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Stage One

Two coders will commence by conducting a test search for one of the 15 Healthy Sexual Development domains (e.g. Domain 12: Sex can be pleasurable).

Coders will liaise during each step of the process, comparing results, identifying challenges and working together to find solutions. Coders will consult CIs where difficulty or uncertainty arises.

Search results for the test domain will be compared and any discrepancies will be discussed and resolved, to insure search results are compatible.

The following databases will be used:

- ProQuest

- EBSCO
- Scopus
- JSTOR

Searches will be performed using the databases within UTS library, since other library databases may have different subscription arrangements for EBSCO and ProQuest.

Only articles published between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2017 will be included.

Search terms for the 15 Health Sexual Development Domains

Each of the domains will be searched for the following terms, using the database protocols outlined from page 7 onwards.

1. Freedom from unwanted activity during sexual development

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:
child*
abuse
rape

2. An understanding of consent and ethical conduct more generally

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:
consent*
rape
coercion
unwanted
violen*
aggress*
assault
objectif*
force*
submiss*

3. Education about biological aspects of sexual practice

porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli" AND:
education
information
learn*
knowledge
"sexual health"

4. An understanding of safety

porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli" AND:
safe*
risk*
STI
STD
HIV
condom
protect*
contracepti*
health

5. Relationship skills

porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli" AND:
relationship*
assertive*
communication
confiden*
intimacy
"social skills"

6. Agency

porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli" AND:
"sexual agency"
"sexual autonomy"

“sexual subjectivity”

“sexual citizenship”

“sexual self-efficacy”

control

self-determination

7. Lifelong learning

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

“sexual knowledge”

experimentation

“lifelong learning”

growth

continu*

8. Resilience

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

resilien*

adaptability

creativity

9. Open communication

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

communication

open*

honest*

confiden*

talk*

10. Sexual development should not be 'aggressive, coercive or joyless'

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

joy

pleasur*

satisf*

happiness
aggressi*
arous*
excite*
well-being
wellbeing
coercive

11. Self-acceptance

porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli" AND:
"self acceptance"
identity
"body image"
gay
queer
lesbian
dissatisfaction
*ability
anorexia
trans*
self-esteem
surgery
surgical

12. Sex can be pleasurable

porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli" AND:
pleasur*
fun
satisfaction
arousal
orgasm
recreational
permissive

desire

“role play”

fantas*

13. Understanding of parental and societal values

Porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

values

religio*

norm*

ethics

moral*

standards

14. Public/private boundaries

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

public

privat*

boundar*

15. Competence in mediated sexuality

porn* OR “sexually explicit material” OR “visual sexual stimuli” AND:

fantasy

genre

representation*

literacy

play

convention*

visual*

real*

education

Search instructions

For each Domain:

1. Two researchers will independently perform the searches in each of the 4 databases.
2. Each researcher should create an account with each of the 4 databases so that searches can be saved there for backup purposes.
3. Search results for each database will be logged, using the UTS Literature Search Log template.
4. The two search result logs will be compared and must be identical. If not, search processes will be checked to ensure their compatibility.
5. Each researcher will import their search results into a separate Endnote database where they will remove all duplicates, import the final list into a Spreadsheet.
6. Final spreadsheet lists will be compared to ensure compatibility and ensure that all articles are included and all duplicates removed (where databases use different name formations, these issues will be resolved at this point).

Search protocols for each database

[using Domain 12 search terms as an example]

PROQUEST

1. Use Advanced Search
2. Add search terms as: (porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli") – Abstract-AB; AND (pleasur* OR fun OR satisfaction OR arousal OR orgasm OR recreational OR permissive OR desire OR "role play" OR fantas*) – Abstract-AB
3. Tick box for "Peer reviewed"
4. Select from Source Type "Scholarly Journals"

5. Document Type = Article
6. Language = English
7. Perform search, then apply following limitations:
8. Publication date, Custom date Range (Date range): 2000-2017
9. Save the search
10. Add results to Lit Search & Analysis spreadsheet

Exporting ProQuest results to Endnote/Spreadsheet

- Select 100 items per page (the maximum)
- Select all articles on page 1
- Click Save
- Select RIS (for Endnote) / XLS for a spreadsheet
- Tick 'Deselect items when done'
- For Endnote: leave output as RIS, leave content as 'citation, abstract, indexing', click Continue
- Click 'Open with Endnote'
- If more than 100 items, repeat the process for each page
- For XLS, leave fields as is and repeat the process for each page of results (will need to merge the XLS files later)
- Check Endnote export to remove duplicates (common in ProQuest) and revise Lit Search & Analysis spreadsheet

EBSCO

1. Use the "Academic Search Complete (EBSCO)" database for broader sweep of articles
2. Use Advanced search
3. Add search terms as: (porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli") – AB; AND (pleasur* OR fun OR satisfaction OR arousal OR orgasm OR recreational OR permissive OR desire OR "role play" OR fantas*) – AB (Note: AB listed as Abstract or Author-Supplied Abstract)
4. Untick "Apply related words"
5. Tick "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals"
6. Document Type: Article
7. Publication Date: January 2000 – December 2017
8. Language: English

9. Seems you can't save your search, but if you're signed into EBSCO searches are automatically saved in Search History (not sure how long they remain there)

Exporting EBSCO results to Endnote/Spreadsheet:

- Click Share (top right corner)
- Click on 'Email a link to download exported results'
- Select all articles ("number of items to be saved" should be full results)
- Add your email address and subject header
- Click RIS format (for Endnote) or XLS (for spreadsheet)
- Click Send
- Check your junk email if the file doesn't arrive
- Save the file from your email. Make sure Endnote is open when you open the file and it will automatically export.

SCOPUS

1. Use database titled "Scopus (Elsevier)"
2. Use Basic search (to add another search click the + box)
3. Add search terms: (porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli") – Abstract; AND (pleasur* OR fun OR satisfaction OR arousal OR orgasm OR recreational OR permissive OR desire OR "role play" OR fantas*) – Abstract
4. Select 'Limit' for dropdown menu
5. Years: 2000-2017
6. Document Type: Article
7. Leave Access Type as "all"
8. Click search
9. Add Source Type filter: Journals
10. Add Language filter: English
11. Click "Limit To"
12. Save the search
13. Add results to Lit Search & Analysis spreadsheet

Exporting Scopus results to Endnote/Spreadsheet:

- Select all (no need to do this for each page of results, it will Export everything)
- Click Export and RIS Format

- For Endnote export: Select RIS, click box to include "Abstract & keywords", press Export button
- For XLS export: Select CSV, click box to include "Abstract & keywords", press Export button
- Check Endnote export to remove duplicates (common in Scopus) and revise Lit Search & Analysis spreadsheet.

JSTOR

1. Select Advanced Search
2. Add search terms in single box as: (porn* OR "sexually explicit material" OR "visual sexual stimuli") – Abstract; AND (pleasur* OR fun OR satisfaction OR arousal OR orgasm OR recreational OR permissive OR desire OR "role play" OR fantas*) – Abstract
3. "Select an access type" = All content
4. Item Type: Articles
5. Language: English
6. Date range: 2000-2017
7. Perform search
8. Save the search (if possible)
9. Add results to Lit Search & Analysis spreadsheet

Exporting JSTOR results to Endnote/Spreadsheet:

- Each item needs to be ticked
- After all items on the page (25 per page) are ticked, select Export Selected Citations
- Click Export a RIS file (for Endnote)
- Note that XLS files cannot be exported from JSTOR
- Check Endnote export to remove duplicates (if any) and revise Lit Search & Analysis spreadsheet

Stage Two

Once the two researchers have a compatible list of articles for a particular domain, they should create a single spreadsheet, add reference numbers to each article in the first column, and duplicate that sheet for separate coding use.

The spreadsheet will include the following information about each article:

- Reference number

- Authors
- Year
- Title
- Journal
- Volume
- Issue
- Pages
- DOI
- Abstract

(this provides enough information to cross-check articles in the case of duplicates)

Each researcher will then:

- a) Read each abstract to determine whether article meets inclusion criteria for particular domain, and assign one of the following numerical codes to each article (using the first of these codes that applies):
 1. Not a peer reviewed article
 2. Does not offer original qualitative or quantitative data about the relationship between the consumption of pornography/SEM and the healthy sexual development of consumers
 3. Offers qualitative or quantitative data about the relationship between the consumption of pornography/SEM and the healthy sexual development of consumers, but in relation to another domain, not the domain under analysis
 4. Selected for analysis
 5. Unclear
 6. Abstract in English but article not in English therefore article is excluded

7. Pornography consumption and the relationship with the relevant domain of Healthy Sexual Development is not the central focus of the article therefore article is excluded
- b) Record these codes in the final column of the spreadsheet #1 (that holds all search findings) (for codes #6 and #7, these will be typically applied after reading the papers)
 - c) Literature coded as Unclear (5) will be further discussed by the research team until another code is agreed upon.
 - d) If the abstract hints that original data was gathered from consumers but doesn't state it explicitly, look at the article itself to find out.

Exclusion examples

The following were uncertain cases upon initial coding

- Articles that provide original data about pornography production (we are looking at consumption) - Code 2
- Where an article includes data about the relationship between porn and a third variable AND the relationship between the HSD Domain and a third variable – but NOT about the relationship between porn and the HSD Domain – Code 7
- The article is from neurosciences or is using pornography as a tool for research (e.g. showing porn to test physiological arousal), as this is not about users' everyday consumption – Code 2

Once articles are coded and cross-checked, a final spreadsheet for that particular domain will be saved, including the agreed upon code. The included articles will then be coded into SPSS, using the codes in the following section.

Coding the dataset

The included articles for a particular domain will then be closely read and coded. Upon close reading of some articles, it will become apparent that they should have been

excluded for reasons listed earlier. If so, these will be re-coded in the full article spreadsheet, and removed from the inclusion list.

The following codes are applied to each of the included articles.

ARTICLE DETAILS				
	Categories	Notes	Range	Value labels
1	Reference Number	Use number previously allocated		
2	Domain	Healthy Sexual Development domains (see list above)	1-15	
3	Article Title	Use full title		
4	First author's country of work	Enter country name of first author's institution (as indicated in article)		
5	Multi author country of work	For articles of multiple authors, to establish if they are writing from multiple countries.	1-2, 8	1= Single country 2= International authorship 8= Not applicable (if there is only one author)
6	Gender of the first author only	Use Other for non-binary or where unclear.	1-3	1= Male 2= Female 3= Other
7	Field of Research Code	Codes taken from ERA 2015 Submitted Journal List.		
8	Definition of pornography	Copy and paste definition given. If no definition given, leave blank.		
9	Research Design	Single time point: when there is a measurement at one specific point in time. Multiple time point: when there are more than one measurements in two or more points in time, as time goes by. Experimental: There are three criteria for a <i>true experiment</i> : at least one experimental and control group; researcher-manipulated variable; & random assignment.	1-4	1= Single time point 2= Multiple time point 3= Experimental 4= None of the above

10	Research Methods	Based on what the authors say they used.	1-9	1= On-line survey 2= Survey IRL (in real life) 3= Survey unspecified 4= Interviews 5= Focus groups 6= Archival work 7= Textual/discourse analysis 8= Mixed methods 9= Other
11	Do the authors report correlations or regressions?	Regression analysis helps one understand how the typical value of the dependent variable changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the other independent variables are held fixed. Regression goes beyond correlation by adding prediction capabilities but still cannot prove causality. Many researchers talk about causality when they have only used regression analysis.		1= Yes 2= No
12	Do the authors explicitly claim that pornography causes changes in other variable(s)?	Is it argued that porn changes behaviour/ practice?	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
13	Do the authors imply causality by using the words effect(s)/impact/influence or similar word?	Note that the use of the word 'predict' in psychology is usually used as a statistical term and does not necessarily imply causality. Also the verb 'associate' does not imply causality.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
14	Other word used to imply causality.	Type in word, otherwise leave blank.		
15	Inferred impact.	Copy and paste any interesting phrases that imply causality. If the phrases are too big then note article title and		

		pages.		
16	Disclaimer for causality.	Do the authors explicitly state that they cannot make claims about causality from the data they present (in their Limitations section or elsewhere)?	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
PARTICIPANT DETAILS				
17	Gender of participants	Based on what is stated. The mixed code includes: a mixture of male and female participants and/or trans and non-binary participants.	1-3	1= Male only 2= Female only 3= Mixed
18	Sexual Preferences/Orientation of participants	Based on what is stated.	1-7	1= Only hetero 2= Mostly hetero 3= Only non-hetero (including MSM) 4= Mostly non-hetero (including MSM) 5= Other 6= Not stated 7= Mixed
19	Age Range of participants	Type in age range or 99 if data is missing/unstated. If only means are given, enter those.		
CLAIMS ABOUT STUDY IMPLICATIONS				
20	Does the article claim implications for policymakers ?	Usually psychology researchers make such claims in a small paragraph at the end of their article.	1-3	1= Yes 2= No 3= Unclear
21	Does the article claim implications for sexual educators ?	Taking a wider view, assuming that sexual education can also be provided by sexologists and sex therapists and it is not only school based.	1-3	1= Yes 2= No 3= Unclear
22	Does the article claim implications for future research , including theoretical development?		1-3	1= Yes 2= No 3= Unclear
23	Does the article claim implications for the legal system ?		1-3	1= Yes 2= No 3= Unclear

24	Does the article claim implications for another readership ?			Type in details
HETERONORMATIVITY				
25	Is “anal sex” mentioned in the article?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No
26	Is “anal sex” implied to be negative ?	In articles that mention “anal sex” , otherwise 8 = N/A	1-2, 8	1= Yes 2= No 8= Not applicable
27	Is “casual sex” mentioned in the article?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No
28	Is “casual sex” implied to be negative ?	In articles that mention “casual sex” , otherwise 8 = N/A	1-2, 8	1= Yes 2= N 8= Not applicable
29	Is “BDSM” mentioned in the article?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No
30	Is “BDSM” implied to be negative ?	In articles that mention “BDSM” , otherwise 8 = N/A	1-2, 8	1= Yes 2= No 8= Not applicable
31	Are “permissive attitudes” mentioned in the article?	Search for the word ‘permissive’ being mentioned in regards to pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
32	Are “risky sexual practices” mentioned in the article?	Search for the word ‘risk’ being mentioned in regards to pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
33	Is health mentioned in the article?	Search for the word ‘health’ being mentioned in regards to pornography. This captures reference to sexual health as well as general health.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
PORNOGRAPHY INFORMATION				
34	Do the authors ask if the subjects’ first pornography experience was by choice or by accident?	This captures whether researchers identified this as important enough to ask participants.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
35	Do the authors present data about participants’ reasons for watching pornography ?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No

36	Do the authors present data about participants' reasons for not watching pornography ?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No
37	Did the authors use the word use throughout the article for the use of pornography?	Code as 'Yes' if the specific word is mentioned 3+ times concerning the use of pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
38	Did the authors use the word watch throughout the article for the use of pornography?	Code as 'Yes' if the specific word is mentioned 3+ times concerning the use of pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
39	Did the authors use the word consume throughout the article for the use of pornography?	Code as 'Yes' if the specific word is mentioned 3+ times concerning the use of pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
40	Did the authors use the word view throughout the article for the use of pornography?	Code as 'Yes' if the specific word is mentioned 3+ times concerning the use of pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
41	Did the authors use the word engage throughout the article for the use of pornography?	Code as 'Yes' if the specific word is mentioned 3+ times concerning the use of pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
42	Did the authors use the word exposed to throughout the article for the use of pornography?	Code as 'Yes' if the specific word is mentioned 3+ times concerning the use of pornography.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
43	Did the authors use another word throughout the article for the use of pornography?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No
44	The other word authors used for the use of pornography	Type in word used or leave blank if no other word was used.		
45	Types of pornography used by participants	According to what the authors state. Only code what is explicitly stated, not what is implied.	1-4	1= Hardcore 2= Softcore including 'erotica' 3= Mixed 4= Not stated

46	Sexual practices/orientation presented in the pornographic material viewed/used by the participants	Only code what is explicitly stated, not what is implied.	1-8	1= Gay/Lesbian 2= Straight 3= Bisexual 4= BDSM 5= Fetish 6= Mixed 7= Other 8= Not stated
47	Production type of the pornographic material viewed/used by the participants	Only code what is explicitly stated, not what is implied.	1-4	1= Professional 2= Amateur 3= Mixed 4= Not stated
PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF PORNOGRAPHY				
48	Do the authors refer to “education” or “learning” to describe the use of pornography?	Search for these words.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
49	Do the authors report asking participants about their perceived effects of pornography on themselves?	Only code as ‘Yes’ if it is explicitly stated. Our concern is whether this is considered important enough by the researchers to be reported on.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No
50	What negative effects were reported by participants	Input effects mentioned or leave blank if nothing is mentioned.		
51	What positive effects were reported by participants	Input effects mentioned or leave blank if nothing is mentioned.		
WOMEN AND PORNOGRAPHY				
52	Does the article present separate data about women?		1-2	1= Yes 2= No
CODER COMPARISON				
53	Is the article interesting?	This is asked to compare the coder interests and whether this relates to their disciplinary backgrounds.	1-2	1= Yes 2= No

Inter-coder reliability

Initially, articles are independently coded by two researchers, using SPSS. After each set of 10 articles coded, inter-coder reliability is checked through Cohen’s Kappa statistic

within SPSS. Where Kappa scores are low, the two researchers discuss these and attempt resolution. Where resolution is unclear, senior researchers are consulted. Cross-checking will continue until Kappa scores reflect high agreement. After this point, articles will each be coded by one researcher.