

**Table 11** Proportion of Nunavimmiut who felt they could ask questions about sexual health to different actors according to age and sex by age group (%), population aged 16 to 30 years old, Nunavik, 2017

|                         | Any actor | Teacher/school counsellor/nurse | Doctor/nurse      | Inuit midwife <sup>a</sup> | Friend | Close family member |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| <b>Total</b>            | 57.7      | 36.7                            | 77.8              | 44.1                       | 60.5   | 58.4                |
| <b>Age group</b>        |           |                                 |                   |                            |        |                     |
| 16-20 years             | 54.6      | 34.3                            | 70.3              | 40.0                       | 60.2   | 56.1                |
| 21-30 years             | 59.6      | 38.3                            | 82.6 <sup>1</sup> | 56.8                       | 60.7   | 59.9                |
| <b>Sex by age group</b> |           |                                 |                   |                            |        |                     |
| <b>Men</b>              |           |                                 |                   |                            |        |                     |
| 16-20 years             | 50.5      | 40.7                            | 69.5              | 34.6*                      | 58.8   | 52.0                |
| 21-30 years             | 56.8      | 42.0                            | 79.8              | 31.6*                      | 54.9   | 57.2                |
| <b>Women</b>            |           |                                 |                   |                            |        |                     |
| 16-20 years             | 59.3      | 26.7                            | 71.2              | 46.6                       | 61.8   | 60.9                |
| 21-30 years             | 62.0      | 35.1                            | 84.9 <sup>1</sup> | 60.1 <sup>1</sup>          | 65.6   | 62.2                |

**NOTES**

<sup>a</sup> These analyses were conducted taking all 14 communities into account. Similar results were obtained when considering only the four communities where Inuit midwives are present (Kuujuaq, Salluit, Puvirnituk and Inukjuak; data not shown).

<sup>1</sup> Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 16-20 age group.

\* The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

**Sexual limit-setting self-efficacy.** Sixty-one percent (61%) of Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 felt confident that they would be able to date someone without feeling obligated to engage in sexual activity (Table 12). These Nunavimmiut also agreed more frequently with cultural identity statements (77% vs. 57% for those who agreed less) and had a higher level of emotional support (72% vs. 56% for those with a low level), of positive interactions (64% vs. 50%) and of love and affection (64% vs. 51% for those with a low level; Table R, Appendix B).

More than half of Nunavimmiut (59%) felt confident that they would be able to choose when and where to engage in sexual activity, with Nunavimmiut aged 21 to 30 years old feeling more confident than individuals in other age groups. Those who agreed with this statement reported higher emotional support (73% vs. 54% for lower emotional support), tangible support (66% vs. 55% for lower tangible support) and love and affection (63% vs. 49% for those with a lower level).

A greater proportion of Nunavimmiut felt confident that they would be able to refuse sexual activity with someone they were not comfortable with (75%). Women were more likely to feel confident in this regard compared to men, as were Nunavimmiut aged 21 to 30 years old compared to younger people. Those who felt confident that they would be able to refuse sexual activity had higher emotional

support (83% vs. 73% for lower emotional support), positive interactions (78% vs. 66%) and love and affection (81% vs. 64% for those with a low level; Table R, Appendix B).

Based on these three sexual limit-setting self-efficacy items, a cumulative score was calculated by summing responses, creating a score ranging from 0 to 15. A high cumulative score indicated increased confidence. Nunavimmiut aged 21 to 30 years old reported higher overall confidence in sexual limit-setting (11.2) compared to younger individuals (10.5). Those who had completed secondary school (11.8 vs. 10.6 for those who had attended but not completed secondary school), who lived in large communities (11.1 vs. 10.7 for those living in small communities), who reported an income of \$20 000 or more (11.5 vs. 10.6 for those with a lower income) and who were employed (11.2 vs. 10.6 for those who were not employed) reported increased confidence (Table R, Appendix B). Those who obtained a higher total score for confidence in sexual limit-setting indicated greater emotional support (11.7 vs. 10.7 for lower emotional support), more positive interactions (11.2 vs. 10.2 for less positive interactions), higher love and affection support (11.2 vs. 10.3 for lower love and affection support), a higher level of cultural identity (11.6 vs. 10.8 for a lower level of cultural identity) as well as higher tangible support (11.3 vs. 10.7 for a lower level) (Table R, Appendix B).