# Player performance in ice hockey

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## **Motivation for Niklas**

Niklas (and many others) dream of:



## **Motivation for Niklas**

First try



## **Motivation for Niklas**

A bit easier ...



## Motivation

Not completely given up first method



#### **Motivation for Patrick**



# Outline

- Motivation
- Methods and Results
- Conclusion

## **Performance metrics - traditional**

RANK	SPELARE	NR	LAG	POS	GP	G	Α	TP	PIM	GWG	PPG	SOG	HITS	BKS	+	-	+/-	TOI/GP
1	Ryan Lasch	81	👰 Frölunda	F	37	10	25	35	16	3	2	66	9	2	23	31	-8	19:02
2	Joakim Lindström	10	🐞 Skellefteå	F	38	13	21	34	14	3	4	132	4	8	29	25	4	17:15
3	Derek Roy	9	🔯 Linköping	F	39	5	29	34	22	0	2	74	4	20	29	20	9	17:15

•*Offensive:* G: goals, A: assists, TP: points, GWG: game winning goals, PPG: powerplay goals, SOG: Shots on goal

- Defensive: HITS: hits, BKS: blocked shots
- +/-: plus-minus
- PIM: penalty minutes
- ■*Time:* GP: games played, TOI: time on ice

## **Performance metrics - advanced**

- **Corsi:** shots
- **xG** (Expected Goals): assigns a value to each shot, based on the likelihood of the shot resulting in a goal.

These metrics have made it into the ice hockey discourse

## **Performance metrics - advanced**

Critique on advanced metrics: context

Some new approaches:

- Using Markov games
- THOR (Total Hockey Rating)

# Motivation

Our goal: **Goal-based** metrics that take into account context

Variant 1

- □ Are variants on traditional metrics
- □ Are easy to understand for practitioners
- □ Take into account goal *importance*

Variant 2

- □ New advanced metrics
- □ Take into account actions leading to goals

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## Data

- Play-by-play data from Sportlogiq
- Seasons 2007-2008 to 2013-2014
- Only regular season

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   Variant 1
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## Goal frequency per minute



# **Game Points Importance Value for a goal**

Game points for NHL: 2pts for win, 1pt for tie and loss after overtime, 0pts for loss in regulation time.

# **Game Points Importance Value for a goal**

• Outcome in regulation time: win, tie, loss

Context:

<time, goal differential, manpower differential>

$$P(outcome \mid context) = \frac{Occ(context \mid outcome)}{Occ(context)}$$

# Game Points Importance Value for a goal in a context

Change of probability of winning the game by scoring the goal

context = contextBG

$$GPIV(context) = 2 * [P(win \mid contextAG) - P(win \mid contextBG)] + 1 * [P(tie \mid contextAG) - P(tie \mid contextBG)]$$

Change of probability of the game ending in a tie by scoring the goal

## **GPIV vs Goal Differential**



## **GPIV vs Manpower Differential**



# **Cumulative Distribution Function for GPIV**



## New metrics

Traditional metrics:
 Goal contributes 1 directly (Goals, +/-) or
 indirectly (Assists)

Variants of Goals, Assists, Points, +/-:
 Goal contributes with its context-based GPIV

# **Top 10 players for GPIV-P**

P-Rank	GPIV-P-Rank	Rank-diff	Player	Position	Р	GPIV-P
2-3	1	1	Sidney Crosby	С	69	25.734
6-7	2	4	Alex Ovechkin	R	64	25.085
4	3	1	Joe Pavelski	С	67	23.467
1	4	-3	Tyler Seguin	С	70	22.259
5	5	0	Phil Kessel	R	66	22.006
6-7	6	0	Ryan Getzlaf	С	64	21.366
2-3	7	-5	Corey Perry	R	69	20.803
20-22	8	12	Blake Wheeler	R	51	20.295
20-22	9	11	Anze Kopitar	С	51	19.812
23-24	10	13	Eric Staal	С	50	19.791

# **Top 10 players for GPIV-G**

G-Rank	GPIV-G-Rank	Rank-diff	Player	Position	G	GPIV-G
1	1	0	Alex Ovechkin	R	48	19.080
2	2	0	Corey Perry	R	42	14.145
3	3	0	Joe Pavelski	С	41	14.115
7-8	4	3	Sidney Crosby	С	35	13.674
4-6	5	-1	Phil Kessel	R	37	13.358
13	6	7	Jeff Skinner	L	32	12.666
31-40	7	24	Kyle Okposo	R	26	11.757
20-24	8	12	Marian Hossa	R	29	11.713
25	9	16	David Perron	L	28	11.638
4-6	10	-6	Tyler Seguin	С	37	11.527

# **Top 10 players for GPIV-A (first)**

A-Rank	GPIV-A-Rank	Rank-diff	Player	Position	Α	GPIV-A
6-7	1	5	Eric Staal	С	29	12.541
2-4	2	0	Ryan Getzlaf	С	34	12.376
2-4	3	-1	Sidney Crosby	С	34	12.060
1	4	-3	Joe Thornton	С	35	11.724
8-10	5	3	Matt Duchene	С	28	11.126
11-14	6	5	Keith Yandle	D	27	10.851
5	7	-2	Tyler Seguin	С	33	10.731
8-10	8	0	Gabriel Landeskog	L	28	10.461
34-40	9	25	Jiri Hudler	С	23	10.248
23-27	10	13	John Tavares	С	25	10.143

## Rank changes P, G, A (first)



2013-2014 season

## **Correlations for 7 seasons**



Season

## **Goals vs GPIV-Goals**















## Assists vs GPIV-Assists (first)







12-13









Assist

## **Points vs GPIV-Points**

















100 0







## **Trends for some players**





# **Currently working on / Future work**

- Playoffs
- Overtime goals
- Change of GPIV during season
- GPIV over different seasons
- SHL

# Outline

- Motivation
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   Variant 2
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- Based on the work by Routley and Schulte 2015\*
- Idea:
  - $\Box$  Define state  $s = \langle c, ps \rangle$ 
    - where c is a context and ps is a play sequence
  - □ Actions are performed in states
  - Define impact of action in a state
  - Define player impact based on action impacts

\*Schulte's group presented a more extended model at IJCAI 2018.

#### Context

Notation	Name	Range
GD	Goal Differential	[-8,8]
MD	Manpower Differential	[-3,3]
P	Period	[1,7]

#### Events

Action Event	Start/End Event
Faceoff	Period Start
Shot	Period End
Missed Shot	Early Intermission Start
Blocked Shot	Penalty
Takeaway	Stoppage
Giveaway	Shootout Completed
Hit	Game End
Goal	Game Off
	Early Intermission End

- A play sequence is defined as
- the empty sequence or
- ■a sequence of events
  - □ first event: start marker
  - □ (possible) next events: action events
  - □ (possible) last event: end event

 $(\rightarrow \text{complete sequence})$ 



Routley and Schulte, 2015



Routley and Schulte, 2015

Actions are performed in states

< c, ps > \*a =

< c, append (ps,a) > if state has no end event (add action to play sequence, e.g., shot) < c', empty-set > if state has end event (change context, e.g., after a goal)

Based on play-by-play data:

Occurrences of state s: Occ(s)
Occurrences of state s immediately followed by state s': Occ(s,s')

•Transition probability T(s,s') = Occ(s,s') / Occ(s)



Routley and Schulte, 2015

Value iteration algorithm  $\rightarrow$  Q-values Reward function: goal states receive reward 1

(In single player experiments also goal against reward -1)

•Impact of action *a* in state *s*: QT(s \* a) - QT(s)

Algorithm 1 Dynamic Programming for Value Iteration Require: Markov Game model, convergence criterion c, maximum number of iterations M1: lastValue = 02: currentValue = 03: converged = false4: for  $i = 1; i \le M; i \leftarrow i + 1$  do for all states s in the Markov Game model do 5: if converged == false then 6:  $Q_{i+1}(s) =$ 7:  $R(s) + \frac{1}{Occ(s)} \sum_{(s,s') \in E} (Occ(s,s') \times Q_i(s'))$ 8:  $currentValue = currentValue + |Q_{i+1}(s)|$ end if 9: end for 10: 11: if converged == false then if  $\frac{currentValue - lastValue}{currentValue} < c$  then 12: 13: converged = trueend if 14: end if 15: lastValue = currentValue16: 17: currentValue = 018: end for

7:

$$Q_{i+1}(s) = R(s) + \frac{1}{Occ(s)} \sum_{(s,s') \in E} (Occ(s,s') \times Q_i(s'))$$

Compute separate Q-values for Home and Away teams



# **Player Impact**

Sum of action impacts

1.Based on all actions performed by the player (direct goal-based impact)

2.Based on actions when the player is on the ice (on-ice goal-based impact)

Variants normalized by time

# **Player Pair Impact**

Sum of action impacts when both players are on the ice (on-ice goal-based impact)

Variants normalized by time

# **Definitions of impact**

Table 1: Basic action sets.

A is the set of all state-action-pairs  $\langle s, a \rangle$  where action a is performed in state s  $A_i(p_k)$  is the set of state-action-pairs when player  $p_k$  is on the ice  $A_p(p_k)$  is the set of state-action-pairs where the action is performed by player  $p_k$  $A_p(p_k) \subseteq A_i(p_k)$ 

Table 2: Player and player pair impact.

The direct goal-based impact of a player is the sum of the goal-based impact values of the actions performed by the player: DGB-impact( $p_k$ ) =  $\sum_{\langle s,a \rangle \in A_p(p_k)}$  impact(s,a) The on-ice goal-based impact of a player is the sum of the goal-based impact values of the actions when the player is on the ice: OIGB-impact( $p_k$ ) =  $\sum_{\langle s,a \rangle \in A_i(p_k)}$  impact(s,a)

## Top players 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for direct impact

PlayerName	Position	Age	Salary	GP	G	GA	PlusMin	Points	Direct	Directh	On-ice	On-iceh
2007											-	
Alex Ovechkin	F	22	3.83	82	65	47	28	112	71.96	182.65	232.56	588.85
Dion Phaneuf	D	22	0.94	82	17	43	12	60	59.22	134.05	246.12	559.67
Rick Nash	F	23	5.50	80	38	31	3	69	59.01	181.80	158.82	485.99
Jarome Iginla	F	30	7.00	82	50	48	27	98	58.94	161.92	204.12	560.88
Dustin Brown	F	23	1.18	78	33	27	-13	60	53.78	156.41	171.40	501.48
Brenden Morrow	F	28	4.10	82	32	42	23	74	51.15	146.62	171.59	504.57
Zdeno Chara	D	30	7.50	77	17	34	14	51	50.74	117.69	203.78	468.89
Trent Hunter	F	27	1.55	82	12	29	-17	41	50.31	167.65	153.36	508.27
Mike Green	D	22	0.85	82	18	38	6	56	48.26	122.63	219.72	545.08
Pavel Datsyuk	F	29	6.70	82	31	66	41	97	48.22	134.68	198.44	559.41
2008												
Alex Ovechkin	F	23	9.00	79	56	54	8	110	75.93	194.34	239.89	612.23
Dustin Brown	F	24	2.60	80	24	29	-15	53	59.76	177.60	178.34	540.84
Shea Weber	D	23	4.50	81	23	30	1	53	53.14	136.10	201.19	511.36
Evgeni Malkin	F	22	3.83	82	35	78	17	113	50.76	134.92	220.41	591.75
Dion Phaneuf	D	23	7.00	79	11	36	-11	47	50.34	122.64	240.57	532.49
Vincent Lecavalier	F	28	7.17	77	29	38	-9	67	49.46	143.99	188.17	549.37
Sheldon Souray	D	32	6.25	81	23	30	1	53	49.38	125.86	203.08	514.73
Jeff Carter	F	24	4.50	82	46	38	23	84	48.88	141.78	189.35	548.30
Rick Nash	F	24	6.50	78	40	39	11	79	48.88	145.11	171.59	498.26
Martin St. Louis	F	33	5.00	82	30	50	4	80	47.82	135.55	204.19	569.06

Table 5.1: Top 10 Players performance for 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for the Direct metric.

## Top players 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for on-ice impact

PlayerName	Position	Age	Salary	GP	G	GA	PlusMin	Points	Direct	Directh	On-ice	On-iceh
2007												
Dion Phaneuf	D	22	0.94	82	17	43	12	60	59.22	134.05	246.12	559.67
Alex Ovechkin	F	22	3.83	82	65	47	28	112	71.96	182.65	232.56	588.85
Tomas Kaberle	D	29	4.25	82	8	45	-8	53	38.32	93.36	221.93	551.72
Mike Green	D	22	0.85	82	18	38	6	56	48.26	122.63	219.72	545.08
Andrei Markov	D	29	5.75	82	16	42	1	58	42.37	105.18	213.81	530.37
Nicklas Lidstrom	D	37	7.60	76	10	60	40	70	29.04	66.41	205.68	480.18
Jarome Iginla	F	30	7.00	82	50	48	27	98	58.94	161.92	204.12	560.88
Zdeno Chara	D	30	7.50	77	17	34	14	51	50.74	117.69	203.78	468.89
Lubomir Visnovsky	D	31	2.05	82	8	33	-18	41	32.64	83.52	201.34	523.00
Roman Hamrlik	D	33	5.50	77	5	21	7	26	37.79	93.89	201.29	509.39
2008												
Dion Phaneuf	D	23	7.00	79	11	36	-11	47	50.34	122.64	240.57	532.49
Alex Ovechkin	F	23	9.00	79	56	54	8	110	75.93	194.34	239.89	612.23
Evgeni Malkin	F	22	3.83	82	35	78	17	113	50.76	134.92	220.41	591.75
Dan Boyle	D	32	6.67	77	16	41	6	57	36.11	88.65	219.94	539.81
Chris Pronger	D	34	6.25	82	11	37	0	48	43.40	99.89	217.92	503.72
Mike Green	D	23	6.00	68	31	42	24	73	46.41	106.62	214.33	493.09
Nicklas Backstrom	F	21	2.40	82	22	66	16	88	37.12	111.83	214.19	630.43
Braydon Coburn	D	23	1.20	80	7	21	7	28	40.78	100.10	211.64	516.12
Andrei Markov	D	30	5.75	78	12	52	-2	64	38.03	96.17	209.18	527.62
Mark Streit	D	31	4.10	74	16	40	6	56	39.38	97.60	206.59	504.31

Table 5.4: Top 10 players performance for 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for the ( On-ice metric without goalkeeper positions

#### **Distribution of impact values**



#### Quantiles per game



#### Impact vs salary per position



# **Top pairs 2011-2012**

Table 3. Top pairs 2011-2012 according to toral impact.

	Player	1				Player	2				Pair stats				
	Name	$\mathbf{Pos}$	G	Λ	+/-	Name	Pos	G	Α	+/-	Team	Impact	TOI		
60	Ilya Kovalchuk	R	37	46	-9	Zach Parise	$\mathbf{L}$	31	38	-5	NJD	121.17	40,163		
P	Ryan O'Reilly	$\mathbf{C}$	18	37	-1	Gabriel Landeskog	L	22	30	+20	COL	115.74	39,021		
B.M.	Joe Pavelski	$\mathbf{C}$	31	30	+18	Joe Thornton	$\mathbf{C}$	18	59	+17	SJS	112.65	39,353		
E E	Steven Stamkos	$\mathbf{C}$	60	37	+7	Martin St. Louis	R	25	49	-3	TBL	111.77	35,941		
	Milan Michalek	$\mathbf{L}^{-}$	35	25	+4	Jason Spezza	$\mathbf{C}$	34	50	+11	OTT	111.73	$36,\!689$		
yo.	Dan Girardi	D	5	24	+13	Ryan McDonagh	D	7	25	+25	NYR	155.28	55,911		
der	Filip Kuba	D	6	26	+26	Erik Karlsson	D	19	59	+16	OTT	134.74	47,985		
en	Francois Beauchemin	D	8	14	-14	Cam Fowler	D	5	24	-28	ANA	125.54	45,795		
R	Josh Gorges	D	2	14	+14	P.K. Subban	D	7	29	+9	MTL	125.16	44,390		
	Carl Gunnarsson	D	-4	15	-9	Dion Phaneuf	D	12	32	-10	TOR	123.06	36,181		
	Jason Spezza	$\mathbf{C}$	34	50	+11	Erik Karlsson	D	19	59	+16	OTT	110.58	35,990		
g	Joe Pavelski	$\mathbf{C}$	31	30	+18	Dan Boyle	D	9	39	+10	SJS	106.04	$35,\!612$		
[ix]	Joe Thornton	$\mathbf{C}$	18	59	+17	Dan Boyle	D	9	39	+10	SJS	102.96	35,160		
2	Tomas Fleischmann	$\mathbf{L}$	27	34	-7	Brian Campbell	D	4	49	-9	FLA	98.08	$31,\!804$		
	Stephen Weiss	$\mathbf{C}$	20	27	+5	Brian Campbell	D	4	49	-9	FLA	96.79	32,995		

## Impact per minute



Medians highest in 16-256 minutes joint TOI

## Impact per minute



Mixed pairs may have higher impact

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## Conclusions

- Introduced new goal-based performance metrics for ice hockey players
- Strong correlation for G, A, P between new and traditional metrics
- Pass the eye test

## Future Work

- Combine variant 1 and 2 by using GPIV as the reward function in variant 2
- Alternative reward functions for the performance model
- Game prediction and season simulation

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# **Further Reading**

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- Papers available at the LiU Sports Analytics Group page:

https://www.ida.liu.se/research/sportsanalytics/