

A blue-tinted photograph of two soccer players standing on a grassy field. The player on the left wears dark shorts, black socks with three white stripes, and white sneakers. The player on the right wears dark shorts with three white stripes, white socks with three dark stripes, and white sneakers. A soccer ball is positioned on the grass between their feet. The text 'Soccer Shots' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

# Soccer Shots

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## 01 The Question

What goes into  
making goal?



## 02 The Data

SCIENTIFIC DATA

3,000,000+

Events meticulously recorded

wyscout

200,000+

Shots Analysed



Premier  
League

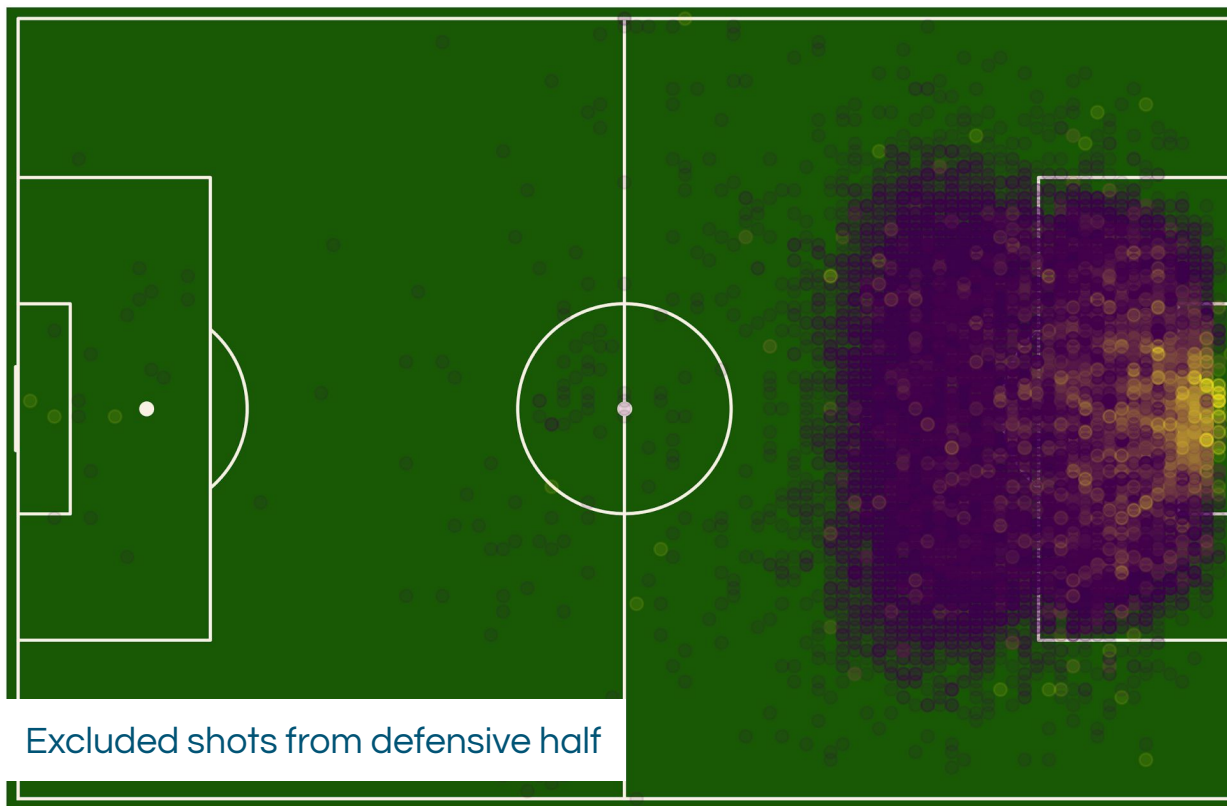


FIFA WORLD CUP  
RUSSIA 2018



UEFA  
EURO2016  
FRANCE

## Shots Outcomes



Goals: Yellow

Misses: Purple

## 03 The Model

Linear Regression was chosen for its interpretability

Features with significance: ( $p < .5$ )

- Distance from the Goal
- Angular Size of the Goal
- Whether the ball was kicked vs controlled with the body or head
- Whether the ball was shot with the same side foot as the side of the field
- Whether there was a play from a dead ball in the last 30 seconds by the same team

Features with poor significance: ( $p > .5$ )

- The cumulative player advantage up to that point in the game
- Whether the player used their dominant foot

## 04 Takeaways: For Coaches

- The biggest predictors are distance and angular size of the goal
- Kicking the ball produced better



Look to create chances close to the goal that are near the ground and can be shot from the feet.

## 04 Takeaways: For Players

- Using your dominant foot is not a significant factor in the model



Have confidence in taking shots with the foot that is available



## A Word of Caution

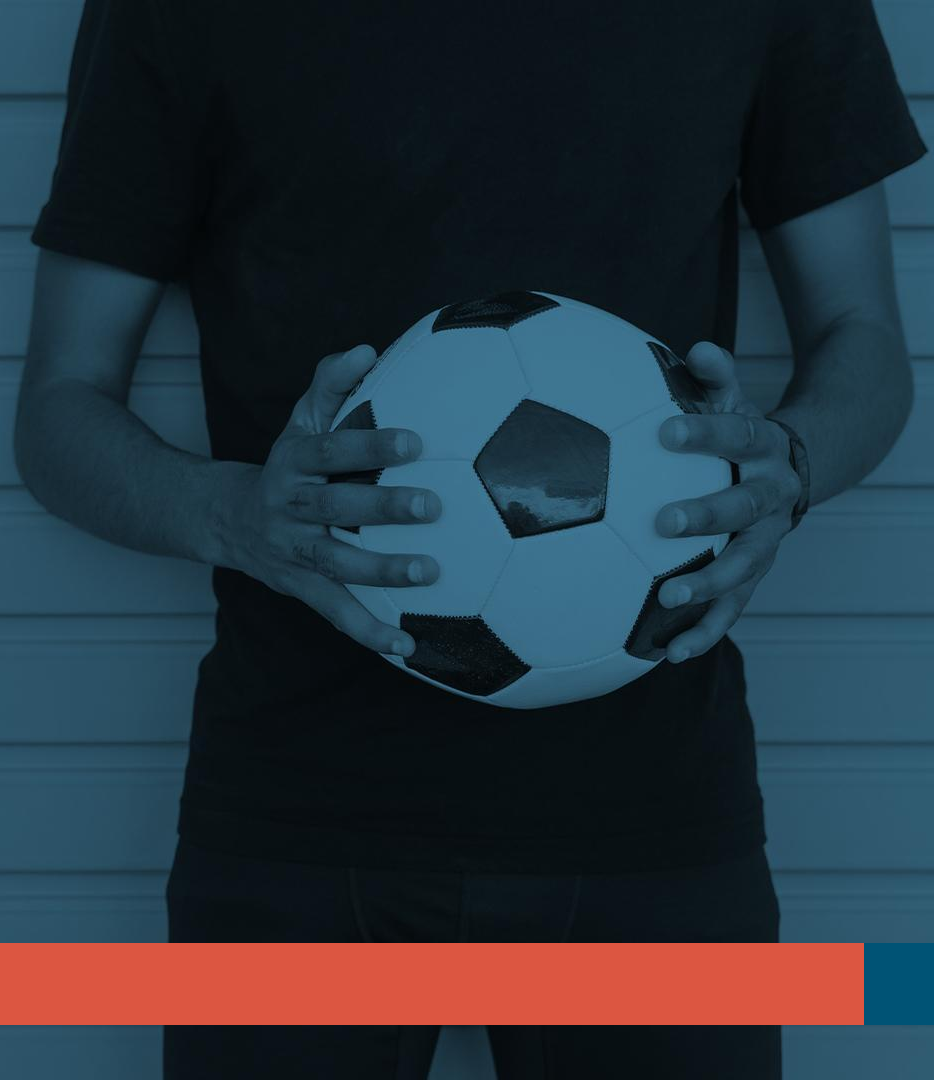
Don't use this model to say:

- Players should try to kick the ball as opposed to heading the ball as kicking is more successful.
- The model predicted Wondo should have scored in 2014 against Belgium; why did he let us down!

## 05 Extras

- Future Features:
  - Number of passes that lead up to the shot
  - The direction the ball came from in relation to where the shot occurred
  - Whether the chance resulted from a turnover in the attacking half

# Thank You!



# Appendices

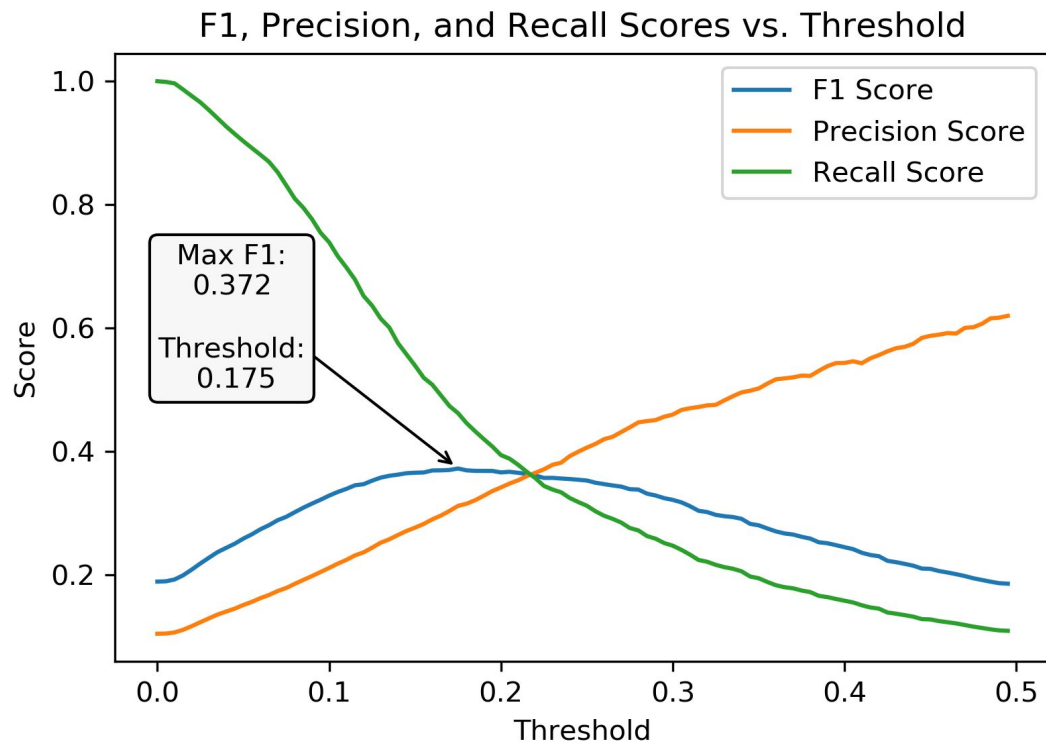


## Model Coefficients

	coef	std err	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-3.4147	0.025	0.000	-3.463	-3.366
dist_std*	-0.9403	0.018	0.000	-0.975	-0.906
ang_std*	0.3645	0.011	0.000	0.343	0.386
kicked	1.0043	0.023	0.000	0.960	1.049
side_of_field_matching_foot	0.0160	0.010	0.122	-0.004	0.036
corner	-0.0728	0.026	0.005	-0.123	-0.022
free_kick	-0.0501	0.031	0.103	-0.110	0.010
free_kick_cross	-0.0241	0.037	0.516	-0.097	0.049
free_kick_shot	-0.0930	0.092	0.310	-0.272	0.086
goal_kick	0.0496	0.043	0.248	-0.035	0.134
penalty	0.1793	0.185	0.333	-0.183	0.542
throw_in	-0.0563	0.024	0.019	-0.103	-0.009

\*Normalized centered with a Standard Scaler

# Model Performance



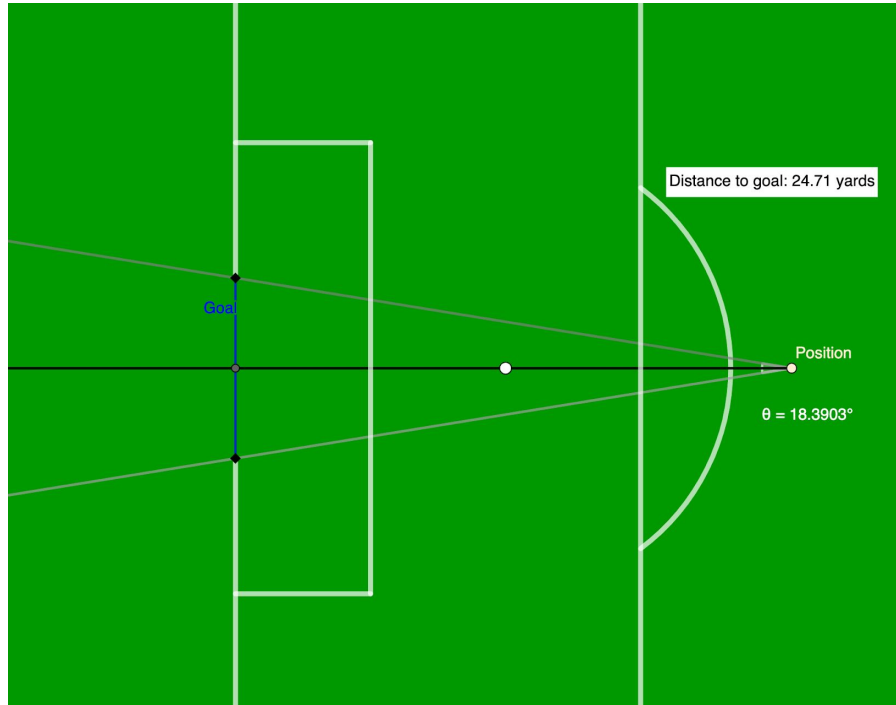
# Wondo's Miss



- 62% Chance
  - Throw in less than 30s ago
  - Foot matching Side
  - Kick



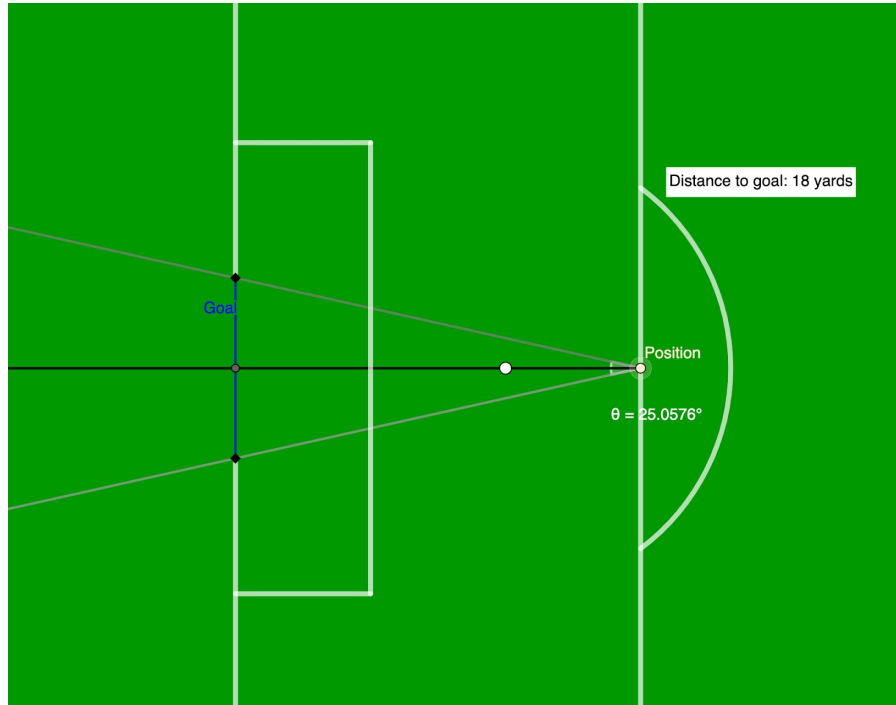
## Model Predictions:



- 19% Chance
  - No other factors

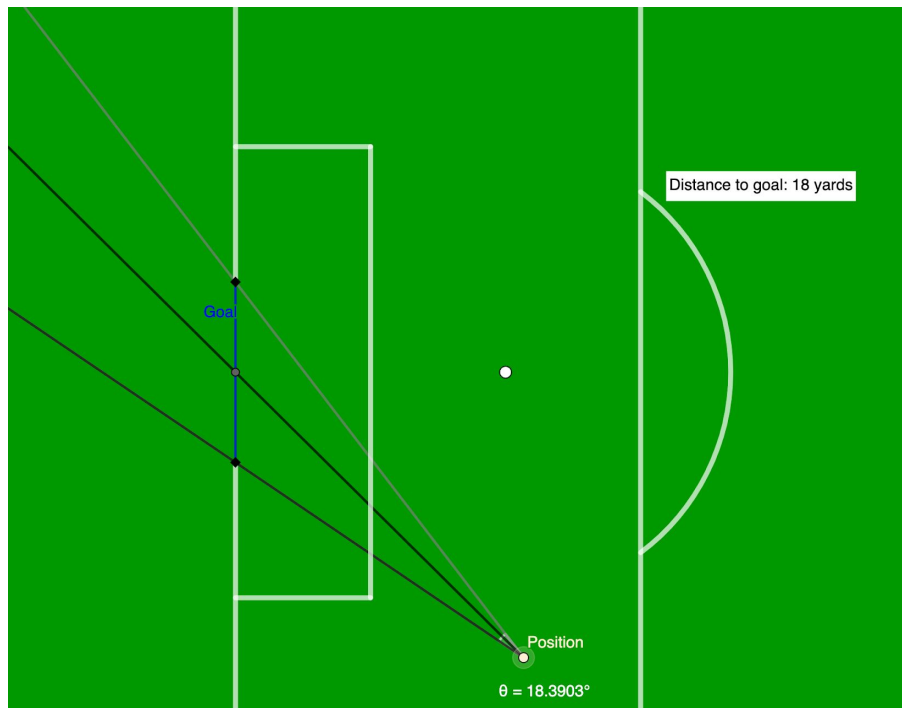


## Model Predictions:



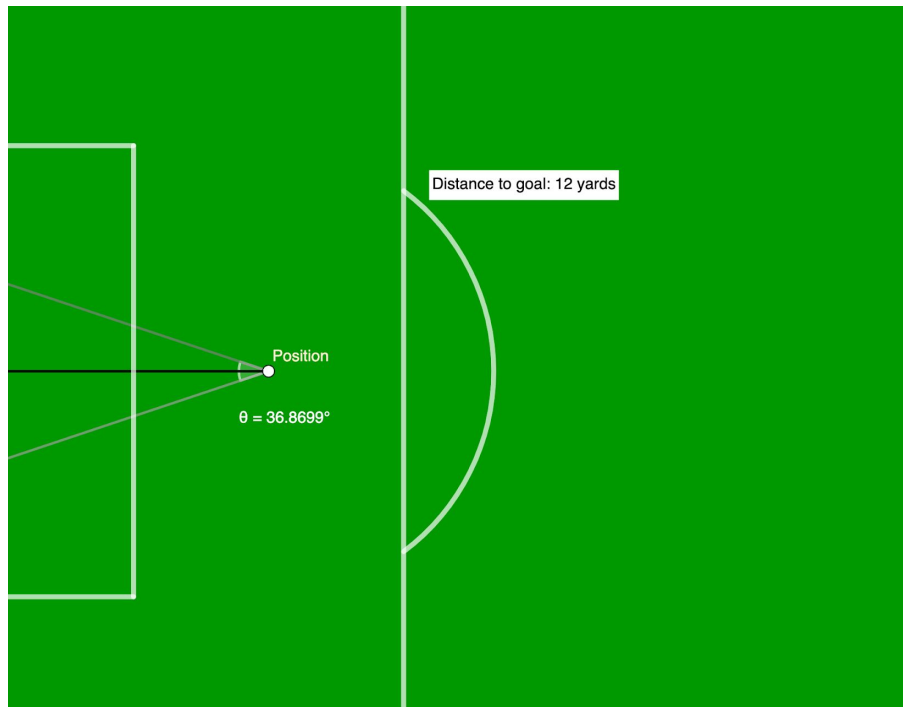
- 23 % chance
  - No other factors

## Model Predictions:



- 20% chance
  - No other factors

## Model Predictions:



- 47% chance
  - No other factors

## Other model performances

Although many out performed the logistic regression, due to the lower of interpretability the none of these were chosen

Model	F1 Performance on Validation
Random Forest	.484
Adaboost	.163
Extra Trees	.477
Logistic Model	.368