

Having a Ball: evaluating scoring streaks and game excitement using in-match trend estimation

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Abstract

Nu ved jeg godt nok intet om sport, men... ❁!

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1 Introduction

Sports analytics receive increasing attention within statistics and not just for match prediction or betting but also for game evaluation, in-game and post-game coaching purposes, and for setting strategies and tactics in future matches.

Many popular sports such as football (soccer), basketball, boxing, table tennis, volleyball, American football, and handball involves matches between two teams or players where each team have the possibility of scoring throughout the match. Several research papers seek to predict match results (e.g., Karlis and Ntzoufras (2003); Groll et al. (2019); Gu and Saaty (2019)) or match winners for single matches (Cattelan, Varin, and Firth (2013)) in order to infer the match winner and potentially the winner of a tournament (Ekstrøm et al. (2020); Baboota and Kaur (2018)). While the overall result is highly interesting it conveys very little information about the individual development and trends throughout the match and modeling approaches that allow a finer granularity of the score difference throughout the match is needed.

The trend in score difference between the two teams is a proxy for their underlying strengths. In particular, sustained periods of time where the score difference increases suggests that one team outperforms the other whereas periods where the teams are constantly catching up to each other suggest that the team's strengths in those periods are similar. Modeling the local trend of the score difference will therefore reflect several aspects of the game in particular the team strengths and game dynamics and momentum as they develop through the match.

Figure 1 shows the development of the score difference for the final match of the playoffs in the 2020 National Basketball Association (NBA) series between Los Angeles Lakers and Miami Heat. Positive numbers indicate that LA Lakers are leading and the running score difference shows that the Lakers pulled ahead until the third quarter where Miami Heat started to keep up the scoring pace before overtaking the Lakers and reducing the lead.

In this paper we will consider the score difference between two teams as a latent Gaussian process

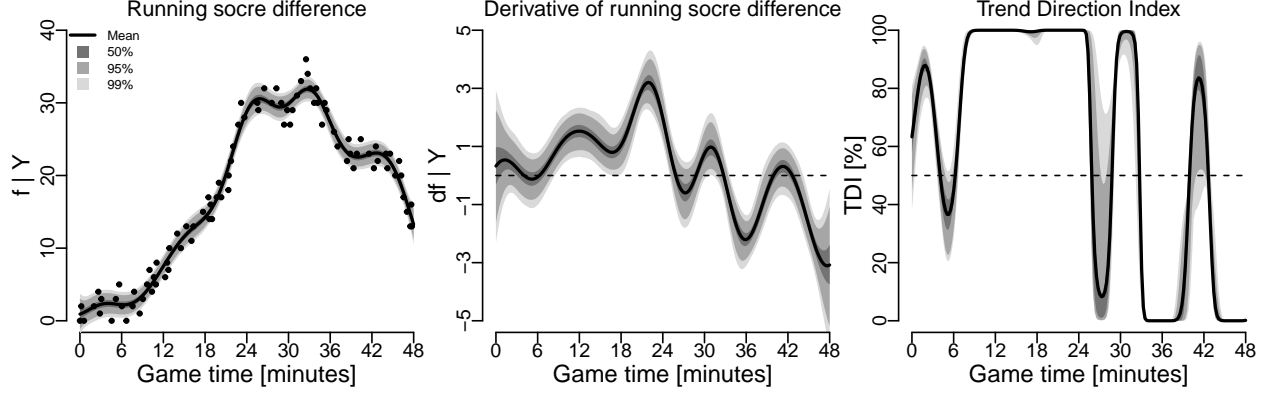


Figure 1: Los Angeles Lakers at Miami Heat. October 11, 2020 [??? elaborate ???]

and use the Trend Direction Index (TDI) from Jensen and Ekstrøm (2020b) as an accommodating measure to evaluate the local probability of the *monotonicity* of the latent process at a given time point during a match. The Trend Direction Index uses a Bayesian framework to provide a direct answer to questions such as “What is the probability that the latent process (i.e., that one team is doing better than another) is increasing at a given time-point?”. This will allow real-time evaluation of the score difference trend at the current time-point in the game and will provide post-game inference about the “hot” periods of a match where one team out-performed the other. Furthermore we will present the Excitement Trend Index (ETI) as an objective measure of spectator excitement in a given match. The ETI is defined as the expected number of times that the score difference changes monotonicity during a match. If the score difference changes monotonicity often then that echos a game where both teams frequently score that the whereas a game with a low ETI will represent a one-sided match where one team is doing consistently better than the other over sustained periods of time.

Other authors have considered using continuous processes to model the score difference of matches. Gabel and Redner (2012) shows that NBA basketball score difference is well described by a continuous-time anti-persistent random walk which suggests that a latent Gaussian process might be viable.

- Chen, Dawson, and Müller (2020)
- Chen and Fan (2018)

The paper is structured as follows. In the next section we introduce trend modeling of score differences through a latent Gaussian process and define the Trend Direction Index and Excitement Trend Index that captures the local trends in monotonicity and game excitement, respectively. In Section 3 we apply the our proposed methodology to analyze both the final match of the playoff as well as evaluating the game excitement distribution of the season by considering the ETI from all 1143 matches from the 2019–2020 National Basketball Association (NBA) season. We show how this distribution can be used to assess relative match excitement. We conclude with a discussion in Section 4. Materials to reproduce this manuscript and its analyses can be found at Jensen and Ekstrøm (2020a).

Unused stuff for now:

- Philosophical question: What exactly is the sampling model for a single match?

2 Methods

Our model is based on the observed score differences D_m in a given match indexed by m . For each match we observe the random variables $\mathcal{D}_m = (t_{mi}, D_{mi})_{0 < i \leq J_m}$ where $t_{m1} < t_{m2} < t_{mi} < \dots < t_{mJ_m}$ are the ordered time points at which any teams scores, $D_{mi} = D_m(t_{mi})$ is the associated difference in scores at time t_{mi} , and J_m is the total number of scorings during the match. We use the convention that D_m is the difference in scores of the away team with respect to the home team, so that $D_m(t) > 0$ means that the away team is leading at time t .

We assume that the observed match data from a given match are noisy realizations of a latent smooth, random function defined in continuous time evaluated at the random time points where goals occur. Let d_m be the latent functions from which the realizations \mathcal{D}_m are generated. Our objective is to infer d_m and its time dynamics from \mathcal{D}_m . In pursuance of this ambition we propose the following model where d_m is a Gaussian process defined on a compact subset of the real line \mathcal{I}_m corresponding to the duration of the m 'th game, and the observed data conditional on the scoring times and the values of the latent process at these times are independently normally distributed random variables with a match specific variance. This model for a given match can be stated hierarchically as

$$\begin{aligned} \otimes_m \mid \Psi_m, \mathbf{t}_m &\sim H(\otimes_m \mid \Psi_m) \\ d_m(t) \mid \otimes_m &\sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu_{\beta_m}(t), C_{\theta_m}(s, t)) \\ D_m(t_{mi}) \mid d_m(t_{mi}), t_{mi}, \otimes_m &\stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(d_m(t_{mi}), \sigma_m^2) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $\otimes_m = (\beta_m, \theta_m, \sigma_m^2)$ is a vector of hyper-parameters governing the dynamics of the latent Gaussian process with a prior distribution H indexed by parameters Ψ_m , and $\mathbf{t}_m = (t_{m1}, \dots, t_{mJ_m})$ is the vector of time points where goals occurs in the match. The functions μ_{β_m} on \mathcal{I}_m and C_{θ_m} on $\mathcal{I}_m \times \mathcal{I}_m$ are the prior mean and covariance functions of the latent Gaussian process, and σ_m^2 is the variance characterizing the magnitudes deviations between for the observed score differences and the values of the latent process.

A Gaussian process is characterized by the multivariate joint normality of all of the joint distributions resulting from evaluating the process at any finite set of time points (Rasmussen and Williams (2006)). Specifically, for any finite set $\mathbf{t}^* \subset \mathcal{I}_m$ it follows that that the vector $d(\mathbf{t}^*) \mid \otimes_m$ is distributed as $N(\mu_{\beta_m}(\mathbf{t}^*), C_{\theta_m}(\mathbf{t}^*, \mathbf{t}^*))$ where $\mu_{\beta_m}(\mathbf{t}^*)$ is the vector generated by evaluating the prior mean function $\mu_{\beta_m}(t)$ at \mathbf{t}^* and $C_{\theta_m}(\mathbf{t}^*, \mathbf{t}^*)$ is the covariance matrix generated by evaluating the prior covariance function $C_{\theta_m}(s, t)$ at $\mathbf{t}^* \times \mathbf{t}^*$. Using the properties of multivariate normal distributions the posterior distribution of $d_m(\mathbf{t}^*) \mid \mathcal{D}_m, \otimes_m$ is also a multivariate normal distribution. This facilitates Bayesian estimation of the distribution of the latent process governing the score difference given the observed data from each match.

In addition to obtaining inference for the latent process we may also estimate its time dynamics. This follows since a Gaussian process along with its time derivatives (provided they exist) are distributed as a multivariate Gaussian process (Cramer and Leadbetter (1967)). We can therefore augment the model in Equation (1) with an additional latent structure of the first and second derivatives of d_m with respect to time as

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_m(s) \\ d'_m(t) \\ d''_m(u) \end{bmatrix} \mid \otimes_m \sim \mathcal{GP} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu_{\beta_m}(s) \\ \mu'_{\beta_m}(t) \\ \mu''_{\beta_m}(u) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} C_{\theta_m}(s, s') & \partial_2 C_{\theta_m}(s, t) & \partial_2^2 C_{\theta_m}(s, u) \\ \partial_1 C_{\theta_m}(t, s) & \partial_1 \partial_2 C_{\theta_m}(t, t') & \partial_1 \partial_2^2 C_{\theta_m}(t, u) \\ \partial_1^2 C_{\theta_m}(u, s) & \partial_1^2 \partial_2 C_{\theta_m}(u, t) & \partial_1^2 \partial_2^2 C_{\theta_m}(u, u') \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (2)$$

where ' and '' denote the first and second time derivatives, ∂_j^k is the k 'th order partial derivative with respect to the j 'th variable. Combining the models in Equations (1) and (2) we obtain explicit expressions for the posterior distributions $d'_m | \mathcal{D}_m, \otimes_m$ and $d''_m | \mathcal{D}_m, \otimes_m$. The posterior joint distributions of the latent processes can be expressed as the multivariate Gaussian process

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_m(s) \\ d'_m(t) \\ d''_m(u) \end{bmatrix} | \mathcal{D}_m, \otimes_m \sim \mathcal{GP} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu_{d_m}(s) \\ \mu_{d'_m}(t) \\ \mu_{d''_m}(u) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{d_m}(s, s') & \Sigma_{d_m d'_m}(s, t) & \Sigma_{d_m d''_m}(s, u) \\ \Sigma_{d'_m d_m}(t, s) & \Sigma_{d'_m}(t, t') & \Sigma_{d'_m d''_m}(t, u) \\ \Sigma_{d''_m d_m}(u, s) & \Sigma_{d''_m d'_m}(u, t) & \Sigma_{d''_m}(u, u') \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (3)$$

where explicit expressions for the posterior mean and covariance functions are given in the supplementary material. In practice this means that we can sample from the posterior joint distribution at any finite number of time points as this will be equal to sampling from a high-dimensional normal distribution. We use the posteriors of the first and second time derivatives of the latent process to characterize the dynamical properties of each match through the Trend Direction Index (TDI) and the Excitement Trend Index (ETI).

We define the Trend Direction Index (TDI) of a particular match m as the local posterior probability that d_m is an increasing function for all time points $t \in \mathcal{I}_m$. Under our model this is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TDI}_m(t | \otimes_m) &= P(d'_m(t) > 0 | \mathcal{D}_m, \otimes_m) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Erf} \left(\frac{\mu_{d'_m}(t)}{2^{1/2} \Sigma_{d'_m}(t, t)^{1/2}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $\text{Erf}: x \mapsto 2\pi^{-1/2} \int_0^x \exp(-u^2) du$ is the error function and $\mu_{d'_m}$ and $\Sigma_{d'_m}$ are the posterior mean and covariance functions of the time derivative defined in Equation (3). The interpretation of the TDI is that it quantifies the probability that one team is currently increasing the differences in scores or equivalently that they are changing the trend in their favor. A TDI equal to 50% means that the game is in a stagnant state. We note that the TDI is symmetric with respect to the reference team in the definition of the score difference. If the reference team is changed, then TDI changes to $1 - \text{TDI}$.

To each match we assign its Excitement Trend Index, denoted by ETI_m , as a global index of excitement. The index is defined as the expected number of changes in monotonicity of the posterior distribution of d_m which is equivalent to the expected number of zero-crossings of the posterior distribution of d'_m . We hence define

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ETI}_m | \otimes_m &= \mathbb{E} \left[\# \{t \in \mathcal{I}_m : d'_m(t) = 0\} | \mathcal{D}_m, \otimes_m \right] \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{I}_m} d\text{ETI}_m(t | \otimes_m) dt \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $d\text{ETI}_m$ is the instantaneous posterior probability of a zero-crossing of d' at any time point $t \in \mathcal{I}_m$. Under the model described in Equations (1) and (2) it can be shown that $d\text{ETI}$ is equal to

$$d\text{ETI}_m(t | \otimes_m) = \lambda_m(t) \phi \left(\frac{\mu_{d'_m}(t)}{\Sigma_{d'_m}(t, t)^{1/2}} \right) \left(2\phi(\zeta_m(t)) + \zeta_m(t) \text{Erf} \left(\frac{\zeta_m(t)}{2^{1/2}} \right) \right)$$

where $\phi: x \mapsto 2^{-1/2} \pi^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}x^2)$ is the standard normal density function, and λ_m , ω_m and ζ_m are functions defined by

$$\lambda_m(t) = \frac{\Sigma_{d_m''}(t, t)^{1/2}}{\Sigma_{d_m'}(t, t)^{1/2}} \left(1 - \omega_m(t)^2\right)^{1/2}, \quad \omega_m(t) = \frac{\Sigma_{d_m' d_m''}(t, t)}{\Sigma_{d_m'}(t, t)^{1/2} \Sigma_{d_m''}(t, t)^{1/2}}$$

$$\zeta_m(t) = \frac{\mu_{d_m'}(t) \Sigma_{d_m'}(t, t)^{1/2} \omega_m(t) \Sigma_{d_m'}(t, t)^{-1/2} - \mu_{d_m''}(t)}{\Sigma_{d_m''}(t, t)^{1/2} (1 - \omega_m(t)^2)^{1/2}}$$

A derivation of these expressions can be found in the supplementary material to Jensen and Ekstrøm (2020b). [??? **give some explanation/intuition about the value ???**]. We note that ETI is invariant with respect to the reference team in the definition of the score differences as it is defined as the expected number of both up- and down-crossings at zero of the posterior trend.

Both the Trend Direction Index and the Excitement Trend Index in Equations (4) and (5) are random variables due to their dependence on the hyper-parameters \otimes_m . In our Bayesian framework these are specified under an addition layer of prior distributions according to $H(\otimes_m | \Psi_m)$. By fitting the model using Markov-Chain Monte Carlo methods (MCMC) we obtain the posterior distribution $\widetilde{\otimes}_m \sim P(\otimes_m | \mathcal{D}_m, \Psi_m, \mathbf{t}_m)$ given by

$$\widetilde{\otimes}_m \sim \frac{H(\otimes_m | \Psi_m) \int P(\mathbf{D}_m | d_m(\mathbf{t}_m), \otimes_m, \Psi_m, \mathbf{t}_m) dP(d_m(\mathbf{t}_m) | \otimes_m, \Psi_m, \mathbf{t}_m)}{\iint P(\mathbf{D}_m | d_m(\mathbf{t}_m), \otimes_m, \Psi_m, \mathbf{t}_m) dP(d_m(\mathbf{t}_m) | \otimes_m, \Psi_m, \mathbf{t}_m) dH(\otimes_m | \Psi_m)}$$

and the posterior estimates of TDI and ETI are therefore the random variables $\text{TDI}_m(t) | \widetilde{\otimes}_m$ and $\text{ETI}_m | \widetilde{\otimes}_m$. [??? **check notation ???**]

To summarize the posterior distributions of TDI and ETI we one can either use the average value calculated by integrating over the distribution of $\widetilde{\otimes}_m$ or

$$\overline{\text{TDI}}_m(t) = \int \widetilde{\otimes}_m \text{TDI}_m(t | \widetilde{\otimes}_m) dP(\widetilde{\otimes}_m)$$

$$\overline{\text{TDI}}_m^p(t) = \sup \left\{ \text{TDI}_m(t | \widetilde{\otimes}_m) : \text{TDI}_m(t | \widetilde{\otimes}_m) < p \right\}$$

[??? **look this through ???**]

Estimation

To complete the specification of the model in Equation (1) we need to specify prior mean and covariance functions for the latent process. The choice of these are application specific and can be based on prior knowledge of the game dynamics. We refer to the discussion in Jensen and Ekstrøm (2020b) for more information on such choices.

In our application we used a constant prior mean and the squared exponential covariance function given by

$$\mu_{\beta_m}(t) = \beta_m, \quad C_{\theta_m}(s, t) = \alpha_m^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(s-t)^2}{2\rho_m^2}\right)$$

with $\theta_m = (\alpha_m, \rho_m) > 0$ and hence $\otimes_m = (\beta_m, \alpha_m, \rho_m, \sigma^2)$. [??? **Note: Infinitely differentiable sample paths. Sample path derivatives are well-defined**] For the hyper-parameters of \otimes_m

we used independent, heavy-tailed distribution with a moderate variance centered at the marginal maximum likelihood estimates of the form

$$H(\otimes_m \mid \Psi_m) = H(\beta_m \mid \Psi_{\beta_m})H(\alpha_m \mid \Psi_{\alpha_m})H(\rho_m \mid \Psi_{\rho_m})H(\sigma_m \mid \Psi_{\sigma_m})$$

with

$$\beta_m \sim T_4(\widehat{\beta_m^{ML}}, 5), \quad \alpha_m \sim T_4^+(\widehat{\alpha_m^{ML}}, 5), \quad \rho_m \sim T_4^+(\widehat{\rho_m^{ML}}, 5), \quad \sigma_m \sim T_4^+(\widehat{\sigma_m^{ML}}, 5)$$

where T_{df} denotes a location-scale T distribution with df degrees of freedom, and T_{df}^+ is the distribution truncated to the positive real line.

We have implemented the estimation procedure in the probabilistic programming language Stan (Carpenter et al. 2017) using the Hamiltonian MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo) algorithm to sample from the posterior distributions $\text{TDI}_m(t \mid \widetilde{\otimes}_m)$ and $d\text{ETI}_m(t \mid \widetilde{\otimes}_m)$ on a equidistant grid of 200 time points in \mathcal{I}_m . For each match we ran four independent chains for 25,000 iterations each with half of the iterations used for warm-up. The posterior distribution of $\text{ETI}_m \mid \widetilde{\otimes}_m$ was calculated by numerical integration of $d\text{ETI}_m(t \mid \widetilde{\otimes}_m)$ using the trapezoidal rule on the grid of time points.

3 Application: The 2019–2020 NBA basketball season

To show the applicability of our proposed model we will apply it to data from all regular games from the 2019–2020 NBA basketball season (obtained from Sports Reference LLC (2020) and provided in Jensen and Ekström (2020a)). A lot of points are scored during a basketball match so it is easy to see the development of the score difference.

The 2019–2020 NBA season was suspended mid-March because of Covid-19 but it was resumed again in July 2020. There were a total of 1059 regular season matches. The subsequent playoffs comprised 84 matches including the final for a grand total of 1143 matches. For ease of comparison we are only considering the first 48 regular minutes of each match — any part of a match that goes into overtime will be disregarded, and we hence let $\mathcal{I}_m = [0; 48]$ minutes.

[[[The story we want to tell is]]]

- 1) TDI can be used to assess trends within matches
- 2) ETI provides an objective way to rank different matches according to excitement
- 3) Summarizing ETI at the team level across matches in a season ranks the teams. We can estimate cuts in the ranking by collapsing the factor levels hence group teams according to average ETI

[[[The story we want to tell is]]]

For each of the 1143 matches during the season we fitted our model, and [???].

The left panel of Figure 2 shows the marginal distribution of the median posterior Excitement Trend Indices estimated using our model for each of the 1143 games in the 2019–2020 NBA season. The solid line shows the fit of a Gaussian mixture model with four components, where the number of components were determined by sequential bootstrapped likelihood ratio testing (Scrucca et al. (2016)). The marginal distribution of ETIs is right skewed (skewness = 0.53) with a range of [0.23; 26.28], and an median of 10.09 (mean = 10.62, SD = 4.52). This implies that the time-varying

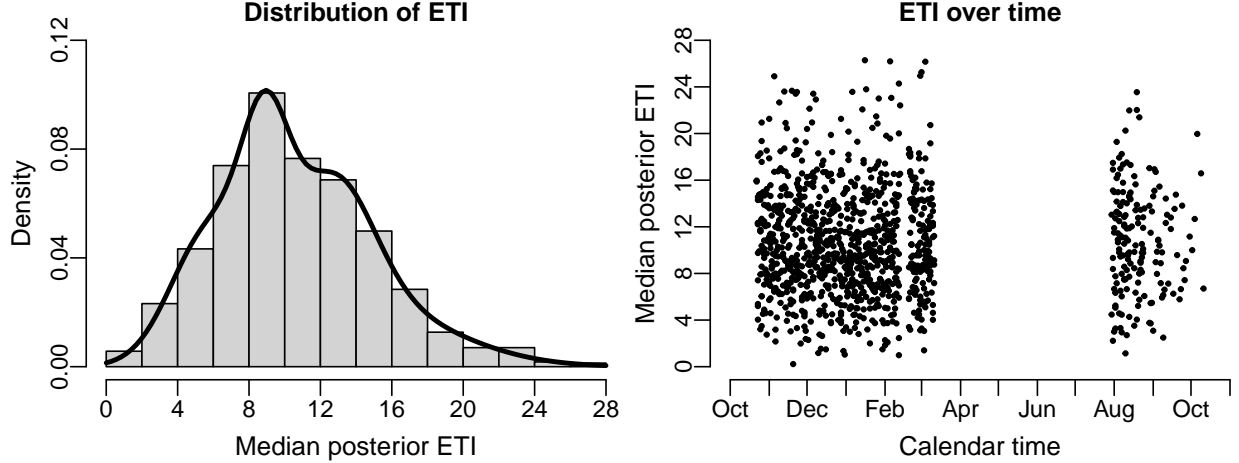


Figure 2: Histogram and Gaussian mixture distribution estimate of the distribution of 1143 median posterior ETIs from the NBA 2019–2020 season (left panel) and the median posterior ETIs as a function of calendar time from October 22, 2019 to October 11, 2020 (right panel).

score differences of the games in the season changes monotonicity approximately 10 times during a game on average but with a large variation between matches. [??? **exemplify the extremes in words here** ???].

The right panel of Figure 2 shows the median posterior ETIs as a function of calendar time at which the matches were played.. Besides illustrating the gap from the Covid-19 hiatus, the figure shows that the excitement indices are relatively evenly distributed throughout the season.

Figure 3 shows ...

Summarizing the posterior median ETIs at the team level lead to comparable values across all 30 teams. The New Orleans Pelicans had the highest average posterior median ETI during the season with a value of 11.67 (SD = 4.91, IQR = [3.09; 23.57]), while the Charlotte Hornets had the lowest average posterior median ETI during the season with a value of 9.29 (SD = 3.74, IQR = [1.96; 15.98]). This implies that each team played games during the season that where comparable on average in terms their excitement, and the major source of variation in excitement is governed by the individual matches. Table 1 shows the summary statistics for all 30 teams.

[??? **Insert stuff about collapsing a categorical covariate here** ???]

4 Discussion

Some summarization goes on here. We have introduced etc. ...

We could define a weighted Excitement Trend Index, $WETI_m$, so that changes in monotonicity of the score differences are i) weighted higher towards the end of the game and ii) weighted lower if one team is already far away of the other team as measured by the absolute value of the posterior mean μ_{d_m} . This motivates a modification of the definition of the ETI in Equation (5) to the following weighted form

$$WETI_m | \otimes_m = \int_{\mathcal{I}_m} dETI_m(t | \otimes_m) w(t, |\mu_{d_m}(t)|) dt$$

where $w: \mathcal{I}_m \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is a weight function being increasing in its first variable and decreasing in its second variable. Such weight functions could be constructed as a product of two kernel functions defined on their individual domains and with bandwidths based on studies of psychological perception.

A different approach would be to define team-specific excitement index nested with a match. Here we would only look at the **up**-crossings at zero of df_m and we would get two excitement indices for each match ($\text{ETI}_{am}, \text{ETI}_{bm}$). for teams a and b . This would somehow reflect how exciting each team were in match m with respect to changing the sign of the score differences in their favor.

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Table 1: Team specific median posterior Excitement Trend Indices summarized across all their matches in the 2019–2020 NBA season ordered by the season average. Additionally, standard deviations and 2.5%, 50%, and 97.5% percentiles are shown. The class column shows the group to which each team was assigned by the algorithm.

	Average	SD	2.5%	50%	97.5%	Class
New Orleans Pelicans	11.67	4.91	3.09	11.60	23.57	2
Washington Wizards	11.39	4.47	2.98	11.64	18.45	2
San Antonio Spurs	11.33	5.29	3.52	9.88	23.41	2
Oklahoma City Thunder	11.31	5.23	2.87	11.33	23.73	2
Portland Trail Blazers	11.21	4.46	3.31	10.82	18.47	2
Los Angeles Lakers	11.15	4.42	3.61	10.53	19.81	2
Minnesota Timberwolves	11.08	4.28	4.01	10.69	19.43	2
Philadelphia 76ers	11.08	4.74	2.73	10.35	21.56	2
Memphis Grizzlies	10.95	4.55	3.60	10.38	20.84	0
Cleveland Cavaliers	10.89	4.50	4.90	10.42	22.40	0
Utah Jazz	10.80	5.53	2.98	9.55	23.56	0
Houston Rockets	10.68	4.12	3.42	10.74	19.17	0
Chicago Bulls	10.66	3.98	2.96	10.63	17.45	0
Toronto Raptors	10.64	4.53	2.54	10.32	21.83	0
Boston Celtics	10.61	4.66	2.81	10.20	20.94	0
Milwaukee Bucks	10.57	4.29	2.81	9.59	18.14	0
Orlando Magic	10.56	4.90	2.72	10.40	21.04	0
Los Angeles Clippers	10.54	4.14	4.04	10.73	20.58	0
Golden State Warriors	10.35	4.55	3.35	10.23	18.73	3
Miami Heat	10.33	4.37	2.67	9.83	18.56	3
Indiana Pacers	10.29	4.11	3.16	10.22	19.41	3
Atlanta Hawks	10.28	4.30	2.92	9.77	18.30	3
Dallas Mavericks	10.28	4.98	3.00	9.04	22.07	3
Phoenix Suns	10.25	4.32	3.78	9.29	19.85	3
Brooklyn Nets	10.15	4.71	2.93	10.06	18.95	3
New York Knicks	10.12	4.06	2.84	9.87	18.50	3
Denver Nuggets	10.12	4.39	3.42	9.56	19.61	3
Sacramento Kings	10.00	4.09	3.97	9.29	18.91	3
Detroit Pistons	9.86	4.01	3.73	9.43	17.08	3
Charlotte Hornets	9.29	3.74	1.96	9.41	15.98	1

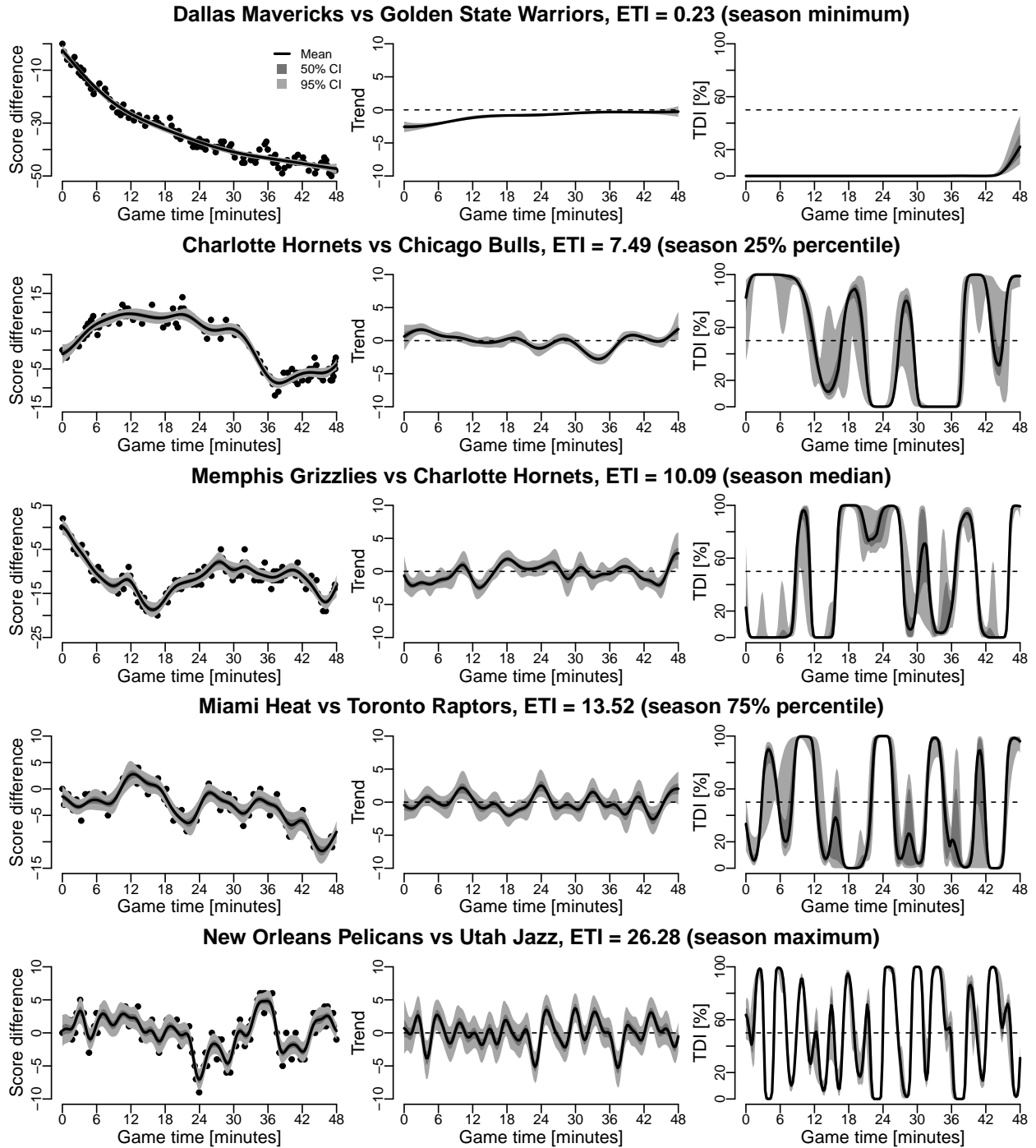


Figure 3: Observed score differences with posteriors of the latent processes (left panels), posterior trends (middle panels) and posterior Trend Direction Indices (right panels) for five games from the NBA season 2019–2020 with median posterior Excitement Trend Indices corresponding to the 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% percentiles of the distribution of all games in the season. Gray regions depict 50% and 95% point-wise credible intervals.