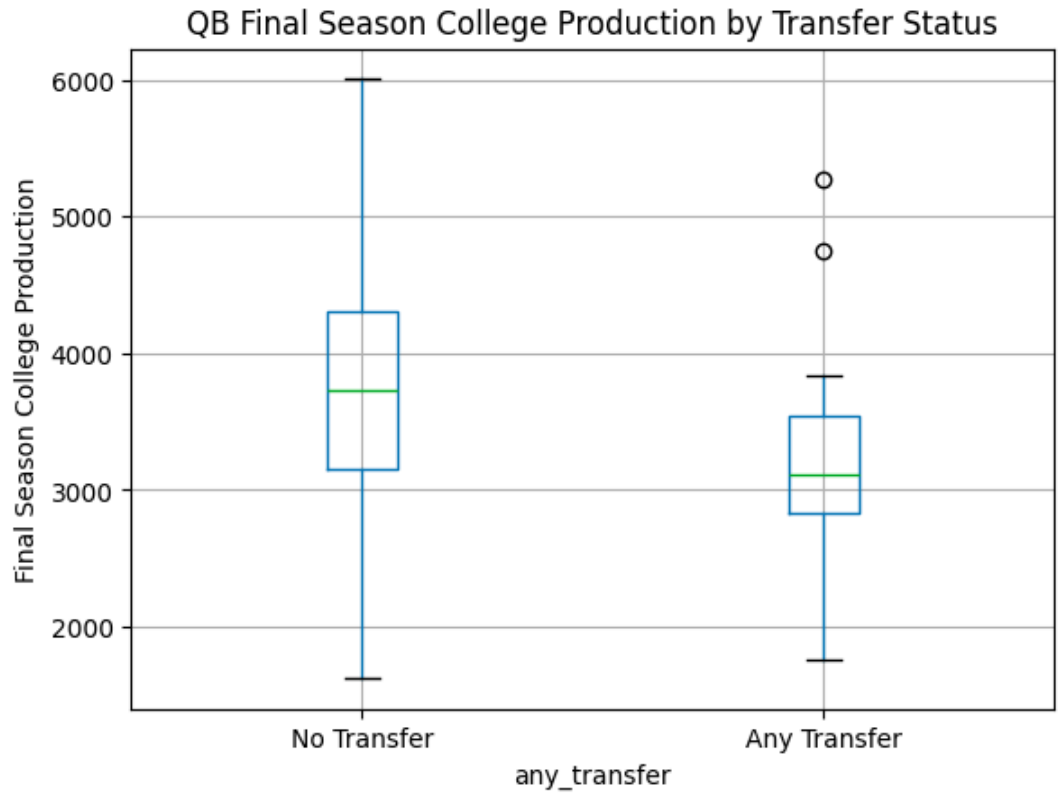
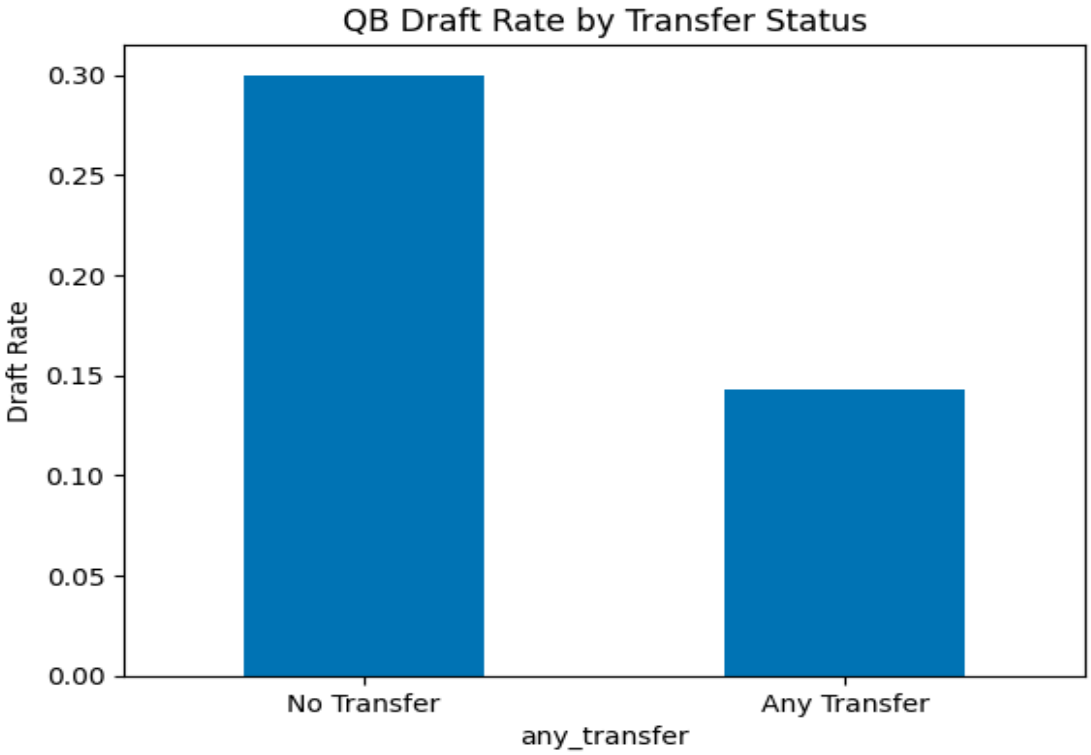
Quarterbacks:

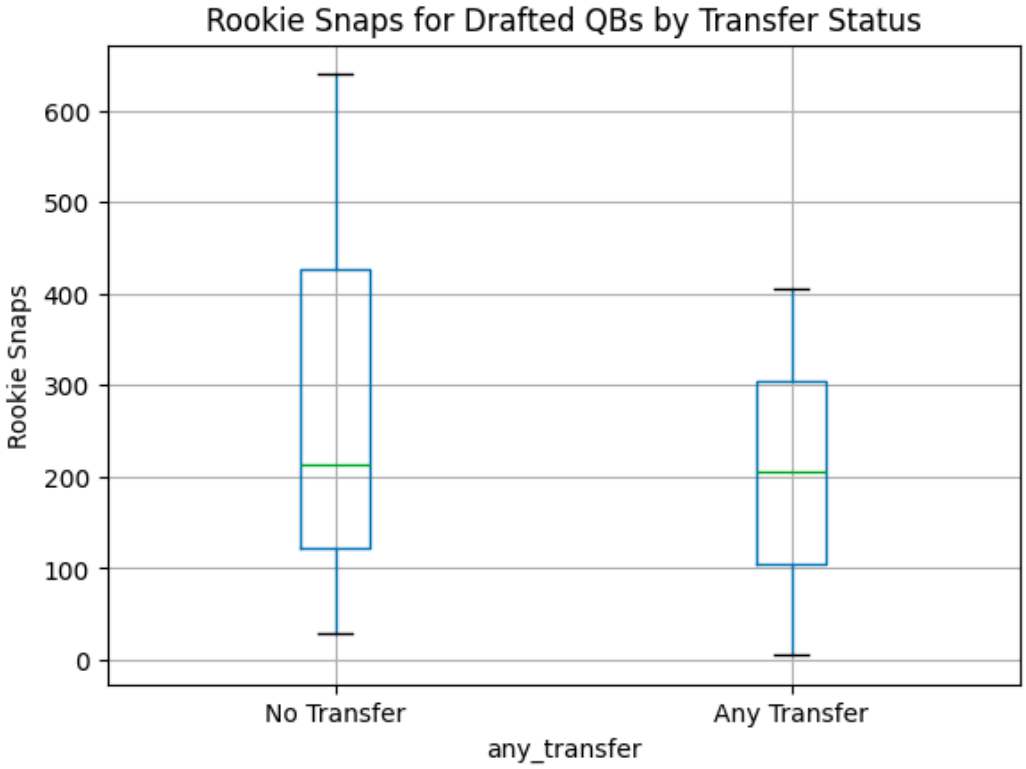
Because only a small number of quarterbacks in the dataset were drafted to the NFL, only an exploratory analysis was conducted for this position group rather than building predictive models for snaps and production. Out of 24 quarterbacks, 14 transferred schools during their college careers, while 10 did not. Of these 24 quarterbacks, only five were drafted to the NFL: Tommy Stevens, Tyler Huntley, Tommy DeVito, Dorian Thompson-Robinson, and Aidan O'Connell. Three of these drafted quarterbacks did not transfer, while two did (Stevens and DeVito).

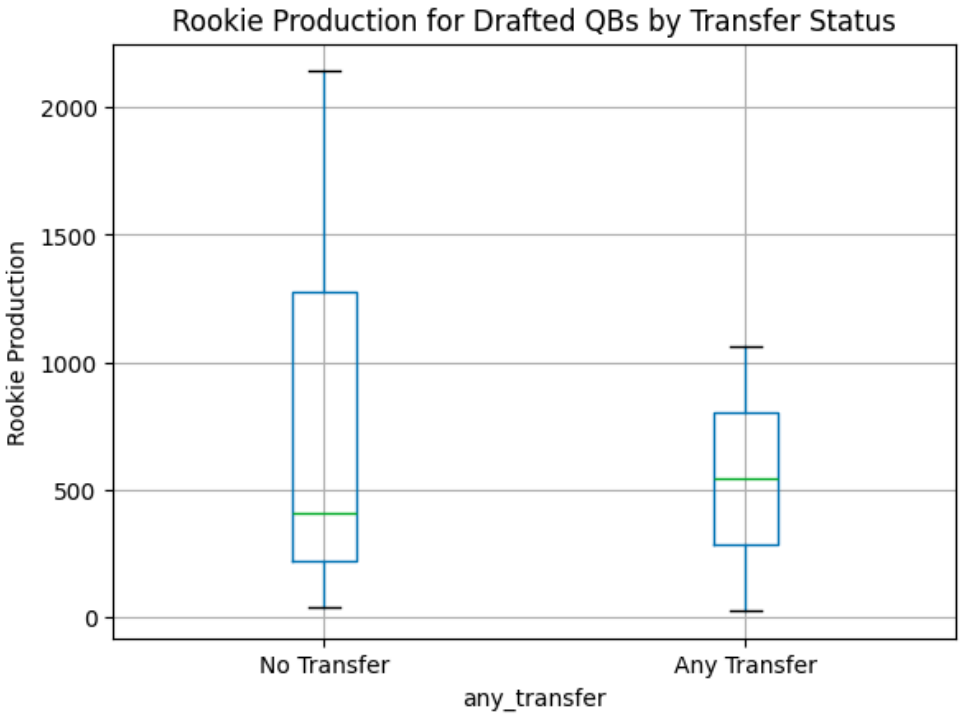
In terms of college performance, non-transfer quarterbacks had a higher median final-season production score (approximately 3,700) compared to transfer quarterbacks (approximately 3,100). Conversely, transfer quarterbacks had a higher median career production score (approximately 15,000) than non-transfer quarterbacks (approximately 11,000), suggesting longer or more statistically productive collegiate careers.

Among the five drafted quarterbacks, rookie-year playing time was similar across groups, with both transfer and non-transfer players logging a median of approximately 200 snaps. However, transfer quarterbacks recorded a higher median rookie production score (542) than non-transfer quarterbacks (405), indicating slightly greater early-career efficiency in this small sample.




QB Draft Rate by Transfer Status
Draft Rate
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Snaps for Drafted QBs by Transfer Status
Rookie Snaps
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer



Defensive Backs and Safeties:

There were 105 defensive backs in the dataset. Of these, 42 transferred during their collegiate careers and 63 did not. College production profiles were largely similar between transfer and non-transfer players, with comparable median final-season production scores, career production totals, and production growth slopes. Non-transfer players showed slightly higher median final-season production, but overall differences in college performance were minimal.

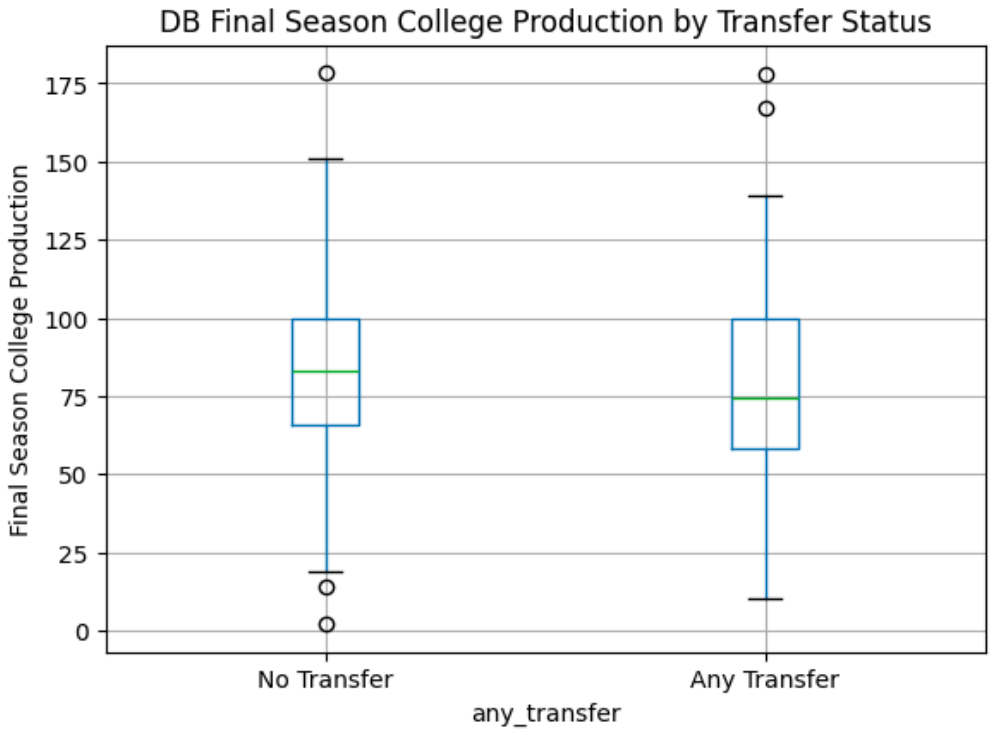
Out of the 105 defensive backs, 40 were drafted to the NFL. Among these drafted players, 27 were non-transfers and 13 were transfers. Non-transfer players were drafted at a higher rate (42%) compared to transfer players (30%).

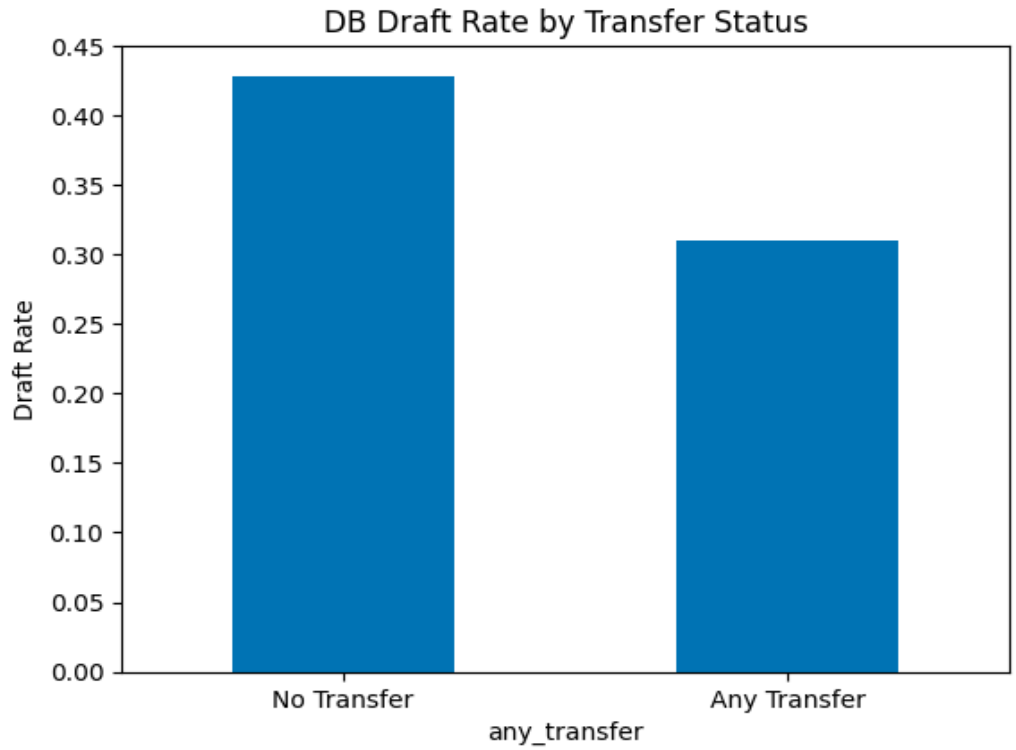
Examining rookie-year opportunity, non-transfer defensive backs received greater early playing time. Non-transfers logged a median of 262 snaps, while transfer players recorded a median of 105 snaps.

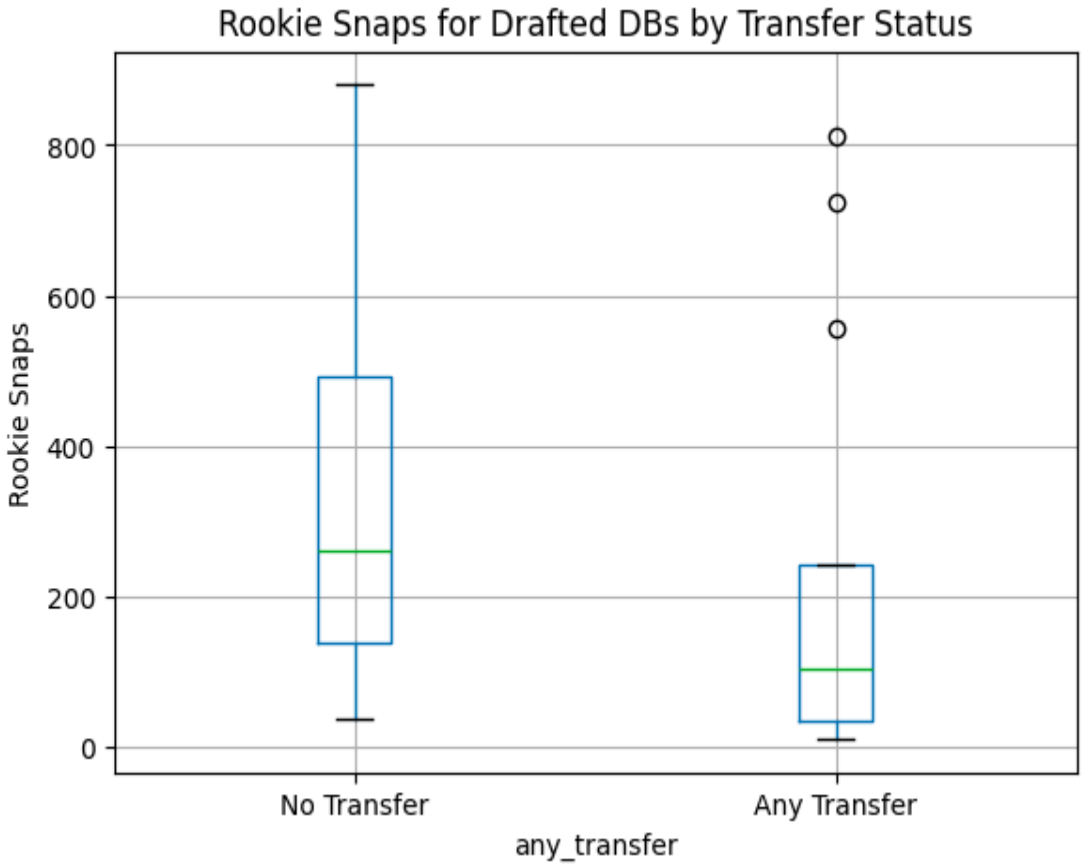
Turning to rookie-year production, median production scores were similar across groups: non-transfers had a median score of 0, while transfer players posted a median score of 2. However, average production differed more substantially. Non-transfer players recorded an average production score of −9, while transfer players averaged 25. This suggests the presence of extreme values in both groups that influenced averages, while the middle 50% of players exhibited nearly identical production outcomes.

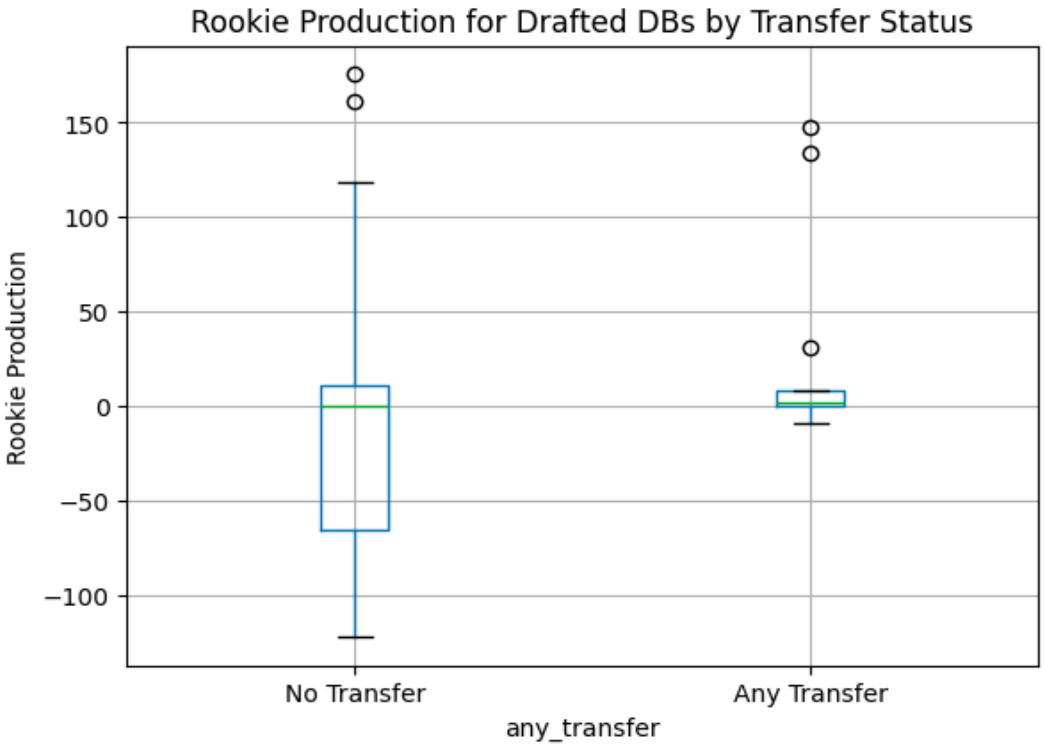
Coverage efficiency metrics revealed clearer differences. Yards per target — defined as the average yards allowed when a defensive back was targeted — were approximately 8 yards for non-transfer players and 3 yards for transfer players.

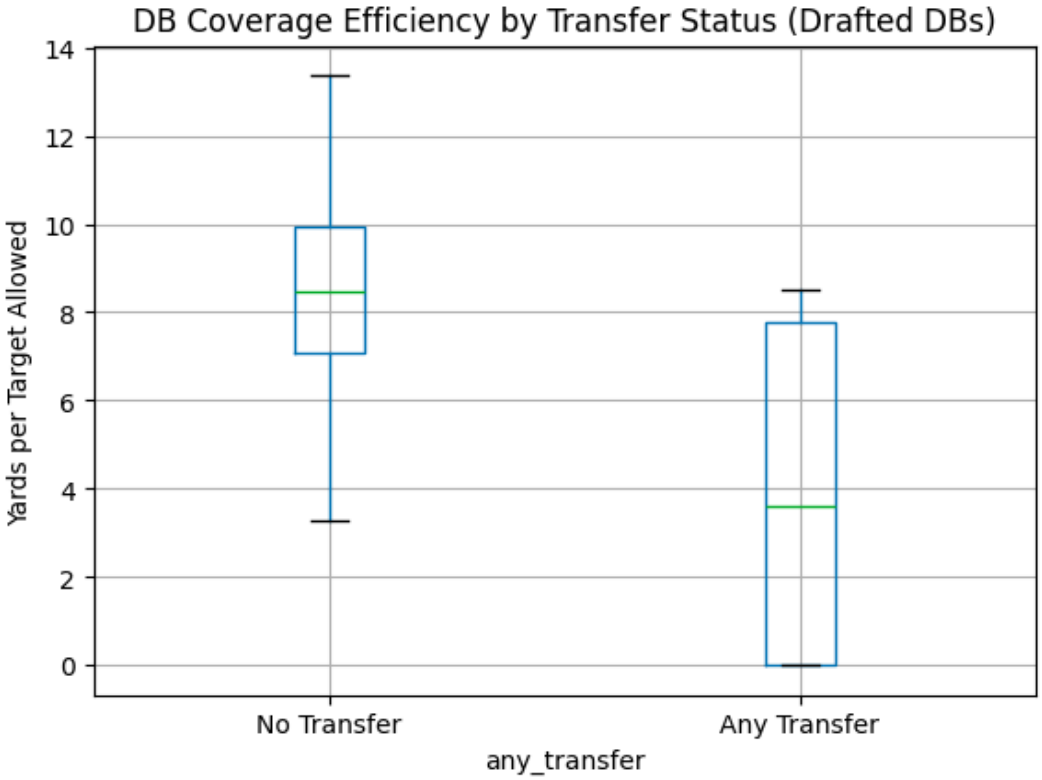
Overall, while transfer defensive backs were drafted less frequently and received fewer rookie snaps, they demonstrated comparable rookie production and stronger coverage efficiency when on the field.




DB Draft Rate by Transfer Status
Draft Rate
0.45
0.40
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Snaps for Drafted DBs by Transfer Status
Rookie Snaps
800
600
400
200
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Production for Drafted DBs by Transfer Status
Rookie Production
150
100
50
0
−50
−100
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


DB Coverage Efficiency by Transfer Status (Drafted DBs)
Yards per Target Allowed
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer

Wide Receivers and Tight Ends:

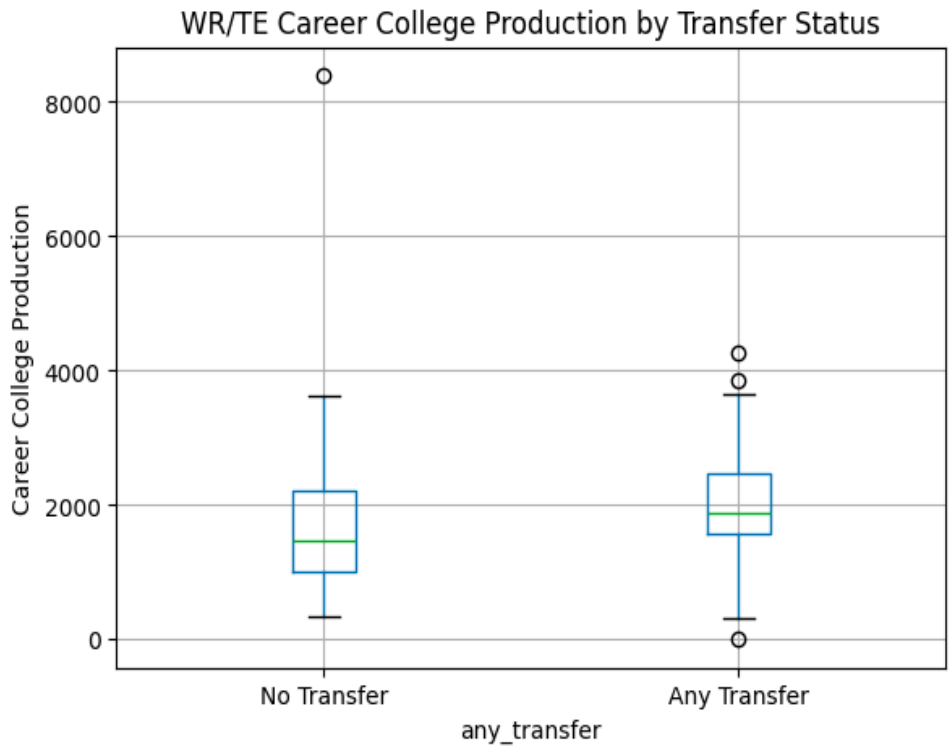
The dataset contained 101 wide receivers and tight ends. Of these, 61 did not transfer during their collegiate careers, while 40 did. In this position group, transfer players exhibited slightly higher median final-season production scores and slightly higher median career production scores than non-transfer players. Both groups displayed similar median production growth slopes, indicating comparable development trends over their college careers.

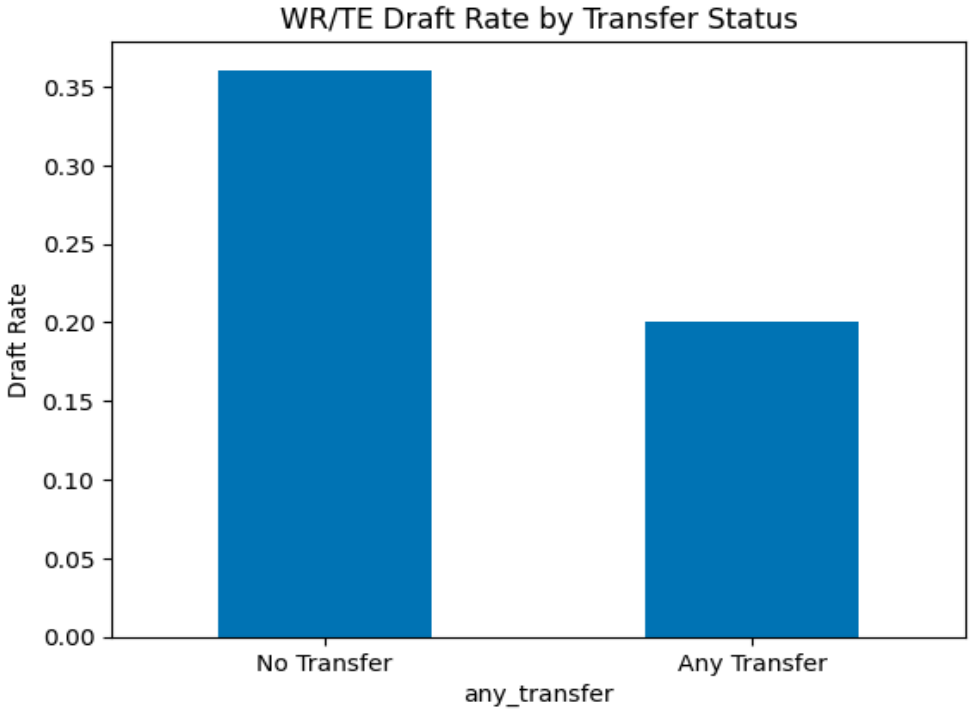
Out of the 101 receivers and tight ends, 30 were drafted to the NFL. Among these drafted players, 22 were non-transfers and 8 were transfers. Non-transfer players were drafted more frequently, at a rate of approximately 36%, compared to 20% for transfer players.

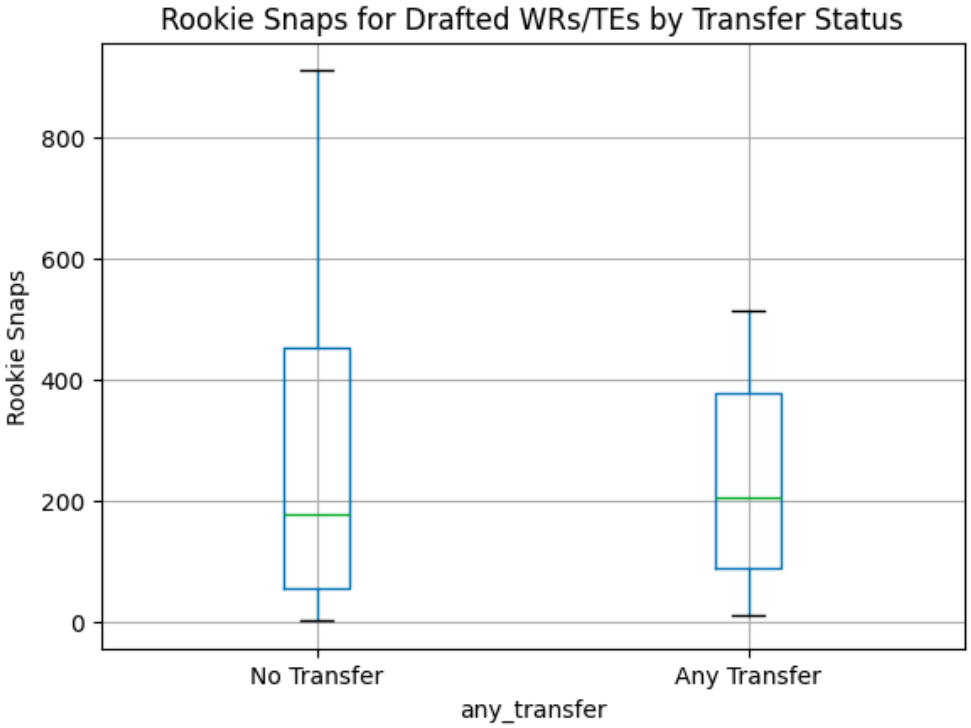
Examining rookie-year opportunity, transfer players recorded a higher median snap count (204 snaps) than non-transfer players (176 snaps). However, average snap counts showed the opposite pattern: non-transfer players averaged 268 snaps, while transfer players averaged 234. This divergence between means and medians suggests the presence of extreme values in both groups that influenced averages, while the middle 50% of players received similar levels of opportunity.

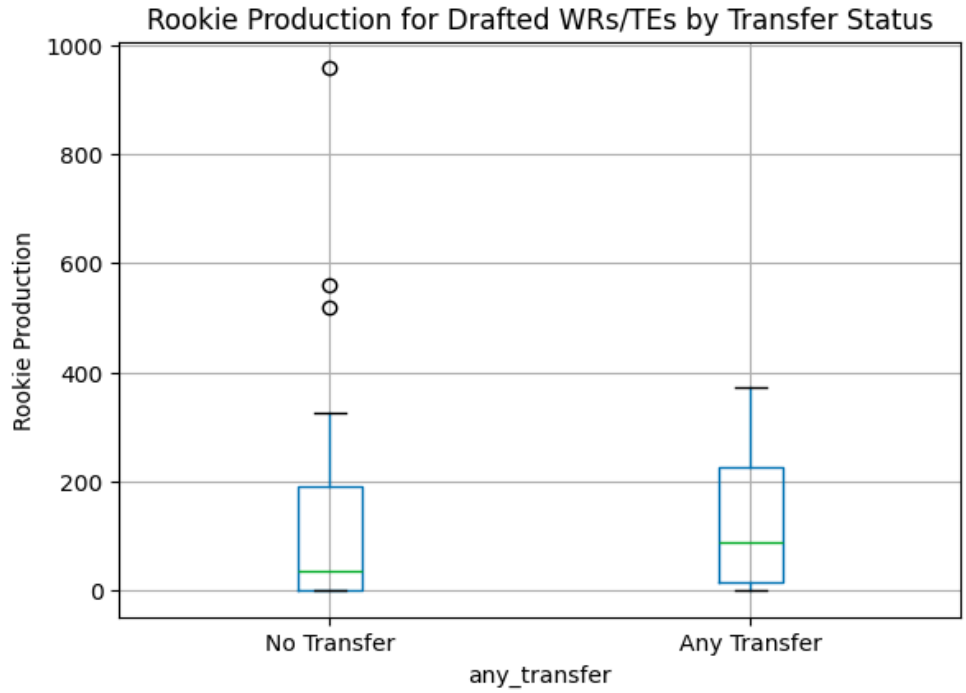
Turning to rookie production, transfer players achieved a higher median production score (88.5) compared to non-transfer players (35).

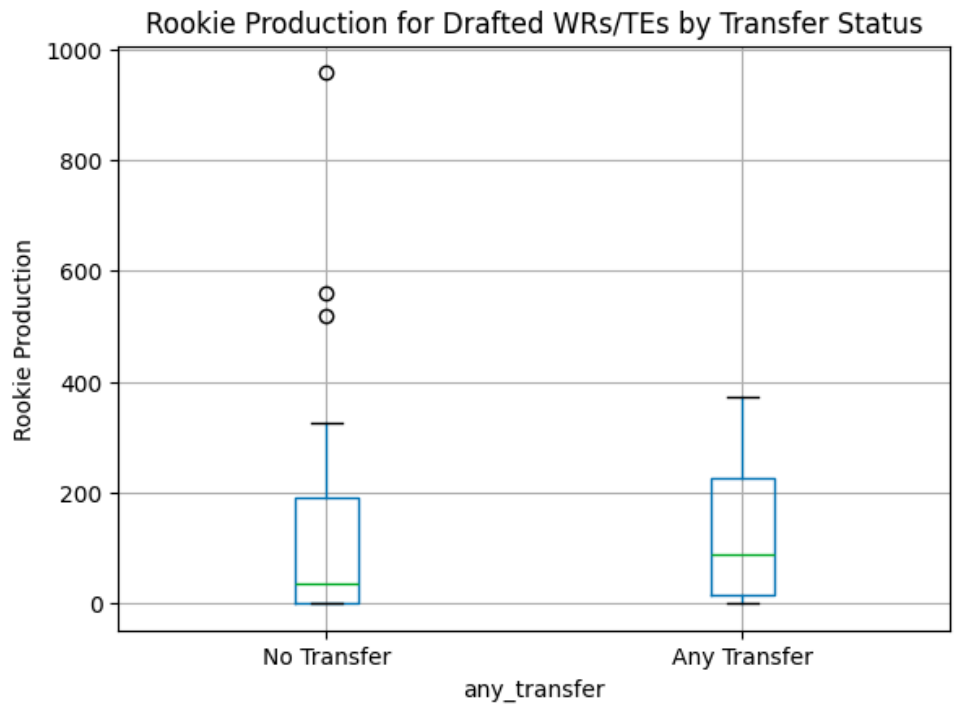
Overall, despite being drafted at a lower rate, transfer wide receivers and tight ends who reached the NFL received slightly greater early opportunity and demonstrated stronger rookie-year production among the middle portion of the distribution.


WR/TE Career College Production by Transfer Status
Career College Production
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


WR/TE Draft Rate by Transfer Status
Draft Rate
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Snaps for Drafted WRs/TEs by Transfer Status
Rookie Snaps
0
200
400
600
800
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Production for Drafted WRs/TEs by Transfer Status
Rookie Production
0
200
400
600
800
1000
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer



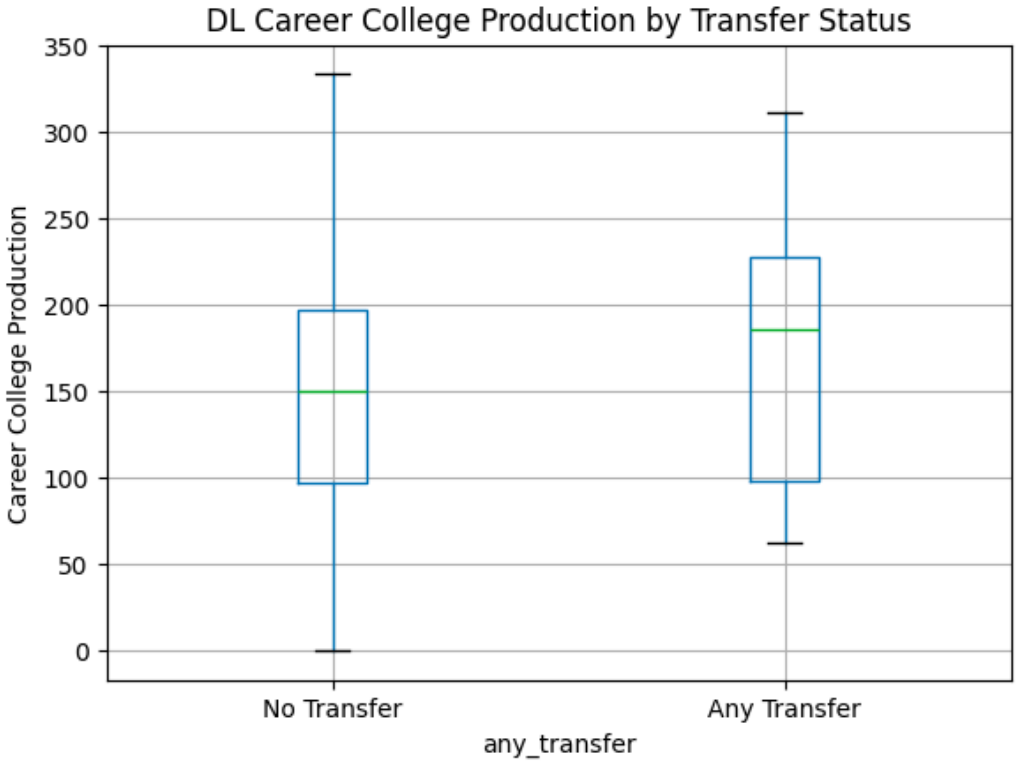
Defensive Linemen:

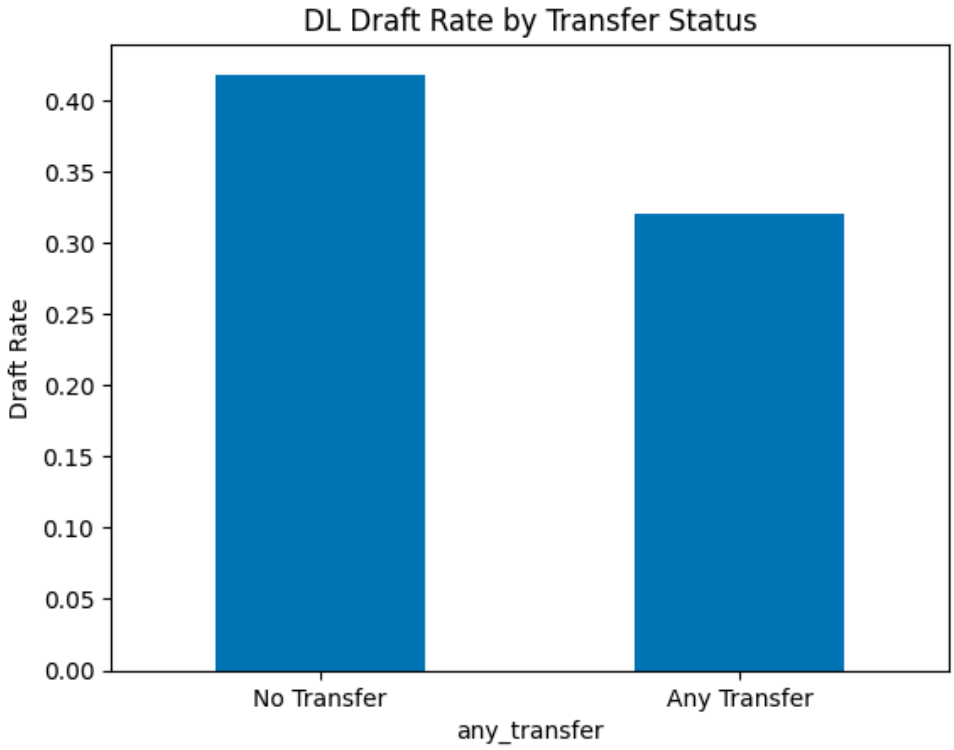
There were 92 defensive linemen in the dataset. Of these, 25 transferred during their collegiate careers and 67 did not. Transfer players exhibited higher median final-season production scores and higher median career production scores than their non-transfer counterparts. Both groups displayed similar median production growth slopes, suggesting comparable development trends throughout their college careers.

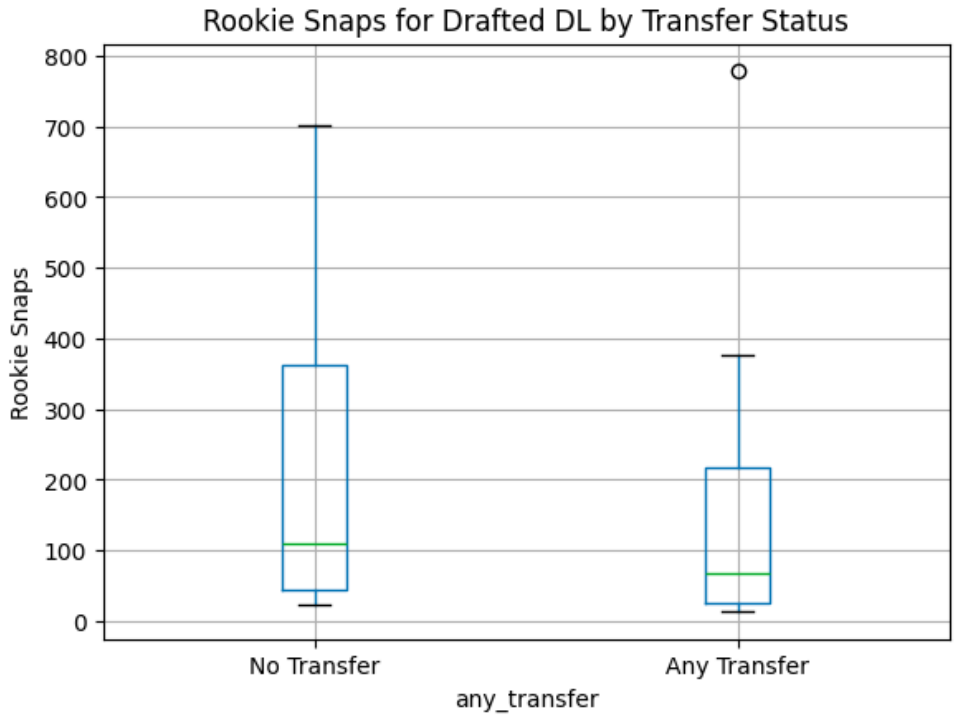
Out of the 92 defensive linemen, 36 were drafted to the NFL. Among these drafted players, 28 were non-transfers and 8 were transfers. Once again, non-transfer players were drafted at a higher rate (42%) compared to transfer players (32%).

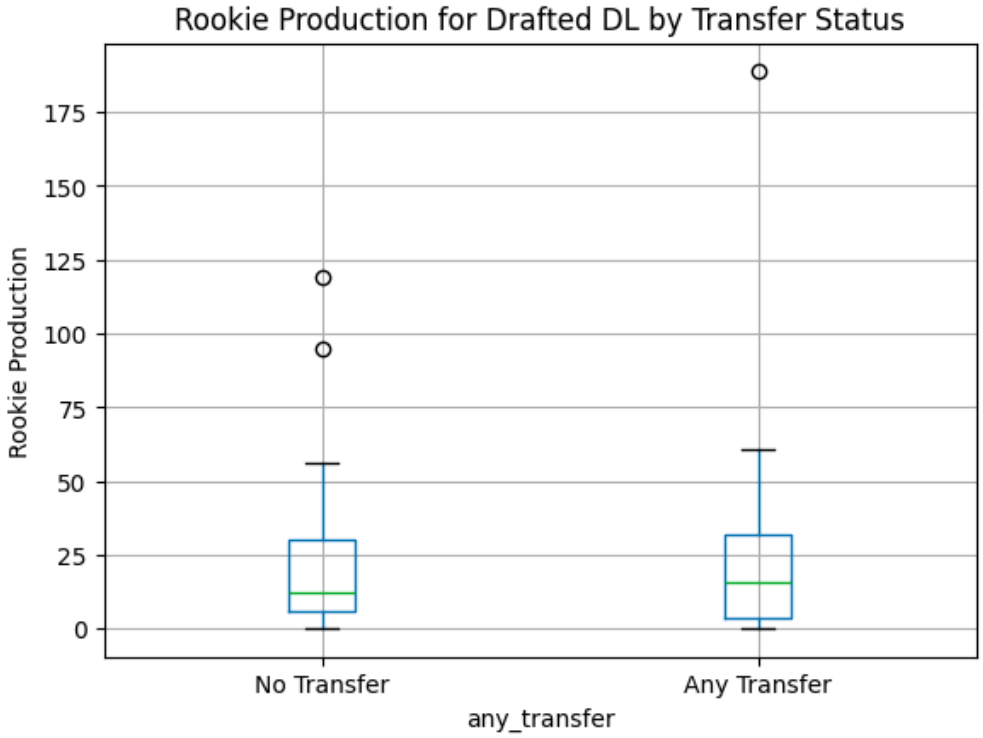
Examining rookie-year opportunity, transfer defensive linemen received fewer snaps, recording a median of 67 snaps, while non-transfer players logged a median of 108 snaps. Despite reduced playing time, transfer players achieved a higher median rookie production score (16) compared to non-transfer players (12.5).

Overall, transfer defensive linemen displayed stronger college production and comparable rookie-year efficiency, but received fewer early NFL opportunities than non-transfer peers.


DL Career College Production by Transfer Status
Career College Production
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


DL Draft Rate by Transfer Status
Draft Rate
0.40
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Snaps for Drafted DL by Transfer Status
Rookie Snaps
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Production for Drafted DL by Transfer Status
Rookie Production
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer

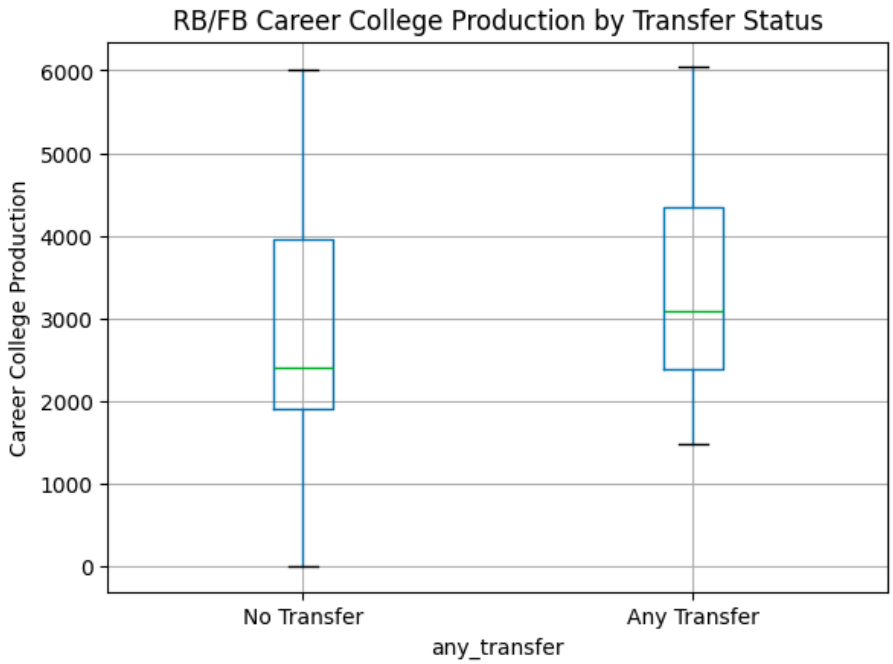
Running Backs and Full Backs:

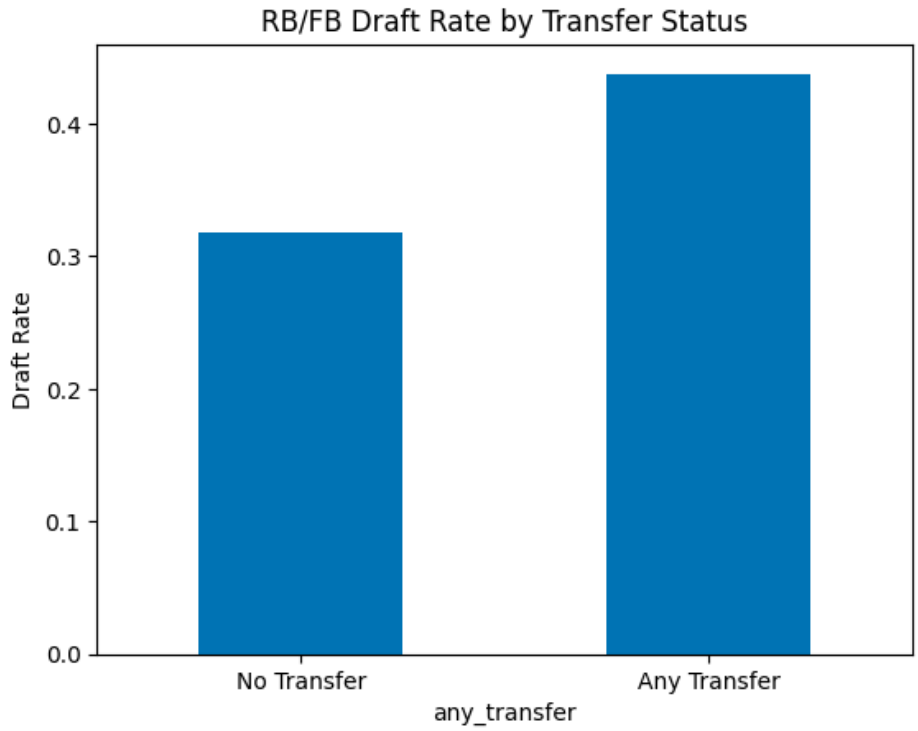
There were 38 running backs and fullbacks in the dataset. Of these, 16 transferred during their collegiate careers and 22 did not. Median final-season production scores and production growth slopes were very similar between transfer and non-transfer players, indicating comparable late-career performance and development trends. However, transfer players recorded a higher median career production score, approximately 500 points greater than their non-transfer counterparts.

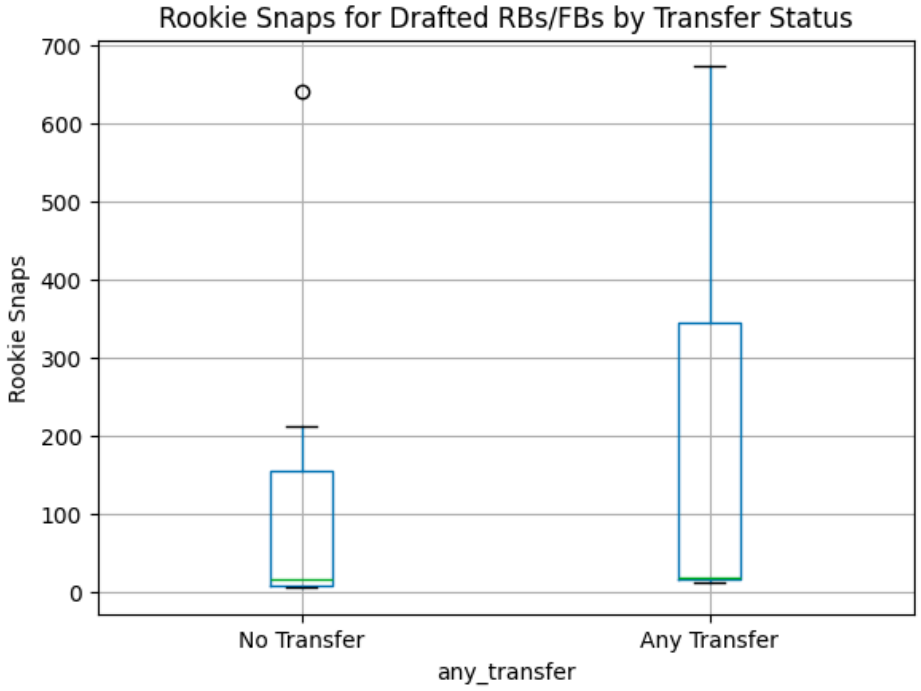
Out of the 38 players in this position group, 14 were drafted to the NFL. Seven of these drafted players were transfers and seven were non-transfers. This was the only position group in which transfer players were drafted at a higher rate (43%) than non-transfer players (29%).

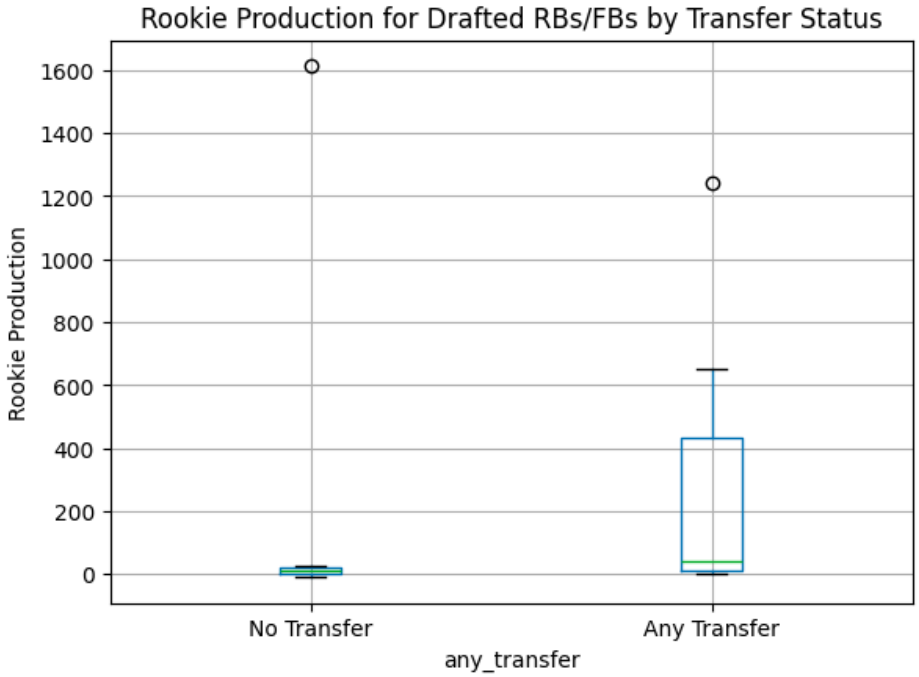
Examining rookie-year opportunity, transfer players received slightly more early playing time, logging a median of 18 snaps compared to 16 snaps for non-transfer players. Transfer players also achieved higher median rookie production scores (39) than non-transfer players (13).

Overall, running backs and fullbacks who transferred demonstrated similar college performance, slightly higher draft rates, and modestly higher early NFL opportunity and production compared to non-transfer peers.




RB/FB Draft Rate by Transfer Status
Draft Rate
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Snaps for Drafted RBs/FBs by Transfer Status
Rookie Snaps
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer


Rookie Production for Drafted RBs/FBs by Transfer Status
Rookie Production
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
No Transfer
Any Transfer
any_transfer