# Descriptive Analysis

For the reasons described above, we divided our data according to the different objectives sought by the teams participating in the TDF, namely to obtain the Maillot Jaune, the Maillot Vert, and the Maillot à Pois.

For this purpose, three datasets were created containing the results (in terms of positions in the tour stages) of the top three riders for the different jersey in each year of the TDF from 2014 to 2021.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Maillot Jaune** | | | | |
| **Final Position** | **Flat** | **Hilly** | **Mountain** | **Total AVG** |
| **01** | 35 | 17 | 8 | 21 |
| **02** | 46 | 24 | 9 | 28 |
| **03** | 44 | 24 | 11 | 28 |

By conducting a descriptive analysis of these data, it can be seen that cycling teams, depending on whether they seek to win one of these jerseys, need to create teams composed of cyclists with different characteristics.

## Maillot Jaune

Analysing the data concerning the Maillot Jaune shown in the table, it is interesting to note how the top 3 perform on average. It is evident that they always obtain very good positions in the mountainous stages (on average they are always within the first 15 positions) while they perform less well in the hilly races and particularly in the flat ones.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mountain** | **Hill** | **Flat** |
| **Between the first 3 pos.** | 65% | 22% | 1% |
| **Between the first 10 pos.** | 28% | 7% | 0,54% |

Going into more detail, we can see that the percentage of cases in which the first three riders in the Maillot Jaune were between the top 3 and top 10 positions in the stages decreases dramatically from mountainous to hilly to flat races.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Maillot Vert** | | | | |
| **Final Position** | **Flat** | **Hilly** | **Mountain** | **Total AVG** |
| **01** | 15 | 62 | 127 | 21 |
| **02** | 15 | 115 | 134 | 28 |
| **03** | 18 | 98 | 116 | 28 |

## Maillot Vert

Analyzing the data concerning the Maillot Vert, a different image is portrayed.

In this case, the top 3 in the ranking for the jersey each year perform excellently in the flat stages. As shown

in the table from 2014 to 2021, they placed in the top 10 in the flat stages in 73% of the cases and in the top 3 in 41%.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mountain** | **Hill** | **Flat** |
| **Between the first 3 pos** | 0,63% | 15% | 41% |
| **Between the first 10 pos** | 0,63% | 26% | 73% |

On the other hand, the data shows that the top riders contending for the green jersey are 'given a rest' in the mountain stages, averaging around position 120 over the years.

## Maillot à Pois

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Maillot Jaune** | | | | |
| **Final Position** | **Flat** | **Hilly** | **Mountain** | **Total AVG** |
| **01** | 78 | 48 | 22 | 51 |
| **02** | 79 | 42 | 24 | 51 |
| **03** | 85 | 57 | 33 | 60 |

The Maillot à Pois is awarded to the best riders in mountainous stages.

As shown in the table, it can be seen that the top three riders in the jersey over the years achieve good results in these types of stages (on average, they are always in the top 30 positions), while they perform less well in hilly and flat stages.

This 'behavior' is similar to the contenders for the Maillot Jaune discussed above.

In this graph showing the percentage of riders who were in the first three positions in the Jaune and à Pois Maillot in the same year, it emerges that on average 1 rider each year finishes on the podium of both jerseys.