



# WOMEN'S RUGBY WORLD CUP 2006

## STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS



**The attached report does 3 things:**

- **it reflects the shape of the Women's game as seen in WRWC2006 through a Commentary on the tournament followed by a Statistical Summary and Analysis**
- **it incorporates a comparison with the men's game as seen in RWC2003, and**
- **it provides – because of the country by country data that has been included – 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. In doing this, the various teams may find the data of benefit in establishing benchmarks and performance indicators for future tournaments.**

**NOTE 1**

There were 30 matches played in WRWC 2006.

Videos were not available for one of the matches. As a result, most of the following analysis is based on the summary of 29 matches. Where, however, videos were not required in order to produce certain sections, e.g. match scores, the report incorporates all matches.

**NOTE 2**

When comparisons are made with the men's game, they have been made with RWC 2003. This is considered to be a better basis for comparison than recent 6 Nations and TriNations tournaments since World Cup competitions are different. They include matches between Tier1, 2 and 3 countries. Higher scores and greater scoring spreads are seen so that a comparison between World Cups, whether played by men or women, gives a more accurate comparison than a comparison with Tier 1 competitions.

# STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS

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## COMMENTARY

### The big change

In November 2002, a report was produced entitled “**THE WOMEN’S GAME – a comparison with the men’s game in prior years**”. The final paragraph of the report read as follows:

*In summary therefore, it can be said that as the men’s game has developed since 1995, so has the women’s game. – but while the women’s game is structurally similar to that played by men in RWC99, the men’s game has moved on noticeably since then. The result is that the amount of time the ball is in play in the women’s game is now substantially less than in the current men’s game where there are some 40% more rucks/mauls and 35% more passes and kicks. The men’s game therefore is more attritional and is played at a greater pace. There is more going on.*

This may well have been the case in 2002 but no longer. Women’s Rugby World Cup 2006 saw this change.



Ball in play – which signifies activity – went up by almost 20% compared with 2002 – and, since it follows that the amount of time that the ball is in play dictates to a major extent the number of rucks, passes and kicks in a game, so there was more activity. The effect of this increase brought the number of passes and rucks to levels that are now very close to the men’s game. No longer is there a difference of 40% in rucks and mauls and 35% in passes as there was in 2002– parity has been achieved in both these areas as a result of fewer passes being made in the men’s game and now more in the women’s.

This was not however the only area where difference seen 4 years ago have either disappeared or narrowed.

In 2002, the timing of tries was quite different. In the men’s game a far greater proportion of tries were scored in the second half. Further, in the women’s game the first 5 minutes of a match saw twice as many tries as in any other 5 minute period. This was the complete opposite to the timing of tries in the men’s game where the first 5 minutes saw the fewest number of tries. None of this however applies any longer. The timing of scores, whether penalty goals or scrums, reflects that seen in the men’s game.

The other most noticeable difference from the men’s game was in the area of penalties and free kicks. WRWC2002 contained an average of 35% more penalties than in the men’s game. This was largely accounted for by more penalties being awarded at the ruck/tackle area – a fact confirming a general observation that more players went to ground than in the men’s game. This however is no longer the case with the result that the average number of

penalty kicks per game in WRWC 2006 was exactly the same as that in WRWC 2002. Further – and unlike 2002 – it can no longer be said that “there are fewer penalties for foul play and tackle offences in the Women’s game”. They are now at the same percentage level which is very low in both cases. Foul play penalties do not even amount to 1 per game.

The result of all this is that a comparison of WRWC2006 with RWC2003 showed a structurally very similar game. Apart from scrums - which were 33% more frequent in the men’s game - all core elements were recognisably the same – but with one significant exception – kicking.

While the average number of tries were similar, when it came to kicks there were huge differences between the men’s game and the women’s game. Conversion rates were less, and there were many fewer penalty goals.

This was because penalty attempts at goal were far less frequent and far less successful. What became clear was that that kicks over a certain distance caused considerable difficulty to many women’s teams. In 29 matches for example, only 8 penalty kicks at goal from within 15 metres of the touchline were attempted. Only 3 succeeded and all these were on the 15 metre line. The result was that there were many fewer penalty attempts at goal – less than 2 per game, compared with 6 in the men’s game. Further, drop goals play little, if no part, in the women’s’ game. This, together with fewer penalty kicks and less successful conversions explains why the average number of points scored per game in RWC 2003 exceeded by 50% that seen in WRWC 2006. Kicking explained the entire difference.

Kicking therefore was a far less noticeable part of the women’s game with fewer kicks at goal, a lesser success rate and fewer kicks from hand during open play. That aside, however, it can be said that there is now a close similarity between the women’s and men’s game at World Cup level.



This is illustrated further in the following section which compares the women’s and men’s game in more detail.

# Women's Rugby World Cup 2006 STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS

## Summary - and comparison the men's game

<u>Points Scored</u>	<u>Points Scored</u>
<p>The average number of points scored per match was 39</p> <p>179 tries were scored in the 30 matches.</p> <p>There was an average of 6.0 tries per game</p>	<p><i>While the average number of tries were similar to the men's game, conversion rates were less and there were many fewer penalty goals.</i></p>
<p>There were six times more tries than penalty goals</p>	<p><i>This was because penalty attempts at goal were far less frequent and far less successful. What became clear was that that kicks over a certain distance caused considerable difficulty to many women's teams.</i></p> <p><i>In 29 matches for example, only 8 penalty kicks at goal from within 15 metres of the touchline were attempted. Only 3 succeeded and these were on the 15 metre line.</i></p> <p><i>The result was that there were many fewer penalty attempts at goal – LESS THAN 2 PER GAME, compared with 6 in the men's game</i></p>
<p>Of the 179 tries, 20% started inside the scoring team's own half</p>	<p><i>In the men's game, 23% started inside the scoring teams own half</i></p>
<p>The winning team scored more tries than their opponents in all but 5 of 30 matches – or in 80% of matches</p>	<p><i>This compares with an almost identical figure of 81% in the RWC2003 – which is somewhat paradoxical given that there were around 5 times as many penalties kicked in the last men's World Cup. All that does however is confirm what appears to now be a universal truth –that however many penalties and are awarded and kicked, the team scoring the most tries wins on around 80% of occasions.</i></p>
<p>26% of tries came from lineout possession and 22% from scrum possession</p>	<p><i>This was not too dissimilar to RWC2003 where tries from lineouts accounted for 27% of tries and from scrums 26%. In fact, the source of try possession from all possible sources followed closely that of the men's game.</i></p>
<p>Two thirds of penalty goals were kicked in the first half – two thirds of tries in the second.</p>	<p><i>This was a close reflection of the incidence seen in RWC2003</i></p>

<u>Activity Cycles</u>	<u>Activity Cycles</u>
Ball in play time averaged 41%	<p><i>The average ball in play in RWC 2003 was 42%</i></p> <p><i>The amount of time that the ball is in play dictates to a significant extent the number of rucks, passes and kicks in a game. The more the ball is in play the more activity there is.</i></p> <p><i>In the last Women's Rugby World Cup, ball in play was noticeably less than in the men's game and as a result it was noted that ' the men's game produces 40% more rucks and mauls and around 35% more passes'. This no longer applies.</i></p> <p><i>The increase in ball in play of almost 20% when compared with WRWC 2002 has brought the number of passes and rucks to levels that are very close to the men's game. Kicks however are still fewer in the women's game – which may be a reflection of the fact that kicks are a less successful element of the women's game compared with the men's.</i></p>
Rucks/mauls averaged 131 per game	<i>In RWC2003, they averaged 136.</i>
Passes averaged 220 per game and almost 80% of all passing movements contained 2 passes or less	<i>There were 241 in RWC2003 and 83% of passing movements contained 2 passes or less.</i>
Open play kicks averaged 43 per game	<i>Open play kicks averaged 52.</i>

<u>Set Pieces</u>	<u>Set Pieces</u>
There were, on average, 31 lineouts per game,	<i>RWC2003 lineout figures were very similar.</i>
68% were contested and possession was retained on 73% of occasions.	<i>The were 33 per game, just over 60% were contested and possession was retained on 80% of occasions.</i>
There were an average of 28 scrums per game. Possession retained was 89%	<i>There were only 21 scrums per game I RWC 2003 some 7 less than in the Women's tournament. Retained possession was similar however – 91%.</i>

<b>Penalties</b>	<b><i>Penalties</i></b>
Penalties averaged 24 per game	<i>Penalties in RWC2003 also averaged 24 per game.</i>
Penalties for ground offences at ruck and tackle accounted for 52% of all penalties	<i>In RWC 2003, ruck/tackle penalties accounted for 46%.</i>
65% of the penalties at the ruck/tackle area went against the defending team	<i>70% went against the defending team</i>

<b>Red/Yellow Cards</b>	<b><i>Red/Yellow cards</i></b>
0 Red card and 18 yellow cards were issued	<i>0 Red cards and 28 yellow cards were issued, which, in relation to the number of matches played was identical.</i>





## FINAL STANDINGS

	Team	Position
	New Zealand	1 <sup>st</sup>
	England	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	France	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	Canada	4 <sup>th</sup>
	USA	5 <sup>th</sup>
	Scotland	6 <sup>th</sup>
	Australia	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Ireland	8 <sup>th</sup>
	Spain	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Samoa	10 <sup>th</sup>
	Kazakhstan	11 <sup>th</sup>
	South Africa	12 <sup>th</sup>





<b>Round One</b> 31/08/2006			
Spain	0 - 24	Scotland	Rachel Boyland
New Zealand	66 - 7	Canada	George Ayoub
Kazakhstan	5 - 20	Samoa	Clare Daniels
Australia	68 - 12	South Africa	Nicky Inwood
Ireland	0 - 43	France	Jenny Bental
England	18 - 0	USA	Lyndon Bray
<b>Round Two</b> 04/09/2006			
New Zealand	50 - 0	Samoa	Malcolm Changleng
Ireland	11 - 24	USA	Christine Hanizet
Kazakhstan	17 - 32	Scotland	Kerstin Ljungdahl
England	74 - 8	South Africa	Sarah Corrigan
Australia	10 - 24	France	Joyce Henry
Spain	0 - 79	Canada	Simon McDowell
<b>Round Three</b> 08/09/2006			
Ireland	37 - 0	South Africa	Clare Daniels
Spain	14 - 12	Samoa	Joyce Henry
Australia	6 - 10	USA	Lyndon Bray
Kazakhstan	5 - 45	Canada	Kristina Mellor
New Zealand	21 - 0	Scotland	Debbie Innes
England	27 - 8	France	George Ayoub
<b>Round Four</b> 12/09/2006			
New Zealand	40 - 10	France	Malcolm Changleng
England	20 - 14	Canada	Sarah Corrigan
Scotland	11 - 10	Ireland	Nicky Inwood
USA	29 - 12	Australia	Simon McDowell
Samoa	43 - 10	South Africa	Lyndon Bray
Spain	17 - 12	Kazakhstan	Kim Smit
<b>Finals Day 1</b> 16/09/2006			
South Africa	0 - 36	Kazakhstan	Dana Teagarden
Samoa	5 - 10	Spain	Jenny Bental
Ireland	14 - 18	Australia	Malcolm Changleng
<b>Finals Day 2</b> 17/09/2006			
Scotland	0 - 24	USA	Clare Daniels
France	17 - 8	Canada	Sarah Corrigan
New Zealand	25 - 17	England	Simon McDowell

# Women's Rugby World Cup 2006

## STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS

### SCORING

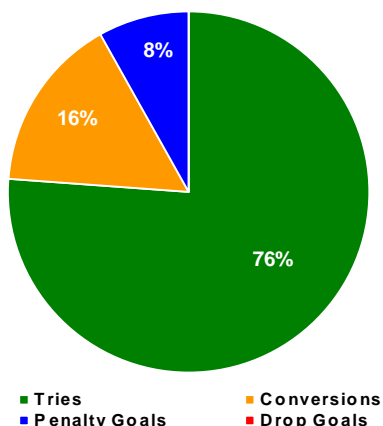
The following tables show the total points scored in the 30 matches, the make-up of such points and the average per game.

It should be noted that

- **There were almost six times as many tries as penalty goals**
- tries accounted for 76% of all points

Score	Total
Points Scored	1,179
Tries	179
Conversions (success rate)	94 (53%)
Penalty Goals (success rate)	31 (54%)
Drop Goals	1

Av. per game	2006	2002
Points	39	40
Tries	6.0	5.7
Penalty Goals	1.0	2.3
Drop Goals	0.03	0.03



The importance of the try is reflected in the high percentage of matches won by the team scoring the most tries. Of the 30 matches,

- the winning team scored the most tries on **80%** of occasions (24 matches)
- both teams scored the same number of tries in 4 matches
- there was just one game where the winning team scored fewer tries but won through penalty goals

Tries – most in one game	13 (Canada v Spain, England v South Africa)
Tries – least in one game	2 (Samoa v Spain)
Penalty goals – most in one game	2 (10 matches)
Penalty goals – least in one game	0 (10 matches)



The average number of points per game was 39. This compares with 59 in the last men's World Cup. This difference of 20 points is accounted for almost entirely by kicks. While the average number of tries in each tournament was between 6 and 7, in the men's World Cup there were 4 times as many penalty goals, conversion success rates were noticeably higher (73% compared to 53%) while drop goals were 15 times more likely.

















What is clear therefore is that kicks at goal are less frequent – and less successful - than in the men's game. This also illustrates the fact that kicks over a certain distance cause considerable difficulty to many women's teams. In 29 matches for example, only 8 penalty kicks at goal from within 15 metres of the touchline were attempted. Only 3 succeeded and these were on the 15 metre line. The result was that there were many fewer penalty attempts at goal – **LESS THAN 2 PER GAME**, compared with 6 per game in RWC2003.

As an illustration of penalty attempts being a far less favoured option in the women's game, 3 teams (**Kazakhstan, Samoa and South Africa**) were awarded over 150 penalties in total and attempted just 2 kicks at goal between them.

Finally – and as noted above - the winning team scored more tries than their opponents in all but 5 of 30 matches – a percentage rate of 80%. This compares with 81% in the RWC2003 – which is somewhat paradoxical given that there were around 5 times as many penalties kicked in the last men's World Cup. All that does however is confirm what appears to now be a universal truth –that however many penalties are awarded and kicked, the team scoring the most tries wins on around 40% of occasions.

## TEAM SCORING

The tables below show the average number of points scored per game per team, and the average number of points conceded per game per team:

Team	Points scored per game	WRWC 2002	Team	Points conceded per game	WRWC 2002
 N Zealand	40	51	 N Zealand	7	3
 England	31	35	 USA	9	11
 Canada	31	21	 England	11	11
 Australia	23	20	 Scotland	14	15
 France	20	24	 France	17	15
 USA	17	31	 Australia	18	10
 Samoa	16	13	 Samoa	18	8
 Kazakhstan	15	19	 Ireland	19	21
 Ireland	14	10	 Canada	22	24
 Scotland	13	9	 Kazakhstan	23	9
 Spain	8	22	 Spain	26	15
 S Africa	6	n/a	 S Africa	52	n/a

The first column in the above table simply reflects the points scored – it does not show however how effective each team was in scoring points in relation to the possession that it obtained. A team may, for example, obtain little possession but still manage to score a significant number of tries and points. The following table considers this and attempts 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 all the matches it played and then dividing it by the number of tries scored. The result then gave a rate of try scoring with **New Zealand**, for example, scoring a try every 2m 56 seconds. The table also shows the number of tries scored in each game. (\*It should be noted that the try scoring rate excludes **Australia**'s game with **South Africa** since the lack of a visual record of the game has precluded a calculation of each team's possession being made)

Team	Individual matches (no. of tries scored)	Total tries scored	Try scoring rate
N Zealand	3,4,6,8,10	31	1 try every 2m 56secs
Canada	1,1,2,7,13	24	3m 12secs
England	2,2,3,4,12	23	4m 09secs
France	1,2,2,4,7	16	5m 06secs
USA	0,2,3,4,5	14	5m 18secs
Samoa	0,1,2,3,7	13	6m 04secs
Kazakhstan	1,1,2,3,6	13	6m 36secs
Ireland	0,1,2,2,6	11	7m 07secs
Scotland	0,0,1,4,4	9	9m 03secs
Australia*	0,1,2,2,10	15	14m 50sec*
Spain	0,0,1,2,2,	5	16m 04secs
S Africa*	0,0,1,2,2	5	18m 13secs*

\*excludes match between Australia (10 tries) and S Africa (2 tries).

The converse measure of success concerns the conceding of tries and while an earlier table showed the average number of points conceded, the figures do not show however how effective each team was in restricting points in relation to the possession that their opponents obtained. A team may, for example, concede very few tries in the face of considerable opposition possession. The next chart attempts to give some sort of measurement to this by illustrating how successful each team was in preventing their opposition from converting possession into tries.

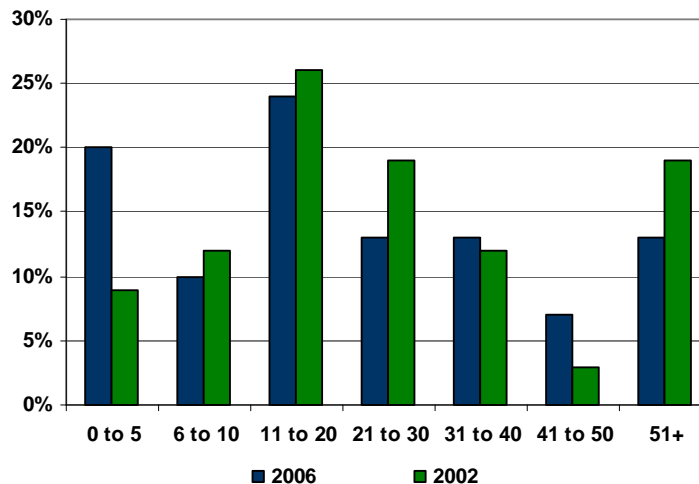
This was done by adding together the total time the team's opponents were in possession of the ball - and then dividing it by the number of tries conceded. The result then gave a rate of try scoring by the opposition. As an illustration of this, **New Zealand** conceded a try for every 14m 07 seconds possession obtained by their opponents. In **South Africa's** case, however, their opponents scored one try for every 2m 13seconds possession.

	Team	Tries conceded per match	Total tries conceded	Try conceded rate
	N Zealand	0,0,1,2,2	5	1 try every 14m 07secs
	England	0,1,1,2,4	8	8m 32secs
	Canada	0,2,1,3,10	16	5m 12secs
	Australia*	2,2,2,4,5	15	5m 05secs*
	France	0,1,1,4,6	12	6m 41secs
	USA	0,0,1,2,2	5	19m 14secs
	Samoa	1,1,2,8,2	14	6m 36secs
	Kazakhstan	0,2,3,4,7	16	4m 54secs
	Ireland	1,4,7,0,2	14	6m 05secs
	Scotland	0,2,3,3,3	11	7m 01secs
	Spain	1,2,4,13,2	22	3m 54secs
	S Africa*	6,6,7,10,12	41	2m 13secs*

\*excludes match between Australia (10 tries) and S Africa (2 tries).

## WINNING MARGINS

While there were 4 matches with winning margins of over 50 points, overall winning margins were closer in 2006 than in 2002 as shown in the adjacent chart. In 2006 there were 4 matches with a margin in excess of 51 points compared to 6 in 2002. Further, in 2006, 20% of matches had a margin of 5 points or less. In 2002, the equivalent figure was 9%.



## TIMES OF SCORES

In WRWC 2006, there was a clear difference between the time when tries were scored and penalties kicked.

- 62% or almost two thirds of all penalty goals were kicked in the first half
- 41% of tries were scored in the first half and 59% in the second.

## SOURCE OF TRIES

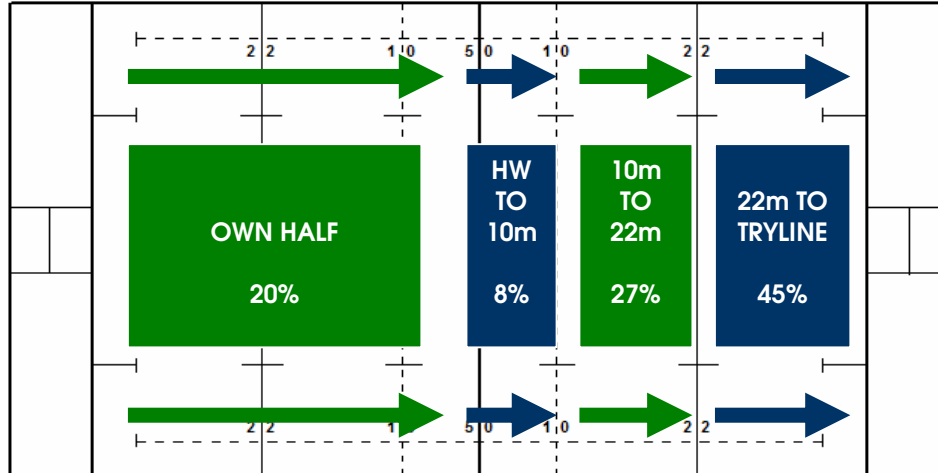
There were 179 tries scored in the 2006 tournament.

The teams scoring the tries obtained possession of the ball prior to the scoring of the tries from a variety of sources as shown below.

Possession source	2006 - % of all tries
LINEOUT – OWN	26%
SCRUM – OWN	22
PENALTY/FREE KICK	15
OPP KICK	10
TURNOVER/ OPP HANDLING ERROR	13
LINEOUT – OPP	5
SCRUM – OPP	4
RESTART – OWN	0
RESTART – OPP	5

## ORIGIN OF TRIES

Tries originate from various parts of the pitch. The following map shows where the attacking team obtained the possession from which they eventually s



The above chart shows that 20% of tries were scored from within the scoring team's own half. This is almost 3 times more than 2002 when the comparative figure was just 7%.

**Canada** however did not conform to this overall average. Twelve of their 24 tries – or 50% - started from possession obtained inside their own half. Conversely, 10 of the **USA's** 14 tries and 10 of **Kazakhstan's** 13, started from within 22m of the opponents goalline.



## BUILD UP TO TRIES

Possession of the ball that leads to tries is obtained from a number of sources – and they are shown above. More often than not, other actions – 2<sup>nd</sup> phases, passes and kicks – then take place before the try is scored.

The tables below show

- (a) the number of rucks and mauls (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) that preceded each of the 179 tries and
- (b) the number of passes that preceded each of the tries.

PHASES	Frequency %	Cum%
0	34%	34%
1	29	63
2	20	83
3	7	90
4	5	95
5	2	97
6	2	99
7	)	
8	) 1	100
9	)	
	100%	100%

The above table shows that 83% of tries were preceded by 2 or fewer 2<sup>nd</sup> phases and 90% by 3 or fewer.

PASSES	Frequency %	Cum %
0	20	20
1	12	32
2	12	44
3	13	57
4	13	70
5	9	79
6	8	87
7	3	90
8	1	91
9	2	93
10	3	96
11	)	
12	) 4	
13	)	
14	)	
	100%	100%

The above table shows that 44% of tries were preceded by 2 or fewer passes and 57% by 3 or fewer.

The data shown on these two charts reflected a pattern that was relatively consistent between the 12 teams with the possible exception of **Spain**, 3 of whose 5 tries did not contain a single pass. The remaining two, contained 1 and 3 respectively.

With regard to the various players who scored tries, this was another area where there were noticeable differences between the teams. This was illustrated by comparing **New Zealand, Canada and England**. While the backs of all three teams scored 18 or 19 tries, **New Zealand's** forwards went on to score 13 tries compared to **Canada's** 5 and **England's** 4.



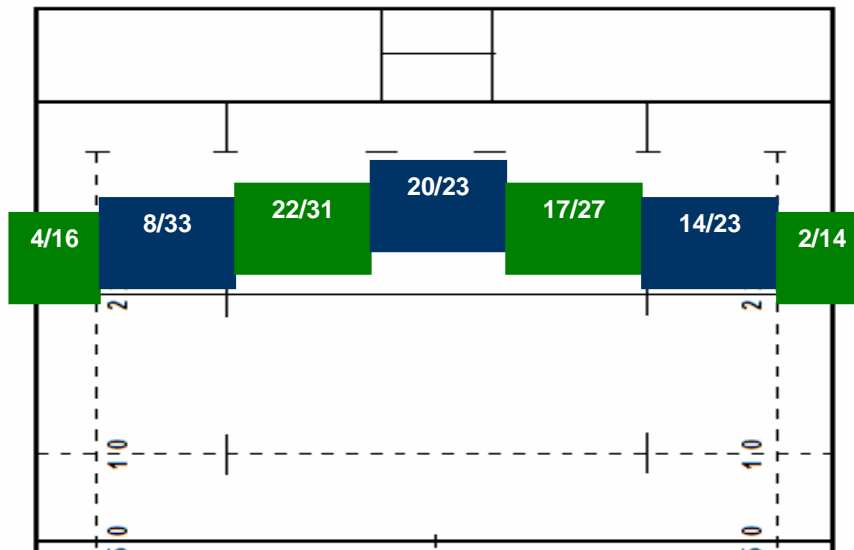
	Team	Total tries	Tries by Forwards	Tries by Backs
	N Zealand	31	13	18
	Canada	24	5	19
	England	22 + 1	4	18
	France	16	5	11
	USA	14	6	8
	Kazakhstan	13	7	6
	Samoa	13	3	10
	Ireland	11	5	6
	Scotland	9	1	8
	Australia*	5*	3*	2*
	Spain	5	1	4
	S Africa*	3*	2*	1*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166 + 1 Pen Try</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>111</b>

\*excludes match between Australia (10 tries) and S Africa (2 tries).

## KICKING SUCCESS

The conversion success rate was as follows:

Conversion Success 52%

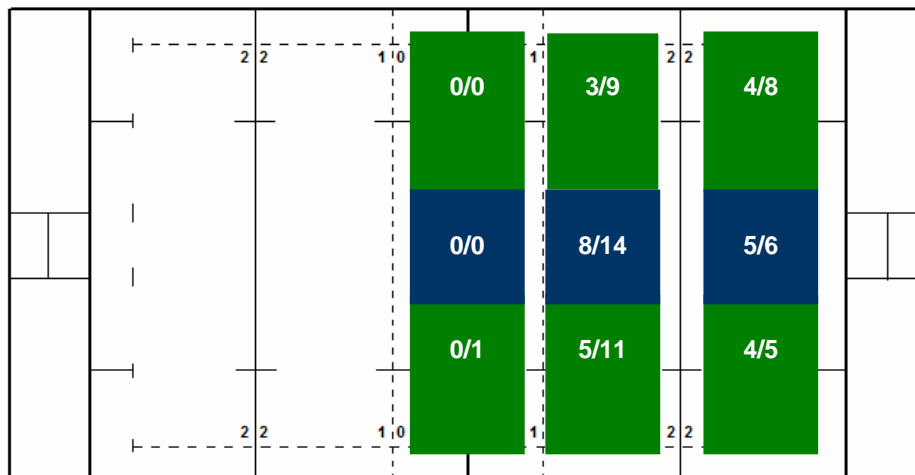


The above chart shows the conversion success rate from various parts of the pitch was as follows:

Within 5m of touch	<b>20%</b>
5m – 15m from touch	<b>39%</b>
Side of posts	<b>67%</b>
In front of posts	<b>87%</b>

The penalty goal success rate was as follows:

**Penalty Goal Success 54%**



	<b>Kicking success rate</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Spain</b>	<b>70</b>
	<b>Australia</b>	<b>67</b>
	<b>Canada</b>	<b>59</b>
	<b>N Zealand</b>	<b>55</b>
	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>England</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Samoa</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>France</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>USA</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>39</b>
	<b>S Africa</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>53%</b>

The adjacent 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.

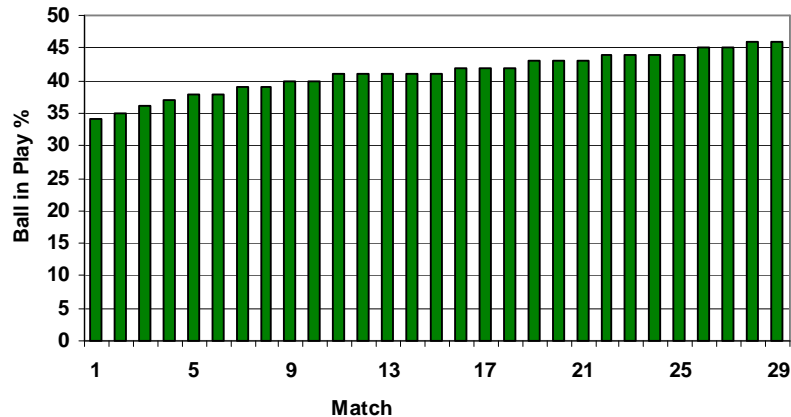
## MODE OF PLAY

### BALL IN PLAY TIMES

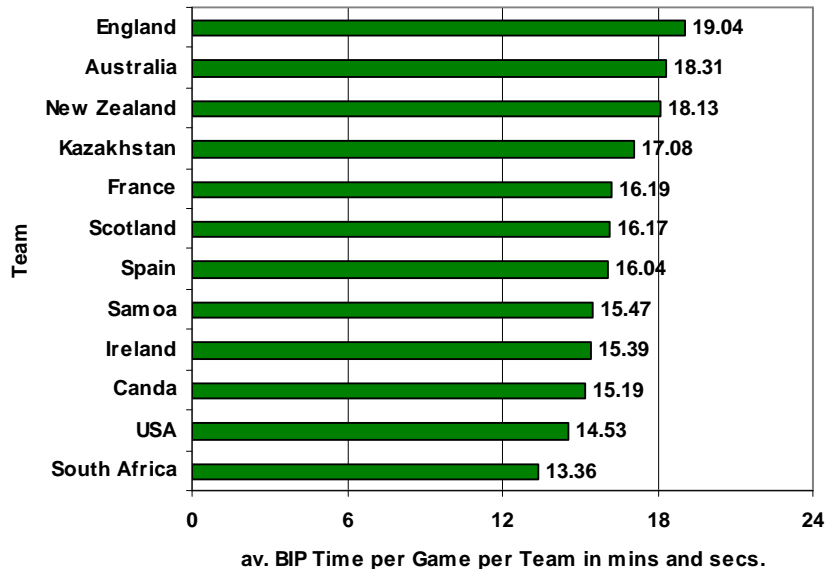
29 of the 30 matches produced the following ball in play times. The omission is the previously mentioned Australia v South Africa game.

**The overall ball in play percentage per game was 41%. (2002 – 36%)**

In 2002, there were 6 matches with less than 34% b-i-p. This year there were none.



Ball in play time is, of course not shared equally between the two teams. On the contrary, in this year's tournament, there was a considerable difference in the ball in play time achieved by the participating teams. Some had as much as 40% more than others as shown in the following table.



## ACTIVITY CYCLES

Activity cycles reflect what happens when the ball is in play – it is either passed, kicked or a ruck/maul is formed out of which ball is recycled. The following table shows the average number of rucks/mauls, passes and kicks per game:

	2006	2002
RUCKS/MAULS (2nd phase)	131	98
PASSES	220	205
OPEN PLAY KICKS	43	40
KICK:PASS RATIO	1 to 5	1 to 5



## RUCKS AND MAULS (2<sup>nd</sup> phase)

	Total
Av. rucks/mauls per game	131 (2002 – 98)
Most rucks/mauls in a game	159
Least rucks/mauls in a game	98
<b>Most by team in a game</b>	
AUSTRALIA	106
AUSTRALIA	102
KAZAKSTAN	100
<b>Least by team in a game</b>	
SOUTH AFRICA	30
USA	32
FRANCE	30













There were, on average, **131 rucks and mauls** per game. This is a 33% increase over the 2002 tournament.

The adjacent table also illustrates the extent of the differences in the level of contact sought by some of the competing teams - differences that are highlighted in the next table.

The table below shows the average number of rucks and mauls per team per game with every team except **Canada** showing a major increase from 2002.

## A STATISTICAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF 2006 WOMEN'S RWC

### AVERAGE NUMBER OF RUCKS/MAULS PER GAME

	Team	2006	2002	% Increase over 2002
	Australia	83	62	+34%
	England	80	69	+16%
	Kazakhstan	78	54	+38%
	N Zealand	76	63	+21%
	Samoa	65	44	+48%
	Scotland	64	47	+36%
	Canada	61	65	- 6%
	Ireland	61	54	+13%
	Spain	59	47	+26%
	USA	55	33	+67%
	France	55	35	+57%
	S Africa	50	N/A	n/a

The number of rucks/mauls (2<sup>nd</sup> phases) created by a team can however vary enormously from match to match. The following table shows the average number of rucks/mauls per country per game as shown above together with the most in a game and the least in a game:

### MOST & LEAST NUMBER OF RUCKS/MAULS IN A GAME PER TEAM













	Team	<u>Av.rucks/mauls per game</u>	Most in a game	Least in a game
	Australia	83	106	47
	England	80	94	65
	Kazakhstan	78	100	59
	N Zealand	76	99	53
	Samoa	65	76	52
	Scotland	64	80	50
	Ireland	61	73	46
	Canada	61	68	47
	Spain	59	77	48
	France	55	67	39
	USA	55	82	38
	S Africa	50	78	30

## A STATISTICAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF 2006 WOMEN'S RWC

The above data reflects the actual number of rucks/mauls created - so **Australia** produced the most while **South Africa** created the least. This is not altogether unexpected since **Australia** achieved notably more possession than **South Africa** and therefore would have rucked (and passed) more. Just because a team rucks a lot, therefore, does not necessarily mean that it is a high rucking team. It could be simply because it obtains more ball.

Each team's ball in play therefore must be taken into account. If a team's rucks/mauls are related to the time they were in possession of the ball then the extent of the differences invariably change. In the case of **Australia** and **Canada** for example, while **Australia** made just over almost 40% more rucks and mauls than **Canada**, it only rucked and mauled at a rate that was just over 12% more. What the following table shows therefore is the rate of activity of each country - in other words, how many rucks/mauls they made every minute of their possession. The table also includes the average number of rucks and mauls shown in the previous table.



	Team	<u>RATE OF R/M</u> i.e. no per minute	Av no. of rucks and mauls
	<b>Australia</b>	4.5	83
	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	4.5	78
	<b>N Zealand</b>	4.2	76
	<b>England</b>	4.2	80
	<b>Samoa</b>	4.1	65
	<b>Canada</b>	4.0	61
	<b>Ireland</b>	3.9	61
	<b>Scotland</b>	3.9	64
	<b>USA</b>	3.7	55
	<b>Spain</b>	3.7	59
	<b>S Africa</b>	3.7	50
	<b>France</b>	3.3	55

### Retention of possession at the breakdown

At the breakdown the team taking in the ball retained possession by either winning the ball or being awarded a penalty on 87% of occasions. The percentage success rates for each team were similar and were as follows:

Team	Retention rate at breakdown
N Zealand	92
Ireland	91
England	90
Kazakhstan	88
Scotland	88
USA	87
France	86
Samoa	85
Spain	85
Australia	84
Canada	83
S Africa	81
Overall	87%



### PASSES

<b>Av. passes per game</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b> <i>(2002 – 2005)</i>
<b>Most passes in a game</b>		<b>266</b>
<b>Least passes in a game</b>		<b>153</b>
<b>Most passes by a team in a game</b>	Kazakhstan	<b>189</b>
	New Zealand	<b>179</b>
	New Zealand	<b>178</b>
<b>Least passes by a team in a game</b>	Spain	<b>50</b>
	France	<b>53</b>
	USA	<b>55</b>

There were, on average, **220** passes per game. This shows an increase of some 7% over the 2002 average of 205.

The adjacent tables also illustrate the extent of the differences in the level of passing by the some of the competing teams - differences that are highlighted in the following tables.



	Team	Av. no of passes 2006	2002	% Increase/decrease over 2002
	N Zealand	146	128	+14%
	Kazakhstan	127	163	-22%
	England	124	153	-19%
	Australia	121	109	+11%
	Samoa	112	88	+27%
	Canada	110	122	+11%
	Scotland	105	83	+27%
	USA	103	79	+30%
	France	97	95	+2%
	S Africa	96	n/a	n/a
	Ireland	94	82	+15%
	Spain	86	78	+10%
	Overall	110	103	+ 7%













The above data reflects the actual number of passes made - so **New Zealand** produced the most while **Spain** created the least. This is not altogether unexpected since **New Zealand** achieved more possession than **Spain** and therefore would have passed more.



Just as in the case of rucks and mauls, the extent of such differences changes, however, when ball in play is taken into account. If a team's passes are related to the time they were in possession of the ball, then the extent of the differences can change. The more ball in play generally means more passes. What the following table shows therefore is the rate of passing of each country. In other words, how

many passes they made for every minute of their possession. The table also includes the average number of passes shown in the previous table. It shows that the teams that passed the most also passed at a higher rate.

## A STATISTICAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF 2006 WOMEN'S RWC

Team	RATE OF PASSES i.e. no per minute	Av no. of passes
 <b>N Zealand</b>	8.0	146
 <b>Kazakhstan</b>	7.4	127
 <b>Canada</b>	7.2	110
 <b>S Africa</b>	7.1	96
 <b>Samoa</b>	7.1	112
 <b>USA</b>	6.9	103
 <b>England</b>	6.5	124
 <b>Australia</b>	6.5	121
 <b>Scotland</b>	6.5	105
 <b>Ireland</b>	6.0	94
 <b>France</b>	5.9	97
 <b>Spain</b>	5.4	86

What the above table shows is that there is not an overly close correlation between numbers of passes and rate of passing. **England**, for example, made some 30% more passes than **South Africa**, but **South Africa** passed at higher rate than **England**.

When passes are further analysed, and broken down into passes made by the forwards, passes made by the scrum half and passes made by the 6 remaining backs, there have been some very interesting recent developments in the international game at senior level. Certain countries –



namely **New Zealand** and **Wales** – are noticeably more likely to use their forwards as distributors of the ball. Proportionately, their forwards are making noticeably more passes than other international teams.

The following table has been produced to see if these characteristics apply at Women's level and whether there are distinctive approaches being adopted by the various teams. The results show that there are - with **Kazakhstan** showing a profile that bears little relationship to the other 11 teams. While **France** and **Spain** vary somewhat from the norm, **Kazakhstan's** is exceptional.

Percentages of passes made by		(a) Forwards %	(b) Scrum half %	(c) by backs %
	Kazakhstan	30%	30%	40%
	Spain	18	41	41
	France	18	45	37
	South Africa	14	42	44
	Ireland	14	51	35
	USA	13	42	45
	England	12	43	45
	New Zealand	12	39	49
	Samoa	12	43	45
	Scotland	11	46	43
	Canada	10	46	44
	Australia	10	49	41













The above table also shows that **New Zealand** did not follow the pattern adopted by their senior international men's team.

## KICKS

There were, on average, **41 kicks** per game – one more than in 2005

	<b>Total</b>
Av. Kicks per game	41 <i>(2002 – 40)</i>
Most kicks in a game	67
Least kicks in a game	32
<b>Most kicks by a team in a game</b>	
Scotland	39
Samoa	34
England	31
<b>Least kicks by a team in a game</b>	
Ireland	9
England	12
Ireland	12
Canada	12

The table also illustrates the extent of the differences in the level of kicking by the various competing teams - differences that are highlighted in the following tables.













	Team	Av no. of kicks 2006	Av no. of kicks 2002
The data the number made - Samoa	 Samoa	27	17
	 France	26	27
	 Australia	25	15
	 Spain	25	20
	 New Zealand	25	22
	 Scotland	23	23
	 England	21	16
	 USA	20	21
	 Canada	18	22
	 Kazakhstan	18	16
	 South Africa	17	n/a
	 Ireland	13	16

above reflects actual of kicks so

produced the most while **Ireland** made the least.

Just as in the case of rucks, mauls and passes, the extent of such differences changes however, when ball in play is taken into account. With regard to kicks however – and unlike rucks, mauls and passes, more ball in play does not necessarily mean more kicks. What the following table shows therefore is the rate at which countries kicked - In other words, the average number of kicks they made for every minute they had the ball. The table also includes the average number of kicks shown in the previous table. **It shows that there was precious little change to the order. The highest kicking teams also tended to have the highest rate of kicking.**



Team	RATE OF KICKS i.e. no per minute	Av no. of kicks
 Samoa	1.7	27
 France	1.6	26
 Spain	1.6	25
 Australia	1.4	25
 New Zealand	1.4	25
 Scotland	1.4	23
 USA	1.3	20
 South Africa	1.3	17
 Canada	1.2	18
 England	1.1	21
 Kazakhstan	1.1	18
 Ireland	0.8	13

## LINEOUTS

	2006	2002
Av no. per game	31	28
Most in one game	40	41
Least in one game	18	12
Percentage competed	68%	74%
Possession retained	73%	73%

The above table gives the average number per game, the percentage competed and possession retained. It can be seen that there while slightly less were competed this year, there was little difference in the core figures between 2006 and 2002. There were however differences when the figures were broken down into team performance. Lineout success varied between 64% (**Ireland**) and 83% (**England**). What also varied was the number of times a country's lineout was contested by their opposition.

In **Spain's** case for example, their opponents challenged their throw on only 46% of occasions which may go some way in explaining why their retention level exceeded the average (but not by much). Other teams however found their lineouts challenged far more frequently. **New Zealand's** 81% retention success came from an 80% challenge to their lineout – which was the highest. **England's** lineouts which had a closely similar success rate, however, were challenged on just 51% of occasions.

Since it is likely that the relationship of challenges may, on occasions, have an impact on successful retention, the table below gives each team's lineout success rate and also the percentage that were challenged by the opposition. What the table shows is that, in general, the most successful lineout teams were likely to be those the least challenged.



A further point on the lineout - failing to retain possession can be the result of not-straight throws, knocks on and conceding penalties and free kicks. When these actions are identified and isolated, the remaining losses are the result of effective opposition challenge or overthrows. The data shows that this can vary enormously between

countries. **Kazakhstan's** lineout for example was only effectively challenged 5 times while **Ireland's** was effectively challenged 21 times. What the table also shows – not unsurprisingly – is that, in general, the teams that are the most successful on their own throw in are also likely to be the most effective stealers of the ball on their opponents throw in. The number of such opposition “steals” is shown in the sixth column of the following table.

Team	% lineouts won	% competed	Not Straights	Opposition steals	Own steals
England	83	51	4	6	14
New Zealand	81	80	4	9	22
Kazakhstan	80	53	6	5	9
Canada	78	67	none	13	10
Australia	77	74	3	9	10
Samoa	77	69%	3	10	11
Spain	75	46	6	14	10
France	72	75	3	10	12
Scotland	66	68	9	20	10
USA	65	79	7	14	13
South Africa	65	83	5	12	13
Ireland	64	76	14	21	9

It can be seen from the table that a significant reason for Ireland being the least successful team in retaining lineout possession was the number of times the ball was not thrown in straight as well as the times it was successfully challenged.















## SCRUMS

	2006	2002
Av no. per game	28	22
Most in one game	37	43
Least in one game	13	14
Possession retained	89%	95%

The above table shows that there were 28 scrums per game - 6 more than in 2002 - and the putting in team retained possession on 89% of occasions.

This 89% however is an average, with the differences between the competing teams ranging from 81% to 95%. Loss of retention (11% on average) can occur for a variety of reasons. Teams may concede penalties and free kicks and, at the senior level, lose possession because of “use it or lose it”. Losing the ball against the head (sometimes referred to as a tight head) is a relatively rare occurrence at all levels of the game. In this year’s tournament, there were just 40 in over 800 scrums or 1 in 20 or just one per game. Each country’s retention rate is shown in the following table.

	Team	% scrums won	Pens/Fks conceded	Tightheads LOST	Tightheads WON
	England	92	1	1	5
	Kazakhstan	82	8	4	2
	New Zealand	88	1	5	2
	Canada	93	1	4	5
	Australia	89	2	3	5
	Samoa	87	4	2	2
	Spain	94	2	1	7
	France	95	none	3	4
	Scotland	89	4	2	3
	USA	90	2	3	1
	South Africa	84	2	7	none
	Ireland	81	4	5	4

Teams putting in the ball are also far less likely to be penalised than their opponents. As an illustration of this – 60% of penalties and free kicks awarded at a scrum went in favour of the putting in team with 40% going to the opposition.

## RESTARTS

- of ALL restarts - whether 50m or 22m – **73%** were kicked long and **27%** short
- of ALL restarts, possession retained by the kicking team was **7%** or 1 in 15
- of CONTESTABLE restarts, possession retained was **19%** or just over 1 in 5

Of all 50m restarts, 73% were kicked sufficiently short that they were contestable. The remaining kicks – or 27% - were kicked long and were therefore a straight transfer of possession to the defending team. Not all teams fell into this pattern however. **England**, for example, went against this trend and kicked short 11 times out of 14. **Canada**, on the other hand, never kicked short once in 22 restarts. The approach adopted by each team is shown in the following table:













	Team	Total	Kicked long	Kicked short
	New Zealand	11	3	8
	England	14	11	3
	USA	15	7	8
	Australia	17	1	16
	Scotland	18	10	8
	Samoa	19	1	18
	France	21	8	13
	Canada	22	none	22
	Ireland	22	5	17
	Kazakhstan	24	9	15
	Spain	25	7	18
	South Africa	32	3	29



## PENALTIES

	2006	2002
Av no. per game	24	33
Most in one game	46	46
Least in one game	13	14

The first table below shows that there were major differences between the various teams when it came to conceding penalties. While **Ireland** conceded just 41 penalties and free kicks in their 5 matches, **Kazakhstan** conceded 73 and **Scotland** 72.

	Team	Pens conceded
	Kazakhstan	73
	Scotland	72
	USA	68
	Spain	66
	Samoa	64
	France	61
	South Africa*	58
	New Zealand	52
	England	48
	Australia*	46
	Canada	43
	Ireland	41
		* 4 matches only

What needs to be noted however is that such figures are absolute and do not necessarily reflect the true degree of discipline or ill-discipline of a particular team. The number of penalties can, for example, vary from match to match. Some referees penalise more than others (in one game, there were 46 penalties and free kicks – in another, just 13) so that conceding 10 penalties out of 15 could be construed as a less disciplined performance than conceding 16 out of 30. A better and probably more accurate indicator, therefore, is the proportion of penalties conceded by a team in all their matches compared with their opponents. Both sets of figures - penalties and proportions - are shown in the following table.

	Team	Proportion of penalties conceded	Total number of penalties conceded
	Ireland	35%	41
	Canada	43%	43
	England	44%	48
	Spain	47%	66
	Scotland	48%	72
	Australia	51%	46*
	New Zealand	53%	52
	Kazakhstan	53%	73
	Samoa	55%	64
	USA	58%	68
	South Africa	58%	58
	France	58%	61

This table illustrates the point made in the previous paragraph. **Scotland**, for example, was the second highest penalised team in the tournament and conceded some 40% more penalties than **New Zealand**. However – and despite this - **Scotland** conceded fewer penalties than their opponents while **New Zealand** conceded more. For whatever reason, **Scotland's** matches tended to see many more penalties than **New Zealand's** matches.

Further investigation suggested an answer. It was related to groupings of referees.

The analysis showed that the referees could be divided into 3 distinct groups:

- 1 male referees
- 2 female referees from Tier1 countries
- 3 female referees from Tier2+ countries

When individual matches were looked at, each group appeared to have a distinctive penalty profile:

The male referees averaged 21 penalties per game

Tier 1 female referees averaged 23 penalties per game

Tier 2+ female referees averaged 33 penalties per game.

The conclusion from this was that countries being refereed by Tier 2+ female referees were far more likely be playing in matches where there would be around 50% more penalties – and therefore, as a consequence, be conceding more penalties than other teams that were refereed exclusively by male referees and Tier1 female referees.

This proved to be the case.

The four countries that conceded the least number of penalties (**Ireland, Canada, New Zealand and England**) were not refereed once by a Tier2+ female referee. On the other hand, **Scotland, Kazakhstan and Spain** were the only teams to be refereed twice by Tier2+ female referees and ended up being three of the four most highly penalised teams in the tournament.

What the above paragraphs illustrate is that making judgments from raw data can sometimes be misleading. Other variables need to be factored in so as to come to a more robust or meaningful conclusion.

The next table shows the categories of offences penalised from which it will be seen that there has been little difference between 2005 and 2002 with the ruck/tackle area accounting for around half of all penalties.

Categories of offences	2006	2002
Ruck/tackle – on ground	52%	47%
Offside – backs/forwards/open play	18	19
Scrum	11	12
Lineout	4	5
Obstruction	5	3
Dangerous Tackles	4	3
+ 10m	2	5
Foul Play	1	1
Maul collapse	1	3
Misc	2	2
	100%	100%













  

Crooked feeds	1 : 160 scrums
---------------	-------------------

Of all penalties awarded, 70% went against the defending team. This was not however consistent from referee to referee. In one game only 2 of 24 penalties went against the team in possession while in another, the corresponding figure was 12 out of 31

As always, free kicks for crooked feeds remain elusive. In 2006 they amounted to 1 in 160 scrums. Such an offence was penalised in only 4 matches.

There was a further area of interest with regard to penalties. It related to what teams chose to do with the penalty if they did not take a kick at goal. Apart from a scrum, the options are to kick for touch or to tap and go – and because there were major differences between the teams and possibly one or two surprises, the table below shows the various options taken by each team:

Team	Tap penalty	Kick to touch	Kick at goal	scrum
 Ireland	16	52	3	3
 Canada	28	21	3	4
 England	8	35	11	4
 Spain	22	47	5	
 Scotland	15	53	6	
 Australia*	13	24	7	1
 New Zealand	10	24	7	3
 Kazakhstan	19	42	none	3
 Samoa	38	13	1	1
 USA	7	34	6	3
 South Africa*	23	18	1	
 France	13	28	4	
<b>Total</b> * 4 matches only	<b>212</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>

This table showed that there were major strategic differences between the various teams. Some teams tapped their penalties infrequently, the territorial kick to touch being their favoured option. This was clearly the approach adopted by **New Zealand** and **England**, the two finalists. Certain other teams however utilised the tap penalty far more often. It can be seen from the table that **Samoa** used it 3 times as frequently as kicks to touch while **Canada** also favoured this option.

The differences between these 4 teams can also be expressed in percentage terms – **England** and **New Zealand** chose the tap penalty option on 18% of occasions while **Samoa** and **Canada** chose it on 61%.

The above table also illustrates just how few penalty goal attempts were made – just 54 in the 29 recorded matches or less than 2 per game. **Kazakhstan** never attempted a single penalty kick at goal throughout the entire tournament.

## RED AND YELLOW CARDS

There were no red cards and 18 yellow cards issued in the 29 matches. (2002: one and 53). This was a huge reduction from 2002 with only a third as many cards awarded in this year's tournament.

The numbers of cards received by each team are shown below

	Team	Yellow Cards
	Ireland	1
	Canada	none
	England	1
	Spain	3
	Scotland	1
	Australia*	2
	New Zealand	none
	Kazakhstan	2
	Samoa	2
	USA	2
	South Africa*	3
	France	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

The above 18 cards were issued for the following offences:

Reason	Yellow Cards
Foul play	2
Dangerous tackle	2
Ruck/tackle	11
Offside - forward	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

# Women's Rugby World Cup 2006

## STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS SUMMARY

### WRWC 2006 compared to WRWC 2002

	WRWC 2006	WRWC 2002
<b>POINTS</b> (average per game)	39	40
<b>TRIES</b> (average per game)	6.0	5.7
<b>PENALTY GOALS</b> (average per game)	1.0	2.3
<b>% OF POINTS</b> accounted for by tries	76%	72%
<b>MATCHES WON</b> by team scoring most tries	80%	94%
<b>BALL IN PLAY %</b> (average per game)	41%	36%
<b>RUCKS/MAULS</b> (average per game)	131	98
<b>PASSES</b> (average per game)	220	205
<b>OPEN PLAY KICKS</b> (average per game)	43	40
<b>% OF TRIES CONVERTED</b>	53%	39%
<b>PENALTY GOAL</b> (success %)	54%	63%
<b>ORIGIN OF TRIES</b> - Own Half (%)	20%	7%
<b>SOURCE OF TRIES</b> - Lineout (%)	26%	27%
<b>BUILD UP TO TRIES</b> – 2 or fewer Rucks/Mauls	83%	-
<b>BUILD UP TO TRIES</b> - 3 Or Fewer Passes	57%	-
<b>LINEOUTS</b> (average per game)	31	28
<b>LINEOUTS</b> percentage contested	68%	74%
<b>LINEOUTS</b> possession retained	73%	73%
<b>SCRUMS</b> (average per game)	28	22
<b>SCRUMS</b> possession retained	89%	95%
<b>SCRUMS</b> crooked feed free kicks	1 in 160 scrums	-
<b>PENALTIES*</b> (average per game)	24	33
<b>PENALTIES</b> percentage awarded at ruck/tackle	52%	47%
<b>YELLOW/RED CARDS</b> (Total)	0 red 18 yellow	1 red 53 yellow

Women's Rugby World Cup 2006 – statistical summary

Team	Av Points scored	Av Points conceded	Total tries scored	Total tries conceded	Goal Kick success	Av poss Per game	Av rucks	Av ruck rate per min
NZL	40	7	31	5	55%	18.13	76	4.2
ENG	31	11	23	8	53%	19.04**	80	4.2
FRA	20	17	16	12	50%	16.19	55	3.3
CAN	31	22	24	16	59%	15.19	61	4.0
USA	17	9	14	5	40%	14.53**	61	3.7
SCO	13	14	9	11	53%	16.17	64	3.9
AUS*	23	18	15*	15*	67%	18.31	83	4.5
IRE	14	19	11	14	50%	15.39	55	3.9
SPA	8	26	5	22	70%	16.04	59	3.7
SAM	16	18	13	14	50%	15.47	65	4.1
KAZ	15	23	13	16	39%	17.08	78	4.5
RSA*	6	52	5*	41*	25%	13.36		3.7
			* 4 matches only	* 4 matches only		**5m 42 secs missing		

Team	Ruck retention rate	Av passes	Av pass rate per min	%of Passes by forwards	%of Passes by scrum half	%of Passes by backs	Av kicks	Av kick rate per min
NZL	92%	146	8.0	12%	39%	49%	25	1.4
ENG	90%	124	6.5	12%	43%	45%	21	1.1
FRA	86%	97	5.9	18%	45%	37%	26	1.6
CAN	83%	110	7.2	10%	46%	44%	18	1.2
USA	87%	103	6.9	13%	42%	45%	20	1.3
SCO	88%	105	6.5	11%	46%	43%	23	1.4
AUS*	84%	121	6.5	10%	49%	41%	25	1.4
IRE	91%	94	6.0	14%	51%	35%	13	0.8
SPA	85%	86	5.4	18%	41%	41%	25	1.6
SAM	85%	112	7.1	12%	43%	45%	27	1.7
KAZ	88%	127	7.4	30%	30%	40%	18	1.1
RSA*	81%	96	7.1	14%	42%	44%	17	1.3

## A STATISTICAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF 2006 WOMEN'S RWC

Team	Lineout success	Opp l/out steals	Own l/out steals	Scrum success	Pens conceded	% Pens conceded	Pen kicks at goal	Yellow cards
NZL	81%	9	22	88%	52	53%	7	0
ENG	83%	6	14	92%	48	44%	11	1
FRA	72%	10	12	95%	61	58%	4	1
CAN	78%	13	10	93%	43	43%	3	0
USA	65%	14	13	90%	68	58%	6	2
SCO	66%	20	10	89%	72	48%	6	1
AUS*	77%	9*	10*	89%	46	51%	7*	2*
IRE	64%	21	9	81%	41	35%	3	1
SPA	75%	14	10	94%	66	47%	5	3
SAM	77%	10	11	87%	64	55%	1	2
KAZ	80%	5	9	82%	73	53%	0	2
RSA*	65%	12*	13*	84%	58	58%	1*	3*
			* 4 matches only	* 4 matches only	* 4 matches only		* 4 matches only	* 4 matches only