# Statistical Analysis of 2020 NFL Mock Drafts

Cali Manning Davis
Troy University

Ed Pappanastos
Troy University

ABSTRACT

Even before a college football season has started, sports analysts are unveiling their 'way-too-early' predictions for the National Football League's draft that is almost a year away. As the college and professional football seasons progress and the date of the draft approaches, analysts continue updating and publishing revised predictions. After both seasons have finished, professional teams will interview and workout eligible college draft prospects to gather more information. Sports analysts continue updating their predictions until the actual draft occurs. This case study provides students with the opportunity to use descriptive statistics tools to compare the accuracy of sports analysts' prediction of the first round of the 2020 draft. The predictions of 12 different sports analysts are considered, with a total of 40 sets of first round predictions.

Keywords: Descriptive Statistics, Data Analysis, Forecast Accuracy, Correlation, Excel
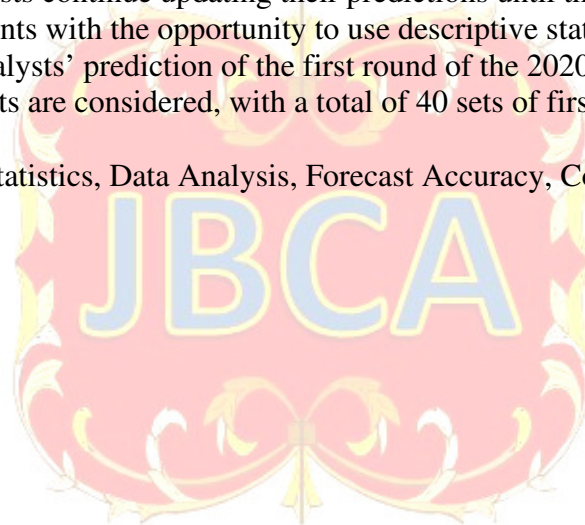
INTRODUCTION

The National Football League (NFL consists of 32 different teams. Their season begins in early September and ends in early February. At the conclusion of the season, each team looks for ways to improve their team for the upcoming season regardless of their success in the previous season. In some cases, that means firing the current head coach and coaching staff. In other cases, it means releasing current players, picking up players who have been released from other teams, or trading current players for players on other teams.

Another major method of improving a team is the NFL Draft, which is held at the end of April. The NFL Draft is the means by which the professional football teams can select college players they believe will improve their teams. There are seven rounds of the draft with 32 selections in each round. Using wins, losses, and tie-breaker rules, the 32 teams are ranked from worst to best. The worst team from the previous season is given the first pick in the NFL Draft. The second worst team is given the second pick in the NFL Draft, and so on. This draft order is repeated for each of the seven rounds, assuming no teams trade draft positions. (The Rules of the NFL Draft, n.d.

THE SCOUTING PROCESS

While the draft is held each year in April, many months and years go into scrutinizing potential draftees. NFL teams employ staffs of scouts to conduct the evaluations of college prospects. (Thelen, 2018 Typically, there is a director of college scouting who oversees a staff of regional scouts. The scouting staff is charged with the responsibility of evaluating all aspects of college prospects: physical/athletic skills, intellectual capacity, emotional stability, work ethic, maturity, etc.

Scouts have a labor-intensive schedule that follows a yearly cycle. (What's the Life of an NFL Scout Actually Like?, 2018) Much of their time during August is spent evaluating the talent on their team and needs of their team. With the start of college football in September, scouts find themselves watching lots of football film on players, traveling the country, visiting college campuses, meeting with coaches, and watching players practice. As the college season starts to end, NFL scouts travel to watch the best teams play against each other in college bowl games in December and early January. After the season has concluded, several 'all-star' games allow the best seniors the opportunity to have personal meetings with scouts and to display their talents competing against other outstanding seniors. These games typically take place in mid to late January.

The NFL hosts the NFL Draft Combine in late February. This combine invites a select group of approximately 300 seniors to a central location for an opportunity to impress the scouts. The multi-day event includes recording physical measurements of the athletes: height, weight, hand, and arm size. Also included is a medical exam. Next, athletes' performance is recorded for several strength and agility activities, 40-yard dash, bench press, vertical jump, and several other drills. The college athletes also participate in an on-field workout. (2020 Combine Tracker & Results, 2020) In addition to the examination of physical traits and skills, players undergo psychological testing and team interviews. (Schedule, n.d.)

After the NFL Draft Combine, many of the major college football programs host their own 'pro day.' This is an opportunity for NFL coaches and scouts to visit players at their college training sites. In addition, it is an opportunity for players not invited to the Combine to meet and

workout for the scouts. Most of the pro day events take place in March. NFL teams also use March and early April as an opportunity to host players at their team training facilities to have personal meetings and individualized workouts.

DRAFT STRATEGY

The NFL Draft is an opportunity for NFL teams to improve their rosters. Scouting allows the teams to learn more about prospective players and helps the teams formulate strategies for selecting the players that offer the best opportunity to improve their team.

Regardless of a team's draft position, there are at least three approaches to selecting players. The most common approach teams use in selecting players is to identify deficiencies their team has and to select players who have skills that that will eliminate deficiencies. While not used very often, another approach is to simply select the best player available at the time of their draft pick.

A third strategy that teams employ is trading draft picks. Obviously, teams with the earliest draft positions have the opportunity to select the best college players. Therefore, early draft picks are very valuable. Oftentimes, teams with worst draft positions will attempt to trade with teams in better positions to select more desired players. For example, suppose that Team A has the 25th pick in the first round and there is a player they consider special. They anticipate this player going early in the draft. To ensure that Team A is able to select that player, they might offer to trade their first round and second round picks to Team B, who has the 3rd pick in the first round. While Team B has given up the 3rd pick, they have replaced it with two picks, and Team A is now in a much better position to pick the desired player. Trades such as these are more common in the first round because that is where the most valuable players are selected. As a result of the final records for the 2019 season and previous draft trades, the 'planned' 2020 draft order is shown as indicated in Table 1 (Appendix. Because of previous trades, not all 32 teams currently have first round picks. In fact, the Dolphins have three of the 32 picks in the first round.

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE 2020 NFL DRAFT

During a typical year, scouts have the numerous opportunities previously mentioned to gather data on potential players. Those methods include:

- Reviewing game film
- Observing on-campus practices during the college season
- Watching all-star practices and games
- The NFL Draft Combine
- College pro days
- Player visits/workouts at team facilities.

Two of the most-valued opportunities are the two events after the NFL Draft Combine – college pro days and player visits/workouts at team facilities. These two types of events, which occur approximately during the 30 days prior to the draft, are important opportunities for teams to really get to know players and develop relationships with them. During this period of information gathering, teams often find themselves in a fluid situation regarding their

planned draft picks. As new information is gathered, some players become more desired while other players become less desired.

Because of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic, almost all events after the combine had to be cancelled. (West, 2020) Teams have attempted to look for other means to gather data (Benson, 2020); however, nothing matches the value of the face-to-face meetings. Not having the opportunity for the additional meetings with players, teams might be more inclined to remain committed to the post-combine rankings of players, which might result in less trades among teams.

MOCK DRAFTS

Not only is the NFL Draft important for the teams, it is a big business. In typical year, one without a pandemic, the draft is held over three days at the home city of one of its 32 teams. The 2017 draft was held in Philadelphia, the home city of the Philadelphia Eagles. It is estimated that the event had almost an $95 million economic impact on the city of Philadelphia. The 2018 draft, hosted in Dallas, reported an economic impact to city of Dallas of $125 million. Last year's 2019 draft was a tremendous success in Nashville, with approximately 600,000 people attending the three-day event and an estimated economic impact of $224 million. (Axson, 2019)

In addition to the event itself, creating mock drafts to predict the results of the actual NFL draft has become cottage industry. Anyone with a computer and a web site can create their own mock draft while sitting in their home. A Google search for 'NFL Mock Draft 2020' identifies over 65 million results. Major, well-respected sports media organizations, such as CBS Sports, ESPN, and Sports Illustrated, are among the first few pages of results. Mixed in with these organizations is a multitude of smaller organizations.

Many of the web sites offer mock drafts for free, while other sites require a monthly fee to access them. The CBS Sports web site is one of the many sites that are free. In addition to displaying several advertisements, the CBS Sports web site provides the current mock drafts for seven of their sports analysts. (NFL Mock Drafts 2020, 2020) Two of the most well-known 'draft experts,' Todd McShay and Mel Kiper, reveal their mock drafts as exclusive content on ESPN's premium service, ESPN+, that requires a monthly fee for access. (Ota, 2020) In addition to tremendous amount of online mock draft content, entire television shows are usually devoted to predicting draft results during the two-month period prior to the draft.

Sports analysts use a variety of resources for creating their mock drafts. The primary resource they use is their own analysis of each teams' weaknesses. Whereas teams that have a young, talented quarterback are much less likely to draft a quarterback in the first round, teams that lack a pass rush are much more inclined to draft defensive linemen. Combined with their analysis of the teams' weaknesses, is their personal analysis of college prospects. If an analyst decides a team needs a quarterback, then the analyst uses his knowledge to identify the 'best' college quarterback for that team.

Another resource that influences mock drafts is the philosophy of various teams. Teams that are more focused on offense may have certain tendencies regarding how they draft. For example, a team that is pass-oriented might be more inclined to select receivers.

A major resource that influences mock drafts is the analyst's relationship with teams. Most analysts have personal relationships with scouting staffs across the NFL. Through these personal relationships, analysts gather information that helps them gain insight into the team's perception of potential draftees and into the team's draft plans. As the draft gets closer, these

insights help the analysts revise their mock drafts. In the 90 days prior to the draft, an analyst may release four to five different versions of their mock draft. Ideally, with releases closer to the draft being more accurate.

CASE ASSIGNMENT

The data file ***NFL Mock Draft 200 Data.xlsx*** contains 40 different mock draft versions from 11 different analysts for a total of 1,280 rows of data. There are at least three different releases for each of the analysts, except for Mike Florio who prides himself on releasing ONLY one mock draft. For each release, the following data is provided:

Date: the date the release was made
Analyst: the analyst making the release
Pick: the pick in the first round (1 to 32)
Team: the team predicted to be making the pick
Player: the player predicted to be picked
Position: the position of the predicted player
College: the college of the predicted player

Also included in the data file is the actual first round results.

Two options for a student case assignment include: (1 have the students identify questions of interest and then perform the subsequent analysis necessary to answer the questions, and (2 provide the students with a specific set of questions that need answering. Option 1 offers the benefit of giving the students the opportunity to develop critical thinking skills. It requires students to examine a set of data and identify the valuable information that it might provide. From an instructional point of view, Option 2 is preferred because it creates a standard set of work for the instructor to evaluate. Below are a set of questions that can be provided should Option 2 be selected.

1. Is there a difference in prediction accuracy among the analysts?
2. Are predictions made closer to the draft more accurate?
3. Are some analysts 'biased' toward some colleges?
4. Were there any players who were consistently predicted to be first round picks but were not picked?
5. Were there any players picked in the first round who were not predicted to go in the round?
6. Are analysts more accurate at predicting the first 10 picks than predicting the last 10 picks?

The answers to the first six questions are provided below.

ANALYSIS

Question 1. Is there a difference in prediction accuracy among the analysts?

The first step in comparing prediction accuracy is to measure accuracy. Three different measures of accuracy are considered:
1. Team/Pick Accuracy: measured as the percentage of picks for which the correct team was predicted.
2. Player/Pick Accuracy: measured as the percentage of picks for which the correct player was predicted.
3. Player Accuracy: measured as the percentage of players, regardless of team and pick, that were accurately predicted as being first round picks.

Because analysts are expected to gather more relevant draft information as the draft approaches, it seems reasonable to compare their final mock drafts. The accuracy measures for each analyst are shown as indicated in Table 2 (Appendix). It should be noted that by simply predicting the teams in the 'planned' 2020 draft order would result in a Team/Pick Accuracy of 81% (26 of the 32 first round picks were made by the 'planned' team). While six of the 12 of the analysts achieved a Team/Pick Accuracy of 81%, none of them exceeded it. A couple of analysts were only slightly greater than 50% accurate.

There is a significant amount of variability with regard to Player/Pick Accuracy. Almost half of the analysts accurately predicted over 20% of the players for each pick. However, a quarter of the analysts accurately predicted slightly more than 10% of players. The first two picks were believed to be fairly certain. In fact, 10 of the 12 analysts perfectly picked the first two picks. As such, a Player/Pick Accuracy of slightly more than 10% means that the analyst was only able to pick an additional two or three players in the correct picks.

For the last measure of accuracy, Player Accuracy, the analysts were extremely consistent. Seven of the 12 analysts accurately predicted between 75% and 78% of the first-round players. All the analysts predicted between 72% and 84% of the players in the first round. Clearly, there was agreement in who the best college players were.

Two possible ways to assess the overall accuracy of the analysts is to compare accuracy rankings of analysts and to compare the average of the analysts' accuracy measures. The analyst accuracy rankings, individual rankings for each measure and an average ranking, are shown as indicated in Table 3 (Appendix). Where analysts were tied, each analyst was given the rank for which they were tied. For example, if the top four analysts had Team/Pick Accuracy measures of 81%, 81%, 78%, and 78%, both analysts with 81% would be given ranks of 1 and both analysts with a 78% would be given ranks of 3. There is clearly a correlation between the two measures as both averages result in essentially the same order -- Will Brinson is the exception. Brinson is penalized using Average Ranking because his rank for Team/Pick is 7 when there are six ties for first place and his Team/Pick Accuracy is only marginally less than the top six analysts. It is interesting to note that top four ranked analysts are the only ones to have two rankings of 1 or 2. Similarly, the bottom three analysts are the only ones with at two rankings of 10 or more. The two most-respected analysts, Todd McShay and Mel Kiper, both ranked in the middle of the group.

Instructor Note: In order to complete this analysis, the following was required in Excel: a data table for actual first round results, a data table for all athletes predicted in any of the 40 mock

drafts, **=IF** statements with embedded **=vlookup(.,.,)** or **=lookup(.,.,)** formulas. The worksheet *Prediction Accuracy by Analysts* worksheet demonstrates the how these Excel tools are used. It can be completely removed from the data file or modified for student use.

Question 2. Are predictions made closer to the draft more accurate?

As teams gather more data on players, the pool of potential players they are considering drafting begins to decrease. Using their relationships with the scouting staffs, analysts get a clearer picture of teams' draft plans, including potential trades with other teams. Hence, it is reasonable to assume that mock drafts would be more accurate as the actual draft date approaches.

In order to do the necessary analysis, it is helpful to create another variable to record the number of days each mock draft is made before the actual draft. As the number of days decreases, one would expect that all three accuracy measures would increase. The correlations between the four different variables are shown as indicated in Table 4 (Appendix).

The correlation coefficients indicate that there are weak, positive relationships between 'Days Before Draft' and Team/Pick Accuracy and Player/Pick Accuracy. This is contrary to what is expected in that the coefficients are both positive, suggesting that mock drafts closer to the actual draft do a worse job in predicting the order of teams drafting and the order of players being drafted.

However, there is a strong, negative correlation between 'Days Before Draft' and Player Accuracy. So, while more recent drafts do a poor job of predicting the exact order of teams and players, they are much better able to select the actual 32 players selected in the first round.

Instructor Note: The new variable, 'Days Before Draft,' can be found by subtracting the date of the release of the mock draft from the actual draft date, April 23, 2020. Using Excel's serial representation of dates makes this calculation easy. The worksheet *Prediction Accuracy vs. Days* worksheet demonstrates the how these Excel tools are used. It can be completely removed from the data file or modified for student use.

Question 3. Are some analysts 'biased' toward some colleges?

Over the last decade, several college football teams have been extraordinarily successful. Much of the success of these teams is due to the outstanding players on the teams. Given this, it is reasonable to assume that players on these teams would be some of the most coveted players in the NFL Draft, and some of the most popular players in the mock drafts. However, it is possible that because of the teams' success and the attention they have received, analysts are biased and tend to rank their players higher than they deserved to be ranked.

One way to assess this is to look at the average number of players an analyst predicts for each college. To simplify the analysis, only colleges who averaged more than one pick over the 40 mock drafts was considered. The results are shown as indicated in Table 5 (Appendix).

For almost all college teams, there is consistency among the analysts in the average number of first round draft choices. However, there is significant variability surrounding Alabama and LSU. This should be expected as these two college teams were expected to account for almost a third of the first round draft selections. Alabama is the only college team the analysts forecasted with more picks that were selected. On average, the analysts forecasted that 5.5 Alabama players

would be selected in the first round, but only four were drafted. Three of the analysts predicted Alabama would have at least six first round draft choices, an over-estimate of at least 50%.

Question 4. Were there any players who were consistently predicted to be first round picks but were not picked?

The number of mock drafts made by each analyst consistently fell between 3-5 mock drafts (minimum: Mike Florio with 1 mock draft, median=3 mock drafts, maximum: R.J. White with 5 mock drafts).

The total number of mock drafts in the data is 40. This information is important since the meaning of "consistently" will vary by analysis. "Consistently," for this question can be determined using the notion that 75% of the picks included the player picked in the first round. Therefore, the players that had at least 30 or more of the 40 mock drafts identifying them as being picked in the first round would be the players expected to be first round picks. (30/40=0.75 or 75%)

The players consistently predicted to be first round picks are shown as indicated in Table 6 (Appendix) – organized by Mock Draft Appearances and the alphabetical order (last name). Also included is a column showing if the player was picked or not (binary variable).

Two players appeared in 75% or more of the mock drafts but were not selected in the first round.
- Yetur Gross-Matos (Round 2 to the Carolina Panthers)
- Josh Jones (Round 3 to the Arizona Cardinals)

Question 5. Were there any players picked in the first round who were not predicted to go in the round?

There are 11 players that were picked in the first round who were not predicted to go in the first round. These players are shown as indicated in Table 7 (Appendix) – organized by Actual Pick (lowest to highest). Also included is a column showing the number of times the player appeared in the mock drafts.

Question 6: Are analysts more accurate a predicting the first 10 picks than predicting the last 10 picks?

Two binary data field can be added to the data file to show Top Ten and Last Ten status.

- Top 10?: If player was drafted in picks 1-10 then Top 10?=yes, otherwise=no.
- Last 10?: If player was drafted in picks 23-32 then Last 10?=yes, otherwise=no.

Top Ten – The players picked in the top ten of the 2020 NFL Draft appeared 400 total times in the mock draft predictions. The players appeared in the top ten of the mock draft predictions 315 times. This makes the accuracy rating of predicting the top ten players = 315/400 = 0.788 (π1) or 78.8%. The summary of top ten players and mock draft predictions are shown as indicated in Table 8 (Appendix). Players are sorted by draft pick.

Last Ten – The players picked in the last ten of the 2020 NFL Draft appeared 177 total times in

the mock draft predictions. The players appeared in the last ten of the mock draft predictions 123 times. This makes the accuracy rating of predicting the last ten players = 123/177 = 0.695 (π_2) or 69.5%.   The summary of last ten players and mock draft predictions are shown as indicated in Table 9 (Appendix). Players are sorted by draft pick. A test of proportions can be used to test if the population proportion of mock drafts that correctly predict the Top 10 is great than the population proportion of mock drafts that correctly pick the Last 10. That is, the following test can be conducted.

Use a test of two proportions with:

$$H_o: \pi_1 \leq \pi_2$$
$$H_a: \pi_1 > \pi_2$$

Using a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ (z-value = 2.3; p-value = 0.759), the null hypothesis would not be rejected. By failing to reject the null hypothesis, we cannot conclude that analysts have a greater ability to accurately predict the first 10 picks than the last 10 picks.

CONCLUSIONS

Not only are the NFL Mock Drafts a tremendous source of entertainment, but they also provide a great opportunity for students to practice critical thinking and their data analytics skills. One interesting finding from this case is with respect to the analysts' accuracy. While analysts can develop more accurate predictions as to who will be selected in the first round as the draft date approaches, their predictions for team/player draft results do not improve over time.

Additional questions that can be considered include:

1. How consistent are individual analyst's forecasts?
2. How much agreement exists between the different analysts?
3. Are some positions more likely to be drafted in the first round?
4. Are some positions more likely to be selected in the early part of the round and other positions more likely to be selected during the later part of the round?
5. Are there more trades in the early part of the round than in the later?
6. How does Mike Florio's 'one mock draft' compare to the final mock drafts of the other analysts?

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Planned 2020 Draft Order

1	Bengals	9	Jaguars	17	Cowboys	25	Vikings
2	Redskins	10	Browns	18	Dolphins	26	Dolphins
3	Lions	11	Jets	19	Raiders	27	Seahawks
4	Giants	12	Raiders	20	Jaguars	28	Ravens
5	Dolphins	13	49ers	21	Eagles	29	Titans
6	Chargers	14	Buccaneers	22	Vikings	30	Packers
7	Panthers	15	Broncos	23	Patriots	31	49ers
8	Cardinals	16	Falcons	24	Saints	32	Chiefs

Table 2. Accuracy Measures for Each Analyst.

Analyst	Team/Pick	Player/Pick	Player
Chris Trapasso	63%	13%	72%
Josh Edwards	63%	16%	78%
Kevin Hanson	78%	16%	78%
Mel Kiper	81%	19%	75%
Mike Florio	81%	22%	75%
Pete Prisco	81%	19%	84%
R.J. White	56%	13%	81%
Ryan Wilson	81%	25%	75%
Seth Trachtman	81%	28%	75%
Todd McShay	81%	22%	72%
Tom Fornelli	56%	13%	78%
Will Brinson	78%	25%	81%

Table 3. Analysts Accuracy Rankings and Average Percent Accurate.

Analyst	Team/Pick	Player/Pick	Player	Average Ranking	Average of Accuracy Measures
Pete Prisco	1	6	1	2.7	61%
Seth Trachtman	1	1	7	3.0	61%
Ryan Wilson	1	2	7	3.3	60%
Will Brinson	7	2	2	3.7	61%
Mike Florio	1	4	7	4.0	59%
Mel Kiper	1	6	7	4.7	58%
Todd McShay	1	4	11	5.3	58%
Kevin Hanson	7	8	4	6.3	57%
Josh Edwards	9	8	4	7.0	52%
R.J. White	11	10	2	7.7	50%
Tom Fornelli	11	10	4	8.3	49%
Chris Trapasso	9	10	12	10.3	49%

Table 4. Correlations of Days Before Draft with Accuracy Measures.

	Days Before Draft	Team/Pick	Player/Pick	Player
Days Before Draft	1			
Team/Pick	0.124	1		
Player/Pick	0.042	0.484**	1	
Player	-0.726*	-0.101	0.057	1

*p-value=0.000
**pvalue=0.001

Table 5. Average Number of Players by College in Mock Drafts.

Analyst	Alabama	LSU	Ohio State	Oklahoma	Clemson	Auburn	Georgia
Chris Trapasso	4.7	4.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.3
Josh Edwards	5.3	4.8	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.3
Kevin Hanson	6.0	5.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.3
Mel Kiper	4.8	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8
Mike Florio	7.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Pete Prisco	4.7	5.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.3
R.J. White	5.2	5.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Ryan Wilson	5.5	4.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5
Seth Trachtman	5.7	5.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.0
Todd McShay	6.0	4.3	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.0
Tom Fornelli	5.3	6.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.7
Will Brinson	5.3	5.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3
Analyst Average	5.5	5.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4
Actual Picks	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Table 6. First Round Draft Status of Players Consistently Found in Mock Drafts.

Player	Number of Mock Draft Appearances	First Round Pick?	Player	Number of Mock Draft Appearances	First Round Pick?
Mekhi Becton	40	Yes	Jordan Love	37	Yes
Derrick Brown	40	Yes	Kenneth Murray	35	Yes
Joe Burrow	40	Yes	Jeffrey Okudah	40	Yes
K'Lavon Chaisson	40	Yes	Patrick Queen	36	Yes
Yetur Gross-Matos	33	NO	Henry Ruggs III	40	Yes
C.J. Henderson	40	Yes	Isaiah Simmons	40	Yes
Justin Herbert	40	Yes	Tua Tagovailoa	40	Yes
Justin Jefferson	38	Yes	Andrew Thomas	40	Yes
Jerry Jeudy	40	Yes	Jedrick Wills	40	Yes
Josh Jones	31	NO	Tristan Wirfs	40	Yes
Javon Kinlaw	39	Yes	Chase Young	40	Yes
CeeDee Lamb	40	Yes			

Table 7. First Round Draft Status of Players Absent From Mock Drafts.

Player	Actual Pick	Team	Number of Mock Draft Appearances
A.J. Terrell	16	Falcons	21
Austin Jackson	18	Dolphins	16
Damon Arnette	19	Raiders	2
Jalen Reagor	21	Eagles	8
Cesar Ruiz	24	Saints	16
Brandon Aiyuk	25	49ers	15
Jordyn Brooks	27	Seahawks	2
Isaiah Wilson	29	Titans	1
Noah Igbinoghene	30	Dolphins	14
Jeff Gladney	31	49ers	20
Clyde Edwards-Helaire	32	Chiefs	1

Table 8. Mock Draft Predictions for Top 10 Draft Picks.

Player	Mock Draft Predictions										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Joe Burrow	40										40
Chase Young		36	2	2							40
Jeffrey Okudah			20	1	7	4	7		1		40
Andrew Thomas				2		2		1	1	13	19
Tua Tagovailoa		3	11		19	6					39
Justin Herbert		1	1	1	9	13	1	1	3		30
Derrick Brown			3				21	2	8		34
Isaiah Simmons			3	14	1	4	11	1	2	2	38
C.J. Henderson								2	3		5
Jedrick Wills				6	2	3		11		8	30
Total	40	40	40	26	38	32	40	18	18	23	315

Table 9. Mock Draft Predictions for Last 10 Draft Picks.

Mock Draft Predictions

Player	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Total
Kenneth Murray	2	9		1	1	8				1	22
Cesar Ruiz	1			1	2	1			2	6	13
Brandon Aiyuk		3				1		6			10
Jordan Love	6	3	2	1	1				1		14
Jordyn Brooks						1		1			2
Patrick Queen	2	10	1	1	2	16					32
Isaiah Wilson					1						1
Noah Igbinoghene		2	2				1		4	4	13
Jeff Gladney			4				2		2	7	15
Clyde Edwards-Helaire										1	1
Total	11	27	9	4	7	27	3	7	9	19	123