

OGLA Guide to Lacrosse Statistics

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Statistics Resources

- Presentation Focus: OGLA Required Statistics
 - Coaches encouraged to also track other statistics to drive team/player development
- Detailed Stats Descriptions Available at www.oregongirlslax.com
 - Home → Documents → Parents & Volunteer Handbook → Statistics Taking Guide (USL Document)
- Example Statistics Sheet Available at www.oregongirlslax.com
 - Home → Documents → Parents & Volunteer Handbook → Example of Statistics
- Questions/Clarifications re: Statistics
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- Questions re: Website or Data Entry
 - oregongirlslax@gmail.com

The Value of Statistics

- Key Reasons for Keeping Statistics
 - Provides insights into own team's/players' strengths & weaknesses
 - Facilitates game-planning vs. opponents
 - Factor in All-conference, All-State, & All-America evaluation
 - Reveals trends that may merit OGLA intervention (especially "cards")
- Fundamental Requirements/Expectations
 - Consistent interpretation of all required statistical categories
 - Accurate & Complete reporting traceable to each player #
 - Player #'s should be consistent for all games
 - Timely reporting
 - Complete reporting due by no later than 10:00am the morning following a game

Required Statistical Categories

- General Player Stats (Input Fields)

- Games Played (GP)
- Goals
- Shots
- Assists
- Draw Controls
- Ground Balls
- Caused Turnovers
- Cards (YC, 2YC, RC)

- Calculated Fields

- Shot %
- Points (Goals + Assists)
- Points Per Game

- Goalie-specific Stats (Input Fields)

- Games Played (GP)
- Minutes (of actual game time)
- Shots
- Saves

- Calculated Fields

- Save %

Detailed Discussion of Field Player Statistics

- Goal
 - Entire ball crosses goal line completely
 - Official signals the goal
 - Goal is not subsequently disallowed by official (e.g. – illegal crosse)
 - An “own goal” is recorded as a goal (for overall scoring) but no opponent field player gets the credit

Detailed Discussion of Field Player Statistics

- Shot

- **Any** attempt made by player to score a goal, regardless of success/failure or proximity to goal, that is NOT negated by a penalty on shooter
- Requires player **action** that **could** result in a score
- If penalty called on shooter (charge after shot, dangerous propel, dangerous follow-through, dangerous shot, GC violation, etc.), then NO shot is recorded.
- If penalty is called on defense such that shot will be disallowed regardless of whether a score occurs (official attempts to blow play dead before shot as with shooting space), then NO shot is recorded.
- If defense is flagged such that shot is taken, the shot is recorded even if the official deems the shot was affected by the foul and awards a subsequent free position.
- Many stats sheets draw distinction between Field vs. Free Position shots but OGLA reporting combines these categories
- Do not be confused by Scorebooks/Sheets that refer to “Shots on Goal” or SOG (use definition of “shots” above.
- “Shots” used to calculate a field player’s Shooting % are different than “shots” used to calculate a Goalie’s Save %

Detailed Discussion of Field Player Statistics

- Assist
 - An Assist is awarded to a passer IF:
 - A pass is made to a recipient who;
 - Shoots and scores, without
 - Having to outrun or maneuver around *excessive* defensive pressure before shooting.
 - The following are common misconceptions about lacrosse assists:
 - It is NOT a requirement that the pass arrive in the air without bouncing
 - It is NOT a requirement that the scorer receive the ball cleanly
 - There is NO limit to the number of steps the shooter may take after receiving the pass
 - Consider whether or not the defense fundamentally impacts the shooter's path to goal or type of shot. Token pressure or "attempts in vain" should not negate an Assist.

Detailed Discussion of Field Player Statistics

- Draw Control
 - Awarded to the field player who either:
 - Possesses the ball during live play immediately following a draw, or
 - **Controls** the ball AFTER the draw in a manner that allows her teammate to gain possession, or
 - Is awarded the ball after a penalty (minor or major) on the other team occurring either BEFORE possession is gained or that NEGATES possession by the other team.
 - NO DC recorded on first draw if there is a “redraw”
 - If there are offsetting fouls on a draw, DC is awarded to player who is awarded the free position based on her team right to alternating possession (in lieu of a throw).
 - NO Ground Ball statistic recorded on first possession following a draw
 - Subjective evaluation of “control” required in situations where balls are batted or flipped directly to teammates
 - As a rule of thumb, sum of all Draw Controls in a game *usually* equals # of total goals scored plus # of periods played.
 - Don’t confuse Draw Control w/ Draw Possession (not an OGLA required stat)

Detailed Discussion of Field Player Statistics

- Ground Ball

- Awarded when there is ***change of possession*** during ***live play*** OR upon ***retrieval*** of a ball that is ***directly contested***
- There is no change of possession on draw; hence, NO GB
- A change of possession should lead to a GB regardless of how ball is physically acquired (scoop, interception, checked or ricocheted ball caught in air)
- NO GB is awarded if change of possession or retrieval is the result of an out-of-bounds play (including closest following a shot) or a penalty unless:
 - Player attempting to possess ball is fouled while her stick is in contact with ball
- NO GB is awarded upon same team retrieval (after check, drop, bad pass/shot, etc.) unless the play is “directly contested”:
 - Opponent makes an effort to possess the ball, AND
 - Opponent is within a stick’s length of the ball
- On change of possession during live play, a GB MUST be awarded whether or not the play is directly contested

Detailed Discussion of Field Player Statistics

- Caused Turnovers

- Awarded when ball ***changes possession*** as a result of one of four actions by a defender
 - Stick check
 - Interception (does an interception need to be caught?)
 - Drawn Charge
 - Block (of a pass or shot)
- There is NO CT without a change of possession
- When/if a stick check, interception, or block results in change of possession, there will be both a GB and a CT which CAN be the same player.
- Other great defensive plays such as pressure that “causes” an opponent to step out of bounds, drop a ball w/o being checked, throw a bad pass, cradle in her sphere, step in the GC, etc., should be applauded but are NOT statistical CTs.

Detailed Discussion of Goalie-specific Stats

- Saves
 - Awarded each time a goalie stops a ball from going into her goal where, if she did not stop the ball, it ***might*** result in a goal for the opponent
 - NO save is awarded on any shot that sails wide or over the goal or ricochets away off of a post or crossbar
 - NO save is awarded if a goalie deflects or possesses a shot that is ***clearly*** wide or high
 - NO save is awarded to a field player who blocks a shot
- Shots (from Goalie's perspective)
 - Shots that either result in a Save or a Goal; $\text{Shots} = \text{Saves} + \text{Goals}$
 - Goalie "shots" are almost always substantially less than field player "shots"

Additional Comments on Goalies

- Remember to account for any statistics that your goalies may accumulate if/when they are playing as field players
- Remember that Goalies can accumulate general statistics even while they are playing Goalie
 - Assist (possible but unlikely)
 - Lengthy clear where teammate proceeds unchallenged to the goal and scores
 - Caused Turnover
 - Interception of a pass or “shot” that clearly has no chance of going into the goal
 - Block of a pass that leads to a change of possession
 - Check of a stick that leads to a change of possession
 - Drawn charge when she is out of the GC
 - Ground Ball
 - Interception
 - Scooped ball outside of GC that had no chance of going into goal (otherwise a save)
 - Change of possession
 - Contested retrieval
 - Goalie is fouled attempting to scoop or intercept with her stick in contact with the ball

Cards

- All Yellow and/or Red Cards must be reported regardless of coaches', players', or parents' perspectives on legitimacy or fairness of call
- This includes cards issued for “Repetitive Major Fouls”