

Examining the Effects of NCAA Aluminum Bat Restrictions on Offensive Team Performance, 2010—2011

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Aluminum bats in NCAA baseball

- Non-wood bats used exclusively since 1974
- Various changes to date
- 1986:
 - Length-to-weight ratio reduced from -3 oz. to -5 oz.
 - Increased bat speed, ball exit speed



Aluminum bats in NCAA baseball

1998:

- Impose upper limit on ball exit speed ratio (BESR)
- Reduce the diameter of the barrel from 2.75 in. to
 2.50 in.
- Increase length-to-weight ratio back to -3 oz.
- Impose lower limit on bat's moment of inertia (MOI)



Aluminum bats in NCAA baseball

2008:

- NCAA College Baseball Rules Committee issued mandatory restrictions on non-wood bat construction
- Effective in 2011
- Previous bats were too dangerous
- Teams were modifying the structure to improve performance



Aluminum Bats in NCAA Baseball

- Ball exit speed ratio (BESR)
 - Ratio of inbound and rebound speeds of the ball
 - Min. = 0.712 (29 in. bat)
 - Max. = 0.754 (36 in. bat)
- Bat-ball coefficient of restitution (BBCOR)
 - Manufactured to perform similarly to wood
 - Max. limit = 0.500



Questions

- Will team strategy and performance be influenced by NCAA aluminum bat regulations?
 - Will teams hit fewer homeruns as a result of bat regulations?
 - If so, will teams decide to employ more sacrifice bunts and/or stolen bases to compensate for the decline in bat performance?



Hypotheses

- NCAA baseball teams will, on average, hit fewer home runs as a result of bat restrictions.
- Similarly, teams will employ a variety of gameand strategy-related decisions such as increasing sacrifice bunts and stolen bases as a result of bat restrictions.



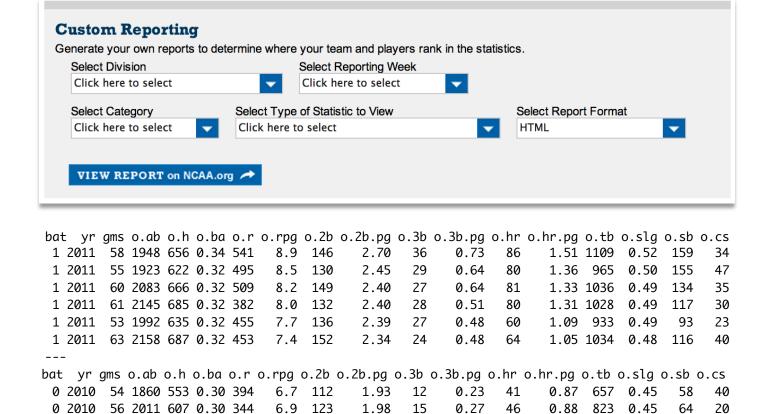
Data

- NCAA Div. I baseball team statistics for years 2010–2011
- 2010: Bat = BESR
- 2011: Bat = BBCOR
- Data location:

http://www.ncaa.com/stats/baseball/d1



Data



0 2010

0 2010

0 2010

60 2111 682 0.32 407

53 1855 505 0.27 309

54 1918 585 0.31 436

0 2010 62 2125 675 0.32 393

2.31

1.52

2.04

2.19

17

15

17

0.34

0.13

0.25

0.31

60

25

49

71

134

112

7.7 116

73

8.0

5.3

7.0

1.30 1081

0.48 717

0.91 1077

1.16 928

0.51

0.38

0.46

0.49

100

27

65

81

24

21

25

26



Variables

- Predictor
 - Bat type
 - BESR
 - BBCOR
- Outcomes
 - Home runs (o.hr)
 - Sacrifice bunts (o.sh)
 - Stolen bases (o.sb)



Procedures

- MANOVA
- Shapiro-Wilk tests for multivariate normality
- Multivariate effect sizes $(\eta^2 = 1 \Lambda_W)$
- Univariate effect sizes (Cohen's d)
- Post-hoc univariate 95% CIs about each mean difference



Descriptives

- Home runs (2010/2011)
 - Min. = 7/7
 - Max. = 131/86
- Sacrifice bunts (2010/2011)
 - Min. = 2/9
 - Max. = 78/111
- Stolen Bases (2010/2011)
 - Min. = 19/15
 - Max. = 216/159



Descriptives

Table 1

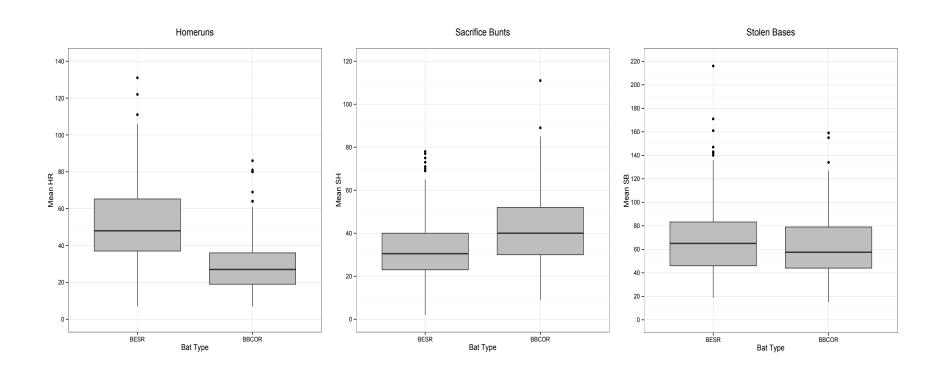
Mean Scores and Standard Deviations for Measures of Offensive Production as a Function of Bat Type

_	Home Runs			rifice nts	Stolen Bases	
Bat Type	μ	σ	μ	σ	μ	σ
BESR	52.27	22.08	32.53	14.17	67.70	9.02
BBCOR	28.82	13.93	41.85	16.38	62.10	24.99

Note. BESR = ball exit speed ratio, BBCOR = ball-bat coefficient of restitution, N = 292.

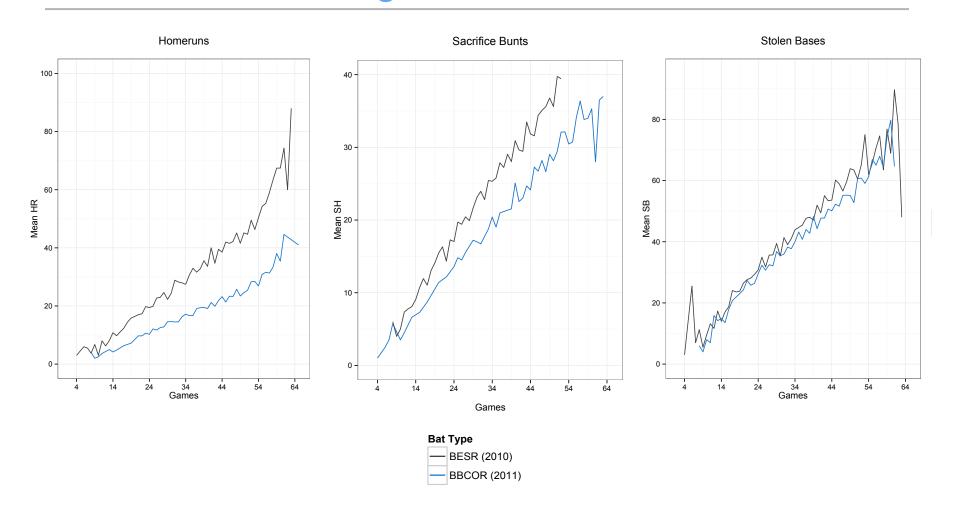


Mean Predictor Visualization





Season Trends among Predictors





Multivariate & Univariate Analyses

Table 2

Multivariate and Univariate Analyses of Variance for BBCOR Bats

	Multivariate			Univariate				
		Λ_{W}	η^2		F	Int. [95% CI]	<i>B</i> [95% CI]	ΔR²
				HR	235.50***	52.27 [50.15, 54.39]	-23.45 [-26.45, -20.44]	0.287
BBCOR	6.37	0.14	0.86	SH	53.96***	33.53 [30.77, 34.29]	9.31 [6.82, 11.80]	0.083
				SB	6.23*	67.70 [64.58, 70.81]	-5.59 [-9.99, -1.19]	0.012

Note. Λ_W = Wilks' lambda, T^2 = Hotelling's T, η^2 = Eta squared, Int. = Intercept, B = Unstandardized beta, ΔR^2 = Adjusted R square, HR = home runs, SH = sacrifice bunts, SB = stolen bases,

**** = p < 0.001, **** = p < 0.01, * = p < 0.05.



Variability

- Wilks' lambda ($\Lambda_{\rm W}$) indicates approximately 14% of variability among differences between years remains unexplained
- Conversely, approximately 86% of variability among differences between years is explained by predictors



Home Runs

- As expected, declined sharply in 2011
- As a result, teams predicted to hit 20 26 fewer
 HRs per season
- Strongest effect observed (d = 1.3)
- No surprise since many NCAA teams may have been accustomed to utilizing BESR bats



Sacrifice Bunts

- As expected, teams executed more sacrifice bunts
- As a result, teams predicted to execute 6 11 more SHs per season
- Moderate effect observed (d = 0.68)
- Likely a result of teams attempting to manufacture runs



Stolen Bases

- Stolen bases actually declined in 2011
- Hypothesized they would increase
- Lack of practical significance in model results



Conclusions

- Findings indicate sizable main effects of bat type on team home run and sacrifice bunt totals
- Variability among stolen bases not meaningful
- Future studies should include subsequent years, pitching and defensive predictors



Thanks y'all!

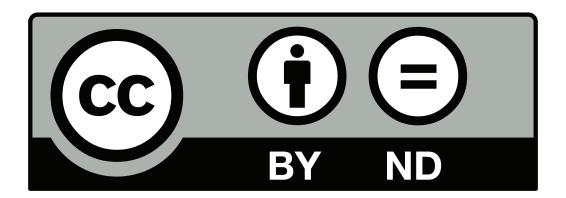
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http://github.com/aaronbaggett/NCAA



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