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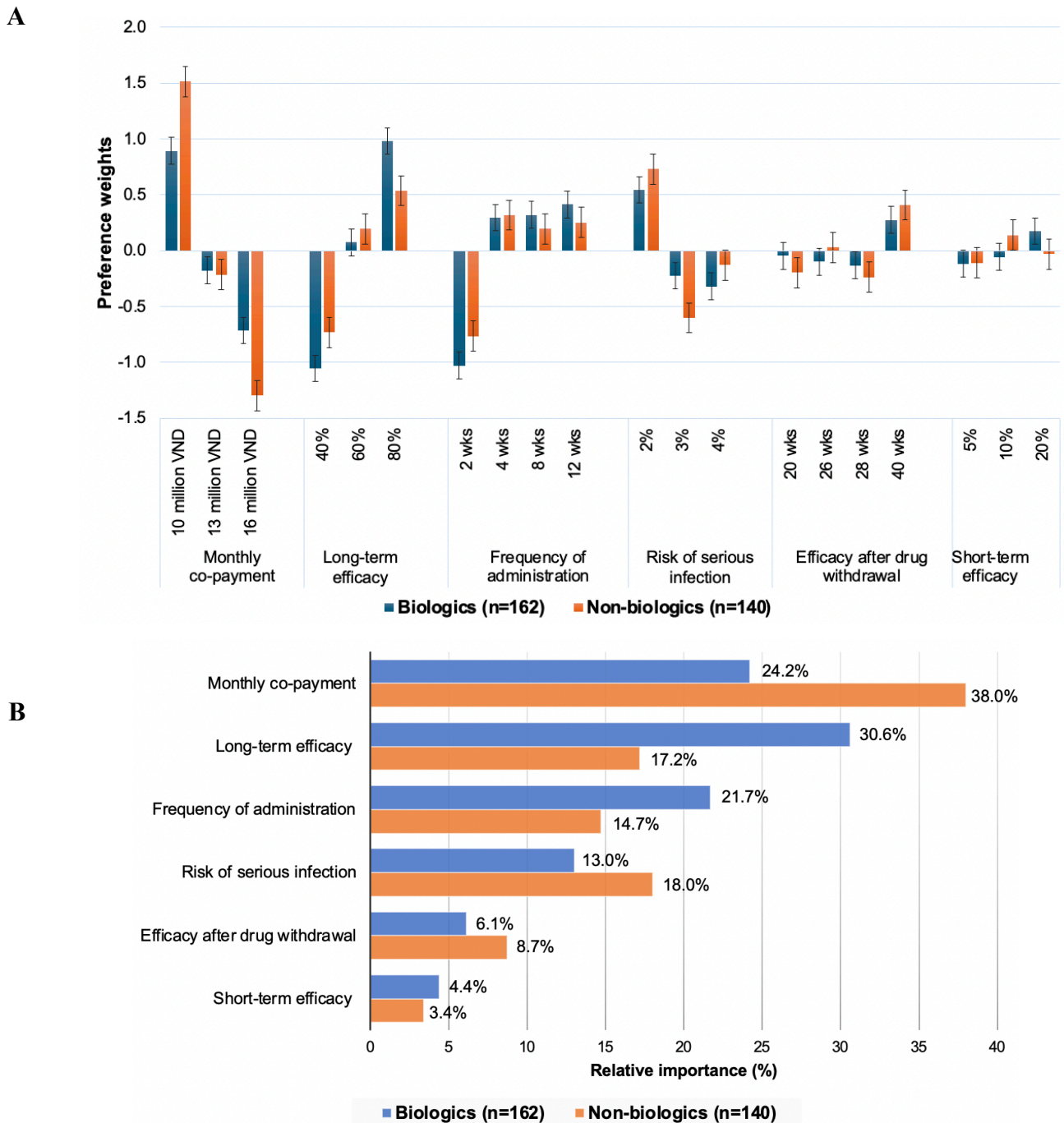
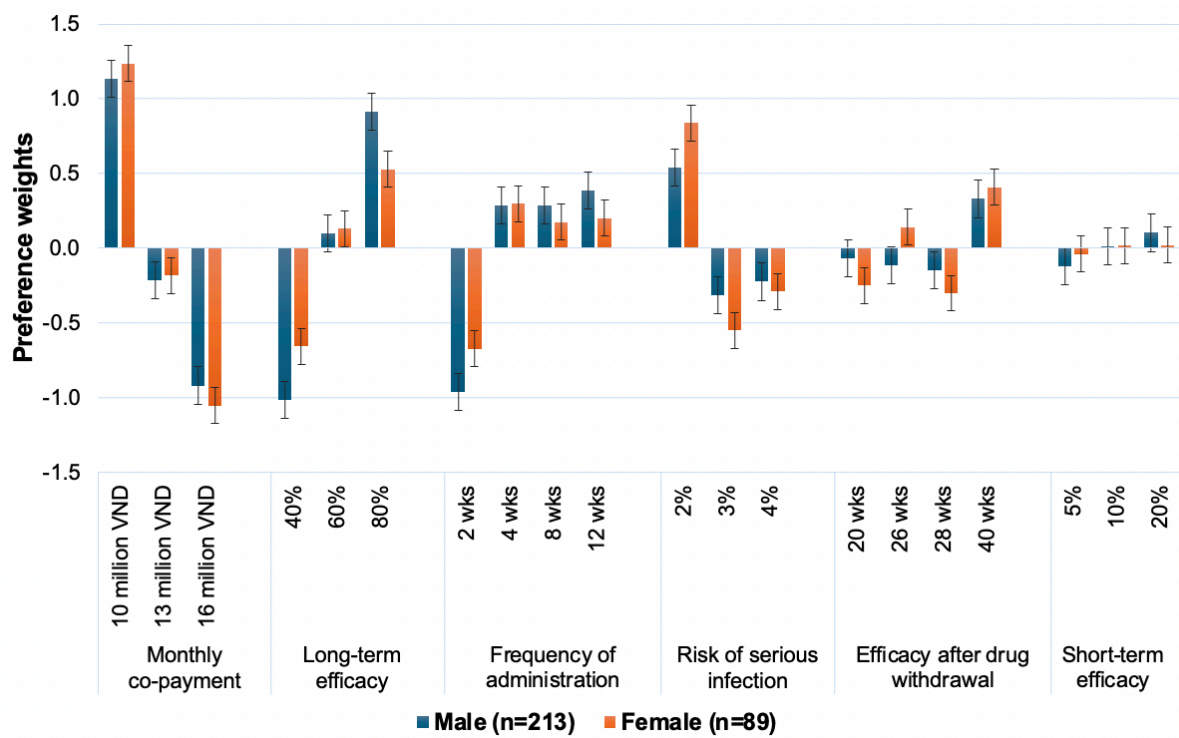


Fig. S1. (A) Preference weights for attribute levels by treatment subgroups (n = 302). Preference weights are displayed on a vertical scale to illustrate the impact of each attribute level. Standard error bars indicate statistically significant differences between levels within each attribute. **(B) Relative importance (RI) of attributes influencing patient selection of biologics by treatment subgroup (n = 302).** RI is calculated as the proportion of total variation in preference weights, determined by the distance between the maximum and minimum levels of each attribute.

A



B

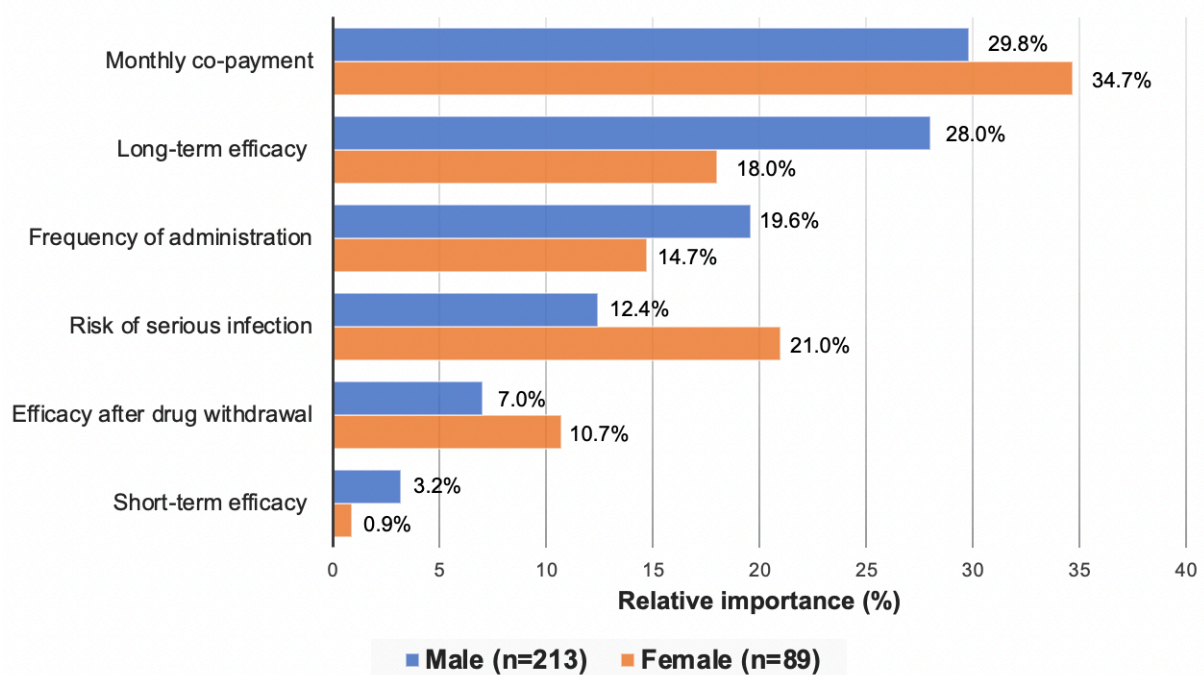


Fig. S2. (A) Preference weights for attribute levels by gender subgroup (n = 302). Preference weights are displayed on a vertical scale, describing the impact of each attribute level. Non-overlapping error bars indicate statistically significant differences between levels within an attribute. **(B) Relative importance (RI) of attributes influencing patient selection of biologics by gender subgroup (n = 302).** RI is determined by the variation in preference weights, calculated based on the distance between the maximum and minimum levels of attributes.

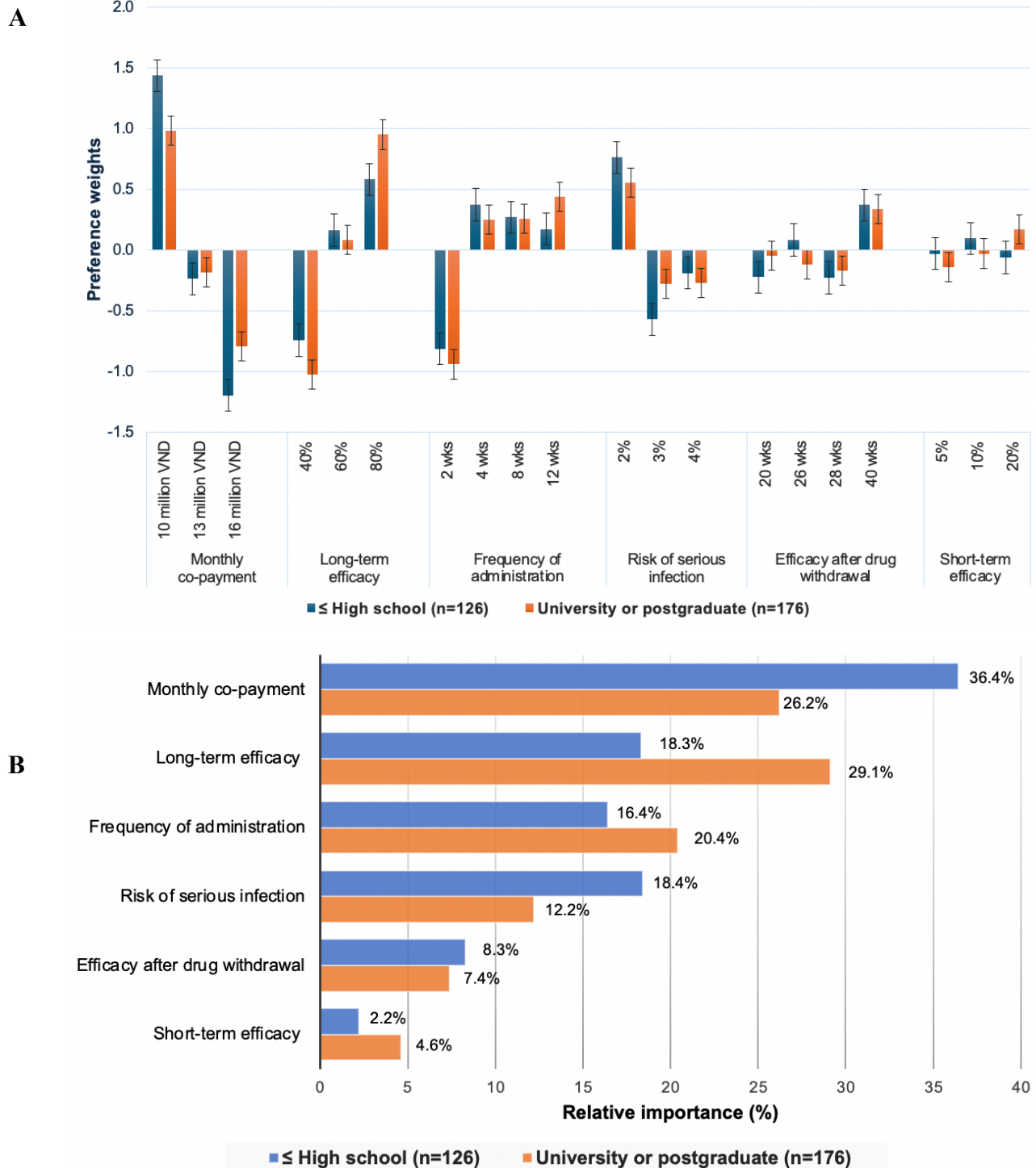


Fig. S3. (A) Preference weights for attribute levels by educational subgroup (n = 302). Preference weights are represented on a vertical scale, describing the impact of each selected level within one attribute. Non-overlapping error bars indicate statistically significant differences between levels in the attribute. **(B) Relative importance (RI) of attributes influencing patient selection of biologics by educational subgroup (n = 302).** RI is calculated as the proportion of total variation in preference weights, determined by the distance between the maximum and minimum levels of each attribute.

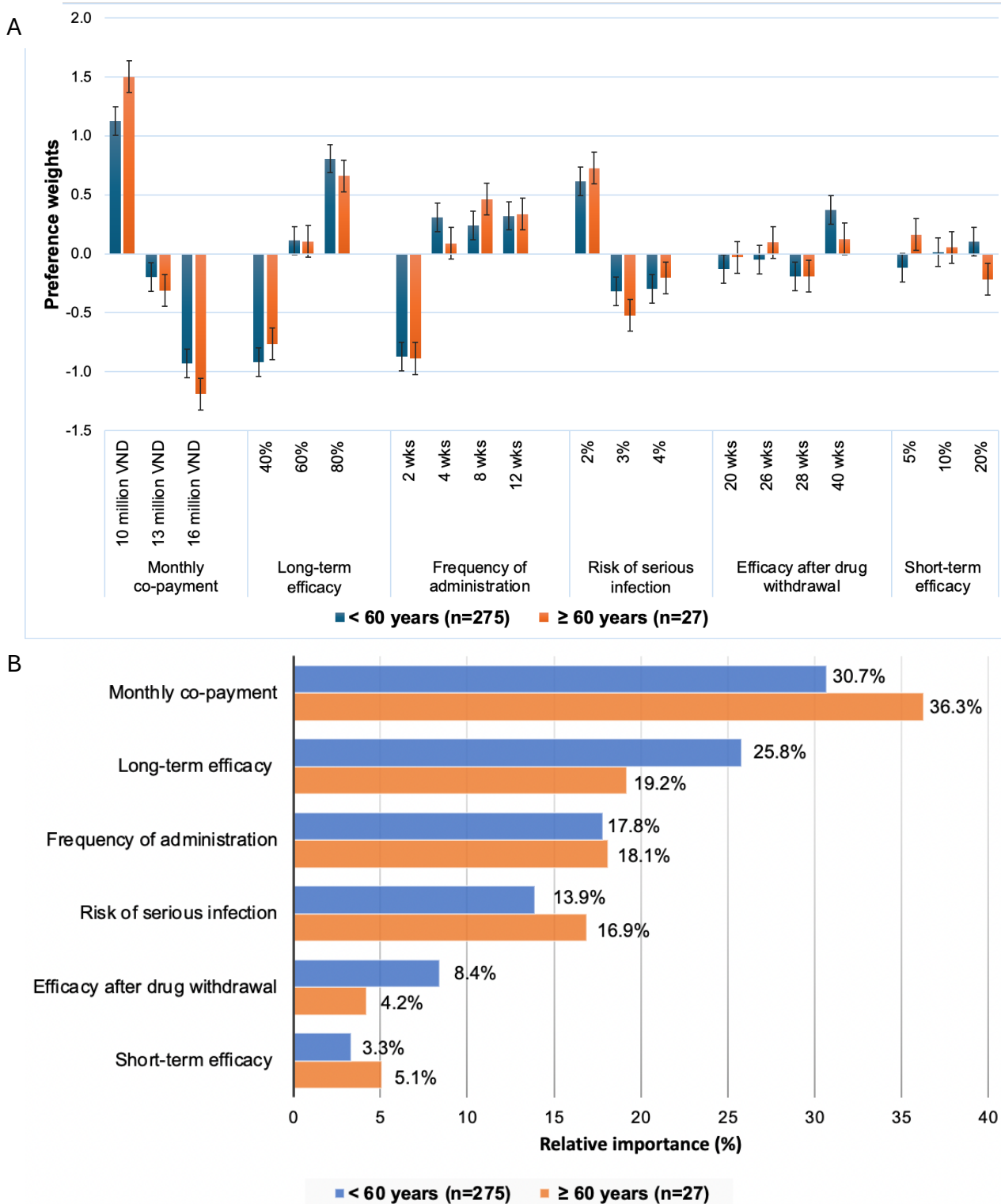
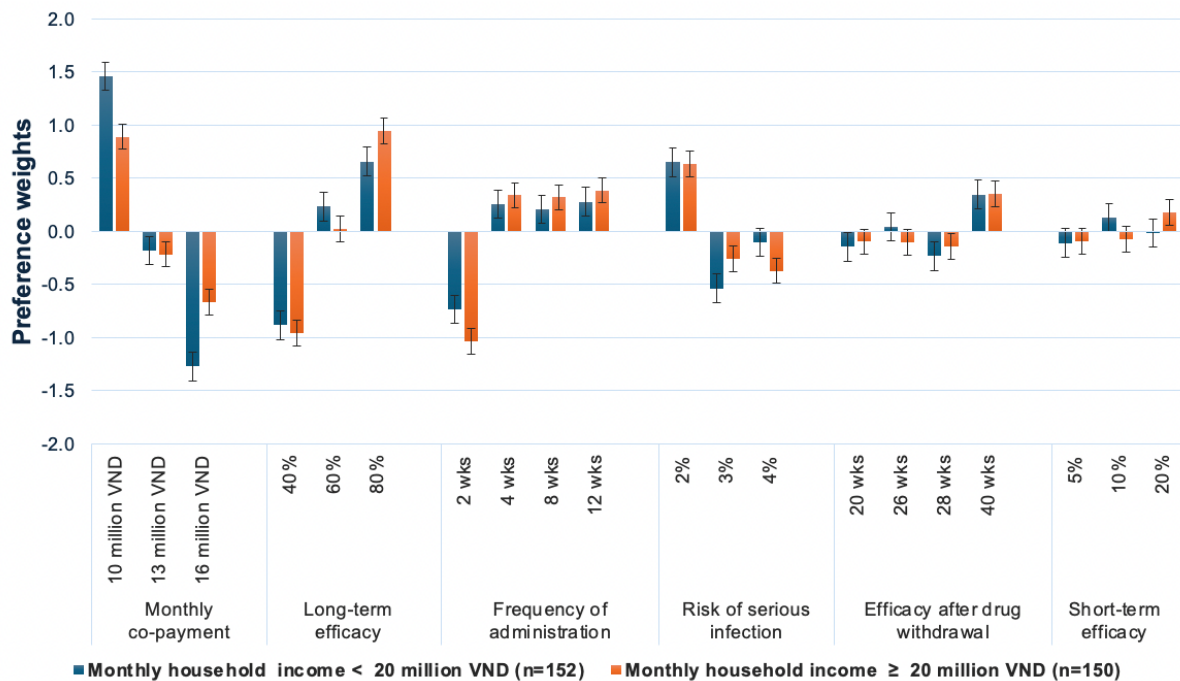


Fig. S4. (A) Preference weights for attribute levels by age subgroup (n = 302). Preference weights are represented on a vertical scale, describing the impact of each selected level within one attribute. Non-overlapping error bars indicate statistically significant differences between levels in the attribute. **(B) Relative importance (RI) of attributes influencing patient selection of biologics by age subgroup (n = 302).** RI is determined as the proportion of the total variation in preference weights, based on the distance between the maximum and minimum levels of each attribute.

A



B

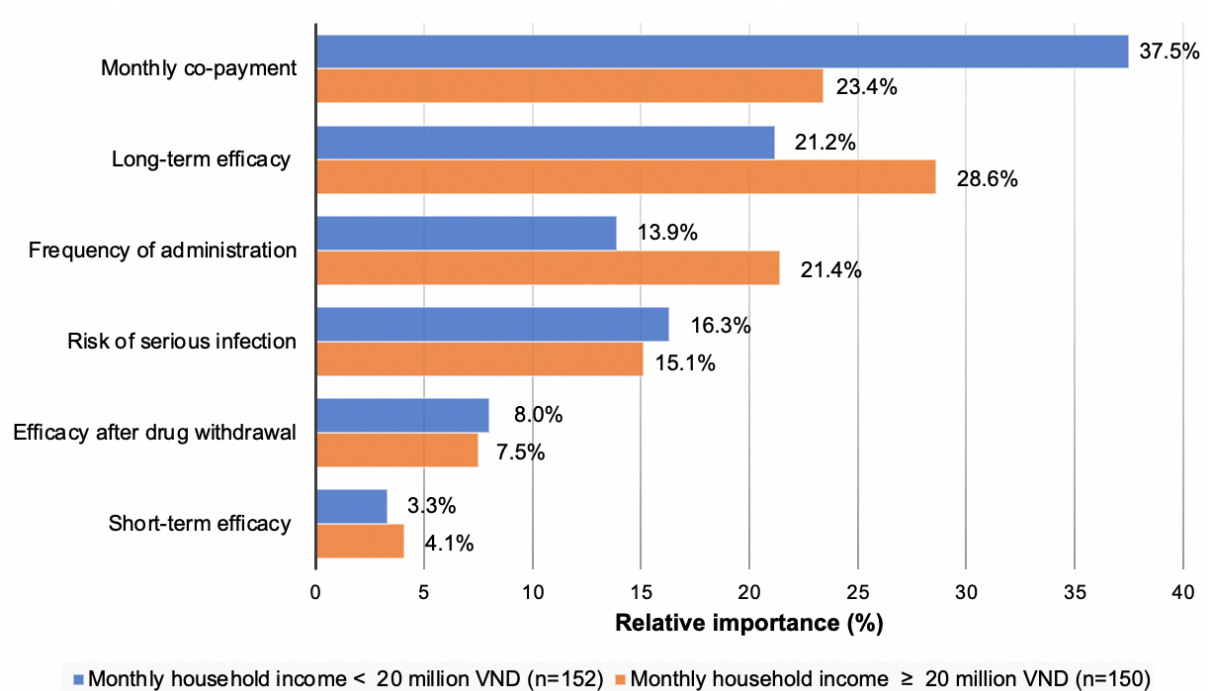


Fig. S5. (A) Preference weights for attribute levels by income subgroup (n = 302), represented on a vertical scale to illustrate the relative impact of each level within an attribute. (B) Relative importance (RI) of attributes influencing patient selection of biologics by income subgroup (n = 302). RI is determined as a value in relation to the distance between the maximum and minimum levels of attributes.