



MAAC Men's Soccer Tiebreaker Policy

Teams will be seeded in order based on their point total from regular-season conference results. Three points will be awarded for a win, one point will be awarded for a tie, and zero points will be awarded for a loss. In the event of ties in the standings at the conclusion of regular-season play, the following tie-breaker procedures shall be applied to determine access to the championship and/or seeding.

General Tiebreaking Rules

- A. When comparing results for a tiebreaker, a win takes precedent over a tie, and a tie takes precedent over a loss.
- B. Common opponent is defined as a team that has been played by each team involved in the tiebreaking procedure.
- C. For three or more team tiebreakers, teams will be seeded based on their tiebreaker step outcome before moving to the next step. If at any point in the tiebreaking procedure a team(s) is/are extracted, begin the process from the start.

Two-Way Tie

- A. If there is/are a tie(s) for any place(s) in the standings, then the results of the regular season head-to-head competition shall be used to break that tie.
- B. If teams remain tied, compare the teams' point total against all common opponents. Common opponent is defined as a team that played each team involved in the tiebreaking procedure.
- C. If teams remain tied, the next step is to compare the goal differential in all conference games. The team with the better goal differential shall be seeded higher.
- D. If teams remain tied, the next step is to compare goals scored in all conference games. The team with more goals scored shall be seeded higher.
- E. If the two teams did not play each other during the regular season or they tied, compare each team's point total against the highest seeded common opponent in descending order until the tie is broken. Common opponent is defined as a team that played each team involved in the tiebreaking procedure.

If during the point total comparison process you arrive at tied teams in the standings, use each team's point total against the collective tied teams as a group (prior to their own tie-breaking procedure) provided all the collective tied teams are common opponents.



- F. If the teams remain tied after Step E, then the team with the higher RPI ranking according to the most recent NCAA RPI report once all conference competition is completed will gain the advantage.
- G. If a tie still exists, then the Commissioner or their designee shall use a coin toss to break the tie.

Three or More Team Tiebreaker

- A. If three or more teams are tied for any place(s) in the standings, a “mini-conference” will be formed for the tiebreaking procedure. The teams will be seeded based on their total points against opponents within the mini-conference provided all teams played each other. If one team did not play one of the other teams in the mini-conference, advance to the next step in the tiebreaking procedure.

If multiple teams are tied within the mini-conference, any team with a differentiating point total would be extracted. If two teams remain tied in point totals once a team with the advantage is extracted, revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure. If more than two teams still remain tied, begin Step A again.

For example:

Team 1 – 9 points
Team 2 – 6 points
Team 3 – 6 points
Team 4 – 4 points

Team 1 would be seeded highest among the four teams. Teams 2 and 3 would revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure. Team 4 would be seeded last among the four teams.

- B. If three or more teams remain tied, compare the teams’ point total against all common opponents. Common opponent is defined as a team that played each team involved in the multi-team tiebreaking procedure.
- C. If three or more teams remain tied, compare the goal differential in all conference games. The tied teams shall be seeded in order of the goal differential. The team with the better goal differential shall be seeded highest.

If two teams remain tied once a team with the advantage is extracted, revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure.

- D. If three or more teams remain tied, the next step is to compare goals scored in all conference games. The tied teams shall be seeded in order of goals scored. The team that scored the highest number of goals in all conference games shall be seeded highest.

If two teams remain tied once the team with the advantage is extracted, revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure.



- E. If three or more teams remain tied, compare the teams' point total against the highest seeded common opponent and continue in descending order until the tie is broken. All tied teams must have played the common opponent for the tie to be broken. Common opponent is defined as a team that played each team involved in the multi-team tiebreaking procedure.

If during the point total comparison, you arrive at tied teams in the standings, use each team's point total against the collective tied teams as a group (prior to their own tie-breaking procedures), provided that all the collective tied teams are common opponents.

- F. If three or more teams remain tied after Step E, then the team with the higher RPI ranking according to the most recent NCAA RPI report once all conference competition is completed will gain the advantage.
- G. If a tie still exists, then the Commissioner or their designee shall use a coin toss to break the tie.