

Using Statistics for Data Analysis

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Dataset:

“big_5_players_stats_2023_2024.csv” – Kaggle

- Player Statistics from the Top 5 Leagues of Soccer in Europe from the 2023-2024 league season.
- Statistics include player name, league, position, team, goals, assists, G+A, minutes played, expected goals/assist, age, nationality, progression, etc.
- Across 2,959 players

[illegible]

Case #1:

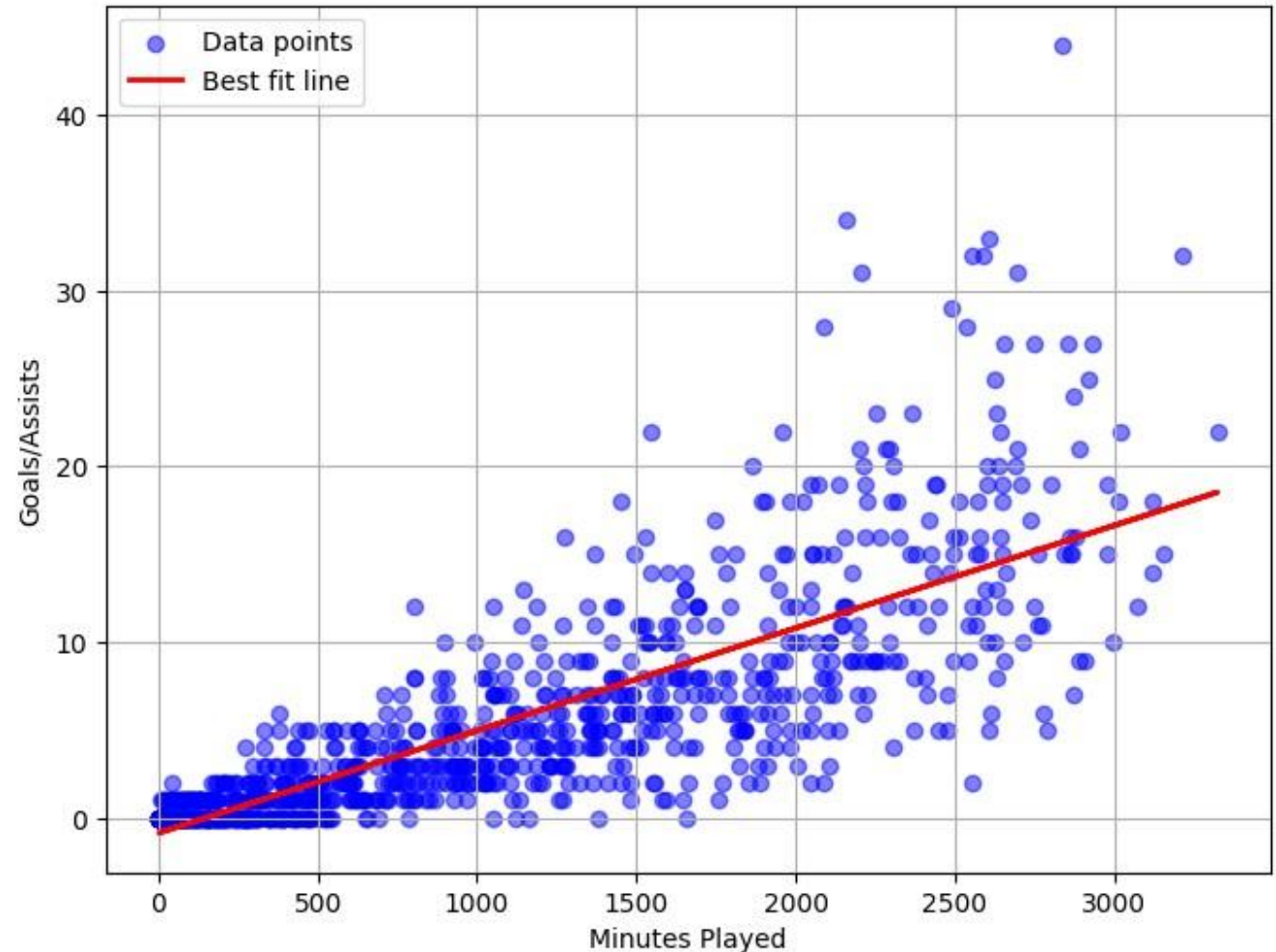
- Is there a correlation between total amount of minutes played and goals + assists (Strictly considering players playing in the forward positions).
- Fields Relevant: Player Name, Position, Minutes Played, Goals, and Assists

Model

- Calculated the correlation coefficient between the minutes players and goals + assists by forwards.
- Included a scatter Plot with a graphed best fit line.
- Demonstrates the relationship between minutes played and goals/assists for forwards, where the regression line indicates the general trend.

Correlation coefficient: 0.8101015524402119
Strong correlation

Total Minutes Played vs. Goals + Assists for Forwards
2023-2024 Season



Implementation

- Python tools and libraries such as numpy, matplotlib, and csv were utilized.
- Read and uploaded data from the kaggle csv file.
- In order to compute the correlation calculation, np.corrcoef() was used.
- Visualization created through the use of matplotlib.

```
countGA = np.array(countGA)
mintuesPlayed = np.array(minutesPlayed)

#using numpy to calculate the correlation coefficient
correlationMatrix = np.corrcoef(countGA, mintuesPlayed)
correlation = correlationMatrix[0, 1]

print("Correlation coefficient:", correlation)
if(correlation > 0.75):
    print("Strong correlation")
elif(correlation > 0.50):
    print("Moderate correlation")
else:
    print("Weak correlation")
```

```
# Calculate the best fit line using polyfit (degree 1 for a linear line)
slope, intercept = np.polyfit(minutesPlayed, countGA, 1)

# Create a polynomial function for the best fit line
best_fit_line = np.poly1d([slope, intercept])

# Plotting the data
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.scatter(minutesPlayed, countGA, color='blue', alpha=0.5, label="Data points")
plt.plot(minutesPlayed, best_fit_line(minutesPlayed), color='red', label="Best fit line", linewidth=2)
plt.title("Total Minutes Played vs. Goals + Assists for Forwards\n2023-2024 Season")
plt.xlabel("Minutes Played")
plt.ylabel("Goals/Assists")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Case 2:

- Finding the average goals + assists and age of the players by position. (Forward, Midfielder, and Defense)
- Finding whether or not there is a correlation between players ages, and their goals and assists. This was done by positions (Forward, Midfielder, and Defense)

Implementation of mean

```
import csv
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

playerNames = [];
countGAForward = [];
ageForward = [];
countGAMidfielder = [];
ageMidfielder = [];
countGADefender = [];
ageDefender = [];

filePath = "/content/big_5_players_stats_2023_2024.csv"

#opening the file and scanning it
with open(filePath, "r") as file:
    scanner = csv.reader(file)
    next(scanner) # Skip the header line

    for values in scanner:
        if len(values) > 1:
            if "FW" in values[3].split(","): #if the player is a forward / plays forward
                goals_assists = int(values[14]) # Convert goals/assists to integer
                age = int(values[6]) # Convert age played to integer
                playerNames.append(values[1]) # Append player name for reference
                countGAForward.append(goals_assists)
                ageForward.append(age)

            elif "MF" in values[3].split(","): #if the player is a midfielder / plays midfield
                goals_assists = int(values[14]) # Convert goals/assists to integer
                age = int(values[6]) # Convert age played to integer
                playerNames.append(values[1]) # Append player name for reference
                countGAMidfielder.append(goals_assists)
                ageMidfielder.append(age)

            elif "DF" in values[3].split(","): #if the player is a defender / plays defense
                goals_assists = int(values[14]) # Convert goals/assists to integer
                age = int(values[6]) # Convert age played to integer
                playerNames.append(values[1]) # Append player name for reference
                countGADefender.append(goals_assists)
                ageDefender.append(age)

FwGAMean = np.mean(countGAForward)
MfGAMean = np.mean(countGAMidfielder)
DfGAMean = np.mean(countGADefender)
FwAgeMean = np.mean(ageForward)
MfAgeMean = np.mean(ageMidfielder)
DfAgeMean = np.mean(ageDefender)
```

- Imported python tools and libraries such as numpy, matplotlib, and csv.
- Read data and created lists using data from the csv file.
- Calculated mean using `np.mean(list)`.

Implementation cont.

Using python libraries and previously created lists, I found the correlation between ages and goals + assists using np.corrcoef

Depending on the result, I stated whether correlation was visible or not.

If the correlation was near -1 , this meant that younger players proved to score + assist more

If the correlation was near 1 , this proved older players proved to score + assist more

```
print("The following data is from a data set that provides information on every player playing in one of the Big 5 european soccer leagues")
print()

print("Forward Mean goals + assists: ", FwGAMean)
print("Midfielder Mean goals + assists: ", MfGAMean)
print("Defender Mean goals + assists: ", DfGAMean)
print("Forward Mean age: ", FwAgeMean)
print("Midfielder Mean age: ", MfAgeMean)
print("Defender Mean age: ", DfAgeMean)
print()

#using numpy to calculate the correlation coefficient
FWcorrelationMatrix = np.corrcoef(ageForward, countGAForward)
FWcorrelation = FWcorrelationMatrix[0, 1]
MfcorrelationMatrix = np.corrcoef(ageMidfielder, countGAMidfielder)
Mfcorrelation = MfcorrelationMatrix[0, 1]
DfcorrelationMatrix = np.corrcoef(ageDefender, countGADefender)
Dfcorrelation = DfcorrelationMatrix[0, 1]

print("Correlation between age and goals + assists based on position:")
print("A posoitve correlation which is close to 1, will suggest older players have higher goals + assists")
print("A weak correlation which is close to -1, will suggest younger players have higher goals + assists")
print("And a correlation near 0 suggests there is no relationship between age and goals + assists")
print()

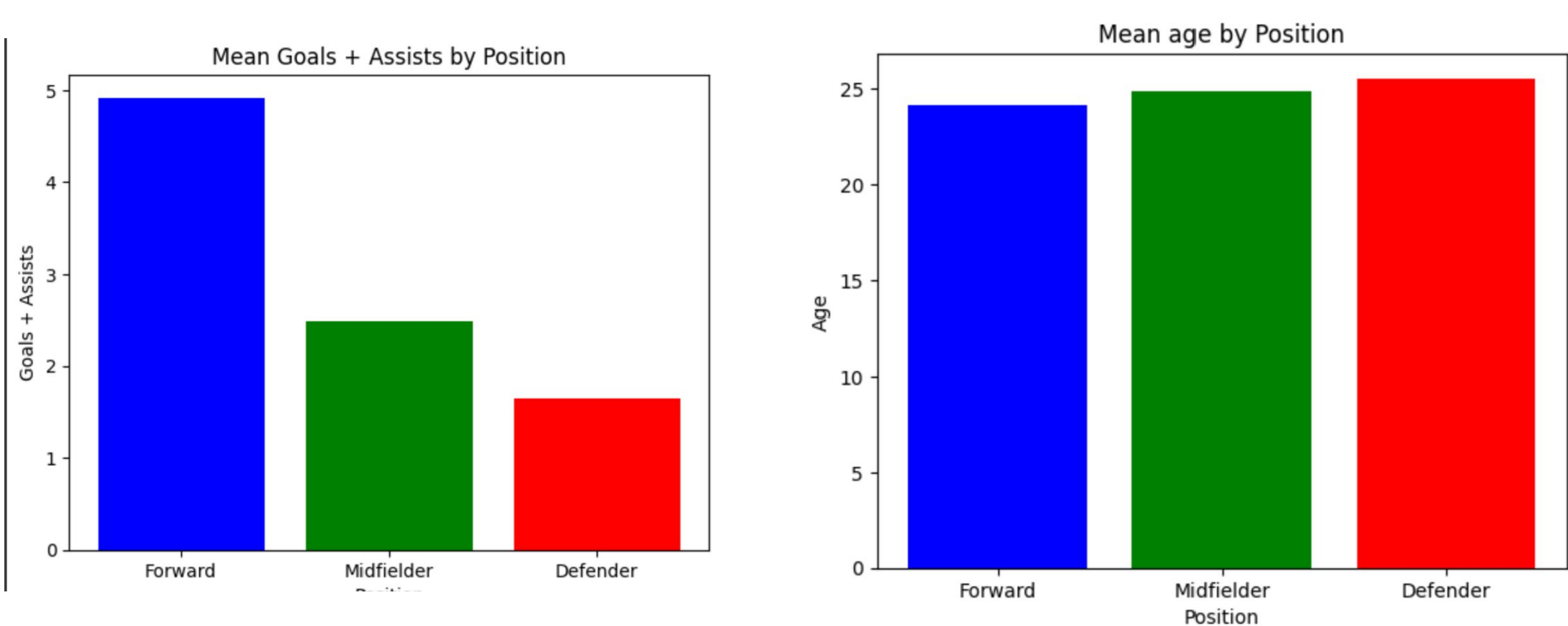
print("FW Correlation coefficient:", FWcorrelation)
if(FWcorrelation > 0.75):
    print("Older players playing forward tend to score and assist more")
elif(FWcorrelation > -.75 and FWcorrelation < .25):
    print("There is no linear relationship between older and younger players playing forward and their goals + assists")
elif(FWcorrelation < -0.75):
    print("Younger players playing forward tend to score and assist more")
else:
    print("Modertae correlation for players playing forward")
```


Results:

- Forward Mean goals + assists: 4.917307692307692
- Midfielder Mean goals + assists: 2.4788359788359786
- Defender Mean goals + assists: 1.6477541371158393
- Forward Mean age: 24.139423076923077
- Midfielder Mean age: 24.8505291005291
- Defender Mean age: 25.541371158392433

Models

- Mean goals + assist and age models by position



Results Cont.

- No linear relationship was found between players age and their goals + Assists.
- A correlation near 0 suggests there is no relationship between age and goals + assists
- Forward Correlation coefficient: 0.22912766798821843
- There is no linear relationship between older and younger players playing forward and their goals + assists.
- Midfielder Correlation coefficient: 0.1756854272595472
- There is no linear relationship between older and younger players playing midfield and their goals + assists.
- Defender Correlation coefficient: 0.07301425197406965
- There is no linear relationship between older and younger players playing defense and their goals + assists.

Model

Demonstrates no correlation
between ages and goals +
assists

