The Bivariate Poisson Distribution and the Prediction of Football Matches

Gavin Whitaker

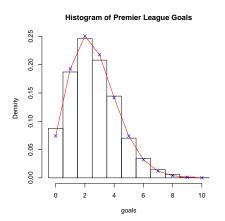
February 22, 2012

Supervisors: Phil Ansell and Dave Walshaw



Outline

- Motivation and the basics.
- Creating the Premier League.
- Teams attack and defence parameters.
- Results.
- A 'real' life example.

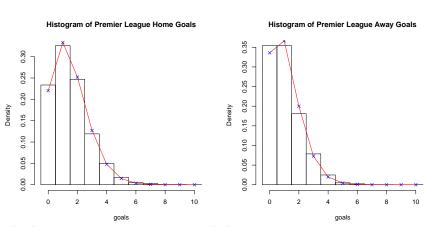


The mean number of goals scored in a game is 2.604.



Sunderland, Liverpool game, (20^{th} March 2011), and compare it with the odds offered by bet365.

Total Goals	0	1	2	3	4
Pois(2.604)	0.074	0.193	0.251	0.218	0.142
bet365 odds	0.12	0.24	0.282	0.221	0.137



The home team mean is 1.513 and the away mean is 1.091.



Sunderland Goals (Home)	0	1	2	3
Pois(1.513)	0.220	0.333	0.252	0.127
bet365 odds	0.368	0.283	0.243	0.106

Liverpool Goals (Away)	0	1	2	3
Pois(1.091)	0.336	0.366	0.2	0.073
bet365 odds	0.312	0.365	0.222	0.101

Bivariate Poisson Distribution.

- Bivariate Poisson Distribution.
- Probability Generating Function

$$G(t_1, t_2) = exp\{\lambda_1(t_1 - 1) + \lambda_2(t_2 - 1) + \lambda_3(t_1t_2 - 1)\}.$$

Recall that the PGF of the univariate Poisson distribution is

$$exp\{\lambda(t-1)\}.$$



• Expanding this gives:

• Expanding this gives:

$$G(t_1, t_2) = e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_1^i t_1^i}{i!} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^j t_2^j}{j!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_3^k t_1^k t_2^k}{k!}.$$

• Expanding this gives:

$$G(t_1, t_2) = e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_1^i t_1^i}{i!} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^j t_2^j}{j!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_3^k t_1^k t_2^k}{k!}.$$

ullet On substituting t_1 and t_2 equal to zero we get the marginals

$$X \sim Po(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)$$

and

$$Y \sim Po(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3).$$



• The Premier League season.

- The Premier League season.
- Using R:

- The Premier League season.
- Using R:
 - Factors, separating home and away teams.

- The Premier League season.
- Using R:
 - Factors, separating home and away teams.
 - Points.

- The Premier League season.
- Using R:
 - Factors, separating home and away teams.
 - Points.
 - Sorting.

The final standings for The Premier League 09/10.

Team	Points	Goaldif	Goals	Conc
Chelsea	86	71	103	32
Man United	85	58	86	28
Arsenal	75	42	83	41
Tottenham	70	26	67	41
Man City	67	28	73	45
Aston Villa	64	13	52	39
Liverpool	63	26	61	35
Everton	61	11	60	49
Birmingham	50	-9	38	47
Blackburn	50	-14	41	55
:	:	:	:	:

Home points and the question of home effect.

Team	Points at home	Team	Points at home
Chelsea	51	Aston Villa	24
Man United	48	Birmingham	24
Arsenal	45	Burnley	21
Tottenham	42	Stoke	21
Liverpool	39	West Ham	21
Man City	36	Bolton	18
Everton	33	Hull	18
Fulham	33	Wigan	18
Blackburn	30	Portsmouth	15
Sunderland	27	Wolves	15

• Team specifics.

- Team specifics.
- Regression using the R package Bivpois which has been used for:

- Team specifics.
- Regression using the R package Bivpois which has been used for:
 - General simulation.

- Team specifics.
- Regression using the R package Bivpois which has been used for:
 - General simulation.
 - Modelling football matches, specifically the 1991-1992 Italian serie A.

- Team specifics.
- Regression using the R package Bivpois which has been used for:
 - General simulation.
 - Modelling football matches, specifically the 1991-1992 Italian serie A.
 - Modelling water-polo games.

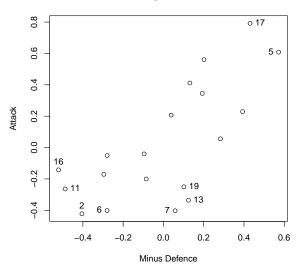
- Team specifics.
- Regression using the R package Bivpois which has been used for:
 - General simulation.
 - Modelling football matches, specifically the 1991-1992 Italian serie A.
 - Modelling water-polo games.
 - The demand for healthcare in Australia.

 Using this package for a specific home and away team we can fit the model:

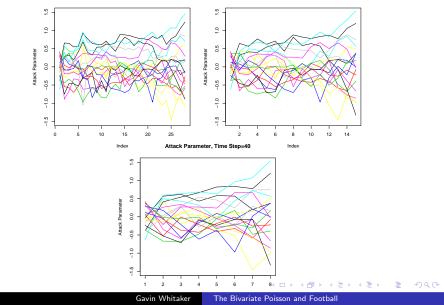
- Using this package for a specific home and away team we can fit the model:
 - $\log(\lambda_1) = \mu$ + home attack + away defence + home effect.
 - $\log(\lambda_2)=\mu$ + away attack + home defence.

- Using this package for a specific home and away team we can fit the model:
 - $\log(\lambda_1) = \mu$ + home attack + away defence + home effect.
 - $\log(\lambda_2)=\mu$ + away attack + home defence.
- Time intervals and form.

Attack Against Defence



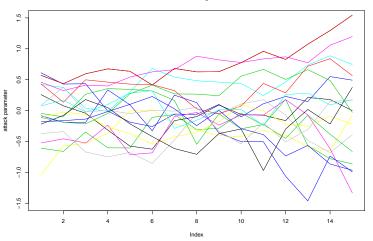
Attack Parameter, Time Step=10



Attack Parameter, Time Step=20

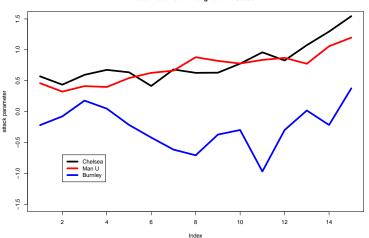
Attack Throughout the Season





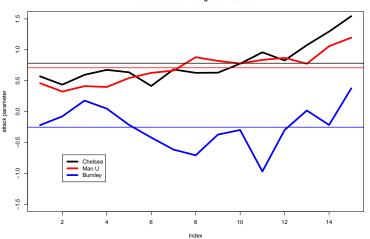
Attack for Specific Teams





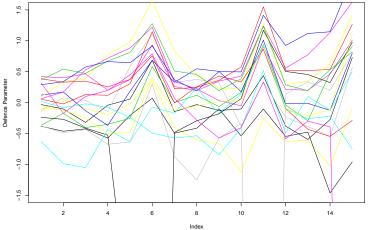
Attack Average

Attack Parameter throughout the Season



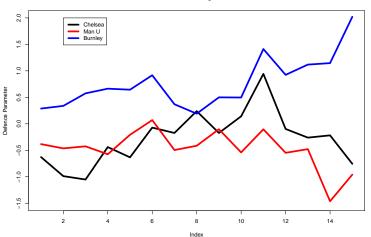
Defence Throughout the Season





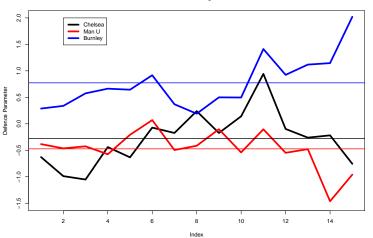
Defence for Specific Teams

Defence Parameter throughout the Season



Defensive Average



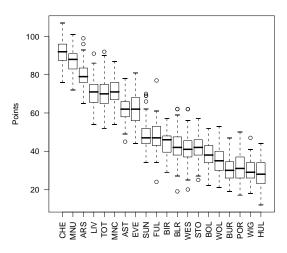


Results-Season Estimate

Team	Points	Games Won	Games Drawn	Goals	Conc	Goaldif
Chelsea	90.5	28.44	5.18	111.54	36.86	74.68
Man United	88.4	27.37	6.29	95.82	31.34	64.48
Arsenal	78.35	23.97	6.44	91.29	44.72	46.57
Liverpool	71.23	20.89	8.56	67.32	39.29	28.03
Tottenham	71.1	20.99	8.13	75.63	45.96	29.67
Man City	70.14	20.78	7.8	77.08	48.16	28.92
Aston Villa	63.78	718.11	9.45	58.4	42.59	15.81
Everton	61.78	17.9	8.08	66.24	52.19	14.05
Sunderland	48.78	13.27	8.97	52.12	60.72	-8.6
Fulham	48.07	12.62	10.21	44.46	50.48	-6.02
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			•			•

Results-Season Estimate

Box Plots for the 100 Simulated Seasons

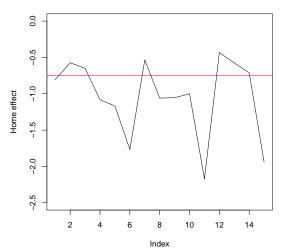


Results-Moving Average

Team	Points	Goals	Conc	Goaldif
Man United	70.96	105.82	53.71	52.11
Tottenham	69.13	97.84	57.77	40.07
Aston Villa	67.38	80.01	52.57	27.44
Chelsea	65.52	105.42	64.55	40.87
Arsenal	65.25	106.40	68.36	38.04
Man City	62.84	99.48	78.67	20.81
Everton	61.89	87.26	65.29	21.97
Liverpool	60.38	82.75	61.85	20.90
Blackburn	55.63	74.14	75.38	-1.24
Birmingham	54.24	63.10	68.24	-5.14
:	:	:	:	:

Results-Moving Average

Home Effect throughout the Season





What is Football Manager.

- What is Football Manager.
- Simulates depending on players not teams.

- What is Football Manager.
- Simulates depending on players not teams.
- Simulating a Season.

- What is Football Manager.
- Simulates depending on players not teams.
- Simulating a Season.
 - The Final Table.

- What is Football Manager.
- Simulates depending on players not teams.
- Simulating a Season.
 - The Final Table.
 - The Results.

The Premier League 09/10.

				Home			
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Α	0	0.0842	0.0868	0.0895	0.0605	0.0263	0.0105
w	1	0.0684	0.1026	0.1105	0.0421	0.0132	0.0079
a	2	0.0421	0.05	0.0553	0.0211	0.0079	0.0053
у	3	0.0079	0.0211	0.0132	0.0105	0.0053	0.0026
	4	0.0105	0.0105	0.0026			
	5	0.0053	0.0026				

The Premier League 09/10.

				Home			
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Α	0	0.0842	0.0868	0.0895	0.0605	0.0263	0.0105
w	1	0.0684	0.1026	0.1105	0.0421	0.0132	0.0079
а	2	0.0421	0.05	0.0553	0.0211	0.0079	0.0053
у	3	0.0079	0.0211	0.0132	0.0105	0.0053	0.0026
	4	0.0105	0.0105	0.0026			
	5	0.0053	0.0026				

Results

home	draw	away
0.5079	0.2526	0.2395

Football Manager simulation of the Premier League.

				Home			
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Α	0	0.05	0.0868	0.0658	0.0447	0.0263	0.0026
w	1	0.0737	0.1263	0.0868	0.0421	0.0158	
а	2	0.0658	0.1053	0.0553	0.0316	0.0079	
у	3	0.0289	0.0421	0.0158	0.0053		
	4	0.0079	0	0	0.0079		
	5	0.0026					

Football Manager simulation of the Premier League.

				Home			
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Α	0	0.05	0.0868	0.0658	0.0447	0.0263	0.0026
w	1	0.0737	0.1263	0.0868	0.0421	0.0158	
а	2	0.0658	0.1053	0.0553	0.0316	0.0079	
у	3	0.0289	0.0421	0.0158	0.0053		
	4	0.0079	0	0	0.0079		
	5	0.0026					

Results

home	draw	away
0.4132	0.2368	0.35

Conclusion

- We've looked at some of the maths behind simulating football matches.
- We've looked at building The Premier League.
- We've looked at the R package Bivpois and considered a model for simulating football matches.
- We've looked at teams attack and defence parameters and talked about 'the home effect'.
- We've looked at a 'real' life example.

Conclusion

- We've looked at some of the maths behind simulating football matches.
- We've looked at building The Premier League.
- We've looked at the R package Bivpois and considered a model for simulating football matches.
- We've looked at teams attack and defence parameters and talked about 'the home effect'.
- We've looked at a 'real' life example.

THE END

