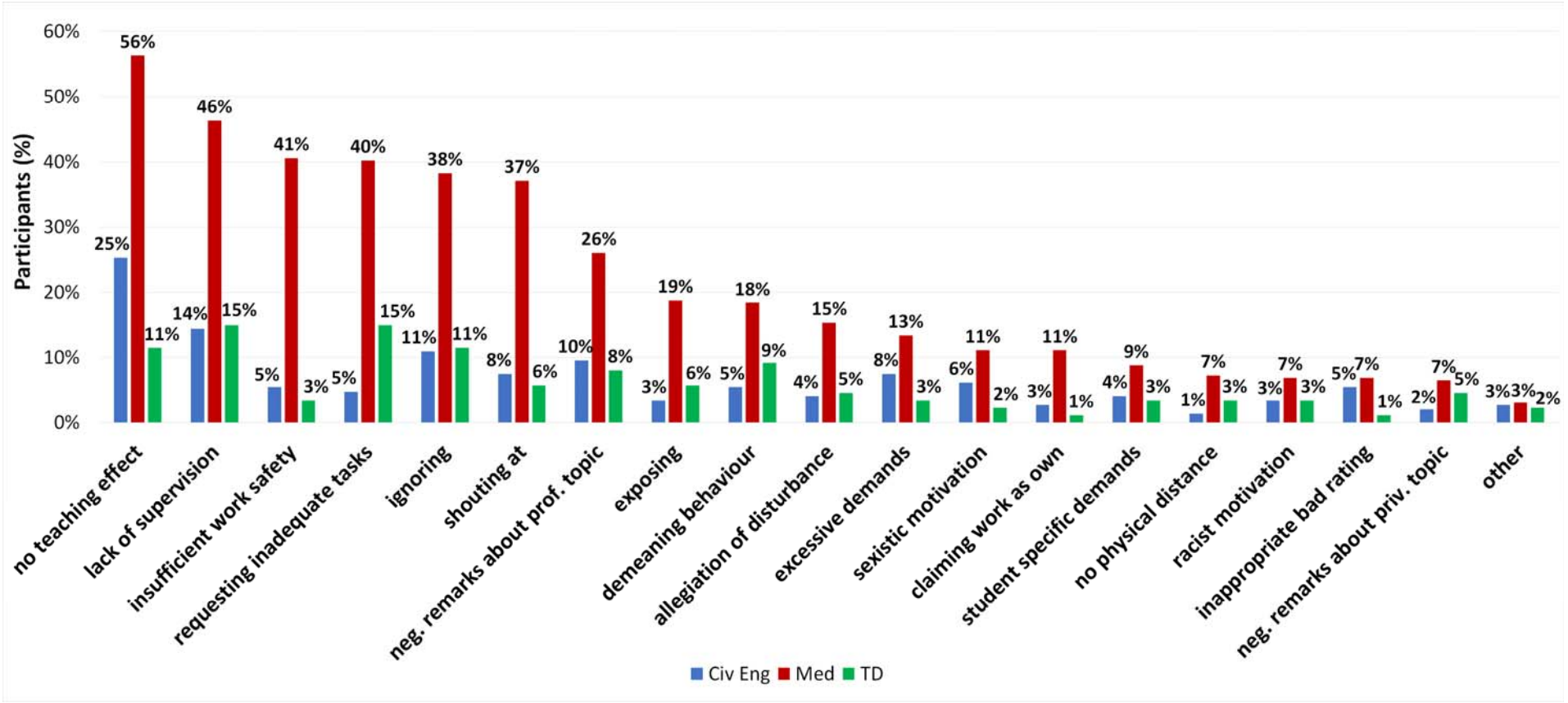

Figure S4: Comparison of IAT types in the three study programs. Values are based on all participants = 100%. Multiple answers result in a total > 100%.

Attachment 3 to: Bormuth S, Ackermann H, Schulze J. *Inadequate treatment in interships: a comparison between medical and other students.* GMS J Med Educ. 2021;38(2):Doc45. DOI: 10.3205/001441

Table S9: Subgroup analysis by sex; the table lists the parameters for the descriptive and comparative statistics.

	Medicine		**Civil engineering**		**Teaching degree**	
	female	**male**	**female**	**male**	**female**	**male**
IATyes, qu. 5:	$^{*}_{MedM}$	$^{*}_{MedF}$				
- N_{IATyes} / N_{total}	121/163	54/90	16/54	27/85	22/62	7/24
- %	73%	59%	30%	32%	35%	29%
Most frequent IAT:	$^{*}_{MedM}$	$^{*}_{MedF}$				
- 1.	nte (64%)	nte (44%)	nte (26%)	nte (24%)	los (15%)	los, rit (17% each)
- 2.	los (50%)	los (39%)	los (17%)	los (14%)	rit (14%)	
- 3.	rit (46%)	iws (34%)	ign, sha (9% each)	ign, negprof (11% each)	nte, ign, negprof (11% each)	nte, ign (13% each)
- 4.	iws (44%)	rit (32%)				
Severity of IAT:	$^{*}_{MedM}$	$^{*}_{MedF}$				
- not	20%	43%	31%	58%	18%	57%
- rather not	63%	42%	63%	27%	41%	43%
- rather	13%	15%	6%	15%	41%	0%
- severe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Not all participants indicated their sex, therefore the total number is lower than the of participant total. For sex differences for students of a study program the indices indicate both significance and effect size: * ≙ statistically significant + low effect size; ** ≙ statistically significant + medium or large effect size; Index indicates the group differences: MedM = male medical students, MedF = female medical students. Abbreviations of IAT types: nte ≙ no teaching effect; los ≙ lack of supervision; iws ≙ insufficient work safety; rit ≙ requesting inadequate tasks; ign ≙ ignoring; sha ≙ shouting at, reprimanding; negprof ≙ negative remarks about professional topic

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