handball, ice hockey, football, floorball, basketball and automobile sports. The sport federations had their mandatory accidental insurance in the insurance company. The total numbers (no) of licensed athletes in each sport was provided from the Swedish Sports Confederation. Injury incidence as well as the proportion of injuries, at each body location was calculated. Severity of an injury was described as the degree of "permanent medical impairment" (PMI).

Results Highest injury incidence was in motorcycle and handball, followed by ice hockey, football, floorball, basketball and automobile sports. Lower limb was the most injured body location in all sports except in automobile sports (head/neck), motorcycle and ice hockey (upper limb). The proportion of lower limb injuries was higher for females in all sports. PMI was generally located in the lower limb but in motorcycle and automobile sports the upper limb was more prone to PMI. The most severe injuries was in motorcycle and automobile sports and located in the head/neck region.

Conclusions Popular sports with numerous of athletes and acute injuries must be the target for prevention actions at a national level. Lower limb were the most frequent injured body locations. The most severe PMI was in the head/neck location. Further studies should focus on more detailed information on injury types, anatomical locations and injury mechanisms to understand how to prevent these injuries and achieve greater safety in sport.

750 THE EFFECT OF BODY CHECKING POLICY CHANGE ON CONTACT MECHANISMS IN 11–12 YEAR OLD ICE HOCKEY PLAYERS

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Background Hockey Canada's evidence-based body checking (BC) policy change (2013) was informed by evidence that policy allowing BC in Pee Wee (11–12 year old) ice hockey players resulted in a >3-fold increased risk of injury and concussion compared with leagues where BC was not allowed.

Objective To compare the frequency of type and intensity of physical contacts (PC) and head contact in elite (upper 30%) Pee Wee ice hockey games in leagues not allowing BC (2013–2014) compared with leagues allowing BC (2007–2008) using video analysis.

Methods Ten elite games pre-policy change (2007–2008) and 11 elite games post-policy change (2013–2014) were video recorded and analysed using a validated methodology to compare the frequency of type (trunk and other types of PC with limb/head/stick) and intensity (trunk contacts – level 1–5 intensity) of PC and head contact. Incidence rate ratios (IRR) were estimated using Poisson regression controlling for clustering by game) to compare PC before and after the BC policy change.

Results A total of 4409 trunk PCs and 2623 other PCs were observed. The total number of trunk PCs (IRR = 0.97, 95% CI: 0.83–1.14) and other contacts (IRR = 0.87, 95% CI: 0.59–1.29) did not change post-policy change. High intensity contacts (levels 4 and 5) were less frequent post-policy change (IRR_4 = 0.13, 95% CI: 0.09–0.19 and IRR_5 = 0.13, 95% CI: 0.07–0.26) and low intensity contacts (level 2) increased (IRR_2 = 1.47, 95% CI: 1.21–1.79). Limb PCs decreased in 2013–14 (IRR = 0.48, 95% CI; 0.33–0.71) and there was no difference for head contacts (IRR = 0.81, 95% CI; 0.51–1.30).

Conclusions There were no significant differences in total number of PC by study year. However, the incidence of high intensity (level 4–5) PCs decreased post -policy change. There was no significant difference in direct head contact or total number of other contacts. This will inform the development and evaluation of injury prevention and skill training strategies in youth ice hockey.

Safety Management

Post Tue 2.15

751 TEXTING AND WALKING: A CONTROLLED FIELD STUDY OF CROSSING BEHAVIOURS AND INATTENTIONAL BLINDNESS IN TAIWAN

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Objective The paper investigates the effects of phone use (talking, texting, and listening to music) on the street-crossing behaviours of pedestrians and their inattentional blindness in Taiwan.

Background Recent handsets with touchscreens, as well as more advanced features including multimedia, and mobile applications (apps), exacerbate problems relating to cognitive distraction and reduced situation awareness.

Method A controlled field study using video cameras was conducted for observing pedestrians crossing behaviours (e.g., crossing time, sudden stops, looking both ways before crossing, disobeying traffic signals). Pedestrians were classified into two groups: experimental group (talking, texting, listening to music) and control group (no phone use). Pedestrians' inattentional blindness was examined by evaluating whether they saw an unusual object (i.e., a clown) nearby.

Results The results indicate that the proportions of unsafe crossing behaviours (e.g., sudden stops, disobeying traffic signals, not looking both ways before crossing) were higher among distracted individuals and more pronounced among those using instant-messaging apps. These instant-message app users were the least likely to see the clown, and music listeners were the least likely to hear the horn that the clown was honking. Contributing factors to unsafe behaviours include being a student, having a phone screen of 5 in. or larger, and having un-limited 3G Internet access.

Conclusions Texting message via apps was the leading factor on unsafe crossing behaviours of pedestrians and their inattentional blindness.

752 PRIORITY ISSUES; SAFETY GUIDANCE TO PREVENT HEALTH PROBLEMS CAUSED BY POST NUCLEAR ACCIDENT RADIATION

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Background In 2011, following the nuclear accident in Fukushima, there were concerns about radiation. In particular, the complicated information related to air and soil, water and food. A great deal of confusing information can easily be found on the