# COMPARISONS OF GAME PARAMETERS FOR ROMANIAN WOMEN'S BASKETBALL LEAGUE AND LONDON 2012 OLYMPIC GAMES

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ABSTRACT

The modernization of the training process is a permanent objective of coaches in preparing teams and performance of players.The achievement performance to higher parameters in major competitions highlighted a number of issues that characterize the current basketball practiced by the best teams in the world. These aspects enable us to present some directions in which to develop.The research purpose is to improve training process for female senior sports teams participating in the NWBL, 2013-2014 edition, by finding technical-tactical playing content, training resources and means. Also, we want to report to the Romanian national championship and comparing with the data resulting from women's basketball competition at the London 2012 Olympic Games. All of this wishes to focus attention and interest to implement the best solutions for the development of Romanian basketball. We compared and analyzed as objectively, NWBL and final tournament of the London 2012 Olympic Games women's basketball, we investigated the parameters of the game for all 12 teams participating in the Olympic Games, as well as for the 14 of the NWBL.

Key Words: basketball, game parameters, Olympic Games, ranks, chromatic scale

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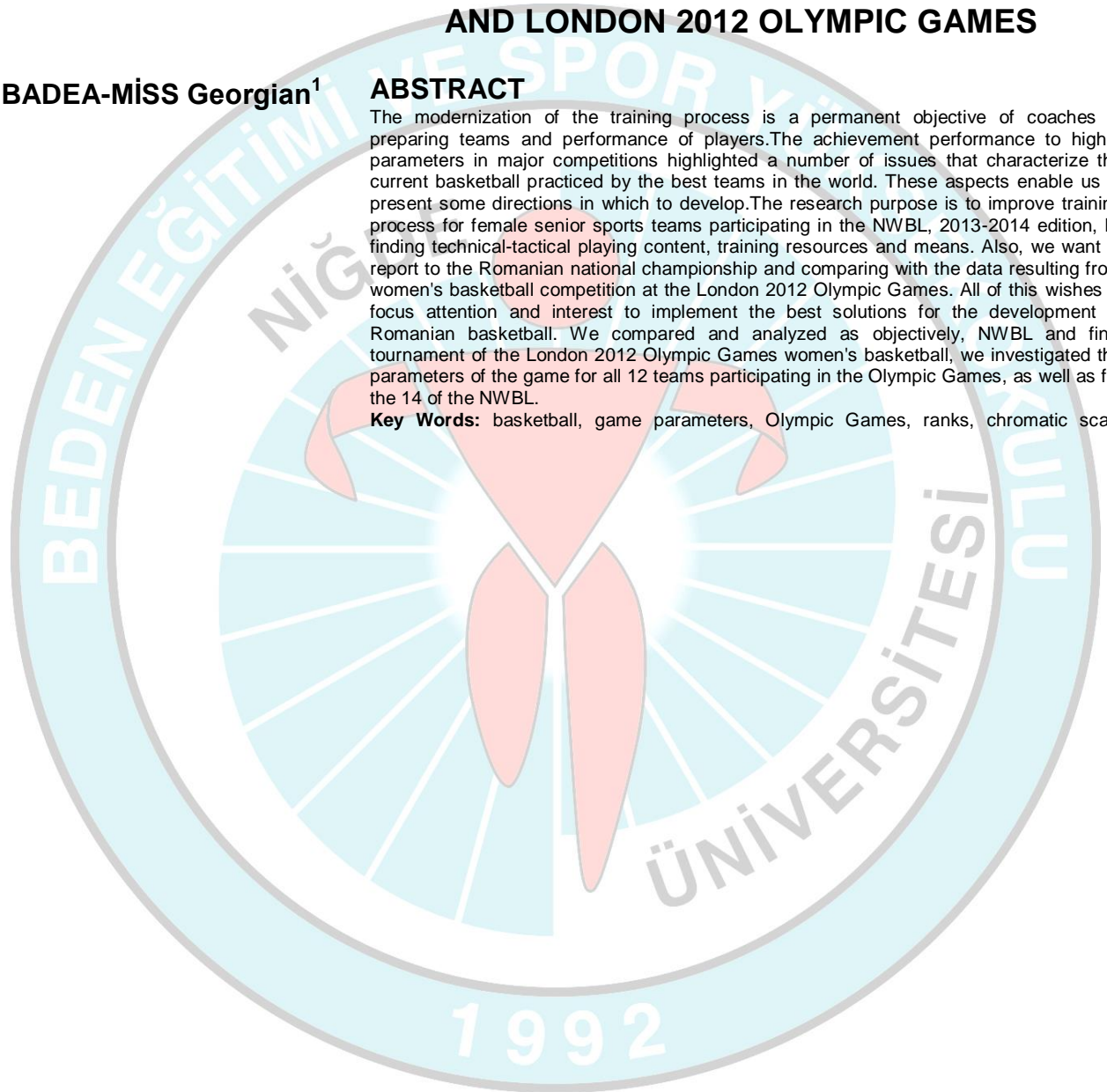
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INTRODUCTION

The presence of basketball at the Olympics in Berlin 1936 was actually a real triumph of the game invented by James A. Naismith, especially by the record number of participating teams, representing no less than 22 countries on five continents (Europe, North America, South America, Asia and Africa).

Basketball is considered in specialized textbooks published in different places of the world as an intellectual sport, with the most beautiful virtues that require a sport: abnegation, obedience and friendship in a team that doesn't selfishnessbelongs, why do not only the opponent's service.

Basketball has become a sport in which technical executions at high sports masterfully are not enough to ensure victory. It is necessary multilateral and specific physical training to ensure high performance.Systematic practice of the basketball game ensures an optimal functional level determined by the amount of training that is obtained and then held. The game of basketball requires and develops equally whole bio-motor complex of qualities, thanks to its rich content motor and the great variety of movements that require them.

Players of the participating teams at the Olympics and World Championships are perfect athletes with a well-illustrated and smooth muscles, with higher indices of speed, strength and expansion and combined motor qualities specific to basketball game.

Modernization of the training process is a permanent objective of coaches in preparing teams and performance of players.

Major international competitions demonstrate the rapid pace of the game by alternating phases of attack and defense. This is determined mainly by increasing the speed of execution of techniques structures and fundamental individual tactical actions specific to the position, in attack and defense. Players must have a higher level of a complex training, a mental capacity contributing to increase of the performance capacity. For this, the main role must have the coaches.Behavior in different game situations must be capitalizing by player personality (creativity, boldness, resistance to stress, anticipation, control, tactical thinking).

Basketball was and even constitutesfor the general public an element of attraction by value spectacle of virtuosity athletes and performance levels that sometimes exceed the forecast of specialists.

The achievement performance to higher parameters in major competitions highlighted a number of issues that characterize the current basketball practiced by the best teams in the world. These aspects enable us to present some directions in which to develop.

In specialized literature requires the following finding on the concepts of the game: in the present stage, it configures new qualitative accumulation determined by pragmatic adaptation of the content concepts, operating within the general optimization. This will result in increasing the quality of training and thereby it improves results in international competitive activity, inclusively of a basketball team.

From reunion ideas and guidelines highlighted by the specialty literature and the observations and data recorded from domestic and international competitions, following conclusions are drawn: the current level of development of the best national teams in the world is the direct consequence of the optimization of the

training processat all levels and developing their existing potentialby results of the representative team.

Data developments in competition of the lowest-ranked teams show obvious qualitative improvements in numbers and percentage values of parameters of the game.The quality of the evolution of these teams competes to represent the 'inside' preparation (training process) made. On the basis of which objectifies evolution in competition can be approximated training problems and "how" they are resolved. The effectiveness of training highlights the relationship between training (as oriented system towards the model of the game) and player (as a heterogeneous system of the individual level's value of the player).

In analyzing evolutions of the women basketball teams participating in the 2012 London Olympics, we started from **hypothesis** according to which if we study the game model and playing parameters of the game of the best teams to major competitions, then, these characteristics will become trends, operational objectives in technical - tactical training of the teams for the next stages. Also, by findings regarding the data from the investigation of the game parameters in official basketball matches of teams evolving in Romanian female championship compared to the national teams participating in the 2012 London Olympics, some conclusions can be drawn according to the current National

MATERIALS & METHODS
Study Group

The training activity and playing in our country, Romania, are conducted on a unitary conception developed by RBF (Romanian Basketball Federation). This expresses current state of development of the game in our country and

Women's Basketball League (NWBL) from Romanian and with Romanian basketball in general.

The research purposeis to improve training process for female senior sports teams participating in the NWBL, 2013-2014 edition, by finding technical and tactical playing content and training resources and means. Also, we want to report to the Romanian national championship and comparing with the data resulting from women's basketball competition at the London 2012 Olympic Games. All of this wishes to focus attention and interest to implement the best solutions for the development of Romanian basketball.

High performance basketball concept of play and of trainingis necessarily reflect in training and playing at each echelon, which provide to training process a unitary and progressive character.

As whole, game practiced by the senior teams must highlight the motor qualities of the players and of the specific game positions (guard, foward, center) the fundamental technical process, the used offensive and defensive game systems, by fleshing thus highlighting the models of training and realization of the model parameter values of the game that ensures the sportive performance.

internationally as well as trends progress of high-performance basketball game in the next 4-5 years.

It is necessary to know the possibilities and the level of trainings for making preparation for team's playing model, which shall be constituted as a general target for the fulfillment of performance goals. This is relatively difficult with much

amalgamated team composition (a lot of players with different country origin) like Romanian Women's Basketball League. All the more difficult is the fulfillment of such tasks to coach of representative nation team, in our case teams participating in the 2012 London edition of the Olympic Games, the players are from differet team and they have little time for centralized training process.

We try to analyzing the official game of the Romanian's National Women's Basketball League, 2013-2014 edition, the start of which were entered 14 teams. We collected data about the most important parameters for the basketball game, of aproximative 200 players, which were then tabulated and organized on the average, on games for each team.

To achieve our purpose we recorded tactical and technical parameters in offense and defense of the official games of 2013-2014 season women's basketball teams NWBL, as well as the parameters of national teams participating in the women's basketball final tournament in the 2012 London Olympics.

RESULT

After analyzing the official game of Romanian NWBL, 2013-2014 Edition (that enrolled 14 teams) were collected data related to important parameters of the basketball playing. It has been collected data of 200 players from the 14 teams in NWBL, which were then tabulated and organized on the games and for each team.

Materials

For that purpose we set the following *objectives*:

1) Evolutionary analysis - theoretical and practical – of the educational technicalresourcesin the context of contemporary information, and implementation of the trendsand of instruction in sports training.

2) Findings of the technical and tactical content in offence-defense and the means used for their optimizing in thesport training process;

3) Findings on the means used by the coach in the annual training

4) Observing the results of the studied teams during research.

To solve the research objectives were used following the *scientific method*: literature review, pedagogical observation, motor preparation test, testing of theoretical, testing of psychophysiological indices, statistical and mathematical methods and graphical and tabular method.

For data processing we used a chromatic scale of rank's representation, such the best values are shades of red, the middles with white backgroundsand the weakest in bluebackgrounds.

In table 1 we have presented the number of official games, points and efficiency index. The total number of games is made up of the 26 regular season games without those carried out in the play-off.

Table1. Number of the games, the average efficiency index and the points scored by the teams of the National Women Basketball League - 2013-2014 season

Rank	Teams	No. games played	Eff.	Points
1.	Univ Goldis ICIM Arad	26	100.8	79.9
2.	CS Universitatea Alba Iulia	26	96.8	80.2
3.	CS Municipal Targoviste	26	91.1	79.3
4.	ACS Sepsi SIC	26	88.4	76.9
5.	CSBT Alexandria	26	80.2	73.3
6.	Olimpia CSU Brasov	26	71,0	68.6
7.	CS Municipal Satu Mare	26	63,8	66.6
8.	BCM Danzio Timisoara	26	63,3	65.9
9.	CS Phoenix Galati	26	62,3	62.3
10.	Universitatea CSM Oradea	26	59,4	64.3
11.	CS Rapid Bucuresti	26	51,9	59.3
12.	Universitatea Cluj-Napoca	26	50,8	62.7
13.	CS Nova Vita	26	41,7	52.7
14.	SCM CSS Craiova	26	19.1	43.3

There is a correlation between the place obtained in the rankings and the parameter value on the effectiveness game and average points scored by the teams. Bestvalues (shown in shades of red) were grouped in the forefront of the ranking.As differences between teams, for these parameters analyzed there is a poor homogeneity NWBL, values of teams at the bottom of the ranking is 2 to 5 times weaker than the leading teams.

This conclusion is reached through statistical processing of data series (Table 2); the coefficient of variation indicates low degree of homogeneity.

Table2.The degree of homogeneity for efficiency and points scored teams

	Eff.	*Points*
Standarddeviation	22.02	10.37
Average	67.19	66.81
Coefficient of variation	32.77	15.53
Homogeneity of series	small homogeneity	moderate homogeneity

The analysis of parameters basketball teams,those related to the shooting are the most significant, in terms of overall picture for attack phase.Thus, keeping the same order of ranking and using the same method and form of chromatic rank table described above, we present the data in the following table (Table 3).

Table3.Parameters related to shooting registered by teams

Rank	Teams	2p M	2p A	2p%	3p M	3p A	3p %	1p M	1p A	1p %
1.	Univ Goldis ICIM Arad	24.5	47.8	51.2	6.2	18.0	34.6	12.3	16.9	73.0
2.	CS Univ. Alba Iulia	25.3	47.6	53.3	5.3	15.4	34.2	13.8	20.4	67.7
3.	CS Municipal Targoviste	24.9	48.9	51.0	4.9	16.2	30.2	12.3	17.4	70.8
4.	ACS Sepsi SIC	23.7	47.6	49.8	4.2	13.8	30.6	13.2	17.9	73.9
5.	CSBT Alexandria	24.5	46.4	52.7	6.3	18.5	34.2	11.4	18.1	62.6
6.	Olimpia CSU Brasov	18.2	35.6	51.3	7.2	23.9	30.0	10.6	15.5	68.6
7.	CS Municipal Satu Mare	21.3	47.5	44.9	4.4	16.4	26.7	10.8	15.0	72.0
8.	BCM Danzio Timisoara	17.4	35.5	49.1	5.6	20.1	28.1	14.1	20.5	68.8
9.	CS Phoenix Galati	19.4	43.0	45.0	3.9	16.0	24.2	13.9	20.3	68.5
10.	Univ. CSM Oradea	17.2	39.4	43.7	5.2	17.5	29.6	12.2	16.2	75.7
11.	CS Rapid Bucuresti	17.1	43.0	39.7	4.4	17.4	25.4	11.8	17.2	68.9
12.	Univ. Cluj-Napoca	17.3	40.8	42.5	6.0	21.9	27.2	10.2	14.0	72.8
13.	CS Nova Vita	15.7	41.0	38.3	4.3	16.2	26.6	8.4	13.2	63.8
14.	SCM CSS Craiova	13.4	38.5	34.9	2.7	12.5	21.5	8.3	13.9	59.9

By this method of data presentation, it highlights the best valueat the parameter percentage free throws (1 p %) for the team ranked 10 and 5th place team has very small percentage of this parameter.Otherwise, the data are consistent with the final standings; data are grouped around the average.

Statistically processing the data we present in Table 4, thus justified assertion that the data are homogeneous in these not interfering other factors of the game at senior level, should be very close.

It highlights the higher percentage of free throws for some teams, the runners 10 and 12, which leads us to speculate that there was a specific training in this parameteror coach has given greater importance to them.Also, first place team is the champion of these parameters that can justify to some extent on performance.

parameters, no major differences between teamsreflected by the lower value of variation coefficient.

Of course, into economy of a basketball game, to throw percentage differences are decisive in determining the winners.Thus, significant differences observed at number of all kind of throws, thus teams in the leading throws several times, with best percentage of successful throws made, even the free throws, where As a synthetic conclusion on shootings and considering the importance of these parameters of the Basketball game, major differences can be observed (especially in free throws) between the leading teams and others. Romanian NWBL this season is very unbalanced in terms of the value of the players of the 14 teams.

Table 4. The degree of homogeneity parameters related shooting

	2p M	2p A	2 p %	3p M	3p A	3 p %	1p M	1p A	1 p %
Standard deviation	3.82	4.51	5.63	1.13	2.91	3.76	1.79	2.34	4.35
Average	19.99	43.04	46.24	5.04	17.41	28.79	11.66	16.89	69.07
Coefficient of variation	19.09	10.48	12.17	22.36	16.68	13.05	15.38	13.86	6.29
Homogeneity of series	small	great	great	moderate	moderate	great	moderate	great	great

The degree of homogeneity for the parameters related to the shooting percentages of the studied teams (Table 4) is moderate to great. The values are clustered around the average, standing out higher homogeneityin the case of the percentage of free throws, but the valueswe shall analyze comparative with those obtained by the teams participating in the 2012 Olympics held in London.

Table 5 presents the other parameters of the game register by Romanian NWBL teams, the averages for different parameters of the game on phase of attack and the defense. A quick look to our table, ranking in the same chromatic form, it's highlighted above average of the leading teams in almost all parameters.

Table5. Other parameters of the game registered by the teams

Rank	Teams	Def. Reb.	Of. Reb.	Total Reb.	Ass.	PF	Tr.	Stl.	Blk.
1.	Univ Goldis ICIM Arad	28.3	13.1	40.6	18.4	14.9	14.3	13.9	2.0
2.	CS Universitatea Alba Iulia	28.3	12.2	39.2	18.2	16.7	17.3	12.9	2.5
3.	CS Municipal Targoviste	25.0	12.9	36.7	17.0	17.6	15.5	10.9	2.9
4.	ACS Sepsi SIC	24.6	11.6	35.1	13.8	16.6	17.3	10.6	2.8
5.	CSBT Alexandria	29.6	14.0	42.0	16.2	16.6	18.7	10.1	3.2
6.	Olimpia CSU Brasov	23.7	10.1	32.6	14.7	18.1	18.2	10.3	1.9
7.	CS Municipal Satu Mare	21.3	10.8	30.9	11.8	19.4	19.3	13.2	3.0
8.	BCM Danzio Timisoara	26.6	11.4	38.0	12.3	18.4	22.4	6.8	1.6
9.	CS Phoenix Galati	23.8	11.2	34.0	11.8	17.2	19.3	8.0	2.8
10.	Universitatea CSM Oradea	24.0	9.9	32.7	14.2	19.2	20.2	8.7	3.0
11.	CS Rapid Bucuresti	25.2	12.9	36.8	11.9	17.7	21.2	7.7	1.7
12.	Universitatea Cluj-Napoca	21.8	8.3	29.3	12.0	18.3	20.7	9.7	1.0
13.	CS Nova Vita	22.6	10.7	32.5	10.8	18.3	22.8	8.7	1.9
14.	SCM CSS Craiova	17.6	8.2	25.8	7.2	18.5	26.8	9.0	1.0

We note the team located in 11th place, which is above average at offensive recovery parameter, which leads us to conclude that attack systems imposed by coachgranted importance to actions that promote this parameter (watching shooting in the attack).

Also, 5th place team has the best averages related parameters rebounds and blocks. It's motivated by somatic structure of the player's most high waist, which leads us to conclude that heights can not always guarantee superior performance in basketball.

The large number of personal fouls (PF) and the steals for 7th place team demonstrates that it adopted an aggressive defense, which led to more interception, but also led to a large number of personal fouls, not so effective solution if compared to the place took in the final standings.

Regarding parameter turnovers, the last place team has the highest average, one thing that justifies the rank.

Table6. The degree of homogeneity related for other parameters

	Def. reb	Off. reb	All reb	Ass.	PF	Tr.	St.	Blk.
Standard deviation	3.05	1.67	4.35	3.01	1.15	3.08	2.05	0.72
Average	24.46	11.24	34.73	13.59	17.68	19.57	10.04	2.24

Coefficient of variation	12.47	14.88	12.51	22.12	6.53	15.72	20.48	32.24
Homogeneity of series	great	great	great	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	small

Statistical analysis in Table 6 on the degree of homogeneity parameters for NWBL's teams, except media related blocks, the remaining presents large and medium homogeneity. Those differences, considered statistically small, go to the basketball game major changes of hierarchy in the overall ratings, knowing the difference between victory and defeat is only one point and it isn't tie score at the end of a match.

At the ***Olympic Games*** held in London in 2012, competition format allows the participation of the best 12 teams in the world, forming two preliminary groups of 6 teams. The six teams from the two groups will play with each other, each five matches, the best four from each group moving into the upper phase of the competition, the knockout stage, when they play the quarterfinals, semifinals and finals (for places 1st – 2nd and 3rd-4th) that will designate teams medals.

For a comparative and objective analysis of teams, from Romanian NWBL and final tournament of the London 2012 Olympic Games women's basketball, we investigate the parameters of the game for all 12 teams participating in the Olympic Games, as well as for the 14 of the NWBL.

Thus, Table 7 shows the final standings, and the average points scored on the 5-8 matches, depending on the level reached in the competition.

Table7.Final standings of women's basketball tournament in the OG London 2012 and the average points scored per game

Rank	Teams	No. player	No. games	Points average
1	**United States**	**12**	**8**	**93.7**
2	**France**	**12**	**8**	**70.1**
3	**Australia**	**12**	**8**	**73.9**
4	Russia	12	8	66.8
5	Turkey	12	6	70.5
6	China	12	6	71.7
7	Czech Republic	12	6	77.3
8	Canada	12	6	63.8
9	Angola	12	5	49.2
10	Brasil	11	5	66.8
11	Croatia	12	5	66.7
12	Great Britain	12	5	66.2

Using the same scale for chromatic comparison, it is noted higher value of the average points scored in right of champion, the US teamand 7th place team, the Czech Republic, which has a better average than those ranked higher places. Team Canada, although qualified in the upper phase of the competition, has the lowest of the top eight, and less than 3 teams that were not classified in the first four group stage.

Following Table 8 on comparative statistical analysis NWBL –2012 for scored points we observe insignificant differences, but the participating teams at the Olympic favorable to the Romanian's

league on the arithmetic mean and coefficient of variation.

Table8. The homogeneity degree of scored points by Romanian NWBL teams and participating teams in final tournament of OG London 2012

	Scoredpoints average	
	NWBL	**OG 2012**
Standard deviation	10.37	9.79
Average	66.81	69.71
Coefficient of variation	15.53	14.04
Homogeneity of series	moderate	great

If it to compare top 5 ranks in the NWBL and 2012 Olympic Games (OG), for the average of scored points, it would be that shown in Figure 1. The bestvalue corresponds to the number 1 team in the Olympic and as average points, but as linear trend of the data series of this parameter Romanian NWBL is positive, allowing us to conclude that the homogeneity of the teams in terms of this parameter is highcompared to OG's teams. So the top 5 teams in the NWBL are more balanced, managing to score more points than those participating in the Olympic Games.
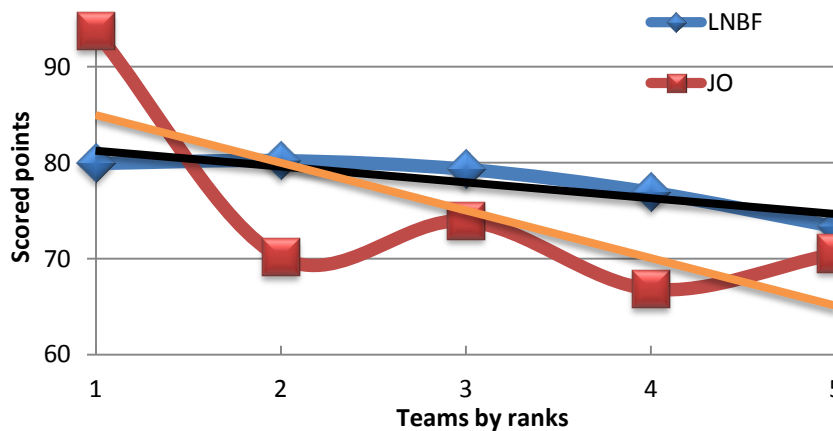

Figure 1. Comparative analysis of the first five places in the NWBL and 2012 OG women's basketball - scored points

Interestingly to follow shooting-related parameters, total number of throws, number of successful throws, and of course, the percentage of these. First analyze the averagesof participating teams at the Olympic Games and then compared statistical processing to the values of the NWBL teams in Romania.

As with the analysis parameters NWBL's teams, analyze data related shooting keeping the same order of the final standings of women's basketball tournament in the London 2012 Olympic Games and using the same method and form of color ranking table previously used

Table9.The related parameters to shooting register by teams participating in the London 2012 Olympic Games

Rank	Teams	2p M	2p A	2 p %	3p M	3p A	3 p %	1p M	1p A	1 p %
1	United States	33.3	63.5	52.4	4.0	13.1	30.5	15.1	20.1	75.4
2	France	22.0	48.3	45.6	4.5	11.8	38.4	13.8	17.9	76.9
3	Australia	23.4	49.8	47.0	3.6	13.5	26.9	16.2	20.8	77.8
4	Russia	17.5	44.7	39.3	6.5	19.7	33.0	12.2	17.8	68.2
5	Turkey	20.4	49.4	41.3	6.4	18.1	35.2	10.5	14.2	74.0
6	China	23.3	51.2	45.5	4.0	13.6	29.7	12.9	16.5	78.1
7	Czech Republic	22.6	50.3	44.8	6.7	21.5	31.2	12.1	16.6	73.1
8	Canada	17.3	41.5	41.6	5.5	17.2	32.1	12.7	16.5	76.6
9	Angola	14.7	46.8	31.3	3.0	18.1	16.6	10.9	16.7	65.1
10	Brasil	20.2	48.6	41.7	3.8	14.4	26.4	14.9	18.8	79.5
11	Croatia	19.4	47.0	41.3	5.8	19.0	30.6	10.5	16.0	65.5
12	Great Britain	19.6	55.1	35.5	4.3	16.2	26.5	14.2	17.0	83.5

Table 9 presents data on shooting. It is noted from the start that an unqualified team basketball stages of the competition in the Olympic Games, Britain's representative, has a fabulous free throws percentage of 83.5% compared with percentages of the other throws, that are below the recorded data series

Also, Russia's representative hasn't values of percentages above averageto all type of throwing analyzed; however, is the holder of the 4th. This is proved by the average of scored points on the 8 games played, which is the smallest of the top 5, at the end of the competition.

In comparison with them, U.S. representative has a superior percentage to all other throws from the action (2p), of 52.4% over 5 percent better than the next at this criterion. US team has an impressive number of throws, an average 63.5 of throws per game, about 10 throws more than the average of other teams, feature that can finally justify that the number of scored points in each game is very high.

The 38.4% percentage of successful 3 points throws makes the representative of France to have the best female players in this parameter; quite important in actual basketball, compared to last rankedvalues of more than a half times the weaker.

Table10.The degree of homogeneity for shooting percentagefor NWBL and 2012 Olympic Games teams

	2 p %		3 p %		1 p %	
	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG
Standard deviation	5.63	5.25	3.76	5.21	4.35	5.41
Average	46.24	42.27	28.79	29.76	69.07	74.49
Coefficient of variation	12.17	12.41	13.05	17.52	6.29	7.27
Homogeneity of series	great	great	great	moderate	great	great

Table 10 presents a comparative analysis of values for the parameters of the game of basketball - throw percentage at 2, 3 and 1 point, statistic calculating the coefficient of variation on which we can say the degree of homogeneity of the data series.Thus, for the percentage of throws from the action (2 p%), both data sets analyzed (NWBL and 2012 Olympic Games) shows high homogeneity with

coefficient of variation values close to, but slightly above average teams NWBL quite encouraging thing for women's basketball from Romanian's championship.

We meet an homogeneity difference for parameter basketball game percentage 3 points throws (3 p%), where the data series NWBL is less homogeneous than the 2012 Olympic Games, average values recorded as positive for OG, with a difference that we consider it insignificant.

In the case of free-throw percentage NWBL's teams is inferior to that of those of OG with more than 5%, although the homogeneity both data sets have a low values of coefficient of variation, thus presenting high homogeneity. To this chapter OG's female players are better throwers from the foul line demonstrating a better capacity for concentration and preparation.

For other parameters basketball game data are shown in Table 11.

Table11.Other parameters of NWBL's and 2012 OG's teams

Rank	Country	Off. reb.	Def. reb.	All. Reb.	Ass.	Trw	Stl.	Blk.	PF
1	United States	15.4	32.0	47.5	23.4	14.5	10.7	5.4	16.7
2	France	8.5	25.6	34.1	13.5	15.0	6.3	5.0	18.0
3	Australia	11.8	27.5	39.3	18.0	16.4	6.9	4.1	20.3
4	Russia	13.8	22.1	35.9	14.9	13.8	5.7	5.0	19.7
5	Turkey	11.0	22.5	33.5	17.7	13.7	8.7	2.0	19.3
6	China	7.4	23.9	31.3	18.4	16.4	5.0	1.5	13.0
7	Czech Republic	11.1	26.1	37.2	17.9	15.1	5.6	4.7	18.2
8	Canada	7.7	22.1	29.8	16.0	17.2	6.2	1.8	21.6
9	Angola	12.6	20.0	32.6	7.3	17.2	3.9	1.9	20.6
10	Brasil	10.6	23.8	34.3	14.6	16.4	6.9	3.7	19.6
11	Croatia	8.0	26.7	34.7	14.6	16.7	6.9	2.1	19.4
12	Great Britain	12.8	20.8	33.6	13.6	14.7	9.0	2.6	17.5

Overview of the table above, can justify the place of the U.S. representative, but a closer look reveals for other teams a few anomalies and curiosities about their game.

Thus, with a value close to the minimum series data on offensive rebounds, France team, with an average of only 8.5 offensive rebounds on the game, points to a gap in the systems attack on the organization and the importance that the French national team's coach attaches for rebound throws in the attack phase. This may be justified by the average of the parameter value blocking; it is very good, which shows the players'potential of the motor qualities for this. Also, the high number of fouls denotes aggressive defense but is focused more on defense

phase, not on appeal as required by modern basketball.

In the case of China representative values below average in all of the analyzed parameters are justified by the somatic profile of Chinese female players, the smaller stature, but the lowest personal mistakes committed denotes a lack of aggressiveness of their game.

Representatives of Turkey and Russia have the lowest average parameter turnovers, the most accurate and disciplined technically and tactical, butwith insignificantvalue that they have allowed only place finishes 4 and 5.Returning to the Olympic champion, representing USA, the analysis of these parameters justifies higher average pointsand the title obtained, significant differences in terms

of the values of total rebounds and steals, almost double the other, which shows a good defense game. Average of 23.4 assists per game denotes many combinationsand collectively game, systems attack, combinations and circulation of the players are very well developed compared with teams that have

low average this parameter, especially for European's teams have a game mostly based on individual attack action.

Statistical interpretation of these parametersis shown in table 12(a. and b.), the differences in values of arithmetic average and homogeneity of data sets recorded for NWBL's and OG's teams.

Table12.a.The degree of homogeneity for the other basketball parameters for NWBL's and 2012 OG's teams

	Off. reb.		Def. reb.		All. Reb.		Ass.	
	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG
Standard deviation	3.05	3.23	1.67	2.48	4.35	4.38	3.01	3.71
Average	24.46	24.42	11.24	10.89	34.73	35.31	13.59	15.80
Coefficient of variation	12.47	13.23	14.88	22.78	12.51	12.41	22.12	23.46
Homogeneity of series	great	great	great	moderate	great	great	moderate	moderate

Table12.b. The degree of homogeneity for the other basketball parameters for NWBL's and 2012 OG's teams

	PF		Trw		Stl.		Blk.	
	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG	NWBL	2012 OG
Standard deviation	1.15	2.16	3.08	1.22	2.05	1.80	0.72	1.41
Average	17.68	18.65	19.57	15.58	10.04	6.82	2.24	3.31
Coefficient of variation	6.53	11.56	15.72	7.80	20.48	26.35	32.24	42.73
Homogeneity of series	great	great	moderate	great	moderate	low	low	very low

Data from the two tables in the degree of homogeneity of the series NWBL's and 2012 OG's teams are similar.Onlyfor the offensive rebounds NWBL's teams are homogeneous.

In general, the statistical analysis of submitted data series for these specifics parameters ofthe basketball, it can be said that the teams are relatively

homogeneous (except only parameter blocks that does not consider due to the reduced weight in economy of thebasketball game).

For a comparative analysis of registered average values of NWBL's and Olympic London 2012participating teams, we used a suggestive graphic (Figure2.).
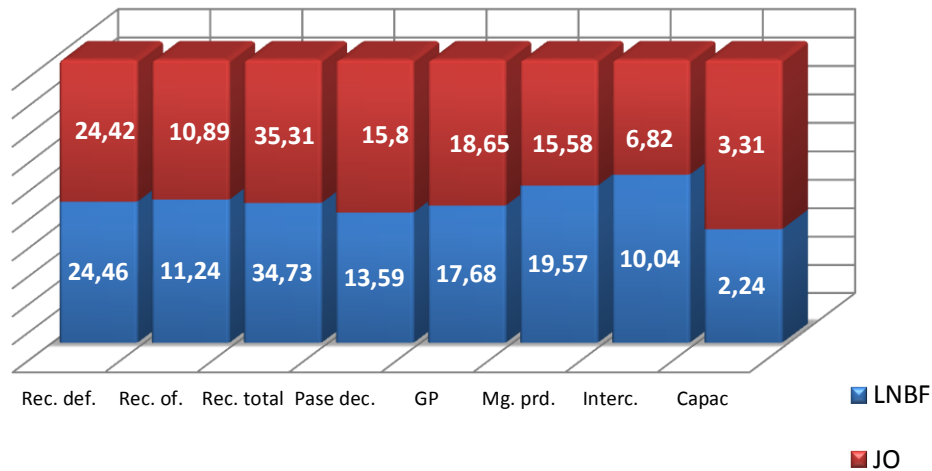
Figure 2. Comparative analysis of the average parameters of the game

For recoveries, personal mistakes and even assists, the differences between averages for these parameters are not significant either for one or for the other set of data.

For NWBL's teams, higher values are observed for steals parameter, compared to those participating in the Olympic Games which showan aggressive defense and the use of marking to intercept. However, if comparing the turnovers parameter, the difference of approx. 4 turnovers / game for NWBL, does not allow us to conclude that the overall game Romanian teams is superior to the teams participating in the Olympic Games.

CONCLUSION

Among the many aspects of the modeling in the sports games, it are found most frequently models for training programs and model for competitions. In sports games, examples of theoretical model are represented by team tacticswithin which models the technical and tactical behavior of each player's, its interactions with teammates depending on the opponent's actions.

On these reasons our research based. The content of tactical and technical model for a teamconsists of technical and tactical the behavioral model of each individual player. Such a model consists of integrated techniques structures of attack and defense phases, led and established by the opponent predictable adversity measurable in the many parameters of the game of basketball, which comes from so advanced applied statisticsto this kind of sport.

After analyzing the official game of the Romanian's National Women's Basketball League, 2013-2014 edition, the start of which were entered 14 teams, we collected data about the most important parameters for the basketball game, which were then tabulated and organized on the average, on games for each team.

We compared and analyzed as objectively, NWBL and final tournament of the London 2012 Olympic Games women's basketball, we investigated the parameters of the game for all 12 teams

participating in the Olympic Games, as well as for the 14 of the NWBL.

As a general conclusion, drawn from our compared study on averages of main parameters of the game of basketball for the mentioned teams, we consider that the recorded values are not significantly different from each other, parameters are similar to the players as a whole, and the difference is due other factors involved in the game of basketball performance.

But still, if we take accountthat women's basketball representative of Romania did not participate for a long time to an Olympic Games, and hasn't recent performance to accede to the final stages of the European or World Championships, it make us assert the values of the

parameters of the game so close to those of the best representations of the world are due in particular infusion of basketball players from other countries, close in value or even some of those participating in the major competitions current world basketball.

The obtaining performances with superior parameters in major competitions, highlighted a number of issues that characterize the current basketball, practiced by the best teams in the world, issues that give us the opportunity to present some trends it will develop. These trends, applied across the players from Romania to lead to significant progress regarding the results of the women's basketball national team.

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