

At the University of Kansas we have been using a method of comparing effectiveness of basketball teams. We use the term, "Kansas Offense Ratio", which is the number of points a team scores to each point made by opponents. Mr. W. A. Dill, Associate Professor of Journalism and Director of the News Bureau, at the University of Kansas, has devised this system of rating basketball teams.

The "Kansas Offense Ratio" is in effect a combining of offense and defense effectiveness of a team. For example, in the Big Six season just closed the best offense was shown by Oklahoma, with a total of 456 scores in ten conference games. Kansas had only 408 points, and Nebraska, last year's co-champion, had 388. While Oklahoma was running up its score totals by rapid-fire play, opponents likewise were scoring, amassing a total of 401. In the meantime, Kansas was holding its opponents, including the fiery Oklahomans, to a total of 329 points. Kansas' moderate offense coupled with strong defense gave the Jayhawkers the championship (their 20th in 31 years of conference competition), and Oklahoma took second place.

When the "Kansas Offense Ratio" is applied to these figures it appears that Kansas scored 1.240 points for each one an opponent scored, while Oklahoma was making a ratio of 1.112. These ratios, substantially unchanged, had prevailed throughout the season - at least after several games had been played, sufficient to "give an average". The relationship between the offense ratio and conference standing is shown in the following summary of the 1938 season in the Big Six: