Conclusions Similar to adolescents, burden of S&R injury is high in children. Children with pDCD and/or pADHD were not at a greater risk of S&R injury than typically developing children. Injury prevention strategies should target children and adolescents.

Background In 2004, a survey conducted in Alberta, Canada (n=2850) reported that 93.8% of high school students (ages 14–19) participated in sport over the previous year with injury rates (IR) of 65.7 injuries/100 students/year, 40.4/100 injuries/year for injuries requiring medical attention and 49.9 injuries/100 students/year for time loss injuries. Over the past decade, the Sport Injury Prevention Research Centre has introduced injury prevention programs to decrease the risk of sport-related injury among adolescents in schools and the community.

Objective To examine sport participation and injury rates in high school students.

Setting Cross-sectional survey.

Participants High school students (n=2029; 958 male, 1048 female) from 24 of 63 (38%) schools targeted for recruitment.

Assessment of Risk Factors Students completed a web-based survey during class (October 2018 –March 2019). Students identified the top 3 sports for participation in the past year.

Main Outcome Measurements Self-reported IR for 1) any sport-related injury over the last year, 2) most serious injury resulting in medical attention, and 3) most serious injury resulting in being restricted from sport ≥ one day adjusting for cluster by school.

Results Of the 2029 respondents, 861/958 (89.9%) males, 886/1048 (84.5%) females and 16/23 (69.6%) of those who identified as ‘other’) from 24 of 63 (38%) schools targeted for recruitment.

Conclusions The sport-related injury rate for adolescents in Alberta is lower than previously reported 10 years ago. While, the decrease may be associated with wide scale injury prevention initiatives, it may also be related to a decline in sport participation. Future studies evaluating injury prevention strategies broadly are necessary.