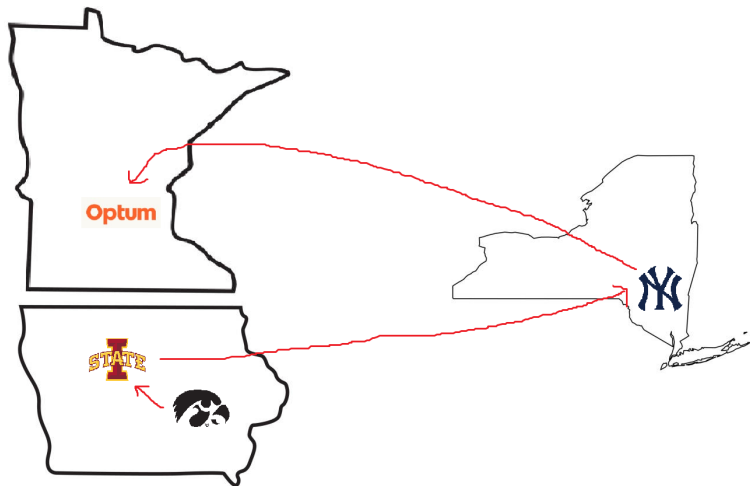


Modeling March Madness

Nathan Zimmerman

3/14/23

About me

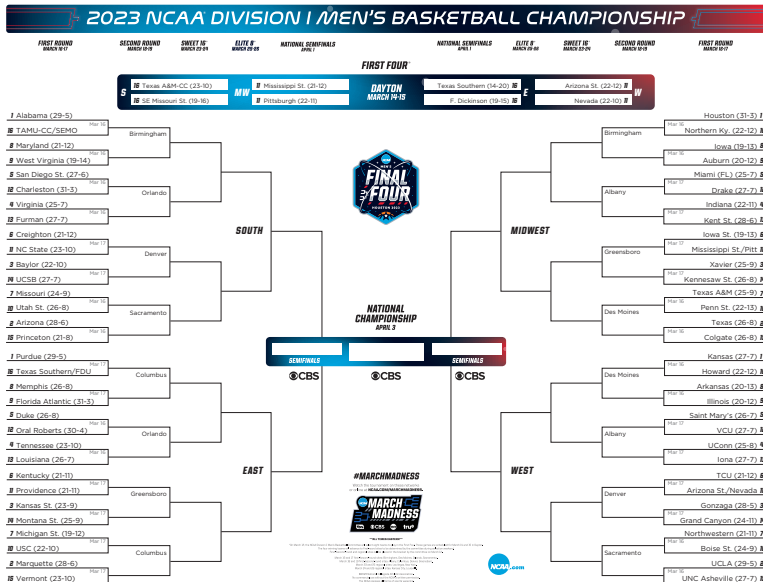


Zimmerman, Zimmerman, and Zimmerman (2020)

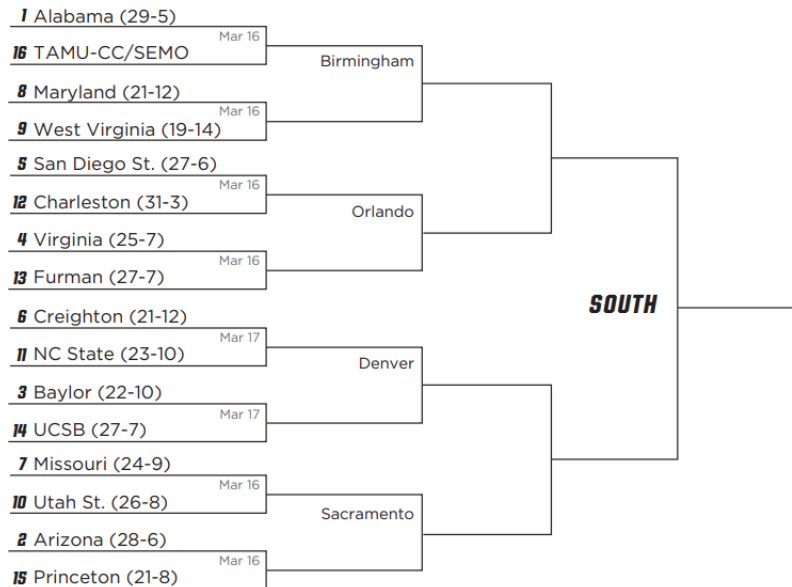
March Madness



The Bracket



The Bracket



Probability of perfect bracket

- Strategy: Flip a coin

$$0.5^{63}$$

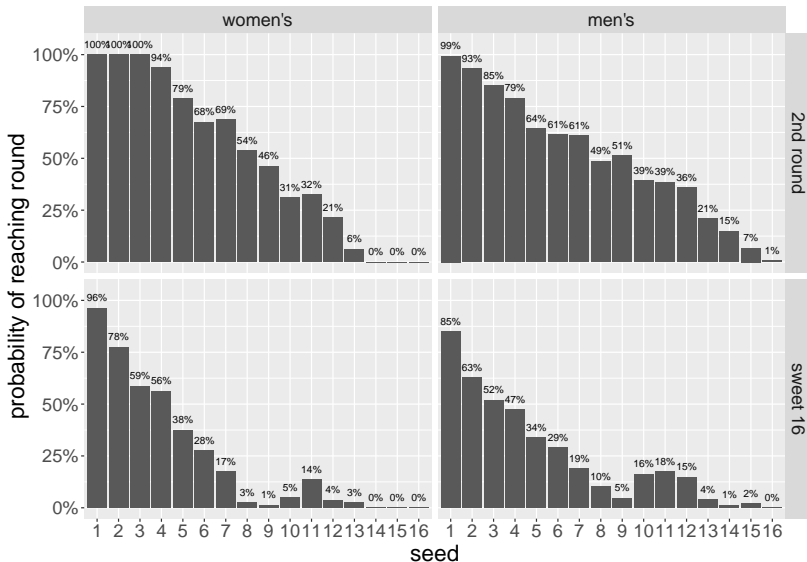
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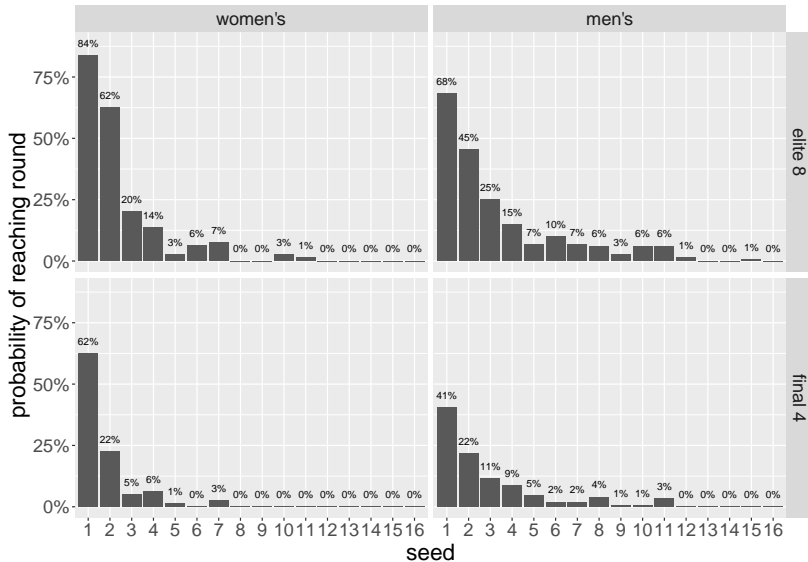
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≈ 1 in 9 quintillion

Probability of reaching round by seed, 1985-2022



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Probability of perfect bracket

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$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.405^4 \times 0.453^4 \times 0.520^4 \times 0.473^4 \times 0.642^4 \times \\ &\quad 0.615^4 \times 0.608^4 \times 0.486^4 \times 0.5^3 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\approx 1 \text{ in } 10 \text{ billion}$$

900 million times better odds than flipping a coin!

Use a rating system/model

- ▶ NET, Kenpom, Sagarin, Torvik

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- ▶ NET, Kenpom, Sagarin, Torvik
- ▶ **Team strength** (Harville and Smith (1994))

Team strength model

- ▶ For any game between teams i and j , the score differential (team i 's points minus team j 's points) depends only on:
 - ▶ The strength of team i , s_i
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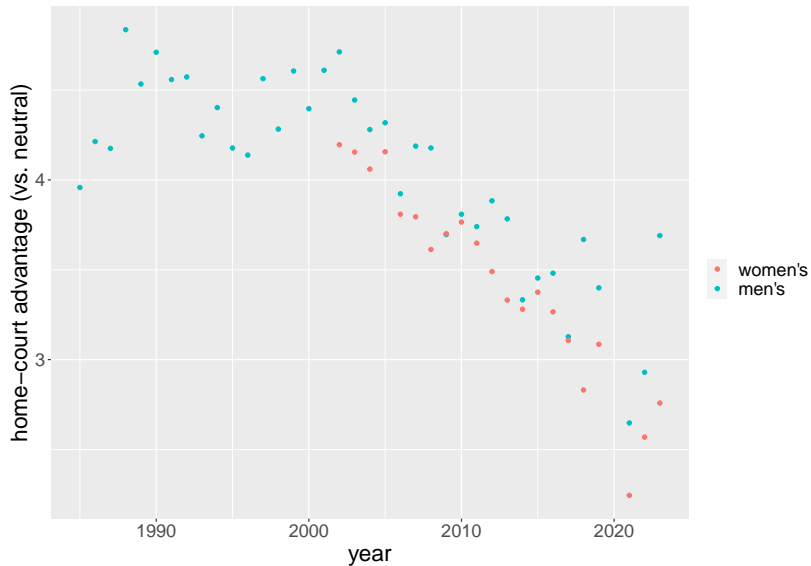
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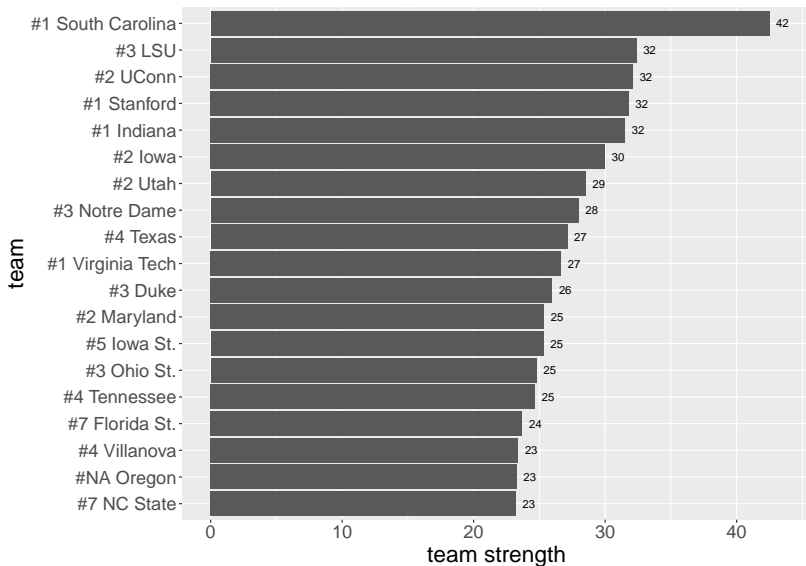
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- ▶ Model fit to all of a season's games ($n \approx 5,400$) that occurred prior to the tournament
- ▶ Linear mixed effects model

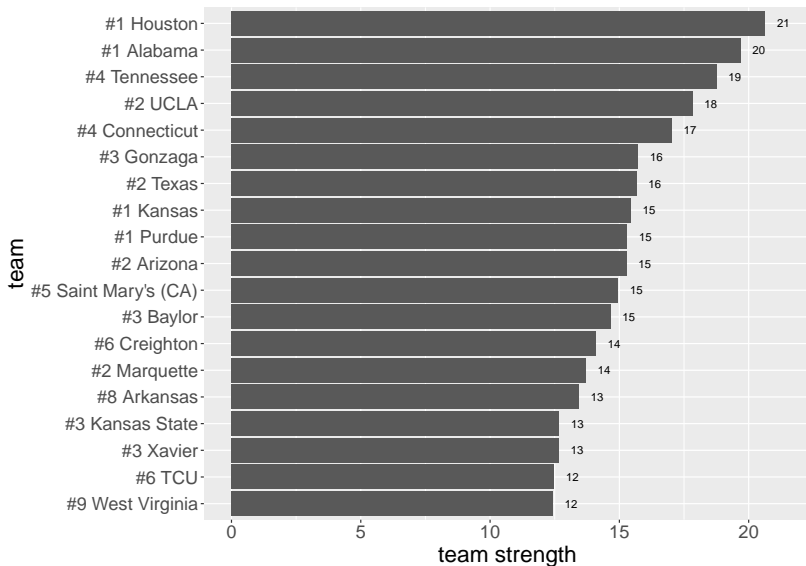
Home court advantage by year



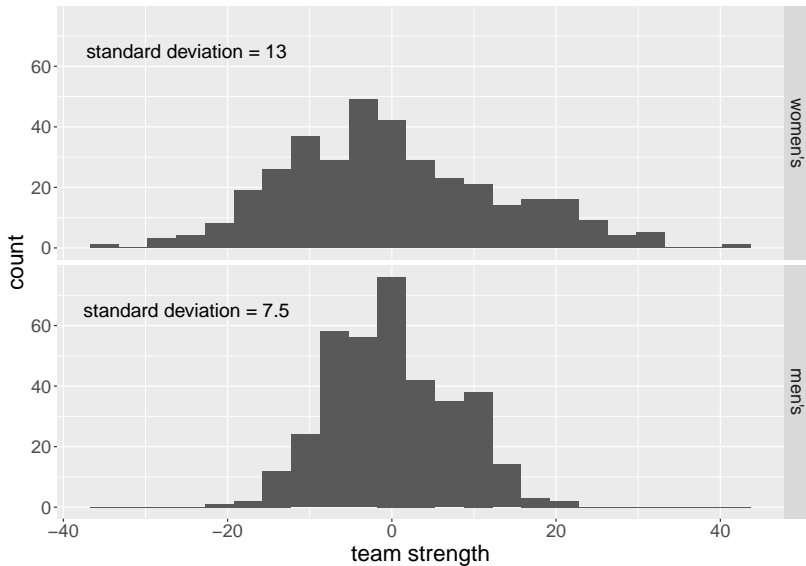
Team strengths, Women's 2023



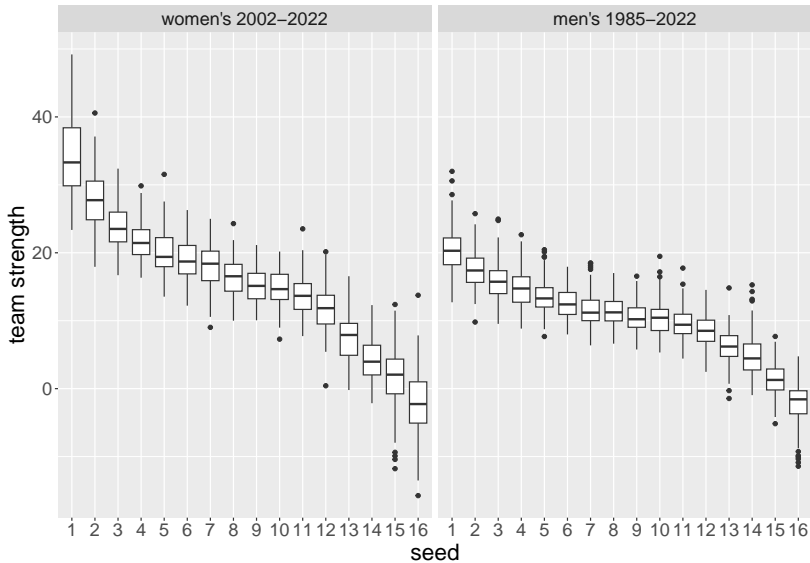
Team strengths, Men's 2023



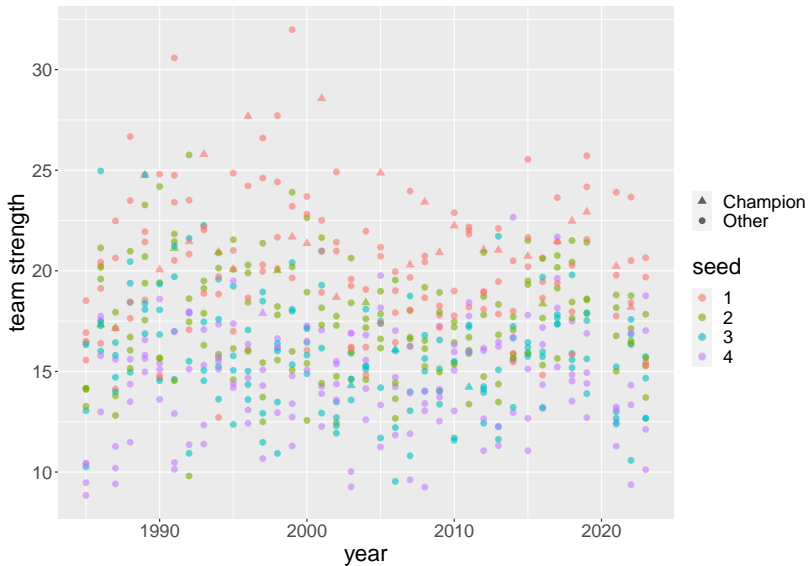
Distribution of teams strengths, 2023



Team strength by seed, 1985-2023



Team strength by seed by year, Men's



Estimating win probability from expected win margin

Example

- ▶ Predict the probability that Iowa State wins vs. Pittsburgh at a neutral site

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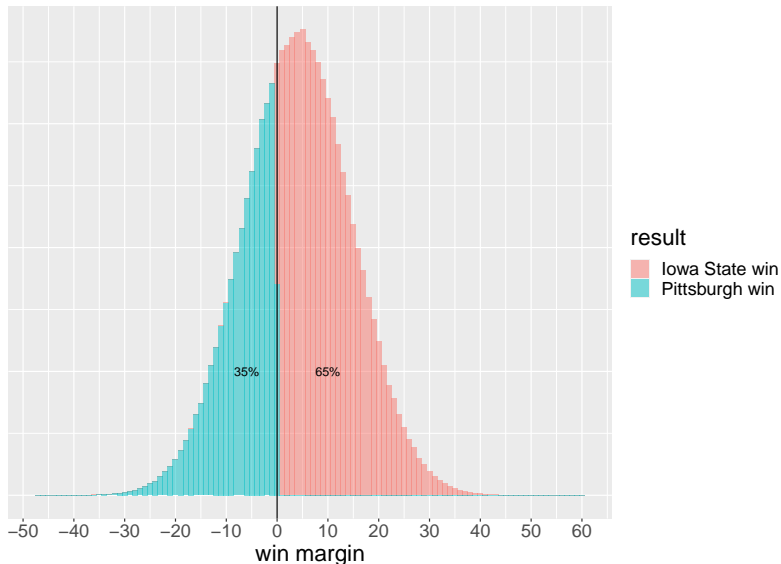
Estimating win probability from expected win margin

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- ▶ Predict the probability that Iowa State wins vs. Pittsburgh at a neutral site
- ▶ Iowa State team strength = 11.8
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- ▶ Model error is normally distributed with standard deviation = 10.7

Estimating win probability from expected win margin

- ▶ Expected win margin = 4.1
- ▶ Model error is normally distributed with standard deviation = 10.7



How to pick a bracket

Example

Team A (team strength = 26)	
Team B (team strength = 25)	?
	?
Team C (team strength = 25)	?
Team D (team strength = 15)	

How to pick a bracket

Example

Team A (team strength = 26)

Team B (team strength = 25) Team A
?

Team C (team strength = 25) Team C

Team D (team strength = 15)

How to pick a bracket

Example

Team A (team strength = 26)	
Team B (team strength = 25)	Team A
	?
Team C (team strength = 25)	Team C
Team D (team strength = 15)	

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Team A is champion}) \\ &= P(\text{Team A beats Team B}) \times \\ & (P(\text{Team C beats Team D}) \times P(\text{Team A beats Team C}) + \\ & P(\text{Team D beats Team C}) \times P(\text{Team A beats Team D})) \\ &= 32\% \end{aligned}$$

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Example

Team A (team strength = 26)	
Team B (team strength = 25)	Team A
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Team C (team strength = 25)	Team C
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$$P(\text{Team C is champion}) = 39\%$$

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$$P(\text{Team C is champion}) = 39\%$$

► Consider imbalances in the bracket

Bracket scoring

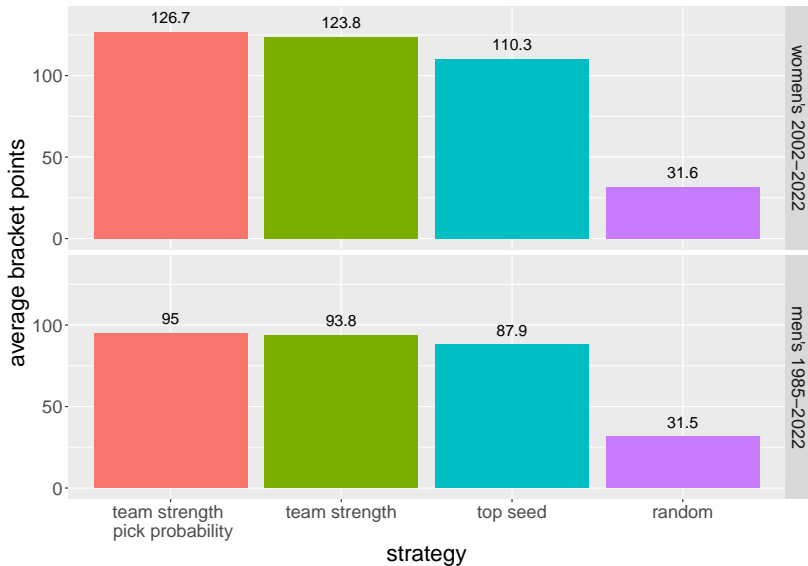
Round	Picks	Points per correct pick	Points
1st round	32	1	32
2nd round	16	2	32
Sweet 16	8	4	32
Elight 8	4	8	32
Final 4	2	16	32
Championship	1	32	32
Total	63		192

Average bracket score by year, Men's 2011-2019

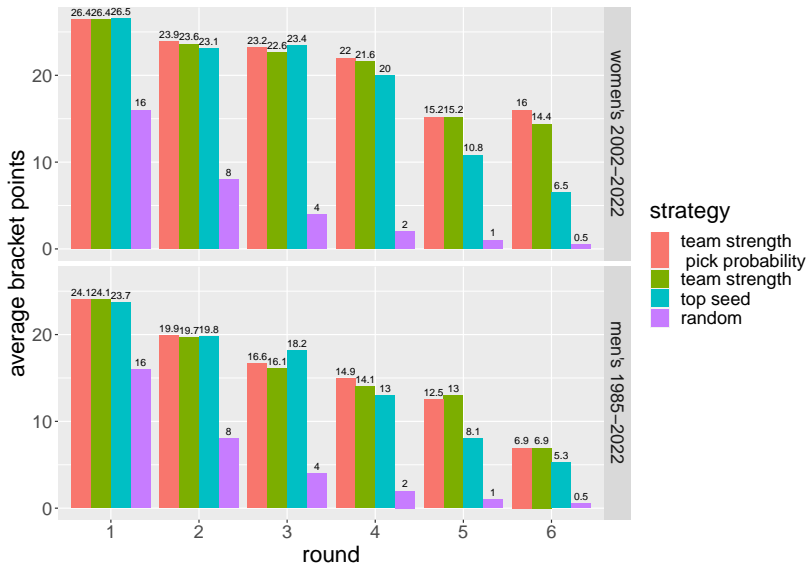
Year	Average bracket score
2011	53
2012	83
2013	70
2014	60
2015	83
2016	68
2017	66
2018	57
2019	64

<https://www.ncaa.com/news/basketball-men/2019-02-27/march-madness-how-do-your-past-brackets-stack-competition>

Average bracket points, 1985-2022



Average bracket points by round, 1985-2022



Ideas for improving the team strength model

- ▶ Weigh recent performance more

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- ▶ Weigh recent performance more
- ▶ Account for travel distance
- ▶ Adjust margin of victory for count of possessions

References

- Harville, David A., and Michael H. Smith. 1994. "The Home-Court Advantage: How Large Is It, and Does It Vary from Team to Team?" *The American Statistician* 48 (1): 22.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/2685080>.
- Zimmerman, Dale L., Nathan D. Zimmerman, and Joshua T. Zimmerman. 2020. "March Madness "Anomalies": Are They Real, and If So, Can They Be Explained?" *The American Statistician* 75 (2): 207–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2020.1720814>.