

# Building a Winning Formula: Key Factors for World Series Success

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# Project Overview

## Roster Depth and strength

- Star player impact: MVP-caliber performances
- Depth of bullpen and starting rotation

## In-Season Performance Trends

- Win-loss record against teams
- Late-season momentum and Energy

## Data Alignment and Discrepancies

- Different models emphasize by offensive or defensive performance
- Metrics vary in predictive accuracy

## The Goal

To provide insights on a team's chances of reaching the World Series while understanding the variability in predictive models and the variability of live sport

# Subproblem One

MLB

MLB


MLB


MLB


MLB


LARGEST RUN DIFFERENTIALS IN MLB


THIS SEASON


MILWAUKEE BREWERS+139

NEW YORK YANKEES+125

LOS ANGELES DODGERS+117

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES+110

BALTIMORE ORIOLES+97

ARIZONA DIAMONDBACKS+92

- **Definition of Run Differential:** The difference between runs scored and runs allowed over the season.
- **Central Question:** Does a higher average run differential correlate with better initial postseason success?
- **Why Run Differential:** Run differential as a key performance indicator for team dominance and consistency.

# Data

Gm#	Date		Tm	Opp	W/L	R	RA	R DT		WIN?	Home?	Increase their run Diff from prior game
1	Thursday, Mar 28	e	NY Yankees	@ HOU Astros	W	5	4	1		1	0	1
2	Friday, Mar 29	e	NY Yankees	@ HOU Astros	W	7	1	7		1	0	1
3	Saturday, Mar 30	e	NY Yankees	@ HOU Astros	W	5	3	9		1	0	1
4	Sunday, Mar 31	e	NY Yankees	@ HOU Astros	W	4	3	10		1	0	0
5	Monday, Apr 1	e	NY Yankees	@ ARI Diamondbacks	W	5	2	13		1	0	1
6	Tuesday, Apr 2	e	NY Yankees	@ ARI Diamondbacks	L	0	7	6		0	0	0
7	Wednesday, Apr 3	e	NY Yankees	@ ARI Diamondbacks	W	6	5	7		1	0	0
8	Friday, Apr 5	e	NY Yankees	TOR Blue Jays	L	0	3	4		0	1	0
9	Saturday, Apr 6	e	NY Yankees	TOR Blue Jays	W	9	8	5		1	1	0
10	Sunday, Apr 7	e	NY Yankees	TOR Blue Jays	W	8	3	10		1	1	1
11	Monday, Apr 8	e	NY Yankees	MIA Marlins	W	7	0	17		1	1	1
12	Tuesday, Apr 9	e	NY Yankees	MIA Marlins	W	3	2	18		1	1	0
13	Wednesday, Apr 10	e	NY Yankees	MIA Marlins	L	2	5	15		0	1	0
14	Saturday, Apr 13 (1)	e	NY Yankees	@ CLE Indians	W	3	2	16		1	0	0
15	Saturday, Apr 13 (2)	e	NY Yankees	@ CLE Indians	W	8	2	22		1	0	1
16	Sunday, Apr 14	e	NY Yankees	@ CLE Indians	L-wo	7	8	21		0	0	0
17	Monday, Apr 15	e	NY Yankees	@ TOR Blue Jays	L	1	3	19		0	0	0
18	Tuesday, Apr 16	e	NY Yankees	@ TOR Blue Jays	L	4	5	18		0	0	0
19	Wednesday, Apr 17	e	NY Yankees	@ TOR Blue Jays	W	6	4	20		1	0	1
20	Friday, Apr 19	e	NY Yankees	TBR Rays	W	5	3	22		1	1	1
21	Saturday, Apr 20	e	NY Yankees	TBR Rays	L	0	2	20		0	1	0
22	Sunday, Apr 21	e	NY Yankees	TBR Rays	W	5	4	21		1	1	0
23	Monday, Apr 22	e	NY Yankees	OAK Athletics	L	0	2	19		0	1	0
24	Tuesday, Apr 23	e	NY Yankees	OAK Athletics	W	4	3	20		1	1	0
25	Wednesday, Apr 24	e	NY Yankees	OAK Athletics	W	7	3	24		1	1	1
26	Thursday, Apr 25	e	NY Yankees	OAK Athletics	L	1	3	22		0	1	0
27	Friday, Apr 26	e	NY Yankees	@ MIL Brewers	L-wo	6	7	21		0	0	0
28	Saturday, Apr 27	e	NY Yankees	@ MIL Brewers	W	15	3	33		1	0	1
29	Sunday, Apr 28	e	NY Yankees	@ MIL Brewers	W	15	5	43		1	0	1
30	Monday, Apr 29	e	NY Yankees	@ BAL Orioles	L	0	2	41		0	0	0
31	Tuesday, Apr 30	e	NY Yankees	@ BAL Orioles	L	2	4	39		0	0	0
32	Wednesday, May 1	e	NY Yankees	@ BAL Orioles	W	2	0	41		1	0	1
33	Thursday, May 2	e	NY Yankees	@ BAL Orioles	L	2	7	36		0	0	0



80%

Correlation  
between Reality  
and probability  
of winning  
given by the  
model



66%



86%



83%



76%



66%

Logit	Prob	Log likelihood	Logit Functions	Probability of Winning	Win?	Correlation
0.651814	0.657419	-0.419433523	B0 (intercept)	0.330279		
0.651814	0.657419	-0.419433523	B1(Home?)	0.214088	66%	1 66%
0.651814	0.657419	-0.419433523	B2(Increase RD)	0.321535	66%	1
0.330279	0.581827	-0.541581679			58%	1
0.651814	0.657419	-0.419433523	Quality of Fit		66%	1
0.330279	0.581827	-0.871860679	RMSE	0.478111	58%	0
0.330279	0.581827	-0.541581679	Total Log Likelihood	-104.739	58%	1

# Applying the Methodology

1. How much does Momentum mean going into the playoffs
2. Why The difference between Regular and postseason
3. What needs to be added

Match Ups ▾	Probability ▾	Outcomes ▾
Tigers	57.685%	
		<b>Tigers</b>
Houston	58.711%	
Royals	64.093%	
		<b>Yankees</b>
Yankees	70.389%	
Braves	66.689%	
		<b>Padres</b>
Padres	55.810%	

# Subproblem Two



- **Central Question:** Do teams with higher payrolls have better chances to get into the world series?
- **Why Payroll:** Payroll is a tangible, quantifiable variable that MLB teams can control to some extent through resource allocation.
- **Method:** Logistic Regression and Monte Carlo Simulation

# Logistic Regression

**Y variable - Whether team made it to the world series or not (binary)**

**X variable - Payroll per MLB team per year in millions**

B0	B1	Exponentiated B1
-4.56	0.012	1.0122

# Monte Carlo Simulation

Teams with higher payroll are more likely to make it to the World Series

Average Success in Making it to the World Series By Payroll Level	
High Payroll	14%
Medium Payroll	5%
Low Payroll	2%



# Subproblem Three



- **Central Question:** How do different defensive metrics help to predict how a team performs in a season?
- **Methodology:** Used a Logistic Regression to look at specific team defensive stats and determine which were most important.
- **Why Defensive Metrics?:** These stats are crucial in impacting run prevention which is just as important as scoring runs.

# The Data

Predicting Runs Allowed per Game

## 1. Using Solver to Minimize RMSE

Fielding %, Errors, and Defensive Plays Turned were the three metrics used. Model provided an “ok” prediction in regards to team performance.

## 2. Using Linest Function

Using the same metrics tried using “Linest” to check for any variability. Model was different and was a little bit better.

## 3. Using Linest Function Minus Fielding %

In an effort to increase the t-stat figures I removed Fielding % as it was insignificant in helping to predict team performance. Even with the change the difference was minimal compared to the original Linest Model

	RMSE	0.00034321		
	Intercept	0.66362577		
	Beta(FLD%)	0.29962099		
	Beta(Err)	0.02972146		
	Beta(DPT)	0.00703178		
		1		
	Fielding	Double Plays	Errors	Intercept
	10.0502869	0.00867744	0.00936	-7.38313
	249.120943	0.00394908	0.04124	248.974
	0.2225596	0.42037257	#N/A	#N/A
	2.48102599	26	#N/A	#N/A
	1.31528938	4.59454062	#N/A	#N/A
t-stat	0.040343	2.19733146	0.22705	0.02965
	Double Plays	Errors	Intercept	
	0.00865593	0.00771858	2.66121	
	0.00383988	0.00618076	0.65899	
	0.22251093	0.41252736	#N/A	
	3.86358816	27	#N/A	
	1.31500177	4.59482823	#N/A	
t-stat	2.2542182	1.24880801	4.03832	

# Subproblem Four



- **Central Question:** Do teams win more games than expected, and therefore have higher chances of winning world series if they have higher team stats in playoffs?
- **Why “Luck”:** Important to see if despite many different factors in building a team, does some of winning just come down to a team getting hot at the right time
- **Method:** Logistic Regression Linest test to see if betas are zero or not, taking data since 2015

# The Data

Y variable- wins in  
playoffs- expected wins  
in playoffs

## “Luck” variable 1

Batting average  
difference

## “Luck” variable 3

Slugging percentage  
difference

## “Luck” variable 2

On base percentage  
difference

## Other variables involved

All stars per team,  
run differential,  
Salary

	BA difference	Salary (hundi	OBP differenc	SLG differenc	num all stars	regular seasc	Intercept
Betas	-0.0038083	-0.2816676	0.22796612	-7.8725855	0.99875362	-16.631675	-0.3612582
Std error	0.00635463	0.28688712	7.97397058	18.5607938	0.72546761	22.2911528	1.30491614
R^2, SSE	0.07953874	4.45016918	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
F-Stat, dof	1.51220706	105	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
SSM, SSE	179.686544	2079.4206	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
t-stat	0.59929795	0.98180643	0.02858878	0.42415134	1.37670325	0.74611103	0.27684401
Prob of beta = 0	55%	33%	98%	67%	17%	46%	78%

- No variables are significant
- OBP the only positive beta out of the luck variables
- Number of all stars seems to be the only one close to being important

# Conclusion

- More Time and More Data
  - While individually there were no strong correlations with the individual metrics
  - We think combining them would produce better outputs.

# Questions?

