

Supplementary data 1: Sex stratified results

Table S1

Association between hip pain and definite radiographic hip OA stratified to sex

Analyses	Study group	Prevalence K&L\geq2 in study group	Control group	Prevalence K&L\geq2 in control group	OR [95% CI]
Men (n=418)	All painful hips	41/154 (26.6%)	All pain-free hips	46/264 (17.4%)	1.74 [1.06, 2.87]
Women (n=1564)	All painful hips	64/635 (10.1%)	Bilateral pain- free	67/929 (7.2%)	1.48 [1.06, 2.06]

Table S2

Association between hip pain and definite radiographic hip OA stratified to sex

Analyses	Study group	Prevalence K&L\geq1 in study group	Control group	Prevalence K&L\geq1 in control group	OR [95% CI]
Men (n=418)	All painful hips	94/154 (61.0%)	All pain-free hips	110/264 (41.7%)	1.78 [1.23, 2.59]
Women (n=1564)	All painful hips	231/635 (36.4%)	Bilateral pain- free	265/929 (28.5%)	1.44 [1.18, 1.75]

Table S3

Z-test statistics and significance value of the difference between sexes in the association between hip pain and radiographic hip OA

Analysis	Z-test statistic	P-value
Association hip pain and K&L\geq2	-0.53995	0.295
Association hip pain and K&L\geq1	-1.23986	0.107