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Understanding the 3PT Revolution - A 3PT Comparative Analysis of the NBA (2010-2021)
(One Variable Statistics Analysis)

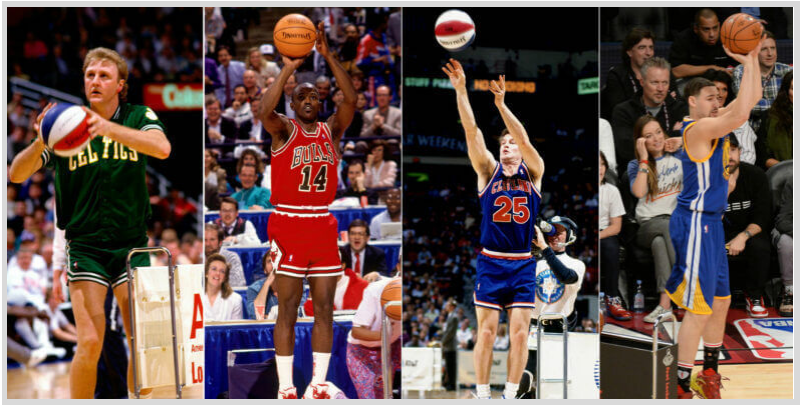
Variable: NBA Three-Point Attempts (3PA).

Definition: A 3PA is counted when a player attempts to shoot behind the three-point line anywhere on the court. More specifically, the ball must release a player's fingers in a natural motion, however, it is worth noting that getting blocked still counts towards a player's 3PA. Similarly, if a player is fouled behind the 3 PT line and the ball goes into the basket (a four-point play opportunity) the 3P shot is counted as an attempt. However, if a player is fouled then misses the shot, it does not count because a foul was committed before the attempt.

Data discussion:

1. Brief introduction and why I choose the 3PA variable?

For my one-variable analysis, I will be analyzing, comparing, and drawing conclusions about the 3PA variable and statistics in the NBA. However, before presenting my analysis, I will provide some historical context about the 3PT shot in the NBA league.



Introduced in the 1979-1980 season, the 3-point shot, at first, had minimal impact on outcomes and scoring. In fact, during the first five years, NBA teams were only averaging 2.4 3PA per game and making a dismal 26% of them. However, this past season, James Harden alone averaged 9.0 3PA and one of the greatest shooters of all time, Stephen Curry averaged 12.7 3PA. In fact, in the last 10 years, teams, coaches, and the media have been actively pushing players to take 3PT shots at higher volumes. This winning strategy was heavily introduced and incorporated in various offense playsets and strategies by most NBA teams. On a personal note, as a life-long recreational basketball player and a competitive player for the last three years, I have firsthand understood the pressure and importance of the 3PT shot. As a statistical person and future data scientist, I also understand the advantage of a 3PT shot in terms of probability and efficiency measured by the points-per-attempt stat that I analyzed in my previous project.

As a die-hard NBA and Raptors fan for over 10 years, I have noticed visually an increase in teams and diverse players in various positions and roles taking more 3PT shots. As a result, I wanted to examine league 3PA and verify using statistics, observed league trends.

With this analysis report, I wanted to take the opportunity to investigate the raw data of the 3PT revolution. Through this analysis, I will get a great picture of the extent of this phenomenon and later with the two-variable analysis the correlation with the downfall of the mid-range shot. Furthermore, I choose the 3PA variable because it is much more concrete. Unlike the 3P% variable, it is not dependent on physiological, social, and skill biases, such as bad or good shooting seasons that will skew the results when answering the questions below.

2. Topic Questions

a) **Main topic question:** With the supposed rise of the 3P shot, how has the amount of 3P shots taken changed across the 3PT revolution era (2010-2021)? Has the volume of 3-pointers drastically increased, decreased, or remained stagnant over time?

b) **Additional questions worth considering**:

- How has the 3PA average changed across different parts of the era, 2010-2015 (beginning) and 2015-Present?
- Given all the raw 3PA data of the league, how is the data spread across teams, conferences, or standing? Is the spread concentrated or widely spread out?
- Based on your extensive NBA knowledge, what are some factors that have led to this sudden change in the NBA?

Why might this data be useful to answer this question?

Using a data set about historic league 3PA will be useful in answering all three topic questions about league 3PT trends. Firstly, the specific data set I chose contains historic data from the 2010-2021 NBA season of 3PA from each team. Using this raw data, I can sort it in order to conduct various statistical analyses, such as statistics of central tendency, deviations, spread, and overall results in order to find league-wide trends in the 3PA variable over time. These concrete analyses will help me answer the first three topic questions. Additionally, I choose to look at an entire population of data from each team across time rather than a random sample of players from each team because it would be far more accurate. Similar to the law of large numbers, a team's overall stats will approach a certain value if the entire population is considered. In contrast, if a sample were conducted and the best shooter on the team were selected it may positively skew the results and would poorly represent the whole team and league trends over time. Lastly, with my extensive NBA knowledge, I will know exactly which teams to analyze when comparing extremes, the raw data to observations, and when answering confidently the most important question, which factors are influencing these trends?

3. Data Classification.

The raw data set that I originally collected was **historic per game data** from all **30 NBA teams** in the last 10 years (2010-2011 to 2020-2021). I choose this critical historical snapshot of the NBA because within this time frame the 3PT revolution was occurring. Furthermore, I divided it into subcategories of time (2010-2015 and 2015-2021) because I wanted to do a comparative analysis of two data sets of the same variable that represent the beginning of this phenomenon, the current stats, and possibly predict future trends. The scraped raw data includes all per-game stats, such as 3PT%, 3PA, rebounds, assists, etc. To make it more relevant to this project, I sorted the data set and removed all unnecessary stats for this project. I was left with a table sorted by year of each team's 3PA in the last 10 years. When looking at this data, it is clear that it is

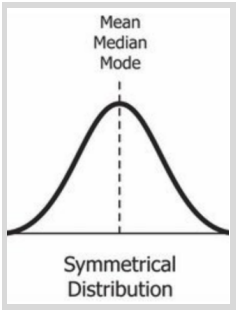
quantitative discrete data because the raw data consists of all specific numerical values that are counted and not measured. In the NBA, each arena is filled with hundreds of cameras that use advanced **A.I**, such as computer vision to track player movement and events. Additionally, each game has actual scorekeepers that verify and personally count each stat. If elements are missed, archived records of the games can be reviewed to fix any discrepancies. Therefore, in this context, every single 3 point attempt is counted as a single event. Lastly, the raw data is **population** data because every single individual 3PA is counted and recorded across each game, season, and decade. Each game ends with a whole number of 3PA which is then averaged out by the number of games played in a year (82). However, it is worth noting that the 2011-2012, 2019-2020, and 2020-2021 seasons were shorter because of the NBA lockout (2011) and for the more recent seasons (2019-2021) the shutdown because of the novel COVID-19 virus.

4.1 Measures of Central Tendency:

1. Calculating and comparing the mean, median and mode of both data sets.

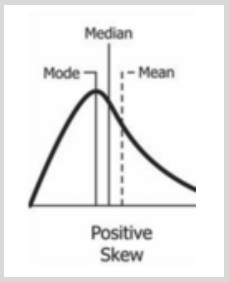
Time Period	2010-2015 Season	2015-2021 Season
Mean (μ)	20.038	30.111
Median	19.900	30.050
Mode	20.200	28.100

2010-2015 Season Central Tendencies: Given the data during this set of seasons, we notice that the mean, median, and mode are very close numerically. In fact between the mean, median, and mode there is an average difference of 0.053[1] between all combinations of these tendencies. As a result of the small average difference, this data set may show a symmetrical distribution.



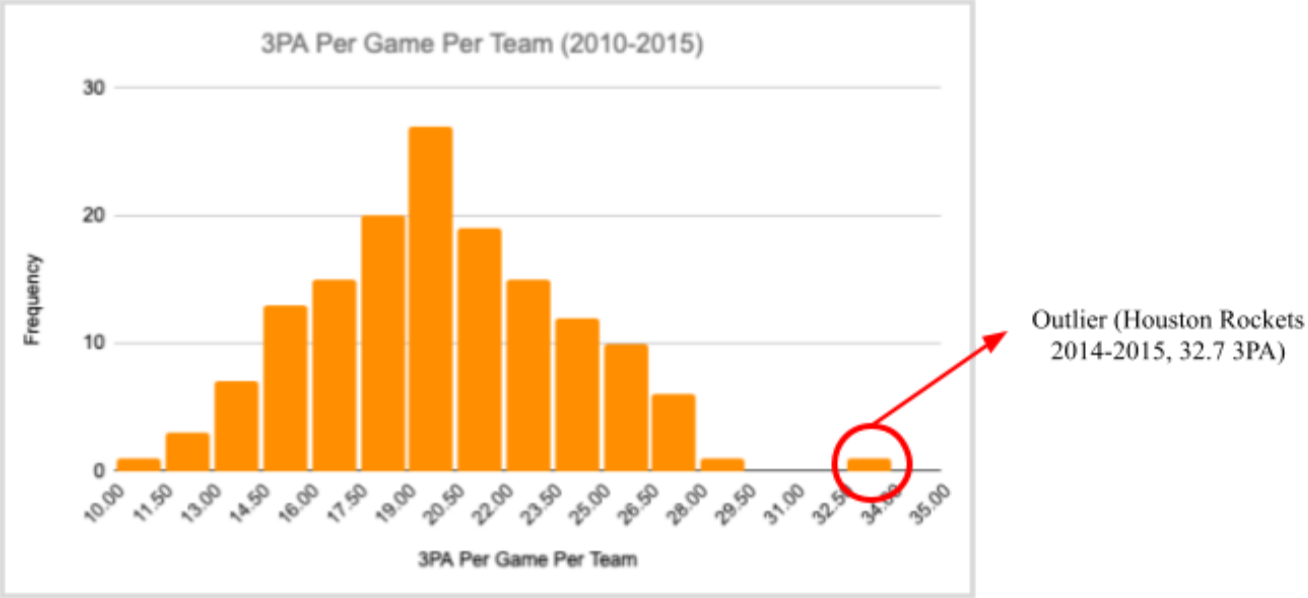
[1] Calculations were done using python to quickly compute all combinations of the averages of the list (for full calculations refer to the file *average-difference.py*).

2015-2021 Season Central Tendencies: Given the data during this set of seasons, the mean and median are close, however, the mode is not. The difference between all calculations is around -0.670 which seems close but since these values differ by small values, we should consider looking at the mean and median more closely. Since the mean is greater than the median and the mode is the smallest, this data might suggest a positive skew.



2. Creating a histogram to understand the shape of the data.

2010-2015 NBA Seasons:



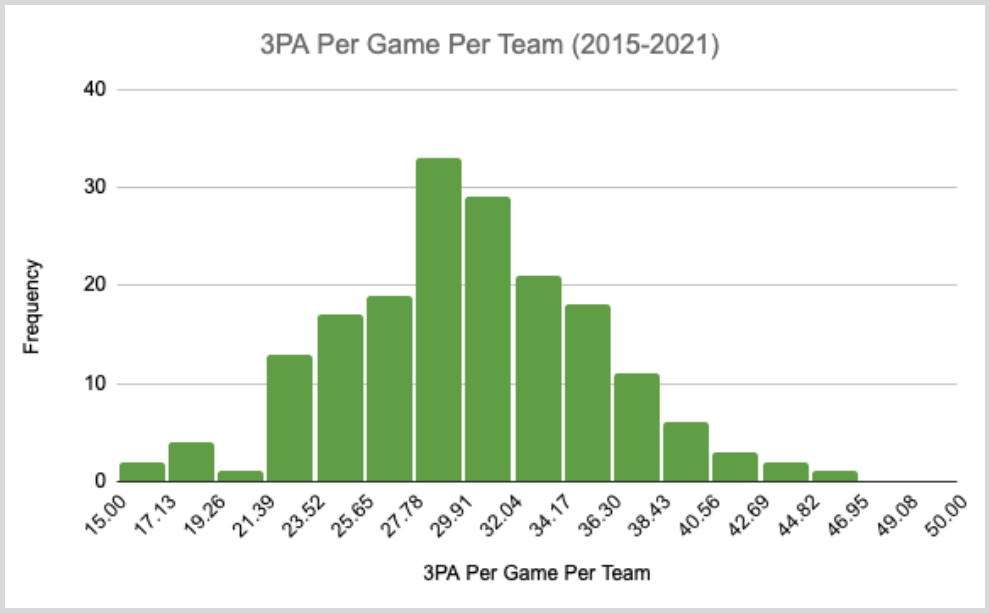
As predicted, the histogram for 3PA per game per team during the 2010-2015 seasons shows a fairly symmetrical distribution of data. To calculate the "bucket" width for the histogram, I used a bucket width formula[2] that takes into consideration max and min values, bucket intervals, and the population size.

$$\texttt{Bucket Width} = (\texttt{Max\_Value} - \texttt{Min\_Value}) / (\sqrt{\texttt{population\_size}})$$

[2] "Bin" or "Bucket" width Formula

In terms of the shape, the graph is fairly symmetrical and creates a pyramid like shape. It has little to no skews in either direction about the center and the single peak indicates that the distribution is unimodal. The highest peak of the histogram represents the location of the mode (20.2) of the data set. It is also the point with the high frequency of distribution (27 teams) between the range of 19.00-20.50.

2015-2021 NBA Seasons:



For the 2015-2021 season, the graph is not symmetrical and creates a stretched pyramid like shape to the right. Most values are clustered around the left tail of the distribution while the right tail of the distribution is longer. It is skewed slightly to the right and the single peak indicates that the distribution is unimodal. As a result of a right skew, the mean is located to the right on the distribution and is the largest value of the measures of central tendency. The mean has the largest value because it is affected by the outliers on the tail that pull the mean to the right. The highest peak of the histogram represents the location of the mode (28.1) which is the smallest value. It is also the point with the high frequency of distribution (33 teams across 5 years) between the range of 27.78-29.91. Lastly, the median is between the mode and mean.

3. Describing our data best using the superlative Measurement of Central Tendency.

2010-2015 Seasons: The measure of central tendency that best represents this data set is the mean. Since the histogram is fairly symmetrical, the median and the mean are relatively close and since we are looking for the average amount of 3PA during this era, the mean will best describe the data. Additionally, the one outlier that does exist is negligible and should not affect the mean.

2015-2021 Seasons: The measure of central tendency that best represents this data set is the median. As a result of a right skew, the mean is located to the right on the distribution and is strongly affected by the outliers on the right tail that pulls the mean to the right. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to use the mean, hence, the preferred central tendency measure is the median instead.

4. What do these numbers tell us about the data?

- When conducting a comparative analysis between both data sets, the greatest characteristic that sticks out is the evident increase in 3PA in the 2015-2021 era. In fact, from the 2010-2015 to 2015-2021 era, the amount of 3PA has increased by close to 50%. This visualization of data shows the first clear evidence that the amount of 3s a player, team, and entire league is taking has increased and continues to increase over time. A strong example of a team that led this revolution was the Houston Rockets. Formerly led by computer scientist and MBA Daryl Morey as GM, the Rockets used analytics and shot exclusively 3PT shots and layups. This can be seen in their breakout year during the beginning of the 3PT revolution (2010-2015), where their team was a large outlier to the right because of their high volume 3PT play style.

- Interestingly, despite the single outlier mentioned above, the 2010-2015 era data showed a symmetrical distribution of data. This meant that the majority of teams in the NBA were shooting at the league average of 20.038 3PA. In fact, the data and graphs show that

27 teams across 5 year were shooting right around the league average which represents the peak of the distribution. Furthermore, since this is a normal distribution, it shows that teams were performing on both extremes of the distributions equally; there was an equal number of teams shooting under the average or greatly better than the league average. This probably meant that only elite teams at the time were catching onto the strategy, while the majority of the league wasn't making a push to shoot more 3P shots.

- Lastly, the 2015-2021 era showed a positive skew distribution, which meant the majority of teams across 6 years were shooting more 3PA then the peak of distribution (mode) or what was popular. Additionally, there were a lot more teams shooting much greater than the mean which is why the mean is skewed to the right. As we look at the tail of the graph, we notice that there are only a handful of teams that have been pushing the limits of elite 3P shooting. As a result, it is pulling the mean to the right and skewing the distribution positively. Overall, this distribution demonstrates that teams are conscious of their 3PA and are actively trying to shoot more.

4.2 Measuring and understanding the spread of our data:

- **The range:**

Let r_1 represent the range of the first data set (2010-2015).
Let r_2 represent the range of the second data set (2015-2021).

r_1 = (max_value - min_value)
r_1 = 32.7 - 11.3
$\underline{r_1 = 21.4}$

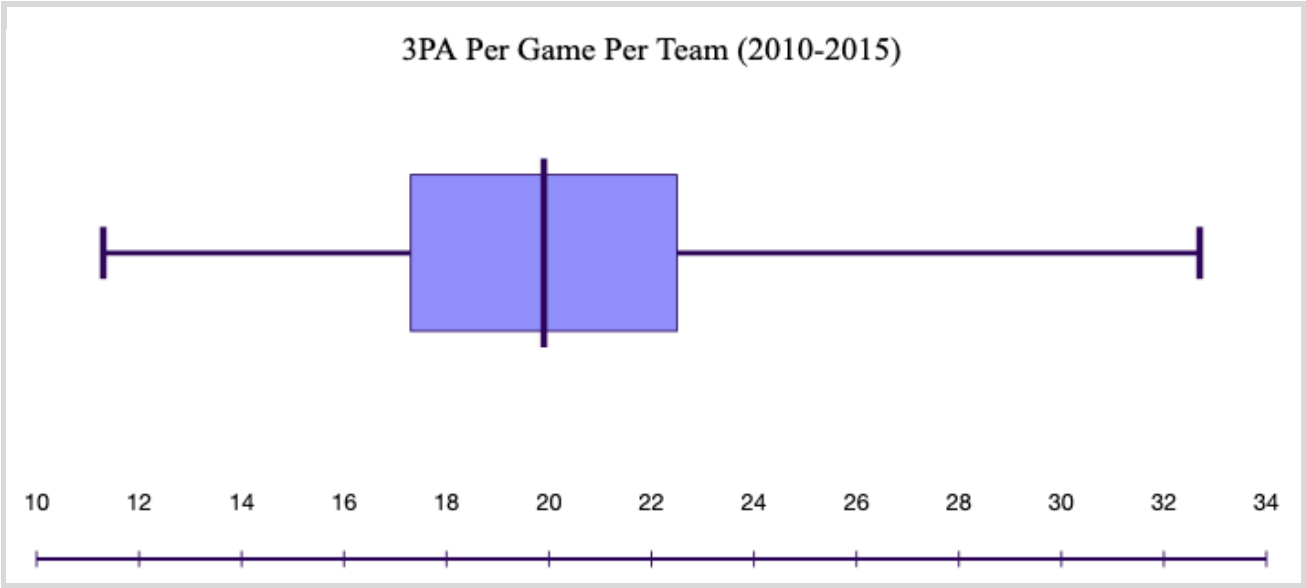
r_2 = (max_value - min_value)
r_2 = 45.4-15.6
$\underline{r_2 = 29.8}$

- **The Interquartile Range:**

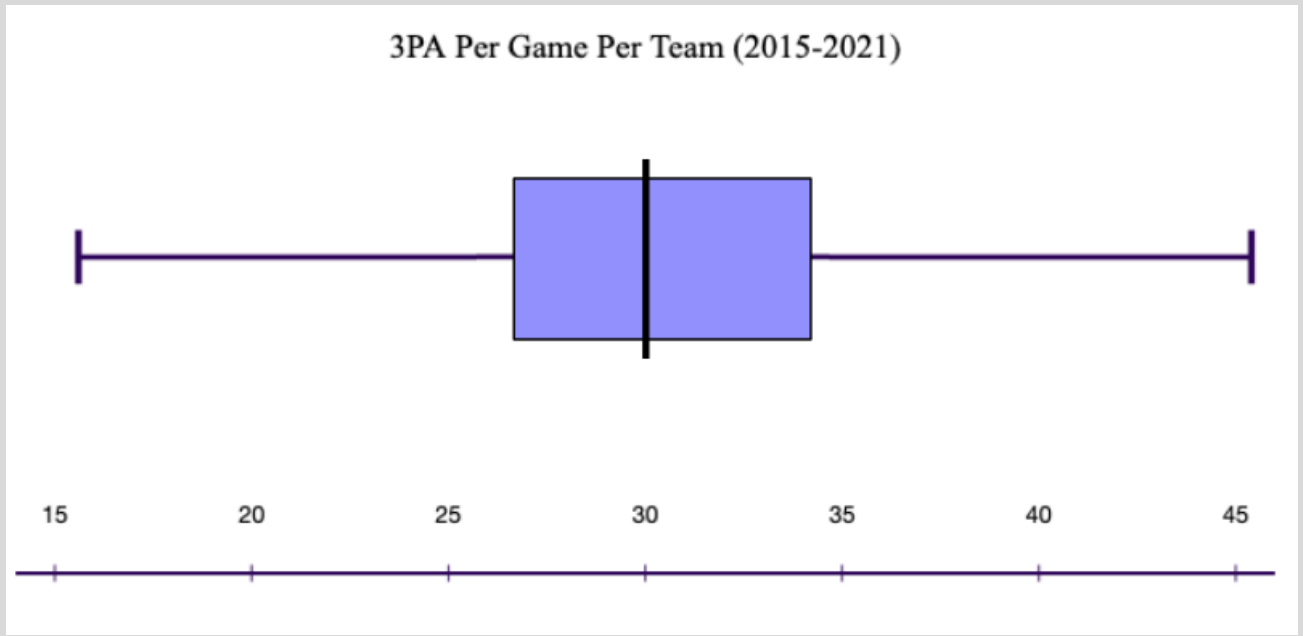
Seasons	2010-2015	2015-2021
Q1	17.325	26.425
Q2	19.9	30.05
Q3	22.5	33.9
IQR	5.175	7.475

- **Box and Whisker Plots.**

2010-2015:



2015-2021:



- **Outliers**

NBA Season	2010-2015	2015-2021
Lower Bound	= Q1 - 1.5(IQR) = 17.325 - 1.5(5.175) = 9.5625	= Q1 - 1.5(IQR) = 26.425 - 1.5(7.475) = 15.2124
Upper Bound	= Q3 + 1.5(IQR) = 22.5 + 1.5(5.175) = 30.2625	= Q3 + 1.5(IQR) = 33.9 + 1.5(7.475) = 45.1125
# of Outliers	1	1
Outliers	32.7 3PA (Houston Rockets 2014-2015)	45.4 3PA (Houston Rockets 2018-2019)

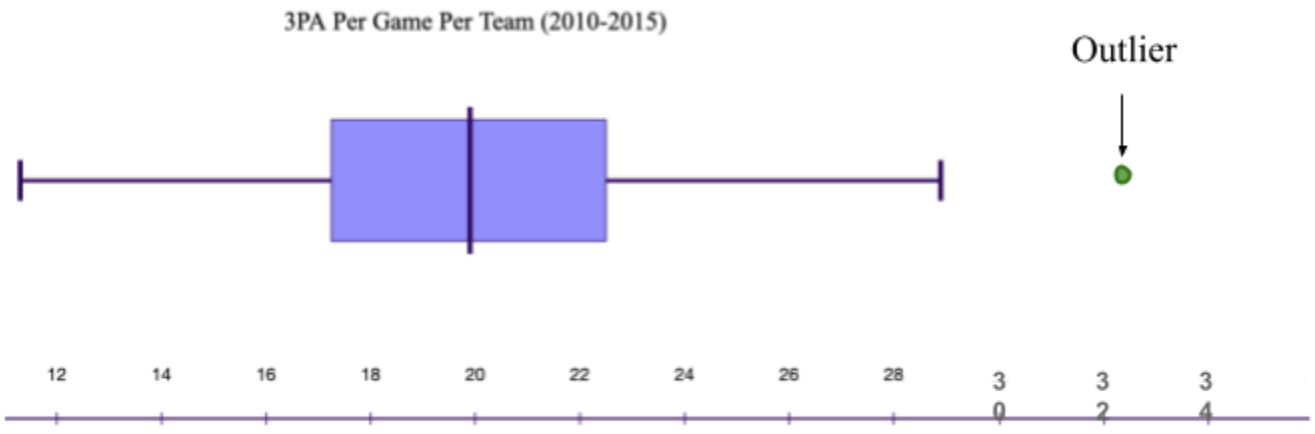
Let x represent a possible outlier.

Outlier Range (2010-2015): $x > 30.2625 \mid x < 9.5625$

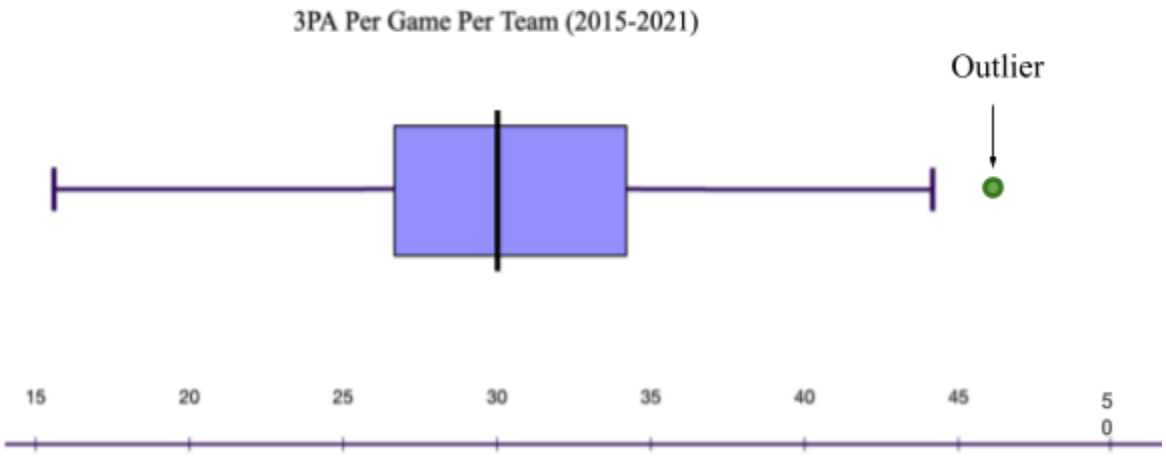
Outlier Range (2015-2021): $x > 45.1125 \mid x < 15.2124$

Modified box and whisker plots (with outliers):

2010-2015:



2015-2021:

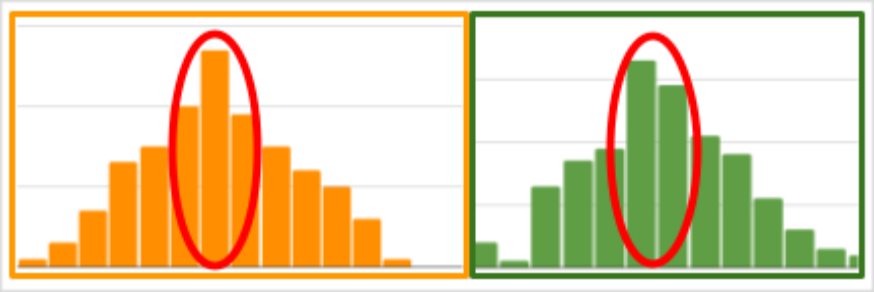


3. Using the above statistics to compare the spread of both data sets.

Overall, when we look at the range, quartiles, IQR, and the box and whisker plots, we can get a pretty good understanding of the spread of the data.

- Firstly, when looking at the range of both data sets, it can be observed that both have large ranges from both extremes (left and right side) of the distribution. This indicates that we will always see teams on both sides of the extremes that have either embraced the 3PT shot, such as the Houston Rockets (30.9 3PA, 2016) and others despite growing trends that have not, such as the Memphis Grizzlies (18.5 3PA in 2016). This could be the result of only some teams catching on to the strategy while other teams remain conservative with their offensive playing style. Moreover, when we analyze each period of the era, we notice that the 2010-2015 period has a much smaller range compared to the 2015-2021 period. This means that the current 3pt revolution period that we are in has data that is much more spread out.
- If we analyze the quartiles for each data set, we notice that the majority of the data is within the second quartile which is where the median of the data sets are. Moreover, if we look at the IQR we notice that for both data sets it is much smaller than the actual range of the data set. Specifically, during the 2010-2015 era, the range is 4 times larger than the

IQR. This means that the IQR is very clustered and close together between the 75th and 25th percentiles of the data. In turn this means there is very little variability about the median. Moreover, it is also why we see a tall peak in both data sets because of the small IQR that is further verified in the box and whisker plots that show a small box range. In terms of basketball, this means that the majority of teams in the league have reached close to the median across the various seasons.



- Lastly, in the box and whisker plots for the 2010-2015 seasons, we notice a symmetric box and line (mode) which represents that although the range is large between teams, it is balanced on both extremes (right and left side) of the spread of 3PA. In contrast, the 2015-2021 era shows a slight positive skew which is shown in the box and whisker plot that marks the median slightly to the left. In turn, Q1 and Q2 are slightly more clustered (difference of 2.575) compared to Q2 and Q3 (difference of 2.6).

4.3 Standard Deviation and Z-Scores:

1. Calculate the Standard Deviation

NBA Season	2010-2015	2015-2021
Standard Deviation (SD, σ, Population) $$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \lvert x - \bar{x} \rvert^2}{n}}$$	3.898523994	5.49100499

2. Describe how the shape of the Histogram relates to the standard deviation

When looking at a Histogram and the standard deviation measure (SD), an easy way to understand the relationship between both is by looking at the extremes of the graph from both sides. Since SD is the measure of spread, a large SD indicates a large spread of data while a smaller SD indicates a smaller spread of data. When looking at both standard deviations, during the 2010-2015 era we notice a smaller SD than the 2015-2021 era which means that there is a smaller overall spread in 2010-2015. This is seen in the first Histogram (2010-2015) which has a range of 21.4 compared to 29.8 in the second Histogram (2015-2021).

3. Calculate the Z-Scores for 2 data points and discuss their meaning.

For this question, I calculate the z-score for two single Toronto Raptors seasons in each era of the 3P revolution. More specifically, I will be analyzing the z-score of the 2010-2011 Toronto Raptors and the NBA world champions 2018-2019 Toronto Raptors.

Time Period	Z-Scores ($z = (x-\mu)/\sigma$)
Toronto Raptors (2010-2011)	$z_1 = -1.728346423$
Toronto Raptors (2018-2019)	$z_2 = 0.6657352456$

Toronto Raptors (2010-2011): During the 2010-2011 season, the Toronto Raptors had a z-score of -1.73 when rounded to the nearest two decimal places, which translates to the Raptors being 1.73 SD below the league 3PA mean during that era. This meant that their offensive strategy and focus were not the three-point shot. Furthermore, their team mostly consisted of big men and weak shooting point guards. At the time, they played a very ball-dominant inside and mid-range play style that was popular before the 3P revolution. This makes sense because just the year prior, they lost their all-star Chris Bosh and drafted the elite mid-range shooter DeMar DeRozan in 2009. Additionally, it is interesting to note that during that season, the Raptors were at the bottom of the league with a record of 22 wins and 60 losses.

Toronto Raptors (2018-2019): During the 2018-2019 season, the Toronto Raptors had a z-score of 0.67 when rounded to the nearest two decimal places, which translates to the Raptors being 0.67 SD above the league 3PA mean during that era. In terms of basketball, this meant that they were actively pushing players to shoot at greater volumes. This makes sense because at the time they had elite 3P shooters in Kyle Lowry, Fred VanVleet, and Danny Green. Moreover, during the summer they acquired NBA superstar Kawhi Leonard who is an elite career 38% 3P shooter. Lastly, that year they hired a new head coach and worked all year to implement new offensive strategies around their star players that encouraged heavy player movement, off-ball screens, fluent passing, and open 3P shoot.

4. Determine the percentage of your data points that lie within 1, 2 and 3 standard deviations from the mean.

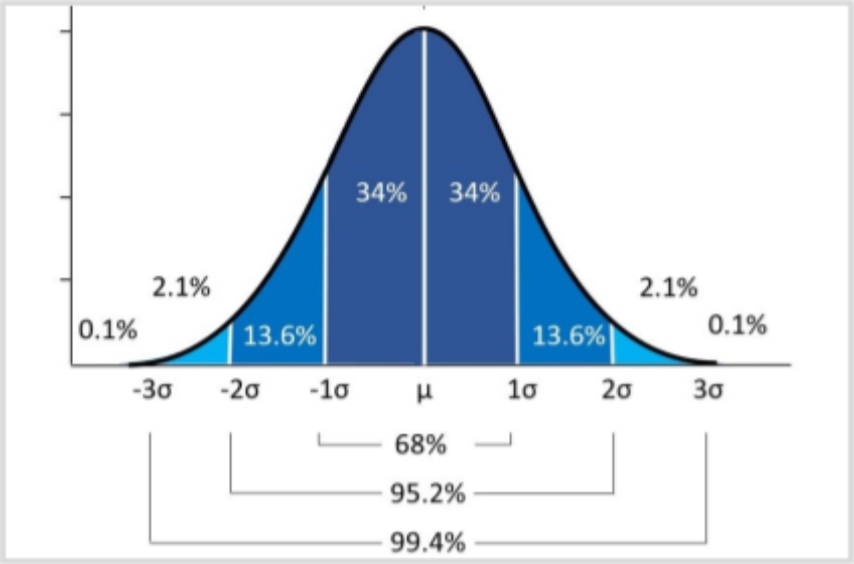
Standard Deviation Percentages for 3PA(2010-2015)			
	Range (rounded)	**Frequency**	**% Within Range**
Within 1 SD ($\mu-\sigma<x<\mu+\sigma$)	$16.14<x<23.94$	97	0.646666666667
Within 2 SD ($\mu-2\sigma<x<\mu+2\sigma$)	$12.24<x<27.84$	146	0.9733333333
Within 3 SD ($\mu-3\sigma<x<\mu+3\sigma$)	$8.34<x<31.73$	149	0.9933333333

Standard Deviation Percentages for 3PA(2015-2021)			
	Range (rounded)	**Frequency**	**% Within Range**
Within 1 SD ($\mu-\sigma<x<\mu+\sigma$)	$24.65<x<35.64$	120	0.6666666667
Within 2 SD ($\mu-2\sigma<x<\mu+2\sigma$)	$19.16<x<41.13$	169	0.9388888889
Within 3 SD ($\mu-3\sigma<x<\mu+3\sigma$)	$13.67<x<46.62$	180	1

5. Comparing and/or making conclusions about the distributions of both data sets.

With the above calculations, overall, we can compare and make further conclusions about the distribution of the data.

- Firstly, when we look at the percentages within each standard deviation range in the first era of the 3PT revolution we can start to see unimodal distribution with a tall peak (65%) of data that tapers off at the 2nd and 3rd SD where 99% of the data is. Furthermore, we can use the empirical rule[3] of statistics to compare our data and further prove its normal distribution of data. Using the chart below, we can see that even both data sets closely follow this model of distribution percentages. For the first data set, this makes sense because when we looked at the histogram and measures of central tendencies it was indicative of a normal distribution model. In contrast, the second data set has been throughout this analysis indicative of a slight positive skew of data, however, the numbers above would suggest a relatively normal distribution. However, if we look more closely at each side of the distribution starting from the peak (mode), most of the data is clustered around the left tail of the distribution while the right tail of the distribution is longer and has 66% of the data from the mode that is within 3 SD of the mean. Lastly, as mentioned before, similar to the law of large numbers, if we had more data from more seasons, I believe the numbers if they followed this same pattern would get even closer to a normal distribution and would regress to the true mean.

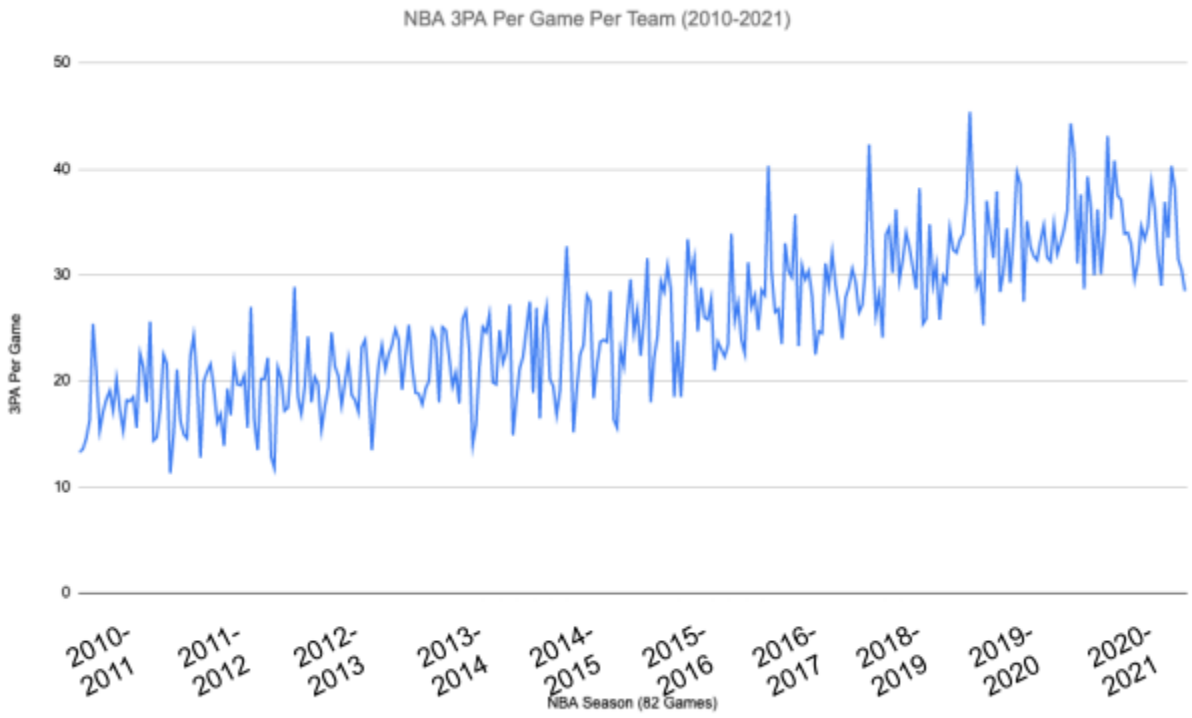


[3] https://dataz4s.com/statistics/empirical-rule/

4.4 Interpreting Statistical Summaries:

1. Creating a third graph for both data sets and using it to compare the data and/or describe trends.

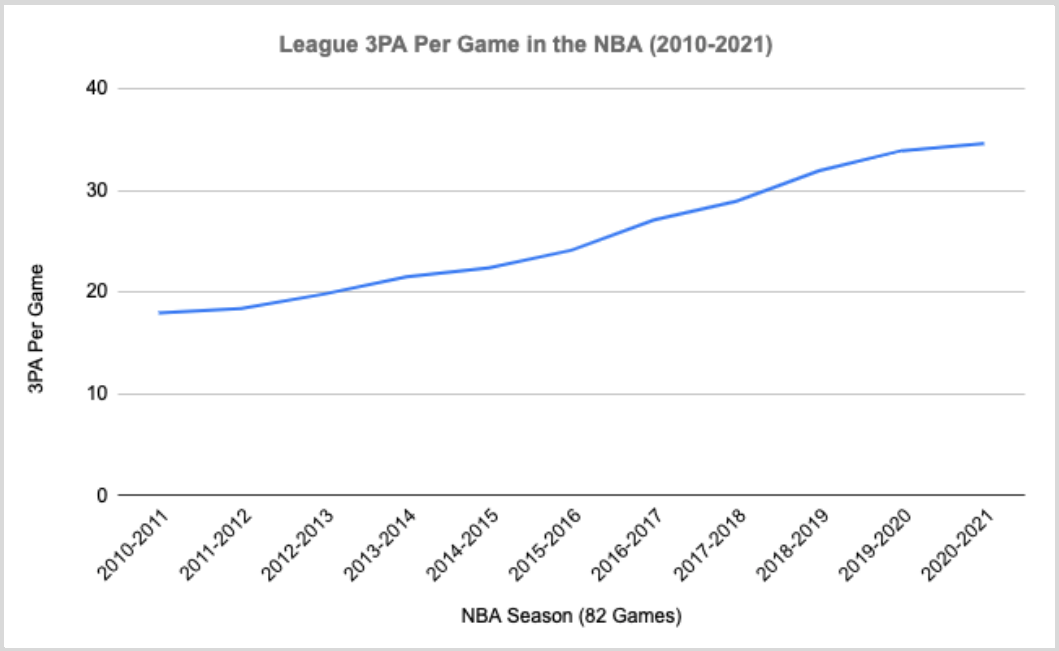
Since we are looking at 3PA over time (last 10+ years) it would be fitting to visualize the data using a line graph that shows 3PA per game per team over time. The graph below shows the 3PA of 30 teams across 10 NBA seasons (2010-2021). As you can see, over time the 3PA has greatly risen from the beginning of the 3P revolution (2010-2015) to our current 3P era.



Moreover, if we look at the league 3PA averages over time across the 10 NBA seasons analyzed, we notice that from 2010 to the current NBA season (2021) the average team has increased their 3PA by 16.64 three-point attempts per game or an increase of 92.55%.

92.55% More 3PA

This theme is further visualized in the line graph below that plots league 3PA averages per season in the NBA:



Conclusion:

Suggesting some plausible explanations.

To make a complete conclusion and present plausible explanations for the 3P phenomenon, it is worth considering and fully answering each topic question that was highlighted and indirectly answered throughout this project.

Topic Question 1 & 2: Given the data presented above visually and statistically I can confidently confirm that across the 3PT revolution era, 3PA have drastically increased over time as teams have strongly understood the value per shot, probability, and positive impact that it has on one's offense. This is seen throughout the histograms across different periods which showed an increase in central tendencies of measure (mean, median, and mode), a spread of 3PA through the quartile ranges, standard deviation, and z-scores. More specifically, we saw an increase of 50% in 3PA means from the 2010-2015 seasons to the 2015-2021 seasons. Overall, this distribution demonstrates that teams are conscious of their 3PA and are actively trying to shoot more. This theme is further validated by both line graphs in section 4.4, which showed visually

an increase in 3PA across all teams and on average across the years. In fact, from 2010 to 2021, 3PA has increased by 92.55%.

Topic Question 3: In terms of spread, we learned that the data sets were fairly spread with regards to the range, however, the IQR and SD were small which indicates that most of the data was clustered between Q1 and Q3. In terms of basketball, this means that the majority of teams in the league reached close or surpassed the median across the various seasons. A larger range also indicated that we will always see teams on both sides of the extremes that have either embraced the 3PT shot, such as the Houston Rockets (30.9 3PA, 2016) and others that have remained conservative despite growing trends that have not, such as the Memphis Grizzlies (18.5 3PA in 2016). Lastly, we found out that the current 3P shooting era (2015-2021) had a much larger range, which means that the data is much more spread out.

Topic Question 4: In my opinion, the largest factor that has caused the boom of the 3P shoots was brought by the rise of sports analytics in the last 10 years. During this time, the NBA has pushed for open-source data, internal analytics, and for teams to use analytics for their advantages and to improve the overall game of basketball. Or maybe find flaws (ex: abusing the 3P shot, 3P fouls, and Hack-A-Shaq)? Nevertheless, it has made the NBA more exciting, new, dynamic, and pushes teams to evolve and innovate to stay relevant in the league. In terms of the 3P shot, as I analyzed in the probability analysis, stepping out to take the 3P shot is a much more efficient and valuable shot with regards to points per shot and offensive rating. As mentioned in the introduction, in the 70s teams were only averaging 2.4 3PA per game and making a dismal 26%.

Today, teams are making close to 35 3PA per game which was an unimaginable thought and concept even 10 years ago. Many sports analysts in the media believe jump shootings could never win championships, however, they were extremely wrong. Throughout the mid to late 2010s, one of the greatest teams and dynasty, The Golden State Warriors, was a purely jump-shooting team that went on to win three championships during that decade. Since basketball is such a dynamic and evolving sport, statistics are necessary to help us understand the game, trends, and ultimately the reasons why and how the game is changing across time, different playstyles, draft classes, and by the new representation of NBA leaders in the future.

Outline data that would be useful to explore the question more deeply.

- In addition to looking at the 3PA variable, we can explore 3P efficiency through variables, such as 3PM and 3P%. We can also look at other efficiency metrics to make conclusions about the effectiveness of the 3P strategy throughout data, such as the Box Plus/Minus, true shooting percentage, and offensive rating metric.
- Furthermore, we can look at the effect of the increase in three-point shots in terms of the less efficient mid-range shot through data about 2PA in the NBA.
    - In the 2017-2018 season, the Houston Rockets became the first team to have more 3PA than 2PA. In the next 10 years, is this a theme that more teams will adopt…

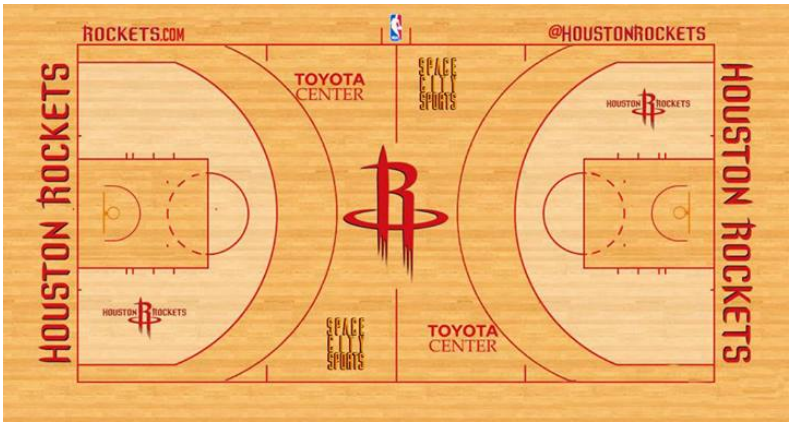
What further questions does your data suggest?

A couple of questions to consider and that the data suggests are as following,

- Will the league 3PA continue to rise over time? If so, is it increasing linearly or exponentially?
- Why and which teams consistently continue to be at the top or bottom of historic, current, and future 3PA datasets? How has this affected their standings, playoff appearances, and overall wins?

Interesting questions worth considering investigating during my free time,

- With talks of the possibility of including a four-point line, how would that affect 3PA?
- In a losing situation or blowout, such as a team losing by 20 points in the fourth quarter with 5 minutes remaining, will shooting the 3P shot at an extremely high volume be the best strategy, and most efficient way to catch up?



What are the next steps in researching this topic?

- Find the correlations between the 3PA and 2PA variables in the two variable analysis.

Demar DeRozan Taking a MidRange Shot (Chicago Bulls, 2022).

- Analyzing the death of the mid-range shot by looking at the raw number of efficiency that I look at in-depth in the probability analysis, total league attempts for both variables, offensive trends, and global impact on winning.

Continuing to reflect on the impact of the 3PA metric as I watch and analyze teams in the NBA.

- For example: *The Portland Trailblazers* had a devastating blowout loss yesterday (128-109) to the Denver Nuggets in the first round. Interestingly the blazers had many more three-pointers attempts mostly thanks to Damian Lillard who had 16 alone in a 42 pts performance. Unfortunately, despite this, they still lost the game by a large margin.

Determine if this is a trend that is only happening in the NBA…

- Examine the Euro League, the Olympics, the WNBA, and College ball (despite them having a shorter 3P line. Is it more widely adopted because of this reason?).

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