Supplementary Appendix for 'Policies for allocating scarce medical resources will face universal citizen polarization'

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1 Samples

1.1 General description

The YouGov nationally representative panels in Brazil, France, Japan and the USA each comprised 1,000 individuals whose demographic characteristics are displayed in Table S1. Not all characteristics were measured in all countries (for example, religion and race were only recorded in the US sample).

The Moral Machine sample included 7599 participants from from 20 countries. These participants self-selected into the survey, which led to variations in sample size and sample characteristics across countries, as displayed in Table S2. The average age of the participants is M = 26.1 (SD = 2), and in average, 56.75% of the participants identified as male, suggesting that the sample skews toward younger male participants (Table S3). Likewise only 18.2% of the participants identified as conservatives. A majority of participants (75.8%) did not personally know a COVID patient at the time the data was collected.

1.2 Sampling strategy and data pre-processing

YouGov interviewed a total of 4426 respondents (1070 in the US, 1098 in France, 1122 in Japan, and 1136 in Brazil) who were then matched down to a sample of 4000 (1000 in each country) to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race (all countries), and education (US, France and Japan only). The US frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). A similar approach was used to construct the other country frame, with the 2018 Eurobarometer survey used for France, the 2017 Pew Global Attitudes survey used for Japan, and the 2017 LAPOP AmericasBarometer survey used for Brazil. The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included (where appropriate) age, gender, race/ ethnicity, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. In the US, the weights were then post-stratified on 2016 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight. This was all done by YouGov, who, in the end, shared the final dataset of 4000 people with us. In all 4 countries, participants received money for participation: $0.5 in the USA; 0.5 Euro in France, 50 Yen in Japan and 1-2 Brazilian reals in Brazil.

Note that in each of the 4 countries YouGov offers a different default demographic package. Hence, in the analysis below, the demographic variables differ from country to country.

The Moral Machine (MM) data went through pre-screening during which we excluded a number of entries. The original data included 9951 records. First, out of the 9951 submissions, 290 opted out of sharing their data (~3%). Of the remaining 9661 submissions, we excluded duplicate records per user, keeping the earliest record per each user. This reduced the dataset to 9569 entries. At this point we had records from 128 countries, out of which 19 had more than 100 submissions. We included the 20th country which had 96 answers for all questions, and filtered out the remaining countries, which led to our final dataset containing 7599 participants.

1.3 Time frame of the Moral Machine dataset

For Moral Machine, the survey was posted on 29 April 2020 (all in English). Survey in other languages was added on 31 May 2020. Data collected up to 8 September 2020 was included in the analysis (data collection is still happening).

Table S1: Demographic description of the four national samples

Country	Male (%)	Age (SD)	Know COVID patient (%)	Health	Smoker100 (%)	College (%)	Conservatives (%)	Religious (%)	White (%)
BRA	49	36.2 (12.7)	54	3.4	20	-	-	-	-
FRA	49	47.8 (17.1)	21	3.2	56	41.1	30.5	-	-
JPN	54	49.5 (15.6)	3	2.9	44	-	-	-	-
USA	46	48.8 (17.4)	25	3.3	46	45.4	36.3	64.2	69.8

[a] Smoker100 measures whether or not participants smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life

Table S2: Demographic description of the MM sample

Country	Male (%)	Age (SD)	Know COVID patient (%)	Conservatives (%)	N
ARG	55	29.1 (11.3)	29	16	246
AUS	51	26.8 (15.3)	11	16	388
BRA	57	28.3 (14)	47	23	369
CAN	59	28.8 (15.7)	16	17	439
CHE	66	26.4 (12.2)	23	19	112
CHN	53	22.8 (9.9)	5	35	227
DEU	64	29.4 (13.6)	15	11	754
ESP	61	29 (14.2)	48	14	156
FRA	55	26.6 (11.8)	26	16	337
GBR	59	24.1 (11.9)	25	14	724
IND	66	24.4 (10.1)	27	14	156
ITA	57	26.6 (11.5)	25	10	152
JPN	58	24.5 (10.4)	5	45	240
KOR	38	23.4 (13.5)	7	26	253
MEX	49	26.6 (10.4)	38	8	102
NLD	68	25.8 (10.1)	29	14	119
RUS	47	25.3 (9.1)	41	12	363
SGP	52	24.8 (11.1)	12	21	152
TUR	60	24.7 (10.1)	29	11	157
USA	60	24.6 (12.2)	26	22	2153

Table S3: Differences between the demographic characteristics of the YouGov and MM samples

	Age		Know COVID patient		Male		Politics	
Country	**t**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	**t**	**p**
Brazil	-9.18	< 0.0001	4.69	0.030	6.16	0.013	-	-
France	-27.22	< 0.0001	3.92	0.048	3.85	0.05	-9.82	< 0.0001
Japan	-28.46	< 0.0001	2.52	0.112	0.88	0.349	-	-
USA	-39.44	< 0.0001	0.26	0.612	51.96	< 0.0001	-16.35	< 0.0001

2 The pay metric

For exploratory purposes, we included a triage metric not usually discussed in official guidelines, the ability to pay for treatment. We do not consider that metric further in the main text or in this appendix. As shown in Table S4, it received by far the lowest usability ratings of all metrics, and was always rejected by a large majority of respondents.

Table S4: Averages and percent of people who accepted the Pay metric on each sample

	MM		YouGov	
Country	**Mean (SD)**	**Accepted (%)**	**Mean (SD)**	**Accepted (%)**
ARG	18.03 (31.07)	13.42	-	-
AUS	17.66 (26.88)	6.89	-	-
BRA	14.85 (26.66)	6.34	26.06 (29.16)	10.80
CAN	14.28 (26.08)	9.38	-	-
CHE	15.8 (26.44)	14.42	-	-
CHN	30.15 (32.61)	11.06	-	-
DEU	8.58 (19.97)	5.57	-	-
ESP	10.04 (22.33)	4.79	-	-
FRA	11.79 (23.55)	8.71	26.45 (30.77)	14.90
GBR	13.69 (25.9)	8.77	-	-
IND	26.54 (33.03)	13.89	-	-
ITA	10.5 (24.3)	8.22	-	-
JPN	40.66 (36.19)	25.12	42.16 (27.76)	23.80
KOR	35.97 (32.35)	20.54	-	-
MEX	23.85 (28.76)	11.83	-	-
NLD	10.17 (21.98)	4.59	-	-
RUS	24.64 (31.16)	14.42	-	-
SGP	25.26 (30.71)	10.00	-	-
TUR	28.53 (34.65)	15.20	-	-
USA	18.29 (28.47)	9.80	24.77 (30.45)	10.61

3 Allocations

3.1 Description of measures and coding

At the very beginning of the survey, participants received the following description:

"The COVID-19 crisis has required patients in the most serious respiratory conditions to be put on a ventilator that mechanically pushes air into their lungs. This is usually done with a tube that is inserted into their body through the patient's mouth. While the patient is on a ventilator, they are almost always sedated and sometimes also have their muscles temporarily paralyzed to prevent discomfort and attempts to instinctively remove the ventilator tube. Patients who are in serious medical condition will quickly die if the ventilator is removed before the patient has recovered."

Then, participants were presented with a survey measuring their preferences on how to allocate the ventilators. Participants could answer all questions regarding allocation prerferences in a scale from 0 ("Should not be considered") to 100 ("Should be considered"). Before the metrics, participants received the following question:

"Many hospitals currently or soon will face situations where the demand for ventillators among needy patients will exceed the number of ventilators that are available. In that case, difficult decisions will need to be made about who should be placed on the scarce number of ventilators available. ***How much of a role should each of these factors play in determining the priority that patients have for being allocated a ventillator?****"*

Participants then rated the follwing metrics, in randomized order:

- Random: "Ventillators should be allocated by random lottery (i.e. individual characteristics not considered)"
- First: "When they arrived at the hospital (i.e. prioritize patients who were first in line)"
- Prognosis: "The chance of recovery (i.e. prioritze patients without any medical conditions that worsen their progress)"
- Age: "How many years of life they're likely to have after the illness (i.e. younger patients)"
- Quality: "The likely physical quality of life after the illness (i.e. prioritize patients without any medical conditions that would reduce quality of life after COVID-19 resolves)"
- Past: "Whether they've made sacrifices helping with the virus (e.g. medical professionals and research participants who've put their lifes at risk)"
- Future: "Whether they might help with the virus in the future. (e.g. medical professionals & students, etc.)"
- Pay: "Their ability to pay (prioritize patients who are insured/can afford treratment)"

The questions regaridng allocation preferences were the same in the YouGov and MM surveys. After participants responded to allocation preferences, we recorded their preferences for re-allocation decisions (the order was always kept the same: first allocation, then re-allocation decisions). Before the actual re-allocation survey, participants received the following description:

"Many hospitals may have to decide whether to ***withdraw*** *a ventilator that is keeping one patient alive in order to give it to another patient.* ***How much of a role should each of these factors play in determining whether a ventilator should be moved from one patient to a new one?****"*

Then participants received the same descriptions of each metrics except for the random metric that makes no sense in the re-allocation context (i.e. all ventilators are allocated already, there cannot be a random allocation). The survey ended with a set of demographic questions administered by YouGov (the exact set of demographic questions being different in different countries). In the moral machine version of the survey, the demographic questions included gender (Male/Female/other), age in years, and political ideology (on a continuous scale from Conservative to Progressive), in addition to the question: "Do you personally know someone who has been hospitalized for issues related to COVID-19? (Yes/No)" In the statistical analysis we coded these variables as follows: gender (-0.5 male, 0.5 female and others), know covid patient (-0.5 no, 0.5 yes), and reverse coding of political ideology to improve the readability of the results (but the scale from 0 to 100 remained).

In the YouGov survey, age, gender and knowing a COVID patient were measured in the same way (and were also coded in the same way in the statistical analysis as in the MM survey). For all countries, we recorded perceive health in a 5 point Likert scale from bad health (1) to very good health (5) and smoking history (whether they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life; coded as 0.5 if "Yes" and -0.5 if "No"). In France, political ideology was measured using an ordinal scale with the following options (in parenthesis how it was coded in the statistical analysis): "Very progressive" (0, "Tres a gauche"), "Progressive" (0.25, "a gauche"), "Neither progressive nor conservative" (0.5, "ni a gauche, ni a droite"),

"Centrum" (0.5, "Au centre"), "Conservative" (0.75, "a droite"), "Very conservative" (1, "tres a droite"). In the US, similar options were used: "Very liberal" (0), "Liberal" (0.25), "Moderate" (0.5), "Conservative" (0.75), "Very conservative" (1). In France and in the US, participants indicated their highest level of education, whch was recoded as being college educated or not (coded as 0.5 if yes, and -0.5 if no). In the US, participants indicated race/ethnicity (coded 0.5 if white, and -0.5 if minority) and religion (coded -0.5 for people who selected "Agnostic", "Atheist" or "nothing in particular", and 0.5 for people who selected a religion).

3.2 Membership in the No Triage and Full Triage group

In the YouGov data, the two largest groups in all four countries are always participants who would prefer No Triage, followed by participants who would prefer Full Triage. As shown in Table S5, the third largest group is always significantly smaller than the No Triage and Full Triage groups. In the Moral Machine data, the two largest groups are also and always No Triage and Full Triage, but the top group within these two varies across countries. As shown in Table S6, the Moral Machine sample appears to be skewed in favor of the Full Triage group, when compared to the YouGov sample. In any case though, the Moral Machine results replicate the main result obtained in the YouGov sample: in 17 out of 20 countries, the third largest group is significantly smaller than both the No Triage and Full Triage groups (Table S7).

Table S5: Differences among triage preferences on the YouGov data

	Full vs. No		No vs. Third		Full vs Third	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**
Brazil	71.06	< 0.0001	166.27	< 0.0001	26.34	< 0.0001
France	1.40	0.236	144.13	< 0.0001	121.17	< 0.0001
Japan	6.99	0.008	129.78	< 0.0001	82.35	< 0.0001
USA	125.60	< 0.0001	207.62	< 0.0001	15.19	< 0.0001

Table S6: Differences between MM and YouGov samples on Full and No triage responses

	Full		No	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**Difference**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Difference**
BRA	4.77*	-4.82	1.68	-3.85
FRA	3.94*	-5.41	1.24	-3.21
JPN	8.8e-06	-0.27	15.21***	-12.68
USA	35.99***	-8.80	9.30**	5.52

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Table S7: Differences among triage preferences on the MM data

	Full vs. No		No vs. Third		Full vs Third	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**
ARG	0.17	0.683	20.25	< 0.0001	17.07	< 0.0001
AUS	5.36	0.021	19.32	< 0.0001	42.24	< 0.0001
BRA	0.86	0.354	39.13	< 0.0001	29.64	< 0.0001
CAN	0.99	0.32	36.73	< 0.0001	48.01	< 0.0001
CHE	0.11	0.746	1.69	0.194	2.61	0.106
CHN	12.84	< 0.0001	25.63	< 0.0001	2.69	0.101
DEU	0.03	0.864	56.75	< 0.0001	59.11	< 0.0001
ESP	3.19	0.074	2.00	0.157	9.80	0.002
FRA	16.03	< 0.0001	6.78	0.009	40.44	< 0.0001
GBR	12.90	< 0.0001	38.51	< 0.0001	89.09	< 0.0001
IND	1.37	0.241	13.09	< 0.0001	6.43	0.011
ITA	5.06	0.024	2.78	0.096	14.52	< 0.0001
JPN	0.98	0.322	30.22	< 0.0001	21.49	< 0.0001
KOR	0.65	0.419	18.84	< 0.0001	13.09	< 0.0001
MEX	0.22	0.639	10.70	0.001	8.17	0.004
NLD	3.76	0.053	5.76	0.016	16.94	< 0.0001
RUS	1.97	0.161	44.45	< 0.0001	29.64	< 0.0001
SGP	5.25	0.022	19.56	< 0.0001	5.54	0.019
TUR	0.36	0.547	12.76	< 0.0001	9.09	0.003
USA	1.07	0.302	157.69	< 0.0001	181.88	< 0.0001

For descriptive purposes, Table S8 displays the demographic profile of participants in the Full Triage and No Triage groups in the Yougov samples, and Table S9 displays the same information for the Moral Machine samples. There is no consistent pattern in these demographic profiles across countries. For example, a conservative ideology is significantly associated with a preference for No Triage in the USA, but the effect goes in the opposite direction in France. Likewise, the Moral Machine data shows an overall trend for men to accept Full Triage more than women do, but there is considerable variation across countries for this association (e.g., it goes in the opposite direction for France and Japan in the Yougov samples). Tables S10 and S11 show the results of logistic regressions testing these associations; for the Moral Machine data, we used mixed effect models with country as a random intercept. Note that in the Moral Machine data, some participants skipped some questions. As a result, they were excluded from all analyses that involved a comparison between the No Triage and Full Triage group (19.6% was excluded).

Table S8: Demographic profiles of Full triage and No triage respondents by country on the YouGov sample

Country	Average of...	in the Full Triage group	in the No Triage group
Brazil	Age	33.82 (12.93)	37.93 (12.74)
	Gender (% of men)	52	48.7
	Health	3.4	3.4
	Know COVID patient	50.4	59.1
	Smoker	19.7	21.5
France	Age	48.32 (16.78)	48.61 (17.03)
	College	51.4	38.7
	Gender (% of men)	45.1	56.7
	Health	3.3	3.2
	Know COVID patient	18.9	20.3
	Politics	41.1	28.1
	Smoker	52.9	57.6
Japan	Age	49.1 (15.51)	50.43 (15.38)
	Gender (% of men)	46.8	54.8
	Health	3	2.8
	Know COVID patient	4.3	1.2
	Smoker	37.8	47.3
USA	Age	49.94 (17.63)	49.84 (17.4)
	College	49.6	41.8
	Gender (% of men)	49.6	45.1
	Health	3.3	3.2
	Know COVID patient	26.1	23.7
	Politics	30.2	41
	White	69.6	66
	Religious	58.3	67.7
	Smoker	46.1	46.5

Table S9: Demographic profiles of Full triage and No triage respondents by country on the MM sample

	Age		Gender (% of men)		Know COVID patient		Conservatives	
Country	**Full Triage**	**No Triage**	**Full Triage**	**No Triage**	**Full Triage**	**No Triage**	**Full Triage**	**No Triage**
ARG	28.6	29.7	80.4	42.0	32.6	38.0	23.1	15.0
AUS	26.2	25.9	60.2	46.9	9.7	17.2	10.7	12.5
BRA	26.9	30.2	56.9	59.2	47.7	46.1	15.5	18.8
CAN	27.9	26.5	62.0	57.0	17.4	13.9	23.3	16.7
CHE	22.8	25.4	70.0	61.1	25.0	38.9	17.6	35.3
CHN	18.1	24.5	42.9	74.2	7.1	6.5	26.3	31.8
DEU	27.5	30.3	71.6	67.1	16.8	15.1	13.3	8.7
ESP	26.8	25.6	66.7	65.0	42.4	55.0	10.3	0.0
FRA	26.4	26.6	62.9	44.2	21.3	39.5	20.5	11.1
GBR	23.4	24.1	57.2	66.1	21.1	32.2	15.1	10.0
IND	24.0	24.8	68.0	79.4	20.0	38.2	18.2	11.5
ITA	25.4	24.8	65.9	52.2	19.5	26.1	15.8	5.6
JPN	23.8	25.6	63.0	64.3	0.0	10.7	37.8	42.1
KOR	19.5	21.8	58.8	39.0	2.9	7.3	25.0	21.4
MEX	25.9	25.2	63.2	50.0	36.8	36.4	11.1	5.9
NLD	27.3	25.0	75.9	87.5	6.9	43.8	12.5	16.7
RUS	25.2	25.7	44.6	42.7	38.5	43.9	14.3	8.6
SGP	27.5	25.0	47.4	66.7	15.8	13.9	17.6	17.4
TUR	23.3	25.4	59.4	78.4	31.2	29.7	3.8	17.6
USA	24.2	24.1	66.1	61.9	24.9	30.5	17.8	26.2

Table S10: Effect of demographic variables on the YouGov data

Country	Variable	Full Triage	No Triage	Future	Past	Age	Quality	Prognosis	First	Random	Pay
Brazil	Age	-0.02*	0.01**	0.17*	0.06	-0.02	0.06	-0.03	0.19**	0.15	0.11
	Gender	0.13	-0.02	3.57	0.95	3.58	1.86	3.16	-0.45	1.60	6.18***
	Health	0.03	0.02	1.42	0.52	2.34*	0.38	1.50	2.05*	1.39	0.50
	Know COVID Patient	-0.13	0.32*	-0.93	0.13	-4.69*	1.52	-0.52	1.25	4.84*	2.20
	Smoking100	0.13	0.08	1.03	-1.65	-3.17	-1.85	-4.60*	-2.27	-0.50	-1.66
France	Age	-0.01	0.01	0.14	0.00	-0.28**	-0.17	-0.04	0.09	-0.09	0.06
	Education	0.35	-0.19	-7.77**	-4.75	-0.40	0.60	-4.51	-4.74	-6.34*	-6.89*
	Gender	-0.22	0.57*	8.72**	10.32***	3.89	5.07	-1.27	10.45***	0.01	12.36***
	Health	-0.09	-0.10	1.76	-0.66	4.75**	0.96	4.47**	2.79	0.41	2.82
	Know COVID Patient	-1.30**	0.42	1.06	-0.23	-3.16	-7.02*	-1.85	2.51	-2.75	-2.84
	Politics	1.86***	-0.26	17.31**	14.18*	23.12***	13.96*	17.32**	-1.28	12.49*	26.07***
	Smoking100	0.30	-0.38	1.45	-3.98	1.82	2.02	-0.85	-1.72	-3.34	-1.81
Japan	Age	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.07	0.19***	-0.16**
	Gender	-0.32	-0.02	0.13	-1.79	-2.31	-1.14	0.06	0.30	2.15	0.05
	Health	0.03	-0.14*	0.34	0.82	1.24	1.20	1.44*	0.70	-0.06	1.30
	Know COVID Patient	0.71	-1.06	1.41	3.25	-7.19	8.54*	8.92*	-3.23	-3.30	4.83
	Smoking100	-0.22	0.19	-2.42	-0.84	-1.88	-2.05	-4.09**	-0.92	-3.55	-3.71*
US	Age	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.18**	-0.26***	-0.05	-0.14*	-0.10	-0.23***	-0.23***
	Education	0.13	-0.06	0.13	-0.27	-0.45	1.66	2.81	-1.18	0.13	-0.60
	Ethnicity	-0.06	-0.41*	-11.45***	-8.57***	-5.31*	-3.44	0.94	-5.26*	-2.38	-13.48***
	Gender	0.25	-0.10	7.15***	6.22**	2.24	3.00	3.99*	1.88	2.56	4.79*
	Health	0.14	-0.11	2.59*	1.94	2.73*	3.26**	3.11**	1.30	0.02	1.47
	Know COVID Patient	-0.01	-0.06	4.53	5.13*	2.47	3.44	1.55	-0.36	4.90*	0.52
	Politics	-1.09**	0.79**	-3.14	-8.99*	-1.53	-1.07	-6.81*	14.10***	6.05	17.92***
	Religiousity	-0.18	0.08	2.71	0.85	-1.30	1.65	1.39	1.58	1.53	6.44**
	Smoking100	-0.03	0.04	-0.71	-4.70*	0.39	0.37	-1.64	0.05	1.67	1.50

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Results are unstandardised beta weights

Table S11: Effect of demographic variables on the MM data

Variable	Full Triage	No Triage	Future	Past	Age	Quality	Prognosis	First	Random	Pay
Gender	0.16*	0.06	5.16***	2.95**	0.49	0.91	2.28**	0.45	-2.98**	1.74*
Know COVID Patient	-0.15	0.19*	0.08	-1.59	-0.41	2.95**	-0.11	-0.06	-1.06	1.66*
Age	0.00	0.00	-0.30***	-0.24***	-0.16***	0.04	0.04	-0.20***	-0.03	-0.19***
Politics	-0.14	-0.17	1.41	-1.33	1.12	2.86	1.90	6.83***	-6.11***	24.65***

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Results are unstandardised beta weights.

3.3 Ratings of triage metrics

To test the reconciliation potential of each metric, we first consider whether a majority of participants rejects this metric, in the sense that it is rated lower than either the random lottery or the first-come-first served mechanisms (Figure 2). Table S12 summarizes the results of this test in the four countries included in the Yougov data, and shows that not a single metric is accepted by a significant majority in any country. On the contrary, all metrics are rejected by a significant majority of participants in Brazil and the USA. Only the Prognosis metric shows some potential, since it is accepted by a (non-significant) majority of participants in France and Japan. Table S13 summarizes the results obtained with the Moral Machine data. These results suggest that the Prognosis metric may indeed be the one with the greatest reconciliation potential, since it is accepted by a majority of participants in 17 countries out of 20. However, this majority is only significant in 5 countries. Likewise, the Age metric is accepted by a majority of participants in 14 countries, but this majority is only significant in one country. We must be careful when interpreting the results, since Table S14 shows that the Moral Machine sample was significantly skewed in favor of these two metrics, compared to the Yougov sample.

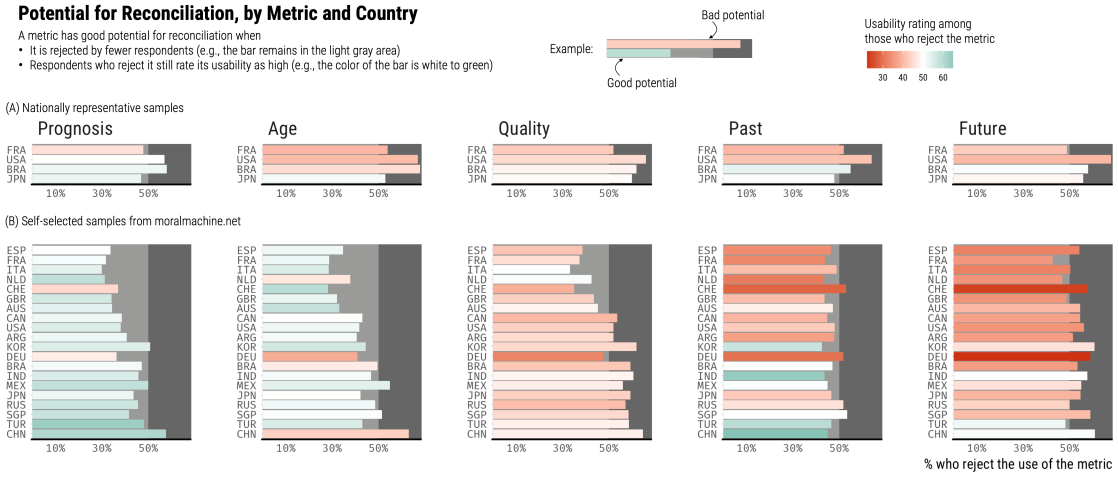

Figure S1: Figure shows metric rejection rates on allocation decisions

Table S12: Does the number of participants who rejects a metrics differ from 50% on the YouGov data?

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**
Brazil	24.05***	-7.8	10.00**	-5.0	123.90***	-17.6	61.63***	-12.4	27.56***	-8.3	614.66***	-39.2
France	0.20	0.7	1.60	-2.0	5.18*	-3.6	1.76	-2.1	1.37	1.9	492.80***	-35.1
Japan	14.88***	-6.1	1.76	2.1	2.92	-2.7	37.64***	-9.7	2.92	2.7	274.58***	-26.2
USA	136.90***	-18.5	84.10***	-14.5	112.90***	-16.8	96.10***	-15.5	20.16***	-7.1	619.99***	-39.4

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table S13: Does the number of participants who rejects a metrics differ from 50% on the MM data?

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**
ARG	0.23	-1.6	0.37	2.0	8.15**	9.5	0.36	-2.0	7.81**	9.3	117.16***	-36.2
AUS	2.89	-4.7	0.97	2.7	38.78***	16.9	2.89	4.7	33.24***	15.7	249.31***	-42.7
BRA	1.50	-3.4	1.11	2.9	0.028	0.5	10.98***	-9.3	1.01	2.8	244.92***	-43.3
CAN	3.22	-4.6	4.17*	5.2	7.30**	6.9	1.92	-3.6	19.96***	11.3	247.68***	-39.9
CHE	2.32	-7.7	0.37	-3.1	18.68***	21.7	8.67**	14.9	6.76**	13.0	48.09***	-34.8
CHN	9.28**	-11.1	1.89	5.0	12.84***	-13.1	16.18***	-14.7	4.45*	-7.7	108.41***	-38.2
DEU	21.29***	-9.0	0.88	-1.8	21.82***	9.1	1.39	2.3	48.62***	13.6	515.61***	-44.0
ESP	1.03	-4.3	0.71	3.6	13.11***	15.2	7.31**	11.4	14.57***	16.2	114.39***	-45.0
FRA	6.08*	7.2	4.33*	6.2	52.35***	21.3	18.25***	12.7	37.82***	18.2	190.12***	-40.6
GBR	0.40	1.3	10.16**	6.3	83.06***	17.9	10.85***	6.5	63.89***	15.7	426.36***	-40.7
IND	3.41	-7.7	2.25	6.2	0.57	3.1	6.43*	-10.7	1.01	4.2	71.43***	-35.7
ITA	0.0073	-0.4	0.067	1.1	25.41***	21.5	15.00***	16.7	22.08***	20.1	93.20***	-41.2
JPN	1.94	-4.9	0.95	3.4	4.97*	7.8	7.35**	-9.4	3.28	6.3	45.90***	-23.7
KOR	8.50**	-10.9	4.03*	7.5	2.22	5.6	10.02**	-11.9	0.051	-0.8	58.45***	-28.7
MEX	0.91	-5.1	0.91	5.1	0.89	-4.9	1.33	-6.0	0.00	0.0	50.44***	-37.6
NLD	0.37	3.1	1.53	6.4	5.88*	12.2	2.09	7.4	13.50***	18.8	78.03***	-44.8
RUS	0.00	0.0	0.46	-1.9	0.26	1.4	6.41*	-7.3	2.34	4.3	149.66***	-35.0
SGP	4.17*	-9.1	0.63	-3.5	0.12	-1.6	3.78	-8.6	3.67	8.3	80.98***	-39.3
TUR	0.14	1.7	0.54	3.4	2.21	6.9	3.45	-8.6	0.14	1.7	53.34***	-33.8
USA	29.47***	-6.2	2.72	1.9	52.50***	8.3	3.13	-2.0	109.25***	11.9	1205.25***	-39.6

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table S14: Differences between MM and YouGov samples on each metric

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		First		Random		Pay	
Country	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**
BRA	3.40	0.001	-0.86	0.391	-5.03	< 0.0001	0.43	0.664	-3.00	0.003	3.59	< 0.0001	2.96	0.003	6.63	< 0.0001
FRA	-1.20	0.230	-1.65	0.1	-11.27	< 0.0001	-5.27	< 0.0001	-8.71	< 0.0001	2.79	0.006	2.66	0.008	8.96	< 0.0001
JPN	0.25	0.806	-0.06	0.951	-4.68	< 0.0001	-0.76	0.445	-3.44	0.001	1.01	0.315	1.69	0.092	0.58	0.56
USA	-3.34	0.001	-7.63	< 0.0001	-15.89	< 0.0001	-5.32	< 0.0001	-11.11	< 0.0001	5.08	< 0.0001	5.00	< 0.0001	5.64	< 0.0001

To further test the reconciliation potential of each metric, we consider its raw usability rating, and test whether this rating is significantly below the midpoint of the usability scale (i.e, 50). Table S15 summarizes the results of this test in the four countries included in the Yougov data. The metric with the best potential is Prognosis, with only one country (France) rating its usability significantly below 50, and two countries (Brazil and Japan) rating its usability significantly above 50.Table S16 summarizes the results obtained with the Moral Machine data. Here again, Prognosis shows the best potential: no country rates its usability significantly below 50. On the contrary, it is rated above 50 in 17 countries out of 20, although the comparison is significant only in 5. The Age metric comes second again. Only two countries rate its usability significantly below 50 (China and Germany). Usability is above 50 for 14 countries, but the comparison is significant only in one country.

Table S15: Does the rate of people who rejected a given metric differ from the mid-point of the scale (50) on the YouGov data?

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**
Brazil	0.83	0.408	2.61	0.009	-4.39	< 0.0001	-1.66	0.098	1.97	0.050	-31.69	< 0.0001
France	-5.17	< 0.0001	-7.58	< 0.0001	-7.60	< 0.0001	-5.78	< 0.0001	-3.37	0.001	-33.01	< 0.0001
Japan	-1.39	0.166	0.61	0.544	1.60	0.11	-0.86	0.392	2.49	0.013	-16.63	< 0.0001
USA	-8.46	< 0.0001	-6.84	< 0.0001	-8.11	< 0.0001	-4.35	< 0.0001	-0.14	0.886	-34.42	< 0.0001

Table S16: Does the rate of people who rejected a given metric differ from the mid-point of the scale (50) on the MM data?

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**
ARG	-3.92	< 0.0001	-3.45	0.001	0.40	0.689	-1.62	0.108	0.62	0.539	-9.54	< 0.0001
AUS	-4.17	< 0.0001	-0.83	0.409	2.86	0.005	-0.71	0.477	1.25	0.213	-10.46	< 0.0001
BRA	-4.88	< 0.0001	0.15	0.882	-1.05	0.294	-3.17	0.002	0.59	0.555	-15.60	< 0.0001
CAN	-5.84	< 0.0001	-3.65	< 0.0001	-0.07	0.945	-4.41	< 0.0001	0.83	0.409	-14.33	< 0.0001
CHE	-6.10	< 0.0001	-5.06	< 0.0001	1.66	0.109	-1.96	0.059	-0.96	0.345	-6.08	< 0.0001
CHN	0.35	0.73	4.27	< 0.0001	-2.27	0.025	-0.80	0.426	3.47	0.001	-6.52	< 0.0001
DEU	-18.94	< 0.0001	-11.01	< 0.0001	-5.74	< 0.0001	-9.42	< 0.0001	-1.22	0.223	-34.31	< 0.0001
ESP	-4.67	< 0.0001	-3.74	< 0.0001	0.45	0.654	-1.96	0.055	-0.06	0.955	-7.60	< 0.0001
FRA	-4.59	< 0.0001	-5.32	< 0.0001	0.67	0.502	-1.43	0.157	0.34	0.733	-15.86	< 0.0001
GBR	-8.19	< 0.0001	-4.68	< 0.0001	1.34	0.183	-3.48	0.001	2.92	0.004	-18.60	< 0.0001
IND	-0.06	0.951	3.03	0.004	0.34	0.738	-0.44	0.658	1.02	0.312	-5.60	< 0.0001
ITA	-4.74	< 0.0001	-2.46	0.017	0.92	0.361	-0.02	0.982	0.66	0.511	-12.54	< 0.0001
JPN	-3.18	0.002	-2.03	0.046	-0.04	0.969	-2.31	0.023	0.59	0.556	-1.96	0.053
KOR	-1.27	0.207	1.87	0.066	1.87	0.066	-1.70	0.092	1.41	0.162	-3.90	< 0.0001
MEX	-0.89	0.376	0.17	0.863	0.92	0.36	-0.58	0.562	1.97	0.055	-4.65	< 0.0001
NLD	-3.16	0.003	-3.14	0.003	-0.60	0.55	0.18	0.857	1.30	0.205	-6.47	< 0.0001
RUS	-2.14	0.034	-1.37	0.174	0.66	0.511	-3.68	< 0.0001	2.47	0.015	-10.55	< 0.0001
SGP	-2.44	0.017	< 0.0001	1	0.17	0.864	-1.40	0.164	1.65	0.104	-5.57	< 0.0001
TUR	0.42	0.676	1.8	0.077	0.99	0.328	-0.49	0.628	2.99	0.004	-3.90	< 0.0001
USA	-15.28	< 0.0001	-6.64	< 0.0001	1.80	0.072	-6.56	< 0.0001	4.28	< 0.0001	-27.06	< 0.0001

Table S10 and S11 displays the effect of demographic variables on the usability ratings of all metrics and mechanisms. As it was the case for membership in the No Triage or Full Triage groups, there is no consistent pattern of demographic effects across countries. This suggests that the demographic breakdown of public opinion in these matters is different in different countries or cultures. For example, the Prognosis metric is favored by progressives in the USA, but by conservatives in France. We would be hard-pressed to find demographic effects that generalize across countries, but some may be better candidates than others: for example, the preference of women for prioritizing healthcare workers (both for their past and future contributions), or the preference of younger, healthy participants for de-prioritizing older patients.

4 Reallocations

As shown in Table S17 and S18, the usability rating of triage metrics is consistently lower for re-allocation decisions, as compared to allocations decisions. In parallel, the rating of the first-come-first-served mechanism is consistently higher. These two effects impact the relative sizes of the No Triage and Full Triage groups, but the results obtained for re-allocations are by and large the same as that obtained for allocations.

Table S17: Are Allocation and Re-allocation decisions different on the YouGov data?

Country	Full Triage	No Triage	Future	Past	Years	Quality	Prognosis	First	Pay
Brazil	-0.21	0.79***	-6.9***	-8.4***	-2.8***	-3.8***	-3.8***	7.4***	-0.08
France	-0.19	0.46***	-6.7***	-6***	-2.3**	-2.6***	-3.9***	7***	-1.5*
Japan	0.42***	-0.16	-1.4*	-4***	-1	-0.05	-1.6*	0.35	0.38
USA	0.5*	0.26*	-5.4***	-7.3***	-1.9**	-2.4**	-3.2***	2.4*	-1.3*

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Results are unstandardised beta weights

Table S18: Are Allocation and Re-allocation decisions different in the MM data?

Country	Full Triage	No Triage	Future	Past	Years	Quality	Prognosis	First	Pay
ARG	-0.09	0.69**	-4.8**	-7.8***	-2.5	1.6	-1.8	17***	-3*
AUS	-0.81**	0.49*	-5.7***	-9.5***	-6.3***	-3.9**	-3*	8.4***	-2*
BRA	-0.59*	1.0***	-9.4***	-15***	-6.2***	-3.1	-5**	11***	-1.3
CAN	-0.29	1.2***	-6.3***	-8.8***	-3.2**	-1.1	-1.6	14***	-2.1*
CHE	-0.09	0.50	-5*	-5.8**	-6**	-2	-2.5	14***	-1.3
CHN	0.69	0.09	-3.1	-9.4***	-3.5*	-2.2	-6.7***	-1.8	-5.2**
DEU	-1.2***	1.1***	-4.5***	-10***	-6.5***	-4.5***	-7.1***	17***	-1.6**
ESP	-0.37	1.2***	-7.7***	-11***	-5.3**	-3.4	-4.8*	20***	-1.1
FRA	-1.1***	1.3***	-9.9***	-9.6***	-4.8***	-4.2**	-3.9**	13***	-1.5
GBR	-0.38*	0.73***	-5.8***	-9.3***	-4.6***	-1.4	-3**	12***	-3***
IND	0.73*	0.13	-4.1*	-13***	-3	0.38	-1.2	-0.65	1.1
ITA	-0.66	0.95**	-7***	-10***	-6.4***	-4.5*	-3.5	11**	-0.48
JPN	0.93**	-0.51	-4.2**	-6.1***	-3.3*	-0.22	-0.49	-4.6	-1.9
KOR	0.76	0.41	-0.87	-6.8***	-4**	-2.3	-2.3	3	-3.5
MEX	-0.64	0.72	-8.8***	-8.9**	-2.6	-4.2	0.22	12**	-0.53
NLD	-1.9*	0.58	-7.1***	-8.9***	-2.1	-3	-3.8	15***	-0.01
RUS	0.12	0.32	-3.9***	-5.8***	-3.2*	-0.63	-0.99	11***	-3.4**
SGP	0.08	0.31	-4.2*	-7.4**	-5.6*	3.6	-1.2	6.4*	-3.1
TUR	0.25	-0.34	-4.9*	-6*	-5.4*	-2	-0.48	5.8	-3.1
USA	-0.46**	0.7***	-5.8***	-9.1***	-4.8***	-2.3***	-2.6***	10***	-1.9***

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Results are unstandardised beta weights

4.1 Membership in the No Triage and Full Triage group

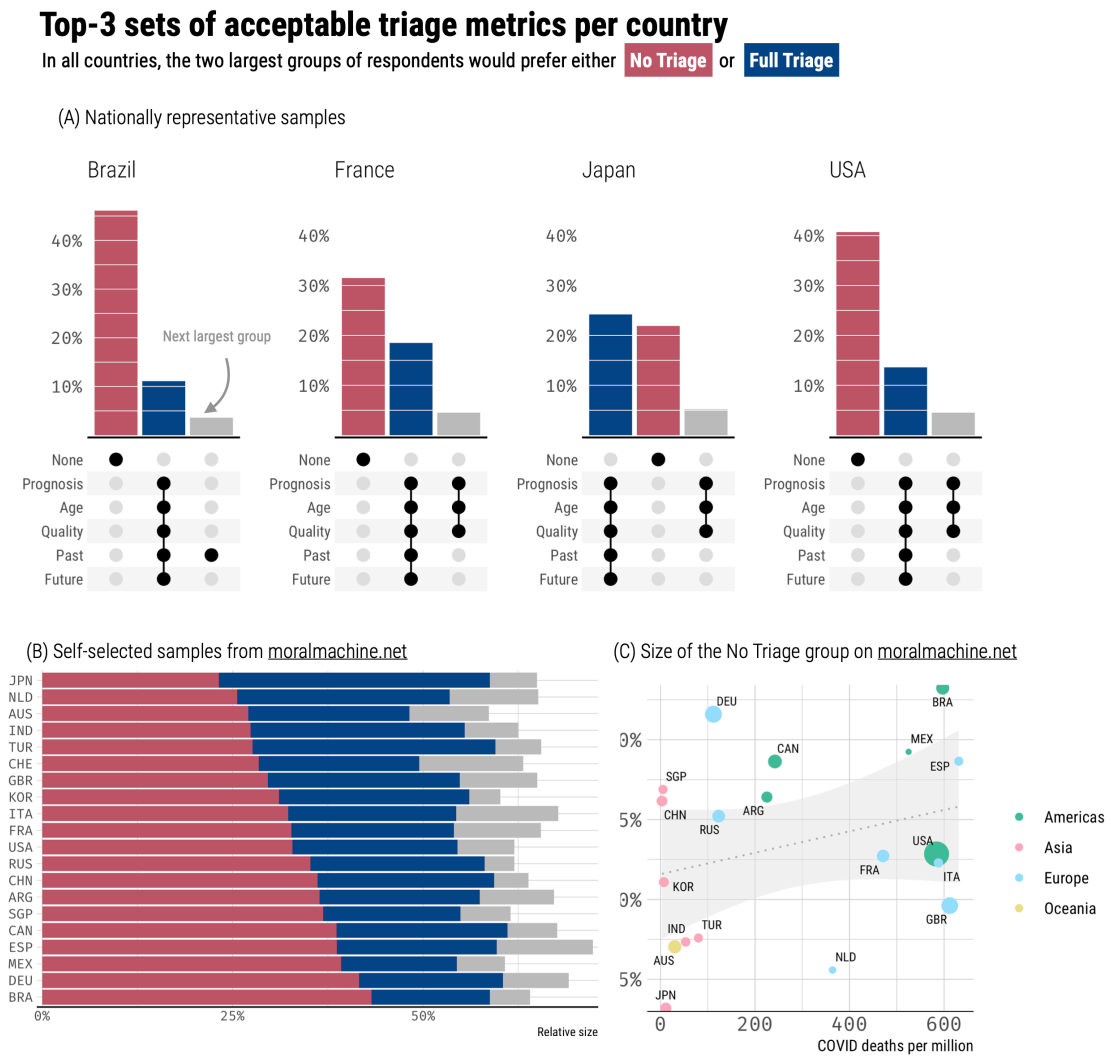

Figure S2: Figure shows triage preferences on re-allocation decisions

Figure S1 displays the same information as Figure 1 in the main article, only applied to re-allocation decisions instead of allocation decisions. The results are very similar. In all countries and regardless of the data source (Yougov or Moral Machine), the two largest groups are participants who would prefer No Triage and participants who would prefer Full Triage. In the Yougov data, the third largest group is always significantly smaller (Table S19). In the Moral Machine data, the third largest group is significantly smaller in 17 countries out of 20 (Table S20). As it was the case for allocation decisions, the data suggest that Yougov participants are more likely to prefer No Triage, compared to Moral Machine participants (Table S21). Tables S22 and S23 test the association of demographic variables with membership in the No Triage or Full Triage groups. As it was the case for allocations, there is no consistent pattern of associations across countries.

Table S19: Differences among triage preferences on the YouGov data, re-allocation decisions

	Full vs. No		No vs. Third		Full vs Third	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**
BRA	214.16	0	363.43	0	38.27	< 0.0001
FRA	33.80	0	202.50	0	85.22	< 0.0001
JPN	1.15	0.284	102.91	0	122.79	< 0.0001
USA	135.25	0	289.92	0	45.75	< 0.0001

Table S20: Differences among triage preferences on the MM data on re-allocation decisions

	Full vs. No		No vs. Third		Full vs Third	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**	χ^2 **(1)**	**p**
ARG	8.04	0.005	30.04	< 0.0001	8.07	0.005
AUS	2.19	0.139	22.62	< 0.0001	11.23	0.001
BRA	39.64	< 0.0001	89.97	< 0.0001	15.25	< 0.0001
CAN	15.11	< 0.0001	80.31	< 0.0001	30.75	< 0.0001
CHE	1.04	0.307	4.90	0.027	1.48	0.223
CHN	5.04	0.025	43.56	< 0.0001	22.22	< 0.0001
DEU	53.34	< 0.0001	135.15	< 0.0001	23.81	< 0.0001
ESP	6.21	0.013	15.75	< 0.0001	2.50	0.114
FRA	6.54	0.011	28.03	< 0.0001	8.19	0.004
GBR	2.09	0.149	56.28	< 0.0001	37.90	< 0.0001
IND	0.01	0.906	15.36	< 0.0001	16.20	< 0.0001
ITA	2.45	0.118	9.93	0.002	2.69	0.101
JPN	5.05	0.025	19.11	< 0.0001	40.11	< 0.0001
KOR	0.98	0.323	30.77	< 0.0001	22.35	< 0.0001
MEX	8.40	0.004	18.78	< 0.0001	2.88	0.09
NLD	0.09	0.768	4.50	0.034	5.76	0.016
RUS	7.42	0.006	71.36	< 0.0001	38.37	< 0.0001
SGP	7.90	0.005	25.83	< 0.0001	6.53	0.011
TUR	0.36	0.547	16.03	< 0.0001	20.45	< 0.0001
USA	40.87	< 0.0001	283.68	< 0.0001	122.59	< 0.0001

Table S21: Differences between MM and Yougov samples on Full and No triage responses on re-allocation decisions

	Full		No	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**Difference**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Difference**
BRA	0.56	-1.64	2.4	-4.85
FRA	0.2	1.29	10**	-9.75
JPN	1.9	-4.55	12***	-11.02
USA	8.8**	-4.28	0.37	1.22

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

Table S22: Effect of demographic variables on the YouGov data, Re-allocation decisions

Country	Variable	Full Triage	No Triage	Future	Past	Age	Quality	Prognosis	First	Pay
Brazil	Age	-0.02	0.01**	0.12	0.1	-0.14	-0.03	-0.04	0.21**	-0.02
	Gender	0.16	-0.30*	4.85*	2.3	3.63	-0.08	3.08	-2.17	4.50*
	Health	0.04	-0.09	1.17	1.1	1.90*	1.22	2.11*	0.43	1.30
	Know COVID Patient	0.05	0.04	0.02	1.1	-3.33	-0.69	-2.28	0.43	2.18
	Smoking100	0.45	-0.10	-1.33	-1.3	0.15	0.57	-0.27	-2.37	-2.92
France	Age	0.02	0.00	0.06	-0.01	-0.26*	-0.29**	-0.06	0.05	-0.13
	Education	0.17	0.10	-8.43**	-4.28	-1.70	3.27	-1.50	-5.68	-6.16*
	Gender	0.43	-0.21	10.90***	11.04***	4.07	2.63	1.46	1.48	7.47**
	Health	0.12	0.08	2.59	0.01	2.15	-0.48	3.27*	4.47*	1.01
	Know COVID Patient	-0.06	0.00	6.41	0.56	-5.16	-0.91	-3.40	0.73	0.16
	Politics	0.13	-0.27	6.54	31.45***	13.96*	16.14*	14.18*	2.42	25.87***
	Smoking100	0.02	0.28	-3.60	-4.79	-1.93	1.51	0.41	0.04	-3.29
Japan	Age	0.00	0.01*	0.05	0.03	-0.06	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.15**
	Gender	0.03	-0.25	1.55	-0.17	-2.13	-1.64	-0.52	-4.09**	-0.40
	Health	0.08	0.05	-0.17	-0.26	1.51*	0.71	1.06	0.33	0.57
	Know COVID Patient	0.19	0.31	-2.86	-0.16	-0.81	1.24	4.43	-2.38	4.88
	Smoking100	-0.38*	0.58***	-0.99	0.08	-1.92	-3.05*	-2.61	4.23**	-2.65
US	Age	0.00	0.02***	0.02	0.09	-0.26***	-0.15*	-0.27***	0.01	-0.31***
	Education	0.22	-0.26	1.12	-0.06	-0.14	1.51	2.40	-2.18	-0.20
	Ethnicity	0.16	0.10	-12.35***	-9.16***	-4.46	-4.90*	-3.76	-3.45	-11.86***
	Gender	0.53**	-0.32*	6.34**	7.07**	2.99	4.98*	3.31	-3.39	3.10
	Health	0.03	-0.03	3.18**	3.17**	1.73	1.24	1.63	1.56	1.17
	Know COVID Patient	0.18	-0.25	4.83*	6.01*	4.32	4.09	-0.53	0.79	2.61
	Politics	-0.03	0.39	-3.09	-5.70	-1.59	-1.19	-8.42*	5.41	20.81***
	Religiousity	-0.38	0.12	1.28	1.16	-0.08	1.49	3.60	3.53	5.19*
	Smoking100	-0.18	0.16	-1.84	-3.03	0.26	-1.41	0.81	2.16	2.32

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Results are unstandardised beta weights

Table S23: Effect of demographic variables on the MM survey, Re-allocation decisions

Variable	Full Triage	No Triage	Future	Past	Age	Quality	Prognosis	First	Pay
Gender	0.06	-0.04	6.21***	3.22***	0.59	0.74	0.95	-1.40	1.31
Know COVID Patient	0.00	0.03	0.97	-1.33	0.69	2.18*	-0.44	-2.39*	2.38**
Age	0.00	0.00	-0.28***	-0.25***	-0.18***	0.02	-0.02	-0.13***	-0.15***
Politics	-0.07	-0.05	1.60	-0.51	-0.76	1.26	-0.29	3.06	20.59***

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Results are unstandardised beta weights.

4.2 Ratings of triage metrics

Figure S3: Figure shows metric rejection rates on re-allocation decisions

Figure S2 displays the same information as Figure 2 in the main article, only applied to re-allocation decisions instead of allocation decisions. The results are again very similar. Prognosis is again the metrics which is rejected by the fewest participants, and receives the highest raw usability ratings, followed to a certain extent by the Age metric (Tables S24, S25, S26, S27). There is no consistent pattern of demographic effects on usability ratings, save perhaps a preference for women to prioritize healthcare workers, as it was already the case for allocations decisions (Tables S22 and S23).

Table S24: Does the number of participants who rejects a metrics differ from 50% on the YouGov data, regarding re-allocation decisions?

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**
BRA	152.10***	-19.5	139.88***	-18.7	166.80***	-20.4	178.08***	-21.1	129.01***	-18.0	534.90***	-36.6
FRA	26.60***	-8.2	42.07***	-10.3	21.05***	-7.3	5.05*	-3.6	4.77*	-3.5	419.03***	-32.4
JPN	1.44	-1.9	0.90	1.5	2.12	2.3	1.76	-2.1	19.60***	7.0	164.84***	-20.3
USA	148.37***	-19.3	101.33***	-15.9	79.04***	-14.1	66.12***	-12.9	17.18***	-6.6	494.70***	-35.2

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table S25: Does the rate of people who rejected a given metric differ from the mid-point of the scale (50) on the Yougov data regarding re-allocation decisions?

	Future		Past		Age		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**
BRA	-1.22	0.223	-0.77	0.442	-4.34	< 0.0001	-1.80	0.072	1.52	0.13	-33.73	< 0.0001
FRA	-7.42	< 0.0001	-10.19	< 0.0001	-8.01	< 0.0001	-5.75	< 0.0001	-4.81	< 0.0001	-37.41	< 0.0001
JPN	-3.55	< 0.0001	-2.69	0.007	-1.03	0.304	-1.53	0.128	-0.07	0.943	-16.63	< 0.0001
USA	-11.92	< 0.0001	-11.16	< 0.0001	-8.38	< 0.0001	-6.36	< 0.0001	-1.76	0.079	-36.03	< 0.0001

Table S26: Does the number of participants who rejects a metrics differ from 50% on the MM data regarding re-allocation decisions?

	Future		Past		Years		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**	χ^2 **(1)**	**Diff**
ARG	16.02***	-13.8	16.82***	-14.0	0.12	1.2	1.34	-4.0	1.03	-3.4	131.62***	-38.9
AUS	24.70***	-13.7	18.02***	-11.7	2.89	4.7	2.07	-4.0	15.14***	10.7	242.94***	-42.8
BRA	64.80***	-22.5	45.33***	-18.7	16.60***	-11.4	26.94***	-14.5	6.31*	-7.0	268.76***	-45.4
CAN	46.43***	-17.5	18.08***	-10.9	0.67	-2.1	5.80*	-6.2	3.70	4.9	291.44***	-43.1
CHE	11.00***	-16.7	4.08*	-10.2	2.56	8.0	0.089	1.5	1.96	7.0	58.94***	-38.8
CHN	5.53*	-8.4	0.083	1.0	18.04***	-15.3	3.27	-6.5	2.97	-6.2	87.15***	-34.0
DEU	96.29***	-19.0	93.06***	-18.5	7.03**	-5.1	21.88***	-9.0	0.12	0.7	568.60***	-45.5
ESP	19.23***	-19.2	22.09***	-20.5	0.36	-2.6	0.62	-3.4	0.27	-2.3	114.75***	-46.3
FRA	22.38***	-14.0	21.12***	-13.5	2.52	4.7	2.52	-4.7	1.82	4.0	224.44***	-43.8
GBR	28.03***	-10.5	27.75***	-10.5	15.91***	7.9	0.10	0.6	21.09***	9.1	453.67***	-42.2
IND	5.40*	-10.0	0.068	1.1	0.76	3.8	0.12	1.5	4.30*	9.0	55.19***	-32.1
ITA	10.14**	-13.7	11.94***	-14.9	3.27	7.8	0.00	0.0	3.51	8.0	91.86***	-40.6
JPN	1.11	3.7	2.15	5.1	20.22***	15.6	0.61	2.8	28.31***	18.6	23.69***	-17.2
KOR	2.67	-6.4	0.22	-1.8	0.024	0.6	6.12*	-9.9	0.095	-1.2	75.59***	-34.0
MEX	9.33**	-16.7	7.18**	-14.4	1.39	-6.3	8.38**	-15.5	1.36	-6.2	54.72***	-39.7
NLD	6.00*	-12.5	4.00*	-10.0	0.25	2.5	0.01	-0.5	8.82**	14.7	83.97***	-45.1
RUS	4.02*	-5.7	12.48***	-10.1	4.21*	-5.8	19.00***	-12.5	0.21	-1.3	178.00***	-38.2
SGP	14.89***	-16.9	5.56*	-10.3	2.76	-7.3	3.32	-7.9	2.67	7.0	86.08***	-40.2
TUR	0.074	-1.2	3.33	8.3	0.40	2.8	1.02	-4.6	0.82	4.1	53.33***	-33.3
USA	160.22***	-14.6	71.83***	-9.7	0.013	0.1	36.94***	-7.0	20.55***	5.2	1276.19***	-40.7

Note. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Table S27: Does the rate of people who rejected a given metric differ from the mid-point of the scale (50) on the MM data regarding re-allocation decisions?

	Future		Past		Years		Quality		Prognosis		Pay	
Country	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**	**t**	**p**
ARG	-4.32	< 0.0001	-3.82	< 0.0001	0.59	0.554	-1.11	0.269	2.23	0.027	-15.54	< 0.0001
AUS	-6.57	< 0.0001	-3.77	< 0.0001	0.32	0.747	-1.92	0.056	0.90	0.371	-15.13	< 0.0001
BRA	-6.78	< 0.0001	-4.32	< 0.0001	-2.28	0.024	-4.38	< 0.0001	-0.29	0.769	-18.40	< 0.0001
CAN	-7.07	< 0.0001	-5.11	< 0.0001	-0.58	0.563	-3.65	< 0.0001	1.28	0.201	-20.72	< 0.0001
CHE	-6.89	< 0.0001	-7.17	< 0.0001	-0.23	0.815	-1.92	0.06	-0.66	0.512	-6.73	< 0.0001
CHN	-0.39	0.695	1.30	0.198	-2.67	0.008	-2.36	0.02	0.85	0.397	-9.55	< 0.0001
DEU	-20.22	< 0.0001	-17.25	< 0.0001	-6.68	< 0.0001	-10.56	< 0.0001	-2.58	0.010	-53.89	< 0.0001
ESP	-5.98	< 0.0001	-5.00	< 0.0001	0.34	0.738	-1.93	0.058	-0.32	0.748	-10.83	< 0.0001
FRA	-6.95	< 0.0001	-7.57	< 0.0001	-0.07	0.943	-2.27	0.024	0.92	0.362	-18.92	< 0.0001
GBR	-10.46	< 0.0001	-8.14	< 0.0001	-0.03	0.974	-3.73	< 0.0001	2.47	0.014	-31.63	< 0.0001
IND	-1.07	0.288	-1.16	0.25	-0.06	0.949	-1.24	0.22	2.26	0.028	-4.96	< 0.0001
ITA	-6.55	< 0.0001	-5.51	< 0.0001	0.50	0.619	-0.90	0.369	0.56	0.575	-15.58	< 0.0001
JPN	-5.95	< 0.0001	-4.81	< 0.0001	-1.67	0.1	-3.35	0.001	-0.92	0.360	-3.88	< 0.0001
KOR	-0.31	0.758	0.96	0.339	1.83	0.072	-0.70	0.487	1.83	0.070	-3.07	0.003
MEX	-2.57	0.013	-0.11	0.917	0.07	0.946	-1.42	0.161	2.11	0.040	-5.05	< 0.0001
NLD	-5.42	< 0.0001	-4.16	< 0.0001	-1.37	0.178	-0.82	0.417	0.70	0.489	-6.80	< 0.0001
RUS	-3.22	0.002	-3.08	0.002	-0.45	0.652	-2.82	0.005	2.47	0.014	-11.96	< 0.0001
SGP	-3.61	0.001	-1.66	0.101	-1.72	0.089	0.17	0.866	1.91	0.061	-7.43	< 0.0001
TUR	-0.97	0.334	-0.78	0.44	-0.50	0.621	-1.82	0.073	3.36	0.001	-6.04	< 0.0001
USA	-18.19	< 0.0001	-12.49	< 0.0001	-2.26	0.024	-8.01	< 0.0001	2.55	0.011	-38.80	< 0.0001

5 Robustness checks for allocation decisions

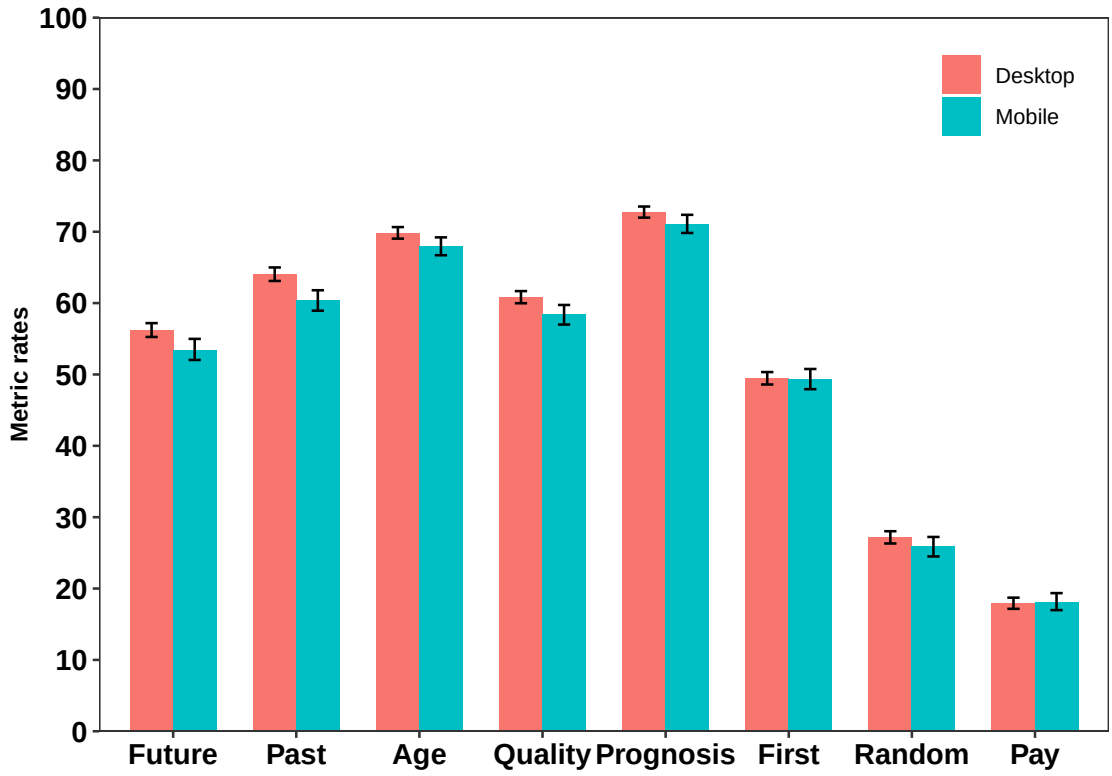

Figure S4: Responses to the moral machine survey were not affected by the type of device used by participants (ratings of metrics and mechanisms)

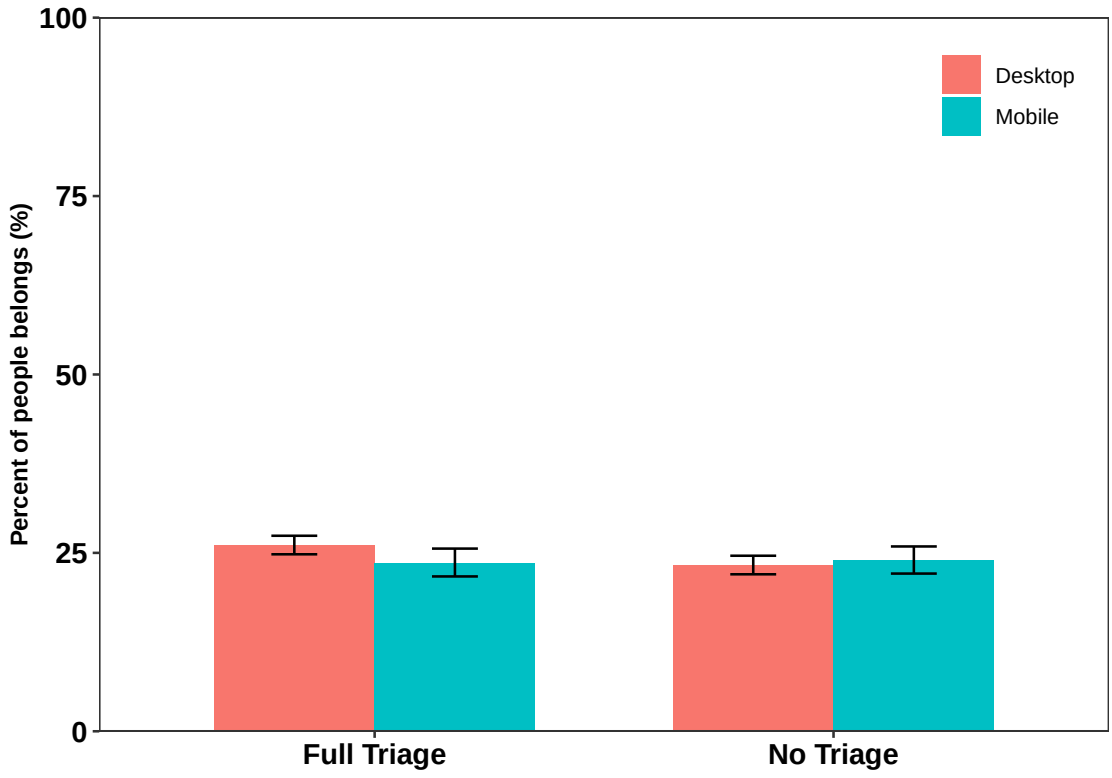

Figure S5: Responses to the moral machine survey were not affected by the type of device used by participants (membership in the No Triage and Full Triage groups)

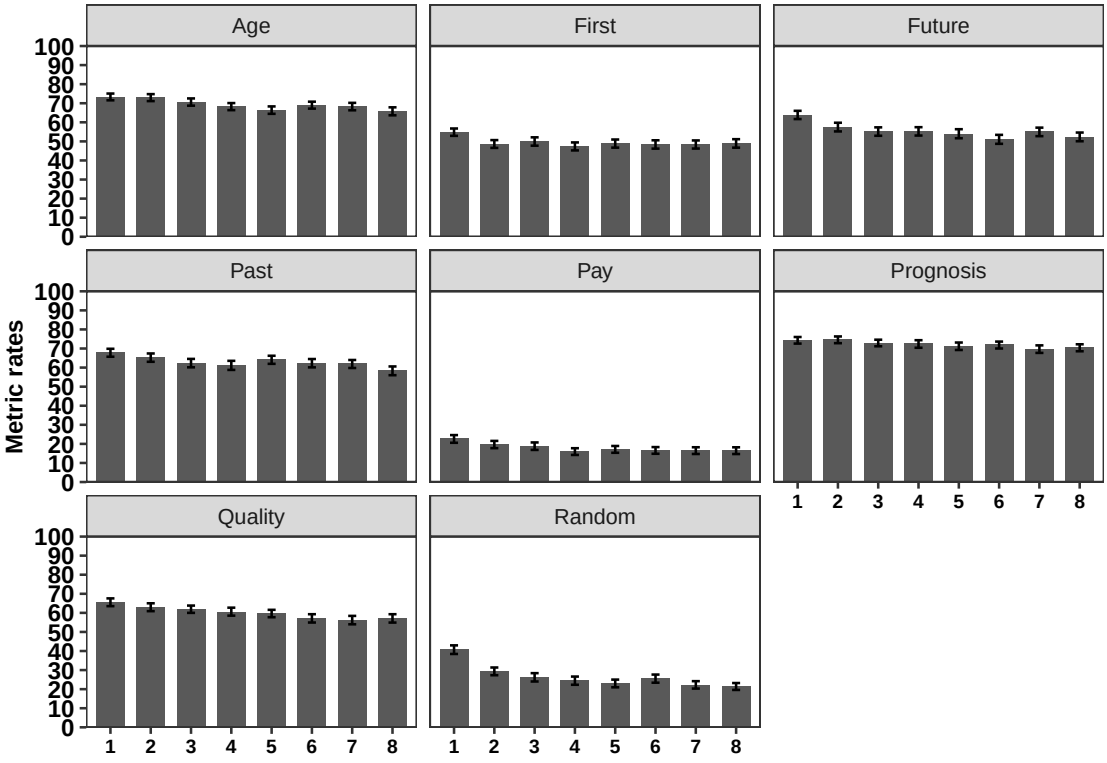

Figure S6: Responses showed little sensitivity to the order in which questions appeared

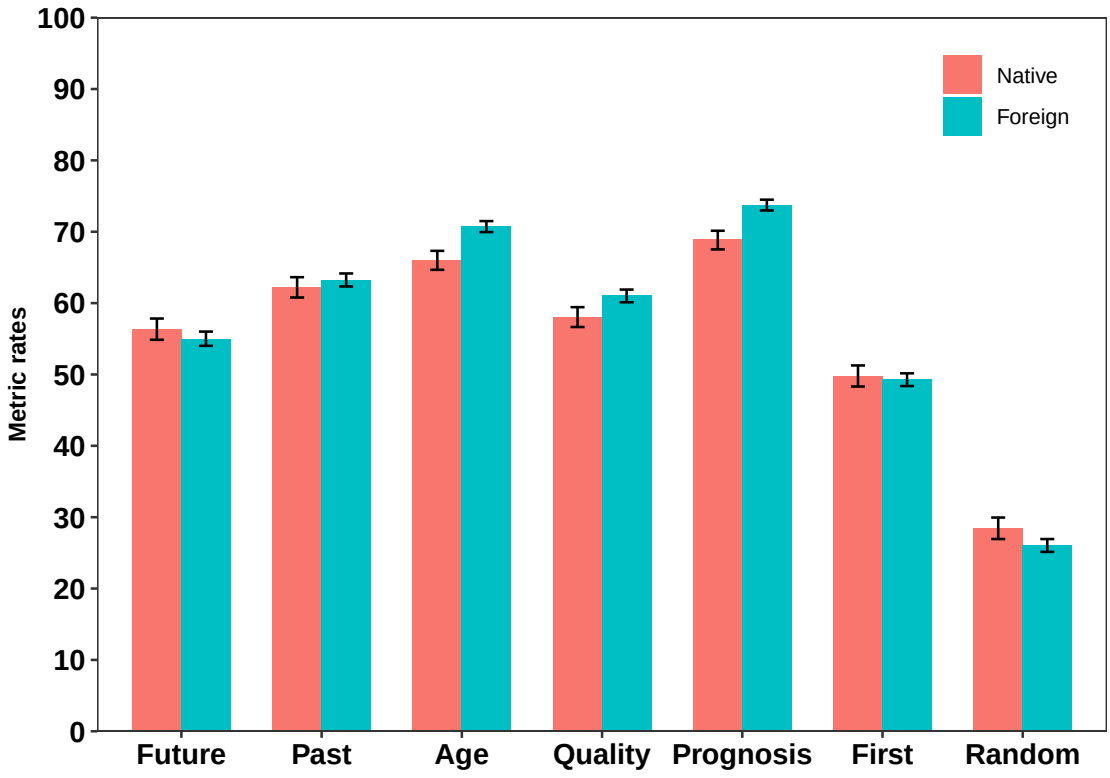

Figure S7: Responses showed no sensitivity to second language effects

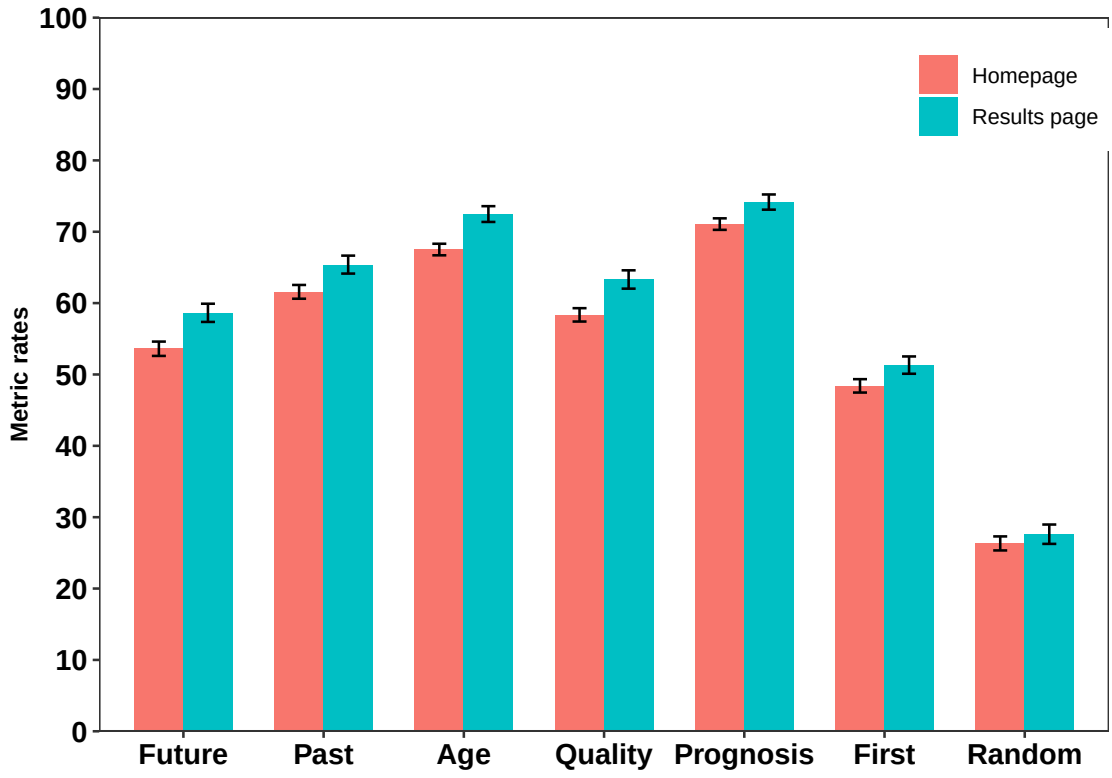

Figure S8: Responses to the moral machine survey was uneffected by the source (i.e., if partticipants filled out this survey after another moral dilemma study (Results page), or did it right on the homepage.)