

Sexuality Disclosure and HIV/STBBI Testing among Two-Spirit, Gay, Bisexual, & Queer Men in Manitoba

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Two-Spirited People of Manitoba, Inc.



METHODOLOGY

- Data were drawn from a community-based, Manitoba-wide online survey of Two-Spirit, gay, bisexual, queer, and other men who have sex with men (2SGBQ+).
- This study examined the relationship between the disclosure of sexual identity to healthcare providers and HIV or sexually transmitted and blood-borne (STBBI) testing among Two-Spirit, gay, bisexual, queer (2SGBQ+) men in Manitoba.

Eligibility: 1) Identify as a man (cisgender or transgender); 2) Report any sex with another man in the previous 12 months or identify as 2SGBQ+; 3) Be 18 years of age or older; 4) Live or work in Manitoba.

Recruitment and Sampling: Participants for the survey were recruited across Manitoba using flyers ,CBOs, social media, and our website www.manitobamenshealthstudy.com

Statistical Analyses: Chi-square and logistic regression analyses were used to examine the relationship between the disclosure of sexual identity to healthcare providers, socio-demographics (age, ethnicity, income, and education), and lifetime HIV & STBBI testing (outcome variable).



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Two-Spirit? Gay? Bisexual? Queer? Straight?

Having Sex with Guys?
18 years of age or older?

We are interested in your experiences.

You will receive **\$20** upon completion of the survey.

manitobamenshealthstudy.com

For more information:
menshealthstudy@umanitoba.ca

The **Manitoba Two-Spirit, Gay, Bisexual, and Queer Men's Health Study** survey is focused on guys' sexual, physical, and mental health, and their experiences of discrimination.

Participation is **CONFIDENTIAL**.



In collaboration with:



DESCRIPTIVE FINDINGS

Among 304 participants:

- The mean age was 32 years (SD=8.4, range=18-80)
- 56.4% were White/Caucasian, 18.5% Indigenous, and 25.1% were men of colour
- 25% reported incomes less than \$30,000
- 19.4% and 27.3% reported never being tested for HIV or any STBBI, respectively
- 25.5% did not talk openly about their sexual orientation with healthcare providers.

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FINDINGS: HIV/STBBI TESTING

- Younger people were more likely to be tested ($AOR=0.93, 95\%CI:0.88-0.98$).
- Participants with highest household incomes (\$100,000 versus <\$30,000) were more likely to test for both HIV ($AOR=3.89, 95\%CI:1.62-33.34$) and STBBI ($AOR=4.66, 95\%CI:1.59-13.68$).
- Disclosure of sexual identity to healthcare providers versus not was positively associated with HIV ($AOR=9.34; 95\%CI:1.09-13.92$) and STBBI ($AOR=5.31; 95\%CI:2.69-10.47$) testing.

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DISCUSSION: Our findings indicate a strong relationship between the disclosure of sexual identity to healthcare providers and HIV/STBBI testing. Future research needs to understand the relationship between HIV and STBBI testing uptake and healthcare settings conducive to 2SGBQ+ men's disclosure of their sexuality and sexual practices. To promote HIV and STBBI testing and offer optimal care for 2SGBQ+ men, service providers need to create environments conducive to clients' disclosure of their sexuality and sexual practices. Our findings reinforce the need for safe, nonjudgmental settings for 2SGBQ+ men in Manitoba to discuss their sexual identities freely with their healthcare providers in the context of HIV and STBBI prevention, harm reduction, and other healthcare.



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