Median [IQR] or n (%)	Study population (n=361)
Sociodemographic characteristics	
Age $(n=351)^{1}$	37 [30-44]
Educational level (n=355)	
<= High school	31 (8.7)
> High school	324 (91.3)
Active employment (n=356)	
No	60 (16.9)
Yes	26 (83.1)
Housing comfort (n=356)	
Not Comfortable	26 (7.3)
Comfortable	330 (92.7)
Main partner (n=355)	
No	208 (58.6)
Yes	147 (41.4)
Quality of living environment of life (n=356)	
Socioeconomically deprived neighbourhood	25 (7.0)
Not socioeconomically deprived neighbourhood	331 (93.0)
Anxiolytics (n=352)	
No	259 (73.6)
Yes	93 (26.4)
Antidepressants (n=351)	
No	299 (85.2)
Yes	52 (14.8)
Recreational drugs use during the previous 12 months (n=356)	
No	199 (55.9)
Yes	157 (44.1)
Sexual behaviours	
Median number of sexual intercourses (n=339) (previous 4 weeks)	9.5 [5-15]
Median number of sexual partners (n=353) (previous 2 months) <sup>8</sup>	7 [3-15]
Knew most recent partner's serology(n=361)	
No	219 (60.7)

## Table I. Main characteristics of the study sample at baseline (ANRS-IPERGAY<sup>1</sup>, n=361)

1 Data collected at baseline for 332 participants enrolled in both the double-blind and OLE phases, and at baseline of the OLE phase for 29 participants only included in the OLE phase

## Yes

## Table II. Comparison of main characteristics of participants for each risk perception trajectory (OLE ANRS-IPERGAY<sup>1</sup>, n=361)

	Low-level risk perception N=225 (62.3%)	Medium-level risk perception N=110 (30.5%)	High-level risk perception N=26 (7.2%)	P-Value
Age-(mean[sd])	37.9[9.8]	37.2[9.8]	38.9[9.2]	0.67
Educational level <sup>2</sup>				
> high school	204(92.3%)	98(90.7%)	22(84.6%)	0.41
$\leq$ high school	17(7.7%)	10(9.3%)	4(15.4%)	
Active employment <sup>3</sup>				
No	42(19.0%)	16(14.7%)	2(7.7%)	
Yes	179(81.0%)	93(85.3%)	24(92.3)	0.26
Housing comfort <sup>3</sup>				
Uncomfortable	17(7.7%)	6(5.5%)	3(11.5%)	
Comfortable	204(92.3%)	103(94.5%)	23(88.5%)	0.53
Main partner <sup>2</sup>				
No	121(54.8%)	67(62.1%)	20(76.9%)	
Yes	100(45.3%)	41(37.9%)	6(23.1%)	0.06
Quality of living environment				
Not socioeconomically deprived neighbourhood	204(92.3%)	102(93.6%)	25(96.2%)	0.73
Socioeconomically deprived neighbourhood	17(7.7%)	7(6.4%)	1(3.8%)	
Anxiolytics <sup>4</sup>				
No	168(77.1%)	75(69.4%)	16(61.5%)	
Yes	50(22.9%)	33(30.6%)	10(38.5%)	0.12
Antidepressants <sup>5</sup>				
No	188(86.2%)	90(84.1%)	21(80.8%)	
Yes	30(13.8%)	17(15.9%)	5(19.2%)	0.71
Number of sexual partners in the previous 2 months-(means[sd])	9.5[10.5]	15.1[24.5]	17.2[15.3]	0.004
Number of sexual intercourses in the previous 4 weeks-(means[sd])	11.6[11.4]	12.9[16.5]	12.3[10.11]	0.70
Most recent sexual intercourse in outdoor location				
No	183(83.2%)	88(80.0%)	18(72.0%)	
Yes	37(16.8%)	22(20.0%)	7(28.0%)	0.36
Drugs use during the previous 12 months				

 $(n=356)^6$ 

No	136(61.5%)	50(45.9%)	13(50.0%)	
Yes	85(38.5%)	59(54.1)	13(50.0%)	0.02
Cannabis use during the most recent sexual intercourse				
No	201(89.3%)	96(87.3%)	24(92.3%)	
Yes	24(10.7%)	14(12.7%)	2(7.7%)	0.72
Alcohol use during the most recent sexual intercourse				
No	197(87.6%)	97(88.2%)	23(88.5%)	
Yes	28(12.4%)	13(11.8%)	3(11.5%)	0.98
Recreational drugs use during the most recent sexual intercourse <sup>7</sup>				
No	149(66.2%)	58(52.7%)	16(61.5%)	
Yes	76(33.8%)	52(47.3%)	10(38.5%)	0.06
Receptive anal position during the most recent sexual intercourse				
No	103(46.8%)	51(46.8%)	10(40.0%)	
Yes	117(53.2%)	58(53.2%)	15(60.0%)	0.80

Pvalue: ANOVA for continue variables and Chi-square test for categorical variables

1 Data collected at baseline for 332 participants enrolled in both the double-blind and OLE phases, and at baseline of the OLE phase for 29 participants only included in the OLE phase

2 Six missing values

3 Five missing values

4 Nine missing values

5 Ten missing values

6 Two missing values

7 Ecstasy, cocaine, poppers, GHB/GBL, Ketamine, Viagra

8 Seven missing values



Figure I. Evolution of probabilities of PrEP adherence trajectories during the OLE phase of the ANRS-IPERGAY trial<sup>1</sup> (n=361)

1The average posterior probability of belonging to the "systematically adherent to PrEP" trajectory was 0.91, and 0.88 for the "unsystematic adherent to PrEP" trajectory.



## Figure II. Evolution of probabilities of condom use trajectories during the OLE phase of the ANRS-IPERGAY trial<sup>1</sup> (n=361)

1The average posterior probability of belonging to the "low-level condom use" trajectory was 0.87, and 0.89 for the "high-level condom use" trajectory