

- Team Tendencies and the Importance of a Winning a Point



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# Overview

Purpose

Executive Summary

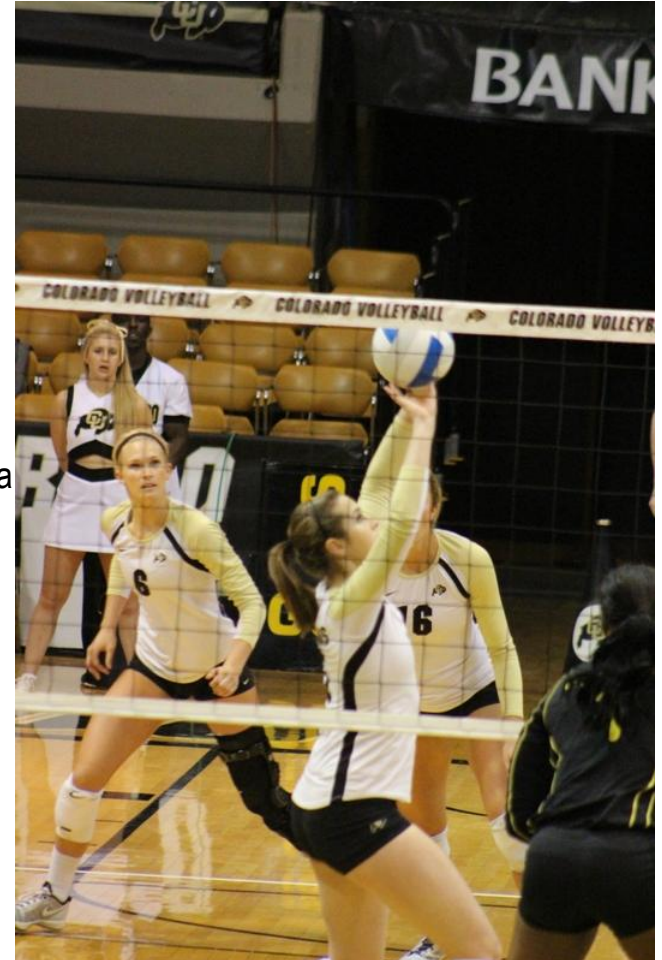
- Percent of Points, Sets, and Matches Won
- Measuring and Classification of Team Tendencies
- The Tracking and Value of Team Tendencies

Point Differential in Sets – Colorado, Stanford, and Nebraska

Matches Lost and Won by Match Score – Colorado

Matches Lost and Won by Match Score – Colorado, Stanford, and Nebraska

Tendencies





# Purpose

## Purpose

Anyone who has played or coached volleyball intuitively knows that every point is important. This analysis uses data from conference match play for the University of Colorado, Stanford, and the University of Nebraska to illustrate that point. It does so by looking at:

- The relationship between points won, sets won, and matches won.
- The relationship between points and sets won and the differential in the score. Categories for the point differentials for each set have been defined as close wins, competitive wins, solid wins, and blowouts.
- The relationship between points won, sets and matches won and the match score. (3-0, 3-1, 3-2)

The analysis is not intended as a commentary or critical review of the programs at these universities, rather its purpose is to serve as a reference guide for coaches and players to help them communicate the value of a point.

## The Analysis

Data from the Lady Buffs has been analyzed for 9 seasons. In 2014 they had their best conference finish (tied for fourth). In 2007 and 2011 they finished in last place. The Lady Buffs qualified for the NCAA championships in 2006, 2013, and 2014.

Data from the Huskers (2006) and the Cardinal (2014) were analyzed during seasons they were conference champions. In addition, Husker data was evaluated in 2014.

There are many reasons for understanding the value of a point. For example, if teams can win matches in 3 sets instead of 5 sets, it is likely they will have fewer injuries and less mental and physical fatigue over the course of the season. Weaker teams can become more competitive if they win more points, have fewer blowouts, and play closer matches.

# Executive Summary

## Percent of Points, Sets, and Matches Won

### Above 50% and Below 50%

### Shortened Formats and 50/50

Two things will happen if a **team wins less than 50% of the points**:

- The percentage of sets won will be less than the percentage of points won
- The percentage of matches won will be less than the percentage of sets won.

*Example:* In 2009, CU won 42.8% of the points, 16.7% of the sets and 10.0% of the matches. An anomaly occurred in 2007; CU won 49.5% of the points, 53.1% of the sets, and 60% of the matches.

Two things will happen if a **team wins greater than 50% of the points**:

- The percentage of sets won will be greater than the percentage of points won.
- The percentage of matches won will be greater than the percentage of sets won.

*Example:* In 2006, Nebraska won 56.4% of the points, 89.4% of the sets and 95.0% of the matches.

Because the probability of winning a point, set, and match are different a “weaker” team is more likely to win a point against a stronger opponent than it is to win a set or a match against them. For this reason the “weaker” team has a greater chance of winning sets or matches in **shortened formats**, such as the fifth game or when the **score is close**, such as 23-23.

Theoretically two things will happen if a **team wins 50% of the points**:

- It will win 50% of the sets.
- It will win 50% of the matches.

*Example:* In 2014 CU won slightly more than 50% of the points, 50% of the sets, and 55% of the conference matches (11-9).

# Executive Summary

## Measuring and Classification of Team Tendencies

### Measuring Team Tendencies

Over the course of a conference season, teams will have tendencies based on the following:

- Percentage of points, sets, and matches won.
- Percentage of sets won by point differentials (blowouts, solid, competitive, close).
- Percentage of sets won by match scores. (3-0/0-3, 3-1/1-3, and 3-2/2-3).

### Classification of Data into Team Tendencies

This analysis shows that over the course of a conference season, there is a slight difference in the percentage of points won by conference champions and teams with lower finishes.

From the data the following team tendencies can be assumed :

- Tier I teams win more than 53.0% of the points.
- Tier II teams win between 50.1% and 53.0% of the points.
- Tier III teams win between 48.1% and 50.0% of the points.
- Tier IV teams win 45.1% to 48.0% of the points.
- Tier V teams win < 45.1% of the points.

Additional team tendencies are listed in a table near the end of this analysis.

# Executive Summary

## The Tracking and Value of Tendencies

### Team Tendencies – Points, Sets, and Matches Won

There are many metrics for tracking team performance such as team standings and basic statistics (hitting percentage, +/-, sideout percentage).

Tracking team tendencies based on points won, sets won, matches won, point differentials in sets, and match scores may be another way to identify small incremental changes (improvements or declines) in performance.

Tracking team tendencies based on the above criteria may also be used for rating groups of players in leagues, practices, or extended tryout situations. This type of evaluation might be similar to the ratings given tennis players in the National Tennis Rating Program or Tencap.

### Value of Understanding Team Tendencies

This analysis shows the University of Colorado Lady Buffs went from last place in the PAC-12 in 2009 to a tie for 4<sup>th</sup> in 2014. **They made big gains in small increments. What did the Lady Buffs do to improve their performance?**

By looking at team tendencies it is possible to quantify the improvements of the Lady Buffs over five seasons :

- They increased their number of points won from 1,205 to 1,651. This is 446 additional points won, an average increase of 89.2 points per conference season.
- They increased their number of sets won from 11 to 39. They won 28 additional sets, an average increase of 5.6 sets per season.
- They increased the number of matches won from 2 to 11, an increase of 9 additional matches, an average increase of 1.8 match per season.

On average, each season the Lady Buffs won an average of 4.4 additional points per match, or an average of 1.2 points per set played.



# Point, Set, and Match Percentages

This section looks at the percentage of points, sets, and matches won for nine seasons for the Lady Buffs and select seasons for CU, Nebraska, and Stanford. The range of points won by CU in conference play for this nine-year period was 7.2% (50.0% less 42.8%.) The range of CU sets won was 38.6% (53.1% less 14.5%) and 55.0% for matches won (60.0% less 5.0%).



## CU Buffs Record

2006	12-8	5 <sup>th</sup>
2007	1-19	12 <sup>th</sup>
2008	7-13	8 <sup>th</sup> tie
2009	2-18	11 <sup>th</sup>
2010	3-17	10 <sup>th</sup>
2011	1-21	12 <sup>th</sup>
2012	4-16	10 <sup>th</sup> tie
2013	9-11	7 <sup>th</sup> tie
2014	11-9	4 <sup>th</sup> tie

# Percentage of Points Won

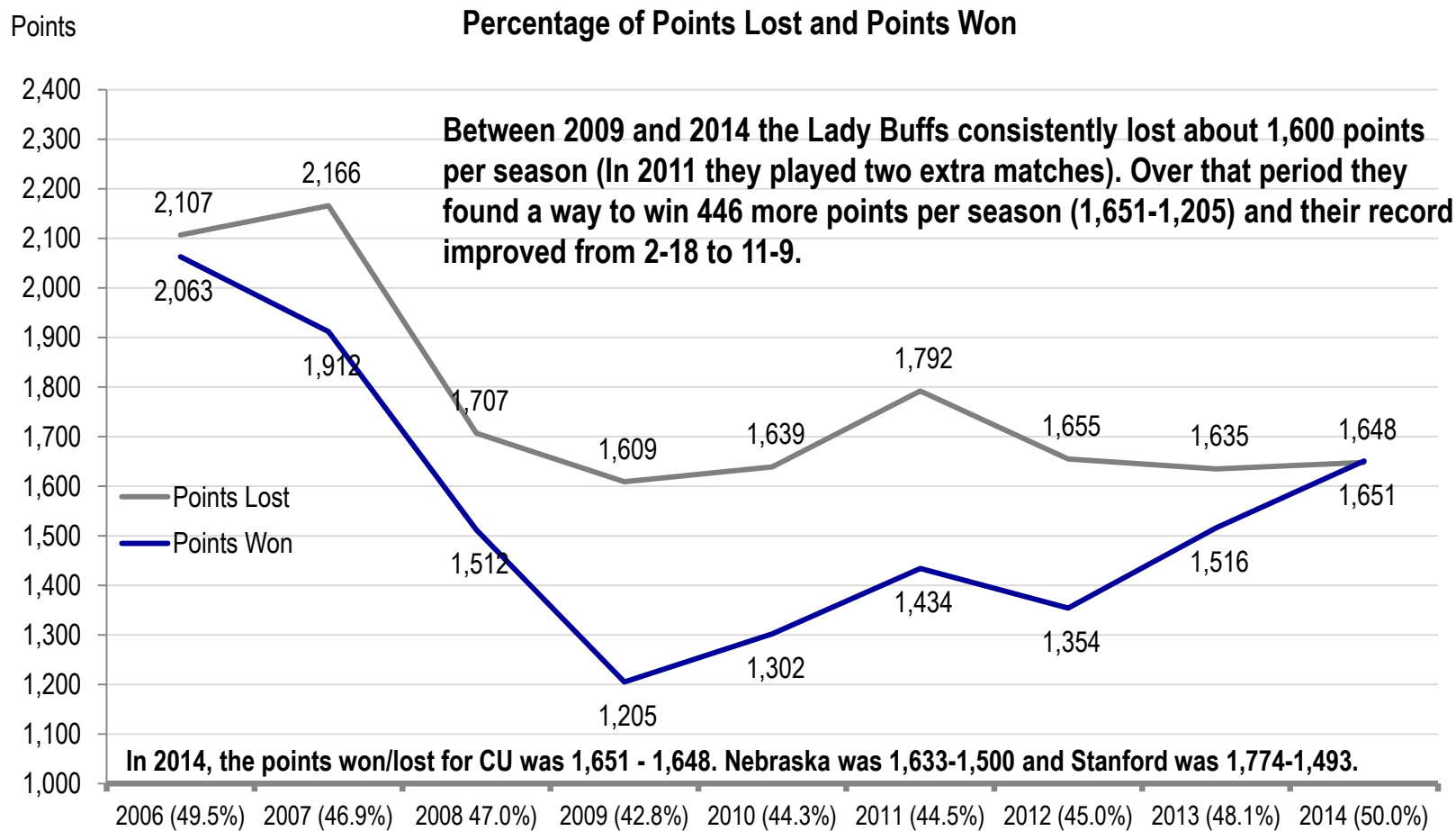
## Things to Remember About the Percent of Points Won

- If a team wins greater than 50% of the points, the percentage of sets won will be greater than the percentage of points won, and the percentage of matches won will be greater than the percentage of sets won.
- If a team wins 50% of the points, it will win 50% of the sets and 50% of the matches.
- If a team wins less than 50% of the points, the percentage of sets won will be less than the percentage of points won. And the percentage of matches won will be less than the percentage of sets won.

A weaker team is more likely to win a point against a stronger opponent than it is to win a set or a match against them. For this reason the “weaker” team has a greater chance of winning sets or matches in shortened formats, such as the fifth game or when the score is close, such as 24-24.



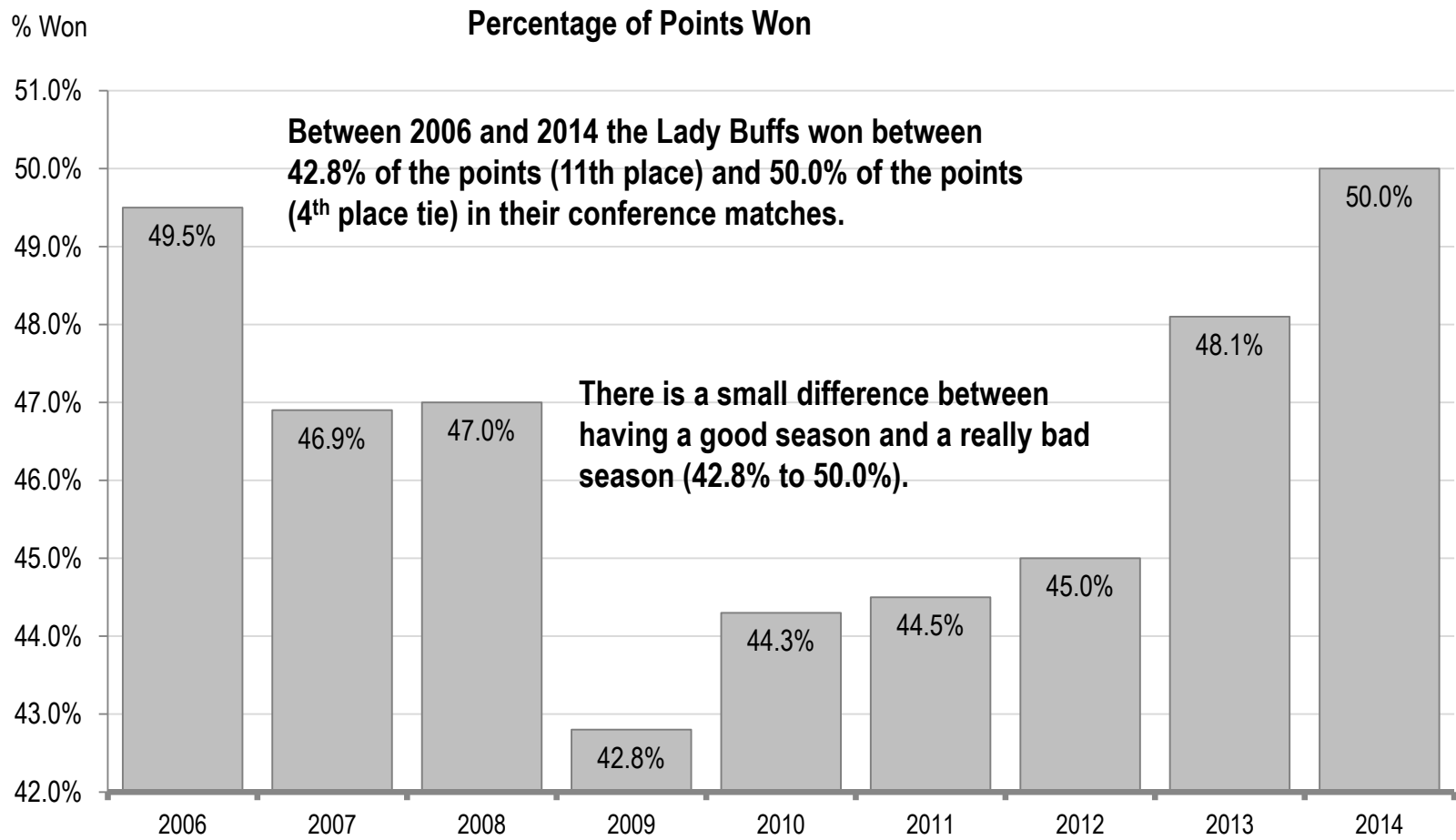
# Number of Points Lost and Points Won



Source: cubuffs.com,

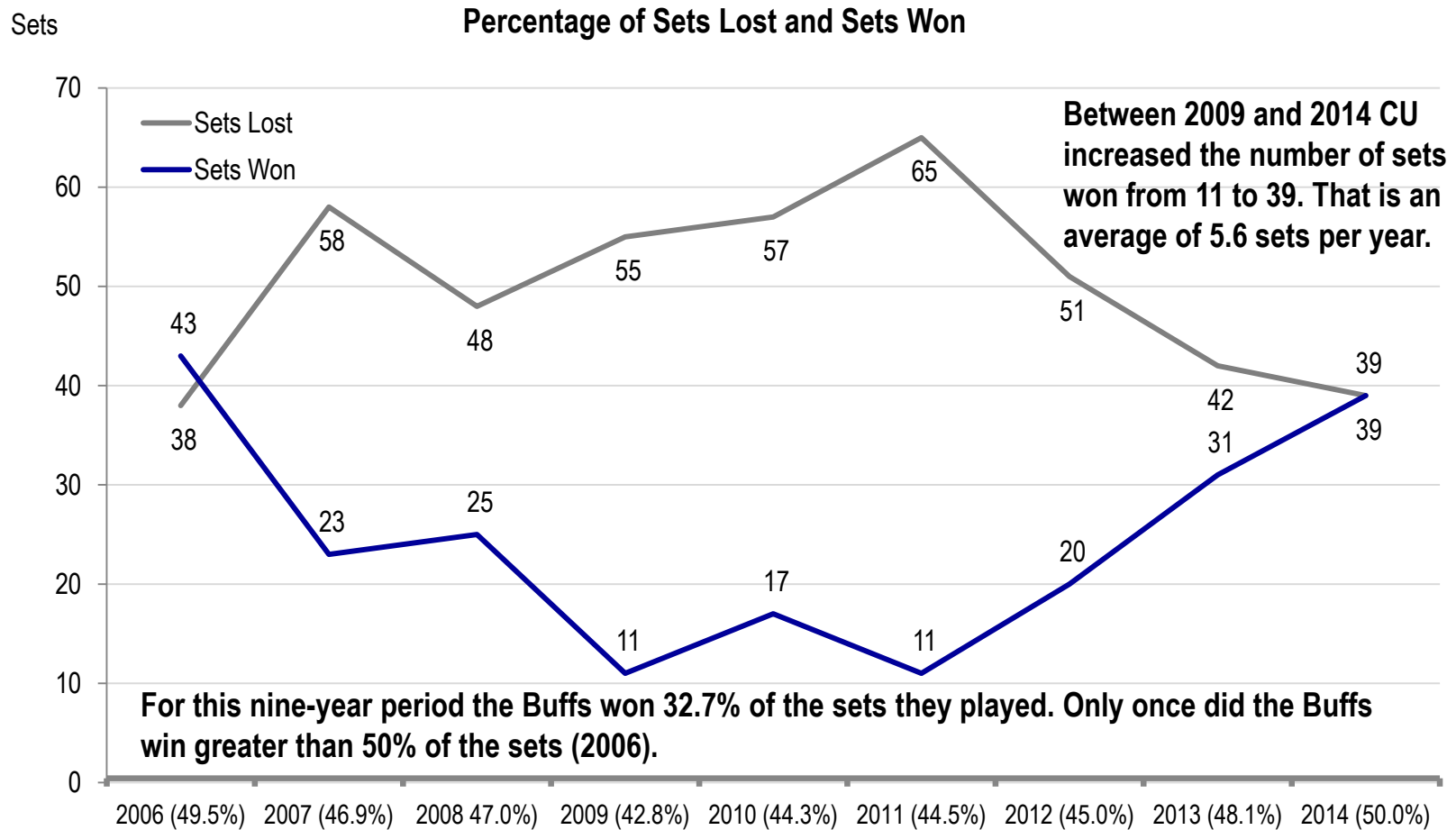
Note: 2006 and 2007 seasons games played to 30, Liz Kritza replaced Pi'i Aiu in 2009, CU switched to PAC-12 in 2011 and the conference season was 22 games.

# Percentage of Points Won



Source: cubuffs.com

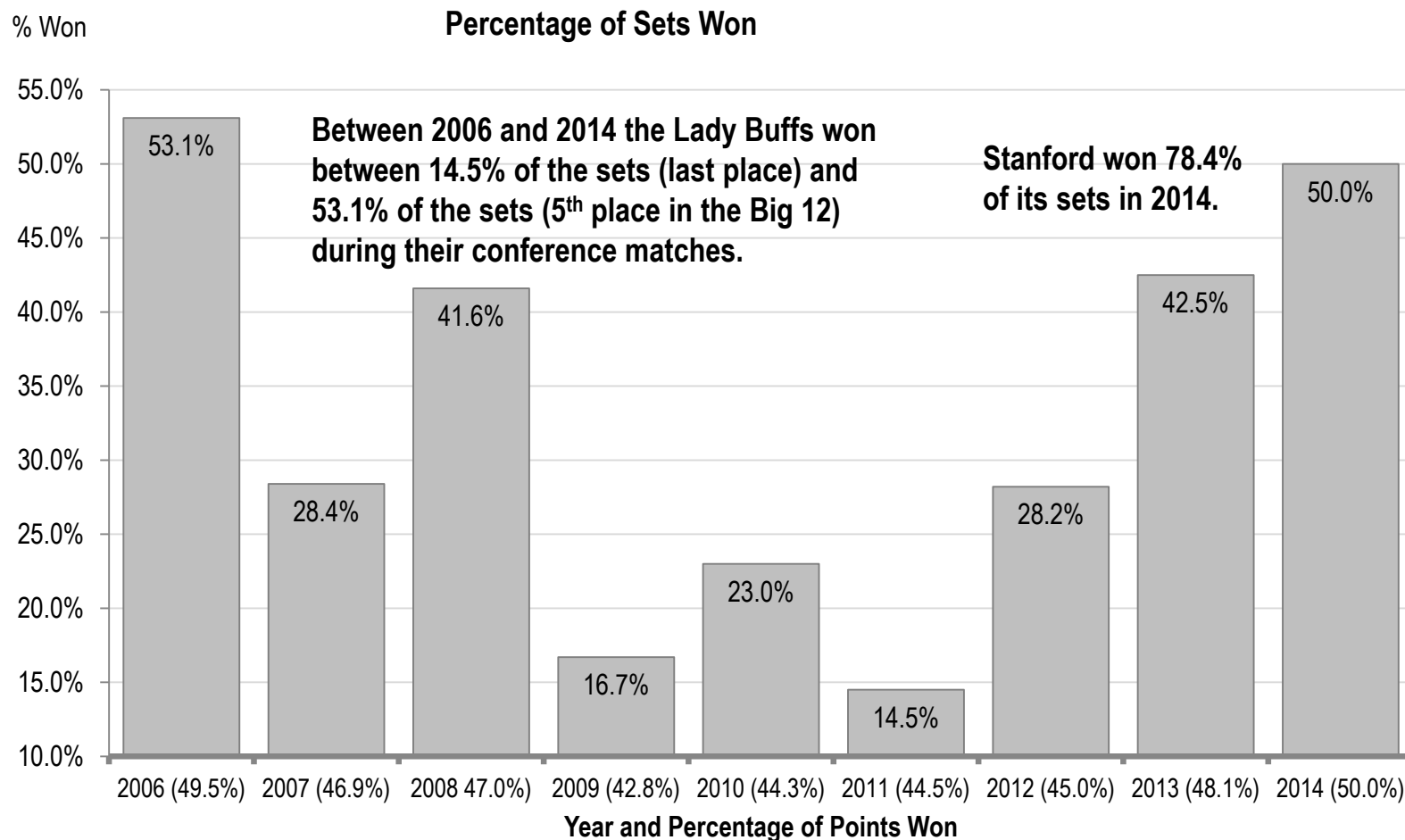
# Number of Sets Lost and Sets Won



Source: cubuffs.com,

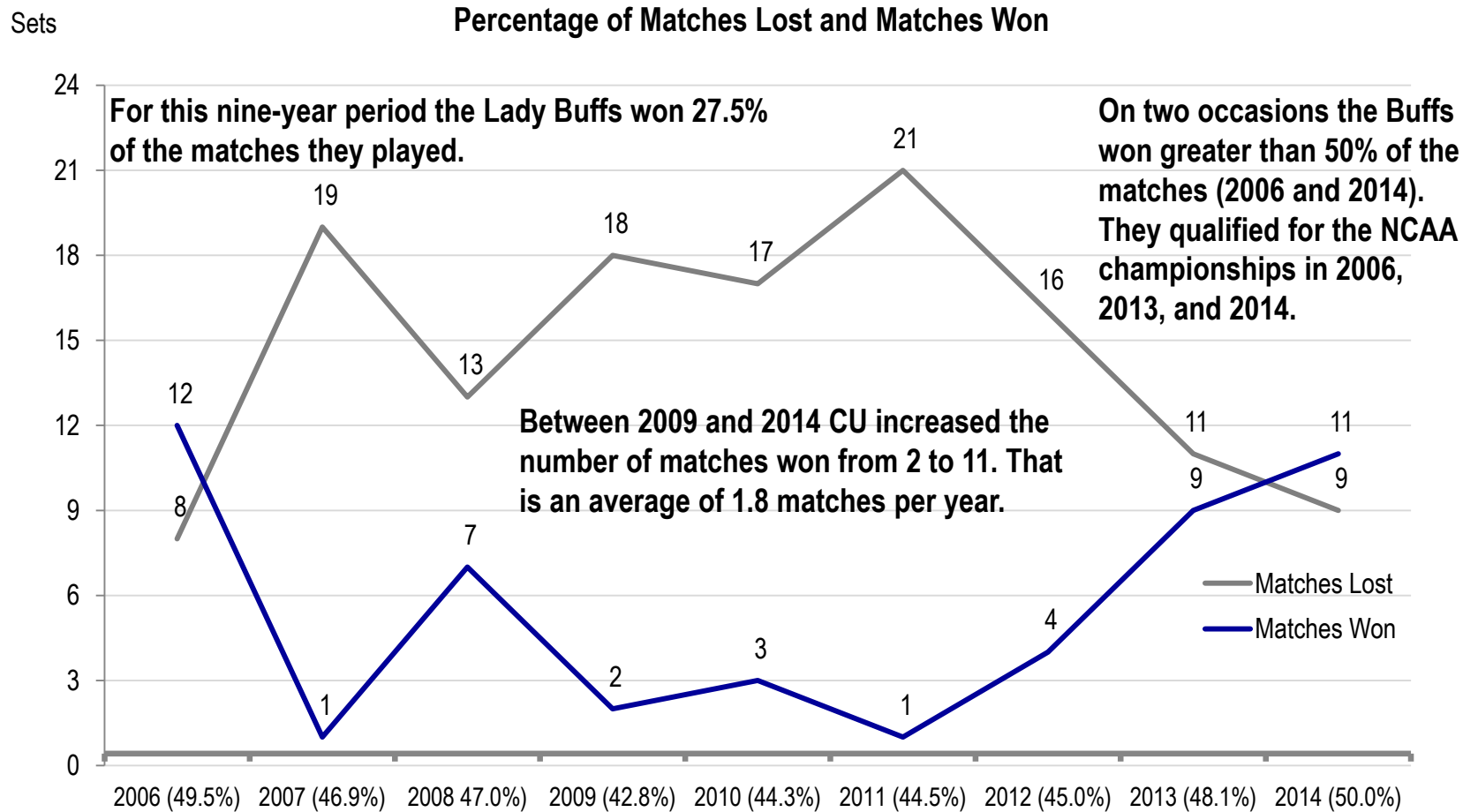
Note: 2006 and 2007 seasons games played to 30, Liz Kritza replaced Pi'i Aiu in 2009, CU switched to PAC-12 in 2011 and the conference season was 22 games.

# Percentage of Sets Won



Source: cubuffs.com

# Number of Matches Lost and Matches Won

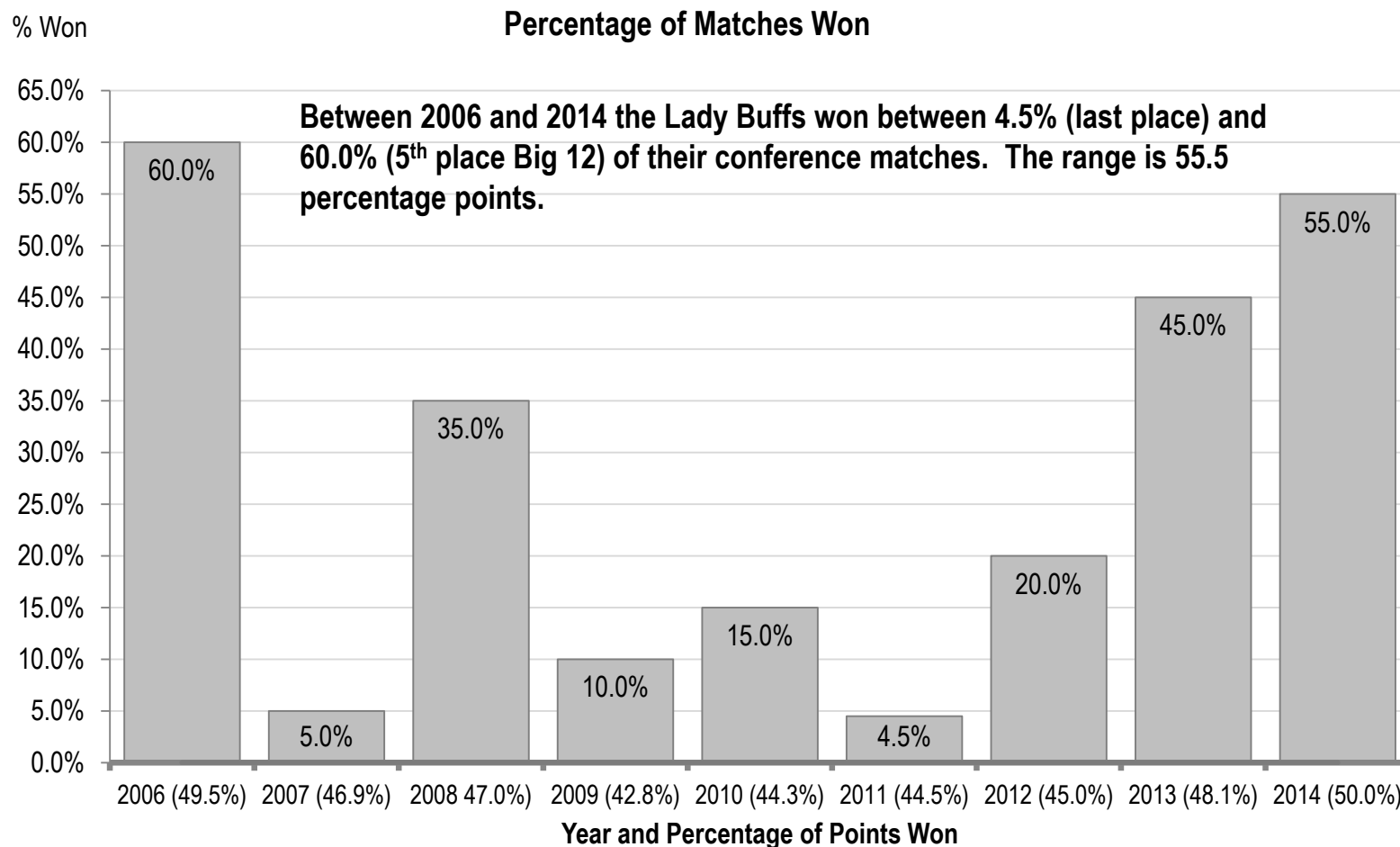


Source: cubuffs.com,

Note: 2006 and 2007 seasons games played to 30, Liz Kritza replaced Pi'i Aiu in 2009, CU switched to PAC-12 in 2011 and the conference season was 22 games.



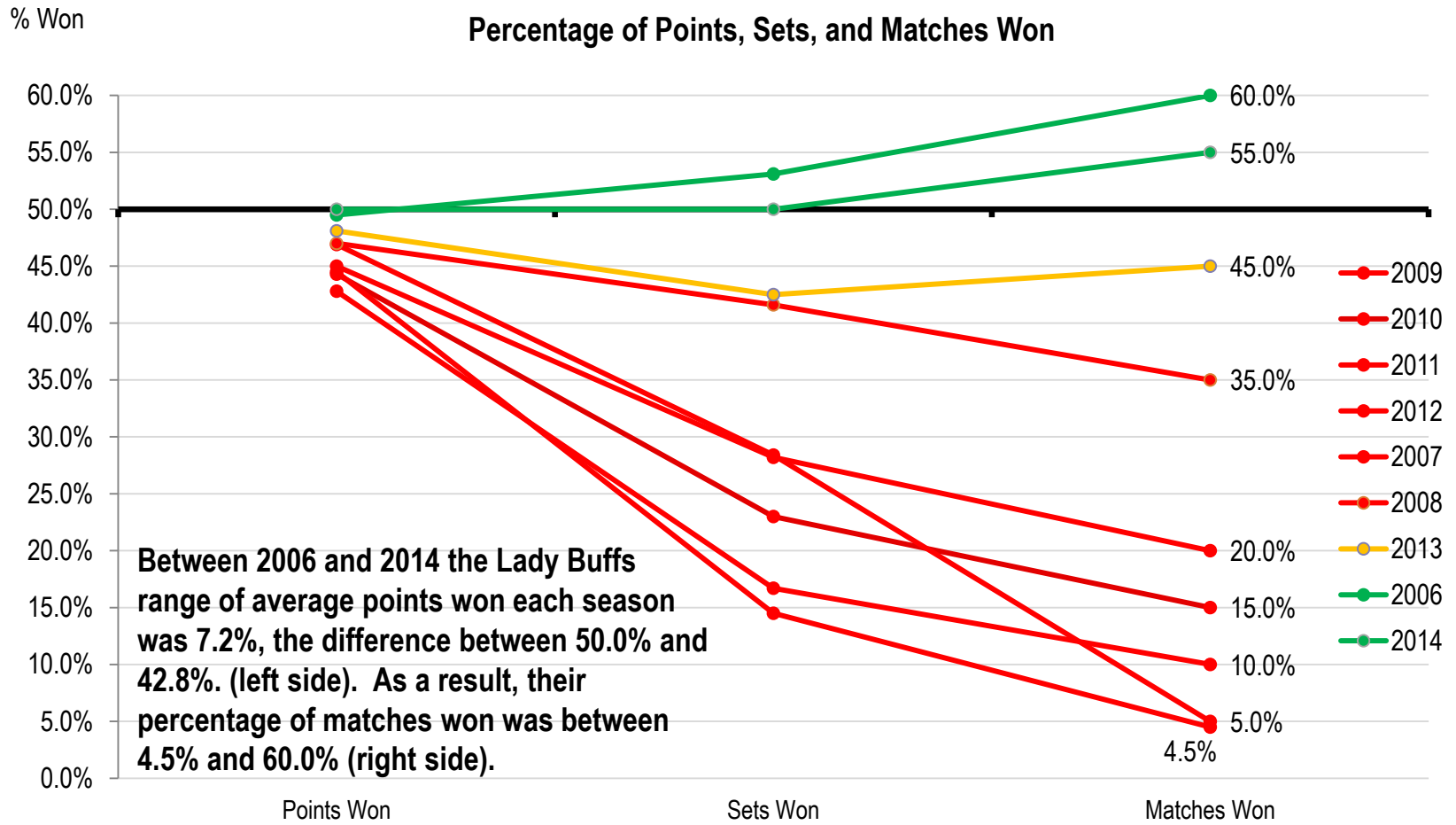
# Percentage of Matches Won



Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Points, Sets, and Matches Won

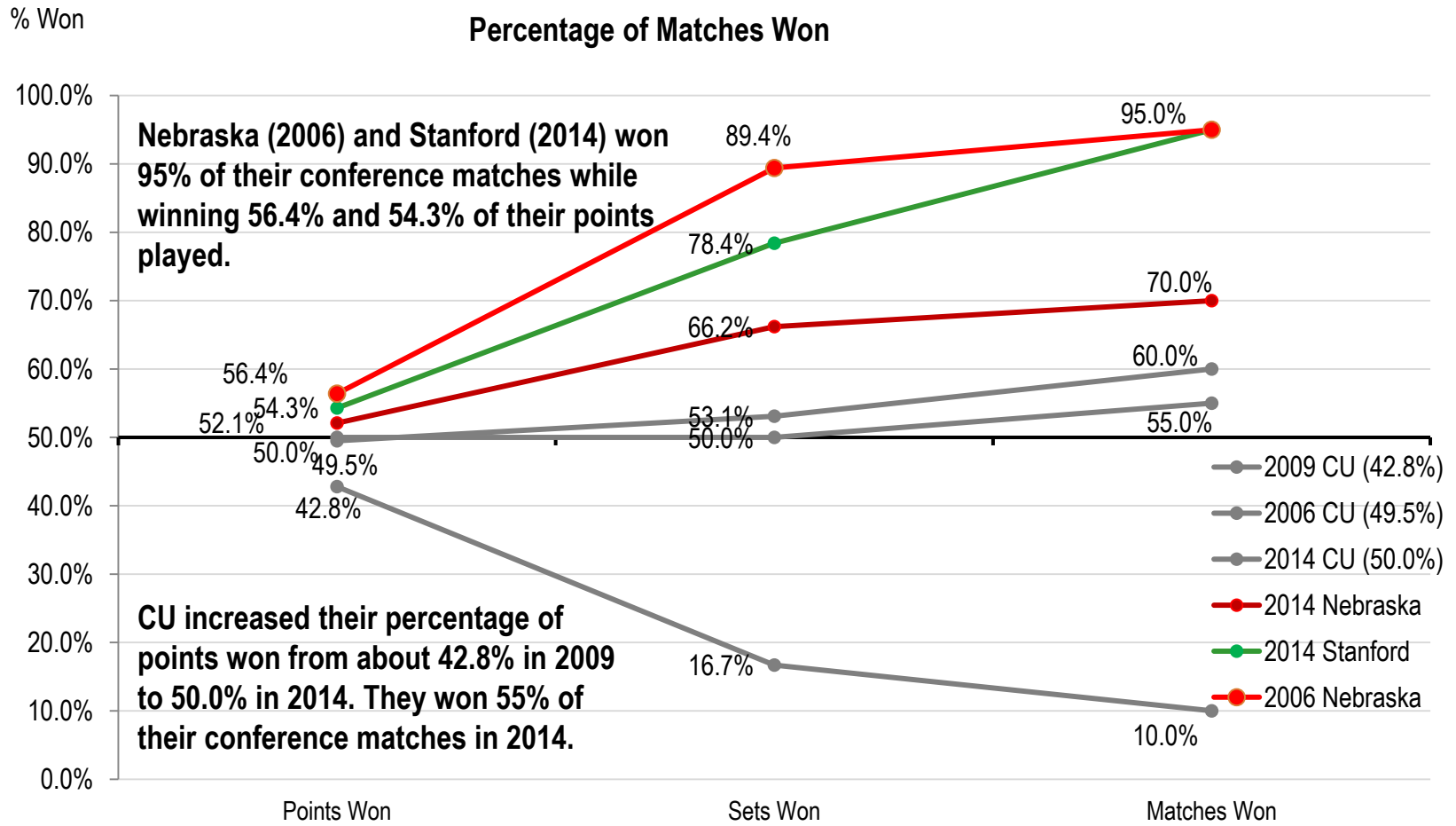
## University of Colorado 2009 to 2014



Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Points, Sets, and Matches Won

CU (06,09,14), Nebraska (06,14), Stanford (14)



Source: cubuffs.com

# Point, Set, and Match Percentages

## Key Points – Tendencies and Progress

### Tendencies

This analysis supports the following statements:

- Elite teams win at least 53% of the points played in conference competition.
- Teams that win 50% to 52% of their points in conference play are distant contenders for the title.
- Teams that won less than half the points they played typically had losing seasons in conference play.
- The weaker teams typically won less than 45% of the points they played in conference play.

How can a coach find a way to win two points out of 100 to elevate them from winning 51% of the points to 53% of the total points played?

### Bufs Make Progress

Between 2009 and 2014 the Bufs went from 2-18 to 11-9. Between 2009 and 2014 the Bufs increased their percentage of points, sets, and matches won as follows:

- The percentage of points won increased from 42.8% to 50.0%. The number of points won increased by 446. That is 89.2 points per season or 4.4 points per match or 1.2 points per set.
- The percentage of sets won increased from 11 to 39. The number of sets won increased by 28 or 5.6 sets per season.
- The percentage of matches won increased from 10% to 55%. The number of matches won increased from 2 to 11 or 1.8 matches per year.

**Big gains are made in little increments!**

# Point Differential in Sets Colorado

This section illustrates the relationship between points won by season (2006 to 2014) for the Lady Buffs and the point differential in the sets played.

Key points from the following charts are:

- Weaker teams incur more blowouts and solid losses.
- Weaker teams play fewer close matches.
- Top teams play fewer close sets. When they do, they usually win most of the matches.
- Top teams have more competitive and blowout wins.

## Point Differential Description (Win or Loss)

Blowouts – decided by 10 points or more.

Solid – decided by 5 to 9 points.

Competitive – decided by 3 or 4 points.

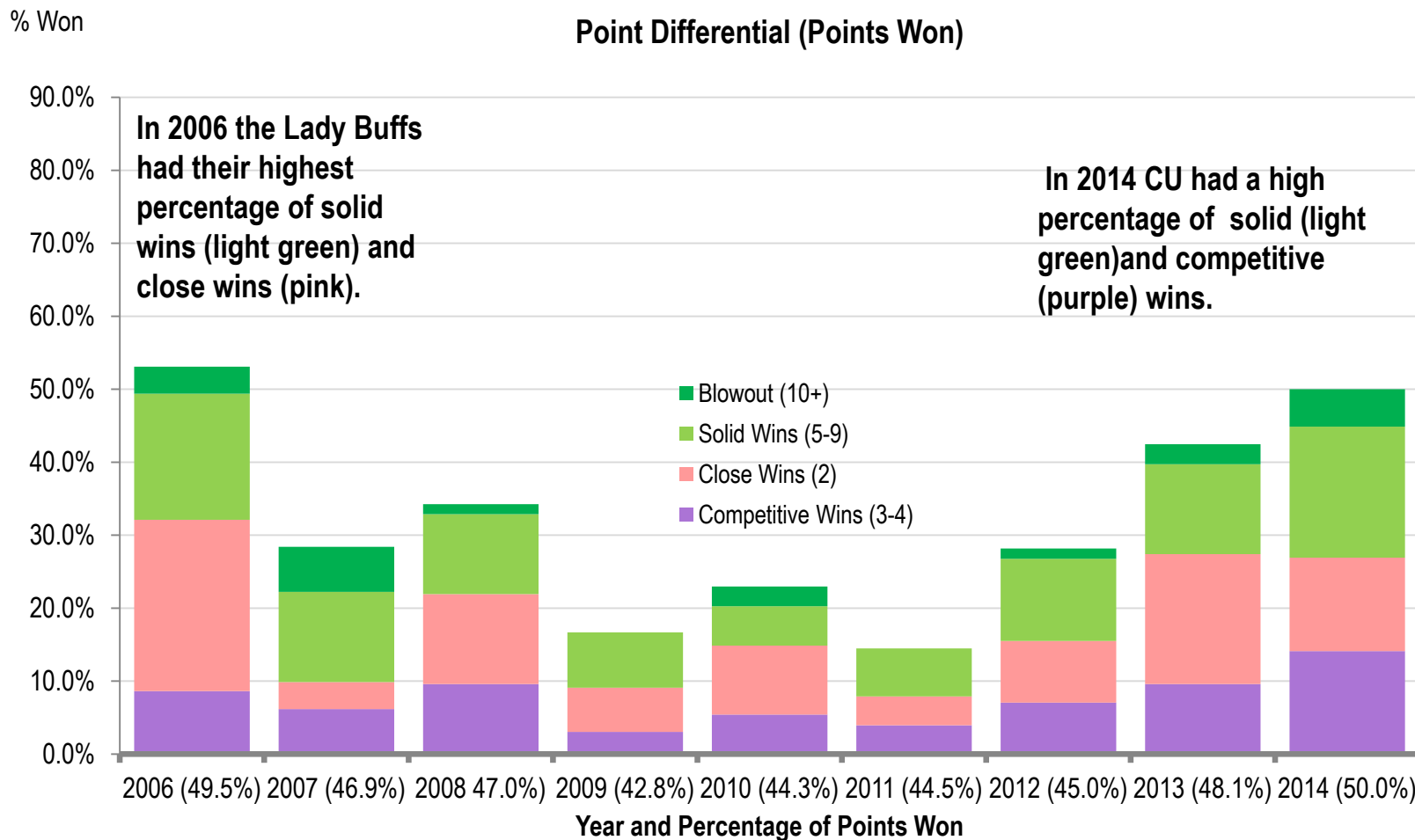
Close – decided by 2 points.

Note: The horizontal axis on the following charts includes the percentage of points won that year.



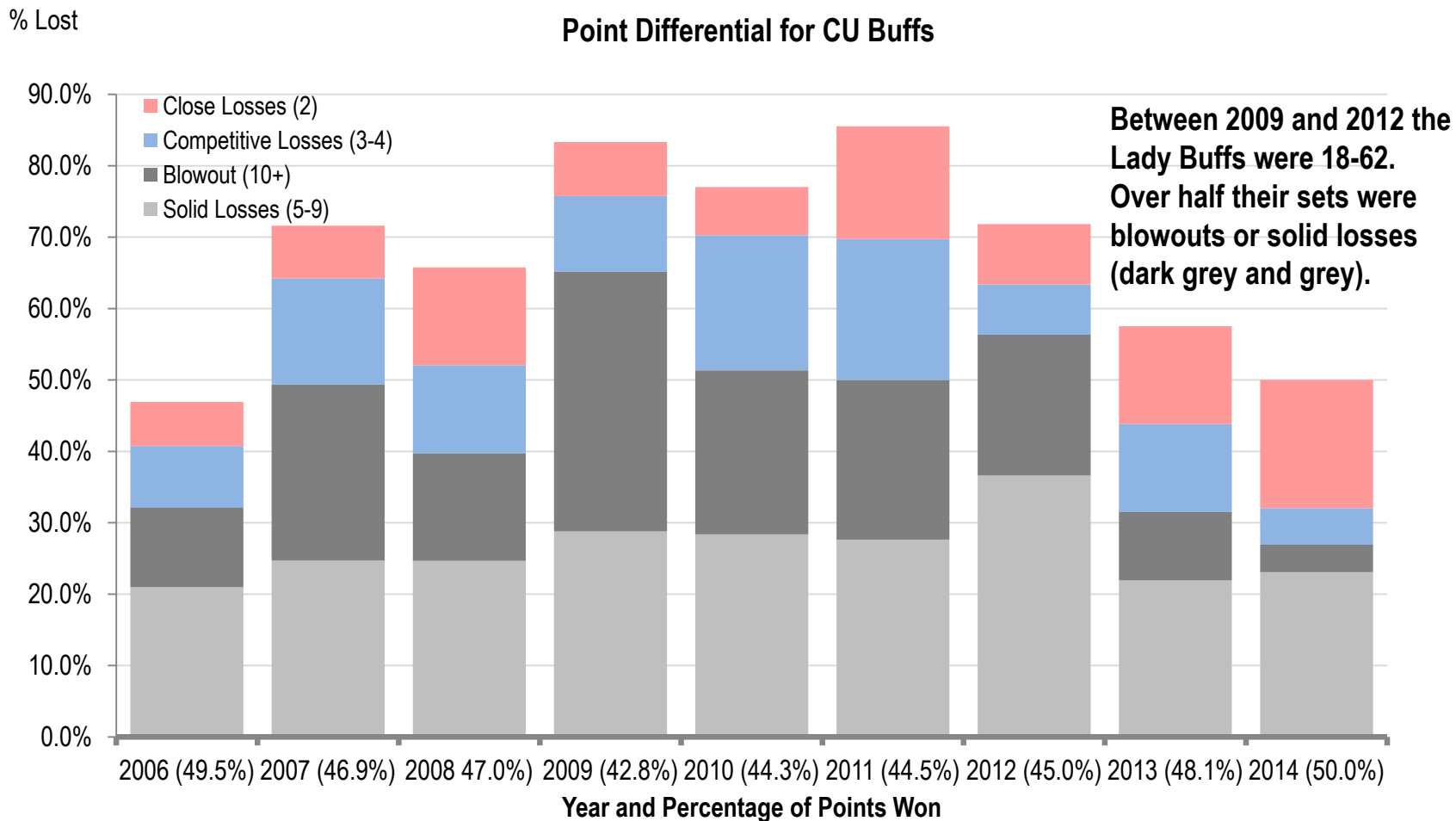


# Percentage of Sets Won by Point Differential



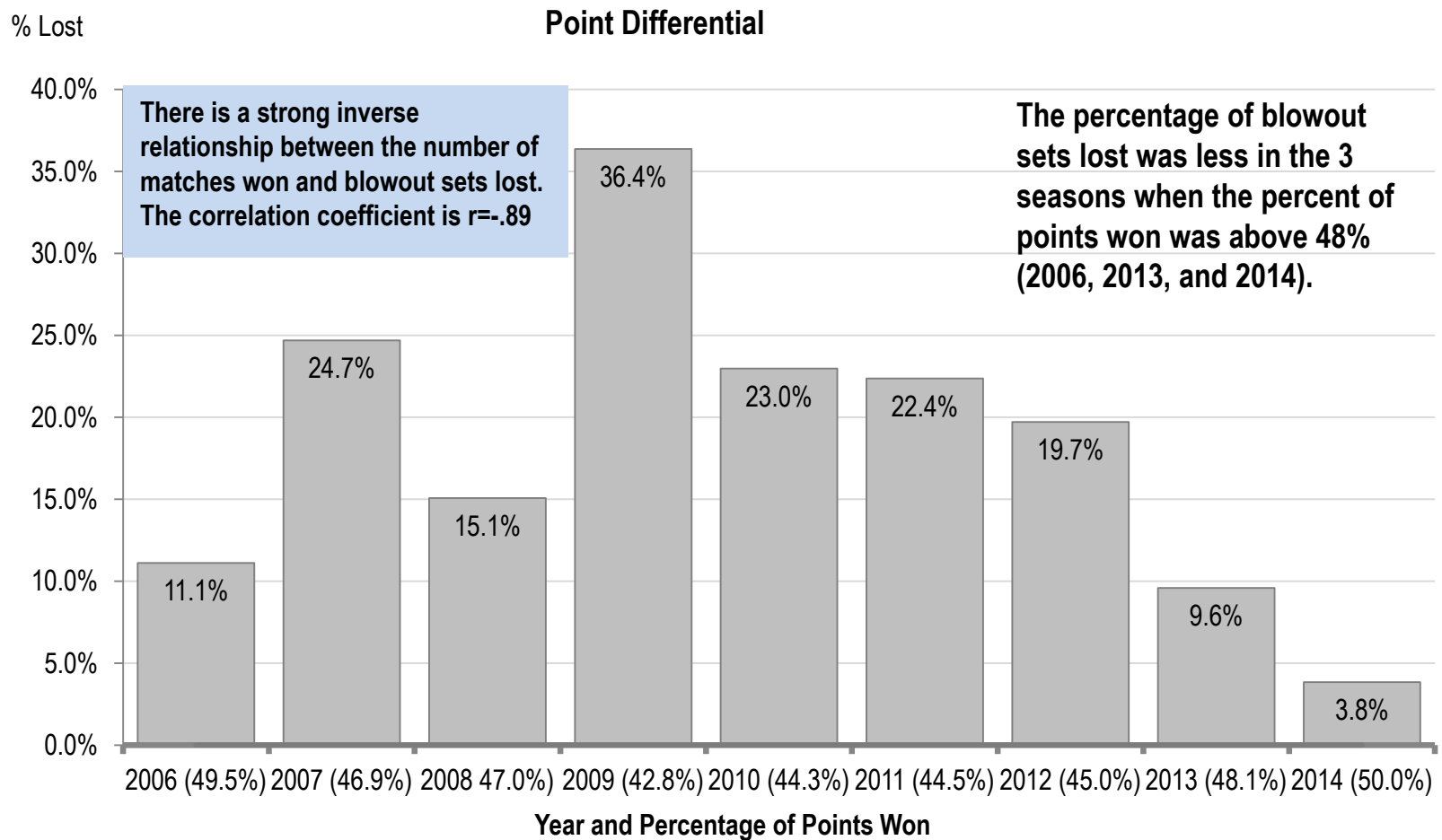
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Lost by Point Differential



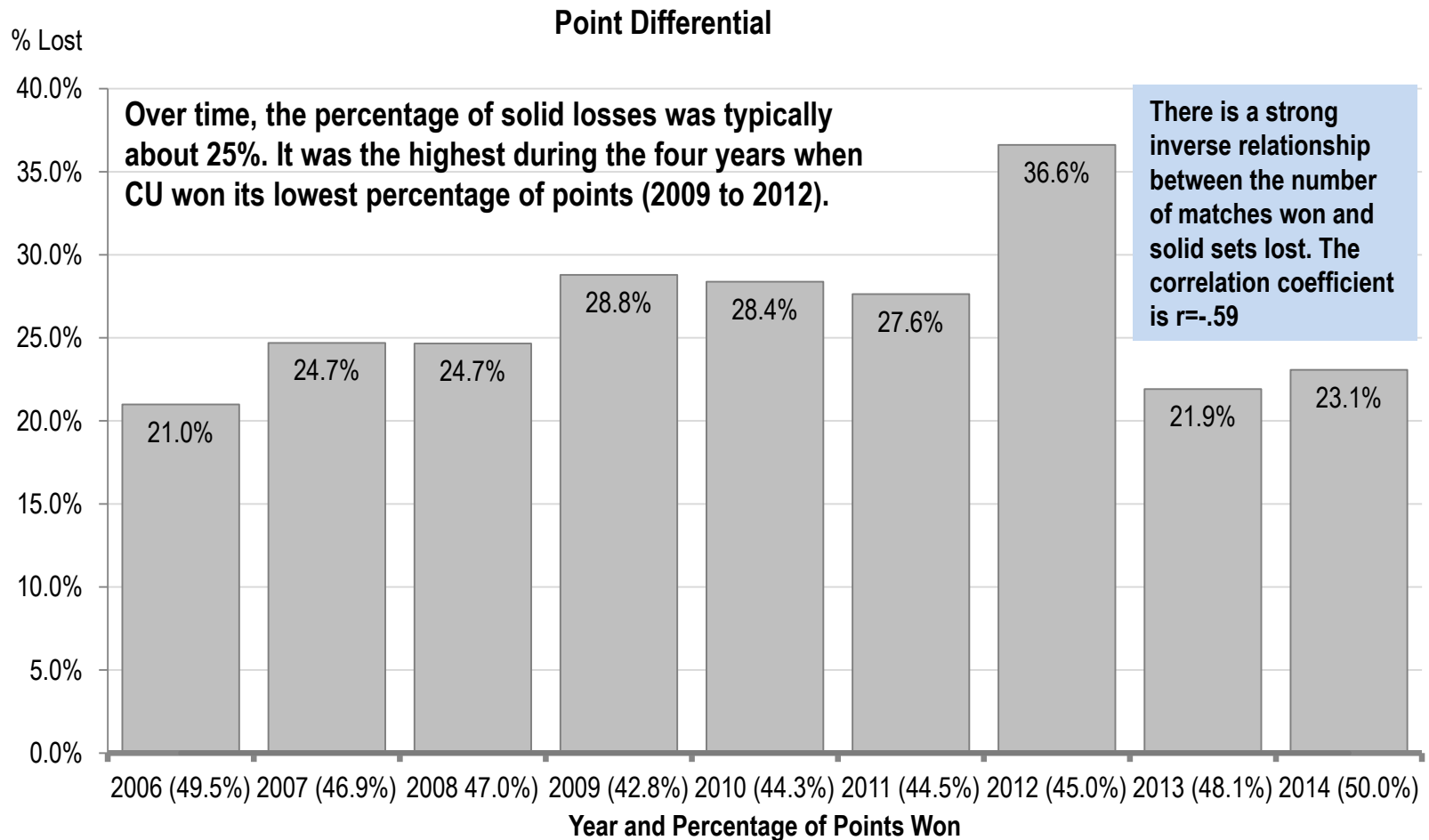
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Lost by Ten or More Points (Blowouts Lost)



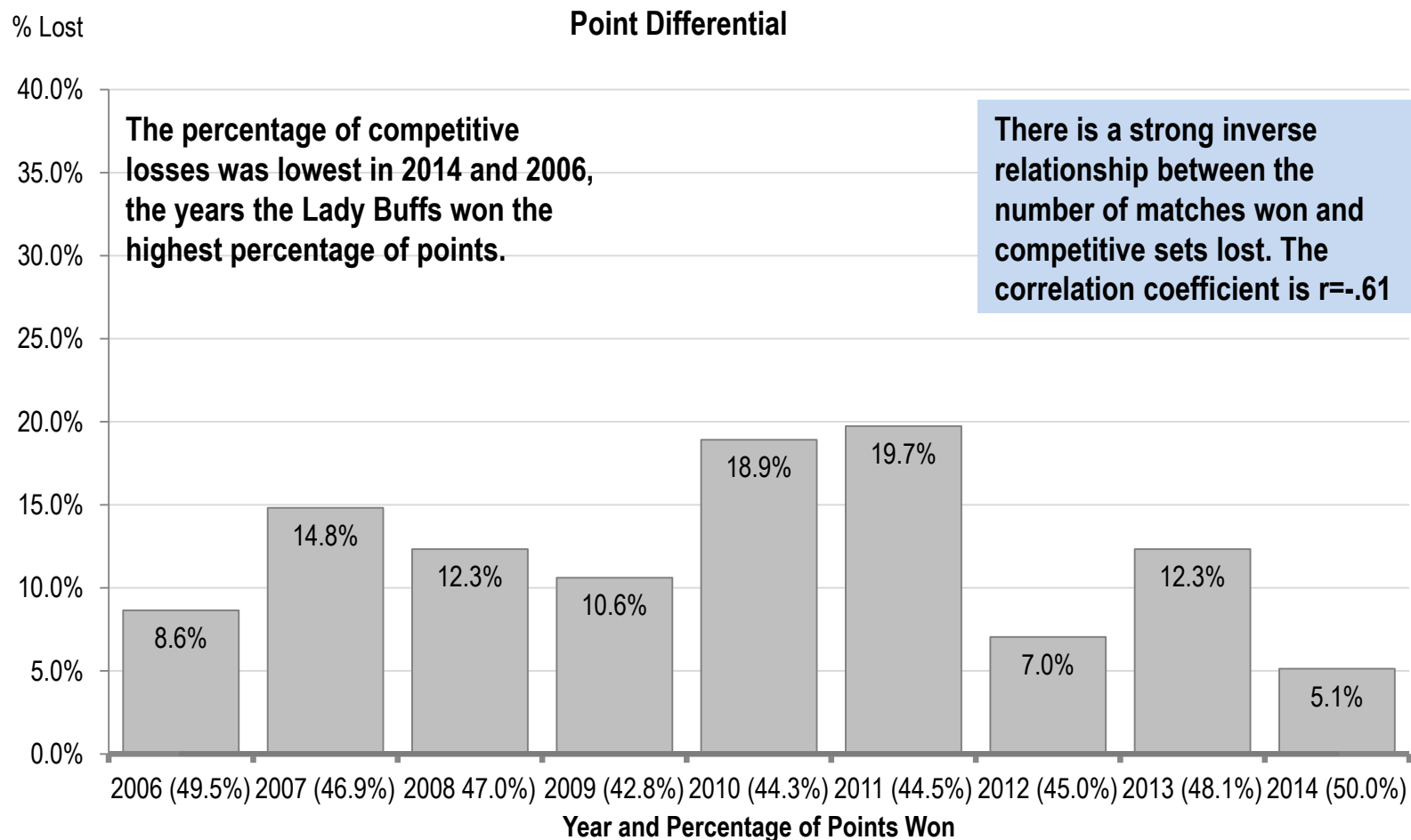
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Lost by Five to Nine Points (Solid Losses)



Source: cubuffs.com

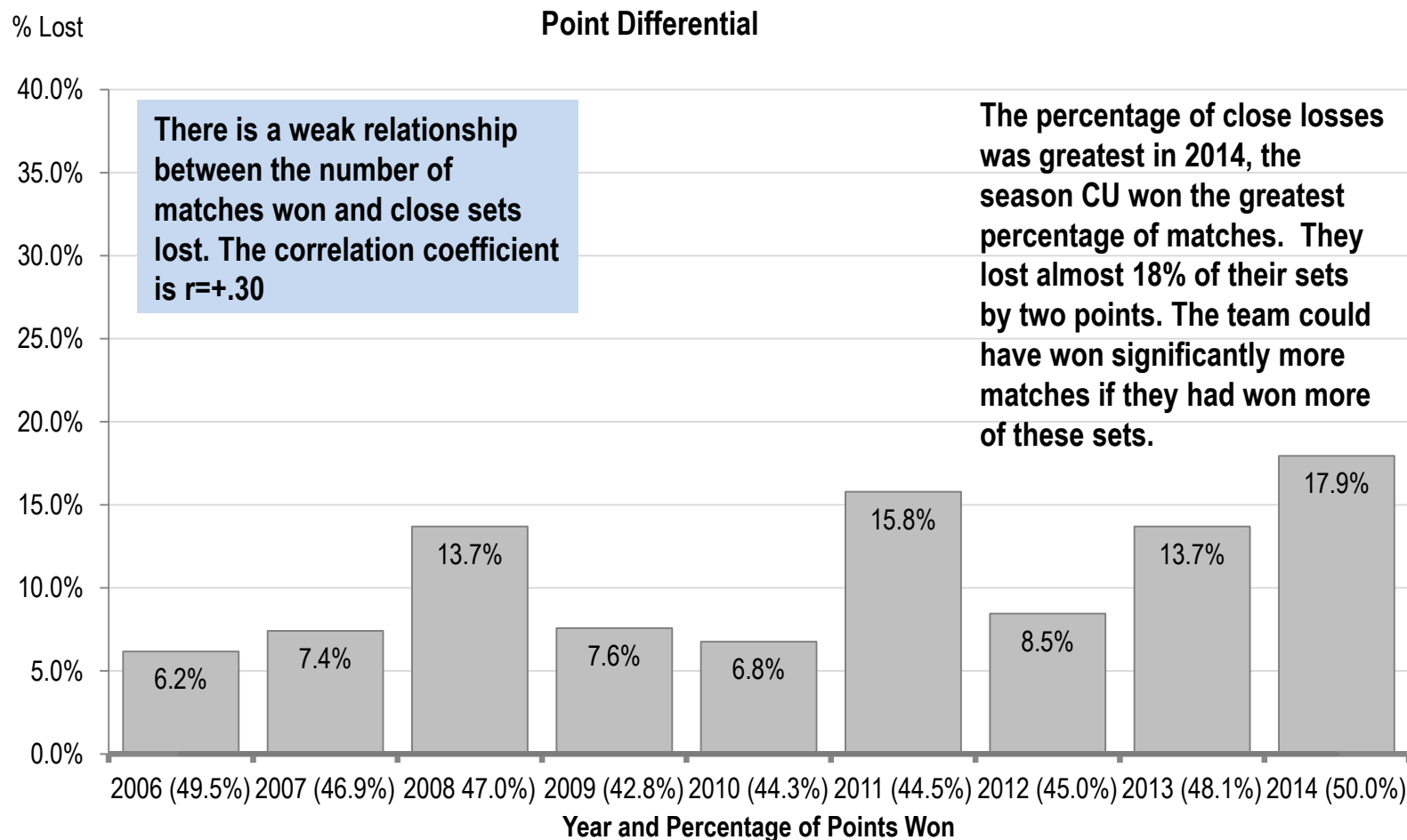
# Percentage of Sets Lost by Three or Four Points (Competitive Losses)



Source: cubuffs.com

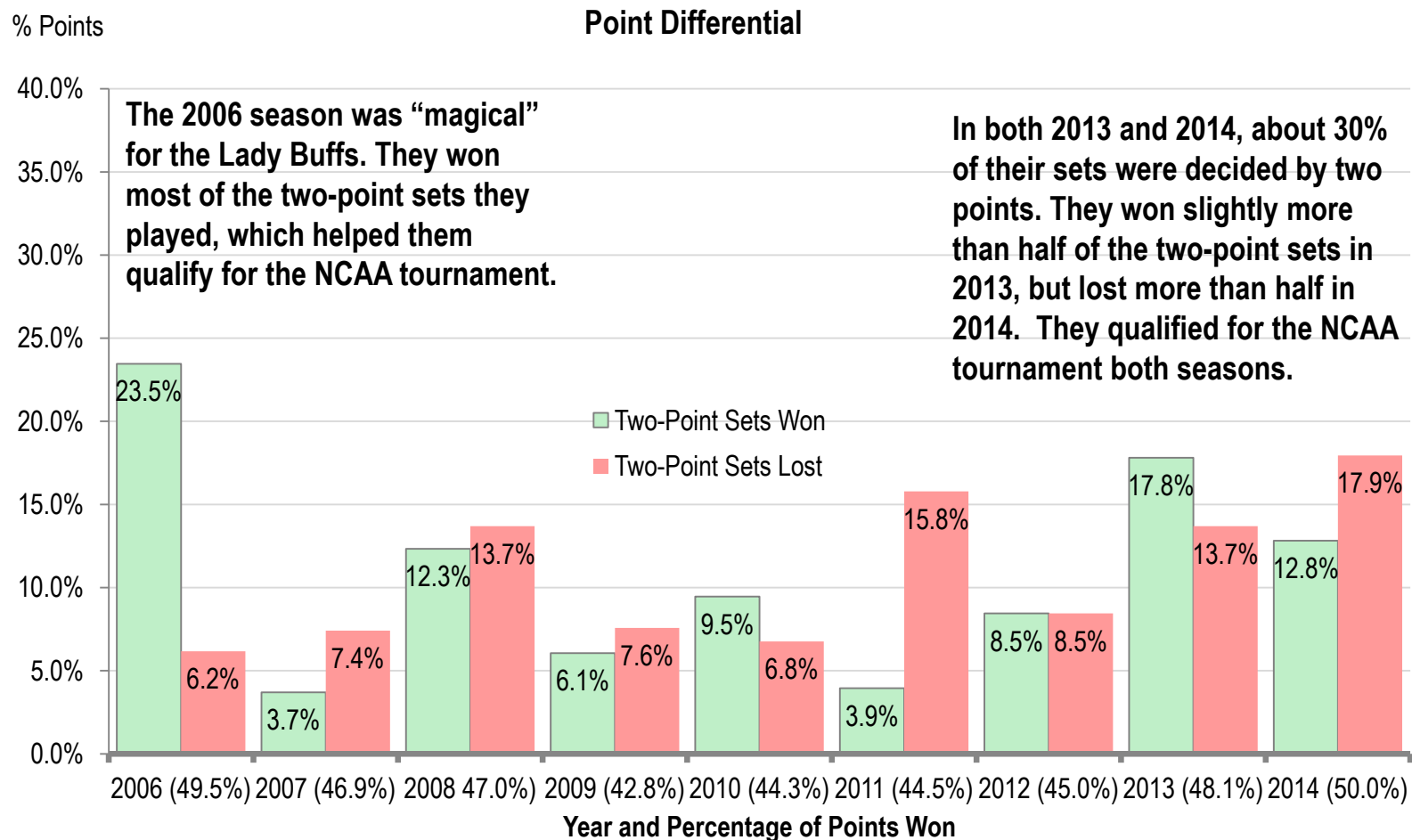


# Percentage of Sets Lost by Two Points (Close Losses)



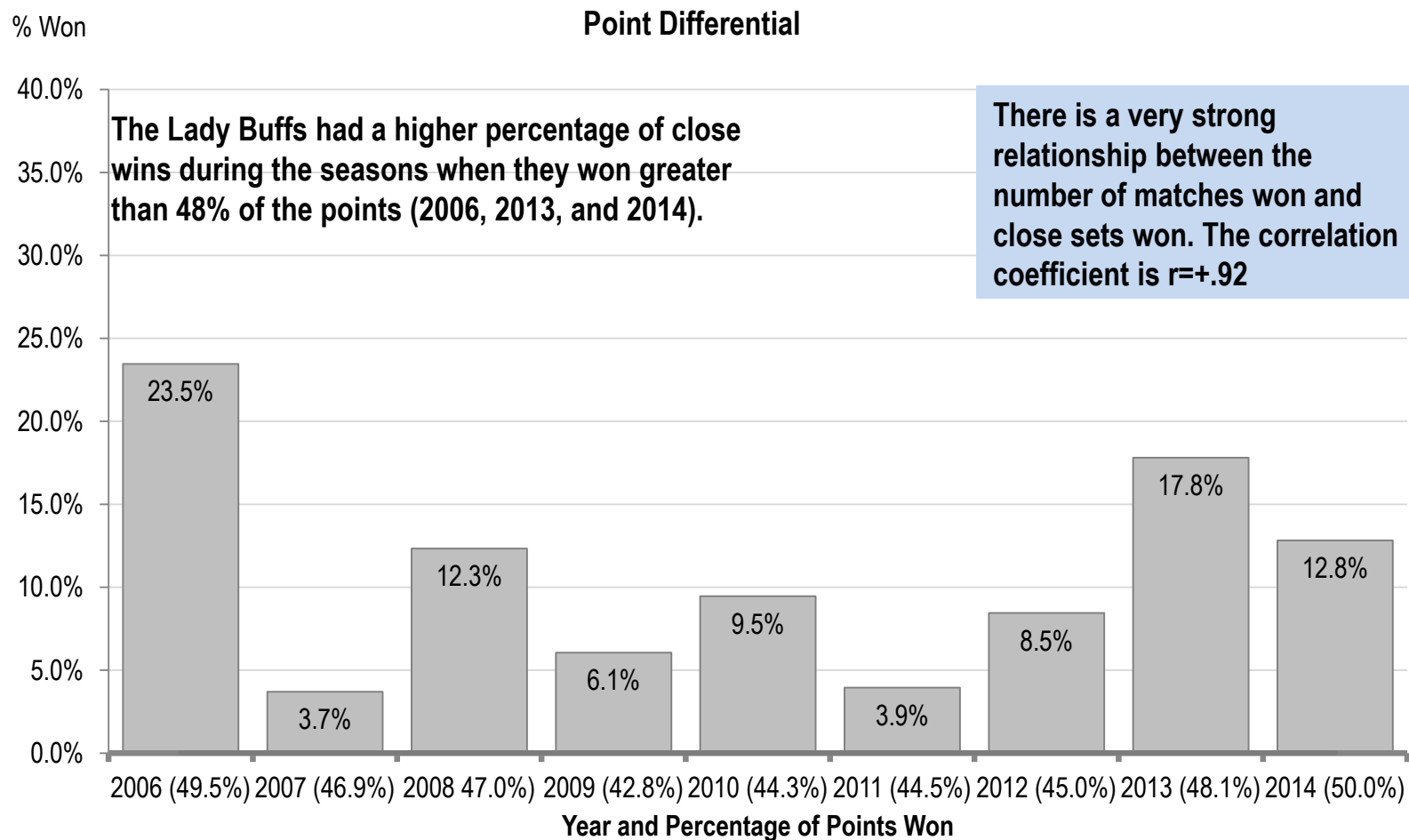
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Won by Two Points (Close Wins)



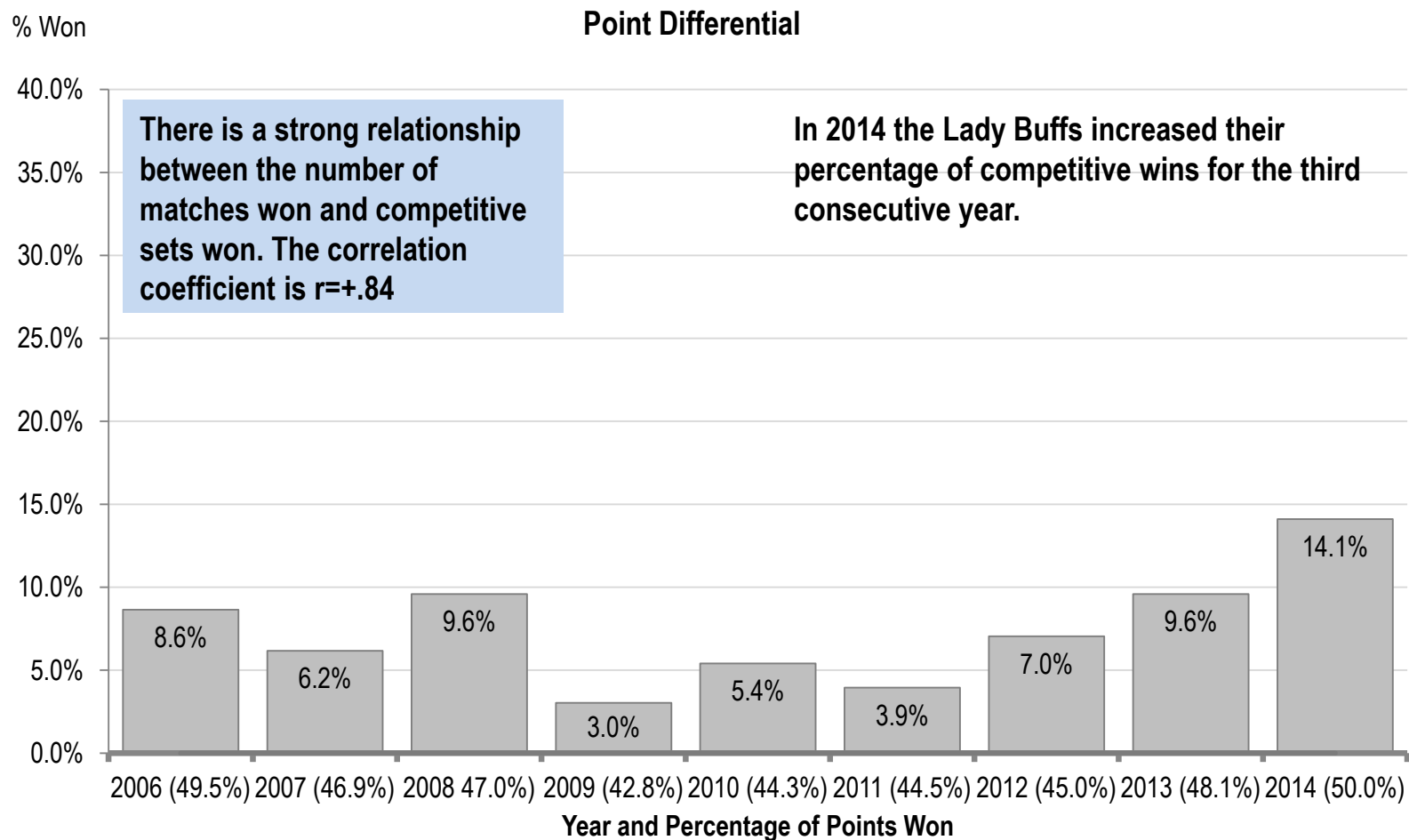
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Won by Two Points (Close Wins)



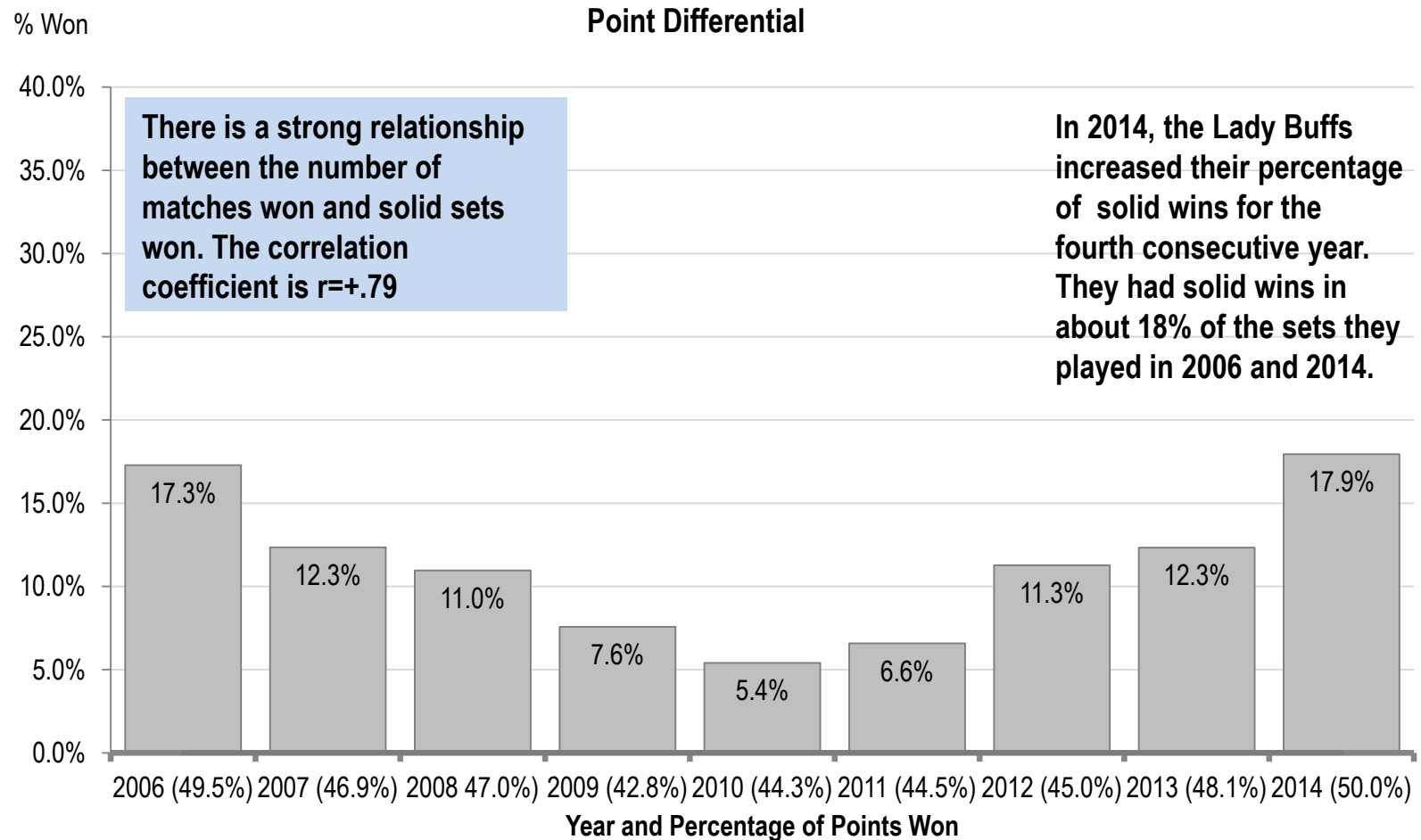
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Won by Three or Four Points (Competitive Wins)



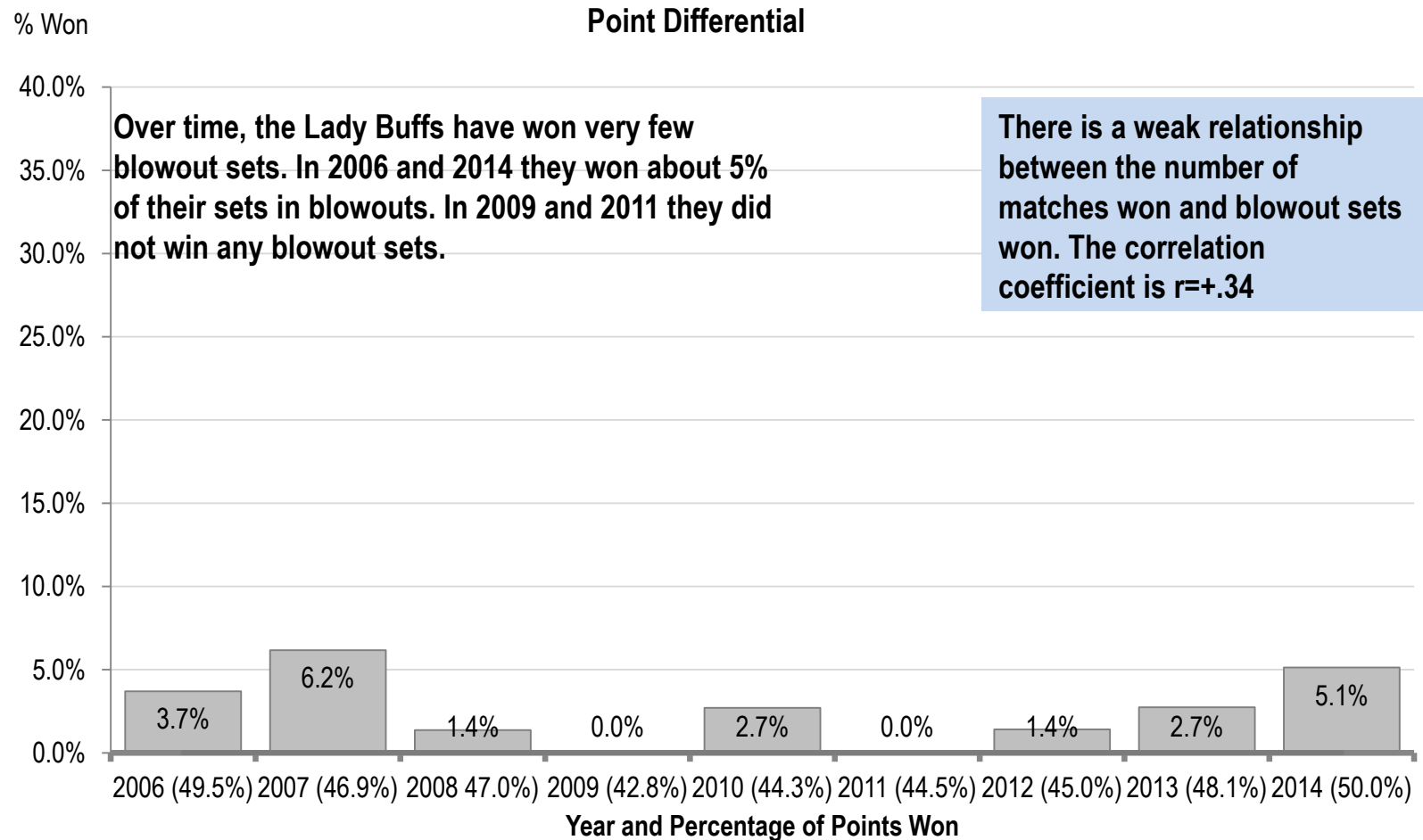
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Won by Five to Nine Points (Solid Wins)



Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Sets Won by Ten Points or More (Blowouts)



Source: cubuffs.com

# Point Differential in Sets

## Key Points - Tendencies

These tables illustrate historical tendencies of the Lady Buffs. They also show the relationship between the number of matches won and the number matches won by the various point differentials. The team won 60% of its matches in 2006 and 55% in 2014. The percent of matches won in other years ranged from 4.5% to 45%.

CU Sets Won Lost (2006-2014)			CU Regression Correlation Differential/Matches Won		
Point Differential	Sets Won	Sets Lost	Point Differential	Sets Won	Sets Lost
Blowouts	19	121	Blowouts	r=.43	r=.88
Solid	78	178	Solid	r=.83	r=.44
Competitive	52	80	Competitive	r=.79	r=.72
Close	72	73	Close	r=.92	r= -.27
Total	221	452			

Point Differential	Percent Sets Won	Percent Sets Lost
Blowouts	2.8%	18.0%
Solid	11.6%	26.5%
Competitive	7.7%	11.9%
Close	10.7%	10.8%
Total	32.7%	67.3%

### Tendencies

- CU had a high percent of blowout losses and a low percent of blowout wins.
- CU had a high percent of solid losses and a low percent of solid wins.
- CU won 49.7% of its close sets, well above its percent of total sets won. When CU made the sets close, their chances of winning increased.

### Point Differential Description (Win or Loss)

Blowouts – decided by 10 points or more.  
 Solid – decided by 5 to 9 points.  
 Competitive – decided by 3 or 4 points.  
 Close – decided by 2 points.

# Point Differential in Sets

## Colorado, Stanford, Nebraska

This section illustrates the relationship between points won by season and the point differential in the sets for select Colorado, Stanford and Nebraska seasons. It compares:

- CU 2006 vs. Nebraska 2006
- CU 2009 vs. CU 2014
- Nebraska 2006 vs. Nebraska 2014
- Stanford 2014 vs. CU 2014.

### Point Differential Description (Win or Loss)

Blowouts – decided by 10 points or more.

Solid – decided by 5 to 9 points.

Competitive – decided by 3 or 4 points.

Close – decided by 2 points.

Key points from the following charts are:

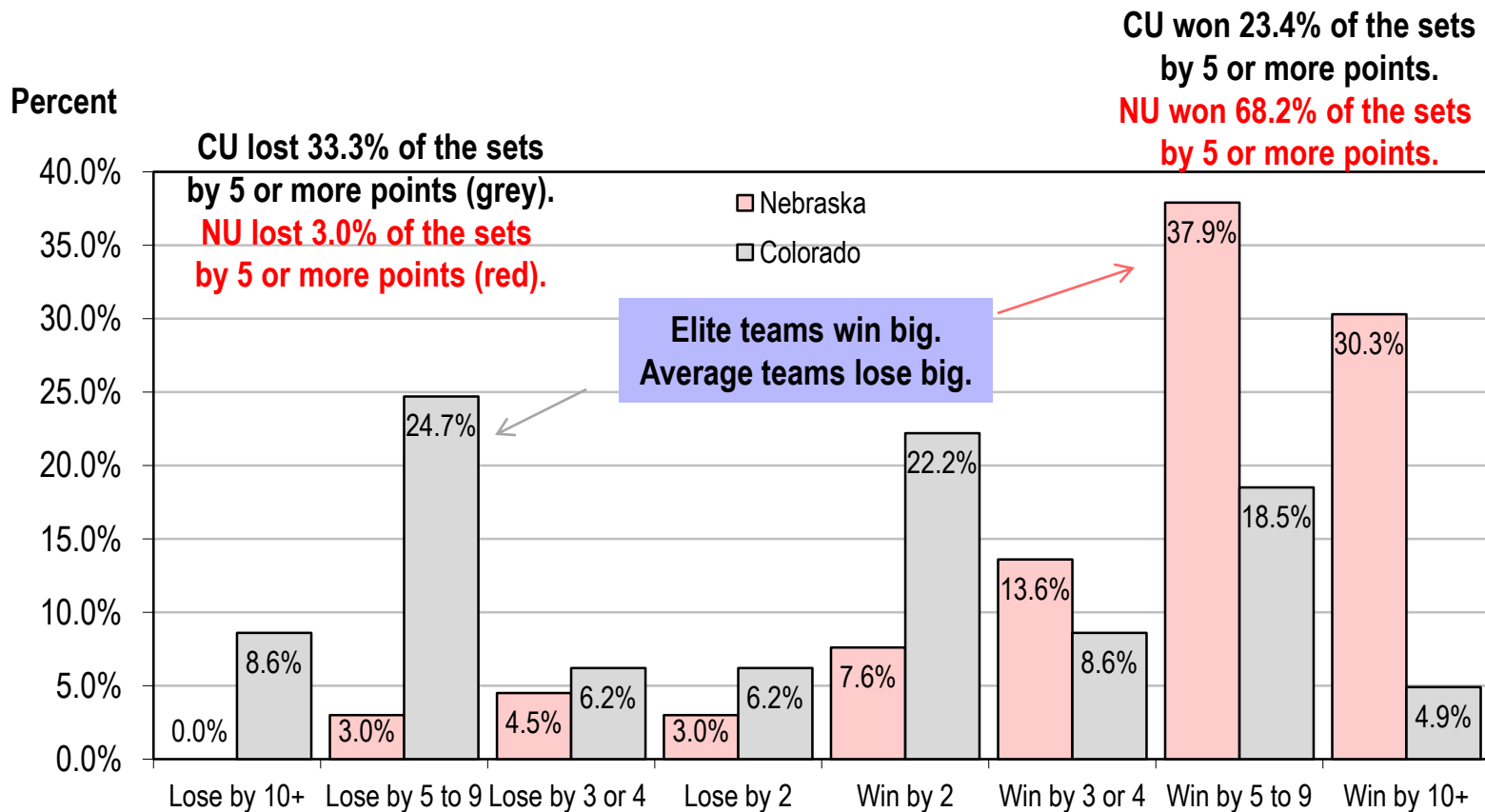
- The percentage of solid and blowout sets won are greater for stronger teams.
- The percentage of solid and blowout sets lost are greater for weaker teams.
- Weaker teams have a lower percentage of lost matches when they play close or competitive matches.
- The Lady Buffs demonstrated that it can take several years to improve from being a weak team to a competitive team (CU 2009 vs. CU 2014).





# Point Differential in Sets

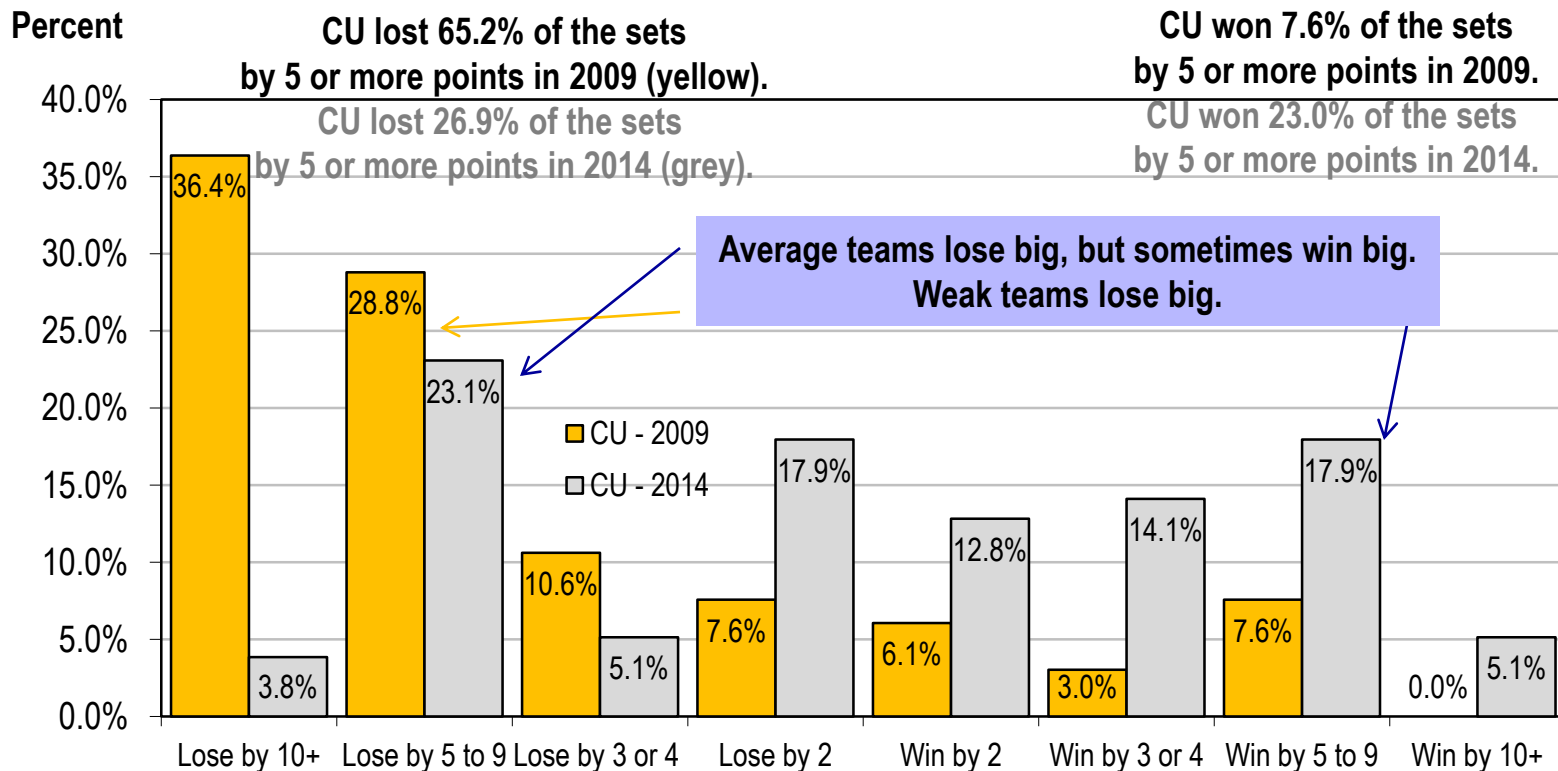
## CU 2006 (12-8) and Nebraska (19-1) 2006



Source: CUBuffs.com and www.huskers.com

# Point Differential in Sets

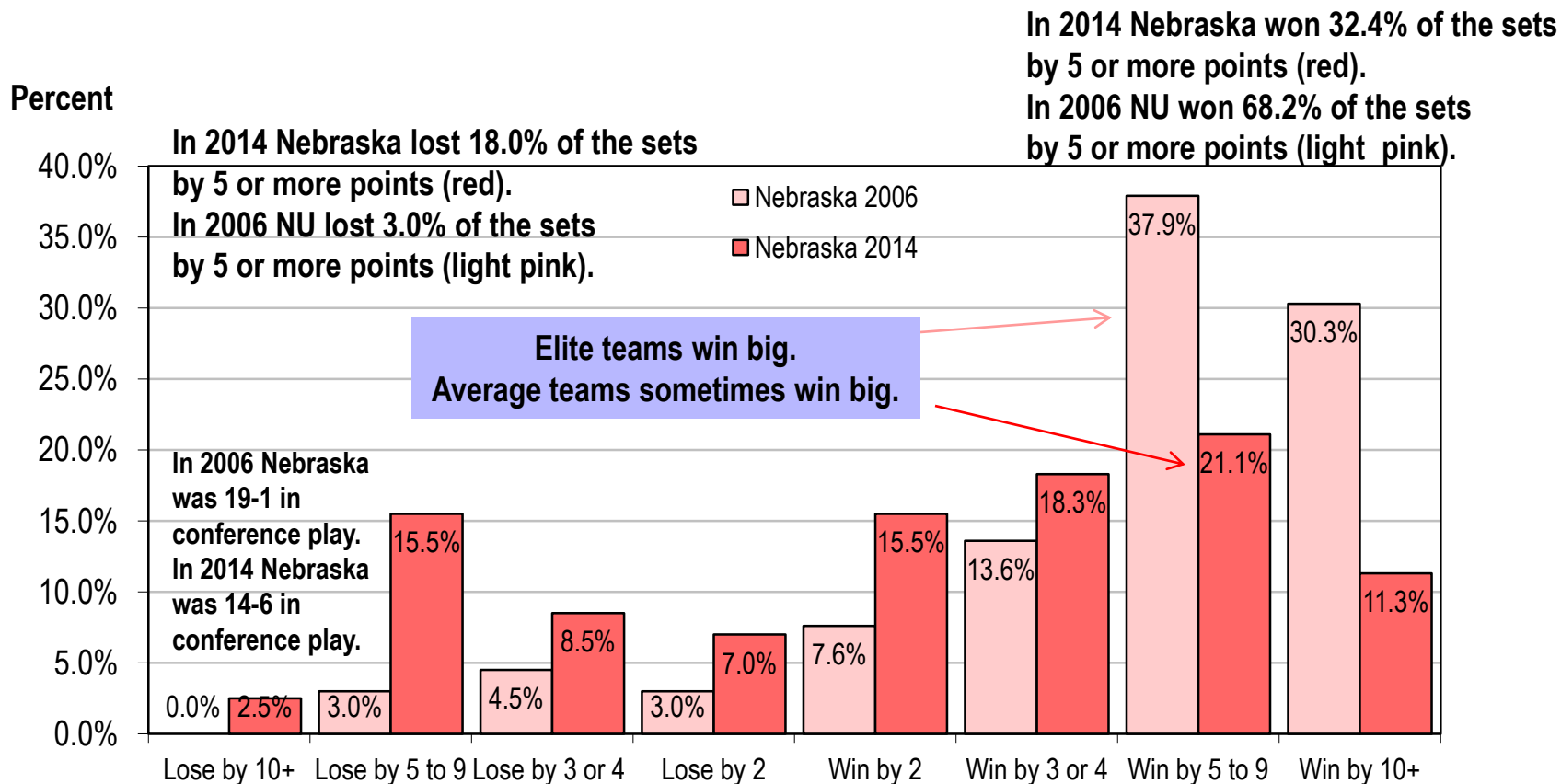
## CU 2009 (2-18) vs. CU 2014 (11-9)



Source: CUBuffs.com and www.huskers.com.

# Point Differential in Sets

## Nebraska 2006 (19-1) and Nebraska 2014 (14-6)



Source: CUBuffs.com and www.huskers.com

# Point Differential in Sets

## Stanford 2014 (19-1) vs. CU 2014 (11-9)

Stanford lost 8.1% of the sets by 5 or more points (red).

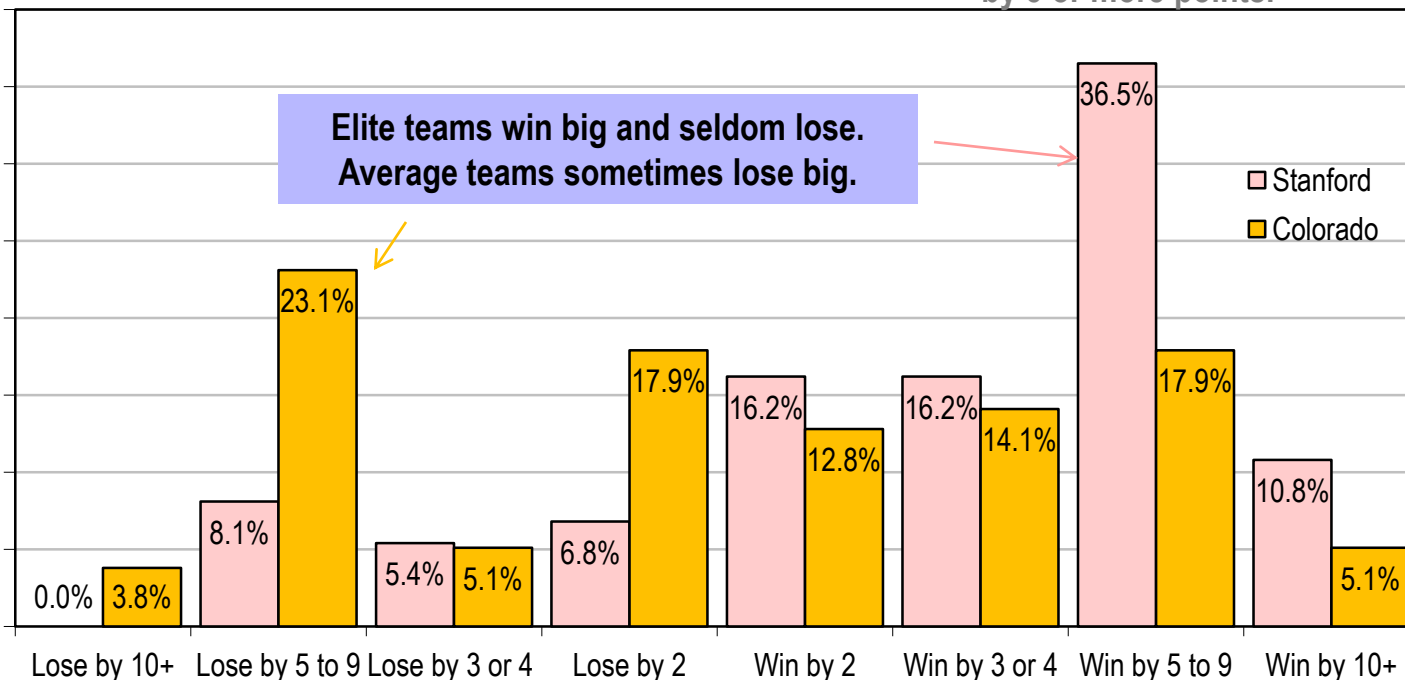
CU lost 26.9% of the sets by 5 or more points in 2014 (yellow).

Stanford won 47.3% of the sets by 5 or more points.

CU won 23.0% of the sets by 5 or more points.

Percent

40.0%  
35.0%  
30.0%  
25.0%  
20.0%  
15.0%  
10.0%  
5.0%  
0.0%



Source: CUBuffs.com and gostanford.com

# Point Differential in Sets

## Key Points - Tendencies

The tendencies of CU and the combination of Stanford (2014) and Nebraska (2006) are compared below. The data for CU included 673 sets compared to 140 sets for Stanford/Nebraska.

**CU Sets Won-Lost Percent (2006-2014)**

Point Differential	Percent Sets Won	Percent Sets Lost
Blowouts	2.8%	18.0%
Solid	11.6%	26.5%
Competitive	7.7%	11.9%
Close	10.7%	10.8%
Total	32.7%	67.3%

**Stanford (2014)/Nebraska (2006) Sets Won-Lost Percent**

Point Differential	Percent Sets Won	Percent Sets Lost
Blowouts	20.0%	0.0%
Solid	37.1%	5.8%
Competitive	15.0%	5.0%
Close	12.1%	5.0%
Total	84.2%	15.8%

### Tendencies

- CU had a high percent of blowout losses and a low percent of blowout wins.
- CU had a high percent of solid losses and a low percent of solid wins.
- CU won 49.7% of its close sets, well above its percent of total sets won. When the sets were close, CU's chances of winning increased.

### Point Differential Description (Win or Loss)

Blowouts – decided by 10 points or more.  
 Solid – decided by 5 to 9 points.  
 Competitive – decided by 3 or 4 points.  
 Close – decided by 2 points.

### Tendencies

- Elite teams don't get blown out!
- Elite teams win most of their matches as blowouts or solid wins.
- Stanford/Nebraska won 70.8% of its close sets, well below its percent of total sets won. When the opponents made the sets close, their opponents increased their chances of winning.

# 72-73 and 17-7

## Key Points – Number of Close Sets Won

### 72-73

One of the key points in this section is that the Lady Buffs won a higher percentage of close sets than their overall percentage for sets won.

- For the nine year period the Lady Buffs won 72 of 145 sets decided by two points or 49.7% of the close sets.
- They won 32.7% of the total sets played.

### 17-7

One of the key points in this section is that the opponents of Stanford/Nebraska won a higher percentage of close sets than their overall percentage of sets won.

- Stanford/Nebraska won 17 of 24 close sets or 70.8% of the close sets. Their opponents won 29.2% of close sets.
- They won 84.2% of the total sets played. Their opponents won 15.8% of the total sets played.

A weaker team is more likely to win a point against a stronger opponent than it is to win a set or a match against them. For this reason the “weaker” team has a greater chance of winning sets when the score is close, such as 24-24. **The lesson to weaker teams is to win one more point!**

# Point Differential in Sets

## Key Points - Tendencies

The tendencies of CU and the combination of Stanford (2014) and Nebraska (2006) are compared below. The data for CU included 673 sets compared to 140 sets for Stanford/Nebraska.

**CU Sets Won-Lost Percent (2006-2014)**

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### Tendencies

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- CU had a high percent of solid losses and a low percent of solid wins.
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### Point Differential Description (Win or Loss)

Blowouts – decided by 10 points or more.  
 Solid – decided by 5 to 9 points.  
 Competitive – decided by 3 or 4 points.  
 Close – decided by 2 points.

### Tendencies

- Elite teams don't get blown out!
- Elite teams win most of their matches as blowouts or solid wins.
- Stanford/Nebraska won 70.8% of its close sets, well below its percent of total sets won. When the opponents made the sets close, they increased their chances of winning.

# Matches Lost and Won by Match Score Colorado

This section illustrates the relationship between the percentage of points and matches won each season and score of the match.

First, CU Buff data is reviewed for the CU Buffs for 2006 to 2014.

Second, data is reviewed for:

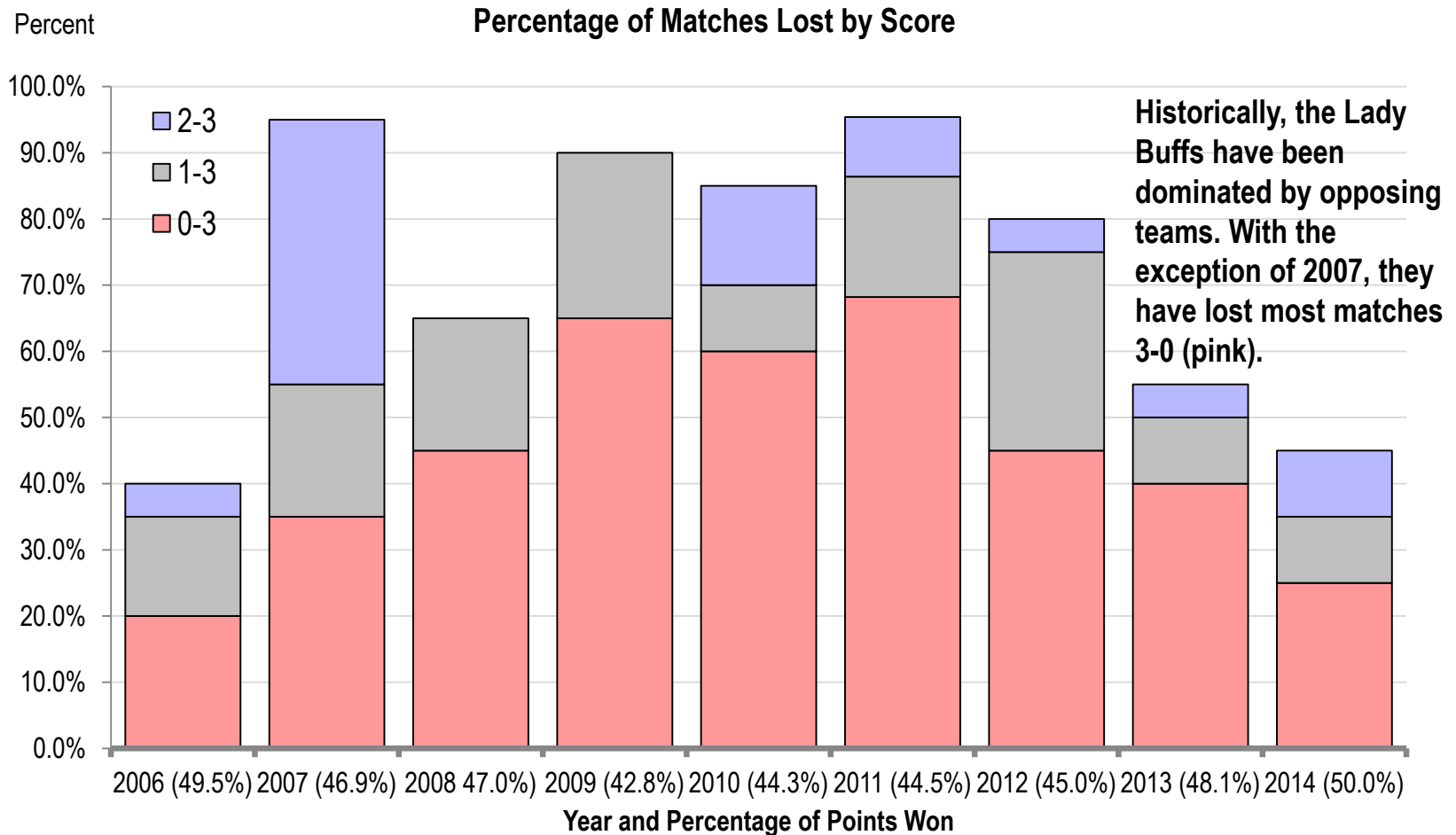
- CU 2009 vs. CU 2014.
- CU 2006 vs. Nebraska 2016.
- Nebraska 2006 vs. 2014.
- CU 2014 vs. Stanford 2014.

Note: The horizontal axis on the following charts includes the percentage of points won that year.



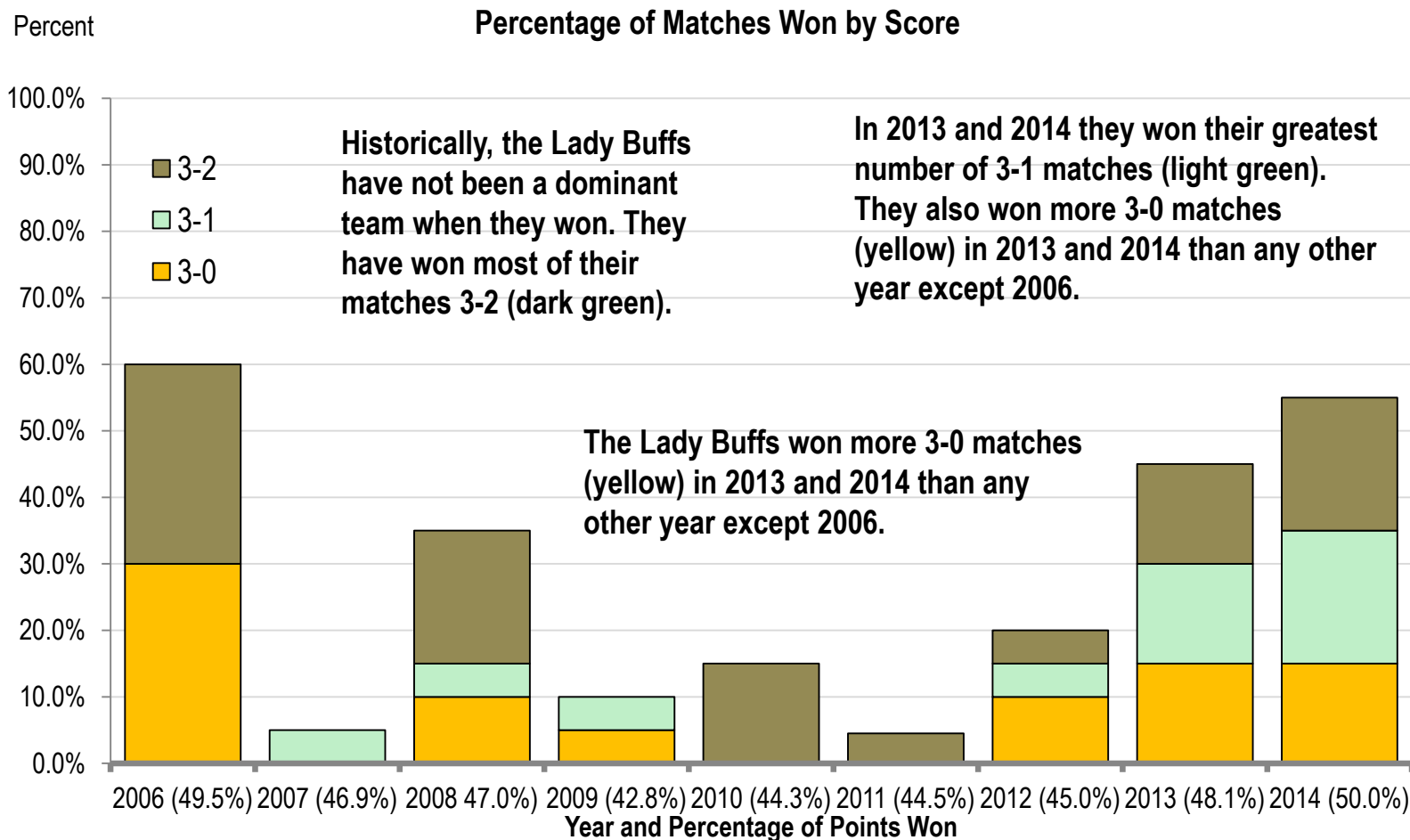


# Percentage of Matches Lost by Score



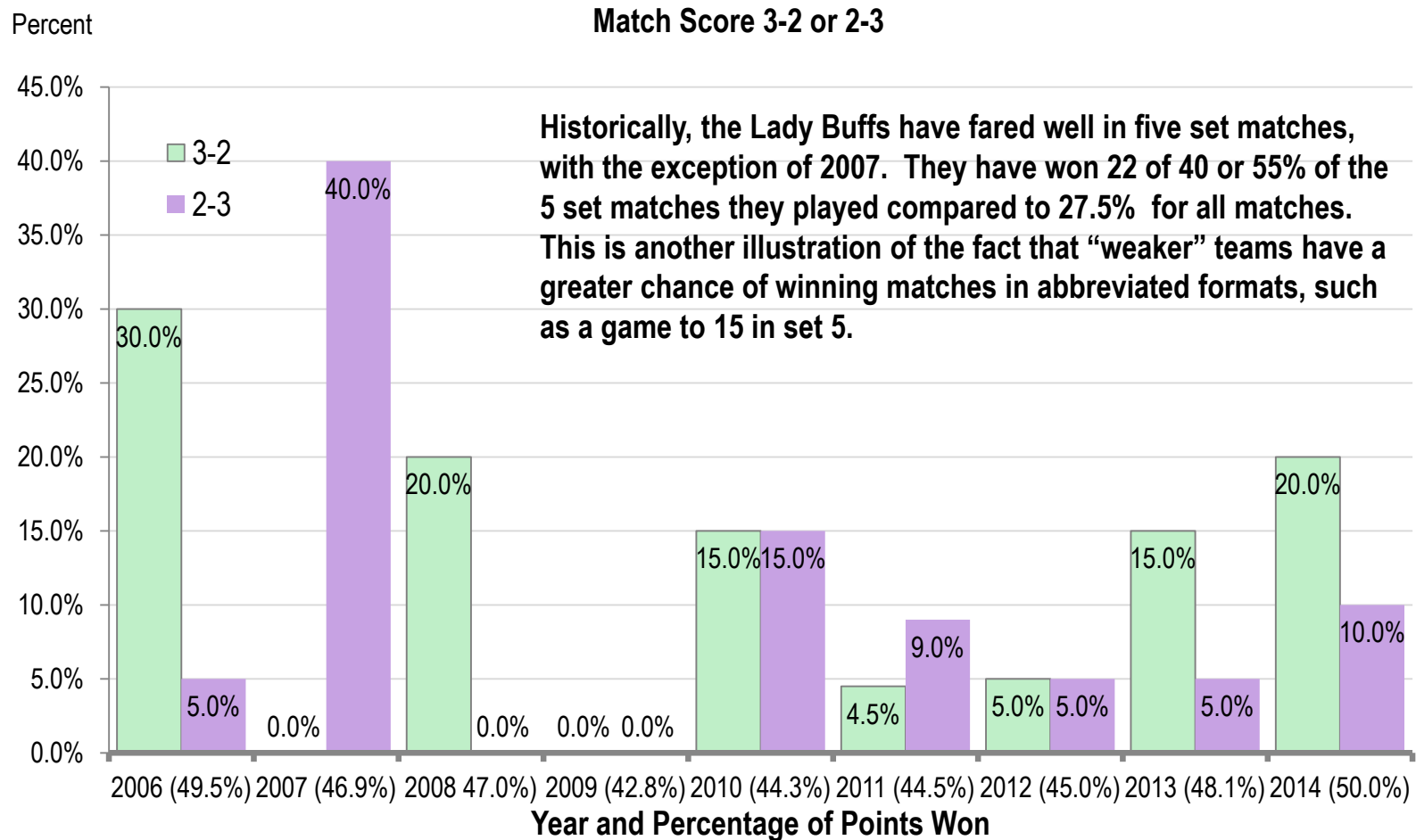
Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Matches Won by Score



Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Matches Decided by a 3-2 or 2-3 Score



Source: cubuffs.com

# Match Scores – Lady Buffs

## Key Points - Tendencies

These tables illustrate historical tendencies of the Lady Buffs. They also show the relationship between the number of matches won and the number matches played by the various match scores. The Lady Buffs won 60% of the matches played in 2006 and 55% in 2014. The percent of matches won in other years ranged from 4.5% to 45%.

CU Sets Won-Lost (2006-2014)			CU Regression Correlation Differential/Matches Won		
Match Score	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Match Score	Sets Won	Sets Lost
(3-0)/(0-3)	17	82	(3-0)/(0-3)	r=+.91	r=-.48
(3-1)/(1-3)	11	32	(3-1)/(1-3)	r=+.50	r=-.40
(3-2)/(2/3)	22	18	(3-2)/(2/3)	r=+.88	r=-.31
Total	50	132			

CU Percentage Sets Won-Lost (2006-2014)		
Match Score	Percent Matches Won	Percent Matches Lost
(3-0)/(0-3)	9.3%	45.1%
(3-1)/(1-3)	6.0%	17.6%
(3-2)/(2/3)	12.1%	9.9%
Total	27.5%	72.5%

### Tendencies

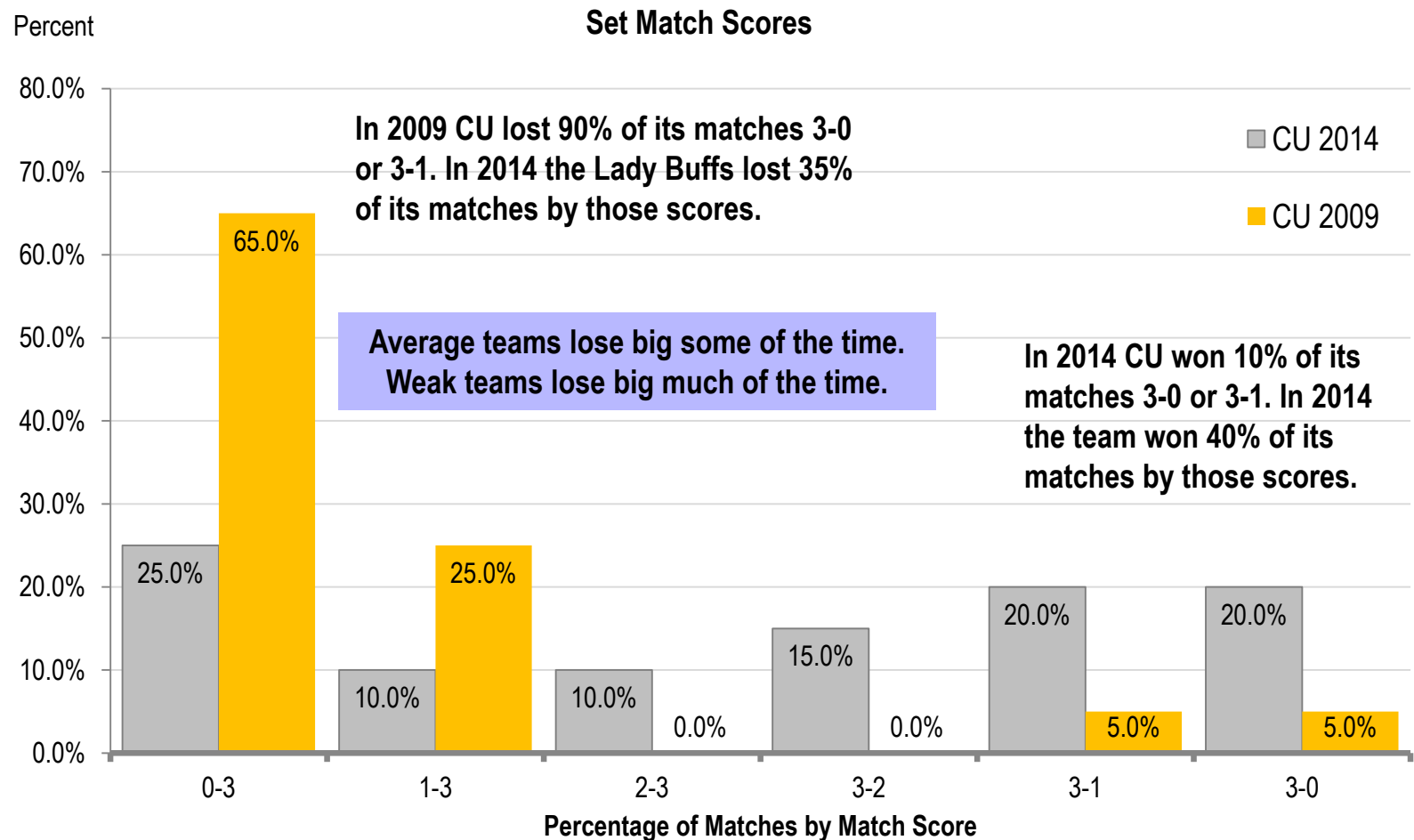
- CU had a very high percent of 0-3 losses and a low percent of 3-0 wins.
- CU had a high percent of 1-3 losses and a low percent of 3-1 wins. CU seldom wins a match 3-1.
- CU won 49.7% of its close sets, well above its percent of total sets won. When the sets were close, their chances of winning increased.

Source: cubuffs.com,

Note: 2006 and 2007 seasons games played to 30, Liz Kritza replaced Pi'i Aiu in 2009. In 2011 CU switched to PAC-12 and the conference season was 22 games.

# Percentage of Matches by Match Score

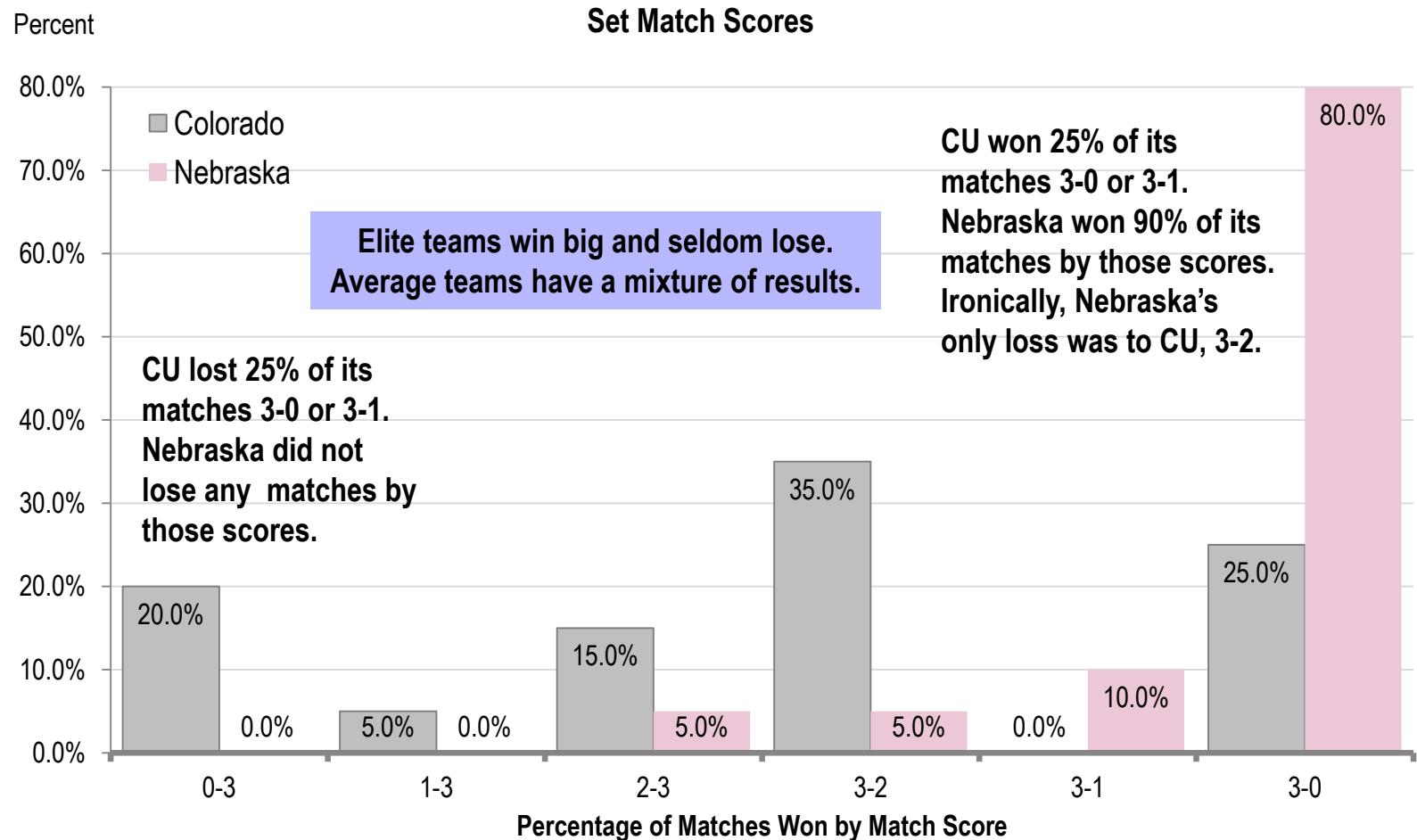
## CU 2009 vs. CU 2014



Source: cubuffs.com

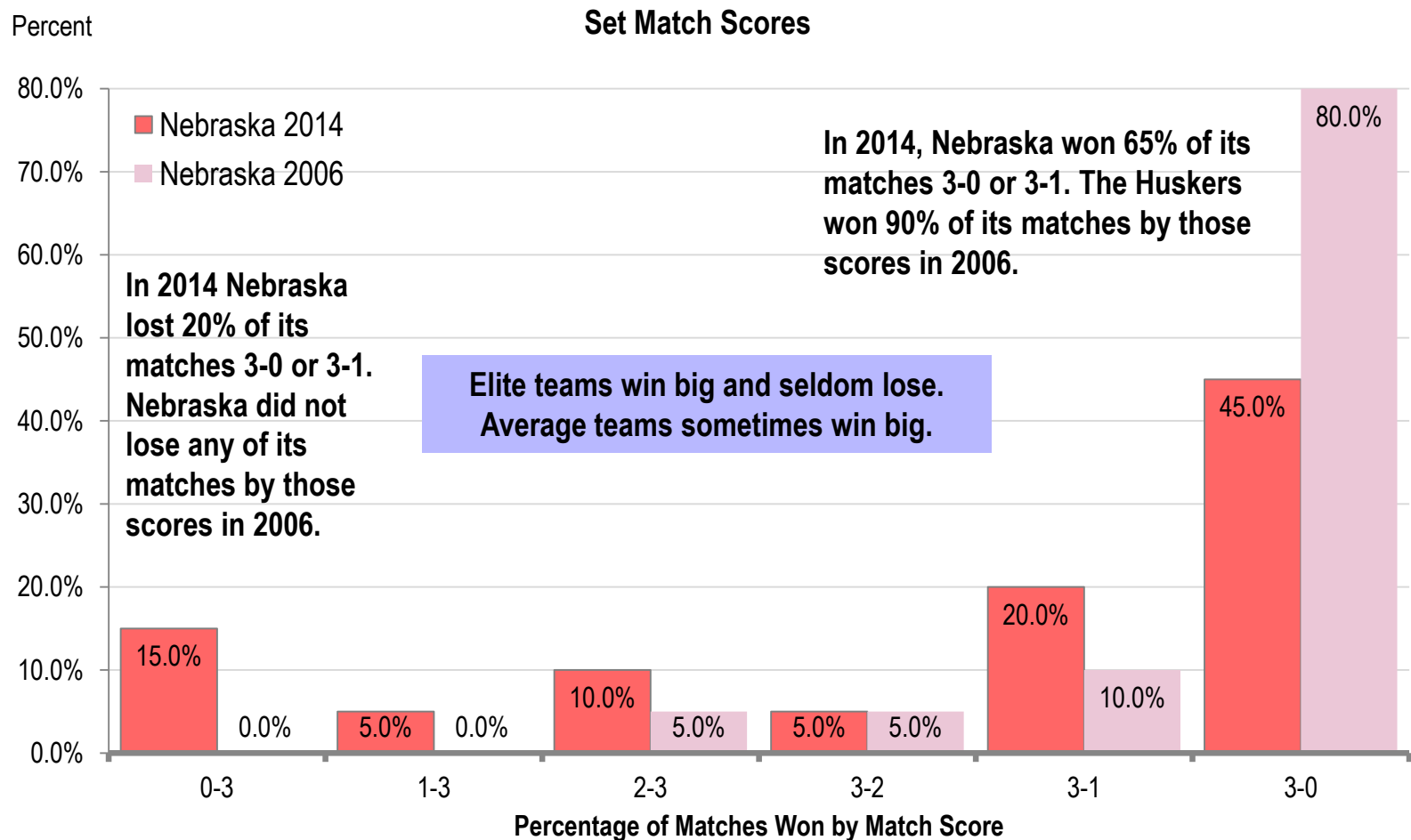
# Percentage of Matches by Match Score

## CU 2006 vs. Nebraska 2006



Source: cubuffs.com

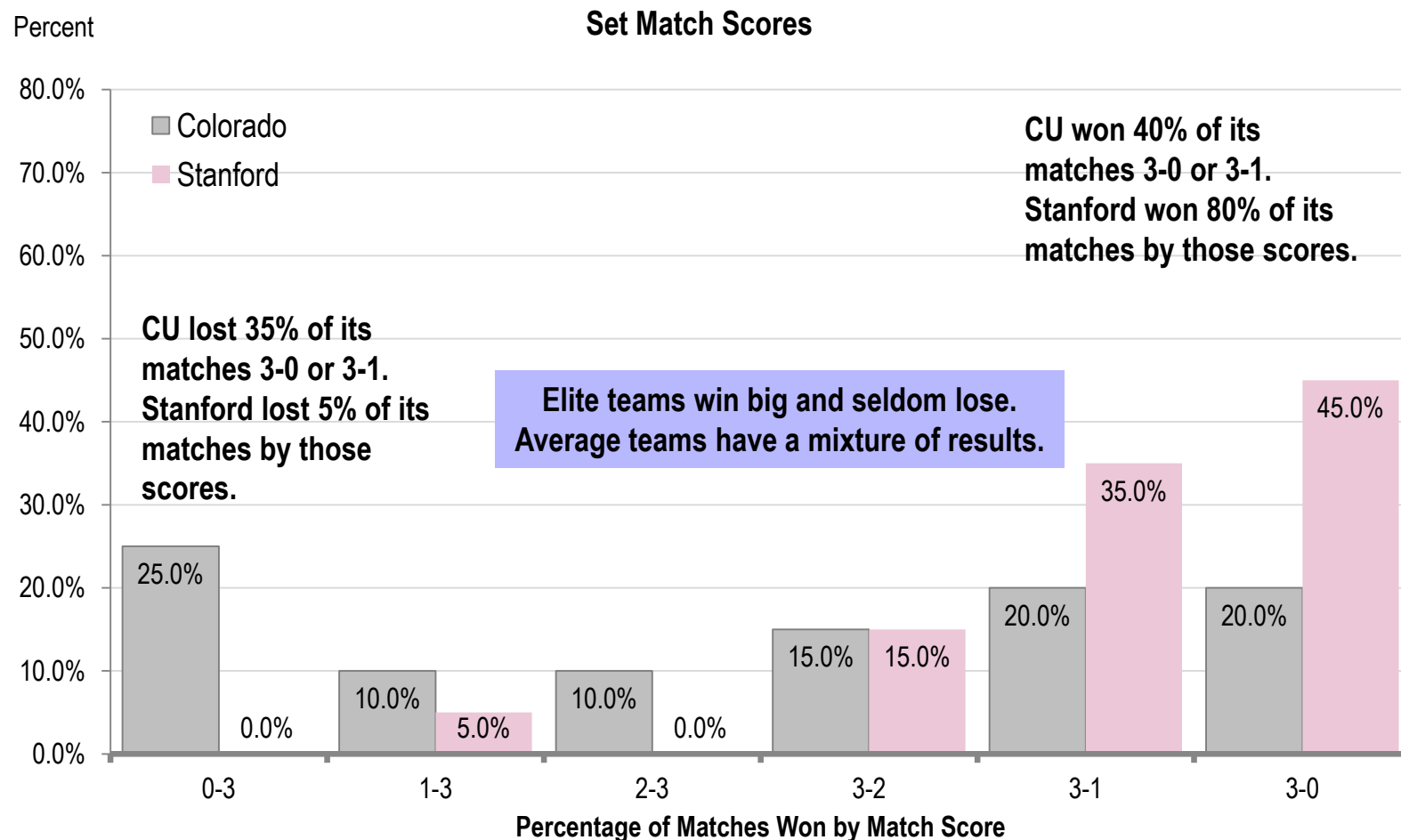
# Percentage of Matches by Match Score Nebraska 2006 vs. Nebraska 2014



Source: cubuffs.com

# Percentage of Matches by Match Score

## CU 2014 vs. Stanford 2014



Source: cubuffs.com



# 22-18 and 4-1

## Key Points – Number of Close Sets Won

### 22-18

One of the key points in this section is that the Lady Buffs won a higher percentage of 5 set matches than their overall percentage for sets won.

- For the nine year period the Lady Buffs won 22 of 40 matches that went 5 sets, or 55% of the 5 set matches.
- They won 27.5% of the total matches played.

### 4-1

One of the key points in this section is that the opponents of Stanford/Nebraska won a higher percentage of close matches than their overall percentage of sets won.

- Stanford/Nebraska won 4 of 5 matches that went 5 sets. They won 80% of these sets and their opponents won 20.0%.
- They won 95.0% of the total matches played. Their opponents won 5.0% of the total matches.

A weaker team is more likely to win a point against a stronger opponent than it is to win a set or a match against them. For this reason the “weaker” team has a greater chance of winning sets when they are playing in an abbreviated format, such as a fifth set to 15 points. **The lesson to weaker teams is to win one more point!**

# Match Scores – CU, Stanford, Nebraska

## Key Points - Tendencies

The tendencies of CU and the combination of Stanford (2014) and Nebraska (2006) are compared below. CU played 82 matches and Stanford/Nebraska played 40.

**CU Percentage Sets Won-Lost (2006-2014)**

Match Score	Percent Matches Won	Percent Matches Lost
(3-0)/(0-3)	9.3%	45.1%
(3-1)/(1-3)	6.0%	17.6%
(3-2)/(2/3)	12.1%	9.9%
Total	27.5%	72.5%

**Stan. (2014)/Neb. (2006) Percent Sets Won-Lost Percent**

Match Score	Percent Matches Won	Percent Matches Lost
(3-0)/(0-3)	62.5%	0.0%
(3-1)/(1-3)	22.5%	2.5%
(3-2)/(2/3)	10.0%	2.5%
Total	95.0%	5.0%

### Tendencies

- CU had a very high percent of 0-3 losses and a low percent of 3-0 wins.
- CU had a high percent of 1-3 losses and a low percent of 3-1 wins. CU seldom wins a match 3-1.
- The “weaker” team has a greater chance of winning in shortened formats, such as game 5. This is illustrated by the Buffs results in the (3-2)/(2=3) matches won and lost.

### Tendencies

- Elite teams don't lose 3-0 and they seldom lose 3-1!
- Elite teams win a majority of the (3-2)/(2-3) matches played.
- The “weaker” team has a greater chance of winning in shortened formats, such as game 5. This is illustrated by the results in the comparison of 3-2 matches won and 2-3 matches lost.

Source: cubuffs.com,

Note: 2006 and 2007 seasons games played to 30, Liz Kritza replaced Pi'i Aiu in 2009, CU switched to PAC-12 in 2011 and the conference season was 22 games.

# Summary of Match Tendencies

## Lady Buffs

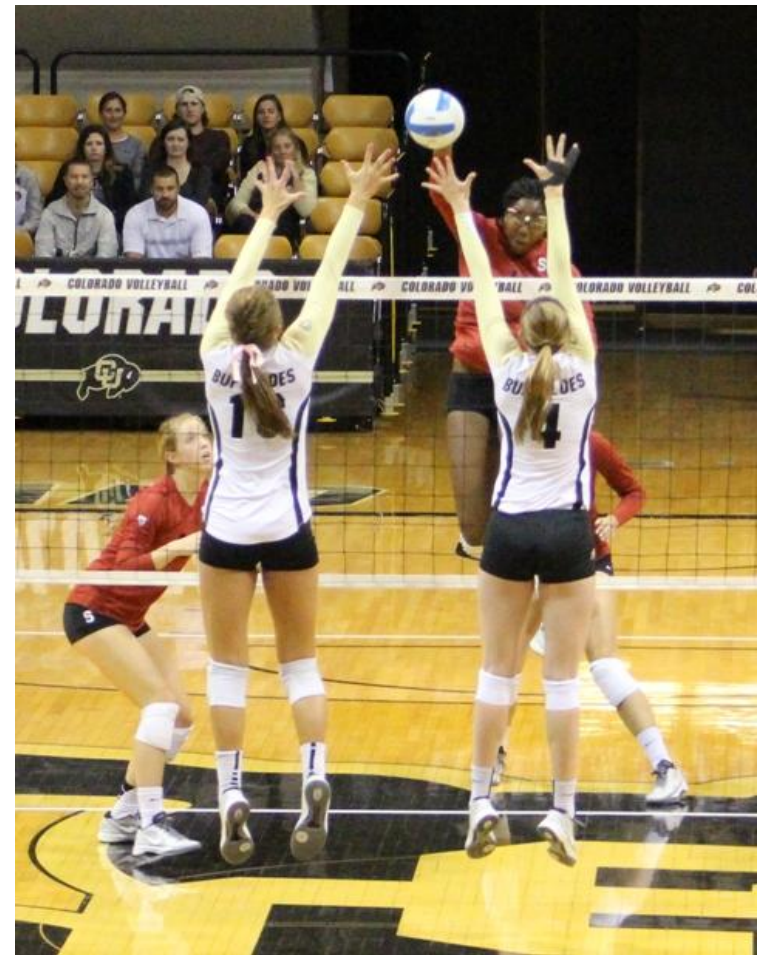
Over the course of a season teams will have tendencies based on the following:

- Percentage of points, sets, and matches won.
- Percentage of sets won by point differentials (blowouts, solid, competitive, close).
- Percentage of sets won by match scores. (3-0/0-3, 3-1/1-3, and 3-2/2-3).

Over 9 years Lady Buff tendencies were:

- A high percent of blowout losses and a low percent of blowout wins.
- A high percent of solid losses and a low percent of solid wins.
- Won about half of sets decided by 2 points.
- Won more than half of matches that went 5 sets.

The Lady Buffs went from last place in the PAC-12 in 2009 to a tie for 4<sup>th</sup> in 2014. The team accomplished this by winning an average of 1.2 additional points per set over 5 seasons.



# Tendencies of Teams Based on Points Won, Point Differential, Match Score, and Matches Won

The team tendencies list below were developed from the 12 “seasons” analyzed. The criteria for the categories seems reasonable; however, a larger, more diverse sample would produce team tendencies that are more concise.

## Tier I Teams

- Win more than 53% of the points.
- Don't lose blowout sets and less than 10% of sets are solid losses. They don't give opponents a chance to get into the match.
- Win a majority of the close and competitive sets.
- At least 35% of the sets are solid wins
- At least 10% of the sets are blowout wins.
- Win at least 80% of their matches and most wins are 3-0.

## Tier II Teams

- Win between 50.1% and 53.0% of the points.
- May lose a few blowout and solid loss sets.
- Win a majority of close and competitive matches.
- About 30% of their sets are solid wins and 5% are blowouts.
- Win at least 66% of their matches and most wins are 3-0 or 3-1.

### Point Differential Description

Blowouts – decided by 10 points or more.

Solid – decided by 5 to 9 points.

Competitive – decided by 3 or 4 points.

Close – decided by 2 points.

## Tier III Teams

- Win 48.1% to 50% of the points.
- Less than 10% of sets are blowouts and 20% solid losses.
- Sometimes win a majority of the close and competitive matches.
- Win about 20% of the sets are solid wins
- May win a few blowout sets.
- Win about half their matches.

## Tier IV Teams

- Win between 45.1% and 48% of the points.
- About 20% of their sets are blowouts and 25% are solid losses.
- Most losses are 3-0 or 3-1.
- Win about 35% of their sets and matches.

## Tier V Teams

- Win less than 45.1% of their points.
- More than half their sets are solid losses or blowouts.
- A majority of their matches are lost 3-0.
- Win less than 30% of their matches.



# Every Point Matters!





## Team Tendencies and the Importance of Winning a Point

This analysis is for informational purposes only. Any opinions or interpretations of data are those of the presenter. As such, they do not represent the viewpoints of any group or particular organization.

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