

Improving-Dodgers-Attendance

February 1, 2025

```
[1]: ## Chris Kellogg

## #####
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##
## Using Data to Improve MLB Attendance
##
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##
## In this assignment, you will be using data on the Los Angeles Dodgers Major
## League Baseball (MLB) team located here: dodgers.csv.
##
## Use this data to make a recommendation to management on how to improve
## attendance. Tell a story with your analysis and clearly explain the steps
## you take to arrive at your conclusion.
##
## This is an open-ended question, and there is no one right answer. You are
## welcome to do additional research and/or use domain knowledge to assist
## your analysis, but clearly state any assumptions you make.
##
```

```
[2]: ##
## load necessary packages
##

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[3]: ##
## read the Dodgers data
##

## read the data into a "golden record" copy
df_pristine = pd.read_csv('dodgers-2022.csv')
```

```
# preview the "golden record"
df_pristine
```

```
[3]:
```

	month	day	attend	day_of_week	opponent	temp	skies	day_night	cap	shirt	\
0	APR	10	56000	Tuesday	Pirates	67	Clear	Day	NO	NO	
1	APR	11	29729	Wednesday	Pirates	58	Cloudy	Night	NO	NO	
2	APR	12	28328	Thursday	Pirates	57	Cloudy	Night	NO	NO	
3	APR	13	31601	Friday	Padres	54	Cloudy	Night	NO	NO	
4	APR	14	46549	Saturday	Padres	57	Cloudy	Night	NO	NO	
..	
76	SEP	29	40724	Saturday	Rockies	84	Cloudy	Night	NO	NO	
77	SEP	30	35607	Sunday	Rockies	95	Clear	Day	NO	NO	
78	OCT	1	33624	Monday	Giants	86	Clear	Night	NO	NO	
79	OCT	2	42473	Tuesday	Giants	83	Clear	Night	NO	NO	
80	OCT	3	34014	Wednesday	Giants	82	Cloudy	Night	NO	NO	

	fireworks	bobblehead
0	NO	NO
1	NO	NO
2	NO	NO
3	YES	NO
4	NO	NO
..
76	NO	NO
77	NO	NO
78	NO	NO
79	NO	NO
80	NO	NO

[81 rows x 12 columns]

The first note we should make is that this file seems to be misnamed.
 These dates and attendance numbers are from the Dodgers' 2012 season.

```
[4]: ##
## make a working copy
##

# make a working copy of the data (just in case)
df = df_pristine.copy()

# turn the YES/NO promo strings into a 0/1 flag
df.cap = df.apply(
    lambda row: 1 if row.cap == 'YES' else 0,
    axis=1
)
df.shirt = df.apply(
```

```

        lambda row: 1 if row.shirt == 'YES' else 0,
        axis=1
    )
df.fireworks = df.apply(
    lambda row: 1 if row.fireworks == 'YES' else 0,
    axis=1
)
df.bobblehead = df.apply(
    lambda row: 1 if row.bobblehead == 'YES' else 0,
    axis=1
)

# add a column to indicate if any promotional was active that day
df['is_promo'] = df[['cap', 'shirt', 'fireworks', 'bobblehead',]].max(axis=1)

# add a column to indicate if any promotional was active that day
df['promo'] = df.apply(
    lambda row: 'promo' if row.is_promo == 1 else 'no promo',
    axis=1
)

# turn the day_night string into a 0/1 flag
df['is_night_game'] = df.apply(
    lambda row: 1 if row.day_night == 'Night' else 0,
    axis=1
)

# preview the master data
df

```

```

[4]:
  month  day  attend  day_of_week  opponent  temp  skies  day_night  cap  \
0  APR   10   56000    Tuesday    Pirates    67  Clear      Day      0
1  APR   11   29729   Wednesday    Pirates    58  Cloudy    Night     0
2  APR   12   28328   Thursday    Pirates    57  Cloudy    Night     0
3  APR   13   31601    Friday     Padres    54  Cloudy    Night     0
4  APR   14   46549   Saturday     Padres    57  Cloudy    Night     0
..  ...  ...   ...         ...         ...   ...  ...
76  SEP   29   40724   Saturday    Rockies    84  Cloudy    Night     0
77  SEP   30   35607    Sunday     Rockies    95  Clear      Day      0
78  OCT    1   33624    Monday     Giants    86  Clear    Night     0
79  OCT    2   42473   Tuesday     Giants    83  Clear    Night     0
80  OCT    3   34014   Wednesday    Giants    82  Cloudy    Night     0

  shirt  fireworks  bobblehead  is_promo  promo  is_night_game
0      0          0           0         0  no promo           0
1      0          0           0         0  no promo           1
2      0          0           0         0  no promo           1

```

3	0	1	0	1	promo	1
4	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
..
76	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
77	0	0	0	0	no promo	0
78	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
79	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
80	0	0	0	0	no promo	1

[81 rows x 15 columns]

```
[5]: ##
## First, let's take a couple subsets of the most-attended games. Maybe
## we'll find that there's something glaringly obvious that they all
## have in common, and we can knock off early.
##

# grab just the top 20 games by attendance
df_top_20 = df.sort_values(['attend'], ascending=False).head(20)

# grab just the top 20 games by attendance
df_top_40 = df.sort_values(['attend'], ascending=False).head(40)

# preview the top 20 games, by attendance
df_top_20
```

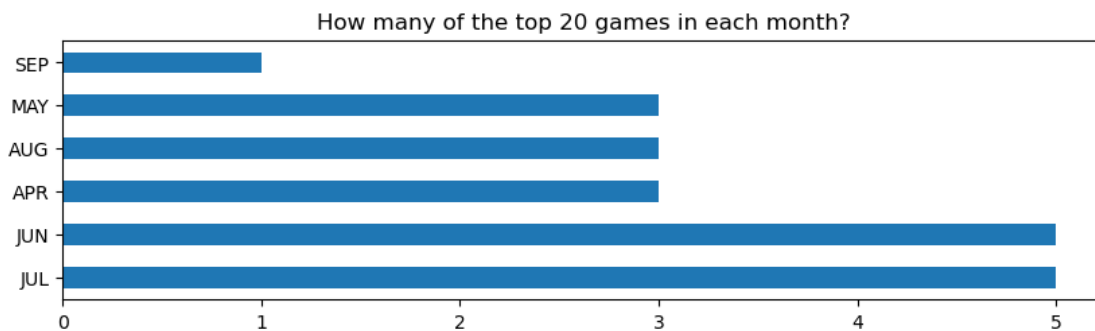
```
[5]:  month  day  attend  day_of_week  opponent  temp  skies  day_night  cap  \
0    APR   10   56000    Tuesday    Pirates    67  Clear        Day    0
59   AUG   21   56000    Tuesday    Giants    75  Clear        Night   0
39   JUL    1   55359    Sunday     Mets    75  Clear        Night   0
31   JUN   12   55279    Tuesday    Angels    66  Cloudy       Night   0
56   AUG    7   55024    Tuesday    Rockies    80  Clear        Night   0
64   AUG   30   54621    Thursday    Snakes    80  Clear        Night   0
10   APR   28   54242    Saturday  Nationals    71  Clear        Night   0
44   JUL   14   54014    Saturday    Padres    75  Clear        Night   0
42   JUL    4   53570    Wednesday    Reds    70  Clear        Night   0
35   JUN   17   53504    Sunday   White Sox    74  Clear        Day    0
47   JUL   17   53498    Tuesday    Phillies    70  Clear        Night   0
50   JUL   31   52832    Tuesday    Snakes    75  Cloudy       Night   0
27   MAY   29   51137    Tuesday    Brewers    74  Clear        Night   0
70   SEP    5   50560    Wednesday    Padres    77  Cloudy       Night   0
30   JUN   11   50559    Monday    Angels    68  Clear        Night   0
37   JUN   29   49763    Friday     Mets    72  Clear        Night   0
17   MAY   13   49124    Sunday    Rockies    70  Clear        Day    0
36   JUN   28   49006    Thursday    Mets    75  Clear        Night   0
11   APR   29   48753    Sunday  Nationals    74  Clear        Day    0
19   MAY   15   47077    Tuesday    Snakes    70  Clear        Night   0
```

	shirt	fireworks	bobblehead	is_promo	promo	is_night_game
0	0	0	0	0	no promo	0
59	0	0	1	1	promo	1
39	0	0	1	1	promo	1
31	0	0	1	1	promo	1
56	0	0	1	1	promo	1
64	0	0	1	1	promo	1
10	0	0	1	1	promo	1
44	0	0	1	1	promo	1
42	0	1	0	1	promo	1
35	0	0	0	0	no promo	0
47	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
50	0	0	1	1	promo	1
27	0	0	1	1	promo	1
70	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
30	1	0	0	1	promo	1
37	0	1	0	1	promo	1
17	0	0	0	0	no promo	0
36	0	0	1	1	promo	1
11	1	0	0	1	promo	0
19	0	0	1	1	promo	1

```
[6]: ##
## let's look at what month the games are played in
##

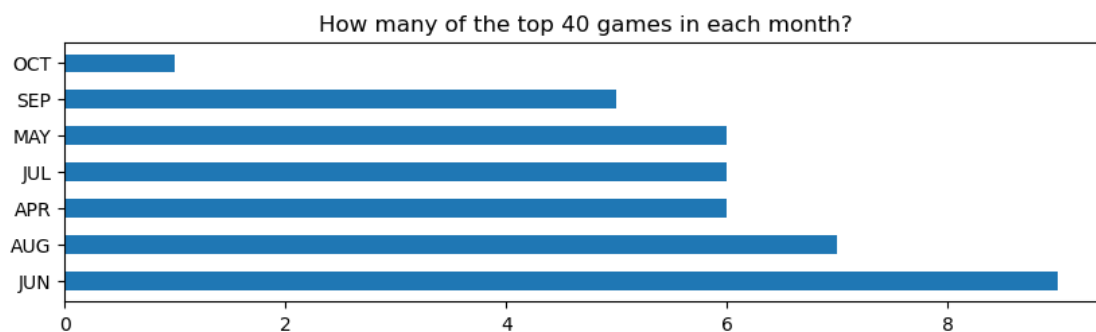
# get distribution of the top 20 dates by month
top_20_by_month = df_top_20.month.value_counts()

# plot the top 20 dates by month
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 2.5))
plt.barh(top_20_by_month.index, top_20_by_month, height=0.5)
plt.title('How many of the top 20 games in each month?')
plt.show()
```



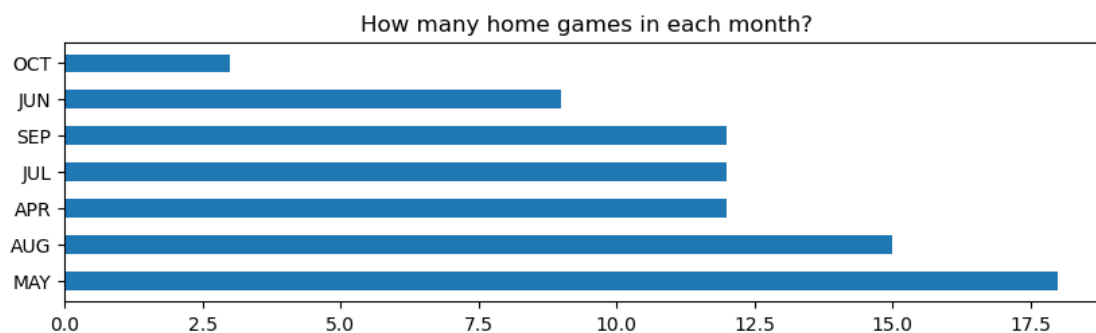
```
[7]: # get distribution of the top 40 dates by month
top_40_by_month = df_top_40.month.value_counts()

# plot the top 40 dates by month
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 2.5))
plt.barh(top_40_by_month.index, top_40_by_month, height=0.5)
plt.title('How many of the top 40 games in each month?')
plt.show()
```



```
[8]: # get distribution of all home dates by month
all_by_month = df.month.value_counts()

# plot all home dates by month
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 2.5))
plt.barh(all_by_month.index, all_by_month, height=0.5)
plt.title('How many home games in each month?')
plt.show()
```



Well, there's something interesting. The Dodgers only played 9 home games in June, and all 9 of them are in the top 40 (which is the top half of the 81 home dates. And more than half of those

June games were in the top 20 in attendance! Let's just take a quick peek at all the June games (sorted by attendance, highest to lowest) and see if there's anything interesting to note.

```
[9]: # distribution of all the June dates
df_jun = df.query('month == "JUN").sort_values(['attend'], ascending=False)

df_jun
```

```
[9]:   month  day  attend  day_of_week  opponent  temp  skies  day_night  cap  \
31  JUN   12   55279    Tuesday    Angels    66  Cloudy    Night    0
35  JUN   17   53504    Sunday  White Sox    74   Clear     Day    0
30  JUN   11   50559    Monday    Angels    68   Clear    Night    0
37  JUN   29   49763    Friday     Mets    72   Clear    Night    0
36  JUN   28   49006   Thursday     Mets    75   Clear    Night    0
34  JUN   16   45210   Saturday  White Sox    68   Clear    Night    0
38  JUN   30   44217   Saturday     Mets    78   Clear     Day    0
32  JUN   13   43494  Wednesday    Angels    67   Clear    Night    0
33  JUN   15   40432    Friday  White Sox    67   Clear    Night    0

   shirt  fireworks  bobblehead  is_promo  promo  is_night_game
31     0           0           1         1  promo             1
35     0           0           0         0  no promo           0
30     1           0           0         1  promo             1
37     0           1           0         1  promo             1
36     0           0           1         1  promo             1
34     0           0           0         0  no promo           1
38     0           0           0         0  no promo           0
32     0           0           0         0  no promo           1
33     0           1           0         1  promo             1
```

```
[10]: # check the mean temperatures
print (
    'Mean temperature of:' + '\n' +
    'all games -- ' + str(round(df.temp.mean(),2)) + '\n' +
    'top 40 games -- ' + str(round(df_top_40.temp.mean(),2)) + '\n' +
    'top 20 games -- ' + str(round(df_top_20.temp.mean(),2)) + '\n' +
    'June games -- ' + str(round(df_jun.temp.mean(),2))
)
```

```
Mean temperature of:
all games -- 73.15
top 40 games -- 73.45
top 20 games -- 72.9
June games -- 70.56
```

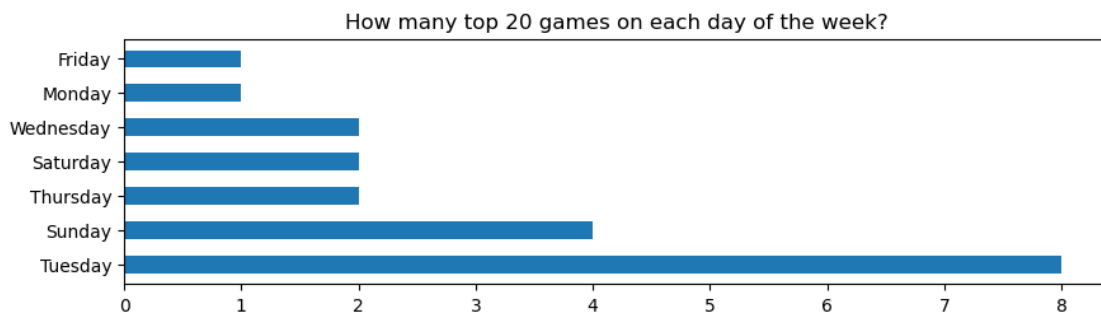
None of the teams that the Dodgers played in June 2012 were playoff teams that year. It was several degrees cooler in June, but most of the games were at night, so that's not a huge surprise. While we really can't recommend to the Dodgers that they should drive attendance by playing all their games in June, it probably would be a good idea to explore the possibility of having one or

two more series in June (like they did in May and August). I'm sure every team would prefer more June and July home games, when school is out, but it's worth noting.

```
[11]: ##
## let's look at what day of week the games are played on
##

# get distribution of all home dates by month
top_20_by_day = df_top_20.day_of_week.value_counts()

# plot all home dates by month
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 2.5))
plt.barh(top_20_by_day.index, top_20_by_day, height=0.5)
plt.title('How many top 20 games on each day of the week?')
plt.show()
```



Wow. Eight (or about 40%) of the top 20 dates are Tuesdays. I wouldn't have guessed that Tuesdays would be that popular, so I went looking for something to help me put it in perspective. According to a research project I found online (Puzzanghera), the weekend games (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) are consistently the most well-attended games, and Tuesdays have, league-wide, the lowest mean attendance. We should investigate what makes Tuesdays at Dodger stadium so popular.

Reference Puzzanghera, S. (n.d.). Game Attendance in Major League Baseball.
https://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/609595_749e7aa53bd54c35b0fb480388d3cb57.html

```
[12]: # dataset of all the Tuesdays
df_tuesday = df \
    .query('day_of_week == "Tuesday"') \
    .sort_values(['attend'], ascending=False)

df_tuesday
```

```
[12]:   month  day  attend  day_of_week  opponent  temp  skies  day_night  cap  \
0   APR   10   56000     Tuesday    Pirates    67  Clear         Day    0
59  AUG   21   56000     Tuesday    Giants    75  Clear         Night   0
31  JUN   12   55279     Tuesday    Angels    66  Cloudy         Night   0
```


56	AUG	7	55024	Tuesday	Rockies	80	Clear	Night	0
47	JUL	17	53498	Tuesday	Phillies	70	Clear	Night	0
50	JUL	31	52832	Tuesday	Snakes	75	Cloudy	Night	0
27	MAY	29	51137	Tuesday	Brewers	74	Clear	Night	0
19	MAY	15	47077	Tuesday	Snakes	70	Clear	Night	0
7	APR	24	44014	Tuesday	Braves	63	Cloudy	Night	0
79	OCT	2	42473	Tuesday	Giants	83	Clear	Night	0
69	SEP	4	40619	Tuesday	Padres	78	Clear	Night	0
41	JUL	3	33884	Tuesday	Reds	70	Cloudy	Night	1
13	MAY	8	32799	Tuesday	Giants	75	Clear	Night	0

	shirt	fireworks	bobblehead	is_promo	promo	is_night_game
0	0	0	0	0	no promo	0
59	0	0	1	1	promo	1
31	0	0	1	1	promo	1
56	0	0	1	1	promo	1
47	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
50	0	0	1	1	promo	1
27	0	0	1	1	promo	1
19	0	0	1	1	promo	1
7	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
79	0	0	0	0	no promo	1
69	1	0	0	1	promo	1
41	0	0	0	1	promo	1
13	0	0	0	0	no promo	1

Hey! Six of the 13 Tuesdays at Dodger Stadium in 2012 were bobblehead give-aways, and they were (probably not by chance) 6 of the 8 best attended Tuesdays. April 10 was the home opener for the Dodgers in 2012, in a year when the team was changing ownership and the new owners had spent BIG in free agency, so it should come as no real surprise that it was a sellout, even with no promo. Maybe we should see if Tuesdays had a disproportionate number of promotional events.

```
[13]: # check ratios of promos
print (
    'Percentage of dates that are promos:' + '\n' +
    'all games -- ' +
    str(len(df.query('is_promo==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df.query('is_promo==1'))/len(df),2)) + '\n' +
    'top 20 games -- ' +
    str(len(df_top_20.query('is_promo==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df_top_20)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df_top_20.query('is_promo==1'))/len(df_top_20),2)) + '\n' +
    'top 40 games -- ' +
    str(len(df_top_40.query('is_promo==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df_top_40)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df_top_40.query('is_promo==1'))/len(df_top_40),2)) + '\n' +
```

```

    'Tuesdays -- ' +
    str(len(df_tuesday.query('is_promo==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df_tuesday)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df_tuesday.query('is_promo==1'))/len(df_tuesday),2))
)

```

Percentage of dates that are promos:

all games -- 30 / 81 = 0.37

top 20 games -- 15 / 20 = 0.75

top 40 games -- 22 / 40 = 0.55

Tuesdays -- 8 / 13 = 0.62

Here's something meaty to investigate. Not only do Tuesdays have a heavier dose of promos than the overall schedule, but 75% the top 20 games in attendance were promotionals! Let's look for the correlation between promos and attendance.

```

[14]: df[['attend', 'is_promo', 'cap', 'shirt', 'fireworks', 'bobblehead']].
      ↪corr()[['attend']]

```

```

[14]:          attend
attend      1.000000
is_promo    0.448887
cap         -0.055002
shirt       0.133269
fireworks   0.002094
bobblehead  0.581895

```

The correlation between attendance and promos (especially bobbleheads) is notable. It also looks like most of the top 20 games were night games. Let's take a peek at that.

```

[15]: # check ratios of promos
print (
    'Percentage of dates that are night games:' + '\n' +
    'all games -- ' +
    str(len(df.query('is_night_game==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df.query('is_night_game==1'))/len(df),2)) + '\n' +
    'top 20 games -- ' +
    str(len(df_top_20.query('is_night_game==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df_top_20)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df_top_20.query('is_night_game==1'))/len(df_top_20),2)) +
    ↪'\n' +
    'top 40 games -- ' +
    str(len(df_top_40.query('is_night_game==1'))) + ' / ' +
    str(len(df_top_40)) + ' = ' +
    str(round(len(df_top_40.query('is_night_game==1'))/len(df_top_40),2))
)

```

Percentage of dates that are night games:

```
all games -- 66 / 81 = 0.81
top 20 games -- 16 / 20 = 0.8
top 40 games -- 33 / 40 = 0.82
```

It turns out that most of the top 20 games were night games because most of ALL the game were night games! In fact, the percentage of night games among the top dates and the overall schedule is pretty consistent. Are they typically more heavily attended than day games?

```
[16]: # check means of day/night games
print (
    'Mean attendance at night games:' + '\n' +
    'all night games -- ' +
    str(int(df.query('is_night_game==1').attend.mean())) + '\n' +
    'all day games -- ' +
    str(int(df.query('is_night_game==0').attend.mean()))
)
```

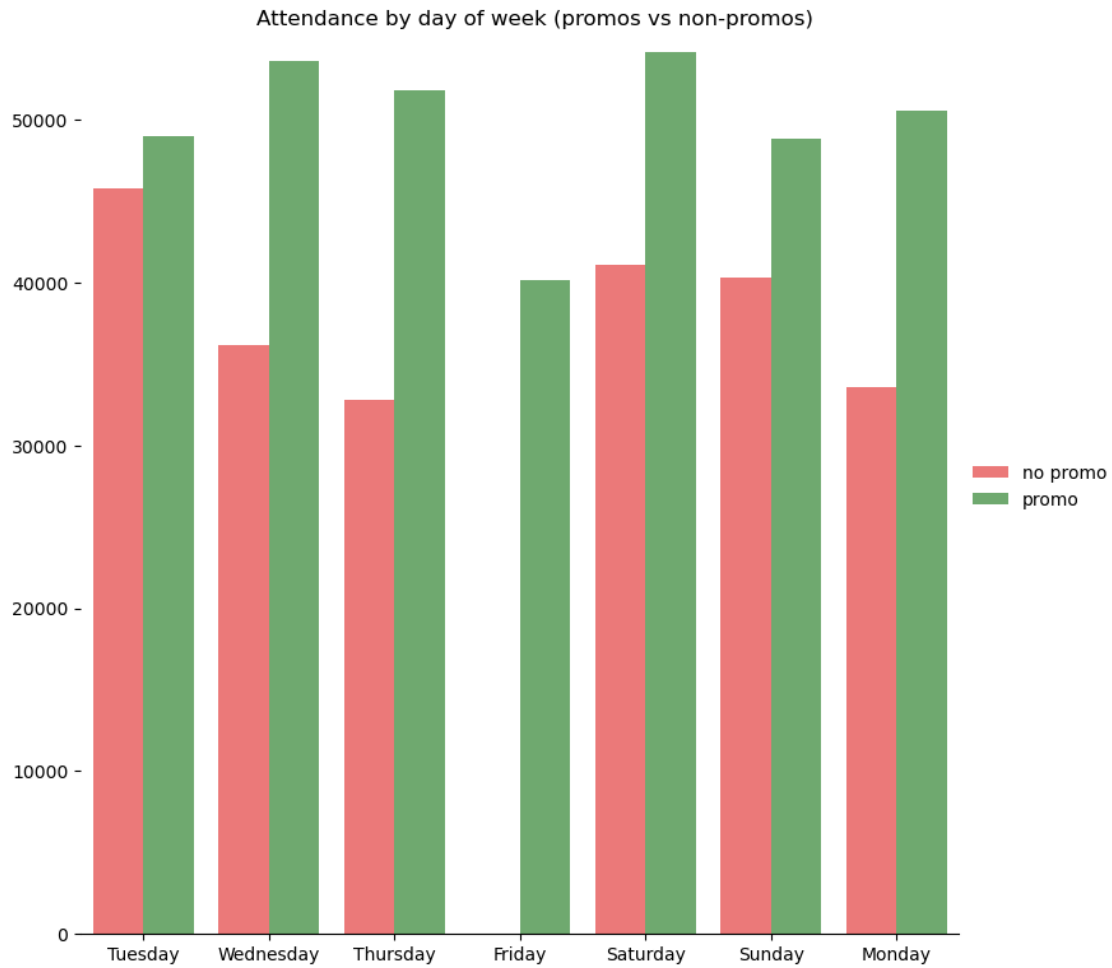
```
Mean attendance at night games:
all night games -- 40868
all day games -- 41793
```

The difference in mean attendance between day games and night games is only about 2% overall. Because there are other considerations (mostly based around team travel and player health/convenience) around choosing whether to play at night, we probably don't want to make a recommendation of scheduling more day games for such a small difference. Let's take one last look at what the mean attendance difference looks on promo dates vs regular dates.

```
[17]: ##
      ## plot attendance by day of week, separated by promos
      ##

fig = sns.catplot(
    data = df,
    kind = 'bar',
    x = 'day_of_week',
    y = 'attend',
    hue = 'promo',
    errorbar = None,
    palette = ['red', 'green'],
    alpha = .6,
    height = 8
)
fig.despine(left=True)
fig.set_axis_labels('', '')
fig.legend.set_title('')
fig.fig.suptitle('Attendance by day of week (promos vs non-promos)')

plt.show()
```



This difference is stark. It's evident that people love promotions, and we saw earlier that they really seem to like the bobbleheads.

Recommendation:

The easiest way to increase attendance at Dodger stadium is to offer more promotional giveaways, especially bobbleheads.