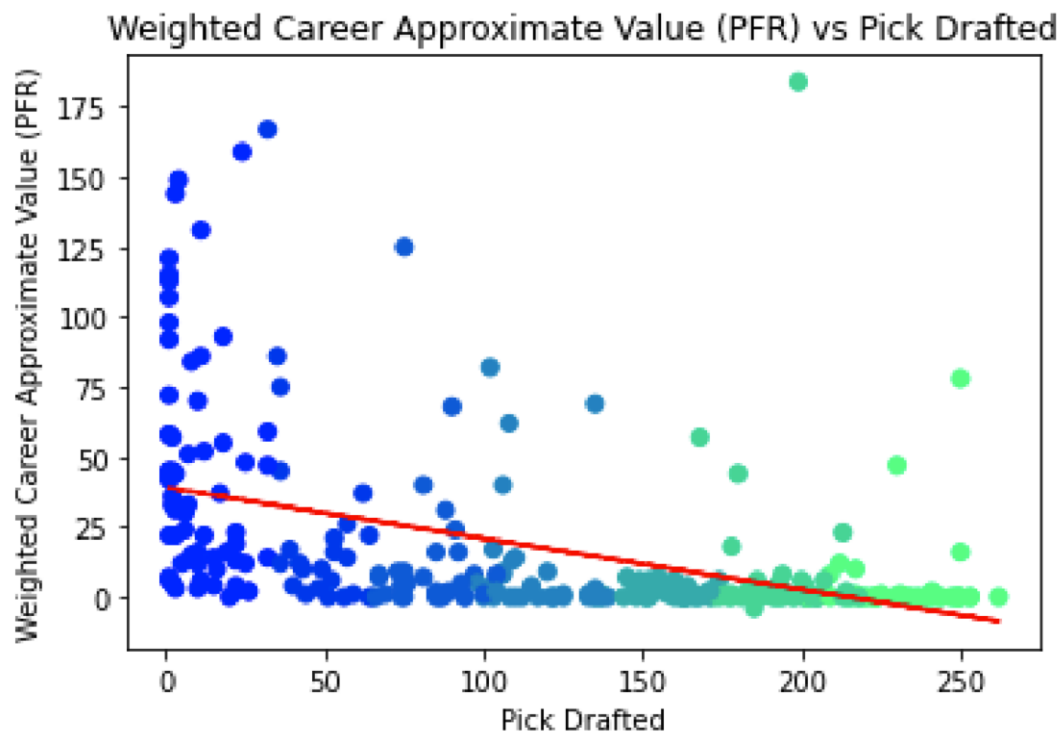
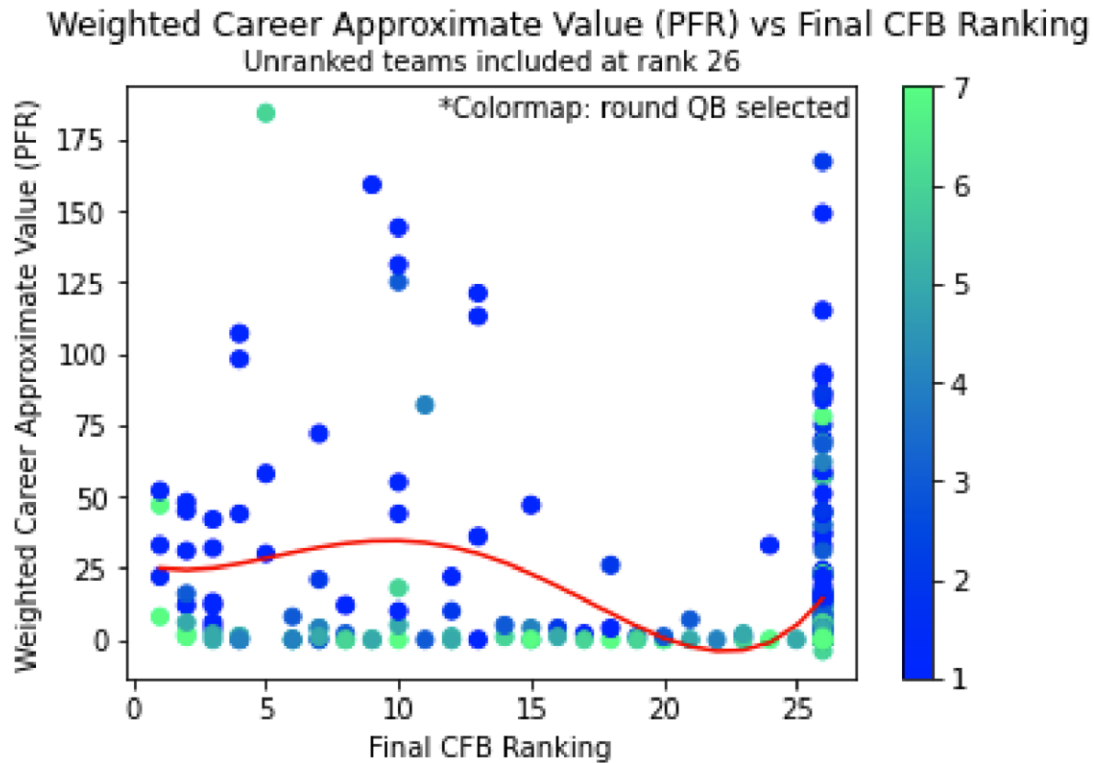


Quick Graphs

There are too many factors to be considered in quarterback drafting. Unfortunately, not all of them can be fit in to one research paper. That being said, a ‘lightning round’ of sorts can be used to collect some extra, less detailed information about the draft process as a whole. Below are some charts that explore that idea.

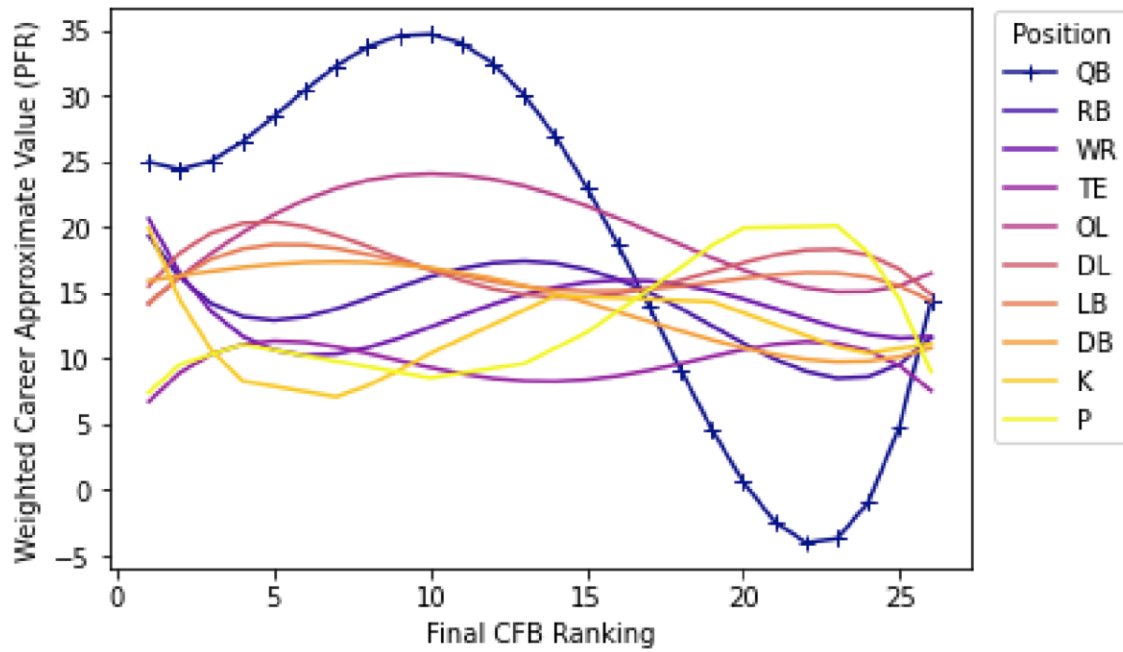


The above chart uses the previously utilized WCAV metric to measure the success of quarterbacks selected at different points in the draft. The color of the dots represents the round in which the player was selected. While the highest tier of quarterback is typically a first-round selection, it is certainly not unheard of to hit on a mid or late round quarterback. Perhaps more pressing, it is also far from a guarantee to hit on a quarterback that is drafted early.

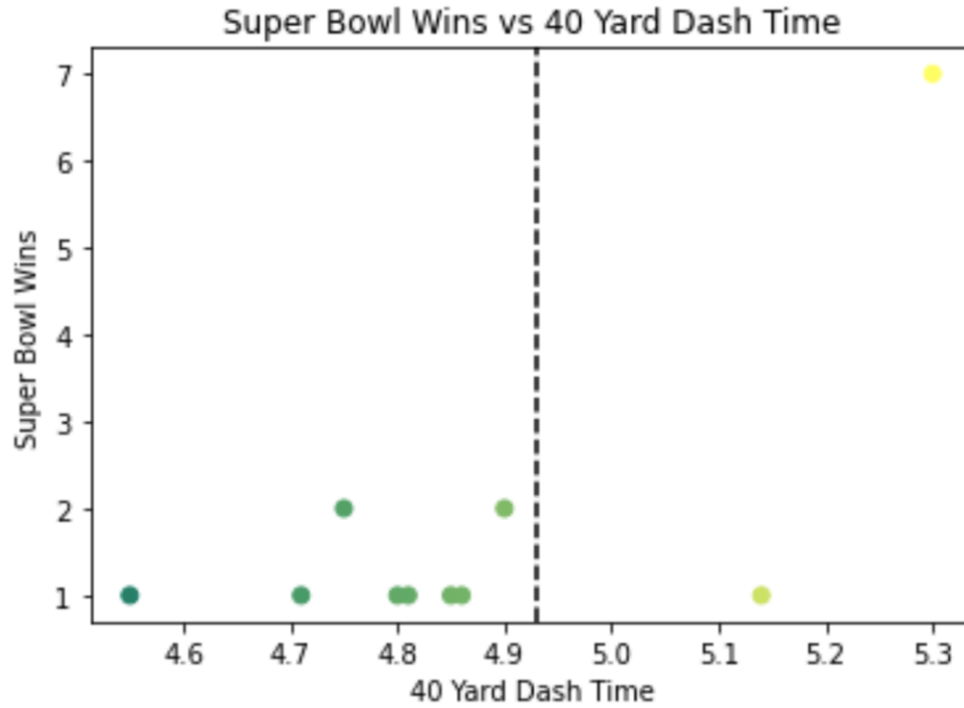


In tandem with the histogram used in the “Scouting quarterbacks by Scouting wide receivers” section, the above chart looks at if a team can measure a quarterback’s success by looking at the success of their team as a whole. It’s worth noting that quarterbacks who lead their team to a final ranking around 10 in college tend to perform the best in the NFL. Concurrently, quarterbacks selected from unranked teams also tend to do really well. There is a severe dry spell from quarterbacks whose college teams fell into the lower top-25 rankings.

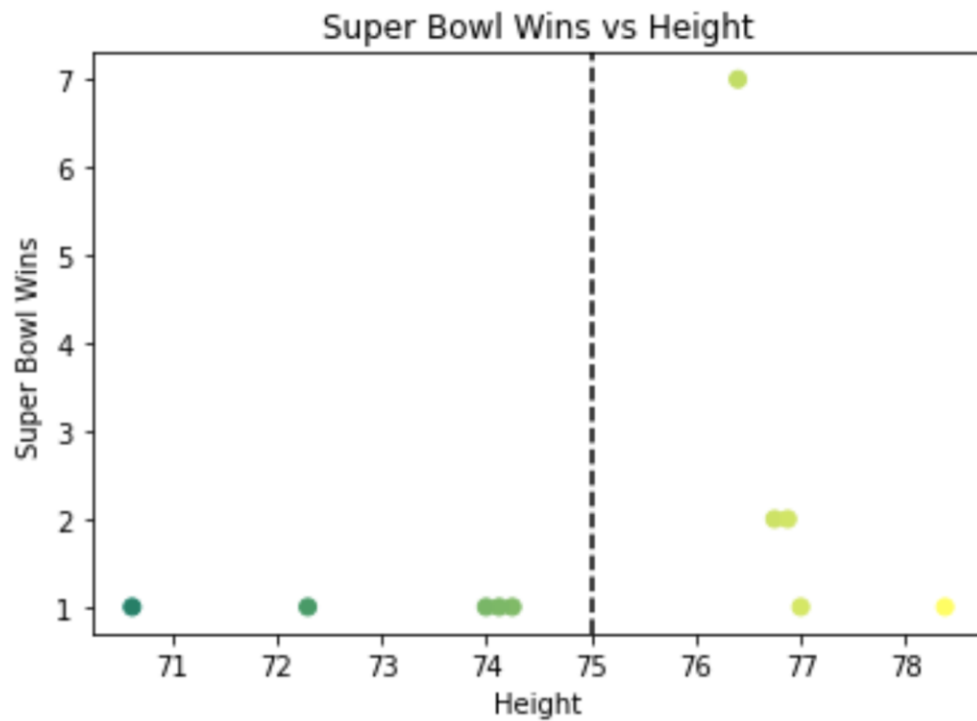
Weighted Career Approximate Value (PFR) vs Final CFB Ranking
Unranked teams included at rank 26



This chart works in tandem with the chart above it but shows quarterbacks on the same scale as all other position groups. The quarterback position easily has the largest range in success. Interestingly, offensive line and quarterback show similar trends. On the other hand, quarterback seems to have a nearly opposite trend to that of both wide receivers and punters.



The above chart explores the idea that having a fast quarterback gives you better odds at winning the Super Bowl. The black dotted line represents the average quarterback 40-yard dash time. You'll notice that most of the quarterbacks fall in front of this line, albeit not by much, giving an advantage to quarterbacks who can move slightly better than average.



The above chart explores the idea that quarterbacks best operate above a certain height. Once again, the black dotted line represents the average height for a quarterback. There is a very even spread across the x-axis here, suggesting that the height of a quarterback is not a good indicator of their future success.