Using Data Science Methods to Characterize Trends in the NBA

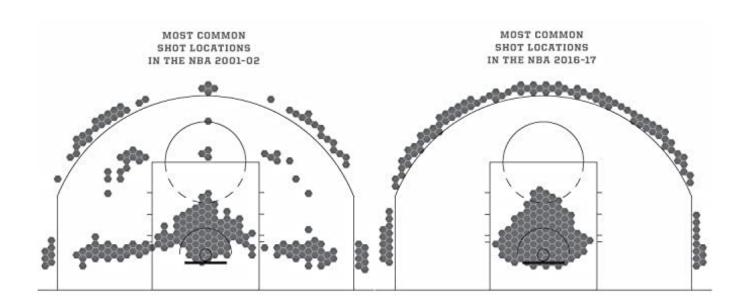
Anh-Minh Nguyen and Benjamin Stan December 8, 2021



Background



NBA gameplay is constantly evolving



Effect of rule changes

- > Each year, NBA makes changes to rules or emphasizes/reinterprets existing rules
 - 2001: Implementation of zone defense and defensive three seconds violation
 - 2004: Removal of "hand-checking" reduces contact on the perimeter (top)
 - 2011: "Rip-through" moves no longer considered shooting fouls

3, 2021, from https://www.nba.com/news/new-rules-official-points-education-2018-19

 2018: "Freedom of movement" emphasis reduces contact by defenders (bottom)





NBA players dataset from Kaggle

- > 1996-2021
- > Includes season-long info
 - Basic stats (points, rebounds, assists) averaged per game
 - Player draft details (college, draft position)
- > True shooting percentage (TSP)
 - Defined using points (PTS) and true shot attempts (TSA).
 - > TSA = (field goal attempts)+0.44*(free throw attempts)
 - > TSP = PTS/(2*TSA).

Aims and problem description

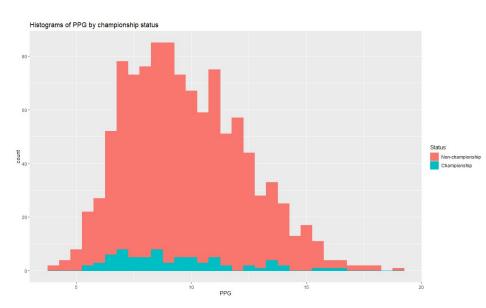
- > Does the rise of three-pointers lead to three point specialists and greater scoring depth for successful teams?
 - Compare the average PPG of non-leading scorers on championship teams against the average PPG of non-leading scorers on other teams
- > Are players becoming more effective at scoring?
 - Model the trend in true shooting percentage (TSP) from 1997 to 2021 to better understand the observed pattern
 - Interested in changepoints corresponding to rule changes:
 2001, 2004, 2011, 2018

Evaluating Depth of Championship Teams



Initiating the test

- Identify the championship teams for each season (teams that played in the NBA finals for a specific season) [2015 - 2021]
- Order the players by PPG on each team and consider only the 4th-9th ranked players
- > Calculate the mean PPG of players on championships teams and repeat for those on other teams
- > Take the difference between the two means

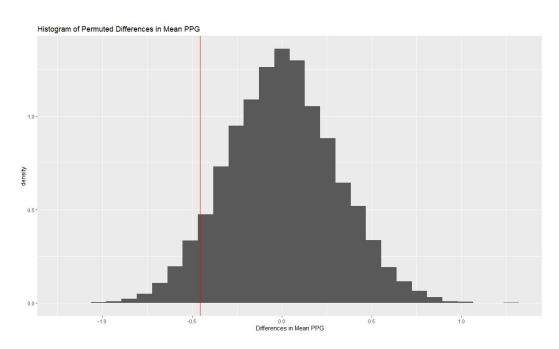


Original difference in means: -0.46

Developing the permutation algorithm

- For first permutation, shuffle the label of whether or not a player was on a championship team, stratified by season
- > Re-calculate the mean PPG of those 4th-9th ranked players on championship teams and other teams
- > Take the difference between the two means and store it
- > Repeat previous steps 10,000 times in total
- Compare original difference of means to array of permuted differences of means

Evaluating differences in mean PPG



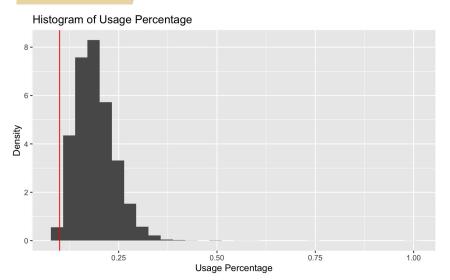
Evaluate two-sided p-value: 0.13

We fail to conclude whether championship teams have greater or lesser depth in terms of PPG than other teams.

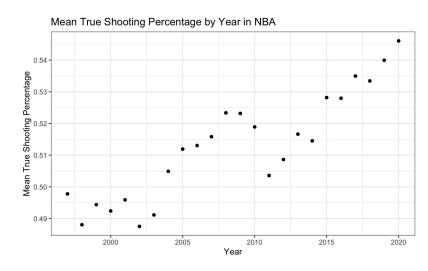
Modeling True Shooting Percentage



Chose to model the mean TSP by year



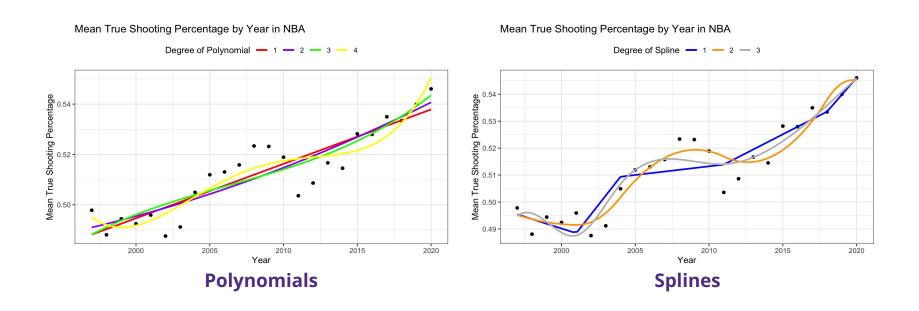
Usage percentage: Estimate of the percentage of team plays used by a player while on the floor



Considers players with usage percentage above 10%

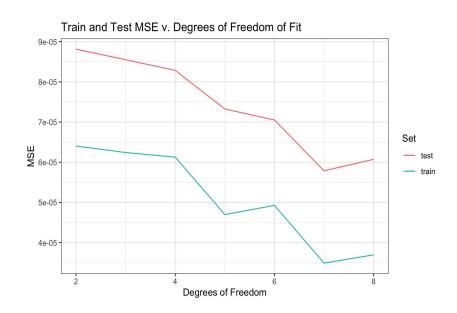
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Visualization of model fits

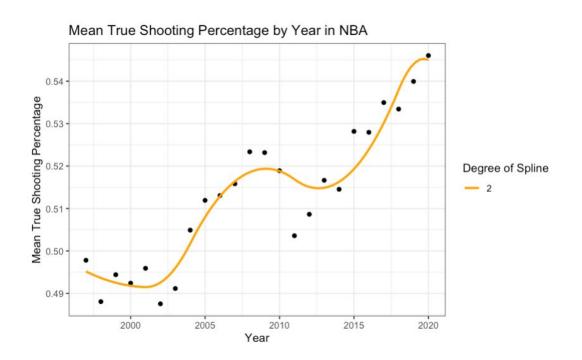


Determining the best model

- > Used 60/40 validation split, stratified by year
- > For polynomial (df 2-5)
 - df = order + 1
- > For splines (df 6-8)
 - df = order + 5
 - Four knots and intercept included
- > Slight increase in error from polynomial fit to spline (df $5 \rightarrow 6$)
- Quadratic spline (df 7) showed lowest test error

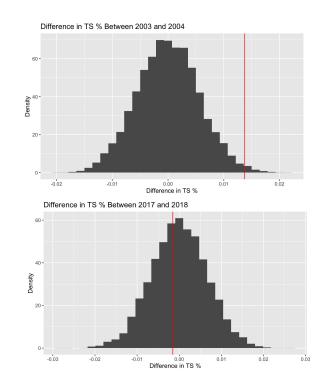


Visualization of model fit



Evaluating the effect of rule changes

Year	Rule Change	Point Est (after-before)	p-value
2001	Zone defense	0.35%↑	0.27
2004	Hand checking	1.38%↑	0.0085
2011	Rip-through move	1.53%↓	0.0011
2018	Freedom of movement	0.15%↓	0.41



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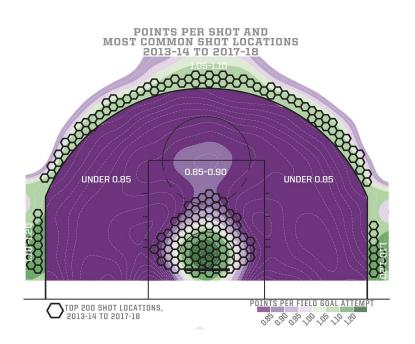
Questions?

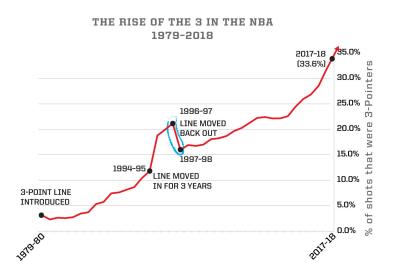


Appendix



NBA gameplay is constantly evolving





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