**Supplemental Material 3. Detailed description of the analysis methods of ordered logistic regression**

Ten ordered logistic regression were performed with the degree of agreement for each of the allocation principles as the dependent variable. As mentioned in the article, in case of the principles of ‘save the most lives’, ‘save the most life-years’, ‘reciprocity’, ‘instrumental value’, ‘sickest first’, ‘youngest first’, and ‘Korean first’, the number of respondents to ‘strongly disagree’ and ‘disagree’ were so small that they were combined one category (‘disagree’). As a result, for these seven principles, the dependent variable was ordered as ‘disagree’, ‘neither agree nor disagree’, ‘agree’, and ‘strongly agree’. In case of the principles of ‘first-come, first-served’, ‘random selection’, and ‘personal responsibility’, the dependent variable was ordered as ‘strongly disagree’, ‘disagree’, ‘neither agree nor disagree’, ‘agree’, and ‘strongly agree’

The main independent variable of interest is the perceived severity of COVID-19 pandemic as asked on a 5-poing Likert scale, the number of respondents to ‘none’, ‘mild’, ‘moderate’ was so small that they were combined into one category (‘not severe’) and included in the model as categorical variable as ‘not severe’ as reference category.

We controlled for gender, age, marital status, education level, household income, religiosity, political orientation, chronic disease or disability, self-rated health in the model. Gender, religiosity, and chronic disease or disability were included in the model as dichotomous variable. Age, marital status, and education level were included in the model as categorical variable. Age was grouped into ‘19-29’, ‘30-39’, ‘40-49’, ’50-59’, and ‘60-69’. Marital status was grouped into ‘never married’, ‘married and living together’, and ‘separated, divorced or widowed’. Education level was grouped into ‘high school graduation or below’, ‘graduation of vocational college’, and ‘college graduation or above’. Political orientation and self-rated health measured on a 5-point Likert scale were included in the model as continuous variables. In the case of income level, equivalized household income was calculated as (average monthly household income after tax) / {(number of households)0.5}, and logarithmic value of {(equivalized household income) + 1} was used in the analysis.