

Using Data to Improve MLB Attendance

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Step 1: Load the dataset

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v ggplot2 3.4.2      v purrr  1.0.1
## v tibble  3.2.1      v dplyr  1.1.2
## v tidyr   1.3.0      v stringr 1.5.0
## v readr   2.1.4      v forcats 1.0.0
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()

dodgers<- read.csv("dodgers-2022.csv")
```

Step 2: Data exploration

```
str(dodgers)

## 'data.frame':      81 obs. of  12 variables:
## $ month      : chr  "APR" "APR" "APR" "APR" ...
## $ day        : int   10 11 12 13 14 15 23 24 25 27 ...
## $ attend     : int  56000 29729 28328 31601 46549 38359 26376 44014 26345 44807 ...
## $ day_of_week: chr   "Tuesday" "Wednesday" "Thursday" "Friday" ...
## $ opponent   : chr   "Pirates" "Pirates" "Pirates" "Padres" ...
## $ temp       : int    67 58 57 54 57 65 60 63 64 66 ...
## $ skies      : chr   "Clear " "Cloudy" "Cloudy" "Cloudy" ...
## $ day_night  : chr   "Day" "Night" "Night" "Night" ...
## $ cap        : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "NO" ...
## $ shirt      : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "NO" ...
## $ fireworks  : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "YES" ...
## $ bobblehead : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "NO" ...
```

Step 3: Check for missing values

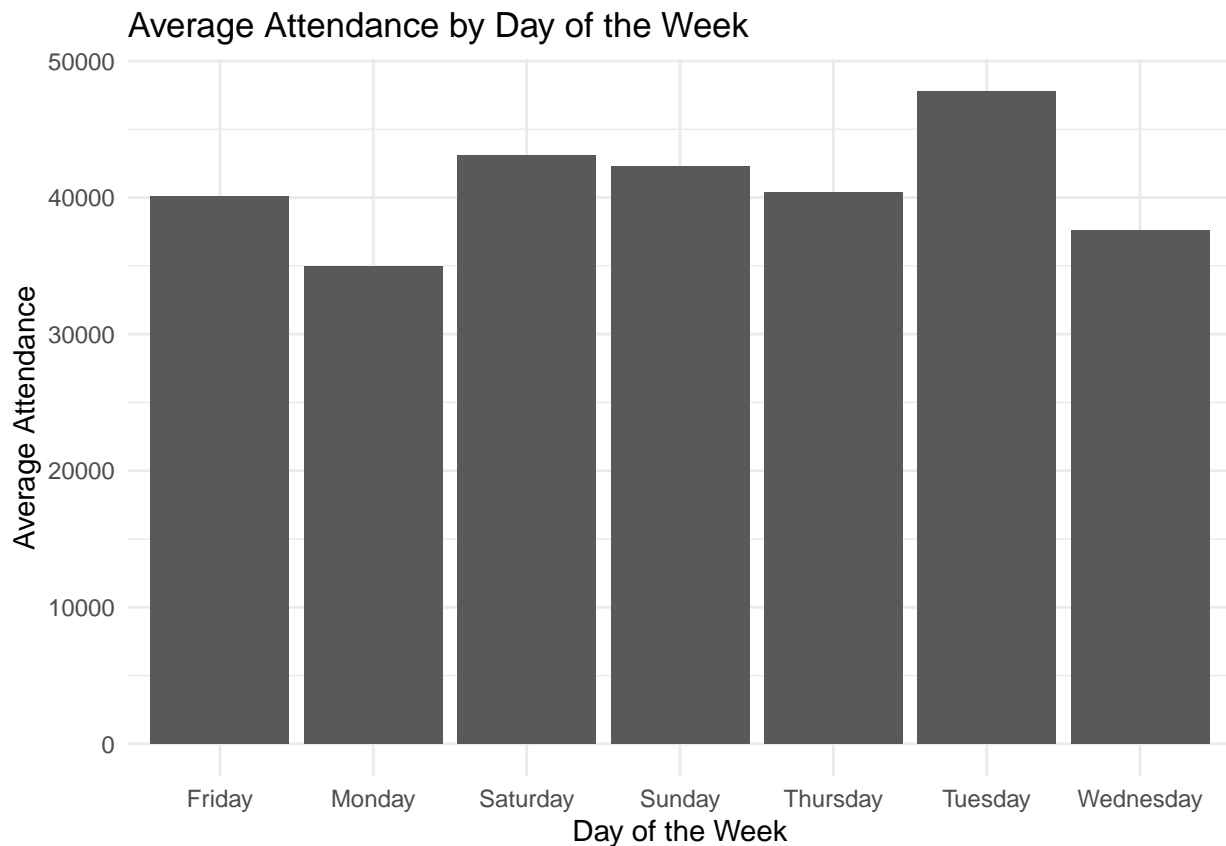
```
colSums(is.na(dodgers))
```

```
##      month      day      attend day_of_week      opponent      temp
##         0         0         0         0         0         0
##      skies  day_night      cap      shirt  fireworks  bobblehead
##         0         0         0         0         0         0
```

There are no missing values in the dataset.

Step 4: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

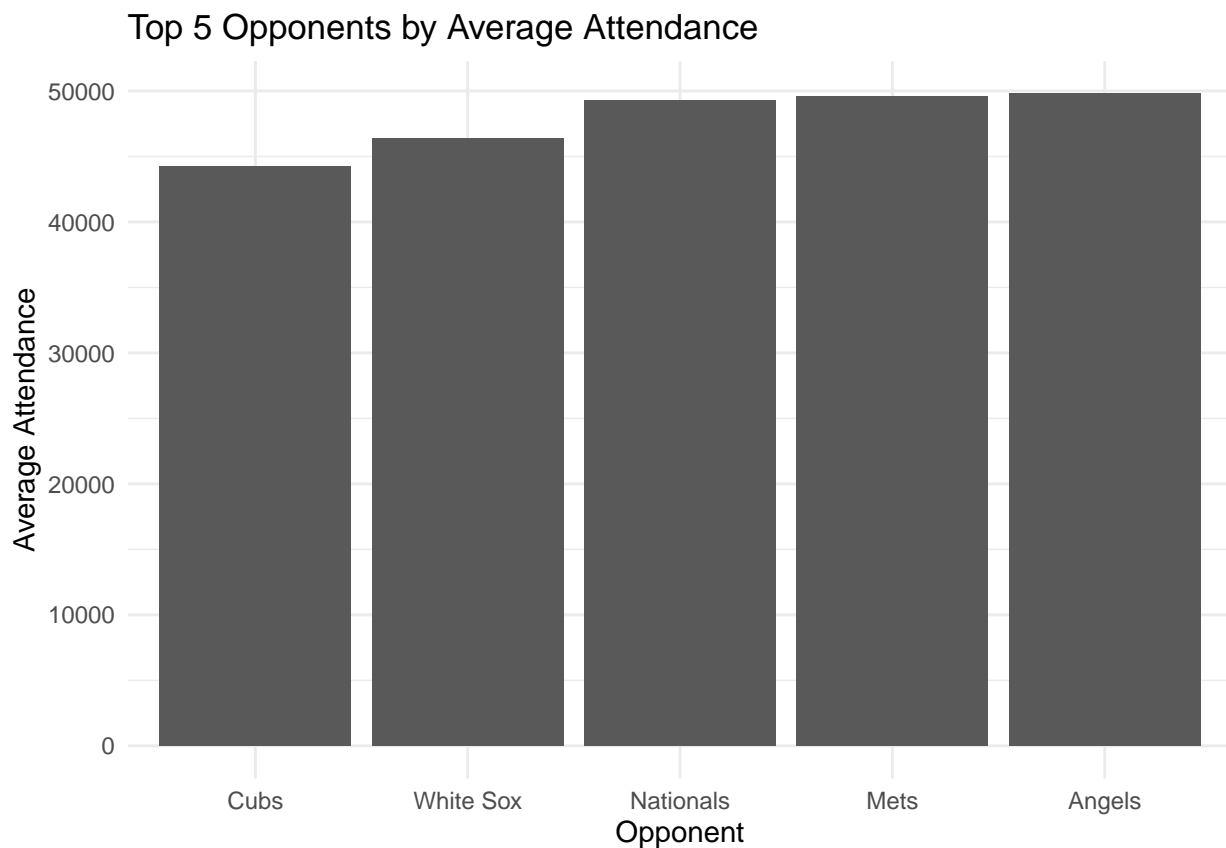
```
# Attendance by day of the week
dodgers %>%
  group_by(day_of_week) %>%
  summarise(average_attendance = mean(attend)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = day_of_week, y = average_attendance)) +
  geom_col() +
  labs(title = "Average Attendance by Day of the Week",
       x = "Day of the Week",
       y = "Average Attendance") +
  theme_minimal()
```



The average attendance was the highest for Tuesdays with an approximate average of 45,000 and the lowest average attendance was on Mondays.

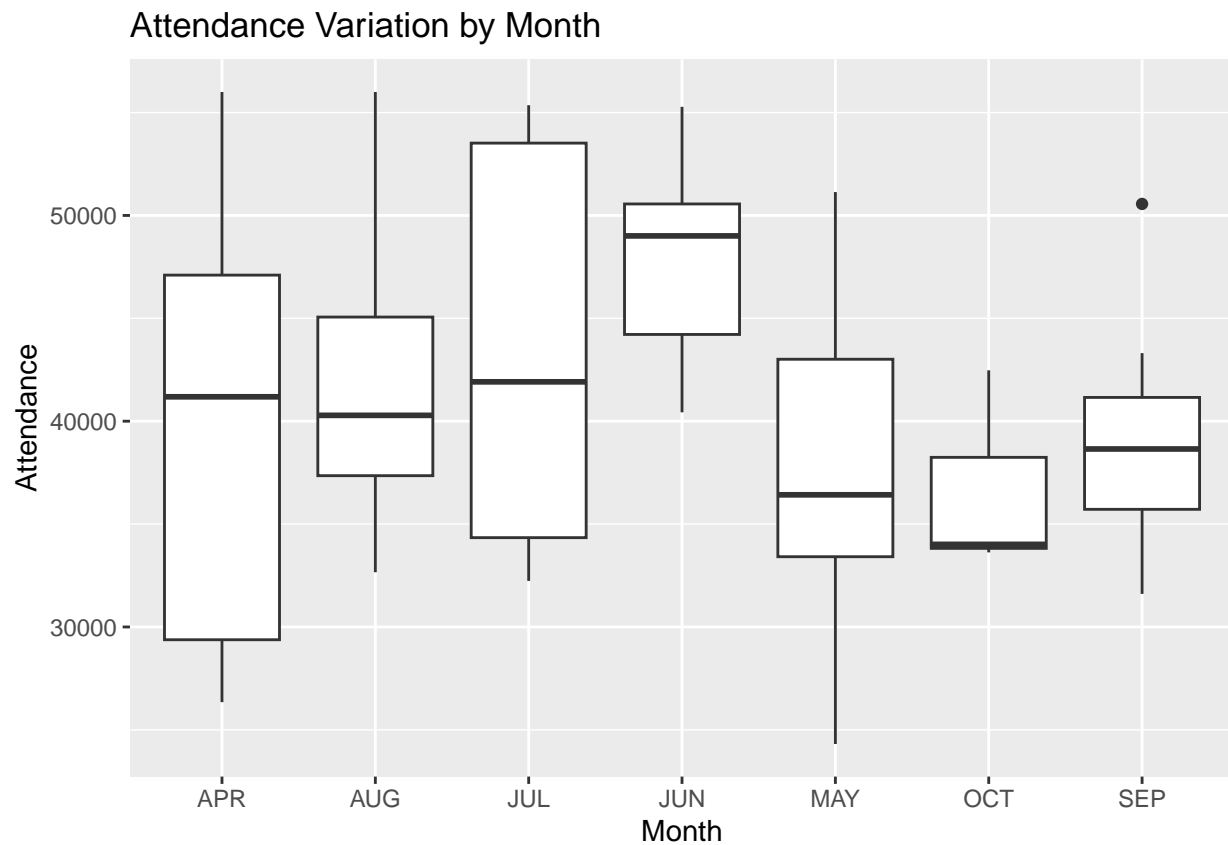
```
# Attendance by opponent
dodgers %>%
  group_by(opponent) %>%
  summarise(avg_attend = mean(attend)) %>%
  arrange(desc(avg_attend)) %>%
  top_n(5) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(opponent, avg_attend), y = avg_attend)) +
  geom_col() +
  labs(title = "Top 5 Opponents by Average Attendance",
       x = "Opponent",
       y = "Average Attendance") +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
## Selecting by avg_attend
```



The top 5 opponents by average attendance are Angels, Mets, Nationals, White Sox and Cubs. Angels had the highest average attendance while the Cubs had the least.

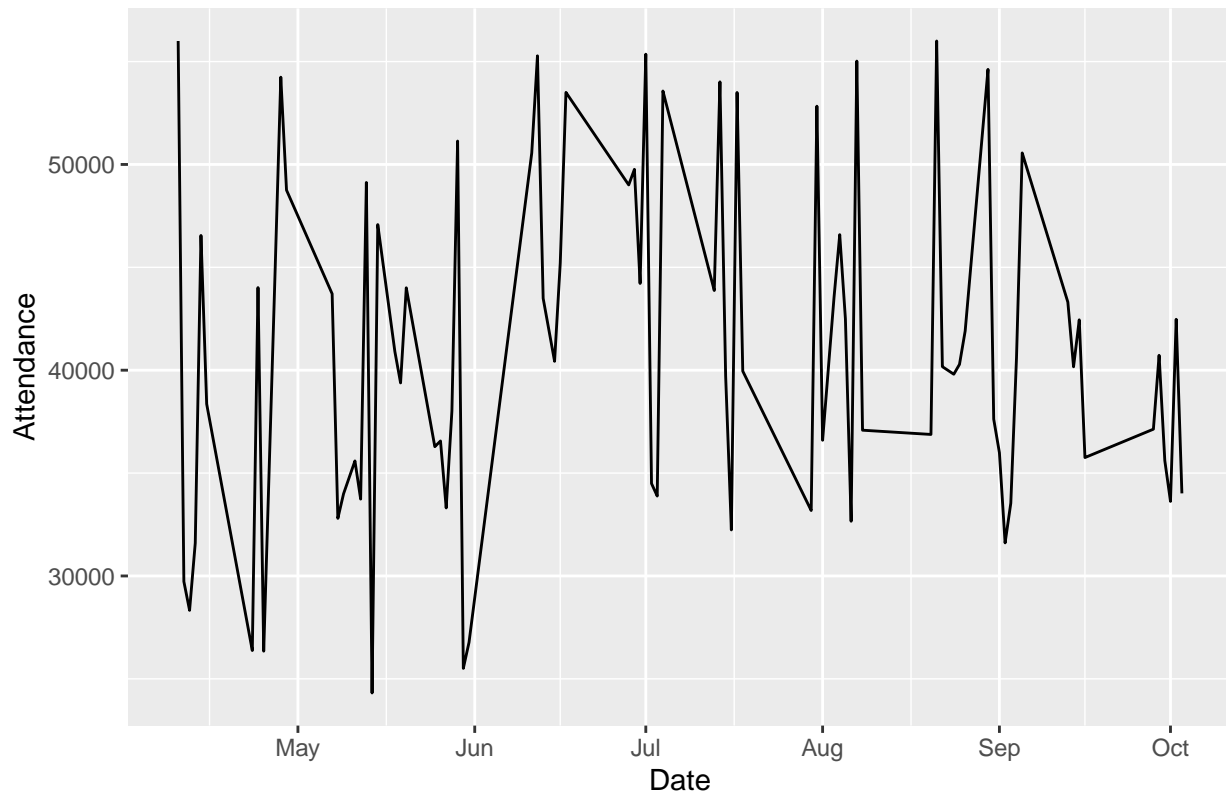
```
# Attendance variation across different months
ggplot(dodgers, aes(x = month, y = attend)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(x = "Month", y = "Attendance", title = "Attendance Variation by Month")
```



The average attendance is highest in June and the lowest in October.

```
# Plot attendance over time
ggplot(dodgers, aes(x = as.Date(paste(month, day), format = "%b %d"), y = attend)) +
  geom_line() +
  labs(x = "Date", y = "Attendance", title = "Attendance Over Time")
```

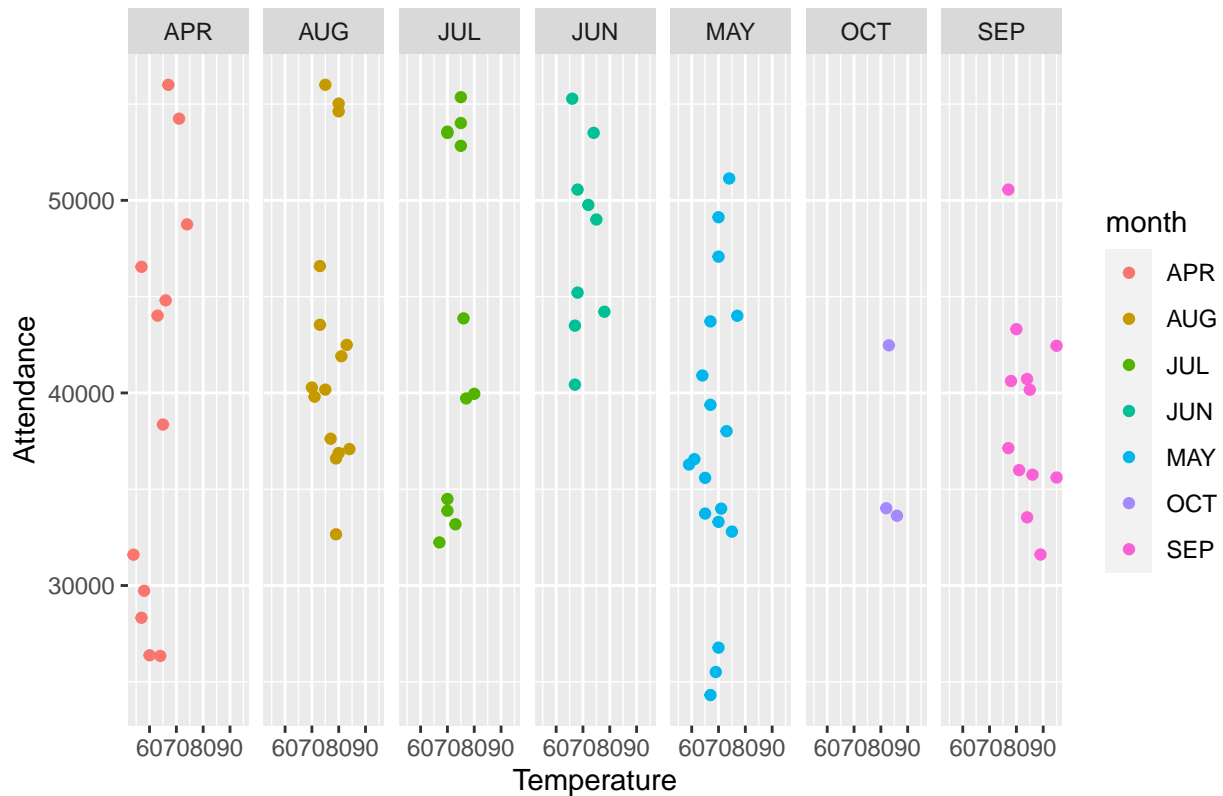
Attendance Over Time



The highest attendance is showing a decreasing trend overtime.

```
## Attendance in relation to temperature and month
dodgers$month<-as.factor(dodgers$month)
ggplot(dodgers, aes(x=temp, y=attend, color=month)) + geom_point() + facet_grid(~month)+
  labs(x = "Temperature", y = "Attendance", title = "Attendance in Relation to Temperature and Month")
```

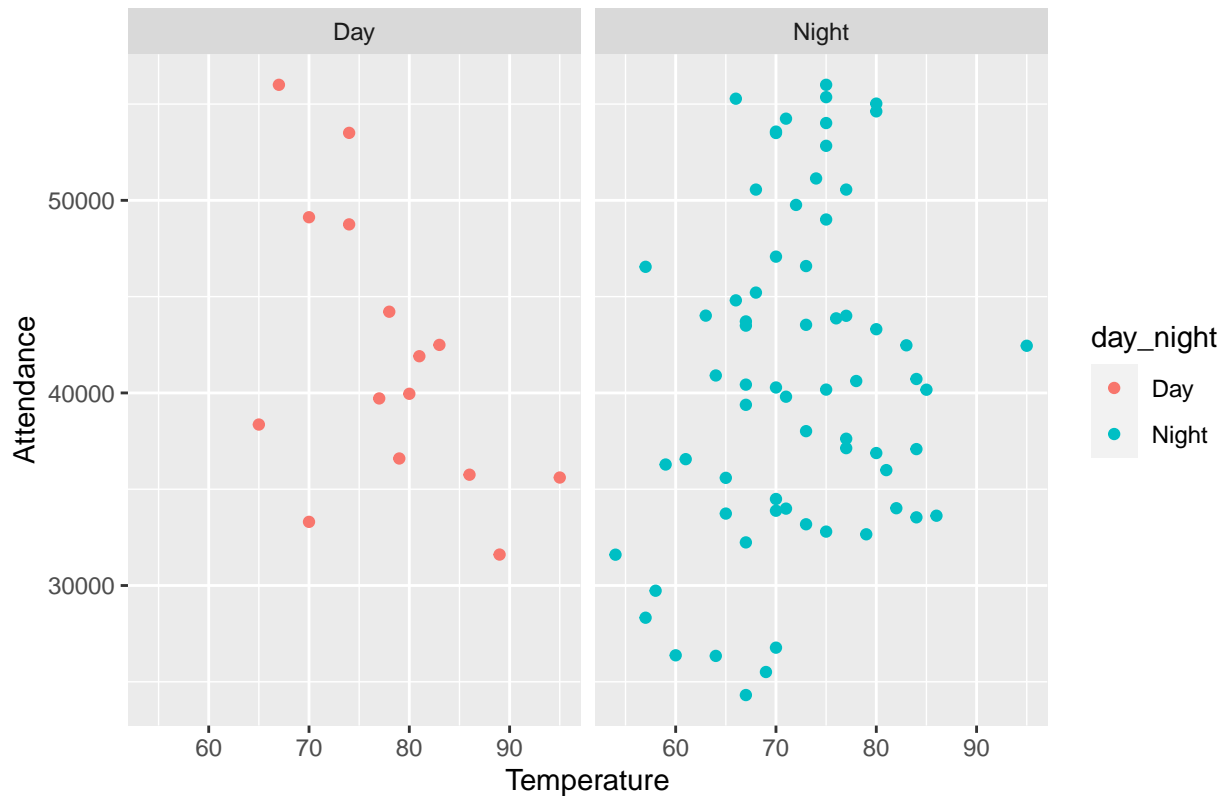
Attendance in Relation to Temperature and Month



October had the least attendance and May had the most attendance in relation to temperature. The relationship between temperature and attendance in relation to months is non linear.

```
## Attendance in relation to temperature and day_night
dodgers$day_night<-as.factor(dodgers$day_night)
ggplot(dodgers, aes(x=temp, y=attend, color=day_night)) + geom_point() + facet_grid(~day_night)+
  labs(x = "Temperature", y = "Attendance", title = "Attendance in Relation to Temperature and Day/Night")
```

Attendance in Relation to Temperature and Day/Night



The relationship between temperature and attendance in relation to day and night is linear.

There's a negative linear relationship between temperature and attendance during the day, meaning increase in temperature causes decrease in attendance.

There's a positive linear relationship between temperature and attendance during the night, meaning increase in temperature causes increase in attendance.

```
# Correlation Analysis
# Calculate correlations
corr1 <- cor(dodgers[, c("attend", "temp")])
corr1
```

```
##           attend      temp
## attend 1.00000000 0.09895073
## temp   0.09895073 1.00000000
```

There is a high positive correlation (0.098) between temperature and attendance, meaning increase in temperature causes a increase in attendance.

```
# Calculate correlations
corr2 <- cor(dodgers[, c("attend", "day")])
corr2
```

```
##           attend      day
## attend 1.00000000 0.02709298
## day     0.02709298 1.00000000
```

There is a low positive correlation (0.027) between attendance and day, meaning increase in day causes a slight increase in attendance.

Step 7: Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Opponent Selection

Schedule more games against popular opponents that is Angels, Mets, Nationals, White Sox and Cubs, as they tend to attract higher attendance.

Recommendation 2: Game Scheduling

Schedule games on Tuesdays and the month of June since historically they have higher attendance.

Recommendation 3: Game scheduling in relation to temperature

Schedule games in May since increase in temperature means increase in attendance for the month of May.

Recommendation 4: Game schedule in relation to day_night and temperature

Schedule games at night since increase temperature at night causes increase in attendance compared to during the day.

Recommendation 5: Enhancing Fan Experience

Improve the overall fan experience by investing in stadium facilities, providing engaging entertainment during games, and creating a welcoming and inclusive atmosphere for all fans.