

Supplemental Table 1 Proportional hazards mortality estimates, Washington injured workers, 1994-2000 injuries, adjusting for age, earnings, and industry.

	Women ^a		Men ^b	
	Hazard Ratio ^c	95% Confidence Interval	Hazard Ratio ^c	95% Confidence Interval
Lost-time Injury^c	1.24	1.21-1.28	1.22	1.20-1.24
Earnings, Year Before Injury (2007 \$)				
0 - 9,999	1.91	1.79-2.04	2.02	1.95-2.09
10,000 - 19,999	1.57	1.47-1.68	1.65	1.60-1.71
20,000 - 29,999	1.36	1.27-1.45	1.46	1.41-1.51
30,000 - 39,999	1.17	1.09-1.25	1.29	1.24-1.34
40,000 - 49,999	1.11	1.03-1.19	1.14	1.10-1.19
50,000 – 60,000 (Reference group)				
60,000 – 70,000	0.91	0.83-1.00	0.92	0.89-0.96
70,000+	0.84	0.76-0.92	0.80	0.77-0.83
Industry				
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.74	0.66-0.83	0.77	0.73-0.81
Mining	1.31	0.70-2.45	1.15	1.01-1.30
Construction	1.05	0.92-1.20	1.05	1.00-1.09
Nondurable Manufacturing	1.03	0.94-1.13	1.04	1.00-1.09
Durable Manufacturing	1.13	1.03-1.24	1.13	1.08-1.18
Transportation and Communication	0.94	0.84-1.04	1.01	0.96-1.06
Wholesale Trade (Reference group)				
Retail Trade	1.09	1.01-1.18	1.02	0.98-1.06
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.00	0.91-1.11	1.13	1.05-1.21
Hospitality, Recreation, Business, and Personal Services	1.12	1.03-1.22	1.13	1.08-1.18
Healthcare Services	1.05	0.97-1.13	1.00	0.94-1.07
Legal, Educational, and Social Services	0.89	0.82-0.96	0.90	0.86-0.94
Public Administration	1.01	0.92-1.11	0.95	0.91-1.00

^a Women: 84,805 lost-time injuries, 188,925 medical-only injuries

^b Men: 153,126 lost-time injuries, 309,619 medical-only injuries

^c Lost-time injuries involve more than 3 calendar days lost from work or permanent disability benefits. Medical-only injuries have 3 or fewer days lost from work and no permanent disability benefits. Hazard ratios estimated for both women and men separately, with injury, pre-injury earnings, and industry in the model and stratified by age to allow for a different baseline hazard for each age group, so no hazard ratios were estimated for age groups.

NOTE: Data are linked Washington State workers' compensation data (identifying injured workers, injury type, and industry) and Social Security Administration data (identifying earnings, age, and mortality status).