Supplementary Material

'I think they might just go to the doctor': qualitatively examining the (un)acceptability of newer HIV testing approaches among Vietnamese-born migrants in greater-Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

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File S1. Interview guide

- How long have you lived in Australia?
- How did you decide to move here?
- Have you travelled back to Vietnam while you've lived in Australia?
- Can you tell me about your experience of HIV in Vietnam?
- Can you tell me what you know about HIV from Australia?
- For what reasons do you think Vietnamese people would test for HIV?
 - Which of these do you think is the **most important** reason for testing?
- What factors do you think stop Vietnamese people from testing for HIV?
 - Of these, which do you think is the **most important** reason for not testing?
- Do you think one sex has more HIV risk than the other in Australia?
- Some men in our study, in particular, have said that often people have more than one partner at a time, so that increases their risk; are you aware of any of that sort of behaviour?
- How do you think Vietnamese people would feel if a doctor offered them an
 HIV test as part of a routine check-up?
 - Why do you think that might be?
- In preliminary analysis of the survey, Vietnamese people were less likely than Australian-born participants to say that they would self-test for HIV at home.
 Do you have any idea why this might be?
- In preliminary analysis of the survey, Vietnamese people were more likely than Australian-born people to say that they would like to know the result of an HIV test on the same day. Do you have any idea why this might be?
- Sometimes HIV tests that give the results on the same day are offered in settings other than at the doctors. Do you think Vietnamese people would prefer to be tested by a doctor in a clinic or by a trained member of the community in a private setting?

- Why do you think that might be?
- In preliminary analysis of the survey, Vietnamese and Australian people had quite good knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and myths, but do you think Vietnamese people have enough knowledge of HIV to make informed health decisions?
 - Do you think Vietnamese people are aware of the treatment options available for HIV, for example?
- What do you think would be the experience of a Vietnamese person diagnosed with HIV?
 - What would be the response from the community?
 - From family?
- Some participants in the study said that they would not want to be friends with someone with HIV, I wonder if you have any thoughts on this?
- If we were wanting to increase HIV testing in the Vietnamese community in Queensland how do you think this could be done?

Re-interview prompts:

- HIV testing that is offered by a doctor was generally considered as a good option to improve HIV testing in Vietnamese-born people. How often do you think a provider should offer people an HIV test?
- Do you think partners would react differently to other family members? How might they differ? What do you think are the reasons for this?
- Some people said that Vietnamese people often have more than one sexual partner at a time. Can you tell us a bit about what you have heard?
- Vietnamese people who are HIV positive may be treated unequally by the community, in what ways would HIV positive people be treated differently/or unequally? What do you think are of the reasons for this?