

# Estimating the Change in Soccer's Home Advantage During the COVID-19 Pandemic using Bivariate Poisson Regression

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INFORMS Annual Meeting  
October 24-27, 2021

# Overview

- COVID-19 hit  $\sim \frac{2}{3}$  of the way through European soccer season.
- Soccer = first major sport to return to play (returned in May/June 2020 without fans)
- What happened to home advantage (HA) in games without fans?
- How did HA change w/ respect to **goals** and **yellow cards**.



# Existing Approaches

- Many of the first papers on the topic make two assumptions:
  1. Home advantage is the same in all leagues and any effect of playing without fans is the same in all leagues.
  2. Soccer outcomes (goals, yellow cards) can be modeled well using linear regression.
- Are these reasonable assumptions?

# Data

| League                      | Country     | Tier | Restart Date | Pre-Covid Games | Post-Covid Games | # of Team-Seasons |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| German Bundesliga           | Germany     | 1    | 2020-05-16   | 1448            | 82               | 90                |
| German 2. Bundesliga        | Germany     | 2    | 2020-05-16   | 1449            | 81               | 90                |
| Danish Superliga            | Denmark     | 1    | 2020-05-31   | 1108            | 74               | 68                |
| Austrian Bundesliga         | Austria     | 1    | 2020-06-02   | 867             | 63               | 54                |
| Portuguese Liga             | Portugal    | 1    | 2020-06-03   | 1440            | 90               | 90                |
| Greek Super League          | Greece      | 1    | 2020-06-06   | 1168            | 58               | 78                |
| Spanish La Liga 2           | Spain       | 2    | 2020-06-10   | 2233            | 129              | 110               |
| Spanish La Liga             | Spain       | 1    | 2020-06-11   | 1790            | 110              | 100               |
| Turkish Super Lig           | Turkey      | 1    | 2020-06-13   | 1460            | 70               | 90                |
| Swedish Allsvenskan         | Sweden      | 1    | 2020-06-14   | 960             | 198              | 80                |
| Norwegian Eliteserien       | Norway      | 1    | 2020-06-16   | 960             | 175              | 80                |
| English Premier League      | England     | 1    | 2020-06-17   | 1808            | 92               | 100               |
| Italy Serie B               | Italy       | 2    | 2020-06-17   | 2046            | 111              | 105               |
| Swiss Super League          | Switzerland | 1    | 2020-06-19   | 836             | 65               | 50                |
| Russian Premier Liga        | Russia      | 1    | 2020-06-19   | 1136            | 64               | 80                |
| English League Championship | England     | 2    | 2020-06-20   | 2673            | 113              | 120               |
| Italy Serie A               | Italy       | 1    | 2020-06-20   | 1776            | 124              | 100               |

17 European leagues in 13 countries between 2015/16 - 2019/20, scraped from fbref.com

# Bivariate Poisson Model

$$(Y_{Hi}, Y_{Ai}) = BP(\lambda_{1i}, \lambda_{2i}, \lambda_{3i})$$

$$\log(\lambda_{1i}) = \mu_{ks} + T_k + \alpha_{H_i ks} + \delta_{A_i ks},$$

$$\log(\lambda_{2i}) = \mu_{ks} + \alpha_{A_i ks} + \delta_{H_i ks},$$

$$\log(\lambda_{3i}) = \gamma_k.$$

- Goals for Home (**H**) and Away (**A**) teams in game **i**.
- $\lambda_{1i} + \lambda_{3i}$  = goal expectation for  $Y_{Hi}$  and  $\lambda_{2i} + \lambda_{3i}$  = goal expectation for  $Y_{Ai}$  with  $\lambda_{3i}$  representing the covariance between  $Y_{Hi}$  and  $Y_{Ai}$
- Intercept term for expected goals in season **s** in league **k**
- Attacking ( **$\alpha$** ) and defensive ( **$\delta$** ) team strengths
- Home advantage for league **k**

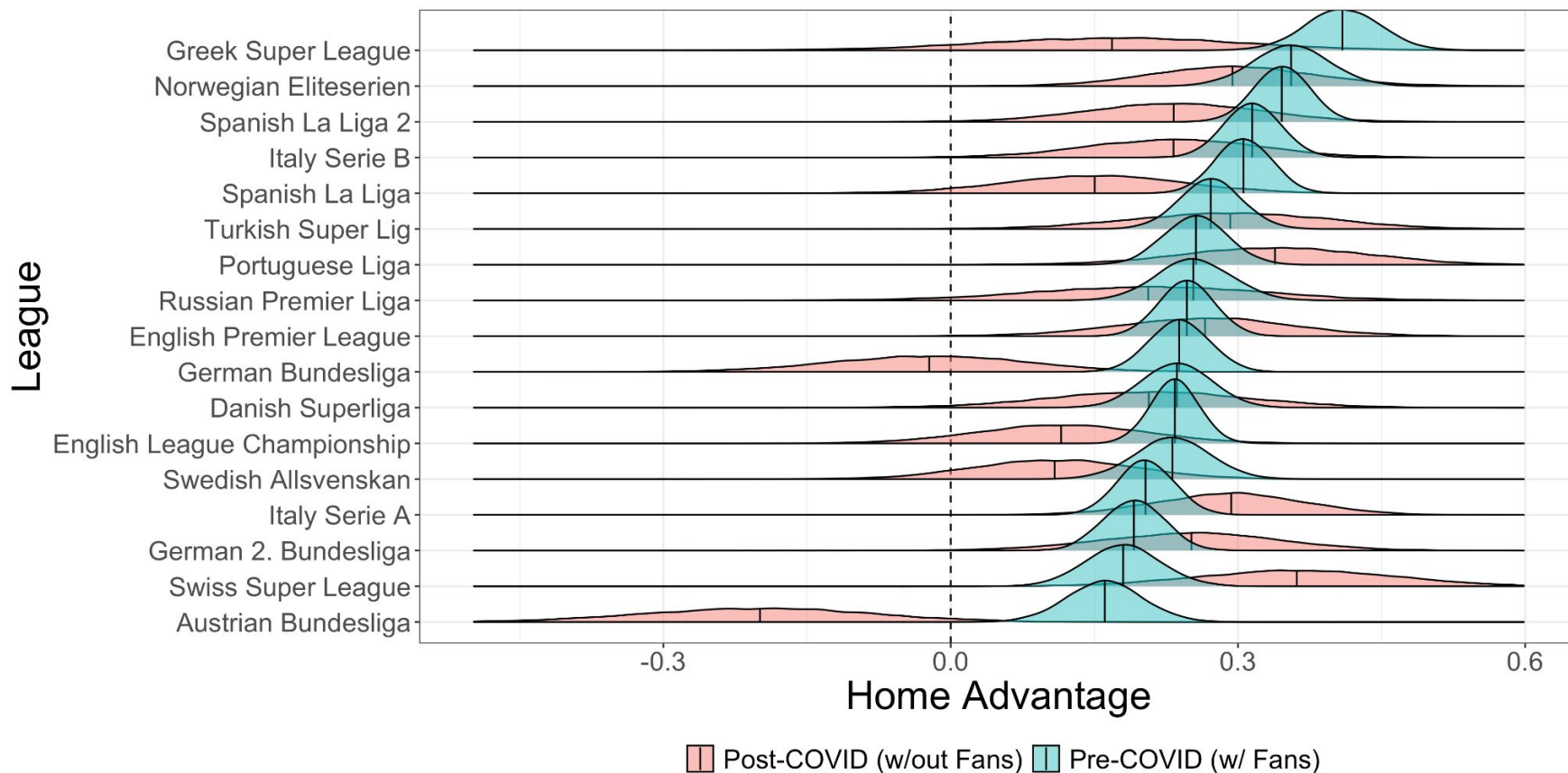
# Bivariate Poisson Model COVID Version (Goals)

$$\begin{aligned}(Y_{Hi}, Y_{Ai}) &= BP(\lambda_{1i}, \lambda_{2i}, \lambda_{3i}), \\ \log(\lambda_{1i}) &= \mu_{ks} + T_k \times (I_{pre-Covid}) + T'_k \times (I_{post-Covid}) + \alpha_{H_ik s} + \delta_{A_ik s}, \\ \log(\lambda_{2i}) &= \mu_{ks} + \alpha_{A_ik s} + \delta_{H_ik s}, \\ \log(\lambda_{3i}) &= \gamma_k,\end{aligned}$$

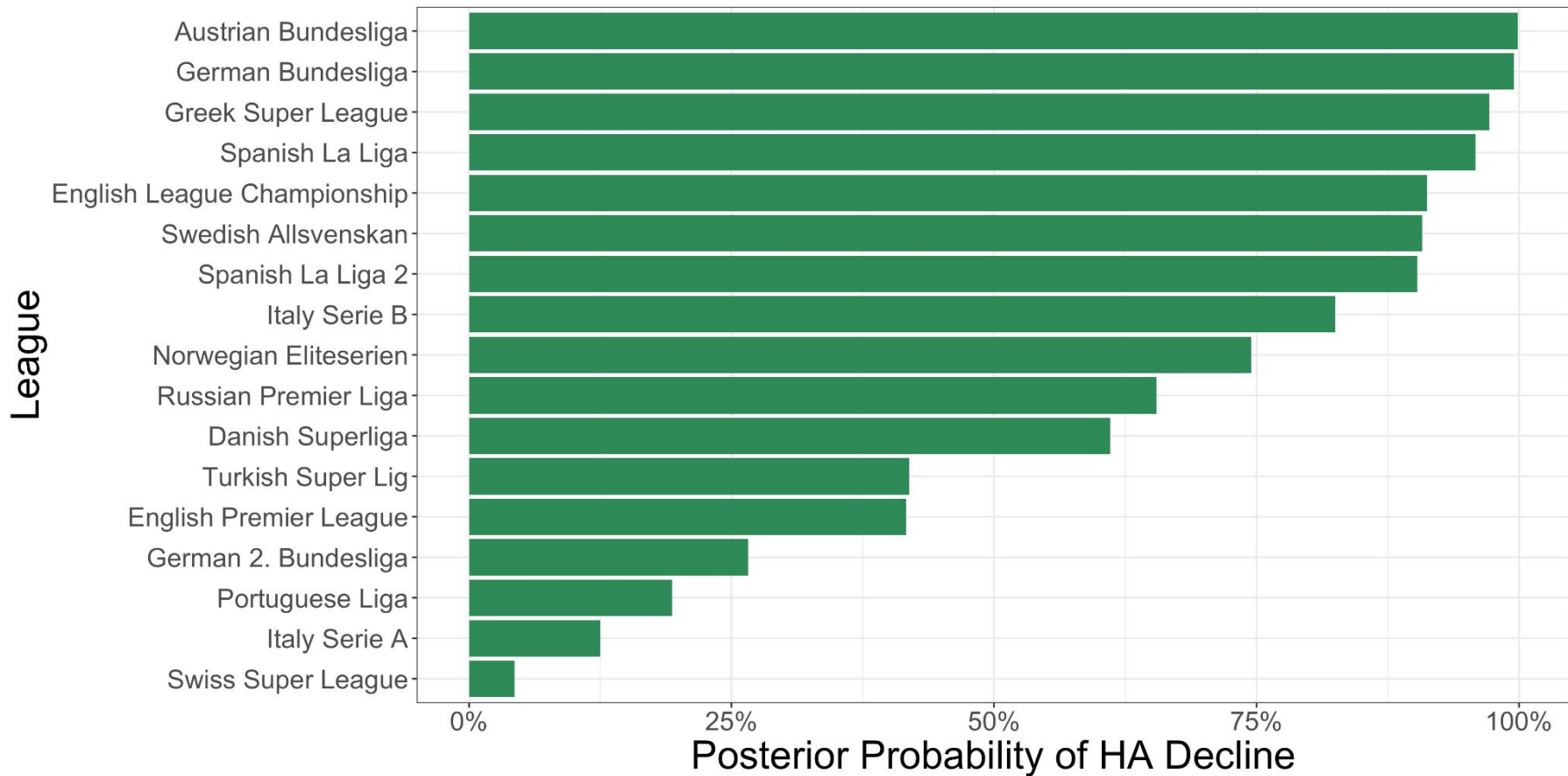
- Home advantage terms pre- and post-COVID restart
- Take  $\lambda_{3i} = 0$  based on empirical evidence and theoretical considerations
  - Draw rate lower than data used in [Karlis and Ntzoufras, 2003] since switch to 3/1/0 point system vs. 2/1/0 system for win/draw/loss
  - Empirical correlations between home/away goals range between -0.16 and 0.07

# Home Advantage for Selected European Leagues

## Goals



# Posterior Probability of HA Decline Goals





# Bivariate Poisson Model COVID Version (YC)

$$(Z_{Hi}, Z_{Ai}) = BP(\lambda_{1i}, \lambda_{2i}, \lambda_{3i}),$$

$$\log(\lambda_{1i}) = \mu_{ks} + T_k \times (I_{pre-Covid}) + T'_k \times (I_{post-Covid}) + \tau_{H_i ks},$$

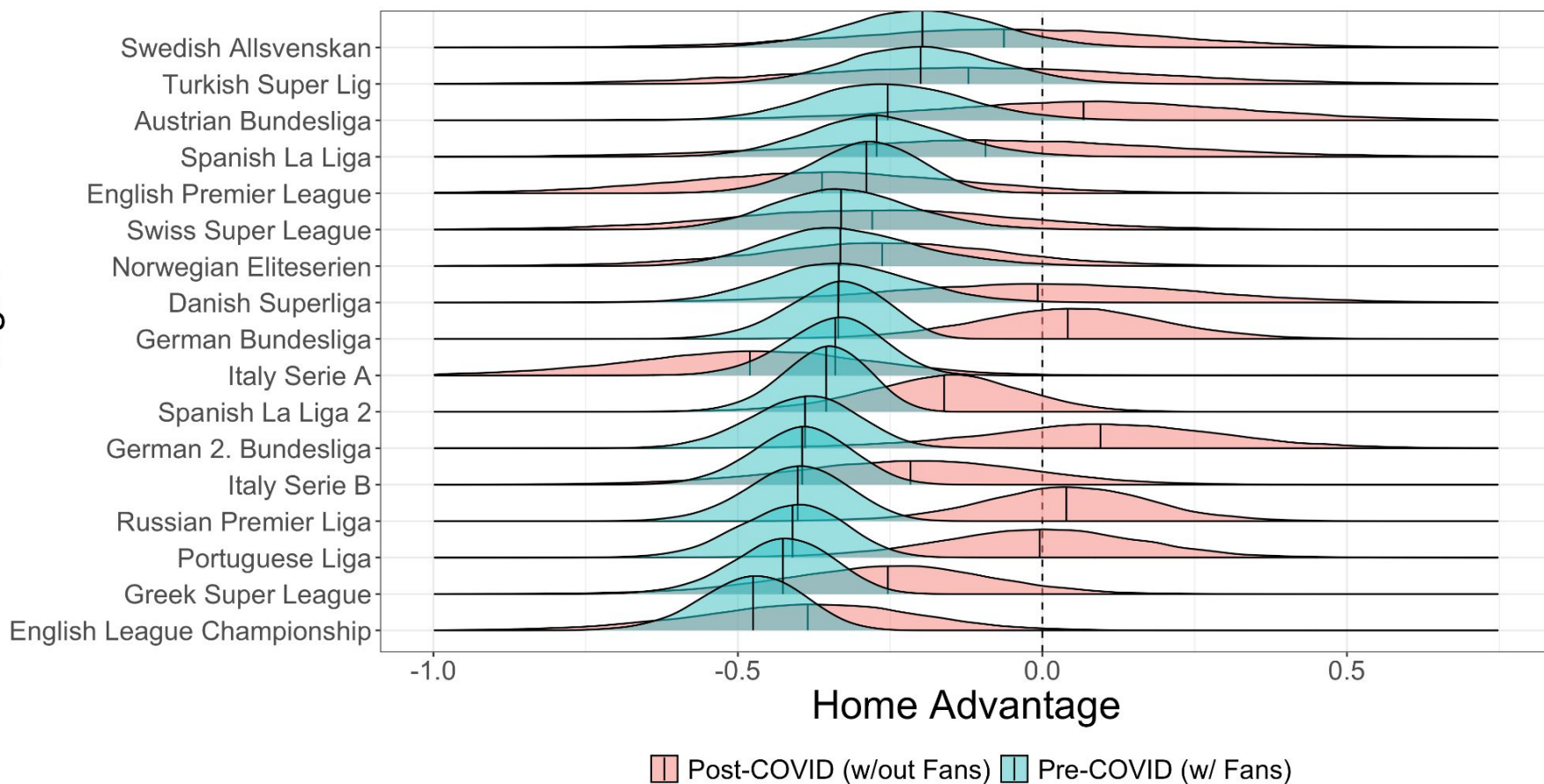
$$\log(\lambda_{2i}) = \mu_{ks} + \tau_{A_i ks},$$

$$\log(\lambda_{3i}) = \gamma_k,$$

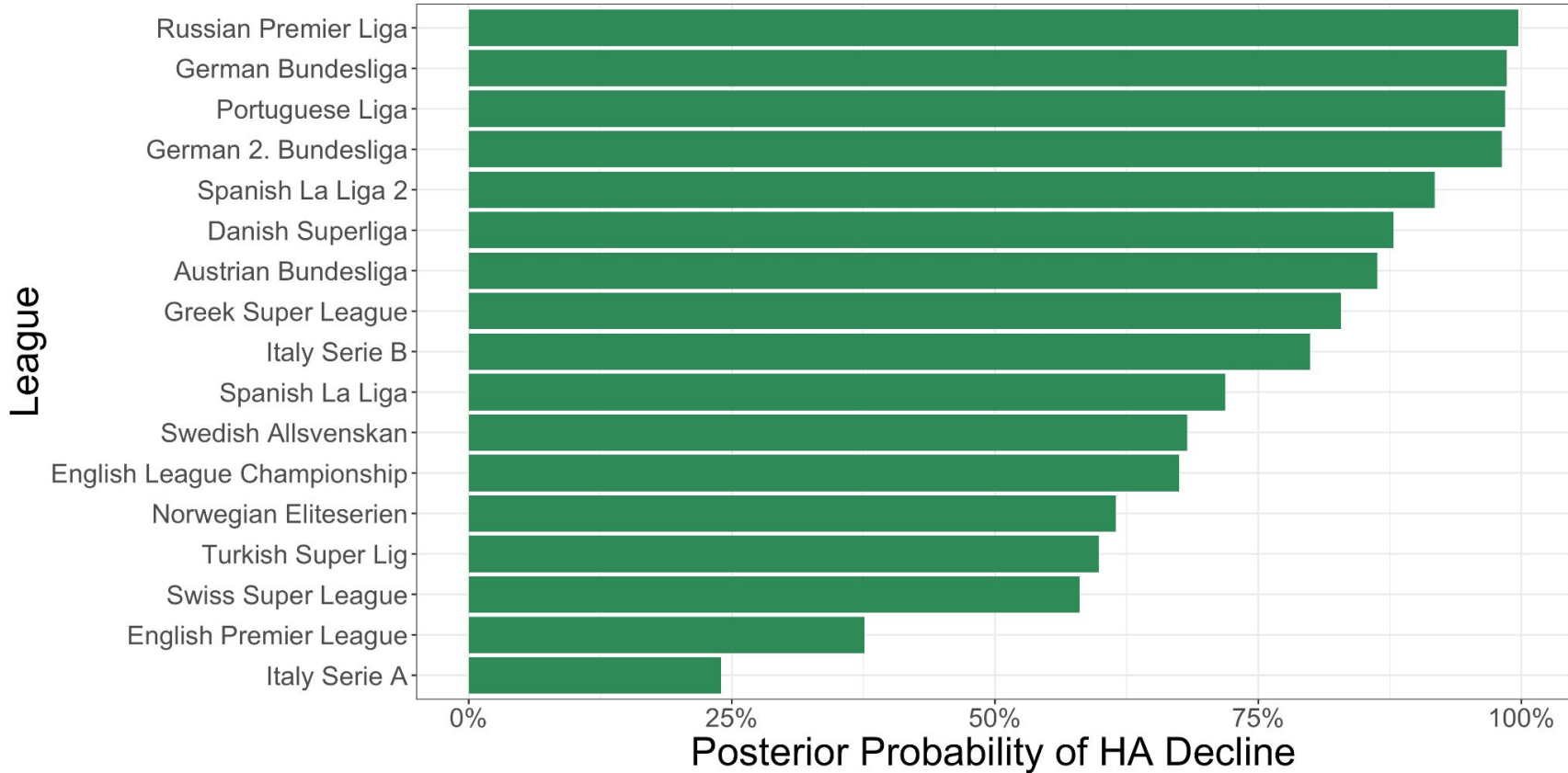
- Yellow card team random effects. Notice we don't have 2 per team as with goals
- Allow  $\lambda_{3i} > 0$  based on empirical evidence and theoretical considerations
  - Empirical correlations between home/away YC range between 0.10 and 0.22

# Home Advantage for Selected European Leagues

## Yellow Cards



# Posterior Probability of HA Decline Yellow Cards



# Discussion

- Did HA decline? In many leagues yes, in others no!
- Not always the case that changes in yellow card HA are linked to changes to goal HA.
  - Not just 'less referee bias' but (also) may be difference in player behavior?
- Estimates looking at the impact of HA post-Covid are less of a statement about the cause and effect from a lack of fans, as much as they are about changes due to **both a lack of fans** and changes to training due to Covid-19.



***“It’s horrible to play without fans. It’s not a nice feeling. Not seeing anyone in the stadium makes it like training, and it takes a lot to get into the game at the beginning.”***

***- Lionel Messi (Reuters, 2020)***

# Links

- Paper: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s10182-021-00413-9.pdf>
- Code: [https://github.com/lbenz730/soccer\\_ha\\_covid](https://github.com/lbenz730/soccer_ha_covid)
- Slides: [https://lukebenz.com/slides/informs\\_soccer\\_covid.pdf](https://lukebenz.com/slides/informs_soccer_covid.pdf)
- Twitter:
  - Luke: [@recspecs730](#)
  - Mike: [@StatsByLopez](#)

# References

- Gelman A, Carlin JB, Stern HS, Dunson DB, Vehtari A, Rubin DB (2013) Bayesian Data Analysis, 3rd edn. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.
- Karlis D, Ntzoufras I (2003) Analysis of sports data by using bivariate poisson models. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series D (The Statistician) 52(3):381–393.
- Reuters (2020) Lionel Messi Says Playing Without Fans is ‘Horrible and Ugly’. URL <https://www.eurosport.com/football/liga/2020-2021/lionel-messi-says-playing-without-fans-is-horrible-and-ugly-after-barcelona-star-collects-pichichisto8042397/story.shtml>.