

Supplementary Materials:

Table 1: Criminalisation and Legislative Approaches to Sex Work

Criminalisation: Selling and purchasing sexual services is illegal. Examples include: most parts of the US (except Nevada), large parts of Eastern Europe including Russia, large parts of Asia, including China and large parts of Africa including Uganda.

Quasi-Criminalisation: Selling and purchasing sexual services is not illegal but most surrounding activities are. This includes the prohibition of communicating for prostitution, living off the avails of prostitution, keeping a brothel and soliciting sexual transactions in public spaces. Examples include Canada, UK.

Demand Criminalisation: The purchase of sexual services is illegal while selling sex is not illegal. Demand criminalisation was first implemented in Sweden in 1999. The primary objective of this approach is to eradicate prostitution by eliminating demand. However, evidence from Sweden, indicates that the law has been unsuccessful in meeting this objective. Examples include: Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and France.

Legalization: Sex work is permitted under certain state-specified conditions such as in licensed brothels or sex work zones and heavily regulated through targeted regulations of sex work businesses (e.g. often highly punitive; compulsory registration or mandatory health checks) generally in the absence of labour rights. This legal approach includes, brothels in Nevada, USA, and sex work zones in the Netherland.

Decriminalization of Sex Work: The removal of all laws that criminalize sex work. Sex work is subject to the same regulations, licensing and zoning as other businesses. Sex workers have the same labour protections as employees in other sectors, e.g. workplace health and safety standards. In case of violence or theft, the standard Criminal code applies. Examples include New Zealand and New South Wales, Australia.