

Pathways to STBBI Care in BC Corrections Survey for People with Lived Experience of Incarceration (PWLE-I)

*STBBI – sexually transmitted & blood borne infection, such as HIV, hepatitis C, syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea

STEP A Instructions for survey interviewer

- 1. Review the invite and informed consent documents with person
- 2. Ask person "Would you like to participate in this project by answering survey questions?"
 - a. If they are not sure, "That's okay. Do you have any guestions?"
 - b. If no, thank them for their time and wish them well.
- 3. If yes, ask them to sign the consent form (alias or initials only)
- 4. Complete the following:

Date:	Interviewer 1st name & initials:
Time:	Participant #:

5. Ask the participant if they prefer to complete the survey themselves or have you read out the questions

STEP B Instructions for interviewer and participant

- 1. Complete pages 2 to 3 **BEFORE** going to page 4
- 2. Read factsheet on page 4; ask participant if they have any questions.
- 3. Complete remaining pages
- 4. Participant to sign/initial honorarium page
- 5. Interviewer provide \$25 honorarium when survey completed.





Pre-Survey

1	Is there a cure for hepatitis C? (Check <u>one</u>)
	○ Yes ○ No ○ I don't know
2	Hepatitis C can be passed by (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	 □ Air (e.g., coughing, sneezing) □ Blood-to-blood contact (e.g., sharing drug equipment, rough sex when blood is present) □ Saliva (e.g., kissing, sharing dishes when eating or drinking) □ I don't know
3	What test(s) is/are needed to tell if a person <u>currently</u> has hepatitis C? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 Hepatitis C virus test (e.g., RNA, PCR) Hepatitis C antibody test Liver enzyme test (e.g., ALT, AST) All of the above I don't know
4	Can people who use/inject non-prescription drugs receive hepatitis C treatment? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 Yes Yes, but they must stop using/injecting these drugs before treatment No I don't know





5	HIV can be found in which of the following body fluids? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	□ Saliva □ Tears □ Blood □ Sex fluids (cum, pre-cum, vaginal fluid, rectal fluid) □ Urine □ Breast milk □ I don't know
6	True or False: If people who are living with HIV take their HIV pills every day, and maintain and undetectable HIV viral load, they cannot pass HIV through sex. (Check one)
	TrueFalseI don't know
7	The most reliable to way to tell if you have a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) is: (Check one)
	 To watch for symptoms. If you don't have symptoms, you don't have an STI To get tested. Testing is the only way to know for sure if you have an STI I don't know





General Facts About STBBIs (PWLLE#1)

STBBI=Sexually transmitted and blood borne infections

HEPATITIS C



Hepatitis C
HAS A CURE!



If you use/inject drugs you can still be treated for Hepatitis C.



Hepatitis C is passed by blood-to-blood contact

(e.g., sharing drug use equipment or water; sharing tattoo equipment, rough sex when blood is present).



The only way to know if you <u>currently</u> have hepatitis C is by getting a hepatitis C <u>virus</u> test.

HIV



HIV can live in these body fluids:

Blood, sex fluids (cum, pre-cum, vaginal fluid, rectal fluid), **breast milk.** HIV can also be passed when a parent gives birth if they are not taking their HIV meds.



When people living with HIV take their HIV meds every day, HIV will usually be undetectable in their blood. This means they <u>CANNOT</u> pass HIV to others during sex. This is called U=U (undetectable = untransmittable).

STBBIs



The only way to know for sure if you have an STI (sexually transmitted infection) is to GET TESTED!



People cured of hepatitis C or other curable STBBIs, can get re-infected!





Background

8	The following are BC PROVINCIAL Correctional centres (not Federal Centres). Most recently, I was released from the following centre (Check one):
	ACCW - Alouette Correctional Centre for Women SPSC - Surrey Pretrial Services Centre FRCC - Fraser Regional Correctional Centre NFRC - North Fraser Regional Centre FMCC - Ford Mountain Correctional Centre VIRCC - Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre NCC - Nanaimo Correctional Centre PGRCC - Prince George Regional Correctional Centre KRCC - Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre OCC - Okanagan Correctional Centre Other: None of the above - I have never been in any Provincial Correctional Centre I don't know Prefer to not answer Skip to Question 10
9	When were you <u>last</u> released from a Provincial BC Correctional Centre? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 Less than 6 months ago 6 months to 1 year ago 1 to 2 years ago 3 to 4 years ago More than 5 years ago I don't know Preferto not answer





10	The following are FEDERAL Correctional centres in BC. Most recently, I was released from the following FEDERAL centre (Check one):
	Pacific/Regional Treatment Centre Kent Matsqui Mountain Mission (Medium) Mission (Minimum) William Head Kwikwexwelhp Healing Village Fraser Valley Other None of the above - I have never been in any FEDERAL Correctional Centre I don't know Prefer to not answer Skip to Question 12
11	When were you <u>last</u> released from a FEDERAL Correctional Centre? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 Less than 6 months ago 6 months to 1 year ago 1 to 2 years ago 3 to 4 years ago More than 5 years ago I don't know Preferto not answer





Demographics

12	In what age group a	are you? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 18 to 25 years 26-30 years 31-40 years 41-50 years > 50 years Prefer to not answ 	ver
13	What is your gender	(how do you currently self-identify)? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
		☐ Genderqueer ☐ Unsure ☐ Transgender ☐ Prefer to not answer ☐ Two-Spirit* ☐ Prefer to self-describe (please describe) o-Spirit as an identity for Indigenous peoples
14	What is your sexual o	orientation (How do you currently self-identify)? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	Straight Gay Lesbian	□ Bisexual □ Asexual □ Queer □ Preferto not answer □ Preferto self-describe (please describe) □ Describe (please describe)





15	What is the highest level of educ	cation that you have completed?	(Check <u>one</u>)
	Less than high school graduat High school graduation Trade certificate, vocational s Some university or college (but Non-university certificate or college) University Bachelor's Degree University graduate degree (e) Prefer to not answer	chool or apprenticeship training ut not a certificate or degree) diploma from a community colleg	e, CEGEP*
		*CEGEP: Collège d'enseignement a General and professional college i	•
16	How would you <u>mainly</u> describe	your ethnicity? (Check <u>all</u> that a	pply)
	Prefer to self-describe Prefer to not answer Metis First Nations Inuit Non-Status First Nations Other Indigenous On a reserve Off a reserve Not applicable (e.g. I do not be Prefer to not answer	□ European or White □ South Asian □ Chinese □ Black □ Filipino □ Latin American on or off a reserve? (Check one) elong to a band)	☐ Arab☐ Southeast Asian☐ West Asian☐ Korean☐ Japanese





Post-Survey

17	Is there a cure for hepatitis C? (Check <u>one</u>)
	YesNoI don't know
18	Hepatitis C can be passed by (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	 □ Air (e.g., coughing, sneezing) □ Blood-to-blood contact (e.g., sharing drug equipment, rough sex when blood is present) □ Saliva (e.g., kissing, sharing dishes when eating or drinking) □ I don't know
19	What test(s) is/are needed to tell if a person <u>currently</u> has hepatitis C? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 Hepatitis C virus test (e.g., RNA, PCR) Hepatitis C antibody test Liver enzyme test (e.g., ALT, AST) All of the above I don't know
20	Can people who use/inject non-prescription drugs receive hepatitis C treatment? (Check <u>one</u>)
	 Yes Yes, but they must stop using/injecting these drugs before treatment No I don't know





21	HIV can be found in which of the following body fluids? (Check all that apply)
	□ Saliva □ Tears □ Blood □ Sex fluids (cum, pre-cum, vaginal fluid, rectal fluid) □ Urine □ Breast milk □ I don't know
22	True or False: If people who are living with HIV take their HIV pills every day, and maintain an undetectable HIV viral load, they cannot pass HIV through sex. (Check one)
	TrueFalseI don't know
23	The most reliable to way to tell if you have a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) is: (Check one)
	 To watch for symptoms. If you don't have symptoms, you don't have an STI To get tested. Testing is the only way to know for sure if you have an STI I don't know





STBBI Testing

24	The <u>last</u> time you went into a <u>PROVINCIAL</u> correctional centre were you given an intake health assessment? (Check <u>one</u>)
	No I don't know Does not apply to me (I have only been incarcerated in a FEDERAL correctional centre) Prefer to not answer Skip to Question 26
25	During your intake health assessment, was an STBBI* test offered to you? (Check one)
	 Yes No No, but they told me how to ask for an appointment at the health center to get tested later I don't know Prefer to not answer
26	If you wanted to get your blood tested for an infection like HIV or hepatitis C while in prison, which method would you most prefer? (Check one)
	 A blood sample from a vein A blood sample from a finger-prick Unsure Prefer to not answer
27	What is the main reason that you prefer this way of collecting blood? (Check one)
	 It is quick It does not hurt/is less painful Nurses/people who take blood samples have trouble taking blood from my veins Other (please describe): Unsure Prefer to not answer





If you were still incarcerated, what might stop you from <u>wanting</u> to get <u>tested for HIV</u>? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)

Myself
☐ I would not want to know if I was positive for HIV
☐ I would be afraid to know the results
☐ I don't like medical procedures
☐ I would just not be interested in getting tested for HIV
Privacy
Corrections officers would know I was getting tested for HIV
☐ I would worry my test results won't be kept confidential (i.e., from correctional staff)
Other people who are incarcerated would know I am getting tested for HIV
☐ If I tested positive, I would not want to have to take treatment while in prison
Lack of information
□ Not being given enough information about HIV (e.g., health impacts, how it spreads)
☐ Not being told what the test results would mean
Other
☐ I would not trust the healthcare staff in prison
Other (please describe):
□ None of the above
□ Prefer to not answer





If you were still incarcerated, what might stop you from wanting to get tested for an STBBI other than HIV*? (Check all that apply)

*STBBIs other than HIV = sexually transmitted & blood borne infection, such as hepatitis C, syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea.

Myself
☐ I would not want to know if I was positive for an STBBI
☐ I would be afraid to know the results
☐ I don't like medical procedures
☐ I would just not be interested in getting tested for an STBBI
Privacy
☐ Corrections officers would know I was getting tested for an STBBI
☐ I would worry my test results won't be kept confidential (i.e., from correctional staff)
Other people who are incarcerated would know I am getting tested for an STBBI
☐ If I tested positive, I would not want to have to take treatment while in prison
Lack of information
\square Not being given enough information about STBBIs (e.g., health impacts, how it spreads)
Not being told what the test results would mean
Other
☐ I would not trust the healthcare staff in prison
Other (please describe):
□ None of the above
☐ Prefer to not answer





30	Would fear of being judged or stigmatized prevent you from being tested or treated for STBBIs* while incarcerated? (Check one)
	YesNoPrefer to not answer
31	What could be done to <u>reduce</u> the chance of being judged or stigmatized because of STBBI testing or treatment?
	For example, what needs to change in order for you to feel safe accessing STBBI testing and treatment in prison?
32	Are you concerned that any of the following people might see your test results (or other health information)? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	Nurses who work in corrections Doctors who work in corrections Corrections officers Other people who are incarcerated Family and friends Other (please describe):
	FIEIEI to not answer





33	If incarcerated, who would you be comfortable talking with about STBBI testing*? (Check all that apply)							
	*STBBI testing information talked about can include STBBI symptoms, risk factors, what test results mean, treatment options, other STBBI concerns Prison health care physician							
	Prison Health care nurse							
	Nurse from an external agency							
	A peer health workerOther (please describe):							
	□ I don't know							
	None of the above							
	☐ Prefer to not answer							
34	Would you be comfortable talking about STBBI* testing with a non-prison health care provider or peer health worker over the phone or virtually (e.g., tele-health, Zoom)?							
	YesNo (Please explain)Prefer to not answer							
35	Have you evertried to get an STBBI*test while incarcerated?							
	○ Yes — If yes, please list anything that made it hard to get the test.							
	No If no, please list anything that stopped you from trying to get the test.							
	O Prefer to not answer							





36	In the correctional centre where you were <u>last</u> incarcerated, was there a confidential/private way to ask for an STBBI* test? (Check <u>one</u>)
	YesNoI don't knowPrefer to not answer
37	At the correctional centre, how could people ask for an STBBI* test?
38	At the correctional centre, did you have any other privacy concerns around STBBI testing?
	O Yes (Please explain):
	O No (Please explain):
	I don't knowPrefer to not answer





When is the <u>best</u> time(s) to offer STBBI* testing in Corrections to people who are incarcerated? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)

	Around the time of intake At the health assessment done at intake During the 1st week of intake 1- 2 weeks after initial intake At medical appointments During the first appointment with the physician At every health care appointment At a weekly STBBI clinic where only those who choose to attend are offered testing Other Other Other time: Never (STBBI testing should not be offered to people who are incarcerated - they can get this from a health care provider after release) None of the above (please explain: I don't know Preferto not answer
40	Do you think there should be self-testing STBBI* kits on all units so people can get an STBBI test without having to ask for a health appointment? (Check one)
	 Yes (Please explain) No (Please explain) I don't know Prefer to not answer





What would you <u>want</u> to know about an STBBI* before you would say 'yes' to being tested? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)

	Symptoms and health issues What are the symptoms of the STBBI(s) I am being tested for What health issues could I have if I don't get treated for it How can it be passed to others Is there is a cure or treatment
	Getting your test results ☐ How will I get my test results ☐ Who will give me my test results ☐ Who else will be told what my test results are
	What else is done with the test results If I have an STBBI, who else has to know about it (e.g., The BC Centre for Disease Control) Is there is a law that I have to tell a sex partner if I test positive Will contact tracing happen (i.e., someone will call people I have had sex with, but not tell them my name) Other Nothing (I don't need more information) Other (please explain) I don't know Prefer to not answer
42	What are good ways to distribute STBBI*-related information to people who are incarcerated? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	□ Posters on walls in common area □ Posters on walls in health centre □ Brochures/info packets given at intake □ Brochures in common area □ Messages on TVs in common area □ Messages on TVs in rooms/cells □ Through unit leaders/reps □ Other □ Prefer to not answer





43	Was there a toll-free support line that you could have used in prison to talk to a peer about STBBIs*? (Check <u>one</u>)
	No I don't know Prefer to not answer Skip to Question 45
44	If yes, did you feel you could make phone calls to talk to a peer about HEP C or HIV or other STBBIs* without other people hearing the conversation? (Check one)
	 Yes No (Please explain) I don't know Prefer to not answer
45	If I wanted to, I could have asked the correctional healthcare staff to send my STBBI* test results/medical info to a community health care provider of my choice. (Check one)
	Note: a health care provider may be a nurse, doctor, mental health worker Yes No (Please explain) I don't know Prefer to not answer
46	How important is it that STBBI* testing guidelines are developed with input from people with lived experience of incarceration? (Check one)
	 Not at all important Only a little important Neither important or unimportant Important Very important Prefer to not answer





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Which testing option would help to make STBBI testing less stigmatizing, more confidential and easier to get for people who are incarcerated in BC Correctional Centres? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)

Everyone is tested without asking for consent: People are tested via a blood draw, or given a cup to pee in but they are not told why. <u>Posters</u> around the centre explain that people can choose to not be tested (but no one is told at the time of testing that they can refuse testing).	
Everyone is tested after they give consent: Before they are tested, a health care provider tells them they can choose to not be tested	
■ Not everyone is tested: During a health care appointment, a <u>health care provider</u> tells people that STBBI testing is available in the centre and they can ask for it anytime.	A
■ Not everyone is tested: There are <u>posters</u> in the centre telling people STBBI testing is available. It is up to each person to ask for it.	
■ Not everyone is tested: Nobody is told about STBBI testing in-person or through posters. It is <u>up to each person to ask</u> for it.	?•
Other - Please explain:	





48	In the 6 months before your most recent incarceration, did you use any criminalized* drugs? (Check one)					
	YesNoI don't knowPrefer to not answer	Note: *Criminalized drugs means an illegal substance (i.e. cocaine, crack, crystal meth/speed, heroin/fentanyl, GHB, ketamine, MDMA/ecstasy, LSD/acid, mushrooms, etc.) or a legal substance that you obtained illegally or without a prescription (i.e. Benzos/Ativan/Xanax, Dilaudid/ hydromorphone, Methadone/Buprenorphine, Kadian/morphine, Dextroamphetamine/ Adderall/Dexedrine/ Focalin/Ritalin). For the purpose of this question, illegally obtained alcohol, tobacco or cannabis are not considered illegal drugs.				
49	When you were most recently incarcerated, did you share any of the following equipment? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)					
	Meth pipes (e.g., bowl p Straight pipes (e.g., crack Needles for injection dru Needles for steroids Cookers Vitamin C/ascorbic acid Tattoo equipment Other I don't know I did not share any of the	k pipes, hooters)				
50	Have you been prescribed a 'OAT'*) in the last 12 month	iny medication for opioid use disorder (Opioid Agonist Treatment or ins? (Check one)				
	 Yes, OAT* Yes, Safe Supply* Yes, both No Not sure Prefer to not answer 	OAT*: Opioid Agonist Treatment (i.e. Methadone, or Suboxone (buprenorphine), Kadian [oral slow release morphine]) Safe Supply* a medication used as an alternative to illegal drugs (i.e. Dilaudid/ hydromorphone, Dextroamphetamine/Adderall/ Dexedrine/ Focalin/Ritalin)				

Drug Use





51	At the most recent correctional centre you were released from, could people who were incarcerated get access to condoms without having to ask a corrections officer? (Check one)
	 Yes No Not applicable (condoms are not available in the correctional centre) I don't know Prefer to not answer
52	At the most recent correctional centre you were released from, how <u>could</u> people get access to condoms?
53	Which <u>safer sex</u> supplies do you think should be available to people who are incarcerated? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	□ Condoms □ Dental dams □ Lube □ Medical grade gloves □ Other □ No supplies should be available to people who are incarcerated □ Prefer to not answer
54	Which safer drug use/harm reduction supplies should be made available to people who are incarcerated? (Check <u>all</u> that apply)
	 Meth pipes (e.g., bowl pipes, bubble pipes) Straight pipes (e.g., crack pipes, hooters) Needles for injection drugs Needles for steroids Cookers Vitamin C/ascorbic acid Tattoo equipment Other No supplies should be available to people who are incarcerated Prefer to not answer

Harm Reduction/Safer Sex/Drug Use Supplies





In the last 12 months, where did most of your health care appointments take place? 55 (Check one) O In a BC Correctional Centre

O In a Federal Prison

O In community

I have not had a health care appointment in the last 12 months

O I can't remember

O Prefer to not answer

56

For any health care appointments in the last 12 months, did healthcare workers make you feel stigmatized or judged*or discriminated against because of your...?

*Stigmatization/judgment can include: avoidance, shame, blame, bullying, rejection (**Circle one** number per row)

	Never	Rarely	Some- times	Often	Always	Does not apply	Prefer to not answer
Illicit substance use	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
HIV status	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Hepatitis B status	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Hepatitis C status	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Sex work	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Language	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Sexual orientation	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Ethnicity/Ancestry/Culture	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Religion/Spirituality	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Incarceration (past/present)	1	2	3	4	5	0	0
Other	1	2	3	4	5	0	0

Stigma





57	In the last 12 months, how often have you felt that healthcare workers treated you different (in a negative/hurtful way) compared to how they treated other people? (Check one)
	○ Never
	O Rarely
	○ Sometimes
	Often
	O Always
	O Does not apply to me
	O Prefer to not answer





You Matter!

58	What is one thing you want policy makers to know about providing STBBI* testing and/or STBBI* care to people who are incarcerated?
59	What is one thing you want the broader community/society to know about people who experience incarceration?
59	
59	
59	
59	

Thank you for your input!



