SoccerStories: A Kick-off for Visual Soccer Analysis

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Fig. 1. Using SoccerStories: (a) navigating among soccer phases of a game; (b) mapping a phase on a focus soccer field; (c) exploring the phase by grouping actions into tailored visualizations; and (d) communicating using SportLines embed into text.

Abstract—This article presents SoccerStories, a visualization interface to support analysts in exploring soccer data and communicating interesting insights. Currently, most analyses on such data relate to statistics on individual players or teams. However, soccer analysts we collaborated with consider that quantitative analysis alone does not convey the right picture of the game, as context, player positions and phases of player actions are the most relevant aspects. We designed SoccerStories to support the current practice of soccer analysts and to enrich it, both in the analysis and communication stages. Our system provides an overview-detail interface of game phases, and their aggregation into a series of connected visualizations, each visualization being tailored for actions such as a series of passes or a goal attempt. To evaluate our tool, we ran two qualitative user studies on recent games using SoccerStories with data from one of the world’s leading live sports data providers. The first study resulted in a series of four articles on soccer tactics, by a tactics analyst, who said he would not have been able to write these otherwise. The second study consisted in an exploratory follow-up to investigate design alternatives for embedding soccer phases into word-sized graphics. For both experiments, we received a very enthusiastic feedback and participants consider further use of SoccerStories to enhance their current workflow.

Index Terms—Visual knowledge discovery, visual knowledge representation, sport analytics, visual aggregation

1 INTRODUCTION

A new generation of soccer data is now available, as some companies [13] collect and provide extensive data covering almost all professional soccer championships, with a wealth of multivariate information related to time, player positions, and types of action, to name a few. Currently, most analysis on such data relates to statistics on individual players or teams. For instance, statistics on “team ball possession” and “number of goal attempts for team A or B” are popular on websites, TV and newspapers (Figure 5) and often accompanied by bar charts or plots on a soccer field. However, games are spatio-temporal data and each action has on average a dozen of attributes, which can be described in up to 50 different ways.

A soccer game is made of episodes—called phases—which, for example, start in the middle of the field, is followed by a kick to cross the ball on the other side to end up with a shot towards the goal (Figure 1). Such a phase is not fully captured by quantitative analysis: we interviewed four soccer experts who heavily rely on their own observations or reports of the games only first, and then use statistics or visualization to communicate their analysis. They acknowledge the need of a visual big picture of a game as a starting point for their analysis, as well as for further inclusion in their articles. From a thorough review of visualizations related to soccer, we observed there is no one-size-fits-all visualization for this application domain, as soccer is composed of multiple phases. Phases are sequences of actions from one team until it loses the ball and, according to our experts, provide the optimal semantic level to browse games. Keeping this level of abstraction is important because experts often write articles under strict time constraints and cannot explore the complete data space of a game. Browsing games with phases also enables experts to quickly find the key phase that explains the outcome of a game (e.g., a red card, a goal) or the phase that is the flagship of a team’s tactic.

We designed SoccerStories, a system for the visual exploration of soccer phases. It uses a series of soccer-related visualizations, called faceted views, that we selected—after a thorough review of current visualizations for soccer data—for each group of actions within a phase, connected and ordered on a soccer field. We provide design guidelines for each visualization and their layout in a spatio-temporal flow. We evaluated SoccerStories for exploring and communicating findings about games that would enrich experts in tactics current reports on blogs or newspapers. We also explored design alternatives for embedding soccer phases into word-sized graphics. In these experiments we received a very enthusiastic feedback and participants consider further use of SoccerStories to enhance their current workflow.

SoccerStories tackles the challenge of using visualization for complex data in an application domain which so far has been dominated by game statistics (i.e. numbers). Our contributions are the following:
1. A review of existing soccer visualizations and their matching with soccer’s most important actions and phases;
2. SoccerStories, a system that combines several visualizations to explore and communicate game phases;
3. Two qualitative experiments that validated SoccerStories for exploring and reporting on tactics analyses, and the design alternatives of compact representation of games as word-sized graphics to embed in articles.

2 Problem Description

In this section we introduce soccer rules and provide a representative sample of qualitative and quantitative analysis of a game. We then present interviews with experts with whom we collaborated to understand their current workflow for game analysis.

2.1 Background on Soccer

A soccer field is divided into areas, visible with white landmarks: a center circle, penalty areas, corner quarter-circles. Games last 90 minutes divided in two half periods, and the winning team is the one that scores more goals than the other. Players have roles (goalkeeper, full-back, midfielder and forward) indicating their theoretical position on the field, but the actual position is adjusted according to tactics (e.g., the most commonly used tactical lineup is called 4-4-2: 4 defenders, 4 midfielders, and 2 forwards).

Each interaction with the ball generates an action, and is qualified according to multiple criteria: the part of the body that touches the ball, the strength of the kick or header (striking the ball with the head), the direction or the outcome of the action. A series of actions by one team is called a phase. Phases are separated by transitions that occur whenever the other team touches the ball. Figure (b) shows actions as circles, plotted on the field and Table 1 enumerates the main actions in soccer and the field areas where they take place.

2.2 Example of Qualitative/Quantitative Analysis

We briefly introduce a running example we use throughout this paper: UEFA Champion’s League 2012/2013’s 1/8 final game between Real Madrid and Manchester United. The game ended in a 1-1 draw. ZonalMarking [26], often cited by experts as the standard for game analysis, provided the following qualitative insight: “Ronaldo scored the equalizer with a superb header, it’s fair to say United’s approach in analyzing a game is to first look at the instructions that were given by the coach (e.g., team compositions, individual roles, etc.). He then compares the actual positions of the players on the field to the ones they were supposed to assume in the theoretical position. In his analysis he also considers the context of the game in terms of its overall strategy, such as when the team should play more on the defense side instead of making scoring goals a priority. During the interview, he often used drawings to get his points across, as he does when coaching a team.

While experts have different perspectives in their analyses, they share the following elements in their workflow:

1. Telling Stories: Their job is not to provide an exhaustive list of statistics about games or players, but to tell stories and to express findings. They are particularly interested in phases and actions they believe would make good stories.
2. Statistics Against Bias: They all admitted having certain biases either against or for particular players. However, as professionals, they go back to statistics for factual information.
3. Time Is Precious: They all work on tight time constraints, and need supportive tools (e.g., as said journalist #2, “most journalists are lazy, and they need to be assisted in their work.”).

As far as we know there is no coherent tool that attempts to support those requirements and fully takes advantage of the data.

3 Related Work

We collected a series of visualizations and data graphics covering current best practices for communicating information about soccer games, but also visualizations related to team sports in general.

Football drawing [18] is a hand drawn visualization that shows an overview of the game by representing the continuous movements of the ball as lines on the field (Figure 2). The density of the lines can reveal trends in how the game was played, with a game’s image becoming a unique representation of it, much like a person’s fingerprints. The data displayed is persistent (i.e., once the ball moves from one point to another, the line stays forever in the visualization), and attributes such as what kind of action made the ball move are not taken into account.
Table 1. Summary of Main Actions Which Can Occur in a Soccer Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Illustrative example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long ball</td>
<td>Attempt to make a long distance pass via a cross</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning the ball</td>
<td>Multiple players pass the ball to one another making short passes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square ball</td>
<td>A pass between teammates laterally, across the field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Run</td>
<td>A player runs a long distance with the ball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>Ball delivery from either side of the field across to the front of the goal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner</td>
<td>Kick taken from a corner towards a player/group of players</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot</td>
<td>A player hits the ball towards the goal, making an attempt to score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Soccer team management simulators such as SEGA’s Football Manager [9] provide automatically generated visualizations of entire games to help users make their decisions. These visualizations are very detailed, including features such as videos, statistics and textual transcripts. They are, however, based on simulated data, which contain more information about a game than a real dataset would.

When dealing with real data, live covers (Figure 3) are the most common approach, combining text and simple visualizations on websites that let the general public follow a game as it happens in almost real time. They can be used for different sports and are very similar, being comprised of multiple views with a timeline for the game overview and progress, team details on the sides, and a panel that textually shows events as they happen. Each text entry contains roughly a hundred characters, with an icon representing the action.

When following a soccer game it is important to understand how the different events that make up the game are distributed through time. Since games happen in predefined intervals of time it is also important to know at which point in time a game currently is (to know, for instance, how much time a team has left to score enough goals to win). An often used visualization that achieves that is the timeline.

A timeline consists of mapping the interval the game takes place to a horizontal axis on which important events and the current point in time are indicated by icons and other markings. Icons tend to be analogous to real-life events (e.g., a ball stands for a goal, a yellow rectangle stands for a yellow card). Figure 4 shows its use in a live cover. This timeline is also augmented with what is called the ‘attacking momentum’, a subjective measure expressing which team is dominating the game in terms of ball possession and goal attempts.

To understand a game it is also important to know a team’s strategy and composition (which players assume which roles). This is usually done with a team lineup visualization, which consists of a representation of a soccer field on which icons standing for the players are placed according to their respective theoretical positions (i.e., roles).

Statistics are also effective at better understanding a game (e.g., ball possession, number of fouls). All the different media (television, live covers, newspapers) communicate these, either by explicitly showing the numbers or through a simple visualization. For example, Figure 5 illustrates the standard way of representing the aggregated statistics of a game. However, the scale used for the width of each bar is different across statistics, and the color scale may not be well chosen.

A game shown on television might be too dynamic for an audience to be able to discern everything that is happening in real time; they might miss out on important events that can be revealing of a team’s strategy. Experts, however, are trained to spot such important events.
and their insight is used to produce augmented replays that are shown either during the break or after the game is over. An augmented replay consists of superimposing an animated diagram on a replay of the original video that is slowed down to emphasize particular moments while a narrator explains to the audience what can be seen. A static version of this approach is often used in blogs, with videos replaced by annotated images accompanied by text.

Deeper analysis of a game finds its way using non-soccer specific visualizations in the context of a soccer game. One such visualization is the heatmap, through which player’s most frequent positions is displayed by density. For instance, Figure 6 reveals that “Messi moves deeper now into a classic No. 10 position on the pitch and is more or less laterally aligned with the most advanced of Barcelona’s midfielders.” [3]. Another frequently-used visualization is the flow graph, illustrated Figure 7, where the size of the nodes shows player’s role in the game and the links show the connections between players.

Academia showed recent interests in sport visualizations [4, 14]. Soccer Scoop [19, 20] and MatchPad [11] use glyph-based visualizations respectively to compare soccer players, and to analyze performances during rugby games. CourtVision [6] and SnapShot [15], respectively designed for basketball and hockey, introduce specific types of heatmaps tailored to ball and puck shots. All those works acknowledge the important need, impact and potential of visualization systems applied to the characteristics of sport games and users.

4 FACETED VIEWS FOR SOCCER

In this section, we extend the current corpus of visualization of soccer we identified previously with standard visual representations. For each of the main actions in soccer (Table 1), we designed so-called faceted views based on the characteristics of each action and the literature in information visualization.

4.1 Corner Kicks and Crosses

Corner and crosses are short actions which originate from the side of the field, towards the goal. We represent corner and crosses by heatmaps, which show the part of the field where they start and end. The cropped and zoomed view on the right uses cyan and brown scales for the ball’s position at the start and end of the action, respectively. An overlay shows the players involved and the path the ball follows from one to the other (Figure 8(a)).

4.2 Distribution of Shots

Shots towards the goal (Figure 8(b)) are the most important actions in soccer. Shots are represented as lines. We show their origins in the top view ((x, y) coordinates in the penalty area) and their destination in the front view (y2, z2) coordinate, z2 being the height of the ball when it crosses the line beyond the goals. The different line colors stand for the different outcomes (missed shots, posts, saved shots and goals). The shot being analyzed is highlighted as a thicker line, so that it can be easily compared with the others.

The interactive legend shown on the bottom of the faceted view can be used to filter the shots by outcome. Spatial filtering can also be performed by brushing on either view (Figure 8(c)). Statistics (number of shots and number and percentage of each shot type) are updated according to the currently shown shots.

When too many shots are displayed at the same time, the view might get cluttered. To address this issue, the shots can be alternatively represented as heatmaps through the spray feature (Figure 8(d)). The shots’ origins and destinations are encoded as circular color gradients centered at their positions, whose radii can be interactively set. Brushing and filtering remain unchanged.

4.3 Long Runs

Long runs occur when a player runs at least one fifth of the field’s length while in possession of the ball. This action can happen either on the left side, the middle or the right side of the field, with the player’s exact trajectory being of little importance. Long runs are shown as arrows across the field (Figure 8(e)). The thickness of each arrow indicates the frequency of a long run in a particular area by members of a given team (i.e. the more often a team’s members perform long runs, the thicker the corresponding arrow will be). The arrow including the long run being currently analyzed is shown in gray.

4.4 Pass Clusters

The most common event in a game is a pass, and most of these passes are short in distance. Passes may happen in sequences, with a series of short passes called a cluster. In terms of effect, a cluster with the ball beginning from a player A and ending with a player B is roughly equivalent to a direct pass from A to B, making A and B the most important players in the cluster. However, it is sometimes interesting to know more specific information about a cluster, such as which players were involved in it and the order of the passes. Because clusters can assume many roles in a phase, we propose to visualize them in different ways and each faceted view associated to clusters has its pros and cons. For example, such tasks may depend on the spatial position of action, the chronological order of events, and the frequency at which a player appears within a series of passes.

In the full node-link diagram (Figure 8(g)), all players are shown as nodes and passes as links between them. Nodes are placed according to their respective player’s theoretical position. If players are involved in the cluster, their respective nodes have a larger size, with the ones corresponding to the first and the last players even larger.

The compact node-link diagram (Figure 8(h)) is analogous to the full node-link diagram except that players not involved in a cluster are omitted, showing only the players who touch the ball during the action. An adjacency matrix (Figure 8(i)) shows the players as both columns and rows. Each entry of the matrix shows how often the player in the row passes the ball to the player in the column, with a darker shade indicating a higher frequency of passes. Since a player cannot pass the ball to himself, the diagonal is used to show the player’s identifying number. First and last players are shown in green and passes within the cluster are represented as dotted lines within the matrix. A cluster’s typical matrix is very dark, indicating that the players involved often pass the ball to one another. A lighter matrix indicates a rarer cluster.

Hive Plot (Figure 8(j)) is a type of graph layout [10] where each axis is a player identified by its jersey number. A player touching
the ball is represented by a black dot and passes between players are links between these dots (from one axis, to another). The first pass of the cluster is represented by the closest black dot to the center of the Hive Plot and the last one by the furthest black dot from the center. If a player passes the ball several times, several dots are displayed on his corresponding axis. In this faceted view there is a trade-off of spatial information for the order of the passes in the cluster and this visualization is efficient to get the temporal order of a series of passes.

Very popular in many contexts other than soccer, the tag cloud (Figure 8(k)) depicts the names of the players involved in the cluster, with the font size being proportional to how often a player appears in the sequence. With a tag cloud visualization, estimating the importance of a player inside a pass cluster is immediate. Color and position may encode additional information, such as the players’ theoretical position.

4.5 Global Flow of the Phase

A phase can be summarized by the line connecting the faceted views together. Each faceted view—corresponding to one or several actions—is aggregated into a point on this line and its size encodes the number of actions it contains (Figure 8(f)). As experts mentioned, only approximate positions of the actions are important and using the position of the faceted views instead of the positions of all actions helps users identify the fingerprint of the phase by preventing clutter.

4.6 Faceted Views Layout and Coordination

To support complex tasks, i.e. tasks involving multiple actions, several views previously introduced should be combined. However, we did not observe any particular consistency in our review of soccer visualization—apart from live coverage, dedicated to live data—for soccer views presentation. We experimented with several prototypes containing multiple coordinated views—where a selection or a focus in one view is propagated to others—that could be used to explore all facets of a soccer game (Figure 9). Journalist #1 found none of them suitable for his workflow. He added it was difficult to elaborate and validate hypotheses, as too many visualizations were available and he did not know where to start.

From our discussions with experts, we found that the soccer field is the primary object of observation and analysis in soccer. Analysts construct their mental model over the spatial arrangement of the team, and its motion, over time. In the next section, we introduce SoccerStories which uses the soccer field as a layout for faceted views to represent a series of actions.

5 SoccerStories

SoccerStories provides an overview+detail [21] interface of game phases, and their aggregation into a series of connected faceted views, where each faceted view is tailored for specific actions. The central compound of the interface is a soccer field—the zoom—and is surrounded by overviews and details panels.

5.1 Workflow

We designed SoccerStories advised by the four experts we collaborated with and around our existing collection of faceted views. The system works as follows (Figure 10):

- A game is picked from a list, and loaded in the interface (not visible in figure 10);
- A timeline and small multiples provide an overview of the game, to navigate into the phases of the game;
- The selected phase is displayed on the soccer field and is aggregated into a series of faceted views;
- Details are available on the side for selected players; the phase can be exported as word-sized graphics to embed into text.

5.2 Design Rationale

SoccerStories is built on the faceted views described in section 4. Because each faceted view focuses only on a particular action or group of actions, we propose to connect faceted views together to show the phase in its entirety. The faceted views are displayed on a representation of a soccer field on the central area of the screen—the zoom—around which are panels with a timeline and small multiples—the overview of the game—for a convenient navigation and a sidebar showing player statistics—the details—(Figure 10) as follows:

Soccer Field as Zoom. The central workspace is a soccer field, as experts often refer to it as the dominant way to display soccer data. A soccer phase is shown as a node-link diagram drawn over a soccer field, making this focus view a temporal zoom. Nodes represent players, with each node placed in the visualization in accordance to its respective player’s position in the actual field at the moment of the represented action (Figure 1(b)). The visual encodings of nodes follow the way soccer tactics are displayed [25]. For example, a dashed line is a pass and a squiggly plain line is a player move (Figure 10.2).

Timeline as Overview. Phases are shown in chronological order
Fig. 10. SoccerStories user interface: (1) complete game overview as a timeline, (2) temporal zoom on a game phase and layout on a soccer field, (3) details on the side. After iterations, we added (4) the thumbnails and (5) generated text-annotations.

2. Automatic Text Generation: Because analysts are used to text annotation (e.g., in live covers) we generated very basic sentences containing the phases’ main entities and actions (Figure 10.5). Example of these automatically generated texts are: Messi makes a pass to Xavi, Xavi makes a cross to Iniesta.

Before visually grouping actions into faceted views, a preliminary dataset preparation with extraction of phases is required (Section 5.3). We then describe the process of visual representation of these phases into connected faceted views (Section 5.4) and the associated animated transitions (Section 5.5).

5.3 Data Preparation and Phases Extraction

Data preparation involves two steps: first extracting the phases, then for each phase identifying groups of actions.

The extraction of phases is done by first detecting potential phase-ending events, such as shots, as in [8]. For each phase, contiguous preceding events are added until a phase-breaking event is reached (e.g., the ball leaves the field, the opposite team takes possession of it, etc.). A further filtering of the phases can be done according to many criteria, such as selecting phases ending with an interesting outcome. We chose to keep phases leading to shots, which are the most important events in a soccer game.

Based on our discussions with experts, we identified the set of events leading to a shot or scoring opportunity. This results in the following classification, where \( F \) indicates events which can be the first event of a phase; \( f \) events which can be first if the only event in the phase; \( M \), the ones which can occur during the phase; and \( L \), the ones which end the phase, i.e., the possible last events of the phase:

- \( F \): interception, clearance, corner;
- \( FM \): pass, take on, good skill, aerial duel, tackle, free kick;
- \( fML \): shot:post, shot:saved;
- \( fL \): shot:goal, shot:missed.

Other events are either events breaking the phase (e.g., the opposite team gets the ball, the ball goes out) or ignored events (e.g., an opponent missed a tackle or unsuccessfully tried to get the ball). We consider that this decomposition is standard, except for very particular
cases, for example when the ball goes several times and quickly from one team, to another.

The grouping of actions is algorithmically computed based on action attributes and following a set of soccer-specific heuristics. Each group is composed of $1 \to n$ actions, resulting in $1 \to n$ nodes and $0 \to n-1$ links grouped together. This naive approach may not lead to the optimal grouping, but was found satisfying by the experts.

### 5.4 Visualizing Facets and Phases

We now describe the process of representing a phase using standard soccer visualizations to represent faceted views of actions. SoccerStories displays each faceted view as a small box containing the node-link representation of the actions it contains, which is stylized according to the faceted view characteristics.

When the user clicks the “Cluster” button, the nodes and links of the focus phase are animated with respect to temporal order, transforming the phase into a series of faceted views connected by their first and last actions. The connections encode the type of action between the faceted views. For instance, an aerial pass is shadowed, a pass is dashed, a player moving with the ball is squiggly. To reduce overlap the faceted views. For instance, an aerial pass is shadowed, a pass is dashed, a player moving with the ball is squiggly. To reduce overlap the faceted views. For instance, an aerial pass is shadowed, a pass is dashed, a player moving with the ball is squiggly. To reduce overlap the faceted views.

When the user requests to group the focus phase, a four-step process preserves the continuity between actions and their grouping into faceted views (Figure 13): T1 A convex hull visually groups the nodes. Nodes move from their initial position to their position in the faceted view being created. The links and the hull have their shapes updated as the nodes move. If a node belongs to two faceted views, it is duplicated and a dotted line links the two nodes; T2 The convex hull takes the shape of the faceted view; T3 The nodes and the links in the group are stylized according to the faceted view needs; T4 The hull fades out while the faceted view fades in.

When a phase has been converted into faceted views, the user can select a faceted view and switch from it, to another, for the same group of nodes. The order of staged transitions for switching between faceted views is: T1 the faceted view fades out and only the nodes and links remain visible; T2 the nodes move from their position in the current faceted view to their position in the new faceted view and the links are updated accordingly; T3 The nodes and the links in the group are stylized according to the new faceted view needs; T4 The new faceted view fades in.

### 5.5 Animated Transitions

When the user requests to group the focus phase, a four-step process preserves the continuity between actions and their grouping into faceted views (Figure 13): T1 A convex hull visually groups the nodes. Nodes move from their initial position to their position in the faceted view being created. The links and the hull have their shapes updated as the nodes move. If a node belongs to two faceted views, it is duplicated and a dotted line links the two nodes; T2 The convex hull takes the shape of the faceted view; T3 The nodes and the links in the group are stylized according to the faceted view needs; T4 The hull fades out while the faceted view fades in.
but for this game, he realized that this player made many actions on the right side of the field. He illustrated this with the screenshot shown in Figure 14(b). In the second game, though, he saw the players go back to what he considers their normal behavior, writing about his least preferred player: "Higuain becomes himself again".

"Shoot More from the Right?": In his fourth and last article, journalist #1 described a team predilection for shooting from the left side of the field and how it surprises their opponents when they shoot from the right. He first noticed this when using the cross visualization heatmap to examine a phase that ended in a goal Figure 14(c1). Filtering shots of this phase by origin and using heatmap brushing confirmed this as he observed that the team had only 7% of goals scored by shot from the left side of the field Figure 14(c2) against 18% from the right side Figure 14(c3). He also guessed that this unbalance happened due to the opponent’s awareness of the team’s predilection for one side.

**Overall Observations:** Journalist #1 wrote four stories based on a tactical analysis of the games. He created stories about facts that he did not know in advance, that he wanted to check, or that challenged his initial knowledge. On the other hand, even if he intentionally used complex and unusual visualizations—from his point of view—to achieve his analyses, he only used standard visualizations to illustrate his findings and communicate the story. He said "My readers are not ready for such complex visualizations", raising the issue of his audience’s lack of visual literacy. The interviews with the data expert from Opta confirm this. He clearly needed well-known visualizations as landmarks, such as the statistics on the left side. We realized that the acceptance of a new tool needs to include familiar visual anchors to make the tool appealing and consistent with the user’s knowledge.

### 6.2 Experiment 2: Follow Up

The four experts heavily relied upon small multiples representing phases for soccer games overview, both for analysis and communication. We evaluated in a follow-up study different visual encoding of the phases’ small multiples views in order to assess their design. We hypothesized that they could be used in articles similarly as sparklines [23]. The result is a ranking in a series of design variations, and a set recommendations for their export into word-sized graphics that we call sportlines. The study consisted of a 15-minute online experiment split into two parts: one for small multiples and one for export. We asked the four experts as well as soccer fans to complete the experiment; 13 people participated in total.

In the first part of the experiment we evaluated four representations of phases available in SoccerStories (Figure 15): (a) dots; (b) lines connecting dots; (c) flow visualization with a line and groups of ac-
Our first experiment validated two aspects of SoccerStories. First, that with minimal training, an expert managed to find novel insights in soccer data by browsing games by phases. SoccerStories enabled him to support his existing workflow (i.e., relying on his intuition after watching a game), but also gave him a novel way to explore games, challenging his natural biases. Indeed, browsing games by representative phases helped him quickly find and compare phases, make quick hypotheses, and test them through iterative visual analysis. It also saved him time, a critical factor when writing articles. His output, as a series of four articles, are articles he would not have been able to write otherwise due to a lack of supporting information. Finally, SoccerStories successfully improved the expert’s analysis, even if the analyst felt that the communication of his findings inserted in the text with small visualizations was not well-suited for his readers.

In the exploratory follow-up study, we investigated the design of word-sized exports of phase visualizations into text. The study confirmed that phases are an appropriate selection of time intervals, and that they implicitly conveyed a meaningful story, even when reduced to an aggregated trajectory of the ball without details about the actions. Based on the previous experiments, we conclude the following:

1. Phases are adequate for soccer exploration, as they are well understood, easy to extract, and convey more information than single events. They are the semantic level for browsing, analyzing and communicating soccer stories; the data provider expert was particularly enthusiastic about this level of abstraction, saying: ‘You are definitely going in the right direction’;

2. The soccer field is the workspace for understanding the phases and for communication;

3. Using advanced visualizations in a domain such as soccer requires particular care although their standardization is mandatory to increase the visual literacy of both sport analysts and their audience. However, some word-sized visualizations seem to be well-suited as they are easy to understand.

4. Spatio-temporal thumbnails or fingerprints are a promising alternative for timelines, but their design still needs further investigation as they are a compact representation.

Based on the feedback from experts, future work includes the manual selection of phases to explore; manual interaction to refine the automatic grouping within a phase; the synchronization between the interface and the video of the game; the adaptation of SoccerStories to live data streams; and a deeper exploration of sportlines design.

We consider SoccerStories as a kick-off for soccer analysis. As far as we know, using visualization to help analyze and communicate on soccer tactics is novel and our four experts acknowledged its usefulness and effectiveness. Even if some of the visualizations are deemed too complex by experts for communication purpose (due to the general public’s lack of visual literacy), we have proposed a system to analyze soccer tactics beyond the standard statistics on players and teams. In addition to helping journalist write articles faster, we hope SoccerStories will add depth to readers’ experience of soccer analysis by shortening the textual description of actions and offering compact yet expressive standard visualizations that support insightful narratives.

8 Acknowledgments

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