

Supplementary Table SII Treatment characteristics and levels.

Treatment characteristics	Levels		
<b>Type of application</b>	Disease	Enhancement	
<b>Effect on child well-being<sup>a</sup></b>	Large effect	Small effect	
<b>Alternatives available to reach the same goal</b> (i.e. a healthy child that is genetically their own)	Yes	No	
<b>Chance of major congenital abnormalities<sup>b</sup> (child safety)</b>			
If an alternative is available	Less safe than alternative	Equally safe	Safer than alternative
If an alternative is <b>not</b> available	2%	10%	15%
<b>Chance of a pregnancy resulting in a live birth (effectiveness)</b>			
If an alternative is available	Less effective than alternative	Equally effective	More effective than alternative
If an alternative is <b>not</b> available	5%	20%	40%
<b>Costs (covered by health care insurance)</b>			
If an alternative is available	Less costly than alternative	Equally costly	More costly than alternative
If an alternative is <b>not</b> available	€5000	€10 000	€20 000

<sup>a</sup>The effect on child well-being was characterized in relation to whether the application was for disease or enhancement. More specifically:

- GGE preventing a disease with a small effect on well-being (i.e. limited health problems in the child's daily life and that do not require treatment) or a large effect on well-being (i.e. considerable health problems in the child's daily life that require treatment), or
- GGE providing the child with a desirable characteristic with a small effect on well-being (i.e. limited effect on the child's fulfilment and happiness) or a large effect on well-being (i.e. significant effect on the child's fulfilment and happiness).

<sup>b</sup>A major abnormality was defined as an abnormality that results in the child experiencing significant difficulties in daily life and requiring treatment.