

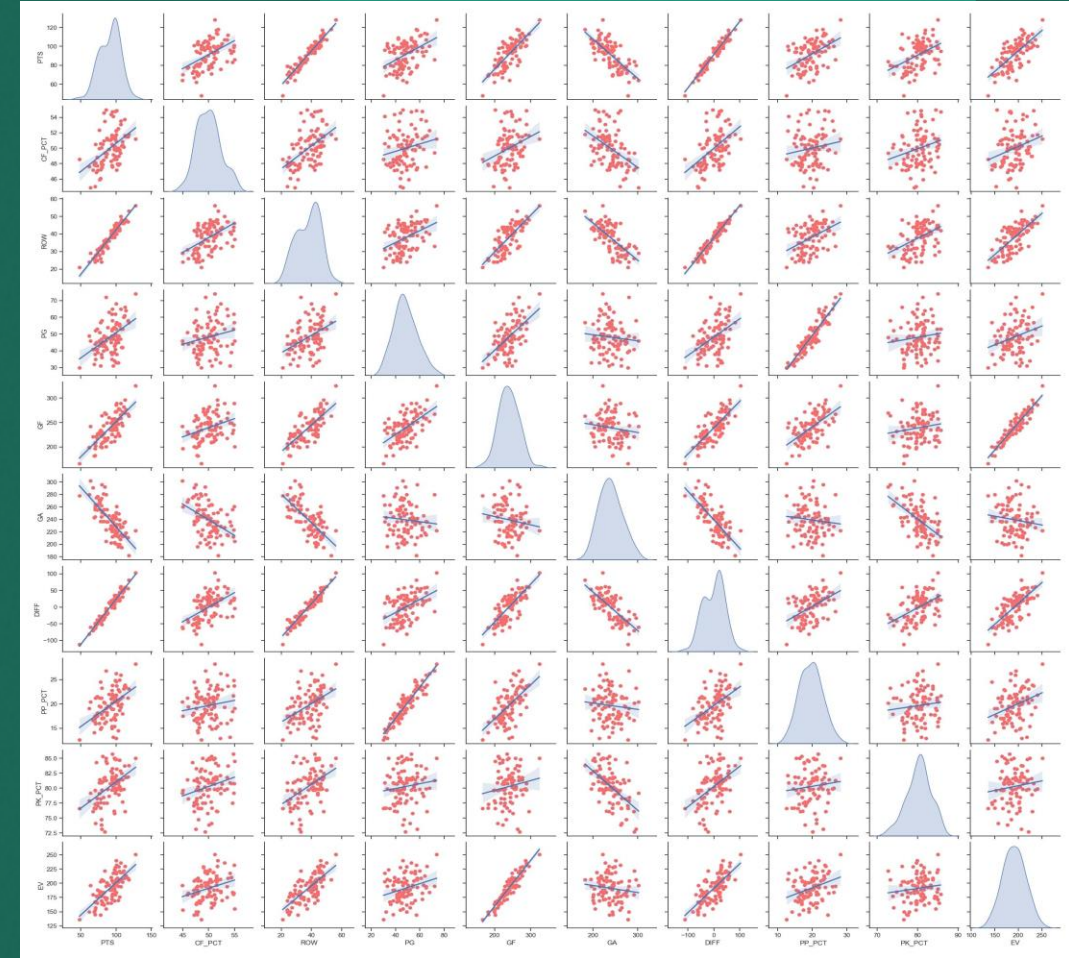
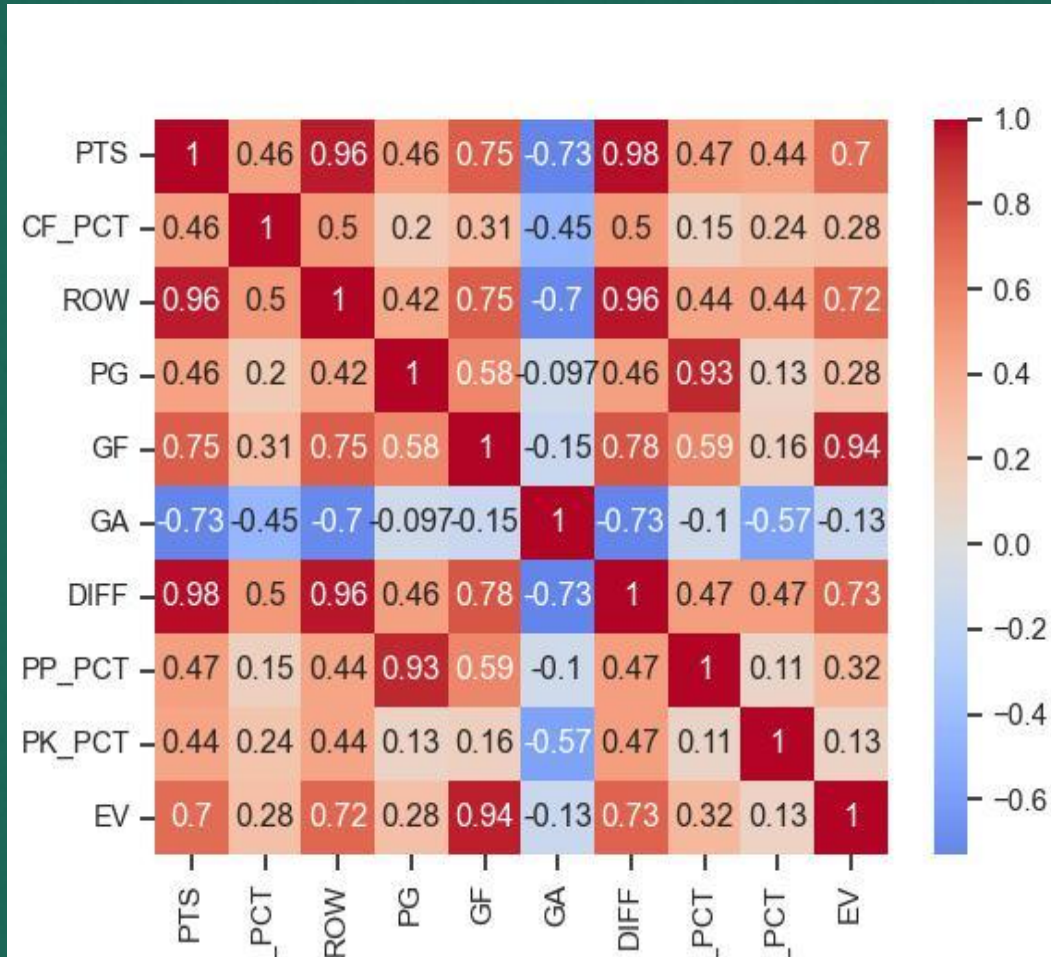
Barnburner

How do Goals Against, Goals For, Corsi %, Power Play %, and Penalty Kill % factor into how many points a team gets in the standings

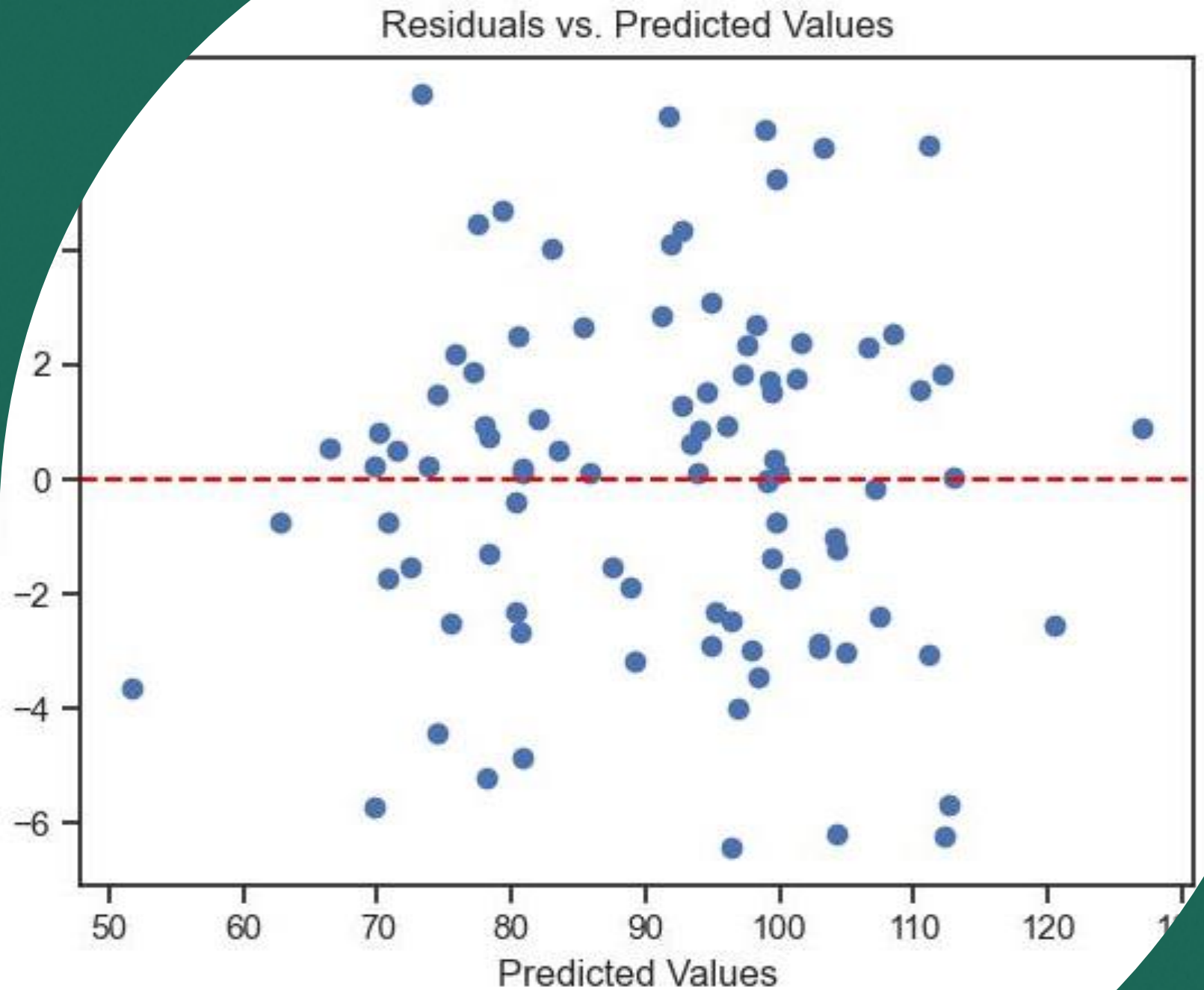
By Carlo Alfano



Model Assumptions: Collinearity



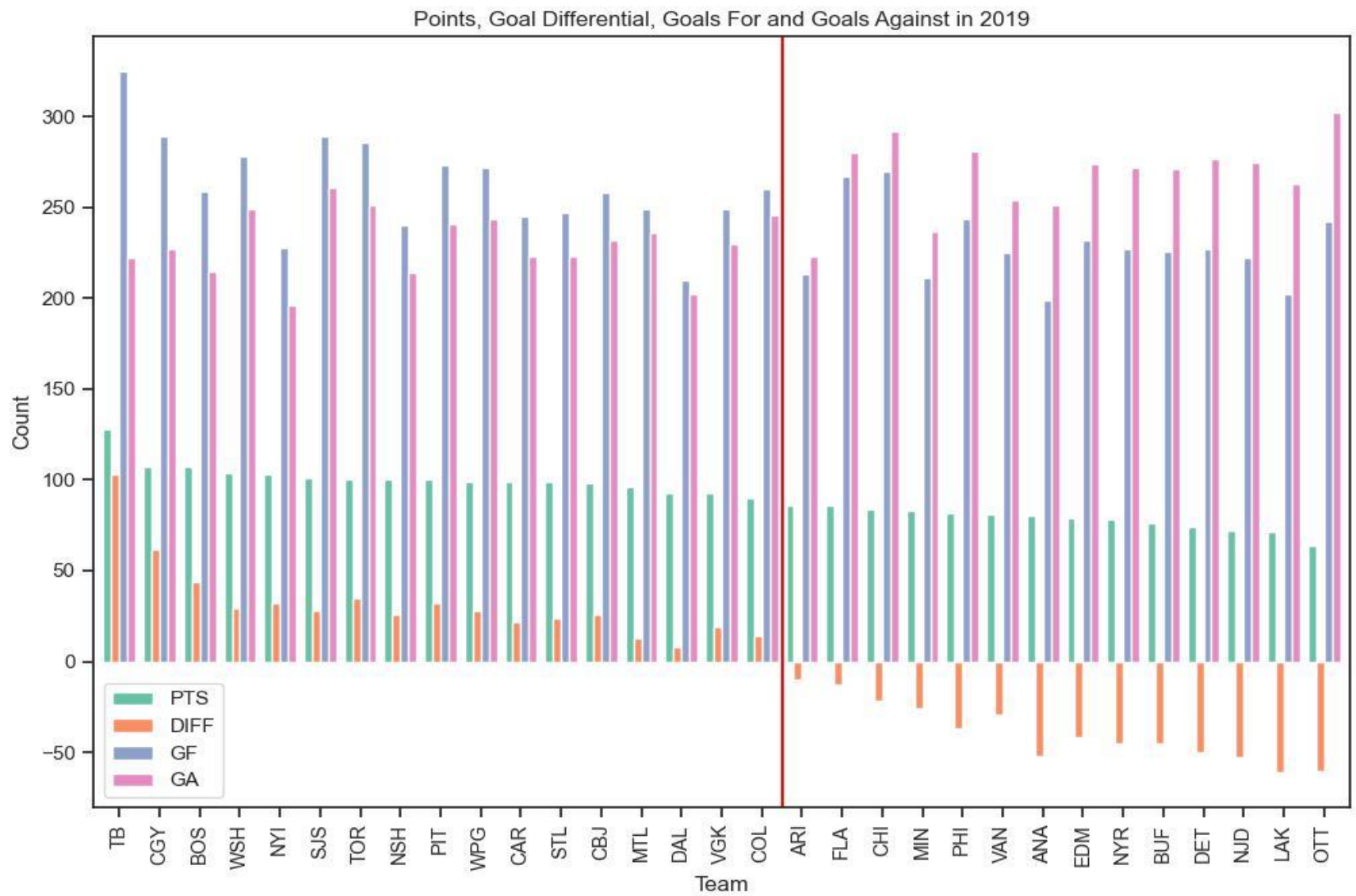
Residual plot

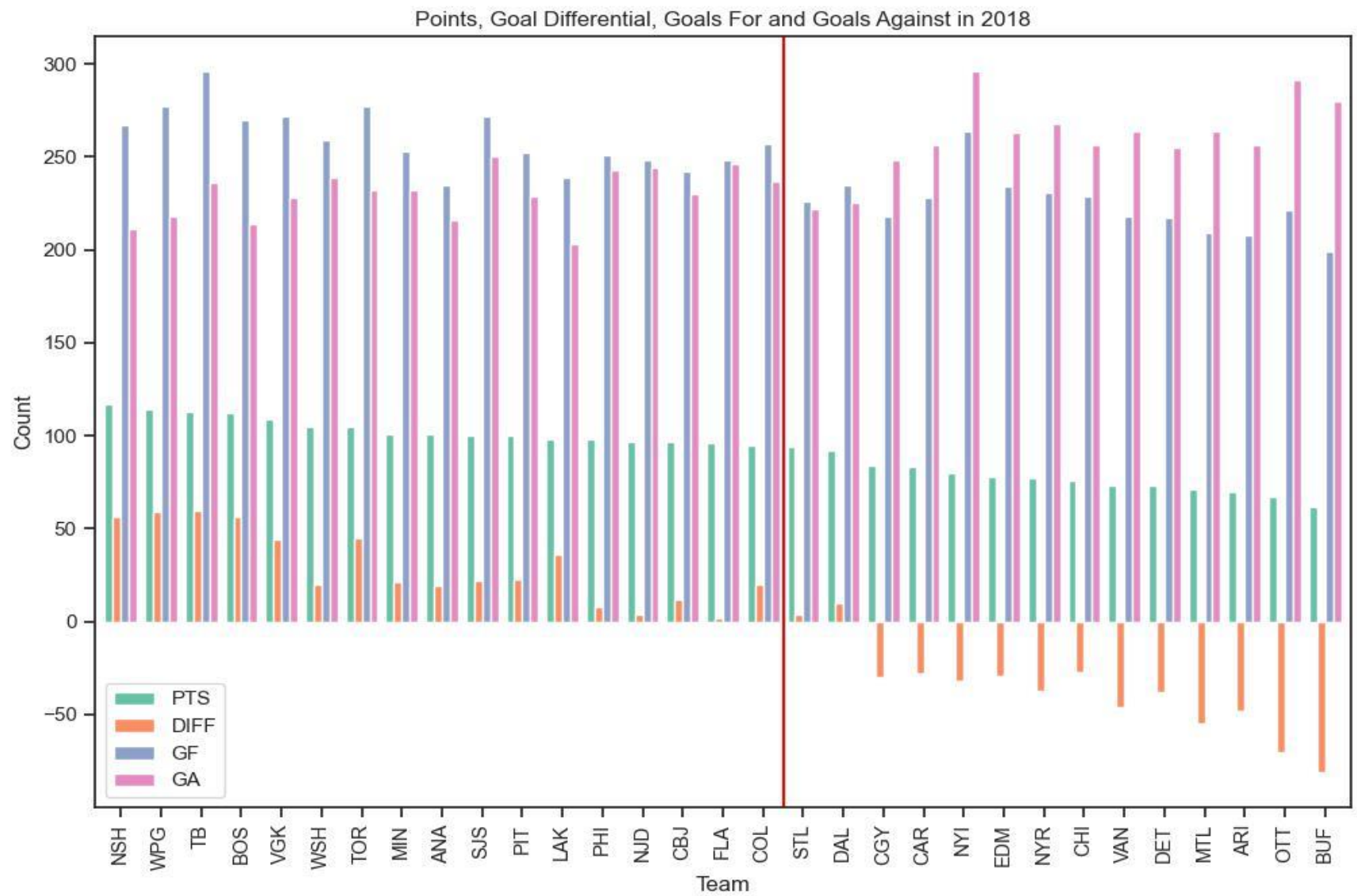


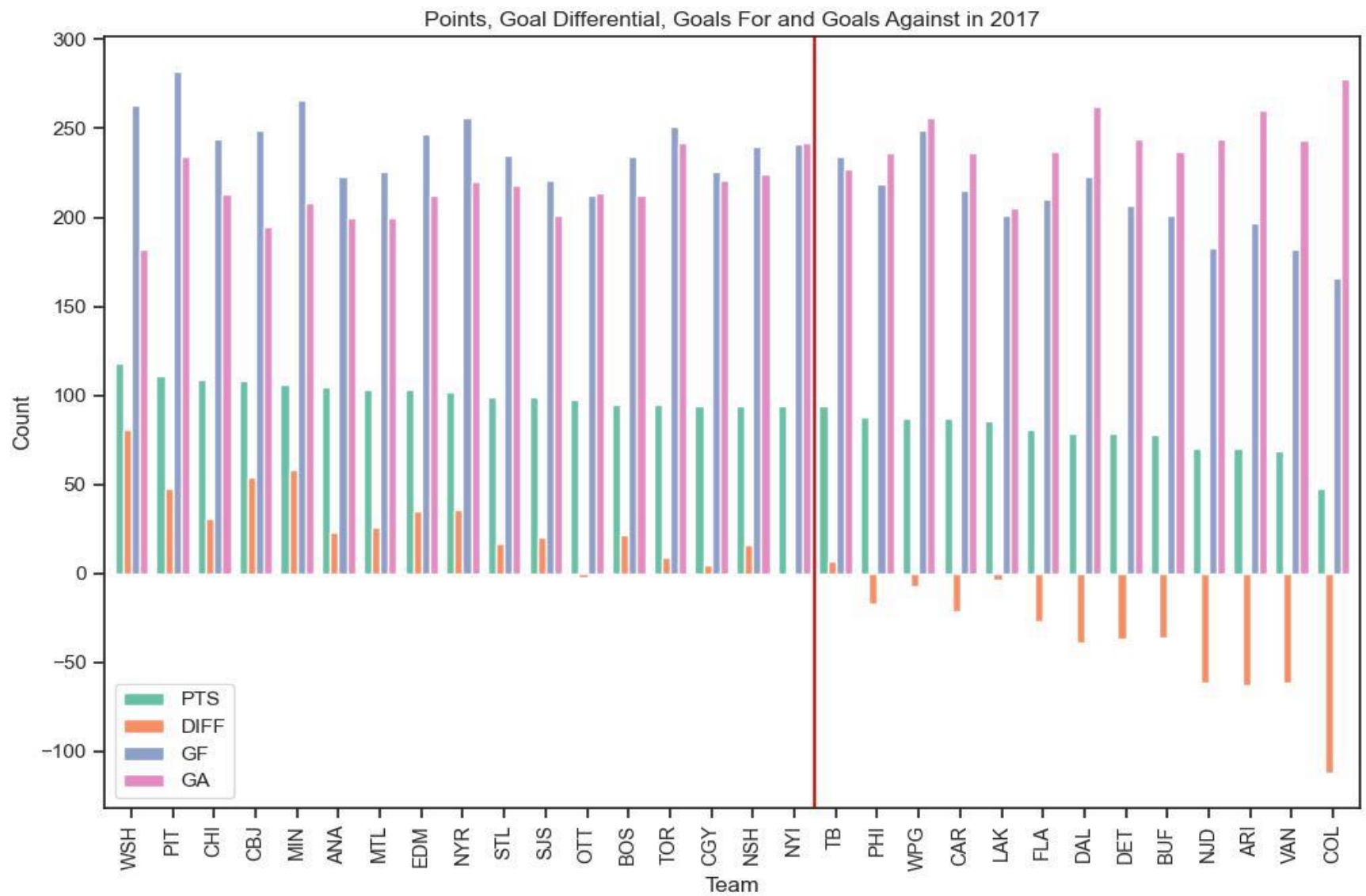
Model

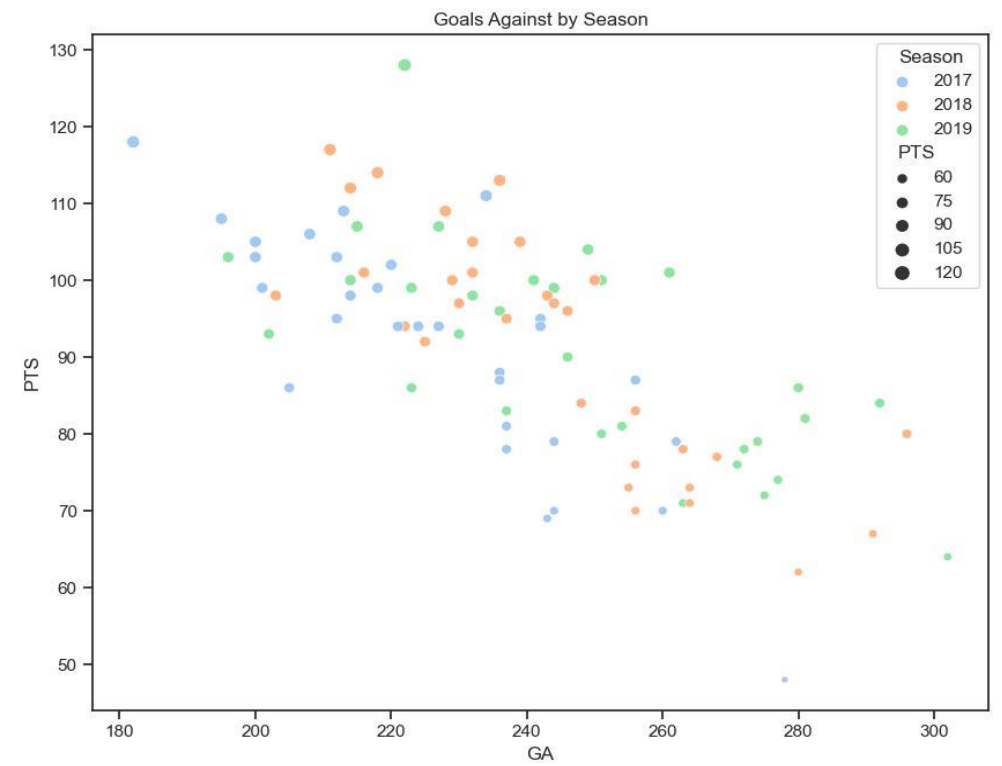
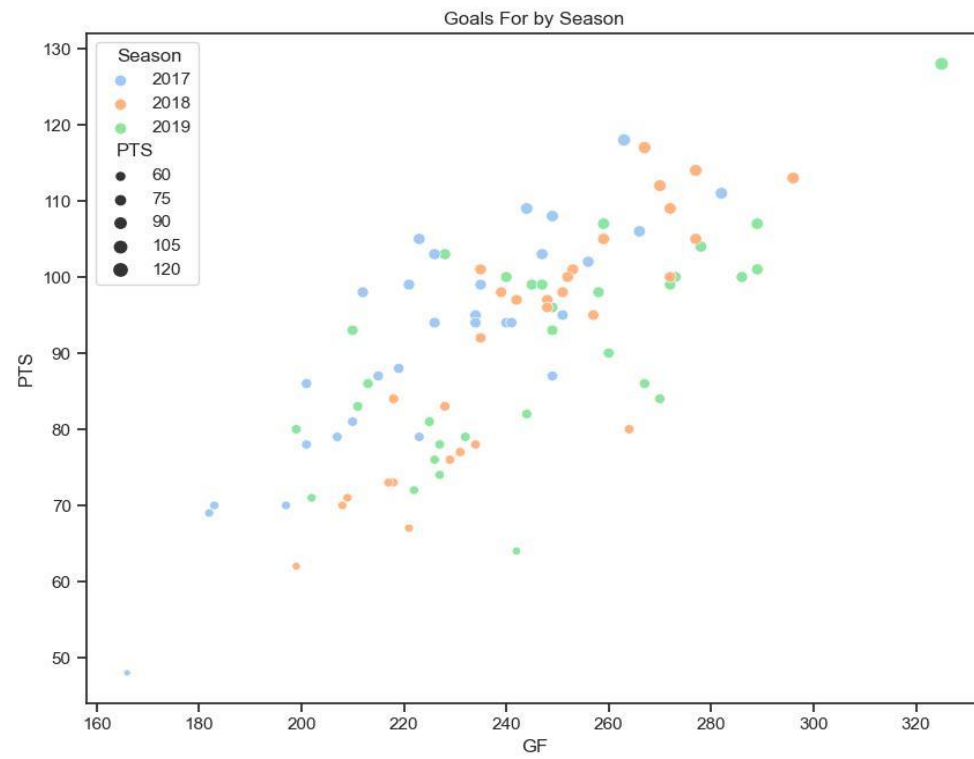
```
LinearRegression()  
  
R-squared: 0.9579886622649345  
Mean squared error: 9.05960565925295  
Mean absolute error: 2.465133111834468  
Coefficients: [ 3.50789744e-01 -3.87055842e-01 -1.12853541e+01 -5.66074067e-03  
               -2.54552613e-01]  
Intercept: 126.34146728064411
```

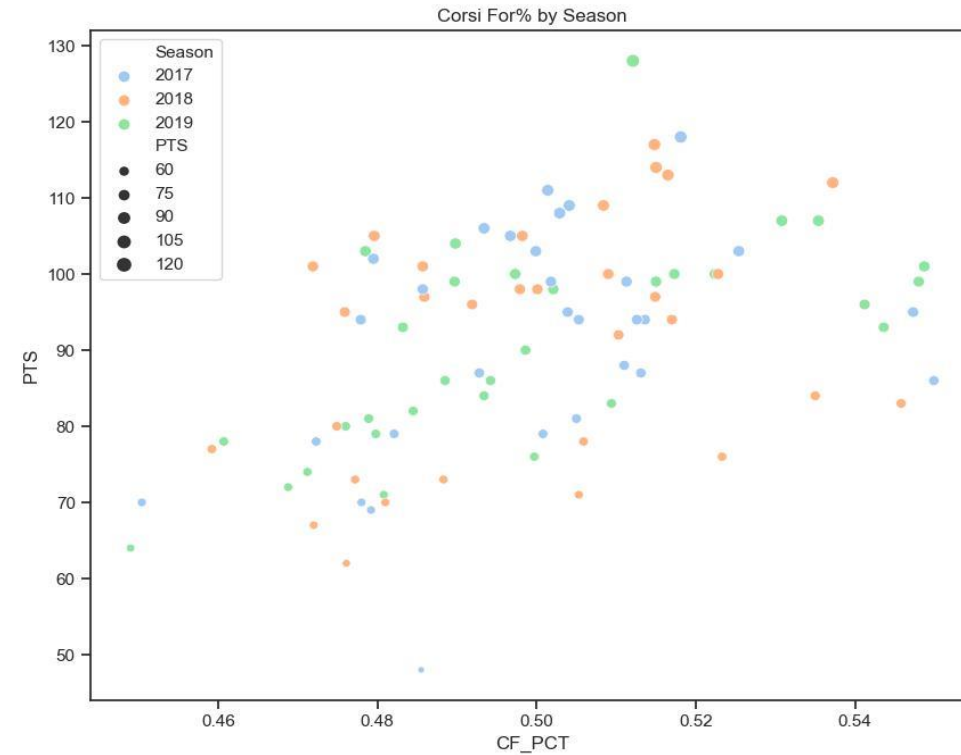
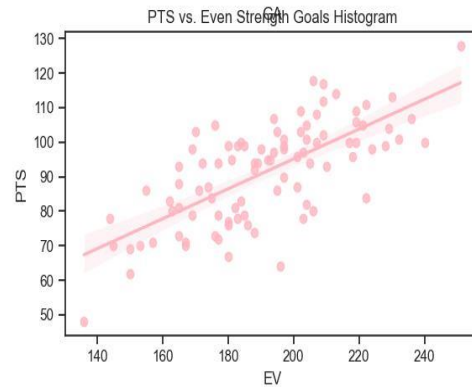
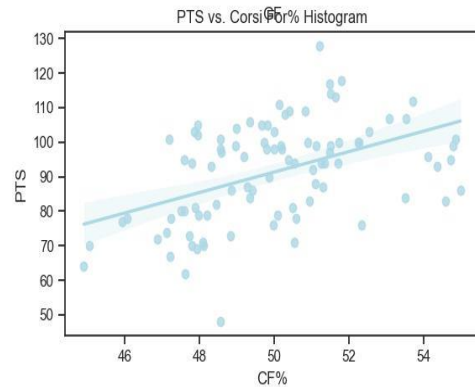
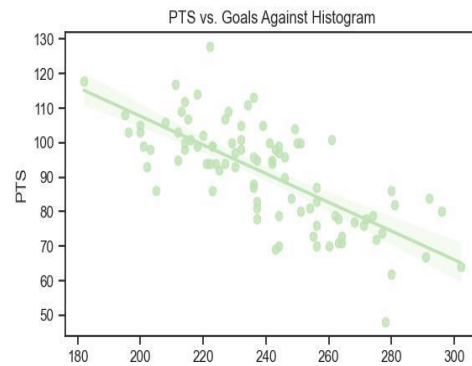
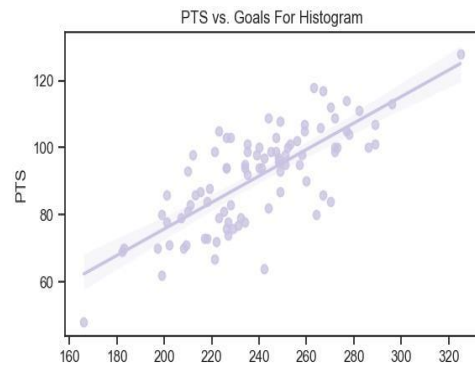
$\text{Points} = 126.3415 + .3508(\text{Goals For}) - .3871(\text{Goals Against})$











Conclusion

- The variables I found to be best at predicting end of the year standings points were Goals For and Goals against
- This makes sense because the more goals a team scores the more likely you are to win a game.
- Inversely, if a team was to give up more goals a season it would be harder to win games.
- I do not believe it was a coincidence that almost every single playoff team in this dataset had a positive goal differential.