

Table S4. Univariate^a Association between Period and the Incident Rate of NSI and Simple^b Associations between Baseline Trainee Cohort Characteristics and the Rate of Incident NSIs

Main Effects	Contrast	Incidence Rate Ratio	95% CI	P-value
Period ^a	Post- vs. Pre-training	1.69	(0.77, 3.69)	0.192
Gender*Period	NA	NA	NA	0.017
Simple effect of Training by Gender				
	Females: Post vs. Pre-Training	0.28	(0.07, 1.21)	0.088
	Males: Post vs. Pre-Training	2.66	(0.56, 12.7)	0.221
Age (per 5 years)	Per 5 years	0.88	(0.76, 1.02)	0.099
Education Attainment	>=high school vs. < high school	1.24	(0.49, 3.16)	0.647
Marital Status	Married/Common Law vs. not	1.06	(0.42, 2.68)	0.907
Assignment	Patrol vs. Administrative	4.69	(0.64, 34.5)	0.129
Rank	Officer or Lower Rank vs. District Chief/Deputy/Supervisor	0.92	(0.36, 2.37)	0.863
Years of experience	Per 1 year	0.97	(0.94, 1.00)	0.091
Current work district	High drug use area vs. Low drug use area	0.69	(0.34, 1.39)	0.298
Contact with needles/syringes	Frequently vs. Sometimes	0.94	(0.48, 1.81)	0.844
Frequency of physical altercations with drug users	All the time/Sometime vs. Rarely/Never	2.48	(1.28, 4.81)	0.007
Ever sustained an NSI prior to Escudo	Yes vs. No	5.52	(2.86, 10.6)	<0.001
STIC score	Per 1 point increase	1.53	(1.06, 2.22)	0.023

^a See corresponding estimates in row 1^bPeriod was used as a covariate in all subsequent analyses and the interaction between period and each variable was assessed and either ruled out if not significant or retained in the model and simple effects calculated whenever significant;