

Table S4

Analysis	HPV diversity measures	Amerindian subject-based urban groups			Mestizos	All population (N=66)
		Low (n=14)	Medium (n=16)	High (n=17)	Mestizo (n=19)	
Sample coverage-based	Observed richness (Hill number $q=0$) [CI _{95%}]	12.3 [8.5-16.1] (a)	13 [9.6-16.4] (a)	17.5 [10.9-24.1] (a)	20.9 [15.5-26.3] (a)	22 [19.1-25.0]
	Shannon diversity ^{&} (Hill number $q=1$) [CI _{95%}]	8.2 [5.9-10.5] (a)	9 [6.7-11.3] (a)	12.1 [7.9-16.3] (ab)	16.3 [12.2-20.5] (b)	13 [11.4-14.6]
	Simpson diversity ^{&} (Hill number $q=2$) [CI _{95%}]	6.1 [4.2-7.9] (a)	6.9 [4.7-9.1] (ab)	8.6 [5.2-12.0] (ab)	12.8 [8.6-17.1] (b)	9.0 [7.5-10.5]
Asymptotic estimation	Observed richness (Hill number $q=0$) [CI _{95%}]	14.8 [11.6-35.1] (a)	15.9 [12.6-36.3] (a)	20.6 [14.4-53.1] (a)	24.0 [19.2-46.4] (a)	23.6 [39.6-21.4]
	Shannon diversity ^{&} (Hill number $q=1$) [CI _{95%}]	9.8 [7.7-13] (a)	10.8 [8.6-14.3] (a)	14.2 [9.8-21.0] (ab)	19.9 [14.4-25.7] (b)	13.8 [16-12.6]
	Simpson diversity ^{&} (Hill number $q=2$) [CI _{95%}]	6.6 [5.8-9.0] (a)	7.7 [6.7-10.2] (a)	9.6 [7.7-14] (ab)	15.4 [11.7-20.6] (b)	9.1 [10.9-8.7]

& Shannon diversity refers to $\exp(\text{Shannon diversity})$ and Simpson diversity refers to $1/\text{Simpson index}$.

(a, b) Different letters across groups indicate significant differences, with not overlapping of the 95% confidence interval (CI95%)