

Supplementary Table S1 Motivation for selected characteristics.

Attribute	Relative importance based on the frequency of being reported	Selection of committee statements and opinion papers reporting on the characteristic being key (i.e. more important than other characteristics) to GGE decision-making
<p>Systematic review reporting on a total of 169 reasons (van Dijke et al., 2018)</p>	<p>Survey among the Dutch general public reporting on a total of 114 reasons (Hendriks et al., 2018)</p>	<p>In other quantitative or qualitative papers on GGT or gene therapy including that of the germline</p>
<p>Safety for the future child</p>	<p>Safety risks for the child were the second most frequently reported reason for or against GGE (n = 153)</p>	<p>Baltimore et al. (2015), Chan et al. (2015), de Wert et al. (2018), Friedmann et al. (2015), Green (2008), Holm (2019), Howard et al. (2018), NASEM (2017), Ormond et al. (2017), Smith et al. (2012)</p>
<p>Effectiveness*</p>	<p>Effectiveness was the fifth most frequently mentioned reason for or against GGE (n = 73)</p> <p>Costs were the thirteenth most frequently reported reason for or against GGE (n = 35)</p>	<p>Baltimore et al. (2015), Cavaliere et al. (2017), Chan et al. (2015), de Wert et al. (2018), NASEM (2017), Ormond et al. (2017), Smith et al. (2012)</p>
<p>Costs (covered by health care insurance)</p>	<p>Effectiveness was the 24th most frequently mentioned reason for or against GGE (n = 61)</p> <p>Costs were the not among the most frequently mentioned reason for or against GGE (n = 8)</p>	<p>de Wert et al. (2018), Ormond et al. (2017), Smith et al. (2012)</p>
<p>Type of application</p>	<p>The possibility of non-medical application was the third most reported reason for or against GGE (n = 104)</p>	<p>NASEM (2017), Ormond et al. (2017)</p>
<p>In a survey among the Chinese general public (n = 11 036), safety was among the most important arguments (Wang et al., 2017)</p> <p>In a survey among the Canadian and US general public (n=467), safety was among the most important arguments (Robillard et al., 2014)</p> <p>In a survey among US and EU genetics researchers (n=1560), safety was among the most important reasons (Rabino, 2006)</p> <p>In focus groups among US students (n=743), most groups mentioned the importance of safety (Lewis et al., 1997)</p> <p>In a survey among the UK general public (n~700), safety was among the most important arguments (Wellcome Trust, 2005)</p> <p>In a survey among Chinese students (n = 579), safety was among the most frequent arguments (Xiang et al., 2015)</p> <p>In a survey among the Slovene students (n ~ 700), safety was among the most frequently mentioned arguments (Cme-Hladnik et al., 2009)</p> <p>In focus groups among the US general public (n = 181), safety was among the most important arguments (Kalfoglou et al., 2005)</p> <p>In focus groups among US students (n = 743), most groups mentioned the importance of effectiveness (Lewis et al., 1997)</p> <p>In focus groups among the US general public (n = 181), effectiveness was among the most important arguments (Kalfoglou et al., 2005)</p> <p>In a survey among the Chinese public (n = 11 036), costs were among the most important arguments (Wang et al., 2017)</p> <p>In a survey among US and EU genetics researchers (n = 1560), costs were among the most important arguments (Rabino, 2006)</p> <p>In a survey among Chinese students (n = 579), costs were among the most frequent arguments (Xiang et al., 2015)</p> <p>In a survey among US and EU genetics researchers (n = 1560), the possibility of enhancement was among the most important arguments (Rabino, 2006)</p> <p>In focus groups among US students (n=743), most groups mentioned the importance of the type of application (Lewis et al., 1997)</p> <p>In a survey among the Australian general public (n= 1507), the type of application was among the most important factors affecting support of GGE (Critchley et al., 2019)</p>		

(continued)

Supplementary Table S1 Continued

Attribute	Relative importance based on the frequency of being reported	Selection of committee statements and opinion papers reporting on the characteristic being key (i.e. more important than other characteristics) to GGE decision-making
<p>Systematic review reporting on a total of 169 reasons (van Dijke et al., 2018)</p> <p>Survey among the Dutch general public reporting on a total of 114 reasons (Hendriks et al., 2018)</p>	<p>In other quantitative or qualitative papers on GGT or gene therapy including that of the germline</p>	
<p>Effect on well-being</p>	<p>The effect on the well-being of the child was the most frequently reported reason for or against GGE (n = 169)</p>	<p>Cavaliere (2017), de Wert et al. (2018), Howard et al. (2018), NASEM (2017), Smith et al. (2012)</p>
<p>Availability of alternatives</p>	<p>The existence of an alternative is the second most mentioned reason for or against GGE (n = 56)</p>	<p>de Wert et al. (2018), Green (2008), NASEM (2017), Vassena et al. (2016)</p>
	<p>In focus groups among the US general public (n = 181), the effect on well-being was among the most important arguments (Kalfoglou et al., 2005)</p> <p>In a survey among the US general public (n = 4726), the effect on well-being was among the most important arguments (Funk et al., 2016)</p> <p>In a survey among the Canadian and US general public (n=467), improving well-being was among the most important arguments (Robillard et al., 2014)</p> <p>In a survey among the UK general public (n~700), improving well-being was among the most important arguments (Wellcome Trust, 2005)</p> <p>In a survey among US and EU genetics researchers (n=1560), the availability of alternatives was not among the most important arguments (Rabino, 2006)</p> <p>In focus groups among US students (n = 743), most groups mentioned the importance of the availability of alternatives (Lewis et al., 1997)</p>	

*Effectiveness is not uniformly defined in this literature.
GCT, germline gene therapy; GGE, germline genome editing.