

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S4. RELATIVE RISK RATIOS OF PREFERRED CHOICE OF HIV CONTROL STRATEGY BASED ON PERCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS BY A NEW HIV CURE STRATEGY THAT ARE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT 5%, *CETERIS PARIBUS* (UNITED STATES, 2018)

<i>Potential improvement of a new HIV cure strategy would be considered “large” or “life-changing” (vs. lower levels) over current medication strategy</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>
I would no longer need to take HIV medications every day			54.99
I would no longer have any HIV that can reproduce itself inside my body	78.46	130.82	
My immune system could keep HIV under control and I wouldn't get sick	10.38	23.13	
I would feel more confident that I could not pass on HIV	10.61		
I would not feel like I had to tell others about my HIV status, including sex partners			
I would no longer think so much about sickness or dying		9.23	4.35
I would not feel stigma from my family, partners, or friends		8.72	
I would not feel stigma from society			
I would not feel guilty or ashamed of having HIV		6.84	
I would not spend so much money on health care or worry about losing access		8.05	
I would feel like I can plan for a better future			
My HIV reservoir would be smaller, although may not have direct health benefit			

Each improvement 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.