

Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Quantification of Individual Rugby Player
Performance through Multivariate Analysis
and Data Mining

A thesis presented for the fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
at Massey University, Albany,
New Zealand.

Paul J. Bracewell B.Sc M.Appl.Stat(Hons)

2003

MASSEY UNIVERSITY
APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF REQUEST TO EMBARGO A THESIS
(Pursuant to AC 98/168 (Revised 2), Approved by Academic Board 16.02.99)

Name of Candidate: Paul J. Bracewell ID Number: 95052126

Degree: PhD Dept/Institute/School: Statistics/IIMS

Thesis Title: Quantification of Individual Rugby Player Performance Through Multivariate Analysis
and Data Mining

Name of Chief Supervisor: Denny H. Meyer Telephone Extn: 9495

As author of the above named thesis, I request that my thesis be embargoed from public access until (date) 28/02/05 for the following reasons:

- Thesis contains commercially sensitive information.
- Thesis contains information which is personal or private and/or which was given on the basis that it not be disclosed.
- Immediate disclosure of thesis contents would not allow the author a reasonable opportunity to publish all or part of the thesis.
- Other (specify): _____

Please explain here why you think this request is justified:

This thesis details the construction of a commercial rating system and discusses the business processes that contribute to the calculation of such a rating system. Public dissemination of this information would remove the competitive edge the sponsoring company would otherwise possess in the commercial sector.

Signed (Candidate): *KS*

Date: 22/2/02

Endorsed (Chief Supervisor): *D.H. Meyer*

Date: 22/2/02

Approved/~~Not Approved~~ (Representative of VC): *JD Vinton*

Date: 24/2/02

Note: Copies of this form, once approved by the representative of the Vice-Chancellor, must be bound into every copy of the thesis.

Abstract

This doctoral thesis examines the multivariate nature of performance to develop a contextual rating system for individual rugby players on a match-by-match basis.

The data, provided by Eagle Sports, is a summary of the physical tasks completed by the individual in a match, such as the number of tackles, metres run and number of kicks made. More than 130 variables were available for analysis. Assuming that the successful completion of observed tasks are an expression of ability enables the extraction of the latent dimensionality of the data, or key performance indicators (KPI), which are the core components of an individual's skill-set.

Multivariate techniques (factor analysis) and data mining techniques (self-organising maps and self-supervising feed-forward neural networks) are employed to reduce the dimensionality of match performance data and create KPI's. For this rating system to be meaningful, the underlying model must use suitable data, and the end model itself must be transparent, contextual and robust.

The half-moon statistic was developed to promote transparency, understanding and interpretation of dimension reduction neural networks. This novel non-parametric multivariate method is a tool for determining the strength of a relationship between input variables and a single output variable, whilst not requiring prior knowledge of the relationship between the input and output variables. This resolves the issue of transparency, which is necessary to ensure the rating system is contextual.

A hybrid methodology is developed to combine the most appropriate KPI's into a contextual, robust and transparent univariate measure for individual performance. The KPI's are collapsed to a single performance measure using an adaptation of quality control ideology where observations are compared with perfection rather than the average to suit the circumstances presented in sport.

The use of this performance rating and the underlying key performance indicators is demonstrated in a coaching setting. Individual performance is monitored with the use of control charts enabling changes in form to be identified. This enables the detection of strengths/weakness in the individual's underlying skill-set (KPI's) and skills.

This process is not restricted to rugby or sports data and is applicable in any field where a summary of multivariate data is required to understand performance.

Acknowledgements

During the course of this thesis I have received support, encouragement and advice from my supervisors, academics, sports-people, fellow postgraduate students and business associates. I thank all these people whole-heartedly for their assistance, understanding and contributions allowing this thesis to be completed.

I am especially grateful to the input provided by my supervisor, Associate Professor Denny Meyer, who inspired my pursuit of statistics, nurtured my passion for sport statistics, encouraged me to chase my ideas and provided me with the necessary direction and support required to complete this research. I cannot speak highly enough of Denny's wonderful influence upon my research and development as a student. Additionally, her assistance with defining the theoretical variance associated with the univariate parametric half-moon statistic was most helpful.

The encouragement and guidance provided by my co-supervisor, Dr Siva Ganesh, is also greatly appreciated. Additionally, I wish to thank Professor Jeff Hunter and Dr Paul Cowpertwait for their constructive comments for improving the heuristic test of independence introduced in Chapter Five

The input of business mentor, Mr Chris Lines, of the Eagle Technology Group was also extremely valuable. His assistance was instrumental in obtaining funding via the Graduate in Industry Fellowship from Technology New Zealand. Further, Chris provided excellent support relating to the feasibility of the models created. Additional to the academic and business contribution was the beneficial assistance provided by the numerous top-level coaches, selectors and players who made themselves available for discussion and freely voiced their opinions.

I am also grateful to the support provided by my family. Some of the philosophies pursued in this thesis were sown at a young age by listening to my father and his brothers debating their theories on sports coaching and performance – all with first class playing experience, in cricket and/or rugby. Given that they are still involved in high level coaching, their ideas proved to be relevant, challenging and thought provoking.

Table of Contents

Embargo.....	iii
Abstract.....	v
Acknowledgements.....	vii
Table of Contents	ix
List of Illustrations.....	xiii
List of Tables	xiv

1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Prologue	1
1.2 Ideology.....	3
1.3 Framework	4
1.3.1 <i>Previous Ideals</i>	4
1.3.2 <i>Relevance of Research</i>	6
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Process	9
1.6 Summary of Methodologies.....	11
1.6.1 <i>Methods</i>	11
1.6.2 <i>Philosophies</i>	12
1.7 Summary of Results	14
1.8 Layout	16

Part One: Introducing The Eagle Rating

2 Literature Review – Statistics In Sport.....	21
2.1 Statistics and Complex Team Sport	21
2.2 Definition of Sporting Ability and Performance.....	24
2.3 Quantification of Sporting Performance in Team Sports.....	28
2.3.1 <i>Data Collection</i>	29
2.3.2 <i>Selection of Numerical Measures</i>	30
2.3.3 <i>Variety of Measures Between and Within Positions</i>	32
2.3.4 <i>Combined Measures</i>	34
2.3.5 <i>Validation of Measures</i>	36
2.3.6 <i>Rating Systems for Individuals in Team Sports</i>	37
2.3.7 <i>Commercial Systems</i>	40
2.4 Quality Control as Individual Performance Monitoring in Sport	42

3	Multivariate Analysis, Quality Control, and the Birth of the Eagle Rating.....	45
3.1	Overview	45
3.2	Data	47
3.3	Methods for Data Analysis	54
3.3.1	<i>Cluster Analysis</i>	54
3.3.2	<i>Factor Analysis</i>	56
3.4	Cluster Analysis	59
3.4.1	<i>Clustering Philosophy</i>	60
3.4.3	<i>Coaching Perspective</i>	63
3.4.4	<i>Analysis</i>	69
3.4.5	<i>Application</i>	70
3.4.6	<i>Discussion</i>	76
3.5	Factor Analysis	78
3.5.1	<i>Underlying Philosophy</i>	78
3.5.2	<i>Applying Factor Analysis</i>	80
3.5.3	<i>Results</i>	83
3.5.4	<i>Discussion</i>	86
3.6	Multivariate Quality Control.....	87
3.6.1	<i>Standard Quality Control and Performance Monitoring in Sport</i>	88
3.6.2	<i>Existing Multivariate Control Methodology and the Perfection Method</i> ...	90
3.7	Summary of the Eagle Rating	97
3.8	Implementation	100
3.9	Limitations	106
3.10	Conclusion	111

Part Two: Improving The Eagle Rating

4	Literature Review – Data Mining and Neural Networks	115
4.1	Data Mining	116
4.2	Neural Networks	121
4.2.1	<i>Relation to Biological Networks</i>	121
4.2.2	<i>Brief Historical Overview</i>	122
4.2.3	<i>Applications</i>	128
4.2.4	<i>Cautions</i>	129
4.3	Supervised Neural Networks	136
4.3.1	<i>Types of Learning</i>	137
4.3.2	<i>Supervised Neural Networks Structure</i>	138
4.3.3	<i>Neural Network Architecture</i>	142
4.3.4	<i>Training Algorithm for Neural Networks</i>	144
4.3.5	<i>Activation Functions</i>	147
4.4	Self-Supervised Neural Networks in Dimension Reduction.....	149
4.5	Self-Organising Maps in Dimension Reduction	151
4.5.1	<i>Architecture</i>	152
4.5.2	<i>SOM Mechanical Properties</i>	155
4.6	Interpreting Networks	157
4.7	Neural Networks and Sport.....	158

5 Investigation and Development of a Heuristic Test for Independence	163
5.1 The Introduction of a Heuristic Test for Independence	163
5.1.1 Covariance, Correlation and the Coefficient of Determination	165
5.1.2 Other Tests of Independence.....	167
5.2 Underlying Philosophy for the Half-Moon Statistic	169
5.2.1 Mathematical Background for Bivariate Case	170
5.3 Parametric Test for Bivariate Case	172
5.3.1 Disadvantages of Parametric Test.....	174
5.4 Non Parametric Test for Bivariate Case.....	175
5.4.1 Effect of Sample Size	177
5.4.2 Effect of Skewness and Kurtosis.....	178
5.4.3 Examining Non-Linear Functions.....	183
5.5 Expansion to the Multivariate Case (Multiple Inputs).....	189
5.6 Implementation of MHM to Calculate Relative Influence	192
5.7 Application.....	194
5.8 Conclusion	196
6 The Rebirth of the Eagle Rating Through Neural Networks.....	199
6.1 Data Pre-Processing	200
6.1.1 Sub-Group Identification	200
6.1.2 Data Limitations	202
6.1.3 Data.....	206
6.1.4 Defence/Attack Philosophy	210
6.2 Dimension Reduction Neural Network.....	212
6.3 Factor Analysis	229
6.3.1 Condensed Factor Analysis Module using Key Attributes.....	229
6.3.2 Player Performance Indices.....	235
6.3.3 Standard Factor Analysis using Summary Variables	235
6.4 Dimension Reduction Self Organising Map	238
6.5 Quartile Method Based Method for Discrete Ranking	245
6.6 Summary of Potential Rugby Ratings.....	248
7 Comparison, Selection and Implementation of Suitable Methods	251
7.1 Methods for Comparison	252
7.1.1 Original Eagle Rating.....	254
7.1.2 Factor Analysis for Condensed Data.....	255
7.1.3 Neural Network.....	257
7.1.4 1×10 Self Organising Map.....	258
7.1.5 4×4 Self Organising Map	260
7.1.6 Paired Self Organising Map	261
7.1.7 Augmented Indices	262
7.1.8 Quartile Model.....	264
7.2 Comparison of Methods.....	265
7.2.1 Model Context.....	266
7.2.3 Model Validity.....	269

7.2.3	<i>Model Robustness</i>	271
7.3	Discussion	273
7.4	Implementation of Quartile Model	275
7.4.1	<i>Implementation in the Media</i>	275
7.4.2	<i>Implementation in the Coaching Environment</i>	276
7.5	Implementing Statistics in a Diagnostic Coaching Structure	276
7.5.1	<i>Basic Philosophy</i>	276
7.5.2	<i>Performance Applicability</i>	279
7.5.3	<i>Creation of Stable Statistics</i>	281
7.5.4	<i>Incorporating 'Quality Control' Into a Diagnostic Structure</i>	282
7.5.5	<i>Application of Control Charting Procedures</i>	283
7.6	Conclusion	285
8	Conclusion	287
8.1	Overview	287
8.2.1	<i>Research Questions</i>	288
8.2.2	<i>Research Answers</i>	288
8.3	Implications	292
8.3.1	<i>Limitations</i>	293
8.4	Contributions	294
8.5	Future Research	295
Appendix A: Data Description		299
Appendix B: Results of Factor Analysis		307
Appendix C: Job Requirements		317
Appendix D: Commercial Applications		321
Appendix E: Glossary		327
Appendix F: Half-Moon Related Methods		331
References		333

List of Illustrations

2.1: Schematic Representation Of Performance.....	25
3.1: Boxplot Showing Openside Flanker Domination of Tackle Counts.....	69
3.2: Dendogram Indicating Potential Positional Clusters.....	72
3.3: Boxplot for Metres Kicked Per Game by Cluster	74
3.4: Two Dimensional Plot Of Perfection Method Explanation	92
3.5: Relationship Between The Magnitude Of Perfection And Normality	93
3.6: Histogram Of The Eagle Rating.....	96
3.7: Normal Probability Plot For Eagle Ratings From The 2000 Super 12.....	96
3.8: Comparison Of The Eagle Rating And Wynne Gray.....	102
3.9: Shewhart Control Chart Monitoring Cullen’s Super 12 Performance	105
4.1: Mcculloch-Pitts Neuron For The Logical And Function	124
4.2: A Simple Neuron.....	139
4.3: Multilayer Neural Network For Output K.....	140
4.4: Self-Supervised Learning.....	150
4.5: Self Organising Map Architecture For A 2-D SOM	153
4.6: Output Layer For A 1×10 Self Organising Map	154
5.1: Geometrical Representation Of The Half-Moon Statistic	170
5.2: Boxplot Of Parametric HM Statistic For Varied Radii	171
5.3: Histogram Of Parametric HM.....	173
5.4: Plot Of Parametric HM Statistic Against The Coefficient Of Determination.....	174
5.5: Histogram Of Non-Parametric HM.....	175
5.6: Plot Illustrating The Effect of m on the SD For The HM Statistic	176
5.7: Relationship Between Sample Size And Half Moon Variability	178
5.8: Relationship Between The HM Statistic And Skewness.....	181
5.9: Relationship Between The HM Statistic And Kurtosis.....	181
5.10: 3D Plot Demonstrating Relationship Between HM, Skewness And Kurtosis	181
5.11: HM Statistic Versus R-Sq For Polynomial Functions.....	184
5.12: Type II Errors For Non-Parametric Hm Statistic By Varied Sample Size.....	184
5.13: Mean DHM Statistic Versus R-Sq For Polynomial Functions.....	186
5.14: Scaled Chi-Square Statistic Versus R-Sq For Polynomial Functions	186
5.15: Mean DHM Statistic Versus Scaled Chi-Square Statistic.....	186
5.16: DHM Statistic Versus Observed R-Sq For Linear Functions	188
5.17: Scaled Chi-Square Statistic Versus Observed R-Sq For Linear Functions	188
5.18: Boxplot Illustrating Unscaled Z Distances For n=1,2,3,10 And 20	191
5.19: Boxplot Illustrating Scaled Z Components For n=1,2,3,10 And 20.....	191
6.1: Draftsman Plot Of First Defensive ‘Output’ Node And Input Variables.....	217
6.2: Draftsman Plot Of Second Defensive ‘Output’ Node And Input Variables	217
6.3: Draftsman Plot Of First Attack ‘Output’ Node And Input Variables	218
6.4: Draftsman Plot Of Second Attack ‘Output’ Node And Input Variables	218
6.5: Implication Of Principal Planes And Surfaces.....	219
6.6: 1×10 Self Organising Map for Midfield Backs.....	243
6.7: 4×4 SOM Referenced Against Attack And Defence Indices For Midfield Backs.....	243
6.8: Boxplot Of Attack Measure By SOM Column For Midfield Backs	244
6.9: Box Plot Of Defensive Measure By SOM Row For Midfield Backs.....	244
6.10: One-Dimensional 4×4 SOM Referenced Against Attack And Defence Indices.....	245
6.11: Structure Of Forced Operator Model Scaling For Attack And Defence	247
7.1: Flow Chart Applying An Individualistic Rating System As A Diagnostic Tool	278
7.2: Shewhart Chart Of Kelleher’s Overall Rating By Match In The Super 12, 2000.....	284
7.3: EWMA Of Overall Rating For Kelleher By Match In The Super 12, 2000	285

List of Tables

3.1: Summary Of Eagle Sports Variables	50
3.2: Correlation Matrix Indicating Correlation Between Selected Variables	51
3.3: Perceived Positional Clusters.....	67
3.4: Cross Tabulation Indicating Relationship Between Position And Cluster	73
3.5: Cross Tabulation Indicating Relationships Between Clusters And Position	75
3.6: Summary Of Factor Labels By Positional Cluster.....	84
3.7: Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings And Communalities For Midfield Backs	85
3.8a: Correlation Matrix of Ratings With Different Magnitudes Of Perfection	94
3.8b: Correlation Matrix of Ratings With Different Magnitudes Of Perfection.....	94
3.9: Top 22 Performers In The 2000 Super 12	100
3.10: Allocation Of Tri-Nation Representatives Ranked By The Eagle Rating	101
3.11: Anova Differentiating Between Internationals And Non-Internationals	104
3.12: Anova Demonstrating Differences Between Winners And Losers	104
5.1: Skewness And Kurtosis Data.....	182
5.2: MHM Comparable Radii	190
5.3: Calculation Of Key MHM Components Using A Stepwise Procedure.....	193
5.4: HM Procedure Output For Attack KPI By Summarised Key Inputs.....	195
6.1: Summary Variables For Modelling	207
6.2: Correlation Matrix Of Summarised Variables.....	209
6.3: Optimal Architecture For Midfield Defence Neural Networks	215
6.4: Optimal Architecture For Midfield Attack Neural Networks.....	215
6.5: Numerical Measures For Defensive Parameter Importance	220
6.6: Numerical Measures For Attacking Parameter Importance.....	224
6.8: Summary Of Self-Supervising Neural Results For Attack	226
6.9: Summary Of Self-Supervising Neural Results For Defence	226
6.10: Summary Of Important Variables In Neural Network Module	228
6.11: Rotated Factor Loadings And Communalities For Midfield Defence Variables.....	230
6.12: Rotated Factor Loadings And Communalities For Midfield Attack Variables	230
6.13: Coefficients For Midfield Attacking Variables	231
6.14: Factor Analysis Module Summary	234
6.15: Appropriate Methods For Positional Cluster Performance Indices	235
6.16: Rotated Factor Loadings And Communalities For Midfield Backs	236
6.17: Summary Of Factor Analysis Results.....	237
6.18: Differences In Variable Importance Between SOM Topologies.....	241
6.19: 4x4 Som Co-Ordinates And Output ID	243
7.1: 4x4 Som Topology	261
7.2: Correlations Between Input Variables And Obtained Ratings	266
7.3: Correlations Between Match Outcome And Meta-Data	268
7.4: Inter-Rating Correlations	269
7.5: Top 22 Performers in the 2000 Super 12 According to the Augmented Indices.....	270
7.6: Comparative Performance Measures Of Ratings.....	271
A.1: Summary Of The Eagle Sports Coding System.....	300
B.1: Labels And Codes For Factor Analysis	307