

Table 1. Demographic breakdown of respondents, showing gender, age, and profession.

Career			Gender				Total
			Male	Female	Gender Fluid	Prefer not to say	
Student	Age	<20	3	14	2		19
		21-40	18	73	7		98
		41-60	1	14	1		16
		61+	1	1			2
	Total		23	102	10		135
Arch/Heritage Professional	Age	21-40	10	81	2	1	94
		41-60	12	23	1		36
		61+	4	2			6
		Prefer not to say		1			1
	Total		26	107	3	1	137
Med/Bio Professional	Age	21-40	3	12			15
		41-60	1	6			7
		61+	2	3	1		6
	Total		6	21	1		28
Non-professional	Age	21-40	10	40	1		51
		41-60	21	38			59

		61+	26	39		1	66
		Prefer not to say		1			1
	Total		57	118	1	1	177
Total	Age	<20	3	14	2		19
		21-40	41	206	10	1	258
		41-60	35	81	2		118
		61+	33	45	1	1	80
		Prefer not to say		2			2
	Total		112	348	15	2	477

Table 2. Results of the Mann-Whitney U test comparing responses between male and female genders. P-values have been adjusted according to Dunn-Bonferroni corrections. Significant results are marked in bold. Note: Gender Fluid data was not included in the statistical analysis due to the differences in sample size compared to male and female groups, but was considered important and is thus reported in the table.

Question	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Mann-Whitney U	
					sig.	
Donor bodies for medical/biomedical vs non- medical/biomedical teaching	Male	112	2.50	1.36	.19	
	Female	348	2.30	1.33		
	Gender					
	Fluid	15	2.40	1.40		
Synthetic bodies for non- medical/biomedical teaching	Male	112	2.42	1.16	.03	
	Female	348	2.14	1.05		
	Gender					
	Fluid	15	2.20	1.26		
Bone casts instead of real bones	Male	112	2.16	1.18	.01	
	Female	348	1.83	1.01		
	Gender					
	Fluid	15	2.40	1.54		

Table 3. Results of the Kruskal-Wallis test comparing responses between ages, with pairwise analysis between age group and Jonckheere Terpstra tests for significant Kruskal-Wallis tests. P-values have been adjusted according to Dunn-Bonferroni corrections. Significant results are marked in bold. Note: Gender Fluid data was not included in the statistical analysis due to the differences in sample size compared to male and female groups, but was considered important and is thus reported in the table.

Question	Age Category	N	Mean	SD	Kruskal-Wallis sig.	Jonckheere Terpstra			
						21-40	41-60	61+ sig.	
Donor bodies for medical/biomedical vs non-medical/biomedical teaching	<20	19	2.73	1.40	.01	.71	1.00	1.00	.01
	21-40	258	2.16	1.24			.55	.04	
	41-60	118	2.48	1.41				1.00	
	61+	80	2.68	1.43					
Synthetic bodies for non-	<20	19	2.52	1.17	.38				

medical/biomedical

teaching

21-40 258 2.15 1.08

41-60 118 2.24 1.10

61+ 80 2.30 1.08

Bone casts instead of

real bones

<20 19 2.36 1.01 .11

21-40 258 1.86 1.07

41-60 118 2.00 1.10

61+ 80 1.85 1.05

Supplementary Material

		Use of cadavers for only medical and biomedical teaching					Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Sex	Male	39	17	29	15	12	112
	Female	139	66	69	45	29	348
	Gender Fluid	3	9	0	0	3	15
	Prefer not to say	1	0	1	0	0	2
Total		182	92	99	60	44	477

Table A. A breakdown of scaled answers for the use of cadavers for biomedical vs non-biomedical teaching against gender.

		Use of synthetic cadavers for non-medical or biomedical teaching					Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Sex	Male	32	23	40	11	6	112
	Female	134	62	125	21	6	348
	Gender Fluid	5	6	1	2	1	15
	Prefer not to say	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total		171	91	168	34	13	477

Table B. A breakdown of scaled answers for the use of synthetic cadavers for non-biomedical teaching against gender.

		Use of replica bone instead of real human bones					Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Sex	Male	47	19	31	11	4	112
	Female	186	57	84	18	3	348
	Gender Fluid	5	6	0	1	3	15

	Prefer not to say	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total		240	82	115	30	10	477

Table C. A breakdown of scaled answers for the use of replica human bones instead of real ones against gender.