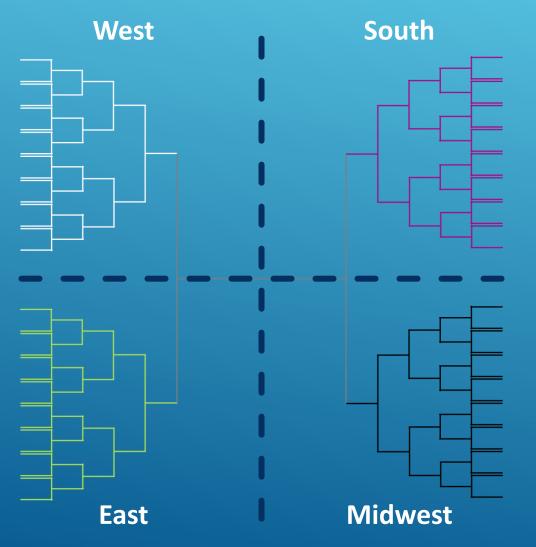


AN EFFICACY RATING FOR MARCH MADNESS TOURNAMENT SEEDING

Dr. Joe DeMaio and Nathalie Jones

BACKGROUND



March Madness & NCAA Seeding

- Tournament began seeding in 1979
 - → Initially, 32 Team bracket
- 64-team bracket began in 1985:
 - → Teams split into 4 regions
 - → Ranked 1 16 within each region
- Lower seeds expected to place higher in the tournament





BACKGROUND





March Madness & NCAA Seeding

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PROJECT PURPOSE

- How accurate are team seedings?
- Has seeding efficacy increased or decreased over time?
- What influential factors exist?
- Does seeding efficacy vary across tournaments?



ABOUT THE DATA

Data Collected

- NCAA bracket information
 - 1985 2023 Men's tournament
 - 1994 2023 Women's tournament
- Player Salaries
 - **36 years** of NBA player salaries
 - 5 years of WNBA player salaries
- Early Entrant Players
 - 38 years of NBA early entrant players
 - 2 years of WNBA early entrant players



ABOUT THE DATA

Data Scraping Methods

- Python libraries: "requests," "beautifulsoup"
- NBA data available but scattered across various websites and webpages
 - → Wikipedia
 - → ESPN
 - → Basketballreference.com
- Limited sources of WNBA data
 - → Spotrac (player salaries)
 - → DraftKings (early entrants)



PROPOSED METRIC

Proposed metric sums seed value for each team at a fixed round, i:

$$E(year, gender) = \sum_{i} R(year, round(i), gender)$$

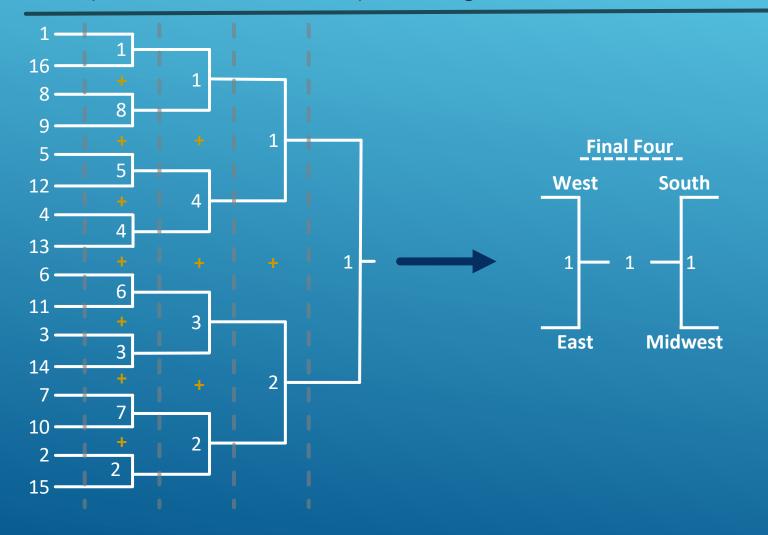
The error rate can then be calculated by:

$$e = \frac{E(year, gender) - Best Score}{Worst Score - Best Score}$$



MEASURING TEAM SEEDING EFFICACY

$$(36 + 10 + 3 + 1) \times 4 \text{ Regions} + 1 + 1 + 1 = 203$$



→ If the tournament goes as expected,

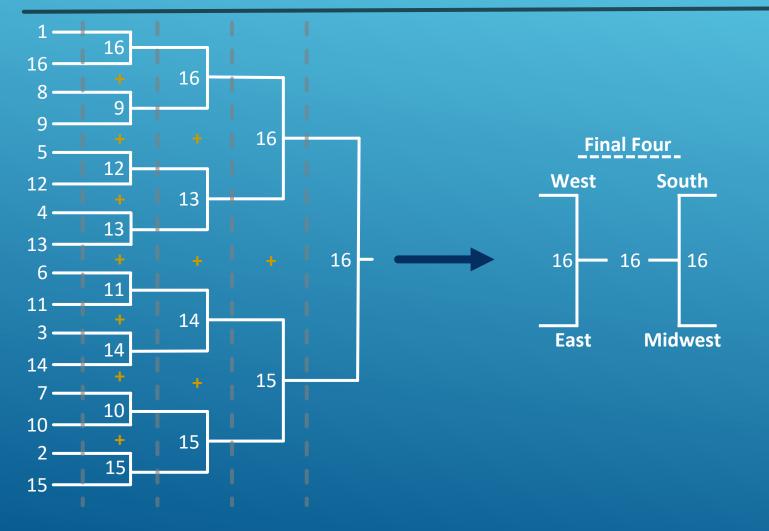
E(year, gender) = 203

$$e = \frac{203 - 203}{868 - 203} = \frac{0}{665} = 0.0$$



MEASURING TEAM SEEDING EFFICACY

$$(100 + 58 + 31 + 16) \times 4 \text{ Regions} + 16 + 16 + 16 = 868$$



→ In the worst case,

E(year, gender) = 868

$$e = \frac{868 - 203}{868 - 203} = \frac{665}{665} = 1.0$$



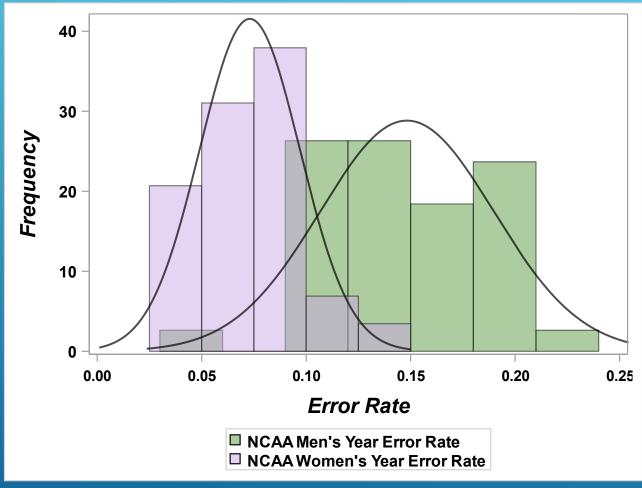
ERROR RATE EXAMPLE

Round Number	<i>E</i> (2023, m)	Best Score	Worst Score
1	191	144	400
2	78	40	232
3	37	12	124
4	23	4	64
5	9	2	32
6	4	1	16
Sum Total	342	203	868

$$e = \frac{E(2023, m) - Best Score}{Worst Score - Best Score} = \frac{342 - 203}{868 - 203} = \frac{139}{665} = 0.201$$



ERROR RATE ACROSS TOURNAMENTS



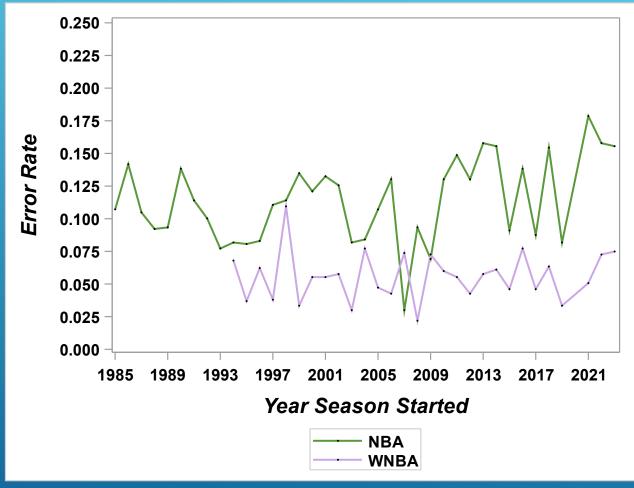
Distribution of Year Error Rates for NCAA Men's & Women's Leagues

Average Error Rates Overall			
Men's	Women's		
15 %	7 %		

 Slightly less variation in women's tournaments error rates



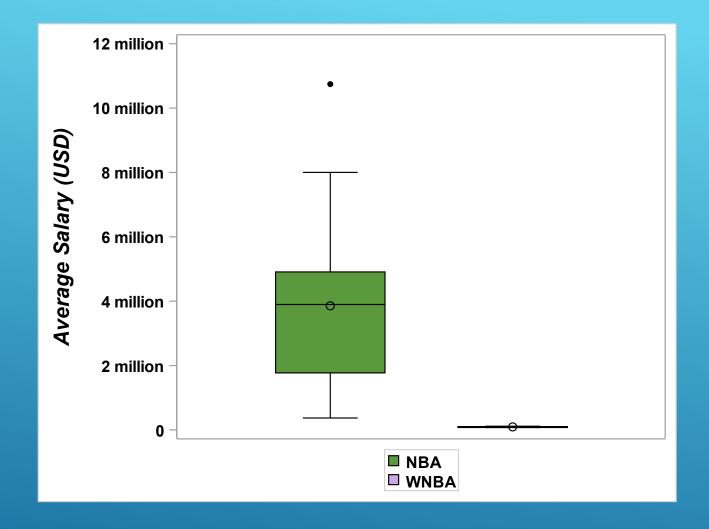
ERROR RATE BY GENDER OVER TIME



Year Error Rates for Men's & Women's Tournaments Over Time

- Lower error rate in women's tournaments every year except 2006
- Slight overall increase in men's tournaments
- 1998 Largest error rate in women's history
- Harvard (16) vs.
 Stanford (1), 1998





Average Salary for NBA and WNBA Players

EXTREME PAY DISPARITY



INFLUENCING FACTORS: SALARY

Name	Position	2022 Salary
	Average WNBA Player	\$97,381
	Average NBA Player	\$8.2 Million
Steph Curry	Highest paid NBA player	\$51.9 Million
Diana Taurasi	Highest paid WNBA player	\$235,936
Rocky the Mountain Lion	NBA Mascot	\$625K
Harry the Hawk	NBA Mascot	\$600K
Benny the Bull	NBA Mascot	\$400K
Go the Gorilla	NBA Mascot	\$200K

CONCLUSION

	NCAA March Madness Tournament	
Project Purpose	Women's Tournament	Men's Tournament
1. How Accurate are Team Seedings?	7% error rate (overall)	15% error rate (overall)
2. Has Seeding Efficacy Increased or Decreased Over Time?	Relatively steady	Slightly increasing
3. What Influential Factors Exist?	Men's & Women's salaries significantly disparate	
4. Does Seeding Efficacy Vary Across Leagues?	Women's error rate significantly lower	



QUESTIONS



THANK YOU!



APPENDIX



FUTURE WORK

Tournament Simulation

- Aim to study relative distribution of e to different probability estimators
- Fix win probabilities at 50% for each team
- Use historical probabilities for the likelihood that seed i beats seed j for $i \neq j$

Men's vs. Women's Tournament Comparisons

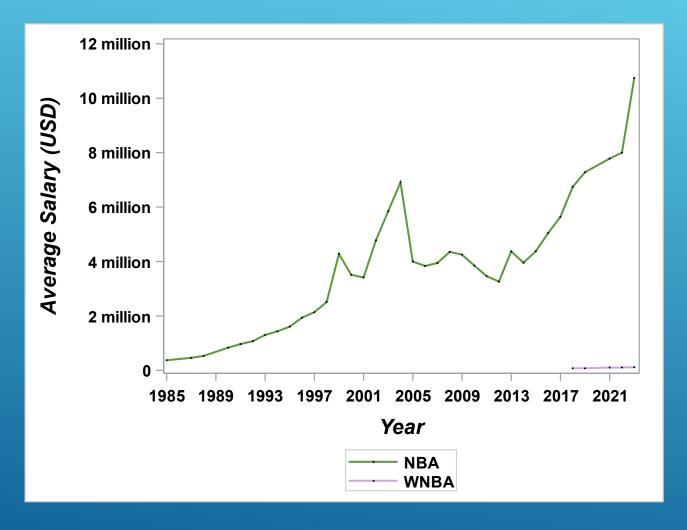
- Analyze time spent playing for top earners within each league
- Analyze the number of top-performing players not drafted
- Analyze placement of top players during the draft



NBA & WNBA SALARIES



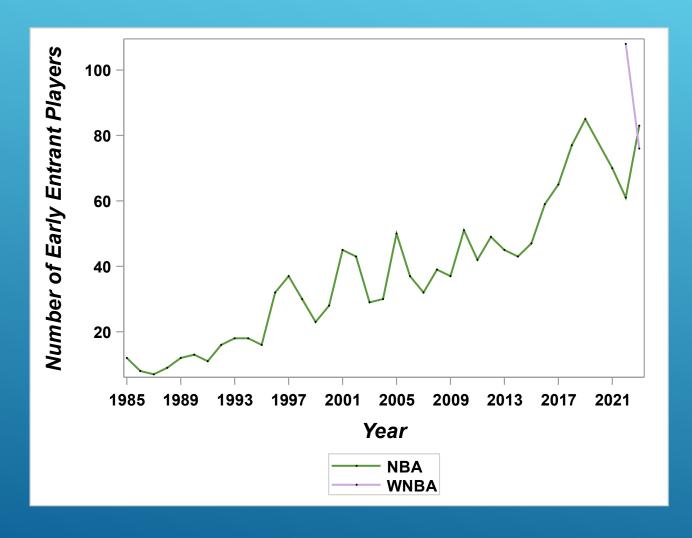
AVERAGE NBA PLAYER SALARY (1985 – 2023)



- Little data on WNBA players, only 5 years publicly available
- NBA player salaries display a positive, increasing relationship
- Time accounts for 72.27% of the variation in NBA player salaries
- Salaries should increase by \$176,262
 - \$213,890 per year



NUMBER OF EARLY ENTRANT PLAYERS



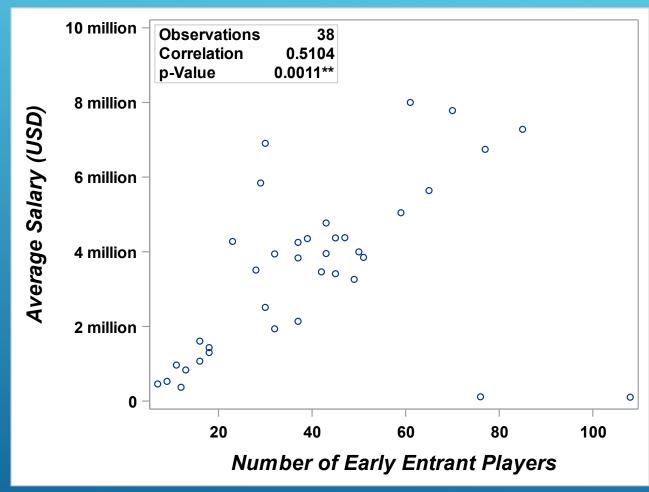
- Little data on WNBA early entrant players
- Positive, increasing relationship
- The number of early NBA entrants should increase by 1 – 2 players each year



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACTORS



INFLUENCING FACTORS' RELATIONSHIP



Correlation Between Average NBA Salaries and Number of NBA Early Entrants

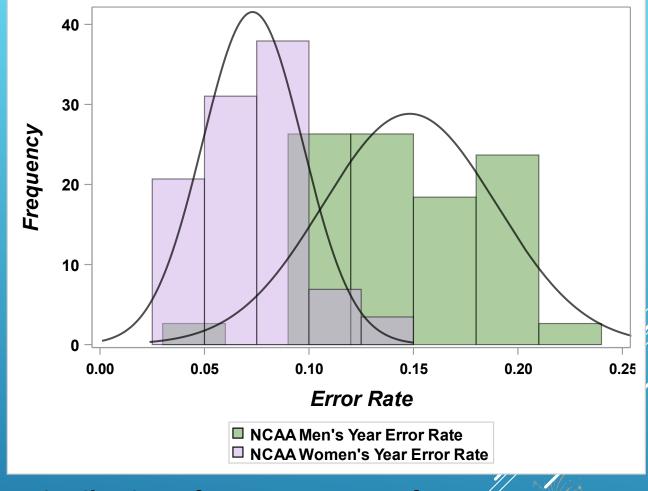
- Correlation: 51%, p-value: 0.0011**
- Relatively strong, positive relationship
- As salaries increase, so should the number of NBA early-entrant players



CODE USED



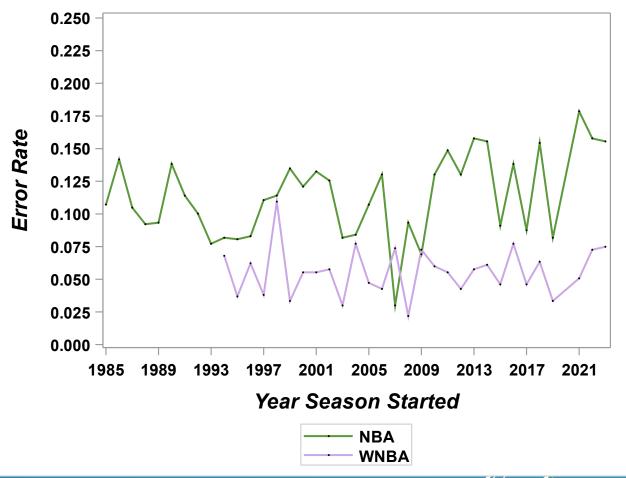
```
ODS all close;
ODS html path = "&filepat" file = "visuals.html";
ODS graphics / outputfmt = svg;
PROC sqplot
 DATA = out.yr clean;
 HISTOGRAM NBA YEAR ERROR /
   fillattrs = (color = "#5B993D")
   transparency = 0.5 name = "men"
   legendlabel = "NCAA Men's Year Error Rate";
 HISTOGRAM WNBA YEAR ERROR /
   fillattrs = (color = "#CBA8E5")
   transparency = 0.5 name = "women"
   legendlabel = "NCAA Women's Year Error Rate";
 DENSITY NBA YEAR ERROR / lineattrs = (color = black)
   transparency = 0.3;
 DENSITY WNBA YEAR ERROR / lineattrs = (color = black)
   transparency = 0.3;
 KEYLEGEND "men" "women" / autoitemsize down = 2
   valueattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
 XAXIS label = "Error Rate"
   values = (0.00 \text{ to } 0.25 \text{ by } 0.05)
   labelattrs = (size = 16 style = Italic weight = Bold)
   valueattrs = (size = 11 weight = Bold);
 YAXIS label = "Frequency"
   labelattrs = (size = 16 style = Italic weight = Bold)
   valueattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
RUN;
ODS html close;
ODS listing;
```



Distribution of Year Error Rates for NCAA Men's & Women's Leagues



```
ODS all close;
ODS html path = "&filepat" file = "visuals.html";
ODS graphics / outputfmt = svg;
PROC sqplot
 DATA = out.yrlg clean;
 STYLEATTRS datacontrastcolors = ("#5B993D" "#CBA8E5");
 SERIES x = YEAR y = YEAR ERROR / group = LEAGUE ID
   markers lineattrs = (thickness = 2) name = "lines"
   markerattrs = (symbol = circlefilled color = black
    size = 3);
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   valueattrs = ( size = 12 weight = Bold);
 XAXIS label = "Year Season Started"
   values = (1985 to 2023 by 1)
   labelattrs = (size = 16 style = Italic weight = Bold)
   valueattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
 YAXIS label = "Error Rate"
   values = (0.000 \text{ to } 0.250 \text{ by } 0.025)
   labelattrs = (size = 16 style = Italic weight = Bold)
   valueattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
RUN:
ODS html close;
ODS listing;
```

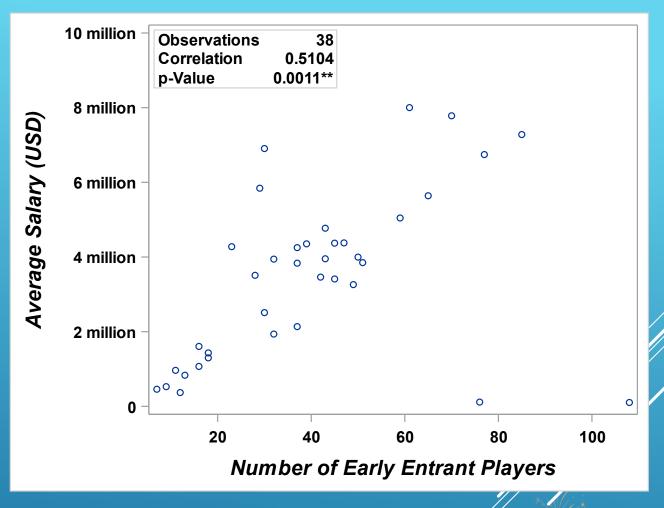


Year Error Rates for Men's & Women's Tournaments Over Time





```
ODS all close;
ODS html path = "&filepat" file = "visuals.html";
ODS graphics / outputfmt = svg;
PROC sqplot
 DATA = out.yrlg clean;
 SCATTER x = EARLY ENTRANT PLAYERS y = NBA AVG SALARY;
 INSET ("Observations" = "38" "Correlation" = "0.5104"
   "p-Value" = "0.0011**") / border position = NW
   textattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
 XAXIS labelattrs = (size = 16 style = Italic weight =
Bold)
   valueattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
 YAXIS values = (0 2000000 4000000 6000000 8000000
    10000000)
   valuesdisplay = ("0" "2 million" "4 million"
    "6 million" "8 million" "10 million")
   labelattrs = (size = 16 style = Italic weight = Bold)
   valueattrs = (size = 12 weight = Bold);
RUN;
ODS html close:
ODS listing;
```



Correlation Between Average NBA Salaries and Number of NBA Early Entrants

INFLUENCING FACTORS' RELATIONSHIP





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