Evaluating 2023 NFL Pass Rush Draft Prospects based on Physical Metrics

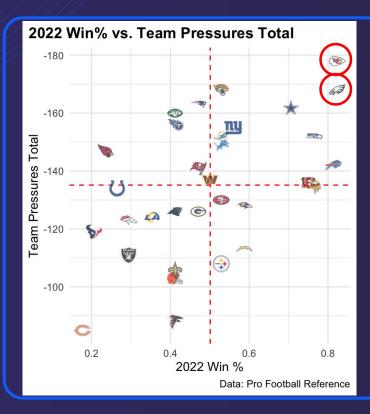
Naveen Elliott and Matt Kendig

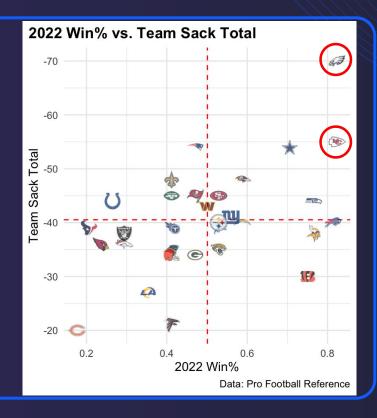
1

Introduction

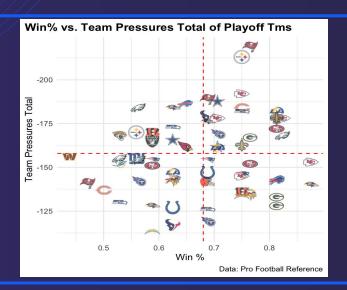
Why is pass-rush so important?

2022 Season

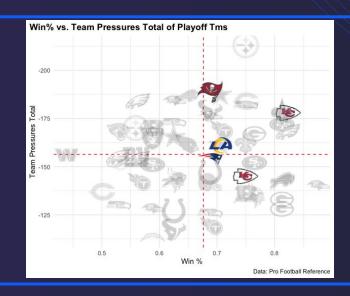




Wins vs. Team Pressures

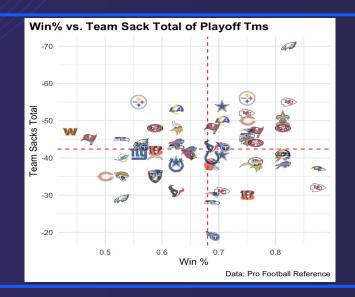


+22 over '22 season avg.

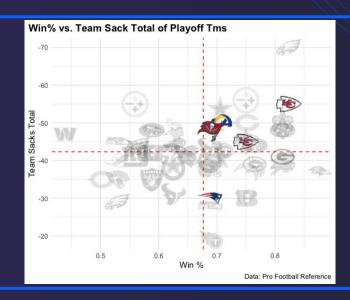


+9 over playoff avg.

Wins vs. Team Sacks



+2 over '22 season avg.



+3 over playoff avg.

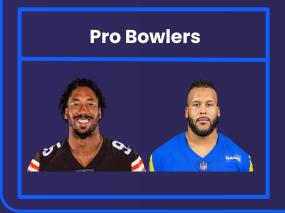
2

Performance

Tiering current players by on-field performance

Methodology - Tiering

- ☐ Ranked Players Based on Individual Pressure Rates over the Last 5 Years (2018–2022)
 - ☐ Pro-Bowl Players (Top 10)
 - Every-Down Starters (25th Percentile)
 - Rotational Starters (50th Percentile)

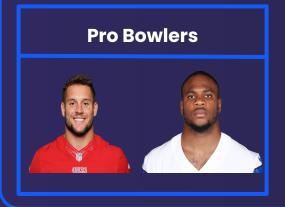


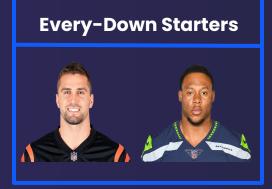




Methodology - Classifying Edges

- ☐ Found pressure rate over the last 3 years of edges drafted after 2018
 - □ Pro-Bowl Players (>2.35 Pr. Rate)
 - Every-Down Starters (>1.67 Pr. Rate)
 - Rotational Starters (>1.11 Pr. Rate)









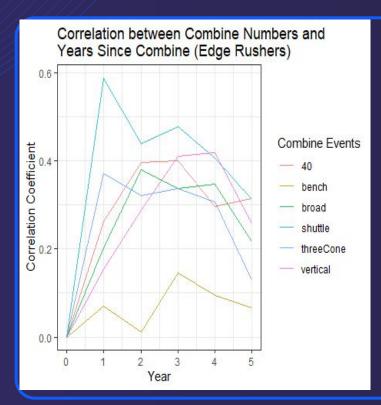
Combine

Use Combine data to find correlation of physical metrics to pressure rates

Our Process

- Our goal for this section of the project was to analyze data from 2018 to 2022, using combine results from 2013 to 2022
- Basically, we wanted to look at the relationship between a player's combine to their performance over the course of their NFL career
- We did this by forming five categories of data:
 - Rookies
 - 2nd Year Players
 - 3rd Year Players
 - 4th Year Players
 - 5th Year Players
- Once we formed these five distinct datasets, we did a few analyses:
 - First, we looked at the correlations of combine statistics to pressure rates from each of the datasets and identified KPI's
 - Then, we conducted several linear regressions to determine the best predictors for pressure rates in the NFL both on a year-to-year basis (rookies vs 5th-year players, for example) and on certain events in the combine (40 or vertical, for example)

Event Correlations

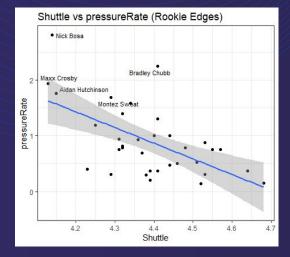


Based on these charts, there are a couple of observations that we can make:

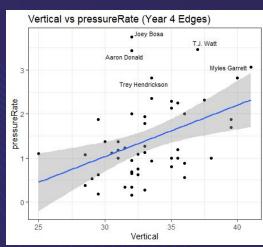
- 1) The low impact of benching on pressure rates
- 2) The heavy influence of the shuttle, and steady effect of 40 and vertical times on edge rushers

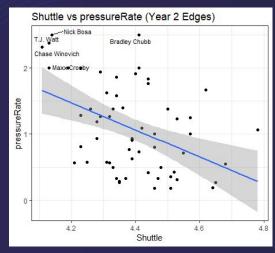
Linear Regression Highlights (Edges)

- Benching is again very low! R-squared is almost nothing while p-value is high (second year defensive tackles where the r-squared value is 0 and the p-value is 0.7067)
- Highlights for Edges
 - Year 1 Shuttle is a great thing to look at (r-squared of 0.35 and p-value of 0.003)
 - makes up most of the multi-variable linear regression for Y1
 - Year 2 Shuttle is another good thing to look at, not as high though with a r-squared value of 0.19 and a p-value of 0.001
 - Year 3 Shuttle again is the best event for edge rushers with a r-squared value of 0.23 and a p-value of nearly 0
 - Year 4 Vertical jump becomes the best event to look at with a r-squared value of 0.17
 and a p-value of 0.003
 - Year 5 Nothing really is good to look at, but 40 has the highest r-squared at 0.10 with the lowest p-value of 0.025.
- All of these statistics are highly statistically significant, which shows a relationship between each
 of them and the pressure rates from each year in a player's NFL career



95% confidence interval of Shuttle Year 1 Edges

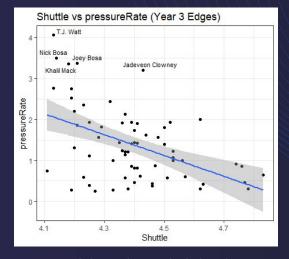




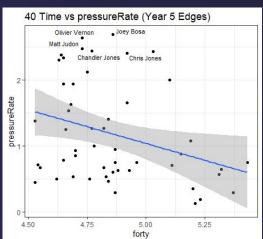
95% confidence interval of Shuttle Year 2 Edges



95% confidence interval of 40 Year 5 Edges



95% confidence interval of Shuttle Year 3 Edges



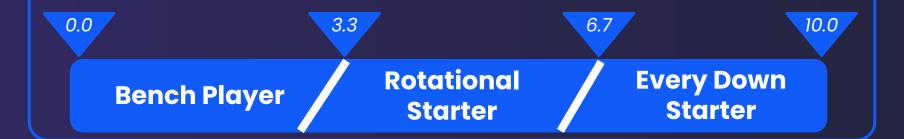
4

Conclusion

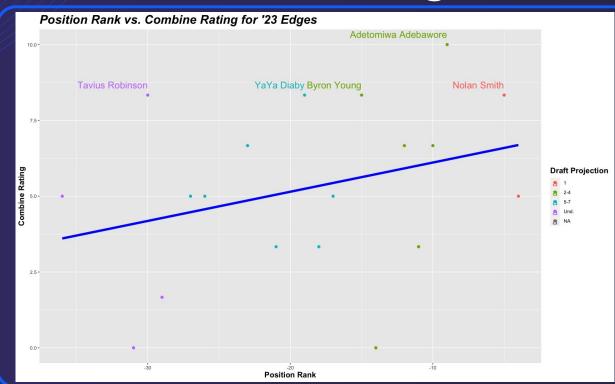
Evaluate talent in 2023 Draft based on physical metrics

Combine Rating Methodology

- Determined high priority combine events based on linear regression results
- Declared thresholds for both high priority and low priority events, based on average results of recently drafted, (Drafted in or after 2018), NFL players in each performance tier
 - Reaching thresholds in high priority categories are weighted higher than low priority ones
- ☐ Thresholds are determined by position



Combine Rating Methodology



Positive correlation between pos. rank and combine rating

Value in picks throughout the draft board

Only considered players who participated in 2+ combine events

Adetomiwa Adebawore - EDGE



College:

Northwestern

Age: 22

Height: 6'2

Weight: 282

Ovr Rank: 47

Pos Rank: 9

NFL Rookie Stats: 5

GP: 1 sack

High Priority:

40 Yard Dash - 4.49 sec. - 5th

Vertical Jump - 37.5" - 3rd

Pro Bowl Traits:

40 Yard Dash

Broad Jump

Combine Rating:

10.0

Player Comp.

Osa Odighizuwa – DAL

PROJECTION: 2nd Rounder

Byron Young - EDGE



College: Tennessee

Age: 25

Height: 6'2

Weight: 250

Ovr Rank: 95

Pos Rank: 15

NFL Rookie Stats: 9 GP: 39 tackles, 5 sacks, 2 FF

High Priority:

40 Yard Dash - 4.43 sec. - 2nd

Vertical Jump - 38.0" - 2nd

Pro Bowl Traits:

40 Yard Dash

Broad Jump

Combine Rating:

8.3

Player Comp.

Arnold Ebiketie – ATL

PROJECTION: 3rd Rounder

Opportunities for Future Research

- Applying this type of analysis to other positions
 - Offensive lineman, secondary, middle linebackers, running backs, wide receivers
- Getting more data from other seasons or using tracking data
 - Looking at each player's in-game speed in college
 - Reviewing pressure numbers from earlier seasons (prior to the 2018 season)
- Looking at draft position in relation to combine statistics and pressure rates
 - ☐ This would theoretically add more emphasis on skill/performance into the model

Thank You

Questions?

Naveen Elliott Elliott.897@osu.edu Matt Kendig Kendig.27@osu.edu



CREDITS: This presentation template was created by Slidesgo, including icons by **Flaticon**, infographics & images by **Freepik**

Sources

- https://www.pro-football-reference.com/
- https://www.sportsinfosolutions.com/
- https://www.nflmockdraftdatabase.com/
- https://nflcombineresults.com/