



RESET Society EXIT Program Evaluation

Report on 2017-2018 Findings

June 16, 2018



Evaluated with support from Constellation Consulting Group

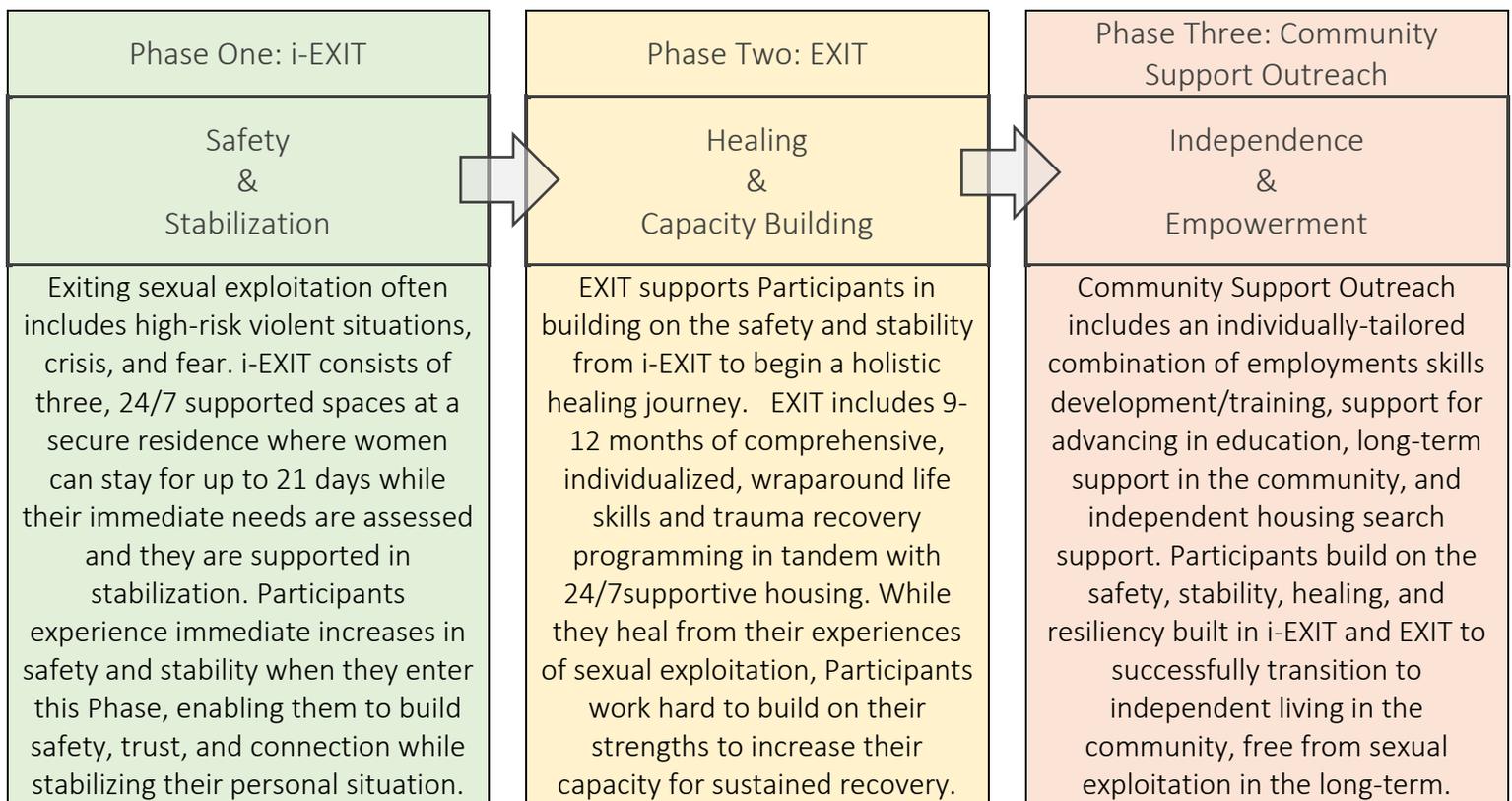
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1.0 Introduction & Background

RESET Society (RESET)¹ provides a lifeline for women seeking to exit sexual exploitation by offering immediate, safe, supportive housing and 24/7, non-time-limited, comprehensive individualized support to women and girls (and their children) fleeing sexual exploitation and sex trafficking from across Canada. RESET programming enables girls, women, and their children, to stabilize, heal and reconnect, facilitating not only their exit from sexual exploitation, but to also a transformational positive rebuilding of their lives. RESET is the only organization in Canada that provides 24/7, intensive 1-1 case management, comprehensive, wrap-around, non-time limited programming, and progressive levels of supportive housing that enable exit from sexual exploitation and is not centred upon a Faith-prioritized framework/messaging.

Programming at RESET is delivered as a trauma-informed three-phase continuum of services. The three program phases seamlessly support Participants in their journey from sex trade exit and stabilization, to healing, capacity building and life-skills development, through to transitioning into long-term independence and empowerment away from the sex trade.



¹ Formerly known as Servants Anonymous Society (SAS) before a rebranding that happened in early 2018.

In recognition of the importance of holistically supporting women and girls in their desire to exit sexual exploitation, since June 2015 the Department of Justice Canada has provided generous support for the EXIT Program (Phase Two) at RESET. Evaluation can help highlight the impact of this support and reveal learnings for continuous program improvement and the establishment of best and promising practices.

RESET works with external evaluation experts at Constellation Consulting Group to evaluate the EXIT Program. The 2017-2018 evaluation results suggest that support from the Department of Justice Canada is enabling the emergence of numerous positive outcomes for women and girls impacted by sexual exploitation. The current report highlights findings from the 2017-2018 evaluation (April 2017 to March 2018) with discussion of the impact measured, the learnings garnered, and recommendations for future directions.

2.0 Evaluation Methods

2.1 Evaluation Methods and Questions

The EXIT Program is evaluated using a developmental evaluation approach. Developmental evaluation places the evaluator in the role of observer, questioner, and facilitator, supporting a holistic understanding of program implementation and processes, and helping to identify areas of success and challenge, as well as outcomes and impact. The result of using a developmental evaluation approach is a continuous feedback loop that accompanies program innovation as well as point-in-time (e.g. end of project) reporting on successes and challenges. The evaluation of EXIT has been conscientiously utilization-focused meaning it is centered around “how real people in the real world apply evaluation findings and experience the evaluation process”.² All evaluation activities are strengths-based, seeking to elevate the voices and stories of Participants while assessing program successes and learnings.

Key evaluation questions for EXIT are:

Process Questions	Outcomes Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To what extent were project activities implemented as planned? ○ What types of Participants were reached through the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To what extent are key outcomes being achieved? ○ What impact has programming had on the community as a whole?

A mix of quantitative, and qualitative information gathering methods have been implemented to ensure robust evaluation results. Information that has been gathered and used includes:

- Demographic data (e.g. age, gender, level of education);
- Process data (e.g. program referral source);
- Intake data (e.g. living situation at intake, service use at intake); and
- Participant outcome information

2.2 Information Storage

Information gathered as part of the EXIT Program evaluation is stored in the secure Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database managed by the Calgary Homeless Foundation. Since the database was developed with homeless sector end-users in mind, evaluators at Constellation Consulting have worked with the Calgary Homeless Foundation to customize database fields to better reflect the information gathered by RESET for the purpose of evaluation.

See Appendix B for a list of data points collected/stored.

² Patton (2008). Page 37.

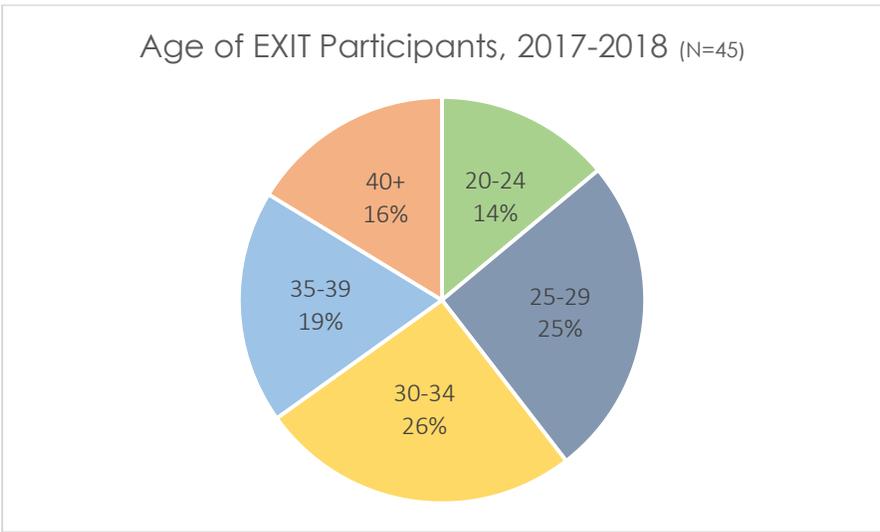
3.0 EXIT Program Outputs and Outcomes

3.1 Who was Impacted by EXIT in 2017-2018?



In total, 45 women received housing, supports, and life skills development opportunities through the EXIT Program in 2017-2018.

In the 2017-2018 program year EXIT Participants were fairly evenly distributed in age groups older than 20 years old. The average age of Participants was 32 years old. While many women enter the sex trade at an early age (average 13-14 years old)³, the older average age of EXIT Participants highlights the complex, and often lengthy, journey towards exiting and healing.



Individuals involved in sexual exploitation often have complex intersectional identities and experience multiple layers of vulnerability, disadvantage, and marginalization.⁴ According to Hunt (2013), women of Indigenous descent in Canada are particularly vulnerable to abuse, violence, and involvement in the sex trade. In 2017-2018, 21% of EXIT Program Participants identified as Indigenous, 67% of whom identified as First Nations (status) and 33% of whom identified as Metis.

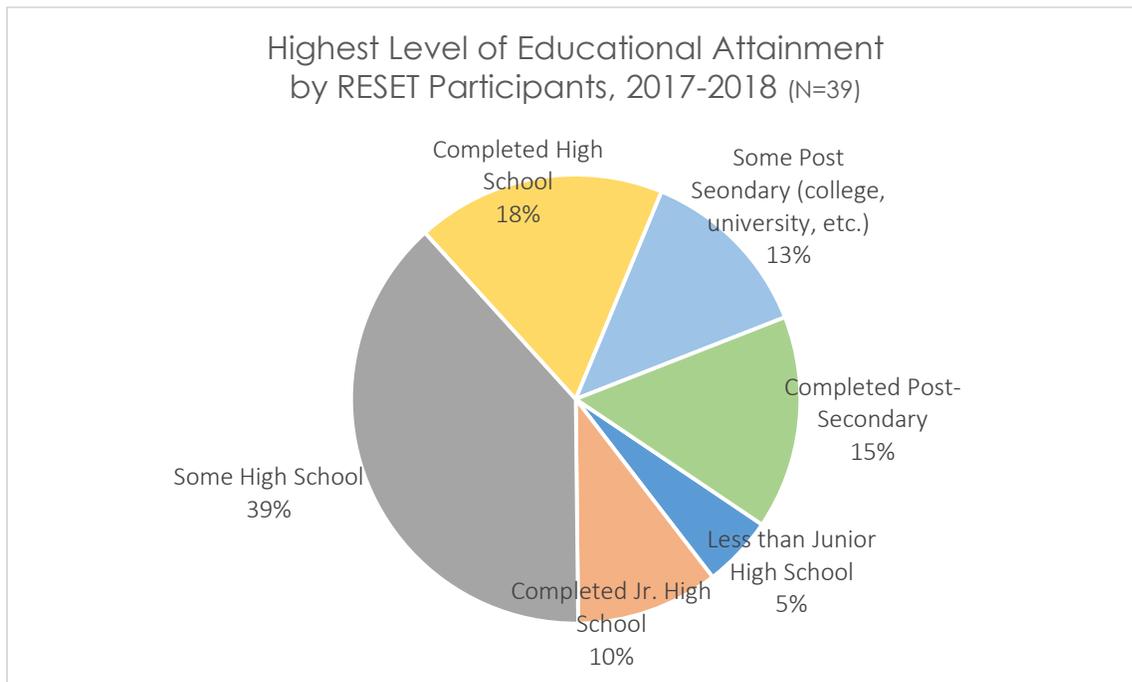
The EXIT Program respects Participants' choice and unique personal journeys with programming that is completely voluntary and program pathways that are individualized and client-driven. This approach encourages women to come to EXIT when they feel ready. This is reflected in the fact that the most common referral source in 2017-2018 was self-referral (36%). Other

³ McIntyre (2002)

⁴ Statistics Canada (2017) and Quarterman, Kaye, & Winterdyk (2012). For a discussion of intersectionality and other theoretical perspectives on sexual exploitation and sex trade see, for example, Gerassi (2015)

important referral sources included the Calgary Police Service (CPS), medical professionals, friends, crisis, outreach, support or social workers, and shelter staff.

Low educational attainment can be both a risk factor for becoming involved in the sex trade and a barrier to exiting the sex trade.⁵ Most RESET Participants (53%) in 2017-2018 had not completed high school and 5% had not completed junior high school. While low educational attainment can increase risk of sexual exploitation, even women who have achieved various levels of education may become trapped in the sex trade. In total, 18% of 2017-2018 RESET Participants had completed high school, 13% had completed some post-secondary, and 15% had completed a post-secondary program.



There are numerous reasons why an individual may decide to exit the sex trade, and each individual will have their own unique array of personal motivations for initiating or re-initiating an exit. Common factors include:⁶

- Personal exhaustion from the high physical and/or emotional demands of sex work
- Cumulative burdens of sex work and the perception of ‘hitting bottom’
- Spirituality – a desire to “get right with God” or pursue a life guided by spiritual or religious elements
- Witnessing and/or experiencing excessive violence and a desire to avoid future experiences of violence
- Sobriety – either a desire to become sober or a desire to exit the sex trade due to established sobriety and less tolerance for sex work and associated substance use

⁵ Baker, Dalla, & Williamson (2010); Ouspenski (2014); Mayhew & Mossman (2007)

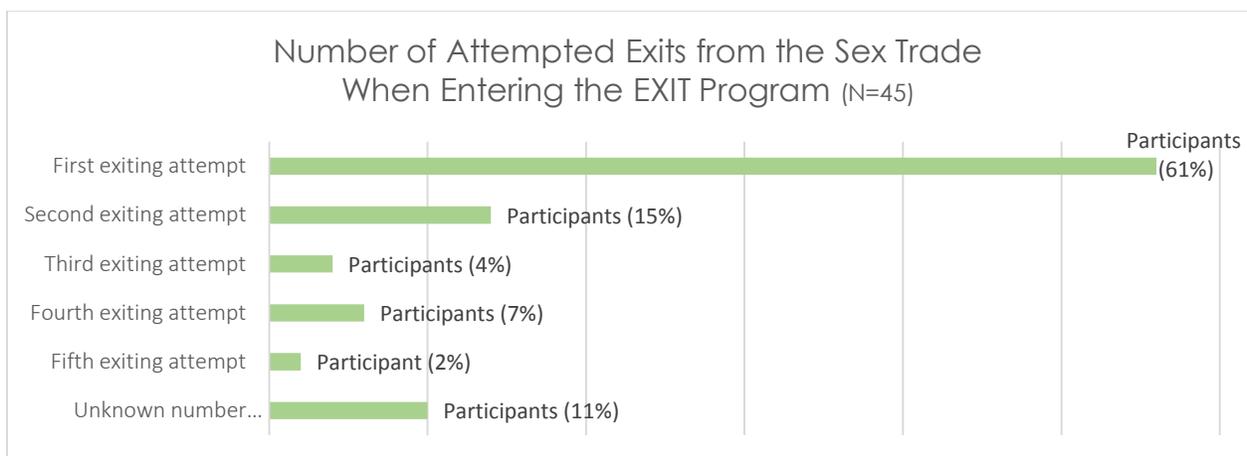
⁶ Oselin (2010); Dalla (20016); Sanders (2007); Cimino (2012)

- Physical deterioration and health issues, including sexual health issues like STIs
- Pregnancy
- Interest in establishing, re-establishing, salvaging, or ameliorating relationships with their children (e.g. desire to avoid Children’s Services involvement, establish or re-establish custody, etc.)
- Interpersonal relationships such as relationships with family members, partners, or close friends – a desire to re-establish relationships, mend relationships, keep relationships, improve relationships and/or inspiration from relationships
- Legal/justice/mandated reasons for exiting (e.g. time in jail)

The primary reasons why Participants had chosen to leave the sex trade with support from the EXIT Program in 2017-2018 were:⁷

- To improve their quality of life (58%)
- Because they were ready for or needing a change (36%)
- Due to a pregnancy (2%)
- To enable reunification with child(ren) (2%)
- Due to fear of violence (2%)

While sex workers have significant resiliency⁸ and are often very dedicated when they initiate an exit from the sex trade⁹, there are complex personal and systemic barriers that mean individuals usually attempt to exit multiple times before successfully leaving the sex trade in the long-term.¹⁰ Benoit & Millar (2001) highlight that women often attempt to exit sexual exploitation five to six times before they are successful. The EXIT Program understands these struggles and ensures that Participants are able to return to the program whenever they want if their exit is not permanent. In 2017-2018, 28% of Participants had attempted to exit the sex trade previously without success and were engaging in the EXIT Program to move towards sustained exits from the sex trade.



⁷ NOTE: Participants could cite more than one reason.

⁸ Hickle (2017)

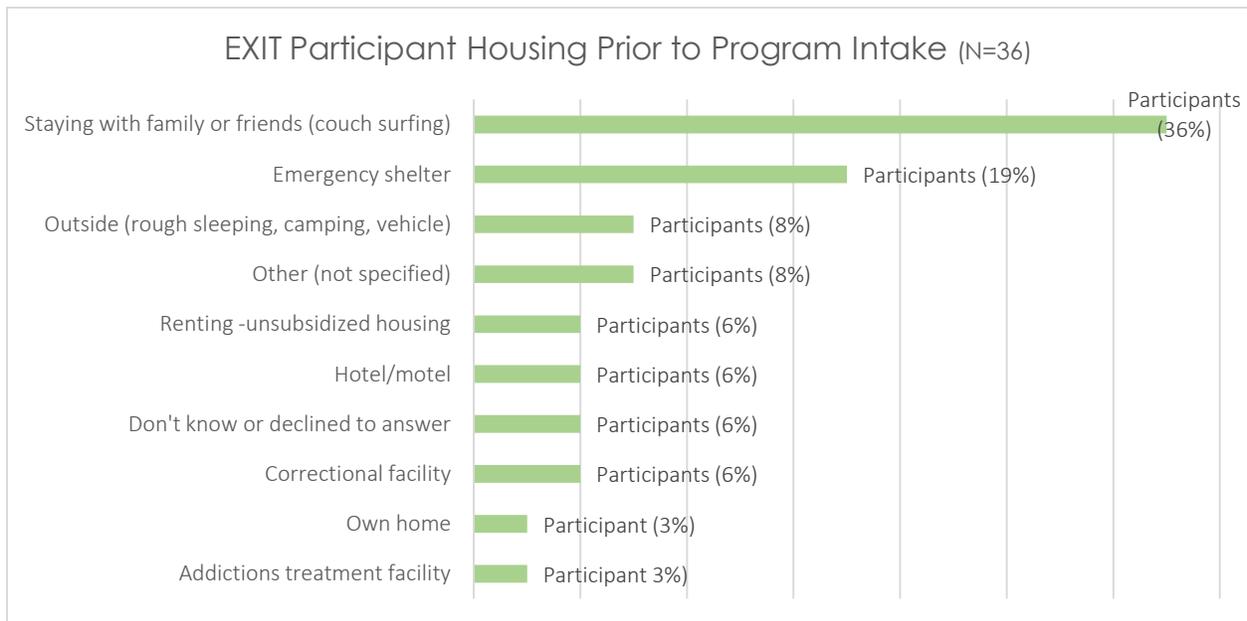
⁹ Cimino (2012)

¹⁰ Mayhew & Mossman (2007); Ouspenski (2014); Wilson & Bulter (2014)

3.2 Addressing Basic Needs

Homelessness and poverty are inextricably linked to experiences of sexual exploitation with individuals often becoming involved and entrenched in sexual exploitation to meet their basic needs, like housing. Trading or selling sex to meet basic needs is called ‘survival sex’.¹¹ The EXIT Program recognizes that basic needs must be met for Participants to be able to build on their strength and resilience to create sustainable lives for themselves, free from sexual exploitation. During the 2017-2018 program year, 93% of Participants received basic needs referrals through EXIT (e.g. Food Bank, Women in Need Society, etc.) and 47% were supported in obtaining a low income bus pass. These supports enable women to move beyond a survival mentality towards healing and recovery-focused goals.

Coming to the program, nearly two thirds of Participants (63%) were homeless, either living in an emergency shelter (19%), living outside (8%), or couch surfing (36%). Others were coming from a correctional facility, addictions treatment or transitional housing options (e.g. hotel/motel), while some did not wish to share with us their living situation prior to entering the program. Only 9% of Participants were living in their own home or non-subsidized apartment prior to entering the program.



Understanding that one of the most basic human needs is housing and that a lack of housing often contributes to sex trade involvement and barriers to exiting,¹² RESET’s stated mission is: *To provide comprehensive individualized support and safe housing to women and girls age 16 and over exiting sexual exploitation and sex trafficking so that they may transform their lives.*

¹¹ Van der Meulen et. al (2013)

¹² Covenant House (2013)

Participants in the EXIT Program are housed in supportive housing during their program participation and community-based housing (with supports available) when graduating. This means that during the 2017-2018 program year:



45 women were housed while participating in the EXIT Program.

Based on the program intake statistics, many of these women would otherwise face homelessness.

3.3 Addressing Harmful Behaviours

Substance abuse is both an antecedent to sexual exploitation and a coping reaction to trauma related to sexual exploitation experiences.¹³ At Program intake:



96% of Participants identified drug use as an issue in their lives.



4% of Participants identified alcohol use as an issue in their lives.

In total, 82% of Participants had spent some time in addictions treatment in the year prior to entering the program¹⁴, with one Participant entering the program directly from treatment.

While participating in the program 11% of Participants were directly connected to substance abuse counselling/treatment, and two were connected to an opioid dependent clinic. During the program period, 75% of the women reported total abstinence of substance use/abuse while 25% of women reported relapse of which four Participants chose to enter an addictions treatment program. Further, 23% of Participants decreased risk-taking behaviours while engaging in the program.

This important progress towards healing, self-development and personal recovery goals can help Participants sustain their exits from the sex trade and avoid sexual exploitation, particularly sexual exploitation connected to substance abuse, in the future.

¹³ Saewyc & Edinburgh (2010) p. 182

¹⁴ N=38 known history of treatment in the last year.

3.4 Building Natural Supports and Whole-Family Wellness

When a woman involved in the sex trade has children, her children are often a motivating factor for seeking to exit the sex trade.¹⁵ The EXIT Program allows Participants to enter the program while pregnant and Participants can bring children under the age of 18 who are in their care to the Program with them. At the Program, children are supported with developmentally appropriate services, activities, and referrals, enabling Participants to work towards building a sustainable life free from sexual exploitation while knowing their children are safe and supported. It also allows Participants to establish or reinforce a positive family relationship and good parenting practices. In 2017-2018:



3 women had children in their care during their participation in EXIT and **15** women had children who were not in their care (e.g. other care arrangements were made, child was adopted, Child Welfare involvement, child over 18, etc.)



1 woman was pregnant when they entered the EXIT Program.

For Participants with children who are not in their care, goals for reunification and/or visitation may be established by Participants who are supported through the program to achieve these goals. Working together to promote whole-family wellness, during the 2017-2018 program year:

- One Participant had their Children's Services file closed
- One Participant was reunited with her child, who is now in her care
- Two Participants gained visitations with their child(ren)
- Two Participants were working towards reunification with their child(ren)

Understanding that sex trade involvement often leads to relationship breakdown with family and friends,¹⁶ and that these natural supports can be key in enabling successful and sustainable exits from the sex trade, the EXIT Program works with Participants to connect/reconnect with family and build/rebuild healthy relationships when those supports are desired and helpful for Participants. In 2017-2018, 30% of Participants connected/reconnected/reunited with their families.

The program also recognizes that sometimes family dysfunction has been a contributing factor to sex trade involvement and that family members may not be the best natural supports for Participants.¹⁷ When family is not identified as a good natural support, other healthy

¹⁵ Oselin (2010); Dalla (20016); Sanders (2007); Cimino (2012)

¹⁶ DeReviere (2006)

¹⁷ Wilson & Butler (2014); Miller et al. (2011); Statistics Canada (2014); Shumaka (2006); Barton (2002)

relationships and connection/reconnection is supported. This includes healthy peer mentoring relationships facilitated through the program.

3.5 Addressing Health Concerns

Sex trade involvement often results in physical health issues, including health issues related to experiences of violence, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), ovarian/vaginal pain, menstrual problems, cervical cancer, fertility complications, and other health conditions. At the same time, health systems are where many sex workers and former sex workers fear facing judgmental and discriminatory practices the most.¹⁸ The EXIT Program works with Participants to address their physical health needs and move towards overall increases in wellbeing. At program intake:



63% of Participants had spent time in a health facility in the last year, with an average length of stay of **8 days**.



74% of Participants had visited an Emergency Room in the last year, with an average of **3 visits** per Participant.



47% of Participants had used EMS services in the last year, with an average of **2 contacts** per Participant.



4 Participants had physical health conditions requiring medical treatment.

Research has shown that supporting sustained exits from the sex trade requires connection to community-based health services to ensure individuals leaving the sex trade have the health supports they need.¹⁹ In 2017-2018 through the EXIT Program, 30% of Participants were connected to health services (e.g. family doctor, the Alex Community Health Centre, etc.) and 4% of Participants were connected with dental services.

Sex workers often also experience complex mental health issues that may stem from their involvement in the sex trade, the trauma experienced due to involvement in the sex trade, or past experiences of trauma (including intergenerational trauma). At the same time, in exiting

¹⁸ Bungay & Guta (2018)

¹⁹ Ouspenski (2014)

the sex trade individuals must confront the shame, self-blame, and beliefs about inherent and permanent damage associated with sex trade involvement.²⁰

The EXIT Program works with Participants to address their mental health needs and move towards overall increases in wellbeing. At program intake:



63% of Participants had spent time in a mental health facility in the last year, with an average length of stay of **9 days**.



6 Participants had mental health conditions requiring treatment.

Research has shown that to support successful exits from the sex trade, individuals need access to non-judgmental mental health professionals and both immediate and long-term counselling.²¹ In 2017-2018 through the EXIT Program, 22% Participants were connected to mental health professionals (e.g. psychiatrists, professional counsellors, etc.) and 4% Participants underwent a medication/psychological review to support their wellness journey.

Two Participants who came to the program with difficulties managing emotions, sometimes resulting in violent outbursts, increased their emotional regulation and decreased their tenancy towards violent reactions. Further, four Participants became more involved in the community, through volunteering, community group participation, and/or becoming a peer mentor within the program.

3.6 Building Financial Stability

In addition to the physical and emotional consequences of sex trade involvement, individuals in the sex trade often experience significant shame associated with their occupation, as sex work continues to be an occupation heavily stigmatized by society. From an economic perspective, money is often the primary motivator for individuals to stay in or return to the sex trade²² however, the cost of being a sex trade worker typically outweighs the profit. For instance, Deering, Shoveller, Tyndall, Montaner, and Shannon (2011) found that female sex workers reported a median of \$300 per week from sex work and spent a median of \$400 on drugs. Direct costs of sex trade involvement for sex workers include things like earnings handed over to exploiters/managers, money spent on substance dependence related to sex work, costs due to involvement with legal system, and medical/health care costs.²³ Beyond the direct costs

²⁰ Wilson & Butler (2014)

²¹ Ouspenski (2014)

²² McIntyre, 2002, p.3

²³ DeReviere (2006)

experienced by sex workers, indirect costs include lost earnings during arrest or hospital visits, loss of mainstream employment experience and intangible costs include things like physical/psychological suffering, loss of time with family/friends, shame and low self-esteem.²⁴ The EXIT Program works with Participants to secure sustainable incomes and address the perceived shame and stigma of their past employment in the sex trade so that Participants can build stability, gain employment experience and build towards sustainable mainstream employment in the long-term. In the 2017-2018 program year, basic income was secured for 78% of Participants through Alberta Works income assistance. Building on the stability enabled by income assistance combined with the housing and supports provided through EXIT, some Participants were able to begin movement towards personal education and employment goals that can help enable avoidance of future sex trade involvement, including:

- Two Participants who engaged in education upgrading
- Two Participants who applied for scholarships or student loans to enable pursuit of education goals
- Two Participants who began planning for college enrollment
- One Participant who gained full time employment
- One Participant who gained part time employment
- Two Participants who participated in job shadowing opportunities
- Seven Participants who worked on their financial management skills in order to support increased financial stability

3.7 Addressing Legal/Justice Issues

Legal issues can be a motivator and also a barrier to exiting the sex trade.²⁵ Although Canada's current prostitution legislation criminalizes the purchase of sex rather than the selling of sex, sex trade nevertheless intersects with a number of illegal activities (e.g. gang activities, illicit drug activities, etc.) and communicating the sale of sex in public areas is still illegal along with advertising sexual services. For these reasons, many sex trade workers have encounters with legal/justice systems. These encounters often result in criminal records and/or time in correctional facilities that create barriers for leaving the sex trade as they may limit opportunities for gaining housing and/or employment. At program intake:



53% of Participants had had contact with the police in the last year, with an average of **5 police contacts** per Participant.



33% of Participants had spent time in a correctional facility in the last year, for an average length of **27 days**.

²⁴ DeReviere (2006)

²⁵ Oselin (2010); McIntyre (2002); Baker, Dalla, & Williamson (2010); Ouspenski (2014); Mayhew & Mossman (2007)



10 Participants were on parole or probation when they entered the program.



23% of Participants had outstanding warrants when they entered the program.



2 Participants entered the program directly from a correctional facility.

While participating in the EXIT Program, Participants were supported in meeting their parole requirements, addressing outstanding warrants, and attending court. During the 2017-2018 program period:

- One Participant completed her parole requirements
- Three Participants addressed their outstanding legal matters
- Five Participants with previous police involvement avoided further involvement

Unfortunately, due to the complex nature of legal issues and changing behaviours, two Participants returned to correctional facilities after a period of participation in the program.

4.0 Discussion

Intake and demographic information from the 2017-2018 program year indicate that EXIT Participants have complex and intersectional experiences when entering the program. These experiences mean that programming provided through EXIT must be multi-faceted and responsive to the unique needs of those seeking support. EXIT is providing such programming and impacting Participants positively as they build towards sustained exits from the sex trade, however ongoing non-judgemental supports are needed to enable long-term transitions away from the sex trade.

Based on self-reported service use data from Participants, it is clear that the alternative to engagement in the EXIT Program is ongoing high use of emergency services, medical facilities, justice services, addictions facilities, and mental health treatment. In Alberta, these services are costly,²⁶ meaning reduced service use by Participants supported by EXIT also likely results in important cost reductions for government.

Overall, the evaluation results suggest that the EXIT Program is creating positive and valuable outcomes for Participants and the community.

²⁶ See, for example, Jacobs *et al* (2016)

5.0 Conclusions and Future Directions

Overall, the 2017-2018 evaluation of the EXIT Program revealed that the EXIT Program is working with complex Participants towards the creation of positive outcomes that support long-term avoidance of sexual exploitation. Program statistics have highlighted that individuals are coming to the program with complex interconnected issues related to substance use, mental health, physical health and legal situations. At the same time, community resources that are able to respond to the unique needs of individuals who have been involved in the sex trade are somewhat limited within Calgary, suggesting a need for ongoing advocacy and work towards ensuring supports are available for individuals seeking to exit the sex trade. Ongoing data collection using new data systems will help EXIT understand where to further tailor supports towards Participant needs, develop or deepen partnerships to support program goals, and communicate program results. Based on learnings garnered in the 2017-2018 EXIT Program evaluation, the following recommendations are put forward:

1. Continue the EXIT Program and seek opportunities for service enhancement.

The 2017-2018 evaluation of the EXIT Program revealed that the program creates significant positive social impact for Participants. Continuing the program will enable more Participants to experience these positive benefits and seeking opportunities for service enhancement, such as new partnerships or deepening of partnerships, will ensure that the positive results and learnings from 2017-2018 can be built upon towards the creation of an even more effective service for women seeking to exit sexual exploitation.

2. Continue to provide housing as part of the EXIT Program.

The 2017-2018 evaluation of the EXIT Program clearly demonstrated that housing is a key component of the program offering. With 63% of Participants coming to the program from homelessness, the provision of housing as part of the EXIT Program enables women to move beyond a focus on their own survival to longer-term recovery-enhancing change that can enable sustained exits from the sex trade.

3. Seek greater opportunities to address Participant legal/justice issues.

The 2017-2018 evaluation of the EXIT Program highlighted that Participants have complex legal situations when entering the program and that ongoing legal complications can create barriers to focusing on long-term recovery and sustained exit from the sex trade. It is recommended that opportunities to provide additional supports for legal service navigation and understanding legal rights and responsibilities are sought to enhance the program moving forward.

4. Continue to collect data from the EXIT Program.

While the EXIT Program 2017-2018 evaluation produced important learnings, ongoing data collection will enable understanding and growth that can enhance programming going forward.

Appendix A: Resources Consulted

- Barton, B. (2002) Dancing on the Mobius Strip: Challenging the Sex War Paradigm. *Gender and Society, 16(5)*, 585-601.
- Benoit, C., Millar, A. (2001). *Dispelling myths and understanding realities: Working conditions, health status, and exiting experiences of sex workers*. Victoria, B.C: The Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research.
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- DeRiviere, L. (2006). A human capital methodology for estimating the lifelong personal costs of young women leaving the sex trade. *Feminist Economics, 12(3)*, 367-402.
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- Saewyc, E., & Edinburgh, L. (2010). "Restoring healthy developmental trajectories for sexually exploited young runaway girls: Fostering protective factors and reducing risk behaviors." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 46(2), 180-188.
- Sanders, T. (2007). "Becoming an Ex-Sex Worker: Making Transitions Out of a Deviant Career." *Feminist Criminology* 2(1):74–95.
- Shumaka, L. (2006). *Working Through the Body: Women, Pain, and the Embodiment of their Work*. Master's Thesis, University of Victoria, Victoria.
- Statistics Canada. (2014). *Trafficking in persons in Canada, 2014*. (Catalogue no. 85-002-X). Retrieved from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14641-eng.htm>
- Van der Meulen, E., Durisin, E., Love, V. (2013). "Introduction." *Selling sex: Experience, advocacy, and research on sex work in Canada*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Wilson, B., & Butler, L. D. (2014). Running a gauntlet: A review of victimization and violence in the pre-entry, post-entry, and peri-/post-exit periods of commercial sexual exploitation. *Psychological trauma: theory, research, practice, and policy*, 6(5), 494.

Appendix B: RESET Data Points Captured in Database

Data Field	Data Details	Source
Education level	Single select drop down list: Less than jr. high/ Completed jr. high/Some high school/Completed high school/ Some post-secondary (college/technical)/ Completed post-secondary (college/technical)/ Some post-secondary (university)/ Completed post-secondary (university)/ Unknown	Intake
Jail in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Estimated number of days in jail in last 12 months	Numeric field	Intake
On parole or probation?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Outstanding warrants	Numeric field	Intake
Number of upcoming criminal court dates	Numeric field	Intake
Number of upcoming family court dates	Numeric field	Intake
Mental health facility stay in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Estimated number of days in mental health facility in last 12 months	Numeric field	Intake
Hospital or health facility stay in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Estimated number of days in health facility in last 12 months	Numeric field	Intake
Residential addiction facility stay in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Estimated number of days in residential addiction facility in last 12 months	Numeric field	Intake
Used EMS in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake

Data Field	Data Details	Source
Estimated number of times EMS used	Numeric field	Intake
Used Emergency Room in last 12 months	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Estimated number of emergency room visits in last 12 months	Numeric field	Intake
Contact with police in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Estimated number of police contacts in last 12 months?	Numeric field	Intake
Experience of Intimate Partner Violence in last 12 months?	Single select drop down list: Yes / No/ Unknown	Intake
Child Welfare involvement	Yes / No /Unknown	Intake
Changes to child access/child welfare status while at SAS?	Multi-select drop down list: Gained visitation/Gained shared custody/Gained sole custody/CS file opened/CS file closed/Not applicable	Program records
Graduation date	Date field	Exit
Destination at exit from EXIT	Single select drop down list: Positive exit / Negative exit / Unknown	Exit
Goals achieved during period in EXIT Program	Multi-select drop down list: Basic needs met/Mental health support/Physical health support/Medication adherence/Positive relationship with family/Positive peer relationships/Debt free/Fines paid/Basic documents (ID, SIN, etc.)/Alberta Works/Housing secured/Other/Unknown	Exit