# Supplementary data

### Supplementary 1

Since the incidence of injury was assumed to be Poisson distributed the probability distribution associated with a particular injury could be computed. The Poisson probability mass function is:

$$P\left(k\right)= \frac{λ^{k}ⅇ^{-λ}}{k!}$$

Where $λ$ is the mean number of injuries in some time interval and$P(k) $is the probability of *k* events occurring in that time interval. Consider the probability that no injuries occurred as a function of the number of matches, hence $k=0$ and $λ=nλ\_{1}$ where *n* is the number of matches and $λ\_{1}$ is the mean number of injuries in a single match. Therefore

$$P\left(n\right)= ⅇ^{-nλ\_{1}}$$

as expected.