

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S3. RELATIVE RISK RATIOS OF PREFERRED CHOICE OF HIV CONTROL STRATEGY BASED ON PERCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS THAT ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT 5%, *CETERIS PARIBUS* (UNITED STATES, 2018)

<i>Potential benefit that would “to a great or very great degree” (vs. lower degrees) increase willingness to participate in an HIV-cure study</i>	<i>Relative risk ratios significant at the 5% level</i>		
	<i>Prefer long-acting injectable form of HIV medication that lasts for 1, 2, or 6 months over current daily pills</i>	<i>Prefer new HIV remission strategy over current daily pills</i>	<i>Prefer new HIV remission strategy over long-acting injectables</i>
Getting special knowledge about HIV and my personal health			
Having regular access to special medical doctors/researchers			
Having regular access to a study nurse		7.79	
Engaging with research teams	5.01		
Having someone to speak to about my HIV status			
Being treated as a special kind of patient			
Feeling good about contributing to HIV cure-related research	4.61	9.32	
Feeling good about helping other people with HIV	9.71	10.07	
Feeling good about helping people like me	18.35	60.11	
Feeling good about helping future generations of people with HIV	13.44	21.05	
Hope that my HIV disease will improve			
Not wanting to give up			
Receiving money for transportation		13.52	5.66
Being offered a full meal at the study site		24.95	3.99
Being compensated or paid to participate in the study		9.24	
Receiving support from family and friends	14.88	17.66	

Each benefit 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.