TEAM EFFICIENCY AND NETWORK STRUCTURE: THE CASE OF PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE OF LEGENDS

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INTRODUCTION

What Makes Teams Efficiency?

部目會妙學區組織與第



INTRODUCTION

2012 was also the year League of Legends launch.

2013 Riot held its first international tournaments.

2004

2006

2012

2015

2018

Mayo, 2004

Interpersonal relations Group structures

Balkundi and Harrison, 2006

Groups' network Performance

Taylor, 2012

With the growth of online games, eSports found its strength.

Carrillo Vera, 2015

League of Legends is influential

Mora-Cantallops, 2018

Research opportunity of MOBA games

Ground, 2012

Proposed a professional soccer player model

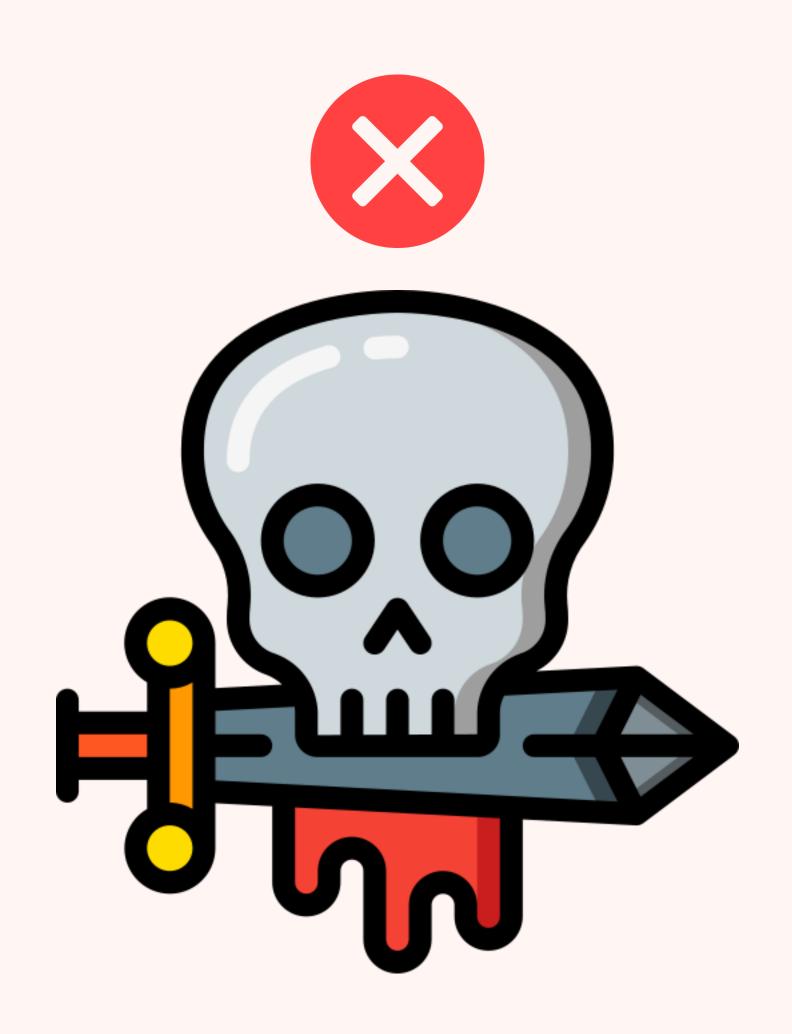
HYPOTHESIS

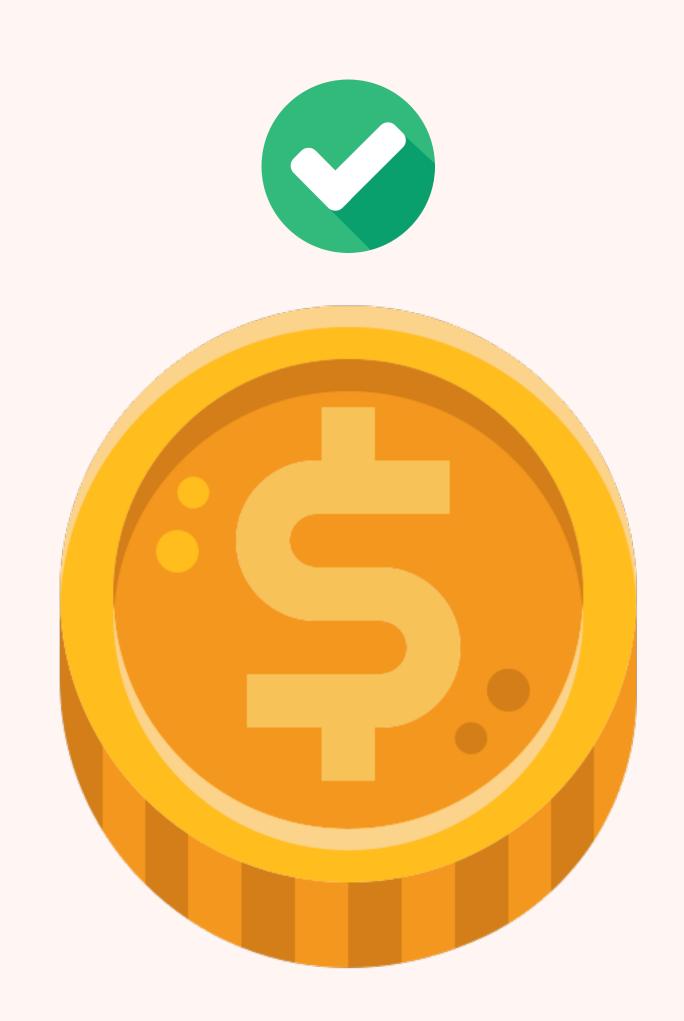
- > Hypothesis 1. Increased interaction intensity within the team is associated with a higher team performance and efficiency.
- > Hypothesis 2. Increased centralization of (higher individualization) of interaction affect team performance negatively.
- > Hypothesis 3. Efficiency network structures in League of Legends are independent of their region, year and season.

MEASURES

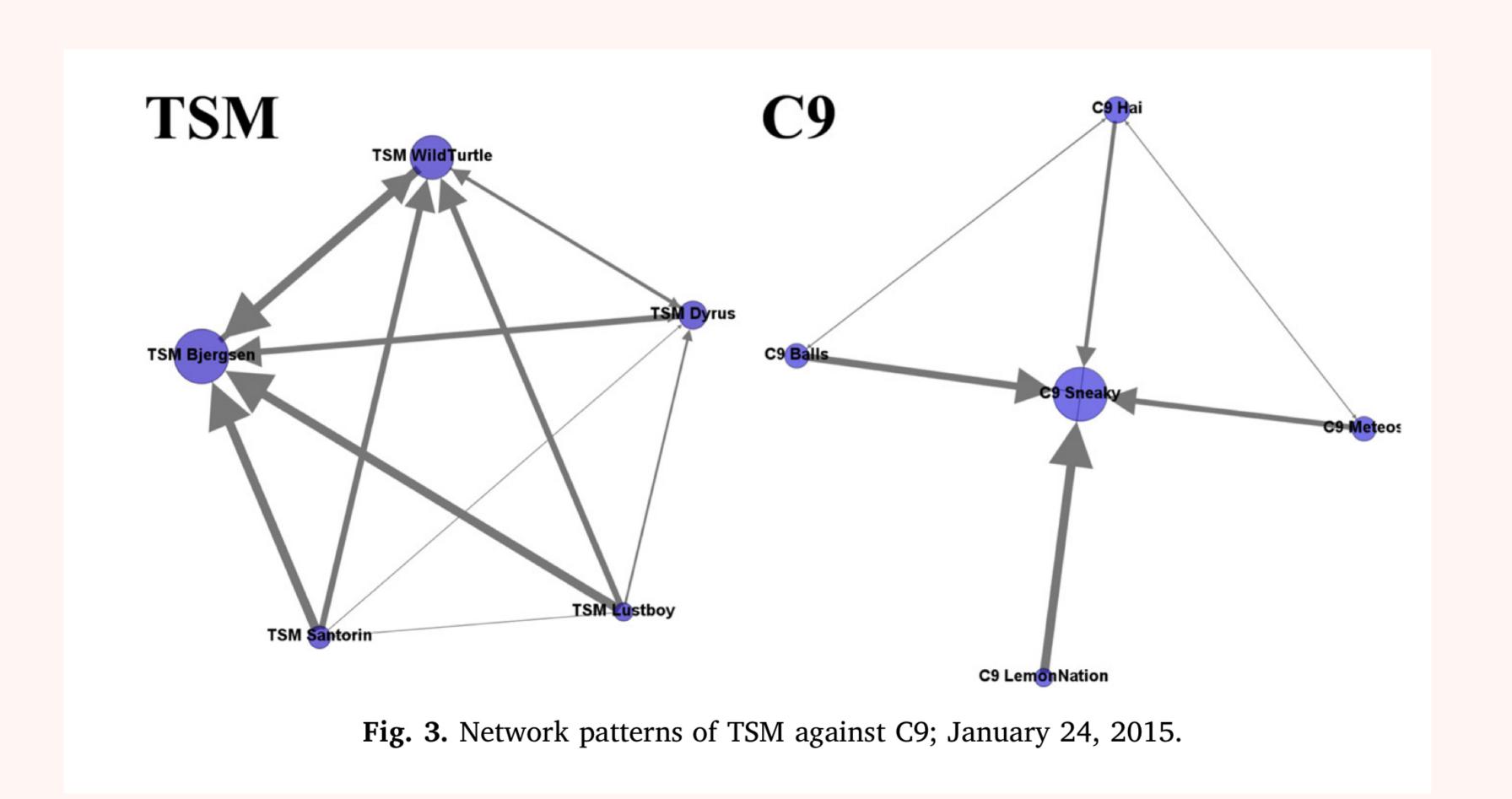
> Dataset: Professional games data from 2014 to 2018 including 244 teams, 7582 games, 190060 kills, 453386 assists.

MEASURES-PERFORMANCE VARIABLE





MEASURES-NETWORK STRUCTURE AND CENTRALITY



MEASURES-NETWORK INTENSITY

$$C_{\text{OD}}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} w_{ij}$$

Out-degree of I

$$C_{\text{ID}}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} w_{ji}$$

In-degree of I

MEASURES-WEIGHT CENTRALIZATION

$$C_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (w^{\text{max}} - w_{ij})}{(N^2 - N - 1)A}$$

MEASURES-NODE CENTRALIZATION

$$C_{I} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (C_{\text{ID}}^{\text{max}} - C_{\text{ID}}(i))}{(N-1)A}$$

$$C_O = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (C_{\text{OD}}^{\text{max}} - C_{\text{OD}}(i))}{(N-1)A}$$

MEASURES-DESCRIPTIVE STATISTIC

Table 2
Descriptive statistics.

	Mean	Std dev	Min	Max	Obs
(1) <i>A</i> /min: assists per minute (2) <i>K</i> /min: kills per minute	0.82 0.35	0.50 0.20	0 0	3.57 1.87	15,164 15,164
Network intensity (3) AR: assist ratio	2.33	0.59	0.00	4.00	15,164
Network centralization (4) C_w : weight centralization (5) C_I : indegree centralization (6) C_O : outdegree centralization	0.13 0.35 0.14	0.10 0.20 0.10	0.00 0.00 0.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	15,164 15,164 15,164
Team performance (7) Gold per minute	1684.70	192.30	1083.70	2310.03	15,164

METHOD-DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION

Table 3							
IF iterative selec	iterative selection.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)				
A/min	18.04	Drop	Drop				
<i>K</i> /min	15.59	1.20	1.20				
Intensity	2.97	1.30	1.21				
C_w	6.50	6.37	Drop				
C_{I}	3.08	2.97	1.39				
C_I C_O	3.37	3.36	1.48				

METHOD-MULTI-LEVEL REGRESSION

$$y_{\text{mi}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 K_{\text{mi}} + \beta_2 I_{\text{mi}} + \beta_3 C_{\text{Imi}} + \beta_4 C_{\text{Omi}} + \zeta_{1i} + \varepsilon_{\text{mi}}$$

RESULTS

Table 4 Multilevel regression results for gold per minute.

	Hypothesis	Linear	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fixed part						
Kills/min	_	658.69 ^{**} (0.000)	665.80** (0.000)	661.58** (0.000)	663.84** (0.000)	687.87** (0.000)
Intensity (AR)	> 0	27.82** (0.000)	27.38** (0.000)	26.00** (0.000)	25.63** (0.000)	24.44** (0.000)
Indegree centralization	< 0	$-49.02^{**}(0.000)$	-43.90*** (0.000)	-43.69^{**} (0.000)	-43.88^{**} (0.000)	-45.39*** (0.000)
Outdegree centralization	< 0	-27.40^{*} (0.031)	-21.48(0.057)	-20.60 (0.052)	-20.09 (0.058)	-15.77 (0.099)
Random part						
$\sqrt{\psi_1}$ (Team)		_	97.67	82.62	83.60	48.06
$\sqrt{\psi_2}$ (Opponent)		_	_	68.07	66.15	31.60
$\sqrt{\psi_3}$ (Region)		_	_	_	30.71	17.05
$\sqrt{\psi_4}$ (Year/Season)		_	_	_	1 —	123.61/9.09
Team effects		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Opponent effects		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region effects		No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Year/Season effects		No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations		15,164	15,164	15,164	15,164	15,164
Log likelihood		_	-93,944.6	-93,220.2	-93,180.5	-91,460.3

p-Values in parentheses. * p < 0.05. ** $p \ll 0.001$.

CONCLUSION

- > Interaction among players is crucial.
- > Exhibit similar properties with traditional sports in team performance.
- > Network intensity is predictor of performance and efficiency.
- > Centralization is a negative influence.
- > eSports have more advantage for research.

CONCLUSION

- > Roles and tactical setups have not been taken into account.
- > Only consider the network at the end of the game but time is not.
- > Model is purely quantitative data based.
- > The attribute and other network around players need to be study.

THANKS FOR YOUR LISTENING!