



Figure S1: Combination of questions for proportions of heterosexual sex partners who the participants of TRIP (Transmission Reduction Intervention Project) had safe sex with during the past six months.

Table S2: Sociodemographic characteristics of the participants of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP) (n=357) who were followed-up and lost to follow-up six months after their recruitment.

Sociodemographic characteristic		Followed-up [n (%)]	Lost to follow-up [n (%)]	P-value
Overall		292 (81.8)	65 (18.2)	-
Gender	Male	231 (79.1)	51 (78.5)	0.908
	Female	61 (20.9)	14 (21.5)	
Age	median (IQR)	35 (31-41)	35 (31-44)	0.751
Nationality	Greek	269 (92.1)	54 (83.1)	0.025
	Non-Greek	23 (7.9)	11 (16.9)	
Education	Up-to high school	249 (85.3)	60 (92.3)	0.133
	Post high School	43 (14.7)	5 (7.7)	
Employment	Employed	241 (82.5)	55 (84.6)	0.687
	Unemployed	51 (17.5)	10 (15.4)	
Homelessness	Homeless	56 (19.2)	25 (38.5)	0.001
	Non-homeless	235 (80.8)	40 (61.5)	
HIV status	Positive	122 (41.8)	28 (43.1)	0.848
	Negative	170 (58.2)	37 (56.9)	
Participant group	Recent Seeds (RS)	22 (7.5)	1 (1.5)	0.030
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	17 (5.8)	2 (3.1)	
	Network of RS	136 (46.6)	35 (53.9)	
	Network of LCS	47 (16.1)	18 (27.7)	
	Negative controls	70 (24.0)	9 (13.9)	

The Chi-squared test was used to test the difference between frequencies and the Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test was used to test the difference in age distribution.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: IQR, Interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S3: Frequencies and percentages (in parentheses) of the responses to questionnaire item Q1 (Have you injected drugs, or had someone other than an accredited professional inject you with any drugs?) (n=292), at baseline and follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

Sociodemographic characteristics		Drug injection status [n (%)]								P-value
		Baseline				Follow up				
		Injecting	Non-injecting	Started	Continued	Total	Stopped	Continued	Total	
Overall		270 (92.5)	22 (7.5)	6 (2.1)	205 (70.2)	211 (72.3)	65 (22.3)	16 (5.5)	81 (27.7)	<0.001
Gender	Male	217 (80.4)	14 (63.6)	6 (100)	168 (82.0)	174 (82.5)	49 (75.4)	8 (50.0)	57 (70.4)	<0.001
	Female	53 (19.6)	8 (36.4)	0 (0.0)	37 (18.0)	37 (17.5)	16 (24.6)	8 (50.0)	24 (29.6)	<0.001
Age	median (IQR)	35 (31-40)	37.5 (30-44)	38.5 (37-42)	35 (31-40)	35 (31-40)	35 (32-42)	35 (29.5-44.5)	35 (32-44)	0.279
Nationality	Greek	247 (91.5)	22 (100)	6 (100)	184 (89.8)	190 (90.1)	63 (96.9)	16 (100)	79 (97.5)	<0.001
	Non-Greek	23 (8.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	21 (10.2)	9 (9.9)	2 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)	0.500
Education	Up-to high school	234 (86.7)	16 (72.7)	6 (100)	178 (86.8)	184 (87.2)	56 (86.2)	10 (62.5)	66 (81.5)	<0.001
	Post high school	36 (13.3)	6 (27.3)	0 (0.0)	27 (13.2)	27 (12.8)	9 (13.8)	6 (37.5)	15 (18.5)	0.004
Employment ¹	Employed	47 (17.4)	13 (59.1)	1 (16.7)	28 (13.7)	29 (13.7)	19 (29.2)	12 (75.0)	31 (38.3)	<0.001
	Unemployed	223 (82.6)	9 (40.9)	5 (83.3)	177 (86.3)	182 (86.3)	46 (70.8)	4 (25.0)	50 (61.7)	<0.001
Homelessness ¹	Homeless	35 (13.0)	4 (18.2)	3 (50.0)	31 (15.2)	34 (16.2)	4 (6.1)	1 (6.3)	5 (6.2)	1.000
	Non-homeless	234 (87.0)	18 (81.8)	3 (50.0)	173 (84.8)	176 (83.8)	61 (93.9)	15 (93.8)	76 (93.8)	<0.001
HIV status	Positive	119 (44.1)	3 (13.6)	1 (16.7)	107 (52.2)	108 (48.8)	12 (18.5)	2 (12.5)	14 (17.3)	0.003
	Negative	151 (55.9)	19 (86.4)	5 (83.3)	98 (47.8)	103 (51.2)	53 (81.5)	14 (87.5)	67 (82.7)	<0.001
Participant group	RS	22 (8.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (8.8)	18 (8.5)	4 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.9)	0.125
	LCS	17 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (6.3)	13 (6.2)	4 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.9)	0.125
	Network of RS	118 (43.7)	18 (81.8)	5 (83.3)	102 (49.8)	107 (50.7)	16 (24.6)	13 (81.3)	29 (35.8)	0.027
	Network of LCS	43 (15.9)	4 (18.2)	1 (16.7)	37 (18.0)	38 (18.0)	6 (9.2)	3 (18.7)	9 (11.1)	0.125
	Negative controls	70 (25.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	35 (17.1)	35 (16.6)	35 (53.8)	0 (0.0)	35 (43.2)	<0.001

The Exact McNemar significance probability test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs in injecting *versus* non-injecting at baseline and follow-up and the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test was used to test a difference in the age distribution.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups (p<0.05).

¹ Employment and homelessness status at the time of follow-up.

Abbreviations: IQR, Interquartile range; RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S4: Sociodemographic characteristics of people who injected drug at baseline of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP) (n=270). Comparison of those who stopped injecting and continued injecting drugs at follow-up.

Sociodemographic characteristics	Drug injection status at follow-up [n (%)]			P-value
	Continued	Stopped	Total	
Overall	205 (75.9)	65 (24.1)	270	
Gender	Male	168 (77.4)	49 (22.6)	0.245
	Female	37 (69.8)	16 (30.2)	
Age	Median (IQR)	35 (31-40)	35 (32-42)	0.056
Nationality	Greek	184 (74.5)	63 (25.5)	0.071
	Non-Greek	21 (91.3)	2 (8.7)	
Education	Up-to high school	178 (76.1)	56 (23.9)	0.889
	Post high School	27 (75.0)	9 (25.0)	
Employment	Employed	28 (59.6%)	19 (40.4%)	0.004
	Unemployed	177 (79.4)	46 (20.6)	
Homelessness	Homeless	31 (88.6)	4 (11.4)	0.059
	Non-homeless	173 (73.9)	61 (26.1)	
HIV status	Positive	107 (89.9)	12 (10.1)	<0.001
	Negative	98 (64.9)	53 (35.1)	
Participant group	RS	18 (81.8)	4 (18.2)	<0.001
	LCS	13 (76.5)	4 (23.5)	
	Network of RS	102 (86.4)	16 (13.6)	
	Network of LCS	37 (86.0)	6 (14.0)	
	Negative controls	35 (50.0)	35 (50.0)	

The Chi-squared test was used for the comparisons, except for age where a Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test was used to test the difference in age distribution.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups (p<0.05).

Abbreviations: IQR, Interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S5: Odds ratios (OR) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) for injecting drug use at follow-up (A) (all participants) and (B) for stopping injecting drug use at follow-up (participant who injected at baseline) - Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

Factors	Q1: Have you injected drugs, or had someone other than an accredited professional inject you with any drugs?				
	A		B		
	Univariable	Multivariable	Univariable	Multivariable	
Response at baseline	8.410 (3.160-22.383)	10.576 (3.346-33.433)	-	-	
Gender (Females vs males)	0.505 (0.279-0.915)	0.399 (0.195-0.819)	1.482 (0.761-2.889)	-	
Age	0.962 (0.933-0.993)	0.966 (0.930-1.004)	1.043 (1.006-1.081)	1.032 (0.991-1.074)	
Education (Post vs up-to high School)	0.646 (0.324-1.289)	-	1.060 (0.470-2.386)	-	
Employment (Unemployed vs employed)	3.891 (2.146-7.056)	2.706 (1.332-5.495)	0.383 (0.197-0.746)	0.475 (0.228-0.988)	
Homelessness (Homeless vs non-homeless)	2.936 (1.106-7.797)	2.024 (0.659-6.218)	0.366 (0.124-1.079)	-	
HIV status ¹ (Positive vs negative)	5.018 (2.656-9.479)	-	0.207 (0.105-0.411)	-	
Participant group (reference group: negative controls)	RS	4.500 (1.382-14.650)	4.420 (1.298-15.052)	0.222 (0.068-0.723)	0.233 (0.070-0.778)
	LCS	3.250 (0.965-10.950)	2.780 (0.791-9.773)	0.308 (0.091-1.037)	0.344 (0.100-1.175)
	Network of RS	3.690 (1.979-6.878)	4.903 (2.348-10.239)	0.157 (0.077-0.318)	0.186 (0.090-0.382)
	Network of LCS	4.222 (1.779-10.023)	5.369 (1.965-14.671)	0.162 (0.061-0.433)	0.185 (0.068-0.502)

Binary logistic regression used for the Odds Ratio (95% CI) of answering *yes* versus *no* at follow-up. Factors (except for participant group) non-significantly related to injecting drug use in univariable logistic regression analysis were excluded from multivariable analysis.

¹ HIV status was not included in the multivariable logistic regression analysis for participants who stopped injecting drug use in follow-up because of collinearity with participant group.

Odds ratios of variables whose confidence intervals do not include 1 are shown in bold.

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S6: Median values and interquartile ranges (IQR) of the number of different people who the participants injected drugs with, at baseline and follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

Q2: How many different people did you inject drugs with? (n=204)				
		Baseline	Follow-up	P-value
		[n (%)]	[n (%)]	
Overall		4 (2-7.5)	3.5 (1-10)	0.896
HIV Status	Positive	4 (3-7)	4 (1-10)	0.947
	Negative	4 (2-10)	3 (1-10)	0.893
Participant group	Recent Seeds (RS)	3.5 (1-5)	4 (1-7)	0.230
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	3 (3-7.5)	2.5 (0.5-5.5)	0.077
	Network of RS	4 (2-7)	3 (1-10)	0.611
	Network of LCS	6 (4-10)	6 (2-20)	0.826
	Negative controls	3 (1-10)	3 (1-10)	0.699

The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs at baseline versus follow-up.

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S7: Frequencies and percentages (in parentheses) of the responses to questionnaire item Q4a: When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you share a syringe someone else had previously used to inject? (n=203) at baseline and at follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

			Drug injection-related behavior (Q4a)		
			Safe [n, (%)]	Risky [n, (%)]	P-value
Overall		Baseline	133 (65.5)	70 (34.5)	<i>0.007</i>
		Follow-up	155 (76.4)	48 (23.7)	
HIV Status	Positive	Baseline	66 (62.3)	40 (37.7)	<i>0.029</i>
		Follow-up	80 (75.5)	26 (24.5)	
	Negative	Baseline	67 (69.1)	30 (30.9)	<i>0.169</i>
		Follow-up	75 (77.3)	22 (22.7)	
Participant group	Recent Seeds (RS)	Baseline	11 (61.1)	7 (38.9)	<i>0.250</i>
		Follow-up	14 (77.8)	4 (22.2)	
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	Baseline	8 (66.7)	4 (33.3)	<i>1.000</i>
		Follow-up	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)	
	Network of RS	Baseline	65 (64.4)	36 (35.6)	<i>0.007</i>
		Follow-up	81 (80.2)	20 (19.8)	
	Network of LCS	Baseline	21 (56.8)	16 (43.2)	<i>0.804</i>
		Follow-up	23 (62.2)	14 (37.8)	
	Negative controls	Baseline	28 (80.0)	7 (20.0)	<i>1.000</i>
		Follow-up	28 (80.0)	7 (20.0)	

The responses were collapsed into the categories, safe (none of the time) and risky (very little; less than half; about half; more than half; almost all; all) behavior. The Exact McNemar significance probability test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs in baseline versus follow-up.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S8: Frequencies and percentages (in parentheses) of the responses to questionnaire item Q4b: When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you give someone a syringe to use that you already injected with? (n=202), at baseline and at follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

			Drug injection-related behavior (Q4b)		
			Safe [n, (%)]	Risky [n, (%)]	P-value
Overall		Baseline	127 (62.9)	75 (37.1)	<i>0.002</i>
		Follow-up	153 (75.7)	49 (24.3)	
HIV Status	Positive	Baseline	74 (70.5)	31 (29.5)	<i>0.035</i>
		Follow-up	87 (82.9)	18 (44.4)	
	Negative	Baseline	53 (54.6)	44 (45.4)	0.035
		Follow-up	66 (68.0)	31 (32.0)	
Participant group	Recent Seeds (RS)	Baseline	12 (66.7)	6 (33.3)	0.453
		Follow-up	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	Baseline	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	1.000
		Follow-up	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	
	Network of RS	Baseline	59 (58.4)	42 (41.6)	<i>0.005</i>
		Follow-up	76 (75.3)	25 (24.8)	
	Network of LCS	Baseline	24 (64.9)	13 (35.1)	0.791
		Follow-up	26 (70.3)	11 (29.7)	
	Negative controls	Baseline	23 (65.7)	12 (34.3)	0.344
		Follow-up	27 (77.1)	8 (22.9)	

The responses were collapsed into the categories, safe (none of the time) and risky (very little; less than half; about half; more than half; almost all; all) behavior.

The Exact McNemar significance probability test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs in baseline versus follow-up.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S9: Frequencies and percentages (in parentheses) of the responses to questionnaire item Q4(c): When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you share a cooker, filter or rinse water that someone else had previously used to inject? (n=202) at baseline and at follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

			Drug injection-related behavior (Q4c)		P-value
			Safe [n, (%)]	Risky [n, (%)]	
Overall		Baseline	78 (38.6)	124 (61.4)	
		Follow-up	126 (62.4)	76 (37.6)	<i><0.001</i>
HIV Status	Positive	Baseline	37 (35.2)	68 (64.8)	
		Follow-up	65 (61.9)	40 (38.1)	<i><0.001</i>
	Negative	Baseline	41 (42.3)	56 (57.7)	
		Follow-up	61 (62.9)	36 (37.1)	<i>0.002</i>
Participant group	Recent seeds (RS)	Baseline	6 (33.3)	12 (66.7)	
		Follow-up	13 (72.2)	5 (27.8)	<i>0.065</i>
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	Baseline	6 (54.6)	5 (45.5)	
		Follow-up	7 (63.6)	4 (36.4)	<i>1.000</i>
	Network of RS	Baseline	41 (40.6)	60 (59.4)	
		Follow-up	68 (67.3)	33 (32.7)	<i><0.001</i>
	Network of LCS	Baseline	9 (24.3)	28 (75.7)	
		Follow-up	17 (46.0)	20 (54.1)	<i>0.039</i>
	Negative controls	Baseline	16 (45.7)	19 (54.3)	
		Follow-up	21 (60.0)	14 (40.0)	<i>0.267</i>

The responses were collapsed into the categories, safe (none of the time) and risky (very little; less than half; about half; more than half; almost all; all) behavior.

The Exact McNemar significance probability test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs in baseline versus follow-up.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S10: Frequencies and percentages (in parentheses) of the responses to questionnaire item Q4(d): When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you give someone a cooker, filter or rinse water that you had previously used to inject? (n=202), at baseline and at follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

		Drug injection-related behavior (Q4d)			
		Safe [n, (%)]	Risky [n, (%)]	P-value	
Overall		Baseline	93 (46.0)	109 (54.0)	<i><0.001</i>
		Follow-up	128 (63.4)	74 (36.6)	
HIV Status	Positive	Baseline	53 (50.5)	52 (49.5)	<i>0.002</i>
		Follow-up	74 (70.5)	31 (29.5)	
	Negative	Baseline	40 (41.2)	57 (58.8)	<i>0.020</i>
		Follow-up	54 (55.7)	43 (44.3)	
Participant group	Recent seeds (RS)	Baseline	8 (44.4)	10 (55.6)	0.070
		Follow-up	14 (77.8)	4 (22.2)	
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	Baseline	8 (72.7)	3 (27.3)	1.000
		Follow-up	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	
	Network of RS	Baseline	48 (47.5)	53 (52.5)	<i>0.004</i>
		Follow-up	67 (66.3)	34 (33.7)	
	Network of LCS	Baseline	12 (32.4)	25 (67.6)	0.267
		Follow-up	17 (45.9)	20 (54.1)	
	Negative controls	Baseline	17 (48.6)	18 (51.4)	0.344
		Follow-up	21 (60.0)	14 (40.0)	

The responses were collapsed into the categories, safe (none of the time) and risky (very little; less than half; about half; more than half; almost all; all) behavior.

The Exact McNemar significance probability test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs in baseline versus follow-up.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S11: Frequencies and percentages (in parentheses) of the responses to questionnaire item Q4(e): When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you backload (piggy-back) to share injection drugs? (n=202), at baseline and at follow-up of Transmission Reduction Intervention Project (TRIP).

			Drug injection-related behavior (Q4e)		
			Safe [n, (%)]	Risky [n, (%)]	P-value
Overall		Baseline	150 (74.3)	52 (25.7)	<i><0.001</i>
		Follow-up	180 (89.1)	22 (10.9)	
HIV Status	Positive	Baseline	76 (72.4)	29 (27.6)	<i>0.004</i>
		Follow-up	92 (87.6)	13 (12.4)	
	Negative	Baseline	74 (76.3)	23 (23.7)	<i>0.003</i>
		Follow-up	88 (90.7)	9 (9.3)	
Participant group	Recent seeds (RS)	Baseline	11 (61.1)	7 (38.9)	<i>0.031</i>
		Follow-up	17 (94.4)	1 (5.6)	
	Control Seeds with Long-term HIV infection (LCS)	Baseline	8 (72.7)	3 (27.3)	0.250
		Follow-up	11 (100)	0 (0.0)	
	Network of RS	Baseline	78 (77.2)	23 (22.8)	<i>0.007</i>
		Follow-up	92 (91.1)	9 (8.9)	
	Network of LCS	Baseline	25 (67.6)	12 (32.4)	0.344
		Follow-up	29 (78.4)	8 (21.6)	
	Negative controls	Baseline	28 (80.0)	7 (20.0)	0.375
		Follow-up	31 (88.6)	4 (11.4)	

The responses were collapsed into the categories, safe (none of the time) and risky (very little; less than half; about half; more than half; almost all; all) behavior. The Exact McNemar significance probability test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs in baseline versus follow-up.

P-values in italics stand for statistically significant differences between groups ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S12: Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of univariable and multivariable logistic regression models for participants responses to questionnaire items of drug injection-related behaviors (safe *versus* risky) at follow-up (Q4b, Q4d, Q4e).

		Drug injecting related behaviors in follow-up					
		Q4b		Q4d		Q4e	
Factors		Univariable	Multivariable	Univariable	Multivariable	Univariable	Multivariable
Baseline response		3.373 (1.732-6.567)	2.814 (1.403-5.647)	3.583 (1.926-6.669)	2.649 (1.358-5.168)	5.222 (2.079-13.116)	4.686 (1.723-12.743)
Gender (Females vs males)		1.705 (0.784-3.708)	-	1.435 (0.697-2.953)	-	3.133 (1.206-8.138)	2.934 (1.014-8.489)
Age		0.924 (0.879-0.971)	0.947 (0.898-0.999)	0.927 (0.888-0.968)	0.933 (0.888-0.980)	0.921 (0.859-0.988)	0.956 (0.884-1.033)
Education (Post vs up-to high School)		0.903 (0.343-2.378)	-	1.043 (0.451-2.409)	-	0.297 (0.038-2.301)	-
Employment (Unemployed vs employed)		2.029 (0.669-6.158)	-	2.942 (1.070-8.094)	4.247 (1.391-12.972)	1.605 (0.354-7.275)	-
Homelessness (Homeless vs non-homeless)		1.177 (0.509-2.721)	-	0.946 (0.439-2.038)	-	1.602 (0.548-4.685)	-
HIV status (Positive vs negative)		0.449 (0.233-0.865)	-	0.526 (0.297-0.931)	-	1.444 (0.589-3.541)	-
Participant group (Negative controls as reference group)	RS	0.675 (0.155-2.934)	0.590 (0.124-2.816)	0.429 (0.117-1.574)	0.256 (0.060-1.085)	0.456 (0.047-4.412)	0.291 (0.027-3.144)

LCS	0.675 (0.122-3.736)	0.830 (0.138-5.000)	0.300 (0.057-1.581)	0.283 (0.048-1.682)	-	-
Network of RS	1.083 (0.439-2.676)	0.906 (0.347-2.362)	0.729 (0.332-1.603)	0.472 (0.191-1.170)	0.712 (0.205-2.472)	0.656 (0.172-2.494)
Network of LCS	1.375 (0.479-3.951)	1.265 (0.415-3.857)	1.853 (0.731-4.700)	1.193 (0.429-3.317)	2.067 (0.563-7.591)	1.629 (0.392-6.778)

Q4: When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you (Q4b) give someone a syringe to use that you already injected with? (Q4d), give someone a cooker, filter or rinse water that you had previously used to inject? (Q4e), backload (piggy-back) to share injection drugs?

Factors (except for participant group) non-significantly related to injecting drug use in univariable logistic regression analysis were excluded from multivariable analysis.

Odds ratios of variables whose confidence intervals do not include 1 are shown in bold.

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S13: Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of univariable and multivariable logistic regression models for improvement in participants responses to questionnaire items of drug injection-related behaviors (safe *versus* risky) in follow-up (Q4a, Q4c, Q4e).

Factors	Improvement of drug injection-related behaviors at follow-up							
	Q4a		Q4c		Q4e			
	Univariable	Multivariable	Univariable	Multivariable	Univariable	Multivariable		
Gender (Females vs males)	0.728 (0.281-1.883)	-	0.278 (0.103-0.752)	0.273 (0.100-0.745)	0.626 (0.226-1.731)	-		
Age	0.965 (0.919-1.014)	-	0.968 (0.928-1.009)	-	0.925 (0.875-0.977)	0.923 (0.871-0.976)		
Education (Post vs up-to high School)	1.175 (0.440-3.140)	-	1.105 (0.464-2.631)	-	1.658 (0.643-4.276)	-		
Employment (Unemployed vs employed)	2.390 (0.685-8.336)	-	0.468 (0.206-1.063)	-	1.061 (0.375-3.004)	-		
Homelessness (Homeless vs non-homeless)	0.721 (0.259-2.010)	-	0.969 (0.428-2.197)	-	1.560 (0.638-3.812)	-		
HIV status (Positive vs negative)	1.452 (0.729-2.894)	-	1.165 (0.646-2.101)	-	1.247 (0.617-2.521)	-		
Participant group (Reference group: Negative controls)		RS	2.133 (0.384-11.840)	2.133 (0.384-11.840)	2.889 (0.874-9.544)	2.997 (0.884-10.164)	3.875 (0.927-16.191)	4.013 (0.912-17.659)
		LCS	3.556 (0.610-20.727)	3.556 (0.610-20.727)	1.083 (0.235-4.994)	1.098 (0.233-5.176)	2.906 (0.538-15.698)	2.776 (0.499-15.436)

Network of RS	3.325 (0.935-11.827)	3.325 (0.935-11.827)	1.532 (0.647-3.627)	1.565 (0.653-3.753)	1.796 (0.566-5.698)	1.509 (0.464-4.912)
Network of LCS	3.429 (0.844-13.926)	3.429 (0.844-13.926)	1.070 (0.375-3.055)	1.092 (0.377-3.167)	1.808 (0.480-6.817)	1.483 (0.382-5.751)

Q4: When you injected drugs, what proportion of the time did you share a syringe that someone else had previously used to inject? (Q4a), share a cooker, filter or rinse water that someone else had previously used to inject? (Q4c), backload (piggy-back) to share injection drugs? (Q4e).

Factors (except for participant group) non-significantly related to injecting drug use in univariable analysis were excluded from multivariable analysis.

Odds ratios of variables whose confidence intervals do not include 1 are shown in bold.

Abbreviations: RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.

Table S14: Proportions of women sex partners, men had *safe* sex with during the past six months.

Sociodemographic characteristics		Women, men always used condom with [median (%); (IQR) / mean ± SD]								
		Continued injecting in follow-up (n=86)			Stopped injecting in follow-up (n=30)			Not injecting at baseline (n=10)		
		Baseline	Follow-up	P-value	Baseline	Follow-up	P-value	Baseline	Follow-up	P-value
Overall		50 (0-100) /	100 (0-100) /	0.053	67 (0-100) /	95 (0-100) /	0.837	0 (0-0) /	58 (0-100) /	0.094
		49 ± 47	59 ± 47	0.054	60 ± 43	61 ± 46	0.933	10 ± 32	49 ± 45	0.086
HIV Status	Positive	58 (0-100) /	100 (46-100) /	0.025	100 (100-100) /	100 (100-100) /	-	0 (0-0) /	0 (0-0) /	-
		53 ± 47	75 ± 43	0.035	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	-	0 ± .	0 ± .	-
	Negative	42 (0-100) /	50 (0-100) /	0.607	67 (0-100) /	80 (0-100) /	0.845	0 (0-0) /	67 (0-100) /	0.104
		46 ± 47	50 ± 48	0.543	55 ± 43	56 ± 47	0.934	11 ± 33	55 ± 44	0.086
Participant group	Recent seeds (RS)	48 (0-100) /	100 (100-100) /	0.050	100 (100-100) /	100 (100-100) /	-	-	-	-
		49 ± 54	100 ± 0	0.071	100 ± .	100 ± .	-	-	-	-
	Control seeds with long-term HIV infection (LCS)	0 (0-50) /	0 (0-50) /	1.000	100 (100-100) /	100 (100-100) /	-	-	-	-
		25 ± 50	25 ± 50	1.000	100 ± .	100 ± .	-	-	-	-
	Network of RS	50 (0-100) /	100 (0-100) /	0.078	0 (0-100) /	100 (0-100) /	0.085	0 (0-0) /	50 (0-75) /	0.161
		44 ± 44	60 ± 47	0.066	29 ± 49	62 ± 49	0.111	11 ± 33	44 ± 44	0.169
	Network of LCS	100 (0-100) /	100 (0-100) /	0.883	75 (25-100) /	75 (25-100) /	1.000	0 (0-0) /	100 (100-100) /	0.317
		68 ± 45	63 ± 48	0.649	63 ± 48	63 ± 48	1.000	0 ± .	100 ± .	-
	Negative controls	33 (0-100) /	33 (0-100) /	1.000	67 (67-100) /	80 (0-100) /	0.326	-	-	-
		49 ± 50	49 ± 48	0.981	68 ± 37	55 ± 48	0.168			

The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to test the difference of the matched pairs at baseline versus follow-up.

Abbreviations: IQR, Interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; RS, recent seeds; LCS, control seeds with long-term HIV infection.