

Supplementary Material 2. Characteristics of the 17 included studies in the review.

Study	Study design (duration)	Study population		Injury				Risk factors investigated
		Level Sample size	Age (y)	Definition	Definition type	Diagnosis by	Incidence	
Attenborough et al.[18]	Prospective (one season)	Amateur n = 94	21.5 ± 6.3	A lateral, medial or syndesmotic sprain to the ankle complex was recorded if it occurred during a netball training session or match	Time-loss	Physiotherapist	1.74 ankle sprains per 1000 player-hours	Muscular power (vertical jump), ankle joint laxity, perceived ankle instability, previous sprain, static balance, dynamic balance (star exercise balance test)
							6.75 ankle sprains per 1000 match-hours	
							0.40 ankle sprains per 1000 training-hours	
Bissell & Lorentzos[48]	Prospective (one season, 12 weeks)	Amateur n = 37	35% aged between 26 – 30 y	<i>Overuse injuries only</i>				Age, experience, bracing, training
				NR (Oslo Sports Trauma Research Questionnaire)	Unclear	Self-reported	(77%)	
Coetzee et al.[49]	Prospective (tournament)	Amateur (U19, U21, senior) n = 1280	NR	NR (States adapted from Fuller et al.[68])	NR	NR	500 per 1000 match-hrs on cement 260 injuries per 1000 match-hours on synthetic	Training habits and playing surface

Frnettovich et al.[50]	Prospective (one season)	Amateur (sub-primary, primary, sub-junior, intermediate, seniors) n = 269	15 ± 5	A 'sports injury' was defined as 'all types of damage to the body that occurred as a result of competing, training and/or participating in a physical activity' as per Sports Medicine Australia's 'Australian Sports Injury Data Dictionary'	Unclear	Self-reported (Verified by research assistant)	Overall: 13.8 (95%CI 11.8-16) per 1000 player-hours Match: 32.2 per 1000 match-hours Training: 4.7 per 1000 training-hours	Player age, height, weight, BMI, ankle dorsiflexion range of motion, history of lower limb injury in last 12 months, use of warm up pregame/training, use of cool down post game/training, age of netball shoe, use of ankle taping/bracing, time spent playing netball, time spent on other physical activity, season training time, season match time, total season time
Hopper & Elliot[51]	Retrospective and prospective (tournament)	Amateur Open age n = 75 U21 n = 78 U16 n = 75	Open age: 23.7 ± 7.9 U21: 19.2 ± 2.2 U16 14.8 ± 0.4	NR	NR	Physiotherapist	NR (n = 52)	Podiatric variables (internal and external rotation of the femur at the hip, malleolar torsion, subtalar joint range of motion, maximum inversion and eversion of subtalar joint, forefoot to rearfoot relationship, relaxed calcaneal stance position, neutral relaxed stance position) and foot types
Hopper et al.[52]	Retrospective (NR)	National (U21, U16) and elite n = 209	Elite: 23.7 U21: 19.1 U16: 14.6	<i>Lower limb injuries only</i> NR	NR	Self-reported	NR	Foot types
Hopper et al.[6]	Prospective (5 years, 14-week competition)	Amateur Year 1: n = 2576	18.8 ± 5.6	An injury was therefore assessed if a player (a) required immediate treatment or (b) a body part presented with some degree of disability.	Unclear	Physiotherapist	0.054 per-person per-match	Match time, position, playing strategy, warm-up, training volume.

Year 2: n = 2331

Year 3: n = 2254

Year 4: n = 2149

Year 5: n = 1989

		Amateur							
Hopper et al.[53]	Prospective (one season [14-weeks])	A1 grade n = 24 A2-5 grade n = 26 A6 grade n = 21	20.6 ± 3.6	NR	NR	Physiotherapist	NR (n = 22)	Level, age, somatotype, and performance measures (hypermobility, static balance, vertical jump, anaerobic fitness)	
Horgan et al.[54]	Retrospective (NR)	Elite and pre-elite	18.8 ± 4.6	Sports injury was defined as “loss or abnormality of bodily structure or functioning resulting from an isolated exposure to physical energy during sports training or competition that following examination was diagnosed by a clinical professional as a medically recognised injury”.		Medical attention	Sports medicine practitioner	NR	Training preparedness variables (sleep, soreness, fatigue, mood, motivation) and training load variables (Session load, acute load, chronic load, ACWR, strain, monotony)
Langeveld et al.[55]	Prospective (4 to 6-day tournaments)	University and elite (U19, U21 and senior) n = 1280	NR	An injury was defined as any physical complaint that a player sustained during a netball match or netball training that forced the player to receive medical attention.		Medical attention	NR	500.7 per 1000 player-hours	Match playing time

		state; U18, U19, U21, senior) n = 77		(states adapted from Fuller et al.[68])				(long jump, DL vertical jump, SL vertical jump, forward step and jump, jump and turn) strength and endurance variables (press up, prone bridge, horizontal pull up), speed tests, anaerobic test, aerobic test
Singh et al.[59]	Retrospective (5-years)	International Retired n = 3 Senior n = 24 U21 n = 22 U16 n = 10	NR	An injury was defined as a trauma to a specific body part resulting in cessation of play	NR	Self-reported	NR	Playing surface
Smith et al.[60]	Retrospective (NR)	Amateur (junior) n = 200	11 ± 2.5	Injury was defined as trauma to a specified body part causing the participant to cease play and miss at least one game.	Time-loss	Self-reported	(n = 69 [35%])	Age, ethnicity, position, years of netball, games/week, hypermobility (Beighton hypermobility score)
Smyth et al.[7]	Prospective (6-day tournament)	Amateur U17: 96 U19: 96	NR	Clinical examination injuries were defined as any health complaint that required the team physiotherapist to assess, irrespective of time-loss (sports incapacity). Sport incapacity injuries were defined as an injury that required an athlete to miss any duration of match play during the tournament or where the athlete reported a reduction in capacity during the tournament	Clinical examination injuries = medical attention Sports incapacity injuries = time-loss	Physiotherapist	Clinical examination: 89.4 per 1000 player-hours Sports incapacity: 19.1 per 1000 player-hours	Age

NR = not reported, U21 = under 21, U19 = under 19, U17 = under 17, BMI = body mass index, DL = double leg, SL = single leg, ACWR = acute chronic workload ratio