

Appendix 2. The Desirability of Categories of Genetic Information

Category	Preference - Percent (Frequency) n = 553				
	Definitely Not	Probably Not	Probably	Definitely	No Response
Non-Medical	26.6% (147)	32.2% (178)	25.5% (141)	14.5% (80)	1.3% (7)
Common Untreatable	13.7% (76)	19.9% (110)	30.2% (167)	35.3% (195)	0.9% (5)
Fatal Adult-Onset	11.2% (62)	18.4% (102)	28.6% (158)	40.3% (223)	1.4% (8)
Serious Treatable Adult-Onset	8.3% (46)	14.1% (78)	32.4% (179)	43.9% (243)	1.3% (7)
Common Treatable	6.7% (37)	11% (61)	32.2% (178)	49% (271)	1.1% (6)
Devel. Delay, Learning Disability	5.4% (30)	10.5% (58)	30% (166)	53% (293)	1.1% (6)
Fatal Congenital	9.4% (52)	6.1% (34)	25.1% (139)	58.2% (322)	1.1% (6)
Serious Treatable Child-Onset	3.8% (21)	5.6% (31)	26.2% (145)	63.5% (351)	0.9% (5)

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Appendix 3. *P*-Values Resulting From Pairwise Comparisons Between the 8 Different Categories of Genetic Information

	Common Untreatable Conditions	Fatal Adult Onset Conditions	Serious Treatable Adult-Onset Conditions	Common Treatable Conditions	Developmental Delay/Learning Disability	Fatal Congenital Conditions	Serious Treatable Childhood-Onset Conditions
Non-Medical Traits	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Common Untreatable Conditions		.0543	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Fatal Adult-Onset Conditions			.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Serious Treatable Adult-Onset Conditions				.0078	<.0001	.0002	<.0001
Common Treatable Conditions					.2575	.2482	<.0001
Developmental Delay/Learning Disability						.8348	<.0001
Fatal Congenital Conditions							.0001

Note: Bolding represents non-significant p-values ($p>0.05$). Blank columns are duplicate values.

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Appendix 4. Reasons Respondents Wanted or Did Not Want Categories of Genetic Information

Percent (frequency) n = 553										
	Reasons respondents wanted information				Reasons respondents did not want information					
	Prepare Financially Medically etc	Decisions about Future Children	Consider Ending Pregnancy	Just to Know	Would Not End Pregnancy	Increase Stress	Protect Child's Privacy	Retain Mystery	Not Important	No Response
Non-Medical	11.9% (66)	4.9% (27)	1.6% (9)	21.2% (117)	15% (83)	1.8% (10)	5.8% (32)	9.4% (52)	26.2% (145)	2.2% (12)
Common Untreatable	43.6% (241)	4.9% (27)	5.1% (28)	11.4% (63)	7.6% (42)	13.2% (73)	8% (44)	0.5% (3)	4% (22)	1.8% (10)
Fatal Adult-Onset	41.6% (230)	8.1% (45)	9.4% (52)	9% (50)	8% (44)	12.8% (71)	6% (33)	1.3% (7)	1.6% (9)	2.2% (12)
Serious Treatable Adult-Onset	52.8% (292)	8.5% (47)	3.8% (21)	10.1% (56)	4.3% (24)	8% (44)	7.8% (43)	0% (0)	1.8% (10)	2.9% (16)
Common Treatable	65.1% (360)	7.6% (42)	2.4% (13)	5.8% (32)	6.7% (37)	6.5% (36)	3.1% (17)	0.2% (1)	0.9% (5)	1.8% (10)
Devel. Delay Learning Disability	67.5% (373)	5.1% (28)	6.3% (35)	3.1% (17)	6% (33)	5.6% (31)	1.6% (9)	1.3% (7)	1.4% (8)	2.2% (12)

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Fatal Congenital	35.4% (196)	9% (50)	30.9% (171)	7.2% (40)	5.2% (29)	5.8% (32)	2.2% (12)	0.4% (2)	1.8% (10)	2% (11)
Serious Treatable Child- Onset	71.1% (393)	7.2% (40)	7.1% (39)	3.6% (20)	3.3% (18)	4.3% (24)	0.7% (4)	0.5% (3)	0.4% (2)	1.8% (10)

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Appendix 5. Participant Agreement With Different Statements About Prenatal Whole Genome Sequencing

Statement	Response	Percent (Frequency) n = 553
The more information parents have about their baby's genes, the better.	Strongly Disagree	6.7% (37)
	Somewhat Disagree	9.6% (53)
	Neither Agree or Disagree	9.6% (53)
	Somewhat Agree	31.7% (175)
	Strongly Agree	40.3% (223)
	No Response	2.2% (12)
Parents should be able to access all medically relevant genetic information that they want to know.	Strongly Disagree	5.2% (29)
	Somewhat Disagree	2.7% (15)
	Neither Agree or Disagree	4% (22)
	Somewhat Agree	22.6% (125)
	Strongly Agree	64.4% (356)
	No Response	1.1% (6)
Parents should be able to access all non-medical genetic information that they want to know. Non-medical information might include eye color or height.	Strongly Disagree	17% (94)
	Somewhat Disagree	16.8% (93)
	Neither Agree or Disagree	18.1% (100)
	Somewhat Agree	20.1% (111)
	Strongly Agree	21.9% (121)
	No Response	6.2% (34)
It is appropriate for physicians to provide their opinion about the kinds of genetic information that parents should learn about their babies.	Strongly Disagree	8.3% (46)
	Somewhat Disagree	7.8% (43)
	Neither Agree or Disagree	11.2% (62)
	Somewhat Agree	37.8% (209)
	Strongly Agree	32.4% (179)
	No Response	2.5% (14)

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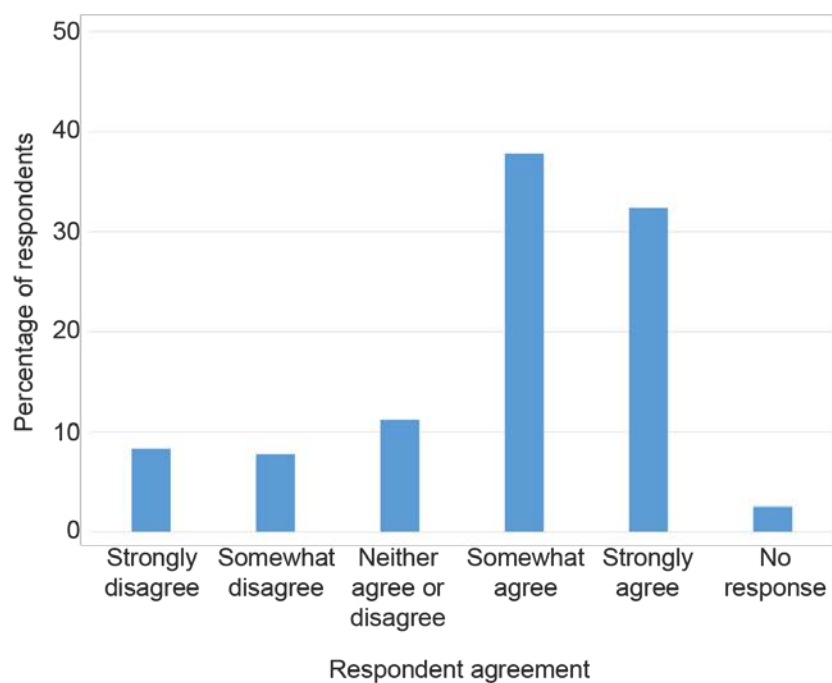
The state or federal government should decide what categories of fetal genetic information can and cannot be returned.	Strongly Disagree	52.6% (291)
	Somewhat Disagree	18.4% (102)
	Neither Agree or Disagree	11.0% (61)
	Somewhat Agree	8.5% (47)
	Strongly Agree	6.3% (35)
	No Response	3.1% (17)

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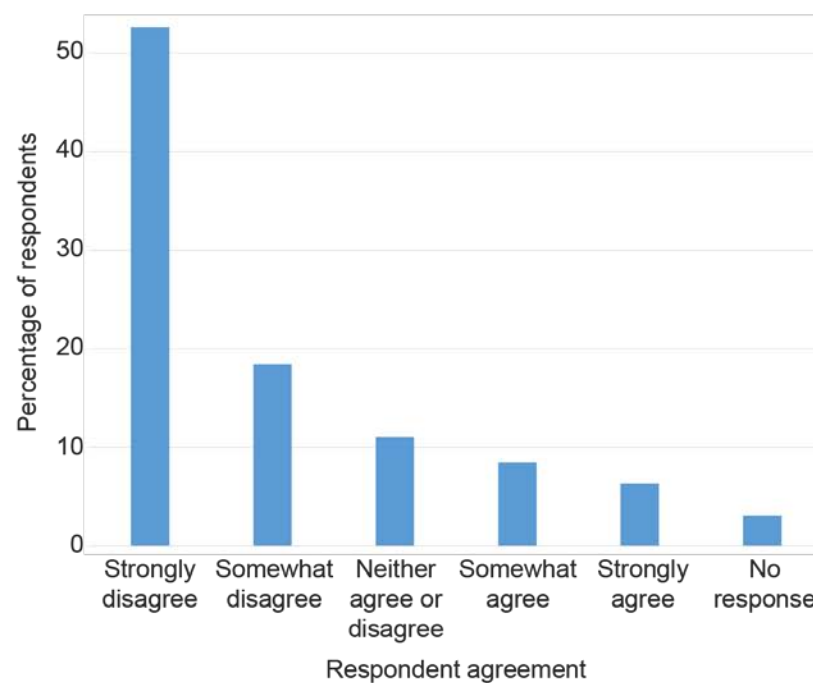
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Appendix 6. Respondent agreement with the statement, “it is appropriate for physicians to provide their opinion about the kinds of genetic information that parents should learn about their babies,” (A) and, “the state or federal government should decide what categories of fetal genetic information can and cannot be returned” (B).



A



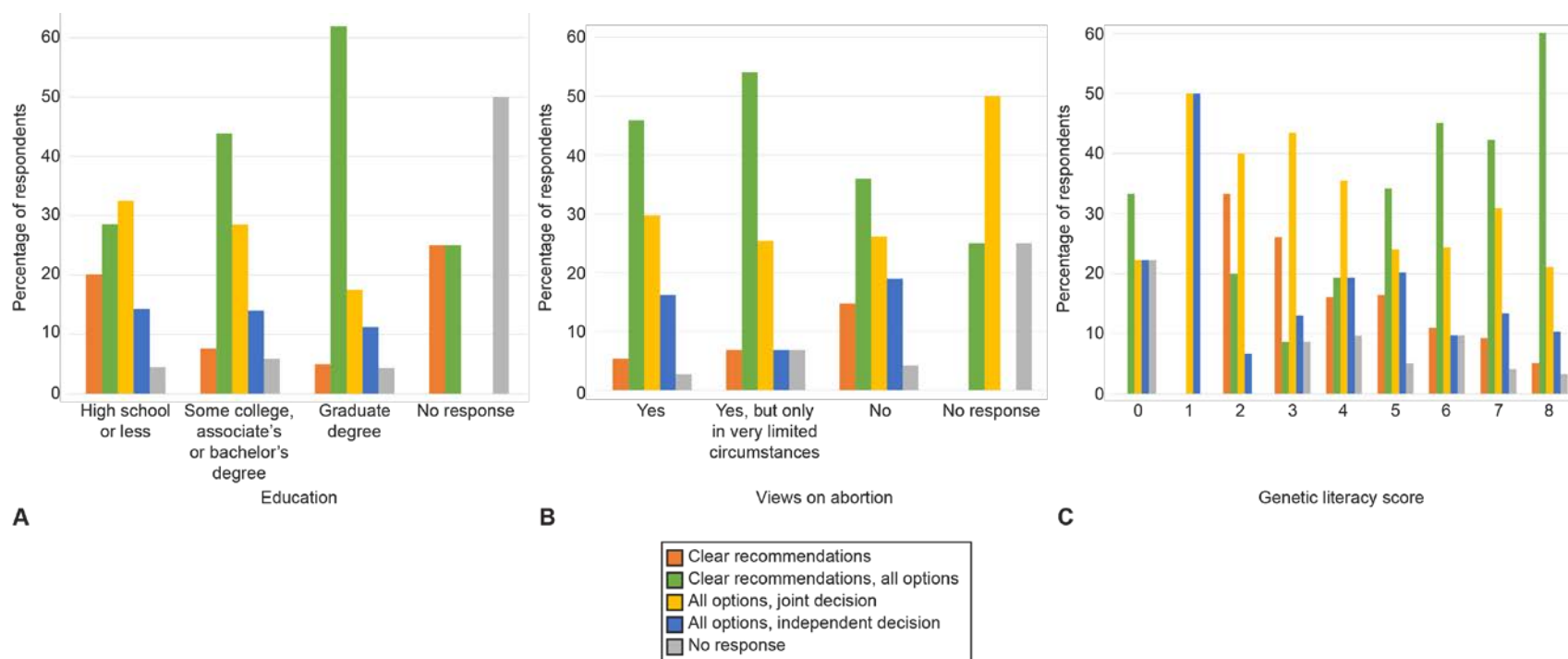
B

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Appendix 7. Respondent preferences for receiving help from a doctor, when making a decision about which categories of information to receive by education (A), views on abortion (B), and genetic literacy (C).

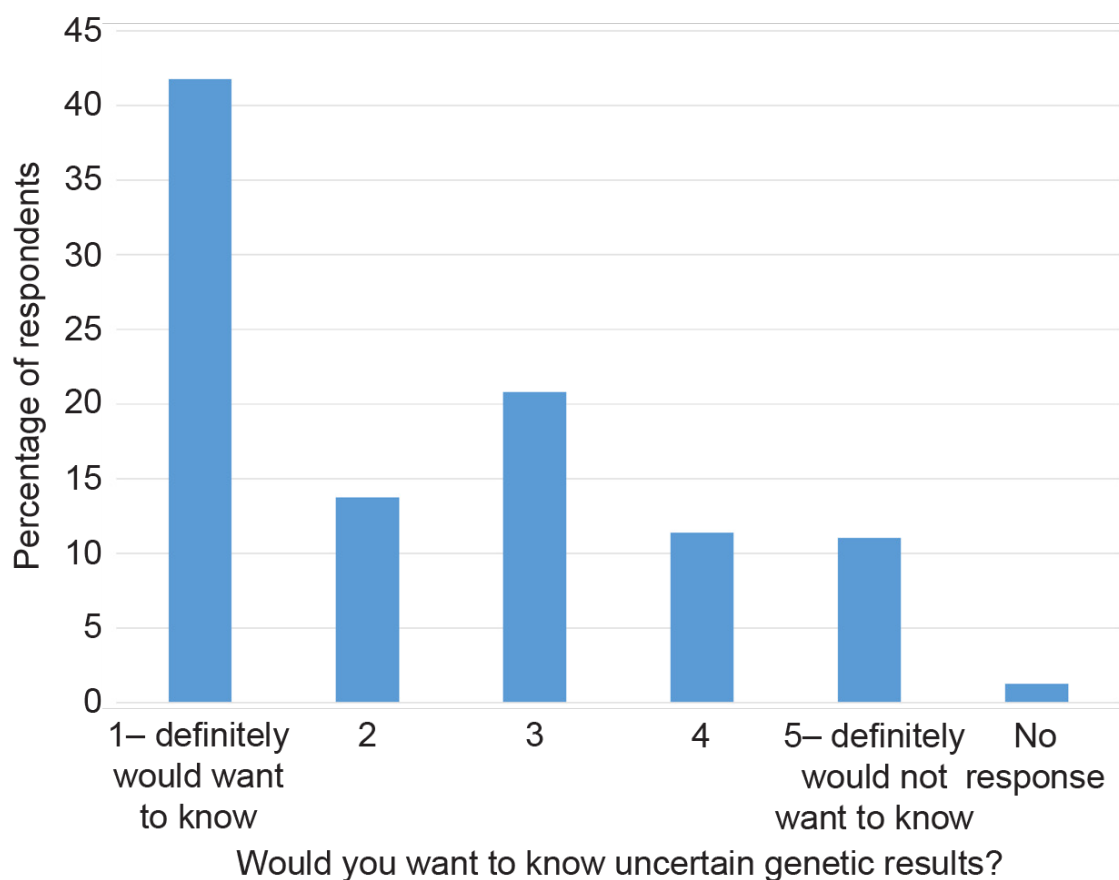


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Appendix 8. Respondent preference for receiving scientifically uncertain genetic information about autism.



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