



# **IRB JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2011**

## **STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS**

**IRB GAME ANALYSIS**



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The attached report does 3 things:

- 1 it reflects the shape of the Under 20 game as played in the Junior World Championship 2011
- 2 it shows any changes in the shape of the game compared with the Junior World Championship 2010
- 3 it provides a basis whereby each participating country can compare its performance in major areas of the game with the other teams that played in the competition as well as being used to establish benchmarks and performance indicators for future tournaments.

The opening paragraph of last year's Commentary emphasised the continual domination of the tournament by **New Zealand**. This was illustrated by showing the winning margins in each of their 15 matches since the tournament's inauguration in 2008. The table of results looked as follows



| NZ winning points margin | Year |
|--------------------------|------|
| 75                       | 2009 |
| 70                       | 2010 |
| 60                       | 2008 |
| 55                       | 2008 |
| 55 - Final               | 2010 |
| 39                       | 2008 |
| 39                       | 2009 |
| 35 - Final               | 2008 |
| 33                       | 2010 |
| 33                       | 2010 |
| 29                       | 2010 |
| 25                       | 2008 |
| 17                       | 2009 |
| 16 - Final               | 2009 |
| 14                       | 2009 |

The early stages of this year's competition showed little change with **New Zealand's** domination progressing to an even greater level. Whilst the average winning points margin in the above matches amounted to 40 per game, the first 4 matches in this year's tournament saw wins of 64 – 7, 92 – 0, 48 – 17 and 37 – 7 producing an average winning margin of over 50 points.

**England – New Zealand's** opponents in the final could not boast of such a record. While all 4 games had been won, the winning margins were just 6, 8, 15 and 21. The final however belied these statistics. In what was considered an outstanding game of modern rugby, **England** dominated the play. They were territorially better and obtained over 60% more possession. They made 197 passes compared to **New Zealand's** 73 and made over twice as many rucks and mauls. **England** also matched **New Zealand** try for try. They lost the game however as a result of kicking only 7 points compared to **New Zealand's** 18. It was a highly acclaimed contest which, among other things, illustrated once again, that possession – even overwhelming possession – is not a predictor of success. A tight defence, an ability to turn limited possession into points and a kicking success rate that was superior to any other team in the competition served **New Zealand** well in the final of the 2011 tournament.

Their domination continues therefore – in 2011, they continued to score more tries than any other team, while conceding the fewest number of tries. They had the best kick-at-goal success rate, scored tries from every available source of possession and had the ability to score almost half their tries from possession gained from inside their own half.

Another continuum was that the same teams dominated the competition. **New Zealand, England, Australia, France** and **South Africa** took the first 5 places – just as they have for the last several years with the only change in the top half of the table being **Fiji** who overtook **Argentina** to end in 6<sup>th</sup> place.



**Fiji** had an interesting tournament. They ended in sixth position, an improvement of two places on last year and managed it while losing by 104 pts to 17 to **South Africa**. Further they obtained far less possession than any other team and conceded the most possession to their opponents in 5 games out of 5. They also kicked from hand at a higher rate than any other team, kicked more penalty goals than any other team and were one of only two teams to score more penalty goal than tries. Their forwards were the most likely set of forwards to pass the ball, but were one of the two least successful teams at the set pieces of scrum and lineout.

There were also specific challenges in 2011 for **Fiji** and **Tonga**.

- In 2010, **Fiji**, and **Tonga** were the least successful teams at the lineout. It was the same this year - no two teams stole fewer opposition ball.
- Last year, **Fiji, Samoa** and **Tonga** were the 3 teams with the lowest kick at goal success rate. This year **Fiji** improved to third – but **Tonga** remained 11<sup>th</sup> of 12.
- In 2010, **Fiji** and **Tonga** were the most penalised teams. This year, they still comprised 2 of the 4 most penalised teams.
- In the previous 2 years, the 3 Pacific Island teams had received an average of 5 yellow cards each. This improved in 2011, with **Fiji** conceding 4, and **Tonga** 2 albeit no team exceeded **Fiji**'s four.
- Last year, **Fiji** and **Tonga** did not score a single try from scrum possession. This year, they each scored two.

Overall however there remain a number of challenges that are specific to the two Pacific Island teams.

At this stage, and just as in previous years, it needs to be emphasized that in any rugby world championship – at whatever level, male or female - the relative strengths of the participating teams can vary enormously. Tournaments frequently contain matches with points margins of 60 or 70 and this was the case in this year's Junior World Championship. This is to be expected however, since playing numbers vary enormously from country to country and the degree of professionalism among the players has an inevitable impact. When a team that contains players who are playing professionally at the highest level finds itself opposed by a team who are completely amateur, then the amateur team is likely to struggle.

This almost invariably manifests through the less resourced teams finding it difficult break down defences and to sustain passing movements under constant opponents' pressure. – and so it was again this year. Retaining possession is invariably a problem - with the physical demands in the face of continuous recycling by the opposition often being

considerable. Other consequences are seen in turnovers. Of the 24 tries scored from turnover possession, the top 2 teams accounted for 13. The bottom 3 teams managed a total of just 2.

For participants in world championships therefore, there are a range of major challenges to be faced - and one of the benefits of having to face such challenges, is that particular problem areas can be identified and then worked on.

The various facts – and many others - are contained in the following report where the performance of each country in every major constituent element of the game is recorded.

They show, for example, that

- Tries still win matches – 83% of matches were won by the team scoring the most tries
- Drop goals were few and far between – just 3 in 30 matches.
- Of the 37 tries that came from turnovers, 25 came from just 4 teams
- No team succeeded in scoring a try from turnover possession when playing against either **New Zealand** or **England**
- In 43% of matches, the team with least possession won the game.

And with regard to the various countries

- **Australia** scored over four and a half times more tries than penalty goal
- **Ireland**, by contrast, scored 40% more penalty goals than tries
- Only 3 teams scored more penalty goals than tries – **Ireland, Fiji and Argentina**
- **France** were the only team whose forwards scored more tries than their backs
- **Wales** conceded over 50% of their tries from possession gained by their opponents from inside their own half
- **Italy's** 6 tries contained a total of 6 passes
- **Scotland's** 8 tries contained a total of 65
- **Ireland** converted 10 of 11 tries
- **France** missed all 5 attempts at drop goals
- **Australia's** scrum half made the same number of tournament passes than the entire **Tonga** team
- **Tonga** and **Fiji's** forwards made around 20% of their team's passes - proportionately more passes than any of the other 10 teams
- **England's** forwards – with 11% - made the least
- **Italy** had just 11 passing movements with more than 3 passes – **South Africa** had **40, England** and **Wales 37** each
- While **England** and **New Zealand** were the most successful teams at regaining restarts, they both kicked restarts long far more frequently than any other team
- **Ireland** were penalised the least
- **Scotland** were penalised almost 50% more than their opponents.

As stated earlier, these and many other facts are contained in the following report.

## POOL STANDINGS



**New Zealand**  
**Wales**  
**Argentina**  
**Italy**

| P | W | D | L | F   | A   | TF | TA | BP | PTS |
|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 204 | 22  | 30 | 3  | 3  | 15  |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 90  | 106 | 12 | 15 | 2  | 10  |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 50  | 85  | 6  | 11 | 0  | 4   |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16  | 147 | 1  | 20 | 0  | 0   |



**France**  
**Australia**  
**Fiji**  
**Tonga**

| P | W | D | L | F   | A   | TF | TA | BP | PTS |
|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 82  | 51  | 11 | 5  | 2  | 14  |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 129 | 63  | 19 | 8  | 3  | 11  |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 73  | 92  | 7  | 13 | 1  | 5   |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 39  | 117 | 5  | 16 | 0  | 0   |



**England**  
**South Africa**  
**Ireland**  
**Scotland**













| P | W | D | L | F  | A   | TF | TA | BP | PTS |
|---|---|---|---|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 63  | 12 | 4  | 2  | 14  |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 95 | 52  | 10 | 5  | 3  | 11  |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 81 | 88  | 6  | 10 | 0  | 4   |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 31 | 102 | 3  | 12 | 0  | 0   |

P=Played W=Won D=Draw L=Lost PF=Points For PA=Points Against  
TF=Tries For TA=Tries Against BP=Bonus Points PTS=Points















## POOL RESULTS













### POOL A

|   |             |    |    |             |   |
|---|-------------|----|----|-------------|---|
|  | Argentina   | 8  | 34 | Wales       |  |
|  | Italy       | 7  | 64 | New Zealand |  |
|  | New Zealand | 92 | 0  | Wales       |  |
|  | Italy       | 3  | 27 | Argentina   |  |
|  | Italy       | 6  | 56 | Wales       |  |
|  | Argentina   | 15 | 48 | New Zealand |  |













### POOL B

|   |           |    |    |        |   |
|---|-----------|----|----|--------|---|
|    | Australia | 54 | 7  | Tonga  |    |
|    | France    | 24 | 12 | Fiji   |    |
|    | Australia | 50 | 25 | Fiji   |    |
|   | France    | 27 | 14 | Tonga  |   |
|  | Fiji      | 36 | 18 | Tonga  |  |
|  | Australia | 25 | 31 | France |  |













### POOL C

|   |              |    |    |              |   |
|---|--------------|----|----|--------------|---|
|  | England      | 33 | 25 | Ireland      |  |
|  | South Africa | 33 | 0  | Scotland     |  |
|  | England      | 39 | 18 | Scotland     |  |
|  | Ireland      | 26 | 42 | South Africa |  |
|  | England      | 26 | 20 | South Africa |  |
|  | Ireland      | 30 | 13 | Scotland     |  |

### SEMI FINALS

|   |              |    |    |           |   |
|---|--------------|----|----|-----------|---|
|  | Scotland     | 30 | 11 | Tonga     |  |
|  | Argentina    | 12 | 8  | Italy     |  |
|  | Wales        | 20 | 34 | Fiji      |  |
|  | South Africa | 57 | 15 | Ireland   |  |
|  | England      | 33 | 18 | France    |  |
|  | New Zealand  | 37 | 7  | Australia |  |

## FINALS

|   |          |    |     |              |   |
|---|----------|----|-----|--------------|---|
|  | Tonga    | 22 | 34  | Italy        |  |
|  | Scotland | 14 | 15  | Argentina    |  |
|  | Wales    | 38 | 24  | Ireland      |  |
|  | Fiji     | 17 | 104 | South Africa |  |
|  | France   | 17 | 30  | Australia    |  |
|  | England  | 22 | 33  | New Zealand  |  |



## FINAL STANDINGS

| 2011 JWC         |   | 2010 JWC         |
|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>  |    | 1 <sup>st</sup>  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |    | 4 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>  |    | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>  |   | 5 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 5 <sup>th</sup>  |  | 3 <sup>rd</sup>  |
| 6 <sup>th</sup>  |  | 8 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 7 <sup>th</sup>  |  | 7 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 8 <sup>th</sup>  |  | 9 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 9 <sup>th</sup>  |  | 6 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> |  | 10 <sup>th</sup> |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> |  | -                |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> |  | 11 <sup>th</sup> |



## PLAYER STATISTICS

### TOP POINT SCORERS

|   |                     |              |    |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----|
|  | Gareth Anscombe     | New Zealand  | 86 |
|  | Johan Goosen        | South Africa | 79 |
|  | Josateki Lalagavesi | Fiji         | 63 |
|  | George Ford         | England      | 51 |
|  | Matthew Morgan      | Wales        | 51 |

### TOP TRY SCORERS

|   |                 |              |   |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---|
|  | Arno Botha      | South Africa | 7 |
|  | Christian Wade  | England      | 7 |
|  | Charles Piutau  | New Zealand  | 6 |
|  | Francois Venter | South Africa | 6 |



## OVERALL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following data comes from the detailed report that follows and reflects in summary form the shape of the current junior game as expressed through JWC 2011.

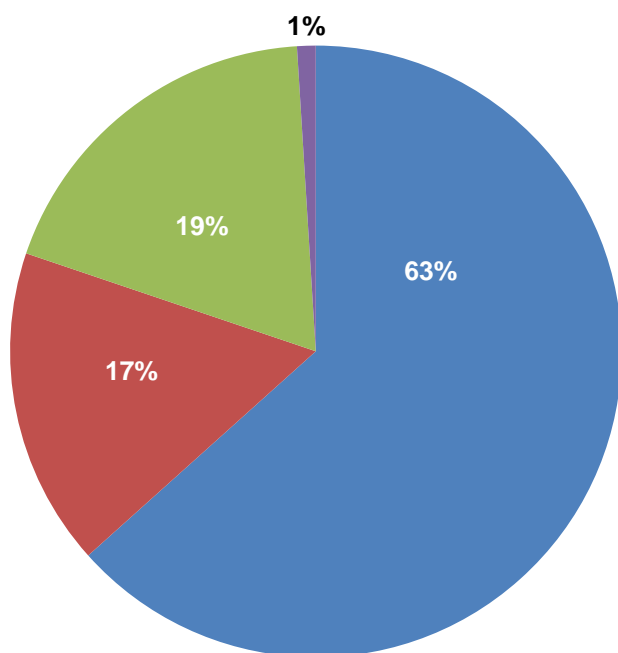
|  | JWC<br>2011            | JWC<br>2010            | JWC<br>2009            | JWC<br>2008            |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Av <b>POINTS</b> per game                        | 55                     | 52                     | 49                     | 50                     |
| Av <b>TRIES</b> per game                         | 6.8                    | 6.0                    | 6.4                    | 6.4                    |
| Av <b>PENALTY GOALS</b> per game                 | 3.4                    | 4.6                    | 2.9                    | 3.1                    |
| Av <b>DROP GOALS</b> per game                    | 1 every 10<br>games    | 1 every 8<br>games     | 1 every 8<br>games     | 1 every 8<br>games     |
| % of points from <b>TRIES</b>                    | 62%                    | 57%                    | 65%                    | 65%                    |
| % of Tries scored by <b>BACKS</b>                | 66%                    | 60%                    | 65%                    | 66%                    |
| % of Tries scored by <b>FORWARDS</b>             | 34%                    | 40%                    | 34%                    | 32%                    |
| % of <b>PENALTY TRIES</b> scored                 | -                      | -                      | >1%                    | 2%                     |
| <b>MATCHES</b> with points margin of 20 or less  | 17 or 56%              | 14 or 47%              | 22 or 55%              | 19 or 48%              |
| <b>MATCHES</b> won by team scoring most tries    | 25 or 83%              | 25 or 83%              | 36 or 90%              | 37 or 92%              |
| <b>MATCHES</b> where tries were equal            | 4                      | 4                      | 4                      | 2                      |
| <b>MATCHES</b> won by team scoring least tries   | 1                      | 1                      | -                      | 1                      |
| <b>CONVERSION</b> success %                      | 73%                    | 69%                    | 65%                    | 61%                    |
| <b>PENALTY GOAL</b> success %                    | 67%                    | 69%                    | 60%                    | 68%                    |
| <b>DROP GOAL</b> success %                       | 3 of 11<br>or 27%      | 4 of 32<br>or 13%      | 5 of 40<br>or 13%      | 5 of 26<br>or 19%      |
| % of tries scored from <b>OWN LINEOUT</b>        | 27%                    | 32%                    | 27%                    | 24%                    |
| % of tries scored from <b>OWN SCRUM</b>          | 21%                    | 25%                    | 23%                    | 22%                    |
| % of tries scored from <b>PENALTY/FREE KICKS</b> | 6%                     | 10%                    | 8%                     | 10%                    |
| % of tries scored from <b>TURNOVER/ERROR</b>     | 18%                    | 13%                    | 17%                    | 18%                    |
| % of tries scored from <b>OPPONENTS KICKS</b>    | 14%                    | 8%                     | 12%                    | 16%                    |
| Av <b>PASSES</b> per game                        | 244                    | 218                    | 206                    | 200                    |
| Av <b>KICKS</b> per game                         | 35                     | 44                     | 54                     | 49                     |
| Av <b>RUCKS/MAULS</b> per game                   | 133                    | 138                    | 125                    | 132                    |
| <b>RUCK/MAUL</b> success %                       | 93%                    | 94%                    | 88%                    | 91%                    |
| Av <b>BALL IN PLAY TIME</b>                      | 39%<br>or 31mins 22s   | 40%<br>or 32mins 06s   | 43%<br>or 34mins 29s   | 42%<br>or 33min 40s    |
| % of all <b>PASSES MADE BY BACKS</b>             | 41%                    | 38%                    | 39%                    | 39%                    |
| % of all <b>PASSES MADE BY SCRUM HALF</b>        | 43%                    | 44%                    | 43%                    | 45%                    |
| % of all <b>PASSES MADE BY FORWARDS</b>          | 16%                    | 18%                    | 18%                    | 17%                    |
| Av <b>LINEOUTS</b> per game                      | 23                     | 25                     | 28                     | 30                     |
| <b>LINEOUT</b> success %                         | 81%                    | 78%                    | 78%                    | 78%                    |
| Av <b>SCRUMS</b> per game                        | 19                     | 20                     | 21                     | 21                     |
| <b>SCRUM</b> success %                           | 84%                    | 87%                    | 85%                    | 87%                    |
| Av <b>PENALTIES/FREE KICKS</b> per game          | 21                     | 24                     | 25                     | 25                     |
| Total <b>YELLOW</b> and <b>RED CARDS</b>         | Yellow = 22<br>Red = 0 | Yellow = 26<br>Red = 0 | Yellow = 42<br>Red = 5 | Yellow = 48<br>Red = 4 |

## 1.0 SCORING

There were **1642** points scored in the 30 matches played, giving an average of **55** points per game (*JWC 2010 – 52*). They were made up as follows:

| Type of Score     |       |             |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|
|                   | Total | Points      |
| Converted Tries   | 149   | 1043        |
| Unconverted Tries | 55    | 275         |
| Penalty Goals     | 105   | 315         |
| Drop Goals        | 3     | 9           |
| <b>Total</b>      |       | <b>1642</b> |

| Points Makeup |     |
|---------------|-----|
|               | %   |
| Tries         | 62% |
| Penalty Goals | 19% |
| Conversions   | 18% |
| Drop Goals    | 1%  |



- Converted Tries
- Unconverted Tries
- Penalty Goals
- Drop Goals













## 1.1 WINNING MARGINS

The winning margins in each of the 30 matches fell into the following ranges:

Points Difference in JWC 2010

| Points Difference | No of matches | Cumulative                                 |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 0– 5              | 2             | 2 with 5 points or less = 6% 2010 = 17%    |
| 6 – 10            | 3             | 5 with 10 points or less = 16% 2010 = 30%  |
| 11 – 20           | 12            | 17 with 20 points or less = 56% 2010 = 47% |
| 21 – 30           | 5             | 22 with 30 points or less = 73%            |
| 31 - 40           | 2             | 24 with 40 points or less = 80%            |
| 41 - 50           | 3             | 27 with 50 points or less =90%             |
| 50+               | 3             | 3 over 50 = 100%                           |

Not surprisingly, points scored and conceded varied considerably - with the total and average points scored and conceded by each team shown below:

|  | Points for |          |          | Points against |          |          |
|--|------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
|  | JWC 2011   | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 | JWC 2011       | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|  | TOTAL      | AVERAGE  | AVERAGE  | TOTAL          | AVERAGE  | AVERAGE  |
|  NEW ZEALAND  | 274        | 55       | 52       | 51             | 10       | 10       |
|  SOUTH AFRICA | 258        | 52       | 36       | 84             | 17       | 23       |
|  AUSTRALIA    | 166        | 33       | 42       | 117            | 23       | 26       |
|  ENGLAND      | 153        | 31       | 28       | 114            | 23       | 21       |
|  WALES        | 148        | 30       | 24       | 164            | 33       | 19       |
|  FIJI         | 124        | 25       | 11       | 216            | 43       | 34       |
|  IRELAND      | 120        | 24       | 31       | 183            | 37       | 24       |
|  FRANCE       | 117        | 23       | 29       | 114            | 23       | 19       |
|  ARGENTINA    | 77         | 15       | 22       | 107            | 21       | 31       |
|  SCOTLAND     | 75         | 15       | 18       | 130            | 26       | 39       |
|  TONGA        | 72         | 14       | 11       | 181            | 36       | 33       |
|  ITALY        | 58         | 12       | n/a      | 181            | 36       | n/a      |

## 1.2 PENALTY GOALS

There were **102** penalty goals kicked in the tournament, an average of **3.4** per game. (JWC 2010 – 4.6)

This year, 3 of the 12 teams scored more penalty goals than tries – **Ireland, Fiji, and Argentina**.

There were some noticeable contrasts. While **Ireland** scored almost 40% more penalty goals than tries, **Australia** scored over four and a half times more tries than penalty goals.

## 1.3 IMPACT OF THE PENALTY GOAL ON MATCH RESULTS













Tries still win matches - in the Junior World Championship 2011, **the winning team scored the most tries in 25 of the 30 matches or in 83%** (JWC 2010 – 83%).

In four games, tries were equal. – in one, the losing team scored more tries than the winning team

## 2.0 TRY SCORING













There were 204 tries scored in 2010 JWC.

|                         | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Average Tries per game  | 6.8      | 6.0      |
| Most Tries in one game  | 17       | 12       |
| Least Tries in one game | 1        | 2        |

|  | Penalties Goals Kicked | Ratio PGs : Tries |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|
|  FIJI         | 16                     | 1 to 0.8          |
|  IRELAND      | 15                     | 1 to 0.7          |
|  ENGLAND      | 12                     | 1 to 1.6          |
|  SOUTH AFRICA | 10                     | 1 to 3.5          |
|  ARGENTINA    | 9                      | 1 to 0.9          |
|  NEW ZEALAND  | 9                      | 1 to 4.1          |
|  WALES        | 8                      | 1 to 2.5          |
|  FRANCE       | 6                      | 1 to 2.5          |
|  SCOTLAND     | 6                      | 1 to 1.3          |
|  ITALY        | 5                      | 1 to 1.2          |
|  AUSTRALIA    | 5                      | 1 to 4.6          |
|  TONGA        | 4                      | 1 to 2.5          |

The total number of tries, penalty goals and drop goals scored by each country in JWC 2011 was as follows:

**Total Tries / Penalty Goals / Drop goals per Team  
& % of points from Tries and Kicks per Team**













|  | Tries | Penalty Goals | Drop Goals | % of points from Tries | % of points from Kicks |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|  NEW ZEALAND  | 37    | 9             |            | 68%                    | 32%                    |
|  SOUTH AFRICA | 35    | 10            | 1          | 66%                    | 34%                    |
|  AUSTRALIA    | 23    | 5             |            | 69%                    | 31%                    |
|  WALES        | 20    | 8             |            | 68%                    | 32%                    |
|  ENGLAND      | 19    | 12            |            | 62%                    | 38%                    |
|  FRANCE       | 15    | 6             |            | 64%                    | 36%                    |
|  FIJI         | 12    | 16            |            | 48%                    | 52%                    |
|  IRELAND      | 11    | 15            |            | 46%                    | 54%                    |
|  TONGA        | 10    | 4             |            | 69%                    | 31%                    |
|  SCOTLAND     | 8     | 6             | 1          | 53%                    | 47%                    |
|  ARGENTINA    | 8     | 9             |            | 52%                    | 48%                    |
|  ITALY        | 6     | 5             | 1          | 52%                    | 48%                    |

The above table highlights differences between certain teams. While *Fiji, Ireland* and *Argentina* kicked more penalty goals than tries, some teams scored up to 4 times as many tries as penalty goals.

**2.1 RATE OF TRY SCORING**

An earlier table shows the number of tries scored by each country. The table does not show however how effective each team was in scoring tries in relation to the possession that it obtained. A team may obtain little possession but still manage to score a significant number of tries. The following paragraphs consider this and attempt to show how successful each team was in converting possession into tries.













This was done by adding together the time each team was in possession of the ball in each of the matches played and then dividing it by the number of tries scored. The result then gave a rate of try scoring – or a measure of how effective each country was in converting possession into tries.

|  | Total Tries Scored | Try scoring rate JWC 2011 | Try scoring rate JWC 2010 |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  NEW ZEALAND  | 37                 | 1 try scored every 1m 59s | 1 try scored every 2m 39s |
|  SOUTH AFRICA | 35                 | 2m 18s                    | 2m 51s                    |
|  WALES        | 20                 | 3m 49s                    | 9m 13s                    |
|  AUSTRALIA    | 23                 | 3m 59s                    | 2m 57s                    |
|  ENGLAND      | 19                 | 4m 01s                    | 6m 30s                    |
|  FIJI         | 12                 | 4m 55s                    | 13m 12s                   |
|  FRANCE       | 15                 | 5m 25s                    | 5m 23s                    |
|  TONGA        | 10                 | 7m 09s                    | 12m 49s                   |
|  IRELAND      | 11                 | 7m 36s                    | 4m 38s                    |
|  ARGENTINA    | 8                  | 10m 26s                   | 7m 36s                    |
|  SCOTLAND     | 8                  | 10m 50s                   | 9m 43s                    |
|  ITALY        | 6                  | 12m 19s                   | n/a                       |

## 2.2 RATE OF TRY CONCEDED

Following the above exercise, the converse was looked at ie. how effective was each team in restricting tries in relation to the possession that their opponents obtained. The following paragraph tries to measure this by illustrating how successful each team was in preventing their opposition from converting possession into tries.













This was done by adding together the total time the team's opponents were in possession of the ball - and then dividing it by the number of tries conceded. The result then gave a rate of try scoring by the opposition. As an illustration of this, **Scotland**, despite finishing in 10<sup>th</sup> position, had the sixth best defensive record in the tournament. In **Scotland's** case, however, only one other team needed more possession to score a try.

|  | Total tries conceded | Try conceding rate JWC 2011  | Try conceding rate JWC 2010  |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|  NEW ZEALAND  | 7                    | 1 try conceded every 11m 42s | 1 try conceded every 11m 54s |
|  ENGLAND      | 9                    | 9m 15s                       | 6m 15s                       |
|  SOUTH AFRICA | 9                    | 8m 30s                       | 6m 48s                       |
|  FRANCE       | 12                   | 5m 42s                       | 10m 39s                      |
|  ARGENTINA    | 14                   | 5m 36s                       | 5m 27s                       |
|  AUSTRALIA    | 14                   | 5m 05s                       | 4m 30s                       |
|  SCOTLAND     | 15                   | 5m 01s                       | 2m 50s                       |
|  WALES        | 21                   | 3m 44s                       | 8m 00s                       |
|  TONGA       | 23                   | 3m 40s                       | 3m 56s                       |
|  ITALY      | 24                   | 3m 24s                       | n/a                          |
|  IRELAND    | 24                   | 3m 23s                       | 9m 16s                       |
|  FIJI       | 32                   | 2m 40s                       | 5m 24s                       |

## 2.3 PLAYERS AND TRIES

It has been noted above that there were **204** tries scored in the 30 matches:

**134** or **66%** of tries were scored by Backs and **70** or **34%** of tries were scored by Forwards - The breakdown between the 12 competing teams is shown in the attached table. **France** was the only team whose forwards scored more tries than their backs.

|  | Tries by Backs | Tries by Forwards | Total |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-------|
|  NEW ZEALAND  | 28=76%         | 9                 | 37    |
|  SOUTH AFRICA | 22=63%         | 13                | 35    |
|  AUSTRALIA    | 12=52%         | 11                | 23    |
|  WALES        | 12=60%         | 8                 | 20    |
|  ENGLAND      | 14=74%         | 5                 | 19    |
|  FRANCE       | 6=40%          | 9                 | 15    |
|  FIJI         | 9=75%          | 3                 | 12    |
|  IRELAND      | 8=73%          | 3                 | 11    |
|  TONGA        | 5=50%          | 5                 | 10    |
|  SCOTLAND     | 8=100%         | 0                 | 8     |
|  ARGENTINA    | 5=63%          | 3                 | 8     |
|  ITALY        | 5=83%          | 1                 | 6     |



### 3.0 TRIES

#### 3.1 SOURCE OF TRIES

The teams scoring the tries obtained possession of the ball prior to the scoring of the try from a variety of sources. The source of possession from which tries were scored was as follows:

|                         | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Lineout – Own           | 27%      | 32%      |
| Scrum –Own              | 21%      | 25%      |
| Turnover/Handling Error | 18%      | 13%      |
| Opponents Kick          | 14%      | 8%       |
| Penalty/Free Kick       | 6%       | 10%      |
| Lineout - Opp           | 4%       | 6%       |
| Restart – own and opp   | 8%       | 3%       |
| Scrum – Opp             | 2%       | 3%       |

|              | Lineout | Scrum | Pen/<br>FK | Kick | Turnover | Restart | Total<br>Scored |
|--------------|---------|-------|------------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| NEW ZEALAND  | 10      | 11    | 2          | 3    | 5        | 6       | 37              |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 12      | 10    | 1          | 4    | 6        | 2       | 35              |
| AUSTRALIA    | 10      | 4     | 1          | 4    | 2        | 2       | 23              |
| WALES        | 6       | 4     | 1          | 2    | 6        | 1       | 20              |
| ENGLAND      | 6       | 2     |            | 2    | 8        | 1       | 19              |
| FRANCE       | 3       | 6     | 2          | 1    | 3        |         | 15              |
| FIJI         | 3       | 2     |            | 2    | 3        | 2       | 12              |
| IRELAND      | 3       | 2     | 1          | 1    | 2        | 2       | 11              |
| TONGA        | 4       | 2     | 1          | 2    | 1        |         | 10              |
| SCOTLAND     | 1       |       | 2          | 3    | 1        | 1       | 8               |
| ARGENTINA    | 2       | 2     | 1          | 3    |          |         | 8               |
| ITALY        | 3       | 2     |            | 1    |          |         | 6               |

The table shows that **New Zealand** was the only team that scored from every available source of possession.

A statistic of note is that of the 37 tries scored from turnovers, 25 came from just 4 teams – **New Zealand, Wales, South Africa** and **England**.

The next table shows the possession source from which their opponent's tries came:

|              | Lineout | Scrum | Pen/<br>FK | Kick | Turnover | Restart | Total<br>Conceded |
|--------------|---------|-------|------------|------|----------|---------|-------------------|
| NEW ZEALAND  | 4       |       | 1          | 2    |          |         | 7                 |
| ENGLAND      | 3       | 3     |            | 1    |          | 2       | 9                 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 1       | 2     |            | 1    | 5        |         | 9                 |
| FRANCE       | 6       | 1     |            | 1    | 3        | 1       | 12                |
| AUSTRALIA    | 3       | 4     | 1          | 1    | 4        | 1       | 14                |
| ARGENTINA    | 4       | 3     | 1          | 3    | 1        | 2       | 14                |
| SCOTLAND     | 3       | 4     | 1          | 1    | 6        |         | 15                |
| WALES        | 6       | 2     | 1          | 5    | 2        | 5       | 21                |
| TONGA        | 8       | 8     | 2          | 4    |          | 1       | 23                |
| IRELAND      | 7       | 5     |            |      |          |         | 24                |
| ITALY        | 6       | 5     | 3          | 3    | 6        | 1       | 24                |
| FIJI         | 12      | 10    | 2          | 1    | 4        | 3       | 32                |





### 3.2 ORIGIN OF TRIES

The try origin is that point on the pitch where the team scoring last obtained possession before scoring a try.

Tries originated from various parts of the pitch:

- 32% of the tries were from the team's **Own Half**
- 9% of the the tries were from between the **Opponent's Halfway to 10m**
- 24% of the tries were from between the **Opponent's 10m to 22m**
- 35% of the tries were from between the **Opponent's 22m to Tryline**

The following table provides the try origin data for each try scored per team.

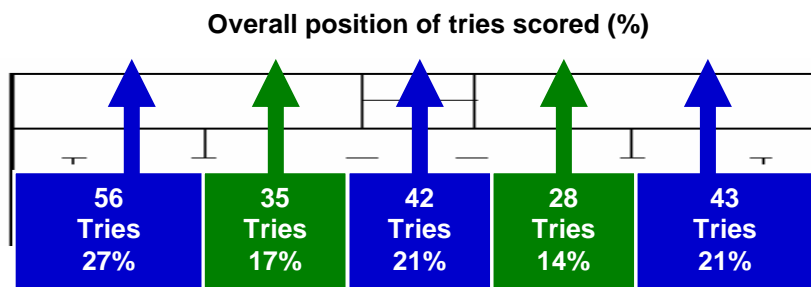
|   |              | Own Half | Halfway to 10m | 10m to 22m | 22m to Try-line | Total Scored |
|---|--------------|----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
|    | NEW ZEALAND  | 15       | 6              | 9          | 7               | 37           |
|    | SOUTH AFRICA | 11       | 3              | 8          | 13              | 35           |
|    | AUSTRALIA    | 6        | 2              | 7          | 8               | 23           |
|    | WALES        | 7        |                | 3          | 10              | 20           |
|    | ENGLAND      | 6        | 4              | 3          | 6               | 19           |
|    | FRANCE       | 2        |                | 5          | 8               | 15           |
|    | FIJI         | 5        |                | 4          | 3               | 12           |
|    | IRELAND      | 4        | 1              | 3          | 3               | 11           |
|   | TONGA        | 4        |                | 3          | 3               | 10           |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 4        | 1              | 1          | 2               | 8            |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 2        | 2              |            | 4               | 8            |
|  | ITALY        |          |                | 2          | 4               | 6            |

The following table provides the converse to the above ie. It shows – for each team – the origin of all tries conceded. This shows for example that **Wales's** opponents scored over 50% of their tries from possession obtained inside their own half.

|   |              | Opp Half | Halfway to 10m | 10m to 22m | 22m to Try-line | Total Conceded |
|---|--------------|----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 2        | 2              | 1          | 2               | 7              |
|  | ENGLAND      | 5        | 1              | 1          | 2               | 9              |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 3        | 1              | 1          | 4               | 9              |
|  | FRANCE       | 3        | 2              | 1          | 6               | 12             |
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 1        |                | 9          | 4               | 14             |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 4        | 1              | 4          | 5               | 14             |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 4        | 4              | 3          | 4               | 15             |
|  | WALES        | 11       | 3              | 3          | 4               | 21             |
|  | IRELAND      | 8        | 2              | 7          | 7               | 24             |
|  | TONGA        | 6        | 1              | 5          | 11              | 23             |
|  | ITALY        | 12       | 2              | 4          | 6               | 24             |
|  | FIJI         | 7        |                | 9          | 16              | 32             |

### 3.3 TRY LOCATIONS

The chart below indicates where across the goal-line tries were scored. It shows that **21%** were scored under the posts, **44%** the left side of the posts and **35%** on the right side of the posts



### 3.4 BUILD-UP TO TRIES

Possession of the ball that leads to tries is obtained from a number of sources – and they are listed above. More often than not, other actions – second phase, kicks and passes – then take place before the try is scored.

The tables below show the number of rucks and mauls (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) and the number of passes that preceded each of the **204** tries scored in JWC 2011

| <b>Build Up to Tries - Ruck/Mauls</b> |            |             |              | <b>Build Up to Tries - Passes</b> |            |             |              |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
|                                       | Number     | %           | Cumulative % |                                   | Number     | %           | Cumulative % |
| 0 R/Ms                                | 73         | 36%         | 36%          | 0 pass                            | 45         | 23%         | 22%          |
| 1 R/Ms                                | 40         | 19%         | 54%          | 1 pass                            | 20         | 10%         | 32%          |
| 2 R/Ms                                | 26         | 13%         | 67%          | 2 passes                          | 26         | 13%         | 45%          |
| 3 R/Ms                                | 21         | 10%         | 77%          | 3 passes                          | 25         | 12%         | 57%          |
| 4 R/Ms                                | 17         | 8%          |              | 4 passes                          | 16         | 8%          |              |
| 5 R/Ms                                | 11         | 5%          |              | 5 passes                          | 12         | 6%          |              |
| 6 R/Ms                                | 7          | 4%          |              | 6 passes                          | 13         | 7%          |              |
| 7 R/Ms                                | 3          | 2%          |              | 7 passes                          | 5          | 2%          |              |
| 8 R/Ms                                | 2          | 1%          |              | 8 passes                          | 8          | 4%          |              |
| 9 R/Ms                                | 2          | 1%          |              | 9 passes                          | 6          | 3%          |              |
| 10+ R/Ms                              | 2          | 1%          |              | 10 +passes                        | 28         | 12%         |              |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>204</b> | <b>100%</b> |              | <b>Total</b>                      | <b>204</b> | <b>100%</b> |              |

The first table shows that **77%** of tries were preceded by 3 or fewer second phases.

The second table shows that **57%** of tries were preceded by 3 or fewer passes. This was not a figure that was seen consistently throughout all teams e.g while *Italy's* 6 tries contained a total of 9 passes, *Scotland's* 8 tries contained 65 passes.

### 3.5 TIMING OF SCORES

There was a difference between the time when tries were scored and the time when penalty goals were kicked.

While **50%** of tries were scored in the first half, the first half penalty count was **64%**.

In *Italy's* case, all 5 – or 100% - of their penalty goals were kicked in the first half.

The following table breaks down these figures further and shows the halves in which teams scored tries and penalty goals and the halves which they conceded tries and penalty goals.



|     | Tries                             |                                   |                                     |                                     | Penalty goals                   |                                 |                                   |                                   |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|     | 1 <sup>st</sup> Half Tries scored | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half Tries scored | 1 <sup>st</sup> Half Tries conceded | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half Tries conceded | 1 <sup>st</sup> Half PGs Scored | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half PGs Scored | 1 <sup>st</sup> Half PGs conceded | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half PGs conceded |
| NZL | 20                                | 17                                | 4                                   | 3                                   | 5                               | 4                               | 2                                 | 0                                 |
| ENG | 8                                 | 11                                | 5                                   | 4                                   | 8                               | 4                               | 8                                 | 10                                |
| SA  | 18                                | 17                                | 4                                   | 5                                   | 7                               | 3                               | 8                                 | 1                                 |
| WAL | 10                                | 10                                | 11                                  | 10                                  | 5                               | 3                               | 3                                 | 5                                 |
| AUS | 15                                | 8                                 | 6                                   | 8                                   | 3                               | 2                               | 5                                 | 2                                 |
| FRA | 8                                 | 7                                 | 7                                   | 5                                   | 5                               | 1                               | 5                                 | 7                                 |
| ITA | 3                                 | 3                                 | 12                                  | 12                                  | 5                               |                                 | 7                                 | 2                                 |
| ARG | 6                                 | 2                                 | 9                                   | 5                                   | 6                               | 3                               | 3                                 | 2                                 |
| IRE | 4                                 | 7                                 | 13                                  | 11                                  | 9                               | 6                               | 7                                 | 3                                 |
| SCO | 2                                 | 6                                 | 5                                   | 9                                   | 4                               | 2                               | 9                                 | 2                                 |
| TON | 3                                 | 7                                 | 10                                  | 13                                  | 3                               | 1                               | 7                                 | 3                                 |
| FIJ | 5                                 | 7                                 | 15                                  | 17                                  | 7                               | 9                               | 3                                 | 1                                 |

## 4.0 KICKS AT GOAL

Kicking success rates were as follows:

The kicking success for **penalty goals, conversions and drop kicks** – of each of the participating countries is shown on the following page.

|                      | JWC 2011      | JWC 2010      |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Conversions</b>   | 73%           | 69%           |
| <b>Penalty goals</b> | 67%           | 69%           |
| <b>Drop goals</b>    | 27% - 3 of 11 | 13% - 4 of 32 |

The table gives the kicking success rate of each participating team. The percentages should however only be regarded as indicative since success depends on a number of factors. Some tries are scored near the touchline – others under the post. Further, when few kicks at goal are taken, the success or failure of relatively few can have a disproportionate effect on percentages. Certain teams may take tap penalties, scrums and lineouts instead of eminently kickable penalties. Other teams may chose to kick for goal whenever 3 points are more or less guaranteed. The table should therefore be looked at within such potential constraints.

|              | Conversion Success % | Penalty Success % | Overall Success % | Drop goal Success |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NEW ZEALAND  | 84%                  | 90%               | 85%               | 0 of 0            |
| FRANCE       | 80%                  | 75%               | 78%               | 0 of 5            |
| FIJI         | 67%                  | 80%               | 75%               | 0 of 0            |
| AUSTRALIA    | 78%                  | 63%               | 74%               | 0 of 0            |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 71%                  | 77%               | 73%               | 1 of 1            |
| IRELAND      | 91%                  | 63%               | 71%               | 0 of 1            |
| SCOTLAND     | 88%                  | 50%               | 65%               | 1 of 1            |
| ITALY        | 83%                  | 50%               | 63%               | 1 of 3            |
| ENGLAND      | 58%                  | 63%               | 61%               | 0 of 0            |
| WALES        | 60%                  | 62%               | 61%               | 0 of 0            |
| TONGA        | 50%                  | 80%               | 60%               | 0 of 0            |
| ARGENTINA    | 63%                  | 56%               | 58%               | 0 of 0            |

There were just 3 successful drop goals from 11 attempts. While 7 teams attempted none, **France** attempted 5 and failed on all five.

## 5.0 BALL IN PLAY

In percentage terms, JWC 2011 matches produced an average ball in play time of **31min 22 secs or 39%**

|                           | JWC 2011   | JWC 2010                                    |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Average B-I-P per game    | <b>31m 22s or 39%</b>                                  | 32min 06s or 40%                            |
| Highest B-I-P in one game | <b>35m 54s or 44%</b><br><i>South Africa v Ireland</i> | 37min 14s or 47%<br><i>Scotland v Tonga</i> |
| Lowest B-I-P in one game  | <b>24m 28s or 31%</b><br><i>France v Fiji</i>          | 27min 26s or 34%<br><i>Ireland v Samoa</i>  |

The following table shows the ball in play % and time for each match and it also includes how much possession (%) was obtained by each team in the 30 matches. It can be seen that the winning team did not always have the most possession. In 13 of the 30 matches – or 43% - and highlighted below, the winning team had the least possession.



| BALL IN PLAY % | BALL IN PLAY TIME | WINNING TEAM | %   | LOSING TEAM  | %   |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| <b>44%</b>     | 34m 54s           | South Africa | 48% | Ireland      | 52% |
| <b>44%</b>     | 35m 20s           | Australia    | 61% | France       | 39% |
| <b>43%</b>     | 34m 21s           | England      | 43% | Ireland      | 57% |
| <b>43%</b>     | 34m 38s           | Ireland      | 43% | Scotland     | 57% |
| <b>42%</b>     | 33m 39s           | Argentina    | 47% | Scotland     | 53% |
| <b>42%</b>     | 33m 22s           | Wales        | 42% | Argentina    | 58% |
| <b>42%</b>     | 33m 25s           | New Zealand  | 47% | Australia    | 53% |
| <b>41%</b>     | 32m 53s           | England      | 42% | Scotland     | 58% |
| <b>41%</b>     | 32m 44s           | South Africa | 42% | Ireland      | 58% |
| <b>41%</b>     | 33m 07s           | New Zealand  | 53% | Argentina    | 47% |
| <b>41%</b>     | 32m 58s           | Italy        | 53% | Tonga        | 47% |
| <b>40%</b>     | 32m 01s           | New Zealand  | 55% | Italy        | 45% |
| <b>40%</b>     | 31m 36s           | Argentina    | 52% | Italy        | 48% |
| <b>40%</b>     | 31m 55s           | Fiji         | 49% | Tonga        | 51% |
| <b>40%</b>     | 31m 47s           | New Zealand  | 38% | England      | 62% |
| <b>39%</b>     | 31m 29s           | France       | 53% | Australia    | 47% |
| <b>39%</b>     | 30m 58s           | Australia    | 69% | Fiji         | 31% |
| <b>39%</b>     | 31m 07s           | England      | 44% | South Africa | 56% |
| <b>39%</b>     | 31m 25s           | Australia    | 52% | Tonga        | 48% |
| <b>39%</b>     | 31m 23s           | South Africa | 54% | Scotland     | 46% |
| <b>38%</b>     | 30m 09s           | Argentina    | 55% | Italy        | 45% |
| <b>38%</b>     | 30m 21s           | France       | 64% | Tonga        | 36% |
| <b>37%</b>     | 29m 29s           | New Zealand  | 63% | Wales        | 37% |
| <b>37%</b>     | 29m 37s           | England      | 48% | France       | 52% |
| <b>37%</b>     | 29m 31s           | Scotland     | 53% | Tonga        | 47% |
| <b>36%</b>     | 28m 54s           | Wales        | 54% | Italy        | 46% |
| <b>36%</b>     | 28m 33s           | Fiji         | 44% | Wales        | 56% |
| <b>35%</b>     | 27m 36s           | South Africa | 58% | Fiji         | 42% |
| <b>34%</b>     | 27m 26s           | Wales        | 58% | Ireland      | 42% |
| <b>31%</b>     | 24m 28s           | France       | 64% | Fiji         | 36% |

The table below is a summary of the above, showing the overall average possession time obtained by all 12 teams: It can be seen that **Australia** obtained almost 60% more possession than **Fiji**.

**Fiji** also obtained less possession than their opponents in all 5 of their matches.



|              | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010  |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| AUSTRALIA    | 18m 17s  | 17m 41s   |
| SCOTLAND     | 17m 20s  | 17m 12s   |
| ARGENTINA    | 16m 42s  | 18m 14s** |
| IRELAND      | 16m 31s  | 15m 10s   |
| FRANCE       | 16m 17s  | 16m 09s   |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 16m 14s  | 14m 16s   |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 15m 34s  | 17m 31s   |
| ENGLAND      | 15m 17s  | 18m 12s   |
| WALES        | 15m 14s  | 16m 36s** |
| ITALY        | 14m 47s  | n/a       |
| TONGA        | 14m 18s  | 15m 23s   |
| FIJI         | 11m 37s  | 13m 12s   |

## 6.0 ACTIVITY CYCLES

Activity cycles comprise passes, ruck/mauls, and kicks.

### 6.1 PASSING

Games, on average, contained **244** passes (JWC 2010– 218)

|             | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| Passes      | 244      | 218      |
| Rucks/Mauls | 133      | 138      |
| Kicks       | 35       | 44       |

|                          | JWC 2011                             | JWC 2010                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Average Passes per game  | 244                                  | 218                               |
| Most Passes in one game  | 353<br><i>South Africa v Ireland</i> | 271<br><i>Australia v England</i> |
| Least Passes in one game | 169<br><i>Wales v Fiji</i>           | 153<br><i>Wales v Samoa</i>       |

The most by any team in a game was 197 – the fewest, 57. The following table shows the average passes per game per team:

Again, there were noticeable differences between the 12 teams with **Australia** making almost double the passes made by **Italy**. A team may however make more passes than another simply because it had more possession – but this was altogether the case with **Australia** and **Italy**. Apart from having more possession, **Australia** also passed at a far higher rate. ie they made twice as many passes per minute's possession. This attached table also shows the average number of passes per minute's possession ie the rate of passing.

|  |              | Average Passes |          |  |              | Passing Rates         |          |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------|--|--------------|-----------------------|----------|
|  |              | JWC 2011       | JWC 2010 |  |              | JWC 2011              | JWC 2010 |
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 158            | 153      |  | SOUTH AFRICA | 9.4 passes per minute | 6.8      |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 153            | 97       |  | ENGLAND      | 9.3                   | 7.8      |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 148            | 123      |  | AUSTRALIA    | 8.6                   | 8.7      |
|  | ENGLAND      | 142            | 143      |  | SCOTLAND     | 8.5                   | 7.1      |
|  | IRELAND      | 137            | 108      |  | IRELAND      | 8.3                   | 7.1      |
|  | FRANCE       | 128            | 90       |  | NEW ZEALAND  | 8.1                   | 7.7      |
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 127            | 134      |  | FRANCE       | 5.5                   | 5.5      |
|  | WALES        | 119            | 118      |  | WALES        | 7.8                   | 7.1      |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 107            | 72       |  | FIJI         | 7.1                   | 6.8      |
|  | FIJI         | 82             | 89       |  | ARGENTINA    | 6.4                   | 4.0      |
|  | ITALY        | 81             | n/a      |  | TONGA        | 5.5                   | 5.9      |
|  | TONGA        | 79             | 90       |  | ITALY        | 5.4                   | n/a      |

The following table shows the average number of passes per country per game as shown above, together with the most in a game and the least in a game – and the difference between the most and the least.

|  |              | Average | Most | Least | Difference between most and least |
|--|--------------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 158     | 192  | 121   | 71                                |
|  | ENGLAND      | 142     | 197  | 116   | 81                                |
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 127     | 173  | 73    | 100                               |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 148     | 187  | 108   | 79                                |
|  | WALES        | 119     | 151  | 98    | 53                                |
|  | IRELAND      | 137     | 183  | 86    | 97                                |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 153     | 176  | 139   | 37                                |
|  | TONGA        | 78      | 112  | 65    | 47                                |
|  | FRANCE       | 128     | 162  | 100   | 62                                |
|  | FIJI         | 82      | 134  | 64    | 70                                |
|  | ITALY        | 81      | 96   | 67    | 29                                |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 107     | 122  | 83    | 39                                |

It can be seen from the table that there were noticeable contrasts between the highs and lows of certain teams. **Italy and South Africa** were extremely consistent, there being a difference of less than 40 passes between their highest and lowest passing games. In **New Zealand's** case however, the difference between the highest and lowest was 100.

## 6.2 PLAYER PASSING

Total passes made in the championship were broken down into 3 groups:

- Passes made by forwards
- Passes made by the scrum half
- Passes made by backs

|                         | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Passing % by forwards   | 16%      | 18%      |
| Passing % by scrum half | 43%      | 44%      |
| Passing % by backs      | 41%      | 38%      |

Overall, the percentages for each of the 3 groups was as follows.

All the passes made in JWC 2011 have been allocated into these 3 groups, and are shown in the attached table:

|              | Total Passes | Passes by Forwards | Passes by Scrum half | Passes by Backs |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| AUSTRALIA    | 788          | 121                | 394                  | 273             |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 767          | 119                | 314                  | 334             |
| SCOTLAND     | 740          | 111                | 315                  | 314             |
| ENGLAND      | 711          | 75                 | 290                  | 346             |
| IRELAND      | 687          | 86                 | 282                  | 319             |
| FRANCE       | 642          | 115                | 268                  | 259             |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 641          | 131                | 229                  | 281             |
| WALES        | 595          | 101                | 232                  | 262             |
| ARGENTINA    | 533          | 81                 | 250                  | 202             |
| FIJI         | 410          | 86                 | 164                  | 160             |
| ITALY        | 403          | 66                 | 218                  | 119             |
| TONGA        | 395          | 89                 | 155                  | 151             |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>7308</b>  | <b>1181</b>        | <b>3111</b>          | <b>3020</b>     |

What the above table shows is the number of passes made by the three groups of players. It simply shows how active they were in passing the ball. **Australia's** forwards, for example, made almost twice as many passes as **Italy's**.



The following table takes this further. It shows the proportion of a team's passes made by each group. In other words – of all the passes made by a team, what proportion were made by the forwards? what proportion by the scrum half? and what proportion by the backs. Such tables can show if certain teams use forwards more as suppliers of the ball for onward transmission by the backs, rather than the forwards themselves being more involved in the distribution process.











The table shows that while **Italy's** forwards made only half those of **Australia**, as a proportion of total team passes, **Italy's** forwards made proportionately more.

The percentages for each participating country are shown in the following table:

|              | % by Forwards | % by Scrum Half | % by Backs |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| TONGA        | 23%           | 39%             | 38%        |
| FIJI         | 21%           | 40%             | 39%        |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 20%           | 36%             | 44%        |
| WALES        | 17%           | 39%             | 44%        |
| FRANCE       | 18%           | 42%             | 40%        |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 16%           | 41%             | 43%        |
| ITALY        | 16%           | 54%             | 30%        |
| SCOTLAND     | 15%           | 43%             | 42%        |
| ARGENTINA    | 15%           | 47%             | 38%        |
| AUSTRALIA    | 15%           | 50%             | 35%        |
| IRELAND      | 13%           | 41%             | 46%        |
| ENGLAND      | 11%           | 41%             | 49%        |















The next table shows the number of times each countries' forwards had the ball in their hands and then notes the number of times they passed it. This is expressed as a ratio so that if a team's forwards passed the ball 20 times having received it 100 times, the ratio would be expressed as 1 to 5 – ie 1 pass for every 5 possessions. Again, the table shows the differences between various countries with **Fiji's** and **France's** forwards being the forwards most likely to pass the ball and **Argentina's** the least.













|  |              | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|
|   | FIJI         | 1 in 2.7 | 1 in 3.1 |
|   | FRANCE       | 1 in 2.7 | 1 in 3.8 |
|   | NEW ZEALAND  | 1 in 2.8 | 1 in 2.8 |
|   | SOUTH AFRICA | 1 in 3.0 | 1 in 3.0 |
|   | IRELAND      | 1 in 3.0 | 1 in 3.9 |
|   | SCOTLAND     | 1 in 3.0 | 1 in 3.2 |
|   | WALES        | 1 in 3.0 | 1 in 3.2 |
|   | ITALY        | 1 in 3.3 | n/a      |
|   | TONGA        | 1 in 3.5 | 1 in 3.6 |
|   | ENGLAND      | 1 in 3.5 | 1 in 2.4 |
|   | AUSTRALIA    | 1 in 3.6 | 1 in 3.3 |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 1 in 3.8 | 1 in 6.2 |















This difference between the forwards of each country is even more graphically illustrated when the forwards are broken down into the 3 groups of (a) front row, (b) second row and (c) back row.

This time the relationship between passes and possession is expressed in percentage terms, so that if a group of forwards received the ball 20 times and passed it 6 times, it means they passed it on 30% of occasions. The front row, second row and back row passing percentages for each team are shown in the following tables:

|   | % of times ball passed by Front Row JWC 2011 |
|---|--|
|  | IRELAND 36%                                  |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA 34%                             |
|  | NEW ZEALAND 33%                              |
|  | AUSTRALIA 32%                                |
|  | FRANCE 32%                                   |
|  | FIJI 30%                                     |
|  | ENGLAND 29%                                  |
|  | TONGA 22%                                    |
|  | SCOTLAND 22%                                 |
|  | WALES 21%                                    |
|  | ARGENTINA 20%                                |
|  | ITALY 18%                                    |

|   | % of times ball passed by 2 <sup>nd</sup> Row JWC 2011 |
|---|--|
|  | FIJI 41%   |
|  | TONGA 33%  |
|  | WALES 29%  |
|  | ITALY 27%  |
|  | NEW ZEALAND 27%  |
|  | FRANCE 27%   |
|  | AUSTRALIA 23%  |
|  | IRELAND 22%  |
|  | ARGENTINA 20%  |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA 19%                                       |
|  | SCOTLAND 16%   |
|  | ENGLAND 8%   |

|   |              | % of times ball passed by Back Row JWC 2011 |
|---|--------------|---|
|  | SCOTLAND     | 43%   |
|  | FRANCE       | 42%   |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 41%   |
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 39%   |
|  | IRELAND      | 39%   |
|  | FIJI         | 38%   |
|  | WALES        | 35%   |
|  | ENGLAND      | 33%   |
|  | ITALY        | 32%   |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 31%   |
|  | TONGA        | 29%   |
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 27%   |



### 6.3 PASSING MOVEMENTS

Passes are grouped into passing movements – i.e. one pass movement, two pass movements and so on. The data shows that some **78%** of all passing movements contained two passes or less. There were however clear differences between the various countries as shown in the table

The data also shows that **Italy** had just 11 passing movements with more than 3 passes. This contrasts with **South Africa** who had 40 and **England** and **Wales** who each had 37.



|              | % of passing movements with 2 or fewer passes JWC 2011 |
|--------------|--|
| ITALY        | 88%  |
| AUSTRALIA    | 81%  |
| TONGA        | 81%  |
| ARGENTINA    | 80%  |
| IRELAND      | 78%  |
| FIJI         | 77%  |
| SCOTLAND     | 77%  |
| FRANCE       | 77%  |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 76%  |
| WALES        | 75%  |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 72%  |
| ENGLAND      | 71%  |

### 6.4 RUCKS/MAULS (2nd PHASE)

Games, on average, contained **133** rucks/mauls (JWC 2010 – 138)

|                        | JWC 2011   | JWC 2010                         |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Average R/Ms per game  | 133  | 138                              |
| Most R/Ms in one game  | 183<br><i>France v Australia</i>                   | 168<br><i>Argentina v France</i> |
| Least R/Ms in one game | 99<br><i>Wales v Fiji;</i><br><i>France v Fiji</i> | 102<br><i>Wales v Fiji</i>       |

The most by any team in a game was **130** and the least, **36**.

The following table indicates the total number of rucks/mauls created by each team in the competition expressed as average per game.

Just as in the case of passes, however, the number of rucks and mauls made by one team may be constrained because it obtained only limited possession of the ball. In order to address this, an alternative calculation has been made which relates the number of rucks/mauls to the share of ball in play time won by each team. This is expressed in the number of rucks created for every minutes' possession obtained by a team and is also shown in the following table:

|  |              | Average Rucks |          |  |              | Rucking Rates  |                |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|  |              | JWC 2011      | JWC 2010 |  |              | JWC 2011       | JWC 2010       |
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 98            | 84       |  | AUSTRALIA    | 5.3 per minute | 4.8 per minute |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 75            | 71       |  | TONGA        | 4.6            | 4.3            |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 74            | 56       |  | SOUTH AFRICA | 4.4            | 3.9            |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 72            | 83       |  | NEW ZEALAND  | 4.3            | 4.6            |
|  | FRANCE       | 68            | 65       |  | SCOTLAND     | 4.3            | 4.1            |
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 68            | 76       |  | WALES        | 4.2            | 4.2            |
|  | IRELAND      | 66            | 54       |  | ENGLAND      | 4.2            | 3.5            |
|  | WALES        | 64            | 65       |  | IRELAND      | 4.1            | 3.7            |
|  | ENGLAND      | 62            | 75       |  | FRANCE       | 4.1            | 3.9            |
|  | TONGA        | 58            | 70       |  | ITALY        | 4.0            | n/a            |
|  | ITALY        | 55            | n/a      |  | ARGENTINA    | 3.7            | 4.7            |
|  | FIJI         | 40            | 51       |  | FIJI         | 3.4            | 3.8            |

This table shows, for example, that while **Australia** made 70% more passes than **Tonga**, their rate of passing was only 15% more.

### 6.5 BREAKDOWN RETENTION

At the breakdown, the team taking in the ball retained possession by either winning the ball or being awarded a penalty on **93%** of occasions.

The percentage success rate for almost all teams was very similar and is shown in the attached table:

|              | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| ARGENTINA    | 95%      | 95%      |
| IRELAND      | 94%      | 95%      |
| AUSTRALIA    | 94%      | 93%      |
| TONGA        | 93%      | 93%      |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 93%      | 89%      |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 93%      | 97%      |
| ENGLAND      | 93%      | 94%      |
| FRANCE       | 92%      | 95%      |
| FIJI         | 91%      | 94%      |
| ITALY        | 91%      | n/a      |
| WALES        | 91%      | 93%      |
| SCOTLAND     | 90%      | 95%      |

### 6.6 KICKING

The most by a team in a game was **28** – the least **6**. Each country's average is shown in the table below.

**Average Kicks per game**  
**Most Kicks in one game**  
**Least Kicks in one game**

| JWC 2011                       | JWC 2010                       |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 35                             | 44                             |
| 55<br><i>Argentina v Italy</i> | 71<br><i>Wales v Argentina</i> |
| 16<br><i>France v Fiji</i>     | 13<br><i>Australia v Tonga</i> |

The two highest kicking games contained 55 and 52 kicks respectively. They comprised the two Argentina v Italy matches. The two lowest kicking games contained 16 and 22 - **Fiji** played in both.



When an adjustment is made to take account of possession obtained, by each team, then the kicking table changes slightly. It shows that while **Fiji** was the only ninth highest kicking team, it kicked at the second highest rate. The table below includes the average number of kicks per team per minute's possession:

|  |              | Average Kicks |          |  |              | Kicking Rates  |          |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------|--|--------------|----------------|----------|
|  |              | JWC 2011      | JWC 2010 |  |              | JWC 2011       | JWC 2010 |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 23            | 27       |  | ITALY        | 1.7 per minute | n/a      |
|  | WALES        | 14            | 26       |  | FIJI         | 1.5            | 1.6      |
|  | IRELAND      | 19            | 24       |  | ARGENTINA    | 1.4            | 1.5      |
|  | ENGLAND      | 18            | 24       |  | TONGA        | 1.4            | 1.2      |
|  | ITALY        | 25            | n/a      |  | IRELAND      | 1.1            | 1.6      |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 16            | 23       |  | ENGLAND      | 1.1            | 1.3      |
|  | FRANCE       | 15            | 22       |  | NEW ZEALAND  | 1.1            | 1.0      |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 17            | 22       |  | SOUTH AFRICA | 1.0            | 1.6      |
|  | FIJI         | 17            | 22       |  | SCOTLAND     | 1.0            | 1.3      |
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 17            | 18       |  | WALES        | 0.9            | 1.6      |
|  | TONGA        | 20            | 18       |  | FRANCE       | 0.9            | 1.4      |
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 10            | 13       |  | AUSTRALIA    | 0.6            | 0.7      |

## 6.7 SUMMARY

A summary of previous activity tables is shown below – it shows the average number of rucks, passes, and kicks per game and the rate for each per minute possession.

### Activity Cycle Summary Average per game and Rate per minute possession

|  |              | Rucks/Mauls |      | Passes  |      | Kicks   |      |
|--|--------------|-------------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
|  |              | Average     | Rate | Average | Rate | Average | Rate |
|  | NEW ZEALAND  | 68          | 4.3  | 127     | 8.1  | 17      | 1.1  |
|  | ENGLAND      | 62          | 4.2  | 142     | 9.3  | 18      | 1.1  |
|  | SOUTH AFRICA | 74          | 4.4  | 153     | 9.4  | 16      | 1.0  |
|  | AUSTRALIA    | 98          | 5.3  | 158     | 8.6  | 10      | 0.6  |
|  | FRANCE       | 68          | 4.1  | 128     | 5.5  | 15      | 0.9  |
|  | WALES        | 64          | 4.2  | 119     | 7.8  | 14      | 0.9  |
|  | SAMOA        | 55          | 4.0  | 81      | 5.4  | 25      | 1.7  |
|  | IRELAND      | 66          | 4.1  | 137     | 8.3  | 19      | 1.1  |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 75          | 4.3  | 148     | 8.5  | 17      | 1.0  |
|  | TONGA        | 58          | 4.6  | 78      | 5.5  | 20      | 1.4  |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 72          | 3.7  | 107     | 6.4  | 23      | 1.4  |
|  | FIJI         | 40          | 3.4  | 82      | 7.1  | 17      | 1.5  |

## 7.0 RESTARTS

Of 50m restarts, **29%** were kicked long – **71%** were kicked short and were contestable.

When restarts were kicked short, the kicking team regained possession on 1 in 3 occasions.

The table shows the type of restart kicked by each team at 50m and retention rates of short restarts.

It can be seen that there was a major contrast between many of the teams. While most kicked short far more often than long, some countries kicked long on the majority of occasions. Further, success rate and restart type varied between the 12 teams. The most effective teams in retaining short restarts are also shown.

The most successful teams at regaining restarts were **England** and **New Zealand**. Despite this, both teams kicked long in a clear majority of occasions. While the average average for short kicks was 63%, **England's** percentage was 28% and **New Zealand's** 38%

Interestingly, on short 22metre restarts – of which there were only 13 in the entire tournament – 9 were successfully regained.

|              | Short | Long | Retention rate |
|--------------|-------|------|----------------|
| ENGLAND      | 10    | 26   | 5 of 10        |
| WALES        | 22    | 20   | 5 of 22        |
| TONGA        | 23    | 19   | 7 of 23        |
| FIJI         | 29    | 16   | 11 of 29       |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 8     | 13   | 4 of 8         |
| SCOTLAND     | 26    | 13   | 13 of 20       |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 14    | 12   | 0 of 14        |
| ITALY        | 30    | 11   | 8 of 30        |
| IRELAND      | 37    | 10   | 9 of 37        |
| FRANCE       | 26    | 4    | 11 of 26       |
| AUSTRALIA    | 24    | 8    | 7 of 24        |
| ARGENTINA    | 20    | 8    | 3 of 20        |

## 8.0 LINEOUTS

The average number of lineouts per game was **23** (JWC 2010 – 25)

The most line outs in a game was **34** – the least **14**.

|                     | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Average no per game | 23       | 25       |
| Percentage competed | 54%      | 61%      |
| Possession retained | 81%      | 78%      |

All teams had high success rates on their own throw while rates of success on opponents throw-ins showed more variation. Lineout success on own throw and opposition throw are shown in the following table. It also highlights lineout steals – ie those lost on own throw in and those won on opponents throw in.

**South Africa** had the highest overall percentage success rate on their own throw in and they also had the most success on opposition throw ins.

|              | Success % |           | Lineout Steals    |                  | Not straight / Pen/FK / Knock-on |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
|              | Own Throw | Opp Throw | Lost on Own Throw | Won on Opp Throw | Own Throw                        | Opp Throw |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 90%       | 28%       | 4                 | 11               | 1                                | 4         |
| SCOTLAND     | 89%       | 12%       | 5                 | 6                | 1                                | 2         |
| AUSTRALIA    | 88%       | 30%       | 5                 | 12               | 1                                | 5         |
| ENGLAND      | 86%       | 18%       | 4                 | 7                | 4                                | 3         |
| WALES        | 82%       | 25%       | 10                | 8                | 3                                | 6         |
| ITALY        | 82%       | 16%       | 7                 | 8                | 4                                | 3         |
| ARGENTINA    | 80%       | 18%       | 11                | 8                | 2                                | 3         |
| FRANCE       | 79%       | 20%       | 7                 | 8                | 3                                | 3         |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 77%       | 22%       | 10                | 10               | 4                                | 2         |
| TONGA        | 75%       | 13%       | 6                 | 5                | 7                                | 2         |
| FIJI         | 71%       | 13%       | 12                | 3                | 3                                | 3         |
| IRELAND      | 68%       | 20%       | 11                | 6                | 6                                | 3         |

## 9.0 SCRUMS













The average number of scrums per game was **19**

The most scrums in a game was **31** – the least **10**

Scrum ball retention was relatively high for all teams.

**South Africa** retained possession on all but 2 of their 55 put-ins – by contrast, **Fiji** lost 118 and **Tonga** 15.

With such high percentage of possession retained, it is no surprise that heels against the head were few and far between. In total there were **31** in 557 scrums or 1 in 18 (*JWC 2010 - 24 in 592 scrums – or 1 scrum in 25*). The table below shows the tight heads won and lost by each country.

|   |              | Scrum Success % |                 | Heels against the head |                        |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|   |              | Own Feed        | Opposition Feed | Lost on Own Feed       | Won on Opposition Feed |
|    | SOUTH AFRICA | 96%             | 22%             | 0                      | 4                      |
|    | AUSTRALIA    | 95%             | 23%             | 1                      | 6                      |
|    | FRANCE       | 93%             | 24%             | 1                      | 7                      |
|    | ENGLAND      | 90%             | 7%              | 1                      | 2                      |
|    | IRELAND      | 88%             | 7%              | 1                      | 0                      |
|   | NEW ZEALAND  | 86%             | 19%             | 1                      | 3                      |
|  | SCOTLAND     | 85%             | 15%             | 2                      | 0                      |
|  | WALES        | 84%             | 14%             | 3                      | 3                      |
|  | ITALY        | 82%             | 22%             | 5                      | 1                      |
|  | ARGENTINA    | 78%             | 27%             | 1                      | 5                      |
|  | TONGA        | 70%             | 2%              | 6                      | 0                      |
|  | FIJI         | 69%             | 10%             | 9                      | 0                      |

Of all scrum penalties, two thirds were awarded to the team putting the ball in.

## 10.0 PENALTIES / FREE KICKS

In JWC 2011, the average number of penalties and free kicks awarded in a game was **21**.

This reflected a spread of between 29 and 13 per game.

The most conceded by a team in one match was 20 - the least 4.

|                            | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Average no per game        | 21       | 24       |
| Most Pens/FKs in one game  | 29       | 32       |
| Least Pens/FKs in one game | 13       | 15       |

The following table comprises the total penalties awarded to and conceded by each team. However, because the number of penalties can vary from match to match, a better measure is the **proportion** of penalties conceded by a team in all their matches compared with their opponents. This shows that **Ireland** were the least penalised team in relation to their opponents while **Scotland** was the most, conceding 50% more penalties than their opponents.

|              | Pens/FKs For and Against |                | Proportion of Pens/FKs |                  |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
|              | Pen/FK For               | Pen/FK Against | % Pen/FK For           | % Pen/FK Against |
| IRELAND      | 60                       | 38             | 61%                    | 39%              |
| AUSTRALIA    | 51                       | 34             | 60%                    | 40%              |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 52                       | 39             | 57%                    | 43%              |
| ARGENTINA    | 71                       | 54             | 57%                    | 43%              |
| ITALY        | 59                       | 51             | 54%                    | 46%              |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 50                       | 50             | 50%                    | 50%              |
| WALES        | 55                       | 57             | 49%                    | 51%              |
| ENGLAND      | 44                       | 53             | 45%                    | 55%              |
| FIJI         | 42                       | 52             | 45%                    | 55%              |
| FRANCE       | 45                       | 59             | 43%                    | 57%              |
| TONGA        | 45                       | 64             | 41%                    | 59%              |
| SCOTLAND     | 47                       | 70             | 40%                    | 60%              |

Of the penalties and free kicks awarded, teams took some 16% as tap penalties. The differences between the teams however were noticeable. While overall, teams took an average of 8 tap penalties in the tournament, **England** tapped only twice while **Tonga** tapped on 19 occasions..

## 10.1 CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES PENALISED

The following table groups the penalties awarded into 8 categories – these are as follows.

|                       | %    |
|-----------------------|------|
| Ruck/tackle on ground | 47%  |
| Offside               | 14%  |
| Scrum                 | 19%  |
| Dangerous tackle      | 7%   |
| Other                 | 4%   |
| Lineout               | 1%   |
| Obstruction           | 7%   |
| Foul play             | 1%   |
|                       | 100% |

## 11.0 CARDS – YELLOW & RED

There were **no** red cards issued (*JWC 2010 – none*)  
 There were **22** yellow cards issued during the championship, an average of one per game. This was 4 fewer than last year.

Of the 30 matches, there were 14 which contained at least one yellow card, meaning 16 (or 53%) of all matches did not contain a single yellow card. The most yellow cards in one match was 3 (*South Africa v Fiji and France v Tonga*)

The table attached shows the breakdown of yellow cards per team.

The reasons for each of the yellow cards were as follows:

|  | JWC 2011 |
|--|----------|
| Dangerous Tackle                       | 12       |
| Foul Play (punching/kicking/trampling) | 3        |
| Ruck/Tackle – Hands                    | 1        |
| Ruck/Tackle - Preventing Release       | 1        |
| Ruck/Tackle – Not staying on feet      | 1        |
| Deliberate knock on                    | 1        |
| Ruck - offside                         | 2        |
| Unsportsmanlike behaviour              | 1        |
| Total                                  | 22       |

|              | JWC 2011 | JWC 2010 |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| FIJI         | 4        | 6        |
| ARGENTINA    | 4        | 0        |
| WALES        | 3        | 0        |
| TONGA        | 2        | 5        |
| ITALY        | 2        | n/a      |
| SCOTLAND     | 2        | 2        |
| FRANCE       | 1        | 2        |
| NEW ZEALAND  | 1        | 1        |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 1        | 1        |
| ENGLAND      | 1        | 1        |
| IRELAND      | 1        | 1        |
| AUSTRALIA    | 0        | 2        |