



Fig. S1. Impact of marital status, school degree and employment status on preferences. (A) Participants living in partnerships were more interested in progression-free survival than were single participants. (B) Individuals with a higher school degree cared more about 2-year survival and less about the type of adverse events, time to response, route of administration and frequency of consultations than did those with a lower level of education. (C) Employed participants attached greater importance to the overall response rate and placed less value on the type of adverse events, the route and frequency of administration than did individuals who were not employed. ^aTreatment discontinuation due to adverse events. Bars: means with standard deviation. RIS: relative importance scores. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.