

# Project Part 1

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2025-11-04

## Introduction

UVA Football. The pride and joy of many students and something that countless students look forward to each, especially when it's a home game. Our project plans to analyze three questions using the data from the 2024 UVA football season:

Does the UVA football's team's performance have more variation in points scored during away games compared to home matches?

Does attendance influence the amount of average points scored by both teams?

Does UVA convert a lower proportion of 3rd downs than their opponents?

The initial question we will explore is whether the team shows greater variability in points scored during away games, which indicates fluctuations in scoring depending on where they play. This brings us to our next question of whether attendance influences the number of points scored by both teams, to see if there is any trend in fan support and team performance. This helps identify if the fans' presence has an influence on points scored. Lastly, we want to explore the potential weakness of our team and see if our 3rd down conversion rate is lower than our opponent's, which may expose a possible area of improvement in the football problems.

## Data Summary:

This data is representative of a population of all UVA Football games from the 2024 season. It was collected during each game and uploaded to the UVA Athletics website. The third-down results were collected from the official UVA Athletics NCAA game statistics and box scores. As the NCAA tracks play-by-play outcomes, our data is recorded directly from the

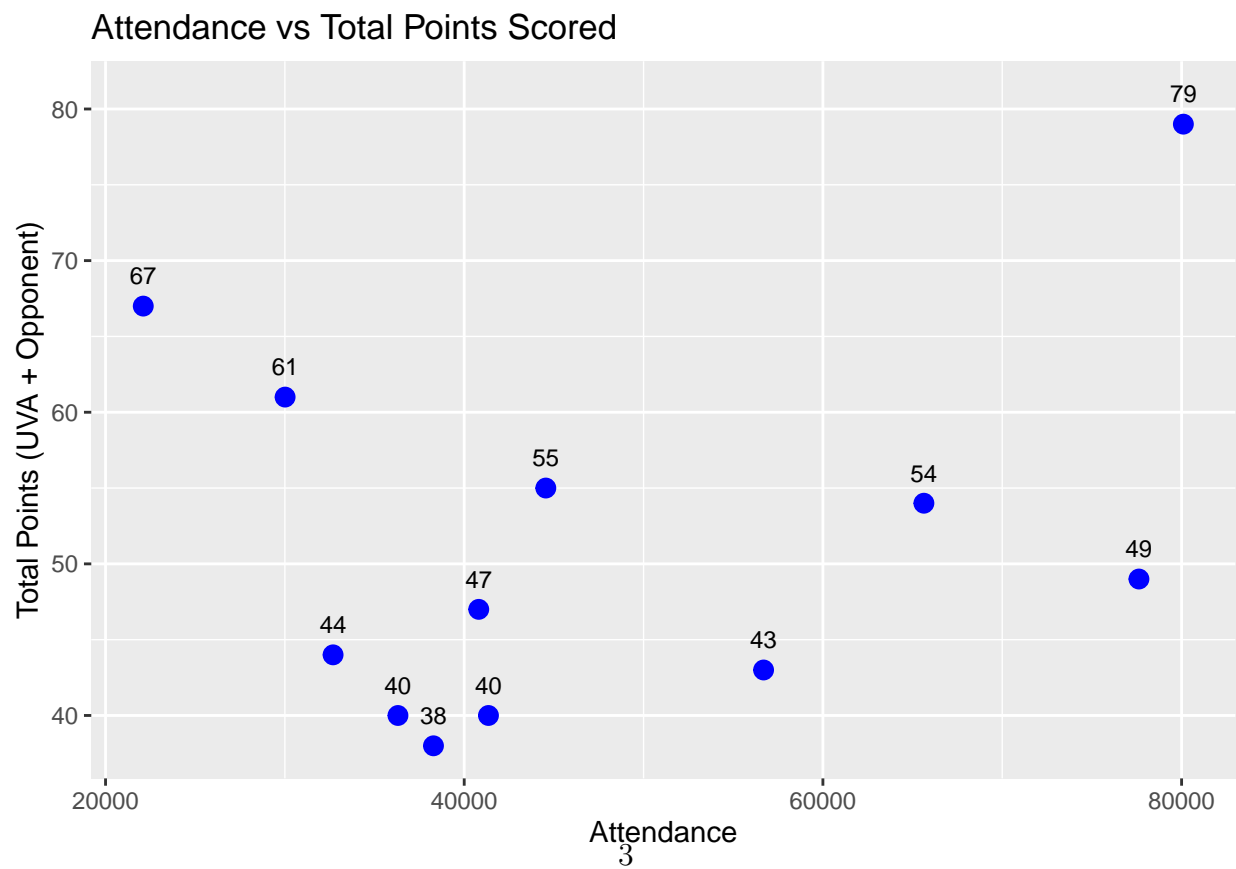
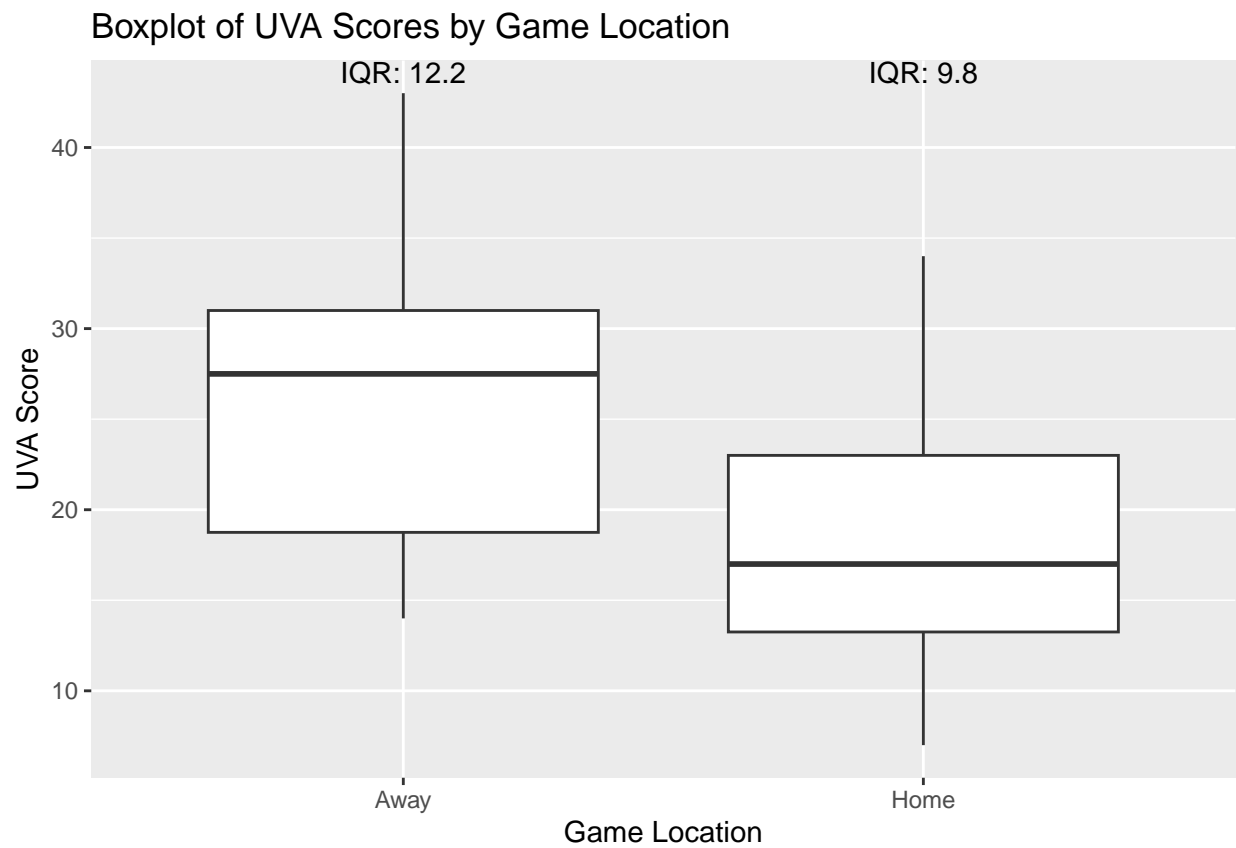
in-game tracking systems, which generate a full population of games for the season. The scoring totals and attendance numbers were also taken from this legitimate source.

After downloading the data from the UVA Athletics webpage, no alterations to the original play-by-play data were made. The data were organized into simplified formats for the total game statistics, third-down attempts, and conversions. The clean, game-to-game summaries make comparisons easier when attempting to analyze the season's results. After looking through the data, we chose only the data that we'd be using, that being the attendance, if a game is home or away, result of game, and score. All this data was in the first table in the full data set, and only had to find data for third down conversions for each game in the season, where we used the table set given and took the attempts, conversions, and conversion percentage. We modified their date format to make sure it was similar to all data sets then merged these data sets for use.

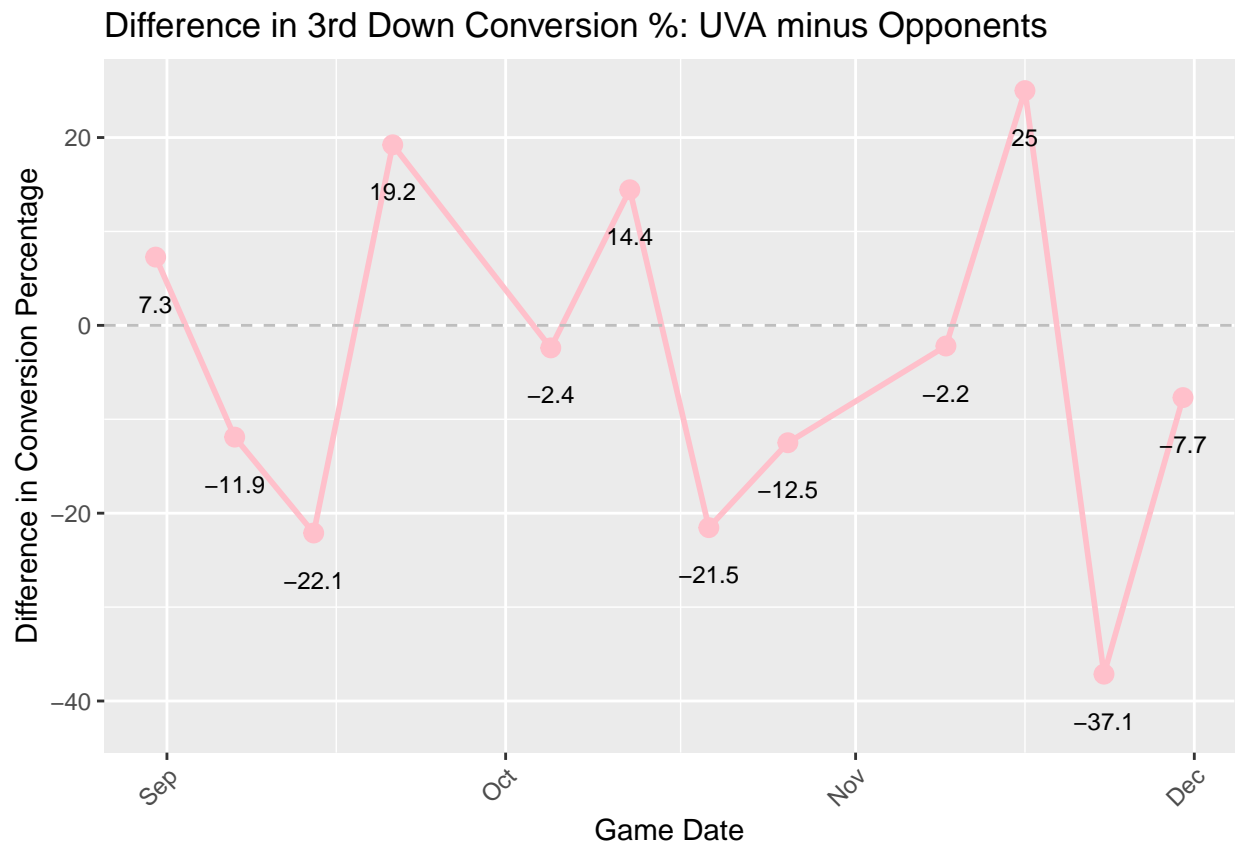
Although the data is descriptive, there are still uncaptured details of each game. First, injuries, weather, and field conditions are not included or accounted for. These confounding variables may play a role in the team's performance, but our data has no way of showing that. Secondly, the data used in this project only covers the 2024 season, meaning the results cannot be generalized to team data from other years.

This dataset includes the variables in the research question. Third-down attempts within the data allow us to calculate conversion percentages so that we can compare performance across all games and game outcomes. The metric of third-down efficiency is meaningful because drive plays a large role in football success. Since the data is complete, unbiased, and recorded using legitimate NCAA measurements, it is reliable for statistical analysis. With the data organized and merged, we moved onto the exploratory data analysis to examine numerical and graphical summaries.

Exploratory Analysis:



```
## Warning: Using 'size' aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.  
## i Please use 'linewidth' instead.  
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.  
## Call 'lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()' to see where this warning was  
## generated.
```



## Conclusions:

Interestingly, the away games have a higher scoring average, whereas the home games score less, as evidently shown by the box plot. The higher variability indicates that we are more unpredictable in how much we score in away games. Lastly, our home games seem to be more tightly clustered around an overall lower score count in games.

In the plot of attendance vs total points scored, games with low and high attendance saw higher point totals, with the more middle of the pack attendance counts clustered around lower total points. This may indicate the type of game to expect and how the matchup is expected to turn out.

In the 3rd down conversions, 4 games out of 12 do we have a better rate of 3rd down conversions compared to the other time. Of those 4, only 2 were above 15%. Of the 8 games where we had a worse conversion percent, 3 of the games were by more than 15%, with one being by 37.1%. There seems to be no improvement/worsening in conversion percent the later the season went. These summaries allowed us to directly compare home and away scoring, evaluate attendance's influence, and analyze UVA's third downs against their opponents.

Notably the medians are over 10 points apart, which is a touchdown and a field goal worth of points. But, the variability in away games is slightly more, as depicted by a roughly 2.4 difference in IQR between the two. Lastly, the whiskers in the box plot are higher and lower for away games, showing that away games had a higher amount of points and the highest amount of points in their lowest scoring game.

The 80,000+ attendee game may be an outlier and skew a perception that higher attendance always equals more points scored. The scatter plot suggests a weak correlation and unlikely for there to be a trend between the two, but potentially a different correlation made by team relevance/difficulty that will be talked about later.

The range in percentages is from -37.1 to 25, signifying a high volatility and variance. There was a decent streak of 3 games between September and October, starting with the 19.2 percent, which may signify a reason for good performance in those games. The standard deviation here appears to be very high.

Our initial question addressed that there is more variability within away games, but surprisingly also higher scoring. This may show that there is more motivation for the players and a shift in mindset that occurs in AWAY games.

In the attendees versus points scored, a potential reason for how the relationship turned out could be accounted for by other factors such as strength of opponent, football legacy, rivalries, and weather. If looking purely at strength of opponent, you can find a pattern that there is a lot of points scored in less attended events because the other team is a lot worse, which means less fans, and in the more attended events you can expect more points because the other team is a lot better, meaning more fans. This data does not exactly answer our question but rather shows that many factors account for higher points and attendance amounts.

The large negative percentages in 3rd down conversions may highlight major losses, as the game with the highest negative of 37.1, we lost 7-33, which may indicate the degree of loss that the 3rd down conversion may effect. The high volatility may be a sign of inconsistent play-calling or coaching, showing that they are trying different solutions.

UVA actually scores more points in away games, with a higher variability in scoring compared to home games, making potentially more “exciting” games to be not at home. Attendance does not effect scoring for teams, showing fan presence is not a major enough factor for offensive forces. Lastly, our 3rd down conversion was lower than the enemy 8/12 games played, which shows that it can impact the outcome of a game. We lost 5/8 of those games when we had a lower conversion rate and is 5/7 of the games we lost. This may show that 3rd down conversion rates can impact UVA’s winning chances in games. These insights could inform coaching adjustments, game preparation strategies, and future performance evaluations.

## References

cfbstats.com - 2024 Virginia Cavaliers Third Down Conversion Defense Game Log. (2024).  
Cfbstats.com. <https://cfbstats.com/2024/team/746/thirddown/defense/gamelog.html>

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Football Stats.” Virginia Cavaliers Official Athletic Site, 24 June 2020, [virginiasports.com/football-stats/](http://virginiasports.com/football-stats/). Accessed 3 Nov. 2025

github URL:<https://github.com/wng8zw/stat3080-project-part1.git>

CJ Onibala query: chatGPT 11/3 11:57 PM “where to find conversions for each game” - “You can find the third down conversion data for each UVA game in the 2024 season on external specialized sports statistics websites, for example, cfbstats.com provides a detailed game log with third down attempts and conversions per game for the Virginia Cavaliers (2024 season). The link to their game log is here, for example:

<https://www.cfbstats.com/2024/team/746/thirddown/offense/gamelog.html>”

CJ Onibala query: chatGPT 11/4 12:20 AM “the merge isn’t working, is it cause the date format in bothtxts are different” - “Yes, if the merge isn’t working, it could very well be due to differences in date formats between your two TXT files.

To fix this, you should convert the Date columns in both data frames to the same format before merging.

Here is how you can do that in R using `as.Date()` with the appropriate format strings:

Convert Date in `game_stats` to Date class (assuming format YYYY-MM-DD) `game_stats$Date <- as.Date(game_stats$Date, format = “%Y-%m-%d”)`

CJ Onibala query: chatGPT 11/4 1:00 AM “the plot isn’t working, do i need anything?” - “To plot Attendance vs both UVA\_Score and Opponent\_Score on the same scatter plot with different colors for easy comparison, you can reshape the data into a”long” format and then use `ggplot2`.”

Reshape the data to long format with scores stacked `long_data <- full_data %>% select(Date, Opponent, Attendance, UVA_Score, Opponent_Score) %>% pivot_longer(cols = c(UVA_Score, Opponent_Score), names_to = “Team”, values_to = “Score”)`

Ray: ChatGPT 5 model was used for grammatical mistakes in our writing and analysis.