

SOFTBALL STATS AND DEFINITIONS

Batting Stats:

1B	Single	Hits on which the batter reaches first base safely without the contribution of a fielding error
2B	Double	Hits on which the batter reaches second base safely without the contribution of a fielding error
3B	Triple	Hits on which the batter reaches third base safely without the contribution of a fielding error
AB	At Bat	Official batting appearances, not including base on balls, hit by pitch, sacrifices, interference, or obstruction
BB	Base on Balls	Walk, advancing to first base due to four balls
CS	Caught Stealing	Tagged out while attempting to steal a base
DP	Double Play	Hit ball that results in double play
FC	Fielder's Choice	Batter reaches base when a fielder decides to try for an out on another player; counts as at-bat but not as hit
HBP	Hit by Pitch	Awarded first base due to being hit by pitched ball
HR	Home Run	Hits on which the batter reaches all four bases safely without the contribution of a fielding error
IBB	Intentional Walk	Pitcher intentionally walks batter
K	Strike Out	Player is out due to three strikes
LOB	Left on Base	Runner is not out nor scored at the end of an inning
R	Runs	Reaches home base legally and safely
RBI	Runs Batted In	Number of runners who score due to a batter's action except when the batter reaches on an error and there are already two outs
ROE	Reached on Error	Batter reaches base due to defensive error when under normal circumstances batter would have clearly been out; counts as an at-bat but not as a hit
SB	Stolen Base	Base advanced other than on base hit, walk, hit by pitch, error, wild pitch, or passed ball (please see comments below)

SH Sacrifice Hit Hit that allows runners to advance bases or score yet causes the batter to be out

Defensive Stats:

A Assists Fielder touches a ball that ultimately results in a put-out except if such touching was the put-out

CS Caught Stealing Fielder tags out runner while attempting to steal

DP Double Play Fielder receives a put-out or an assist and two outs occur

E Errors Fielder fails to make a play which should have been made with common effort and the offense benefits (advances a base or scores) because of it; errors in judgment are not considered errors

GS Game Started Fielder started game in first inning

PB Passed Ball Catcher drops or misses a catchable ball which results in a runner advancing

PO Put Outs Fielder tags, forces, or appeals a runner out

TC Total Chances Assists plus put-outs plus errors

Pitching Stats:

BB Base on Balls Allows batter to advance to first base due to four balls

BS Blown Save Credited to relief pitcher who goes in when team is ahead but loses the lead

BT Balls Thrown Total number of balls (as in not strikes) thrown

CG Complete Games Pitches entire game

ER Earned Runs Runs scored that are charged to the pitcher (see below for determining earned runs)

ERA ER Average Average number of runs a pitcher would have earned had she pitched an entire 7-inning game; the program will figure this out

H Hits Hits allowed which advance runners

HB Hit Batter Hits batter with pitched ball, allowing batter to advance to first base

HLD Hold Credited to relief pitcher who goes in when team is ahead and maintains that lead but does not complete the game

IBB	Intentional Walk	Intentionally walks batter
Inn	Innings Pitched	Number of innings pitched; be sure to record fraction of innings
K	Strike Out	Three strikes resulting in batter's out
L	Loss	Credited to pitcher who is pitching when opposing team takes the lead and goes on to win
PT	Total Pitches Thrown	Total pitches thrown; however, the program automatically calculates PT as total strikes and balls thrown
R	Runs Scored	Runs scored while pitcher is pitching; if a pitcher leaves in the middle of the inning with runners on base and those runners score, the runs are credited to the original pitcher, not the new one
S	Save	Credited to relief pitcher who goes in when team is ahead, maintains that lead, and completes the game (see additional specific requirements below)
ST	Strikes Thrown	Total number of strikes thrown
W	Win	Credited to pitcher who is pitching while team is in the lead and goes on to win the game
WP	Wild Pitch	Pitch that is too high, low, or wide for catcher to be able to reasonably field which allows runner to advance

When is a stolen base not really considered a stolen base? There are various scenarios in which this can happen.:

- The runner advances on a
 - wild pitch
 - passed ball
 - fielding error
 - hit by pitch
- The catcher does not attempt to throw the runner out - called "defensive indifference." This would be marked in the score book with a "DI." Examples of why the catcher may do this:
 - It might be safer to allow the runner to advance one base rather than risk a bad throw/catch and allow the runner to advance additional bases.

- The lead is great enough that it's not going to make a difference.
- There is a risk of a runner on third base scoring.

What is the difference between a run and an earned run? A run is charged to a pitcher when the runner reaches base and scores due to a legitimate hit, a base on balls, or is hit by a pitch and advances all bases legitimately. An unearned run is when the batter reaches base and scores due to a fielding error or a passed ball. If the batter reaches first base legitimately but advances on errors and scores, the scorekeeper must ask him or herself if the run would have scored without the error. If the answer is yes, it is an earned run. If the answer is no, it is an unearned run. Here's an example: There are two outs with a runner on third. The batter reaches first base on a fielding error, and the runner on third scores. Had the error not occurred, the batter would have been the third out and the run would not have scored. Therefore, that is not an earned run charged to the pitcher (nor is the hit from the batter).

What constitutes a save situation? The relief pitcher must enter the game with a lead of no more than three runs and record at least one out. The relief pitcher cannot be the winning pitcher and must finish the game to be credited with the save.

Is this an exact science? No! In many cases, the scorekeeper will have to use his or her best judgment to make a call, just like umpires.