

# League of Legends Snowballing Analysis

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# Introduction

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# Background Information

- What is League of Legends?
- What is snowballing? Why does it matter?
  - How does snowballing occur?
    - Getting kills against the enemy team
    - Getting a lead in creep score / experience
    - Objectives

# Background Information (cont.)

- Creep score increases by killing minions
  - They grant gold and experience!



## Background Information (cont.)

- Creep score increases by killing minions
  - They grant gold and experience!
- What are objectives?
  - Dragon
  - Towers
  - Rift Herald
  - First Blood





## Dataset

- Oracle's Elixir
  - 2025 season Analytics
  - Filtered using Python Script

# Research Question

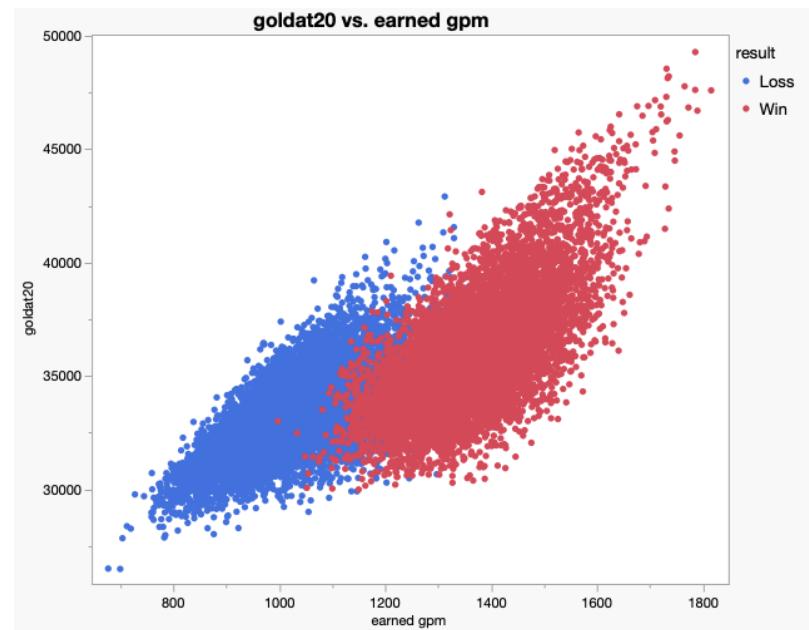
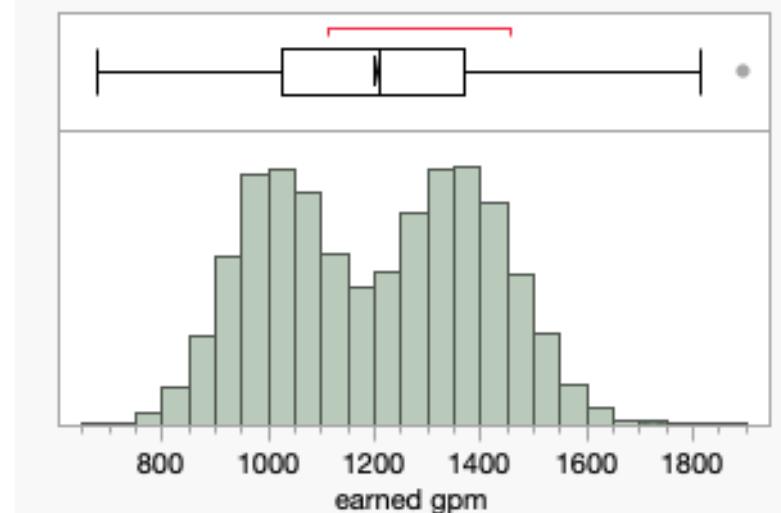
Can we accurately predict how much gold a team has 20 minutes into a League of Legends game, by using variables measured at 10 minutes into the game?

# Exploratory Data Analysis

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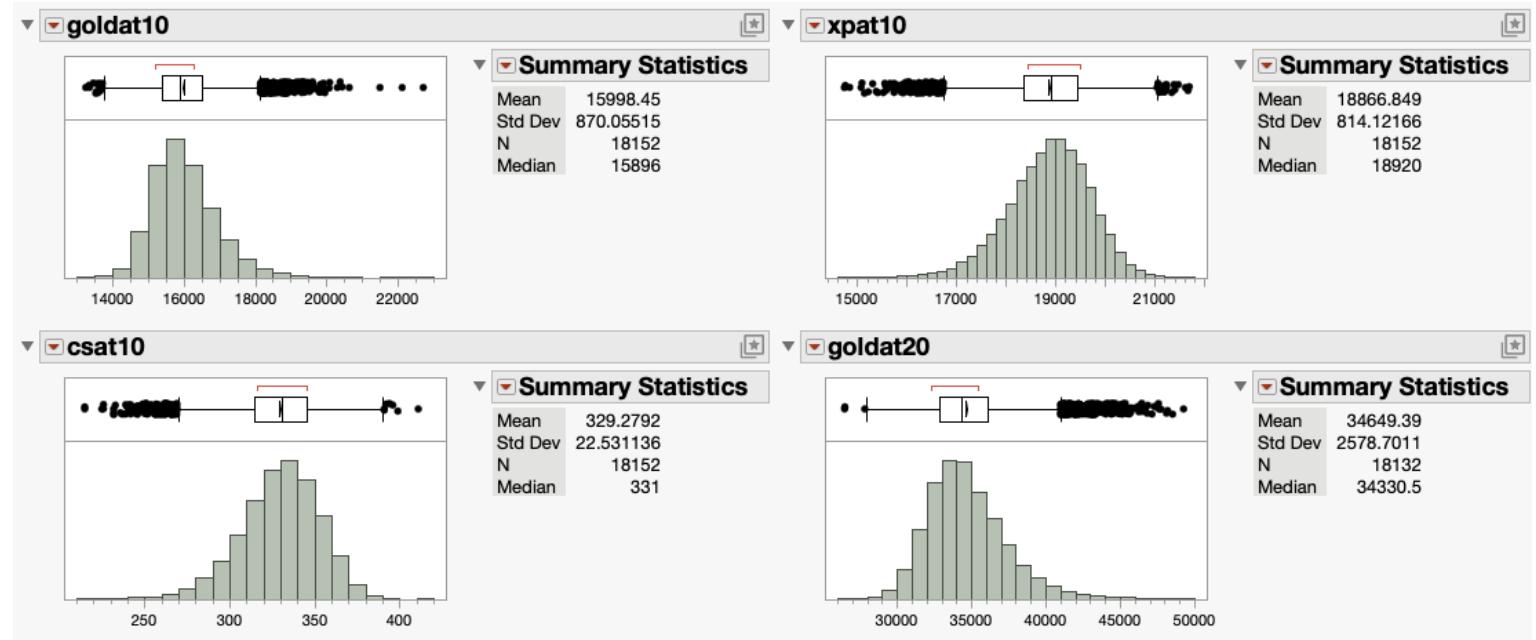
# Exploratory Data Analysis

While creating histograms, we noticed one variable with a bimodal distribution:



# Exploratory Data Analysis (cont.)

- Created histograms for continuous variables:



# Methods

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## Checking For Multicollinearity

- XP at 10 & CS at 10 have a moderate positive correlation
- We kept XP at 10, since it has a higher  $R^2$  value
  - $0.3666^2 > 0.1557^2$

### Correlations

	goldat10	xpat10	csat10
goldat10	1.0000	0.3666	0.1557
xpat10	0.3666	1.0000	0.7602
csat10	0.1557	0.7602	1.0000

# Stepwise Regression

- Stepwise Regression with 70/20/10 and 60/20/20 cross-validation had these two models in common:
- 5-Fold Cross Validation removed xpat10

70/20/10 Stepwise Predictors	R <sup>2</sup>	BIC	C <sub>p</sub>
goldat10, xpat10, firsttower, firstdragon, firstherald	0.5374	~225564	5.0029
goldat10, firsttower, firstdragon, firstherald	0.5374	~225562	3.0691

60/20/20 Stepwise Predictors	R <sup>2</sup>	BIC	C <sub>p</sub>
goldat10, xpat10, firsttower, firstdragon, firstherald	0.5440	~193240	7
goldat10, firsttower, firstdragon, firstherald	0.5440	~193238	5.0005

## Predictors

goldat10, xpat10, firsttower, firstdragon, firstherald

goldat10, firsttower, firstdragon, firstherald

## Model 1

- For Model 1, we tried a first order model.
  - $R_a^2 \approx 0.5427$ ,  $s = 1743.795$ ,  $2s = 3487.59$

### Parameter Estimates

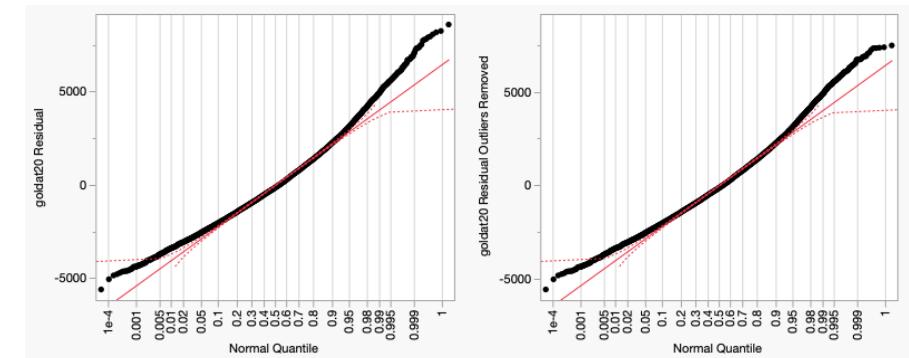
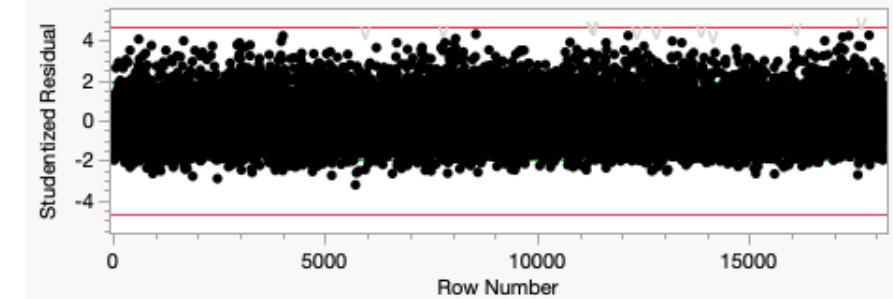
Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	8265.0626	251.9749	32.80	<.0001*
goldat10	1.5727706	0.016103	97.67	<.0001*
firsttower	1220.0515	28.19724	43.27	<.0001*
firstdragon	218.54918	25.94483	8.42	<.0001*
firstherald	1010.8811	27.5548	36.69	<.0001*

### Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.542814
RSquare Adj	0.542713
Root Mean Square Error	1743.795
Mean of Response	34649.39
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	18132

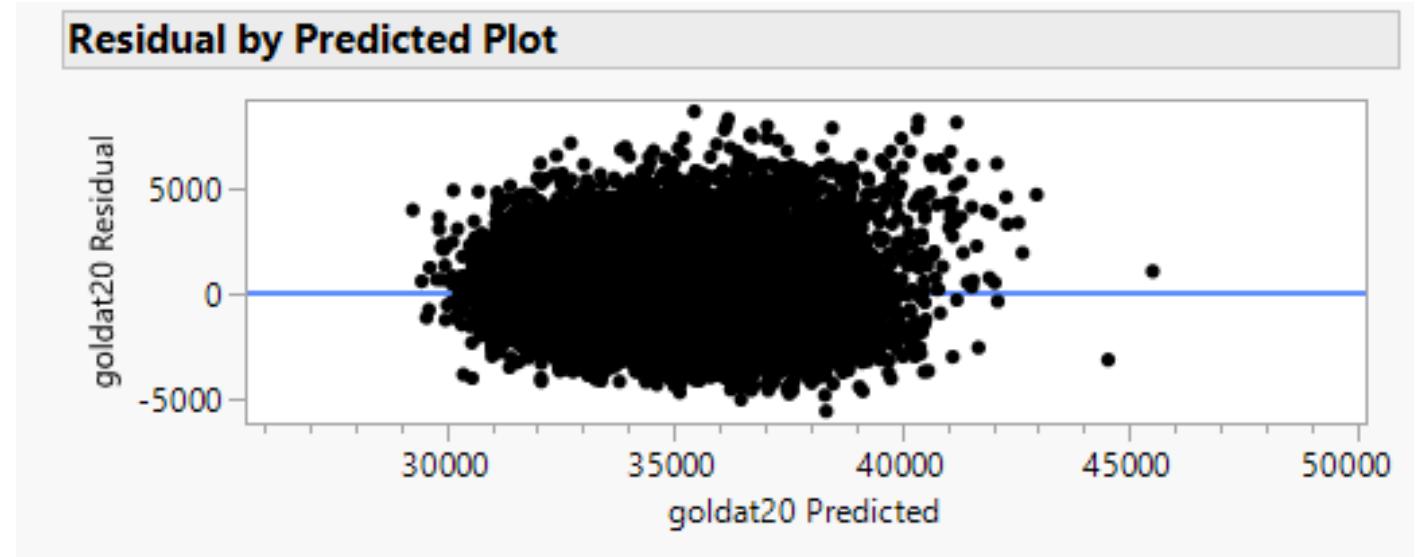
## Model 1 (cont.)

- Removing potential outliers didn't have a significant effect



## Model 1 (cont.)

- Model 1 met all regression assumptions
  - Unsure about unequal variance



## Model 2

- Added a second order term to Model 1:
  - $E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_1^2 + \beta_3 x_2 + \beta_4 x_3 + \beta_5 x_4$ 
    - $x_1 = \text{goldat10}$
    - $x_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if team took first tower} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$ ,
    - $x_3 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if team took first dragon} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$ ,
    - $x_4 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if team took first herald} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$
  - $R_a^2 \approx 0.547, s = 1735.568, 2s = 3471.136$

### Parameter Estimates

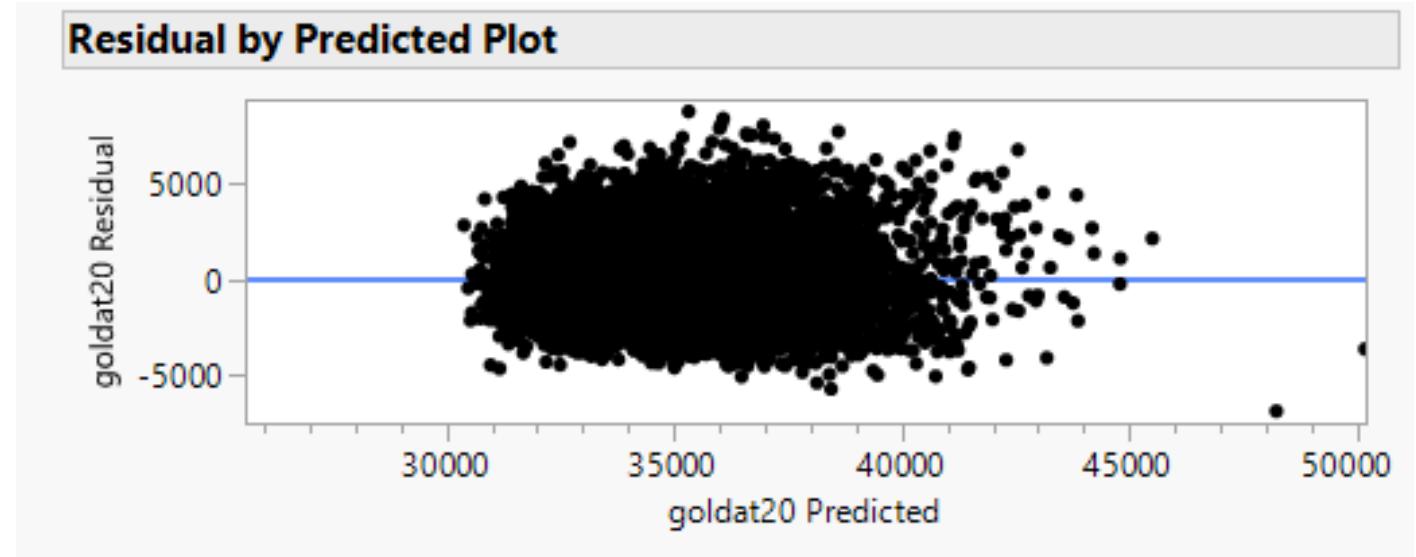
Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	45979.632	2876.196	15.99	<.0001*
goldat10	-3.06387	0.352618	-8.69	<.0001*
goldat10*goldat10	0.0000142	1.079e-5	13.16	<.0001*
firsttower	1237.8132	28.09663	44.06	<.0001*
firstdragon	211.40195	25.82813	8.18	<.0001*
firstherald	1019.7993	27.43317	37.17	<.0001*

### Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.547143
RSquare Adj	0.547018
Root Mean Square Error	1735.568
Mean of Response	34649.39
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	18132

## Model 2

- Model 2 meets the Lack of Fit and Normality assumptions
  - We're unsure about Unequal Variances



## Model 3

- Added interactions between goldat10 and indicator variables to Model 2
  - $E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_1^2 + \beta_3 x_2 + \beta_4 x_1 x_2 + \beta_5 x_3 + \beta_6 x_1 x_3 + \beta_7 x_4 + \beta_8 x_1 x_4$
  - $R_a^2 \approx 0.5486, s = 1732.585, 2s = 3465.17$

### Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.548772
RSquare Adj	0.548573
Root Mean Square Error	1732.585
Mean of Response	34649.39
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	18132

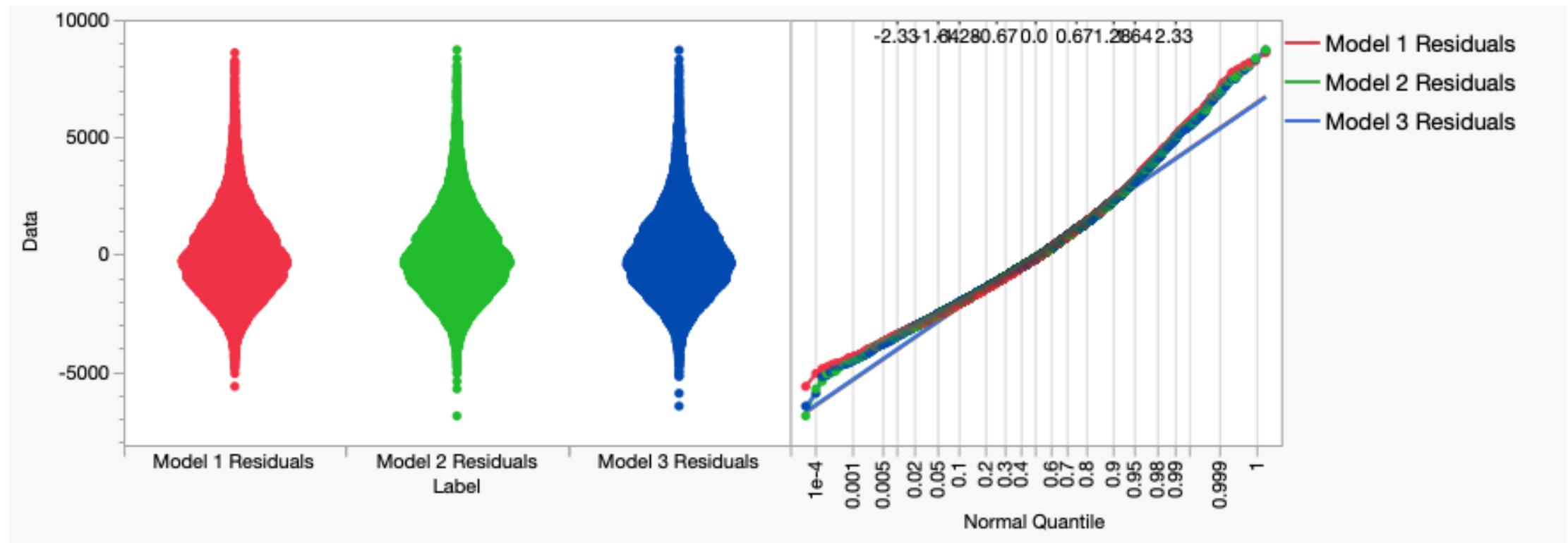
### Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	36182.604	3166.978	11.42	<.0001*
goldat10	-1.648743	0.399515	-4.13	<.0001*
goldat10*goldat10	0.0000918	1.264e-5	7.26	<.0001*
firsttower	-887.3494	591.1261	-1.50	0.1333
goldat10*firsttower	0.1330144	0.036982	3.60	0.0003*
firstdragon	-630.4189	480.5197	-1.31	0.1896
goldat10*firstdragon	0.0526157	0.030002	1.75	0.0795
firtherald	-2290.059	549.2735	-4.17	<.0001*
goldat10*firtherald	0.2070633	0.034341	6.03	<.0001*

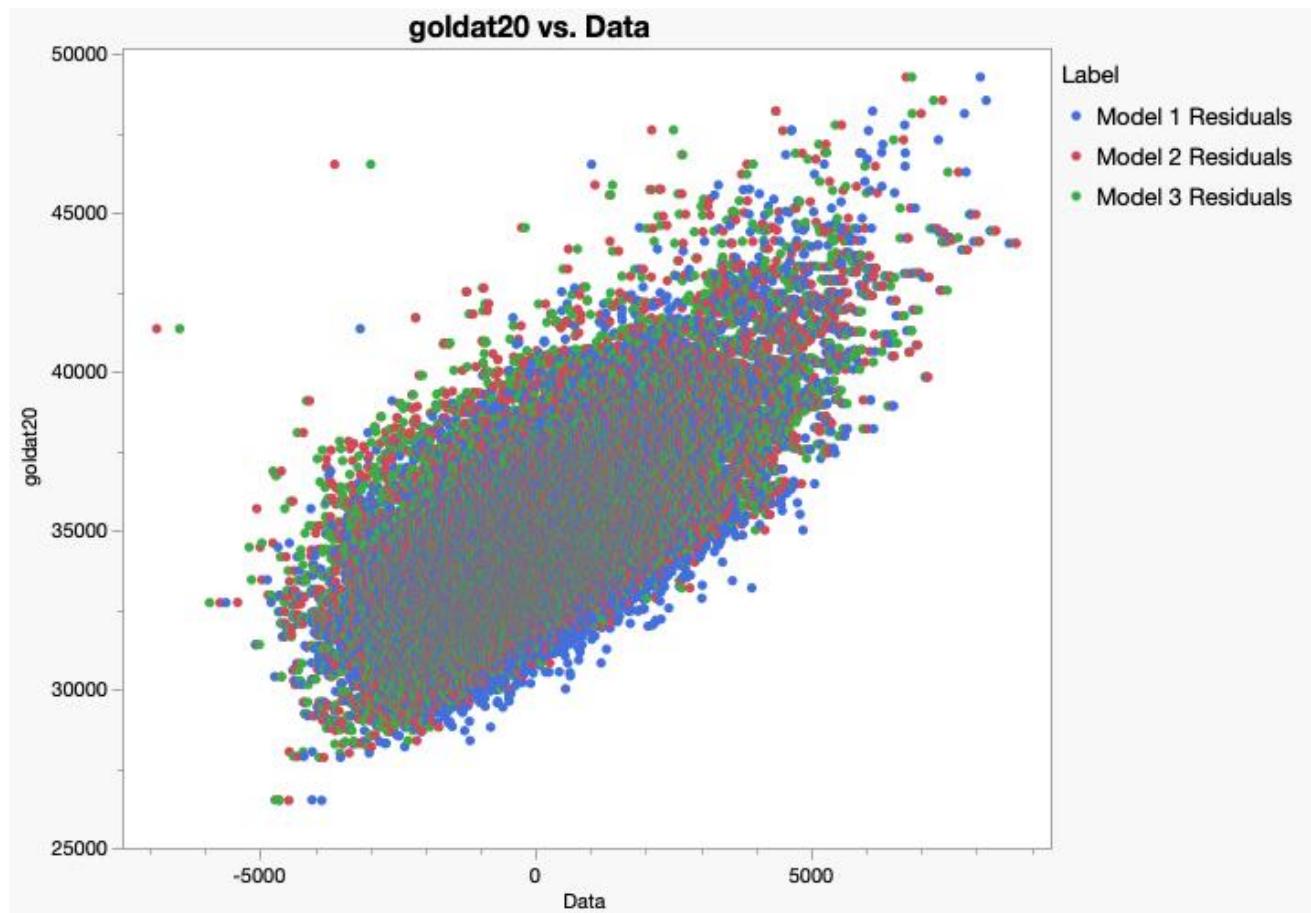
# Results

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# Q-Q and Violin Plots



# Unequal Variance Assumption



# Variance

- Our models explain about half of the variability in goldat20
- League of Legends games can be unpredictable, so we believe our  $R_a^2$  values are acceptable

Model	$R_a^2$	MSE
Model 1	~0.5427	1743.795
Model 2	~0.547	1735.568
Model 3	~0.5486	1732.585

Model	Lack of Fit	Normality	Unequal Variances
Model 1	✓	✓	?
Model 2	✓	✓	?
Model 3	-	-	-

# Conclusion

- Final Model:  $\hat{y} = 8265.063 + 1.573x_1 + 1220.052x_2 + 218.549x_3 + 1010.881x_4$ 
  - $R_a^2 \approx 0.5427$

# GitHub Repository

[lolSnowballEffect](#) Repository

# References

Oracle's Elixir. Frequently Asked Questions. n.d. Document. 14 November 2025. <https://oracleselixir.com/faq>.

Oracle's Elixir. Google Drive. 14 January 2025. CSV. 5 November 2025. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6LRphp2kYciU4SXp0PCjEMuevbDejc/view?usp=sharing>.