

## **KEEPING ACCURATE STATS FOR GIRLS LACROSSE-**

In an effort to keep accurate statistics for players, teams, leagues, sections and to promote the accuracy of recording and reporting player or game statistics it is recommended that each coach familiarize themselves with the information below and choose a statistician that is informed of this information as well. This information is prepared in an abbreviated fashion. It is recommended that you refer to this manual for further descriptions or explanations for each of the statistical components.

Information taken from the 2020 Women's Lacrosse Statistician's Manual.

[http://fs.ncaa.org/Docs/stats/Stats\\_Manuals/Lacrosse/wlax20.pdf](http://fs.ncaa.org/Docs/stats/Stats_Manuals/Lacrosse/wlax20.pdf)

### **GOAL-**

A goal should be credited to the player who shot the ball, scoring a goal for her own team. In certain situations, a Team Goal (also known as Own Goal) may be credited. However, statisticians should err on the side of awarding the goal to the player who took the original shot.

- (1) A player's shot that enters the goal after a ricochet off a teammate's stick should be credited as a goal to the original shooter, unless the player the ball ricochets off of intentionally redirects it into the goal.
- (2) A ball entering the goal that appeared to have been a pass to another player shall be counted as a shot and a goal for the player who made the pass.
- (3) A Team Goal (also known as Own Goal) will be credited if a defensive player gains possession of the ball and then causes the ball to enter her own team's goal.
- (4) A goal scored on an eight-meter (free- free-position) shot should be recorded as an eight-meter (free-position) goal.

### **ASSIST –**

An assist is not necessarily credited to a player who makes a pass before a goal. There should be conscious effort on the part of the passer to find an open player for a shot or to help a player work free for a shot. There should be no particular time frame for an assist (although the pass and shot should appear to be part of the same play) nor should there be any rigid distance factor in the play (the player scoring the goal could take one step, several steps, or even run a number of yards with the ball and still have the passer credited with an assist). An assist should not be credited on a play when the goal scorer dodges a defensive player after receiving the pass before shooting unless, in the opinion of the statistician, it was the pass itself and not the dodge that led directly to the shot.

A player is credited with an assist when she makes, in the opinion of the statistician, a pass contributing directly to a goal. An assist cannot be credited to any player other than the one who had the ball immediately before the player credited with the goal.

### **SAVE –**

The basic rule of a save is that any time a ball is stopped or deflected with any part of the goalie's body or stick, which if not stopped or deflected

would have resulted in the ball entering the goal, a save is recorded. The statistician should focus on what would have happened to the ball if it had not been stopped or deflected by the goalie. If the shot would have scored, then award the goalie a save. If it would not have scored, do not credit a save. The tendency is to give a goalie a save every time she touches a shot; this creates inflated statistics. No matter how difficult it is to tell, the statistician should make consistent judgments on each shot that the goalie stopped or deflected. Consistency must be maintained so that the national statistics are meaningful.

Offensive efforts that the goalie prevents from going into the goal are considered saves. A team save can be credited in certain situations (see approved rulings below). If the goalie is in the goal circle, no one else can be credited with a save (including a team save).

**AND** A blocked shot by a defender is not considered a save unless the defender is in the goal circle and the goalie is not.

**AND** A shot that hits the pipe, rebounds off the goalie's body and would go into the goal if not stopped by the goalie is credited as a save. A shot that hits the pipe, rebounds off the goalie's body and would not go into the goal before picked up by another player is credited as a ground ball.

#### **GROUND BALL –**

A ground ball is recorded when a ball changes possession during live-ball play. A ground ball shall be awarded each time a live ball changes possession within the field of play. A ground ball shall not be awarded if the ball (pass or shot) is sent out of bounds as the ball is dead before possession is gained. Should a player be fouled in the act of attempting to possess a ball, while said player's stick is in contact with the ball, possession is to be assumed.

A shot returned to the field of play is considered a change of possession regardless which team gains possession of the ball.

A ground ball will also be awarded when a player makes an interception within the field of play. The ball does not have to hit the ground for a ground ball to be awarded as it marks instances of gained possession for a team. The player who makes the interception will also be awarded a caused turnover.