

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S6. ORDERED LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS: STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT ODDS RATIOS OF HIGHER LIKELIHOOD TO CHOOSE A NEW HIV REMISSION STRATEGY OVER STANDARD DAILY ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON PERCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS, *CETERIS PARIBUS* (UNITED STATES, 2018)

<i>Increased likelihood of choosing new HIV remission strategy over standard daily ART if...</i>							
<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>No more daily pills, but must go to lab/clinic much more often (e.g., every 2 weeks) [Scenario 1]</i>	<i>No more daily pills, but very small increase in chance of passing HIV on to sex partner [Scenario 2]</i>	<i>New strategy causes worse side effects initially but went away eventually [Scenario 3]</i>	<i>Never take HIV medications again, but very small increase in risk of health problems (e.g., cancer) [Scenario 4]</i>	<i>Uncertainty of new strategy working, but need to stop taking the HIV medication to find out [Scenario 5]</i>	<i>New strategy might not increase life expectancy [Scenario 6]</i>	<i>New strategy might not increase quality of life [Scenario 7]</i>
Getting special knowledge about HIV and my personal health	3.16		2.19				
Having regular access to special medical doctors/researchers	3.69	2.36	2.35				
Having regular access to a study nurse	6.04		2.40				
Engaging with research teams	5.96	2.25	3.48	2.60	2.12	2.27	2.61
Having someone to speak to about my HIV status	3.49		3.29	1.89			
Being treated as a special kind of patient	3.64	2.39	2.32	2.04			
Feeling good about contributing to HIV cure-related research	3.06		3.53	2.49	2.90	2.48	2.55
Feeling good about helping other people with HIV	2.38		2.82	2.38			2.21
Feeling good about helping people like me	5.03		4.31	2.35			
Feeling good about helping future generations of people with HIV	3.43		4.60	3.59	2.73	3.37	3.18
Hope that my HIV disease will improve	3.01	2.91	3.84				
Not wanting to give up	3.34		2.52	2.10			2.17
Receiving money for transportation	2.21				2.27		
Being offered a full meal at the study site	3.30						2.09
Being compensated or paid to participate in the study	2.15						
Receiving support from family and friends	3.78		3.31		3.17	2.51	2.50

Each benefit perception variable was included in a separate ordered logistic 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. ORs 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.