

# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship

**Qatar, 2015**



**Dr Zoltán Marczinka**

*IHF / EHF Lecturer*

*2015*

# World Champions 2015





# WCh Analysing Team (IHF)



**Paul Landure (FRA) Klaus Feldmann (GER) Zoltán Marczinka (HUN)**

# Areas of Analysis

- **Individual** (Wingers, Backs, Pivots, Goalkeepers)
- **Group** (cooperation between 2-2, 3-3)
- **Team** (attack and defence basic set up, moves)



## **Performance analysis – Individuals / positions**

Individual abilities (physical condition, technical skill, tactical knowledge) are still major contributors to the effectiveness.





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**Qatar 2015**  
24th Men's Handball  
World Championship

## WINGERS



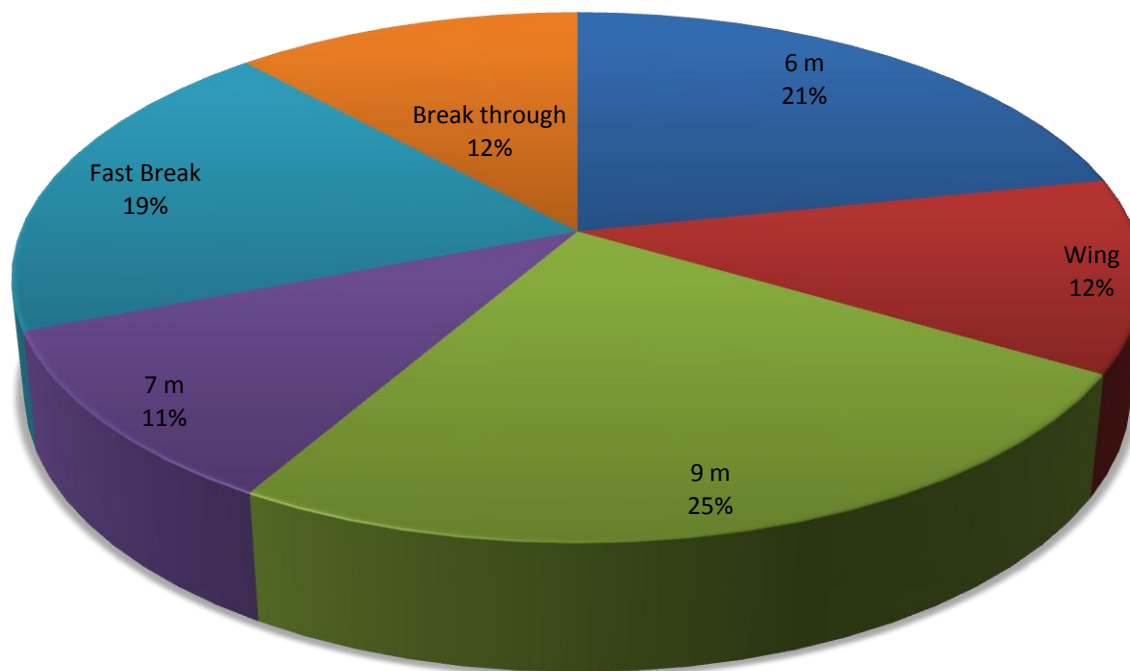


## Wingers

- **12%** of the goals were scored from both wing positions together, same as from break-through (12%) and little bit more than from 7m (11%)



## Areas of scoring - WCh 2015







## Wingers

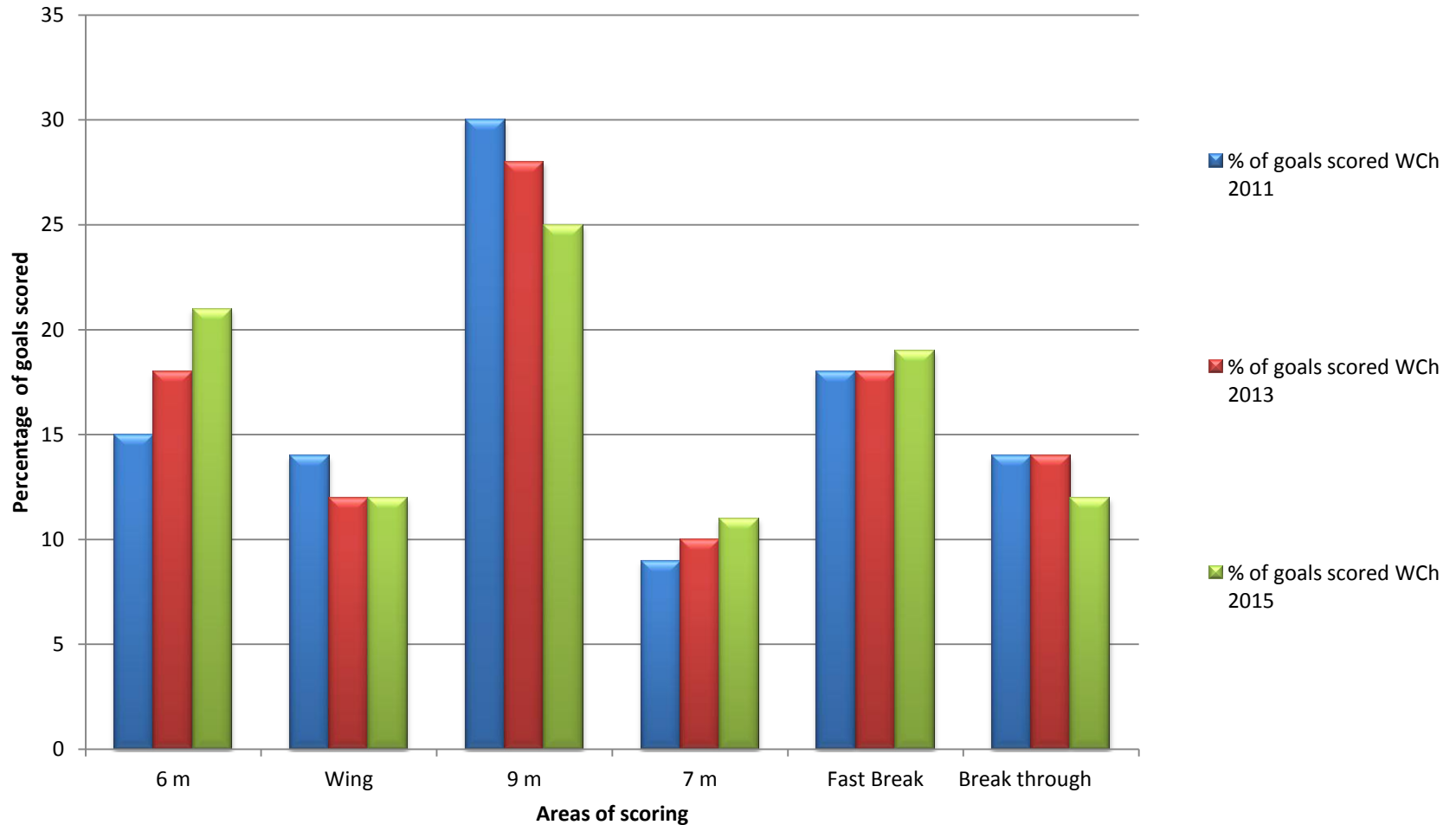
- Percentage of goals scored from wing position remained the same as the **last Championship**.  
(2011: **14%** > 2013: **12%** = 2015: **12%**)



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## Percentage of goals scored from areas / positions





## Wingers - 1

- Tend to **start off** even before the goalshot has been completed in order to gain a starting advantage and hence an uninterrupted shooting position during the fast break.





## Wingers - 2

- **Catching** a long pass **with one hand** is now vital to help maintain running momentum and encourages a smooth transition to bouncing, passing, faking or goalshooting.



## Wingers - 3

- In organised attack, wingers are no longer active in setting up scoring positions; rather they position themselves **in the corners** and wait for the assist.



## Wingers - 4

- Technically the wingers are the **best skilled players** on the court: a variety of spin shots often combined with a lob shot are absolutely essential in their repertoire at this level.





## Wingers - 5

- As the defence is more composed and focused in the middle against potential goal shooters, wingers have **more space** and thus a better shooting angle.



## Wingers - 6

- Wingers tend to run into a **second pivot** position without the ball.



## Wingers - 7

- **Volley shots** are most often set up for the wing position or from wing position where skilful players finish the action with spectacular and often acrobatic shots.





## Wingers - 8

- Wingers are **amongst the best scorers** and often the penalty takers for their teams. (1. D. Gajic - 71 goals, 3. U. Gensheimer - 54 goals, 6. V. Rivera - 47 goals)



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## BACKS





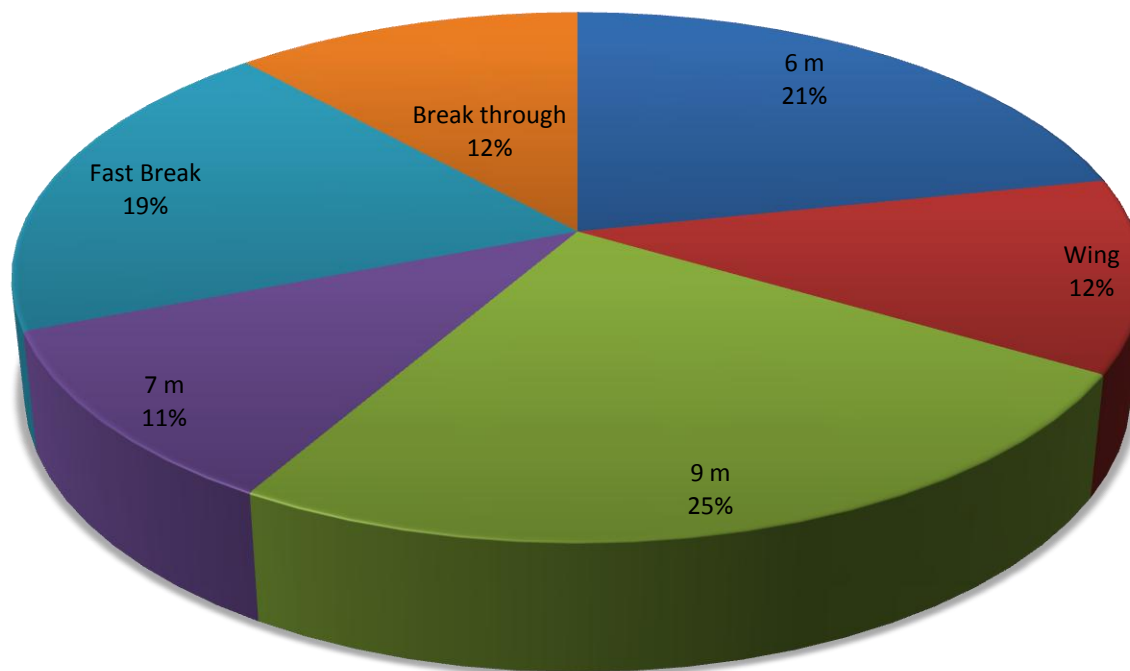
## Backs

- **25%** of the goals were scored from the three back court positions together.





## Areas of scoring - WCh 2015





## Backs

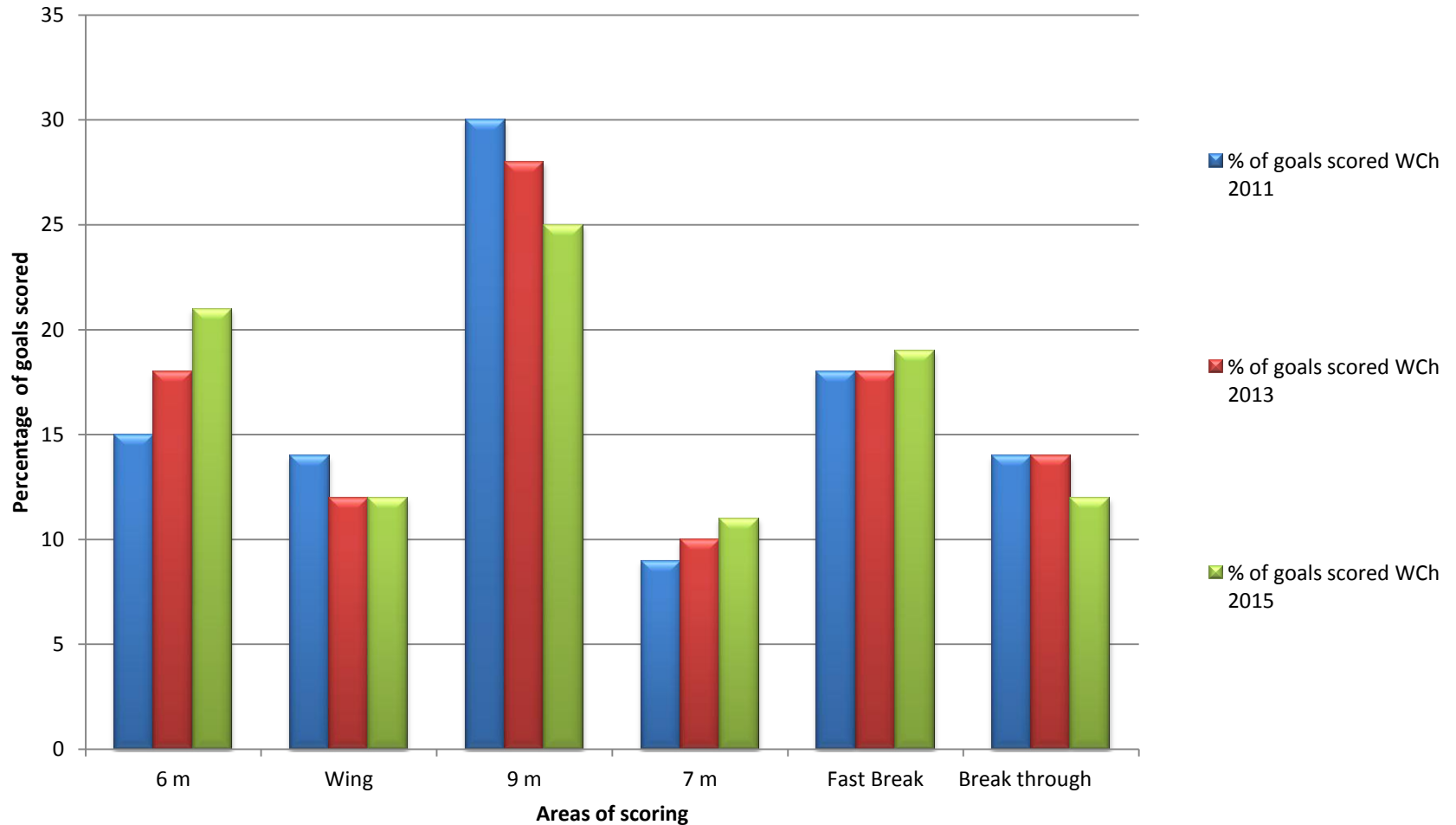
- The percentage of goals scored from back court positions is gradually decreasing from the **previous Championships.**  
(2011: **30%** > 2013: **28%** > 2015: **25%**)



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## Percentage of goals scored from areas / positions





## Backs - 1

- **Shooting power** is absolutely necessary and an indispensable weapon either to score directly or to force the defenders away from the goal-area.



## Backs - 2

- The three back court players regularly **change position** with and/or without the ball.



## Backs - 3

- Traditional **shooting techniques** from the past (curve shot, underarm shot) were frequently attempted at this championship.





## Backs - 4

- There is a tendency to **reduce the preparation time** and increase the **surprise element** of a shot by jumping unexpectedly from both legs or after a quick step.



## Backs - 5

- Tend to use a **variety of passing** techniques:
  - bounced pass behind the back,
  - pass the ball to the pivot behind the head,
  - long diagonal passes to the opposite side.



## Backs - 6

- The knowledge of **faking techniques** is vital to beat the opponent in a **1 vs 1** situation.



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## PIVOTS





## Pivots

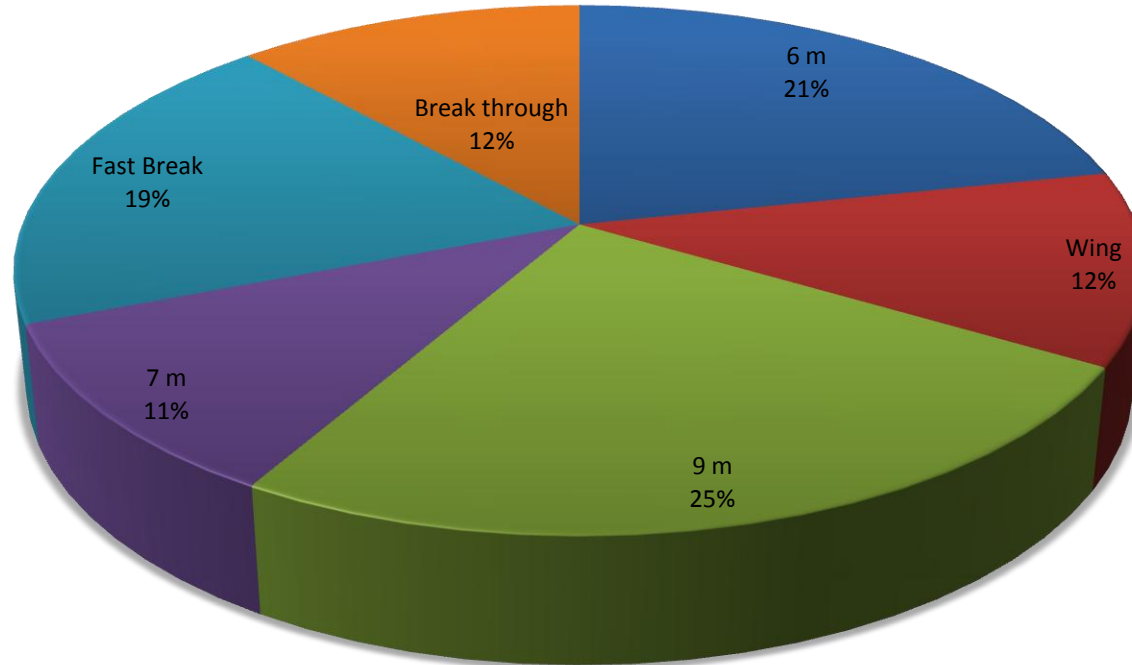
- **21%** of the goals were scored from close range around the 6m line mostly from the pivot's position.



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## Areas of scoring - WCh 2015







## Pivots

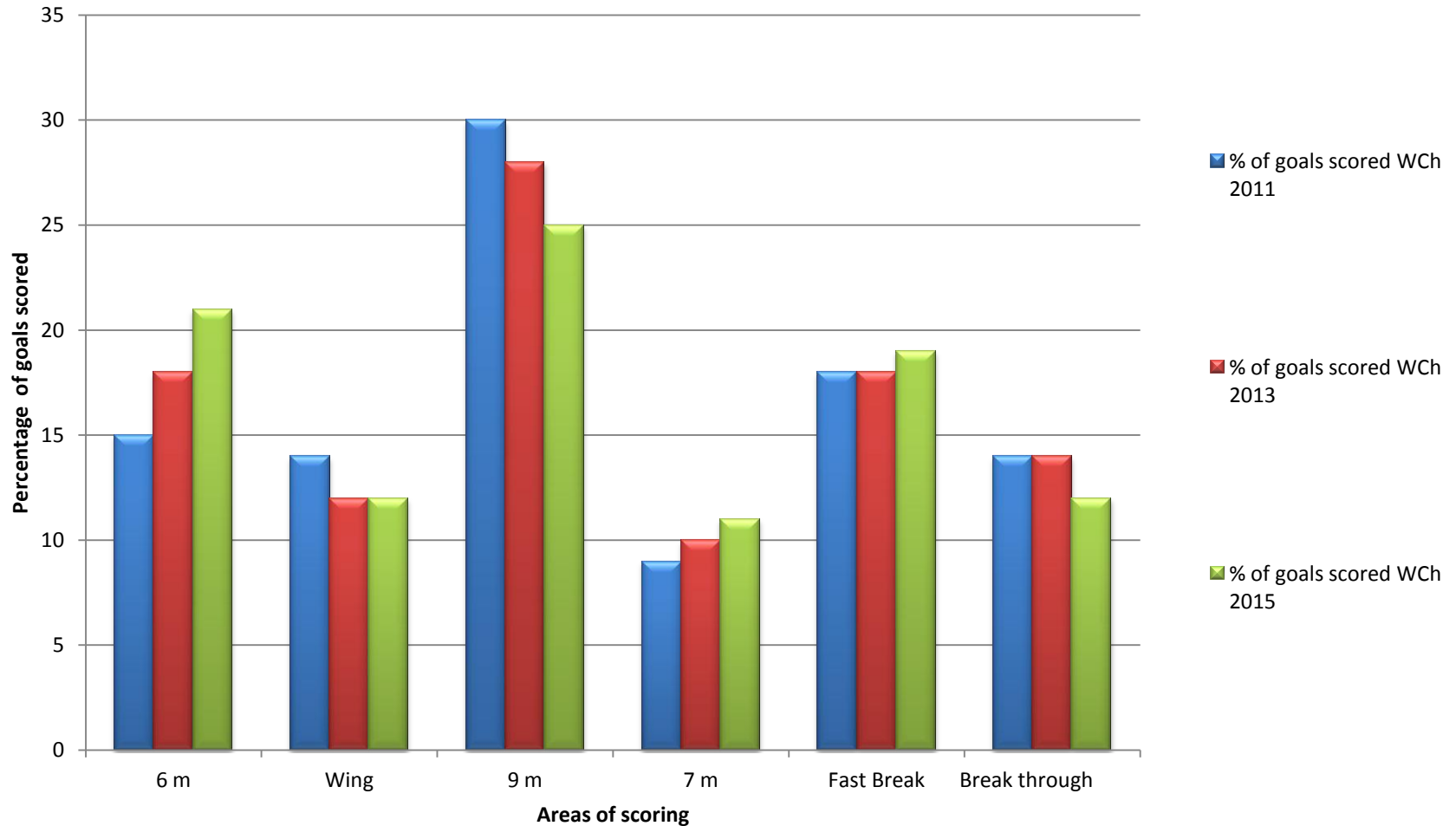
- The percentage of goals scored from the goal-area line have gradually increased from the **previous Championships**.  
(2011: **15%** < 2013: **18%** < 2015: **21%**).



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## Percentage of goals scored from areas / positions





## Pivots - 1

- In the vicinity of the defenders **physical strength** is necessary to hold position and be able to play the ball.



## Pivots - 2

- Often position themselves **between the outside and the half defenders** in order to overpower the outside defender and get into an advantageous scoring position.



## Pivots - 3

- **Blocking** for the backs is still an essential part of the pivot's activity and **freeing** makes them able to score.



## Pivots - 4

- The ability to **catch the ball with one** hand and score with a **spin shot** while diving towards the goal is obligatory at this level.





## Pivots - 5

- Often **starts the team's set move** by moving out from the defence wall, change position with one of the back court players while delivering the ball then move to the defence wall.



## Pivots - 6

- Most often the **winger** moves into a **second pivot** position, on the other side of the attack.



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## GOALKEEPERS





## Goalkeepers - 1

- The **role** of the goalkeepers became **more dominant** at this championship and their status within the ranking of playing positions is rising. (MVP - Thierry Omeyer)



## Goalkeepers - 2

- From 88 games, the goalkeeper was selected as the **best player** of the match **27 times** (30.68% of all matches).



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



<b>Goalkeeper</b>	<b>Voted as best player</b>	<b>Matches played</b>	<b>Avg. saving %</b>	<b>Saved shots</b>	<b>Goal shots</b>
<b>SARIC Danijel</b>	<b>5x</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>OMEYER Thierry</b>	<b>4x</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>PEREZ de VARGAS</b>	<b>3x</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>STOCHL Petr</b>	<b>3x</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>210</b>





## Goalkeepers - 3

- There is a significant difference regarding playing time and saving percentage when analyzing the **goalkeepers of the top 4 teams**. There was one dominant goalkeeper in each team.



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<b>Goalkeeper</b>	<b>Playing time</b>	<b>Matches played</b>	<b>Avg. saving %</b>	<b>Nation</b>	<b>Avg. %</b>
OMEYER Thierry	7:48	9	37%	FRA	Avg. 36%
DUMOULIN Cyril	1:11	9	31%	FRA	
SARIC Danijel	5:23	9	36%	QAT	Avg. 33%
STOJANOVIC Goran	3:36	9	27%	QAT	
SZMAL Slawomir	6:42	9	29%	POL	Avg. 28%
WYSZOMIRSKI Piotr	2:27	9	27%	POL	
PEREZ de VARGAS	6:57	9	37%	ESP	Avg. 36%
SIERRA Jose	2:12	9	33%	ESP	



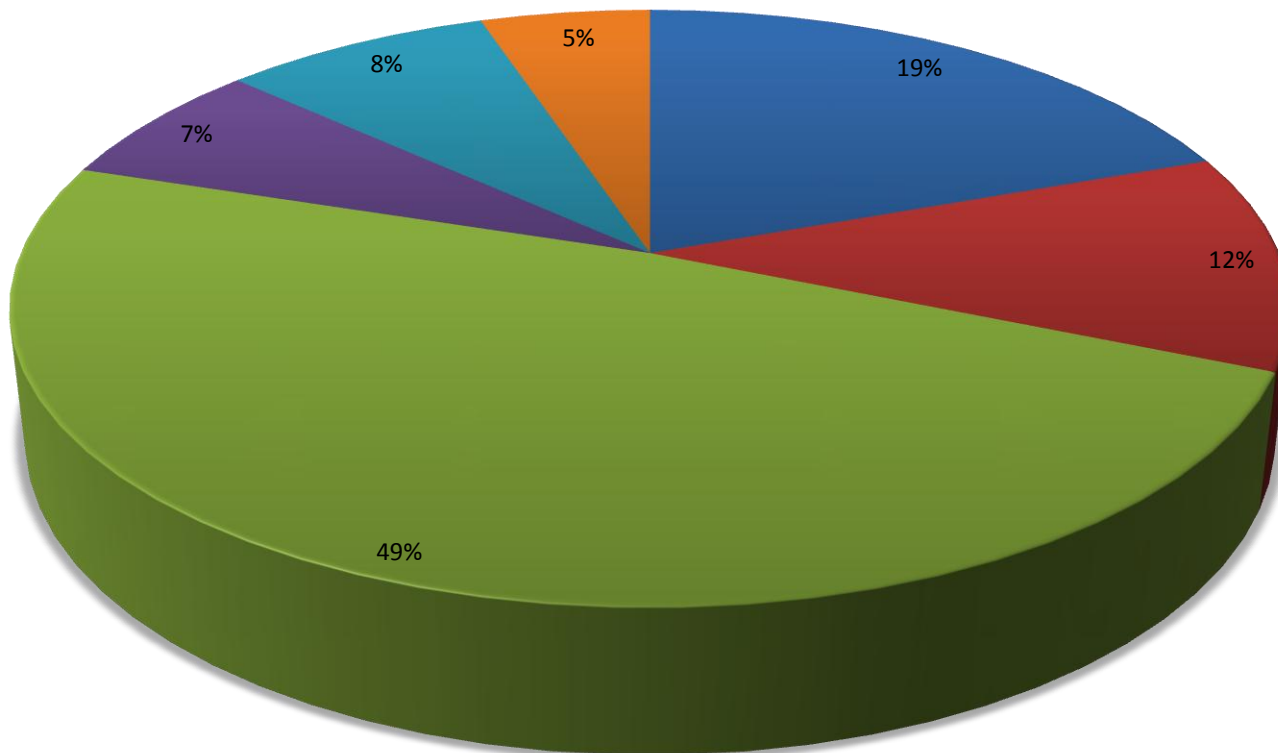
## Goalkeepers - 4

- The highest **saving percentage** was produced from the back court area **(49%)** and the lowest from break through **(5%)**.



## Areas of saving - WCh 2015

6 m   Wing   9 m   7 m   Fast Break   Break through





## Goalkeepers - 5

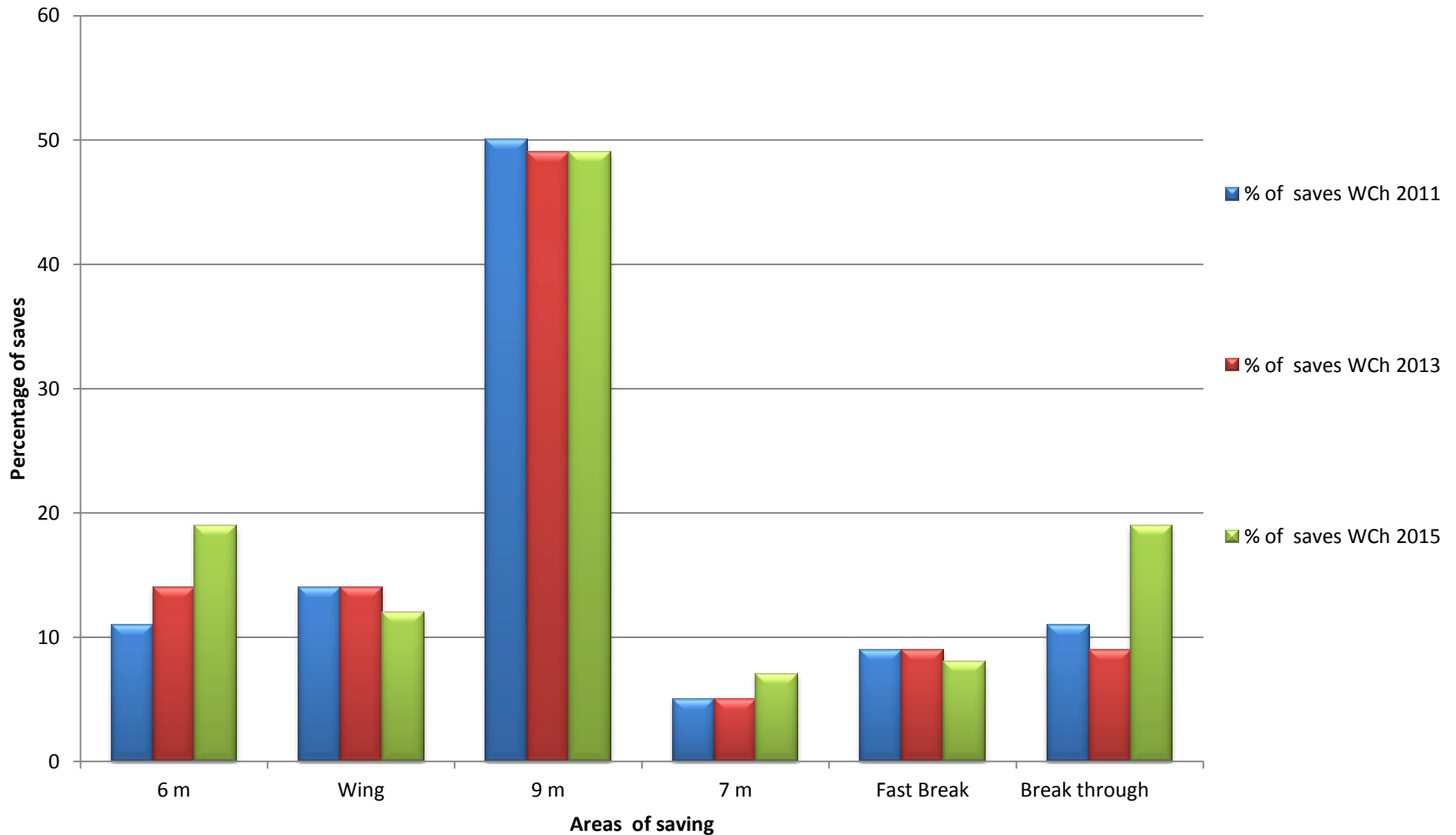
- The GK' **saving % changed** in certain areas: 6m line (2011: **11%** < 2013: **14%** < 2015: **19%**) and following a break-through (2011: **11%** > 2013: **9%** < 2015: **19%**) is increasing. That is, they on average are saving better from close range.



# Analysis of the 24th Men's World Championship Qatar, 2015



## Percentage of goal shots saved from areas / positions





## Goalkeepers - 6

- Goalkeepers tend to **take the initiative** more than previously to influence the decision making of the shooter. For example:
  - ***Waiting for the right moment to intervene.***



## Goalkeepers - 6

- ... to influence the decision making of the shooter. For example:
  - *With **early anticipation** influences the attacker where to shoot.*





## Goalkeepers - 6

- ... to influence the decision making of the shooter. For example:
  - *By **approaching the shooter** closely, surprises him.*



## Goalkeepers - 6

- ... to influence the decision making of the shooter. For example:
  - *With his **positioning** fakes, guides the shooter.*



## Goalkeepers - 7

- The percentage of **saving penalties** increased from the last Championships.  
(2011: **5%** = 2013: **5%** < 2015: **7%**)



## Goalkeepers - 8

- Despite the new interpretation of the rules regarding contact between court player and goalkeeper, they successfully attempted to **intercept long passes.**



## DEFENCE ACTIVITY and BEHAVIOUR

Men's WCh	Number of Matches	DEFENCE activity		PENALTIES given		
		Steals /m.	Blocks /m.	Yellow C. /m.	2 min. /m.	Red C. /m.
2015 QAT	88	8.65	5.44	6.0	9.89	0.15
2013 ESP	84	14.78	4.82	6.1	7.94	0.26
2011 SWE	98	7.51	12.36	5.96	8.14	0.31

Top Steals - FRA: 52; POL: 48; CRO: 39; SLO: 39

Mabrouk: 14; Santos T.: 12; Alsalem: 10

Top Blocks - ESP: 42; CRO: 42; GER: 35

Morros: 18; Guardiola: 15; Karabatic N.: 14