

Over 1.5 Goals Strategy

A structured selection framework for the Premier League, Championship, League One and League Two.

Market	Primary objective
Over 1.5 Match Goals	Identify fixtures with a strong statistical case for at least two total goals, then only play when the market price offers sufficient value.

Core principle

Do not select a match because one headline statistic looks good. The strategy combines league environment, team-specific Over 1.5 records, home/away splits, recent form, goal production, xG where available, situational information and price.

Minimum selection standard: 80/100. Priority selections: 85+. Elite selections: 90+.

1. The Metrics That Matter Most

The following metrics should drive the decision. Weighting is designed specifically for English league football and the Over 1.5 market.

Metric	Weight	What to measure
Team Over 1.5 hit rates	25%	Home and away teams separately; season rate plus recent 5-10 match rate.
Home / away goal profile	20%	Home side at home and away side away; average goals scored + conceded.
Recent form	15%	Last 5-10 league matches; look for stable rather than one-off scoring spikes.
Scoring / conceding consistency	15%	Frequency of scoring 1+, scoring 2+, conceding 1+ and conceding 2+.
xG / xGA	10%	Underlying chance quality where reliable data is available.
League environment	5%	Current league-wide Over 1.5 tendency; context rather than a stand-alone signal.
Team news / situation	5%	Attackers missing, rotation, tactical incentives, congestion, weather/pitch issues.
Price / value	5%	Compare your estimated probability with the bookmaker's implied probability.

The five headline checks

1. Over 1.5 hit rate 2. Average goals 3. Home/away splits 4. Recent form 5. Price/value

If those five do not support the selection, secondary statistics should not be used to rescue it.

2. PBT Football Intelligence Scoring Model

Component	Max	Scoring guide
A. Team Over 1.5 profile	25	Both teams 80%+ = 25; both 70%+ = 20; one below 65% = 10 or less; one below 60% = reject flag.
B. Home/away goal profile	20	Use home team's home data and away team's away data. Strong combined goal environment = 16-20.
C. Recent 5-10 match form	15	Reward repeated two-goal matches. Downgrade if performance is driven by one extreme result.
D. Scoring / conceding consistency	15	Reward teams that regularly score and/or concede; include 2+ goal frequency.
E. xG / xGA	10	Reward underlying expected-goal data consistent with the observed results.
F. League environment	5	Higher league-wide Over 1.5 rate earns more points, but never overrides weak team data.
G. Situational factors	5	Line-ups, injuries, rotation, tactical incentives, fixture congestion and conditions.
H. Price / value	5	Full marks only when your estimated probability gives a meaningful edge over implied probability.

Score	PBT classification	Action
90-100	Elite	Highest-priority candidate; still requires value at the available odds.
85-89	Very Strong	Priority selection if price and team news remain favourable.
80-84	Strong	Eligible, but inspect price and situational risks carefully.
75-79	Watchlist	Do not publish as a main selection without additional supporting evidence.
Below 75	Reject	No selection.

3. English League Application

Apply exactly the same framework across all four divisions, but do not assume every league or every team behaves the same way. League context is only 5% of the score; the individual fixture drives the decision.

Competition	How to use it
Premier League	More selective. Team quality differences and market efficiency can be high, so price discipline and team-specific data are especially important.
Championship	Strong candidate pool. Give extra attention to fixture congestion, squad rotation and home/away splits.
League One	Useful environment for goal-based filtering. Prioritise recent team data and defensive consistency.
League Two	Use selective filters. Team-level scoring and conceding patterns matter more than league averages alone.

Hard rejection filters

- Either team's recent Over 1.5 rate is below 60%.
- Both teams show weak scoring output and low chance creation.
- Key attacking absences materially reduce expected goal threat.
- The sample is too small or distorted by unusual scorelines.
- The match situation strongly favours caution or low tempo.
- The odds do not provide value versus your estimated probability.

Accumulator rule

For multiples, use a stricter threshold: only include matches scoring **85+**, and avoid adding legs purely to increase the payout. Every extra selection increases failure risk.

4. Match Evaluation Workflow

STEP 1 - League scan	Identify the day's Premier League, Championship, League One and League Two fixtures. Remove games with obvious data-quality problems.
STEP 2 - Team hit rates	Record each team's season and recent Over 1.5 percentage.
STEP 3 - Home/away split	Use the home team's home figures and the away team's away figures.
STEP 4 - Goal profile	Calculate average goals scored, conceded and total-match goals for both sides.
STEP 5 - Underlying performance	Check xG/xGA, shots and shots on target where available.
STEP 6 - Situational check	Review expected line-ups, injuries, rotation, motivation and schedule congestion.
STEP 7 - Score the fixture	Apply the 100-point PBT model. Reject anything below 80.
STEP 8 - Price the bet	Convert bookmaker odds to implied probability and compare with your own estimate.
STEP 9 - Final classification	Elite 90+, Very Strong 85-89, Strong 80-84, otherwise no main selection.

5. Value and Probability

A high hit-rate match can still be a poor bet if the price is too short. Always compare your model probability with the bookmaker's implied probability.

Implied probability = 1 / decimal odds

Decimal odds	Implied probability
1.10	90.9%
1.15	87.0%
1.20	83.3%
1.25	80.0%
1.30	76.9%
1.35	74.1%
1.40	71.4%

Example

If the market offers 1.20, the implied probability is 83.3%. If your evidence-based model estimates the chance at 89%, the difference is potentially favourable. If your estimate is only 80%, the selection does not offer value despite looking statistically strong.

Recommended record keeping

Track every qualifying match, score, odds taken, closing odds, result and league. Review the strategy after a meaningful sample rather than judging it from a handful of wins or losses. Monitor strike rate, average odds, return on investment and maximum losing sequence.

PBT final rule: Select only English league fixtures scoring 80/100 or higher, prioritise 85+ for stronger plays and multiples, and require the offered odds to represent value relative to the model probability.

For research and educational use. Historical and statistical patterns do not guarantee future results.