

# A Machine Learning Approach to MLB Catcher Framing

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## Motivation

Catcher framing is the art of making a pitch look better than it really is. This is a skill a catcher can have to convince the umpire to call a pitch that would otherwise be called a ball, a strike. If a pitch is for all intents and purposes a ball, then the batter will likely not swing at it. Then if the catcher can make it appear like a strike to the umpire, the umpire will call it a strike and bring the batter one step closer to an out. This is an obvious advantage, since the more strike outs take place, the less opportunity the opposing team has to score runs while at-bat.

Our idea to measure this phenomenon is to use statistical machine learning methods in order to predict whether a given pitch is a strike. Given the nature of baseball, there will be pitches that are likely strikes and likely balls. If a catcher can convince the umpire to call a likely ball a strike, then that catcher is a good at catcher framing. On the other hand, if the umpire calls what should have been a strike a ball, then the catcher did a poor job at catcher framing. We sought to find out which catchers are best at catcher framing by predicting how likely the pitches are to be strikes, and then seeing how well the catchers can turn them into strikes. We wanted to see who was best at catcher framing in the 2021 season.

## Methodology

Our methodology is to use available data to predict the probability a pitch will be called a strike. We can compare this probability to the decision made by the umpire to assess how well the catcher performed catcher framing. If a low probability of strike pitch was called a strike, the catcher gets rewarded, and vice versa for if it is called a ball. The details of how this is performed are in the Results section below. We will run this procedure for all of the pitches grouped by each catcher. From here we can find out which catchers during the 2021 season excelled at catcher framing.

## Data

The data contains pitch characteristics for every pitch thrown during the 2021 Major League Baseball season. It was scraped from Baseball Savant using the `baseballr` package. The scraped data contains ~700,000 rows with ~90 columns. We are only interested in pitches that were a called strike or a ball. This is because if the batter swung at a pitch, how the catcher presents the pitch doesn't matter. Also, we are not interested in pitches where the batter hit the ball. This left ~350,000 rows to model from.

## Variables

Of the 93 variables to choose from, we chose the ones listed below. The reason we chose these variables was because we thought they could all have an impact on whether a pitch will be a called strike or not.

- Pitch type, pitch release speed, release position, and spin rate
- Whether or not the pitcher and batter are right or left handed
- Count, number of outs during the at-bat, and inning number
- Where the pitch landed
- Whether the game was played home or away
- How tall the batter is

Several variables in the data set also contained mostly NA values and those columns were not used in modeling.

## Models

We chose to predict whether a pitch is a strike on several preliminary models to find the model with the highest prediction accuracy. The model chosen will be the model used to find the results.

### Logistic Regression

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = strike ~ ., family = "binomial", data = data_no_catchers[train,
##      ])
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.6195  -0.9957  -0.6124   1.2307   2.5036
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    2.168e+00  6.903e-01   3.141 0.001683 **
## pitch_typeCurveball 3.975e-01  3.838e-02  10.358 < 2e-16 ***
## pitch_typeCutter    3.018e-01  3.177e-02   9.499 < 2e-16 ***
## pitch_typeFastball  4.559e-01  2.885e-02  15.800 < 2e-16 ***
## pitch_typeSinker    6.178e-01  2.723e-02  22.686 < 2e-16 ***
## pitch_typeSlider    3.782e-01  2.812e-02  13.450 < 2e-16 ***
## release_speed    -1.326e-02  1.793e-03  -7.395 1.41e-13 ***
## release_pos_x      4.109e-03  7.465e-03   0.550 0.581991
## release_pos_z     -2.210e-02  1.076e-02  -2.054 0.039987 *
## standR           7.277e-02  1.151e-02   6.322 2.58e-10 ***
## p_throwsR         2.203e-02  3.129e-02   0.704 0.481454
## count0-1         -9.823e-01  1.821e-02 -53.931 < 2e-16 ***
## count0-2         -2.120e+00  3.628e-02 -58.444 < 2e-16 ***
## count1-0         -1.107e-01  1.679e-02  -6.589 4.42e-11 ***
## count1-1         -7.894e-01  2.019e-02 -39.090 < 2e-16 ***
## count1-2         -1.811e+00  2.898e-02 -62.496 < 2e-16 ***
## count2-0          6.527e-02  2.590e-02   2.519 0.011752 *
## count2-1         -5.260e-01  2.648e-02 -19.864 < 2e-16 ***
## count2-2         -1.439e+00  2.954e-02 -48.712 < 2e-16 ***
## count3-0          7.801e-01  3.713e-02  21.013 < 2e-16 ***
## count3-1         -2.314e-01  3.654e-02  -6.332 2.42e-10 ***
## count3-2         -1.041e+00  3.725e-02 -27.958 < 2e-16 ***
## pfx_x           -1.127e-03  7.362e-03  -0.153 0.878341
## pfx_z            1.151e-02  1.533e-02   0.751 0.452829
```

```

## plate_x      -3.307e-02  5.904e-03  -5.601  2.13e-08 ***
## plate_z      4.048e-02  5.405e-03   7.488  6.97e-14 ***
## outs_when_up1 -4.848e-02  1.295e-02  -3.744  0.000181 ***
## outs_when_up2 -4.631e-02  1.305e-02  -3.547  0.000389 ***
## inning2      5.466e-02  2.193e-02   2.492  0.012687 *
## inning3      2.922e-02  2.211e-02   1.322  0.186216
## inning4     -3.805e-02  2.231e-02  -1.705  0.088115 .
## inning5     -2.790e-02  2.218e-02  -1.258  0.208531
## inning6     -5.559e-02  2.221e-02  -2.503  0.012328 *
## inning7     -8.577e-02  2.233e-02  -3.840  0.000123 ***
## inning8     -8.860e-02  2.250e-02  -3.938  8.23e-05 ***
## inning9     -3.205e-02  2.442e-02  -1.313  0.189337
## inning10    -2.418e-01  6.356e-02  -3.804  0.000142 ***
## inning11    -2.764e-01  1.159e-01  -2.384  0.017110 *
## inning12    -2.596e-01  2.272e-01  -1.142  0.253278
## inning13     3.435e-01  4.254e-01   0.808  0.419344
## inning14    -5.641e+00  2.666e+01  -0.212  0.832456
## inning15     1.366e-02  8.908e-01   0.015  0.987763
## inning16     9.462e-01  7.802e-01   1.213  0.225218
## sz_top      1.705e-01  4.128e-02   4.131  3.61e-05 ***
## sz_bot     -5.813e-01  7.501e-02  -7.750  9.16e-15 ***
## release_spin_rate 1.491e-04  2.315e-05   6.438  1.21e-10 ***
## release_pos_y -2.943e-02  1.234e-02  -2.384  0.017114 *
## locationhome  2.749e-02  1.071e-02   2.568  0.010224 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 223174  on 175944  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 205642  on 175897  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 205738
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6

##      true
## pred      0      1
## ball  113122 52925
## strike  4772  5127

## [1] 0.6720755

```

We started with a logistic regression classifier using the selected variables as a preliminary model for predicting strikes. The model did not perform very impressively, with a prediction accuracy of 0.67. The summary for the logistic regression model gives which predictors are statistically significant, which included: - Pitch type, release speed, z release position

- Whether the batter is a lefty/righty
- Count
- Where the pitch landed
- Most of the innings
- Batter height
- Whether it was a home game

## Ridge Regression

```
##      true
## pred    0      1
##    0 114019  53815
##    1   3875   4237
```

```
## [1] 0.6721153
```

The ridge regression model performed modestly with a prediction accuracy of 0.672. This is hardly any different from the logistic regression model, so it also is not the best choice of model to be used to rank the catchers.

## LASSO

```
## 48 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
##                                     s1
## (Intercept)                1.0442736664
## pitch_typeCurveball    0.2580520837
## pitch_typeCutter       0.1391181995
## pitch_typeFastball     0.3010434915
## pitch_typeSinker       0.4651378270
## pitch_typeSlider       0.2301523892
## release_speed          -0.0090089326
## release_pos_x           .
## release_pos_z          -0.0079373997
## standR                  0.0645863246
## p_throwsR               .
## count0-1                -0.9526621681
## count0-2                -2.0553709629
## count1-0                -0.0850414475
## count1-1                -0.7604104089
## count1-2                -1.7639116626
## count2-0                 0.0603334975
## count2-1                -0.4908800365
## count2-2                -1.3957736228
## count3-0                 0.7697440768
## count3-1                -0.1841831155
## count3-2                -0.9916946242
## pfx_x                   .
## pfx_z                   .
## plate_x                 -0.0258676977
## plate_z                  0.0408917849
## outs_when_up1           -0.0306398199
## outs_when_up2           -0.0298283724
## inning2                  0.0714053559
## inning3                  0.0437731922
## inning4                  .
## inning5                  .
## inning6                 -0.0132814157
## inning7                 -0.0441955536
## inning8                 -0.0458348357
## inning9                  .
```

```
## inning10      -0.1587136678
## inning11      -0.1428440077
## inning12      -0.0196917124
## inning13      .
## inning14      .
## inning15      .
## inning16      0.3396244527
## sz_top        0.0672643911
## sz_bot        -0.3908698178
## release_spin_rate 0.0001977036
## release_pos_y  -0.0163466478
## locationhome   0.0184387463
```

```
##      true
## pred    0      1
##    0 114922 54625
##    1   2972  3427
```

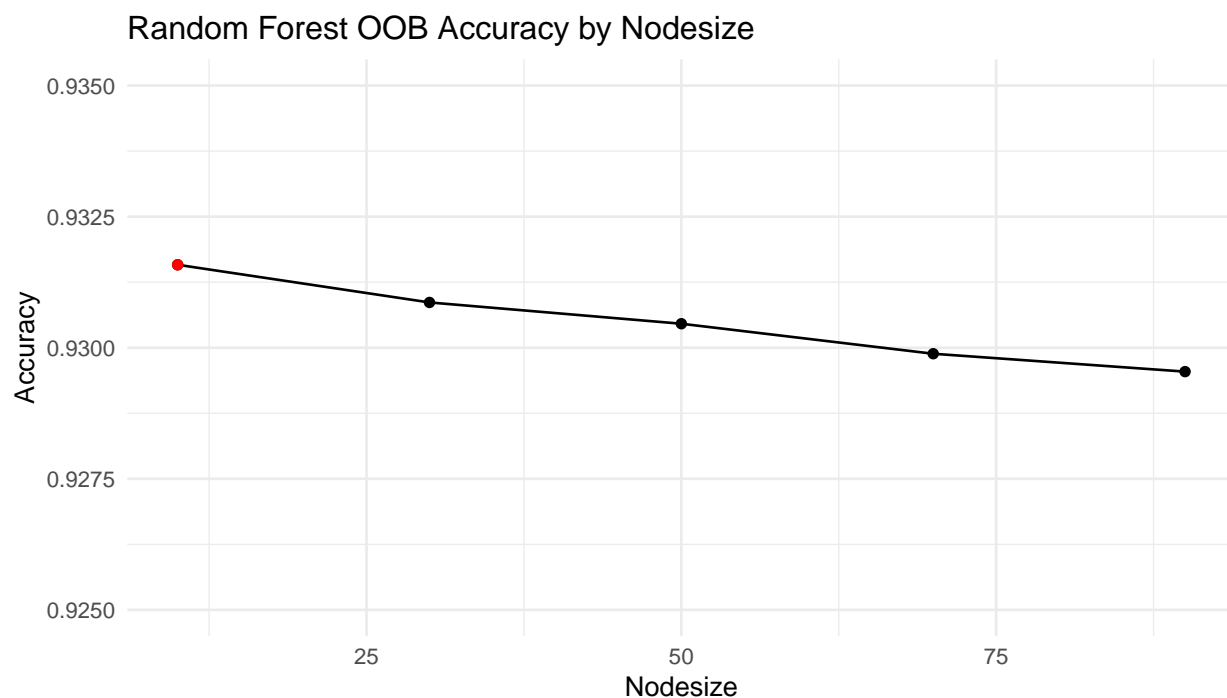
```
## [1] 0.6726439
```

The model obtained using the LASSO gave a similar prediction accuracy as the logistic and ridge regression models at 0.673. The LASSO also performs variable selection, and gave non-zero coefficients for: - Pitch type

- Count
- Outs and Inning
- Batter height
- Whether the game is home or away
- Where the pitch landed

## Random Forest

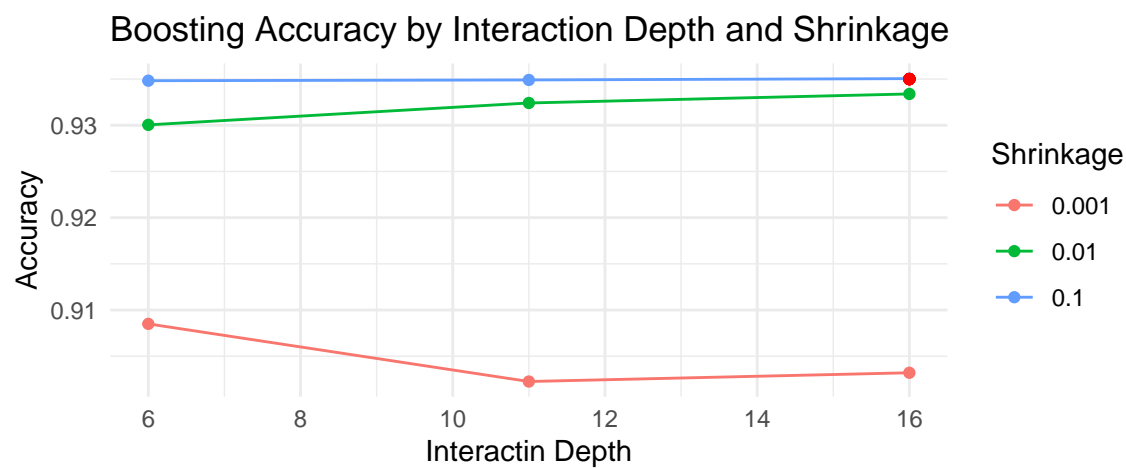
The next step for modeling involved fitting the data on tree type models. The first model tested was random forest. With the same variables used above, we fit a random forest model on the data with nodesizes of 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90. We kept the number of trees constant at 500. After each model was fit, we took the out-of-bag error rate and compared the models to find the most accurate model. More values for nodesize would have been considered, but each model took a long time to run. Running these 5 models took about 64 minutes total.



As you can see from the image, the random forest model with a nodesize of 10 had the highest out-of-bag accuracy. One thing to note is how much more accurate the random forest models performed than logistic regression, ridge regression, and LASSO. This shows how powerful growing several trees are on prediction accuracy.

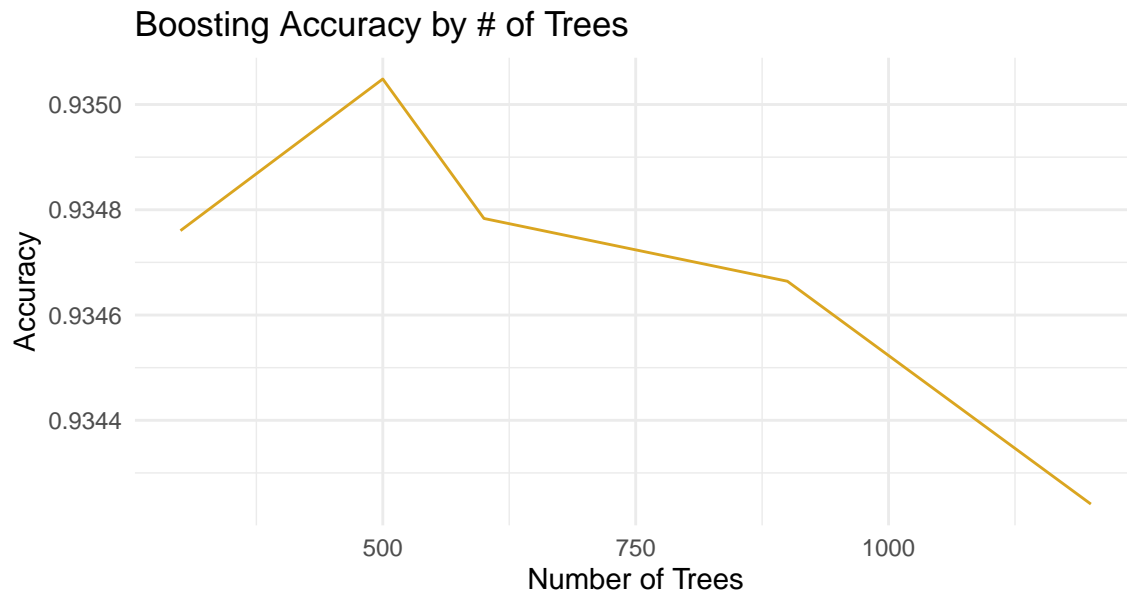
## Boosting

A similar process was performed for boosting, but with a few adjustments. Instead of using the out-of-bag error, we performed 3-fold cross validation to tune parameters on interaction depth and shrinkage. The reason we only chose 3-fold cross validation was because the models took a long time to run. We tested interaction depths of 6, 11, and 16, with shrinkage of 0.1, 0.01, 0.001. The number of trees was set to 500 for all models. This process performed 27 models which took over 5 hours to run. Once all models were finished, we compared the cross validation accuracy with the plot below.



The model that performed best had a interaction depth of 16 with a shrinkage rate of 0.1. Now that we have

the best model, it is now time to again perform 3-fold cross validation on the number of trees. We tested trees of 300, 600, 900, and 1200 with shrinkage of 0.1 and interaction depth of 16. The results of the cross validation accuracy by number of trees are shown below.



500 trees were used in the initial 3-fold cross validation and it shows the highest accuracy among all boosting models.

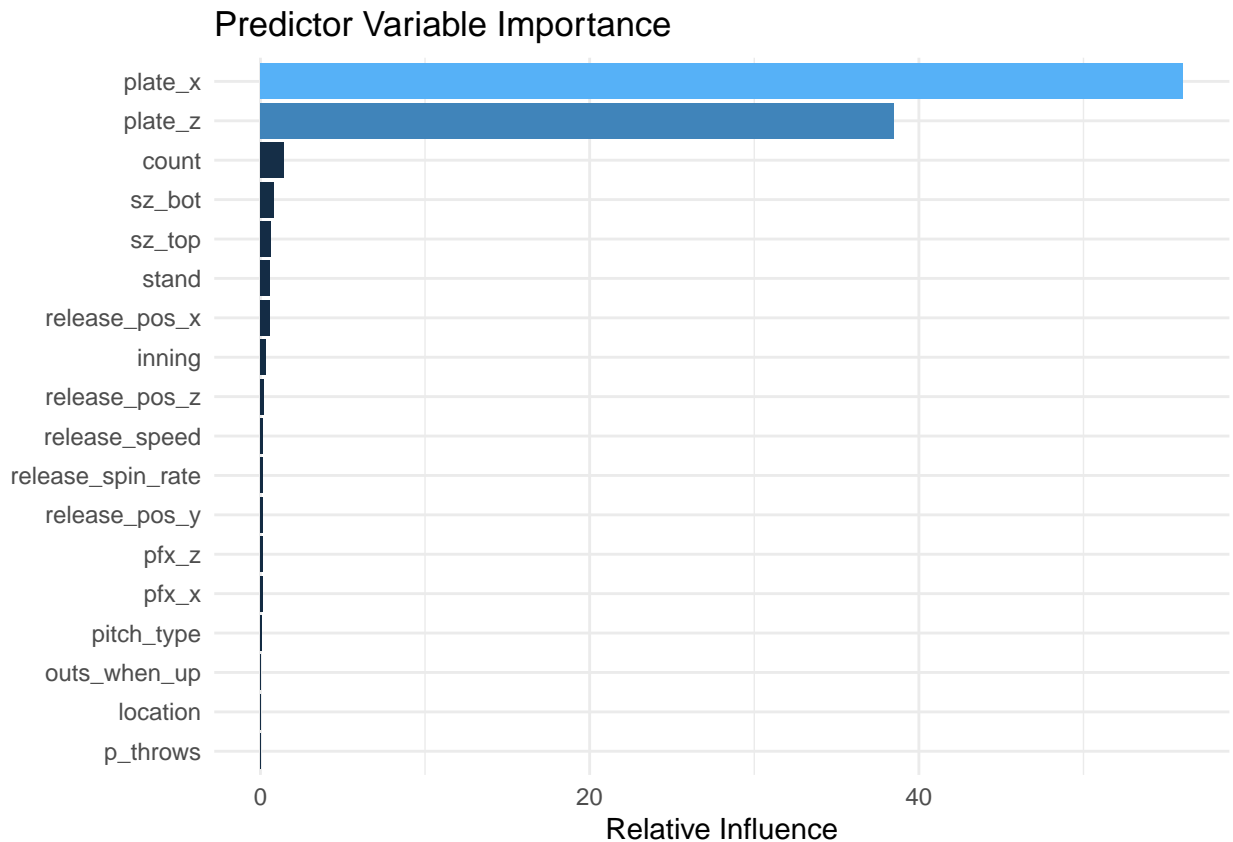
### Model Comparison

We now compare all tree methods used to find the model with the highest accuracy. These models all performed at a much higher accuracy rate than logistic regression, ridge regression, and LASSO. Below are all the models sorted by highest accuracy.

model	accuracy	parameter
boosting	0.9350484	500
boosting	0.9347835	600
boosting	0.9347604	300
boosting	0.9346642	900
boosting	0.9342408	1200
rf	0.9315823	10
rf	0.9308637	30
rf	0.9304577	50
rf	0.9298853	70
rf	0.9295443	90

As you can see, boosting with shrinkage rate of 0.1, interaction depth of 16, and 500 trees performed the best with a 93.5% prediction accuracy. This model will be used to find results of how the catchers rank for the skill of catcher framing.

## Variable Importance



Looking at the variable importance for whether a pitch will be a strike on the best model, the location of the pitch is the most important (`plate_x` and `plate_z`), and also the count of the pitch and height of the batter (`sz_top` and `sz_bot`). Most variables have very little importance compared to the location of the pitch. The handedness of the pitcher (righty/lefty) and the location (home/away) have the lowest importance of all variables.

## Results

To give credit to each catcher, we use this equation for every pitch:

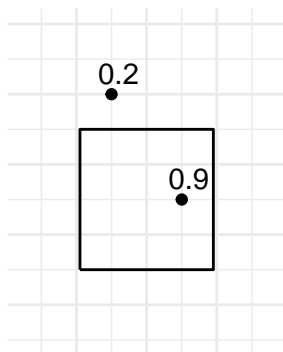
- If called a strike:  $1 - \text{Strike Probability}$
- If called a ball:  $\text{Strike Probability} * -1$

To give an example, below is a plot of the strike zone. Umpires will try to make a call of a strike or ball if the pitch is located inside the rectangle (strike zone). However, umpires do not have access to a strike zone while actually making calls, so there will be some error as to whether a pitch an umpire calls a strike is actually a strike (inside the strike zone).

The point located inside the strike zone is a theoretical location of a pitch with a probability of 0.9 of being a strike. This makes sense, since the pitch is in the strike zone. The pitch outside of the strike zone has a probability of 0.2 of being called a strike, since the pitch lands outside the strike zone. If the pitch with a probability of 0.9 of being a strike gets called a strike, the catcher will earn  $1 - 0.9 = 0.1$  worth of credit



towards a strike. This is a small contribution since the pitch is likely a strike anyway. However, if the pitch gets called a ball, he will lose 0.9 strikes worth of credit which is a significant loss. This is because the catcher could have presented the pitch to the umpire very poorly, and deserves to be deducted credit for losing a strike for his team. If we look at the pitch out of the zone, if that pitch is called a strike, the catcher will receive  $1 - 0.2 = 0.8$  strikes worth of credit. That is a big gain for the catcher's team because he turned a likely ball into a strike and should be rewarded. If that pitch is called a ball, he will only lose -0.2 strikes worth of credit. That is small because the pitch is likely to be a ball anyway.



This approach is completed for every pitch in the 2021 Major League Baseball season since we will have a strike probability and we will know the observed outcome of the pitches (called strike or ball). This way we can see which catchers are better at catcher framing for the benefit of their team.

Catcher Name	Strikes Above Average	Pitches Caught	Strikes Above Average Per 100 Pitches Caught
Max Stassi	99.23274	6012	1.6505779
Jose Trevino	78.92431	5999	1.3156244
J. T. Realmuto	70.66656	8071	0.8755614
Jonah Heim	69.19894	5183	1.3351137
Mike Zunino	60.49536	6633	0.9120361
Austin Hedges	56.41083	6045	0.9331817
Kyle Higashioka	51.98333	4037	1.2876722
Jacob Stallings	51.74702	7468	0.6929167
Tucker Barnhart	51.55393	7475	0.6896847
Tomas Nido	48.82142	2975	1.6410561

Catcher Name	Strikes Above Average	Pitches Caught	Strikes Above Average Per 100 Pitches Caught
Salvador Perez	-102.59241	8791	-1.1670164
Pedro Severino	-97.25718	7648	-1.2716682
Zack Collins	-92.70735	4288	-2.1620183
Austin Wynns	-66.41618	3131	-2.1212449
Eric Haase	-44.84179	4534	-0.9890116
Riley Adams	-44.63059	2060	-2.1665335
William Contreras	-43.79019	3340	-1.3110834
Kurt Suzuki	-36.93331	4974	-0.7425274
Victor Caratini	-36.62842	6737	-0.5436904

Catcher Name	Strikes Above Average	Pitches Caught	Strikes Above Average Per 100 Pitches Caught
Andrew Knizner	-36.19965	3420	-1.0584694

The tables above show the top 10 and bottom 10 catchers in terms of catcher framing ability. The top three include Max Stassi of the Los Angeles Angels, Jose Trevino of the Texas Rangers, and J.T. Realmuto of the Philadelphia Phillies. The bottom three include Salvador Perez of the Kansas City Royals, Pedro Severino of the Baltimore Orioles, and Zack Collins of the Chicago White Sox. To interpret this, Max Stassi gained his team 99.2 strikes above average just from how he presents the ball to the umpire. Salvador Perez lost his team 102.6 strikes below average from how he presents the ball to the umpire. That’s a difference of about 200 strikes between the bottom and top, a large difference. We felt it was more important to analyze the gross amount of credit a catcher earns, instead of average per pitch, since this leaves out catchers with very few pitches thrown to them.

## Conclusion

How catchers catch the ball seems unimportant to the naked eye. An umpire is supposed to call a strike if the pitch location is within the strike zone, but since umpires are human, they can be wrong. Our analysis shows that some catchers add value to their team from the skill of how they catch the ball. The next time you watch a baseball game, just know that how a catcher catches the ball can have a greater impact on the game than anyone would think.

## References

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