

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S7. 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 IMPROVEMENTS BY NEW HIV CURE STRATEGY, *CETERIS PARIBUS*

Potential improvement of a new HIV cure strategy would be considered “large” or “life-changing” (vs. lower levels) over current medication strategy	Increased likelihood of choosing new HIV remission strategy over standard daily ART if...						
	No more daily pills, but must go to lab/clinic much more often (e.g., every 2 weeks) [Scenario 1]	No more daily pills, but very small increase in chance of passing HIV on to sex partner [Scenario 2]	New strategy causes worse side effects initially but went away eventually [Scenario 3]	Never take HIV medications again, but very small increase in risk of health problems (e.g., cancer) [Scenario 4]	Uncertainty of new strategy working, but need to stop taking the HIV medication to find out [Scenario 5]	New strategy might not increase life expectancy [Scenario 6]	New strategy might not increase quality of life [Scenario 7]
I would no longer need to take HIV medications every day	2.86	3.73	2.86	3.96		4.59	3.90
I would no longer have any HIV that can reproduce itself inside my body			26.62				
My immune system could keep HIV under control and I wouldn’t get sick	3.72	7.43			3.39		
I would feel more confident that I could not pass on HIV	2.58		2.44		2.70		
I would not feel like I had to tell others about my HIV status, including sex partners		2.54					
I would no longer think so much about sickness or dying	2.33	3.10	3.40	2.49			2.20
I would not feel stigma from my family, partners, or friends		2.07	2.62	1.91			
I would not feel stigma from society	2.25		2.99	1.99			
I would not feel guilty or ashamed of having HIV	2.16	3.07	2.72	2.64			1.87
I would not spend so much money on health care or worry about losing access	3.88	2.44	3.14	3.69		2.42	2.12
I would feel like I can plan for a better future	3.41	2.75	2.29				
My HIV reservoir would be smaller, although may not have direct health benefit	2.04	2.86	2.06				2.25

Each improvement 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.