Kingdom of Cambodia

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National Center for HIV/AIDS Dermatology and STD

HIV INTEGRATED BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEYS AMONG FEMALE ENTERTAINMENT WORKERS IN CAMBODIA, 2022

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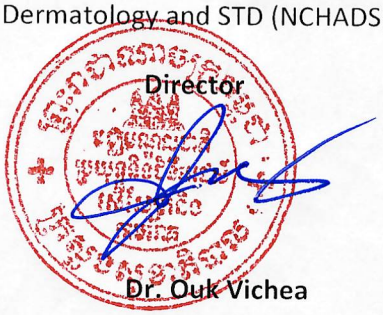
Phnom Penh, Date..17..March 2023

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD (NCHADS)

Director



Dr. Ouk Vichea

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ACRONYMS

ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
BMC	Banteay Meanchey
BTB	Battambang
CT	Chlamydia trachomatis
CWPD	Cambodian Women for Peace and Development
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
EpiC	Meeting Targets and Maintaining Epidemic Control - a global USAID-funded HIV prevention and care project managed by FHI360
EQHA	USAID Enhancing Quality of Health Care Activity Project
FEW	Female Entertainment Workers
IBBS	Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey
ID	Identification Number
IRB	Institutional Review Board
KCN	Kampong Chhnang
KCM	Kampong Cham
KP	Key Population
KTH	Kampong Thom
MOH	Ministry of Health
NCHADS	National Center for HIV/AIDS Dermatology and STD
NECHR	National Ethics Committee for Health Research
NG	Neisseria gonorrhoeae
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PI	Principal Investigator
PNP	Phnom Penh
PSV	Preh Sihanouk
RDS	Respondent driven sampling
RTK	Ratanakiri
SRP	Siem Reap
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
RTI	Reproductive tract infections
TLS	Time-location sampling
TPHA	Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay
TPPA	Treponema pallidum particle agglutination test
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing (for HIV)

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study

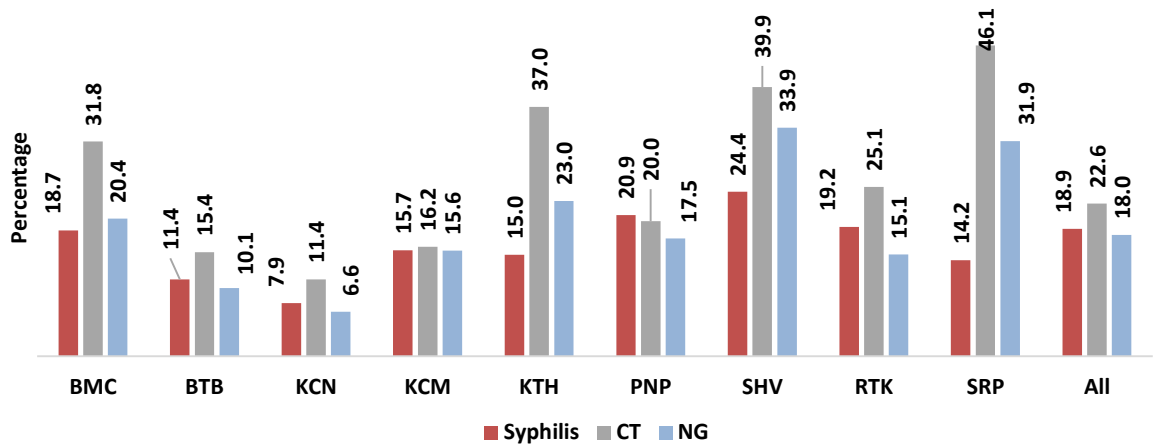
Understanding the characteristics and experience of Female Entertainment Workers (FEW) is crucial for making decisions related to where and how to focus resources for HIV prevention. Previous HIV Integrated Behavioral Biological Surveillance Surveys (IBBS) of FEW in Cambodia used venue-based sampling. However, given that this method misses more hidden FEW, it was decided to use Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) to ensure that all types of FEW were included.

The study used fixed-site RDS in the following nine provinces in Cambodia: Preah Sihanouk, Ratanakiri, Kampong Chhnang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Kampong Cham. Eligible participants were adults born in one of the nine provinces in which the surveys were undertaken as well as being biological females, having exchanged vaginal or anal sex for money, goods, or gifts in the past 12 months, being 15 years and older and having the ability to speak and understand Khmer. A total of 1,798 FEW were sampled from nine provinces: Preah Sihanouk, Ratanakiri, Kampong Chhnang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Kampong Cham.

Summary Findings

Across all sites, most FEW are between the ages of 25 and 39 (51% to 68%), divorced or widowed (52.2% to 67.8%), but living with a partner. Almost all FEW are Cambodian, have low education and sell sex as their only means of income. Overall, FEW have multiple partner types and use condoms inconsistently. Although high percentages of FEW reported using a condom at last sex with a paying partner, 38% reported never, sometimes, or frequently (but not always) using a condom with a paying partner.

Sexually Transmitted infection among FEW, Cambodia.



FEW in Cambodia have poor awareness of STI signs and symptoms, however almost half reported having a genital ulcer or foul-smelling discharge in the past three months. Based on biological testing, high percentages of FEW were found to have Syphilis (18.9%%)[1], Chlamydia Trachomatis (CT) (22.6%%) and Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) (18.) across all provinces. One quarter of four young (<25 years) FEW have syphilis. In an effort to control their risk for STI, almost 40% of FEW across all provinces and as much as

[1] Interpret with caution: syphilis results reflect latent or historical, not active syphilis.

53% of FEW in Siem Reap (the highest percentage compared to all provinces) regularly take antibiotics to prevent STI.

The vast majority of FEW know where to get an HIV test and have ever had an HIV test. Across all cities, biological tests found HIV to be 5%. This finding is higher than the aggregate of FEW who knew they were living with HIV (3.7%) based on a previous HIV test and higher than the aggregate percentage (3.2%) found in the 2016 HIV IBBS survey.

FEW in Cambodia are vulnerable to violence with one in ten reporting having been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt, mostly by a paying sexual partner, in the past 12 months. Most FEW in Cambodia use alcohol. In this study, 63% of FEW reported having more than five drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past three months. In addition, across all provinces, just about 20% of FEW ever used any illicit drug, 90% of whom used amphetamine type stimulants (ATS). The capital of Cambodia, Phnom Penh, has the highest illicit drug use among FEW.

Just about 80% of FEW have ever been pregnant, among which over six of ten ever had an induced abortion. Just under seven of ten FEW used any means to prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months, among which most used either male condoms or daily oral or injectable contraceptive methods. It is estimated that there are approximately 66,000 FEW who are 15 years and older and 52,000 between the ages of 15 and 49 in Cambodia. This would indicate that 3,300 FEW who are 15 years and older are living with HIV.

Recommendations

- Strategize and intensify HIV and STI prevention, education and testing services tailored to the risks, vulnerabilities, typology of FEW; ensure those services are accessible and friendly to FEW, including young FEW
- Scale-up STI prevention and screening among FEW and ensure that FEW have access to proper STI screening and diagnostic services, receive adequate and standardized treatment for STI with well-defined referral and service linkages. It is important to establish systematic recording and reporting of STI to prevent over or undertreatment of STI
- Address the issue of antibiotics misuse through development of national strategy, strengthening policy and implementation, and establishing mechanism to monitor antimicrobial resistance.
- Expand education to service providers and outreach workers to provide FEW with differentiated HIV prevention and testing options - including PrEP, HIV self-testing and other needed sexual and reproductive health services
- Improve FEW's legal literacy related to gender-based violence and educate the importance of post exposure prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception (EC) and STI prophylaxis in case of sexual violence and where to access the services. Advocate and sensitize efforts to promote a safe and enabling environment for FEW including reducing stigma and violence related to sex work
- Educate health care providers to assess and provide effective and accurate counseling for alcohol and drug use. Ensure that there are treatment and counseling services to address substance abuse.
- HIV and STI prevalence in Preah Sihanuk are higher than other provinces. Additional insights on dynamics of sex work in Preah Sihanouk context will be needed to inform programme interventions to effectively prevent and control HIV and STI in Preah Sihanouk
- Use the population size estimations and findings from this study to improve the planning and allocation of resources to ensure the effective program for a better health for FEW.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

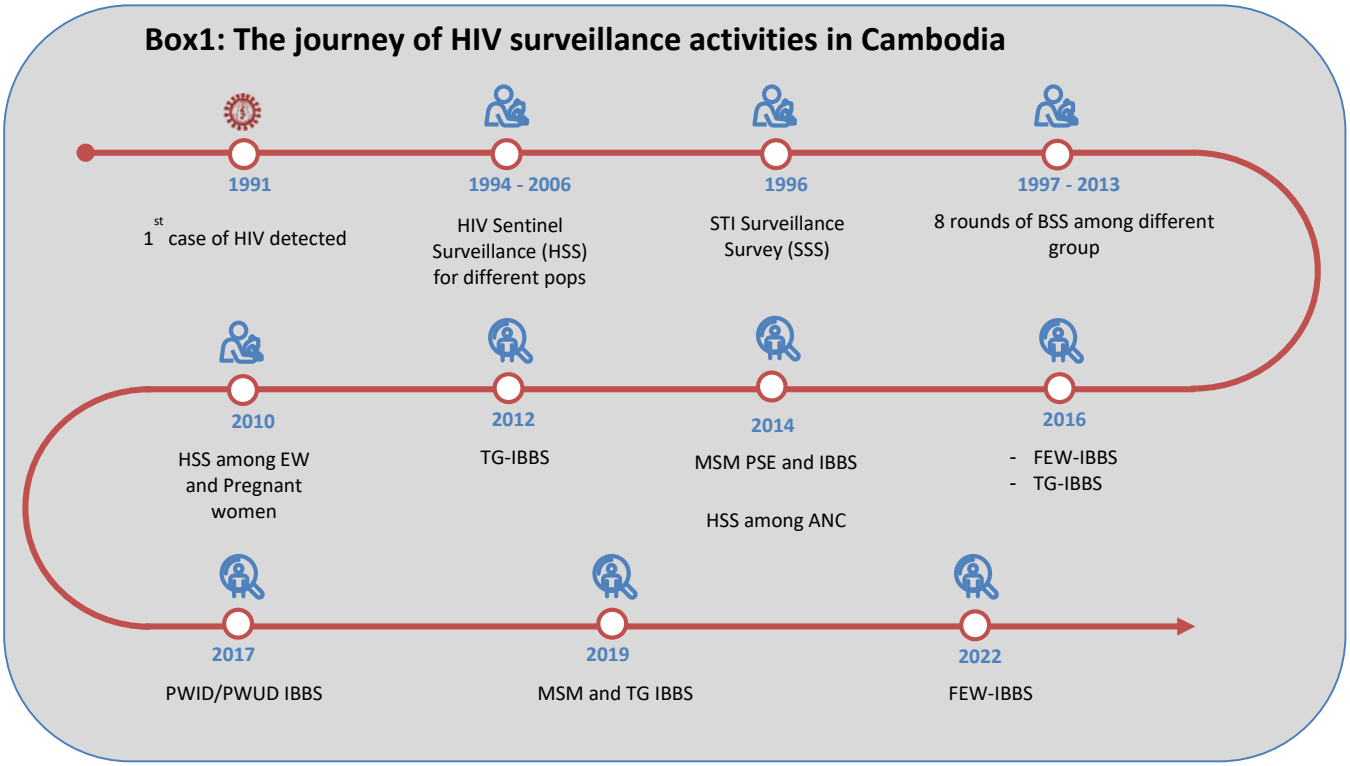
The first case of HIV in Cambodia was detected in 1991. As of 1998, Cambodia had become one of the countries with the fastest growing HIV epidemics in Asia. However, Cambodia has managed to contain the HIV epidemic, resulting in a 50% decline in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2021. As of 2021, Cambodia had an HIV prevalence of only 0.6% in the general population between 15 to 49 years. There are roughly 38,000 females and 34,000 males aged 15 and older living with HIV. Although the predominant mode of HIV transmission in Cambodia early on was among females infected by clients selling sex to subsequent clients, since around 2010, the predominant transmission mode shifted to men who have sex with men.

Female entertainment workers (FEW) are considered a key population at higher risk of HIV infection. The clients of FEW are also at high risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STI) transmission often requesting sex without condoms and then having unprotected sex with unsuspecting non-transactional sex partners. FEW are vulnerable and often subject to abuse and/or situations that put them at risk for physical and sexual assault. Many FEW do not have access to or are afraid to access (if they exist), HIV and STI testing and sexual and reproductive health services. As of 2019, there were an estimated 51,000 FEW in Cambodia, representing roughly 1% of the adult female population of roughly five million.

In 2008, the "Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation" in Cambodia resulted in the closure of brothels. Since then HIV surveillance has been conducted among FEW in establishments. In 2011 and 2016, Cambodia conducted HIV Integrated biological and behavioral surveillance (IBBS) studies to estimate the prevalence of HIV and syphilis and other risk factors among roughly 3,000 FEW in 18 provinces. Findings from the 2016 IBBS indicated that 3.2% of sampled FEW were living with HIV, with higher prevalence found in Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang. These surveys used venue-based sampling of FEW which likely captured only visible FEW (i.e., those working in establishments). In an effort to capture more hidden and diverse types of FEW, other methods of sampling were investigated through a formative assessment conducted in 2021. The assessment indicated that FEW are socially networked and that these social networks reach across different types of FEW.

This report presents findings from an HIV IBBS study conducted in 2022 among FEW in nine provinces in Cambodia. This study estimated the prevalence of HIV, syphilis, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (NG) and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) as well as sexual behaviors; HIV testing experience and knowledge; access to HIV and other health services; stigma and discrimination; and indicators for Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM), AIDS Epidemic Modelling, and made population size estimations. Findings from this IBBS study will be used to report outcome and impact indicators for national level responses to HIV and AIDS and to plan effective and targeted interventions to prevent the further spread of HIV and STI within this population and to the wider population.

The findings from 2022 HIV IBBS survey deepen our understanding the vulnerabilities of FEW and the sexual risks that they take. In addition, this survey will provide essential data to measure a national prevalence estimate for HIV, syphilis, NG, and CT. Finally, this survey will make use of several population size estimation techniques to estimate the size of the FEW populations.



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON STUDY PREPARATION

Planning for this study started in November 2019 and was originally planned to commence in March of 2020. However, due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent health restrictions in Cambodia, the survey was delayed until 2022. Once some restrictions were lifted in Cambodia, a formative assessment was carried out in from October to December 2020

Formative Assessment

A formative assessment was conducted in 12 provinces in Cambodia in 2020 to prepare for the HIV IBBS surveys and to ensure that respondent driven sampling (RDS) would be the most appropriate sampling methodology. The formative assessment consisted of in-depth interviews among 64 FEW or people working with or associated with FEW and 22 focus groups of FEW from October to December 2020. The main objectives of the assessment were to investigate the use of a network sampling method, RDS, to sample FEW and to learn about the impact COVID-19 had on the lives of FEW. Two teams sampled two provinces every week during the data collection period. Dissemination calls were held weekly with the two field teams, representatives from FHI360 and UNAIDS and an international consultant to discuss findings and to develop follow up questions from the interview results of the previous week.

Analysis found that many of the research themes became redundant over time indicating similarities across venues. These redundancies included that FEW reported using protective measures such as wearing masks and washing hands in general but often not wearing masks with clients. FEW also reported finding alternative means for earning an income including selling items online, returning to their hometowns to be supported by family members, living with a partner who could take care of them and living off of their own savings.

In addition, it was learned that FEW would be interested in participating in a study, that they socialize together, can easily contact one another, and had similar reasons for wanting to/not wanting to participate in a study. There were some variations between provinces indicating differences in the potential success of implementing RDS. Based on the findings it was decided that the survey locations able to accommodate network sampling would be Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Ratanakiri. FEW in these specific locations were better networked and knew other FEW who work in different venues or solicit clients in different ways. Interviews in other locations indicated little mixing among diverse types of FEW. Based on a discussion among the study team, the team decided to add Preah Sihanouk because of the considerable number of FEW, its unique situation as a tourist area and because there is little known about the sex trade in this area. Given that the FEW populations in Preah Sihanouk is composed of both Khmer and Chinese FEW and that the networks may not be a complete component because of language differences, there would need to be two separate surveys if using RDS. However, given budget constraints, only Khmer speaking FEW were sampled from Preah Sihanouk.

COVID-19 changed the nature of how FEW work in Cambodia, making many of them more independent (finding clients on their own), vulnerable (working only for tips) and hidden. It was agreed that using RDS would capture more of these types of FEW than would another sampling method. In addition, the assessment identified some potential seeds and natural leaders who were eventually contacted as seeds.

METHODS

Study Objectives

The main goal of the study was to estimate the prevalence of HIV, syphilis, CT, and NG among FEW. In addition, the IBBS survey measured:

1. Use of and access to health and social welfare programs and identify means to increase prevention and health coverage and uptake in Cambodia.
2. HIV testing and self-reported known HIV status.
3. Sexual risk behaviors with different partner types.
4. Stigma and discrimination in health care settings.
5. FEW *p*opulation size.

Study Populations

The study population are FEW, defined as:

1. Biological females.
2. Exchanged vaginal or anal sex for money, goods, or gifts in the past 12 months.
3. 15 years and older.
4. Able to speak and understand Khmer

In addition, each enrollee, except for seeds, must be in possession of a valid coupon and be physically and mentally able to understand and provide consent.

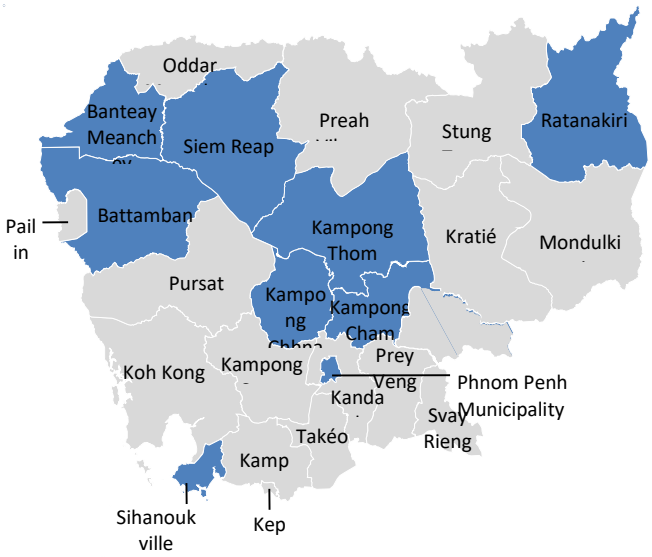
Study Locations

The following nine provinces are included in the surveys: Preah Sihanouk, Ratanakiri, Kampong Chhnang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Kampong Cham.

RATIONALE FOR STUDY LOCATIONS

The final selection of survey locations was based on the formative research which indicated FEW have social networks linking diverse types of FEW. Other rationale included epidemiological importance (high tourist areas, high number of FEW, ability to involve existing non-governmental organizations, etc.), and geography (ensuring diversity in the sampling areas).

Study Sites



Sample Size and Power Estimates

The sample size was calculated for each province separately (Table 1) resulting in a total countrywide sample size of 1830. The sample size calculation formula for all survey locations was:

$$n_a = \frac{Z^2_{1-\alpha/2} * p * (1-p)}{d^2} = xxx$$

DEFF – design effect(2)

$Z^2_{1-\alpha/2}$ – Accuracy of probability (1.96)

P – the prevalence of HIV in each province based on program data

d – Sampling error (3%)

NR – non respondent rate (5%)

Given that sample size calculations do not consider the size of the population being sampled, a finite population correction factor was used to adjust the sample size using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{n_o N}{n_o + (N-1)}$$

Where:

no = sample size, considering design effect

n = sample size after finite population correction using FEW population size estimations in the provinces comprising 800 or more FEW based on mapping estimates.

Table 1. Sample size calculations for each sampled city for FEW

Province	HIV Prevalence	Pop size Females	FEW population size*	Sample size	Percentage of FEW population
Preah Sihanouk (Khmer)	2.1	140,000	1,000	150	0.15
Ratanak Kiri	1.0	180,000	500	125	0.25
Kampong Chhnang	1.9	210,000	500	130	0.26
Banteay Meanchey	3.1	433,441	1800	250	0.14
Siem Reap	1.6	510,000	900	200	0.22
Battambang	3.7	528,490	2200	300	0.14
Phnom Penh	4.0	1,000,000	14,400	350	0.02
Kampong Thom	2.9	350,000	800	200	0.25
Kampong Cham	0.5	460,000	600	125	0.21
				1830	0.08

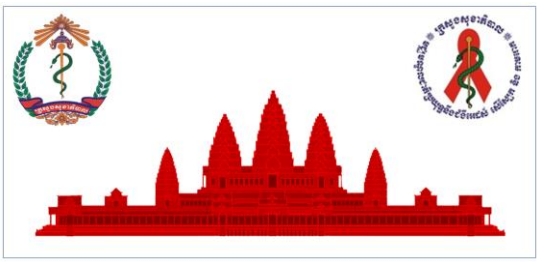
**Based on NGO size estimations; anything under 1000, rounded up to 1000 for calculation.*

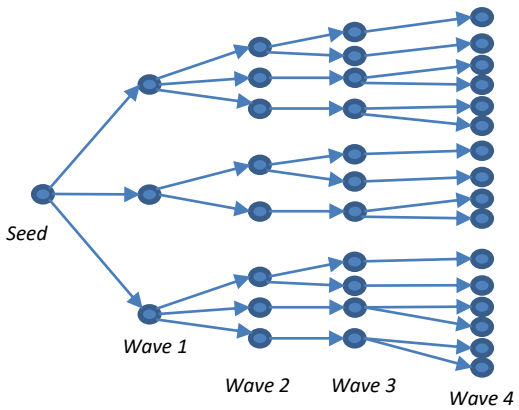
Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS)

This study used standard RDS procedures to recruit FEW[2,3]. In brief, RDS begins with the selection of "seeds" that are known members of the target population who are instructed to recruit a limited number of their peers from their social network, who in turn are enrolled (if eligible) and instructed to recruit other peers and so on. The number of recruits per person is usually restricted to three to ensure that chains progress through diverse social networks. Coupons with unique identifying numbers are used to anonymously link participants to their questionnaires and test results and to track who recruits whom. A primary incentive is given for completion of the survey and secondary incentives are given for each successfully recruited peer. RDS reduces biases inherent in chain referral methods through statistical adjustments that attempt to account for social network size and similarity among persons within social networks. Although sampling begins with purposely chosen initial subjects, known as *seeds*, the composition of the final sample approaches independence from the starting point. Recruitment progresses to produce numerous waves of recruits and ends once the sample size is met (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Recruitment chain of four waves generated from one seed

Sample of Token used





[2] Heckathorn DD. Extensions of respondent driven sampling: analysing continuous variables and controlling for differential recruitment. Sociol Methodol. 2007;37(1):151–207.

[3]Johnston LG. Introduction to Respondent Driven Sampling. Introduction to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection surveillance. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. Geneva Switzerland; 2013. Available from: http://applications.emro.who.int/dsaf/EMRPUB_2014_EN_1686.pdf

For this study, each eligible candidate who presented to one of the RDS interview sites with a valid coupon was enrolled into the survey. Candidates were then screened for eligibility, asked for the size of their eligible social contacts, and completed informed consent. Once enrolled, each participant underwent a face-to-face interview in Khmer with a trained interviewer using a handheld tablet. Participants then completed pre-test counseling, provided a blood sample and a self-administered vaginal swab for testing, and a test voucher with a unique number in order to receive their test results. Participants then received an explanation of the coupon recruitment process, up to three coupons and a primary incentive. Once participants left the RDS interview sites, they were allowed to return at a later date to receive any secondary incentives for recruitment of eligible peers who enrolled in the survey as well as post-test counseling, and test results.

SEEDS

Recruitment was initiated with one seed for each 100 persons in the sample size. For a sample size of between 125 and 200, two seeds were used. Seeds were added if recruitment stopped or if the speed of sampling needed to increase. Seeds were selected based on having large social networks and their ability to recruit diverse FEW from among their social networks.

COUPONS

The coupons comprised two parts: one part for recruiting peers and one part as a receipt for having recruited a peer. The coupon had an expiration date to indicate the timeframe the recruiter must pass out their coupon and the recruit redeem it. The coupon had a unique number which was used to link the questionnaire to the test results and to monitor who recruited whom.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire included indicators for tracking the HIV epidemic and the national response among FEW, conforming to international standards (e.g., UNAIDS GAM indicators, local Key Performance Indicators, etc.), national program needs, and comparability with similar surveys in the region. The questionnaire collected data on demographics, behaviors potentially correlated with HIV and STI, STI symptoms, STI and HIV-related knowledge, HIV testing, stigma, discrimination, and perceptions. The questionnaire originated from previously used surveys in Cambodia and worldwide[4] [5] [6].

[4] Family Health International. Behavioral Surveillance Surveys: Guidelines for repeated behavioral surveys in populations at risk of HIV. FHI. 2000.

[5] World Health Organization. Bio-behavioural survey guidelines for populations at risk for HIV. Geneva Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2018. Available from: http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/biobehavioral-hiv-survey/en/

[6] UNAIDS. Global AIDS Monitoring 2020. Geneva, Switzerland; 2020. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-aids-monitoring_en.pdf

BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT

HIV and syphilis testing

HIV and syphilis[7] testing were performed on site by trained laboratory technicians working in collaboration with government health facilities. A lab technician obtained a blood sample from the participants by finger-prick, following the national protocol (NCHADS, 2012). Blood samples were tested using SD Bioline HIV/Syphilis Duo test.

A non-HIV-reactive result established if a participant was not HIV-infected. An HIV reactive result from the SD Bioline HIV/Syphilis Duo test, was followed up by a confirmatory test on site using HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK® Assay. For a negative, non-reactive result from the SD Bioline HIV/Syphilis Duo test or negative result from the HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK® Assay, the participant was told that their test result was negative but that they should repeat the test in 3-6 months. Participants confirmed as HIV positive by HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK® Assay were asked if they had been previously diagnosed as HIV positive. Participants screened positive, with a previous diagnosis of HIV were listed as "known HIV positive status." Participants screened positive, without a previously known diagnosis, were listed as "newly diagnosed. HIV positive status."

Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) testing

Vaginal specimens for CT and NG were collected by study participants themselves, according to standard procedures explained in the instructions provided with the test kits**.** Nucleic acid amplification tests for the detection of CT/NG used Abbott m2000 system Real-Time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Abbott RealTi*m*e CT/NG assay® is an in vitro PCR assay for the direct, qualitative detection of the plasmid DNA for *CT* and the genomic DNA of *NG* in female endocervical or vaginal swab specimens. Participants received presumptive treatment for CT and NG during the provision of HIV and syphilis test results.

Post-test Counseling, provision of test results and linkage to services

Respondents were given an option to receive their results verbally after the interview. The result of HIV and syphilis screening, along with post-test counseling, were delivered in a private area at the RDS interview site to ensure confidentiality. Participants confirmed positive with HIV and/or syphilis were actively referred by the counselor for care, treatment, and support at an antiretroviral and/or STI clinic. Participants complaining of vaginal discharge or other possible STI were referred to an STI clinic. CT/NG results were provided within two months after testing through STI clinic staff and/or an outreach worker using a voucher with a unique number, provided to them during the study.

DATA MANAEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Data management

Three separate databases were used to support data collection: 1) behavioral data; 2) biological data; and 3) coupon management and recruitment progress. These databases were linked with a unique random code and a unique coupon number. The coupon management database kept track of the coupons, who recruited whom, the dates of enrollment, the expiration dates and the number of coupons distributed. The coupon

[7] Unfortunately, only latent or historical syphilis was detected. Anyone with a positive test result was sent to a laboratory to detect active syphilis.

management database helped to manage the addition of seeds, the number of recruitment waves in each chain, reduction of expiration dates and to ensure the smooth ending of the RDS studies so that no valid coupons remained in the community once the study ended. During data collection, the database was updated daily and reviewed weekly.

Data analysis

All data in tables are presented in the appendices and include category sizes (n), adjusted percentages and 95% confidence intervals. Data presented in graphics include adjusted percentages. Data were weighted using the successive sampling estimator generated from RDS Analyst (www.hpmrg.org). and analyzed in STATA. Aggregated data were analyzed in STATA using a composite weight based on network weights from the successive sampling estimator and population (differences in population sizes) weights. Data were analyzed during a workshop in Phnom Penh in June 2022.

All categorical data are presented in tables in Appendix A showing category numbers, adjusted percentages and the confidence bounds for each province and for all provinces combined. All continuous data are shown in Appendix B showing the mean and highest and lowest value for each province and for all provinces combined.

LIMITATIONS

This survey was subject to several limitations. Because behavioral data were self-reported in a face-to-face interview, social desirability bias may have resulted in the underreporting of some risky behaviors. In order to prevent double-enrolment and ensure all respondents met eligibility criteria, recruits attending the survey sites were screened by a trained screener with experience working with the FEW populations. FEW who tried to enroll in the survey and were found to have already participated or who were found to be ineligible, had their coupon taken away by a staff member and were asked to leave the premises. Although the estimates presented here may be considered representative of the network of the population from which respondents were recruited, the small number of values for certain variables may limit the ability to derive accurate estimates. In some cases, confidence intervals are too wide for meaningful interpretation. Some assumptions of the sampling method may not have been met leading to biased estimates. For instance, some of the samples with small sample sizes may not have reached a sufficient number of waves (i.e., Ratanakiri and Siem Reap) to ensure that a wide and diverse spectrum of the FEW was reached.

RDS was shown to be a superior method, compared to venue-based sampling, in that it captured a wider range of FEW types (both hidden and visible) and was able to produce population size estimations. However, given that RDS is a network-based methodology which provides representative findings of the network of the population sampled, it should only be compared to FEW surveys using other sampling methods with caution. Cambodia has conducted several past HIV IBBS surveys of FEW using venue-based sampling which collects data on those FEW who are working in establishments. For instance, we found in the RDS survey that non-venue based FEW had double the HIV prevalence than venue based FEW giving evidence that venue-based sampling may have underestimated HIV in the past.

As RDS is a network-based methodology, some subgroups may be missing from the final sample if they are not connected to the larger network. The selection of seeds is important to ensure that potentially bottlenecked subgroups are included early on in the sampling. In some cases, if a subgroup is very hidden and not included early on in the sampling, they may be omitted from the final sample. This may be the case in Siem Reap whereby no FEW were positive for HIV and no FEW reported ever testing positive for HIV in a past HIV test. A finding of zero cases of HIV does not mean that there is no HIV among FEW in Siem Reap. Future surveys should try and ensure that at least one HIV positive seed is used to initiate sampling.

FINDINGS

A total of 1,798 FEW were sampled from nine provinces between January and June 2022 (Table 2). Data analysis was conducted from June to August 2022. Two seeds were used in six of the provinces, three seeds in Banteay Meanchey, four in Phnom Penh and five in Battambang.

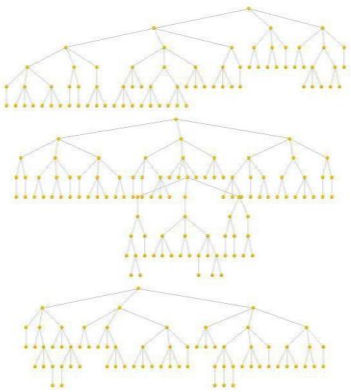
Table 2: Final sample size per site

Provinces	Number of seeds	Maximum number of waves	Provincial total	Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	3	8	248	1798
Battambang	5	10	296	
Kampong Cham	2	8	126	
Kampong Chhnang	2	8	127	
Kampong Thom	2	8	193	
Phnom Penh	4	9	350	
Preah Sihanouk	2	10	148	
Ratanakiri	2	7	110	
Siem Reap	2	7	200	

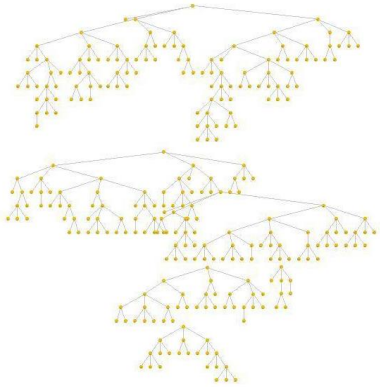
Data collection was staggered over three sampling cycles with three locations being surveyed during each cycle. Battambang and Preah Sihanouk had a maximum of ten waves, whereas Ratanakiri and Siem Reap only had seven (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Recruitment graphic of men (pink) and women (blue)

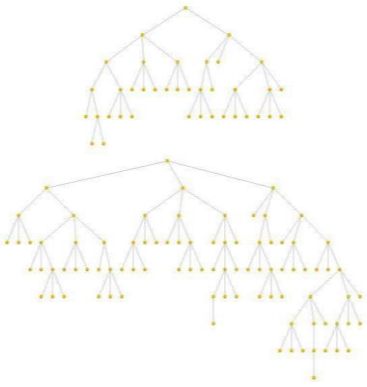
Banteay Meanchey



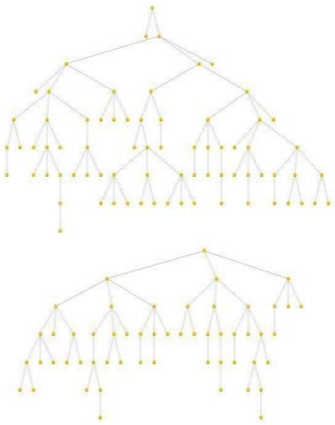
Battambang



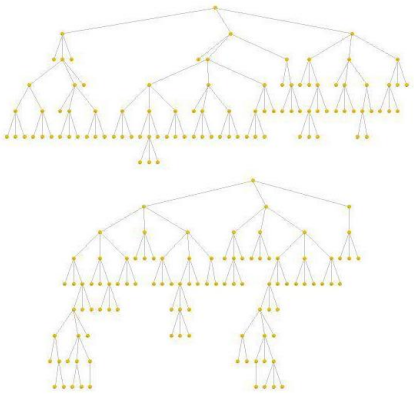
Kampong Cham



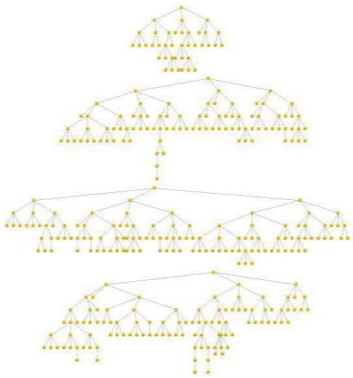
Kampong Chhnang



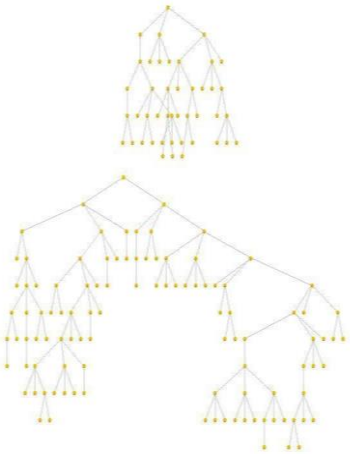
Kampong Thom



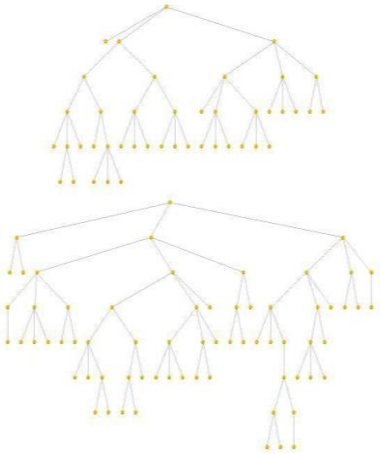
Phnom Penh



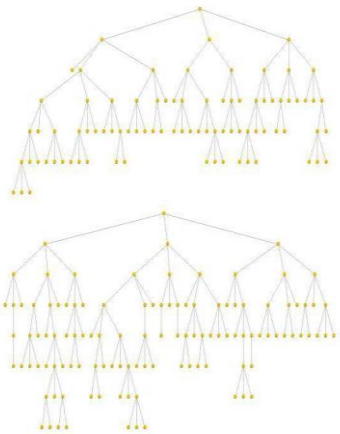
Preah Sihanouk



Ratanakiri



Siem Reap



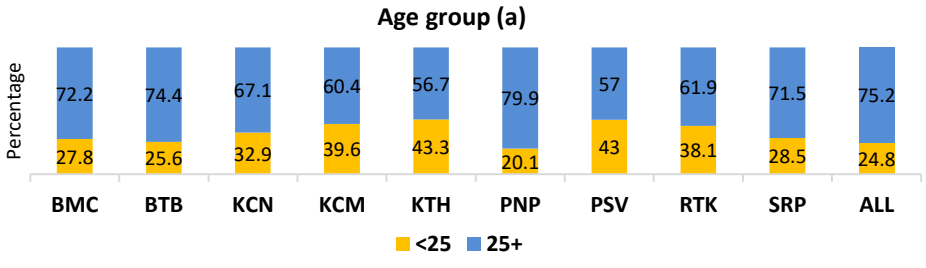
Socio-Demographics

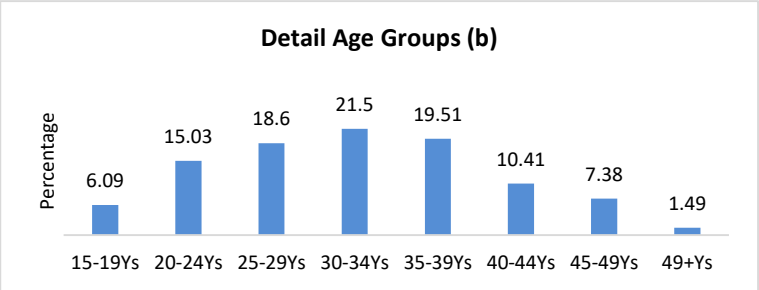
One quarter of FEW are below the age of 25 years. The percentage of FEW younger than 25 years range from 20% in Phnom Penh to as much as 43% in Kampong Thom and Preah Sihanouk (Figure 3a). FEW in Phnom Penh (32 years) had the oldest mean age, whereas FEW in Kampong Thom and Preah Sihanouk (27 years) had the youngest mean age (Figure 3c).

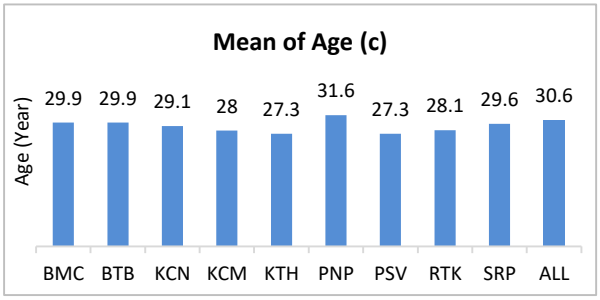
Figure 3 a-e: Age (mean, %)

1 in 4 FEW

respondents are



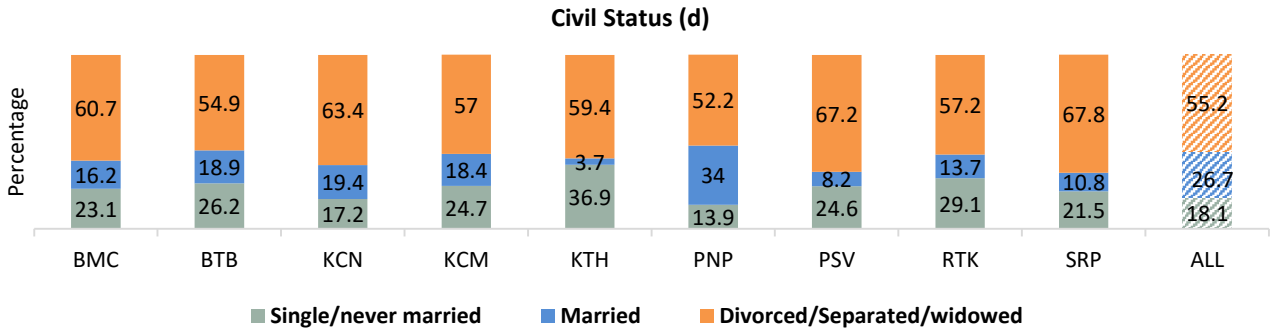




Most FEW are divorced, separated, or widowed. Low percentages of FEW are married, ranging from 4% Kampong Thom to 34% in Phnom Penh. Across all sites, 27% of FEW are married. Of those divorced, separated, or widowed, FEW in Siem Reap had the highest percentage (68%). FEW who are single ranged from a low of 14% in Phnom Penh to a high of 37% in Kampong Thom and a total of 18% single among all sampled provinces (Figure 3c).

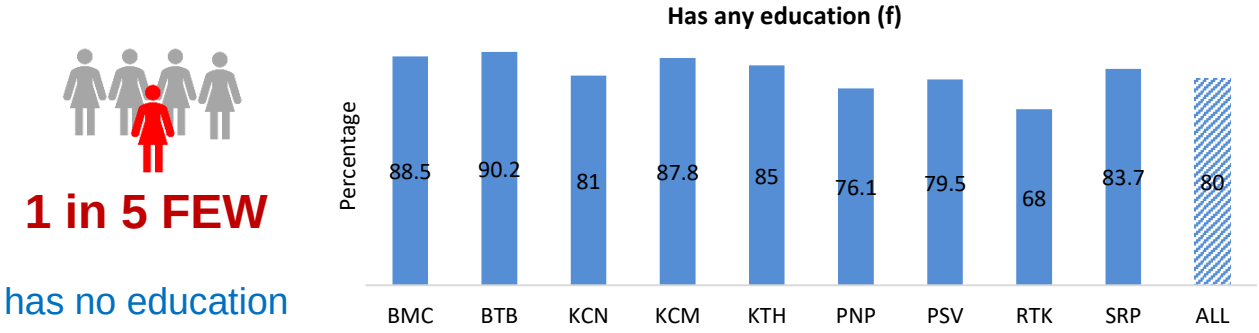
High percentages of FEW live with their sexual partners. Across all sites, 74% of FEW live with their sexual partner, ranging from a low of 42% in Battambang to as much as 90% in Kampong Cham (Figure 3d-e).

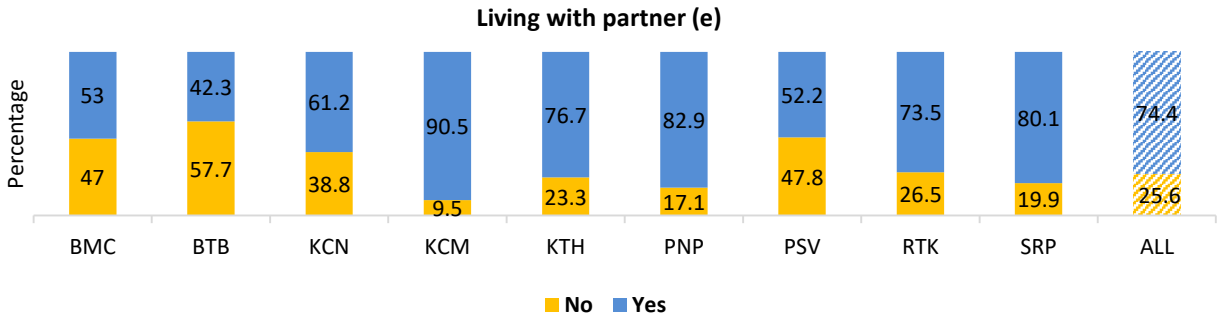
Figure 3 d-e: Civil status, living situation (mean, %)



Most FEW have some education. Ratanakiri has the lowest percentage of FEW with any education (68%) whereas FEW in Battambang have the highest percentage of FEW with any education (90%). Across all sites, 80% of FEW have some education (Figure 3e). **With the exception of Battambang, FEW have a mean of less than 8 years of education.** The mean number of years of education for FEW range from 5.6 in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham to 8.2 in Battambang, with an overall range of one year to 13 years.

Figure 3 f: Education





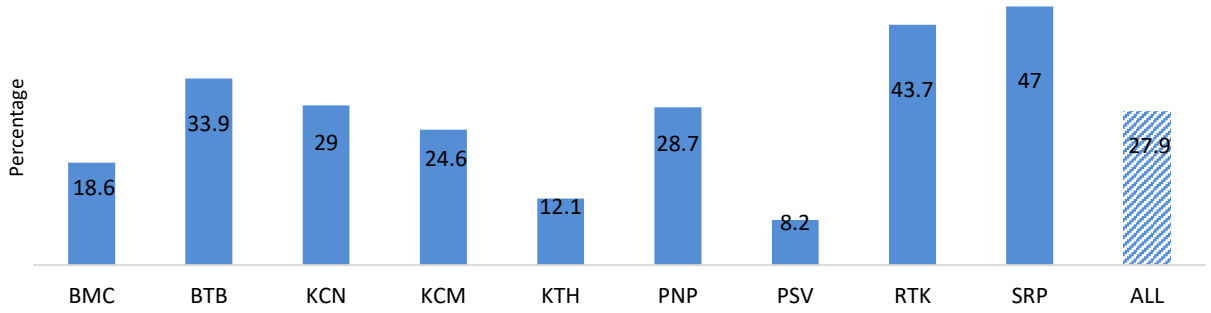
Sex work profile

HAS WORK OTHER THAN SELLING SEX

Under 50% of FEW do work besides selling sex to earn money. Overall, 28% of FEW in all provinces combined do work besides selling sex to earn money. The highest percentages who do other work are in Ratanakiri (44%) and Siem Reap (47%) and the lowest percentages who do other work are in Preah Sihanouk (8%) and Kampong Thom (12%) (Figure 4).

The types of work performed by FEW other than selling sex varied by province. Of all the types of jobs other than selling sex, the highest percentages of FEW in Banteay Meanchey (42%), Battambang (33%), Kampong Chhnang (50%) sell items or street food, in Kampong Cham (30%) and Kampong Thom (45%) work in restaurants, bars, beer gardens or karaoke parlors, in Phnom Penh (38%) perform "private" work, in Preah Sihanouk perform unskilled labor (32%) and in Ratanakiri (88%) and Siem Reap (36%) provide services in beauty salons or massage parlors *(Table: Characteristics of selling sex_A).*

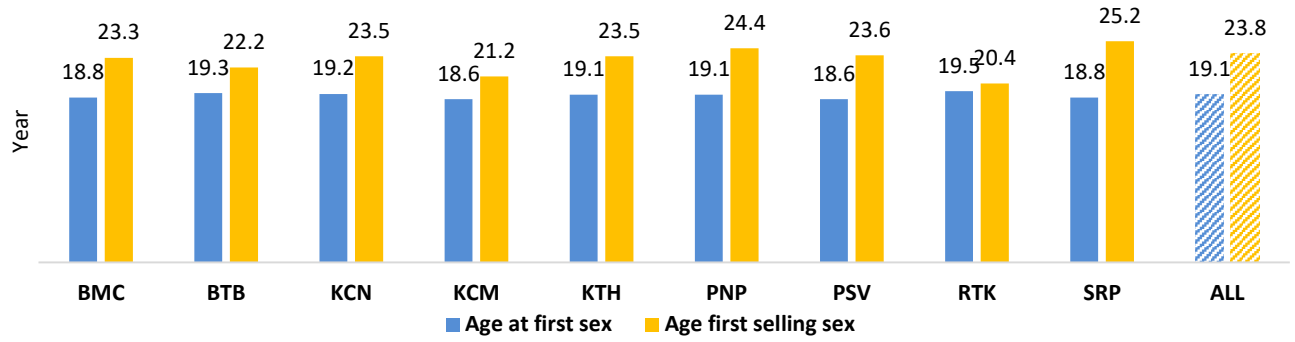
Figure 4: Does other work besides sex work to earn money (%)



AGE OF FIRST SEX AND AGE OF FIRST SELLING SEX

There is roughly a five-year gap between when FEW first had sex and first sold sex. For all FEW combined, the mean age of first sex was 19.1 years (range: 13 and 38 years) and the age of first selling sex was 23.8 years (range: 13 to 39 years) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Mean age of first sex and age of first selling sex (%)



Risk behaviors with different partner types

Figures 6 a and b, 7 a and b, 8 a and b, 9 and 10 present graphics of partner types and risk behaviors. Partner types include non-paying regular and casual partners, as well as paying partners. A regular partner was described to participants as someone with whom they have been in a sexual relationship with for at least 3 months. This could be considered as someone who is a boyfriend, husband or sweetheart. A casual partner was described as someone with whom they have sexual intercourse on a non-regular basis.

NON-PAYING REGULAR PARTNERS

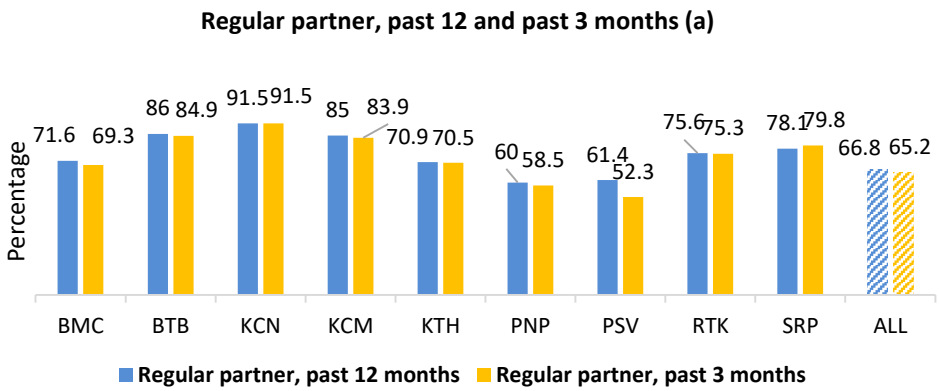
Most FEW have non-paying regular sex partners in the past year and past month. The percentage of regular sex partners does not vary much between one year and three months. The highest percentage of FEW with a regular sex partner in the past year and past three months (92%) are in Kampong Chhnang and the lowest are in Phnom Penh (61%, 12 months) and Preah Sihanouk (52%, three months) (Figure 6a).

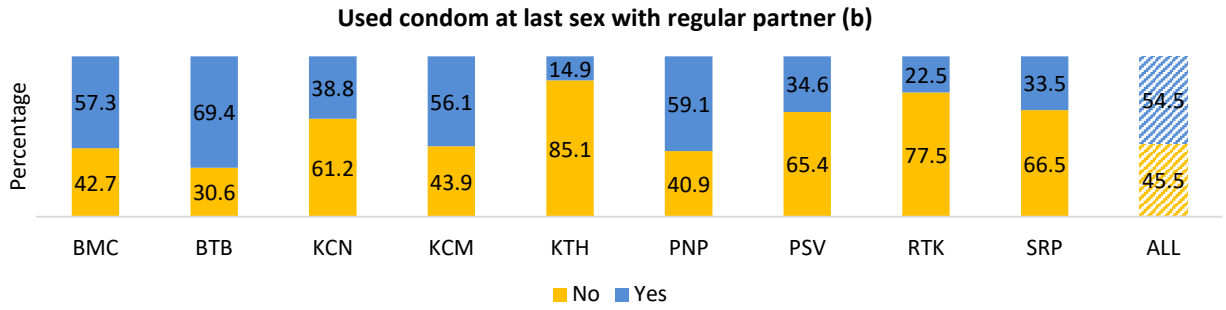
Across all sites, only 55% of FEW combined used a condom at last sex with a regular partner. Between 15% of FEW in Kampong Thom and 69% in Battambang used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse with a regular partner (Figure 6b). Of all the reasons for not using a condom at last sex, a large percentage reported that it was to express faithfulness.

Figure 6 a-b: Risk Behaviors with non-paying sexual partners (%)

65.2% Past 3 months

66.8% Past 12 months





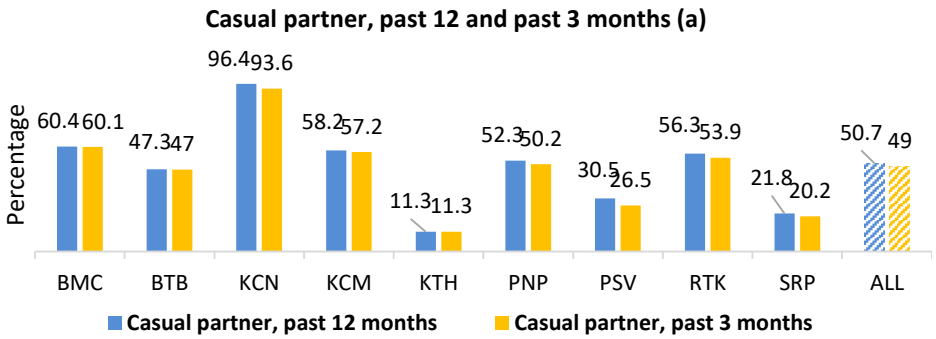
NON-PAYING CASUAL PARTNERS

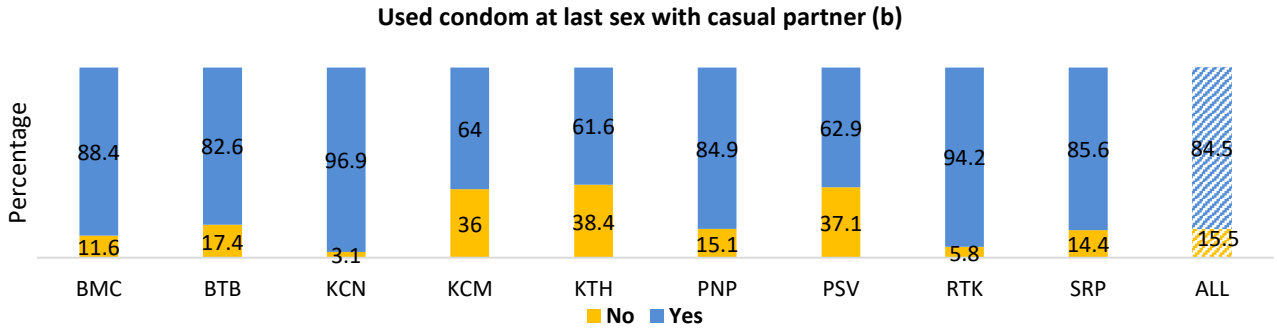
Having a casual partner in the past 12 and three months varied widely among FEW in different provinces. Similar to regular sex partners, the percentages of non-paying casual partners do not vary much between one year and three months. By far, the highest percentage of FEW with a casual sex partner in the past year and past three months (96%, 12 months; 94%, three months) are in Kampong Chhnang and the lowest are in Kampong Thom (11%) and Siem Reap (22%, 12 months; 20%, three months) (Figure 7a). FEW had an average number of between 1.7 and 6.3 causal partners (range: 1 to 24 casual partners) in the past 12 months.

Most FEW used a condom at last sex with a casual partner. Between 97% of FEW in Kampong Chhnang and 62% in Kampong Thom used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse with a casual partner (Figure 7b). Of all the reasons for not using a condom at last sex, the highest percentages in Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Ratanakiri reported that it was because they were too intoxicated from drugs or alcohol and the highest percentages in Banteay Meanchey, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap reported that it was to show faithfulness. Most FEW in Kampong Chhnang did not use a condom because they did not think the sex partner had any STI, including HIV.

Figure 7 a-b: Risk Behaviors with non-paying sexual partners (%)

s



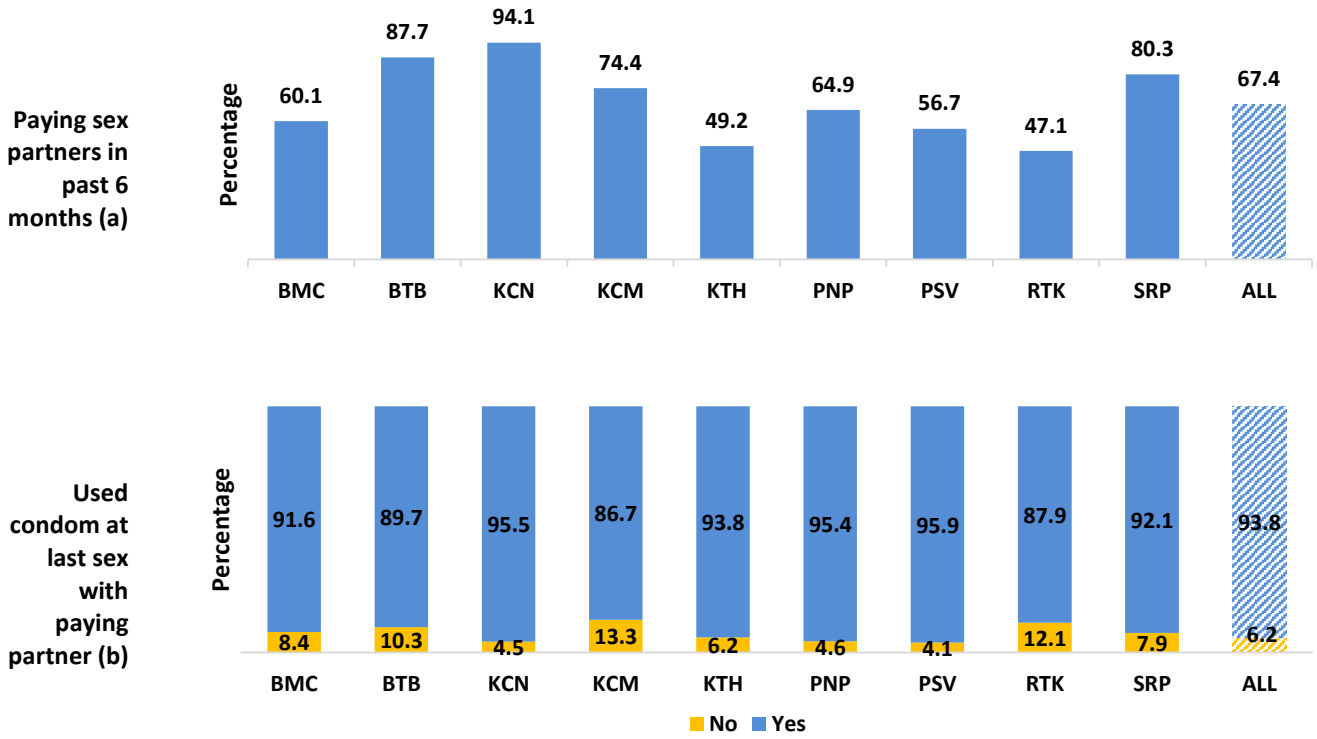


PAYING PARTNERS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Not all FEW had a paying sex partner in the past six months. Eighty percent or more FEW in Battambang, Kampong Chhnang and Siem Reap had a paying sex partner in the previous six months and under 50% of FEW in Kampong Thom and Ratanakiri had a paying partner in the previous six months (Figure 8a).

High percentages of FEW used a condom at last sex with a paying partner. Across all sites, 94% of FEW used a condom with their last paying partner (Figure 8b). Of all the reasons for not using a condom at last sex, **45% of FEW across all sites said that it was because they were persuaded or forced by the paying partner not to use a condom**.

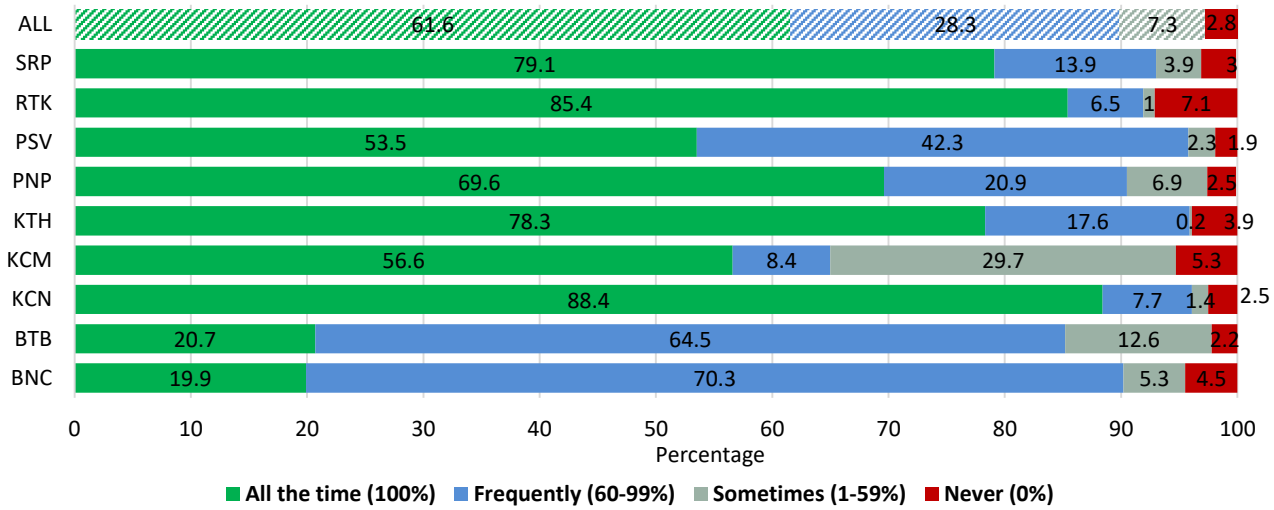
Figure 8 a-b: Risk Behaviors with paying sexual partners (%)



PAYING PARTNERS IN PAST THREE MONTHS

FEW have inconsistent condom use and condom use varies widely by province. No FEW used condoms 100% of the time in any province (Figure 9). The highest percentages of using condoms all of the time with a paying partner in the past three months were in Ratanakiri (85%) and Kampong Chhnang (88%) and the lowest percentages were in Banteay Meanchey (20%) and Battambang (21%). Low percentages of FEW reported never using condoms. FEW had an average of between 1 and 3 paying partners in the past one week (range: 1 to 20) and an average of 3 to 15 paying partners in the past three months (range: 1 to 60).

Figure 9: Frequency of condom use with paying sexual partners in past three months (%)



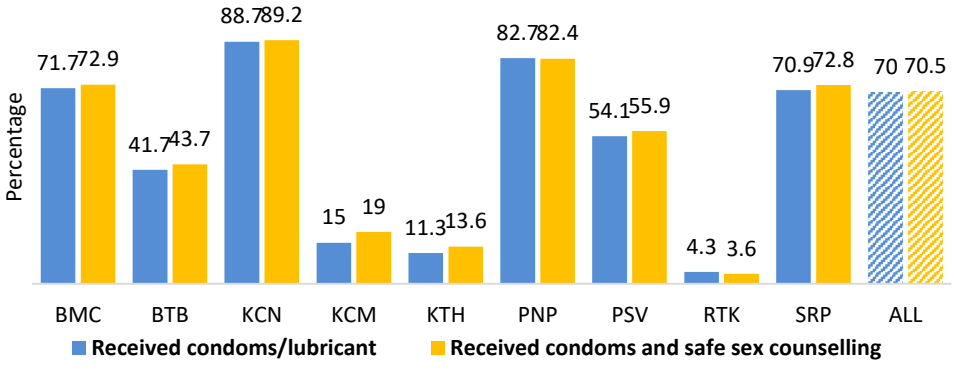
Prevention services received in past three months

Low percentages of FEW in Ratanakiri, Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham received prevention services through an outreach service, drop-in center or sexual health clinic in the past three months (Figure 10). Over 80% of FEW in Phnom Penh and Kampong Chhnang received condom and safe sex counseling and/or condoms and lubricants through an outreach service, drop-in center or sexual health clinic in the past three months. Of all the ways to receive HIV and STI education, the highest percentages of FEW in Banteay Meanchey (66%), Phnom Penh (85%), Preah Sihanouk (87%) and Siem Reap (73%) received education from group discussions with outreach workers, in Battambang (60%) through individual counseling, in Kampong Chhnang (78%) and Kampong Cham (44%) through peer educators, in Kampong Thom (72%) through posters and in Ratanakiri (75%) through social media. FEW preferred receiving HIV and STI education in the same manner they received it in the past three months with the exception of FEW in Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom who would prefer to receive education from group discussions with outreach workers.

Figure 10: Services received in past three months (%)

>2/3

of FEW received condoms/lubes and safe sex counseling

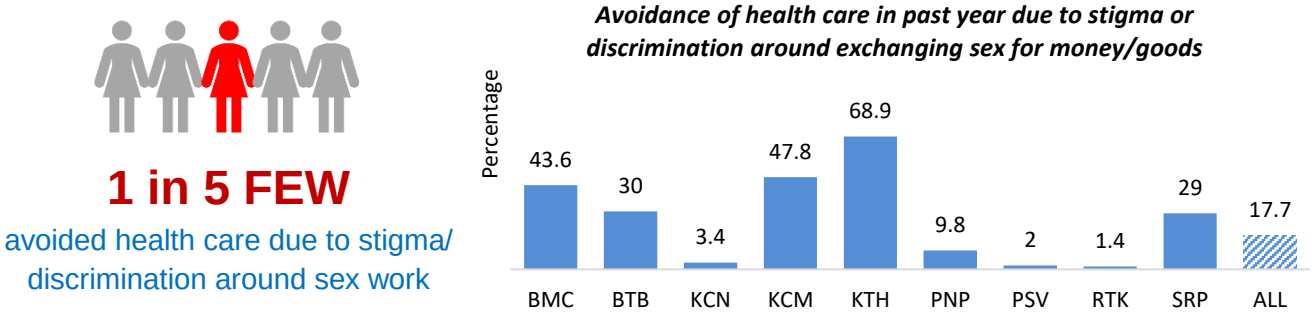


Stigma, discrimination and violence

AVOIDANCE OF SEEKING HEALTH CARE IN THE PAST YEAR

Close to seventy percent of FEW in Kampong Thom and almost 50% in Kampong Cham avoided health care in the past year due to fear or concern of stigma around exchanging sex for money or goods. Very low percentages of FEW in Kampong Chhnang (3%), Preah Sihanouk (2%) and Ratanakiri (1%) avoided healthcare due to fear or concern of stigma around exchanging sex for money or goods (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Avoidance of health care in past year due to stigma or discrimination around exchanging sex for money/goods (%)



Violence and forced sex

PAST EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE AND FORCED SEX

Figures 12 a through d present findings on violence and forced sex. Across all sites, 10% of FEW were hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by a sex partner in the past 12 months (Figure 12a), the majority of these violent events were perpetrated by paying sex partners (55%). The highest percentages of physical violence by a sex partner in the past year was in Kampong Cham (16%), Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk (13% for both locations). Of those who experienced physical violence from a sex partner, the majority reported that it rarely happened, however, **40% of FEW in Siem Reap said that they were often physically hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by a sex partner in the past year** (Figure 12b).

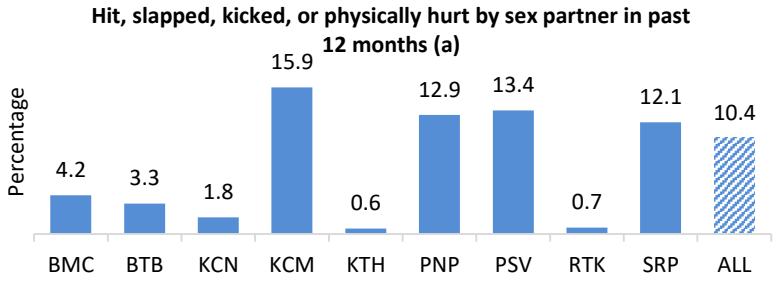
Physical violence by non-sexual partners and forced sex by any sexual partner is not common. Very low percentages or no FEW in any province reported that they were ever hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by a non-sexual partner (Figure 12c). Across all provinces, 6.5% of FEW were ever physically forced to have sex (Figure 12d), among which only 37% ever saw a health care professional after being raped.

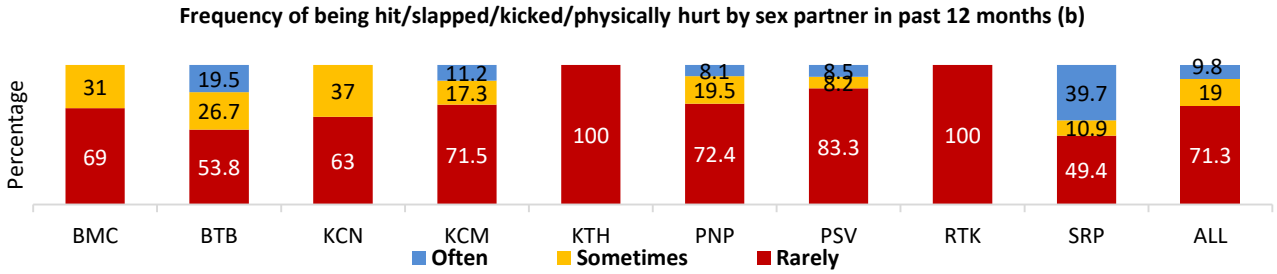
FEW who were either physically and/or sexually assaulted by any partner in the past 12 months ranged from 0.7% in Ratanakiri to 41.7% in Battambang (*see tables Stigma and violence_A and_B*).

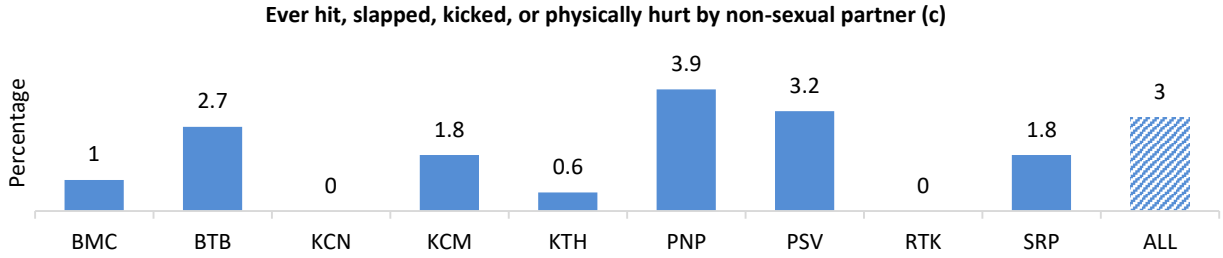
Figure 12 a-d: Risk Behaviors with paying sexual partners (%)

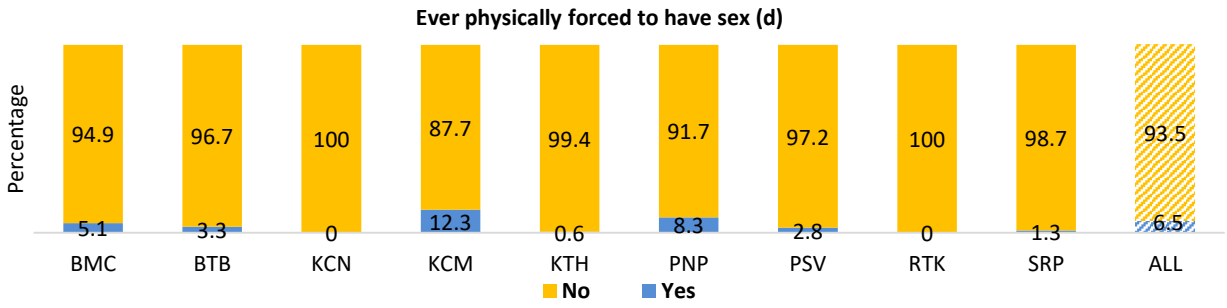
1 in 10 FEW

experienced physical violence by sexual partner in the past 12 months





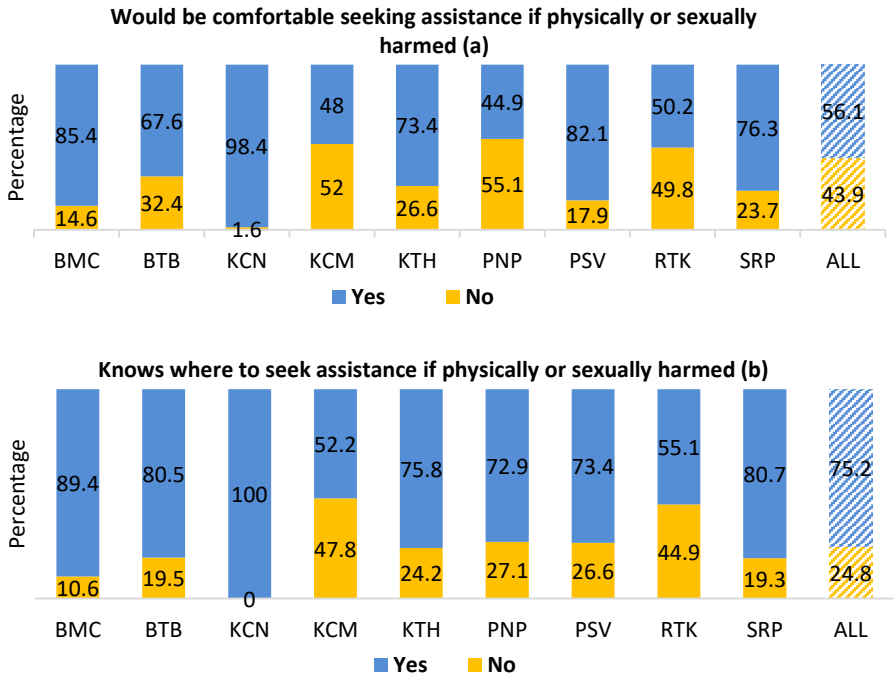




SEEKING ASSISTANCE FOR PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ASSAULT

Figures 13 a and b present findings on seeking assistance for physical or sexual assault. **Fifty percent or more FEW would be comfortable seeking assistance if physically or sexually harmed**. This is particularly so in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap where more than three quarters of FEW would feel comfortable seeking assistance (Figure 12a). With the exception of FEW in Kampong Cham (52%) and Ratanakiri (55%), more than 70% know where to seek assistance if physically or sexually harmed (Figure 13b).

Figure 13 a-b: Seeking assistance for physical or sexual assault (%)



56%
of FEW would be comfortable to seek assistance if they experience violence

Two-thirds
of FEW knew where to seek assistance if they experience violence

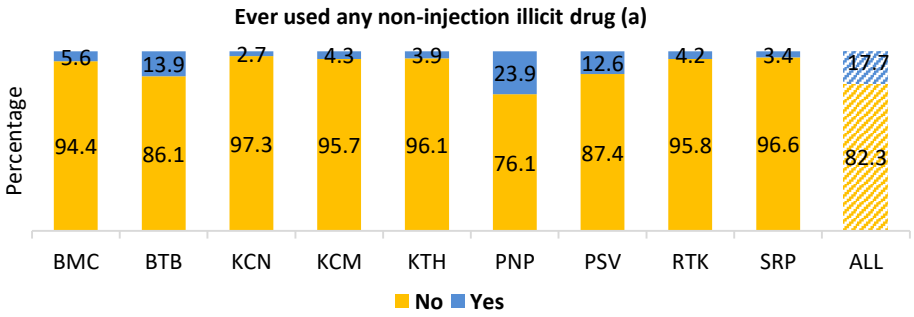
Substance use

Figures 14 a through c present findings on substance use. **FEW in Phnom Penh had the highest percentages of using any non-injection drug and not using a condom when they thought they should have because they were intoxicated from drugs or alcohol**. Overall, reported illicit drug use was low (Figure 14a). Among those who reported ever using non-injecting illicit drugs, most used amphetamines (93%, all provinces combined) and few or no FEW injected drugs in the past 12 months (7%, all provinces combined). With the exception of FEW in Battambang, between 23% in Kampong Thom and 91% in Kampong Chhnang had >five drinks directly before sexual intercourse in the past three months (Table Drug and alcohol use_B).

Figure 14 a-c: Substance use (%)

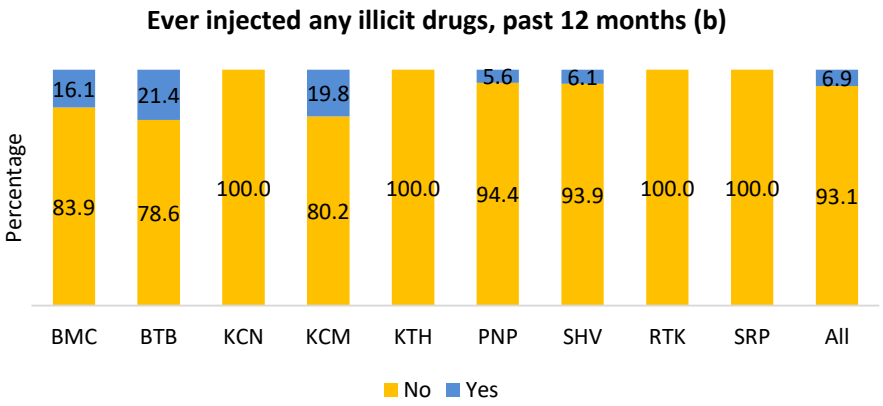
18%

of FEW used non-injecting illicit drugs in the past 12 months and **93%** used amphetamine



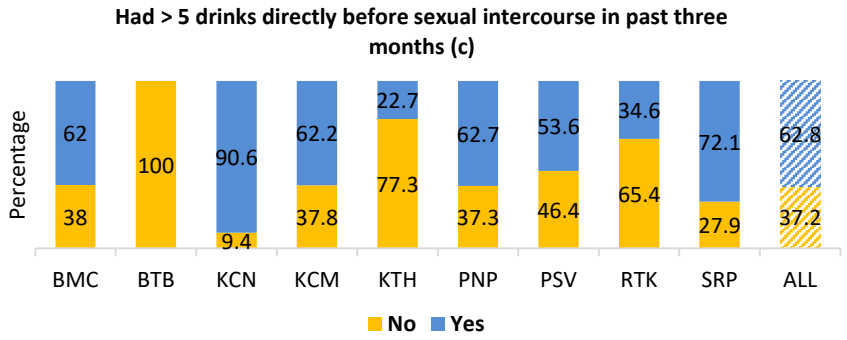
7%

of FEW injecting drugs in the past 12 months and **99%** did not use sterile injecting equipment



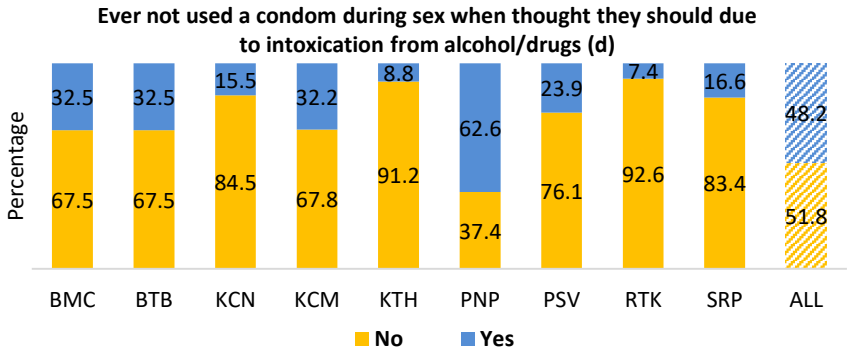
Sixty three percent of FEW in all provinces combined had > 5 drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past three months. The percentage of FEW that did not use a condom when they thought they should have because they were intoxicated from drugs or alcohol ranged from 63% in Phnom Penh to 7% in Ratanakiri (Figure 14d).

FIGURE 14 B-C: SUBSTANCE USE (%)



3 in 5

of FEW had more than 5 drinks before sexual intercourse in the past 3 months



Almost ha

of FEW did not use condom when they are under the influence of alcohol/drugs

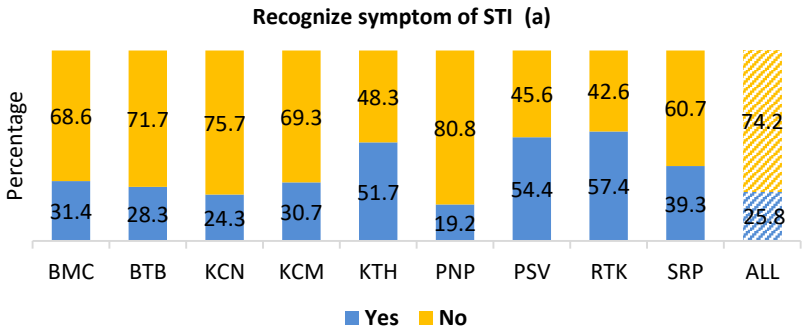
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Figures 15 a through d, and 16 a and b present findings on sexually transmitted infections.

STI KNOWLEDGE, TESTING AND SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

25.8% Can correctly recognize STI's Symptom

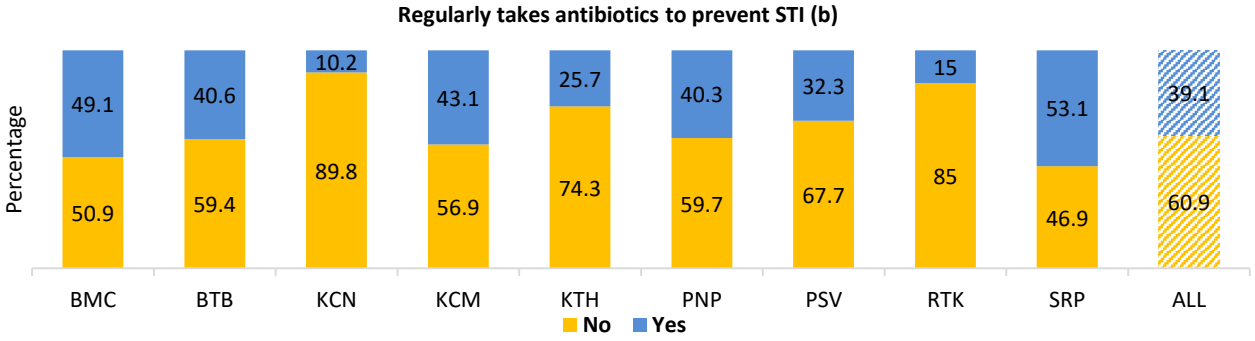
Across all sites, only one in four FEW can correctly recognize a symptom of an STI.



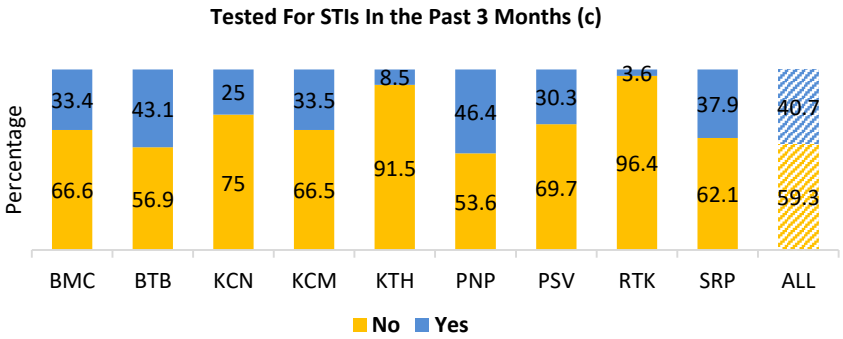
The percentage of FEW that correctly recognize an STI ranges from 19% in Phnom Penh to 57% in Ratanakiri (Figure 15a).

39.1% Regularly take antibiotics to prevent STI

Half of FEW in Siem Reap regularly take antibiotics to prevent an STI (Figure 15b)**.** Taking antibiotics regularly can lead to STI strains becoming resistant to antibiotics.



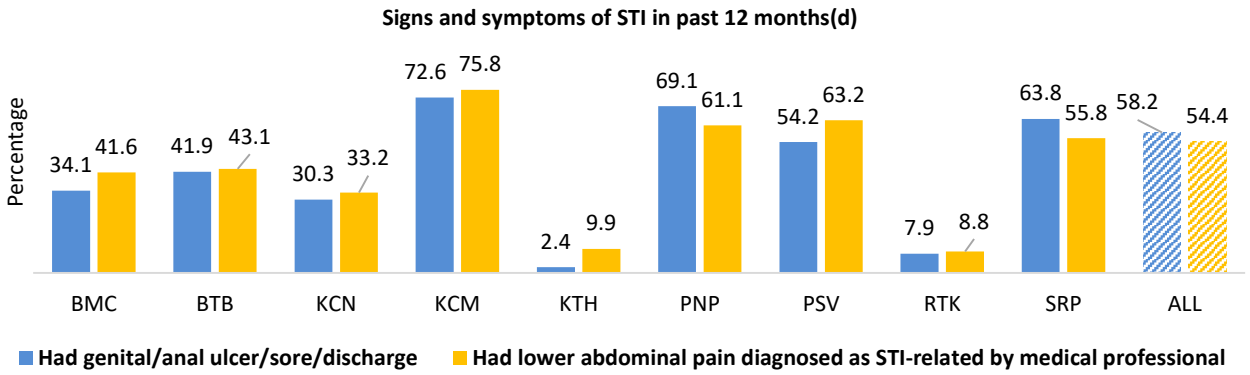
40.7%
Tested for STI, past 3 months



Having a test for an STI in the past three months varies widely between provinces, with the lowest percentage being in Ratanakiri (4%) and the highest being in Phnom Penh (46%) (Figure 15c).

More than half of FEW in all provinces combined had a sign or symptom of an STI in past 12 months (Figure 14d). FEW in Kampong Thom and Ratanakiri had the lowest percentages reporting having had a genital or anal ulcer or sore or discharge or having had lower abdominal pain diagnosed as STI-related by a medical professional in the past 12 months, whereas FEW in Kampong Cham had the highest percentages.

Figure 15 a-d: Sexually transmitted infections (%)

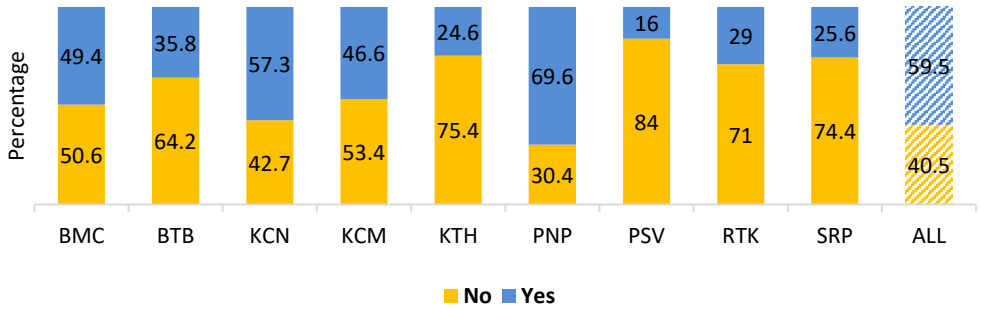


STI TREATMENT AND SEXUAL HEALTH CHECKUPS

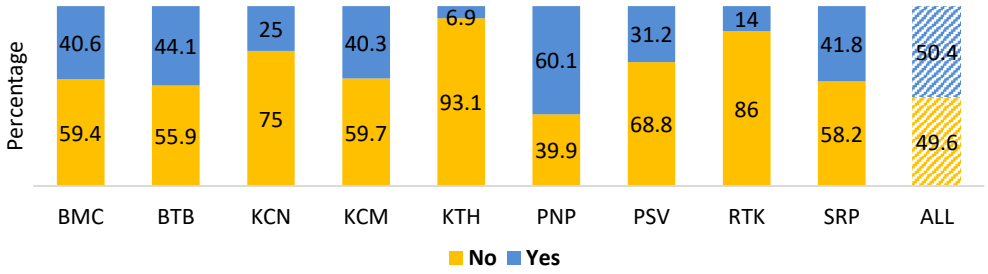
Figures 16 a and b present findings on treatment and health checkups for STI (non-HIV) and sexual health. Across all sites, 59% of FEW were treated by a medical professional for an STI infection (not HIV) (Figure 16a) and 50% had a sexual health checkup at a clinic (Figure 16b) in the past 12 months.

Figure 16 a-b: STI treatment and sexual health checkups (%)

Ever treated by medical professional for non-HIV STI infection in past 12 months (a)



Had sexual health check-ups at clinic in past 12 months (b)

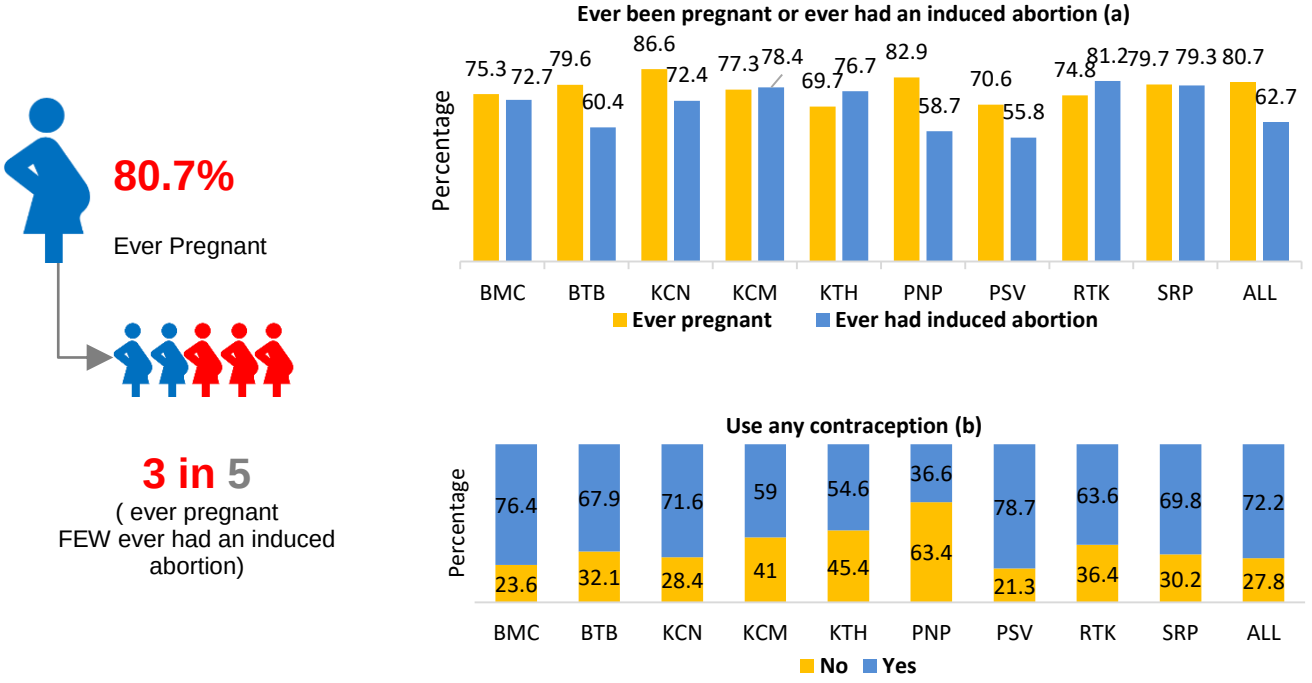


Pregnancy, abortion and contraception

Figures 17 a and b present findings on history of pregnancy and abortion and current use of contraceptives. **High percentages of FEW have been pregnant and have had induced abortions**. Across all sites, 70% or more of FEW have ever been pregnant, among which 56% or more have ever had an induced abortion (Figure 17a). The mean number of pregnancies in their lifetime among FEW for all provinces combined was 3 (range: 1 to 16), the mean number of live biological children was 2 (range: 1 to 8) and the mean number of induced abortions was 2 (range: 1-13). Of all the means for having an induced abortion, the majority of FEW across all sites (with the exception of FEW in Phnom Penh, the majority of whom had their abortion in a private clinic) induced their abortion by drugs obtained from a pharmacy.

Most FEW did not use some kind of contraception in the past 12 months (Figure 17B). Of those that use contraception, most use the condom, or injectable or daily oral methods. Of those who did not use contraceptives, most stated their reason to be that they thought they could not have children, want to have children or being afraid of side effects.

Figure 17 a-b. History of pregnancy, abortion and current contraception use (%)



Knowledge about HIV

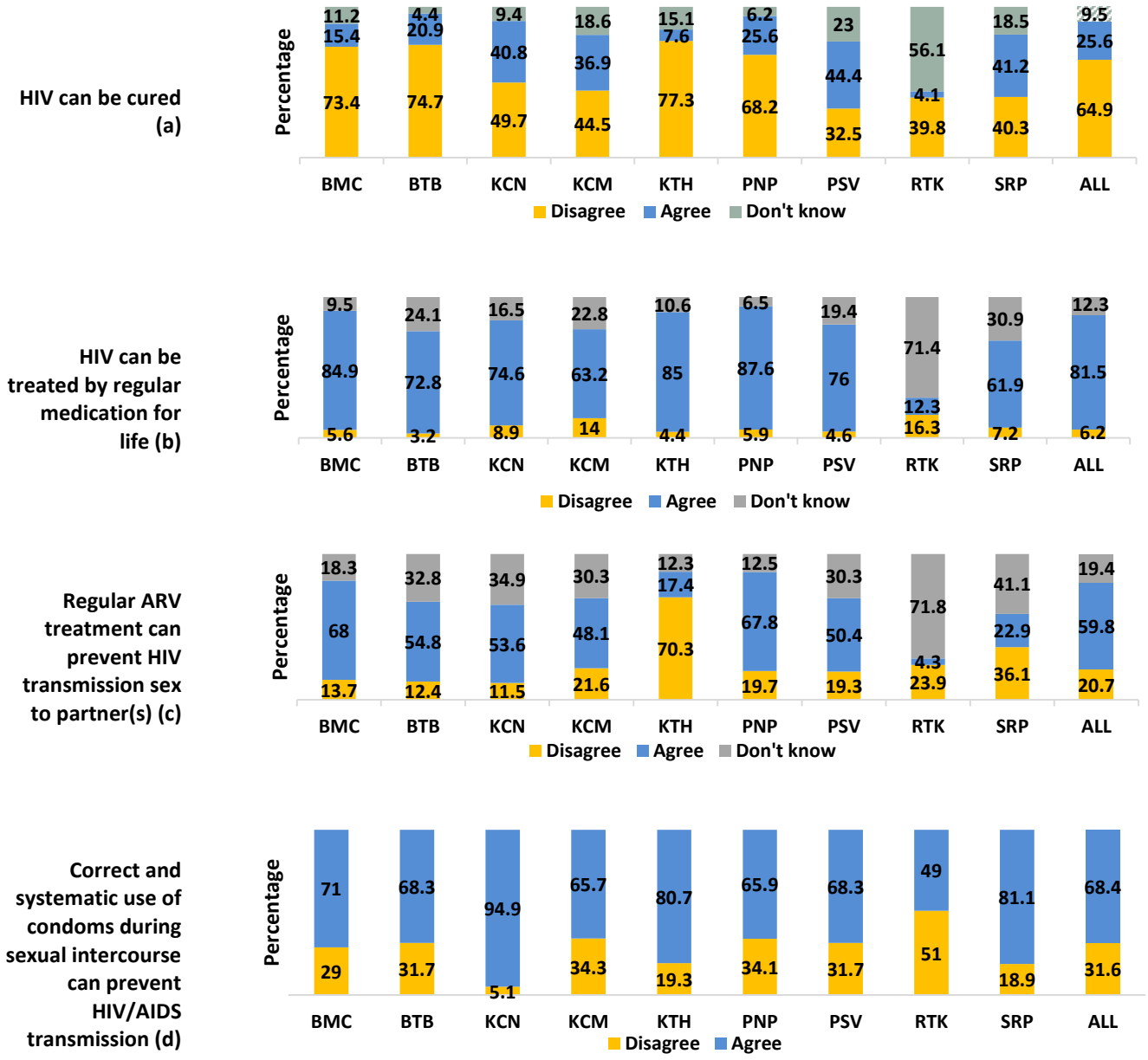
Figures 18 a through d and 19 a and b present findings on HIV knowledge HIV prevention.

HIV TRANSMISSION KNOWLEDGE

HIV transmission knowledge among FEW is inconsistent across sites. Although most FEW across all sites, correctly disagree that HIV can be cured, up to 44% in Preah Sihanouk and 41% in Kampong Chhnang agree that HIV can be cured and 56% in Ratanakiri do not know (Figure 18a). Overall 81% of FEW across all sites correctly know that HIV can be treated by regular medication for life, however, 71% of FEW in Ratanakiri did not know (Figure 18b). Whereas 60% of FEW across all sites correctly agreed that regular ARV treatment can prevent HIV transmission sex to a partner, up to 70% in Kampong Thom disagreed and 72% in Ratanakiri did

not know (Figure 18c). FEW who correctly know that correct and systematic use of condoms during sexual intercourse can prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, ranged from 49% in Ratanakiri to 95% in Kampong Chhnang (Figure 18d).

Figure 18 a-d. HIV transmission knowledge (%)

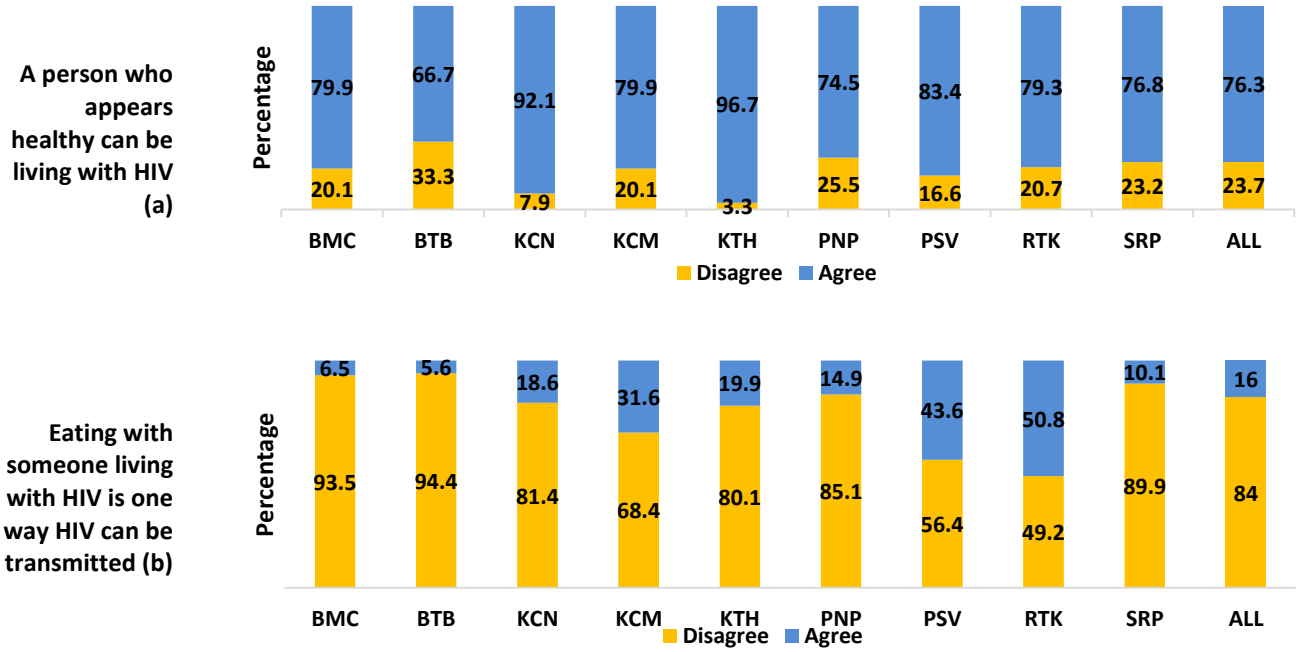


KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TRANSMISSION FROM PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Many FEW have inconsistent knowledge about HIV transmission from people living with HIV. Just under one quarter of FEW in all provinces combined correctly know that someone who appears healthy can be living with HIV and still transmit the virus-FEW in Kampong Thom had the highest percentage (97%) (Figure 19a). Just over half of FEW in Ratanakiri and 44% in Preah Sihanouk believe that eating with someone who is living with HIV is one way HIV can be transmitted (Figure 19b).

Although overall HIV knowledge among FEW seems to be high, variations by province should be noted particularly around HIV treatment

Figure 19 a-b. Knowledge about transmission from people living with HIV (%)



HIV testing

Across all survey sites, **more than 70% of FEW know where to get an HIV test and 65% or more ever had an HIV test with the exception of FEW in Ratanakiri (48% and 41%, respectively)** (Figure 20a). Of those who ever had an HIV test, most in Banteay Meanchey, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap had their last HIV test at an NGO run voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) center; in Ratanakiri at a government run VCT center; in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom at a mobile testing unit; and in Battambang at a public hospital.

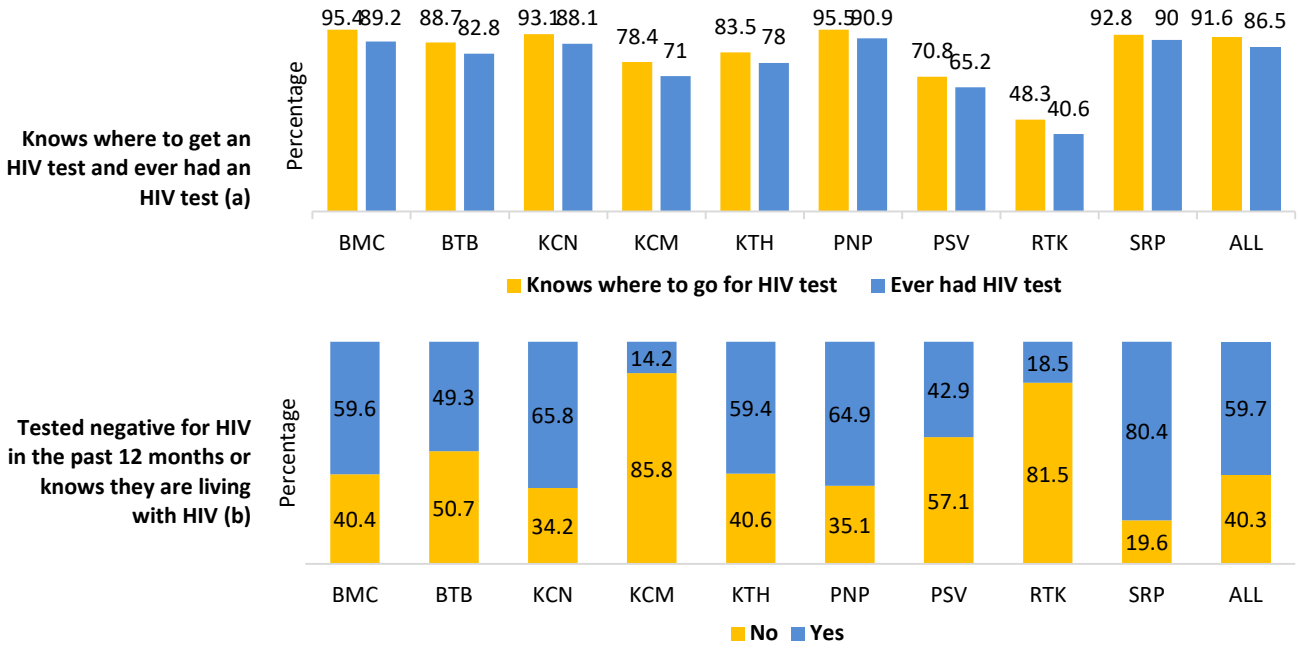
Over 90%
of FEW knew where to get tested for HIV

60%
of FEW tested for HIV in the past 12 months and know their HIV status

Across all sites, 60% of FEW either tested negative for HIV in the past 12 months or know they are living with HIV. However, the range of responses varies with between only 14% in Kampong Cham up to 80% in Siem Reap.

FEW in the following provinces reported having a positive HIV test when last tested: 0.9% in Banteay Meanchey, 2.7% in Battambang, 5.2% in Phnom Penh, and 5.4% in Preah Sihanouk. No FEW ever had a positive HIV test in the remaining provinces, including in Siem Reap. Of those testing positive for HIV, all are receiving ART (*Table HIV Testing_A*).

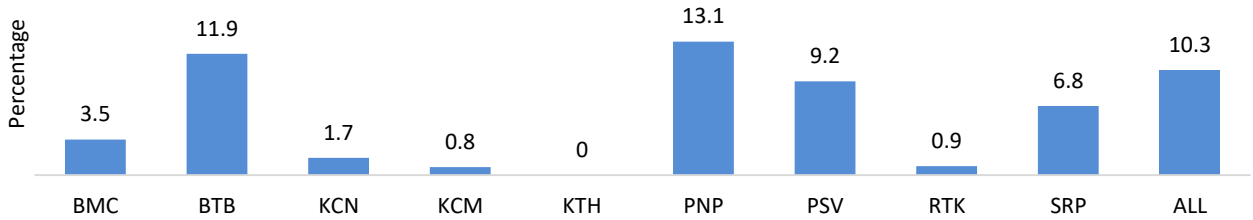
Figure 20 a-b. Knows where to get an HIV test, ever had an HIV test and tested in the last 12 months and knows their status (%)



Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

PrEP is a medication an HIV-negative person can take to prevent them from HIV infection. In Cambodia, **few FEW have heard of PrEP.** Aside from no FEW in Kampong Thom knowing about PrEP, only between 0.8 in Kampong Cham and 13% in Phnom Penh know about PrEP.

Figure 21: Knows about PrEP



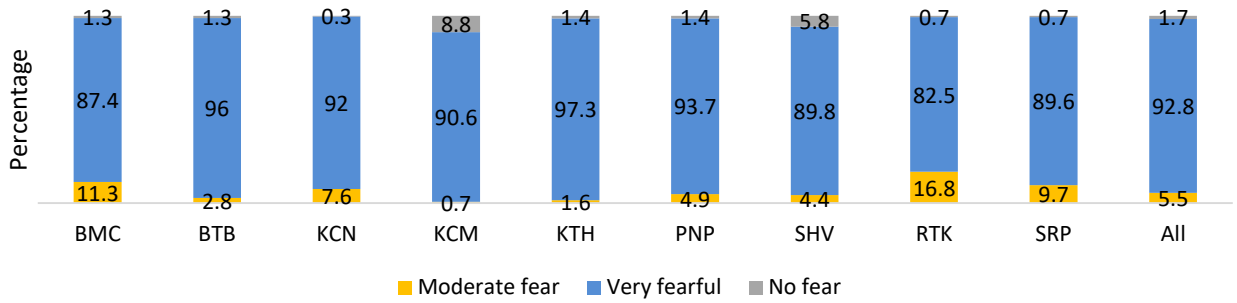
COVID-19

Between March 2020 and September 2020, Cambodia implemented restrictions including closures of educational institutions, entertainment venues and events, workplaces, and international borders. During this time, many FEW had to find alternative methods for earning an income. Most FEW in Banteay Meanchey,

Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap returned to their hometown to be supported by family or a partner; in Battambang and Preah Sihanouk most worked in services such as restaurants, bars, karaoke clubs and massage parlors; and, in Kampong Chhnang and Ratanakiri most were supported by their lover or a sugar daddy.

Over 80% of FEW in every province felt very fearful of contracting COVID-19 from a client (Figure 21). In order to protect themselves, more than three quarters of FEW reported cleaning hands with soap and water or alcohol or wearing a mask. More than 70% of FEW also felt very fearful of contracting COVID-19 by going for a checkup at a health, ARV or STI center.

Figure 21: Level of fear of contracting COVID-19 from a close contact with a client



Biological test results

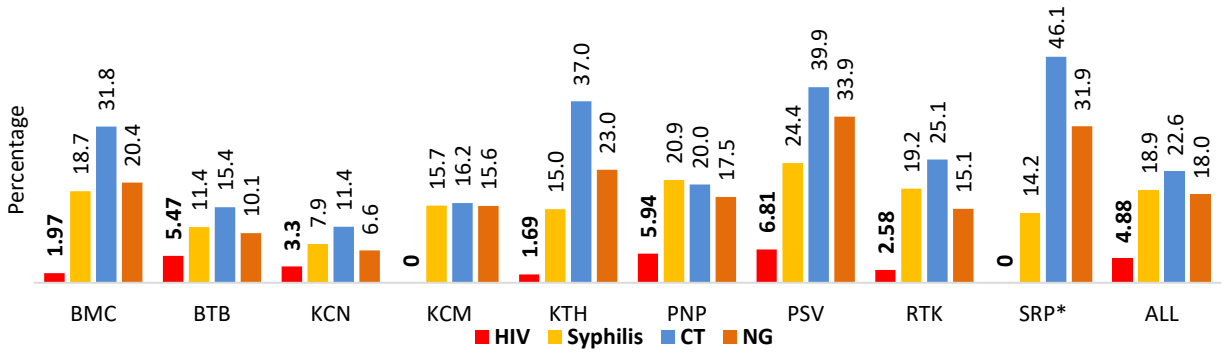
HIV, CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS (CT) AND NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE (NG)

Five percent of FEW in Cambodia are living with HIV[8], with the highest percentage found in Preah Sihanouk (6.8%), followed by Phnom Penh (5.9%) (Figure 23). Syphilis infection[9] ranged from 7.9% in Kampong Chhnang to 24.4% in Preah Sihanouk, with a prevalence of 18.9% across all provinces. FEW in all cities had high rates of CT, with an overall percentage across cities of 22.6%. The highest percentage of CT was found in Siem Reap (46.1%), followed by Preah Sihanouk (40%) and the lowest was 11% in Kampong Chhnang. Although slightly lower than CT, rates of NG were also high across all cities (18%), with the highest percentages in Preah Sihanouk (33.9%) and Siem Reap (31.9%) and the lowest in Kampong Chhnang (6.6%).

[8] HIV test results may not be reliable for Siem Reap*. A finding of zero cases of HIV does not mean that there is no HIV among FEW in Siem Reap (or Kampong Cham), it means that HIV may be low or it may mean that there was a methodological error which may include that the original seeds were all HIV negative and that waves did not progress enough to reach into the HIV positive networks, that those who are HIV positive are more hidden and were less likely to enroll in the survey. We note that this is a bias in the sampling and that HIV is not zero among FEW.

[9] Interpret with caution: syphilis results reflect latent or historical, not active syphilis.

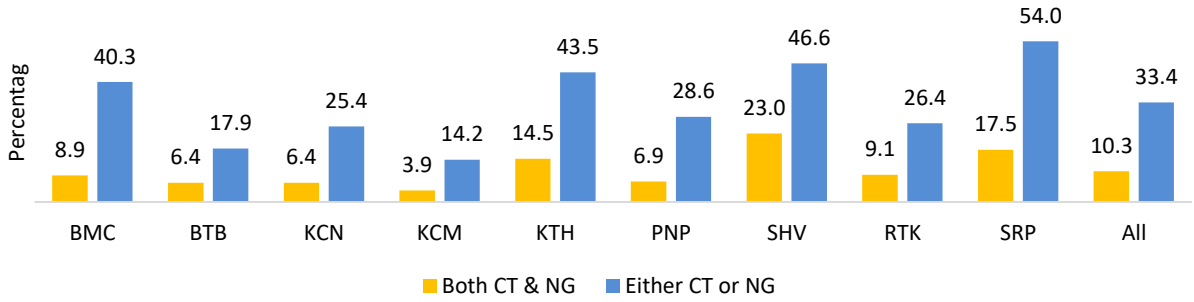
Figure 23: HIV, CT and NG test results



CO-INFECTION CT AND NG

Across all provinces, 10% of FEW had both CT and NG infections with the highest percentages in Preah Sihanouk (23%) and Siem Reap (17.5%) (Figure 24). Thirty three percent of FEW across all provinces had either CT or NG, again with the highest percentages in Preah Sihanouk (47%) and Siem Reap (54%).

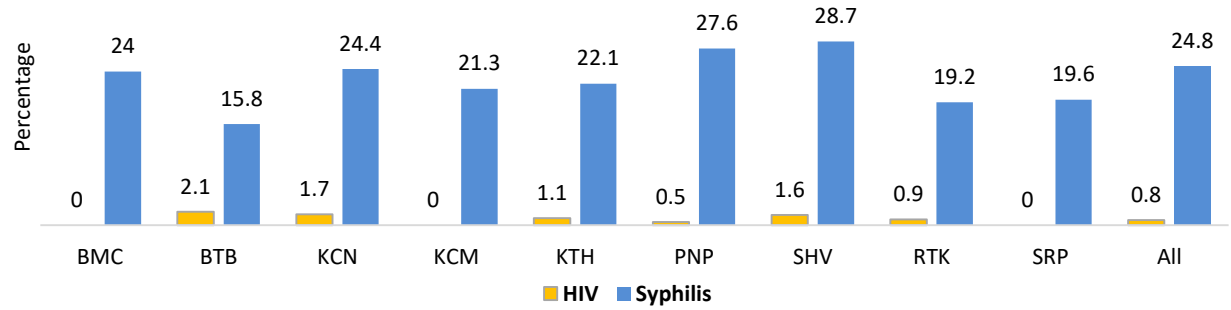
Figure 24: HIV, CT and NG test results



*HIV AND SYPHILIS AMONG YOUNG FEW**

Although HIV prevalence among FEW under the age of 25 years varies among the provinces, across all provinces 0.8% of young FEW are living with HIV. As much as 2.1% of young FEW in Battambang and just under 2% in Kampong Cham and Preah Sihanouk are living with HIV. **Across all provinces, one in four young FEW have syphilis**. Syphilis prevalence among young FEW ranges from 16% in Battambang to 29% in Phnom Penh (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Syphilis and HIV among FEW under the age of 25 years.

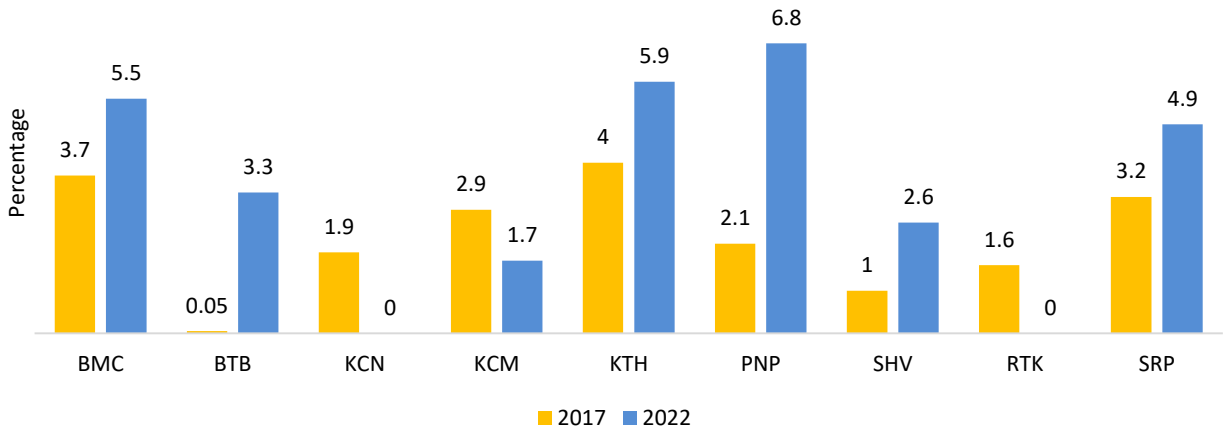


Interpret with caution as the number of FEW under the age of 25 is small.

HIV IN 2022 AND 2016

Figure 26 presents a comparison of HIV prevalence between 2016 and 2022. It is important to note that given the difference in the sampling methods used in 2022 (RDS) and 2016 (venue-based sampling) that the data presented here are not entirely comparable. Across all provinces, the HIV prevalence in 2022 is higher than that of 2016. As found in 2016, FEW in Battambang and Phnom Penh have among the highest HIV prevalence. In Preah Sihanouk, HIV prevalence in 2022 is three times higher than found in 2016.

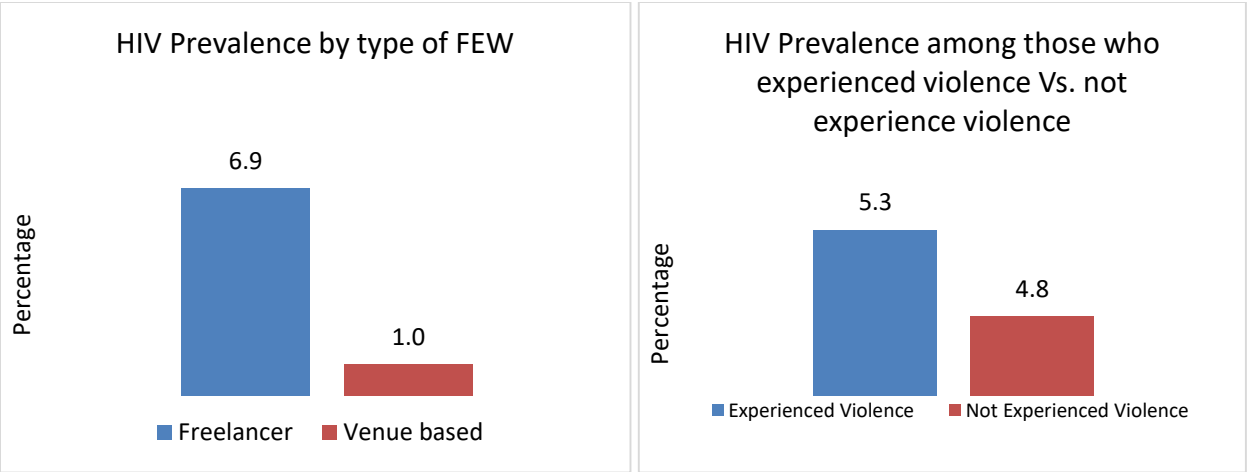
Figure 26: HIV in 2022 and 2016.



HIV PREVALANCE BY TYPE OF FEW IN 2022

HIV infection among freelance FEW (working in the streets, parks, public space, using social media or communication application to solicit paying partners) is 7 times higher compared to venue-based FEW (6.9% versus 1%, respectively). Higher HIV prevalence (5.3%) is observed among FEW who experienced violence as compared to those who did not experience violence (4.8%).

Figure 27: comparison of HIV prevalence by sub-group.



CROSS TABS WITH HIV STATUS

Based on the table below, level of education has a significant association with HIV infection. 13% HIV prevalence among FEW with no education whereas 3% among FEW with some education

70% of FEW had commercial partners (mean=3.7, median=2, SD=5.26). Almost one-third (27%) of them had at least two clients, 16% had three clients and 26.5% had four and more clients in the last seven working day.

2 in 5 FEW

Had 3 or more commercial clients in the last seven working day

Table 3: Cross tabs for HIV status by sociodemographic and risk factors

	HIV status				
	NEGATIVE		POSITIVE		
	N	%	N	%	P-VALUE
FEW freelancer					0.870
NO (N=1,578)	1524	95.49	54	4.51	
Yes (n=220)	212	93.11	8	6.89	
TOTAL (N=1,798)	1736	95.12	62	4.88	
FEW Venue-based					0.621
NO (N=221)	213	93.12	8	6.88	
Yes (n=46)	45	98.97	1	1.03	
TOTAL (N=267)	258	93.55	9	6.45	
Education					0.000
NO (N=277)	256	87.08	21	12.92	
Yes (n=1,521)	1480	97.13	41	2.87	
TOTAL (N=1,798)	1736	95.12	62	4.88	
LIVED IN MORE THAN ONE CITY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					0.262
No (n=274)	265	96.33	9	3.67	0.483
YES (N=141)	139	99.25	2	0.75	
Total (n=415)	404	97.4	11	2.6	
RECEIVED PAYMENT FOR SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST WEEK					0.198
No (n=537)	516	95.7	21	4.3	
YES (N=1,261)	1220	94.84	41	5.16	

	HIV status				
	NEGATIVE		POSITIVE		
	N	%	N	%	P-VALUE
Total (n=1,798)	1736	95.12	62	4.88	
HAD REGULAR PAYING PARTNER					0.198
No (n=617)	591	93.53	26	6.47	
YES (N=1,181)	1145	95.89	36	4.11	
Total (n=1,798)	1736	95.12	62	4.88	
NUMBER OF CLIENTS IN LAST SEVEN WORKING DAYS					**0.196**
1 CLIENT (N=386)	376	97.36	10	2.64	
2 CLIENTS (N=340)	*332*	94.17	8	5.83	
3 CLIENTS (N=201)	190	97.13	11	2.87	
4 & MORE CLIENTS (N=334)	*322*	90.98	12	9.02	
TOTAL (N=1,261)	1220	94.84	41	5.16	

POPULATION SIZE ESTIMATIONS

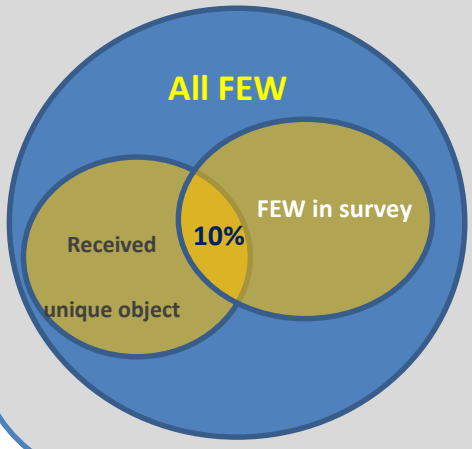
Background

Sampling a hidden and hard-to-reach populations is challenging and there are no perfect methods to get accurate size estimations. Currently, there are many different population size techniques for hard-to-reach populations, however all of them have unmeasurable biases. Usually, it is best to use as many methods as possible to strengthen interpretation and to validate results. This study incorporated two population size estimation techniques: the unique object multiplier and the successive sampling population size estimation methodology (SS-PSE).[10]

Unique Object Multiplier

This method involved distributing a unique card to as many FEW as possible one or two weeks prior to the commencement of the study in each sampling area. During the survey, each participant was asked if they received the unique card.

Box2: Unique object Multiplier Method



Two overlapping data sources specific to the population being estimateda count of people who received a unique object

AND

a probability-based survey (RDS).

Survey team distributes 400 special key chains to FEW one week before the survey starts.

In the questionnaire, respondents asked if they received a key chain and are shown an example of the object. 10% of the survey respondents reported receiving the key chain.

400/0.1 = **4,000 FEW**

[10] Handcock MS, Gile KJ, and Mar CM. Estimating hidden population size using respondent-driven sampling data. Electronic J of Statistics. 2014. 8(1), 1491-1521; Handcock MS, Gile KJ, and Mar CM. Estimating the size of populations at high risk for HIV using respondent-driven sampling data. Biometrics. 2015. 71(1): 258–266; Johnston LG, Handcock MS, et al. A novel method for estimating the size of hidden populations using respondent-driven sampling data: Case examples from Morocco. 2015. Epidemiology; McLaughlin KR, Johnston LG, et al. Population Size Estimations among Hidden Populations Using Respondent-Driven Sampling Surveys: Case Studies from Armenia. JMIR Public Health Surveill 2019;5(1):e12034.

SS-PSE

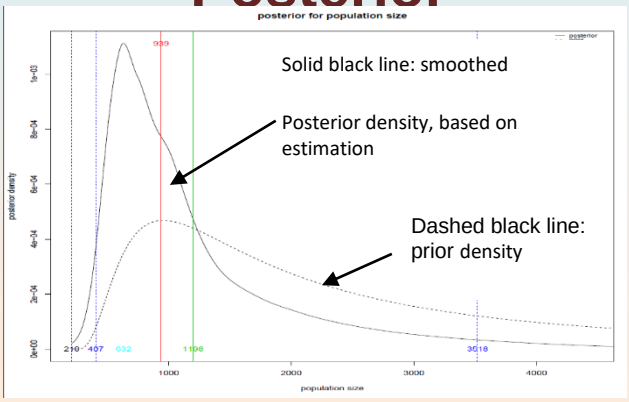
The SS-PSE method can be used in conjunction with any survey using RDS methods. The SS-PSE uses each participants' social network size data and time of enrollment gathered during the RDS surveys to quantify population sizes by assuming that the network size distribution of successive waves reflects a depletion of the population. Estimates are generated using a Bayesian framework (i.e., quantifies uncertainty about unknown quantities by relating them to known quantities) incorporating information about a "guess" or prior knowledge of the size of the sampled population. The output involves fitting prior knowledge with the several pieces of data from the RDS survey, resulting in a fitted (or unfitted) bell curve with posterior estimates presented as probability medians and means.

The following data were used to generate the estimates:

1. Prior estimates of population sizes
2. Social network size data (information about the network structure)
3. Date of enrollment (order in which people were sampled)
4. Visibility imputation
5. Successive sampling estimator assumptions[11] (sampling proceeds as a successive sampling procedure-each subsequent sample is selected from among remaining units with probability proportional to size and the population is finite).

Box2:

SS-PSE: Posterior



Population size estimations by province and method

In the Table 4 below are the data sources (two data sources for the unique object multiplier), the size estimated calculated from each method, the size of the female population 15 years of age and older and the proportion of the size of FEW that make up the female population who are 15 years and older (Table 4). For this exercise, we included previous estimates used for epidemic modeling, NGO coverage, the SS-PSE and unique object multiplier. For Kampong Cham and Ratanakiri, there are no data for NGO coverage. Unfortunately, the questions for using a service multiplier method were developed but were not added to the final questionnaire.

As is common, many of the calculations are outliers which is why including as many different size estimations as possible is important. In many provinces, the unique object multiplier is likely underrepresenting the size of the population because of a violation of the assumption that the two data sources must be independent.

[11] Gile KJ, Handcock MS. Respondent-driven sampling: an assessment of current methodology. Sociol Methodol. 2010;40(1):285–327. http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=3437336&tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract

Given the high percentage of FEW that received unique objects in some of the provinces, it appears that the same people who received the object also participated in the survey.

In an effort to come to a consensus of the most plausible population size, it is necessary to assess the calculations with people of knowledge about the population. Once the estimates were calculated, they were assessed in a meeting held in Phnom Penh in July 2022. Participating in this meeting were representatives from NCHADS, FHI360-EpiC, and UNAIDS. Based on final consensus, it was agreed that the rows in gold were to be eliminated from the final estimates (Table 4).

Table 4: Population size estimations by province and method

Survey Site and Methods*	**Data source 1**	**Data source 2**	**Size estimate**	**Female Population (15+)**	**% adult female population (15+)**
Banteay Meanchey					
Previous estimate			1,800	**320,691**	0.56%
NGO Reach			2,647	**320,691**	0.83%
SS-PSE (mean)			2,300	**320,691**	0.72%
Objects	330	0.35	943	**320,691**	0.29%
Battambang					
Previous estimate			2,200	**370,844**	0.59%
NGO Reach	1921		1,921	**370,844**	0.52%
SS-PSE (mean)	2554		2,554	**370,844**	0.69%
Objects	575	0.99	581	**370,844**	0.16%
Kampong Cham*					
Previous estimate			600	**365,459**	0.16%
SS-PSE (mean)			563	**365,459**	0.15%
Objects	170	100	1	**365,459**	0.00%
Kampong Chhnang					
Previous estimate			500	**203,908**	0.25%
NGO Reach			895	**203,908**	0.44%
SS-PSE (mean)			342	**203,908**	0.17%
Objects	260	0.38	684	**203,908**	0.34%
Kampong Thom					
Previous estimate			800	**260,118**	0.31%
NGO Reach			809	**260,118**	0.31%
SS-PSE (mean)			919	**260,118**	0.35%
Objects	300	0.653	459	**260,118**	0.18%
Phnom Penh					
Previous estimate			14,400	**1,040,614**	1.38%
NGO Reach			15,555	**1,040,614**	1.49%
SS-PSE (mean)			10,697	**1,040,614**	1.03%
Objects	624	0.283	2,205	**1,040,614**	0.21%
Mean					
Preah Sihanouk					
Previous estimate			1,000	**109,719**	0.91%
NGO Reach			815	**109,719**	0.74%
SS-PSE (mean)			805	**109,719**	0.73%
Objects	300	0.33	909	**109,719**	0.83%
Ratanak Kiri*					
Previous estimate			500	**78,884**	0.63%
SS-PSE (mean)			584	**78,884**	0.74%
Objects	130	0.38	342	**78,884**	0.43%
Siem Reap					
Previous estimate			2,500	**390,486**	0.64%
NGO Reach			3,031	**390,486**	0.78%

*Survey Site and Methods**	Data source 1	Data source 2	Size estimate	Female Population (15+)	% adult female population (15+)
SS-PSE (mean)			2,790	**390,486**	0.71%
Objects	330	0.62	532	**390,486**	0.14%

** NO NGO coverage data.*

Getting final national estimates

Based on consensus among stakeholders and the calculations above, the final proportions for estimating the size of the FEW population in Cambodia were based on a low density of 0.8%, medium density of 2% and a high density of 2.5%. Based on criteria to determine FEW density (e.g., where FEW are most likely to have different densities based on the whether the location was an urban city, mining or other male dominated industrial area, tourist area, border, etc.) proportions of low, medium and high FEW density, were applied to 201 administrative areas in Cambodia. These density proportions were multiplied by the 2022 adult female population for two age categories of each administrative area to derive a final national population size.

The final estimate for FEW ages 15 to 49 was 52,339 and for FEW ages 15 and older was 66,288 (Appendix C). The final FEW population size estimations by province are displayed in Box3.

Box3: *FEW Populations Site Estimation 2022*

Province	PSE-FEW-15+	PSE-FEW_15-49
Banteay Meanchey	3539	2870
Battambang	5237	4134
Kampong Cham	3549	2735
Kampong Chhnang	1794	1393
Kampong Speu	2192	1694
Kampong Thom	2110	1641
Kampot	1781	1381
Kandal	9248	7224
Kep	194	158
Koh Kong	475	395
Kratie	1020	820
Mondul Kiri	250	211
Oddar Meanchey	885	741
Pailin	368	304
Phnom Penh	13710	10859
Preah Sihanouk	1702	1378
Preah Vihear	576	471
Prey Veng	2924	2271
Pursat	1459	1153
Ratanak Kiri	521	437
Siem Reap	4422	3556
Stung Treng	445	361
Svay Rieng	1965	1547
Takeo	2777	2147
Tbong Khmum	3145	2458
Grand Total	**66288**	**52338**

Discussion

This study was able to collect biological samples and behavioral data from 1,798 FEW in nine provinces in Cambodia. Findings from this study will be essential for improving HIV and other STI prevention, testing and treatment services for FEW in the country. This is the first use of RDS to collect HIV and STI bio-behavioral data from FEW in Cambodia. By all accounts, this method was successful in sampling both visible and hidden FEW. Although survey locations were purposefully selected and therefore cannot provide nationally representative findings, aggregate data findings provide useful information for developing a comprehensive national strategy for addressing HIV and STI transmission among FEW and their clients, as well as to the wider community. Some findings indicate wide differences between provinces, providing opportunities for a more focused approach to responding to the social and sexual and mental health needs of FEW.

The demographic findings provide evidence of where best to target resources. Across all provinces, most FEW are between the ages of 25 and 39, divorced or widowed, but living with a partner. Most FEW have Cambodian nationality and little schooling. In addition, most FEW sell sex in Cambodia and do not travel outside of Cambodia for the purposes of selling sex, and most sell sex as their only means of earning an income. Overall, the socio-demographic profile presents FEW in Cambodia as extremely vulnerable with little access to education and few alternative methods for earning an income.

Overall, FEW have multiple partner types and use condoms inconsistently. Although high percentages of FEW reported using a condom at last sex with a paying partner, 38% reported never, sometimes, or frequently (but not always) using a condom with a paying partner. Given that having multiple partner types and inconsistent condom use puts FEW and their partners at higher risk for HIV and other STI, targeted prevention education must be targeted not only to FEW, but their male customers as well.

FEW in Cambodia have poor awareness of STI signs and symptoms, however almost half reported having a genital ulcer or foul-smelling discharge in the past three months. Based on biologic testing, high percentages of FEW were found to have Syphilis (18.9%), CT (22.6%) and NG (18.0%) across all provinces. This is worrisome given that condom use is inconsistent and that FEW have multiple partner types. STI prevention programs should be scaled up especially in areas where STI are most prevalent, including in Siem Reap which, compared to the other provinces, had the highest rates of CT and NG and in Preah Sihanouk which had the highest rates of CT, NG and syphilis. Similarly, efforts to control STI should focus more on young (<25 years) FEW of which one quarter have syphilis. Young FEW should have easy access to youth friendly HIV and other STI testing and treatment without needing the consent of a parent or guardian.

FEW are likely aware of their high risk for contracting an STI given that almost 40% across all provinces and as much as 53% of FEW in Siem Reap (the highest percentage compared to all provinces) are regularly taking antibiotics to prevent STI. The overuse of antibiotics is a global issue leading to antibiotic resistance whereby commonly used antibiotics are no longer able to treat infections. NG as well as other infections are becoming harder, and sometimes impossible, to treat as existing antibiotics become less effective. The overuse of antibiotics should be immediately addressed through education campaigns and the implementation of a national strategy to ensure that antibiotic access and use are controlled. Given that many FEW are regularly taking antibiotics and that the prevalence of STI are so high, syndromic STI treatment, as well as management and periodic testing, in accessible and FEW friendly venues are essential.[12]

The vast majority of FEW know where to go for an HIV test and have ever had an HIV test. Intervention in the form of outreach to where FEW are selling sex is essential for ensuring that FEW are aware of their HIV status

[12] World Health Organization (WHO). Guidelines for the management of symptomatic sexually transmitted infections. Guidelines for the management of symptomatic sexually transmitted infections. 2021. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34370424/

and receive the care and treatment they need. Across all cities, biological tests found HIV to be 5%.[13] This finding is higher than the aggregate of FEW who knew they were living with HIV (3.7%[14]) based on a previous HIV test and higher than the aggregate percentage (3.2%)[15] found in a 2016 survey.[16]

Although FEW can access outreach services, drop-in centers or sexual health clinics for HIV prevention and testing in the largest cities, these services must be expanded to avoid further spread of HIV. Low percentages of FEW in Ratanakiri and Kampong Cham reported accessing to access outreach services, drop-in centers or sexual health clinics for HIV prevention and testing since these services do not yet exist in these areas. FEW in Ratanakiri had the lowest percentage reporting ever having had an HIV test, using a condom with their last regular paying partner, and the lowest HIV transmission knowledge compared to the other provinces. FEW friendly HIV prevention services are needed in areas of Cambodia where they do not yet exist. HIV prevention services should be FEW friendly and involve FEW in the collective development and ownership of programs[17]. In addition, HIV education and testing efforts should be expanded to reach more freelance FEW (working in streets, parks and using social media or communication application to solicit paying partners) who were found to have seven times higher HIV infection rates as compared to venue based FEW (6.9% versus 1%, respectively).

FEW in Cambodia are vulnerable to violence with one in ten reporting having been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt, mostly by a paying sexual partner, in the past 12 months. In addition, among those FEW who were ever forced to have sex against their will, only 37% ever saw a health care professional after being raped. FEW in Cambodia face dangers and lack of security and are likely distrustful of the police force and/or justice system. Violence towards powerless communities such as FEW is linked to legal policies of criminalization and are correlated with inadequate police protection and the inability to implement safety measures.[18]

Most FEW in Cambodia use alcohol. In this study, 63% of FEW reported having more than five drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past three months. Problem alcohol use has been linked to risky sexual behaviors, reduced inhibitions, violence, and other risk factors, as well as a multitude of chronic health problems.[19] Across all provinces, Just about 20% of FEW ever used any illicit drug, 90% of whom used amphetamine type stimulants (ATS). ATS use is correlated with higher HIV and other STI prevalence, risky sexual behaviors, violence, exploitation and other negative health and social consequences.[20] The capital of Cambodia, Phnom

[13] Weighted by network size and population size.

[14] IBID.

[15] No weighting by difference in population.

[16] Tuot S, Teo AKJ, Chhoun P, et al. Risk factors of HIV infection among female entertainment workers in Cambodia: Findings of a national survey. PLoS One. 2021 Dec 1;15. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7751854/

[17] Kerrigan D, Kennedy CE, Morgan-Thomas R, et al. A community empowerment approach to the HIV response among sex workers: Effectiveness, challenges, and considerations for implementation and scale-up. The Lancet. 2015. 385(172-185).

[18] Kerrigan D, Kennedy CE, Morgan-Thomas R, et al. A community empowerment approach to the HIV response among sex workers: Effectiveness, challenges, and considerations for implementation and scale-up. 2015. The Lancet. 385 (172-185); Platt L, Grenfell P, Meiksin R, et al. Associations between sex work laws and sex workers' health: A systematic review and meta-analysis of quantitative and qualitative studies. PLoS Med. 2018;15(12).

[19] World Health Organization (WHO). Global status report on alcohol and health 2018. Vol. 65, Global status report on alcohol. 2018. http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/msbgsruprofiles.pdf%0Ahttp://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29355346

[20] Mburu G, Tuot S, Mun P, et al. Prevalence and correlates of amphetamine-type stimulant use among transgender women in Cambodia. Int J Drug Policy. 2019 Dec 1;74:136–43; UNODC. World Drug Report 2022. 2022. https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-

Penh, has the highest illicit drug use among FEW. HIV and STI prevention and screening services should include screening for alcohol and drug use, along with and adequate referrals when needed.

Just about 80% of FEW have ever been pregnant, among which over six of ten ever had an induced abortion. Just under seven of ten FEW used any means to prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months, among which most used either male condoms or daily oral or injectable contraceptive methods. The high number of abortions indicates that many FEW are becoming pregnant unintentionally. Free and accessible birth control alternatives are needed to help FEW make informed decisions and to reduce the potential risk related to having unintentional pregnancies and induced abortions.

There are some limitations in the study findings. Although the eligibility of FEW was that the exchanged sex for money or goods in the past 12 months, questions about paying partners was for the past six months. This resulted in a smaller sample size for analyzing critical variables associated with paying partners. Furthermore, there is likely some social desirability bias. Although all participants needed to have had a paying partner in the past year, under 50% of FEW in Kampong Thom and Ratanakiri reported having had a paying partner in the previous six months. This is uncommon that so many FEW did not have a paying partner during this six-month time period. This study only tested and reported results for latent or historical syphilis which does not provide a good indication of how many FEW have active syphilis. Future surveys must ensure that participants are tested for active syphilis and that these results are reported.

A consensus meeting was held in Cambodia to agree on the number of FEW in the country. Based on using a number of different population size estimation techniques and discussion with stakeholders, there are approximately 66,000 FEW who are 15 years and older and 52,000 between the ages of 15 and 49 in Cambodia. This would indicate that 3,300 FEW who are 15 years and older are living with HIV.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Scale-up HIV and STI prevention education and testing services and expand to Kampong Cham and Ratanakiri and other provinces where such services do not exist.
2. Scale-up coverage, screening, condom distribution and implementation of combination prevention that includes PrEP.

3. Integrate HIV and STI prevention and screening among FEW at public health centers, especially in reproductive health services, and ensure those services are friendly to FEW, including young FEW.

4. Provide syndromic treatment of STI as well as management and periodic testing. Ensure that FEW have access to rapid testing, confirmation, and treatment.

5. Address the overuse of antibiotics immediately.

    a. Develop a national strategy to control the overuse of antibiotics.

    b. Establish antibiotic resistance monitoring, disseminate results, and modify treatment recommendations as needed.

    c. Provide more focused education for FEW on the risks from antibiotics misuse

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and-analysis/world-drug-report-2022.html; World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Western Pacific. (2011). Technical briefs on amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/272729.

d. Strengthen policies, programs, and implementation of infection prevention and control measures.

e. Regulate and promote the appropriate use and disposal of quality medicines.

6. Expand education to service providers and outreach workers to provide FEW with HIV and STI services, including PrEP, prevention and other health services without stigma and discrimination.

7. Educate FEW regarding gender-based violence, the importance of post exposure prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception (EC) and STI prophylaxis in the case of sexual violence and where they can access. Advocate and sensitize efforts to promote a safe and enabling environment for FEW including reducing stigma and violence related to sex work and addressing sexual health needs of FEW and their partners through ensure the PEP, EC, and STI services available at the point of care, services are friendly and responsive.

8. Strengthen family planning services, prenatal consultation and prevent mother to child transmission of HIV and other STI.

9. Ensure young FEW can access sexual and reproductive health centers, as well as HIV prevention, testing and treatment without parental consent.

10. Educate health care providers to assess and provide effective and accurate counseling for alcohol and drug use. Ensure that there are treatment and counseling services to address substance abuse.

11. Make use of the knowledge that FEW constitute a large social network (as confirmed by the fast recruitment of FSW in this study) to plan and design the impactful prevention interventions.

12. Decriminalize sex work in an effort to reduce stigma, discrimination, and violence. Ensure that FEW have equal access to protection, justice, and healthcare.

13. The HIV prevalence in Preah Sihanuk is high compared to other provinces, so more efforts and investment should be considered to provide better prevention service for FEW in Preah Sihanuk.

14. Use the population size estimations and findings from this study to improve the planning and allocation of resources to ensure the health and well-being of FEW.

15. Continue to strengthen in country capacity to conduct HIV IBBS surveys (i.e., take note that the questions should match the eligibility, clear questions should be asked to differentiate between free-lance and venue based FEW, and that participants are tested for active syphilis and that the results are presented).

APPENDIX A: TABLES OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

Demographics (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N=248			**N = 296**			**N = 127**			**N = 126**			**N = 193**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Age group															
15-19	28	12.1	[8.1,17.6]	18	6.4	[3.8,10.7]	8	5.1	[2.3,10.9]	13	13.5	[7.1,24.1]	21	12.3	[7.9,18.8]
20-24	34	12.2	[8.5,17.2]	43	14	[10.2,19.1]	32	24.2	[16.2,34.6]	18	17.1	[10.1,27.3]	48	29	[22.1,37.1]
25-29	48	17.6	[13.0,23.5]	66	22.2	[17.0,28.3]	25	19.1	[12.3,28.5]	35	27.2	[19.0,37.4]	51	23.6	[17.8,30.5]
30-34	54	21.8	[16.7,28.1]	84	28.8	[23.0,35.3]	25	20.4	[13.0,30.7]	30	18.3	[12.4,26.1]	38	16.7	[12.1,22.8]
35-39	48	20.7	[15.3,27.4]	54	17.7	[13.3,23.1]	23	19.4	[12.2,29.5]	19	13.9	[8.5,21.9]	23	12.1	[7.7,18.4]
40-44	21	8.6	[5.2,13.8]	19	6.9	[3.9,11.8]	10	5.8	[2.8,11.4]	9	7.9	[3.1,18.4]	11	5.5	[2.8,10.5]
45-49	15	7.1	[4.2,11.8]	7	2	[0.9,4.7]	4	5.9	[1.8,17.7]	0	--	--	1	0.8	[0.1,5.3]
>49	0	--	--	5	2.1	[0.6,6.4]	0	--	--	2	2.2	[0.5,9.4]	0	--	--
Age group (Two groups)															
<25	71	27.8	[22.0,34.4]	73	25.6	[20.2,31.8]	43	32.9	[23.6,43.7]	41	39.6	[29.4,50.8]	74	43.3	[35.6,51.4]
25+	177	72.2	[65.6,78.0]	223	74.4	[68.2,79.8]	84	67.1	[56.3,76.4]	85	60.4	[49.2,70.6]	119	56.7	[48.6,64.4]
Age group (Three groups)															

≤ 24	62	24.2	[18.8,30.7]	61	20.5	[15.7,26.3]	40	29.3	[20.7,39.8]	31	30.5	[21.1,41.8]	69	41.3	[33.7,49.4]
25-39	150	60.1	[53.0,66.8]	204	68.6	[62.0,74.5]	73	59	[48.1,69.1]	84	59.4	[48.2,69.7]	112	52.4	[44.5,60.2]
≥ 40	36	15.6	[11.0,21.7]	31	10.9	[7.1,16.5]	14	11.7	[5.9,21.7]	11	10.1	[4.6,20.6]	12	6.3	[3.3,11.5]
Civil status															
Single/never married	56	23.1	[17.6,29.7]	78	26.2	[20.7,32.5]	23	17.2	[10.7,26.5]	29	24.7	[16.6,35.1]	65	36.9	[29.5,45.0]
Married	41	16.2	[11.7,22.2]	53	18.9	[13.9,25.2]	26	19.4	[12.3,29.2]	25	18.4	[12.1,26.9]	8	3.7	[1.7,7.9]
Divorced/Separated	122	47.4	[40.4,54.5]	164	54.7	[47.8,61.3]	75	58.9	[48.0,69.0]	61	47.6	[37.2,58.1]	112	55.8	[47.8,63.6]
Widowed	29	13.3	[8.8,19.6]	1	0.2	[0.0,1.7]	3	4.5	[1.3,14.7]	11	9.4	[4.3,19.3]	8	3.6	[1.7,7.6]
Currently living with sex partner															
No	111	47	[40.0,54.2]	175	57.7	[50.8,64.3]	46	38.8	[28.9,49.8]	13	9.5	[5.2,16.8]	38	23.3	[16.8,31.2]
Yes	137	53	[45.8,60.0]	121	42.3	[35.7,49.2]	81	61.2	[50.2,71.1]	113	90.5	[83.2,94.8]	155	76.7	[68.8,83.2]
Had no schooling															
	28	11.5	[7.7,17.0]	33	9.8	[6.7,14.0]	6	5.6	[2.1,14.6]	19	12.2	[7.5,19.2]	26	15	[10.1,21.7]
Lived in more than one city in past 12 months															
No	44	49.3	[37.3,61.4]	13	58.7	[32.9,80.4]	0	--	--	34	66.3	[50.4,79.2]	61	96.9	[86.7,99.3]
Yes	35	50.7	[38.6,62.7]	7	41.3	[19.6,67.1]	17	100	--	23	33.7	[20.8,49.6]	2	3.1	[0.7,13.3]
Where participant was born															
Cambodia	238	96.3	[92.9,98.1]	296	100	--	126	99.3	[95.3,99.9]	126	100	--	191	97.1	[88.0,99.4]

Vietnam	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	2.9	[0.6,12.0]
Thailand	8	2.5	[1.2,5.3]	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,4.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Other	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Province of main residence															
Phnom Penh	5	2.1	[0.7,5.9]	13	3.5	[1.9,6.4]	3	1.7	[0.5,5.7]	0	--	--	11	5.8	[3.1,10.6]
Banteay Meanchey	55	23.3	[17.7,30.1]	13	5.3	[2.8,9.7]	3	2	[0.5,7.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Battambang	36	14.9	[10.4,20.8]	200	67.6	[61.1,73.5]	8	7	[2.9,15.9]	2	0.9	[0.2,4.1]	4	2.1	[0.7,5.7]
Kampong Cham	13	5.9	[3.2,10.5]	9	3.9	[1.8,8.2]	6	5.6	[2.1,14.5]	36	28.4	[19.9,38.9]	21	12.7	[8.0,19.6]
Kampong Chhnang	8	4.6	[2.2,9.3]	9	3	[1.5,5.9]	74	61.1	[50.2,71.0]	2	1.6	[0.4,6.3]	4	1.6	[0.5,4.4]
Kampong Speu	1	0.2	[0.0,1.4]	0	--	--	2	1.2	[0.3,4.7]	2	1.2	[0.3,4.6]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.3]
Kampong Thom	11	4.4	[2.3,8.2]	5	1.8	[0.7,4.6]	0	--	--	6	4.6	[2.0,10.4]	71	38.3	[31.0,46.1]
Kampot	18	8	[4.7,13.3]	6	2.9	[1.1,7.3]	3	1.5	[0.4,5.6]	2	1	[0.2,4.3]	8	3.9	[1.9,8.2]
Kandal	12	4.4	[2.4,7.7]	10	2.9	[1.5,5.6]	8	7.5	[3.3,16.1]	14	8.8	[4.8,15.6]	9	3.6	[1.8,7.2]
Koh Kong	3	0.8	[0.2,2.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,2.6]	1	0.3	[0.0,2.1]
Kep	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kratie	1	0.6	[0.1,4.2]	0	--	--	1	0.9	[0.1,6.1]	2	1.5	[0.4,5.8]	6	2	[0.8,4.6]
Mondul Kiri	1	0.3	[0.0,2.2]	1	0.2	[0.0,1.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.7	[0.2,3.0]
Oddar Meanchey	4	1.7	[0.5,5.5]	0	0	0	1	0.2	[0.0,1.2]	3	3.4	[1.1,10.5]	1	0.3	[0.0,2.1]

Pailin	0	--	--	3	0.8	[0.3,2.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Preah Sihanouk	2	0.7	[0.1,2.9]	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,4.8]	0	--	--	3	1.5	[0.4,5.2]
Preah Vihear	3	0.5	[0.1,2.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	7	3.7	[1.7,7.8]
Pursat	8	4.4	[2.0,9.3]	8	1.9	[0.9,3.8]	3	4.2	[1.1,14.7]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]	3	1.4	[0.4,4.2]
Prey Veng	9	5.1	[2.6,9.8]	3	0.6	[0.2,2.0]	4	2.2	[0.7,6.5]	7	6.9	[2.5,17.2]	7	3.2	[1.4,6.9]
Ratanak Kiri	1	0.4	[0.1,2.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	1.6	[0.2,10.3]	0	0	0
Siem Reap	29	10.4	[7.0,15.3]	8	3.2	[1.6,6.4]	2	1.3	[0.3,5.0]	6	6.2	[2.1,17.0]	20	11.8	[7.5,18.2]
Stung Treng	1	0.4	[0.1,2.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Svay Rieng	2	0.7	[0.1,2.9]	2	0.4	[0.1,1.7]	2	0.9	[0.2,3.7]	6	4.9	[2.0,11.4]	0	--	--
Takeo	13	5.3	[3.0,9.4]	5	1.5	[0.6,4.1]	4	1.7	[0.5,5.4]	3	1.8	[0.5,6.4]	5	2.7	[1.1,6.4]
Tboung Khmum	2	1	[0.2,4.0]	1	0.4	[0.1,2.7]	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	32	26.4	[18.1,36.7]	5	2.9	[1.0,7.9]

Demographics (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Age group															
15-19	13	3.8	[2.0,6.9]	26	15.3	[10.2,22.3]	6	7.2	[2.8,17.7]	14	7.9	[4.6,13.3]	147	6.1	[4.7,7.9]
20-24	37	13.2	[9.0,18.9]	33	23.2	[16.4,31.7]	27	23.8	[16.2,33.5]	38	16.8	[12.2,22.7]	310	15	[12.1,18.5]
25-29	56	15.9	[11.9,20.8]	39	26.3	[19.4,34.7]	31	32.5	[22.7,44.0]	53	26.6	[20.6,33.6]	404	18.6	[15.8,21.7]
30-34	84	21.6	[17.0,27.1]	20	15.3	[9.4,23.9]	27	19.2	[12.8,27.8]	34	17.1	[12.2,23.4]	396	21.5	[18.4,25.0]
35-39	77	21.2	[16.4,27.1]	14	9.4	[5.4,15.7]	15	14.1	[7.9,24.0]	38	20	[14.3,27.2]	311	19.5	[16.3,23.2]
40-44	46	12.6	[8.8,17.6]	11	6.3	[3.4,11.5]	4	3.2	[1.2,8.3]	14	7.6	[4.5,12.7]	145	10.4	[8.0,13.5]
45-49	30	9.8	[6.5,14.7]	5	4.2	[1.7,10.2]	0	--	--	7	3.3	[1.5,7.2]	69	7.4	[5.2,10.4]
>49	7	1.9	[0.8,4.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.8	[0.2,3.1]	16	1.5	[0.7,3.0]
Age group (Two groups)															
<25	61	20.1	[15.2,26.1]	67	43	[34.6,51.9]	42	38.1	[28.3,49.0]	60	28.5	[22.3,35.5]	532	24.8	[21.4,28.5]
25+	289	79.9	[73.9,84.8]	81	57	[48.1,65.4]	68	61.9	[51.0,71.7]	140	71.5	[64.5,77.7]	1266	75.2	[71.5,78.6]
Age group (Three groups)															
≤ 24	50	17	[12.3,22.9]	59	38.5	[30.3,47.4]	33	31	[21.9,41.8]	52	24.7	[18.9,31.5]	457	21.1	[17.9,24.7]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
25-39	217	58.7	[52.1,65.0]	73	51	[42.1,59.8]	73	65.8	[55.0,75.2]	125	63.6	[56.3,70.4]	1111	59.6	[55.4,63.7]
≥ 40	83	24.3	[19.1,30.4]	16	10.5	[6.3,17.1]	4	3.2	[1.2,8.3]	23	11.7	[7.7,17.4]	230	19.3	[15.9,23.2]
Civil status															
Single/never married	47	13.9	[9.9,19.1]	37	24.6	[17.8,33.0]	35	29.1	[20.4,39.6]	42	21.5	[15.9,28.2]	412	18.1	[15.3,21.3]
Married	115	34	[28.1,40.4]	14	8.2	[4.7,13.8]	15	13.7	[7.9,22.7]	22	10.8	[7.1,16.1]	319	26.7	[22.8,30.9]
Divorced/Separated	167	43.7	[37.5,50.1]	94	64.8	[56.0,72.6]	56	51.8	[40.9,62.4]	127	63.6	[56.1,70.4]	978	47.9	[43.8,52.1]
Widowed	21	8.5	[5.0,13.9]	3	2.4	[0.8,7.3]	4	5.4	[1.6,16.6]	9	4.2	[2.1,8.3]	89	7.3	[5.0,10.6]
Currently living with sex partner															
No	55	17.1	[12.7,22.8]	71	47.8	[39.1,56.7]	26	26.5	[17.7,37.7]	37	19.9	[14.2,27.0]	572	25.6	[22.4,29.2]
Yes	295	82.9	[77.2,87.3]	77	52.2	[43.3,60.9]	84	73.5	[62.3,82.3]	163	80.1	[73.0,85.8]	1226	74.4	[70.8,77.6]
Had no schooling															
	79	23.9	[18.7,29.9]	30	20.5	[14.4,28.4]	27	32	[22.1,43.8]	29	16.3	[11.1,23.3]	277	20	[16.6,23.8]
Lived in more than one city in past 12 months															
No	18	60.9	[39.4,78.9]	74	93.6	[83.6,97.6]	16	62.1	[42.4,78.5]	14	31.8	[19.0,47.9]	274	63.2	[55.1,70.7]
Yes	10	39.1	[21.1,60.6]	5	6.4	[2.4,16.4]	14	37.9	[21.5,57.6]	28	68.2	[52.1,81.0]	141	36.8	[29.3,44.9]
Where participant was born															

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Cambodia	348	99.4	[97.8,99.9]	141	92	[83.1,96.4]	108	96.6	[82.2,99.4]	194	96.5	[91.8,98.6]	1768	98.7	[97.9,99.2]
Vietnam	1	0.3	[0.0,1.9]	6	6.7	[2.7,15.5]	2	3.4	[0.6,17.8]	4	2.2	[0.7,6.4]	16	0.8	[0.4,1.4]
Thailand	0	--	--	1	1.3	[0.2,8.6]	0	--	--	1	0.3	[0.0,2.2]	11	0.3	[0.1,0.6]
Other	1	0.3	[0.0,1.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	1	[0.1,6.4]	3	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
Province of main residence															
Phnom Penh	113	30	[24.5,36.1]	8	5.7	[2.7,11.7]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.2]	6	3.2	[1.3,7.5]	160	19.9	[16.4,23.9]
Banteay Meanchey	4	1.2	[0.4,3.2]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.4]	4	4.4	[1.5,11.8]	9	4.9	[2.5,9.5]	89	3.4	[2.5,4.6]
Battambang	9	2.7	[1.1,6.6]	11	7.1	[3.7,13.2]	5	5.7	[2.2,14.2]	19	10.1	[6.4,15.5]	294	10.5	[8.7,12.6]
Kampong Cham	52	15.3	[11.2,20.6]	19	12.6	[8.0,19.4]	17	13.2	[8.0,21.2]	15	8.5	[5.1,13.8]	188	13.1	[10.4,16.4]
Kampong Chhnang	7	2	[0.9,4.5]	0	--	--	3	1.9	[0.5,6.9]	4	3.4	[1.0,11.1]	111	4.3	[3.2,5.7]
Kampong Speu	7	2.1	[0.9,4.6]	8	6	[2.8,12.1]	1	1.2	[0.2,7.8]	2	1.1	[0.3,4.5]	26	1.8	[1.0,3.2]
Kampong Thom	14	3.2	[1.7,5.8]	3	2.2	[0.7,6.8]	4	3.7	[1.4,9.8]	10	4.8	[2.5,8.9]	124	4.3	[3.2,5.8]
Kampot	15	4.9	[2.6,8.9]	15	10.4	[6.0,17.2]	6	4.2	[1.8,9.6]	2	0.8	[0.2,3.2]	75	4.7	[3.1,7.0]
Kandal	35	12.8	[8.7,18.3]	3	1.4	[0.5,4.4]	9	9.2	[4.0,19.9]	4	2.2	[0.8,5.9]	104	9.6	[7.0,13.1]
Koh Kong	1	0.1	[0.0,1.0]	4	3.5	[1.2,9.5]	1	3.2	[0.5,19.2]	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	12	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Kep	0	--	--	1	1.4	[0.2,9.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.1	[0.0,0.4]

	Phnom Penh			*Preah Sihanouk*			*Ratanakiri*			*Siem Reap*			*All Provinces*		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
Kratie	5	1.9	[0.5,6.2]	10	7.3	[3.7,13.6]	5	3.7	[1.5,9.2]	0	--	--	30	1.7	[0.7,4.0]
Mondul Kiri	1	1.1	[0.2,7.4]	1	0.7	[0.1,5.0]	1	1.2	[0.2,7.8]	0	--	--	7	0.8	[0.2,4.2]
Oddar Meanchey	0	--	--	2	1.5	[0.4,6.2]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.4]	5	2.3	[0.9,5.7]	17	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Pailin	1	0.3	[0.0,2.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,4.7]	5	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
Preah Sihanouk	0	--	--	19	12.4	[7.7,19.3]	0	--	--	2	1.2	[0.3,4.8]	27	0.7	[0.4,1.0]
Preah Vihear	1	0.1	[0.0,1.0]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.4]	0	--	--	5	2.3	[0.9,5.4]	17	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
Pursat	6	1.1	[0.5,2.8]	2	1.7	[0.4,6.5]	2	1	[0.2,4.2]	6	2.8	[1.1,7.0]	39	1.6	[1.0,2.6]
Prey Veng	34	8.6	[6.0,12.2]	11	8.2	[4.4,14.8]	6	3.9	[1.6,9.0]	7	3.1	[1.4,7.1]	88	6.8	[5.1,9.0]
Ratanak Kiri	0	--	--	0	--	--	14	15.2	[9.0,24.3]	0	--	--	16	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
Siem Reap	6	1.4	[0.6,3.3]	5	3.1	[1.2,7.7]	9	6.8	[3.4,13.1]	88	43.8	[36.5,51.4]	173	4.5	[3.6,5.7]
Stung Treng	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	5.9	[1.8,17.3]	0	--	--	5	0.2	[0.1,0.4]
Svay Rieng	12	4	[1.9,7.9]	5	5.4	[2.2,12.7]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.2]	2	1.2	[0.2,6.0]	32	3	[1.7,5.4]
Takeo	21	6.7	[4.0,10.8]	6	3.9	[1.7,8.8]	4	4	[1.5,10.3]	5	2.7	[1.0,6.8]	66	5.3	[3.5,7.8]
Tboung Khmum	4	0.6	[0.2,1.7]	6	3.6	[1.4,9.1]	10	9.3	[4.8,17.2]	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	62	1.9	[1.4,2.6]

Characteristics of selling sex (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N=248			**N = 296**			**N = 127**			**N = 126**			**N = 193**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Length of time living where currently selling sex															
<1 months	21	11	[7.0,16.7]	1	0.2	[0.0,1.5]	7	7	[2.9,16.1]	9	7	[3.4,13.8]	19	11	[6.9,17.1]
2-12 months	58	21.6	[16.5,27.7]	19	8	[4.9,12.8]	10	8.7	[4.1,17.4]	48	46.5	[36.0,57.3]	44	23.2	[17.1,30.5]
>13 months	169	67.4	[60.5,73.7]	276	91.8	[87.0,95.0]	110	84.3	[74.1,91.0]	69	46.5	[36.4,56.9]	130	65.9	[58.0,72.9]
Worked outside of Cambodia selling sex in past 12 months															
No	219	89	[83.9,92.6]	290	97.3	[92.9,99.0]	124	98.1	[94.1,99.4]	123	98.2	[94.4,99.5]	193	100	--
Yes	29	11	[7.4,16.1]	6	2.7	[1.0,7.1]	3	1.9	[0.6,5.9]	3	1.8	[0.5,5.6]	0	--	--
Does other work to earn an income aside from selling sex															
No	202	81.4	[75.3,86.3]	195	66.1	[59.5,72.1]	87	71	[60.7,79.5]	101	75.4	[63.9,84.1]	168	87.9	[82.0,92.0]
Yes	46	18.6	[13.7,24.7]	100	33.9	[27.9,40.5]	40	29	[20.5,39.3]	25	24.6	[15.9,36.1]	25	12.1	[8.0,18.0]
Types of work to earn an income (other than selling sex)															
Dancer at night club	3	4.4	[1.2,14.6]	1	1.1	[0.2,7.7]	0	--	--	1	4.3	[0.6,25.6]	0	--	--
Restaurant/bar/beer garden/Karaoke parlor	17	36.7	[22.8,53.3]	24	25.1	[16.5,36.3]	8	15.3	[6.8,30.8]	5	30.3	[11.8,58.5]	13	45.1	[25.8,65.9]

Karaoke parlor	13	28.9	[16.4,45.8]	13	12.1	[6.8,20.7]	2	5.8	[1.2,23.8]	3	11	[3.0,33.2]	5	19.3	[7.3,42.1]
Garment worker	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	6	[1.3,23.2]	6	22.5	[7.3,51.9]	2	12.9	[3.3,39.0]
Services (beauty salon/massage)	6	12	[5.0,26.0]	7	6.4	[3.0,13.2]	4	8.1	[2.8,21.1]	3	9.1	[2.6,27.4]	2	6.4	[1.3,26.1]
Informal sector (selling items/street food)	17	41.8	[27.0,58.3]	36	33.3	[23.8,44.4]	18	49.9	[31.8,68.1]	6	21.1	[8.1,45.0]	1	4.9	[0.7,28.0]
Government work	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Private work	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	4.5	[0.6,25.7]	2	7.6	[1.8,26.9]	0	--	--
NGO	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Selling items online	3	3.9	[1.1,12.8]	29	29.5	[20.0,41.3]	2	5.5	[1.3,19.8]	1	2.3	[0.3,15.3]	3	14.9	[4.8,38.1]
Unskilled worker	1	3.1	[0.4,19.1]	9	9.8	[4.9,18.5]	5	12.8	[4.9,29.6]	2	5.3	[1.3,19.9]	2	11.4	[2.9,35.9]

Characteristics of selling sex (B)

	Phnom Penh			Preah Sihanouk			Ratanakiri			Siem Reap			All Provinces		
	N = 350			N = 148			N = 110			N = 200			N = 1798		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Length of time living where currently selling sex															
<1 months	9	3	[1.2,6.9]	10	7.1	[3.6,13.6]	8	8.8	[3.8,19.2]	13	8.7	[4.9,14.7]	97	4.4	[3.0,6.4]
2-12 months	19	5.5	[3.4,8.7]	69	45.6	[37.0,54.5]	22	19.1	[12.4,28.3]	29	14.9	[10.4,21.1]	318	11.5	[9.7,13.6]
>13 months	322	91.5	[87.3,94.5]	69	47.3	[38.5,56.2]	80	72.1	[61.4,80.8]	158	76.4	[69.2,82.3]	1383	84.1	[81.4,86.5]
Worked outside of Cambodia selling sex in past 12 months															
No	341	97.5	[94.8,98.8]	147	99.1	[94.1,99.9]	106	95.6	[88.4,98.4]	194	97.1	[93.1,98.8]	1737	97	[95.5,98.0]
Yes	9	2.5	[1.2,5.2]	1	0.9	[0.1,5.9]	4	4.4	[1.6,11.6]	6	2.9	[1.2,6.9]	61	3	[2.0,4.5]
Does other work to earn an income aside from selling sex															
No	257	71.3	[64.7,77.0]	134	91.8	[86.2,95.3]	62	56.3	[45.3,66.7]	105	53	[45.5,60.3]	1311	72.1	[68.0,75.9]
Yes	93	28.7	[23.0,35.3]	14	8.2	[4.7,13.8]	48	43.7	[33.3,54.7]	95	47	[39.7,54.5]	486	27.9	[24.1,32.0]
Types of work to earn an income (other than selling sex)															
Dancer at night club	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,4.4]	0	--	--	6	0.5	[0.2,1.3]
Restaurant/bar/beer garden/Karaoke parlor	33	33.4	[22.5,46.5]	1	8.3	[1.2,41.1]	36	66.4	[47.3,81.2]	31	30	[21.2,40.6]	168	32.6	[25.1,41.1]
Karaoke parlor	14	14.1	[7.3,25.6]	0	0	0	31	58.2	[40.7,73.9]	11	10.7	[5.8,18.8]	92	15.4	[10.4,22.3]

Garment worker	1	3.8	[0.5,22.4]	2	17.3	[4.3,49.6]	0	0	0	4	5.1	[1.8,13.6]	18	4.1	[1.2,12.6]
Services (beauty salon/massage)	4	4.1	[1.5,10.9]	3	24.1	[7.8,54.4]	42	88	[74.9,94.8]	33	36.5	[26.8,47.5]	104	10.3	[7.4,14.2]
Informal sector (selling items/street food)	11	12.9	[6.2,25.0]	3	18	[4.9,48.6]	0	--	--	18	19	[11.9,28.8]	110	18.3	[12.8,25.3]
Government work	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Private work	35	38.4	[26.5,51.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	38	24.9	[17.2,34.7]
NGO	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Selling items online	5	3.8	[1.4,9.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	7.6	[3.6,15.5]	51	7.1	[4.6,10.6]
Unskilled worker	7	6.3	[2.9,13.4]	5	32.3	[13.0,60.4]	0	--	--	4	4.8	[1.8,12.2]	35	6.8	[4.2,11.0]

Risk Behaviors (A)

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
PERMANENT PARTNER(S)															
Has permanent partner(s)															
No	64	27.1	[21.3,33.8]	41	13.6	[9.8,18.7]	8	8.5	[3.8,17.7]	21	14.6	[9.2,22.3]	56	29.1	[22.3,36.9]
Yes	184	72.9	[66.2,78.7]	254	86.4	[81.3,90.2]	119	91.5	[82.3,96.2]	105	85.4	[77.7,90.8]	137	70.9	[63.1,77.7]
Has permanent partner(s) in past 12 months															
No	66	28.4	[22.5,35.2]	42	14	[10.1,19.0]	8	8.5	[3.8,17.7]	22	15	[9.5,22.7]	56	29.1	[22.3,36.9]
Yes	182	71.6	[64.8,77.5]	254	86	[81.0,89.9]	119	91.5	[82.3,96.2]	104	85	[77.3,90.5]	137	70.9	[63.1,77.7]
Has permanent partner(s) in past 3 months															
No	70	30.7	[24.5,37.6]	46	15.1	[11.1,20.3]	8	8.5	[3.8,17.7]	22	16.1	[10.3,24.4]	57	29.5	[22.7,37.3]
Yes	178	69.3	[62.4,75.5]	250	84.9	[79.7,88.9]	119	91.5	[82.3,96.2]	104	83.9	[75.6,89.7]	136	70.5	[62.7,77.3]
Used a condom at last sex with permanent partner															
No	72	42.7	[34.6,51.2]	80	30.6	[24.3,37.8]	66	61.2	[50.1,71.2]	48	43.9	[32.7,55.7]	113	85.1	[77.8,90.3]
Yes	106	57.3	[48.8,65.4]	169	69.4	[62.2,75.7]	53	38.8	[28.8,49.9]	56	56.1	[44.3,67.3]	23	14.9	[9.7,22.2]
Reasons for not using a condom at last sex with permanent partner															

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Wanted to be pregnant	1	2	[0.3,12.7]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.4]	4	7.6	[2.2,23.1]	5	10.4	[3.8,25.5]	2	2.6	[0.7,9.8]
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	15	20	[11.5,32.4]	13	18.9	[10.1,32.5]	28	50.4	[36.0,64.6]	23	40	[25.4,56.5]	22	21.2	[13.9,30.9]
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	4	4.7	[1.7,12.3]	6	10.6	[4.1,24.4]	0	--	--	4	7.4	[2.6,19.3]	3	2.1	[0.7,6.6]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	7.5	[2.1,23.5]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.9]
To express faithfulness	52	73.3	[60.6,83.1]	61	69.6	[55.4,80.9]	34	42	[28.7,56.6]	11	27.6	[14.1,47.0]	85	73.4	[63.4,81.5]
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	7.2	[1.8,24.8]	0	--	--
Frequency of condom use with permanent partner in past 3 months															
Never (0%)	34	19.2	[13.6,26.3]	47	17.1	[12.2,23.5]	60	55.4	[44.3,65.9]	39	38.1	[27.5,50.0]	82	61.8	[52.5,70.3]
All the time (100%)	11	4.4	[2.3,8.2]	10	5.6	[2.8,10.8]	40	29.4	[20.5,40.0]	15	22.1	[12.3,36.3]	11	6.4	[3.4,11.7]
Frequently (60-99%)	103	59.7	[51.3,67.5]	140	57	[49.5,64.1]	15	12.3	[6.6,21.5]	13	9.8	[5.4,17.3]	17	12.2	[7.4,19.4]
Sometimes (1-59%)	30	16.8	[11.3,24.1]	53	20.3	[15.1,26.8]	4	3	[1.0,8.9]	37	30	[21.1,40.7]	26	19.6	[13.1,28.2]
CASUAL PARTNER(S)															
Sex with casual partners In past 12 months															
No	98	39.6	[33.0,46.6]	158	52.7	[46.0,59.4]	7	3.6	[1.5,8.2]	52	41.8	[31.7,52.6]	175	88.7	[81.6,93.3]
Yes	150	60.4	[53.4,67.0]	138	47.3	[40.6,54.0]	119	96.4	[91.8,98.5]	74	58.2	[47.4,68.3]	18	11.3	[6.7,18.4]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Having sex with recent casual partner(s) in past 3 months															
No	100	39.9	[33.2,46.9]	159	53	[46.3,59.7]	9	6.4	[2.6,14.9]	53	42.8	[32.7,53.6]	175	88.7	[81.6,93.3]
Yes	148	60.1	[53.1,66.8]	137	47	[40.3,53.7]	118	93.6	[85.1,97.4]	73	57.2	[46.4,67.3]	18	11.3	[6.7,18.4]
Used a condom at last sex with casual partner															
No	17	11.6	[7.1,18.5]	29	17.4	[11.8,25.0]	5	3.1	[1.2,7.9]	29	36	[24.5,49.4]	5	38.4	[15.4,68.0]
Yes	131	88.4	[81.5,92.9]	108	82.6	[75.0,88.2]	113	96.9	[92.1,98.8]	44	64	[50.6,75.5]	13	61.6	[32.0,84.6]
Reasons for not using a condom at last sex with casual partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	0	--	--	1	1.8	[0.2,11.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	4	23.6	[8.7,50.0]	0	--	--	2	47.3	[11.6,86.0]	5	13	[4.7,31.0]	0	--	--
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	6	34.9	[15.1,61.6]	4	16.3	[5.8,38.2]	2	29.1	[5.2,75.3]	12	38.9	[21.6,59.4]	0	--	--
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	0	--	--	17	61.4	[41.3,78.3]	1	23.6	[3.2,74.4]	11	40.5	[22.8,61.1]	4	51.8	[10.6,90.7]
To show faithfulness	7	41.5	[20.4,66.3]	7	20.6	[9.2,39.9]	0	--	--	1	7.6	[1.1,38.0]	1	48.2	[9.3,89.4]
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Frequency of condom use with casual partner in past 3 months															
Never (0%)	8	5.5	[2.7,10.9]	15	8.3	[4.7,14.2]	2	1.9	[0.5,7.4]	9	13.8	[6.8,26.1]	5	38.4	[15.4,68.0]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
All the time (100%)	18	11.9	[7.1,19.3]	13	9.1	[5.1,15.6]	106	89	[79.8,94.4]	23	35.6	[22.8,50.8]	10	48.4	[24.0,73.5]
Frequently (60-99%)	109	73.5	[64.8,80.7]	88	67.6	[58.1,75.8]	6	6.8	[2.6,16.5]	10	14	[7.4,24.9]	3	13.3	[3.7,37.6]
Sometimes (1-59%)	13	9	[5.1,15.5]	21	15.1	[9.3,23.6]	4	2.2	[0.8,6.3]	31	36.7	[25.3,49.8]	0	--	--
PAYING SEX PARTNER(S) LAST SIX MONTHS															
Paying sex partners in past 6 months															
No	97	39.9	[33.1,47.1]	37	12.3	[8.6,17.3]	7	5.9	[2.1,15.0]	36	25.6	[18.0,35.0]	94	50.8	[43.0,58.6]
Yes	151	60.1	[52.9,66.9]	259	87.7	[82.7,91.4]	120	94.1	[85.0,97.9]	90	74.4	[65.0,82.0]	99	49.2	[41.4,57.0]
Used condom at last sex with paying partner															
No	14	8.4	[4.9,14.2]	27	10.3	[6.5,16.0]	6	4.5	[2.0,10.1]	10	13.3	[6.2,26.3]	6	6.2	[2.6,14.1]
Yes	137	91.6	[85.8,95.1]	232	89.7	[84.0,93.5]	114	95.5	[89.9,98.0]	80	86.7	[73.7,93.8]	93	93.8	[85.9,97.4]
Reasons for not using condom at last sex with paying partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	0	--	--	1	1.8	[0.2,11.7]	1	21	[2.9,69.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	2	20.1	[5.2,53.6]	0	--	--	2	34.2	[8.2,75.0]	4	27.3	[8.0,61.9]	0	--	--
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	4	26.5	[9.6,55.0]	4	16.3	[5.8,38.2]	1	16	[2.1,62.5]	4	53.1	[19.1,84.5]	2	29.1	[6.2,72.0]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	5	30.9	[12.7,57.9]	17	61.4	[41.3,78.3]	2	28.8	[6.2,71.5]	2	19.6	[3.6,61.2]	2	39.9	[9.6,80.5]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
To show faithfulness	0	--	--	7	20.6	[9.2,39.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Other	2	11	[2.5,37.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	31	[5.9,76.2]
PAYING SEX PARTNER(S) LAST THREE MONTHS															
Exchanged sex for money/goods/gifts in the past 3 months															
No	37	15.4	[11.0,21.2]	9	3	[1.4,6.0]	2	0.7	[0.2,2.8]	23	15.9	[10.2,24.0]	42	21.7	[16.0,28.8]
Yes	211	84.6	[78.8,89.0]	286	97	[94.0,98.6]	125	99.3	[97.2,99.8]	103	84.1	[76.0,89.8]	151	78.3	[71.2,84.0]
Frequency of condom use with paying partner In Past 3 Months															
Never (0%)	11	4.5	[2.4,8.4]	11	2.2	[1.1,4.3]	3	2.5	[0.8,7.6]	4	5.3	[1.3,19.4]	6	3.9	[1.6,9.1]
All the time (100%)	43	19.9	[14.5,26.6]	57	20.7	[15.8,26.7]	110	88.4	[79.7,93.6]	54	56.6	[44.9,67.7]	119	78.3	[70.2,84.7]
Frequently (60-99%)	145	70.3	[63.0,76.7]	180	64.5	[57.9,70.6]	9	7.7	[3.4,16.5]	11	8.4	[4.4,15.4]	25	17.6	[11.8,25.4]
Sometimes (1-59%)	12	5.3	[2.8,9.6]	39	12.6	[8.9,17.5]	3	1.4	[0.4,4.9]	34	29.7	[20.7,40.6]	1	0.2	[0.0,1.4]
Used condom with paying partner In Past 3 Months															
No	11	4.5	[2.4,8.4]	11	2.2	[1.1,4.3]	3	2.5	[0.8,7.6]	4	5.3	[1.3,19.4]	6	3.9	[1.6,9.1]
Yes	200	95.5	[91.6,97.6]	276	97.8	[95.7,98.9]	122	97.5	[92.4,99.2]	99	94.7	[80.6,98.7]	145	96.1	[90.9,98.4]
REGULAR PAYING SEX PARTNER(S)															
Used condom at last sex with regular paying partner															

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
No	25	12.4	[8.2,18.3]	19	6.7	[4.0,10.8]	4	2.7	[0.9,7.8]	8	13.2	[6.5,24.9]	16	15	[8.9,24.1]
Yes	161	87.6	[81.7,91.8]	19.6	93.3	[89.2,96.0]	118	97.3	[92.2,99.1]	69	86.8	[75.1,93.5]	81	85	[75.9,91.1]
Reasons for no condom at last sex with regular paying partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	0	--	--	1	2.9	[0.4,18.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	10	43.4	[24.5,64.4]	0	--	--	2	67.9	[19.9,94.7]	4	52.1	[20.3,82.2]	4	26.2	[9.5,54.7]
Persuaded/forced me not to by partner	4	18.2	[5.9,44.1]	8	52.4	[28.9,74.9]	2	32.1	[5.3,80.1]	2	17.1	[3.9,50.8]	2	11.9	[2.7,39.5]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	8	28.8	[14.2,49.7]	8	31.8	[14.5,56.2]	0	--	--	2	30.9	[7.8,70.3]	3	21	[6.2,51.6]
To express faithfulness	1	2.2	[0.3,14.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Other	2	7.4	[1.8,25.7]	2	12.9	[3.1,40.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	7	40.9	[19.1,67.1]
Frequency of condom use with regular paying sex partner In past 3 Months															
Never (0%)	9	4.6	[2.3,8.9]	**13**	**4.2**	**[2.2,7.8]**	4	2.7	[0.9,7.8]	5	6.7	[2.4,17.3]	5	5	[2.0,12.0]
All the time (100%)	30	14.6	[10.0,20.9]	**44**	**22.4**	**[16.5,29.7]**	111	93.3	[87.6,96.5]	33	46.1	[33.1,59.7]	56	61.8	[50.8,71.8]
Frequently (60-99%)	131	72.9	[65.4,79.3]	**123**	**58.2**	**[50.4,65.7]**	5	2.7	[1.0,6.7]	5	6.1	[2.4,14.5]	26	23.4	[15.6,33.4]
Sometimes (1-59%)	16	7.9	[4.5,13.4]	35	15.2	[10.5,21.4]	2	1.3	[0.3,5.1]	34	41	[29.1,54.1]	10	9.8	[5.1,18.1]
ANAL SEX															

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Had anal sex in past 3 months															
No	238	96	[92.5,98.0]	273	91.2	[86.0,94.5]	124	98.1	[94.1,99.4]	93	77.2	[68.4,84.2]	190	98.4	[94.9,99.5]
Yes	10	4	[2.0,7.5]	23	8.8	[5.5,14.0]	3	1.9	[0.6,5.9]	33	22.8	[15.8,31.6]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.1]
Used a condom at last anal sex in past 3 Months															
No	4	42.1	[15.7,73.9]	15	64.5	[38.6,84.0]	0	--	--	30	88.1	[68.4,96.2]	2	49.8	[8.0,91.9]
Yes	6	57.9	[26.1,84.3]	8	35.5	[16.0,61.4]	3	100	--	3	11.9	[3.8,31.6]	1	50.2	[8.1,92.0]
Reasons for no condom at last anal sex															
Cannot get pregnant from anal sex	0	--	--	10	53.3	[24.6,80.0]	0	--	--	5	17.6	[7.2,36.8]	0	--	--
Believe HIV/STI does not transmit through anus	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	9.2	[3.2,23.6]	0	--	--
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	3	81.6	[30.6,97.8]	2	6.8	[1.5,25.9]	0	--	--	4	12	[4.0,30.5]	0	--	--
To show honesty/trustworthiness	1	18.4	[2.2,69.4]	2	29.8	[8.0,67.4]	0	--	--	3	7.5	[2.3,21.7]	0	--	--
To express faithfulness	0	--	--	0	0		0	--	--	0	0		1	36.5	[3.5,90.2]
Other	0	--	--	1	10	[1.4,46.8]	0	--	--	14	53.8	[34.9,71.6]	1	63.5	[9.8,96.5]

*street, park, river;**Taxi/tuktuk driver/hotel concierge/meka.

Risk Behaviors (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
PERMANENT PARTNER(S)															
Has permanent partner(s)															
	125	39.9	[33.6,46.5]	52	38.6	[30.1,47.8]	29	24.4	[16.5,34.6]	34	17.5	[12.5,24.0]	430	32.8	[28.8,37.2]
Yes	225	60.1	[53.5,66.4]	96	61.4	[52.2,69.9]	81	75.6	[65.4,83.5]	166	82.5	[76.0,87.5]	1367	67.2	[62.8,71.2]
Has permanent partner(s) in past 12 months															
No	126	40	[33.7,46.6]	52	38.6	[30.1,47.8]	29	24.4	[16.5,34.6]	41	21.9	[16.2,28.8]	442	33.2	[29.1,37.6]
Yes	224	60	[53.4,66.3]	96	61.4	[52.2,69.9]	81	75.6	[65.4,83.5]	159	78.1	[71.2,83.8]	1356	66.8	[62.4,70.9]
Has permanent partner(s) in past 3 months															
No	132	41.5	[35.2,48.1]	69	47.7	[38.9,56.6]	30	24.7	[16.7,34.9]	38	20.2	[14.7,27.0]	472	34.8	[30.7,39.2]
Yes	218	58.5	[51.9,64.8]	79	52.3	[43.4,61.1]	80	75.3	[65.1,83.3]	162	79.8	[73.0,85.3]	1326	65.2	[60.8,69.3]
Used a condom at last sex with permanent partner															
No	92	40.9	[33.3,49.1]	52	65.4	[53.6,75.7]	66	77.5	[63.3,87.3]	111	66.5	[58.2,73.9]	700	45.5	[40.9,50.3]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Yes	125	59.1	[50.9,66.7]	27	34.6	[24.3,46.4]	14	22.5	[12.7,36.7]	51	33.5	[26.1,41.8]	624	54.5	[49.7,59.1]
Reasons for not using a condom at last sex with permanent partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	10	15.4	[7.6,28.7]	5	10.9	[4.2,25.4]	3	5.8	[1.9,16.5]	26	26.4	[17.8,37.1]	57	11.7	[7.2,18.3]
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	16	15.4	[8.8,25.7]	2	3.1	[0.7,12.3]	5	7.1	[2.8,16.9]	7	5.9	[2.7,12.5]	131	18.2	[13.9,23.3]
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	4	2.9	[1.0,7.7]	3	7	[2.0,21.4]	2	2.8	[0.6,11.5]	22	19.6	[12.9,28.7]	48	5	[3.4,7.3]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	1	0.4	[0.1,2.9]	6	13.7	[6.0,28.4]	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,4.6]	12	1.3	[0.7,2.5]
To express faithfulness	61	65.4	[52.8,76.2]	35	64.9	[49.4,77.8]	56	84.3	[72.4,91.7]	54	46.2	[36.3,56.4]	449	63.3	[56.6,69.4]
Other	1	0.5	[0.1,3.3]	1	0.4	[0.1,3.1]	0	--	--	1	1.2	[0.2,8.3]	5	0.7	[0.2,1.8]
Frequency of condom use with permanent partner in past 3 months															
Never (0%)	92	42.6	[34.8,50.9]	48	59.6	[47.6,70.5]	71	83.8	[69.1,92.3]	107	64.1	[55.7,71.6]	580	41.3	[36.6,46.1]
All the time (100%)	44	21	[14.8,28.8]	12	14	[7.8,23.7]	6	13.1	[5.4,28.8]	27	18.1	[12.5,25.5]	176	17.1	[13.3,21.5]
Frequently (60-99%)	40	16.2	[11.6,22.1]	12	18.1	[10.3,29.8]	0	--	--	13	8.9	[5.1,14.9]	353	23.5	[20.2,27.1]
Sometimes (1-59%)	42	20.2	[14.5,27.5]	7	8.4	[3.8,17.4]	3	3.1	[1.0,9.2]	15	9	[5.3,14.9]	217	18.2	[14.7,22.3]
CASUAL PARTNER(S)															

	Phnom Penh			*Preah Sihanouk*			*Ratanakiri*			*Siem Reap*			*All Provinces*		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
Sex with casual partners In past 12 months															
No	162	47.7	[41.3,54.2]	104	69.5	[60.7,77.1]	46	43.7	[33.4,54.7]	154	78.2	[71.7,83.6]	956	49.3	[45.2,53.5]
Yes	188	52.3	[45.8,58.7]	44	30.5	[22.9,39.3]	64	56.3	[45.3,66.6]	46	21.8	[16.4,28.3]	841	50.7	[46.5,54.8]
Having sex with recent casual partner(s) in past 3 months															
No	171	49.8	[43.3,56.2]	110	73.5	[64.8,80.7]	48	46.1	[35.6,57.0]	157	79.8	[73.5,85.0]	982	51	[46.8,55.2]
Yes	179	50.2	[43.8,56.7]	38	26.5	[19.3,35.2]	62	53.9	[43.0,64.4]	43	20.2	[15.0,26.5]	816	49	[44.8,53.2]
Used a condom at last sex with casual partner															
No	29	15.1	[9.8,22.6]	14	37.1	[22.0,55.1]	5	5.8	[2.3,13.9]	7	14.4	[6.6,28.6]	140	15.5	[11.7,20.2]
Yes	150	84.9	[77.4,90.2]	24	62.9	[44.9,78.0]	57	94.2	[86.1,97.7]	36	85.6	[71.4,93.4]	676	84.5	[79.8,88.3]
Reasons for not using a condom at last sex with casual partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	8.3	[1.1,43.5]	2	0.3	[0.1,1.3]
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	3	10.6	[3.2,30.0]	0	--	--	1	28	[4.1,77.9]	0	--	--	15	10.4	[4.7,21.4]
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	12	32.7	[16.8,53.8]	5	38.9	[15.4,68.9]	2	36.4	[8.3,78.4]	2	25.4	[5.9,65.0]	45	31.3	[20.3,45.0]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	2	4.4	[1.0,17.6]	6	32.2	[13.3,59.6]	0	--	--	2	20.7	[4.6,58.7]	43	16.2	[10.4,24.4]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
To show faithfulness	11	50.8	[29.5,71.8]	3	29	[9.5,61.3]	2	35.6	[8.2,77.4]	2	45.6	[13.8,81.4]	34	40.8	[26.4,57.1]
Other	1	1.5	[0.2,10.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.9	[0.1,6.5]
Frequency of condom use with casual partner in past 3 months															
Never (0%)	7	3.3	[1.3,7.7]	12	32.4	[18.2,50.8]	5	6.1	[2.4,14.6]	4	8.1	[2.9,21.0]	67	5.4	[3.6,7.8]
All the time (100%)	94	51.5	[42.6,60.4]	18	43	[27.2,60.3]	52	87	[76.0,93.4]	23	55.4	[39.9,70.0]	357	46.4	[40.5,52.4]
Frequently (60-99%)	52	28.4	[21.3,36.9]	6	21	[9.6,40.1]	4	6.3	[2.2,16.6]	11	24.4	[13.6,39.8]	289	33.4	[28.3,39.0]
Sometimes (1-59%)	26	16.8	[10.4,25.9]	2	3.6	[0.9,13.7]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.2]	5	12	[4.9,26.8]	103	14.8	[10.4,20.6]
PAYING SEX PARTNER(S)															
Paying sex partners in past 6 months															
No	101	35.1	[28.8,41.9]	68	43.3	[34.8,52.2]	57	52.9	[42.0,63.5]	40	19.7	[14.6,26.2]	537	32.6	[28.5,37.0]
Yes	249	64.9	[58.1,71.2]	80	56.7	[47.8,65.2]	53	47.1	[36.5,58.0]	160	80.3	[73.8,85.4]	1261	67.4	[63.0,71.5]
Used condom at last sex with paying partner															
No	11	4.6	[2.4,8.6]	5	4.1	[1.6,9.9]	8	12.1	[5.7,23.9]	13	7.9	[4.4,13.7]	100	6.2	[4.5,8.4]
Yes	238	95.4	[91.4,97.6]	75	95.9	[90.1,98.4]	45	87.9	[76.1,94.3]	147	92.1	[86.3,95.6]	1161	93.8	[91.6,95.5]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Reasons for not using condom at last sex with paying partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	10.5	[1.5,47.8]	3	1.7	[0.5,5.7]
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	1	12.4	[1.7,53.2]	0	--	--	2	35	[9.4,73.6]	2	20.9	[5.4,55.1]	15	14.3	[6.2,29.4]
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	4	30.3	[10.5,61.7]	3	58.7	[18.2,90.1]	1	10.8	[1.4,50.3]	6	44.9	[19.8,72.8]	30	29.4	[17.5,45.1]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	1	18.5	[2.8,64.3]	1	17.4	[2.2,65.9]	5	54.1	[20.7,84.3]	3	18.1	[5.0,48.2]	36	28.4	[15.7,45.7]
To show faithfulness	2	19.9	[4.7,55.4]	1	23.9	[3.3,74.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	9.4	[2.5,29.8]
Other	3	18.9	[4.6,52.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	5.7	[0.8,31.9]	12	15.8	[6.9,32.0]
Exchanged sex for money/goods/gifts in the past 3 months															
No	26	8.6	[5.4,13.6]	31	21.3	[15.0,29.3]	38	38.5	[28.4,49.8]	8	4.2	[2.1,8.5]	216	10.1	[7.7,13.0]
Yes	324	91.4	[86.4,94.6]	117	78.7	[70.7,85.0]	72	61.5	[50.2,71.6]	192	95.8	[91.5,97.9]	1581	89.9	[87.0,92.3]
Frequency of condom use with paying partner In past 3 Months															
Never (0%)	9	2.5	[1.2,5.1]	4	1.9	[0.7,5.1]	5	7.1	[2.8,16.5]	6	3	[1.3,6.8]	59	2.8	[1.8,4.3]
All the time (100%)	223	69.6	[63.2,75.4]	65	53.5	[43.4,63.3]	61	85.4	[74.6,92.1]	151	79.1	[72.3,84.6]	883	61.6	[57.4,65.6]
Frequently (60-99%)	68	20.9	[16.0,26.9]	44	42.3	[32.7,52.6]	5	6.5	[2.6,15.6]	27	13.9	[9.4,20.1]	514	28.3	[24.7,32.2]
Sometimes (1-59%)	24	6.9	[4.2,11.2]	4	2.3	[0.8,6.2]	1	1	[0.1,6.9]	8	3.9	[1.9,8.1]	126	7.3	[5.4,9.9]

	Phnom Penh			*Preah Sihanouk*			*Ratanakiri*			*Siem Reap*			*All Provinces*		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
Used condom with paying partner In past 3 months															
No	9	2.5	[1.2,5.1]	4	1.9	[0.7,5.1]	5	7.1	[2.8,16.5]	6	3	[1.3,6.8]	59	2.8	[1.8,4.3]
Yes	315	97.5	[94.9,98.8]	113	98.1	[94.9,99.3]	67	92.9	[83.5,97.2]	186	97	[93.2,98.7]	1523	97.2	[95.7,98.2]
REGULAR PAYING SEX PARTNER(S)															
Used condom at last sex with regular paying partner															
No	18	7	[4.2,11.2]	9	13.9	[6.9,25.9]	6	39.5	[18.7,65.0]	23	15.1	[10.0,22.1]	128	8.2	[6.2,10.8]
Yes	241	93	[88.8,95.8]	58	86.1	[74.1,93.1]	10	60.5	[35.0,81.3]	119	84.9	[77.9,90.0]	1053	91.8	[89.2,93.8]
Reasons for no condom at last sex with regular paying partner															
Wanted to be pregnant	0	--	--	1	14.4	[2.0,58.1]	1	16.9	[2.3,63.7]	2	8.1	[2.0,27.9]	5	1.9	[0.7,5.0]
Didn´t think partner had HIV/STI	4	22.3	[7.9,48.9]	0	--	--	2	38.6	[10.2,77.7]	1	6.2	[0.9,33.1]	27	23.5	[13.5,37.7]
Persuaded/forced me not to by partner	4	21.6	[7.7,47.5]	5	50.2	[19.3,80.9]	1	13.8	[1.8,58.0]	6	23.4	[10.5,44.3]	34	24.6	[14.6,38.3]
Too intoxicated from drugs/alcohol	7	39.2	[18.6,64.5]	2	21.1	[4.7,59.1]	2	30.7	[7.4,71.1]	10	44	[24.8,65.1]	42	34.7	[22.1,49.9]
To express faithfulness	0	0		1	14.4	[2.0,58.1]	0	--	--	1	3.4	[0.5,20.6]	3	1.2	[0.3,4.3]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Other	3	16.9	[4.9,44.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	14.9	[4.8,37.7]	17	14.1	[6.2,29.0]
Frequency of condom use with regular paying sex partner in past 3 months															
Never (0%)	12	4.4	[2.4,8.1]	3	4.8	[1.3,16.4]	4	27.4	[10.6,54.6]	21	14.2	[9.3,21.2]	76	4.9	[3.4,7.1]
All the time (100%)	154	58.4	[51.1,65.4]	36	47.7	[35.0,60.7]	10	60.5	[35.0,81.3]	92	66.3	[57.6,74.1]	566	52.5	[47.7,57.3]
Frequently (60-99%)	72	29.9	[23.5,37.2]	25	43.7	[31.2,57.0]	1	5.5	[0.8,30.6]	18	12.5	[7.8,19.6]	406	33.8	[29.4,38.5]
Sometimes (1-59%)	21	7.2	[4.5,11.5]	3	3.9	[1.1,12.2]	1	6.7	[0.9,35.3]	11	6.9	[3.6,12.7]	133	8.8	[6.7,11.4]
ANAL SEX															
Had anal sex in past 3 months															
No	325	94	[90.7,96.2]	146	98.3	[93.3,99.6]	110	100	--	196	98.2	[95.4,99.3]	1695	94.1	[92.1,95.6]
Yes	25	6	[3.8,9.3]	2	1.7	[0.4,6.7]	0	--	--	4	1.8	[0.7,4.6]	103	5.9	[4.4,7.9]
Used a condom at last anal sex in past 3 Months															
No	18	68.2	[44.3,85.3]	1	50	[5.9,94.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	70	67	[51.3,79.7]
Yes	7	31.8	[14.7,55.7]	1	50	[5.9,94.1]	0	--	--	4	100	--	33	33	[20.3,48.7]
Reasons For No Condom At Last Anal Sex															

	Phnom Penh *N = 350*			*Preah Sihanouk* *N = 148*			*Ratanakiri* *N = 110*			*Siem Reap* *N = 200*			*All Provinces* *N = 1798*		
Cannot get pregnant from anal sex	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	15	10.4	[5.4,18.8]
Was told that HIV/STI does not transmit through anus	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	1.6	[0.5,4.8]
Persuaded/forced not to by partner	3	14.6	[3.9,42.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	12	15	[6.2,31.9]
To show honesty/trustworthiness	1	13.4	[2.0,54.2]	1	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	15.5	[5.0,39.1]
To express faithfulness	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.2	[0.0,1.9]
Other	14	72	[41.1,90.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	30	57.3	[39.0,73.8]

*street, park, river;**Taxi/tuktuk driver/hotel concierge/meka.

Soliciting clients in past three months (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			Battambang			Kampong Chhnang			Kampong Cham			Kampong Thom		
	N= 248			N = 296			N = 127			N = 126			N = 193		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Used app to solicit paying sex partners in the past 3 months															
No	121	58.4	[50.6,65.8]	213	71.1	[64.1,77.1]	71	50.6	[39.9,61.3]	69	72	[61.5,80.6]	142	94.2	[88.6,97.1]
Yes	89	41.6	[34.2,49.4]	74	28.9	[22.9,35.9]	54	49.4	[38.7,60.1]	34	28	[19.4,38.5]	9	5.8	[2.9,11.4]
App(s) used to solicit paying sex partners in the past 3 months ^															
Facebook	28	29.1	[19.7,40.9]	34	45.2	[32.2,58.9]	9	8.6	[4.0,17.6]	27	79.7	[60.4,91.0]	1	6.2	[0.8,35.1]
Messenger	7	5.3	[2.3,11.6]	23	33.7	[22.1,47.8]	1	1	[0.1,6.7]	24	71.9	[52.6,85.5]	0	--	--
LINE	2	2.3	[0.6,8.8]	11	14.5	[7.1,27.2]	1	1.4	[0.2,9.4]	2	9.1	[2.0,32.6]	0	--	--
WhatsApp	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,5.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Telegram	5	3.8	[1.5,9.6]	29	37.2	[25.4,50.7]	3	3.6	[1.0,12.2]	15	35.1	[20.5,53.3]	2	11.7	[2.6,39.5]
WeChat	7	7.5	[3.1,16.8]	17	22.7	[13.4,35.8]	0	--	--	1	1.1	[0.2,7.9]	2	34.3	[9.5,72.2]
TikTok	0	--	--	8	10.4	[5.1,20.1]	0	--	--	10	21.6	[10.9,38.3]	0	--	--
Snapchat	0	--	--	41	56.1	[42.4,68.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Mobile phone call	71	80.3	[69.2,88.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	26	76.6	[56.3,89.2]	0	--	--
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

Places/persons used to solicit casual paying sex partners in past 3 months															
Night club	4	1.2	[0.4,3.3]	29	10.8	[7.1,16.0]	0	--	--	10	6.4	[3.2,12.4]	2	1.1	[0.3,4.3]
Massage parlor/coining	64	33.9	[27.0,41.7]	37	11.6	[8.3,16.2]	0	--	--	37	31	[21.9,41.8]	10	5.7	[2.9,10.9]
Restaurant/bar/beer garden	27	12.4	[8.4,18.0]	139	51.4	[44.5,58.1]	0	--	--	25	20.9	[13.5,30.8]	31	19.8	[13.7,27.6]
Karaoke parlor	96	39.9	[32.7,47.5]	133	44	[37.4,50.8]	0	--	--	57	57.8	[46.2,68.6]	81	56.7	[47.8,65.2]
*Public space**	27	15.9	[10.5,23.3]	35	10.7	[7.3,15.4]	0	--	--	8	7.8	[3.7,15.7]	1	0.3	[0.0,1.9]
Factory	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Social media app/online/phone	0	--	--	20	8.4	[5.0,13.6]	0	--	--	28	24.1	[16.1,34.5]	0	--	--
*Intermediary***	2	1	[0.2,4.2]	8	2.1	[1.0,4.4]	0	--	--	3	3.2	[1.0,9.9]	5	1.7	[0.7,4.0]
Casino	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.5	[0.1,3.3]
Other	0	--	--	1	0.3	[0.0,1.8]	0	--	--	8	8.2	[3.8,16.8]	1	0.3	[0.0,2.2]

^no responses for MeetMe or BigoLive; *street, park, river;**Taxi/tuktuk driver/hotel concierge/meka.

Soliciting clients in past three months (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			**N = 148**			**N = 110**			**N = 200**			**N =**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Used app to solicit paying sex partners in the past 3 months															

No	195	60.8	[54.2,67.1]	91	78.9	[69.7,85.8]	72	100	--	80	41.6	[34.3,49.3]	1054	63.1	[58.8,67.2]
Yes	129	39.2	[32.9,45.8]	26	21.1	[14.2,30.3]	0	--	--	112	58.4	[50.7,65.7]	527	36.9	[32.8,41.2]
App(s) used to solicit paying sex partners in the past 3 months^																
Facebook	51	37.4	[28.3,47.4]	11	50.2	[30.2,70.1]	0	--	--	9	7.4	[3.7,14.2]	170	35.1	[28.7,42.0]
Messenger	47	35.7	[26.8,45.7]	13	48.2	[28.6,68.3]	0	--	--	23	21.3	[13.7,31.6]	138	31.3	[25.1,38.3]
LINE	1	1	[0.1,7.0]	1	3.3	[0.5,20.4]	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	19	2.4	[1.2,4.8]
WhatsApp	2	0.9	[0.2,4.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	4	0.7	[0.2,3.0]
Telegram	33	22.3	[15.4,31.1]	12	40.9	[22.9,61.8]	0	--	--	18	14.9	[8.5,24.8]	117	21.2	[16.3,27.2]
WeChat	1	0.6	[0.1,4.3]	7	26.8	[12.1,49.5]	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	36	3.7	[2.4,5.6]
TikTok	8	4.2	[1.9,9.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	26	4.2	[2.4,7.4]
Snapchat	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	5	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Mobile phone call	84	64.9	[54.8,73.8]	14	63.5	[42.8,80.2]	0	--	--	107	96.5	[91.4,98.6]	406	69.7	[62.7,75.9]
Other	1	1	[0.1,7.0]	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,4.8]
Places/persons used to solicit casual paying sex partners in past 3 months																
Night club	12	3.6	[1.7,7.7]	2	2.5	[0.6,10.1]	2	1.2	[0.3,5.2]	0	0	0	68	4	[2.5,6.3]
Massage parlor/coining	34	8.2	[5.7,11.6]	35	33.4	[24.3,43.8]	52	72.1	[58.1,82.9]	0	0	0	383	15.1	[13.0,17.6]

Restaurant/bar/beer garden	103	34.5	[28.3,41.3]	4	2.3	[0.8,6.7]	34	43.6	[31.2,56.8]	0	0	0	443	31.9	[27.7,36.3]
Karaoke parlor	78	24.9	[19.4,31.3]	72	59.7	[49.4,69.2]	46	68.4	[55.9,78.7]	0	0	0	650	31.9	[28.1,36.0]
*Public space**	134	41.2	[34.9,47.9]	1	1.7	[0.2,10.8]	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	28.7	[24.7,33.1]
Factory	3	1	[0.3,3.6]				0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.7	[0.2,2.3]
Social media app/online/phone	25	5	[3.2,7.9]	4	3.5	[1.3,9.2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	6.2	[4.8,8.1]
*Intermediary***	14	3.4	[1.9,6.2]	2	2.8	[0.7,10.6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	4.3	[3.1,6.0]
Casino	1	0.4	[0.1,2.8]	1	1.7	[0.2,10.8]	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3	[0.1,1.6]
Other	4	0.5	[0.2,1.4]	12	10	[5.5,17.6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1.3	[0.9,1.9]

*^no responses for MeetMe or igoLive; *street, park, river;**Taxi/tuktuk driver/hotel concierge/meka.*

Service access (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N= 248			***N = 296***			***N = 127***			***N = 126***			***N = 193***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Received condoms/lubricant through an outreach service, drop-in center or sexual health clinic in past 3 months															
No	74	28.3	[22.5,35.0]	164	58.3	[51.6,64.6]	16	11.3	[6.6,18.8]	104	85	[77.1,90.5]	170	88.7	[82.0,93.1]
Yes	174	71.7	[65.0,77.5]	132	41.7	[35.4,48.4]	111	88.7	[81.2,93.4]	22	15	[9.5,22.9]	23	11.3	[6.9,18.0]
Received condoms/lubricant counselling on condom use and safe sex through an outreach service, drop-in center or sexual health clinic in past 3 months															
No	71	27.1	[21.4,33.6]	159	56.3	[49.6,62.7]	15	10.8	[6.2,18.3]	96	81	[72.7,87.2]	164	86.4	[79.7,91.1]
Yes	177	72.9	[66.4,78.6]	137	43.7	[37.3,50.4]	112	89.2	[81.7,93.8]	30	19	[12.8,27.3]	29	13.6	[8.9,20.3]
Received a combination of prevention services															
No	73	28.2	[22.4,34.9]	164	58.3	[51.6,64.6]	15	10.5	[6.0,17.9]	104	85	[77.1,90.5]	170	88.7	[82.0,93.1]
Yes	174	71.8	[65.1,77.6]	132	41.7	[35.4,48.4]	111	89.5	[82.1,94.0]	22	15	[9.5,22.9]	23	11.3	[6.9,18.0]
Source(s) of education received about HIV or STI in past 3 months															
TV	10	4.3	[2.1,8.9]	11	6.4	[3.5,11.6]	0	--	--	1	7.6	[1.1,38.0]	4	10.3	[3.4,27.3]
Radio	9	3.2	[1.4,7.2]	5	3.2	[1.3,7.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	2.7	[0.6,10.8]
Newspaper	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N= 248			***N = 296***			***N = 127***			***N = 126***			***N = 193***		
Billboard	1	0.5	[0.1,3.8]	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	0	--	--	1	7.6	[1.1,38.0]	13	51.3	[30.8,71.3]
Poster	85	43.2	[35.6,51.3]	14	7.1	[4.0,12.1]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.0]	0	--	--	21	72.4	[52.7,86.1]
Booklet/publication	14	6.5	[3.7,11.0]	0	--	--	11	8.3	[3.9,17.1]	0	--	--	18	64.5	[44.3,80.6]
Group discussion with outreach worker	130	66	[58.4,73.0]	27	15	[9.9,22.2]	2	0.8	[0.2,3.2]	14	42.2	[24.7,61.8]	23	81	[63.8,91.1]
Individual counselling	60	30.4	[23.8,38.0]	103	59.8	[51.1,67.8]	47	34.6	[24.9,45.8]	5	16.4	[5.8,38.2]	9	24.8	[12.0,44.4]
Peer educator	86	41.9	[34.5,49.8]	80	46.6	[38.2,55.2]	89	77.6	[66.2,86.0]	15	44.4	[26.5,63.9]	0	--	--
Through the web	0	--	--	45	25.8	[19.0,33.9]	0	--	--	1	2.4	[0.3,15.5]	1	4.2	[0.6,24.5]
Through social media	5	3.3	[1.3,8.1]	9	5.2	[2.6,10.3]	0	--	--	1	5.2	[0.7,28.9]	0	--	--
Interactive voice response	1	0.4	[0.1,3.1]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.7]	3	4	[1.0,15.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kapea luonneak/protect yourself	0	--	--	4	2.3	[0.8,6.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	3.4	[0.5,20.9]
other	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.5	[0.1,3.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Preferred source of education about HIV or STI in past 3 months															
TV	11	3.8	[1.9,7.5]	30	10.6	[7.3,15.1]	0	--	--	2	2.1	[0.5,8.1]	3	0.9	[0.3,3.1]
Radio	9	3.3	[1.4,7.3]	19	7.4	[4.5,11.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.4	[0.1,1.6]
Newspaper	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Billboard	2	0.9	[0.2,3.7]	5	2.5	[0.9,6.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	14	7.6	[3.9,14.3]
Poster	69	28.1	[22.0,35.1]	29	9.5	[6.4,13.8]	4	1.8	[0.7,5.0]	5	3.6	[1.3,9.1]	19	9.5	[5.5,16.2]
Booklet/publication	18	6.9	[4.1,11.2]	34	11.2	[7.7,16.0]	6	4.8	[1.6,13.7]	3	3.7	[1.2,11.0]	19	9.6	[5.5,16.3]
Group discussion with outreach worker	129	52.9	[45.8,59.9]	127	42.6	[36.2,49.4]	1	0.3	[0.0,2.4]	44	32.7	[23.8,43.2]	27	13.3	[8.5,20.1]
Individual counselling	64	25.7	[20.0,32.2]	78	24.7	[19.5,30.7]	47	31.7	[22.7,42.2]	35	27.1	[19.1,37.0]	9	3.6	[1.8,7.1]
Peer educator	95	37.1	[30.6,44.1]	49	16.8	[12.4,22.5]	80	65.9	[55.2,75.2]	42	29.5	[21.3,39.3]	0	--	--
Through the web	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	8	3	[1.4,6.2]	0	--	--	1	1.1	[0.1,7.2]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.1]
Through social media	6	2.6	[1.1,6.0]	2	0.6	[0.2,2.6]	0	--	--	5	5.4	[2.2,12.7]	0	--	--
Interactive voice response	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	5	1.2	[0.5,3.1]	2	3.2	[0.7,14.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Kapea kluon neak/protect yourself	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	14			1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]
other	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.8	[0.2,3.3]	1	1.1	[0.1,7.2]	0	--	--
Source(s) of education received about HIV and STI in past 3 months															
No education received	109	43.3	[36.5,50.4]	146	52	[45.2,58.6]	118	93.5	[85.3,97.3]	94	78.6	[69.8,85.4]	165	86.8	[80.1,91.5]
STI clinic staff	6	3.2	[1.3,7.7]	38	29	[21.2,38.2]	1	6	[0.7,35.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
NGO clinic staff	99	70.5	[61.4,78.2]	120	80.3	[72.5,86.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
VCCT staff	75	51.1	[41.6,60.6]	21	13.8	[8.8,20.9]	0	--	--	14	41	[24.1,60.4]	1	1.4	[0.2,9.4]
Private clinic physician/staff	2	1.7	[0.4,6.6]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
No response	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Don't know	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,4.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
How Condoms were obtained In Past 3 Months															
None obtained	63	25.2	[19.5,31.8]	111	38.8	[32.3,45.6]	10	8.2	[4.2,15.4]	100	78.7	[68.5,86.3]	49	25.9	[19.6,33.3]
STI clinic staff	7	3.8	[1.6,8.6]	19	12.2	[7.5,19.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
NGO clinic staff	76	41.2	[33.2,49.5]	98	50.1	[41.9,58.4]	7	5.8	[2.1,15.1]	7	26.2	[11.1,50.1]	15	8.1	[4.7,13.4]
Outreach worker	77	42.6	[34.8,50.8]	72	36.5	[29.1,44.6]	42	33.7	[23.8,45.2]	5	18.3	[6.7,41.3]	2	1.7	[0.4,6.8]
Peer educator	8	4.2	[1.9,9.0]	31	15.4	[10.4,22.1]	72	66.9	[55.8,76.5]	3	9.1	[2.5,28.5]	0	--	--
VCCT staff	65	33.2	[26.1,41.2]	9	5.3	[2.7,10.2]	0	--	--	9	28.8	[13.7,50.6]	0	--	--
Private clinic physician/staff	4	2.3	[0.7,6.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Pharmacy, kiosk, market, condom outlet	10	4.7	[2.5,8.9]	32	19.8	[13.7,27.8]	2	1.2	[0.3,4.9]	2	19.8	[4.7,55.4]	54	43.2	[34.2,52.7]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Client/boyfriend	1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]	14	8.7	[4.8,15.3]	14	12.7	[6.5,23.3]	4	24.1	[7.4,55.8]	69	47.1	[38.1,56.3]
Hotel/guest house	2	0.9	[0.2,3.5]	2	1	[0.2,3.8]	3	1.4	[0.4,5.0]	1	2.3	[0.3,15.2]	96	67.8	[58.5,75.9]
Other	1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.3]	1	0.7	[0.1,5.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--

Service access (B)

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Received condoms/lubricant through an outreach service, drop-in center or sexual health clinic in past 3 months															
No	53	17.3	[12.7,23.1]	66	45.9	[37.2,54.9]	107	95.7	[83.5,99.0]	63	29.1	[22.9,36.1]	817	30	[26.6,33.7]
Yes	297	82.7	[76.9,87.3]	82	54.1	[45.1,62.8]	3	4.3	[1.0,16.5]	137	70.9	[63.9,77.1]	981	70	[66.3,73.4]
Received condoms/lubricant counselling on condom use and safe sex through an outreach service, drop-in center or sexual health clinic in past 3 months															
No	55	17.6	[13.0,23.3]	63	44.1	[35.5,53.2]	108	96.4	[82.7,99.3]	58	27.2	[21.2,34.2]	789	29.5	[26.1,33.2]
Yes	295	82.4	[76.7,87.0]	85	55.9	[46.8,64.5]	2	3.6	[0.7,17.3]	142	72.8	[65.8,78.8]	1009	70.5	[66.8,73.9]
Received a combination of prevention services															
No	53	17.3	[12.7,23.1]	66	45.9	[37.2,54.9]	106	95.6	[83.3,99.0]	63	29.1	[22.9,36.1]	814	30	[26.5,33.6]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Yes	297	82.7	[76.9,87.3]	82	54.1	[45.1,62.8]	3	4.4	[1.0,16.7]	137	70.9	[63.9,77.1]	981	70	[66.4,73.5]
Source(s) of education received about HIV or STI In past 3 months															
No education received															
TV	2	0.5	[0.1,2.6]	2	3.5	[0.8,13.5]	4	58.3	[22.8,86.9]	0	--	--	34	1.6	[0.9,2.6]
Radio	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	100	--	0	--	--	16	0.5	[0.3,0.9]
Newspaper	5	1.6	[0.6,4.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	5	1.1	[0.4,3.1]
Billboard	7	2	[0.9,4.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	23	1.9	[1.1,3.5]
Poster	11	2.9	[1.5,5.6]	16	20.9	[13.0,31.8]	1	7.5	[1.0,40.3]	2	1.1	[0.3,4.4]	153	7.4	[5.8,9.4]
Booklet/publication	8	2.7	[1.3,5.5]	18	23.6	[15.1,34.9]	0	--	--	4	2.3	[0.9,6.0]	100	5.2	[3.8,7.0]
Group discussion with outreach worker	260	84.7	[78.9,89.0]	79	86.8	[75.9,93.2]	1	7.5	[1.0,40.3]	101	73.2	[65.3,79.9]	713	76.9	[72.8,80.6]
Individual counselling	20	5.3	[3.2,8.7]	15	18.5	[11.2,29.1]	2	24.6	[5.4,64.9]	63	44.1	[35.6,52.9]	301	13.7	[11.5,16.4]
Peer educator	22	5.7	[3.2,10.0]	9	8.2	[4.1,15.6]	1	7.5	[1.0,40.3]	8	5	[2.5,10.0]	275	13.5	[11.0,16.5]
Through the web	14	4.1	[2.0,8.4]	2	3.2	[0.7,13.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	27	3.5	[1.9,6.4]
Through social media	5	1.2	[0.4,3.8]	8	11.6	[5.7,22.2]	5	75.4	[35.1,94.6]	1	0.3	[0.0,2.3]	26	1.8	[1.0,3.3]
Interactive voice response	1	0.4	[0.1,2.9]	2	4.5	[1.2,16.3]	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,4.7]	12	0.8	[0.4,1.9]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Kapea luonneak/protect yourself	1	0.3	[0.0,2.2]	1	1.5	[0.2,10.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	0.3	[0.1,1.4]
other	8	2.7	[1.2,5.6]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.2]	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	11	2	[0.9,4.0]
Preferred source of education about HIV or STI in past 3 months															
TV	2	0.5	[0.1,2.3]	3	2.4	[0.7,7.9]	34	31.7	[22.3,42.9]	0	--	--	85	2.5	[1.8,3.3]
Radio	2	0.7	[0.2,2.9]	3	2.4	[0.7,7.9]	8	8.2	[4.0,16.0]	0	--	--	43	1.7	[1.1,2.7]
Newspaper	2	0.8	[0.2,3.4]	2	1.9	[0.4,7.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	0.6	[0.2,2.0]
Billboard	8	2.1	[1.0,4.3]	2	1.9	[0.4,7.9]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]	2	0.9	[0.2,3.6]	34	2	[1.2,3.3]
Poster	7	2.1	[0.9,4.6]	18	13.8	[8.6,21.4]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]	5	2.2	[0.9,5.1]	157	5.6	[4.4,7.1]
Booklet/publication	14	3.7	[2.0,6.6]	25	19.3	[13.1,27.5]	0	--	--	5	2.3	[0.9,5.6]	124	5.4	[4.1,7.2]
Group discussion with outreach worker	274	78.2	[72.4,83.1]	79	50.5	[41.7,59.4]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.4]	95	50.7	[43.3,58.2]	777	62.5	[58.6,66.2]
Individual counselling	16	4.6	[2.4,8.6]	19	13.8	[8.6,21.3]	3	4.7	[1.2,16.8]	60	29.7	[23.5,36.9]	331	11.2	[9.3,13.5]
Peer educator	22	5	[2.8,8.8]	16	9.9	[5.9,16.2]	2	2.1	[0.4,9.7]	7	3.7	[1.6,8.0]	313	11.5	[9.5,13.8]
Through the web	15	2.6	[1.5,4.6]	4	4	[1.5,10.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	30	2.2	[1.4,3.4]
Through social media	4	0.6	[0.2,1.8]	11	8	[4.3,14.2]	38	34.9	[25.2,46.1]	2	0.9	[0.2,4.1]	68	2	[1.4,2.7]
Interactive voice response	0	--	--	1	0.9	[0.1,5.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	9	0.3	[0.1,0.7]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Kapea luonneak/protect yourself	2	0.4	[0.1,1.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	0.3	[0.1,1.1]
other	7	1.9	[0.8,4.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	10	1.2	[0.6,2.7]
Source(s) of education received about HIV/AIDS and STI In past 3 months															
No education received	65	21.5	[16.4,27.6]	63	45.3	[36.6,54.3]	107	98.1	[94.1,99.4]	60	27.7	[21.7,34.6]	927	35.7	[32.0,39.6]
STI clinic staff	49	17	[12.6,22.5]	2	2.6	[0.6,10.1]	0	0	0	3	2.5	[0.8,7.6]	105	15.6	[12.1,19.8]
NGO clinic staff	243	86.9	[81.9,90.6]	79	93.6	[86.0,97.2]	2	62.8	[13.1,95.0]	133	94.3	[88.1,97.3]	730	85.7	[81.9,88.7]
VCCT staff	49	14	[10.3,18.8]	8	8.6	[4.2,17.0]	1	37.2	[5.0,86.9]	6	4.8	[2.1,10.7]	175	16.1	[13.0,19.8]
Private clinic physician/staff	2	0.6	[0.2,2.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	5	0.6	[0.2,1.9]
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.05	[0.0,0.3]
Don't know	1	0.1	[0.0,0.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
How condoms were obtained in past 3 months															
None obtained	40	13.3	[9.4,18.5]	44	30.7	[22.8,39.9]	92	81.2	[70.0,88.9]	53	25.1	[19.3,32.0]	562	21.8	[18.9,25.1]
STI clinic staff	21	6.3	[3.9,10.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	1.2	[0.3,4.8]	49	5.6	[3.8,8.1]
NGO clinic staff	80	24.8	[19.6,30.9]	69	63.3	[52.7,72.7]	1	2.6	[0.3,17.2]	118	80.6	[72.7,86.6]	471	30	[26.1,34.3]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Outreach worker	252	81.6	[75.9,86.2]	61	58.5	[48.1,68.2]	1	16.5	[2.5,60.3]	22	16	[10.5,23.7]	534	66.5	[62.3,70.5]
Peer educator	43	14.5	[10.3,19.9]	2	0.9	[0.2,3.6]	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,3.9]	160	14.3	[11.2,18.0]
VCCT staff	28	7.8	[5.1,11.8]	3	3.2	[1.0,9.7]	1	3.8	[0.5,23.5]	4	3.2	[1.1,8.8]	119	8.8	[6.7,11.5]
Private clinic physician/staff	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	1	[0.2,3.9]	6	0.2	[0.1,0.5]
Pharmacy, kiosk, market, condom outlet	9	4.1	[1.8,8.9]	21	20.7	[13.4,30.7]	12	66.6	[36.1,87.6]	8	4.8	[2.3,9.8]	150	7.6	[5.5,10.4]
Client/boyfriend	11	3.5	[1.7,6.8]	8	8.7	[4.3,17.0]	3	24.9	[6.9,60.0]	3	2.8	[0.9,8.7]	127	5.9	[4.3,8.0]
Hotel/guest house	8	2	[0.9,4.6]	1	1	[0.1,6.6]	2	5.8	[1.3,22.9]	9	7.3	[3.7,13.9]	124	4.2	[3.0,5.7]
Other	1	0.1	[0.0,0.9]	2	1.8	[0.4,6.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	6	0.3	[0.1,0.7]

Stigma and violence (A)

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Avoided seeking health-care in past 12 months due to fear/concern of stigma around exchanging sex for money/goods															
No	142	56.4	[49.2,63.3]	212	69	[62.2,75.0]	122	96.6	[91.8,98.7]	65	52.2	[41.7,62.6]	61	31.1	[24.4,38.7]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Yes	106	43.6	[36.7,50.8]	80	30	[24.0,36.8]	5	3.4	[1.3,8.2]	61	47.8	[37.4,58.3]	132	68.9	[61.3,75.6]
Don't know	0	--	--	4	1	[0.4,2.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Avoided seeking health-care in past 12 months due to fear/concern of stigma of someone learning they exchange sex for money/goods															
No	149	58.9	[51.7,65.8]	206	67.1	[60.3,73.2]	124	98.4	[95.0,99.5]	84	67.5	[57.0,76.4]	183	95.6	[91.6,97.8]
Yes	99	41.1	[34.2,48.3]	86	31.9	[25.8,38.7]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.0]	42	32.5	[23.6,43.0]	10	4.4	[2.2,8.4]
Don't know	0	--	--	4	1	[0.4,2.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by sexual partner in past 12 months															
No	239	95.8	[91.7,97.9]	285	96.7	[93.6,98.3]	123	98.2	[94.6,99.4]	109	84.1	[72.7,91.4]	192	99.4	[95.9,99.9]
Yes	9	4.2	[2.1,8.3]	11	3.3	[1.7,6.4]	4	1.8	[0.6,5.4]	17	15.9	[8.6,27.3]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.1]
Type of sexual partner ever hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt individual in past 12 months															
Husband	1	20.6	[3.1,67.7]	5	40.7	[15.2,72.4]	3	63	[13.9,94.7]	7	43.4	[17.0,74.2]	0	--	--
Boyfriend/sweetheart	2	20.9	[5.0,56.8]	1	11.7	[1.6,51.5]	1	37	[5.3,86.1]	3	10.2	[2.7,31.6]	0	--	--
Casual Partner	0	--	--	2	11.6	[2.7,38.7]	0	--	--	1	4.1	[0.5,25.6]	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Paying Partner	6	58.5	[24.5,86.0]	3	36	[11.9,70.2]	0	--	--	7	46.4	[18.9,76.4]	0	--	--
Frequency of being hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by sexual partner in past 12 months															
Rarely	7	69	[29.8,92.1]	6	53.8	[23.5,81.5]	3	63	[13.9,94.7]	10	71.5	[43.8,88.9]	1	100	--
Sometimes	2	31	[7.9,70.2]	3	26.7	[8.1,60.0]	1	37	[5.3,86.1]	4	17.3	[5.5,43.2]	0	--	--
Often	0	--	--	2	19.5	[3.6,61.2]	0	--	--	3	11.2	[3.0,33.9]	0	--	--
Ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by someone other than sexual partner															
No	246	99	[95.9,99.7]	289	97.3	[94.2,98.8]	127	100	--	123	98.2	[94.2,99.5]	192	99.4	[95.9,99.9]
Yes	2	1	[0.3,4.1]	7	2.7	[1.2,5.8]	0	--	--	3	1.8	[0.5,5.8]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.1]
Type(s) of person ever hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt individual															
Family member (not husband)	0	--	--	3	50	[17.1,83.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Coworker	1	43.1	[4.5,92.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Boss/meka	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Friend	1	56.9	[7.6,95.5]	1	14.4	[1.9,59.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Stranger	0	--	--	2	14.4	[3.1,46.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Police	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Neighbour	0	--	--	1	21.2	[3.1,69.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Frequency of being hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by someone other than sexual partner in past 12 months															
Rarely	2	100	--	6	68.9	[29.8,92.0]	0	--	--	2	26.4	[4.7,72.3]	1	100	--
Sometimes	0	--	--	1	12.6	[1.7,54.5]	0	--	--	2	73.6	[27.7,95.3]	0	--	--
Often	0	--	--	1	18.5	[2.7,65.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Ever had physically forced sex															
No	235	94.9	[91.0,97.1]	288	96.7	[93.3,98.4]	127	100	--	109	87.7	[79.8,92.8]	192	99.4	[95.9,99.9]
Yes	13	5.1	[2.9,9.0]	8	3.3	[1.6,6.7]	0	--	--	17	12.3	[7.2,20.2]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.1]
Type(s) of person has ever physically forced sex on individual															
Husband	1	16.9	[2.6,61.3]	2	26.1	[6.2,65.4]	1	31.7	[2.8,88.2]	3	17.2	[5.4,43.2]	0	--	--
Boyfriend/sweetheart	2	14.6	[3.5,44.6]	1	11.7	[1.6,52.3]	1	68.3	[11.8,97.2]	3	13.6	[3.5,40.7]	0	--	--
Casual Partner	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Paying Partner	7	45.5	[20.7,72.7]	2	20.6	[4.8,57.1]	0	--	--	12	72.4	[44.7,89.5]	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Family member (not husband)	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	1.8	[0.2,12.3]	0	--	--
Coworker	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Boss/meka	2	11.6	[2.7,38.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Friend	0	--	--	1	7.3	[0.9,39.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Stranger	0	--	--	2	34.3	[9.4,72.5]	0	--	--	1	8.6	[1.2,42.2]	0	--	--
Police	2	11.6	[2.7,38.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Neighbor	1	11.4	[1.6,50.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
How often has someone physically forced sex on individual in past 12 months															
Rarely	11	93.5	[64.4,99.1]	4	53.3	[21.1,82.9]	0	--	--	14	85.6	[60.8,95.8]	1	100	--
Sometimes	1	6.5	[0.9,35.6]	4	46.7	[17.1,78.9]	0	--	--	2	7.8	[1.7,29.3]	0	--	--
Often	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	6.6	[0.9,35.2]	0	--	--
Ever see health-care professionals after forced sex															
No	10	75.6	[44.3,92.4]	8	100	--	0	--	--	13	70.3	[40.2,89.3]	1	100	--
Yes	3	24.4	[7.6,55.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	29.7	[10.7,59.8]	0	--	--
Ever received PEP as result of forced sex															

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
No	3	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	82	[30.7,97.9]	0	--	--
Yes	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	18	[2.1,69.3]	0	--	--
Ever received emergency contraception as result of forced sex															
No	3	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	70.9	[18.7,96.3]	0	--	--
Yes	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	29.1	[3.7,81.3]	0	--	--
Would be comfortable seeking assistance if physically threatened / sexually harmed															
No	35	14.6	[10.0,20.8]	100	32.4	[26.4,39.0]	2	1.6	[0.4,6.2]	68	52	[41.5,62.4]	52	26.6	[20.3,34.0]
Yes	209	85.4	[79.2,90.0]	196	67.6	[61.0,73.6]	125	98.4	[93.8,99.6]	58	48	[37.6,58.5]	141	73.4	[66.0,79.7]
Knows where to seek assistance if physically threatened / sexually harmed															
No	27	10.6	[7.0,15.6]	55	19.5	[14.4,25.8]	0	--	--	62	47.8	[37.4,58.4]	45	24.2	[18.0,31.7]
Yes	217	89.4	[84.4,93.0]	232	80.5	[74.2,85.6]	125	100	--	64	52.2	[41.6,62.6]	140	75.8	[68.3,82.0]
Place/person where respondent would seek assistance if physically threatened / sexually harmed															
NG0	45	19	[14.1,25.1]	41	18.8	[13.5,25.5]	13	7.4	[3.9,13.6]	12	22.7	[11.9,39.0]	22	15.5	[10.0,23.2]
Local authority	88	39.9	[32.7,47.6]	69	29.7	[23.3,37.0]	22	16.8	[10.0,26.9]	13	24	[12.7,40.7]	33	22	[15.6,30.0]
Police	156	74.2	[67.6,79.9]	92	36.1	[29.5,43.2]	74	53.9	[43.2,64.4]	34	52.4	[37.7,66.7]	90	61.4	[52.4,69.7]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Friends/neighbors	44	18.7	[13.6,25.1]	86	34.1	[27.6,41.4]	79	58	[47.0,68.2]	7	6.5	[2.8,14.5]	47	30.2	[22.8,38.7]
Hotline	0	--	--	3	0.7	[0.2,2.5]	5	6.1	[2.3,15.4]	1	1.6	[0.2,10.3]	18	12.4	[7.7,19.4]
Establishment owner	27	11.2	[7.4,16.6]	123	49.2	[41.9,56.6]	12	8.9	[4.8,15.8]	5	8.4	[3.1,20.7]	114	74.7	[65.8,82.0]
FEW supervisor	62	26.7	[20.7,33.7]	96	38.3	[31.4,45.7]	26	16.9	[10.7,25.8]	13	18.8	[10.4,31.6]	69	41.4	[33.1,50.3]
Do nothing	0	--	--	5	2.8	[0.9,8.3]	5	4.2	[1.7,10.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Other	0	--	--	1	0.5	[0.1,3.3]	4	4.6	[1.7,11.8]	3	8.3	[1.9,29.1]	0	--	--
Experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months-GAM															
No	232	93.3	[88.9,96.0]	164	58.3	[51.6,64.6]				104	85	[77.1,90.5]	170	88.7	[82.0,93.1]
Yes	16	6.7	[4.0,11.1]	132	41.7	[35.4,48.4]	15	10.5	[6.0,17.9]	22	15	[9.5,22.9]	23	11.3	[6.9,18.0]

Stigma and violence (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Avoided seeking health-care in past 12 months due to fear/concern of stigma around exchanging sex for money/goods															
No	310	90.2	[86.5,93.0]	145	98	[93.8,99.4]	108	98.6	[94.4,99.7]	142	71	[63.9,77.3]	1307	82.2	[79.6,84.6]
Yes	40	9.8	[7.0,13.5]	3	2	[0.6,6.2]	2	1.4	[0.3,5.6]	58	29	[22.7,36.1]	487	17.7	[15.3,20.3]
Don't know	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Avoided seeking health-care in past 12 months due to fear/concern of stigma of someone learning they exchange sex for money/goods															
No	283	82.8	[78.0,86.7]	144	97.1	[92.4,99.0]	110	100	0	180	89.9	[84.5,93.6]	1463	81.2	[78.1,83.9]
Yes	67	17.2	[13.3,22.0]	4	2.9	[1.0,7.6]	0	--	--	20	10.1	[6.4,15.5]	331	18.7	[16.0,21.8]
Don't know	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by sexual partner in past 12 months															
No	298	87.1	[82.8,90.4]	127	86.6	[79.4,91.5]	109	99.3	[95.1,99.9]	174	87.9	[82.4,91.8]	1656	89.6	[87.0,91.8]
Yes	52	12.9	[9.6,17.2]	21	13.4	[8.5,20.6]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.9]	26	12.1	[8.2,17.6]	142	10.4	[8.2,13.0]
Type of sexual partner ever hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt individual in past 12 months															

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Husband	12	24.4	[13.7,39.6]	9	37.4	[18.7,60.8]	0	--	--	20	76.7	[56.2,89.4]	58	29.2	[19.8,40.9]
Boyfriend/sweetheart	13	23.2	[13.0,37.9]	3	11	[2.9,33.7]	0	--	--	2	7.6	[1.9,26.1]	25	20.7	[12.4,32.4]
Casual Partner	4	8.3	[2.9,21.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	4.2	[0.6,24.4]	8	7.2	[2.8,17.3]
Paying Partner	31	58.8	[43.6,72.5]	10	55.1	[32.2,76.0]	0	--	--	3	11.5	[3.6,31.5]	62	54.9	[42.8,66.4]
Frequency of being hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by sexual partner in past 12 months															
Rarely	37	72.4	[57.2,83.7]	17	83.3	[60.6,94.2]	1	100	--	13	49.4	[30.6,68.3]	95	71.3	[59.4,80.8]
Sometimes	11	19.5	[10.4,33.5]	2	8.2	[2.0,28.1]	0	--	--	3	10.9	[3.3,30.4]	26	19	[11.4,29.9]
Often	4	8.1	[2.6,22.8]	2	8.5	[1.8,32.4]	0	--	--	11	39.7	[22.7,59.7]	22	9.8	[4.6,19.7]
Ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by someone other than sexual partner															
No	333	96.1	[93.5,97.7]	143	96.8	[92.3,98.7]	110	100	0	196	98.2	[95.1,99.4]	1759	97	[95.4,98.0]
Yes	17	3.9	[2.3,6.5]	5	3.2	[1.3,7.7]	0	0	0	4	1.8	[0.6,4.9]	39	3	[2.0,4.6]
Type(s) of person ever hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt individual															
Family member-not husband	15	92.4	[72.5,98.2]	1	27.1	[3.9,77.2]	0	--	--	3	80.1	[29.0,97.5]	25	82.7	[67.3,91.7]
Coworker	0	--	--	4	72.9	[22.8,96.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	5	4.4	[1.6,11.7]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Boss/meka	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	19.9	[2.5,71.0]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.6]
Friend	1	2.9	[0.4,18.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	5	[1.4,16.4]
Stranger	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	1.2	[0.3,5.3]
Police	1	4.7	[0.6,27.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	4.4	[0.7,22.3]
Neighbour	1	2.9	[0.4,18.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	4.1	[0.9,16.5]
Frequency of being hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by someone other than sexual partner in past 12 months															
Rarely	11	62.3	[37.0,82.3]	4	78.8	[28.9,97.2]	0	--	--	4	100	--	30	64.8	[42.6,82.0]
Sometimes	7	37.7	[17.7,63.0]	1	21.2	[2.8,71.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	11	33.6	[16.7,56.0]
Often	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	1.6	[0.2,11.8]
Ever had physically forced sex															
No	317	91.7	[87.5,94.6]	144	97.2	[92.5,99.0]	0	--	--	196	98.7	[96.5,99.6]	1716	93.5	[90.9,95.4]
Yes	33	8.3	[5.4,12.5]	4	2.8	[1.0,7.5]	0	--	--	4	1.3	[0.4,3.5]	82	6.5	[4.6,9.1]
Type(s) of person has ever physically forced sex on individual															
Husband	2	4.9	[1.2,18.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	19.1	[2.3,70.1]	10	7.6	[3.2,17.1]
Boyfriend/sweetheart	10	25.3	[12.0,45.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	47.8	[10.4,87.9]	19	23.1	[12.1,39.5]

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
Casual Partner	4	13.2	[4.6,32.5]	1	19.5	[2.4,70.2]	0	--	--	0	0	0	5	10.8	[3.9,26.7]
Paying Partner	23	72.9	[52.1,87.0]	2	61.1	[18.1,91.8]	0	--	--	1	33.1	[4.7,83.2]	47	67.6	[50.8,80.7]
Family member (not husband)	0	--	--	1	19.5	[2.4,70.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.5	[0.1,2.4]
Coworker	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0	0
Boss/meka	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	0.7	[0.2,3.1]
Friend	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.0,2.6]
Stranger	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	2.2	[0.7,7.2]
Police	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	1	[0.3,3.4]
Neighbor	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.7	[0.1,5.1]
How often has someone physically forced sex on individual in past 12 months															
Rarely	22	70.4	[49.5,85.2]	2	50	[11.8,88.2]	0	--	--	2	66.2	[21.4,93.4]	58	71.7	[54.6,84.2]
Sometimes	10	23	[11.2,41.6]	1	19.5	[2.4,70.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	18	21.8	[11.8,36.9]
Often	1	6.6	[0.9,34.6]	1	30.5	[4.3,81.1]	0	--	--	2	33.8	[6.6,78.6]	5	6.5	[1.3,27.0]
Ever see health-care professionals after forced sex															

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
No	23	58	[34.9,78.0]	4	100	--	0	--	--	4	100	--	65	63.4	[42.7,80.1]
Yes	10	42	[22.0,65.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	17	36.6	[19.9,57.3]
Ever received PEP as result of forced sex															
No	3	23.7	[5.4,62.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	9	29.9	[8.2,67.2]
Yes	7	76.3	[37.1,94.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	70.1	[32.8,91.8]
Ever received emergency contraception as result of forced sex															
No	5	31.6	[9.0,68.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	11	36.4	[11.0,72.6]
Yes	5	68.4	[31.7,91.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	6	63.6	[27.4,89.0]
Would be comfortable seeking assistance if physically threatened / sexually harmed															
No	195	55.1	[48.5,61.5]	25	17.9	[11.7,26.5]	53	49.8	[39.0,60.5]	48	23.7	[18.1,30.5]	578	43.9	[39.8,48.2]
Yes	153	44.9	[38.5,51.5]	123	82.1	[73.5,88.3]	57	50.2	[39.5,61.0]	152	76.3	[69.5,81.9]	11214	56.1	[51.8,60.2]
Knows where to seek assistance if physically threatened / sexually harmed															
No	100	27.1	[21.7,33.2]	38	26.6	[19.1,35.7]	47	44.9	[34.4,55.9]	38	19.3	[14.1,25.8]	412	24.8	[21.3,28.7]
Yes	241	72.9	[66.8,78.3]	101	73.4	[64.3,80.9]	62	55.1	[44.1,65.6]	158	80.7	[74.2,85.9]	1340	75.2	[71.3,78.7]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Place/person where respondent would seek assistance if physically threatened / sexually harmed															
NG0	173	69.7	[62.3,76.2]	26	23.4	[15.9,33.1]				12	6.2	[3.3,11.4]	344	48.3	[43.5,53.2]
Local authority	98	38.4	[31.3,46.0]	17	18	[11.1,27.8]	11	13.2	[7.0,23.4]	73	49.1	[40.8,57.5]	424	34.9	[30.4,39.7]
Police	87	34.1	[27.2,41.7]	32	30.8	[22.1,41.0]	55	86.9	[70.9,94.8]	121	74.1	[66.2,80.7]	741	42.6	[38.0,47.3]
Freinds/neighbors	87	35.3	[28.4,42.9]	46	42.8	[33.1,53.1]	2	2.9	[0.7,10.9]	27	16.8	[11.5,23.9]	425	32.9	[28.5,37.6]
Hotline	68	27.4	[21.2,34.6]	2	1.1	[0.3,4.2]	0	--	--	3	2.1	[0.7,6.3]	100	17.5	[13.7,22.1]
Establishment owner	74	33.9	[26.8,41.7]	28	23.3	[15.9,32.7]	35	59.8	[45.1,73.0]	7	4.2	[1.9,8.8]	425	31.8	[27.3,36.6]
FEW supervisor	34	12.9	[8.5,19.1]	15	13.3	[7.8,21.8]	20	30.4	[18.8,45.2]	8	4.8	[2.3,9.6]	343	18	[14.9,21.7]
Do nothing	11	4.5	[2.1,9.6]	5	4.2	[1.7,9.9]	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,3.1]	27	3.4	[1.8,6.3]
Other	1	0.2	[0.0,1.8]	1	0.4	[0.1,2.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	10	0.6	[0.3,1.3]
Experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months-GAM															
No	283	83.2	[78.3,87.2]	66	45.9	[37.2,54.9]	106	95.6	[83.3,99.0]	63	29.1	[22.9,36.1]	1609	86.4	[83.3,89.0]
Yes	67	16.8	[12.8,21.7]	82	54.1	[45.1,62.8]	3	4.4	[1.0,16.7]	137	70.9	[63.9,77.1]	189	13.6	[11.0,16.7]

Drugs and alcohol use (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			Battambang			Kampong Chhnang			Kampong Cham			Kampong Thom		
	N= 248			N = 296			N = 127			N = 126			N = 193		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Ever used any illicit drug that you can swallow, sniff, inject, or smoke															
No	230	94.4	[90.9,96.7]	257	86.1	[80.4,90.4]	123	97.3	[92.0,99.1]	118	95.7	[91.5,97.9]	185	96.1	[91.7,98.2]
Yes	18	5.6	[3.3,9.1]	38	13.9	[9.6,19.6]	4	2.7	[0.9,8.0]	8	4.3	[2.1,8.5]	8	3.9	[1.8,8.3]
Types of drugs used in past 12 months															
No drugs used in past year	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Heroin	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	15.4	[2.2,59.9]	0	--	--
Amphetamine/ice/yama	9	58.9	[34.3,79.8]	32	81.7	[64.3,91.7]	3	88.4	[42.9,98.7]	5	62.5	[27.8,87.8]	7	80.1	[32.3,97.1]
Ecstasy	9	48	[25.0,71.9]	2	4.7	[0.8,22.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Sleep booster	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Glue	0	--	--	1	2.8	[0.4,17.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Marijuana	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	19.9	[2.9,67.7]
Injected illicit Drugs in past 12 months															
No	14	83.9	[58.6,95.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	5	80.2	[32.0,97.2]	0	--	--
Yes	3	16.1	[5.0,41.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	19.8	[2.8,68.0]	0	--	--

Injected drugs in past 12 months with clean, sterile syringe for each injection															
No	229	98.7	[96.6,99.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	119	100	--	0	--	--
Yes	4	1.3	[0.5,3.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Had more than 5 drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past 3 months															
No	86	38	[31.4,45.1]	0	--	--	14	9.4	[5.2,16.5]	42	37.8	[27.8,48.8]	150	77.3	[69.6,83.5]
Yes	162	62	[54.9,68.6]	0	--	--	111	90.6	[83.5,94.8]	84	62.2	[51.2,72.2]	42	22.7	[16.5,30.4]
Frequency of having more than 5 drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past 3 months															
Once in 3 months	9	5.2	[2.5,10.5]	13	6.5	[3.5,12.0]	1	0.5	[0.1,3.7]	23	22.9	[14.6,34.1]	5	11.5	[4.4,26.9]
Once a month	51	34.5	[26.4,43.7]	23	12	[7.4,18.9]	9	8	[3.4,17.6]	11	17.3	[9.5,29.5]	16	34.5	[20.8,51.4]
Once a week	39	25.5	[18.1,34.6]	59	27.7	[21.3,35.3]	26	22	[14.3,32.3]	19	28.8	[17.5,43.5]	11	19.9	[10.0,35.7]
Daily	63	34.7	[27.0,43.4]	131	53.8	[46.0,61.4]	77	69.4	[58.2,78.7]	31	31	[21.3,42.7]	11	34.1	[18.7,53.8]
Ever not used a condom during sex when thought they should due to intoxication from alcohol/drugs															
No	165	67.5	[60.5,73.8]	200	67.5	[60.8,73.6]	110	84.5	[74.2,91.2]	83	67.8	[57.4,76.7]	173	91.2	[85.8,94.7]
Yes	83	32.5	[26.2,39.5]	94	32.5	[26.4,39.2]	17	15.5	[8.8,25.8]	43	32.2	[23.3,42.6]	18	8.8	[5.3,14.2]

Drug and alcohol use (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			**N = 148**			**N = 110**			**N = 200**			**N =**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Ever used any illicit drug that you can swallow, sniff, inject, or smoke															
No	271	76.1	[70.0,81.2]	128	87.4	[80.4,92.2]	108	95.8	[82.8,99.1]	194	96.6	[92.5,98.5]	1614	82.3	[78.3,85.6]
Yes	79	23.9	[18.8,30.0]	20	12.6	[7.8,19.6]	2	4.2	[0.9,17.2]	6	3.4	[1.5,7.5]	183	17.7	[14.4,21.7]
Types of drugs used in past 12 months															
No drugs used in past year	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Heroin	1	1.2	[0.2,7.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	1.1	[0.2,6.2]
Amphetamine/ice/yama	75	97.9	[94.0,99.2]	9	38.2	[18.9,62.1]	1	73.3	[14.6,97.8]	3	53.6	[18.6,85.4]	144	92.9	[89.3,95.4]
Ecstasy	3	1.6	[0.5,5.2]	1	1.4	[0.2,9.6]	0	--	--	1	14.8	[2.0,60.0]	16	3	[1.5,5.8]
Sleep booster	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Glue	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
Marijuana	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.2	[0.0,1.1]
Injected illicit drugs in past 12 months															
No	72	94.4	[87.3,97.6]	9	93.9	[65.5,99.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	144	93.1	[87.1,96.4]
Yes	6	5.6	[2.4,12.7]	1	6.1	[0.8,34.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	17	6.9	[3.6,12.9]

Injected drugs in past 12 months with clean, sterile syringe for each injection															
No	274	99.1	[97.2,99.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1621	99.3	[98.3,99.7]
Yes	3	0.9	[0.3,2.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	10	0.7	[0.3,1.7]
Had more than 5 drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past 3 months															
No	123	37.3	[31.2,43.9]	65	46.4	[37.7,55.4]	74	65.4	[54.5,74.9]	49	27.9	[21.3,35.6]	673	37.2	[33.2,41.4]
Yes	227	62.7	[56.1,68.8]	83	53.6	[44.6,62.3]	36	34.6	[25.1,45.5]	151	72.1	[64.4,78.7]	1122	62.8	[58.6,66.8]
Frequency of having more than 5 drinks directly before sexual intercourse in past 3 months															
Once in 3 months	57	22.9	[16.9,30.4]	0	--	--	2	11.5	[2.5,39.8]	12	8.4	[4.7,14.6]	122	16.8	[12.9,21.6]
Once a month	52	22.6	[16.9,29.6]	10	10.2	[5.2,18.9]	4	10	[3.6,25.1]	17	13	[8.1,20.1]	193	20.5	[16.7,24.9]
Once a week	55	28.2	[21.3,36.2]	10	12.8	[6.7,23.1]	14	30.5	[17.6,47.5]	36	23.1	[16.9,30.8]	269	26.8	[22.2,31.9]
Daily	63	26.3	[20.1,33.7]	63	77	[65.9,85.3]	16	48	[30.8,65.7]	86	55.5	[47.0,63.6]	541	35.9	[31.4,40.7]
Ever not used a condom during sex when thought they should due to intoxication from alcohol/drugs															
No	136	37.4	[31.5,43.8]	111	76.1	[67.6,83.0]	103	92.6	[85.2,96.5]	163	83.4	[77.5,88.0]	1244	51.8	[47.6,56.0]
Yes	213	62.6	[56.2,68.5]	34	23.9	[17.0,32.4]	7	7.4	[3.5,14.8]	37	16.6	[12.0,22.5]	546	48.2	[44.0,52.4]

Health seeking behaviors (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N= 248			**N = 296**			**N = 127**			**N = 126**			**N = 193**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Possible symptoms of a woman with an STI besides HIV/AIDs															
Pain in lower abdomen	59	23.2	[17.6,30.0]	75	25.7	[20.4,31.8]	55	38.6	[28.9,49.3]	34	33.4	[23.5,44.9]	40	20.8	[14.9,28.2]
Vaginal/anal discharge	60	23	[17.7,29.2]	112	40.9	[34.4,47.8]	42	30.3	[21.4,41.0]	26	17.7	[11.6,26.0]	2	0.8	[0.2,3.2]
Unpleasant-smelling discharge	120	49.6	[42.6,56.7]	150	53.7	[47.0,60.3]	82	61.8	[50.9,71.6]	47	31.3	[23.1,40.9]	84	40.4	[33.0,48.2]
Burning sensation when urinating	19	7.6	[4.7,12.0]	36	9.1	[6.4,12.8]	45	33	[23.7,43.8]	17	11.5	[7.0,18.3]	43	21.6	[15.6,29.1]
Genital ulceration	35	15.5	[11.1,21.2]	12	4.1	[2.2,7.4]	4	1.8	[0.7,5.0]	5	3	[1.2,7.7]	3	1.2	[0.3,3.9]
Sores in genital/anal area/tract	3	1.8	[0.5,5.7]	21	7.4	[4.5,11.8]	22	16.5	[9.9,26.1]	4	2.1	[0.7,6.4]	8	3.8	[1.8,7.9]
Itching	141	55.3	[48.2,62.3]	170	56.7	[49.9,63.3]	87	63.2	[52.0,73.2]	57	48.3	[37.9,58.9]	78	38	[30.8,45.7]
Symptom-free	29	12.5	[8.4,18.2]	76	25.7	[20.3,31.9]	2	3.4	[0.7,14.4]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	95	50	[42.1,57.8]
Recognize a symptom of STI															
No	174	68.6	[61.6,74.8]	210	71.7	[65.4,77.3]	102	75.7	[64.7,84.2]	90	69.3	[58.7,78.3]	98	48.3	[40.5,56.2]
Yes	74	31.4	[25.2,38.4]	86	28.3	[22.7,34.6]	25	24.3	[15.8,35.3]	36	30.7	[21.7,41.3]	95	51.7	[43.8,59.5]
Regularly takes antibiotics to prevent STI															

No	125	50.9	[43.7,58.1]	173	59.4	[52.5,65.9]	112	89.8	[81.7,94.5]	63	56.9	[46.4,66.9]	143	74.3	[66.6,80.8]
Yes	117	49.1	[41.9,56.3]	118	40.6	[34.1,47.5]	15	10.2	[5.5,18.3]	61	43.1	[33.1,53.6]	49	25.7	[19.2,33.4]
How/where preventative antibiotics obtained															
Pharmacy with prescription	12	8.9	[4.8,16.0]	51	38.9	[29.3,49.3]	2	12.2	[2.8,39.7]	3	4.2	[1.2,14.0]	23	50.7	[35.0,66.3]
Pharmacy without prescription	52	38.1	[29.0,48.2]	37	29.8	[21.1,40.1]	7	38.1	[15.7,67.1]	35	55.2	[40.3,69.2]	11	19.3	[9.7,34.6]
Family health clinic	49	44	[34.0,54.6]	34	33.2	[23.7,44.3]	4	19.4	[6.5,45.6]	10	13.2	[6.6,24.6]	2	2.2	[0.5,8.4]
Friends/relatives	0	0	0	4	2.9	[1.1,7.6]				1	2.4	[0.3,15.3]	8	12.7	[6.2,24.5]
Private clinic/medical practice	9	8.4	[4.0,16.8]	1	0.9	[0.1,6.4]	3	14.8	[4.3,40.1]	10	22.5	[11.0,40.7]	9	24.1	[11.6,43.5]
Traditional healer	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Local stores	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	3.5	[1.1,10.9]	0	--	--
Street sellers	1	1.2	[0.2,7.7]	6	4.2	[1.9,9.4]	1	24.7	[4.1,71.6]	2	3	[0.7,11.3]	0	--	--
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	5.5	[0.7,31.6]	1	1.3	[0.2,8.7]	0	--	--
Tested For STIs In the Past 3 Months															
No	164	66.6	[59.5,73.1]	171	56.9	[50.1,63.5]	91	75	[64.6,83.1]	85	66.5	[55.1,76.3]	175	91.5	[86.3,94.8]
Yes	84	33.4	[26.9,40.5]	125	43.1	[36.5,49.9]	36	25	[16.9,35.4]	40	33.5	[23.7,44.9]	18	8.5	[5.2,13.7]
Had genital/anal ulcer or sore or discharge in past 12 months															[,]
No	166	65.9	[58.8,72.4]	171	58.1	[51.4,64.6]	91	69.7	[58.6,78.9]	38	27.4	[19.2,37.5]	189	97.6	[93.3,99.1]

Yes	82	34.1	[27.6,41.2]	125	41.9	[35.4,48.6]	36	30.3	[21.1,41.4]	88	72.6	[62.5,80.8]	4	2.4	[0.9,6.7]
Had lower abdominal pain that medical professional diagnosed as STI-related (not HIV) in past 12 months															
No	150	58.4	[51.2,65.3]	164	56.9	[50.1,63.4]	84	66.8	[55.9,76.2]	29	24.2	[16.2,34.5]	172	90.1	[84.8,93.8]
Yes	97	41.6	[34.7,48.8]	131	43.1	[36.6,49.9]	43	33.2	[23.8,44.1]	97	75.8	[65.5,83.8]	21	9.9	[6.2,15.2]
Ever treated by medical professional for non-HIV STI infection in past 12 months															
No	65	50.6	[40.7,60.4]	105	64.2	[55.6,71.9]	19	42.7	[26.5,60.6]	60	53.4	[41.5,64.8]	17	75.4	[50.6,90.2]
Yes	64	49.4	[39.6,59.3]	64	35.8	[28.1,44.4]	29	57.3	[39.4,73.5]	44	46.6	[35.2,58.5]	5	24.6	[9.8,49.4]
Provider of treatment at last STI infection										[,]			[,]		
Public hospital/health center	21	27.3	[17.2,40.5]	20	29.4	[18.9,42.6]	2	5	[1.1,19.4]	7	9.6	[4.1,20.7]	2	46.2	[10.9,85.7]
Family health clinic - public STI clinic	32	53.3	[39,67.1]	24	41.4	[28.3,55.7]	1	2.6	[0.4,16.9]	6	10.6	[4.3,23.5]	1	5.1	[0.6,32.9]
NGO STI clinic	4	9.1	[3.2,23.4]	18	25.8	[16.1,38.7]	4	17.9	[4.9,47.9]	21	53.8	[35.1,71.4]	1	18.8	[2.4,68.7]
Private hospital/doctor	7	10.3	[4.4,22.4]	1	1.2	[0.2,8.2]	14	51.1	[29.5,72.2]	7	17.5	[6.5,39.1]	1	29.9	[4.3,80.1]
Pharmacy	0	--	--	2	2.2	[0.6,8.7]	8	23.4	[10.8,43.4]	3	8.6	[2.6,25]	0	--	--
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Had sexual health check-ups at clinic in past 12 months															

No	148	59.4	[52.2,66.2]	160	55.9	[49.2,62.4]	88	75	[64.7,83.1]	79	59.7	[48.6,69.8]	176	93.1	[88.6,95.9]
Yes	100	40.6	[33.8,47.8]	136	44.1	[37.6,50.8]	39	25	[16.9,35.3]	47	40.3	[30.2,51.4]	17	6.9	[4.1,11.4]
STI check-ups at the clinic in the past 12 months															
No	1	0.8	[0.1,5.2]	10	6.2	[3.2,11.8]	0	--	--	4	6.5	[2.3,16.8]	2	12.7	[2.9,41.3]
Yes	99	99.2	[94.8,99.9]	126	93.8	[88.2,96.8]	39	100	--	43	93.5	[83.2,97.7]	15	87.3	[58.7,97.1]
Reason(s) for not visiting a clinic for STI check-ups in past 12 months*															
Clinic hours not convenient	0	--	--	1	8.8	[1.2,43.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Felt healthy; did not consider necessary	0	--	--	4	42.2	[15.6,74.2]	0	--	--	2	50.2	[12.1,88.1]	0	--	--
Unaware of need for regular check-up	0	--	--	1	8.8	[1.2,43.8]	0	--	--	0	0	0	1	32.1	[2.9,88.3]
Fear of Covid-19	0	--	--	3	28	[8.0,63.4]	0	--	--	1	31	[4.4,81.3]	1	32.1	[2.9,88.3]
Other	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	18.9	[2.3,69.2]	0	--	--
Clinic visited for check-up															
Family health clinic (run by NCHADS)	80	81.1	[70.6,88.5]	65	49.6	[39.7,59.5]	23	50.3	[30.2,70.3]	13	27.8	[14.0,47.8]	6	36.4	[15.3,64.4]
Other government/ MOH clinic	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	19	13.3	[8.3,20.6]	0	--	--	4	7.5	[2.6,19.9]	3	20.1	[6.1,49.3]

NGO Clinic RHAC, MSIC, MEC, PSF	13	12.7	[7.0,21.9]	39	35.1	[25.9,45.5]	10	27.2	[12.3,50.0]	21	46.7	[28.9,65.5]	3	25.7	[8.1,57.6]
NGO run by other organization	4	3.5	[1.2,9.9]	3	2.6	[0.8,7.9]	1	10.2	[1.5,45.6]	1	1	[0.1,6.8]	2	11.7	[2.8,38.2]
Private clinic	9	8.5	[3.8,17.8]	9	6.3	[3.2,12.2]	9	20.2	[9.7,37.4]	6	19.1	[7.2,41.7]	2	10.8	[2.6,35.7]
Don't know which organization ran clinic	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Possible symptoms of a woman with an STI besides HIV/AIDs															
Pain in lower abdomen	52	12.9	[9.6,17.2]	21	13.4	[8.5,20.6]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.9]	26	12.1	[8.2,17.6]	142	10.4	[8.2,13.0]
Vaginal/anal discharge	12	24.4	[13.7,39.6]	9	37.4	[18.7,60.8]	0	--	--	20	76.7	[56.2,89.4]	58	29.2	[19.8,40.9]
Unpleasant-smelling discharge	13	23.2	[13.0,37.9]	3	11	[2.9,33.7]	0	--	--	2	7.6	[1.9,26.1]	25	20.7	[12.4,32.4]
Burning sensation when urinating	4	8.3	[2.9,21.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	4.2	[0.6,24.4]	8	7.2	[2.8,17.3]
Genital ulceration	31	58.8	[43.6,72.5]	10	55.1	[32.2,76.0]	0	--	--	3	11.5	[3.6,31.5]	62	54.9	[42.8,66.4]
Genital/anal sores															
Itching	37	72.4	[57.2,83.7]	17	83.3	[60.6,94.2]	1	100	--	13	49.4	[30.6,68.3]	95	71.3	[59.4,80.8]
Symptom-free	11	19.5	[10.4,33.5]	2	8.2	[2.0,28.1]	0	--	--	3	10.9	[3.3,30.4]	26	19	[11.4,29.9]
Other	4	8.1	[2.6,22.8]	2	8.5	[1.8,32.4]	0	--	--	11	39.7	[22.7,59.7]	22	9.8	[4.6,19.7]

**No one answered felt discriminated against at the clinic*

Health seeking behaviors (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Possible symptoms of a woman with an STI besides HIV/AIDs															
Pain in the lower abdomen	139	41.3	[35.1,47.8]	31	23.2	[16.5,31.6]	3	2.3	[0.7,7.4]	79	38.9	[31.8,46.5]	515	35.6	[31.6,39.9]
Vaginal/anal discharge	208	58.7	[52.2,64.9]	19	12.8	[8.1,19.7]	5	4.5	[1.7,11.5]	31	13.7	[9.6,19.2]	505	45	[40.8,49.2]
Unpleasant-smelling discharge	166	47	[40.6,53.4]	43	30.6	[23.1,39.4]	37	37	[27.2,48.0]	90	44.3	[37.0,51.9]	819	46.5	[42.4,50.7]
Burning sensation when urinating	129	35.8	[30.0,42.0]	29	20.4	[14.1,28.5]	7	7.1	[2.7,17.4]	68	33.5	[26.7,41.0]	393	28.3	[24.6,32.3]
Genital ulceration	115	30.6	[25.2,36.5]	14	9.6	[5.5,16.4]	1	1.1	[0.2,7.6]	20	10.1	[6.4,15.7]	209	21.6	[18.2,25.4]
Sores in genital/anal area/tract	127	35.7	[29.8,42.1]	19	11.8	[7.3,18.6]	1	1.1	[0.2,7.6]	23	10.8	[7.0,16.3]	228	24.7	[21.0,28.9]
Itching	150	39.4	[33.3,45.7]	50	33.1	[25.4,41.9]	34	34.6	[25.0,45.6]	93	47	[39.6,54.6]	860	43.3	[39.2,47.4]
Symptom-free	5	1.1	[0.4,2.8]	3	1.4	[0.4,5.2]	54	44.6	[34.2,55.4]	17	9	[5.5,14.2]	282	7.3	[6.2,8.6]
Other	0	--	--	4	2.3	[0.8,6.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	5	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Recognize a symptom of STI															
No	293	80.8	[74.7,85.7]	68	45.6	[37,54.5]	43	42.6	[32.3,53.5]	122	60.7	[53.2,67.7]	1200	74.2	[70.4,77.6]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Yes	57	19.2	[14.3,25.3]	80	54.4	[45.5,63]	67	57.4	[46.5,67.7]	78	39.3	[32.3,46.8]	598	25.8	[22.4,29.6]
Regularly takes antibiotics to prevent STI															
No	204	59.7	[53.3,65.8]	100	67.7	[58.9,75.5]	85	85	[74.7,91.6]	70	46.9	[38.4,55.6]	1075	60.9	[56.7,64.9]
Yes	146	40.3	[34.2,46.7]	47	32.3	[24.5,41.1]	13	15	[8.4,25.3]	80	53.1	[44.4,61.6]	646	39.1	[35.1,43.3]
How/where preventative antibiotics obtained															
Pharmacy with prescription	60	42.6	[33.4,52.4]	2	2.3	[0.6,9.2]	8	35	[16.4,59.6]	10	9.3	[4.9,17.0]	171	33.8	[27.8,40.4]
Pharmacy without prescription	77	54.5	[44.9,63.9]	25	55.3	[40.0,69.6]	14	57.1	[33.9,77.6]	100	76.5	[67.7,83.5]	358	51.1	[44.8,57.3]
Family health clinic	67	47.6	[38.1,57.2]	6	8.5	[3.7,18.4]	1	1.7	[0.2,11.3]	11	7.5	[4.0,13.5]	184	38.7	[32.5,45.2]
Friends/relatives	28	19	[12.9,27.0]	2	6	[1.4,22.2]	1	10.5	[1.5,46.8]	0	--	--	44	12.8	[9.0,18.0]
Private clinic/medical practice	17	11.5	[6.9,18.6]	13	27.2	[15.8,42.7]	3	10	[3.1,28.3]	13	9	[5.1,15.3]	78	11.3	[8.0,15.6]
Traditional healer	3	1.5	[0.4,5.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	1	[0.3,3.4]
Local stores	1	0.6	[0.1,3.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	1.7	[0.4,6.6]	6	0.6	[0.2,1.9]
Street sellers	1	0.7	[0.1,4.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,4.4]	11	0.9	[0.4,1.8]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Other	0	--	--	1	4	[0.6,23.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	0.7	[0.2,2.5]
Tested for STI in the past 3 months															
No	181	53.6	[47.1,59.9]	100	69.7	[61.1,77.2]	105	96.4	[91.2,98.6]	119	62.1	[54.4,69.2]	1191	59.3	[55.2,63.4]
Yes	169	46.4	[40.1,52.9]	47	30.3	[22.8,38.9]	5	3.6	[1.4,8.8]	76	37.9	[30.8,45.6]	600	40.7	[36.6,44.8]
Had genital/anal ulcer or sore or discharge in past 12 months															[,]
No	103	30.9	[25.2,37.2]	69	45.8	[37.1,54.7]	101	92.1	[84.6,96.1]	73	36.2	[29.3,43.6]	1001	41.8	[37.9,45.9]
Yes	247	69.1	[62.8,74.8]	79	54.2	[45.3,62.9]	9	7.9	[3.9,15.4]	126	63.8	[56.4,70.7]	796	58.2	[54.1,62.1]
Had lower abdominal pain that medical professional diagnosed as STI-related (not HIV) in past 12 months															
No	125	38.9	[32.7,45.5]	54	36.8	[28.7,45.7]	101	91.2	[83.1,95.7]	88	44.2	[36.9,51.7]	967	45.6	[41.5,49.8]
Yes	224	61.1	[54.5,67.3]	94	63.2	[54.3,71.3]	9	8.8	[4.3,16.9]	112	55.8	[48.3,63.1]	828	54.4	[50.2,58.5]
Ever treated by medical professional for non-HIV STI infection in past 12 months															
No	82	30.4	[24,37.7]	88	84	[75.2,90.1]	11	71	[41.3,89.5]	105	74.4	[66.2,81.2]	552	40.5	[35.5,45.6]
Yes	182	69.6	[62.3,76]	18	16	[9.9,24.8]	4	29	[10.5,58.7]	41	25.6	[18.8,33.8]	451	59.5	[54.4,64.5]
Provider of treatment at last STI infection												[,]			[,]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Public hospital/health center	21	11.2	[6.6,18.5]	3	11.5	[3.3,32.9]	2	46.2	[9.3,87.8]	8	20.7	[10.1,37.7]	86	13.1	[9.0,18.7]
Family health clinic - public STI clinic	14	6.6	[3.8,11.3]	11	62.3	[36.9,82.4]	0	--	--	5	9.6	[3.7,22.6]	94	11.6	[8.5,15.5]
NGO STI clinic	138	77.3	[69.2,83.7]	3	22.2	[7,51.8]	0	--	--	21	50.3	[34.3,66.2]	210	67.7	[61.2,73.7]
Private hospital/doctor	8	4.4	[1.9,9.7]	1	4	[0.5,24.2]	2	53.8	[12.2,90.7]	7	17.5	[8.3,33.3]	48	6.3	[3.8,10.1]
Pharmacy	1	0.5	[0.1,3.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	**1**	1.8	[0.3,12.1]	15	1.3	[0.6,2.8]
Had sexual health check-ups at clinic in past 12 months															
No	135	39.9	[33.6,46.5]	101	68.8	[60.2,76.3]	95	86	[77.3,91.7]	112	58.2	[50.7,65.3]	1094	49.6	[45.4,53.8]
Yes	215	60.1	[53.5,66.4]	47	31.2	[23.7,39.8]	15	14	[8.3,22.7]	88	41.8	[34.7,49.3]	704	50.4	[46.2,54.6]
STI check-ups at the clinic in the past 12 months															
No	8	3.9	[1.8,8]	9	21.4	[11.1,37.1]	3	24.2	[8.1,53.7]	4	5	[1.8,13]	41	4.5	[2.8,7.4]
Yes	207	96.1	[92,98.2]	38	78.6	[62.9,88.9]	12	75.8	[46.3,91.9]	84	95	[87,98.2]	663	95.5	[92.6,97.2]
Reason(s) for not visiting a clinic for STI check-ups in past 12 months*															
Clinic hours not convenient	0	--	--	1	13	[1.8,54.9]	1	33.3	[4.3,84.7]	0	--	--	3	3.7	[1.0,12.6]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 200			All Provinces N = 1798		
Felt healthy; did not consider necessary	5	57.4	[22.1,86.5]	3	31.4	[9.8,65.9]	1	33.3	[4.3,84.7]	1	31.5	[4.5,81.9]	19	51.5	[27.4,74.9]
Unaware of need for regular check-up	1	9.5	[1.2,46.8]	1	6	[0.8,34.2]	1	33.3	[4.3,84.7]	2	48.6	[11.0,87.8]	7	11	[3.2,31.4]
Fear of Covid-19	1	9.5	[1.2,46.8]	1	10.1	[1.4,47.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	7	12.1	[3.8,32.5]
Other	0	--	--	3	38.6	[12.5,73.4]	0	--	--	2	51.4	[12.2,89.0]	6	7.4	[2.6,19.2]
Clinic visited for check-up															
Family health clinic (run by NCHADS)	35	18.4	[12.3,26.6]	29	73.5	[54.7,86.5]	5	48.4	[21.5,76.3]	18	20.7	[13.1,31.1]	274	27.3	[22.2,33.2]
Other government/MOH clinic	4	1.9	[0.7,5.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	9.9	[4.7,19.9]	39	3.1	[1.9,5.1]
NGO Clinic RHAC, MSIC, MEC, PSF	157	77.9	[70.6,83.9]	4	10.1	[3.2,27.6]	1	10.6	[1.5,48.4]	53	63.7	[52.2,73.8]	301	66	[60.3,71.2]
NGO run by other organization	20	8.8	[5.4,14.0]	1	5.3	[0.8,29.2]	0	0	0	8	10.6	[5.1,20.6]	40	7.7	[5.1,11.5]
Private clinic	4	1.6	[0.5,4.9]	5	12.9	[5.2,28.8]	6	40.9	[16.7,70.6]	9	8.7	[4.4,16.6]	59	3.9	[2.6,6.0]
Don't know which organization ran clinic	1	0.5	[0.1,3.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,2.5]
Possible symptoms of a woman with an STI besides HIV/AIDs															
Pain in lower abdomen	52	12.9	[9.6,17.2]	21	13.4	[8.5,20.6]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.9]	26	12.1	[8.2,17.6]	142	10.4	[8.2,13.0]

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 200***			***N = 1798***		
Vaginal/anal discharge	12	24.4	[13.7,39.6]	9	37.4	[18.7,60.8]	0	--	--	20	76.7	[56.2,89.4]	58	29.2	[19.8,40.9]
Unpleasant-smelling discharge	13	23.2	[13.0,37.9]	3	11	[2.9,33.7]	0	--	--	2	7.6	[1.9,26.1]	25	20.7	[12.4,32.4]
Burning sensation when urinating	4	8.3	[2.9,21.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	4.2	[0.6,24.4]	8	7.2	[2.8,17.3]
Genital ulceration	31	58.8	[43.6,72.5]	10	55.1	[32.2,76.0]	0	--	--	3	11.5	[3.6,31.5]	62	54.9	[42.8,66.4]
Genital/anal sores															
Itching	37	72.4	[57.2,83.7]	17	83.3	[60.6,94.2]	1	100	--	13	49.4	[30.6,68.3]	95	71.3	[59.4,80.8]
Symptom-free	11	19.5	[10.4,33.5]	2	8.2	[2.0,28.1]	0	--	--	3	10.9	[3.3,30.4]	26	19	[11.4,29.9]
Other	4	8.1	[2.6,22.8]	2	8.5	[1.8,32.4]	0	--	--	11	39.7	[22.7,59.7]	22	9.8	[4.6,19.7]

**No one answered felt discriminated against at the clinic*

Reproductive health (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N= 248			***N = 296***			***N = 127***			***N = 126***			***N = 193***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Ever Been Pregnant															
No	55	24.7	[18.8,31.6]	59	20.4	[15.5,26.4]	21	13.4	[8.2,21.3]	29	22.7	[15.4,32.1]	52	30.3	[23.3,38.3]
Yes	193	75.3	[68.4,81.2]	236	79.6	[73.6,84.5]	106	86.6	[78.7,91.8]	97	77.3	[67.9,84.6]	141	69.7	[61.7,76.7]
Ever Been Pregnant in the past 12 months															
No	155	82.4	[75.6,87.6]	134	60	[52.6,67.0]	70	61.6	[49.4,72.5]	60	58.5	[46.1,69.9]	102	73.4	[64.8,80.6]
Yes	38	17.6	[12.4,24.4]	103	40	[33.0,47.4]	36	38.4	[27.5,50.6]	37	41.5	[30.1,53.9]	39	26.6	[19.4,35.2]
Ever had an induced abortion															
No	49	27.3	[20.6,35.2]	89	39.6	[32.3,47.3]	28	27.6	[18.4,39.3]	25	21.6	[13.2,33.4]	35	23.3	[16.5,31.6]
Yes	144	72.7	[64.8,79.4]	148	60.4	[52.7,67.7]	78	72.4	[60.7,81.6]	72	78.4	[66.6,86.8]	106	76.7	[68.4,83.5]
Had induced abortion in past 12 months															
No	100	72	[63.2,79.3]	65	44.7	[35.6,54.2]	50	61.6	[47.2,74.2]	29	37.5	[25.3,51.6]	64	61.9	[51.4,71.4]
Yes	44	28	[20.7,36.8]	83	55.3	[45.8,64.4]	28	38.4	[25.8,52.8]	43	62.5	[48.4,74.7]	42	38.1	[28.6,48.6]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Place/person performing last abortion															
Private clinic	48	32.5	[24.5,41.6]	23	15.7	[10.3,23.4]	6	7.5	[3.2,16.6]	22	28	[18.0,40.7]	40	34.9	[25.8,45.2]
Traditional practitioner	3	1.7	[0.5,5.4]	0	--	--	1	1.1	[0.2,7.4]	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]
Health center/public hospital	16	11.5	[6.7,18.9]	5	2.2	[0.8,5.8]	3	2.4	[0.7,7.8]	6	11.4	[4.3,27.2]	5	5.4	[2.1,12.8]
NGO clinic	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	3	4	[1.1,13.2]	1	1.4	[0.2,9.5]	1	1.8	[0.2,11.5]	2	2	[0.4,8.7]
Pharmacy drugs	58	41.6	[32.9,50.8]	109	73.1	[64.0,80.6]	59	79.1	[66.5,87.8]	39	48.8	[35.3,62.6]	37	35.8	[26.4,46.5]
Midwife	15	10.1	[5.9,16.7]	8	5	[2.4,10.4]	8	8.5	[3.1,21.1]	3	7.4	[1.8,25.8]	21	21.4	[13.8,31.6]
Other	2	2.3	[0.5,9.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	2.6	[0.4,16.2]	0	--	--
Method of last induced abortion															
Pills	75	53.3	[44.1,62.3]	109	73.5	[64.5,80.9]	57	77.7	[65.2,86.6]	49	60.5	[45.7,73.6]	59	55.8	[45.3,65.9]
Intervention at clinic	49	33.2	[25.1,42.3]	31	20.7	[14.1,29.4]	16	16.9	[9.1,29.3]	15	20.6	[12.3,32.6]	45	41.2	[31.4,51.8]
Pills/intervention at clinic	14	9.2	[5.3,15.5]	6	4	[1.7,9.1]	4	4.3	[1.5,11.4]	6	15.7	[6.2,34.2]	1	1.5	[0.2,9.7]
Other	4	3.7	[1.3,10.2]	2	1.8	[0.4,7.4]	1	1.1	[0.2,7.4]	1	0.6	[0.1,4.3]	0	--	--
No Response	1	0.7	[0.1,4.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Don't Know	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	2.6	[0.4,16.2]	1	1.5	[0.2,9.7]
Methods/ means used to prevent pregnancy in past 12 months															

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N= 248			***N = 296***			***N = 127***			***N = 126***			***N = 193***		
None/no methods	71	28.4	[22.6,35.0]	101	32.1	[26.3,38.5]	47	36.4	[26.8,47.3]	40	30.2	[21.4,40.6]	119	63.4	[55.7,70.6]
Implant	3	1.1	[0.3,3.8]	9	2.9	[1.4,5.9]	0	--	--	2	1	[0.2,3.9]	6	2.8	[1.0,7.2]
Male sterilization	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	2.6	[0.7,9.3]	0	--	--
Daily oral contraceptive	44	17.6	[12.7,23.7]	84	28.1	[22.6,34.5]	30	19.8	[13.0,29.0]	14	12.3	[7.0,20.7]	26	12.6	[8.4,18.5]
Monthly oral contraceptive	18	5.4	[3.2,8.8]	32	12.7	[8.5,18.4]	6	5.7	[2.5,12.5]	7	3.9	[1.7,8.8]	3	1.7	[0.5,5.4]
Injectables	12	5.9	[3.1,10.7]	68	22.7	[17.5,28.8]	4	2.8	[1.0,7.5]	15	14.9	[7.9,26.4]	27	13.3	[8.9,19.4]
Female sterilization	6	1.9	[0.7,4.6]	33	8.8	[6.1,12.6]	0	--	--	2	3.8	[0.7,17.8]	1	0.8	[0.1,5.3]
Intrauterine device	5	1.9	[0.8,4.7]	33	12	[8.2,17.3]	3	3.7	[0.9,13.9]	1	1.1	[0.2,7.3]	0	--	--
Male condoms	48	22.8	[16.9,29.9]	45	14.5	[10.5,19.6]	35	26.9	[18.4,37.5]	42	32.6	[23.6,43.1]	12	5.7	[3.1,10.3]
Female condoms	40	15.9	[11.5,21.7]	64	18.1	[13.8,23.3]	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,2.6]	0	--	--
Lactational amenorrhea	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Spermicide	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	3	[0.9,10.1]	0	--	--
Period-based/rhythm	5	2.2	[0.8,5.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.3	[0.0,2.0]
Withdrawal	9	3.4	[1.6,7.1]	2	0.6	[0.2,2.6]	16	13.2	[7.4,22.5]	4	3.4	[1.2,8.9]	0	--	--
Emergency contraception/ postcoital pill	4	1.2	[0.4,3.8]	3	1.8	[0.5,6.6]	2	1.6	[0.4,6.2]	7	6.9	[3.2,14.5]	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Other	1	0.1	[0.0,0.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Reason(s) for not using any method(s) of pregnancy prevention															
Want pregnancy	6	7.9	[3.3,17.6]	12	15.4	[8.2,27.1]	6	12.8	[5.4,27.4]	8	18.4	[8.7,34.7]	3	3.1	[1.0,9.8]
Believe I am not able to have children	30	55.6	[42.3,68.2]	29	30.1	[20.8,41.5]	21	49.4	[32.1,66.9]	24	61.5	[40.8,78.6]	19	16	[9.3,26.2]
Sterile diagnosis by doctor	1	0.6	[0.1,4.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.5	[0.1,3.3]
Had hysterectomy	0	--	--	1	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Fear that drugs/IUD could impede pregnancy later	1	1.5	[0.2,9.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	2	[0.3,13.0]	20	21.8	[14.2,32.0]
Don't want 3-monthly shots	0	--	--	2	1	[0.2,4.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Do not know where to go for family planning	0	--	--	19	19.8	[12.0,31.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Unaware of prevention methods	6	8.8	[3.8,19.1]	9	7.2	[3.5,14.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Too expensive	1	1.5	[0.2,9.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Post-menopausal	1	1.2	[0.2,8.3]	5	3.3	[1.2,8.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Fear of side effects of pills/injections	1	1.8	[0.2,11.6]	19	16.3	[10.1,25.1]	19	39	[23.4,57.1]	1	2.3	[0.3,14.7]	42	37.8	[28.5,48.2]
other	13	21	[12.2,33.8]	9	10.1	[5.1,18.9]	0	--	--	8	25.6	[10.8,49.3]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.1]

Reproductive health (B)

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 220			All Provinces N = 1798		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Ever Been Pregnant															
No	54	17.1	[12.7,22.6]	45	29.4	[22.1,37.9]	32	25.2	[17.6,34.8]	40	20.3	[14.9,27.0]	387	19.3	[16.3,22.8]
Yes	295	82.9	[77.4,87.3]	103	70.6	[62.1,77.9]	78	74.8	[65.2,82.4]	159	79.7	[73.0,85.1]	1408	80.7	[77.2,83.7]
Ever Been Pregnant in the past 12 months															
No	223	74.2	[67.3,80.1]	73	70.2	[59.6,79.0]	47	61.4	[48.4,73.0]	112	70.1	[61.9,77.2]	976	71.9	[67.4,75.9]
Yes	73	25.8	[19.9,32.7]	30	29.8	[21.0,40.4]	31	38.6	[27.0,51.6]	48	29.9	[22.8,38.1]	435	28.1	[24.1,32.6]
Ever had an induced abortion															
No	114	41.3	[34.4,48.5]	50	44.2	[34.0,54.8]	15	18.8	[11.1,29.8]	33	20.7	[14.8,28.2]	438	37.3	[32.7,42.1]
Yes	182	58.7	[51.5,65.6]	53	55.8	[45.2,66.0]	63	81.2	[70.2,88.9]	127	79.3	[71.8,85.2]	973	62.7	[57.9,67.3]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 220			All Provinces N = 1798		
Had induced abortion in past 12 months															
No	141	76.8	[68.4,83.5]	31	59.6	[44.5,73.0]	34	55.5	[40.8,69.4]	73	58.8	[49.3,67.6]	587	68.7	[63.6,73.4]
Yes	41	23.2	[16.5,31.6]	22	40.4	[27.0,55.5]	29	44.5	[30.6,59.2]	54	41.2	[32.4,50.7]	386	31.3	[26.6,36.4]
Place/person performing last abortion															
Private clinic	106	57.8	[48.9,66.3]	17	30.7	[18.1,46.9]	3	4.2	[1.3,12.8]	19	14.9	[9.5,22.7]	284	43.3	[37.7,49.2]
Traditional practitioner	2	1	[0.2,4.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	7	0.8	[0.2,2.6]
Health center/public hospital	33	17.3	[12.1,24.3]	6	10.9	[4.8,22.8]	3	7.2	[1.7,25.5]	3	2.2	[0.6,7.1]	80	12.9	[9.7,17.1]
NGO clinic	2	0.6	[0.2,2.5]	0	--	--	1	0.8	[0.1,5.6]	9	7.4	[3.8,13.9]	20	1.3	[0.8,2.4]
Pharmacy drugs	32	19.1	[12.6,27.9]	28	54.1	[38.9,68.5]	51	77.1	[60.5,88.1]	82	62.2	[52.4,71.1]	495	35	[30.2,40.2]
Midwife	1	0.2	[0.0,1.1]	2	4.4	[1.1,16.0]	5	10.7	[3.7,26.9]	6	4.5	[1.8,10.8]	69	3.5	[2.6,4.7]
Other	6	4	[1.8,8.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	8.7	[3.8,18.5]	17	3.1	[1.6,5.8]
Method of last induced abortion															
Pills	99	58.9	[50.2,67.1]	34	67.3	[52.4,79.3]	54	80.3	[63.1,90.7]	73	54.3	[44.7,63.6]	609	61.1	[55.7,66.3]
Intervention at clinic	44	22.2	[16.2,29.8]	19	32.7	[20.7,47.6]	3	4.2	[1.3,12.8]	21	16	[10.3,24.0]	243	23	[19.0,27.6]
Pills/intervention at clinic	30	13.7	[9.0,20.4]	0	--	--	6	15.5	[6.2,33.8]	24	20.2	[13.6,29.0]	91	11.6	[8.5,15.6]
Other	5	3	[1.2,7.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	8.7	[3.8,18.5]	21	2.8	[1.5,5.1]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 220			All Provinces N = 1798		
No Response	2	1	[0.2,4.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	0.6	[0.2,2.7]
Don't Know	2	1.1	[0.3,4.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.8	[0.1,5.5]	5	0.9	[0.3,2.8]
Methods/ means used to prevent pregnancy in past 12 months															
None/no methods	81	23.6	[18.3,29.8]	33	21.3	[15.1,29.2]	50	45.4	[35.0,56.3]	83	41	[33.8,48.6]	625	27.8	[24.3,31.7]
Implant	7	2.5	[1.1,5.5]	4	2.3	[0.8,6.3]	5	3.3	[1.3,8.6]	7	3.2	[1.4,6.8]	43	2.3	[1.4,4.0]
Male sterilization	0	--	--	28	19.7	[13.5,27.7]	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Daily oral contraceptive	17	4.9	[3.0,8.1]	0	--	--	16	13	[7.8,21.0]	24	11.6	[7.8,16.9]	283	10.2	[8.5,12.2]
Monthly oral contraceptive	5	0.8	[0.3,2.1]	0	--	--	4	5.9	[1.8,17.5]	9	3.4	[1.8,6.6]	84	2.8	[2.1,3.7]
Injectables	12	2.8	[1.5,5.1]	9	6.6	[3.2,13.0]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.9]	2	1	[0.2,4.2]	150	5.7	[4.5,7.2]
Female sterilization	8	2.1	[0.9,4.5]	4	2.3	[0.8,6.7]				2	1	[0.2,4.2]	56	2.6	[1.7,3.9]
Intrauterine device	11	1.8	[1.0,3.5]	2	0.9	[0.2,4.2]	2	1.8	[0.4,7.3]	6	3.7	[1.6,7.9]	63	2.8	[2.0,3.9]
Male condoms	205	59.4	[53.0,65.6]	67	49	[40.1,57.9]	27	25.3	[16.6,36.6]	101	54	[46.5,61.3]	582	47	[42.8,51.3]
Female condoms	1	0.2	[0.0,1.1]	2	1.2	[0.3,5.3]	0	--	--	1	0.5	[0.1,3.5]	109	3.1	[2.5,3.9]
Lactational amenorrhea	1	0.5	[0.1,3.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.3	[0.0,2.4]
Spermicide	3	1	[0.3,3.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	6	0.8	[0.3,2.2]
Period-based/rhythm	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	2	[0.5,7.8]	0	--	--	10	0.3	[0.2,0.6]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 220			All Provinces N = 1798		
Withdrawal	3	0.8	[0.2,2.6]	10	6.7	[3.3,13.2]	9	6.8	[3.4,13.1]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.5]	54	1.8	[1.2,2.7]
Emergency contraception/ postcoital pill	7	1.4	[0.6,3.3]	2	1.6	[0.4,6.1]	3	2.9	[0.9,8.9]	2	0.7	[0.2,2.7]	30	1.6	[0.9,2.7]
Other	0	--	--	1	0.3	[0.0,1.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	0.2	[0.0,0.6]
Reason(s) for not using any method(s) of pregnancy prevention															
Want pregnancy	14	19.6	[10.5,33.6]	10	28.5	[15.3,46.7]	8	18.8	[9.2,34.5]	19	27.9	[18.0,40.6]	86	17.2	[11.7,24.6]
Believe I am not able to have children	40	53.4	[39.1,67.2]	11	33.9	[19.0,52.9]	17	32.1	[19.9,47.4]	28	48.1	[35.2,61.2]	219	46.4	[38.2,54.7]
Sterile diagnosis by doctor	0	--	--	1	4.1	[0.6,23.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	0.2	[0.1,0.9]
Had hysterectomy	1	2.4	[0.3,15.2]	1	2.2	[0.3,14.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	1.4	[0.2,8.0]
Fear that drugs/IUD could impede pregnancy later	1	0.5	[0.1,3.5]	3	13.4	[4.3,34.8]	1	6.8	[1.0,34.8]	1	1.5	[0.2,9.6]	27	2.8	[1.8,4.5]
Do not want 3-monthly shots	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	0.2	[0.1,0.7]
Do not know where to go for family planning	2	3	[0.6,13.9]	1	2.6	[0.4,16.5]	0	--	--	1	1.8	[0.2,11.5]	23	4.1	[2.0,8.1]
Unaware of prevention methods	3	3.9	[1.0,13.7]	6	15.2	[6.7,31.0]	1	1.9	[0.3,12.6]	3	3.9	[1.2,11.7]	28	4.3	[2.2,8.4]
Too expensive	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.1	[0.0,0.8]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 220			All Provinces N = 1798		
Post-menopausal	3	3.5	[1.0,11.0]	1	4.1	[0.6,23.9]	0	--	--	1	1.5	[0.2,9.6]	11	2.5	[1.0,6.1]
Fear of side effects of pills/injections	8	8.2	[3.7,17.2]	4	11.6	[4.2,28.2]	23	39.5	[26.0,54.7]	9	16.4	[8.4,29.4]	126	13.8	[10.3,18.4]

HIV Knowledge (A)

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Knowledge Of HIV Transmission															
Multiple sexual partners without use of condom	228	91.5	[86.4,94.8]	262	86.1	[80.2,90.4]	21	16.3	[10.0,25.5]	90	71.9	[61.7,80.3]	57	27.5	[21.2,34.7]
Sex without condom	161	62.3	[55.2,68.9]	219	75.9	[69.7,81.2]	117	89	[78.6,94.7]	66	49.6	[39.1,60.0]	171	87.3	[81.1,91.7]
Mosquito bites	2	1.3	[0.3,5.4]	9	3.9	[1.8,8.1]	9	4.4	[2.1,8.9]	1	1.1	[0.1,7.2]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.2]
Breastfeeding	102	41.6	[34.9,48.7]	36	14.1	[9.8,19.9]	93	72.1	[61.9,80.4]	1	1.6	[0.2,10.3]	97	49.9	[42.1,57.8]
Direct contact with infected blood	139	56.6	[49.4,63.4]	169	58.5	[51.7,64.9]	2	0.7	[0.2,2.8]	52	41.7	[31.5,52.6]	128	63.9	[55.8,71.2]
Other	0	--	--	3	0.7	[0.2,2.2]	0	--	--	4	3.1	[1.1,8.3]	0	--	--
HIV Can Be cured															

Disagree	181	73.4	[66.8,79.2]	213	74.7	[68.8,79.7]	61	49.7	[39.1,60.4]	60	44.5	[34.5,54.9]	153	77.3	[69.5,83.6]
Agree	37	15.4	[10.9,21.3]	69	20.9	[16.3,26.5]	53	40.8	[30.8,51.7]	46	36.9	[27,48.1]	16	7.6	[4.5,12.6]
Don't know	30	11.2	[7.6,16.2]	14	4.4	[2.5,7.6]	13	9.4	[4.6,18.1]	19	18.6	[11.3,29.2]	24	15.1	[9.7,22.6]
HIV can be treated by regular medication for life															
Disagree	14	5.6	[3.3,9.5]	9	3.2	[1.4,7.3]	12	8.9	[4.7,16.3]	19	14	[8.6,21.9]	10	4.4	[2.2,8.4]
Agree	209	84.9	[79.4,89.1]	214	72.8	[66.3,78.4]	100	74.6	[63.4,83.2]	80	63.2	[52.6,72.7]	163	85	[78.8,89.7]
Don't know	25	9.5	[6.2,14.2]	73	24.1	[18.8,30.3]	15	16.5	[9.2,27.8]	27	22.8	[15,33.3]	20	10.6	[6.7,16.4]
Regular ARV treatment can prevent transmission of virus to partner(s)															
Disagree	34	13.7	[9.6,19.2]	41	12.4	[8.9,17]	15	11.5	[6.1,20.4]	30	21.6	[14.6,30.7]	137	70.3	[62.7,76.9]
Agree	169	68	[61.1,74.2]	160	54.8	[48,61.4]	74	53.6	[42.8,64.1]	65	48.1	[37.7,58.6]	35	17.4	[12.3,23.9]
Don't know	44	18.3	[13.5,24.4]	95	32.8	[26.7,39.5]	38	34.9	[25.2,46.1]	31	30.3	[21,41.7]	21	12.3	[7.9,18.7]
Correct and systematic use of condoms during sexual intercourse can prevent HIV/AIDS transmission															
Disagree	69	29	[23,35.9]	100	31.7	[25.9,38.2]	8	5.1	[2.3,10.9]	48	34.3	[25.5,44.2]	32	19.3	[13.4,27]
Agree	179	71	[64.1,77]	195	68.3	[61.8,74.1]	119	94.9	[89.1,97.7]	78	65.7	[55.8,74.5]	171	80.7	[73,86.6]
A person who appears healthy can be HIV positive/transmit the virus															
Disagree	53	20.1	[15,26.5]	89	33.3	[27.2,40.1]	12	7.9	[4.2,14.4]	27	20.1	[12.9,30]	6	3.3	[1.4,7.7]
Agree	194	79.9	[73.5,85]	207	66.7	[59.9,72.8]	115	92.1	[85.6,95.8]	99	79.9	[70,87.1]	186	96.7	[92.3,98.6]
Eating With HIV-Positive Individuals can Transmit HIV															

Disagree	229	93.5	[89.3,96.1]	279	94.4	[90.3,96.8]	101	81.4	[72.1,88.1]	93	68.4	[57.2,77.8]	160	80.1	[72.3,86.1]
Agree	19	6.5	[3.9,10.7]	17	5.6	[3.2,9.7]	26	18.6	[11.9,27.9]	33	31.6	[22.2,42.8]	33	19.9	[13.9,27.7]

HIV Knowledge (B)

	Phnom Penh			***Preah Sihanouk***			***Ratanakiri***			***Siem Reap***			***All Provinces***		
	N = 350			**N = 143**			**N = 110**			**N = 200**			**N = 1798**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Knowledge Of HIV Transmission															
Multiple sexual partners without use of condom	247	73.6	[67.7,78.6]	39	25.4	[18.6,33.7]	70	61.2	[50.0,71.3]	114	55.8	[48.2,63.1]	1128	69.5	[65.8,73.0]
Sex without condom	294	83.1	[77.5,87.6]	110	74.3	[65.4,81.5]	50	45.5	[35.0,56.4]	184	92.9	[88.2,95.8]	1372	79.2	[75.7,82.3]
Mosquito bites	9	2.2	[1.0,4.7]	2	0.9	[0.2,3.6]	2	1.6	[0.4,6.9]	1	0.7	[0.1,4.5]	29	2	[1.2,3.5]
Breastfeeding	185	53.5	[47.0,59.9]	11	5.7	[3.1,10.5]	0	--	--	7	4.2	[2.0,8.8]	448	40.1	[35.9,44.5]
Direct contact with infected blood	220	62.2	[55.8,68.3]	61	43.3	[34.7,52.3]	55	44.9	[34.5,55.7]	121	61.3	[53.7,68.3]	1038	59.9	[55.8,63.9]
Other	2	0.5	[0.1,2.3]	14	8.1	[4.5,14.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	25	0.8	[0.4,1.6]
HIV Can Be cured															
Disagree	243	68.2	[62,73.9]	52	32.5	[25,41.1]	47	39.8	[29.8,50.9]	78	40.3	[33.1,47.9]	1088	64.9	[60.9,68.7]
Agree	85	25.6	[20.4,31.6]	63	44.4	[35.8,53.4]	5	4.1	[1.7,9.8]	88	41.2	[34.2,48.7]	462	25.6	[22.2,29.4]
Don't know	22	6.2	[3.9,9.6]	33	23	[16.1,31.8]	58	56.1	[45.1,66.5]	34	18.5	[13.2,25.2]	247	9.5	[7.7,11.6]
HIV can be treated by regular medication for life															
Disagree	20	5.9	[3.7,9.3]	7	4.6	[2,10.2]	25	16.3	[10.5,24.4]	15	7.2	[4.3,11.9]	131	6.2	[4.6,8.2]

Agree	306	87.6	[82.9,91.2]	115	76	[67,83.2]	13	12.3	[7.1,20.6]	125	61.9	[54.4,68.9]	1325	81.5	[78.5,84.1]
Don't know	23	6.5	[3.9,10.5]	26	19.4	[12.8,28.2]	72	71.4	[61.6,79.6]	60	30.9	[24.4,38.2]	341	12.3	[10.3,14.8]
Regular ARV treatment can prevent transmission of virus to partner(s)															
Disagree	68	19.7	[15.1,25.3]	29	19.3	[13.3,27.1]	32	23.9	[16.5,33.4]	73	36.1	[29.2,43.6]	459	20.7	[17.7,24.2]
Agree	239	67.8	[61.5,73.6]	75	50.4	[41.6,59.2]	5	4.3	[1.8,10.2]	48	22.9	[17.4,29.5]	870	59.8	[55.8,63.8]
Don't know	41	12.5	[8.7,17.6]	44	30.3	[22.6,39.3]	73	71.8	[61.9,79.9]	79	41.1	[33.9,48.6]	466	19.4	[16.6,22.6]
Correct and systematic use of condoms during sexual intercourse can prevent HIV/AIDS transmission															
Disagree	121	34.1	[28.3,40.4]	44	31.7	[23.8,40.9]	59	51	[40.2,61.7]	39	18.9	[13.8,25.4]	520	31.6	[27.8,35.7]
Agree	226	65.9	[59.6,71.7]	104	68.3	[59.1,76.2]	51	49	[38.3,59.8]	161	81.1	[74.6,86.2]	1274	68.4	[64.3,72.2]
A person who appears healthy can be HIV positive/transmit the virus															
Disagree	85	25.5	[20.3,31.6]	23	16.6	[11,24.2]	27	20.7	[13.8,29.9]	48	23.2	[17.7,29.9]	370	23.7	[20.3,27.6]
Agree	261	74.5	[68.4,79.7]	125	83.4	[75.8,89]	83	79.3	[70.1,86.2]	152	76.8	[70.1,82.3]	1422	76.3	[72.4,79.7]
Eating With HIV-Positive Individuals can Transmit HIV															
Disagree	306	85.1	[79.4,89.5]	85	56.4	[47.4,65]	61	49.2	[38.559.9]	177	89.9	[84.9,93.4]	1491	84	[80.5,86.9]
Agree	44	14.9	[10.5,20.6]	63	43.6	[35,52.6]	49	50.8	[40.161.5]	23	10.1	[6.6,15.1]	307	16	[13.1,19.5]

HIV testing (A)

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			***Battambang N = 296***			***Kampong Chhnang N = 127***			***Kampong Cham N = 126***			***Kampong Thom N = 193***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Knows where to go for HIV test															
Yes	236	95.4	[91.8,97.4]	265	88.7	[83.5,92.4]	118	93.1	[86.3,96.7]	102	78.4	[67.9,86.2]	162	83.5	[76.7,88.5]
Ever had HIV test															
Yes	220	89.2	[84.4,92.7]	250	82.8	[76.9,87.4]	109	88.1	[80.8,92.9]	93	71	[60.3,79.8]	152	78	[70.7,83.9]
Time since last HIV test															
< 6 Months	99	43	[35.7,50.6]	77	30.9	[24.7,37.9]	61	51	[39.3,62.5]	9	6.7	[3.4,12.9]	99	67.9	[59.4,75.3]
6-12 months	47	23.1	[17.3,30.1]	71	26.8	[20.8,33.8]	22	23.7	[14.5,36.2]	12	13.3	[6.3,25.9]	17	8.3	[5.1,13.3]
> 12 months	73	33.7	[27,41.2]	102	42.3	[35.2,49.7]	26	25.4	[16.6,36.8]	72	80	[68,88.2]	36	23.8	[17.1,32]
Place of last HIV test															
Private clinic/ laboratory	14	6.9	[3.9, 12.1]	11	3.9	[2.1,7.1]	1	2.9	[0.4,17.6]	9	7.2	[3.5,14.5]	6	3	[1.2,7.3]
Public hospital	20	7.8	[4.8,12.5]	69	30.7	[24.2,38.1]	31	32.9	[22.5,45.2]	10	13.3	[6.1,26.7]	23	15.4	[10,23]
VCCT (government)	50	25.1	[19,32.5]	51	18.5	[13.6,24.7]	0	--	--	22	23.7	[15.3,34.9]	4	3.8	[1.4,9.7]
VCCT (NGO)	97	44.2	[36.9,51.8]	40	16.8	[11.9,23.1]	5	3.6	[1.4,8.9]	21	22.9	[13.8,35.4]	14	8.5	[4.9,14.2]

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Mobile HIV testing	39	15.9	[11.3,21.9]	78	29.6	[23.5,36.7]	72	60.7	[48.4,71.7]	31	32.9	[22.3,45.4]	105	69.3	[60.6,76.7]
HIV self-testing	0	--	--	1	0.5		0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Received results of last blood test for HIV															
No	3	1.5	[0.5,4.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.9	[0.1,6.3]	0	--	--
Yes	217	98.5	[95.4,99.5]	250	100	--	109	100	--	92	99.1	[93.7,99.9]	151	99.6	[97.5,99.9]
Result Of Last HIV Test															
HIV positive	3	0.9	[0.2,3]	8	2.7	[1.2,5.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Indeterminate	0	--	--	0	--		0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
HIV negative	214	99.1	[97,99.8]	242	97.3	[94.2,98.8]	109	100	--	92	100	--	0	100	--
Don't know	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
GAM_Known Status															
No	100	40.4	[33.7,47.5]	143	50.7	[44.0,57.4]	44	34.2	[25.0,44.8]	105	85.8	[76.6,91.8]	77	40.6	[33.1,48.5]
Yes	148	59.6	[52.5,66.3]	153	49.3	[42.6,56.0]	83	65.8	[55.2,75.0]	21	14.2	[8.2,23.4]	116	59.4	[51.5,66.9]
Receiving ARV drugs to treat HIV															
No	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

	Banteay Meanchey N= 248			Battambang N = 296			Kampong Chhnang N = 127			Kampong Cham N = 126			Kampong Thom N = 193		
Yes	3	100	--	8	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Knowledge of availability of ARV sites In Cambodia															
ARV services NOT available	6	1.7	[0.7,4]	4	0.8	[0.3,2.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
ARV services are available	218	88.3	[83.2,92]	237	78.4	[72,83.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Don't know	24	9.9	[6.5,15]	54	20.8	[15.6,27.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Ever tested for HIV using self-test kit															
No	247	99.9	[99.2,100]	292	98.9	[97,99.6]	125	99.2	[97,100]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Yes	1	0.1	--	4	1.1	[0.4,3]	2	0.8	[0.2,2.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--
How/where last self-test kit obtained											--	--		--	--
Oral fluid test from outreach workers	0	--	--	1	18.7	[2.3,69.4]	2	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Oral fluid test bought online	0	--	--	0	--	00]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Finger-prick test from pharmacy	0	--	--	2	45.8	[10,86.5]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Finger-prick bought online	0	--	--	1	35.5	[5.4,84.3]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

HIV testing (B)

	Phnom Penh ***N = 350***			***Preah Sihanouk*** ***N = 148***			***Ratanakiri*** ***N = 110***			***Siem Reap*** ***N = 220***			***All Provinces*** ***N = 1798***		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Knows where to go for HIV test															
Yes	336	95.5	[91.5,97.6]	104	70.8	[61.9,78.2]	57	48.3	[37.7,51,1]	186	92.8	[87.1, 100]	1566	91.6	[89.3,93.3]
Ever had HIV test															
Yes	321	90.9	[85.6,94.4]	96	65.2	[56.2,73.2]	46	40.6	[30.5,51.5]	181	90	[84.6,93.7]	1468	86.5	[83.5,89.1]
Time since last HIV test															
< 6 Months	145	45.8	[39.2,52.5]	40	39.3	[29.3,50.2]	7	23.9	[11.2,43.9]	141	79.4	[72.7,84.8]	678	44.9	[40.4,49.4]
6-12 months	83	23.7	[18.6,29.8]	21	22.8	[14.9,33.4]	12	23.5	[13.1,38.6]	18	9.9	[6.2,15.5]	303	22.6	[19.0,26.6]
> 12 months	94	30.5	[24.7,37]	35	37.9	[28,49]	28	52.6	[36.5,68.1]	21	10.1	[6.5,15.4]	487	32.5	[28.4,36.8]
Place of last HIV test															
Private clinic/ laboratory	10	4.2	[1.9,8.8]	10	11.7	[6,21.4]	9	22.2	[11.4,39]	13	6	[3.3,10.7]	83	4.9	[3.1,7.5]
Public hospital	34	11.6	[8,16.6]	17	18.7	[11.5,28.9]	10	23.9	[11.9,42.2]	15	8.1	[4.9,13.3]	229	14.2	[11.4,17.4]
VCCT (government)	17	6.2	[3.5,10.7]	12	12	[6.7,20.6]	13	27.9	[16.1,43.7]	4	1.8	[0.7,4.8]	173	9.2	[7.1,12.0]
VCCT (NGO)	258	77.4	[71.1,82.7]	43	40.9	[30.8,51.8]	14	23.2	[13.3,37.4]	92	52.8	[45,60.6]	584	60.2	[56.0,64.4]

	Phnom Penh N = 350			Preah Sihanouk N = 148			Ratanakiri N = 110			Siem Reap N = 220			All Provinces N = 1798		
Mobile HIV testing	3	0.7	[0.2,2.2]	14	16.7	[9.7,27.1]	1	2.7	[0.4,17]	57	31.2	[24.5,38.9]	400	11.4	[9.9,13.1]
HIV self-testing	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0	[0.0,0.3]
Received results of last blood test for HIV															
No	61	18.3	[13.9,23.9]	0	--	--	2	2.5	[0.6,9.9]	2	0.7	[0.2,3]	69	12.2	[9.2,15.8]
Yes	261	81.7	[76.1,86.2]	96	100	--	45	97.5	[90.1,99.4]	178	98.5	[95.2,99.6]	1399	87.8	[84.1,90.7]
Result of last HIV Test															
HIV positive	8	5.2	[2.4,10.9]	6	5.4	[2.3,12.2]	0	--	--	0	--	--	25	3.7	[1.9,7.1]
Indeterminate	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.6	[0.1,3.9]	1	0.05	[0.0,0.2]
HIV negative	253	94.8	[89.1,97.6]	90	94.6	[87.8,97.7]	45	100	--	177	98.7	[94.9,99.7]	1374	96.2	[92.9,98.0]
Don't know	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.05	[0.0,0.2]
GAM_Known Status															
No	120	35.1	[29.2,41.6]	83	57.1	[48.2,65.5]	92	81.5	[71.0,88.9]	41	19.6	[14.5,25.9]	805	40.3	[36.3,44.4]
Yes	230	64.9	[58.4,70.8]	65	42.9	[34.5,51.8]	18	18.5	[11.1,29.0]	159	80.4	[74.1,85.5]	993	59.7	[55.6,63.7]
Receiving ARV drugs to treat HIV															
No	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	2	100	--	2	1.6	[0.3,7.7]
Yes	8	100	--	6	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	25	98.4	[92.3,99.7]

	Phnom Penh			*Preah Sihanouk*			*Ratanakiri*			*Siem Reap*			*All Provinces*		
	N = 350			***N = 148***			***N = 110***			***N = 220***			***N = 1798***		
Knowledge of availability of ARV sites In Cambodia															
ARV services NOT available	**10**	**3.2**	[1.6,6]	3	2.1	[0.7,6.4]	0	--	--	14	7.6	[4.4,12.6]	56	3.1	[2.0,4.7]
ARV services are available	316	91.7	[88,94.3]	62	42.3	[33.8,51.3]	0	--	--	144	69.4	[61.8,76.1]	1295	82.9	[80.3,85.1]
Don't know	23	5.2	[3.2,8.2]	83	55.6	[46.7,64.2]	0	--	--	23	23	[17,30.4]	437	14.1	[12.1,16.2]
Ever tested for HIV using self-test kit															
No	339	96.9	[94.2,98.4]	145	98.4	[94.9,99.5]	0	--	--	197	98.7	[96,99.6]	1771	97.8	[96.1,98.7]
Yes	11	3.1	[1.6,5.8]	3	1.6	[0.5,5.1]	0	--	--	3	1.3	[0.44,5.3]	27	2.2	[1.3,3.9]
How/where last self-test kit obtained															
Oral fluid test from outreach workers	6	57.7	[27.6,82.9]	2	66.1	[14.7,95.7]	0	--	--	2	59.6	[11.3,94.5]	13	55.6	[27.7,80.4]
Oral fluid test bought online	0	--		0	--		0	--	--	0	--		11	34.6	[13.7,63.8]
Finger-prick test from pharmacy	4	33.4	[12,64.8]	1	33.9	[4.3,85.3]	0	--	--	1	40.4	[5.5,88.7]	2	9.4	[1.6,40.5]
Finger-prick bought online	1	8.9	[1.2,43.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	0.3	[0.0,3.0]

PrEP (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			Battambang			Kampong Chhnang			Kampong Cham			Kampong Thom		
	N= 248			N = 296			N = 127			N = 126			N = 193		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Aware of PrEP															
No	237	96.5	[93.5,98.2]	263	88.1	[83,91.8]	123	98.3	[95.4,99.4]	125	99.2	[94.4,99.9]	193	100	--
Yes	11	3.5	[1.8,6.5]	33	11.9	[8.2,17]	1	1.7	[0.6,4.6]	1	0.8	[0.1,5.6]	0	--	--
Respondent definition of PrEP															
Washing/douching before sex	0	--	--	2	9.6	[2.4,31.1]	1	22.9	[3.0,74.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Having condoms on hand before sex	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Taking drugs before sex to prevent HIV infection	0	--	--	23	58.2	[37.8,76.2]	2	43.7	[9.6,85.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Don't know	0	--	--	8	32.1	[15.9,54.2]	1	33.4	[4.9,82.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Knows what PrEP is			--	--								--	--		--
No	0	--	--	10	41.8	[23.8,62.2]	2	56.3	[15.0,90.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Yes	0	--	--	23	58.2	[37.8,76.2]	2	43.7	[9.6,85.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--
Ever used PrEP in last 12 months													--	--	
No	9	74.7	[38.1,89]	23	71.7	[52.3,87.2]	3	77.1	[25.6,97]	0	--	--	0	--	--

Yes	2	25.3	[6.6,43]	10	28.3	[14.6,35.6]	1	22.9	[3,74.4]	0	--	--	0	--	--
How/where PrEP obtained													--	--	
Bought online	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
From NGO/outreach worker	0	--	--	4	46	[17.4,77.6]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Bought at pharmacy/from doctor or clinic	1	50	[5.9,94.1]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Public hospital	0	--	--	7	58.8	[25.1,85.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Would like to learn more about PrEP															
No	1	7.5	[1,9.2]	5	16.4	[6.4,35.9]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Yes	8	92.5	[59.9,100]	17	70.4	[43.3,88.1]	3	100	--	0	--	--	0	--	--
Not response	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--

PrEP (B)

	Phnom Penh			Preah Sihanouk			Ratanakiri			Siem Reap			All Provinces		
	N = 350			N = 143			N = 110			N = 200			N = 1798		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Aware of PrEP															
No	295	86.9	[82.3,90.4]	133	90.8	[84.5,94.7]	109	99.1	[94,99.9]	184	93.2	[88.8,95.9]	1662	89.7	[86.8,92.0]
Yes	55	13.1	[9.6,17.7]	15	9.2	[5.3,15.5]	1	0.9	[0.2, 14.3]	16	6.8	[4.1,11.2]	136	10.3	[8.0,13.2]
Respondent definition of PrEP															
Washing/douching before sex	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	3	1.2	[0.3,4.2]
Having condoms on hand before sex	4	9.4	[3.2,24.9]	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	4	7.5	[2.5,20.3]
Taking drugs before sex to prevent HIV infection	49	88.8	[74.1,95.7]	13	89	[63.8,97.4]	0	--	--	12	81	[56.9,93.2]	110	84.9	[74.1,91.7]
Don't know	2	1.8	[0.4,7.1]	2	11	[2.6,36.2]	0	--	--	4	19	[6.8,43.1]	19	6.5	[3.5,11.5]
Knows what PrEP is															
No	6	11.2	[4.3,25.9]	2	11	[2.6,36.2]	0	--	--	4	19	[6.8,43.1]	26	15.1	[8.3,25.9]
Yes	49	88.8	[74.1,95.7]	13	89	[63.8,97.4]	0	--	--	12	81	[56.9,93.2]	110	84.9	[74.1,91.7]
Ever used PrEP in last 12 months															

No	22	30.4	[18.8,45.1]	14	96.7	[79.1,99.6]	0	--	--	9	58.1	[31.5,80.6]	80	39.6	[28.4,52.0]
Yes	33	69.6	[54.9,81.2]	1	3.3	[0.4,20.9]	0	--	--	6	41.9	[19.4,68.5]	53	60.4	[48.0,71.6]
How/where PrEP obtained															
Bought online	1	4	[0.6,23.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	3.7	[0.5,22.9]
From NGO/outreach worker	17	38.2	[21.9,57.8]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	29	39.8	[23.9,58.2]
Bought at pharmacy/from doctor or clinic	5	16.7	[6.4,37.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	8	16.1	[6.4,35.2]
Public hospital	15	57.4	[37.7,75.0]	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	25	56.5	[37.9,73.4]
Would like to learn more about PrEP															
No	11	45.5	[24.5,68.2]	1	5.2	[0.7,29.9]	0	--	--	1	19	[2.8,66.1]	19	32.6	[19.4,49.3]
Yes	11	54.5	[31.8,75.5]	13	94.8	[70.1,99.3]	0	--	--	7	81	[33.9,97.2]	59	64.7	[48.1,78.4]
Not response	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	2.6	[0.4,17.2]

Biological test results (A)

	Banteay Meanchey			***Battambang***			***Kampong Chhnang***			***Kampong Cham***			***Kampong Thom***		
	N= 248			**N = 296**			**N = 127**			**N = 126**			**N = 193**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
HIV Result															
Negative	243	98	[94.9,99.2]	277	94.5	[91.2,96.7]	121	96.7	[91.8,98.7]	127	100	--	189	98.3	[94.9,99.5]
Reactive	5	2	[0.8,5.1]	19	5.5	[3.3,8.8]	5	3.3	[1.3,8.2]	0	--	--	4	1.7	[0.5,5.1]
Syphilis Result															
Negative	203	88.2	[84.9,93.4]	261	81.8	[72.8,85.0]	108	85.7	[74.5,90.8]	118	92.9	[83.4,96.5]	164	85.0	[78.6,89.7]
Reactive	45	11.8	[6.6,15.1]	35	18.2	[15.0,27.2]	18	14.3	[9.2,25.5]	9	7.1	[3.5,16.6]	29	15.0	[10.3,21.4]
CT Result															
Negative	162	67.8	[61.2,74.4]	241	84.0	[79.2,88.8]	101	86.0	[75.7,89.5]	98	81.5	[80.7,93.5]	120	63.2	[55.0,70.4]
Positive	77	32.2	[25.6,38.8]	46	16.0	[11.2,20.8]	23	14.0	[10.5,24.3]	16	18.6	[6.5,19.3]	70	36.8	[29.6,45.0]
NG Result															
Negative	194	81.2	[72.8,85.0]	261	89.9	[84.9,93.4]	107	93.8	[83.9,97.5]	107	84.4	[74.3,91.0]	148	77.9	[69.3,83.2]
Positive	45	18.8	[15.0,27.2]	26	9.1	[6.6,15.1]	17	6.2	[2.5,16.1]	7	15.6	[9.0,25.7]	42	22.1	[16.8,30.7]
Both CT and NG															
Negative	226	91.1	[86.4,94.4]	277	93.6	[88.0,95.5]	118	93.6	[88.0,97.1]	122	96.1	[93.1,98.9]	165	84.5	[78.0,90.2]

Positive	22	8.9	[5.6,13.6]	19	6.4	[4.5,12.0]	8	6.4	[2.9,12.0]	5	3.9	[1.1,6.9]	28	14.5	[9.8,22.0]
Either CT or NG															
Negative	148	59.7	[50.9,64.9]	243	82.1	[77.2,87.1]	94	74.6	[65.1,83.0]	109	85.8	[77.8,92.4]	109	56.5	[47.9,63.5]
Positive	100	40.3	[35.1,49.1]	53	17.9	[12.9,22.8]	32	25.4	[17.0,34.9]	18	14.2	[7.6,22.2]	84	43.5	[36.5,52.1]

Biological test results (B)

	Phnom Penh			*Preah Sihanouk*			*Ratanakiri*			*Siem Reap*			*All Provinces*		
	N = 350			**N = 143**			**N = 110**			**N = 200**			**N = 1798**		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
HIV Result															
Negative	334	94.1	[89.3,96.8]	138	93.2	[86.8,96.6]	107	97.4	[91.5,99.3]	200	100	--	1736	95.1	[92.3,97.0]
Reactive	16	5.9	[3.2,10.7]	10	6.8	[3.4,13.2]	3	2.6	[0.7,8.5]	0	--	--	62	4.9	[3.0,7.7]
Syphilis Result															
Negative	282	80.6	[73.2,83.9]	115	77.7	[66.9,82.6]	90	81.8	[70.6,88.1]	173	86.5	[79.7,90.3]	1514	84.2	[78.0,90.2]
Reactive	68	19.4	[16.1,26.8]	33	22.3	[17.4,33.1]	20	18.2	[11.9,29.4]	27	13.5	[9.7,20.3]	284	15.8	[9.8,22.0]
CT Result															
Negative	271	79.0	[74.5,84.5]	87	62.1	[50.9,68.7]	74	76.3	[63.3,83.7]	109	57.1	[46.2,61.5]	1263	73.2	[73.9,80.6]
Positive	72	21.0	[15.5,25.5]	53	37.9	[31.3,49.1]	23	23.7	[16.3,36.7]	82	42.9	[38.5,53.8]	462	26.8	[19.4,26.1]
NG Result															
Negative	291	84.8	[76.4,87.3]	90	64.3	[57.2,74.0]	81	83.5	[75.6,91.1]	130	68.1	[60.7,74.7]	1409	81.7	[78.2,85.3]
Positive	52	15.2	[12.7,23.6]	50	35.7	[26.0,42.8]	16	16.5	[8.9,24.4]	61	31.9	[25.3,39.3]	316	18.3	[14.7,21.8]
Both CT and NG															
Negative	326	93.1	[87.3,95.1]	114	77.0	[69.3,83.9]	100	90.9	[84.2,95.5]	165	82.5	[75.0,86.7]	1613	89.7	[88.2,93.1]

Positive	24	6.9	[4.9,12.7]	34	23.0	[16.1,30.7]	10	9.1	[4.5,15.8]	35	17.5	[13.3,25.0]	185	10.3	[6.9,11.8]
Either CT or NG															
Negative	250	71.3	[64.8,76.6]	79	53.4	[44.0,61.6]	81	73.6	[63.1,82.1]	92	46.0	[36.9,51.6]	1205	67.0	[65.6,73.3]
Positive	100	28.6	[23.4,35.2]	69	46.6	[38.4,56.0]	29	26.4	[17.9,36.9]	108	54.0	[48.4,63.1]	593	33.0	[26.7,34.4]