

3. Results

3.2. Descriptive Analysis of Scoring Actions

Table S1. Frequency, % and chi-square of the categories related to scoring actions in ground judo.

Variables	Total		-60 kg		-66 kg		-73 kg		-81 kg		-90 kg		-100 kg		+100 kg		Chi-square	
	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	χ^2	<i>p</i>
Time																	36.683	0.047
1 st Minute	25	48.1	2	28.6	4	50.0	3	37.5	3	42.9	4	80.0	5	62.5	4	44.4		
2 nd Minute	15	28.8	1	14.3	1	12.5	3	37.5	2	28.6	1	20.0	3	37.5	4	44.4		
3 rd Minute	6	11.5	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
4 th Minute	4	7.7	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Golden Score	2	3.8	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
Partial Score																	10.611	0.563
Winning	21	40.4	2	28.6	2	25.0	4	50.0	5	71.4	1	20.0	2	25.0	5	55.6		
Even score	28	53.8	4	57.1	6	75.0	4	50.0	2	28.6	4	80.0	5	62.5	3	33.3		
Losing	3	5.8	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	11.1		
SJ Penalty																	13.6	0.327
Shido1	9	17.3	2	28.6	2	25.0	1	12.5	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3		
Shido2	5	9.6	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
Without Shido	38	73.1	5	71.4	4	50.0	5	62.5	6	85.7	5	100.0	8	100.0	5	55.6		
NSJ Penalty																	9.974	0.618
Shido1	8	15.4	2	28.6	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	28.6	1	20.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
Shido2	7	13.5	0	0.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3		
Without Shido	37	71.2	5	71.4	6	75.0	5	62.5	4	57.1	4	80.0	7	87.5	6	66.7		
SJ Katame waza situation																	56.288	0.389
Dominant position	18	34.6	3	42.9	1	12.5	2	25.0	5	71.4	0	0.0	2	25.0	5	55.6		
Inferior position	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
All-fours position	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
Prone position	2	3.8	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Lateral position	9	17.3	1	14.3	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	40.0	2	25.0	0	0.0		
Mounted in the same direction	10	19.2	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	1	14.3	1	20.0	3	37.5	1	11.1		
Reverse mount position	3	5.8	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Leg Trap	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
Between the legs	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Legs intertwined	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Trapped leg	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
Supine position	2	3.8	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
NSJ Katame waza situation																	48.663	0.446
Dominant position	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Inferior position	18	34.6	3	42.9	1	12.5	2	25.0	5	71.4	0	0.0	2	25.0	5	55.6		
All-fours position	10	19.2	3	42.9	3	37.5	1	12.5	1	14.3	1	20.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
Prone position	10	19.2	1	14.3	2	25.0	2	25.0	1	14.3	1	20.0	2	25.0	1	11.1		
Lateral position	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	22.2		
Mounted in the same direction	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Reverse mount position	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Leg Trap	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Between the legs	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
Legs intertwined	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
Trapped leg	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Supine position	4	7.7	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	25.0	0	0.0		
Ground Actions																	36.744	0.046
Rolling action	12	23.1	4	57.1	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	12.5	3	33.3		
Guard pass action	2	3.8	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
Removing the entangled leg	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Transition technique	18	34.6	3	42.9	1	12.5	2	25.0	5	71.4	0	0.0	2	25.0	5	55.6		
Direct action	18	34.6	0	0.0	5	62.5	4	50.0	0	0.0	4	80.0	4	50.0	1	11.1		
Grouped techniques																	23.37	0.025
Osaekomi waza	38	73.1	7	100.0	4	50.0	4	50.0	7	100.0	2	40.0	5	62.5	9	100.0		

Variables	Total		-60 kg		-66 kg		-73 kg		-81 kg		-90 kg		-100 kg		+100 kg		Chi-square	
	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	χ^2	<i>p</i>
<i>Shime waza</i>	11	21.2	0	0.0	4	50.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	37.5	0	0.0	85.18	0.056
<i>Kansetsu waza</i>	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Individual techniques																		
<i>Kami-shiho-gatame</i>	3	5.8	1	14.3	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
<i>Kesa-gatame</i>	7	13.5	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	12.5	3	42.9	1	20.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
<i>Kuzure-kami-shiho-gatame</i>	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
<i>Kuzure-kesa-gatame</i>	4	7.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	1	11.1		
<i>Tate-shiho-gatame</i>	8	15.4	2	28.6	1	12.5	1	12.5	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0		
<i>Ura-gatame</i>	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
<i>Ushiro-kesa-gatame</i>	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1		
<i>Yoko-shiho-gatame</i>	11	21.2	1	14.3	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	12.5	6	66.7		
<i>Sankaku-gatame</i>	2	3.8	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
<i>Okuri-eri-jime</i>	11	21.2	0	0.0	4	50.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	37.5	0	0.0		
<i>Ude-hishigi-juji-gatame</i>	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
<i>Ude-hishigi-waki-gatame</i>	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Score																	10.401	0.109
<i>Ippon</i>	34	65.4	4	57.1	7	87.5	6	75.0	2	28.6	4	80.0	7	87.5	4	44.4		
<i>Wazari</i>	18	34.6	3	42.9	1	12.5	2	25.0	5	71.4	1	20.0	1	12.5	5	55.6		

Note: Fr = Frequency; SJ = Scoring judoka; NSJ = Non-scoring judoka.

3.3. Analysis using T-Patterns

Table S2. T-Patterns of scoring actions without grouped technique (individual techniques).

DIRECT ATTACKS		O	I
Standing direct attacks			
-60 Kg			
Uchi-mata	((2nd minute ((even standing)(nsj,lapel-sleeve sj,lapel-sleeve))) sj,uchi-mata,ippon)	3	1
	((even (standing nsj,lapel-sleeve)) sj,lapel-sleeve sj,uchi-mata,waza-ari)	3	2
Ouchi-gari	((shido2,nsj standing) sj,ouchi-gari,waza-ari)	3	3
	(sj,static sj,ouchi-gari,waza-ari)	3	4
-66 Kg			
Sumi-otoshi	((not-shido (standing nsj,lapel-sleeve)) sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	3	5
	((4th minute (standing nsj,lapel-sleeve)) sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	3	6
	(nsj,static sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	4	7
Ko-soto-gake	(standing (sj,lapel-sleeve sj,ko-soto-gake,waza-ari))	3	8
-73 Kg			
Kata-guruma	((standing (nsj,lapel-sleeve sj,lapel-sleeve))(sj,static sj,kata-guruma,waza-ari))	3	9
Seoi-nage	(even ((not-shido (standing sj,static)) sj,seoi-nage,waza-ari))	3	10
	((not-shido (standing sj,static)) sj,seoi-nage,waza-ari)	4	11
Sumi-otoshi	((standing sj,sleeve-back) sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	3	12
Tomoe-nage	(standing (nsj,lapel-sleeve (sj,lapel-sleeve sj,tomoe-nage,waza-ari)))	3	13
+100 Kg			
Sumi-otoshi	((2nd minute even)(standing nsj,lapel-sleeve) sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	3	14
Ground direct attacks		O	I
-66 Kg			
Okuri-eri-jime	((ground sj,lateral-position)(sj,direct-action sj,okuri-eri-jime,ippon))	3	15
	(ground (sj,direct-action sj,okuri-eri-jime,ippon))	4	16
-100 Kg			
Okuri-eri-jime	((ground sj,mounted-same-direction)(sj,direct-action sj,okuri-eri-jime,ippon))	3	17
+100 Kg			
Yoko-shiho-gatame	(even ((standing nsj,lapel-sleeve)(ground sj,yoko-shiho-gatame,waza-ari)))	3	18
	(ground sj,yoko-shiho-gatame,waza-ari)	4	19
COUNTERATTACK		O	I
-60 Kg			
	(nsj,uchi-mata sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	3	20
-66 Kg			
	(nsj,uchi-mata sj,sumi-otoshi,waza-ari)	3	21
TRANSITION TECHNIQUE (Standing-Ground)		O	I
-81 Kg	(ground ((sj,transition-technique nsj,inferior-position)(sj,dominant-position sj,kesa-gatame,waza-ari)))	3	22
+100 Kg	(ground ((sj,transition-technique nsj,inferior-position)(sj,dominant-position sj,yoko-shiho-gatame,waza-ari)))	3	23

Note: O = Occurrences, I = Identifier in the text, sj = scoring-judoka, nsj = non-scoring-judoka

1. Patterns of Direct Attacks in Standing Situation

1.1. -60 kg

1.1.1. Arm Techniques (Te waza)

From an individual perspective, no scoring action patterns have been detected with arm techniques. From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves ippon up to six times using an arm technique when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-14).

The judoka also achieves ippon up to three times with an arm technique while static and when the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I5). Additionally, a waza-ari is achieved three times when the judoka performs tai-sabaki (see table 7-I7). Lastly, a waza-ari is obtained four times when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip and no penalties are incurred (see table 7-I6).

1.1.2. Leg Techniques (Ashi Waza)

From an individual perspective, when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip and are tied on the scoreboard, the judoka achieves an ippon up to three times in the second minute. They also obtain a waza-ari three times, in both cases with uchi-mata (see table 6-I1-2). Additionally, the judoka scores a waza-ari with ouchi-gari when in a static position (see Figure 1) on three occasions. They are also able to achieve a waza-ari with this technique when the opponent has two shido (see table 6-I3).

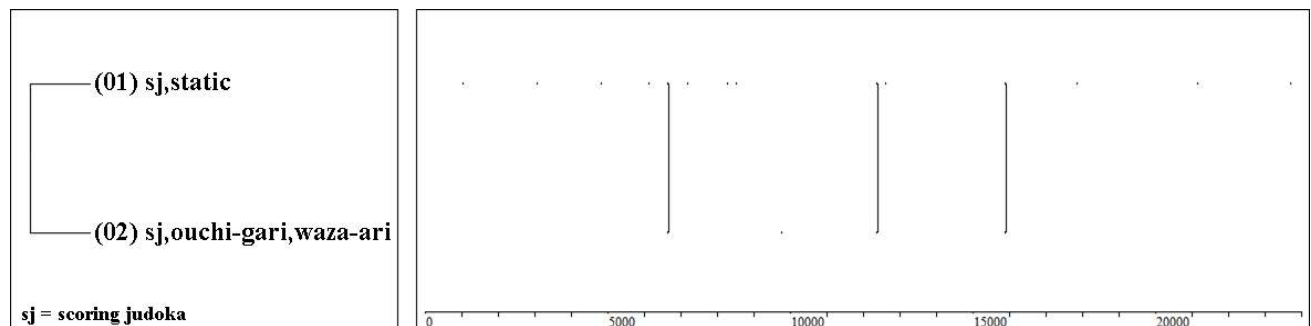


Figure 1. Direct attack pattern in standing position using the technique Ouchi Gari in -60 kg.

From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves ippon on three occasions with a leg technique when static, both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip, and the scoreboard is tied (see table 7-I9). They also achieve waza-ari three times with a leg technique when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip. This occurs whether the judoka has two shido or their opponent has them (see tables 7-I10 and I11). Furthermore, the judoka obtains waza-ari on five occasions with a leg technique when static (see table 7-I13). Of these occasions, 60% occur when the scoreboard is tied and both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I12).

1.1.3. Sacrifice Techniques (Sutemi Waza)

From an individual perspective, no patterns of point-scoring actions were detected with sacrifice techniques. From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves an ippon three times with these techniques when the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I14). The judoka also secures a waza-ari three times when performing a tai-sabaki (see table 7-I15).

1.2. -66 kg

1.2.1. Arm Techniques (Te waza)

From an individual perspective, the judoka achieves a waza-ari with the sumi-otoshi technique. This occurs four times when the opponent is static (see Table 6-I7). It also occurs three times when the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip in the fourth minute (see Table 6-I6). Additionally, the judoka achieves a waza-ari three times when neither judoka has penalties and the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip (see Table 6-I5).

From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves a waza-ari with an arm technique four times when the opponent is static (see Table 7-I18).

1.2.2. Leg Techniques (Ashi waza)

From an individual perspective, the judoka scores a waza-ari using the ko-soto-gake technique on three occasions. This occurs when he has a lapel-sleeve grip (see Table 6-I8).

From a grouped perspective, the judoka scores with a leg technique when static. He achieves an ippon on four occasions (see Table 7-I21) and a waza-ari on another four occasions (see Table 7-I22). Of the four times he scores an ippon, 75% occur when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see Table 7-I20).

1.2.3. Sacrifice Techniques (*Sutemi waza*)

From an individual perspective, no scoring action patterns were detected with sacrifice techniques. From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieved a waza-ari six times using these techniques when both judokas had no penalties during the second minute of the match (see Table 7-I24). Additionally, the judoka obtained a waza-ari three times when static, when both judokas had a lapel-sleeve grip and no penalties, and the score was tied (see Table 7-I23).

1.3. -73 kg

1.3.1. Arm Techniques (*Te waza*)

From an individual perspective, the judoka achieves a waza-ari three times from a static position using kata-guruma, when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 6-I9). Additionally, the judoka scores a waza-ari four times using seoi-nage from a static position when both judokas have no penalties (see table 6-I11). Out of these four instances, three occur with the score tied (see figure 2). The judoka also scores a waza-ari three times with sumi-otoshi when holding a sleeve-back grip (see table 6-I12).

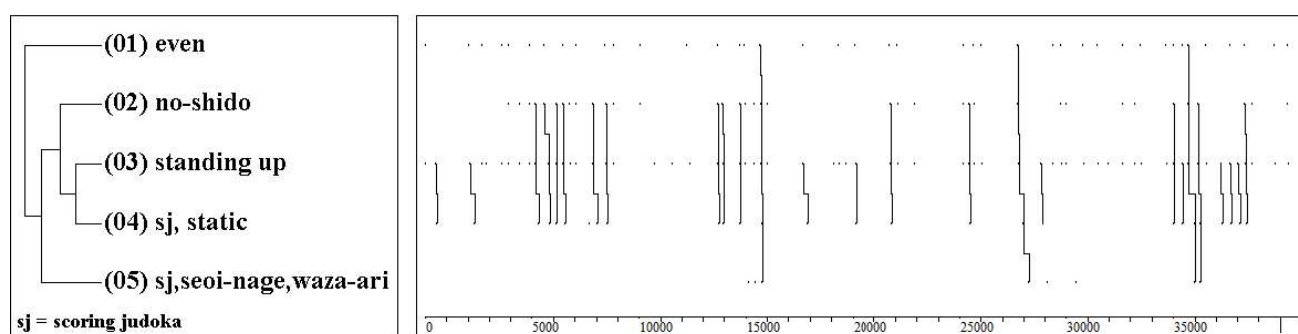


Figure 2. Direct attack pattern using seoi-nage in -73 kg.

From an aggregated perspective, the judoka scores a waza-ari with an arm technique three times when performing tai-sabaki (see table 7-I31) and seven times from a static position (see table 7-I30).

1.3.2. Leg Techniques (*Ashi waza*)

From an individual perspective, no scoring patterns were detected with leg techniques. From an aggregated perspective, the judoka scores a waza-ari four times with a leg technique when the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip, whether the opponent has a shido (see table 7-I34) or the judoka has the shido (see table 7-I35). The judoka also scores a waza-ari five times using these techniques when both judokas are static and have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I33).

1.3.3. Sacrifice Techniques (*Sutemi waza*)

From an individual perspective, the judoka scores a waza-ari three times with tomoe-nage when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 6-I13).

From an aggregated perspective, the judoka scores a waza-ari with a sacrifice technique five times when performing tai-sabaki (see table 7-I39) and four times from a static position (see table 7-I40). Additionally, the judoka scores a waza-ari four times with a sleeve-back grip when both judokas have no penalties during the first minute of the match (see table 7-I38). Furthermore, the judoka scores a waza-ari five times and an ippon three times with sacrifice techniques when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I37 and table 7-I36).

1.4. -81 kg

1.4.1. Leg Techniques (*Ashi Waza*)

From an individual perspective, no scoring action patterns were detected. From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves a waza-ari with these techniques on eight occasions (see table 7-I52). On three occasions, the judoka is static, with the score tied, during the first minute of the match (see table 7-I51). On five occasions,

both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip with the score tied (see table 7-I50). Of these, three are achieved through tai-sabaki (see table 7-I49). Additionally, the judoka also scores an ippon with these techniques on five occasions when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I48). Of these five instances, four are achieved when the judoka is winning (see table 7-I47).

1.4.2. Hip Techniques (Koshi Waza)

This is the only category where patterns of hip techniques exist. These patterns are observed only from a grouped perspective. Specifically, the judoka achieves waza-ari three times with these techniques when performing tai-sabaki, and the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip with the score tied (see table 7-I54). The judoka also scores ippon three times when winning and the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip (see table 7-I53).

1.4.3. Sacrifice Techniques (Sutemi Waza)

From an individual perspective, no scoring action patterns were detected with sacrifice techniques. From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves ippon three times when both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip and have no penalties (see table 7-I55).

1.5. -90 kg

1.5.1. Leg Techniques (Ashi waza)

From a grouped perspective, the judoka scores ippon five times with these techniques when stationary and both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see Table 7-I42). Of these, 80% are achieved with the score tied (see Table 7-I41).

1.6. +100 kg

1.6.1. Arm Techniques (Te waza)

The judoka is able to achieve a waza-ari up to three times with arm techniques. This occurs when the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip and the score is tied during the second minute of the match (see table 7-I45). On all three occasions, the technique used was sumi-otoshi (see table 6-I14).

1.6.2. Leg Techniques (Ashi waza)

From a grouped perspective, the judoka scores ippon on four occasions with leg techniques. This happens when he has a lapel-sleeve grip, both judokas have no penalties, and the score is tied during the first minute of the match (see table 7-I44). Additionally, he achieves ippon three times when he is static, the opponent has a lapel-sleeve grip, and neither has penalties during the first minute of the match, with the score tied (see table 7-I43).

2. Direct Attack Patterns on the Ground

2.1. -60 kg

2.1.1. Hold-down techniques (Osaekomi waza)

From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves ippon on three occasions with an hold-down technique. This occurs with the score tied, through an action involving the opponent's turnover while they are in four-point support (see table 7-I56).

2.2. -66 kg

2.2.1. Hold-down techniques (Osaekomi waza)

From a grouped perspective, the judoka achieves ippon on three occasions with an hold-down technique (see Table 7-I57).

2.2.2. Strangulations (*Shime waza*)

The judoka achieves ippon on four occasions with a direct strangulation action (see Table 7-I59). All instances were with the technique okuri-eri-jime (see Table 6-I16). Furthermore, in 75% of the instances, the judoka is positioned to the side of the opponent, both from an individual perspective with okuri-eri-jime (see Table 6-I15) and from a grouped perspective (see Table 7-I58).

2.3. -100 kg

2.3.1. Strangulations (*Shime waza*)

The judoka achieves ippon on three occasions with a direct strangulation action while mounted on the opponent in the same direction (see Table 7-I60). In all cases, it was with the technique okuri-eri-jime (see Table 6-I17).

2.4. +100 kg

2.4.1. Hold-down techniques (*Osaekomi waza*)

The judoka achieves ippon on four occasions (see Table 7-I61) and waza-ari on five occasions (see Table 7-I62) with an hold-down technique. Of these five instances, 80% are achieved with yoko-shiho-gatame (see Table 6-I19).

3. Transition techniques

3.1. -81 kg

The judoka achieves a transition pattern. The technique performed in standing position is unknown. However, the judoka ends up on the ground in a favorable position, while the opponent remains in an unfavorable situation. This results in five instances of immobilization that score waza-ari (see table 7-I63). Of these, 60% is achieved with the technique kesa-gatame (see table 6-I22).

3.2. +100 kg

The judoka achieves a transition pattern. The technique performed in standing position is unknown. However, the judoka ends up on the ground in a favorable position, while the opponent remains in an unfavorable situation. This results in four instances of immobilization that score waza-ari (see table 7-I64). Of these, 75% is achieved with the technique yoko-shiho-gatame (see table 6-I23).

4. Counterattacks

4.1. -60 kg

From a grouped perspective, a counterattack pattern is observed. When the opponent executes a non-scoring leg technique, the competitor counterattacks with an arm technique, achieving a waza-ari up to three times (see Table 7-I68). The individual perspective shows that in all cases, the technique performed by the judoka who does not score is uchi-mata, while the scoring judoka uses sumi-otoshi (see Table 6-I20).

4.2. -66 kg

The individual perspective shows a counterattack pattern. When the opponent executes a non-scoring uchi-mata, the scoring competitor counterattacks with sumi-otoshi, achieving a waza-ari up to three times (see Table 6-I21).

The grouped perspective indicates that when the opponent performs a non-scoring leg technique, the scoring competitor counterattacks with an arm technique, achieving a waza-ari five times (see Table 7-I71). Of these, 60% of the time, the judoka who does not score executes their technique while static (see Table 7-I70). Additionally, the patterns reveal that when the opponent performs a non-scoring leg technique, the scoring competitor counterattacks with a sacrifice technique, achieving a waza-ari four times (see Table 7-I73). Of these, 75% of the time, the judoka who does not score executes their technique while static (see Table 7-I72).

4.3. -90 kg

The grouped perspective shows a counterattack pattern. When the opponent executes a non-scoring leg technique, the scoring competitor counterattacks with another leg technique, achieving an ippon up to three times (see Table 7-I74).

4.4. -100 kg

The grouped perspective shows a counterattack pattern. When the opponent executes a failed sacrifice technique, the scoring competitor takes advantage to counterattack with a immobilization technique, achieving an ippon up to four times (see Table 7-I75).

5. Combinations

5.1. -60 kg

The grouped perspective shows a pattern of combination technique. The competitor combines a leg technique that initially does not score with another leg technique, achieving a waza-ari on three occasions. This occurs when the judoka has a lapel-sleeve grip and the opponent has two shido (see Table 7-I65).

5.2. -90 kg

The grouped perspective reveals that when the competitor combines a leg technique that initially does not score with another leg technique, they achieve an ippon on four occasions (see Table 7-I67). Of these, 75% of the time, the scoring judoka is static, and both judokas have a lapel-sleeve grip (see Table 7-I66).