

Evaluation and Analysis of CBA Referees' on-the-spot Cutting

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Abstract: Through the spot investigation and research, and watching the CBA basketball referees' on-the-spot cutting, this topic using literature method, observation method, system analysis method, mathematical statistics method and logical analysis method, combined with the self-designed "basketball referees' on-the-spot cutting assessment system(CAA)" to develop a more accurate evaluation of the indicators for the level of referees' on-the-spot cutting. Through the assessment results, to establish the referees database, then provide a more reasonable basis for the referees' promotion and make it more convincing.

1 Introduction

In the 17 years of development process of China's basketball professional league, the level of the league has made great progress, and professional basketball market reached to a certain level. As a part of the basketball game, the basketball referee is an important part of the game, because the referee's penalty may directly affect the outcome of the game or even the results. The current referee controversial issues continue to emerge, one of the most significant problem is the referee's penalty. In recent years, with the introduction of high-level foreign aid, CBA competition is on the increasingly fierce competition, but the level of the referee has been stagnant. All kinds of misjudgment, commutation, missed one after another, even the shout "Black whistle" from the fans is intensified.

The accuracy of the basketball referees' on-the-spot cutting directly affects the level of competition of the basketball game. Most of our country's basketball referees are part-time, the level of professional and technical is limited by a certain. There have been few studies on the systematic, objective and impartial evaluation of the referee's spot performance for a long time. Through the investigation of the referees' on-the-spot cutting, this article develops a more accurate evaluation of the level of referees' on-the-spot cutting. The independently designed "basketball referees' on-the-spot cutting assessment system (CAA)" using the traditional C / S (client / server) for the architecture design. The front desk using the Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 for the interface design. And it using Microsoft Office Access database for the storage of front and back data. Central database will be stored in front and back of the Access data into MySQL data for storage and query. The central database will get the back and forth data together, to provide a unified storage format, and improve the data security level. To be used throughout the country's 17 games, each referee monitor has a Acer ICONIA TAB (ICONA_Tab_W500 -C62G03iss EAB00) for the spot operation. The supervisor is responsible for the data collection of the referee on duty and delivery the data after confirming the correctness by the post-match supervisor. Through the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the referee to assess the performance of the referee

on-the-spot cutting to provide a certain theoretical basis for the assessment of the level of the accuracy.

2 Study Object

The evaluation of 2012-2013 season CBA basketball referee on-the-spot cutting .

3 Research Methods

3.1 Document method

According to the purpose and content of the study, access to a large number of literature related to basketball referees.

3.2 Observation method

Live view, statistics referees' on-the-spot cutting

3.3 Mathematical Statistics

Analyze the data statistically.

3.4 Logical Analysis

Using the special research theory and methods for the multi-angle analysis of statistical results, on the basis, using logical reasoning method for comprehensive analysis.

4 Results and Analysis

4.1 Correlation analysis of CBA referees' on-the-spot referee score, the average score, the standard deviation; and the referee error rate.

4.1.1 Correlation Analysis between Objective Factors and CBA Referees' on-the-spot cutting.

	The person in charge	Competition supervision	The home team coach	The visiting team coach	Technical representative	Live media	Total score
Average	4.5	16.6	9.0	7.9	43.0	4.0	4.5
Standard deviation	0.35	1.63	0.74	1.44	2.95	0.53	0.35

Person in charge: 5 points; competition supervision: 20 points; home team coach: 10 points; visiting coach: 10 points; technical representative: 50 points; live media: 5 points.

From the results in the table we can get the correlation analysis between the average score、the standard deviation of the points and the rate of the referees' error as the following table shows. The main method is variance analysis method for the degree of correlation analysis.

4.1.2 The error rate, the average and the standard deviation of CBA referees' on-the -spot cutting.

	Correct rate	Serious missed rate	Serious error rate	Missed rate	Error rate
Average	84.15%	0.15%	0.06%	11.15%	4.49%
Standard deviation	0.07474	0.00841	0.00322	0.06024	0.04196

4.1.3 Related consistency of scores of person in charge of the contest, competition supervision, home team and visiting team coach, technical representative and media.

		Person of the charge	Competition supervision	Home team coach	Visiting team coach	Technical representative	Live media	Error rate
Person of the charge	Pearson Correlation	1	.030	.266*	-.053	-.017	.033	-.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.783	.012	.623	.875	.756	.698
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Competition supervision	Pearson Correlation	.030	1	-.034	.230*	.487**	-.058	.028
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.783		.752	.030	.000	.587	.793
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Home team coach	Pearson Correlation	.266*	-.034	1	.042	.168	.196	-.133
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.752		.698	.115	.066	.213
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Visiting team coach	Pearson Correlation	-.053	.230*	.042	1	.442**	.118	-.089
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.623	.030	.698		.000	.271	.406
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Technical representative	Pearson Correlation	-.017	.487**	.168	.442**	1	.185	-.062
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.875	.000	.115	.000		.083	.563
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Live media	Pearson Correlation	.033	-.058	.196	.118	.185	1	-.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.756	.587	.066	.271	.083		.987
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Error rate	Pearson Correlation	-.042	.028	-.133	-.089	-.062	-.002	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.698	.793	.213	.406	.563	.987	
	N	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).								
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).								

As a result, it can be seen that there is no significant positive correlation between the scores and the error rate, except that the results of the competition supervision are positively related to the positive error rate. Therefore, speculating the scores of other scorers are not only dependent on the error rate. It can be seen that the competition supervisor's scoring criteria are mainly based on the judgment error rate of the referee, and the competition leader, home team and visiting team coach, technical representative and media scoring standards are different. Referee's error rate is not the main scoring basis. A personal subjective factors may be included, and technical representatives may be more consider the referee's comprehensive management capabilities.

4.2 Analysis of CBA referees' on-the-spot cutting in the regular season.

4.2.1 Average, standard deviation and the correct rate in the regular season, 1/4, 1/2 and the finals.

Term	Correct rate	Serious missed rate	Serious error rate	Missed rate	Error rete
Regular season	88.37%	0.06%	0.04%	7.72%	3.81%
1/4	87.96%	0.00%	0.04%	7.85%	4.19%
1/2	89.78%	0.00%	0.00%	4.47%	5.75%
Final	97.42%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.86%
Average	90.88%	0.01%	0.01%	5.44%	3.65%
Standard deviation	0.044309	0.000297	0.000198	0.02934096	0.020431

From the table it can be seen that the highest correct rate is in the finals, followed by the one-in-two finals, the worst is the regular seasons and quarter finals. It shows the referee arrangements, the level of referees and the degree of emphasis on the game at all stages. Missed and the error rate is mainly concentrated in the regular seasons, and the difference between the missed rate is very significant.

4.2.2 Analysis of average, standard deviation and the correct rate of CBA referees' on-the-spot cutting in each section of the regular season.

Term	Section	Correct rate	Serious missed rate	Serious error rate	Missed rate	Error rate
Regular season	1	87.36%	0.03%	0	8.75%	3.86%
	2	87.13%	0.03%	0.03%	8.30%	4.51%
	3	88.43%	0.11%	0.08%	7.68%	3.71%
	4	90.26%	0.08%	0.05%	6.43%	3.18%
	5	92.93%	-	0	2.02%	5.05%
	6	100.00%	-	0	-	-
Average		91.02%	0.04%	0.03%	5.53%	3.38%
Standard deviation		4.90%	0.04%	0.03%	3.64%	1.78%

It can be seen from the above table that in each section of the regular season, the missed rate and the error rate is very high. The biggest difference of missed rate is concentrated in the first and second section. The biggest difference of the error rate is the second section and the overtime period of the first section. It shows that CBA referees should work hard on the basic skills.

4.3 Comparison analysis of CBA referees' on-the-spot cutting in the regular season.

4.3.1 Contrast of R (referee), U1 (first deputy referee), U2 (second deputy referee)

Term	Referee	The total number of penalties	Correct rate	Error rate	Serious missed rate	Serious error rate	Missed rate	Error rate
Regular season	R	5900	0.9203	0.0797	0.000339	0.000169492	0.04678	0.032373
	U1	5070	0.8870	0.1130	0.0003945	0	0.074753	0.03787
	U2	4170	0.8278	0.1722	0.001199	0.001199041	0.123261	0.046523
Average			0.8784	0.1216	0.0006442	0.000456177	0.081598	0.038922
Standard deviation			0.0469	0.046857	0.0004813	0.000648896	0.038698	0.007133

R's total number of whistles is the largest, followed by U1, and finally U2; the correct rate is the same order, and there are significant differences. And it is consistent with the fact that the referee administration only consider their actual ability in the referee arrangement and the abolition of the referee level.

4.3.2 Comparative analysis of the correct number of the whistles of the home teams and visiting teams.

Paired sample statistics					
		Average	N	Standard deviation	Standard Error of average
pair 1	Home teams	407.5882	17	33.23789	8.06137

Through the paired t test, it is considered that there are significant differences in the number of correct times between the home team and the visiting team.

4.3.3 Comparative analysis of the correct rate of the whistles of the home teams and visiting teams.

Pairwise sample test									
		Pair of differentials					t	df	Sig. (two side)
		Average	Standard deviation	Standard Error of average	Differential 95% confidence interval				
					Bottom limit	Upper limit			
pair 1	Home teams – Visiting teams	-.00388	.04972	.01206	-.02945	.02168	-.322	16	.752

Through the paired t test, it shows that the correct rates are different between home teams and visiting teams.

The correct rate of 47 people are more than 85%, accounting for 55% of the total; the correct rate of 39 people are less than 85% , accounting for 45% of the total number of people. It shows that the referees should strive to improve the accuracy of the penalty.

Pairwise sample test									
		Pair of differentials					t	df	Sig.(two sides)
		Average	Standard deviation	Standard Error of average	95% confidence interval				
					Bottom limit	Upper limit			
pair 1	Home teams –Visiting teams	-33.47059	50.92411	12.35091	-59.65335	-7.28783	-2.710	16	.015

4.4 Comparative analysis of fouls and violations of home teams and visiting teams.

4.4.1 Comparative analysis of the differences between the fouls of home teams and visiting homes.

Pairwise sample test									
		Pair of differentials					t	df	Sig.(two sides)
		Average	Standard deviation	Standar d Error of average	Differential 95% confidence interval				
					Bottom limit	Upper limit			
pair 1	Visiting teams– Home teams	23.35294	34.86392	8.45574	5.42757	41.27831	2.762	16	.014

Through the paired analysis, it is considered that there is a significant difference between the home teams and visiting teams in fouls. For some clubs, the number of fouls away from home is more than the number of fouls at home, and for some clubs the number of fouls at home is more than away from home.

4.4.2 Comparative analysis of Offensive between home teams and visiting teams.

Through the paired test, that the number of violations at home and away from home are

		Pair of differentials					t	df	Sig. (two side)
		Average	Standard deviation	Standard Error of average	Differential 95% confidence interval				
					Bottom limit	Upper limit			
pair 1	Visiting teams– Home teams	11.88235	41.49 832	10.06482	-9.4541 1	33.2188 2	1.1 81	16	.255

significantly different, and some clubs' violations are significantly more than at home, and some clubs' violations are significantly less than at home.

4.4.3 Comparative analysis of victories, the average and the standard deviation between home teams and visiting teams.

Pairwise sample test									
		Pair of differentials					t	df	Sig. (two sides)
		Aver age	Standarddeviation	Standard Error of average	Differential 95% confidence interval				
					Bottom limit	Upper limit			
pair 1	Victories of visiting teams & Victories of home teams	-4.94 118	2.92555	.70955	-6.4453 5	-3.43 700	-6.9 64	16	.000

Through the paired test, that the number of victories has significant difference between home teams and visiting teams. The number of victories of home teams is more than the visiting teams.

4.4.4 Comparative analysis of failure, the average and the standard deviation between home teams and visiting teams.

Pairwise sample test									
		Pair of differentials					t	df	Sig. (two sides)
		Average	Standard deviation	Standard Error of average	Differential 95% confidence interval				
					Bottom limit	Upper limit			
Pair1	Failures of visiting teams - Failures of home teams	-4.941 18	2.83881	.68851	-6.40076	-3.4816 0	-7.17 7	16	.000

Through the paired test, it is considered that there is a significant difference between the number of failures at home and away from home, and the number of home failures is less than that of away from home.

In addition, the comparison of average and standard deviation are as follows:

Teams	Number of Games	Victories of Visiting Teams	%	Victories of Home Teams	%	Total Victories	%	Failures of Visiting Teams	%	Failures of Home Teams	%	Total Failures	%	Total Scores
Bayi	32	6	18.8%	10	31.3%	16	50.0%	6	18.8%	10	31.3%	16	50.0%	3013
Beijing	32	8	25.0%	13	40.6%	21	65.6%	3	9.4%	8	25.0%	11	34.4%	3334
Dongguan	33	7	21.2%	11	33.3%	18	54.5%	6	18.2%	9	27.3%	15	45.5%	3387
Foshan	32	5	15.6%	7	21.9%	12	37.5%	9	28.1%	11	34.4%	20	62.5%	3430
Fujian	32	4	12.5%	8	25.0%	12	37.5%	8	25.0%	12	37.5%	20	62.5%	3221
Guangdong	31	14	45.2%	13	41.9%	27	87.1%	2	6.5%	2	6.5%	4	12.9%	3358
Guangsha	32	3	9.4%	14	43.8%	17	53.1%	2	6.3%	13	40.6%	15	46.9%	3274
Jilin	32	3	9.4%	7	21.9%	10	31.3%	9	28.1%	13	40.6%	22	68.8%	3242
Jiangsu	32	2	6.3%	11	34.4%	13	40.6%	5	15.6%	14	43.8%	19	59.4%	3282
Liaoning	32	8	25.0%	11	34.4%	19	59.4%	5	15.6%	8	25.0%	13	40.6%	3475
Qingdao	32	2	6.3%	6	18.8%	8	25.0%	10	31.3%	14	43.8%	24	75.0%	3310
Shandong	32	9	28.1%	14	43.8%	23	71.9%	2	6.3%	7	21.9%	9	28.1%	3312
Shanxi	32	4	12.5%	13	40.6%	17	53.1%	3	9.4%	12	37.5%	15	46.9%	3542
Shanghai	32	3	9.4%	7	21.9%	10	31.3%	9	28.1%	13	40.6%	22	68.8%	2952
Tianjin	32	4	12.5%	7	21.9%	11	34.4%	9	28.1%	12	37.5%	21	65.6%	3909
Xinjiang	32	8	25.0%	14	43.8%	22	68.8%	2	6.3%	8	25.0%	10	31.3%	4196
Zhejiang	32	4	12.5%	12	37.5%	16	50.0%	4	12.5%	12	37.5%	16	50.0%	3538
Total	272	94	34.6%	178	65.4%			94	34.6%	178	65.4%			57775
Average		5.5294		10.471		16		5.529		10.47		16		3398.53
Standard Deviation		3.1448		2.8965		5.292		2.961		3.145		5.408		295.572

Through the analysis of the average and standard deviation, it is found that the total number of victories and the total number of failures are the same. The overall level of the league is equal, and the standard deviation of the number of victories and the number of failures at home and away from home is also substantially the same. The fluctuations of the number of victories and failures of home teams is greater than the visiting teams.

5 Conclusion

1. In addition to the results of competition supervision and error rate was positively correlated, the other scorers' score and the error rate was no significant positive correlation.
2. The highest correct rate is the finals, followed by the one-of two finals, the worst is the regular seasons and quarter finals. Missed and error rate is mainly concentrated in the regular season, and the difference between the missed rate is significant. Missed rate and the error rate is very high in the regular season. It shows that CBA referees should also work hard in the basic skills.
3. Referees (R), first deputy referee(U1), second deputy referee(U2) , the order of total whistles and correct rate is : R is first, followed by U1, and finally U2. Referees should strive to improve the penalty accuracy.
4. There are significant differences in the foul between home teams and visiting teams. There are significant differences in the number of violations between home teams and visiting teams, and there are significant differences between the number of victories of home teams and the number of victories of visiting teams. the number of victories of home teams is more than that of visiting teams. There was a significant difference between the number of failures of home teams and the number of failures of visiting teams, and the number of failures of home teams was less than that of visiting teams.
5. The total number of victories and failures are the same. The overall level of the league is equal. And the standard deviation of home teams' victories and failures are almost the same. The fluctuations of the number of victories and failures of home teams is greater than the visiting teams.

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