



**WORLD
RUGBY™**

**Rio 2016 Olympic Games
Women's Rugby Sevens
Game Analysis Report**

World Rugby Game Analysis

COMMENTARY

The women's rugby sevens competition at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games saw Australia secure the first sevens Olympic gold medal with New Zealand and Canada winning silver and bronze respectively.

The competition in Rio almost mirrored that of a round on the 2015-16 HSBC World Rugby Women's Sevens Series and this can be viewed in the first instance in the comparison between competition seeding and the final Olympic rankings. Teams were seeded by their aggregate performance on the series in 2014-15 and 2015-16 and drawn into pools for the competition based on their seeding.

Olympic Ranking	World Series Seeding	Team
1	1	Australia
2	2	New Zealand
3	3	Canada
4	4	Great Britain
5	6	USA
6	5	France
7	8	Spain
8	7	Fiji
9	9	Brazil
10	10	Japan
11	11	Kenya
12	12	Colombia

The top four and bottom four teams in the competition achieved a final ranking equal to their seeding with USA and Spain achieving a final ranking just one place above their seeding.

The shape of the game at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games was very similar to that witnessed on the world series with very little differences presented.

- The average tries per game in Rio was 5.2, identical to that on the 2015-16 series.
- Sixty-five per cent of tries scored had no rucks or mauls in the build-up play in Rio, compared to 64 per cent on the 2015-16 series.
- There were an average of 18.2 rucks and mauls per game in Rio, compared to 18.8 on the 2015-16 series.
- Fifty-eight per cent of restart kicks were contested with 33 per cent retained in Rio, compared to 61 per cent and 31 per cent respectively in the 2015-16 series.

The minor differences that existed between the Olympic Games and the series are as follows:

- Ball-in-play percentage dropped to an average of 51 per cent in Rio from 54 per cent on the series.
- The average number of passes per game dropped to 62.8 per game in Rio from 72.6 per game on the series.
- The average number of penalties and free-kicks increased from 7.2 per game on the series to 8.4 per game in Rio.



The following report is a quantitative review of the Rio 2016 women's rugby sevens competition. It brings together the relevant data relating to each team's performance in the competition.

The report has several objectives:

- To provide a profile of how the game of women's sevens was played at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games.
- To provide a profile of each participating team's performance in the competition.
- To provide an instrument to compare the development of the game from the series to the Olympic Games.
- To present the relative performance of each participating team in all aspects of the game, enabling a comparison between teams.
- To identify alternative strategies in performance adopted in certain areas of game play by various teams.

In summary, the report comprises an analysis of all aspects of play together with the approach and performance of all the participating teams.

For questions concerning any of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games Women's Rugby Sevens Game Analysis Statistical Report, please contact:

Rhys Jones (World Rugby Game Analysis Manager) – rhys.jones@worldrugby.org

Phil Dunne (World Rugby Sevens Game Analyst) – phil.dunne@worldrugby.org

2016 OLYMPIC GAMES FACTS

Scoring

- An average of 32.2 points were scored per game
- Eight-two per cent of the points scored came from tries with an average of 5.2 tries scored per match
- A try was scored every 81 seconds of possession
- The winning team scored the most tries in 33 or 97 per cent of matches
- Conversion success was 53 per cent and one penalty goal was successfully kicked
- Forty per cent of tries came from penalty or free-kick possession
- Sixty-five per cent of tries contained no ruck or maul in the build-up play, while 66 per cent contained three or fewer passes
- Sixty-five per cent of possessions that entered into the opposition's 22m area resulted in a try
- The referee video review (RVR) was used a total of three times with 100 per cent of referrals resulting in a try being awarded

Open play

- Ball in play time averaged 51 per cent or seven minutes and 10 seconds per match
- A pass was made once every 6.9 seconds of possession, resulting in an average of 63 passes being made per match
- Eleven per cent of phases in play, or one every 9.4, contained five or more passes, while 28 per cent contained just one pass
- There was an average of 18.2 rucks and mauls per game with 78 per cent being retained
- Seventy-three per cent of all rucks and mauls were located between both 22m lines
- An average of 1.8 kicks occurred per game

Set piece

- Fifty-eight per cent of all restarts kicked were contestable
- Possession was retained in 33 per cent of contestable restart kicks
- Scrum success rate was 94 per cent
- Lineout success rate was 76 per cent

Discipline

- An average of 8.4 penalties and free-kicks were awarded per match
- Seventy-six per cent of all penalties were awarded at the breakdown
- Fifty-four per cent of penalties awarded at the breakdown were against the defending team
- A total of 16 yellow cards were given
- Sixty-nine per cent of cards shown were for foul play offences

OLYMPIC GAMES AND SEVENS WORLD SERIES COMPARISON

	2016 Olympics	2015-16 SWS	2014-15 SWS	2013-14 SWS	2012-13 SWS
MATCHES	34	170	204	170	102
SCORING					
POINTS (average per game)	32.2	31.8	34.4	29.4	28
TRIES (average per game)	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.8	4.8
TRY SCORING RATE (rate)	1 every 81s	1 every 87s	1 every 82s	1 every 89s	1 every 88s
CONVERSION SUCCESS (%)	53%	54%	57%	53%	48%
PENALTY / DROP GOALS (total)	1	4	0	3	4
MATCH WON by scoring most tries (%)	97%	94%	89%	90%	85%
SOURCE OF TRIES - pens/FKs (%)	40%	38%	37%	37%	39%
ORIGIN OF TRIES - own half (%)	29%	39%	42%	41%	37%
TRY BUILD UP – no rucks/mauls (%)	65%	64%	64%	64%	60%
TRY BUILD UP - 3 or fewer passes (%)	66%	55%	56%	57%	57%
ACTIVITY					
BALL IN PLAY (%)	51%	54%	55%	48%	50%
PASSES (average per game)	62.8	72.6	70.2	69.4	68
5+ PASSING MOVEMENTS (rate)	1 in 9.4	1 in 7.2	1 in 7.3	1 in 7.6	1 in 9
RUCKS/MAULS (average per game)	18.2	18.8	19	19.6	21
RUCK/MAUL RETENTION (%)	78%	81%	81%	80%	80%
KICKS (average per game)	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2.2
SET PIECE					
CONTESTABLE RESTARTS (%)	58%	61%	49%	52%	39%
CONTESTABLE RESTARTS REGAINED (%)	33%	31%	34%	32%	38%
RESTART ERRORS (rate)	1 in 13.4	1 in 15	1 in 12.3	1 in 12.1	1 in 19.2
SCRUMS (average per game)	3.6	4	3.6	4.4	4.6
SCRUMS possession retained (%)	94%	95%	94%	84%	87%
LINEOUTS (average per game)	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2
LINEOUTS possession retained (%)	76%	74%	75%	73%	73%
QUICK THROWS (rate)	1 in 15.6	1 in 13.3	1 in 11.6	1 in 14	1 in 18
PENALTIES/FREE-KICKS AND CARDS					
PENALTIES (average per game)	8.4	7.2	7	6.6	6.8
CARDS (YC + RC total)	16	39	36	38	18

SCORING AND CONCEDED

TRIES

The average number of points scored in a match was **32**. The average number of points scored/conceded by a team was **16** but, not surprisingly, there were major variations to this average. **Australia** scored an average of 27.7 points and conceded an average of 5.7 points, whereas **Colombia** scored an average of two points and conceded an average of 36.6 points.

Overall there was a try scored every **81 seconds of play**. Try-scoring rates show how effective each team was in scoring points in relation to the possession that they obtained, and try conceding rates show how effective each team was in restricting points in relation to the possession that their opponents obtained. The below tables give the relevant figures for each participating team. **New Zealand** had the best try-scoring rate, scoring a try every **55** seconds of their own possession, while **Australia** had the best try-conceding rate, conceding a try every **202** seconds of opposition possession.

	Avg points scored	Avg points conceded	Avg tries scored	Avg tries conceded		Try scoring rate		Try conceding rate
AUS	27.7	5.7	4.7	1.0	NZL	50	AUS	202
NZL	26.0	7.2	4.3	1.2	AUS	53	NZL	173
CAN	22.7	9.0	3.7	1.7	CAN	61	USA	146
GBR	22.3	11.3	3.7	1.8	GBR	69	GBR	132
FRA	17.5	14.3	2.8	2.3	FRA	74	CAN	129
BRA	17.2	16.4	2.6	2.8	AVG	81	FJI	96
USA	16.3	6.8	2.7	1.2	BRA	85	FRA	81
AVG	16.1	16.1	2.6	2.6	USA	91	AVG	81
ESP	10.7	18.8	1.7	3.2	KEN	106	BRA	80
FJI	10.3	17.0	1.7	2.7	FJI	111	ESP	73
JPN	7.8	28.8	1.4	4.4	ESP	113	KEN	53
KEN	7.8	29.0	1.4	4.6	JPN	178	JPN	46
COL	2.0	36.6	0.4	6.2	COL	474	COL	34

CONVERSIONS

The overall conversion success rate was **53 per cent**.

There were noticeable variations in the percentage success rates as seen in the below table. Because of the relatively few tries scored by some teams, applying percentages can only be regarded as indicative. In addition, the location of the score can be a significant factor in achieving a successful conversion.

The below table shows the success rate of all participating teams, with **Spain** having the highest conversion success rate with **70 per cent** and **Colombia** the lowest failing to convert any of their tries.

There was **one** penalty goal kicked.

	Conversion Success (%)
ESP	70%
BRA	69%
FJI	60%
CAN	59%
FRA	59%
USA	56%
GBR	55%
AVG	53%
NZL	50%
AUS	46%
JPN	29%
KEN	29%
COL	0%

TRY SCORING

There were **180** tries scored, giving an average of **5.2** per match. **Australia** scored an average of 4.7 tries per match and conceded an average of one try. The average number of tries scored and conceded by all participating teams is shown in the table on the previous page.

IMPACT OF TRIES

With one penalty goal and a conversion success rate of 53 per cent, it was inevitable that tries would determine the winning team in the vast majority of matches – and this proved to be the case. Of the 34 matches, **33** (or 97 per cent) were won by the team scoring the most tries, while in **one** (or three per cent) tries were equal. In this match, the outcome was a draw.

SOURCE OF TRIES

Teams obtained possession of the ball prior to scoring a try from a variety of sources, which are presented in the table below. It can be seen that the most fruitful source of tries was penalties and free-kicks (40 per cent). The table shows the importance of turnovers, with 22 per cent of all tries scored from possession originating at a turnover. The following table shows the possession source of tries scored by each team. The team that scored the highest proportion of their tries from penalties/free-kicks were **Spain**, from turnovers **Fiji** and from restarts **New Zealand**.

	Penalty & Free-Kick	Lineout	Turnover	Kick Receipt	Scrum	Restart
ESP	70%	0%	20%	0%	10%	0%
JPN	57%	0%	29%	0%	0%	14%
KEN	57%	14%	0%	0%	29%	0%
BRA	54%	15%	0%	8%	0%	23%
AUS	54%	4%	21%	0%	11%	11%
FRA	47%	24%	18%	0%	6%	6%
CAN	41%	5%	32%	0%	14%	9%
AVG	40%	9%	22%	1%	13%	15%
USA	31%	13%	19%	6%	6%	25%
GBR	27%	5%	36%	0%	14%	18%
FJI	20%	0%	50%	0%	20%	10%
NZL	19%	15%	12%	0%	27%	27%
COL	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%

ORIGIN OF TRIES

Of the 180 tries scored, **29 per cent** originated in the try scoring team's own half and **71 per cent** in the opposition half. The team that scored the highest proportion of tries from their own half was **Colombia**.

	Own Half	Halfway to 10m	10m to 22m	22m to Tryline
COL	50%	0%	50%	0%
KEN	43%	14%	29%	14%
FJI	40%	0%	30%	30%
AUS	32%	7%	46%	14%
GBR	32%	9%	41%	18%
BRA	31%	23%	8%	38%
FRA	29%	12%	6%	53%
AVG	29%	14%	34%	23%
JPN	29%	14%	29%	29%
NZL	27%	15%	46%	12%
USA	25%	31%	38%	6%
ESP	20%	30%	20%	30%
CAN	18%	9%	41%	32%

BUILD-UP TO TRIES

The table below shows how many rucks/mauls and the total number of passes preceded each try scored in the competition. The table shows that **65 per cent** of tries were preceded by no ruck or maul and that **66 per cent** of tries were preceded by three or fewer passes.

Ruck/maul in try build-up		
	%	Cumulative
None	65%	65%
1 ruck/maul	26%	91%
2+ rucks/mauls	9%	100%
Passes in try build-up		
	%	Cumulative
None	13%	13%
1-3 passes	53%	66%
4-6 passes	21%	87%
7+ passes	13%	100%

The percentage of tries both scored and conceded with no rucks in the build-up – and the percentage of tries scored with three or fewer passes – are in the table below. It shows that 80 per cent of tries scored by **Spain** contained no rucks in the build-up, while 81 per cent of tries conceded by **Colombia** contained no rucks. It also shows that 88 per cent of tries scored by **USA** contained three or fewer passes in the build-up, compared with 43 per cent by **Kenya**. Forty-two per cent of tries conceded by **Spain** contained three or fewer passes in the build-up.

% of tries with no ruck or maul				% of tries with < 3 passes			
Tries scored		Tries conceded		Tries scored		Tries conceded	
ESP	80%	ESP	53%	USA	88%	ESP	42%
USA	75%	JPN	55%	CAN	82%	AUS	50%
AUS	71%	FJI	56%	GBR	82%	GBR	55%
KEN	71%	BRA	57%	FJI	80%	NZL	57%
FRA	71%	FRA	57%	JPN	71%	FJI	63%
FJI	70%	CAN	60%	ESP	70%	COL	65%
CAN	68%	AVG	65%	AVG	66%	AVG	66%
GBR	68%	AUS	67%	BRA	54%	CAN	70%
NZL	65%	NZL	71%	NZL	54%	FRA	71%
AVG	65%	USA	71%	AUS	54%	KEN	74%
BRA	31%	GBR	73%	FRA	53%	JPN	77%
JPN	29%	KEN	74%	COL	50%	BRA	79%
COL	0%	COL	81%	KEN	43%	USA	86%

ENTRY INTO OPPOSITION 22M AREA

Of all team possessions, an average of 4.1 possessions per match resulted in entering the opposition's 22m area. Of these entries, an average of **65 per cent** resulted in a try being scored from the possession. **Australia** had an average of 6.2 possessions per match that entered the opposition's 22m area, with 76 per cent of these entries resulting in a try being scored. **USA and New Zealand's** opposition had an average of 2.2 possessions that entered their 22m area, with 54 per cent of these entries resulting in a try being scored. Despite **Australia's** opposition entering their 22m area an average of 3.5 possessions, only 29 per cent of these entries resulted in a try.

	Opposition 22m			Own 22m	
	Avg 22m Entries	Tries scored per entry (%)		Avg 22m Entries	Tries scored per entry (%)
AUS	6.2	76%	NZL	2.2	54%
CAN	5.8	63%	USA	2.2	54%
NZL	5.7	76%	CAN	3.2	53%
FRA	4.7	61%	FRA	3.2	74%
USA	4.7	57%	AUS	3.5	29%
GBR	4.5	82%	BRA	3.6	78%
BRA	4.2	62%	FJI	3.7	73%
AVG	4.1	65%	AVG	4.1	65%
JPN	3.2	44%	ESP	4.3	73%
FJI	3.2	53%	GBR	4.7	39%
ESP	2.3	72%	JPN	5.0	88%
COL	1.8	22%	KEN	7.0	66%
KEN	1.6	88%	COL	7.4	84%

REFEREE VIDEO REVIEW

The referee video review (RVR) may be used if the referee and the assistants are unsure as to whether a try has been scored or not. The referee may only refer to the RVR in instances in the act of scoring such as ball grounding in-goal, touch in-goal or being made dead, a player in touch in the act of scoring and foul play in-goal in the act of scoring. The RVR was referred to on **three** occasions with a try being awarded in **100 per cent** of the referrals.

BALL IN PLAY AND POSSESSION

The ball was in play for an average of 51 per cent of available time with each team averaging **three mins 35secs** possession per match. There was a considerable variation in the amount of possession achieved by the various teams. This is shown in the below table, which gives the average possession times and proportion of possession percentages achieved by each team and their opponents in the competition. As seen in the table, there were some measurable differences. **Great Britain** averaged the highest possession per match with 4m 14s, with **Kenya** only averaging 2m 29s. **USA** achieved the highest proportion of possession with 59 per cent and **Kenya** had the least with 38 per cent.

	Own avg possession time	%	Opp avg possession time	%
GBR	04:14	51%	04:02	49%
JPN	04:09	55%	03:21	45%
AUS	04:06	55%	03:22	45%
USA	04:03	59%	02:50	41%
CAN	03:45	51%	03:34	49%
BRA	03:40	49%	03:45	51%
NZL	03:35	52%	03:21	48%
AVG	03:35	50%	03:35	50%
FRA	03:31	53%	03:09	47%
COL	03:09	47%	03:31	53%
ESP	03:08	45%	03:50	55%
FJI	03:04	42%	04:15	58%
KEN	02:29	38%	04:03	62%

PASSING

The average number of passes in a match was **63**. The average number of passes by a team was **31** but, not surprisingly, there were major variations around this average.

The next table shows major differences between the teams. Such differences can, however, partly be explained by the amount of possession obtained by each team – more possession typically means more passes. If possession is taken into account, therefore, the rate at which each country passed the ball can be far closer. **Fiji** had the highest passing rates (passes per minute of possession) and **Colombia** the lowest.

Passing activity can also be measured as the number of passes made per phase (or movement) of play. The frequency at which a team completes five or more passes in one phase or movement of play is reported in the table below. A 5+ passing movement occurred on average once every 9.4 phases of play. **Fiji** had the highest frequency of 5+ passing movements and **Colombia** had the lowest, completing a 5+ passing movement only once every 30 movements.

	Passing rate	Avg passes		Movements with 5+ passes
FJI	5.5	33.7	FJI	3.3
AUS	6	41	BRA	6.5
CAN	6.4	35.3	AUS	7.1
KEN	6.5	22.8	ESP	8.6
ESP	6.7	28.2	NZL	8.9
AVG	6.9	31.4	AVG	9.4
JPN	7	35.6	USA	9.6
NZL	7	30.8	JPN	9.9
USA	7.1	34.2	FRA	10.7
FRA	7.3	28.8	KEN	16.3
BRA	7.6	28.8	CAN	17.8
GBR	7.7	32.8	GBR	20.5
COL	8.7	21.8	COL	30.0

RUCKS AND MAULS

The average number of rucks and mauls in a match was **18**. The average number of ruck and mauls by a team was **9.1** but, not surprisingly, there were major variations around this average.

The table below shows major differences in the average number of rucks created by each team. Some of this can be explained by the amount of possession obtained by each team. If this is taken into account, the rate at which each country rucked is far closer, as also shown in the table. This expresses rucks as 'rucks per minute possession'. **Colombia** had the highest rucking rate and **Fiji** the lowest.

	Rucking rate	Avg rucks
COL	14.6	13
JPN	15	16.6
GBR	22.7	11.2
CAN	23.7	9.5
AVG	23.7	9.1
FRA	24.3	8.7
USA	24.7	9.8
BRA	25	8.8
KEN	25.7	5.8
NZL	26.9	8
AUS	27.8	8.8
ESP	33.3	5.7
FJI	42.5	4.3

RUCK SUCCESS

At the breakdown, the team taking in the ball retained possession by either winning the ball or being awarded a penalty on **78 per cent** of occasions. The percentage success rate of each team in attack and defence is shown below. In attack **Australia** had the highest success at their own rucks, **Kenya** the least. In defence, **Spain** had the highest success at their opponents' rucks, winning **34 per cent** of breakdowns, however **Canada** won the highest average amount with an average of 3.5 rucks won per match. **Colombia** were the least successful team at their oppositions' breakdown.

	% Success own rucks	Avg own rucks won		% Success opp rucks	Avg opp rucks won
AUS	89%	7.8	ESP	34%	2.8
JPN	84%	14	CAN	32%	3.5
CAN	82%	7.8	FRA	28%	2.3
NZL	79%	6.3	JPN	24%	1.6
USA	79%	7.7	USA	23%	1.8
AVG	78%	7.1	AVG	22%	2
BRA	77%	6.8	AUS	22%	1.8
ESP	75%	4.3	FJI	18%	2
FRA	75%	6.5	NZL	18%	1.8
FJI	74%	3.2	GBR	16%	1.7
GBR	74%	8.3	BRA	16%	2
COL	74%	9.6	KEN	15%	1.4
KEN	69%	4	COL	5%	0.2

RUCK LOCATION

The location where a ruck occurs was categorised into four areas of the pitch: from a team's own try line to their 22m, from a team's 22m to the halfway line, from the halfway line to the opposition's 22m and from the opposition's 22m to the try-line. The percentage of rucks within the categorised pitch areas in attack and defence for each team are presented in the tables on the next page. **Seventy-three per cent** of all rucks occur between the 22m areas with **eight per cent** between a team's try-line and 22m, and **18 per cent** between the opposition's 22m and try-line. In attack, **Brazil** had the highest percentage of rucks inside the opposition's 22m, while **Spain** had the highest percentage of rucks between both 22m areas. In defence, **New Zealand** had the lowest percentage of rucks inside their own 22m, while **Great Britain** had the lowest percentage between both 22m areas.

Attacking					
	Own Try-22m	22m-Halfway	Halfway-22m	22m-Opp Try	Total
JPN	16%	39%	24%	22%	83
GBR	12%	48%	30%	10%	67
COL	8%	51%	32%	9%	65
USA	8%	39%	42%	10%	59
CAN	4%	28%	40%	28%	57
AUS	8%	42%	32%	19%	53
FRA	8%	27%	44%	21%	52
AVG	8%	38%	35%	18%	617
NZL	8%	25%	38%	29%	48
BRA	2%	32%	32%	34%	44
ESP	0%	47%	44%	9%	34
KEN	10%	52%	38%	0%	29
FJI	0%	31%	38%	31%	26

Defending					
	Own Try-22m	22m-Halfway	Halfway-22m	22m-Opp Try	Total
FJI	16%	33%	42%	9%	67
CAN	21%	30%	38%	11%	66
GBR	32%	29%	35%	5%	63
BRA	15%	32%	34%	19%	62
NZL	5%	36%	54%	5%	61
AVG	18%	35%	38%	8%	617
ESP	16%	40%	36%	8%	50
AUS	22%	39%	33%	6%	49
FRA	14%	33%	47%	6%	49
KEN	28%	43%	28%	2%	47
USA	15%	26%	49%	11%	47
JPN	18%	47%	32%	3%	34
COL	23%	55%	18%	5%	22

KICKING

Kicks comprises of all kicks made in general play including punts, chips, ground (i.e. football kick) and grubber kicks. The average number of kicks in a match was **2.8**. As can be seen in the table, **Great Britain** were the team most likely to kick and **Japan** the least.

	Avg own kicks	%	Avg opp kicks	%
GBR	3	72%	1.2	28%
FRA	2.7	70%	1.2	30%
ARG	1.7	45%	2	55%
ESP	1.4	100%	0	0%
AVG	1.4	50%	1.4	50%
FJI	1.3	62%	0.8	38%
AUS	1.2	37%	2	63%
KEN	1.2	35%	2.2	65%
RSA	1.2	39%	1.8	61%
NZL	1	30%	2.3	70%
BRA	0.8	44%	1	56%
USA	0.4	50%	0.4	50%
JPN	0.3	22%	1.2	78%

RESTARTS

Restarts are the most common set pieces in rugby sevens with an average of 6.2 restarts per match. Restarts have been classified into two types, contestable and non-contestable: **58 per cent** of restarts kicks were contestable (kicked short) and **42 per cent** were non-contestable (kicked long).

Retention rates reflect the number of times that possession was retained at contestable restarts. They varied considerably. Overall, of all contestable restarts, the kicking team regained **33 per cent** of restarts. **USA** kicked the highest percentage of contestable restarts and **Great Britain** were the most successful in regaining their own short restarts. **Fiji** kicked non-contestable restarts the most, while **Kenya and Spain** did not regain possession once from their own short restarts. There was a restart error once in every **13.4** restarts. **Colombia** made a restart error once in every three.

	% Contestable restarts		% Restarts regained		Restart errors (rate)
USA	80%	GBR	57%	AUS	28.0
AUS	71%	USA	44%	GBR	24.0
CAN	67%	BRA	43%	USA	20.0
JPN	64%	FJI	40%	FRA	19.0
NZL	59%	COL	33%	BRA	15.0
AVG	58%	AVG	33%	ESP	14.0
GBR	58%	NZL	31%	AVG	13.4
FRA	58%	AUS	30%	CAN	12.0
COL	50%	JPN	29%	KEN	11.0
BRA	47%	FRA	27%	NZL	9.0
ESP	43%	CAN	25%	JPN	5.5
KEN	36%	KEN	0%	COL	3.0
FJI	33%	ESP	0%	FJI	0.0

SCRUMS AND LINEOUTS

Overall scrum success was **94 per cent** and lineout success was **76 per cent**. The following table shows the success rates for each team on their own put-in/throw-in. **Five teams** won 100 per cent of their scrum put-ins. **Three teams** won 100 per cent of their lineout throw-ins.

	Scrum success %		Lineout success %
COL	100%	BRA	100%
GBR	100%	JPN	100%
JPN	100%	NZL	100%
KEN	100%	FRA	91%
USA	100%	CAN	86%
AVG	94%	KEN	83%
AUS	93%	USA	83%
NZL	93%	AVG	76%
CAN	92%	GBR	63%
FJI	91%	COL	60%
BRA	90%	FJI	33%
FRA	90%	AUS	25%
ESP	88%	ESP	25%

PENALTIES, FREE-KICKS AND CARDS

The average number of penalties and free-kicks per match was **8.4**. What needs to be noted is that absolute statistics and averages 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. 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. Each team's proportion for and against can be seen in the below table, together with the totals. **Fiji** were penalised the least and **Spain** the most.

Of all penalties awarded, **76 per cent** were at the breakdown, with **54 per cent** of the penalties against the defending team and **46 per cent** against the attacking team. **Brazil** were the most penalised team at the breakdown, while **Australia** were the least penalised.

	Avg Pen/FK against	Avg tackle/ruck Pen against	% PK against	% PK for	Cards
BRA	5.8	3.8	44%	56%	2
CAN	5.3	3.3	48%	52%	1
GBR	4.7	2.8	50%	50%	5
KEN	4.6	3.4	48%	52%	1
FJI	4.5	3	37%	63%	2
NZL	4.5	3	39%	61%	4
FRA	4.3	2.7	50%	50%	0
AVG	4.2	2.8	50%	50%	16
JPN	3.8	2.6	60%	40%	1
COL	3.6	2.8	54%	46%	0
USA	3.3	2.3	51%	49%	0
ESP	3	1.8	63%	38%	0
AUS	2.8	1.7	58%	43%	0