

Supplementary Table 1. Sensitivity analysis of the effects of incentives adjusted for prognostic factors, HIV treatment initiates in Tanzania, 2018-2019.

| Outcome at six months | N | Group estimate (SE)* | | | Between-group difference (95% CI), <i>p</i> -value* | | |
|--|-----|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 0 TZS | 10,000 TZS | 22,500 TZS | 10,000 vs. 0 TZS | 22,500 vs. 0 TZS | 22,500 vs. 10,000 |
| Retained in care and virally suppressed [†] | 530 | 73.0% (0.034) | 82.7% (0.029) | 86.2% (0.026) | 9.8 (1.2, 18.4), 0.026 | 13.3 (4.8, 21.7), 0.0021 | 3.5 (-4.3, 11.2), 0.38 |
| Retained in care | 530 | 83.7% (0.027) | 88.3% (0.024) | 90.9% (0.022) | 4.5 (-2.6, 11.6), 0.21 | 7.1 (0.4, 13.9), 0.039 | 2.6 (-3.8, 9.0), 0.42 |
| Virally suppressed [‡] | 464 | 86.8% (0.030) | 93.8% (0.021) | 95.0% (0.018) | 6.9 (0.0, 13.9), 0.049 | 8.1 (1.2, 15.0), 0.021 | 1.2 (-4.3, 6.6), 0.67 |
| Appointment attendance (%) [§] | 530 | 80.0% (0.017) | 87.4% (0.017) | 90.6% (0.017) | 7.4 (2.8, 12.1), 0.0018 | 10.6 (5.9, 15.2), <0.0001 | 3.1 (-1.6, 7.9), 0.19 |
| Total number of visits attended | 530 | 4.29 (0.127) | 4.83 (0.131) | 5.03 (0.130) | 0.54 (0.18, 0.90), 0.0032 | 0.73 (0.38, 0.11), 0.0001 | 0.19 (-0.17, 0.56), 0.30 |

Data are estimates from generalized linear models adjusted for the clinic where randomisation occurred and for prognostic baseline characteristics, including sex, age, and WHO Clinical Stage. TZS=Tanzanian Shillings.

*Viral suppression status was multiply imputed for 33 (6.2% of 530 overall) participants, who remained in care but were missing a valid viral load result.

[†]Primary outcome; the composite proportion of patients who remained in care at six months and had a viral load <1000 copies per mL.

[‡]Among those retained in care (n=464 overall).

[§]The mean patient's proportion of scheduled appointments over six months which were attended within 4 days of the scheduled date.

Supplementary Table 2. Complete case sensitivity analysis excluding participants missing viral suppression status for relevant outcomes, HIV treatment initiates in Tanzania, 2018-2019.

| Outcome at six months | N | Group estimate (SE)* | | | Between-group difference (95% CI), p-value* | | |
|--|-----|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 0 TZS | 10,000 TZS | 22,500 TZS | 10,000 vs. 0 TZS | 22,500 vs. 0 TZS | 22,500 vs. 10,000 |
| Retained in care and virally suppressed† | 497 | 73.7% (0.034) | 82.8% (0.029) | 86.2% (0.027) | 9.1 (0.4, 17.9), 0.041 | 12.6 (4.2, 21.0), 0.0034 | 3.4 (-4.3, 11.2), 0.39 |
| Virally suppressed if retained in care‡ | 431 | 89.6% (0.026) | 94.4% (0.019) | 95.4% (0.017) | 4.9 (-1.5, 11.2), 0.13 | 5.9 (-0.3, 12.0), 0.061 | 1.0 (-4.0, 6.0), 0.70 |

Data are estimates from logistic regression models adjusted for the clinic where randomisation occurred. TZS=Tanzanian Shillings.

*Viral suppression status at six months was missing for 33 (6.2% of 530 overall) participants, who remained in care but were missing a valid viral load result.

†Primary outcome; the composite proportion of patients who remained in care at six months and had a viral load <1000 copies per mL. Excludes patients who remained in care but were missing a valid viral load result (n=33).

‡Among those retained in care (N=464).

Supplementary Table 3. Heterogeneity by baseline characteristics in effects of incentives (combined groups receiving 10,000 and 22,500 TZS compared to control) on six-month retention in HIV care with viral suppression, Tanzania, 2018-2019.

| Subgroup | Group estimate (SE)* | | Between-group difference (95% CI), <i>p</i> -value* | <i>p</i> -interaction |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Control | Intervention | | |
| Overall | 73.0% (0.034) | 84.5% (0.020) | 11.5 (3.8, 19.1), 0.0034 | |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 68.2% (0.061) | 84.3% (0.032) | 16.1 (2.7, 29.5), 0.019 | ref. |
| Female | 75.9% (0.041) | 84.6% (0.025) | 8.7 (-0.6, 18.1), 0.066 | 0.45 |
| Age (years) | | | | |
| 18-24 | 67.6% (0.097) | 85.0% (0.059) | 17.4 (-4.9, 39.7), 0.13 | ref. |
| 25-34 | 65.9% (0.059) | 83.9% (0.032) | 18.0 (4.9, 31.2), 0.0073 | 0.99 |
| ≥35 | 80.0% (0.044) | 84.8% (0.027) | 4.9 (-5.4, 15.1), 0.35 | 0.38 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Low | 68.2% (0.063) | 87.1% (0.031) | 18.9 (5.1, 32.7), 0.0073 | ref. |
| Middle | 68.7% (0.058) | 82.6% (0.037) | 13.9 (0.4, 27.5), 0.044 | 0.50 |
| High | 83.1% (0.053) | 83.6% (0.035) | 0.5 (-11.9, 12.9), 0.93 | 0.068 |
| Treatment delay | | | | |
| 0-1 days | 64.2% (0.066) | 83.1% (0.036) | 18.9 (4.0, 33.8), 0.013 | ref. |
| 2-7 days | 78.9% (0.049) | 88.7% (0.030) | 9.8 (-1.0, 20.7), 0.076 | 0.62 |
| >1 week | 74.0% (0.062) | 80.8% (0.039) | 6.8 (-7.4, 21.0), 0.35 | 0.26 |

Data are estimates from logistic regression models adjusted for the clinic where randomisation occurred. TZS=Tanzanian Shillings.

*Viral suppression status was multiply imputed for 33 (6.2% of 530 overall) participants, who remained in care but were missing a valid viral load result.

Data Sharing Statement

Individual participant data will not be available. The Study Protocol is available as an accompaniment to this publication.