Supplemental material

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Additional File 1. *Bivariate and multivariable GEE models for the association between Canadian citizenship status, English fluency, and Asian identity and having had access to health services in the last six months, when needed, among women sex workers in Metro Vancouver, Canada (2014-2022)*

	Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted* Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Interaction term		
Canadian citizenship × English fluency[1]		
No Canadian citizenship × Limited English Fluency	0.51 (0.31, 0.86)	0.46 (0.26, 0.80)
No Canadian citizenship × Fluent English	0.58 (0.32, 1.06)	0.52 (0.28, 0.96)
Having Canadian citizenship × Limited English Fluency	0.96 (0.45, 2.06)	0.88 (0.41, 1.89)
(Ref. Having Canadian citizenship × Fluent English)		
Canadian citizenship × Asian racialized identity[2]		
No Canadian citizenship × Asian	0.55 (0.35, 0.86)	0.47 (0.28, 0.77)
No Canadian citizenship × Non-Asian	0.37 (0.09, 1.60)	0.33 (0.08, 1.35)
Having Canadian citizenship × Asian	0.74 (0.47, 1.15)	0.65 (0.41, 1.04)
(Ref. Having Canadian citizenship × Non-Asian)		

Note. Ref. = Reference group.

*All models adjusted for age, education, unstable housing in the last six months, sexual minority status, non-injection drug use, and whether data were collected during COVID-19.

[1]n=638 (3999 observations) for unadjusted odds ratio model; n=637 (3953 observations) for adjusted odds ratio model

[2]n=638 (4010 observations) for unadjusted odds ratio model; n=637 (3963 observations) for adjusted odds ratio model