The Impact of COVID-19 on Sports Betting Markets



Tauhid Zaman

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Joint work with Khizar Qureshi

COVID-19

- COVID-19 pandemic spreads through the world in early 2020
- Millions dead
- Economies shut down



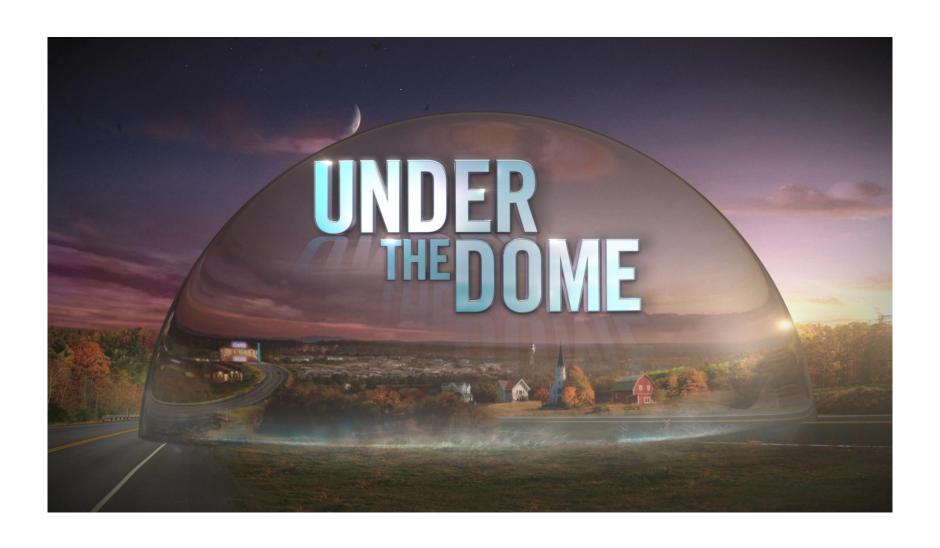
Covid-19 and Sports

- All major sports had their seasons affected by COVID-19
- Some sports suspended their seasons
- Some sports had their seasons delayed
- All sports played with limited audiences
- No consistent policy

Covid-19 and the NBA



NBA Bubble



NBA Bubble

NBA bubble, explained: A complete guide to the rules, teams, schedule & more for Orlando games



"Fans" in the Bubble



Champions in the Bubble



Covid-19 and the NHL

NEWS

NHL to pause season due to coronavirus

'Goal is to resume play as soon as it is appropriate and prudent,' Commissioner Bettman says

NHL.com @NHLdotcom

() March 12, 2020





Covid-19 and MLB

M.L.B. Pushes Back Opening Day Over Coronavirus Concerns

Amid fears over the coronavirus pandemic, the league announced that all spring training games would be halted and the start of the season would be delayed by at least two weeks.



Covid-19 and the NFL

GAMES | DEC. 1, 2020

The NFL Is Too Big to Let COVID Stop It

By Will Leitch



NFL Commissioner Roger Goodell. Photo: Andy Lyons/Getty Images

Covid-19 and the NFL



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- Multiple bet types
 - Moneyline, point spreads, prop bets, parlays, ...

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 - -x>=100: A bet of \$100 pays out profit of x

LOS ANGELES
LAKERS

VS

TORONTO **RAPTORS**



7 -130 MONEYLINE

+110



- From the moneyline odds we can get an implied win probability for a team
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- Odds = x

$$x \le -100:$$
 $p = \frac{|x|}{|x| + 100}$
 $x \ge 100:$ $p = \frac{100}{|x| + 100}$

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- If $x_{\Delta} < x_{R}$, then A is the **favorite**
 - Also, $p_A > p_B$
- If $x_A > x_B$, then A is the **underdog**
 - Also, $p_A < p_B$

LOS ANGELES LAKERS

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 We can measure the efficiency of a market using the "underdog profit margin" (UPM)

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 UPM = average profit per game made when betting \$1 on the underdog

Underdog Profit Margin

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- $-W_u = 1$ if u wins, 0 otherwise

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Efficient market: p_u = q_u

$$\mathbf{E}[\mathrm{UPM}] = 0$$

Market with many upsets: p_u < q_u

$$\mathbf{E}[\text{UPM}] > 0$$

 How did Covid-19 affect the efficiency of moneyline bets (the UPM)?

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What sports had their UPM affected the most?

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If the UPM was positive, why was this the case?

Moneyline Data

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- Collected moneyline data from Sports Book Reviews Online
 - Multiple sports, multiple years

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	Number of Games	Start Date	End Date
MLB	27,239	2010-04-04	2020-10-27
NBA	14,058	2007-10-30	2021-03-04
NCAAB	45,510	2007-11-05	2021-02-16
NCAAF	8,656	2007-08-30	2020-09-26
NFL	2,935	2007-09-06	2021-02-07
NHL	13,275	2007-09-29	2021-03-22

COVID-19 Games

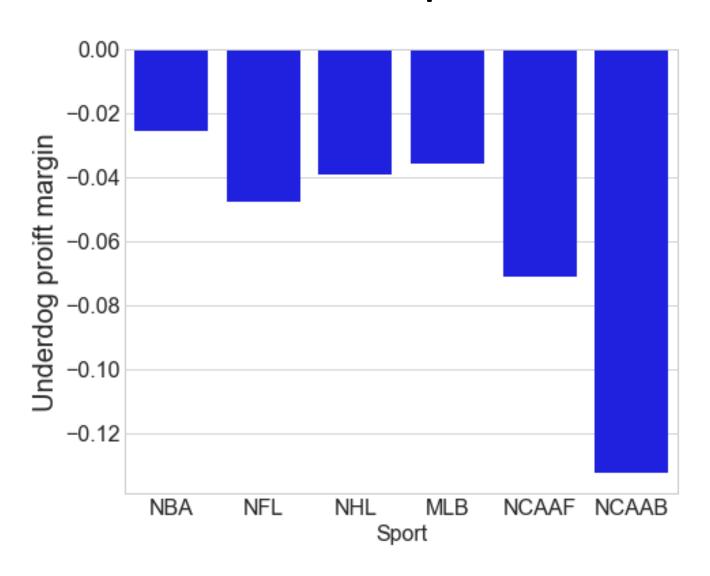
 We designated certain games as "COVID-19" if they were played during the pandemic

COVID-19 Games

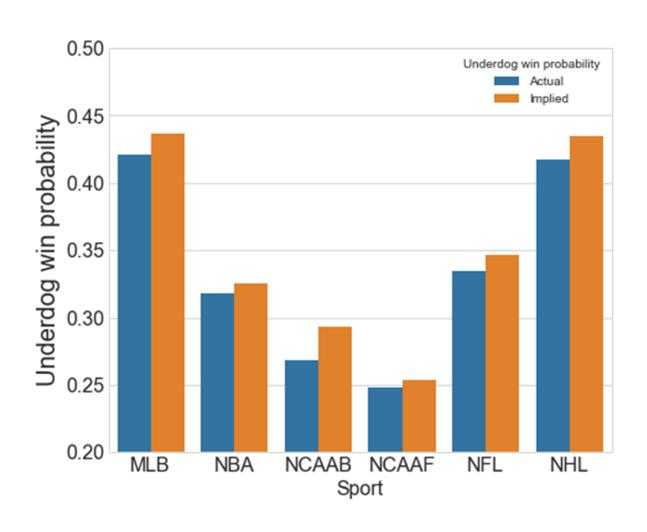
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	Number of COVID-19 Games	COVID-19 Games Start Date
MLB	944	2020-07-23
NBA	705	2020-07-30
NCAAB	3,782	2020-11-25
NCAAF	699	2020-09-03
NFL	269	2020-09-10
NHL	616	2020-08-01

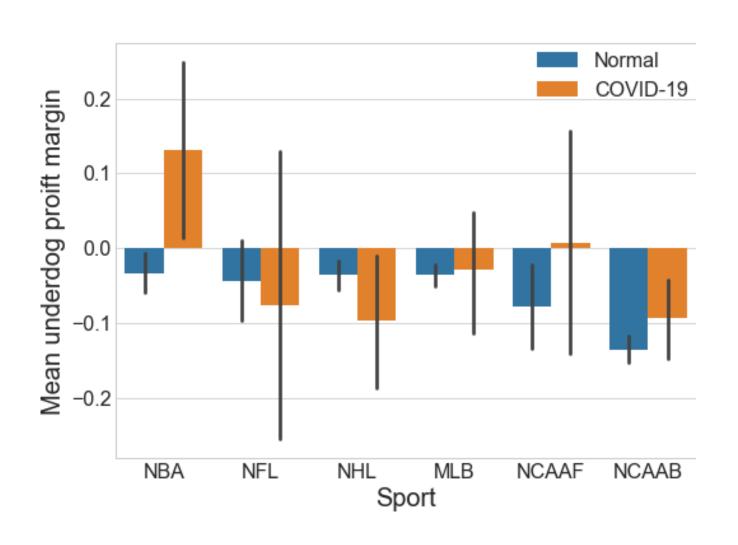
UPM: All Sports



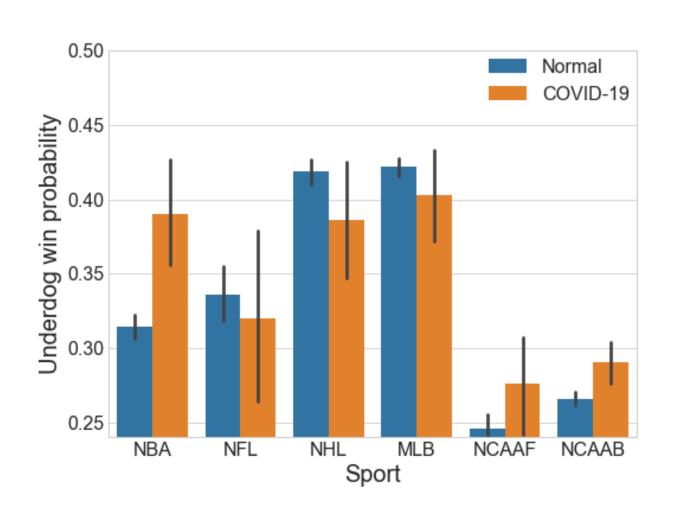
Underdog Win Probability: All Sports



UPM and COVID-19: All Sports



Underdog Win Probability and COVID-19: All Sports



UPM Across Sports

UPM is negative in normal times for all sports

 During COVID-19, only the NBA had a significant positive UPM



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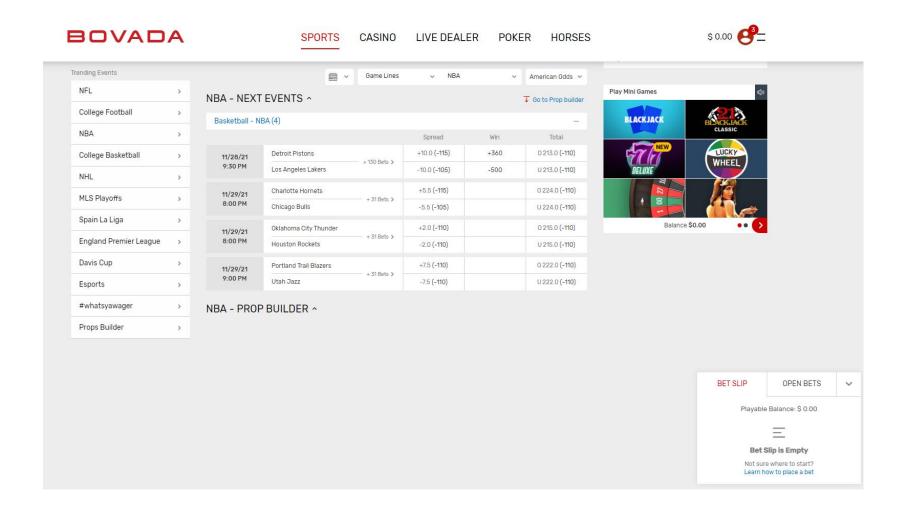
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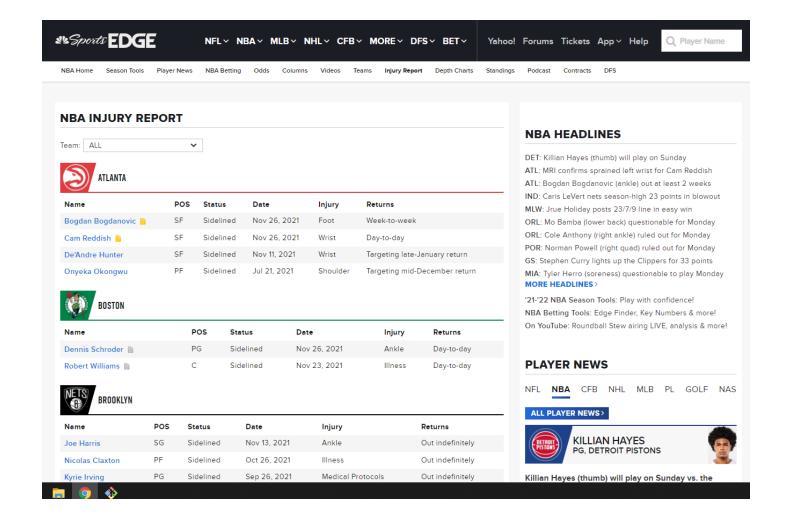
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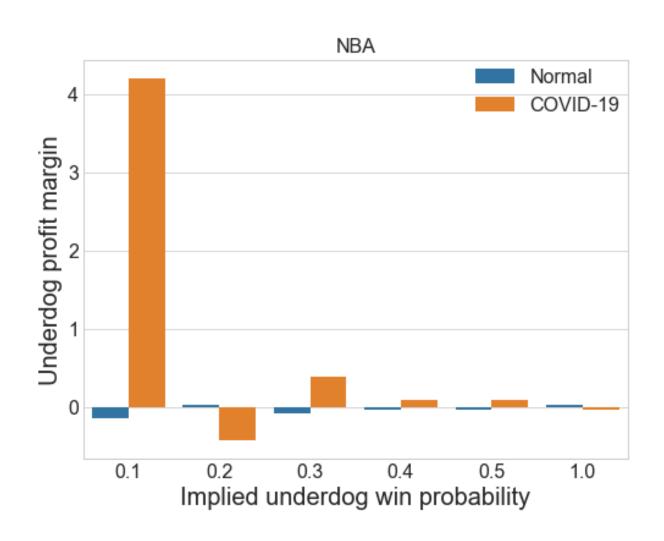
- 3. Check if anyone was injured on the underdog team
- 4. Place bets on underdogs with high odds and no injuries



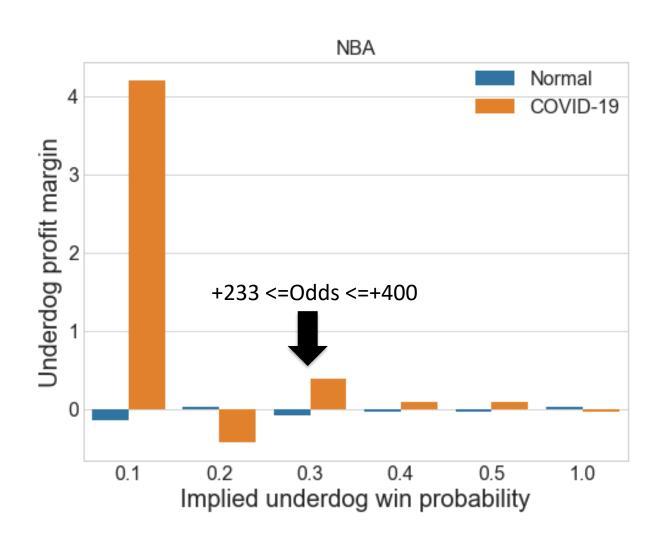


Which NBA Games Were Mispriced?

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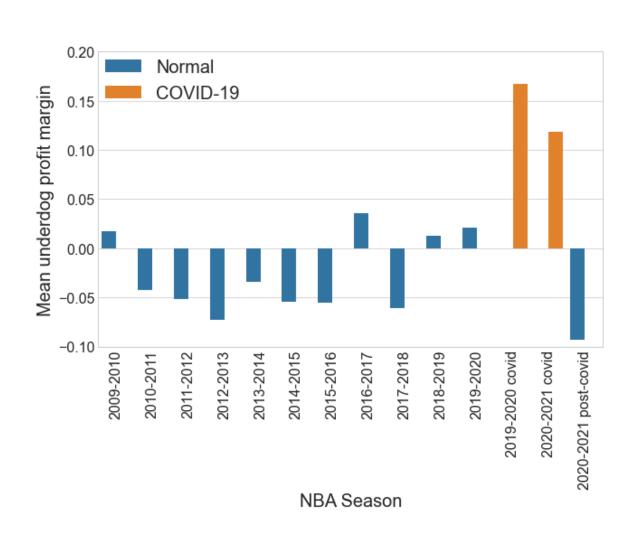


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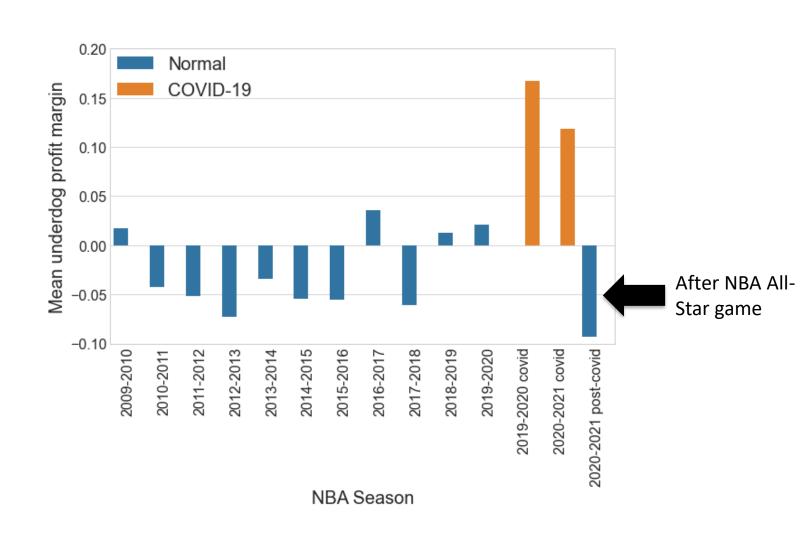


NBA UPM vs Season

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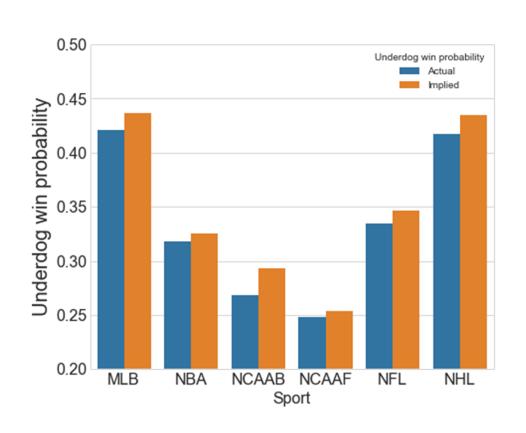


NBA Market is Broken

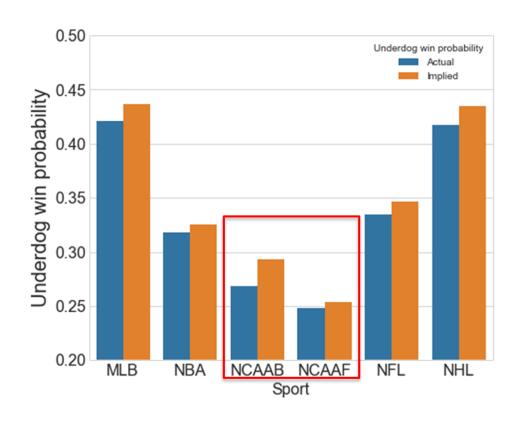
 Most of the inefficiency came from games with underdog odds between +233 and +400

 The inefficiency went away after the All-Star Break

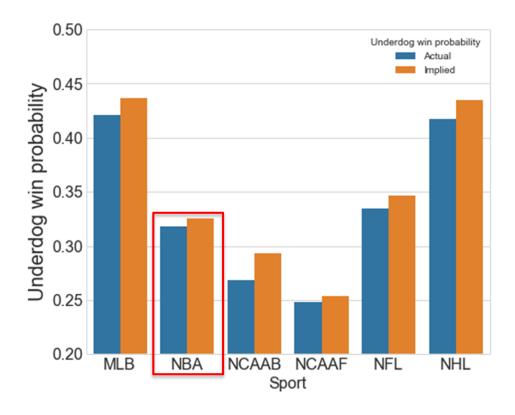
WHY DID NBA MARKET BREAK DURING COVID-19?



 Broad talent spread in college sports leads to fewer upsets (lower underdog win probability)



- Why does the NBA have so few upsets?
 - NBA has a narrow talent spread because it is a professional league



Points Statistics of Sports

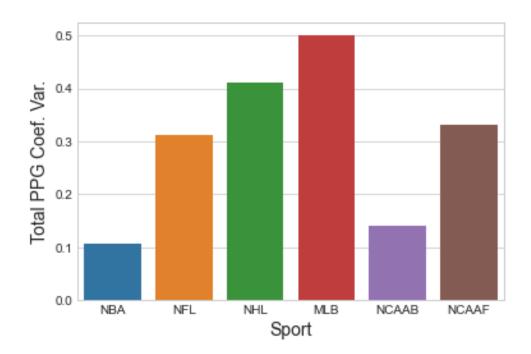
 Total points per game coefficient of variation measures the randomness in a sport

$$coef. var. = \frac{st. dev. ppg}{mean ppg}$$

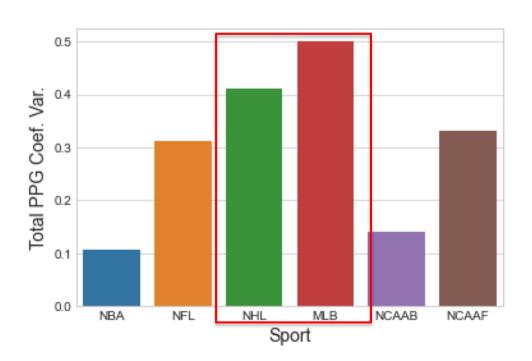
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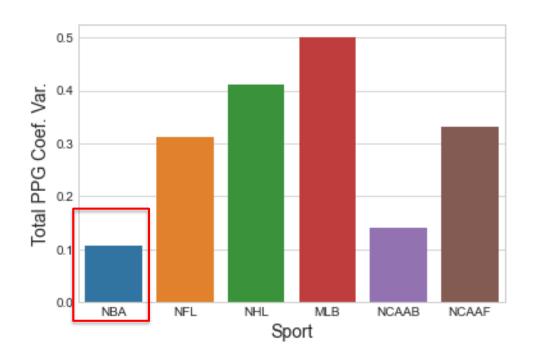
$$coef. var. = \frac{st. dev. ppg}{mean ppg}$$



- MLB and NHL have highest coefficient of variation
 - Games in these sports are inherently more random
- This likely leads to more upsets



- NBA has lowest coefficient of variation
- This likely leads to fewer upsets



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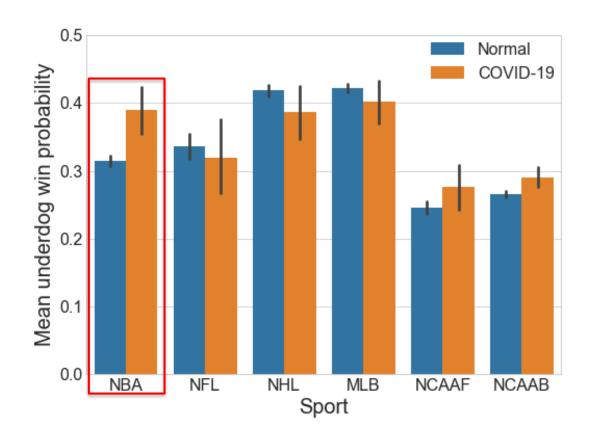
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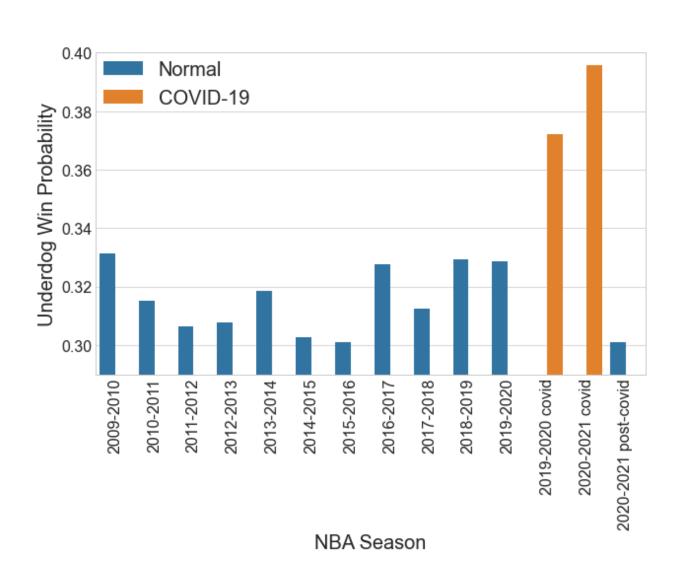
 NFL – nothing really changed during COVID-19 to increase upsets

NBA Broken Market

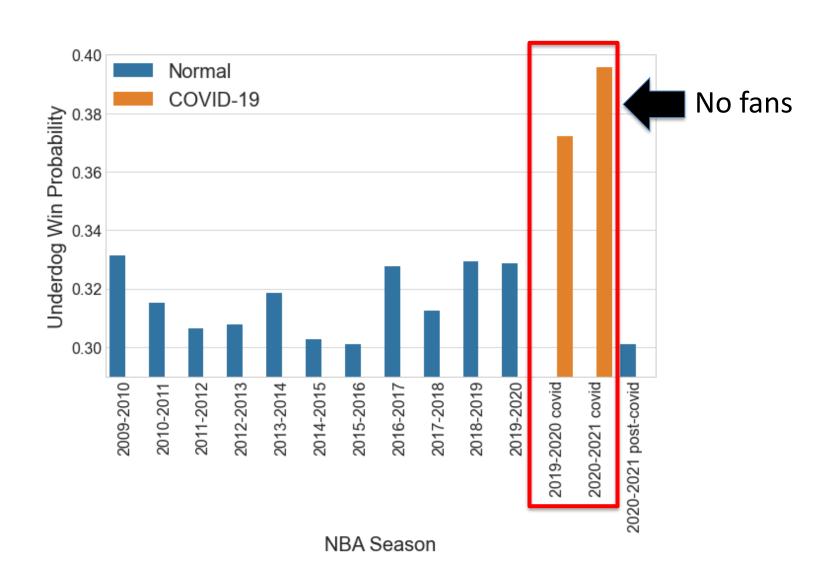
Why did NBA upsets increase during COVID-19?



Upsets vs Season

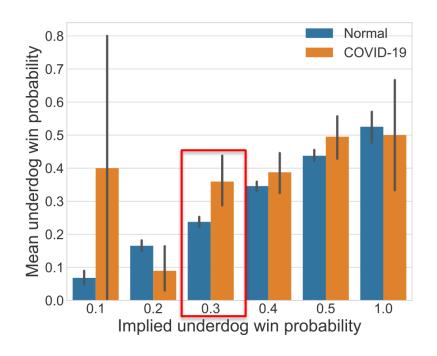


Upsets vs Season



Medium Underdogs

- Medium underdogs implied win probability between 0.2 and 0.3 (odds between +233 and +400)
- Medium underdogs had the largest (statistically significant) increase in upsets



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Betting markets did not adjust to this change

BETTING STRATEGIES

Betting Strategies During COVID-19

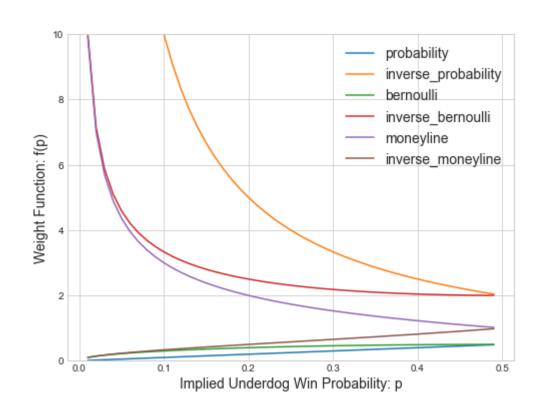
Start with an initial bankroll

 Bet a fixed fraction of the total bankroll each day on the underdogs

 Allocate different fraction of daily wager based on the given odds (implied win probability)

Weighting Functions

Name	Weight Function
Probability	p_u
Inverse Probability	$\frac{1}{p_u}$
Bernoulli	$\sqrt{p_u(1-p_u)}$
Inverse Bernoulli	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_u(1-p_u)}}$
Moneyline	$\sqrt{\frac{1-p_u}{p_u}}$
Inverse Moneyline	$\sqrt{\frac{p_u}{1-p_u}}$



Betting Strategy Returns [%]

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Reinvestment Fraction

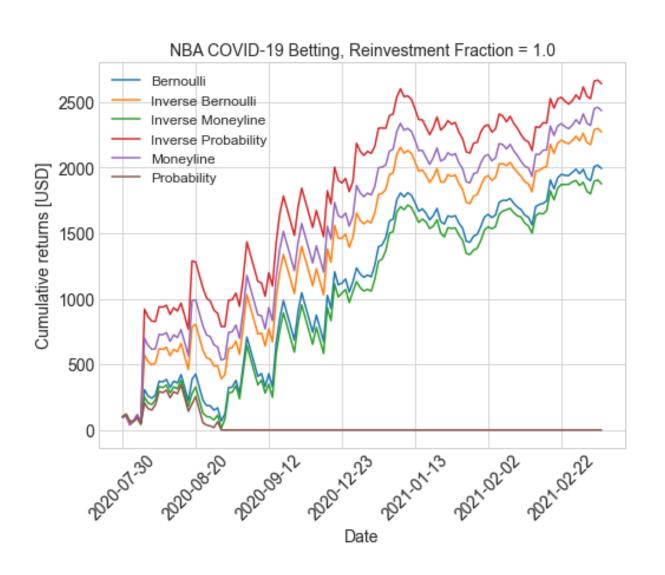
Weight function	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	8.0	0.9	1.0
Bernoulli	291.73	483.47	675.2	866.93	1058.67	1250.4	1442.13	1633.87	1825.6	2017.33
Inverse Bernoulli	319.77	539.53	759.3	979.06	1198.83	1418.59	1638.36	1858.12	2077.89	2297.65
Inverse Moneyline	280.49	460.97	641.46	821.95	1002.44	1182.92	1363.41	1543.9	1724.38	1904.87
Inverse Probability	356.57	613.14	869.71	1126.28	1382.85	1639.42	1895.99	2152.55	2409.12	2665.69
Moneyline	335.85	571.7	807.54	1043.39	1279.24	1515.09	1750.94	1986.78	2222.63	2458.48
Probability	275.21	450.42	625.63	800.85	976.06	1151.27	1326.48	0	0	0

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Cumulative Returns



Paper

The Impact of COVID-19 on Sports Betting Markets

Khizar Qureshi

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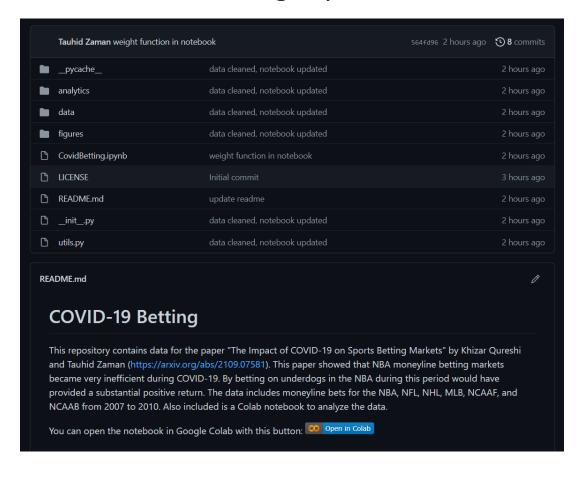
Tauhid Zaman

Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511, tauhid.zaman@yale.edu

We investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the betting markets of professional and college sports. We find that during the pandemic, the moneyline betting markets of the National Basketball Association (NBA) became very inefficient. During this period, if one bet uniformly on underdog teams in the NBA, one could achieve a 16.7% profit margin. It is hypothesized that this inefficiency is due to the absence of live audiences during the NBA games. Such inefficiencies are not seen for any other sport. Much of the inefficiency comes from a small fraction of games with moneyline odds in the 233 to 400 range. We find that with clever strategies, one is able to achieve a 26-fold gain on an initial investment by betting on NBA underdogs during this time period.

Code

- Data and code is at https://github.com/zlisto/covid betting
- Colab notebook available to get you started



Conclusion

NBA games had many more upsets than normal during COVID-19

NBA moneyline bets did not adjust to this

Upsets likely due to lack of fans

 By betting during this period, one could achieve a 2600% return