### **Online Resource 13.** Gender differences in RUTIIQ scores (ANOVA results).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subscale | *R2Adj* | *F* | *df* | 95% CI | | Mean difference | | |
| LB | UB | Fem–Male | NB–Fem | NB–Male |
| Personal wellbeing | .04\* | 4.32 | 2 | -.25 | -.09 | 13.5\* | 8.50 | -5.00 |
| Social wellbeing | .04\* | 4.59 | 2 | -.31 | -.08 | 18.8 | 21.3 | 2.50 |
| Work/activity interference | .05\* | 5.47 | 2 | -.48 | -.15 | 27.0\* | 34.7 | 7.75 |
| Sexual wellbeing | .04\* | 4.83 | 2 | -.06 | .06 | 9.70\* | .45 | 9.25 |
| Patient satisfaction a | .00 | 1.16 | 2 | -.24 | -.64 | 20.7 | .24 | -20.5 |

*Note.* *N* = 240 (except for sexual wellbeing: *N* = 183). *df* = degrees of freedom. CI = confidence interval. LB = lower bound; UB = upper bound. Fem = female; NB = non-binary.

Bonferroni post-hoc analysis of a one-way ANOVA indicated that significant gender differences in this sample laid between female and male participants (not non-binary participants).

\**p* < .05.

a Reverse-scored.