

A similar tabulation for shots made at various spots on the court without any opposition produced the following results:

<u>Height of Basket</u>	<u>% of Shots Made</u>
10 feet -----	.290
11 feet -----	.254
12 feet -----	.246

For obtaining the above data each player was required to make one hundred shots and each made an equal number from specified areas on the court.

The shots during scrimmage do not represent an individual player tabulation, but rather a team result. It would be expected that some players would shoot more often than others but it is assumed that these players would shoot approximately the same number of shots at the different goals under similar playing conditions which were provided.

A tabulation of rebounds from the goals at the three different heights showed the following results:

<u>Area of Rebound</u>	<u>% of Rebounds in Area</u>
	Goal Heights 10 - 11 - 12
14 ft. semi-circle -----	44 - 38 - 41
Outside of semi-circle -----	56 - 62 - 59

Note: The center of the circle was located at the mid-point of the end line.

From the standpoint of shooting and recovering the ball from the backboard it was observed that the higher goals eliminated very largely the advantage of the tall player under the goal. His accuracy on tip-in shots was very decidedly affected. He could not reach up and lay the ball in the basket. He was required to make a shot in the same way that a shorter player found it necessary to shoot. The tall man could not merely reach above the heads