



Player impact measures for scoring in ice hockey

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Outline

- Motivation
- Method
- Results
- Conclusion



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Motivation

Niklas
(and many others)
dream of:



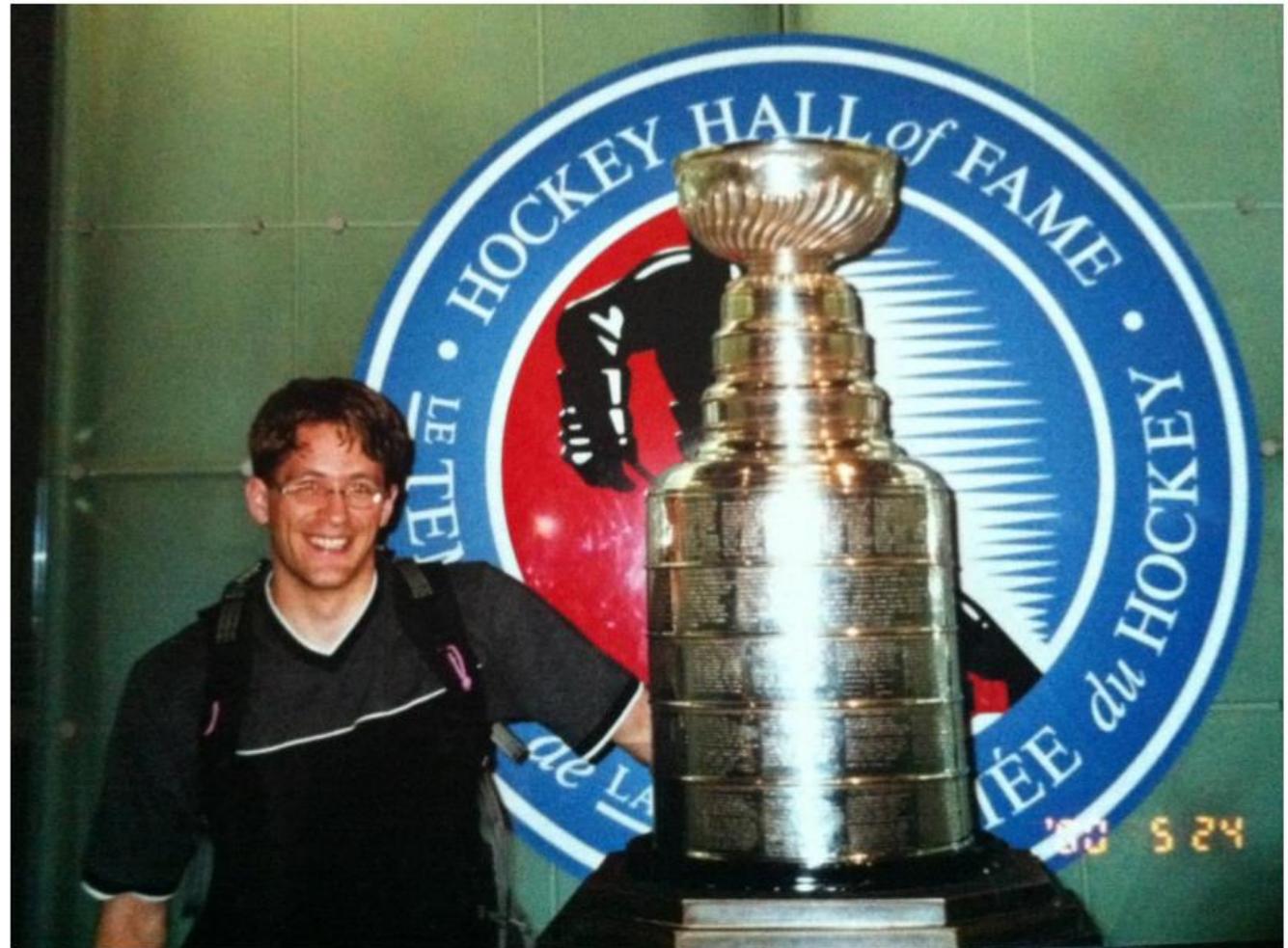
Motivation

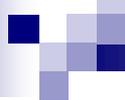
First try



Motivation

A bit easier ...





Motivation

- Player impact measure for scoring
- Measure that captures context
- Measure that allows for look-ahead

- Extend existing work: direct vs on-ice impact
- Relation to traditional performance measures



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Action Impact Model

- Based on the work by Routley and Schulte 2015
- Idea:
 - 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

Action Impact Model

Context

| Notation | Name | Range |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
| <i>GD</i> | Goal Differential | [-8,8] |
| <i>MD</i> | Manpower Differential | [-3,3] |
| <i>P</i> | Period | [1,7] |

Action Impact Model

Events

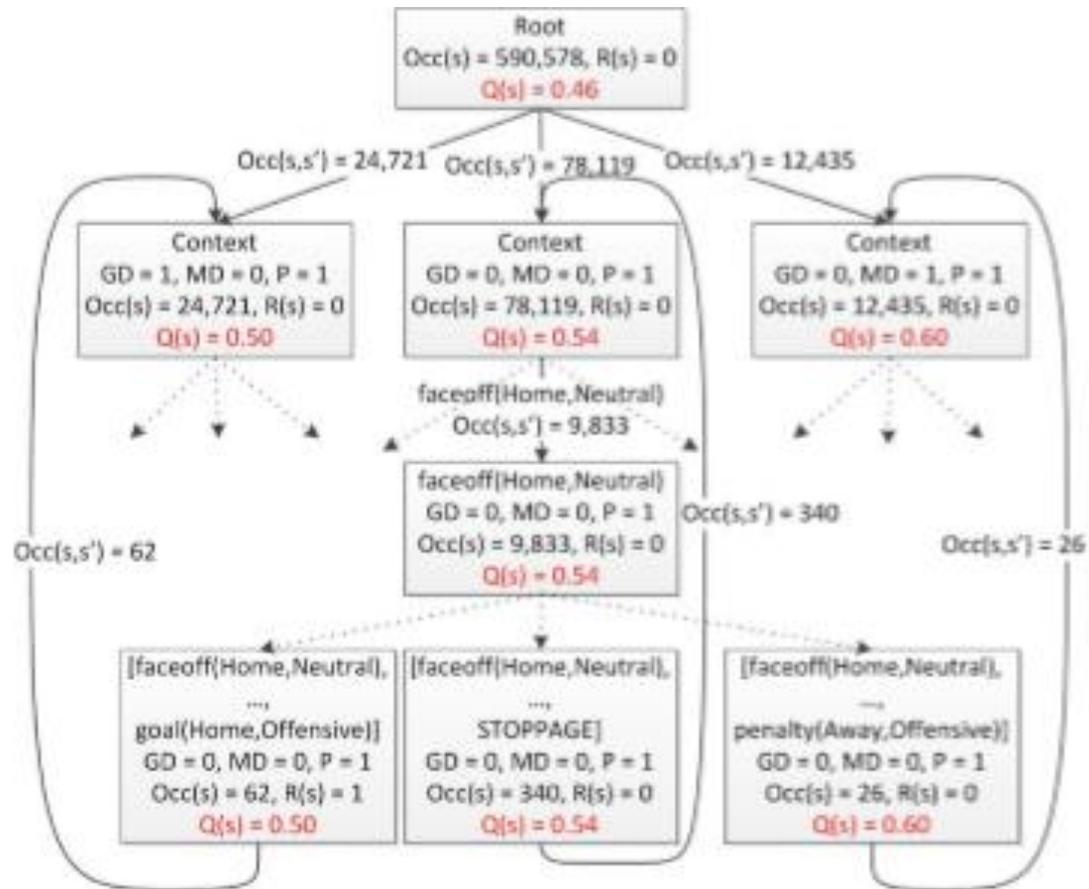
| Action Event | Start/End Event |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Faceoff | Period Start |
| Shot | Period End |
| Missed Shot | Early Intermission Start |
| Blocked Shot | Penalty |
| Takeaway | Stoppage |
| Giveaway | Shootout Completed |
| Hit | Game End |
| Goal | Game Off |
| | Early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

Action Impact Model

A play sequence is defined as

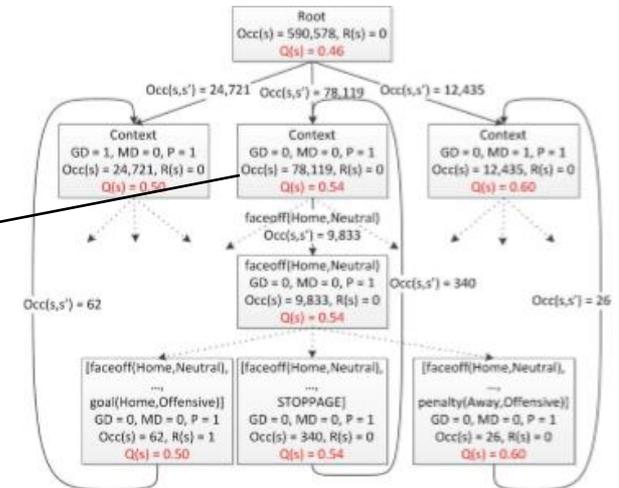
- the empty sequence or
 - a sequence of events
 - first event: start marker
 - (possible) next events: action events
 - (possible) last event: end event
- (→ complete sequence)

Action Impact Model



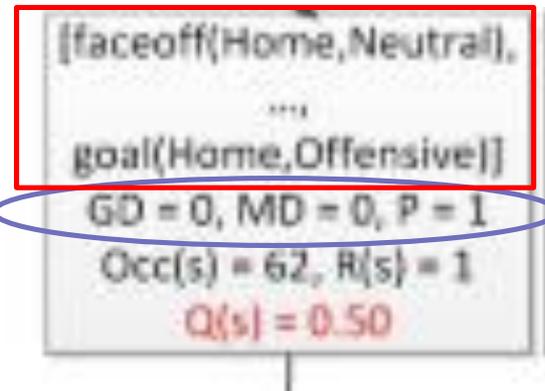
Action Impact Model

State $s = \langle c, ps \rangle$



Context

Play sequence



Action Impact Model

- Actions are performed in states

$\langle c, ps \rangle * a =$

$\langle c, \text{append}(ps, a) \rangle$ if state has no end event
(add action to play sequence, e.g., shot)

$\langle c', \text{empty-set} \rangle$ if state has end event
(change context, e.g., after a goal)

Action Impact Model

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 $T(s, s') = Occ(s, s') / Occ(s)$

Action Impact Model

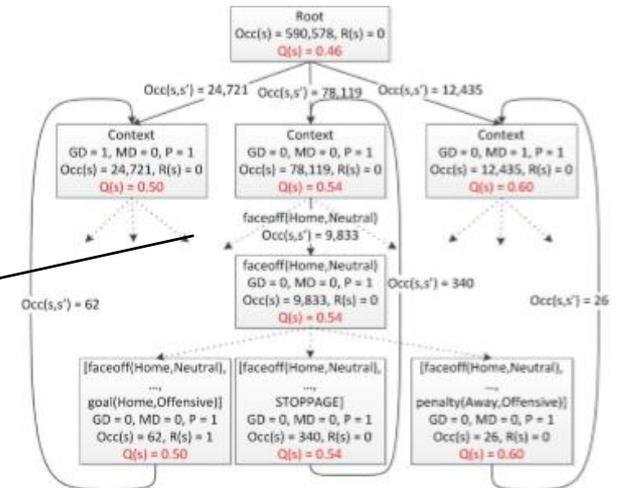
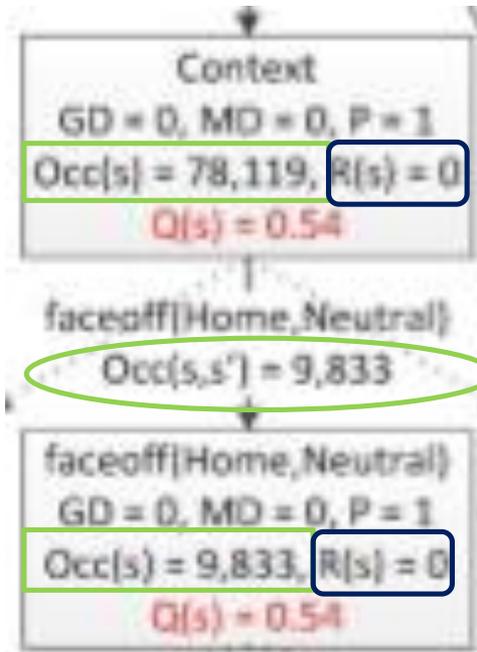
Value iteration algorithm \rightarrow Q-values

Reward function: goal states receive reward 1

$$Q(i+1)(s) = R(s) + \text{SUM}_{(s,s')} T(s,s') \times Q(i)(s')$$

Impact of action a in state s : $Q(s*a) - Q(s)$

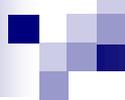
Action Impact Model



Occurrences

Occurrences

Reward



Player Impact

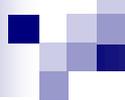
Sum of action impacts

1. Based on all actions performed by the player (direct impact)
2. Based on actions when the player is on the ice (on-ice impact)



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Experiments

Data:

NHL play-by-play data from the 2007-2008 through 2013-2014 NHL season*

Focus on 2007-2008 and 2008-2009

* As provided by Routley and Schulte

Top 10 – direct impact

Table 3: Top 10 players for 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for the direct impact.

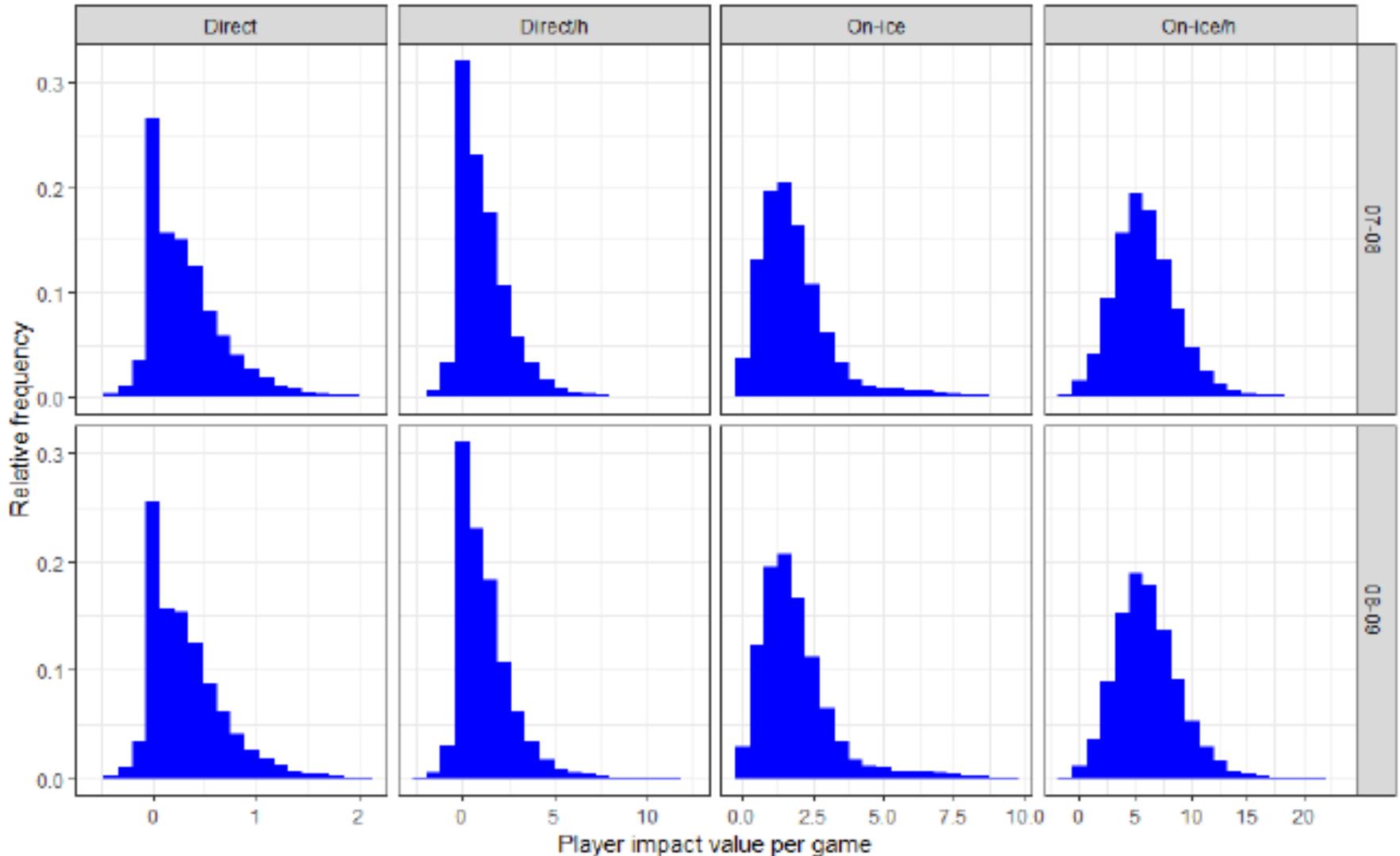
| Player Name | Position | Age | Salary | GP | G | A | +/- | Points | Direct | Direct/h | On-ice | On-ice/h |
|--------------------|----------|-----|--------|----|----|----|-----|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 2007-2008 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alex Ovechkin | F | 22 | 3.83 | 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 |
| 2008-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Top 10 – on-ice impact

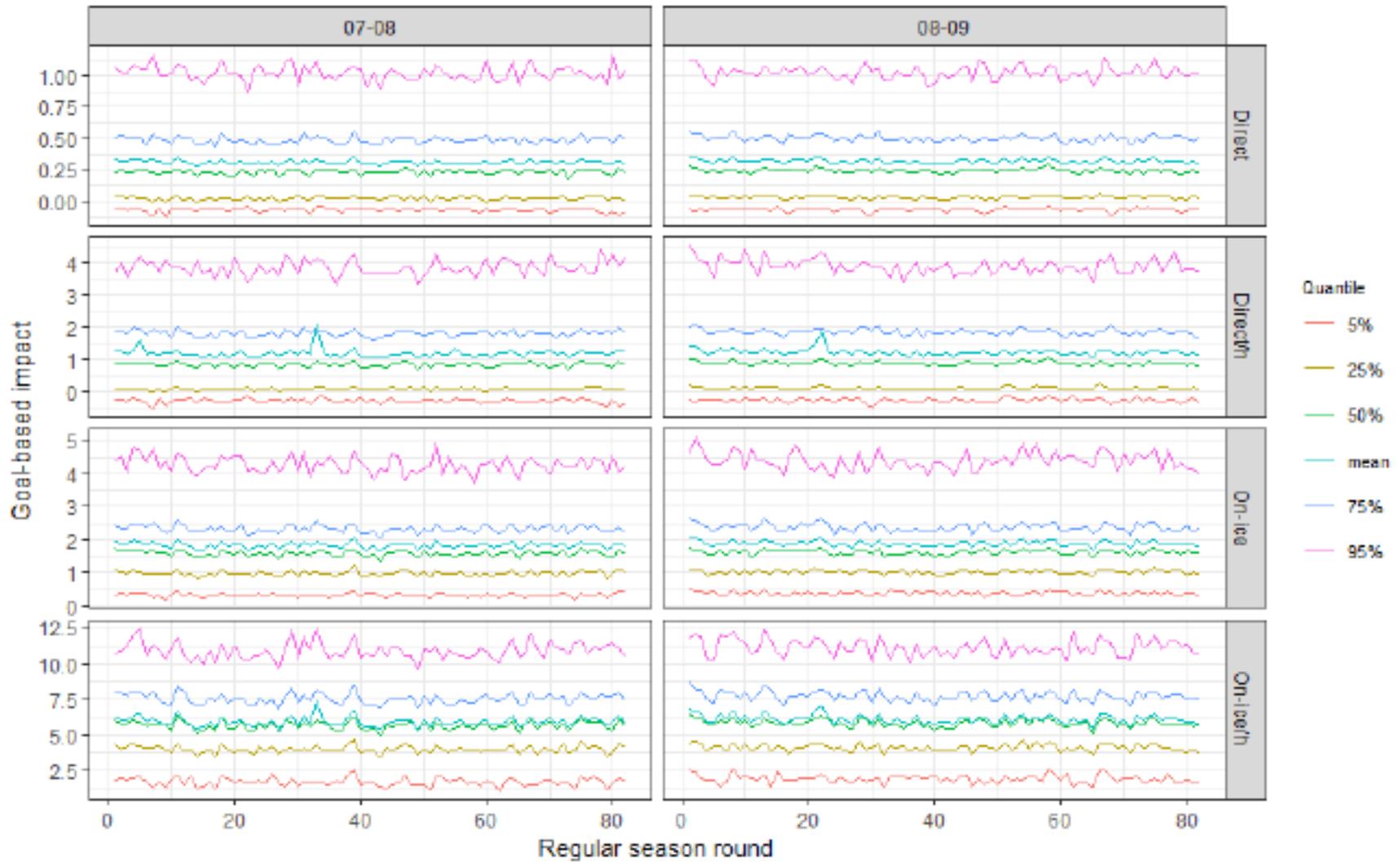
Table 4: Top 10 players for 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for the on-ice impact (goalkeepers removed).

| Player Name | Position | Age | Salary | GP | G | A | +/- | Points | Direct | Direct/h | On-ice | On-ice/h |
|-------------------|----------|-----|--------|----|----|----|-----|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 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 Lidström | 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 Backström | 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 |

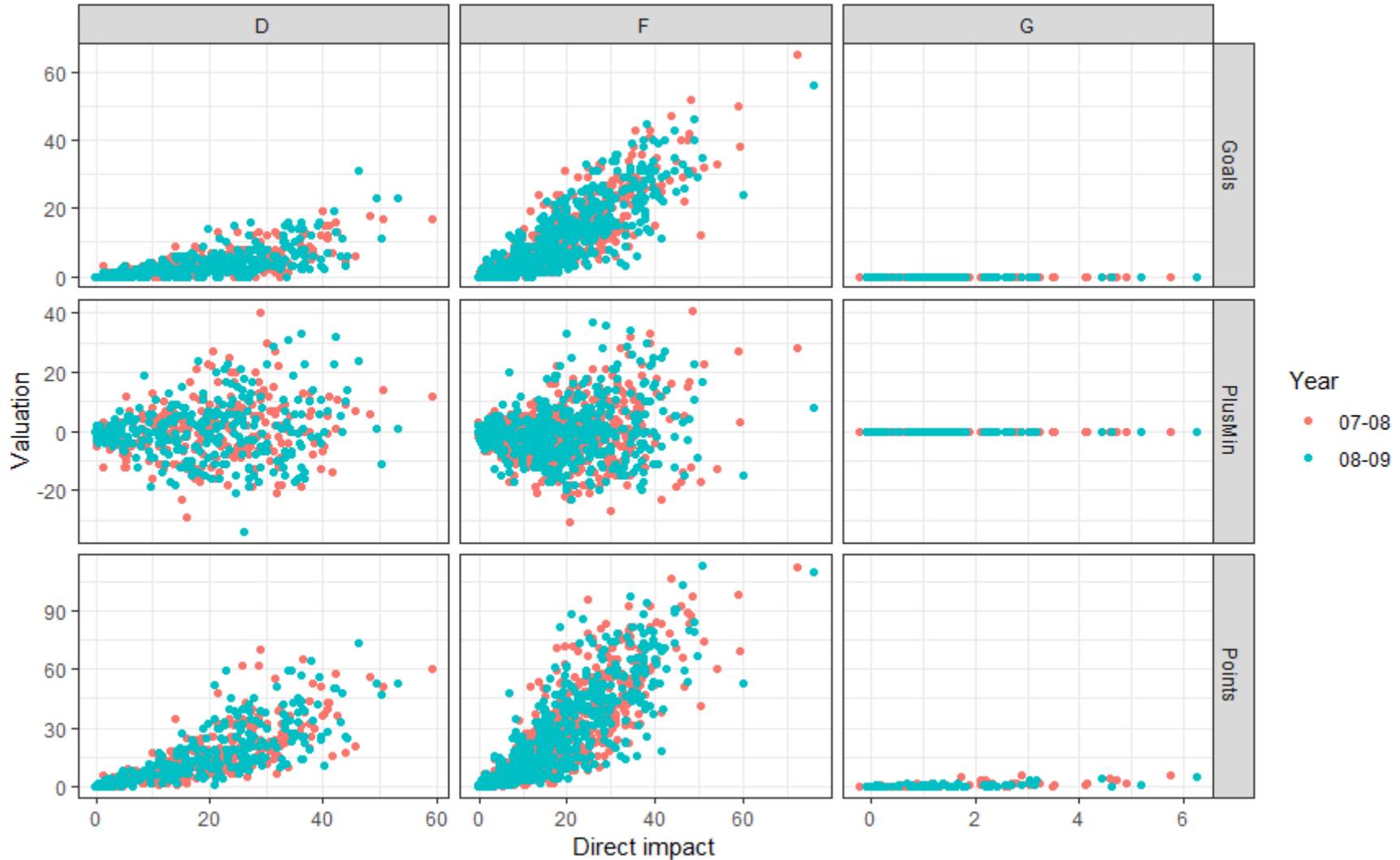
Relative frequencies



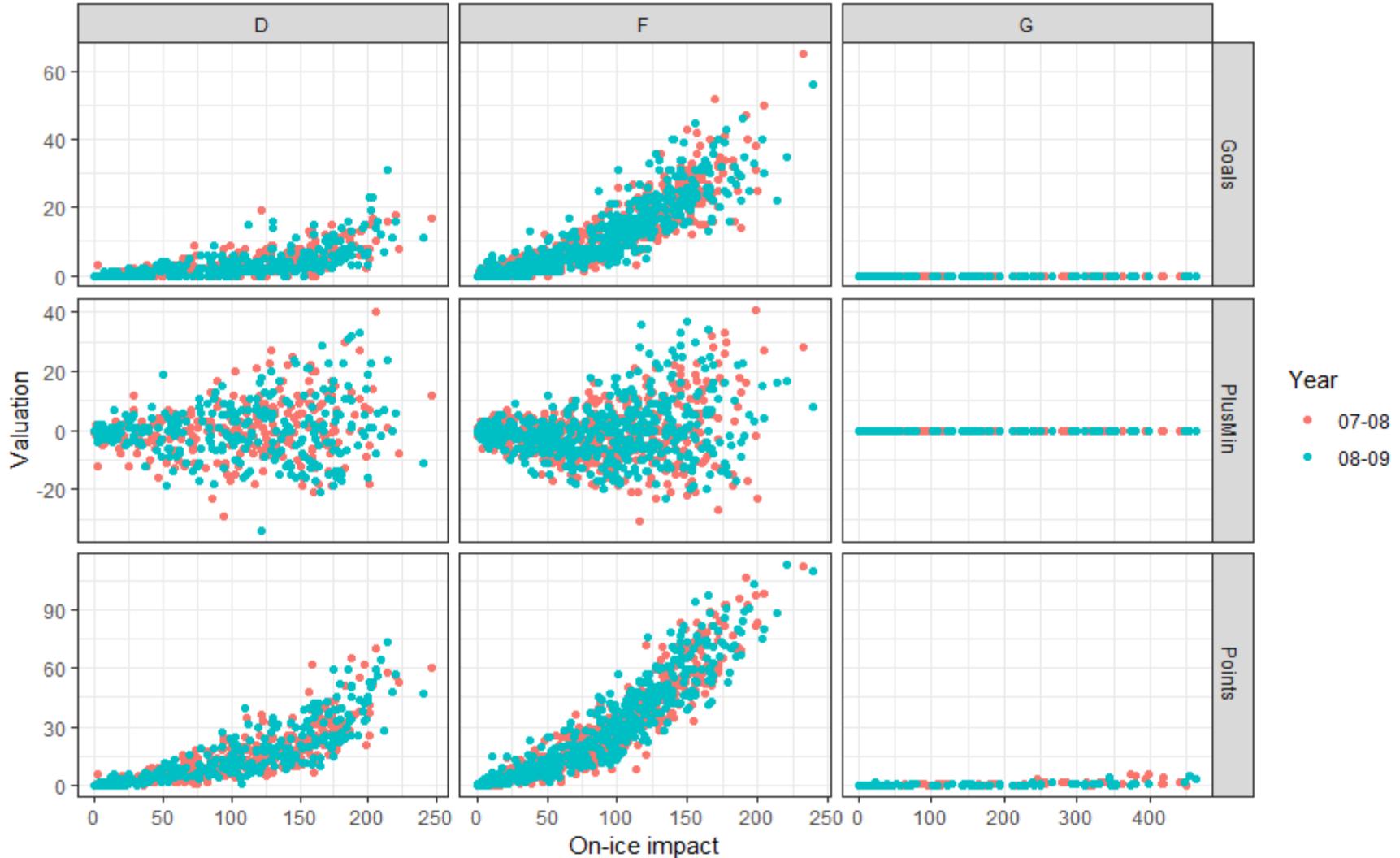
Quantiles



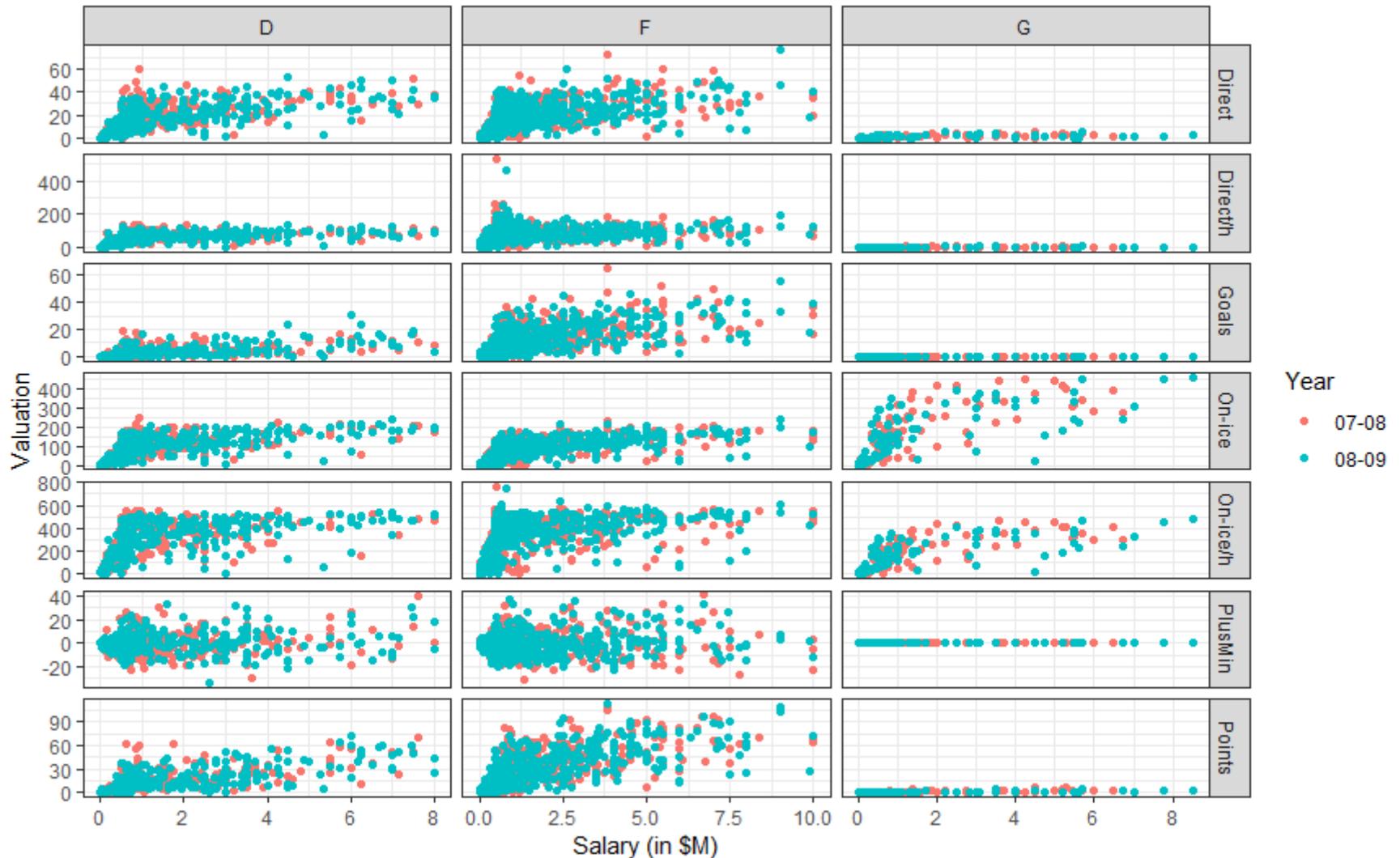
Direct vs goals, +/-, points

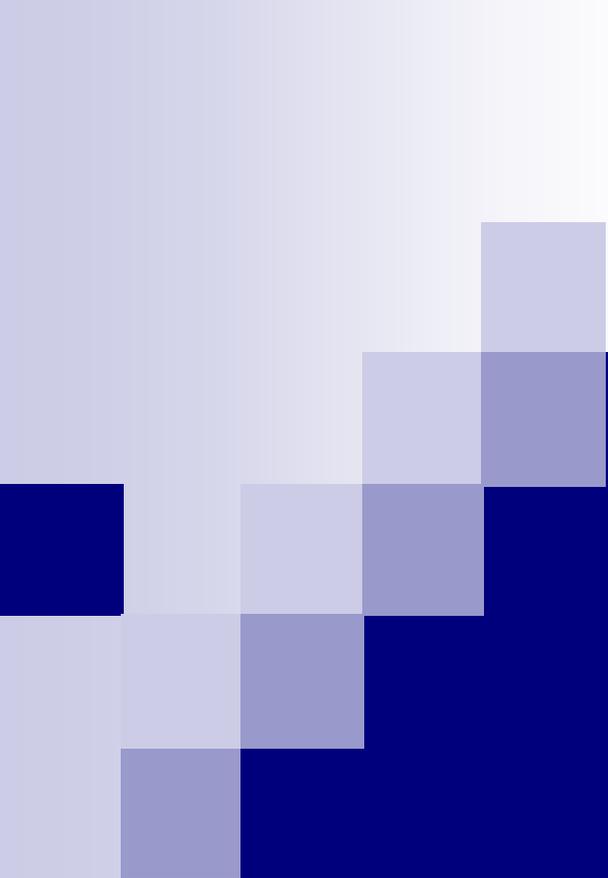


On-ice vs goals, +/-, points



Salary vs performance measures





Player pair valuation in ice hockey

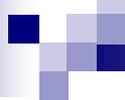
MLSA 2018

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Motivation

- Ice hockey is a team sport
 - important to identify players that play particularly well together (or not).
- On ice: usually two defenders, three forwards, and a goaltender
 - pairs:
 - defender pairs are natural
 - more data on forward pairs than triplets
 - mixed pairs not studied



Player Pair Impact

Sum of action impacts when both players are on the ice

- On-ice impact

Experiments

Data:

NHL play-by-play data from the 2007-2008 through 2013-2014 NHL season*

Focus on last two full seasons (2011-2012 and the 2013-2014)

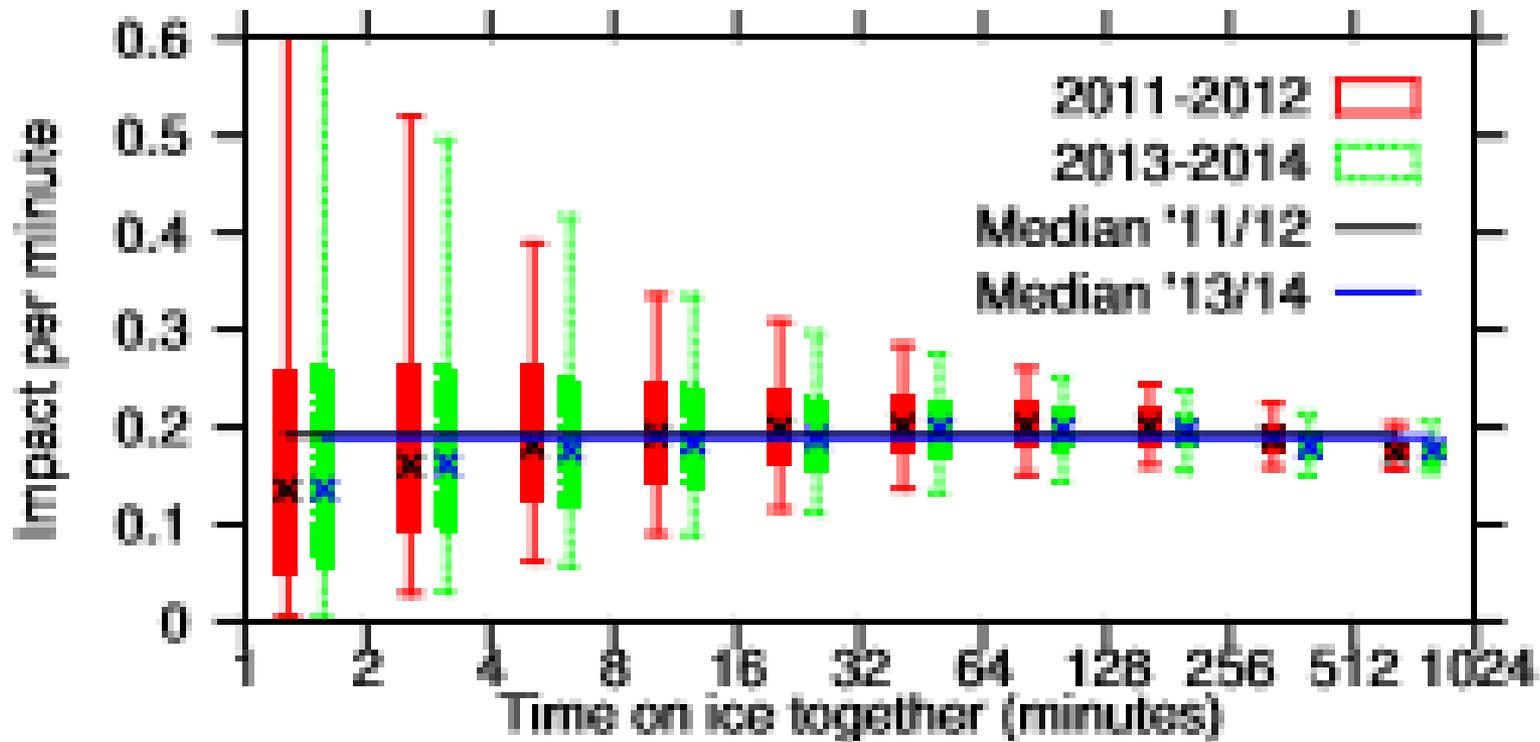
* As provided by Routley and Schulte

Top pairs 2011-2012

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

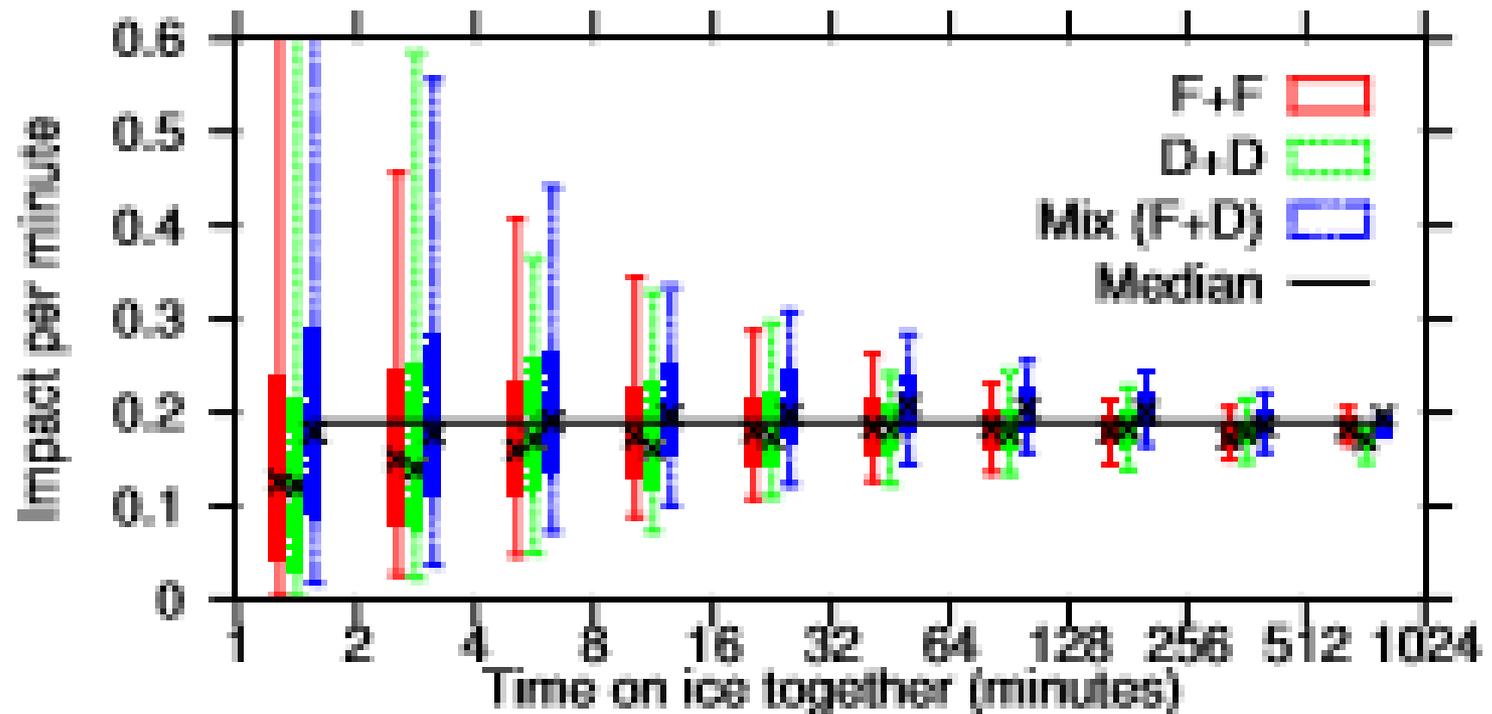
| | Player 1 | | | | | Player 2 | | | | | Pair stats | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|----|----|-----|------------|--------|--------|
| | Name | Pos | G | A | +/- | Name | Pos | G | A | +/- | Team | Impact | TOI |
| Forwards | Ilya Kovalchuk | R | 37 | 46 | -9 | Zach Parise | L | 31 | 38 | -5 | NJD | 121.17 | 40,163 |
| | Ryan O'Reilly | C | 18 | 37 | -1 | Gabriel Landeskog | L | 22 | 30 | +20 | COL | 115.74 | 39,021 |
| | Joe Pavelski | C | 31 | 30 | +18 | Joe Thornton | C | 18 | 59 | +17 | SJS | 112.65 | 39,353 |
| | Steven Stamkos | C | 60 | 37 | +7 | Martin St. Louis | R | 25 | 49 | -3 | TBL | 111.77 | 35,941 |
| | Milan Michalek | L | 35 | 25 | +4 | Jason Spezza | C | 34 | 50 | +11 | OTT | 111.73 | 36,689 |
| Defenders | Dan Girardi | D | 5 | 24 | +13 | Ryan McDonagh | D | 7 | 25 | +25 | NYR | 155.28 | 55,911 |
| | Filip Kuba | D | 6 | 26 | +26 | Erik Karlsson | D | 19 | 59 | +16 | OTT | 134.74 | 47,985 |
| | Francois Beauchemin | D | 8 | 14 | -14 | Cam Fowler | D | 5 | 24 | -28 | ANA | 125.54 | 45,795 |
| | 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 |
| Mixed | Jason Spezza | C | 34 | 50 | +11 | Erik Karlsson | D | 19 | 59 | +16 | OTT | 110.58 | 35,990 |
| | Joe Pavelski | C | 31 | 30 | +18 | Dan Boyle | D | 9 | 39 | +10 | SJS | 106.04 | 35,612 |
| | Joe Thornton | C | 18 | 59 | +17 | Dan Boyle | D | 9 | 39 | +10 | SJS | 102.96 | 35,160 |
| | Tomas Fleischmann | L | 27 | 34 | -7 | Brian Campbell | D | 4 | 49 | -9 | FLA | 98.08 | 31,804 |
| | Stephen Weiss | C | 20 | 27 | +5 | Brian Campbell | D | 4 | 49 | -9 | FLA | 96.79 | 32,995 |

Impact per minute



Variation decreases when more joint TOI
Medians highest in 16-256 minutes joint TOI

Impact per minute



Mixed pairs may have higher impact



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Conclusion

- Investigated ways to define goal-based player impact in ice hockey – direct and on-ice
- Relation to other performance measures
- Extension to pairs of players in ice hockey

- Future work
 - Alternative impact definitions
 - Alternative reward functions
 - More refined analysis

