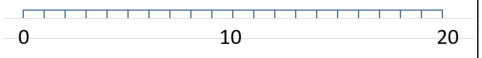
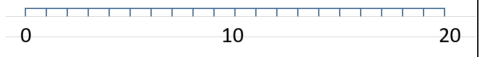
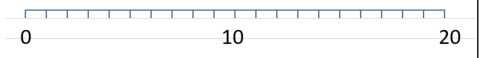
SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

Supplement to: Bor J, Musakwa N, Onoya D, Evans D. Perceived efficacy of HIV treatment-as-prevention among university students in Johannesburg, South Africa. *Sexually Transmitted Infections.*

CONTENTS

Suppl Table 1. Visual Analogue Scale to elicit perceptions of HIV transmission risk in four scenarios.

Question	Scale
1. Consider a woman who does not have HIV. Imagine she has sex one time with a man who is HIV-infected and they do not use a condom. Choose a number from 0 to 20 to reflect how likely you think it is that she will become infected with HIV.	
2. Consider a woman who does not have HIV. Imagine she has sex one time very week for a year (52 times) with a man who is HIV-infected and they do not use a condom. Choose a number from 0 to 20 to reflect how likely you think it is that she will become infected with HIV.	
3. Consider a woman who does not have HIV. Imagine she has sex one time without a condom with a man who is HIV-infected but who is taking ARVs every day and is virally suppressed. Choose a number from 0 to 20 to reflect how likely you think it is that she will become infected with HIV.	
4. Consider a woman who does not have HIV. Imagine she has sex one time very week for a year (52 times) without a condom with a man who is HIV-infected but taking ARVs every day and is virally suppressed. Choose a number from 0 to 20 to reflect how likely you think it is that she will become infected with HIV.	

Suppl Table 2. Questions included to ask about perceptions of HIV risk, particularly around HIV transmission and treatment as prevention.

Question	Scale	
1. What is your gut feeling about how likely you are to get infected with HIV?	Extremely unlikely	0
	Very unlikely	1
	Somewhat likely	2
	Very likely	3
	Extremely likely	4
2. I worry about getting infected with HIV	None of the time	0
	Rarely	1
	Some of the time	2
	A moderate amount of time	3
	A lot of the time	4
	All of the time	5
3. Picturing myself getting HIV is something I find:	Very hard to do	0
	Hard to do	1
	Easy to do	2
	Very easy to do	3
4. I am sure I will NOT get infected with HIV	Strongly disagree	0
	Disagree	1
	Somewhat disagree	2
	Agree	3
	Strongly agree	4
5. I feel vulnerable to HIV infection	Strongly disagree	0
	Disagree	1
	Somewhat disagree	2
	Agree	3
	Strongly agree	4

Suppl. Table 3. Participant Characteristics and Perceived Efficacy of TasP

Participant characteristics (N=365)	N (%) in each group	Perceived TasP efficacy Mean (SD)	P-value[$$$]
Gender			
Male	187 (51.2%)	19.3 (23.3)	0.758
Female	176 (48.2%)	21.6 (27.0)	
Missing	2 (0.6%)	2.8 (3.9)	
Age, years			
18 – 19	164 (44.9%)	23.0 (27.4)	0.128
20 – 25	195 (53.4%)	18.4 (23.3)	
Missing	6 (1.6%)	12.5 (13.8)	
Location of high school			
Gauteng Province	204 (55.9%)	20.0 (25.4)	0.796
Outside Gauteng Province	158 (43.3%)	20.6 (24.8)	
Missing	3 (0.8%)	25.0 (25.0)	
Type of high school			
Private	40 (11.0%)	23.1 (25.2)	0.238
Public	287 (78.6%)	19.5 (25.2)	
Missing	38 (10.4%)	23.6 (25.5)	
Tuition paid by			
Parent	138 (37.5%)	18.4 (24.5)	0.175
Loan or scholarship	197 (54.3%)	20.9 (25.1)	
Other	29 (8.0%)	26.9 (28.4)	
Missing	1 (0.2%)	-	
Housing			
Student residence	191 (52.3%)	20.6 (24.7)	0.599
Other	156 (42.7%)	20.2 (26.4)	
Missing	18 (4.9%)	18.7 (19.1)	
Health insurance			
Private	97 (26.6%)	18.8 (23.0)	0.753

None/other	231 (63.3%)	21.3 (26.3)	
Unknown	37 (10.1%)	18.4 (23.4)	
Food security			
Food secure	304 (86.3%)	21.0 (25.1)	0.762
Food insecure	46 (12.6%)	20.3 (25.0)	
Missing	15 (4.1%)	18.6 (29.3)	
Socio-economic status*			
Low	97 (26.6%)	20.6 (24.6)	0.466
Medium	96 (26.3%)	21.9 (23.8)	
High	99 (27.1%)	18.4 (23.6)	
Missing	73 (20.0%)	20.7 (29.6)	
Tested for HIV			
Never/Other/Missing	152 (41.6%)	21.8 (25.2)	0.573
<6 months	164 (44.9%)	19.4 (25.5)	
6 to <12 months	27 (7.4%)	22.3 (24.3)	
12 to <24 months	10 (2.7%)	11.6 (17.4)	
≥24 months	12 (3.3%)	17.7 (28.3)	

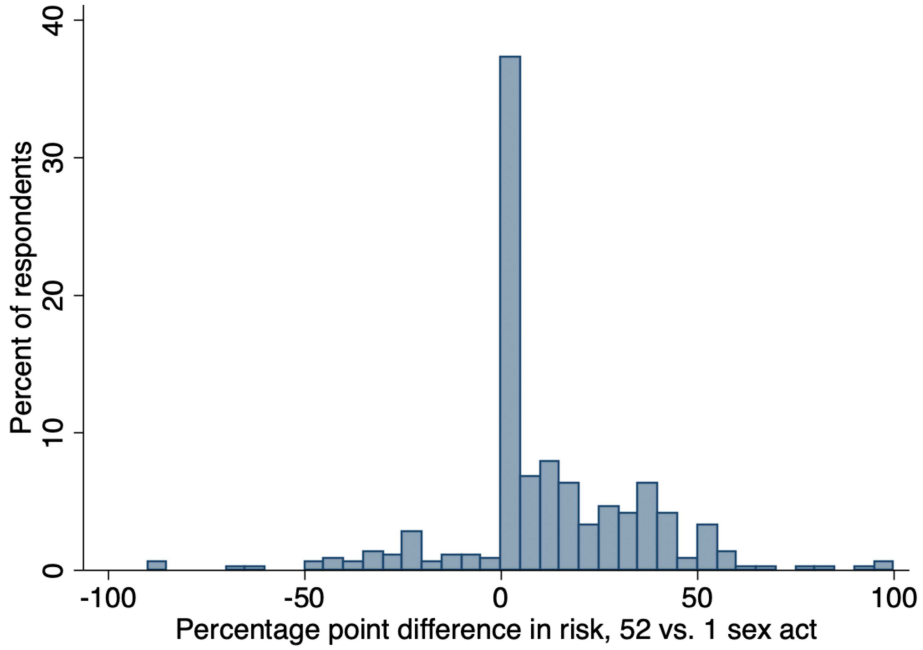
Suppl. Table 3, continued

HIV knowledge and risk perception			
Knowledge of HIV[$]			
High	187 (51.2%)	18.5 (24.4)	0.177
Low	178 (48.8%)	22.3 (25.9)	
Risk perception of HIV[$$]			
High	141 (38.6%)	16.8 (23.8)	0.016
Low	224 (61.4%)	22.5 (25.8)	
ART reduces transmission risk			
True	240 (65.8%)	22.1 (26.1)	0.075
False	118 (32.3%)	17.0 (23.4)	
Missing	7 (1.9%)	17.3 (19.1)	
Consequences of stopping HIV treatment			
Reported "You become more infectious"	116 (31.8%)	23.5 (28.3)	0.169
Did not report "You become more infectious"	249 (68.2%)	18.8 (23.4)	
Someone can get HIV/AIDS by having one sexual encounter with an HIV infected person			
True	350 (95.9%)	20.5 (25.3)	0.678
False	13 (3.6%)	17.1 (23.2)	
Missing	2 (0.6%)	19.8 (11.3)	
Having sexual intercourse less frequently may reduce your risk of becoming infected with HIV			
True	202 (55.3%)	24.4 (26.7)	0.0002
False	160 (43.8%)	15.3 (22.3)	
Missing	3 (0.8%)	13.2 (13.9)	

$ as described in [16]; [$$] as described in [20]; [$$$] P-values are Kruskal-Wallis tests of the null hypothesis that the rank sum of "perceived TasP efficacy" was the same in each group (e.g. male, female, missing).

Suppl Figure 1. Differences in perceived risk: (a) 1 vs. 52 sex acts and (b) ART vs. no ART.

(a)



(b)