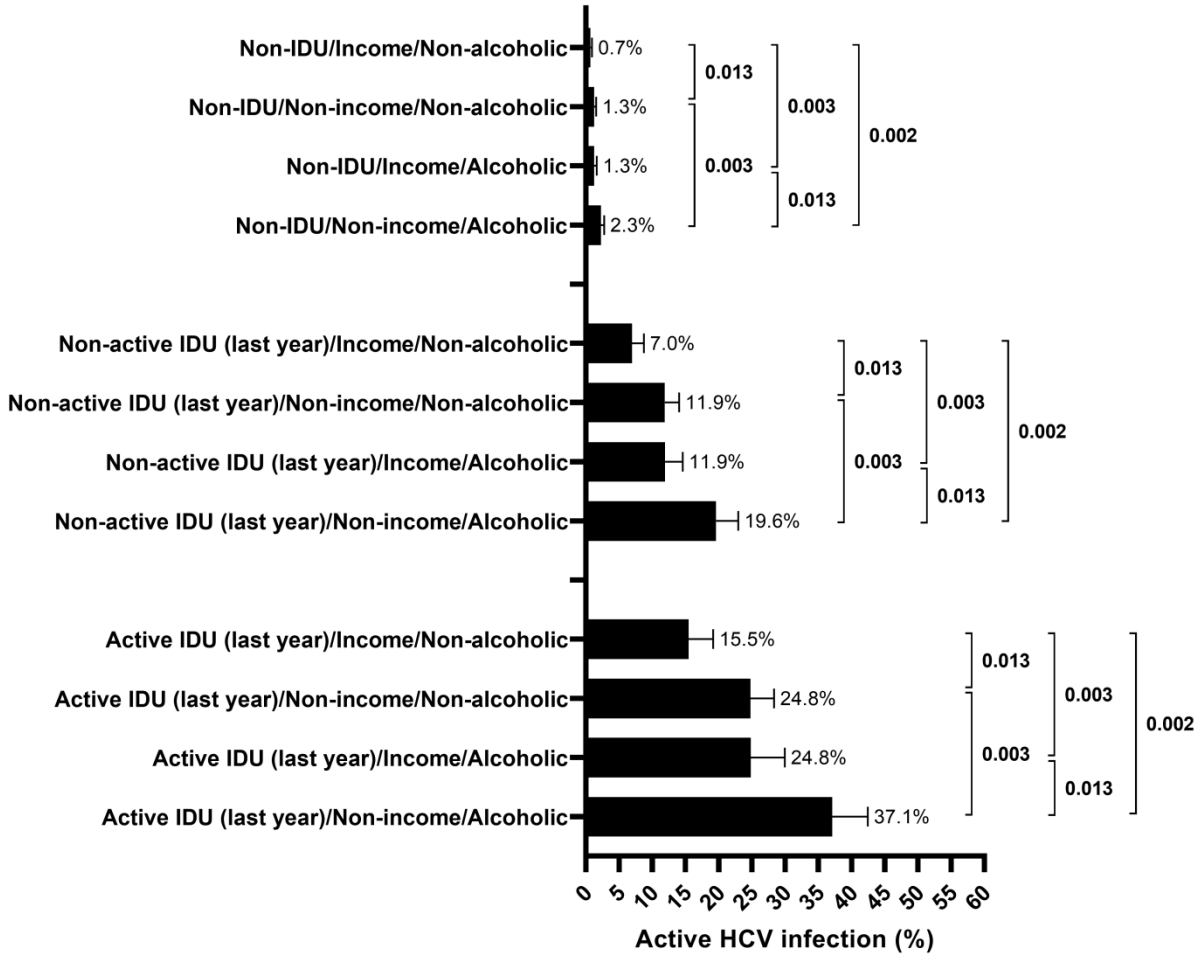
Supplemental Online Content

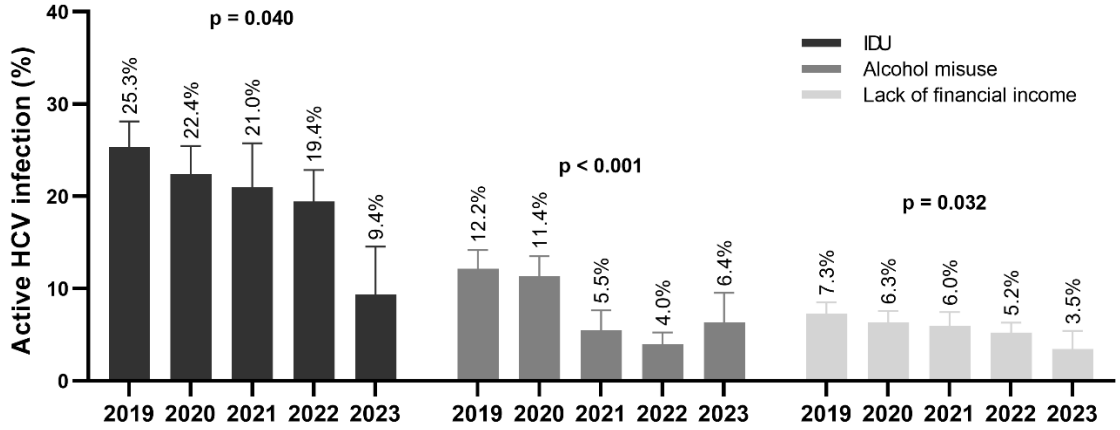
Ryan P, Valencia J, Sepúlveda-Crespo D, et al. Prevalence of HCV infection among people experiencing homelessness in Madrid, Spain. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2024;7(10):e2438657. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.38657

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplemental Figure 1. Estimation of the prevalence of HCV active infection in the homeless population based on key risk factors. **Statistical analysis**: Data were calculated using logistic regression adjusted by patient characteristics and bootstrap repetitions (1,000).
Abbreviations: HCV = hepatitis C virus; IDU = injecting drug use



Supplemental Figure 2. Estimation of HCV active infection prevalence and temporal trend by calendar year throughout the study period (2019-2023) stratified by risk factors. **Statistical analysis**: Data were calculated using logistic regression using bootstrap repetitions (1,000). **Abbreviations**: HCV = hepatitis C virus.



Supplemental Figure 3. Prevalence of IDU (active and inactive, **(A)**), alcohol intake **(B),** and economic income **(C)** in the homeless population during the study period (2019-2023). **Statistical analysis**: Temporal trends of risk factors rate were calculated by the Cochran–Armitage test. **Abbreviations**: IDU = injecting drug use.