**Supplementary Table S1.** Association between state-level injury incidence and state-level fitness quartile, BMI, age, and number of whites.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Males** |   | **Females** |
| **Parameter** | **Exponentiated** **Estimate** | **95% Confidence Limits** |  **p-value**  |   | **Parameter** | **Exponentiated** **Estimate** | **95% Confidence Limits** |  **p-value**  |
| Intercept | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.37 | 0.0007 |   | Intercept | 0.21 | 0.03 | 1.66 | 0.14 |
| Q2 vs Q1 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 0.01 |   | Q2 vs Q1 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 1.19 | 0.006 |
| Q3 vs Q1 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.20 | <0.0001 |   | Q3 vs Q1 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1.24 | <0.0001 |
| Q4 vs Q1 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.28 | <0.0001 |   | Q4 vs Q1 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 1.36 | <0.0001 |
| Mean Age | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 0.89 |   | Mean Age | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 0.02 |
| # whites | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.09 |   | # whites | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.14 |
| Median BMI | 1.02 | 0.95 | 1.09 | 0.61 |   | Median BMI | 0.97 | 0.88 | 1.07 | 0.59 |

Exponentiated estimate is equivalent to the injury incidence ratio.

Q1 = top 25% of fitness (most fit). Q4 = bottom 25% of fitness (least fit).

Pairwise tests showed values for all quartiles of fitness were significantly (p<0.05) different from each other within both sex groups.