



# **STATISTICAL REVIEW AND MATCH ANALYSIS**

## **2011 TRI NATIONS**

### **IRB GAME ANALYSIS**






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This Report is divided into **2 sections**.

- Section 1 Takes a brief look at **constituent game elements** in 2011 Tri Nations and compares them to Tri Nations 2010, 2009 and 2008.
- Section 2 Comprises a **detailed statistical analysis** of all 6 matches played in the tournament.

## 2011 TRI NATIONS FINAL STANDINGS & RESULTS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PD	BP	PTS
 AUSTRALIA	4	3	0	1	92	79	+13	1	13
 NEW ZEALAND	4	2	0	2	95	64	+31	2	10
 SOUTH AFRICA	4	1	0	3	54	98	-44	1	5

P = Played W = Won D = Draw L = Lost F = Points for A = Points against PD = Points difference  
BP = Bonus Points PTS = Points

	AUSTRALIA	39		SOUTH AFRICA	20
	NEW ZEALAND	40		SOUTH AFRICA	7
	NEW ZEALAND	30		AUSTRALIA	14
	SOUTH AFRICA	9		AUSTRALIA	14
	SOUTH AFRICA	18		NEW ZEALAND	5
	AUSTRALIA	25		NEW ZEALAND	20



## 2011 TRI NATIONS OVERALL STATISTICS

The core elements of 2011 Tri Nations showed a certain degree of change from 2010 Tri Nations – there was a reduction in the number of tries and penalty goals with tries outnumbering penalty goals for the first time since 2008. Further, there was an increase in the number for kicks from hand, one consequence of which was a reduction in passes and rucks/mauls.

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS	2008 TRI NATIONS
Points	40	55	45	43
Tries	4.3	5.8	3.0	4.8
Penalty Goals	3.8	5.9	7.7	3.7
Drop Goals	0.3	0	0.7	0.4
Ball in Play	45%	45%	42%	47%
Passes	292	300	222	275
Ruck/Mauls	167	186	131	161
Kicks	46	37	60	67
Lineouts	24	22	24	24
Scrum	16	14	19	18
Pens/FKs	19	20	23	28



## SECTION 1 – SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUENT GAME ELEMENTS

The following data also comes from the detailed report that follows and reflects, in summary form, the modern Game as expressed through this year's Tri Nations championship:

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS	2008 TRI NATIONS
% of points from TRIES	54%	53%	34%	56%
% of points from PENALTY GOALS	29%	32%	51%	25%
% of points from CONVERSIONS	15%	15%	10%	16%
% of points from DROP GOALS	2%	nil	5%	3%
TRIES per game	4.3	5.8	3.0	4.8
PENALTY GOALS per game	3.8	5.9	7.7	3.7
DROP GOALS per game	0.3	none	0.7	0.4
TRIES SCORED BY BACKS	65%	62%	85%	72%
TRIES SCORED BY FORWARDS	35%	38%	15%	28%
MATCHES with point margin of 20 or less	5 of 6	8 of 9	8 of 9	7 of 9
CONVERSION SUCCESS RATE	69%	71%	78%	70%
PENALTY GOAL SUCCESS RATE	74%	82%	80%	69%
DROP GOAL SUCCESS RATE	40%	0%	32%	27%
matches won by TEAM SCORING MOST TRIES	83%	78%	56%	89%
MATCHES WHERE TRIES EQUAL	0%	22%	33%	11%
matches won by TEAM SCORING LEAST TRIES	17%	0%	11%	0%
% of TRIES FROM LINEOUT POSSESSION	27%	35%	15%	31%
% of TRIES FROM SCRUM POSSESSION	24%	14%	29%	21%
% of TRIES FROM PENALTY/FREE KICKS	none	11%	15%	19%
% of TRIES FROM TURNOVER/ERROR	15%	12%	19%	9%
% of TRIES FROM OPPONENTS KICKS	19%	21%	11%	14%
OTHER	15%	7%	11%	6%
BALL IN PLAY TIME	45%	45%	42%	47%
% of all PASSES MADE BY BACKS	37%	34%	38%	36%
% of all PASSES MADE BY SCRUM HALF	44%	47%	41%	42%
% of all PASSES MADE BY FORWARDS	19%	19%	21%	22%
% of LINEOUT POSSESSION RETAINED	87%	84%	78%	80%
% of SCRUM POSSESSION RETAINED	90%	93%	88%	95%
% of RUCK/MAUL POSSESSION RETAINED	94%	94%	91%	89%
YELLOW AND RED CARDS	none none	9 yellow 1 red	8 yellow 0 red	2 yellow 0 red
REFERENCES TO TMO	5 in 6 games	9 in 9 games	5 in 9 games	13 in 9 games

## 1.0 SCORING

There were **241** points scored in the 6 matches played, giving an average of **40** points per game (2010 – 55). They were made up as follows:

	Type of Score			% of points scored by Tries	
	Total	Points		%	
Converted Tries	18	126	TRI N 2011	54%	
Unconverted Tries	8	40	TRI N 2010	53%	
Penalty Goals	23	69	TRI N 2009	34%	
Drop Goals	2	6	TRI N 2008	56%	
		241	TRI N 2007	39%	

Of the total points scored:

54% came from **TRIES** (2010 - 53%)  
 29% came from **PENALTY GOALS** (2010 - 32%)  
 15% came from **CONVERSIONS** (2010 - 15%)  
 2% came from **DROP GOALS** (2010 - 0%)

	Av Points	Av Tries	Conversion success rate	Av Pen Goals per game	Try : Penalty ratio	Av Drop Goals
TRI N 2011	40	4.3	69%	3.8	1 to 0.9	0.3
TRI N 2010	55	5.8	71%	5.9	1 to 1.1	none
TRI N 2009	45	3.0	78%	7.7	1 to 2.6	0.7
TRI N 2008	43	4.8	70%	3.7	1 to 0.8	0.4

It can be seen above that the percentage of points scored by tries was the second highest in the last 5 years. Not surprisingly, points scored and conceded varied between the teams. The points scored and conceded by each team are shown below.

	Points For		Points Against		% of points from Tries		% of points from Kicks	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	2011	2010	2011	2010
AUSTRALIA	92	23	79	20	60%	52%	40%	48%
NEW ZEALAND	95	24	64	16	63%	60%	37%	40%
SOUTH AFRICA	54	14	98	25	28%	44%	72%	56%




## 1.1 WINNING MARGINS

The winning margins in each of the 6 matches fell into the following ranges. It shows that 5 of the 6 matches had margins of 20 points or less. Last year the comparable figure was 8 out of 9.

Points Difference	No of matches	Cumulative	2010
1 – 5	2	with 5 points or less	2
6 – 10	-	with 10 points or less	2
11– 20	3	with 20 points or less	4
21– 30	-	with 30 points or less	1
31- 40	1	with 40 points or less	-
41 - 50		with 50 points or less	-

## 1.2 PENALTY GOALS

There were **23** penalty goals kicked in the 6 matches played in 2011, an average of 3.8 per game. In 2010 there were 53 in 9 games, an average of 5.9 per game. The relationship of penalty goals to tries for each team is shown below:

	Tries Scored		Penalties Goals Kicked		Ratio Tries : PGs	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
 <b>AUSTRALIA</b>	11	17	7	17	1 to 0.6	1 to 1
 <b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	12	22	6	16	1 to 0.5	1 to 0.7
 <b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	3	13	10	20	1 to 3.3	1 to 1.5

## 1.3 IMPACT OF THE PENALTY GOAL ON MATCH RESULTS

Tries continue to win matches. In Tri Nations, the winning team scored the most tries in 5 of the 6 matches or 83% of matches. There was one game where one team scored fewer tries than their opponents and won the game.

In the last 102 Tri Nations matches, the losing team has scored more tries than the winning team on just 8 occasions.

## 2.0 TRY SCORING

The total number of tries scored and conceded by each country in Tri Nations 2011 was as follows:



**AUSTRALIA**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**




Tries Scored		Tries Conceded	
2011	2010	2011	2010
11	17	7	21
12	22	6	9
3	13	13	22

## 2.1 RATE OF TRY SCORING

The table immediately above shows the number of tries scored by each country. However, the table does not show 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. Because each team scored fewer tries than last year, possession required to score a try increased proportionately.

		2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
		1 try scored every 6.2 mins	1 try scored every 6.5 mins
 <b>AUSTRALIA</b>			
 <b>NEW ZEALAND</b>		1 try scored every 6.7 mins	1 try scored every 5.9 mins
 <b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>		1 try scored every 23.7 mins	1 try scored every 7.9 mins



### 2.2 RATE OF TRY CONCEDED

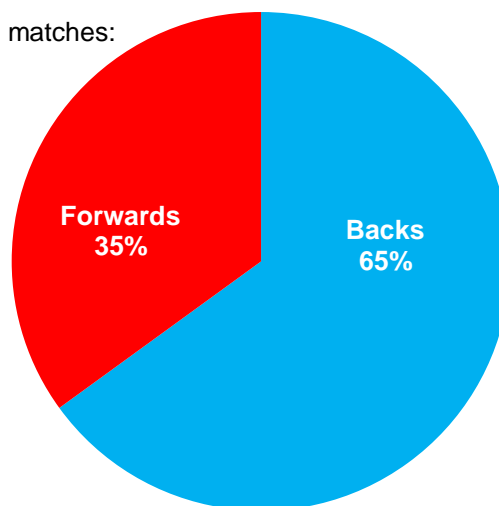
Following the above exercise, the converse was examined, i.e. how effective each team was in restricting tries in relation to the possession that their opponents obtained. The following paragraph tries to measure this by illustrating how successful each team was in preventing their opposition from converting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

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
AUSTRALIA	1 try conceded every 11.2 mins	1 try conceded every 4.9 mins
NEW ZEALAND	1 try conceded every 11.7 mins	1 try conceded every 12.2 mins
SOUTH AFRICA	1 try conceded every 5.5 mins	1 try conceded every 5.2 mins

### 2.3 PLAYERS AND TRIES

It has been noted above that there were 26 tries scored in the 6 matches:

**17 or 65%** of tries were scored by Backs (2010 62%)  
**9 or 35%** of tries were scored by Forwards (2010 38%)



The breakdown between the 3 competing teams is shown in the table below:

In the 5 years leading up to the 2010 tournament, **South Africa's** forwards had scored just 5 of their 46 tries. In 2010 and 2011, the position was reversed, with **South Africa's** forwards scoring 11 of their 16 tries.

	2011 TRI NATIONS		2010 TRI NATIONS	
	Tries by Backs	Tries by Forwards	Tries by Backs	Tries by Forwards
NEW ZEALAND	10	2	14	8
AUSTRALIA	7	4	13	4
SOUTH AFRICA	0	3	5	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>



## 3.0 TRIES

### 3.1 SOURCE OF TRIES

Teams obtained possession of the ball prior to scoring a try from a variety of sources. This is shown below.

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS
Lineout – Own	7 or 27%	16 or 31%	4 or 15%
Opponents Kick	5 or 19%	9 or 17%	1 or 4%
Turnover/Handling Error	4 or 15%	6 or 12%	5 or 19%
Scrum – Own	6 or 24%	6 or 12%	8 or 29%
Penalty/Free Kick	none	7 or 11%	4 or 15%
Lineout – Opp	none	2 or 4%	2 or 7%
Restart – Own	1 or 4%	3 or 6%	-
Restart – Opp	3 or 11%	2 or 4%	2 or 7%
Scrum – Opp	none	1 or 2%	1 or 4%
<b>TOTAL TRIES SCORED</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>

The following table gives the source of **tries scored** by the 3 teams. It shows that all 3 of South Africa's tries came from lineout possession. Four tries were scored from turnovers - all by Australia.

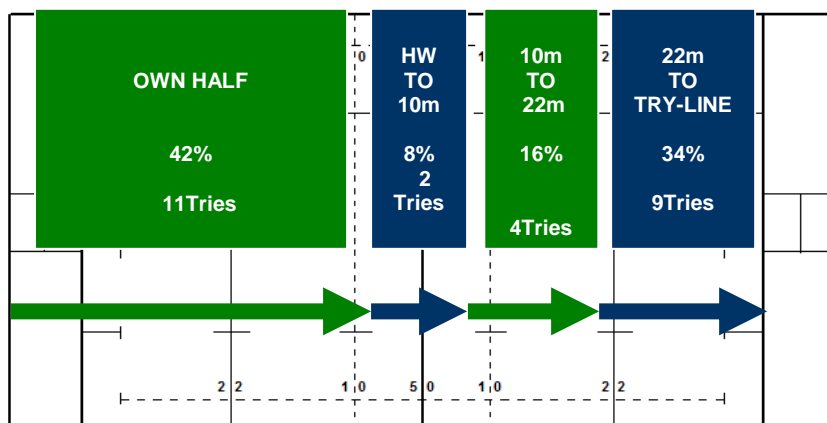
	Lineout	Scrum	Pen/Fk	Kick	Turnover	Restart	Total Scored
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	3	4		3		2	12
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	1	2		2	4	2	11
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	3						3

The next table shows the source of **tries conceded** by the 3 teams:

	Lineout	Scrum	Pen/Fk	Kick	Turnover	Restart	Total Conceded
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	1	1		1	2	1	6
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	3	2		1		1	7
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	3	3		3	2	2	13

### 3.2 ORIGIN OF TRIES

Tries originate from various parts of the pitch. This is illustrated below:



In 2011, 1 in 2.5 tries came from possession obtained from within the scoring team's own half. In 2010 it was 1 in 3 while in 2009, it was 1 in 9. This year, therefore, more tries started from within the scoring team's own half.

The table below shows that Australia scored 7 (or over 60%) of their tries from possession gained from inside their own half. This is an exceptionally high percentage and contrasts with **South Africa** who scored none.

Tries scored		Own Half	Halfway to 10m	10m to 22m	22m to Try-line	Total Scored
	NEW ZEALAND	4	2	3	3	12
	AUSTRALIA	7		1	3	11
	SOUTH AFRICA				3	3

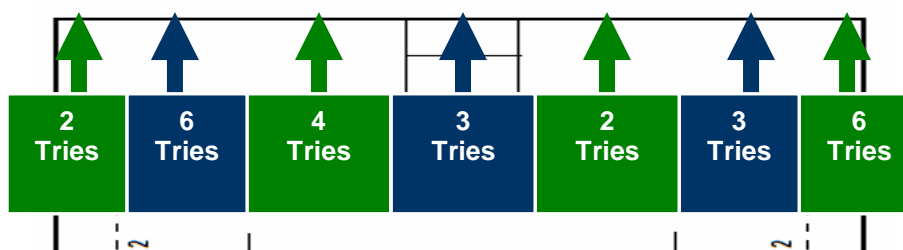
The following table provides the converse to the above, i.e. for each team it shows the origin of all tries conceded. Again it emphasises the contrast between **Australia** and **South Africa**. **Australia's** opponents scored only one try from inside their own half. **South Africa's** opponents scored 7.

Tries conceded		Opp Half	Halfway to 10m	10m to 22m	22m to Tryline	Total Conceded
	NEW ZEALAND	3			3	6
	AUSTRALIA	1	1	1	4	7
	SOUTH AFRICA	7	1	3	2	13

### 3.3 TRY LOCATIONS

The chart below indicates where across the goal-line tries were scored. It shows that:

12% were scored under the posts      2010 – 8%  
 46% on the left side of the posts      2010 – 40%  
 42% on the right side of the posts      2010 – 52%



### 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 first table below shows the number of rucks and mauls (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) that preceded each of the 26 tries scored in Tri Nations 2011.

The table shows that 62% of tries were preceded by 3 or fewer second phases (2010 – 69%)

	Number	%	Cumulative %	2010
0 R/Ms	6	23%	23%	29%
1 R/Ms	6	23%	46%	41%
2 R/Ms	1	4%	50%	58%
3 R/Ms	3	12%	62%	69%
4 R/Ms	2	8%	70%	79%
5 R/Ms	3	12%	82%	81%
6 R/Ms	1	4%	86%	83%
7 R/Ms	1	4%	90%	89%
8 R/Ms	2	8%	98%	91%
9 R/Ms	-	-	-	95%
10+ R/Ms	1	2%	100%	100%
Total	26	100%		

The next table below shows the number of passes that preceded each of the 26 tries scored in Tri Nations 2011.

The table shows that 44% of tries were preceded by 3 or fewer passes (2010 – 49%).




There was also a difference between the teams. The 3 tries that South Africa scored contained a total of 3 passes. Eleven of New Zealand's 12 passes each contained 3 or more passes.

	Number	%	Cumulative %	2010
0 pass	1	4%	4%	11%
1 pass	4	16%	20%	21%
2 passes	2	8%	28%	34%
3 passes	4	16%	44%	49%
4 passes	2	8%	52%	59%
5 passes	1	4%	56%	61%
6 passes	4	16%	72%	63%
7 passes	1	4%	74%	65%
8 passes	1	4%	80%	69%
9 passes	2	8%	88%	78%
10+passes	4	12%	100%	100%
Total	26	100%		

### 3.5 TIMING OF SCORES - TRIES

42% of tries were scored in the first half, 58% in the second half. Last year the figures were in reverse; 56% of tries were scored in the first half, 44% in the second.




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

	Tries scored		Tries conceded	
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
 NEW ZEALAND	6	6	3	3
 AUSTRALIA	4	7	2	5
 SOUTH AFRICA	1	2	6	7

### 3.6 TIMING OF SCORES - PENALTY GOALS

In Tri Nations 2011, 61% of penalty goals were kicked in the first half, 39% in the second. In 2010, the comparative figures were 58% and 42%.

The following chart shows the number of penalties kicked and conceded by each team in each half:

	Pen Goals scored		Pen Goals conceded	
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
 SOUTH AFRICA	8	2	2	5
 AUSTRALIA	3	4	6	3
 NEW ZEALAND	3	3	6	1




## 4.0 KICKS AT GOAL

Kicking success rates were as follows:

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
Conversions	69%	71%
Penalty goals	74%	82%
Drop goals	2 of 5 = 40%	0 of 4 = 0%

The success rate for penalty goals, conversions and drop kicks for each of the participating countries was as follows:

### Kicks at Goal Success

		Penalty Success	Conversion Success	Overall Success %	Drop goal Success
	<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	83%	100%	87%	1 of 4
	<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	58%	73%	65%	0 of 0
	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	86%	58%	68%	1 of 1




The table shows that **Australia** was the least successful with kicks at goal while **South Africa** was the most successful, which was a complete reversal from their final position in the table. The table also shows that **South Africa** attempted 4 of the 5 drop goals, but succeeded with only 1.

## 5.0 BALL IN PLAY & POSSESSION

In percentage terms, the Tri Nations 2010 matches produced an average ball in play time of **36 min 22 secs – or 45%** (2010 - 45% or 36 mins 16 secs).

The highest ball in play figure was **50%** or **40 mins 22 secs**. The lowest was **42%**.

The winning team obtained most possession in 2 of the 6 matches. The following table shows the ball in play times and possession per team per match:

MATCH	TIME	%	POSSESSION		
			 NZ	 SA	 AUS
Australia 39 v South Africa 20	35m 49s	45%		21m12s=59%	14m37s=41%
New Zealand 40 v South Africa 7	33m 39s	42%	19m02s=57%	14m37s=43%	
New Zealand 30 v Australia 14	36m 55s	46%	18m09s=49%		18m46s=51%
South Africa 9 v Australia 14	33m 57s	42%		16m09s=48%	17m48s=52%
South Africa 18 v New Zealand 5	39m 12s	49%	20m09s=51%	19m03s=49%	
Australia 25 v New Zealand 20	40m 22s	50%	22m33s=56%		17m49s=44%

## 6.0 ACTIVITY CYCLES

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

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
<b>Rucks/Mauls</b>	167	186
<b>Passes</b>	292	300
<b>Kicks</b>	46	37

The following paragraphs show the number of rucks/mauls, passes and kicks made in Tri Nations 2011 compared with Tri Nations 2010.

### 6.1 PASSING

Games, on average, contained **292** passes (2010 - 300). The most in any game was 336 (*New Zealand v Australia*) – the fewest was 246 (*New Zealand v Australia*). The most by any team in a game was 203 (New Zealand) – the fewest, 83 (Australia). The attached table shows the average passes per game per team:



**AUSTRALIA**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	135	164
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	175	163
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	128	123

The above table shows that **New Zealand** made 37% more passes than **South Africa**. This was not accounted for simply because they had more possession. It was also because **New Zealand** passed at a higher rate and this next table shows this ie the average number of passes per minute's possession:



**AUSTRALIA**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
AUSTRALIA	7.8	9.0
NEW ZEALAND	8.8	8.6
SOUTH AFRICA	7.2	7.1

The number of passes made by a team can also vary considerably from match to match. The following table shows the average number of passes per country per game together with the most in a game and the least in a game:



**AUSTRALIA**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

	Average 2011	Average 2010	Most 2011	Most 2010	Least 2011	Least 2010
AUSTRALIA	135	164	181	192	83	142
NEW ZEALAND	175	163	205	203	155	133
SOUTH AFRICA	128	123	152	159	117	83

### 6.2 PLAYER PASSING

Passes made were broken down into:

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

**% of Passes by forwards**  
**% of Passes by scrum half**  
**% of Passes by backs**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
% of Passes by forwards	19%	19%
% of Passes by scrum half	44%	47%
% of Passes by backs	37%	34%
	100%	100%

What the above table shows is the level of passing made by the three groups of players. It shows how active each group of players was in passing the ball.

The following table takes this further. It shows, for each team, the total and proportion of passes made by each of the 3 groups.



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

	Passes by Forwards	Passes by Scrum half	Passes by Backs
NEW ZEALAND	114 (16%)	276 (40%)	310 (44%)
AUSTRALIA	103 (19%)	238 (44%)	200 (37%)
SOUTH AFRICA	68 (13%)	280 (55%)	165 (32%)

Certain teams may use forwards as suppliers of the ball for onward transmission by the backs while other teams may involve the forwards more in the distribution process. This is what the table shows:

The next tables show what each rank of forwards of each team did with the ball when they were in possession of it. The first 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 then 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, i.e. 1 pass for every 5 possessions. The following table shows that **New Zealand's** and **Australia's** forwards were equally likely to pass the ball.



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**




	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
NEW ZEALAND	1 to 3.0	1 to 3.0
AUSTRALIA	1 to 3.0	1 to 3.1
SOUTH AFRICA	1 to 4.1	1 to 3.2






The differences between the forwards of each country is also shown when the packs 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.

What was interesting this year, just as last year and the previous year was the fact that each rank of **New Zealand** forwards passed the ball at similar rates, around 31% of every time they had the ball in their hands. There was a slightly wider variation within the other two teams.




### % of times ball passed by Front Row

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
 AUSTRALIA	33%	32%
 SOUTH AFRICA	18%	32%
 NEW ZEALAND	30%	31%

### % of times ball passed by Second Row

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
 NEW ZEALAND	32%	34%
 SOUTH AFRICA	30%	27%
 AUSTRALIA	23%	19%

### % of times ball passed by Back Row

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
 AUSTRALIA	41%	35%
 NEW ZEALAND	31%	34%
 SOUTH AFRICA	26%	33%

## 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 82% of all passing movements contained two passes or less. This now appears to be a constant and varies little from year to year. It also varies little between teams. All 3 countries fell within 79% and 86%.

## 6.4 RUCKS/MAULS (2<sup>ND</sup> PHASE)




The average number per game was **167** (2010 – 186).

The most in any game was **207** – the fewest was **145** (2010 – 210 and 108).

The most by any team in a game was **122**, the least **71** (2010 – 131 and 54).

The average for all countries is shown below.

The table indicates the total number of rucks/mauls created by each of the 3 teams expressed as an average per game.

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
 NEW ZEALAND	91	98
 AUSTRALIA	76	94
 SOUTH AFRICA	84	87

The number of rucks and mauls made by one team may however, 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 as the number of rucks created for every minutes' possession obtained by a team.



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
NEW ZEALAND	5.0	5.2
AUSTRALIA	4.4	5.1
SOUTH AFRICA	4.7	5.1

### 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 94% of occasions (2010 – 94%).

The percentage success rate for each team was very similar.



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
NEW ZEALAND	94%	94%
AUSTRALIA	95%	94%
SOUTH AFRICA	92%	93%

### 6.6 KICKING

The average number per game was **46** (2010–37).

The most open play kicks in a game was **58** - the fewest **38** (2010 - 47 and 18).

The most by a team was **35**– the least **16** (2010 – 27 and 7).

The average number of kicks per team per game is shown in the table below:



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**  
**AUSTRALIA**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
NEW ZEALAND	23	20
SOUTH AFRICA	24	21
AUSTRALIA	22	15

When an adjustment is made to take account of the possession obtained by each team, then the kicking table changes, but only slightly:



**SOUTH AFRICA**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**AUSTRALIA**

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS
SOUTH AFRICA	1.4	1.2
NEW ZEALAND	1.1	1.0
AUSTRALIA	1.3	0.8

### 6.7 SUMMARY

A summary of previous 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



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**  
**AUSTRALIA**




	Rucks/Mauls		Passes		Kicks	
	Average	Rate	Average	Rate	Average	Rate
NEW ZEALAND	91	5.0	175	8.8	23	1.1
SOUTH AFRICA	84	4.7	128	7.2	24	1.4
AUSTRALIA	76	4.4	135	7.8	22	1.3



## 7.0 KICK OFFS & RESTARTS

Of 50m restarts, 39% were kicked long – 61% were kicked short and were contestable (2010 – 50% and 50%). When restarts were kicked short, the kicking team regained possession on 1 in 3.5 occasions (2010 – 1 in 3).

Restart type and retention rate varied between the 3 teams. This is shown below:

	50m Restarts		22m Restarts		Retention rate
	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
 <b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	15	3	5	1	4 of 20
 <b>AUSTRALIA</b>	12	8	1	1	4 of 13
 <b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	11	13	1	4	2 of 12

It can be seen that there was a clear contrast between **New Zealand** and the other 2 teams. While 83% of **New Zealand's** restarts were kicked short, the equivalent percentages for **Australia** and **South Africa** were 59% and 41% respectively.




## 8.0 LINEOUTS

The average number of lineouts per game was **24** (2010 – 22).

	2011 TRI NATIONS
Average no per game	24
Percentage competed	57%
Possession retained	87%

The most line outs in a game was **26**, the least **22** (2010 – 30 and 16).

The following table shows the success rate of each team at the lineout

	Success %		Lineout Steals		Not straight / Pen/FK / Knock-on	
	Own Throw	On Opp Throw	Lost on Own Throw	Won on Opp Throw	Own Throw	Opp Throw
 <b>AUSTRALIA</b>	82%	12%	6	7	1	
 <b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	84%	9%	7	7	1	1
 <b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	93%	19%	4	3		1

Lineout trends over the last 4 years are shown in the following table:

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS	2008 TRI NATIONS
Av no per game	24	22	24	24
% competed	57%	49%	56%	71%
Possession retained	87%	84%	79%	80%

## 9.0 SCRUMS

The average number of scrums per game was **16** (2010 – 14).

The most scrums in a game was **20**, the least **12** (2010 – 19 and 10).

Average no per game  
Possession retained

2011 TRI NATIONS
16
90%

The following compares scrums in 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS	2008 TRI NATIONS
Av no per game	16	14	19	18
Rate of Scrum Pens and F/Ks	1 every 4 scrums	1 every 6 scrums	1 every 4 scrums	1 every 8 scrums

The Scrum success on own feed and opposition feed are shown below. Again, ball retention was high for all teams. 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 just 1 in 98 scrums. The attached table shows the scrum success per country



NEW ZEALAND  
SOUTH AFRICA  
AUSTRALIA

Scrum Success %		Heels against the head	
Own Feed	Opp Feed	Won	Lost
94%	10%	1	
86%	11%		1
89%	9%		

Of all scrum penalties and free kicks, 71% were awarded to the team putting the ball into the scrum.

## 10.0 PENALTIES & FREE KICKS

In Tri Nations 2011, the average number of penalties and free kicks awarded in a game was **19**. This compares with 20 in 2010, 23 in 2009, 28 in 2008 and 19 in 2007.

The most awarded in a single game was **21**, the least, **16** (2010 – 30 and 17).

The following table comprises the total penalties awarded to and conceded by each team. **New Zealand** conceded the most. 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 **Australia** conceded the most penalties and was also the highest penalised team in relation to their opponents.

Average Penalties For and Against  
per Team per Game



NEW ZEALAND  
AUSTRALIA  
SOUTH AFRICA

Pen/FK For	Pen/FK Against
34	37
31	41
46	33

Proportion of Penalties For  
and Against per Team

% Pen/FK For	% Pen/FK Against
48%	52%
43%	57%
58%	42%

## 10.1 CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES PENALISED

The following table groups the penalties awarded into 9 categories. The table also shows the comparative figures since 2008

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS	2008 TRI NATIONS
Ruck/tackle on ground	60%	59%	51%	52%
Offside	7%	11%	13%	17%
Scrum	20%	13%	19%	8%
Lineout	1%	4%	2%	2%
Foul play	0%	1%	-	2%
obstruction	6%	3%	4%	5%
Dangerous tackle	3%	6%	5%	7%
Unplayable f/k	0%	-	-	4%
Other	2%	3%	4%	3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 10.2 PENALTY OPTIONS

Of all penalties and free kicks awarded, the following were the options taken by the 3 teams:



Australia  
New Zealand  
South Africa  
Overall

Kick to Touch	Kick for Goal	Tap	Scrum
48%	39%	13%	
71%	21%	6%	2%
61%	26%	13%	
67	31	12	1

## 11.0 CARDS

The following paragraphs examine the numbers, circumstances of the issue of red and yellow cards during Tri Nations 2011




### 11.1 RED CARDS

There was **no** red card issued during Tri Nations 2011 (2010 – 1)

### 11.2 YELLOW CARDS

There were no yellow cards issued during the championship (2010 – 9).

The following table shows the breakdown of yellow and red cards per team with comparatives for previous years. It shows that **South Africa** have conceded 7 cards in 4 years while **New Zealand** have conceded 4 and **Australia** 8 in the same period:

	2011 TRI NATIONS	2010 TRI NATIONS	2009 TRI NATIONS	2008 TRI NATIONS
 SOUTH AFRICA	0	4	2	1
 NEW ZEALAND	0	1	2	1
 AUSTRALIA	0	4	4	-
TOTAL	0	9	8	2

## 12.0 TELEVISION MATCH OFFICIAL (TMO)

In Tri Nations 2011 there were **5** references to the TMO (2010 – 9). As a result of the 5 references, 1 try was awarded.