	Model 1: Two-way product term (V x I) b (95% CI), P value	Model 2: Two-way product term (V x S) b (95% CI), P value	Model 3: Two-way product term (I & S) b (95% CI), P value	Model 4: Two-way product terms alone b (95% CI), P value	Model 5: All two- and three-way product terms b (95% CI), P value
Supplementary Table II. Effects of interacting adverse psychosocial exposures on the additive scale (N=19,902)					
V x I	0.02 (-0.04, 0.10), P=0.42			0.02 (-0.04, 0.09), P=0.48	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.01), P=0.10
V x S		0.05 (-0.01, 0.12), P=0.11		0.05 (-0.01, 0.12), P=0.09	0.005 (-0.05, 0.06), P=0.87
I x S			-0.02 (-0.08, .02), P=0.32	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.02), P=0.26	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.006), P=0.08
V x I x S					0.21 (0.03, 0.38), P=0 .01

Each column denotes a separate multivariable linear probability regression model. All models adjusted for the following covariates: age, education, marital status, inconsistent condom use score (with non-regular male and female partners), HIV knowledge, and HIV programme exposure. The primary exposures of interest are incarceration experience (I), severe violence victimisation (V), and needle/syringe sharing (S). The estimated main effects are not shown. The estimated regression coefficients on the product terms ('b') are interpreted directly as measures of interaction on the additive scale.