Using Machine Learning to Analyze NFL Penalty Data

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Introduction

- Studying effects of different penalties on the outcomes of drives
- Studying which referee crews tend to call which penalties more often than others
- Finding insights that fans, teams, and analysts will find interesting and valuable
- Steps:
 - Data collection Pro Football Reference
 - Data cleaning
 - Data analysis



Related Works

- [1] Blaikie, Andrew D., et al. "NFL & NCAA Football Prediction Using Artificial Neural Networks." Proceedings of the Midstates Conference for Undergraduate Research in Computer Science and Mathematics, Denison University, Granville, OH. 2011.
- [2] Anyama, Oscar Uzoma, and Chinwe Peace Igiri. "An Application of Linear Regression & Artificial Neural Network Model in the NFL Result Prediction." (2015).
- [3] Snyder, Kevin, and Michael Lopez. "Consistency, Accuracy, and Fairness: A Study of Discretionary Penalties in the NFL." Journal of Quantitative Analysis in Sports 11.4 (2015): 219-230.
- [4] Craig, Curtis, et al. "A Relationship Between Temperature and Aggression in NFL Football Penalties." Journal of Sport and Health Science, vol. 5, no. 2, 21 June 2016, pp. 205–210, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jshs.2015.01.001.
- [5] McDaniel, Zachary. NFL Penalty Analysis, Referee Influence and Penalty Trends Over Time. Diss. University of Iowa, 2021.





Penalty,Date,Opp,Player,Pos,Week,Ref Crew,Quarter,Time,Down,Dist,Declined,Offsetting,Yardage,Home,Phase,Team,Year
Offensive Pass Interference,09/13/2009,San Francisco,L.Fitzgerald,WR,1,Don Carey,1,09:43,2,9,No,No,10,Yes,Off,arizona-cardinals,2009
False Start,09/13/2009,San Francisco,M.Gandy,T,1,Don Carey,1,09:13,2,19,No,No,5,Yes,Off,arizona-cardinals,2009
Defensive Offside,09/13/2009,San Francisco,A.Wilson,SS,1,Don Carey,1,07:23,2,2,No,No,5,Yes,Def,arizona-cardinals,2009
Low Block,09/13/2009,San Francisco,R.Johnson,FS,1,Don Carey,1,05:34,0,No,No,No,8,Yes,ST,arizona-cardinals,2009
Unnecessary Roughness,09/13/2009,San Francisco,A.Wilson,SS,1,Don Carey,1,02:55,1,10,No,No,15,Yes,Def,arizona-cardinals,2009
False Start,09/13/2009,San Francisco,A.Becht,TE,1,Don Carey,1,00:38,1,10,No,No,5,Yes,Off,arizona-cardinals,2009
Defensive Offside,09/13/2009,San Francisco,D.Dockett,DT,1,Don Carey,2,05:36,4,2,No,No,5,Yes,ST,arizona-cardinals,2009
Delay of Game,09/13/2009,San Francisco,K.Warner,QB,1,Don Carey,3,01:32,2,4,No,No,5,Yes,Off,arizona-cardinals,2009
Defensive Offside,09/13/2009,San Francisco,D.Dockett,DT,1,Don Carey,4,07:39,2,7,No,No,5,Yes,Def,arizona-cardinals,2009
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Data Cleaning

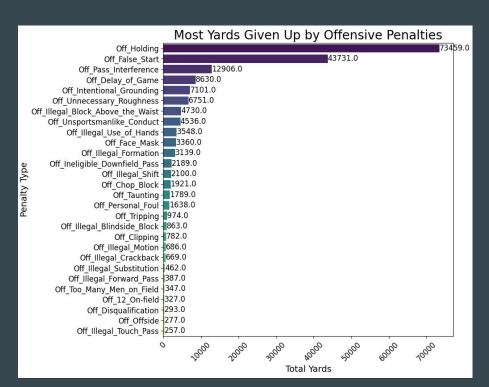
```
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False Start,09/13/2009,San Francisco,A.Becht,TE,1,Don Carey,1,00:38,1,10,No,No,5,Yes,Off,arizona-cardinals,2009
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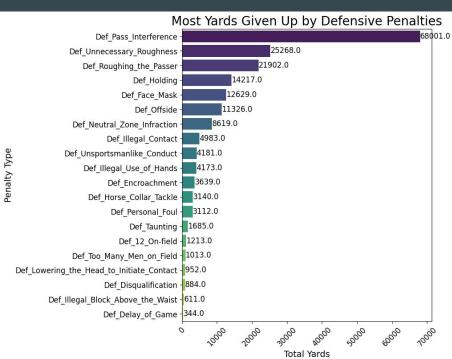
Defensive Offside,09/13/2009, San Francisco, D. Dockett, DT, 1, Don Carey, 4,07:39, 2,7, No, No, 4, Yes, Def, arizona-cardinals, 2009

```
game_id,team_id,num,quarter,time,los,plays,length,net_yds,result
2 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,1,1,15:00,PIT 42,3,1:44,2,Punt
3 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,2,1,11:24,TEN 43,5,3:04,2,Punt
4 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,3,1,6:44,PIT 27,3,1:55,-6,Punt
5 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,4,1,1:38,PIT 21,3,1:32,3,Interception
6 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,5,2,13:04,PIT 5,9,5:50,33,Punt
7 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,6,2,2:14,PIT 21,5,0:52,79,Touchdown
8 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,7,2,0:48,PIT 27,6,0:48,18,Interception
9 2009_1_TEN_PIT,PIT,8,3,11:57,PIT 46,3,2:04,9,Punt
```

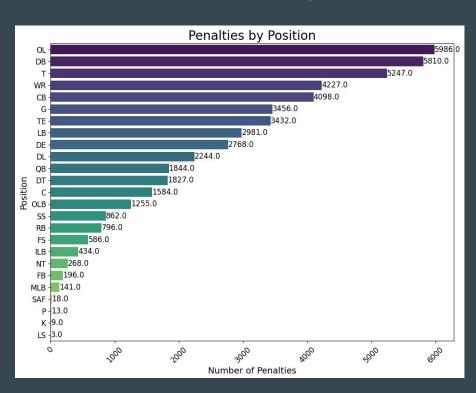


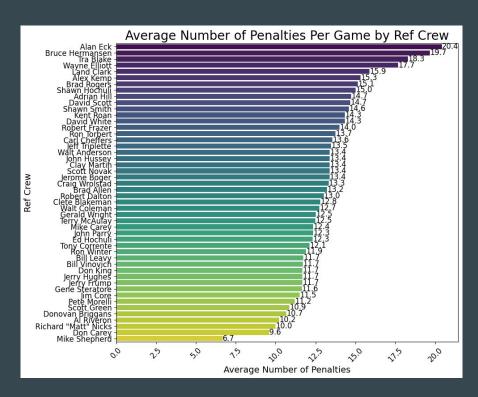
Exploratory Data Analysis



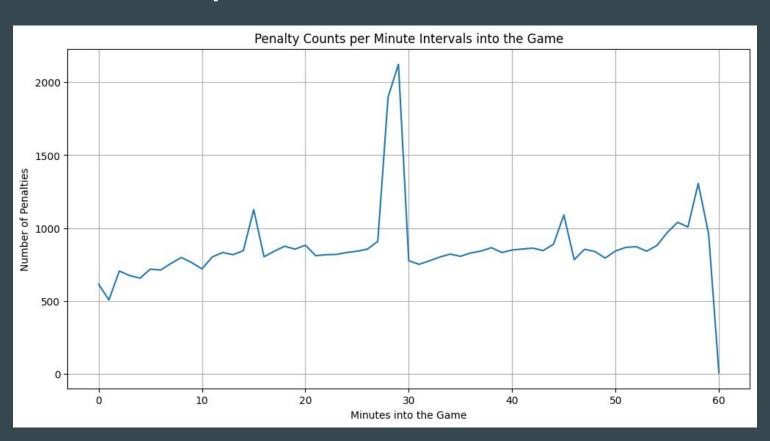


Exploratory Data Analysis, Pt. 2





Exploratory Data Analysis, Pt. 3



Drive's Model - Predicting Drive Outcomes

0 Def Penalties, 0 Yards, 25 los

```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
     from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
     # Initialize the Gradient Boosting Regressor
     gbm regressor = GradientBoostingRegressor(n estimators=100, learning rate=0.1, max depth=3, random state=42)
     gbm regressor.fit(X train reg, y train reg)
     # Predicting the test set results
                                                                                def predict points(total off pen, total def pen, total off pen yard
     y pred reg = gbm regressor.predict(X test reg)
                                                                                     input features = pd.DataFrame([{
     # Evaluate the regression model
                                                                                          'total off pen': total off pen,
    mse = mean squared error(y test reg, y pred reg)
                                                                                          'total def pen': total def pen,
    r2 = r2_score(y_test_reg, y_pred_reg)
                                                                                         'total off pen yards': total off pen yards,
     print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
                                                                                          'total def pen yards': total def pen yards,
     print("R^2 Score:", r2)
                                                                                          'los': los,

√ 2.5s

                                                                                         'time left seconds': time left seconds
  Mean Squared Error: 6.88506327387569
  R^2 Score: 0.13576086162277534
                                                                                     predicted points = gbm regressor.predict(input features)
                                                                                     return predicted points[0]
3 Def Penalties, 30 Yards, 800 seconds
                                                                                # Example usage of the prediction function for regression
                                                                                points = predict points(0, 3, 0, 30, 25, 800)
                                                                                print(f"Predicted Points: {points}")
```

√ 0.0s

Predicted Points: 5.046858987798735

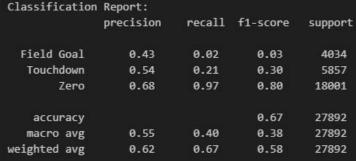
Drive's Model - Predicting Drive Outcomes, Pt. 2

```
# Initialize the Gradient Boosting Classifier
gbm_model = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=100, learning_rate=0.1, max_depth=3, random_state=42)
# Train the model
gbm_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predicting the test set results
y_pred = gbm_model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model by specifying all labels known to the LabelEncoder
classification_report_result = classification_report(y_test, y_pred, labels=np.arange(len(le.classes_)), i
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report_result)

# Extracting and printing the feature importance
feature_importance = gbm_model.feature_importances_
features_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': features.columns, 'Importance': feature_importance}).sort_values(b)
print("\nFeature Importance:\n", features_df)
```





Feature Importance:

	Feature	Importance
1	total_def_pen	0.429765
4	los	0.242568
5	time_left_seconds	0.187329
3	total_def_pen_yards	0.080356
2	total_off_pen_yards	0.031086
0	total_off_pen	0.028895

Penalty's Model - Predicting Number

```
# Define predictor variables
predictors = ['team id', 'opp id', 'year', 'week', 'ref crew', 'home', 'postseason']
# Identify the top 5 most common penalty types
top penalty codes = df grouped['penalty'].value counts().nlargest(5).index.tolist()
# Store MSE and R-squared values for overall evaluation
overall mse = []
overall r2 = []
# Train and evaluate a model for each of the top 5 penalty types
for penalty code in top penalty codes:
    # Filter data for the current penalty type
   df penalty = df grouped[df grouped['penalty'] == penalty code]
    # Model formula
    formula = 'count ~ ' + ' + '.join(predictors)
    # Fit the model with explicit alpha to avoid warnings
    model = glm(formula, data=df penalty, family=NegativeBinomial(alpha=1.0)).fit()
    models[penalty code] = model
```



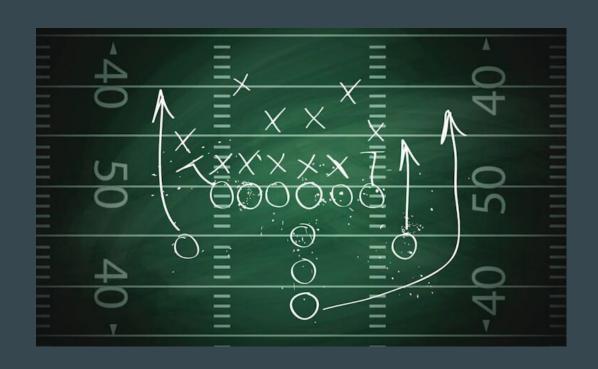
```
def predict penalties(team id, opp id, year, week, ref crew, home, postseason):
      # Encode input data
      input data = {
           'team id': label encoders['team id'].transform([team id])[0],
          'opp id': label encoders['opp id'].transform([opp id])[0],
          'vear': year.
          'week': week,
          'ref crew': label encoders['ref crew'].transform([ref crew])[0],
          'home': label_encoders['home'].transform([home])[0],
          'postseason': label encoders['postseason'].transform([postseason])[0]
      predictions = {}
      for penalty code, model in models.items():
          features df = pd.DataFrame([input data])
          predicted count = model.predict(features df)[0]
          penalty type = label encoders['penalty'].inverse transform([penalty code])[0]
          predictions[penalty type] = max(0, predicted count) # Ensure non-negative predictions
      return pd.DataFrame([predictions], index=['Predicted Count'])
  # Example prediction
  predict penalties('DAL', 'SEA', 2023, 10, 'Bill Leavy', 'Yes', 'No')

√ 0.0s

               Off_Holding Off_False_Start Def_Pass_Interference Def_Holding Def_Offside
Predicted Count
                  2.174033
                                 1.920161
                                                      1.610521
                                                                   1.691706
```

Use Cases - What do the Models Uncover?

- Sports Betting
 - o Prop Bets
 - o Regular Bets
- Team Strategy
 - Deciding Schemes
 - Deciding Targets



Conclusion and Future Work

- We have found some interesting insights on the effect of penalties on games
- Some penalties tend to have a much bigger impact on games than others
- We intend to create some additional models:
 - The effect of penalties on team performance over the course of a game
 - The effect of penalties on the final standings of a season

Questions?