

# The Defenseman's Paradox

Joseph Nelson, Brian Carothers DekeGeek

Boston Hockey Analytics Conference 2016



#### Overview

- 1. The Problem Assessing Defensive Talent
- 2. Hits and Blocked Shots: Good or Bad? (Neither)

- 3. Recovery: A New Statistic
- 4. Next Steps

 Traditionally, defensemen were measured by their ability to maximize hits and blocked shots

#### 2015-2016 Hit Leaders

RADKO GUDAS	
ROMAN POLAK	
MARK BOROWIECKI	
ALEXEI EMELIN	
LUKE SCHENN	
NICK HOLDEN	
BRAYDEN MCNABB	
DUSTIN BYFUGLIEN	
JAKE MUZZIN	
JOEL EDMUNDSON	

#### 2015-2016 Blocked Shot Leaders

FRANCOIS BEAUCHEMIN
KRIS RUSSELL
KARL ALZNER
DAN GIRARDI
ERIK KARLSSON
CALVIN DE HAAN
ERIK JOHNSON
MARK GIORDANO
ALEC MARTINEZ
TREVOR VAN RIEMSDYK



 When we control per sixty minutes and maximize hits and blocked shots, we see nearly identical results

#### 2015-2016 Hit Leaders/60

MARK BOROWIECKI
RADKO GUDAS
DYLAN MCILRATH
ROMAN POLAK
LUKE SCHENN
ALEXEI EMELIN
JARED COWEN
ANTHONY BITETTO
ROBERT BORTUZZO
JOEL EDMUNDSON

#### 2015-2016 Blocked Shot Leaders/60

KRIS RUSSELL
BROOKS ORPIK
LADISLAV SMID
ANTHONY BITETTO
ANDREW MACDONALD
DAN GIRARDI
FRANCOIS BEAUCHEMIN
ERIK JOHNSON
CALVIN DE HAAN
NICK SCHULTZ



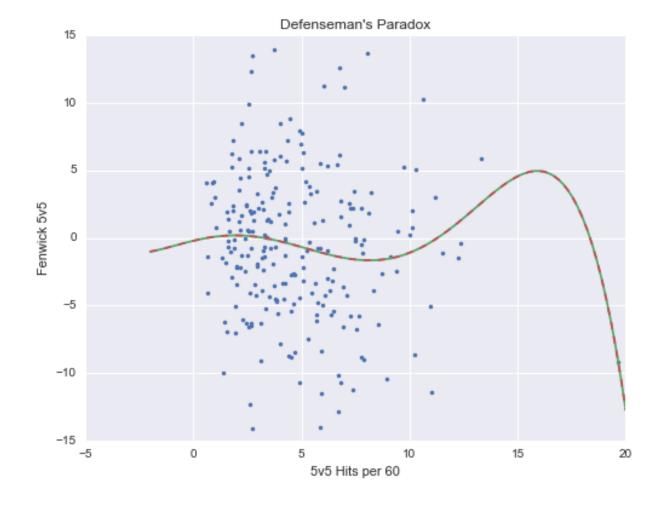
 Advanced analytics have pushed us to consider possessionbased metrics, which are a substantial improvement

#### 2015-2016 Fenwick Leaders

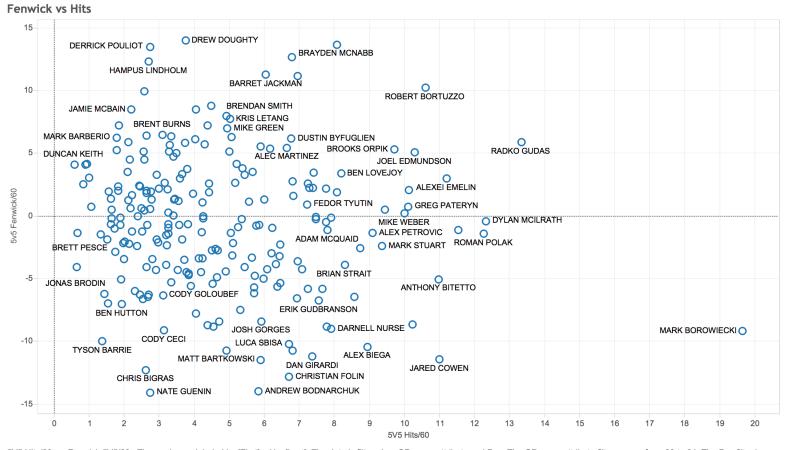
DREW DOUGHTY
BRAYDEN MCNABB
JAKE MUZZIN
HAMPUS LINDHOLM
VICTOR HEDMAN
JOSH MANSON
COLTON PARAYKO
BARRET JACKMAN
KRIS LETANG
ANTON STRALMAN



 However, when we regress Fenwick against hits, we see a clear upward deviation in the trend. Hits should not be absolutely minimized to maximize performance.



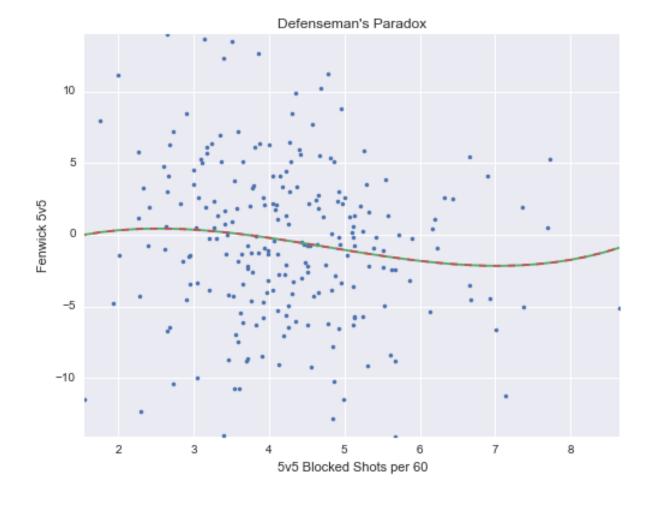
 Even individually strong defensemen average nearly 3.5 hits per sixty minutes of play, not zero hits per sixty minutes.



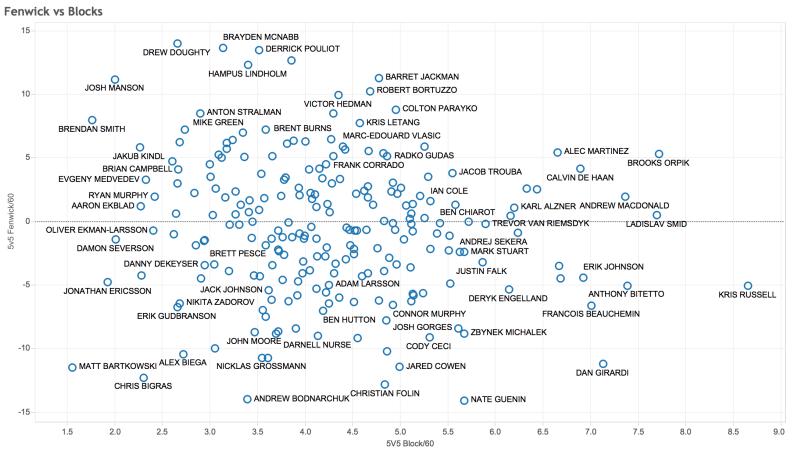
5V5 Hits/60 vs. Fenwick 5V5/60. The marks are labeled by [First] + ' ' + [Last]. The data is filtered on GP as an attribute and Pos. The GP as an attribute filter ranges from 20 to 84. The Pos filter keeps D.



Likewise, regression
Fenwick on blocked
shots demonstrates
an upward bend
before ultimately
decreasing.
Minimizing blocked
shots alone is not
correct.



 Again, individually strong defensemen produce roughly 3.5 blocked shots per sixty minutes of playing time, a non-zero amount.



5V5 Block/60 vs. Fenwick 5V5/60. The marks are labeled by [First] + ' ' + [Last]. The data is filtered on GP as an attribute and Pos. The GP as an attribute filter ranges from 20 to 84. The Pos filter keeps D.



Traditional: Maximize blocked shots and hits

Possession: Minimize blocked shots and hits

• Evidence: There is an optimal number of blocked shots and hits



 Blocked shots and hits are neither inherently good or inherently bad. They are context specific.

 Certain types of blocked shots are desirable. Others are undesirable.



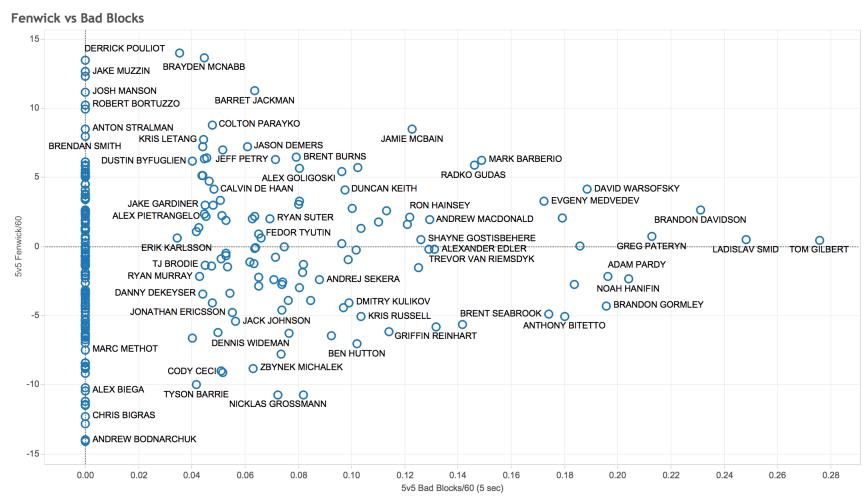
- Good blocked shots/hits: Blocked shots that are not the result of you forfeiting possession are good. You are performing effective defensive play that did not arise because of your own error in requiring that defensive play.
- Bad blocked shots/hits: Blocked shots that ARE the result of you forfeiting possession are bad. If you performed defensive play because you caused the need for that very defensive play, you are responsible for the error.

 Good blocked shots/hits: You made a blocked shot or hit that was not within 5 seconds of your own giveaway

 Bad blocked shots/hits: You made a blocked shot or hit that was within 5 seconds of your own giveaway



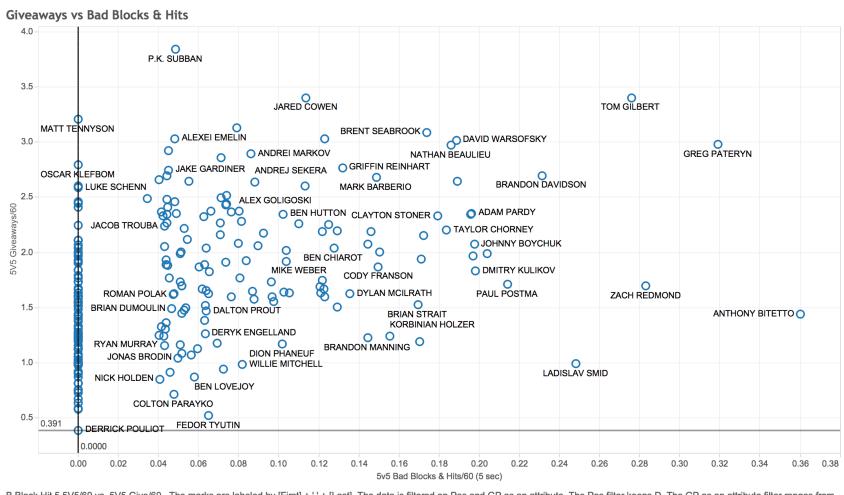
- Fenwick vs bad blocked shots demonstrates strong players despite their errors.
- This causes a follow-up question: what defensive players are most often making up for their mistakes?



B Block 5 5V5/60 vs. Fenwick 5V5/60. The marks are labeled by [First] + ' ' + [Last]. The data is filtered on GP as an attribute and Pos. The GP as an attribute filter ranges from 20 to 84. The Pos filter keeps D.



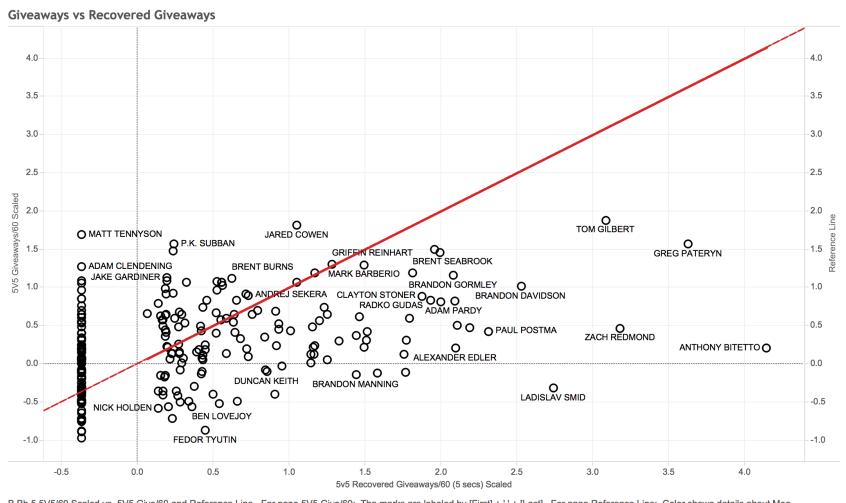
 If we investigate giveaways vs bad blocks, we are asking ourselves: when a player has a giveaway, how often do they immediately have a "bad" block or hit immediately following that giveaway?



B Block Hit 5 5V5/60 vs. 5V5 Give/60. The marks are labeled by [First] + ' ' + [Last]. The data is filtered on Pos and GP as an attribute. The Pos filter keeps D. The GP as an attribute filter ranges from 20 to 82.



 By measuring our values in terms of deviation units (Zscores) and plotting a line y=x, we can objectively say player below this red line make up for their mistakes more often than not, and those above this red line fail to do so.



B Bh 5 5V5/60 Scaled vs. 5V5 Give/60 and Reference Line. For pane 5V5 Give/60: The marks are labeled by [First] + ' ' + [Last]. For pane Reference Line: Color shows details about Measure Names. The data is filtered on Pos and GP as an attribute. The Pos filter keeps D. The GP as an attribute filter ranges from 20 to 82.



### Recovery: A New Statistic

• **Recovery:** Of the times that a given defenseman was the cause of a giveaway, how often did they immediately (within five seconds) log a blocked shot or hit to attempt to make-up for this giveaway.

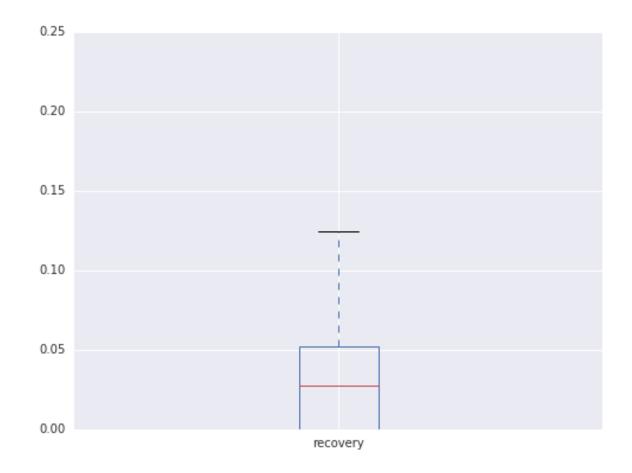
Mathematically, recovery =

(bad blocked shots + bad hits)

giveaways

### Recovery: A New Statistic

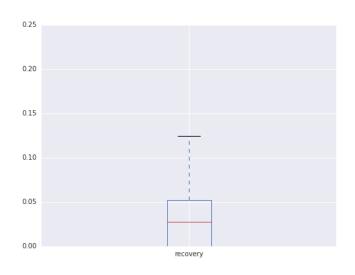
 The average median recovery for defensemen in the 2015-2016 season is 0.027402

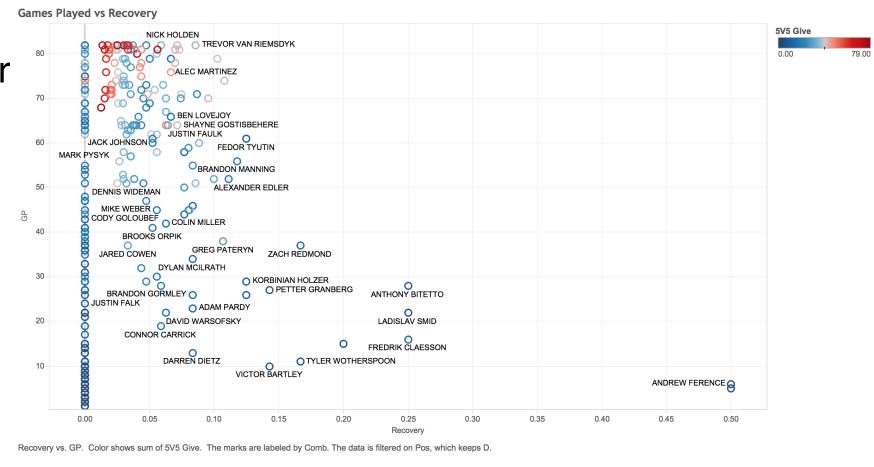




### Recovery: A New Statistic

 The average median recovery for defensemen in the 2015-2016 season is 0.027402







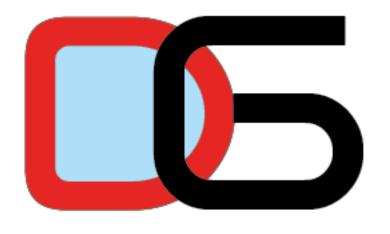
### Next Steps

 Quantifying the exact point at which we experience the defenseman's paradox: using polynomial interpolation, at what best fit do we experience the optimal number of blocked shots and hits

- Testing additional statistics versus recovery
- Investigate takeaways within five seconds of giveaways
- Testing against the 2016-2017 season



#### Contact Us – DekeGeek



- Joseph Nelson
- joseph.nelson2012@gmail.com
- @josephofiowa

- Brian Carothers
- bcarothers19@gmail.com

