

1 **Additional file 3.** Potential benefits of telemedicine, as identified by people who use drugs
2 (N=162) recruited in Athens, Greece, and according to housing status. Participants were allowed
3 to choose more than one response.

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Characteristic	Total (N=162)	According to housing status		p
		Not experiencing homelessness (N=81)	Experiencing homelessness (N=81)	
Convenience (e.g., can do it from home), n (%)	137 (84.6)	73 (90.1)	64 (79.0)	0.05
Time-saving (not having to travel to an appointment), n (%)	141 (87.0)	73 (90.1)	68 (84.0)	0.24
Reduce travel expenses, n (%)	123 (75.9)	67 (82.7)	56 (69.1)	0.04
Not waiting as long to be seen for an ailment, n (%)	136 (84.0)	68 (84.0)	68 (84.0)	1.00
Not paying as much, n (%)	84 (51.9)	44 (54.3)	40 (49.4)	0.53
Higher level of flexibility, n (%)	109 (67.3)	56 (69.1)	53 (65.4)	0.62
Reduction of risk for infections by avoiding in-person visits, n (%)	128 (79.0)	68 (84.0)	60 (74.1)	0.12
More efficient in interactions with a healthcare provider, n (%)	82 (50.6)	44 (54.3)	38 (46.9)	0.35
Treated with respect (non-judgmental), n (%)	95 (58.6)	51 (63.0)	44 (54.3)	0.26

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