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Judo rules: searching for a wind of changes

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1 **Judo rules: searching for a wind of changes**
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Judo rules: searching for a wind of changes

Abstract

After 2016 the International Judo Federation changed rules to promote the “positive” judo. This study compared two World Championships editions before and after the rules changes: Astana-2015 and Budapest-2017. Data from matches disputed in Astana (765) and Budapest (768) were analyzed concerning: total match duration, frequency of scores and penalties, association between edition and extra-time, disqualifications and matches without penalties. Three-way ANOVA was used to compare sexes, weight categories and World-Championships-edition, with LSD test as post-hoc. The associations between World-Championships-edition and matches finished in extra-time, disqualifications and matches without any score were tested via Chi-square. Results were: (a) no change in number of ippon when the same sex and weight category were considered across years; (b) number of waza-ari increased from Astana to Budapest; (c) number of penalties decreased from Astana to Budapest. Females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana and males in both competitions. Extra-lightweights received less penalties than lightweights upwards; heavyweights received more penalties than all other weight categories from middleweights downwards; (d) occurrence of extra-time and hansoku-make increased for females, males and all groups together; (e) males' matches were longer than females ones. Thus, the new rules partially achieved the goal proposed.

Keywords: performance analysis, competition (World Championship), technique, scores, combat sports.

1) Introduction

Judo is grappling combat sport introduced as demonstration sport into the Olympic Games in 1964 for males and 1988 for females. Since Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games judo is a full sport for both males and females, disputed in seven weight categories for each sex (Brousse and Matsumoto, 1999). As the first originally Asian sport spread out worldwide, judo struggle to gain popularity, especially after the World War II when World Championships started to be disputed in 1956 (Carr, 1993). The main strategy to increase judo popularity was to make its rules easier for the general public to understand and to make them similar to other Western combat sports, such as wrestling and boxing, including weight categories, precise period of time, referee conduction of the combat, specific area of competition, colored uniforms etc. (Brousse and Matsumoto, 1999; Carr, 1993). Since 2009 relevant rule changes have been introduced to make judo even more attractive for the general public. Among this rules changes, the creation of the World Ranking List introduction, elimination of the penalties and scores equivalence, prohibition of grab leg techniques, inclusion of grip breaks restrictions, weigh-in change for the day before competition, the use of video replay to decide controversial actions and scores, and the conduction of the match by only one referee inside the competition area were the main recent modifications (Franchini *et al.*, 2013a).

The main goal of these changes was to promote “positive” actions such as the constant search for *ippon* (i.e., the judo maximum score) instead of “negative” actions such as avoiding opponent’s attacks (Boguszewski, 2011; Ito *et al.*, 2013).

However, after these rule changes several authors reported that this main goal was not achieved (Balafoutas *et al.*, 2013; Franchini *et al.*, 2013b; Calmet *et al.*, 2017). Briefly, Balafoutas *et al.* (2013) suggested that the excessive number of penalties would be disapproved by spectators and that the possibility of winning the match via penalties would create a conservative approach by athletes who would expose themselves less to the risk. Indeed, Franchini *et al.* (2013b) observed increased number of penalties and decreased number of *waza-ari* and *yuko* for males and females, while *ippon* scores increased only for males, with a collateral effect of increased number of disqualifications for this group, during the European Judo Championship disputed after the rule change incorporated after the London Olympic Games compared to the edition immediately before such changes. For the Rio Olympics, a set of new rules were introduced in 2013, but this did not work as expected as Calmet *et al.* (2017) reported that they resulted in no change in *ippon* and *waza-ari* scores, while decreasing the number of penalties in Rio 2016 compared to London 2012. The result seems not be approved by the International Judo Federation itself as new rules were set to start in 2017. The main modifications included the decrease in the time limit of males’ matches for 4 min – a modification which was established for females in the previous Olympic period -, more rigorous criteria for awarding an *ippon* score, the exclusion of the *yuko* score (which in fact started to be considered a *waza-ari*), a higher period of tolerance for the inactivity before a penalty would be given – although the disqualification would be achieved with three penalties and not four as before -, and the exclusion of win possibility via penalties in the regular period, i.e., except by disqualification of his/her opponent the other athlete would not be considered if he/she had only an advantage generated by his/her opponent being penalized (IJF, 2017). Thus, a win in the regular 4-

1 min period would be possible only via scores or opponent disqualification, imposing a
2 demand for score to win the match more than relying on opponent's being penalized.

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4 Considering that the new rules were established, the main goal of this paper was
5 to compare the scores, penalties and match's time duration between two World
6 Championships, one before and another after the rule changes, considering each sex and
7 the seven weight categories.
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10 **2) Methods**

11 **2.1 Data sample**

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16 The results published on the International Judo Federation official website for
17 judo statistics (www.judobase.org) were retrieved in September 10th 2017. Total match
18 duration, total number of scores and penalties per match were used to compare males
19 and females, concerning weight categories, and World Championship's edition (Astana
20 2015 and Budapest 2017). As *yuko* was removed after the new rule changes, but the
21 criteria set for *yuko* was now considered as *waza-ari*, all *yuko* scores from 2015 were
22 considered as *waza-ari* for effect of comparison with the new rules. For penalties, no
23 direct substitution was possible as the maximal number of penalties changed from four
24 to three, although more time was allowed without attacks before a penalty was given in
25 the new rules. Thus, we compared the total number of penalties and, alternatively,
26 compared the proportion of disqualifications were also considered.
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29 A total of 765 matches disputed in Astana 2015 and 768 matches disputed in
30 Budapest 2017 was used in the present study. Scores and penalties were quantified per
31 match per athlete as each athlete can have different scores and penalties, while total
32 duration was considered only per match as the same duration applies to both athletes
33 fighting a given match.
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39 **2.2 Ethics**

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41 Morley and Thomas (2005) affirm that there are no ethical issues in analyzing or
42 interpreting these data from open access websites, since all results were obtained in
43 secondary form and not generated by experimentation. Additionally, athletes' personal
44 identification is not reported as only final results were considered.
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49 **2.3 Statistics**

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51 Data are presented as mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval.
52 Time, scores and penalties were compared across weight categories, World
53 Championship's edition and sexes using three-way analysis of variance. LSD test was
54 used as post hoc. Partial eta squared (η^2) was used as effect size. The associations
55 between World Championship's edition and percentage of matches without any score,
56 with disqualification and with extra-time were tested via Chi-square and Cramer's - V
57 (PHI) effect size was used. Significance level was set at 5%.
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3) Results

Number of *ippon* scored per athlete per match for each sex, weight category and World Championship edition is presented on Table 1.

No effects of sex ($F_{1,3038} = 0.66$; $P = 0.419$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]), weight category ($F_{6,3038} = 1.37$; $P = 0.225$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]) or World Championship edition ($F_{1,3038} = 0.04$; $P = 0.836$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]) or interaction between sex and weight category ($F_{6,3038} = 0.10$; $P = 0.997$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]), weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3038} = 0.43$; $P = 0.858$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]), sex, weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3038} = 0.39$; $P = 0.884$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]) were found. However, a sex and World Championship edition interaction was observed ($F_{1,3038} = 5.95$; $P = 0.015$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]), with lower number of *ippon* for females in Astana compared to males in Astana ($P = 0.021$).

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Table 1: Number of *ippon* scored per athlete per match in different weight categories and sexes during Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 World Championships.

	Female (n/athlete/match)		Males (n/athlete/match)	
	Astana 2015 ^a	Budapest 2017	Astana 2015	Budapest 2017
48 or 60 kg	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.18; 0.37)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.18; 0.38)	0.25 ± 0.44 (0.18; 0.33)	0.29 ± 0.46 (0.21; 0.37)
52 or 66 kg	0.25 ± 0.44 (0.16; 0.34)	0.34 ± 0.47 (0.25; 0.43)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.41)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.21; 0.36)
57 or 73 kg	0.23 ± 0.42 (0.16; 0.31)	0.29 ± 0.46 (0.21; 0.38)	0.30 ± 0.46 (0.23; 0.37)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.20; 0.35)
63 or 81 kg	0.24 ± 0.43 (0.15; 0.32)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.19; 0.37)	0.31 ± 0.46 (0.24; 0.38)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.20; 0.35)
70 or 90 kg	0.27 ± 0.44 (0.21; 0.32)	0.26 ± 0.44 (0.17; 0.35)	0.32 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.40)	0.21 ± 0.41 (0.14; 0.28)
78 or 100 kg	0.26 ± 0.44 (0.16; 0.37)	0.31 ± 0.47 (0.20; 0.42)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.41)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.19; 0.36)
+78 or +100 kg	0.30 ± 0.46 (0.19; 0.40)	0.38 ± 0.49 (0.27; 0.50)	0.38 ± 0.49 (0.28; 0.48)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.43)

Data are mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval; a = sex and World Championship interaction effect, different from males in Astana ($p < 0.05$)

1 Number of *waza-ari* scored per athlete per match for each sex, weight category
2 and World Championship edition is presented on Table 2.

3 No effects of sex ($F_{1,3038} = 1.77$; $P = 0.184$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]), weight
4 category ($F_{6,3038} = 1.56$; $P = 0.156$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]) or interaction effects (sex
5 and weight category: $F_{6,3038} = 0.50$; $P = 0.810$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]; weight
6 category and World Championship edition: $F_{6,3038} = 0.32$; $P = 0.925$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small
7 effect]; sex and World Championship: $F_{1,3038} = 0.03$; $P = 0.853$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small
8 effect]; or sex, weight category and World Championship edition: $F_{6,3038} = 0.77$; $P =$
9 0.594 ; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]) were found. However, an effect of World
10 Championship edition ($F_{1,3038} = 32.30$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.011$ [small effect]) was
11 observed, with lower number of *waza-ari* in Astana compared to Budapest ($p < 0.001$).
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Table 2: Number of *waza-ari* scored per athlete per match in different weight categories and sexes during Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 World Championships.

	Female (n/athlete/match)		Males (n/athlete/match)	
	Astana 2015 ^a	Budapest 2017	Astana 2015 ^a	Budapest 2017
48 or 60 kg	0.28 ± 0.52 (0.17; 0.39)	0.41 ± 0.64 (0.26; 0.55)	0.31 ± 0.65 (0.20; 0.42)	0.41 ± 0.70 (0.29; 0.53)
52 or 66 kg	0.27 ± 0.44 (0.16; 0.38)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.25; 0.43)	0.28 ± 0.52 (0.19; 0.37)	0.41 ± 0.76 (0.29; 0.54)
57 or 73 kg	0.29 ± 0.59 (0.19; 0.40)	0.34 ± 0.57 (0.23; 0.45)	0.31 ± 0.61 (0.22; 0.41)	0.52 ± 0.76 (0.40; 0.64)
63 or 81 kg	0.28 ± 0.51 (0.18; 0.38)	0.36 ± 0.56 (0.25; 0.47)	0.28 ± 0.55 (0.20; 0.37)	0.43 ± 0.66 (0.32; 0.54)
70 or 90 kg	0.32 ± 0.57 (0.25; 0.38)	0.58 ± 0.76 (0.42; 0.73)	0.34 ± 0.57 (0.25; 0.44)	0.48 ± 0.70 (0.37; 0.59)
78 or 100 kg	0.25 ± 0.50 (0.14; 0.36)	0.40 ± 0.60 (0.25; 0.54)	0.26 ± 0.50 (0.17; 0.35)	0.42 ± 0.67 (0.30; 0.55)
+78 or +100 kg	0.22 ± 0.53 (0.10; 0.34)	0.40 ± 0.72 (0.23; 0.57)	0.31 ± 0.59 (0.19; 0.43)	0.38 ± 0.65 (0.24; 0.51)

Data are mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval; a = main effect of World Championship edition, different from Budapest (p < 0.001)

1 Number of penalties per athlete per match for each sex, weight category and
2 World Championship edition is presented on Table 3.

3 For penalties, there were effects of sex ($F_{1,3010} = 29.56$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.010$
4 [small effect]), weight category ($F_{6,3010} = 6.21$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.012$ [small effect]) and
5 World Championship edition ($F_{1,3010} = 32.66$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.011$ [small effect]).
6 There was also a sex and competition interaction effect ($F_{1,3010} = 4.02$; $P = 0.043$; $\eta^2 =$
7 0.001 [small effect]). The post hoc revealed a decrease in the number of penalties from
8 Astana to Budapest ($p < 0.001$), and lower number of penalties for females compared to
9 males ($p < 0.001$). Concerning weight categories, the extra-lightweights received less
10 penalties compared to lightweights ($p = 0.011$), middleweights, half-heavyweights and
11 heavy weights ($p < 0.001$ for the three comparisons), while lightweights received lower
12 number of penalties than half-heavyweights ($p = 0.018$), and heavyweights received
13 more penalties than all weight categories from middleweights downwards ($p < 0.001$ for
14 all four comparisons). Concerning the interaction effect, the post hoc revealed that
15 females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana ($p = 0.017$), males in
16 Astana ($p < 0.001$) and Budapest ($p = 0.018$), and complimentarily males in Astana
17 received more penalties than females in Astana and males in Budapest ($p < 0.001$ for
18 both comparisons).

19 However, no effects of interaction were found for sex and weight category
20 ($F_{6,3010} = 1.21$; $P = 0.283$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]), weight category and World
21 Championship edition ($F_{6,3010} = 1.22$; $P = 0.292$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]) and sex,
22 weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3010} = 1.20$; $P = 0.304$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$
23 [small effect]).

24 Table 4 presents the number and percentage of matches that needed an extra-
25 time, that resulted in disqualification of one athlete by sum of *shido* (4 or 3 depending
26 on the year), that resulted in direct disqualification of one athlete and that finished
27 without any athlete being punished for males and females in each of the World
28 Championships.
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Table 3: Number of penalties per athlete per match in different weight categories and sexes during Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 World Championships.

	Female (n/athlete/match) ^a		Males (n/athlete/match)	
	Astana 2015 ^{b,f}	Budapest 2017	Astana 2015 ^{b,g}	Budapest 2017
48 or 60 kg ^c	0.51 ± 0.70 (0.36; 0.65)	0.59 ± 0.77 (0.41; 0.76)	1.05 ± 1.05 (0.86; 1.23)	0.81 ± 0.92 (0.65; 0.97)
52 or 66 kg	0.70 ± 0.88 (0.52; 0.88)	0.87 ± 0.92 (0.70; 1.04)	1.25 ± 1.13 (1.05; 1.44)	0.90 ± 0.91 (0.75; 1.04)
57 or 73 kg ^d	0.94 ± 0.96 (0.76; 1.11)	0.70 ± 0.82 (0.55; 0.86)	1.09 ± 1.15 (0.91; 1.27)	0.82 ± 0.83 (0.69; 0.95)
63 or 81 kg	0.91 ± 0.93 (0.73; 1.09)	0.67 ± 0.84 (0.51; 0.83)	1.23 ± 1.07 (1.06; 1.40)	0.85 ± 0.90 (0.70; 1.00)
70 or 90 kg	1.12 ± 1.06 (0.89; 1.34)	0.87 ± 0.95 (0.67; 1.06)	1.29 ± 1.17 (1.09; 1.49)	0.92 ± 0.93 (0.77; 1.07)
78 or 100 kg	1.01 ± 1.16 (0.75; 1.28)	0.81 ± 0.87 (0.60; 1.01)	1.11 ± 1.07 (0.92; 1.31)	1.06 ± 0.93 (0.89; 1.23)
+78 or +100 kg ^e	1.24 ± 1.12 (0.99; 1.50)	0.97 ± 1.08 (0.71; 1.23)	1.34 ± 1.32 (1.07; 1.62)	1.00 ± 0.98 (0.80; 1.20)

Data are mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval; a = main effect of sex, different from males ($p < 0.001$); b = main effect of World Championship edition, different from Budapest ($p < 0.001$); c = weight category effect, different from 70 or 90 kg, 78 or 100 kg and +78 or + 100kg ($p < 0.001$); d = weight category effect, different from 78 or 100 kg ($p < 0.05$); e = weight category effect, different from 63 or 81 kg, 57 or 73 kg, 52 or 66 kg and 48 or 60 kg ($p < 0.001$); f = interaction effect, different from females in Budapest ($p < 0.05$), and males in Astana and Budapest ($p < 0.05$); g = interaction effect, different from females in Astana and males in Budapest ($p < 0.001$).

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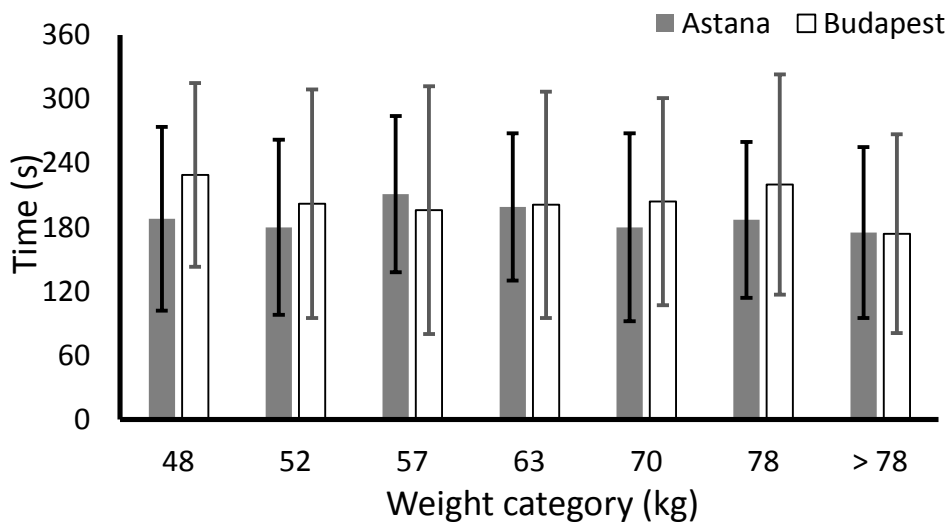
Table 4: Number and percentage of matches (in parenthesis) that needed an extra-time, resulted in disqualification of one athlete by sum of *shido* (4 or 3 depending on the year), resulted in direct disqualification of one athlete or finished without any athlete being punished for males and females in each of the World Championships.

	Females		Males		All	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extra-time (%)	26 (8.18)*	70 (22.58)	10 (2.24) *	115 (25.11)	36 (4.71)*	185 (24.09)
<i>Hansoku-make</i> by sum of <i>shido</i> (%)	7 (2.20)*	34 (10.97)	29 (6.49)*	51 (11.14)	36 (4.71)*	85 (11.07)
Direct <i>hansoku-make</i> (%)	6 (1.89)	5 (1.61)	9 (2.01)	8 (1.75)	15 (1.96)	13 (1.69)
No penalty (%)	77 (24.21)	88 (28.38)	79 (17.67)	91 (19.87)	156 (20.39)	179 (23.31)

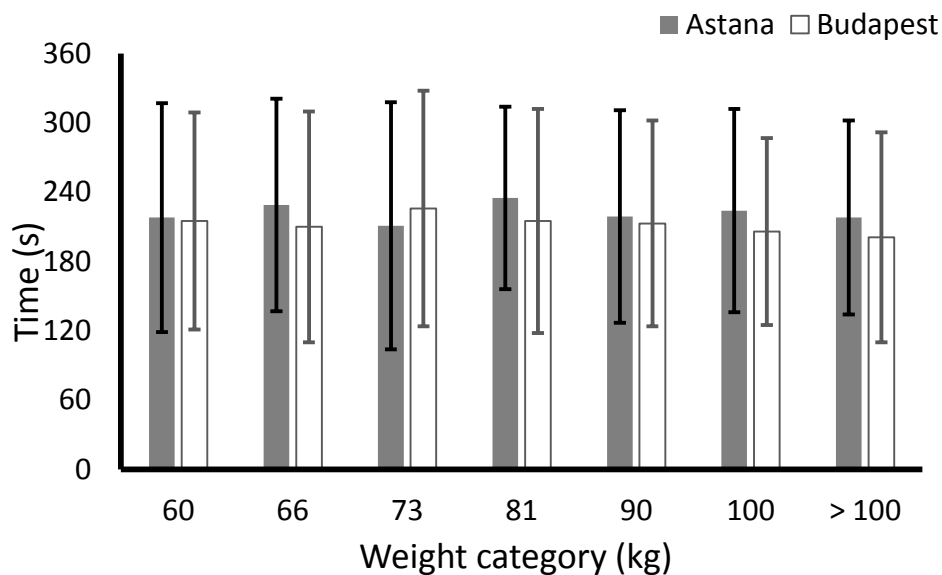
* different from 2017 for the same group (p < 0.001)

There was an association between World Championships edition and extra-time occurrences for females ($\chi^2 = 25.15$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.20$ [small effect]), males ($\chi^2 = 99.41$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.33$ [medium effect]) and all together ($\chi^2 = 116.70$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.28$ [small effect]). There was also an association between World Championships edition and *hansoku-make* derived from *shido* occurrences for females ($\chi^2 = 19.77$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.18$ [small effect]), males ($\chi^2 = 6.06$, $P = 0.014$, $\text{PHI} = 0.08$ [very small effect]) and all together ($\chi^2 = 21.16$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.12$ [small effect]). However, there was no association between World Championships edition and direct *hansoku-make* (females: $\chi^2 = 0.07$, $P = 0.794$, $\text{PHI} = 0.01$ [very small effect]; males: $\chi^2 = 0.09$, $P = 0.768$, $\text{PHI} = 0.01$ [very small effect]; all together: $\chi^2 = 0.16$ [small effect]), $P = 0.694$, $\text{PHI} = 0.01$ [very small effect]) or number of matches without any penalty (females: $\chi^2 = 1.41$, $P = 0.235$, $\text{PHI} = 0.05$ [very small effect]; males: $\chi^2 = 0.72$, $P = 0.398$, $\text{PHI} = 0.03$ [very small effect]; all together: $\chi^2 = 1.91$, $P = 0.170$, $\text{PHI} = 0.04$ [very small effect]).

Figure 1 presents the match time for female (Panel A) and males (Panel B) from different weight categories competing in Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 Judo World Championships.



Panel A



Panel B

Data are mean and standard deviation; for details concerning differences, see text.

Figure 1: Match time for female (Panel A) and males (Panel B) from different weight categories competing in Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 Judo World Championships.

For match time a significant effect of sex was found ($F_{1,1505} = 18.56$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.012$ [small effect]), with lower values for females compared to males ($p < 0.001$). There was also a sex and competition interaction effect ($F_{1,1505} = 6.43$; $P = 0.011$; $\eta^2 = 0.004$ [small effect]), with males' matches in Astana lasting longer than females in Astana ($p < 0.001$) and in Budapest ($p = 0.007$) and males Budapest lasting longer than females in Astana ($p < 0.001$). No significant effects of weight category ($F_{6,1505} = 1.34$; $P = 0.235$; $\eta^2 = 0.005$ [small effect]) or competition ($F_{1,1505} = 0.43$; $P = 0.511$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]) were observed. Additionally, no interaction effects of sex and weight category ($F_{1,1505} = 0.67$; $P = 0.672$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]), weight category and competition ($F_{6,1505} = 0.61$; $P = 0.724$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]) or sex, weight category and competition ($F_{6,1505} = 1.28$; $P = 0.263$; $\eta^2 = 0.005$ [small effect]) were detected.

4) Discussion

The main findings of the present study were that: (a) there was no change in *ippon* when the same sex and weight category were considered across years; (b) even summing up *yuko* and *waza-ari* scored in Astana, considering all as *waza-ari*, the result was lower than the number of *waza-ari* scored in Budapest; (c) the number of penalties decreased from Astana to Budapest. Additionally, females received less penalty than males, and specifically females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana and males in both World Championship editions. Furthermore, the extra-lightweight category (48 and 60 kg for females and males, respectively) received less penalties than lightweights upwards and heavyweights received more penalties than all other weight categories from middleweights downwards; (d) the occurrence of extra-time and *hansoku-make* increased for females, males and all groups together; (e) females matches were shorter than males ones. Specifically, males' matches in Astana were longer than females' matches in both competitions and males' matches in Budapest were also longer than females' matches in Astana.

These results are different from investigations analyzing other rules changes in judo (Calmet *et al.*, 2017; Franchini *et al.*, 2013a) that demonstrated that the modifications had no positive or even a detrimental effect. After the London Olympic Games, the IJF changed the rules and Franchini *et al.* (2013a) demonstrated that the proposed modifications resulted in an increase in the number of penalties, a decrease in the number of *waza-ari* and *yuko* scores for both males and females, while the number of *ippon* and *hansoku-make* increased only for males. While comparing the London and Rio Olympic Games, Calmet *et al.* (2017) reported that the rules changes did not modify the prevalence of *ippon* and *waza-ari* scores, but decreased the number of *yuko* scores and increased the number of penalties. Conversely, the recent rules changes investigated in the present study increased the number of *waza-ari* scores and decreased the number of penalties, while keeping stable the number of *ippon* scores. Considering the suggestion from Balafoutas *et al.* (2013) that scores are preferred by spectators than penalties, these changes seem to have achieved the initial goal of increasing combativeness and promote what has been called positive judo. This can be related to the fact that winning a match by making the opponent being penalized can only be possible if he/she is disqualified or in the extra-time. Prior to these rules change it was reported that defeated athletes received *shido* three times more often than winners (Escobar-Molina *et al.*, 2014), suggesting that improving the tactics to generate a penalty to the opponent was an important way to win the match. In fact, part of this process – fighting to make the opponent be penalized – is still present as our results indicate that the number of *hansoku-make* increased for females, males and all groups together. However, it seems that most of the athletes are using more positive strategies to win, as the total number of penalties decreased and the number of *waza-ari* increased.

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6 Indeed, female judo athletes seem to have be more positively affected by the rules
7 changes as they received less penalties than males, and specifically females in Budapest
8 received less penalties than females in Astana and males in both World Championship
9 editions. The higher combativeness of female athletes compared to males was also
10 observed in a previous study comparing the last two Olympic Games edition concerning
11 scores and penalties (Franchini *et al.*, 2013a).

12
13 Concerning weight categories, the lower number of penalties for the lightest
14 athletes and higher number for the heaviest ones indicate that the combativeness
15 decreases as the athletes' weight category increases, which may be related mainly to the
16 physical fitness of these athletes, are it has been described that relative aerobic power,
17 relative anaerobic power and capacity and relative maximal strength and muscle power
18 are lower in heavier athletes compared to lightest ones (Franchini *et al.*, 2011; Franchini
19 *et al.*, 2013b).

20
21 The fact that *ippon* score did not change can be explained by the fact that now
22 two *waza-ari* scores do not sum up to generate an *ippon*, as in the previous rules, some
23 competitors scored more than two *waza-ari* (13 competitors obtained 3 *waza-ari*, 2
24 obtained 2 *waza-ari* and 1 obtained 5 *waza-ari* scores; data not shown) and by the fact
25 that more strict points must be present to generate an *ippon* from a throwing technique,
26 especially the need for a flat and direct contact of the back with ground.

27
28 Another important aspect that changed after these rules modifications was the
29 higher incidence of extra-time, although the total match duration did not change
30 significantly. This result is a combination of the decrease in total males' match duration
31 from 5-min to 4-min and to the fact that most of the matches tied in the regular time
32 finished in the first minute of the extra-time.

33
34 This new scenario can have positive impact in the audience, because most
35 matches are decided by scores and not by penalties as before, and the maintenance of
36 total match duration combined to the excitement derived from the eminence of a
37 determinant score (the so called golden-score) that can end the match certainly can
38 increase the public interest, while maintaining the judo essential characteristics.
39 However, the effects of these rules changes on public interest remain to be investigated.

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43 The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Judo rules: searching for a wind of changes

Abstract

After 2016 the International Judo Federation changed rules to promote the “positive” judo. This study compared two World Championships editions before and after the rules changes: Astana-2015 and Budapest-2017. Data from matches disputed in Astana (765) and Budapest (768) were analyzed concerning: total match duration, frequency of scores and penalties, association between edition and extra-time, disqualifications and matches without penalties. Three-way ANOVA was used to compare sexes, weight categories and World-Championships-edition, with LSD test as post-hoc. The associations between World-Championships-edition and matches finished in extra-time, disqualifications and matches without any score were tested via Chi-square. Results were: (a) no change in number of ippon when the same sex and weight category were considered across years; (b) number of waza-ari increased from Astana to Budapest; (c) number of penalties decreased from Astana to Budapest. Females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana and males in both competitions. Extra-lightweights received less penalties than lightweights upwards; heavyweights received more penalties than all other weight categories from middleweights downwards; (d) occurrence of extra-time and hansoku-make increased for females, males and all groups together; (e) males' matches were longer than females ones. Thus, the new rules partially achieved the goal proposed.

Keywords: performance analysis, competition (World Championship), technique, scores, combat sports.

1) Introduction

Judo is grappling combat sport introduced as demonstration sport into the Olympic Games in 1964 for males and 1988 for females. Since Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games judo is a full sport for both males and females, disputed in seven weight categories for each sex (Brousse and Matsumoto, 1999). As the first originally Asian sport spread out worldwide, judo struggle to gain popularity, especially after the World War II when World Championships started to be disputed in 1956 (Carr, 1993). The main strategy to increase judo popularity was to make its rules easier for the general public to understand and to make them similar to other Western combat sports, such as wrestling and boxing, including weight categories, precise period of time, referee conduction of the combat, specific area of competition, colored uniforms etc. (Brousse and Matsumoto, 1999; Carr, 1993). Since 2009 relevant rule changes have been introduced to make judo even more attractive for the general public. Among this rules changes, the creation of the World Ranking List introduction, elimination of the penalties and scores equivalence, prohibition of grab leg techniques, inclusion of grip breaks restrictions, weigh-in change for the day before competition, the use of video replay to decide controversial actions and scores, and the conduction of the match by only one referee inside the competition area were the main recent modifications (Franchini *et al.*, 2013a).

The main goal of these changes was to promote “positive” actions such as the constant search for *ippon* (i.e., the judo maximum score) instead of “negative” actions such as avoiding opponent’s attacks (Boguszewski, 2011; Ito *et al.*, 2013).

However, after these rule changes several authors reported that this main goal was not achieved (Balafoutas *et al.*, 2013; Franchini *et al.*, 2013b; Calmet *et al.*, 2017). Briefly, Balafoutas *et al.* (2013) suggested that the excessive number of penalties would be disapproved by spectators and that the possibility of winning the match via penalties would create a conservative approach by athletes who would expose themselves less to the risk. Indeed, Franchini *et al.* (2013b) observed increased number of penalties and decreased number of *waza-ari* and *yuko* for males and females, while *ippon* scores increased only for males, with a collateral effect of increased number of disqualifications for this group, during the European Judo Championship disputed after the rule change incorporated after the London Olympic Games compared to the edition immediately before such changes. For the Rio Olympics, a set of new rules were introduced in 2013, but this did not work as expected as Calmet *et al.* (2017) reported that they resulted in no change in *ippon* and *waza-ari* scores, while decreasing the number of penalties in Rio 2016 compared to London 2012. The result seems not be approved by the International Judo Federation itself as new rules were set to start in 2017. The main modifications included the decrease in the time limit of males’ matches for 4 min – a modification which was established for females in the previous Olympic period -, more rigorous criteria for awarding an *ippon* score, the exclusion of the *yuko* score (which in fact started to be considered a *waza-ari*), a higher period of tolerance for the inactivity before a penalty would be given – although the disqualification would be achieved with three penalties and not four as before -, and the exclusion of win possibility via penalties in the regular period, i.e., except by disqualification of his/her opponent the other athlete would not be considered if he/she had only an advantage generated by his/her opponent being penalized (IJF, 2017). Thus, a win in the regular 4-

min period would be possible only via scores or opponent disqualification, imposing a demand for score to win the match more than relying on opponent's being penalized.

Considering that the new rules were established, the main goal of this paper was to compare the scores, penalties and match's time duration between two World Championships, one before and another after the rule changes, considering each sex and the seven weight categories.

2) Methods

2.1 Data sample

The results published on the International Judo Federation official website for judo statistics (www.judobase.org) were retrieved in September 10th 2017. Total match duration, total number of scores and penalties per match were used to compare males and females, concerning weight categories, and World Championship's edition (Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017). As *yuko* was removed after the new rule changes, but the criteria set for *yuko* was now considered as *waza-ari*, all *yuko* scores from 2015 were considered as *waza-ari* for effect of comparison with the new rules. For penalties, no direct substitution was possible as the maximal number of penalties changed from four to three, although more time was allowed without attacks before a penalty was given in the new rules. Thus, we compared the total number of penalties and, alternatively, compared the proportion of disqualifications were also considered.

A total of 765 matches disputed in Astana 2015 and 768 matches disputed in Budapest 2017 was used in the present study. Scores and penalties were quantified per match per athlete as each athlete can have different scores and penalties, while total duration was considered only per match as the same duration applies to both athletes fighting a given match.

2.2 Ethics

Morley and Thomas (2005) affirm that there are no ethical issues in analyzing or interpreting these data from open access websites, since all results were obtained in secondary form and not generated by experimentation. Additionally, athletes' personal identification is not reported as only final results were considered.

2.3 Statistics

Data are presented as mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval. Time, scores and penalties were compared across weight categories, World Championship's edition and sexes using three-way analysis of variance. LSD test was used as post hoc. Partial eta squared (η^2) was used as effect size. The associations between World Championship's edition and percentage of matches without any score, with disqualification and with extra-time were tested via Chi-square and Cramer's – V (PHI) effect size was used. Significance level was set at 5%.

3) Results

Number of *ippon* scored per athlete per match for each sex, weight category and World Championship edition is presented on Table 1.

No effects of sex ($F_{1,3038} = 0.66$; $P = 0.419$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]), weight category ($F_{6,3038} = 1.37$; $P = 0.225$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]) or World Championship edition ($F_{1,3038} = 0.04$; $P = 0.836$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]) or interaction between sex and weight category ($F_{6,3038} = 0.10$; $P = 0.997$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]), weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3038} = 0.43$; $P = 0.858$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]), sex, weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3038} = 0.39$; $P = 0.884$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]) were found. However, a sex and World Championship edition interaction was observed ($F_{1,3038} = 5.95$; $P = 0.015$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]), with lower number of *ippon* for females in Astana compared to males in Astana ($P = 0.021$).

Table 1: Number of *ippon* scored per athlete per match in different weight categories and sexes during Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 World Championships.

	Female (n/athlete/match)		Males (n/athlete/match)	
	Astana 2015 ^a	Budapest 2017	Astana 2015	Budapest 2017
48 or 60 kg	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.18; 0.37)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.18; 0.38)	0.25 ± 0.44 (0.18; 0.33)	0.29 ± 0.46 (0.21; 0.37)
52 or 66 kg	0.25 ± 0.44 (0.16; 0.34)	0.34 ± 0.47 (0.25; 0.43)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.41)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.21; 0.36)
57 or 73 kg	0.23 ± 0.42 (0.16; 0.31)	0.29 ± 0.46 (0.21; 0.38)	0.30 ± 0.46 (0.23; 0.37)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.20; 0.35)
63 or 81 kg	0.24 ± 0.43 (0.15; 0.32)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.19; 0.37)	0.31 ± 0.46 (0.24; 0.38)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.20; 0.35)
70 or 90 kg	0.27 ± 0.44 (0.21; 0.32)	0.26 ± 0.44 (0.17; 0.35)	0.32 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.40)	0.21 ± 0.41 (0.14; 0.28)
78 or 100 kg	0.26 ± 0.44 (0.16; 0.37)	0.31 ± 0.47 (0.20; 0.42)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.41)	0.28 ± 0.45 (0.19; 0.36)
+78 or +100 kg	0.30 ± 0.46 (0.19; 0.40)	0.38 ± 0.49 (0.27; 0.50)	0.38 ± 0.49 (0.28; 0.48)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.24; 0.43)

Data are mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval; a = sex and World Championship interaction effect, different from males in Astana ($p < 0.05$)

Number of *waza-ari* scored per athlete per match for each sex, weight category and World Championship edition is presented on Table 2.

No effects of sex ($F_{1,3038} = 1.77$; $P = 0.184$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]), weight category ($F_{6,3038} = 1.56$; $P = 0.156$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]) or interaction effects (sex and weight category: $F_{6,3038} = 0.50$; $P = 0.810$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]; weight category and World Championship edition: $F_{6,3038} = 0.32$; $P = 0.925$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]; sex and World Championship: $F_{1,3038} = 0.03$; $P = 0.853$; $\eta^2 < 0.001$ [small effect]; or sex, weight category and World Championship edition: $F_{6,3038} = 0.77$; $P = 0.594$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]) were found. However, an effect of World Championship edition ($F_{1,3038} = 32.30$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.011$ [small effect]) was observed, with lower number of *waza-ari* in Astana compared to Budapest ($p < 0.001$).

Table 2: Number of *waza-ari* scored per athlete per match in different weight categories and sexes during Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 World Championships.

	Female (n/athlete/match)		Males (n/athlete/match)	
	Astana 2015 ^a	Budapest 2017	Astana 2015 ^a	Budapest 2017
48 or 60 kg	0.28 ± 0.52 (0.17; 0.39)	0.41 ± 0.64 (0.26; 0.55)	0.31 ± 0.65 (0.20; 0.42)	0.41 ± 0.70 (0.29; 0.53)
52 or 66 kg	0.27 ± 0.44 (0.16; 0.38)	0.33 ± 0.47 (0.25; 0.43)	0.28 ± 0.52 (0.19; 0.37)	0.41 ± 0.76 (0.29; 0.54)
57 or 73 kg	0.29 ± 0.59 (0.19; 0.40)	0.34 ± 0.57 (0.23; 0.45)	0.31 ± 0.61 (0.22; 0.41)	0.52 ± 0.76 (0.40; 0.64)
63 or 81 kg	0.28 ± 0.51 (0.18; 0.38)	0.36 ± 0.56 (0.25; 0.47)	0.28 ± 0.55 (0.20; 0.37)	0.43 ± 0.66 (0.32; 0.54)
70 or 90 kg	0.32 ± 0.57 (0.25; 0.38)	0.58 ± 0.76 (0.42; 0.73)	0.34 ± 0.57 (0.25; 0.44)	0.48 ± 0.70 (0.37; 0.59)
78 or 100 kg	0.25 ± 0.50 (0.14; 0.36)	0.40 ± 0.60 (0.25; 0.54)	0.26 ± 0.50 (0.17; 0.35)	0.42 ± 0.67 (0.30; 0.55)
+78 or +100 kg	0.22 ± 0.53 (0.10; 0.34)	0.40 ± 0.72 (0.23; 0.57)	0.31 ± 0.59 (0.19; 0.43)	0.38 ± 0.65 (0.24; 0.51)

Data are mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval; a = main effect of World Championship edition, different from Budapest ($p < 0.001$)

Number of penalties per athlete per match for each sex, weight category and World Championship edition is presented on Table 3.

For penalties, there were effects of sex ($F_{1,3010} = 29.56$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.010$ [small effect]), weight category ($F_{6,3010} = 6.21$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.012$ [small effect]) and World Championship edition ($F_{1,3010} = 32.66$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.011$ [small effect]). There was also a sex and competition interaction effect ($F_{1,3010} = 4.02$; $P = 0.043$; $\eta^2 = 0.001$ [small effect]). The post hoc revealed a decrease in the number of penalties from Astana to Budapest ($p < 0.001$), and lower number of penalties for females compared to males ($p < 0.001$). Concerning weight categories, the extra-lightweights received less penalties compared to lightweights ($p = 0.011$), middleweights, half-heavyweights and heavy weights ($p < 0.001$ for the three comparisons), while lightweights received lower number of penalties than half-heavyweights ($p = 0.018$), and heavyweights received more penalties than all weight categories from middleweights downwards ($p < 0.001$ for all four comparisons). Concerning the interaction effect, the post hoc revealed that females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana ($p = 0.017$), males in Astana ($p < 0.001$) and Budapest ($p = 0.018$), and complementarily males in Astana received more penalties than females in Astana and males in Budapest ($p < 0.001$ for both comparisons).

However, no effects of interaction were found for sex and weight category ($F_{6,3010} = 1.21$; $P = 0.283$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]), weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3010} = 1.22$; $P = 0.292$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]) and sex, weight category and World Championship edition ($F_{6,3010} = 1.20$; $P = 0.304$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]).

Table 4 presents the number and percentage of matches that needed an extra-time, that resulted in disqualification of one athlete by sum of *shido* (4 or 3 depending on the year), that resulted in direct disqualification of one athlete and that finished without any athlete being punished for males and females in each of the World Championships.

Table 3: Number of penalties per athlete per match in different weight categories and sexes during Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 World Championships.

	Female (n/athlete/match) ^a		Males (n/athlete/match)	
	Astana 2015 ^{b,f}	Budapest 2017	Astana 2015 ^{b,g}	Budapest 2017
48 or 60 kg ^c	0.51 ± 0.70 (0.36; 0.65)	0.59 ± 0.77 (0.41; 0.76)	1.05 ± 1.05 (0.86; 1.23)	0.81 ± 0.92 (0.65; 0.97)
52 or 66 kg	0.70 ± 0.88 (0.52; 0.88)	0.87 ± 0.92 (0.70; 1.04)	1.25 ± 1.13 (1.05; 1.44)	0.90 ± 0.91 (0.75; 1.04)
57 or 73 kg ^d	0.94 ± 0.96 (0.76; 1.11)	0.70 ± 0.82 (0.55; 0.86)	1.09 ± 1.15 (0.91; 1.27)	0.82 ± 0.83 (0.69; 0.95)
63 or 81 kg	0.91 ± 0.93 (0.73; 1.09)	0.67 ± 0.84 (0.51; 0.83)	1.23 ± 1.07 (1.06; 1.40)	0.85 ± 0.90 (0.70; 1.00)
70 or 90 kg	1.12 ± 1.06 (0.89; 1.34)	0.87 ± 0.95 (0.67; 1.06)	1.29 ± 1.17 (1.09; 1.49)	0.92 ± 0.93 (0.77; 1.07)
78 or 100 kg	1.01 ± 1.16 (0.75; 1.28)	0.81 ± 0.87 (0.60; 1.01)	1.11 ± 1.07 (0.92; 1.31)	1.06 ± 0.93 (0.89; 1.23)
+78 or +100 kg ^e	1.24 ± 1.12 (0.99; 1.50)	0.97 ± 1.08 (0.71; 1.23)	1.34 ± 1.32 (1.07; 1.62)	1.00 ± 0.98 (0.80; 1.20)

Data are mean and standard deviation and 95% confidence interval; a = main effect of sex, different from males ($p < 0.001$); b = main effect of World Championship edition, different from Budapest ($p < 0.001$); c = weight category effect, different from 70 or 90 kg, 78 or 100 kg and +78 or + 100kg ($p < 0.001$); d = weight category effect, different from 78 or 100 kg ($p < 0.05$); e = weight category effect, different from 63 or 81 kg, 57 or 73 kg, 52 or 66 kg and 48 or 60 kg ($p < 0.001$); f = interaction effect, different from females in Budapest ($p < 0.05$), and males in Astana and Budapest ($p < 0.05$); g = interaction effect, different from females in Astana and males in Budapest ($p < 0.001$).

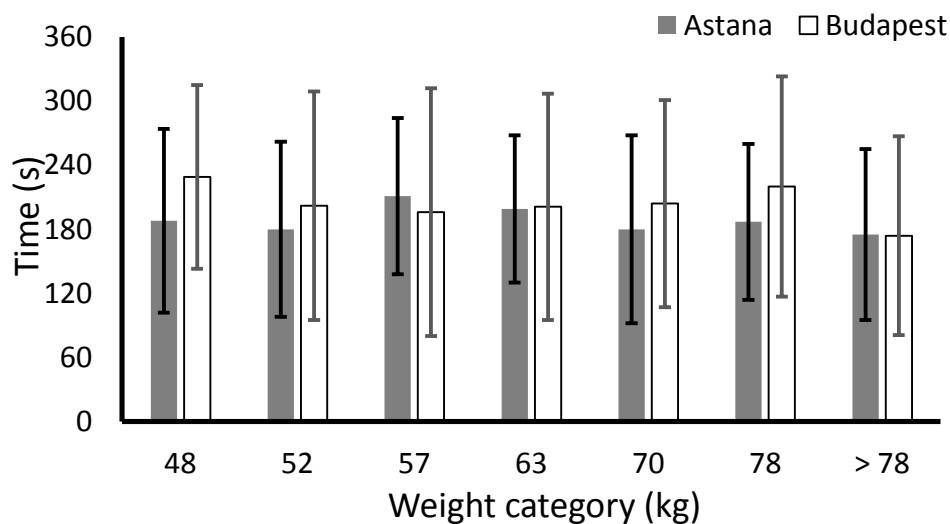
Table 4: Number and percentage of matches (in parenthesis) that needed an extra-time, resulted in disqualification of one athlete by sum of *shido* (4 or 3 depending on the year), resulted in direct disqualification of one athlete or finished without any athlete being punished for males and females in each of the World Championships.

	Females		Males		All	
	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
Extra-time (%)	26 (8.18)*	70 (22.58)	10 (2.24) *	115 (25.11)	36 (4.71)*	185 (24.09)
<i>Hansoku-make</i> by sum of <i>shido</i> (%)	7 (2.20)*	34 (10.97)	29 (6.49)*	51 (11.14)	36 (4.71)*	85 (11.07)
Direct <i>hansoku-make</i> (%)	6 (1.89)	5 (1.61)	9 (2.01)	8 (1.75)	15 (1.96)	13 (1.69)
No penalty (%)	77 (24.21)	88 (28.38)	79 (17.67)	91 (19.87)	156 (20.39)	179 (23.31)

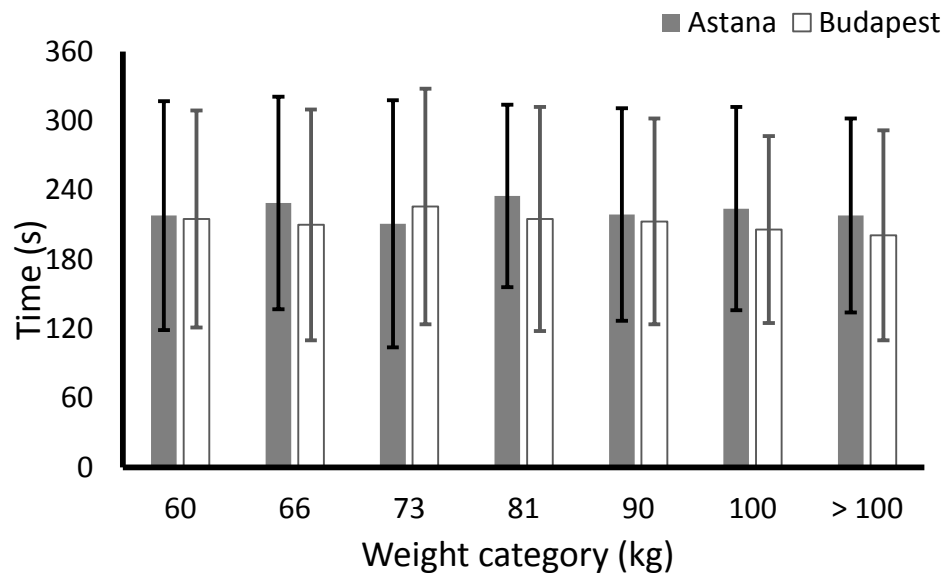
* different from 2017 for the same group ($p < 0.001$)

There was an association between World Championships edition and extra-time occurrences for females ($\chi^2 = 25.15$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.20$ [small effect]), males ($\chi^2 = 99.41$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.33$ [medium effect]) and all together ($\chi^2 = 116.70$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.28$ [small effect]). There was also an association between World Championships edition and *hansoku-make* derived from *shido* occurrences for females ($\chi^2 = 19.77$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.18$ [small effect]), males ($\chi^2 = 6.06$, $P = 0.014$, $\text{PHI} = 0.08$ [very small effect]) and all together ($\chi^2 = 21.16$, $P < 0.001$, $\text{PHI} = 0.12$ [small effect]). However, there was no association between World Championships edition and direct *hansoku-make* (females: $\chi^2 = 0.07$, $P = 0.794$, $\text{PHI} = 0.01$ [very small effect]; males: $\chi^2 = 0.09$, $P = 0.768$, $\text{PHI} = 0.01$ [very small effect]; all together: $\chi^2 = 0.16$ [small effect]), $P = 0.694$, $\text{PHI} = 0.01$ [very small effect]) or number of matches without any penalty (females: $\chi^2 = 1.41$, $P = 0.235$, $\text{PHI} = 0.05$ [very small effect]; males: $\chi^2 = 0.72$, $P = 0.398$, $\text{PHI} = 0.03$ [very small effect]; all together: $\chi^2 = 1.91$, $P = 0.170$, $\text{PHI} = 0.04$ [very small effect]).

Figure 1 presents the match time for female (Panel A) and males (Panel B) from different weight categories competing in Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 Judo World Championships.



Panel A



Panel B

Data are mean and standard deviation; for details concerning differences, see text.

Figure 1: Match time for female (Panel A) and males (Panel B) from different weight categories competing in Astana 2015 and Budapest 2017 Judo World Championships.

For match time a significant effect of sex was found ($F_{1,1505} = 18.56$; $P < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.012$ [small effect]), with lower values for females compared to males ($p < 0.001$). There was also a sex and competition interaction effect ($F_{1,1505} = 6.43$; $P = 0.011$; $\eta^2 = 0.004$ [small effect]), with males' matches in Astana lasting longer than females in Astana ($p < 0.001$) and in Budapest ($p = 0.007$) and males Budapest lasting longer than females in Astana ($p < 0.001$). No significant effects of weight category ($F_{6,1505} = 1.34$; $P = 0.235$; $\eta^2 = 0.005$ [small effect]) or competition ($F_{1,1505} = 0.43$; $P = 0.511$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]) were observed. Additionally, no interaction effects of sex and weight category ($F_{1,1505} = 0.67$; $P = 0.672$; $\eta^2 = 0.003$ [small effect]), weight category and competition ($F_{6,1505} = 0.61$; $P = 0.724$; $\eta^2 = 0.002$ [small effect]) or sex, weight category and competition ($F_{6,1505} = 1.28$; $P = 0.263$; $\eta^2 = 0.005$ [small effect]) were detected.

4) Discussion

The main findings of the present study were that: (a) there was no change in *ippon* when the same sex and weight category were considered across years; (b) even summing up *yuko* and *waza-ari* scored in Astana, considering all as *waza-ari*, the result was lower than the number of *waza-ari* scored in Budapest; (c) the number of penalties decreased from Astana to Budapest. Additionally, females received less penalty than males, and specifically females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana and males in both World Championship editions. Furthermore, the extra-lightweight category (48 and 60 kg for females and males, respectively) received less penalties than lightweights upwards and heavyweights received more penalties than all other weight categories from middleweights downwards; (d) the occurrence of extra-time and *hansoku-make* increased for females, males and all groups together; (e) females matches were shorter than males ones. Specifically, males' matches in Astana were longer than females' matches in both competitions and males' matches in Budapest were also longer than females' matches in Astana.

These results are different from investigations analyzing other rules changes in judo (Calmet *et al.*, 2017; Franchini *et al.*, 2013a) that demonstrated that the modifications had no positive or even a detrimental effect. After the London Olympic Games, the IJF changed the rules and Franchini *et al.* (2013a) demonstrated that the proposed modifications resulted in an increase in the number of penalties, a decrease in the number of *waza-ari* and *yuko* scores for both males and females, while the number of *ippon* and *hansoku-make* increased only for males. While comparing the London and Rio Olympic Games, Calmet *et al.* (2017) reported that the rules changes did not modify the prevalence of *ippon* and *waza-ari* scores, but decreased the number of *yuko* scores and increased the number of penalties. Conversely, the recent rules changes investigated in the present study increased the number of *waza-ari* scores and decreased the number of penalties, while keeping stable the number of *ippon* scores. Considering the suggestion from Balafoutas *et al.* (2013) that scores are preferred by spectators than penalties, these changes seem to have achieved the initial goal of increasing combativeness and promote what has been called positive judo. This can be related to the fact that winning a match by making the opponent being penalized can only be possible if he/she is disqualified or in the extra-time. Prior to these rules change it was reported that defeated athletes received *shido* three times more often than winners (Escobar-Molina *et al.*, 2014), suggesting that improving the tactics to generate a penalty to the opponent was an important way to win the match. In fact, part of this process – fighting to make the opponent be penalized – is still present as our results indicate that the number of *hansoku-make* increased for females, males and all groups together. However, it seems that most of the athletes are using more positive strategies to win, as the total number of penalties decreased and the number of *waza-ari* increased.

Indeed, female judo athletes seem to have been more positively affected by the rules changes as they received less penalties than males, and specifically females in Budapest received less penalties than females in Astana and males in both World Championship editions. The higher combativeness of female athletes compared to males was also observed in a previous study comparing the last two Olympic Games edition concerning scores and penalties (Franchini *et al.*, 2013a).

Concerning weight categories, the lower number of penalties for the lightest athletes and higher number for the heaviest ones indicate that the combativeness decreases as the athletes' weight category increases, which may be related mainly to the physical fitness of these athletes, as it has been described that relative aerobic power, relative anaerobic power and capacity and relative maximal strength and muscle power are lower in heavier athletes compared to lightest ones (Franchini *et al.*, 2011; Franchini *et al.*, 2013b).

The fact that *ippon* score did not change can be explained by the fact that now two *waza-ari* scores do not sum up to generate an *ippon*, as in the previous rules, some competitors scored more than two *waza-ari* (13 competitors obtained 3 *waza-ari*, 2 obtained 2 *waza-ari* and 1 obtained 5 *waza-ari* scores; data not shown) and by the fact that more strict points must be present to generate an *ippon* from a throwing technique, especially the need for a flat and direct contact of the back with ground.

Another important aspect that changed after these rules modifications was the higher incidence of extra-time, although the total match duration did not change significantly. This result is a combination of the decrease in total males' match duration from 5-min to 4-min and to the fact that most of the matches tied in the regular time finished in the first minute of the extra-time.

This new scenario can have positive impact in the audience, because most matches are decided by scores and not by penalties as before, and the maintenance of total match duration combined to the excitement derived from the eminence of a determinant score (the so called golden-score) that can end the match certainly can increase the public interest, while maintaining the judo essential characteristics. However, the effects of these rules changes on public interest remain to be investigated.

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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