

Solutions

2.1 A An incidence rate divides new injury events by exposure time, often expressed per 1,000 athlete-hours. Use the same case definition and exposure method in comparisons. Severity, recurrence and missing records also matter; two groups with equal incidence can have different time lost or different injury types.

2.2 $\text{Rate} = 9 / 4,500 \times 1,000 = 2$ per 1,000 athlete-hours.

2.3 False. A rate estimate from a small number of events is uncertain. A low recorded rate can reflect under-reporting, and exposure-normalized association is not proof of a prevention intervention's causal effect.

2.4 incidence rate. incidence rate means New events divided by a specified exposure measure.

3.1 Rates are 2 and 1 per 1,000 hours. Definitions, severity, reporting, exposure mix and uncertainty affect comparisons. Observed rates alone cannot establish causation.