Correlates	p Value	Odds Ratio [OR]	95% Cl
Age group			
19-21	0.019	2.994	1.194–7.507
22-25		1.000	
Gender			
Male	0.000	5.729	2.286–14.359
Female		1.000	
Birth control methods for most recent act of vaginal intercourse			
Birth control Pills	0.016	7.945	1.470–42.956
Withdrawal	0.002	0.188	0.064–0.550
Alcohol in 30 days			
Never used		1.000	
Have used, not in last 30 days	0.026	4.320	1.192–15.651
Used 1 or more days	0.000	10.931	3.712–32.189
HIV/STIs Risk perception			
At risk		1.000	
Not at risk	0.001	0.122	0.037–0.406
Unsure	0.021	0.264	0.085–0.818

Supplementary table

Table 1 Correlates of having multiple sexual partners (Multiple Logistic Regression Equation).

Supplementary Table 1 shows a multiple logistic regression equation, after controlling for all the factors that had significant associations with having multiple sexual partners in univariate analysis. Students or their partners who used withdrawal as birth control method in the last vaginal intercourse (p=0.002; odds ratio [OR]=0.188; 95% CI=0.064–0.550) and those that perceived they are not at risk of HIV/STIs (p=0.001; odds ratio [OR]=0.122; 95% CI=0.037–0.406) were less likely to have multiple sexual partners. While being a male student (p=.000; odds ratio [OR]=5.729; 95% CI=2.286–14.359), student within age 19-21 (p=.019; odds ratio [OR]=2.994; 95% CI=1.194–7.507), students who reported they or their partners use of birth control pills as birth control method for most recent act of vaginal intercourse(p=0.016; odds ratio [OR]=7.945; 95% CI=1.470–42.956), and those who used alcohol 1 or more times within the past 30 days (p=0.000; odds ratio [OR]=10.931; 95% CI=3.712–32.189) were more likely to have multiple sexual partners. This analysis has shown the independent association of each independent variable on having multiple sexual partners.