

Trends in NFL Player Representation from SEC Schools (2011–2025)

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Abstract

The NCAA SEC is one of the premier conferences in college football from recent years, but how much is each program represented in the draft? Our data was collected from Pro-Football-Reference.com, which is a database that tracks every NFL player's stats, awards, drafting, and teams during college and NFL. Our analysis examines the number of draftees from each SEC football program for every individual year from 2011 through 2025 and compares trends within the graphs to further analyze the popularity and production of each program (in terms of outputting NFL talent). The results yield two common patterns in the data: either the program shows a quadratic trend that peaks in the late 2010s, or an exponential trend in which draft representation steadily grows from 2011 onward.

Introduction

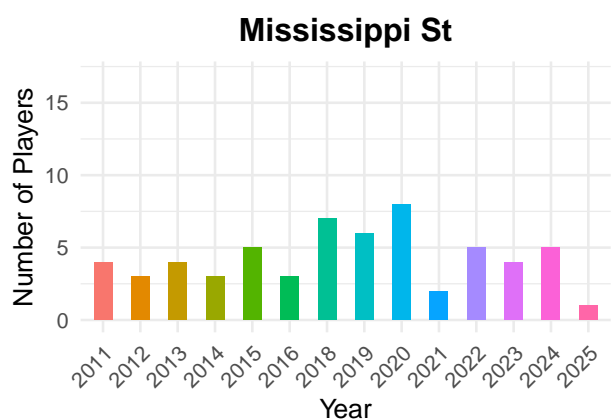
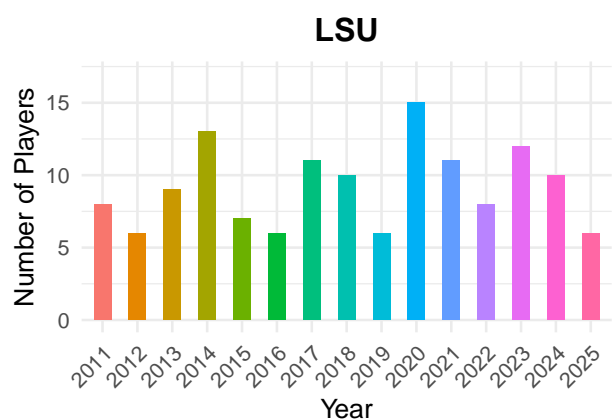
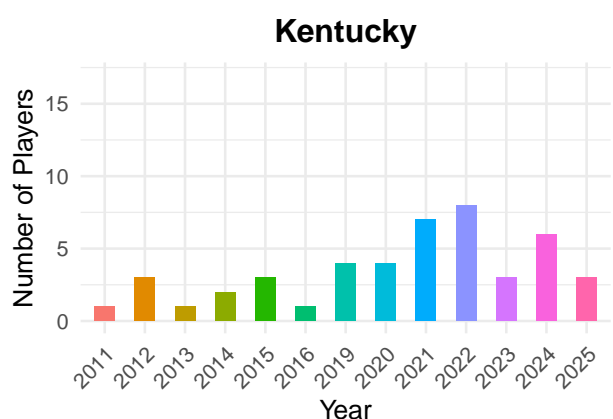
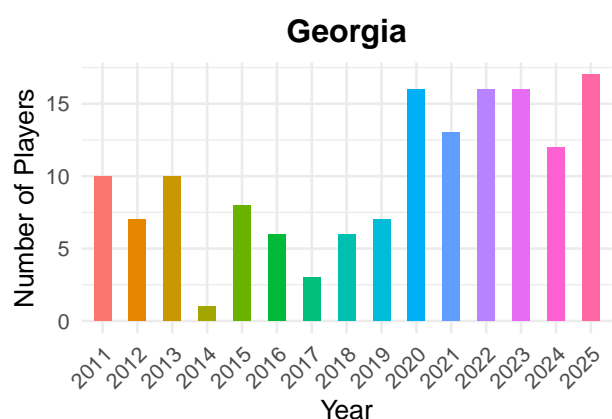
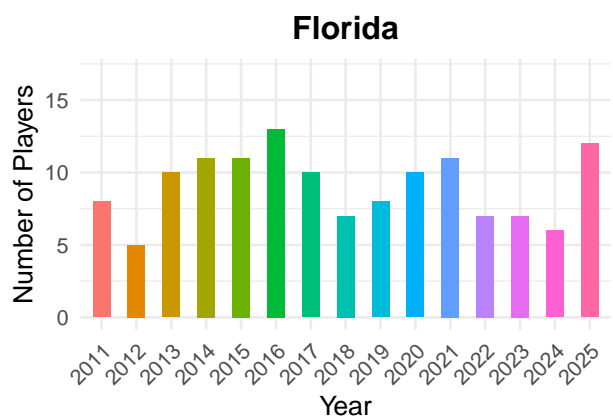
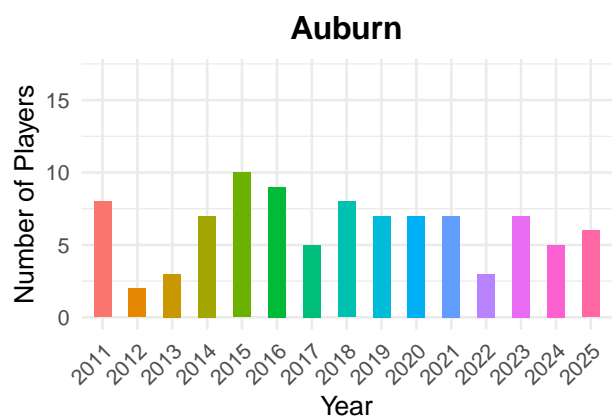
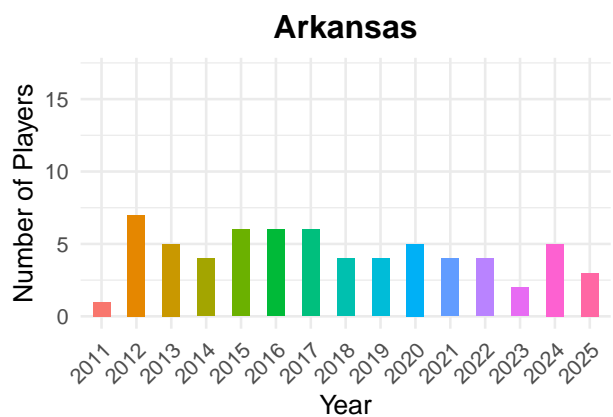
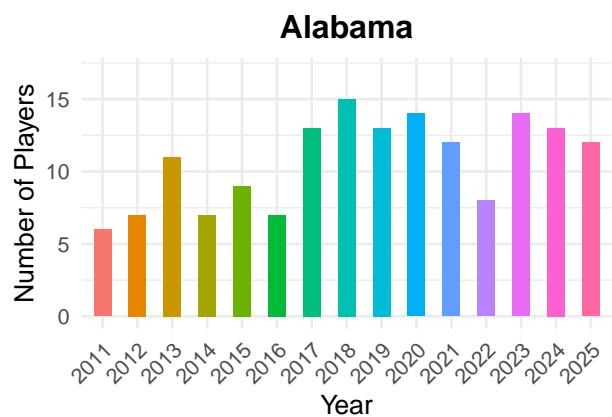
The NFL is the highest viewed sport in the U.S. as it has been nicknamed Americas sport by the media. In turn college football also exudes major viewer retention and support since the players in college are the future of the NFL, also college students love to support their school. Over the last 15 years there has been one NCAA football conference that has prominently outputted the most NFL talent, that being the South Eastern Conference (SEC). Numerous factors apply when it comes to recruitment, such as head coach prestige, academic prestige, and program prestige, all these factors apply but the most important factor is players drafted. Powerhouses like Alabama and Georgia have remained constant machines when fostering NFL talent, but over recent years LSU and Texas have provided incredible NFL talent. From 2011 to the present year 2025 the SEC has remained a constant pool of NFL talent as they are the programs that every high school football player strives to be apart and compete with the talent within the SEC. The trends for each SEC program in terms of draft representation will differ considering that each program competes against all the other programs within the SEC, therefore more recruits will strive to attend the programs that are winning and the programs that create the most NFL talent. Therefore, if we can analyze the trends for each SEC program in terms of draft representation we can comprehend how each program performed during the period 2011-2025 and which programs grew or withered in draft representation.

Data

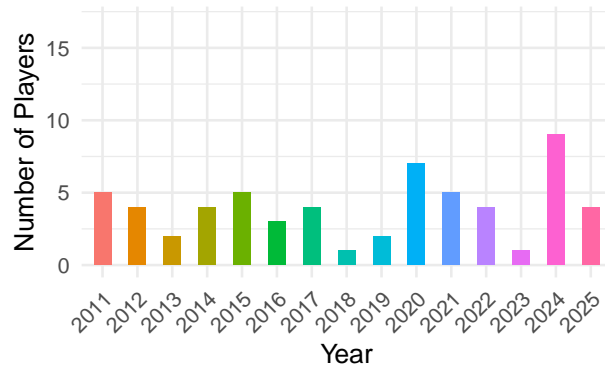
The data set used for this analysis, "College_Dataset.xlsx," contains 1470 observations of information on NFL players and the colleges they attended, with players who began their NFL careers from 2011 to 2025, spanning 14 years. The data was obtained from Pro-Football-Reference, a reliable source that collects and publishes official NFL statistics, including player backgrounds and school affiliations. Relevant variables include each player's name, the college they attended, and the range of years they played in the NFL.

During the cleaning process, unnecessary columns such as AP1, PB, St, wAV, Ht, and Wt were removed, keeping only the relevant variables, while still keeping the 1470 observations in tact. Additionally, since the data set included players from earlier eras, we extracted the starting year from each player's career range and filtered the data to include only those who began their NFL careers in 2011 or later. The observations are not evenly distributed across the years, with the number of new players varying annually based on factors such as undrafted signings. The data includes players from 16 unique schools. The data provides the individual starting year for each player, as the yearly data enables more granular and insightful analysis. The data is entirely real and will not be generated through any randomized simulation.

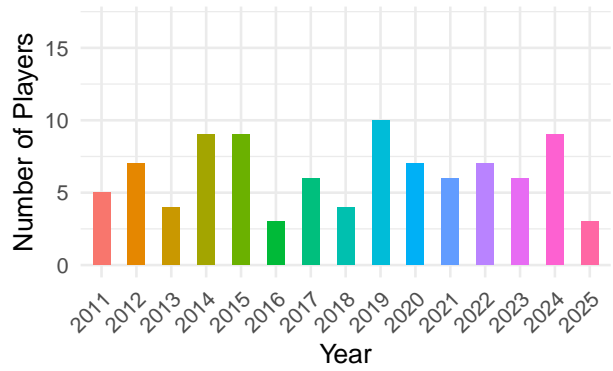
Visualization & Analysis



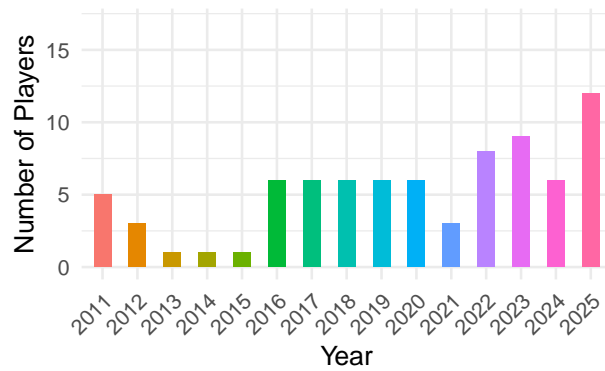
Missouri



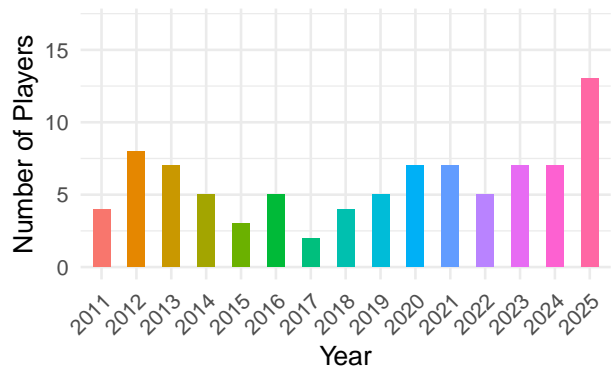
Oklahoma

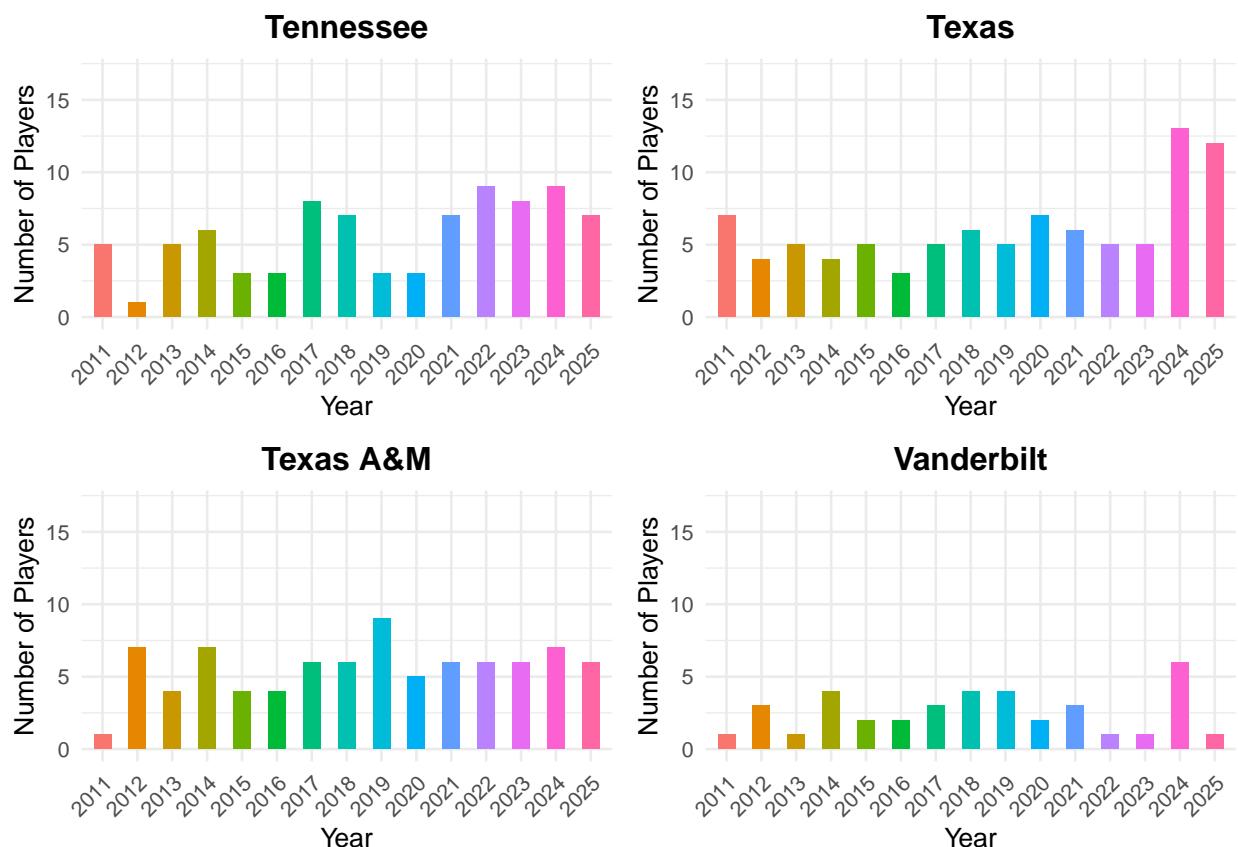


Ole Miss



South Carolina





Here we have displayed individual bar charts for each SEC school, showing the number of players that were selected in the NFL Draft in each individual year from 2011 through 2025. Based on first impressions, without considering the exact numeric counts, there are clear trends indicating which programs increased or decreased in draft representation over time. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Ole Miss, and Texas have shown significant growth in draft representation, while many of the other SEC programs have displayed either steady or declining results across the years.

```
## # A tibble: 237 x 3
##   School      Start Players
##   <chr>      <int>   <int>
## 1 Alabama    2011      6
## 2 Alabama    2012      7
## 3 Alabama    2013     11
## 4 Alabama    2014      7
## 5 Alabama    2015      9
## 6 Alabama    2016      7
## 7 Alabama    2017     13
## 8 Alabama    2018     15
## 9 Alabama    2019     13
## 10 Alabama   2020     14
## 11 Alabama   2021     12
## 12 Alabama   2022      8
## 13 Alabama   2023     14
## 14 Alabama   2024     13
## 15 Alabama   2025     12
## 16 Arkansas  2011      1
```

| | | | | |
|----|----|----------|------|----|
| ## | 17 | Arkansas | 2012 | 7 |
| ## | 18 | Arkansas | 2013 | 5 |
| ## | 19 | Arkansas | 2014 | 4 |
| ## | 20 | Arkansas | 2015 | 6 |
| ## | 21 | Arkansas | 2016 | 6 |
| ## | 22 | Arkansas | 2017 | 6 |
| ## | 23 | Arkansas | 2018 | 4 |
| ## | 24 | Arkansas | 2019 | 4 |
| ## | 25 | Arkansas | 2020 | 5 |
| ## | 26 | Arkansas | 2021 | 4 |
| ## | 27 | Arkansas | 2022 | 4 |
| ## | 28 | Arkansas | 2023 | 2 |
| ## | 29 | Arkansas | 2024 | 5 |
| ## | 30 | Arkansas | 2025 | 3 |
| ## | 31 | Auburn | 2011 | 8 |
| ## | 32 | Auburn | 2012 | 2 |
| ## | 33 | Auburn | 2013 | 3 |
| ## | 34 | Auburn | 2014 | 7 |
| ## | 35 | Auburn | 2015 | 10 |
| ## | 36 | Auburn | 2016 | 9 |
| ## | 37 | Auburn | 2017 | 5 |
| ## | 38 | Auburn | 2018 | 8 |
| ## | 39 | Auburn | 2019 | 7 |
| ## | 40 | Auburn | 2020 | 7 |
| ## | 41 | Auburn | 2021 | 7 |
| ## | 42 | Auburn | 2022 | 3 |
| ## | 43 | Auburn | 2023 | 7 |
| ## | 44 | Auburn | 2024 | 5 |
| ## | 45 | Auburn | 2025 | 6 |
| ## | 46 | Florida | 2011 | 8 |
| ## | 47 | Florida | 2012 | 5 |
| ## | 48 | Florida | 2013 | 10 |
| ## | 49 | Florida | 2014 | 11 |
| ## | 50 | Florida | 2015 | 11 |
| ## | 51 | Florida | 2016 | 13 |
| ## | 52 | Florida | 2017 | 10 |
| ## | 53 | Florida | 2018 | 7 |
| ## | 54 | Florida | 2019 | 8 |
| ## | 55 | Florida | 2020 | 10 |
| ## | 56 | Florida | 2021 | 11 |
| ## | 57 | Florida | 2022 | 7 |
| ## | 58 | Florida | 2023 | 7 |
| ## | 59 | Florida | 2024 | 6 |
| ## | 60 | Florida | 2025 | 12 |
| ## | 61 | Georgia | 2011 | 10 |
| ## | 62 | Georgia | 2012 | 7 |
| ## | 63 | Georgia | 2013 | 10 |
| ## | 64 | Georgia | 2014 | 1 |
| ## | 65 | Georgia | 2015 | 8 |
| ## | 66 | Georgia | 2016 | 6 |
| ## | 67 | Georgia | 2017 | 3 |
| ## | 68 | Georgia | 2018 | 6 |
| ## | 69 | Georgia | 2019 | 7 |
| ## | 70 | Georgia | 2020 | 16 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|------|----|
| ## | 71 Georgia | 2021 | 13 |
| ## | 72 Georgia | 2022 | 16 |
| ## | 73 Georgia | 2023 | 16 |
| ## | 74 Georgia | 2024 | 12 |
| ## | 75 Georgia | 2025 | 17 |
| ## | 76 Kentucky | 2011 | 1 |
| ## | 77 Kentucky | 2012 | 3 |
| ## | 78 Kentucky | 2013 | 1 |
| ## | 79 Kentucky | 2014 | 2 |
| ## | 80 Kentucky | 2015 | 3 |
| ## | 81 Kentucky | 2016 | 1 |
| ## | 82 Kentucky | 2019 | 4 |
| ## | 83 Kentucky | 2020 | 4 |
| ## | 84 Kentucky | 2021 | 7 |
| ## | 85 Kentucky | 2022 | 8 |
| ## | 86 Kentucky | 2023 | 3 |
| ## | 87 Kentucky | 2024 | 6 |
| ## | 88 Kentucky | 2025 | 3 |
| ## | 89 LSU | 2011 | 8 |
| ## | 90 LSU | 2012 | 6 |
| ## | 91 LSU | 2013 | 9 |
| ## | 92 LSU | 2014 | 13 |
| ## | 93 LSU | 2015 | 7 |
| ## | 94 LSU | 2016 | 6 |
| ## | 95 LSU | 2017 | 11 |
| ## | 96 LSU | 2018 | 10 |
| ## | 97 LSU | 2019 | 6 |
| ## | 98 LSU | 2020 | 15 |
| ## | 99 LSU | 2021 | 11 |
| ## | 100 LSU | 2022 | 8 |
| ## | 101 LSU | 2023 | 12 |
| ## | 102 LSU | 2024 | 10 |
| ## | 103 LSU | 2025 | 6 |
| ## | 104 Mississippi St | 2011 | 4 |
| ## | 105 Mississippi St | 2012 | 3 |
| ## | 106 Mississippi St | 2013 | 4 |
| ## | 107 Mississippi St | 2014 | 3 |
| ## | 108 Mississippi St | 2015 | 5 |
| ## | 109 Mississippi St | 2016 | 3 |
| ## | 110 Mississippi St | 2018 | 7 |
| ## | 111 Mississippi St | 2019 | 6 |
| ## | 112 Mississippi St | 2020 | 8 |
| ## | 113 Mississippi St | 2021 | 2 |
| ## | 114 Mississippi St | 2022 | 5 |
| ## | 115 Mississippi St | 2023 | 4 |
| ## | 116 Mississippi St | 2024 | 5 |
| ## | 117 Mississippi St | 2025 | 1 |
| ## | 118 Missouri | 2011 | 5 |
| ## | 119 Missouri | 2012 | 4 |
| ## | 120 Missouri | 2013 | 2 |
| ## | 121 Missouri | 2014 | 4 |
| ## | 122 Missouri | 2015 | 5 |
| ## | 123 Missouri | 2016 | 3 |
| ## | 124 Missouri | 2017 | 4 |

| | | | |
|--------|----------------|------|----|
| ## 125 | Missouri | 2018 | 1 |
| ## 126 | Missouri | 2019 | 2 |
| ## 127 | Missouri | 2020 | 7 |
| ## 128 | Missouri | 2021 | 5 |
| ## 129 | Missouri | 2022 | 4 |
| ## 130 | Missouri | 2023 | 1 |
| ## 131 | Missouri | 2024 | 9 |
| ## 132 | Missouri | 2025 | 4 |
| ## 133 | Oklahoma | 2011 | 5 |
| ## 134 | Oklahoma | 2012 | 7 |
| ## 135 | Oklahoma | 2013 | 4 |
| ## 136 | Oklahoma | 2014 | 9 |
| ## 137 | Oklahoma | 2015 | 9 |
| ## 138 | Oklahoma | 2016 | 3 |
| ## 139 | Oklahoma | 2017 | 6 |
| ## 140 | Oklahoma | 2018 | 4 |
| ## 141 | Oklahoma | 2019 | 10 |
| ## 142 | Oklahoma | 2020 | 7 |
| ## 143 | Oklahoma | 2021 | 6 |
| ## 144 | Oklahoma | 2022 | 7 |
| ## 145 | Oklahoma | 2023 | 6 |
| ## 146 | Oklahoma | 2024 | 9 |
| ## 147 | Oklahoma | 2025 | 3 |
| ## 148 | Ole Miss | 2011 | 5 |
| ## 149 | Ole Miss | 2012 | 3 |
| ## 150 | Ole Miss | 2013 | 1 |
| ## 151 | Ole Miss | 2014 | 1 |
| ## 152 | Ole Miss | 2015 | 1 |
| ## 153 | Ole Miss | 2016 | 6 |
| ## 154 | Ole Miss | 2017 | 6 |
| ## 155 | Ole Miss | 2018 | 6 |
| ## 156 | Ole Miss | 2019 | 6 |
| ## 157 | Ole Miss | 2020 | 6 |
| ## 158 | Ole Miss | 2021 | 3 |
| ## 159 | Ole Miss | 2022 | 8 |
| ## 160 | Ole Miss | 2023 | 9 |
| ## 161 | Ole Miss | 2024 | 6 |
| ## 162 | Ole Miss | 2025 | 12 |
| ## 163 | South Carolina | 2011 | 4 |
| ## 164 | South Carolina | 2012 | 8 |
| ## 165 | South Carolina | 2013 | 7 |
| ## 166 | South Carolina | 2014 | 5 |
| ## 167 | South Carolina | 2015 | 3 |
| ## 168 | South Carolina | 2016 | 5 |
| ## 169 | South Carolina | 2017 | 2 |
| ## 170 | South Carolina | 2018 | 4 |
| ## 171 | South Carolina | 2019 | 5 |
| ## 172 | South Carolina | 2020 | 7 |
| ## 173 | South Carolina | 2021 | 7 |
| ## 174 | South Carolina | 2022 | 5 |
| ## 175 | South Carolina | 2023 | 7 |
| ## 176 | South Carolina | 2024 | 7 |
| ## 177 | South Carolina | 2025 | 13 |
| ## 178 | Tennessee | 2011 | 5 |

| | | | |
|--------|------------|------|----|
| ## 179 | Tennessee | 2012 | 1 |
| ## 180 | Tennessee | 2013 | 5 |
| ## 181 | Tennessee | 2014 | 6 |
| ## 182 | Tennessee | 2015 | 3 |
| ## 183 | Tennessee | 2016 | 3 |
| ## 184 | Tennessee | 2017 | 8 |
| ## 185 | Tennessee | 2018 | 7 |
| ## 186 | Tennessee | 2019 | 3 |
| ## 187 | Tennessee | 2020 | 3 |
| ## 188 | Tennessee | 2021 | 7 |
| ## 189 | Tennessee | 2022 | 9 |
| ## 190 | Tennessee | 2023 | 8 |
| ## 191 | Tennessee | 2024 | 9 |
| ## 192 | Tennessee | 2025 | 7 |
| ## 193 | Texas | 2011 | 7 |
| ## 194 | Texas | 2012 | 4 |
| ## 195 | Texas | 2013 | 5 |
| ## 196 | Texas | 2014 | 4 |
| ## 197 | Texas | 2015 | 5 |
| ## 198 | Texas | 2016 | 3 |
| ## 199 | Texas | 2017 | 5 |
| ## 200 | Texas | 2018 | 6 |
| ## 201 | Texas | 2019 | 5 |
| ## 202 | Texas | 2020 | 7 |
| ## 203 | Texas | 2021 | 6 |
| ## 204 | Texas | 2022 | 5 |
| ## 205 | Texas | 2023 | 5 |
| ## 206 | Texas | 2024 | 13 |
| ## 207 | Texas | 2025 | 12 |
| ## 208 | Texas A&M | 2011 | 1 |
| ## 209 | Texas A&M | 2012 | 7 |
| ## 210 | Texas A&M | 2013 | 4 |
| ## 211 | Texas A&M | 2014 | 7 |
| ## 212 | Texas A&M | 2015 | 4 |
| ## 213 | Texas A&M | 2016 | 4 |
| ## 214 | Texas A&M | 2017 | 6 |
| ## 215 | Texas A&M | 2018 | 6 |
| ## 216 | Texas A&M | 2019 | 9 |
| ## 217 | Texas A&M | 2020 | 5 |
| ## 218 | Texas A&M | 2021 | 6 |
| ## 219 | Texas A&M | 2022 | 6 |
| ## 220 | Texas A&M | 2023 | 6 |
| ## 221 | Texas A&M | 2024 | 7 |
| ## 222 | Texas A&M | 2025 | 6 |
| ## 223 | Vanderbilt | 2011 | 1 |
| ## 224 | Vanderbilt | 2012 | 3 |
| ## 225 | Vanderbilt | 2013 | 1 |
| ## 226 | Vanderbilt | 2014 | 4 |
| ## 227 | Vanderbilt | 2015 | 2 |
| ## 228 | Vanderbilt | 2016 | 2 |
| ## 229 | Vanderbilt | 2017 | 3 |
| ## 230 | Vanderbilt | 2018 | 4 |
| ## 231 | Vanderbilt | 2019 | 4 |
| ## 232 | Vanderbilt | 2020 | 2 |

```
## 233 Vanderbilt      2021      3
## 234 Vanderbilt      2022      1
## 235 Vanderbilt      2023      1
## 236 Vanderbilt      2024      6
## 237 Vanderbilt      2025      1
```

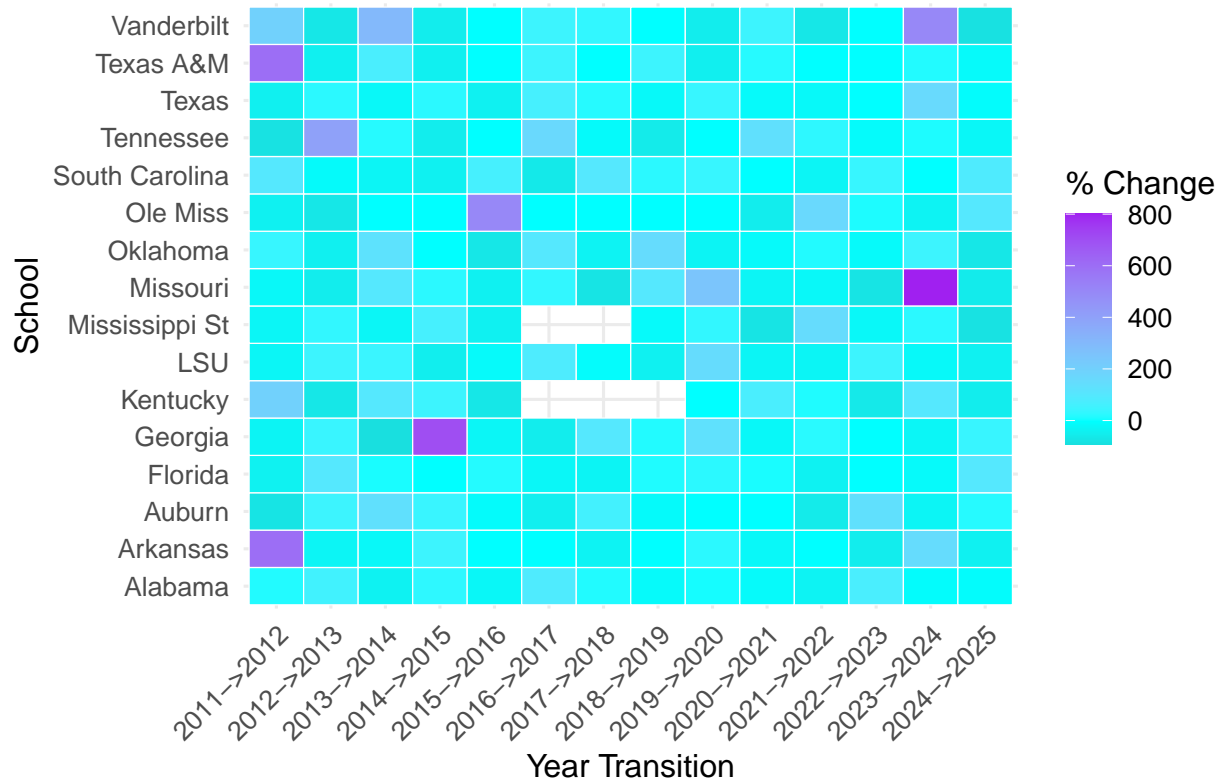
```
## # A tibble: 16 x 15
```

```
## # Groups:   School [16]
```

```
##   School      '2011→2012' '2012→2013' '2013→2014' '2014→2015' '2015→2016'
##   <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Alabama         16.7        57.1       -36.4        28.6       -22.2
## 2 Arkansas         600        -28.6       -20          50          0
## 3 Auburn          -75         50        133.         42.9       -10
## 4 Florida        -37.5        100         10          0        18.2
## 5 Georgia         -30         42.9       -90         700        -25
## 6 Kentucky         200        -66.7       100          50       -66.7
## 7 LSU             -25         50        44.4       -46.2      -14.3
## 8 Mississippi St  -25         33.3       -25         66.7       -40
## 9 Missouri        -20         -50        100          25       -40
##10 Oklahoma         40        -42.9       125          0       -66.7
##11 Ole Miss        -40        -66.7         0          0        500
##12 South Carolina  100        -12.5      -28.6       -40        66.7
##13 Tennessee       -80         400         20         -50         0
##14 Texas          -42.9         25       -20          25       -40
##15 Texas A&M        600        -42.9         75       -42.9         0
##16 Vanderbilt      200        -66.7       300         -50         0
##   '2016→2017' '2017→2018' '2018→2019' '2019→2020' '2020→2021' '2021→2022'
##   <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1      85.7        15.4      -13.3        7.69      -14.3      -33.3
## 2         0       -33.3         0         25       -20         0
## 3     -44.4         60      -12.5         0          0     -57.1
## 4     -23.1        -30       14.3         25         10     -36.4
## 5      -50        100       16.7       129.      -18.8       23.1
## 6        NA         NA         NA          0         75       14.3
## 7      83.3       -9.09      -40       150      -26.7     -27.3
## 8        NA         NA     -14.3       33.3      -75       150
## 9      33.3       -75       100       250      -28.6      -20
##10      100      -33.3       150      -30      -14.3       16.7
##11         0         0         0         0       -50      167.
##12     -60        100        25        40         0     -28.6
##13     167.      -12.5     -57.1         0      133.       28.6
##14      66.7         20     -16.7        40     -14.3     -16.7
##15         50         0         50     -44.4         20         0
##16         50       33.3         0       -50         50     -66.7
##   '2022→2023' '2023→2024' '2024→2025'
##   <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1         75       -7.14     -7.69
## 2      -50        150       -40
## 3     133.      -28.6         20
## 4         0      -14.3       100
## 5         0       -25       41.7
## 6     -62.5       100       -50
## 7         50     -16.7       -40
## 8      -20         25       -80
```

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ## 9 | -75 | 800 | -55.6 |
| ## 10 | -14.3 | 50 | -66.7 |
| ## 11 | 12.5 | -33.3 | 100 |
| ## 12 | 40 | 0 | 85.7 |
| ## 13 | -11.1 | 12.5 | -22.2 |
| ## 14 | 0 | 160 | -7.69 |
| ## 15 | 0 | 16.7 | -14.3 |
| ## 16 | 0 | 500 | -83.3 |

Year-to-Year Percent Change in Player Draft Counts (2011–2025)



These preliminary visualizations support our future analysis by allowing us to compare the number of NFL players produced by various SEC colleges across different time periods. By examining the bar plots, we can identify early patterns of growth or decline in player representation for each school. In later stages of the analysis, we will compare these bar plots in greater detail to draw conclusions about which colleges have shown the most progress or decline in producing NFL players over the years. Further visualizations we discussed implementing include histograms that display the trends for each collegiate program within the conference during the year 2011-2025 time period.

Analysis

For the analysis, we plan to use descriptive statistics and visual models to track changes in the number of NFL players from each SEC school over the three time periods. We'll look at the overall trend for each school using a simple linear regression, which will help show whether the number of NFL players from that school is going up or down over time. We'll also use percentage change calculations to measure growth rates and rank the schools based on overall gains or declines. These methods should make it clear which schools have built a stronger NFL presence over time. We expect that powerhouse programs like Alabama

and Georgia will show a steady growth, while schools like Vanderbilt and Auburn may show slight growth or even a decline. For further analysis discussing the histograms hopefully the year by year displays for each collegiate program in the conference will further contribute to our theory of steady growth for the elite programs while the lesser known programs won't display such trends. We expect to find that most if not all programs within the conference will display some form of growth within the 2011-2025 time period and then a variation of growth and decay during the covid year as not all programs held the same appeal during the pandemic. With big name schools such as Alabama, Georgia and Texas will display steady growth and the values will remain relatively high compared to lesser known schools such as Auburn and Vanderbilt.

Contributions

Omar Sepulveda: Gathered data sets, completed data section, code used to clean data set, code for the visuals, completed analysis section, and wrote step by step process in README.md

Riccardo Gutierrez: Gathered data sets, completed abstract section, and contributed to visualization and analysis section.

Naomi Menard: Completed introduction, gathered data sets, contributed to data, visuals/code , and analysis section.

```
source("06_poisson_model.R")
```

```
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Alabama
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -78.70693   37.15994  -2.118   0.0342 *
## Start        0.04017    0.01841   2.182   0.0291 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 12.9544  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  8.1484  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 74.926
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Arkansas
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
```

```

## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 39.20161   57.59650   0.681   0.496
## Start       -0.01869    0.02855  -0.655   0.513
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 9.2735  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 8.8438  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 62
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Auburn
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  5.28548   48.17515   0.110   0.913
## Start       -0.00171    0.02387  -0.072   0.943
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 12.977  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 12.972  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 71.313
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Florida
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  6.17915   40.05169   0.154   0.877
## Start       -0.00197    0.01985  -0.099   0.921
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 8.9560  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 8.9462  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 73.36
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```

```

##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Georgia
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -153.05739   39.70222  -3.855 0.000116 ***
## Start        0.07695    0.01966   3.914 9.07e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 40.686  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 24.855  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 88.325
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Kentucky
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -180.33008   68.94369  -2.616 0.00891 **
## Start        0.08994    0.03413   2.635 0.00841 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 17.0752  on 12  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  9.6551  on 11  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 52.171
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: LSU
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)

```

```

##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -21.29563   39.79504  -0.535    0.593
## Start        0.01165    0.01972   0.591    0.555
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 12.018  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 11.668  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 76.161
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Mississippi St
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -1.439230   58.379064  -0.025    0.98
## Start        0.001434    0.028928   0.050    0.96
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 11.482  on 13  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 11.480  on 12  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 60.711
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Missouri
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -41.93586   60.46835  -0.694    0.488
## Start        0.02147    0.02996   0.717    0.474
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 16.309  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 15.794  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 66.646
##

```

```

## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Oklahoma
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -1.568147  47.922607  -0.033   0.974
## Start        0.001692   0.023747   0.071   0.943
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 11.685  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 11.680  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 70.388
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Ole Miss
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -198.40776   55.50177  -3.575 0.000350 ***
## Start        0.09910    0.02748   3.606 0.000311 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 28.242  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 14.520  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 68.257
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: South Carolina
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##

```



```

## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -91.29226   50.12543  -1.821   0.0686 .
## Start       0.04611    0.02483   1.857   0.0633 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 15.152  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 11.661  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 69.112
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Tennessee
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -123.64827   52.10019  -2.373   0.0176 *
## Start       0.06211    0.02580   2.407   0.0161 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 18.002  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 12.083  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 68.075
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Texas
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -122.15516   49.75994  -2.455   0.0141 *
## Start       0.06141    0.02464   2.492   0.0127 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)

```

```
##
##      Null deviance: 15.4250  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  9.0827  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 67.172
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Texas A&M
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -65.49009   51.29694  -1.277   0.202
## Start         0.03330    0.02541   1.310   0.190
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 10.2256  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  8.4975  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 65.196
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
##
##
## =====
## Poisson Model for School: Vanderbilt
## =====
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = count ~ Start, family = "poisson", data = .x)
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -27.54289   75.86504  -0.363   0.717
## Start         0.01411    0.03759   0.375   0.707
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 12.220  on 14  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 12.079  on 13  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 56.351
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

```
ggplot(yearly, aes(x = Start, y = Players)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.7) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "red") +
  facet_wrap(~ School, scales = "free_y", ncol = 4) +
  labs(
```

```

title = "Regression Trends in NFL Player Counts (2011-2025)",
x = "Year",
y = "Player Counts"
) +
theme_minimal(base_size = 12)

```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

