



## STATISTICAL TRUE AND FALSE

### 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).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Passing stats are the most subjective of all statistical data recorded.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. If a team does not run a 3-hitter offense, then the passers can never score a 3 in serve reception.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Passing stats are recorded using a four point system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A passing ratio of 3.5 is an indicator of a great passer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A primary passer will sometimes not have the highest passing ratio for a given match.

### SERVING

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A service ace is only recorded when the serve hits the floor without being touched.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The number of service aces for one team (S) will equal the number of serve receive errors (0's) for the opposing team (R).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A serving error is recorded when there is a wrong server and is charged to the server who was supposed to be serving.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A re-serve is counted as an attempt when calculating serve percentage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Serve percentage is calculated as Aces/Attempts.

### BLOCKING

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A ball sent back toward the attacking team is recorded as a block.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In order to count as a block it must record a point for the defending team.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A direct block that is the result of the opponent's overpass error is recorded as a block.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A ball blocked out of bounds is a blocking error.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A ball swiped off of a block out of bounds (tooled) is a blocking error.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.).

## ATTACKING

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. An attack which is blocked (stuffed – ends play) counts as an error.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Any third contact by a team is counted as an attack.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A kill is only counted when an attack hits the floor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A tipped ball which falls for a point is not a kill because it was not attacked hard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A kill is recorded when an accidental overpass falls on the opponent's court for a point.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A setter dump which falls for a point is not a kill because it was only the 2<sup>nd</sup> contact of the team.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Hitting percentage (kill ratio) is calculated (Kills – Errors)/ Total Attempts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hitting percentage (kill ratio) can never be greater than 1.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Hitting percentage (kill ratio) can never be a negative number.

## DIGS

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A dig is a contact that is controlled enough to prevent a kill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A dig is not recorded when an attack is so hard that the dig is returned immediately over the net to the opponent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

Things to remember:

Submit your weekly records by noon on Mondays to your ranking representatives.

Addresses can be found on the KVA website.

Complete your membership form and get it mailed to Cathy.

Keep stats throughout the season. Use the link on the KVA website to get to the stats website. You can either enter it one time at the end of the season or periodically throughout the season.

For more information:

Visit the KVA website at [www.kansasvolleyballassociation.org](http://www.kansasvolleyballassociation.org)  
or email Russ at [webmaster@kansasvolleyballassociation.org](mailto:webmaster@kansasvolleyballassociation.org)

Answers:  
Passing – 1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 6. T  
Serving – 1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F  
Blocking – 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F, 6. T  
Attacking – 1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. F, 5. T, 6. F, 7. T, 8. T, 9. F  
Digs – 1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T