



STATISTICS
POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

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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 email any time you have questions or concerns. [Click here to see whom to contact.](#)

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 before 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 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) before 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 nonconference 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 website as long as they are not identified as official statistics used by the NCAA.

The NCAA media coordination and 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 Media Coordination and Statistics Advisory Board, as well as the NCAA media coordination and statistics staff.

FIRST YEAR OF STATISTICS BY SPORT

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

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

SCHOOL CODE

The NCAA school code is the numerical ID assigned to each NCAA and non-NCAA institutions. The school code is used to log into the statistics website and when referencing an opponent. To see an up-to-date listing of the school codes, please go to stats.ncaa.org/game_upload/team_codes.

NOTE: When uploading your files, whether by a service provider or through the statistics websites, you must use the correct school codes. If an incorrect code is used, the file will NOT be loaded. *(Updated 7/1/2015)*

COUNTABLE AND NONCOUNTABLE OPPONENTS

(Updated 08/02/23)

For up-to-date information on noncountable opponents, please review the [Countable Opponents Policy](#), which includes the noncountable opponents list. If there is an institution not listed on the below list or on the [NCAA Codes List](#), please contact mwatsky@ncaa.org and we will research the institution.

SPORT IMPLEMENTATION

When a school joins the NCAA, all of its historical teams' and coaches' won-lost records as a varsity team of a four-year college count toward their all-time records. However, these won-lost records are subject to complying with the NCAA's policies for countable opponents and are retroactive to the first year each sport established a policy as shown on the following chart.

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

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

ROSTERS

HEAD COACH DETERMINATION

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 before 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 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.

Generally, if a coach misses a game or limited amount of games due to a temporary illness, transportation trouble, etc., the wins or losses by the team in the coach's absence will usually go to the head coach. (Updated 5/1/2014)

SUSPENDED COACH

If a head coach is suspended for a game or more by the school or conference, the coach is still eligible to receive the wins or losses during the absence, but some institutions have chosen to give the record to the interim coach. If a head coach is suspended by the Committee on Infractions and/or Independent Accountability Resolution Process, the coach will not receive credit for the wins or losses; those decisions will go toward the interim coach's record. Other unique circumstances will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. (Updated 5/1/2014)

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.

SUBMITTING ROSTERS

For directions on submitting rosters please go to fs.ncaa.org/Docs/stats/ForSIDs/RosterInstructions.pdf.
(Updated 9/8/2017)

ADDING A PLAYER

- Click the “Add More Player(s)” button at the bottom of the roster page. A screen will appear, allowing you to add up to 10 new players at a time. **NOTE:** All player names should be entered with proper cases (for example: John Doe).
- Enter the information for each player and click the “Update” button, then the “Submit” button, which will take you back to the main roster screen.
- If you have more than 10 players to add, you will need to repeat the process.

FINAL STEP

- To ensure that the entire roster is listed, either click the “Jersey #” heading to sort the roster listed numerically or click the “Name” heading to sort the roster alphabetically.
- Once you have completed the roster, click the “Submit” button to update it in the NCAA database.
- You can either “Log Out” by clicking in the top right or return to your school’s main menu options by clicking on “Click here.”

DURING THE SEASON

- During the season, you may make changes to player information (change of position, change of height, name, etc.) as well as add players to the roster using the methods above.
- **NOTE:** If a player is included on the statistical software roster loaded for any game, while they may not compete in the game, that player cannot be deleted from the season statistics.
- **NOTE:** If a player has statistics, leaves a team, and a new player assumes the former player’s uniform number, give the former player a number not associated with the team roster and then give the other player the former’s old number. **Example:** Player A, No. 15, played in five games this season and left the team. Player B, No. 23, will wear No. 15 going forward. Change Player A’s number to 99 (if no 99 exists on the team), and change Player B’s number to 15. (Updated 01/02/2022)

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 their freshman year should be listed on the roster as a freshman since the player still has four years of eligibility remaining. A graduate student in the last year of eligibility should be listed as a senior.

DEATH OF A STUDENT-ATHLETE OR HEAD COACH

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

If a coach dies during the season, the coach's 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.

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 the school may make a request to the NCAA statistics department that the name be stricken from the roster.

SCHEDULES

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. For exceptions in Divisions II and III, please reference the NCAA divisional manual for specific information. *(Updated 01/06/2016)*

For purposes of national statistics, games played during the nontraditional 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.

HOME/AWAY/NEUTRAL SITE CONTESTS

(Updated 9/8/2017)

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/NET, the contest is considered a home contest for Team A and an away contest for Team B if the site:

- Is the regular home site for Team A.

Example: The Tennessee softball 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 its home field.

- Is rented by Team A, and Team A, regardless of the opponent, arranges for officials, controls the tickets (and the game is part of the season ticket package), and is responsible for game operations.

Example: Penn State rents Subaru Park for a men's soccer game against Temple. Penn State will handle game-day operations and arrange for officials. Even though the stadium is in Temple's home city, it is a home game for Penn State.

- 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 a scheduled home game against Indiana at Hinkle Fieldhouse. To attract a larger crowd, Butler agrees to play the game at Gainbridge Fieldhouse, which is a few miles away from campus. It is still considered a home game for Butler.

- 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 Washington women's soccer team is hosting a game against Seattle. The game is moved to Lumen Field, in both team's metro area, to accommodate a larger crowd. Because Washington was designated the home team initially and the game was included in the season ticket package, it is still a home game for Washington, even though both teams are located in Seattle.

- Is in the same area as Team A and Team A plays some or several home games there each season. Often these games are included in the season ticket package offered by the school.

Example: The UConn 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 setup, 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 RPI/NETs, the contest is considered a neutral-site contest for both teams if the site:

- Is at another school that is hosting a tournament.

Example: The Wisconsin women's volleyball team is hosting a tournament in Madison. Colorado and Arizona State play each other in a match during that tournament. It is a neutral site game for both teams. However, if one of those teams were to play Wisconsin, it would be a home game for Wisconsin.

- Is a venue other than Team A's and Team B's home venue and is hosted and organized by a third party.

Example: The LSU and Brigham Young football teams are scheduled to play in the Aflac Kickoff game at Mercedes-Benz Stadium in Atlanta. The game is considered a neutral-site game because the Chick-fil-A Peach Bowl organized the game and handled all game-day operations.

- 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-site games.

- Is in the same city or metropolitan area of both teams and is not the home site for either team.

Example: The SMU women's basketball team is playing TCU at the American Airlines Center in Dallas, which neither team uses as its regular home site even though both teams are from Dallas. It's a neutral-site game for both teams. The only exception is if SMU was scheduled to host the game and decided to move it to the American Airlines Center to accommodate an expected larger crowd. Then it is a home game for SMU.

- Is in the same city or metropolitan area of both teams and is the home site of another team.

Example: Kennesaw State and Georgia State are playing each other in a women's volleyball tournament on the campus of Georgia Tech. It is a neutral-site match for both teams.

- 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.

- Is a site used for a conference tournament that is not a regular home venue for a conference member.

Example: The Sun Belt Conference hosts its postseason men's basketball tournament at the Simmons Bank Arena in North Little Rock, Arkansas. Because no conference team uses the arena for its home games, it is a neutral site for all 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's men's basketball team is playing Indiana at Gainbridge Fieldhouse. While it may look like a home game for Butler since the arena and the team are located in Indianapolis, contracted the game with Butler and rented the arena, and the Big Ten conference assigned the game officials. The game is not part of either team's season ticket package, but both teams included the game as an option with the season tickets for priority purchasing. In this case, the game will be designated as a neutral site game.

For purposes of attendance, some games considered home and away in the RPI/NET may be switched to neutral site games, and vice versa. For example, in Division I baseball, for RPI/NET purposes only, all conference tournament games are considered neutral-site games for all teams, even for the host team.

ENTERING SCHEDULES

ADDING SCHEDULES FROM WEBSITE PROVIDERS

For directions on adding a schedule using Presto or Sidearm, please go to fs.ncaa.org/Docs/stats/ForSIDs/ScheduleInstructions.pdf. (Updated 9/8/2017)

WEBSITE

- To access the NCAA schedule page, go to the NCAA statistics site at <https://stats.ncaa.org/login>.
- Enter your username (school code) and password.
- Find the sport you wish to update, and click on the “Schedule” hyperlink.

ADDING A SCHEDULE

For directions on entering a schedule using the NCAA statistics site, please go to fs.ncaa.org/Docs/stats/ForSIDs/ScheduleInstructions.pdf. (Updated 9/8/2017)

SUBMITTING STATISTICS

SUBMITTING SINGLE-GAME STAT FILES

Single-game stat files (XMLs) are used to create weekly statistical rankings and populate results in the RPI/NET and Score Reporting systems. XML files need to be uploaded to <https://stats.ncaa.org/login> via the “Game Reports” link, which will become active on the first allowable date of competition for each sport. Files may be uploaded at any time, but must be submitted by the weekly deadlines through the conclusion of the championship.

For directions on creating an XML file please go to www.statcrew.com/faqs/gamexml.pdf, and for directions on uploading an XML file, please go to fs.ncaa.org/Docs/stats/ForSIDs/DailySubmitInstr.pdf.

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.

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.

PLAYING RULES

For a contest to be counted in an institution's record and statistics, institutions must follow NCAA Bylaw 17.32, which states that a member institution shall conduct all intercollegiate competition in accordance with the NCAA playing rules in all sports for which the NCAA develops playing rules. *(Added on 1/31/2014)*

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 baseball and softball doubleheaders, please use one attendance figure (the higher of the two games) and count it as one date or session. *(Updated 5/5/2015)*

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.

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. People 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.

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.

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 on page 22](#).

In baseball and softball, please refer to the respective playing rules as more than one condition may apply.
(Updated 2/13/2017)

EXTRA-INNING, EXTRA-PERIOD OR OVERTIME CONTESTS

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

SUSPENDED CONTESTS

When a contest is started and then is halted for any reason (such as weather), if that contest is then suspended and later resumed at the point of the suspension and played to conclusion, the official date and site of the contest should be listed as the original date and site. If the contest is restarted from the beginning, then the official date and site of the contest should be listed as when and where the new contest was played.

Example: The Ball State baseball team is hosting a home game in Muncie on March 30 against Butler. With Ball State holding a 4-2 lead at the end of three innings, the rains hit, and the game is halted. Ball State was already scheduled to play at Butler in Indianapolis on April 15. A) The game is never resumed. B) The game is resumed in Indianapolis on April 15 in the fourth inning with the same score and lineups and played to conclusion before the two teams play the additional scheduled game. C) The game is not resumed but is started from the beginning as part of a doubleheader on April 15 in Indianapolis. **RULING:** A) No contest and no statistics are counted in the season totals. B) The first game shall be listed as having been played as a Ball State home game March 30 in Muncie. The second game shall be listed as a Butler home game April 15 in Indianapolis. C) Both games shall be listed as Butler home games on April 15 in Indianapolis. No statistics that occurred March 30 are counted in the season totals.

Note: If a team or individual streak is involved, the streak shall be continued or halted according to the official date and site of the game.

Example: Heading into the March 30 game, Ball State had a home field winning streak of 11 games, and Butler had a player, Joe Jones, who had a 16-game hitting streak. In: A) and C) The streaks are not affected by the March 30 game. B) If Ball State won the suspended game, it would be number 12 in the home winning streak. If Ball State lost the suspended game, the home winning streak would end at 11. If Jones got a hit in the suspended game, his streak would continue at 17. If Jones failed to get a hit in the suspended game, his streak would end at 16. In both cases if the streaks were continued, they would be affected by the games after that March 30 date.

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.

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 the individual 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 the individual's 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.

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.

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 website as long as they are identified as coaching film numbers rather than official statistics as used by the NCAA.

The NCAA media coordination and 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.

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, the following procedure should be used. NOTE: All changes to the official statistics MUST come from school SIDs. (Updated 04/26/2016)

For more specific information on when official statistics may be changed, please see [NCAA Statistics Compilation Guidelines on page 3](#). (Updated 11/13/2017)

If the sports information director of the home team discovers the error, that SID must alert the visiting team SID of the change and confirm them with the visiting team SID as soon as possible. If applicable, the home SID also must send a copy of the changes to the conference office as soon as possible.

If the visiting SID needs to make a change in the final statistics, the SID must contact the home team's SID as soon as possible. If the home team SID agrees, then the home team SID must confirm the changes to the visiting SID and send a copy to the visiting SID and conference office (if applicable). (Updated 10/31/2013)

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 recorded, and the dispute does not involve a 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 recording 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 the recording 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 as soon as possible after the event or game has been played.

BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL

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 as soon as possible.

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.

NATIONAL RANKINGS

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.

RANKING MINIMUMS

Ranking minimums shall be determined by the national office to ensure 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.

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/matches.
- 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 the player becomes statistically involved in the play, such as a run or pass, the player shall be charged with a game played.

STATISTICAL RANKINGS

National statistical rankings are kept during the season by the NCAA in the following sports.

Division	Sport
FALL SPORTS	
I/II/III	Field Hockey
FBS/FCS/II/III	Football
I/II/II	Men's Soccer
I/II/III	Women's Soccer
I/II/III	Women's Volleyball
WINTER SPORTS	
I/II/III	Men's Basketball
I/II/III	Women's Basketball
I/III	Men's Ice Hockey
NC/III	Women's Ice Hockey
SPRING SPORTS	
I/II/II	Baseball
I/II/III	Softball
I/II/III	Men's Lacrosse
I/II/III	Women's Lacrosse
II	Men's Tennis
II	Women's Tennis
NC/III	Men'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.

RECORDS

COACHES' MINIMUM-SEASONS REQUIREMENT TO RANK

NOTE: Exhibitions and/or scrimmages will not count toward NCAA statistics or coaching records. The designation of the contest (regular season vs. exhibition/scrimmage) must be declared before the competition date. For more information, see [Schedules on page 8](#). (Added 12/21/2020)

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 be ranked in all of the qualifying divisions. *(Updated 10/31/2013)*

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 3 points for first team, 2 points for second team and 1 point 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 a 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. 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.

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 that appeared in the official tournament box score.

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 and/or Independent Accountability Resolution Process 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.

STAT 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.

For a list of the categories that will receive plaques, please see [Appendix A on page 24](#).

ELIGIBILITY

INELIGIBLE ATHLETES

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. *(Updated 05/1/2014)*

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 20 of the NCAA Manual. However, the NCAA media coordination and 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 canceled, 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 canceled. In addition, teams must meet the divisional scheduling requirements to be eligible for championship consideration as specified by the Division II or III Championships Committee, specific sport committee, and NCAA Bylaws 17, 20 and 31. *(Added on 1/31/2014; updated on 9/1/2014)*

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 [Ranking Minimums on page 16](#).

PROVISIONAL TEAMS IN RATING PERCENTAGE INDEX/NET AND STATISTICS

A provisional school is one that is becoming an NCAA member by a multiyear 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/NET. An institution that arranges a Division I schedule the year following its exploratory year could be included in the RPI/NET if it notifies the NCAA by Sept. 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.

RECLASSIFYING TEAMS IN RATING PERCENTAGE INDEX/NET AND STATISTICS

An institution that is changing divisions goes through a multiyear 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/NET. An institution that arranges a Division I schedule the year following its exploratory year could be included in the RPI/NET if it notifies the NCAA by Sept. 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/NET, 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.

Additionally, a school reclassifying between FBS and FCS will not be ranked in the statistical rankings but will be listed at the bottom of the weekly statistical rankings in all individual and team categories for which it would qualify beginning its first year. *(Updated 09/06/2016)*

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.

FORFEITS AND VACANCIES

FORFEITS AND VACANCIES

There are two instances in which NCAA statisticians change official won-lost records. They are:

1. When a case ruled on by the NCAA Committees on Infractions include penalties of forfeits or vacancies.
2. By NCAA executive action. *(Updated 06/07/2018)*

Schools are required to change their records in these instances 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 have an asterisk 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 listed with an asterisk and a 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 NCAA Committee on Infractions and/or Independent Accountability Resolution Process 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.

Games later forfeited due to postgame administrative actions do not alter any NCAA statistics and/or records unless they are penalties passed down by the COI, IARP or NCAA executive action. It is suggested schools and conferences denote such games by using an asterisk and a footnote, but continue to list the actual contest results.

NOTE: In tennis, results may be reversed or overturned by the Intercollegiate Tennis Association due to protests concerning unfair lineups. *(Updated 06/07/2018)*

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.....	3 quarters
Field Hockey	48 minutes	Soccer	70 minutes

Football..... 3 quarters

Ice Hockey 2 periods

Softball5 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, beginning in 2020-21, a reasonable point of conclusion is 80% of a 60-minute game. *(Updated 04/22/2020)*

“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, shortage of players), 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-standings 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.

APPENDIX A – STATISTICAL PLAQUE CATEGORIES

Listed below are the statistical categories that the NCAA statistics staff will award plaques.

FALL SPORTS

FIELD HOCKEY	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Assists Per Game Goals Against Average Goals Per Game Points Per Game Defensive Saves Save Percentage	Assists Per Game Goals Against Average Goals Per Game Penalty Corners Per Game Points Per Game Defensive Saves Save Percentage Scoring Average Scoring Margin Shutouts Per Game Winning Percentage
FOOTBALL	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Rushing Yards Per Game Passing Efficiency Rating Total Yards Per Game Receptions Per Game Receiving Yards Per Game Interceptions Per Game Punting Average Punt Return Average Kickoff Return Average Field Goals Per Game Points Per Game All-Purpose Yards Per Game Tackles Per Game Solo Tackles Per Game Sacks Per Game Tackles For Loss Per Game Forced Fumbles Per Game Passes Defended Per Game	Rushing Yards Per Game Passing Yards Per Game Total Yards Per Game Points Per Game Rushing Yards Allowed Per Game Total Yards Allowed Per Game Points Allowed Per Game Pass Efficiency Defense Net Punting Average Punt Return Average Kickoff Return Average Turnover Margin Per Game Sacks Per Game

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCCER	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Points Per Game Goals Per Game Assists Per Game Save Percentage Goals Against Average Shutouts	Goals Per Game Goals Against Average Save Percentage Shutout Percentage Winning Percentage
WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Aces Per Set Assists Per Set Blocks Per Set Digs Per Set Hitting Percentage Kills Per Set Points Per Set	Aces Per Set Assists Per Set Blocks Per Set Digs Per Set Hitting Percentage Kills Per Set Winning Percentage

WINTER SPORTS

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Points Per Game Field Goal Percentage Three-Point Field Goals Per Game Three-Point Field Goal Percentage Free Throw Percentage Rebounds Per Game Assists Per Game Double-Doubles Blocked Shots Per Game Steals Per Game Assist/Turnover Ratio	Scoring Offense Scoring Defense Scoring Margin Field Goal Percentage Field Goal Percentage Defense Three-Point Field Goals Per Game Three-Point Field Goal Percentage Free Throw Percentage Rebound Margin Turnover Margin Assists Per Game Blocked Shots Per Game Steals Per Game Fewest Turnovers Per Game Assist/Turnover Ratio Winning Percentage
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Points Per Game Goals Per Game Assists Per Game Save Percentage Goals Against Average Goalie Winning Percentage Game-Winning Goals Power-Play Goals Short-Handed Goals	Goals Per Game Goals Allowed Per Game Scoring Margin Power-Play Percentage Penalty-Killing Percentage Winning Percentage

SPRING SPORTS

BASEBALL	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Batting Average Slugging Percentage On-Base Percentage Earned Run Average Victories Saves Strikeouts Per Nine Innings Home Runs Per Game Runs Batted In Per Game Doubles Per Game Triples Per Game Stolen Bases Per Game Toughest To Strike Out Runs Per Game Base on Balls Per Game Total Home Runs Total Strikeouts Total Runs Batted In	Batting Average Earned Run Average Fielding Percentage Runs Per Game Home Runs Per Game Triples Per Game Doubles Per Game Slugging Percentage Stolen Bases Per Game Double Plays Per Game Strikeouts Per Nine Innings Winning Percentage
SOFTBALL	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Batting Average Slugging Percentage On-Base Percentage Earned Run Average Victories Saves Strikeouts Per Seven Innings Home Runs Per Game Runs Batted In Per Game Doubles Per Game Triples Per Game Stolen Bases Per Game Toughest To Strike Out Runs Per Game Base on Balls Per Game Sacrifice Hits Per Game Total Home Runs Total Strikeouts Total Runs Batted In	Batting Average Earned Run Average Fielding Percentage Runs Per Game Home Runs Per Game Triples Per Game Doubles Per Game Slugging Percentage Stolen Bases Per Game Double Plays Per Game Winning Percentage

MEN'S LACROSSE	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Points Per Game Goals Per Game Assists Per Game Ground Balls Per Game Goals-Against Average Save Percentage Face-Off Winning Percentage Shot Percentage Caused Turnovers Per Game	Scoring Offense Scoring Defense Face-Off Winning Percentage Scoring Margin Man-Up Offense Percentage Man-Down Defense Percentage Shot Percentage Winning Percentage
WOMEN'S LACROSSE	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Points Per Game Goals Per Game Assists Per Game Ground Balls Per Game Goals-Against Average Save Percentage Draw Controls Percentage Caused Turnovers Per Game	Scoring Offense Scoring Defense Draw Controls Per Game Scoring Margin Ground Balls Per Game Caused Turnovers Per Game Winning Percentage
MEN'S VOLLEYBALL	
Individual Categories	Team Categories
Aces Per Set Assists Per Set Blocks Per Set Digs Per Set Hitting Percentage Kills Per Set	Aces Per Set Assists Per Set Blocks Per Set Digs Per Set Hitting Percentage Kills Per Set Winning Percentage

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