



# The Data

## Matches

Each row is one match of a tournament

- 2005 - 2022
  - Day # of Tournament
  - Date
  - Home & Away Teams
  - Team lineups
  - Whether or not match was delayed
  - Home and Away Scores

## Players

Each row is one year of Top14 play

- 1084 different players
  - Birthday
  - Position
  - Team
- Play metrics
  - Matches played
  - Total time played
  - Penalty scores, Tries, Conversions
  - Red/yellow cards

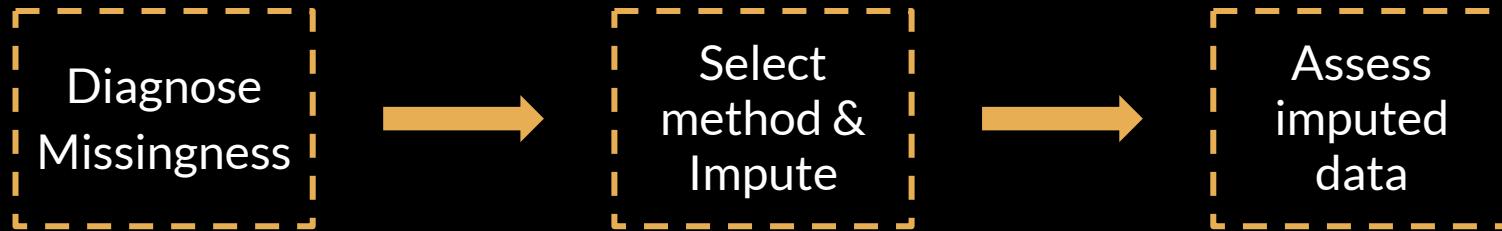
# The Data

## Joined

Each row is one match/player combination with their metrics for that season and the outcome of the match

- 2005 - 2022
    - Day # of Tournament
    - Date
    - Winning team
    - Score difference
    - Player metrics
- Missing stats for 102,854 players**
- ~70% of rows have 11 fields missing

# Imputation



- MAR
- MNAR
- MCAR

**Should we impute?**

**What *method* should be used?**

In the *mice* package

- Random Forest
- Predictive mean matching
- Bayesian linear regression

Uses other predictors as predictors for a possible value for what is missing

- Variable distributions
- Bivariate relationships
- Correlation structure

When using mice

- Check chain convergence

# Diagnose Missingness

MAR

Missingness depends  
on observed values,  
not on the missing  
values themselves

*Controlling for  
observed values shows  
missingness is random*

MCAR

Missingnes is NOT  
related to other  
predictors or the  
response variable

*Dropping missing rows  
will not bias the data*

MNAR

Missingness depends  
on the missing values  
themselves

*Systemic in how the  
data is gathered*

\*Other types of missingness exist, but these are the big considerations when using `mice` package

\*This is an incomplete list

\*\*MICE - Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations

# Select method & Impute

Type of Missingness

MCAR

Drop missing  
values

Any method

MAR

Multiple  
imputation

MNAR

Specialized  
methods

Numeric  
target

Categorical  
target

mean  
imputation

pmm

norm

polyreg

rf

Selection  
models

Sensitivity  
analysis

Available with MICE\*\*

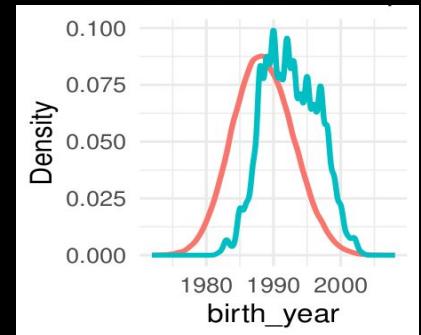
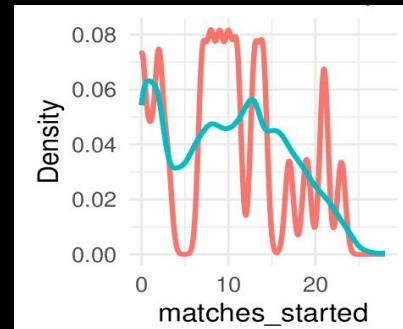
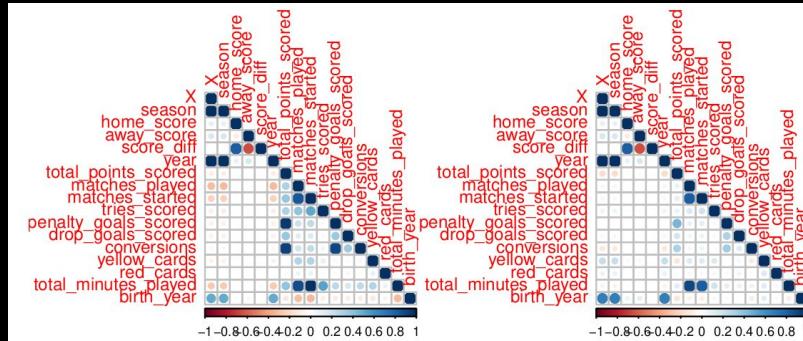
Data Type

- Imputed
- Observed

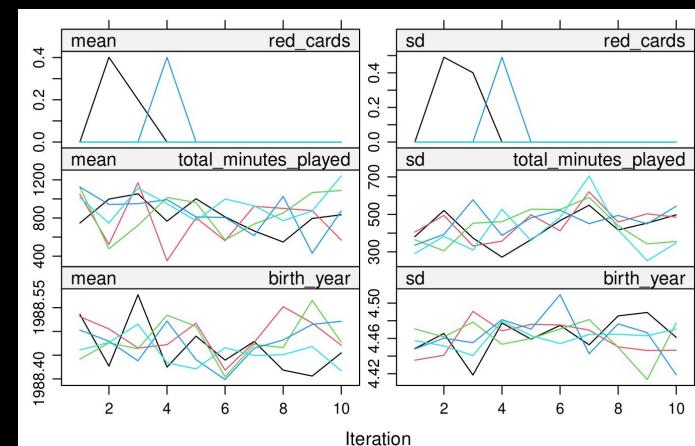
# Assess imputed data

## Distributions

### Correlation Structure



### Chain Convergence



# Predictive

Random forest - Predict whether the home team wins with 73%

K-fold CV shows:

15 = best number of parameters to use

7500 = best number of trees

Day of match -> Most important predictor

nmtry	ntree	accuracy
15	7500	0.7517198
9	7000	0.7459324
15	8000	0.7453066
15	5500	0.7429644
15	6500	0.7429644

# Interpretable

Elastic Net predicting a home win.

- 2nd best performing model (after RF)

	Coefficient
(Intercept)	3.3639205
pr_home_win	3.3098051
dayJ4	0.5867708
teamNarbonne	0.5321195
teamCA Brive	0.3733338
dayJ25	0.2617654
dayJ8	0.1760355
teamAuch	0.1530271
drop_goals_in_match_home	0.1133388
dayJ2	0.0535995
dayJ24	0.0252845
yellow_cards_in_match_home	0.0102652
elo_home	0.0021414
tries_in_match_home	0.0003301
teamAviron Bayonnais	0.0001680

# Sources

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