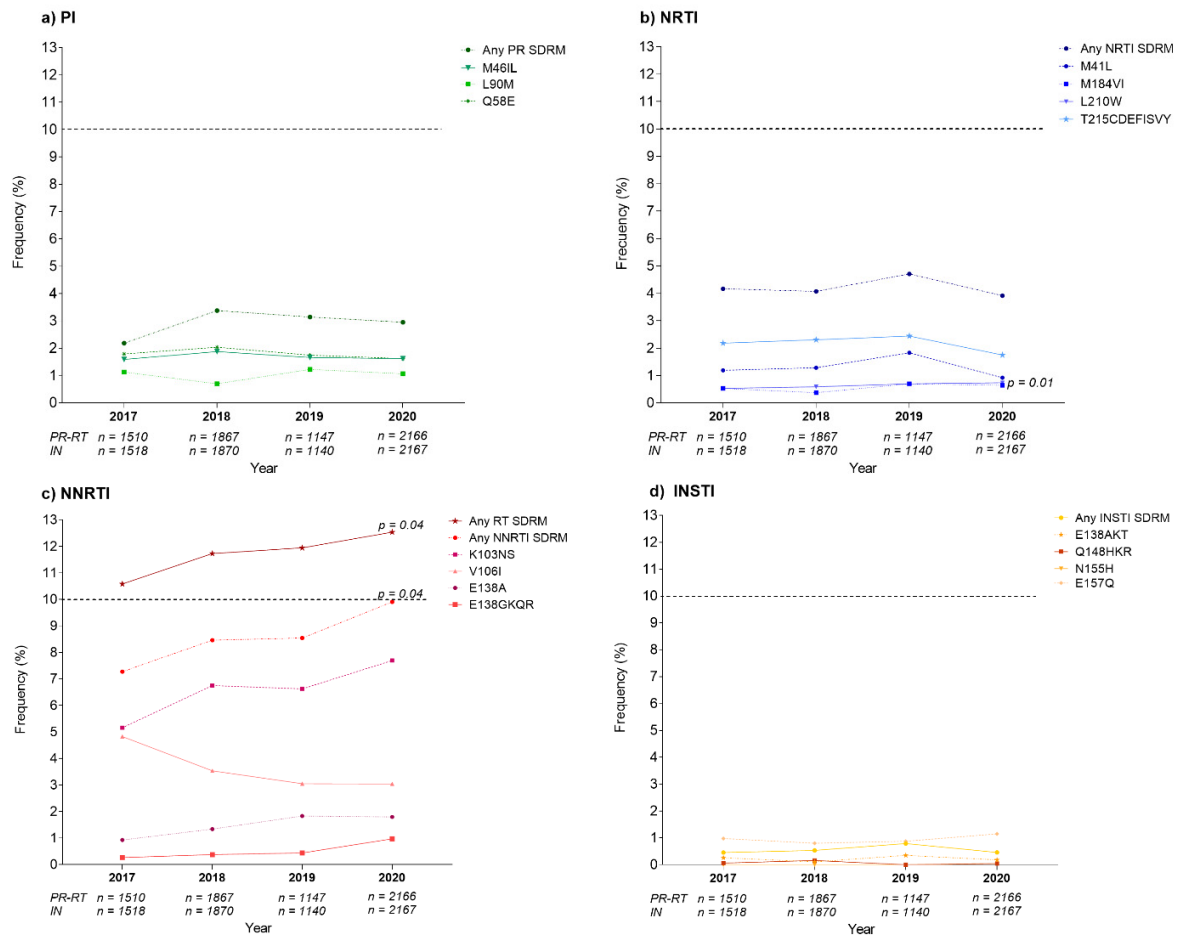


**Figure S1.** Pretreatment drug resistance trends in Mexico City by antiretroviral drug, 2017–2020. Antiretroviral drugs are grouped by drug class: **(a)** PI, **(b)** NRTI, **(c)** NNRTI, and **(d)** INSTI. HIV drug resistance was estimated from PR, RT and IN sequences using the Stanford HIVdb tool (v9.0). Trends were tested using linear regression. PDR, pretreatment drug resistance; PI, protease inhibitors; NRTI, nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors; NNRTI, non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitors.



**Figure S2.** Pretreatment antiretroviral drug resistance mutation frequency trends in Mexico City, 2017–2020. Mutations are classified by drug class: (a) PI, (b) NRTI, (c). NNRTI, and (d) INSTI. Trends were tested using linear regression. Selected DRMs including both SDRM and non-SDRM are shown. PI, protease inhibitors; NRTI, nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors; NNRTI, non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitors; DRM, drug resistance mutation; SDRM, surveillance DRM.

**Table S1.** Demographic, clinical and behavioral characteristics of antiretroviral treatment restarters <sup>a</sup>.

	ARV Naïve <sup>b</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 1145)	Prior ARV Exposure <sup>b</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 141)	<i>p</i> Value
Gender, <i>n</i> (%)			
Cisgender Women	64 (5.6)	18 (12.8)	<0.001 *
Cisgender Men	1060 (92.6)	115 (81.6)	
Transgender Women	21 (1.8)	7 (5.0)	
Transgender Men	0 (0.0)	1 (0.7)	
Age (years), <i>n</i>			
Median (IQR)	29 (25–35)	35 (29–41)	<0.001 *
Viral load (log RNA copies/mL), <i>n</i>			
Median (range)	4.7 (4.1–5.2)	4.4 (3.8–4.9)	0.0013 *
CD4+ T cell count category, <i>n</i> (%)			
<200 cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	642 (56.1)	81 (57.5)	0.905
200–500 cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	449 (39.3)	53 (37.6)	
>500 cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	53 (4.6)	7 (5.0)	
Sexual risk category, <i>n</i> (%)			
Heterosexual cis women	59 (5.2)	18 (12.8)	0.001 *
Heterosexual cis men	147 (12.8)	23 (16.3)	
Cisgender MSM	782 (68.3)	85 (60.3)	
Transgender women	25 (2.2)	6 (4.3)	
Missing	132 (11.5)	9 (6.9)	
Marital status, <i>n</i> (%)			
Single	828 (72.3)	104 (73.8)	0.001 *
Married	36 (3.1)	9 (6.4)	
Domestic partnership	150 (13.1)	21 (14.9)	
Other	24 (2.1)	5 (3.6)	
Missing	107 (9.3)	2 (1.4)	
Education, <i>n</i> (%)			
Illiterate	5 (0.4)	2 (1.4)	<0.001 *
Elementary	44 (3.8)	15 (10.6)	
High School	499 (43.6)	70 (49.6)	
Technician	57 (5.0)	7 (5)	
Degree	388 (33.9)	42 (29.8)	
Postgraduate	40 (3.5)	3 (2.1)	
Missing	112 (9.8)	2 (1.4)	
Self-identified social class, <i>n</i> (%)			
Low	405 (35.4)	61 (43.3)	0.004 *
Middle	623 (54.4)	77 (54.6)	
High	2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	
Missing	115 (10.0)	3 (2.1)	
Other sexually transmitted infections, <i>n</i> (%) <sup>c</sup>			
No	554 (48.4)	67 (47.5)	0.024 *
Yes	361 (31.5)	58 (41.3)	
Preferred not to answer	5 (4.4)	5 (3.5)	
Missing	180 (15.7)	11 (7.8)	
Role in anal sex, <i>n</i> (%)			
Receptive	277 (24.2)	34 (24.1)	0.502
Insertive/Receptive	419 (36.6)	44 (31.2)	
Insertive	195 (17.0)	25 (17.7)	
Missing	254 (22.2)	38 (27.0)	
Circumcision, <i>n</i> (%)			
No	704 (61.5)	84 (59.6)	0.766
Yes	211 (18.4)	25 (17.7)	
Missing	230 (20.1)	32 (22.7)	
Injectable drug use, <i>n</i> (%)			
No	992 (86.6)	124 (87.9)	0.001 *
Yes	36 (3.1)	12 (8.5)	
Missing	5117(10.2)	5 (3.6)	
Drug use for sex, <i>n</i> (%)			
No	540 (47.2)	73 (51.7)	0.135
Yes	439 (38.3)	56 (39.7)	
Missing	166 (14.5)	12 (8.5)	

Use of Apps for finding sexual partners, <i>n</i> (%)			
No	413 (36.1)	60 (64.6)	0.042 *
Yes	490 (42.8)	45 (31.9)	
Missing	242 (21.1)	36 (25.5)	

<sup>a</sup> Data collected for a subset of 1348 participants enrolled from June to December 2020. <sup>b</sup> Column percentages are shown. <sup>c</sup> During the previous six months. \*  $p < 0.05$ . ARV, antiretroviral; MSM, men who have sex with men.