Accessing and Analyzing MLB Pitch Tracking Data in R

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Resources

▶ Slides, data, and R code are available at:

bit.ly/austin_r

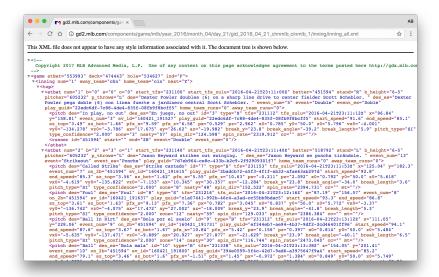
Major League Baseball (MLB) Pitch Tracking Data

MLB Pitch Tracking Data

- Since 2007, MLB has tracked pitch location and play-by-play data for all games
- Source: Sportvision PITCHf/x system
- PITCHf/x data are fed real time to mobile and desktop apps
- All data are stored in XML format on MLB servers

MLB Pitch Tracking Data

Location: http://gd2.mlb.com/components/game/mlb/



Accessing MLB Pitch Tracking Data

Accessing MLB Pitch Tracking Data

- R packages:
 - 1. pitchRx: Data collection
 - 2. dplyr: Data analysis

pitchRx

- Prior to 2013, researchers had to scrape PITCHf/x data manually
- ▶ In 2013, Carson Sievert created the pitchRx R package
- pitchRx contains tools for accessing play-by-play data

pitchRx

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- pitchRx contains tools for accessing play-by-play data

```
pfx_db <- src_sqlite("pfx_db.sqlite3", create = TRUE)
files <- c("inning/inning_all.xml", "players.xml", "miniscoreboard.xml")
scrape(start = "YYY-MM-DD", end = "YYY-MM-DD", suffix = files,
    connect = pfx_db$con)
pfx_db <- src_sqlite("~/your/working/directory/pfx_db.sqlite3")
src_tbls(pfx_16)</pre>
```

pitchRx

- Once we set up a PITCHf/x database, we have access to all MLB pitch and gameplay data
- Best to use a small date range for initial setup
- 10 primary tables in the data

PITCHf/x Data Tables

Table Name	Description		
action	Ball/strike count, result of pitch,		
atbat	Pitcher/batter names, handedness, heights, at bat result,		
coach	Names of manager and staff,		
game	Venue, start time, time zone, TV, win-loss records,		
media	Mobile/TV media assets,		
pitch	Umpire's decision/outcome, strike zone parameters, x-y coordinates,		
player	Players' stats, position, number,		
ро	Details about put out attempts (e.g., pickoffs and stolen bases),		
runner	Details about base runner(s) and at bat events,		
umpire	Umpire names and positions,		

PITCHf/x Data Tables

For most analyses, we usually work with:

Table Name	Description		
action	Ball/strike count, result of pitch,		
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coach	Names of manager and staff,		
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-			

dplyr

- Wickham and Francois (2016)
- A grammar of data manipulation
- Provides a set of verbs for lots of tasks
 - select(): Selects columns
 - filter(): Filters rows (e.g., ==, !=, <=, etc.)</p>
 - arrange(): Re-orders and sorts rows
 - mutate(): Creates new variables/columns
 - summarise(): Summarizes values/output
 - group_by(): Allows for by-group operations

Accessing MLB Pitch Tracking Data

- R packages:
 - 1. pitchRx: Data collection
 - 2. dplyr: Data analysis

Analyzing MLB Pitch Tracking Data

Tonight

- There are several ways to analyze PITCHf/x data
 - Ex.: Pitching/batting outcomes, predictive models, et al.
- Tonight though, let's concentrate on home plate umpire decisions
- Specifically:
 - 1. How many pitches do umpires see during games? Of those, how many require a decision?
 - 2. How accurate are *all* umpires over the season? How accurate are *individual* umpires over the season?

- How many pitches do umpires see during games? Of those, how many require an umpire decision?
 - ▶ Pitches seen: Total number of recorded pitches thrown during game
 - Decisions made: Total number of called strikes and called balls during game

- We'll use the pitch table to answer these questions
- Steps:
 - 1. Create data frame for pitches seen, observed
 - 2. Create data frame for decisions made, decisions
 - Join observed and decisions
 - 4. Calculate proportion of pitches requiring decision
 - 5. Calculate simple descriptive statistics

▶ Step 1. Create data frame for pitches seen

```
observed <- pitch %>%
  group_by(gameday_link) %>%
  summarize(seen = n())
```

- Step 1. Create data frame for pitches seen
- R code:
 - pitch: Current data frame
 - group_by(), summarize(), n(): dplyr verbs
 - gameday_link: Unique date/team label
 - seen: New name for variable n()
 - observed: Name of new data frame

```
observed <- pitch %>%
  group_by(gameday_link) %>%
  summarize(seen = n())
```

Step 1. Create data frame for pitches seen

```
(observed <- pitch %>%
  group_by(gameday_link) %>%
  summarize(seen = n()))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2,468 \times 2
##
                        gameday_link
                                      seen
##
                               <chr> <int>
##
     gid_2016_04_03_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                       252
      gid_2016_04_03_nynmlb_kcamlb_1
                                       291
##
  3 qid_2016_04_03_slnmlb_pitmlb_1
                                       285
      gid_2016_04_03_tormlb_tbamlb_1
                                       276
      gid_2016_04_04_chamlb_oakmlb_1
                                       292
##
     gid_2016_04_04_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                       297
##
##
      gid_2016_04_04_colmlb_arimlb_1
                                       362
##
  8 gid_2016_04_04_lanmlb_sdnmlb_1
                                       319
      gid_2016_04_04_minmlb_balmlb_1
                                       278
## 10 gid_2016_04_04_phimlb_cinmlb_1
                                       267
  # ... with 2,458 more rows
```

- Step 2. Create data frame for decisions made
- We need to omit all pitches/outcomes except for called strikes and called balls

```
decisions <- pitch %>%
  group_by(gameday_link) %>%
  filter(des == "Called Strike" | des == "Ball") %>%
  summarize(decisions = n())
```

- Step 2. Create data frame for decisions made
- We need to omit all pitches/outcomes except for called strikes and called balls
- R code:
 - filter(): Returns rows with matching conditions

```
decisions <- pitch %>%
  group_by(gameday_link) %>%
  filter(des == "Called Strike" | des == "Ball") %>%
  summarize(decisions = n())
```

▶ Step 2. Create data frame for decisions made

```
(decisions <- pitch %>%
  group_by(gameday_link) %>%
  filter(des == "Called Strike" | des == "Ball") %>%
  summarize(decisions = n()))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2.468 \times 2
##
                        gameday_link decisions
##
                               <chr>>
                                          <int>
                                            124
      gid_2016_04_03_chnmlb_anamlb_1
## 2 gid_2016_04_03_nynmlb_kcamlb_1
                                            150
      gid_2016_04_03_slnmlb_pitmlb_1
                                           145
  4 gid_2016_04_03_tormlb_tbamlb_1
                                            136
##
  5 gid_2016_04_04_chamlb_oakmlb_1
                                            153
##
##
  6 gid_2016_04_04_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                            135
## 7 gid_2016_04_04_colmlb_arimlb_1
                                            158
      gid_2016_04_04_lanmlb_sdnmlb_1
                                            165
      gid_2016_04_04_minmlb_balmlb_1
                                            136
  10 gid_2016_04_04_phimlb_cinmlb_1
                                            123
```

Step 3. Join observed and decisions by gameday_link

```
pitches <- inner_join(observed, decisions, by = "gameday_link")</pre>
```

- Step 3. Join observed and decisions by gameday_link
- R code:
 - inner_join(): Returns observations that match in both x and y

```
pitches <- inner_join(observed, decisions, by = "gameday_link")</pre>
```

Step 3. Join observed and decisions by gameday_link

```
(pitches <- inner_join(observed, decisions, by = "gameday_link"))</pre>
```

```
## # A tibble: 2.468 \times 3
##
                        gameday_link seen decisions
##
                               <chr> <int>
                                                <int>
      gid_2016_04_03_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                       252
                                                  124
## 2 gid_2016_04_03_nynmlb_kcamlb_1
                                       291
                                                  150
      gid_2016_04_03_slnmlb_pitmlb_1
                                       285
                                                 145
  4 gid_2016_04_03_tormlb_tbamlb_1
                                       276
                                                  136
##
                                       292
##
  5 gid_2016_04_04_chamlb_oakmlb_1
                                                  153
  6 gid_2016_04_04_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                       297
                                                  135
##
## 7 gid_2016_04_04_colmlb_arimlb_1
                                       362
                                                  158
      gid_2016_04_04_lanmlb_sdnmlb_1
                                       319
                                                  165
     gid_2016_04_04_minmlb_balmlb_1
                                       278
                                                  136
                                       267
   10 gid_2016_04_04_phimlb_cinmlb_1
                                                  123
  # ... with 2.458 more rows
```

Step 4. Calculate proportion of pitches requiring decision

```
pitches <- pitches %>%
  mutate(prop = decisions/seen)
```

- Step 4. Calculate proportion of pitches requiring decision
- R code:
 - mutate(): Adds new variable

```
pitches <- pitches %>%
  mutate(prop = decisions/seen)
```

Step 4. Calculate proportion of pitches requiring decision

```
(pitches <- pitches %>%
  mutate(prop = decisions/seen))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2.468 \times 4
##
                        gameday_link seen decisions
                                                           prop
##
                               <chr> <int>
                                                <int>
                                                          <fdh>>
##
     gid_2016_04_03_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                       252
                                                  124 0.4920635
                                       291
      gid_2016_04_03_nynmlb_kcamlb_1
                                                  150 0.5154639
##
  3 qid_2016_04_03_slnmlb_pitmlb_1
                                       285
                                                  145 0.5087719
                                        276
     gid_2016_04_03_tormlb_tbamlb_1
                                                  136 0.4927536
     gid_2016_04_04_chamlb_oakmlb_1
                                       292
##
                                                  153 0.5239726
     gid_2016_04_04_chnmlb_anamlb_1
                                       297
##
                                                  135 0.4545455
##
      gid_2016_04_04_colmlb_arimlb_1
                                        362
                                                  158 0.4364641
##
  8 gid_2016_04_04_lanmlb_sdnmlb_1
                                        319
                                                  165 0.5172414
      gid_2016_04_04_minmlb_balmlb_1
                                        278
                                                  136 0.4892086
## 10 gid_2016_04_04_phimlb_cinmlb_1
                                       267
                                                  123 0.4606742
  # ... with 2.458 more rows
```

Step 5. Calculate simple descriptive statistics

```
(pitch_summs <- pitches %>%
  summarize(m_pitches = mean(seen),
    sd_pitches = sd(seen),
    m_calls = mean(decisions),
    sd_calls = sd(decisions),
    m_prop = mean(prop),
    sd_prop = sd(prop)))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 6
## m_pitches sd_pitches m_calls sd_calls m_prop sd_prop
## <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> </dbl>
```

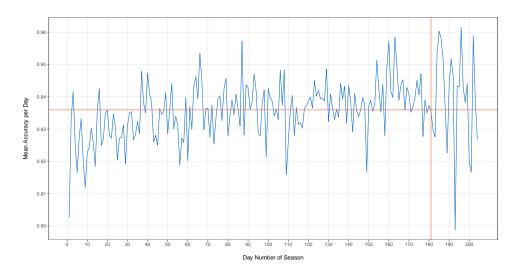
Umpire Accuracy

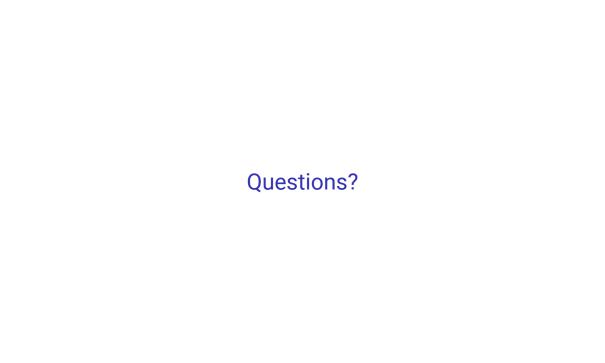
- ► Check out umpire_accuracy.R in my GitHub Repo for this talk
- Overall, umpires are quite accurate

М	SD	SEM	95% CI
0.94	0.24	0.05	[0.84, 0.98]

Umpire Accuracy

 Here's a plot of the cumulative accuracy for MLB umpires over the season





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