reactions to a 'lap dance club'. The authors suggest that rather than criminal behaviour this type of premise engenders moral disgust and that judgements are subject to social class and gender.</p> <p>The authors' study revealed that SEVs were not a major cause of distress to local residents, but a significant minority (~1 in 10) claimed to always avoid walking near such venues: women were significantly overrepresented in this group, suggesting the presence of sexual entertainment in the night-time city does have important gendered effects. The study found women were more likely to note, and comment on, the presence of lap dance clubs than men but that this was more related to questions of morality and disgust than fear, with SEVs' contribution to criminal and</p>	<p>Women may be more aware of lap dancing clubs than men and may consciously choose walking routes to avoid this type of premise.</p> <p>There is a reasonable consensus about sensitive sites where SEVs should not be placed.</p> <p>Not near schools/nurseries 83%</p> <p>Not near universities/colleges 46%</p> <p>Not near religious sites 65%</p> <p>Not near shops 45%</p> <p>Not in residential areas 97%</p>

		<p>antisocial behaviour deemed less significant than that of clubs, pubs or takeaways.</p> <p>The authors debate views about lap dancing and links to gender based violence and exploitation of women versus narratives of female empowerment and social class.</p> <p>The authors debate whether the clubs add to or take away from vibrancy and discuss a "moral geography" of appropriate sites for SEVs. Signage and names were significant here with a view that clubs should be "low key". However, blacked out windows can also make passers-by feel uncomfortable.</p> <p>Study participants associated SEVs with undesirable characteristics such as binge drinking, drug using, loitering, noise and other anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The authors discuss views of customers of SEVs being threatening and risky and contrast this with the low number of reports of serious sexual assault.</p> <p>The authors discuss views of staff (dancers) in SEVs as being motivated to work there by necessity or coercion versus it being emancipatory. There were also concerns that women would be asked or pressurised to go beyond dancing and perform sexual acts. There were further concerns about human trafficking associated with SEVs. There was a consensus of opinion that SEVs were exploitative of women.</p> <p>(The authors' standpoint appears to be that the views of participants are motivated by traditional views of class, masculinity and femininity and "othering" of customers and staff in SEVs).</p>	<p>Signage and names (particularly more explicit) can have a particular impact with a preference for these being low key and discreet.</p> <p>SEV customers behaviour outside the clubs may cause concerns regarding anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>SEV customers may be viewed as threatening and risky. Within the context of very low reporting of sexual assault, the lack of reporting of serious sexual assault may not be significant to dispute this fear.</p> <p>There was a consensus of opinion from participants in the research that SEVs were exploitative of women.</p>
SEV B3	<p>Hubbard, P. (2015) Law, sex and the city: regulating sexual entertainment venues in England and Wales, <i>International Journal of Law in the Built Environment</i> 2015 - Volume 7/Issue 1, 1 April, 5-20</p>	<p>This article deals with the planning and licensing powers held by local authorities which allow discretion to prevent SEVs operating in specific localities, particularly those undergoing, or anticipated to be undergoing, redevelopment and regeneration.</p> <p>This is usually based on site sensitivity/sensitive land uses or future land uses e.g. a university building <i>will be</i> built in this area in future. This can mean that license renewal for an SEV can be refused if local land use changes.</p> <p>Refers to LA s choosing to set a 'nil limit' on SEVs through policy due to a view that there are no localities where SEVs are suitable or choosing to limit SEV proximity</p>	<p>Locality suitability and sensitive land use can be reasons for refusing a license.</p> <p>Suggestion that higher rate of criminality around SEVs is due to their location in high crime neighbourhood's rather than the presence of the SEV per se and ditto being sited in lower value areas rather than directly contributing to lower house prices.</p> <p>A change in the nature of a locality can make</p>

		<p>near areas of sensitive land use such as schools, religious facilities, shopping districts, "family" housing and any facilities which might routinely be used by children. (Hubbard and Colosi, 2015).</p> <p>Refers to the use of licensing conditions to limit the hours of opening and general operation of the club.</p> <p>Refers to SEVs not being defined in the Use Classes Order in England and Wales therefore a change of residential to business use as an SEV will require planning permission.</p> <p>Licensing and planning are not concerned with morality, but instead only with valid material considerations (i.e. the visual appearance of a development, its impact on the setting and potential environmental nuisance).</p> <p>SEVs are being removed from particular localities where they are "out of place", not because the local authority is opposed to sexual entertainment <i>per se</i>.</p> <p>(The author's standpoint appears to be that legitimate businesses are being de-prioritised for land use compared to other land uses such as universities and that this is unfair. The author's standpoint appears to be that SEVs do not impact land values any more than treatment services for drugs and alcohol for example and therefore are being unfairly targeted. The author is concerned about how elected members on Licensing Committees may be influenced by the views of local people.)</p>	<p>nuisance more likely to be experienced by local residents for example a new school being built in an area with existing SEVs and this can be a reason to refuse license renewal.</p> <p>Licensing conditions can be used to limit hours of opening and general operation – what the author describes as creating a "restrictive environment" for SEVs.</p> <p>Change of use class requires planning permission – an HIA screen should be completed on a request for change of use to an SEV.</p>
SEV B 4	<p>Hubbard, P., Collins, A., Gorman-Murray, A., (2016) Introduction: Sex, consumption and commerce in the contemporary city <i>Urban Studies</i> 2017, Vol. 54(3) 567–581 Urban Studies Journal Limited 2016 DOI:10.1177/0042098016682685journals.sagepub.com/home/usj</p>	<p>The authors argue that attitudes have changed over past decade of how "sexual consumption" is visible in the city and describe how views about what belongs where in urban space can shape local policy. They cite examples of SEV businesses being refused because of wanting to enter into new urban territory with no tradition of SEVs. The authors explore the mainstreaming of sex retailing and emergence of female oriented "high street" shops for lingerie and sex toys.</p> <p>(Authors' standpoint is that sexuality impacts on perceptions of urban space and shapes orientation to urban space)</p>	<p>Makes economic arguments for SEVs etc as legitimate businesses which may struggle to break into urban territory where they are seen as not rightly belonging but notes that social attitudes change over time.</p>
SEV B5	Duplicate of SEV B4		
SEV B6	<p>Sanders, T., Hardy, K., Campbell, R. (2015) <i>Regulating Strip-Based</i></p>	<p>The authors explore how the voices of other stakeholders (community and campaign groups) have been given precedence over the dancers in SEVs and how by involving dancers in policy development and regulation can lead to better inclusion of dancer welfare and safety.</p>	<p>Dancers need to be consulted as key stakeholders and informants on the industry.</p>

<p>SEV B7</p>	<p>Entertainment: Sexual Entertainment Venue Policy and the Ex/Inclusion of Dancers' Perspectives and Needs, <i>Social Policy & Society</i> (2015) 14: 1, 83–92C Cambridge University Press 2014 doi:10.1017/S1474746414000323</p>	<p>The authors aim is to explore everyday practices in the stripping industry to inform the policy agenda. The authors state that former dancers experience – particularly those with negative experiences of exploitation and degradation in the industry – have informed policy development but that current dancers or collectives of dancers have not been involved. This lack of user involvement is at odds with other arenas of policy development work and further excludes and marginalises dancers.</p> <p>The comments from the dancers include feelings that those making policy were at arm's length from and had no understanding of the industry, concern over the loss of employment/earnings from those who depend on the industry if nil policy is set, and concerns that dancers would be viewed/labelled as sex workers and this would impact on future prospects. There were concerns about clubs/dancers offering "extras" of sexual services which increases pressure on dancers at legitimate SEVS and concerns that the proliferation of clubs would lower quality.</p> <p>The project detailed some financial exploitation of dancers by SEV management – fines for chewing gum, mobile phone use, fees for missing a shift and house fees per shift which left dancers out of pocket.</p> <p>The project sought to ensure that safety and welfare concerns raised by dancers were included in licensing policy with some success, the types of measures requested included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No penalty for sickness, domestic emergencies of dancers - Limit on the number of dancers per club (due to dancers concerns that too many were employed to charge "house fees" where there were not enough customers to earn back house fees) - Adequate changing and kitchen facilities for dancers, heating and air conditioning - Provision of free water - Booths for private dances to have safety measures such as not being entirely screened off, managers having line of sight to booths and having panic buttons; - Measures for dancers safety at the end of late night shifts such as escort to own vehicle or taxi contract with reputable firm; <p>Some of these measures – particularly measures on booths, fines and changing facilities – were adopted by Local Authorities including Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham and London Boroughs.</p>	<p>Dancers express concerns that some clubs/dancers offer "extras" and this increases pressure on dancers from customers.</p> <p>Dancers express concerns that a proliferation of clubs will lower quality (bad management, bad practice).</p> <p>Dancers requested welfare measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No penalty for sickness, domestic emergencies of dancers - Limit on the number of dancers per club (due to dancers concerns that too many were employed to charge "house fees" where there were not enough customers to earn back house fees) - Adequate changing and kitchen facilities for dancers, heating and air conditioning - Provision of free water - Booths for private dances to have safety measures such as not being entirely screened off, managers having line of sight to booths and having panic buttons; - Measures for dancers safety at the end of late night shifts such as escort to own vehicle or taxi contract with reputable firm; <p>Some were adopted by Local Authorities.</p> <p>The project created a resource for dancers is available through an Iphone App and website: http://www.dancersinfo.co.uk/. Key 'top tips' written by dancers has been translated into Romanian, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish and Russian. This resource has been used by Local Authorities including Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds.</p> <p>In this US cross sectional study, over 1/3 of young</p>
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SEV B8	<p>Sanders, T., & Hardy, K., (2015) Students selling sex: marketisation, higher education and consumption, <i>British Journal of Sociology of Education</i>, 36:5, 747-765, DOI: 10.1080/01425692.2013.854596</p>	<p>A large Mixed methods study of striptease industry in UK, in two cities one North and one South covering 20 SEVs and survey with 197 dancers (some interviewer-administered and some via striptease website) with a further 70 qualitative interviews with a range of staff including security and managers as well as regulatory staff.</p> <p>1/3 of dancers were under the age of 25 and 73.5% were under 25 when they started dancing.</p> <p>Changing attitudes and the rise of 'respectability' in sexual commerce; the 'pleasure dynamic' amongst students; and changes in the higher education structure were all factors explored by the authors.</p>	<p>Financial factors were the main driving force to work in the sex industry.</p> <p>A key finding of the study indicated that students were a core supply source providing dancers into the adult entertainment/stripping industry due to the ability to combine stripping work with the demands of educational courses, due to the flexibility it offered.</p> <p>The industry depends on students as temporary</p>

		<p>Cites research from Cardiff, Wales in 2011 of more than half of "escorts" being students and 1/6 of those in off street sex trade</p> <p>Although undergraduate students made up the largest proportion of dancers in education, others were pursuing qualifications and career plans by taking private courses e.g. beauty.</p> <p>The survey found that 34% of dancers reported working in another area of the sex industry (including other dance roles such as freelance and agency dancing).</p> <p>"The empirical work discussed in this paper supports these ideas that students are increasingly part of a culture of sexual consumption: both as providers in the form of sex workers and as consumers in the form of purchasing sex and other forms of sexual consumption through fashion, media, leisure and consumer goods. Stripping as a form of consumption and labour is increasingly acceptable because there is arguably less stigma attached to the industry".</p>	<p>workers who provide a key source of labour when clubs are at their busiest.</p> <p>The competition between dancers, because there were so many compared with the level of custom, meant that dancers were reducing the standards and breaking the rules persistently. More clubs/dancers could lead to pressure on women to provide extras. This is a pertinent finding in relation to issues of caps on the number of SEV premises licenses in any area.</p>
SEV B9	<p>Ron Roberts , Amy Jones & Teela Sanders (2013) Students and sex work in the UK: providers and purchasers, Sex Education, 13:3, 349-363, DOI: 10.1080/14681811.2012.744304</p>	<p>A cross sectional survey of a sample of 200 full and part time students (predominantly full time students) from 29 UK universities indicated that around 6% (2.7%–9.3%) of the sample was currently working in the sex industry – in erotic dancing, stripping or escorting, with significant numbers of both male and female students also involved in purchasing and using sexual services.</p> <p>Students engaging in sex work as a flexible income generator whilst studying has increased over the past decade.</p> <p>Small numbers from the sample were involved in sex work of any type with sexual entertainment (pole/lap/table/topless/erotic dancing) 4% (n=8) being the most common occupation followed by stripping 2.5% (n=5). Of the 12 respondents who reported engaging in some kind of sex work, all bar one were female. The male responder reported stripping.</p> <p>There was some indication that those involved in sex work were more likely to have experienced childhood sexual abuse and to have a current alcohol problem.</p> <p>Prior debt was statistically significant to predict engagement with sex work of any kind after controlling for variables.</p> <p>A logistic model, comprising full-/part-time status, debt status, amount of debt and degree of illicit drug use, was constructed to predict sex-work consumption. This model was significant and had an acceptable fit with the data.</p>	<p>There is agreement that student debt and impoverishment is contributing to the growing involvement in the sex industry. The study adds weight to previous studies which show financial factors as being a major driving force behind student participation in the sexual economy. Those engaged in sex work were more likely to be in debt prior to their studies and to be part-time students, with part-time status once again no longer significant with debt controlled for.</p> <p>"Findings from studies of students and the sex industry have implications for policy, which must take seriously the relationship between debt in students and supply routes into the sex industry". The authors reiterate the role of those that have a duty of care and benefit from their presence (the universities)'. Debt and illicit drug use were predictive of student consumption of sex work.</p>
<p>SEV 1-25 below are sourced from search terms "sex industry + health" through Starplus</p>			

SEV 1	Christina Mancini a,11, Amy Reckdenwald b, Eric Beauregard c, Jill S. Levenson d (2014) Sex industry exposure over the life course on the onset and frequency of sex offending <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>	<p>"Broadly, results suggest that adolescent exposure to the sex industry was associated with a younger age of onset sex offending among sex offenders. Findings indicate less consistency for the models examining the frequency of sex offending; some adult exposures influenced greater frequency in offending, but three were not predictive. Not least, results from an ancillary set of models suggest that adolescent exposure affected the "start" of sex offending careers, but not necessarily the duration of offending".</p> <p>"In short, two competing bodies of scholarship examining the sex industry exist. One finds support for the social learning theory, or the "imitation" effects of the sex industry. The other literature suggests null or cathartic impacts. To be clear, both bodies of research are underdeveloped."</p> <p>Caveat: US Context – may not be directly transferable to Sheffield or UK. This was a retrospective design with convicted male sex offenders (n=616)</p>	Exposure to the sex industry is associated with a younger age of onset of sex offending but not necessarily frequency or duration of offending.
SEV 2	Gillian M. Abela* and Lisa J. Fitzgerald b 'The street's got its advantages': Movement between sectors of the sex industry in a decriminalised environment <i>Health, Risk & Society</i> Vol. 14, No. 1, February 2012, 7–23	<p>This article deals with perceptions of risk and trade offs between risk and earnings in choosing street work/unmanaged sex work with higher earnings possible through street work. The article advises that stringent regulatory practices on street work are unrealistic and will place this vulnerable segment of the sex worker population at greater risk.</p> <p>Caveats: The findings are drawn from a survey of 772 sex workers and in-depth qualitative interviews with 58 sex workers in New Zealand. New Zealand, where prostitution is decriminalised may not be transferable to Sheffield or UK context</p>	Article excludes sexual entertainment and focuses on direct sex work so has less to offer in terms of key messages. However, motivation for street work of maximising income retained may be relevant in understanding motivation for outdoor work compared to indoor work. Further, the incentives of higher income through riskier practice in a competitive market is transferable in the context of lifting the cap on the number of SEVs. The preference of some workers for higher earnings in a deregulated market is also notable for policy makers.
SEV 3	Fairleigh Evelyn Gilmour (2016) Work Conditions and Job Mobility in the Australian Indoor Sex Industry <i>Otago University Sociological Research Online</i> , 21 (4), 14 < http://www.socresonline.org.uk/21/4/14.html > DOI: 10.5153/sro.4166	<p>This study conducted 14 in depth interviews with female sex workers and former sex workers. The article focuses on indoor direct sex industry – brothel work.</p> <p>The study explores the concepts of job flexibility and mobility in the sex industry and argues that the availability of increased options in a decriminalized setting leads to greater potential for workers to negotiate improved working conditions.</p> <p>Financial need was the main reason for entering the industry.</p> <p>The average age of entry into sex work was 23.</p> <p>Women valued what they perceived as better pay and working conditions from sex work compared to traditional job roles for women.</p> <p>5/14 participants (just over 1/3) in the study had mental health difficulties prior to entering sex work and saw flexibility of the job as a benefit.</p>	Job mobility and flexibility within the industry emerge as the key benefits with single parents and students particularly viewing flexibility of working hours as key. Mobility allows staff to move away from poor working conditions with relative ease. <p>Financial need (due to benefit changes and broader economic pressures) was the main reasons for entering the industry with more traditional jobs such as nursing, hospitality and retail being either unavailable because of lack of experience and references or conditions considered to be poor.</p> <p>The average age of entry into sex work was 23.</p>

		<p>Participants perceived the rise in high-risk services (no condom) being offered as being due to increasing competition of both more women and more brothels.</p> <p>There was some discussion about self-employed status of women being a means of brothel managers avoiding employer responsibility for superannuation and sick pay.</p> <p>There was some discussion of pressure to perform unsafe practices by managers and the difficulties in refusing particularly for migrant women or drug using women.</p> <p>Caveats: The study is set in Australia in the direct sex industry and therefore is not completely transferable to SEV in the UK.</p>	<p>1/3 of study participants (n=5) had mental health difficulties prior to entering the industry.</p> <p>Participants perceived that competition between premises and individual workers for income led to more high risk services.</p>
SEV 4	<p>ANKLESARIA, A., and GENTILE, J.P (2012) Psychotherapy with women who have worked in the sex industry <i>Innov Clin Neurosci</i>. 2012;9(10):27–33</p>	<p>This article focuses on the use of psychotherapy with women working in the sex industry, whether indoor (such as strip clubs and cabarets) or outdoor (such as prostitution and escort services).</p> <p>The authors describe the most widely prevalent mental health conditions to be anxiety, depression, PTSD and substance misuse disorders. The authors describe the literature of violence against indoor and outdoor workers in the context of sex industry trauma related PTSD.</p>	<p>The most prevalent mental health symptoms of women working in the industry (including SEV) were anxiety and depression (mood disorders) alongside substance misuse addiction. PTSD is widespread in this group and linked to childhood abuse or sex industry trauma.</p>
SEV 5	<p>Victoria Powell and Eva Karlsen (2017) Sex industry regulation, Sex Worker Health and STI/HIV prevention, <i>Sex Transm Infect</i>, 93: A6 doi: 10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.14</p>	<p>Decriminalisation of the sex industry provides optimal conditions for STI/HIV prevention.</p> <p>Under decriminalisation New South Wales sex workers have better access to healthcare and STI/HIV education and prevention tools including free, confidential and anonymous sexual health services as well as peer-led services. Higher rates of safer sex, lower rates of STIs and improved Workplace Health and Safety were also evident, while in other jurisdictions sex workers continue to face barriers to treatment and other health services and often work outside legal frameworks.</p>	<p>Decriminalisation of the sex industry provides optimal conditions for STI/HIV prevention and improves workplace health and safety and access to health services. Peer led services were positive in this context.</p> <p>Decriminalisation is the optimal regulatory model and is supported by the UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO and Amnesty International as critical to HIV prevention and for human rights.</p>
SEV 6	<p>A Reeves, S Steele, D Stuckler, M McKee, A Amato-Gauci and JC Semenza (2017) Gender violence, poverty and HIV infection risk among persons engaged in the sex industry: cross-national analysis of the political economy of sex markets in 30 European and</p>	<p>Using income data and violence data from 30 countries in Europe and Central Asia to test the theory that poverty and fear of violence were structural drivers for HIV transmission. The violence data was for violence against women as most sex workers are female and included partner and non-partner physical, sexual and psychological abuse.</p> <p>The countries with the highest violence against women had the highest HIV rates amongst sex workers and those with the lowest violence against women had the lowest HIV rates amongst sex workers.</p> <p>"Our results are consistent with the theory that reducing poverty and exposure to violence may help reduce HIV infection risk among persons engaged in the sex industry."</p>	<p>Reducing poverty and exposure to gender violence may help reduce HIV infection amongst people involved in the sex industry.</p> <p>Countries with higher violence against women may have higher HIV rates amongst female sex workers (there is an association between the two). HIV prevalence among sex workers was most closely associated with the experience of violence in the last 12 months.</p>

	Central Asian countries DOI: 10.1111/hiv.12520 HIV Medicine (2017), 18, 748–755, © 2017 British HIV Association	The authors look beyond individual factors and interventions e.g. educating and empowering sex workers to carry and use condoms, to structural factors e.g. condom carrying being used as evidence that a crime is being committed or economic pressures impacting on condom use as condomless sex carries a higher price.	HIV prevalence amongst sex workers was lower in countries where the income of the poorest was comparatively higher.
SEV 7	Kathleen Ja Sook Bergquist, (2015) Criminal, Victim, or Ally? Examining the Role of Sex Workers in Addressing MinorSex Trafficking, Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work, Vol. 30(3) 314-327	"This article explores the silencing effect of conflating prostitution with sex trafficking, the ways in which sex workers might contribute to addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children as "allies," and the ethical responsibility of social workers in anti-trafficking work." Caveats: The article is from a US context	Notes the importance of distinguishing between forced involuntary prostitution and voluntary commercial sex work. Notes the positive role of peers in screening for trafficking. The takeaway message for policy makers is to be clear about what type of activities in the commercial sex industry your policy is designed for and be clear when using evidence from one context about whether it is transferable – particularly, not to use evidence of sex trafficking when speaking of all commercial sex work.
SEV 8	Sharon Pickering and Julie Ham (2014) HOT PANTS AT THE BORDER <i>Sorting Sex Work from Trafficking</i> BRIT. J. CRIMINOL. (2014) 54, 2–19 Advance Access publication 29 October 2013	Not relevant to SEV and Sheffield as predominantly focussed on interactions of immigration staff at the border and women.	
SEV 9	Andrea Krüsi, MSc, Jill Chettiar, Amelia Ridgway, BSW, Janice Abbott, BA, Steffanie A. Strathdee, , and Kate Shannon, Negotiating Safety and Sexual Risk Reduction With Clients in Unsanctioned Safer Indoor Sex Work Environments: A Qualitative Study American Journal of Public Health June 2012, Vol 102, No. 6	This article concerns the use of a supported housing programme for women which included an approach of harm reduction for women in the sex trade, including the ability to use the building to see clients during managed hours of operation as well as health in-reach services including for addiction and ARVs. "Women's accounts indicated that unsanctioned indoor sex work environments promoted increased control over negotiating sex work transactions, including the capacity to refuse unwanted services, negotiate condom use, and avoid violent perpetrators. Despite the lack of formal legal and policy support for indoor sex work venues in Canada, the environmental-structural supports afforded by these unsanctioned indoor sex work environments, including surveillance cameras and support from staff or police in removing violent clients, were linked to improved police relationships and facilitated the institution of informal peer-safety mechanisms. This study has drawn attention to the potential role of safer indoor sex work environments as venues for public health and violence prevention interventions and has indicated the critical importance of removing the sociolegal barriers preventing the formal implementation of such	This study supports other studies which demonstrate that indoor work environments are safer and that indoor environments where police and health professionals are allies to working women provide the best structural support for women's safety. The takeaway message for policy makers is that indoor work environments where in reach from police and health can take place are generally safer than outdoor sex work.

		<p>programs."</p> <p>(Caveat: Canadian policy and cultural context may be different from UK)</p>	<p>This study is interesting because the indoor environment is a supported housing complex for working women rather than a sex industry setting.</p>
SEV 10	<p>Lerum, K., Brents, B. G., (2016) <i>Sociological Perspectives on Sex Work and Human Trafficking</i>, <i>Sociological Perspectives</i> 2016, Vol. 59(1) 17–26</p> <p>© The Author(s) 2016 Reprints and permissions: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/0731121416628550 spx.sagepub.com</p>	<p>Discussed the evidence about the sex industry and policies on sex work and human trafficking and urges activists and policy makers to listen.</p> <p>The article argues not to conflate sex work with trafficking and to view sex work, like all paid employment as a complicated continuum of power, coercion and agency.</p> <p>"One quarter (~25%) of estimated trafficking victims globally are in the sex industry, but constitute nearly all of the convictions (92%) for human trafficking" – prosecutions over-represent sex industry victims compared to the 8% convictions concerned with the 75% working in domestic or agricultural labour. The authors argue that this is an anti-sex work bias.</p> <p>Argues that any form of criminalisation and aggressive policing can lead to harm for those in the sex trade. Argues for resources and rights rather than rescue and criminalisation.</p>	<p>The authors explore the evidence base around trafficking and are concerned by the lack of rigour of some studies – the takeaway message for policy makers is that not all evidence is equally valid, reliable and robust, and that over-generalisations particularly should be avoided.</p> <p>Sex work is over-represented in trafficking convictions compared to its prevalence (25% of trafficking prevalence and 92% of convictions).</p> <p>Argues that policy should focus on resources and rights for workers and sex work be viewed in the same moral space as other paid work, avoiding a moral bias.</p>
SEV 11	<p><i>Michele R Decker, Anna-Louise Crago, Sandra K H Chu, Susan G Sherman, Meena S Seshu, Kholi Buthelezi, Mandeep Dhaliwal, Chris Beyrer</i> (2015) Human rights violations against sex workers: burden and effect on HIV <i>Lancet</i> 2015; 385: 186–99 Published Online July 22, 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60800-X</p>	<p>The authors reviewed evidence from more than 800 studies and reports on the burden and HIV implications of human rights violations against sex workers.</p> <p>There were widespread abuses of human rights perpetrated by both state and non-state actors and these directly and indirectly increase HIV susceptibility, and undermine effective HIV-prevention and intervention efforts.</p> <p>"Violations include homicide; physical and sexual violence, from law enforcement, clients, and intimate partners; unlawful arrest and detention; discrimination in accessing health services; and forced HIV testing".</p> <p>Abuses occur across all policy regimes – the article looks at both Iran where selling sex carries the death penalty, partial criminalisation in Brazil and "end demand" policies in Sweden - although most profoundly where sex work is criminalised through punitive law. Where sex work is legalised this is associated with mandatory testing regimes for STIs and some workers evade these and resist registration creating a two tier system where only registered workers can access health and support</p>	<p>Criminalisation of sex work provides "ideal conditions" for human rights violations to occur and the least desirable conditions in which to address HIV transmission. However legalisation and zones of tolerance also have flaws.</p> <p>Rights based responses for sex workers provide the best conditions for HIV work with this marginalised group. The article refers to reforms to policy and practice to assure safe working conditions, access to police protection instead of abusive and discriminatory treatment, and equality and non-discrimination in accessing health</p>

		<p>services. Legalisation does not assure rights-based law enforcement practices and does not eliminate violence against sex workers (examples of Switzerland). Zones of tolerance approaches in Hungary facilitated police abuse of sex workers.</p> <p>New Zealand and New South Wales in Australia are the only jurisdictions that operate under full decriminalisation— ie, where sex work is not penalised through punitive laws, and regulation is premised on worker health and safety, and comparable to that for similar forms of labour. Decriminalisation improved police attitudes towards sex workers, and prompted them to notify sex workers of potential attackers. Police liaisons designated to work with sex workers on abuse issues also improved safety.</p> <p>The article warns against the conflation of sex work with trafficking – in global settings this has led to human rights abuse such as mass incarceration. Sex worker rights and anti-trafficking are not oppositional and an example from Calcutta (sic) is given of the involvement of sex workers in screening for trafficked women.</p> <p>Protection of sex workers is essential to respect, protect, and meet their human rights, and to improve their health and wellbeing. Research findings affirm the value of rights-based HIV responses for sex workers, and underscore the obligation of states to uphold the rights of this marginalised population".</p> <p>Sex worker organising generates some of the most crucial and effective work on health and human rights, yet is severely underfunded. Less than 1% of funding on HIV prevention is spent on HIV and sex work, and even less is directed towards sex workers' organisations.</p> <p>Caveats: This article takes a global perspective and findings may not be generalizable to the UK or Sheffield.</p>	<p>services. However, Sex worker self-organisation is severely underfunded from global HIV funding.</p> <p>Conflation of sex work with trafficking is inconsistent with the best available evidence.</p>
SEV 12	<p>Bellhouse C, Crebbin S, Fairley CK, Bilardi JE (2015) The Impact of Sex Work on Women's Personal Romantic Relationships and the Mental Separation of Their Work and Personal Lives: A Mixed-Methods Study. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0141575. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0141575</p>	<p>Research conducted to understand impact of sex work on women's personal romantic relationships.</p> <p>"Most women (78%) reported that, overall, sex work affected their personal romantic relationships in predominantly negative ways, mainly relating to issues stemming from lying, trust, guilt and jealousy. A small number of women reported positive impacts from sex work including improved sexual self-esteem and confidence. Just under half of women were in a relationship at the time of the study and, of these, 51% reported their partner was aware of the nature of their work. Seventy-seven percent of single women chose to remain single due to the nature of their work. Many women used mental separation as a coping mechanism to manage the tensions between sex work and their personal relationships".</p> <p>Findings very pertinent to health professionals, such as the distinction between work-sex and private sexual relationships meaning most women did not use condoms in personal sexual relationships. Other findings of relevance to mental health concern separation of work and home life through manufactured identity, ritual and emotional distance.</p>	<p>Study concerns indoor sex work in brothels, massage parlours and as call girls rather than sexual entertainment so findings may not be transferable but the main finding is that overall sex work had a negative impact on the personal sexual relationships of working women.</p>
SEV 13	<p>Wahab, S., and Panichelli, M. (2013) Ethical and</p>	<p>The article deals specifically with prostitution and diversion from prostitution using forms of coercion such as criminal justice community sentences or orders and access to health services being contingent</p>	<p>Those who develop "exit programmes" from sex work should not make access to</p>

	<p>Human Rights Issues in Coercive Interventions With Sex Workers <i>Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work</i> 28(4) 344-349 © The Author(s) 2013 Reprints and permission: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/0886109913505043 aff.sagepub.com</p>	<p>on participation in exit programmes. The article argues that this is not ethical for social workers to be involved in and is a form of structural violence against minorities.</p>	<p>health and support services contingent upon exit.</p>
<p>SEV 14</p>	<p>Patton, R., Snyder, A., Glassman, M., (2013) Rethinking substance abuse treatment with sex workers: How does the capability approach inform practice? <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> 45 (2013) 196–205</p>	<p>Article argues that sex workers need a different approach to substance misuse treatment than non sex workers.</p> <p>1710 (25.5%) of the sample of 6716 had a history of sex work.</p> <p>20% of the whole sample reported ever having attempted suicide which rose to 30.7% for sex workers (SW).</p> <p>22.2% (44.7% SW) of respondents reported ever experiencing sexual violation and 32.6% (49.8 % SW) stated they had ever experienced physical violation. Within the sample, 64.2% of participants reported they were very unhappy or somewhat unhappy with life which rose to 72.3% of sex workers.</p> <p>Among the sample, 15.7% reported a history of child sexual abuse (30.2 %SW) and 18.8% answered affirmatively to ever experiencing child physical abuse (24.8 %SW)</p> <p>For the subsample of sex workers , 53.1% of the respondents reported that crack/ cocaine was their DOC, 19.2% reported that heroin was their DOC, and 12.4% stated that alcohol was their DOC.</p> <p>"These findings suggest that certain capabilities differentiate between sex workers and non-sex workers within a substance abusing sample; challenges to life, bodily health, bodily integrity, emotions, practical reason, and control over one's environment were all found to be significantly associated with sex work involvement."</p>	<p>The article is concerned with prostitution rather than SEV but some findings are similar to other studies in terms of mental health and historical childhood abuse.</p> <p>Addiction in-reach commissioned into SEV and other sex industry should be tailored to the cohort, "they may need more intensive or different services compared to other substance abusers".</p> <p>Mental health and suicide prevention staff should be aware of the high prevalence of prior suicide attempts (1 in 3) amongst this sample which are three times as high as attempted suicide in the general population of 1 in 15 (mental health.org.uk).</p> <p>Domestic abuse and sexual violence organisations should note the higher prevalence of sexual violation, physical violation and historic childhood abuse amongst female sex workers in this sample.</p>

SEV 15	<p>Minichiello et al. BMC Public Health (2015) 15:282 DOI 10.1186/s12889-015-1498-7 Minichiello, V., Scott, J., and Callander, D. (2015) A new public health context to understand male sex work, BMC Public Health (2015) 15:282</p>	<p>Article takes a global view of male sex work, STIs and HIV, and the role of technology in particular online communities. Considers transactional sex in some economies e.g. wealthy women tourists forming romantic attachments with local men where the men do not consider themselves to be sex workers and women do not consider themselves to be sex tourists as well as the predominantly MSM MSW in global contexts.</p> <p>Information technology has changed the way the sex industry is organised and this can include online negotiation and forums for riskier sexual practices (condomless sex) as well as more co-ordinated affiliations of sex workers in rights advocacy.</p>	<p>Not directly transferable to a Sheffield SEV context other than as regards the use of information technology as a positive means of linking workers with peers for rights advocacy as well as possible negative uses e.g. male customers online reviews of female sex workers' performance or use of online forums to seek riskier sexual practices for STIs.</p>
SEV 16	<p>Roxana Baratosa, Sarah Wendt (2017) "Outdated Laws, OutspokenWhores": Exploring sex work in a criminalised setting Women's Studies International Forum 62 (2017) 34–42</p>	<p>This article explores the experiences of sex workers living and working in South Australia under laws that criminalise their profession.</p> <p>It was found that working in a criminalised setting raised particular concerns for sex workers including an erosion of workplace protections, outreach services, access to health service and increased policing.</p> <p>Sex workers advocate for decriminalisation as it has a growing evidence base showing it supports and maintains sexual health programs and has an effect on the course of HIV and other STI transmissions for sex workers when compared to other regulatory models.</p> <p>The Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS in their Guidance Note on HIV and Sex Work (UNAIDS, 2012) concluded that countries should move away from criminalising sex work and promote the decriminalisation of sex work.</p> <p>Criminalisation can displace sex work into less populous areas which are perceived as less safe.</p> <p>Confiscation of condoms as evidence by police still occurs in Australia and this can lead to reluctance to carry condoms or have them on site. Police also take away condoms from street based sex workers to encourage them to stop working.</p> <p>It has been argued by sex worker groups that decriminalisation and the removal of criminal laws relating to adult sex work is the most effective legislative approach.</p> <p>The authors' literature review revealed that within a criminalised setting sex worker organisations experience difficulties in accessing sex workers on 'outreach' because the industry moves underground due to stigma and fear.</p> <p>The most prominent theme extracted from the interviews was police intervention within the</p>	<p>This article argues that criminalising sex work leads to human rights violations, therefore sex work should be decriminalised to ensure workers are protected. This is in line with sex workers' advocacy organisations views and the best evidence for HIV prevention (UNAIDS). The most common theme was police abuse of power when sex work is criminalised.</p> <p>Article warns about conflation of sex work and trafficking which has shifted attention away from other sectors such as the garment industry.</p>

		<p>industry, where each interviewee expressed concern with the 'policing' of the industry. As sex work is criminalised police enforce laws and it is common for police to take advantage of their power.</p> <p>This article articulates different ways in which the criminalisation of sex work disrupts sex worker safety and rights to health care.</p>	
SEV 17	<p>*Jennifer L. Syvertsen a,1, Angeia M. Robertson a,1, Maria Luisa Rolón a,b,2, Lawrence A. Palinkas c,3, Gustavo Martínez d,4, M. Gudelia Rangel e,5, Steffanie A. Strathdee a, "Eyes that don't see, heart that doesn't feel": Coping with sex work in intimate relationships and its implications for HIV/STI Social Science & Medicine 87 (2013) 1e8 prevention</p>	<p>" Using qualitative data from a social epidemiology study of risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among female sex workers and their intimate, non-commercial male partners along the Mexico - U.S. border, we examined both partners' perspectives on sex work and the ways in which couples discussed associated HIV/STI risks in their relationship.</p> <p>Couples employed multiple strategies to cope with sex work, including psychologically disconnecting from their situation, telling "little lies," avoiding the topic, and to a lesser extent, superficially discussing their risks. While such strategies served to protect both partners' emotional health by upholding illusions of fidelity and avoiding potential conflict, non-disclosure of risk behaviors may exacerbate the potential for HIV/STI acquisition. Our work has direct implications for designing multi-level, couple-based health interventions.</p> <p>Caveats: US-Mexico border context, may not be directly transferable to Sheffield.</p>	<p>This article is of importance to those providing sexual health services to SW and non-SW partners of SW around STI risk.</p> <p>The article is specifically exchange of sex for money sex work so not directly transferable to SEVs.</p>
SEV 18	<p>Lutnick,A., Harris J., Lorvick,J., Cheng,H., Wenger, L.D.,Bourgois, P., Kral, A.H., (2015) Examining the Associations Between Sex Trade Involvement, Rape, and Symptomatology of Sexual Abuse Trauma <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> 2015, Vol. 30(11) 1847–1863 DOI: 10.1177/0886260514549051 jiv.sagepub.com</p>	<p>The high prevalence of rape and sexual trauma amongst women involved in the sex industry is well established. This article looks at a rape and sexual trauma experience amongst women who do and do not trade sex in a community based sample of 322 substance mis-using women (methamphetamine) in San Francisco, California, 61% of whom were involved in the sex trade.</p> <p>The authors found that urban poor women, regardless of sex trade involvement, suffer high levels of rape and related trauma symptomatology.</p> <p>Caveats: article focuses on a very specific sub sample of substance misusing women in the US.</p>	<p>This article deals with a very specific sample, of substance misusing women and found higher levels of rape and related trauma amongst this group regardless of sex trade involvement.</p>
SEV 19	<p>Rachel Phillips¹, Cecilia Benoit^{1,2}, Helga Halgrimsdottir² and Kate Vallance¹ Courtesy stigma: a hidden health concern among</p>	<p>Article explores how stigma associated with vulnerable and marginalised groups can attach itself with those who work or volunteer with those groups, and how this influences turnover in those professions. The article deals with adult sex workers as a specific group and those who work with them and their experience of this form of stigma.</p> <p>Issues such as underfunding of the work and defending the value of the work were key issues of stress</p>	<p>This article provides insight into the role of paid and volunteer staff working with adult sex workers. The difficulty of providing meaningful services with limited resources is a key source of stress for staff and</p>

	front-line service providers to sex workers Sociology of Health & Illness Vol. 34 No. 5 2012 ISSN 0141-9889, pp. 681-696 doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9566.2011.01410.x	for staff and volunteers whereas meaningful engagement was a key positive. Underfunding of other services which created barriers when referring women for other support was also a source of stress. Not being able to talk openly with family and friends about their job for fear of disapproval or a reluctance to burden others with the tension that surrounds the work resulted in a sense of isolation for some workers. While the participants described the emotional rewards associated with providing front-line services, as well as a high degree of skill discretion and autonomy, the work was also described as very stressful, with stress and fatigue being commonly associated with a decision to leave the organisation. High levels of emotional exhaustion and a low sense of personal accomplishment were recorded.	volunteers and the role is isolating and stigmatised. This is pertinent for policy makers in terms of the expansion of SEV and sex industry and whether those involved in supporting those working in the industry are consulted as to whether services and staff will stretch.
SEV 20	Jackson, C.A., (2016) Framing Sex Worker Rights: How U.S. Sex Worker Rights Activists Perceive and Respond to Mainstream Anti-Sex Trafficking Advocacy Sociological Perspectives 2016, Vol. 59(1) 27-45 DOI: 10.1177/0731121416628553 spx.sagepub.com	Interviews with sex worker rights activists which (1) contest the labelling of sex workers as victims and (2) contest the accuracy and emotionality of stories and statistics used in mainstream anti-sex trafficking efforts. Argues that moral position of US policy is anti-sex work which creates a hostile environment for sex labour rights activism. The article argues that the dominant moral positions in the US are to incarcerate, rescue, rehabilitate or protect women working in the sex industry rather than invest in social welfare empowerment or public health programmes. Rights based activists argue that criminalising and stigmatising prostitution is a greater social problem than sexual labour itself.	Self-organised labour rights groups for sex workers (including sexual entertainment workers in this sample) may be disadvantaged as against other labour rights organisations due to moral views about the industry. Sex workers are marginalised workers in a stigmatised industry. Policy makers should ensure that the voice of workers in the industry is heard. The rights articulated include: the right to work safely—free from arrest, police harassment, and violence; free to report violence or theft; free to remain as a primary caretaker for a child/children; the right to leave sex work without identifying as a victim. Activists insist on the separation of sex work and coerced sex work through trafficking arguing that choice and agency make the difference in consensual sex work.
SEV 21	Tenni B, Carpenter J, Thomson N (2015) Arresting HIV: Fostering	The article argues that criminalisation and regulatory control of sex work, and in particular certain negative police practices, can inhibit progress in combating the spread of HIV globally.	Partnerships between public health, the police and the sex industry are key to preventing the spread of HIV. The

	<p>Partnerships between Sex Workers and Police to Reduce HIV Risk and Promote Professionalization within Policing Institutions: A Realist Review. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0134900. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0134900</p>	<p>"Decriminalisation is widely regarded as the evidence-based model of sex industry regulation that best supports effective health promotion, public health outcomes, the human rights of sex workers and is the best practice model for the prevention of HIV and STIs."</p> <p>"The decriminalisation of sex work, particularly legalising the possession of condoms and the provision of managed sex work zones facilitate more effective HIV prevention programs."</p> <p>The example was given of the Asia Pacific region where apart from NSW and New Zealand, sex work is criminalised and police are often perpetrators of violence against sex workers, using criminalisation to extract bribes or free sexual services or targeting sex workers for arrest to fill arrest quotas.</p> <p>The need to promote partnerships between sex workers and police is also encouraged by various UN political declarations including UNESCAP Resolutions 66/10 and 67/9 but there is limited evidence of good practice in this area. The Ugly Mugs programme is a good case study of joint work between police and the industry to protect workers from abusive clients.</p> <p>"The review found that political and police leadership, civil society strengthening and police reform in relation to HIV, are critical factors and key ingredients in changing the enabling environment in which sex work takes place to ensure that HIV prevention, individual and public health as well as HIV prevention and the promotion of human rights are the number one priority. Further research into this relationship is needed to provide evidence for effective HIV programming with police."</p> <p>Caveats: global and HIV/selling sex focus</p>	<p>regulatory framework around sex work can inhibit efforts to halt the spread of HIV such as the possession of condoms being used as evidence for arrest for sex work. The decriminalisation of sex work is currently regarded as the best practice model. This can include "zones of tolerance" for sex work where inreach of sexual health services is more easily facilitated. Crackdowns have been demonstrated to displace rather than eliminate sex work and increase risk by pushing sex work into more isolated, less populous areas and away from health services. Fining women was shown to increase debt and increase frequency of sex work. The use of peer educators is viewed as positive in a number of global settings and a good relationship between peer educators and the police.</p>
SEV 22	<p>Steen R, Wheeler T, Gorgens M, Mziray E, Dallabetta G (2015) Feasible, Efficient and Necessary, without Exception – Working with Sex Workers Interrupts HIV/STI Transmission and Brings Treatment to Many in Need. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0121145. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0121145</p>	<p>"High rates of partner change in sex work—whether in professional, 'transactional' or other context—disproportionately drive transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections." Decades of empirical evidence, extended by analyses in this collection, argue that protecting sex work is, without exception, feasible and necessary for controlling HIV/STI epidemics."</p> <p>The disproportionate burden of HIV borne by sex workers (globally) calls for expedited and facilitated access to appropriate services.</p> <p>Direct interventions should include peer-based outreach, condom programming and appropriate clinical services, and should be supported by structural interventions to reduce vulnerability, facilitate condom use and promote participation and ownership by sex workers. Programmes should prioritise coverage of overt, high-volume sex work as a first step to interrupting transmission and controlling epidemics.</p> <p>(Caveats: this paper takes a global view and generally focuses on countries which are resource poor and have a high HIV prevalence. The article focuses on selling sex rather than 'no touch' SEV)</p>	<p>Sex work is an important driver of sexual transmission of HIV.</p> <p>Direct interventions should include peer-based outreach, condom programming and appropriate clinical services, and should be supported by structural interventions to reduce vulnerability, facilitate condom use and promote participation and ownership by sex workers.</p>
SEV 23	<p>Elena Shih (2016) Not in My "Backyard Abolitionism":</p>	<p>This article explores a faith based <i>vigilante rescue</i> anti-sex trafficking programme for human trafficking in South Carolina, US. The author argues that "moral panic" about sex trafficking justified surveillance</p>	<p>Conflation of sex work and trafficking can lead to disproportionate surveillance of</p>

	<p>Vigilante Rescue against American Sex Trafficking Sociological Perspectives 2016, Vol. 59(1) 66–90 DOI: 10.1177/0731121416628551 spx.sagepub.com</p>	<p>and policing of working class immigrant women in the state. The use of racial profiling and assumptions about criminal behaviour on the basis of race were noted.</p> <p>The author notes that moral positions about the legitimacy of sex work can assume that all commercial sex work is exploitative and non-consensual and that moral concern about the sex trade has led to a disproportionate focus on sex trafficking compared to other forms of trafficked human labour; this has led to punitive approaches to migrant women.</p> <p>The author raises concern that such non-state organisations as this acting in the state's interest draw resources away from labour rights, social welfare and social housing.</p>	<p>migrant women involved in the sex trade (including SEV) and further marginalise these women. Social welfare responses are preferred.</p>
<p>SEV 24</p>	<p>Stefan David Baral, M Reuel Friedman, Scott Geibel, Kevin Rebe, Borche Bozhinov, Daouda Diouf, Keith Sabin, Claire E Holland, Roy Chan, Carlos F Cáceres (2015) HIV and sex workers Male sex workers: practices, contexts, and vulnerabilities for HIV acquisition and transmission Lancet 2015; 385: 260–73</p>	<p>"Male sex workers, irrespective of their sexual orientation, mostly offer sex to men and rarely identify as sex workers, using local or international terms instead. Growing evidence indicates a sustained or increasing burden of HIV among some male sex workers within the context of the slowing global HIV pandemic."</p> <p>This group as a key population is underserved by current HIV prevention, treatment, and care services (globally). Men who sell sex represent a subset of individuals who have been mostly ignored to date in the context of the global response to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Commercial heterosexual sex probably encompasses a small proportion of all commercial sex offered by men. HIV acquisition and transmission risks for men who sell sex only to women are also probably much lower than those affecting other male sex workers.</p> <p>Not defining as a sex worker can be a barrier to male sex workers accessing sex worker specific health services.</p> <p>Male sex workers may have lower HIV prevalence than other MSM due to a higher propensity to use condoms with non-paying partners – but this is a mixed picture globally. In one study male sex workers in Sydney, Australia had lower HIV prevalence than other MSM due to lower propensity for unprotected sex with non-paying partners. In China, similar lower HIV prevalence amongst "money boys" than other MSM is noted.</p> <p>Police abuse of male sex workers and evidence of condoms being used to prosecute complicates safer sex work with male sex workers.</p> <p>Caveats: this paper takes a global view, so findings although applicable and generalizable in global terms may not be specifically applicable to Sheffield or the UK. This paper is focussed on selling sex rather than sexual entertainment.</p>	<p>Evidence-based and human rights affirming services dedicated specifically to male sex workers are needed to improve health outcomes for these men and the people within their sexual networks.</p> <p>Decriminalisation of sex work and access to protective public health and legal structures would probably improve understanding of health issues specific to male sex workers, increase service uptake, and—from an occupational health perspective—foster better working conditions.</p>
<p>SEV 25</p>	<p>Maia Ruskova, Aliya Rakhmetova, *Steffanie A Strathdee (2014) Why are sex workers who use substances at risk for HIV?</p>	<p>Sex workers who inject drugs can acquire HIV through unprotected sex or syringe sharing.</p> <p>Sex workers who are alcohol or drug dependent are more likely to engage in transactions while under the influence of substances and might earn less per transaction.</p>	<p>Although empowerment of sex workers has been pivotal to HIV prevention successes in many countries, such programmes have tended not to focus on</p>

	<p>www.thelancet.com Vol 385 January 17, 2015 Published Online July 22, 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61042-4</p>	<p>Drug users may feel more pressure to acquiesce to clients' demands for unprotected sex, especially if offered more money or drugs.</p> <p>Sex workers' intimate male partners and clients often engage in behaviours with high risk of HIV infection.</p> <p>Drugs may be used as a form of coercion or control of sex workers.</p> <p>Injecting drug users are more likely to work outdoors exposing them to greater risks as injecting drug use is stigmatised in indoor venues.</p> <p>Injecting drug use is associated with elevated HIV risks in sex workers. In 20 countries worldwide, HIV prevalence was higher in female injectors than male injectors. There is high prevalence of injecting drug use amongst female sex workers in some Eastern European countries (e.g. Russia).</p> <p>(Caveat: article deals with onward sexual transmission of HIV and therefore selling sex rather than non-touch sexual entertainment)</p>	<p>sex workers who inject or use drugs, in part because they are even more marginalised.</p> <p>Policy makers should consider the particular health and support needs of sex workers who inject drugs.</p>
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