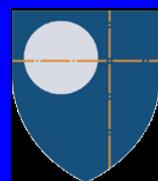




**Yale** SCHOOL of MANAGEMENT

**YALE UNIVERSITY**  
School of Public Health



**YALE UNIVERSITY**  
School of Engineering and  
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# Run Value Added and Win Probability in Baseball

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# Context in Baseball

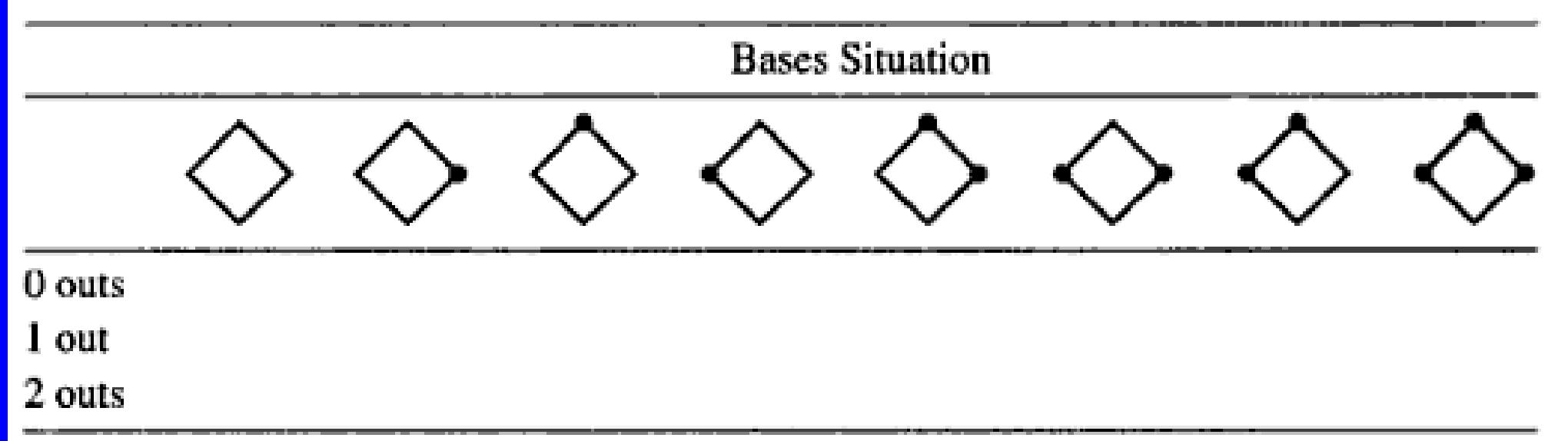
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- ◆ What key attributes describe context?
  - Score differential
  - Inning
  - Top/Bottom of inning
  - Balls/strikes
  - Outs
  - Men on base (which bases are occupied)

# Starting Point for Baseball: Consider a Half-Inning

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- ◆ Think of 24 different possible base/out combinations at start of each plate appearance



» Source: Albert J, *Teaching Statistics Using Baseball*, Washington, DC: Mathematical Association of America, 2003.

# State Space Evolution

---

- ◆ Baseball is a game of situations
- ◆ Game moves from state to state
- ◆ Given that the game is currently in a base/out state  $i$ , let  $p_{ij}$  denote the probability that the next base/out state is state  $j$
- ◆ Can assess these by looking at empirical transition rates

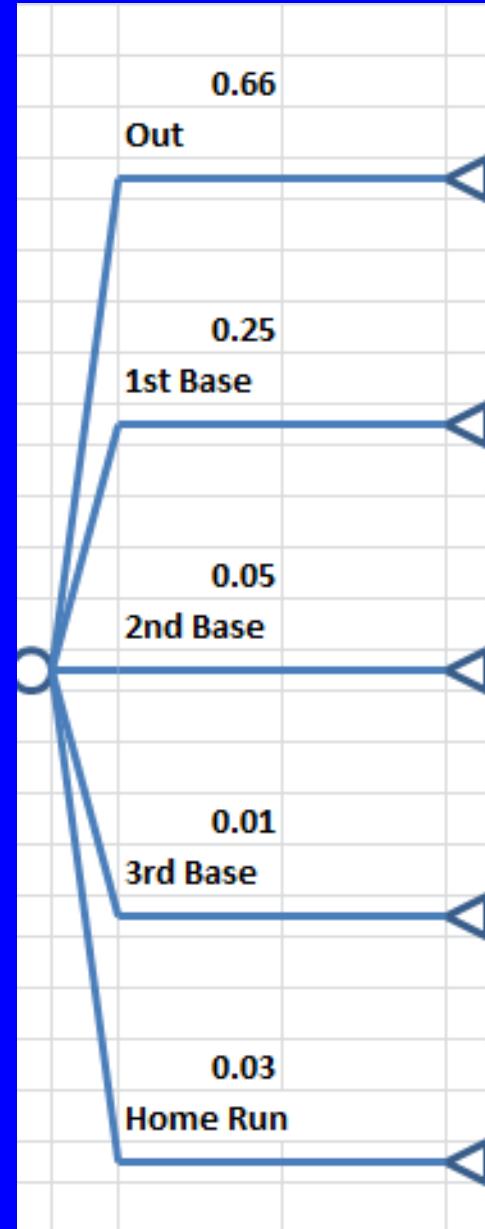
## Example: Bases Empty/0 Outs

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- ◆ With prob 0.66, batter out, next state is Bases Empty/1 Outs
- ◆ With prob 0.25, batter reaches 1<sup>st</sup> base, next state is Man on 1<sup>st</sup>/0 Outs
- ◆ With prob 0.05, batter reaches 2<sup>nd</sup> base, next state is Man on 2<sup>nd</sup>/0 Outs
- ◆ With prob 0.01, batter reaches 3<sup>rd</sup> base, next state is Man on 3<sup>rd</sup>/0 Outs
- ◆ With prob 0.03, batter hits home run, next state is Bases Empty/0 Outs

# State Space Evolution

- ◆ Given that the game is currently in a base/out state  $i$ , let  $p_{ij}$  denote the probability that the next base/out state is state  $j$
- ◆ Can assess  $p_{ij}$ 's by looking at empirical transition rates
- ◆ e.g. 0 out bases empty



# State Space Evolution

---

- ◆ Can think of one-step transitions for *all* possible base/out states
- ◆ Result: state transition matrix showing probability of going from any state to any other state
- ◆ Most of these probabilities equal 0 (can't reach Bases Empty/1 Out from Man on 2<sup>nd</sup>/2 Outs!)

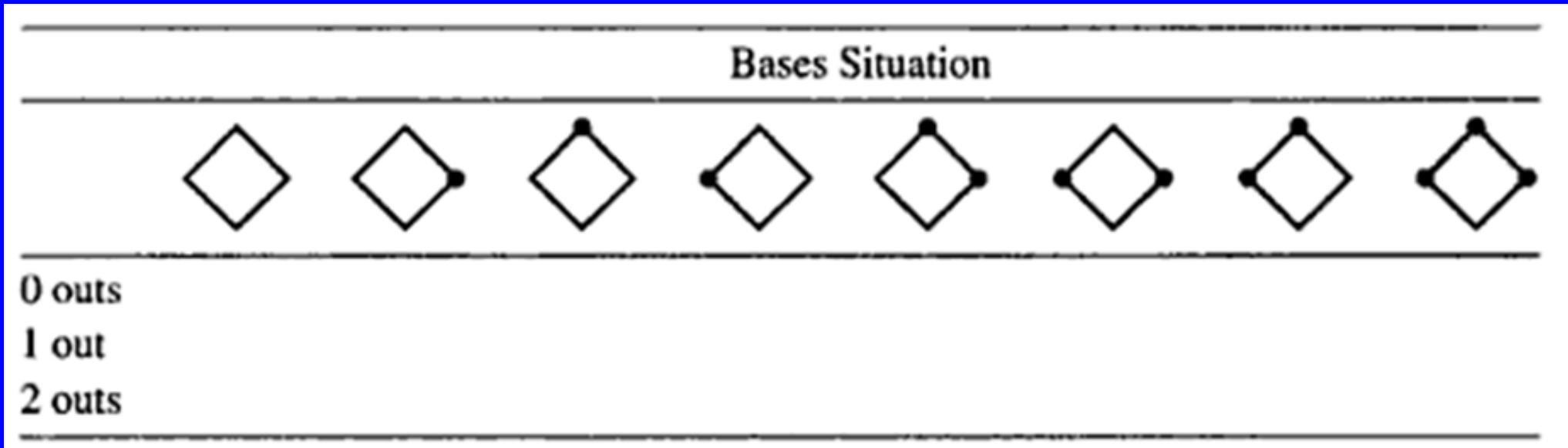
# The Base-Out Transition Matrix

# What's The Value of a Play?

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- ♦ How do individual plays contribute to the success of a baseball team as measured by:
  - Runs scored
  - Change in “run expectancy”
  - Change in “win expectancy”
- ♦ For example, bases loaded/no outs, home run!
  - How many runs score? (4, duhhh...)
  - How much credit should batter get? (4 RBI?)
  - How much does this change chance of winning?

# Back to the State Space!



- ◆ Define  $r_{ij}$  = expected runs scored transitioning from state  $i$  to state  $j$ 
  - e.g. Suppose state #1 is bases empty/0 outs
  - $r_{11} = 1$  (why?)
  - If state 8 is bases loaded/0 outs, what's  $r_{81}$ ?

# Runs and State Transitions

---

- ◆ Define  $b_i = \# \text{ men on base in state } i$
- ◆ Define  $o_i = \# \text{ outs in state } i$
- ◆ Suppose batter either goes out or reaches base in transitioning from state  $i$  to state  $j$  (so ignore stolen base/advance on error)
- ◆ Then (drum roll):

$$1 + b_i = r_{ij} + b_j + o_j - o_i$$

- ◆ Batter + men on base either score, stay on base, or go out!

# Runs and State Transitions

---

- ♦ Since  $1 + b_i = r_{ij} + b_j + o_j - o_i$  we have

$$r_{ij} = 1 + b_i - b_j + o_i - o_j$$

- ♦ e.g. state  $i = 1$  out/1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, state  $j = 1$  out/2<sup>nd</sup>, assume no steals/error, how many runs?

- ♦ Answer:  $r_{ij} = 1 + 2 - 1 + 1 - 1 = 2$

- ♦ Suppose state  $j$  had 2 outs instead of 1?

- ♦  $r_{ij} = 1 + 2 - 1 + 1 - 2 = 1$

# Runs and State Transitions

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- ♦ So *if* the batter reaches base or goes out, then

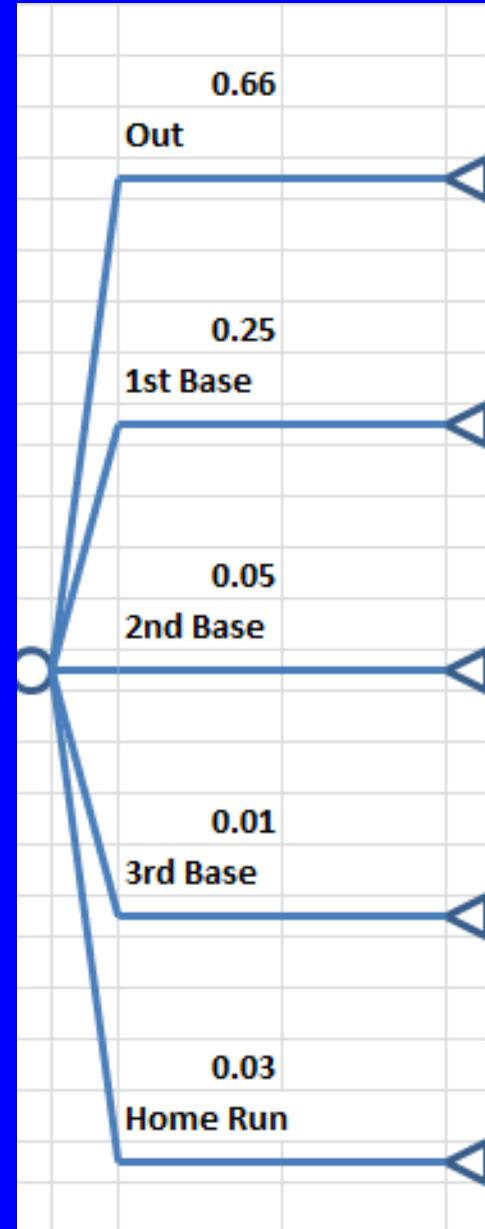
$$r_{ij} = 1 + b_i - b_j + o_i - o_j$$

- ♦ Suppose we start with no outs, man on 1<sup>st</sup>
- ♦ Next state is man on 2<sup>nd</sup>, no out
- ♦ Formula above yields  $1 + 1 - 1 + 0 - 0 = 1$ 
  - True if batter hit double and guy on 1<sup>st</sup> scores!
  - False if guy on 1<sup>st</sup> just steals second base!

# Recall State Space Evolution

---

- ◆ Given that the game is currently in a base/out state  $i$ , let  $p_{ij}$  denote the probability that the next base/out state is state  $j$
- ◆ Can assess  $p_{ij}$ 's by looking at empirical transition rates
- ◆ e.g. 0 out bases empty



# Expected Runs to End of Inning

- ♦ Suppose start in some base/out state  $i$ , and imagine averaging the number of runs scored from entering state  $i$  thru the end of the inning; call this  $v_i$  (for the *value* of state  $i$ )
- ♦ Can look up  $v_i$ 's empirically, or can model as

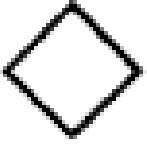
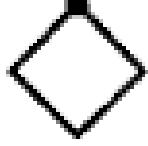
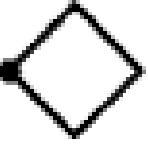
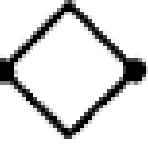
$$v_i = \sum_{j=1}^{24} p_{ij} (r_{ij} + v_j)$$

- ♦ States with high values of  $v$  are **worth more** than states with low values of  $v$

# Expected Runs to End of Inning

(Kaplan computations from Markov model; compare to Table 6.2, p. 55 in text)

- ◆ Each cell entry below gives expected runs to the end of the inning starting from the specified state

		Bases Situation							
		None	1st	2nd	3rd	None	1st	2nd	3rd
									
0 outs	0.55	0.94	1.17	1.43	1.57	1.85	2.07	2.40	
1 out	0.30	0.57	0.70	0.98	0.97	1.22	1.44	1.65	
2 outs	0.11	0.24	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.81	

# Run Expectancy Matrix, 1950-2010

**Actual Runs Scored,  
following each base/out state to end of inning**

© [Tangotiger](#)

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The following table presents the average number of runs that scored, from that base/out state, to the end of that inning.

All data is from 1950-2010, courtesy of [Retrosheet](#), our sabremetric sliced bread.

*Note: Only includes: completed innings; through the 8th inning.*

Base Runners			1993-2010			1969-1992			1950-1968		
1B	2B	3B	0 outs	1 outs	2 outs	0 outs	1 outs	2 outs	0 outs	1 outs	2 outs
—	—	—	0.544	0.291	0.112	0.477	0.252	0.094	0.476	0.256	0.098
1B	—	—	0.941	0.562	0.245	0.853	0.504	0.216	0.837	0.507	0.216
—	2B	—	1.170	0.721	0.348	1.102	0.678	0.325	1.094	0.680	0.330
1B	2B	—	1.556	0.963	0.471	1.476	0.902	0.435	1.472	0.927	0.441
—	—	3B	1.433	0.989	0.385	1.340	0.943	0.373	1.342	0.926	0.378
1B	—	3B	1.853	1.211	0.530	1.715	1.149	0.484	1.696	1.151	0.504
—	2B	3B	2.050	1.447	0.626	1.967	1.380	0.594	1.977	1.385	0.620
1B	2B	3B	2.390	1.631	0.814	2.343	1.545	0.752	2.315	1.540	0.747

Source: <http://www.tangotiger.net/re24.html>

# Updated to 2021-24

## (fangraphs.com)



Runners On	0 Outs	1 Out	2 Outs
—	0.50	0.27	0.10
1-	0.90	0.54	0.23
-2-	1.14	0.71	0.33
-3	1.37	0.98	0.38
12-	1.51	0.94	0.46
1-3	1.82	1.19	0.51
-23	2.04	1.41	0.57
123	2.38	1.63	0.82

# Run Value Added

---

- ◆ Keeping score with runs to end of inning
- ◆ Start play in some state  $i$
- ◆ Play takes game to state  $j$
- ◆ Team at bat gains  $r_{ij}$  runs going from  $i \rightarrow j$
- ◆ State  $i$  worth  $v_i$  runs to end of inning
- ◆ State  $j$  worth  $v_j$  runs to end of inning
- ◆ So the play changed value from  $v_i$  to  $r_{ij} + v_j$

*Run Value Added:  $\Delta v_{ij} = r_{ij} + v_j - v_i$*

$$\Delta v_{ij} = r_{ij} + v_j - v_i$$

Bases Situation								
	None	1st	2nd	3rd	None	1st	2nd	3rd
0 outs	0.55	0.94	1.17	1.43	1.57	1.85	2.07	2.40
1 out	0.30	0.57	0.70	0.98	0.97	1.22	1.44	1.65
2 outs	0.11	0.24	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.81

- ♦ What is run value added for 0 outs, bases loaded, grand slam? Should the batter get 4 runs credit?

$$\Delta v_{ij} = 4 + 0.55 - 2.40 = 2.15$$

$$\Delta v_{ij} = r_{ij} + v_j - v_i$$

Bases Situation								
0 outs	0.55	0.94	1.17	1.43	1.57	1.85	2.07	2.40
1 out	0.30	0.57	0.70	0.98	0.97	1.22	1.44	1.65
2 outs	0.11	0.24	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.81

- ◆ What is run value added for 2 outs, bases loaded, grand slam? Higher or lower than 0 outs?

$$\Delta v_{ij} = 4 + 0.11 - 0.81 = 3.30$$

$$\Delta v_{ij} = r_{ij} + v_j - v_i$$

Bases Situation								
0 outs	0.55	0.94	1.17	1.43	1.57	1.85	2.07	2.40
1 out	0.30	0.57	0.70	0.98	0.97	1.22	1.44	1.65
2 outs	0.11	0.24	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.81

- ♦ How about 0 outs, bases loaded, hit into double play scoring runner from 3<sup>rd</sup> base?

$$\Delta v_{ij} = 1 + 0.37 - 2.40 = -1.03$$

# Is This Fair?

---

- ◆ Some batters get chance to play hero (high potential run value added), while others come up with 2 outs and bases empty
- ◆ BUT: expected value of run value added equals 0 for every batter in every state!!!!

$$\sum_{j=1}^{24} p_{ij} \Delta v_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{24} p_{ij} (r_{ij} + v_j - v_i) = v_i - v_i = 0$$

# How About Bunting With Runner on 1<sup>st</sup> and No Outs?

		Bases Situation								
		None	1st	2nd	3rd	None	1st	2nd	3rd	
		0 outs	0.55	0.94	1.17	1.43	1.57	1.85	2.07	2.40
1 out		0.30	0.57	0.70	0.98	0.97	1.22	1.44	1.65	
2 outs		0.11	0.24	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.81	

♦ Bunting hurts team at bat on average!

# Run Value Added Now Standard Player Evaluation Statistics

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- ♦ Sabremetricians refer to this as RE24
- ♦ Included in standard sites such as  
<http://www.baseball-reference.com> and  
<http://www.fangraphs.com>

## To Summarize:

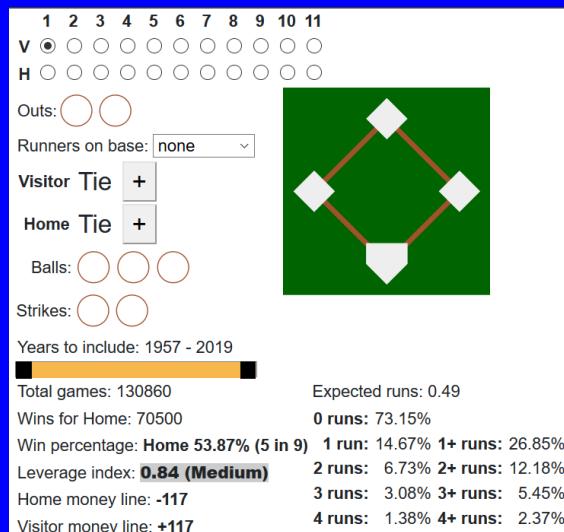
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- ◆ Baseball state space gives us unique metric for “keeping score” – run value added
- ◆ Can use this to analyze baseball strategy
- ◆ Can use this to follow game evolution
- ◆ Can use this to measure value-added of individual plays, and hence individual players

# Win Expectancy ( $\Pr\{\text{Win}\}$ ): For Each Base/Out State, Half Inning, and Score Differential

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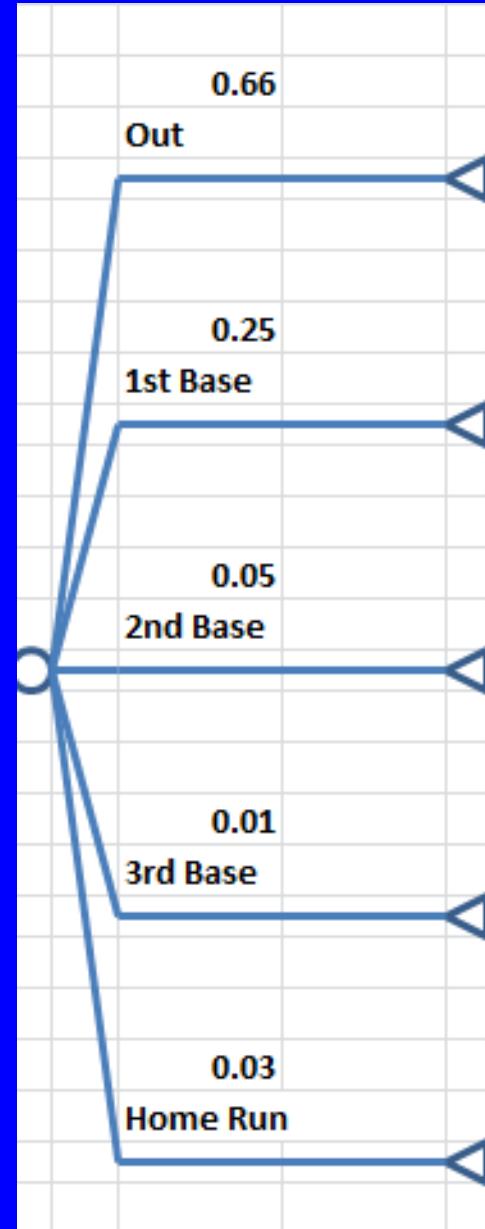
- ◆ Look at historical number of times this situation occurred
- ◆ Calculate fraction of times the team in this situation eventually won the game
- ◆ Easy to access such data over the internet
  - <http://gregstoll.dyndns.org/~gregstoll/baseball/stats.php>



# Recall State Space Evolution

---

- ◆ Given that the game is currently in a base/out state  $i$ , let  $p_{ij}$  denote the probability that the next base/out state is state  $j$
- ◆ Can assess  $p_{ij}$ 's by looking at empirical transition rates
- ◆ e.g. 0 out bases empty

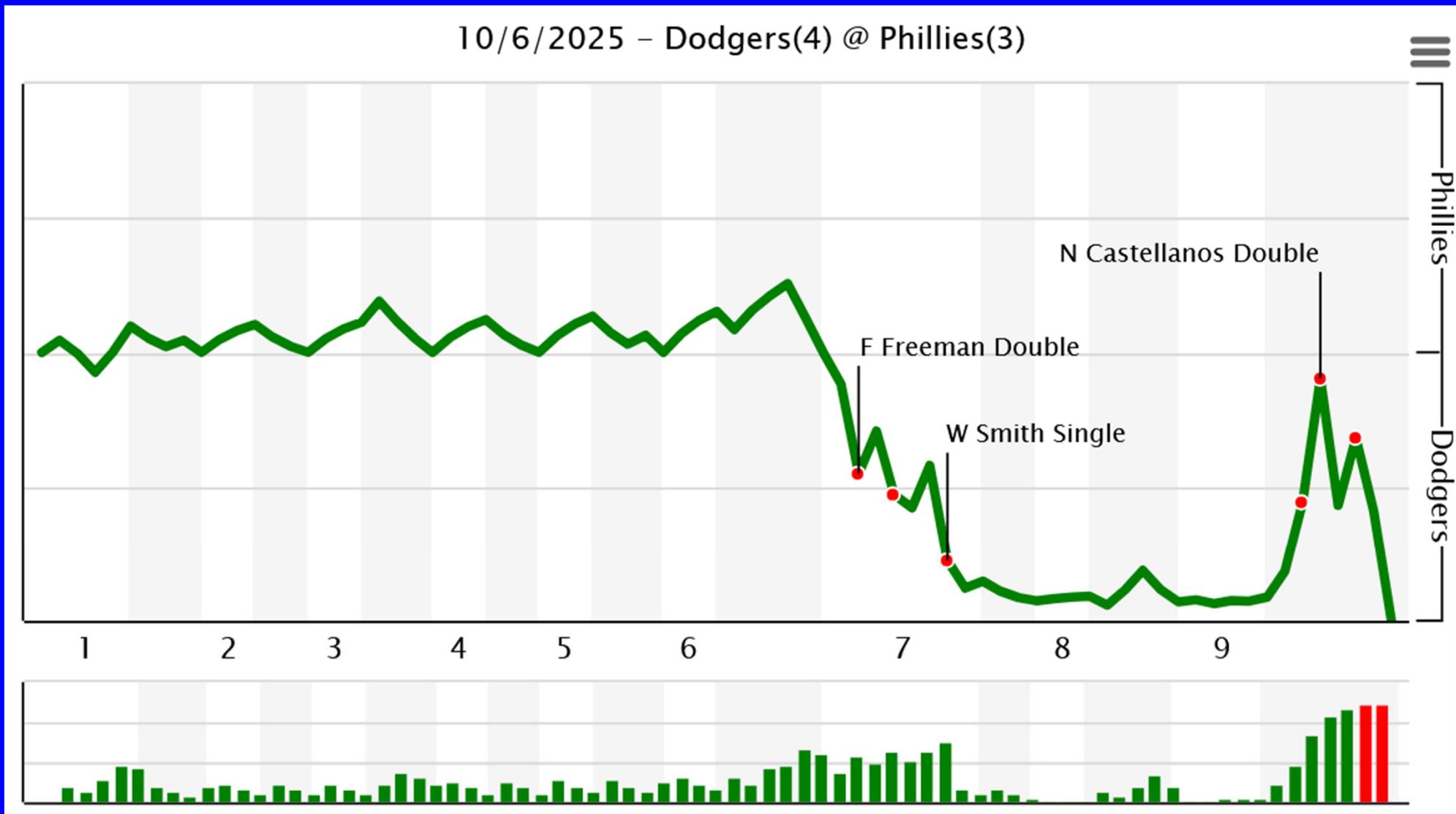


# Baseball Win Expectancy

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- ♦ During any game, one actually observes transitions from one state to another
- ♦ Recall that we can compute win probabilities for any state by just looking up empirical relative frequencies
- ♦ So, why not watch the evolution of win expectancy over the course of a game?

# Easy To Watch Win Probability Change Over Course of a Game



# Same Game on ESPN.com



Source: [https://www.espn.com/mlb/game/\\_/gameId/401809279/dodgers-phillies](https://www.espn.com/mlb/game/_/gameId/401809279/dodgers-phillies)

# What Does Win Expectancy Really Tell Us?

---

- ♦ Is it the probability Dodgers beat Phillies?
- ♦ No – win expectancy based on relative frequencies across all games; represents chance *randomly selected team* would win in a given state
- ♦ BUT – Dodgers/Phillies determine actual game situations!
- ♦ SO – win expectancy reports how randomly selected team would do *given actual situations dictated by the game*

# Worded Differently...

---

- ♦ Win expectancy provides a different metric for keeping score!
  - How well do the Yankees play?
  - We'll score them according to the chance a randomly selected team wins *given the game situations the Yankees create*
  - Later we'll score individual players

# Really Interested in Winning the Game!

---

- ♦ Recall win expectancy as function of base/out state, score differential, half-inning
- ♦ Think of as fraction of times team in given situation (i.e. state) won historically
- ♦ Let  $WE_i$  = Win expectancy of state  $i$  where now state includes score differential and half-inning in addition to base/out info



# Win Probability Added

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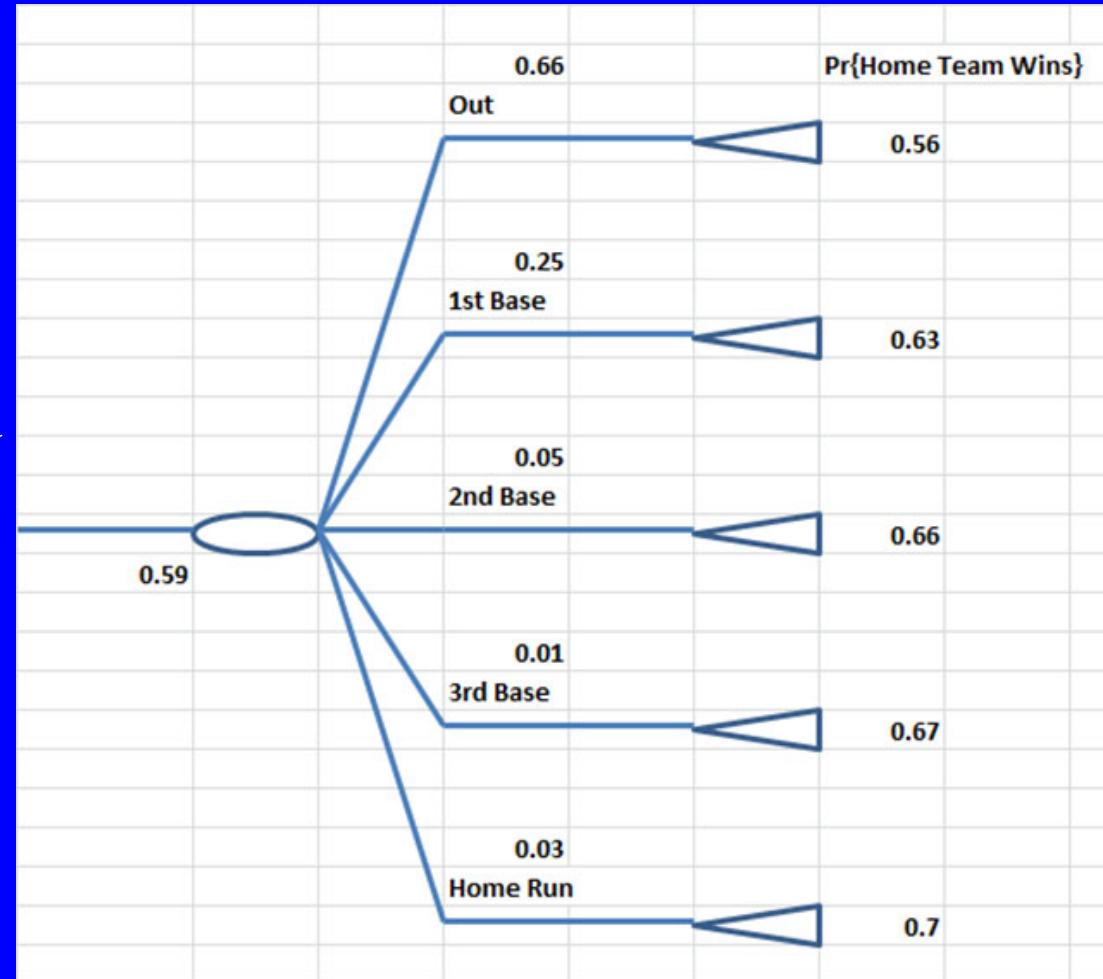
- ◆ To see impact of different plays on game, look at change in win probability!
- ◆ If game takes you from state  $i$  to state  $j$  then

$$WPA_{ij} = WE_j - WE_i$$

- ◆ Plays with  $WPA > 0$  are good (for the team at bat);  $WPA < 0$  plays are bad
- ◆ Can assess  $WPA$  for *every* play in a game, and attach to batter/pitcher pair responsible (or baserunner/pitcher pair)

# Is *WPA* Fair?

- ◆ Some batters get opportunity for walk-off hit to win, others get 2 outs, bases empty in top of 9<sup>th</sup> and down by 5
- ◆ But, for *any* batter in *any* situation, the *expected WPA* equals zero!



$$\sum_j p_{ij} WPA_{ij} = \sum_j p_{ij} (WE_j - WE_i) = WE_i - WE_i = 0$$

# Win Probability Added

---

- ♦ In actual game play, from vantage of batting team:
  - *Credit* batters/baserunners with *WPA*
  - *Penalize* pitchers with  $-WPA$
- ♦ Note that if  $WPA < 0$  (e.g. batter strikes out), then pitcher gets *positive* *WPA*
- ♦ On any play,

*WPA* for home team =  $-WPA$  for visiting team

# Standard *WPA* Implementation

---

- ◆ Assume each team as 50% chance of winning at start (not really true...)
- ◆ Let  $WE_k$  = win expectancy after  $k$  plays
  - Note: Home  $WE_k = 1 -$  Away  $WE_k$
- ◆ Let  $WPA_k$  =  $WPA$  assessed after  $k^{\text{th}}$  play
$$WPA_k = WE_k - WE_{k-1}$$
- ◆ Then after  $k$  plays we have

$$WE_k = \frac{1}{2} + WPA_1 + WPA_2 + \dots + WPA_k$$

# Properties of *WPA*

---

- ♦ If team wins the game, then

$$\sum_{\substack{\text{all plays} \\ \text{at bat}}} WPA_{batter} + \sum_{\substack{\text{all plays} \\ \text{in field}}} WPA_{pitcher} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- ♦ If team loses the game, then

$$\sum_{\substack{\text{all plays} \\ \text{at bat}}} WPA_{batter} + \sum_{\substack{\text{all plays} \\ \text{in field}}} WPA_{pitcher} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

## Over Entire Season For Given Team

---

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{all\ games} \left\{ \sum_{bats} WPA_{batter} + \sum_{field} WPA_{pitcher} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \# Wins - \frac{1}{2} \times \# Losses \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \# Wins - \frac{1}{2} \times (162 - \# Wins) \\ &= \# Wins - 81 = \# Wins \text{ over } .500!!! \end{aligned}$$

- ♦ So, sum of  $WPA$  over season = Wins over .500!

# Player Value Added!

---

- ♦ Suppose keep track of  $WPA$  over all plays involving individual players

$$\sum_{all \ plays} WPA = \sum_{all \ players} \sum_{\substack{all \ plays \\ for \ player}} WPA_{play,player}$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{\substack{all \ plays \\ for \ player}} WPA_{play,player} = Player \ contributed \\ Wins \ over .500$$

# WPA Leaders for 2025

---

#	Name	Team	WPA
1	Shohei Ohtani	LAD	5.99
2	Aaron Judge	NYY	5.61
3	Juan Soto	NYM	5.08
4	Freddie Freeman	LAD	4.84
5	José Ramírez	CLE	4.24
6	Fernando Tatis Jr.	SDP	4.11
7	Pete Alonso	NYM	4.00
8	Cal Raleigh	SEA	3.85
9	Jorge Polanco	SEA	3.85
10	Vladimir Guerrero Jr.	TOR	3.64

Source: <http://www.fangraphs.com>

# Entire System Implemented

at <http://fangraphs.com>

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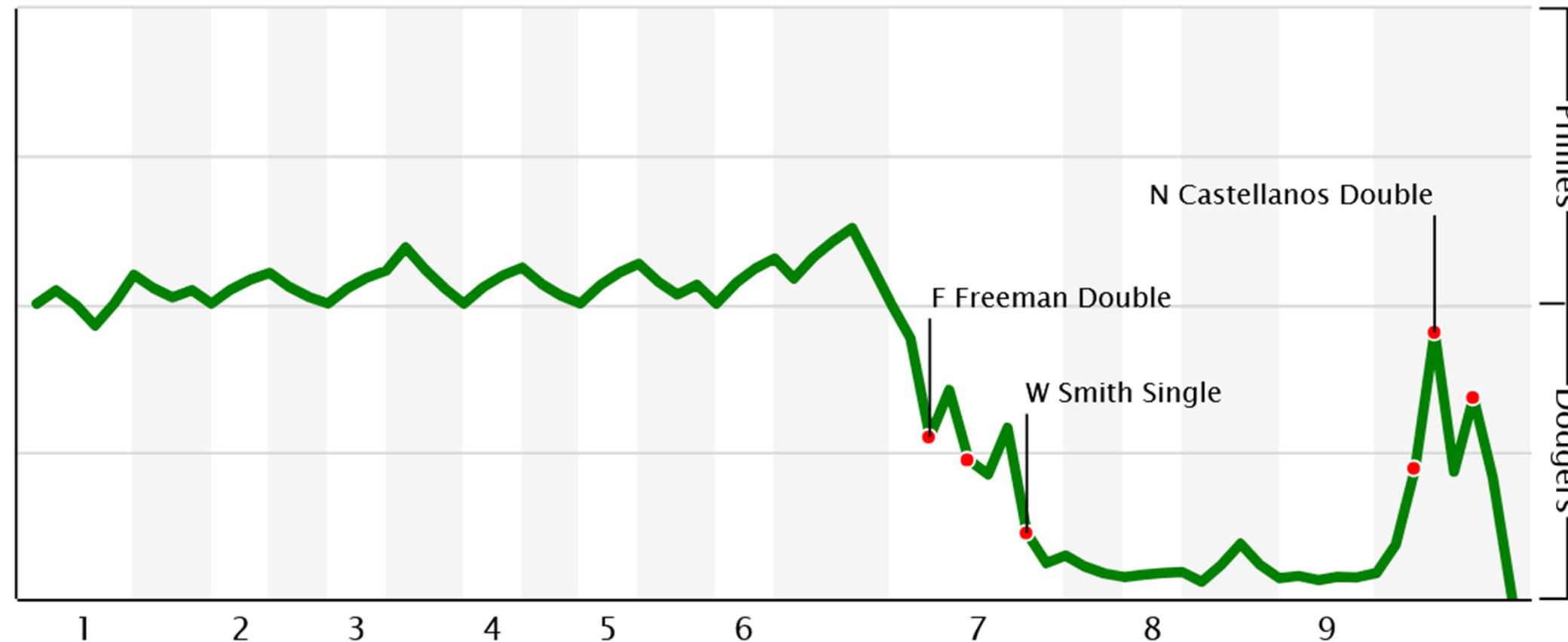
- ♦ For every game and every play, fangraphs records runs to end of inning ( $RE$ ), run value added by base/out state ( $RE24$ ), win expectancy ( $WE$ ), and win probability added ( $WPA$ )
- ♦ Can follow all of above in play-by-play log
- ♦ At end of game, note that sum of  $WPA$  for batters/pitchers on winning team equals 0.5, same sum for losing team equals -0.5

10/6/2025 – Dodgers(4) @ Phillies(3)



Phillies

Dodgers



Inn	Batter	Pitcher	Outs	Bases	Score	Play	LI	RE	WE			WPA	RE24	
									WE	WPA	RE24	WE	WPA	RE24
1	▲ 1 S Ohtani	J Luzardo	0	__	0-0	Shohei Ohtani struck out looking.	0.87	0.52	52.2%	-.022	-.025			
2	▲ 1 M Betts	J Luzardo	1	__	0-0	Mookie Betts singled to left (Grounder).	0.62	0.28	49.8%	.024	0.27			
3	▲ 1 T Hernandez	J Luzardo	1	1__	0-0	Teoscar Hernandez walked. Mookie Betts advanced to 2B.	1.15	0.54	46.3%	.035	0.39			
4	▲ 1 F Freeman	J Luzardo	1	12__	0-0	Freddie Freeman flied out to right. Mookie Betts advanced to 3B.	1.90	0.94	50.0%	-.037	-.42			
5	▲ 1 T Edman	J Luzardo	2	1_3	0-0	Tommy Edman grounded out to second.	1.71	0.51	54.9%	-.048	-.51			
6	▼ 1 T Turner	B Snell	0	__	0-0	Trea Turner struck out looking.	0.87	0.52	52.6%	-.022	-.24			
7	▼ 1 K Schwarber	B Snell	1	__	0-0	Kyle Schwarber flied out to left.	0.62	0.28	51.1%	-.016	-.17			
8	▼ 1 B Harper	B Snell	2	__	0-0	Bryce Harper walked.	0.40	0.11	52.3%	.012	0.13			
9	▼ 1 A Bohm	B Snell	2	1__	0-0	Alec Bohm grounded out to second.	0.79	0.24	50.0%	-.023	-.24			
10	▲ 2 E Hernandez	J Luzardo	0	__	0-0	Enrique Hernandez struck out swinging.	0.93	0.52	52.4%	-.024	-.24			
11	▲ 2 M Rojas	J Luzardo	1	__	0-0	Miguel Rojas grounded out to second.	0.66	0.28	54.1%	-.017	-.17			
12	▲ 2 A Pages	J Luzardo	2	__	0-0	Andy Pages flied out to left.	0.42	0.11	55.2%	-.011	-.11			
13	▼ 2 J Realmuto	B Snell	0	__	0-0	J.T. Realmuto grounded out to shortstop.	0.92	0.52	52.8%	-.024	-.24			
14	▼ 2 N Castellanos	B Snell	1	__	0-0	Nick Castellanos struck out swinging.	0.67	0.28	51.1%	-.017	-.17			
15	▼ 2 E Sosa	B Snell	2	__	0-0	Edmundo Sosa struck out swinging.	0.43	0.11	50.0%	-.011	-.11			
16	▲ 3 B Rortvedt	J Luzardo	0	__	0-0	Ben Rortvedt struck out swinging.	0.99	0.52	52.6%	-.026	-.24			
17	▲ 3 S Ohtani	J Luzardo	1	__	0-0	Shohei Ohtani grounded out to second.	0.72	0.28	54.4%	-.018	-.17			
18	▲ 3 M Betts	J Luzardo	2	__	0-0	Mookie Betts grounded out to shortstop.	0.46	0.11	55.6%	-.012	-.11			
19	▼ 3 B Marsh	B Snell	0	__	0-0	Brandon Marsh walked.	0.99	0.52	59.5%	.039	0.39			
20	▼ 3 O Kemp	B Snell	0	1__	0-0	Otto Kemp struck out swinging.	1.59	0.91	55.8%	-.037	-.37			
21	▼ 3 T Turner	B Snell	1	1__	0-0	Trea Turner struck out swinging.	1.31	0.54	52.6%	-.032	-.30			
22	▼ 3 B Marsh	B Snell	2	1__	0-0	Brandon Marsh was caught stealing.	0.92	0.24	50.0%	-.026	-.24			

Inn	Batter	Pitcher	Outs	Bases	Score	Play	LI	RE	WE	WPA	RE24
72	▼ 9 N Castellanos	B Treinen	0 _23	1-4		<b>Nick Castellanos doubled to left (Liner). Alec Bohm scored. J.T. Realmuto scored.</b>	3.43	2.02	45.1%	.230	1.13
51	▲ 7 W Smith	O Kerkering	2 123	0-1		<b>Will Smith singled to left (Liner). Freddie Freeman scored. Enrique Hernandez scored. Max Muncy advanced to 2B.</b>	3.07	0.79	11.2%	.178	1.66
46	▲ 7 F Freeman	J Luzardo	0 1_	0-0		<b>Freddie Freeman doubled to right (Liner). Teoscar Hernandez advanced to 3B.</b>	2.39	0.91	27.4%	.167	1.11
71	▼ 9 J Realmuto	B Treinen	0 1_	1-4		<b>J.T. Realmuto doubled to left (Liner). Alec Bohm advanced to 3B.</b>	1.91	0.91	22.1%	.130	1.11
74	▼ 9 H Bader	A Vesia	1 1_	3-4		<b>Harrison Bader singled to left (Liner). Bryson Stott advanced to 2B.</b>	4.74	0.54	34.1%	.126	0.39
48	▲ 7 E Hernandez	O Kerkering	1 _23	0-0		<b>Enrique Hernandez reached on fielder's choice to shortstop. Teoscar Hernandez scored. Freddie Freeman advanced to 3B.</b>	2.57	1.43	23.5%	.118	0.78
45	▲ 7 T Hernandez	J Luzardo	0 __	0-0		<b>Teoscar Hernandez singled to center (Liner).</b>	1.54	0.52	44.1%	.059	0.39
52	▲ 7 S Ohtani	M Strahm	2 12_	0-3		<b>Shohei Ohtani singled to right (Grounder). Max Muncy scored. Will Smith advanced to 3B.</b>	0.71	0.45	6.0%	.051	1.07

73	▼ 9 B Stott	A Vesia	0 _2_	3-4		<b>Bryson Stott reached on fielder's choice to third. Nick Castellanos out at third.</b>	4.33	1.15	21.5%	-.236	-.61
76	▼ 9 T Turner	R Sasaki	2 1_3	3-4		<b>Trea Turner grounded out to second.</b>	7.29	0.51	0.0%	-.205	-.51
75	▼ 9 M Kepler	A Vesia	1 12_	3-4		<b>Max Kepler reached on fielder's choice to first. Bryson Stott advanced to 3B. Weston Wilson out at second.</b>	7.15	0.94	20.5%	-.136	-.42
47	▲ 7 T Edman	O Kerkering	0 _23	0-0		<b>Tommy Edman struck out swinging.</b>	2.03	2.02	35.4%	-.079	-.59
50	▲ 7 A Pages	O Kerkering	1 123	0-1		<b>Andy Pages fouled out to first.</b>	2.58	1.60	28.9%	-.078	-.81
44	▼ 6 A Bohm	B Snell	2 12_	0-0		<b>Alec Bohm reached on fielder's choice to third. Trea Turner out at third. Kyle Schwarber advanced to 2B.</b>	2.49	0.45	50.0%	-.065	-.45
43	▼ 6 B Harper	B Snell	1 12_	0-0		<b>Bryce Harper struck out swinging.</b>	2.75	0.94	56.5%	-.063	-.49
5	▲ 1 T Edman	J Luzardo	2 1_3	0-0		<b>Tommy Edman grounded out to second.</b>	1.71	0.51	54.9%	-.048	-.51
4	▲ 1 F Freeman	J Luzardo	1 12	0-0		<b>Freddie Freeman flied out to right.</b>	1.90	0.94	50.0%	-.037	-.42

# More on Value Added

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- ♦ Always true that sum of *WPA* for winning batters = – sum of *WPA* for losing pitchers
- ♦ Always true that sum of *WPA* for winning pitchers = – sum of *WPA* for losing hitters
- ♦ Let's look at an example

<http://fangraphs.com>

# Dodgers and Phillies 10/6/2025

## Phillies

Name	BO	PA	H	HR	R	RBI	BB	SO	wOBA	pLI	WPA
Trea Turner - SS	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	2	.315	2.17	-0.16
Kyle Schwarber - DH	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	.173	1.24	-0.06
Bryce Harper - 1B	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	.173	1.18	-0.09
Alec Bohm - 3B	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	.221	1.19	-0.05
J.T. Realmuto - C	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	.313	1.18	0.06
Nick Castellanos - RF	6	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	.313	1.36	0.18
Bryson Stott - PH-2B	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2.28	-0.24
Edmundo Sosa - 2B	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	.441	0.51	0.01
Brandon Marsh - CF	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	.231	0.91	-0.04
Weston Wilson - PR	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000		
Harrison Bader - PH	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.882	4.74	0.13
Max Kepler - PH-LF	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	.792	3.76	-0.11
Otto Kemp - LF	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	1.45	-0.07
Total	-	37	7	0	3	3	4	10	.281	1.59	-0.45

## Dodgers

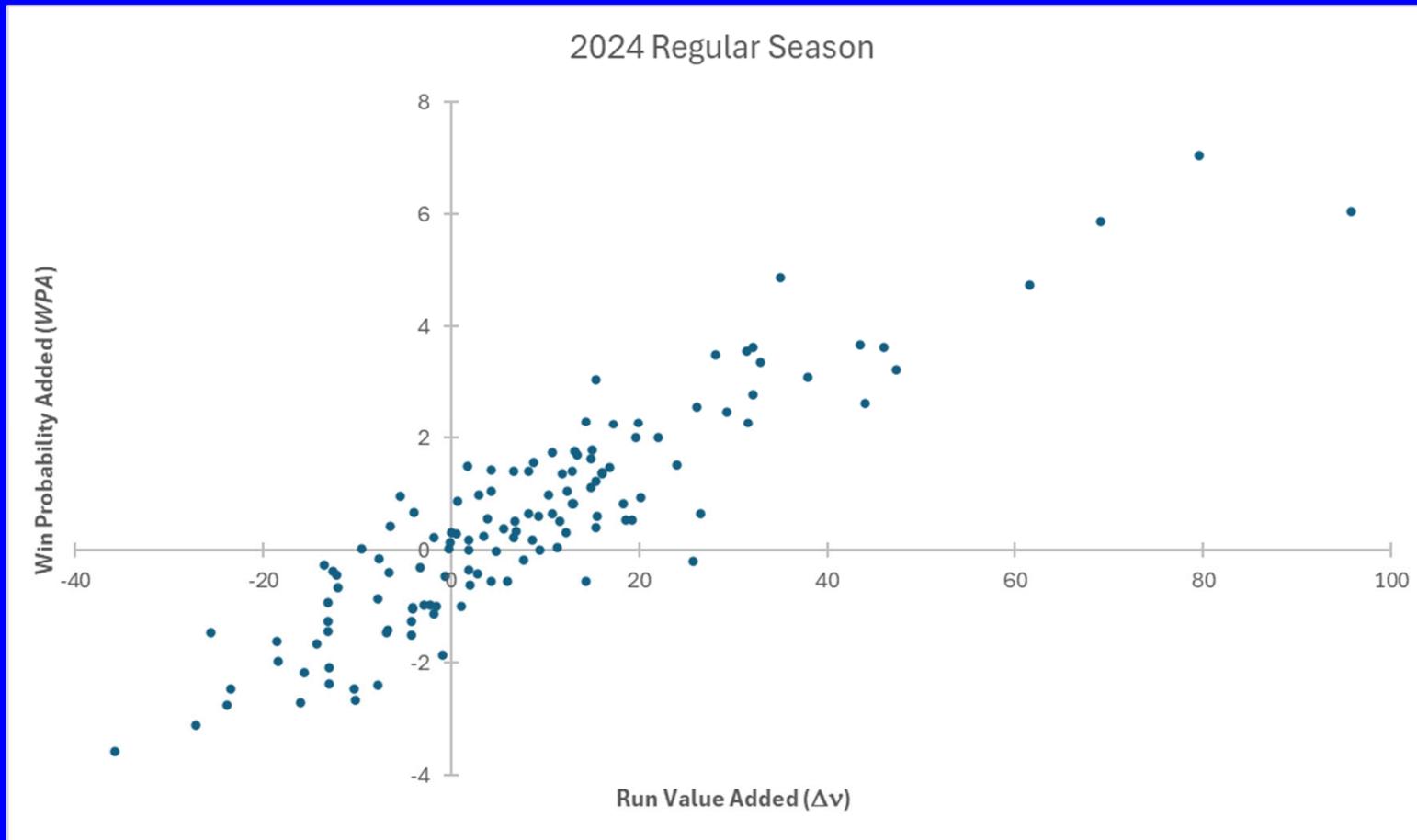
Name	BO	PA	H	HR	R	RBI	BB	SO	wOBA	pLI	WPA
Shohei Ohtani - DH	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	.176	0.71	-0.02
Mookie Betts - SS	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	.221	0.55	-0.02
Justin Dean - CF	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000		
Teoscar Hernandez - RF	3	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	.614	0.98	0.06
Freddie Freeman - 1B	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	.313	1.30	0.11
Tommy Edman - 2B	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	1.08	-0.14
Enrique Hernandez - LF	6	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	.000	1.21	0.06
Max Muncy - PH-3B	7	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	.972	1.09	0.03
Miguel Rojas - 3B	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.77	-0.04
Andy Pages - CF-RF	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.95	-0.11
Ben Rortvedt - C	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0.99	-0.03
Will Smith - PH-C	9	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	.525	1.54	0.14
Total	-	37	7	0	4	4	3	8	.243	1.00	0.05

Name	IP	TBF	H	HR	ER	BB	SO	FIP	pLI	WPA
Jesus Luzardo (L)	6.0	22	3	0	2	1	5	1.97	1.02	0.14
Tanner Banks	1.0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.14	0.11	0.01
Jhoan Duran	1.0	5	1	0	0	1	2	2.14	0.19	0.01
Orion Kerkering	0.2	5	1	0	2	1	1	4.64	2.46	-0.16
Matt Strahm	0.1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.14	0.58	-0.04
Total	9.0	37	7	0	4	3	8	2.36	1.00	-0.05

Name	IP	TBF	H	HR	ER	BB	SO	FIP	pLI	WPA
Blake Snell (W)	6.0	22	1	0	0	4	9	2.14	1.11	0.36
Emmet Sheehan	2.0	8	2	0	1	0	1	2.14	0.68	0.05
Alex Vesia (H)	0.2	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.14	5.41	0.25
Roki Sasaki (SV)	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.14	7.29	0.20
Blake Treinen	0.0	3	3	0	2	0	0	3.14	2.10	-0.41
Total	9.0	37	7	0	3	4	10	2.25	1.59	0.45

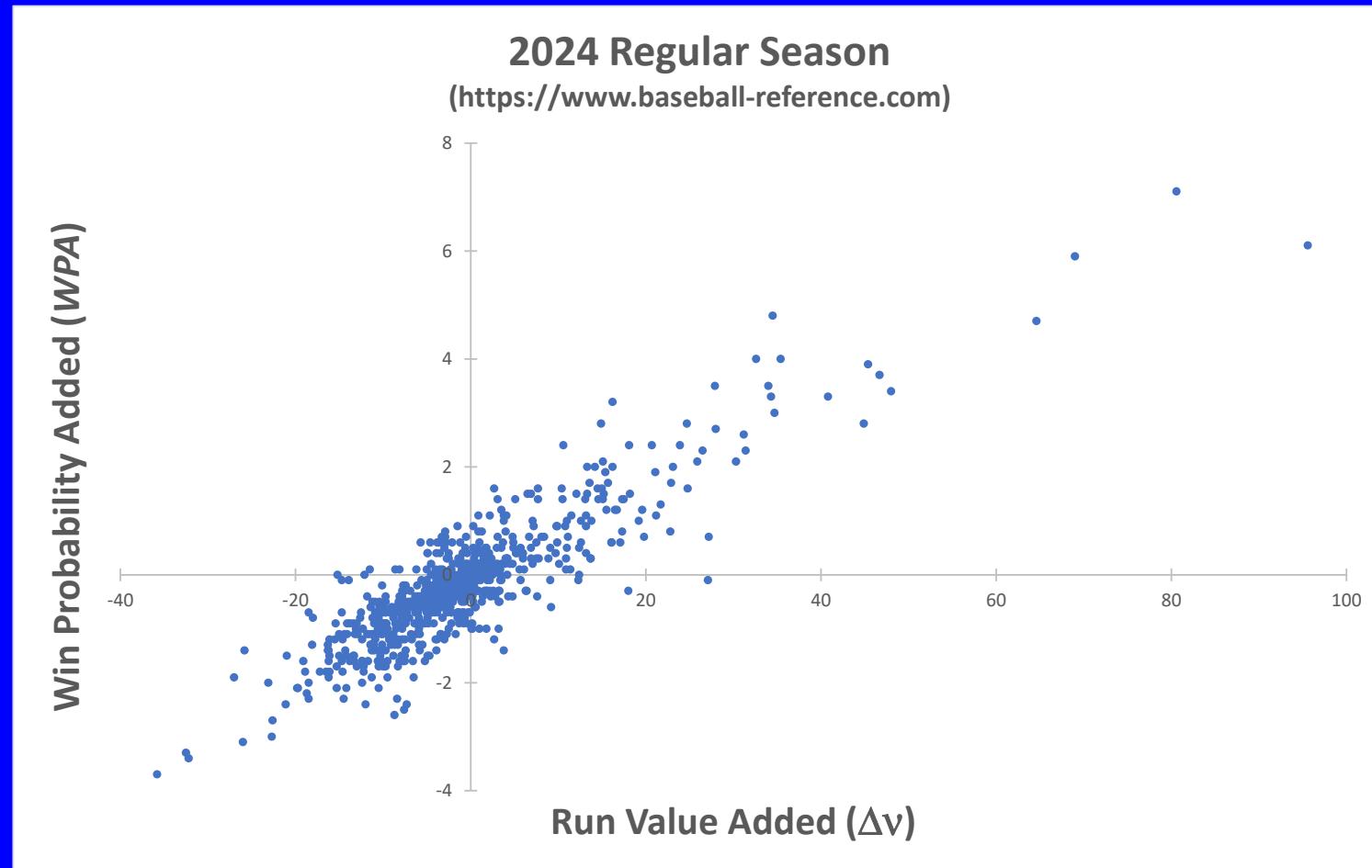
# Do Run Value Added and Win Probability Added Match Up?

Here's a plot of  $WPA$  vs  $\Delta v$  for 2024 using Fangraphs data (129 players)

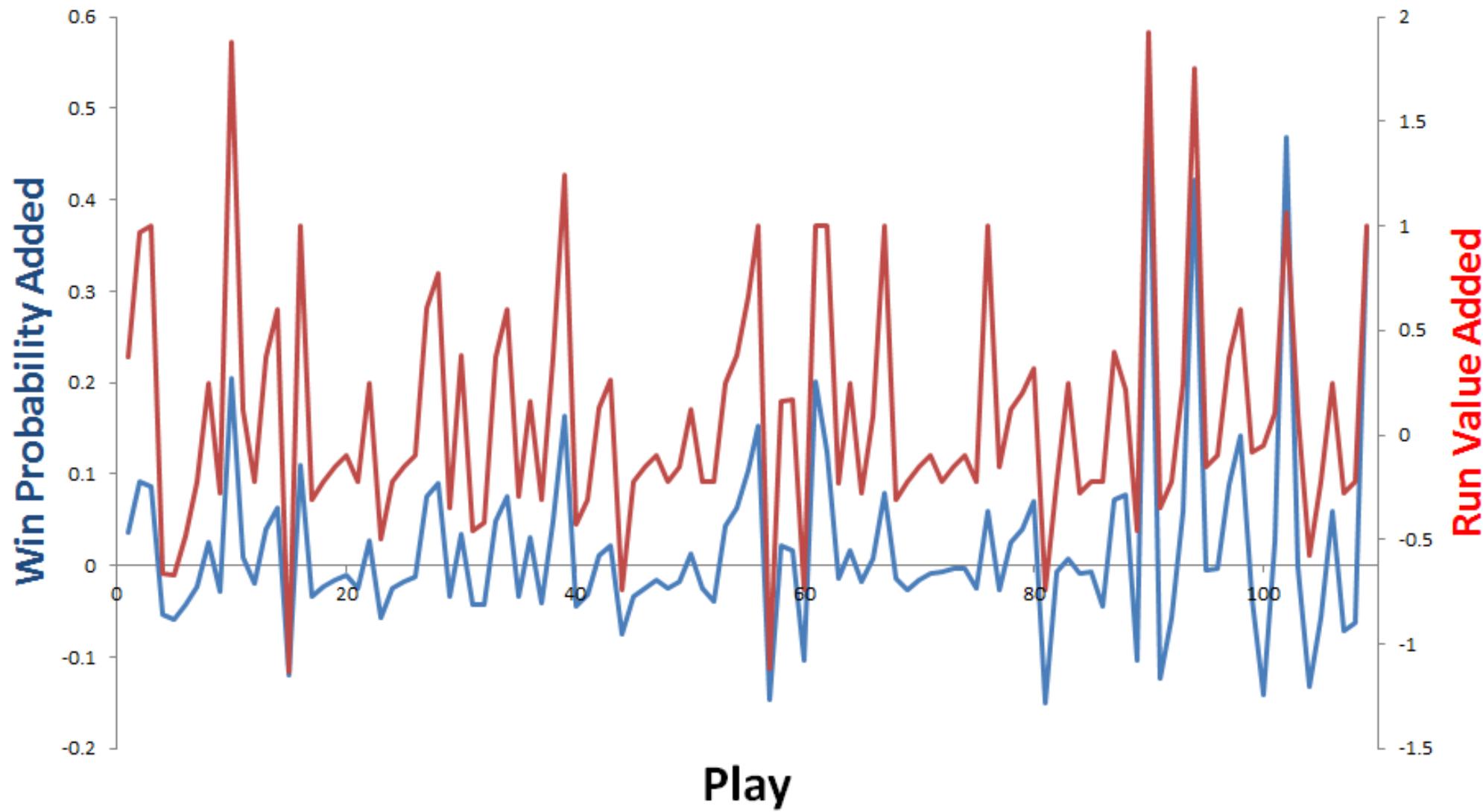


# Do Run Value Added and Win Probability Added Match Up?

Here's a plot of  $WPA$  vs  $\Delta v$  for 2024 using baseball-reference.com data (803 players)



## 2011 World Series Game 6



## To Summarize:

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- ◆ Baseball state space gives us unique metrics for “keeping score” – run value added and win probability added
- ◆ Can use these to analyze baseball strategy
- ◆ Can use these to follow game evolution
- ◆ Can use these to measure value-added of individual plays, and hence individual players