

Youth Sports Tie-Breaking Procedures

1st tie breaker: head-to-head

2nd tie breaker: point spread against the team you are tied with.

- If you beat them by 10 and they beat you by 8 you would be the higher seed.

3rd tie breaker: If the point spread is the same in both games then it comes down to points allowed in the game you won against the team you are tied with

- Example:
You won 56-52
You lost 60-56
Same point spread (4)
You would be the higher seed in this example.
You gave up 52 points in the game you won, they gave up 56 points in the game they won.

4th tie breaker: Each team's record vs. the team occupying the highest position in the final regular-season standings, and then continuing down through the standings until one team gains an advantage.

5th tie breaker: If the teams are still tied, +/- point spread vs the team occupying the highest position in the final seeding (or next highest if this is deciding the #1 seed).

3 way tie breaker

Determine each team's record against the other two teams. Rank the teams in order of best head-to-head win percentage.

Isolate the games between the three teams if the first tiebreaker didn't work. Determine each team's point/run/goal differential, depending upon the sport, against the other two teams. In those games, subtract each team's runs/goals/points allowed from what the team scored. Rank the teams based on best differential. For example, a team that scored 20 runs against the other two teams and allowed 14 runs in those games has a run differential of "+6."