

# 2011-12 NCAA STATISTICS' POLICIES & GUIDELINES

(as of 11-15-2011)

## Introduction

The following compilation of statistics service policies and guidelines should not be considered a definitive list. Some of the information is taken directly from the NCAA Manuals and additional material is included to help clarify inquiries the staff receives during the year. Sports information directors are encouraged to alert us to other areas not covered in this document that could be added to future versions. Feel free to call or e-mail any time you have questions or concerns.

## NCAA STATISTICS COMPILATION GUIDELINES

All statistics reported to the NCAA should be compiled by the host institution press box/row statistics staff during the contest. Any exceptions to these guidelines must clearly be documented with rationale provided, explaining why in-contest statistics were not available. Numbers compiled by a coaching staff or other university/college personnel using game film after the fact will not be considered "official" NCAA statistics.

This does not preclude a conference or institution from making after-the-contest changes to press box/row numbers. This is consistent with existing NCAA statistics policies involving corrections to any statistics after a contest. Any changes to press box/row numbers must be obvious errors such as misidentified players and this should not be interpreted as a way for press box/row statistics to later be "updated" by coaching films.

Judgment calls made by the official statistician are NOT subject to change once the contest statistics have been ruled final unless a sport's official rules of the game specify different deadlines (e.g., 24 hours for baseball or softball).

Home statisticians are encouraged to consult with the visiting SID or coaching staff if a particular scoring play or statistical interpretation can better be clarified by understanding the team's intent or philosophy. Ideally, this will allow for any subsequent change in the statistics to be made prior to the team's departure from the facilities.

As a general rule, however, all other statistical changes (e.g., participation) should be made no later than one week after the contest was played.

Host sports information directors should attempt to obtain adequate statistical staffing to provide all competing institution(s) with complete, full game statistics for every contest, understanding that some institutions may have limited resources and/or finances. If full statistical coverage is not possible, it is the responsibility of the host sports information office to alert the visiting institution(s) in advance of the contest(s) to allow those institutions to make appropriate arrangements.

Statisticians are reminded that NCAA policy does not permit changes to away-game statistics unless approved by the host sports information director. Conference offices also should monitor any statistical changes, especially involving non-conference road contests, to ensure that all have been sanctioned by the home statistician.

It is important to note that this policy applies ONLY to official NCAA statistics and national rankings and does not mean a coaching staff or other personnel cannot compile separate statistics for institutional use. Those compilations also could appear in the institution's press releases and/or on its web site as long as they are not identified as official statistics used by the NCAA.

The NCAA statistics staff reserves the right to review any statistics provided to the national office and may withhold publishing/posting those numbers until their accuracy can be substantiated.

NOTE: These guidelines have been approved and endorsed by the NCAA Statistics and Records Advisory Board, as well as the NCAA statistics staff.

**All-America Teams (see Consensus All-America Teams)**

**Attendance Figures**

Attendance figures for official box scores and/or NCAA reports can be calculated by turnstile count, tickets sold or estimates. NCAA championship tournament figures always are compiled by tickets sold. Schools should make every effort to record an attendance figure on each statistical box score it produces.

For doubleheaders involving the men's and women's teams, the attendance figure should be taken by halftime of the first game for it to count on that team's season home attendance. If no figure is taken for the first game, do not count the game in that team's season home attendance.

When there is one gate charge for two or more games, this is considered a session and should have only one attendance figure for all games of that session. If two or more games are played and there is no admission price, an attendance turnstile count or estimate should be made for each game individually. For baseball and softball doubleheaders, use one attendance figure (the higher of the two games) and count it as one date or session.

If a team is hosting a regular-season tournament, conference tournament or postseason NCAA tournament at its regular home site, the attendance figure should be included in its full season home attendance for each game or session in which that host team participates. If a team is hosting a regular-season tournament, conference tournament or postseason NCAA tournament at a facility close by, the attendance figure can be included in its full season home attendance for each game or session in which the host team participates if the institution so chooses.

If a team moves a scheduled home game from its regular home site to another facility close by, that attendance can count on the team's home attendance. Some teams have multiple dates at an off-campus facility that they consider to be home games. These games also can be included in home attendance.

While season tickets for a particular sport can be included in a team's attendance if counting by tickets sold, all-sport season tickets cannot be counted this way. Persons attending games with an all-sport season ticket can be counted if attendance is compiled by turnstile or estimate, but not if determined by tickets sold.

In order for a team to rank among the attendance leaders nationally, it is required to have a minimum amount of home games for the season. That minimum will vary from sport-to-sport and/or year-to-year depending on circumstances.

**Career Statistics**

For career record purposes, a player's statistics are recognized by the Association only for the years for which the individual's institution was a full-fledged member of the Association. In the event an individual's institution changed divisions while a member, career statistics for the individual are credited only in the division in which he or she actually competed each year. The player's full career statistics (while competing for full-fledged member institutions) are recognized in the collegiate records category, however.

All official games played count toward an athlete's career statistics including games played in a redshirt season. Example: Joe plays the first six games of the basketball season his sophomore year and then breaks his ankle. Joe doesn't play the rest of the season but is awarded a redshirt and has three more years of eligibility left. These six games would count in Joe's career statistics and he will be credited with five years of playing if he plays in five different seasons.

For career categories ranked by averages or percentages, a student-athlete is not eligible to appear in such categories until his or her career is completed. For career categories ranked by a total number, a student-athlete may appear once the athlete has reached the minimum to rank.

Also see *Declared Champions*.

**Changing Official Statistics**

When an error or discrepancy in the official statistics is discovered after a contest has concluded and the official statistics have been distributed, use the following procedure.

If the sports information director of the home team discovers the error, that SID must alert the visiting team SID of the change within one week. The home SID also must confirm the changes with the visiting SID in writing within 10 days. If applicable, the home SID also must send a copy of the changes to the conference office.

If the visiting SID needs to make a change in the final statistics, he or she must contact the home team's SID within one week after the event. If the home team SID agrees, then the *home team SID* must confirm the changes to the visiting SID in writing and send a copy to the conference office, if applicable.

If the home team SID disagrees with the change, then the visiting SID must accept the final statistics as listed by the home team. *The visiting team SID cannot alter any statistics without the consent of the home team SID.* There is no further appeal. However, if the game was televised and/or videotaped, and the dispute involves a non-judgment call, the box score should be corrected if there is indisputable visual evidence. Example: If an official scorer in basketball credited the wrong player with a free throw made and the videotape clearly shows a different player shooting, then the correct player should be credited with the free throw made and attempted. If the dispute is whether there was an assist on a certain play, this is a judgment call and the official box score should stand as is. Another example: In soccer, if a player was given credit for a goal scored but videotape shows clear visual evidence that another player actually scored the goal, then the official box score should be changed to reflect the correction.

In all cases in all sports, if a change is to be made, the SID making the change must inform the other SID within one week after the event or game has been played. In baseball or softball, the official scorer has just 24 hours to make a change on a judgment call (e.g., hit or error). If the change in baseball or softball is for something other than an official scorer's judgment, then the SID must follow the above procedures and do so within one week.

In Division I football, an SID should follow this same procedure and also must inform the NCAA statistics service of the change by phone or e-mail once both SIDs agree to the change.

#### **Class Listing in Rosters**

A student-athlete's class (Fr., So., Jr., Sr.) should always be listed by eligibility on rosters to be used by NCAA statistics. For example, a player who is a sophomore academically but redshirted his freshman year should be listed on the roster as a freshman since he still has four years of eligibility remaining. A graduate student in his or her last year of eligibility should be listed as a senior.

#### **Coaches' Illness or Leaving (see Head Coach Determination)**

#### **Coaches' Minimum-Seasons Requirement to Rank**

**Active:** To be ranked among the active coaches, the coach must currently be the head coach at a school in that division. The coach must have a minimum of five years as a head coach in that division in that sport. All seasons as a head coach count toward the coach's career and ranking totals even though the coach might just meet the minimum number of years in that division to rank. (Any season in which a coach is credited with at least a win, loss or tie is counted as a year or season.)

**All-Time:** To be ranked among the all-time coaches, the coach must have a minimum of 10 years as a head coach in that division in that sport. All seasons as a head coach at four-year, U.S. colleges count toward the coach's career and ranking totals even though the coach might just meet the minimum number of years in that division to rank. If a coach qualifies in two or more divisions, the coach will rank in only the higher division.

#### **Co-Head Coaches**

Both coaches must be declared co-head coaches by the institution before the season begins OR at the time of a coaching change. Both co-head coaches will be credited with the team's won-lost record.

#### **Compilations (see page 1)**

#### **Consensus All-America Teams**

The NCAA compiles consensus All-America teams in the sports of Division I-FBS football and Division I men's basketball. These teams are compiled using a point system computed from at least four different All-America teams named by coaches associations or media sources. The point system consists of three points for first team, two points for second team and three points for third team. No honorable mention, or fourth team or lower selections, are used in the computation.

In football, the teams are compiled by position and the player accumulating the most points at each position is named first team consensus All-American. If there is a tie at a position for first team, then the players who are tied shall be named to the team.

In men's basketball, the teams are not compiled by position so the top five players in points are named first team consensus All-American and the next five are named second team consensus All-American. If there is a tie for the final player on the first or second team in basketball, then the players who are tied shall be named to that team. Both the first and second teams shall consist of at least five players each.

Currently in football, the five teams used to compile the consensus team are from the Associated Press, the American Football Coaches Association, the Football Writers Association of America, the Sporting News and the Walter Camp Foundation. In men's basketball, the four teams used are the Associated Press, the National Association of Basketball Coaches, the U.S. Basketball Writers Association and the Sporting News.

#### **Contest Statistics (see Official Statistics)**

#### **Contest Stopped in Progress (see Forfeit Scores)**

**Countable Opponents**

Only games against varsity teams of four-year (or two-year senior colleges), degree-granting institutions that play a majority of their contests against U.S. college varsity teams shall be included in individual and team statistics, won-lost records and coaching records. This can include non-U.S. schools such as NAIA members British Columbia or Columbia Bible, or NCAA provisional member Simon Fraser. For Division II only, countable competition also includes all four-year, degree-granting institutions located in Canada as defined in the NCAA Division II Manual Bylaw 31.3.3.1.

The following chart shows the first year each sport implemented the countable opponents' policy.

Sport	Division	Year	Sport	Division	Year
Baseball	I	1953	Women's Lacrosse	I	1982
Baseball	II/III	1963	Women's Lacrosse	II	2001
Men's Basketball	I/II/III	1952-53	Women's Lacrosse	III	1985
Women's Basketball	I/II/III	1981-82	Men's Soccer	I	1959
Field Hockey	I/II/III	1981	Men's Soccer	II/III	1972
Football	I/II/III	1952	Women's Soccer	I	1982
Men's Ice Hockey	I	1952-53	Women's Soccer	II	1988
Men's Ice Hockey	II	1977-78	Women's Soccer	III	1986
Men's Ice Hockey	III	1983-84	Softball	I/II/III	1982
Women's Ice Hockey	I/II	2000-01	Men's Volleyball	I/II/III	1970
Women's Ice Hockey	III	2001-02	Women's Volleyball	I/II/III	1981
Men's Lacrosse	I	1971			
Men's Lacrosse	II	1974			
Men's Lacrosse	III	1980			

**Death of Athlete or Head Coach**

If an athlete in the national rankings dies during the season, the athlete's statistics shall be dropped from the rankings immediately unless the athlete already had played in enough contests to qualify for final ranking for that team's full season.

If a coach dies during the season, his/her won-lost record shall be final at the time of death. The new head coach or interim coach as determined by the institution then will be credited with the team's remaining wins and losses.

**Declared Champions**

If a player has participated in less than the required percentage of the team's games, but the player's per-game average still would be highest in the nation if charged with the necessary required games, the player shall be declared champion.

In some cases, a player has participated in more than the required percentage of contests but is just short of meeting another minimum required for a statistical category. If the additional numbers are added in the most negative way to meet the minimum requirement and the player's per-game average still would be highest in the nation, the player shall be declared champion. Example: In baseball or softball batting average, if a player is just five plate appearances short of qualifying, then add five at bats with no hits. In football passing efficiency, if a quarterback is five passing attempts short of qualifying, then add five pass attempts and five interceptions. Also in football, if a player is two returns short of qualifying in punt or kickoff returns, then add two returns for no yards. Do not assess negative yardage.

These rules also apply to all-time career leaders. However, for seasonal champions or all-time leaders, these rules are used for the leader only. If an all-time season or career leader is eligible only by this method and is later surpassed, then that student-athlete will be dropped from the list.

Also, no student-athlete shall be declared champion by the application of adjustments involving both the necessary required games and the minimums required for a statistical category.

**Defensive Football Statistics (see Football Statistics – Defensive)**

**Divisional Rankings (see Reporting Statistics Regularly)**

**Double-Doubles in Basketball**

In the sport of basketball, the terms double-doubles, triple-doubles and quadruple-doubles refer to an individual who reaches double figures in a single game in two or more of the following categories: points, rebounds, assists, blocked shots or steals. NCAA Division I men's records for these categories first appeared during the 2006-07 season. The records are retroactive but only include the years in which each category officially was kept by the NCAA. For season and career totals, triple-doubles are included as double-doubles, and quadruple-doubles are included as triple-doubles and double-doubles.

For the Division I men's basketball tournament, these records first appeared in 2004 and include any of the five categories which appeared in the official tournament box score.

**Exhibition Games**

A contest must be counted by both teams as an official contest for purposes of won-lost records and team and individual statistics unless both institutions agree in writing before the game that it is to be an exhibition contest. If it is an exhibition contest, the win or loss and team and individual statistics should not be counted. The only exception to this is in basketball where a Division II institution may count as an exhibition game a contest against a non-Division II four-year collegiate institution played between the first permissible date for practice and the first permissible contest date. That same contest may be counted as an official countable game for the Division I or III institution that the Division II school played.

For purposes of national statistics, games played during the non-traditional season of a sport shall not be included in a team's won-lost record and statistics. Example: LSU plays Tulane in baseball in October during its fall schedule. Since the traditional season for baseball is the spring, these games do not count in either team's baseball won-lost record or statistics.

**Extra-Inning, Extra-Period or Overtime Contests**

Statistics from extra periods, overtimes and extra innings are included in the contest's total statistics.

**Fall Contests for Spring Sports (see Exhibition Games)**

**First Year of Statistics by Sport**

The following chart shows the first year the NCAA began compiling statistics in each sport.

Sport	Division	Year	Sport	Division	Year
Baseball	I	1957	Men's Ice Hockey	I	1995-96
Baseball	II	1963	Men's Ice Hockey	III	1995-96
Baseball	III	1974	Women's Ice Hockey	I	2000-01
Men's Basketball	I/II	1947-48	Women's Ice Hockey	III	2001-02
Men's Basketball	III	1973-74	Men's Lacrosse	I/II/III	1996
Women's Basketball	I/II/III	1981-82	Women's Lacrosse	I/III	1996
Field Hockey	I/II/III	2006	Women's Lacrosse	II	1998
Football	I-FBS	1937	Men's Soccer	I/II/III	1998
Football	I-FCS	1978	Women's Soccer	I/II/III	1998
Football	II	1948	Softball	I/II/III	1982
Football	III	1973	Men's Volleyball	I/II/III	2009
			Women's Volleyball	I/II/III	1994

**Football Statistics**

Before the 2002 season, bowl games and NCAA playoff games were not included in any team or individual single-game, season or career records. Starting with the 2002 season, all games excluding exhibitions count toward the statistics and won-lost records for all divisions.

**Football Statistics – Defensive**

Effective with the 2004 football season, all individual defensive statistics reported to the NCAA must be compiled by the press box statistics crew during the game. Defensive numbers compiled by the coaching staff or other university/college personnel using game film will not be considered "official" NCAA statistics.

This policy does not preclude a conference or institution from making after-the-game changes to press box numbers. This is consistent with existing NCAA policies involving corrections to any offensive statistics after a contest. Any changes to press box numbers must be obvious errors such as misidentified players and this should not be interpreted as a way for press box statistics to be later "updated" by the coaching films. Changes should be made within one week of the game played. Statisticians also are reminded that NCAA policy does not permit changes to away-game statistics unless approved by the home sports information director.

It is important to note that this policy applies ONLY to official NCAA statistics and national rankings and does not mean a coaching staff still cannot compile separate defensive statistics for institutional use. Those compilations also could appear in the institution's press releases and/or on its web site as long as they are identified as coaching film numbers rather than official statistics as used by the NCAA.

The NCAA statistics staff reserves the right to review any statistics provided to the national office and may withhold publishing/posting those numbers until their accuracy can be substantiated.

Also see *Declared Champions*.

**Forfeits and Vacancies**

The only time NCAA statisticians change an official record is when the case is ruled on by the Committee on Infractions and penalties include forfeits or vacancies. Schools are required to change their records concerning forfeits or vacancies to agree with the NCAA official records for schools' and coaches' overall won-lost records.

To record vacancies for NCAA tournament games, the wins and losses of the penalized team are dropped from its overall record and treated as if no games had been played. To record vacancies for regular season contests, the wins and ties, but not the losses, of the penalized team are dropped from its overall record. This affects season records, all-time records and coaches' records. Example: If Team A was 18-10 for the season but has to vacate three regular-season wins and a win and loss in the NCAA Tournament, then Team A's record would now stand at 14-9 for the season. All records that are changed should be asterisked with the footnote stating something to the effect of "Later vacated by NCAA action."

The won-lost records for each of the opposing teams are not changed when games are vacated. Except for any student-athletes declared ineligible, the individual statistics and the opponents' records are not affected by this action. Since the team's participation in the NCAA tournament is vacated, any team or individuals receiving NCAA tournament honors, such as being named to the All-Tournament Team or setting a tournament record, shall be asterisked with the footnote stating "Later vacated."

To record a forfeit, the wins of the penalized team must be changed to losses, and the losses of its opponents must be changed to wins. This affects season records, all-time records and coaches' records, and should be changed whenever and wherever these records appear. Except for any student-athletes declared ineligible, the individual statistics are not affected by this action. Example: If Team A was 18-10 for the season but has to forfeit five wins, then Team A's record would now stand at 13-15 for the season and the won-lost records for each of the opposing teams affected also would be changed.

Individual records and performances of other players (teammates and opponents) who participated in these contests shall not be altered except for those players who were declared ineligible.

In compliance with the intention of the Committee on Infractions penalties, all team and coaches' streaks (such as wins, postseason appearances, team statistical streaks, and so on) are terminated by the vacancy of a contest. For individuals, only the student-athletes who were declared ineligible would have streaks terminated.

Only when forfeits and vacancies are declared by the NCAA Committee on Infractions will the official record for schools be reversed. Games later forfeited due to post-game administrative actions but not declared by the Committee on Infractions do not alter any NCAA statistics and/or records. It is suggested schools and conferences denote such games by using an asterisk and a footnote, but continue to list the actual contest results.

Also see *Forfeit Scores*, *Ineligible Athletes* and "No Contest" Declaration.

**Forfeit Scores**

If a forfeit is declared by the game official while a contest is in progress or a situation occurs that forces a premature end to the contest by the game official, all statistics (other than won-lost and coaches' records) are voided unless the contest has progressed to a "reasonable point of conclusion" (see the chart below), in which case all statistics shall count and shall be reflected in all records. If the game had progressed to a "reasonable point of conclusion" and the team that was in the lead at the time was declared the forfeit winner, the score shall stand. If the score was tied or the trailing team was declared the forfeit winner, refer to the chart below for the final recorded score. Also in these cases, in sports where individuals receive wins or losses such as baseball, softball, field hockey, ice hockey and lacrosse, if the forfeit changes the outcome of the game according to the score, do not credit an individual with a win or loss, but rather enter a team line for these statistics. If the declared winner is in the lead, then individuals will receive the win and loss they would have received if the game had ended at that point. In baseball and softball, if the score is reverted back to the end of the previous full inning, then only the statistics up to that point shall count.

If a game in progress is declared a forfeit win for one of the teams by the game officials and the game has not progressed to a "reasonable point of conclusion," then the official game score should be recorded from the following chart. The team's won-lost record shall include the forfeit, but if the statistics are voided, all averages in future rankings shall be computed without inclusion of the forfeited contests.

Forfeit scores:

Baseball.....	9-0	Soccer.....	1-0
Basketball.....	2-0	Softball.....	7-0
Field Hockey.....	1-0	Swimming & Diving.....	11-0
Football.....	1-0	Tennis.....	Withdraw
Golf.....	Withdraw	Volleyball.....	3-0
Ice Hockey.....	1-0	Water Polo.....	5-0
Lacrosse.....	1-0	Wrestling.....	60-0

Reasonable point of conclusion for a forfeited contest to count toward statistics:

Baseball.....	5 innings	Men's Lacrosse.....	3 quarters
Basketball.....	30 minutes	Women's Lacrosse.....	48 minutes
Football.....	3 quarters	Soccer.....	70 minutes
Ice Hockey.....	2 periods	Softball.....	5 innings

For volleyball, all completed sets/games in a match shall count, as well as a partial set/game if a team has at least 10 points in the match. The reasonable point of conclusion for the sports of golf, swimming & diving, tennis, water polo and wrestling will be determined on a case-by-case basis. For field hockey, statistics only count for completed games.

Also see "*No Contest*" *Declaration and Length of Contests*.

### **Game Statistics (see Official Statistics)**

#### **Head Coach Determination**

In order for a coach to be credited with wins, losses or ties, that individual must be designated as the institution's head coach or interim head coach. Individuals serving on an advisory or preseason basis may not be credited with the wins, losses or ties. If the head coach is not present at a contest due to illness or other unexpected circumstances, or otherwise is unable to complete the sport season, it is the responsibility of the institution to determine, preferably prior to the contest, whether the win, loss or tie for that contest shall be credited to the head coach or to an interim or assistant coach. If the decision is made after the season is over, consider if the new coach influenced the team enough to make a difference in how the team performed (such as style of play). If a coach is no longer employed by the institution as the head coach, that coach can no longer be credited with further wins or losses after the day the relationship was terminated.

The following are examples from Division I men's basketball teams that have been in the NCAA tournament. The circumstances and institutions' decisions are as follows:

In 1989, Rich Daly coached Missouri in the tournament after Norm Stewart became ill and was hospitalized late in the season. Missouri credited Stewart for the entire season.

Also in 1989, Steve Fisher coached Michigan in the tournament after Bill Frieder took a job at Arizona State between the regular season and the postseason. Michigan split the won-lost record and Fisher was credited with the tournament games and a national championship. NOTE: On Fisher's official record, he will be credited with one season coached and a 6-0 record.

In 1995, Mike Krzyzewski had coached Duke to a 9-3 record before having back surgery and missing the remainder of the season. As determined by Duke before interim coach Pete Gaudet coached a game, Gaudet received all the wins and losses for the remainder of the season.

In 2001, Rick Majerus coached Utah in its first game of the season and had to miss the rest of the season because of his own health problems and concerns for his mother's health. Utah credited the rest of the season to interim head coach Dick Hunsaker.

Also in 2001 at Arizona, the wife of Lute Olson passed away and coach Olson took a leave of absence for an undetermined amount of time. Since it was not known if Olson would return at all that season, Arizona decided to credit the interim coach, assistant Jim Rosborough, with any games played during Olson's absence. Olson missed five games and Rosborough was credited with a 3-2 record while Olson's record was 25-6 for the games before and after his leave.

As a general rule, if a coach misses a game or limited amount of games due to a temporary illness, transportation trouble, or whatever reason, one-hundred percent of the time the wins or losses by the team in his or her absence have gone to the head coach. The only exception to this has been if a coach is suspended for a game or more, the suspended head coach is still eligible to receive the wins or losses in his or her absence, but some institutions have chosen to give the record to the interim coach.

Also see *Co-Coaches* and *Death of Athlete or Head Coach*.

#### **Home/Away/Neutral Site Games**

The following guidelines and examples are for regular-season and postseason contests.

Team A is playing Team B. For results and the Rating Percentage Index (RPI), the game is considered a "home" game for Team A and an "away" game for Team B if the site of the contest:

- is the regular home site for Team A. Example: The Tennessee baseball team is hosting a tournament and is listed as the visitor for its game with Ball State. It is considered a home game for Tennessee since it is still the Vols' home field.
- is in the same city or a reasonable distance within the metropolitan area of Team A, and its opponent, Team B, is from outside the metro area. Example: The Butler women's basketball team has scheduled a home game with Tennessee and wants to move to a larger arena to accommodate an expected larger crowd. The game is moved to Conesco Fieldhouse, which is still in the same metro area as Butler and just a few miles away. It still is considered Butler's home game.
- is in the same city or a reasonable distance within the metropolitan area of both teams and one team, Team A, is designated as the home team and includes the game in its season-ticket package. Example: The College of Charleston men's basketball team is playing host to Charleston Southern. The game is moved to a larger arena to accommodate an expected larger crowd. The game is played in the North Charleston Coliseum, which is still in the same metro area of both teams. It is considered the College of Charleston's home game since it is designated as such and is included in the season-ticket package. This game is not included in the Charleston Southern season-ticket package. In fact, the College of Charleston and Charleston Southern meet every year and rotate which team is the designated home team and includes the game in its season-ticket package. If both or neither team includes this game in its season-ticket package, then the game would be a neutral site game for both teams.

- is in the same area of Team A and Team A plays some or several "home" games there each season. Oftentimes these games are included in the season ticket package offered by the school. Example: The Connecticut men's basketball team plays some of its home games in its hometown of Storrs; however, the Huskies play most of their games in nearby Hartford. Both sites are considered home sites.
- is in a city close by Team A and Team A designates the game as a "home" game that will count in its home attendance. The game is also included in the season ticket package offered by the school. Example: Ole Miss men's basketball team plays a game every two to three years in Tupelo, Mississippi, which is 48 miles away from Oxford. Ole Miss always counts it as a home game and includes the game in its season home attendance.
- is a temporary "home" site while the regular home site for Team A is being renovated. Example: McGaw Hall on the Northwestern campus is being renovated, which forces the Northwestern basketball teams to move all their home games from Evanston to nearby Chicago and play in DePaul's home arena. These games are considered home games for Northwestern since that is where the Wildcats are playing their scheduled home games during the renovation.
- is a nearby temporary emergency site while the regular home site for Team A is being repaired. Example: Owensboro Sportscenter at Kentucky Wesleyan was damaged in a tornado. This forces Kentucky Wesleyan to move its basketball home game with Southern Indiana to a nearby high school gymnasium while the Sportscenter is being repaired. Since this game was played in a nearby temporary set-up, it is still considered a home game for Kentucky Wesleyan. However, if no area arenas or gymnasiums are available and the game is moved the 40 miles away to Southern Indiana's home court, then the game is now considered a home game for Southern Indiana.

Team A is playing Team B. For results and RPIs, the game is considered a "neutral site" game for both teams if the site of the contest:

- is at another school that is hosting a tournament. Example: The Kansas State women's volleyball team is hosting a tournament. Arizona and Texas A&M play each other in a match in Manhattan. It's a neutral site match for both teams.
- is at another school that is hosting a tournament, even though Team A is from the same metro area as the host school and Team B is not. Example: The Temple women's lacrosse team is hosting a tournament and Villanova plays a game against Auburn. Although Temple and Villanova are both in Philadelphia, since Temple is hosting the tournament on its campus site, only games involving Temple would have a home site. All other games would be counted as neutral sites.
- is in the same city or metropolitan area of both teams and is not the home site for either team. Example: The Temple women's basketball team is playing Villanova and the game is being played in the Spectrum. The Spectrum is in Philadelphia and is not the regular home site for either team even though both teams are from Philadelphia. It's a neutral site game for both teams. The only exception is if Temple was scheduled to host the game and decided to move it to the Spectrum (a larger arena) to accommodate an expected larger crowd. Then it is Temple's home game and Villanova's away game.
- is not in the metropolitan area for either team. Example: The city of Denver is the site for a softball game between Southern Colorado of Pueblo and Air Force of Colorado Springs. It's a neutral site game for both teams.

Since the determination of home/away and neutral site games can sometimes be a complicated issue, a school can appeal to the NCAA for exceptions to the rule.

- Example: Butler is playing Indiana in men's basketball at Conseco Fieldhouse. By all indications this should be a home game for Butler since the arena is located in the same city (Indianapolis) as Butler and just a few miles from the campus. IU is in Bloomington, which is 47 miles away from Indianapolis. However, it was IU which contracted the game with Butler and rented the arena, and IU's conference, the Big Ten, which assigned the game officials. The game was not a part of either team's season ticket package, but was included as an option with the season tickets for priority purchasing for that game by both teams. In this case, the game will be designated as a neutral site game.
- Sometimes a team's large fan base could come into play. If a school moves its game to a larger arena or stadium still within its home city to accommodate for an anticipated larger crowd because of the opponent school's large fan base within that city, the game could be counted as a neutral site game.
- For Division I men's basketball starting with the 2007-08 season, consideration is given to who controlled the game tickets, who hired the referees and other game officials, the game's inclusion on a season ticket package, and so on.

For purposes of attendance, some games considered home and away in the RPI may be switched to neutral site games, and vice versa.

### **Individual Career Statistics (see Career Statistics)**

#### **Individual Minimum-Games Requirement**

To be ranked, a student-athlete must appear in 75 percent of the team's games. However, the following are allowances for particular sports: a volleyball student-athlete must appear in 66.7 percent of the team's sets/games; for goaltenders, the minimum minutes played of a team's minutes for the various sports are as follows: ice hockey - 33.3 percent; lacrosse - 60 percent; field hockey and soccer - 50 percent; for pitchers in baseball and softball: one inning pitched for every game played by the team. In baseball and softball, wins and saves are based on the total number and do not require a minimum number of innings pitched or games played.

National per-game rankings are based on the number of games an individual actually plays; and even if a player is in the lineup for only one play, the player shall be charged with a game played whether or not the player touches the ball. The only exception to this rule is in football when a player holds the ball on kick attempts. However, if he becomes statistically involved in the play, such as a run or pass, he shall be charged with a game played.

Also see Declared Champions.

### **Ineligible Athletes**

The individual statistics of any student-athlete declared ineligible by a member institution, a conference or the NCAA for any remaining portion of a season shall not be included in the national statistics rankings from the date the student-athlete is declared ineligible. When a participant in an NCAA championship is declared ineligible subsequent to the championship competition, all the student-athlete's statistics in the championship shall be denoted with an asterisk and a footnote in the championships records.

### **Length of Contests**

If a contest does not reach its full conclusion but a winner and loser, or a tie, are determined by the game officials and/or the competing institutions at the site in accordance with the rules of the game, then the win, loss, tie, score of the game, and all individual and team statistics will count toward game, season, career, and all-time totals. This does not include games declared by the game officials at the site as forfeited or determined as no contest. However, some forfeited games may count in individual and team statistics if the game had reached a reasonable conclusion as stated in these policies under Forfeit Scores.

In baseball and softball in a game in which the statistics will count, if the score is reverted back to the end of the previous full inning, then only the statistics up to that point shall count.

Also see *Forfeit Scores* and “*No Contest*” Declaration.

### **Match Statistics (see Official Statistics)**

### **Media Guides**

If a school's media guides are not available on the Web, the guides for all sports that are not available on the Web should be mailed to the attention of the NCAA statistics staff as soon as they are available. It also is helpful to the NCAA staff to receive conference media guides for all sports that are not available on the Web. All media guides should be mailed to:

NCAA Statistics  
P.O. Box 6222  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6222

### **Minimum-Games Requirement (see Individual Minimum-Games Requirement and/or Team Minimum-Games Requirement)**

### **"No Contest" Declaration**

There is no forfeit of a contest until all participating teams are present and the referee or other appropriate contest official has assumed jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable playing rules. When a team does not appear (e.g., due to weather conditions, accidents, breakdown of vehicles, illness or catastrophic circumstances), a forfeit is not recorded unless the rules of the sport provide that option. An institution shall not, for statistical purposes, declare a forfeit for nonfulfillment of a contest. Such instances shall be considered as “no contest.” In circumstances involving institutions from the same conference, the league office has the option to declare a forfeit win and loss for conference-standing purposes only but this does not change an institution's overall won-lost record. The “no contest” declaration came into effect at the start of the 1977-78 season.

If a contest in progress was called because of weather conditions, darkness, power-outage, or the like, the game officials could declare a winner and loser (or tie) in accordance with the rules of the game or they could declare a no contest. If a no contest was declared, all statistics are voided.

Also see *Forfeit Scores* and *Length of Contests*.

### **Non-Traditional Season Contests (see Exhibition Games)**

### **Official Statistics**

The statistics produced by the home team should be considered the official account of the contest. The statistics should contain the complete report for both the home and visiting teams. Whatever categories are kept for the home team should also be kept for the visiting team. If the home team cannot produce the complete visiting team statistics, then the home team SID must contact the visiting team SID far enough in advance of the start of the contest that the visiting team SID can make proper arrangements to have the visiting team's statistics kept.

### **Overtime, Extra-Inning or Extra-Period Contests**

Statistics from extra periods, overtimes and extra innings are included in the contest's total statistics.

### **Plaques (see Statistical Plaques)**

### **Postseason Records and Statistics**

Postseason contests including conference and/or NCAA tournaments, or bowl games in football, shall be included in the official records and statistics for all sports.

### **Provisional Teams in Rating Percentage Index (RPI) and Statistics**

A provisional school is one that is becoming an NCAA member by a multi-year process to enter any division. The first year of this process is called an “exploratory year.” If becoming Division I, the second year after the exploratory year the institution must be playing a Division I schedule and will be included in the RPI. An institution that arranges a Division I schedule the year following its exploratory year could be included in the RPI if it notifies the NCAA by September 15.

During this provisional period, the institution is not included in the weekly statistical rankings until it becomes a full-fledged member. Also, an institution cannot be considered for statistical records (game, season or career) until it has become full-fledged.

**Quadruple-Doubles in Basketball (see Double-Doubles in Basketball)**

**Ranking Minimums**

Ranking minimums shall be determined by the national office to assure a valid comparative basis. The minimums shall be based on the normal participation or performance levels of the "field" in a given category and shall be reviewed annually.

**Rankings for Coaches (see Coaches' Minimum-Seasons Requirement to Rank)**

**Reclassifying Teams in Rating Percentage Index (RPI) and Statistics**

An institution that is changing divisions goes through a multi-year process to enter another division. The process is the same whether the school is moving up or down in divisions. The first year of this process is called an "exploratory year." If moving to Division I, the second year after the exploratory year the institution must be playing a Division I schedule and will be included in the RPI. An institution that arranges a Division I schedule the year following its exploratory year could be included in the RPI if it notifies the NCAA by September 15.

A school in its exploratory year will be included in the weekly statistical rankings in its old division. If the school continues with the process, that reclassifying school will be included at the bottom of the weekly statistical rankings once the scheduling requirements for its new division have been met. It is required to do this by its second year after the exploratory year. In the first year after the exploratory year, if a school moving to Division I has met the criteria to be included in the RPI, it will also be included in the statistical rankings. These reclassifying schools will not be ranked but rather listed at the bottom of the weekly rankings in all individual and team categories for which they would qualify. However, if a school changing divisions has not met the scheduling criteria in the first year after the exploratory year, it will be included in the statistics for the division it is leaving. Once a reclassifying school has reached full-fledged membership in its new division, it will be ranked along with the other schools in that division.

Schools reclassifying into Divisions II or III will be listed at the bottom of the weekly statistical rankings the first year after the exploratory year. These reclassifying schools will not be ranked but rather listed at the bottom of the weekly rankings in all individual and team categories for which they would qualify. Once a reclassifying school has reached full-fledged membership in its new division, it will be ranked along with all the other schools in that division.

A reclassifying school cannot be considered for statistical records (game, season or career) in a division until it is a full-fledged member of that division. Although reclassifying schools do not qualify for statistical records in their old or new divisions, they can qualify for "Collegiate Records" since they still are active NCAA members. Individuals or schools that qualify in this situation will be indicated as reclassifying in the records. For individual career records, only the years in which a school is a full-fledged member of a division will count toward career records of that division.

**Reporting Statistics Regularly**

For a member institution to be eligible for either an individual or a team national statistics title, it shall have filed reports with the national office on a regular basis. If a conference office files the reports, both the league and the institution share the responsibility for providing the updates on a regular basis.

Filed statistical reports from schools must be mathematically accurate. Questionable or unusual statistics that cannot be promptly supported can be excluded from the rankings.

**Redshirt Season (see Career Statistics)**

**Rosters (see Class Listing in Rosters and Student-Athletes Dismissed from Team)**

**Scores of Forfeited Games (see Forfeit Scores)**

**Spring Contests for Fall Sports (see Exhibition Games)**

**Statistics Compilations (see page 1)**

**Statistics First Year of Compilations by Sport (see First Year of Statistics by Sport)**

**Statistical Plaques**

Statistical plaques are distributed to individual and team national leaders only in specified categories for every sport for which the NCAA compiles seasonal leaders. However, statistical plaques are not given in every category the NCAA compiles since many rankings are considered informational rather than competitive categories. Plaques are awarded to seasonal leaders only, not single-game or career leaders. Most plaques are provided for per-game leaders and not for the most totaled in a category since teams from around the nation play a varied number of contests.

### Statistical Weekly Rankings

National statistical rankings are kept weekly during the season by the NCAA in 14 sports with only three exceptions. Division I men's and women's basketball began compiling statistics twice a week during the conference season beginning in 2006-07, Division III women's volleyball is compiled every other week, and men's and women's ice hockey are season final only. The 14 sports for which statistics are compiled are:

Baseball	Men's Ice Hockey	Men's Soccer
Men's Basketball	Women's Ice Hockey	Women's Soccer
Women's Basketball	Men's Lacrosse	Softball
Field Hockey	Women's Lacrosse	Men's Volleyball
Football		Women's Volleyball

Schools and student-athletes will be ranked in the division in which the school is a full-fledged member and would appear in the postseason championship tournament if eligible.

### Streaks

For streak record purposes, a player's or team's statistics are recognized by the Association only for the years for which the institution was a full-fledged member of that division. In the event an institution changed divisions during a streak, statistics for the individual or team are credited only in the division in which the athlete or team actually competed each year.

Example: The Nevada football team was not shut out from 1977 to 2004, a streak of 297 games. However in 1992, Nevada switched from I-AA to I-A, so officially the streak consisted of 142 games in I-AA and 155 in I-A. Another example: Joe made his last 60 free throws of the 2003 season, the last season his team was in the provisional process. In 2004 playing for a full-fledged Division I team, Joe made his first 30 free throws of the season before missing. Although his streak was 90 straight free throws made, which is more than the Division I record, only the last 30 would count toward the division record.

Also for individual streaks, count only the games in which the individual played. Example: Joe caught a pass in all 11 games his freshman season. As a sophomore, he caught passes in the first and second games but was injured in that second game. He sat out games 3 and 4, but came back to play and catch passes in games 5 through 11. His consecutive games catching a pass streak would stand at 20 at the end of his sophomore year even though the team had played 22 games. Obviously, this rule for individuals does not apply to the streak of consecutive games played.

In compliance with the intention of the Committee on Infractions penalties, all team and coaches' streaks (such as wins, postseason appearances, statistical streaks, and so on) are terminated by the vacancy of a contest. For individuals, only the student-athletes who were declared ineligible would have streaks terminated.

### Student-Athletes Dismissed from Team

If a student-athlete is dismissed from a team before the end of the season, the name of the student-athlete must remain on the roster and in the statistics if that student-athlete participated in any contests during the season. If the student-athlete did not appear in any contests, then his or her name can be stricken from the roster when requested by the school to the NCAA Statistics Department.

### Substantiation of Statistics

Filing a statistics report does not ensure automatically a member institution's inclusion in the NCAA's national statistics rankings. The report shall be mathematically accurate. Unusual statistics that cannot be promptly supported will not be included in the rankings. The NCAA shall withhold such reports from the ranking until an appropriate official of the member institution involved submits a satisfactory explanation and substantiation of the statistics.

### Summer Contests for Winter Sports (see Exhibition Games)

#### Team Minimum-Games Requirement

For a team and its individuals to be ranked, a team must play the minimum amount of contests required for sports sponsorship as stated in Bylaw Article 20 of the NCAA Manual. However, the NCAA statistics staff reserves the right to review on a case-by-case basis any unusual circumstances regarding sport minimums. If a team's season is already in progress and then cancelled, and the team will not have enough games to meet the minimum requirement to rank at the end of the season, its team and individual statistics will be immediately dropped from the rankings once its season is cancelled.

National per-game rankings are based on the number of games a team or individual actually plays. To be ranked, individuals also have other requirements, so please also see Individual Minimum-Games Requirement.

### Triple-Doubles in Basketball (see Double-Doubles in Basketball)

### Vacancies (see Forfeits and Vacancies)