

Exploring Gender-Based Violence in Canadian Prisons: A Scoping Review

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Executive summary

Background

In Canada, prison policies, programs, and practices have been shaped by the historical influences of sex-segregated prisons (i.e., not gender segregated; see Ricciardelli and Bartlett, 2022). Nevertheless, sex segregation has not “stopped” gender-based violence from occurring in prisons. There continues to be risk and security concerns for gender-based violence, including but not limited to 2SLGBTQIA+ people who experience such violence from other prisoners and other correctional staff. As such, our purpose was to review the literature on gender-based violence in Canadian prisons, with an eye to policy, to offer suggested considerations for pathways forward.

Objectives

We sought to map the existing literature on gender-based violence in Canadian prisons. Our guiding research question is: What is the existing literature on prison policies, programs, and practices that have contributed (and continue to contribute) to the historical and contemporary exclusion, marginalization, and gender-based violence of people of diverse gender identifications?

Results

Forty-seven articles ($n = 47$) met the criteria for inclusion in the review. Most articles included in the review originate from the USA ($n=34$). The remaining articles originate from Canada ($n=6$), Australia ($n=3$), the United Kingdom ($n=3$), and Israel ($n=1$).

Key messages

Violence against female and gender diverse persons in prison contexts remain an ongoing issue. Historically, prison policies denied transgender (herein ‘trans’) people who are incarcerated access to proper healthcare and overlooked gender identity. Today, gender identity and lived experience are important factors to consider in the placement of trans people who are incarcerated. Rehabilitative programming and services for female and gender diverse people in prison contexts should remain accessible.

Methodology

The Arksey and O’Malley’s (2005) methodological framework for scoping reviews is used to identify, describe, and summarize the literature. Several databases were searched for relevant literature including Policy Commons Open Access; Canadian Electronic Library from Canada Commons; HeinOnline Government, Politics & Law in Canada; PsycINFO; Criminal Justice Abstracts; Sociological Abstracts, JSTOR, Web of Science, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global, and the Government of Canada website. We used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist (Tricco et al., 2018) for complete and transparent reporting on the conduct of the literature review.

Full report

Background

Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for “any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that results from power inequalities based on gender roles” (Wirtz et al., 2018: 227). Those who perpetrate violence against the 2SLGBTQIA+ community (Two Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, Intersex, Asexual or Ally, and other non-heterosexual people) often target gender nonconformity, gender expression or identity, and perceived sexual orientation and thus these forms of violence should be included in the broader discussions of gender-based violence (Wirtz et al., 2018). However, self-identifying women and girls are also overwhelmingly targeted (World Health Organization, 2013). In Canada, contemporary federal prison policies, programs, and practices have been shaped by the historical influences of sex-segregated prisons (not gender segregated, see Ricciardelli & Bartlett, 2022), yet this has not stopped gender-based violence from occurring in prisons against people who are incarcerated (PWAI) or correctional officers (Ricciardelli et al., 2020; Adorjan et al., 2021). There continues to be risk and security concerns of gender-based violence towards 2SLGBTQIA+ prisoners by other incarcerated persons and even staff while on-shift (Adorjan et al., 2021). Cisnormativity and cisgenderism, two contentious terms, remain areas of consideration within Canadian society. The former refers to the dominant assumption that “all those born male will naturally become men, and all those born female will naturally become female” (Bauer et al., 2009, p. 356), whereas the latter refers to “the cultural and systematic ideology that denies, denigrates, or pathologizes self-identified gender identities that do not align with assigned gender at birth as well as resulting behaviour, expression, and community” (Lennon & Mistler, 2014, p. 63). Cisnormative, cisgendered prison systems create challenges for policies, programs, and practices that try to be more gender inclusive (Jenness & Fenstermaker, 2014; Rosenberg & Oswin, 2015; Adorjan et al., 2021). Sex and gender regulation is a standard element of social control in prison systems and remains “a fundamental aspect of the interactions between prisoners and correctional officers” (Rosenberg & Oswin, 2015, p. 1277). Sex-segregation, reliant on biological sex, for example, may result in ongoing concerns, tied to balancing gender identification within sex-segregated spaces, that manifest in the work of correctional officers (Jenness & Fenstermaker, 2014; Ricciardelli et al., 2020).

There is also the question of whose rights “matter most”, be it incarcerated self-identifying women who feel violated by the presence of male anatomy versus the right to live according to one’s gender as they identify (Ricciardelli, in progress). Moreover, when sex-segregated prison systems are based on sex and gender being interrelated and indistinguishable, the housing of transgender prisoners in any part of that system, for example, presents challenges for prisons (as organizations), correctional officers, and, in some cases, prisoners (trans and non-trans, alike) (Sumner & Sexton, 2016; Ricciardelli et al., 2020). Prison policies and practices that assume a gender binary are particularly problematic since gender binaries can be understood as helping to reinforce the naturalized and normative, yet privileged, status of heterosexuality and/or cisgenderism (Kirkup, 2009; Vitulli, 2014b; Sumner & Sexton, 2015). Such policies also impede shifts towards more progressive organizational cultures and work norms and fail to recognize empathy, compassion, and respect towards 2SLGBTQIA+ people (Vitulli, 2014b; Jenness & Fenstermaker, 2014;

Adorjan et al., 2021). As such, it is necessary to evaluate the emergence of such policies and practices to offer pathways forward that do not repeat harmful historical errors.

Objectives

We completed a scoping review of literature to achieve our overall aim of mapping existing literature on prison policies related to gender-based violence, with a specific focus on LGBTQIA2s+ PWAI. By identifying and analyzing this literature, we present knowledge about the role of the traditionally sex binary prisons as well as the historical processes, in the emergence and continued development of federal, provincial, and territorial prison policies, programs, and practices in Canada. To this end, we sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What role did sex and gender identity play in the historical emergence of prison policies, programs, and practices in Canada?
2. What role does sex and gender identity play in the continued development of prison policies, programs, and practices in Canada?
3. What is known about gender-based violence in Canadian and international prisons?
4. How, if at all, do current (seemingly ever changing) prison policies, programs, and practices result in the contemporary exclusion, marginalization, or gender-based violent victimization of individuals or communities?
5. What changes to prison policies, programs, and practices are most likely to result in a more inclusive care for 2SLGBTQIA+ PWAI and correctional officers?

Methods

To address our five research questions, we conducted a scoping review using the PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR; Tricco et al., 2018).

Study Design. We conducted a scoping review to understand and map out historical and existing prison policies, programs, and practices as well as the short- and long-term outcomes tied to these policies, programs, and practices for 2SLGBTQIA+ PWAI and correctional officers. In conducting our review, we followed guidelines outlined in the PRISMA-ScR Statement.

Search Strategy. Our search strategy was developed in consultation with a justice studies librarian at the University of Regina. It included a comprehensive list of search terms for gender-based violence, sexual violence, prison violence, correctional officers, sex, gender identity, and prison policies, programs, and practices. We searched for these concepts in controlled vocabulary as well as abstract, keyword, and title fields. To retrieve peer-reviewed journal articles, we conducted literature searches in online academic databases. To locate grey literature, we searched for government reports, theses and dissertations, and policies documents as well as legal documents. The search results were limited to articles published in the English and French language with a focus on the Canadian context but included international literature when relevant.

Eligibility Criteria. When screening by title and abstract, we included English/French-language studies that describe the historical and/or contemporary influence of gender-based violence, sexual violence, sex, and gender identity on Canadian prison policies, programs, and practices. When reviewing full texts, we included French/English-language studies with first a focus on the Canadian context and then international as necessary.

Study Selection. All records identified by the literature searches were imported into reference management software (ex., EndNote X9; Zotero) and exported to Covidence. Once exported to Covidence, we removed duplicate records. Pairs of independent reviewers screened the records by title and abstract and, subsequently, by reviewing the full text records. Disagreements were resolved by either the Principal Investigator (Gacek) or Co-Investigator (Ricciardelli) where necessary.

Data Extraction. Reviewers extracted data from all eligible studies into a spreadsheet. The spreadsheet included sections for author(s); year of publication; title; Canadian jurisdiction(s); study design; setting; participants; historical and/or contemporary influences; previous and/or current prison policies, programs, and practices; and individual- and community-based intersecting social stratifications (i.e., age, (dis)ability, education, employment, ethnicity, gender identity, income, language, marital status, population density, race, religion, sex assigned at birth, sexual identity).

Evidence Synthesis. We outline the characteristics of eligible studies as follows. Relevant data was grouped according to: (1) role of historical and contemporary influences on previous and current prison policies, programs, and practices; (2) role of previous and current prison policies, programs, and practices on prisoners and correctional officers; (3) role of social stratifications in gender-based violence against PWAI and correctional officers ; and (4) recommended changes to federal prison policies, programs, and practices to increase inclusivity, connection, and/or sense of belonging for individuals and communities.

Results

Forty-seven articles ($n=47$) met the criteria for inclusion in the review. Most articles included in the review originate from the USA ($n=34$). The remaining articles originate from Canada ($n=6$), Australia ($n=3$), the United Kingdom ($n=3$), and Israel ($n=1$).

Of the thirty-four articles from the United States ($n=34$), twenty articles ($n=20$) focused upon trans PWAI; in various ways, these articles explored challenges trans PWAI encounter, such as how trans PWAI are segregated for personal safety (Dangaran, 2021); the harm caused by the prison binary classification system (Mann, 2006; Sumner, 2009; Scott, 2013; Green, 2015; Hughto, 2017; Radice, 2020; Szuminski, 2020; Dangaran, 2021; Francisco, 2021; Iyama, 2021; Rudolph, 2021); the challenges of strip searching (Duarte, 2012); misgendering trans PWAI (Duarte, 2012); placements based upon genitalia instead of gender identity (Mann, 2006; Faithful, 2009; Sumner, 2009; Duarte, 2012; Scott, 2013; Dunnavant, 2016; Sumner & Sexton, 2016; Jenness, 2019; Szuminski, 2020; Rudolph, 2021); clothing accommodations (Mann, 2006; Smoyer et al., 2021); and conditional access to trans PWAI healthcare and gender-affirming care (Mann, 2006; Hagner, 2010; Duarte, 2012; Scott, 2013; Green, 2015; Dunnavant, 2016; Hughto,

2017; Szuminski, 2020; Francisco, 2021; Rudolph, 2021). Compounding these concerns included the increased risk of physical/sexual violence when not housed based upon gender identity (Hagner, 2010; Radice, 2020); lack of attention for trans PWAI and victims of sexual assault (Dangaran, 2021); and the need to ensure state prison policies are standardized and uniform to assist trans PWAI across the country (Malkin & DeJong, 2011; Trotta, 2019).

Continuing with the articles from the United States (n=34), two articles (n=2) not only focus upon trans but also gender non-conforming PWAI (Vitulli, 2014a, 2018); both indicate prison placement should be based upon gender identity to reduce risk of violence. Two articles (n=2) explored the use of segregation in prison to provide safety from sexual assault for gay men and trans women, while also increasing bonding and community-building between LGBTQ+ PWAI (Dolovich, 2011, 2012). One article (n=1) focused upon how prison risk assessments assume gender binaries and heterosexuality (Boppre, 2019). Given that LGBTQ+ PWAI are less likely to report physical/sexual abuse, an article called for a greater focus upon gender responsive treatment and programming in prison (Boppre, 2019). One Master's thesis and one PhD dissertation (n=2) explored United States prison policies and violence impacting PWAI (Jones, 2015, 2019). In terms of the former, Jones (2017) indicated regressive policies increase the likelihood violence towards LGBTQ+ PWAI, while supportive policies decrease the likelihood of violence; moreover, staff discrimination increases the likelihood of violence towards LGBTQ+ PWAI from other prisoners and staff. In terms of the latter, Jones (2019) suggested that when sexuality is known, risk of violence against LGBTQ+ PWAI increases. In one article, the author interviewed United States correctional executives, upper management in correctional services, and state official to focus upon the homophobic roots of anti-sex in prisons (Borchert, 2016). One article by Kupers (2010) explored misogyny and homophobia in United States prisons, and suggested screening for misogynistic and homophobic beliefs of staff may begin to assist in ameliorating prison culture. Trammel et al. (2015) focused upon partner violence in United States prisons; the authors noted that partner violence has become a dominant concern in women's prison facilities. Similarly, Pardue et al. (2011) explored prison policies for female PWAI in the United States; in this article the authors indicated that policies that reduce violence and sexual misconduct for female PWAI remain important. Finally, three articles (n=3) focused on sexual violence against sexual minorities in prison. Specifically, McGuire (2006) explored LGBTQ+ PWAI violence in the United States, indicating that prisons must improve methods of surveillance to reduce female's domestic violence. Ratkalkar (2016) focused upon risk of sexual violence in United States prisons and evinced that sexual minorities have an increase in likelihood of fear of rape, and therefore staff training and sensitivity towards sexual violence in prison is necessary. Similarly, Robinson (2011) focused upon sexual minorities in United States prisons and demonstrated that intersectional identities (i.e., sexual orientation alongside race and class) must be better understood to appreciate the risk of violence in prison.

Of the six articles from Canada (n=6), one article by Peterson et al. (1996) explored prison policies across Canada and compared them to the United States, several countries in Europe and Australia, suggesting that access to hormone therapy should be standardized cross-jurisdictionally for trans PWAI. Scheim et al. (2013) focused upon trans PWAI experiences in Canada, suggesting how the prison binary harms trans PWAI, and that gender identity must be

recognized; moreover, there is an increased risk of violence towards trans PWAI, and as a result placement should be based upon identity. One article (Boyer et al., 2019) explored PWAI healthcare access at the provincial, territorial, and federal levels, particularly examining access to gender affirming surgery, clothing accommodation, and hormone therapy, suggesting that PWAI healthcare access should be maintained with clear provisions outlined. Hébert (2020) focused on policy reforms in Canada's federal prison system, examining how risk factors regarding the challenges of trans PWAI placement and gender-affirming healthcare. Finally, two articles (Adorjan et al., 2021; Ricciardelli et al., 2020) interviewed Canadian correctional officers recruits or new officers about their interpretations of the transgender prisoner placement policies. These two articles either focused upon interpretations of trans PWAI or trans officers.

Of the three articles from Australia (n=3), one article (Blight, 2000) focused on policies for PWAI placement, recognizing how formalized policies for gender identity are needed instead of case-by-case scenarios. The remaining two articles focused on trans PWAI in Australia; in the former, the authors indicated Australian states should have uniform policies to accommodate trans PWAI, and keep hormone therapy accessible (Lynch & Bartels, 2017). In terms of the latter, the authors indicated an increased risk of violence toward trans PWAI and suggest that the prison binary classification system harms trans PWAI (Mitchell et al., 2022).

Of the three articles from the United Kingdom (n=3), one article by Emerton (2018) focused upon prison risk assessments in England & Wales, suggesting how they present rigid gender binaries for trans PWAI. One article by Zago (2020) focused upon trans PWAI in England & Wales and Italy. The author suggests prison placement should be based on gender identity rather than genitalia; and gender-affirming care in prison (specifically, access to medical practitioners) should be improved in terms of accessibility. Finally, Van Hout et al. (2020) engaged in a policy review of prison policies across United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Australia, and Ireland; the authors indicated that gender-affirming care (specifically, hormone therapy) should remain accessible for trans PWAI, and that trans PWAI placement should be based upon gender identity to reduce risk of violence.

Lastly, in the article from Israel (n=1), Yona (2015) focused upon trans PWAI in Israel suggesting that the prison binary classification system harms trans PWAI, gender-affirming care must be made more accessible in Israeli prisons, and PWAI placement should be based upon gender identity rather than genitalia.

Implications

- The overwhelming consensus in the literature is to end genital-based placements and instead focus on gender identity, but placement discussion is nuanced. The perceived safety of women's prisons compared to men's in terms of the prevalence of sexual assault perhaps supports the recommendation to place all trans PWAI in women's facilities. This does, however, place trans men and nonbinary individuals in an implicitly female facility, which is a form of misgendering. In addition, the placement by gender-identity may

affect incarcerated women with particular histories—which is another consideration that requires discussion. A case-by-case decision may seem promising, but relies on robust checks and balances, equitable placement committees, and the potential involvement of local advocacy groups—it is complicated.

- Hormone therapy, gender affirming surgeries, and the diagnostic process is argued to be accessible in prisons. Accessing care relies on individuals having a formal diagnosis in almost all cases, which literature suggest is not always a possible requirement. Additionally, nonbinary individuals may be unable to access a diagnosis due to the DSM-V's focus on binary genders. The literature recommends moving away from relying on the DSM-V and instead use information from the individual about their gender identity such as lived experience.
- The provision of gender appropriate hygiene, clothing, and rehabilitative programming is often inadequate, and there should be comprehensive and clear measures to address this regardless of where the PWAI is placed.
- The literature suggests staff are unclear on navigating beyond the sex binary prison and the requirements and understanding should be appropriately addressed in training to help ensure sensitivity to the needs of trans PWAI.
- Literature speaks to consensual sex bans within prison and the possible role of this ban in the reporting of domestic violence in prison; yet, given LGBTQ+ individuals are more likely to experience violence, they are then unable to report violence.

Conclusion

This scoping review provides an initial exploration into gender-based violence in prisons. While this focus is warranted, there are future areas of research needed to advance this discussion. First, conducting interviews with correctional officers and PWAI themselves would nuance scholarly understandings of gender-based violence in prison. First-hand accounts of gender-based violence are essential to consider in these discussions, whether said interviews occur cross-sectionally or through longitudinal studies. Moreover, how first-hand experiences connect to trans PWAI placement, hormone therapies, gender affirming surgeries, and the diagnostic process at large, among other gender-based issues in prison, are important to consider. This includes how gender-based violence is reported in prison, and the barriers to reporting. Future studies may also wish to evaluate specific correctional policies that are implemented and connect them with specific prisons by following up with correctional officers and PWAI and determine whether said policies were followed accordingly, or whether such policies should be amended or retracted altogether. This includes research which evaluates past and current rehabilitative programming offered in correctional facilities to determine whether barriers to services exist. Quantitative research, such as questionnaires and surveys with correctional officers and PWAI would allow for greater interest in the demographics of particular prison populations and provide cross-sectional and cross-jurisdictional understandings of gender-based violence. This includes how to shift best practices in correctional services to reform correctional officer training on preventing and intervening in gender-based violence on-shift. Finally, case law studies would be beneficial,

particularly if PWAI and/or prison advocacy groups argue the unconstitutionality of prison policies and practices are tied to federal and/or provincial and territorial legislation and follow the case through the various levels of the court(s) and appeal process.

In sum, future research should expand upon our work and fill gaps in extant research indicated in this report to enhance knowledge concerning gender-based violence in prisons.

Knowledge mobilization activities

The target audiences for our knowledge mobilization plan include researchers, stakeholders, and policymakers who influence prison policies, programs, and practices as well as correctional officers, prisoners, their families, and communities. To reach researchers and policymakers, we are planning to host virtual knowledge mobilizations through the later months of 2023 (September, October, November, and December) and an in-person knowledge mobilization event in St. John's, Newfoundland to present our evidence report and 2-page evidence brief at the knowledge mobilization forum in November 2023. Both the virtual and in-person knowledge mobilization forums provide an opportunity to engage with researchers, stakeholders, and policymakers to establish a research, policy, program, and practice agenda. We also plan to publish the review as an open-access peer-reviewed journal article to increase our reach within the research community. The aim of the open-access peer-reviewed journal article is to facilitate knowledge dissemination regarding gender-based violence in federal prisons and the ways correctional services can better support the needs of prisoners and correctional officers experiencing gender-based violence. We continue to look for opportunities to engage with not-for-profit and/or advocacy organizations of relevance to our work (e.g., the John Howard Society of Canada; Canadian Mental Health Association; Royal Society of Canada; University of Regina's Canadian Institute for Public Safety Research and Treatment—all organizations in which Ricciardelli has long standing relationships). Moreover, non-traditional knowledge translation tools will be used, including plain-language summaries, infographics, blog posts, and newspaper articles. These knowledge translation tools will be used for broader circulation (e.g., segments on local radio and/or television shows, posts on social media platforms) to share findings from this review with a wider audience.

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Appendix

Database	Date	Search string	Hits	Limiters
PsycINFO	Feb 21/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	8	Limiters: No related terms, no multimedia, journal, peer-reviewed journal, dissertation abstract
Sociological Abstracts	Feb 21/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR	286	Limiters: Scholarly Journals, Dissertations & Theses, English

		"marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")		
Web of Science Core Collection	Feb 21/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	8	No Limiters
Criminal Justice Abstracts with Full Text	Feb 21/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR	356 Total Hits First 270	Limiters: Academic Journals, English

		"marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")		
Criminal Justice Abstracts with Full Text	Feb 22/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	Total 356 hits 271-356	
Policy Commons Open Access	Feb 22/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	0	

Canadian Electronic Library from Canada Commons	Feb 22/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	Total 31 hits	Limited to: Reports
HeinOnline Government, Politics & Law in Canada	Feb 23/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	Total 1,969 hits 1-1140 hits	No Limiters
HeinOnline Government,	Feb 23/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex"	Total 1,969 hits	No Limiters

Politics & Law in Canada		OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	1140-1400 hits	
HeinOnline Government, Politics & Law in Canada	Feb 24/23	("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender*" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual*" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR ("prison officer" OR "prison officers") OR "prison staff") AND ("correction* policy" OR "correction* policies" OR "correction* practice*" OR "prison policy" OR "prison policies" OR "prison practice*" OR "correction* program*" OR ("prison program" OR "prison programs") OR "punitive policy" OR "punitive policies") AND ("violen*" OR "marginaliz*" OR "discrimin*" OR "assault*" OR "abuse*" OR "exclusion*")	Total 1,969 hits 1400-1969 hits	No Limiters
JSTOR	Feb 24/23	Item title: "LGBT" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian" OR "gay" OR "homosexual" OR "transgender" OR "bisexual" AND All fields:"correctional officer" OR "prison guard" OR "correctional staff" OR "prison	125	Limiters: Articles, research reports

		staff" OR "inmate" OR "prisoner" OR "convict"		
JSTOR	Feb 24/23	All fields: "LGBT" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian" OR "gay" OR "homosexual" OR "transgender" OR "bisexual" AND All fields:"correctional officer" OR "prison guard" OR "correctional staff" OR "prison staff" OR "inmate" OR "prisoner" OR "convict"	297	Limiters: Articles, research reports, criminology & criminal justice
Government of Canada website	Feb 28/23	All fields: "transgender", "lesbian", "gay", "homosexual", "nonbinary", "two spirit", "2SLGBTQ", "LGBTQ2", "bisexual", "prison policy", "female inmate", "administrative segregation", "solitary confinement", "women prison", "gender-based violence", "sex reassignment", "gender affirming", "gender expression", "inmate gender"	37	Limiters: NA
ProQuest Dissertation and Theses Global	Mar 6/23	noft(("2SLGBT*" OR "LGBT*" OR "two spirit" OR "lesbian*" OR "gay*" OR "bisexual*" OR "transgender" OR "transgendered" OR "queer" OR "intersex" OR "asexual" OR "agender" OR "homosexual*" OR "gender non-conforming" OR "non-binary" OR "transsexual*") AND ("prisoner*" OR "inmate*" OR "incarcerated" OR "correction* staff" OR "correction* officer*" OR "prison officer" OR "prison officers" OR "prison staff") AND ("policies" OR "policy" OR "program" OR "practice"))	88	Limiters: English, French, Anywhere but full-text