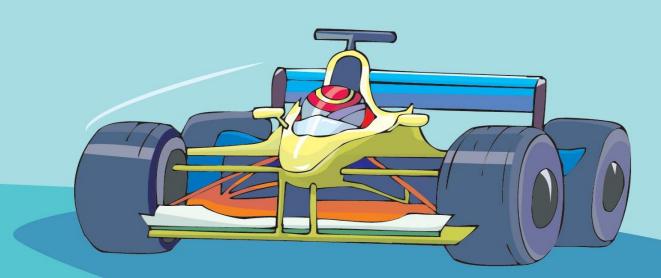
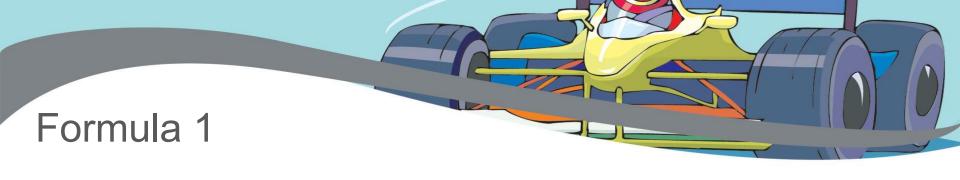
The performance behind the popularity of F1 drivers

CEU - Science of Success Karoly Esztergalyos (EP) Janos Strasszer (BA)



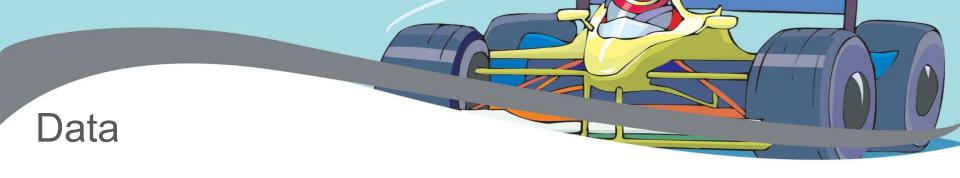


- ~20 drivers, ~10 teams
- ~20 GP's, Grand championship
- drivers from 22 countries
- 22 constructors from 12 countries
- 25 tracks



Questions

- What is the correlation between the drivers performance and popularity?
- Can a driver be famous just by driving a Ferrari?
- Does winning on a specific track increase popularity?



ergast.com - free API to query F1 data

- driver's result for each season/round between 2008 and 2016 3762 observations, 22 variables 65 drivers, 22 constructors
- scheduling of the rounds, tracks
 171 observations, 7 variables

World Data Bank

country populations

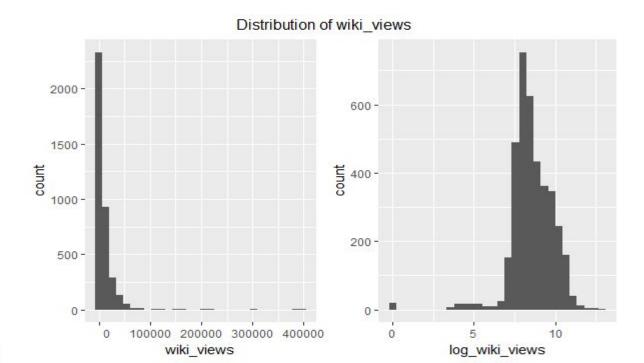
wikipedia.org

- page hits of drivers daily
 - wikipedia API
 - legacy DB daily stat / dumps

Measurement of success

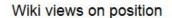
Success:

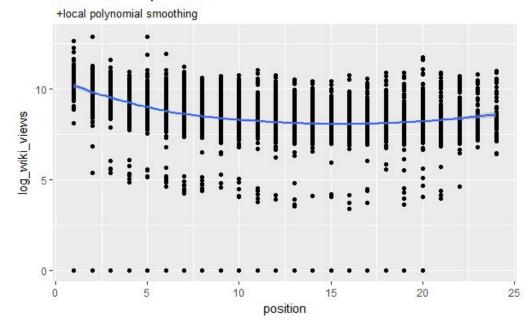
Wikipedia views of the pilot at the time of the race (+- 5 days)

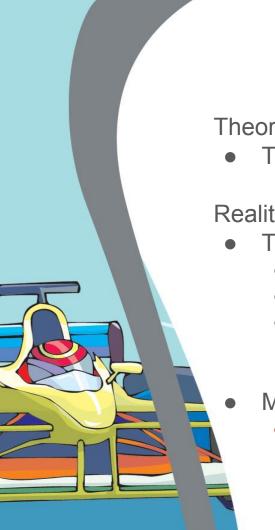


Winning vs success

- There is a correlation but it is not convincing
- Outliers: lack of wiki data, 2008-07-25, German GP







Nationality

Theory:

The nationality of the pilot has an influence on the popularity

Reality:

- There is some connection but be cautious
 - Australian pilots are more successful by 290% than Americans
 - Brazilians are 257%, British are 346%, Indonesians are 319%
 - but there is only one American pilot: Alexander Rossi

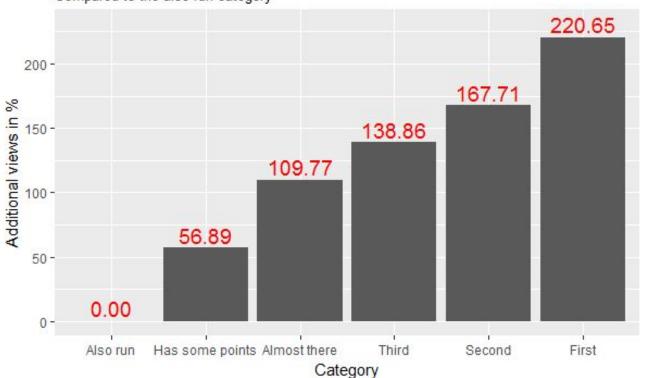
- Maybe it is because of population?
 - There is no correlation between population and success (p = 0.126)



Standing in grand championship

Additional views of categories after each race

Compared to the also run category

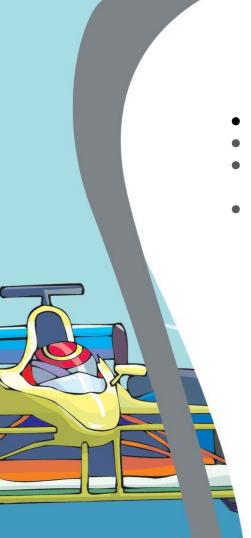




Constructors

- Initial regression
 - 22 teams
 - some of the coefficients are not statistically significant
- 3 categories were created by quantiles for repeated regression
 - ClassA: top 25%
 - Mercedes
 - Brawn
 - McLaren
 - Red Bull
 - Ferrari
 - Lotus F1
 - ClassB: mid 50%
 - Renault
 - BMW Sauber
 - **...**
 - ClassC : lower 25%
 - Force India
 - Toyota
 - Virgin
 - ...

	Dependent variable: log_wiki_views
constructor_categoryClassB	0.573
	(0.473, 0.674)***
constructor_categoryClassA	1.832
	(1.730, 1.934)***
Constant	7.589
	(7.504, 7.674)***
Observations	3,762
\mathbb{R}^2	0.300
Adjusted R ²	0.300
Residual Std. Error	1.105 (df = 3759)
Note:	p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<

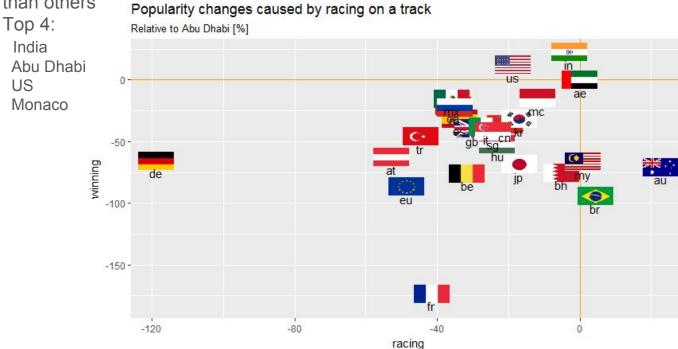


Tracks of success

- Does winning on a specific track increase popularity?
- Regression using interaction

US

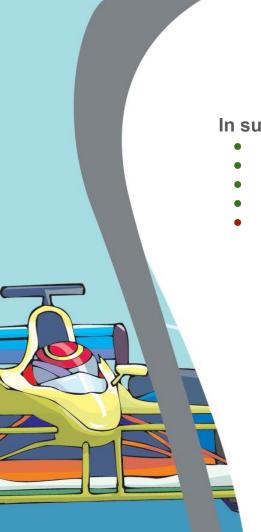
Compared to Abu Dhabi Grand Prix where the winners get 238% more views than others





Questions again

- What is the correlation between the drivers performance and popularity?
- Can a driver be famous just by driving a Ferrari?
- Does winning on a specific track increase popularity?

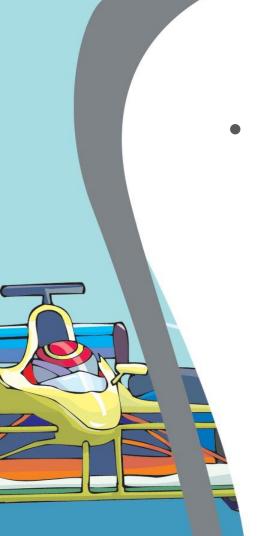


Composition of success

In summary:

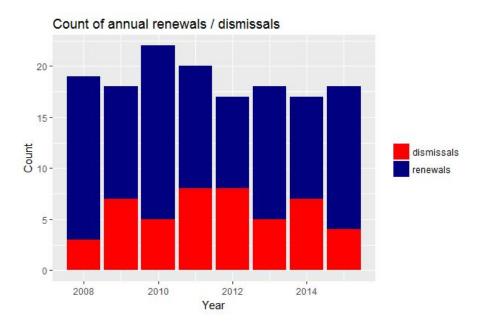
- Winning
- Good standing in the Grand Championship
- Having a popular team (constructor)
- Racing (preferably winning) on Top 4 track
- Nationality (skipped: unreliable)

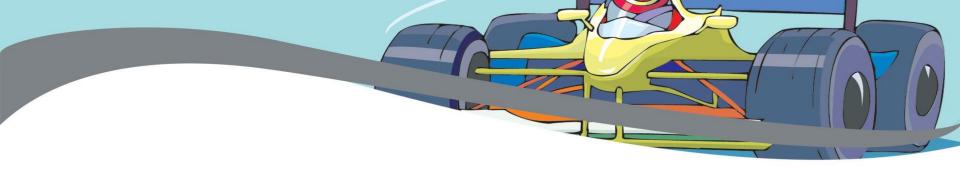
(0.749, 1.094)*** current_standing_in_championship constructor_categoryClassB constructor_categoryClassA constructor_categoryClassA 1.427 (1.315, 1.539)*** top4_track 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** Constant 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)*** Observations R ² Adjusted R ² Residual Std. Error (0.749, 1.094)**** 0.088 (-0.045, -0.031)**** 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)**** 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)**** 1.064 (df = 3756)	<u>.</u>	Dependent variable. log_wiki_views
(0.749, 1.094)*** current_standing_in_championship constructor_categoryClassB constructor_categoryClassA constructor_categoryClassA 1.427 (1.315, 1.539)*** top4_track 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** Constant 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)*** Observations R ² Adjusted R ² Residual Std. Error (0.749, 1.094)**** 0.088 (-0.045, -0.031)**** 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)**** 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)**** 1.064 (df = 3756)		
constructor_categoryClassB	winner	0.921
(-0.045, -0.031)*** constructor_categoryClassB 0.586 (0.489, 0.683)*** constructor_categoryClassA 1.427 (1.315, 1.539)*** top4_track 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** Constant 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)*** Observations R ² Adjusted R ² Adjusted R ² Residual Std. Error (-0.045, -0.031)*** 0.586 (0.489, 0.683)**** 1.427 (1.315, 1.539)*** 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)*** 1.064 (df = 3756)		(0.749, 1.094)***
Constructor_categoryClassB	current_standing_in_championship	-0.038
(0.489, 0.683)*** constructor_categoryClassA 1.427 (1.315, 1.539)*** top4_track 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** Constant 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)*** Observations R ² Adjusted R ² Adjusted R ² Residual Std. Error (0.489, 0.683)**** 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** 0.352 0.352 1.064 (df = 3756)		(-0.045, -0.031)***
Constructor_categoryClassA 1.427 (1.315, 1.539)*** top4_track 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** Constant 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)*** Observations 3,762 Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)	constructor_categoryClassB	0.586
top4_track $(1.315, 1.539)^{***}$ top4_track 0.184 $(0.087, 0.280)^{***}$ Constant 8.113 $(7.983, 8.243)^{***}$ Observations 3.762 R^2 Adjusted R^2 Residual Std. Error 0.351		(0.489, 0.683)***
top4_track 0.184 (0.087, 0.280)*** Constant 8.113 (7.983, 8.243)**** Observations 3.762 R ² 0.352 Adjusted R ² 0.351 Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)	constructor_categoryClassA	1.427
Constant $(0.087, 0.280)^{***}$ 8.113 $(7.983, 8.243)^{***}$ Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2 Residual Std. Error $(0.087, 0.280)^{***}$ $0.087, 0.280)^{***}$ $0.087, 0.280)^{***}$		(1.315, 1.539)***
Constant 8.113 $(7.983, 8.243)^{***}$ Observations 3,762 R^2 0.352 Adjusted R^2 0.351 Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)	top4_track	0.184
		(0.087, 0.280)***
Observations 3,762 $R^{2} 0.352$ Adjusted R^{2} 0.351 Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)	Constant	8.113
R^2 0.352 Adjusted R^2 0.351 Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)		(7.983, 8.243)***
Adjusted R^2 0.351 Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)	Observations	3,762
Residual Std. Error 1.064 (df = 3756)	\mathbb{R}^2	0.352
	Adjusted R ²	0.351
Note: *p<0.1: **p<0.05: ***	Residual Std. Error	1.064 (df = 3756)
r r	Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<



Success 2: Next year contract

- Based on the average points collected in a season how more likely to have a contract renewal?
 - No. crashes / disqualifications: there is no corralation
 - 10 more points in average = ~30% more chance of renewal





Questions?