

## **How to Measure a Goaltender's Effectiveness:**

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“It's not about how spectacular a goaltender is but how effective and efficient he is.”

### **How do you measure effectiveness?**

#### **What do we do to get an in-depth game evaluation?**

The Win and Lost columns are obviously the basic evaluation for any Goaltender. Coaches want goalies who win games.

There are 8 measuring methods that you can use to do an in-depth evaluation.

- 1- Game Performance Efficiency
- 2- Rebound Control Efficiency
- 3- Dangerous Shots Efficiency
- 4- Shootout and Breakaway Efficiency
- 5- Goalie Touches Efficiency
- 6- Game Management Evaluation
- 7- Conditioning
- 8- Types of Goal Analysis

## **1. Game Performance Efficiency (GPE)**

- Save percentage is a great tool to evaluate a goaltenders effectiveness
- This tool will let you categorise the quality of a goaltender's game
- This tool is based on a rating system that allows you to use the save percentage and evaluate how effective a goaltender is over a short or long period of games.

### **Game Performance Efficiency**

Rating for Hot, Ok or Bad.

- **Hot** = .900 and over save percentage
- **Ok** = between .850 and .900 save percentage
- **Bad** = under .850 save percentage

### **Steal**

A steal is when the goaltender has a hot game, gets a least one point (tie) and his team get out shot by 10 or more shots.

A number one goaltender should, on a 10 game ratio, have a minimum of:

- 6 hot games
- 2 ok games
- 2 bad games

Depending on the strength of his team, a goaltender should have a few steals every season.

An all-star goaltender, on a 10 games ratio, will be at:

- 7 or 8 hot games
- 2 or 1 ok games
- 1 or 0 bad games.

## 2. Rebound Control Efficiency

Allows you to rate a goaltender effectiveness at controlling rebounds and the game.

### **The 'L' Theory**

- Inside the 'L' = Retention of puck
- Outside the 'L' = Corners with with elevation.

### The 'L' Theory



### **Rebound Control Efficiency Point System**

- 1 point – Retain puck
- 2 points – Puck in corner with elevation
- 3 points – Rebound in front
- 4 points – Weak side rebound
- 5 points – Goal

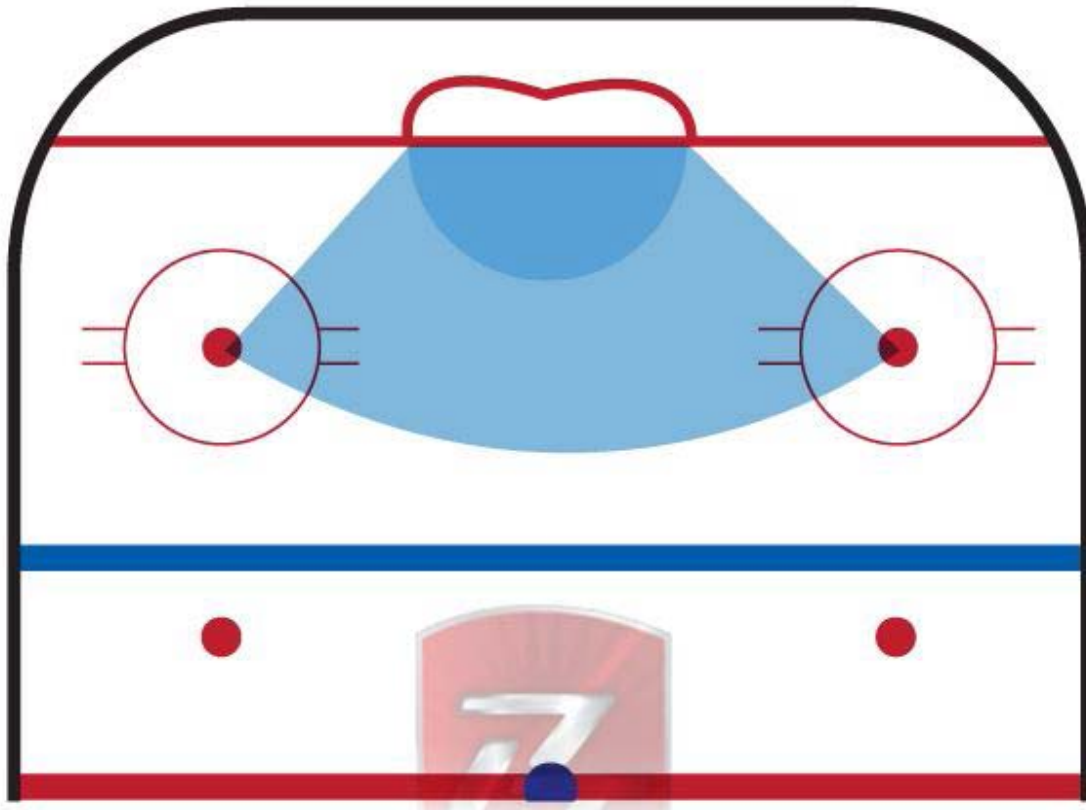
Give points for all shots on goal, add the points and divide them by the number of shots.

### **What does it mean?**

- Under 2.00 = Excellent
- Between 2.00 and 2.25 = Very Good
- Between 2.25 and 2.50 = Good
- Between 2.50 and 3.00 = Average
- Over 3.00 = Weak

### 3. Dangerous Shot Efficiency

Difficult because of consistency in evaluating what is considered a dangerous shot.



#### **Dangerous Shots Efficiency**

Take the number of dangerous shots and divide them by the number of goals from that area. This will give you the number of saves on dangerous shots for every goal given up.

- 1 goal every 5 or more dangerous shots = Excellent
- 1 goal every 4 dangerous shots = Good
- 1 goal every 3 dangerous shots = Weak

## **4. Shootout and Breakaway Efficiency**

The Shootout and Breakaway Efficiency allows you to monitor your goaltenders efficiency and effectiveness on shootouts and breakaways

You are able to measure this part of the game by separately calculating the save percentage on breakaways during the actual game and in shootouts situations.

### **Efficiency**

Save percentage of	.700 and over	= Excellent
Save percentage between	.500 and .700	= Good
Save percentage between	.300 and .500	= Average
Save percentage under	.300	= Bad

## **5. Goalie Touches Efficiency**

The Goalie Touches Efficiency will measure your Goaltender's effectiveness at playing the puck behind the net and executing the right play.

This tool is now a key component of today's game since goalies are now an intricate part of breakouts and have become somewhat of a third defenseman.

By following your team's system and calls when the puck goes behind the net, you measure the number of times your goaltender is successful playing the puck and when he is not.

### **Goalie Touches Efficiency**

Over	80 % successful rate	= Excellent
Between	70% and 80 % successful rate	= Good
Between	60% and 70 % successful rate	= Average
Under	60 % successful rate	= Bad

## **6. Game Management Evaluation**

This tool is more of a qualitative evaluation of how your goaltender is managing his game.

During the season, when you are evaluating your goaltender's work, you should ask yourself the following questions:

- How technically consistent was my goaltender in both routine play and pressured situations?
- Did he make save in key situations in the game or when the score was close or did he made mistakes and misplays?
- Was he strong at the start of the game and start of periods?
- Was he strong at the end of periods and at the end of the game?
- Was he aware of what was going on during the game (penalty calls, talking to his D's, taking more time between whistle to perhaps help rest D-men that are getting lots of ice time due to penalties)?
- How was his body language?
- How is the team reacting to his performance during the game?

## **7. Conditioning**

Conditioning is a key part of any hockey player's game. Evaluation of conditioning should be done during training camps and periodically during the season.

This should be done on and off the ice.

The off-ice testing should be done by a strength and conditioning coach and will determine if your goalies are in shape or not.

The on-ice evaluation during training camp will allow you to have an on ice standard that you either will have to improve on if the athlete is not in shape or that

You will have to maintain and still improve if he is in shape.

This tool is great to give you a standard to which a goaltender has to get to after an injury. When he reaches this standard, he is ready to come back to play.

### **Conditioning**

Take 4 or 5 goalie drills (Letter pattern drills) and get the goalies to do as many repetitions in 60 seconds as they can.

Give them adequate recuperation between drills (up to 3 minutes)

Do each drill 3 times. There will be a decrease in the number of reps the goaltender is able to do.

If the goaltender keeps working on his conditioning during the season, you will notice that the decrease between sets will be smaller and smaller.

This evaluation will also give you a standard to use when your goalie comes back from an injury and needs to get back to the level of conditioning he had pre-injury.

## **8. Types of Goals Analyses**

To have a good understanding of the types of situations that gives a hard time to your goaltenders, it is key to keep track of the types of goals he lets in.

This will allow you to focus on weaknesses in practices.

Categories should be as follows:

- Straight static shot
- Straight rush shot
- Passing play on rush shot
- One timer shot
- 1st rebound shot
- 2nd or 3rd rebound shot
- Wrap around
- Dead angle shot
- Breakaway shot
- Give aways from Goalie touches

You should also identify if the goals were scored on 5 on 5, power play or penalty kill situations.

This information will help you see if there are tendencies in the types of goals surrendered by your goaltender.

You can then go back to the drawing board and make the necessary technical adjustments.

The numbers don't lie! They will say if you are in control of your game, if you can make a difference, if you are effective in what you do.

## **In closing**

- # These measuring tools will direct you to the area your goalies need to work on.
- # Know your goalie systems.
- # Use Measuring tools to objectively evaluate your goaltenders.
- # Stay open minded to new ideas and new measuring tools.
- # Keep experimenting with new methods.