



# What Makes A Good FIFA Player?

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# FIFA

- Best-selling video game franchise in the world, according to the Guinness World Records
- Known for detailed player ratings - a highly debated topic among the FIFA community





# Dataset

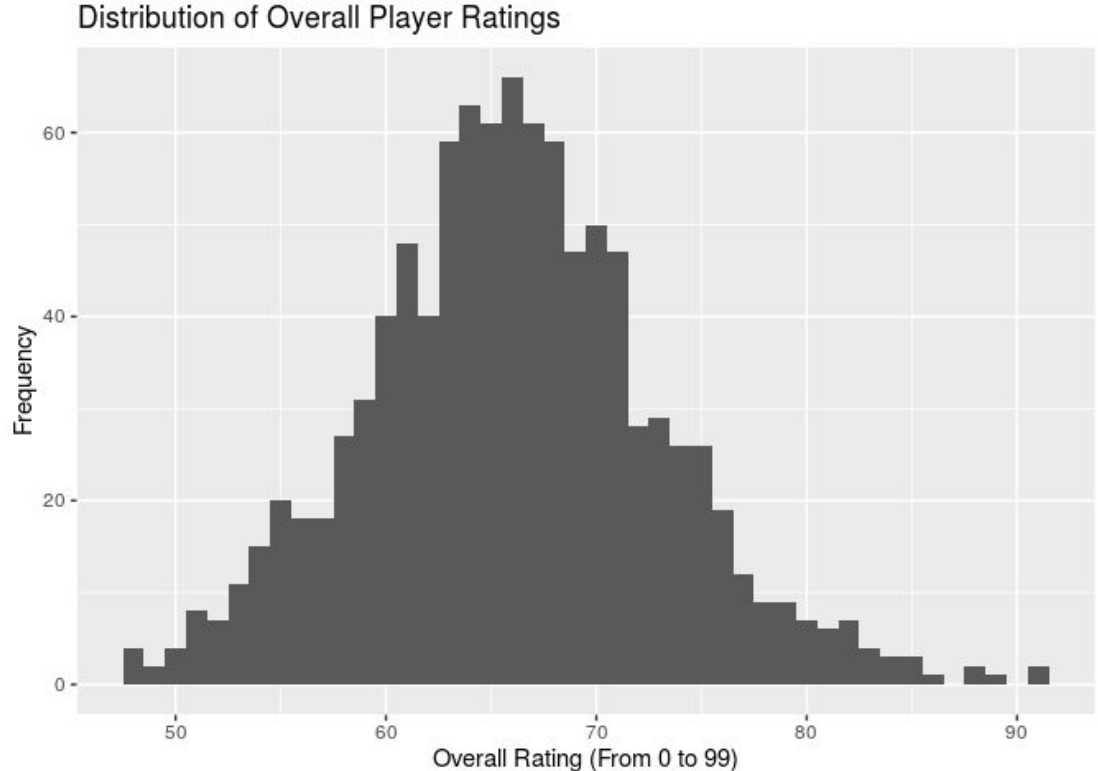
- From Kaggle
  - Scraped from a comprehensive online database for FIFA enthusiasts
- 18,000 + players (includes all players in the game)
- **Took a random sample of 1,000 to perform analysis**

# Selected Univariate Analysis

## Overall Player Rating

### Overall Rating

- The distribution of 'Overall' is approximately normal
  - Mean of 66.02
  - Standard deviation of 7.01
- Expected result: the game must have a balance of players with low, medium, and high overall ratings.

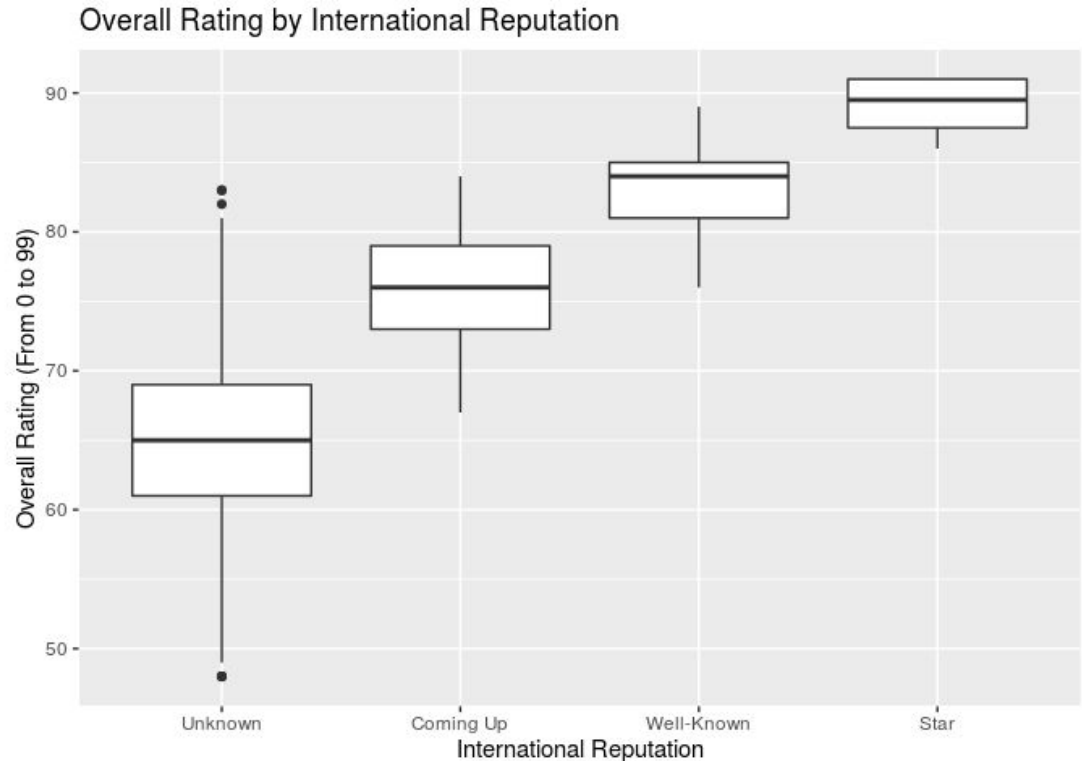


# Selected Bivariate Analysis

## International Reputation & Overall Rating

- Higher international reputation, higher overall rating
- Expected result: those who have “Star” designation have the highest overall rating.
- Outliers
  - Gerard Moreno (83)
  - Louri Beretta (83)
  - Juiano Mestres (82)\*

### International Reputation and Overall Rating



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**What are the characteristics that are important in determining a player's overall rating?**

**Dependent Variable:** Overall Rating

**Selected Independent Variables:**

- Age of Player
- Player's Current Marketing Value
- Current Wage
- International Reputation (rating on scale of 5)
- Player's Potential Ability (rating on a scale of 100)
- Player's Ability to successfully complete shots placed (rating on a scale of 100)
- Player's Dominant Foot ("left" or "right")
- Player's Position on the Pitch

**Comparison Groups:** Nationality of Player, the International Club which the Player plays for, Body Type of Player ("Normal", "Lean", "Stocky", etc.)



## Hypothesis:

Out of the mentioned independent variables, we expect ***Value, Wage, International Reputation, Potential Ability,*** and ***Ability to successfully complete shots*** to have a statistically significant impact on overall rating based on our exploratory data analysis.





# Methodology

- Backwards Selection with AIC
  - A good method to use when narrowing down the appropriate variables for best fitting the data based on a full model
- Recoded Position: Offense vs. Defense
  - There are 24 positions in soccer - too many factor variables for meaningful results



## Primary conclusion

The variables that ended up in the selected final model are: *Age, Value, International Reputation, Potential, Finishing, Position, and Value\*International Reputation.*

We were correct about *Value, Wage, International Reputation, Potential, and Finishing* being variables that would be significant.

*Age* was one variable that we did not think would be significant that ended up being significant.

# Regression Output

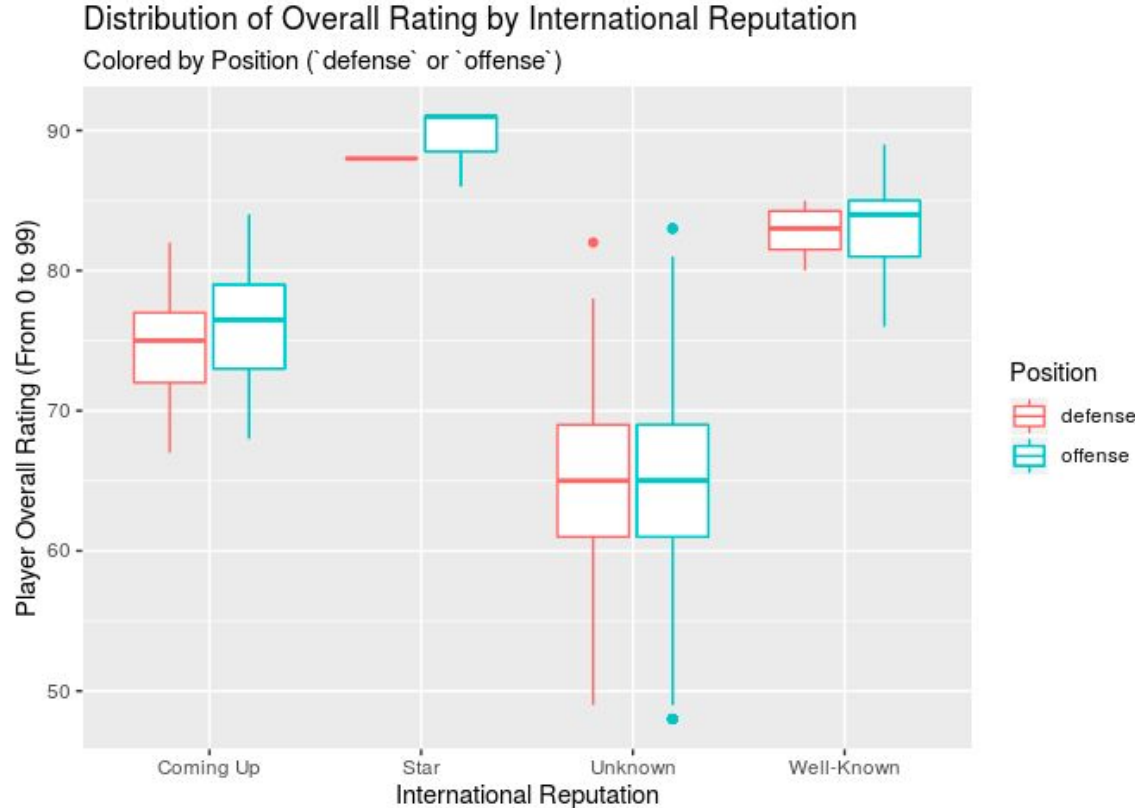
term	estimate	p.value
(Intercept)	-7.1685617	0.0000424
Age	0.8358537	0.0000000
Value	0.0000003	0.0000000
Wage	0.0000163	0.0182875
International Reputation Star	2.1536384	0.4512695
International Reputation Unknown	-0.0965917	0.8350958
International Reputation Well-Known	2.3757426	0.0400532
Potential	0.6981335	0.0000000
Finishing	0.0529045	0.0000000
Positionoffense	-1.4496803	0.0000000
Value: International Reputation Star	-0.0000003	0.0000016
Value: International Reputation Unknown	0.0000002	0.0022900
Value: International Reputation Well-Known	-0.0000003	0.0000001

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# Visualizations

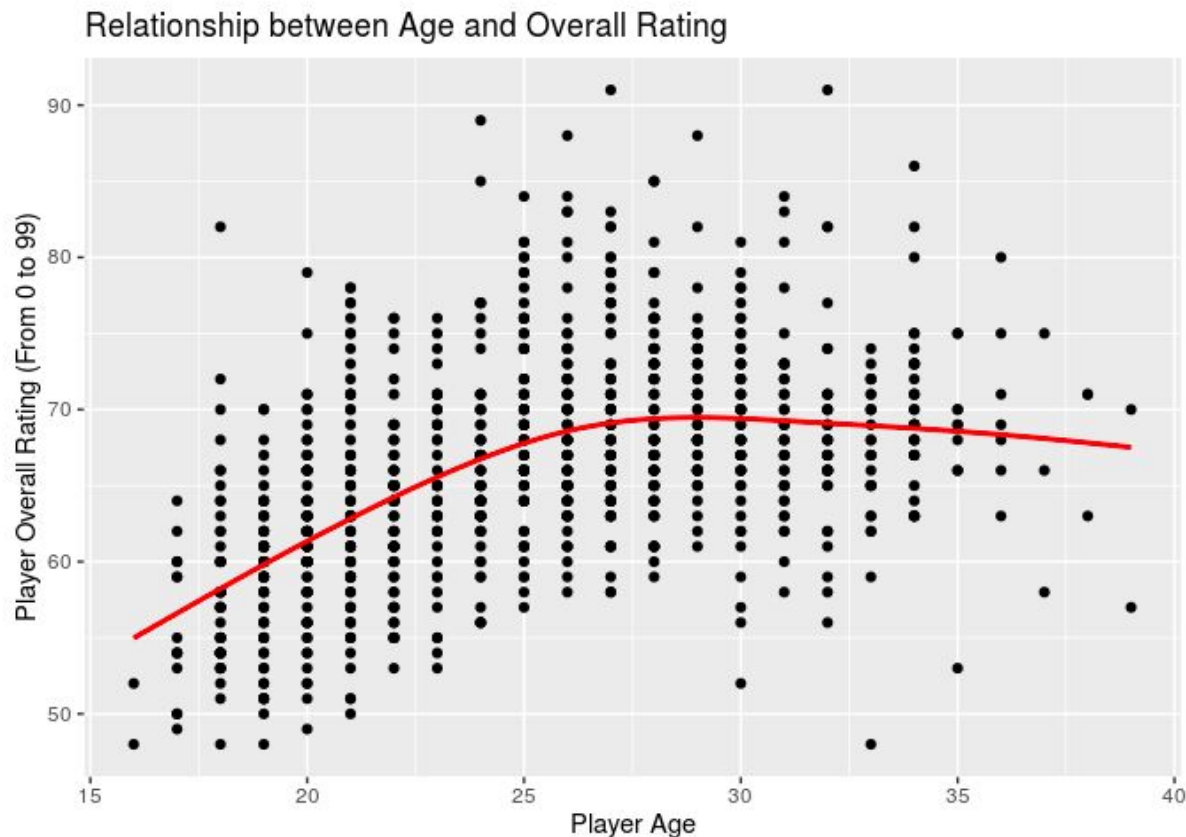
# Overall Rating, International Reputation & Position


- Across International Reputations: “Better” International Reputation → higher Overall Rating
- Little variation between offensive and defensive players within each group



# Age & Overall Rating

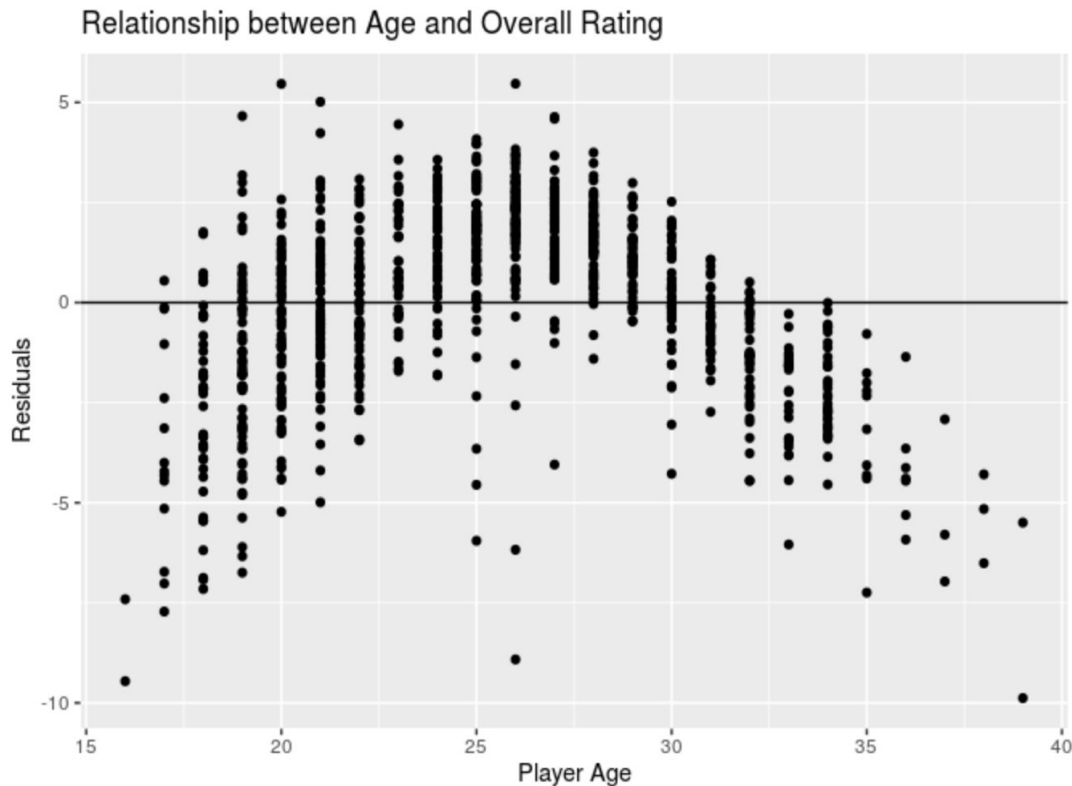
- Mostly-linear, positive relationship between age and overall rating until Age ~ 27 → after which age has a slightly negative effect on overall rating
- Younger players → lack the experience, consistency, and legacy
- Oldest players → subject to injuries and lose athleticism



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- The selection model had **high predictive power**:
    - 89.08% of the variability in overall rating can be explained by the covariates in our selected model (R-Squared = 0.8908)

...However, the R-Squared value does not determine whether the coefficient estimates and predictions are biased

Let's take a look at a residuals plot against one of our independent variables, **Age**



- An unbiased model has residuals that are randomly scattered around 0
  - Our residuals follow some sort of pattern
- While backwards model selection is a good method to find models with low AIC and high R-Squared, there are clearly limitations to this method

Selecting and fine-tuning new regression models would be a worthwhile next step for our project!