

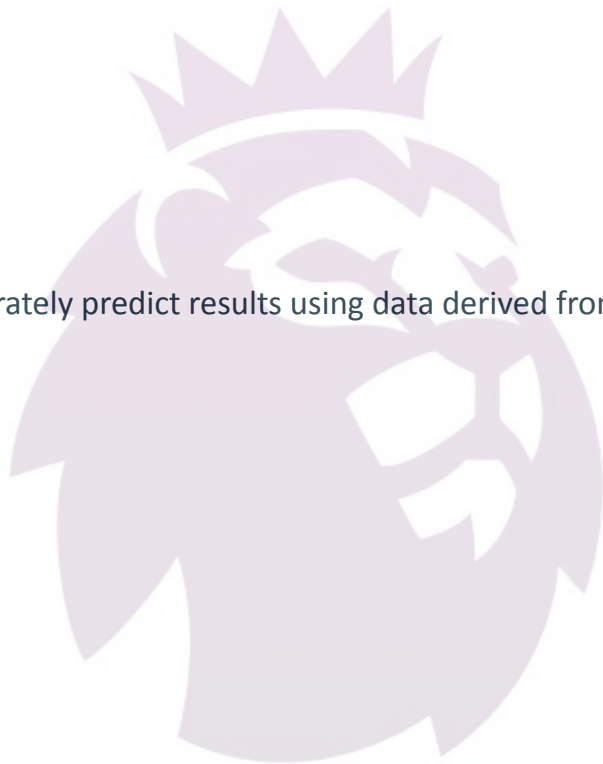


# Predicting the Premier League

Jake Haggard

# Goal

The goal of the project is to accurately predict results using data derived from past seasons of the English Premier League.



# Prediction Model Pipeline



- ETLT - Extrating, Loading, and Transforming the data
- Exploring - Exploring characteristics of the data to get a better understanding of it
- Fitting the model - Fitting the data to the models
- Model Evaluation - Evaluating the effectiveness of the model
- Insights - Building insights from the most effective models

# ETLT

- The data was extracted from [football-data.co.uk](https://football-data.co.uk)
- Transformed variables such as
  - Season Encoding - Added a variable for the four seasons
  - Team Encoding - Given each team a numerical ID
  - Year of Season - Year of the following season
  - Full Time Result Encoding - Variable dedicated in explaining the result of the game

# Exploring

Relationship between shots on target from home and results

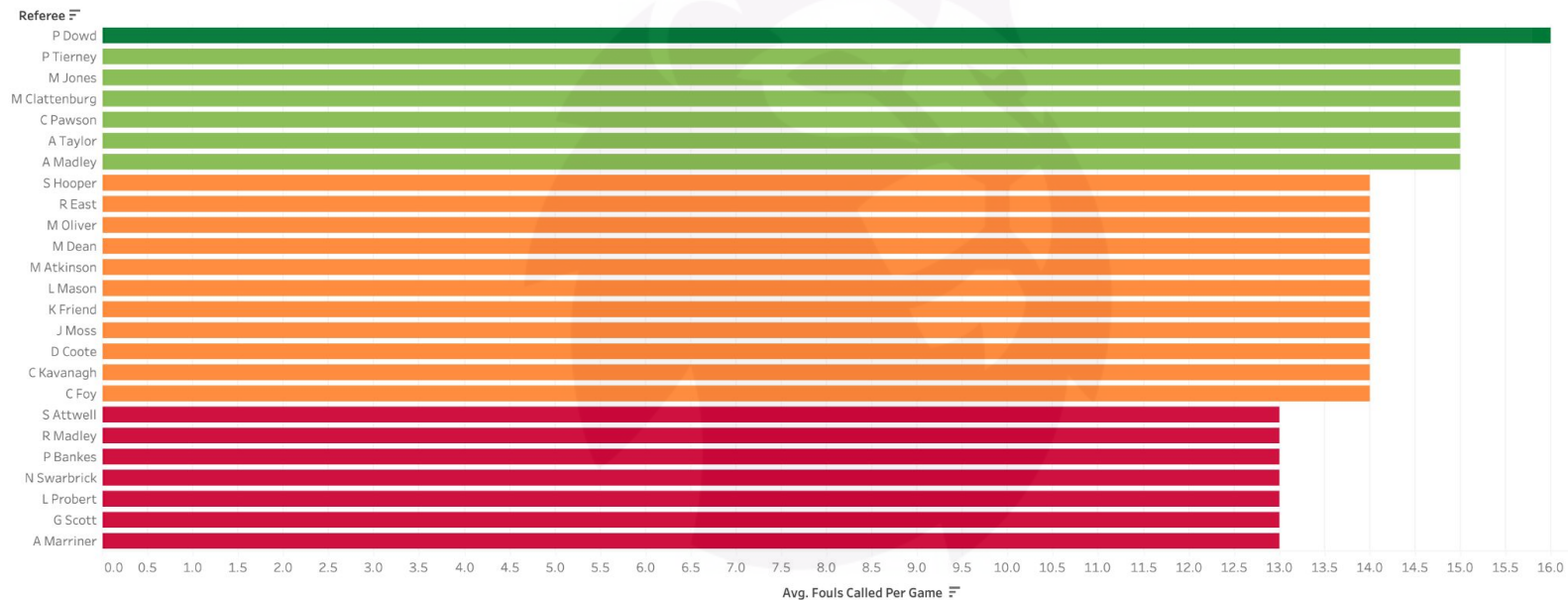


Relationship between shots on target from away side and results



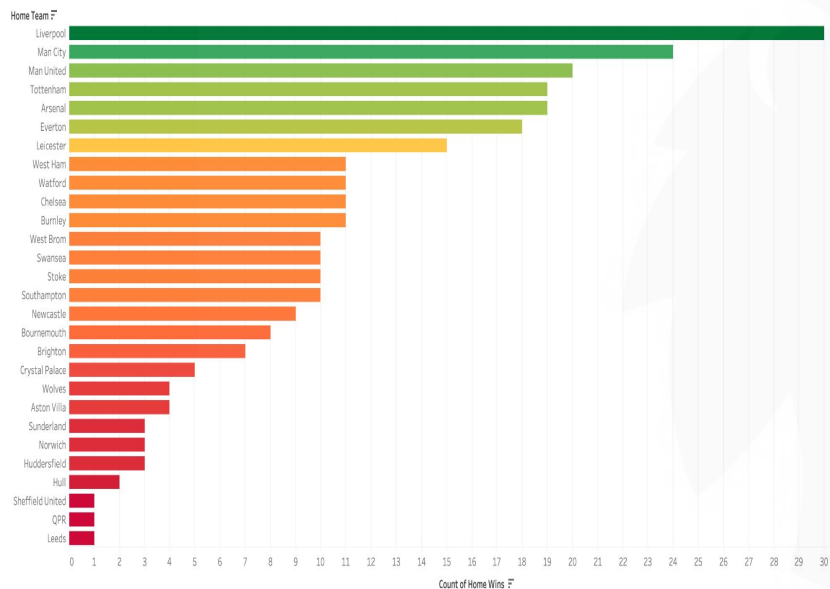
# Exploring

Average fouls called by referee (Min of 15 games)

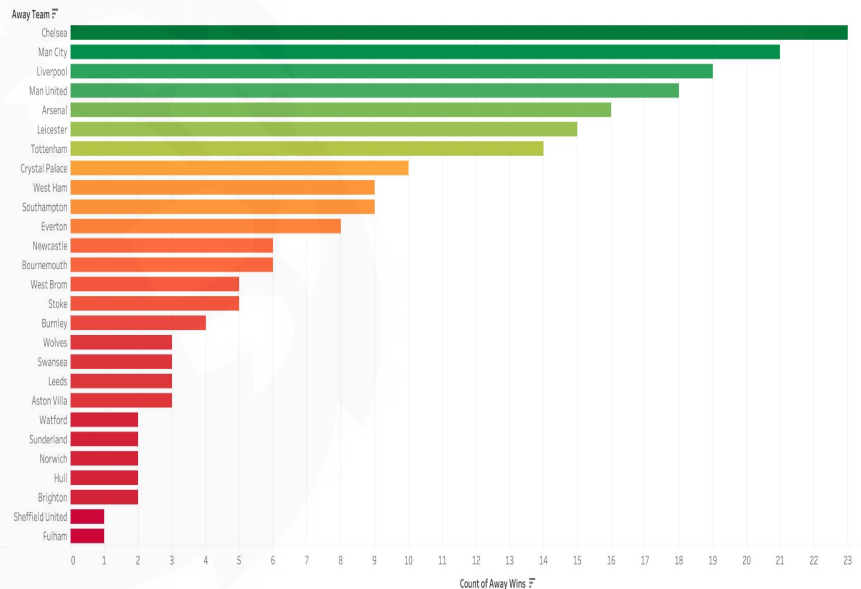


# Exploring

Home wins when more freq. foul calling referees officiating



Away wins when more freq. foul calling referees officiating



# Exploring

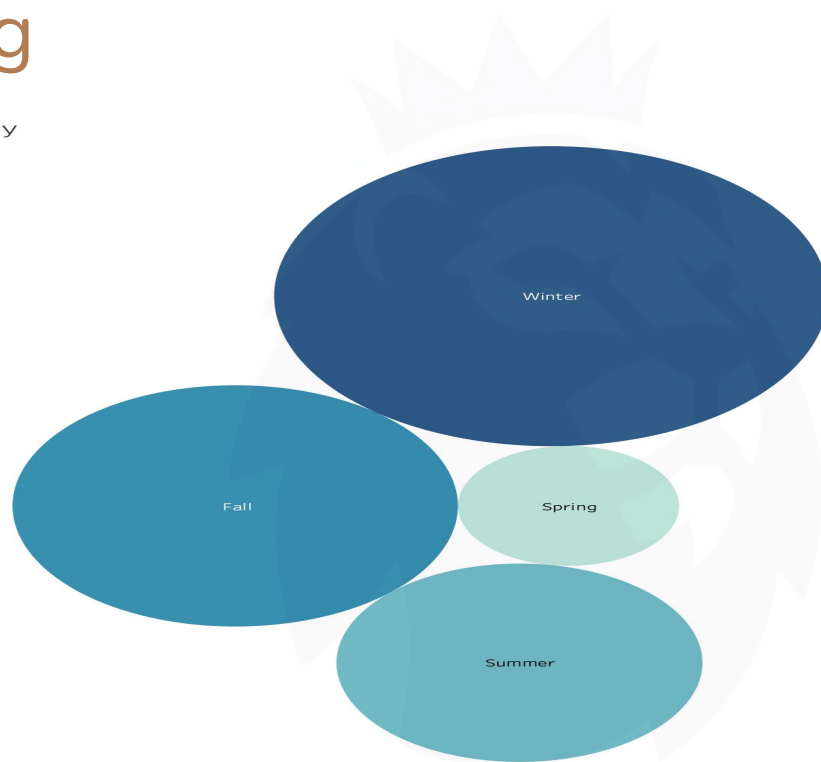
Home Team & Seasons





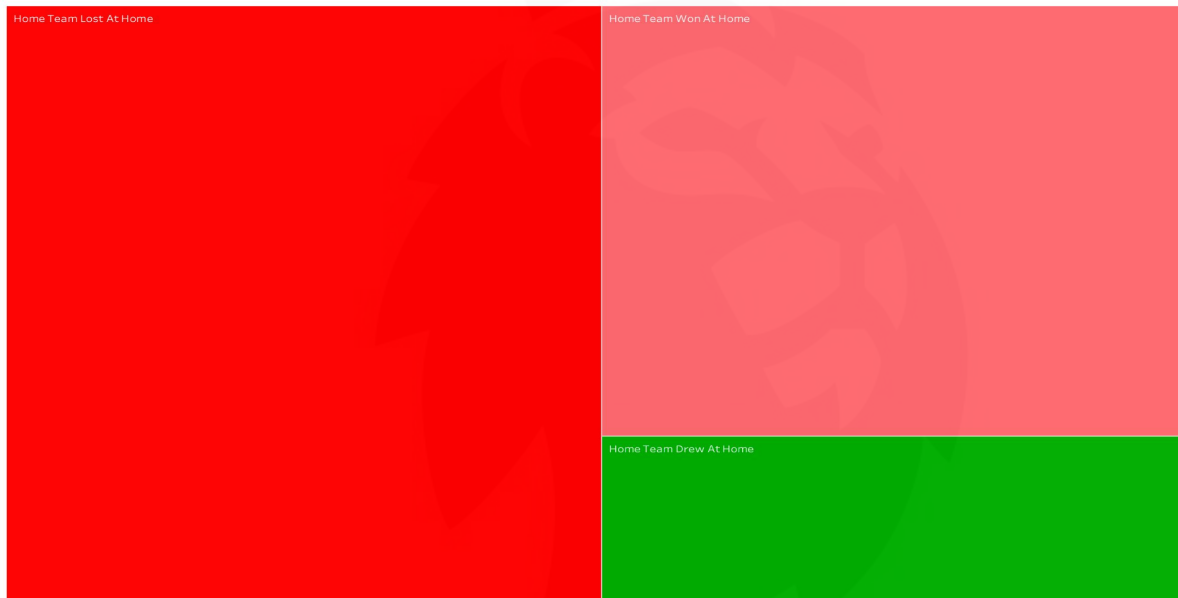
# Exploring

Time of Day



# Exploring

Home Team Aggression



# Fitting Models

Created multiple models that consist of:

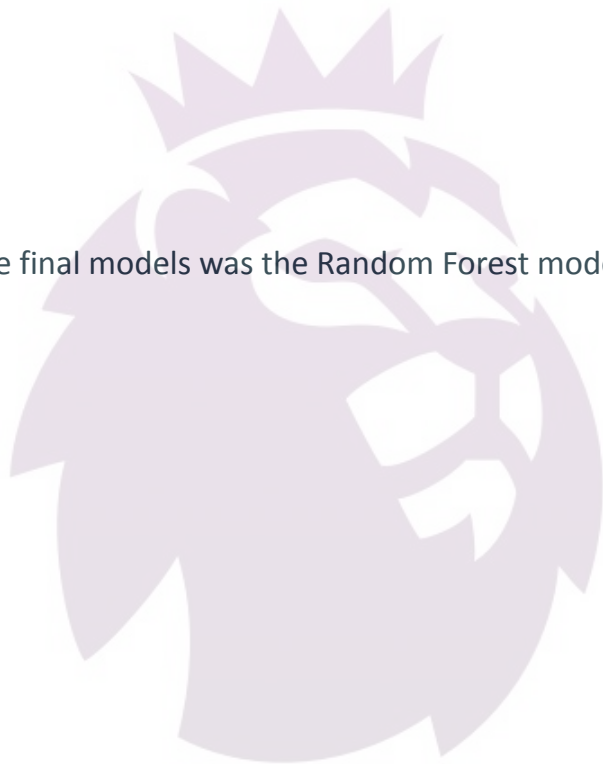
- Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree
- Random Forest
- K Nearest Neighbor
- Neural Network
- Ensemble Method
- SVM
- Etc.



# The Model

The best performing model of the final models was the Random Forest model

- N Estimators: 10
- Min Samples Split: 3
- Max Features: 10
- Max Depth: 5

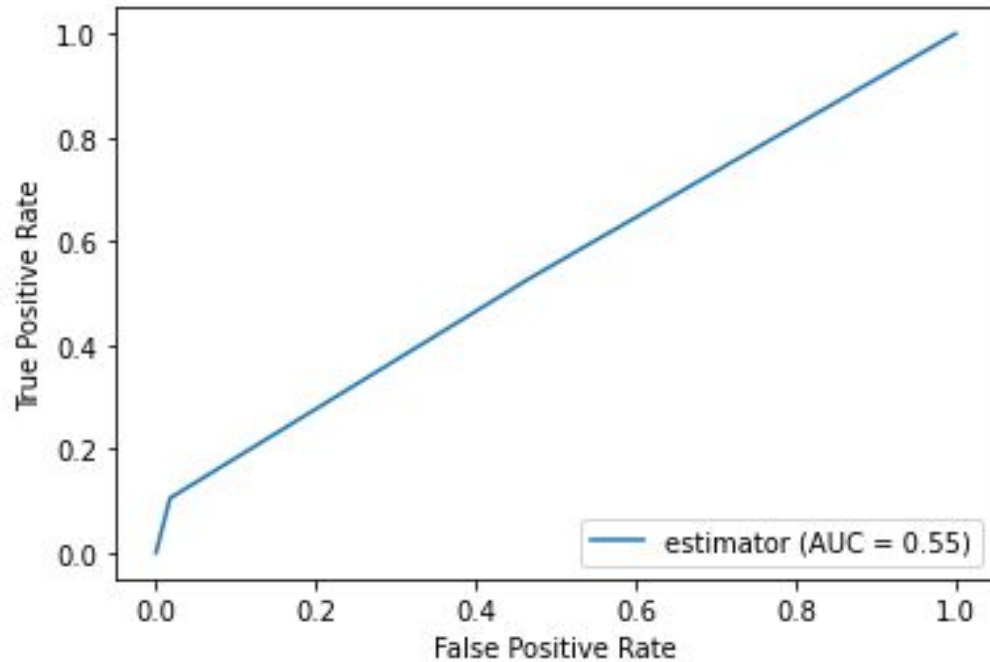


# Model Evaluation

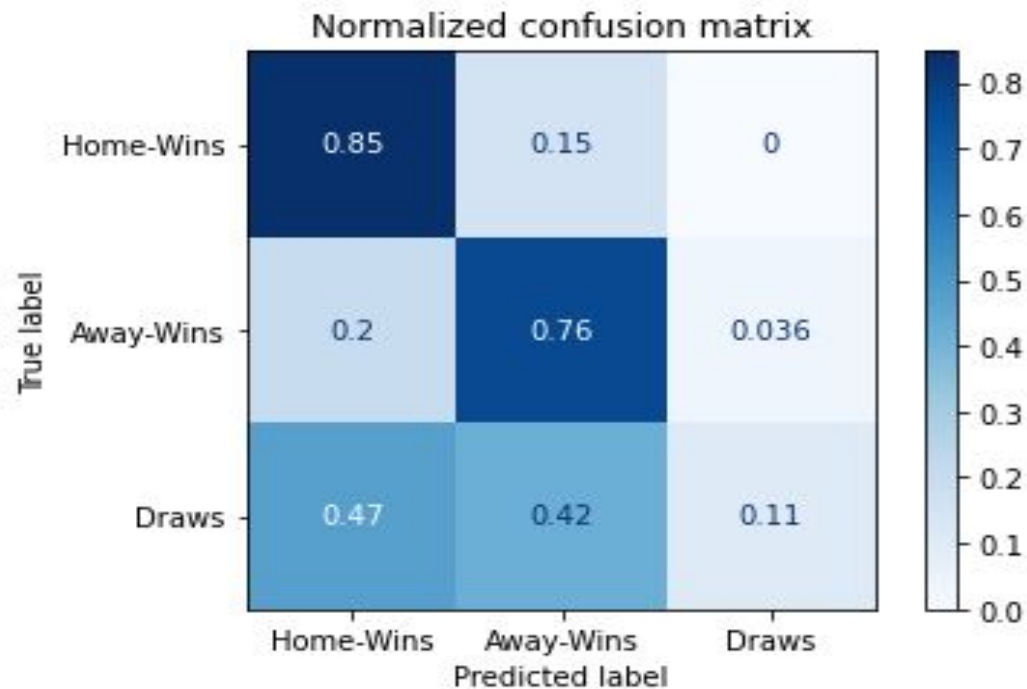
Accuracy Score: 63.15789%

	Precision	Recall	F1-Support	Support
0 (Home Win)	0.63	0.85	0.72	59
1 (Away Win)	0.63	0.76	0.69	55
2 (Draw)	0.67	0.11	0.18	38
Accuracy			0.63	152
Macro Avg.	0.64	0.57	0.53	152
Weighted Avg.	0.64	0.63	0.58	152

# Model Evaluation



# Model Evaluation



# Insights



Insights that were recovered from the analysis explains that through the model it was able to predict home and away wins with an accuracy of 80.5%. An outstanding number only to be dampened by the accuracy of predicting draws. After completing this project, I'd issue the following recommendations:

- Only wins are more reliant than when the model predicts draws.
- Further research need to be done to introduce more variables to help the accuracy of the model predictions.
  - Eg: Managers, Formation, Team's Form, etc.



# Use Case

- I designed this model to allow people use team's averages to predict future games results.

```
1 test_game_averages = np.array([
2     2, # 2 bc it took place in Spring
3     0, # 0 bc kickoff was at 12:32 (rounds to 12:30)
4     5, # Chelsea: 5 in the Team encoding
5     14, # Man City: 14 in the Team encoding
6     23, # Mike Dean was the referee
7     14, # got from our data
8     14, # Chelsea Shots per game avg
9     15, # Man City Shots per game avg
10    5, # Chelsea Shots on target per game avg
11    5, # Man City Shots on target per game avg
12    6, # Chelsea Fouls per game avg
13    5, # Man City Fouls per game avg
14    20, # Chelsea Crosses per game avg
15    16, # Man City Crosses per game avg
16    1, # Chelsea Yellow Cards per game avg
17    1, # Man City Yellow Cards per game avg
18    0, # Chelsea Red Cards per game avg
19    0, # Man City Red Cards per game avg
20 ]).reshape(1, -1)
21
22 result = forest_clf.predict(test_game_averages)
23 print(result)
24
25 if result[0] == 0:
26     print("Correct!",end=' ')
27 else:
28     print("Incorrect!",end=' ')
29
30 print("Chelsea, the Home Team, won.")
```

[0]

Correct! Chelsea, the Home Team, won.