

# TRANSFER PORTAL MOTIVATION

**Driving Question:**  
Did the NCAA rules enforced in 2019 have intended effect on the number of athletes that enter the transfer portal?

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# OVERVIEW

- NCAA Rules and Intention
- Data Extraction
- Tests
- Results and Analysis
- Conclusion



# WHAT DID THE NCAA DO?



## RESTRICT EARLY OFFERS

Offers could not come in until post sophomore year.



## POSTPONE OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL VISITS

Official visits can start August junior year, and unofficial visits can start August sophomore year.



## NEW CAMP AND CLINIC RESTRICTIONS

Restriction of communication at clinics and camps regarding recruitment for certain age groups.



## MODIFICATION OF COMMUNICATION RULES

Postponed initial contact and enforced initiation periods.

# WHY?

- Curb early recruitment
- Prevent pressures to make huge life decisions prematurely at a young age
- Allow for time to develop and make more informed decision



# KPI

How do we determine if these rules took the effect they intended to?

- The transfer portal is a avenue for athletes to be traded to other schools.
- If these rules worked as intended, there would logically be less athletes in the portal
- AKA they made the correct decision the first time due to extra developmental period

# LIMITATIONS

## Logical Limitations:

- There are other factors for which athletes will enter the portal besides feeling as though they made the wrong decision in the school selection
- Additionally, there is no proof that all athletes who regret their decision would have made a different choice given more time, and would therefore still be in the portal.

## Access Limitations:

- unless you are a coach or player, you cannot access the portal
- There is no central database on NIL or verbal commitments, so cannot determine if a transfer has direct correlation to early recruiting



# **OTHER FACTORS**

## **Coaching Change**

- Athletes may transfer as a direct result of a coaching change
- Coach they were recruited by is no longer their coach, coach is a huge factor in where athletes choose to play

## **Injury**

- Athletes may transfer due to injury or changes during redshirt process
- Athletes may choose not to play any longer or suffer a career ending injury

## **Draft**

- Athletes may stop playing at their university to sign with an agent to get drafted to the NBA waiving their eligibility
- Athletes may simply just get drafted

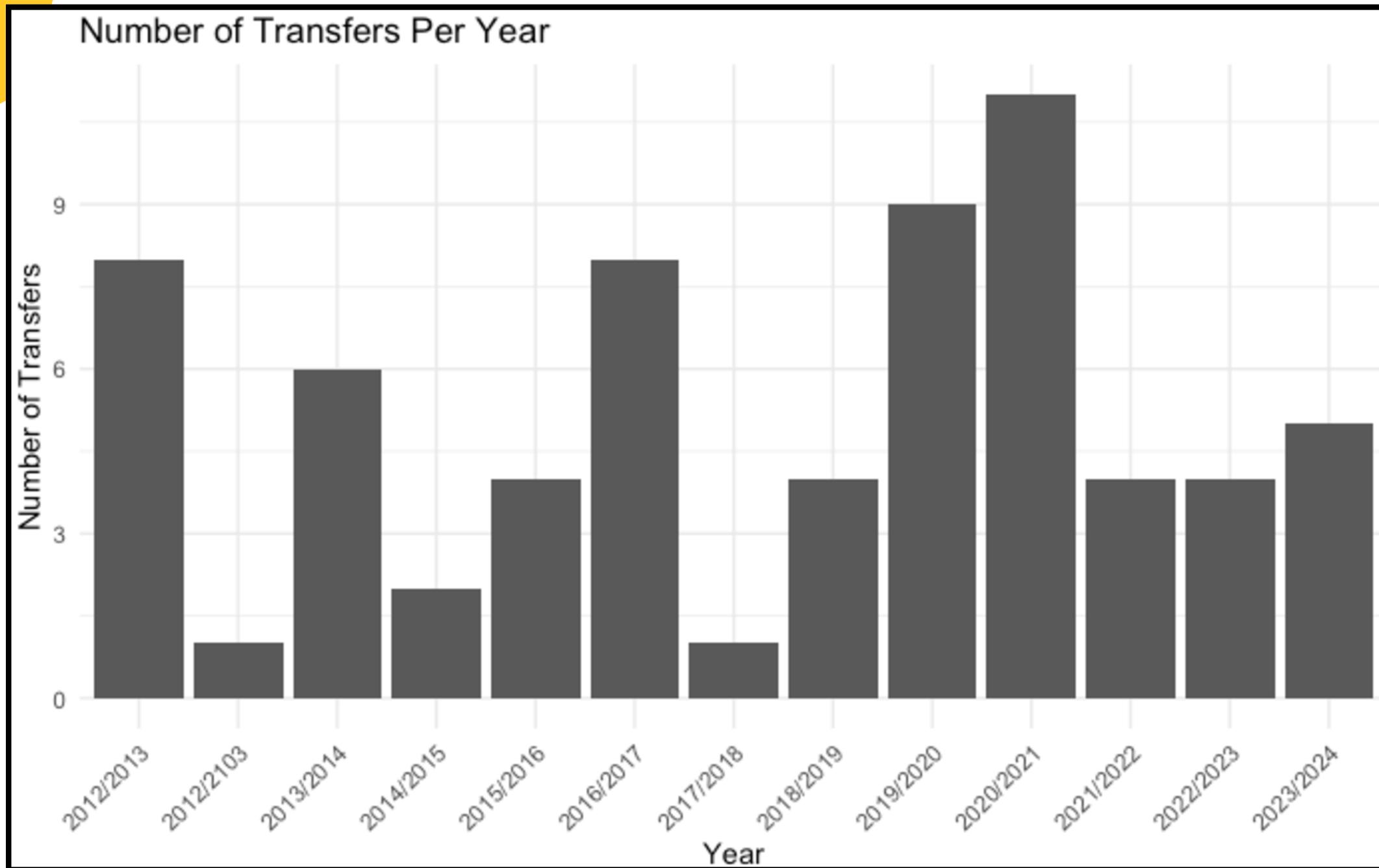
# DATA

All data was taken from changes in Official USC mens basketball roster, and transfers were verified using ESPN articles

To test using data I decided to use the transfers in/out or players that quit USC men's basketball over the past 10 years. (5years pre rule change and 5 years post)

ID	Player Name	Transfer IN/OUT	Year	Grade	Draft	Injury
1	Alexis Moore	OUT	2012/2013	F	0	0
2	Maurice Jones	OUT	2012/2013	SO	0	0
3	Evan Smith	OUT	2012/2013	R_SO	0	1
4	Garret Jackson	OUT	2012/2013	SO	0	0
5	Danilo Dragovic	OUT	2012/2013	F	0	0
6	Curtis Washington	OUT	2012/2013	SO	0	0
7	Renaldo Woolridge	IN	2012/2013	S	0	0
8	JT Terrell	IN	2012/2013	J	0	0
9	Omar Oraby	IN	2012/2013	J	0	0
10	Zach Banner	OUT	2013/2014	F	0	0
11	Dewayne Dedmond	OUT	2013/2014	J	1	0
12	Darion Clark	IN	2013/2014	SO	0	0
13	Katin Reinhardt	IN	2013/2014	SO	0	0
14	Pe'Shon Howard	IN	2013/2014	S	0	0
15	DJ Halyer	IN	2013/2014	S	0	0
16	Roschon Prince	OUT	2014/2015	F	0	0
17	Byron Wesley	OUT	2014/2015	J	0	0
18	Kahlil Dukes	OUT	2015/2016	SO	0	0
19	Brendyn Taylor	OUT	2015/2016	J	0	0
20	Shaquuan Aaron	IN	2015/2016	SO	0	0
21	Kurt Karis	IN	2015/2016	J	0	0
22	Darion Clark	OUT	2016/2017	R_SO	0	0
23	Katin Reinhardt	OUT	2016/2017	R_J	0	0
24	Malik Martin	OUT	2016/2017	SO	0	0
25	Jullian Jacobs	OUT	2016/2017	J	1	0
26	Malik Marquetti	OUT	2016/2017	SO	0	0
27	Nikola Jovanovic	OUT	2016/2017	J	1	0
28	Derryck Thornton	IN	2016/2017	R_SO	0	0
29	Devin Fleming	IN	2016/2017	J	0	0
30	De'Anthony Melton	OUT	2017/2018	F	0	0
31	Jordan Usher	OUT	2018/2019	F	0	0
32	Harrison Henderson	OUT	2018/2019	SO	0	0
33	Chimezie Metu	OUT	2018/2019	J	1	0
34	McKay Anderson	IN	2018/2019	J	0	0
35	Kevin Porter Jr	OUT	2019/2020	F	0	0
36	Derryck Thornton	OUT	2019/2020	R_J	0	0
37	Chuck O Bannon Jr	OUT	2019/2020	SO	0	0
38	I'Raan Brooks	OUT	2019/2020	F	0	0

# TESTS



Paired T-test

Used a paired T test to compare the averages before and after the rule change and if there was statistical significance.

# T-TEST RESULTS

Paired T- Test of means pre and post rule change

**p-value = 0.9481, quite large, >0.05;** not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis

- rule change does not appear to have had a statistically significant effect on the average number of transfers

t = -0.069254, df = 4

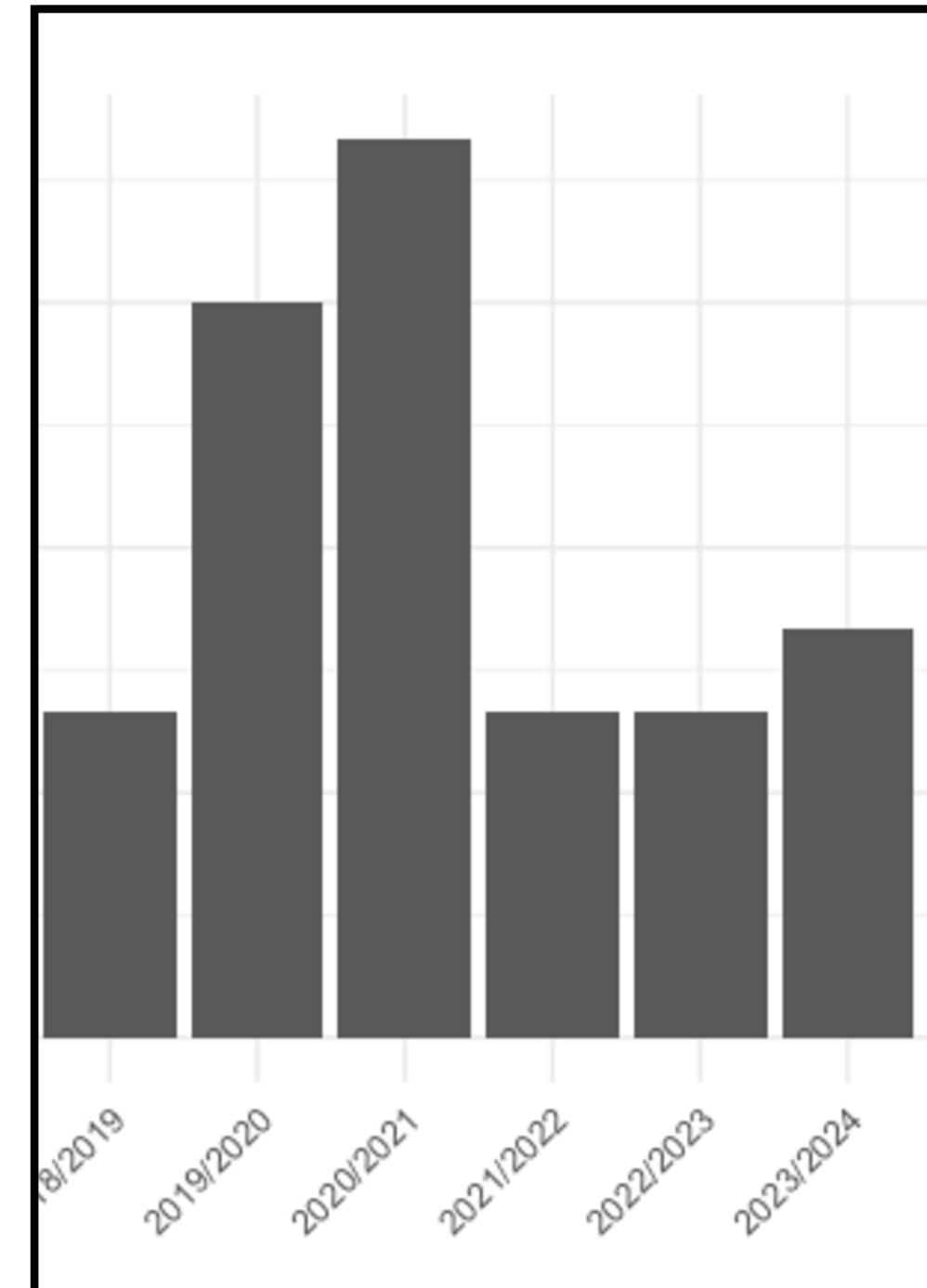
alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0

mean difference : -0.2

# ADJUSTMENTS

Given the rule was placed in 2018/2019 season:  
we see a lot of transfers around this time. Could  
the rule changes cause movement in rosters due  
to commotion of changes and projected effects  
are to come given more time?

To test this: perform new T test using past 3 years as post  
rule change and the previous 3 years as the pre rule change:  
(given it takes about 3 years for recruited athletes to reach  
college.



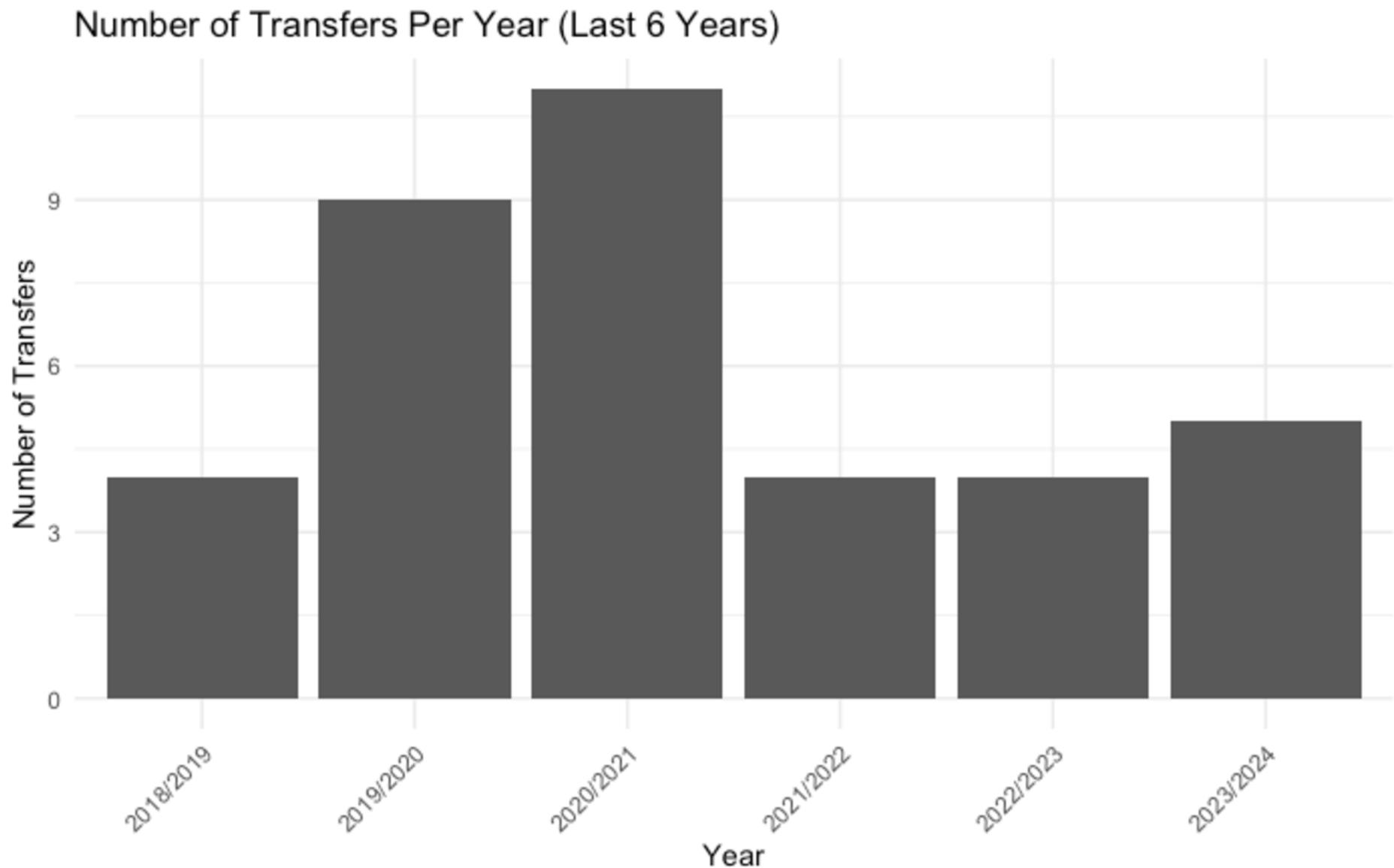
# T-TEST RESULTS

## Adjusted Paired T-Test:

**P- Value: 0.1869 > 0.05** we can see that the results are better but still not statistically significant

$t = -1.9757$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.1869$   
mean difference : 3.666667

From the improvement in results we can project that given more time (data) to take effect that these rules may eventually prove their efficacy, but as of now there is no real change due to just these rules.

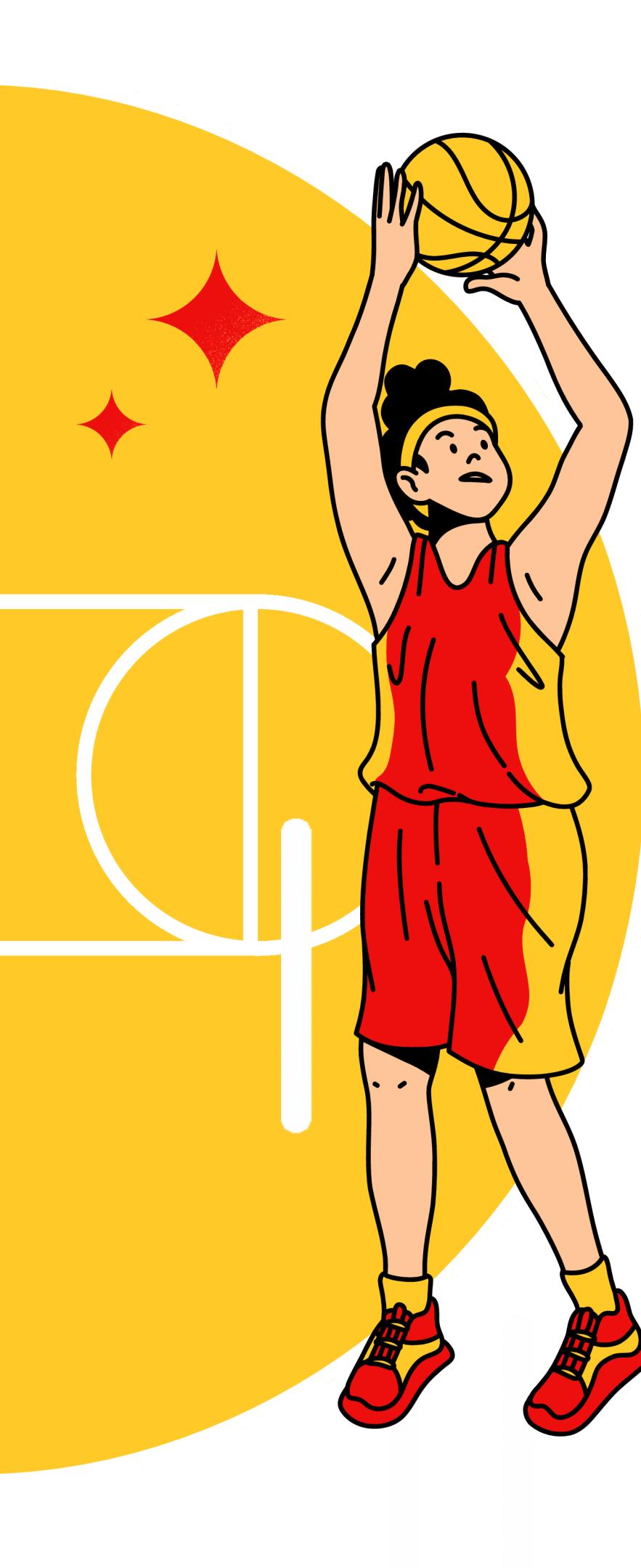


# CONSIDERATIONS

- the data taken and results from testing are only a small snapshot of the bigger picture
- we need more time and more data, effects are starting to be seen but not statistically significant
- variation across school and sports could tell us more about the efficacy of these rules

## OTHER TESTS:

Regression testing for injury, and drafted athletes relation to total transfer showed no significance, due to small amount of data.



## Final Conclusion:

While it cannot be proven yet that the rules are working, there is statistical evidence that suggests with more time, we will be able to more thoroughly test this.



# THANK YOU!

NCAA rules