SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S2. RELATIVE RISK RATIOS OF PREFERRED CHOICE OF HIV CONTROL STRATEGY BASED ON PERCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL RISKS THAT ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT 5%, *CETERIS PARIBUS* (UNITED STATES, 2018)

Potential risk that would ''to a great or very great extent'' (vs. lower extents) likely stop participation in an HIV-cure study	Relative risk ratios significant at the 5% level		
	Prefer long-acting injectable form of HIV medication that lasts for 1, 2, or 6 months over current daily pills	*Prefer new HIV remission strategy over current daily pills*	*Prefer new HIV remission strategy over long-acting injectables*
Virus levels will go up unexpectedly		0.12	
Possibility that the virus will become resistant to current HIV medication		0.04	0.20
Temporary physical pain or discomfort from procedures	0.09	0.005	
Lasting physical pain or discomfort			
Developing dementia or problems thinking or remembering			
Stomach discomfort			0.10
Psychological side effects			0.16
Illness that can occur when my immune system is weakened			
Illnesses that can occur if my immune system becomes overly active			
Problems with my bones or muscles			0.22
Allergic reactions			
A moderate/high chance of mild side effects during the study		0.03	
A low chance of moderate/severe side effects during the study	0.15	0.02	
A very low chance of mild side effects that might occur poststudy			
A very low chance of moderate/severe side effects that might occur poststudy		0.10	
Need to delay having children			
Possibility of being unable to have children in the future			
Becoming ineligible for future HIV trials or treatment			
Transmitting HIV to others if off HIV medication during the study			0.30
Being at greater risk of arrest or prosecution if virus becomes detectable			
Being recognized as someone living with HIV			
Being treated poorly by the study staff			
Financial risks			
Having HIV status disclosed or breach in confidentiality			
Facing stigma or discrimination			

Each risk perception variable was included in a separate multinomial logit regression model with the control variables: gender, age, race, ethnicity, education, relationship status, income, region, source of income, financial status, longevity of HIV status, current health status, past participation in HIV treatment trials, number of ART pills per day, frequency of ART pill-taking per day, timing of ART pill-taking, and side effects of ART. Relative risk ratios on the control variables are not displayed.

Shading corresponds to the relative magnitude of the value. The darker the shading, the lower the relative risk ratio.