HIV Prevention and Care among Indigenous Two-Spirit, Gay, Bisexual, and Queer Men in Manitoba

Albert McLeod^{1,5}, Rusty Souleymanov^{2,5}, Mike Payne^{3,5}, Paula Migliardi^{4,5}, Laurie Ringaert^{3,5}, Gayle Restall^{2,5}, Linda Larcombe^{2,5}, Robert Lorway², Jared Star², Patricia Ukoli², Nathan Lachowsky^{6,9}, David J. Brennan⁷, Deborah McPhail², Bryan Magwood⁸, Christopher Campbell^{2,9}, Zoé Préfontaine².

1. Two-Spirited People of Manitoba Inc., Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 2. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 3. Nine Circles Community Health Centre, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 4. Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 5. Manitoba HIV-STBBI Collective Impact Network, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 6. University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada, 7. University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, 8. Our Own Health Centre, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 9. Community-Based Research Centre, Vancouver, BC, Canada



















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 (2SGBQM).
- This study examined HIV testing and PrEP use among Two-Spirit and Indigenous GBQM in Manitoba.

Eligibility:

- Identify as a man (cisgender or transgender).
- Report any sex with another man in the previous 12 months or identify as 2SGBQM.
- Be 18 years of age or older.
- 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 analyses were used to assess the relationship between socio-demographics, HIV testing, and PrEP use.



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:















FINDINGS(1)

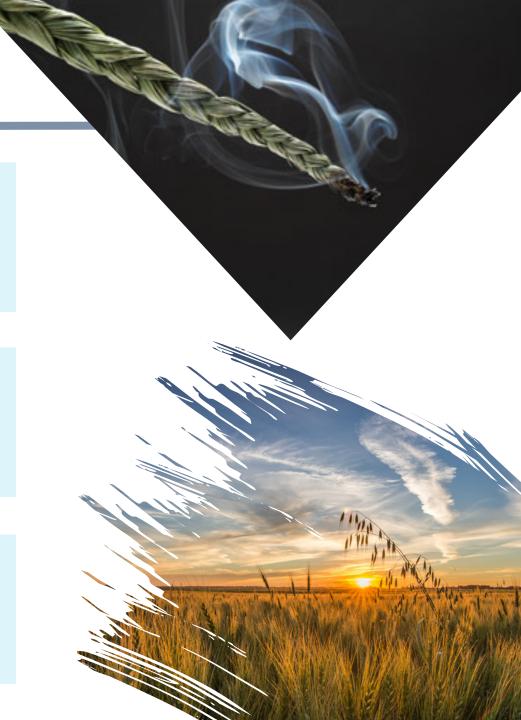
- Among 368 2SGBQM (the entire sample):
 - 70 (15.9%) were Indigenous
 - 40 (9.1%) identified as First Nations
 - 30 (6.8%) identified as Métis

Among 70 Indigenous 2SGBQM:

- 28 (40%) self-identified as Two-Spirit
- 42 (60%) self-identified as either gay, bisexual, or queer
- 17 (25%) self-identified as trans*

Among Indigenous 2SGBQM:

- 10 (15.4%) self-reported as living with HIV,
- 10 (15.4%) reported never being tested for HIV, and
- 12 (17%) reported never being tested for STIs.





FINDINGS (2)



• Compared with non-Indigenous men (i.e., White, Black, Latinx, East and Southeast Asian), Indigenous 2SGBQM were more likely to have lower household incomes ($\chi 2=41.08$, p<.001) and less likely to be employed full-time ($\chi 2=29.82$, p<.001).

• Furthermore, compared with non-Indigenous men, Indigenous 2SGBQM were more likely to report an undetectable viral load (χ 2=10.42, p<.01), and less likely to report ever using PrEP (χ 2=22.65, p<.001) or report current use of PrEP (χ 2=14.60, p<.001).

DISCUSSION: HIV policy makers, researchers, and practitioners should pay attention to social determinants of health, and other socio-economic factors that affect the use of HIV prevention and care for Indigenous 2SGBQM in Manitoba.

Contact information:

Albert McLeod bizonred@gmail.com

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