Predicting the Outcomes of March Madness Games

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Objectives and Methodology

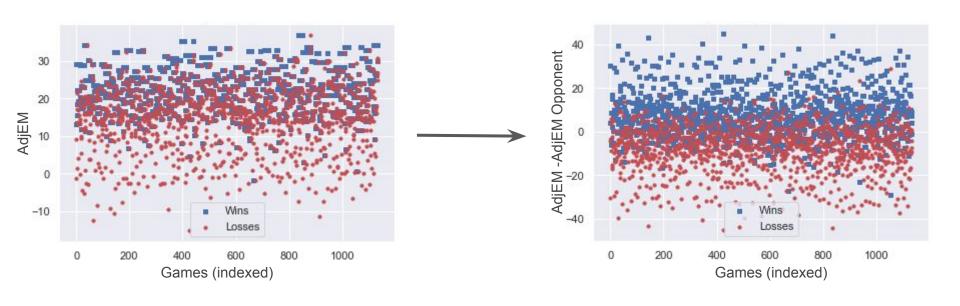
Objective

- Predict individual outcomes of march madness games
 - Final SVM model predicts game outcomes with 87% accuracy

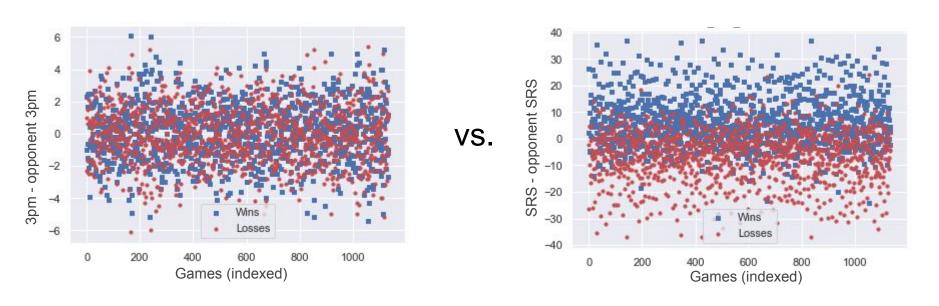
Methodology

- Data sources
 - Sports Reference historical brackets, seeding, advanced stats from regular season
 - ESPN Stats from regular season
 - Kenpom Ranking System, wins/losses per team in regular season
- Created multiple dictionaries to merge all data from 2002-2019

Feature engineering creates larger disparity between wins and losses - allows model to learn better



Which features are more significant?



→ Most significant features: Kenpom ratings, wins from regular season, losses from regular season, SOS adv, SRS adv, seeding

Modeling Data - Train and Tested on Data From 2002-2019

Model	Accuracy (%)
Decision Tree	75.62
Gradient Boosted Regression Tree	75.62
XGBoost	85.76
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	86.78

	precision		recarr	II-score
SVM:	0	0.85	0.88	0.86
	1	0.89	0.85	0.87

Experiment: Used SVM model to predict individual game outcomes for 2019 brackets

- Trained and tested data on all data from 2002-2018 (excluded 2019 data)
- Used the model to predict 2019 march madness results



Eastern Region



Western Region



Midwest Region



Southern Region



Final 4



Conclusions

- Can predict individual march madness games with 87% accuracy
 - Feature engineering and inclusion of Kenpom stats increased accuracy tremendously

Future Work

- T-Pot pipeline determined logistic regression coupled with SGDC Classifier produces 90% accuracy
 - Model difficult to interpret requires investigation
- Incorporate point outcomes of games
- Conduct same experiment as for 2019, but for every year and determine where the model fails the most
- Incorporate more features/engineering

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