

Manuscript

1 Method

2 Results

The proportion of reselected players are presented in Table 1.

2.1 Model comparison

The estimated parameters and cross validation for the models are presented in Table 2. The approximate leave-one-out cross-validation suggests that Model 3 is expected to do the best job at predicting out-of-sample data. This is supported by the fact that the full 95% CI of the interaction between category and country lies outside 0, in contrast with the interactions between birth quarter and country points, as well as between category and birth quarter. All following results are based on Model 3.

2.2 Gender

The probability of reselection, averaging over all variables, for men is 0.79, 95% CI [0.72, 0.86] and for women 0.78, 95% CI [0.70, 0.85]. The probability that the relative risk between genders is less than ± 0.05 is 55.7% (Men / Women = 1.02, 95% CI [0.87, 1.14]).

The cumulative reselection probability for each gender and debut age is presented in Figure 1.

2.3 Debut age, player age, and number of seasons

The cumulative reselection probability for each debut age and gender, compared to the average for same number of seasons is presented in Figure 2, and compared to average for same player age in 3.

Vad vill vi ha med för statistik här?

2.4 Relative age effect

For each quarter later a player is born, the probability of being reselected is increased 1.02 times, 95% CI [1.01, 1.04] for men, and 1.02 times, 95% CI [1.01, 1.03] for women. The probability that the difference in effect between genders is less than 0.03 is 99.4% (Men - Women = 0.00, 95% CI [-0.01, 0.02]).

As shown in Table 2, there is no clear interaction between birth quarter and country points in Model 2 and no interaction between birth quarter and category in Model 4. The predicted out-of-sample accuracy is worst for the two models including birth quarter interactions than the one without (LOO-IC Model 2 - Model 3 = 26, SE = 9; Model 4 - Model 3 = 25, SE = 9).

The cumulative reselection probability for players born in the first and last quarter, respectively, are presented for each debut age and gender in Figure 4. For men, players born in quarter 4 are on average 1.08 times, 95%

Table 1: Proportion of reselected players by debut and age

| debut | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Men | | | | | |
| 15 | 0.94 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.78 | 0.82 |
| 16 | | 0.60 | 0.95 | 0.72 | 0.79 |
| 17 | | | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.81 |
| 18 | | | | 0.54 | 0.82 |
| 19 | | | | | 0.58 |
| Women | | | | | |
| 15 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.81 |
| 16 | | 0.67 | 0.92 | 0.78 | 0.81 |
| 17 | | | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| 18 | | | | 0.53 | 0.81 |
| 19 | | | | | 0.44 |

Table 2: Estimates and cross-validation for all models

| | Model 1 | | | Model 2 | | | Model 3 | | | Model 4 | | |
|--|---------|------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|------|------|
| | 95% CI | | | 95% CI | | | 95% CI | | | 95% CI | | |
| | Est | LL | UL | Est | LL | UL | Est | LL | UL | Est | LL | UL |
| Fixed Effects | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men: Intercept | 1.31 | 0.92 | 1.73 | 1.31 | 0.87 | 1.74 | 1.32 | 0.86 | 1.73 | 1.31 | 0.86 | 1.70 |
| Women: Intercept | 1.27 | 0.80 | 1.66 | 1.27 | 0.81 | 1.69 | 1.26 | 0.83 | 1.69 | 1.28 | 0.87 | 1.70 |
| Men: Country Points | 0.28 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 0.14 | 0.40 | 0.25 | -0.08 | 0.54 | 0.29 | 0.16 | 0.41 |
| Women: Country Points | 0.59 | 0.40 | 0.82 | 0.60 | 0.38 | 0.81 | 0.70 | 0.34 | 1.11 | 0.59 | 0.37 | 0.80 |
| Men: Birth Quarter | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.15 |
| Women: Birth Quarter | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.15 |
| Men: Birth Quarter \times Country Points | | | | -0.03 | -0.16 | 0.10 | | | | | | |
| Women: Birth Quarter \times Country Points | | | | 0.03 | -0.17 | 0.24 | | | | | | |
| Random Effects | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Category | 0.76 | 0.40 | 1.19 | 0.77 | 0.39 | 1.24 | 0.78 | 0.43 | 1.23 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 1.19 |
| Category \times Country Points | | | | | | | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.57 | | | |
| Category \times Birth Quarter | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cross-Validation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Relative LOO-IC (SE) | 23.37 | 9.23 | | 26.30 | 9.23 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 24.93 | 9.27 | |

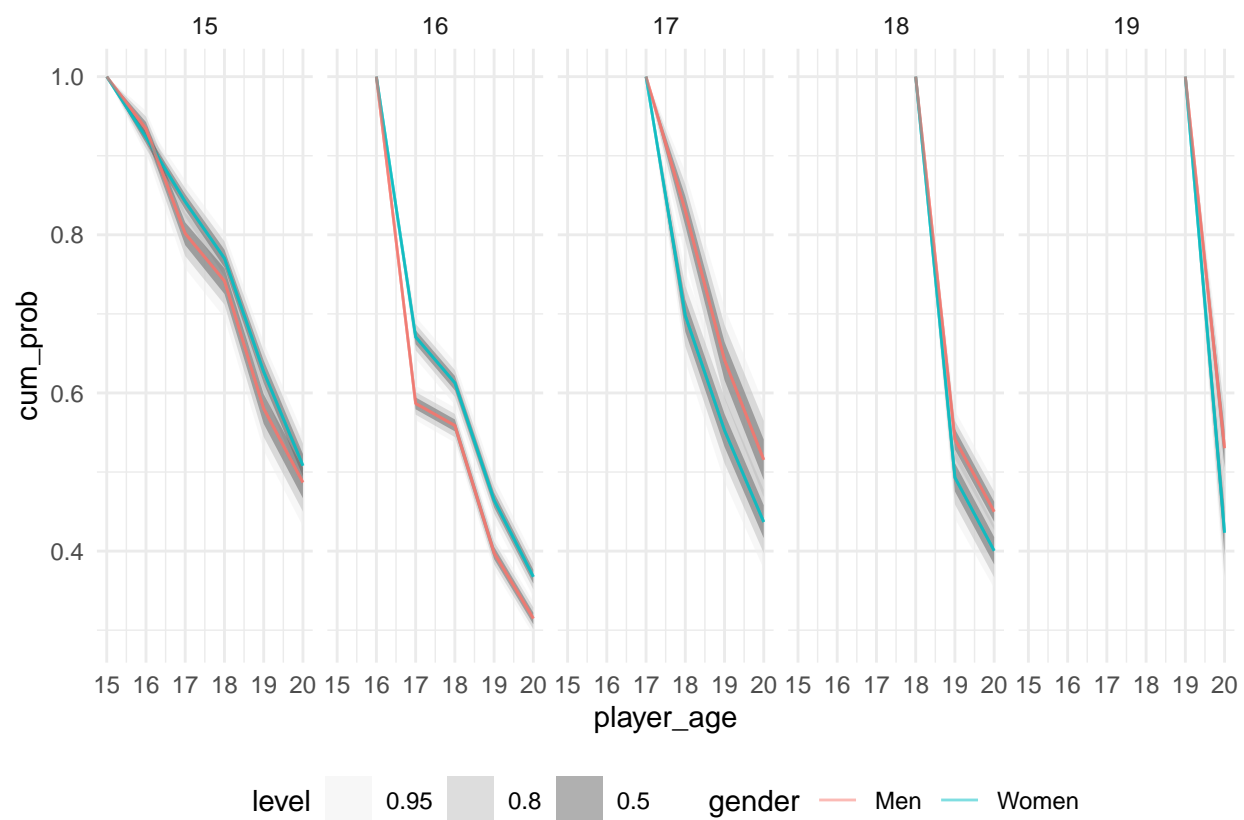


Figure 1: Cumulative reselection probability for players born in first and last quarter of the year.

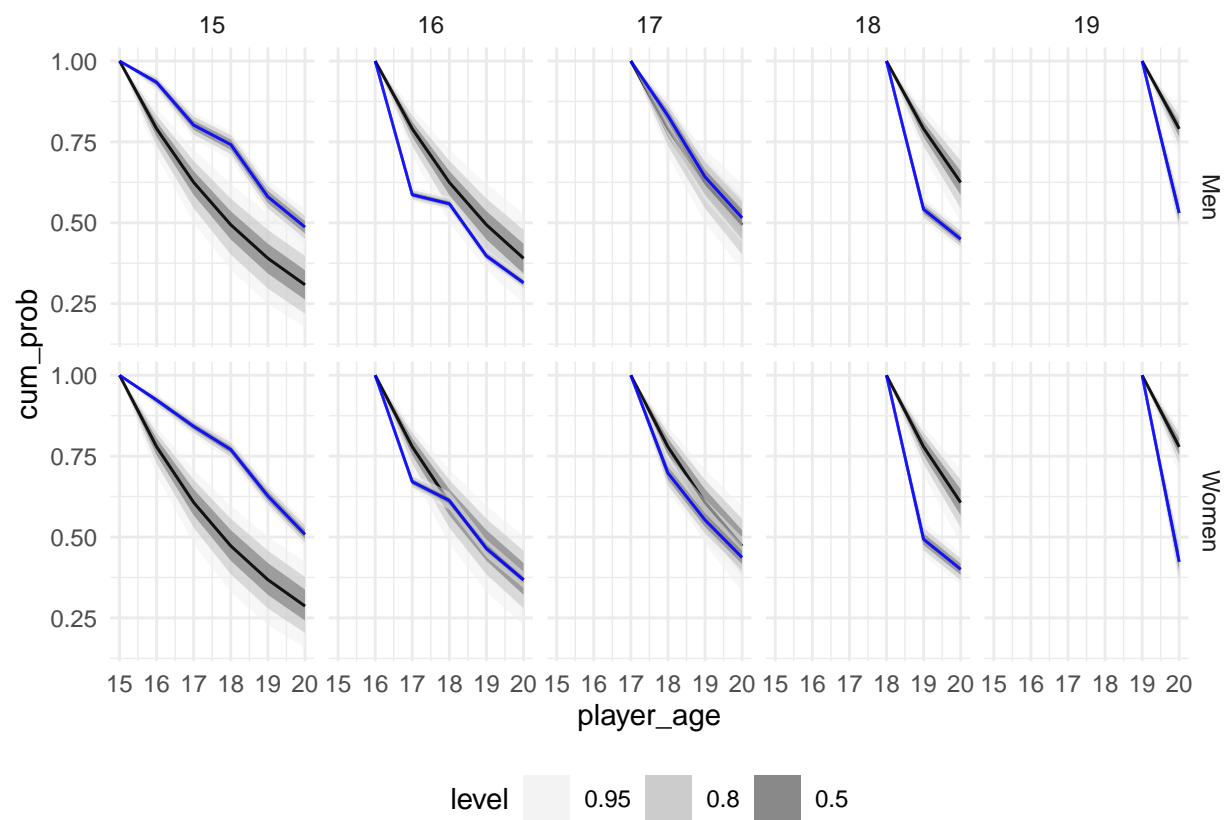


Figure 2: Cumulative reselection probability for each debut age compared to average for same number of seasons

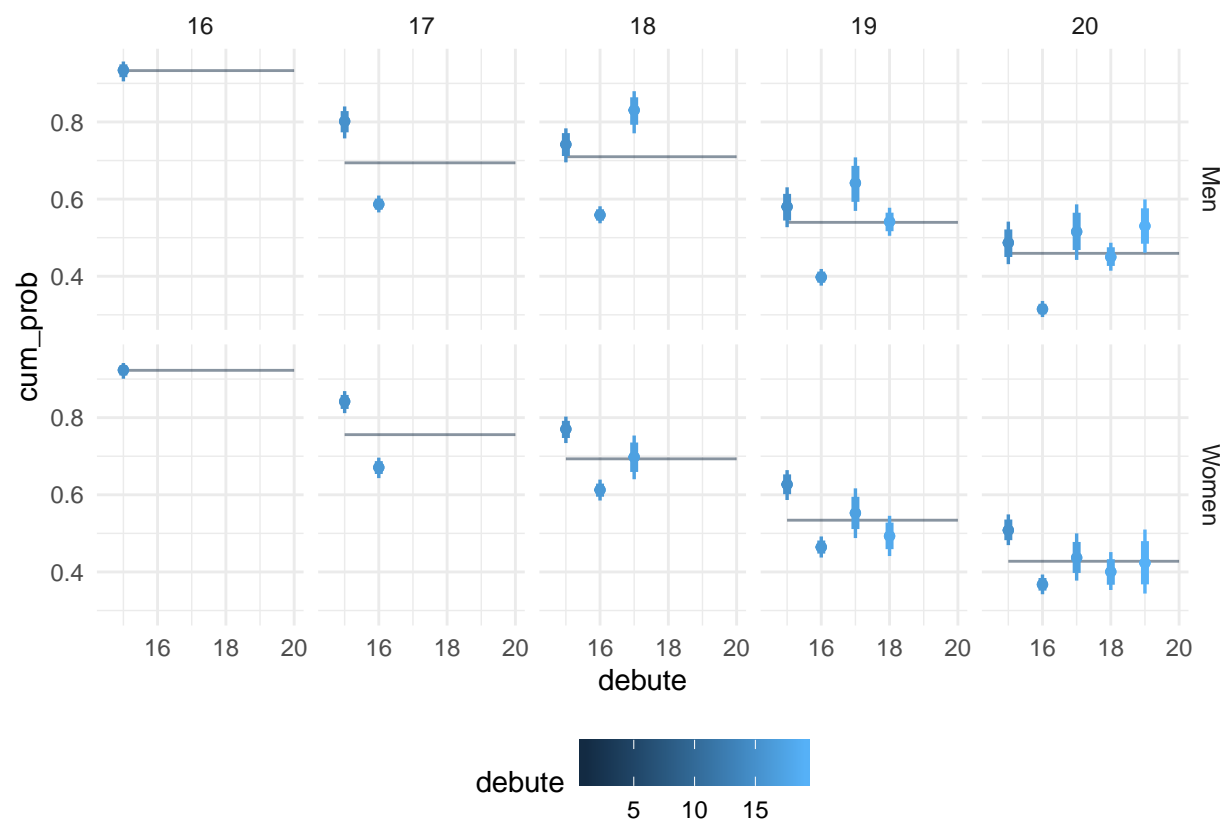


Figure 3: Cumulative reselection probability for each debut age compared to average for same player age

CI [1.01, 1.19] more likely to get reselected compared to players born in quarter 1, with 67.9% probability of the effect being bigger than 1.05. For women, players born in quarter 4 are on average 1.06 times, 95% CI [1.01, 1.17] more likely to get reselected compared to players born in quarter 1, with 53.3% probability of the effect being bigger than 1.05.

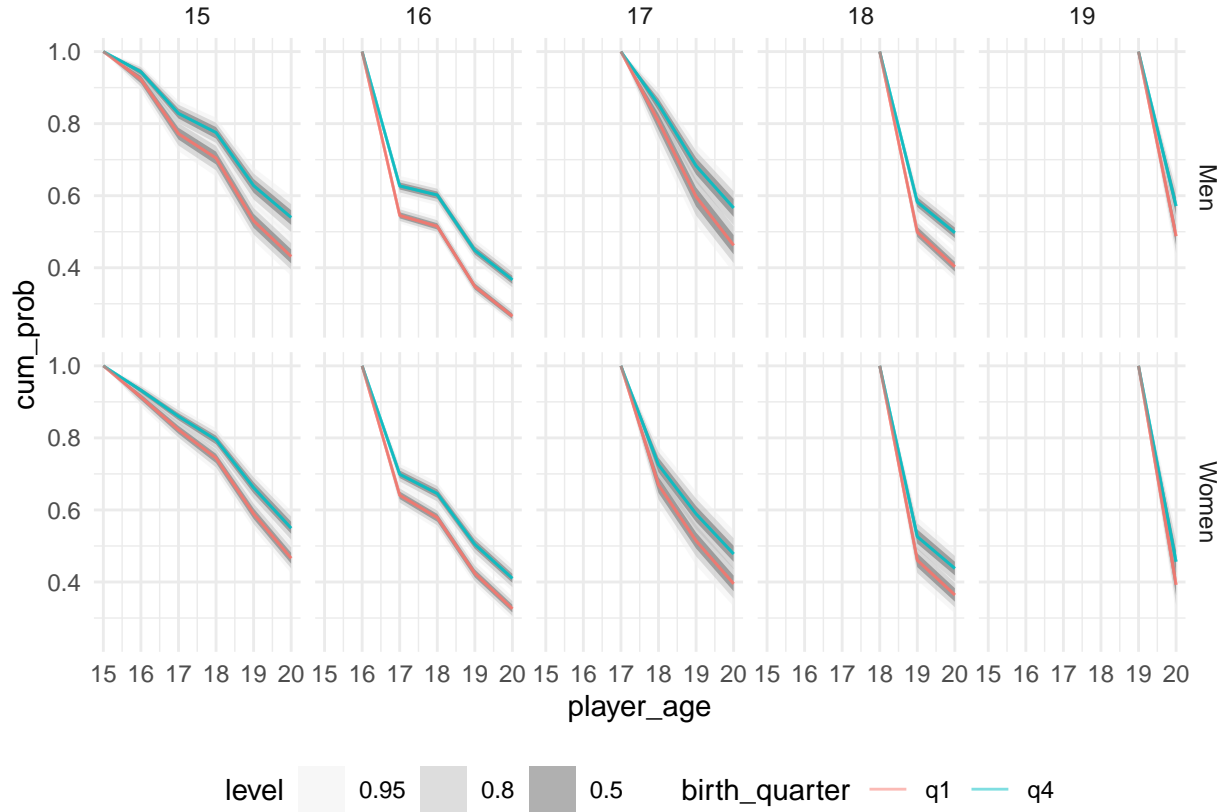


Figure 4: Cumulative reselection probability for players born in first and last quarter of the year.

2.5 Country points

For men, players from top ranked countries are on average 1.05 times, 95% CI [0.99, 1.11] more likely to get reselected than players from bottom ranked teams, with 47.0% probability of the effect being bigger than 1.05. For women, players from top ranked countries are on average 1.13 times, 95% CI [1.05, 1.21] more likely to get reselected than players from bottom ranked teams, with 98.9% probability of the effect being bigger than 1.05. The probability that the relative risk for women being more than 0.03 higher than for men is 86.8% (Women - Men = 0.1, 95% CI [-0.0, 0.2]).

As shown in Table 2, the effect of country points differs between the different categories in Model 3, and the predicted out-of-sample accuracy is better for Model 3 than any of the other models not including an interaction between country points and category. The relationship between country points and reselection probability for each category is presented in 5.

The difference in cumulative reselection probability between players in top and bottom ranked countries is presented in 6. The cumulative reselection probability for remaining selected until and including age 20 is presented for each gender and debut age, together with the difference between genders in each debut age are presented in 3. For men, the probability of players from top ranked countries having at least 1.05 times

higher probability of staying selected until age 20 than players from bottom ranked countries is, for debut age 15 = 60.9%, 16 = 100.0%, 17 = 67.7%, 18 = 32.7%, 19 = 99.9% and for women 15 = 100.0%, 16 = 100.0%, 17 = 95.7%, 18 = 99.2%, 19 = 96.6%. The probability that the relative risk for women beeing more than 0.03 higher than for men is, for debut age 15 = 97.0%, 16 = 78.1%, 17 = 85.5%, 18 = 98.4%, 19 = 61.9%.

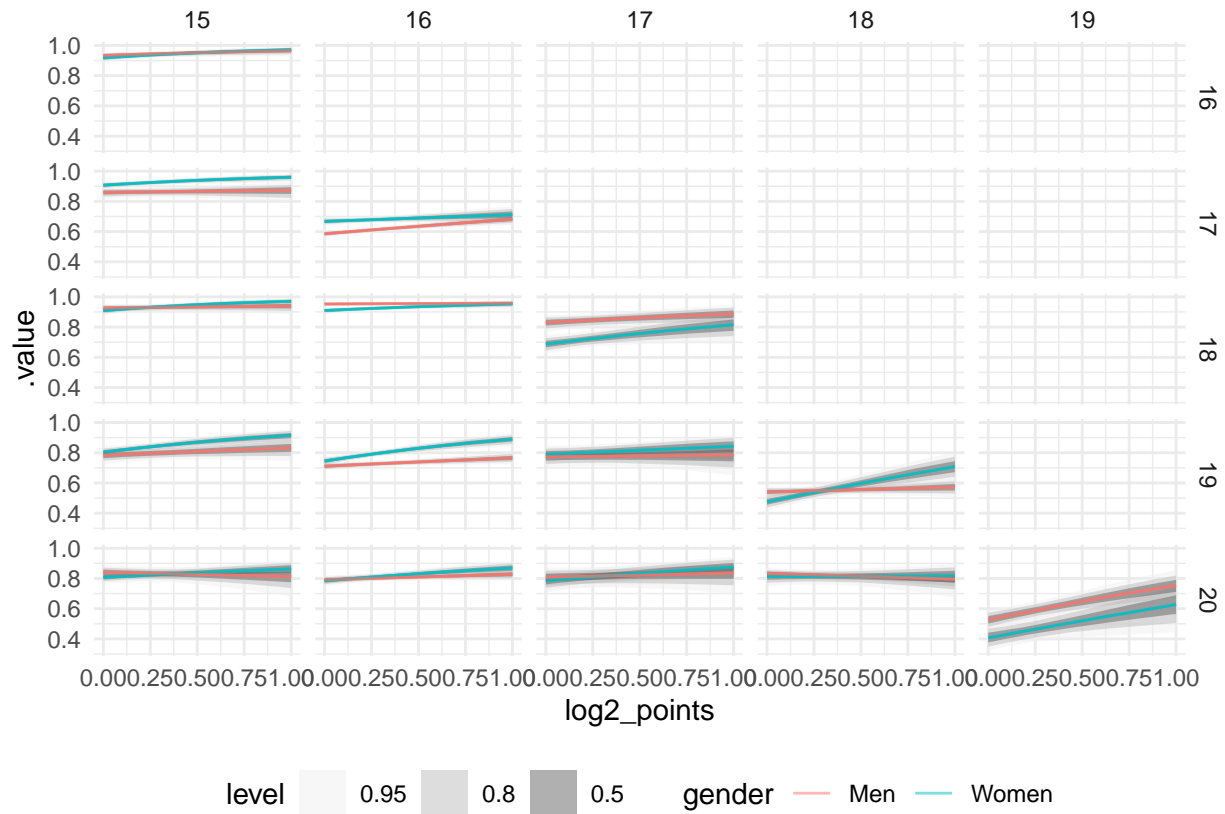


Figure 5: Relationship between country points and reselection probability.

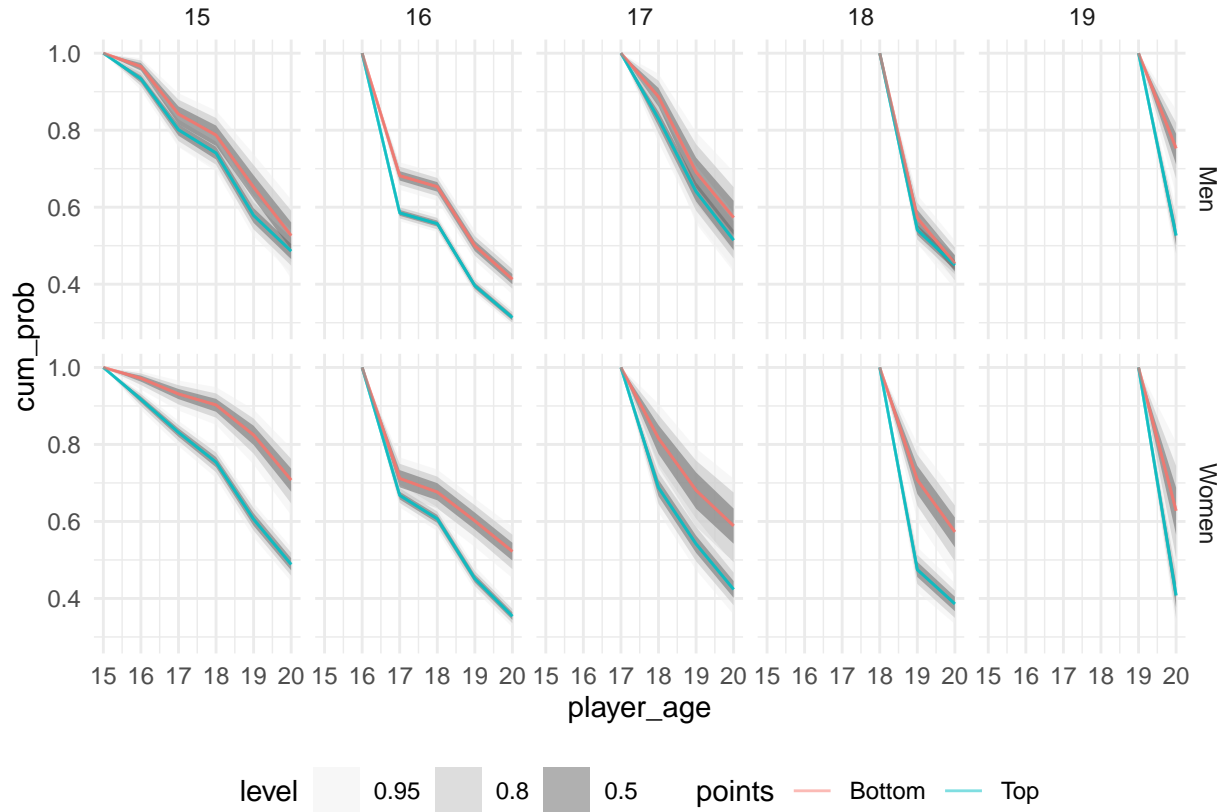


Figure 6: Cumulative reselection probability for top and bottom ranked countries.

Table 3: Relative risk of staying selected until age 20 between top and bottom ranked countries

| Debut | Men | | | Women | | | Women - Men | | |
|-------|------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|-------------|--------|------|
| | RR | 95% CI | | RR | 95% CI | | Diff | 95% CI | |
| | | LL | UL | | LL | UL | | LL | UL |
| 15 | 1.09 | 0.83 | 1.33 | 1.45 | 1.22 | 1.71 | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.71 |
| 16 | 1.32 | 1.16 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.21 | 1.71 | 0.16 | -0.14 | 0.45 |
| 17 | 1.11 | 0.82 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.00 | 1.78 | 0.28 | -0.19 | 0.79 |
| 18 | 1.01 | 0.82 | 1.18 | 1.49 | 1.10 | 1.87 | 0.48 | 0.08 | 0.92 |
| 19 | 1.43 | 1.15 | 1.75 | 1.55 | 1.02 | 2.20 | 0.12 | -0.54 | 0.71 |