

## Predicting Champions

Using season stats to predict sports champions!

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## Can we predict the next world Champion?

- This study was designed as a test of intermediate statistical methods and how they apply when attempting to define a seemingly chaotic system - professional sports.
- We gathered sports data for hockey, basketball, football, and baseball on a seasonal basis and attempted to identify any significant patterns within those data sets.
- Patterns identified, we expanded by attempting to predict the winning team in each sport for the current sports year.
- To assess the accuracy of our algorithms, we attempt to predict the winning team at $25 \%, 50 \%, 75 \%$, and before the playoffs of each sport.


## Our Approach

- Attempting to predict sporting event outcomes is not a new area of research
- Much money can be gained from doing so properly.
- Year after year in many sports, the same teams make it into the playoffs.
- Our goal of the study is to determine what regular season factors have influenced playoff performance in the few years prior.
- The interpreted results will be used to predict the winner of the playoffs in each sport this year.


## Baseball- America's Favorite Pasttime

## Gathered data from the official MLB website:



## Baseball- America's Favorite Past-time

Took the win-lose data for every quarter of each season of the past 5 years.

| Year | Opening Day | 1st Quarter | All-Star Break | 3rd Quarter | End of Season |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2006 | $04 / 02$ | $05 / 22$ | $07 / 11$ | $08 / 22$ | $10 / 02$ |
| 2007 | $04 / 01$ | $05 / 21$ | $07 / 10$ | $08 / 21$ | $10 / 02$ |
| 2008 | $03 / 30$ | $05 / 23$ | $07 / 15$ | $08 / 23$ | $09 / 30$ |
| 2009 | $04 / 13$ | $05 / 29$ | $07 / 14$ | $08 / 25$ | $10 / 06$ |
| 2010 | $04 / 05$ | $05 / 25$ | $07 / 13$ | $08 / 24$ | $10 / 05$ |

## Baseball- America's Favorite Past-time

My Prediction:

- There will be a very small relation between the standings at a certain point during the season and who will make it to the playoffs.
- Unless it is half-way through the season and the team is really far behind first place, then I feel comebacks and slumps are very possible and can change the outcome of divisional champs.


## Baseball- America's Favorite Past-time

 Comparison of Wins vs. Playoff Results

$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}26 & 29 & 30 & 31 & 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 & 39 & 40 & 41 & 42 & 43 & 44 & 45 & 46 & 47 & 48 & 49 & 50 & 51 & 52 & 53 & 54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 59\end{array}$ All-Star Break Wins



## Baseball- America's Favorite Past-time

## Results:

A Multi-Variable Anova revealed that the most significant factors were 1st Quarter, 3rd Quarter, and End Season results, as well as 1st \& 3rd combined, and 3rd and EOS combined.

```
> anova(lm(PLAYOFF ~ W1 * W2 * W3 * W4))
```

Analysis of Variance Table

```
Response: PLAYOFF
\begin{tabular}{rrrrrr} 
Df & Sum Sq Mean Sq & F value & \(\operatorname{Pr}(>\mathrm{F})\) & \\
1 & 20.716 & 20.7155 & 37.0292 & \(1.146 \mathrm{e}-08\) & \(* * *\) \\
1 & 2.945 & 2.9450 & 5.2642 & 0.0233239 & ** \\
1 & 19.368 & 19.3681 & 34.6207 & \(3.039 \mathrm{e}-08\) & *** \\
1 & 8.208 & 8.2077 & 14.6713 & 0.0001958 & *** \\
1 & 2.748 & 2.7483 & 4.9126 & 0.0283487 & * \\
1 & 6.361 & 6.3615 & 11.3712 & 0.0009752 & *** \\
1 & 0.732 & 0.7315 & 1.3076 & 0.2548614 & \\
1 & 1.433 & 1.4325 & 2.5607 & 0.1119066 & \\
1 & 0.079 & 0.0791 & 0.1413 & 0.7075792 & \\
1 & 7.313 & 7.3127 & 13.0715 & 0.0004233 & *** \\
1 & 0.017 & 0.0168 & 0.0300 & 0.8627069 & \\
1 & 0.483 & 0.4832 & 0.8637 & 0.3543700 & \\
1 & 1.223 & 1.2232 & 2.1866 & 0.1415671 & \\
1 & 0.352 & 0.3521 & 0.6293 & 0.4290112 & \\
1 & 0.558 & 0.5584 & 0.9981 & 0.3195742 & \\
134 & 74.965 & 0.5594 & & & \\
& & & & &
\end{tabular}
--
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```


## Football (the real one)

Goal: By analyzing statistics about teams over the last ten years, try to predict the winner of the super bowl this season.

Prediction: Algorithm will predict the team with the highest record has the best chance of winning. Little to no influence based on other factors.

## Football - Data Collection

## Data was collected from www.pro-football-reference.com

## Team Games \& Schedule

Glossary • SHARE • CSV • PRE • LINK • More Tools

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Score |  | Offense |  |  |  |  | Defense |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week | Day | Date |  |  | OT | Rec |  | Opp | Tm | Opp | 1stD | TotYd | PassY | RushY | TO | 1stD | TotYd | PassY | RushY | TO |
| 1 | Sun | September 3 | boxscore | L |  | 0-1 | @ | New York Giants | 16 | 21 | 19 | 355 | 312 | 43 | 4 | 20 | 395 | 172 | 223 | 2 |
| 2 | Sun | September 10 | boxscore | W |  | 1-1 |  | Dallas Cowboys | 32 | 31 | 21 | 322 | 224 | 98 | 1 | 17 | 330 | 240 | 90 | 2 |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bye Week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Sun | September 24 | boxscore | L |  | 1-2 |  | Green Bay Packers | 3 | 29 | 12 | 209 | 181 | 28 | 4 | 23 | 455 | 279 | 176 | 1 |
| 5 | Sun | October 1 | boxscore | L |  | 1-3 | @ | San Francisco 49ers | 20 | 27 | 16 | 365 | 239 | 126 | 2 | 18 | 345 | 215 | 130 | 1 |
| 6 | Sun | October 8 | boxscore | W |  | 2-3 |  | Cleveland Browns | 29 | 21 | 20 | 315 | 169 | 146 | 2 | 12 | 240 | 136 | 104 |  |
| 7 | Sun | October 15 | boxscore | L |  | 2-4 |  | Philadelphia Eagles | 14 | 33 | 17 | 305 | 207 | 98 | 3 | 28 | 391 | 219 | 172 |  |
| 8 | Sun | October 22 | boxscore | $L$ |  | 2-5 | @ | Dallas Cowboys | 7 | 48 | 15 | 276 | 167 | 109 | 3 | 23 | 347 | 147 | 200 |  |
| 9 | Sun | October 29 | boxscore | L |  | 2-6 |  | New Orleans Saints | 10 | 21 | 24 | 394 | 269 | 125 | 4 | 17 | 247 | 158 | 89 | 1 |
| 10 | Sun | November 5 | boxscore | W |  | 3-6 |  | Washington Redskins | 16 | 15 | 11 | 178 | 133 | 45 | 2 | 27 | 422 | 258 | 164 | 3 |
| 11 | Sun | November 12 | boxscore | L |  | 3-7 | @ | Minnesota Vikings | 14 | 31 | 14 | 249 | 198 | 51 | 2 | 29 | 460 | 302 | 158 | 2 |
| 12 | Sun | November 19 | boxscore | L |  | 3-8 | @ | Philadelphia Eagles | 9 | 34 | 12 | 210 | 156 | 54 | 1 | 21 | 338 | 204 | 134 | 2 |
| 13 | Sun | November 26 | boxscore | L |  | 3-9 |  | New York Giants | 7 | 31 | 14 | 267 | 179 | 88 | 4 | 25 | 371 | 225 | 146 | 1 |
| 14 | Sun | December 3 | boxscore | L |  | 3-10 | @ | Cincinnati Bengals | 13 | 24 | 15 | 340 | 268 | 72 | 2 | 27 | 398 | 106 | 292 | 1 |
| 15 | Sun | December 10 | boxscore | L |  | 3-11 | @ | Jacksonville Jaguars | 10 | 44 | 11 | 189 | 149 | 40 | 1 | 25 | 469 | 255 | 214 |  |
| 16 | Sun | December 17 | boxscore | L |  | 3-12 |  | Baltimore Ravens | 7 | 13 | 18 | 309 | 258 | 51 | 4 | 14 | 214 | 37 | 177 | 2 |
| 17 | Sun | December 24 | boxscore | L |  | 3-13 | @ | Washington Redskins | 3 | 20 | 14 | 245 | 141 | 104 | 5 | 19 | 315 | 175 | 140 | 2 |

## Football - Points For/Against

- PF and PA are significant when determining results



## Football - First/Second Half Wins

- Still no surprises, more wins in either half means better results



## Football - Correlation Table

| Correlation(x,y) | Result |
| :--- | :--- |
| First half wins | 0.61772 |
| Second half wins | 0.5945279 |
| Total wins | 0.7090561 |
| Points for | 0.5182356 |
| Points against | -0.5287885 |
| PF/PA difference | 0.6650967 |

## Football - multi ANOVA

- Some interesting results from multi ANOVA test
$>$ anova(lm(Result ~ First * Second * PF * PA))
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Result

First
Second
PF
PA
First: Second
First: PF
Second: PF
First: PA
Second: PA
PF: PA
First:Second: PF
First:Second: PA
First: PF: PA
Second: PF: PA
First:Second: PF: PA
Residuals

| Df | Sum Sq Mean Sq | F value | Pr $(>\mathrm{F})$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 1 | 213.474 | 213.474 | 330.8517 | $<2.2 \mathrm{e}-16$ | $* * *$ |
| 1 | 69.582 | 69.582 | 107.8416 | $<2.2 \mathrm{e}-16$ | $* * *$ |
| 1 | 0.227 | 0.227 | 0.3518 | 0.553547 |  |
| 1 | 1.440 | 1.440 | 2.2315 | 0.136269 |  |
| 1 | 58.240 | 58.240 | 90.2628 | $<2.2 \mathrm{e}-16$ | $* * *$ |
| 1 | 0.784 | 0.784 | 1.2158 | 0.271060 |  |
| 1 | 0.354 | 0.354 | 0.5481 | 0.459681 |  |
| 1 | 0.499 | 0.499 | 0.7738 | 0.379732 |  |
| 1 | 10.140 | 10.140 | 15.7157 | $9.195 \mathrm{e}-05$ | $* * *$ |
| 1 | 0.111 | 0.111 | 0.1716 | 0.678982 |  |
| 1 | 3.200 | 3.200 | 4.9593 | 0.026688 | $*$ |
| 1 | 0.655 | 0.655 | 1.0159 | 0.314305 |  |
| 1 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.0447 | 0.832717 |  |
| 1 | 0.526 | 0.526 | 0.8145 | 0.367508 |  |
| 1 | 5.332 | 5.332 | 8.2631 | 0.004333 | $* *$ |

## Football - Predictions

After deriving a number of formulas, applying their significance and averaging them out, the following teams have the greatest chance of winning this year:

- New England
- Atlanta
- New Orleans
- Chicago
- Pittsburgh
- Green Bay
- New York Jets


## Basketball

## Goal

Using trends from the previous 10 years, predict the outcome of the championship finals in the next season by analyzing common trends at the $25 \%, 25 \%, 75 \%$, and $100 \%$ points during the regular season.

## Methodology

Statistics were collected, then loaded into the R software suite for analysis and plot creation. Further, in depth analysis was performed on this data and the plots rendered using statistical techniques discussed in this course.

## Basketball

## Statistics were collected from the National Basketball Association's official website: www.nba.com

## Supplemental

 Information: dougstats.comSTATISTICS

*FG\%: Field Goal Percentage *3PT\%: Three-Point FG Percentage *FT\%: Free Throw Percentage
*PPG: Points Per Game *APG: Assists Per Game

## Basketball

## Fields collected and considered

- team name
- games won
- games lost
- total minutes played
- field goals made
- field goals attempted
- threes made
- threes attempted
- free throws made
- free throws attempted
- offensive rebounds
- total rebounds
- assists
- steals
- turnovers
- blocks
- personal fouls
- technicals
- ejections
- flagrant fouls
- total points
- championship rank score*
* = Score rank was determined by downloading rank data from the NBA brackets, then matching simple text filters to find the teams logo HTML section on the webpage. Those winning the championship earned a ' 5 ' (their logo advanced all the way across the rendered bracket), those who did not qualify a '0' (their logo did not appear on the page).


## Basketball - Analysis of wins per

## Teedstorpugh

 NBA history:Rarely does the team with the most wins also bring home the championship.

In fact, if you win the most games, you probably won't make it past the final four!



$\begin{array}{llllll}17 & 29 & 35 & 43 & 49 & 59\end{array}$


## Basketball Skill - Analysis of 3-pointers!

## Trends through

 NBA history:If your team is constantly shooting field-goals, don't expect to make it into the final four.

If your team has an accumulation of fieldgoals in the 400-500 range, you're good! (except that one time)



$\begin{array}{lllll}290 & 350 & 467 & 524 & 605\end{array}$



## Hugatreeball - The Friendly Sport

Trends through NBA history:

Each year, a strikingly similar number of strikings occur.

Playing nicely with others is often rewarded, especially in 2006.








Basketball - Simple multivariate anova calculations > anova(Im(season10\$final ~ season10\$won * season10\$pf * season10\$X3m)) Analysis of Variance Table

Response: season $10 \$$ final
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value $\operatorname{Pr}(>F)$
season10\$won $\quad 122.342522 .342520 .17720 .0001814^{\text {*** }}$
season10\$pf season10\$X3m season10\$won:season10\$pf season10\$won:season10\$X3m season10\$pf:season10\$X3m
10.90590 .90590 .81810 .3755448 10.41880 .41880 .37820 .5448787 10.51300 .51300 .46330 .5032056 12.61292 .61292 .35970 .1387680
10.37830 .37830 .34160 .5648424 season10\$won:season10\$pf:season10\$X3m 10.33450 .33450 .30210 .5881213 Residuals $\quad 2224.36091 .1073$
 > anova(lm(season09\$final ~ season09\$won * season09\$pf * season09\$X3m)) Analysis of Variance Table

Response: season09\$final Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value $\operatorname{Pr}(>F)$
season09\$won $\quad 126.885326 .885330 .50971 .498 \mathrm{e}-05$ ***
season09\$pf
season09\$X3m
season09\$won:season09\$pf
season09\$won:season09\$X3m
season09\$pf:season09\$X3m
season09\$won:season09\$pf:season09\$X3m 1 0.19760 .19760 .22430 .64047
Residuals 2219.38660 .8812


## Basketball - Complex multivariate anova calculations

To analyze what factor - or combination of factors - influence the statistical likelihood of basketball teams winning, lengthy anova( $\operatorname{Im}())$ ) calculations were performed on a quad-core Xeon server. The results for the most recent 4 seasons, 2007 2010, have returned. The next batch, 2003-2006, are currently processing. Trends can still be heavily analyzed from the initial findings, however, justifying the CPU time (if they all finish in time).

When the more complex calculations are complete, it will expose how each variable and set of variables relates to postseason performance, and hopefully, to each-other in a grandscheme picture representative of trends evident in the last 10 years of NBA history.

## 2010

season10\$won 122.342522 .342514 .07200 .002148 ** season10\$min 11.15571 .15570 .72790 .407935 season10\$fgm 10.23480 .23480 .14790 .706329 season10\$fga 10.42070 .42070 .26500 .614737 season10\$X3m 10.06520 .06520 .04110 .842350 season10\$X3a 10.16350 .16350 .10300 .753035 season10\$ftm $11.4186 \quad 1.4186 \quad 0.89350 .360563$ season10\$fta 10.35560 .35560 .22400 .643305 season10\$or 10.11620 .11620 .07320 .790698 season10\$tr 10.22140 .22140 .13940 .714435 season10\$as 11.23911 .23910 .78040 .391928 season10\$st 10.36370 .36370 .22910 .639597 season10\$to 10.99830 .99830 .62870 .441051 season10\$bk 10.20990 .20990 .13220 .721602 season10\$pf 10.33320 .33320 .20990 .653895

Residuals 1422.22821 .5877
Signif. codes: 0 '***’ $0.001^{\text {‘**’ }} 0.01^{\text {(*) }} 0.05^{\prime \prime}$ ' $0.1^{\prime \prime} 1$

## 2009

season09\$won 126.885326 .885344 .7964 1.022e-05 *** season09\$min 11.42801 .42802 .37930 .14525 season09\$fgm 10.26860 .26860 .44760 .51436 season09\$fga 11.65761 .65762 .76190 .11875 season09\$X3m 10.71900 .71901 .19790 .29221 season09\$X3a 10.03330 .03330 .05550 .81721 season09\$ftm 11.32291 .32292 .20410 .15980 season09\$fta 14.22064 .22067 .03230 .01896 * season09\$or 13.57623 .57625 .95860 .02853 * season09\$tr 10.46350 .46350 .77230 .39434 season09\$as $10.09170 .09170 .1527 \quad 0.70183$ season09\$st $11.43451 .4345 \quad 2.39020 .14440$ season09\$to 10.38380 .38380 .63950 .43725 season09\$bk 10.02470 .02470 .04120 .84201 season09\$pf $10.05470 .0547 \quad 0.0911 \quad 0.76717$ Residuals 148.40230 .6002 Signif. codes: 0 '***’ $0.001^{\text {'**) } 0.01^{\text {(*) }} 0.05^{\prime \prime} 0.1^{\prime \prime} 1}$

## 2008

season08\$won 130.321130 .321138 .6891 2.237e-05

## 2007

season07\$won 123.652823 .652824 .66520 .0002070 *** season08\$min $11.02911 .02911 .3131 \quad 0.2710$ season08\$fgm $11.56421 .56421 .9958 \quad 0.1796$ season08\$fga $12.1697 \quad 2.1697 \quad 2.7685 \quad 0.1184$ season07\$min 10.05390 .05390 .05620 .8161016 season07\$fgm 10.16380 .16380 .17080 .6856211 season07\$fga 10.24750 .24750 .25810 .6193559 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { season } 08 \$ X 3 m & 1 & 0.0399 & 0.0399 & 0.0509 & 0.8247\end{array}$ season08\$X3a $10.27400 .27400 .3496 \quad 0.5638$ season08\$ftm $10.03340 .03340 .0426 \quad 0.8395$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { season08 } & 1 & 0.0843 & 0.0843 & 0.1076 & 0.7477\end{array}$ season08\$or $10.12380 .12380 .1580 \quad 0.6970$ season08\$tr 100.25670 .25670 .32750 .5762 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { season08\$as } & 1 & 0.2252 & 0.2252 & 0.2874 & 0.6003\end{array}$ season08\$st $11.66361 .6636 \quad 2.1228 \quad 0.1672$ season08\$to $1 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 0.3197 & 0.3197 & 0.4080 & 0.5333\end{array}$ season07\$X3m 10.04020 .04020 .04200 .8406507 season07\$X3a 10.83520 .83520 .87100 .3664973 season07\$ftm 10.29310 .29310 .30570 .5890738 season07\$fta 14.28204 .28204 .46530 .0530294 . season07\$or 10.37600 .37600 .39210 .5412819 season07\$tr 11.54501 .54501 .61120 .2250259 season07\$as 13.21893 .21893 .35660 .0882894 season07\$st 10.13100 .13100 .13670 .7171595 season07\$to 11.91471 .91471 .99670 .1794885 season07\$bk 10.46260 .46260 .48240 .4987136 season07\$pf 11.35791 .35791 .41600 .2538520 Residuals 1413.42540 .9590 Signif. codes: $0^{[* * * ’} 0.001^{\text {(*** }} 0.01^{\text {'*’ }} 0.05^{\prime \prime} \cdot 0.1^{\prime \prime} 1$

## Basketball - Predictions?!?

By analyzing previous trends of winners, we see that the following variables are highly important:

- You don't win the most, but rather around the $75 \%$ proficiency mark in that category.
- Your team doesn't consist of a bunch of super-stars.
- You play by the rules.

So far this season, the following teams have been the closest to matching those attributes: (but what does this really mean?)

- Chicago Bulls
- Indiana Pacers
- Denver Nuggets
- Phoenix Suns


## Hockey

Hypothesis:

- Using statistical analysis, an attempt will be made to determine which regular season data can indicate the winner of the Stanley Cup will occur on regular season data in an attempt to determine which regular season factors may indicate the winner of the Stanley Cup.
- This type of analysis is difficult to determine because the regular season performance of a team may not necessarily indicate the post season performance.
- Factors such as interaction between teams, aggressiveness of a team, and injuries may inhibit such an analysis


## Hockey - Data Set

- The data set used comprises regular season data over the past five years for all teams of the NHL
- Regular season data includes: wins, goals scored, goals scored against, overtime won, overtime lost, penalties, penalties in minutes, power-play opportunities, and powerplay goals
- In addition to the regular season data, the number of wins each team had in the post-season games is factored in.
- Because the number of wins for each team is slightly misleading (for instance it's possible a team makes the playoffs, but doesn't win a game), an additional factor is added that ranks the team by how far the team went in the playoffs (i.e. quarter-finals, finals, and Stanley Cup winner)


## Hockey - (Naiive)Correlation in Data

| Correlation(x,y) | Playoff Level | Playoff Wins |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wins Regular Season | 0.6160447 | 0.5457638 |
| Goals Scored | 0.4544496 | 0.4272315 |
| Goals Scored Against | -0.463293 | -0.4061466 |
| Overtimes Won | 0.1638642 | 0.1059421 |
| Overtimes Lost | -0.0872057 | -0.06243047 |
| Penalties | -0.1184132 | -0.08396708 |
| Penalties in Minutes | -0.1419841 | -0.1042888 |
| Power Play <br> Opportunities | 0.04501688 | 0.04478294 |
| Power Play Goal | 0.2774943 | 0.2793165 |

## Hockey - Correlation in Data

| Correlation(x,y) | Playoff Level | Playoff Wins |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wins Regular Season | 0.1802523 | 0.1919077 |
| Goals Scored | 0.2874196 | 0.2748414 |
| Goals Scored Against | -0.01905782 | -0.03588322 |
| Overtimes Won | -0.1248323 | -0.1385355 |
| Overtimes Lost | 0.0624842 | 0.06598831 |
| Penalties | 0.01890814 | 0.02833453 |
| Penalties in Minutes | 0.03463016 | 0.03129029 |
| Power Play |  |  |
| Opportunities | 0.09830155 | 0.0802194 |
| Power Play Goal | 0.2057550 | 0.2212174 |

## Hockey - Multivariate Anova for Wins

Analysis of Variance Table
Response: Win_post
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value $\operatorname{Pr}(>F)$

| Win_reg | 1 | 61.11 | 61.11 | 2.8862 | 0.09391. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Goals_for | 1 | 69.34 | 69.34 | 3.2750 | 0.07476. |

Goals_against $144.6544 .65 \quad 2.10870 .15106$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { OT_won } & 1 & 0.11 & 0.11 & 0.0051 & 0.94345\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { OT_lost } & 1 & 0.33 & 0.33 & 0.0156 & 0.90093\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Penalties } & 1 & 4.83 & 4.83 & 0.2281 & 0.63450\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { PIM } & 1 & 10.99 & 10.99 & 0.5188 & 0.47381\end{array}$
PP_opp $\quad 1 \quad 11.21 \quad 11.21 \quad 0.52950 .46933$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{PP} \overline{\mathrm{l}} & 1 & 16.98 & 16.98 & 0.8018 & 0.37371\end{array}$
Residuals $681439.76 \quad 21.17$

## Hockey - Logistic Regression with Playoff Level as response

Deviance Residuals:
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
$\begin{array}{lllll}-1.8513 & -1.0022 & 0.4812 & 1.0114 & 1.7175\end{array}$
Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value $\operatorname{Pr}(>|z|)$

| (Intercept) | 11.268326 | 7.486436 | 1.505 | 0.1323 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Win_reg | -0.257301 | 0.134528 | -1.913 | 0.0558 . |
| Goals_for | 0.045043 | 0.023356 | 1.929 | 0.0538 . |

Goals_against -0.055620 0.025542-2.178 0.0294*
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { OT_won } & 0.051313 & 0.090364 & 0.568 & 0.5701\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { OT_lost } & -0.046478 & 0.139037 & -0.334 & 0.7382\end{array}$
Penalties $\begin{array}{llllll} & -0.024543 & 0.014341 & -1.711 & 0.0870 \text {. }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { PIM } & 0.006732 & 0.004570 & 1.473 & 0.1407\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { PP_opp } & 0.004378 & 0.008388 & 0.522 & 0.6017\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}P P \bar{G} & & 0.055042 & 0.035586 & 1.547 & 0.1219\end{array}$

## Hockey - Boxplots for Regular Season wins vs Playoff Levels

Full dataset (Naiive analysis):


## Playoff teams only:



## Hockey - Boxplot for Regular Season Wins vs. Postseason Wins

Full dataset (Naiive analysis):


## Playoff

 teams only:

## Hockey - Conclusions

- Analysis of the correlations, significance in Anova, and boxplot graphs indicate that given solely regular season data it is very difficult to develop a statistical model for determining the Stanley Cup winner.
- Does this assertion conform to experience?
- Last season Philadelphia Fliers were the 8th seed team in the playoffs (last place), and made it all the way to the Finals
- Also, last season Washington Capitals were first seed in the playoffs, and lost in the first round of the playoffs


## Concluding Remarks

- Baseball
- Football
- Basketball
- Hockey


## Any questions?

