PREVIOUS WORK

- NFL predictions: betting line (65%) outperforms statistical model (62%) and sports editors (60%) based on 1212 observations (Boulier & Steklar, 2003).
- World Cup Soccer predictions: There is no statistical significance between the performance of experts and non-experts in predicting the outcomes of the Soccer World Cup 2002 (Andersson et al., 2005).
- German Soccer predictions: Prediction markets and betting odds perform equally well, but both strongly outperform tipsters (Spann & Skiera, 2009).

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

- Data Source: Daily Illini College Football Predictions, obtained from archived copies of Daily Illini. The betting line data were obtained from the website: www.goldsheet.com.
- 6 years analyzed (2008-2013)
- 346 games predicted during 2008-2013
- 29 forecasters, each predicted 55-60 games
- 1740 predictions

METHODOLOGY

- Accuracy Rates: for a given subset of the data (e.g., predictions in 2010), we computed the proportion of correctly predicted games by DI forecasters and by the betting line (i.e., predicting the favorite team to win).
- Testing Method: Accuracies were compared using a two-tail z-test for equality of means.
- Significance Levels: For each comparison, the corresponding p-value was computed. Results with p < 0.01 and p < 0.05 were identified as significant at the 1% and 5% significance level.
- Handling Noise in Data: A small percentage (<1%) of the prediction data seem to be incomplete or erroneous. We assigned a 50% accuracy to those data points.

RESULTS: FORECASTERS VS BETTING LINE BY YEAR

- Accuracies of forecasts for different years: The accuracy of forecasters was significantly lower than that of the betting line at the 5% significance level in year 2009, 2010 and 2013 (among the total 6 years); all other 3 years had no significant difference comparing with the betting line at 5% significance level.

- Accuracy rates for games involving Illinois: The accuracy of forecasters for Illinois games was significantly higher than that of the betting line (64.5% vs 57.4%) at the 1% significance level.

- Accuracy rates for games involving Big Ten teams: The accuracy of forecasters for Illinois games was significantly higher than that of the betting line (64.5% vs 57.4%) at the 1% significance level. A similar discrepancy was observed for games involving Big Ten teams.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- Overall accuracy: The accuracy of forecasters was significantly lower than that of the betting line (58.9% vs 68.6%) at the 1% significance level.
- Overall accuracy against spread: The accuracy of forecasters was significantly higher than that of random model (53.6% vs 50.0%) at the 1% significance level.
- Accuracy of individual forecasters: Among 29 forecasters, only 1 had significantly higher accuracy than the betting line at 5% significance level; 10 had significantly lower accuracy than the betting line at the 5% significance level.
- Accuracy of predicted scores: The mean absolute error in the predicted score difference of forecasters was significantly higher than that of the betting line (16.3 vs 12.3) at the 5% significance level.

REFERENCES