**Supplemental Table 1.** Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (aPR) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) for the effect of age, gender identity, frequency of clinic visits, year of initial consult, and lifestyle factors on non-uptake of HIV testing a.

| **Characteristics** | **Adjusted Prevalence Ratio** **(95% Confidence Interval)****for the non-uptake of HIV testing**  |
| --- | --- |
| Gender identity  |  |
|  Trans woman | 1.0 |
|  Trans man | 1.48 (1.31, 1.67) |
| Age |  |
|  15 – 24 | 1.00 |
|  25 – 34 | 1.00 (0.93, 1.09) |
|  35 & above | 1.02 (0.88, 1.19) |
| Frequency of clinic visits  |  |
|  1 visit | 1.0 |
|  2-3 visits | 0.96 (0.87, 1.05) |
|  4 visits & above | 1.04 (0.95, 1.13) |
| Year of initial consult |  |
|  2019 | 1.0 |
|  2018 | 1.04 (0.96, 1.13) |
|  2017 | 1.25 (1.08, 1.43) |
| Recreational drug  |  |
|  Non-User | 1.0 |
|  Ever User | 0.94 (0.81, 1.09) |
| Smoking status |  |
|  Never smoker | 1.0 |
|  Ever smoker | 0.99 (0.91, 1.08) |
| Drinking status |  |
|  Never drinker | 1.0 |
|  Ever drinker | 1.03 (0.90, 1.18) |

a Adjustedfinal model included N=495 because of missing data for smoking status and drinking status variables. The final model was adjusted for age, gender identity, smoking status, drinking status, recreational drug usage, clinic visit frequency, and year of initial consult to the clinic.