

# DEEP LEARNING FOR IN-GAME NFL PREDICTIONS

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## PROBLEM / MOTIVATION

**Problem:** In-game NFL play-calling crucial, pre-play predictions important input to strategizing.

**Idea:** Use pre-play data, including images, to predict outcome of play.

**Model:** Benchmark ML, CNN, Transfer learning

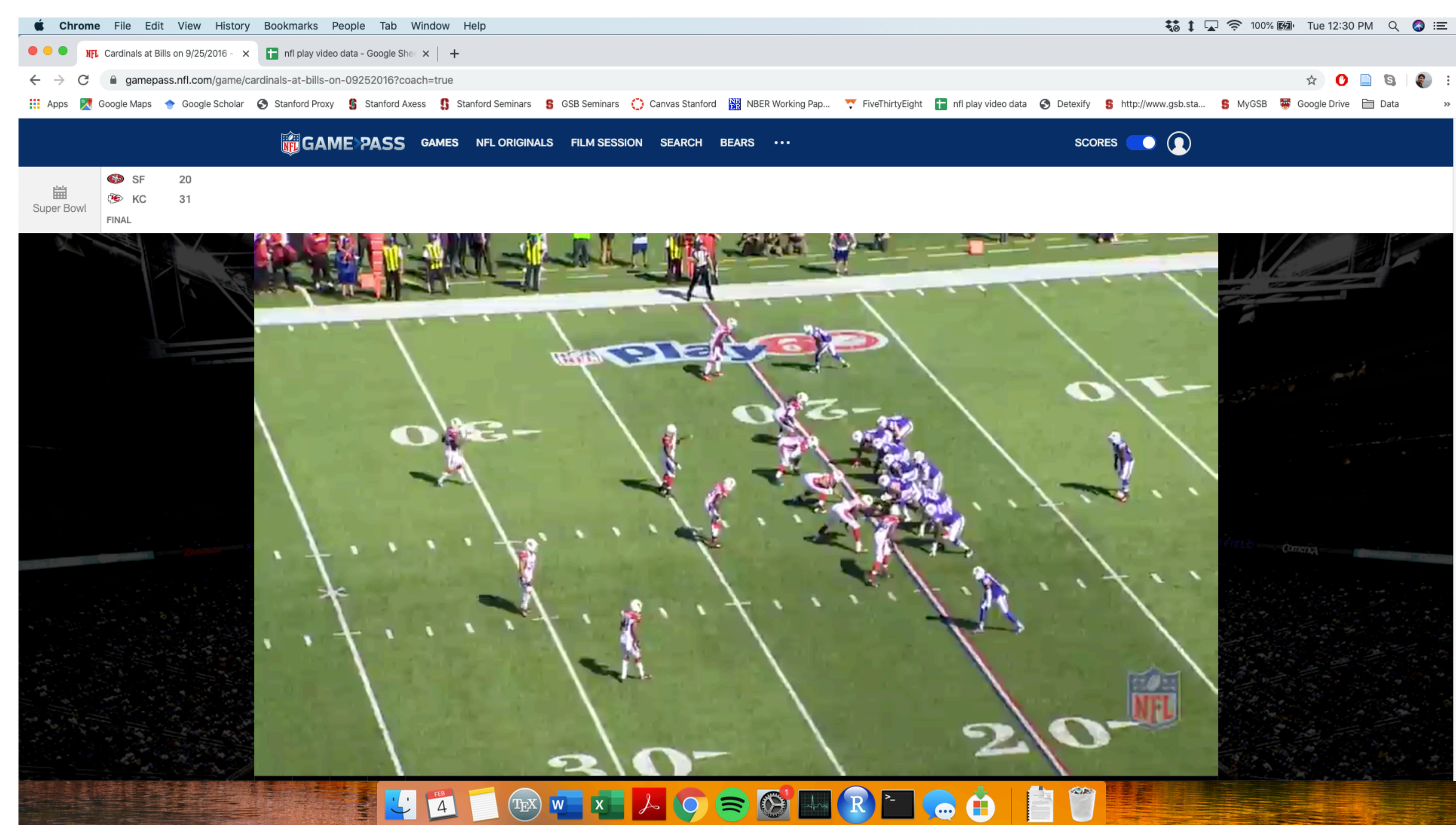
- Input = Pre-play situation + Image
- Output = (1) Yards on play  
(2) Offensive play call (pass or run)

**Results:**

- (1) is too difficult with data and models
- Higher accuracy on (2)
- Image data not much value

## DATA / FEATURES

1. Kaggle play-by-play NFL data [1]
  - Provides labels: Y1 = yards gained, Y2 = 1 {pass play}
  - Other pre-play info (X1); Ex: Score, time, etc.
2. Manually collected 1,049 play images (X2) on NFL Rewind Merge 1. + 2. by play



## MODELS

1. Benchmark (1) = median yards (2) = guess most common play
2. Benchmark ML w/o image data (just X1) (LASSO and RF)
3. Shallow CNN w/ pre-play and image (X1 and X2)
4. Transfer Learning w/ VGG19 [2] trained on ImageNet (X1 and X2)

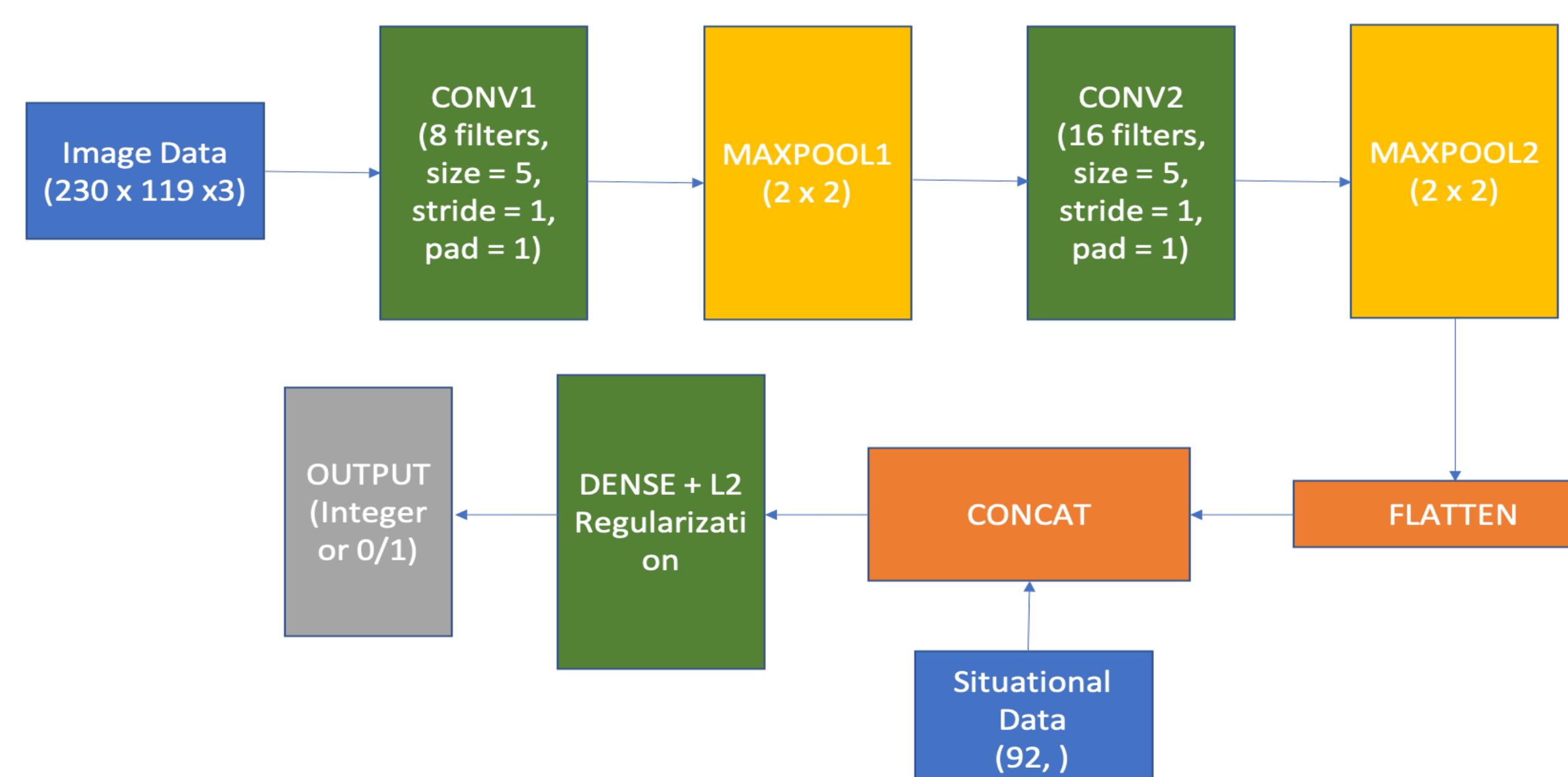
M = 1,049

Train / Dev / Test = 75/12.5/12.5

Tune focus

- SCNN: learn rate, # hidden units
- Transfer: learn rate, # layers from VGG19

Shallow CNN Details



## RESULTS

| Model  | Mean Absolute Yards | # in Train = 786<br># in test = 132 |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Benchmark: Guess Median of Training $y$  | 6.18                |                                     |
| LASSO<br>(HPs: $\alpha = 0.0176$ )   | 6.18                |                                     |
| Random Forest<br>(HPs: number trees = 3, max depth trees = 3)  | 6.16                | Training<br>Absolute Yards          |
| Shallow CNN<br>(HPs: learning rate = $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ , epochs = 15, mini-batch = 32, # hidden units in dense layer = 5, L2 reg = 0.001)                       | 6.18                | Approx 3                            |
| VGG19 Transfer Learning<br>(HPs: learning rate = $2.5 \times 10^{-6}$ , epochs = 15, mini-batch = 32, # hidden units in dense layer = 2, conv layers from VGG = 5) | 6.21                | -----<br>Approx 3                   |

Notes: HP = Hyperparameters.

Table 1: Results for Predicting Yardage Outcomes

| Model  | Accuracy | Training<br>Accuracy<br>Approx 0.9 |
|--|----------|------------------------------------|
| Benchmark: Guess all plays are pass  | 0.546    |                                    |
| LASSO<br>(HPs: $\alpha = 0.0176$ )   | 0.568    |                                    |
| Random Forest<br>(HPs: number trees = 2, max depth trees = 7)  | 0.614    |                                    |
| Shallow CNN<br>(HPs: learning rate = $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , epochs = 15, mini-batch = 32, # hidden units in dense layer = 4, L2 reg = 0.005)                       | 0.606    |                                    |
| VGG19 Transfer Learning<br>(HPs: learning rate = $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , epochs = 10, mini-batch = 32, # hidden units in dense layer = 4, conv layers from VGG = 5) | 0.606    | -----<br>Approx 0.9                |

Hyperparameters

Table 2: Results for Predicting Play Call

## DISCUSSION

1. Models did NOT do well on predicting yards
  - Why? Benchmark as good
  - Interpretation: not enough signal in the image or pre-play data for problem, too much overfitting
2. Models perform well on predicting play call
  - Why? Achieve better test accuracy
  - Interpretation: learn important times for certain play calls and how to predict based on player locations
3. Image data does not provide higher value
  - Why? Pre-play RF does better
  - Interpretation: pre-play data as valuable as player locations in problem

## FUTURE WORK

1. Figure out how to extract more signal for predicting yards (more detailed video data)
2. Add more structure to image data (label players) and transfer learning on other models (YOLO) to improve performance
3. Evidence for interpretations

## REFERENCES

- [1] Max Horowitz, Ronald Yurko, and Sam Ventura. "Detailed NFL Play-by-Play Data 2009-2018." Kaggle.
- [2] Karen Simonyan and Andrew Zisserman. Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition. arXiv:1409.1556 [cs], April 2015