

Kansas Volleyball Association & Volleyball Statistics

Russ Cobb

KVA Media Specialist

webmaster@kansasvolleyballassociation.org

Passing

1. Passing stats are taken on only the contact of the ball after it crosses the net for the first time (i.e. serve receive).

True

2. Passing stats are the most subjective of all statistical data recorded.

True

3. If a team does not run a 3-hitter offense, then the passers can never score a 3 in serve reception.

False

Passing

4. Passing stats are recorded using a four point system.

True

5. A passing ratio of 3.5 is an indicator of a great passer.

False

6. A primary passer will sometimes not have the highest passing ratio for a given match.

True

Serving

1. A service ace is only recorded when the serve hits the floor without being touched.

False

2. The number of service aces for one team (S) will equal the number of serve receive errors (O's) for the opposing team (R).

True

3. A serving error is recorded when there is a wrong server and is charged to the server who was supposed to be serving.

True

Serving

4. A re-serve is counted as an attempt when calculating serve percentage.

False

5. Serve percentage is calculated as Aces/Attempts.

False

Blocking

1. A ball sent back toward the attacking team is recorded as a block.

False

2. In order to count as a block it must record a point for the defending team.

True

3. A direct block that is the result of the opponent's overpass error is recorded as a block.

False

Blocking

4. A ball blocked out of bounds is a blocking error.
False
5. A ball swiped off of a block out of bounds (tooled) is a blocking error.
False
6. A blocking error only occurs when the officials calls the defending blockers for a violation (i.e., lift, net violation, center line violation, etc.).
True

Attacking

1. An attack which is blocked (stuffed – ends play) counts as an error.

True

2. Any third contact by a team is counted as an attack.

False

3. A kill is only counted when an attack hits the floor.

False

Attacking

4. A tipped ball which falls for a point is not a kill because it was not attacked hard.

False

5. A kill is recorded when an accidental overpass falls on the opponent's court for a point.

True

6. A setter dump which falls for a point is not a kill because it was only the 2nd contact of the team.

False

Attacking

7. Hitting percentage (kill ratio) is calculated $(\text{Kills} - \text{Errors}) / \text{Total Attempts}$.

True

8. Hitting percentage (kill ratio) can never be greater than 1.

True

9. Hitting percentage (kill ratio) can never be a negative number.

False

Digs

1. A dig is a contact that is controlled enough to prevent a kill.

True

2. A dig is only counted when the defending team can run all three options in their offensive scheme (i.e., must be dug perfectly to target).

False

Digs

3. A dig is not recorded when an attack is so hard that the dig is returned immediately over the net to the opponent.

False

4. Every time that a successful attack attempt is made by an opponent, there is an opportunity for the other team to record a dig.

True

Kansas Volleyball Association



www.mid-statesports.com



www.kansasvolleyballassociation.org

Questions

- webmaster@kansasvolleyballassociation.org