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In this year's study the evaluation technique has been extended to include a defensive rating system for both the team and the individual player.

The items and their evaluation weights, as used in this study, are shown in Table I.

Data were collected during all the home games on both the Kansas team and the visiting team. The technique used in the collection of these data is the same as described in the first evaluation study.

eight home games were played, thus making a total of 17 games on which averages of certain activities were available. These averages are shown in Table II. The 17 game averages seem to be reliable as there was no great variation in the figures computed for the two seasons. The team this year took more shots than did last season's team, but averaged one less goal per game. The number of free throws awarded in both seasons was practically identical, but the number made took autiliar aduced the season as slight slump.

notices that this year's total is lower. This is due to a change in the technique of tabulating immediate and secondary assists. In last year's study credit was given for them also as passes and catches, which gave the player double credit in evaluation points. In this year's study a player received evaluation points only once. Another reason for the lower total in positive offensive evaluation points is that the recovery of rebounds off the opponent's backboard was computed with the defensive play instead of offensive play as in last year's study.

The drop in negative offensive evaluation points indicates that the team made fewer mistakes during this season than last season. It is possible that the team summary posted in the team dressing room the day following each game made the individual player more conscious of his mistakes with the end result that fewer mistakes were made.