## Statistics in Baseball

How do players perform under different counts?

## Introduction

- Goal
- League averages
- Sample size
- What can we see from this?


## Why batters love 2-1 counts



## Joey Votto

- Background
- Data collected
- Splits


## Joey Votto Splits

| 2015 1-2 count <br> batting average | 2015 2-1 count <br> batting average | 2012-2015 batting <br> average after 1-2 <br> count (on base <br> percentage) | 2012-2015 batting <br> average after 2-1 <br> count (on base <br> percentage) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .192 | .459 | .216 (.332) | $.294(.521)$ |

## Data to Keep in Mind

- League average for pitchers getting ahead is 60\%.
- Votto had 310 plate appearances behind in the count and 315 ahead.
- Votto uses his eye to his advantage.
- . 279 after 0-1. . 324 after 1-0 in 2015.


## Brett Gardner

- Outfielder for New York Yankees.
- Swings at first pitch only $8.4 \%$ of the time.
- How does this affect his stats?


## Brett Gardner Splits 2015

- 308 plate appearances when ahead. 302 Plate appearances when behind. Gets ahead more than league average.
- . 234 after 0-1. . 271 after 1-0. All players rely on getting ahead.


## Batting Average on 0-0 count 2015

| Brett Gardner | Joey Votto | Bryce Harper | Mike Trout | Chris Davis |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .382 | .418 | .417 | .192 | .486 |

## 0-0 Count Results

- Why don't more players swing at the first pitch?
- League average in 2014 on 0-0 pitch was . 342 .
- Pitch has to be perfect to swing at.


## Ahead vs. Behind 2015

- Collecting data from 2015 is difficult.
- At least 100 at bats.


# Ahead in count 2015 leaders (2015/2016 batting average) 

| Ender Inciarte | Bryce Harper | Salvador Perez | Dee Gordon | Francisco Lindor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $.444(.303 / .219)$ | $.417(.330 / .246)$ | $.394(.260 / .276)$ | $.390(.333 / .266)$ | $.385(.313 / .318)$ |

## Ahead in count underperformers (2015/2016 batting average)

| Hanley Ramirez | Chase Utley | Jordy Mercer | Joc Pederson | Zack Cozart |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $.222(.249 / .311)$ | $.237(.212 / .291)$ | $.233(.244 / .307)$ | $.232(.210 / .254)$ | $.217(.258 / .312)$ |

## How can we use this model to make predictions?

- Assess data to draw conclusions.
- Steven Souza jr. batting . 656 when ahead in the count leading to a .273 batting average with 9 home runs in 2016.
- Brandon Phillips batting just .067. Batting . 241 with 6 home runs in 2016.


## Conclusions

- Plate discipline and patience are extremely important.
- These stats can lead to somewhat accurate predictions.

