Supplementary Table 2. Finite element computed proximal femur strength (N) in controls, jumpers and pitchers

	Controls			Jumpers			Pitchers		
	Nondominant[a,b]	Dominant[a]	Abs. diff. (95% CI)[c]	Nondominant[a,b]	Dominant[a]	Abs. diff. (95% CI)[c]	Nondominant[a,b]	Dominant[a]	Abs. diff. (95% CI)[c]
Single-leg stance									
Ultimate strength	19722 ± 2766[J]	19529 ± 3037	-193 (-966, 581)	25498 ± 4789[CP]	26282 ± 4694	784 (-165, 1734)	19473 ± 1987[J]	20329 ± 2248	856 (287, 1425)†
Fall onto the posterolateral greater trochanter									
Yield strength	3058 ± 698[J]	2931 ± 689	-127 (-355, 100)	4362 ± 851[CP]	4519 ± 791	157 (-171, 485)	2847 ± 721[J]	3190 ± 863	343 (11, 675)†
Ultimate strength	4890 ± 763	4871 ± 533	-19 (-352, 314)	5369 ± 966	5496 ± 689	127 (-154, 408)	4968 ± 759	5000 ± 765	32 (-213, 277)

[a] Data are mean ± SD, corrected for whole-body lean body mass

[b] Differences in nondominant leg properties between groups were assessed using a one-way ANOVA followed by a Fisher's least square difference post-hoc test, with whole-body lean mass as a covariate. Capital letters indicate the non-dominant leg data differs significantly from controls (C), jumpers (J), and pitchers (P) ($p < 0.05$).

[c] Mean absolute differences between dominant and nondominant legs were assessed using single sample t-tests with a population mean of 0. Significance is indicated by: †$p < 0.05$.