# Data and Win Ratio Analysis in Soccer

University of Colorado Boulder

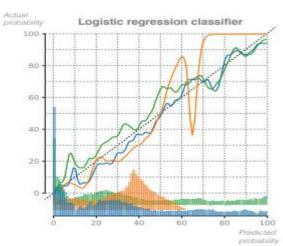
#### Problem Statement

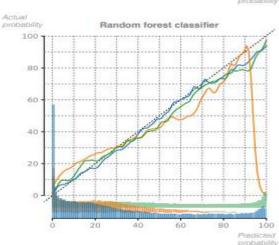
- A vast amount of data generated from sports
  - player skills
  - game results
  - seasonal performance
  - league management
  - The challenge for sports science
    - analyzing this data to gain a competitive edge
    - various techniques and statistical methods to extrapolate valuable insights
    - result predictions

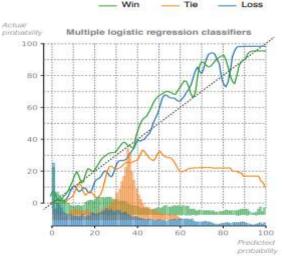


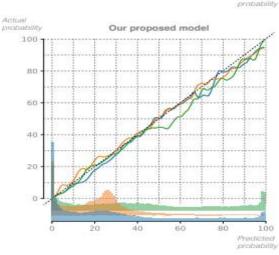
- A Bayesian Approach to In-Game Win Probability in Soccer
  - -Bayesian Model
  - predicts the result of future soccer matches
    - rank position
    - historical data

# Bayesian model clearly outperforms the LR, mLR and RF models











- Application of the Apriori Algorithm in Soccer
   Games
  - Apriori algorithm
  - around the concept of "scoring opportunities":
    - scoring opportunities
    - individual players
    - frequent player combinations.



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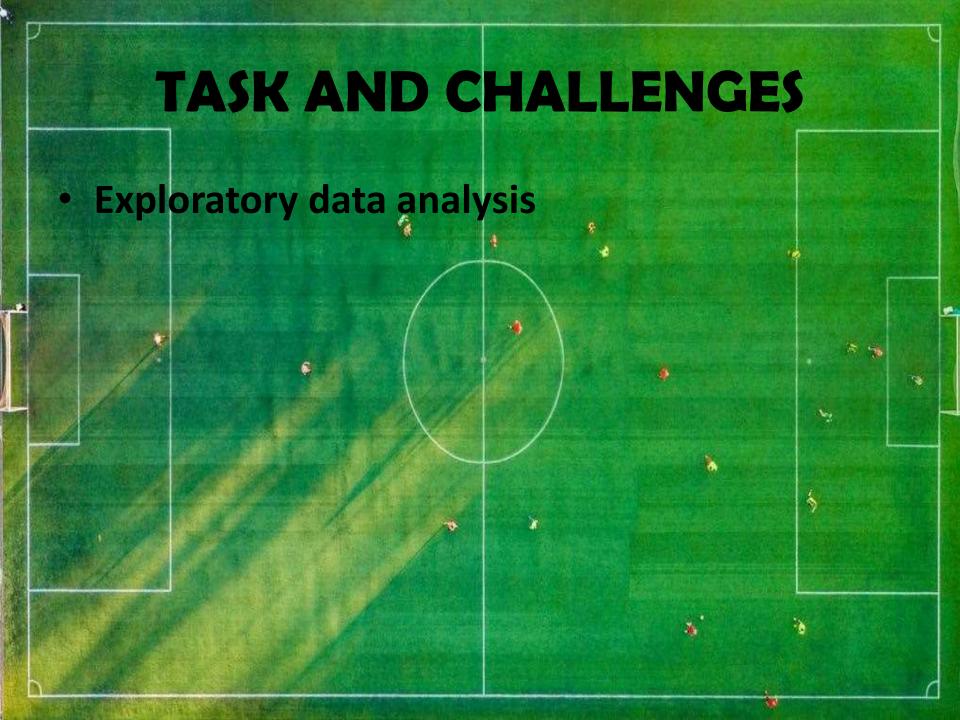
- Tools
  - Python
  - SQL
- Datasets
  - European Soccer Database
- Tasks
  - Visualization
  - analyzing data
  - build result predictions
- Techniques
  - Cluster analysis
  - Bayesian Model
  - Apriori algorithm

### Evaluation

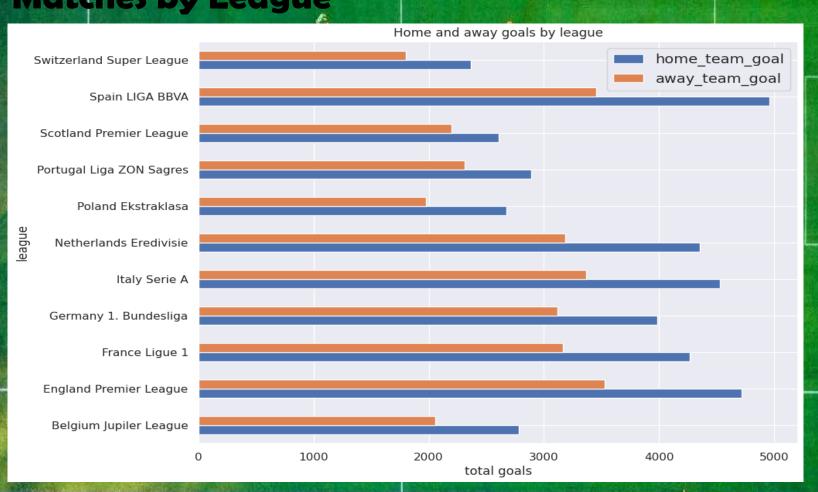
- Model Validation
  - test it against data
  - the effectiveness
  - the accuracy
  - **Prediction Accuracy** 
    - comparing with actual outcomes
    - win ratio of the outcome between the actual outcome
  - Improvements Over Time
    - progressive improvement in prediction over time
- · Comparison With Other Models:
  - assess effectiveness
  - compared with other similar models
  - standard statistical analysis



- Week 2 Project Proposal
  - -Finished
- Week 3 Checking Project.
  - -Finished
- · Week 4
  - -Finished







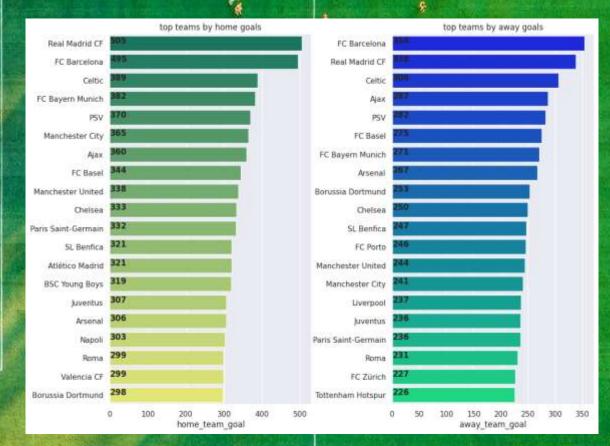
Belgium Jupiler League England Premier League

Portugal Liga ZON Sagres Scotland Premier League Spain LIGA BBVA Switzerland Super League

France Ligue 1 Germany 1. Bundesliga

Italy Serie A Netherlands Eredivisie Poland Ekstraklasa

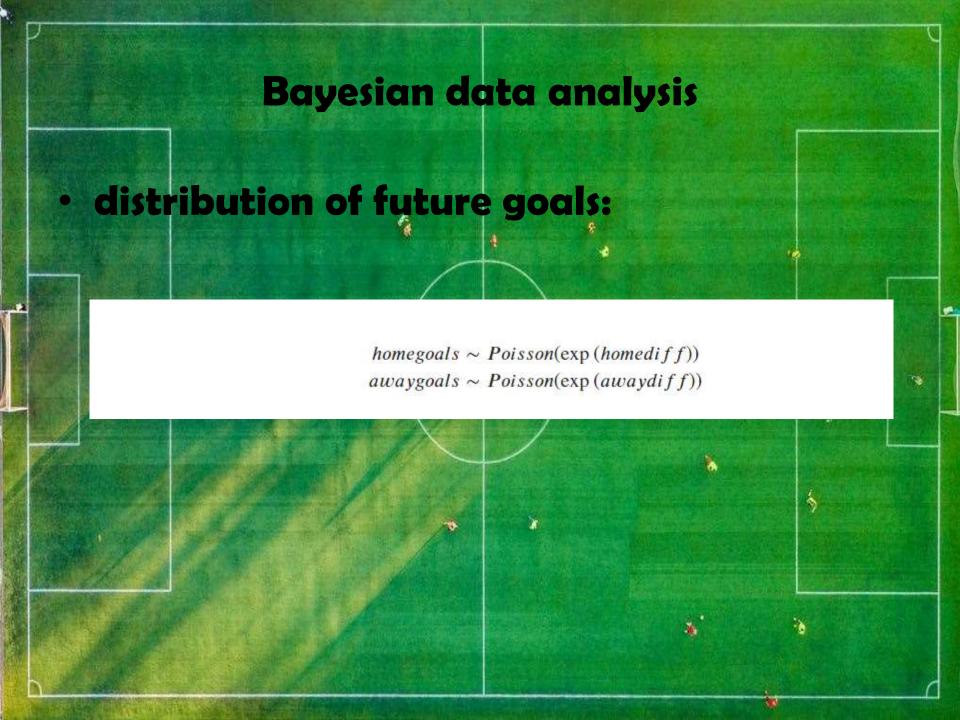




#### Correlation analysis



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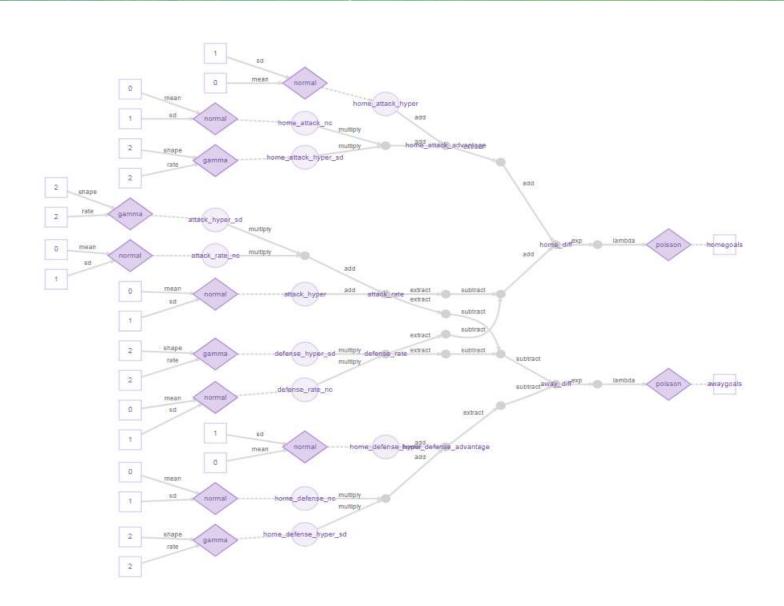


# Bayesian data analysis

#### Likelihood:

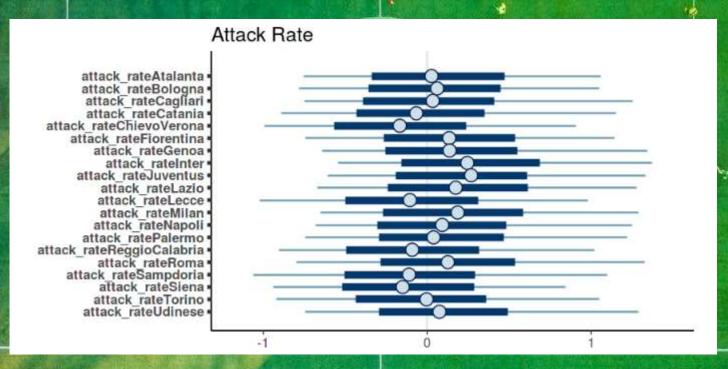
```
homediff = AttRate_{home} - DefRate_{away} + HomeAttAdvantage_{home}
                awaydiff = AttRate_{away} - DefRate_{home} - HomeDefAdvantage_{home}
                  AttRate_i = BaseAtt + AttRate_{i,non-centered} * \tau_i^{att}
                DefRate_i = DefRate_{i.non-centered} * \tau_i^{def}
HomeDefAdvantage_{home} = BaseHomeAtt + HomeAttRate_{i,non-centered} * \tau_i^{HomeAtt}
HomeDefAdvantage_{home} = BaseHomeDef + HomeDefRate_{i,non-centered} * \tau_i^{HomeDef}
                  BaseAtt \sim Normal(0,1)
                  AttRate_i \sim Normal(0,1)
                 DefRate_i \sim Normal(0,1)
            Base Home Att \sim Normal(0,1)
           HomeAttRate_i \sim Normal(0,1)
          Base Home De f \sim Normal(0, 1)
          HomeDefRate_i \sim Normal(0,1)
                       \tau_i^{att} \sim Gamma(2,2)
                      \tau_i^{def} \sim Gamma(2,2)
                  \tau_i^{HomeAtt} \sim Gamma(2, 2)
                  \tau_i^{HomeDef} \sim Gamma(2, 2)
```

#### Bayesian model



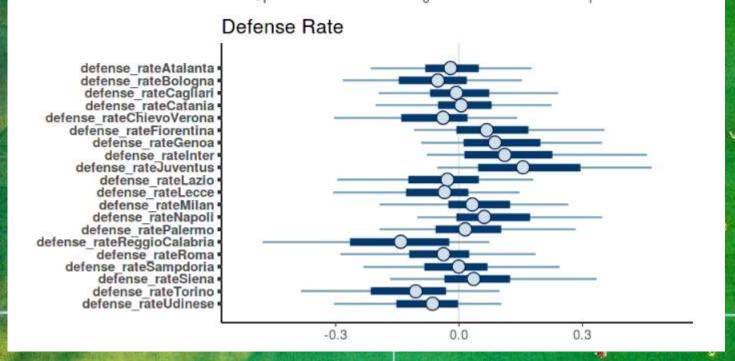
# Evaluation and feature importance

# base features



# Evaluation and feature importance

## base features



#### CONCLUSIONS

- Bayesian model utilizes team-specific features and predicts the future number of goals scored
- requires only a relatively small amount of data to learn effectively.
- In the era of Big Data, where not all datasets are large, this technique offers a reliable way to create robust models
- Bayesian multilevel modeling a powerful and valuable tool for sports analytics