



Access and Use of Health Care and Prevention Services

Results from Indigenous participants in the Tracks survey of people who inject drugs (PWID) in Canada, Phase 4, 2017-2019

What is the Tracks survey of PWID?

A behavioural and biological surveillance system that monitors the prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C as well as the associated risk behaviours among PWID in Canada*

42.2%

of survey participants identified as Indigenous

Key results among Indigenous participants (n=997)

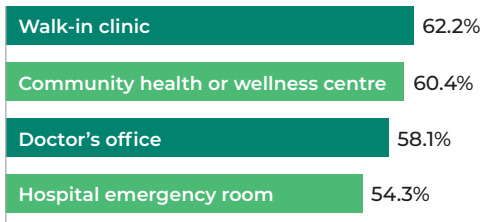
Access to Primary Health Care

72.2% had access to primary health care

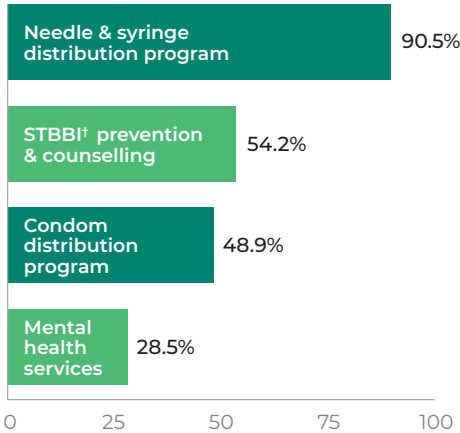
63.9% had a regular health care provider

Top 4 Types of Primary Health Care

among those who had access to primary health care

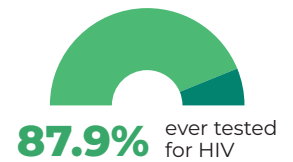


Use of Health and Prevention Services in the Past 12 Months

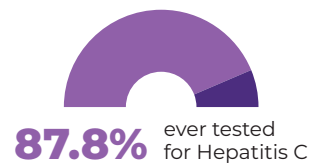


HIV and Hepatitis C Testing

HIV Testing



Hepatitis C Testing



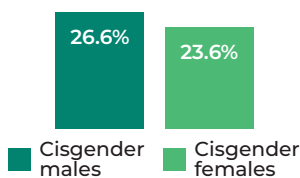
Used the services of a Traditional Healer in the past 12 months

25.1%

Used the services of a Traditional Healer in the past 12 months

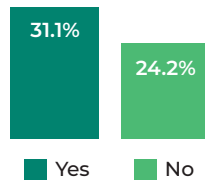


Higher among cisgender males



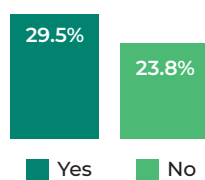
Gender Identity

Higher among those living in an Indigenous community



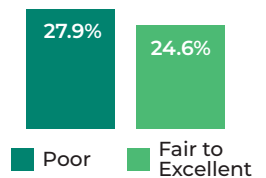
Living in an Indigenous Community

Higher among those who attended a residential school



Attended a Residential School

Higher among those with poor mental health



Mental Health

Experience of Stigma and/or Discrimination

90.2%

ever experienced stigma and/or discrimination in their lifetime



84.6%

experienced stigma and/or discrimination in the past 12 months



45.7%

avoided health care services because of stigma and/or discrimination in the past 12 months



PrEP Awareness

11.5%

were aware of oral HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)



* Phase 4 of the Tracks survey of PWID was conducted between 2017 and 2019 in 14 sentinel sites across Canada. A total of 2383 PWID participated in this survey and of those 2360 answered the survey question about Indigenous Status. This infographic focuses on results from Indigenous participants (977 of 2360). A comparison is made for cisgender females and males; however due to low cell counts this was not possible for participants who identified their gender as transfeminine or transmasculine. For more information, look for our full length report in the Canada Communicable Disease Report titled: Findings among Indigenous participants of the Tracks survey of people who inject drugs in Canada, Phase 4, 2017-2019.

†STBBI: sexually transmitted and blood-borne infection

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