

## **BOYS BASKETBALL DIVISIONAL CRITERIA NOTES & EXPLANATIONS**

The formula uses Power Point and CIAC tournament results data from the previous three seasons. For the 2018-19 school year divisions, data from '15-'16, '16-'17 and '17-'18 was used.

All school are ranked from number 1-183 using the data points in the formula (details below). The divisions were then determined by taking the allotted number of schools starting at the top of the rankings - the top 20 totals are in Division I, the next 36 are in Division II, the next 38 are in Division III, the next 40 are in Division IV and the lowest 49 are in Division V.

### **Teams Per Division:**

Excluding the 20 teams in Division I, the remaining 163 divisional slots were not divided equally across Divisions II-V. An attempt was made to be sure each division will have enough tournament qualifying teams to avoid an excessive number of byes.

Division V contains schools which are both the smallest and have the lowest Power Point numbers in the state, so there needs to be a higher number of schools in that division to balance the qualifiers. Note this type of staggering is not unique to basketball, most sports divide their schools in a similar manner.

### **Enrollment Multiplier:**

The formula starts with each school being assigned a number of points based on its boys enrollment in grades 9-12 for the previous school year. In determining the 2018-19 divisions, each team starts with 75% of its 2017-18 boys enrollment as a base. All sports use the previous year's total for divisional purposes.

### **League Multipliers:**

The number of Power Points each school has received during the three-year period is added onto the enrollment number. Power Points are determined by the same method used in doing the tournament pairing tiebreakers. A school receives one Power Point for each win that each CIAC member school it beat has (10 Power Points for each out of state school it beat in a game which counts towards tournament qualifying). For example, if a team wins 10 games and each team it beat had 10 wins, that school would get 100 Power Points.

The season totals for each of the three years are then multiplied by a number assigned to each league. The league multipliers are higher for the leagues which the boys basketball committee has designated as Tier I or Tier II (stronger leagues). It is important to note that no team receives an automatic number of points simply for being in a powerful league. The multipliers simply weight the points which a team receives based on the relative strength of its league's teams.

### **Success Points:**

Points are added based on success in the CIAC tournament, however only to schools subject to success in tournament factors under the CIAC definition. To be subject to success in tournament for boys sports, a school must have 25 male students from outside of the geographical area of its district. Schools that do not meet that criteria receive no success points, regardless of how successful they have been in the state tournament.

Each sports committee has the option for determining if a success factor will be used in its sports, and if so the benchmark for the definition of success in its sport. The list of schools subject to the success factor is a CIAC-wide list and cannot be altered by a sport committee. The boys basketball committee has defined success as reaching the quarterfinal round of the state tournament.

For each of the three years of data being used for rankings, schools subject to success rankings receive 100 additional points for reaching the quarters, 150 for reaching the semifinals, 200 for reaching the championship game and 300 for winning the championship. These totals are cumulative, so a team which wins a championship will have 750 points added for that year.