

# Supplementary Materials: Gender Differences in the Longitudinal Association between Work-Related Injury and Depression

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**Table S1.** Association between occupational injury and depression in the MEPS population after excluding participants with low mental health status.

	Male		Female	
	OR <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	OR <sup>a</sup>	95% CI
Odds of depression				
No occupational injury	1.00		1.00	
Occupational injury	2.26	1.49, 3.42	1.55	1.00, 2.38
Odds of occupational injury				
No depression	1.00		1.00	
depression	1.17	0.62, 2.19	1.29	0.78, 2.14

<sup>a</sup>: model was adjusted for age, race, education, family income, health care accessibility, marital status, smoking, obesity, co morbidity, occupational group, work status, and any activity limitation at work, house, or school due to medical condition.



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