

# BOWLBOUND! Power Rating Chart

Team	Power Rating	Yardage Factor Compensation Rating
1970 Air Force	187.5 ± 2	116.0 ± 8
1966 Alabama	200.0 ± 2	105.0 ± 8
1978 Alabama	200.0 ± 2	131.0 ± 8
1979 Alabama	200.0 ± 2	114.0 ± 8
1975 Arizona St.	200.0 ± 2	71.5 ± 8
1986 Arizona St.	197.0 ± 2	87.0 ± 8
1969 Arkansas	194.0 ± 2	79.0 ± 8
1977 Arkansas	198.0 ± 2	67.0 ± 8
1945 Army	200.0 ± 2	86.5 ± 8
1966 Army	185.0 ± 2	73.5 ± 8
1957 Auburn	200.0 ± 2	80.0 ± 8
1983 Auburn	198.0 ± 2	93.0 ± 8
1984 Brigham Young	200.0 ± 2	45.0 ± 8
1978 Clemson	195.0 ± 2	50.0 ± 8
1981 Clemson	200.0 ± 3	140.0 ± 12
1970 Dartmouth	180.0 ± 2	28.5 ± 8
1969 Florida	190.0 ± 2	83.5 ± 8
1984 Florida	198.0 ± 2	82.0 ± 8
1987 Florida State	199.0 ± 2	97.0 ± 8
1968 Georgia	193.0 ± 2	124.0 ± 8
1980 Georgia	200.0 ± 2	78.0 ± 8
1952 Georgia Tech	200.0 ± 2	76.5 ± 8
1966 Georgia Tech	191.0 ± 2	105.0 ± 8
1979 Houston	196.0 ± 2	78.0 ± 8
1977 Kentucky	195.0 ± 2	64.5 ± 8
1958 Louisiana St.	200.0 ± 2	150.5 ± 8
1969 Louisiana St.	194.0 ± 2	103.0 ± 8
1951 Maryland	200.0 ± 2	132.0 ± 8
1987 Miami	200.0 ± 2	75.0 ± 8
1947 Michigan	200.0 ± 2	83.0 ± 8
1969 Michigan	192.0 ± 2	97.5 ± 8
1985 Michigan	199.0 ± 2	75.0 ± 8
1952 Michigan St.	200.0 ± 2	85.5 ± 8
1966 Michigan St.	200.0 ± 2	99.0 ± 8
1960 Minnesota	197.0 ± 2	102.0 ± 8
1961 Mississippi	196.0 ± 2	163.5 ± 8
1969 Missouri	195.0 ± 2	79.5 ± 8
1963 Navy	196.0 ± 2	92.5 ± 8
1970 Nebraska	200.0 ± 2	121.5 ± 8
1971 Nebraska	200.0 ± 2	84.5 ± 8

1983 Nebraska	199.0 ± 2	79.0 ± 8
1970 Northwestern	184.5 ± 2	15.0 ± 8
1966 Notre Dame	200.0 ± 2	118.0 ± 8
1973 Notre Dame	200.0 ± 2	102.5 ± 8
1988 Notre Dame	200.0 ± 2	100.0 ± 8
1954 Ohio St.	200.0 ± 2	138.0 ± 8
1968 Ohio St.	200.0 ± 2	96.0 ± 8
1955 Oklahoma	200.0 ± 2	111.0 ± 8
1967 Oklahoma	199.0 ± 2	169.5 ± 8
1969 Penn St.	200.0 ± 2	118.5 ± 8
1973 Penn St.	200.0 ± 2	64.0 ± 8
1986 Penn St.	200.0 ± 2	90.0 ± 8
1976 Pittsburgh	200.0 ± 2	86.0 ± 8
1980 Pittsburgh	199.0 ± 2	86.0 ± 8
1964 Princeton	180.0 ± 2	22.0 ± 8
1966 Purdue	195.0 ± 2	116.0 ± 8
1967 Southern California	200.0 ± 2	123.0 ± 8
1972 Southern California	200.0 ± 2	83.0 ± 8
1979 Southern California	199.0 ± 2	94.0 ± 8
1982 Southern Methodist	199.0 ± 2	100.0 ± 8
1940 Stanford	200.0 ± 2	125.5 ± 8
1970 Stanford	193.0 ± 2	95.5 ± 8
1959 Syracuse	200.0 ± 2	74.5 ± 8
1966 Syracuse	186.5 ± 2	92.5 ± 8
1951 Tennessee	199.0 ± 2	104.5 ± 8
1970 Tennessee	197.0 ± 2	176.5 ± 8
1985 Tennessee	197.0 ± 2	92.0 ± 8
1969 Texas	200.0 ± 2	123.0 ± 8
1977 Texas	197.0 ± 2	36.5 ± 8
1983 Texas	196.0 ± 2	80.0 ± 8
1985 Texas A&M	197.0 ± 2	87.5 ± 8
1954 UCLA	200.0 ± 2	48.5 ± 8
1965 UCLA	197.0 ± 2	104.0 ± 8
1982 UCLA	196.0 ± 2	56.0 ± 8
1960 Washington	200.0 ± 2	158.5 ± 8
1984 Washington	199.0 ± 2	72.0 ± 8
1962 Wisconsin	199.0 ± 2	135.5 ± 8
1968 Yale	180.0 ± 2	25.5 ± 8

The principle figures are for neutral-field play. For the home team, add the amounts indicated; for the visiting team, subtract the indicated amounts.

The power rating differential determines the spot (point spread). Please note that the power ratings intentionally do not include any adjustment for the (presumed) improvement in the level of play (due to the increased size, speed, quickness and training of the athletes) over the years, since the existence and magnitude of any such adjustment is a highly controversial matter. If you wish to downgrade the power ratings of older teams to simulate this effect, decreasing the power rating by one (1) point, and the yardage factor compensation rating by four (4) points, should cause the team to play one point weaker per game; thus, if you judge 1940 Stanford to be 14 points weaker solely due to the era in which they played, this can be simulated by decreasing their power rating by 14 points and their yardage factor compensation rating by 56 points.

The yardage factor compensation differential determines the initial yardage factor (percentage) advantage (IYFA) granted to one team over the other.

A team's YF advantage is reduced by 4% for each point they are in the lead; alternatively, a team's YF disadvantage is increased by 4% for each point they are in the lead.

EXAMPLE: 1966 Notre Dame at 1940 Stanford. Adjusted power ratings are Notre Dame 198 and Stanford 202; thus, Stanford is a 4-point favorite. Adjusted yardage factor compensation ratings are Notre Dame 110.0 (118 – 8) and Stanford 133.5 (125.5 + 8). Thus, at the beginning of the game, Stanford receives a 123.5% YF (33.5 – 10.0) and Notre Dame receives 100 %. Now suppose Notre Dame takes a 7-0 lead. Then Stanford receives an additional  $7 \times 4 = 28$  % YF advantage (151.5% for Stanford and 100% for Notre Dame). On the other hand, if Stanford takes a 10-0 lead, their YF advantage becomes  $23.5\% - 10 \times 4\% = -16.5\%$ , or Stanford 100%, Notre Dame 116.5%.

The general scoring level can be adjusted (if desired) by changing the base yardage factor from 100% to a higher value (for more scoring) or a lower value (for less scoring). A second method for reducing the scoring level is to use part of the yardage factor differential to reduce the disadvantaged team's yardage factor below the base yardage factor; for example, some groups like to use 30% of the differential for this purpose. At the beginning of the game in the example above, under this scheme, Stanford would receive 116.4% (Base +  $0.7 \times$  Differential), while Notre Dame would receive 92.9% (Base -  $0.3 \times$  Differential).

To emphasize the effect of the yardage factors, always round fractional yards toward the 50 yard line. EXAXPLE: Team A is receiving a 99% yardage factor, has 4th and goal at B's 1, and rolls a 1-yard gain. The gain converts to 0.99 yards, placing the ball at B's 0.01, between the goal and the 1. The ball is spotted at the 1 and B takes over on downs.

The yardage factor compensation ratings may be adjusted to reflect the style of play of your particular group.

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